Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS)

Paper and Pencil

Angela Deterville, M.A. School Psychologist

Kalani Killacky, M.Ed. Intervention Coordinator

June 30, 2010



Today's Objectives

- Introduce DIBELS as a screening and progress monitoring assessment tool
- Build familiarity with administration and scoring procedures for paper/pencil DIBELS measures
- Review the set up procedure for the DIBELS paper/pencil process
- Provide a glimpse of Wireless Generation
- Summary and Q & A

DIBELS

Research and Development

- Research supported by:
 - Early Childhood Research Institute on Measuring Growth and Development
 - Institute for the Development of Educational Achievement
 - University of Oregon, College of Education
 - Oregon Department of Education
- Materials developed by Roland Good and Ruth Kaminski
- http://dibels.uoregon.edu/

DIBELS ACCESS

- All materials can be accessed and printed free of charge at http://dibels.uoregon.edu/
 - You do NOT need a username/password
- In order to input/print student results, schools pay \$1.00 per student
 - You receive a username/password
 - Inputting is TIME and LABOR intensive
 - But, it is cost effective ©
- Student results can also be inputted/printed through the use of PALM handheld software
 - Inputting is EFFICIENCT
 - PALM DIBELS costs \$20+ per student

DIBELS

 Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills

- Brief fluency measures of critical early literacy skills used to:
 - Identify students at-risk EARLY
 - Evaluate effectiveness of instruction and inform instructional decisions

DIBELS

Need for a screening measure

- Expertise is required
- Time is CRITICAL
 - Skills must be re-mediated early!
 - Students who fail to read fluently by the end of 3rd grade have only minimal chance of ever achieving literacy competence

DIBELS Basic Rationale

- Measure Basic Early Literacy Skills: Big Ideas of early literacy
- Efficient and economical
- Standardized
- Replicable
- Familiar/routine contexts
- Technically adequate
- Sensitive to growth and change over time and to effects of intervention

5 Critical Components of Effective Early Reading Instruction

- Phonemic Awareness
- Phonics
- Fluency
- Vocabulary
- Comprehension

Students must have systematic and explicit instruction

DIBELSTM Assess the Big Ideas

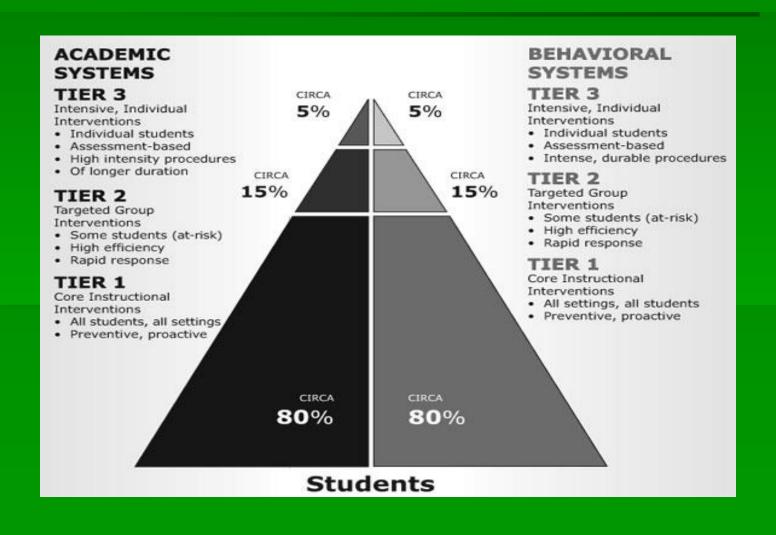
Big Idea of Literacy	DIBELS™ Measure
Phonemic Awareness	Initial Sound Fluency
	Phoneme Segmentation Fluency
Alphabetic Principle	Nonsense Word Fluency
Accuracy and Fluency with Connected Text	Oral Reading Fluency
Comprehension	At least through grade 3: A combination of Oral Reading Fluency & Retell Fluency
Vocabulary – Oral Language	Word Use Fluency

Retell Fluency and Word Use Fluency are optional for Reading First

DIBELS Benchmark Assessments

- Given to all children, K 6th grade
- Given 3 times per year
 - Beginning, Middle, and End of Year
- Measures skills that are powerful predictors of reading success, as identified by scientific research
- Will identify at risk students who are recommended for intervention and progress monitoring

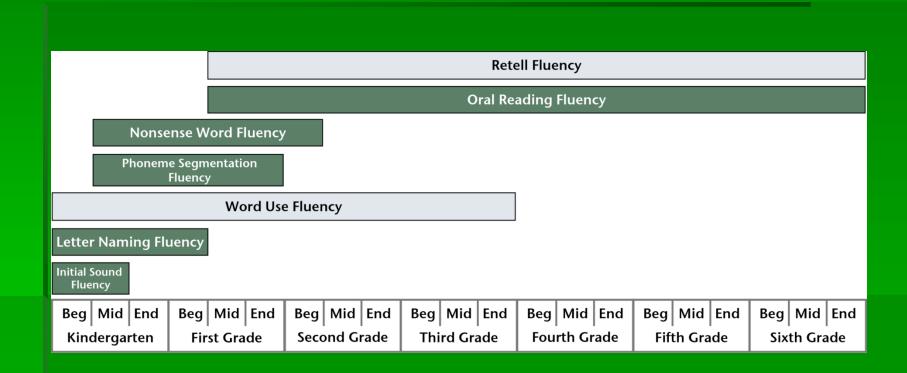
Response to Instruction and Intervention (RtI²)



