Self-Advocacy:

What Students Need to Succeed in College



David Tylicki
Senior Learning Specialist
Disability Accommodations and Success Strategies
Southern Methodist University

Today's Goals

You will leave here knowing:

- what self-advocacy is.
- why this skill is so darn important for <u>ANY</u> college student with <u>ANY</u> disability – with our focus today on students with dyslexia
- how students use self-advocacy to <u>select a college</u> and <u>in college</u> to increase their chances of happiness and success.
- how to develop self-advocacy skills in elementary and high school students.

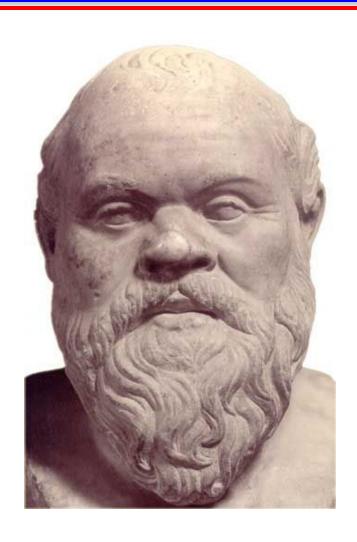
Traits of Good Self-Advocates



The Components of Self-Advocacy



Socrates-- "Know Thyself"



"Know Thyself": Interests

- What interests you?
- What do you enjoy doing?
- What do you want to learn more about?



Know Thyself: Motivation

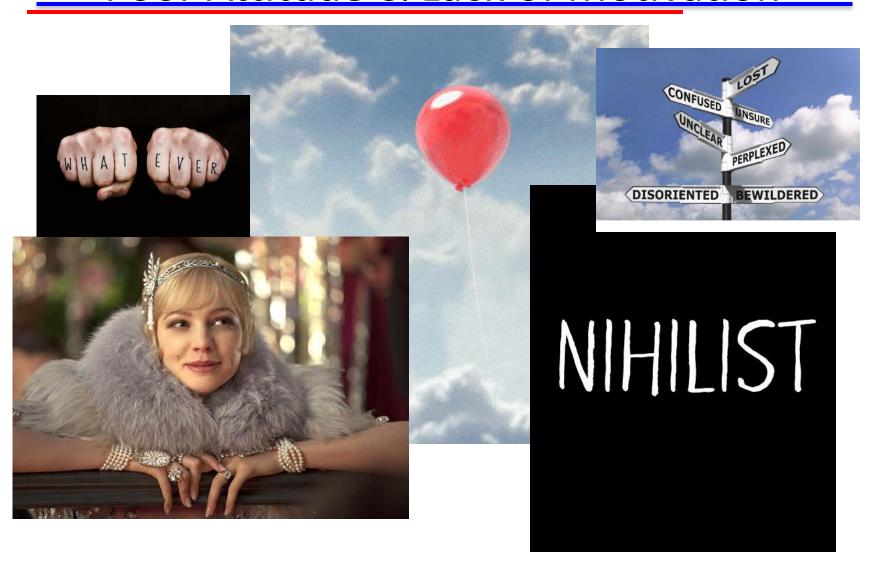
- What motivates you?
- What's important to you?
- What are your goals?
- What are you willing to work hard for?
- Why do you want to go to college?



Know Your Needs to be Happy



What Scares Me: Poor Attitude & Lack of Motivation



"Know Thyself": Personal & Academic



What are your personal and academic...

strengths?
weaknesses and limitations?
learning preferences and styles?
communication preferences and styles?



What academic supports and accommodations have helped you in the past?

Testing accommodations

Classroom accommodations

Academic coaching

Subject tutoring

Know Your Needs to Succeed

What services and programs do colleges offer to their students?

What services and programs do colleges offer to their students with disabilities?

