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White Paper

# Scaling Running Records Passages for Precise Reading Assessment

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## Scaling Running Records Passages for Precise Reading Assessment

### A Collaborative Response to the Second Grade Reading Testing Pilot Program for Washington State

#### From:

Centralia School District Griffin School District North Thurston School District Olympia School District Pioneer School District Shelton School District

## **Final Report**

March 6, 1998

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#### **Scaling Running Records Passages for Precise Reading Assessment**

**Abstract:** A reading Running Records measure (RR Measure) was constructed from the oral reading responses of 1628 second grade students to 18 reading passages from commercially available primary reading assessment materials. Each student read up to four passages to an adult trained in accurately recording running records. Reliability checks indicated high recorder reliability ( $r \approx .90$ 's). Accuracy and words per minute were combined to form a rate-adjusted accuracy score ( $A_{Radj}$ ) for each passage.  $A_{Radj}$ s were placed into one of five ordered categories. Category scores were analyzed using a Rasch partial credit model. Data from one passage did not fit the measurement model and was dropped from further analysis. Significant differences were noted between the difficulty order of passages based on publisher assignment and difficulty order based on the RR Measure. The correlations between the RR Measure and the CTBS Terra Nova Reading subtests on a sub-sample of 442 students were in the moderate range. While predictions of CTBS performance based on the RR Measure were stable, they were accompanied by rather large standard errors, making predictions at the individual level ill advised. Scoring complexities represent the major challenge to implementation. Spreadsheet software with a simple template could meet the major portion of this challenge.

#### Problem

Listening to children read orally is a time-honored approach to assessing their reading skills and informing their reading instruction. A teacher skilled in observing, recording, and analyzing oral reading can strategically plan instruction that is appropriate for the child. In view of the instructional value, it is not surprising that the tools developed to assess oral reading (e.g., Analytic Reading Inventory, Developmental Reading Assessment, Qualitative Reading Inventory, and Running Records) are clinically oriented. That is, they emphasize the collection of data that have immediate value to instruction. Use of these data to construct measures of reading with which to draw verifiable inferences or to demonstrate movement on a linear, equal-interval scale is rarely pursued. This is unfortunate. To continue along this path suggests, on one hand, that clinical assessments are sufficient for the purpose they were designed to serve and that other purposes requiring more technical rigor should be served by other tools. Leveraging the information from a single assessment to serve multiple purposes is a distrusted concept. On the other hand, one wonders how identifying a student's position on or movement along an empirically constructed equal-interval scale is not a valid, valued or meaningful part of the clinical process. Certainly, when rigorous measurement options are present they would be a welcome part of any clinical judgement model. This project is based on that very assumption.

#### Goals

The scaling project was directed toward achieving two goals:

- 1. To provide sufficient evidence of the measurement characteristics of a common set of reading passages, read and scored according to accepted running records procedures, that will merit including the set as an acceptable measure of second grade reading accuracy and fluency to meet the requirements of Washington's ESHB 2042.
- 2. To provide a step-by-step guide to the procedures necessary to add new reading passages to the calibrated collection that will result from this project.

#### Methods

#### **Participants**

#### Students

Grade 2 students (N=1628) in 26 schools from five small to moderate size south Puget Sound school districts participated in the study. No student was excluded ipso facto from the study due to a handicapping condition or enrollment in a remedial categorical program. Only two factors precluded a student from participating; viz., the student: 1) was a non-reader or, 2) could not read the easiest book level (designated as kindergarten level) at greater than 70% accuracy. While some pre-emergent readers read only the easiest book at less than 70% accuracy, their results were not included in the data analysis. Table 1 summarizes the compositions of participant schools in terms of enrollment, free/reduced priced lunch participation, and Title 1 building status.

			NJ 1	% on Free/	T'41, 1
District	School Name	School	Nov. 1 Enrlmt	Reduced Lunch	Title 1 School 3
Griffin	Griffin	А	63	13	Yes
Centralia	Edison	В	71	55	Yes
	Jefferson-Lincoln	С	97	80	Yes
	Fords Prairie	D	93	39	Yes
North Thurston	Lakes Elementary	Е	86	40	Yes
	Lacey Elementary	F	58	40	Yes
	South Bay Elementary	G	93	34	No
	Meadows Elementary	Н	90	34	Yes
	Woodland Elementary	Ι	75	32	No
	Seven Oaks Elementary	J	65	3	No
Olympia	Boston Harbor	К	52	3	No
• •	L.P. Brown Elementary	L	63	23	No
	Centennial Elementary	М	38	6	No
	Garfield Elementary	Ν	73	34	Yes
	Hansen Elementary	0	83	30	Yes
	Lincoln Elementary	Р	48	n/a	No
	Madison Elementary	Q	28	33	Yes
	McKenny Elementary	R	54	23	No
	McLane Elementary	S	54	31	Yes
	Pioneer Elementary	Т	64	5	No
	Rogers Elementary	U	35	25	No
	Roosevelt Elementary	V	58	45	Yes
Shelton	Bordeaux	W	100	61	Yes
	Evergreen	Х	50	65	Yes
	Mountain View	Y	99	54	Yes
Pioneer	Pioneer Primary	Ζ	110	35	Yes

#### Table 1. Compositions of Participating Schools

#### Teachers/recorders

In four districts, classroom teachers administered the running records assessment. One district temporarily hired a team of teachers to do so. All teachers on the team had previous training and experience with administering running records. Americorps members, Masters in Teaching students, and several parent volunteers served as the assessment team in one district.

#### Validation sub-sample

A portion of the study involved validating the newly constructed running records reading measure (RR Measure) against an established reading measure: specifically, the CTBS/5 Terra Nova vocabulary and word analysis subtests. To accomplish this, classrooms from participating schools (except three in one district) were selected at random to administer the CTBS/5 subtests immediately after completing running records. Where possible, steps were taken to limit the classrooms sampled in a single school to one-third of the classrooms available.

#### Training

All teachers and recorders who had no previous experience with running records were provided a 3\_hour training session. Two *Reading Recovery*-trained teachers conducted the training session. Included in the session were: the rationale behind running records, emphasis on accurate and standardized recording of reading errors, several practice exercises to assess accuracy and reliability, procedures specific to the study, and a question and answer period to clarify understanding and respond to "what if" situations. Since the study did not include a comprehension component, questioning strategies were not addressed.

#### Materials

The Assessment Resource Kits, Edition 1 (The Wright Group, 1996) for grades K-1 and grades 2-3 supplied the passages (books) students were asked to read. Two passages were dropped from the K-1 kit to insure that an adequate number of students would have read passages at the lowest level to satisfy the requirements of the scaling model. The final collection consisted of 18 passages, with eight from the K-1 set and 10 from the grade 2-3 set.

For each passage, a recording sheet was constructed from The Wright Group (WG) supplied reproducible material. The constructed sheets were simplified versions of the originals that included only the information essential to the study; namely passage title, number of words and the passage text.

