DYSLEXIA IN HIGHER EDUCATION

People can best help dyslexic students once they understand dyslexia's association with anxiety and effective coping strategies, both cognitively and emotionally. By highlighting the perspectives of dyslexic students, this book evidences the prevalence of anxiety in dyslexic communities. The shared experience from a range of dyslexic learners pinpoints best practice models and helps combat the isolation felt by many with learning difficulties.

The author targets academic areas where students struggle, offering techniques to overcome these barriers. Such obstacles are not always due to cognitive factors but may be associated with negative experiences, leading to fear and uncertainty. Recounting these sticking points through student voices, rather than from a staff viewpoint, enables readers to find meaningful solutions to dyslexia-related problems. Through this dynamic methodology, the book shows researchers and practitioners how to understand dyslexic needs on an emotional level, while presenting dyslexic readers with practical coping methods.

AMANDA ABBOTT-JONES received her doctorate in education, focusing on dyslexia and anxiety, from University College London, UK. She has worked as a dyslexia support tutor for seven years at Independent Dyslexia Consultants London.

DYSLEXIA IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Anxiety and Coping Skills

AMANDA T. ABBOTT-JONES

Independent Dyslexia Consultants, London



Cambridge University Press 978-1-316-51700-0 — Dyslexia in Higher Education Amanda T. Abbott-Jones Frontmatter <u>More Information</u>

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, v1C 3207, Australia

314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi – 110025, India

103 Penang Road, #05–06/07, Visioncrest Commercial, Singapore 238467

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781316517000 DOI: 10.1017/9781009032162

© Amanda T. Abbott-Jones 2022

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2022

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data NAMES: Abbott-Jones, Amanda T., 1969– author.

TITLE: Dyslexia in higher education : anxiety and coping skills / Amanda T. Abbott-Jones.

DESCRIPTION: Cambridge, United Kingdom ; New York, NY : Cambridge University Press, 2022. | Includes bibliographical references and index.

IDENTIFIERS: LCCN 2021019745 | ISBN 9781316517000 (hardback) | ISBN 9781009016889 (paperback) | ISBN 9781009032162 (epub)

SUBJECTS: LCSH: Dyslexics-Education (Higher) | College students with disabilities-Psychology. | Anxiety. | Stress (Psychology) | Stress management. | BISAC: PSYCHOLOGY / General | PSYCHOLOGY / General

CLASSIFICATION: LCC LC4818.38 .434 2022 | DDC 371.91/44-DC23 LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2021019745

> 15BN 978-1-316-51700-0 Hardback 15BN 978-1-009-01688-9 Paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Contents

List of Figures page			e xiii
Preface			xv
	-		
I	Inti	oductory Chapter: Dyslexia in Adult Students	I
	I.I	Introduction	I
	1.2	Not Useful Definitions of Dyslexia	3
	1.3	Useful Definitions of Dyslexia	6
	1.4	More Useful Definitions of Dyslexia	7
	1.5	An Evaluation and Critique of the Main Causal Theories	
		of Dyslexia	8
		1.5.1 The Phonological Theory	9
		1.5.2 The Short-Term/Working Memory Theory	I 2
		1.5.3 Theories of Cerebellar Deficits	15
		1.5.4 The Temporal Processing Theory	16
		1.5.5 The Visual/Magnocellular Theory	17
	1.6	Studies Exploring Various Causal Theories	18
		1.6.1 The Multiple Deficit Model of Dyslexia	20
		1.6.2 Frith	22
	1.7	The Nature of Dyslexia in Students in Higher Education	23
	1.8	Summary	24
		References	25
2	Dys	slexia, Anxiety and Social/Emotional Barriers in	
	Higher Education		29
	2.1	Introduction	29
	2.2	Key Developments and Legislation on Dyslexia in	
		Higher Education	31
		2.2.1 The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995, Replaced by the	
		Equality Act 2010	32
		2.2.2 The Dearing Report 1997	34
		2.2.3 The Disabled Student Allowance (DSA) 1993	35
		2.2.4 The Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education	
		(QAA) 1997	36

