



Student Reading Success Through Research and Collaboration

Evaluation of the Council Bluffs Community School District's 2017 Summer School Program

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Summary of Student Outcomes in Grades 1-4

The Council Bluffs Community School District's summer reading program demonstrated the following effects on students' RAPID scores when compared to eligible students who did not participate in the program.

Grade Level	Statistically Significant Reading Outcome
1	Overall reading ability and Word Reading
2	Spelling
3	None <i>[Non-participating students outperformed participants on Word Recognition]</i>
4	Reading Comprehension

Other effects on RAPID scores were found for the supplemental pullout intervention and attendance.

Variable	Grade Level(s)	Statistically Significant Reading Outcome
CIM participation	1	Overall reading ability and Word Reading
Attendance in core program	1	Word Reading
Attendance in CIM	1	Overall reading ability and Word Reading
	4	Word Recognition

Moderate positive effects on FAST scores were found for Kindergarten and Grade 1 students.

Grade	FAST Outcome	Effect Size
K	Composite Score	0.466
1	Median WRC	0.350

Overview

For several years, the Council Bluffs Community School District (CBCSD) has been offering a summer learning and enrichment opportunity to elementary students who are identified by school personnel as being at risk of reading failure. For the past 3 years, the Iowa Reading Research Center (IRRC) at the University of Iowa has been working with CBCSD to analyze their students' reading data and support the district in refining their summer program. In 2017, CBCSD identified five elements as priorities for continuous improvement of the program:

- Using a different assessment to measure not only overall reading ability, but also subskills
- Decreasing the variability of students within classes
- Providing more structured core reading instruction
- Offering more intensive support to small groups of students with the highest needs
- Distributing the summer program over more of the summer time

The IRRC served as the external evaluator of the 2017 program, analyzing the data obtained from instructing students who had just completed kindergarten and Grades 1-4.¹

Reading Assessment

To form the reading classes and identify students for the intensive supplemental intervention, CBCSD administered the Reading Assessment for Prescriptive Instructional Data (RAPID). Unlike the measures used in previous summers, RAPID provided both an overall reading score (referred to as the Reading Success Probability Score or RSP) as well as scores on individual components of reading. The subtests varied by grade level as shown in Table 1.

Subtest	Kindergarten	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grades 3-5
Phonological Awareness	X			
Letter Sounds				
Word Reading	X	X	X	
Spelling			X	
Word Recognition				X
Vocabulary Pairs	X	X	X	
Following Directions		X	X	
Vocabulary Knowledge				X
Syntactic Knowledge				X
Reading Comprehension				X

Table 1. RAPID reading subtests administered in each grade

¹ Within CBCSD, the students are referred to by the grade level in which they will be instructed in the fall of 2017: Grades 1-5. Because the data analyzed by the IRRC was based on students' spring 2017 grade placement, this report will refer to the students by that tested grade level: K-4.

All students in Grades K-4 who were eligible for the summer program were pretested in the spring of 2017. The demographics of the students who did (treatment) and did not participate (control) in the summer program are provided in Table 2.

Sample Size	Female	Black	Hispanic	White	FRL	ELL	IEP
Kindergarten							
Treatment (<i>n</i> = 84)	41.7%	4.6%	17.1%	76.1%	35.2%	14.3%	50.0%
Control (<i>n</i> = 117)	47.9%	12.0%	14.5%	72.7%	44.4%	10.2%	44.4%
Grade 1							
Treatment (<i>n</i> = 82)	39.0%	4.9%	13.4%	78.1%	26.8%	12.2%	46.3%
Control (<i>n</i> = 132)	40.2%	7.6%	15.2%	75.8%	39.4%	15.2%	50.0%
Grade 2							
Treatment (<i>n</i> = 97)	48.5%	6.2%	16.5%	75.3%	41.2%	17.5%	74.2%
Control (<i>n</i> = 194)	40.7%	6.2%	16.6%	75.7%	47.7%	14.4%	67.4%
Grade 3							
Treatment (<i>n</i> = 93)	51.6%	3.2%	20.4%	75.3%	34.4%	19.4%	73.1%
Control (<i>n</i> = 235)	46.4%	6.0%	16.2%	74.9%	37.0%	12.3%	67.7%
Grade 4							
Treatment (<i>n</i> = 56)	48.2%	1.8%	21.8%	72.7%	23.6%	14.3%	65.5%
Control (<i>n</i> = 221)	47.1%	6.3%	16.7%	73.8%	45.3%	12.7%	73.8%

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of treatment and control students by grade level

All eligible students in Grades 1-4 were posttested in the fall of 2017. Only those kindergarten students who attended the summer program were posttested. This was because the RAPID subtests would have changed by the fall, precluding pre- to posttest comparisons. Therefore, no control group data are available for kindergarten.

Decreasing Variability Within Classes

To the extent possible, RAPID data were used to more homogeneously group students within classes for the 2017 summer program. The ideal configuration of groups was not always possible because students voluntarily enrolled and attended the program. Class sizes were capped at 15 students, so balancing of classes based on enrollment often resulted in less homogeneity within each class. Moreover, as attendance waned over the summer, some classes were condensed.

Providing Structured Core Reading Instruction

Summer program participants spent 3 hours per day (8:30 – 11:30 AM) in reading instruction. CBCSD utilized their Wonders core reading curriculum from the regular academic year for whole-group instruction. Wonders includes three primary components: Whole Group Reading, Whole Group Language Arts, and Small Group Differentiated Instruction. Each component is intended to be taught daily. Within each component, there are multiple lessons and activities. All students in the summer program were to receive the Whole Group Reading and Whole Group Language Arts components. In addition, some students were to receive Small Group Differentiated Instruction based on their needs.

WonderWorks and the Foundational Skills Kit are supplemental intervention materials aligned with the skills and content of Wonders. Most students in the summer program received the WonderWorks and Foundational Skills Kit interventions during small-group rotations provided by the classroom teacher for 10-minute segments. Students were to receive two small-group lessons per day. When not with the teacher during the small-group time, students were to participate in literacy stations such as:

- Read to Self
- Lexia (computer-delivered instruction)
- Interactive Wonders Materials
- Responding to Reading
- Word Work
- Writing or spelling

Offering More Intensive Supports

Students with the lowest performance on the RAPID Word Reading or Word Recognition measures were prioritized for the supplemental pullout intervention. This was delivered by a reading intervention teacher to small groups of no more than 4 students. Identified students were pulled from the core reading classes for 20 minutes per day. These students were not to participate in any WonderWorks small-group intervention lessons within the core class, but instead were to receive CIM intervention provided by a specially trained teacher.

Distributing the Summer Program

To offer students an extended period of time for students' summer learning, CBCSD offered the program for a total of 28 days between June 19 and August 10. There was a one-week break over the Fourth of July holiday that was planned to accommodate the high rate of absences experienced at that time during previous years. The schedule spanned most of the summer with students having a few weeks' break just after the spring 2017 semester ended and just before the fall 2017 semester began.

Results of the Summer Program

Data Cleaning

Students were removed from analysis for the following reasons:

- Student was listed with a grade level other than K-4
- Student was listed with different grade levels for their pretest and posttest entries
- Student's testing date fell outside of the ranges May 1 – May 31 or July 24 – Sept 11, or the testing date was blank

Test scores with a date between May 1 – May 31 were considered *pretest*, and test scores with a date between July 24 (kindergarten) – Sept 11 (grades 1-4) were considered *posttest*.

Students marked as having dropped or who were crossed out in the data file provided by CBCSD were retained for analysis because it was decided that the number of attendance days in the summer program and CIM were the relevant indicators of student involvement. In other words, a student who attended summer school for three days and then dropped was considered equivalent to a student who attended for three days and was marked absent for all subsequent days (but never formally dropped). However, drops and cross-outs were considered in the attrition rates reported in Table 3.

% Dropped Kindergarten	% Dropped Grade 1	% Dropped Grade 2	% Dropped Grade 3	% Dropped Grade 4
20.0%	20.4%	21.4%	22.2%	26.1%

Table 3. Attrition by grade level

The rate of attrition found in 2017 is consistent with previous examinations of summer school data.

Effect of Summer School Program on RAPID Composite and Subscale Scores

Means, standard deviations, and correlations among RAPID subtest and composite scores (RSP) during both pretest and posttest periods are reported by grade level in Appendix A.

