

Beyond the numbers: Insights from your literacy data



# Housekeeping

- 45-minute presentation, 15 minutes for Q&A
- Listen mode only
- Submit questions via the Q&A box
- Recorded and sharable
- Short survey at the end

## Talking Points

- Telling a data story
- Data that impacts student reading growth
- The science of reading and assessments
- Reflecting on data sources and usage
- Data-based decision making
- Triangulating class and grade-level data





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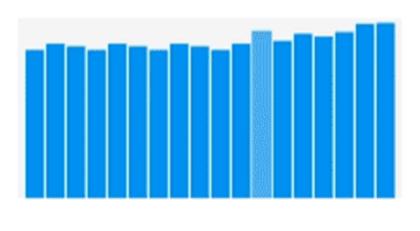
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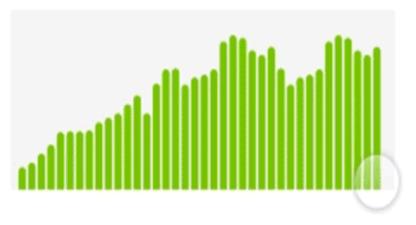






**map** Reading Fluency



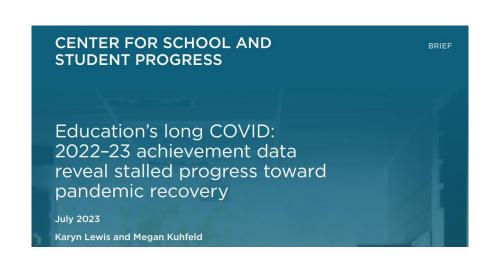


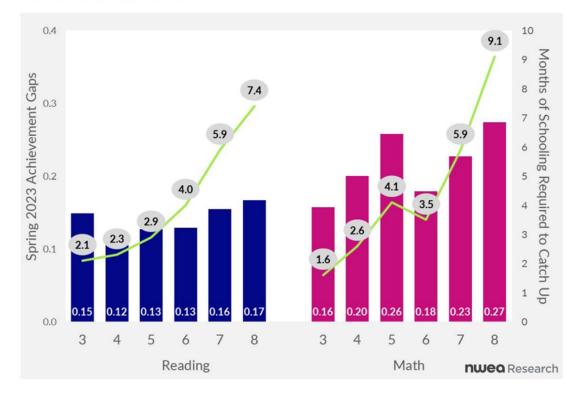




# Achievement gaps that remain at the end of 2022–23

Figure 3. Spring 2023 achievement gaps and months of schooling required to catch up to pre-COVID achievement levels









# Data Story

- Trends
- Growth
- Achievement

- Areas of focus
- Influences & root causes
- Next steps







Teacher Performance



Student Demographics

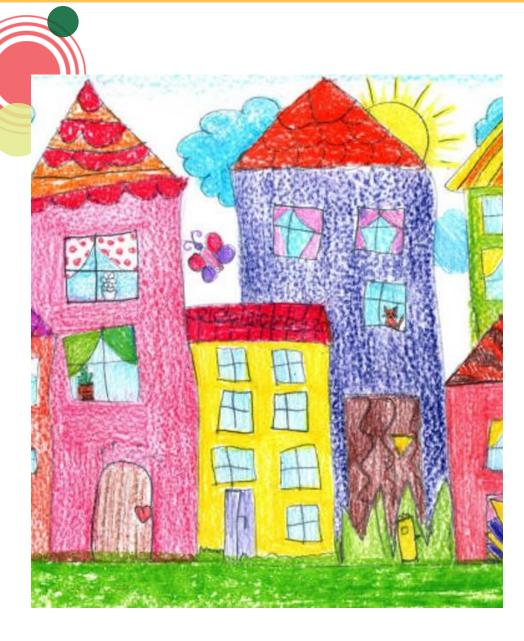


State Summative

# What are the influencers of the data?

- Curriculum
- Absenteeism
- Demographics
- Years of Teaching Experience
- Professional Learning Hours





How can we bring the numbers and visuals to life...





# Simple view of reading

Reading comprehension (RC) is the product of decoding (D) and language comprehension (LC) proficiencies.

## Scarborough's Reading Rope (2001)

#### LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

- Background Knowledge
- Vocabulary Knowledge
- Language Structures
- Verbal Reasoning
- Literacy Knowledge

SKILLED READING: fluent execution and coordination of word recognition and text comprehension.

#### WORD RECOGNITION

- Phonological Awareness
- Decoding (and Spelling)
- Sight Recognition

Reading is a multifaceted skill, gradually acquired over years of instruction and practice.

increasingly

automatic



# Building Teacher Knowledge

Examples

him, napkin



### Unit 3, Session 1 Scope and Sequence for Word Study, Reading, and Spelling (Moats & Tolman, 2016)

Note: This chart is based on customary placement in reading and spelling curricula. There is no one accepted scope and sequence in the field. Grade levels for reading and spelling are approximate and will vary in appropriateness according to students' achievement levels. The progression is intended to move gradually from simple to more complex linguistic constructions.

