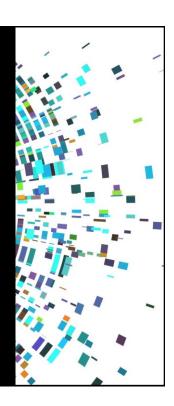


Tammy L. Stephens, Ph.D.



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Tammy L. Stephens, Ph.D.

- Senior Manager, Clinical Product Support & Training
- Special Education Teacher
- Educational Diagnostician
- Author of C-SEP
- University Professor
- Founder of Beyond the Score Webinar Series



Agenda

- · What is dyslexia?
- What does special education policy mandate regarding conducting an assessment/evaluation?
- Using Multiple Sources of Data and its importance within a comprehensive evaluation/assessment
- Core-Selective Assessment Process (C-SEP)
 - · Review Step
 - · Plan Step
 - · Assess Step
 - · Decide Step
- Intro to Louie case study -



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Learner Outcomes

The Learner Will....

- · Understand the definition of dyslexia
- Understand the policy requirements for SLD assessment
- Understand the importance of utilizing multiple sources of data in an SLD assessment
- Define Core-Selective Evaluation Process[™] (C-SEP[™])
- Identify the steps and tasks completed within the C-SEP™ framework
- Understand the importance of conducting a thorough REVIEW of data prior to testing a student
- Understand the importance of using a targeted assessment and testing plan when assessing for dyslexia
- Highlight the steps of Decide Tying all the data together

4



Dyslexia Defined

A **neurologically-based** specific learning disability (SLD)that is characterized by *difficulties with accurate and/or fluent word recognition, poor reading decoding,* and *poor spelling* abilities (Proctor, Mather, & Stephens, 2015)

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Comprehensive Assessment of Dyslexia

- Multifaceted
- Multiple Sources of Data collected as part of the assessment process.
- Balanced integration of informal & formal data sources are necessary to fully understand the learner and his/her struggles.
- Targeted/purposeful assessment of reading & writing.

Components of a Dyslexia Assessment



SCREENER INFORMATION



QUALITATIVE DATA



INFORMAL TESTING



FORMAL TESTING

7



Dyslexia Assessment

Understanding the referral, planning the assessment, interpreting results, and making decisions requires special knowledge of the definition and characteristics of dyslexia as well as the developmental acquisition process of reading and reading related skills.

Know what is typical to understand what is atypical.



Policy: What Does the Law Say about Conducting Assessments?

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34 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.309	C-SEP Framework/Guidance
The child must be <u>assessed</u> in all areas of suspected disability (4) The child is assessed in all areas related to the suspected disability, including, if appropriate, health, vision, hearing, social and emotional status, general intelligence, academic performance, communicative status, and motor abilities.	The federal law is explicit in that all areas of suspected disability should be assessed. C-SEP is comprehensive, as it requires the integration of formal assessment results with multiple other data sources to include all areas related to suspected disability. ** District's can decide whether to mandate testing in all areas or just in the areas of concern.
SLD is a disorder in one or more of the basic <i>psychological processes</i> involved in <i>understanding or in using language</i> that is <i>spoken or written</i> , that may manifest itself in the <i>imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematical calculations</i> (300.8(c)(10)	C-SEP is comprehensive and all areas of SLD are assessed/considered using multiple sources of data: Language, Cognition, and Achievement C-SEP recognizes the importance language development plays in Cognition and Achievement
Exclusionary Factors must be ruled out as the primary cause of academic struggle (300.8)	C-SEP requires that all <i>exclusionary factors</i> be considered and ruled out as the primary cause of SLD. Preliminary rule-out occurs during the Review Stage when multiple sources of data are organized and considered. Documentation is necessary to support rule out.

$\underline{Policy}\text{: }C\text{-SEP's Alignment with Special Education Policy}$

34 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.309	C-SEP Framework/Guidance
"Prior to and part of the [SLD] evaluation" (b) To ensure that underachievement in a child suspected of having a specific learning disability is not due to lack of appropriate instruction in reading or math, the group must consider, as part of the evaluation described in §§300.304 through 300.306— (1) Data that demonstrate that prior to, or as a part of, the referral process, the child was provided appropriate instruction in regular education settings, delivered by qualified personnel; and (2) Data-based documentation of repeated assessments of achievement at reasonable intervals, reflecting formal assessment of student progress during instruction, which was provided to the child's parents (300.309).	 Multiple sources of data collected prior to and part of the evaluation are considered and used to establish underachievement. Quality of instruction is considered (e.g., did a certified teacher deliver instruction, what curriculum was used, was the child homeschooled, did the child have excessive moves, etc.) Was instruction conducted in the student's dominant language? Was student attendance is considered? Was it excessive? RTI data and progress monitoring data are considered and incorporated into data analysis. Consider the student's performance in relation to peers (e.g., is this a individual problem or a class-wide problem).

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Policy: C-SEP's Alignment with Special Education Policy

34 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.309	C-SEP Framework/Guidance
(a) For a child suspected of having a specific learning disability, the documentation of the determination of eligibility, as required in §300.306(a)(2), must contain a statement of— (7) If the child has participated in a process that assesses the child's response to scientific, research-based intervention— (i) The instructional strategies used and the student-centered data collected	C-SEP is an assessment model that is comprehensive and merges data collected from the RTI process List and description of interventions implemented (duration & frequency) Progress monitoring data (ROI)
The public agency must ensure that the child is observed in the child's learning environment (including the regular classroom setting) to document the child's academic performance and behavior in the areas of difficulty.	C-SEP integrates various forms of observation data with other data points when interpreting evaluation results.

Policy: C-SEP's Alignment with Special Education Policy

34 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.309	C-SEP Framework/Guidance
May not use any single measure or assessment as the sole criterion for determining whether a child is a child with a disability and for determining an appropriate educational program for the child.	C-SEP uses multiple measures and integrated data analysis to ensure that SLD identification is based on multiple criterion. Standard scores are NOT used as the sole criterion for SLD identification.
Use a <i>variety of assessment tools and strategies</i> to gather relevant functional, developmental, and academic information about the child. Including information provided by the parent, that may assist in determining whether a child has a disability; and use it for individualized educational planning.	C-SEP requires assessment results be used for program planning. Adequate data is collected to assist in establishing current academic functioning and developing IEP goals and objectives.
Assessments and other evaluation materials used to assess a child under this part— (i) Are selected and administered so as not to be discriminatory on a racial or cultural basis;	Characteristics of race, culture, socioeconomic status, and language acquisition are considered when choosing assessment instruments and when conducting evaluations.

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Policy: C-SEP's Alignment with Special Education Policy

34 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.309	C-SEP Framework/Guidance
Use technically sound instruments that may assess the relative contribution of cognitive and behavioral factors, in addition to physical or developmental factors. The child is assessed in all areas of suspected disability	C-SEP procedures require adherence to the publisher's/author's administration and interpretive guidelines. In addition, publisher software and/or norm tables are used to score tests.
Tests are <i>administered in accordance</i> with any <i>instructions provided by the producer</i> of the assessments.	C-SEP procedures rely on the technical specifications of the test publisher/author for norm-referenced tests to ensure reliability and validity.
The child <i>exhibits a pattern of strengths and weaknesses in performance, achievement</i> , or both, relative to age, State-approved grade-level standards, or intellectual development, that is determined by the group to be relevant to the identification of a specific learning disability, using appropriate assessments, consistent with §§300.304 and 300.305;	C-SEP uses integrated data analysis to determine a pattern of strengths and weaknesses. C-SEP utilizes pattern seeking strategies consider the student's performance across multiple data sources over an extended period of time.



