

Frameworks for Response to Intervention in Early Childhood: *Description and Implications*

Purpose This paper, “Frameworks for Response to Intervention in Early Childhood: Description and Implications,” has been jointly developed by the Division for Early Childhood of the Council for Exceptional Children, the National Association for the Education of Young Children, and the National Head Start Association. The purpose of the joint paper is to define early childhood response-to-intervention frameworks and to promote a broader understanding and discussion of the topic.



The Division for Early Childhood of the Council for Exceptional Children (DEC)
27 Fort Missoula Road
Suite 2
Missoula, MT 59804
www.dec-sped.org



National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
1313 L Street, NW
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005-4101
www.naeyc.org



National Head Start Association (NHSA)
1651 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
www.nhsa.org

Frameworks for Response to Intervention in Early Childhood: *Description and Implications*

Across the nation, there is an increased focus on ensuring that all young children experience positive outcomes and enter school ready to learn. Moreover, significant national investments have been made to align policies and resources to support the implementation of research-based teaching and caregiving practices within all programs and classrooms, from early childhood to postsecondary settings. One key piece of legislation that underscores the increased attention and investment in intervening early is the reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 (IDEIA 2004).

IDEIA includes a specific provision highlighting the need for early intervening services (EIS) for K–12 students (with a particular emphasis on children in K–3) who require additional academic and/or behavioral support. This provision aims to reduce or eliminate the future need for special education. Early intervening services ensure that students who are not currently identified as needing special education or related services, but who need additional instruction or intervention to succeed in a general education environment, receive the necessary support in an appropriate and timely manner. The EIS provision was added in order to align IDEIA with the goals and accountability measures that were a part of the 2001 reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), which is much more commonly known as No Child Left Behind (NCLB 2002). In fact, the IDEIA statute and commentary reference the ESEA 162 times. Early intervening services generally have been organized under frameworks known as *response to intervention* (RTI) or *multi-tiered systems of support* (MTSS) (National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center [NECTAC] 2012; Walker & Shinn 2010). These and other shifts in policy and practice provide important opportunities for early childhood practitioners to work closely together to support the development and learning of all young children. As RTI has become an important part of how educational programs are organized within schools serving children in kindergarten through 12th grade, there has been increased interest in the application of RTI to young children (NECTAC 2012).

The Division for Early Childhood (DEC), the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), and the National Head Start Association (NHSA) have created this joint paper to provide guidance on the relationship of RTI frameworks to the unique contexts of early childhood

(EC) programs.¹ The collaborative paper has three purposes: first, to present a broad definition and description of the features of RTI frameworks as they are evolving in EC; second, to provide a description of common misconceptions about RTI in EC; and third, to identify future directions related to RTI research and practice in EC. It is, however, beyond the scope of this paper to offer specific examples regarding implementation strategies, to provide full descriptions about the pros and cons of RTI approaches, or to discuss different interpretations of RTI features. The paper is designed to help those working in EC conceptualize the common features of RTI frameworks, to understand why there are differences across states and programs, and to stimulate further discussion about the application and utility of RTI in EC.

While states and local programs have conceptualized RTI for young children in many different ways, the focus of this paper is on the common features of RTI frameworks in EC, how they are designed to ensure high-quality teaching and responsive caregiving for all young children. Readers should note, however, that the science or practice of RTI for young children is still evolving, and this paper is based on current conceptualizations and practices.

■ Context for RTI in K–12 and Early Childhood Education

Although current federal statute does not specifically mention the use of RTI, IDEIA broadly describes the applicability of such frameworks as part of EIS, and Section 681 states that the US Secretary of Education will develop a comprehensive plan for Subpart 2 of the Act following input from relevant experts. Further, NCLB promotes the use of schoolwide reforms that ensure children have access to scientifically based instructional strategies, and frameworks such as RTI are clearly aligned to this mission. In fact, as Congress prepares to reauthorize ESEA, special education organizations such as the Council for Exceptional Children (CEC 2010), the Council of Administrators of Special Education (CASE 2011), and others have issued recommendations calling on Congress to include provisions that would require a proportion of ESEA funds to be used for early intervening services, and to include language that provides guidance regarding the use of RTI.

That said, while key principles of RTI approaches are a component of federal statutes (e.g., NCLB 2002; IDEIA 2004), these principles have always been the focus of high-quality intentional teaching and caregiving efforts in EC. Among the core principles of various RTI approaches that align with recommended practice in EC are the following:

- specification of a multi-tiered system of supports;
- early provision of support or intentional teaching/caregiving with sufficient intensity to promote positive outcomes and prevent later problems;
- use of child data to inform teaching and responsive caregiving practices; and
- use of research-based, scientifically validated practices to the maximum extent possible (Batsche et al. 2005).

¹While the term *early childhood* generally refers to a period from birth to grade three, the issues associated with RTI have, to a large degree, been defined for students in K–3, while the practices for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers are still evolving. Therefore, this paper addresses RTI frameworks as they may apply to young children from birth until entry into school-age programs. The application of the features discussed here, however, may apply to K–3 settings as further refinement of RTI approaches for students are made.

Again, such principles are at the core of EC recommended practices related to assessment, intentional teaching, differentiated instruction, and ongoing progress monitoring (Copple & Bredekamp 2009; Division for Early Childhood, 2007; NAEYC & NAECS/SDE, 2003; Sandall et al. 2005).

While tracing the historical and contemporary context of RTI as applied in K–12 (see Fuchs et al. 2003; Batsche et al. 2005; Graner, Faggella-Luby, & Fritschman 2005; Hollenbeck 2007; Jimerson, Burns, & VanDerHeyden 2007; National Center on Response to Intervention 2010) is beyond the scope of the paper, it is important to understand that RTI approaches have evolved as a response to two primary concerns:

1. An existing “wait to fail” model in which teams had to wait until a child/student demonstrated a significant discrepancy between intellectual ability and academic achievement (that is, failed) before determining that he or she had a learning disability and thus was eligible for special education services.
2. A commonly occurring practice in which students were identified as having a delay or disability without consideration of the quality, type, or relevance of teaching efforts they may have received in general education settings prior to this identification.