The analyses performed took into account that students participating in the summer program were nested in classrooms, but students in the control group were not because they were not in school. Thus, data analyses needed to account for the partially nested structure. Because invited students may have opted out of participating in the summer school program, the analyses also accounted for potential differences between students that participated in the program (treatment) versus students that did not (control). Analyses were performed in the R environment using the *twang*, *survey*, and *lme4* packages and were verified independently by an analyst in the SAS environment. Consequently, the data analyses for each grade level involved multiple steps:

1. Treatment and control groups were balanced by students' characteristics (i.e., gender, race, FRL, ELL, IEP, and age at the time of examination) and composite RAPID pretest score (RSP) using propensity scores.
2. Propensity scores were then entered in the models as weights during the statistical analyses.
3. The statistical analyses were performed for each outcome and individual grade level. When the outcome of interest was the composite RAPID posttest score (RSP) only the variable representing exposure (or not) to the treatment was included in the model. On the other hand, when RAPID subscale scores were the outcome of interest, the pretest score for the specific subscale was included in the model in addition to the variable representing exposure to the treatment.
4. All the main effects analyses took into account the nested structure of the treatment group via cluster standard errors.

Main Effects

Main effect results of summer school program participation can be found in Appendix B.² Note that the standardized mean-difference effect sizes reported in the final column take into account the partially-nested structure of the data. **First-grade** main effects indicate that the treatment group scored statistically significantly higher than the control group in overall reading ability as indicated by the RSP score (mean difference = 14.22; difference standard error = 5.57; p-value = .011) and the Word Reading subtest (mean difference = 54.64; difference standard error = 13.67; p-value = .007). **Second-grade** main effects indicate that only the Spelling subtest was statistically significantly higher for the treatment group (mean difference = 15.15; difference standard error = 5.58; p-value = .035). **Third-grade** results indicate that the control group statistically significantly outperformed the treatment group on the Word Recognition subtest (mean difference = -46.09; difference standard error = 14.19; p-value = .023), and for no outcome did the treatment group perform better than the control group. **Fourth-grade** results indicate that the treatment group scored statistically significantly higher than the control group on the Reading Comprehension subtest (mean difference = 22.92; difference standard error = 3.78; p-value = .026). Moderate effect sizes were found for RSP scores with the summer school participants in Grades 1 and 4 outperforming the comparison group. Similarly, moderate effects were found favoring Grade 1 summer participants on Word Reading subtest scores for and Grade 4 summer participants on Syntactic Knowledge and Reading Comprehension subtest scores. However, the moderate effects on Word Recognition subtest scores found for Grade 3 favored the comparison group.

Other than the effects described above, no other RAPID scores demonstrated a statistically significant difference between the treatment and control groups. However, the use of the subtests allowed for detection of effects that would otherwise have been missed had analyses relied upon only an overall test of reading ability as was used in the past.

Effect of CIM Supplemental Intervention

Only a subgroup of the lowest performing students received the supplemental pullout intervention (CIM) in small groups of 4 or fewer students. Because propensity scores successfully balance observable differences between the treatment and control groups for each grade level, the results reported above approximate causal statements. However, the analyses reported in this section about the effect of the CIM supplemental intervention should be considered only as exploratory—no causal assertion should be made in favor of or against its effect. The CIM models included RSP or Word Reading/Recognition scores as outcomes and two covariates (i.e., a dummy variable indicating if the student was receiving CIM or not, and the pretest corresponding to either the RSP or Word Reading/Recognition outcome). Results for these models can be found in Appendix C. The results suggest that, in most cases, students in the small-group intervention reduced the gap in their test performance with students that received only the core summer reading program. However, these results were statistically significant for Grade 1 only, on both the composite RSP (mean difference = -17.49; difference standard error = 7.73; p-value = .027) and the Word Reading subtest (mean difference = -42.16; difference standard error = 20.28; p-value = .041).

² Because no comparison group was possible for the RAPID testing in kindergarten, it is not possible to calculate the effects of the summer program for this measure.

Effect of Summer School Attendance on RAPID Scores

We explored the effect of attendance on posttest scores by adding “number of days in attendance in summer school” as a third covariate in the models discussed in the previous section. Attendance was found to be statistically significant only for the Word Reading subtest in Grade 1 (mean estimate = 2.04; standard error = 0.90; p-value = .027).

Effect of Attendance in CIM on RAPID Scores

Considering only the students who participated in the CIM supplemental intervention, we tested for the effect of CIM attendance (i.e., number of days attendance in the pullout) on students’ posttest scores, controlling for their respective pretest scores. The only statistically significant effect of CIM attendance on RSP scores was found in Grade 1 (mean estimate = 1.00; standard error = 0.47; p-value = .046), and the only statistically significant effect of CIM attendance on a subtest score was for Word Reading/Recognition in Grade 1 (mean estimate = 6.53; standard error = 1.94; p-value = .003) and Grade 4 (mean estimate = -2.61; standard error = 1.20; p-value = .047). However, due to very small sample sizes within each grade level, we advise interpreting these results with caution.

Effect of Summer School Program on FAST Scores

Means, standard deviations, and correlations among FAST scores during both pretest and posttest periods as well as student demographic information are reported by grade level in Appendix D. Correlations between FAST scores and RAPID composite scores (RSP) also are provided.

As with the analyses for RAPID scores, the analyses using FAST scores needed to account for the partially nested structure of the data because only students participating in the summer program were nested in classrooms. In addition, there were two separate control groups for which FAST scores could be compared to the treatment group: (a) students who were administered the RAPID assessment but did not participate in the summer school program and (b) students who were not administered the RAPID assessment. Analyses were performed in the R environment, using a user-created “pcluster” package, and were verified independently by an analyst in the SAS environment. Consequently, the data analyses for each grade level involved multiple steps:

1. Treatment and control groups were balanced by students’ characteristics (i.e., gender, race, FRL, ELL, IEP, and date of birth) and FAST pretest score using propensity scores. For students who were in Kindergarten or first grade when the FAST pretest was administered, the Composite score was used as the pretest measure; for students in Grades 2 through 4, the Median Words Read Correctly per Minute was used as the pretest measure.
2. Propensity scores were then entered in the models as weights during the statistical analyses.
3. The statistical analyses were performed for each outcome and individual grade level. Because all student characteristics were balanced between the treatment and control groups by the propensity score weights, only the variable representing participation (or not) in summer school was included in the model.
4. All the main effects analyses took into account the nested structure of the treatment group via cluster standard errors.

Main Effects

Main effect results of summer school program participation for FAST can be found in Appendix E. The standardized mean-difference effect sizes take into account the partially-nested structure of the data. When the control group consisted of students with RAPID scores that did not participate in the summer school program, there were no statistically significant differences in average FAST scores between the treatment and control groups at any grade level. However, when the control group consisted of students without RAPID scores, the control group in second grade statistically significantly outperformed the treatment group on the measure of Median Words Read Correctly (mean difference = -4.95; difference standard error = 1.57; p-value = .002). There were no other statistically significant differences between the treatment and control groups for any of the other grade levels.

The FAST analyses also show moderate effect sizes for Kindergarten and first-grade students outperforming the RAPID-administered control group. The other effect sizes were small or negligible.

One caveat to consider with these results is that many of the students were administered the FAST post-assessment several weeks into the fall semester. Therefore, other factors (e.g., academic year teacher effects, general maturation and learning in the first weeks of the new school year) could play a role in the observed growth beyond effects attributable to the summer program.

Fidelity of Teachers' Wonders and WonderWorks Implementation

All core reading program teachers were audio recorded weekly to monitor their use of the intended materials for instruction and the fidelity with which they implemented Wonders and WonderWorks. The results presented below represent a sampling of the instruction delivered, rather than a full accounting of all instruction delivered in all classes. Fidelity results by grade level are provided in Appendix F.

Materials Used

- All teachers used at least some of the Wonders or WordWorks materials.
- In 46% of observations, teachers used materials that were not a part of Wonders or WonderWorks, including:
 - Reading trade books not part of Wonders for teacher or student read alouds, “read to self,” and readers theater
 - Materials for taking running records
 - Magnetic letters for letter/word work
 - Flashcards for drilling letters and sight words
 - Writing strategies for journaling, drawing, and responding to prompts
 - Games and worksheets for fluency, comprehension, phonics, or grammar practice
 - Other word games such as Go Noodle, Kahoot, Scrabble, Sight Word Board Games

Fidelity of Whole-Group Wonders Reading and Language Arts Implementation

- In nearly all observations (97%), teachers attempted Whole Group Reading.
- In only 22% of observations did teachers attempt Whole Group Language Arts component of Wonders.
- As shown in Table 4 below, fidelity to the Wonders core instructional components ranged from 0-100%, with an average of 30% (SD = 23%). Note that the 100% fidelity was in Handwriting which was observed only once, so this is not a strong representation of fidelity for Handwriting. The more realistic high score was 64% for phonological awareness.