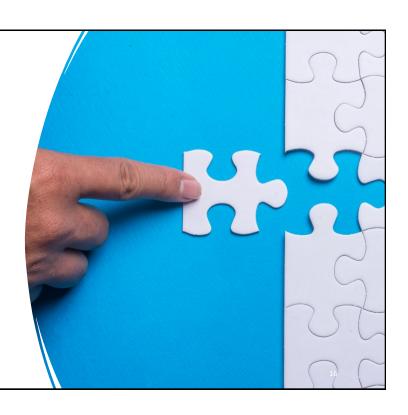
Conducting a Comprehensive Dyslexia Assessment

Core-Selective Evaluation Process (C-SEP)

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Comprehensive Dyslexia Assessment

- More than just administering a group of tests
- Investigation of the whole child consider multiple sources of data (MSD)
- Norm-referenced standardized tests are only 1 piece of the assessment



Core-Selective Evaluation Process (C-SEP) Definition

The *Core-Selective Evaluation Process (C-SEP)*, when used to identify specific learning disabilities (SLD) is an efficiently focused, data-driven professional judgment process informed by contemporary cognitive theory.

Specifically, guided by multiple sources of data and the focused referral question a targeted battery of tests are chosen as the <u>foundation</u> of a targeted/purposeful evaluation, current Policy, Professional judgment, Best Practice, and Publisher guidance are integrated to assess the most salient features of SLD in order to comprehensively and efficiently describe an individual's unique *pattern of strengths and weaknesses (PSW)*.



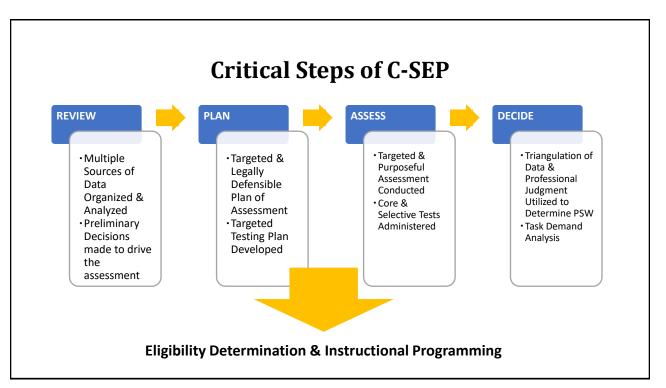
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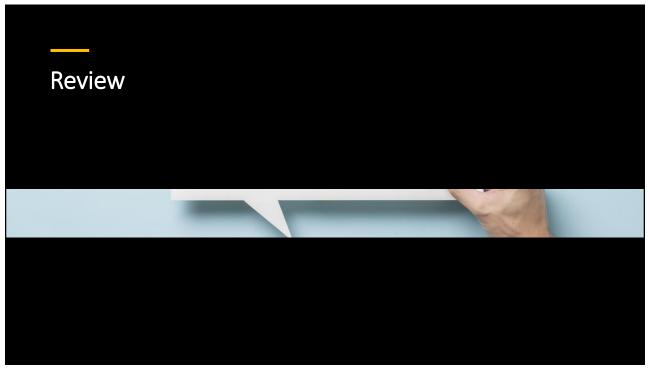


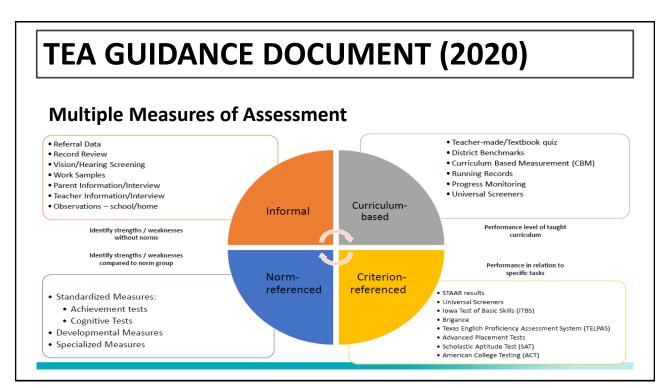
Testing vs Assessment

C-SEP is an **Assessment Model** NOT a Testing Model.

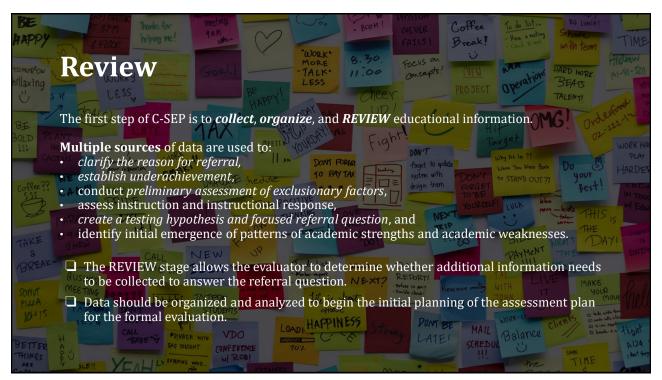
- ☐ **Testing:** Administering one test; the end product is a score. Testing is only one component of assessment.
- Assessment: Broader than testing. The process of gathering multiple sources of data from observations, tests, work samples, parent/teacher input, norm-referenced testing data, and professional judgment.







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Student Name: LEP, AT RISK, Other:			DOB/Age: Campus:				Initial/ Re-eval PEIMS Ethnicity:			a(s) of le Leve	Eligibility: el:		
Rear retained OR Years retained Total Days Absent OR Years retained Total Days Grade(s) repeated: Tardy			Information Hor			La	nguage OLPT Eng.: OLPT Sp.:					mation	
				Readin	g						Mat		
STAAR F	tesults	Grade	DNM/L1	Арр	Meets/L	II Mas	ters/L III	Grade	DNM/I	LI	Арр	Meets/L II	Masters/ L III
Observation Not Report Card G	es	Report Card G	irades:					Other Ass	sessmen	it Resu	ılts		
Math: Reading: Writing: Science: Social Studies		Math: Reading: Writing: Science: Social Studies:			Curriculu Math: Reading: DRA: ISIP:			DMA: TELPAS: Li	Sci	ience:		g:wr:_	 Com:
Teacher Information		Teacher Co			2) O 3) R 4) N	oral Read leading C Math Cald	ing/Fluency			6) I	isteni Oral Ex		
RTI	Interventio Frequency: Duration: Results	n(s) Implement	ed/Subject:		2-900/2-50			tion(s) Impleme cy:	ented/Su	ıbject:			
		Outcome of RT	1	Stren	ths/Weak	nesses	1,	Exclusionary F	actors			Failure to	Meet Grade Level
Review of				D				aring, or motor		Υ			andards
Educational		OI (instructiona		Reading Math		s w		glish proficiency	У			Y N Area(s):
Records	Minimal RC	sing ROI (genera DI (SLD?)	ii low ach. ?)	Writing Behavio	or	s W s W s W	Emotional Cultural di	al disability disturbance iff. or eco. Disad e instruction	vantage	Y Y Y	2 2 2 2	Ну	pothesis:

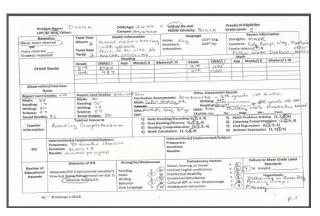




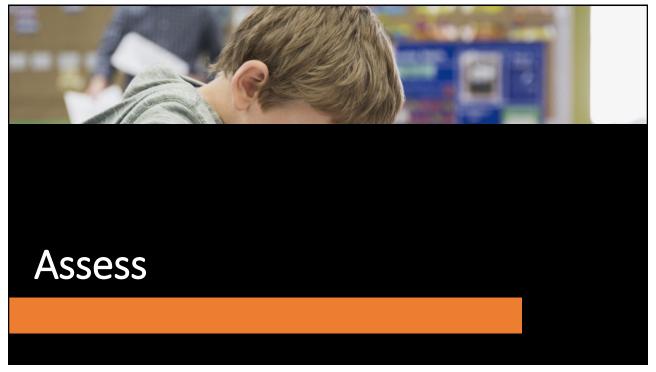
Plan

The *planning stage* involves creating an *assessment plan and creating a targeted testing plan* based on a hypothesis generated from previously collected data, the referral question, what is known about the construct (Basic Reading, Written Expression, etc.), and the individual student.

□ Using the data gathered in the review stage and the *Multiple Sources of Data Worksheet*, you will begin to develop student's *targeted testing plan*.



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Data collection continues based on the **targeted testing** *plan*. Tests are chosen based on the referral question & based on areas where additional testing data are needed to make an informed decision about SLD identification.



Core measures of cognition, achievement and language are administered and analyzed in relation to other data sources.