vi			Contents	
		2.2.5	The Teaching Quality Assessment and the Research	
			Assessment Exercise	37
		2.2.6	The National Working Party on Dyslexia in Higher Education	_
			(NWPDHE) 1994	38
	2.3	•	sia and Higher Education	40
		2.3.1 Duclos	Adequacy of Support and Provision kia and Emotional Difficulties	42
	2.4 2.5		tia and Anxiety	49 52
	2.5		sia and Coping	56
	2.7	Summ		59
	,	Refere	,	60
3	The	eories o	of Anxiety and Coping	67
•	3.1	Introd		67
	3.2	Theor	ies of Anxiety	68
		3.2.1	The Psychoanalytic Approach	69
		3.2.2	The Learning/Behavioural Approach	69
		3.2.3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	70
		3.2.4	6 11	70
		• /	The Cognitive Approach	71
			The Uncertainty Approach	73
	3.3		mic Anxiety	75
			Academic Anxiety: What It Is Academic Anxiety: What Effects It Has	75
		3.3.2	Academic Anxiety: What Effects it Has Academic Anxiety: Possible Causes	75
	3.4	3.3.3 Test A		77 79
	3.4	3.4.I	Test Anxiety: What It Is	/9 80
		3.4.2	Test Anxiety: What If Is Test Anxiety: What Effects It Has	80
		3.4.3	Test Anxiety: Possible Causes	82
	3.5		Anxiety	86
		3.5.1	Social Anxiety: What It Is	86
		3.5.2	Social Anxiety: What Effects It Has	86
		3.5.3	Social Anxiety: Possible Causes	87
	3.6	Perfor	mance Anxiety	91
		3.6.1	Performance Anxiety: What It Is	92
		3.6.2	Performance Anxiety: What Effects It Has	92
		3.6.3	Performance Anxiety: Possible Causes	93
	3.7	Copin		95
		3.7.1	Coping: What It Is	95
		3.7.2	Theories of Coping	97
		3.7.3	Folkman and Lazarus's Transactional Model of Stress	
			and Coping	97
		3.7.4	Skinner et al. (2003): Searching for the Structure of Coping	100
		3.7.5	Critique of Categorisation: Problem-Focused versus	
			Emotion-Focused	101

		Contents	vii
		3.7.6 Critique of Categorisation: Approach versus Avoidance3.7.7 Critique of Categorisation: Healthy versus Unhealthy Ways	102
	0	of Coping	103
	3.8	Coping Techniques as Multidimensional	104
	3.9	Qualities in Coping	107
	3.10		108
		References	108
4	Ide	ntification of the Prevalence of Anxiety	118
	4 . I	Introduction	118
	4.2	The Approach	121
	4.3	Justification for Confirmatory Replication of a Previous Survey	122
	4.4	Design	124
	4.5	Measures	125
	4.6	Participants	126
	4.7	Results	128
		4.7.1 Results by Gender	132
		4.7.2 Results by Graduate Status	135
	4.8	Interpretation of Statistically Significant Items from the Survey	137
		4.8.1 I Feel My Literature Skills May Let Me Down in Exams	139
		4.8.2 I Spend Longer on My Work than Most People	139
		4.8.3 When About to Enter an Exam, I Feel Ill/Shaky	140
		4.8.4 I Feel Anxious When Reading Aloud in Front of My Class	140
		4.8.5 I Feel A Failure Academically in Comparison to My Peers	141
		4.8.6 I Feel Overly Anxious When I Have Exams	141
		4.8.7 I Get Angry with Myself for Taking So Long over One Piece	
		of Work	142
		4.8.8 I Get Frustrated When Faced with a Lot of Reading4.8.9 I Am Often Brought to Tears When I Think about My	143
		Academic Abilities	T 4 2
		4.8.10 My Work Suffers If I Am under Pressure, and I Work	143
		Better If I Have Plenty of Time	144
		4.8.11 I Am Confident and Happy with My Academic Abilities	145
	4.9	Summary	145
	1.2	References	146
	ъœ		
5		ects of Dyslexia and Emotional Responses	
		Academic Tasks	152
	5.1	Introduction	152
	5.2	Social Effects of Dyslexia	154
		5.2.1 Fear of Reading Aloud Due to Being Judged	155
		5.2.2 Fear of Any Types of Evaluative Situations Where Words	-
		and Language Are Involved	156
		5.2.3 Devising Techniques to Avoid Being Singled Out as	
		Not Understanding	157

