

Report for the Reading First Program Michigan Department of Education

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the 2006-2007 Reading First Report

The external evaluator of Reading First programs in each state is required to provide analyses of students' performance on reading achievement tests so that the state and federal departments of education can assess the progress made by Reading First schools, districts, and states in improving the reading of students in first through third grades. The US Department of Education requests the following information:

- 1. Provide information about the gains in reading achievement made by students in Reading First schools.
- 2. Provide students' performance on a reading achievement measure that shows the percentages of students in grades 1, 2, and 3 in Reading First schools reading at grade level or above.
- 3. Provide disaggregated data that demonstrate the number of students in Reading First schools from the following categories reading at grade level or above: economically disadvantaged students, students from major racial and ethnic groups, students with disabilities, and students with limited English proficiency.

This report is designed to provide Michigan Department of Education with information gathered by researchers involved in the Evaluation of Reading First in Michigan. It includes (a) results of students' performance on the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills, reading subtests, (b) results of students' performance on Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills, and (c) an overview of program implementation.

Technical reports of studies of Reading First in Michigan are available on Michigan's Reading First website (www.mireadingfirst.org). In addition, in the 2006-2007 school year, we published three Newsletters for the purpose of providing information about Reading First in Michigan for teachers. These, too, can be read or downloaded from Michigan's Reading First website.

1.2 Contact Information

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PART 2: PERFORMANCE ON THE IOWA TESTS OF BASIC SKILLS AND THE GATES MACGINITIE READING TEST

2.1 Description of Reading Achievement Tests

The Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS) is a standardized test, published by Riverside Publishing, which provides indices of proficiency in reading and language skills. ITBS subtests map onto the five components of reading instruction required by the Reading First legislation. The following ITBS subtests were administered to students in Reading First schools in grades 1-3:

Vocabulary (assesses knowledge of word meanings)

Word Analysis (assesses ability to analyze word structure for purposes of

reading and spelling)

Listening (assesses abilities to understand language presented orally)

Language (assess components of language, such as spelling and

grammar)

Reading Comprehension (assesses comprehension of written texts)

Reading Total (a composite of vocabulary and reading comprehension)

Fourth graders in Reading First schools take three subtests: Vocabulary, Language and Reading Comprehension. Reading Total is computed from the Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension subtests.

The Gates MacGinitie Reading Test is a standardized test published by Riverside Publishing. Level PR was designed to help teachers learn what kindergartners know about important concepts on which beginning reading skills are built. Subtests include Literacy Concepts, Oral Language Concepts, Letters and Letter-Sound Correspondences, and Listening (Story) Comprehension.

For more information about the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills and Gates MacGinitie Reading Test, we refer you to the publisher's website: www.riverside.com.

2.2 Description of Students

Forty-two districts or local educational agencies (LEAs) had Reading First grants in Michigan for 2006-2007. In these districts, there are 165 Reading First schools. In the spring of 2007, the Gates MacGinitie Reading Test was taken by 8,975 kindergartners, and ITBS was taken by 9,187 first graders, 8,904 second graders, and 8,719 third graders. We exclude from our analyses any students who were not eligible to take ITBS but did so anyway.

We also asked schools to administer ITBS to 4th graders so that we would be able to determine whether any gains made the previous year (3rd grade in a Reading First school) were still evident in the 2007 test results. We have ITBS test results for 8,428 fourth graders in 2007.

In order to report on the reading achievement of students in risk categories specified by the federal government, we matched the students who took the ITBS with students in Michigan's Single Record Student Database (SRSD). This database is maintained by the state of Michigan's Center for Educational Performance and Information. It contains information about students in Michigan of the kind necessary to disaggregate the data for the students in risk groups; the data are collected and entered into the database at the school and district levels. We used the same fields from the SRSD data that are used by the state to disaggregate the data on Michigan's state achievement test. The categories are as follows:

- students with limited English proficiency (LEP),
- students who are economically disadvantaged,
- students with disabilities, and
- students from ethnic and cultural minority groups.

Of the students in Reading First schools in 2006-2007, we were able to match 24,228 first, second, and third graders on ITBS and SRSD. Tables 1 and 2 show the breakdown by racial/ethnic category and by risk category. In interpreting the information in these tables, we note that only students with one primary race category are included.

Table 1: Breakdown by Racial/Ethnic Category (2006-2007)

Category	Number of students
African American	11,256
White	9,485
Hispanic/Latino	3,021
Asian American	2,51
American Indian	2,05
Native Hawaiian	10

Table 2: Breakdown for Students in Risk Categories (2006-2007)

Category	Number of students
Students who are economically disadvantaged	18,405
Students with limited English proficiency	2,879
Students with disabilities	2,677

We feel it is important to provide two reminders about students included in the results in this report. First, although in reports to the districts and schools, we provide results for both students who were in the school for most of the year (Early Entry) and all students (regardless of how long they have been in the school), for state and federal reports we include all students who were in Reading First schools. For several years, we have found no significant difference in the achievement of students who are early entry students and all students (i.e., including both early and late entry students). Second, reading achievement results based on disaggregation of students by racial/ethnic category or by risk category necessarily includes only those students who took ITBS and were also present in SRSD.

2.3 Rank Order of Schools Meeting Expectations on ITBS

We provide a table for each grade level that places the schools in rank order from the largest to the smallest percentage of students reading at or above grade level in grades 1-3. The tables are given in **Appendix A**. For grade 1, the percentage of first graders meeting grade-level expectations ranges from 85% to 4%; for second grade, the range is 80% to 0%; for third grade, the range is 76% to 0%. Another way to describe these results involves tabulating the number of schools with 50% or more of their students meeting grade level expectations. This tabulation shows that for first grade, there are 51 schools with 50% or more of the students reading at grade level; for second grade, there are 36 such schools; and for third grade, 26 such schools. For first and second grades, these numbers represent noticeable gains. Last year, the figure was 40 schools for first grade, 24 schools for second grade, and 33 schools for third grade—thus, we see noticeable gains for first and second grades.

One finding highlighted by these tables is the variability in achievement of schools within districts. That is, within a district, there are some schools with a very small percentage of students performing at or above grade level and some with a large percentage of students at or above grade level.

2.4 Students Meeting Grade-Level Expectations on ITBS

Table 3 shows the percentage of students at each grade level in each district whose Reading Total score on the ITBS was at or above grade level. Grade level reading is operationally defined the 50th percentile, based on national norms. The table also indicates whether schools in the district started its Reading First program in 2002 (Round 1), 2003 (Round 2), 2005 (Round 3) or some combination thereof.

Table 3: Percent of Students At or Above Grade Level on the Reading Total Score of the ITBS by District

District	D J -	I	Percentage (%) of Studen	ts
District	Rounds	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade
ARTS & TECH ACAD.	3	25	30	30
BAY COUNTY PSA	3	33	32	46
BEECHER PS	2	43	35	13
BENTON HARBOR PS	2,3	37	31	13
BUENA VISTA PS	2	20	13	7
CESAR CHAVEZ ACAD.	3	15	26	11
DEARBORN PS	1,3	45	37	22
DECATUR PUBLIC	3	59	59	53
DETROIT PUBLIC	1,3	37	23	21
ENGADINE CONSOLID.	3	53	69	54
FERNDALE PS	2	57	47	48
GLADWIN COMMUNITY	3	46	60	50
GRAND RAPIDS PS	2,3	30	26	24
HALE AREA SCHOOLS	3	62	53	53
HOLLAND PS	1	55	52	48
JACKSON P S	3	15	8	27
KALAMAZOO PS	1,2,3	42	40	35
KALKASKA PS	3	70	61	50
LANSING PS	2,3	44	41	41
MARION PS	3	59	68	41
MESICK CONS. SCHLS	3	57	52	44
MIO-AUSABLE SCHLS	3	55	49	48
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	3	26	19	14
MUSKEGON PS	1,3	38	32	31
OAK PARK PS	2	33	24	35
ONAWAY AREA SCHLS.	3	75	65	71
OWOSSO PS	2	53	55	57
PONTIAC PS	2	30	27	22
PORT HURON PS	1.3	41	43	38
QUINCY COMM SCHLS	3	61	47	54
ROMULUS PS	2	42	40	38
SAGINAW PS	1.2	29	29	22
TRI-VALLEY ACAD.	3	19	12	6
UNION CITY COMM	3	51	41	63
UTICA COMM SCHLS	3	48	55	52
VANDERBILT AREA SCHLS	3	37	36	47
WATERSMEET SCHLS	3	64	61	43
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	2,3	35	36	40
WEST BRNCH ROSE CITY	3	64	58	69
WEST IRON CTY SCHLS	3	60	67	63
WYOMING PS	2	41	20	24
YPSILANTI PS	2	46	50	41

2.5 Students Underachieving in Reading on ITBS

Table 4 shows the percentage of students in each district with Reading Total scores below the 25th percentile, based on national norms. This analysis is particularly important because Reading First districts have a high percentage of students underachieving in reading. In short, these are the students most likely to be "left behind."

