Phonological-Orthographic Substitution Evaluation P-O-S-E_®



ASHA SCHOOLS CONFERENCE 2015



Attend our Poster Session (Board 2) Friday, July 10, 2015: 11:15-12:15

Visit our exhibit (Booth 232)

TO VIEW THIS SUMMARY AS A SELF-PACED .PPT PRESENTATION, VISIT WWW.P-O-S-E.NET AND SEARCH "ASHA SCHOOLS"

P-O-S-E©, Inc www.P-O-S-E.net Carol A. Sullivan, CCC-SLP Roy F. Sullivan, PhD, CCC-A

What is the P-O-S-E_®

- ➤ The P-O-S-E_®: Phonological / Orthographic Substitution Evaluation is a criterion-referenced assessment instrument, designed to probe for substitution errors in a child's phonological (spoken) and orthographic (written, scored as equivalent phonology) representations of target short vowels presented in monosyllabic non-word and real word spelling and reading tasks; i.e. an incorrect phoneme is substituted for the target phoneme.
- Silent /e/ rule test items are incorporated as a crosscheck and validation of the depth of short vowel proficiency. Outcomes provide prescriptive interventional direction when indicated.

What does the P-O-S-E_® measure?

- ➤ A criterion-referenced screening test, the Phonological Orthographic Substitution Evaluation (P-O-S-E_®) is designed to extract underlying phonological codes operating in the student's reading and spelling processes.
- ➤ The P-O-S-E_® elicits the sound/symbol system utilized by students in the automaticity of spelling & reading.
- ▶ P-O-S-E_® focuses on short vowel proficiency using monosyllabic non-words and low frequency of occurrence real words.
- > P-O-S-E_© target level is Grade 3 with option to survey Grade 2.

How were P-O-S-E_© test items selected?

- ➤ A short vowel assessment instrument was constructed using monosyllabic real and non-words in CVC (short vowel) and CCVCC (short vowel and silent /e/) formats, balancing target vowel occurrences, consonants and blends while avoiding homonyms.
- ➤ Given the inverse relationship between word–frequency and time required for perception (Hall, 1953), thirty low probability monosyllabic words were selected from catalogued vocabularies. (Thorndike, 1968; British National Corpus, via Webster's Online Dictionary, Rosetta Edition). Monophonic and biphonic phonotactic probabilities (Vitevitch, 2004) did not differ for real and non–word items (P>.10).
- Subsequent validation of real word frequency counts (=4.4/10^6;SE=0.8) was obtained using the Corpus of Contemporary English (Davies, 2008)

P-O-S-E_© Low-Frequency-of-Occurrence Real Words

#	Real word Target	n/10 ⁶	
1	tab	6.54	
2	nip	1.12	
3	pun	1.81	
4	wed	5.95	
5	cog	0.93	
6	sap	2.91	
7	bib	0.77	
8	rut	3.16	
9	den	7.46	
10	cop	20.45	

CVC	- 12	_
Mean	5.11	Me
Standard Error	1.87	Sta
Median	3.04	Me
Mode	#N/A	Mo
Standard Deviation	5.92	Sta
Sample Variance	35.04	Sa
Kurtosis	5.70	Ku
Skewness	2.25	Sk
Range	19.68	Ra
Minimum	0.77	Mir
Maximum	20.45	Ma
Sum	51.10	Su
Count	10.00	Co

CCVCC		CCVCCe		CVC + CCVC	
Mean	2.65	Mean	5.53	Mean	
Standard Error	0.44	Standard Error	1.55	Standard Error	
Median	2.25	Median	4.28	Median	
Mode	#N/A	Mode	3.95	Mode	
Standard Deviation	1.40	Standard Deviation	4.90	Standard Deviation	
Sample Variance	1.97	Sample Variance	24.01	Sample Variance	
Kurtosis	-1.57	Kurtosis	7.25	Kurtosis	
Skewness	0.47	Skewness	2.48	Skewness	
Range	3.72	Range	18.32	Range	
Minimum	1.05	Minimum	0.35	Minimum	
Maximum	4.77	Maximum	18.67	Maximum	
Sum	26.50	Sum	55.29	Sum	
Count	10.00	Count	10.00	Count	

#	Target	n/10°
11	hack	4.21
12	drip	4.41
13	stub	1.28
14	clot	1.56
15	pest	3.24
16	rash	4.77
17	blip	1.49
18	flop	2.4
19	mend	2.09
20	chum	1.05

fake

5.44 3.81

5.51 4.6 0.35 2.82

CVC + CCVCC + CCVCCe		
Mean	4.43	
Standard Error	0.83	
Median	3.53	
Mode	3.95	
Standard Deviation	4.54	
Sample Variance	20.61	
Kurtosis	7.49	
Skewness	2.64	
Range	20.10	
Minimum	0.35	
Maximum	20.45	
Sum	132.89	
Count	30.00	

. 00 = (0,11=12 110112 1 11=00=110	
Resource: Corpus of Contemporary E	nglish (COCA) 1990 - 2011

P-O-S-E(c) REAL WORD FREQUENCY STATISTICS:

2005-2009 spoken, fiction, magazine, newspaper, academic sources.

Frequency / million based on 425.000 million words.

Real word frequency of occurrence range between 0.25 and 25.0 per million.

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P-O-S-E_© Non-Word and Real Word Phoneme/Biphone Phonotactic Probabilities

	P-O-S-E Pseudo-word SV + /E/ test items "Klattese"	Phoneme probabilities Pseudo-words	P-O-S-E pseudo-word SV + /E/ test items	P-O-S-E real word SV + /E/ test items "Klattese"	Phoneme probabilities Real words	P-O-S-E pseudo-word SV+ /E/ test items "Klattese"	Biphone probabilities Pseudo-words	P-O-S-E real word SV+ /E/ test item:
1	vlp	0.1558	vip	t@b	0.1499	vlp	0.0088	tab
2	rEt	0.1890	ret	nlp	0.1572	rEt	0.0133	nip
3	s^g	0.1595	sug	P^n	0.1353	s^g	0.0073	pun
4	tab	0.1310	tab	wEd	0.1311	tab	0.0041	wed
5	p@g	0.1817	pag	kag	0.1711	p@g	0.0115	cog
6	zlb	0.1248	zib	s@p	0.2189	zlb	0.0028	sap
7	fEm	0.1689	fem	blb	0.1734	fEm	0.0075	bib
8	d^t	0.1570	dut	r^t	0.1553	d^t	0.0048	rut
9	lad	0.1326	lod	dEn	0.2208	lad	0.0043	den
10	w@p	0.1368	wap	kap	0.1903	w@p	0.0055	сор
11	S^g	0.0668	sug	h@k	0.1723	S^g	0.0019	hack
12	grab	0.1556	grob	drlp	0.2144	grab	0.0161	drip
13	gIES	0.1053	glesh	st^b	0.1592	gIES	0.0080	stub
14	bllk	0.1732	blick	klat	0.2471	bllk	0.0129	clot
15	pl@S	0.1664	plash	pEst	0.3255	pl@S	0.0138	pest
16	tr^b	0.1652	trub	r@S	0.1373	tr^b	0.0167	rash
17	Cag	0.0874	chog	bllp	0.1671	Cag	0.0016	blip
18	bEmp	0.2097	bemp	flap	0.1478	bEmp	0.0171	flop
19	slind	0.2618	slind	mEnd	0.2664	slind	0.0176	mend
20	gr@t	0.2349	grat	C^m	0.0976	gr@t	0.0205	chum
21	nYd	0.0961	nide	dYm	0.1355	nYd	0.0040	dime
22	gyut / gut	0.1261	gute	myut / mut	0.1573	gyut / gut	0.0053	mute
23	moz	0.1266	moze	hoz	0.1088	moz	0.0055	hose
24	fek	0.1292	hake	fek	0.1292	fek	0.0039	fake
25	von	0.1678	vone	kon	0.2381	von	0.0032	cone
26	sYm	0.1861	sime	vYn	0.1528	sYm	0.0044	vine
27	fjut / fut	0.1427	fute	fjum / fum	0.1045	fjut / fut	0.0025	fume
28	bYp	0.1226	bipe	kYt	0.1929	bYp	0.0037	kite
29	bev	0.1040	bave	Jed	0.0809	bev	0.0032	jade
30	wod	0.1075	wode	tot	0.1598	wod	0.0031	tote

