

Outline

- Forming the campus problem-solving team
- Defining different roles
- Setting a calendar for meetings
- Planning effective meetings
- Creating consistent expectations

Forming the Campus Problem-Solving Team

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Campus Problem-Solving Teams

 Build a team infrastructure with a common goal:
 To meet student needs and improve

the outcomes of all learners.

- Identify teams that focus on different "levels" of implementation.
- Consider the roles of each team's members.
- Identify potential members with specific expertise.



Characteristics of Team Members



- Committed to data-based decision making
- Open to new evidence-based practices
- Willing to explore new ideas and share them with colleagues
- Reliable, positive, and skilled communicators

What other characteristics do you think are important? What characteristics are important for your MTSS problem-solving team?

Example MTSS Problem-Solving Team

- Upper-elementary students began the school year performing below expectations.
- Teachers wanted to regain lost instructional time spent helping students catch up.
- Teachers wanted to address students' learning gaps more proactively across the school year.



Example MTSS Problem-Solving Team

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To address student performance, the principal convened a campus problem-solving team meeting with the following attendees:

- Grade-level teacher team leaders
- Reading interventionist
- Data expert

What other roles could the principal have included?

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Choosing Effective Team Members

- Team members must be able to meet regularly to develop the campus plan.
- Team members must be skilled at identifying steps to carry out a plan.
- Team members must be able to collaborate!



Critical Team Members

- Team leader (a campus administrator)
- Data management and analysis leads
- Subject specialists (in reading, writing, mathematics, and behavior):
 - Instruction
 - Intervention
 - Professional development and ongoing support



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Team Leader

- A principal or assistant principal
- Someone who prioritizes MTSS on campus as the organizing structure for all assessments, instruction, interventions, and professional development
- Not a lead interventionist, instructional coach, department chair, grade-level leader, etc.



Data Management and Analysis Leads

- Collaborate with the team leader and instructional coaches to create and manage data reports
- Understand how to manage data and create reports that aggregate and disaggregate data in different ways
- Can be the team leader, an instructional coach, or someone else who has time to manage and organize data



Subject Specialists: Instruction

- Understand the importance of implementing the features of effective instruction to support all students' learning
- Understand both universal (i.e., core or content area) instruction and interventions
- Know the instructional requirements and standards
- Serve as liaisons to grade-level teams
- Collaborate with interventionists to promote evidence-based strategies
- Depending on a campus's resources and personnel, may be different people for reading, writing, mathematics, and/or behavior

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Subject Specialists: Intervention

- Can analyze students' needs in depth and support teachers working with struggling students
- Have a strong understanding of how to use both diagnostic and progress-monitoring data to target and differentiate interventions
- Depending on a campus's resources and personnel, may be different people for reading, writing, mathematics, and/or behavior



Subject Specialists: Professional Development and Ongoing Support

- Instructional coaches or lead teachers who have the ability and time to do the following:
 - Analyze data
 - Meet with teachers about data and instruction
 - Conduct observations and provide feedback
 - Model lessons and coteach
 - Support administrators in understanding data and instruction
- Depending on a campus's resources and personnel, may be different people for reading, writing, mathematics, and/or behavior

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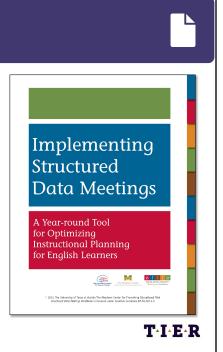
Setting a Calendar for Meetings

Meeting After Screening

- After collecting screening data, conduct structured data meetings with each grade level as soon as possible.
- Do not wait to provide interventions!

• Resource:

www.elitetexas.org/resources-sl/implementin g-structured-data-meetings-for-english-learne rs



Meeting to Analyze Ongoing Data

- Plan meetings across the year (e.g., monthly, bimonthly) to examine ongoing data, including the following:
 - Screening, diagnostic, and progress-monitoring data
 - Core and intervention observation data
 - Professional development data (e.g., model lessons, professional learning community meetings)
- All members of the MTSS problem-solving team should attend.

Core Observation Data

- Collect data using observation forms such as the following:
 - Core observation tool: <u>https://meadowscenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Instructional</u> <u>Observation1.pdf</u>
 - Fidelity checklist: <u>https://meadowscenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2019-Fidelity</u> <u>Checklist.pdf</u>
- Aggregate data to look for patterns across instructional components and the features of effective instruction.
- Connect observation data with student assessment data.

Intervention Observation Data

- Collect data using observation forms such as the following:
 - Intervention observation tool: <u>https://meadowscenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Intervention</u> <u>Observation1.pdf</u>
 - Fidelity checklist: <u>https://meadowscenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2019-Fidelity</u> <u>Checklist.pdf</u>
- Aggregate data to look for patterns across instructional components and the features of effective instruction.
- Connect observation data with student assessment data.

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Progress-Monitoring Data

- Use line graphs to track student progress-monitoring data.
- Connect progress-monitoring data to documented instruction and interventions.
- Resource:

Collaborative instructional logs https://meadowscenter.org/resource/collaborative-instructional-logs

- For more information about progress monitoring and making data-based instructional decisions, explore the following TIER modules:
 - Progress Monitoring
 - Decision Making

Planning Effective Meetings

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Set an Agenda

- Identify the meeting goals:
 - Identify students for interventions?
 - Examine data for student progress or instructional effectiveness?
 - Set goals at different levels?
- Identify agenda items:
 - Analyses of student data?
 - Analyses of instructional observations?
 - Discussion of instructional support provided or needed?

