CONFÉRENCE DE COMPARAISONS INTERNATIONALES

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ÉCOLE INCLUSIVEPOUR LES ÉLÈVES EN SITUATION DE HANDICAP

Supporting the Learning Disabled Child in Canadian Schools

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Canada

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Learning Disabilities in Canada

Defined as:

« A number of conditions that might affect the acquisition, organization, understanding or use of verbal or nonverbal information »

- British Columbia Ministry of Education, 2002









Learning Disabilities are Invisible













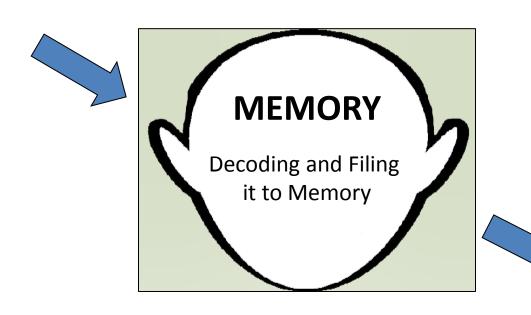




Learning Disabilities: A Processing Disorder

INFORMATION

Taking in information





Withdrawing Information and Feeding it Back to the Outside World









LD Facts

- Average to above average intellectual ability
- More than 12 % of all Canadians have a Learning Disability
- 35% of students identified with a Learning Disability drop out of high school; twice the rate of non-disabled peers.
- Up to 70% of inmates in Canadian prisons are Learning Disabled
- 43% of the LD population live at or below the poverty line

Over 3 millions people in Canada have a Learning Disability

(Putting a Canadian Face on Learning Disabilities (PACOLD), www.pacfold.ca/webreports)



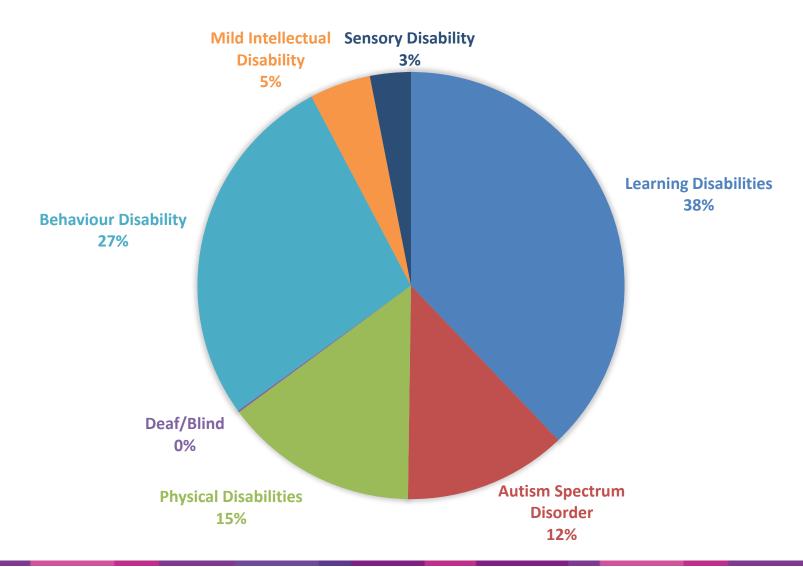








Disabilities in Canadian Public Schools













Common Signs of LD:

- Consistent reading and spelling errors including
 - letter reversals (b/d)
 - inversion (m/w)
 - transposition (felt/left)
 - substitutions (house/home)
- Poor working memory
- Impulsivity
- Underdeveloped fine motor skills and coordination
- Lacking age-appropriate social skills











Inclusion Model

- All students with LD are placed in regular classroom settings
- Classroom teacher has full responsibility for providing support to LD students

Concerns

- Classroom teachers lack knowledge, training or time
- Students with LD may require more intensive instruction to learn
- Parents of LD children seek additional support outside of school in order to keep up with the curriculum











Learning Disabilities Association of Vancouver

Mission:

The LDAV works as a community catalyst to educate and empower children and adolescents with Learning Disabilities to realize their full potential and achieve success at school.