Reading	Follows the procedures as directed in the teacher's manual		Follows the suggested instructional routines		Adheres to the suggested timing		Uses the recommended corrective feedback procedures		Uses the suggested "Academic Language"		Implements the "Quick Reviews"		Implements the "Unit Opener"		Implements Access Complex Text (ACT)													
	% with fidelity		30%		31%		25%		50%		0%		67%		8%													
	# obs		66		63		59		12		56		31		37													
Language Arts	Close Reading		Comp		Fluency		Handwriting		High Frequency Words		Introduce the Concept or Build Background		Listening Comp or Interactive Read-Aloud		Oral Language		Phonics		PA		Spelling		Structural analysis		Vocabulary			
	% with fidelity		19%		45%		29%		100%		9%		56%		22%		25%		19%		64%		9%		17%		39%	
	# obs		27		11		7		1		11		18		23		4		16		14		11		6		23	
Language Arts	Follows the procedures as directed in the teacher's manual		Follows the suggested instructional routines		Adheres to the suggested timing		Uses the suggested "Academic Language"		Implements the "Daily Wrap Up"		Grammar		Spelling		Writing/Writing Process													
	% with fidelity		25%		18%		25%		13%		0%		33%		0%		50%											
	# obs		12		11		8		8		8		6		2		4											

Table 4. Number of observations in which Wonders components were observed and the percent of fidelity of that implementation.

Fidelity of WonderWorks Implementation in Teacher-led Small Groups

- 76% of observations had dedicated WonderWorks time just for students assigned to WonderWorks.
- For the 24% of observations that never met specifically for WonderWorks, WonderWorks materials were used during small-group rotations for all but one observation.³
- For those instructors who had a dedicated WonderWorks time, the small groups only met once in 48% of observations, and met twice in 52% of the observations.⁴
- In only 6% of observation did a teacher complete two separate WonderWorks lessons. Most teachers split a single WonderWorks lesson into two sessions in one day.⁵

³ The CBCSD program had intended for WonderWorks to be assigned by need and not used by CIM students.

⁴ The CBCSD program had intended for groups to meet with the teacher twice during the small-group rotations.

⁵ The CBCSD program had intended for two WonderWorks lessons to be delivered daily.

- As shown in Table 5 below, fidelity of WonderWorks implementation ranged from 8-92%, with an average of 51% (SD = 25%).

	Follows the procedures as directed in the teacher's manual	Follows the suggested instructional routines	Adheres to the suggested timing	Uses the recommended corrective feedback procedures	Implements the recommended "Quick Check"	Phonological Awareness	Phonemic awareness	Phonics	Build Fluency	High frequency words
% with fidelity	35%	35%	35%	20%	20%	75%	64%	46%	59%	47%
# obs	55	48	55	25	15	12	36	35	17	30
	Shared read	Oral vocabulary	Weekly Concept	Review vocabulary	Read/reread Complex Text	Respond to Reading	Before reading	During reading	After reading	Review and reteach
% with fidelity	71%	92%	88%	57%	88%	69%	43%	21%	8%	50%
# obs	34	13	8	14	17	16	40	34	12	2

Table 5. Number of observations in which WonderWorks components were observed and the percent of fidelity of that implementation.

Fidelity of Small-Group Rotations Within the Core Reading Instruction

- 6% of observations never had evidence of small-group rotations occurring, 15% had evidence of one small group, 21% had evidence of two small groups, 35% had evidence of three small groups, and 24% had evidence of four small groups.
 - In observations where there were two or more small groups, half varied the instructional activities between groups, and half provided the same instructional activities for all groups.
 - Instruction was more likely to vary when there were three or more groups than when there were only two groups.
- The most common materials used during small-group rotations was WonderWorks (39%). This was in addition to the WonderWorks dedicated time described for the teacher-led small groups.⁶
- In 34% of observations, teachers used the Wonders Differentiated Instruction materials.
- In only 11% of observations did small groups use the Foundational Skills Kit.
- Some teachers implemented Wonders Language Arts (5% of observations) or Reading (2% of observations) materials during small-group rotations, and other materials were used in an additional 11% of observations.
- As shown in Table 6, fidelity of implementation ranged from 0-75%, with an average of 18% (SD = 27%)

	Wonders Differentiated Instruction								Wonders Foundational Skills Kit	
	Leveled/Paired Shared Reader	PA	Phonics Decoding	Vocabulary Oral Vocabulary	Comprehension	High-frequency words	Structural analysis	Writing Spelling	Phonics	Structural Analysis
% with fidelity	3%	52%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	75%
# obs	29	23	26	2	6	9	4	3	12	8

Table 6. Number of observations in which Wonders Differentiated Instruction and Wonders Foundational Skills Kit components were observed and the percent of fidelity of that implementation.

⁶ The CBCSD program had intended for WonderWorks to be assigned by need and not used by CIM students.

Anecdotal Comments Regarding Wonders and WonderWorks Implementation

- Teachers seemed to struggle with completing all Wonders and WonderWorks activities in the allotted time. This could be due to a lack of familiarity with the components of the curricula and how to implement them. Improving teachers' ability to meet deliver the instruction according to suggested times would make it more likely that all components could be completed and multiple WonderWorks lessons could be delivered in a day.
- Some components generally were neglected: Quick Reviews, Unit Openers, Quick Checks, and Daily Wrap Ups.
- Teachers also seemed to lack familiarity with the instructional routines, corrective feedback, and Access Complex Text activities. Often the elements of gradual release (modeling, guided practice, and independent practice) were combined, or one or more elements were skipped.
- Teachers appeared to underutilize the Differentiated Instruction portion of Wonders and rely heavily on WonderWorks for their small-group instruction.

Fidelity of Teachers' CIM Implementation

All supplemental pullout reading intervention teachers were audio recorded weekly to monitor their use of the intended materials for instruction and the fidelity with which they implemented CIM. The results presented below represent a sampling of the instruction delivered, rather than a full accounting of all instruction delivered in all classes. Fidelity results by grade level are provided in Appendix E.

CIM Lesson Components

- A total of 75 CIM intervention groups were observed.
- On average, 2 students (SD = 1) were in each group observed.
- As shown in Figure 1, 53% of the groups observed were focused on reading skills. However, very few of these groups (1%) had an exclusive focus on reading. About 20% of the CIM groups observed had an equal balance of focus on reading and writing skills, and about a quarter focused mostly on writing.
- Generally, interventionists implemented a combination of CIM components (e.g., Interactive Writing Phase 1 with Guided Reading Plus Phase 1) in observed lessons. Very few implemented only a single component, so the data in Table 7 below are overlapping.
- Very rarely did interventionists combine phases (e.g., Interactive Writing Phase 1 with Guided Reading Plus Phase 2) in observed lessons.

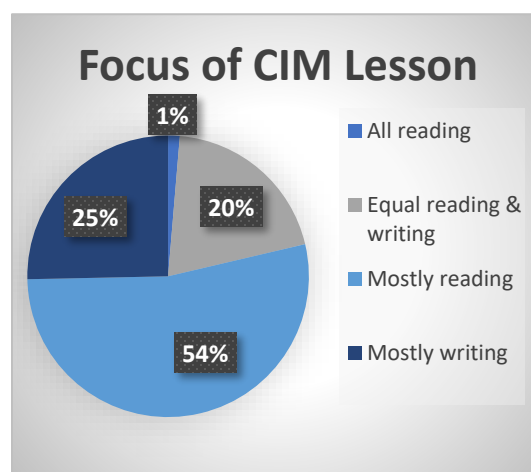


Figure 1. Percentage of CIM groups with different instructional emphases

- Very rarely did interventionists include Reading Recovery in observed lessons. When Reading Recovery was included, it was always paired with other CIM components.
- Two activities were never observed: Reading Recovery practice of Cut-up sentences or student led literature discussions.

