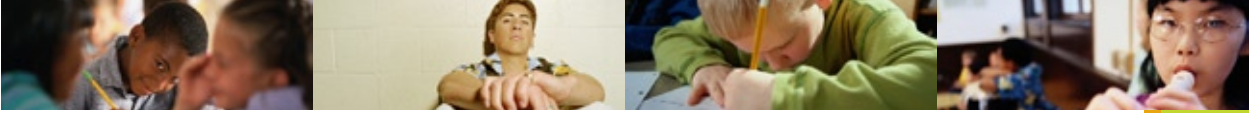


**A CULTURAL, LINGUISTIC, AND ECOLOGICAL
FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION
WITH ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS**





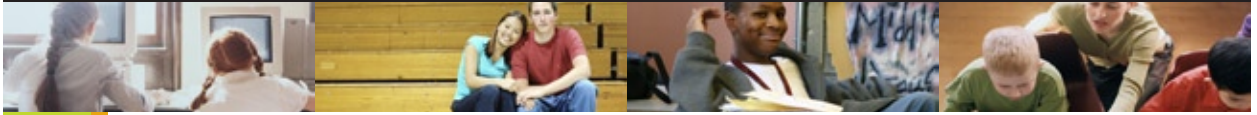
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A CULTURAL, LINGUISTIC, AND ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION WITH ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

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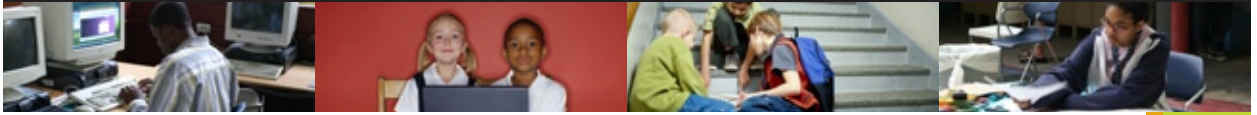
Response to Intervention (RTI) has been heralded by many as the long-awaited alternative to using a discrepancy formula for special education eligibility decisions. Use of the discrepancy formula for eligibility decisions has commonly been called a “wait to fail model” (Donovan & Cross, 2002; Fuchs, Mock, Morgan & Young, 2003; Mellard, 2004) because in this paradigm, students proceeded through long pre-referral, formal referral, and assessment processes prior to getting help in special education programs. By the time students received assistance, they were often too far behind to ever catch up, even with individualized support.

RTI instead focuses on intervening early through a multi-tiered approach where each tier provides interventions of increasing intensity. It includes the practice of screening all children early in their education to identify those who are not responding to classroom instruction and providing support through the use of research-based interventions at each tier while monitoring progress frequently (Batsche, Elliott, Graden, Grimes, Kovaleski, Prasse, et. al., 2005). RTI has the potential to affect change for English language learners (ELLs) by requiring the use of research-based practices based on individual children’s specific needs. All ELLs, however, need culturally and linguistically appropriate instruction no matter the educational setting. In other words, instruction and interventions must consider a student’s cultural background and experiences as well as their linguistic proficiency (in both English and the native language) in order for instruction to be *appropriate*. The focus of this brief is to provide an initial framework in the use of RTI that considers students’ life experiences, including their language

proficiencies in their first and second language, as well as the contexts in which they are taught.

