

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
Technical Report

December 2012

Reading Recovery® in South Carolina:
2011 – 2012 State Report



C.C. Bates, Ph.D.
Reading Recovery® Trainer/Director

Maryann McBride
Reading Recovery® Teacher Leader

Kathleen Grant
Program Coordinator

Clemson University
College of Health, Education, and Human Development
Eugene T. Moore School of Education
Reading Recovery® Training Center for South Carolina

Acknowledgements

“If a seed of lettuce will not grow, we do not blame the lettuce. Instead, the fault lies with us for not having nourished the seed properly.”

-Buddhist Proverb

Many people in the state of South Carolina make Reading Recovery possible, and we wish to extend our sincere appreciation for their continued support.

A special thank you to the Reading Recovery teachers and teacher leaders who everyday “nourish” children by helping them learn to read and write.

Additionally, we would like to thank the South Carolina Department of Education under the leadership of Superintendent, Dr. Mick Zais, the South Carolina Reading Recovery Advisory Council, and Clemson University including Dr. Bill Fisk, Clemson University Site Coordinator, Dr. Suzanne Rosenblith, Chair of the Faculty of Teacher Education, Dr. Kathy Headley, Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Studies and Interim Director of the Eugene T. Moore School of Education, and Dr. Larry Allen, Dean of the College of Health, Education, and Human Development, for continuing to recognize the important work of this project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Annual Program Evaluation Research Design and Procedures	3
Purpose	3
Study Participants.....	3
Reading Recovery Students.....	3
Comparison Groups	3
Design.....	4
Research Questions.....	4
Data Sources.....	5
Reading Recovery Student Web Data Form.....	5
Reading Recovery Teacher and Teacher Leader Web Data Form	5
Reading Recovery Building Web Data Form	5
Literacy Measures	5
Reading Recovery In South Carolina	7
Description of the Site	7
Description of Teachers.....	8
Research Results: Student Outcomes	10
Research Question One.....	10
Research Question Two	12
Research Question Three	16
Research Question Four	17
Research Question Five.....	19
Research Question Six.....	22
Research Question Seven	23
Recommendations and Implications for Subsequent Years	25
References	27

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 University Training Centers, States, Sites, Systems, Buildings, Teachers, and Students Participating in Reading Recovery	7
Table 1.2 Description of Trained and In-Training Teachers	8
Table 1.3 Teachers Professional Experience	9
Table 1.4 Teachers' Other Roles and Students Served in Other Roles and Reading Recovery.....	9
Table 1.5 Description of Reading Recovery Students' Sex, School Meal Costs, Race/Ethnicity, and Disability	10
Table 1.6 Description of Reading Recovery Students: Language Spoken at Home and Fall Oral English Proficiency	11
Table 2.1 Intervention Status of all Reading Recovery Students Served By Site	12
Table 2.2 Weeks and Sessions of Reading Recovery Instruction.....	15
Table 3.1 Progress on Text Reading Level.....	16
Table 3.2 Progress on Writing Vocabulary.....	16
Table 3.3 Progress on Hearing and Recording Sounds in Words.....	16
Table 4.1 Proportion of Students Scoring in Each National Achievement Group on Text Reading Level	18
Table 5.1 Progress on Literacy Measures of Reading Recovery Students Whose Interventions Started in Fall and Whose Lessons Were Successfully Discontinued	19
Table 5.2 Weeks and Sessions of Reading Recovery Instruction of Students Whose Interventions Started in Fall	21
Table 6 Reading Recovery Students Referred and Placed in Special Education by Intervention Status	23
Table 7 Reading Recovery Students Considered for Retention.....	24

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Intervention Status of All Reading Recovery Students Served.....	13
Figure 2.2 Intervention Status of Reading Recovery Students with Complete Interventions	14
Figure 5.1 Progress on Text Reading Level of Reading Recovery Students Whose Interventions Started in Fall and Whose Lessons Were Successfully Discontinued: Clemson University	20

LIST OF MAPS

Map M1, Location of Reading Recovery Schools..... 26

Introduction

Developed by New Zealand educator Dr. Marie M. Clay, Reading Recovery® is a short-term early intervention for first-grade students who have the lowest achievement on measures of literacy outcomes. Students meet individually with a specially trained teacher for 30 minutes each day for a period of 12-20 weeks. The goal during this period is for children to develop a network of reading and writing strategies so they may independently perform within the average range of their class.

Reading Recovery, a scientifically based intervention, uses the *Observation Survey of Early Literacy Achievement* (Clay, 2005) as a screening and instructional tool. The *Observation Survey* followed accepted standards of assessment development including attention to content and construct validity and reliability (Denton, Ciancio, & Fletcher, 2006). The *Observation Survey of Early Literacy Achievement* has received the highest possible ratings for scientific rigor from the National Center on Response to Intervention (2011).

Reading Recovery's annual program evaluation relies on the *Observation Survey*. The evaluation, which uses a two-group, quasi-experimental research pre-post comparison design, continues to establish the fidelity of the intervention. Program reviewers for the What Works Clearinghouse, a branch of the Institute of Education Sciences of the United States Department of Education (USDE), determined Reading Recovery to have positive or potentially positive effects in all areas evaluated. Specifically, the reviewers stated, "Reading Recovery was found to have positive effects on students' alphabetic skills and general reading achievement outcomes." The report also stated that there were potentially positive effects for comprehension and fluency. Both the positive (the highest rating possible) and potentially positive ratings mean there is "no overriding contrary evidence." According to Education Week (2007), Reading Recovery's "thumbs-up rating" from the USDE is rare.

The key to the successful implementation of Reading Recovery resides in the training model. Three levels of professional educators provide a stable and replicable structure. This structure includes university trainers who train and support teacher leaders; district- or site-level teacher leaders who train and support teachers; and school-based teachers who work with the lowest achieving students. Initial teacher training is completed in one academic year with no loss of service to students. (As teachers are trained, they simultaneously implement the intervention with students.) Extensive use is made of a one-way glass for discussing the observed lesson and the teacher and student interactions. This unique training model helps teachers become sensitive observers of students' reading and writing behaviors and develops the expert ability to make moment-by-moment analyses that inform instructional decisions. Following the initial year of training, teachers participate in ongoing professional development sessions. These sessions provide collaborative opportunities for teachers to remain responsive to individual students, to question the effectiveness of their practices, and to consider how new knowledge in the field may influence their teaching.

Reading Recovery is not an isolated phenomenon in schools and has a carefully designed plan for implementation in existing systems. The success of any intervention is influenced by the quality of the decisions made about its implementation. Of particular concern is how the intervention interfaces with and is supported by a school or school district's comprehensive literacy plan. A comprehensive literacy plan should account for the revised Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (2004). IDEA authorizes educators to use response to intervention (RTI) to identify children for special education services as an alternative to the traditional IQ/Achievement discrepancy formula (Fuchs & Fuchs, 2006). Students who do not respond well to tier one, high quality classroom instruction, are referred for increasingly more intensive tiers of instruction. The delivery of Reading Recovery instruction is uniquely designed

and individually delivered in order to meet the needs of students who have not responded well to tier one instruction. Various RTI models using Reading Recovery as part of a comprehensive literacy plan have been described in the literature (Dorn & Schubert, 2008; International Reading Association, 2007; Biancarosa, Bryk, & Dexter, 2010).