Guided Reading Plus Phase 1	Guided Reading Plus Phase 2	Interactive Writing Phase 1	Interactive Writing Phase 2	Interactive Writing Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 1	Interactive Writing Phase 2, Guided Reading Plus Phase 2	Interactive Writing Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 2	Interactive Writing Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 2, Reading Recovery/Tier 3 (1:1)	Interactive Writing Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 1, Reading Recovery/Tier 3 (1:1)
5.3%	2.7%	2.7%	1.3%	46.7%	33.3%	1.3%	1.3%	5.3%

Table 7. Percent of observations in which CIM components were observed.

Fidelity of Overall CIM Practices

As shown in Table 8 below, fidelity to overall CIM practices ranged from 99-100% with an average of 100% (SD = 1%) in the observed lessons.

	Anecdotal notes	Rubrics	Running records	Lesson plans	Anchor charts	Graph of text level	Scaffolding	Changing of charts	Multiple modalities for materials	Writing checklists	Reading checklists
% with fidelity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%
# obs	2	1	24	3	19	1	75	4	73	40	51

Table 8. Number of observations in which CIM practices were observed and the percent of fidelity of that implementation.

CIM Writing Components

Fidelity of CIM Writing

- As shown in Table 9, fidelity to teacher practices for CIM Writing ranged from 86-100% with an average of 96% (SD = 5%) in the observed lessons.
- Across observations, fidelity to student practices for CIM Writing ranged from 86-99% with an average of 94% (SD = 7%)

Teacher		Teacher to student talk ratio is balanced	States focus	Mini-lesson	Reviews or creates charts/checklists	Personal dictionaries	Phonics: Letter/Word Work	Fluent Writing	Sharing individual message	Writing prompt	Share student writing/group journals	Teacher conferring during independent writing
	% with fidelity	86%	100%	92%	100%	100%	100%	97%	96%	100%	86%	94%
	# obs	72	72	51	42	15	61	64	25	29	22	35
Student		Engaged in writing and following all routines			Use materials or manipulatives (e.g., journals, writing checklists, student texts)			Compose/record/share an independent message that incorporates group learning				
	% with fidelity	86%			99%			97%				
	# obs	71			71			29				

Table 9. Number of observations in which teacher and student CIM Writing components were observed and the percent of fidelity of that implementation.

CIM Reading Components

Types of Reading Observed

Students had a variety of opportunities to read new or familiar text aloud or independently. The most common reading practice (19% of observations) was for students to read aloud a new text (individually or chorally) and then engage in independently reading the new text. Summing across the categories of teacher read alouds in Table 10 below, 11% of observations combined the teacher's reading of a new or familiar text with some form of student reading of the text.

Type of Reading	% Observed
Student independent reading of new text	1%
Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text	17%
Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text, Student independent reading of familiar text	19%
Student individual or choral read aloud of new text	5%
Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student independent reading of familiar text	1%
Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student independent reading of new text	35%
Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text	8%
Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text, Student independent reading of familiar text	1%
Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text, Student independent reading of new text, Student independent reading of familiar text	1%
Teacher read aloud of familiar text, Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text	3%
Teacher read aloud of familiar text, Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text, Student independent reading of familiar text	1%
Teacher read aloud of new text, Student individual or choral read aloud of new text	3%
Teacher read aloud of new text, Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student independent reading of new text	1%
Teacher read aloud of new text, Teacher read aloud of familiar text, Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text	3%

Table 10. Number of observations in which different types of reading were observed and the percent of fidelity of that implementation.

Fidelity of CIM Reading

- As shown in Table 11 below, fidelity to teacher practices for CIM Reading ranged from 79-100% with an average of 94% (SD = 7%)
- Across observation, fidelity to student practices for CIM Reading ranged from 30-100% with an average of 79% (SD = 33%)

Teacher		Teacher to student talk ratio is balanced	States focus	Phonological/Phonemic Awareness	Phonics: Letters/Word Work	Examine and expand vocabulary	Mini-lesson related to comprehension	Personal dictionaries	Orientation to New Text/Book Orientation	Discussion about comprehension during and/or after the reading	Teacher conferences during reading
	% with fidelity	87%	91%	98%	100%	94%	79%	100%	100%	100%	96%
	# obs	75	74	52	54	35	14	12	45	68	73
Student		Engaged in reading and following all routines		Use manipulatives/materials			Students share strategic processes with teacher during conference	Respond/reflecting on reading			
	% with fidelity	87%		100%			30%	99%			
	# obs	75		69			71	67			

Table 11. Number of observations in which teacher and student CIM Reading components were observed and the percent of fidelity of that implementation.

Anecdotal Comments Regarding CIM Implementation

In general, CIM implementation fidelity appeared stronger than teachers' fidelity of implementing Wonders and WonderWorks. However, it is important to understand that fidelity is more difficult to achieve with a highly explicit curriculum such as Wonders than for a more flexible instructional framework such as CIM. For example, a Wonders phonological awareness activity might have four steps, so skipping just one step would result in scoring the lesson as lacking fidelity. On the other hand, if a CIM interventionist did a writing mini-lesson, only a glaring inaccuracy (e.g., inappropriately using the word *where* for *were*) would result in scoring the lessons as lacking fidelity.

Although overall fidelity was high for CIM, some areas could be improved. Interventionists were rarely observed delivering minilessons to teach students how to comprehend a text. Rather, teachers more often monitored students' comprehension by asking them questions about the text. Similarly, there were few instances of students sharing their writing or their strategic and metacognitive processes while reading.

Appendix A

RAPID Descriptive Statistics by Grade Level

Kindergarten

The cells shaded in blue show the correlations between Spring (Pretest) and Fall (Posttest) administrations of the same RAPID subtest/composite. The FAST composite score from Spring is used as the FAST Pre measure.

Correlations, Means, & Standard Deviations

	RSP Pre	WRead Pre	VP Pre	PA Pre	RSP Post	WRead Post	VP Post	PA Post	FAST Pre
RSP Pre	1.00	0.80	0.14	0.87	0.87	0.69	0.08	0.74	0.63
WRead Pre		1.00	0.18	0.58	0.80	0.83	0.12	0.67	0.66
VP Pre			1.00	0.12	-0.06	-0.05	0.56	0.04	0.22
PA Pre				1.00	0.78	0.56	0.11	0.74	0.56
RSP Post					1.00	0.74	0.06	0.87	0.72
WRead Post						1.00	0.04	0.47	0.78
VP Post							1.00	0.17	0.21
PA Post								1.00	0.62
FAST Pre									1.00
Mean	43.0	269.7	381.9	396.3	48.9	282.7	406.5	426.7	61.7
SD	27.2	127.0	69.0	120.8	26.5	106.8	73.6	126.8	7.7
N	201	201	201	201	69	67	69	69	205

Means and Standard Deviations for Treatment and Control Groups

			Mean	SD	N	Min	Max
RSP	Treatment	Pre	47.5	27.3	84	1	99
		Post	49.9	26.1	67	1	99
	Control	Pre	39.8	26.7	117	1	99
		Post	-	-	-	-	-
WRead	Treatment	Pre	282.0	114.7	84	0	425
		Post	282.7	106.8	67	0	559
	Control	Pre	260.8	135.0	117	0	1000
		Post	-	-	-	-	-
VP	Treatment	Pre	386.1	69.1	84	250	579
		Post	405.8	72.0	67	251	638
	Control	Pre	378.9	69.1	117	218	638
		Post	-	-	-	-	-
PA	Treatment	Pre	416.5	115.7	84	88	900
		Post	432.1	122.2	67	19	900
	Control	Pre	381.8	122.8	117	0	900
		Post	-	-	121	-	-

First Grade

The cells shaded in blue show the correlations between Spring (Pretest) and Fall (Posttest) administrations of the same RAPID subtest/composite. The FAST composite score from Spring is used as the FAST Pre measure.

