Research Brief

Relationship between the Independent Reading Level Assessment (IRLA) and State ELA Tests: Concurrent and Predictive Validity Evidence

American Reading Company's Independent Reading Level Assessment® (IRLA) is a standards-based formative assessment framework that is used on a regular basis throughout the year to measure the extent to which students independently demonstrate reading proficiency. Researchers have conducted a series of validity studies across the United States to examine the relationship between the IRLA and summative state ELA assessments. Findings from 14 studies provide strong evidence of the IRLA's concurrent and predictive validity. Strong positive correlations between students' scores on the state ELA test and scores on the IRLA during the state testing window indicate that the IRLA measures the same construct as the state test (concurrent validity). Strong positive correlations between students' IRLA scores from the beginning of the school year and their scores on the state test (administered in the spring) indicate that student performance on the IRLA is a good indicator of how students are likely to perform on the state test (predictive validity).

This research brief includes an overview of the IRLA, an explanation of why it is important to examine the validity of educational assessments, a description of the study methods, and findings from the validity studies.

Independent Reading Level Assessment (IRLA)

The IRLA outlines a research-based, transparent progression of skills mapped to national and state standards. Designed to work for every student at every reading level, the IRLA delivers specific and actionable data that tell the teacher where a student is, why, and the sequence of skills and behaviors needed to learn next to accelerate reading growth.

IRLA scores show students' relative placement along a continuum of grade-level proficiency. A risk status is used to identify the intensity of student need. Students who have demonstrated reading proficiency at or above their grade level are considered "proficient" and are not likely to be at risk for academic difficulties. Students who need to make more than a year of growth in one year's time are assigned an "at risk" designation that alerts teachers that the student may need additional supports to make sufficient accelerated progress. Students reading significantly below grade level are assigned "emergency" status. These students need multiple years of growth per year to gain grade-level proficiency and require the most intensive supports to make accelerated progress.

Validity

Validity is the most fundamental consideration in evaluating an assessment. Validity is the degree to which evidence supports interpretations of test scores for a given purpose.[1] The process of validation involves accumulating relevant evidence over time to provide a sound basis for the proposed score interpretations and is the responsibility of the test developer.[2]

The IRLA is used to monitor student reading progress and identify students who have not yet achieved grade-level reading proficiency and are at risk for academic difficulties. Thus, one particularly relevant form of validity evidence is the extent to which performance on the IRLA correlates with performance on other reading assessments, which are called criterion measures.

Correlation coefficients can range from –1.0 to +1.0, with values close to ±1.0 indicating a strong relationship. Positive correlations indicate that when students score high on one assessment, they also tend to score high on the other, and similarly, when students score low on one assessment, they also tend to score low on the other. In education research, correlation coefficients of .70 or greater are considered strong; coefficients ranging from .50 to .69 are considered moderate, and coefficients less than .50 are

[1] American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, and National Council on Measurement in Education (Eds.). (2014). *Standards for educational and psychological testing*. American Educational Research Association.

[2] Ibid.

considered weak.[3] When an assessment is strongly correlated with several different measures of the same construct, there is greater confidence that results can be generalized to other measures of student proficiency.

Methods

The 14 studies described in this brief utilized annual summative state ELA assessment[4] data provided by partner school districts to examine the statistical relationship[5] between students' scores on the IRLA and the state test. In all studies, both the IRLA and state assessments were administered independently by school district personnel using standard protocols.

This brief presents two types of criterion-related validity evidence for the IRLA: concurrent and predictive. Concurrent validity evidence is used to show that the IRLA measures what it is designed to measure (reading proficiency). For this analysis, students' scores on the state ELA test were correlated with their scores on the IRLA during the state testing window. A strong positive correlation between concurrent scores on the tests indicates that the IRLA is measuring the same construct as the state test.

Predictive validity evidence is used to show that student performance on the IRLA is a good indicator of how students are likely to perform on the state test. For this analysis, students' IRLA scores from the beginning of the school year were correlated with their scores on the state test, administered in the spring. A strong positive correlation indicates that the students who score high on the IRLA early in the year are likely to score high on the state test at the end of the year, and students who score low on the IRLA early in the year are likely to score low on the state test at the end of the year.