Opportunity to Learn

As conceptualized, RTI is predicated upon effective, research-based and appropriate instruction in the general education classroom or Tier I. That is, it is *assumed* that *all* students are provided with scientifically validated instruction delivered with a high degree of fidelity to the curriculum, and thus all children are provided with an equal opportunity to learn. This, however, is problematic for ELLs in several ways. First, since RTI currently focuses on literacy, it is important to examine the existing reading research for ELLs. Although there is a growing body of research on effective reading instruction for ELLs with and without disabilities (Artiles & Klingner, 2006; Linan-Thompson, Bryant, Dickson, & Kouzekanani, 2005), it appears that not all ELLs are receiving appropriate literacy instruction (D’Angiulli, Siegel, & Maggi, 2004; Saenz, Fuchs, & Fuchs, 2005). Less than 20% of the 56% of public school teachers in the U.S. who have at least one ELL in their class are certified to teach ELLs (Waxman, Tellez & Walberg, 2004). Thus, most teachers lack the training, expertise, and experience in teaching reading and other subjects to ELLs. The second issue is that most multidisciplinary school teams charged with making special education eligibility decisions for ELLs also lack the training and experience in differentiating language difference from a learning disability (Collier, 2001; Flanagan & Ortiz, 2001; Klingner, Artiles, & Barletta, 2006; Ortiz, 1997). Consequently, the use of RTI without a foundation in culturally and linguistically appropriate instruction may lead to *greater* disproportionality



(both under and over representation) of ELLs in special education.

To summarize, an appropriate foundation for RTI must include knowledge of each child's particular set of life experiences, and how these experiences may facilitate learning in an American school system. It is essential to address teacher-related and school-related issues as well as child traits. Further, all educators must be knowledgeable in first and second language acquisition principles and culturally responsive pedagogy, as well as have access to specialists who are well-trained in differentiating cultural and linguistic differences from disabilities. We provide an initial framework for understanding children's backgrounds below.

The Framework

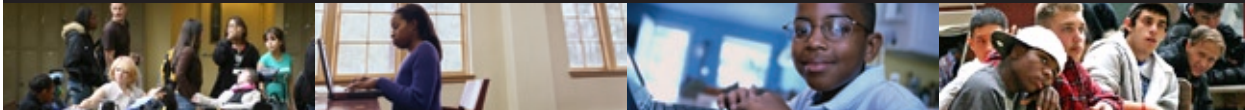
Personalized instruction lies at the very heart of RTI in that each child's unique needs are evaluated and appropriate instruction provided so that all children have opportunities to succeed in our schools. As evidenced by the current achievement gap as well as the disproportionate representation of culturally and linguistically diverse children in special education programs, many of these students are underachieving. To ensure that RTI does not become one more discriminatory system, a framework for RTI addressing the needs of ELLs is required. This includes: (a) a systematic process for examining the specific background variables or ecologies of ELLs (i.e., first and second language proficiency, educational history including bilingual models, immigration pattern, socioeconomic status, and culture) that impact academic achievement in a U.S. classroom; (b) examination of the

appropriateness of classroom instruction and the classroom context based on knowledge of individual student factors; (c) information gathered through informal and formal assessments; and (d) nondiscriminatory interpretation of all assessment data.

RTI: A Tiered Intervention Approach

Experts promote two distinct RTI models (Bradley, Danielson, & Hallahan, 2002; Fuchs, Mock, Morgan & Young, 2003): a standard treatment protocol model and a problem-solving model, though in reality most school districts use a combination of the two (National Association of State Directors of Special Education [NASDE], 2006). According to NASDE, both models outline tiers or stages of interventions (Figure 1). In the standard treatment protocol model, the same empirically validated treatment is used for all children with similar problems, and achievement is measured against specified benchmarks. The problem-solving model is more flexible, as explained by NASDE as well: problems are defined behaviorally, interventions are planned specifically for the targeted student and provided over a reasonable period of time, performance is measured in the natural setting, and students' progress is compared to that of peers.

Beyond the approach to intervention planning, another difference in the various RTI models is the number of tiers. Generally, models include three or four tiers. In this brief, a three-tiered framework is outlined, which considers students' ecologies, cultural and linguistic needs, and the skills that members of an educational team must possess when an ELL student becomes a focus of concern.