Grapheme Type

redictable consonants: m, s, t, l; p, f, c (/k/), n; b,

Predictable short vowels: /å/, /ī/, /å/, /å/, /å/, /å/ spelled with a, i, o, $\alpha$ , e	K	K-1	wet, picnic	
Long vowel sounds associated with single letters $a, e, \ell, o, \omega$ , open syllables in one-syllable words	K	K-1	me, he, we, be, so, no, hi	
Consonant digraphs: sh, ch, wh, th, ng	K-1	1	chin, fish, then	
Two-consonant blends: qu, st, sm, sn, -st, -ft, lp; sk, sl, cr, cl, tr, dr, etc.	1	1-2	dragon, scraps	F
Three-consonant blends and blends with digraphs: squ, str, scr, thr, shr	2	2–3 <u>str</u> ong, <u>scr</u> ape		
Variable, More Challeng	ing Phoneme-G	rapheme Corre	spondences	
Grapheme Type	For Reading	For Spelling	Examples	
Single consonants: $/s/ = c$ , $s$ ; $/z/ = s$ , $z$ ; $/k/ = k$ , $c$ , $-ck$ after a short vowel; $/j/ = j$ , $g$	1	1-2	regult, gent, rogk	
Hard and soft c and g alternation, across a larger body of words	1	2-3	carry, center; girl, gentle	
Final consonant blends with rasals: nt, nd, mp, nk	1	2-3	sink, sank, sunk; dump, tent	c
VCe long vowel pattern in single-syllable words	1	1	wage, theme, fine, doze, cute/rude	d
Vowel teams for long vowel sounds, most common: ee, ea; ai, ay; oa, ow; oe; igh	1	2	seek, meat, snow, boat, toe, stay, mail, fight	
Vowel-r combinations, single syllables: ar, ar, or, ir, ur	1	2	port, bird, turn, her	5
Digraphs ph (/t/), gh (/t/), ch (/k/ and /sh/)	2	2-3	ghone, cough, school, machine	
Trigraphs -fch (/ch/), -dge (/j/)	2	2-3	swi <u>tch, judge</u>	
Other vowel-r combinations: are, air, our, ore, ear, eer, ure, etc.	2	2-3	hare, hair; for, four, fore; bear, heart	Г
Diphthongs and vowels /aw/ and /oo/: oi, oy; ou, ow; au, au; oo, u	1-2	2-3	toil, boyfriend, bout, tower, audio, claws, took, put	

#### **LETRS Phonics and Word-Reading Survey**

#### Letter Naming

Uppercase

Say: "I'm going to show you some letters in mixed-up order. Tell me the name of each letter as you point to it. Remember, tell me the name, not the sound."

M	S	R	Λ.	L	E	Н	В	Q
T	G	F	J	N	Z	Y	W	C
K	D	U	X	P	v	1	O	
Lowercase								
0	f	6	d	j	n	k	h	1
c	1	t	W	a	r	v	g	u
	E.							

#### Letter-Sound Correspondences: Single Consonants and Digraphs

Say: "I'm going to show you some letters in mixed-up order. When you see the letter or letter team (digraph), say the sound that it represents. Do not say the letter names. For example, if you see n, you would say 'm'.' #ont to the letter as you say the sound."

qu	th	sh	ch	wh	n
1	8	P	h	Z	y
k	d	r	v	n	j
m		t	S	b	V

#### High-Frequency Words

Say: "Here are some words for you to read. Point to them as you read them." (Encourage the student to try the next one if he or she doesn't know a word within three seconds.)

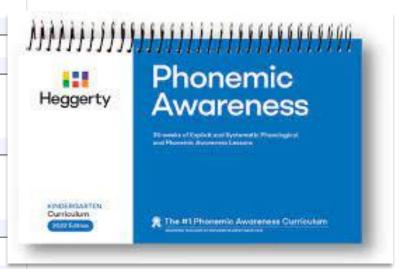
see	my	have	to	she	all	some
was	of	any	where	put	for	are
they	over	what	would	these	which	your
every	once	things	does	right	because	answer
done	always	much	pull	heart	whole	although