Findings

Connecticut: Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA)

Connecticut Study: This study was conducted in a midsize Connecticut school district that began using ARC Core in the 2018–2019 school year. District enrollment includes 31% English Learners, 20% Students with Disabilities, and 73% Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals. In 2021 and 2022, the concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and SBA ELA scores were strong and statistically significant (see Table 1).

[3] Hinkle, D. E., Wiersma, W., & Jurs, S. G. (2003). *Applied statistics for the behavioral sciences* (5th ed.). Houghton Mifflin.
[4] Each state administers an annual summative English Language Arts (ELA) assessment to students in Grades 3–8 and once in high school under the provisions of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), 20 U.S.C. § 6301. (2015).
[5] The Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used.

Table 1. IRLA-SBA ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021 Gr. 3–5	621	.747*	482	.760*
2022 Gr. 3–8	1501	.760*	1009	.742*

*$p<.001$

Delaware: Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA)

Delaware Study 1: This study was conducted over four years in a midsize district in Delaware that began using ARC Core in the 2017–2018. The school district serves a population of students that is 67% White; 17% of students are classified as Low Income and 9% are English Language Learners. The number of students in the study grew each year as the implementation expanded from Grades K–5 to Grades K–8. Concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and SBA ELA scores were strong and statistically significant in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2023 (see Table 2). The study did not examine scores from the 2019–2020 school year because the SBA was not administered that year due to the pandemic.

Table 2. IRLA-SBA ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2019 Gr. 3–5	1099	.737*	1195	.716*
2021 Gr. 3–8	1446	.723*	1523	.714*
2022 Gr. 3–8	2273	.702*	2510	.702*
2023 Gr. 3–8	2543	.715*	2412	.697*

*$p<.001$

Delaware Study 2: This study was conducted in a midsize school district in Delaware that has been using ARC Core since the 2019–2020 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 49% Nonwhite; 26% of students are classified as Low Income and 5% are English Language Learners. In 2022 and 2023, the concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and SBA ELA scores were strong and statistically significant (see Table 3).

Table 3. IRLA-SBA ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022 Gr. 3–5	1854	.698*	1754	.700*
2023 Gr. 3–5	1875	.707*	1796	.716*

*p<.001

Delaware Study 3: This study was conducted in a midsize school district in Delaware that has been using ARC Core since the 2020–2021 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 49% Nonwhite; 22% of students are classified as Low Income and 4% are English Language Learners. In 2021, 2022, and 2023, the concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and SBA ELA scores approached or exceeded the threshold for strong (see Table 4).

Table 4. IRLA-SBA ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021 Gr. 3–6	1445	.723*	1145	.714*
2022 Gr. 3–6	1867	.681*	1768	.665*
2023 Gr. 3–6	1845	.685*	1805	.684*

*p<.001

Illinois: Illinois Assessment of Readiness (IAR)

Illinois Study 1: This study was conducted in a midsize school district in Illinois that began using ARC Core in the 2021–2022 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 61% Nonwhite; 36% of students are classified as Low Income and 28% are English Language Learners. In 2022, the concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and IAR ELA scores approached or exceeded the threshold for strong (see Table 5).

Table 5. IRLA-IAR ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022				
Gr. 3	274	.693*	269	.687*
Gr. 4	275	.727*	276	.678*
Gr. 5	326	.716*	319	.665*

*p<.001

Illinois Study 2: This study was conducted in a small school district in Illinois that began using ARC Core in the 2022–2023 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 96% Nonwhite; 74% of students are classified as Low Income and 36% are English Language Learners. In 2023, both the concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and IAR ELA scores were strong and statistically significant (see Table 6).

Table 6. IRLA-IAR ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2023				
Gr. 3	196	.704*	191	.729*
Gr. 4	221	.734*	219	.698*

*p<.001

Oregon: Oregon Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (OAKS)

Oregon Study: A 2016 study conducted by researchers at the University of Portland and Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA) and published in *The Journal of At-Risk Issues*[6] examined the relationship between scores on the IRLA and the OAKS in one Oregon school district. The district serves almost 11,000 ethnically and linguistically diverse students with nearly 75% qualifying for Free/Reduced-Price lunch. The study found strong statistically significant concurrent correlations (see Table 7).

