Check-In Data-Based Decision Making January 20, 2023





Sarah R. Powell, Ph.D.

Associate Professor
The University of Texas at Austin



www.sarahpowellphd.com









Say hello.

Describe your favorite thing about being a teacher.





When you see this icon, it's time to use the Chat Box.

Raise your Zoom hand at anytime.

Drop questions in the Chat Box at anytime.



Schedule for Today

November	Word-Problem Solving
January 12th	Fact Fluency Computational Fluency Mathematical Language
January	Elementary Check-in Data-Based Decision Making
January 20th	Secondary Check-in Data-Based Decision Making
February	Communities of Practice
March	Communities of Practice
April	Communities of Practice



Check-In



Instructional Platform

INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY

Explicit instruction

Precise language

Multiple representations

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

Fluency building

Problem solving instruction



MODELING

Step-by-step explanation

Planned examples

PRACTICE

Guided practice

Independent practice

SUPPORTS

Ask high-level and low-level questions

Eliciting frequent responses

Providing affirmative and corrective feedback



What math content have you been modeling?

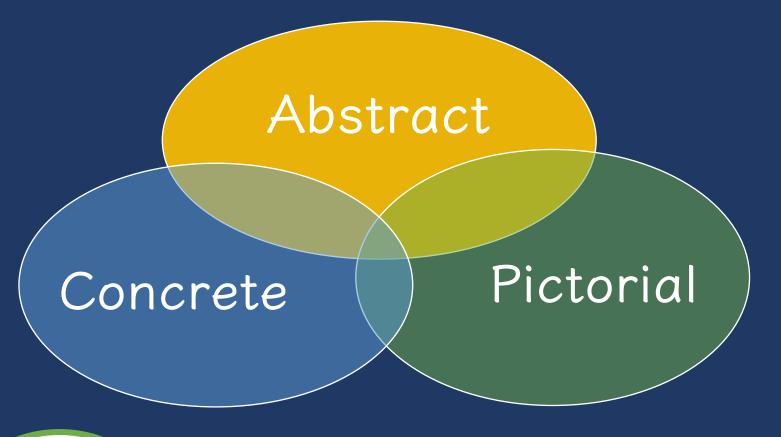
How have you been engaging students in guided practice?

Use formal math language

Use terms precisely

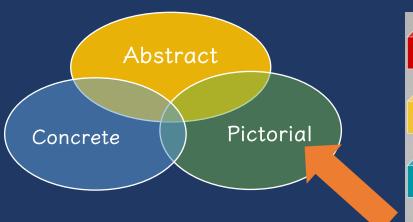


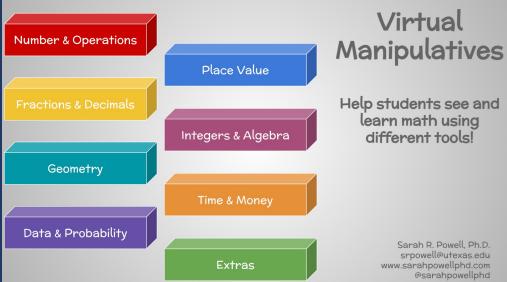
What's one way you support the math vocabulary of students?

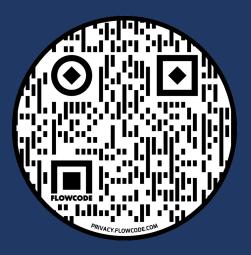




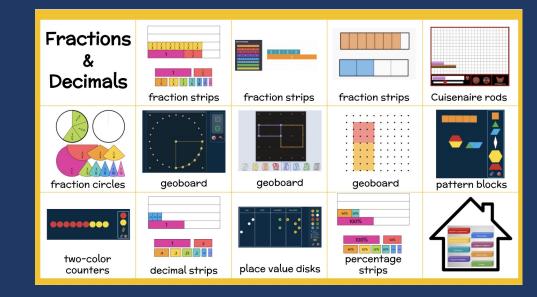
What's a hands-on tool you use in your teaching?
What's a virtual manipulative you use?



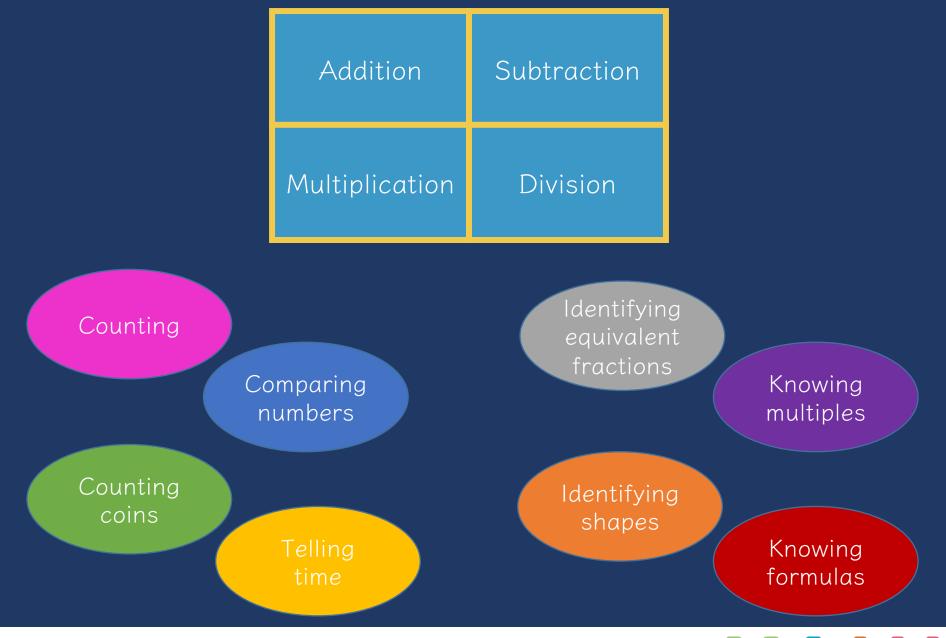




bit.ly/srpowell







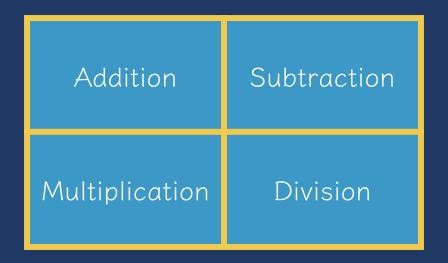


Addition	Subtraction
Multiplication	Division

Build fluency with math facts.

- Addition: single-digit addends
- Subtraction: single-digit subtrahend
- Multiplication: single-digit factors
- Division: single-digit divisor







How do you support students with building fact fluency?

