## Curriculum-Based Measurement: Early Mathematics Fluency

Norms (Chard, Clarke, Baker, Otterstedt, Braun, \& Katz, 2005)*
Early Math Fluency measures assess the strength of a student's 'number sense' (Chard, et al., 2005) and are good predictors of mathematical readiness at Kindergarten and Grade 1. Early Math Fluency measures include Quantity Discrimination, Missing Number, and Number Identification. All Early Math Fluency assessments have an administration time of 1 minute.

Quantity Discrimination (QD): 1 Minute: The student is presented with pairs of numbers randomly sampled from 1-20 and must identify the larger number in each pair.

| Grade | Fall <br> QD | Fall:+l-1 <br> SD <br> $(\approx 16$ th\%ile to <br> 84th\%oile) | Winter <br> QD | Winter: $+\mid-1$ <br> SD <br> $(\approx 16$ th\%ile to <br> 84th\%ile) | Spring <br> QD | Spring: $+/-1$ <br> SD <br> $(\approx 16$ th\%ile to <br> 84th\%\%ile) | Weekly <br> Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{K}$ | 15 | $8 \leftrightarrow 22$ | 20 | $8 \leftrightarrow 32$ | 23 | $12 \leftrightarrow 34$ | 0.25 |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 23 | $16 \leftrightarrow 30$ | 30 | $21 \leftrightarrow 39$ | 37 | $28 \leftrightarrow 46$ | 0.43 |

Missing Number (MN): 1 Minute: The student is presented with response items consisting of 3 sequential numbers with one of those numbers randomly left blank. (Each 3 -number series is randomly generated from the pool of numbers 1-20.) The student attempts to name the missing number in each series.

| Grade | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Fall } \\ & \text { MN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fall: +l-1 } \\ \text { SD } \\ (\approx 16 \text { th\%ile to } \\ \text { 84th\%ile) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Winter MN | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Winter: +\|-1 } \\ & \text { SD } \\ & \text { ( } \approx 16 \text { th\%ile to } \\ & 84 \text { th\%ile) }) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Spring MN | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Spring: +l-1 } \\ & \text { SD } \\ & \text { (ニ16th\%ile to } \\ & \text { 84th\%ile) }) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Weekly Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K | 3 | $0 \leftrightarrow 7$ | 10 | $3 \leftrightarrow 17$ | 14 | $5 \leftrightarrow 21$ | 0.34 |
| 1 | 9 | $3 \leftrightarrow 15$ | 17 | $11 \leftrightarrow 23$ | 20 | $14 \leftrightarrow 26$ | 0.34 |

Number Identification (NID): 1 Minute: The student is presented with a randomly generated series of numbers ranging from 1-20 and names as many of those numbers aloud as time allows.

| Grade | Fall | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fall: +l-1 } \\ \text { SD } \\ (\approx 16 \text { th\% } \% \text { ile to } \\ \text { 84th\%ile) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Winter NID | $\begin{gathered} \text { Winter: +/-1 } \\ \text { SD } \\ (\approx 16 \text { th\%ile to } \\ \text { 84th\%ile }) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Spring NID | $\begin{gathered} \text { Spring: }+/-1 \\ \text { SD } \\ \text { ( } \approx 16 \text { th\%ile to } \\ 84 \text { th\%ile }) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Weekly Growth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K | 14 | $0 \leftrightarrow 28$ | 45 | $27 \leftrightarrow 63$ | 56 | $38 \leftrightarrow 74$ | 1.31 |
| 1 | 34 | $18 \leftrightarrow 50$ | 53 | $36 \leftrightarrow 70$ | 62 | $46 \leftrightarrow 78$ | 0.87 |

Reference: Chard, D. J., Clarke, B., Baker, S., Otterstedt, J., Braun, D., \& Katz, R. (2005). Using measures of number sense to screen for difficulties in mathematics: Preliminary findings. Assessment for Effective Intervention, 30(3), 3-14.
*Reported Characteristics of Student Sample(s) Used to Compile These Norms: Number of Students Assessed: Kindergarten: 168; Grade 1: 207/Geographical Location: Pacific Northwest: Sample drawn from 7 elementary schools in one district of 5500 students/ Socioeconomic Status: Students qualifying for free and reduced lunch: Range of $27 \%$ to 69\% across 7 participating schools/Ethnicity: District population: 13\% minorities/ELLs: District Population: 4\% English Language Learners
Where to Find Materials: Schools can create their own CBM Early Math Fluency assessment materials at no cost, using NumberFly, a free online application:http://www.interventioncentral.org/tools/early-math-fluency-generator This program generates printable student and examiner assessment sheets for CBM Quantity Discrimination, Missing Number, and Number Identification. From this site, the user can also download guidelines for administering and scoring these Early Math Fluency measures.