Correlations, Means, & Standard Deviations

	RSP Pre	WRead Pre	VP Pre	FD Pre	RSP Post	WRead Post	VP Post	FD Post	FAST Pre
RSP Pre	1.00	0.69	0.63	0.30	0.54	0.42	0.39	0.27	0.52
WRead Pre		1.00	0.29	0.26	0.42	0.59	0.28	0.19	0.61
VP Pre			1.00	0.27	0.38	0.25	0.41	0.26	0.36
FD Pre				1.00	0.18	0.14	0.24	0.60	0.28
RSP Post					1.00	0.72	0.62	0.28	0.53
WRead Post						1.00	0.22	0.25	0.58
VP Post							1.00	0.21	0.26
FD Post								1.00	0.30
FAST Pre									1.00
Mean	28.7	433.7	458.1	445.7	31.2	432.6	464.8	477.8	52.1
SD	26.6	107.6	87.8	110.7	29.2	130.2	93.4	109.8	15.3
N	210	210	210	210	202	202	202	202	214

	RSP Pre	WRead Pre	VP Pre	FD Pre	SP Pre	RSP Post	WRead Post	VP Post	FD Post	SP Post	FASTPre
Mean	36.0	521.0	532.9	532.4	546.2	39.7	547.6	561.4	573.0	536.6	73.3
SD	28.0	85.2	84.6	139.5	120.5	28.8	97.6	89.9	125.7	125.3	27.5
N	282	284	283	282	283	274	274	274	274	274	290

Means and Standard Deviations for Treatment and Control Groups

			Mean	SD	N	Min	Max
RSP	Treatment	Pre	39.1	27.9	93	1	94
		Post	44.7	28.6	95	1	98
	Control	Pre	34.4	28.0	189	1	98
		Post	37.0	28.7	179	1	98
WRead	Treatment	Pre	524.3	77.2	93	115	722
		Post	558.6	78.5	95	382	1000
	Control	Pre	519.4	89.0	191	0	706
		Post	541.8	106.1	179	115	1000
VP	Treatment	Pre	538.9	69.4	93	356	747
		Post	562.7	70.7	95	436	740
	Control	Pre	529.9	91.1	190	266	767
		Post	560.8	98.8	179	342	1000
FD	Treatment	Pre	546.5	136.7	93	245	1000
		Post	593.3	115.8	95	170	806
	Control	Pre	525.5	140.7	189	0	1000
		Post	562.2	129.6	179	56	1000
SP	Treatment	Pre	564.7	105.3	93	276	789
		Post	563.7	102.1	95	343	778
	Control	Pre	537.1	126.5	190	100	789
		Post	522.3	134.1	179	100	789

Third Grade

The cells shaded in blue show the correlations between Spring (Pretest) and Fall (Posttest) administrations of the same RAPID subtest/composite. The FAST composite score from Spring is used as the FAST Pre measure.

Correlations, Means, & Standard Deviations

	RSP Pre	WRec Pre	VK Pre	SK Pre	RC Pre	RSP Post	WRec Post	VK Post	SK Post	RC Post	FASTPre
RSP Pre	1.00	0.65	0.42	0.41	0.85	0.60	0.39	0.41	0.36	0.56	0.57
WRec Pre		1.00	0.20	0.22	0.44	0.43	0.39	0.24	0.18	0.38	0.49
VK Pre			1.00	0.19	0.32	0.26	0.14	0.38	0.08	0.24	0.40
SK Pre				1.00	0.39	0.36	0.24	0.20	0.32	0.33	0.32
RC Pre					1.00	0.51	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.52	0.49
RSP Post						1.00	0.63	0.42	0.40	0.85	0.54
WRec Post							1.00	0.26	0.24	0.40	0.49
VK Post								1.00	0.30	0.34	0.46
SK Post									1.00	0.36	0.28
RC Post										1.00	0.48
FAST Pre											1.00
Mean	25.5	304.8	368.7	331.7	329.5	25.9	312.9	374.7	344.0	330.4	99.6
SD	28.6	135.7	72.2	92.9	54.9	28.5	126.4	70.9	93.5	54.1	37.9
N	326	326	326	326	326	306	309	307	306	306	328

Means and Standard Deviations for Treatment and Control Groups

			Mean	SD	N	Min	Max
RSP	Treatment	Pre	22.4	26.1	93	1	99
		Post	22.6	26.1	92	1	98
	Control	Pre	26.8	29.5	233	1	99
		Post	27.3	29.4	214	1	99
WRec	Treatment	Pre	296.5	145.3	93	0	872
		Post	280.6	114.1	92	0	601
	Control	Pre	308.1	131.8	233	0	1000
		Post	326.6	129.1	217	0	906
VK	Treatment	Pre	363.4	81.3	93	0	590
		Post	367.0	78.3	92	0	644
	Control	Pre	370.8	68.3	233	0	752
		Post	378.1	67.3	215	0	651
SK	Treatment	Pre	316.9	100.0	93	0	501
		Post	334.1	93.9	92	0	544
	Control	Pre	337.6	89.4	233	0	606
		Post	348.3	93.3	214	0	669
RC	Treatment	Pre	327.1	45.7	93	215	475
		Post	326.7	60.5	92	0	493
	Control	Pre	330.5	58.2	233	84	533
		Post	332.0	51.2	214	224	554

Fourth Grade

The cells shaded in blue show the correlations between Spring (Pretest) and Fall (Posttest) administrations of the same RAPID subtest/composite. The FAST composite score from Spring is used as the FAST Pre measure.

Correlations, Means, & Standard Deviations

	RSP Pre	WRec Pre	VK Pre	SK Pre	RC Pre	RSP Post	WRec Post	VK Post	SK Post	RC Post	FASTPre
RSP Pre	1.00	0.29	0.51	0.42	0.83	0.50	0.21	0.36	0.34	0.43	0.37
WRec Pre		1.00	0.17	0.27	0.36	0.29	0.23	0.22	0.17	0.28	0.30
VK Pre			1.00	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.20	0.48	0.35	0.37	0.44
SK Pre				1.00	0.44	0.36	0.18	0.33	0.41	0.38	0.40
RC Pre					1.00	0.45	0.20	0.33	0.34	0.45	0.47
RSP Post						1.00	0.34	0.60	0.45	0.85	0.44
WRec Post							1.00	0.37	0.25	0.38	0.33
VK Post								1.00	0.41	0.47	0.45
SK Post									1.00	0.50	0.45
RC Post										1.00	0.51
FAST Pre											1.00
Mean	13.6	381.4	381.5	396.1	356.4	17.6	375.4	387.5	412.4	362.4	116.1
SD	23.0	105.6	93.1	113.0	61.8	27.4	110.4	103.3	112.2	73.0	32.9
N	266	266	266	266	266	263	264	264	263	263	276

Means and Standard Deviations for Treatment and Control Groups

			Mean	SD	N	Min	Max
RSP	Treatment	Pre	13.2	21.9	54	1	99
		Post	24.8	32.9	55	1	99
	Control	Pre	13.7	23.3	212	1	99
		Post	15.7	25.6	208	1	99
WRec	Treatment	Pre	384.2	100.0	54	124	600
		Post	380.3	100.1	55	135	895
	Control	Pre	380.7	107.1	212	0	880
		Post	374.1	113.1	209	0	1000
VK	Treatment	Pre	388.7	86.6	54	150	579
		Post	400.8	80.7	55	177	590
	Control	Pre	379.7	94.8	212	0	696
		Post	384.0	108.3	209	0	723
SK	Treatment	Pre	410.1	94.6	54	112	581
		Post	437.8	104.0	55	195	700
	Control	Pre	392.5	117.2	212	0	713
		Post	405.7	113.5	208	0	713
RC	Treatment	Pre	362.7	63.6	54	252	559
		Post	382.5	79.0	55	260	580
	Control	Pre	354.8	61.4	212	242	569
		Post	357.0	70.5	208	214	693

Appendix B

Main Effects Model Results for RAPID *(all students in summer program)*

Grade	Outcome	Mean Difference	Standard Error	t statistic	p-value	Effect Size
1	RSP	14.222	5.575	2.551	0.011 *	0.527
1	WRead	54.639	13.671	3.997	0.007 *	0.499
1	VP	10.160	10.207	0.995	0.358	0.112
1	FD	6.982	6.681	1.045	0.336	0.065
2	RSP	3.817	6.318	0.604	0.546	0.131
2	WRead	5.377	4.861	1.106	0.311	0.068
2	VP	-4.727	8.513	-0.555	0.599	-0.053
2	FD	18.803	12.189	1.543	0.174	0.130
2	SP	15.145	5.577	2.715	0.035 *	0.124
3	RSP	-2.474	5.801	-0.426	0.670	-0.085
3	WRec	-46.088	14.191	-3.248	0.023 *	-0.340
3	VK	-4.132	9.666	-0.428	0.687	-0.055
3	SK	-1.569	14.063	-0.112	0.916	-0.016
3	RC	-3.344	3.302	-1.013	0.358	-0.060
4	RSP	9.439	5.125	1.842	0.066	0.407
4	WRec	6.111	12.381	0.494	0.670	0.057
4	VK	6.159	10.445	0.590	0.615	0.065
4	SK	30.403	20.046	1.517	0.269	0.270
4	RC	22.922	3.781	6.063	0.026 *	0.369

Note. * = Statistically significant results at $\alpha < .05$.

