

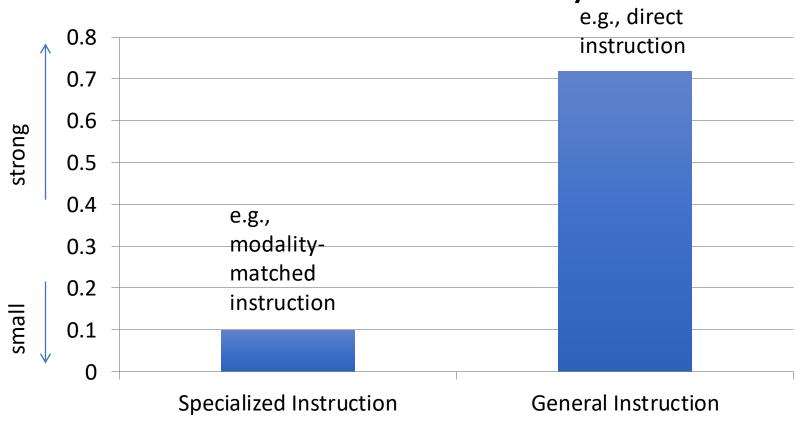


Where we started...

- IDEA and NCLB were companion laws.
- They were mutually referential.
- Together, they envisioned a seamless system of supports, based on the use of scientifically based instruction, in both general and regular education.

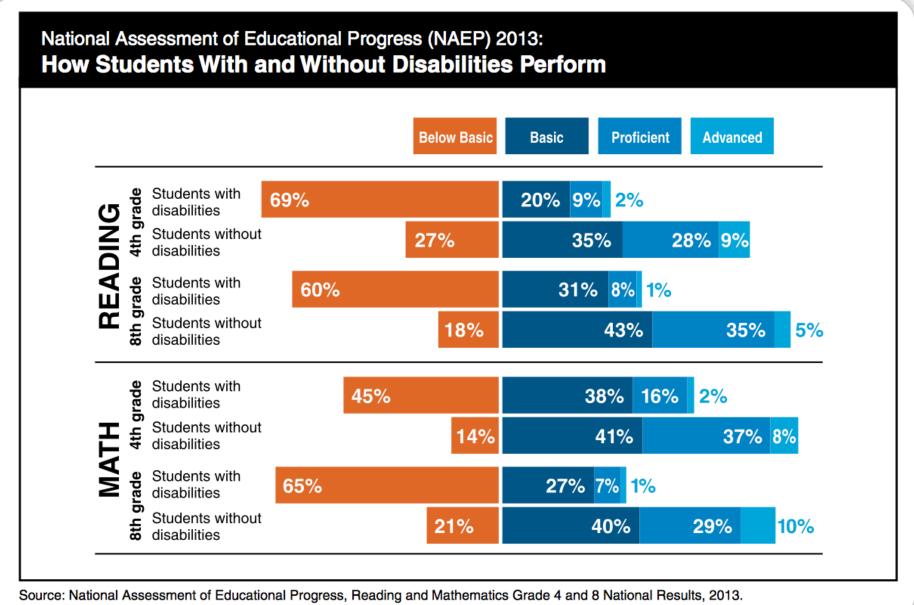
No Effect for "Special" Instruction

Median Effect in Meta-Analysis



Reading comprehension Direct instruction	1.13 0.84
Psycholinguistic training	0.39
Modality instruction Diet Perceptual training	0.15 0.12 0.08

Source: Kavale & Forness, 1999



Source: National Assessment of Educational Progress, Reading and Mathematics Grade 4 and 8 National Results, 2013 Students with disabilities includes students with both IEPs and 504 plans.

Cortiella, Candace and Horowitz, Sheldon H. *The State of Learning Disabilities: Facts, Trends and Emerging Issues.* New York: National Center for Learning Disabilities, 2014.



- Philosophy-based practices.
- Teachers ill-equipped in the science of effective instruction.
- Resources emphasize ineffective, and even harmful, tactics.
- Vacuum since 2015 from unsustained RTI implementation with relaxing federal requirements.
- Insufficient gains in proficiency.

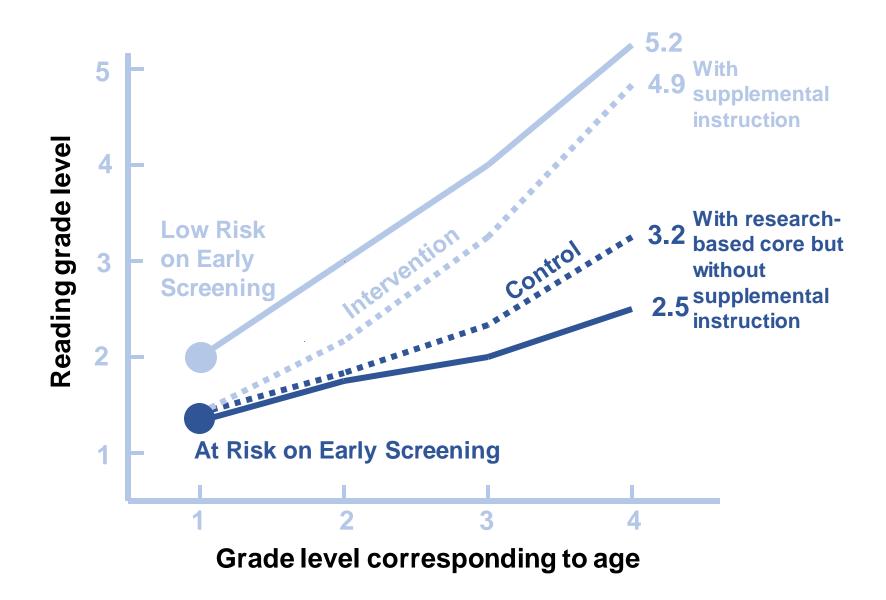
- Evidence-Based Reading Instruction
- Preparation of Teachers in How to Teach Reading
 - Fewer than half of teachers reported having been adequately prepared in how to teach reading (Salinger et al., 2010)
- Resources that emphasize a science-supported approach to improving literacy

The Science of Math?

The Science of Reading

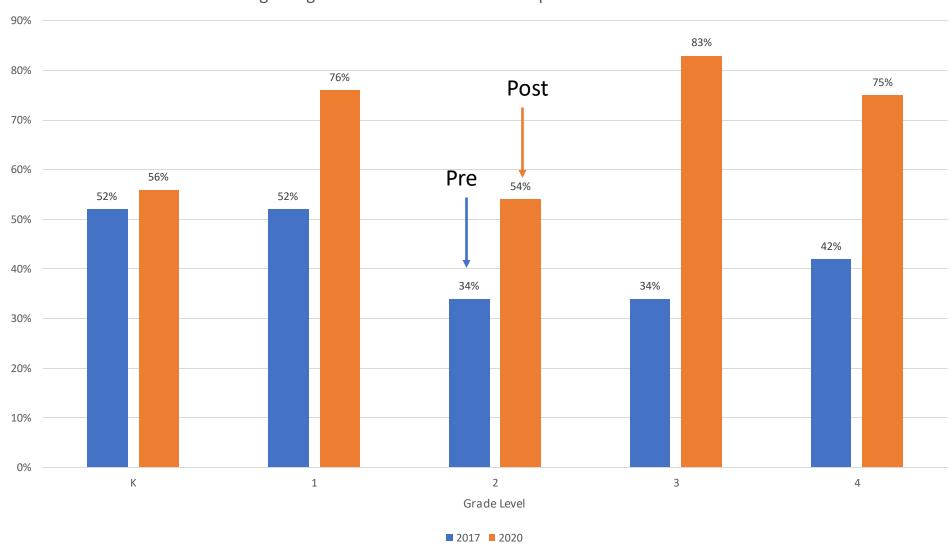
MTSS

Torgesen et al. (2001)



Prevention Effects from Effective Instruction Are Cumulative! (2018-2020)

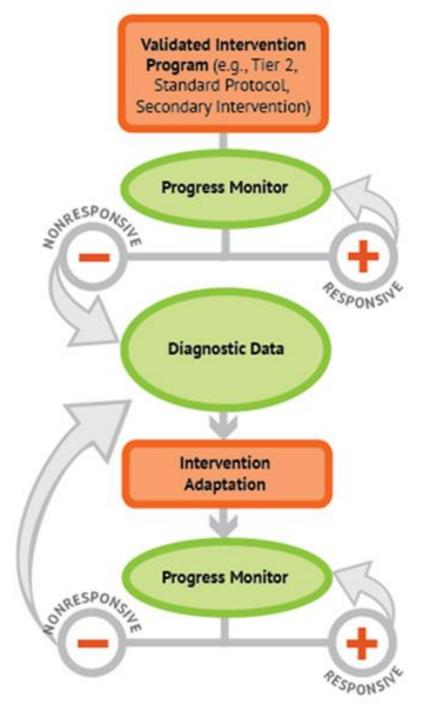
Beginning of Year Acadience Math Composite Percent Proficient



Kovaleski, J., VanDerHeyden, A. M., Runge, Dose historiest Serishing of Messues of Making of Messues of Messu T., Zirkel, P., & Shapiro, E. (in press). *The Rt1* Approach to Evaluating Learning *Disabilities, 2nd Edition*. NY: Guilford. TIER 3: ndividualized Intervention Drill-down assessment informs intervention. Intervention effects are summarized weekly with graphs. Data meetings used to enhance implementation and ensure learning gains. Student progress monitoring data are used to identify students who might require a referral for eligibility evaluation. TIER 2: Small-Group Intervention Dynamic groupings, adjusted at least bi-weekly. Intervention protocol is aligned with the group's needs. Intervention effects are summarized weekly with graphs. Data meetings used to enhance implementation and ensure learning gains. Response to Tier 2 intervention is used to identify students requiring individual intervention. TIER 1.5: Classwide Intervention (All Students in Selected Classes) Weekly progress monitoring, data team troubleshooting to support effective implementation. Response to classwide intervention signifies the need for small-group or individual intervention. TIER 1: All Students Instructional program is aligned to state standards and instructional tactics are aligned with individual needs of students. Universal screening is conducted effectively and data are used to determine need for classwide or small-group intervention. Data teams consume student performance data to plan and evaluate instruction.