These two concerns fueled changes to federal regulations, state rules, and district policies and led to the widespread implementation of a variety of RTI approaches (Berkeley et al. 2009). Demonstrations of the effectiveness of RTI in K–12 settings (e.g., Gersten, Chard et al. 2008; Gersten, Compton et al. 2008b; Gersten et al. 2009; Torgesen 2009; Glover & Vaughn 2010; Shapiro et al. 2011) have led to discussions about potential applications in EC (e.g., VanDerHeyden & Snyder 2006; VanDerHeyden et al. 2008; Fox et al. 2010; Buysse, Peisner-Feinbert, & Burchinal 2012). Until recently, RTI has been viewed as a K–12 initiative, but many programs and states are applying RTI in EC programs because the core principles align with EC recommended practices (Greenwood et al. 2011).

Understanding the context for RTI in K–12 may be useful for helping to inform implementation of RTI in EC; however, as the authors cited above and others have noted, adoption of frameworks and practices used with older children are often not be appropriate for younger children. Programs for young children (birth until entry into school-age programs) are under the direction of a variety of agencies (for example, education, health and human services, child care), resulting in services provided in diverse settings including public school classrooms, family child care homes, community child care centers, and Early Head Start and Head Start programs. Personnel with highly variable preparation and training (no formal education in early childhood, child development associate degree, early childhood certification, master’s degree, teacher’s license and other licenses) are responsible for teaching and responsive caregiving in these programs. Moreover, the resources available for implementing RTI frameworks vary across early childhood programs. Additionally, the developmental needs of young children addressed in early education and care settings are broader than those addressed in K–12 schools. Thus, the context and subsequent application of RTI approaches within EC are sufficiently different from those in K–12 and warrant discussion and exploration by the fields of early education, intervention, and child care.

■ Definition and Features of RTI Frameworks in Early Childhood

Here we provide a general definition of RTI in the EC context and then outline features found in RTI frameworks in EC.

Defining RTI in EC

Response to Intervention in EC may be seen as a means of providing high-quality teaching and responsive caregiving through the delivery of differentiated support for all young children. In other words, in EC, RTI frameworks are a means for implementing a hierarchy of support that is differentiated through a data-based decision-making process (Greenwood et al. 2011; National Professional Development Center on Inclusion 2012).

Figure 1, “Illustration of an ECE RTI Framework”, presents one way of conceptualizing an ECE RTI framework. Specifically, the triangle represents three tiers of teaching and/or caregiving. Tier 1 represents high-quality teaching and responsive caregiving that should be available to all young children. Tier 1 is purposely depicted as wider than Tiers 2 and 3 to symbolize its function as the foundation for other practices. And it is proportionally deeper than Tiers 2 and 3 to indicate that more intensive support or instruction are less likely to be necessary if high-quality Tier 1 support and instruction are in place. Similarly, Tier 2 is depicted as proportionally deeper than Tier 3 to indicate that the added implementation of effective Tier 2 support and instruction reduces the need for highly individualized Tier 3 efforts. The arrow going up (and down) the left side of the triangle illustrates that teaching and responsive caregiving efforts increase (or decrease) in intensity and frequency, and individualization is more (or less) specialized as a child’s

needs in a particular area increase (or decrease).

The up and down arrows in the center of the triangle indicate that RTI frameworks should be dynamic in nature. The cycle around the triangle in Figure 1 further illustrates the iterative and dynamic process of gathering, summarizing and analyzing, decision making, implementing, and evaluating. Iterative processes are often used in RTI to implement systems of support or instruction and to evaluate responses to teaching and caregiving practices.

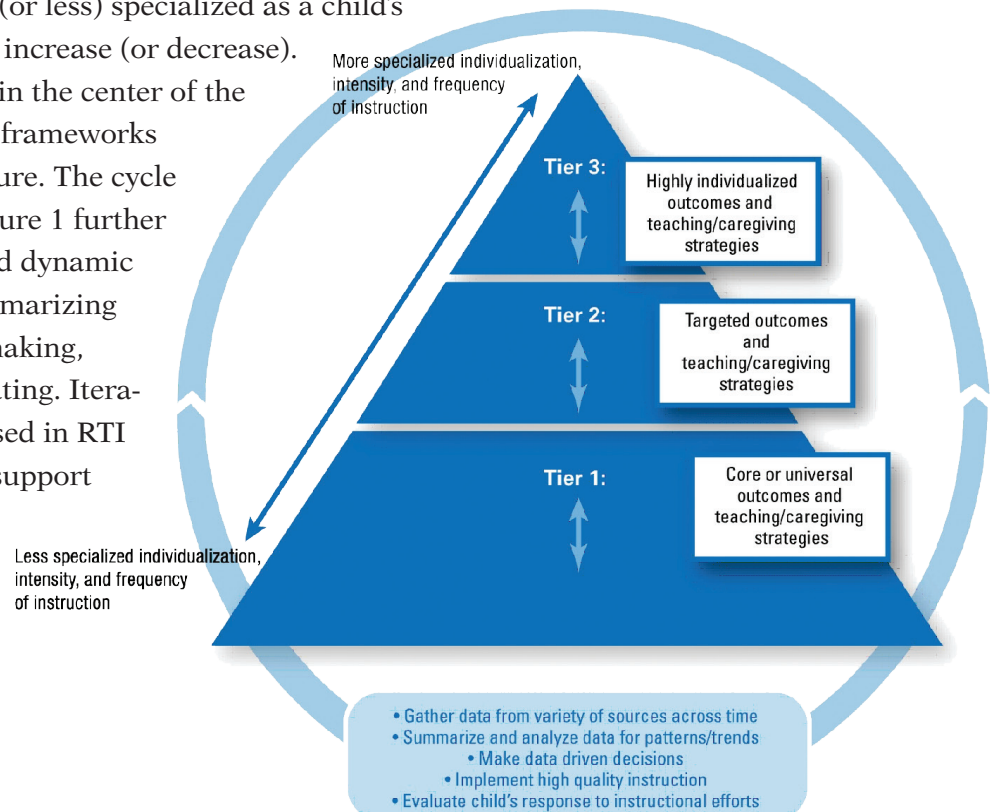


Figure 1. Illustration of an ECE RTI framework.

Through such dynamic and iterative processes, teams revise or change any number of variables including **what** is taught, **where** the child is taught, **when** the child is taught, and **how** the child is taught. The goal of implementing an RTI framework with young children is to be aware of areas (academic, behavioral, etc.) in which each child has differing needs and to match instructional and behavioral systems of support to those individual needs. Creating a match between teaching/caregiving and children's needs requires a means for implementing a hierarchy of support that is differentiated through a data-based decision-making process.

