

## Chapter 34

# Teacher Insight on RTI Implementation at the Middle and High School Levels: A Comparative Case Study

**Pam Epler**  
Grand Canyon University, USA

### ABSTRACT

*The Response to Intervention (RTI) service delivery model has been incorporated at the elementary school level with success but is still lagging behind within the secondary school environment. This chapter demonstrates how two secondary schools, one a middle school and the other a high school, implemented the RTI model efficiently and effectively. The chapter shows that the RTI model can be successfully executed in different ways depending on a school's needs, funding, and personnel. The chapter provides details on the diagnostic practices, data collection methods, intervention strategies, administrative support, and professional development of each implemented model and includes insight from actual teachers and school counselors who participated in the implementations. A reflection on lessons learned from each school site is included.*

### INTRODUCTION

Although the Response to Intervention (RTI) service delivery model has certain common components—such as (a) a universal screener to determine which students need academic assistance, (b) progress monitoring to evaluate the student's progress and determine whether or not to continue a specific intervention or change it, (c) typically three or four tiers that increase in intensity in regard to instruction and the number of students involved, (d) collaboration among educational colleagues, and (e) a common goal to assist every student in succeeding academically—there is not one established way to conduct RTI within the secondary educational environment. The case studies described herein demonstrate how two schools, one a middle school, Grades 6-8, and the other a high school, Grades 9-12, each approached

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the RTI service delivery model in different ways but arrived at the same result: increased academic success for students.

Both schools followed a four-tier RTI model and designated the general education classroom as Tier 1. In Tier 2 at the middle school, the general education teacher worked with the school counselor to decide on additional instructional strategies that the general education teacher could use, and the students who were deemed to need Tier 2 intervention attended a special reading class. At the high school, Tier 2 students attended a special study hall, called an academic performance room (APR), where several content area teachers were available to assist students who were failing classes. For Tier 3, the middle school held a meeting that teachers, parents, school counselors, and other stakeholders who may have had a vested interest in the student attended to determine if more data needed to be collected or if additional instructional strategies, like small group tutoring, needed to be tried prior to recommending the student for special education services (Tier 4). At the high school, students in Tier 3 attended a special reading class during their study hall time several times a week to receive specific instruction in reading and writing prior to being recommended for special education services (Tier 4).

Each school established its own methods for handling the different components of RTI, including diagnostic practices, data collection methods, and intervention strategies, and the two schools had different support measures revolving around administrative support and professional development. Details about each model and the specific components are included in the next sections. The information focuses on Tiers 1 through 3 since Tier 4 at both schools was special education services provided by the special education teachers.

## **MIDDLE SCHOOL CASE STUDY**

The middle school started its RTI service delivery model during the 2009-2010 school term after a change in school superintendents. The school took a year to introduce the model to the teaching staff and then fully embraced it during the 2010-2011 school term. The school counselor was given the responsibility of implementing and maintaining RTI, and it was used throughout the entire school population, which amounted to approximately 300 students in Grades 6-8.

In order to obtain firsthand knowledge of how the RTI service delivery model functions in the middle school, interviews were conducted with two of the people involved in the model. The school counselor and a language arts teacher, both of whom were licensed, practicing teachers, were interviewed. The language arts teacher (Teacher A) was considered a participant in Tier 1 in the school's RTI model, while the school counselor (Teacher B), a former science teacher, was considered a participant in Tier 2 in the middle school's RTI model.

Teacher A was a female who was relatively new to the teaching profession since she had only been teaching for 3 years. She held a bachelor's degree in teaching secondary English and was working toward her master's degree in teaching. She was also the varsity girls' track coach. She had four different language arts/English classes to prepare for on a daily basis and expressed a deep commitment to helping students achieve academic success.

Teacher B was a female who taught high school science classes for 5 years prior to becoming a school counselor, a position she had held for 24 years at the time of the interviews. She had earned a bachelor's degree in teaching secondary science and a master's degree in school counseling. She knew the names of all the students in the school and knew half of the students very well because she was responsible for

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