Table 4: Percent of Students with Reading Total Scores on the ITBS Below the 25th Percentile by District

D:	D 1]	Percentage (%) of Studen	ts
District	Rounds	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade
ARTS & TECH ACAD.	3	61	37	44
BAY COUNTY PSA	3	55	29	22
BEECHER PS	2	32	35	48
BENTON HARBOR PS	2,3	35	36	41
BUENA VISTA PS	2	48	55	65
CESAR CHAVEZ ACAD.	3	57	30	53
DEARBORN PS	1,3	31	34	38
DECATUR PUBLIC	3	26	23	23
DETROIT PUBLIC	1,3	39	50	44
ENGADINE CONSOLID.	3	20	0	15
FERNDALE PS	2	23	26	25
GLADWIN COMMUNITY	3	28	14	20
GRAND RAPIDS PS	2.3	42	42	39
HALE AREA SCHOOLS	3	16	26	21
HOLLAND PS	1	24	18	23
JACKSON P S	3	69	54	59
KALAMAZOO PS	1,2,3	35	35	34
KALKASKA PS	3	13	13	21
LANSING PS	2.3	31	27	25
MARION PS	3	8	11	28
MESICK CONS. SCHLS	3	18	29	19
MIO-AUSABLE SCHLS	3	24	27	13
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	3	44	52	52
MUSKEGON PS	1,3	36	41	35
OAK PARK PS	2	42	45	27
ONAWAY AREA SCHLS.	3	15	6	7
OWOSSO PS	2	26	28	19
PONTIAC PS	2	39	50	43
PORT HURON PS	1,3	34	32	25
QUINCY COMM SCHLS	3	17	22	16
ROMULUS PS	2	33	31	28
SAGINAW PS	1.2	41	39	42
TRI-VALLEY ACAD.	3	46	64	69
UNION CITY COMM	3	27	32	14
UTICA COMM SCHLS	3	29	21	20
VANDERBILT AREA SCHLS	3	32	43	21
WATERSMEET SCHLS	3	14	11	36
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	2,3	39	36	25
WEST BRNCH ROSE CITY	3	10	13	7
WEST IRON CTY SCHLS	3	15	19	10
WYOMING PS	2	39	60	42
YPSILANTI PS	2	34	23	26

2.6 Progress in Reading in Michigan's Reading First Schools

The goal of the Reading First program in Michigan is for schools to show improvements in the reading achievement of students each year. Based on federal requirements and guidelines, Michigan's Reading First program uses the following criteria to assess progress: increase in the percent of students reading at grade level (GL), defined as performance at or above the 50th %ile; and decrease in the percent of students at high risk (HR), defined as performance below the 25th % ile. Progress results for schools from spring 2006 to spring 2007 are shown in the scatterplot in Figure 1. This is a graphic display of the extent to which Reading First schools have met the yearly progress criteria on ITBS Reading Total. The vertical axis shows the change in the percent of students at or above the 50th %ile from 2006 to 2007. The horizontal axis shows the change in percent of students below the 25th%ile. Schools in the upper right quadrant made progress on both criteria. Schools in the bottom left quadrant did not make progress on either criteria.

Figure 1: Scatterplot Showing Progress Made by Reading First Schools

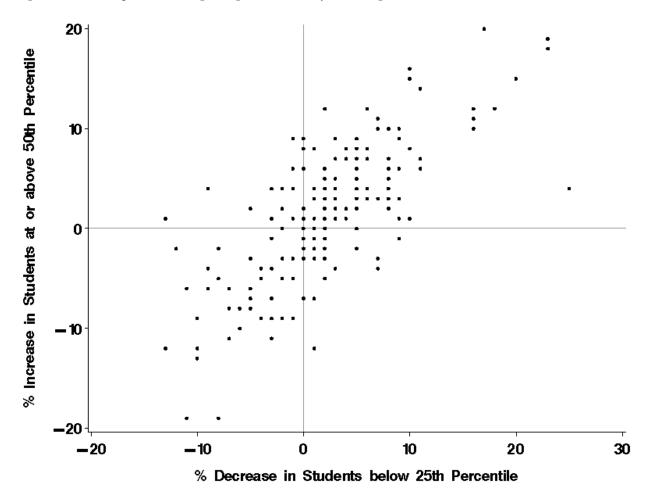


Table 5 provides the same information in numerical format by indicating the percent of schools that met each criterion, both criteria, or neither criteria. Overall, about 71% percent of the Reading First schools showed progress on one criterion or both criteria.

Table 5: The Percentage of Schools Meeting Progress Criteria.

Quadrant Summary:	Percent of schools
Made progress on both criteria	44.4
Increased % students meeting grade level expectations only	13.6
Decreased % of students at high risk only	13.0
Showed no improvement on either criteria	29.0

Progress from one year to the next is just one way of determining the extent to which Reading First schools are improving students' reading achievement. Another index of improvement is long-term results for schools from the end of the first year in which they began participation through spring of 2007. Figures 2, 3, and 4 show these results for ITBS Reading Comprehension. Each graph provides results for one grade level (first through third grade) for all three Rounds, showing both the percent of students meeting grade level expectations (GL) and the percent of students at high risk (HR).

Figure 2:
Changes in Percent of First Graders' at Grade Level or Above (GL) or at High Risk (HR) on ITBS Reading Comprehension (RComp) for Round 1 (n=32), Round 2 (n=55) and Round 3 (n=64) Schools

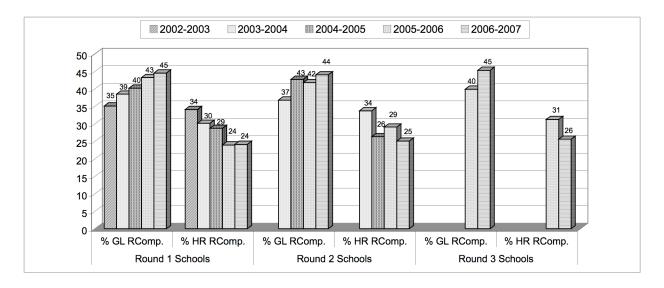


Figure 3:
Changes in Percent of Second Graders' at Grade Level or Above (GL) or at High Risk (HR) on ITBS Reading Comprehension (RComp) for Round 1 (n=32), Round 2 (n=56), and Round 3 (n=64) Schools

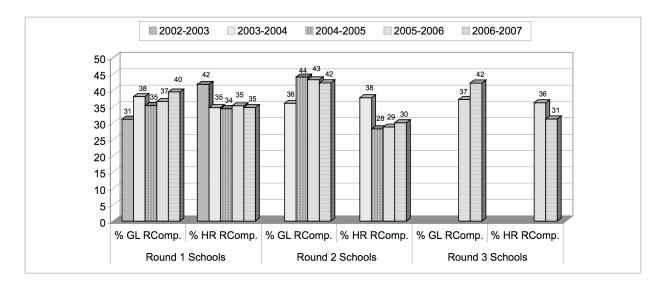
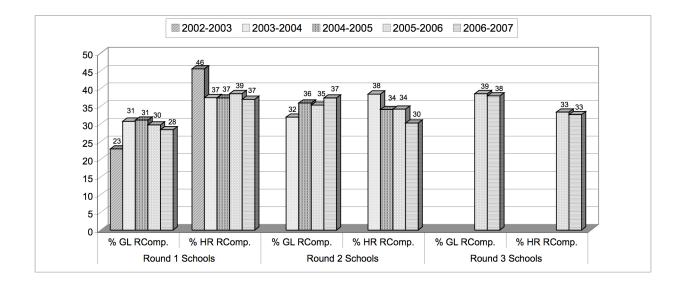


Figure 4:
Changes in Percent of Third Graders' at Grade Level or Above (GL) or at High Risk (HR) on ITBS Reading Comprehension (RComp) for Round 1 (n=32), Round 2 (n=53), and Round 3 (n=64) Schools



Two trends can be observed through scrutiny of these graphs. One is that there has consistently been noticeable progress from the end of the first year to the end of the second year of participation in Reading First. The second is that in first grade, there is steady progress across the years of participation, whereas in second and third grades, relatively little or no progress is demonstrated after the initial gain between the first and second years of participation.

2.7 Performance of Students in Risk Categories

The Reading First legislation and federal guidelines require the state to provide information about the reading achievement of students in major risk categories. The three risk groups are students with limited English proficiency, those with economic disadvantage, and those with disabilities.

Tables 7 through 9 on the following pages show the percentage of students in the three risk categories reading (a) meeting grade-level expectations and (b) substantially underachieving on the ITBS subtests for four years (2004 through 2007). The results include students in each category in all schools from all three Rounds. Tables 7a and 7b a present results for students with disabilities; Tables 8a and 8b present results for students with economic disadvantage; Tables 9a and 9b present results for students with limited English proficiency.

Overall, there are indications of modest improvement in reading for the three risk groups over this three-year period. In general, less progress is made for the third grade than the second grade, and less progress for the second grade than the first grade. Table 6 below provides a comparison of results for Reading Total for 2004 and 2007 for the three risk categories; GL refers to percent of students at or above grade level while HR refers to percent of students at high risk (below the 25th %ile). To interpret the results, remember that we hope to see increases in the percent of students at GL and decreases in the percent of students at HR.

Table 6: Comparison of Percentage of Students in the Three Risk Categories At Grade Level and At High Risk in 2004 and 2007

		Disab	ilities	Economic Disadvantage		Limited English Proficiency	
		2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
GL	Gr 1	17	24	30	36	28	33
	Gr 2	14	15	26	30	24	27
	Gr 3	14	14	24	25	14	16
HR	Gr 1	62	50	48	38	47	40
	Gr 2	65	59	46	41	53	43
	Gr 3	59	58	42	39	50	50

Note. For the Disabilities category, students whose IEPs indicate that they should not take a standardized test in reading do not participate in ITBS.

Table 7a: Percentage of Students with Disabilities Reading at or above Grade Level from 2004 to 2007

ITBS Subtests	Year		Grade Levels	
11DD Guotesis	1 cai	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
	2004	16	16	15
Vocabulary	2005	22	20	16
Vocabulary	2006	21	17	17
	2007	22	17	16
	2004	21	14	13
Word Analysis	2005	25	17	16
Word Allarysis	2006	24	17	15
	2007	26	15	13
	2004	27	22	18
Listanina	2005	27	27	19
Listening	2006	24	25	20
	2007	25	23	18
	2004	18	13	15
Languaga	2005	21	18	14
Language	2006	19	17	14
	2007	23	18	12
	2004	20	18	17
Reading Comprehension	2005	27	23	17
Reading Complehension	2006	24	19	17
	2007	30	20	18
	2004	17	14	14
Reading Total	2005	22	19	15
Reading Total	2006	22	16	16
	2007	24	15	14

Table~7b: Percentage~of~Students~with~Disabilities~Under achieving~in~Reading~from~2004~to~2007

ITBS Subtests	Year		Grade Levels	
11D3 Santests	rear	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
	2004	54	64	56
Vocabulary	2005	45	55	53
Vocabulary	2006	45	57	54
	2007	44	57	52
	2004	54	61	63
Wand Analysis	2005	47	52	60
Word Analysis	2006	49	55	61
	2007	45	55	62
	2004	49	60	64
Listanina	2005	48	53	60
Listening	2006	48	54	62
	2007	51	56	62
	2004	54	71	62
Languaga	2005	52	65	60
Language	2006	51	65	64
	2007	48	64	61
	2004	47	59	59
Reading Comprehension	2005	39	51	59
Reading Complehension	2006	41	56	58
	2007	38	56	57
	2004	62	65	59
Deading Tetal	2005	52	57	60
Reading Total	2006	54	61	60
	2007	50	59	58