TIER I: UNIVERSAL SCREENING AND RESEARCH-BASED INSTRUCTION

At Tier I, baseline data through universal screening are gathered for all students and achievement is monitored regularly. An RTI system relies on the use of evidence-based curricula that is taught in a manner consistent with its authors' intent (treatment integrity). It is assumed that effective and research-based instruction already occurs in the general education classroom for *all* students. For ELLs, as discussed earlier, for instruction to be "effective and appropriate," assessment as well as instruction must be both *linguistically* and *culturally* congruent. That is, the teacher who wants to teach ELLs appropriately and effectively must know their levels of language proficiency in their first language (L1) and second language (L2) when planning assessment and instruction, and provide culturally relevant curricula that reflect the background and experiences of the students (Delpit, 1995; Gay, 1989; Macedo & Bartolome, 1999). Appropriate instruction for ELLs requires that teachers embrace a pedagogy that is "rooted in the cultural capital of [their students] and have as its point of departure the native language and culture" (Freire & Macedo, 1987, p. 151). In other words, a child's language and culture are never viewed as liabilities but rather as strengths upon which to build an education. When an ELL student becomes a focus of concern, the instructional program itself must be examined to determine the match between the demands of the curriculum and the child's current level of proficiency in the language of instruction. It is important to examine the achievement of the

student's "true peers" (similar language proficiencies, culture and experiential background) to see if they are excelling or not. If several "true peers" are struggling, this is an indication that the instruction is less than optimal for that group of students.

At Tier I, once instruction is adjusted to meet each student's individual or personalized needs, progress is closely monitored and decisions are made as to whether students are meeting predetermined targets or benchmarks. If, after providing instructional modifications that could include re-teaching, smaller groupings in the general education classroom, or perhaps some instruction in a child's L1, the student does not make the targeted gains, it may be recommended that the student receive Tier II support. A table is provided below to help delineate factors that must be examined for ELLs at Tier I, as well as the kinds of instructional support and personnel who can provide the needed instruction.



TIER I:

POPULATION: ALL STUDENTS SETTINGS: GENERAL EDUCATION

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS	Achievement is <i>both</i> at a lower level when compared to “true-peers” (same levels of language proficiency, acculturation, and educational background) and occurs at a substantially slower rate
GUIDING QUESTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is scientifically-based instruction in place for the target student and consideration given to his/her cultural, linguistic, socioeconomic and experiential background? • Is instruction targeted to the student’s level of English proficiency? • Is the concern examined within the context (i.e., language of instruction, acculturation)? • Have the parents been contacted and their input documented? • Has accurate baseline data been collected on what the student can do as well as what he/she must still learn? • Are L1 and L2 language proficiency monitored regularly? • Have the <i>ecology</i> of the classroom and school been assessed? • What were the child’s pre-school literacy experiences, if any? • Have hearing and vision been screened? • What tasks <i>can</i> the student perform and in what settings? • Have specific Tier I RTI interventions that are culturally, linguistically and experientially appropriate been developed?
INSTRUCTION/ INTERVENTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All students receive high-quality, research-based instruction by qualified staff • Universal screening of academics and behavior of all students to identify those who need close monitoring or intervention • Progress monitoring compares ELL student to other true-peer ELLs since their rate of progress cannot be compared to that of the English-only group • Appropriate instructional interventions are developed such as individually designed instructional units, or different instruction using the general education curriculum • Background knowledge is built • Research-based interventions are implemented for at least 8 – 12 weeks and progress is monitored • Culturally responsive instruction is fundamental at this tier and not an add-on • Explicit and linguistically appropriate instruction is also fundamental (attention given to language forms and functions) • Strategies appropriate for instructing ELLs such as Total Physical Response, visuals, real objects, modeling, repetitive language and gestures must be used • Instruction includes language activities and explicit instruction in phonological awareness, the alphabetic code, vocabulary development and comprehension strategies • Instruction in the native language is provided
SERVICE PROVIDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the course topics remain the same, what new research, examples, and writings can illustrate these topics? • Is there a new thematic approach to this material that will help to put cultural diversity in the foreground? • How do I integrate new material so that it is not simply an “add-on”? • What teaching strategies will facilitate student learning of this new material?
NECESSARY SERVICE PROVIDER SKILLS	<p>Able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide developmentally, culturally, linguistically and experientially appropriate instruction and assessment to <i>all</i> students • deliver culturally responsive instruction • describe behaviors/areas in observable terms and establish baselines • identify the elements that will lead to success in the identified problem area • identify instructional and student variables that may contribute to a solution • understand that no student characteristic (e.g., disability label, race, SES, cultural group) dictates <i>a priori</i> what intervention will work • collaborate with other service providers and parents • use tools that assess L1 and L2 skills