DIBELS Progress Monitoring

- Given to "at-risk" (RED) and "some risk" (YELLOW) students
- Given every 2 to 4 weeks
- Purpose is to ensure that instruction (and intervention) is working and to guide accommodation/modification decisions

Which measures we administer and when



Oral Reading Fluency ORF

- Administered middle of 1st grade year through end of 6th grade year
- 3 minutes to administer;3 passages are administered
- Assesses accuracy and fluency
- Goal:
 - 40 words per minute by EOY Grade 1
 - 90 words per minute by EOY Grade 2
 - 110 words per minute by EOY Grade 3

Administration and Scoring Procedures for the ORF and RTF

What you need:

- Students' DIBELS booklet (you will record in booklet)
- Student Probes non-numbered version of reading passages
- Stopwatch
- pencil or pen for recording

Standardized directions for ORF

Setting the Scene:

- I. Place the examiner probe in front of you so the student cannot see what you record.
- 2. Place the student copy (non-numbered, full size) in front of the student.

Directions to Student:

3. Say these specific directions to the student: Please read this (point) out loud. If you get stuck, I will tell you the word so you can keep reading. When I say "stop", I may ask you to tell me about what you read, so do your best reading. Start here (point to the first word of the passage). Begin.

Beginning Administration:

- 4. Start your stopwatch when the student says the first word of the passage. The title is not counted. If the student fails to say the first word after 3 seconds, tell them the word and mark it as incorrect, then start the stopwatch.
- 5. The maximum time for each word is <u>3 seconds</u>. If the student does not provide the word within <u>3 seconds</u>, say the word and mark the word as incorrect.

Score as You Go:

• 6. Follow along on the examiner copy of the probe. Put a slash (/) over words read incorrectly.

Ending Administration:

• 7. At the end of <u>1 minute</u>, place a bracket (]) after the last word read by the student, stop and reset the stopwatch, and say "Stop." (Remove the passage.)

7 Basic Directions

- SCORING PROCEDURES Part 1: Oral Reading Fluency
- 1.Follow along on the examiner copy while the student is reading and put a slash (/) through words read incorrectly.
- 2.Score reading passages immediately after administration.
- 3.Discontinue Rule: If the student does not read any words correctly in the first row of the first passage, discontinue the task and record a score of 0 on the front cover.
- 4.Record the total number of words read correctly on the bottom of the scoring sheet for each passage.
- 5.If the student reads fewer than 10 words correct on the first passage, record their score on the front cover and do not administer passages 2 and 3.
- 6. If the student reads 3 passages, record their middle score on the front cover. For example, if the student gets scores of 27, 36, and 25, record a score of 27 on the front cover.
- 7. Hesitates or struggle with words: If a student hesitates or struggles with a word for 3 seconds, tell the student the word and mark it as

Less common rules 8-14

8. Hyphenated Words: Hyphenated words count as two words if both parts can stand alone as individual words. Hyphenated words count as one word if either part cannot stand alone as an individual word.

Examples: I gave Ben a red yo-yo = 6 words
We did push-ups, pull-ups, and sit-ups = 9 words

<u>9. Numerals:</u> Numerals must be read correctly in the context of the sentence.

Example: My dad is 36 must be read as "My dad is thirty-six", if read "three-six" count it as an error

10. Mispronounced Words: A word is scored correct if it is pronounced correctly given the <u>context</u> of the sentence. If the word is mispronounced in the context, it is scored as an error.

Example: Dad read the paper

Read as "Dad reed (long e) the paper)" count I error

Not counted as errors

- 11. Self Corrections: A word is scored as correct if it is initially mispronounced but the student self-corrects within 3 seconds. Mark SC above the word and score as correct.
- 12. Repeated Words: Words that are repeated are not scored as incorrect and are ignored in scoring.
- 13.Articulation and Dialect: The student is not penalized for imperfect pronunciation due to dialect, articulation, or second language interference. For example, if the student consistently says /th/ for /s/, and reads "rest" as "retht", he or she should be given credit for a correct word. This is a professional judgment and should be based on the student's responses and any prior knowledge of his/her speech patterns.
- 14Inserted Words: Inserted words are ignored and not counted as errors. The student also does not get additional credit for inserted words. If the student frequently inserts extra words, note the pattern at the bottom of the scoring page.

- 15. Omitted Words: Omitted words are scored as incorrect
- 16. Word Order: All words that are read correctly but in the wrong order are scored as incorrect.
- 17. Abbreviations: Abbreviations should be read the way you would normally pronounce the abbreviation in conversation. For example, TV could be read as "teevee" or "television" but Mr. would be read as "mister".