P-O-S-E_® Non-Word and Real Word Phoneme/Biphone Phonotactic Probabilities

Mean	0.149
Standard Error	0.008
Median	0.149
Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	0.043
Sample Variance	0.002
Kurtosis	0.758
Skewness	0.582
Range	0.195
Minimum	0.067
Maximum	0.262
Sum	4.472
Count	30.000

Mean	0.170
Standard Error	0.010
Median	0.158
Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	0.053
Sample Variance	0.003
Kurtosis	1.348
Skewness	0.969
Range	0.245
Minimum	0.081
Maximum	0.326
Sum	5.098
Count	30.000

Σ Biphone prob SV + /E/ Pseud	
Mean	0.008
Standard Error	0.001
Median	0.005
Mode	0.006
Standard Deviat	0.006
Sample Variance	0.000
Kurtosis	-0.555
Skewness	0.888
Range	0.019
Minimum	0.002
Maximum	0.021
Sum	0.235
Count	30.000

Σ Biphone probabilities			
SV + /E/ Real v			
Mean	0.011		
Standard Error	0.002		
Median	0.007		
Mode	0.006		
Standard Deviatio	0.008		
Sample Variance	0.000		
Kurtosis	2.402		
Skewness	1.685		
Range	0.032		
Minimum	0.002		
Maximum	0.035		
Sum	0.319		
Count	30.000		

t-Test: Two-Sample	e Assuming Equa	al Variances
	Σ Phoneme probabilities SV+ /E/ Pseudo- words	Σ Phoneme probabilities SV + /E/ Real words
Mean	0.1491	0.1699
Variance	0.0018	0.0028
Observations	30.0000	30.0000
Pooled Variance	0.0023	
Hypothesized Mean	0.0000	
df	58.0000	
t Stat	-1.6787	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.0493	
t Critical one-tail	1.6716	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.0986	
t Critical two-tail	2.0017	
Mean Difference	0.0209	

t-Test: Two-Sampl	e Assuming Equa	I Variances		
	Σ Biphone probabilities SV+ /E/ Pseudo- words	Σ Biphone probabilities SV + /E/ Real words		
Mean	0.0078	0.0106		
Variance	0.0000	0.0001		
Observations	30.0000	30.0000		
Pooled Variance	0.0001			
Hypothesized Mear	0.0000			
df	58.0000	,		
t Stat	-1.5093			
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.0683			
t Critical one-tail	1.6716			
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.1367	Y.		
t Critical two-tail	2.0017	7.5		
Mean Difference	0.0028	10		

How reliable is the P-O-S-E_©?

The P-O-S-E $_{\odot}$ 2006-7 Grade 3 validation study (n=275) demonstrated the following internal correlations:

- Cronbach alpha 120 test items: 0.96
- Cronbach alpha 60 spelling test items: 0.93
- Cronbach alpha 60 reading test items: 0.92
- Correlation spelling half with reading half:
- r=.77 P < .0001.

How does the P-O-S-E© correlate with other measures of literacy?

The 2006-7 P-O-S-E_© Grade 3 (Plainview, NY) validation study (n=275) demonstrated the following correlations:

- \triangleright Contemporary (2006–7) NYS ELA: r=.41; P=.0001.
- Forward ELA scores +1 year r=.39; +2 years r=.19; +3 years r=.28; + 4years r=.26.
- Fountas and Pinnell Benchmark (*N=78): r= .60, P<.0001</p>
- \rightarrow (Otis IQ: r=.29; P < .0001)

How does the P-O-S-E_® correlate with other measures of literacy?

In the Mineola, NY 2012-13 study of Grade 3 students (n=191), the following correlations were obtained:

Mineola U.F.S.D. Grade 3 (N=191) 2012-2013

Multiple Correlations Among Baseline and RTI P-O-S-E© Error Scores

and Accepted Measures of Literacy.

Parameter (N=191)	POSE Base	POSE RTI	Ben Base	Ben RTI	NWEA F12	NWEA SP13	ELA
POSE Base	1.00						
POSE RTI	0.78	1.00					
Benchmark Base	-0.69	-0.64	1.00				
Benchmark RTI	-0.64	-0.61	0.91	1.00			
NWEA/MAP Base	-0.56	-0.47	0.69	0.64	1.00		
NWEA/MAP RTI	-0.47	-0.46	0.64	0.63	0.80	1.00	
ELA 2013	-0.57	-0.54	0.69	0.66	0.72	0.69	1.00

What are P-O-S-E_© short vowel substitution error patterns? I

- ➤ Phonological / Orthographic Substitution errors occur when a child's phonologic (read/spoken) or orthographic (spelled/written scored as equivalent phonology) representations deviate within morphological context from the target vowels.
- When reported as a point at the intersection of Cartesian coordinates (F1 / F2) on the vowel quadrangle, substitution errors can be described in terms of deviations in direction and distance relative to the target vowel.
- The area immediately surrounding the target vowel is known as the phonological neighborhood. The most frequent category of errors is substitutions found in the phonological neighborhood.
- With ESL students, primary language phonotactic probabilities prevail. I.e. Spanish/Hispanic students will consistently substitute (ē) for (ĭ) when reading the letter I and reverse the pattern when hearing the phoneme (ĭ).
- ➤ The second most frequent category of errors involves the substitution of long vowel cognates for short vowels and vice versa; I.e a silent /e/ rule infraction.

What are P-O-S-E_© short vowel substitution error patterns? II

- ➤ The ubiquity of short vowel substitution error patterns suggests the presence of erroneous phonological/orthographic rules operating within the student's cognitive linguistic processing.
- Error patterns can also be characterized concurrently by the degree of symmetry between spelling and reading short vowel substitutions.
- > P-O-S-E@ substitution errors can range from adjacent to remote.
 - Adjacent implies that the expressed short vowel is minimally displaced from the target vowel within the phonological neighborhood. Remote means that the expressed short vowel is widely removed from the target location on the vowel quadrangle i.e. Significantly removed from the phonological neighborhood.
- > P-O-S-E© substitution errors can be mirrored or disjunctive.
 - Mirrored means that the same short vowel displacement locus is reflected in both the phonologic and orthographic expressions of the target. Disjunctive means that the short vowel displacement locus differs between phonologic and orthographic expressions of the target.