Mark-sensitive scan sheets were developed and pre-printed with each student's name, school, teacher name, district identification number and passage block (A or B). For each passage read, the recorder was to simply supply three pieces of information: the number of the book read, the number of uncorrected errors and the time it took for the student to complete.

To facilitate accurate recording, several additional materials were used. Inexpensive, digital stop watches were provided to all recorders for time keeping. A "chart of allowable errors per passage" was also provided. This chart allowed the recorder to know, in gross terms, how accurately a student had read a passage. And finally, a flow chart was provided to each recorder to guide them through the levels of reading passages. In effect, the "allowable errors chart" simply gave an indication of how well a student had read a passage. That information was then used in conjunction with the flow chart to determine the next passage the student should read.

#### Procedures

#### Passage blocks

To insure that comparable and adequate numbers of students read all passages, two passage blocks were formed. Passages were assigned to blocks of comparable difficulty on the basis of their level as designated by WG. Where there was concern about inadequate numbers of readers for a passage, the passage was assigned to both blocks. The specific passages (one from each book title) assigned to each block are provided in Table 2. Passage blocks were assigned to classrooms on a random basis.

#### Starting passages

Prior to any running records being administered, all teachers were asked to estimate the student's gross reading stage (e.g., Beginning Emergent, Emergent, Early Fluency, etc.) from their experience with and observation of the student. This estimate was then used to begin the passage sequence.

#### Passage sequence

Each student was to read four passages beginning with the one at the level designated by the teacher's estimate of the student's gross reading stage. The first passage was considered to be at the student's *instructional* level. Depending on the student's performance (accuracy level) on the first passage, a second passage was presented. If the first passage was read at less than 90% accuracy, the second passage was from an easier level, based on WG levels. If the first passage was read at 90% accuracy or greater, a more difficult passage was presented. This process continued until the student had read four passages or had exhausted the available passages at his or her reading level (e.g., an easier passage could not be offered because one did not exist). When the passage sequence proceeded as planned, a student would have read two passages at his/her "instructional level" (90%-94%), one passage at his independent level (95% or higher), and one passage at his/her frustration level (89% or lower). While such a distribution of reading accuracy was desirable, it was not critical to success of the scaling process. Following such a sequence did ensure that students were presented with a fairly full range of passage difficulty without being completely frustrating or completely without challenge.

#### **Running** records

Each teacher or running record recorder used the materials described above. Uncorrected reading errors were recorded in a manner consistent with procedures described by Clay (1979). In addition to recording reading errors, recorders were asked to record the time the student needed to complete each passage. These two pieces of data were entered onto the recording form for each passage the student read.

Two to three students from each class (10% of students overall) were selected randomly for recorder reliability checks. For these students, a second trained recorder recorded the student's reading errors for all passages read. When recorders operated in teams (i.e. four to six), they were instructed to alternate among team members so that recorder pairing would be more evenly distributed across the team. Recorder reliability was estimated using Pearson correlation coefficients of the errors recorded by each recorder.

**Preparations for constructing the RR reading measure.** Raw scores used to construct the running records (RR) reading measure were the product of two reading ability indicators: rate (WPM) and accuracy (Acc). Both indicators were derived in a traditional fashion. The time (S) needed to read the number of words in the passage ( $N_p$ ) were used to calculate WPM by:

Accuracy was defined as the proportion of  $N_p$  read without errors; that is, after subtracting the proportion of uncorrected errors ( $E_{uc}$ ). The calculation used was:

$$WPM = \frac{N_p}{S} * 60.$$
$$Acc = 1 - \frac{E_{uc}}{N_p}.$$

The product of these two indicators (*Acc* \* *WPM*) was taken to yield a *Rate-Adjusted Accuracy* ( $A_{Radj}$ ) score. In both indicators (Acc and WPM), a higher value suggests higher reading ability. Thus, the product of the two carries the same suggestion. Moreover, and obviously, each indicator also moderates or adjusts the other. So, for example, a very high accuracy score of 98% obtained when the student read at a rate of 88 wpm would have the same  $A_{Radj}$  score as the student who read the same passage at a rate of 101 wpm but with 85% accuracy.

Each passage the student completed yielded one  $A_{Radj}$  score and each student whose performance contributed to the construction of the RR reading measure, had at least two  $A_{Radj}$  scores. A  $A_{Radj}$  score was only calculated when the value of Acc was >= .50. A categorized version of the  $A_{Radj}$  scores was used as the raw scores for final construction of the RR measure.

To formulate a more easily managed raw score from which to construct the RR measure, all  $A_{Radj}$  scores were assigned to one of five ordered categories. These categories were established by determining the cut-points used to define quintiles of the distribution of  $A_{Radj}$  scores for each passage. The descriptive statistics of common cut-points (20%, 40%, 60% and 80%) across all passages were examined to determine global cut-points for assigning the  $A_{Radj}$  scores from any passage to an appropriate ordered level. Table 2 shows the  $A_{Radj}$  cut-points for individual passages as well as the global cut-point chosen for all passages. For purposes of constructing the RR measure, it was not necessary to have equal numbers in each score category of each passage. It was only necessary to have sufficient numbers in each score category to allow the measurement model to estimate item parameters and steps within acceptable limits.

					N per	N per
Passage ID	20%	40%	60%	80%	Group	Passage
1	11.3	20.2	29.7	43.0	94	470
3	24.4	41.5	56.5	76.0	136	679
4	13.0	19.3	27.1	35.1	34	168
5	24.3	33.2	46.5	62.4	31	153
6	24.9	34.1	43.0	51.4	51	253
7	23.7	31.6	40.2	53.0	58	292
8	25.2	35.4	44.0	57.5	54	269
9	25.2	36.6	46.6	60.8	50	252
11	30.1	44.2	57.3	75.5	65	326
11	26.8	39.9	55.0	71.9	55	273
12	31.0	43.8	59.8	79.4	65	327
13	31.8	47.6	64.8	87.5	62	310
14	49.1	66.5	77.6	103.1	69	343
15	27.4	37.7	52.4	72.9	66	330
16	37.4	48.6	62.1	81.3	66	328
17	41.9	57.8	73.1	90.2	52	260
18	40.9	55.2	68.9	89.7	50	251
19	40.9	50.8	62.5	80.8	55	275
Mean	29.4	41.3	53.7	70.6		
Median	27.1	40.7	55.7	74.2		
Min	11.3	19.3	27.1	35.1		
Max	49.1	66.5	77.6	103.1		
Range	37.9	47.2	50.5	68.1		
Std Dev	9.8	12.2	13.9	18.0		
Global Cut-points	30	40	55	75		

 Table 2. Cut Points for Five Ordered Categories

#### **RR** Measure Construction and Related Analyses

For final construction of the RR measure, a partial credit Rasch analysis (Masters, 1982) was conducted on the ordered categorical scores. All analyses involved with scale construction were conducted using BIGSTEPS (Linacre & Wright, 1995).

