FastBridge Learning Measures:

Universal Screening and Progress Monitoring for

Academic as well as Social, Emotional, Behavioral (SEB) needs

within a Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS) Process

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MTSS Differentiation/Intervention/Assessment – 3 Tiers Social, Emotional Behavioral Academic

5-15%

5-15%

Tier 1:

All Students

Tier 3: Intensive social, emotional and or behavioral intervention such as: **Individual/crisis counseling**, **alternate setting for breaks**, **BIP based on FBA**, **community based intervention**, **medical intervention**. Evaluation (formative as well as diagnostic) may be warranted to target intervention

Tier 2: Individual (perhaps less frequent or as need) group counseling/skills training, self monitoring, frequent home-school communication and systematic behavior plans may be necessary to address problem(s).

Tier 1: Effective classroom management including good instructional match and clear, reasonable expectations are implemented on a school-wide/class-wide basis. Positive interactions/ acknowledgements teach prosocial behaviors and build respectful relationships **Tier 3:** At risk for life long academic difficulties. Require specialized instruction, supports, modifications and accommodations in order to be successful. Daily intensive intervention, weekly monitoring and 'diagnostic' assessment to assure best possible progress.

> **Tier 2:** May need temporary or ongoing support and differentiation in order to succeed in core instruction. Small group intervention with weekly or biweekly progress monitoring

Tier 1: All students receive evidence-based, differentiated core instruction. Universal screening 3+ times per year helps to identify students most at risk to prioritize for intervention and to evaluate effectiveness of core instruction

Purpose of Universal Screening/Benchmark Assessments

Assessment Purposes

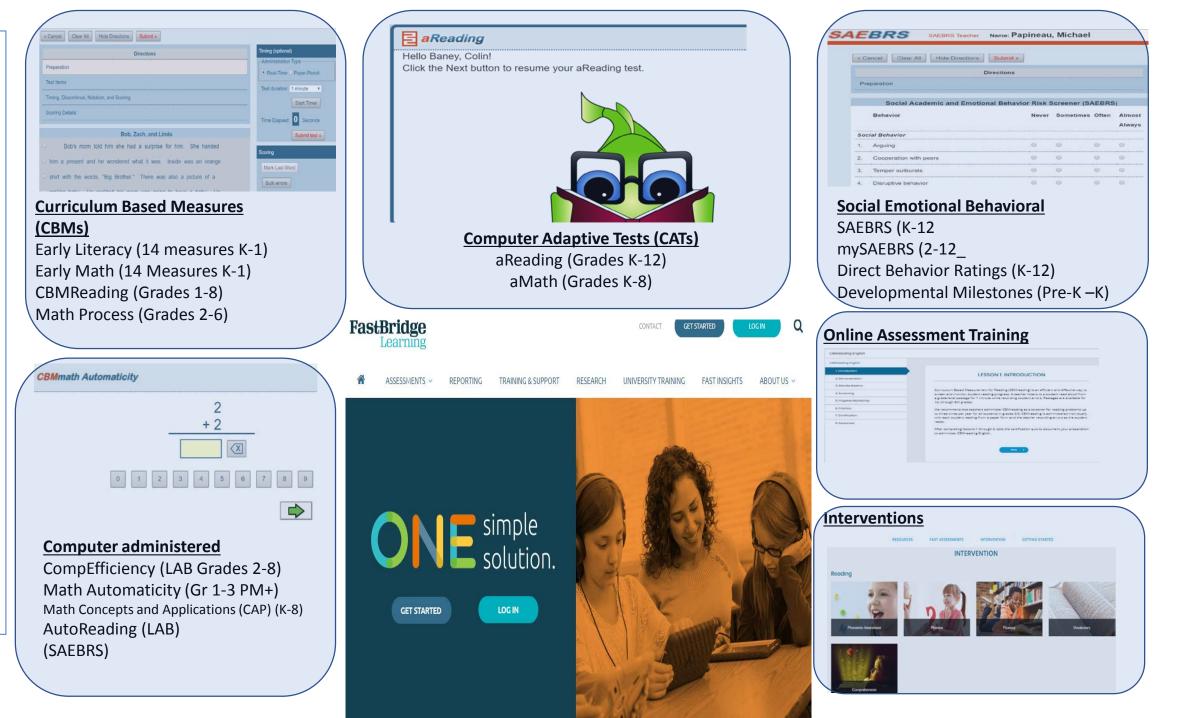
- Identify percent of students who are at risk, as well as increasing/decreasing risk at a school, grade, class level
- Identify risk in disaggregated groups (e.g., ELLs, students with IEPs)
- Examine growth rates
- Prioritize students needing intervention/differentiation
- Guide student instruction
- Establish a baseline for progress monitoring (prioritized students)

