Welcome and Attendance



Introduce yourself in the chat box by sharing your:

- · name,
- · district, and
- position (e.g., school specialist, principal, Special Education Director).

Complete the attendance survey using the QR Code.

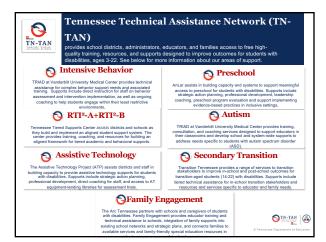


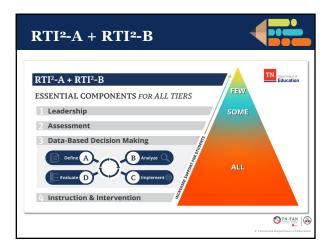


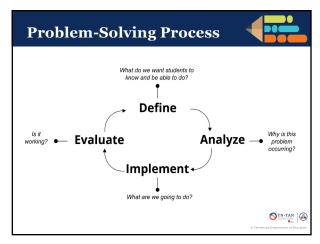
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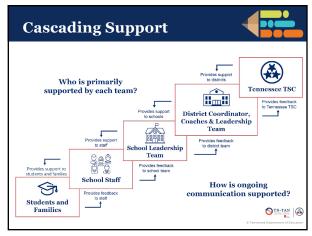


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Learning Objectives

Session 1

- 1. Understand how Tier I behavior supports are foundational to an effective RTI2-B system.
- 2. Consider factors for identifying students in need of Tier II support.
- 3. Identify critical aspects of implementing Tier II behavior interventions.



2

Learning Objectives

Session 2

- Explore ways to identify students who need additional support and match interventions to identified needs.
- Develop a systematic process for reviewing multiple data sources to evaluate student progress.
- Understand the importance of intervention fidelity and consider ways to monitor the fidelity of intervention delivery.



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Intervention Selection



After a team determines which students need Tier II interventions, it should consider:

- how to best serve students identified for Tier II interventions,
- how to support students who exceed gradelevel expectations,
- how to support overlapping areas of academic and nonacademic need, and
- · which needs should be targeted.



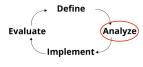
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Analyze Data to Match Interventions to Needs



To match an intervention to a student's need:

- 1. Use all relevant data to prioritize an area of need.
 - 2. Match the least intensive Tier 2 intervention to the prioritized area of need.
 - 3. Analyze other data sources to make low-effort, initial adaptations to the intervention or modifications.



(McDaniel et al.,2024)

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Common Areas of Need



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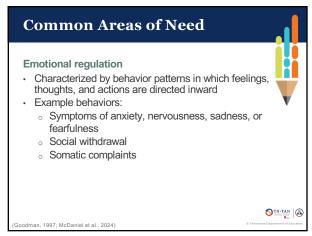
Interfering Behaviors

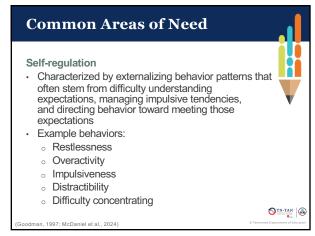
- Externalizing behaviors that are often associated with deliberate disregard for others and rules
- Example behaviors:
 - o Tantrums
 - o Outbursts of anger
 - Aggression
 - $_{\circ}$ Bullying
 - Lying
 - Cheating
 - Stealing

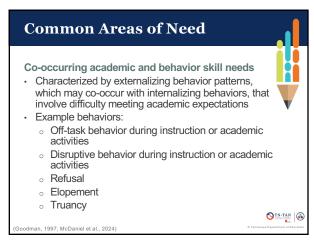
Goodman, 1997; McDaniel et al., 2024)

