



Peer Tutoring Effects on Students' Mathematics Anxiety: A Middle School Experience

Lidón Moliner^{1*} and Francisco Alegre²

¹ Department of Education, Jaume I University, Castellón de la Plana, Spain, ² Department of Didactics of Mathematics, University of Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain

In this research the effects of reciprocal peer tutoring on students' mathematics anxiety levels were examined. A pretest posttest with control group design was used at a public middle school in Spain. A total of 420 students in 7th, 8th, and 9th grades participated in the study, of which 215 were female and 205 were male. Students were randomly assigned and equally distributed by course grade (140 in each course grade) and experimental condition (210 in the experimental group and 210 in the control group). Quantitative data were gathered using the Mathematics Anxiety Scale developed by Chiu and Henry (1990). Qualitative information was gathered during eight focus group sessions that were held with students. Two main factors were analyzed using the quantitative and qualitative information: mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety. Results were analyzed by gender and course grade. Statistically significant improvements were reported for both male and female students in the experimental group and for each course grade for both factors. No statistically significant differences were reported for students in the control group in any case. A moderate effect size was reported for mathematics evaluation anxiety (Hedge's $g = 0.42$), and a large effect size was reported for mathematics learning anxiety (Hedge's $g = 0.84$). Information obtained from the focus groups was consistent with the reported quantitative results. The main conclusion is that peer tutoring may be very beneficial for reducing middle school students' mathematics anxiety, regardless of their gender or grade.

Keywords: peer tutoring, mathematics anxiety, middle school, reciprocal tutoring, effect size, mixed methods, learning anxiety, evaluation anxiety

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Douglas F. Kauffman,
Medical University of the Americas,
United States

Reviewed by:

Lu Wang,
Ball State University, United States
Francisco D. Fernández-Martín,
University of Granada, Spain

*Correspondence:

Lidón Moliner
mmoliner@uji.es

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Educational Psychology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Psychology

Received: 17 January 2020

Accepted: 15 June 2020

Published: 29 July 2020

Citation:

Moliner L and Alegre F (2020)
Peer Tutoring Effects on Students'
Mathematics Anxiety: A Middle
School Experience.
Front. Psychol. 11:1610.
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2020.01610

INTRODUCTION

State of the Problem and Need for This Research Study

Authors such as Passolunghi et al. (2016), Foley et al. (2017), and Núñez-Peña and Bono (2019) recently addressed the link between mathematics anxiety and mathematics achievement among secondary education students. According to them, mathematics anxiety has a significantly negative impact on students' achievement in mathematics. Several authors in the educational psychology field, including Holmes and Hwang (2016), Guita and Tan (2018), and Choi-Koh and Ryoo (2019),

found that cooperative and active learning methodologies may decrease students' mathematics anxiety and, as a result, positively impact their academic performance in mathematics. This finding has been long supported by authors like Stodolsky (1985), who attributed students' high levels of mathematics anxiety to a lack of social support provided through cooperative learning strategies such as peer tutoring. Peer tutoring is one of the learning methodologies that has been studied the most in the field of cooperative learning. Indeed, authors such as Topping (Topping and Whiteley, 1993; Shanahan et al., 1994; Topping et al., 2011; Topping, 2019), Fuchs and Fuchs (Fuchs et al., 1995, 2019; Powell and Fuchs, 2015), and Ginsburg-Block and Fantuzzo (Fantuzzo and Ginsburg-Block, 1998; Ginsburg-Block et al., 2006; Can and Ginsburg-Block, 2013), among others, have been studying the academic, social, and psychological benefits of peer tutoring in mathematics and other subjects for more than three decades. The positive effects of this cooperative learning strategy on variables such as self-concept, attitude toward mathematics, self-esteem, and social integration have been repeatedly documented (Alegre et al., 2020; Moliner and Alegre, 2020). Nevertheless, in spite of the broad range of literature that exists regarding peer tutoring, very few studies have addressed the effects of this methodology on students' mathematics anxiety. Studies by Reyes and Castillo (2015) and Garba et al. (2019) have shown promising results but are limited in terms of information, and both suggest further research on the effects of peer tutoring on students' mathematics anxiety. Hence, given the need for students to participate in cooperative and active learning methodologies that lower their mathematics anxiety, and given the proven positive effects of peer tutoring on academic achievement and other psychological variables, a study testing the effects of peer tutoring on students' mathematics anxiety can not only build on the existing literature, but also inform educators on best practices for helping students with mathematics anxiety to improve their performance.

Mathematics Learning Anxiety vs Mathematics Evaluation Anxiety

In this research two main constructs are analyzed: mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety. On one hand, mathematics learning anxiety may be defined as feelings of fear, tension, and apprehension that some people feel during the study and assimilation of mathematics contents (Powell et al., 2019). Authors such as Lazarides and Buchholz (2019) consider that students must control this type of anxiety and highlight its importance as a prerequisite for academic outcome in mathematics and well-being. On the other hand, mathematics evaluation anxiety may be defined as worry brought on by examinations and tests or other evaluation of performance in mathematics (Everingham et al., 2017). Authors such as Lu et al. (2019) highlight its importance as they state that this type of anxiety may be developed even from the earliest years of mathematics instruction in kindergarten. The differences and relationships between these two types of mathematics anxiety has been addressed recently. In this sense, authors such as Schillinger et al. (2018) state that although evaluation anxiety and learning

anxiety have shared variance, they may also be thought of as separable constructs. Authors such as Pizzie and Kraemer (2017) consider that both types of anxiety are highly correlated, play a vital role in students' performance in mathematics and that must be studied in depth.

Gender and Age Differences Regarding Mathematics Anxiety

The effectiveness of an academic intervention in psychological variables may be influenced by variables such as students' gender or age. In this sense, previous studies have shown important differences between female and male students regarding mathematics students. Research by Karimi and Venkatesan (2009), Ganley and Vasilyeva (2014), or Stoet et al. (2016) reported significant gender differences in mathematics anxiety in different academic interventions. These authors highlight the importance of analyzing the effects separately and altogether when studying mathematics anxiety. Analogously, authors such as Baloglu and Kocak (2006) or Sidney et al. (2019) state that differences in mathematics anxiety may be reported even within the same educational levels. One of the main conclusion of their studies is that both, age and gender differences should be investigated in the studies of mathematics anxiety and that the multidimensionality of anxiety should be carefully taken into account.

Peer Tutoring: Conceptual Framework

Peer tutoring may be defined as a cooperative and active learning strategy in which students help each other in dyads, while learning at the same time (Alegre Ansuategui and Moliner Miravet, 2017). Zapata (2020) noted that students of different educational levels have very positive perceptions of this learning methodology. Different types of peer tutoring may be implemented, depending on students' abilities, academic competencies, organizational issues, material, and personal resources. Traditionally during peer tutoring, the most academically competent student serves as the tutor, and the least academically competent student serves as the tutee. When the students do not switch roles during the peer tutoring program, that is, in each pair the tutor is always the tutor and the tutee is always the tutee, the learning method is called fixed peer tutoring. When the students do exchange roles, that is, when the students go from being the tutor to being the tutee and vice versa, depending on the peer tutoring session, then the tutoring method is referred to as reciprocal peer tutoring (Youde, 2020). Moreover, peer tutoring methods may be classified according to the age of the participants: same-age peer tutoring involves a pair of students who are of the same age, while cross-age tutoring involves students of different ages (Zendler and Greiner, 2020). The benefits of peer tutoring have been documented for different subjects and at different educational levels. These benefits are not restricted to competent or proficient students, as struggling, learning disabled, and at-risk learners have also been found to benefit from peer tutoring (Huber and Carter, 2019; Mahoney, 2019; Sarid et al., 2020). Although most of the research in the field has been carried out at the primary and secondary education

levels, several recent studies have focused on peer tutoring in higher and continued education (Struk et al., 2019; Ellis and Gershenson, 2020). The variety of tutoring typologies and the different organizational possibilities (for example, duration of the peer tutoring sessions, duration of the peer tutoring program, and number of sessions per week) make this learning method adaptable to different educational contexts, independent of time available for implementation and the students' educational stages and academic competencies or abilities.