Where we are now...

- The mission is (still) the development of proficiency in useful skills (particularly reading and math) for all students.
- MTSS is the structure needed to implement the mission.
 - Standards-aligned curricula
 - Core instruction based on science
 - Efficient and effective universal screening
 - Data-analysis teaming
 - Robust interventions
 - Progress monitoring
 - Decision-making based on students' RTI



What I wanted





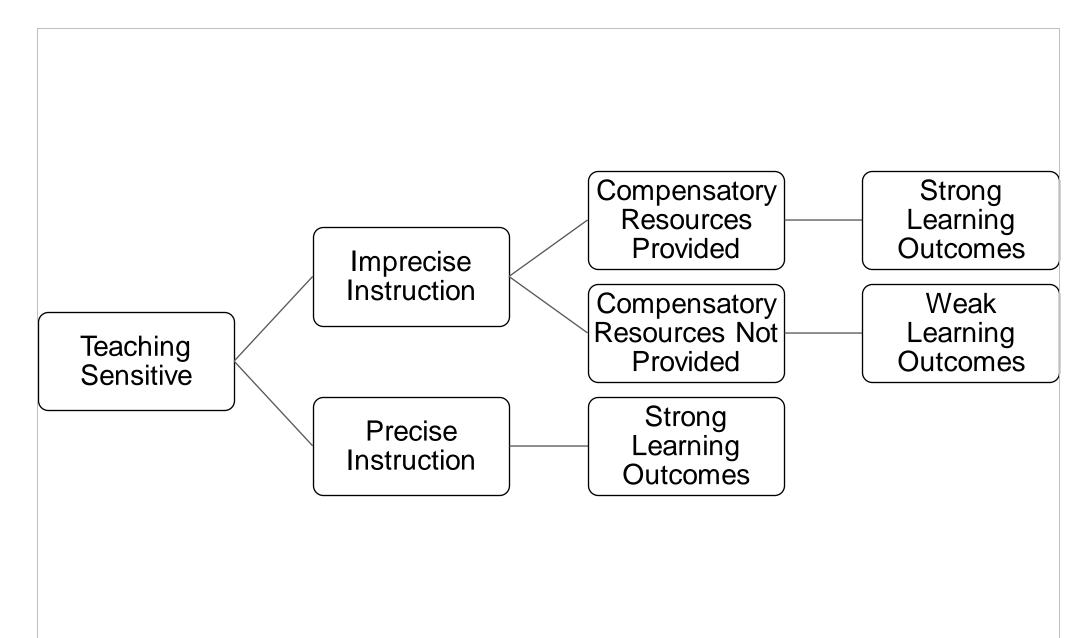
What I got

	Instruction-Sensitive	Instruction-Proof
Precise Instruction	Low Risk	
Imprecise Instruction		

	Instruction-Sensitive	Instruction-Proof
Precise Instruction	Low Risk	Low Risk
Imprecise Instruction		

	Instruction-Sensitive	Instruction-Proof
Precise Instruction	Low Risk	Low Risk
Imprecise Instruction		Low Risk

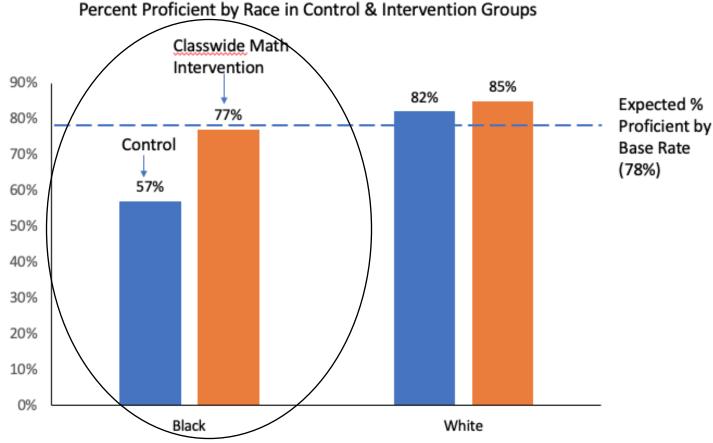
	Instruction-Sensitive	Instruction-Proof
Precise Instruction	Low Risk	Low Risk
Imprecise Instruction	High Risk	Low Risk



- Barrett, C. A., Guttman-Lapin, D. (2020). LIEM and actionable opportunities for school psychologists: The year in review. *Communique*, 48, 18-20.
- "Race is not a risk factor. Racism is a risk factor." Collins, T. A.,
 Newman, D. S., Endres, B. E., McIntire, H., Newman, C. L., Scott, M.
 N., Villarreal, J. N., & Gerrard, M. K. (under review). The future of
 social justice research in school psychology: From special issue to
 priority.

MTSS Can Close Opportunity Gaps By Delivering More Effective Instruction Where It's

Needed



VanDerHeyden, A. M. & Codding, R. (2015). Practical effects of classwide mathematics intervention. *School Psychology Review, 44*, 169-190. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.17105/spr-13-0087.1