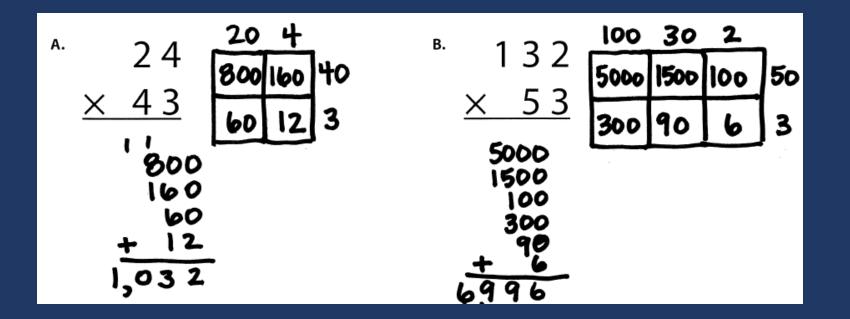
Partial Sums



Add Up

B.
$$305$$
 96 100 4 -96 305 $+5$ 209

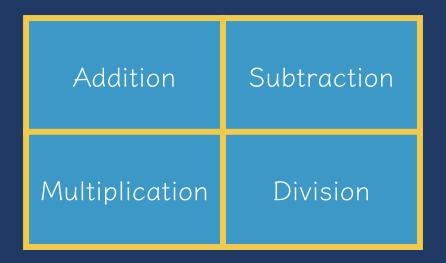
Area (Array)





Partial Quotients







How do you support students with building computational fluency?

Teach an attack strategy

Teach about schemas



Teach an attack strategy



Are you using an attack strategy? Which one? What are your successes?

Teach about schemas



How are you emphasizing the schemas?

Instructional Platform

INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY

Explicit instruction

Precise language

Multiple representations

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

Fluency building

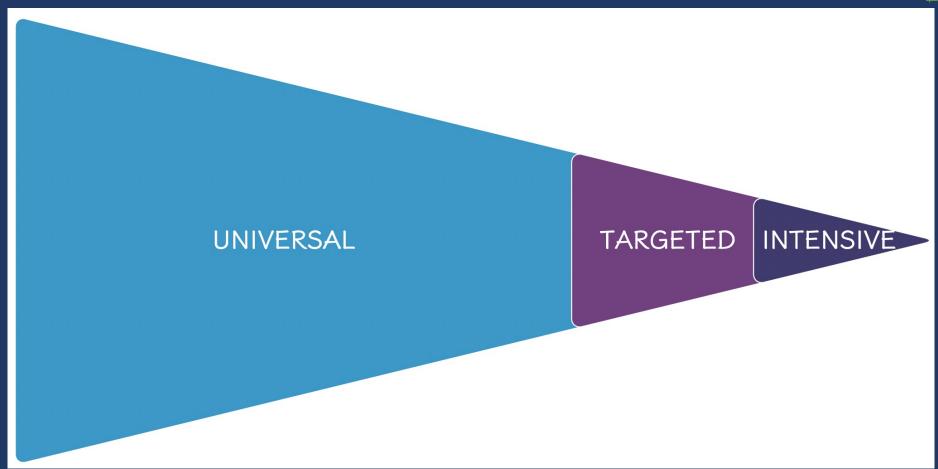
Problem solving instruction



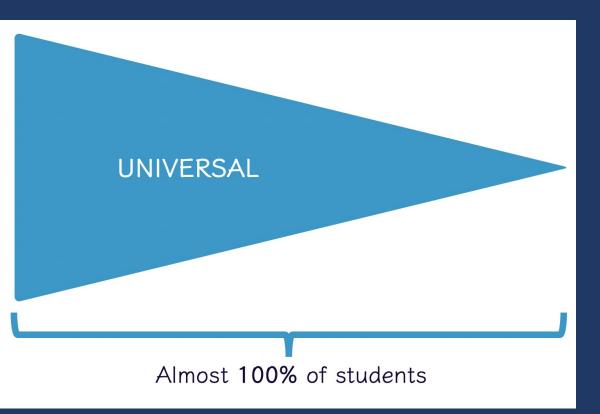
Data-Based Decision Making



Multi-Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS)







Also known as Tier 1 or primary prevention

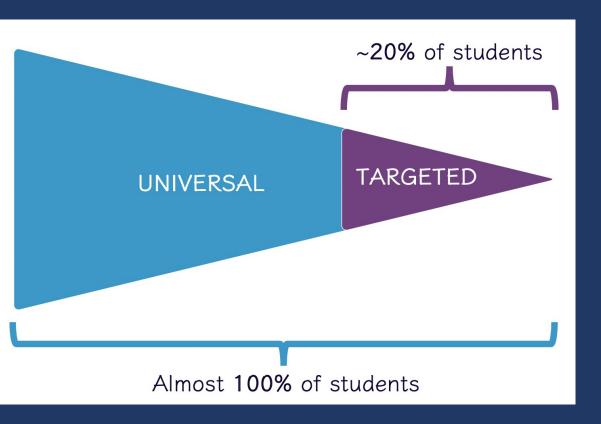
Designed for all students

Occurs in general education classroom

Almost all students participate

~80% of students need **only** universal intervention





Also known as **Tier 2** or **secondary prevention**

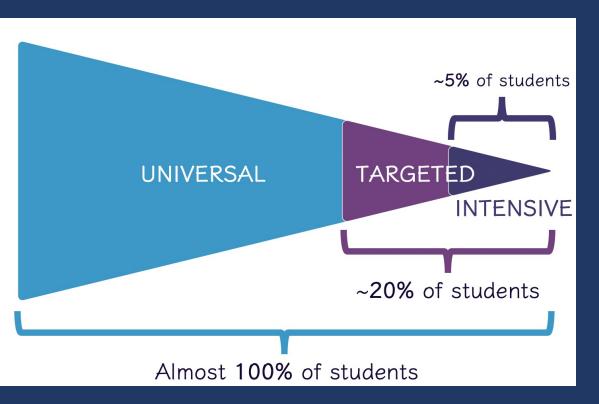
Designed for students experiencing difficulty in academics or behavior

Can occur inside or outside of the classroom

Provided in conjunction with universal intervention

~20% of students require targeted intervention





Designed for students who demonstrate inadequate response to universal and targeted intervention

Occurs within or outside of special education

~5% or less of students require intensive intervention

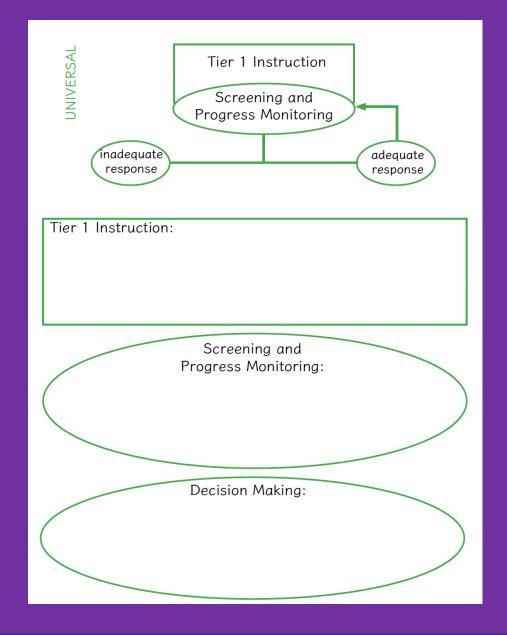




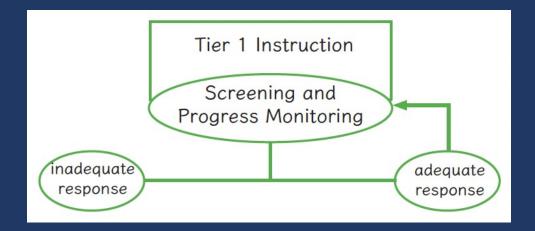
Describe the MTSS frameworks you have used or are familiar with.

