

Reading is Ruff: Therapy Dogs and L2 Reading Engagement

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Why reading matters...

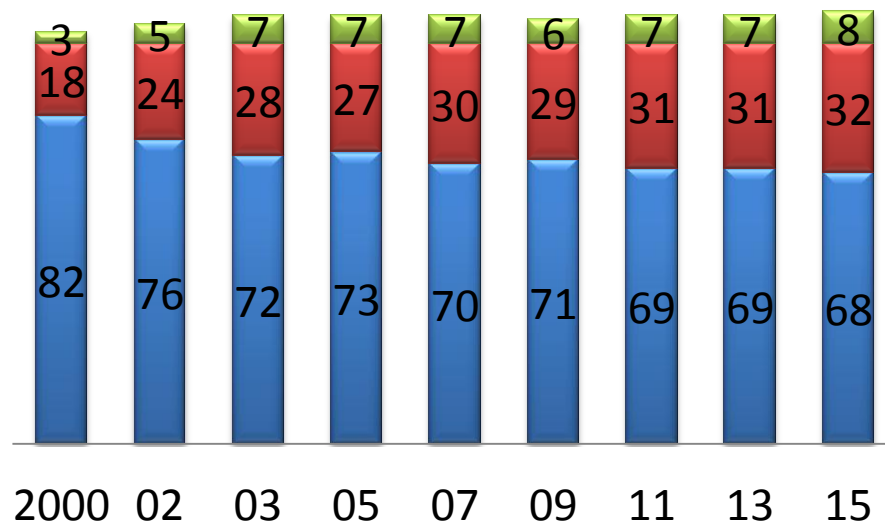
Lower levels of print literacy

- Poor testing performance
- Increased grade retention
- Decreased graduation rates
- Less access to better jobs & wages

(August & Shanahan, 2006; Wrigley, Chen, White, & Soroui, 2009)

Grade 4 Reading Composite National (ELL)

- % Below Basic
- % At or above Basic
- % At or Above proficient



(National Center for Education Statistics, 2015)

Struggling Readers

- What's happening with struggling readers?
 - High levels of stress (cyclical)
 - Fear of judgment by peers & teacher
 - Decreases in confidence & self-efficacy
 - Decreases in interest & meaningful interactions with texts



- * Instruction must go beyond discrete skills to ENGAGE students
- * Early reading intervention critical to long-term academic success
- * Intervention + guided reading + engagement = students participating in their own developmental processes

Defining Reading Engagement

Multi-dimensional & Dynamic

Agency

Affective

Behavioral

Cognitive

- **Affective Engagement:**

- *Positive reactions* (Fredricks, Blumenfeld, & Paris, 2004; Lutz et al., 2006)
- *Enthusiasm, interest, and enjoyment* (Guthrie, 2004; Reeve, 2004)
- *Curiosity and preferences* (Malloy, 2013)
- *Absence of distress during reading events* (Reeve, 2004)

- **Behavioral Engagement:**

- *Time on task* (Guthrie, 2004)
- *Attention, effort, and concentration* (Fredricks et al., 2004; Guthrie, 2004; Lutz et al., 2006; Reeve, 2004)
- *Active participation, persistence, and the frequency of asking and answering questions* (Fredricks et al., 2004; Lutz et al., 2006)

Engaged Readers

Greater time on
task

Greater depth of
cognitive
processing

Actively pursue
reading activities

Read extensively

Greater
enthusiasm &
enjoyment

Use greater
variety of
reading
strategies

Connect to texts

Reflective of
texts

Readily discuss
texts

Canine-Assisted Reading Programs



(Intermountain Therapy Animals, 2014)

What are canine-assisted reading programs?

- Interaction between a child, a therapy dog, and a handler
- Guided reading approach + reading aloud + projection
- Child “teaches” dog to read & connects word to world



Theoretical Foundations

**Sociocultural Theory
& Zone of Proximal
Development**

**Affective Filter &
Language Anxiety**

CARPs

**Motivation &
Engagement**

**Agency &
Investment**

What the research says...

