RTI in Math: Evidence-Based Interventions for Struggling Students Dr. Linda Forbringer

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References:

- Research Basis What Works Clearinghouse Practice Guide: Assisting Students Struggling with Mathematics: RTI for Elementary & Middle Schools <u>http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/publications/practiceguides/</u>
- Detailed descriptions of intervention strategies:
 Forbringer, L., & Fuchs, W. (2014). *Rtl in math: Evidence-based interventions for struggling students.* New York: Routledge.

• WWC Recommendations

- 1. Universal screening → Tiered, Targeted Interventions
- 2. Monitor Progress and Adjust Interventions Accordingly

3. Include Motivational Support:

Studies show that praise and rewards are more important than choice of textbooks or provision of computer assisted technology (Best Evidence Encyclopedia, Elementary Mathematics Review Summary, 2011).

4. Focus on Foundational Skills:

- Whole numbers in grades K-5
- Rational numbers in grades 4-8
- 5. Develop Fluency with Basic Facts:
 - Spend 10 minutes each session developing fluent retrieval of basic facts.
 - Focus on 2 new facts until mastered.
 - Select materials that allow you to choose the individual facts that students will practice.
 - Resources for Developing Fact Fluency:
 - Peer tutoring (e.g. Peer Assisted Learning Strategies; Classwide Peer Tutoring): <u>www.promisingpractices.net/program.asp?programid=99</u>
 - Forbringer, L., & Fahsl, A. (2009). Differentiating instruction to help students master basic facts. In *Mathematics for every student: Responding to diversity, grades pre-k 5*. National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

6. Visual Representations:

• Follow the CRA continuum when introducing new material.



- Explicitly link the concrete and pictorial representations with the symbolic representations used in mathematics. The representations should match the abstract process the students are using.
 - Examples: Ten Frames: Ten Frames: dot_card_and_ten_frame_package2005.pdf
 - Mathline: <u>www.howbrite.com</u>
 - DigiBlocks: <u>www.digi-block.com</u>
- Research Findings:

Students who struggle with mathematics need about 3 lessons at the concrete level before concrete support is faded, then 3 more lessons where visual representations are provided before they are ready to work solely with abstract words & symbols (Hudson & Miller, 2006).

7. Problem Solving

- Teach common underlying structures.
- Example For addition, teach group, change & compare.



Representing Group Problems

- Resources for Problem Solving:
 - Solving Math Word Problems: -Jitendra <u>http://www.proedinc.com/customer/productView.aspx?ID=4145</u>
 - Go Solve Computer Program: <u>www.tomsnyder.com/products/product.asp?SKU=GOSGOS</u>
 - Step-by-Step Model Drawing by Char Forsten (Singapore Math)
 - Thinking Blocks: <u>http://www.mathplayground.com/wordproblems.html</u>
 - Pirate Math (Fuchs) <u>www.kc.vanderbilt.edu/pals</u>

8. Explicit instruction:

- Students who require math interventions benefit from explicit instruction.
- Steps in an explicit instruction lesson:
 - o Introduction: Students actively review prerequisite skills & concepts
 - Model: The teacher models procedures and thought process
 - Guided practice: Student practice with the teacher; teacher gradually fades support
 - Independent practice: Students practice same material independently. Students should achieve 90-100% on independent work.

• Resources for Evidence-Based Materials and Strategies:

- Best Evidence Encyclopedia- Center for Data-Driven Reform in Education (Johns Hopkins University): <u>http://www.bestevidence.org/</u>
- Center on Instruction RMC Research Corporation: <u>http://www.centeroninstruction.org/</u>
- Instruction Tools Chart National Center on Response to Intervention: <u>http://www.rti4success.org/resources/tools-charts</u>
- What Works Clearinghouse U.S. Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences: <u>http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/</u>