## Culturally Responsive Response to Intervention

**Considerations and Critical Questions** 

North Central RTI Collaborative Learning Community



Seena M.Skelton, Ph.D. Assistant Director of Technical Assistance and Professional Learning Region V Equity Assistance Center

## Agenda

#### **Creating the Context for Culturally Responsive Response to Intervention** (Rtl)

#### **Culturally Responsive Rtl Framework**

#### **Considerations for Implementing a Culturally Responsive Rtl Framework**

**Critical Questions** 



## Potential benefits of Rtl

Increase accountability for all students within general education

Promote collaboration and shared responsibility among general educators, special educators, specialists, and parents.

Eliminate the "wait to fail" situation through providing effective early intervention

Reduce number of students referred for special education

Reduce the disproportionate representation of students from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds in special education.



## However ....

"....without consideration of how culture mediates and influences everything we do, the potential for inappropriate eligibility decisions are still present if the team does not apply a Culturally Responsive RTI model to such determinations."

(Harris-Murri, King, & Rostenberg, 2006, p.9)



RTI focuses contextual factors which impact achievement and behavior. The most relevant factors are related to culture: the culture of individuals and institutions and the interactions that take place between and within them.



What contributes to the implementation of effective culturally responsive academic and behavior management, prevention and intervention Supports?

Understanding the cultural nature of learning

Considering the socio-cultural context of schools

Promoting equity within policies, people's decisions and practices



#### Understanding the Cultural Nature of Learning

#### **Cultural Histories**

The cultural practices adults and students bring with them

The cultural practices already associated with school and schooling

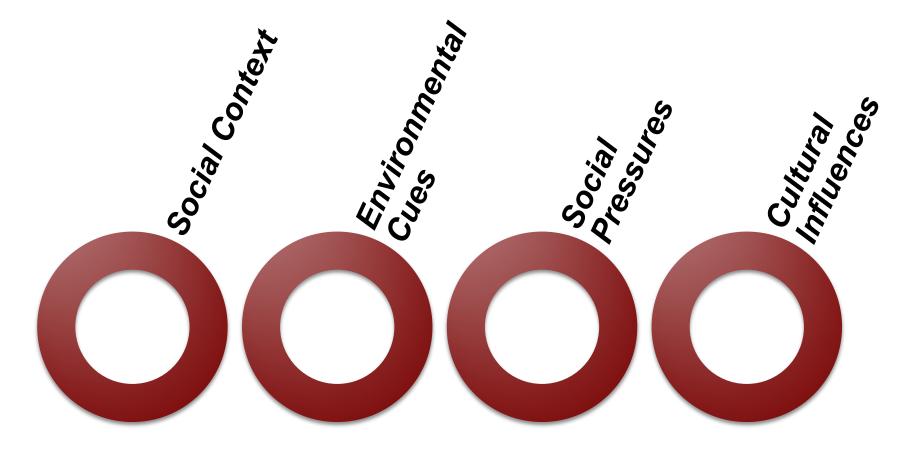
The Institutional Culture

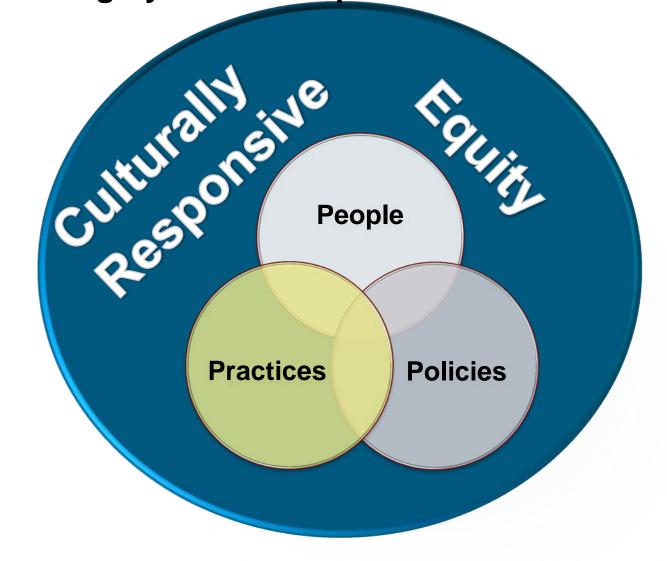
The cultural practices constructed when people interact and work together

