

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO SUPPORTING THE PERSON, ENVIRONMENT & SALIENT TASKS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES



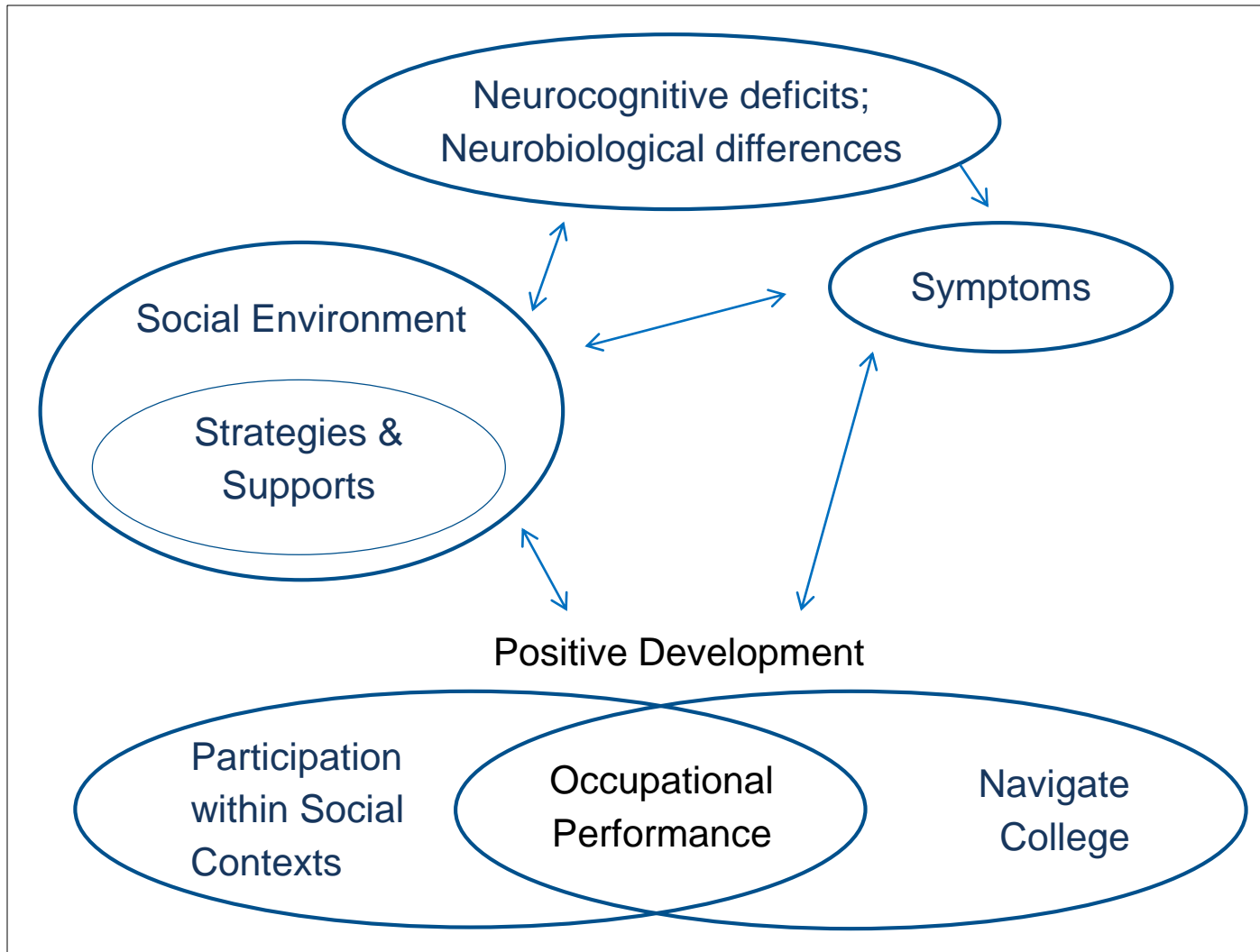
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Disclosures

1. HRD 1246587 National Science Foundation
2. K12 HD055929 National Institutes of Health – National Center for Medical and Rehabilitation Research (NICHD) and National Institute for Neurological Disorders & Stroke.