This report represents an examination of student outcomes for Reading Recovery in South Carolina. Data are inclusive of all South Carolina Reading Recovery affiliates and accounts for all students served by Reading Recovery within the state during the 2011-12 school year.

Annual Program Evaluation Research Design and Procedures

Purpose

The major goals of the annual Reading Recovery evaluation are (a) to report student outcomes and (b) to plan for improved implementation and instruction based on an analysis of effectiveness and efficiency.

Study Participants

Reading Recovery Students

Data were collected for *all* students served during the school year by Reading Recovery, *even if a child had only one lesson*. Reading Recovery students were assigned to one of the following intervention status categories:

- **Successfully Discontinued Series of Lessons:** A child who successfully met the rigorous criteria to successfully discontinue his or her series of lessons during the school year or at the time of year-end testing.
- **Recommended Action After a Complete Intervention:** A child who was recommended by Reading Recovery professionals for further assessment and evaluation after receiving a complete intervention of at least 20 weeks. While the child did not successfully complete the intervention, this is still a positive outcome as the child has been appropriately identified as needing additional support.
- **Incomplete Intervention At Year-End:** A child who was still in Reading Recovery at the end of the school year with insufficient time (less than 20 weeks) to complete the intervention.
- **Moved While Being Served:** A child who moved from the school during the intervention and before a specific outcome could be determined.
- **None of the Above:** A rare category used only for a child who was removed from Reading Recovery under unusual circumstances, with fewer than 20 weeks of instruction (i.e. removed after the child was moved to kindergarten).

In addition, Reading Recovery data were analyzed for those students who had an opportunity for a *complete intervention*. Complete intervention Reading Recovery students are those students who successfully discontinued their series of lessons plus those who were recommended for further action upon the completion of their interventions.

Comparison Groups

The progress made by Reading Recovery students during the school year was compared to two groups to determine treatment effect; a *Random Sample* of first-grade students representing the general first-grade student population and a similar comparison group of first-grade student who did not receive Reading Recovery but were assessed as equally low readers in the fall referred to as the *Tested Not Instructed Sample*.

The results from the comparison of the students in the three groups demonstrate the effectiveness of Reading Recovery. In the fall, before selection, Reading Recovery students score well below a random sample of first grade students and at a comparable level to the tested not instructed sample. By mid-year, Reading Recovery students surpassed the random sample, while the tested not instructed group fell further behind.

Students who started their Reading Recovery intervention mid-year made slow progress from fall to mid-year while they waited for a teaching slot in the intervention. By the end of the year, they had caught up to the Reading Recovery students taught before them and with the random sample never taught by Reading Recovery. By year-end, tested not instructed students who never received Reading Recovery made some progress, but remained far behind their peers. These findings are consistent with results from Juel's (1988) longitudinal research, which showed that the students in her study who were struggling in first grade were very likely to still be struggling in fourth grade. Without intensive teaching, it is unlikely that students will become average readers on their own if they are struggling at school entry.

Design

Reading Recovery uses a pre- and post-test, two-group quasi-experimental research design for program evaluation. Given that this is an ongoing, annual internal evaluation, this is an exceptionally strong design. Reading Recovery students are compared to a random sample; in other words, at-risk students who are by definition among the lowest 15-25% readers are compared to a group that represents the general population. Additional analyses involve comparable group comparisons between Reading Recovery students and a Tested Not Instructed Sample group, which is comprised of a subgroup of the random sample that scores within the lowest 25% readers in the random sample. Random Sample, Tested Not Instructed Sample, and Reading Recovery students are tested in fall and again in spring on the six tasks of the *Observation Survey of Early Literacy Achievement* (Clay, 2005). Classroom teacher ratings of performance are also obtained in fall and spring. Because the goal is successful performance within an average classroom, students are discontinued or exited from the intervention as soon as it is determined that they can engage with and profit from classroom literacy instruction without further individual tutoring. Rigorous discontinuing criteria are applied to this decision (Askew et al., 1998). In addition to strong performance on the Observation Survey tasks, students whose series of lessons were discontinued successfully are expected to continue to learn on their own efforts and to demonstrate the ability to work well within their classroom settings.

The ultimate goal of this intervention is to bring low readers to average levels of performance. In this report, an average level of performance was determined by dividing the distribution of scores for the national random sample into five *Achievement Groups* (quintiles or fifths of the percentile rank distribution) for each measure. The lowest 20% on any measure of the Observation Survey are described as *low*; the next 20%, *low average*; the middle 20%, *average*; the next-to-highest 20%, *high average*; and the highest 20% as *high*. Ideally, students selected for Reading Recovery should be in or near the low achievement groups for most of the six measures of the *Observation Survey* before receiving the intervention and in the average achievement groups after receiving the intervention.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the annual Reading Recovery evaluation for South Carolina:

1. How many students were taught in Reading Recovery, what were the student characteristics, and what was their end-of-program status?
2. What was the intervention status of students served by Reading Recovery? How many had their series of lessons successfully discontinued?

3. What was the yearlong progress of Reading Recovery students on literacy measures?
4. What proportion of Reading Recovery students scored in each national achievement group for text reading level as measured by the Observation Survey?
5. What were the text reading level gains from exit to year-end testing for Reading Recovery students whose lessons began in fall and were successfully discontinued?
6. What percentage of Reading Recovery students were referred and placed in special education?
7. What percentage of Reading Recovery students were considered for retention and were retained in first grade?

Data Sources

Data for the annual Reading Recovery program evaluation were gathered from the following sources:

Reading Recovery Student Web Data Form

The national student data form was used by Reading Recovery teachers to record student background information, scores on the *Observation Survey of Early Literacy Achievement* (Clay, 2005) that serve as pre- and post-test literacy measures, and other year-end information on all Reading Recovery students.

Reading Recovery Teacher and Teacher Leader Web Data Form

This national data form provided background information on Reading Recovery teachers and teacher leaders (trained or in-training, years of experience in education and in Reading Recovery, number of assigned teaching slots, etc.).

Reading Recovery Building Web Data Form

This form collected information about the schools that participated in Reading Recovery (funding sources, number of years in Reading Recovery, and level of coverage).

Literacy Measures

The six tasks in Clay's (2005) *Observation Survey of Early Literacy Achievement* were used as pre- and post-test measures. The Survey tasks have the qualities of sound assessment instruments with established reliabilities and validities (Clay, 2002, 2005; Denton, Ciancio, & Fletcher, 2006).