What does your MTSS framework look like in math?







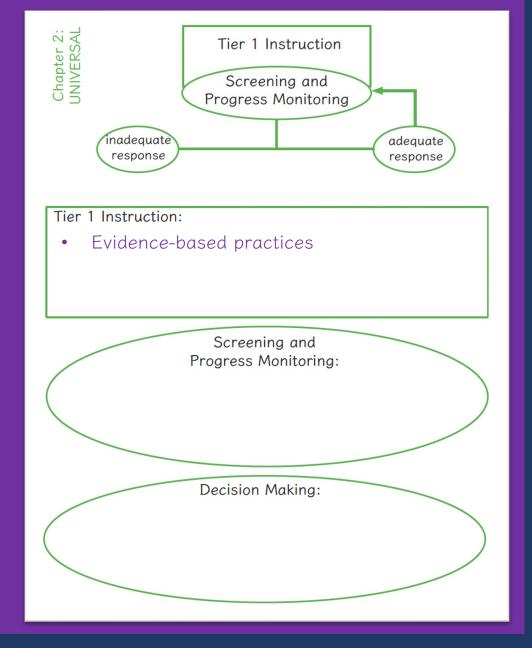


- Core instruction utilizes evidence-based practices
- All students screened (universal screener)
- Students scoring below a cut-score are suspected at risk for math difficulties
- Suspected at-risk students monitored for 6 to 10 weeks during primary prevention using progress monitoring

