Treating Dyslexia and Other Reading Disabilities With Research-Based Approaches

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Dys-lex-ia

- A word meaning “difficulty with language” or “difficulty with words”, from the Greek morphemes “dys” and “lex”
- synonymous with “specific reading disability” – a problem learning to read that is unexpected in relation to experience, originating in neurobiological differences in the way the brain processes language
We Used to Think

- That dyslexia meant “seeing things backwards”
- That dyslexia affected boys more than girls
- That dyslexia only occurred in “average to above average” children
- That left handedness predicted dyslexia
- That we couldn’t diagnose dyslexia until after first grade was completed
Research is Promoting Changes in Practice…

- 30 years of research in reading and learning disabilities at multiple sites by hundreds of researchers from many academic disciplines (educational psychology, cognitive psychology, neurosciences, linguistics, genetics, etc.)

- Several thousand articles, book chapters, books

- Funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); United States Department of Education; universities and private foundations
What Research on Reading?

National Reading Panel (2000)
National Research Council (Snow, Burns, and Griffin, 1998)
American Psychological Society (Rayner et al., 2001)
American Speech-Language Hearing Association (2001)
Boys and girls are equally afflicted.

About 20% of all children have significant difficulty learning to read, but the prevalence figure varies according to the instruction available to K-3 students.

When instruction is optimal, all but about 5% can be brought into the average range in reading.
How Many People Have Reading Disabilities?

- 17% of children have difficulty learning to read
- Girls are just as likely to be affected as boys

According to the National Institutes of Health (NICHD Branch)
Who Is Affected by Reading Disabilities?

Dyslexia is a difference in the way the brain processes information. It is influenced by heredity.

- Not dependent on intelligence (can be gifted and dyslexic)
- Not dependent on socioeconomic status (SES)
- Not dependent on parent’s level of education

I.Q.  

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The Cognitive Characteristics of a Poor Reader

- Specific weaknesses in phonological processing, letter knowledge, and alphabetic understanding predict reading outcomes, K-2
- “Lower level” processing difficulties with the alphabetic code:
  - phoneme awareness, phonological memory
  - letter naming speed
  - knowledge of sound-symbol correspondences
  - accuracy and fluency of word recognition
- Vocabulary, knowledge of literate language (as children get older)
Aspects of Phonological Processing

- Phonological awareness
- Phonological retrieval
- Phonological memory (encoding and storage of words, digits, and letters)
- Novel word repetition
- Speech production of single phonemes and phoneme sequences
The Brain of a Person With Dyslexia Activates Different Areas

Brain of a normal reader (or non-dyslexic) activates at the back

Brain of a dyslexic reader activates primarily in the front

S. Shaywitz, Overcoming Dyslexia
Children Don’t Catch Up…

- Once children fall behind, they are likely to stay behind and the gap is likely to widen
  - C. Juel, 1994 (Harvard Graduate School of Education)
  - J. Torgesen, K. Stanovich, F. Vellutino (NICHD)
  - A. Biemiller (Toronto)
  - R. Good, E. Kame’enui, D. Simmons (U. of Oregon)
  - S. Shaywitz and J. Fletcher (Connecticut Longitudinal Study)
Growth Rate Toward Reading Achievement Is Established Early
Traditional Reading Tests Identify Children Too Late
Established Reading Trajectories Are Difficult to Change
Grades K-2, Symptoms

- Trouble segmenting and blending sounds
- Poor letter-sound recall
- Poor application of phonics
- Inconsistent memory for words & lists
- Mispronouncing words
- Inability to spell phonetically
Grades 3-4, Symptoms

- Phonic decoding is a struggle
- Inconsistent word recognition
- Poor spelling, dysphonetic
- Over-reliance on context and guessing
- Trouble learning new words (spoken)
- Confusion about other symbols
Grades 5-6, Symptoms

- Poor spelling, poor punctuation
- Reverts to manuscript from cursive
- Organization of writing is difficult
- Decodes laboriously, skips unknown words
- Avoids reading, vocabulary declines
Grades 7-8, Symptoms

- Slow reading, loses the meaning
- Persistent phonological weaknesses, less obvious
- Poor spelling and writing
- Confusions of similar words
- Does better with structured, explicit teaching of language
Grades 9+, Symptoms

- Trouble with foreign language study
- Writing and spelling problems persist
- Reading is slow and labored, can’t sustain
- Longer writing assignments very difficult
- Can cope when given extra time, study strategies, and structured language teaching
Are Dyslexic Poor Readers Distinguishable From Other Poor Readers?

- 38% of all children are “below basic” on NAEP
- 44% are dysfluent on NAEP (1992 study)
- 25% of the adult population in the US are functionally illiterate (U.S. Dept. Labor)
- 70% or more of low SES, minority children fall behind early and are not likely to catch up to grade level
Are Students With IQ Discrepancies (LD) Different From Other Poor Readers?

In cognitive characteristics?

In characteristics of reading, spelling, and writing behavior?

In response to instruction?