Peer Tutoring in Mathematics: Academic and Psychological Effects

From an academic perspective, the effects of peer tutoring on students' mathematics achievement seem to be moderate. Alegre-Ansuategui et al. (2018) performed a meta-analysis on peer tutoring and academic achievement in mathematics. The reported average effect size was moderate, and most studies included in the meta-analysis reported statistically significant improvements. The authors who conducted the meta-analysis noted that peer tutoring interventions in primary education seemed to be more effective than those implemented in secondary education. This difference may also be appreciated when considering the results of the meta-analytic reviews conducted in primary education (Alegre et al., 2019a) and secondary education (Alegre et al., 2019b). Although the reported average effect size was moderate in both reviews, it was somewhat larger for the primary education study than for the research that focused on secondary education.

From a psychological perspective, mathematics self-concept is the primary variable that has been analyzed through the years. Studies conducted by Fantuzzo et al. (1995), Lee and Park (2000), Topping et al. (2003), Tsuei (2012), Zeneli et al. (2016a), and Alegre-Ansuategui and Moliner Miravet (2017) consistently reported significant improvements in students' mathematical self-concepts as a result of peer tutoring. Various social, behavioral, and academic meta-analyses in the peer tutoring field all revealed that significant improvements may be found from a psychological perspective when this learning methodology is implemented (Leung et al., 2005; Ginsburg-Block et al., 2006; Bowman-Perrott et al., 2013, 2014).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Valencian Ministry of Education institutional review board authorized this research. The board approved the research, but the consent obtained specified that data had to be analyzed anonymously.

Aim of the Study and Hypotheses

The main aim of this research was to determine the effect of peer tutoring on middle school students' mathematics anxiety. To this purpose, as stated above, two main factors were analyzed: mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety. Considering the aim and the analyzed factors, the following three hypotheses were defined.

First, as indicated in the introduction section, significant statistical improvements and moderate effect sizes may be expected when implementing peer tutoring and targeting psychological variables. Hence, hypothesis 1 and 2 were defined as follows.

Hypothesis 1: Statistically significant differences will be reported between the pretest and the posttest for students in the experimental group in both, mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety and moderate effect sizes will be reported.

Hypothesis 2: Posttest scores for the experimental group in both, mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety will be significantly lower than the posttest scores for the control group.

Moreover, as previously stated, several authors highlight the importance of addressing age and gender differences in mathematics anxiety studies. Hence, given this fact, hypothesis 3 and hypothesis 4 were defined as follows.

Hypothesis 3: No statistically significant differences will be reported for the posttest scores among 7th, 8th, and 9th grade students' in the experimental group in mathematics learning anxiety or mathematics evaluation anxiety.

Hypothesis 4: No statistically significant differences will be reported for the pretest or posttest scores between female and male students' mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety.

Research Design

Authors such as Zeneli et al. (2016b) and Alegre et al. (2019a) have highly recommended including control groups when conducting peer tutoring studies in middle school mathematics, noting that the absence of a control group may result in an overestimation of the effect sizes resulting from the study. Hence, following the guidance provided by these authors, a quasi-experimental pretest posttest with control group design was used in this research (Nind and Lewthwaite, 2019).

Sample Access

Weaver and Snaza (2017) and Chen and Reeves (2019) addressed the difficulty in obtaining a proper sample for educational studies. Participants in this research were selected intentional sampling, that is, non-probabilistic sampling technique (Yue and Xu, 2019). One public middle school in Spain was selected for this research after researchers suggested it to the Valencian Educational Government. Written and informed consent was obtained from the parents or guardians of students who participated in the study. Written authorization was also obtained by the School Council and the Valencian Educational Government. Research ethics provided by the Ethics Committee of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) were followed during the study.

Participants

A total of 420 students from grades 7–9 participated in the research. Their ages ranged from 12 to 15 years old. The mean age

at the beginning of the study was 13.56 years old with a standard deviation of 1.25 years, and the median value was 13.67. Students were equally distributed by course grade, that is, there were 140 students from each of the three participating grade levels. Further, 215 (51.19%) were female, and 205 (48.81%) were male, while 223 (53.10%) were Hispanic, 99 (23.57%) were Rumanian, 68 (16.19%) were African, 5 (1.19%) were Asian, and the other 5.95% were from other ethnic groups. The students were from families of average sociocultural and socioeconomic status, according to national standards. Students were assigned to the experimental or the control group following as follows. Class groups were already established at the beginning of the course. Half of the class groups in each grade were randomly allocated to experimental conditions and the other half acted as control group in each grade. Therefore, half of the students from each grade were randomly allocated to the experimental group and the remaining half to the control group.

Sample Power

StudySize 3.0 software by Creostat HB was used to determine the sample power. A sample power of 0.92 was determined when using inferential statistics (Students' *t*-test and Analysis of Variance) with a significance level of 0.05 for 420 participants.

Peer Tutoring Intervention Academic Content

The mathematical content worked on by the students during the peer tutoring implementation included algebra, geometry, statistics, and probability. This content corresponded to the second and third trimesters of the math courses for each grade. Seventh grade students worked with basic first degree equations, used the Pythagorean theorem, calculated surface areas and regular prism volumes, calculated basic statistical centralization parameters for qualitative and quantitative variables, used the Laplace rule, and completed basic tree diagrams for probability problems. Eighth grade students updated the course content of the previous year as described above and also calculated compound probabilities, standard deviations and variations, and first-degree equations with fractions; performed basic systems of equations; and calculated the volumes of irregular prisms. The ninth grade students also updated the previous content and worked with quartiles, percentiles and box diagrams; developed advanced tree diagrams; applied the Laplace succession rule; calculated complex surfaces and volumes; performed complex systems of equations; and solved third and fourth direct resolution degree equations (using Ruffini's rule and factorization).

Typology of the Peer Tutoring Intervention

The same-age, reciprocal peer tutoring method was used in this research. This type was selected over other types (cross-age or fixed) for different reasons. First, cross-age tutoring is more complicated than same-age tutoring to implement in middle school settings (Alegre et al., 2019b) for organizational and scheduling reasons, as arranging for students of different ages and from different grades to meet for tutoring sessions can be challenging due to the different schedules followed by the

different grades. Moreover, cross-age tutoring most often occurs with the elder student tutoring the youngest student; that is, employing fixed peer tutoring is almost a must for cross-age tutoring. Therefore, cross-age was absolutely discarded as an option. Further, several authors point to reciprocal peer tutoring as providing greater benefits for psychological variables than fixed tutoring (Moeyaert et al., 2019; Sytsma et al., 2019), which they attributed to the students' exchanging tutor and tutee roles, which does not happen during fixed peer tutoring. Hence, tutees may feel less competent or not as useful as their peers (Gazula et al., 2017). Thus, same-age, reciprocal peer tutoring was deemed most appropriate for this study.

Organization and Scheduling

During the first trimester of the school year, mathematics teachers in all classes used traditional teaching methods. Students sat individually, interactions between them were limited, and the one-way instructional teaching method was employed. All students participating in the study took the pretest right after the first trimester ended. Then, during the second and third trimesters peer tutoring was implemented. Students in the experimental group worked through peer tutoring in their mathematics classes, while students in the control group continued with the one-way traditional learning methods above mentioned (but did not participate in peer tutoring). Students in the control group sat individually and interactions between them were restricted. Students in both, experimental and control group, had the same teacher in each grade. Students in the experimental and control groups were given the same exercises and problems for every session. If a pair of students in the experimental group solved the task correctly, although tutoring was not necessary in these occasions, they were told to share the procedures they had employed to solve the exercises or problems.

In order to maximize the psychological outcomes of the peer tutoring intervention, the organizational issues for this research followed the structure provided by Rees et al. (2016) and Leung (2019a,b). As such, peer tutoring was implemented three times per week for 6 months with students in the experimental group. Interaction between peers lasted no more than 20 min. The same exercises and problems were given to students in both the experimental group and the control group throughout the year in each grade, and both groups used the same type of materials (textbook, worksheets, and online exercises, for example). Moreover, the same teachers taught students in both groups so that teacher effects did not influence the psychological outcomes (Cleary and Kitsantas, 2017).

Distribution of pairs was carried out following the indications by Duran (2017). According to this author, variations in students' academic achievements must be minimized for students placed in pairs for reciprocal peer tutoring. Hence, in order to arrange the pairs, students were placed from highest to lowest, taking their average mathematics mark of the first trimester. In other words, the first student, that is, the student at the top of the list, was paired with the second student (the student with the second highest score or grade), and then the third was paired with the fourth, and so on. Several authors note that students prefer this way of pairing because they are assigned to work

with a peer whose competency in that subject is similar to theirs (Thurston et al., 2019).