What are P-O-S-E_® short vowel substitution error patterns? III

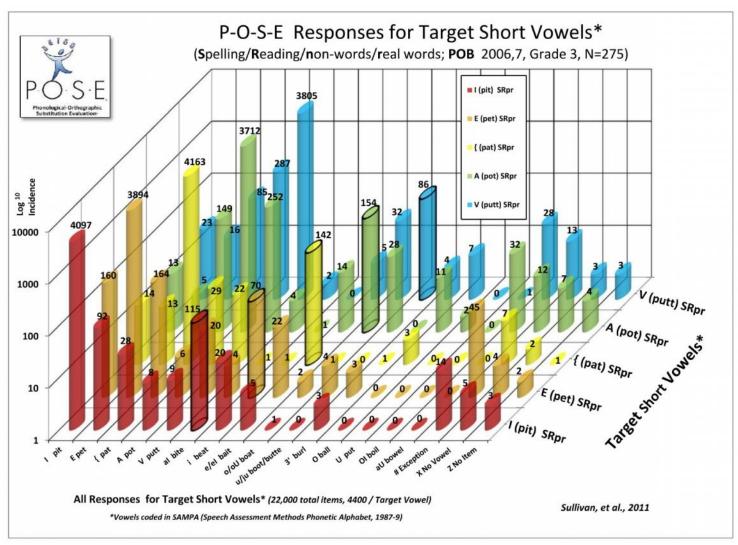
- > P-O-S-E@ substitution errors can be systematic or random.
 - Systematic connotes that there is a consistency in locus of the expressed short vowel displacement on similar vowel test items. Random indicates a non-specific dispersion of errors within the vowel space. The latter condition (choatic) suggests the absence of rules.
- > P-O-S-E@ substitution errors may appear *obsessive*.
 - The persistent substitution of a single vowel or vowel cluster across target vowels Implies a rule to the effect of: "If you don't know the answer, substitute ____."
- > P-O-S-E© substitution errors can present as long vowel substitutions for short vowel items and short vowel substitutions for long vowel (silent /e/) items.
- > P-O-S-E© item omissions of target vowels or entire test items are also reported as (null) substitution errors.
- Interpretation of the short vowel substitution error patterns provides interventional guidance. For example, a review of an ESL student's first language phonology and phonotactic probabilities may reveal phonemic variations in vowels which appear allophonic in English.

What are common P-O-S-E_® vowel substitution errors? I

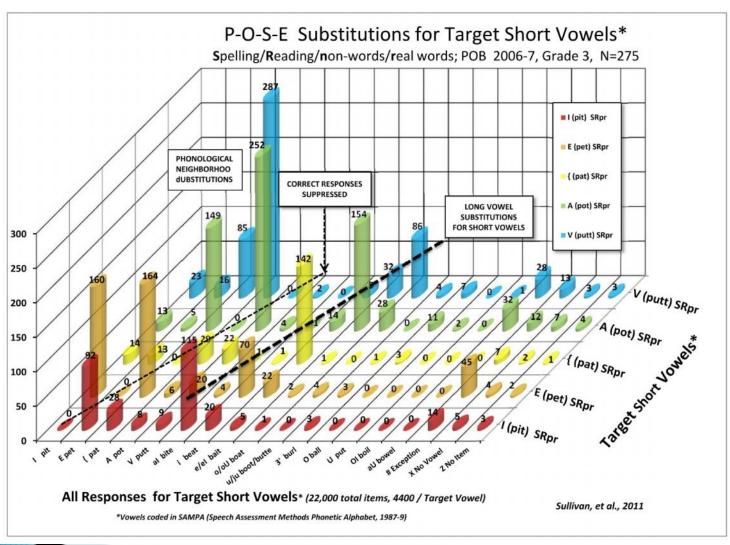
The table of short and long vowel substitution errors shown below is based on an analysis of 33,000 3rd grade P-O-S-E© test item responses from 275 students in three schools of the Plainview-Old Bethpage School District in 2006-07. District Demographics: 80% White; 15% Asian 4% Spanish/Hispanic; 0% Black.

33000 Total Items 22000 SV items 11000 /E/ items			-S-E /EL ERRORS	POB N=275 Students 3/06 - 2/07		
ĭ	ĕ	ă	ŏ	ŭ	Sum	
900	47 64	522 95	W	100	all errors	
303	506	237	688	595	2329	
13.0%	21.7%	10.2%	29.5%	25.5%	100.0%	
XXXVV-1 (X-1)	W. W	10.000.000	V20047 VC 445.01	a	vge 10.6%	
T		ă	ō	ŏŏ/y	Sum	
	200	18 N	We Wi	197 10 10 10	all errors	
503		303	535	394	1735	
29.0%		17.5%	30.8%	22.7%	100.0%	
				9	vge 15.8%	

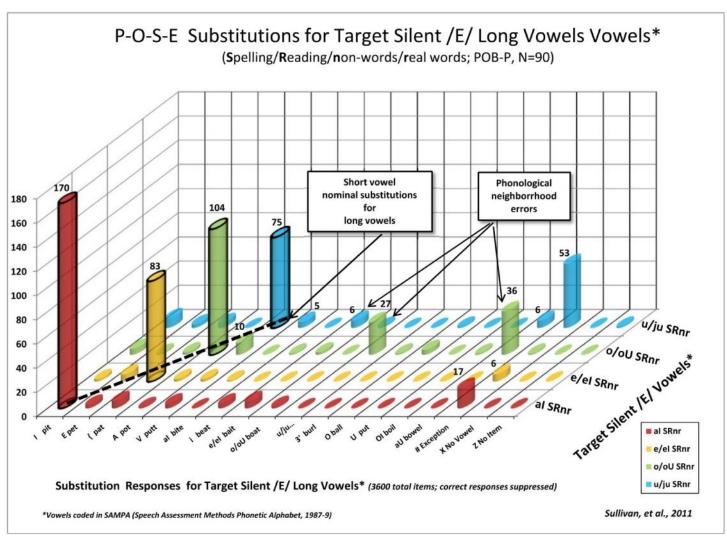
What are common P-O-S-E© vowel substitution errors? II



What are common P-O-S-E© vowel substitution errors? III



What are common P-O-S-E© vowel substitution errors? IV



Common Core State Standards

Criterion referenced testing of monosyllabic short vowels and the silent /e/ rule, in closed syllables, measures a body of knowledge determined by the State Common Core Standards to be *mastered* by the end of 2nd grade.

Why short vowels?

- Common Core State Standards target 2nd grade for *instruction* of short vowels in monosyllabic words and the silent /e/ rule
- "In the English language, the vowel forms the nucleus of every syllable" (S. Nolan, 2007)
- Failure to acquire accurate short vowel knowledge inhibits future acquisition of long vowels.

Learning to Read vs. Reading to Learn

- Students from K through 3rd grade are developing the skills for proficient reading
- Students from 4th grade and higher are using reading to learn.

How is the P-O-S-E_® Administered?