#### Letter-Sound Correspondences: Short and Long Vowels

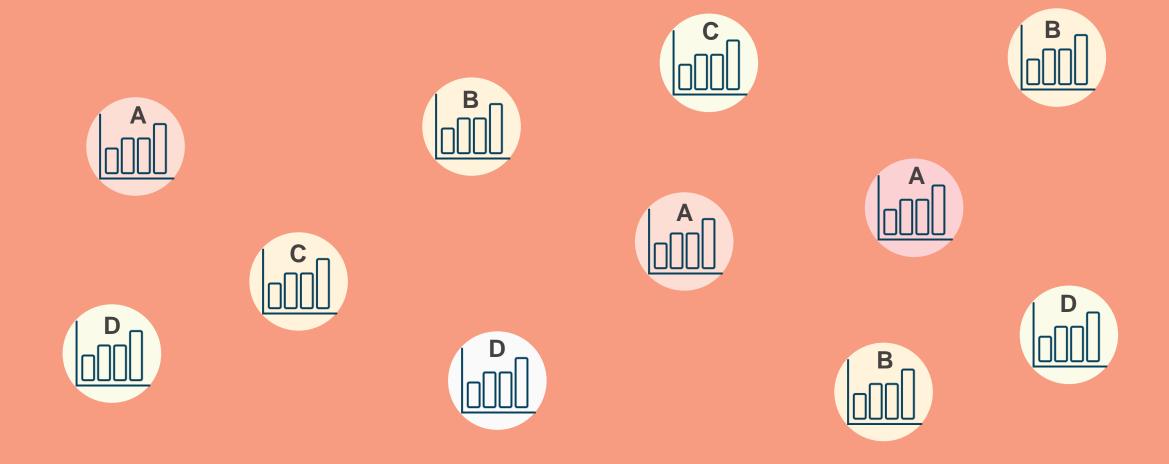
(Students recall the sound.) Say: "I'm going to show you some more letters. Tell me the short vowel sound each one stands for."

u a o e

Say: "Now, tell me the long sound for each vowel." (If the student doesn't know how to respond, tell him or her that the long vowel can be found in the letter's name.)



# Your data sources?



### Skills Assessed

Oral reading fluency
Phonological awareness
Phonics and word recognition
Language comprehension
Reading comprehension
Other

## Kind of Assessment

Mandated

Interim

Summative

**Formative** 

Progress monitoring

Benchmark



# How are you using your data sources?



Phonological Awareness



Language Comprehension



Reading Comprehension

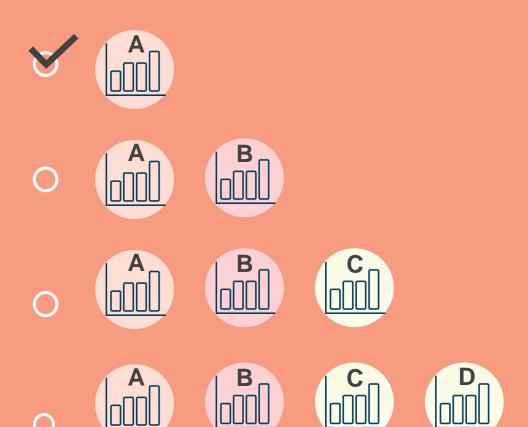


**Phonics** 



Reading Fluency

# How many?



### Foundational Skills?

Language Comprehension?

Gaps in curriculum?

What is impacting reading comprehension?



Reading Comprehension (RC) is the product of Decoding (D) and Language Comprehension (LC) proficiencies.

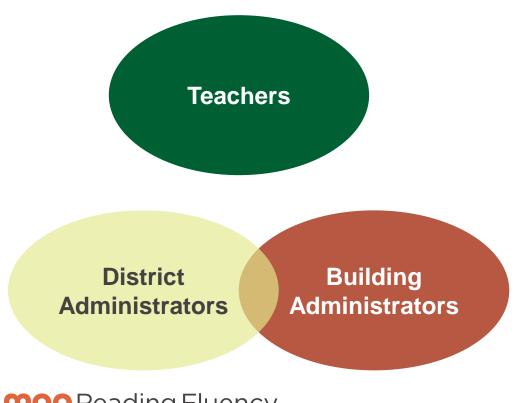
Who is using the data? In what ways?

District
Administrators

Teachers

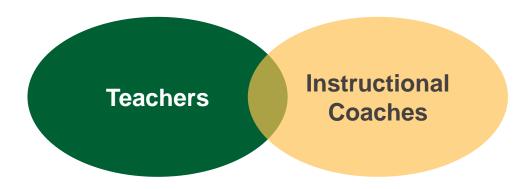
Building Administrators Instructional Coaches