Students' Peer Tutoring Training

Students in the experimental group were trained in two sessions of 1 h each on tutoring skills and procedures the week before the peer tutoring program began. They took place during school hours to ensure students' attendance. This training was carried out by the same mathematics teachers who taught the students during the year. Although the teachers conducted these sessions, students also participated actively. For example, students were asked to identify those characteristics and qualities that good tutors and good tutees must have to succeed in peer tutoring. In addition, students were instructed on the procedure to follow during the tutoring sessions and on the nature of their interactions. They were given "Pause, Prompt, and Praise" techniques and were advised on the importance of communication during the tutoring sessions (Duran et al., 2019a). Issues like sharing only mathematics content, referring only to the mathematics exercises and problems, and not talking about other non-academic subjects during the peer tutoring sessions were highlighted. Different ways to explain content to a peer and different procedures employed to solve a problem were praised. Patience and respect were emphasized, and a main goal was defined for the tutoring sessions: all students had to understand and finish the exercises and problems by the time the tutoring session was over.

Classroom Dynamics During Peer Tutoring

The dynamics of the classroom were as follows. First, the teacher reviewed the students' homework, provided the correct answers on the board, and explained the new content, all of which took about 20 min. After that, students had to complete two exercises and one or two problems, depending on the difficulty of the didactic unit. Students were given approximately 15 min to complete these tasks and were instructed to complete the tasks individually, without interacting with their classmates. During this time, the teacher could help students who didn't know how to complete the exercise or solve a problem. At this point, the teacher also checked to make sure that at least one of the two students in each pair had solved the exercises and problems correctly. If this was not the case, the teacher provided assistance. Afterward, the students participated in the reciprocal peer tutoring sessions for approximately 20 min to check and finalize the work they had done individually. Indications and protocols analogous to those provided by Moliner and Alegre (2020) were followed during peer tutoring. Working in pairs, students had to compare the results they had arrived at when working on their own, share the procedures they had employed to solve the tasks, ask each other questions regarding the exercises and problems, and work together to solve any problems that they hadn't completed when working independently. If they had different results for any of the work, both tutor and tutee had to try to identify the mistake at the same time. Then the student with the right answer had to help the other student by explaining how to correctly solve the problem. Students were allowed to ask questions regarding the exercises and problems and help each

other during tutoring, but individual work and perseverance were a must. Both tutors and tutees had to be able to solve the exercises and problems by themselves by the time the tutoring period was over. If a pair of students finished their work very early, they were given additional problems. When the tutoring session was over, for the last 10 min of class, the teacher provided and explained the correct answers to the exercises and problems on the board.

Interactions between pairs of students were supervised by the teacher. As Duran et al. (2019b) stated, teachers play a vital role during the implementation of peer tutoring. They must ensure that communication between students is respectful and rich in content and that students are effectively working together and helping one another.

Instrument Used to Collect Information

Students' mathematics anxiety was measured using the Mathematics Anxiety Scale developed by Chiu and Henry (1990). This instrument is based on a 4-point Likert scale with no reversed items. Students were asked to rate each item to document how they felt according to the following scale: 1 (not nervous), 2 (a little bit nervous), 3 (nervous), and 4 (very nervous). The average score indicated students' anxiety level in mathematics. The higher the average score, the higher the student's mathematics anxiety level. Two main factors were defined in the questionnaire: mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety. The mathematics learning anxiety factor was assessed by six items, such as (item 5) starting a new chapter in a mathematics book or (item 6) watching a teacher work a mathematics problem on the chalkboard. The mathematics evaluation anxiety factor was assessed using eight items, such as (item 10) thinking about a math test the day before the test or (item 12) taking an important test in a mathematics class. This instrument was selected because it is specifically geared toward middle school mathematics students, because its psychometric properties, validity, and reliability have been repeatedly documented (Beasley et al., 2001; Lukowski et al., 2019), and because it has been widely used for decades and continues to be used in the field of educational psychology (Fan et al., 2019; Namkung et al., 2019; Van Mier et al., 2019). The average scores for each of the two factors were calculated and used as measures of students' mathematics anxiety for use in this study. Students completed the questionnaire individually during tutoring time. It took less than 10 min for almost all students to complete it. Researchers explained to the students how to complete the questionnaire and remained with them while they completed it to answer questions. As the instrument was originally designed in English, each item was translated to Spanish and adapted to the Spanish population by a professional translator. A reliability analysis was performed with SPSS software version 25 to ensure that the psychometrics properties of the instrument had not been significantly altered for this research. The pretest scores for students in both, experimental and control group were used to perform this analysis. A Cronbach's alpha value of 0.91 was reported for Mathematics learning anxiety factor and a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.93 was reported was mathematics evaluation anxiety

factor. These values were almost identical to the original values reported by Chiu and Henry (1990).

Focus groups were used to collect qualitative information from the students (Carter Andrews and Gutwein, 2020). A total of 28 students (7 focus groups of 4 students each) from the experimental group were randomly selected to participate. The protocol was as follows: a draw was performed including students' of all grades until 28 students were selected. The first four students selected constituted the first focus group, the next four the second group and so on. Students were told that they had been randomly selected and were asked individually if they wanted to participate in the focus group. Two of the researchers conducted the focus groups (both were present in each of them). The questions asked by the researchers during these focus groups were aimed directly at revealing the anxious feelings students experienced during peer tutoring (Bokhorst-Heng and Marshall, 2019). Specifically, the students' feelings about learning anxiety and evaluation anxiety were addressed through questions such as "Why do you think that you feel more or less stressed during mathematics classes?" or "How did you feel during the exam after peer tutoring?" These focus group sessions, lasting about 20 min each, were held during tutoring hours in private spaces.

In order to avoid any Hawthorne effect (Greener, 2018), students were not told that research was being conducted or that they were taking part in a study. They were not told they belonged to an experimental or control group. This was done to try that students did not modify their behavior or alter their answers in the questionnaires or during the focus group sessions as a result of being aware that they were being observed (van Alten et al., 2019).

Data Analyses

Quantitative data coming from the Mathematics Anxiety Scale was analyzed using SPSS software version 25. The Kolmogorov Smirnov test was performed to ensure normality of the data for the pretest scores in the experimental and control groups (Fang and Chen, 2019). Means, standard deviations, and Student's *t*-test (95% confidence level) were calculated for both mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety in order to determine differences between and within groups (Gibbs et al., 2017). Analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were also performed to identify differences among 7th, 8th, and 9th grade students. Given the fact that in this research multiple comparisons are carried out, inferential tests were performed with a notion of correcting for multiple assessments. Hence, the Bonferroni adjustment (Umlauf et al., 2019) implied that differences between and within groups would need a significance level of $p < 0.01$ instead of $p < 0.05$ so that they could be considered as significant. Effect sizes were reported for each of the two analyzed factors. Hedge's *g* was used as a measure of effect size (Ebner and Gegenfurtner, 2019). Rule of thumb provided by Lee et al. (2019) and Morris (2019) for effect sizes was followed. According to these authors, in educational psychology the following values may be used for interpreting results. A Hedge's *g* value of 0.2 indicates a small effect, a value of 0.5 indicates a moderate or medium effect, and a value of 0.8 or higher indicates a large effect size.

Qualitative data from the focus group sessions were analyzed using content analysis (Adler et al., 2019). ATLAS.ti software version 8 was used for this purpose. After the transcription of the conversations from the focus group sessions, researchers analyzed the information and defined two main dimensions: mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety. The students' quotes were codified as number of focus group and grade: for example, FG2_9 refers to focus group number 2 of 9th grade.

RESULTS

Quantitative Results

The Kolmogorov Smirnov test showed that students' scores followed a normal distribution ($p = 0.92$). Means, standard deviations (SDs), and number of students (*n*) by group (experimental or control) and phase of the study (pretest or posttest) are shown in **Table 1** for mathematics learning anxiety and in **Table 2** for mathematics evaluation anxiety. In order to facilitate readers' global vision of the results scores for the experimental and control group are represented through a graph in **Figure 1** for mathematics learning anxiety and in **Figure 2** for mathematics evaluation anxiety.