- Course waivers or substitutions
- Educational and support groups
- A low ratio of coordinators/counselors to students
- Adaptive technology

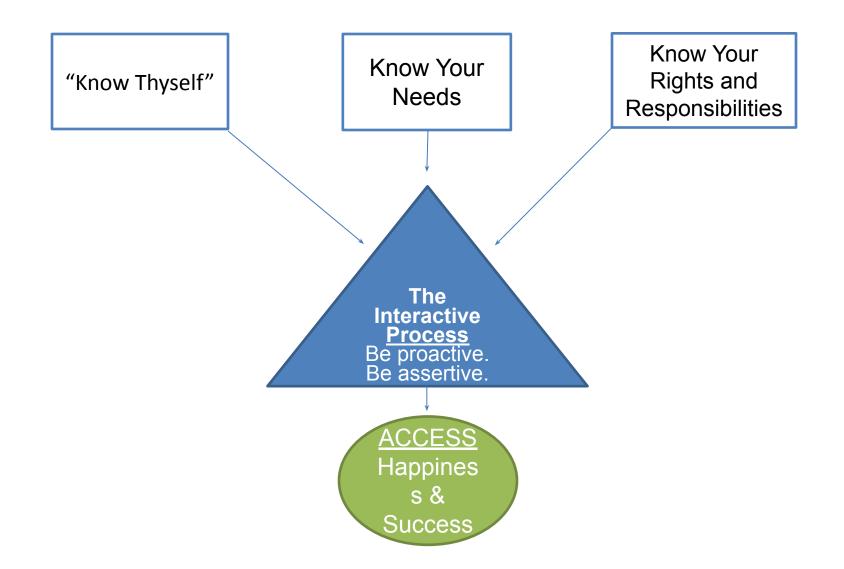
What are the documentation requirements to register with the college's Disability Services office?

"Know Thyself" & Know Your Needs

THE BIG QUESTION...

What do you want and need to be happy and successful in college?

The Components of Self-Advocacy



Boring (but important!) Legal Stuff

SPED IDEA 504 Plans & IEPS Informal Accommodation

Boring (but important!) Legal Stuff

ADA

(Americans with Disabilities Act)

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Students have the Right to:

- Meaningful access to college programs, services, and activities
- Reasonable accommodation based on disability-related need
- Confidentiality
- Privately discuss their needs with instructors and with a disability coordinator

Students are Responsible for:

- Disclosing their need for accommodation to the person or office designated by their college
- Providing documentation to the Disability Services office to support their need for accommodations
- Participating in the Interactive Process between the Disability Services office and instructors throughout each term

Students have the Right to:

Meaningful access to college programs, services, and activities

Reasonable accommodation based on disability-related need

Key words/terms:

Meaningful

Access (not success!)

Reasonable

Based on disability-related need

Students have the Right to:

Key words/terms:

Confidentiality

Confidential

Privately discuss their needs with instructors and with a disability coordinator

Private

Students are Responsible for:

Disclosing their need for accommodation to the person or office designated by their college

Providing documentation to the Disability Services office to support their need for accommodations

Key words/terms:

Disclosing their need

Designated person or office

Documentation

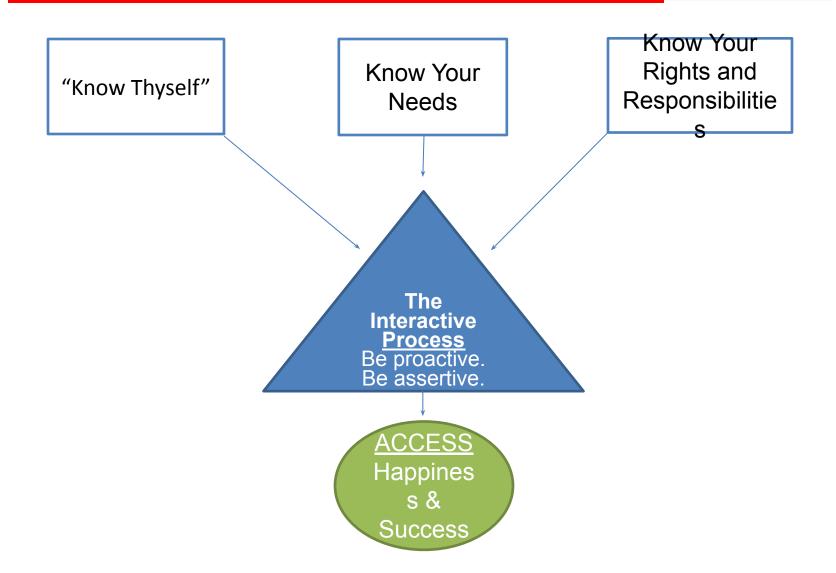
Students are Responsible for:

Key words/terms:

Participating in the Interactive Process between the Disability Services office and instructors throughout each term

Interactive process

The Components of Self-Advocacy



The Interactive Process: Part 1

Student

- 1. Makes a request
- 2. Provides supporting documentation



Disability Services
Office

DASS @ SMU

Disability Accommodations & Success Strategies

Academic accommodations are available for students with various conditions, such as LD, ADHD, ASD, physical, visual, hearing, medical, or psychiatric disorders.