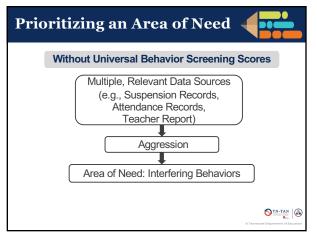


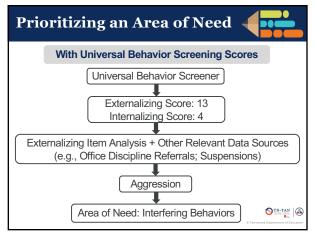


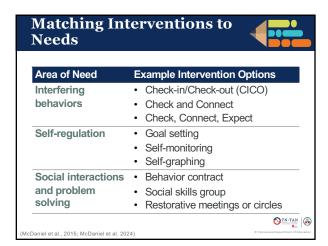


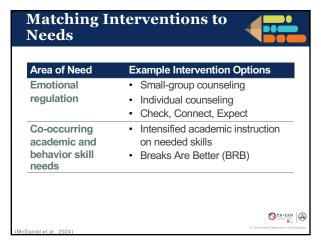




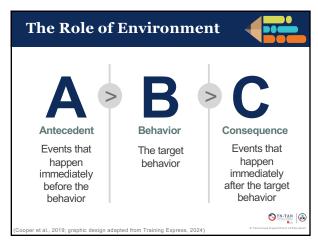


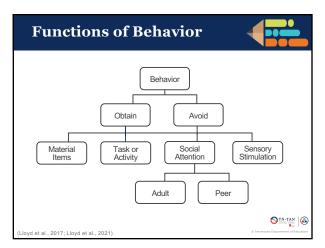


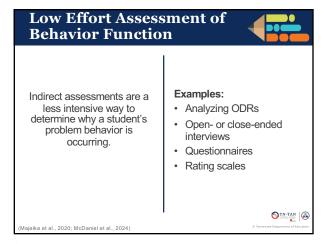


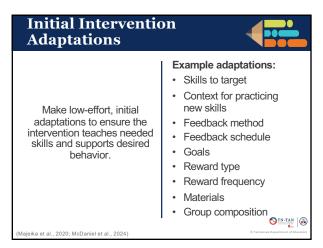


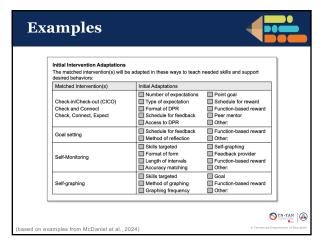


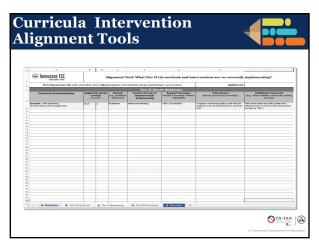


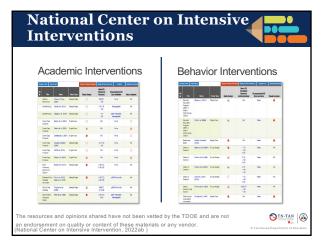


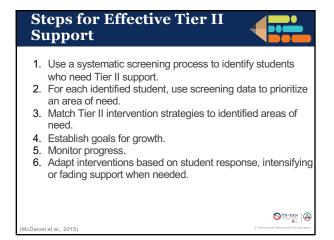














Progress Monitoring



- · Progress monitoring allows us to make decisions about:
 - o student growth,
 - o intervention effectiveness, and
 - o how and when instructional changes are needed.
- When monitoring progress, team must consider multiple data sources, which may include both quantitative and qualitative data.
- When monitoring progress for behavior interventions, changes in a student's performance of target and replacement behaviors should be considered.

(Bruhn et al., 2018; Christ et al., 2009; National Center for Intensive Intervention, 2022e)



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Progress Monitoring



- To monitor progress for behavior interventions, data should be regularly collected and analyzed, with the type of data and frequency of data collection depending on the behavior of concern and the intervention.
- Decisions about the frequency of data collection and data analysis should be made by a data-based decisionmaking team.
- Data should reflect the student's behavior before intervention (baseline) and during intervention.

(Bruhn et al., 2018; Christ et al., 2009; National Center for Intensive Intervention, 2022e)



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Intervention Goals



- There are no standard growth rates or mastery criteria for behavioral progress monitoring.
- Measurements of target and replacement behaviors can be used to set intervention goals, against which progress can be assessed while also considering other data sources.
- Goals should be:
 - set slightly above or below a student's current performance, depending on the nature and desired outcome of the behavior,
 - o set relative to behaviors expected of peers, and
 - reviewed regularly so that adjustments can be made as needed.

McDaniel et al. 2024)



Goal Examples



- Joseph will ask for permission to use the calming corner during a minimum of 4 out of 5 opportunities each week.
- Alexis will increase the number of complex math problems completed independently by 10% each week.
- Mya will increase her week-over-week averages for percent of points earned by 10% during 3 of the 4 weeks in this month.
- James will report lower levels of anxiety on at least 3 of the next 5 unit assessments.

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Measuring Student Behavior



- There are a variety of ways to measure student behavior.
- The methods used will depend on the behavior of concern and the selected intervention.
- Indirect methods rely on recollection and include:
 - o narrative accounts,
 - o interviews,
 - o checklists, and
 - o rating scales.
- Direct methods involve observing and measuring the behavior while it occurs.



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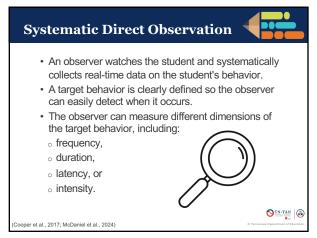
Measuring Student Behavior

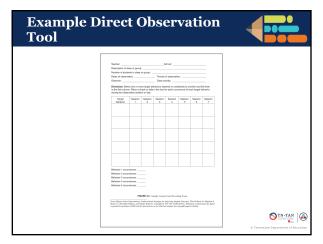


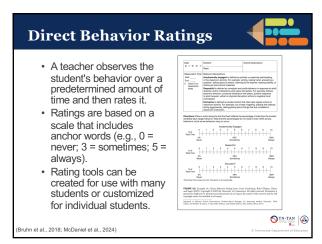
- Three common methods or measuring behavior are:
 - o direct behavior ratings,
 - $\circ\;$ systematic direct observations, and
 - o Intervention-based measures.