[6] Ralston, N.C., Waggoner, J. M., Tarawasa, B., & Jackson, A. (2016). Concurrent validity of the Independent Reading Level Assessment framework and a state assessment. *Journal of At-Risk Issues, 19*(2), 1–8.

Table 7. IRLA-OAKS Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent	
2016	n	*r*
All 3–5	2303	.766*
Gr. 3	803	.713*
Gr. 4	720	.775*
Gr. 5	780	.751*

*p<.001

Rhode Island: Rhode Island Comprehensive Assessment System (RICAS)

Rhode Island Study 1: This study was conducted in a large school district in Rhode Island that began using ARC Core in the 2021–2022 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 92% Nonwhite; 89% of students are classified as Low Income and 35% are English Language Learners. In 2022, both the concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and RICAS ELA scores were strong and statistically significant (see Table 8).

Table 8. IRLA-RICAS ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022				
Gr. 3	1536	.735*	1461	.724*
Gr. 4	1477	.714*	1403	.698*
Gr. 5	1414	.735*	1335	.725*

*p<.001

Rhode Island Study 2: This study was conducted in a midsize school district in Rhode Island that began using ARC Core in the 2020–2021 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 81% Nonwhite; 98% of students are classified as Low Income and 47% are English Language Learners. In 2022, the concurrent and predictive correlations between Grade 3 students' IRLA and RICAS ELA scores were moderately strong and statistically significant while the correlations in Grades 4 and 5 were strong and statistically significant (see Table 9).

Table 9. IRLA-RICAS ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022				
Gr. 3	139	.667*	140	.603*
Gr. 4	147	.801*	141	.765*
Gr. 5	166	.762*	156	.793*

*p<.001

Rhode Island Study 3: This study was conducted in a small school district in Rhode Island that began using ARC Core in the 2020–2021 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 6% Nonwhite; 13% of students are classified as Low Income. In 2022, the concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and RICAS ELA scores approached or exceeded the threshold for strong and were statistically significant (see Table 10).

Table 10. IRLA-RICAS ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022				
Gr. 3	87	.685*	86	.671*
Gr. 4	85	.724*	83	.707*
Gr. 5	91	.694*	91	.727*

*p<.001

Washington: Smarter Balanced Assessment (SBA)

Washington Study 1: This study was conducted in a large school district in Washington that began implementation of ARC Core in the 2021–2022 school year. This study included students from Grades 3–5, of whom 82% are Nonwhite, 40% are English Language Learners, and 14% are classified as Students with Disabilities. In 2022, the concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and SBA ELA scores approached the threshold for strong and were statistically significant (see Table 11).

Table 11. IRLA-SBA ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022 Gr. 3–5	3691	.693*	2487	.686*

**p*<.001

Washington Study 2: This study was conducted in a midsize district in Washington that has been using ARC Core since the 2019–2020 school year. This district's enrollment includes 49% Hispanic/Latino students and 45% White students; 23% of students are English Language Learners and 63% are classified as Low Income. The study was conducted over two years. Washington State postponed the Spring 2021 SBA until the fall of 2021[7], therefore, SBA scores examined from Fall 2021 are reflective of the grade students were in during the 2020–2021 school year. The 2021–2022 SBA scores were administered on a typical schedule in spring of 2022. In both years, the correlations between students' IRLA and SBA ELA scores were strong and statistically significant (see Table 12).

Table 12. IRLA-SBA ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021 (Fall) Gr. 4–8	1072	.734*	-	-
2022 (Spring) Gr. 3–8	1439	.749*	1289	.735*

**p*<.001

Wyoming: Wyoming's Test of Proficiency and Progress (WY-TOPP)

Wyoming Study 1: This study was conducted in a small Wyoming school district that has been using ARC Core since the 2018–2019 school year. This district's population includes 83% White students, 9% Hispanic students, and 8% students of another race/ethnicity. District-wide, 14% are classified as Students with Disabilities and 9% are classified as Low Income. In 2022 and 2023, the concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and WY-TOPP ELA scores were strong and statistically significant (see Table 13).