Assess



Selective testing is conducted in deficient areas or in areas needed to explore the referral question.

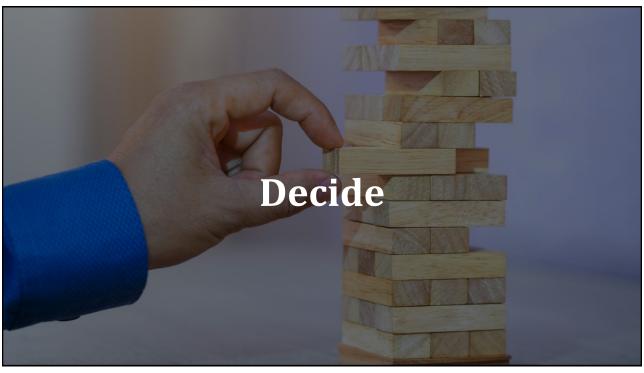


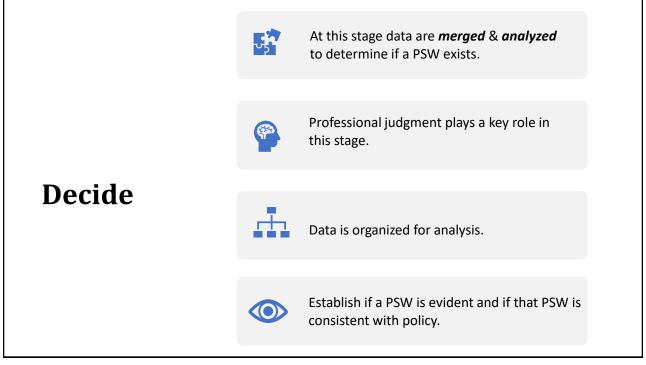
A classroom observation is conducted to document performance in the classroom in relation to the area of concern and to document any specific behaviors related to the area of concern.

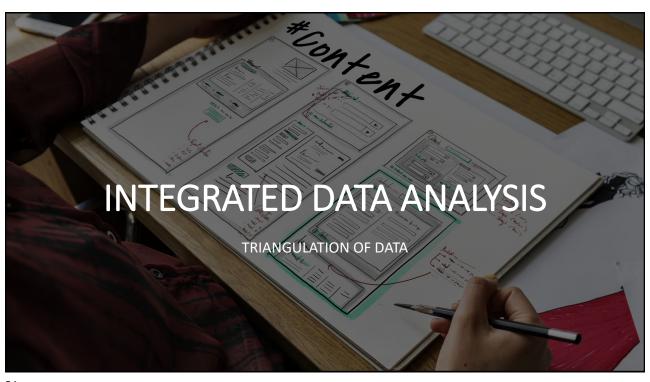
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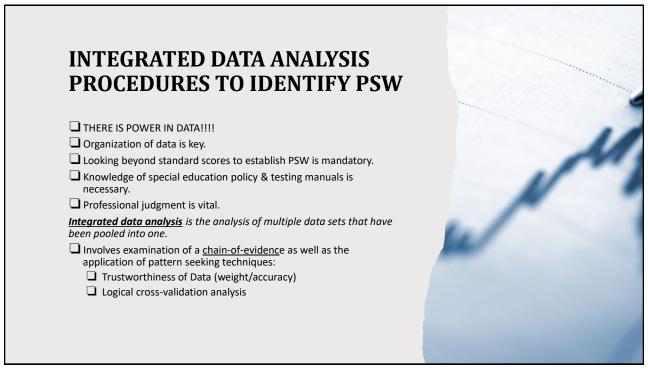
Assess

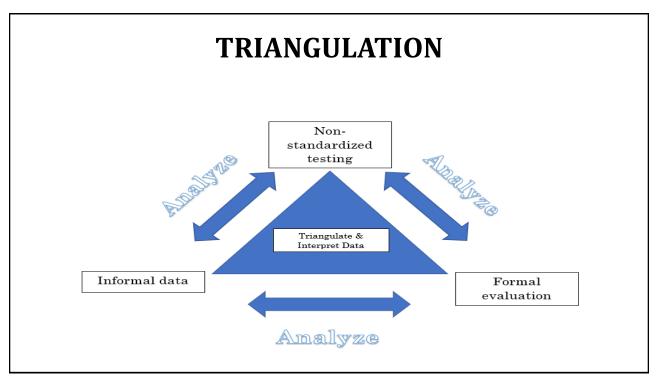
- Collection of relevant data missing from the Review and needed to answer the referral question
- Classroom observations conducted in the area of struggle and area of strength/intact abilities
- Language Demands Observation conducted in the area of struggle
- Evaluator takes copious notes when testing the student to integrate testing observations, student behaviors, and strategies into the interpretation.

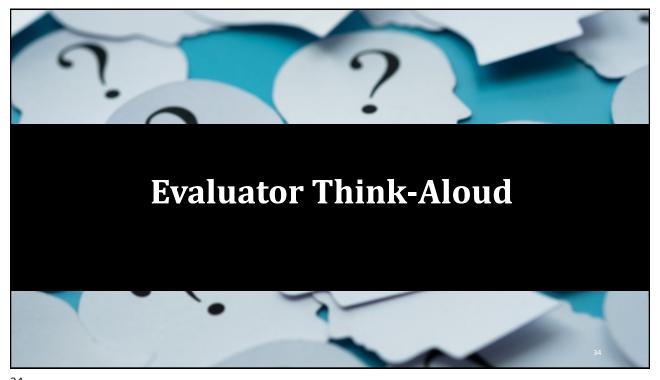












Student Name: LEP, AT RISK, Other:				DOB/Age: Campus:								Eligibility:	
Reten Never been re OR Years retained Grade(s) repe	tion tained	Total Days Absent Total Days Tardy	otal Days Health Informa		formation Language Home: OLPT Eng.: Str Dominant: OLPT Sp.: Co				Grade Level: Parent Information Strengths: Concerns: Family History: Y N				
				Readin							Mat		
STAAR R		Grade	DNM/L I	App	Meets/L	I Mas	ters/L III	Grade	DNM	/LI	Арр	Meets/L II	Masters/ L III
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Observation, Note Report Card G	es	Report Card G	Grades:					Other As	sessme	nt Resu	ults		
Math: Reading: Writing: Science: Social Studies		Math: Curriculum Assessments: Writing:											
Teacher Information		Teacher Co	ncerns		2) O 3) R 4) N	ral Read eading C lath Calc	ing/Fluency			6) I	Listeni Oral Ex		
RTI	Interventio Frequency: Duration: Results	on(s) Implement :	ed/Subject:				Intervent Frequence Duration Results:		ented/S	ubject	•		
		Outcome of RT	1	Stren	gths/Weak	nesses	Ι'	Exclusionary F	Factors			Failure to I	Meet Grade Level
Review of				l				aring, or motor		Y			andards
Educational		ROI (instructiona		Reading Math		s w		nglish proficienc	y		N	Y N Area(s	s):
Records		ising ROI (genera	al low ach.?)	Writing		s w		al disability disturbance		Y	N	L	pothesis:
				Behavio		s w		idisturbance iff. or eco. Disad	lvantage			пу	potitions.
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Louie Warren

A Case Study

The Student

• Name: Louie Warren

Date of Birth: 02/06/2006Age: 11 years, 2 months

Gender: MaleGrade: 5th

• School: Enyton Elementary

• Language: English

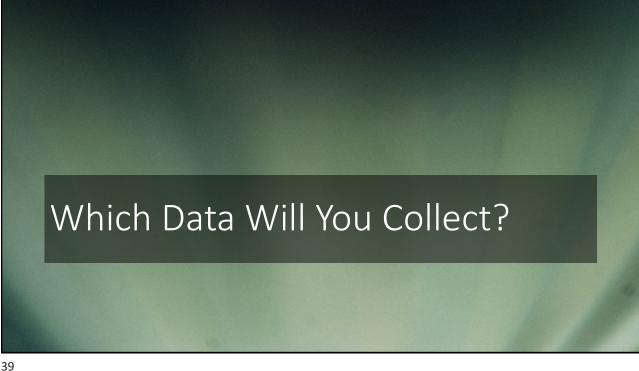
• Favorite Subjects: Math, Art



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Who Referred Louie and Why?