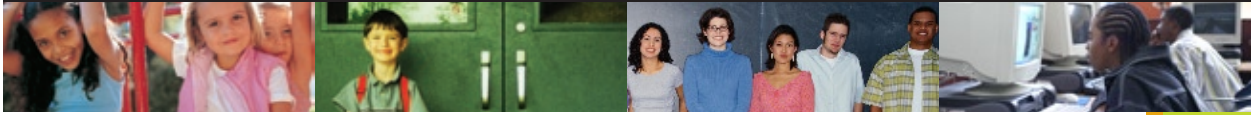


TIER II: MORE INTENSIVE SUPPORT

In Tier II, interventions, rather than just instructional adjustments to the general curriculum, are provided to the student. Tier II interventions are often delivered in a small group setting and may be provided by a specialist (i.e., Title I teacher, reading specialist, special education teacher, speech and language specialist), or by the classroom teacher. Tier II interventions are *supplemental* to the general education curriculum. In other words, students should receive a “double dose” of instruction targeted at specific goals based on students’

needs identified by Tier I screening. As stated previously, instructional interventions for ELLs should be both linguistically *and* culturally appropriate. School personnel continue to collect and monitor the student’s achievement and assess the learning environment and suitability of instruction. A Tier II student who fails to reach identified instructional targets is a candidate to move to Tier III once it has been established that he or she truly has received an adequate opportunity to learn. Conversely, a student who makes the expected gains may cycle back to Tier I with close observation of the student’s continuing progress. Below is a table outlining Tier II for ELLs.

TIER II: POPULATION: STUDENTS WHO NEED DIFFERENT AND MORE INTENSIVE INSTRUCTION THAN PROVIDED IN TIER I SETTINGS: SMALL GROUP SETTING	
STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS	Achievement continues <i>both</i> at a lower level as compared to “true-peers” and occurs at a substantially slower rate
GUIDING QUESTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will instruction in a small group setting lead to success? Has the student’s progress been compared to him or herself using data collected over time and across settings? Does the child’s learning rate appear to be lower than that of an average learning “true peer”? Is the child responding to interventions? Will an alternate curriculum help the student succeed? Is scientifically-based instruction in place for the target student and consideration given to his/her cultural, linguistic, socioeconomic and experiential background?
INSTRUCTION/ INTERVENTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option of receiving different curriculum from Tier I (time and intensity) which would be systematic and explicit instruction with modeling, multiple examples, and feedback This supplemental instruction is in addition to the time allowed for core reading instruction in general education The curriculum addresses the student’s specific learning needs and progress is carefully monitored and reported Observations should occur across settings and be of various activities/tasks If the student does not respond to Tier II interventions, consider referring to Tier III
SERVICE PROVIDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialist (Title I Teacher, Reading Teacher, Special Education Teacher, Related Service Provider) or General Education Teacher General education teacher responsible for integrating all tiers of instruction into the classroom and monitoring instruction
NECESSARY SERVICE PROVIDER SKILLS	Able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that culturally and linguistically appropriate classroom instruction was provided in Tier I and continues in Tier II accurately monitor and report student’s progress and adjust instruction accordingly