Mean differences between groups and Student's *t*-test results are reported in **Table 3** for mathematics learning anxiety and in **Table 4** for mathematics evaluation anxiety. Statistically significant differences were not found between the experimental and control groups for the pretest scores. No statistically significant differences were found between the pretest and posttest scores for the control group. Statistically significant improvements were reported between the pretest and the posttest for the experimental group in both, mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety. Statistically significant differences were also reported for the posttest scores between the experimental group and the control group. In both

TABLE 1 | Means, standard deviations and number of students by group and phase of the study for mathematics learning anxiety.

			Pretest			Posttest					
			Experimental			Control					
Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>
2.24	0.55	210	2.22	0.59	210	1.81	0.51	210	2.19	0.52	210

TABLE 2 | Means, standard deviations and number of students by group and phase of the study for mathematics evaluation anxiety.

			Pretest			Posttest					
			Experimental			Control					
Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>
2.44	0.68	210	2.50	0.67	210	2.16	0.66	210	2.46	0.67	210

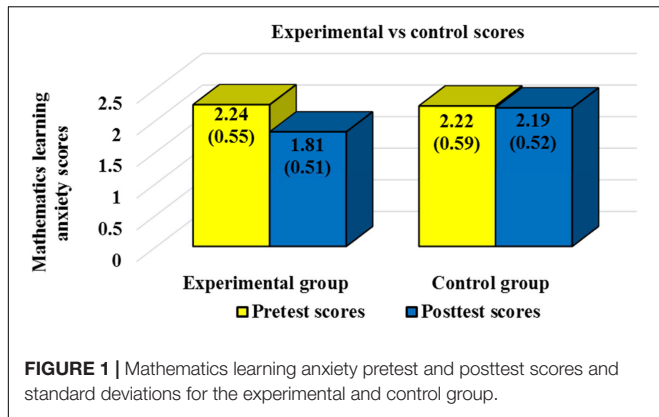


FIGURE 1 | Mathematics learning anxiety pretest and posttest scores and standard deviations for the experimental and control group.

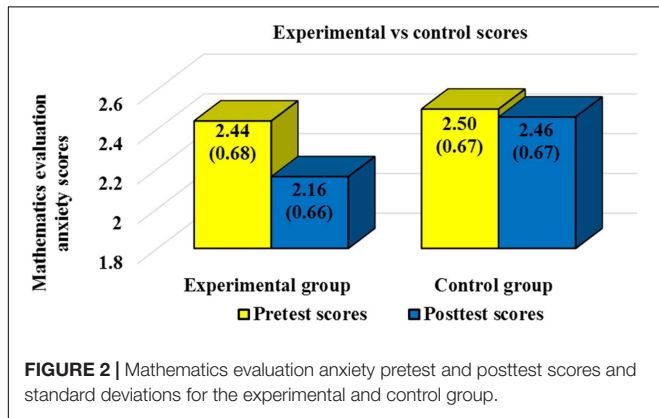


FIGURE 2 | Mathematics evaluation anxiety pretest and posttest scores and standard deviations for the experimental and control group.

TABLE 3 | Mean differences between groups and Students' *t*-test for mathematics learning anxiety.

Comparison	Mean difference	<i>t</i> -value
Experimental group pretest vs control group pretest	0.02	0.36
Control group posttest vs control group pretest	-0.03	0.33
Experimental group posttest vs experimental group pretest	-0.43	8.31*
Experimental group posttest vs control group posttest	-0.40	7.54*

**p* < 0.01.

TABLE 4 | Mean differences between groups and Students' *t*-test for mathematics evaluation anxiety.

Comparison	Mean difference	<i>t</i> -value
Experimental group pretest vs control group pretest	-0.10	0.91
Control group posttest vs control group pretest	-0.04	0.61
Experimental group posttest vs experimental group pretest	-0.28	4.28*
Experimental group posttest vs control group posttest	-0.34	5.30*

**p* < 0.01.

TABLE 5 | Student's *t*-tests by gender for mathematics learning anxiety.

Male vs female	<i>t</i> -value	<i>p</i>
Experimental group pretest	0.26	0.79
Experimental group posttest	0.43	0.67

TABLE 6 | Student's *t*-tests by gender for mathematics evaluation anxiety.

Male vs female	<i>t</i> -value	<i>p</i>
Experimental group pretest	0.32	0.75
Experimental group posttest	0.66	0.51

cases, mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety experimental group posttest scores were significantly lower than control group posttest scores. A moderate effect size was reported for mathematics evaluation anxiety (Hedge's *g* = 0.42), and a large effect size was reported for mathematics learning anxiety (Hedge's *g* = 0.84). Therefore, hypothesis 1 (statistically significant differences will be reported between the pretest and the posttest for students in the experimental group in both, mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety and moderate effect sizes will be reported) was rejected since a large effect size was reported for mathematics learning anxiety. On the contrary, hypothesis 2 (posttest scores for the experimental group in both, mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety will be significantly lower than the posttest scores for the control group) was confirmed.

ANOVAs across grades were calculated for the posttest scores of the experimental group for both, mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety. No statistical significant differences across grades were reported for mathematics learning anxiety $F(2, 207) = 0.87, p = 0.42$ nor mathematics evaluation anxiety $F(2, 207) = 2.40, p = 0.09$. Hence, hypothesis 3 (no statistically significant differences will be reported for the posttest scores among 7th, 8th, and 9th grade students' in the experimental group in mathematics learning anxiety or mathematics evaluation anxiety) was confirmed.

The results of the analysis by gender for are reported for mathematics learning anxiety in **Table 5** and for mathematics evaluation anxiety in **Table 6**. No statistically significant differences were reported in any case. Hence, hypothesis 4 (no statistically significant differences will be reported for the pretest or posttest scores between female and male students' mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety) was confirmed.

Qualitative Results

Information coming from the focus groups was mostly positive regarding the effects of peer tutoring on students' mathematics anxiety. As noted in the data analysis section, this information may be classified into two dimensions: mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety. The qualitative results confirmed the quantitative information coming from the questionnaires. Regarding the first category, students' mathematics learning anxiety seemed to have improved

substantially. (All names in the following are invented for anonymity reasons.) *It's less stressful when you have a colleague who can help you* (FG3_7). They felt less stressed when working with a peer as they had an established routine that facilitated their interactions. *I prefer to work with a classmate than alone. It's kind of relaxing to know that, if you don't understand something, you can ask him/her at any time* (FG2_8); *Having Sam with me in mathematics class was great. We learned a lot together, and I feel really secure with him by my side* (FG1_9). In addition, they stated that they would like to have more peer tutoring experiences in future courses. *I would like to do more peer tutoring next year. You feel less stressed in class if you know that a colleague can help you* (FG2_7); *Working together is less stressful than doing it alone. I hope next year we do this in more subjects* (FG1_9). Regarding the second category, students seemed less anxious when being evaluated, as they had more trust in themselves. *The exam is the same, you know, but you trust yourself a little bit more if you see something you have explained before to someone. You think that if you explained it a week or two ago, you can do it now* (FG3_8). *I had explained a very similar problem to Jessica the week before. When I saw it in the exam, I knew I could do it and that she was going to be able to do it, too. Having a peer that can help when the exam is close also seemed to have a positive effect on students' evaluation anxiety. I know I had Pete to help me with the exercises the days before the exam. Yeah, you can ask the teacher, but I prefer to ask him* (FG1_7). *I tried to do Ruffini for homework. No way. Then I was like chill, I'll ask Allen tomorrow when we work in pairs, and then I'll know how to do it for the exam* (FG8_9). In summary, students seemed to like the evaluation process being integrated into the peer tutoring process, as they did not find it as stressful.