1. Text Reading

- Scoring: text levels 00-02 = readiness; 3-8 = pre primer; 9-12 = primer; 14-16 = end of grade 1; 18-20 = grade 2; 22-24 = grade 3; 26-30 = grades 4-6
- Purpose: to determine an appropriate level of text difficulty and to record, using a running record, what the child does when reading continuous text
- Task: to read texts representing a gradient of difficulty until the highest text level with 90% accuracy or better is determined with teacher recording text reading behaviors during the oral reading task; texts were drawn from established basal systems and have, over the years, proved to be a stable measure of reading performance

2. Letter Identification

- Scoring: maximum score = 54
- Purpose: to find out what letters the child knows and the preferred mode of identification
- Task: to identify upper and lower case letters and conventional print forms of 'a' and 'g'

3. Ohio Word Test

- Scoring: maximum score = 20
- Purpose: to find out whether the child is building a personal reading vocabulary

- Task: to read a list of 20 high-frequency words

4. Concepts About Print

- Scoring: maximum score = 24
- Purpose: to find out what the child has learned about the way spoken language maps to print
- Task: to perform a variety of tasks during book reading by the teacher

5. Writing Vocabulary

- Scoring: count of words in a 10 minute time limit
- Purpose: to find out whether the child is building a personal resource of words that are known and can be written in every detail
- Task: to write all known words in 10 minutes

6. Hearing and Recording Sounds in Words

- Scoring: maximum score = 37
- Purpose: to assess phonemic awareness by determining how well the child represents the sounds of letters and clusters of letters in graphic form
- Task: to write a dictated sentence, with credit given for every sound correctly represented

All six tasks of the *Observation Survey* were administered to Reading Recovery students in the fall (start of the school year) and/or at entry to the intervention. These scores serve as pretest measures in the evaluation design. The six tasks were also administered to Reading Recovery students upon discontinuing or exiting from the intervention. Prior to the end of first grade, the six tasks were administered again to all students who received Reading Recovery services during the year. Year-end scores served as the posttest measures in comparing the progress made by Reading Recovery students in the various intervention status groups. The six tasks of the *Observation Survey* were administered to the random sample group in fall, at mid-year, and at year-end.

Reading Recovery in South Carolina

Implementation of Reading Recovery in South Carolina began in 1987 with the training of twelve teachers in Dorchester District 2 and other surrounding school systems. As the result of the collaborative efforts of school district administrators, the South Carolina Department of Education, and Clemson University officials, a plan was developed for the statewide implementation of Reading Recovery in South Carolina. Established in 1989, the Clemson University Training Center (CUTC) coordinates the implementation of Reading Recovery for districts and directs and supervises the initial and ongoing training of teachers and teacher leaders. The CUTC was the second institutional site to offer Reading Recovery training in the United States and the project experienced significant growth during the initial years.

Funding through a Proviso by the South Carolina General Assembly supported this initial growth. Although growth has fluctuated over the years, funding sources continue to include state sources as well as federal and local sources.

During the 2011 – 2012 academic year, Reading Recovery was implemented in 152 school buildings within 21 school systems. Serving the sites were 15 teacher leaders and 226 teachers. These professionals taught 2,046 Reading Recovery students and over 7,500 students in settings other than Reading Recovery.

Table 1.1 University Training Centers, States, Sites, Systems, Buildings, Teachers, and Students Participating in Reading Recovery: Clemson University, 2011-2012

Entity	n
UTCs	1
Trainers	1
Sites	17
States	1
Systems	21
Buildings	152
Leaders	15
Teachers	226
RR Students	2046
Random Sample for RR	125
Discontinued	1364
Recommended	376
Incomplete	184
Moved	70
None of Above	52

Reading Recovery Teacher Leaders and Teachers

Reading Recovery teacher leaders and teachers work collaboratively to provide learning opportunities to students experiencing difficulty learning to read and write. Table 1.2 lists additional demographic information regarding trained and in-training teachers. Almost three-fourths of the Reading Recovery professionals in South Carolina have a Master's degree or higher.

**Table 1.2 Description of Trained and In-Training Teachers:
University, 2011-2012**

Clemson

Description	Status				Total	
	Trained		In-Training		n	col %
	n	col %	n	col %		
Sex						
Male	1	1%	1	2%	2	1%
Female	193	99%	45	98%	238	99%
TOTAL	194	100%	46	100%	240	100%
Race/Ethnicity						
Asian, not Hispanic	1	1%	2	4%	3	1%
Black, not Hispanic	21	11%	5	11%	26	11%
White, not Hispanic	171	88%	39	85%	210	88%
Multiple races, not Hispanic	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
TOTAL	194	100%	46	100%	240	100%
Native Language						
English	2	100%	0	0%	2	67%
Some other language	0	0%	1	100%	1	33%
TOTAL	2	100%	1	100%	3	100%
Highest Degree						
Bachelors	48	25%	18	39%	66	28%
Masters	34	18%	8	17%	42	18%
Masters +	110	57%	20	43%	130	54%
Doctorate	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
TOTAL	194	100%	46	100%	240	100%
TOTAL GROUP	194	100%	46	100%	240	100%

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) requires that each state ensure teachers are highly qualified to teach. Reading Recovery professionals complete an intensive year of graduate level coursework, which provides them with the knowledge and expertise needed to teach struggling readers. Additionally, their practical experience as educators supports them in their roles as Reading Recovery professionals. Detailed information about the teachers' professional experience is provided in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Teachers' Professional Experience: Clemson University, 2011-2012

Experience	Status		Total
	Trained	In-Training	
Years employed in education			
N	180	46	226
Mean	20.8	13.1	19.2
Std Deviation	9	8.5	9.4
Median	20	9.5	19
Minimum	5	2	2
Maximum	43	33	43
Total Years in RR and/or DLL (Includes training year)			
N	180	46	226
Mean	7.9	1.1	6.5
Std Deviation	5.5	0.4	5.7
Median	6	1	5
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	23	4	23

Note: Excludes Teacher Leaders

Reading Recovery professionals use their expertise to provide teaching and professional support within their schools and systems. When the various roles outlined in Table 1.4 are considered, Reading Recovery professionals represent multiple benefits and cost savings to schools and school systems. According to Fullerton, Nemeth & McBride (2006), a reading/Title I teacher serves, on average, more than 30 students. During 2011 – 2012, Reading Recovery professionals served an average of 45 students between Reading Recovery and their other role.

**Table 1.4 Teachers' Other Roles and Students Served in Other Roles by Grade Level:
Clemson University, 2011-2012**

Other Role	Total Teachers	Students Served in Other Role by Grade Level														Total	
		PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Classroom teacher	17	57	189	97	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377
Bilingual classroom teacher	1	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Title I or reading teacher	111	46	557	2,126	777	270	49	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,863
Special education teacher	3	0	6	5	8	4	24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
ESL teacher	2	4	9	4	4	6	11	2	46	6	11	16	14	13	9	0	155
Some other role	77	32	396	1,680	611	217	153	117	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,234
TOTAL	211	139	1,157	3,928	1,450	497	237	169	74	6	11	16	14	13	9	7,720	

Note: Excludes Teacher Leaders.

Research Results: Student Outcomes

Research Question 1: How many students were served and who was served in Reading Recovery?

Reading Recovery professionals served 2,046 students at Clemson University Training Center affiliated sites during the 2011 – 2012 school year. Table 1.5 provides a description of the students according to sex, school meal costs, race/ethnicity, and disability. The percentage of students served as indicated in the various categories remained similar to previous years except for Hispanic students, which increased slightly.

Table 1.5 Description of Reading Recovery Students: Sex, School Meal Costs, Race/Ethnicity, and Disability: Clemson University, 2011-2012

Note: Differences between total group n and variable totals represent missing data for that variable.