Hoskyn and Swanson (2000) meta-analysis

Stuebing et al. (2001) Meta Analysis
Negligible Cognitive Differences Between “LD” and “Poor Reader”
Prognosis: Are Long Term Outcomes Distinctive for “LD” Defined Group?

- Children who are IQ-discrepant and IQ-consistent do not differ in the long-term development of reading ability. (Francis et al., 1996; Silva et al., 1987)

- “Garden variety poor readers” are numerous and very much like those with certified reading disabilities.
Prognosis of Discrepancy-Defined and “Low Achievers” Francis et al. (1996)
In other words…

There is every reason to intervene early with any child “at risk” for reading difficulty.

Our goal is to change the prediction of long term outcomes.

Children needing intervention should be identified in ways that do not require an IQ measurement.

Children’s response to instruction is one factor in determining whether they are dyslexic.
Response to Intervention

- Studies of responsiveness to intervention generally do not find any difference between children with and without IQ discrepancies. (Lovett, Morris, Wolf)

- IQ tests are less important in predicting response to intervention than direct tests of specific reading and reading-related skills
What Does This Evidence Mean?

Children classified as “LD” and children who are non-special education poor readers do not differ in:

- Individual Characteristics
- Cognitive Profiles
- Prognosis
- Response to intervention

(Stanovich & Siegel, 1994, p. 48)
Indications for Policy and Practice (1)

We should focus much more on intervention and outcomes for all poor readers, rather than eligibility for special services.

- Promote school-wide ownership of literacy outcomes and reading problems.
- Find children “at risk” BEFORE they fail; focus resources on validated reading interventions for all children who need them.
Indications for Policy and Practice (2)

- Prioritize assessment for instruction, not classification.
  - Use efficient, valid, reliable screening tools with ALL children beginning in kindergarten or earlier, if possible.
  - Expect classroom teachers to collaborate with specialists in delivery of research-based reading instruction and to use research-validated instructional programs and methods.
Indications for Policy and Practice (3)

- Organize instructional resources around a “three tier” model
  - (Tier 1) regular classroom core, comprehensive reading program
  - (Tier 2) small group instruction for those mildly “at risk”
  - (Tier 3) intensive, systematic reading instruction for those below the 10th %ile
The “Three-Tier” Intervention Model

Whole class reading instruction

Small groups

10%

Core, comprehensive SB reading program

3-5 times/week, groups of 4-6; measure response to instruction

Most severe problems; intensive daily instruction; possible SPED
Early Detection Instruments…

- DIBELS (University of Oregon)
- TPRI (University of Texas)
- AIMSweb
- Voyager benchmark assessments
- Fox in a Box (Marilyn Adams, McGraw Hill)
- Wagner and Torgesen’s Comprehensive Test of Phonological Processing
Diagnostic Tests for Dyslexia

- Phonological awareness
- Nonword repetition (oral)
- Rapid automatic naming of objects, colors, letters, numbers
- Phonics and spelling
- Text reading fluency and accuracy
- Test of word reading efficiency (Torgesen, Pro-ed), real and nonwords
Early Intervention Changes Reading Outcomes

Reading grade level

Low Risk on Early Screening

At Risk on Early Screening

Grade level corresponding to age

5.2
With substantial instructional intervention

4.9
With research-based core but without extra instructional intervention

3.2

2.5

1

2

3

4

5

Reading grade level
Improved implementation of research-based comprehensive reading program

Screening at beginning of first grade, with additional instructional intervention for those in bottom 30-40%

Proportion falling below the 25th percentile in word reading ability at the end of first grade

Average Percentile for entire grade (n=105)

1995: 31.8
1996: 20.4
1997: 10.9
1998: 6.7
1999: 3.7


Proportion falling below the 25th percentile in word reading ability at the end of first grade
Comprehensive, Integrated Instruction: It is Rocket Science!

Comprehension and Written Expression
Reading Fluency
Vocabulary Knowledge
Phonics, Word Study, and Spelling
Phoneme Awareness
[written expression and oral language]

- Put Reading First, 2001
All Components of Language Must Be Addressed (ASHA & IDA)

Phonological processing – awareness of speech sounds
Orthographic processing – attention to and memory for letters and letter patterns in printed words
Morphology – the meaningful parts of words and how they are typically spelled
Word meanings (semantic processing)
Sentence sense (syntactic processing)
Academic discourse – paragraph organization and genre structures, figurative language, word choice and word use in formal contexts, inferential comprehension
What Happens In a Lesson?

- Speech sound awareness
- Sound-symbol links (see, say, write)
- Learning a new letter pattern in print
- Blending sounds in the printed word
- Increasing speed in word, phrase, sentence, and book reading
- Writing words with the patterns learned
- Vocabulary – building word meanings
- Applying comprehension strategies
Phoneme Awareness AND Phonics: They Are Not The Same!

- Phoneme awareness provides the foundation for learning phonics and for differentiating similar words in speech.