As an estimate of concurrent validity, scale scores yielded from the RR measure were correlated with standard scores from both the vocabulary and word analysis subtests of the CTBS/5 Terra Nova. While the CTBS/5 is not a measure of oral reading, we felt that its content in these two subtests shared enough of the requisite demands of oral reading to serve as a reasonable proxy for validation purposes.

To use scale scores from the RR measure to estimate grade level status in reading, standard scores from the vocabulary and the word analysis subtests were regressed on the RR measure scale scores. Each subtest from the CTBS/5 was treated independently. A double-cross validation procedure (Kerlinger & Pedhazur, 1973) was performed for each analysis to insure the relative stability of the  $R^2$  obtained from each regression equation.

#### Results

#### Descriptive

The initial collection of passages (books) used in the study along with pertinent descriptive information for each are provided in Table 3. We see from the table that two passages are assigned to the Beginning Emergent stage, six are at the Emergent stage and so on. Passage 2 was not used in the study. As we would expect, the numbers of words increases as passages increase in difficulty. On average, nearly 300 students read each passage as part of the study, though the numbers per passage ranged from a high of 637 for passage 3 -- *I Have a Home* to a low of 147 for passage 5 -- *Speak Up*!

# Table 3. Descriptive Statistics for Passages: WG Assigned Level, Size, Student Exposure, Recorder Reliability, and Observed Accuracy-Rate Correlations

No.	WG Assigned Stage	Passage (book) Title in WG Assigned Difficulty Order	N words	N of Students Reading	N of Scores Used in Scaling	Recor Reliab N of Students		Corr. (Acc.WMP)
1	Begin.	The Pajama Party	46	Passage 392	-Dropped-	43	.99	.31
3	Emergent	I Have a Home	79	608	384	74	.99	.38
4		What Mynah Bird Saw	90	143	115	18	.99	.29
5		Speak Up!	98	135	123	15	.99	.13
6	Emanant	Night Noises	105	225	200	18	.91	.39
7	Emergent	A Fire at the Zoo	124	255	232	30	.98	.37
8		Same but Different	117	233	212	24	.95	.24
9		Lizard's Grandmother	114	227	202	19	.99	.37
10		Emilio and the River	104	291	239	27	.98	.56
11	Early	Trog	103	236	205	30	.96	.56
12	Fluency	Living in the Sky	101	298	247	22	.98	.44
13		The Little Old Lady Who	106	266	208	36	.97	.57
14		Camping with Our Dad	116	313	189	25	.92	.41
15	Begin. Fluency	The Secret of Cannonball Cove	182	304	255	19	.95	.54
16		Ishmaal and the Glass Horse	201	285	229	37	.98	.48
17		Elliot and the Drainpipe Kids	210	238	159	16	.93	.47
18	Fluency	Shambles	212	228	155	16	.99	.37
19		The Adventures of Tutankhamen	209	245	192	23	.97	.29

As part of the scaling process, some student records were dropped from the analysis because scores are at the minimum or maximum extreme or records lacked responses. The number of scores that contributed to each passage's scaled difficulty value also appears in the table. Passage 1 -- *Pajama Party* was dropped from the analysis due to poor infit statistic values. Recorder reliabilities (Pearson r's) were quite strong, with passage 6 -- *Night Noises* being the lowest at .91. Finally we see from Table 3 the low to moderate correlations of Acc and WPM. The highest of these correlations (.57 for passage 13 -- *The Little Old Lady Who*..) show that at a maximum, accuracy and words per minute share only about 32% of the variance in running records scores. Across all passages average  $r^2 = .16$ . This suggests that accuracy and rate are tapping two different aspects of the same process. It also serves as the basis for combining these separate scores into a single score; viz., A<sub>Radi</sub>.

#### The RR Measure

Results from the initial application of the raw score data to the partial credit model identified one passage, *Pajama Party*, with a high standardized infit value (2.4). Standardized infit values above 2 indicate that responses to the item were unexpected by students whose ability was near the difficulty level of the item. Removing this passage from the analysis and resubmitting the data yielded a measure with 17 available passages. To convert logit units to a more intuitive (0 to 100) scale, the full range of the logit scale (32.3 units) was divided into 100 to produce a scale unit of 3.10. The new scale center was determined by subtracting from the new scale's minimum (0) the product of the new scale unit and the logit scale minimum (0 - (3.10 \* -17.46))=54.06.

The overall analyses are summarized in Table 4 for the 17 passages and for the 1209 students whose scores were not extreme. Examining the model summary for the passages we see a set of passages that conforms very well to the requirements of the partial credit model. Fit statistics, both infit and outfit, are very close to the expectation of 1. Similarly, the root mean square error (RSME) observed in the data (Real) shows almost no departure from model specifications. Coefficient Alpha also points to high internal consistency. Similar characteristics are evident in the student summary.

				Ir	<u>nfit</u>	Out	fit		
	Measure	Error		MnSq	ZStd	MnSq	ZSto		
Mean	54.07	.44		.93	8	.85	6		
S.D.	11.98	.08		.15	1.4	.19	.9		
Model RMSE	.45	Separation	26.48		Reliabilit	Reliability (Alpha)			
Real RMSE	.46	Separation	25.93		Reliabilit	ty (Alpha)	1.00		
		Summary of	of 1209	Student	S				
				Ir	<u>nfit</u>	Out	fit		
	Measure	Error		MnSq	ZStd	MnSq	ZSto		
Mean	49.68	4.69		.74 -		.74	5		
S.D.	20.45	2.73		1.29	1.1	1.31	1.1		
Model RMSE	5.56	Separation	4.84		Reliabilit	ty (Alpha)	.93		
Real RMSE	5.90	Separation	4.55	Reliability (Alpha)			.92		

#### Table 4. Passage and Student Summaries of the Analyses

One distinctive characteristic of the family of Rasch measurement models is that person (student) ability and item (passage) difficulty share a common, equal interval scale. This feature allows performance to be viewed prescriptively rather than merely descriptively. In the partial credit model, each passage has a difficulty value that is added to the measure associated with each step. In the case of the RR Measure, each passage has five steps that correspond to placing each  $A_{Radi}$  score into one of five ordered categories.

The useful range of coverage of the 17 passages is illustrated in Figure 1. The student distribution of non-extreme scores on the RR Measure is provided in the left column with higher ability at the top. In the center column each passage is placed at its mean difficulty calibration. In the "Passages LOW" column, each passage is placed at the ability level corresponding with .5 score points onto the 5 point category scale. At the far right, each passage is plotted at the ability level that corresponds with 4.5 score points on the 5 point category scale.