Description	Study Group					
	Reading Recovery		Random Sample		Tested Not Instructed	
	n	col %	n	col %	n	col%
Sex						
Male	1187	58%	51	41%	192	56%
Female	859	42%	74	59%	151	44%
TOTAL	2046	100%	125	100%	343	100%
School Meal Costs						
Free or reduced price	1502	83%	75	67%	237	84%
Regular price	301	17%	37	33%	44	16%
TOTAL	1803	100%	112	100%	281	100%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaskan Native, not Hispanic	3	0%	1	1%	1	0%
Asian, not Hispanic	17	1%	1	1%	2	1%
Black, not Hispanic	863	42%	46	37%	161	47%
Hispanic, any race	223	11%	7	6%	31	9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, not Hispanic	5	0%	0	0%	1	0%
White, not Hispanic	866	42%	69	55%	136	40%
Some other race, not Hispanic	12	1%	1	1%	2	1%
Multiple races, not Hispanic	57	3%	0	0%	9	3%
TOTAL	2046	100%	125	100%	343	100%
Disability						
No Disability	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Autism	0	0%	1	20%	1	3%
Cognitive disability or mental retardation	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multiple disabilities	4	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Orthopedic impairment	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Other health impairment	10	4%	0	0%	0	0%
Emotional disturbance	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Specific learning disability	17	6%	0	0%	4	12%
Speech and language impairment	207	78%	4	80%	27	79%
Visual impairment	2	1%	0	0%	1	3%
Developmental delay	11	4%	0	0%	1	3%
Some other disability	10	4%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	267	100%	5	100%	34	100%
TOTAL GROUP	2046	100%	125	100%	343	100%

Consistent with previous reports, the majority of student served were English speaking, although the number of diverse learners including emergent bilingual students continues to increase.

Table 1.6 Description of Reading Recovery Students: Language Spoken at Home and Fall Oral English Proficiency: Clemson University, 2011-2012

Note: Differences between total group n and variable totals represent missing data for that variable.

Description	Study Group					
	Reading Recovery		Random Sample		Tested Not Instructed	
	n	col %	n	col %	n	col%
Language Spoken at Home						
Spanish	190	86%	7	78%	26	90%
Chinese	1	0%	1	11%	1	3%
Some other language	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
French	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
German	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Vietnamese	4	2%	0	0%	1	3%
Korean	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Russian	12	5%	1	11%	0	0%
Arabic	2	1%	0	0%	1	3%
Hindi	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Cambodian, Mon-Khmer	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Mandarin	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ukrainian	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	222	100%	9	100%	29	100%
Fall Oral English Proficiency of English Language Learners						
Isolated words	9	5%	1	11%	0	0%
Isolated phrases	56	29%	3	33%	10	45%
Complete sentences	75	39%	2	22%	9	41%
Coherent sentences	33	17%	2	22%	3	14%
Articulate and proficient	8	4%	0	0%	0	0%
Student not available for assessment	11	6%	1	11%	0	0%
TOTAL	192	100%	9	100%	22	100%
TOTAL GROUP	2046	100%	125	100%	343	100%

Research Question 2: What was the end-of-intervention status of students served by Reading Recovery? How many had their series of lessons successfully discontinued?

Reading Recovery accounts for all students served **even if served for only one day**. At the end of each child's lessons, an intervention status is assigned. The five status categories (described in detail in the section entitled *Study Participants*) are as follows: (a) successfully discontinued series of lessons, (b) recommended action after a complete intervention of 20 weeks, (c) incomplete intervention at year-end, (d) moved while being served, and (e) none of the above.

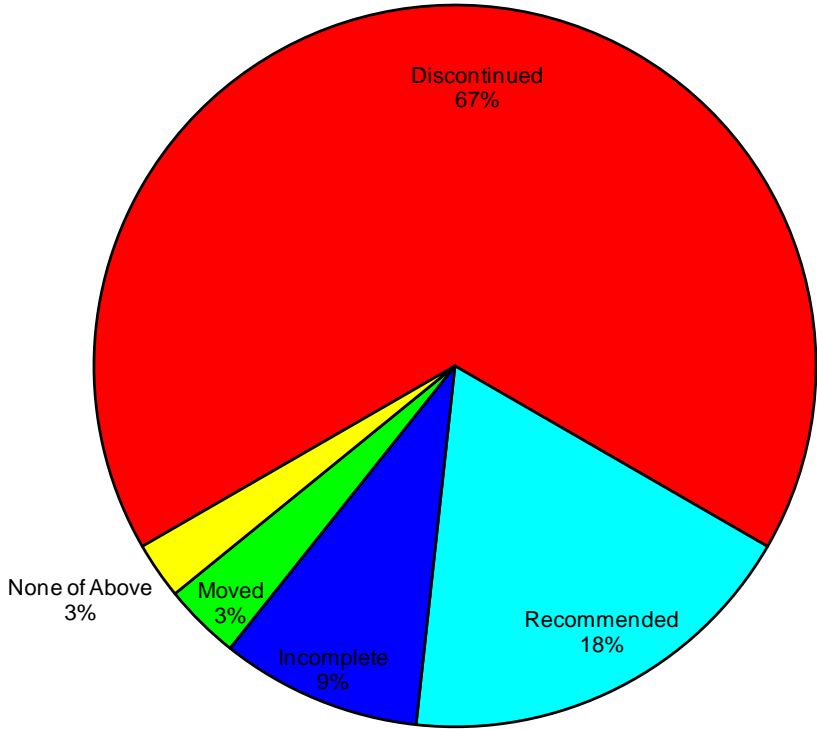
Table 2.1 provides numbers and percentages of students in each status category by site. A graphic display of percentages of the total number served in each status category is shown in Figure 2.1. Of all students who received even one day of Reading Recovery service, 67% had their series of lessons successfully discontinued. These are impressive results considering the students were identified as the lowest achieving first-grade students in their schools.

**Table 2.1 Intervention Status of all Reading Recovery Students Served By Site:
Clemson University, 2011-2012**

Site	Intervention Status										Total n
	Discontinued		Recommended		Incomplete		Moved		None of Above		
	n	row %	n	row %	n	row %	n	row %	n	row%	
Aiken County	170	72%	34	14%	20	8%	8	3%	4	2%	236
Anderson SD #5	73	87%	8	10%	0	0%	2	2%	1	1%	84
Charleston County School District	138	58%	52	22%	36	15%	12	5%	2	1%	240
Florence One	91	62%	27	18%	16	11%	5	3%	7	5%	146
Greenville County	39	74%	7	13%	5	9%	0	0%	2	4%	53
Greenwood SD 50	33	80%	3	7%	1	2%	3	7%	1	2%	41
Hampton 1	15	54%	8	29%	5	18%	0	0%	0	0%	28
Horry County	146	77%	27	14%	7	4%	8	4%	2	1%	190
Lexington Five	48	62%	14	18%	7	9%	4	5%	5	6%	78
Oconee County	102	76%	19	14%	7	5%	3	2%	3	2%	134
Pickens County	74	52%	35	24%	23	16%	5	3%	6	4%	143
Richland County 1	9	53%	5	29%	2	12%	0	0%	1	6%	17
Richland County 2	10	34%	8	28%	7	24%	2	7%	2	7%	29
Spartanburg County 1	96	68%	31	22%	10	7%	4	3%	1	1%	142
Sumter SD	25	49%	19	37%	4	8%	2	4%	1	2%	51
York 1	109	66%	33	20%	12	7%	3	2%	9	5%	166
York County 3	186	69%	46	17%	22	8%	9	3%	5	2%	268
TOTAL	1364	67%	376	18%	184	9%	70	3%	52	3%	2046