Spelling test

- ➤ Group or individual administration
- ➤Time: 30 minutes
- Two sections (30 items each)
 - ➤ Non-words -"vip"
 - Low-frequency-of occurrence real words- "mute"

Reading test

- Individual administration
- Time: 5 minutes per student
- Two sections (30 items each)
- Words are identical to spelling test



P-O-S-E©

Phonological-Orthographic Substitution Evaluation

Reading

STIMULUS 1

Spelling

STIMULUS 2



RESPONSE 1

RESPONSE 2





Process

Process





Evaluate

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P-O-S-E_©

Phonological-Orthographic Substitution Evaluation Reading

Spelling

STIMULUS 1
Phonological
Auditory input

STIMULUS 2 Orthographic Visual input

RESPONSE 1
Visually monitored
Grapho-Motor
Orthographic
output

RESPONSE 2
Auditorily monitored
Oral-Motor
Phonological
output

Process: Transform
Orthography to
equivalent
Phonology

Process: Transcribe

<u>Phonology</u>

Enter

Phonology

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P-O-S-E

Phonological-Orthographic Substitution Evaluation Reading

Spelling

Child hears morpheme STIMULUS 1
Phonological
Auditory input

STIMULUS 2 Orthographic Visual input

Child reads morpheme

Child transcribes morpheme

RESPONSE 1
Visually monitored
Grapho-Motor
Orthographic
output

RESPONSE 2
Auditorily monitored
Oral-Motor
Phonological
output

Child articulates morpheme

Examiner enters equivalent phonology Process: Transform
Orthography to
equivalent
Phonology

Examiner evaluates vowel substitution error patterns Process: Transcribe

<u>Phonology</u>

Enter

Phonology

Examiner transcribes & enters perceived phonology

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Phonological-Orthographic Substitution Evaluation

Spelling

Reading

SESSION 2

Orthographic

Visual input



SESSION 1 Phonological Auditory input



Child reads morpheme

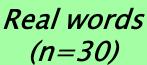


Child transcribes morpheme



Examiner enters equivalent phonology

Non-Words (n=30)



Examiner
evaluates
vowel
substitution
error patterns

Non-words (n=30)



Real words (n=30)



Child articulates morpheme



Examiner transcribes & enters perceived phonology



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Phonological-Orthographic Substitution Evaluation Reading



Child hears morpheme SESSION 1
Phonological
Auditory input

SESSION 2 Orthographic Visual input

Child reads morpheme

Non-Words

Short vowel CVC (n=10)

Short vowel CVC (n=10)

Child transcribes morpheme

Short vowel CCVCC (n=10)

Short vowel CCVCC (n=10)

Child articulates morpheme

Silent /e/ rule CCVCCe (n=10)

Silent /e/ rule CCVCCe (n=10)

Non-Words

Real words

Real words

Short vowel CVC (n=10)

Short vowel CVC (n=10)

Short vowel CCVCC (n=10)

Examiner transcribes & enters perceived

phonology

Examiner enters equivalent Short vowel CCVCC (n=10)

Silent /e/ rule CCVCCe (n=10)

Silent /e/ rule CCVCCe (n=10)

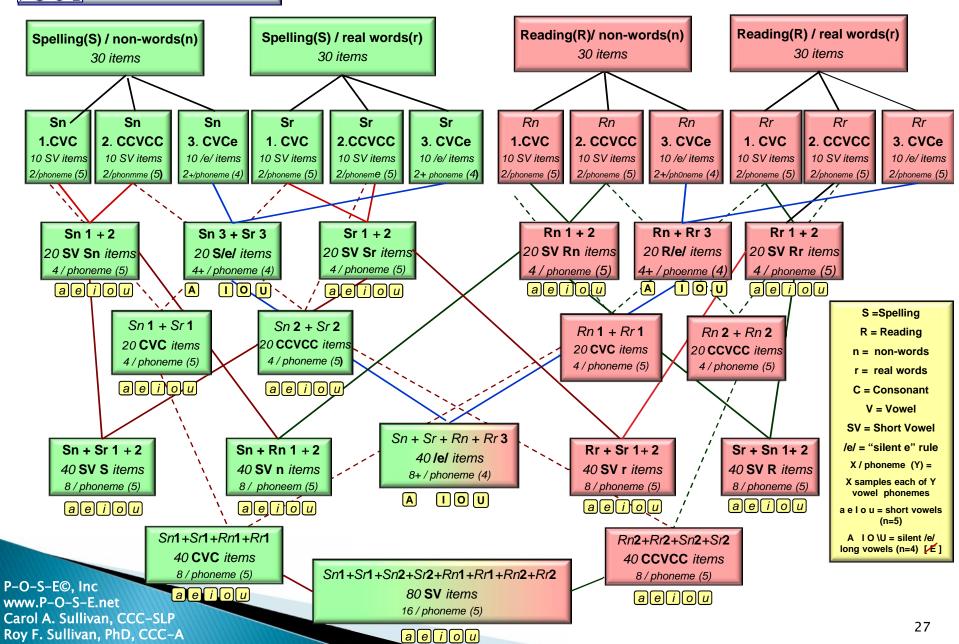
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phonology



P-O-S-E_©

Phonological-Orthographic Substitution Evaluation



To view videos demonstrating P-O-S_E_© test procedures, visit: www.P-O-S-E.NET Select the A-V tutorials tab

SPELLING, INDIVIDUAL SPELLING, SINGLE CLASS SPELLING, MULTI-CLASS





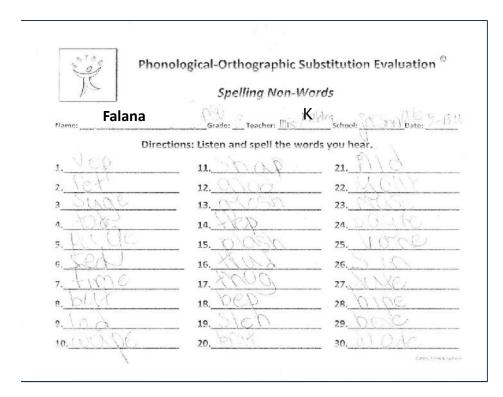


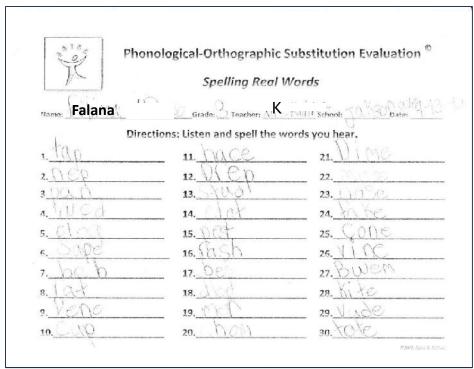


READING INDIVIDUAL

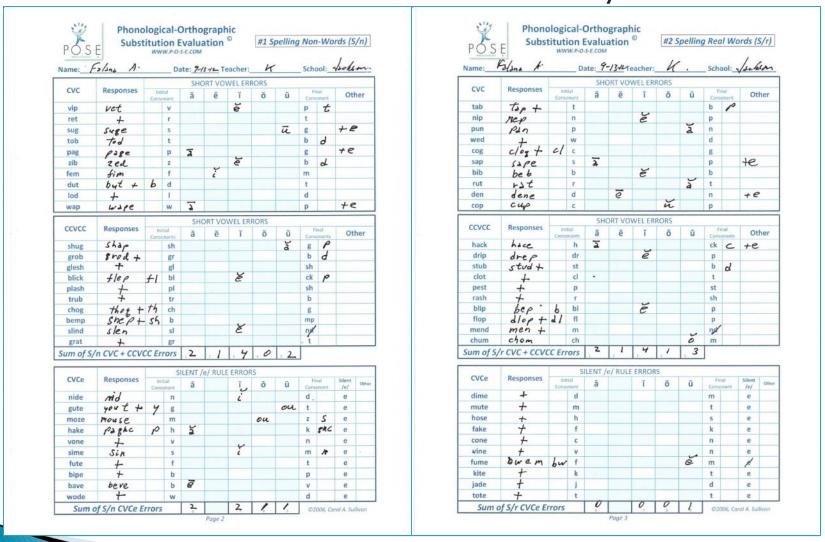


P-O-S-E_© RTI Spelling Test Results for Grade 3 ESL Student in Her Own Handwriting