[7] Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), August 2021 Update: News from Assessment and Student Information.

Table 13. IRLA-WY-TOPP ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022 Gr. 3–6	106	.758*	102	.720*
2023 Gr. 3–6	105	.764*	101	.753*

*p<.001

Wyoming Study 2: This study was conducted in a small Wyoming school district that began using ARC Core during the 2022–2023 school year. This district's population includes 88% White students, 8% Hispanic students, and 4% students of another race/ethnicity. District-wide, 13% are classified as Students with Disabilities and 42% are classified as Low Income. The concurrent and predictive correlations between students' IRLA and WY-TOPP ELA scores were strong and statistically significant (see Table 13).

Table 14. IRLA-WY-TOPP ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Concurrent		Predictive	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2023 Gr. 3–5	156	.789*	152	.749*

*p<.001

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Research Brief

Relationship between the Independent Reading Level Assessment (IRLA) and Interim ELA Assessments: Concurrent Validity Evidence

American Reading Company's Independent Reading Level Assessment® (IRLA) is a standards-based formative assessment framework that is used on a regular basis throughout the year to measure the extent to which students independently demonstrate reading proficiency. Researchers have conducted a series of validity studies across the United States to examine the relationship between the IRLA and several commonly used interim ELA assessments. Findings from 15 studies provide strong evidence of the IRLA's concurrent validity. Correlations between students' scores on the IRLA and criterion measures for K–8 students consistently exceed .70, the threshold for what is considered a strong correlation. The subset of studies that examined correlations over multiple school years showed that the correlations are stable over time. These strong, positive, and statistically significant correlations indicate that the IRLA measures what it is designed to measure — reading proficiency.

This research brief includes an overview of the IRLA, an explanation of why it is important to examine the validity of educational assessments, a description of the study methods, and findings from the validity studies.

Independent Reading Level Assessment (IRLA)

The IRLA outlines a research-based, transparent progression of skills mapped to national and state standards. Designed to work for every student at every reading level, the IRLA delivers specific and actionable data that tell the teacher where a student is, why, and the sequence of skills and behaviors needed to learn next to accelerate reading growth.

IRLA scores show students' relative placement along a continuum of grade-level proficiency. A risk status is used to identify the intensity of student need. Students who have demonstrated reading proficiency at or above their grade level are considered "proficient" and are not likely to be at risk for academic difficulties. Students who need to make more than a year of growth in one year's time are assigned an "at risk" designation that alerts teachers that the student may need additional supports to make sufficient accelerated progress. Students reading significantly below grade level are assigned "emergency" status. These students need multiple years of growth per year to gain grade-level proficiency and require the most intensive supports to make accelerated progress.

Validity

Validity is the most fundamental consideration in evaluating an assessment. Validity is the degree to which evidence supports interpretations of test scores for a given purpose.[1] The process of validation involves accumulating relevant evidence over time to provide a sound basis for the proposed score interpretations and is the responsibility of the test developer.[2]

The IRLA is used to monitor students' reading progress and identify students who have not yet achieved grade-level proficiency and are at risk for academic difficulties. Thus, one particularly relevant form of validity evidence is the extent to which performance on the IRLA correlates with performance on other reading assessments, which are called criterion measures.

Correlation coefficients can range from –1.0 to +1.0, with values close to ±1.0 indicating a strong relationship. Positive correlations indicate that when students score high on one assessment, they also tend to score high on the other, and similarly, when students score low on one assessment, they also tend to score low on the other. In education research, correlation coefficients of .70 or greater are considered strong; coefficients ranging from .50 to .69 are considered moderate, and coefficients less than .50 are

[1] American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, and National Council on Measurement in Education (Eds.). (2014). *Standards for educational and psychological testing*. American Educational Research Association.

[2] Ibid.

considered weak.[3] A strong positive correlation between two assessments provides evidence that the two assessments are measuring similar constructs. When an assessment is strongly correlated with several different criterion measures, there is greater confidence that results can be generalized to other measures of student proficiency.