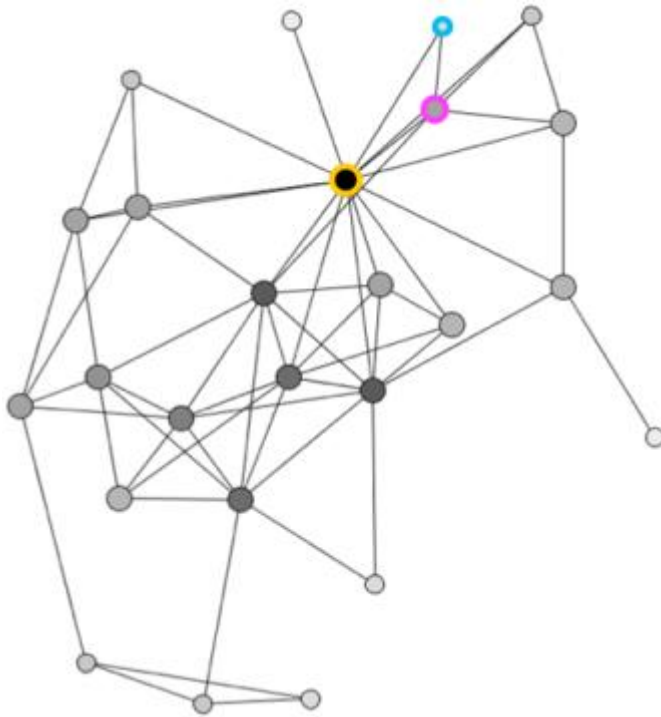
Research Frame: Big Picture



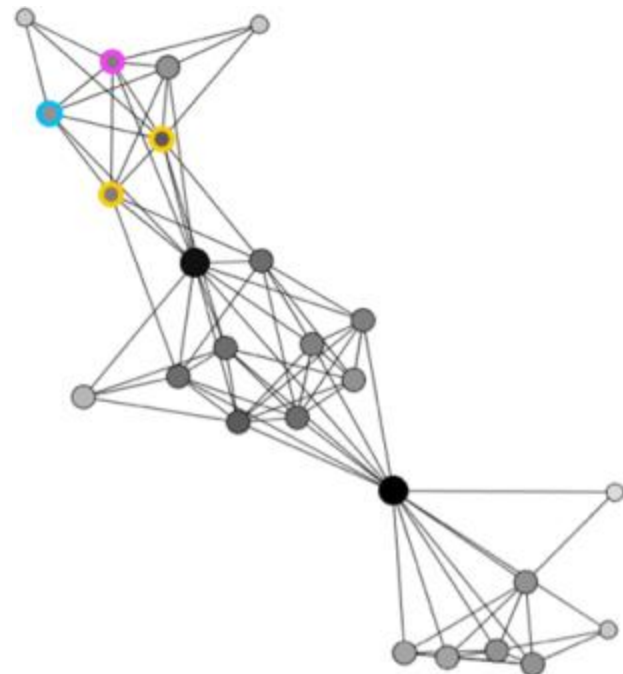
- Transition age
- LD, ADHD, ASD-HF
 - EF, Arousal regulation, working memory
- Attention, communication, impulsivity, restlessness
- Social roles, supports, strategies
- Systems approach

Network visualizations/maps

Clinical
15-16 year old



Comparison
15-16 year old



Learning Disabilities (LD)

- Highly prevalent disorder on college campuses
 - ~60 % of students reporting a disability¹
- Life long disorder; Invisible disability
 - A neurological disorder that affects the brain's ability to receive, process, store, and respond to information²
- Learning Disabilities = “umbrella” term
 - Specific LD diagnosis can vary from person to person
- ~ 31-45% of individuals with LD or ADHD have both³
- ~33% of ASD with co-morbid ADHD⁴

1. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (2015). Digest of Education Statistics, 2013 (2015-011), Chapter 3.
2. Cortiella, Candace and Horowitz, Sheldon H. The State of Learning Disabilities: Facts, Trends and Emerging Issues. New York: National Center for Learning Disabilities, 2014.
3. DuPaul, et al., 2013. DOI: 10.1177/0022219412464351
4. Rao, et. al., 2013. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361312470494>

Undergraduate students with Disabilities

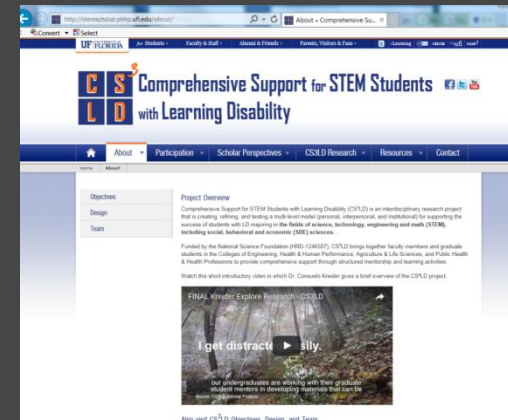
- 11% of undergraduates estimated to have a disability¹
- Students with LD
 - ½ rate (21%) attendance at 4 year college versus general population (40%); 2x rate attendance at 2-year college²
 - **Lower college completion rates:** 41% (LD) / 52% in general population²
 - 11% of Students with LD report disability to college/university³
- Tough Transition to College: IDEA >> ADA

1. <https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=60> retrieved Aug. 11, 2016
2. Cortiella, Candace and Horowitz, Sheldon H. The State of Learning Disabilities: Facts, Trends and Emerging Issues. New York: National Center for Learning Disabilities, 2014.
3. NLTS-2, 2011 : http://www.nlts2.org/data_tables/tables/14/np5S5i_K8g_YNfrm.html retrieved August 11, 2016

COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT FOR STEM STUDENTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES (CS³LD)