R Measure		 -+-Passages	LOW -+-Passages M	IEAN +-Passages H	RR Measu IGH
100.0		+	+	+ X	100.
	• #	_	_	_ X	
90.0	#			— X	90.
50.0	#			XX	
	. #	_	_		
80.0	.###	+	+	+	80.
	. # #	_	- <sub>X</sub>	- <sub>XXX</sub>	
70.0	.##	+	$\frac{-1}{+1}$ X		70.
	.###		XX	XXXX	
	.###	_	_ X	_ X	
60.0	.####	+	+	+ XX	60.
	.####		- X	_	
50.0	.#### .####	- $XX+ XX$	- XXXX + XXXX	— X	50.
50.0	.#####	X	X		50.
	.#####	- <sub>XX</sub>	_	X _+	
40.0	.#####		+	+	40.
	.###	- XXX	_ X	_	
30.0	.####	- X + X	_ +	<del>_</del> +	30.
30.0	•	+ A	Ŧ	Ŧ	50.
	.####	- <sub>X</sub>	- <sub>X</sub>	—	
20.0	. #		+	+	20.
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10.0		<del>_</del>	_ +	<del>_</del> +	10.
TO.0	.####		I	1	TO.
		_	_	_	
.0		<del>+</del> X	+	+	•
	-Students	-+-Passages	LOW -+-Passages M	IEAN-+-Passages-	HIGH
	o cuuciico	, rassages	LON I LUSSAYES P.	LILL I LUSSAYES	111.011

otes: Each '#' in the Students column is 16 Students. Each '.' is 1 TO 15 Students.

Each '.' IS I TO IS Students. Extreme student scores are not shown.

#### Figure 1. Map of Students and Passages

Individual passage statistics reveal the same patterns of fit with the measurement model for all passages. These results appear in Table 5. The right column in Table 5 provides each passage's point biserial correlation with the total test score. These correlations range from .69 to .92 and have a median value of .87.

Passages listed in Table 5 are in order of WG assigned levels. According to WG's Elena Johnson (personal communication, January, 1998) these assignments are based on the number of words, the number of lines of text per page, print size, difficulty of text, and use of and difficulty of proper nouns and multi-syllabic words. Books (passages) included in the assessment kits are selected to reflect the mid to upper range difficulty at each level.

Closer inspection of Table 5 reveals that the order of the passages as assigned by WG is substantially different than the order of passages based on their obtained difficulty value. Not only would re-arranging the passages based on the RR Measure (difficulty value) result in a different order of the passages within WG assigned stage, it would also result in a substantially different passage-stage structure. Figure 2 illustrates these relationships.

					Inf	it	Out	fit	
No.	Passage Title	Ν	Measure	Error	MnSq	ZStd	MnSq	ZStd	Ptbis
1	The Pajama Party	-Dropped-							
3	I Have a Home	384	21.8	.35	1.10	1.2	.93	6	.88
4	What Mynah Bird Saw	115	48.5	.68	1.14	.8	.53	4	.69
5	Speak Up!	123	37.2	.52	1.15	1.0	1.13	.2	.87
6	Night Noises	200	51.6	.48	1.12	1.1	1.34	.3	.86
7	A Fire at the Zoo	232	48.0	.39	.93	7	.75	1	.83
8	Same but Different	212	52.2	.42	.99	1	.94	0.0	.85
9	Lizard's Grandmother	202	50.4	.39	.91	9	.82	1	.83
10	Emilio and the River	239	53.4	.36	.98	2	.93	0.0	.85
11	Trog	205	58.3	.42	.90	-1.0	.93	2	.90
12	Living in the Sky	247	53.3	.36	1.00	0.0	.92	3	.88
13	The Little Old Lady Who	208	54.1	.40	.88	-1.3	.84	1	.91
14	Camping with Our Dad	189	51.0	.44	.96	4	.99	0.0	.86
15	The Secret of Cannonball Cove	255	66.8	.38	.75	-2.8	.68	-1.6	.92
16	Ishmaal and the Glass Horse	229	63.1	.43	.64	-3.7	.77	-1.6	.90
17	Elliot and the Drainpipe Kids	159	68.2	.51	.83	-1.4	.80	-1.2	.89
18	Shambles	155	69.0	.53	.65	-3.3	.55	-3.2	.89
19	The Adventures of Tutank	192	72.2	.50	.83	-1.5	.67	-2.0	.87

**Table 5. Passages Statistics** 

For each passage in Figure 2, an arrow is used to point to the passage's difficulty value on the RR Measure. When two passages shared the same WG assigned difficulty level, their arrows' initiating points are joined by a vertical line. Each occurrence of the arrows crossing in Figure 2 represents a reordering of the passages based on the RR Measure. The figure also shows how most passages assigned by WG to the "Emergent" and "Early Fluency" stages, tend to cluster around the center of the RR Measure scale. In fact, seven passages (*Night Noises, Same But Different, Lizard's Grandmother, Emilio and the River, Living in the Sky, The Little Old Lady Who,* and *Camping With Our Dad*) from three different stages were within less than a 4 point difficulty range.

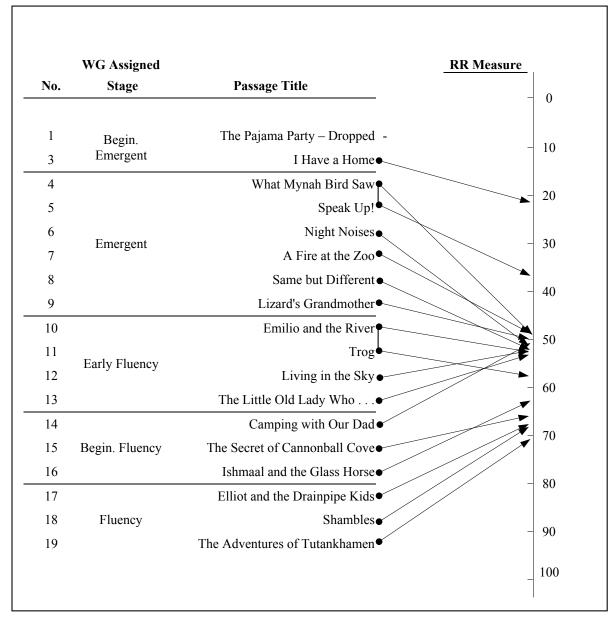


Figure 2. The Relationship Between WG Ordered Passages and the RR Measure.

Still further scrutiny of Figure 2 suggests some possible cut points for the assignment of gross categories such as "below grade level" or "basic proficiency" or "advanced." Two clear cut clusters of passage difficulties can be observed along with one 'pseudo' cluster made up of the two easiest passages (*I Have a Home* and *Speak Up*). For the first full cluster, passages fall in the difficulty range of 45-60. The second cluster contains the five highest WG passages, those with difficulties above 60 on the RR Measure. *What Mynah Bird Saw* is the passage is estimated at 48.51. When all 1575 students who had scores (including extreme scores) are considered, an RR Measure of 48.20 defines the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile. Table 6 provides a frequency distribution of RR Measure scores for the entire sample of 1575 students.