viii	Contents	
	5.2.4 Fear of Looking Stupid in Front of Others	157
	5.2.5 Comparison with Peers and Feeling Inferior	158
	5.2.6 Imposter Syndrome	159
	5.2.7 Feeling Different and Misunderstood by Family	159
	5.2.8 Word Finding Difficulties and Delayed Thinking on	
	Feet Affecting Social Abilities	160
5.3	Emotional Effects	160
	5.3.1 Anxiety Blocking Cognitive Function	161
	5.3.2 Anxiety Affecting Confidence and Causing Self-Doubt	162
	5.3.3 Anxiety Leading to Social Withdrawal	162
	5.3.4 Anxiety Due to Lack of Structure/Routine	163
	5.3.5 Dealing with Anxiety	163
	5.3.6 Anxiety as a Driver	163
	5.3.7 Anger at Self Due to Cognitive Weaknesses	164
	5.3.8 Anger Targeted at Dyslexia	164
	5.3.9 Dealing with Anger	165
5.4	Cognitive Effects	165
	5.4.1 Reading Difficulties	166
	5.4.2 Writing Difficulties	167
	5.4.3 Spelling Difficulties	169
	5.4.4 Information Processing Difficulties	169
	5.4.5 Taking Longer to Do Work	169
	5.4.6 Problems with Maths and Numbers	170
	5.4.7 Identification of Emotional Difficulties before Recognition of	
	Cognitive Difficulties	170
5.5		171
	5.5.1 Creativity	173
	5.5.2 Holistic and Big-Picture Thinkers	173
	5.5.3 Harder Working: More Driven, Persevering and Resilient	174
	5.5.4 Good Communication Skills	175
- (5.5.5 Deeper Empathy	176
5.6		9
	Academic Tasks Turnes of Academic Tasks That Constrate Negative Emotional	178
5.7		9
	Responses	178
0 م	5.7.1 Exams, Meeting Deadlines and Note Taking in Lectures Types of Academic Tasks That Generate a Mixture of Negative,	178
5.8	Indifferent and Positive Emotional Responses	181
	5.8.1 Reading, Remembering Information and Spelling Tasks	181
	5.8.2 Presentations and Seminar Discussions	182
5.9	Types of Academic Tasks That Generate Positive Emotional	102
5.9	Responses	184
	5.9.1 Producing Written Work	184
	5.9.2 Using Organisational Skills	185

			Contents	ix
	5.10	Explana	tions for Negative Emotional Responses to Academic Tasks	186
).10	5.10.1	Retention and Retrieval Difficulties	187
		5.10.2	Time Issues	187
		/	Processing Difficulties	188
		5.10.4	Not Understanding What Is Required or Not Having Strate	egies
		<i>,</i> ,	to Cope	188
	5.11	Summa	ry	191
		Referen	ces	192
6	Cog	nitive T	echniques to Overcome Barriers to Learning	195
	6.1	Introdu	ction	195
	6.2	Reading	g Tasks	197
		6.2.1	Cognitive Learning Strategies	197
		6.2.2	The PASS Reading Strategy	197
		6.2.3	Skimming and Scanning	198
		6.2.4	Selectivity Reading	199
		6.2.5	Colour-Coded Highlighting	199
		6.2.6	Notes/Summaries	199
		6.2.7	Metacognition	200
		6.2.8	Multisensory Methods	200
		6.2.9	Use of Technology	201
		6.2.10	Practical and Favourite Things	201
		6.2.11	Alleviating Scotopic Sensitivity	203
	6.3		bering Reading	203
		6.3.1	Cognitive Learning Strategies	203
		6.3.2	Highlighting: Keyword/Image Association	204
		6.3.3	Selectivity/Extracting Information and Q Notes	205
		6.3.4	Multisensory Methods	205
	,	6.3.5	Use of Technology	206
	6.4	Spelling		206
		6.4.1	Cognitive Learning Strategies	206
		6.4.2	Mnemonics	206
		6.4.3	Sounding It Out	207
		6.4.4	Repetition	207
		6.4.5	Copying Words	207
		6.4.6	Designate to a Colleague or Friend	208
		6.4.7	Avoidance	208
	(-	6.4.8 Exams	Use of Technology	209
	6.5		_	209
	6.6	Revision 6.6.1		209
		6.6.1 6.6.2	Cognitive Learning Strategies	209
		6.6.2 6.6.3	Using To-Do Lists and Setting a Purpose Creating Questions	210
		-		210
		6.6.4	Multisensory Methods	211