- Louie's was referred because he has failed to meet state standards for two years in reading and writing.
- He has a history of struggling with reading and has received small group intervention at school though iStation Reading Intervention. He showed no progress as a result of the intervention.
- He has also had small group phonics instruction with minimal ROI.
- Louie's parents are concerned that Louie might be dyslexic and possible dysgraphia.
 - Louie's dad has dyslexia.



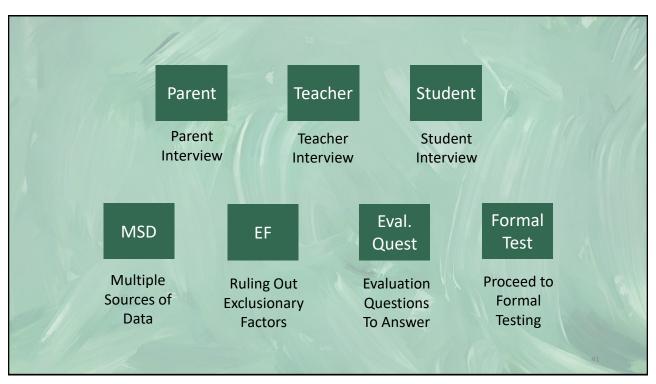
Data To Collect

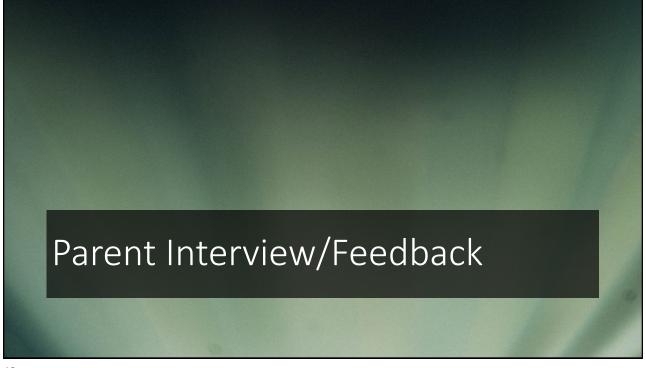
Interviews/Questionnaires

- Teacher
- Parent
- Student
- Physician/Counselors/etc.
- Home Language Survey
- COVID-19 Questionnaires

Additional Sources

- Observation
- Data to rule out Exclusionary Factors
 - Language
 - Health/Hearing/Vision
- Grades
- Benchmarks
- Attendance
- Dysgraphia analysis writing sample
- Etc.





Parent Interview - Language

- A Home Language Survey completed by Mrs.
 Warren claims English is spoken at home.
 - Louie only speaks English, so no indication that other languages are interfering.
- Mrs. Warren raised concerns about Louie's ability to read and write.
- Parent reports strong oral expression, listening comprehension and math skills.



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Parent Interview -Sociological

- Mr. Warren indicated that aside from the COVID-19 Pandemic and virtual instruction, there have been no changes over the last three years in Louie's home.
- The family quarantined.
- · Louie participated in virtual learning.
- Louie's parents worked outside of the home during the pandemic.
- No past/recent familial issues were noted (e.g., separation, loss of a loved one).



Parent Interview — Health/Motor Abilities

- Louie's parent did not report concerns with visual, hearing, or motor skills.
- Mrs. Warren reports that Louie met all but a few developmental milestones and is not under a doctor's care for any serious medical issues.
- He suffers from mild allergies.



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Parent Interview - Academics

- · Louie does well in Math.
- Louie struggles with Reading and Writing.
- He does not like to read or write; often becoming frustrated.
- Louie enjoys school but struggles with his homework assignments.
- He gets frustrated at his inability to do better at school, because he tries so hard to succeed.



Parent Interview - Emotional/Behavioral

- Louie is sociable, has a good sense of humor, is happy and cooperative.
- He does not exhibit any behavioral difficulties (e.g., attention, reactive).
- To discipline, parent's take away electronics and/or do not allow Louie's friends to visit.
- Louie gets along with his his peers and has many friends.



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Teacher Interview/Feedback

leacher Questionnaire Feedback	(IVIrs. Bill	ford's)

Listening comprehension	High Average	Basic Reading/Decoding	Low Average
Oral expression skills	High Average	Oral Reading Fluency	Average
Written Expression	Below Average	Reading Comprehension	Below Average
Math Problem Solving	Average	Math Calculation	Average
Remembers what he heard	Average	Vocabulary knowledge	Adequate
Voice	Average	Articulation	Average
Oral Expression; Listening Comprehension; Math	Strengths	Reading; Reading Comprehension; Writing;	Weaknesses
Tries really hard to do well.		Cooperative in class but shuts down write or read.	when he has to

Teacher Information – Emotional/Behavioral

Mrs. Bilford's feedback on Louie

Average	Accepts responsibility for his actions	Average
Average	Makes and keeps friends at school	Above Average
Average	Works cooperatively with others	Average
Average	Is pleased with good work	Average
Average	Initiates activities independently	Adequate
Average	Responds appropriately to praise and correction	Average
	Average Average Average Average	Average Makes and keeps friends at school Average Works cooperatively with others Average Is pleased with good work Average Initiates activities independently Responds appropriately to praise and



Student Interview

- Louie reports that his favorite subject is Math.
- He finds Reading and Writing to be the most difficult subjects.
- He enjoys school but feels embarrassed by his performance in certain subjects.
- He strongly dislikes having to read aloud in class and does not like reading in general.



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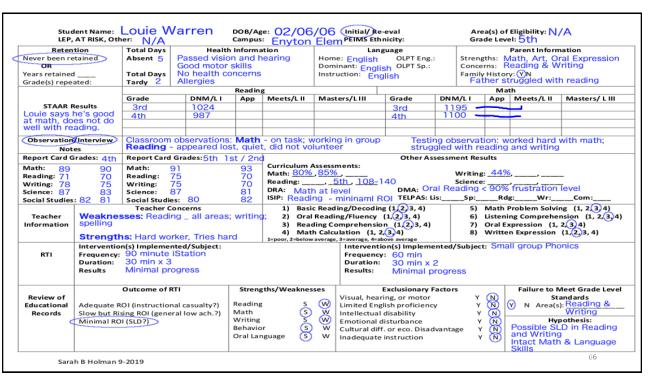
Grade 4 Ro (1 st , 2 nd)	ırd	Grade 5 I (1 st , 2 nd)	Report (Card	STAAR -	3 rd Grade			
Math	89	Math	90	Math	91	Math	93	Reading	1024
Reading	71	Reading	70	Reading	75	Reading	70	Math	1195
Writing	78	Writing	75	Writing	75	Writing	70	STAAR -	4 th Grade
Science	87	Science	83	Science	87	Science	81	Reading	987
Social Studies	82	Social Studies	81	Social Studies	80	Social Studies	82	Math	1100
Louie has	never be	en retaine	d.					Absent	5 days
No history	of atter	ndance issu	es.					Tardy	2
Work sam	ples wer	e collected	that su	oport teacl	ner feed	back and g	rades	,	

Benchmark Test Findings

- Louie has failed to meet state standards for 2 years in reading, writing, and math.
 - It is believed that he would have passed Math had he undergone an oral assessment.
- In total, benchmark testing indicates concern in basic reading, reading fluency, reading comprehension, and writing.
- RTI data indicates minimal progress on I-station Reading Intervention.
- Louie has also been given small group Phonics instruction and showed minimal progress.

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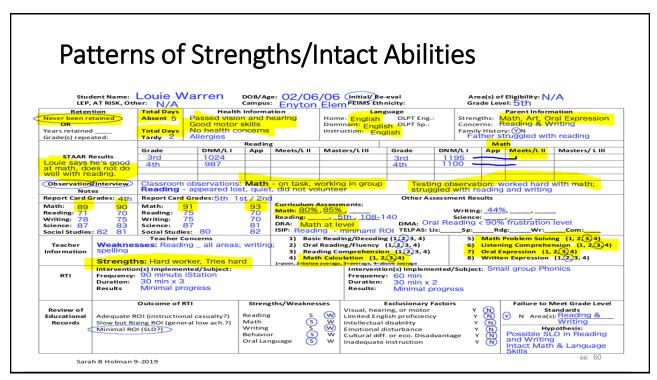
Profile vs Pattern

- Profile = Score Report
- Pattern = a collection of data sources that merge together to establish a pattern (e.g., Dyslexia screener, CBM Oral Reading Measure, state testing in reading, work samples in reading, parent information, teacher information, student observation, student interview, etc.)