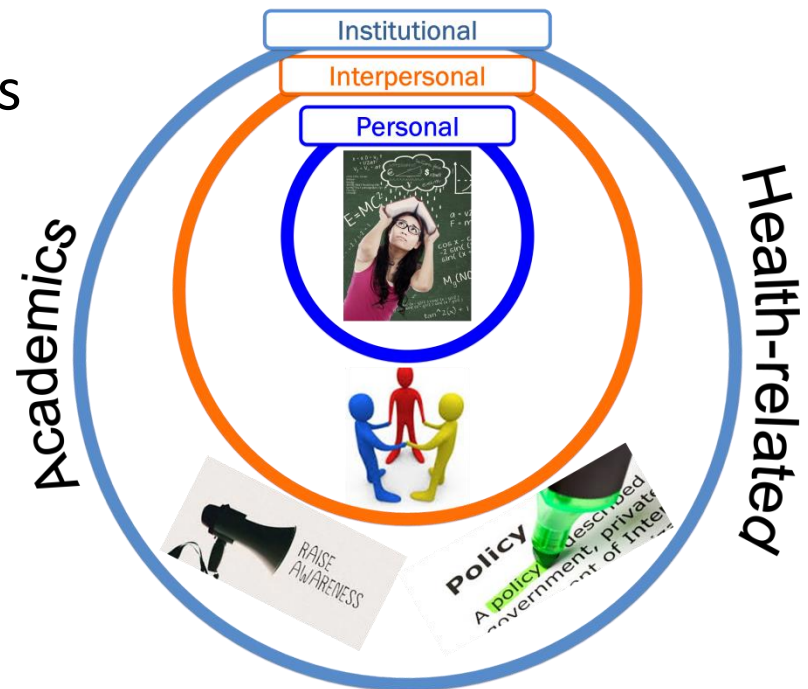


<http://stemscholar.phphp.ufl.edu/>

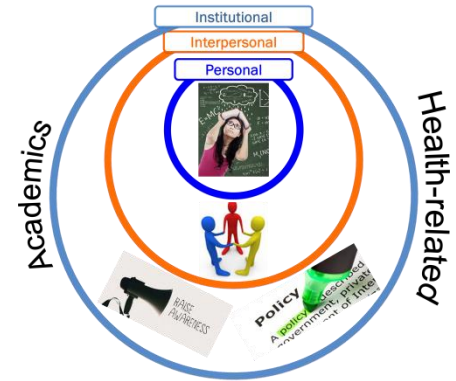


Design

- Comprehensive Support for STEM Students with Learning Disabilities (CS³LD)
 - Design: One-group multi-method Implementation study
 - Theoretically informed *conceptual model* → Participant informed *implementation model*
- Continuous improvement process
 - ✓ Outcome surveys
 - ✓ Feedback surveys
 - ✓ Focus groups
 - ✓ Interviews
 - ✓ Case reports
 - ✓ Implementation data



CS3LD Goals



- Personal

- Create mechanisms for CS³LD undergraduate engagement designed to foster **self-advocacy**, **self-efficacy**, and increased **campus connection**.

- Interpersonal

- Create multi-disciplinary mentorship teams for each CS³LD scholar that will improve mentoring and **professional enculturation** to STEM disciplines.