DISCUSSION

The partial confirmation of hypothesis 1 (statistically significant differences will be reported between the pretest and the posttest for students in the experimental group in both, mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety and moderate effect sizes will be reported) was predictable, considering findings from previous research in the field. Recently, although not specifically in the field of mathematics, several authors, such as Knight et al. (2018) and Garba et al. (2019), documented anxiety improvements through peer tutoring in their respective fields of research. Consequently, it was not surprising that significant improvements were found. In addition, the qualitative information coming from the focus group sessions confirmed these improvements. Nevertheless, the rejection of this hypothesis due to the large effect size reported for mathematics learning anxiety (moderate effect sizes were expected) was not predictable (Hedge's $g = 0.84$). Most meta-analyses and literature reviews in the field of peer tutoring in mathematics reported moderate effect sizes for these types of interventions in both psychological and academic outcomes (Bowman-Perrott et al., 2013, 2014; Alegre-Ansuategui et al., 2018). The effect size reported for mathematics evaluation anxiety (Hedge's $g = 0.42$) is consistent

and similar to findings previously reported in the field. Several authors have stated that mathematics evaluation anxiety is always greater and more difficult to address than mathematics learning anxiety (Ling, 2017; Yáñez-Marquina and Villardón-Gallego, 2017). As such, it was reasonable to find greater improvements for learning anxiety than for evaluation anxiety. Moreover, the qualitative information obtained from the focus groups also reinforced this statement, as students seemed to have experienced larger gains regarding learning than regarding evaluation. Nevertheless, the fact that effect sizes for one factor were double the effect sizes for the other (Hedge's $g = 0.84$ vs Hedge's $g = 0.42$) is not consistent with previous literature in the field and requires further examination in future research.

The confirmation of hypothesis 2 (posttest scores for the experimental group in both, mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety will be significantly lower than the posttest scores for the control group) was predictable taking into account the findings of recent studies in the field of peer tutoring and mathematics (Campbell, 2019; Grove et al., 2019; Moliner and Alegre, 2020; Yoo, 2020). In them, it is reported how the experimental group outscores the control group and statistically significant differences are found when analyzing other psychological variables such as mathematics self-concepts or mathematics attitude. Hence, it could be expected that the posttest scores for the experimental group would be significantly better than the posttest scores for the control group.

The fact that hypothesis 3 was confirmed (no statistically significant differences will be reported for the posttest scores among 7th, 8th, and 9th grade students' in the experimental group in mathematics learning anxiety or mathematics evaluation anxiety) is consistent with previous research in the field (Hill et al., 2016; Ramirez et al., 2018; Geary et al., 2019). According to these authors, the differences by gender regarding mathematics anxiety are more likely to appear during students' high school years and college than during primary school or middle school. Analogously, the fact that hypothesis 4 (no statistically significant differences will be reported for the pretest or posttest scores between female and male students' mathematics learning anxiety and mathematics evaluation anxiety) is also consistent with previous literature in the field. Authors such as Gresham and Burleigh (2019), Macmull and Ashkenazi (2019), and Morosanova et al. (2020) reported that, although mathematics anxiety increases through the years, differences are difficult to report within the same educational stage. That is, although important differences in mathematics anxiety may be reported between primary school, middle school, high school, and college students, students in middle school are likely to report similar results in mathematics anxiety independent of the course grade they are taking. In this sense and regarding hypotheses 3 and 4, several authors in the mathematics peer tutoring field have found no differences in academic or psychological outcomes by gender or course grade within the same educational stage (Alegre et al., 2019c; Hartini, 2019; McCurdy et al., 2020; Sun et al., 2020). The qualitative information supported these findings, as no important differences in students' opinions were detected by gender or course grade. Most students seemed to have enjoyed

the experience and reduced their mathematics anxiety levels independent of these two variables.

Limitations

Although the potential positive impact of peer tutoring on middle school students' mathematics anxiety seems quite evident considering the results reported in this research, certain limitations must be considered when interpreting them. First, the sample size, although not considered short or trivial by many researchers in the educational psychology field, cannot be considered large, either (Hendrickson et al., 2019; Sassenberg and Ditrich, 2019). Also, the sample was obtained by means of an intentional sampling (non-probabilistic) and only a single middle school participated in the study, so it is not representative of middle school students in Spain nor students outside the country. Moreover, as noted previously, this peer tutoring experience was designed to optimize the psychological outcome. Future research must test the effects of peer tutoring on mathematics anxiety under different circumstances (low or high sociocultural and socioeconomic status of the students' families, lower or higher number of peer tutoring sessions, more or fewer months of implementation, more or less time for the tutoring interactions by session, as examples), as it may not be as effective as shown in this research (Funder and Ozer, 2019; Rutkowski et al., 2019). Furthermore, researchers of this manuscript, as stated above, did their best efforts to try to avoid a Hawthorne effect or similar and there is no evidence or record that something similar may have taken place during this research. Nevertheless, the possibility that experimental group students talked with control group students leading to a change in the conduct of some students and therefore to an alteration of the results in the study must be taken into account. Moreover, although the same teachers that taught students in the experimental group also taught in the control group, this study is not immune to the clustering effect, that is, the abilities, competence, experience and knowledge of the middle school teachers that participated in this research may have also influenced the outcome of the experience.

Considerations for Future Research

It would have been interesting to test the simultaneous effects on students' mathematics achievements and investigate the possible relationships between those factors. Unfortunately, it was impossible to obtain legal consent to include students' mathematics marks in this research. The School Council only authorize the researchers of this article to measure and report students' mathematics anxiety, but no permission was obtained to use any academic achievement variable or any related achievement index for this research. One of the main reasons we want to decrease mathematics anxiety is so that students will improve their mathematics achievement. The decrease in anxiety could just be in stated attitudes, with no performance-related change actually taking place. This must be considered as a possible future topic of research, as it is necessary to determine if the reported decreases in students' mathematics anxiety correlated with an improvement in students' mathematics achievements.

Conclusion

The main conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that peer tutoring may be very beneficial for middle school students' (12–15 years old) mathematics anxiety, independent of their gender or their course grade. Considering the results of this research, same-age and reciprocal peer tutoring is recommended for practitioners in the field who want to improve students' mathematics anxiety. Additionally, from an organizational perspective, same-age and reciprocal tutoring are easier to carry out, as they may be implemented within the same classroom. The promising results of this research as well as of previous research in the field suggest no more than 20 min of interactions between pairs of students by session and no more than three tutoring sessions per week. Including a control group is highly recommended, as effect sizes may be overestimated due to its absence. Furthermore, in light of previous studies in the literature, practitioners in the field may find improvements not only in students' mathematics anxiety, but also in other academic and psychological variables, such as self-concept or attitude toward mathematics. Students' mathematics learning anxiety is expected to be lower and easier to reduce than students' mathematics evaluation anxiety. Although the effect size for students' mathematics learning anxiety was large in this research and future research is needed regarding this issue, effect sizes in these types of interventions are expected to be moderate, as was the case for mathematics evaluation anxiety. Although results may seem very promising, this research has important limitations (non-probabilistic sampling, quasi-experimental design, sample size...) that must be considered. Caution is required when interpreting the results as more evidence is needed to confirm the potential effects of peer tutoring on middle school students' mathematics anxiety.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation, to any qualified researcher.

ETHICS STATEMENT

The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by the Valencian Autonomic Department of Education and Research Ethics Committee. The patients/participants provided their written informed consent to participate in this study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

LM was responsible for selecting the instruments, designing the intervention, and overseeing and editing the manuscript. FA was responsible for data collection, data analysis, and completing the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