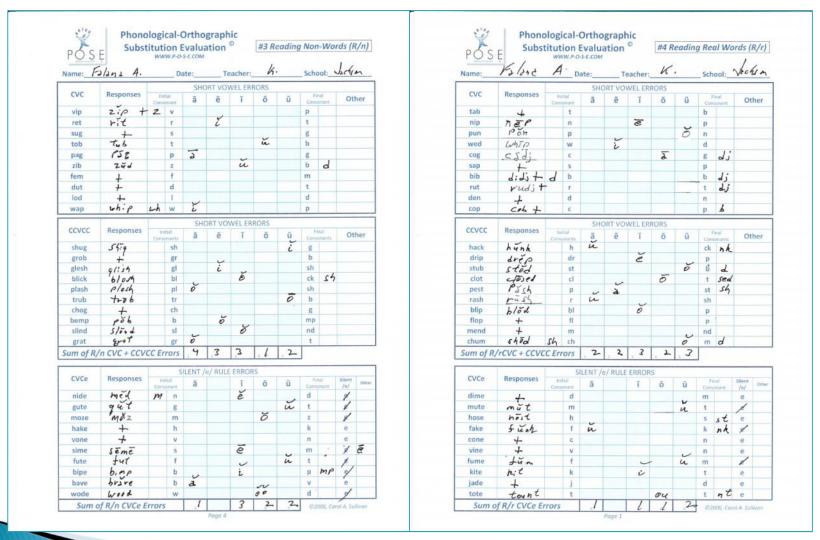




P-O-S-E Baseline Spelling Test Errors Transcribed in AHD* Notation by SLP



P-O-S-E Baseline Reading Test Errors Transcribed in AHD* Notation by SLP

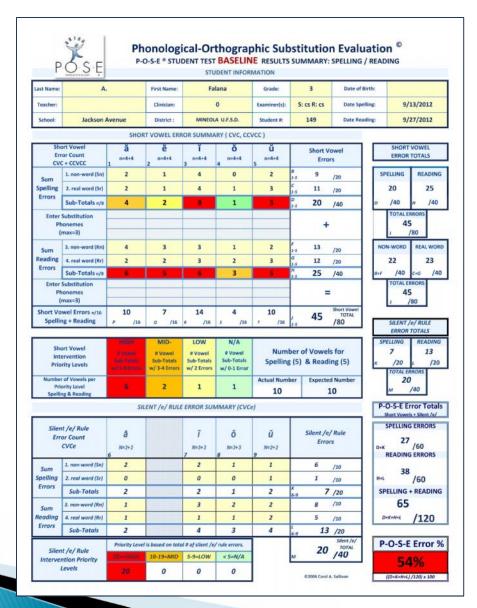


Data Analysis of P-O-S-E_© responses

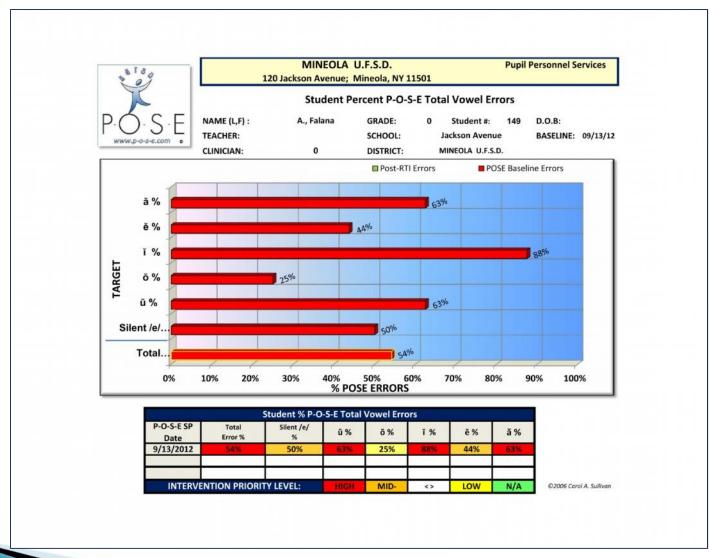
Individual Student SCORING

- Individual student responses are entered into the included Excel-based computer application that analyzes the results.
- An individual report is produced that identifies error patterns in short vowels and the silent /e/ rule.
- The analyzed data becomes a prescriptive template for targeted intervention by classroom teachers, speech-language pathologists, reading teachers and ESL teachers.

Student Baseline P-O-S-Eo Test Results Analyzed Using Included Excelo-Based Scoring Application: Table Format



Student Baseline P-O-S-Eo Test Results Analyzed Using Included Excelo-Based Scoring Application: Chart Format



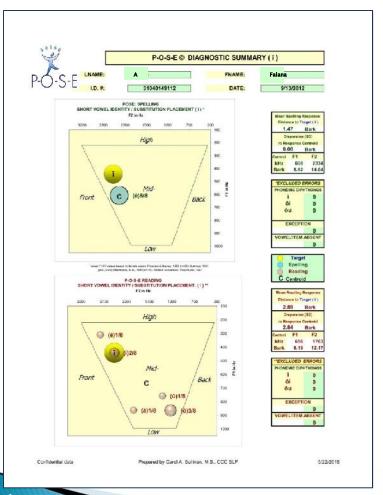
Student Baseline P-O-S-E_® Test Transcript Using School District Forms-with-Processing (Option)

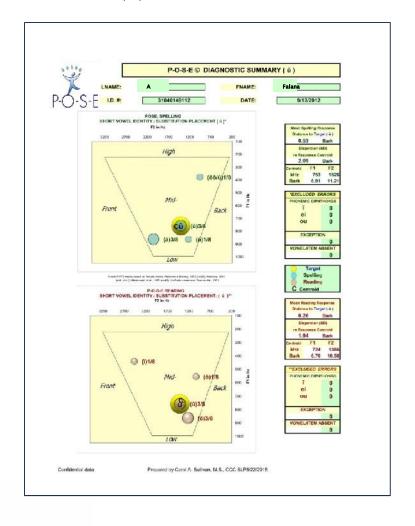


Student Baseline P-O-S-E_® Test Outcome Using Individual Vowel Quadrangle Display (Option)