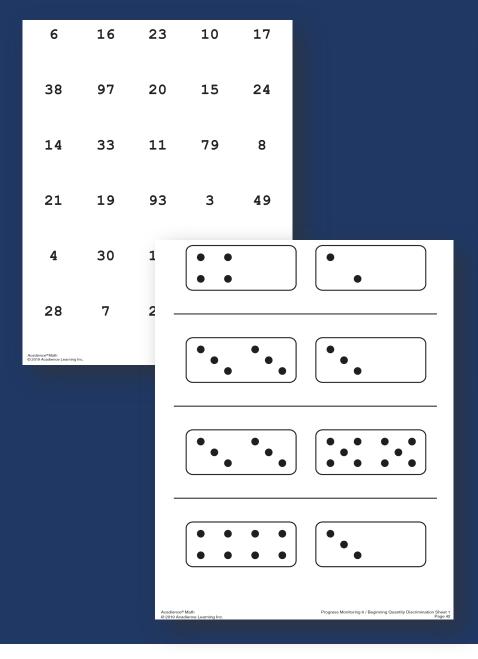


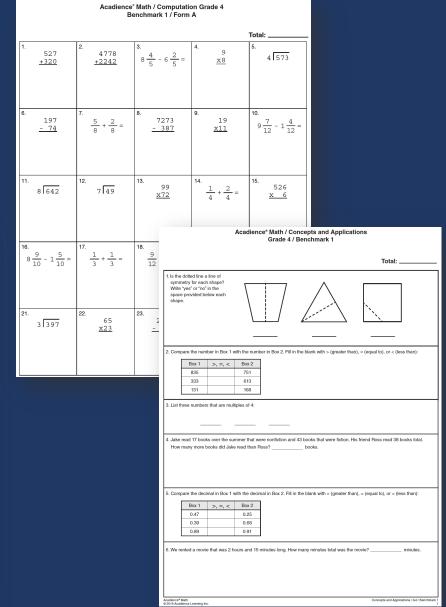




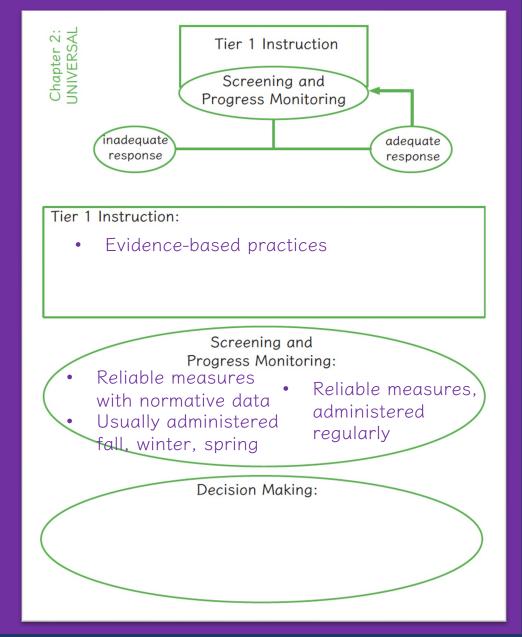




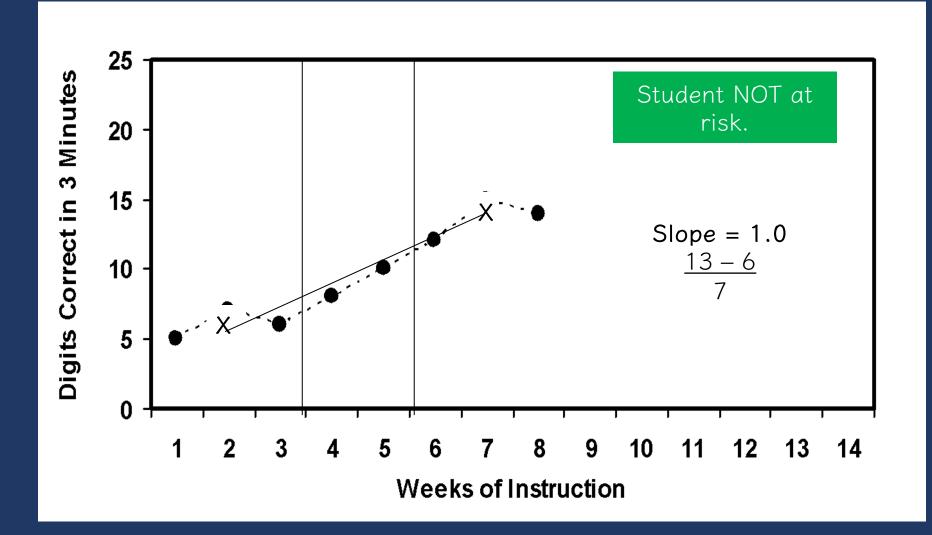




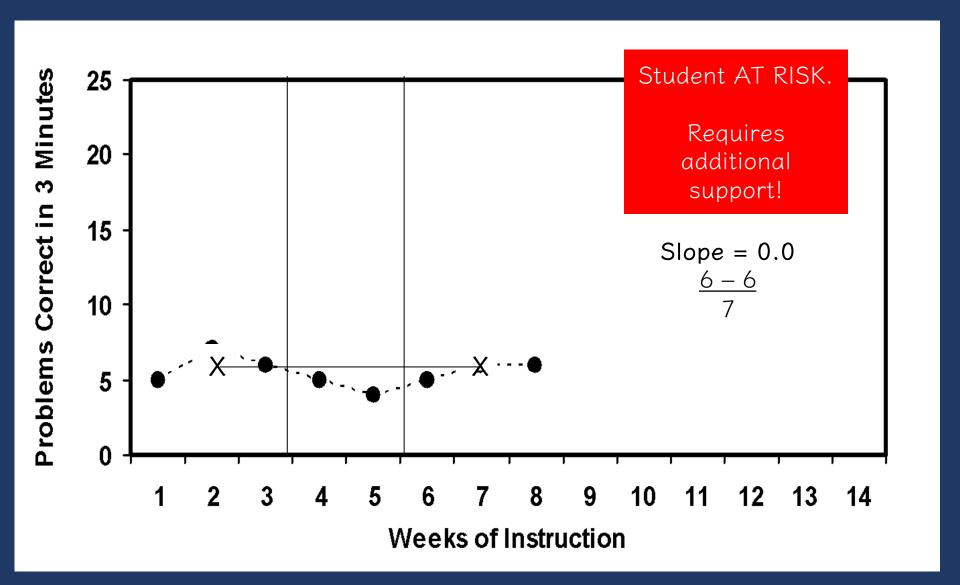




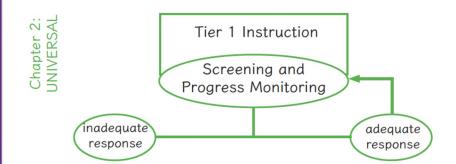












Tier 1 Instruction:

• Evidence-based practices

Screening and Progress Monitoring:

Reliable measures
 with normative data
 Usually administered

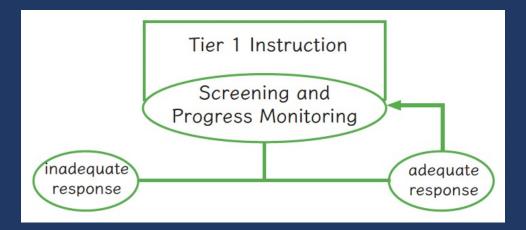
fall, winter, spring

Reliable measures, administered regularly

Decision Making:

 After 6-10 weeks, student risk status is confirmed or disconfirmed



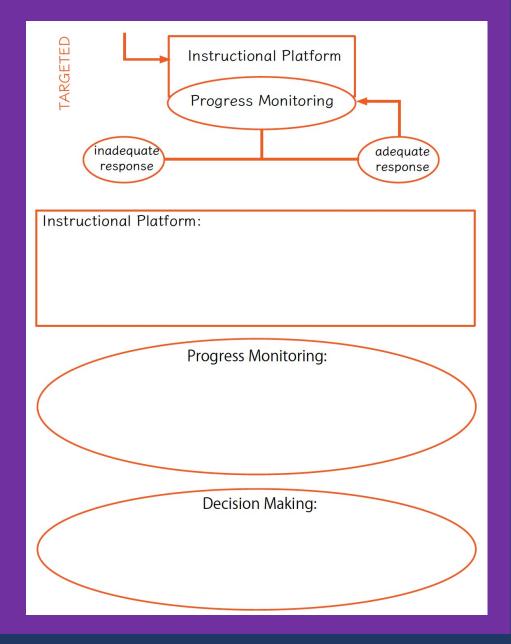




Describe your school's Tier 1 strengths.

Describe your school's Tier 1 opportunities for growth.









- Students are tutored in small groups using evidence-based practices
- Tutoring takes place three or four times a week
- Each tutoring session lasts 30 to 60 minutes
- Tutoring lasts 10 to 20 weeks
- Progress monitoring continues weekly



