Comprehensive, Integrated, Three-Tiered (CI3T) Models of Prevention:

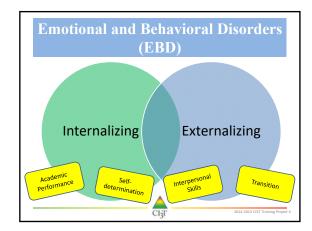
Why does my school – and district – need an integrated approach to meet students' academic, behavioral, and social needs?

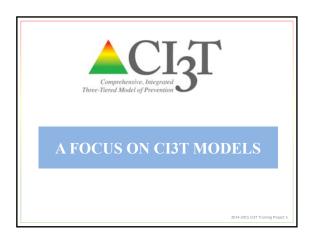


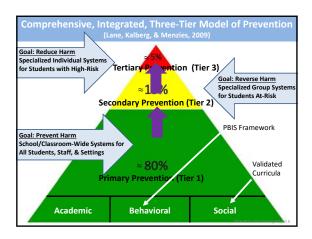
Lane, K. L., Oakes, W. P., Menzies, H. M. (2014). Comprehensive, Integrated, Three-Tiered (CIST) Models of Prevention: Why does my school – and district – need an integrated approach to meet students' academic, behavioral, and social needs *Preventing School Fallur*, 68, 121-128, DOI: 10.1060/nd5988X.2014.893977

A Focus on CI3T Models Primary Prevention Secondary Prevention Core features of CI3T models Benefits of Three-Tiered Models of Prevention for Teachers and Students A Look at the Step-by-Step Process











- Recognizes the transactional relation between academic, behavior, and social skill sets Supports equal access to supports Supports communication between stakeholders Supports collaboration efforts Offers support to all students ... including those with learning and behavior challenges







A Clear Commitment to Meeting All Students' Academic, Behavioral, and Social Needs...



A Strong, Respectful Partnership...



USD 497 Lawrence Public Schools

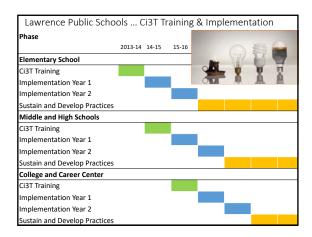


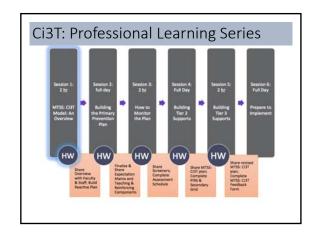
The University of Kansas

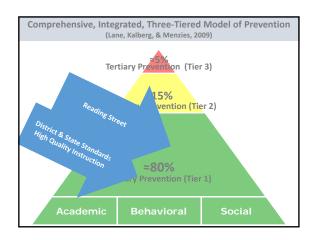


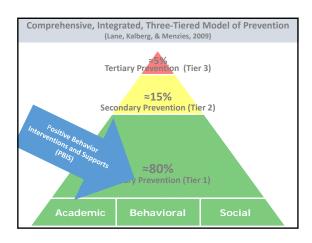
Arizona State University

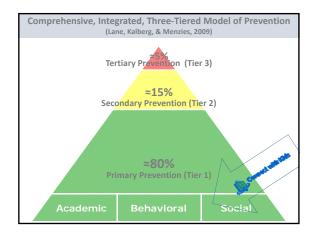
Department of Education (DOE): Institute of Education Sciences