Grade Level
Teams



Instructional Coaches

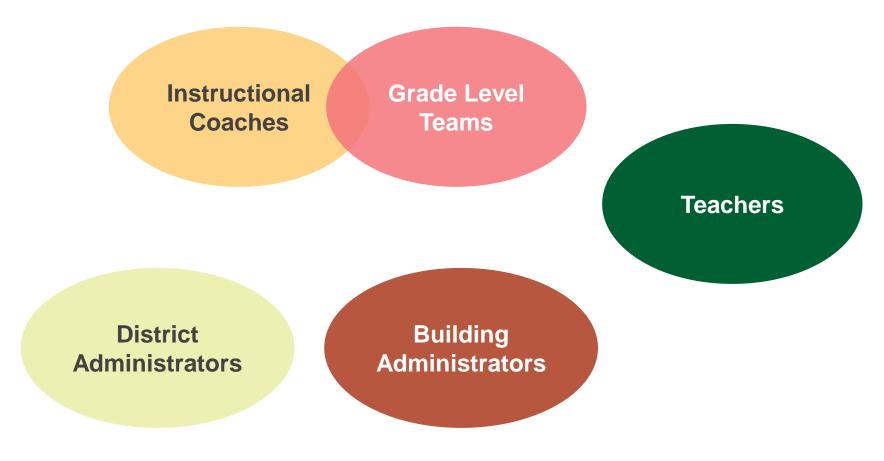
Grade Level Teams

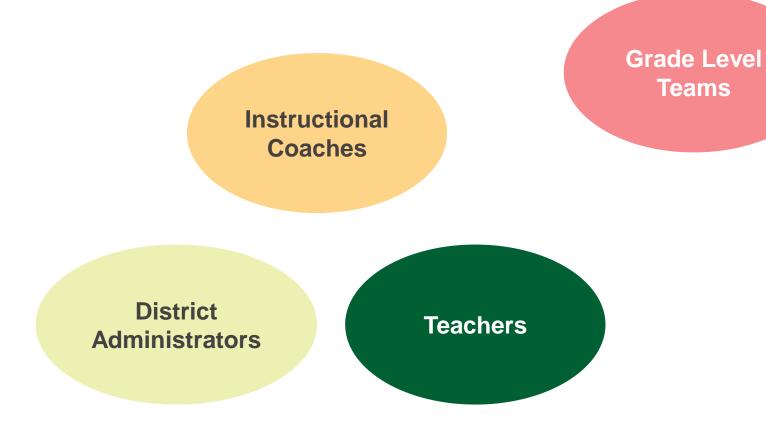


District Administrators

Building Administrators

Grade Level Teams





**Building** 

**Administrators** 



# Is there a communication process in place?



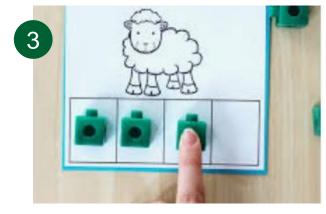
**HOME AND COMMUNITY** 

# Decision Making

- 1. Programmatic
- 2. Instructional
- 3. Learning resources
- 4. Student services
- 5. Intervention supports
- 6. ELA block











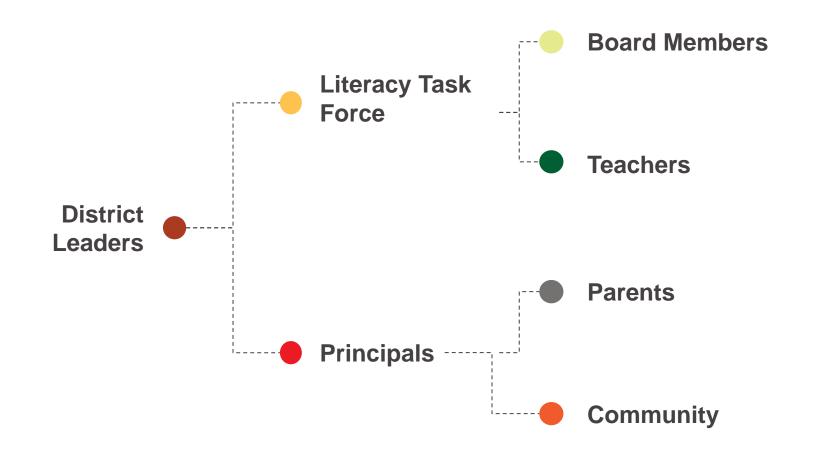








# Collaboration and Communication are Key





How can I use MAP Growth K-2 Reading and MAP Reading Fluency together?



Let's compare.

**MAP Growth K-2 Reading** 

**Both assessments** 

**MAP** Reading Fluency



### **MAP Growth K-2 Reading**

- Adaptive interim assessment, adapts across grade levels
- Nationally representative growth and achievement norms
- Focus on comprehension vs. foundational skills
- Provides projected proficiency for grade 2 in some states
- Aligned to state standards
- Tracks general reading growth over time
- Only for grades K-2

## Let's compare

**MAP Growth K-2, Reading** 

**Both assessments** 

**MAP** Reading Fluency



#### **MAP Reading Fluency**

- Adaptive benchmark test
- User Norms
- Includes a progress monitoring measure
- Assesses
  - Oral reading fluency
  - -Literal comprehension
  - Foundational skills
  - Aligned to CCSS
- For grades PK-5, rostered through grade 8
- Provides grade-level benchmarks and ZPD Levels

Let's compare.

**MAP Growth K-2**, Reading

**Both assessments** 

**MAP Reading Fluency** 



#### MAP Growth K-2, Reading & MAP Reading Fluency

- Equip teachers to help students read proficiently by grade three
- Identify students for potential risk
- Identify areas that might need the most amount of focus

Class School Grade District

#### Class

MAP Growth: Class Profile

MAP Reading Fluency: Instructional Planning Report

School

District

Grade

**mop** Reading Fluency

## Class

#### Grade

MAP Growth: Student Growth Summary

MAP Reading Fluency: Term Summary







**map** Reading Fluency

# Data Triangulation Matters!



MAP Growth +
MAP Reading Fluency +
Student Reading Profile =



Meaningful Data Triangulation!