Table 8a: Percentage of Students with Economic Disadvantage Reading at or above Grade Level from 2004 to 2007

ITBS Subtests	Year		Grade Levels	
TIDG Sublests	i ear	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
	2004	28	26	25
Vasahulami	2005	29	30	25
Vocabulary	2006	31	25	25
	2007	33	29	26
	2004	35	28	26
Word Amelysis	2005	37	29	28
Word Analysis	2006	37	27	29
	2007	40	30	29
	2004	30	31	25
Listanina	2005	32	34	27
Listening	2006	30	29	25
	2007	34	30	27
	2004	29	30	25
Languaga	2005	29	29	27
Language	2006	30	29	28
	2007	33	31	27
	2004	35	33	27
Reading Comprehension	2005	38	37	29
Reading Complehension	2006	37	33	29
	2007	41	37	29
	2004	30	26	24
Danding Total	2005	33	30	25
Reading Total	2006	33	27	25
	2007	36	30	25

Table 8b: Percentage of Students with Economic Disadvantage Underachieving in Reading from 2004 to 2007

ITBS Subtests	Year		Grade Levels	
11 B3 Subtests	rear	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
	2004	39	47	40
Vocabulani	2005	34	42	38
Vocabulary	2006	35	45	39
	2007	32	41	36
	2004	39	40	42
Wand Amalysis	2005	34	36	38
Word Analysis	2006	35	39	39
	2007	33	35	38
	2004	42	47	52
Listanina	2005	40	42	50
Listening	2006	42	47	52
	2007	40	46	51
	2004	40	47	43
Languaga	2005	40	46	40
Language	2006	39	47	41
	2007	36	46	40
	2004	34	39	42
Reading Comprehension	2005	29	33	38
Reading Complehension	2006	32	38	39
	2007	28	34	37
	2004	46	46	42
Reading Total	2005	40	40	40
Reading Total	2006	41	45	41
	2007	38	41	39

Table 9a: Percentage of Students with Limited English Proficiency Reading at or above Grade Level from 2004 to 2007

ITBS Subtests	Year	Grade Levels		
TIBS Subtests	1 cai	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
	2004	24	22	13
Vocabulary	2005	27	18	10
Vocabulary	2006	26	17	10
	2007	27	22	11
	2004	36	30	19
Wand Analysis	2005	39	29	19
Word Analysis	2006	34	27	22
	2007	42	36	27
	2004	23	31	18
T intention	2005	23	27	18
Listening	2006	21	22	14
	2007	25	25	21
	2004	28	31	27
T	2005	28	29	25
Language	2006	30	31	28
	2007	31	37	32
	2004	35	30	22
Deeding Commeltersian	2005	41	33	22
Reading Comprehension	2006	37	30	21
	2007	43	39	25
	2004	28	24	14
Danding Total	2005	32	22	14
Reading Total	2006	30	21	11
	2007	33	27	16

Table 9b: Percentage of Students with Limited English Proficiency Underachieving in Reading from 2004 to 2007

ITBS Subtests	Year		Grade Levels	
11 bs subtests	rear	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
	2004	44	54	54
Vocabulary	2005	37	51	56
Vocabulary	2006	41	55	58
	2007	40	48	54
	2004	38	42	48
Word Amplysis	2005	32	36	49
Word Analysis	2006	37	39	45
		33	33	42
	2004	49	46	56
Listanina	2005	49	51	61
Listening	2006	54	58	66
	2007	50	54	57
	2004	40	48	41
Languaga	2005	41	48	43
Language	2006	39	46	38
	2007	35	42	36
	2004	32	43	44
Darding Communication	2005	26	37	46
Reading Comprehension	2006	29	41	43
	2007	24	33	41
	2004	47	52	50
Danding Total	2005	40	48	54
Reading Total	2006	44	53	53
	2007	40	43	50

2.8 Meeting Michigan's Progress Criteria in 2006-2007

The federal guidelines for Reading First specify that schools with Reading First funding must show that their students are improving in reading achievement. Michigan Reading First carried out a review of progress at the end of each schools year. In the 2004-2005 school year, the Reading First evaluation team worked with the Reading First coordinators at Michigan Department of Education to establish procedures for determining whether a school was making adequate progress in improving reading achievement of students in grades 1 through 3. The same procedures and criteria were used for the 2006-2007 school year. The procedure for determining progress involved a three step process.

Step 1: 95% student participation. In keeping with state and federal policies, 95% of the eligible students took ITBS.

Step 2: Increase in percentage of students reading at or above grade level. This was determined by a two-step process: (a) calculating the gains or losses in percent of students at each grade level whose score on ITBS Reading Total was at or above the 50th %ile and (b) averaging the results for grades 1-3. The goal is to show an increase from 2006 to 2007.

Step 3: Decrease in percentage of students significantly underachieving in reading. This was determined by a two-step process: (a) calculating the gains or losses in the percent of students at each grade level whose Reading Total was below the 25th %ile and (b) averaging the results for grades 1-3. The goal was to show a decrease from 2006 to 2007

Improvements on the ITBS (gains in reading achievement using these two measures) provided one index of the performance of Reading First schools. Other indices included evaluation of the implementation of the reading program, compliance with Reading First requirements, and participation in professional development and evaluation activities. Information regarding the implementation and compliance of schools is collected by the state Reading First administration.

In June 2007, analysis of the ITBS results showed that 90% of the schools assessed 95% or more of their students. Results showed that 60% and 61% of the schools met the criteria specified in Steps 2 and 3 respectively.

The Reading First coordinators from MDE carried out a review of each school's compliance with Reading First requirements and the implementation of their Reading First plan. They used both the progress results and information on implementation and compliance to identify schools in a "probationary" category, indicating that the school would benefit from greater oversight from the Reading First technical assistance team.

2.9 Performance of Kindergartners on Gates MacGinitie Reading Test

The Gates-MacGinitie Reading Test measures aspects of emergent reading that are aligned with the components of reading important to Reading First. Table 10 shows the results for kindergartners in 2006 and in 2007. We note that there has been 4% increase in kindergartners'

performing at or above grade level and a 6% decrease in kindergartners' performing below the 25th percentile.

Table 10: Kindergartners' Performance on Gates-MacGinitie Reading Test in 2006 and 2007

Subtest		Median	Stanines	Percentages (%)	
Subtest		2006	2007	2006	2007
Literacy Co	oncepts	4	4		
Oral Langue Concepts		4	4		
Letters & I	Letter-Sound Correspondence	4	5		
Listening (Listening (Story) Comprehension		4		
Total % of students at or above 50 th percentile				36	40
Total	% of students below 25 th percentile			35	29

2.10 Performance of Fourth Graders on ITBS Subtests

Reading First schools were asked to administer three ITBS subtests to their fourth-grade students: Vocabulary, Language, and Reading Comprehension. The purpose was to determine whether achievement levels remained stable or even improved after a year in a classroom without Reading First support. Included in this analysis are all fourth-grade students in Reading First schools; that is, we were not able to assess the reading of only those students who had been in Reading First classrooms in the preceding year. As Table 11 shows, about a third of the fourth graders met grade-level expectations. This suggests that reading achievement levels are generally sustained from the end of third to the end of the fourth grade.

Table 11: Third graders who took ITBS in 2006; fourth graders who took ITBS in 2007

	2006 3rd Gra	de Students	2007 4th Grade Students			
ITBS Subtests	% Meeting	Number of	% Meeting	Number of		
	Expectation	Students	Expectation	Students		
Vocabulary	31	8,805	33	8,385		
Word Analysis						
Listening						
Language	32	8,702	35	8,314		
Reading Comp	36	8,782	37	8,354		
Reading Total	32	8,761	34	8,341		

PART 3: PERFORMANCE ON DYNAMIC INDICATORS OF BASIC EARLY LTIERACY SKILLS (DIBELS)

3.1 Description of DIBELS

Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS) is a set of measures of early reading skills used to monitor the progress of students' reading skills during the school year. Developed by researchers at the University of Oregon, it is administered to all Reading First students, kindergarten through grade 3, in the fall, winter, and spring. The students' test scores are entered into a data system that is run through the DIBELS website at the University of Oregon. Immediately after entering the test scores, the results for each classroom can be made available to the teacher. Each student's performance on each subtest identified the extent to which students are making timely progress in reading. For example, performance on a given measure might be classified as showing an "established," "emerging," or deficient skill. This information gives the teacher a basis for considering whether or not to modify the instruction that each student receives.

Research on the subtests has shown that certain subtests serve as valid and reliable tools to determine whether students have reached a "benchmark," indicating levels of achievement that would allow the teacher to predict that the student had acquired grade-level reading skill in that area. Conversely, the benchmark system also allows for the prediction of scores below which it is predicted that the student is not likely to be successful in learning to read. This category is referred to as needing "intensive instructional support." Our report focuses on these two levels: students "meeting benchmark standard" are those meeting grade-level expectations, whereas students "needing intensive instructional support" are underachieving in basic reading skills.

To interpret students' performance on subtests of DIBELS across the year, it is important to know that the standard for "meeting standards" and for "needing intensive instruction" more often than not change from the fall to the winter and the winter to the spring. For example, to meet the standard for the second grade on the Oral Reading Fluency subtest, a student would have to read 40 words per minute in the fall, 70 words per minute in the winter, and 90 words per minute in the spring. Thus, in the tables that follow, if the percentage of students meeting standards stays the same for the fall, winter, and spring on the Oral Reading Fluency subtest, it is still the case that the students made gains in the number of words they could read accurately in a minute. Two exceptions are Phoneme Segmentation Fluency over the first-grade year and Nonsense Word Fluency from winter of first grade through fall of second grade. For these subtests and time periods, there is no change in the score that is used for benchmark determinations.