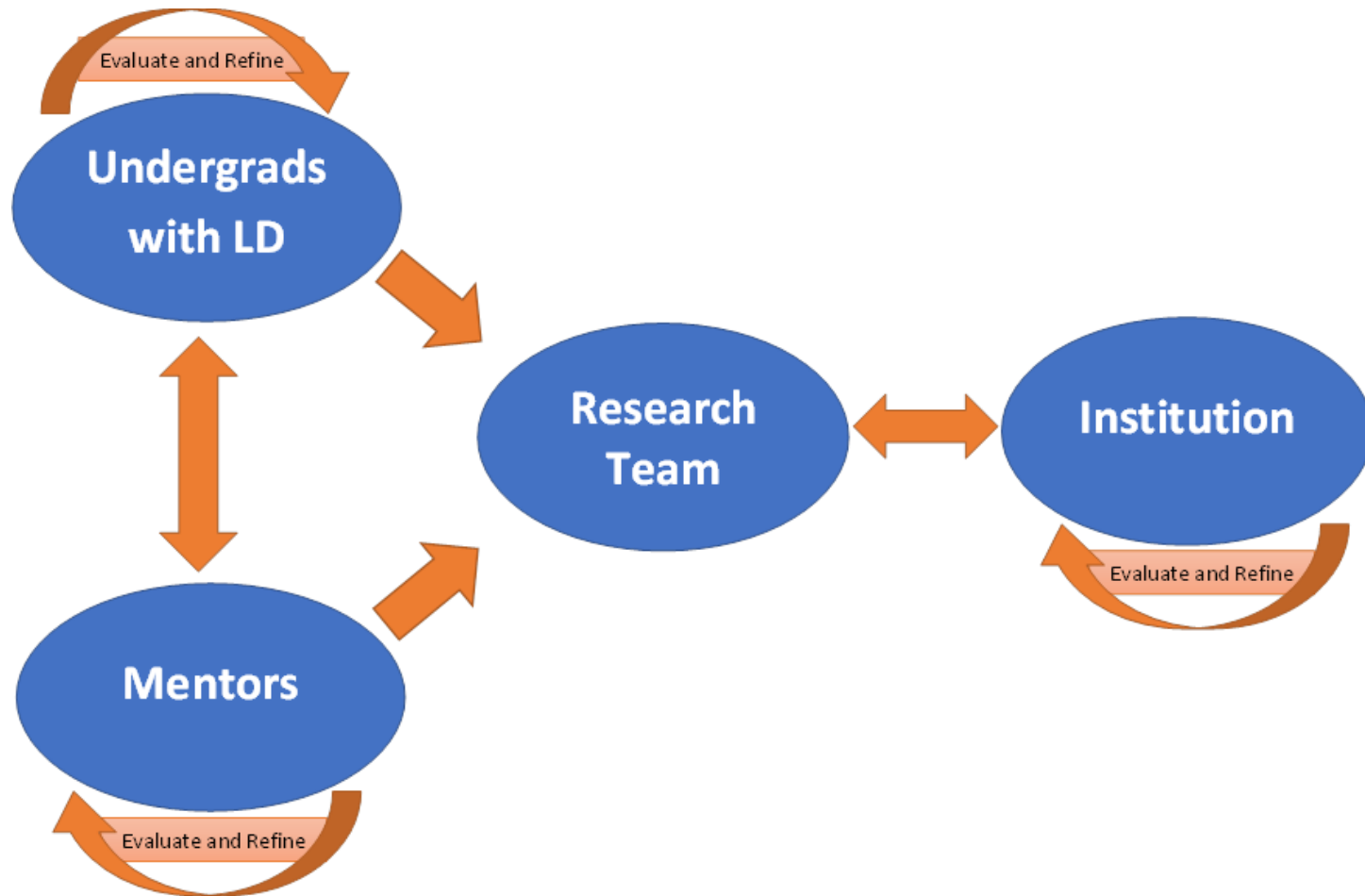
- Institutional

- Create a campus-wide **network of health and STEM faculty**, staff, graduate students, and academic units **knowledgeable** and coordinated in facilitating success of students with LD.