The Culture We Create

Adapted From The Equity Alliance at ASU, 2011

## **Socio-Cultural Context**







## **Culturally Responsive is...**



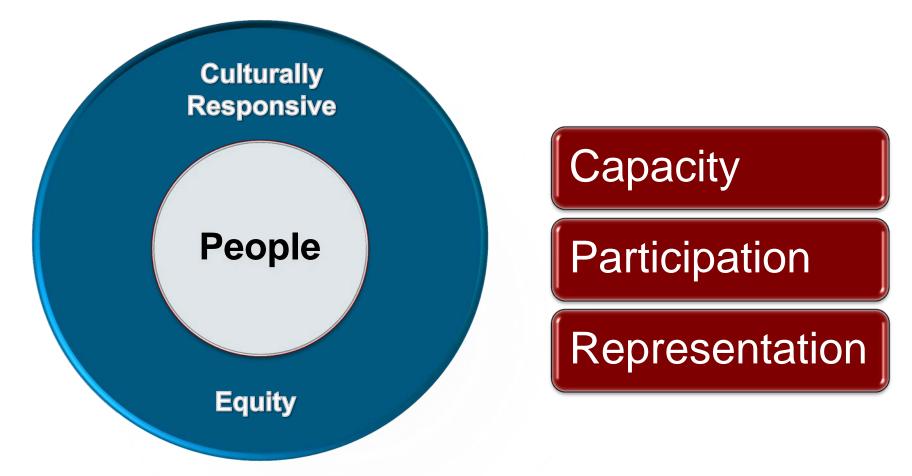
the valuation, consideration, and integration of individuals' culture, language, heritage and experiences leading to supported learning and development.



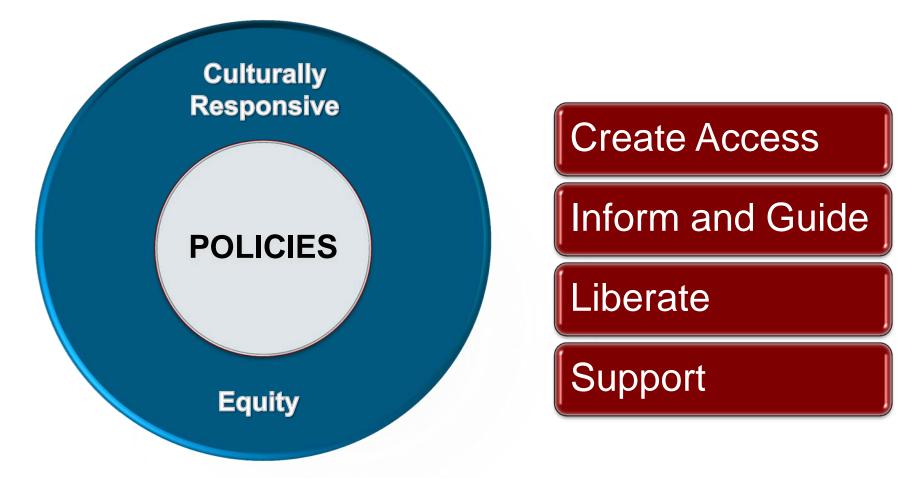
## Educational Equity is ....

 when educational practices, policies, curricula, resources, and school cultures are representative of all students, such that each student has access to, participate and make progress in high quality learning experiences, regardless of her or his race, ses, gender, ability, religion affiliation, national origin, linguistic diversity, or other characteristics.