Heggerty Phonemi	c Awaren	ess			I ETDS D	hanier and	Word-Readi	na Sunau	
Skill	Fall	Winter	Spring		LEIRST		ation Skills	ng survey.	
Onset Fluency					Found	Pre	Post		
Blending Phonemes Into Spoken Words				Letter N	aming, Upperc	Q10		/26	/26
Final Phoneme Isolation					aming, Lowerce			/26	/26
Segmenting Words Into Phonemes					ound: Single C		I Drawala	/24	124
Isolating the Medial (vowel) Sound									
Adding Initial Phonemes					ound: Short Vo			/5	/5
Deleting Initial Phonemes				Letter-S	ound: Long Vo	wel Production	1	/5	/5
Substituting Initial Phonemes			Letter-S	ound: Short Vo	wel Recognitio	on	/5	/5	
	LETR	S Phonics a	nd Word-R	eading Surv	ey: Decoding	g Skills			
		Real		Nonsense		Combined		Total S	core
Decoding Skill		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Closed-Syllable Words with Short Vawels o Single Consonants	and	/6	/6	/6	/6	/6	/6	/18	/18
Closed Syllables with Digraphs, Doubles, a Blends	/12	/12	/6	/6	/6	/6	/24	/24	
Long Vawels: VCe Words and Syllables		/6	/6	/6	/6	/6	/6	/18	/18
Vowel-r Syllables			/6	/6	/6	/6	/6	/18	/18
Vowel Team Syllables		/6	/6	/6	/6	/6	/6	/18	/18
Complex Consonant Patterns		/6	/6	/6	/6			/12	/12
Mixed Syllables with Consonant -le		/10	/10					/10	/10
Base Words with Inflections and Common	Suffixes	/10	/10					/10	/10
Compound Words: Varied Syllable Types			/12					/12	/12
Common Prefixes, Roots, and Derivational Suffixes			/6					/6	/6
LETRS Phonics and Word-R	eading S	urvey: Enco	ding Skills	No	otes:				
Extension: Encoding Ski	11	Pi	re P	ost					
Writing the Alphabet			/26	/26					
Writing the Letters									

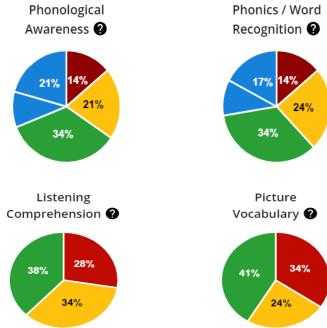
# Data Triangulation



What skill areas do I need to examine? Which data sources or reports? What data stands out? **Commonalities? Patterns?** What are some strategic insights? Where can I dig deeper? What qualitative data is there and what are some other potential influencers? **Data story?** 

map Reading Fluency





School level data | Class level data | Grade level trends | Cohort Data



map <sup>™</sup>	Aggregate by District				Term: Fall 2022-2023 District: NWEA Sample District 63					Norms Reference Data: Growth Comparison Period: Weeks of Instruction: Grouping: Small Group Display:			2020 Norms. Fall 2021 - Fall 2022 Start - 4 (Fall 2021) ^ End - 1 (Fall 2022) ^ None No			
nguage Arts:																
ading					Compar	rison Periods						Growth	Evaluated A	Against		
			Fall 202	1		Fall 202	2	Grow	rth	Gra	de-Level No				nt Norms	
Grade (Fall 2022)	Total Number of Growth Events‡	Mean RIT Score	Standard Deviation	Achievement Percentile	Mean RIT Score	Standard Deviation	Achievement Percentile	Observed Growth	Observed Growth SE	Projected School Growth	School Conditional Growth Index	Conditional Growth	Students With Growth	Students Who Met Their Growth	of Students Who Met Growth Projection	Stude Media Conditio Growl Percen
K	0	**			**			**					**			
1	183	138.8	15.7	66	160.1	10.1	88	21	0.8	18.9	0.82	79	183	115	63	62
2	192	156.7	15.8	56	176.9	12.2	85	20	0.7	14.7	2.25	99	192	129	67	70
3	202	171.4	20.0	44	187.0	15.4	62	16	0.8	12.7	1.32	91	202	123	61	64
1	187	183.3	21.3	32	196.1	16.5	55	13	0.9	8.8	2.09	98	187	116	62	68
5	461	196.9	20.6	51	205.7	17.6	63	9	0.5	6.4	1.63	95	461	289	63	63
<u> </u>	582	202.0	21.2	36	210.6	17.2	57	7	0.5	4.9	2.16	98	582	378	65	71
7 3	583 648	208.3	21.3 21.0	40 47	215.6 218.7	17.0 19.1	61 56	5	0.5	4.0 3.5	2.07 1.07	98 86	583 648	377 381	65 59	68 62
9	668	215.7	21.7	38	220.6	21.4	59	5	0.4	2.1	1.57	94	668	423	63	66
10	623	218.8	24.6	50	224.0	20.9	63	5	0.5	2.0	2.16	98	623	382	61	66
11	688	219.7	22.4	42	220.3	23.8	36	1	0.4	1.0	-0.26	40	688	331	48	49