The subtests for each grade level that are included in this report are as follows:

Kindergarten

Letter Naming Fluency (LNF)
Phoneme Segmentation Fluency (PSF)
Nonsense Word Fluency (NWF)

(naming letters fluently) (giving the sounds in spoken words) (reading non-words)

First Grade

Phoneme Segmentation Fluency (PSF) Nonsense Word Fluency (NWF) Oral Reading Fluency (ORF)

Second and Third Grade

Oral Reading Fluency (ORF)

(giving the sounds in spoken words) (reading non-words) (reading short passages aloud)

(reading short passages aloud)

3.2 Students Meeting Standards and Students Needing Intensive Instruction

We report the percentage of students in each district at each grade level who met or exceeded standards of adequate progress on each subtest. We also report the percentage of students at each grade level who were in need of intensive instruction on each subtest. The tables are presented by grade level, so that the first table (Table 12) shows percentage of kindergartners meeting expectations, and the second (Table 13) shows the percentage of kindergartners needing intensive instruction. These are followed by the tables for first, second, and third graders (Tables 14-17).

A comparison of DIBELS results over the years suggests overall improvement in Reading First schools in increasing the percent of students meeting grade level expectations and in decreasing the percent of students in need of intensive remediation. While the federal Department of Education requires that DIBELS results for each school be submitted as part of the annual performance report, we do not use DIBELS results to assess schools' progress in reading. DIBELS is not a high stakes achievement test. Instead, the test results are intended for the use of teachers and schools in making educational decision about the instructional needs of the students in each classroom.

Table 12: Percentage of Kindergarteners Meeting Standards on DIBELS Subtests (by District)

	% of students who meet or exceed standards during 2006-2007								
Districts		NF	PSF			NWF			
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Winter	Spring	Winter	Spring		
Arts and Tech Academy of Pontiac	52	70	60	40	38	47	64		
Bay County PSA	50	80	68	47	83	61	55		
Beecher Community School District	46	61	69	46	78	65	71		
Benton Harbor Area Schools	38	67	67	43	61	64	71		
Buena Vista	51	52	67	29	69	53	47		
Cesar Chavez Academy	16	54	61	59	76	63	81		
Dearborn	45	61	58	40	62	48	51		
Decatur Public Schools	54	70	60	59	72	78	67		
Detroit Public Schools	35	55	55	25	38	28	47		
Engadine Consolidated Schools	48	55	61	59	95	64	65		
Ferndale Public Schools	56	63	47	46	56	62	54		
Gladwin Community Schools	58	77	67	70	97	70	78		
Grand Rapids Public Schools	28	65	65	58	80	64	76		
Hale Area Schools	51	83	62	69	81	71	70		
Holland Public Schools	58	68	61	66	78	71	75		
Jackson Public Schools	45	49	59	18	47	42	41		
Kalamazoo Public Schools	50	66	65	61	80	65	72		
Kalkaska Public School	45	62	60	62	80	61	69		
Lansing School District	46	65	63	58	72	56	60		
Marion Public Schools	33	80	76	69	80	60	65		
Mesick Consolidated Schools	49	62	57	80	85	71	59		
Mio-Ausable	56	66	37	52	71	39	44		
Muskegon Heights Public Schools	31	51	51	48	60	48	54		
Muskegon Public Schools	48	72	64	65	80	70	66		
Oak Park Schools	63	74	62	38	68	64	56		
Onaway Area Community School									
District	51	82	80	79	92	82	88		
Owosso Public Schools	47	54	50	67	79	56	54		
Pontiac School District	37	62	53	29	48	48	48		
Port Huron Area SD	43	58	55	39	63	50	49		
Quincy Community Schools	74	77	72	63	77	70	68		
Romulus Community Schools	48	77	74	57	84	76	73		
Saginaw City SD	37	70	68	50	72	61	65		
Tri Valley Academy	11	56	46	19	50	37	38		
Union City Community Schools	56	60	55	58	76	43	49		
Utica	57	70	69	58	85	52	66		
Vanderbilt Area Schools	28	72	61	65	72	71	72		
Watersmeet Township School District	40	80	70	100	100	100	100		
Wayne-Westland Community Schools	47	58	54	37	64	50	56		
West Branch-Rose City Area Schools	64	64	58	71	75	70	70		
West Iron County Public Schools	58	72	56	68	89	74	60		
Wyoming Public Schools	21	25	23	25	68	30	27		
Ypsilanti	59	67	57	49	65	55	52		

Table 13: Percentage of Kindergartners Needing Intensive Remediation on DIBELS subtests (by District)

	% of students needing intensive remediation during 2006-2007								
Districts		LNF			NF	LNF			
	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall		
Arts and Tech Academy of Pontiac	26	12	7	26	7	37	17		
Bay County PSA	29	2	17	14	4	22	15		
Beecher Community School District	30	19	17	27	8	11	12		
Benton Harbor Area Schools	39	18	17	24	15	22	16		
Buena Vista	30	19	17	20	7	24	34		
Cesar Chavez Academy	48	20	11	18	0	10	3		
Dearborn	35	20	20	31	9	32	29		
Decatur Public Schools	30	15	19	23	12	12	18		
Detroit Public Schools	45	27	26	49	24	51	32		
Engadine Consolidated Schools	30	23	17	14	0	14	13		
Ferndale Public Schools	23	19	23	26	17	13	23		
Gladwin Community Schools	20	11	12	9	2	15	7		
Grand Rapids Public Schools	49	14	13	20	4	17	13		
Hale Area Schools	24	10	15	10	4	8	6		
Holland Public Schools	25	15	20	13	6	13	9		
Jackson Public Schools	32	25	25	44	22	40	44		
Kalamazoo Public Schools	28	18	19	16	5	17	12		
Kalkaska Public School	28	18	16	20	7	18	12		
Lansing School District	33	17	18	20	8	26	22		
Marion Public Schools	40	13	9	24	11	20	13		
Mesick Consolidated Schools	23	18	24	15	6	15	15		
Mio-Ausable	19	13	27	27	10	24	20		
Muskegon Heights Public Schools	46	25	28	29	15	29	25		
Muskegon Public Schools	31	14	13	15	4	13	13		
Oak Park Schools	24	10	16	26	11	21	21		
Onaway Area Community School District	28	6	9	6	0	6	6		
Owosso Public Schools	29	25	34	12	5	20	19		
Pontiac School District	42	21	22	33	19	28	27		
Port Huron Area SD	35	27	31	28	11	24	31		
Quincy Community Schools	8	8	11	9	3	11	14		
Romulus Community Schools	29	8	9	13	3	10	8		
Saginaw City SD	39	14	15	17	5	18	16		
Tri Valley Academy	75	22	27	37	12	41	23		
Union City Community Schools	28	25	31	15	4	31	29		
Utica	17	14	10	19	4	27	17		
Vanderbilt Area Schools	39	6	11	0	0	6	17		
Watersmeet Township School District	10	0	10	0	0	0	0		
Wayne-Westland Community Schools	33	22	27	33	12	30	29		
West Branch-Rose City Area Schools	15	20	19	13	8	12	16		
West Iron County Public Schools	17	11	10	13	3	13	14		
Wyoming Public Schools	58	45	52	34	9	36	30		
Ypsilanti	21	16	22	21	7	23	24		

Table 14: Percentage of First Graders Meeting Standards on DIBELS Subtests (by District)

		% of stud	ents who m	eet or exc	eed standa	rds during	% of students who meet or exceed standards during 2006-2007									
Districts		PSF			NWF		Ol	RF								
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall	Winter	Spring	Winter	Spring								
Arts and Tech Academy of Pontiac	71	88	100	37	33	39	28	30								
Bay County PSA	63	88	93	44	56	60	41	43								
Beecher Community School District	68	90	94	59	57	70	48	46								
Benton Harbor Area Schools	39	86	92	46	62	72	49	52								
Buena Vista	24	79	81	26	25	33	31	33								
Cesar Chavez Academy	58	86	93	42	38	81	34	34								
Dearborn	33	79	93	28	59	81	56	65								
Decatur Public Schools	61	91	96	49	53	80	53	67								
Detroit Public Schools	32	62	78	35	38	55	32	34								
Engadine Consolidated Schools	56	100	100	25	73	87	47	67								
Ferndale Public Schools	51	91	95	52	68	81	57	63								
Gladwin Community Schools	69	98	98	55	66	72	55	53								
Grand Rapids Public Schools	58	89	94	47	60	75	42	45								
Hale Area Schools	70	96	100	56	76	70	49	50								
Holland Public Schools	66	95	99	60	70	87	53	63								
Jackson Public Schools	25	75	88	18	18	47	13	14								
Kalamazoo Public Schools	62	90	94	58	60	73	51	52								
Kalkaska Public School	67	94	96	59	66	77	60	67								
Lansing School District	62	86	89	49	50	68	54	53								
Marion Public Schools	83	100	100	54	54	89	51	62								
Mesick Consolidated Schools	68	100	100	50	59	69	43	62								
Mio-Ausable	76	94	98	48	31	50	49	52								
Muskegon Heights Public Schools	54	80	91	47	53	66	35	43								
Muskegon Public Schools	61	91	96	55	73	82	49	54								
Oak Park Schools	31	77	93	36	39	62	42	47								
Onaway Area Community School District	77	95	98	67	74	82	74	73								
Owosso Public Schools	81	98	97	50	66	77	57	65								
Pontiac School District	43	87	95	34	44	74	35	40								
Port Huron Area SD	48	83	94	41	55	66	43	47								
Quincy Community Schools	71	96	96	51	59	65	57	57								
Romulus Community Schools	63	90	92	53	65	74	57	65								
Saginaw City SD	53	94	94	47	70	74	49	51								
Tri Valley Academy	13	86	86	38	79	68	38	46								
Union City Community Schools	55	96	99	46	65	85	43	52								
Utica	77	97	96	41	49	79	52	57								
Vanderbilt Area Schools	42	89	100	42	26	74	47	58								
Watersmeet Township School District	87	100	100	53	86	92	57	85								
Wayne-Westland Community Schools	45	86	92	36	48	64	41	48								
West Branch-Rose City Area Schools	75	94	99	66	69	76	60	61								
West Iron County Public Schools	79	98	100	60	83	91	65	75								
Wyoming Public Schools	49	89	96	31	52	62	28	35								
Ypsilanti	30	86	88	29	39	59	37	42								