Raw					Cum.	Cum.	%	Raw					Cum.	Cum.	%
Score	RR Meas.	S.E.	Freq	%	Freq.	%	ile	Score	RR Meas.	S.E.	Freq	%	Freq.	%	ile
17	.02 est.	6.66	151	9.6	151	9.6	5	51	53.37	1.33	10	0.6	912	57.9	58
18	7.03	10.72	76	4.8	227	14.4	12	52	53.94	1.34	18	1.1	930	59.0	58
19	20.77	5.05	47	3.0	274	17.4	16	53	54.52	1.35	8	0.5	938	59.6	59
20	26.40	3.39	68	4.3	342	21.7	20	54	55.11	1.36	3	0.2	941	59.7	60
21	29.35	2.73	1	0.1	343	21.8	22	55	55.71	1.37	10	0.6	951	60.4	60
22	31.45	2.41	31	2.0	374	23.7	23	56	56.32	1.38	13	0.8	964	61.2	61
23	33.16	2.20	43	2.7	417	26.5	25	57	56.94	1.40	26	1.7	990	62.9	62
24	34.61	2.04	28	1.8	445	28.3	27	58	57.58	1.41	7	0.4	997	63.3	63
25	35.87	1.92	21	1.3	466	29.6	29	59	58.24	1.44	13	0.8	1010	64.1	64
26	36.99	1.81	32	2.0	498	31.6	31	60	58.91	1.46	16	1.0	1026	65.1	65
27	38.00	1.72	32	2.0	530	33.7	33	61	59.62	1.49	20	1.3	1046	66.4	66
28	38.91	1.65	20	1.3	550	34.9	34	62	60.35	1.52	19	1.2	1065	67.6	67
29	39.76	1.59	23	1.5	573	36.4	36	63	61.11	1.55	19	1.2	1084	68.8	68
30	40.54	1.54	18	1.1	591	37.5	37	64	61.91	1.59	8	0.5	1092	69.3	69
31	41.28	1.50	20	1.3	611	38.8	38	65	62.74	1.62	21	1.3	1113	70.7	70
32	41.99	1.46	18	1.1	629	39.9	39	66	63.61	1.66	23	1.5	1136	72.1	71
33	42.67	1.44	32	2.0	661	42.0	41	67	64.51	1.68	9	0.6	1145	72.7	72
34	43.33	1.42	18	1.1	679	43.1	43	68	65.43	1.70	13	0.8	1158	73.5	73
35	43.97	1.40	12	0.8	691	43.9	43	69	66.38	1.72	23	1.5	1181	75.0	74
36	44.59	1.39	17	1.1	708	45.0	44	70	67.34	1.74	19	1.2	1200	76.2	76
37	45.21	1.38	11	0.7	719	45.7	45	71	68.33	1.76	10	0.6	1210	76.8	77
38	45.82	1.37	11	0.7	730	46.3	46	72	69.34	1.79	19	1.2	1229	78.0	77
39	46.42	1.36	13	0.8	743	47.2	47	73	70.41	1.84	7	0.4	1236	78.5	78
40	47.02	1.36	15	1.0	758	48.1	48	74	71.54	1.91	25	1.6	1261	80.1	79
41	47.61	1.35	22	1.4	780	49.5	49	75	72.79	2.02	17	1.1	1278	81.1	81
42	48.20	1.35	16	1.0	796	50.5	50	76	74.21	2.18	8	0.5	1286	81.7	81
43	48.79	1.34	12	0.8	808	51.3	51	77	75.92	2.44	4	0.3	1290	81.9	82
44	49.37	1.34	18	1.1	826	52.4	52	78	78.19	2.88	33	2.1	1323	84.0	83
45	49.94	1.33	16	1.0	842	53.5	53	79	81.44	3.42	53	3.4	1376	87.4	86
46	50.52	1.33	15	1.0	857	54.4	54	80	85.34	3.47	21	1.3	1397	88.7	88
47	51.09	1.33	10	0.6	867	55.0	55	81	89.24	3.51	30	1.9	1427	90.6	90
48	51.66	1.33	10	0.6	877	55.7	55	82	93.33	3.63	87	5.5	1514	96.1	93
49	52.22	1.33	6	0.4	883	56.1	56	83	98.15	4.21	61	3.9	1575	100.0	98
50	52.79	1.33	19	1.2	902	57.3	57	84	100.00 est.	4.63	0	0.0	1575	100.0	100

#### Table 6. Frequency Distribution of RR Measure (extreme scores included)

#### Validation

Correlations between the RR Measure and the CTBS/5 Terra Nova vocabulary and word analysis subtests were in the moderate range -- .71 and .54 respectively. Between the two CTBS/5 subtests the correlation was .62. These correlations are summarized in Table 7.

With correlations of this magnitude, some consideration may be given to the possibility of using the RR Measure to estimate CTBS/5 subtest scores for purposes of making decisions regarding "grade level" status. To address this purpose, the sample of students who took the CTBS/5 was divided randomly into two equal size groups. For each group, each CTBS/5 subtest NCE score was regressed onto the RR Measure. For each of the four regression analyses (two subtests X two groups), predicted CTBS/5 NCE scores were generated.

# CTBS/5-Terra Nova Subtests CTBS/5 CTBS/5 Word Analysis RR Measure .71 CTBS/5 .71 CTBS/5 .62

Table 7. Correlations Between RR Measure and

<u>Note</u>: Numbers below the diagonal represent the score pairs contributing to the correlations.

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CTBS/5 Word

Analysis

To satisfy the requirements of double cross-validation, the regression coefficients from each group solution was applied to the other group. New sets of predicted NCE scores were generated for each group in each subtest. Correlations between predicted and observed NCE scores were computed to examine the degree of shrinkage in explained variance  $(r^2)$  that might be expected were these procedures to be used with another group of students. A summary of these analyses is provided in Table 8.