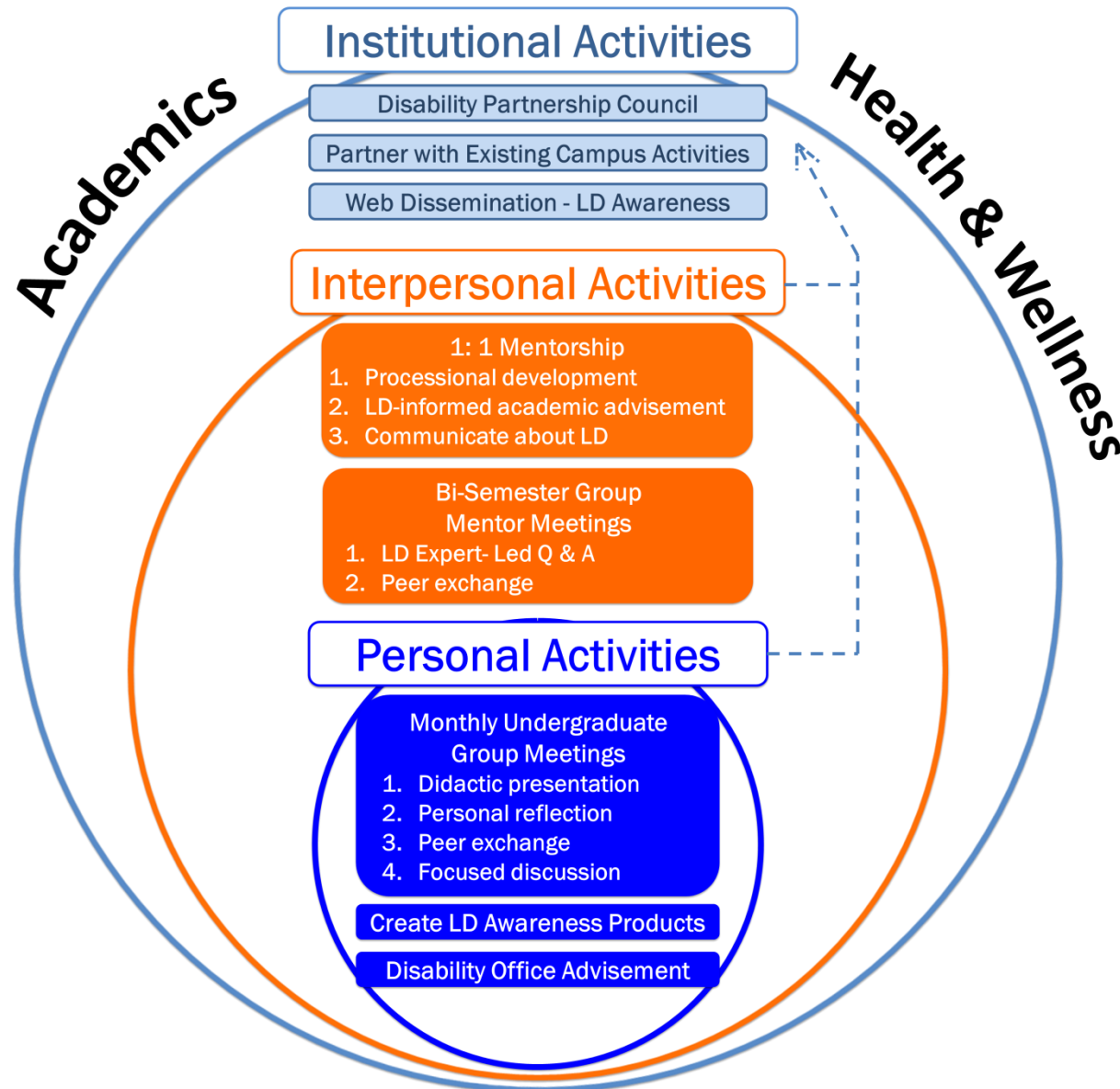
Our Challenge

- Can we operationalize this model of holistic supports at a large institution
 - In a coordinated way across the multiple levels
 - In ways that are acceptable and valuable to both
 - University stakeholders
 - Students needing the supports

Implementation Framework



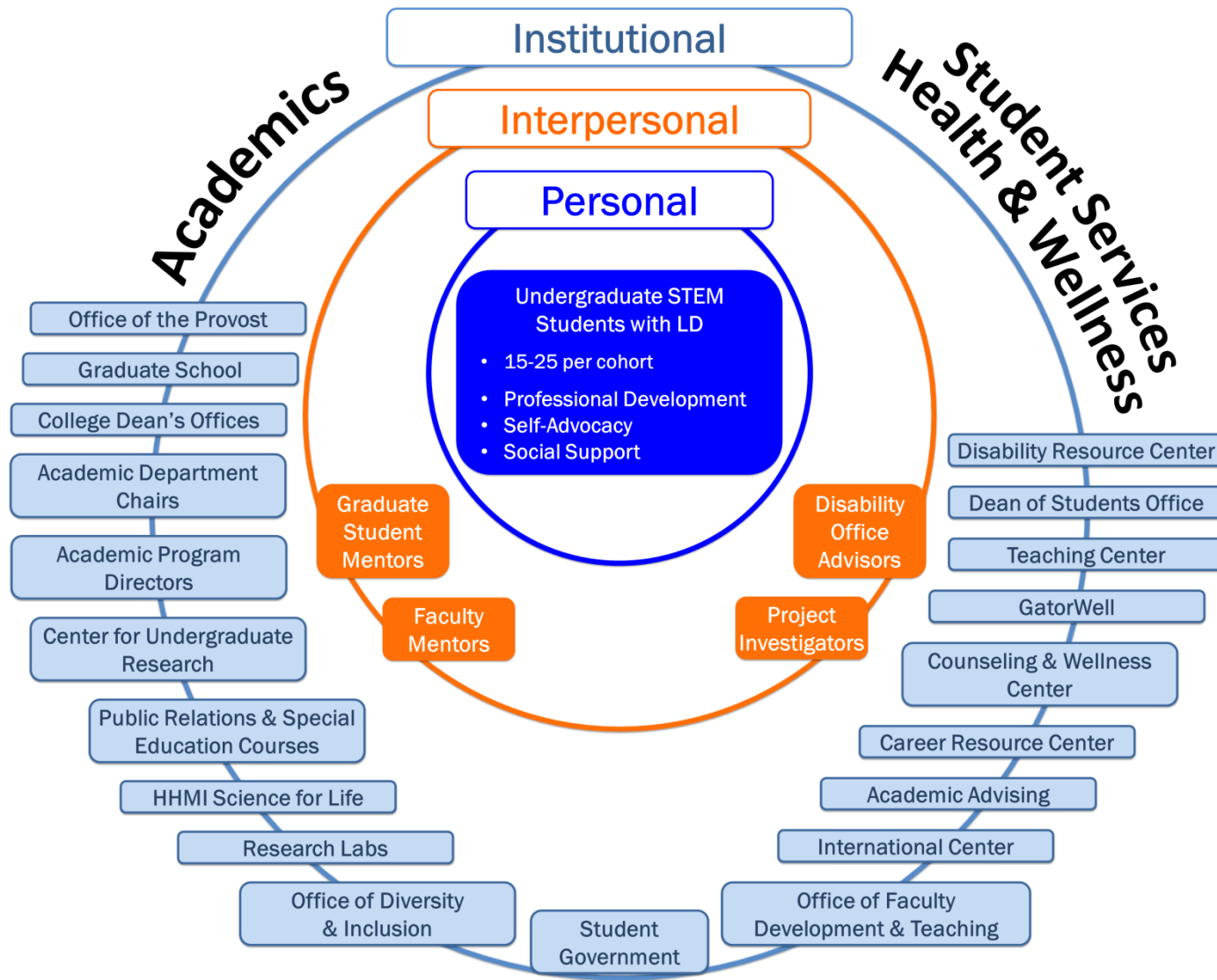
Implementation Activities



Participant Engagement

Participants (<i>n</i>)	Undergraduate Completion (%)	Graduate Student Engagement (<i>n</i>)
Partnership Council (32)	Completed all available semesters	Withdrew (9)
Faculty mentors (36)	(75)	Mentored more than 1 (4)
Graduate student mentors (52)	Withdrew in Year 1 (15)	Volunteered (8)
Undergraduates with LD (52)	Withdrew in Year 2 (10)	Volunteered but eventually withdrew (4)