Appendix C

CIM Model Results *(subgroup of students receiving pullout, supplemental intervention)*

Grade	Outcome	Mean Difference	Standard Error	t statistic	p-value
K	RSP	-4.116	5.083	-0.810	0.421
K	WRead	-35.812	21.754	-1.646	0.105
1	RSP	-17.490	7.730	-2.263	0.027 *
1	WRead	-42.162	20.284	-2.079	0.041 *
2	RSP	-0.309	5.112	-0.060	0.952
2	WRead	-15.644	14.393	-1.087	0.280
3	RSP	-3.979	5.149	-0.773	0.442
3	WRec	12.186	24.953	0.488	0.626
4	RSP	-11.628	9.469	-1.228	0.225
4	WRec	-1.668	23.631	-0.071	0.944

Note. * = Statistically significant results.

Appendix D

FAST Descriptive Statistics by Grade Level

Kindergarten

Correlations

	FAST		RAPID	
	Comp Spring	Comp Fall	RSP Pre	RSP Post
Comp Spring	1.00	0.85	0.63	0.73
Comp Fall		1.00	0.57	0.55
RSP Pre			1.00	0.87
RSP Post				1.00

FAST Composite Scores: Treatment vs. Control

Group	Test	Mean	SD	N	Min	Max
Treatment	Spring	62.9	7.3	86	41	79
	Fall	37.2	11.3	86	19	85
Control (w/ RAPID)	Spring	61.5	7.6	99	38	75
	Fall	31.9	6.9	99	18	48
Control (w/o RAPID)	Spring	72.8	9.7	421	37	114
	Fall	49.0	16.9	421	18	127
Overall	Spring	69.5	10.3	606	37	114
	Fall	44.5	16.5	606	18	127

Demographics

Percentage	Female	Black	Hispanic	White	FRL	ELL	IEP
Treatment	43.0%	4.7%	17.4%	75.6%	34.9%	14.0%	50.0%
Control (w/ RAPID)	47.5%	14.1%	14.1%	70.7%	45.5%	12.1%	45.5%
Control (w/o RAPID)	49.2%	5.2%	10.5%	81.7%	32.5%	7.6%	28.5%

Grade 1

Correlations

	FAST		RAPID	
	Comp Spring	Median WRC Fall	RSP Pre	RSP Post
Comp Spring	1.00	0.89	0.51	0.53
Median WRC Fall		1.00	0.52	0.60
RSP Pre			1.00	0.54
RSP Post				1.00

FAST Scores: Treatment vs. Control

Group	Test	Mean	SD	N	Min	Max
Treatment	Spring (Comp)	55.0	14.6	80	18	106
	Fall (WRC)	38.2	23.2	80	4	148
Control (w/ RAPID)	Spring (Comp)	50.3	15.3	121	17	99
	Fall (WRC)	27.4	17.8	121	0	90
Control (w/o RAPID)	Spring (Comp)	84.0	22.4	447	15	159
	Fall (WRC)	79.3	33.9	447	0	215
Overall	Spring (Comp)	74.1	25.2	648	15	159
	Fall (WRC)	64.5	37.5	648	0	215

Demographics

Percentage	Female	Black	Hispanic	White	FRL	ELL	IEP
Treatment	38.8%	5.0%	13.8%	77.5%	27.5%	12.5%	46.3%
Control (w/ RAPID)	38.0%	7.4%	14.9%	76.0%	39.7%	14.1%	48.8%
Control (w/o RAPID)	51.9%	4.5%	14.8%	79.2%	34.0%	7.4%	52.8%

Grade 2

Correlations

	FAST		RAPID	
	Median WC Spring	Median WRC Fall	RSP Pre	RSP Post
Median WC Spring	1.00	0.94	0.56	0.58
Median WRC Fall		1.00	0.51	0.55
RSP Pre			1.00	0.75
RSP Post				1.00

FAST Scores (Words Correct per Minute): Treatment vs. Control

Group	Test	Mean	SD	N	Min	Max
Treatment	Spring	77.6	24.5	94	14	137
	Fall	70.0	25.3	94	13	146
Control (w/ RAPID)	Spring	71.2	28.7	177	8	139
	Fall	63.8	28.1	177	5	135
Control (w/o RAPID)	Spring	124.4	30.7	364	6	220
	Fall	118.2	30.9	364	11	240
Overall	Spring	102.7	38.7	635	6	220
	Fall	95.9	39.1	635	5	240

Demographics

Percentage	Female	Black	Hispanic	White	FRL	ELL	IEP
Treatment	48.9%	5.3%	17.0%	75.5%	40.4%	18.1%	74.5%
Control (w/ RAPID)	41.2%	6.8%	16.4%	75.1%	49.2%	14.7%	69.5%
Control (w/o RAPID)	47.8%	4.1%	9.6%	84.9%	29.4%	6.6%	70.9%

Grade 3

Correlations

	FAST		RAPID	
	Median WC Spring	Median WRC Fall	RSP Pre	RSP Post
Median WC Spring	1.00	0.95	0.56	0.54
Median WRC Fall		1.00	0.56	0.53
RSP Pre			1.00	0.60
RSP Post				1.00

FAST Scores (Words Correct per Minute): Treatment vs. Control

Group	Test	Mean	SD	N	Min	Max
Treatment	Spring	92.6	27.5	93	19	144
	Fall	91.7	24.5	93	19	151
Control (w/ RAPID)	Spring	101.1	41.1	215	7	311
	Fall	97.6	39.1	215	8	290.8
Control (w/o RAPID)	Spring	145.0	33.1	322	19	245
	Fall	138.8	31.5	322	14	250
Overall	Spring	122.3	42.3	630	7	311
	Fall	117.8	39.7	630	8	290.8

Demographics

Percentage	Female	Black	Hispanic	White	FRL	ELL	IEP
Treatment	51.6%	3.2%	20.4%	75.3%	34.4%	19.4%	73.1%
Control (w/ RAPID)	46.5%	6.1%	17.2%	74.0%	38.1%	14.0%	71.6%
Control (w/o RAPID)	49.7%	6.8%	8.4%	82.6%	30.1%	4.4%	62.7%

Grade 4

Correlations

	FAST		RAPID	
	Median WC Spring	Median WRC Fall	RSP Pre	RSP Post
Median WC Spring	1.00	0.93	0.37	0.43
Median WRC Fall		1.00	0.33	0.41
RSP Pre			1.00	0.50
RSP Post				1.00

FAST Scores (Words Correct per Minute): Treatment vs. Control

Group	Test	Mean	SD	N	Min	Max
Treatment	Spring	121.5	34.1	53	16	205
	Fall	116.6	30.8	53	22	191
Control (w/ RAPID)	Spring	115.1	32.7	206	23	197
	Fall	108.2	32.9	206	24	263.6
Control (w/o RAPID)	Spring	164.9	39.6	343	7	255
	Fall	155.6	40.0	343	5	254.5
Overall	Spring	144.0	44.0	602	7	255
	Fall	135.9	43.3	602	5	263.6

Demographics

Percentage	Female	Black	Hispanic	White	FRL	ELL	IEP
Treatment	50.9%	1.9%	22.6%	71.7%	22.6%	15.1%	66.0%
Control (w/ RAPID)	49.0%	5.8%	17.5%	73.3%	44.7%	15.5%	75.2%
Control (w/o RAPID)	49.9%	6.4%	12.2%	77.6%	27.4%	6.7%	58.9%

Appendix E

Main Effects Model Results for FAST *(all students in summer program)*

Grade	Outcome	Comparison Group	Mean Difference	Standard Error	t statistic	p-value	Effect Size
K	Composite Score	w/ RAPID	3.5877	2.0981	1.71	0.1219	0.466
K	Composite Score	w/o RAPID	1.8967	1.0391	1.83	0.0702	0.197
1	Median WRC	w/ RAPID	7.1549	3.7946	1.89	0.0932	0.350
1	Median WRC	w/o RAPID	-1.4837	3.5688	-0.42	0.6881	-0.044
2	Median WRC	w/ RAPID	2.1283	5.1725	0.41	0.6894	0.075
2	Median WRC	w/o RAPID	-4.9524	1.5710	-3.15	0.0020 *	-0.161
3	Median WRC	w/ RAPID	-0.5531	4.4132	-0.13	0.9021	-0.015
3	Median WRC	w/o RAPID	-6.6742	5.0513	-1.32	0.2104	-0.202
4	Median WRC	w/ RAPID	1.2629	6.6180	0.19	0.8582	0.038
4	Median WRC	w/o RAPID	-1.7002	1.8955	-0.90	0.3722	-0.044

Note. * = Statistically significant results at $\alpha < .05$.