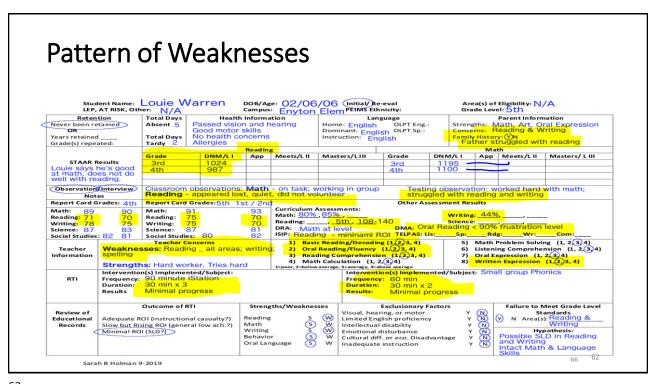
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What Patterns of Strengths Emerged Through the Analysis of Multiple Sources of Data?



What Patterns of Weaknesses Emerged Through the Analysis of Multiple Sources of Data?



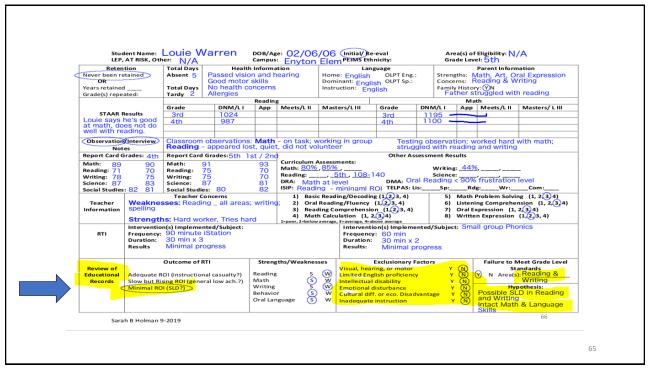


Working Through the Data

- What preliminary patterns of strengths emerged?
- What preliminary patterns of weaknesses emerged?
- Are the strengths and weaknesses supported by multiple sources of data (cross validation)?
- Which exclusionary factors have been ruled out?
- What additional data, if any, is needed to rule out the remaining exclusionary factors?
- What additional information do you need to complete a comprehensive evaluation of the student?

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Exclusionary Factors that Were Ruled Out

- Influence of a language other than English (Parent, Teacher)
- Vision, Hearing Difficulties and Motor (Parent, Teacher)
- Intellectual Disability (Parents) but Testing will be used to confirm
- No emotional disturbance (Parent, Teacher)
- No cultural factors, environmental, or economic disadvantages (Parent)
- Louie has attended good schools and has received tutoring at school (Parent, Teacher)



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Evaluation Question(s) The Assessment Will Answer

Which Questions Need to be Answered

- Are Louie's deficits in the areas of basic reading, reading comprehension, reading fluency, and written expression the result of a deficit in one or more of the basic psychological processes (e.g., language, working memory, phonological processing, long-term retrieval, Orthographic processing, etc.) involved in reading and writing and consistent with the construct of SLD?
- What are Louie's current functioning levels in the areas of cognition, achievement, language, and behavior, and how do these impact his learning?
- Is Louie a student with the condition of dyslexia? Dysgraphia?
- Are changes needed to Louie's educational program to enable him to make progress in the general curriculum?

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Proceed to Formal Testing

What additional data is needed to answer the Referral Question?

What additional data is needed to answer the referral question/test the

hypothesis? Cognitive processes associated with reading and writing & achievement tests for reading and writing. Interview with Louie and Observation in area of struggle (Reading& Writing) and area of strength (math).

Core cognitive: Language, phonological awareness, working memory, long-term memory, processing speed, speed of lexical access, orthographic processing, & fluid reasoning.

Core achievement: basic reading, reading fluency, reading comprehension, spelling, written expression (dysgraphia screener and writing sample analysis).

Core Language: informal data suggests that Oral Expression & Listening comprehension appear to be intact but core tests in Oral Expression & Listening comprehension will be administered to further assess his intellectual ability.

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Which Formal Assessment Battery Might You Use with Louie? Which Specific Tests /Clusters? Why?

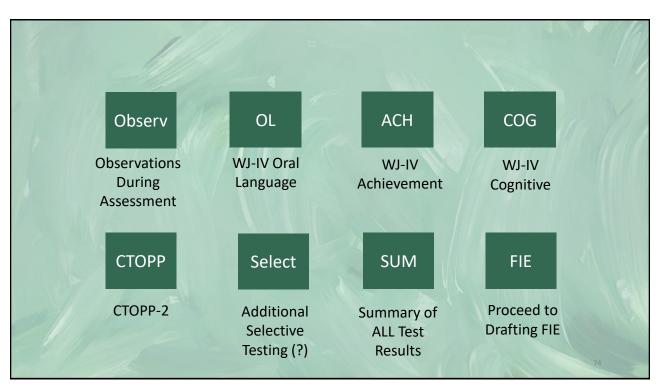
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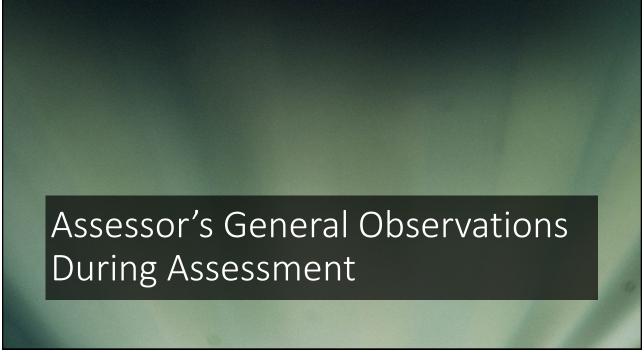


Formal Testing Used with Louie?

- · Woodcock Johnson IV Oral Language
- Woodcock Johnson IV Achievement
- Woodcock Johnson IV Cognitive
- Comprehensive Test of Phonological Processing

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Assessor's Observations During the Evaluation

- Louie demonstrated functional conversational proficiency.
- He spoke clearly and responded to all questions
- His volume was appropriate.
- Louie is left-handed.
- He held a pencil with appropriate grip.
- There were no indications of fine or gross motor issues.
- Struggled with writing tasks.

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Assessor's Observations During the Evaluation

- Louie came willingly into the testing session and initially expressed interest in the tasks presented.
- Rapport was established easily. The child was very interested in me and my profession. He asked multiple questions regarding the assessor's family and work.
- He was verbally engaging and cooperative. Extremely well mannered.
- The assessment was divided up into several periods separated by short breaks (15 minutes).
- No significant behavior problems were observed during testing.

Assessor's Observations During the Evaluation

- Overall, Louie was engaged in each task and followed directions to the letter.
- As Louie encountered tasks that he found difficult, his demeanor observably changed.
 - He became less interactive with the assessor and less engaged with the task.
 - His frustration level appeared to elevate at times, although, to his credit, he gathered himself and tried to press forward and complete the task.



