DOES TIMING MATTER? AN EVALUATION OF A CLASS-WIDE MATH INTERVENTION

Brittany Pigg, B.A., Gabryele McCroskey, and Emily DeFouw, Ph.D., BCBA University of Southern Mississippi





THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI: SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY DOCTORAL PROGRAM



BRITTANY PIGG, B.A.

EMILY DEFOUW, PHD, BCBA



GABRYELE MCCROSKEY



MAXIMIZING ACCESSIBLE TREATMENTS TO ENHANCE RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS





Join at slido.com #2474951

(i) Start presenting to display the joining instructions on this slide.

PURPOSE



• DISCUSS A 10-MIN CLASS-WIDE MATH INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE MATH FACT FLUENCY FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

• LEARN THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO IMPLEMENT A 10-MIN INTERVENTION TO INCREASE STUDENTS' MATH SCORES TO GRADE-LEVEL EXPECTATIONS

• LEARN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHOOLS PROVIDING MATH SUPPORTS WITHIN RTI



OVERVIEW









Why is math important?

 \bigcirc Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.



Early math skills are a greater predictor of long-term success than early literacy skills (Duncan, 2007)



Math skills are critical for college acceptance and success (National Mathematics Advisory Panel: NMAP, 2008)



Jobs that require math skills are outpacing other positions (NMAP, 2008)



Math skills are linked with higher rates of employment and career advancement (Parsons & Bynner, 1997)



MAIH MAIIFRS

MISSISSIPPI MATH PROFICIENCY

2022 NAEP Math Proficiency









After the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a 5-point loss in 4th grade and an 8-point loss in 8th grade. 43 states experienced a decline in math scores.

- Many school districts have limited resources to offer math interventions to students who are struggling
- School personnel have numerous demands placed on them (e.g., high-stakes testing)

• Schools report that time, funding, and staff limitations are major barriers to delivering supplemental math interventions, with limited *time* being the most significant barrier

RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION (RTI)



Tier 2: Targeted Interventions



<u>Tier 1:</u> High Quality Classroom Instruction, Screening, and Group Interventions





TIER 1: APPLICATIONS FOR MATHEMATICS



Math "Big Ideas": Key Mathematics Components



Core Instruction

For everyone, even students with math difficulties!



- Focus on building math proficiency (NMAP, 2008):
 - Understand key mathematical concepts
 - Know basic facts automatically
 - Use standard algorithms accurately, fluently, and flexibly
 - Apply previous three elements when solving problems



1. Explicit Instruction

2. Fluency Practice (10 minutes daily)

3. Problem-Solving Process

38% of students in grades 1 to 3 failed to display automaticity with basic addition & ubtraction (Stickney et al., 2012)



1. EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION

(CODDING ET AL. 2019)





2. Fluency Practice...







PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION: SCREENING

CBM = Curriculum-Based Measures







PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION: GUIDING QUESTIONS

(RILEY-TILLMAN, BURNS, & GIBBONS, 2013)

- Is there a class-wide problem?
- Who needs Tier 2?
- Are there any surprises or students' missed?
- Among students identified as needing Tier 2 intervention, what is the category of problem?
- Does anyone need Tier 3 intervention right now?



PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Step 1: Assess Instructional Placement

- Frustrational: Below grade level (less than 25th percentile)
- Instructional: At grade level (between 25th and 75th percentile)
- Mastery: Above grade level (above 75th percentile)





PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Generalization	diverse items, other skills, similar material, and in natural contexts
Fluency	Few errorsSlow responding
Acquisition	Many errorsSlow responding
	Generalization Fluency Acquisition



PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Step 3: Genera strategies		Generalization	 Practice and feedback across items practicing the skill in the context of other skills explicitly teaching when and when not to use the skill
		Fluency	Practiceincentives for improving ratefeedback on performance
		Acquisition	 Modeling prompting error correction feedback for every response
MATTERS	iaring et al. (17/8)		F I.

NOW WE KNOW:



What grade-level should the material be?



What strategies should our intervention include?

