



Best Practices for Identifying Students

Use Multiple Measures to Identify Students



Student selection should not rely on a single test score. Strong selection systems combine both empirical and anecdotal data; ideas include:

- State assessment results
- Benchmark/Interim assessment data
- Diagnostic assessments
- Course grades
- Teacher recommendations
- Attendance patterns
- Credit deficiency indicators
- Social-emotional, behavioral, or engagement indicators

Prioritize Students Most Likely to Benefit from Intensive Support



Research suggests HDT is most effective for academically at-risk students who need sustained intervention, not occasional homework help. Priority groups often include:

- Tier II students performing one or two grade levels behind
- Students struggling in core courses
- Students entering gateway math or ELA courses
- Students with low college readiness indicators

Ensure Students Can Receive the Required Dosage



Students should only be enrolled if schedules realistically allow them to participate consistently. High-dosage tutoring generally means:

- 3+ sessions per week over the defined term (typically 12 weeks or a semester)
- 30 or 45 minutes per session
- Consistent tutor-student relationships
- Small groups (up to 4)