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Examining and Interpreting Data

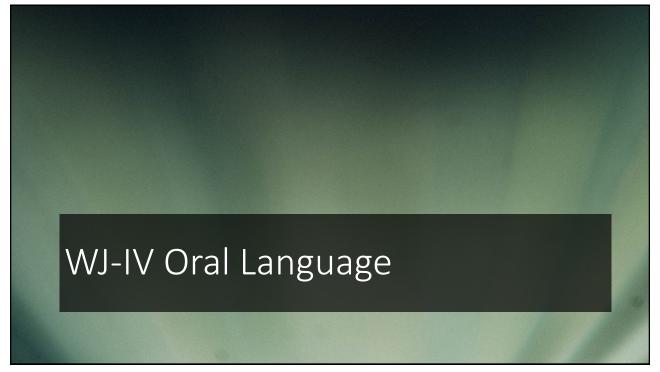
General Determination

Louie's academic deficits in Basic Reading with the condition of Dyslexia And deficit in written expression can be explained by cognitive deficits in Auditory Processing, specifically Phonemic Coding and Long-term retrieval. His performance on standardized measures indicate limited performance across areas of *GA*, *Glr*, and reading and writing. Although Louie's Oral Expression and Listening Comprehension are intact (per Informal and formal data), his limited performance in reading and writing is unexpected. Task analysis of the Oral vocabulary test indicates Louie is struggling with Meaningful memory and semantics (understanding the meaning of words), which is impacting his reading performance. According to the multiple sources of assessment data and policy requirements, Louie meets the criteria for the disability condition of *Specific Learning Disability in the areas of Basic Reading with the condition of Dyslexia & Written Expression with the condition of Dysgraphia*. Although Louie demonstrates difficulties in reading comprehension and reading fluency, deficits in basic reading skills can not be ruled out at this time as the cause of compromised comprehension and fluency, as observations indicate that decoding deficits pose a significant impediment. Comprehension and fluency will be monitored as Louie's basic reading skills improve.

Louie will be referred to the ARD committee for consideration of eligibility for special education services.

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WJ-IV Test - Oral Language

Test/Cluster	Standard Score	RPI	Average
ORAL LANGUAGE			
Picture Vocabulary	96	82/90	Yes
Oral Comprehension	97	87/90	Yes

Pattern Seeking
WJ-IV (OL)
versus Teacher
Feedback

Teacher Feedback (Mrs. Bilford's)					
Listening comprehension	High Average	Basic Reading/Decoding Low Ave			
Oral expression skills	High Average	Oral Reading Fluency	Average		
Written Expression	Below Average	Reading Comprehension	Below Average		
Math Problem Solving	Average	Math Calculation	Average		
Remembers what he heard	Average	Vocabulary knowledge	Adequate		
Voice	Average	Articulation	Average		
Oral Expression; Listening Comprehension; Math	Strengths	Reading; Reading Comprehension; Writing;	Weaknesses		
Tries really hard to do v	vell.	Cooperative in class bu when he must write or			

Interpretation of Oral Language Performance

Louie's strengths in Picture Vocabulary and Oral Comprehension further supports language skills are intact.



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Assessor Observations During Cog. Testing

- Louie engaged in testing willingly and without complaint.
- He was polite and initially demonstrated interest in the testing session and process.
- It soon became clear that Louie felt comfortable with certain portions of the evaluation and less comfortable with other portions.
- He nevertheless persisted in his determination to complete each task presented.
- There were instances where he seemed ready to pause the testing session, where he was not off task, but seemed to have reached his maxim.

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WJ-IV Test - Cognitive Abilities

Test/Cluster	RPI	Standard Score	Average
Test 1: Oral Vocab (Gc)	88/90	90	Yes
Test 2: Number Series (<i>Gf</i>)	90/90	100	Yes
Test 3: Verbal Attention (Gwm)	78/90	91	Yes
Test 4: Letter-Pattern Matching (Gs)	97/90	108	Yes
Test 5: Phonological Processing (Ga)	67/90	80	No
Test 6: Story Recall (<i>Glr</i>)	66/90	77	No
Test 7: Visualization (Gv)	81/90	91	Yes

Louie's Cognitive Strengths and Weaknesses

- Strengths in Oral Vocabulary (Gc), Number Series (Gf) & Visualization (Gv) support Louie's history of grades in Math, work samples, RTI screeners, observation in math class, and information provided by Louie, his teacher and parents.
- By comparison, his weaknesses in Phonological Processing (Ga) and Story Recall (Glr) further support weaknesses in Reading. Task demands analysis will be conducted to further understand Louie's learning.

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Task Demands Analysis

- Consider Louie's performance beyond a standard score.
- Investigate the task demands required when performing a given task (input, the actual task, output).
- Tease out the area(s) of weakness.
- Compare task demands on one test to task demands on another. Consider the implications for the classroom.
- Consider other relevant supporting information requiring such tasks.

Task Demands: WJ IV Technical Manual

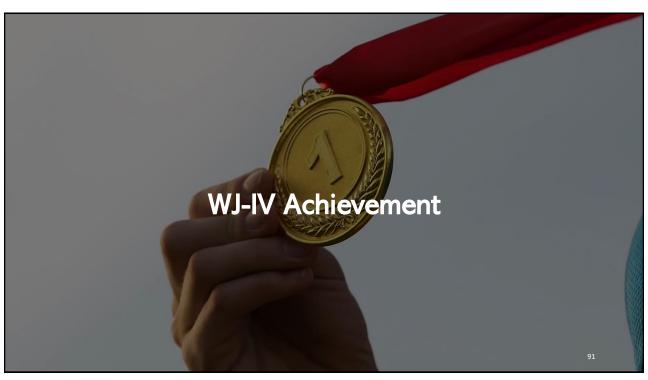
Table 5-2. WJ IV COG Test Content, Process, and Construct Descriptions

Cognitive Test	Primary Broad CHC Ability Narrow Ability	Stimuli	Task Requirements	Cognitive Processes	Response
1: Oral Vocabulary A: Synonyms B: Antonyms	Comprehension- Knowledge (<i>Gc</i>) Lexical knowledge (VL) Language development (LD)	Auditory (words)	Listening to a word and providing a synonym; listening to a word and providing an antonym	Semantic activation, access, and matching	Oral (words)
2: Number Series	Fluid Reasoning (Gf) Quantitative reasoning (RQ) Induction (I)	Visual (numeric)	Determining a numerical sequence	Representation and manipulation of points on a mental number line; identifying and applying an underlying rule/ principle to complete a numerical sequence	Oral (numbers)
3: Verbal Attention	Short-Term Working Memory (Gwm) Working memory capacity (WM) Attentional control (AC)	Auditory (words, numbers)	Listening to a series of numbers and animals intermingled and answering a specific question regarding the sequence	Controlled executive function; working memory capacity; recoding of acoustic, verbalized stimuli held in immediate awareness; selective auditory attention; attentional control	Oral (words)
4: Letter-Pattern Matching	Processing Speed (Gs) Perceptual speed (P)	Visual (letters)	Rapidly locating and circling identical letters or letter patterns	Speeded visual perception and matching; visual discrimination; orthographic processing; divided attention	Motoric (circling)
5: Phonological Processing A: Word Access B: Word Fluency C: Substitution	Auditory Processing (Ga) Phonetic coding (PC) Word fluency (GIr-FW) Speed of lexical access (GIr-LA)	Auditory (words)	specific phonic element;	Semantic activation, access; speed of lexical access	Oral (words)



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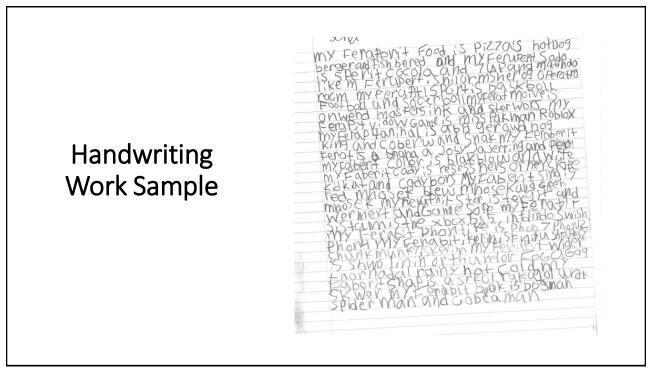
Assessor Observations During Testing

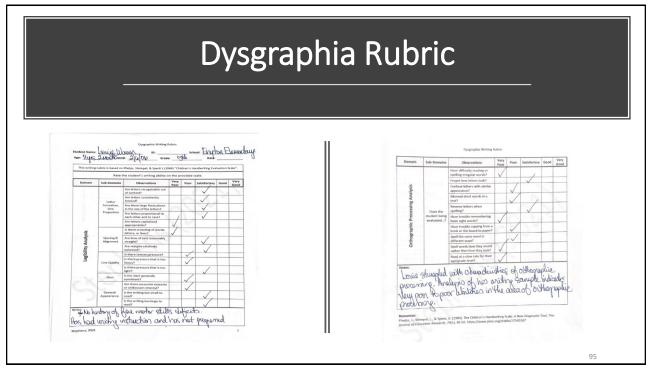
- Louie was hesitant to engage in testing but was not openly hostile to the process. He was politely reluctant.
- When he realized that some of the testing was associated with reading and writing, he became more withdrawn and slower to respond to the assessor.
- Louie visibly struggled as he worked through the tests but seemed determined to persist.
- At times, he became frustrated and admitted to the assessor that he found the tasks challenging.
- Writing tasks were especially difficult for Louie. He worked slow and laborious. He struggled with spacing, capitalization, punctuation, letter formation, and spelling.