SHORT (ĭ) SPELLING AND READING

SHORT (ŭ) SPELLING AND READING





Data Analysis of P-O-S-E_© Responses Class and Grade Level Scoring I

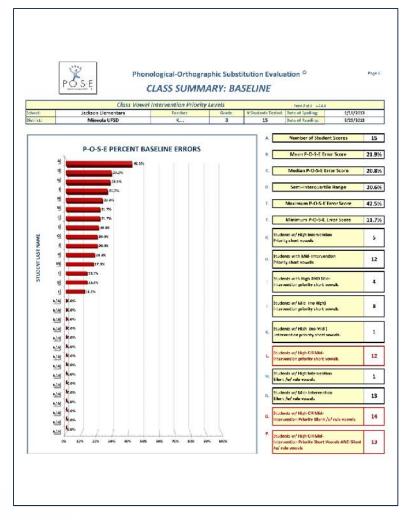
- Where full class or grade level P-O-S-E© testing is proposed, it is essential that school districts avail themselves of the P-O-S-E© Forms-With-Processing (FWP) service.
- Considerable staff time is saved. Spelling results are scored directly from the handwritten response sheets and coordinated with Reading results entered in the data processing program from the examiner's transcription of errors.
- Because a comprehensive table of vowel errors and exceptions is incorporated into the computerized processing service, scoring is internally consistent and not subject to variability of interpretation among examiner/scorers.
- > The FWP service produces, for each student on a single color-coded table, a series of enhanced individual reports including a transcript of vowel errors as well as pre-vowel and post-vowel consonant errors.

Data Analysis of P-O-S-E_® Responses Class and Grade Level Scoring II

- A full class Baseline performance report is compiled for each class that identifies error patterns in short vowels and the silent /e/ rule long vowels for every student
- The baseline FWP analysis sets intervention priority levels becoming a prescriptive template for targeted intervention by classroom teachers, speech-language pathologists, reading teachers and ESL teachers.
- For year-end P-O-S-E© RTI testing, a detailed FWP report compares Baseline and RTI findings for each class member and for the class as a whole including tables of RTI gains in performance.
- > Sample reports can be view on the www.P-O-S-E.net website.

P-O-S-E© Forms-With-Processing Baseline Class Summary Report

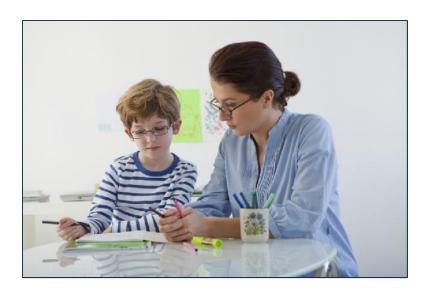




P-O-S-E INTERVENTIONAL VOWEL TRAINING

INDIVIDUAL

GROUP





Integrating P-O-S-E_© Findings with the Intervention Program

- Data on errors provide prescriptive information for targeted intervention in classroom, SLP, reading and special education instructional contexts.
- Students with high levels of errors receive targeted intervention by the speech-language pathologist, in areas of phonological knowledge to develop competencies foundational to the core curriculum.

P-O-S-E Outcome Effectiveness

P-O-S-E Baseline and RTI Reports

- > All teachers receive a copy of the summary class results
- > Teachers have a copy of the classroom summary and bar graph indicating students short vowel performance arrayed from the highest number of errors to the least number
- ➤ In-service training meetings are set up using the P-O-S-E© data for their students as a basis for planning targeted intervention
- Remediation manuals are distributed with referenced books including word lists to be used for targeted intervention
- ➤ A P-O-S-E© intervention team is established incorporating ESL, Reading, SLP, Special Education and Classroom teachers for students with mid- and high intervention priority levels of vowel errors.

Factors Contributing to Mid and High Intervention Priority Levels for P-O-S-E_© Vowel Error Patterns

- > ESL students
 - >Spanish/Hispanic languages have five basic vowels.

	Spanish/English Short Vowel Conflict											
U.S. English Vowel Phonemes AHD	U.S. English word	Common Alphabet	Reading Spanish Pronunciation (expected)	Spelling Spanish (examples)	Spanish Vowel Phonemes AHD							
ă *	pad (ă)	Α	pod (ŏ)	pade	ŏ							
ĕ *	pet (ĕ)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	payt (ā)	pate	ā **
ĭ*	pip (ĭ)	1	peep (ē)	pep	ē							
ŏ	top (ŏ)	0	toap (ō)	tap	ō							
ŭ	cut	U	coot (ū)	oot (ū) cort <u>ōō</u>								
wĭ	quit (wĭ)	wĭ) kweet (wē) quet (?)										

P-O-S-E©, Inc www.P-O-S-E.net Carol A. Sullivan, CCC-SLP Roy F. Sullivan, PhD, CCC-A

Factors Contributing to Mid and High Intervention Priority Levels for P-O-S-E_© Vowel Error Patterns

- Learning Disabilities
- Speech and Language Disorders
- Hearing Loss
- Developmental issues requiring protracted teaching of basic phonics
- Teaching methodology

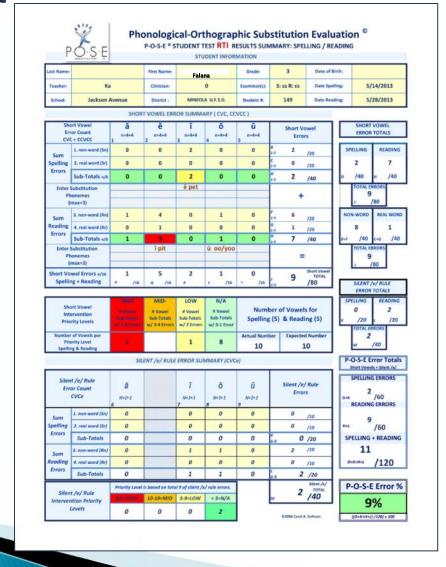
P-O-S-E© RTI Spelling Test Results for Grade 3 ESL Student in Her Own Handwriting

Phon	Phonological-Orthographic Substitution Evaluation © Spelling Non-Words					
Name: Falana	Grade: 3 Teacher: K					
Direc	tions: Listen and spell the w	ords you hear.				
1. VIP	11. Shug	21. nide				
2. Pet	12. 9 600	22. geute				
3 549	13. Jalesh	23. Imoze				
4. tob	14. blek	24. habe				
s. pag	15. plash	25. <u>VONC</u>				
6. Zih	16. + TUB	26.5 IMC				
7. tem	17. <u> choq</u>	27. FAUTE				
8. Aut	18. hemp	28. bipe				
9. 00		29. bave				
10. Wap	20. <u>afat</u>	30. WOOC				

Phon	ological-Orthographic Spelling Real	Substitution Evaluation ®
Name: Falana	Grade: Teacher: All	V 1/- 5 miles 13
Direc	tions: Listen and spell the v	
· tao	11. hace	21. 1) I ME
2. <u>N C¹P</u>	12. V(ep	22. 10.31.10
3 <u>00 N</u>	13. <u>5700</u>	23. \\()^C\C
a. Till Cd	14. C.\QX	24.
5. <u>0\008</u>	15. 009	25. <u>Cone</u>
e. 00/08	16. MSh	26. 1110
1. 106 p	17. <u>De</u>	27. DUEN
8. 194	18. 0 00	28. 11 10
9. <u>VENO</u>	19. 1961	29. <u>VIAC</u>