Instructional Platform

INSTRUCTIONAL DELIVERY

Explicit instruction

Precise language

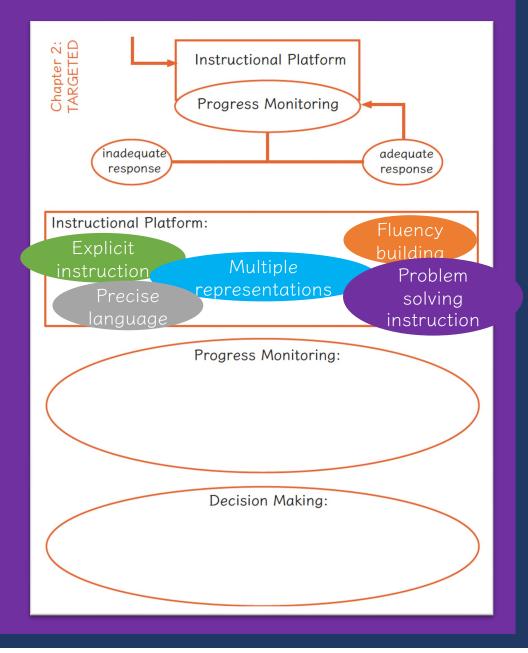
Multiple representations

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

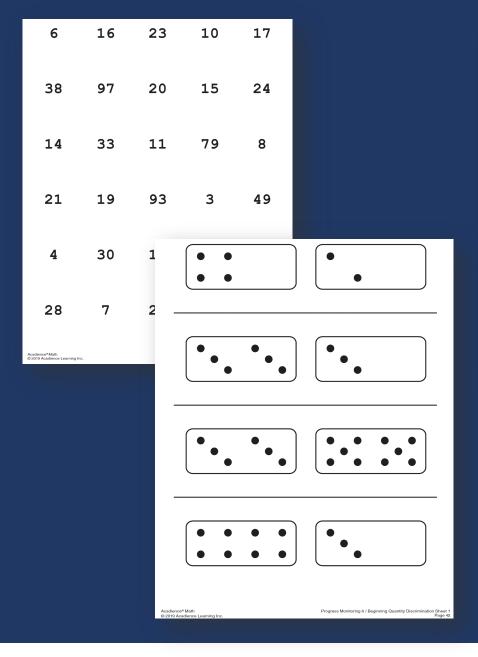
Fluency building

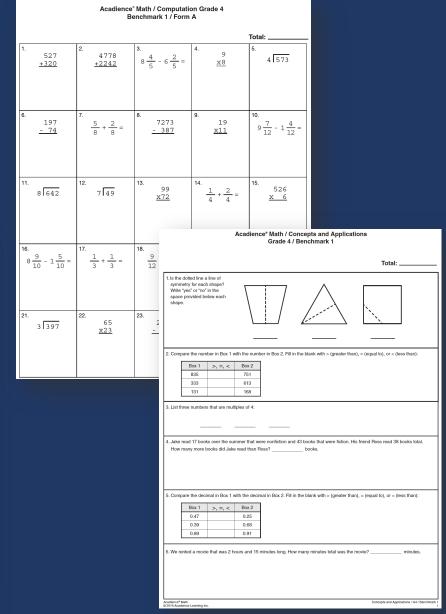
Problem solving instruction



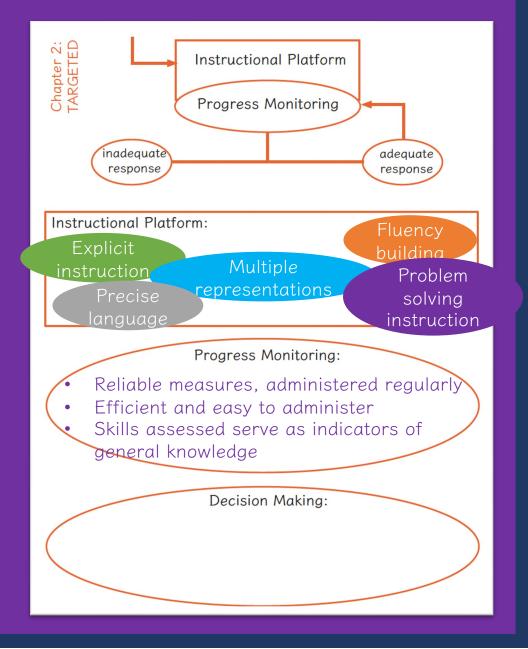






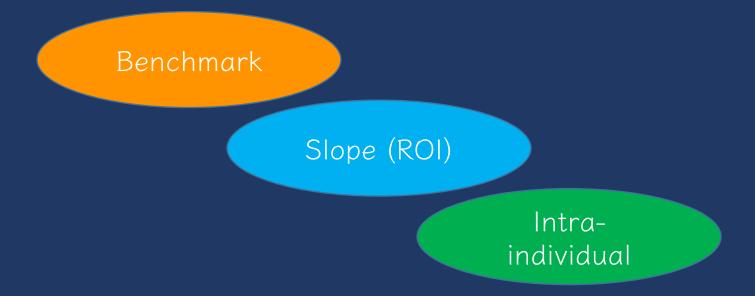








Setting Goals





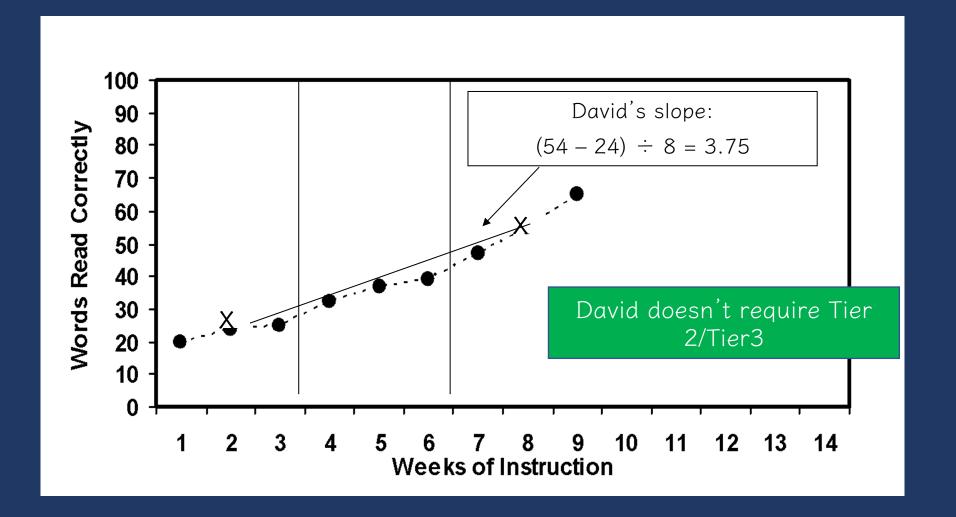
Determining Response

Four most recent, consecutive scores



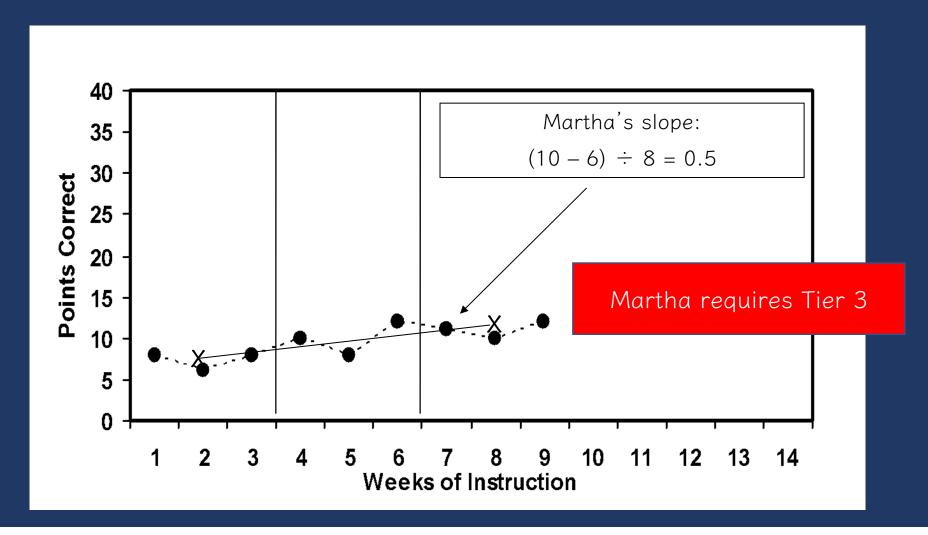


David

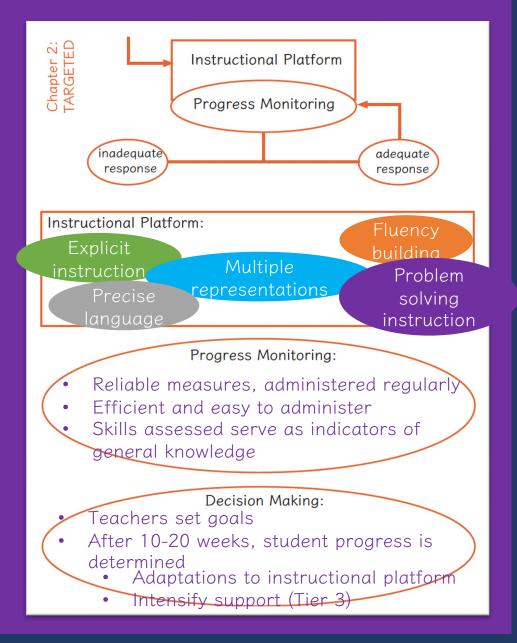




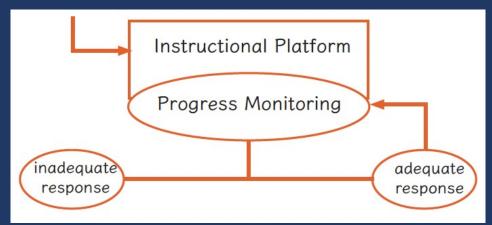
Martha









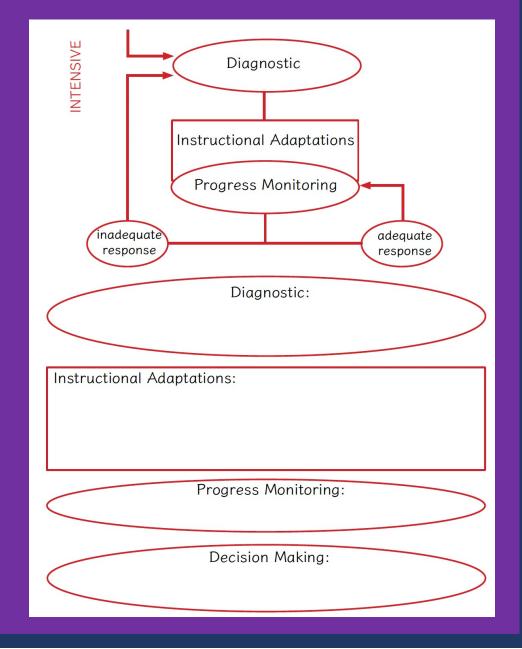




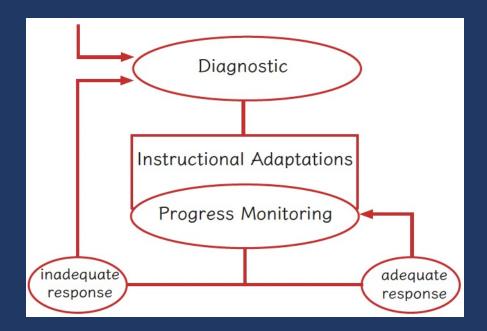
Describe your school's Tier 2 strengths.

