

MULTI-TIERED SYSTEM OF SUPPORT (MTSS)/ RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION (RTI)

ACADEMIC, BEHAVIOR, SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL

Supporting the needs of the whole-child.

INDIVIDUAL INTENSIVE INTERVENTION

5% of students in need of individualized intensive intervention that might include special education services (Stecker, 2007). **Tier 3**



TARGETED INTERVENTION

15% of students at-risk and in need of supplemental support **Tier 2**



UNIVERSAL CORE INSTRUCTION

85% of students included in the support for all students **Tier 1**



Table 1

Descriptors of RTI and Special Education

	RTI	Special Education
What is it?	Response to academic or behavioral struggles for any student that is not successful with basic classroom instruction.	Education plan that is individualized in response to learning disabilities.
Who qualifies?	Tier 1: All students Tier 2: Any student in need of targeted supplemental intervention that is not responding to classroom instruction. Tier 3: Students that need individualized intensive intervention for longer periods of time to succeed at foundational skills (Fuchs et al., 2017).	Students that are evaluated and qualify for specific learning disabilities under IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act).

MTSS is an important tool to support students and staff in education. This gives educators a framework to manage identification of students struggling in behavior, academics, or social-emotional areas. RTI is a tool used under MTSS as an academic response for students that are struggling with classroom instruction. The idea of success behind RTI is to move students out of Tier 3, up to Tier 2, and eventually to Tier 1. The benefits of RTI include the accessibility of intervention to all students (Hughes et al., 2018).



References

- Fuchs, L. S., Fuchs, D., & Malone, A. S. (2017). The taxonomy of intervention intensity. *Teaching Exceptional Children, 50*(1), 35–43. <https://doi-org.10.1177/0040059917703962>
- Hugh, M. L., Conner, C., & Stewart, J. (2018). Intensive intervention practice guide: Using visual activity schedules to intensify academic interventions for young children with autism spectrum disorder. *National Center for Leadership in Intensive Intervention*. <https://ncli.org/>
- Stecker, P. (2007). Tertiary intervention: Using progress monitoring with intensive services. *Teaching Exceptional Children, 39*(5), 50-57.