Table 15: Percentage of First Graders Needing Intensive Remediation on DIBELS Subtests (by District)

		% of stud	lents needi	ng intensiv	e instructi	on during 2	2006-2007		
Districts	PSF				NWF			ORF	
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall	Winter	Spring	Winter	Spring	
Arts and Tech Academy of Pontiac	14	2	0	27	21	4	28	26	
Bay County PSA	5	10	3	33	22	10	37	38	
Beecher Community School District	17	5	2	23	17	10	26	32	
Benton Harbor Area Schools	17	2	0	22	4	2	17	16	
Buena Vista	39	10	3	53	22	30	26	39	
Cesar Chavez Academy	18	5	1	24	20	3	32	35	
Dearborn	26	3	1	47	10	2	13	12	
Decatur Public Schools	20	1	0	23	9	4	12	17	
Detroit Public Schools	37	12	5	44	26	16	37	40	
Engadine Consolidated Schools	19	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	
Ferndale Public Schools	23	2	0	22	5	1	10	10	
Gladwin Community Schools	6	2	1	15	6	4	12	20	
Grand Rapids Public Schools	13	2	1	22	9	4	21	21	
Hale Area Schools	7	0	0	9	7	0	2	15	
Holland Public Schools	10	1	0	15	6	2	12	13	
Jackson Public Schools	41	5	2	51	35	14	53	55	
Kalamazoo Public Schools	11	3	1	20	10	6	17	24	
Kalkaska Public School	10	1	0	16	5	2	8	11	
Lansing School District	11	2	2	22	13	8	13	22	
Marion Public Schools	6	0	0	23	10	0	21	24	
Mesick Consolidated Schools	6	0	0	24	4	4	7	10	
Mio-Ausable	2	0	0	24	27	6	20	25	
Muskegon Heights Public Schools	24	5	3	26	12	8	26	33	
Muskegon Public Schools	13	2	0	19	3	1	12	19	
Oak Park Schools	40	9	2	38	23	9	27	28	
Onaway Area Community School District	7	0	0	14	5	2	3	4	
Owosso Public Schools	11	1	1	25	6	5	10	13	
Pontiac School District	24	2	1	42	16	6	28	31	
Port Huron Area SD	21	3	2	32	10	4	18	21	
Quincy Community Schools	6	2	2	26	9	5	9	15	
Romulus Community Schools	14	1	0	20	9	3	10	11	
Saginaw City SD	16	1	1	26	8	3	15	19	
Tri Valley Academy	47	3	0	44	10	11	38	39	
Union City Community Schools	14	1	0	36	4	1	15	17	
Utica	8	0	2	27	12	4	20	23	
Vanderbilt Area Schools	0	0	0	11	5	0	11	16	
Watersmeet Township School District	0	0	0	20	7	0	0	8	
Wayne-Westland Community Schools	27	3	1	34	15	7	22	22	
West Branch-Rose City Area Schools	7	2	1	13	9	5	11	13	
West Iron County Public Schools	0	0	0	15	0	0	2	4	
Wyoming Public Schools	28	8	1	36	10	6	27	30	
Ypsilanti	25	4	0	35	14	7	26	25	

Table 16: Percentage of Second Graders Meeting Standards and Needing Intensive Instruction on DIBELS ORF (by District)

	ORF during 2006-2007							
District	% of stud	dents who meet standards		% of students needing intensive instruction				
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall	Winter	Spring		
Arts and Tech Academy of Pontiac	51	49	42	30	32	42		
Bay County PSA	41	53	48	32	43	41		
Beecher Community School District	36	58	54	33	30	31		
Benton Harbor Area Schools	25	40	43	42	40	39		
Buena Vista	22	34	18	61	56	62		
Cesar Chavez Academy	28	45	46	32	32	29		
Dearborn	38	60	57	31	28	28		
Decatur Public Schools	49	62	55	24	24	21		
Detroit Public Schools	27	33	29	47	50	53		
Engadine Consolidated Schools	53	88	82	24	0	0		
Ferndale Public Schools	53	65	58	18	21	21		
Gladwin Community Schools	46	58	55	28	27	23		
Grand Rapids Public Schools	34	45	44	37	34	35		
Hale Area Schools	42	56	47	33	28	26		
Holland Public Schools	45	59	61	26	24	23		
Jackson Public Schools	13	20	27	67	54	47		
Kalamazoo Public Schools	39	53	46	34	32	35		
Kalkaska Public School	45	59	49	20	22	26		
Lansing School District	41	51	49	27	27	31		
Marion Public Schools	51	58	56	20	30	28		
Mesick Consolidated Schools	43	50	43	30	34	32		
Mio-Ausable	42	57	36	34	35	36		
Muskegon Heights Public Schools	30	39	35	39	40	43		
Muskegon Public Schools	36	50	45	31	29	33		
Oak Park Schools	32	41	37	36	39	39		
Onaway Area Community School District	42	68	60	24	21	24		
Owosso Public Schools	52	64	60	27	27	28		
Pontiac School District	20	32	30	50	51	48		
Port Huron Area SD	33	48	41	33	33	37		
Quincy Community Schools	38	48	38	29	36	43		
Romulus Community Schools	38	49	50	34	29	30		
Saginaw City SD	31	53	50	34	29	32		
Tri Valley Academy	7	31	24	60	46	48		
Union City Community Schools	38	51	56	35	31	21		
Utica	51	62	61	23	27	25		
Vanderbilt Area Schools	40	43	36	40	57	43		
Watersmeet Township School District	53	72	72	0	11	6		
Wayne-Westland Community Schools	42	51	46	28	31	33		
West Branch-Rose City Area Schools	47	63	62	24	23	22		
West Iron County Public Schools	55	67	63	18	26	24		
Wyoming Public Schools	20	38	23	49	45	46		
Ypsilanti	42	60	54	25	24	27		

Table 17: Percentage of Third Graders Meeting Standards and Needing Intensive Instruction on DIBELS ORF (by District)

	ORF during 2006-2007							
District	% of stud	dents who meet standards		% of students needing intensive instruction				
	Fall	Winter	Spring	Fall	Winter	Spring		
Arts and Tech Academy of Pontiac	34	31	36	38	51	27		
Bay County PSA	44	43	44	28	26	20		
Beecher Community School District	35	40	38	37	29	23		
Benton Harbor Area Schools	23	29	34	39	33	27		
Buena Vista	14	22	24	56	54	40		
Cesar Chavez Academy	25	22	34	47	51	32		
Dearborn	39	42	47	32	28	22		
Decatur Public Schools	42	47	46	24	21	18		
Detroit Public Schools	25	27	29	47	45	39		
Engadine Consolidated Schools	67	79	77	17	14	15		
Ferndale Public Schools	50	54	53	27	23	16		
Gladwin Community Schools	36	39	49	38	31	24		
Grand Rapids Public Schools	35	39	44	34	30	22		
Hale Area Schools	25	29	20	39	39	22		
Holland Public Schools	39	45	50	34	27	20		
Jackson Public Schools	13	12	23	60	65	41		
Kalamazoo Public Schools	38	41	45	35	32	26		
Kalkaska Public School	37	42	46	33	33	27		
Lansing School District	38	40	41	33	33	26		
Marion Public Schools	17	27	37	43	44	28		
Mesick Consolidated Schools	35	40	46	35	27	19		
Mio-Ausable	33	38	41	45	36	33		
Muskegon Heights Public Schools	23	22	17	50	43	40		
Muskegon Public Schools	33	42	43	38	30	23		
Oak Park Schools	38	36	40	36	38	26		
Onaway Area Community School District	41	64	51	24	17	16		
Owosso Public Schools	47	48	51	25	23	17		
Pontiac School District	29	30	32	45	47	38		
Port Huron Area SD	42	45	50	30	28	19		
Quincy Community Schools	39	38	45	34	32	23		
Romulus Community Schools	41	43	49	31	30	24		
Saginaw City SD	30	34	35	37	39	28		
Tri Valley Academy	0	0	0	94	88	53		
Union City Community Schools	36	44	41	25	25	13		
Utica	50	51	56	28	21	16		
Vanderbilt Area Schools	33	37	45	33	42	20		
Watersmeet Township School District	20	29	40	60	57	20		
Wayne-Westland Community Schools	41	39	46	33	33	22		
West Branch-Rose City Area Schools	51	61	69	30	23	18		
West Iron County Public Schools	49	57	63	23	19	11		
Wyoming Public Schools	23	37	44	41	39	32		
Ypsilanti	46	49	52	28	29	17		

Part 4: Overview of Program Implementation

4.1 Analysis of Compliance with Reading First Requirements

The Reading First program directors at Michigan Department of Education and our evaluation staff have collaborated in developing a rating system for determining the extent to which schools are in compliance with requirements of the state program. The Compliance Check, as the instrument is called, is completed by the facilitator who oversees implementation of the Reading First program in each school. In order to provide an overview of the extent to which schools in Michigan are implementing the program as required, we include in this report central components of the Compliance Check that was submitted by facilitators in May of 2007.

To evaluate compliance, the Reading First program directors and facilitators formulated a list of program requirements (e.g., a 90-minute literacy block) and developed a 5-point rubric for each item to make it possible to gather consistent, reliable data. The 5 possible points for each item map onto five criteria that would distinguish levels of compliance. A rating of 5 is considered exemplary. The following provides a list of items, the mean and standard deviation (SD) for the Reading First schools, and the criteria used in the scoring rubric. The results indicate that the Reading First schools are at or above average criterion (a rating of 3) on all items except flexible grouping and differentiated instruction (Part 5, C and D).

Part 1. Requirement of minimum 9-min literacy block. Mean 3.11 (1.02 SD)

Part 2. Literacy coaching. Mean 3.59 (1.13 SD)

- A qualified educator who supports grant implementation and effectively documents their activities in the timely submission of coach logs and working 100% with the Reading First initiative.
- Facilitates grade level meetings, using data to inform classroom practice.
- Devises a scheduling system that allows for customized coaching to meet the different needs of building educators.
- Uses a combination of professional development activities and methods to ensure training is rigorous, responsive, and on-going so that teacher knowledge transfers into practice.
- Is organized so that they can provide support to classroom teachers, prepare and present high quality professional development, and manage assessments and data.