Describe your school's Tier 2 opportunities for growth.









- Diagnostics are conducted
- Adaptations are made to the student's intervention
- Student progress is monitored weekly
 - With adequate slopes or end levels, students return to Tier 1 or 2



Implement with greater fidelity

Embed behavioral supports

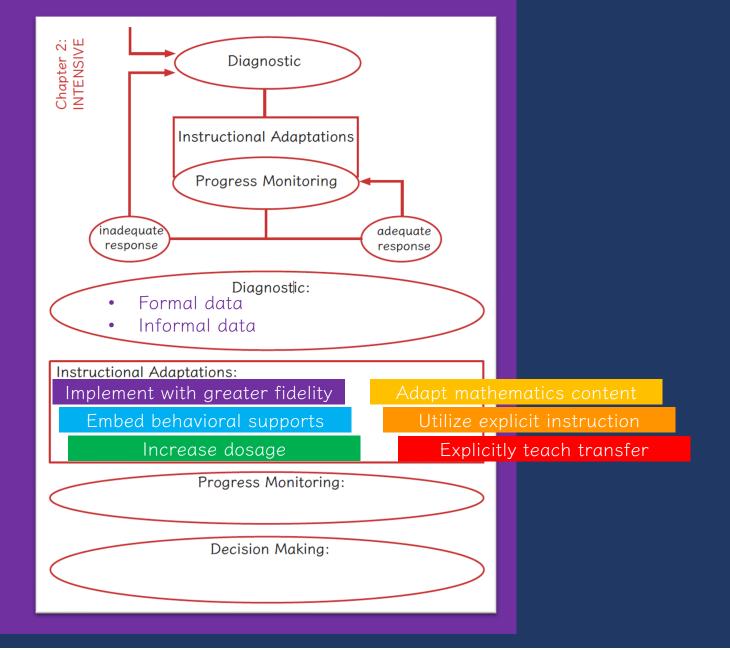
Increase dosage

Adapt mathematics content

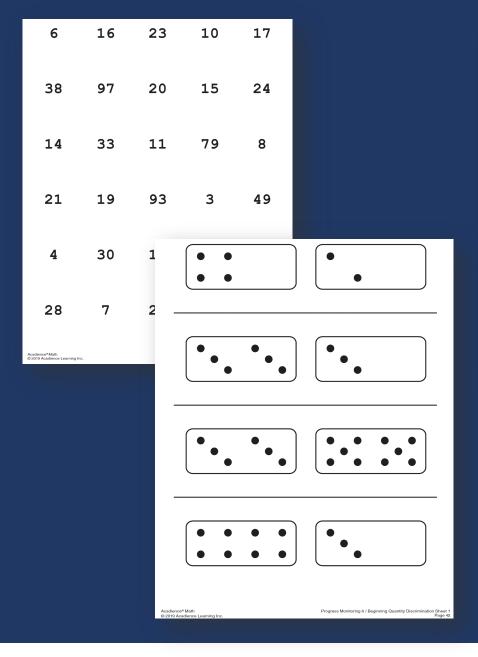
Utilize explicit instruction

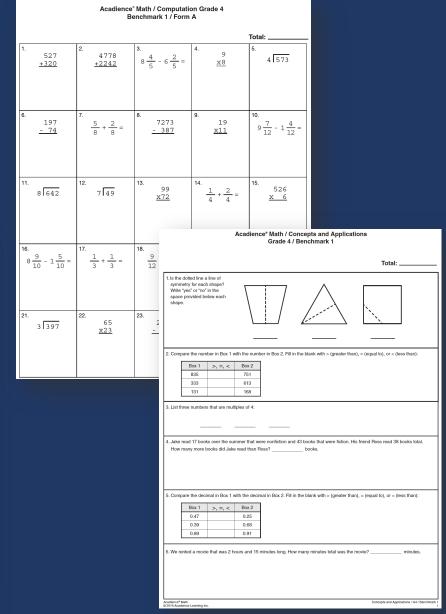
Explicitly teach transfer



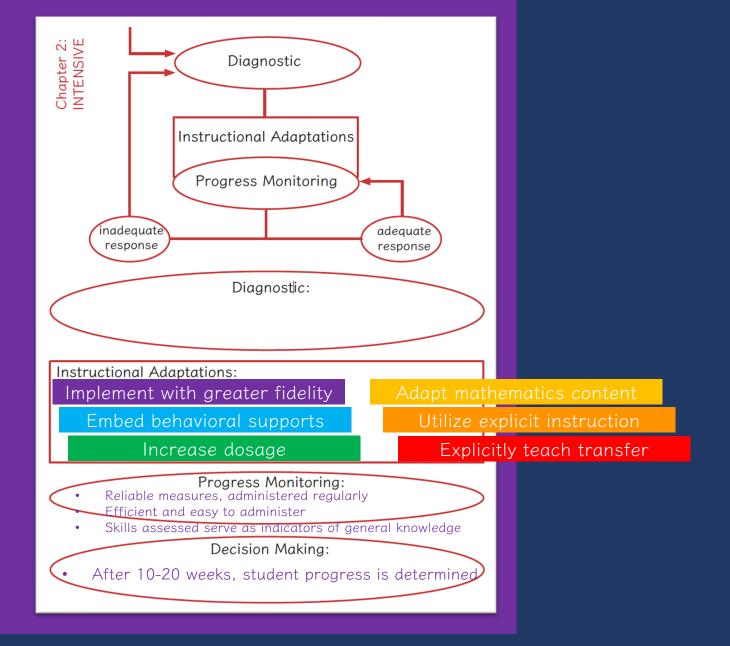




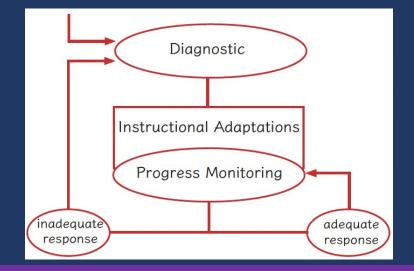












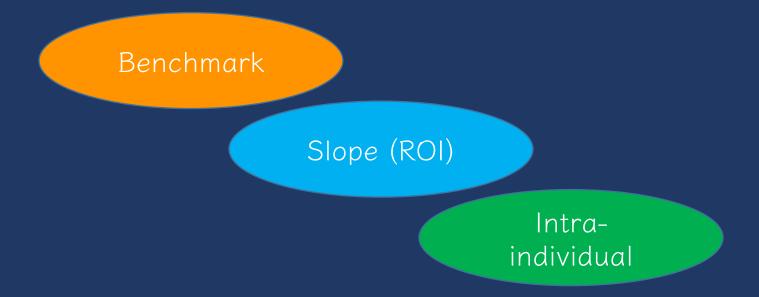


Describe your school's Tier 3 strengths.