Excellent Science-Based Core Instruction

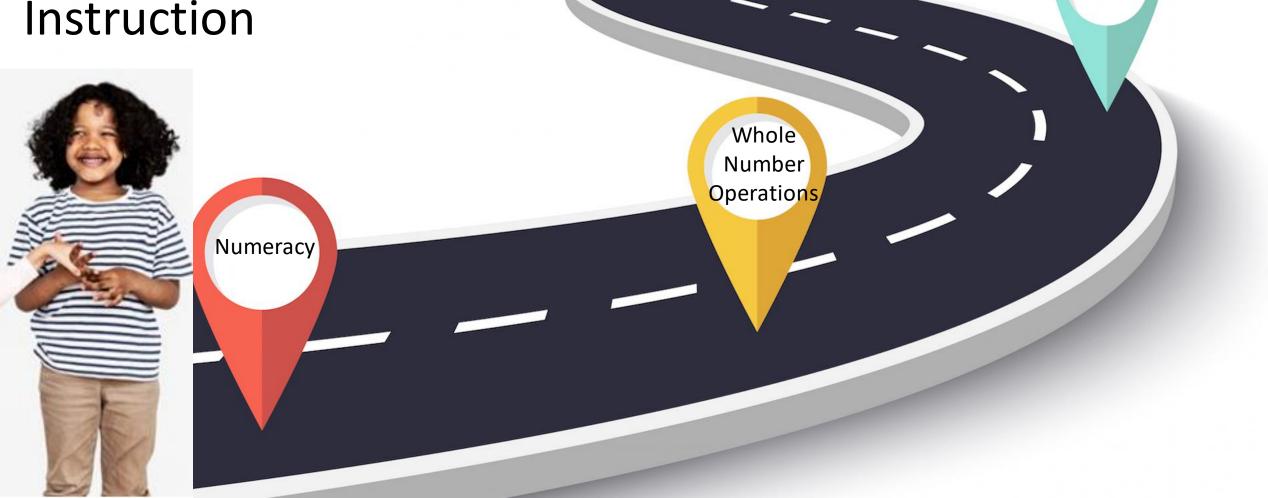
Advantages ALL students

Avoids inefficiencies in instruction

Avoids/prevents unstable instructional effects

MTSS is the best way to improve instruction at scale

Learning is a Very
Predictable Outcome
of High-Quality
Instruction

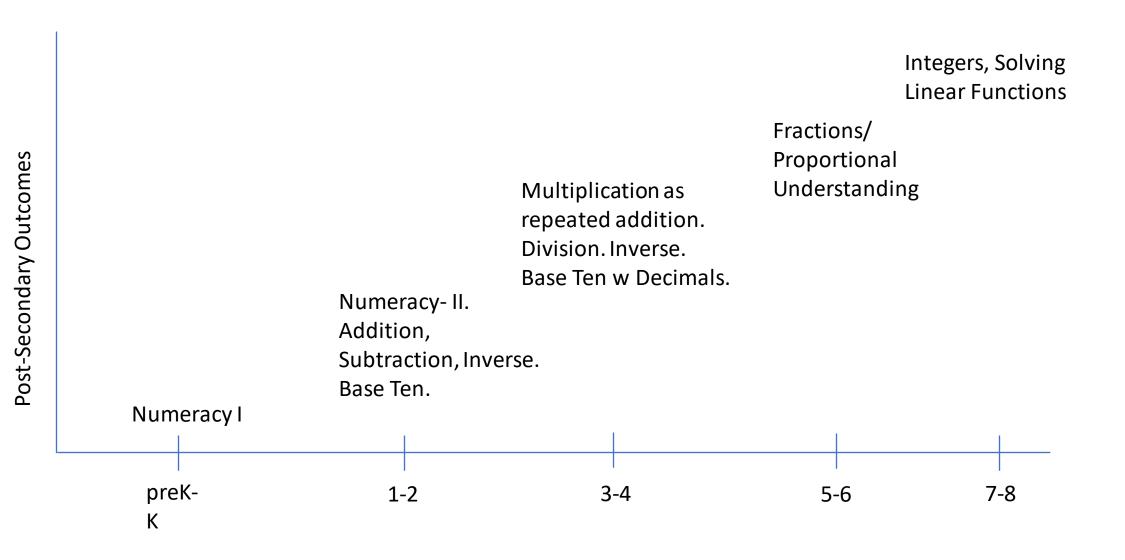


Linear

Functions

College Completion

Proportions



Modern Math Myths www.thescienceofmath.com

Timed assessment causes anxiety

https://youtu.be/XCe0JXKeQIg

Directly teaching the algorithm is harmful

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rDi7z3IZOyk

Conceptual Understanding must precede Procedural Knowledge

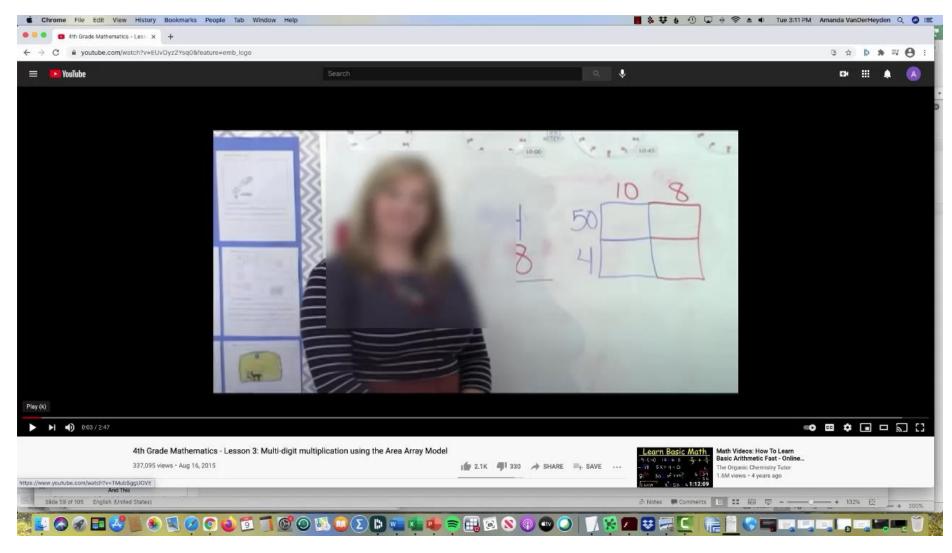
• https://youtu.be/Ch4aEm9CkAc

Explicit Instruction only works for struggling learners

- https://youtu.be/43dUNg3jCxQ
- Executive function interventions can improve math achievement
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NuHBZ2i68 E

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338585344_Belief-Based_Versus_Evidence-Based_Math_Assessment_and_Instruction_What_School_Psychologists_Need_to_Know_to_Improve_Student_Outcomes

Don't Do This





Let's Unpack Screening

Screening ivieasures:

www.springmath.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/SM_ScreeningByGrades_TimeOfYear_0821_Final_0.pdf

	FALL	WINTER	SPRING
5 th Grade	 Fact Families Mult/Div 0-12 Add & Sub Decimals to 100ths Multiply 2 x 2 with and without Regrouping Find Least Common Denominator 	 Convert Improper Fractions to Mixed Numbers Add & Subtract Fractions with Unlike Denominators Quantity Comparison fractions, decimals, whole numbers 	 Simplify Fractions Multiply & Divide Decimals Multiply & Divide Proper & Improper Fractions Quantity Comparison with whole numbers, fractions, decimals, percents
6th Grade	 Add & Subtract Fractions with Unlike Denominators Order of Operations Multiply 2 x 2 with decimals Multiply & Divide Mixed Numbers 	 Distributive Property of Expression Collect Like Terms Find Percent of a Whole Number Mixed Fraction Operations 	 Substitute Whole Number to Solve Equations Mixed Decimal Operations Graph Points in a Coordinate Plane Quantity Comparison w Negative Numbers
7 th Grade	 Solve Algebraic Proportions Solve Missing Value in a Percentage Problem Mixed Operations Integers 	Order of OperationsMixed Inverse OperationsComplex Fractions	 Solve 2-step Equations Translate Verbal Expressions into Math Equations Solve 2-step Equations with Fractions
8 th Grade	 Distributive Property to Simplify Expressions Collect Like Terms to Simplify Expressions Solve for Slope & Intercept using Linear Function 	 Mixed Operations with Exponents Order of Operations II Point on a Line 	 Linear Combinations to Solve Equations Substitute Equation to Solve Linear Equations Comparison Method to Solve Linear Equations

Grade:	Date: 10/29/2021 (version: 42h6)		
"The words in each of these problems can be changed into mather problems with the student(s) to make sure the student(s) understarow and work across. Don't skip any problems. Work as many protimer for 4 minutes, start timer, and say, "Begin." Stop student after	and the task. "When I say begin, start with the second problem oblems as you can before the time is up. Do you have any question	on the fire	
The product of 10 and a number is 2. sample		()/1	
73 decreased by 10 times x is 44.	93 decreased by 3 times a number is 76.	()/3	
6 times x is 57.	4 times a number is 39.	()/5	
One fifth of a number is 8	8 times the sum of x and 8 is 16.	()/7	
81 increased by 6 times x is 67.	2 times the sum of a number and 9 is 66.	()/9	
8 times a number is 63.	91 decreased by 10 times a number is 19.		

()/11

Classwide Intervention Individual Interventions Screening Students Growth

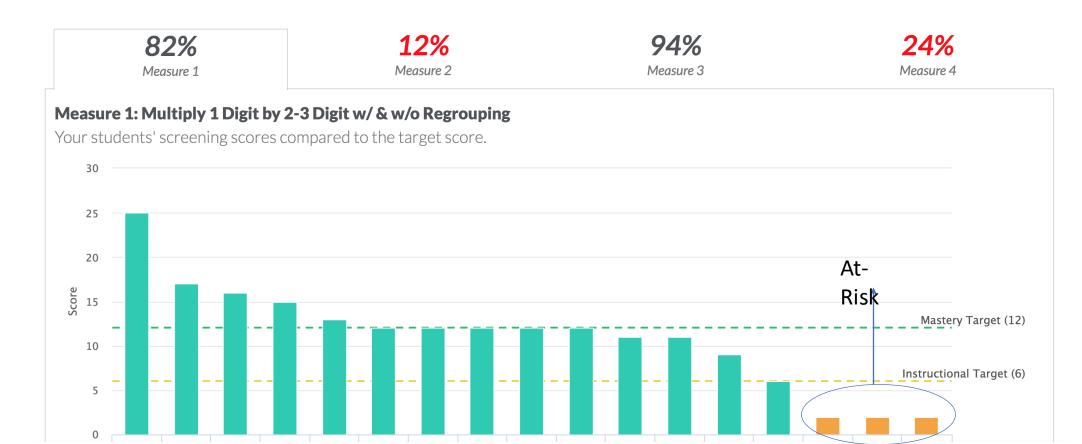
Spring 2017-18 Screening Results

The results are in. Let's take a look...