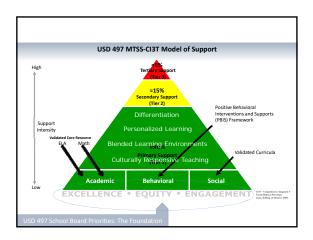






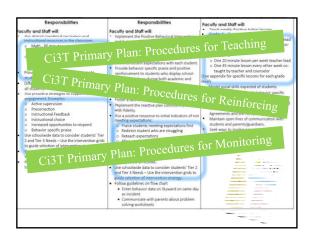


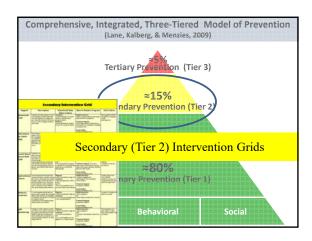


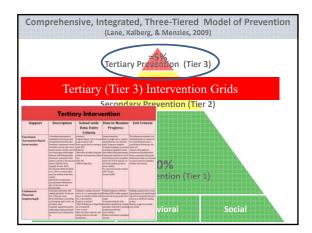




Perpose Statement School Wide Laperctation Single Special Statement Area II School Statement Eequonabilities Responsibilities Area II Rehavior Responsibilities Students: Students: Area II School Statement Eequonabilities Area II School Statement Eequonabilities Area II School Statement Eequonabilities Feequonabilities	School-Wide Expectations Separations Fore Expe Area it-Academies Responsibilities Studente: Area it-Academies Responsibilities		School's ClyT Prim	sary Plan
School Wide Expectation See Expectation Matrix Area II. School Skills Responsibilities Responsibilities Responsibilities Students: Area II. Academics Area II. School Skills Students: Area II. School Skills Area II. School Skills Area II. School Skills Responsibilities Responsibilities Responsibilities Responsibilities Responsibilities Responsibilities Responsibilities Responsibilities				
Expectations :				
Keqonshilities Eesponshilities Eesponshilities Students: Sudents: Sudents Ara I: Academics Ara II: Behavior Ara III: Social Saliii Requishilities Keqonshilities Keqonshilities Keqonshilities			ectation Matrix	
Responsibilities Responsibilities Responsibilities			Responsibilities	Responsibilities
			Responsibilities	Responsibilities
Teach core programs with fidelity: (0 Litz programs (1) Litz programs (2) Litz programs (3) Litz progr	(i) List programs	ith fidelity:		

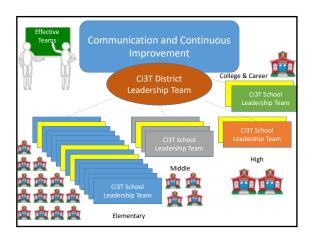






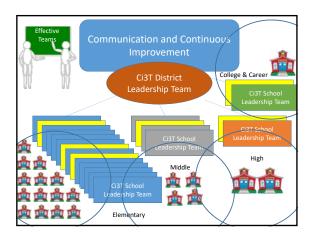


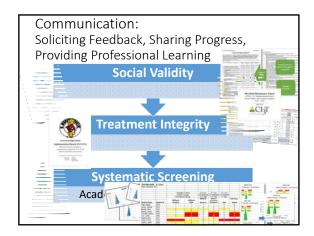


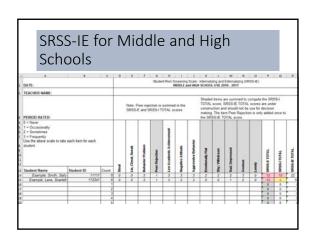


	Implementation Science Adapted from Flicen & Blasé, 2005
_	Exploration & Adoption • We think we know what we need so we are planning to move forward (evidence-based)
	Installation Let's make sure we're ready to implement (capacity infrastructure)
_	Initial Implementation • Let's give it a try & evaluate (demonstration)
_	Full Implementation • That worked, let's do it for real (investment)
	Sustainability & Continuous Regeneration • Let's make it our way of doing business (institutionalized use)

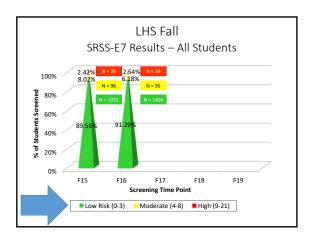
A Clear Commitment to Supporting Implementation ...