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# Table 8. Correlations Between Observed and Predicted CTBS/5 Terra Nova Subtest NCE Scores - Based On Weights from Group, Cross-group, and Total Sample Regression Solutions

		alue of CTBS/5 test NCE Based		
CTBS/5 Terra Nova Subtest	Group Regression Coefficients	Other Group's Regression Coefficients	Total Sample's Regression Coefficients	Regression Equation to Predict CTBS/5 Terra Nova Subtest NCE (for Total Sample)
Vocabulary	.712 (r <sup>2</sup> =.51)	.693 (r <sup>2</sup> =.48)	.709 ( $r^2$ =.50)	25.62 + .58(RR Measure) Std Errs: constant = 1.64 RR Measure = .027
Word Analysis	.544 (r <sup>2</sup> =.30)	.541 (r <sup>2</sup> =.29)	.543 (r <sup>2</sup> =.29)	33.46 + .41(RR Measure) Std Errs: constant = 1.80 RR Measure = .030

As Table 8 reveals, the shrinkage in  $r^2$  was minimal for both subtests, thus indicating that predictions of CTBS/5 subtest NCE scores from the RR Measure can be expected to be stable for similar samples of students. However, the confidence in such predictions may not be tolerable when precision is critical. For example, the regression equation for vocabulary would be expected to yield the most precise estimates of CTBS/5 Vocabulary NCE. Yet, for a RR Measure of 48, the 95% confidence band for the estimate of Vocabulary NCE would be 47.64 – 59.28. This range (11.64) represents more than one-half standard deviation in a normally distributed population. Users making such estimates of NCE scores, should take this into account before making important decisions based on their results. More directly, decisions at the individual student level using predicted NCE scores should be avoided; the data simply do not support such use. Decisions at the aggregate level seem more appropriate but only with adequate size groups (e.g., >50) and when decisions can be easily reversed (i.e. low stakes).

#### Implementation

At the classroom level, implementation would involve having students read passages only from the calibrated collection. The initial passage would be determined by the teacher's estimate of the passage the student would be able to read with relative success. Taking the running records would be carried out as it was in this study. It would only be necessary to record the number of uncorrected errors. For each passage read, recording the time it required the student to complete would also be essential.

In most instances, two passages read will be sufficient to produce reliable estimates of the RR Measure. The qualifiers to this are that both passages:

- 1. are read well enough (Accuracy >= 50%) for each performance to be placed into one of the five categories of the ordered categories raw score scale.
- 2. not result in leveled category raw scores of 1 and 1 or 5 and 5.

In short, passages should be used that offer the student challenge but not frustration. These should not be problematic requirements; most teachers are able to produce a fairly accurate guess about a student's general reading ability and hence the student's likelihood of success with reading a particular passage. From that point, a typical running records data collection routine (a count of uncorrected errors) plus a recording of the amount of time required to read each passage will be adequate to assemble the raw scores and derive an RR Measure. In order to provide a useful measure, it is not necessary to insist on the student reading until an "instructional" level (e.g., 90%-95%) is reached.

Scoring represents *the* challenge to implementation. There are 136 possible two-passage combinations. For each combination there are 10 possible RR Measure scores (one for each possible raw-score total; 2 passages x 5 categories), or a total of 1360 possible RR Measure scores. Determining raw scores requires some basic math computation. This could be done with the aid of a calculator and entered onto a student roster. The basic computations to be completed include:

A coursou -	Uncorrected Errors		Words per Minute —	<u># Words in Passage</u>	* 60
Accuracy =	# Words in Passage	,	Words per Minute =	Seconds to Complete	. 00

Rate Adjusted Accuracy Raw score = Accuracy \* Words per Minute.

Where Accuracy>.50, the rate adjusted accuracy a raw scores would have to be converted to an ordered category score according to: <30 = 1; 30 - <40 = 2; 40 - <55 = 3; 55 - <75 = 4;  $\geq 75 = 5$ .

The total of the ordered category scores for the pair of passages would have to be looked up to determine the student's RR Measure. For example, if passage numbers 3 and 7 had ordered category scores of 5 and 3, the total of 8 would be looked up for the 3-7 passage pair to find the student's RR Measure. An alternative to hand calculations is a set of lookup tables. Accuracy, words per minute, and the categorical values of the rate adjusted accuracy scores are available in Tables 9 through 11.

Accuracy	I Have a Home	What Mynah Bird Saw	Speak Up!	Night Noises	A Fire at the Zoo	Same but Different	Lizard's Grandmother	Emilio and the River	Trog	Living in the Sky	The Little Old Lady Who .	Camping with Our Dad	The Secret of Cannonball	Ishmaal and the Glass Horse	Elliot / Drainpipe Kids	Shambles	The Adventures of Tutank.	Accuracy
1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00
0.99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0.99
0.98	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	0.98
0.97	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	6	6	6	6	0.97
0.96	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	7	8	8	8	8	0.96
0.95	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	9	10	11	11	10	0.95
0.94	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	11	12	13	13	13	0.94
0.93 0.92	6 6	6 7	7 8	7 8	9 10	8 9	8 9	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 9	13 15	14 16	15 17	15 17	15 17	0.93 0.92
0.92	7	8	° 9	o 9	10	9 11	10	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 10	10	15	18	17	19	17	0.92
0.91	8	9	10	11	12	12	11	10	10	10	11	12	18	20	21	21	21	0.91
0.89	9	10	11	12	14	13	13	11	11	11	12	13	20	22	23	23	23	0.89
0.88	9	11	12	13	15	14	14	12	12	12	13	14	22	24	25	25	25	0.88
0.87	10	12	13	14	16	15	15	14	13	13	14	15	24	26	27	28	27	0.87
0.86	11	13	14	15	17	16	16	15	14	14	15	16	25	28	29	30	29	0.86
0.85	12	14	15	16	19	18	17	16	15	15	16	17	27	30	32	32	31	0.85
0.84	13	14	16	17	20	19	18	17	16	16	17	19	29	32	34	34	33	0.84
0.83	13	15	17	18	21	20	19	18	18	17	18	20	31	34	36	36	36	0.83
0.82	14	16	18	19	22	21	21	19	19	18	19	21	33	36	38	38	38	0.82
0.81	15	17	19	20	24	22	22	20	20	19	20	22	35	38	40	40	40	0.81
0.80 0.79	16 17	18 19	20 21	21 22	25 26	23 25	23 24	21 22	21 22	20 21	21 22	23 24	36 38	40 42	42 44	42 45	42 44	0.80 0.79
0.79	17	20	21	22	20 27	23 26	24 25	22	22	21	22	24 26	38 40	42 44	44	43 47	44	0.79
0.78	18	20	23	23	29	20	26	23	23	23	23	20	40	46	48	49	48	0.78
0.76	19	22	24	25	30	28	27	25	25	24	25	28	44	48	50	51	50	0.76
0.75	20	23	25	26	31	29	29	26	26	25	27	29	46	50	53	53	52	0.75
0.74	21	23	25	27	32	30	30	27	27	26	28	30	47	52	55	55	54	0.74
0.73	21	24	26	28	33	32	31	28	28	27	29	31	49	54	57	57	56	0.73
	22	25	27	29	35	33	32	29	29	28	30	32	51	56	59	59	59	0.72
0.71	23	26	28	30	36	34	33	30	30	29	31	34	53	58	61	61	61	0.71
0.70	24	27	29	32	37	35	34	31	31	30	32	35	55	60	63	64	63	0.70
0.69	24	28 29	30	33	38	36	35	32	32	31 32	33	36	56	62	65	66	65	0.69
0.68 0.67	25 26	29 30	31 32	34 35	40 41	37 39	36 38	33 34	33 34	32 33	34 35	37 38	58 60	64 66	67 69	68 70	67 69	0.68 0.67
0.66	20	31	33	36	42	40	39	35	35	34	36	39	60 62	68	71	72	71	0.66
	28	32	34	37	43	41	40	36	36	35	37	41	64	70	74	74	73	0.65
	28	32	35	38	45	42	41	37	37	36	38	42	66	72	76	76	75	0.64
	29	33	36	39	46	43	42	38	38	37	39	43	67	74	78	78	77	0.63
	30	34	37	40	47	44	43	40	39	38	40	44	69	76	80	81	79	0.62
	31	35	38	41	48	46	44	41	40	39	41	45	71	78	82	83	82	0.61
	32	36	39	42	50	47	46	42	41	40	42	46	73	80	84	85	84	0.60
	32	37	40	43	51	48	47	43	42	41	43	48	75	82	86	87	86	0.59
	33	38	41	44	52	49	48	44	43	42	45	49	76	84	88	89	88	0.58
	34	39	42	45	53	50	49	45	44	43	46	50	78	86	90	91	90	0.57
	35	40	43	46 47	55 56	51 52	50	46 47	45	44 45	47 49	51 52	80 82	88	92 05	93 05	92 04	0.56
0.55 0.54	36 36	41 41	44 45	47 48	56 57	53 54	51 52	47 48	46 47	45 46	48 49	52 53	82 84	90 92	95 97	95 98	94 96	0.55 0.54
	37	41	45 46	48 49	58	54 55	52 54	48 49	47	40	49 50	55 55	86	92 94	97 99	100		0.54
0.53	38	42	40	49 50	60	56	55	50	48 49	48	51	56	80 87	94 96			100	0.53
0.51	39	44	48	51	61	57	56	51	50	49	52	57	89	98			100	0.51
	40	45	49	53	62	59	57	52	52	51	53	58	91	101			105	0.50