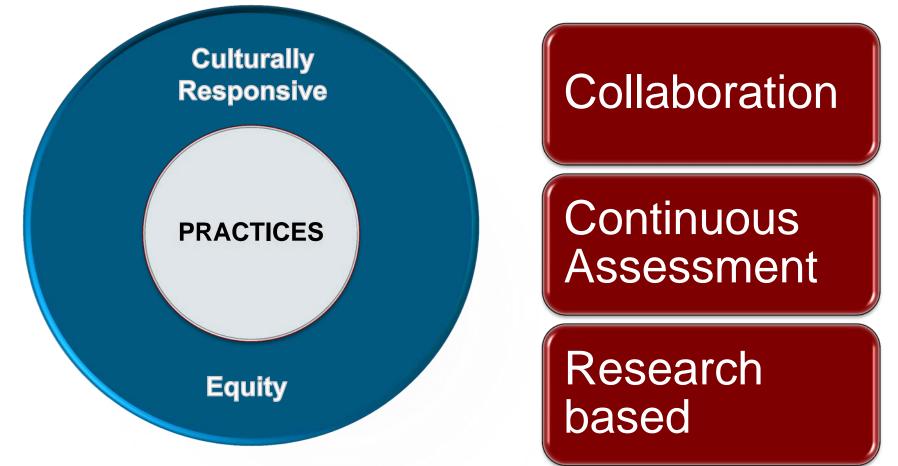
11













**Guiding Assumption of Culturally Responsive RTI:** Create Opportunities to Learn Reject Deficit Labeling of Students Provide Inclusive Intervention Delivery



#### **Culturally Responsive RTI**

Practice and pedagogy consider culture's role in teaching and learning

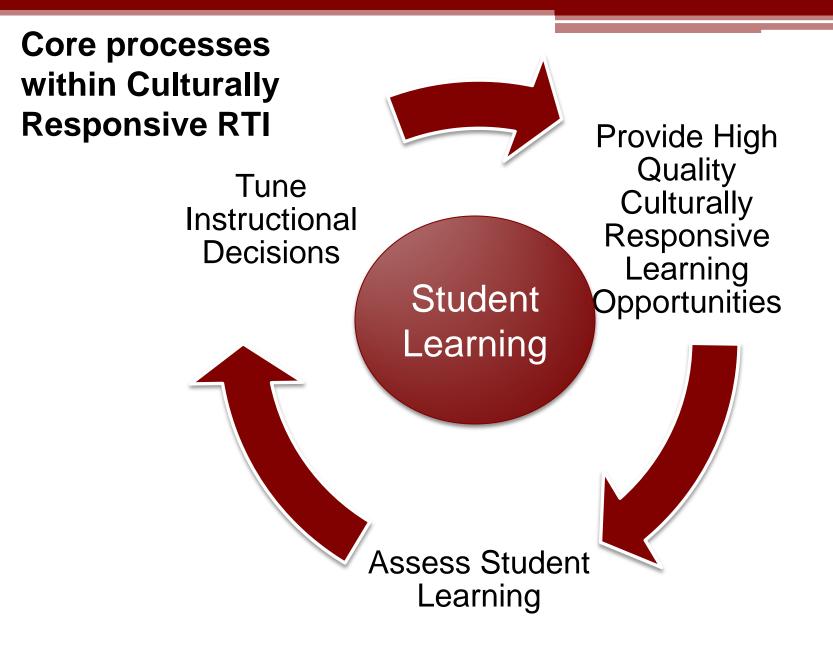
Research is conducted in cultural contexts