Features of Early Childhood RTI Frameworks

As RTI frameworks have evolved in EC, four common features have emerged: multi-tiered systems of teaching and caregiving practices; a high-quality curriculum; ongoing assessment and continuous progress monitoring; and collaborative problem solving among team members.

Multi-tiered systems of teaching and caregiving practices. These systems are based as much as possible on research-validated approaches (Sugai & Horner 2009). Teaching and caregiving practices are used within and across tiers to support the diverse needs of individual and groups of young children. The number of tiers in an RTI framework varies; however, the notion is that the bottom tier is comprised of the core or universal content as well as foundational teaching and caregiving practices deemed appropriate for all young children. The next tier (or set of tiers) usually refers to supplemental teaching and caregiving practices that are provided for children who may benefit from more support. While the nature of supplemental practices varies depending on the outcome being addressed and the age of children involved, commonly used strategies include extra scaffolding, repetition, and guided practice in the context of developmentally appropriate activities and routines. The top tier is composed of highly individualized teaching and caregiving practices. These practices are designed to support children in learning skills that are critical or considered prerequisite to achieving common outcomes being addressed at the bottom tier.

An important feature of multi-tiered systems of support is that the type and intensity of support is matched to children's needs versus placing a child at a particular tier. Matching support means a child may receive different levels of intensity or instruction/caregiving for different outcomes. For example, a child may receive Tier 1 literacy instruction while at the same time participating in Tier 2 instruction related to a social-emotional outcome. Likewise, a toddler might receive Tier 1 caregiving strategies that support his or her development of expressive language to get wants and needs met, while simultaneously obtaining Tier 3 instruction for walking without support. Again, children are not identified for a specific tier of instruction across outcome areas, and EC teams do not label a child as being a Tier 2 or Tier 3 child. Rather, a child may change in his or her need for a specific tier of instruction given the demands of the situation or the outcome identified, and thus can "move within and across tiers." If a child is receiving a higher tier of support related to a specific outcome area and progress-monitoring data demonstrate that the child is making adequate growth toward that outcome, the intensity of instructional support would be reduced or the type of instructional support provided would be changed. Similarly, if progress-monitoring data demonstrate that a child has not responded to the enhanced support, practices from a higher tier of instruction might be added. Across the tiers, teams can increase the level of support, the frequency with which planned in-

struction is delivered, or the degree to which outcomes are individualized (Grisham-Brown & Pretti-Frontczak, in press).

It is important to note, however, that regardless of tier or level of support, EC teams (which include family members) should adhere to recommended practices and performance standards related to effective teaching and caregiving practices (see Division for Early Childhood [DEC] 2007; Copple & Bredekamp 2009; US Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families Office of Head Start [HHS-ACF-OHS] 2011). Regardless of tier, all teaching and caregiving efforts should be planned and delivered in developmentally appropriate ways that build on children's strengths, interests, and preferences. Further, teams enhance learning and development across tiers by incorporating a variety of materials and toys within playful activities, games, and regular daily routines, and by creating interesting and engaging learning environments.

High-quality curriculum for all children. While the term curriculum has many different meanings, the term has been conceptualized as a “complex idea containing multiple components including goals, content, pedagogy, and instructional practices” (NAEYC & NAECS/SDE 2003, 6). Taba (1962) notably describes curriculum more simply as a plan for learning, while Grisham-Brown, Hemmeter, and Pretti-Frontczak (2005) define curriculum more comprehensively to include assessment for planning purposes, procedures for determining which children need what level of support, the provision of differentiation and intentional instruction, and ongoing performance monitoring. Regardless of definition, a high-quality curriculum is developmentally and culturally appropriate, is guided by team/family decisions, and employs research-based strategies that maximize differentiation and learning. Further, a high-quality curriculum within an RTI framework includes a comprehensive and relevant set of learning outcomes that serve as a guide for teaching and caregiving efforts. When working with young children, determining what is taught is primarily derived from theories of child development and associated milestones, and increasingly from state and agency early learning standards, guidelines, or foundations (Daily, Burkhauser, & Halle 2010). A high-quality curriculum at Tier 1 serves as a foundation for all other tiers of teaching and caregiving and should ensure sufficient learning opportunities embedded within daily routines and activities (Grisham-Brown, Hemmeter, & Pretti-Frontczak 2005).

Ongoing assessment and continuous progress monitoring for all children. Across RTI frameworks, terms such as *assessment*, even more widely *universal screening*, and *progress monitoring*, are used. Each term, as it applies to RTI frameworks, is described next.

Assessment is a broad term used throughout the EC literature and typically refers to a process of gathering data to make a variety of decisions, including decisions about the need to conduct further testing; a child's status compared to his or her peers; what, when, where, and how to teach; when to revise instruction; and a program's overall effectiveness (Grisham-Brown & Pretti-Frontczak 2011). Within an RTI framework, the gathering of systematic information (that is, engaging in ongoing assessment) is necessary in order to inform teaching and caregiving decisions.

Universal screening is a term used in RTI approaches and is distinct from developmental screening. Universal screening is distinct from developmental screening in at least two respects: (1) universal screening is a process by which teams determine whether or not a child is “falling behind” and would likely benefit from additional services and/or supports, whereas developmental

screening is a process by which teams determine whether the child's development is typical and whether further testing is warranted; and (2) universal screening instruments are used to compare the child's performance to a benchmark or other criterion/standard, whereas developmental screening instruments are used to compare the child's performance to a normative sample. The systematic nature of universal screening ensures that additional or extra support is given when children need it (independent of eligibility for special education), whereas developmental screening serves as a part of child find obligations and helps teams make decisions regarding a child's need for further evaluation or monitoring.

In EC, programs can engage in the universal screening of all children's performance toward specific outcomes through the use of curriculum-based assessments or curriculum-based measures at select points across the year. For example, a home visitor may administer and interpret the results from a curriculum-based assessment (for example, *Assessment, Evaluation, and Programming System*[®] [Bricker et al. 2002]; *Teaching Strategies GOLD*[®] [Heroman et al. 2010]; or the *Hawaii Early Learning Profile*[®]—*HELP* [Parks 2007]) on a quarterly basis to determine if a child is responding to the family's caregiving and promotion of learning. Similarly, a preschool teacher may administer curriculum-based measures such as *myIGDIs*[™] (Early Childhood Research Institute on Measuring Growth and Development, 1998) three times a year to monitor all children's performances on picture naming, sound identification, rhyming, and alliteration, which are key skill indicators of progress toward literacy outcomes.