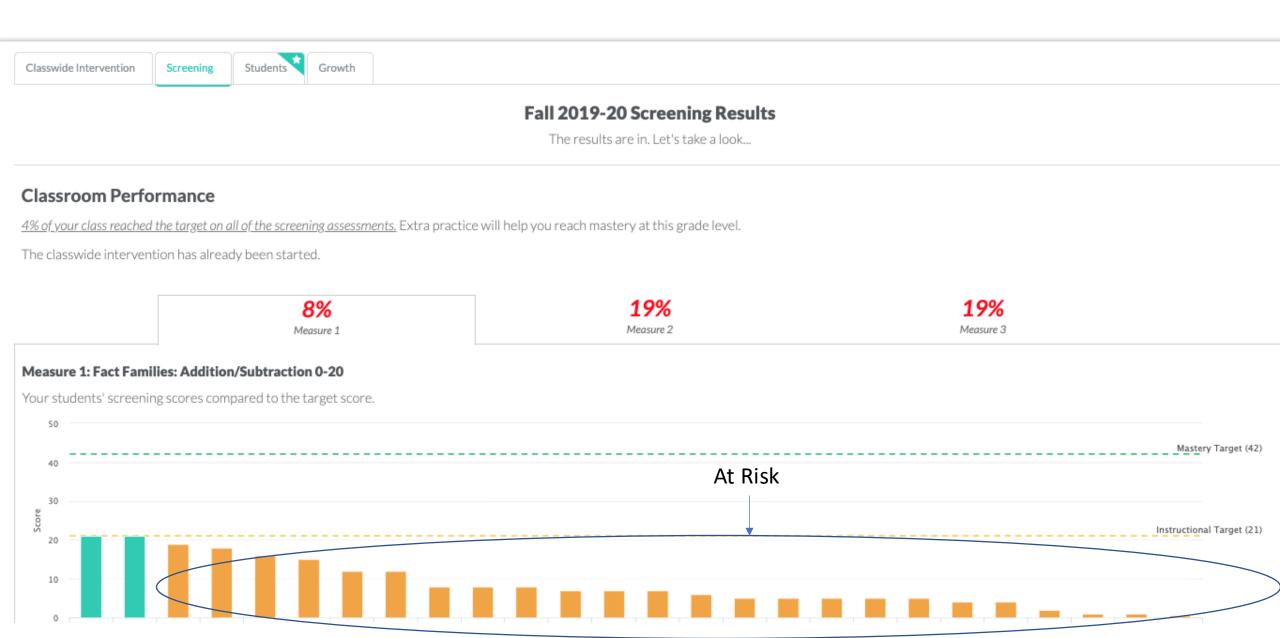
Classroom Performance

6% of your class reached the target on all of the screening assessments. Extra practice will help you reach mastery at this grade level.

The classwide intervention has already been started.



Smart Use of Data to Determine Educational Need

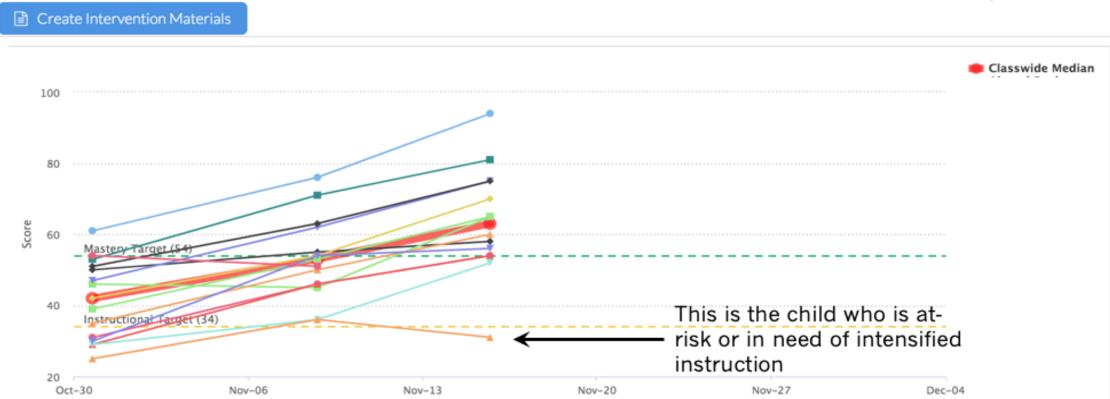


Classwide Intervention is Part of Screening

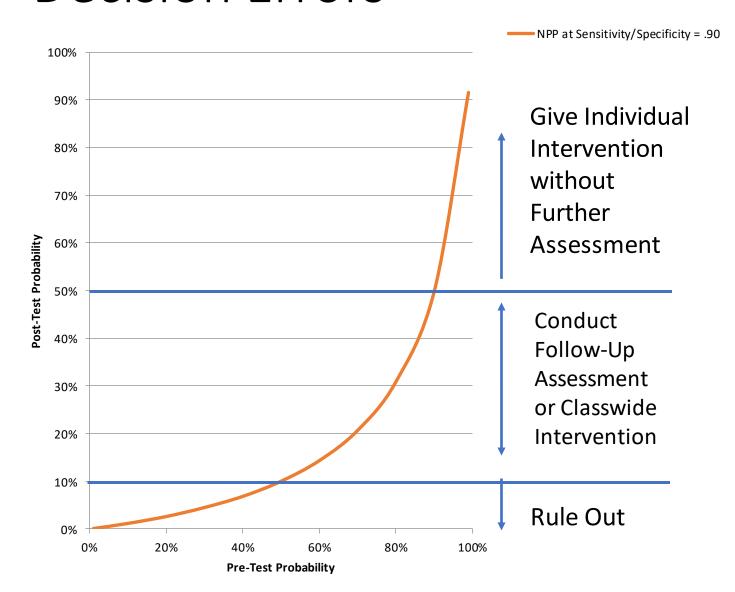
Mixed Addition/Subtraction 0-20

Create Intervention Materials to View or Print

Classwide Rate of Improvement: 9.2

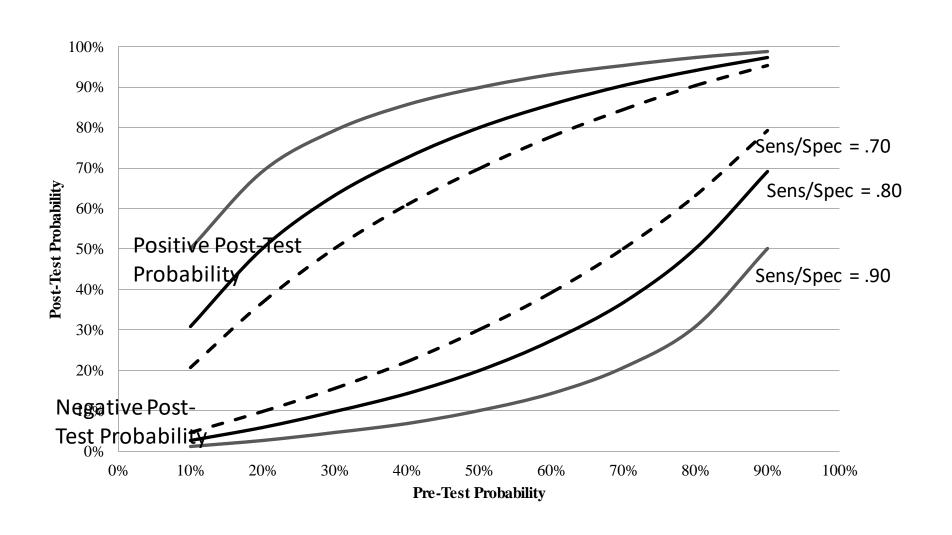


Screening Alone, When Risk is High, Causes Decision Errors

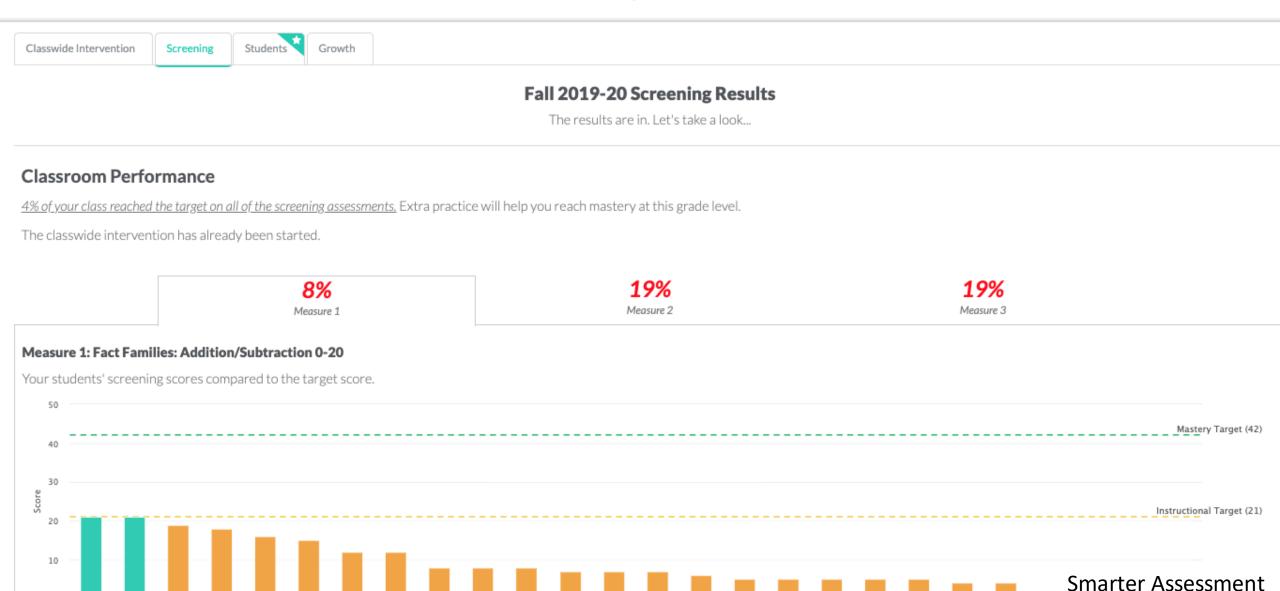


Negative Post-Test Probability (Orange Line) = the probability of a child who has PASSED the screening FAILING the year-end test.