Implementation Engagement



The dataset

- Transcripts:
 1. Undergraduate group discussions (monthly meetings)
 2. Graduate student group discussions (2-3/semester)
 3. Project improvement focus groups (annual; undergraduates and graduate student mentors)
- Surveys & Questionnaires
 1. Baseline, After 2 semesters (1 academic year), After 4 semesters
 2. Mentorship activity logs (6/semester – every other week)
 3. Implementation records (e.g., attendance)
- LD Awareness/Advocacy Projects
 1. 1 project per semester from undergraduate

PERSON

What our undergraduates with LD have told us

Undergraduate Sample ($n = 52$)

Sex (%)	Race (%)	Field of Study (%)	Age (years)	Age Diagnosed (years)	Other College Prior (%)
Male (50)	White (71)	Science (32)	median (20)	median (18)	Yes (29)
Female (46)	Black (15)	Technology (6)	min (18)	min (4)	No (69)
No report (4)	Asian (2)	Engineering (23)	max (33)	max (29)	No report (2)
	Other (8)	Mathematics (6)			
	No report (4)	Social/Behav. (33)			

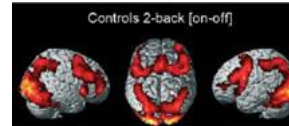
Undergraduates' symptoms

- Digital visual analogue scale
- 0=no difficulty, 100=extreme/constant difficulty

Difficulty with...	Median (Inner Quartile Range)
Staying focused	75 (62, 94)
Managing time	65 (50, 81)
Extensive writing assignments	65 (31, 85)
Reading comp. - textbooks/academic publications	64 (50, 81)
Organization	62 (47, 79)
Memorizing and retrieving information from memory	57 (23, 85)
Following multi-step directions	56 (34, 70)
Expressing thoughts or opinions clearly	53 (22, 71)
Following others when they speak in conversation	50 (21, 73)
Applying different approaches to one problem	38 (18, 56)
Initiating activities, tasks, or independent ideas	34 (18, 63)

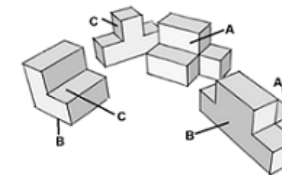
Meaningful Discussion Topics

- Neuroscience of LD/AD¹



- Cognitive Styles Common to LD/AD^{2,3}

1. Big Picture Thinking (Interconnected Reasoning)
2. Dynamic Reasoning
3. Narrative Reasoning
4. 3-Dimensional Spatial Reasoning



- Sharing experiences and strategies

- Symptom contextualization within their everyday life experiences
- Group problem solving/brain storming for coping & compensatory strategies
- **Wanted more anticipatory guidance

1. Beneventi et al., Int J Neurisci, 2010
 2. Eide, B. L., Eide, F. F. (2011) The Dyslexic Advantage Unlocking the Hidden Potential of the Dyslexic Brain. Plume: New York.
 3. <http://www.dyslexicadvantage.org/mind-strengths-in-dyslexia-what-are-they/>

Undergraduate's Perceptions of Strategies for Self-Advocacy

Mastery of Experiences	
Fall 2013	Spring 2014
Not efficient	Make lists of even simple things
Do things too fast	Take breaks
Misplace things	Keep track
Can't concentrate	Focus on what I am good at
Can't multi-task	Use a planner
Procrastinate	Finish easy things first
Can't comprehend	Read aloud

Social Persuasion	
Fall 2013	Spring 2014
People don't understand	Provide education
Can't express myself	Practice speaking
Don't raise my hand	Ask questions
Don't like to talk about it	Talk to professors
Disrespectful	Be positive
People can't identify	Show them how our brains work
Shut down	Don't be afraid

- Themes of students' initial perception of mastery of experiences and social persuasion trended from problem statements to strategies for improved performance.

Select Personal Level Measures

Shapiro-Wilk & Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test

- Baseline and after two semesters
- Online survey administration

Medians and Ranks

Instrument (<i>n</i> Available for Analysis)	Score Difference (test statistic, <i>probability</i>)	Baseline Total Score	2nd Semester Total Score	<i>n</i> Positive Difference	<i>n</i> Negative Difference
ABCS* (39)	6 ($z = -.170, p = .03$)	87	95	24	15
IIS† (38)	8 ($z = -3.677, p < .001$)	101	116	29	9