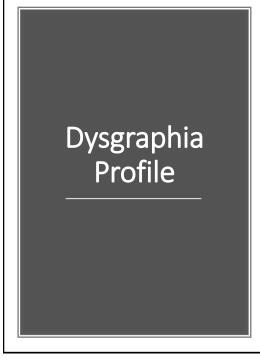
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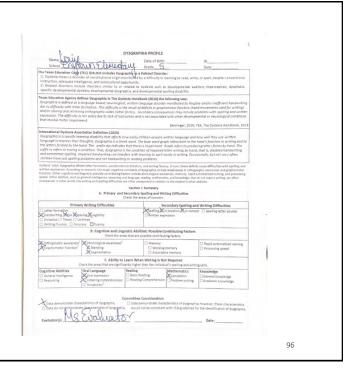
WI-IV Test - Achievement

Test/Cluster	Standard Score	RPI	Proficiency
Basic Reading Skills	65	7/90	Very Limited
Letter-Word Identification	63	2/90	Extremely Limited
Word Attack	70	21/90	Very Limited
Passage Comprehension	65	15/90	Very Limited
Written Language	70	17/90	Very Limited
Spelling	65	4/90	Very Limited
Writing Samples	83	51/90	Limited
Reading Fluency	59	1/90	Extremely Limited
Oral Reading	67	12/90	Very Limited
Sentence Reading Fluency	60	0/90	Extremely Limited













Word recognition and decoding are confirmed weakness (supported by other data sources).



Reading fluency is confirmed as an area of weakness (supported by other data sources).



Reading rate is an area of weakness (supported by other data sources) – perhaps more data is need.



Written Language is confirmed as an area of weakness (supported by other data sources).

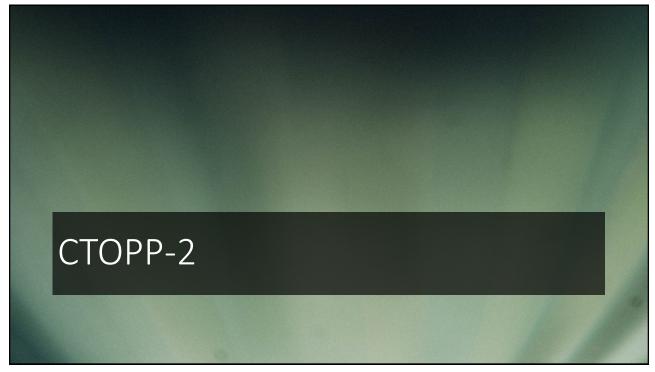
97

- MSD indicated Math Calculation & Applied Problems were intact, therefore, there is no need to administer tests in Math (Sufficient data is available).
- Weaknesses in Letter-Word ID, Passage Comprehension, Spelling, and Oral Reading further support Reading deficits. Weakness in Writing Samples (RPI 51/90).
- Selective testing is needed to further investigate the areas of weakness.



Louie's Strengths and Weakness (Achievement)

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CTOPP-

Standard Score	RPI	Descriptive Category
75	5	Below Average
6		
6		
6		
76	5	Below Average
7		
15		
88	21	Below Average
8		
8		
	75 6 6 6 76 7 15 88	75 5 6 6 6 76 5 7 15 88 21

100

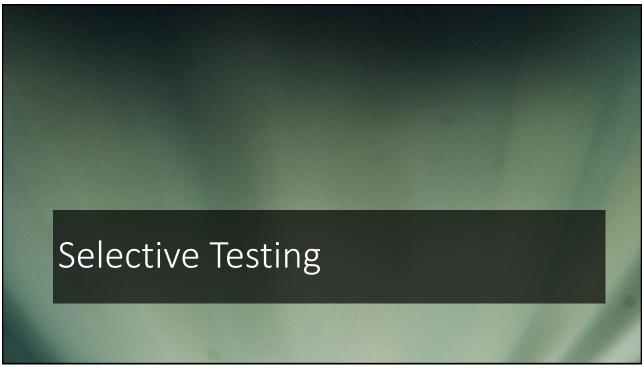
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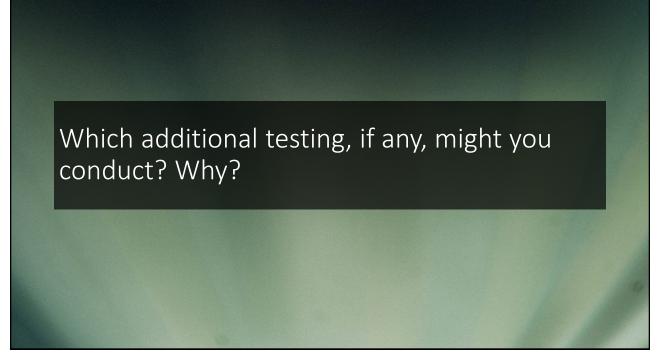
Louie's CTOPP-2 Score Interpretation

- Louie scored Below Average on Phonological Awareness, Phonological Memory and Rapid Symbolic Naming.
- Louie has a deficiency in Phonological processing.



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Selective Testing Conducted with Louie

Measure (WJ-IV)	Standard Score	RPI	Proficiency
SELECTIVE TESTING			
Story Recall	77	66/90	Limited
Visual-Auditory Learning	83	69/90	Limited to Average
Long Term Retrieval (Glr)	77	67/90	Limited to Average
Word Reading Fluency	62	2/90	Extremely Limited

CTOPP scores serve to better understand abilities in Ga. Selective testing from the WJ-IV was used to better understand Glr

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Pattern Seeking

Test/Cluster	RPI	Standard Score	Average
Test 1: Oral Vocab (Gc)	27/90	62	No
Test 2: Number Series (<i>Gf</i>)	90/90	100	Yes
Test 3: Verbal Attention (Gwm)	78/90	91	Yes
Test 4: Letter-Pattern Matching (Gs)	97/90	108	Yes
Test 5: Phonological Processing (Ga)	67/90	80	No
Test 6: Story Recall (<i>Glr</i>)	66/90	77	No
Test 7: Visualization (Gv)	81/90	91	Yes
Selective Testing			
Story Recall	77	66/90	Limited
Visual-Auditory Learning	83	69/90	Limited to Average
Long-Term Retrieval (Glr)	77	67/90	Limited to Average

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Summary of Louie's Performance

- Selective testing was conducted in all areas of Reading and Written Expression to further investigate and support a diagnosis of SLD.
- Selective scores indicate that Louie's scores ranged from extremely limited to limited in Basic Reading, Reading Comprehension, Reading Fluency, and Written Expression.
- Testing results will be merged and integrated with other sources of data during the DECIDE stage to determine if a PSW exists.
- ** REMEMBER: Additional tests can be given for more diagnostic information regarding Louie's weaknesses.

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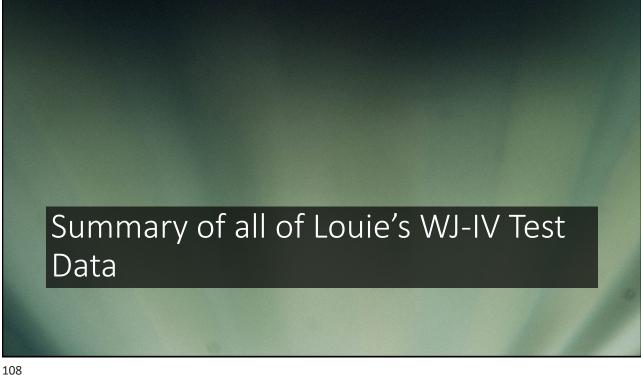
106

Summary of Louie's Selective Performance

- Louie's selective testing results in the area of cognition indicated limited ability in Glr. Deficit in Ga was revealed during core testing.
- Testing data from the WJ-IV Cog further supported findings obtained through multiple sources of data.