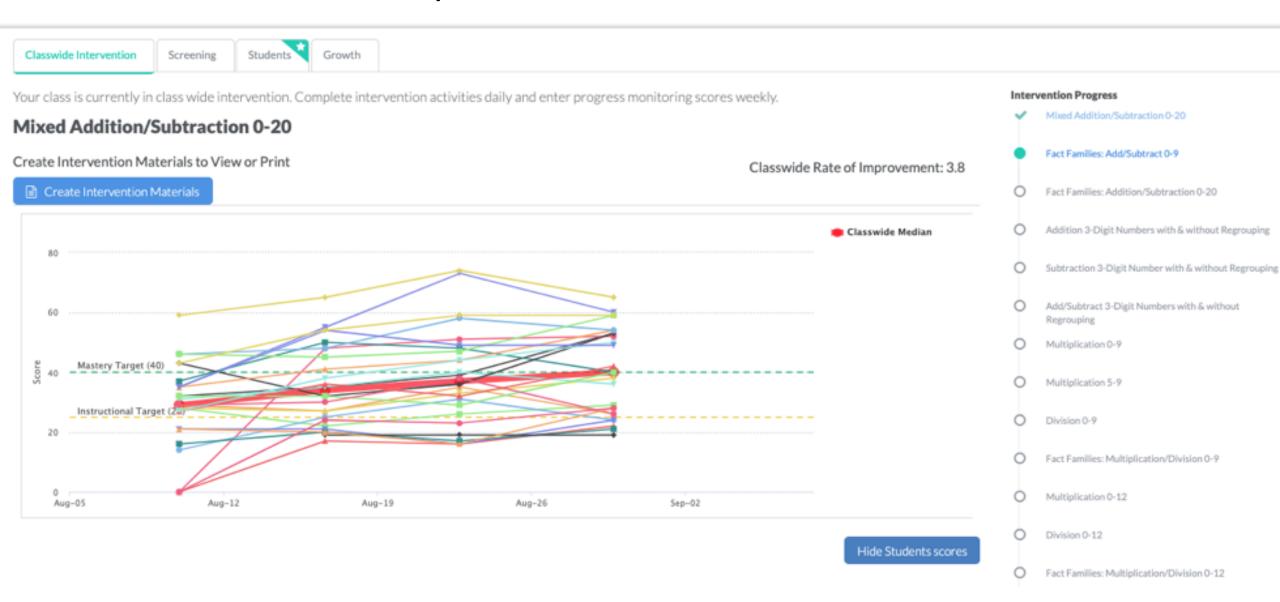
The Effect of Prevalence



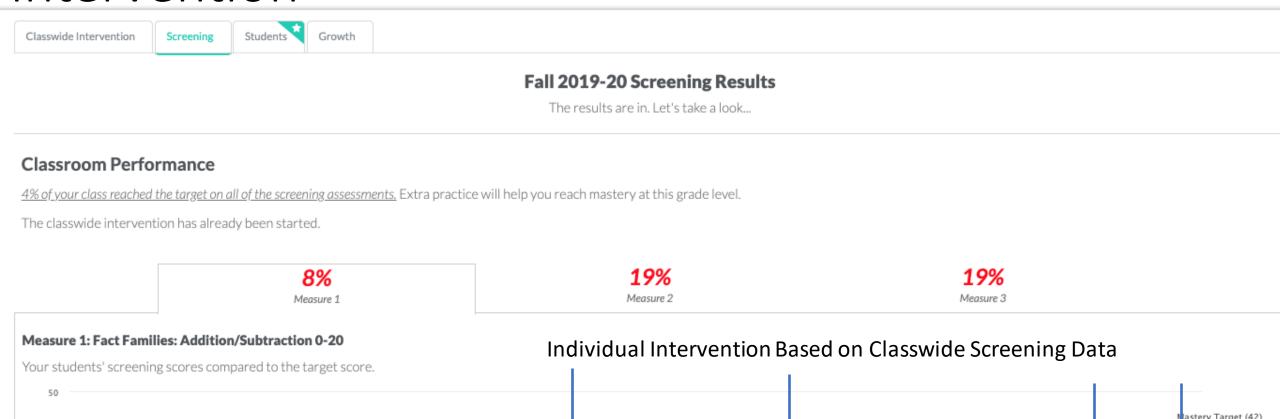
Here is a Class at Screening



Students Show Rapid Growth



These Are the Students who Need Individual Intervention



Instructional Target (21)

Smarter Assessment

Want to Know More About Academic Screening?

- https://youtu.be/lz18MC5mgkY
- https://www.nasponline.org/resources-and-publications/resourcesand-podcasts/covid-19-resource-center/return-toschool/considerations-for-academic-screening-upon-the-return-toschool
- VanDerHeyden, Broussard, & Burns (2019). Classification Agreement for Gated Screening in Mathematics: Subskill Mastery Measurement and Classwide Intervention. Assessment for Effective Intervention.
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336702020_Classification_ Agreement_for_Gated_Screening_in_Mathematics_Subskill_Master_ y_Measurement_and_Classwide_Intervention
- https://charts.intensiveintervention.org/ascreening

- VanDerHeyden, A. M., Burns, M. K., Peltier, C., & Codding, R. S. (2021). The Science of Math – The Importance of Mastery Measures and the Quest for a General Outcome Measure. *Communique*, 50 (5), p. 1.
 - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357780016_The_Science_of_Math_ The_Importance_of_Mastery_Measures_and_the_Quest_for_a_General_Outcome_Measure
- VanDerHeyden, A. M., Codding, R., & Solomon, B. G. (2022). Reliability of Computer-Based CBMs Versus Paper/Pencil Administration for Fact and Complex Operations in Mathematics. *Remedial and Special Education*.
 - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358868732_Reliability_of_Computer-Based_CBMs_Versus_PaperPencil_Administration_for_Fact_and_Complex_Operations_in_M athematics
- Solomon, B., G., VanDerHeyden, A. M., Solomon, E. C., Korzeniewski, E. R., Payne, L. L., Campaña, K. V., & Dillon, C. R. (in press). Mastery Measurement in Mathematics and the Goldilocks Effect. School Psychology.
 - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358004509_Mastery_measurement_in_mathema tics_and_the_goldilocks_effect
- Ysseldyke, J., Chaparro, E., & VanDerHeyden, A. M. (in press). *Assessment in Special and Inclusive Education, 14th edition*. Pro-Ed.
- Kovaleski, J., VanDerHeyden, A. M., Runge, T., Zirkel, P., & Shapiro, E. (in press).
 The Rtl Approach to Evaluating Learning Disabilities, 2nd Edition. NY: Guilford.

Classwide Intervention (Tier 1.5)



How To Get Started:

- Intervention protocol.
 - Here is one to try:
 https://www.sourcewelltech.
 org/sites/tech/files/2020-12-31/SpringMath_SampleClassIntervention_0819.pdf
 - www.springmath.org > How it Works > Sample classwide intervention

Streamlined tools provide a clear path to math achievement

SpringMath's highly effective interactive platform combines streamlined tools for assessment, reporting, and intervention to provide a clear path to achievement for every student.

- Streamlined assessment dynamically generated screening, diagnostic, and progress-monitoring assessments
- Effective intervention targeted classwide and individual interventions that take just 15 minutes a day
- Progress monitoring brief progress monitoring adapts intervention weekly
- Actionable reports identify student achievements and needs with individual and classroom reports

Take a peek inside of SpringMath

Screening assessments by grade

Sample classwide intervention

Sample individual intervention

Research-based, valid, and reliable math achievement

Streamlined assessment



How To Get Started:



Intervention protocol.



Sequence of skills.



Daily practice materials.



Weekly assessment materials.



Criteria for decision making, a way to graph progress, and implementation support structures.