Assessment Qualities

- Valid and reliable
- Brief/Efficient
- Administration logistics are feasible (e.g., easily trained)
- Measure important foundation academic skills
- Predict student risk
- Independent from a specific curriculum
- Can be communicated with a variety of audiences for a variety of purposes

What is FastBridge? 10,000 Foot View

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Computer Adaptive Tests (CATs)

aReading (k-12)

aMath (k-8)



Advantages of Computer Adaptive Tests (CATS)

- Good assessment of broad skills
- Effective at predicting risk
- Can assess more applied skills (e.g., Vocabulary, Comprehension, Math applications as well as basic skills)
- Very feasible/efficient (group assessment)
- Computer delivers the assessments (less demand on teacher time and training)
- Take anywhere from 15 to 30 minutes

Computer Adaptive Tests (CATs)

aReading (K-12)

aMath (K-8)

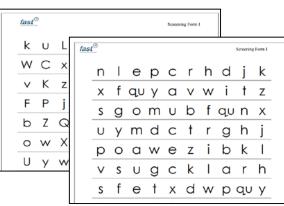


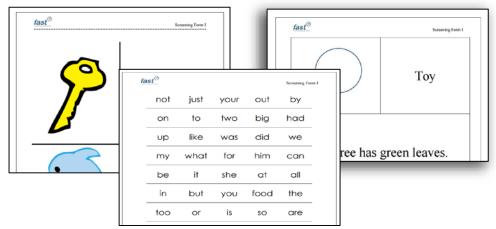
Disadvantages of Computer Adaptive Tests (CATS)

- Not used for progress monitoring due to sensitivity to change over time
- Not used for weekly progress monitoring due to time it takes to assess
- Teachers don't get to observe student performance as they would on a 1:1 assessment
- Teachers can't see items that student got correct/incorrect
- Some unmotivated/frustrated students do not engage optimally and may 'click to keys'

Curriculum Based Measures (CBMs) CBMReading (1-8+) earlyReading (K-1+)



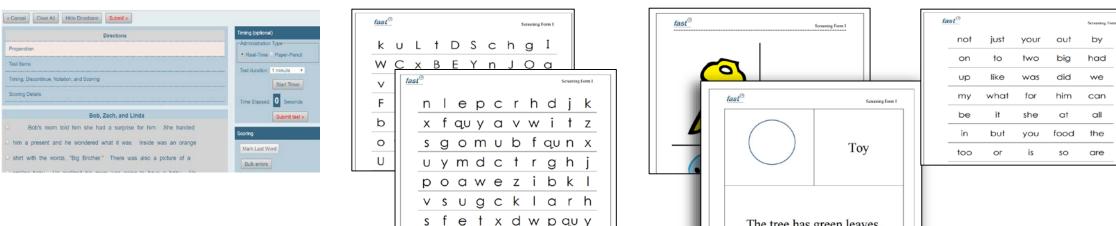




Advantages of Curriculum Based Assessments (CBMs)

- Good assessment of specific skills
- Good predictor of risk especially at lower grade levels
- Teachers can observe students performing basic skills
- Brief (1-2 minutes) for weekly progress monitoring
- Sensitive to improvement
- FAST Spanish CBMReading and earlyReading measures

Curriculum Based Measures (CBMs) earlyReading (K-1+) CBMReading (1-8+)



The tree has green leaves.

Disadvantages of Curriculum Based Assessments (CBMs)

- CATs are better predictors of risk at upper grade levels
- Individually administered (more time to train and administer than CATs)
- Do not directly measure constructs like comprehension, vocabulary, • applied math skills -especially important in older grade levels

Computer Administered Tests

MathAutomaticity (1-3+)	Math CAP (K-8)	CompEfficiency (2-8)
CBMmath Automaticity 2 + 2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CBMmath CAP Subtract a group of 10 from \$ A 70 B 0 C 90 D 100	COMPefficiency Comprehension Efficiency Tommy has a friend who lives very far away. Image: Comprehension Efficiency Comprehension Efficiency
Advantages of Computer Ad	lministered Tests	Tommy wanted to see his friend.