MATH INTERVENTIONS: FLASHCARD DRILLS





Accuracy & Fluency	4
 Practice 	<u>× 1</u>
Error correctionFeedback for each response	4 <u>× 5</u>
Procedures	4 <u>× 9</u>
look at the front of the card with the problemSay the answer aloud or in your head	

• Flip the card to check your answer





MATH INTERVENTIONS: TAPED PROBLEMS

Fluency

- Practice
- Feedback for each response

Procedures

- Make a recording of problems and their answers
- Students have a sheet of problems without the answers
- Play the recording with a 4-second delay between the end of the problem and the answer
- The goal of the student is to write the answer *before* it is read on the recording





MATH INTERVENTIONS: TAPED PROBLEMS

Download Taped Problems Interventi	on Packet here - Taped Problems Intervention	Packet									
Taped Problems Intervention Works	sheets		MIND: Co	omputation	TP/ET Wo	rksheet Ad	dition 1A	Name:		Da	ate:
TP Addition: Set A TF TP Addition: Set B TF TP Addition: Set C TF Taped Problems Intervention Recor	Subtraction: Set A TP Multiplication: Set A TP Multiplication: Set B TP Multiplication: Set B TP Multiplication: Set C TP Multiplication: Set C TP Multiplication: Set C	TP Division: Set A TP Division: Set B TP Division: Set C	9 +8	$\frac{3}{+3}$	5 + 2	7 + 7	9 <u>+ 6</u>	2 + 8	5 + 3	6 <u>+ 7</u>	6 + 5
Addition 1A FactsonFire / Addition Set A 00:00 04:49	Addition 1B FactsonFire / Addition Set B 00:00 04:45	Addition 1C FactsonFire / Addition Set C 00:00 04:22	$\frac{3}{\pm 8}$	4 <u>+ 4</u>	4 + 9	$\frac{3}{\pm 5}$	7 <u>+ 6</u>	5 + 6	8 + 3	$\frac{4}{\pm 4}$	9 + 4
 ◄)) (►) (►) (►) (►) 1 Addition 1A 04:49 	 ◄)) (►) (►) ↓= 1 Addition 1B 04:45 		7 <u>+ 7</u>	6 <u>+ 9</u>	8 + 2	8 <u>+ 9</u>	$\frac{3}{\pm 3}$	$\frac{2}{\pm 5}$	7 <u>+ 7</u>	$\frac{5}{\pm 3}$	6 <u>+ 7</u>
2 Addition 2A 04:34	2 Addition 2B 04:18	2 Addition 2C 04:07									
3 Addition 3A 04:36	3 Addition 3B 04:08	3 Addition 3C 04:02	$\frac{3}{\pm 3}$	$\frac{3}{+8}$	9 + 8	5 + 2	$\frac{4}{\pm 9}$	$\frac{6}{\pm 5}$	4 ± 4	9 + 6	$\begin{array}{c c} 2\\ + 8 \end{array}$
4 Addition 4A 04:36	4 Addition 4B 04:20	4 Addition 4C 04:01									
5 Addition 5A 04:27 6 Addition 6A 04:35	5 Addition 5B 04:15	5 Addition 5C 03:56		-	-	_	_	_			
										THE UN	THE

MISSISSIPPL

MATTERS

MATH INTERVENTIONS: EXPLICIT TIMING

Fluency

- Practice
- Feedback for performance
- Incentive for improving rate

Procedures

- Provide student with worksheet
- Graph previous score (DCPM)
- Give 2-min CBM



• Score and graph CBM

MIND: Computation TP/ET Worksheet Addition 1A Name:

Date:

9 + 8	$\frac{3}{\pm 3}$	$\frac{5}{+2}$	7 + 7	9 + 6	2 + 8	$\frac{5}{+3}$	$\frac{6}{+7}$	6 + 5
3 + 8	4 + 4	4 + 9	$\frac{3}{+5}$	7 <u>+ 6</u>	5 + 6	$\frac{8}{+3}$	4 + 4	9 <u>+ 4</u>
7 <u>+ 7</u>	6 + 9	8 + 2	8 + 9	$\frac{3}{\pm 3}$	$\frac{2}{+5}$	7 <u>+ 7</u>	$\frac{5}{+3}$	6 <u>+ 7</u>
$\frac{3}{\pm 3}$	$\frac{3}{\pm 8}$	9 <u>+ 8</u>	5 <u>+ 2</u>	4 <u>+ 9</u>	$\frac{6}{\pm 5}$	4 <u>+ 4</u>	9 <u>+ 6</u>	2 <u>+ 8</u>
			_		_	_		_