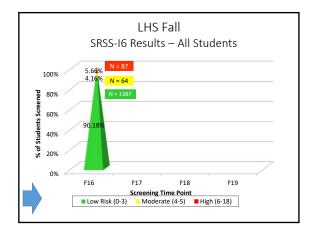


SRSS-IE: Cut Scores Enter 'practice' data into that one sheet so that the total scores and conditional formatting are tested. Confirm the "Count" column is completed (students' numbered sequentially). Formulas are anchored by the "Count" column; it must contain a number for each student listed for accurate total formulas. Middle and High School SRSS-E7 SRSS-I5 SRSS-E7 SRSS-I6 Items 8-12 Items 4, 8-12 0-3 = low risk 0-1 = low risk 0-3 = low risk 0-3 = low risk 4-8 = moderate risk 2-3 = moderate risk 4-8 = moderate risk 4-5 = moderate risk



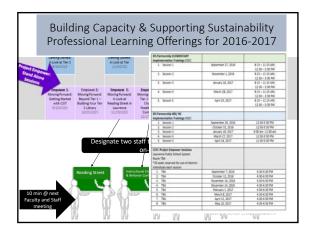
SRSS-E7 Comparison by Grade Level Grade High (9-21) Low (0-3) Screened Level (4-8) 361 397 (90.93%) (7.30%) (1.76%) 381 32 15 10th 428 (89.02%) (7.48%) (3.50%) 24 9 363 11^{th} 396 (91.67%) (6.06%)(2.27%) 10 8 299 12th 317 (3.15%) (2.52%) (94.32%)

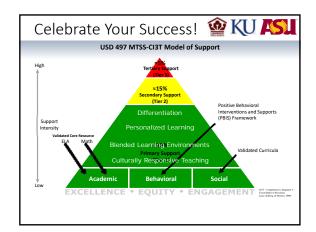
LHS Fall 2016



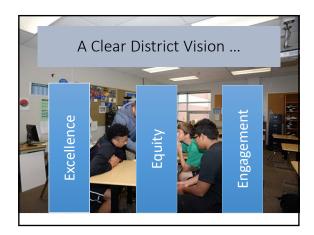
LHS Fall 2016					
SRSS-I6 Comparison by Grade Level					
Grade Level		Low (0-3)	Moderate (4-5)	High (6-18)	
9 th	397	353 (88.92%)	24 (6.05%)	20 (5.04%)	
10 th	428	388 (90.65%)	14 (3.27%)	26 (6.07%)	
11 th	396	353 (89.14%)	16 (4.04%)	27 (6.82%)	
12 th	317	293 (92.43%)	10 (3.15%)	14 (4.42%)	