REFERENCES

- Adler, K., Salanterä, S., and Zumstein-Shaha, M. (2019). Focus group interviews in child, youth, and parent research: an integrative literature review. *Int. J. Qual. Methods* 18:1609406919887274. doi: 10.1177/1609406919887274
- Alegre, F., Moliner, L., Maroto, A., and Lorenzo-Valentin, G. (2019a). Peer tutoring in algebra: a study in middle school. *J. Educ. Res.* 112, 693–699. doi: 10.1080/00220671.2019.1693947
- Alegre, F., Moliner, L., Maroto, A., and Lorenzo-Valentin, G. (2019b). Peer tutoring and mathematics in secondary education: literature review, effect sizes, moderators, and implications for practice. *Heliyon* 5:e02491. doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2019.e02491
- Alegre, F., Moliner, L., Maroto, A., and Lorenzo-Valentin, G. (2019c). Peer tutoring in mathematics in primary education: a systematic review. *Educ. Rev.* 71, 767–791. doi: 10.1080/00131911.2018.1474176
- Alegre, F., Moliner, L., Maroto, A., and Lorenzo-Valentin, G. (2020). Academic achievement and peer tutoring in mathematics: a comparison between primary and secondary education. *SAGE Open* 10, 1–9. doi: 10.1177/2158244020929295
- Alegre-Ansuategui, F. J., and Moliner Miravet, L. (2017). Emotional and cognitive effects of peer tutoring among secondary school mathematics students. *Int. J. Math. Educ. Sci. Technol.* 48, 1185–1205. doi: 10.1080/0020739X.2017.1342284
- Alegre-Ansuategui, F. J., Moliner, L., Lorenzo, G., and Maroto, A. (2018). Peer tutoring and academic achievement in mathematics: a meta-analysis. *Eurasia J. Math. Sci. Tech. Ed.* 14, 337–354. doi: 10.12973/ejmste/79805
- Baloglu, M., and Kocak, R. (2006). A multivariate investigation of the differences in mathematics anxiety. *Pers. Individ. Differ.* 40, 1325–1335. doi: 10.1016/j.paid.2005.10.009
- Beasley, T. M., Long, J. D., and Natali, M. (2001). A confirmatory factor analysis of the mathematics anxiety scale for children. *Meas. Eval. Couns. Dev.* 34:14.
- Bokhorst-Heng, W., and Marshall, K. K. (2019). Informing research (practices) through pedagogical theory: focus groups with adolescents. *Int. J. Res. Meth. Educ.* 42, 148–162. doi: 10.1080/1743727X.2018.1449195
- Bowman-Perrott, L., Burke, M. D., Zhang, N., and Zaini, S. (2014). Direct and collateral effects of peer tutoring on social and behavioral outcomes: a meta-analysis of single-case research. *Sch. Psych. Rev.* 43, 260–285.
- Bowman-Perrott, L., Davis, H., Vannest, K., Williams, L., Greenwood, C., and Parker, R. (2013). Academic benefits of peer tutoring: a meta-analytic review of single-case research. *Sch. Psych. Rev.* 42:39.
- Campbell, A. (2019). Design-based research principles for successful peer tutoring on social media. *Int. J. Math. Educ. Sci. Technol.* 50, 1024–1036. doi: 10.1080/0020739X.2019.1650306
- Can, D. D., and Ginsburg-Block, M. (2013). “Peer tutoring school-age children,” in *International Guide to Student Achievement*, eds J. Hattie and E. Anderman (London, UK: Routledge), 375–378.
- Carter Andrews, D. J., and Gutwein, M. (2020). Middle school students’ experiences with inequitable discipline practices in school: the elusive quest for cultural responsiveness. *Middle School J.* 51, 29–38. doi: 10.1080/00940771.2019.1689778
- Chen, W., and Reeves, T. C. (2019). Twelve tips for conducting educational design research in medical education. *Med. Teach.* doi: 10.1080/0142159X.2019.1657231 [Epub ahead of print].
- Chiu, L.-H., and Henry, L. L. (1990). Development and validation of the Mathematics Anxiety Scale for Children. *Meas. Eval. Couns. Dev.* 23, 121–127.
- Choi-Koh, S. S., and Ryoo, B. G. (2019). Differences of math anxiety groups based on two measurements. MASS and EEG. *Educ. Psychol.* 39, 659–677. doi: 10.1080/01443410.2018.1543857
- Cleary, T. J., and Kitsantas, A. (2017). Motivation and self-regulated learning influences on middle school mathematics achievement. *School Psych. Rev.* 46, 88–107. doi: 10.17105/SPR46-1.88-107
- Duran, D. (2017). Learning-by-teaching. Evidence and implications as a pedagogical mechanism. *Innov. Educ. Teach. Int.* 54, 476–484. doi: 10.1080/14703297.2016.1156011
- Duran, D., Flores, M., and Miquel, E. (2019a). The teacher’s role during cooperative learning: should I leave the classroom when students are independently working in teams? *J. Classroom Int.* 54, 24–40.
- Duran, D., Flores, M., Oller, M., and Ramírez, M. (2019b). Reading in pairs, description and results of a peer tutoring program for English as a foreign language. *Innovat. Lang. Learn. Teach.* 13, 303–317. doi: 10.1080/17501229.2018.1462370
- Ebner, C., and Gegenfurtner, A. (2019). Learning and satisfaction in webinar, online, and face-to-face instruction: a meta-analysis. *Front. Educ.* 4:92. doi: 10.3389/educ.2019.00092
- Ellis, J. R., and Gershenson, S. (2020). Gender, peer advising, and college success. *Lab. Econ.* 62:101775. doi: 10.1016/j.labeco.2019.101775
- Everingham, Y. L., Gyuris, E., and Connolly, S. R. (2017). Enhancing student engagement to positively impact mathematics anxiety, confidence and achievement for interdisciplinary science subjects. *Int. J. Math. Educ. Sci. Technol.* 48, 1153–1165. doi: 10.1080/0020739X.2017.1305130
- Fan, X., Hambleton, R. K., and Zhang, M. (2019). Profiles of mathematics anxiety among 15-year-old students: a cross-cultural study using multi-group latent profile analysis. *Front. Psychol.* 10:1217. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2019.01217
- Fang, F., and Chen, Y. (2019). A new approach for credit scoring by directly maximizing the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic. *Comput. Stat. Data Anal.* 133, 180–194. doi: 10.1016/j.csda.2018.10.004
- Fantuzzo, J., and Ginsburg-Block, M. (1998). “Reciprocal peer tutoring: developing and testing effective peer collaborations for elementary school students,” in *Peer-Assisted Learning*, eds K. Topping and S. Ehly (Newark, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers), 121–144.
- Fantuzzo, J. W., Davis, G. Y., and Ginsburg, M. D. (1995). Effects of parent involvement in isolation or in combination with peer tutoring on student self-concept and mathematics achievement. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 87, 272–281. doi: 10.1037/0022-0663.87.2.272
- Foley, A. E., Herts, J. B., Borgonovi, F., Guerriero, S., Levine, S. C., and Beilock, S. L. (2017). The math anxiety-performance link: a global phenomenon. *Curr. Direct. Psychol. Sci.* 26, 52–58. doi: 10.1177/0963721416672463
- Fuchs, L. S., Fuchs, D., Phillips, N. B., Hamlett, C. L., and Earns, K. (1995). Acquisition and transfer effects of classwide peer-assisted learning strategies in mathematics for students with varying learning histories. *School Psych. Rev.* 24, 604–620. doi: 10.1080/02796015.1995.12085790
- Fuchs, L. S., Fuchs, D., Seethaler, P. M., and Zhu, N. (2019). “Three frameworks for assessing responsiveness to instruction as a means of identifying mathematical learning disabilities,” in *International Handbook of Mathematical Learning Difficulties*, eds A. Fritz, V. Haase, and P. Räsänen (Gowerbestrasse: Springer), 669–681. doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-97148-3_39
- Funder, D. C., and Ozer, D. J. (2019). Evaluating effect size in psychological research: sense and nonsense. *Adv. Methods Pract. Psychol. Sci.* 2, 156–168. doi: 10.1177/2515245919847202
- Ganley, C. M., and Vasilyeva, M. (2014). The role of anxiety and working memory in gender differences in mathematics. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 106, 105–120. doi: 10.1037/a0034099
- Garba, A., Ismail, N., Osman, S., and Rameli, M. R. M. (2019). Exploring peer effect on mathematics anxiety among secondary school students of Sokoto State, Nigeria through photovoice approach. *Eurasia J. Math., Sci. Tech. Ed.* 16, 2. doi: 10.29333/ejmste/112622
- Gazula, S., McKenna, L., Cooper, S., and Paliadelis, P. (2017). A systematic review of reciprocal peer tutoring within tertiary health profession educational programs. *Health Prof. Educ.* 3, 64–78. doi: 10.1016/j.hpe.2016.12.001
- Geary, D. C., Hoard, M. K., Nugent, L., Chu, F., Scofield, J. E., and Ferguson Hibbard, D. (2019). Sex differences in mathematics anxiety and attitudes: concurrent and longitudinal relations to mathematical competence. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 111:1447. doi: 10.1037/edu0000355
- Gibbs, B. G., Shafer, K., and Miles, A. (2017). Inferential statistics and the use of administrative data in US educational research. *Int. J. Res. Meth. Educ.* 40, 214–220. doi: 10.1080/1743727X.2015.1113249
- Ginsburg-Block, M. D., Rohrbeck, C. A., and Fantuzzo, J. W. (2006). A meta-analytic review of social, self-concept, and behavioral outcomes of peer-assisted learning. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 98, 732–749. doi: 10.1037/0022-0663.98.4.732
- Greener, S. (2018). Research limitations: the need for honesty and common sense. *Interact. Learn. Environ.* 26, 567–568. doi: 10.1080/10494820.2018.1486785
- Gresham, G., and Burleigh, C. (2019). Exploring early childhood preservice teachers’ mathematics anxiety and mathematics efficacy beliefs. *Teach. Educ.* 30, 217–241. doi: 10.1080/10476210.2018.1466875
- Grove, M., Guiry, S., and Croft, T. (2019). Specialist and more-able mathematics students: understanding their engagement with mathematics support. *Int. J. Math. Educ. Sci. Technol.* 51, 643–668. doi: 10.1080/0020739X.2019.1603407