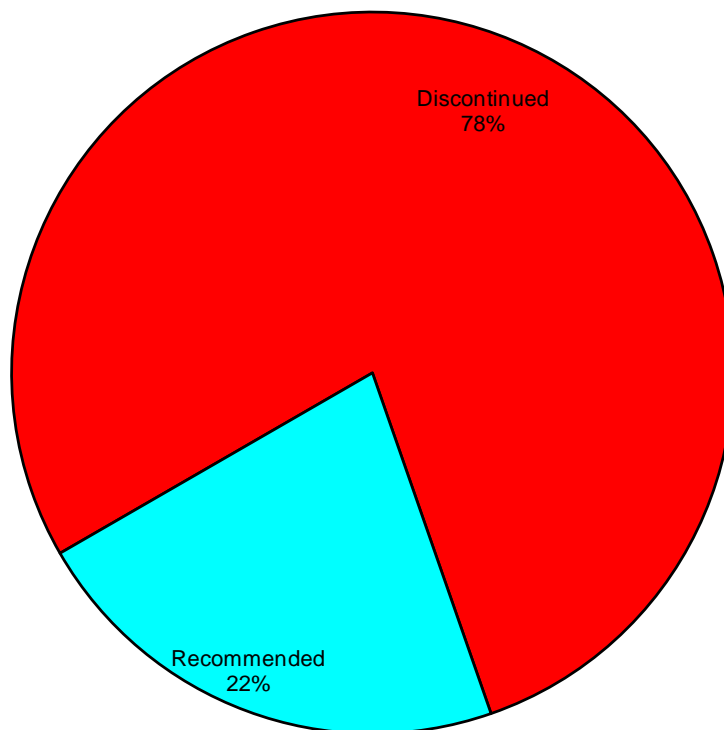
Note: Any differences between total n in this table and total group in Table 1.1 represent missing data (status).

**Figure 2.1 Intervention Status of All Reading Recovery Students Served:
Clemson University, 2011-2012**



Students who move or have interventions that are cut short due to insufficient time at the end of the school year, or by rare and extreme circumstances cannot be considered complete interventions. Therefore, another way to interpret the data may be useful. The number of children who discontinued can also be examined as a percentage of the children who had an opportunity for a complete intervention. Figure 2.2 shows that **78% of the students** who had an opportunity for a full instructional program or a complete intervention had their series of Reading Recovery lessons successfully discontinued.

Figure 2.2 Intervention Status of Reading Recovery Students with Complete Interventions: Clemson University, 2011-2012



Because the factor of *time* in the intervention is critical to the efficiency of the implementation, the average length of students' interventions was calculated. Table 2.2 shows the average number of weeks and sessions of Reading Recovery instruction received by students in each of the five status categories.

**Table 2.2 Weeks and Sessions of Reading Recovery Instruction:
Clemson University, 2011-2012**

	Intervention Status				
	Dis.	Rec.	Inc.	Mov.	N.o.A.
Weeks					
n	1364	376	183	65	51
Mean	15.4	20.1	13.1	8.9	11.7
Median	16	20	14	8	12
Minimum	2	15	4	1	4
Maximum	26	27	20	19	20
Sessions					
n	1364	376	182	65	51
Mean	62.5	77.1	50.7	34.6	45.4
Median	64	78	54.5	30	45
Minimum	9	20	13	5	12
Maximum	131	100	97	80	93
Mean Sessions Per Week	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9

Note: Mean Sessions Per Week is the average number of sessions received per week of instruction for *each* Reading Recovery student.

On average, interventions were completed in 15.4 weeks for students who had their series of lessons discontinued.

Research Question 3: What was the progress of the Reading Recovery students on literacy measures?

Fall and year-end *Observation Survey* scores for text reading level were used to answer question three. Scores at specific points in time across the academic year for text reading level are shown in Table 3 for all children served in Reading Recovery. Of particular importance is the mean gain on text reading level for students whose series of lessons were successfully discontinued. The gain of 18 levels for this group indicates over a full year's growth in text reading.

Table 3 Progress on Text Reading Level: Clemson University, 2011-2012

Intervention Status/ Study Group	Fall			Year-End			Gain	
	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n	mean
Discontinued	1,031	1.2	1.3	1,326	19.4	3.4	997	18.1
Recommended	359	0.5	0.8	358	9.4	4.1	342	8.9
Incomplete	95	1.0	1.2	178	10.3	3.3	90	9.3
Moved	59	0.8	1.4	7	9.9	4.8	7	9.4
None of Above	45	0.6	1.0	36	6.0	4.3	30	5.7
All Served	1,589	1.0	1.2	1,905	16.4	5.8	1,466	15.1
Complete Interventions	1,390	1.1	1.2	1,684	17.2	5.4	1,339	15.8
Random Sample	125	5.3	5.8	114	21.0	7.4	114	15.4
Tested Not Instructed	336	1.9	1.9	326	15.2	6.6	319	13.4

Note: Mean gain is based only on students with both fall and year-end Text Reading Level scores.

Research Question 4: What proportion of Reading Recovery students scored in each national achievement group for text level reading as measured of the Observation Survey?

Research question three is primarily concerned with comparing mean scores in fall, at mid-year, and again at year-end between various sub-groups of students served by Reading Recovery and the random sample. Research question four examined how the year-end scores for children served in Reading Recovery are distributed over a range of achievement levels or groups.

The International Data Evaluation Center uses a nationally stratified random sample that is representative of the U.S. population of first grade public school students. The distribution of scores in the nationally stratified random sample was divided equally into fifths, each comprising a quintile or achievement group.

Description of National Achievement Groups

Achievement Group	Description
80th-99th national percentile	High
60th-79th national percentile	High-Average
40th-59th national percentile	Average
20th-39th national percentile	Low-Average
1st-19th national percentile	Low

The achievement groups are based on score distributions of a random sample representing the population of first grade students. This means that about 20% of the population falls within each achievement group in both fall and spring. It is important to note that these achievement groups are not used as criteria for identification of students needing Reading Recovery services. Instead, achievement groups represent a national standard against which Reading Recovery students' performance can be compared.

Students identified and selected for Reading Recovery services are those reading well below the average of their classroom. Once they receive Reading Recovery services, there are two possible outcomes, both of which are positive: students either discontinue successfully from the intervention or they are appropriately identified as needing further evaluation and possible long term, specialized services. In terms of distribution of scores, it would be expected to find that:

1. In spring, scores of students whose series of lessons were successfully discontinued will cluster around the average groups, a shift from the lowest achievement groups in the fall.
2. In spring, scores of all students who received Reading Recovery services (the complete intervention) would be distributed across the five achievement groups, a shift from clustering in the lowest achievement groups in the fall.

The table below lists the raw scores and corresponding achievement groups for the national random sample for the Text Reading Level measure. For example, the Low quintile in fall of first grade corresponds to a text level of 0 and the Average quintile in spring to a text level range between 18 and 22.

Text Reading Level Raw Scores in Each National Achievement Group

Period	Low	Low-Average	Average	High-Average	High
Fall	0	1	2	3-4	5-30
Mid-Year	0-4	5-7	8-10	12-16	18-30
Year-End	0-12	14-16	18-22	24-26	28-30

Table 4.1 indicates the shift in text levels from clustering in the lowest achievement groups to clustering around the average groups for students whose series of lessons were successfully discontinued. An overarching goal of Reading Recovery is to shift the performance of students from the lowest achievement group to average achievement levels so that students benefit from high quality classroom instruction. In addition, the scores of all students who received Reading Recovery services (the complete intervention) were distributed across the five achievement groups, a shift from clustering in the lowest achievement groups in the fall.