Describe your school's Tier 3 opportunities for growth.



Setting Goals





Benchmark

- 1. Identify appropriate grade-level benchmark
- 2. Mark benchmark on student graph with an X
- 3. Draw goal-line from baseline progress monitoring scores to X



Benchmark

1. Identify appropriate grade-level benchmark

Grade	Computation	Concepts and Applications
1	20 digits	20 points
2	20 digits	20 points
3	30 digits	30 points
4	40 digits	30 points
5	30 digits	15 points
6	35 digits	15 points



Benchmark

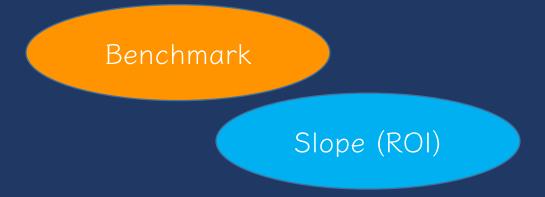
- 1. Identify appropriate grade-level benchmark
- 2. Mark benchmark on student graph with an X

3. Draw goal-line from baseline progress monitoring scores to X





Setting Goals





Slope (ROI)

- 1. Locate slope (i.e., rate of improvement ROI)
- 2. Multiply ROI by number of weeks left in intervention
- 3. Add to baseline of progress monitoring scores
- 4. Mark goal on student graph with an X
- 5. Draw goal-line from baseline progress monitoring scores to X



Slope (ROI)

1. Locate slope (i.e., rate of improvement – ROI)

Grade	Computation—Slope for Digits Correct	Concepts and Applications — Slope for Points
1	0.35	No data available
2	0.30	0.40
3	0.30	0.60
4	0.70	0.70
5	0.70	0.70
6	0.40	0.70



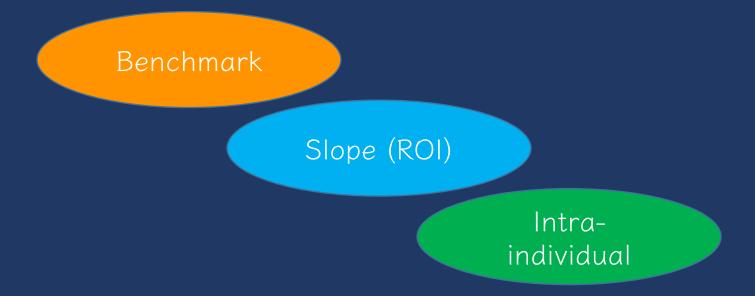
Slope (ROI)

- 1. Locate slope (i.e., rate of improvement ROI) 0.30
- 2. Multiply ROI by number of weeks left in intervention $0.30 \times 10 = 3$
- 3. Add to baseline of progress monitoring scores 3 + 6.7 = 9.7
- 4. Mark goal on student graph with an X
- 5. Draw goal-line from baseline progress monitoring scores to X





Setting Goals





- 1. Identify student's slope
- 2. Multiply slope by 1.5
- 3. Multiply by number of weeks until end of intervention
- 4. Add to student's baseline score
- 5. Mark goal on student graph with an X
- 6. Draw goal-line from baseline progress monitoring scores to X



1. Identify student's slope

SLOPE CALCULATION:

3rd median - 1st median

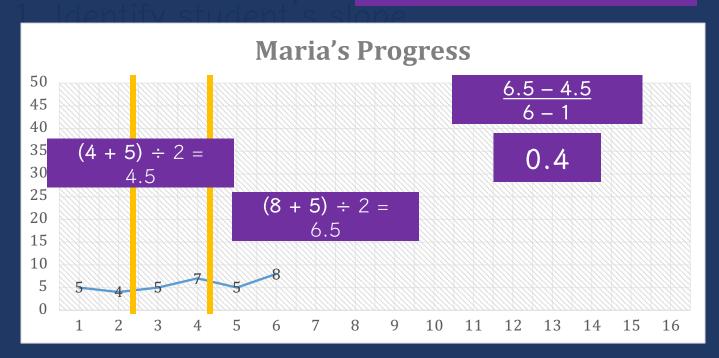
#data points - 1



SLOPE CALCULATION:

3rd median - 1st median

#data points - 1





- 1. Identify student's slope
- 2. Multiply slope by 1.5
- 3. Multiply by number of weeks until end of intervention
- 4. Add to student's baseline score
- 5. Mark goal on student graph with an X
- 6. Draw goal-line from baseline progress monitoring scores to X



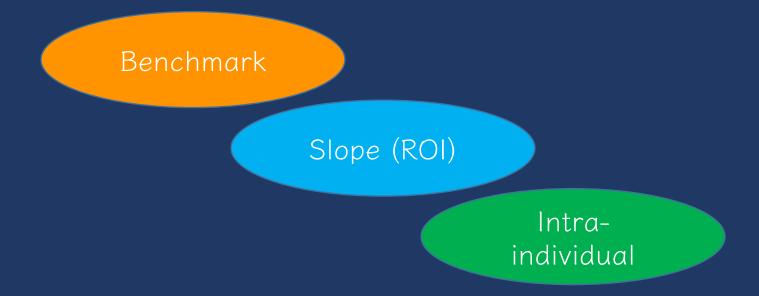


$$0.4 \times 1.5 = 0.6$$

$$0.6 \times 10 = 6$$

$$6 + 6.7 = 12.7$$

To Review

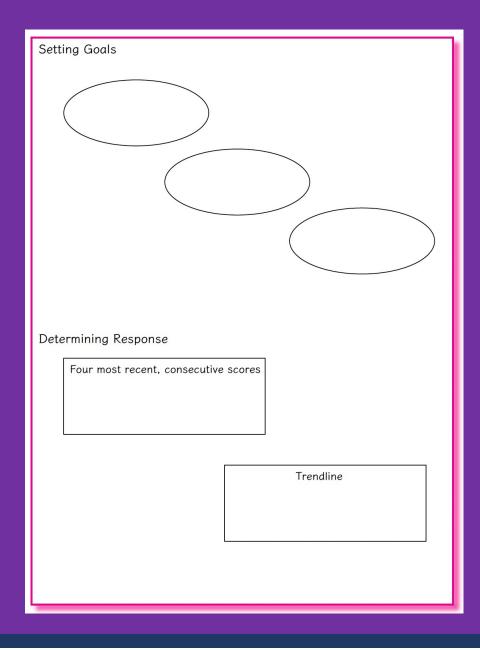






Which goal setting method(s) might you use?



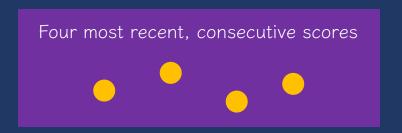








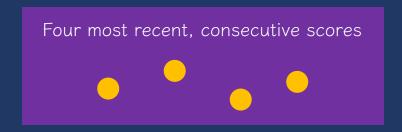




If at least 6 weeks of instruction have occurred:

 If all four most recent scores fall above the goal-line, increase the goal.