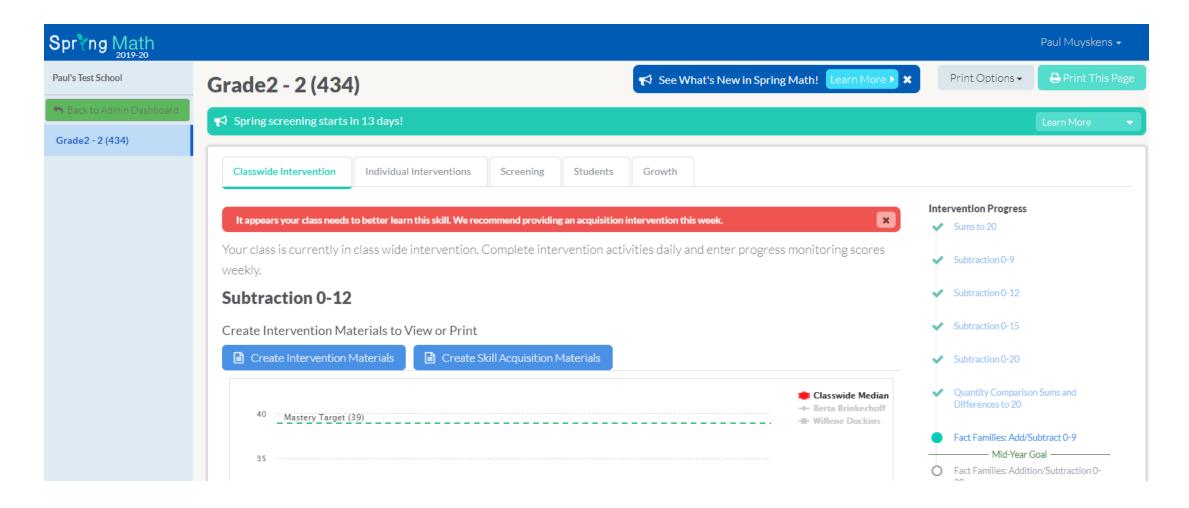
Suggested Student Pairings

Adams, Maximus	Goyette, Dangelo
Homenick, Darrin	Rolfson, Keegan
Lehner, Salvador	Blick, Jerald
Collins, Lamont	Waelchi, Jacinthe
Reichert, Marlen	Skiles, Daphnee
Greenholt, Clovis	Kozey, Monserrat
Kreiger, Selena	Turcotte, Kayleigh
Larson, Kobe	Champlin, Gertrude

6TH GRADE

- 1. 2-Digit Addition with & without Regrouping
- 2. 2-Digit Subtraction with & without Regrouping
- 3. Multi-Digit Multiplication with & without Regrouping
- 4. Multi-Digit Division with & without Remainders
- 5. Order of Operations
- 6. Find Least Common Denominator
- 7. Simplify Fractions (A)
- 8. Simplify Fractions (B)
- 9. Simplify Fractions (C)
- 10. Add & Subtract Fractions with Unlike Denominators
- 11. Add & Subtract Mixed Numbers with Like Denominators and Regrouping
- 12. Convert Improper Fractions to Mixed Numbers
- 13. Multiply & Divide Proper and Improper Fractions
- 14. Convert Mixed Numbers to Improper Fractions
- 15. Multiply & Divide Mixed Numbers
- 16. Mixed Fraction Operations
- 17. Distributive Property of Expression
- 18. Collect Like Terms
- 19. Substitute Whole Number to Solve Equations
- 20. Find Percent of a Whole Number
- 21. Add & Subtract Decimals to the Hundredths
- 22. Multiply & Divide Decimals
- 23. Multiply 2-Digit by 2-Digit with Decimals
- 24. Quantity Comparison with Integers
- 25. Graph in a Coordinate Plane

If Needed, Use an Acquisition Lesson First



Workers



We use our brains to think.



We use our mouths to explain.



We use our hands to write.

Helpers





We use our ears to listen.



We use our eyes to watch.



We use our mouths to help.

Intervention Protocol
Classwide Fact Families: Add/Subtract 0-9

Student: Grade: 01

Class name: I Mathematics (-Hayden-)
Date: 1/22/2019

Teacher: Paul Muyskens

Classwide Math Intervention

Preparation:

- . This is your master set of materials for the week.
- Make 1.5 copies of the practice sheets Day 1-5 for each student in your class (ex. if you have 20 students make 30 copies). Each student will have one copy for independent practice, while each pair of students will have one copy for paired practice.
- . If you are using flashcards to practice, you can make only I copy per student.
- To set up your student pairs click on "Students" in your dashboard, then "Suggested Student Pairs."
- . Identify the first "Worker," which should be the higher-performing student. This student will always work first.

_	Say, It's time for Spring Math. Please get together with your math partner. Please take out your practice materials, have your colored pen and pencil out, and show me you are ready.
	Say, Workers, your job is to work as many problems correctly as you can. As you work, be sure to talk through the problem so your partner can HEAR and SEE you solve the problem. Use a quiet voice while you work.
	Say, Helpers, your job is to follow along, listen and watch as the worker is working problems. If you see an error, speak up! Say, "Stop, Let's check this one."
	You should give the worker a hint, point to the exact error, but don't give them the answer. See if the worker can fix the error.
	If the worker is stuck, give the answer but solve it aloud so the worker knows how you got that answer. If you get really stuck, circle the problem and ask me for help.
	Set the timer for 3 minutes.
	Say, Remember, your goal is to work as many problems as possible with 100% accuracy. Ready? Begin!Start the timer when you say Begin.

Active Ingredients

- Modeling
- Practice for the right level of difficulty (opps to respond, complete learning trials)
- Corrective feedback & repetition loop
- Goal setting
- Delayed error correction w verbal rehearsal component
- Reward
- Advances difficulty based on proficiency

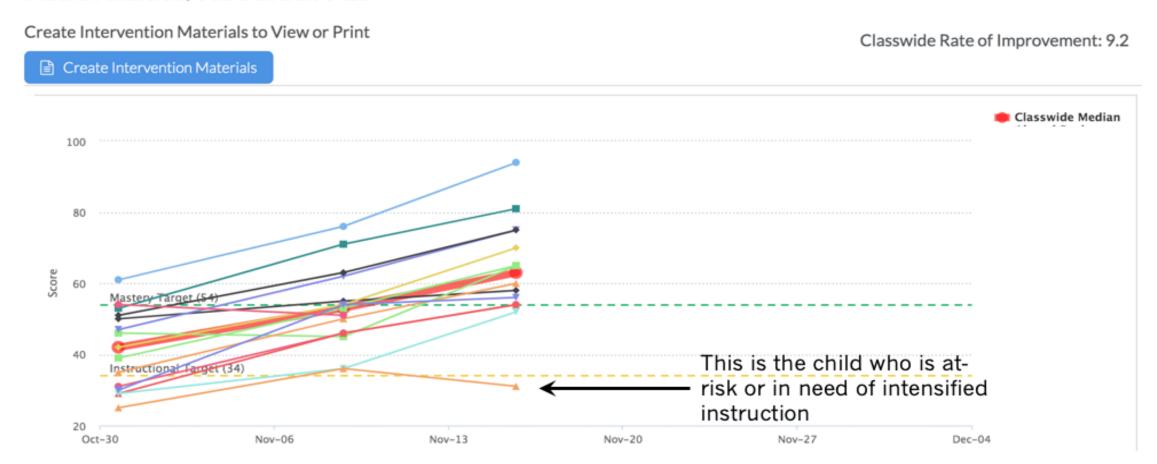


Classwide Intervention



Use Classwide Intervention to Improve Learning & Determine Risk

Mixed Addition/Subtraction 0-20



Classwide intervention is a fluency-building intervention

Take-Aways

Sequence essential skills such that success on early skills positions students for gains on subsequent skills

Active ingredient is opportunities to respond

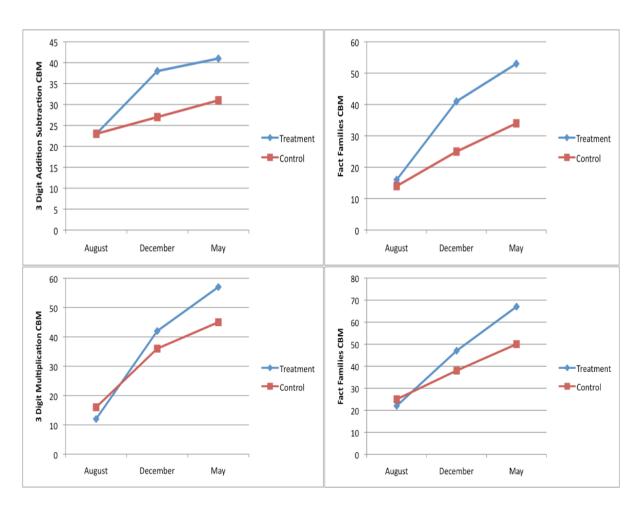
Use resulting data to determine the need for intensified instruction

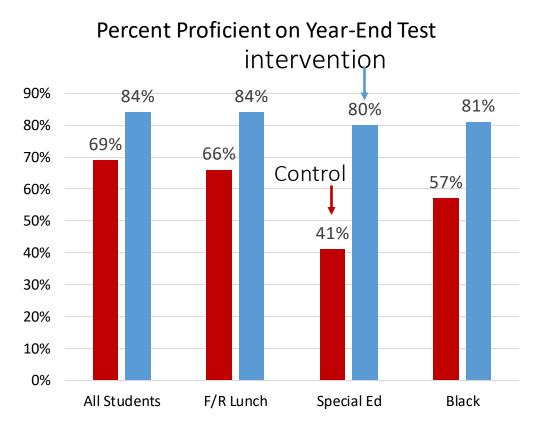
Add a Layer to Your MTSS Model Classwide Intervention = Tier 1.5 (and It Works)