Progress monitoring is a term used to describe the systematic and continuous process of informing decisions about whether children receiving research-based instruction or caregiving practices at any tier are responding to that instruction (Ysseldyke, Thurlow, & Christenson 1987; Raver 2003; Hojnoski & Missall 2007; Copple & Bredekamp 2009; Grisham-Brown & Pretti-Frontczak 2011; Buzhardt et al. 2012). EC teams examine trends in progress-monitoring data to see whether children's rates of learning are increasing or, alternatively, whether the children are making little or no change in their trajectories of learning. Oftentimes, progress monitoring occurs more frequently when children are receiving higher tiers of instruction. For example, progress monitoring may occur every 12 weeks at Tier 1, every 4 weeks at Tier 2, and weekly at Tier 3. Decision-making rules are typically provided to help identify when children are responding well enough to change the level of support or intensity of instruction they are receiving. For instance, a child making adequate progress for a specific length of time with Tier 3 instruction may no longer need to receive this level of individualized support and, after a prescribed period of time showing good progress, might need only Tier 2 supports to continue to make progress. On the other hand, a child receiving Tier 2 instruction might show little progress or response and, after a period of time of no growth, might require Tier 3 instruction or support. The important point here is that the system is dynamic and that children are not assigned or "stuck" in a level of support in which they show no progress. The identification of rules for determining how much change is necessary before providing children with a higher or lower tier of support is a critical aspect guiding this dynamic process.

Collaborative problem-solving process. In Response to Intervention in EC, a collaborative process helps guide teams in making decisions about quality curriculum and the use of research-based practices and supports to promote learning and in determining what an individual child needs as support for learning and development. Collaboration and partnerships between program person-

nel and families or other members of the community serve as the support structure for implementing RTI in EC frameworks (Al Otaiba 2005; Coleman, Buysse, & Neitzel 2006; Jackson et al. 2009). In the design of supports for individual children, those knowledgeable about the child (the teacher, family members, administrators, school psychologists, social workers) gather, document, summarize, analyze, and interpret data to see how a child is progressing and use the decision-making rules to identify which tier of support the child needs and what type of instructional strategies would help the child be most successful (Wolery 2004). These individuals collaborate to track the child's progress and determine when changes are needed.

Collaboration and establishing partnerships have long been valued in ECE with emphasis on the importance of the role of families in designing, implementing, and evaluating intervention for their children (Allen & Schwartz 2001; Christenson & Sheridan 2001; Sheridan et al. 2008). Thus, across ECE RTI frameworks, it is important for all individuals who are knowledgeable about a child to contribute to the process of determining the child's strengths, preferences, needs, and response to instructional and caregiving practices.

■ Misunderstandings and Misconceptions

Although there is no single or uniform way of carrying out RTI, a set of common features help define and conceptualize RTI in EC. Given the widespread movement toward implementing RTI across ages and settings, and the varied strategies used in implementation, a number of misunderstandings and misconceptions have arisen (Greenwood et al. 2011). Five common misconceptions associated with RTI in EC are discussed below.

Misconception #1: RTI requires that children go through a multi-tiered system of supports prior to being referred to special education, thereby delaying and often restricting referral to special services.

The overarching intention of RTI is to promote positive outcomes for all children by providing timely and effective teaching and caregiving support. Through frequent data collection, those children who are not making sufficient progress receive earlier, more intensive support that is matched to their needs. The expectation is that this additional support will help improve the child's rate of learning and narrow the gap with typical rates of development. A significant assumption is that children will not have to wait for referral to special education services, including an evaluation and diagnosis, in order to obtain additional support. ***Children are not required to undergo and fail an RTI process prior to referral or evaluation for special education services*** (Musgrove 2011). Implementation of RTI frameworks in EC should not reduce or impede the rights and privileges for gaining access to special education services (Council for Exceptional Children [CEC] 2007). Further, the early intervention aspects of IDEIA clearly indicate that RTI or other related statutory language ***may not be used*** to delay appropriate evaluation of a child suspected of having a disability or delay the provision of services, and that RTI models ***may not replace*** a comprehensive evaluation (Hozella 2007). Moreover, a parent or teacher has the legal right to request an initial evaluation to determine whether a child has a delay or disability (IDEIA 2004). RTI frameworks described in this paper are intended for all children, regardless of their eligibility status or ability level.

Misconception #2: RTI focuses only on academic skills.

A fundamental element of RTI in EC frameworks is the use of appropriate teaching and caregiving practices to match the child's needs and enhance outcomes. Within RTI in EC frameworks, matched support can be appropriately applied to outcomes from any curricular area (mathematics, literacy, and science) or developmental domain (language, social-emotional, and motor), and as such does not exclusively apply to academic outcomes (Greenwood et al. 2011). To date, much of the research on RTI has focused on the areas of language and literacy (e.g., McMaster et al. 2005; VanDerHeyden et al. 2008; Bailet et al. 2009; Koutsoftas, Harmon, & Gray 2009; Spencer et al., in press); however, there exists some research in other domains or areas of learning such as mathematics (e.g., Fuchs et al. 2005; Duhon et al. 2009) and social-emotional competence (e.g., Pearce 2009). Further, in ECE, there are multiple curricula and models for implementing supports that address a range of domains and align well with the features of RTI, including but not limited to

- Building Blocks (Sandall et al. 2002; Sandall & Schwartz 2008)
- Center for Response to Intervention in Early Childhood [CRTIEC] (www.crtiec.org)
- Curriculum Framework (Horn, Peterson, & Fox 2007; Jackson et al. 2009; Grisham-Brown & Pretti-Frontczak, in press)
- Recognition and Response (Coleman, Buysse, & Neitzel 2006; Fuchs, Buysse, & Coleman 2007; Buysse & Peisner-Feinberg 2010; Buysse, Peisner-Feinber, & Burchinal 2012;) www.recognitionandresponse.org
- Pyramid Model (Fox et al. 2003; Hemmeter, Ostrosky, & Fox 2006; Fox et al. 2010)

Misconception #3: RTI promotes teaching practices that are inappropriate for young children.