Learning Disabilities Association of Vancouver

A Community Service:

- Low to no-cost one-to-one support for children
- Professional model and staff
- Individualized remediation
- Valid, reliable and measurable data
 - University of British Columbia Longitudinal Study
- Social/emotional development
- 1-3 years success rate



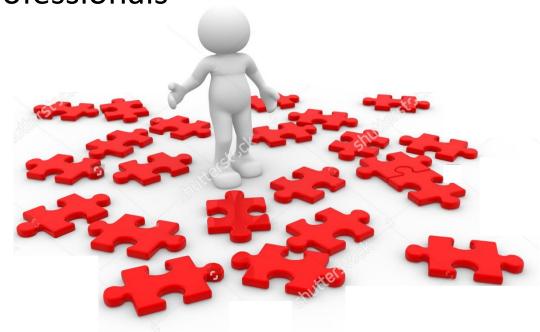






Solution LDAV Support for Parents

- Education and awareness
- Advocacy/Support at school
- Referrals to other professionals













LDAV Support for Parents



"LDAV means having someone on my side, hope, and a chance for my son to finally be successful and confident in school." - Parent, 2016









- A. School and Clinical Psychologists
- B. School-based teams
- C. Other partners









A. School and Clinical Psychologist

- Administers Psychological Educational Assessment
- Provides Psychological Educational Reports
- LD diagnosis (Q Designation, Ministry of Education)











B. School-Based Team

- Develop and implement Individual Education Plan (based on Psychological Educational report)
- Set goals and objectives each school year
- Implement learning strategies and accommodations into students curriculum









C. Other Partners:

- Pediatricians
- Speech and Language Pathologists
- Occupational Therapists
- BC Women's and Children's Hospital
- Government (Ministry of Education)











Goals:

- Understanding each individual child's learning strengths and weaknesses
- Shared resources and strategies
- Common goals and objectives
- Supporting LD children to reach their potential and academic achievement





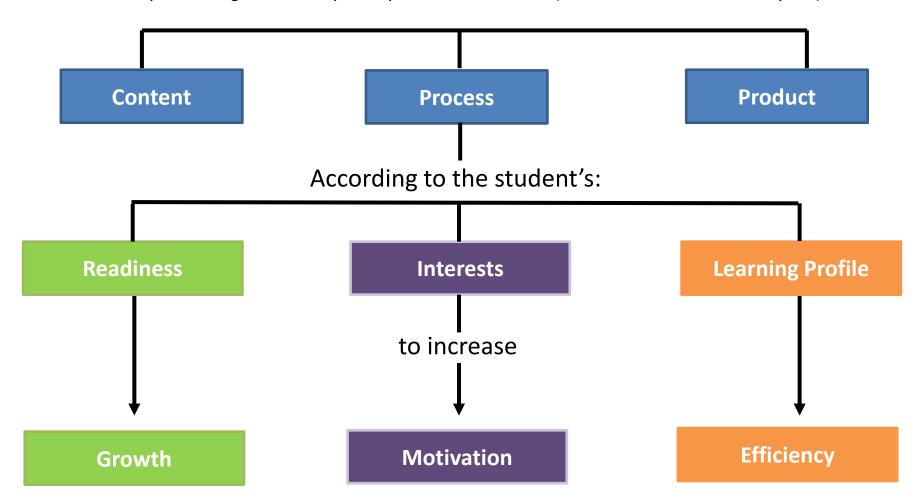






Accommodations

"An Accommodation is a change or alteration to the regular way a student is expected to learn, complete assignments or participate in classroom" (Alberta Education, 2002, p.47)













Achievement with Accommodations

Text written by a 13 year old with dyslexia:

he way I descride a bumby ride is like wothgan mowtsarts mowsek. eshe bumby rowd is like a song. Eshe bumb is the a note eche uncon at the sam time ste is, that was the mewstere to mowts mowsuk it was vare metereus and unperdekdable. So the nex time you drive down a bumby theak of mowtsart.

Same text, read orally by the 13 year old and scribed:

The way I describe a bumpy ride is like Wolfgang Mozart's music. Each bumpy road is like a song. Each bump in the road is a note. Each bump is uncontrolled at the same time it still is controlled. That was the magic to Mozart's music. It was very mysterious and unpredictable. So the next time you drive down a bumpy road think of Mozart.