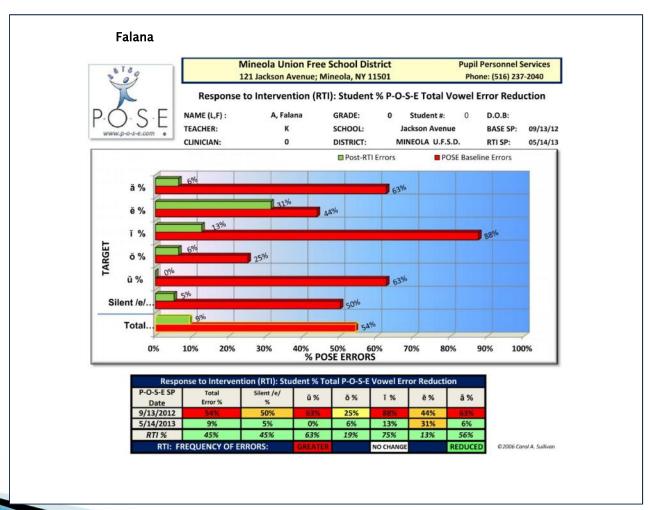
Student RTI P-O-S-E© Test Results Analyzed Using Included Excel©-Based Scoring Application:

Table Format



P-O-S-E©, Inc www.P-O-S-E.net Carol A. Sullivan, CCC-SLP Roy F. Sullivan, PhD, CCC-A

Student RTI P-O-S-E© Test Results Analyzed Using Included Excel©-Based Scoring Application: Chart Format

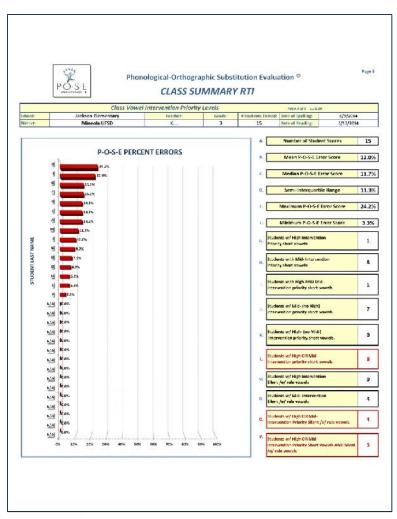


Student RTI P-O-S-E_© Test Transcript Using School District Forms-with-Processing Option

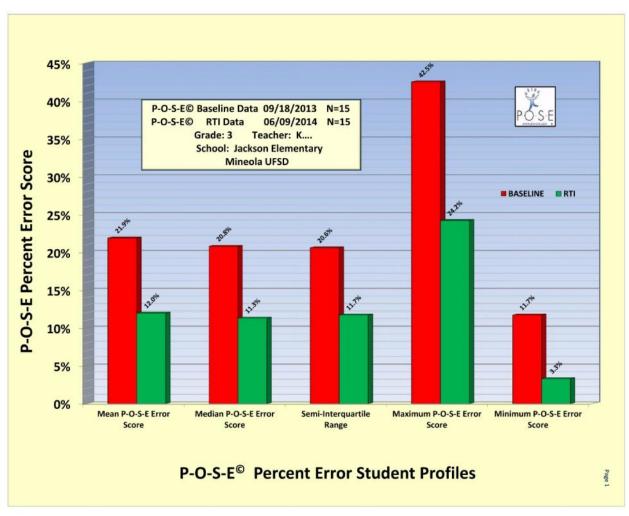


P-O-S-E© Forms-with-Processing RTI Class Summary Report: Table Format

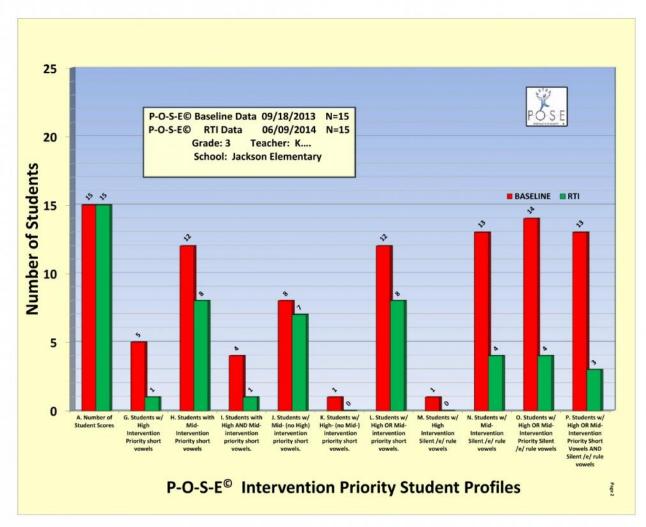




P-O-S-E© Forms-with-Processing RTI Class Summary Report: Chart Statistics



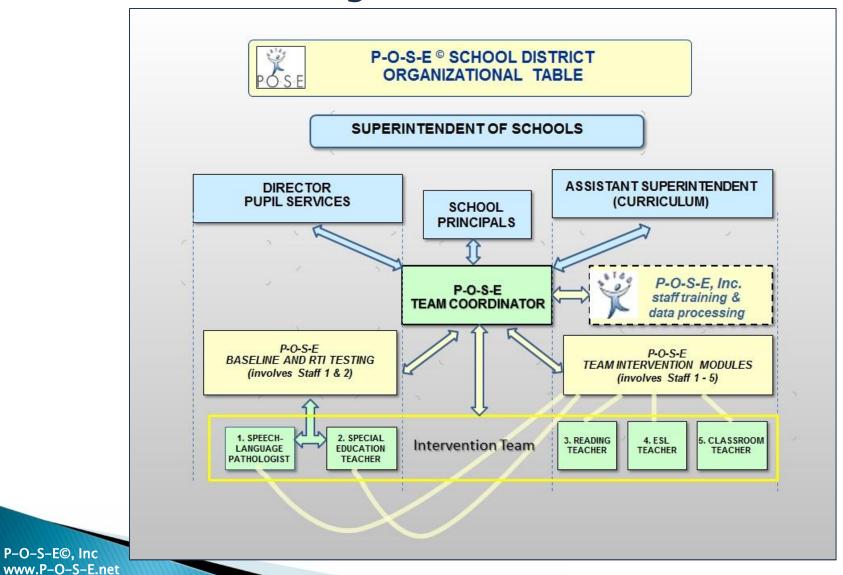
P-O-S-E© Forms-with-Processing RTI Class Summary Report: Chart Statistics