х

Cambridge University Press 978-1-316-51700-0 — Dyslexia in Higher Education Amanda T. Abbott-Jones Frontmatter <u>More Information</u>

> Contents 6.7 Taking Exams 211 6.7.1 Cognitive Learning Strategies 211 6.7.2 **Timetabling Exams** 2.12Breaking Down Questions 6.7.3 212 6.7.4 Selecting Questions 213 6.7.5 Verbalising Exam Questions 213 Practical and Favourite Things 6.7.6 214 6.8 Producing Written Work and Writing Essays 214 Essay Planning 6.9 214 6.9.1 Cognitive Learning Strategies 214 6.9.2 Utilising University Resources 215 Making Plans and Writing Guides 6.9.3 215 Using a Dyslexia Tutor/Disability Adviser during Support Sessions 6.9.4 216 6.10 Writing 216 6.10.1 Cognitive Learning Strategies 216 6.10.2 Setting Small Goals 216 6.10.3 The PEC Method 217 6.10.4 Use of Technology 218 6.11 Presentations 2.18 6.11.1 Cognitive Learning Strategies 218 6.11.2 Selecting an Enjoyable Topic 218 6.11.3 Using Visual Images 218 6.11.4 Preparation through Rehearsal and Timing 218 6.11.5 Using Activities 219 6.11.6 Use of Technology 219 6.12 Organisation Techniques 220 6.12.1 Cognitive Learning Strategies 220 6.12.2 Systems 221 6.12.3 Visual Posters 2.2.T 6.12.4 Use of Technology 222 6.12.5 Practical and Favourite Things 222 6.13 Meeting Deadlines 222 6.13.1 Cognitive Learning Strategies 222 6.13.2 Starting Early 223 6.13.3 Use of Technology 223 6.14 Taking Notes in Lectures 224 6.14.1 Cognitive Learning Strategies 224 6.14.2 Active Learning 224 6.14.3 Using Shorthand and Symbols 225 6.14.4 Drawing and Using Coloured Pens and Coloured Paper 225 Multisensory Methods 6.14.5 226 6.14.6 Use of Technology 226 6.15 Seminar Discussions 227 6.15.1 Cognitive Learning Strategies 227 6.15.2 Preparation 227