Methods

This brief presents concurrent validity evidence which shows that the IRLA measures what it is designed to measure (reading proficiency). The 15 studies described in this brief utilized data provided by partner school districts. In all studies, the assessments were administered independently by school district personnel using standard protocols. ARC researchers calculated the statistical correlation[4] between students' scores on the IRLA and the criterion measure from the same testing window. Each study examined correlations during two or more testing windows over a given school year or over multiple years. Findings are organized by criterion measure, beginning with a brief description of the measure.

Findings

i-Ready Diagnostic Reading

The i-Ready Diagnostic tests are published by Curriculum Associates. The i-Ready Diagnostic Reading assessment is a computer-adaptive assessment that measures a series of early reading skills codifying students' performance and progress toward reaching grade level.[5]

Connecticut: This study was conducted in a midsize Connecticut school district that began using ARC Core in the 2018–2019 school year. District enrollment includes 31% English Learners, 20% Students with Disabilities, and 73% Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals. In the first year of the study, data from Grades K–5 were analyzed, and in the second year, data from Grades K–8 were examined. Despite fluctuations in the number of students who were administered the assessments during the six testing windows, correlations between students' IRLA and i-Ready scores were strong and statistically significant (see Table 1).

[3] Hinkle, D. E., Wiersma, W., & Jurs, S. G. (2003). *Applied statistics for the behavioral sciences* (5th ed.). Houghton Mifflin.
[4] The Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used.
[5] i-Ready. (n.d.). Retrieved June 10, 2022, from https://www.curriculumassociates.com/programs/i-ready-assessment/diagnostic.

Table 1. IRLA-i-Ready ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2020–2021 Gr. K–5	228	.859*	1257	.804*	798	.875*
2021–2022 Gr. K–8	1661	.879*	2209	.883*	2161	.882*

*p<.001

Michigan: This study was conducted in a midsize Michigan district that began implementing ARC Core in 2022–2023. This district serves a population that is 50% Nonwhite; 78% of students are classified as Economically Disadvantaged and 10% are English Language Learners. The correlation between students' IRLA and i-Ready scores were strong for the fall, winter, and spring testing windows of this Year 1 ARC Core implementation (see Table 2).

Table 2. IRLA-i-Ready ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022–2023 Gr. K–8	1246	.856*	1330	.865*	1361	.847*

*p<.001

New York: This study was conducted in a midsize New York school district during their first-year ARC Core implementation. This study included students in K–2, of whom 14% are Nonwhite; 28% are classified as Economically Disadvantaged and 1% are English Language Learners. The correlations between students' scores on IRLA and i-Ready were strong and statistically significant for the fall, winter, and spring testing windows (see Table 3).

Table 3. IRLA-i-Ready ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021–2022 Gr. K–2	678	.850*	651	.877*	904	.884*

*p<.001

Oregon: This study was conducted in a midsize Oregon school district with a student population that is 77% White, 13% Hispanic, and 10% other race/ethnicity; 21 languages are spoken, more than 95% of students are eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch, and 14% are classified as Students with Disabilities. In 2021–2022, the study examined data from K–2 classrooms piloting the IRLA. In 2022–2023, the study included all K–2 classrooms and Grades 3–5 classrooms piloting the IRLA. Due to the nature of the pilot, fewer students were administered the assessments during the spring 2022 testing window. The correlations between students' IRLA and i-Ready scores were strong and statistically significant for all six testing windows (see Table 4).

Table 4. IRLA-i-Ready ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021–2022 Gr. K–2	237	.812*	258	.845*	95	.786*
2022–2023 Gr. K–5	1355	.833*	1925	.855*	1971	.862*

*$p<.001$

Washington: This study was conducted in a large school district in Washington that began implementation of ARC Core in the 2021–2022 school year. This study included students in Grades K–5, of whom 82% are Nonwhite, 40% are English Language Learners, and 14% are classified as Students with Disabilities. The correlations between students' IRLA and i-Ready scores were strong and statistically significant for the fall, winter, and spring testing windows of the school year (see Table 5).