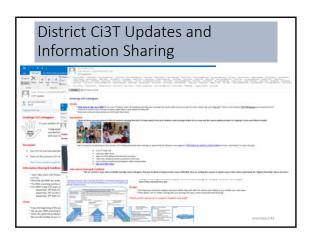


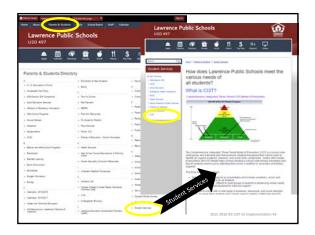








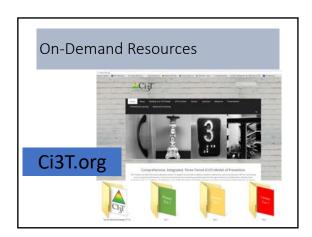










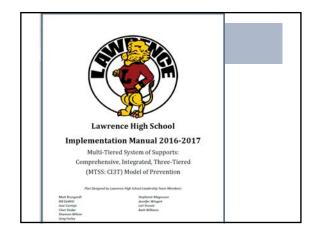


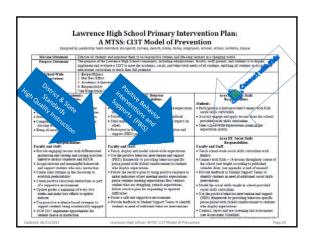




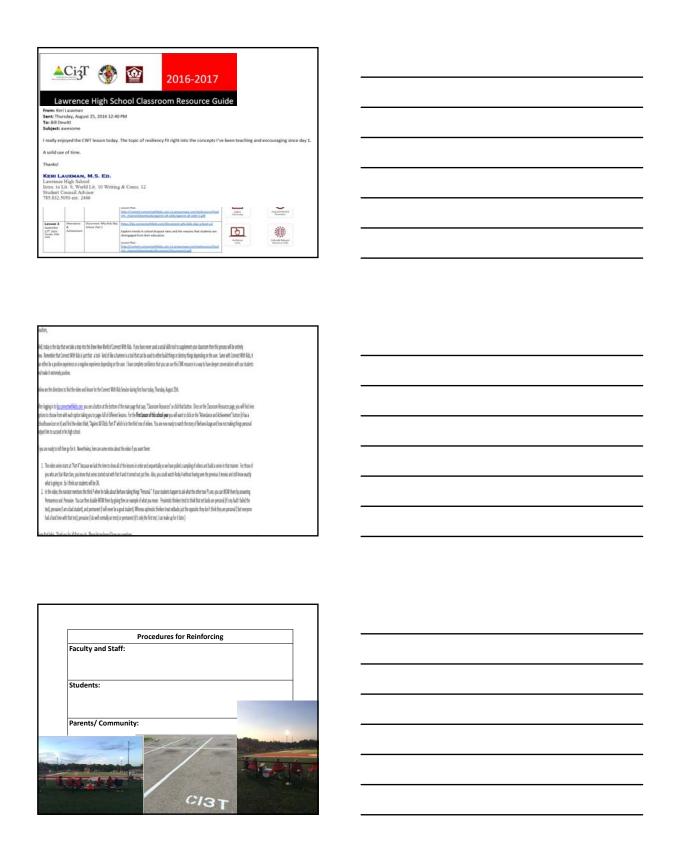


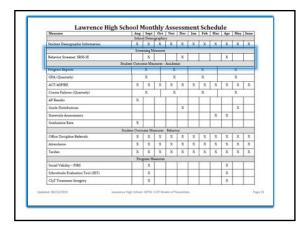
lr	nstalling
Lea	nstalling In about a high school's experience installing systematic eenings as part of regular school practices.





Procedures for Teaching	
Faculty and Staff:	
Students:	
Parents/ Community:	
https://youtu.be/b4swsa_knYE	
	Lane & Oakes 2

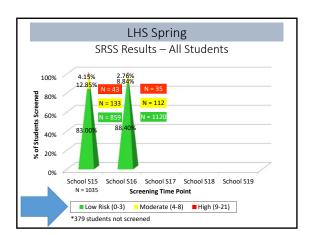




Logistics of Screening

- District System
- Previewing ...
- Dedicating time ...
- Reminding ...
- Support ...
- \bullet Follow through ...
- Summarizing ...
- \bullet Using data to inform instruction \dots





LHS Spring 2015 SRSS Comparison by Grade Level *N = 1035* Screened Moderate (4-8) Level 20 221 45 286 (15.73%) (6.99%) (77.27%) 240 10th 284 (12.32%) (3.17%) (84.51%) 236 35 11^{th} (12.73%) (1.45%) (85.82%) 162 18 10 12^{th} (85.26%) (9.47%) (5.26%) *379 students not screened