© 2003 Kameenui, Simmons, Coyne, & Harn

Retell Fluency RTF (Optional)

- Administered middle of 1st grade year through end of 6th grade year
- I minute to administer; record number of words used to retell passage (off-topic response not recorded)
- Checks for comprehension and identifies students whose comprehension is inconsistent with fluency
- ONLY ADMINISTERED IF STUDENT READS MORE THAN 10 WORDS PER MINUTE

Word Usage Fluency WUF (Optional)

- Administered beginning of kindergarten year through end of 3rd grade year
- I minute to administer; record number of words used in an utterance (can be a sentence, phrase or definition)
- 20th percentile or lower are "at-risk" for poor language and reading
- 20th 40th percentile are at "some risk" for poor language and reading

Initial Sound Fluency ISF

- Administered beginning of year and middle of year of kindergarten
- 3 minutes to administer
- Tests phonemic awareness and initial sounds
- Goal: 25-30 initial sounds by MOY Kinder
- Score below 10 needs INTERVENTION

Phoneme Segmentation Fluency PSF

- Administered middle of kindergarten year through end of 1st grade year
- I minute to administer
- Measures student ability to segment 3 and 4 phoneme words; good predictor of later achievement
- Goal: 35-45 phonemes per minute by MOY kinder/BOY 1st grade

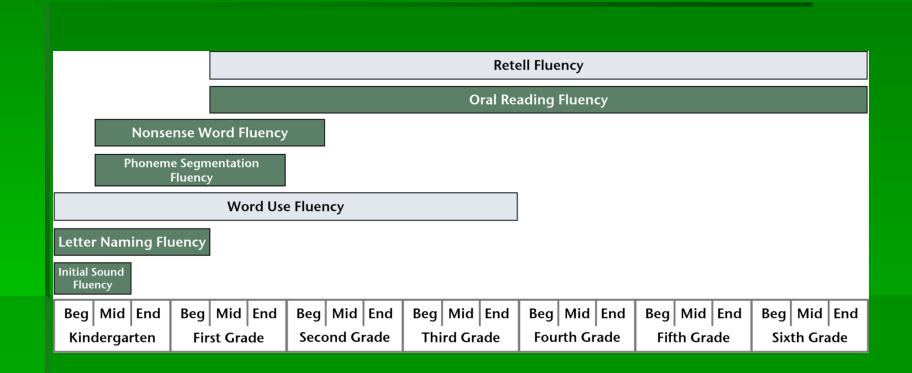
Letter Naming Fluency LNF

- Administered throughout kindergarten and beginning of 1st grade year
- I minute to administer
- Early indicator for at-risk and difficulty achieving early literacy benchmark goals

Nonsense Word Fluency NWF

- Administered middle of kindergarten year through beginning of 2ndgrade year
- I minute to administer
- Measures student ability to blend letters into words
- Goal: 25 letter sounds per minute by beginning of 1st grade

Which measures we administer and when



DIBELS skill areas (LNF, ISF, NWF) are reported as:

Established - Child has achieved the benchmark goal

Emerging - Child has not achieved the benchmark goal; has emerging skills but may need to increase consistency, accuracy and/or fluency to achieve benchmark goal

Deficit - Child has low skills and is at risk for not achieving benchmark goal

DIBELS skill area (ORF) is reported as:

Low risk - On track to achieve benchmark goal
Some risk - Low emerging/ 50% chance of achieving benchmark goal
At risk - Very low; at risk for difficulty in achieving benchmark goal

Paper/Pencil DIBELS @ Cienega E.S.

Benchmarking

BOY: October

MOY: January

EOY: June



Setting up Paper/Pencil at your School

Refer to Quick Start Guide

Demonstration

• FYI....

- District LAUSD 3
- District Contact Kandice McLurkin, Principal
- **323-939-1138** (phone)
- **323-933-5316** (fax)

Wireless Generation-Burst Pilot



 Provided through a grant received by the Division of Special Education. The program is a Response to Instruction for struggling readers.

-Joseph K. Torgensen

Burst Pilot Goals

- Establish the use of high quality interventions for students with disabilities and struggling general education students
- Utilize an effective model for "Response to instruction" using data
- Integrate general education and special education students

Burst



- Technology- Wireless Generation/mclass site holds program data, resources, and lessons. Assessments with handhelds.
- Assessment- The program analyzes benchmark assessments and on-going progress monitoring to identify real time needs.
- Grouping- The technology utilizes an algorithm to group students according to need.
- Synchronized intervention-high quality 10 day targeted intervention lessons are created by the program based on student needs.
- The Burst algorithm continually analyzes data to customize lessons based on student need.

Additional Resources

I've DIBEL'd, Now What?

- Susan L. Hall, Ed.D.
- Published by Sopris WEST

Implementing Response to Intervention

- Susan L. Hall, Ed.D.
- Published by Corwin Press