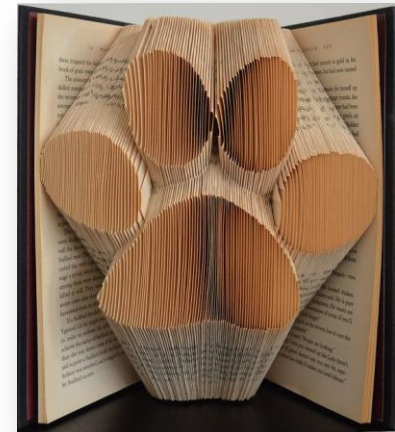
Physiological & Psychological Benefits

- Anxiety & stress (cortisol) decreases
- Blood pressure decreases
- Cardiovascular health improves
- Increased happiness & contentment
- Promotion of coping mechanisms



Education-related Behavioral Benefits

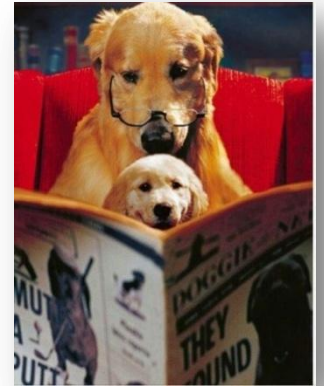
- Greater homework completion
- Reduced absences & tardiness
- Increased responsibility with classroom rules & activities
- Better behavior
- Improved problem-solving skills
- Improved attention, responsiveness, & cooperation



What the research says...

Social & Affective Benefits

- Greater stability
- More positive attitudes toward school
- Greater willingness to become socially involved
- Stronger empathy & better interaction with peers
- Less fear of or stigma toward asking for help

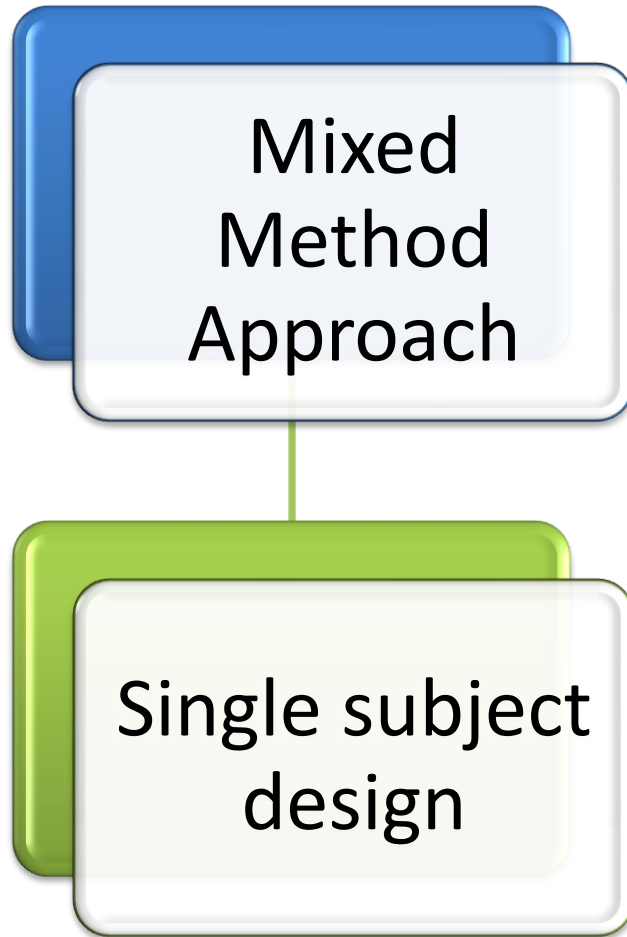


Reading Benefits

- Increased enjoyment & interest in reading
- Greater focus, more extensive & frequent reading
- Shift in agency toward child & improved self-efficacy
- Significant positive gains in reading comprehension, rate, accuracy, & fluency