If at least 6 weeks of instruction have occurred:

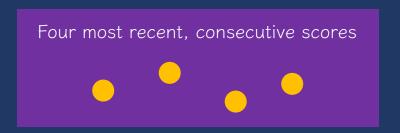
- If all four most recent scores fall above the goal-line, increase the goal.
- If all four most recent scores fall below the goal-line, adapt the intervention.



Four most recent, consecutive scores





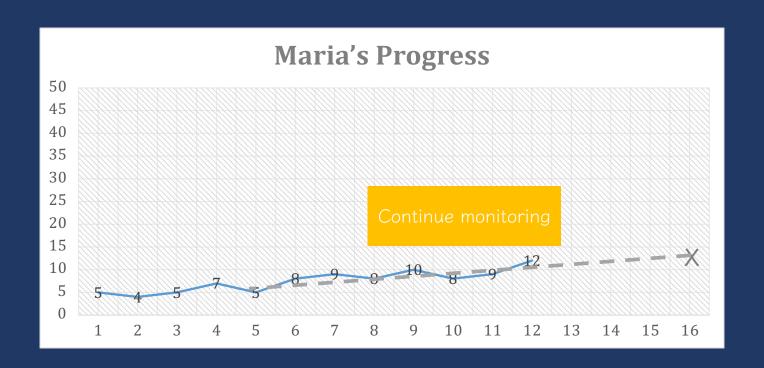


If at least 6 weeks of instruction have occurred:

- If all four most recent scores fall above the goal-line, increase the goal.
- If all four most recent scores fall below the goal-line, adapt the intervention.
- If the four most recent scores fall both above and below the goal-line, continue monitoring data.



Four most recent, consecutive scores













• If the trend-line is steeper than the goal line, then increase the goal.











- If the trend-line is steeper than the goal line, then increase the goal.
- If the trend-line is **flatter** than the goal line, then adapt the intervention.











- If the trend-line is steeper than the goal line, then increase the goal.
- If the trend-line is flatter than the goal line, then adapt the intervention.
- If the trend-line and goal-line are fairly equal, continue monitoring progress.











Which decision making method(s) might you use?



Instructional Adaptations



Ensure that you are implementing the intervention or strategy with fidelity

Cover, Copy, and Compare:

- Create a sheet for the student. This sheet should contain 10 problems and cover material the student needs to practice. All problems should be answered.
- 2. Ask the student to look at each problem and read it aloud.
- 3. Ask the student to cover the problem with an index card.
- Ask student to copy the entire problem to the right of the covered problem.
- 5. Ask student to lift up index card and compare his or her copy to the original.
- 6. Repeat for all problems.
- 7. Conduct three times per week.

Math Fact Flash Cards	
 Tutor greets student. Tutor starts timer. Tutor begins flash card activity immediate Tutor reminds student of flash card proce Tutor sets timer for 1 minute. Tutor allows student to respond to cards. 	
 Tutor prompts student to Count Up if inc Tutor stops presenting cards when timer Tutor prompts student to count correct c Tutor encourages student to "beat the sc Tutor sets timer for 1 minute. 	Tutor presents story problem #2 Tutor allows time for student to respond Tutor praises/corrects student's responses Tutor rewards student with gold coin.
Tutor allows student to respond to cards Tutor prompts student to Count Up if inc Tutor stops presenting cards when time Tutor prompts student to count correct c Tutor prompts student to graph the high	Tutor presents story problem #3 Tutor allows time for student to respond Tutor praises/corrects student's responses Tutor rewards student with gold coin.
Tutor records flash card score in attendar Tutor rewards student with gold coin.	Sorting Activity Tutor begins sorting activity immediately Tutor reminds student of sorting procedures and answers questions as necessary.
Word Problem Warm-Up	Tutor reads cards out loud for student.
 Tutor presents word problem from previous Tutor encourages student to talk through Tutor assists with explanation, as needed Tutor rewards student with gold coin. 	Tutor allows student to place cards on sorting mat without interrupting. Tutor prompts student to stop when timer goes off. Tutor goes through correction procedure with up to 3 cards from "incorrect" pile. Tutor goes through cards with student, counting the number of correct cards. Tutor rewards student with gold coin. Tutor records sorting cards score on Attendance Log.
<u>Tutoring Lesson</u>	Pirate Problems Daily Review
Tutor begins tutoring lesson immediatel Tutor prompts student to describe Coun Tutor quizzes student on 4 math facts, re	Tutor begins Pirate Problems Daily Review immediately Tutor reminds student of Pirate Problems procedures; answers questions as necessary Tutor sets timer for 2 minutes.
Tutor presents story problem #1. Tutor allows time for student to respond Tutor praises/corrects student's response Tutor rewards student with gold coin.	Tutor allows student to work independently for 2 minutes. Tutor prompts student to stop when timer goes off. Tutor sets timer for 2 more minutes (for word problem on back). Tutor allows student to work independently for 2 more minutes. Tutor prompts student to stop when timer goes off. Tutor corrects the problems while student watches. Tutor models Counting Up strategy for incorrectly answered items.
	Tutor writes score on corner of sheet. Tutor records Pirate Problems score in attendance log. Tutor rewards student with gold coin.
	Tutor prompts student to count coins and mark on map Tutor dismisses student to return to class Tutor stops timer Tutor records time of session in attendance log. Tutor records date in attendance log.



Embed behavioral supports

May want to incorporate strategies to improve self-regulation and minimize nonproductive behavior

UPSCheck
Understand
Plan
Solve
Check

PUZZLE

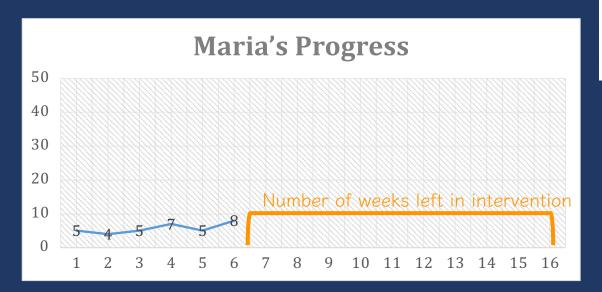


Embed behavioral supports

Increase dosage

Conduct longer sessions, more sessions per week, or more weeks within DBI









Embed behavioral supports

Increase dosage

Adapt mathematics content



Embed behavioral supports

Increase dosage

Adapt mathematics content

Utilize explicit instruction

Make sure you're doing it! And do it well!

MODELING

Step-by-step explanation

Planned examples

PRACTICE

Guided practice

Independent practice

SUPPORTS

Ask high-level and low-level questions

Eliciting frequent responses

Providing affirmative and corrective feedback



Embed behavioral supports

Increase dosage

Adapt mathematics content

Utilize explicit instruction

Explicitly teach transfer

Explicitly teach how current learning relates to other learning

Marney baked 89 cookies and sold 40 cookies at the bake sale. How many cookies does Marney have left?

Marney had \$89 and spent \$40 on shoes. How many much does Marney have left?

Marney had \$89 and spent \$40 on shoes. How much money will Marney have after buying the shoes?





Which adaptations would you consider a strength?

Which adaptation is an opportunity for growth?





What's one take away from today that you plan to use immediately?



Sarah R. Powell, Ph.D.

Associate Professor
The University of Texas at Austin



www.sarahpowellphd.com