Table 4.1 Proportion of Students Scoring in Each National Achievement Group on Text Reading Level: Clemson University, 2011-2012

Achievement Group	Discontinued				Completed Interventions				Tested Not Instructed			
	Fall		Year-End		Fall		Year-End		Fall		Year-End	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
High	15	1	44	4	16	1	44	3	15	4	14	4
High-Average	183	18	126	12	189	14	126	9	78	24	30	9
Average	205	20	623	62	246	18	637	47	83	26	88	27
Low-Average	208	20	199	19	271	20	247	18	74	23	80	25
Low	386	38	5	0	617	46	285	21	69	21	107	33

Research Question 5: What were the gains from exit to year-end testing of Reading Recovery students whose lessons began in fall and were successfully discontinued?

An important question to consider regarding interventions is whether or not progress continues after the intervention has ended. The response to this research question is addressed in the form of a follow-up study on the Reading Recovery students whose interventions were started in the fall of 2011 and whose series of lessons were successfully discontinued (completed). This short-term follow-up study explores the gains students' make from the time they exit Reading Recovery to the end of their first-grade year.

Reading Recovery students who successfully complete the intervention receive no further supplementary help, but are expected to continue to make progress with high-quality classroom instruction. In order to determine students' progress after the intervention ends, the scores of all students who began in the fall and successfully completed the intervention were examined.

All six literacy tasks were administered to Reading Recovery students at the beginning of the year and/or upon entry into the intervention, at the intervention's conclusion, and at the end of the year. Progress of students who began in the fall and whose series of lessons were discontinued successfully across three testing intervals is reported on all six literacy measures in Table 5.1, showing dramatic increases during the intervention. Year-end scores on text reading level, writing vocabulary, and the Ohio Word Test showed continued growth after the intervention had stopped, providing evidence of a self-extending system. A self-extending system as defined by Clay (2001) is a network of strategies for problem solving that strengthens and grows in complexity each time the child reads or writes. Ceiling effects are likely to have influenced the other tasks, with maximum scores approached or already met by most students upon exit from the intervention.

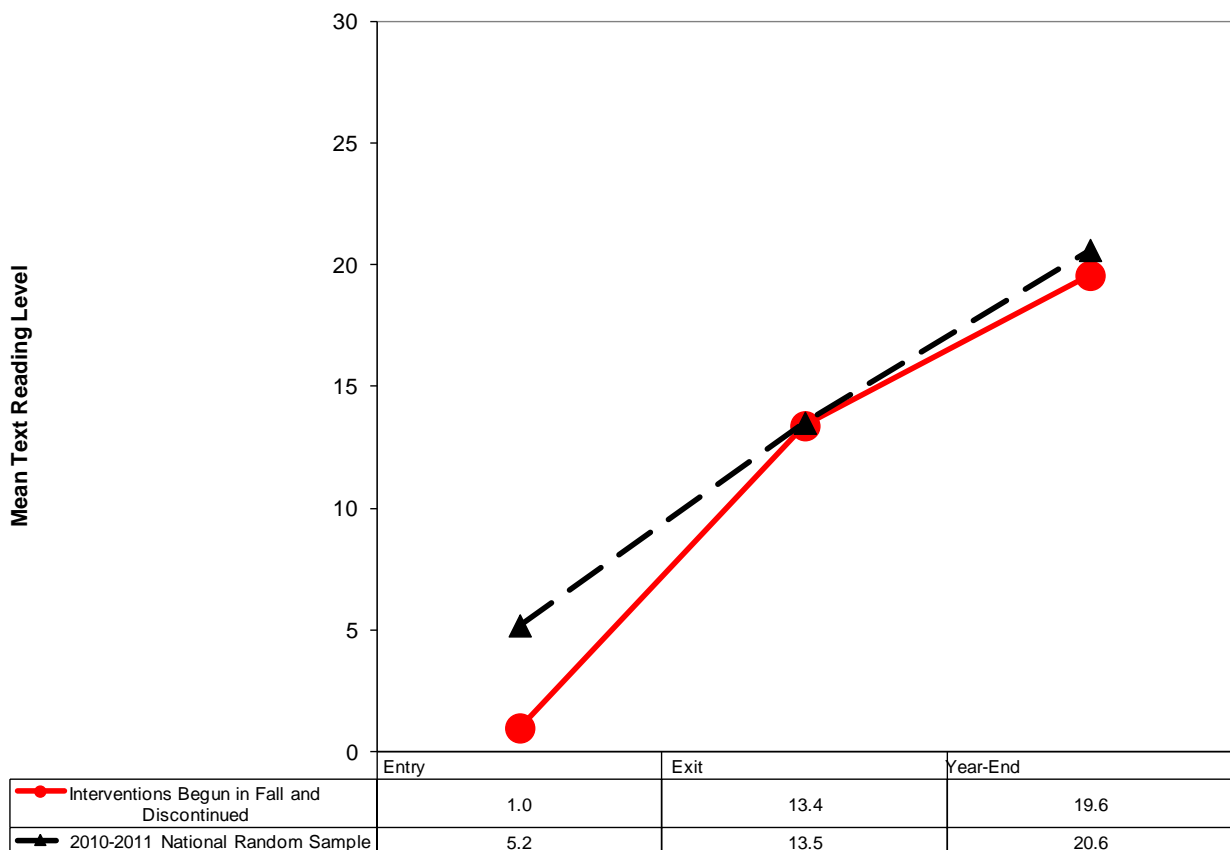
Table 5.1 Progress on Literacy Measures of Reading Recovery Students Whose Interventions Started in Fall and Whose Lessons Were Successfully Discontinued: Clemson University, 2011-2012

Observation Survey Task	Observation Survey Administration								
	Entry			Exit			Year-End		
	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD	n	mean	SD
Text Reading	579	1	1.2	578	13.4	2.6	547	19.6	3.8
Writing Vocabulary	579	10.3	7.3	579	47.3	10.8	547	56.4	13.7
Hearing and Recording Sounds in Words	577	18	8.7	579	35.4	1.8	547	35.9	2
Letter ID	579	48.6	4.9	578	53.2	1	547	53.5	0.8
Ohio Word Test	579	3.7	3.1	578	17.7	2	546	19.2	1.1
Concepts About Print	579	11.4	3.2	579	19.7	2.3	547	20.6	2.1

Specific attention is given to progress in text reading in Figure 5.1. The black dotted line corresponds to the progress of the national random sample from fall to mid-year to year-end. The progress of the national random sample, the general population of U.S. first grade students, in this figure is compared to the progress of students served in the fall in South Carolina.

When compared to the most recent national random sample, students who were served in the fall and met the stringent criteria to discontinue from Reading Recovery appear to have developed the necessary skills and experiences needed to make continued literacy progress as evidenced by their text reading level in Figure 5.1. These students made noticeable progress after the intervention ended and at year-end performed on achievement levels similar to the national average reading level.