Part 4. Professional development

A. Weekly grade level meetings. Mean 3.44 (1.06 SD)

- Meetings are regularly scheduled and are attended by appropriate staff.
- Leadership, planning, and facilitation are distributed among colleagues.
- Group norms and structures are in place to maximize professional growth; meeting artifacts are recorded and maintained.
- Content of professional development is discussed, extended, applied, and revisited.
- Student data is collaboratively reviewed and analyzed to inform instruction.

B. Foundations, Texas Reading Academies, and publisher trainings. Mean 3.68 (0.98 SD)

- Meetings are regularly scheduled and are attended by appropriate staff.
- Leadership, planning, and facilitation are distributed among colleagues.
- Group norms and structures are in place to maximize professional growth; meeting artifacts are recorded and maintained.
- Content of professional development is discussed, extended, applied, and revisited.
- Student data is collaboratively reviewed and analyzed to inform instruction.

Part 5. Instruction

A. Comprehensive program. Mean 3.28 (1.15 SD)

- Systematic, effective, and collaborative use of core program is evident within and across grade levels.
- Use of Teacher's manual is evident in instructional sequence and strategies during instruction.
- Standard program components (such as letter/sounds cards, anthologies, practice books) are displayed and used strategically.
- Additional core support materials (readers, manipulatives) are extensively used during instruction and accessible to students for independent practice.
- Core materials are fully utilized; any additional materials are fully integrated with the core program.

C. Flexible grouping. Mean 2.44 (1.35 SD)

- A system is in place that allows for effective and efficient flexible grouping.
- Purposeful group formats are used.
- Grouping and group size is based on student data and need.
- Regrouping is based on updated and on-going student data and need
- Grouping is designed to accelerate learning.

D. Differentiated instruction. Mean 2.01 (1.22 SD)

- Assessment data is used to plan instruction.
- A variety of grouping formats is evident; instruction is targeted at small groups to achieve mastery.
- Independent work and practice opportunities are tailored to student ability.
- Student engagement is maximized.
- Instruction is appropriately scaffolded to optimize learning for all students.

Part 6: Administrative (School) Instructional Leadership and Support. Mean 3.28 (1.23)

- School goals and policies are aligned, consistent, and supportive of Reading First.
- Attends required Reading First activities and meetings (cohort, statewide, evaluation, probationary).
- Walkthroughs conducted frequently with feedback and support provided to staff.
- Builds instructional leadership skills by attending literacy professional development sessions.

 Develops a collaborative relationship with the literacy coach that supports all aspects of grant requirements.

4.2 Overview of Classroom Practices Study

The 2006-2007 school year is the second year in which we have carried a study of instructional practices in Reading First classrooms. This study was designed to help us understand what reading instruction looks like at each grade level. While primarily designed to collect descriptive information about reading instruction, we use the results to determine whether differences in the organization and time spent on different components of reading are related to gains in reading made by the students. Some details of the classroom practices study follow:

How were classroom observations carried out? For the 2006-2007 school year, observations were carried out in the classrooms of 96 randomly selected k-3 teachers in 15 Reading First schools. A field researcher or the Reading First facilitator visited each classroom to observe the literacy block 3 or 4 times a year. He/she recorded information about aspects of lesson, such as the purpose of the lesson, grouping arrangements, and materials used for the lesson.

The observer recorded instructional activities every 5 minutes. Typically data are analyzed by averaging three five-minute segments together to represent 15-minute intervals. Using these intervals, we can compare classrooms at the four grade levels to determine differences in how reading is taught.

Some of the questions we hope to answer include the following:

- 1) How much time is devoted to instruction in each one of the required components of Reading First (phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, reading comprehension) and to writing activities related to reading?
- 2) How much time was devoted to whole-class instruction? For what types of lessons does the teacher provide instruction in small groups?
- 3) How much time was spent using "literacy centers" for practice and reinforcement of lesson? (Note: While students are working at the centers, the teacher is often working with a small group--for example, doing a guided reading lesson.)
- 4) What is the average level of student engagement, given different purposes and grouping arrangements?
- 5) To what extent do teachers include activities that are cognitively engaging?

Some Results for 2006-2007:

• There are striking differences in the focus on the five components of reading by grade level and time of year. For example, kindergarten and first grade teachers spent a large

portion of the first half of the literacy block working on phonemic awareness and phonics, whereas second and third grade teachers spent much less time on phonics. As might be expected, time spent on reading comprehension is the reverse: much more time was spent on comprehension activities in second and third grade than in kindergarten and first grade classrooms. Vocabulary was seldom the purpose of instruction at any grade level. More time was spent on vocabulary in second and third grades than in kindergarten and first grade classrooms.

- Different grouping arrangements were used at all four grade levels. In kindergarten, it was most common to have students work as a whole group when they were not working in literacy centers.
- Literacy centers was the most common event in the second half of the literacy block.
 Analyses of observations completed during the centers time indicate that teachers often worked with a small group (less commonly, an individual student) while the remainder of the class was working at literacy centers. Further analyses suggested that the time teachers spent working with small groups during literacy centers was related to the gains their students made on measures of reading, such as DIBELS Nonsense Word Fluency.

While we have some evidence that the purpose, organization, and materials used in reading lessons in Reading First classrooms are related to students' gains in reading, we are at only beginning to understand how features of teachers' reading instruction relates to their students' progress in reading.

4.3 Information about Instructional Practices from Surveys

Teachers' responses to surveys provide additional information about reading instruction in Reading First classrooms. In terms of the comprehensive programs used in Reading First classrooms (as identified by the publisher), teachers indicated the following: 22% use Open Court, 39% use Houghton Mifflin, 31% use Harcourt Brace, 3% use Macmillan/McGraw Hill, and 3% use Scott Foresman.

Teachers completed a checklist called, "Practices That I Use" in the fall, winter, and spring. They indicated which activities their students participated in the literacy block during the past full week of school. The results indicate significant differences by grade level in the patterns and number of activities that they said they used. In addition, examination of different activities shows variation among activities within each of the five required components. For example, while one might think that phonological awareness activities are mostly used by kindergarten teachers, it turns out that some are commonly used by second and third grade teachers as well. The popularity of activities might reflect the demands they place on the students as well as the perceived usefulness for literacy learning. The results also reflect the instructional preferences and ideologies of teachers in Reading First schools. For example, few teachers at any grade level had students write book reports or participate in a word hunt. Over time, the results will provide helpful information about teachers' delivery of reading instruction in Reading First classrooms.

Table 18: Percent of Teachers Indicating That They Had Used the Activity in the Preceding Week

	Grade	Fall	Winter	Spring
Orally separate words into word sounds	K	76	97	93
	1	99	99	98
	2	92	90	84
	3	77	80	72
Sing songs or recite nursery rhymes	K	95	94	66
	1	81	61	56
	2	37	24	28
	3	20	14	15
Discuss the meanings of prefixes and suffixes	K	6	11	46
	1	16	44	63
	2	47	64	86
	3	58	80	87
Read round robin in small groups or with the whole class	K	29	43	50
	1	46	45	52
	2	56	52	56
	3	59	60	61
Reread a familiar text multiple times	K	74	86	90
	1	94	95	98
	2	943	94	95
	3	87	92	89

Notice that the first phonemic awareness activity (orally separate words into word sounds) was checked by most teachers from the winter of kindergarten through the end of second grade. In contrast, a more basic phonemic awareness activity (sing songs) was common only in fall and winter of kindergarten and the fall of first grade.

The vocabulary activity (discuss meanings of prefixes and suffixes) is noteworthy because of the dramatic increase across the year and grades. It was common at the end of second grade and the middle and end of third grade.

The two final items are fluency activities. Round Robin reading was used by about half the teachers in first through third grades with little change across the year. In contrast, rereading a familiar text was very common by the end of kindergarten and stays that way through third grade.

Appendix A

Table A-1: Rank Order of Schools by Percentage of First Graders with ITBS Reading Total Scores at or above Grade Level

District	School	%age at or above grade level
KALAMAZOO PS	INDIAN PRAIRIE ELEM	85
DEARBORN PS	SALINA ELEM (K-3)	84
FERNDALE PS	JOHN F. KENNEDY	84
ONAWAY AREA SCHLS.	ONAWAY ELEM	83
HOLLAND PS	HARRINGTON ELEM	79
DETROIT PUBLIC	BERRY ELEM	75
KALKASKA PS	BIRCH ST. ELEM	70
WEST BRNCH ROSE CITY	SURLINE ELEM	70
KALKASKA PS	RAPID CITY ELEM	70
DETROIT PUBLIC	CARVER ELEM	69
DETROIT PUBLIC	DUFFIELD ELEM	68
YPSILANTI PS	ERICKSON ELEM	67
DETROIT PUBLIC	DETROIT OPEN SCHOOL	67
LANSING PS	REO ELEM	67
DETROIT PUBLIC	RUTHERFORD ELEM	66
WATERSMEET SCHLS	WATERSMEET SCHL	64
HALE AREA SCHOOLS	HALE ELEM	62
QUINCY COMM SCHLS	JENNINGS ELEM	61
DETROIT PUBLIC	COOPER ELEM	61
LANSING PS	AVERILL ELEM	61
WEST IRON CTY SCHLS	STAMBAUGH ELEM	60
MARION PS	MARION ELEM	59
DECATUR PUBLIC	DAVIS ELEM	59
DETROIT PUBLIC	MACOMB ELEM	59
BENTON HARBOR PS	SORTER ELEM	58
KALAMAZOO PS	MLK-WESTWOOD	58
ONAWAY AREA SCHLS.	MILLERSBURG ELEM	58
KALAMAZOO PS	PARKWOOD-UPJOHN	57
ROMULUS PS	BARTH ELEM	57
MESICK CONS. SCHLS	FLOYD M JEWETT	57
UTICA COMM SCHLS	WILEY ELEM	56
HOLLAND PS	EAST K - 8	56
LANSING PS	PLEASANT VIEW ELEM	56
OWOSSO PS	EMERSON ELEM	55
MIO-AUSABLE SCHLS	MIO-AUSABLE ELEM	55
ENGADINE CONSOLID.	ENGADINE ELEM	53
GRAND RAPIDS PS	ALEXANDER ELEM	53
KALAMAZOO PS	GREENWOOD ELEM	53
UTICA COMM SCHLS	DRESDEN ELEM	53
HOLLAND PS	HOLLAND HEIGHTS	53
ROMULUS PS	WICK ELEM	52
ROMULUS PS	ROMULUS ELEM	52
PONTIAC PS	FRANKLIN ELEM	52
DETROIT PUBLIC	JOHN MARSHALL ELEM	52
BENTON HARBOR PS	CALVIN-BRITAIN	52
HOLLAND PS	MAPLEWOOD ELEM	51
UNION CITY COMM	UNION CITY ELEM	51
OWOSSO PS	BRYANT ELEM	51
LANSING PS	MT. HOPE SCHOOL	51
DETROIT PUBLIC	WINSHIP K-8	50
OWOSSO PS	WASHINGTON ELEM	50
SAGINAW PS	HERIG ELEM	49
DETROIT PUBLIC	CLINTON ELEM	49
LANSING PS	GRAND RIVER ELEM	49
PORT HURON PS	GARFIELD ELEM	48