Appendix F

Fidelity of Wonders and WonderWorks Implementation by Grade

Materials

- All teachers at all observations used at least some of the Wonders or WordWorks materials.
- In 46% of observations (63% of KG, 71% of G1, 25% of G2, 43% of G3, and 88% of G4), teachers used other materials as well.

Percent of observations where each setting was implemented

Grade (n = # observed)	Whole Group		WonderWorks		Small-group rotations			
	Reading	Language Arts	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
KG (n = 16)	100%	19%	88%	0%	100%	100%	75%	63%
G1 (n = 14)	86%	21%	93%	7%	100%	71%	64%	7%
G2 (n = 16)	100%	19%	31%	6%	94%	75%	50%	6%
G3 (n = 14)	100%	29%	79%	14%	86%	79%	50%	21%
G4 (n = 8)	100%	25%	88%	0%	88%	63%	50%	13%
Overall (n = 68)	97%	22%	74%	6%	94%	79%	59%	24%

Number of small groups

Grade	Number of small-group rotations				
	0	1	2	3	4
KG (n = 16)			25%	13%	63%
G1 (n = 14)		29%	7%	57%	7%
G2 (n = 16)	6%	19%	25%	44%	6%
G3 (n = 14)	14%	7%	29%	29%	21%
G4 (n = 8)	13%	25%	13%	38%	13%
Total (n = 68)	6%	15%	21%	35%	24%

Did content vary between groups?

Grade	No small groups	One group only	Varied between groups	Same for each group
KG (n = 16)			50%	50%
G1 (n = 14)		29%	50%	21%
G2 (n = 16)	6%	19%	31%	44%
G3 (n = 14)	14%	7%	29%	50%
G4 (n = 8)	13%	25%	38%	25%
Total (n = 68)	6%	15%	40%	40%

Number of groups	No small groups	One group only	Varied between groups	Same for each group
No small groups	100%			
One group only		100%		
2			29%	71%
3			54%	46%
4			63%	38%
Total	6%	15%	40%	40%

Wonders Whole Group Fidelity

	Grade		Follows the procedures as directed in the teacher's manual	Follows the suggested instructional routines	Adheres to the suggested timing	Uses the recommended corrective feedback procedures	Uses the suggested "Academic Language"	Implements the "Quick Reviews"	Implements the "Unit Opener"	Implements Access Complex Text (ACT)
			% with fidelity							
Reading	KG	% with fidelity	69%	63%	56%	0%	53%	0%	100%	0%
		# obs	16	16	16	4	15	12	1	5
	G1	% with fidelity	8%	8%	17%	0%	17%	0%		0%
		# obs	12	12	12	2	12	3		3
	G2	% with fidelity	0%	0%	7%	25%	36%	0%	100%	0%
		# obs	16	16	15	4	14	15	1	13
	G3	% with fidelity	7%	27%	25%		89%			8%
		# obs	14	11	8		9			12
	G4	% with fidelity	75%	63%	50%	100%	83%	0%	0%	50%
		# obs	8	8	8	2	6	1	1	4
	Overall	% with fidelity	29%	30%	31%	25%	50%	0%	67%	8%
		# obs	66	63	59	12	56	31	3	37

		Close Reading	Comp	Fluency	Handwriting	High Frequency Words	Introduce the Concept or Build Background	Listening Comp or Interactive Read Aloud	Oral Language	Phonics	PA	Spelling	Structural analysis	Vocabulary	
KG	% with fidelity	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	25%	67%	33%	0%	50%	67%	n/a	n/a	100%	
	# obs				1	4	6	15	1	2	3			1	
G1	% with fidelity	25%	0%	0%	n/a	0%	25%	0%	33%	17%	67%	0%		0%	
	# obs	4	2	1		4	4	4	3	6	6	2		1	
G2	% with fidelity	0%	33%	25%	n/a	0%	67%	0%		0%	60%	11%	17%	17%	
	# obs	9	3	4		3	3	1		5	5	9	6	6	
G3	% with fidelity	10%	33%	0%	n/a	n/a	50%	0%	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	40%	
	# obs	10	3	1			4	2		1				10	
G4	% with fidelity	75%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	0%	n/a	50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	60%	
	# obs	4	3	1			1	1		2				5	
Overall	% with fidelity	19%	45%	29%	100%	9%	56%	22%	25%	19%	64%	9%	17%	39%	
	# obs	27	11	7	1	11	18	23	4	16	14	11	6	23	
Language Arts		Follows the procedures as directed in the teacher's manual			Follows the suggested instructional routines		Adheres to the suggested timing	Uses the suggested "Academic Language"		Implements the "Daily Wrap Up"	Grammar	Spelling	Writing/Writing Process		
	KG	% with fidelity	67%			33%		33%	33%		0%		n/a	67%	
		# obs	3			3		3	3		3			3	
	G1	% with fidelity	0%			0%		0%	0%		0%		n/a	0%	
		# obs	3			3		3	3		3			1	
	G2	% with fidelity	0%			0%		50%	0%		0%	50%	n/a		
		# obs	2			2		2	2		2	2			
	G3	% with fidelity	0%			0%						0%			
		# obs	2			1						2			
	G4	% with fidelity	50%			50%						50%	0%		
# obs		2			2						2	2			
Overall	% with fidelity	25%			18%		25%	13%		0%	33%	0%	50%		
	# obs	12			11		8	8		8	6	2	4		

WonderWorks Intervention

Structure of WonderWorks

		Number of small-group rotations using WonderWorks materials					Overall
		0	1	2	3	4	
Number of dedicated WonderWorks sessions	0	2%	3%	12%	6%	2%	24%
	1	25%	2%	6%	3%	2%	37%
	2	28%	6%	3%	2%	2%	40%
Overall		54%	10%	21%	10%	4%	100.0%

WonderWorks Fidelity by Grade

Grade		Follows the procedures as directed in the teacher's manual				Follows the suggested instructional routines		Adheres to the suggested timing		Uses the recommended corrective feedback procedures			Implements the recommended "Quick Check"			
		% with fidelity	# obs	% with fidelity	# obs	% with fidelity	# obs	% with fidelity	# obs	% with fidelity	# obs	% with fidelity	# obs			
KG	% with fidelity	71%				50%		36%		38%			50%			
	# obs	14				14		14		13			4			
G1	% with fidelity	21%				7%		21%		0%			0%			
	# obs	14				14		14		12			7			
G2	% with fidelity	0%				0%		13%					0%			
	# obs	8				7		8					3			
G3	% with fidelity	8%				33%		42%								
	# obs	12				6		12								
G4	% with fidelity	71%				100%		71%					100%			
	# obs	7				7		7					1			
Overall	% with fidelity	35%				35%		35%		20%			20%			
	# obs	55				48		55		25			15			
Grade		PA	Phonemic awareness	Phonics	Build Fluency	High frequency words	Shared read	Oral vocabulary	Weekly Concept	Review vocabulary	Read/reread Complex Text	Respond to Reading	Before reading	During reading	After reading	Review and reteach
KG	% with fidelity	71%	83%	61%	90%	61%	83%	89%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	# obs	7	23	23	10	18	24	9								
G1	% with fidelity	75%	31%	17%	17%	25%	40%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	# obs	4	13	12	6	12	10	4								
G2	% with fidelity	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	57%	86%	67%	42%	16%	0%	100%
	# obs								5	7	7	6	24	19	5	1
G3	% with fidelity	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	50%	83%	57%	36%	15%	14%	
	# obs								1	4	6	7	14	13	7	
G4	% with fidelity	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%		0%
	# obs								2	3	4	3	2	2		1
Overall	% with fidelity	75%	64%	46%	59%	47%	71%	92%	88%	57%	88%	69%	43%	21%	8%	50%
	# obs	12	36	35	17	30	34	13	8	14	17	16	40	34	12	2