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\downarrow & \quad \downarrow & \quad \downarrow & \quad \downarrow \\
\text{b} & \quad \text{r} & \quad \text{igh} & \quad \text{t}
\end{align*}
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### The Alphabetic Principle: Phoneme-Grapheme Mapping

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<th>o</th>
<th>t</th>
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Phoneme-Grapheme Fluency:

- Read as fast as you can:

rid  ride  hid  hide  kit  kite
ride  hide  rid  hid  kit  hide
hid  kit  rid  hid  kite  kit  ride
Word Identification Fluency

Read as fast as you can:
do does done don’t any many
does any done do does don’t
any does many do don’t done
does any many don’t does done
many do any does do

(P. Fischer, Concept Phonics Speed Drills, Oxton House, Morrill, Maine)
How do we spell /j/ at the ends of words?

- charge
- wage
- dodge
- splurge
- stooge
- ridge
- bilge
- stage
- fudge
- indulge
- oblige
- wedge
- sponge
- huge
- badge
Syllable Types and Connections

napkin    circus    Friday    poodle
muffin    perfect    lady    cattle
connect    turkey    motor    people
helmet    market    even    hobble

amaze    describe    complete
admire    awake    postpone
From Syllables to Morphemes

- trac-tor
- gen-tle
- mo-vie
- wan-ted
- ma-king

- tract-or
- gent-le
- mov-ie
- want-ed
- mak(e) – ing
### Beyond Phonics – Word Study and Spelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layers of English</th>
<th>Sound-sym</th>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>truck, bump, grab, smell</td>
<td>shiny surface</td>
<td>dumped leftover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>department observe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bronchitis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Systematic Instruction

- Directly teach a set of sound-letter, syllable, and morpheme spellings
- Give guided and independent practice of what has been taught
- Follow a developmental sequence until fluency is achieved

The past tense “ed” is pronounced three different ways, /t/, /d/, and /ed/. Let’s see if we can tell which sound ends each word:

  liked
  hoped
  recovered
  decided
Systematic Instruction (2)

1. listen for the endings
2. identify the endings in print
3. read words with the endings
4. write words and sentences with the endings
5. add the right ending on to fit the meaning of a passage
6. use words with endings in own writing

wiped
discovered
reminded
frightened
watched
enchanted
forested
picnicked
Instructional Goal:

- Accuracy of sound and symbol identification
- Accuracy at syllable, morpheme, and whole word levels
- Speed and automaticity – word recognition without conscious attention
- Reading passages fluently for meaning and enjoyment
Reading Aloud to Your Child Builds His Vocabulary

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**Sample Vocabulary Words in Curious George Gets a Medal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenes at the House</th>
<th>Scenes at the Farm</th>
<th>Scenes at the Spaceship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>curious</td>
<td>shed</td>
<td>professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fountain pen</td>
<td>loop</td>
<td>flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funnel</td>
<td>hurled</td>
<td>signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blotter</td>
<td>latch</td>
<td>bail out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden hose</td>
<td>grunting</td>
<td>emergency rockets</td>
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<tr>
<td>tap</td>
<td>squealing</td>
<td>permit</td>
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<td>lather</td>
<td>grazing</td>
<td>space suit</td>
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<td>escape</td>
<td>rattling</td>
<td>launching site</td>
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<tr>
<td>portable pump</td>
<td></td>
<td>lever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>groping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parachute</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A Child with a Large Vocabulary has an Advantage in Learning to Read

He learns the word while listening to the story...

“When we flash you a signal you will have to open the door and bail out with the help of emergency rockets.”

...Then your child can more easily sound out the word if it is part of his listening and speaking vocabulary.
Most Children Can Learn to Read

- Incidence of “below basic” reading was 5% in the 1st grade regular classrooms where the code-based program was well implemented; very few children had severe reading problems (NICHD Early Interventions Project, Washington, DC)
Good Programs and Approaches

- Orton-Gillingham
- Wilson Language
- Alphabetic Phonics
- Phonographix
- SpellRead P.A.T.
- Spalding: Writing Road to Reading
- Lexia Learning Systems
- Slingerland
- Lindamood-Bell
- Project Read
- LANGUAGE!
- REACH – Direct Instruction
- ReadWell, SpellWell
- Watchword
Education of Educators

- Structure of language
- Language development and issues in second language learning
- Psychology of reading acquisition
- Use of screening, progress-monitoring, and diagnostic assessments to inform instruction
  - Familiarity with lower incidence handicapping conditions
  - Internship in teaching a structured language approach with students of different disability profiles
An Achievable Goal

Almost every child with reading difficulty will progress yearly in relative standing, as a consequence of early, expert, intensive, collaborative intervention based on an understanding of best practices supported by research.
Resources
Organizations and Web sites

- **International Dyslexia Association (IDA)**
  - (410) 296-0232 or (800) ABC - D123
  - www.interdys.org

- **Web site of Coordinated Campaign for LD**
  - ldonline.com

- **Learning Disabilities of America (LDA)**
  - (412) 231-1515

- **Schwab Foundation for Learning**

**Welcome to ProActiveParent.Com**

*Straight Talk About Reading Website*

www.ProActiveParent.com
Acknowledgements

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  - Susan Hall, of Straight Talk About Reading and Parenting a Struggling Reader