easyCBM Beginning Reading & Interventions

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Slides modified for web publication



BRT easyCBMResearch

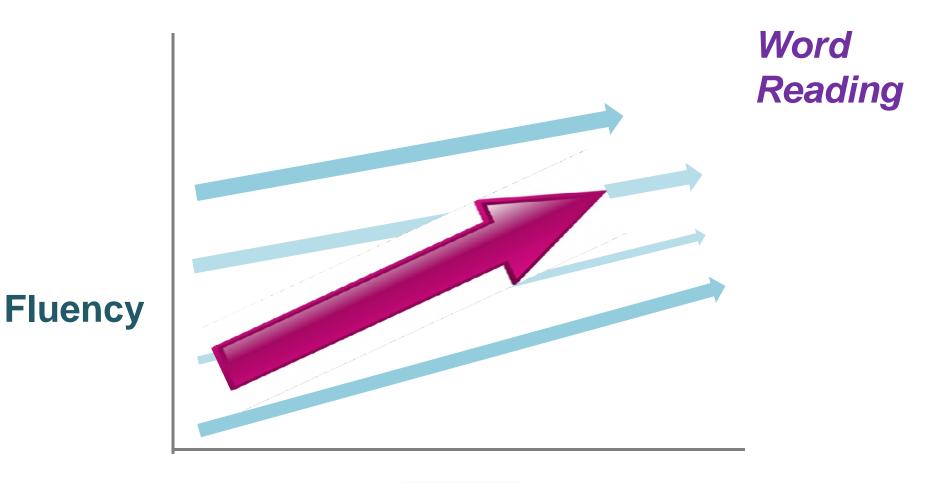
Study 1: Kindergarten Growth Modeling

Study 2: K-2 Beginning Reading Relations

Study 3: Teacher Intervention Reporting



Study 1: Kindergarten Growth Modeling



Study 1: Kindergarten Growth Modeling Methods

 Repeatedly administered alternate forms of easyCBM kindergarten LNF, LSF, PSF, and WRF measures across 5 time points (Nov, Dec, Feb, April, and June during the 2012-2013 school year)

 We tested 201 unselected children attending halfday kindergarten across three schools within a local school district



Study 1: Take Home Messages

- <u>Two</u> distinct growth patterns were evident (normative & exceptional) in each kindergarten beginning reading fluency skill examined
- Only for <u>LSF</u> did both intercept and slope reliably predict kindergarten June WRF performance
- Very high probability of strong June WRF for above-average LSF group (81% likelihood of reading at 75th percentile); High probability of weak June WRF for below average PSF group (68% likelihood of reading at 25th percentile)



Study 2: K-2 Fluency Relations

K-LSF

1-WRF

2-PRF

How does beginning reading skills fluency development impact later passage reading fluency?



Study 2: Fluency Relations Method

- Used extant data from 2,302 students from 15 districts in the Pacific Northwest during the 2009-2012 school years
- Divided sample into three fluency groups based on Grade 2 PRF: High (n = 573 performing > 75^{th} percentile) Average (n = 1148 performing < 75^{th} > 26^{th} percentile) Low (n = 581 performing < 26^{th} percentile)
- We retrospectively modeled easyCBM fluency relations (intercepts/entry performance and growth) over time using K-LSF, 1-WRF, and 2-PRF

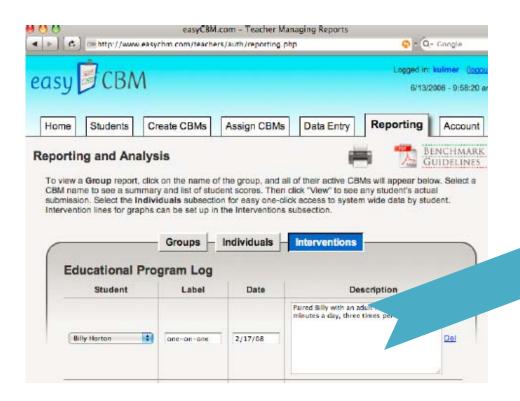


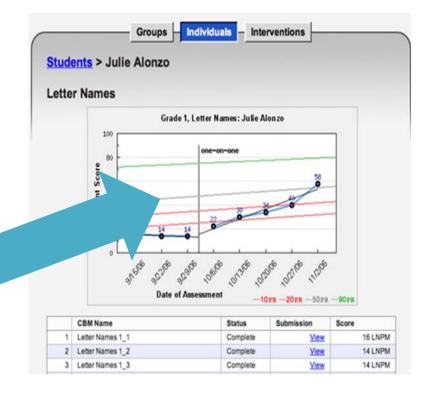
Study 2 Take Home Message

- Early lag in kindergarten LSF growth for the low fluency group contributed to progressively weak reading development over time
- Fluency intercepts and growth impacted the emergence of subsequent K-2 skill fluency (although not always for students in the *low* fluency group, suggesting a disruption to expected and necessary developmental relations)