ES = .68 CBMs

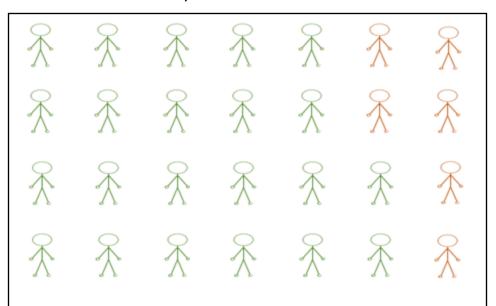
ES = .18 Gr 4

ES = .79 for at-risk

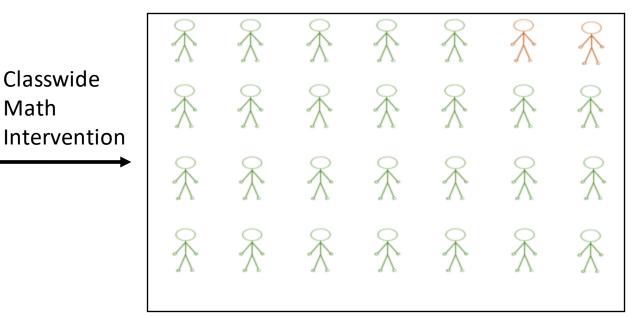




Without Intervention 22% of Students "Fail" the Year-End Test. In a class of 28 students, this is about 6 failures.



With SpringMath Classwide Intervention, 4 of these failures are prevented.



VanDerHeyden, A. M. & Codding, R. (2015). Practical effects of classwide mathematics intervention. School Psychology Review, 44, 169-190. http://dx.doi.org/10.17105/spr-13-0087.1

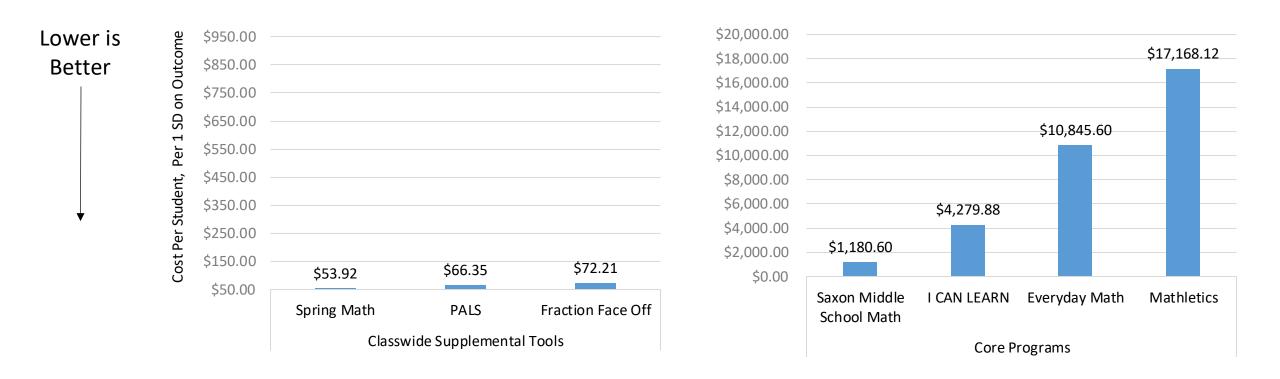
Classwide

Math

Classwide Intervention Gives You a Strong ROI

Cost Per Student, Per 1 SD gain in outcome

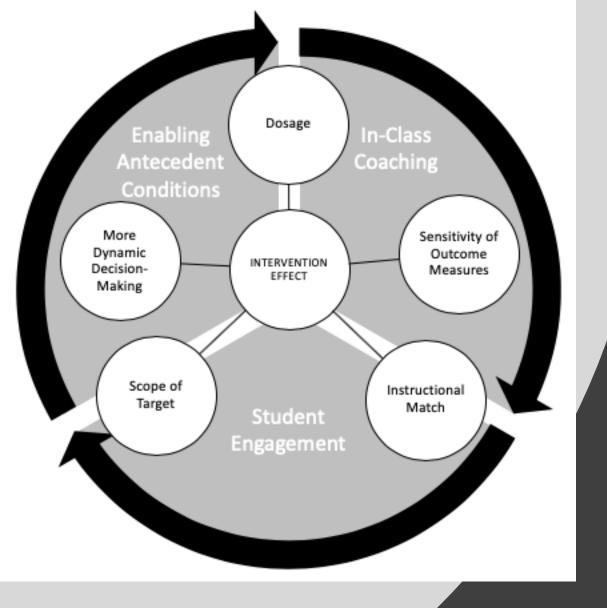
Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratios



"Changing math curricula as an approach for whole-school intervention when large numbers of students do not achieve proficiency is more costly than targeted, preventative math intervention" (Barrett & VanDerHeyden, 2020)

Barrett, C. A., & VanDerHeyden, A. M. (2020). A cost-effectiveness analysis of classwide math intervention. *Journal of School Psychology, 80,* 54-65. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsp.2020.04.002

Classwide Intervention



How to Intensify Instruction

Stages of Learning

New understanding. Child cannot accurately respond without help.

Child performance is accurate, but response is labored.

Skill is fluent.

Acquisition



Fluency



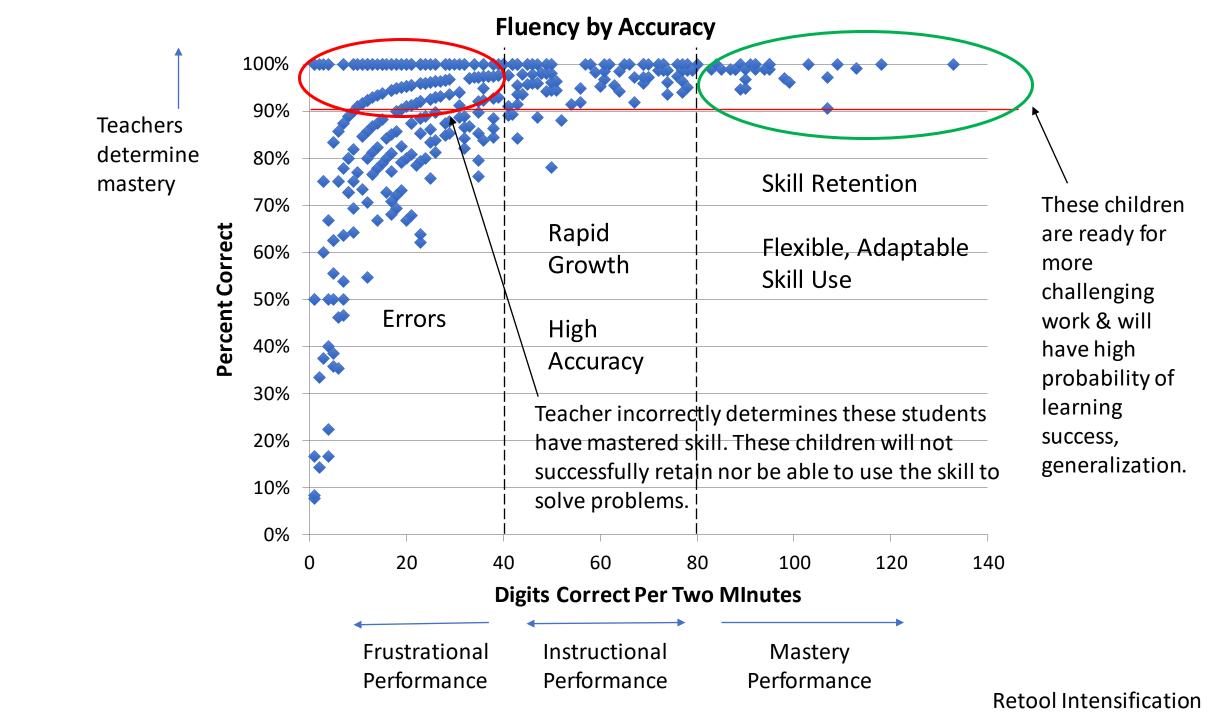
Generalization/
Adaptation

Goal of instruction is Discrimination.