Low-intensity Professional Development Learning Topics to Support Implementation

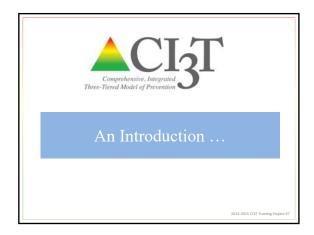
2015 2016 IES CI3T ES Implementation 62



Tier 1 Low Intensity Strategies	Lawrence High School Experts
Behavior Specific Praise: Using specific, appropriate, and contingent praise to provide feedback to a student on his or her behavior or work. Example: "Zoe, thank you for adding thorough responses to your assignment today."	Bill DeVitt, Administration Barb Williams, Learning Coach/AVID Lawa Koster, Physical Education Heid Woods, Special Education Heid Woods, Special Education Spikal Trevino-Masok, Subdert Services Susan Micks, English Maren Santelli, Special Education Liz Chicard, Special Education Liz Chicard, Special Education William Patterson, English one Charlotte Anderson, Library Cheryl Hughes, Special Education Jeanner's Yartis, Special Education Jeanner's Yartis, Special Education
Opportunities to Respond: Creating frequent opportunities for students to respond to teacher inquiries. Teachers should provide approximately flow to six opportunities to respond per minute. The response can be individual, choral, verbal, written, or indicated through a gesture or symbol.	Bill DeWitt, Administration Miles Nortis, Administration Miles Nortis, Administration Sylvia Trevino-Masci, Student Services Maren Santelli, Special Education William Patterson, English Miles Hymer, Special Education Charlotte Anderson, Library Cheryl Hughes, Special Education Stechnick Manuson, Math
Choice and Preferred Activities. Offering students the opportunity to choose which instructional activity they would like to complete. This increases on-lask behavior and decreases problem behaviors.	Barb Williams, Learning Coach/AVID Laura Koster, Physica Education Keltey Buek, English Jack Hood, Social Studies Sylvia Trevin-Masok, Student Services Maren Santelli, Special Education William Patterson, English Mike Hymer, Special Education Learney Augretic Special Education



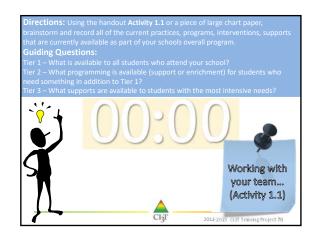




- A team-based process for designing Comprehensive, Integrated, Three-Tiered (CI3T) Models of Prevention: How does my school-site leadership team design a CI3T model?
- Primary prevention efforts:
 How do we implemented and monitor the Tier 1 component of our Comprehensive, Integrated, Three-Tiered (Cl3T) Model?
- Logistics of behavior screenings: How and why do we conduct behavior screenings at our school?
- Identifying students for secondary and tertiary prevention efforts:
 How do we determine which students have Tier 2 and Tier 3 needs?
- Developing the Capacity to Implement Tier 2 and Tier 3 supports: How do we support our faculty and staff in preparing for sustainability?



What are our district priorities for improvement? What are our school's priorities for improvement? What are individual teacher concerns that have been informally shared? How might a CI3T model help us address our priorities and address concerns? Let's talk .. CIT 2014-2015 CI3T Training Project 69



Mag integ Gui Wha	ill, 204, p. 125) grated and com ding Questic t need does th	reviewing the benefits of CI3T prevention models, use Handout 1.2 to discuss how your school mighprehensive prevention approach. ons for each item: is address for our school and/ or district? t would this provide to our school and/ or district.	
		00:00	Working with your team (Activity 1.2)
4.	transparency of Provides explicated required by IDE Facilitates colla	orint for all stakeholders – facilitating communication, c f practices. Allowing for equal access and accountabilit it procedures and data if a referral to special education Ad (2004). boration between general education and special educa and collaboration.	y. is warranted – as

Benefit	What need does this address for our	What enhancement would this
	school and/ or district?	provide to our school and/ or
		district programming?
1. One, integrated, comprehensive approach		
for addressing the academic, behavioral, and		
social skill needs of all students. (removing		
potentially splintered approached)		
2. A collaborative, efficient, and effective		-
model that creates the context for		_
capitalizing on the collective expertise of		Activity 1.2
faculty and staff to support student needs.		
(time and resources)		
3. A written blueprint for all stakeholders -		
facilitating communication, consistency, and		
transparency of practices. Allowing for equal		
access and accountability.		
4. Provides explicit procedures and data if a		
referral to special education is warranted -		
as required by IDEA (2004).		
5. Facilitates collaboration between general		
education and special education		
professionals, clarifying roles and		
collaboration.		