> Tertiary Interventions Secondary Interventions

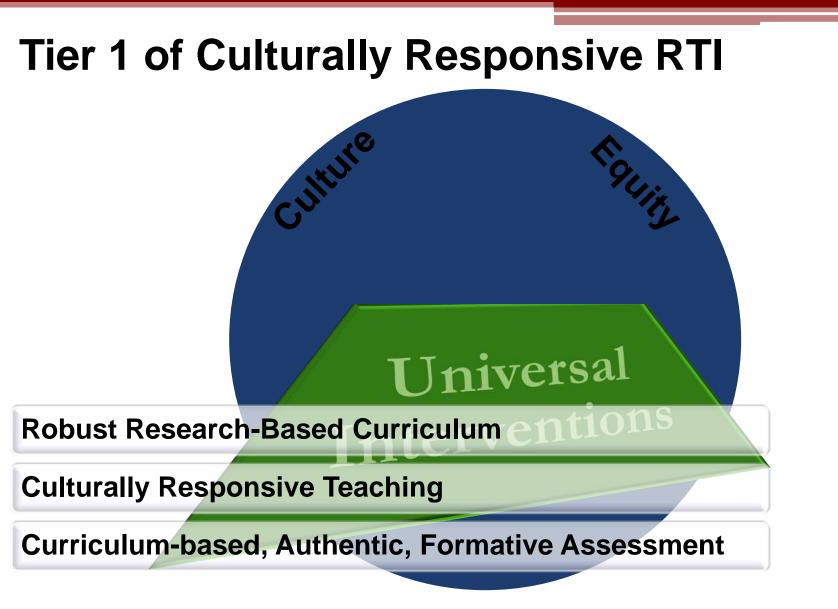
Implementation happens in the complex setting of classrooms

Universal Interventions









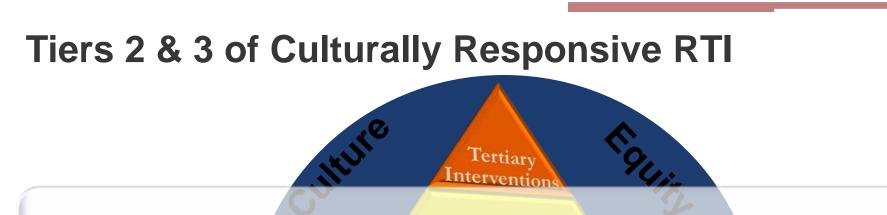


#### **RTI Frameworks Allow for More Context-**Informed Intervention Design

"We assert that the emphasis on the *student*'s response to an intervention or interventions, shift to an emphasis on the importance of the *interventions* as responsive to the child,"

(Harris-Murri, King, & Rostenberg, 2006, p. 9.)





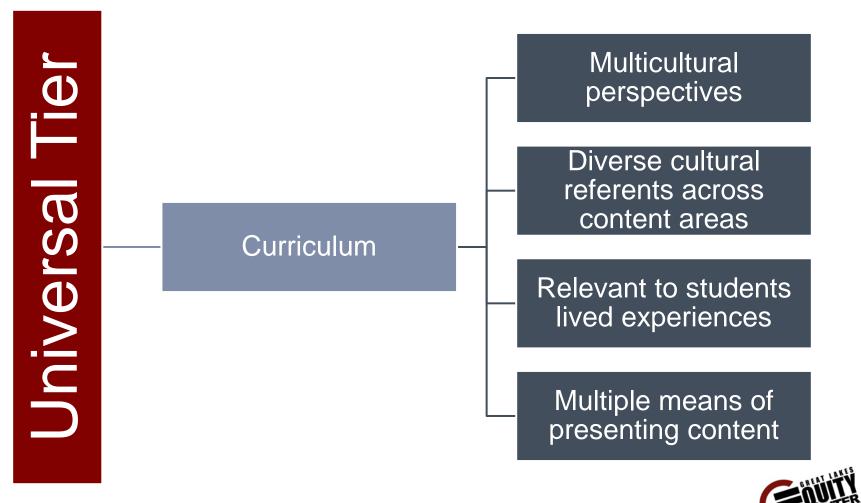
Constructed by intervention design teams of key stakeholders including cultural brokers when needed

Consider students' language, experiences, preferred ways of interacting, and home practices and integrate these factors into intervention development, and both formative and summative progress monitoring