- Relatively brief for progress monitoring
- Students log in and take the assessment (low demand on training and teacher time)
- Teachers can see analysis of items that were correct/incorrect

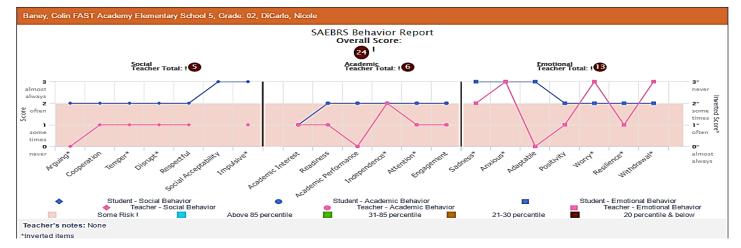
Social, Emotional Behavioral (SEB) Suite

SAEBRS (K-12)

Deba	ur finar	Never	Sometimes	C den	Almost		
					Always	Special note for this test X	
Social Beha	avior					Notes danifying certain behaviors can be adde here	
1. Arguir	ng	0	0	0	0		mySAEBRS LAB
2. Coop	eration with peers	0	0	0	0		
. Temp	er outbursts	0	0	0	0		
. Disru	ptive behavior	0	0	0	0	4 · · · · ·	
bowan	e and socially appropriate responses d others	0	0	•	0	Save Cancel	
s. Impul	siveness	0	0	0	0		
loademie £	Sehavlor						1 1
7. Intere	ist in academic topics	0	0	0	0		
. Prepa	aredness for instruction	0	0	0	0		
Produ	uction of acceptable work	0	0	0	0		
IO. Diffici	ulty working independently	0	0	0	0		
1. Dista		0	0	0	0		
2. Acad	emic engagement	0	0	0	0		
Emotional B	Se havlor						
13. Sadn		0	0	0	0		
4. Feart.	uness	0	0	0	0		
15. Adapt	table to change	0	0	0	0		
16. Posit		0	0	0	0		
7. Worry		0	0	0	0		
18. Diffici	ulty rebounding from setbacks	0	0	0	0		
Withd	śrawal	0	0	0	0		
btal Items	Total Score Social Score		mic Score Er				
0	0	0		D			Never

mySAEBRS (2-12)

mySAEBRS				1 of 20
	L	argue wi	th othe	rs.
		()	633	



DevMilestones (PreK – K)

Inquiring	Emerging	Incorporating	Mastering
Focuses eye gaze on an adult who is talking or gesturing or on a object the adult is trying to draw the child's attention to. Examples: Adult is talking or singing and child orients body to look at adult. Adult is signing "drink" while offering child a cup and child watches the adults hands. Adult points to a toy on the shelf and child licets eve gaze to toy.	Understands/responds to a few familiar words (e.g., names, objects, inhibitory words). Examples: Child looks toward his or her mom in response to, "Where's mommy?" Child stops his or her actions when told, "No."	Understands/responds to several common nouns across various categories including animalis, food, body parts, toys and clothing items. Examples: Child points to nose when asked, "Where's your nose?" Molly looks down at her shoes when told, "Cool shoes!"	Understands/responds to severa common actions, descriptive words, and location words. Examples: Child puts the block in the cup when asked by adult to put the block in the cup. Child gives adult a high five when the adult holds his hand out and says, "Give me five." Child fees a cold wind outside and says, "cold" or "burr."

	1. Child demonstrate	s an early unders	tanding of lang	juage.		
	Unable to rate	Not yet at first level	Inquiring	Emerging	Incorporating	Mastering
Harrison, William	0	0	٥	0	Θ	0
Harrison, Anna	0	0	٥	0	Θ	0
Polk, James	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler, John	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler, Letitia	0	0	0	0	0	0