All features of RTI described in this paper align with recommended practices in EC, and the basis of any RTI framework is an emphasis on effective and differentiated teaching and caregiving practices to help all children reach intended outcomes. Concerns may arise in the implementation of RTI with young children when the practices and principles of K–12 are pushed down and applied without consideration for the uniqueness of early childhood development and learning. Concerns may also arise in the way programs choose to implement higher tiers of instruction or support within RTI in EC frameworks, because how to do so is still open to debate. EC RTI frameworks embody the characteristics of intentional teaching and developmentally appropriate practice. For example, teachers and parents can increase the level of support for children by intentionally embedding learning opportunities throughout daily routines. Teams can also provide additional support by using a wide variety of materials, creating interesting and engaging environments for purposive play and learning, and supporting prosocial behavior and peer relationships.

Misconception #4: RTI promotes the use of ability grouping, particularly in center-based programs.

At higher tiers, targeted teaching and caregiving practices might be implemented in small groups. Contrary to some perceptions about grouping, this does not imply that children are separated for all teaching or that children who need additional support are isolated from peers; such practices would be inappropriate and indefensible given the importance of peer interactions for young

children. While some small-group sessions may include homogeneous groups of children, these groupings will typically occur for only a very small part of the day or for a particular activity, and participation can be optional. Small groups are a typical way of organizing learning experiences for young children in ECE programs. Targeted small group teaching is just one way of providing more intensive support, and not only homogeneous but also heterogeneous small groups may be used to provide targeted teaching. For example, a child on the autism spectrum might join in a small group of children with communication delays for a language lesson in the morning and with a heterogeneous small group of children that includes age-appropriate language models for a cooking activity in the afternoon. RTI frameworks provide opportunities for teams to provide a level of instructional intensity that a given child or small group of children need to progress, within a comprehensive and inclusive service delivery approach.

Misconception #5: The top tier of RTI is special education.

In the past, especially in K–12 models, RTI has been used as a diagnostic tool to determine if students need special education services. Appropriate use of RTI frameworks in EC includes the provision of tiers of support that consist of additional, adjusted, or more intensive teaching to meet the needs of the children being served, but is not defined by a connection to special education services. Of course, through RTI (a dynamic and fluid process), data are collected to make a variety of decisions, and the data may be useful as an aid in special-education eligibility determination. Certainly, any given child, identified or not identified for special education services, may, at some point in time, receive teaching on a select learning outcome at the foundational level of support while simultaneously receiving more intensive teaching for other learning outcomes. For example, it would be expected that children with disabilities who participate in inclusive early learning classrooms or natural environments where RTI is being implemented would be accessing and participating in the high-quality curriculum being offered to all children, while receiving more intensive supports (when needed and appropriate) on their individualized goals—but still within the context of ongoing activities and routines. While RTI in EC does not preclude identification for special education, and may support teams in making appropriate referrals for eligibility for special education services diagnoses, RTI frameworks have the goal of supporting teaching and caregiving rather than identification of a delay or disability.

■ The Future of RTI in Early Childhood Education

As the nation becomes more focused on the importance of the early years of development and the relationship of early experiences to future academic success, EC programs may benefit from RTI frameworks designed to ensure that each and every child receives the developmentally appropriate and intentional learning opportunities that are needed for optimal growth and learning. The implementation of RTI frameworks in EC is not without challenges, including the difficulty of applying core principles to widely diverse settings and the complexities involved with ensuring that all providers have the professional development necessary to implement the features of RTI successfully using available resources in ways that are developmentally appropriate for the children they serve. The additional demand to include related service personnel (mental health professionals, occupational and

physical therapists, speech/language pathologists) in professional development efforts and RTI implementation may also pose a challenge in some settings. Other implementation challenges include

- limited research on comprehensive tiered frameworks for use with young children, particularly for infants and toddlers;
- limited research on the impact of RTI on teaching and child outcomes, particularly for infants and toddlers;
- the need for additional and adequate assessment instruments designed for the purposes described within RTI frameworks;
- the need for systems that support collaboration between general education and special education teachers, service providers, family members, and others;
- the importance of understanding how developmentally appropriate assessment, instruction, and intervention practices vary for diverse groups of children;
- blurred distinctions between the use of RTI and special education referral and delivery of services; and
- the need for greater professional development for providers on how to collect sufficient data to interpret and draw conclusions regarding children's learning and development in response to differentiated support or instruction.

All of these challenges offer directions for future research on the implementation of RTI frameworks in EC.

■ Opportunities through Innovation

Despite many program and system-level challenges, RTI frameworks in EC provide a number of opportunities to integrate programs and supports for all young children and their families. Unifying RTI in EC should lead to improved decision making about which supports are needed for which children and under what circumstances. Further, RTI approaches in EC offer opportunities to improve both assessment and professional development practices, and ultimately the learning trajectories of children. For example, there is growing interest in the field to use measures such as Individual Growth and Development Indicators (IGDIs) and other progress-monitoring approaches that allow ongoing assessment of an individual child's development and learning. Using such an approach allows practitioners to track a child's growth over time and guides decision making about services and supports (Slentz & Hyatt 2008; Carta et al. 2010).

The emphasis on providing research-based approaches for the provision of high-quality and responsive early education and care programs is also reflected in innovative models and approaches to professional development. The implementation of any comprehensive framework or innovation with the scale and complexity of RTI will require changes in practice. Research in professional development has resulted in a national trend across early childhood education systems to focus investments on the use of approaches that are most likely to result in supporting practitioners to implement practices likely to be effective in supporting young children's development and learning (Zaslow 2009; Zaslow et al. 2010; Snyder, Hemmeter, & McLaughlin 2011). These approaches include (1) providing professional development that has specific and well-articulated objectives; (2) using practice-based professional development that focuses on change in practice as an outcome; (3) providing profes-

sional development activities that involve the collective participation of teachers from the same classrooms or program; (4) providing intensive activities over time rather than one-shot workshops; (5) including training on how early educators can use and examine child assessment information to evaluate the effects of their ongoing professional development; and (6) the provision of professional development that is aligned to the program's standards for practice (Sheridan et al. 2009; Zaslow et al. 2010).