Based on a theory of culture in learning



20



Ð Universal

Instruction

Multiple ways students can express what they know

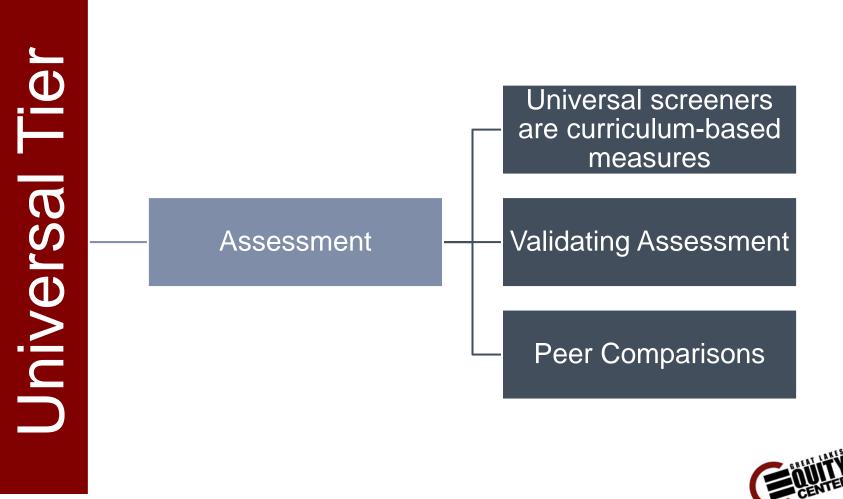
Multiple ways of engaging students

Build on students' prior knowledge and lived experiences

Differentiated based on student learning needs, interests and preferences

Teacher use of realia and other "real life" culturally relevant examples





Tertiary

లన

Secondar

လ

#### Interventions

Collaborative problem solving process

Research-based culturally responsive and linguistically appropriate instruction/supports



Tertiary

Secondary &

ers

#### Assessment

Ecological and incorporates students' cultural/linguistic practices, and"funds of knowledge" (Moll & <u>Gr</u>eenberg, 1990)

Take into account students' level of acculturation and recognizes that cultural differences may impact student behavior



#### **Monitoring Rtl Processes for Disproportionality**

Student data are used to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and supports used across the three tiers.

Students accessing and exiting tier two and three supports are examined periodically in terms of student group representation for patterns of disproportionality.

Consistent overrepresentation of any specific student group requiring tier two and /or tier three supports is addressed by strengthening the responsiveness of tier one or tier two instruction.



#### **Critical Questions:**

As TA providers, what support/opportunities are we providing to assist school systems in examining:

The extent to which **practitioners** demonstrate the dispositions and capacity required in order to implement culturally responsive RtI?

The extent to which district and school **policies** support equitable and culturally responsive practices within a Rtl Framework?

The extent to which everyday school and classroom **practices** support culturally responsive Rtl implementation?



Culturally she

People

Policies

Practices



Welcome to the Great Lakes Equity Center, one of ten regional Equity Assistance Centers (EACs) funded by the U.S. Department of Education. We provide technical assistance resources and professional learning opportunities related to equity, civil rights, and systemic school reform throughout our six-state region of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Please explore our website to learn more about what we do and how we may serve as a resource for you. We look forward to hearing from you!

Subscribe to Our Publications

ABOUT US EQUITY LIBRARY

REQUEST ASSISTANCE

**OUR PUBLICATIONS** 

CONTACT US



Site Map | Privacy & Terms of Use | Other Equity Assistance Centers 317-278-3493 | 902 West New York Street | Indianapolis, IN 46202



ED.gov Office of Elementary and Secondary Programs

IUPUI Copyright ©2011 The Trustees of Indiana University | Copyright Complaints



f

## References

- Yaoying, X. & Drame, E. (2008). Culturally Appropriate Context: Unlocking the Potential of Response to Intervention for English Language Learners. *Journal of Early Childhood Education*, 35, 305-311.
- Harris-Murri, A., King, K., Rostenberg, D. (2006). Reducing Disproportionate Minority Representation in Special Education Programs for Students with Emotional Disturbances: Toward a Culturally Responsive Response to Intervention Model? *Educational Researcher*, 39 (1), 59-68.
- An NCCRESt Position Statement: Cultural Considerations and Challenges in Response-to-Intervention Models (2005). Denver, Co: National Center of Culturally Responsive Educational Systems.



29

# Thank you for your participation!

Website: www.greatlakesequitycenter.org

Email: smskelto@iupui.edu

The contents of this presentation were developed under a grant from the U.S. Department of Education. However, these contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.



30