Figure 5.1 Progress on Text Reading Level of Reading Recovery Students Whose Interventions Started in Fall and Whose Lessons Were Successfully Discontinued: Clemson University, 2011-2012



Time is an important factor in evaluating the efficiency of Reading Recovery. Table 5.2 shows the average number of weeks and sessions for students whose lessons began in the fall. The average number of weeks for students who successfully completed the series of lessons (discontinued) was 18 weeks. When compared to the students identified as needing longer-term support (recommended), the difference in the length of the intervention was two weeks. However, the average number of sessions is similar with no practical difference.

Table 5.2 Weeks and Sessions of Reading Recovery Instruction of Students Whose Interventions Started in Fall: Clemson University, 2011-2012

	Intervention Status				
	Dis.	Rec.	Inc.	Mov.	N.o.A.
Weeks					
n	579	346	0	45	35
Mean	18	20.1	0	9.6	12.6
Median	19	20	0	9	13
Minimum	7	17	0	3	4
Maximum	26	27	0	19	20
Sessions					
n	579	346	0	45	35
Mean	72.9	77.3	0	38.1	49.7
Median	73	78	0	35	50
Minimum	28	20	0	11	18
Maximum	131	100	0	80	93
Mean Sessions Per Week	4.1	3.8	0	4	4

Note: Mean Sessions Per Week is the average number of sessions received per week of instruction for *each* student. Any differences in n between this table and total group in Table 1.1 represent cases with missing data (weeks or sessions).

Research Question 6: What percentage of Reading Recovery students were referred and placed in special education?

An issue related to the cost effectiveness of Reading Recovery is the potential reduction of referrals and placements in special education programs. Therefore, information was collected about referral and placement in special education for all study participants. Table 6 shows how many students were referred, the type of the referral, and the overall rate of placement into special education.

As shown in Table 6, only 4% of the Reading Recovery students who successfully discontinued the series of lessons were referred for special education service. Of the students whose lessons were successfully discontinued and referred, only 2% were placed and 2% awaits screening. The majority of students who were successfully discontinued from the series of lessons and placed in special education were referred and placed for speech and language services. Generally, referred and placed students were from the recommended status with a majority of these students qualifying as Learning Disabled: Reading. These findings support Reading Recovery as an ideal fit within a Response to Intervention (RTI) framework. RTI is an educational approach to assessment and instruction designed to provide effective, interventions for struggling students (RRCNA, 2010). A key feature of RTI is the identification of students requiring additional monitoring of their academic achievement. An additional intent of the RTI legislation is the availability of effective interventions for the students requiring supplemental instruction (RRCNA, 2010). Table 6 demonstrates that achievement outcomes for Reading Recovery participants match the intent of the RTI legislation.

Table 6 Reading Recovery Students Referred and Placed in Special Education by Intervention Status: Clemson University, 2011-2012

Special Education Referral and Placement	Intervention Status										Study Group					
	Discontinued		Recommended		Incomplete		Moved		None of Above		Complete Interventions		Random Sample		Tested Not Instructed	
	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %
Not Referred:																
Total	1267	94%	219	63%	145	80%	50	82%	8	17%	1486	87%	115	93%	302	89%
Referred, Not Placed:																
Total	25	2%	24	7%	4	2%	1	2%	0	0%	49	3%	3	2%	4	1%
Referred and Placed: (Why)																
LD: Reading	3	0%	25	7%	3	2%	3	5%	20	43%	28	2%	0	0%	8	2%
LD: Writing	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%
LD: Other	2	0%	4	1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	9%	6	0%	0	0%	3	1%
Emotional Disturbance	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Speech and Language	21	2%	11	3%	4	2%	0	0%	3	7%	32	2%	0	0%	4	1%
Other	1	0%	14	4%	1	1%	0	0%	8	17%	15	1%	1	1%	2	1%
Info Not Available	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	30	2%	54	15%	8	4%	5	8%	36	78%	84	5%	1	1%	18	5%
Referred, Awaits Screening:																
Total	32	2%	53	15%	25	14%	5	8%	2	4%	85	5%	4	3%	338	4%
TOTAL GROUP	1354	100%	350	100%	182	100%	61	100%	46	100%	1704	100%	123	100%	338	100%

Research Questions 7: What percentage of Reading Recovery students were considered for retention and retained in first grade?

Another factor related to the cost effectiveness is the influence of an intervention on grade level retention. Therefore, data were collected about students who were considered for retention and retained in grade one. Table 7 shows the status of grade retention for the categories of Reading Recovery students. Note that only 2% of the students who successfully completed the intervention (discontinued) were actually retained in grade one. **None of the students who successfully completed the intervention were retained due to reading difficulties.** In contrast, 17% of the students recommended for additional services were retained for reading difficulties. The early identification of students needing longer term supplemental assistance is a desired outcome for Reading Recovery.

**Table 7 Reading Recovery Students Considered for Retention:
Clemson University, 2011-2012**

Retention Consideration and Decision	Intervention Status										Study Group					
	Discontinued		Recommended		Incomplete		Moved		None of Above		Complete Interventions		Random Sample		Tested Not Interested	
	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %	n	col %
Not Considered:																
Policy Allows Retentions	111	82%	180	48%	110	60%	44	71%	25	48%	1297	75%	112	90%	252	73%
Policy Does Not Allow Retentions	33	2%	13	3%	8	4%	2	3%	2	4%	46	3%	2	2%	17	5%
Total	1150	84%	193	52%	118	64%	46	74%	27	52%	1343	77%	114	91%	269	78%
Considered, Not Retained:																
Adequate Progress	143	10%	16	4%	22	12%	1	2%	0	0%	159	9%	2	2%	28	8%
Previously Retained	1	0%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%	0	0%	4	1%
Policy	1	0%	5	1%	2	1%	1	2%	0	0%	6	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Other	14	1%	50	13%	11	6%	6	10%	10	19%	64	4%	4	3%	15	4%
Total	159	12%	74	20%	35	19%	8	13%	10	19%	233	13%	6	5%	48	14%
Considered, Retained:																
Reading Difficulties	6	0%	63	17%	17	9%	2	3%	7	13%	69	4%	1	1%	13	4%
Other	28	2%	24	6%	6	3%	3	5%	3	6%	52	3%	2	2%	8	2%
Total	34	2%	87	23%	23	13%	5	8%	10	19%	121	7%	3	2%	21	6%
Decision Pending:																
Total	20	1%	20	5%	8	4%	3	5%	5	10%	40	2%	2	2%	5	1%
TOTAL GROUP	1363	100%	374	100%	184	100%	62	100%	52	100%	1737	100%	125	100%	343	100%

Recommendations and Implications for Subsequent Years

The collaborative partnership between Clemson University, the South Carolina State Department of Education, local school districts, parents, and community provide consistent support for a quality statewide implementation of Reading Recovery. The three-tiered apprenticeship training model empowers Reading Recovery personnel to make changes over time in their instructional practice and to systematically influence the teaching of reading and writing in the state of South Carolina. During the past three years this collaboration has supported the upward trend in the percentage of students who have successfully completed the series of lessons and were considered discontinued. However, given the outcomes represented in this report, the following recommendations are suggested:

The proportion of students whose series of lessons started in the fall and are discontinued needs to increase.