- To establish accommodation eligibility:
 - Read the instructions and documentation guidelines posted on the DASS website
 - Gather <u>ALL</u> supporting documentation and convert to electronic format
 - Complete and submit the online "Accommodation Request Form" found at https://smu-accommodate.symplicity.com/public_accommodation/
 - Students must request assistance themselves
- Documentation review may take 2-3 weeks, once all information is received by DASS.
- If approved for accommodations, students need to schedule an intake appointment with DASS to finalize the accommodations process.

DASS also provides success strategies support for undergraduate students with LD, ADHD, and/or ASD at no charge:

- Academic coaching and planning can help students set weekly goals, become more efficient, and improve test preparation and time management skills.
- HDEV 1210 is a 2-credit academic success and personal development course. During the fall, one section is reserved for students with LD or ADHD. Please contact DASS for permission to enroll.
- Students for New Learning (SNL) is a chartered student organization that offers support, networking, outreach, and leadership opportunities for students with LD and ADHD.

DASS is located in the Altshuler Learning Enhancement Center - Loyd 202

dass@smu.edu • 214-768-1470 •

6/26/15

Guidelines for Documenting a Learning Disability

- 1.) A Qualified Evaluator. Professionals conducting assessments, diagnosing learning disabilities, and making recommendations for appropriate academic accommodations must be qualified to administer the required comprehensive test battery and be licensed to diagnose learning disorders as defined by DSM guidelines. Appropriate training and direct experience with adolescents and/or adults with learning disabilities (LD), as well as those of culturally or linguistically diverse backgrounds, are essential. The documentation must meet the following criteria:
 - include evaluator's name, title, professional credentials, license and/or certification number.
 - be presented on the professional's letterhead, typed, dated, signed, and legible.
 - the evaluator may not be a family member.
- 2.) **Current Documentation.** The impact of a learning disability on an individual changes over time. To determine the most appropriate accommodations, it is important for documentation to be current preferably within the past 3 years.
- 3.) A Comprehensive Evaluation. The LD evaluation must contain:
 - · A discussion of:
 - o relevant developmental, psychosocial, employment, family, and medical history.
 - o an academic history with a history of LD-related accommodation.
 - o cultural and linguistic background and level of English-language fluency.
 - o co-morbidity or alternate disorders which may mimic or exacerbate symptoms of LD.
 - an individually administered Aptitude Test battery (Intelligence or Cognitive tests) with all
 subtests included. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale 4th Edition (WAIS-IV) is preferred.
 - an Achievement Test battery, also called an academic achievement battery. The Woodcock
 Johnson Psycho-Educational Battery: Tests of Achievement is preferred. The Wide Range
 Achievement Test (W RAT) is not comprehensive and is not acceptable as the sole measure of
 achievement. Achievement tests must show current academic functioning in:
 - o reading decoding and comprehension of long passages typical of college texts.
 - o mathematics applied word problems and calculations, specifically algebra problems,
 - o written language skills spelling and written expression.
 - an Information Processing battery, such as the Detroit Tests of Learning Aptitude (DTLA) or subtests from the WAIS-IV. These assessments must describe strengths, weaknesses, and deficits in:
 - o visual-spatialabilities,
 - o memory (auditory and visual; short-term and long-term).
 - executive functions including, processing speed, attention, and auditory processing.
 - a clear, unequivocal diagnosis of a learning disability based on DSM criteria with diagnostic code and discussions of ruling out alternate explanations and co-morbid diagnoses
 - an interpretation of test scores leading to the diagnosis
 - a description of current treatments used to ameliorate the impact of the LD
 - a description of the current functional limitations of the individual in an academic environment the ways that the diagnosed LD currently substantially limits the student's learning
 - Appropriate and specific recommendations for an academic environment including:
 - o detailed explanation as to why each accommodation is recommended must be provided
 - o correlation to functional limitations previously described
 - a presentation of all test scores in cluding all raw, broad, standard scores, and percentile ranks.
- 4.) Supporting Documentation. While required, the report of the qualified evaluator is by nomeans the only documentation we can use to better understand and accommodate the student with a LD. Other helpful documents are: records of accommodation on standardized tests such as SAT or ACT, high school 504 plans or IEP's, previous psycho-educational evaluations, report cards, transcripts, and teacher, tutor, or employer reports. DASS reserves the right to access student transcripts (e.g. classes taken and grades earned at SMU) for evaluation purposes.