#### Table 9. Accuracy Percentages for Number of Uncorrected Errors

WPM	I Have a Home	What Mynah Bird Saw	Speak Up!	Night Noises	A Fire at the Zoo	Same but Different	Lizard's Grandmother	Emilio and the River	Trog	Living in the Sky	The Little Old Lady Who .	Camping with Our Dad	The Secret of Cannonball	Ishmaal and the Glass Horse	Elliot / Drainpipe Kids	Shambles	The Adventures of Tutank.	WPM
10	474	540	588	630	744	702	684	624	618	606	636	696	1092	1206	1260	1272	1254	10
11	431	491	535	573	676	638	622	567	562	551	578	633	993	1096	1145	1156	1140	10
12	395	450	490	525	620	585	570	520	515	505	530	580	910	1005	1050	1060	1045	12
13	365	415	452	485	572	540	526	480	475	466	489	535	840	928	969	978	965	13
14	339	386	420	450	531	501	489	446	441	433	454	497	780	861	900	909	896	14
15	316	360	392	420	496	468	456	416	412	404	424	464	728	804	840	848	836	15
16	296	338	368	394	465	439	428	390	386	379	398	435	683	754	788	795	784	16
17	279	318	346	371	438	413	402	367	364	356	374	409	642	709	741	748	738	17
18	263	300	327	350	413	390	380	347	343	337	353	387	607	670	700	707	697	18
19 20	249 237	284 270	309 204	332 315	392 372	369 351	360	328 312	325 309	319 303	335 318	366	575 546	635 603	663	669 636	660 627	19 20
20 21	237	270	294 280	313	372 354	334	342 326	297	294	289	303	348 331	540 520	574	630 600	636 606	627 597	20 21
21	220	245	267	286	338	319	311	284	294	275	289	316	496	548	573	578	570	21
23	206	235	256	274	323	305	297	271	269	263	277	303	475	524	548	553	545	23
24	198	225	245	263	310	293	285	260	258	253	265	290	455	503	525	530	523	24
25	190	216	235	252	298	281	274	250	247	242	254	278	437	482	504	509	502	25
26	182	208	226	242	286	270	263	240	238	233	245	268	420	464	485	489	482	26
27	176	200	218	233	276	260	253	231	229	224	236	258	404	447	467	471	464	27
28	169	193	210	225	266	251	244	223	221	216	227	249	390	431	450	454	448	28
29	163	186	203	217	257	242	236	215	213	209	219	240	377	416	434	439	432	29
30	158	180	196	210	248	234	228	208	206	202	212	232	364	402	420	424	418	30
31 32	153 148	174 169	190 184	203 197	240 233	226 219	221 214	201 195	199 193	195 189	205 199	225 218	352 341	389 377	406 394	410 398	405 392	31 32
32	148	169	184	197	233 225	219	214	195	193	189	199	218	331	365	394 382	398 385	392 380	32
34	139	159	173	185	219	206	207	184	187	178	187	205	321	355	371	374	369	34
35	135	154	168	180	213	201	195	178	177	173	182	199	312	345	360	363	358	35
36	132	150	163	175	207	195	190	173	172	168	177	193	303	335	350	353	348	36
37	128	146	159	170	201	190	185	169	167	164	172	188	295	326	341	344	339	37
38	125	142	155	166	196	185	180	164	163	159	167	183	287	317	332	335	330	38
39	122	138	151	162	191	180	175	160	158	155	163	178	280	309	323	326	322	39
40	119	135	147	158	186	176	171	156	155	152	159	174	273	302	315	318	314	40
41	116	132	143	154	181	171	167	152	151	148	155	170	266	294	307	310	306	41
42	113	129	140	150	177	167	163	149	147	144	151	166	260	287	300	303	299	42
43	110	126 123	137 134	147	173	163		145	144 140	141	148	162	254 248	280	293	296 289	292 285	43
44 45	108 105	123	134	143 140	169 165	160 156	155 152	142 139	140	138 135	145 141	158 155	248 243	274 268	286 280	289	283 279	44 45
45	103	117	128	137	162	153	149		134	132	138	151	237	262	274	203	273	46
47	101	115	125	134	158	149	146	133	131	129	135	148	232	257	268	271	267	47
48	99	113	123	131	155	146	143	130	129	126	133	145	228	251	263	265	261	48
49	97	110	120	129	152	143	140	127	126	124	130	142	223	246	257	260	256	49
50	95	108	118	126	149	140	137	125	124	121	127	139	218	241	252	254	251	50
51	93	106	115	124	146	138	134	122	121	119	125	136	214	236	247	249	246	51
52	91	104	113	121	143	135		120	119	117	122	134	210	232	242	245	241	52
53	89	102	111	119	140	132			117	114	120	131	206	228	238	240	237	53 54
54	88 86	100	109 107	117	138	130	127	116	114	112	118	129	202	223	233 229	236	232 228	54 55
55 56	86 85	98 96	107 105	115 113	135 133	128 125	124 122	113 111	112 110	110 108	116 114	127 124	199 195	219 215	229 225	231 227	228 224	55 56
57	83 83	90 95	103	115	135	123		109	108	108	114	124	193	213	223	227	224	50 57
58	82	93	105	109	128	123		109	103	100	112	122	188	208	217	219	216	58
59	80	92	100	107	126	119		106		103	108	118	185	200	214	216	213	59
			. •			-	-				. •	~			-	-	-	