Ultimately, the goal of RTI is the same as the mission that all EC teams pursue: to deliver services that help children achieve success both in school and in life. By addressing the needs of each child in a developmentally appropriate way, RTI in EC provides a critical opportunity for the field to improve outcomes for all young children.

References

- Al Otaiba, S. 2005. "Response to Early Literacy Instruction: Practical Issues for Early Childhood Personnel Preparation." *Journal of Early Childhood Teacher Education* 25 (3): 201–209. doi: 10.1080/1090102050250303.
- Allen, K.E., & I.S. Schwartz. 2001. *The Exceptional Child: Inclusion in Early Childhood Special Education*. Albany, NY: Delmar.
- Baillet, L.L., K.K., Repper, S.B. Piasta, & S.P. Murphy. 2009. "Emergent Literacy Intervention for Pre-kindergarteners At Risk for Reading Failure." *Journal of Learning Disabilities* 42 (4): 336–355.
- Batsche, G., J. Elliott, J. Graden, J. Grimes, J. Kovaleski, D. Prasse, D. Tilly, et al. 2005. *Response to Intervention: Policy Considerations and Implementation*. Alexandria, VA: National Association of State Directors of Special Education.
- Berkeley, S., W.N. Bender, L.G. Peaster, & L. Saunders. 2009. "Implementation of Response to Intervention: A Snapshot of Progress." *Journal of Learning Disabilities* 42 (1): 85–95.
- Bricker, D., K. Pretti-Frontczak, J.O. Johnson, & E. Straka. 2002. *Assessment, Evaluation, and Programming System for Infants and Children (AEP): Second Edition Administration Guide*. Baltimore: Brookes.
- Buyse, V., & E. Peisner-Feinberg. 2010. "Recognition & Response: Response to Intervention for PreK." *Young Exceptional Children* 13 (4): 2–13.
- Buyse, V., E. Peisner-Feinberg, & M. Burchinal. 2012. *Recognition & Response: Developing and Evaluating a Model of RTI for Pre-K*. Poster presentation at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness, in Washington, D.C., March.
- Buzhardt, J., P. Walker, C.R. Greenwood, & L. Heitzman-Powell. 2012. "Using Technology to Support Progress Monitoring and Data-Based Intervention Decision Making in Early Childhood: Is There an App for That?" *Focus On Exceptional Children* 44 (8): 1–18.
- Carta, J., C.R. Greenwood, D. Walker, & J. Buzhardt. 2010. *Individual Growth and Development Indicators for Young Children*. Baltimore: Brookes.
- Christenson, S.L., & S.M. Sheridan. 2001. *School and Families: Creating Essential Connections for Learning*. New York: Guilford.

- Coleman, M.R., V. Buysse, & J. Neitzel. 2006. *Recognition and Response: An Early Intervening System for Young Children At Risk for Learning Disabilities*. Full Report. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, FPG Child Development Institute.
- Copple, C., & S. Bredekamp, eds. 2009. *Developmentally Appropriate Practice in Early Childhood Programs Serving Children from Birth through Age 8*. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: NAEYC.
- Council of Administrators of Special Education (CASE). 2011. *CASE ESEA Reauthorization Recommendations*. Warner Robins, GA: CASE.
- Council for Exceptional Children (CEC). 2007. *Position on Response to Intervention (RTI)*. Arlington, VA: CEC.
- Council for Exceptional Children (CEC). 2010. *CEC's ESEA Reauthorization Recommendations*. Arlington, VA: CEC.
- Daily, S., M. Burkhauser, & T. Halle. 2010. "A Review of School Readiness Practices in the States: Early Learning Guidelines and Assessments." *Early Childhood Highlights* 1 (3): 1–12.
- Division for Early Childhood (DEC). 2007. *Promoting Positive Outcomes for Children with Disabilities: Recommendations for Assessment, Curriculum, and Program Evaluation*. Missoula, MT: DEC.
- Duhon, G.J., E.M. Mesmer, M.E. Atkins, L.A. Greguson, & E.S. Olinger. 2009. "Quantifying Intervention Intensity: A Systematic Approach to Evaluating Student Response to Increasing Intervention Frequency." *Journal of Behavioral Education* 18 (2): 101–118. doi:10.1007/s10864-009-9086-5
- Early Childhood Research Institute on Measuring Growth and Development. 1998. *Research and Development of Individual Growth and Development Indicators for Children between Birth and Age Eight*. Technical Report No. 4. Minneapolis, MN: Center for Early Education and Development, University of Minnesota. www.myigdis.com.
- Fox, L., J. Carta, P.S. Strain, G. Dunlap, & M.L. Hemmeter. 2010. "Response to Intervention and the Pyramid Model." *Infants and Young Children* 23 (1): 3–13. Doi: 10.1097IYC.08073e3181c816e2.
- Fox, L., G. Dunlap, M.L. Hemmeter, G.E. Joseph, & P.S. Strain. 2003. "The Teaching Pyramid: A Model for Supporting Social Competence and Preventing Challenging Behavior in Young Children." *Young Children* 58 (4): 48–52.
- Fuchs, L., V. Buysse, & M.R. Coleman. 2007. *Promising Approaches to Early Intervening in the Primary Grades and Pre-K: Response to Intervention (RTI) and Recognition and Response (R & R)*. Paper presented at the FPG FirstSchool Symposium, Early School Success: Equity and Access for Diverse Learners, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, May.
- Fuchs, L.S., D.L. Compton, D. Fuchs, K. Paulsen, J.D. Bryant, & C.L. Hamlett. 2005. "The Prevention, Identification, and Cognitive Determinants of Math Difficulty." *Journal of Educational Psychology* 97 (3): 493–513.
- Fuchs, D., D. Mock, P.L. Morgan, & C.L. Young. 2003. "Responsiveness to Intervention: Definitions, Evidence, and Implications for the Learning Disabilities Construct." *Learning Disabilities Research and Practice* 18 (3): 157–71.
- Gersten, R., S. Beckmann, B. Clarke, A. Foegen, L. Marsh, J.R. Star, & B. Witzel. 2009. *Assisting Students Struggling with Mathematics: Response to Intervention (RtI) for Elementary and Middle Schools* (NCEE 2009-4060). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Institute of Education Sciences, US Department of Education.