P-O-S-E© Forms-with-Processing RTI Class Summary Report: Table Format

	POSE			ological-Orthographic S S SUMMARY BA							
				CLASS SUMMARY DATA B	ASELIN	E					
loo	Jackson Elementar	γ		Teacher:	Grade:		0	Tested:	Date Base Spelling:	9	/18/2013
trict	Mineola UFSD			K	3			15	Date Base Reading	9	/25/2013
-				CLASS SUMMARY DAT	ARTI					_	
lool	Jackson Elementar	у		Teacher:	Grade:	Т	#7	Tested:	Date RTI Spelling:		6/9/2014
tric	rict: Mineola UFSD			K			15		15 Date RTI Reading: 6		/13/2014
	etel-q clears data			CLASS SUMMARY DATA	BASELI	NE -	RT	ī	Page 1 a	30.11	10
=	CLASS SUMMARY DATA: BASELINE		T	CLASS SUMMARY DATA: RT	Se discontrated				S SUMMARY DATA: BASELINE-		- 101
_			_			=	_				
A.	Number of Student Scores 15		A.	A. Number of Student Scores		5	A.	Number of Paired Student Scores			15/15
В.	Mean P-O-S-E Error Score	21.9%	Œ,	fl. Mean P-O-S-E Error Score		0%	В.	Mean P-O-S-E Error Score			-9.9%
L.	Median P-O-S-E Error Score 20.6%		c	C. Median P-O-S-E Error Score			c	Median P-O-S-E Error Score			-8.9%
o.	Semi-Interquartile Range 20.8%			Semi-Interquartile Range	ge 11.3%			Sample Standard Deviation			-9.5%
i.	Maximum P-O-S-E Error Score 42.5%			Maximum P-O-S-E Error Score	e 24.	2%	£.	Maximum P-Q-S-E Error Score			-18.39
F.	Minimum P-O-S-E Error Score 11.7%			Minimum P-O-S-E Error Score	3.3	%	F.	Minimum P-O-S-E Error Score			-8.4%
4	Students w/ High Intervention Priority short vowels 5		G.	G. Students w/ High Intervention Priority short vowels			G.	Students w/ High Intervention Priority short vowels			-4
4.	trudents with Mid-Intervention Priority short vowels		н.	Students with Mid-Intervention Priority short vowels			н.	Students with Mid-Intervention Priority short vowels			-4
l.	Students with High AND Mid- intervention priority short vowels.		l.	Students with High AND Mid- intervention priority short vowels.	1		L	Students with High AND Mid- intervention priority short vowels.			-3
1.	Students w/ Mid- (no High) intervention priority short vowels.	8	L	Students w/ Mid- (no High) intervention priority short vowels.	,		L	Students w/ Mid- (no High) Intervention priority short vowels.			-1
c.	Students w/ High- (no Mid-) intervention priority short vowels.	1	K.	Students w/ High- (no Mid-) intervention priority short vowels.	C		K.		ts w/ High- (no Mid-) ention priority short vowels.		-1
L	Students w/ High OR Mid- intervention priority short vowels.	12	L	Students w/ High OR Mid- intervention priority short vowels.	8		L	Studen	ts w/ High OR Mid- ention priority short vowels.		-4
vi,	Students w/ High Intervention Silent /e/ rule vowels	1	M.	Students w/ High Intervention Silent /e/ rule vowels	C				Students w/ High Intervention Silent /e/ rule vowels		-1
N.	Students w/ Mid-Intervention Silent /e/ rule vowels	13	Ν.	Students w/ Mid-Intervention Silent /e/ rule vowels	4		N.		ts w/ Mid- Intervention /e/ rule vowels		-9
0.	Students w/ High OR Mid- Intervention Priority Silent /e/ rule wowels	14	0.	Students w/ High OR Mid- Intervention Priority Silent /e/ rule vowels	4		0.	Students w/ High OR Mid- Intervention Priority Silent /e/ rule vowe		wels	-10
D.	Students w/ High OR Mid- Intervention Priority Short Vowels AND	13	P.	Students w/ High OR Mid- Intervention Priority Short Vowels AN	iD 3		P.		ts w/ High OR Mid- ntion Priority Short Vowels Af	ID.	-10

Working Model for Integration of the P-O-S-E© Program into School Curriculum



P-O-S-E©. Inc

Carol A. Sullivan, CCC-SLP

Roy F. Sullivan, PhD, CCC-A



The P-O-S-E© and Your School District: I

- Review the P-O-S-E_® school district operational flow chart.
- Designate a member of the school district staff to serve as P-O-S-E⊚ coordinator.
- ➤ Experience has demonstrated that a credential in Speech-Language Pathology is to be valued in the role of P-O-S-E© coordinator, given the foundational nature of short and long vowel phonology in literacy.
- Secure a P-O-S-E_© test kit with license for the school district.



The P-O-S-E© and Your School District: II

Contract with P-O-S-E_®, Inc. for in-district service training of key personnel assigned to the P-O-S-E_® project

or

- ➤ Enroll key personnel in a two-segment offsite P-O-S-E_© tutorial course offered on demand in the Summer interval.
 - ➤ Part I: Administering scoring the P-O-S-E©; Interpreting the findings; evidence-based structure of modular P-O-S-E© vowel intervention.
 - PART II: Organization and management of a comprehensive Grade 3 P-O-S-E_© assessment and intervention program.



The P-O-S-E© and Your School District: III

- Administer P-O-S-E_© baseline tests to a select sample of Grade 3 students.
- ➤ Use the P-O-S-E_© computer scoring application to score and process in-district the individual student results.
- ➤ Make a data-based determination to proceed with a curriculum-integrated application of the P-O-S-E_© program across the entire Grade 3 level.



The P-O-S-E_© and Your School District: **IV**

- ➤ The nature and range of individual Grade 3 student error scores will provide evidence for the projected extent of school district commitment to incorporating the P-O-S-E_© into its literacy armamentarium.
- ➤ Options for district use of the P-O-S-E_© include:
 - A. Continue with use as a diagnostic test, selectively applied to preselected students or
 - ➤ B. Commit to programmatic P-O-S-E_© testing and intervention with the entire Grade 3 population for both Baseline (Fall) and RTI (Spring).



The P-O-S-E© and Your School District: V

- ➤ The comprehensive P-O-S-E© program requires the forms-with-testing (Title I-eligible) option which includes full scoring of handwritten P-O-S-E© Spelling responses and transcribed P-O-S-E® Reading responses.
- ➤ Individual student reports of P-O-S-E_© performance are provided as well as class summaries that facilitate modular intervention strategies.
- ➤ At year end, a P-O-S-E© RTI report is provided for individual students as well as for each Grade 3 class.

P-O-S-E_© Data-Based Website

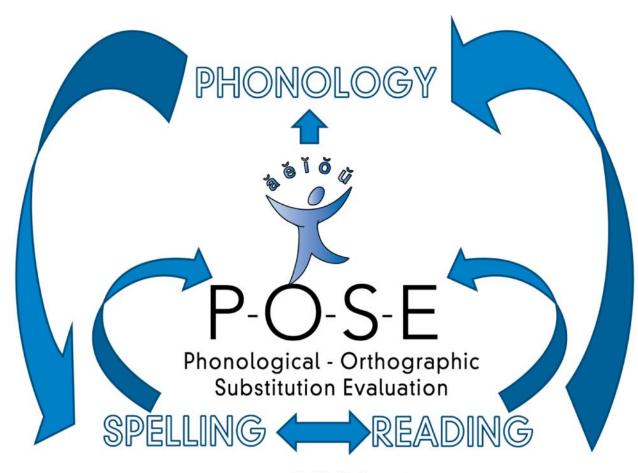
For additional information including validation studies, sample reports, online-instructional videos demonstrating group and individual P-O-S-E® testing procedures and intervention, visit:



www.P-O-S-E.net

E-mail: c@p-o-s-e.net

Phone: 516-248-POSE (7673)



www.P-O-S-E.net