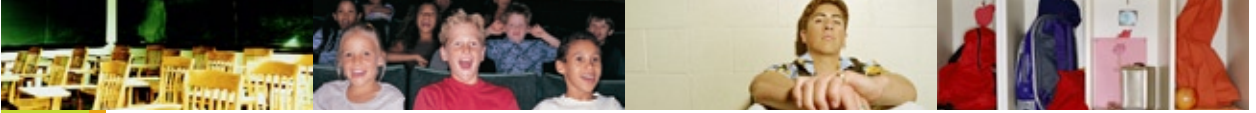


TIER III: INTENSIVE INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

In Tier III, interventions are more intensive and may be delivered individually or in small groups. The student's progress continues to be closely monitored. RTI models vary in their conceptualization of Tier III. In some models, Tier III would be considered special education and students who progressed to this tier would

automatically qualify for special education services. In other models, children would be provided intensive and individual interventions at this tier while concurrently undergoing an assessment for special education eligibility. In models with four tiers, students would receive intensive and focused interventions in Tier III, and if they fail to make adequate progress, be moved into Tier IV. Tier IV might then be considered special education. Below is a table summarizing Tier III for ELLs.

TIER III: POPULATION: STUDENTS WHO NEED DIFFERENT AND MORE INTENSIVE INSTRUCTION SETTING: ALTERNATIVE SETTING	
STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS	Achievement continues <i>both</i> at a lower level than like-peers, occurs at a substantially slower rate, and the student needs individualized instruction in order to learn
GUIDING QUESTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many rounds of Tier II instruction has the student had? • Is there evidence of progress from previous interventions? • Is the student successful with different curriculum, teaching approaches and an individualized setting? • Does the student differ from like "true peers" in the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of performance? • Learning slope? • What are the child's functional, developmental, academic, linguistic, and cultural needs? • If additional assessments are used, are the instruments technically sound, valid, and used appropriately for the ELL student? • Are test results interpreted in a manner that considers student's language proficiency in L1 and L2 and their level of acculturation? • Do assessments include information in the student's home language and English? • Has the student received continuous instruction (i.e., absences do not make up a good portion of the student's profile)?
INSTRUCTION/ INTERVENTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option of receiving different curriculum from Tiers I and II • Curriculum and instruction address the specific learning needs and progress is carefully monitored • Standardized cognitive and academic assessment should be conducted at this tier to identify processing profile • If cognitive assessment is conducted, native language assessment should be included • Any standardized test data must be interpreted within the context of student's language proficiency and acculturation
SERVICE PROVIDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special education teacher or related service provider • General education teacher responsible for integrating all tiers of instruction into the classroom • All service providers must collaborate with the ELL specialist
NECESSARY SERVICE PROVIDER SKILLS	<p>Able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that appropriate instruction was provided in Tiers I and II • accurately monitor student's progress • develop culturally and linguistically appropriate IEP and plan appropriate individualized instruction • instruct appropriately to the student's development level and needs, level of language proficiency and acculturation
<p>NOTE: Parental rights and consent may be required at this tier because the student is removed from the general education environment for instruction. Student could be qualified to receive special education services under the eligibility category of Specific Learning Disability and have an Individualized Education Program (IEP) developed at this tier without further assessment.</p>	



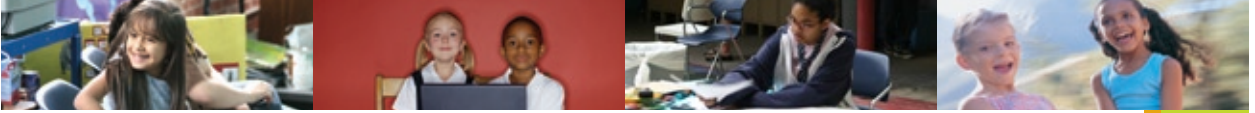
CONCLUSION:

NO MORE “BUSINESS AS USUAL”

