## Fluency Accuracy and Automaticity: Assessment and Norms

## Accuracy

Calculation: Total number of words read correct divided by Total words read (correct or corrected + uncorrected errors). Example: 137 words read correct / 145 total words read ( 137 correct +8 uncorrected errors) $=94.5 \%$ correct.

| Interpretation: |  | 99\% Correct: Independent Level Reading 95\% Correct: Instructional Level Reading 90\% Correct: Frustration Level Reading |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Automaticity |  |  |  |
| Grade | Fall | Winter | Spring |
| 1 |  |  | 60 wcpm |
| 2 | 53 | 78 | 94 |
| 3 | 79 | 93 | 114 |
| 4 | 99 | 112 | 118 |
| 5 | 105 | 118 | 128 |
| 6 | 115 | 132 | 145 |
| 7 | 147 | 158 | 167 |
| 8 | 156 | 167 | 171 |

Procedure: Have students read orally for one minute from curriculum material at their grade level. Ask students to read in their normal manner, not overly fast or slow. Administer reading probes at least three times per year.

Scoring: Count number of words correctly in the one minute period. Include errors corrected in the one minute period.

Analysis and Interpretation: Students reading significantly below the stated norms ( $20 \%$ or more below norms) are at risk in reading decoding and/or fluency and should be considered for further assessment and diagnosis.

Adapted from: Hasbrouck, J. E. \& Tindal, G. (1992). Curriculum-based oral reading fluency forms for students in Grades 2 through 5. Teaching Exceptional Children, (Spring), 41-44. and Howe, K. B. \& Shinn, M. M. (2001). Standard reading assessment passages (RAPS) for use in general outcome measurements: A manual describing development and technical features. Eden Prairie, MN: Edformations.

