Waiting to identify students at risk for dyslexia has far-reaching consequences both academically and behaviorally—consequences that can affect the student's long-term success in school and in life. Recognizing these long-term effects, many schools, districts, and states are implementing plans to screen young children sooner.

The Shaywitz DyslexiaScreen offers four forms at this time:
* Form 0 – For teachers of students age 5:0 – 6:11 in Kindergarten
* Form 1 – For teachers of students age 6:0 – 7:11 in Grade 1
* Form 2 – For teachers of students age 7:0 – 8:11 in Grade 2
* Form 3 – For teachers of students age 8:0 – 9:11 in Grade 3

The classroom teacher rates statements about a student's language and academic behaviors based on the frequency of the student's demonstration of each behavior. The rating results produce an individual and/or group reports. Results for a particular student include a simple classification of “At Risk for Dyslexia” or “Not At Risk for Dyslexia.”
Powerful attributes, psychometrically and administratively

Psychometric Strength

Screener Items—Normed as part of the Connecticut Longitudinal Study (CLS) begun by Dr. Shaywitz in 1983. Dr. Shaywitz continues to follow 80% of the subjects in the Study. Pearson supported this longitudinal research with national validity studies in 2016 and 2017.

Purpose—Sort students, as early as Kindergarten, into two groups quickly, efficiently, and effectively—those at risk for dyslexia and those not at risk.

Student sample—The sample of students was followed prospectively and longitudinally from school entry into early adulthood for the purpose of studying the development of reading, learning, and attention. Results indicated achievement gaps between students with and without dyslexia are evident in Grade 1 and persist into adolescence, providing a strong, evidence-based rationale for identifying at-risk children and intervening as early as possible.* Like the CLS, the national validity studies also collected data on typically-developing students as well as a reference group with dyslexia. This is critical in the definition of any dyslexia screener!

*Ferrer et al., 2007; Ferrer et al., 2010; Ferrer et al., 2015; Shaywitz et al., 1995; Shaywitz, Fletcher, Holahan, & Shaywitz, 1992; Shaywitz et al., 1999; Fletcher, & Escobar, 1990)

For more information, contact us at 800.627.7271 or visit PearsonAssessments.com/Shaywitz

Administration & Scoring made easy

Three options available:

Q-global®

Pearson’s web-based scoring and reporting system that allows you to deliver and administer the Shaywitz DyslexiaScreen with convenience and security. Q-global delivers the Shaywitz on a simple-to-use, web-based interface for the administrator as well as the teacher completing the assessment.

PearsonScreen Application

Also available is a standalone universal screening tool that provides a robust, scalable screening solution. This universal screening option features a more comprehensive view of reporting, mass data entry, and fast classroom-level administration process.

aimswebPlus® Integration

The Shaywitz DyslexiaScreen has been integrated into the aimswebPlus system. Use this dyslexia screener alongside your academic reading benchmark system for a complete view of the student’s performance-seamlessly! Then, consider the best practice of using multiple measures to make data-based decisions about next steps.

A comparison document, sample reports, and overview videos on the administration options are available at PearsonAssessments.com/Shaywitz.