- Gersten, R., D.J. Chard, M. Jayanthi, S.K. Baker, P. Morphy, & J. Flojo. 2008. *Mathematics Instruction for Students with Learning Disabilities or Difficulty Learning Mathematics: A Synthesis of the Intervention Research*. Portsmouth, NH: Center for Instruction, RMC Research Corporation.
- Gersten, R., D. Compton, C.M. Connor, J. Dimino, L. Santoro, S. Linan-Thompson, & W.D. Tilly. 2008. *Assisting Students Struggling with Reading: Response to Intervention and Multi-Tier Intervention for Reading in the Primary Grades. A Practice Guide*. (NCEE 2009-4045). Washington, DC: National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance, Institute of Education Sciences, US Department of Education.
- Glover, T.A., & S. Vaughn. 2010. *The Promise of Response to Intervention: Evaluating Current Science and Practice*. New York: Guilford.
- Graner, P., M.N. Faggella-Luby, & N.S. Fritschman. 2005. "An Overview of Responsiveness to Intervention: What Practitioners Ought to Know." *Topics in Language Disorders* 25 (2): 93–105.
- Greenwood, C.R, T. Bradfield, R. Kaminski, M.W. Linas, J.J. Carta, & D. Nylander. 2011. "The Response to Intervention (RTI) Approach in Early Childhood." *Focus on Exceptional Children* 43 (9): 1–22.
- Grisham-Brown, J.L., M.L. Hemmeter, & K. Pretti-Frontczak. 2005. *Blended Practices for Teaching Young Children in Inclusive Settings*. Baltimore: Brookes.
- Grisham-Brown, J.L., & K. Pretti-Frontczak. In press. "A Curriculum Framework for Supporting Young Children Served in Blended Programs." In *Handbook for Response to Intervention (RtI) in Early Childhood*, eds. V. Buysse and E. Peisner-Feinberg. Baltimore: Brookes.
- Grisham-Brown, J.L., & K. Pretti-Frontczak, eds. 2011. *Assessing Young Children in Inclusive Settings: The Blended Practices Approach*. Baltimore: Brookes.
- Hemmeter, M.L., M. Ostrosky, & L. Fox. 2006. "Social and Emotional Foundations for Early Learning: A Conceptual Model for Intervention." *School Psychology Review* 35 (4): 583–601.
- Heroman, C., D. Burts, K. Berke, & T. Bickart. 2010. *Teaching Strategies GOLD™ Objectives for Development & Learning*. Washington, DC: Teaching Strategies.
- Hojnoski, R.L., & K.N. Missall. 2007. "Monitoring Preschoolers' Language and Early Literacy Growth and Development." *Young Exceptional Children* 10: 17–27.
- Hollenbeck, A.F. 2007. "From IDEA to Implementation: A Discussion of Foundational and Future Responsiveness-to-Intervention Research." *Learning Disabilities Research and Practice* 22 (2): 137–46.
- Horn, E., C. Peterson, & L. Fox, eds. 2007. *Young Exceptional Children*. No. 9 of monograph series Linking Curriculum to Child and Family Outcomes. Missoula, MT: Division for Early Childhood.
- Hozella, P. 2007. "Early Intervening Services and Response to Intervention (Module 6)." *Building the Legacy: IDEA 2004 Training Curriculum*. Washington, DC: National Dissemination Center for Children with Disabilities. www.nichcy.org/laws/idea/legacy/module6.
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004. Pub. L. No.108-446 § 300.115 2004.
- Jackson, S., K. Pretti-Frontczak, S. Harjusola-Webb, J. Grisham-Brown, & J. Romani. 2009. "Response to Intervention: Implications for Early Childhood Professionals." *Language, Speech & Hearing Services in Schools* 40 (4): 424–34.
- Jimerson, S.R., M.K. Burns, & A.M. VanDerHeyden, eds. 2007. *Handbook of Response to Intervention: The Science and Practice of Assessment and Intervention*. New York: Springer.

- Koutsoftas, A.D., M.T. Harmon, & S. Gray. 2009. "The Effect of Tier 2 Intervention for Phonemic Awareness in a Response-to-Intervention Model in Low-Income Preschool Classrooms." *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools* 40: 116–30.
- McMaster, K.L., D. Fuchs, L.S. Fuchs, & D.L. Compton. 2005. "Responding to Nonresponders: An Experimental Field Trial of Identification and Intervention Methods." *Exceptional Children* 71: 445–63.
- Musgrove, M. 2011. *Memorandum: A Response to Intervention (RTI) Process Cannot Be Used to Delay-Deny an Evaluation for Eligibility under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*. www.ldanatl.org/news/osep-01211-rtimemo.pdf.
- NAEYC & National Association of Early Childhood Specialists in State Departments of Education (NAECS/SDE). 2003. *Early Childhood Curriculum, Assessment, and Program Evaluation: Building an Effective, Accountable System in Programs for Children Birth Through Age 8*. www.naeyc.org/about/positions/cape.asp.
- National Center on Response to Intervention. 2010. *Essential Components of RTI—A Closer Look at Response to Intervention*. Washington, DC: Office of Special Education Programs, National Center on Response to Intervention, US Department of Education.
- National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (NECTAC). 2012. Response to Intervention in Early Childhood Resource page. <http://nectac.org/topics/RTI/RTI.asp>
- National Professional Development Center on Inclusion. 2012. *Response to Intervention (RTI) in Early Childhood: Building Consensus on the Defining Features*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, FPG Child Development Institute.
- No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-110, § 115, Stat. 1425. 2002.
- Parks, S. 2007. *Hawaii Early Learning Profile (HELP) Strands (0–3)*. Palo Alto, CA: VORT Corporation.
- Pearce, L.R. 2009. "Helping Children with Emotional Difficulties: A Response to Intervention Investigation." *Rural Educator* 30 (2): 34–46.
- Raver, S. 2003. "Keeping Track: Using Routine-Based Instruction and Monitoring." *Young Exceptional Children* 6 (3): 12–20.
- Sandall, S.R., M.L. Hemmeter, B.J. Smith, & M.E. McLean. 2005. *DEC Recommended Practices: A Comprehensive Guide for Practical Application in Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education*. Missoula, MT: Division for Early Childhood.
- Sandall, S.R., I.S. Schwartz, G.E. Joseph, H.Y. Chou, E.M. Horn, J. Lieber, . . . R. Wolery. 2002. *Building Blocks for Teaching Preschoolers with Special Needs*. Baltimore: Brookes.
- Sandall, S.R., & I.S. Schwartz. 2008. *Building Blocks for Teaching Preschoolers with Special Needs*. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Brookes.
- Shapiro, E.S., N. Zigmund, T. Wallace, & D. Marston. 2011. *Models for Implementing Response to Intervention: Tools, Outcomes, and Implications*. New York: Guilford.
- Sheridan, S.M., C.P. Edwards, C.A. Marvin, & L.L. Knoche. 2009. "Professional Development in Early Childhood Programs: Process Issues and Research Needs." *Early Education and Development* 20: 377–401.
- Sheridan, S.M., C. Marvin, L. Knoche, & C.P. Edwards. 2008. "Getting Ready: Promoting School Readiness through a Relationship-Based Partnership Model." *Early Childhood Services, Special Issue on Young Children's Relationships* 2 (3): 149–72.

