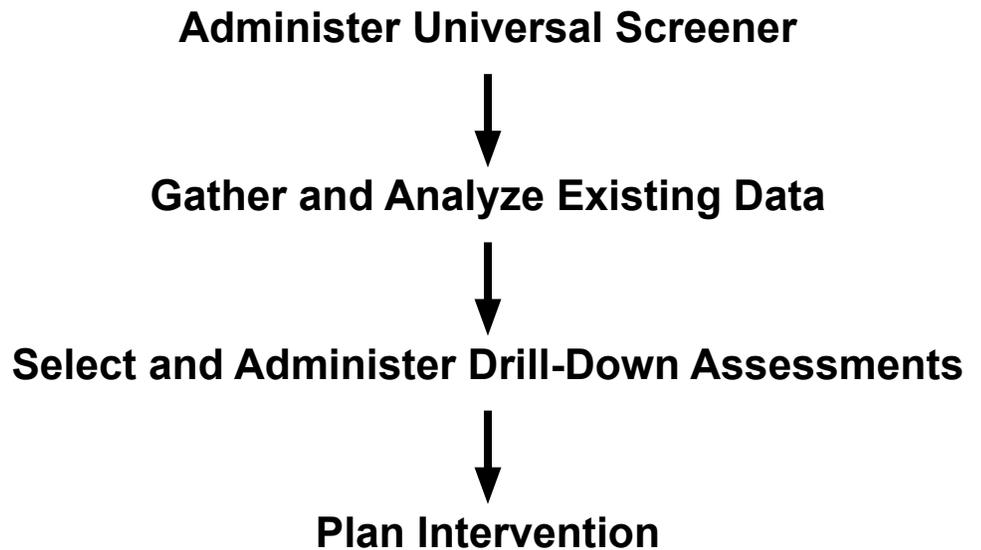


The drill-down process, shown at right, includes the following stages: administer universal screener, gather and analyze existing data, select and administer drill-down assessments, and plan intervention.



Administer Universal Screener

Steps

- Administer a universal screener to all students.
- Use results of universal screening to begin to identify students at risk of academic failure, who may need intervention, and their broad areas of need.

Do:

- Administer a nationally normed, skills-based universal screener in reading, math, and written expression for grades K-8.
- Use one of the [seven board approved screeners](#) for K-3 reading screening.
- Collect multiple sources of data including the areas of attendance, behavior, and academic competency for all students to incorporate into an Early Warning System (EWS) for grades 9-12.

Don't:

- Rigidly apply risk thresholds alone to identify students for intervention.
- Stop collecting data after universal screening.

Gather and Analyze Existing Data

Steps

- For any student identified as at-risk, gather other existing data that provides more information.
- Summarize the data, listing skills the student has mastered, skills that are emerging, and skills that are unmastered.
- Use the data and summarized list to make hypotheses regarding the root cause of the problem for the at-risk student. Root causes are often prerequisite skills to unmastered skills.
- Use the vertical standards charts to trace back and identify prerequisite skills covered in earlier grades that may be a root cause.
- Identify areas where data has not been gathered and additional assessments need to be administered.

Do:

- Analyze data with a data-based decision-making team.
- Stick to essential, teachable skills when making hypotheses regarding the root cause.
- Conduct records reviews, including grades, attendance, and behavior patterns, to gain an understanding of the whole student.
- Gather classroom assessment data, including teacher-made tests, benchmark assessments, and common assessments aligned with broad area(s) of need.
- Discuss areas of concern with the student's current/previous teachers, family, and the student themselves to gather more information.

Don't:

- Gather data, but fail to analyze it.
- Only consider emerging or unmastered skills when generating a root cause.
- Continue collecting and analyzing data without a plan to move to the next step of the process.



Select and Administer Drill-Down Assessments

Steps

- Select drill-down assessments according to the hypothesis made regarding the root cause of the problem for the at-risk student. Drill-down assessments can include survey-level and diagnostic assessments.
- If the results of the drill-down assessment support the hypothesis, then use the data to plan intervention.

Do:

- Link each drill-down assessment to a potential root cause.
- “Test back” until the simplest mastered skill is identified.
- Administer additional, grade-appropriate assessments in rapid automatized naming, decoding, and/or encoding to students who score below the 25th percentile on a nationally normed universal reading screener or who flag for risk in an early warning system to screen for [characteristics of dyslexia](#).

Don't:

- Administer assessments without purpose. For example, don't administer the phonics and word reading survey to a student without the hypothesis that the student has a deficit in decoding contributing to reading difficulties.
- Limit drill-down to one area without considering related and underlying skills.

Examples of Drill-Down Assessments

The following links are to external resources.

Reading

[Phonological Awareness Skills Screener**](#)
[Phonics and Word Reading Survey**](#)
[Phonics Inventory](#)

Writing

[Written Expression CBM Analysis](#)
[Primary Spelling Inventory*](#)
[4-12 Encoding Guidance*](#)

Math

[Error Analysis Mathematics Assessment Supplement](#)

* Resource provided by the Tennessee Department of Education

+ Use the password fastestimproving to access this resource

For more information on the drill-down process, see our module Responding to the Data: Planning Reading Interventions and case studies for practice applying the process.

Plan Intervention

Steps

- Use all data, including the results of drill-down assessments, to plan intervention.
- Analyze data to determine the skill(s) the student is missing.
- Select an intervention that provides instruction in the missing skill(s).

Do:

- Consider all the skills the student is missing when planning intervention. Students may have multiple areas of need and require multiple interventions.
- Consider how interventions can be connected to grade-level content to prepare for transfer of skills to the general education setting.

Don't:

- Practice skills in isolation only. For example, only practice decoding lists of words and not apply the skill to decoding words in passages.
- Fail to align interventions for students with complex needs. For example, students with academic and behavioral interventions or English Learners in math or reading interventions.