- Guita, G. B., and Tan, D. A. (2018). Mathematics anxiety and students' academic achievement in a reciprocal learning environment. *Int. J. English Educ.* 7, 112–124.
- Hartini, T. (2019). The using of peer tutoring strategies in improving students' achievement and involvement in learning mathematics. *ACITYA J. Teach. Educ.* 1, 10–14.
- Hendrickson, A. T., Perfors, A., Navarro, D. J., and Ransom, K. (2019). Sample size, number of categories and sampling assumptions: exploring some differences between categorization and generalization. *Cogn. Psychol.* 111, 80–102. doi: 10.1016/j.cogpsych.2019.03.001
- Hill, F., Mammarella, I. C., Devine, A., Caviola, S., Passolunghi, M. C., and Szűcs, D. (2016). Maths anxiety in primary and secondary school students: gender differences, developmental changes and anxiety specificity. *Learn. Individ. Differ.* 48, 45–53. doi: 10.1016/j.lindif.2016.02.006
- Holmes, V. L., and Hwang, Y. (2016). Exploring the effects of project-based learning in secondary mathematics education. *J. Educ. Res.* 109, 449–463. doi: 10.1080/00220671.2014.979911
- Huber, H. B., and Carter, E. W. (2019). “Fostering peer relationships and shared learning for students with autism spectrum disorders,” in *The SAGE Handbook of Autism and Education*, eds R. Jordan, J. M. Roberts, and K. Hume (Newbury Park, CA: Sage), 265–275. doi: 10.4135/9781526470409.n21
- Karimi, A., and Venkatesan, S. (2009). Mathematics anxiety, mathematics performance and academic hardness in high school students. *Int. J. Educ. Sci.* 1, 33–37. doi: 10.1080/09751122.2009.11889973
- Knight, R. A., Dipper, L., and Cruice, M. (2018). Viva survivors—the effect of peer-mentoring on pre-viva anxiety in early-years students. *Stud. High. Educ.* 43, 190–199. doi: 10.1080/03075079.2016.1161018
- Lazarides, R., and Buchholz, J. (2019). Student-perceived teaching quality: How is it related to different achievement emotions in mathematics classrooms? *Learn. Instruct.* 61, 45–59. doi: 10.1016/j.learninstruc.2019.01.001
- Lee, G. M., and Park, E. (2000). The effect of reciprocal peer tutoring on mathematics achievement and self-concept of students with math disabilities. *J. Curriculum Eval.* 3, 113–128. doi: 10.29221/jce.2000.3.1.113
- Lee, J., Finn, J., and Liu, X. (2019). Time-indexed effect size for educational research and evaluation: reinterpreting program effects and achievement gaps in K–12 reading and math. *J. Exp. Educ.* 87, 193–213. doi: 10.1080/00220973.2017.1409183
- Leung, K. C. (2019a). An updated meta-analysis on the effect of peer tutoring on tutors' achievement. *Sch. Psychol. Int.* 40, 200–214. doi: 10.1177/0143034318808832
- Leung, K. C. (2019b). Compare the moderator for pre-test-post-test design in peer tutoring with treatment-control/comparison design. *Eur. J. Psychol. Educ.* 34, 1–19. doi: 10.1007/s10212-018-00412-6
- Leung, K. C., Marsh, H. W., and Craven, R. G. (2005). “Are peer tutoring programs effective in promoting academic achievement and self-concept in educational settings: a meta-analytical review,” in *Proceedings of the Annual Conference*, Cairns.
- Ling, Y. L. (2017). Feedback seeking behaviour, classroom learning environment and mathematics anxiety of polytechnic students in Malaysia. *J. Contemp. Educ. Res.* 1, 1–8. doi: 10.26689/jcer.v1i1.146
- Lu, Y., Li, Q., Patrick, H., and Mantzicopoulos, P. (2019). Math gives me a tummy ache!” mathematics anxiety in kindergarten. *J. Exp. Educ.* doi: 10.1080/00220973.2019.1680518 [Epub ahead of print].
- Lukowski, S. L., DiTrapani, J., Jeon, M., Wang, Z., Schenker, V. J., Doran, M. M., et al. (2019). Multidimensionality in the measurement of math-specific anxiety and its relationship with mathematical performance. *Learn. Individ. Differ.* 70, 228–235. doi: 10.1016/j.lindif.2016.07.007
- Macmull, M. S., and Ashkenazi, S. (2019). Math anxiety: the relationship between parenting style and math self-efficacy. *Front. Psychol.* 10:1721. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2019.01721
- Mahoney, M. W. (2019). Peer-mediated instruction and activity schedules: tools for providing academic support for students with ASD. *Teach. Except. Child.* 51, 350–360. doi: 10.1177/0040059919835816
- McCurdy, M., Skinner, C., McClurg, V., Whitsitt, L., and Moore, T. (2020). Bonus rewards for everyone: enhancing mathematics performance with supplemental interdependent group contingencies. *Prevent. School Fail.* 64, 77–88. doi: 10.1080/1045988X.2019.1678008
- Moeyaert, M., Klingbeil, D. A., Rodabaugh, E., and Turan, M. (2019). Three-level meta-analysis of single-case data regarding the effects of peer tutoring on academic and social-behavioral outcomes for at-risk students and students with disabilities. *Remedial Special Educ.* 0741932519855079. doi: 10.1177/0741932519855079 [Epub ahead of print].
- Moliner, L., and Alegre, F. (2020). Effects of peer tutoring on middle school students' mathematics self-concepts. *PLoS One* 15:e0231410. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0231410
- Morosanova, V., Fomina, T., and Filippova, E. (2020). The relationship between the conscious self-regulation of schoolchildren's learning activity, their test anxiety level, and the final exam result in mathematics. *Behav. Sci.* 10:16. doi: 10.3390/bs10010016
- Morris, P. H. (2019). Misunderstandings and omissions in textbook accounts of effect sizes. *Br. J. Psychol.* 111, 395–410. doi: 10.1111/bjop.12401
- Namkung, J. M., Peng, P., and Lin, X. (2019). The relation between mathematics anxiety and mathematics performance among school-aged students: a meta-analysis. *Rev. Educ. Res.* 89, 459–496. doi: 10.3102/0034654319843494
- Nind, M., and Lewthwaite, S. (2019). A conceptual-empirical typology of social science research methods pedagogy. *Res. Pap. Educ.* 35, 467–487. doi: 10.1080/02671522.2019.1601756
- Núñez-Peña, M. I., and Bono, R. (2019). Academic anxieties: which type contributes the most to low achievement in methodological courses? *Educ. Psychol.* 39, 797–814. doi: 10.1080/01443410.2019.1582756
- Passolunghi, M. C., Caviola, S., De Agostini, R., Perin, C., and Mammarella, I. C. (2016). Mathematics anxiety, working memory, and mathematics performance in secondary-school children. *Front. Psychol.* 7:42. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00042
- Pizzie, R. G., and Kraemer, D. J. (2017). Avoiding math on a rapid timescale: Emotional responsiveness and anxious attention in math anxiety. *Brain Cogn.* 118, 100–107. doi: 10.1016/j.bandc.2017.08.004
- Powell, S. R., and Fuchs, L. S. (2015). “Peer-assisted learning strategies in mathematics,” in *The Power of Peers in the Classroom: Enhancing Learning and Social Skills*, eds K. R. Harris and L. Meltzer (New York, NY: Guilford Publications), 188–223.
- Powell, S. R., Gilbert, J. K., and Fuchs, L. S. (2019). Variables influencing algebra performance: Understanding rational numbers is essential. *Learn. Individ. Differ.* 74:101758. doi: 10.1016/j.lindif.2019.101758
- Ramirez, G., Shaw, S. T., and Maloney, E. A. (2018). Math anxiety: past research, promising interventions, and a new interpretation framework. *Educ. Psychol.* 53, 145–164. doi: 10.1080/00461520.2018.1447384
- Rees, E. L., Quinn, P. J., Davies, B., and Fotheringham, V. (2016). How does peer teaching compare to faculty teaching? A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Med. Teach.* 38, 829–837. doi: 10.3109/0142159X.2015.1112888
- Reyes, M. D., and Castillo, A. C. (2015). Test anxiety and college students' performance on mathematics departmental examination: basis for mathematics achievement enhancement. *Asia Pacific J. Educ. Arts Sci.* 2, 62–69.
- Rutkowski, L., Rutkowski, D., and Liaw, Y. L. (2019). The existence and impact of floor effects for low-performing PISA participants. *Assess. Educ.* 26, 643–664. doi: 10.1080/0969594X.2019.1577219
- Sarid, M., Meltzer, Y., and Raveh, M. (2020). Academic achievements of college graduates with learning disabilities vis-a-vis admission criteria and academic support. *J. Learn. Disabil.* 53, 60–74. doi: 10.1177/0022219419884064
- Sassenberg, K., and Ditrich, L. (2019). Research in social psychology changed between 2011 and 2016: larger sample sizes, more self-report measures, and more online studies. *Adv. Methods Pract. Psychol. Sci.* 2, 107–114. doi: 10.1177/2515245919838781
- Schillingier, F. L., Vogel, S. E., Diedrich, J., and Grabner, R. H. (2018). Math anxiety, intelligence, and performance in mathematics: Insights from the German adaptation of the Abbreviated Math Anxiety Scale (AMAS-G). *Learn. Individ. Differ.* 61, 109–119. doi: 10.1016/j.lindif.2017.11.014
- Shanahan, K., Topping, K., and Bamford, J. (1994). Cross-school reciprocal peer tutoring of mathematics and makaton with children with severe learning difficulty. *Br. J. Learn. Disabil.* 22, 109–112. doi: 10.1111/j.1468-3156.1994.tb00129.x
- Sidney, P. G., Thalluri, R., Buerke, M. L., and Thompson, C. A. (2019). Who uses more strategies? Linking mathematics anxiety to adults' strategy variability and performance on fraction magnitude tasks. *Think. Reason.* 25, 94–131. doi: 10.1080/13546783.2018.1475303