- Slentz, K.L., & K.J. Hyatt. 2008. "Best Practices in Applying Curriculum-Based Assessment in Early Childhood." In volume 2 of *Best Practices in School Psychology V*, eds. A. Thomas & J. Grimes, 519–34. Bethesda, MD: National Association of School Psychologists.
- Snyder, P., M.L. Hemmeter, & T. McLaughlin. 2011. "Professional Development in Early Childhood Intervention: Where We Stand on the Silver Anniversary of PL 99-457." *Journal of Early Intervention* 33 (4): 357–70.
- Spencer, E., H. Goldstein, A. Sherman, S. Noe, R. Tabbah, R. Ziolkowski, & N. Schneider. In press. "Effects of an Automated Vocabulary and Comprehension Intervention: An Early Efficacy Study." *Journal of Learning Disabilities*.
- Sugai, G., & R.H. Horner. 2009. "Responsiveness-to-Intervention and School-Wide Positive Behavior Supports: Integration of Multi-Tiered System Approaches." *Exceptionality: A Special Education Journal* 17 (4): 223–37. doi: 10.1080/09362830903235375.
- Taba, H. 1962. *Curriculum Development Theory and Practice*. New York: Harcourt Brace & World.
- Torgesen, J.K. 2009. "The Response to Intervention Instructional Model: Some Outcomes from a Large-Scale Implementation in Reading First Schools." *Child Development Perspectives* 3 (1): 38–40. doi:10.1111/j.1750-8606.2009.00073.x
- US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start (HHS-ACF-OHS). 2011. *The Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework: Promoting Positive Outcomes in Early Childhood Programs Serving Children 3–5 Years Old*. Arlington, VA: Head Start Resource Center.
- VanDerHeyden, A.M., & P. Snyder. 2006. "Integrating Frameworks from Early Childhood Intervention and School Psychology to Accelerate Growth for All Young Children." *School Psychology Review* 35 (4): 519–34.
- VanDerHeyden, A.M., P. Snyder, C. Broussard, & K. Ramsdell. 2008. "Measuring Response to Early Literacy Intervention with Preschoolers At Risk." *Topics in Early Childhood Special Education* 27: 232–49.
- Walker, H.M., & M.R. Shinn. 2010. "Systematic, Evidence-Based Approaches for Promoting Positive Student Outcomes within a Multi-Tier Framework: Moving from Efficacy to Effectiveness." In *Interventions for Achievement and Behavior Problems in a Three-Tier Model Including RTI*, eds. M.R. Shinn & H.M. Walker, 1–26. Washington, DC: National Association of School Psychologists.
- Wolery, M. 2004. "Monitoring Child Progress." In *Assessing Infants and Preschoolers with Special Needs*, 3rd ed., eds. M. McLean, M. Wolery, & D.B. Bailey Jr., 545–84. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Ysseldyke, J.E., M.L. Thurlow, & S.L. Christenson. 1987. *Teacher Effectiveness and Teacher Decision-Making: Implications for Effective Instruction of Handicapped Students*. Monograph no. 5, Instructional Alternatives Project. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota.
- Zaslow, M.J. 2009. "Strengthening the Conceptualization of Early Childhood Professional Development Initiatives and Evaluations." Report prepared for the US Department of Education. *Early Education and Development* 20 (3): 527–36.
- Zaslow, M.J., K. Tout, T. Halle, J.V. Whittaker, & B. Lavelle. 2010. *Toward the Identification of Features of Effective Professional Development for Early Childhood Educators*. Washington, DC: Child Trends.

Writing Team

The following individuals served on the writing team for this paper. We thank them for their valuable contributions.

Kristie Pretti-Frontczak, Chair

Professor, Early Childhood Intervention
College of Education, Health, and Human
Services
Kent State University

Judith J. Carta, PhD

Senior Scientist/Professor
Juniper Gardens Children's Project/University of
Kansas

Emmalie Dropkin, MA

Senior Specialist for Research and Policy
National Head Start Association

Lise Fox, PhD

Professor and Director
Florida Center for Inclusive Communities
University of South Florida

Jennifer Grisham-Brown, EdD

Professor, Interdisciplinary Early Childhood
Education Program
Faculty Director, Early Childhood Laboratory
University of Kentucky

Carolyn Pope Edwards, EdD

Willa Cather Professor
Departments of Psychology and Child, Youth,
and Family Studies
University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Susan Sandall, PhD

Professor, College of Education
Director, National Center on Quality Teaching &
Learning
University of Washington

Editors

Gera Jacobs, EdD

President, NAEYC Governing Board
Professor, Early Childhood and Elementary
Education
University of South Dakota

Ashley N. Lyons, MEd

The Division for Early Childhood Children's
Action Network Coordinator
Doctoral Student, Kent State University

Patricia Snyder, PhD

Professor and David Lawrence Jr. Endowed
Chair in Early Childhood Studies
University of Florida

The Division for Early Childhood of the Council for Exceptional Children (DEC), National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), & National Head Start Association (NHSA). 2013. "Frameworks for Response to Intervention in Early Childhood: Description and Implications."

With this joint paper we hope to promote a broader understanding and wider discussion of the topic. No permission is required to excerpt or make copies of this paper as long as copies are distributed at no cost. Please be sure to include the following information on copies or with excerpts:

Reprinted from "Frameworks for Response to Intervention in Early Childhood: Description and Implications" with permission from the Division for Early Childhood of the Council for Exceptional Children (DEC), National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), and National Head Start Association (NHSA).