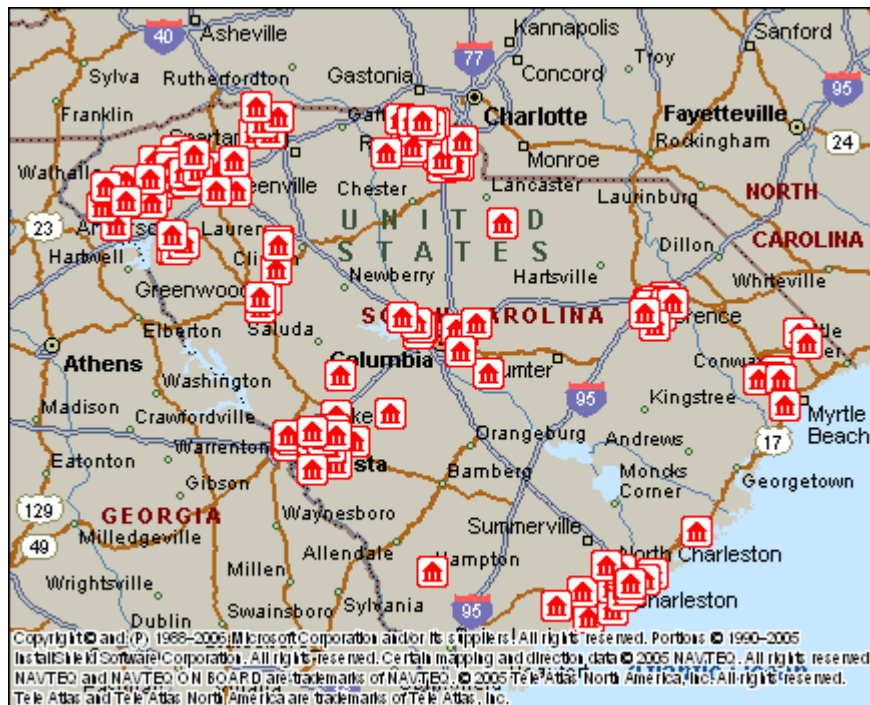
- Although the average number of weeks for students who successfully complete the series of lessons is 15.4 (Table 2.2), the average number of weeks for students whose interventions begin in the fall and successfully complete the series of lessons is 18. Specific plans to discontinue lessons closer to the average number of weeks (15.4) will be discussed at Teacher Leader Professional Development. Reducing the number of weeks in the fall would provide more time for second round children to receive a complete lesson series before year's end.
- In planning professional development for teacher leaders and teachers, sessions should be developed for the Summer Institute and the National Guard's Virtual Training Classroom (VTC) to increase the teaching effectiveness of Reading Recovery professionals with students whose interventions begin in the fall (first-round students).
- Increase the use of technology to support teachers experiencing difficulty with accelerating the progress of a child.
- Establish a goal to decrease the number of weeks to 16 for students whose interventions begin in the fall and are successfully completed.

The level of coverage needs to increase.

- Table 1.5 and Table 1.6 indicate a consistent increase in the number of diverse learners, particularly students constrained by poverty and language barriers. Higher levels of coverage are needed to ensure the availability of Reading Recovery for these struggling readers and writers.
- Increased levels of service will help reduce the numbers of students requiring long term supplemental help and will provide an early identification tool for Response to Intervention (RTI).

Current economic challenges continue to impact implementation factors such as the level of coverage, sustaining collegial interactions for professional growth, and the training of new teachers. The Clemson University Reading Recovery Training Center for South Carolina (CUTC) is instrumental in the coordination of services and in the ongoing support of teacher leaders and teachers in the state. To this end, the CUTC will continue to explore technological options for ongoing professional training and support to all sites in order to maintain and improve the quality of implementation in South Carolina.

Map M1, Location of Reading Recovery Schools: Clemson University, 2011-2012



References

- Askew, B. J., Fountas, I. C., Lyons, C. A., Pinnell, G. S., & Schmitt, M.C. (1998). *Reading Recovery review: Understandings, outcomes, and implications*. Columbus, OH: Reading Recovery Council of North America.
- Biancarosa, G., Bryk, A. S., & Dexter, E. R. (2010). Assessing the value-added effects of Literacy Collaborative professional development on student learning. *The Elementary School Journal*, 111 (1), 7-34.
- Center, Y., Wheldall, K., Freeman, L. B., Outhred, L., & McNaught, M. (1995). An evaluation of Reading Recovery. *Reading Research Quarterly*, 30, 240-263.
- Clay, M. M. (1997). International perspectives on the Reading Recovery program. In J. Flood, S. B. Heath, & D. Lapp (Eds.). *Handbook of research on teaching literacy through the communicative and visual arts* (pp. 655-667). New York: Macmillan Library Reference USA.
- Clay, M. M. (2001). *Change over time in children's literacy development*. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- Clay, M. M. (2002). *An observation survey of early literacy achievement*, Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- Clay, M. M. (2005). *An observation survey of early literacy achievement*, 2nd Ed. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- Dorn, L. & Allen, A. (1996). Helping low-achieving first grade readers: A program combining Reading Recovery tutoring and small-group instruction. *Literacy, Teaching and Learning*, 2, 49-60.
- Dorn, L. & Schubert, B. (2008). A comprehensive intervention model for reversing reading failure: A response to intervention approach. *Journal of Reading Recovery*.
- Denton, C. A., Ciancio, D. J., & Fletcher, J. M. (2006). Validity, reliability, and utility of the observation survey of early literacy achievement. *Reading Research Quarterly*, 41, 8-34.
- Fuchs, D. & Fuchs, L. S. (2006). Introduction to response to intervention: What, why, and how valid is it? *Reading Research Quarterly*, 41, 93-99.
- Fullerton, S., Nemeth, G. & McBride, M. (2006). *Reading Recovery in South Carolina: 2005 – 2006*. Clemson University Technical Report.
- Iversen, J. A. & Tunmer, W. E. (1993). Phonological processing skills and the Reading Recovery program. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 85, 112-126.

- Jones, N. K. & Smith-Burke, M. T. (1999). Forging an interactive relationship among research, theory, and practice: Clay's research design and methodology. In J. S. Gaffney & B. J. Askew (Eds.) *Stirring the waters: The influence of Marie Clay* (pp. 261-285). Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- Lyons, C. A. (1998). Reading Recovery in the United States: More than a decade of data. *Literacy Teaching and Learning: An International Journal of Early Reading and Writing*. 3(1), 77-92.
- Pinnell, G. S., Lyons, C. A., DeFord, D. E., Bryk, A. S., & Seltzer, M. (1994). Comparing instructional models for the literacy education of high-risk first graders. *Reading Research Quarterly*, 29, 8-39.
- Pinnell, G. S. (1997). Reading Recovery: A review of research. In J. Flood, S. B. Heath, & D. Lapp (Eds.). *Handbook of research on teaching literacy through the communicative and visual arts* (pp. 638-654). New York: Macmillan Library Reference USA.
- Pinnell, G. S. (2000). *Reading Recovery: An analysis of a research-based reading intervention*. Columbus, OH: Reading Recovery Council of North America.
- Rowe, K. J. (1995). Factors affecting students' progress in reading: Key findings from a longitudinal study. *Literacy Teaching and Learning*, 1, 57-110.
- Viadero, D. & Manzo, K. K. (2007, March 20). Tutoring program found effective. *Education Week*.