SAEBRS – Social Academic Emotional Behavior Rating Scale

Social, Emotional Behavioral (SEB) Suite

All multiple items

Direct Behavior Ratings (DBR) progress monitoring

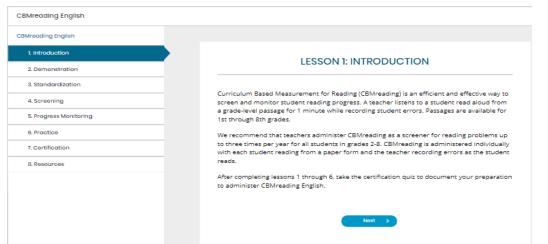
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		Directions		Notes	Close Print rep	ort Jernigan, Jeremy	FAST Acader	ny Elementary S	ichool 5 G	rade: DiCarlo,	Nicole						AI	days 🔻 M	lorning 🔻	
Plea	ase rate how frequently the student di	isplayed each of the following behaviors during e	each rating period.	Add note								Be	havior Pro	gress M	onitoring					
Wh	ere appropriate, please also rate the i	intensity of the behavior observed.		<u>Update</u> interventions /	Always - 100% 90%												•			
	MORN	IING - 08:00am to 12:00pm on Mon		supports											A					
	Behavior	Frequency	Intensity		80%									,		`.,^^				
Aca	lemic													1	$\langle \uparrow \rangle$		/			
	Academic engagement	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	N/A		60% 8								•	- V	``					
	No Opportunity	Never Sometimes Always			50% Sometimes - 50%											¥				
	Timely completion of work	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	N/A		2. 40%										\wedge					, e -
	No Opportunity	Never Sometimes Always			30%									/						
Emo	otional													1		ì				
	Crying	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	N/A		20%								•			•				
	No Opportunity	Never Sometimes Always			10%															
Soc	ial 🛛				Never - 0%															
	Arguing					OU.L.	al the	03:01	03/02	03/03	3.04	03/05	03/06	3.03	03.04	03/09	03/10 03	n, ³ n	12 ³ /13	5
	No Opportunity	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 0 Never Sometimes Always	1 2 3 4 5					🕀 Dis	ruptive beh	avior 🔶 Proc	luction of a	acceptable wor	k 🕂 Withdr	awal 🔶 /	Academic eng	agement	• Academic	Emotional	● Social	

Other FAST Features

Online training

Educators learn how to administer measures with fidelity online. Available 24/7



Intervention Suite

FastBridge Learning is currently developing a suite of evidence based interventions

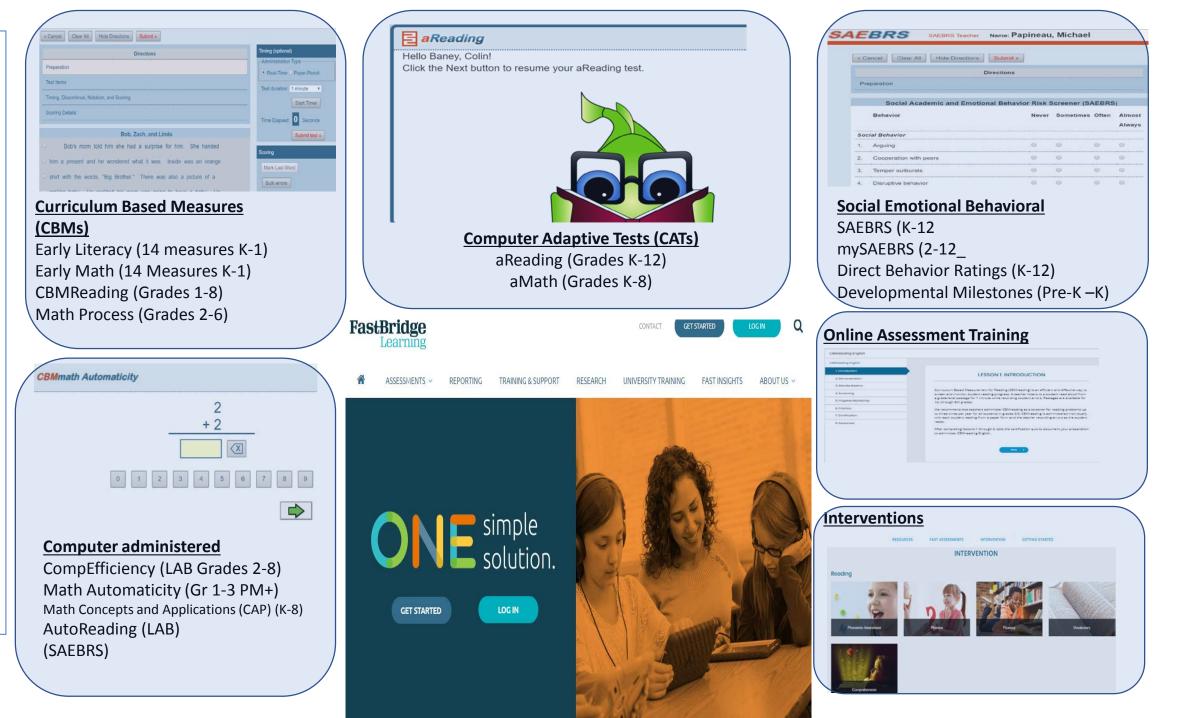




Phonemic Awarenes

Reading

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Thanks!