Table 5. IRLA-i-Ready ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021–2022 Gr. K–5	4216	.856*	6843	.862*	7209	.863*

*$p<.001$

Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) Growth

The Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) tests are published by the Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA), a division of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. The MAP Growth reading assessment is a computer-adaptive test that includes items across the grade-level spectrum for the purpose of pinpointing a student's reading skills relative to grade-level expectations.[6]

Illinois Study 1: This study was conducted in a midsize school district in Illinois that began using ARC Core in the 2021–2022 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 61% Nonwhite; 36% of students are classified as Low Income and 28% are English Language Learners. IRLA and MAP scores from five testing windows across the first two years of ARC Core implementation were examined. The correlations between students' scores on the two measures were strong and statistically significant (see Table 6).

Table 6. IRLA-MAP ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021–2022 Gr. K–5	1584	.879*	1683	.888*	1695	.884*
2022–2023 Gr. K–5	1661	.900*	1709	.891*	-	-

**p*<.001

Illinois Study 2: This study was conducted in a small school district in Illinois that began using ARC Core in the 2022–2023 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 96% Nonwhite; 74% of students are classified as Low Income and 36% are English Language Learners. During the first year of implementation, the correlations between students' IRLA and MAP scores were strong and statistically significant for the fall, winter, and spring testing windows (see Table 7).

Table 7. IRLA-MAP ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022–2023 Gr. K–7	1498	.829*	1484	.834*	1585	.854*

**p*<.001

[6] NWEA. (2019). MAP® Growth™ technical report. Portland, OR.

Minnesota: A 2014 study conducted by Measurement Incorporated[7] examined data from K–5 students in one Minnesota elementary school across two academic years. The school serves a population of ethnically and linguistically diverse students with nearly 75% qualifying for Free/Reduced-Price Meals. The study found very strong correlations between students' scores on the IRLA and MAP across the five testing windows (see Table 8).

Table 8. IRLA-MAP ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2012–2013 Gr. K–5	522	.88*	522	.88*	522	.88*
2013–2014 Gr. K–5	736	.88*	736	.90*	-	-

*p<.001

Nebraska: This study was conducted in a small school district in Nebraska that began using ARC Core in the 2020–2021 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 28% Nonwhite; 43% of students are classified as Low Income. IRLA and MAP scores from five testing windows across the first two years of ARC Core implementation were examined. The correlations between student scores on the two measures were strong and statistically significant (see Table 9).

Table 9. IRLA-MAP ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2020–2021 Gr. K–8	365	.804*	336	.781*	402	.832*
2021–2022 Gr. K–8	373	.891*	396	.878*	-	-

*p<.001

Washington: This study was conducted in a midsize district in Washington that has been using ARC Core since the 2019–2020 school year. This district's enrollment includes 49% Hispanic/Latino students and 45% White students; 63% of students are classified as Low Income and 23% are English Language Learners. Correlations between students' IRLA and MAP scores in the fall and spring testing windows of the 2021–2022 school year were strong and statistically significant (see Table 10).

[7] Griswold, A., & Bunch, M. (2014). A study of the Independent Reading Level Assessment framework. Measurement Incorporated. Durham, NC.

Table 10. IRLA-MAP ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021–2022				
Gr. 6	39	.848*	123	.747*
Gr. 7	216	.789*	229	.830*
Gr. 8	185	.760*	263	.724*

*p<.001

Star Reading

The Star assessments are published by Renaissance. Star Reading is a computer-adaptive assessment that measures reading skills as students progress from Grades K–12.[8]

Rhode Island Study 1: This study was conducted in a large school district in Rhode Island that began using ARC Core in the 2021–2022 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 92% Nonwhite; 89% of students are classified as Low Income and 35% are English Language Learners. The study found strong and statistically significant correlations between scores on the IRLA and Star Reading in the fall, winter, and spring testing windows of the 2021–2022 school year (see Table 11).

