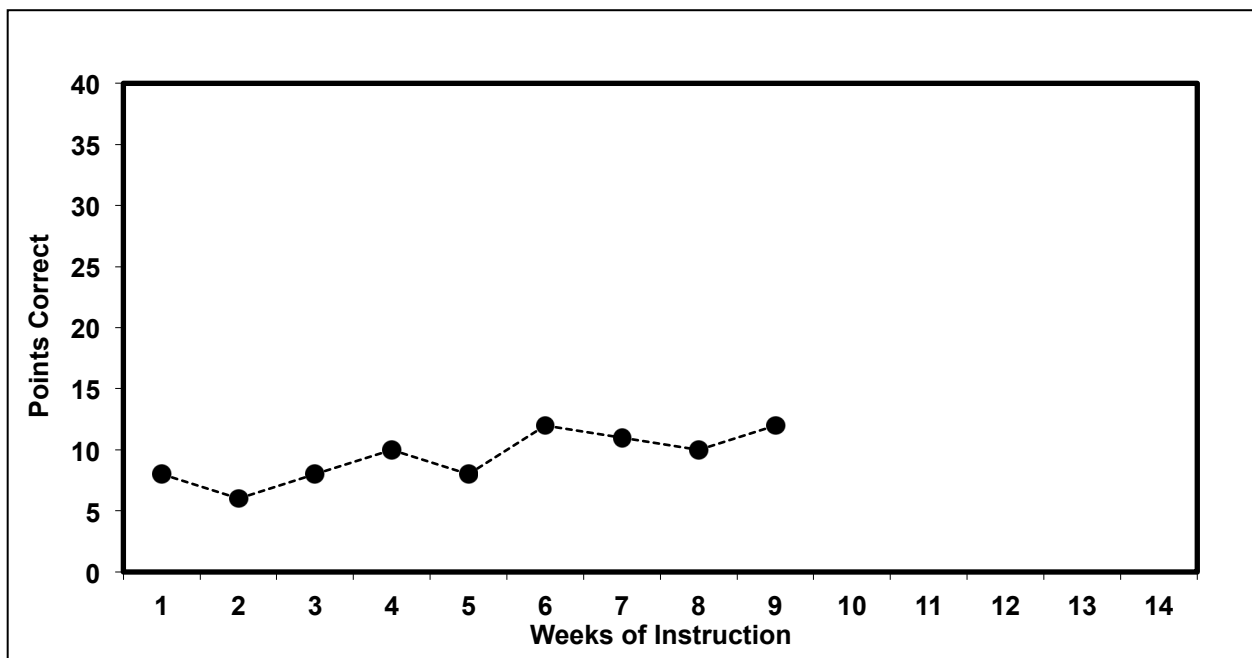




Handout #13: Calculating Slope and Determining Responsiveness to Supplemental Intervention (Martha)

This graph shows Martha's performance on her Curriculum Based Measure (CBM), a concepts and application probe. She is a third-grade student. Calculate her slope after receiving supplemental interventions for nine weeks.



Step 1: Divide the data points into three equal sections by drawing two vertical lines. (If the points divide unevenly, then group them approximately.)

Step 2: In the first and third sections, find the median data point and median instructional week. Locate the place on the graph where the two values intersect and mark that spot with an X.

Step 3: Draw a line through the two Xs and extend that line to the margins of the graph. This represents the trend-line or line of improvement.

Calculating Slope

$$\frac{\text{3rd median point} - \text{1st median point}}{\text{Number of data points} - 1}$$

Martha's Slope:



This chart provides the slope and end-level cutoffs for students receiving supplemental interventions. Students above the cutoff are responsive to supplemental supports. Students below the cutoff are unresponsive. Use Martha's slope and the chart below to determine her responsiveness to supplemental intervention and identify next steps for her instruction.

Grade	Computation		Concepts and Applications	
	< Slope	< End Level	< Slope	< End Level
Grade 1	< 0.50	< 20 digits	< 0.40	< 20 points
Grade 2	< 0.40	< 20 digits	< 0.40	< 20 points
Grade 3	< 0.40	< 20 digits	< 0.70	< 20 points
Grade 4	< 0.70	< 20 digits	< 0.70	< 20 points
Grade 5	< 0.70	< 20 digits	< 0.70	< 20 points
Grade 6	< 0.70	< 20 digits	< 0.70	< 20 points

Note. These figures may change pending additional RTI research.

Martha's Responsiveness to Supplemental Intervention:

Next Steps for Martha (Academic Support):

1) _____

2) _____