After the above discussion, it should be apparent that we cannot continue “business as usual” when ELLs are struggling in our classrooms. There is great promise, though, in using an RTI approach, for many reasons. First, the universal screening and progress monitoring called for in the RTI process allow for comparison of students to other similar or “true” peers in their local cohort rather than to national norms. Second, an effective RTI model requires collaboration among all educators (e.g., speech and language therapists, school psychologists, counselors, English as a second language/Bilingual specialist), thereby providing increased opportunities for professional dialogue, peer coaching, and the creation of instructional models integrating the best practices of the various fields of education and related services. This collaboration is particularly critical, because the research base for all educational fields, including instruction for ELLs, is growing rapidly. Third, students who are struggling can be identified early and supported before falling too far behind to ever catch up.

Our future rests on the promise of the next generation. Accordingly, we must develop the capacity to respond to an increasingly diverse student population, and ensure that these and all children develop to their fullest potential. By building on the cultural wisdom and linguistic knowledge students bring with them, we can help *all* children succeed.



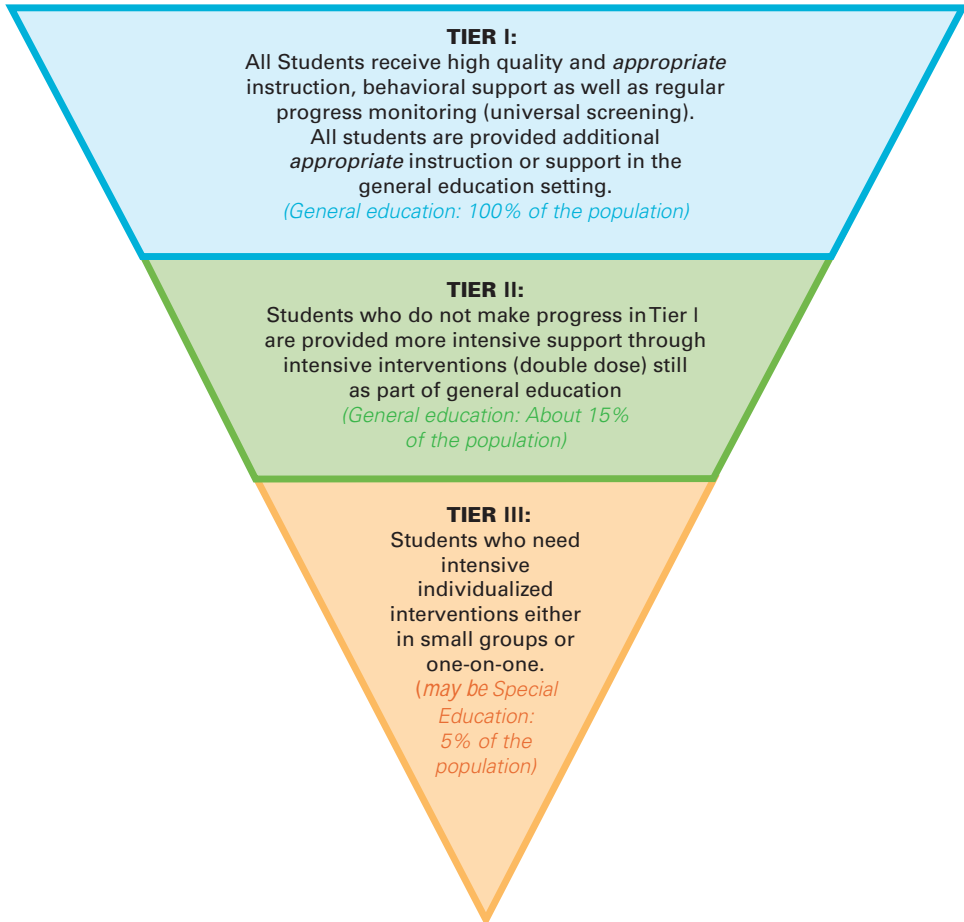


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Response to Intervention: Three-Tier Model for ELLs





NOTES