DASS @ SMU

Disability Accommodations & Success Strategies

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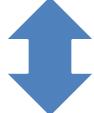
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The Interactive Process: Part 2

Student



Disability Services Office

The Interactive Process: Part 3

Student

Be proactive. Be assertive.

Faculty (and staff)

Disability
Services Office

The Interactive Process

The Big Question, Revised:

"What do you want and need to be happy and successful in college, <u>and</u> can you explain that effectively to someone else?"



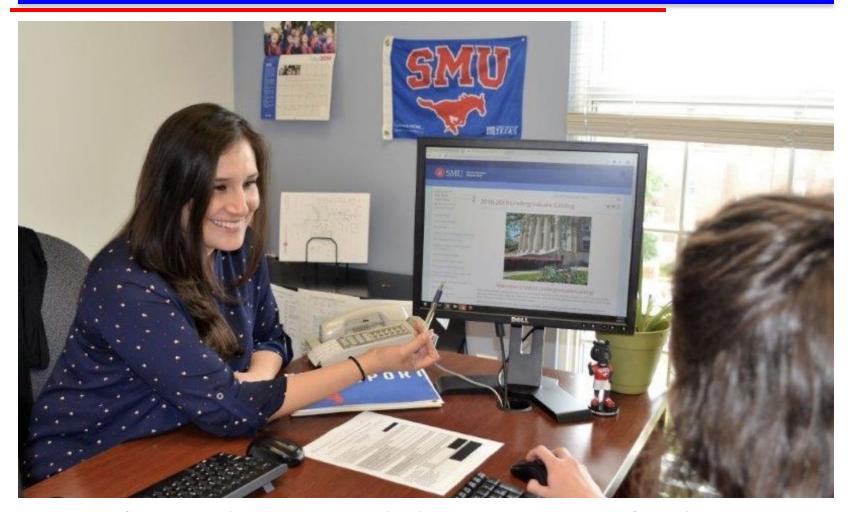
At the college's Disability Services office



With instructors



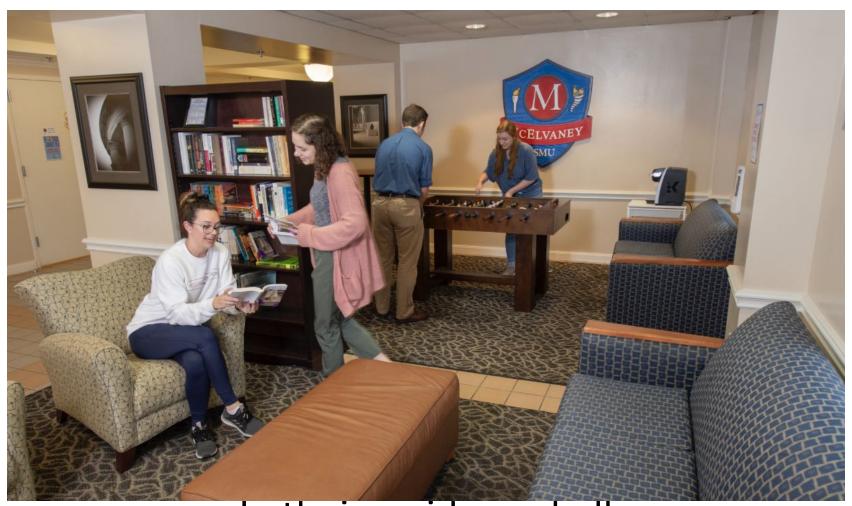
With staff who are in charge of accommodated testing



With academic and departmental advisors



In the classroom



In their residence hall



In student groups

Using Self-Advocacy to Create a Support Network

- Learn the resources: Disability Services,
 Tutoring Center, TRIO programs (Student
 Support Services), Counseling Center,
 College Advisors, Major Advisors,
 Instructors, Teaching Assistants (TAs),
 Resident Advisors (RAs).
- Connect with them.
- Build a support network that works.
- Use it!

Self-Advocacy