#### Considerations:

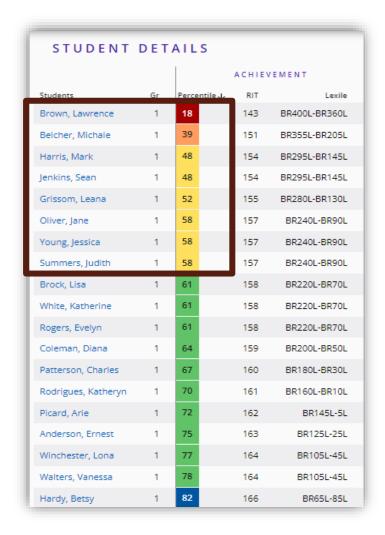
Foundational skills and comprehension?

#### Influencers:

Schools, Instruction, Curriculum, Teacher Experience, MTSS, etc.



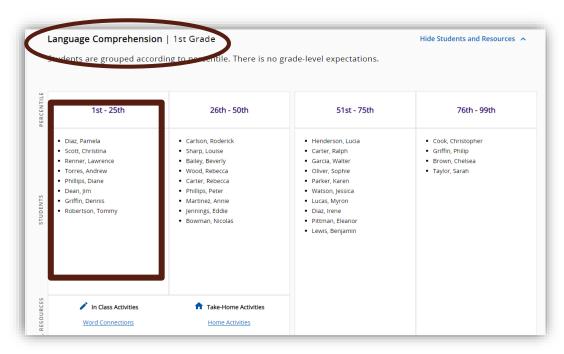
#### **MAP Growth Class Profile Report**



#### MAP Reading Fluency Instructional Planning Report

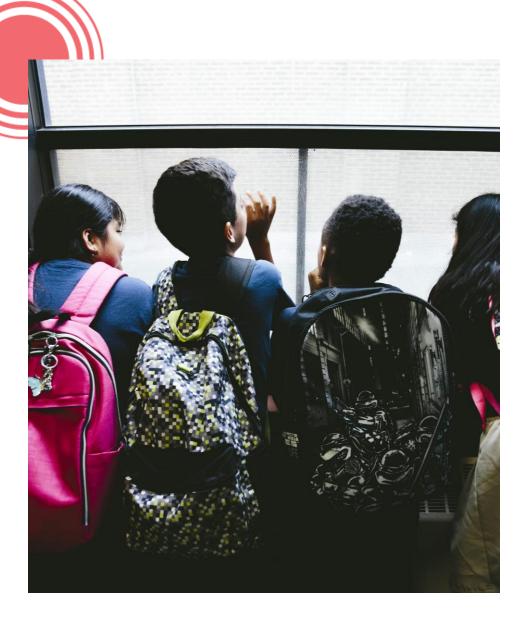
#### Language Comprehension

- Listening Comprehension
- Picture Vocabulary







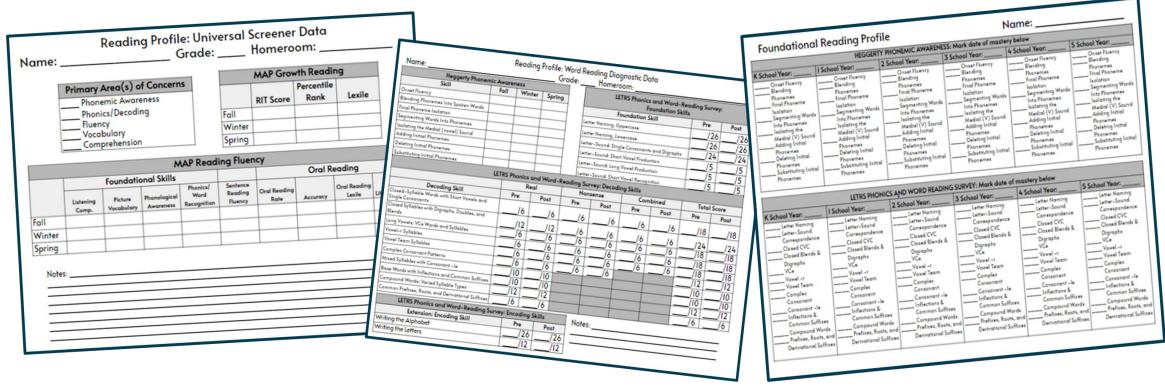


How are you triangulating data to help students close reading gaps?



# Reading Profile: Universal Screener & Diagnostic Data

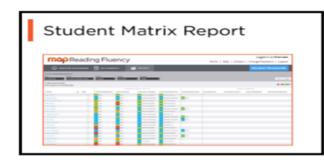
Information follows the student from grade to grade to ensure we are closing the gaps





# Data Digs

What skill development have students in my class made from the fall to the winter?