(Bruhn et al., 2018; McDaniel et al., 2024)







Intervention-Based Measure

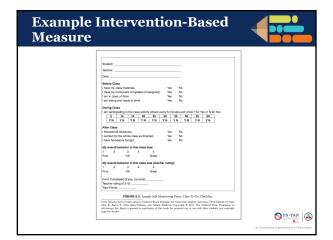


- The team uses measures that are built into the intervention or data that are already collected as part of the intervention to measure student behavior.
- Examples include:
 - $_{\circ}$ assessments that are included in published intervention programs,
 - daily progress reports used in Check-In, Check-Out, and
 - a teacher's recordings when self-monitoring forms are completed by the student and teacher in a student's self-monitoring intervention.

(Bruhn et al., 2018; McDaniel et al., 2024)



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Determining Response to Intervention

There are **no set requirements** for the number of data points, time in intervention, or tier of intervention required to make progress monitoring or instruction and intervention changes.



Determining Response to Intervention



- Use multiple data sources that consider a student's comprehensive data profile when determining a student's response to intervention.
- In addition to analyzing measurements of the behavior, a team might consider:
- o office discipline data,
- o student observations,
- o attendance records,
- o academic scores,
- o work samples, and
- o intervention fidelity data.

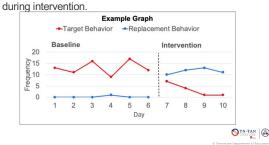


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Analyzing Quantitative Behavior Data



When analyzing graphed behavior data, compare data collected before intervention (baseline) to data collected



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Analyzing Quantitative Behavior Data

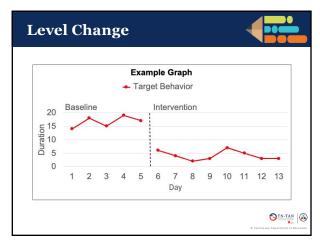


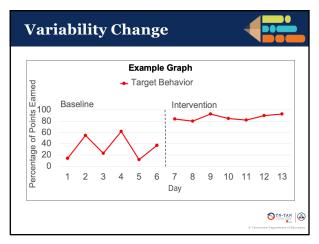
Analyze these characteristics of the data:

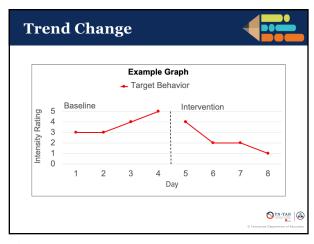
- **Level**: how low, moderate, or high data are in relation to the vertical access.
- Variability: the extent to which data are similar in value.
- Trend: the overall direction of a data path.
- Immediacy: how quickly a change in data path occurs.

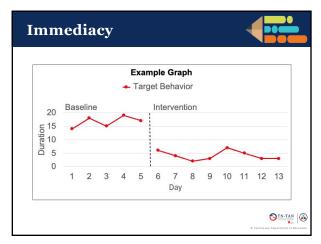
(Burns et al., 2017; Ledford & Gast, 2024)

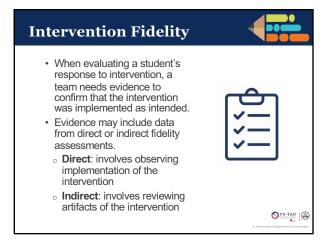


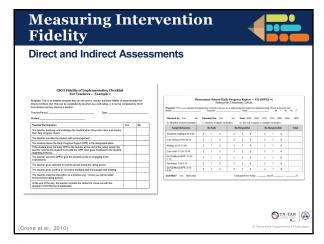












Strategies to Increase Intervention Fidelity



- Retrain key collaborators, including students.
- · Increase implementation support.
- · Communicate trust in the intervention.
- Reinforce student participation in the intervention.
- Interview key collaborators to identify implementation barriers and needs.
- · Plan for continued monitoring.

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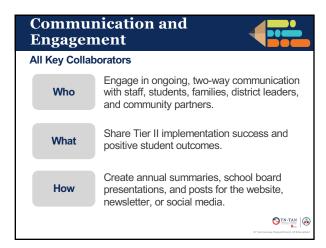
When Tier II Support Is Not Working



- Data-based decision-making teams should continue using an ongoing problem-solving process to identify and target specific needs.
- Within this process, a data-based decision-making team may intensify instruction through an adapted intervention or Tier III support.
- If a disability is suspected, a request for a **special education evaluation** should be made.

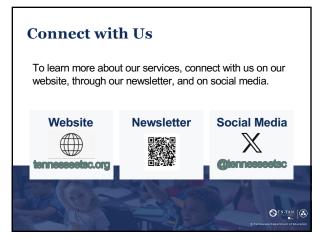












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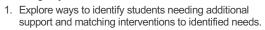
TN-TAN End of Session Survey



Please complete the evaluation survey by using the following link or scanning the QR code:

Required Information: Event Title: Tier II Behavior COP

Learning Objectives:



- 2. Develop a systematic process for reviewing multiple data sources to evaluate student progress.
- 3. Understand the importance of intervention fidelity and consider ways to monitor the fidelity of intervention delivery.