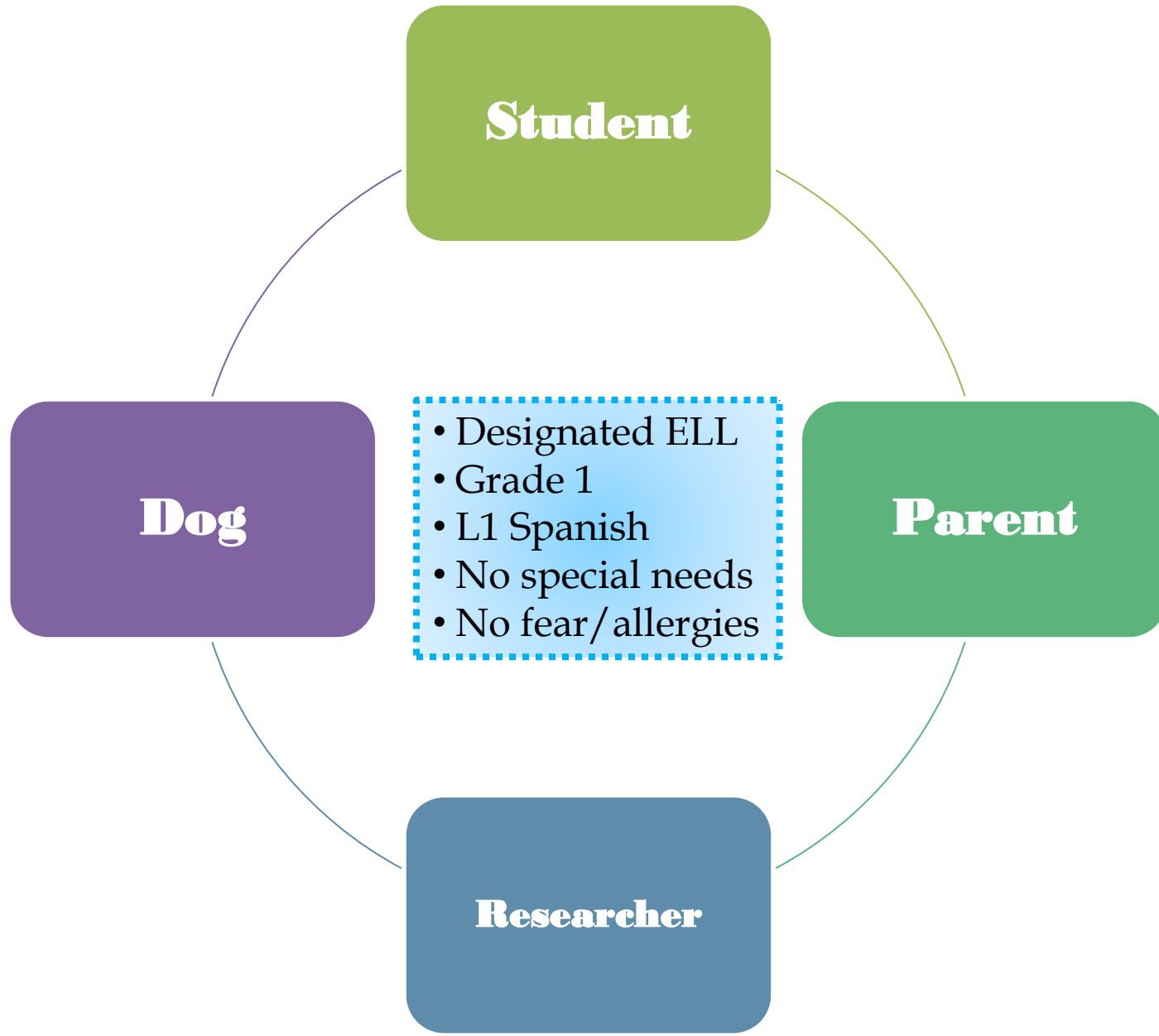


Study Design & RQs



- 1) How does the use of a canine-assisted reading program impact the affective reading engagement for an elementary school-aged English language learner?
- 2) How does a CARP impact the behavioral reading engagement?

Participants



Instruments, Procedures, & Data Analysis

Sessions 1 & 2

Reading
Baselines

Sessions 3-8

CARP
Intervention

Sessions 9-10

Reversal

Quantitative data:

1. Audiovisual 2 minute Segment Evaluation w/ Protocols
2. Affect Likert Scale

Analyses:

1. Descriptive Statistics
2. Constant comparative coding and thematic analysis

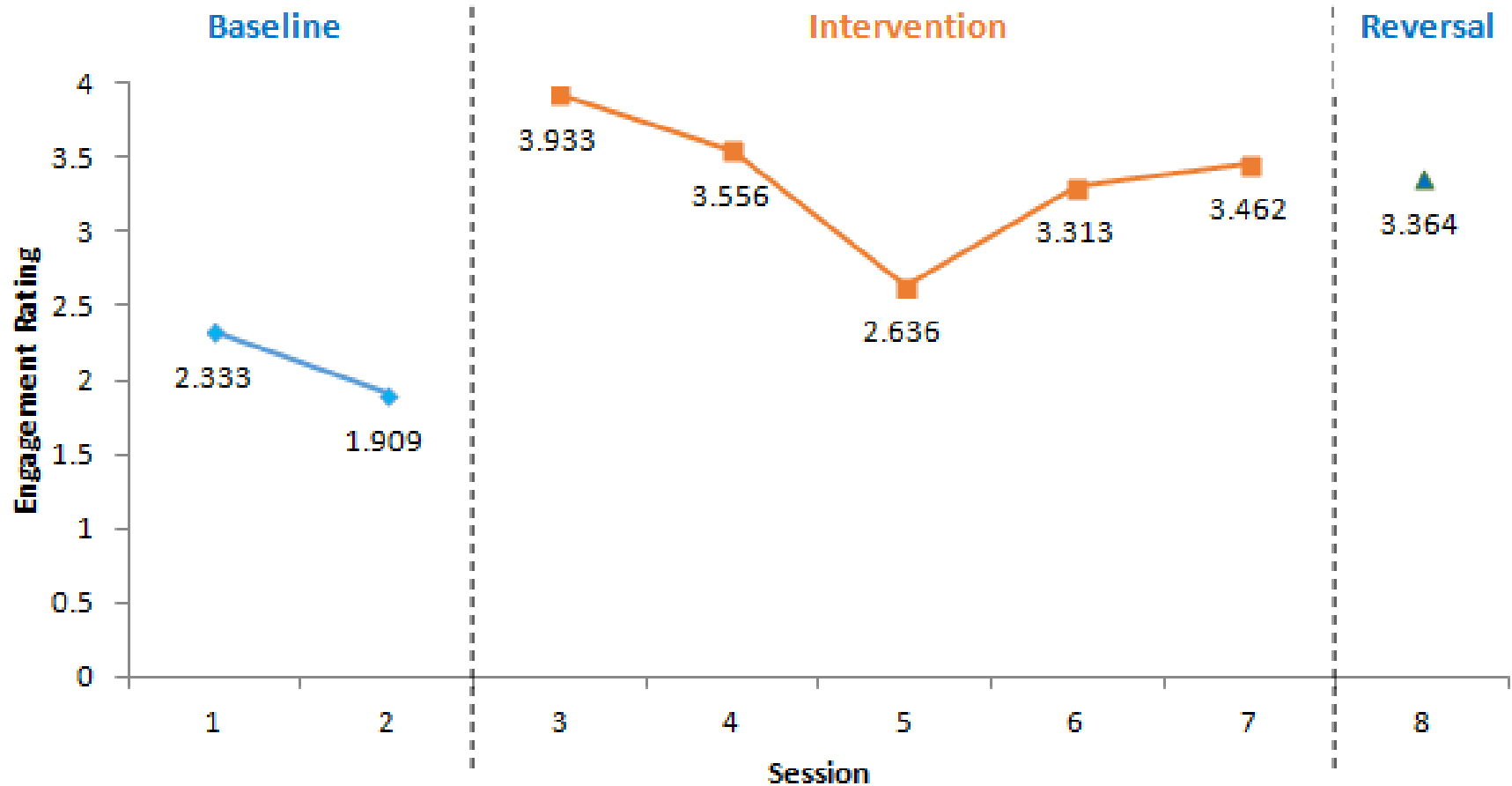
Qualitative data:

1. Participant Interviews
2. Artifact: *Letters to Leeloo*
3. Field Notes & Analytical Memos



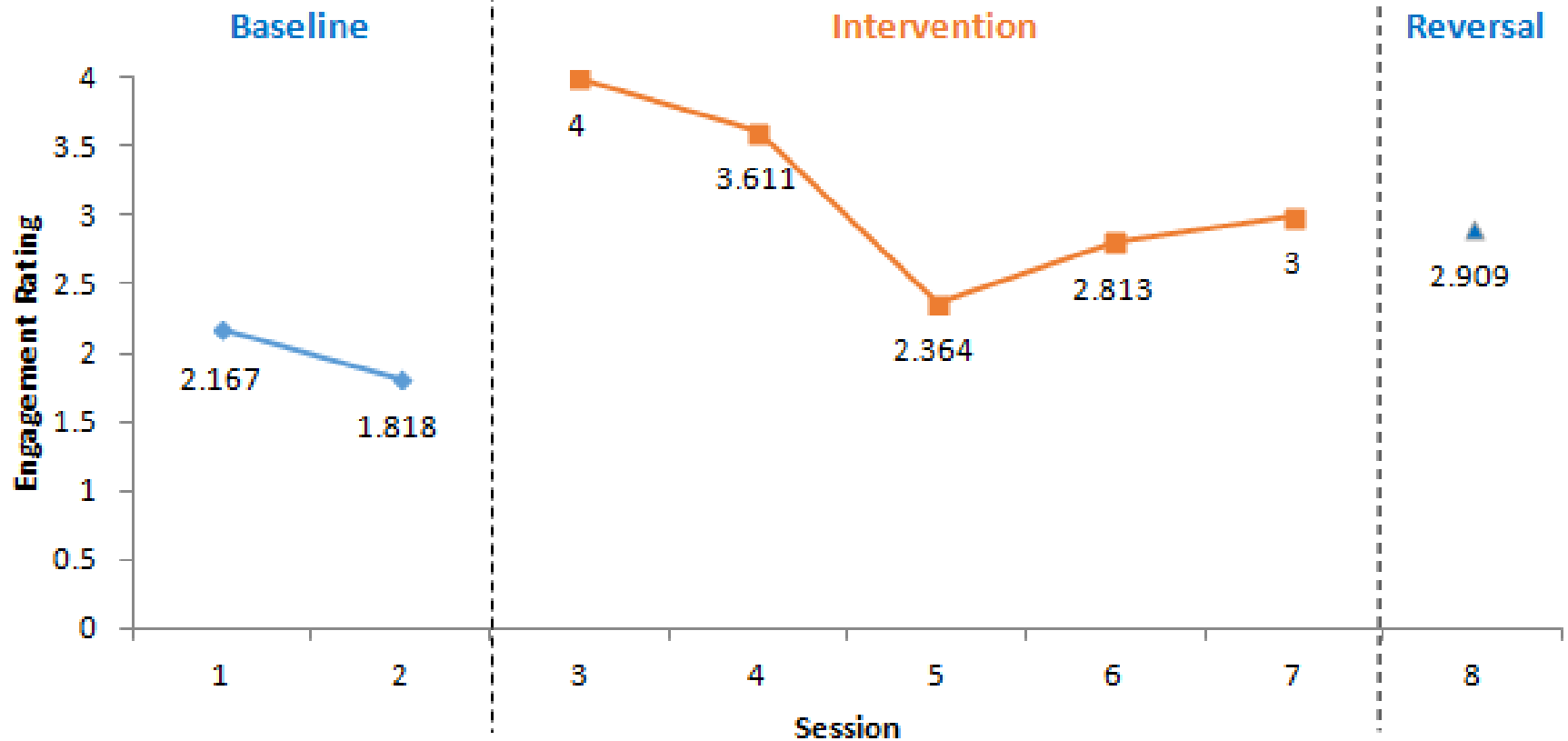
Overall Affective Engagement

Overall Affective Engagement



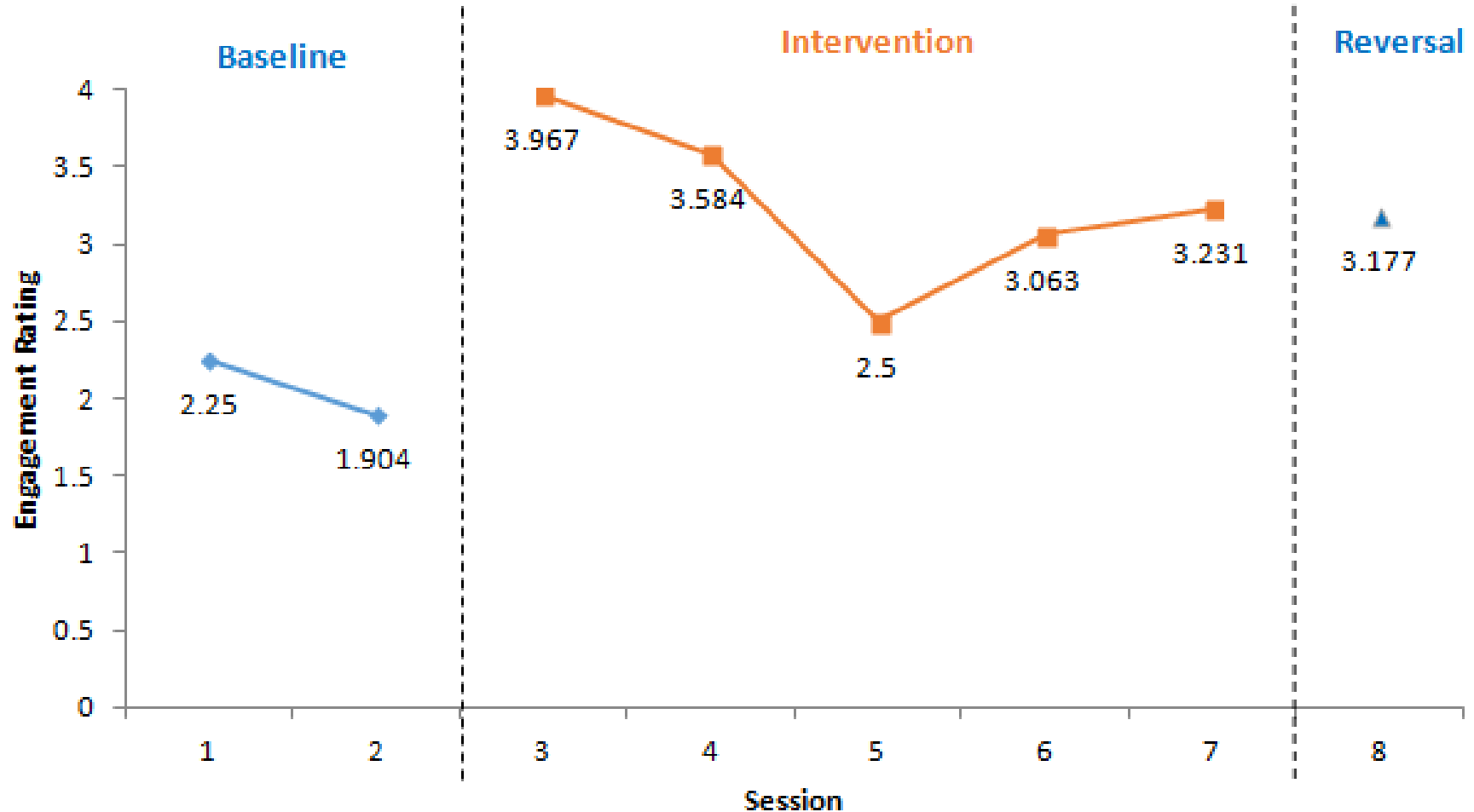
Overall Behavioral Engagement

Overall Behavioral Engagement



Overall Combined Engagement

Overall Combined Engagement



Preliminary Findings

Pre-Intervention	Intervention & Post-Intervention
Fear of reading in English; uncertainty about ability; wanted to read in Spanish	"I can read!"; Self-awareness & acknowledgement of improvement
At 20:00, no desire to continue	At 20:00, wish to continue & finish text; increased time on task
Monotonous; quiet; no character voices	Greater voicing variability in intonation, volume, expression, & fluency
Took time & effort to redirect to text when distracted	Quick acceptance of redirection & return to text
Little world-connection to text	Shares experiences related to textual content; connects word to world
Very little self-correction when stumbling w/ words	Quickly self-corrected with little prompting by handler
Leaned back against wall, yawning, hands over head/face, fidgeting, increasing space between himself & handler	Leaned forward or laying down with book; exaggerated gestures when discussing text; acted out characters' behaviors; sat/lay close to dog & handler
Affect: 3.015; Behavior: 3.365; Overall: 3.195	Affect: 3.565; Behavior: 3.715; Overall: 3.645

Classroom Implications

Transference & Projection

- Classroom Pet
- Petlandia & other apps
- Reading superhero or alter ego
- Activities promoting non-judgment
- Puppets & stuffed animals
- Reading to dogs at home
- Animal corner in classroom



THANK YOU



READING EDUCATION
ASSISTANCE DOGS™

A PROGRAM OF
INTERMOUNTAIN THERAPY ANIMALS

 **PAWS**
for service
Pets Are Wonderful Support



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