		Contents	xi
		6.15.3 Asking Questions	228
		6.15.4 Being the First to Speak	229
		6.15.5 Multisensory Methods	229
		6.15.6 Use of Technology	230
	6.16	Summary	230
		References	231
7	Emo	tional Techniques to Overcome Barriers to Learning	232
	7 . 1	Introduction	232
	7.2	Avoidance	233
	7.3	Getting Stressed, Worrying and Crying	235
	7.4	Panicking	236
	7.5	Withdrawing from Social Interaction	237
	7.6	Talking to Someone	238
	7.7	Planning and Using Strategies	240
	7.8	Implementing Breaks	240
	7.9	Participating in Exercise	242
	7.10	Seeking Comfort	243
	7.11	Mental Resilience	244
	7.12	Summary	245
		References	245
8	Theo	pretical Insights into Dyslexic Anxiety	
	and	Coping Responses	247
	8.1	Introduction	247
	8.2	How Previous Research on Anxiety and Dyslexia in Higher	
		Education Relates to Experiences of Anxiety Provided by Articulations	
		of Dyslexic Learners	247
	8.3	How the State-Trait Model of Anxiety Relates to Experiences	
		of Anxiety Provided by Dyslexic Learners	249
	8.4	Revisiting Theoretical Approaches to Anxiety and How These Relate	
		to Anxiety Experienced by Students with Dyslexia	249
		8.4.1 Ohman's Information-Processing Model of Anxiety	250
		8.4.2 Hadwin et al.'s Processing Efficiency Theory	252
	8.5	Revisiting Skinner et al.'s Coping Framework and How This	
		Explains Coping Responses Used by Students with Dyslexia	256
		8.5.1 Problem-Solving	257
		8.5.2 Seeking Support	260
		8.5.3 Cognitive Restructuring	261
		8.5.4 Emotion Regulation	262
		8.5.5 Negotiation	263
	8.6	Critique of Skinner et al.'s Coping Framework in Relation	
		to Understanding Coping Responses Used by Students with Dyslexia	264
	8.7	Summary	266
		References	267

xii	Contents		
9 C	oncluding Thoughts and Moving Forwards	269	
9.	1 Introduction	269	
9.	2 Summary of Findings and Main Points of Each Chapter	269	
9.	3 Contribution the Book Makes to an Understanding of Anxiety		
	for the University Student with Dyslexia	272	
9.	4 Contribution the Book Makes to Identification of Ways		
	of Coping That Students with Dyslexia Employ	274	
9.	5 Implications for Dyslexia Practitioners	275	
9.	6 Implications for Universities	276	
9.	7 Implications for Academics and Teaching Staff	277	
9.	8 Further Research Work Moving Forwards	278	
	References	279	
Appen	ndix A: The Survey	282	
Appendix B: Cognitive Coping Strategies Used for Each Study Task			
	Appendix C: Study Skills Checklist		
Index	Index		

List of Figures

Ohman's information-processing model of anxiety	page 72
Academic anxiety of dyslexic and non-dyslexic	
students	129
Social anxiety of dyslexic and non-dyslexic students	130
Word cloud for negative emotion words	191
Word cloud for positive emotion words	191
Ohman's information-processing model of anxiety	250
	Ohman's information-processing model of anxiety Academic anxiety of dyslexic and non-dyslexic students Social anxiety of dyslexic and non-dyslexic students Word cloud for negative emotion words Word cloud for positive emotion words Ohman's information-processing model of anxiety

xiii

Preface

Book publications in the form of study skills books for dyslexic higher education students written by dyslexia practitioners and education professionals have to date been focused on the delivery of effective cognitive study skills strategies, with less emphasis on supporting students with developing techniques to manage anxiety and stress in relation to their academic courses. Yet, if negative emotional consequences of dyslexia are exacerbated, and if there is little understanding from published materials in the field of dyslexia of the association between dyslexia and negative emotion for the dyslexic higher education student, this could have a more harmful impact on student progression than the cognitive deficits connected with their dyslexia.

Therefore, space exists for a book which gives attention to the neglected area of dyslexia, its association with anxiety and social/emotional difficulties for the adult dyslexic student at university. Reasons this area has historically been neglected include the focus on the cognitive deficits of dyslexia and research work which has concentrated on implications of disability legislations introduced during the mid-1990s in terms of what this means for higher education institutions and disabled students working within those institutions. Additionally, studies which do exist, and which have looked at the relationship between dyslexia and negative emotional consequences, have been centred on the connection between dyslexia and externalising and internalising emotional difficulties in children and adolescents within school, without tapping into how this pans out into adulthood in the university environment. This book therefore fills the gap by looking at the association between dyslexia and emotional difficulties from the dyslexic adult student perspective. Consequently, the book extends an understanding of the ways in which the emotional consequences of dyslexia are shaped from childhood into adulthood as an internalised anxiety whose essence is explained through the lens of various theories introduced throughout the book.

xv