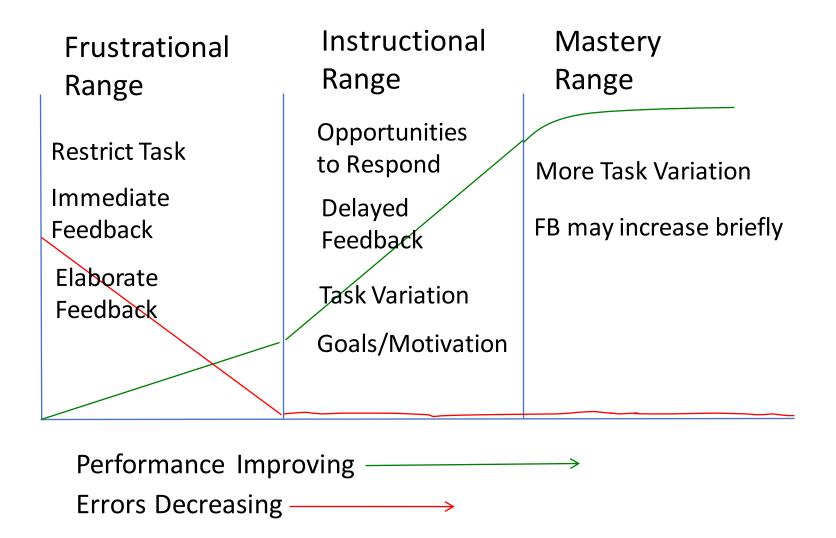
Goal of instruction is Fluency (rapid and accurate responding).

Goal of instruction is to increase the conditions under which the child can respond correctly (stimulus generalization) & alteration of the skill to solve new problems (response adaptation)

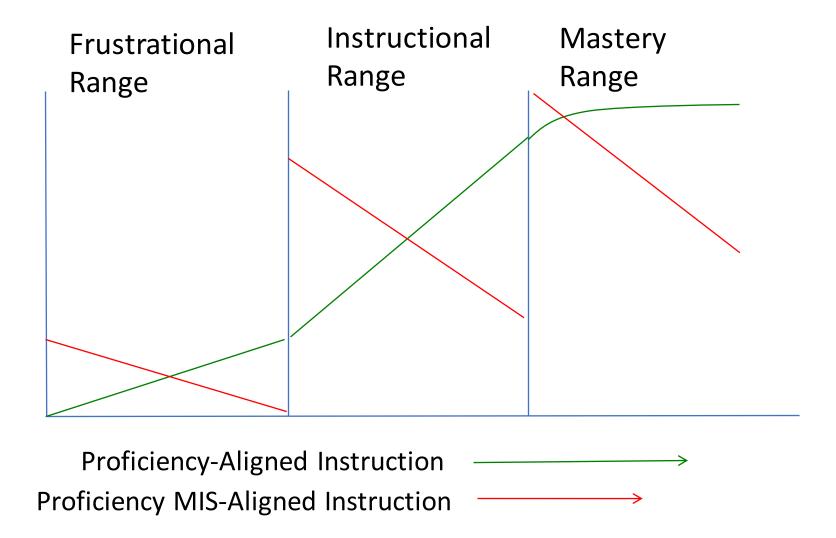
Haring, N. G., & Eaton, M. D. (1978). Systematic instructional procedures: An instructional hierarchy. In N. G. Haring, T. C. Lovitt, M. D. Eaton, & C. L. Hansen (Eds.), *The fourth R: Research in the classroom* (pp. 23–40). Columbus, OH: Merrill.

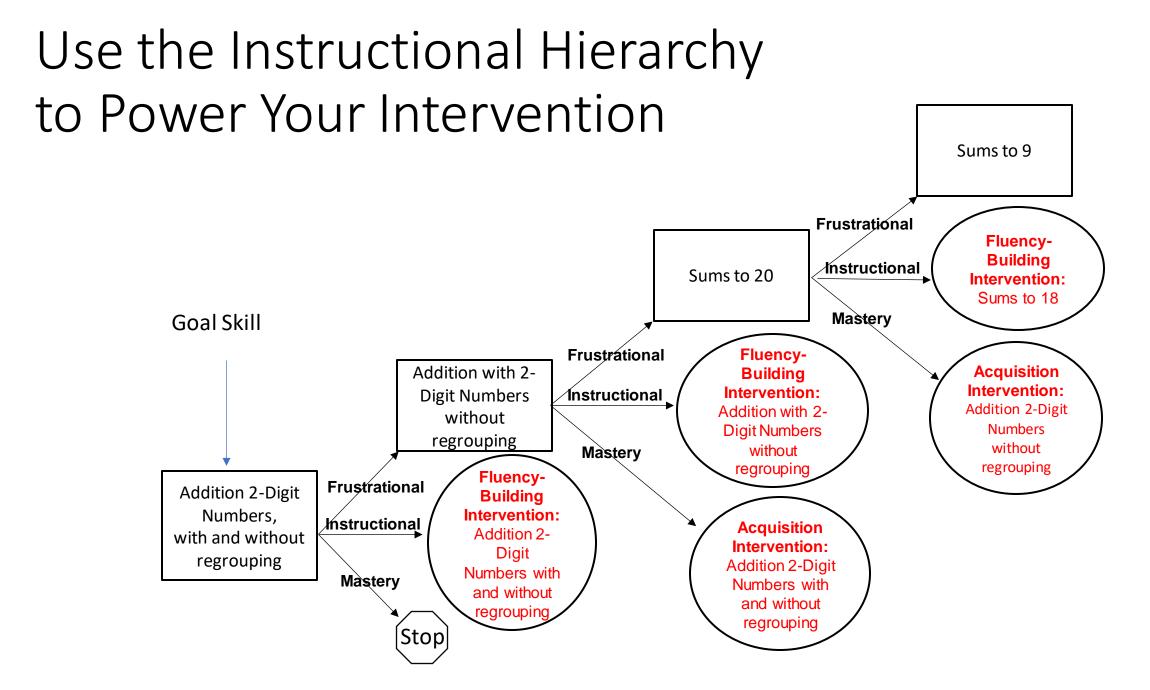


The Instructional Hierarchy: How it Works

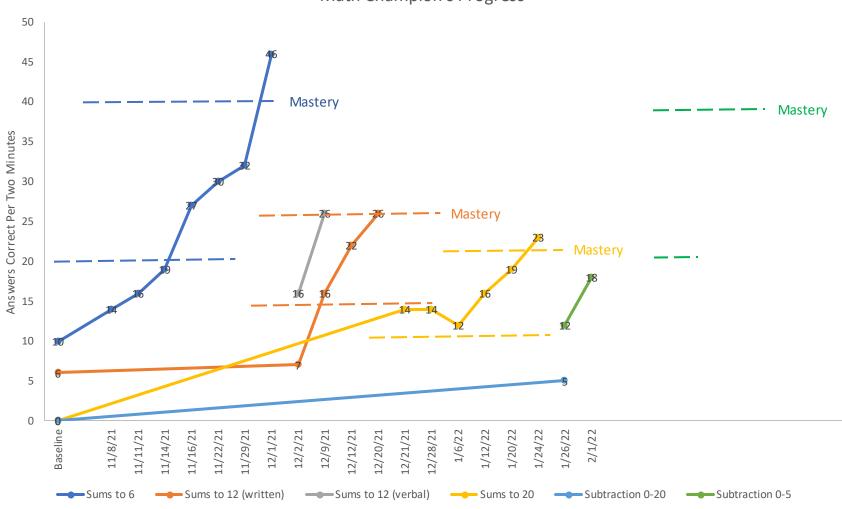


Skill x Treatment Interaction





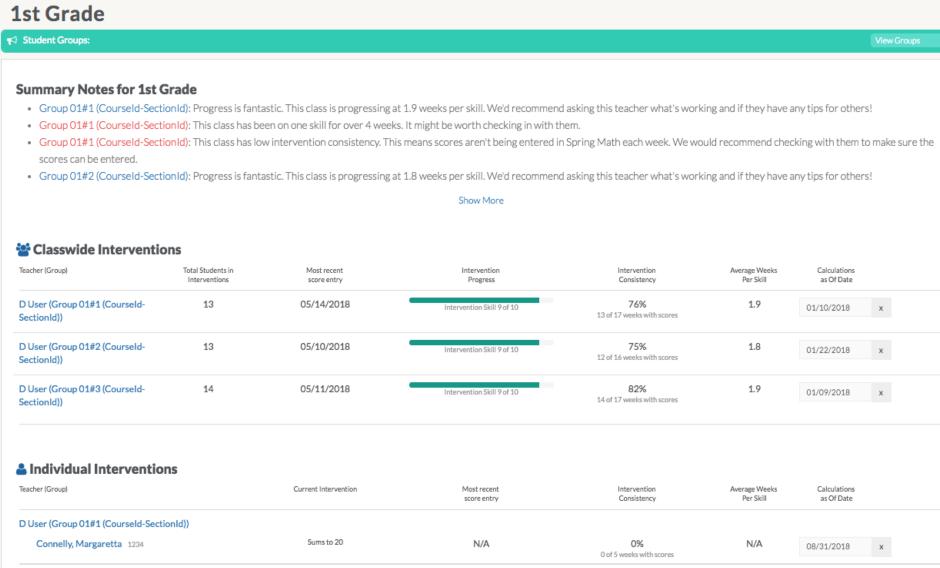
Math Champion's Progress



- What actions are underway?
- What are the results right now?
- Where is support needed?
- Are proximal indicators headed in the right direction?
- What are the barriers we can troubleshoot?

D User (Group 01#2 (Courseld-SectionId))

Program Evaluation



Teacher: Are Students Growing?

Teacher:
Does Growth
Transfer?

