Tool for Analyzing Complexity of Processing

- 1. Record error episodes from at least 3 consecutive running records in the appropriate columns below.
- 2. Looking from left to right, determine most urgent teaching about effectiveness & efficiency by asking, Where does the child need to learn:
 - to become more strategic? (Columns 1-2, i.e. Learn to: self-monitor, search & use multiple sources, reread, take action, etc.)
 - to be more efficient? (Columns 3-5, i.e. Learn to: SC, take multiple actions, use larger word parts/chunks for solving, secure high frequency words/ endings)

Simple single actions, less productive

Complex, multiple & flexible actions, most productive

25%		75%		
1	2	3	4	5
No action	Single Action (Single Source)	Single Action (Integrated Sources)	Typical Action Chain (Complex & sophisticated action)	Flexible Action Chain (More complex & sophisticated)
Told No action	M & S, no V or < 50% V V, no M & S No outward SM or SC Appeal Nonsense word Omission/insertion	 M & S, with ≥ 50% V Single action, 1 attempt FL or LS or TWA followed by correct word No outward SC Rereading, no SC 	Multiple actions but only 1 attempt at word Always involves SM and usually SC SM and SC at point of error or SM, reread and SC SM after error and SC on reread SM after error and SC multiple errors on reread Usually using more than one source	Always involves multiple attempts AND multiple actions Always involves SM between attempts Usually SC, but some incomplete Usually searching more than one source on attempts
Example:	Father Description Examples:	Examples: comes r- / river went chim- / chimney Baby Bear went on fishing	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

(2015) McGee I M and Fried M D. The Ohio State University. Adapted by Jeffery I. Williams (v4.2018)

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