Analyzing the Access Gap

"One of the biggest issues in society is the access gap… When children do not receive what they need, problems are likely to emerge, and they are likely to experience a range of negative short- and long-term outcomes."

To avoid a potential Access Gap, each school site should have plans to provide intervention for up to 15% of their student population at any given time, per area (academics, SEL/behavior).

A		B		
(Students in Need of Possible Intervention)	-	(Capacity for Intervention Intervention Delivery Model)	=	Access Gap

A: This is the number of students schools should plan to support.

- **Calculate this number.**

B: Number of students who can be served effectively in intervention. To estimate this number, each intervention team member will need to have a general idea of what their weekly schedules will look like.

- **Calculate this number based on:**
  - **(Prioritize) How many students can be served in GROUP-BASED intervention (including classroom push-in support, small group instruction, CICO, Mentoring)?**
  - **How many students require individual intervention either due to: 1) a lack of response to group-based intervention or 2) intensity and duration of intervention?**

Determine whether, based on your model of intervention delivery (B), your school site has an access gap.

- **No Access Gap- continue intervention model**
- **Access Gap- reexamine delivery model (B)**
  - Potential reasons for Access Gap may include:
    - Higher number of students receiving individualized interventions versus group-based intervention
    - Inadequate leveraging of personnel (e.g. site BIA assigned to 1 or 2 students only)
    - Duplication of services/ multiple BST providers
    - Pull-out services versus push-in support