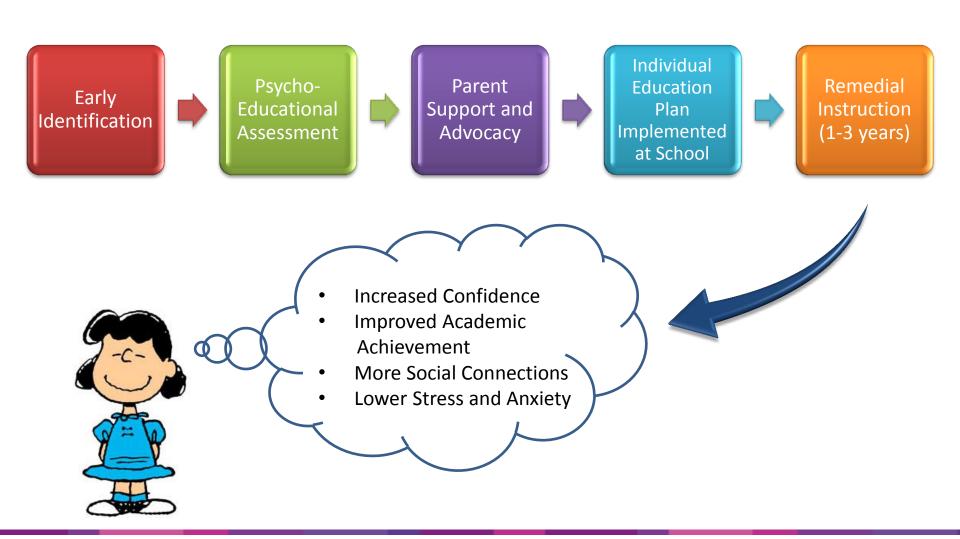








Key Steps to Success for the LD Child







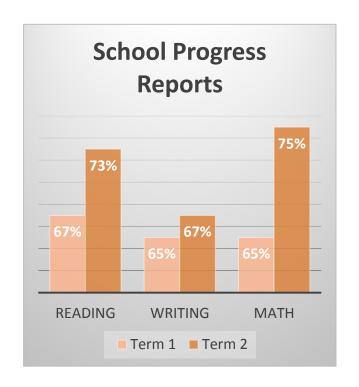






Measured Outcomes – Academic Achievement





*Evaluation based on 119 students over 10 months of one-to-one remedial instruction





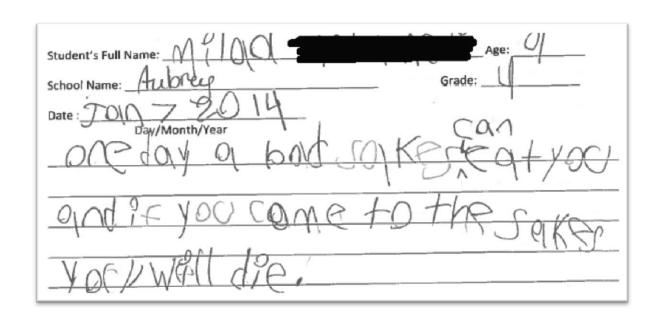






Measured Outcomes – Written Output

Milad, Grade 4: January 7, 2014













Measured Outcomes – Written Output

Milad, Grade 5: January 22, 2015

WRITTEN LANGUAGE SAMPLE	
Client's Full Name:lad	Age: _ / O
School Name: aubrey	Grade:
Full Date: 2015 - 1 - 22	Day/Month/Year
Tutor's Full Name: Jennifer Bourlet	
One day I walked to a portal	
and saw pikachu	Mene Ch walked
though the poertal	I went ita canada
me and pikachy went to a book	
store and lrught	a brock. Then we
readed the brook a	nd then we said bey









Successful Faces of Learning Disabilities

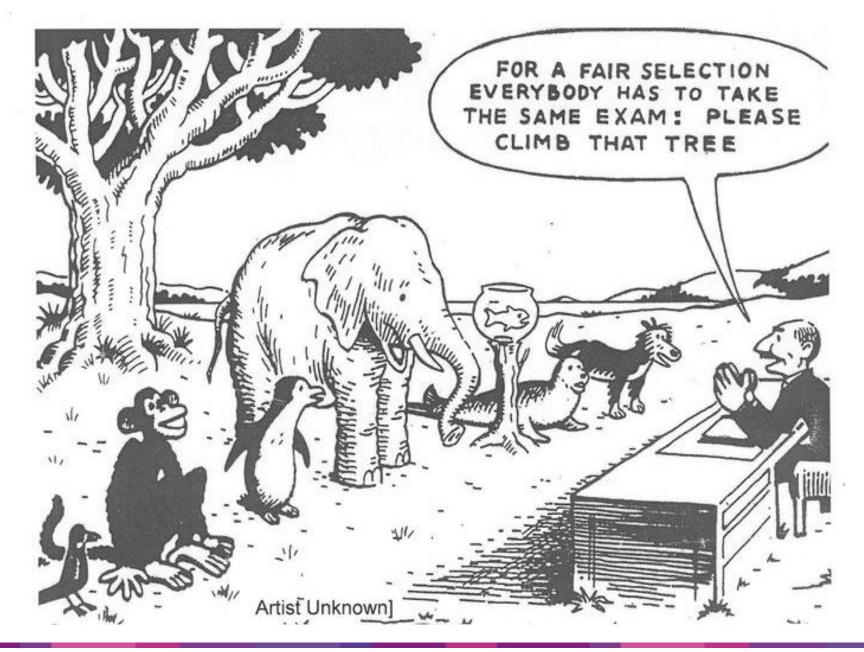




















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