Preparing Data Reports

- Student assessment data:
 - Screening and diagnostic data
 - Progress-monitoring data
 - State summative/interim data
- Observation data
 - Core instruction, including teacher-led small-group instruction
 - Intervention provided
- Connections between student assessment and observation data, including teacher documentation of how data have informed instruction

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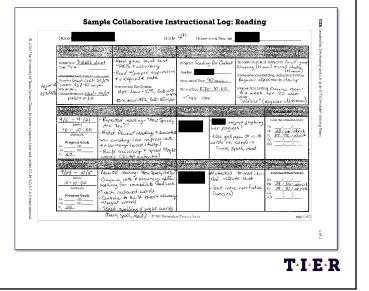
Examining Data

- Higher-level analyses relate to broader issues (e.g., gaps in core instruction).
 - By grade level
 - By classroom
- Targeted analyses relate to issues specific to small groups of students or individual students.
 - By intervention
 - By individual student
- For examples of student data reports and analyses, see the Creating an Assessment Plan pathway in this module.

Examining Data: Examples



- Would this kind of data be helpful for teachers to collect?
- How could your MTSS problem-solving team use this kind of data?



Setting Goals Based on Data

- Campus goals
 - Increase percentages of students on grade level
 - Decrease percentages of students struggling
- Classroom goals
 - Increase percentages of students on grade level
 - Decrease percentages of students struggling
- Intervention goals
 - Decrease number of students needing intervention
 - Accelerate students' learning
- Individual student goals
 - Accelerate individual students' learning to get back to grade level

Creating Consistent Expectations

Creating and Sharing Observation Checklists

- Use or create checklists that focus on specific aspects of instruction, such as the following:
 - What is done in small groups to differentiate
 - What is done in workstations to extend students' practice opportunities
 - How automaticity is developed with different skills
- Meet with teachers to go over the checklists, discuss expectations, and model implementation as needed.

Core Instruction

- Focus on specific content area components.
- Document implementation of specific instructional features.

Why might you use checklists that focus on specific activities or skills rather than on everything related to effective instruction in a content area?

Core Observation Checklis Kindergarten: Phonemic Awareness, Phonics, and Fluency daily in the whole group PA daily in small groups Use of kinesthetic mo nts or Elkonin baxes during PA instruc nd-by-sound blending in the whole group daily und-by-sound blending in small groups daily ters, words) based on p exts (especially with struggling students) daily eme-grapheme mapping with phonics and spelling words o build in review of high-frequency words daily incy games with phrases weekly BBI (ABV) Partner reading with decodable texts ling cards posted where students can see the iound-spelling cards used daily as review ord wall with high-frequ load well word dails to huild feature with high

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Intervention Instruction

- Focus on specific content area components.
- Document implementation of specific instructional features.
- What do these observational data tell you about the instruction provided?
- How could you create a similar tool for writing, math, or behavior?

	Sa	mpl	e Int	ervention Che	ck	list		
				msinterventionistV				
Number of Sti	idents	<u>s</u> Ty	pe of into	evention (eril/) eril Da	100 _	9-22-18		
Reading Component	Time			Activity/Objective		Instruction/ Management		
	Start	Erd Time	Total Minates			Mardy Instruction	Often managing	Mostly
Phonemic Awareness	10:01	10:06	5	T providen 5 with word & 5 segments (2 - & 3-phoneme w	i archi)		1	
Phonics	10.09	10:19	10	Say sounds in words, bland read words (long-e spelled "e Ss read decoclable book alor	e7		-	
Fluency	10.20	10:25	5	Ss reread decodable book 2 m times to partner while T late		~		
Vocabulary			0	None observed				
Comprehension	10.25	10:28	3	T calls on one 5 at a time to re events in decodable book				~
NOTE: The corr	ponents t	aught sh	ould refle	et students' needs.	_			
Intervention Instruction The interventionist 1. brinden the concepts and diffs in small deps 2. brinden and concepts must diff in the sure of diffs of managements 3. brinden and concentration and different language					3 Mos of th time	e of the	Rarely	0 Not at all
Models and demonstrates procedures with the use of lats of examples Checkviolitatoracic electronic rooms and possides in mechanished back						_	r	
5. Provides many opportunities for practice after initial presentation of task/skill						2		-
5. Overs individual and/or group opportunities to respond						2		
Monitors students during an activity to be sare that they are performing correctly Provides scattisticing to assist students in their learning and practice						- 2		
the correction procedures and provides feedback						-		0
 Paces isstruction adequately by constituting pulcify between tasks and allowing extra time when needed 								2
1. Redirects off-task behav	for when it a	cours -						
 In the Intervention lesson carefully and purposefully designed by sequencing the lock from easy to difficult? 					(10)			e0





Features of Effective Instruction: Sample Tools

- Checklist for core instruction or intervention: <u>https://meadowscenter.org/wp-conte</u> <u>nt/uploads/2022/12/Observing_Featu</u> <u>res.pdf</u>
- Walkthrough tools: <u>https://meadowscenter.org/resource</u> <u>/instructional-walkthrough-tools</u>



Conclusion: Your To-Do List

- Define different roles.
- Set a calendar for meetings.
- Plan effective meetings.
- Create consistent expectations.