#### Using the Student Matrix Report

- On the Benchmark Matrix Report, you'll see a color-coded scoring measure of how each student in a class performed on the major components of reading development. Use the BPS Benchmark One-Page (above) to support analysis.
- Only the most recently completed test will be shown on this report. Use the drop-down menu to see performance on past administrations.



#### Where are kids right now?

Complete the table below using the matrix report for Winter 2022.

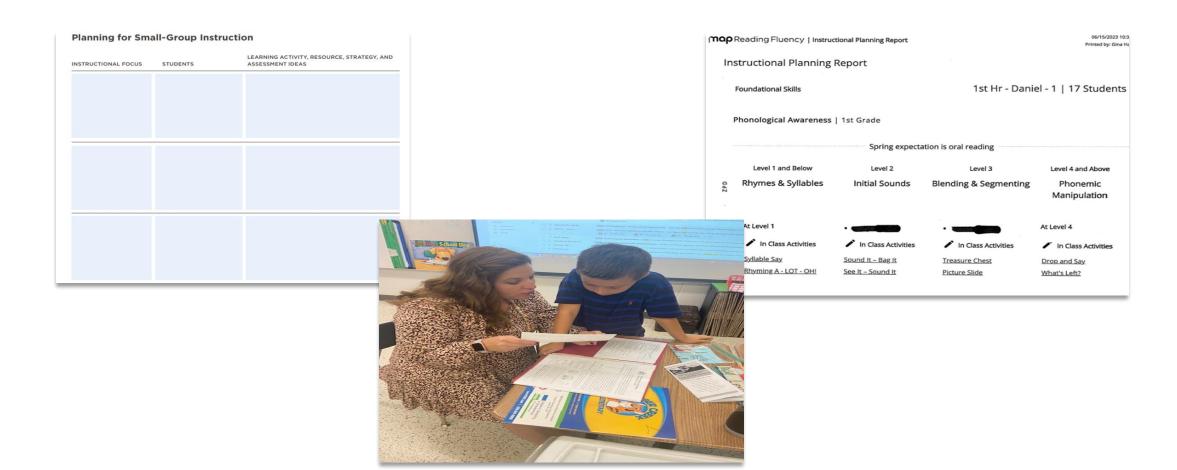
	Students Exceeding Grade level (List Names)	Students at Grade Level (List Names)	Students Approaching Grade Level (List Names)	Students Below Grade Level (List Names)			
Listening Comprehension							
Picture Vocabulary							
Phonological Awareness							
Phonics							
Sentence Reading Fluency							
Oral Readers	For Students who moved over into Oral Reading, record data in the table below.						

### ASIT – Academic Support Intervention Team Master List

Grade	teacher	Fall '19 easyCBM Letter Names Percentile	Fall '19 easyCBM Letter Sounds Percentile	Fall '19 easyCBM Phoneme Seg. Percentile	Fall *19 Risk	Jan. '20 easyCBM Letter Sounds Percentile	Jan. '20 easyCBM Phoneme Seg. Percentile	Jan. '20 easyCBM words read Percentile	Winter '20 Risk	MAY '20 easyCBM Letter Sounds Percentile	MAY '20 easyCBM Phoneme Seg. Percentile	MAY '20 easyCBM words read Percentile	MAY '20 EasyCBM Risk	Lexia Level	Reading ELT	ELT Teacher
KK	Butts					69	94	65	low	ь					Lexia	Butts
KK	McCuistion	20	36	77	low	30	91	34	low	у					Lexia	Coffman
KK	McCuistion															
KK	McCuistion	23	0	67	some	55	86	65	low	Ь					Lexia	Coffman
KK	McCuistion	8	0	77	high	45	30	21	low	у					Lexia	McCuistion
KK	McCuistion	20	23	40	some	22	63	21	some	r					Lexia	McCuistion
KK	McCuistion	39	0	40	some	55	17	21	some	r					Lexia	McCuistion
KK	McCuistion	45	44	53	low	41	19	34	low	у					Lexia	McCuistion
KK	McCuistion	23	36	56	low	11	58	21	some	r					Lexia	Coffman
KK	McCuistion	51	66	59	low	84	93	74	low	b						
KK	McCuistion	57	57	59	low	91	93	83	low	g					extend	Roland
KK	McCuistion	10	0	0	high	3	13	4	high	r					urgent Lexia	Duncan &
KK	McCuistion	55	36	71	low	51	89	76	low	Ь						roland