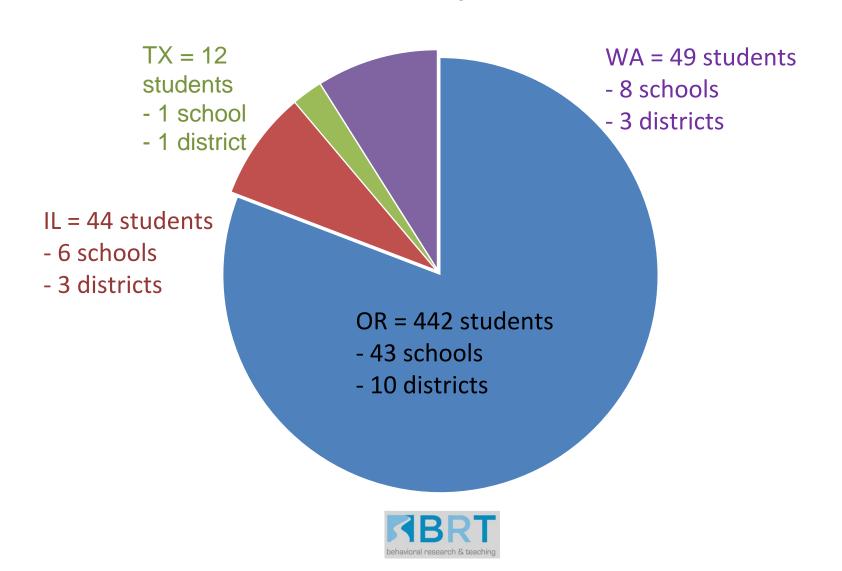
Study 3: Intervention Reporting







Study 3: Intervention Reporting Sample

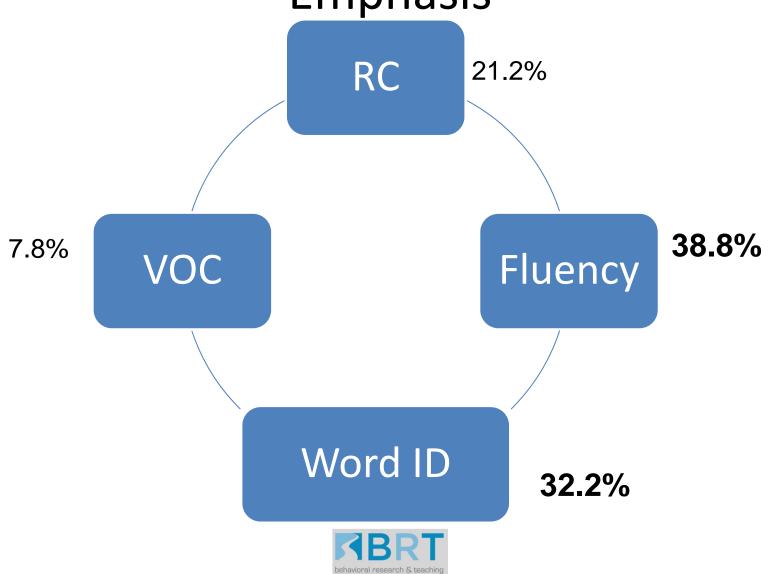


Study 3: Reported Intervention Frequency

Total Number of Reported Reading Interventions Implemented Across School Year	Student N
1	355 (64.9%)
2	138 (25.2%)
3	25 (4.6%)
4 or more	29 (5.3%)



Study 3: 4th Grade Intervention Skill Emphasis



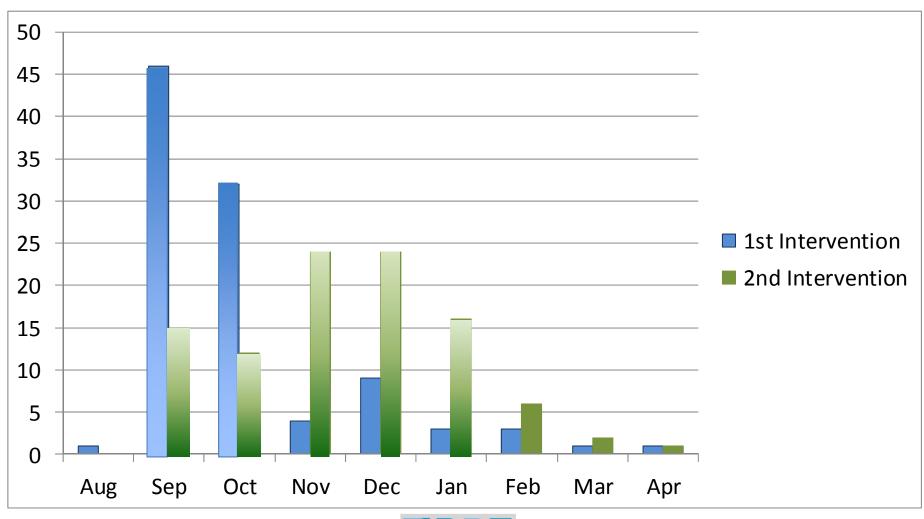
Study 3: Reported Intensity of 1st Intervention

Number of Days Per Week	Percent of Students
5	23.4%
4	51.1%
3	9.7%
2	15.5%
1	1.1%

Number of Minutes Per Day	Percent of Students
More than 60	4.4%
60	13.9%
30-59	59.3%
Less than 30	21.9%



Study 3: Percent of Reported Interventions Occurring Across the School Year





Study 3: Reported Instructional Changes Between 1st and 2nd Interventions

Intervention Change	Percent of Total Intervention Changes
Instructional Program/Curricula	50.0%
Intensity (duration and/or frequency)	18.7%
Tier or Teacher	6.1%
Group Size	6.1%
Addition of Progress Monitoring	1.3%



Study 3 Take Home Message

- 1-2 reading interventions were reported across the school year in 4th grade (2010-2011)
- 1st intervention most likely to be intensive and focused on building word identification & fluency
- Interventions were implemented mainly during the first half of the school year
- Most frequent changes to the 1st intervention were curricular/program



For More Information

http://www.brtprojects.org

http://easyCBM.com