MATH INTERVENTIONS: COVER, COPY, & COMPARE

MIND: Computation CCC Standard Worksheet Addition 1A Name: _____ Date: ____

$\frac{9}{\frac{+8}{17}}$	$\frac{5}{\frac{+3}{8}}$	$\frac{6}{\frac{+9}{15}}$	$\frac{3}{\frac{+5}{8}}$	
$\frac{3}{\frac{+3}{6}}$	$\frac{6}{+7}$	$\frac{8}{+9}$	$9 \\ + 4 \\ 13$	
$ \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 2 \\ \overline{7} \end{array} $	$\frac{3}{\frac{+8}{11}}$	$\frac{7}{\frac{+7}{14}}$	$\frac{8}{\frac{+3}{11}}$	
$\frac{7}{\frac{+7}{14}}$	$\frac{6}{\frac{+5}{11}}$	$\frac{3}{\frac{+3}{6}}$	$\frac{4}{\frac{+4}{8}}$	

Accuracy & Fluency

- Modeling
- Practice
- Feedback for each response
- Error correction

Procedures

- look at the mathematics problem with the answer
- cover the mathematics problem with the answer
- record the answer
- uncover the mathematics problem with the answer

<u>/youtu.be/USYGcy1Di0</u>k?t=95

End at 3:05

• compare the answer







FRAMEWORK FOR INTERVENTIONS



Instruction and interventions is intensified to match student needs across tiers



WHAT IS THE MOST RESOURCE-EFFICIENT WAY TO INTENSIFY INTERVENTIONS WITHIN RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION (RTI)?



Shortest (i.e., 10-min) session length led to similar improvements compared to the recommended session length conditions (i.e., 20 - 40 min)

PROCEDURES



We compared mass vs. spaced practice of a 10-min daily fact math practice across dosage schedules

Second graders were randomly assigned to one of the three conditions

Provided pre-tests and post-tests as well as 2-week and 4-week follow-ups.

Student and teacher acceptability was assessed once intervention was complete

Condition Scheduling

Conditions (Total Session Length = 10-min)							
Condition 1: 10-min, 1x/day	Condition 2: 5-min, 2x/day	Condition 3: 3-min, 3-min, & 4-min per day					
Example of Scheduling							
Condition 1:	Condition 2:	Condition 3:					
Morning work: • 10-min math practice	Morning work: • 5-min math practice	Morning work: • 3-min math practice					
Mid-day:0-min math practice (non-math activity)	Mid-day:0-min math practice (non-math activity)	 Mid-day: <i>At least 2-hr break</i> 3-min math practice 					
End of day:0-min math practice(non-math activity)	 End of day: <i>At least 3-hr break</i> 5-min math practice 	End of day:<i>At least 2-hr break</i>4-min math practice					

2ND GRADE ADDITION

	Condi	tion 1: 10 minutes	Condi	tion 2: 5 min 2x/day	Condition 3: 3 x 3 x 4 min		
	n	M (SD)	n	M (SD)	n	M (SD)	
Pre-Test 1	36	12.17 (5.90)	40	14.69 (7.50)	36	14.96 (7.87)	
Pre-Test 2	38	12.16 (6.02)	35	14.14 (7.59)	39	15.51 (8.43)	
Post–Test	32	17.67 (7.78)	39	20.26 (9.00)	34	20.65 (9.25)	
2-wk F/up	34	17.43 (9.68)	39	20.28 (11.55)	34	22.32 (10.36)	
4-wk F/up	37	18.00 (9.87)	40	20.63 (9.00)	37	23.08 (11.12)	

MATTERS MATH TIME

107 second graders in School District completed a 20-day math intervention targeting math computation fluency skills for addition and subtraction. The MATTERS Math Time occurred 4x per week for 10-min across 5 weeks. Below are results.





MISSISSIPPI



MATTERS MATH TIME

Before the intervention, 36 students (34%) were meeting grade-level expectations in math. Following the intervention, **76 students** (71%) are now meeting grade-level expectations in math.



MATTERS



LIMITATIONS

- We only looked at 2nd and 3rd grade
- Subtraction scores were much lower- might have been at accuracy level vs. fluency
- 20-day intervention
- Difficulties with scheduling
- Small n



BRING IT TO YOUR CLASSROOM!





MORE RESOURCES







M.I.N.D. <u>https://brianponcy.wixsite.com/mind</u>







Visit our website to contact us!



Emily.DeFouw@usm.edu







① Start presenting to display the audience questions on this slide.