## The Data Drives Instruction





## Today, I am a reader; tomorrow, I'll be a leader.



# Beyond the numbers



# Professional Learning

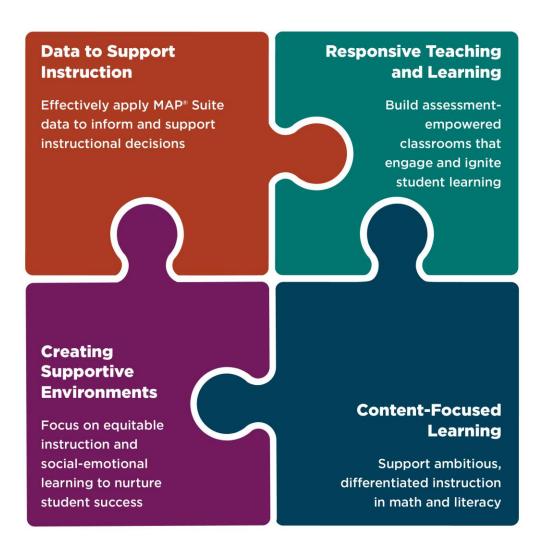
**map** Reading Fluency

# Let's grow together

"In a research-poor context, isolated experience replaces professional knowledge as the dominant influence on how teachers teach"

— Mike Schmoker

Source: Schmoker, M. (1999). Results: The key to continuous school improvement (2nd ed.). Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.



# Early Word Recognition Parts 1 and 2

Invest in professional learning for ambitious and equitable instruction

Aligned lesson planning tool for efficient and explicit systematic phonics

**Educative learning walk tool for coaching and implementation** 

Sustain the work with educative tools for teachers and leaders

- Aligned with the foundational research
- Updated with emerging evidence
- Designed to support tomorrow's instruction

- Embedded examples and case studies
- Demonstration, microteaching, and planning cycles
- Student work analysis

Engage in rich
 learning experiences
 as a professional
 community

# Teachers: The lesson plan tool

#### Early Word Recognition Lesson Plan

TASK

MIN. INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

Review Review previously learned skills using visual and auditory drills.	2	Record previously learned letters (or letter combinations) and previously learned sounds that students should review prior to the new skill introduction.  Graphemes:  Phonemes:  Notes:
New skill introduction  Model the relationship between a grapheme (e.g., i) and a phoneme (e.g., /ĭ/).	2	Record the new letter (or letter combination) and the new sound that you will introduce in this lesson.  Grapheme:  Phoneme:  Example words:  Notes:
Spelling and word chaining  Lead an activity that helps students to connect the sounds in words with letter-sound relationships.	4	Word chain  Notes:
Decoding  Have students practice decoding words. Use word lists with new and previously learned skills.	3	List of new words  List of review words  Notes:
Irregular words  Have students practice reading, speaking, and spelling words with irregular parts. Review familiar words first, and then introduce new words from the connected text.	3	List of review words  List of new words  Notes:
Connected text  Have students practice decoding in context by reading a connected text.	6	Title:  Text-dependent comprehension questions

# Leaders: The learning walk tool



#### Early Word Recognition Learning Walk Tool

The Early Word Recognition Learning Walk Tool is a companion for the **Early Word Recognition Lesson Plan Tool** and is intended to support the teaching and learning shifts educators make to provide equitable and excellent education for all students. We encourage educators to partner with their colleagues, coaches, and school leaders and use this learning walk tool to identify trends at the classroom, school, and district levels. Consider this tool a starting place for understanding students' opportunities to learn.

Educator:		Partner:
Date:	Time: Lesson S	tructure: 🗆 Whole group 🗆 Small group
For details on g	rouping best practices, read <b>NWEA guidan</b>	ce for student grouping.
OVERVIEW	EDUCATOR CONSIDERATIONS	STUDENT CONSIDERATIONS
Organization	Total minutes observed  Minutes of explicit instruction	Opportunities to respond as a class Opportunities to respond individually
Alignment	☐ Skills align to scope and sequence.	Skills reflect individual student needs.
Materials	Materials:  □ Effective □ Engaging □ Equitable  □ Materials align to the targeted skills.	Text title:  Text is decodable (not predictable).
	☐ Materials reflect grade-level standards.	☐ Materials are easily accessible.
FOCUS AREA	EDUCATOR CONSIDERATIONS	STUDENT CONSIDERATIONS
Review minutes	Previously learned skills reviewed:  □ Educator models previously learned skills. □ Pacing is brisk and engaging.	<ul> <li>Focus is on skills still in development.</li> <li>Students practice previously learned skills.</li> <li>Students receive corrective, positive feedback.</li> </ul>
New skill introduction minutes	New skill introduced:     Ohio significant in the second clear in	Expectations are clear and consistent.      Students' funds of knowledge are included.

# Professional Learning for Literacy

**Getting the most out of MAP Reading Fluency** 

### **MAP Reading Fluency Suite**

- MAP Reading Fluency Basics
- MAP Reading Fluency Essential Reports
- MAP Reading Fluency Informing Instruction

Enhance literacy content knowledge and strengthen literacy pedagogical practice

# **Responsive Literacy Practices Suite**

- Guided by the Shifts: Literacy
- Understanding How Students Learn to Read Parts 1 and 2
- Early Word Recognition Parts 1 and 2
- Building Fluent Readers Parts 1 and 2

Q & A

# Please add your questions to the Q&A section



# Poll Question

Q: Would you like to learn more about MAP Reading Fluency?

- ☐ Yes, please contact me
- No, not at this time



nwea

# Thank you!