DETROIT PUBLIC	ROBERTO CLEMENTE	47
KALAMAZOO PS	MILWOOD ELEM	47
GRAND RAPIDS PS	EAST LEONARD SCHL	46
WEST BRNCH ROSE CITY	ROSE CITY ELEM	46
GLADWIN COMMUNITY	GLADWIN ELEM	46
DEARBORN PS	IRIS BECKER ELEM	45
PORT HURON PS	WOODROW WILSON	45
GRAND RAPIDS PS	HARRISON PARK ELEM	45
DEARBORN PS	MILLER ELEM	45
GRAND RAPIDS PS	CONGRESS ELEM	44
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	ELLIOT ELEM	44
BEECHER PS	MILTON TUCKER	43
BENTON HARBOR PS	MCCORD ELEM	43
LANSING PS	GIER PARK SCHL	43
HOLLAND PS	VANRAALTE	43
KALAMAZOO PS	SPRING VALLEY CNTR	42
BEECHER PS	DAILEY ELEM	42
PORT HURON PS	HARRISON ELEM	42
DETROIT PUBLIC	WEBSTER ELEM	41
WYOMING PS	TAFT ELEM	41
DETROIT PUBLIC	CAMPBELL ELEM.	40
MUSKEGON PS	NIMS ELEM	40
MUSKEGON PS	OAKVIEW ELEM	40
SAGINAW PS	NELLE HALEY ELEM	40
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	TAFT GALLOWAY	40
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	HOOVER ELEM	40
DETROIT PUBLIC	MAAT IMHOTEP TECH	39
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	PATCHIN ELEM	39
MUSKEGON PS	NELSON ELEM	38
MUSKEGON PS	MARQUETTE SCHOOL	38
ROMULUS PS	MERRIMAN ELEM	38
FERNDALE PS	ROOSEVELT ELEM	37
DETROIT PUBLIC	BARBARA JORDAN	37
PORT HURON PS	CLEVELAND ELEM	37
LANSING PS	CUMBERLAND ELEM	37
VANDERBILT AREA SCHLS	VANDERBILT AREA SCHL	37
KALAMAZOO PS	WOODS LAKE ELEM	37
DETROIT PUBLIC	PRIEST ELEM	36
SAGINAW PS	JEROME ELEM	36
DETROIT PUBLIC	WM. BECKHAM ACAD.	36
OAK PARK PS	EINSTEIN ELEM	35
LANSING PS	WILLOW ELEM	35
PONTIAC PS	EMERSON SCHOOL	34
MUSKEGON PS	MOON ELEM	34
GRAND RAPIDS PS	HALL ELEM	34
DEARBORN PS	WILLIAM FORD	34
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	EDGEWOOD ELEM	33
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	ELLEN LOFTIS SCHL	33
MUSKEGON PS	MCLAUGHLIN ELEM	33
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	JEFFERSON-BARNS ELEM	33
DETROIT PUBLIC	MAYBURY ELEM	33
BAY COUNTY PSA	BAY COUNTY PSA	33
DEARBORN PS	OAKMAN ELEM	32
DETROIT PUBLIC	LAW ELEM	31
DETROIT PUBLIC	CARLETON ELEM	31
BENTON HARBOR PS	H. C. MORTON	31
DEARBORN PS	LOWREY ELEM	31
OAK PARK PS	KEY ELEM	31
DETROIT PUBLIC	FITZGERALD ELEM	31
DETROIT PUBLIC	WESTSIDE MULTI.	30
KALAMAZOO PS	NORTHEASTERN ELEM	30
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PORT HURON PS	SPARLINGVILLE ELEM	29
DETROIT PUBLIC	COURVILLE ELEM	29
LANSING PS	BINGHAM ELEM	29
DETROIT PUBLIC	BLACKWELL INSTITUTE	29
PONTIAC PS	WHRC	28
SAGINAW PS	WEBBER ELEM	27
DETROIT PUBLIC	MARQUETTE ELEM	27
YPSILANTI PS	PERRY ELEM	27
ROMULUS PS	CORY ELEM	27
KALAMAZOO PS	WASHINGTON WRITERS	26
BENTON HARBOR PS	FAIR PLAIN WEST	26
YPSILANTI PS	CHAPELLE ELEM	25
ARTS & TECH ACAD.	ARTS & TECH ACAD.	25
DETROIT PUBLIC	GARDNER ELEM	25
SAGINAW PS	LONGFELLOW ELEM	25
SAGINAW PS	STONE ELEM	25
GRAND RAPIDS PS	STOCKING ELEM	25
UTICA COMM SCHLS	BURR ELEM	25
PONTIAC PS	WHITMAN ELEM	23
DETROIT PUBLIC	GREENFIELD UNION	23
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	MLK JR. ELEM	23
LANSING PS	LYONS ELEM	23
DETROIT PUBLIC	PULASKI	23
KALAMAZOO PS	LINCOLN INTL STDY	23
GRAND RAPIDS PS	EASTERN ELEM	22
PONTIAC PS	CROFOOT ELEM	22
SAGINAW PS	HEAVENRICH ELEM	21
BUENA VISTA PS	HENRY DOERR CDC	20
TRI-VALLEY ACAD.	TRI-VALLEY ACAD.	19
ROMULUS PS	HALE CREEK ELEM	19
JACKSON P S	MCCULLOCH SCHL	18
GRAND RAPIDS PS	JEFFERSON ELEM	18
KALAMAZOO PS	EDISON ENVIRON.	17
BENTON HARBOR PS	FAIR PLAIN N.E.	17
GRAND RAPIDS PS	MLK LEADERSHIP	16
GRAND RAPIDS PS	BROOKSIDE SCHL	16
CESAR CHAVEZ ACAD.	CESAR CHAVEZ ACAD.	15
DETROIT PUBLIC	HANNEMAN ELEM	15
DETROIT PUBLIC	HUTCHINSON ELEM	15
DETROIT PUBLIC	HIGGINS ELEM	13
SAGINAW PS	LOOMIS ELEM	13
DETROIT PUBLIC	VON STEUBEN ELEM	13
DETROIT PUBLIC	GRANT ELEM	13
JACKSON P S	T.A.WILSON SCHL	12
DETROIT PUBLIC	SHERRARD K-8	10
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	HICKS ELEM	10
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	THEODORE ROOSEVELT	4

Table A-2: Rank Order of Schools by Percentage of Second Graders with ITBS Reading Total Scores at or above Grade Level

District	School	%age at or above grade level
HOLLAND PS	HARRINGTON ELEM	80
KALAMAZOO PS	INDIAN PRAIRIE ELEM	78
BENTON HARBOR PS	SORTER ELEM	77
ENGADINE CONSOLID.	ENGADINE ELEM	69
MARION PS	MARION ELEM	68
ONAWAY AREA SCHLS.	ONAWAY ELEM	68
WEST IRON CTY SCHLS	STAMBAUGH ELEM	67
LANSING PS	LYONS ELEM	67
KALAMAZOO PS	MLK-WESTWOOD	66
FERNDALE PS	JOHN F. KENNEDY	66
OWOSSO PS	EMERSON ELEM	65
UTICA COMM SCHLS	DRESDEN ELEM	64
PONTIAC PS	FRANKLIN ELEM	64
WEST BRNCH ROSE CITY	ROSE CITY ELEM	63
WATERSMEET SCHLS	WATERSMEET SCHL	61
KALKASKA PS	BIRCH ST. ELEM	61
OWOSSO PS	WASHINGTON ELEM	60
KALKASKA PS	RAPID CITY ELEM	60
GLADWIN COMMUNITY	GLADWIN ELEM	60
DECATUR PUBLIC	DAVIS ELEM	59
ONAWAY AREA SCHLS.	MILLERSBURG ELEM	58
HOLLAND PS	MAPLEWOOD ELEM	57
WEST BRNCH ROSE CITY	SURLINE ELEM	57
DETROIT PUBLIC	BERRY ELEM	57
PORT HURON PS	GARFIELD ELEM	55
KALAMAZOO PS	GREENWOOD ELEM	55
KALAMAZOO PS	PARKWOOD-UPJOHN	54
YPSILANTI PS	CHAPELLE ELEM	54
HALE AREA SCHOOLS	HALE ELEM	53
UTICA COMM SCHLS	WILEY ELEM	53
MESICK CONS. SCHLS	FLOYD M JEWETT	52
ROMULUS PS	WICK ELEM	51
ROMULUS PS	BARTH ELEM	51
HOLLAND PS	EAST K - 8	51
GRAND RAPIDS PS	ALEXANDER ELEM	50
YPSILANTI PS	PERRY ELEM	50
MIO-AUSABLE SCHLS	MIO-AUSABLE ELEM	49
PORT HURON PS	HARRISON ELEM	49
DEARBORN PS	SALINA ELEM (K-3)	49
LANSING PS	AVERILL ELEM	48
QUINCY COMM SCHLS	JENNINGS ELEM	47
YPSILANTI PS	ERICKSON ELEM	47
LANSING PS	REO ELEM	47
UTICA COMM SCHLS	BURR ELEM	46
LANSING PS	BINGHAM ELEM	45
ROMULUS PS	CORY ELEM	45
LANSING PS	MT. HOPE SCHOOL	44
LANSING PS	PLEASANT VIEW ELEM	44
DEARBORN PS	MILLER ELEM	43
OWOSSO PS	BRYANT ELEM	43
DEARBORN PS	IRIS BECKER ELEM	42
LANSING PS	CUMBERLAND ELEM	42
HOLLAND PS KALAMAZOO PS	HOLLAND HEIGHTS MILWOOD ELEM	
		41
UNION CITY COMM	UNION CITY ELEM	41
BENTON HARBOR PS	CALVIN-BRITAIN	
MUSKEGON PS	NIMS ELEM	41
PORT HURON PS	CLEVELAND ELEM	41