Small Groups

Materials of Small Group Instruction

Grade	Foundational Skills Kit	Other	Wonders DI	Wonders LA	Wonders Reading	WonderWorks extended practice
KG (n =54)	0%	11%	31%	0%	4%	54%
G1 (n =34)	0%	3%	85%	0%	3%	9%
G2 (n =36)	6%	11%	14%	0%	0%	69%
G3 (n =33)	27%	6%	6%	24%	3%	33%
G4 (n =18)	50%	11%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Overall (n =175)	11%	9%	34%	5%	2%	39%

Wonders Differentiated Instruction Fidelity by Grade

Grade		Leveled/Paired Shared Reader	PA	Phonics Decoding	Vocabulary Oral Vocabulary	Comprehension	High-frequency words	Structural analysis	Writing Spelling
KG	% with fidelity	0%	100%	75%			0%	n/a	
	# obs	6	11	4			1		
G1	% with fidelity	0%	13%	6%		0%	0%		0%
	# obs	12	8	17		1	4		3
G2	% with fidelity	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	# obs	5	4	4	1	5	4	4	
G3	% with fidelity	0%	n/a				n/a	n/a	
	# obs	2							
G4	% with fidelity	0%	n/a	100%	0%		n/a	n/a	
	# obs	4		1	1				
Overall	% with fidelity	3%	52%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	# obs	29	23	26	2	6	9	4	3

Foundational Skills Kit Fidelity by Grade

Grade		Phonics	Structural Analysis
G2	% with fidelity		0%
	# obs		2
G3	% with fidelity	50%	100%
	# obs	8	1
G4	% with fidelity	0%	100%
	# obs	4	5
Overall	% with fidelity	33%	75%
	# obs	12	8

Appendix E

Fidelity of CIM Implementation by Grade

Number of Students in CIM Group by Grade

Grade	Mean	Std. Deviation
KG (n = 14)	1.6	0.5
G1 (n = 16)	1.6	0.8
G2 (n = 15)	2.3	0.9
G3 (n = 15)	3.1	1.0
G4 (n = 15)	2.5	0.9
Overall (n = 75)	2.2	1.0

Emphasis of CIM Lesson by Grade

Grade	All reading	Approximately equal	Mostly reading	Mostly writing
KG (n = 14)		29%	29%	43%
G1 (n = 16)	6%	13%	63%	19%
G2 (n = 15)		27%	67%	7%
G3 (n = 15)		27%	40%	33%
G4 (n = 15)		7%	67%	27%
Overall (n = 75)	1%	20%	53%	25%

Implemented CIM Components by Grade

Grade	Guided Reading Plus Phase 1	Guided Reading Plus Phase 2	Interactive Writing Phase 1	Interactive Writing Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 1	Interactive Writing Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 2, Reading Recovery/Tier 3 (1:1)	Interactive Writing Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 1, Reading Recovery/Tier 3 (1:1)	Interactive Writing Phase 1, Guided Reading Plus Phase 2	Interactive Writing Phase 2	Interactive Writing Phase 2, Guided Reading Plus Phase 2
KG (n = 14)	7%		14%		7%	29%	7%	7%	29%
G1 (n = 16)	6%			63%					31%
G2 (n = 15)		13%		73%					13%
G3 (n = 15)				33%					67%
G4 (n = 15)	13%			60%					27%
Overall (n = 75)	5%	3%	3%	47%	1%	5%	1%	1%	33%

Fidelity to Overall CIM Practices by Grade

Grade		Anecdotal notes	Rubrics	Running records	Lesson plans	Anchor charts	Graph of text level	Scaffolding	Changing of charts	Multiple modalities for materials	Writing checklists	Reading checklists
KG	% with fidelity	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	# obs	1	1	2		6	1	14	2	13	13	13
G1	% with fidelity	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	# obs	1		4	3	3		16	1	15	6	13
G2	% with fidelity			100%				93%		93%	100%	100%
	# obs			5				15		15	7	11
G3	% with fidelity			100%		100%		100%		100%	100%	100%
	# obs			9		6		15		15	10	5
G4	% with fidelity			100%		100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	# obs			4		4		15	1	15	4	9
Overall	% with fidelity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%
	# obs	2	1	24	3	19	1	75	4	73	40	51

CIM Writing by Grade

Fidelity of CIM Writing by Grade

Teacher	Grade		Teacher to student talk ratio is balanced	States focus	Mini-lesson	Reviews or creates charts/checklists	Personal dictionaries	Phonics: Letter/Word Work	Fluent Writing	Sharing individual message	Writing prompt	Share student writing/group journals	Teacher conferring during independent writing
	KG	% with fidelity		86%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
# obs			14	14	13	13	6	14	13	6	6	6	8
G1	% with fidelity		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	# obs		14	14	10	4	3	11	14	5	5	3	5
G2	% with fidelity		87%	100%	100%	100%		100%	93%	100%	100%	100%	88%
	# obs		15	15	10	8		13	14	2	4	3	8
G3	% with fidelity		87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	100%	71%	100%
	# obs		15	15	7	11	4	12	14	9	10	7	10
G4	% with fidelity		71%	100%	64%	100%	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%	67%	75%
	# obs		14	14	11	6	2	11	9	3	4	3	4
Overall	% with fidelity		86%	100%	92%	100%	100%	100%	97%	96%	100%	86%	94%
	# obs		72	72	51	42	15	61	64	25	29	22	35

Student			Engaged in writing and following all routines	Use materials or manipulatives (e.g., journals, writing checklists, student texts)	Compose/record/share an independent message that incorporates group learning
	KG	% with fidelity	79%	100%	100%
		# obs	14	14	6
	G1	% with fidelity	93%	100%	100%
		# obs	14	14	5
	G2	% with fidelity	93%	100%	100%
		# obs	15	15	4
	G3	% with fidelity	87%	100%	100%
		# obs	15	15	10
	G4	% with fidelity	77%	92%	75%
	# obs	13	13	4	
Overall	% with fidelity	86%	99%	97%	
	# obs	71	71	29	

CIM Reading by Grade

Types of CIM Reading Observed by Grade

Grade	Student independent reading of new text	Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text	Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text, Student independent reading of familiar text	Student individual or choral read aloud of new text	Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student independent reading of familiar text	Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student independent reading of new text	Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student independent reading of familiar text	Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student independent reading of familiar text	Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student independent reading of familiar text	Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student independent reading of familiar text	Teacher read aloud of familiar text, Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text	Teacher read aloud of familiar text, Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text	Teacher read aloud of new text, Student individual or choral read aloud of new text	Teacher read aloud of new text, Student individual or choral read aloud of new text	Teacher read aloud of new text, Teacher read aloud of familiar text, Student individual or choral read aloud of new text, Student individual or choral read aloud of familiar text
KG (n = 14)		50%				21%	7%						7%		14%
G1 (n = 16)		6%	13%	25%		19%	19%			13%	6%				
G2 (n = 15)		20%	7%			60%			7%					7%	
G3 (n = 15)	7%		60%		7%	27%									
G4 (n = 15)		13%	13%			67%							7%		
Overall (n = 75)	1%	17%	19%	5%	1%	35%	8%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%	1%	3%	3%

Fidelity of CIM Reading by Grade

Grade		Teacher to student talk ratio is balanced	States focus	Phonological Phonemic Awareness	Phonics: Letters/Word Work	Examine and expand vocabulary	Mini-lesson related to comprehension	Personal dictionaries	Orientation to New Text/Book Orientation	Discussion about comprehension during and/or after the reading	Teacher conferences during reading
Teacher	KG	86%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		14	14	11	13	5	1	7	8	12	13
	G1	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		16	16	12	13	4	1	1	10	15	16
	G2	87%	86%	100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%
		15	14	10	11	9			11	14	15
	G3	93%	93%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	86%
		15	15	8	7	6	5	2	5	13	14
	G4	67%	93%	100%	100%	82%	57%	100%	100%	100%	93%
		15	15	11	10	11	7	2	11	14	15
	Overall	87%	91%	98%	100%	94%	79%	100%	100%	100%	96%
		75	74	52	54	35	14	12	45	68	73
Student		Engaged in reading and following all routines			Use manipulatives/materials		Students share strategic processes with teacher during conference		Respond/reflecting on reading		
	KG	79%	100%		17%		100%				
		14	14		12		13				
	G1	81%	100%		44%		100%				
		16	14		16		16				
	G2	87%	100%		21%		100%				
		15	13		14		13				
	G3	100%	100%		43%		92%				
		15	14		14		13				
	G4	87%	100%		20%		100%				
		15	14		15		12				
	Overall	87%	100%		30%		99%				
	75	69		71		67					