Table 11. IRLA-Star ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021–2022 Gr. K–8	9316	.820*	5293	.842*	9347	.783*

*p<.001

Rhode Island Study 2: This study was conducted in a midsize school district in Rhode Island that began using ARC Core in the 2020–2021 school year. The district serves a population of students that is 81% Nonwhite; 98% of students are classified as Low Income and 47% are English Language Learners. The study found strong and statistically significant correlations in the fall, winter, and spring testing windows of the 2021–2022 school year (see Table 12).

[8] Renaissance Star Reading. (n.d.). Retrieved January 19, 2023, from https://www.renaissance.com/products/star-reading/.

Table 12. IRLA-Star ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021–2022 Gr. 1–8	998	.837*	1183	.814*	1277	.751*

*p<.001

FastBridge aReading and AUTOreading

The FastBridge assessments are published by Illuminate Education. aReading is a computer-administered adaptive screener that measures broad reading ability and predicts overall reading achievement. Items target concepts of print, phonological awareness, phonics, vocabulary, and comprehension. AUTOreading assesses accuracy and automaticity with phonics, spelling, and vocabulary skills.[9]

Wyoming: This study was conducted in a small Wyoming school district that began using ARC Core during the 2022–2023 school year. This district's population includes 88% White students, 8% Hispanic students, and 4% students of another race/ethnicity. District-wide, 13% are classified as Students with Disabilities and 42% are classified as Low Income. The correlations between the IRLA and both the aReading and AUTOreading assessments in the fall, winter, and spring testing windows of 2022–2023 were strong and statistically significant (see Tables 13 and 14).

Table 13. IRLA-aReading ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022–2023						
Gr. 2	40	.854*	42	.866*	42	.900*
Gr. 3	63	.802*	65	.843*	66	.837*
Gr. 4	43	.769*	43	.779*	44	.769*
Gr. 5	47	.773*	47	.711*	47	.823*

*p<.001

Table 14. IRLA-AUTOreading ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022–2023						
Gr. 4	43	.796*	44	.796*	44	.791*
Gr. 5	47	.756*	47	.741*	47	.706*

*p<.001

[9] FastBridge. (n.d.). Retrieved February 27, 2024, from https://www.illuminateed.com/products/fastbridge/.

Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS): mCLASS, DIBELS 8th Edition

DIBELS 8th Edition, published by Amplify, is a set of measures used to assess the acquisition of literacy skills. Five of the six subtests are administered to students individually; the sixth subtest is group-administered.[10]

New Jersey: This study was conducted in a midsize New Jersey school district that began using ARC Core during the 2022–2023 school year. This district's population includes 31% White students, 29% Hispanic students, 33% Black/African American Students, and 7% students of another race/ethnicity. District-wide, 22% are classified as Students with Disabilities and 72% are classified as Low Income. The correlations between students' scores on the IRLA and the DIBELS during the 2022-2023 school year were strong and statistically significant (see Table 15).

Table 15. IRLA-DIBELS ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	N	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2022–2023 Gr. K–5	1555	.861*	1381	.815*	1640	.841*

*$p<.001$

Oregon: This study was conducted in a midsize Oregon school district with a student population that is 77% White, 13% Hispanic, and 10% other race/ethnicity; 21 languages are spoken, more than 95% of students are eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch, and 14% are classified as Students with Disabilities. In 2021–2022, the study examined data from K–2 classrooms piloting the IRLA. In 2022–2023, the study included all K–2 classrooms and Grades 3–5 classrooms piloting the IRLA. Due to the nature of the pilot, fewer students were administered the assessments during the spring 2022 testing window. The study found strong IRLA-DIBELS correlations over .70 in 2021–2022 and correlation coefficients that approach or exceed that threshold in 2022–2023 (see Table 16).

[10] DIBELS. (n.d.). Retrieved June 10, 2022, from https://dibels.uoregon.edu/about-dibels.

Table 16. IRLA-DIBELS ELA Correlation Coefficients

	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	n	*r*	n	*r*	n	*r*
2021–2022 Gr. K–2	298	.731*	260	.773*	96	.826*
2022–2023 Gr. K–2	847	.712*	1170	.753*	1194	.678*
2022–2023 Gr. 3–5	631	.662*	726	.695*	716	.706*

*p<.001

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