- Stodolsky, S. S. (1985). Telling math: origins of math aversion and anxiety. *Educ. Psychol.* 20, 125–133. doi: 10.1207/s15326985ep2003_2
- Stoet, G., Bailey, D. H., Moore, A. M., and Geary, D. C. (2016). Countries with higher levels of gender equality show larger national sex differences in mathematics anxiety and relatively lower parental mathematics valuation for girls. *PLoS One* 11:e0153857. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0153857
- Struk, I., Hellmann, R., Haeri, F., Calderon, R., Diaz, D., and Senft, G. (2019). Collaborative peer to peer learning for shoulder ultrasound and anatomy. *J. Interprof. Educ. Pract.* 14, 39–42. doi: 10.1016/j.xjep.2018.10.004
- Sun, L., Shafiq, M. N., McClure, M., and Guo, S. (2020). Are there educational and psychological benefits from private supplementary tutoring in Mainland China? Evidence from the China education panel survey, 2013–15. *Int. J. Educ. Dev.* 72:102144. doi: 10.1016/j.ijedudev.2019.102144
- Sytma, M., Panahon, C., and Houlihan, D. D. (2019). Peer tutoring as a model for language and reading skills development for students who are English language learners. *J. Appl. Sch. Psychol.* 35, 357–379. doi: 10.1080/15377903.2019.1597796
- Thurston, A., Cockerill, M., and Craig, N. (2019). Using cooperative learning to close the reading attainment gap for students with low literacy levels for grade 8/year 9 students. *Int. J. Educ. Res.* 94, 1–10. doi: 10.1016/j.ijer.2019.02.016
- Topping, K., Campbell, J., Douglas, W., and Smith, A. (2003). Cross-age peer tutoring in mathematics with seven- and 11-year-olds: influence on mathematical vocabulary, strategic dialogue and self-concept. *Educ. Res.* 45, 287–308. doi: 10.1080/0013188032000137274
- Topping, K., and Whiteley, M. (1993). Sex differences in the effectiveness of peer tutoring. *Sch. Psychol. Int.* 14, 57–67. doi: 10.1177/0143034393141004
- Topping, K. J. (2019). A theoretical model of intergenerational tutoring. *J. Intergener. Relatsh.* 18, 88–105. doi: 10.1080/15350770.2019.1646182
- Topping, K. J., Miller, D., Murray, P., Henderson, S., Fortuna, C., and Conlin, N. (2011). Outcomes in a randomised controlled trial of mathematics tutoring. *Educ. Res.* 53, 51–63. doi: 10.1080/00131881.2011.552239
- Tsuei, M. (2012). Using synchronous peer tutoring system to promote elementary students' learning in mathematics. *Comput. Educ.* 58, 1171–1182. doi: 10.1016/j.compedu.2011.11.025
- Umlauf, M., Placzek, M., Konietzschke, F., and Pauly, M. (2019). Wild bootstrapping rank-based procedures: multiple testing in nonparametric factorial repeated measures designs. *J. Multivar. Anal.* 171, 176–192. doi: 10.1016/j.jmva.2018.12.005
- van Alten, D. C., Phielix, C., Janssen, J., and Kester, L. (2019). Effects of flipping the classroom on learning outcomes and satisfaction: a meta-analysis. *Educ. Res. Rev.* 28:100281. doi: 10.1016/j.edurev.2019.05.003
- Van Mier, H. I., Schleepen, T. M., and Van den Berg, F. C. (2019). Gender differences regarding the impact of math anxiety on arithmetic performance in second and fourth graders. *Front. Psychol.* 9:2690. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2018.02690
- Weaver, J. A., and Snaza, N. (2017). Against methodocentrism in educational research. *Educ. Philos. Theor.* 49, 1055–1065. doi: 10.1080/00131857.2016.1140015
- Yáñez-Marquina, L., and Villardón-Gallego, L. (2017). Math anxiety, a hierarchical construct: development and validation of the Scale for Assessing Math Anxiety in secondary education. *Ansiedad Estrés* 23, 59–65. doi: 10.1016/j.anyes.2017.10.001
- Yoo, K. J. (2020). Effects of One-to-Many Tutoring Mathematics Cooperative Learning on the Cognitive and Affective Domains of High School Students. *Comm. Math. Educ.* 34, 161–177. doi: 10.7468/jksmee.2020.34.2.161
- Youde, A. (2020). I don't need peer support: effective tutoring in blended learning environments for part-time, adult learners. *High. Educ. Res. Dev.* 39, 1040–1054. doi: 10.1080/07294360.2019.1704692
- Yue, C., and Xu, X. (2019). Review of Quantitative Methods Used in Chinese Educational Research, 1978–2018. *ECNU Rev. Educ.* 2, 515–543. doi: 10.1177/2096531119886692
- Zapata, S. (2020). Perceptions of peer tutoring at a university in Chile. *Magis Rev. Int. Invest. Educ.* 12, 21–38. doi: 10.11144/Javeriana.m12-25.pptu
- Zendler, A., and Greiner, H. (2020). The effect of two instructional methods on learning outcome in chemistry education: the experiment method and computer simulation. *Educ. Chem. Eng.* 30, 9–19. doi: 10.1016/j.ece.2019.09.001
- Zeneli, M., Thurston, A., and Roseth, C. (2016a). The influence of experimental design on the magnitude of the effect size-peer tutoring for elementary, middle and high school settings: a meta-analysis. *Int. J. Educ. Res.* 76, 211–223. doi: 10.1016/j.ijer.2015.11.010
- Zeneli, M., Tymms, P., and Bolden, D. (2016b). The impact of interdependent cross-age peer tutoring on social and mathematics self-concepts. *Int. J. Psychol. Educ. Stud.* 3, 1–13. doi: 10.17220/ijpes.2016.02.001

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2020 Moliner and Alegre. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.