 Table 11. Rate-Adjusted Accuracy Category Scores (Sample Portion of Table)

		Table 11. Rate-Adjusted Accuracy Category Scores (Sample Portion of Table)																								
WPM>	<30	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Acc.			·····	•••••	••••••	•••••		•••••••	•••••	•••••	·····•	•••••		••••••	••••••	••••••		·	••••••	••••••	•••••		•••••	••••••	•••••	••••••
1.00	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.99	1	1	2	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	2	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.98	1	1	2	$\overline{2}$	2	2	2	$\overline{2}$	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.98	1	1	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.97	1	1	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.90	1	1	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.93	1			$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	2		2	2	2	3	3				3	3	3	3			
	-	1	1								2						3	3	3					3	3	3
0.93	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.92	1	1	1	1	2	2	2 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.91	1	1	1	1	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.90	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.89	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.88	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.87	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.86	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
0.81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
0.80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
0.79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
0.78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
0.77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
0.76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
0.75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
0.74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
0.73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2 2	2	2	2
0.72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\overline{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$
0.71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$
0.70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
0.69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
0.68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$	2	2	2	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{2}$
0.67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$
0.66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$
0.65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$
0.64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2
0.63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$
0.62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	2		$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$
0.61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2 2	2	2	2
0.60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
0.59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		2
0.59			1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1			2 1	$\frac{2}{2}$	2 2	
0.58	1	1			1	1											1	1		1	1	1				2 2
0.57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
0.55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
0.54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0.53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0.52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0.51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0.50	1	1	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This set of tables (9, 10 and 11) plus a table providing RR Measure scores for total Rate-Adjusted Accuracy scores for pairs of passages read (not provided here), would all be necessary for complete scoring. This scheme is not much different than what would be required when scoring a standardized achievement test manually. The process is cumbersome, to say the least. An alternative to manual computation or a set of lookup tables is to use a simple spreadsheet template.

Figure 3 shows an example of how a spreadsheet might be used to automate the table lookup process. Here, the student's name is entered along with the passages numbers read, the number of uncorrected errors committed on each passage and the time required to complete each passage are entered. The bolded column heading (Accuracy, WPM, Rate Adjusted Accuracy, RR Measure, and Error) are all calculated automatically after the basic data have been entered.

			Fi	rst Pa	ssage											
Student Name	Pass. No.	Err	Min	Sec	Acc	WPM	Rate Adj Acc	Pass. No.	Err	Min	Sec	Acc	WPM	Rate Adj Acc	RR Meas.	Err
Sam Adams	5	2	3	2	0.98	32	2	8	5	4	44	0.96	25	1	43.7	3.5
Debbie Brown	9	12	2	18	0.89	50	3	13	19	3	40	0.82	29	1	56.6	3.8
Ray Charles	6	14	2	16	0.87	46	3	5	10	2	10	0.9	45	3	48.1	4.2
Bobbi Downey	8	5	2	25	0.96	48	3	11	14	3	36	0.86	29	1	54.2	4.5
Henry Eli	8	19	3	1	0.84	39	2	6	12	2	24	0.89	44	2	46.0	4.5
Darlene George	7	24	2	21	0.81	53	3	5	12	2	5	0.88	47	3	45.3	4.8
Tom Hanks	5	1	3	4	0.99	32	2	6	6	3	47	0.94	28	1	42.2	3.4
Lois Lane	11	4	2	13	0.96	46	3	14	9	3	17	0.92	35	2	60.6	3.3
Paul Menhart	4	8	2	22	0.91	38	2	3	3	2	9	0.96	37	2	40.4	4.6

#### Figure 3. Sample Spreadsheet for Calculating RR Measures (invented data)

The final part of implementation at the classroom level would be re-administering to students in the later part of the school year. Whether this is done for all students or only those students initially considered as "below grade level" or "at risk," the process would be essentially the same as for the beginning of the year. Because all passages hold a specific point on the RR Measure scale, the RR Measure derived from any two-passage set is comparable to the RR Measure derived from any other two-passage set. It is not necessary to re-administer the same two passages each time.

#### System Level

Beyond the usual maintenance and operations routines involving material availability and security, implementation at the system level will likely require adding passages to the collection. Of course before any passage will be useful in this context, its difficulty (RR Measure scale value) will have to be determined. The procedures for accomplishing this are well known and can be easily summarized.

New passages will have the same general characteristics as those used in this study. That is, they will preferably come from short, primary level books and be about 75 to 230 words in length. It is not necessary that the materials come from WG, though they should be appealing to second graders.

The new passage, along with two passages that are already scaled (have a RR Measure scale value), will need to be read by 200-250 students. Rate adjusted accuracy raw scores would have to be determined for all three passages, just as was done in this study. A Rasch analysis software program (e.g., BIGSTEPS) capable of handling categorical data will be required. Student performance on the two scaled passages would be used to anchor the students' ability on the RR Measure. The set of anchored scale values would be used to estimate the difficulty (RR Measure scale) value of the third passage. Finally, maximum likelihood estimation procedures

would be used to develop total categorical passage-pair to RR Measure conversion tables. Each table would be added to the passage-pair RR Measure matrix.

#### Conclusion

Accuracy and fluency in oral reading can be used productively to capture the linear progression of at least this aspect of reading ability. To accomplish this, it is imperative that precise, verifiable, and dependable estimates of passage difficulty be established. By doing so, reading ability can be measured and judged based on a student's interaction with reading material of empirically demonstrated difficulty rather than material with difficulty predicated merely on adult judgements. Further, when passage difficulty estimates are made using Rasch methodology, oral reading ability can be measured without reference to the group of students used to make the estimates. Rather, references can be made to the student's position on the underlying scale (RR Measure), to the passages that share proximity on the same scale, and perhaps those component(s) of the rateadjusted accuracy measure (accuracy or rate or both) which could become a target for instruction.

Focusing on the oral reading accuracy and fluency of grade 2 students clearly meets the surface requirements of Washington State's Second Grade Reading Bill (ESHB 2042). Moreover the RR Measure: a) *must* be individually administered; b) assesses letter-sound recognition, phonemic awareness, word recognition, and reading connected text; and c) has texts (passages) that are ordered in relation to (empirically determined) difficulty. There should be little doubt that the RR Measure scale itself, as well as the procedures used to build it and to estimate a child's reading ability using the scale, meet any reasonable criteria of a sound assessment tool. Adding the RR Measure procedures to the list of Washington State approved second grade reading tests can only enrich the options.

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