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Test/Cluster (OL)	Proficiency	Test/Cluster (COG)	Average	Test/Cluster (ACH)	Proficiency
Picture Vocabulary	Yes	Oral Vocab (<i>Gc</i>)	Yes	Basic Reading Skills	Very Limited
Oral Comprehension	Yes	Number Series (<i>Gf</i>)	Yes	Letter-Word Identification	Extremely Limited
		Verbal Attention (Gwm)	Yes	Word Attack	Very Limited
		Letter-Pattern Matching (Gs)	Yes	Passage Comprehension	Very Limited
		Phonological Processing (Ga)	No	Written Language	Very Limited
CTOPP-2		Story Recall (<i>Glr</i>)	No	Spelling	Very Limited
Phonological Awareness (Ga)	Below Average	Visualization (Gv)	Yes	Writing Samples	Limited
Phonological Memory (<i>Gwm</i>)	Below Average			Reading Fluency	Extremely Limited
Rapid Symbolic Naming (Gs / Glr)	Below Average			Oral Reading	Very Limited
				Sentence Reading Fluency I	Extremely Limited

General Analysis of Multiple Sources of Data

- When integrating the multiple sources of data with the formal testing results, a
 pattern of strengths & weaknesses is evident. Analysis of Louie's cognitive, oral
 language, and achievement testing indicate a clear establishment of PSW.
- A direct link can be made between Louie's strengths in Gc, Gf, Gwm, Gv, and Gs and his strengths in Math Calculations & Math Problem Solving; these strengths were also noted in the data gathered prior to and part of the evaluation.
- A direct link can also be made between Louie's weaknesses in Glr and Ga and his weaknesses in Basic Reading Skills and Reading Comprehension.
- Using professional judgment and her knowledge of the reading process, the evaluator believes Louie's low score in Reading Fluency and reading comprehension is directly related to his weakness in Basic Reading Skills; multiple sources of data establish the pattern of weaknesses for Louie.
- All Exclusionary Factors have been ruled out as the primary cause of academic difficulty, with supported documentation.

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The Data and The Law

34 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.309 Louie's Evaluation Results "As a part of the [SLD] evaluation..." Louie received instruction from a certified (b) To ensure that underachievement by (in) a general education teacher with 10 years of child suspected of having a specific learning experience with 5th grade curriculum. disability is not due to lack of appropriate Weekly ISIP Reading and Math Assessment, instruction in reading or mathematics, the district-wide curriculum assessments, unit following must be considered: tests, and benchmarks. (1) Data that demonstrate that the student was provided appropriate instruction in reading, and/or mathematics within general education settings delivered by qualified personnel; and (2) Data-based documentation of repeated assessments of achievement at reasonable intervals, reflecting formal assessment of student progress during instruction, which must be provided to the student's parents.

The Data and The Law

34 Code of Federal Regulations § 300.309	Louie's Evaluation Results
(a) For a child suspected of having a specific learning disability, the documentation of the determination of eligibility, as required in §300.306(a)(2), must contain a statement of— (7) If the child has participated in a process that assesses the child's response to scientific, research-based intervention— (i) The instructional strategies used and the student-centered data collected	 RTI data: iStation Reading Instruction 30 min. 3x/week, weekly ISIP assessments, small group instruction with Teacher Directed Lessons and skill tracking using iStation Priority Reports. Small group intervention in Phonics was also provided.
The public agency must ensure that the child is observed in the child's learning environment (including the regular classroom setting) to document the child's academic performance and behavior in the areas of difficulty.	 Louie was observed in reading class. He was able to follow directions but demonstrated limited participation and did not complete his assignment in the allotted time. Writing tasks were laborious. Louie was observed in math class. He was engaging with others and volunteered information and completed his work.

IDEA 34 CFR,300.8 (c) (10)	Louie's Evaluation Results
Specific Learning Disability: Means a DISORDER in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using LANGUAGE, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in the imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations.	Weaknesses in Phonological Processing and Long-Term Retrieval manifest in reading, spelling, and written expression difficulties.
Exhibits a pattern of strengths and weaknesses in performance, achievement, or both relative to age, state-approved grade-level standards, or intellectual development that is determined to be relevant to the identification of a specific learning disability, using appropriate assessments, consistent with 34 CFR, §300.304 and §300.305	 Strengths in Fluid Reasoning, Working Memory, Oral Language, Visual Spatial Thinking. Weaknesses in Phonological Processing, Long Term Retrieval. S & W confirmed by multiple measures. Phonological processing are empirically linked to Basic Reading, Spelling, and Writing skills. Learning difficulties are specific and unexpected.
Exclusionary Factors must be ruled out as the primary cause of academic struggle (300.8)	No exclusionary factor is the primary cause of Louie's academic difficulties.



Time to Pull Everything Together for Louie's FIE

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SAMPLE REPORT

Date of Birth: 2.6.2006 School: Enyton Elementary Age: 11-2

Date of Report: xx/xx/xxxx

REASON FOR REFERRAL

Louis's was referred for a Cognitive and Academic Assessment with Dyslexia and Dysgraphia, because he has failed state benchmarks for two consecutive years. The focus of the assessment is to obtain a baseline of Louis's cognitive processes and academic performance, investigate possible dyslexia, dysgraphia, and obtain an understanding what is impacting on Louis's academic performance Parther, his parents are interested in Obtaining information regarding Louis's learning modes to better understand his learning processes. Louis has a history of struggling with reading and has received IsSation intervention and group assistance that have resulted in no significant improvements in his academic performance. This report addresses the following. assistance that have resulted in no significant in my overcomes in my analysis. This report addresses the following:

1. Are there developmental, historical, or health related factors influencing Louie's performance?

2. What are Louie's current functioning levels in the areas of cognition,

- achievement, language, and behavior, and how do these impact his
- Is Louie a student with the conditionof dyslexia? Is Louie a student with the condition of dysgraphia?
- Are changes needed to Louie's educational program to enable him to makeprogress in the general curriculum?

The Core-Selective Evaluation Process ** (C-SEP**) provides a framework for the collection, interpretation, and analysis of Louie's assessment data. Guided by multiple sources of data and a targeted/purposeful testing plan, current policy, practice, and publisher guidance are integrated to assess to describe Louie's unique pattern of strengths and weaknessess (PSW) comprehensively and efficiently in cognition and academics.

MULTIPLE SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTED

Louie Warren

Review of Records: Date(s): Tutoring (Readler data: grades, state-wide assessment, benchmarks, attendance, home language survey Work Samples

Teacher Information Checklist Parent Information Checklist

SAMPLE REPORT

Testing
Woodcock-Johnson IV Tests of Cognitive Abilities
Woodcock-Johnson IV Tests of Achievement, Form A
Woodcock-Johnson IV Tests of Oral Language

xx/xx/xxxx xx/xx/xxxx xx/xx/xxxx xx/xx/xxxx

STANDARD SCORES are used to compare the child's performance with children of the same age or grade, and indicate how far above or below the mean an individual's score falls.

RELATIVE PROFICIENCY INDEX (RPI) reflects an examinee's predicted quality of performance on tasks similar to the ones tested.

LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

When determining the presence/absence of a specific learning disability, information regarding a student's oral language skills is resential. Language is the mediator between cognition and achievement and is a key component of the definition of SLD. To obtain pertinent information for determining the presence or absence of a specific learning disability, as well as to address the suppriction of a specific learning disability, as well as to address the suppriction of a specific learning adhiticis were evaluated through teacher and parent information, observations, and formal tests of language adhitic.

Faretis internation: The Home Language Survey completed by Mrs. Warren on xx/xx/xxxx indicates that English is the language spoken in the home and English is the language spoken by Louie. There is no evidence of the influence of a second language. Mrs. Warren notes no concerns about Louie's ability to express himself.

Louie Warren

C-SEP TRAINING

C-SEP TRAINING

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