WAYNE WESTLAND PS	PATCHIN ELEM	41
DETROIT PUBLIC	RUTHERFORD ELEM	41
ROMULUS PS	ROMULUS ELEM	40
HOLLAND PS	VAN RAALTE	40
BEECHER PS	DAILEY ELEM	40
SAGINAW PS	NELLE HALEY ELEM	40
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	HOOVER ELEM	39
DEARBORN PS	LOWREY ELEM	39
MUSKEGON PS	MARQUETTE SCHOOL	38
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	JEFFERSON-BARNS ELEM	37
FERNDALE PS	ROOSEVELT ELEM	36
BENTON HARBOR PS	FAIR PLAIN N.E.	36
VANDERBILT AREA SCHLS	VANDERBILT AREA SCHL	36
KALAMAZOO PS	WOODS LAKE ELEM	35
MUSKEGON PS	NELSON ELEM	35
PORT HURON PS	WOODROW WILSON	35
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	EDGEWOOD ELEM	35
SAGINAW PS	LOOMIS ELEM	35
PORT HURON PS	SPARLINGVILLE ELEM	35
PONTIAC PS	WHRC	35
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	HICKS ELEM	34
DETROIT PUBLIC	DUFFIELD ELEM	34
LANSING PS	GIER PARK SCHL	34
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	TAFT GALLOWAY	34
		33
GRAND RAPIDS PS	EAST LEONARD SCHL	
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	ELLIOT ELEM	33
DETROIT PUBLIC	HUTCHINSON ELEM	33
GRAND RAPIDS PS	EASTERN ELEM	32
BAY COUNTY PSA	BAY COUNTY PSA	32
SAGINAW PS	JEROME ELEM	32
DETROIT PUBLIC	MAYBURY ELEM	32
MUSKEGON PS	MCLAUGHLIN ELEM	32
KALAMAZOO PS	LINCOLN INTL STDY	32
DETROIT PUBLIC	ROBERTO CLEMENTE	32
GRAND RAPIDS PS	HALL ELEM	31
GRAND RAPIDS PS	MLK LEADERSHIP	31
DETROIT PUBLIC	WM. BECKHAM ACAD.	31
DETROIT PUBLIC	CARVER ELEM	31
ARTS & TECH ACAD.	ARTS & TECH ACAD.	30
DETROIT PUBLIC	COOPER ELEM	30
MUSKEGON PS	MOON ELEM	29
BEECHER PS	MILTON TUCKER	29
SAGINAW PS	WEBBER ELEM	29
DETROIT PUBLIC	CLINTON ELEM	28
KALAMAZOO PS	NORTHEASTERN ELEM	28
SAGINAW PS	HERIG ELEM	28
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	MLK JR. ELEM	28
DETROIT PUBLIC	MARQUETTE ELEM	28
GRAND RAPIDS PS	JEFFERSON ELEM	27
KALAMAZOO PS	SPRING VALLEY CNTR	27
DETROIT PUBLIC	HIGGINS ELEM	27
SAGINAW PS	LONGFELLOW ELEM	26
CESAR CHAVEZ ACAD.	CESAR CHAVEZ ACAD.	26
PONTIAC PS	CROFOOT ELEM	26
OAK PARK PS	KEY ELEM	26
BENTON HARBOR PS	FAIR PLAIN WEST	25
DEARBORN PS	OAKMAN ELEM	25
DEARBORN PS	WILLIAM FORD	25
ROMULUS PS	MERRIMAN ELEM	25
DETROIT PUBLIC	BLACKWELL INSTITUTE	25
KALAMAZOO PS	WASHINGTON WRITERS	25
KALAWALOOTS	WASHINGTON WRITERS	۷.3

DETROIT PUBLIC	GARDNER ELEM	2.4
SAGINAW PS	STONE ELEM	24
BENTON HARBOR PS	MCCORD ELEM	23
SAGINAW PS	HEAVENRICH ELEM	23
DETROIT PUBLIC	CAMPBELL ELEM.	23
GRAND RAPIDS PS	BROOKSIDE SCHL	23
OAK PARK PS	EINSTEIN ELEM	22
MUSKEGON PS	OAKVIEW ELEM	22
DETROIT PUBLIC	WINSHIP K-8	21
DETROIT FUBLIC	WEBSTER ELEM	21
DETROIT PUBLIC	COURVILLE ELEM	21
LANSING PS	WILLOW ELEM	21
ROMULUS PS	HALE CREEK ELEM	21
WYOMING PS	TAFT ELEM	20
DETROIT PUBLIC	BARBARA JORDAN	19
DETROIT PUBLIC	DETROIT OPEN SCHOOL	19
DETROIT PUBLIC	WESTSIDE MULTI.	19
		19
GRAND RAPIDS PS	HARRISON PARK ELEM	18
GRAND RAPIDS PS DETROIT PUBLIC	CONGRESS ELEM PULASKI	18
		18
DETROIT PUBLIC	SHERRARD K-8	
GRAND RAPIDS PS	STOCKING ELEM	17
DETROIT PUBLIC	JOHN MARSHALL ELEM	16
KALAMAZOO PS	EDISON ENVIRON.	16
DETROIT PUBLIC	GRANT ELEM	16
DETROIT PUBLIC	HANNEMAN ELEM	15
BENTON HARBOR PS	H. C. MORTON	15
DETROIT PUBLIC	PRIEST ELEM	15
DETROIT PUBLIC	VON STEUBEN ELEM	15
PONTIAC PS	EMERSON SCHOOL	14
LANSING PS	GRAND RIVER ELEM	14
BUENA VISTA PS	BRUNKOW ELEM	13
DETROIT PUBLIC	GREENFIELD UNION	13
DETROIT PUBLIC	MAAT IMHOTEP TECH	13
PONTIAC PS	WHITMAN ELEM	13
TRI-VALLEY ACAD.	TRI-VALLEY ACAD.	12
DETROIT PUBLIC	CARLETON ELEM	12
DETROIT PUBLIC	MACOMB ELEM	11
JACKSON P S	T.A.WILSON SCHL	11
DETROIT PUBLIC	FITZGERALD ELEM	9
DETROIT PUBLIC	LAW ELEM	9
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	THEODORE ROOSEVELT	5
JACKSON P S	MCCULLOCH SCHL	4
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS	ELLEN LOFTIS SCHL	0

Table A-3: Rank Order of Schools by Percentage of Third Graders with ITBS Reading Total Scores at or above Grade Level

District	School	%age at or above grade level
ONAWAY AREA SCHLS.	MILLERSBURG ELEM	76
WEST BRNCH ROSE CITY	SURLINE ELEM	72
ONAWAY AREA SCHLS.	ONAWAY ELEM	68
OWOSSO PS	WASHINGTON ELEM	65
FERNDALE PS	JOHN F. KENNEDY	65
KALAMAZOO PS	MLK-WESTWOOD	64
UTICA COMM SCHLS	WILEY ELEM	63
UNION CITY COMM	UNION CITY ELEM	63
WEST IRON CTY SCHLS	STAMBAUGH ELEM	63
KALAMAZOO PS	INDIAN PRAIRIE ELEM	62
LANSING PS	CUMBERLAND ELEM	62
OWOSSO PS	EMERSON ELEM	61
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	HOOVER ELEM	61
WEST BRNCH ROSE CITY	ROSE CITY ELEM	60
WAYNE WESTLAND PS	TAFT GALLOWAY	60
HOLLAND PS	EAST K - 8	58
HOLLAND PS	HARRINGTON ELEM	57
LANSING PS	AVERILL ELEM	57
KALKASKA PS	BIRCH ST. ELEM	56
LANSING PS	PLEASANT VIEW ELEM	56
ENGADINE CONSOLID.	ENGADINE ELEM	54
QUINCY COMM SCHLS	JENNINGS ELEM	54
DECATUR PUBLIC	DAVIS ELEM	53
HALE AREA SCHOOLS	HALE ELEM	53
GLADWIN COMMUNITY	GLADWIN INTERMEDIATE	50
DETROIT PUBLIC	RUTHERFORD ELEM	50
DETROIT PUBLIC	JOHN MARSHALL ELEM	49
KALAMAZOO PS	PARKWOOD-UPJOHN	49
LANSING PS	MT. HOPE SCHOOL	49
UTICA COMM SCHLS	DRESDEN ELEM	48
PORT HURON PS	HARRISON ELEM	48
MIO-AUSABLE SCHLS	MIO-AUSABLE ELEM	48
VANDERBILT AREA SCHLS	VANDERBILT AREA SCHL	47
BAY COUNTY PSA	BAY COUNTY PSA	46
ROMULUS PS	WICK ELEM	46
PORT HURON PS	GARFIELD ELEM	45
OWOSSO PS	BRYANT ELEM	45 44
HOLLAND PS	MAPLEWOOD ELEM BARTH ELEM	44
ROMULUS PS MESICK CONS. SCHLS	FLOYD M JEWETT	44
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DETROIT PUBLIC	FITZGERALD ELEM	9
DETROIT PUBLIC	SHERRARD K-8	9
GRAND RAPIDS PS	HALL ELEM	9
DETROIT PUBLIC	DUFFIELD ELEM	9
DETROIT PUBLIC	MAYBURY ELEM	9
DETROIT PUBLIC	LAW ELEM	7
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