Note: higher scores desirable

*ABCS = Academic Behavioral Confidence Scale

†IIS = Institutional Integration Scale

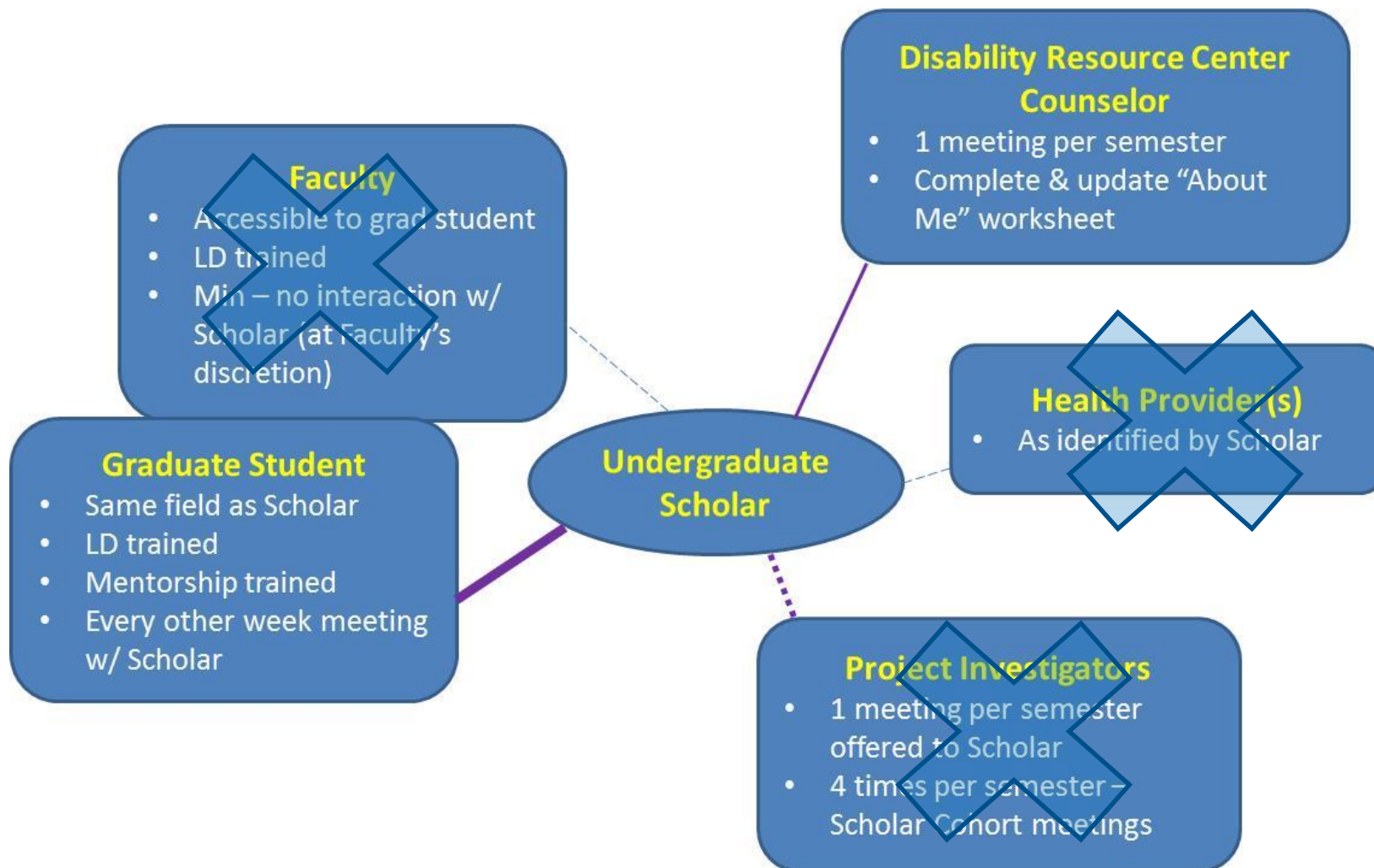
1. Cohort – others like them

Raising Awareness About LD

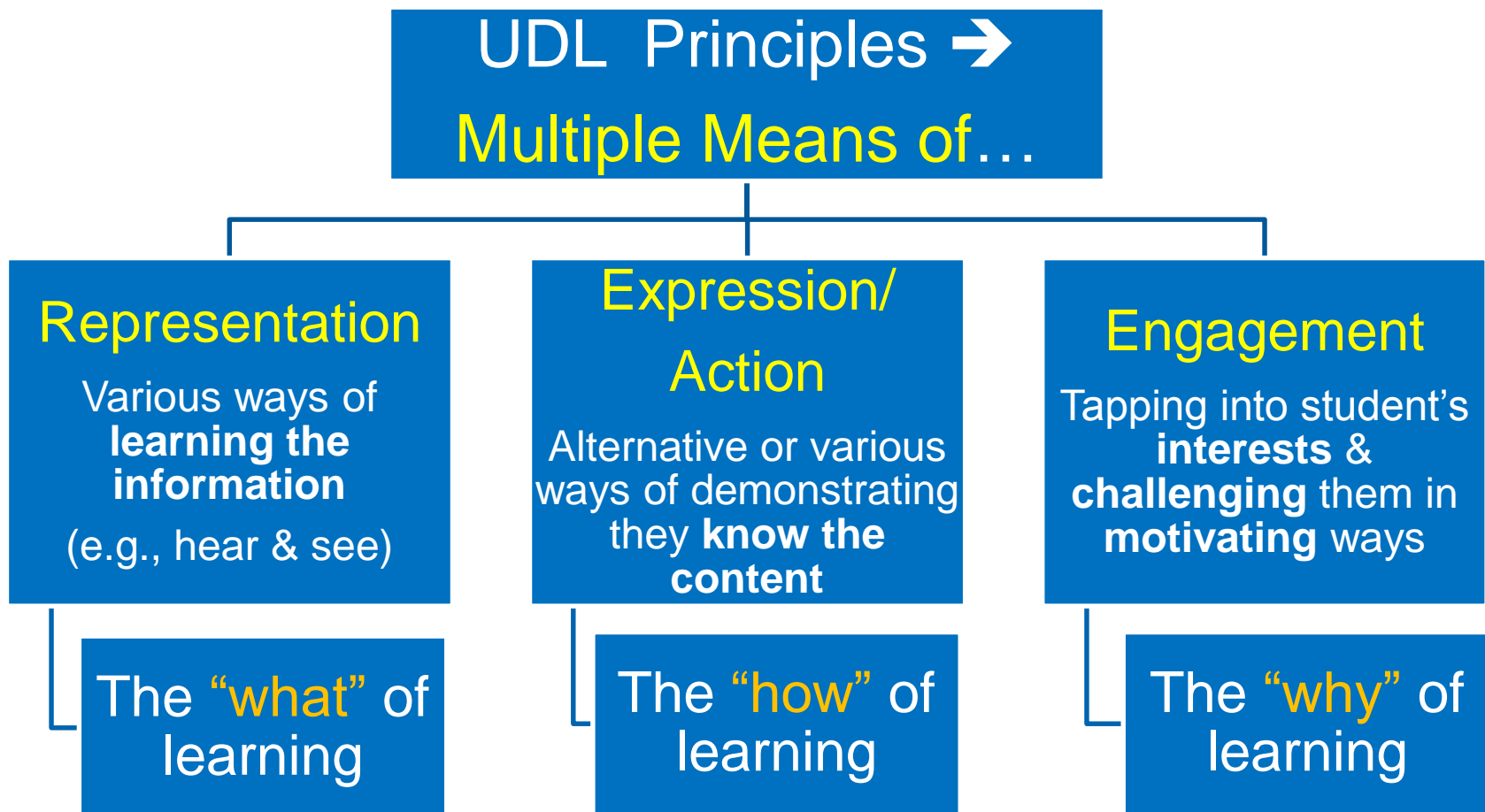
1. Mentors
2. Instructors
3. Academic Advisors
4. Student Service Providers
 - Tutoring Center, Writing Center, Student Health
5. Classmates

ENVIRONMENT

1) Mentorship



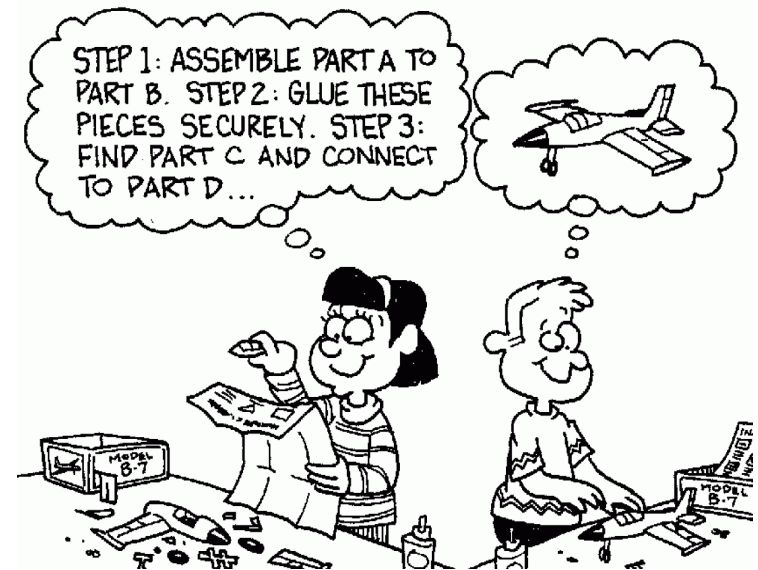
2) Instructors - What is UDL?



Multiple means of representation:

The “what” of learning

- “can you explain this in a different way?”
- “Recapping at the end of class...”
 - “...just a real quick recap”
- “..he just talks, I draw what he says.”
- “leave it on the board just a little bit longer”



Multiple means of expression:

The “how” of learning



- “Please bear with me...It takes me longer to understand”
 - “Studying takes longer, taking my exams takes longer...”
- “Clear directions, in the right order...and all parts of the instructions in one place”
- “...looking around when I took my tests and getting accused of cheating when I wasn't. I need a small testing environment...”

Multiple means of engagement:

The “why” of learning

- *“...not a copout or an excuse”*
- *“I thought I wasn’t good enough for UF”*
- *“I tended to just blame it on myself for being stupid”*
- *“I never procrastinate. I don't trust myself. I do it early.”*
 - Course calendar very important



3) Academic Advisors – Course Counselors

- Temporal Sequencing
- Poor time management
 - Strategic class/instructor selection
- Visual learning
 - Visual Rubric
 - Course mapped out visually instead of with language

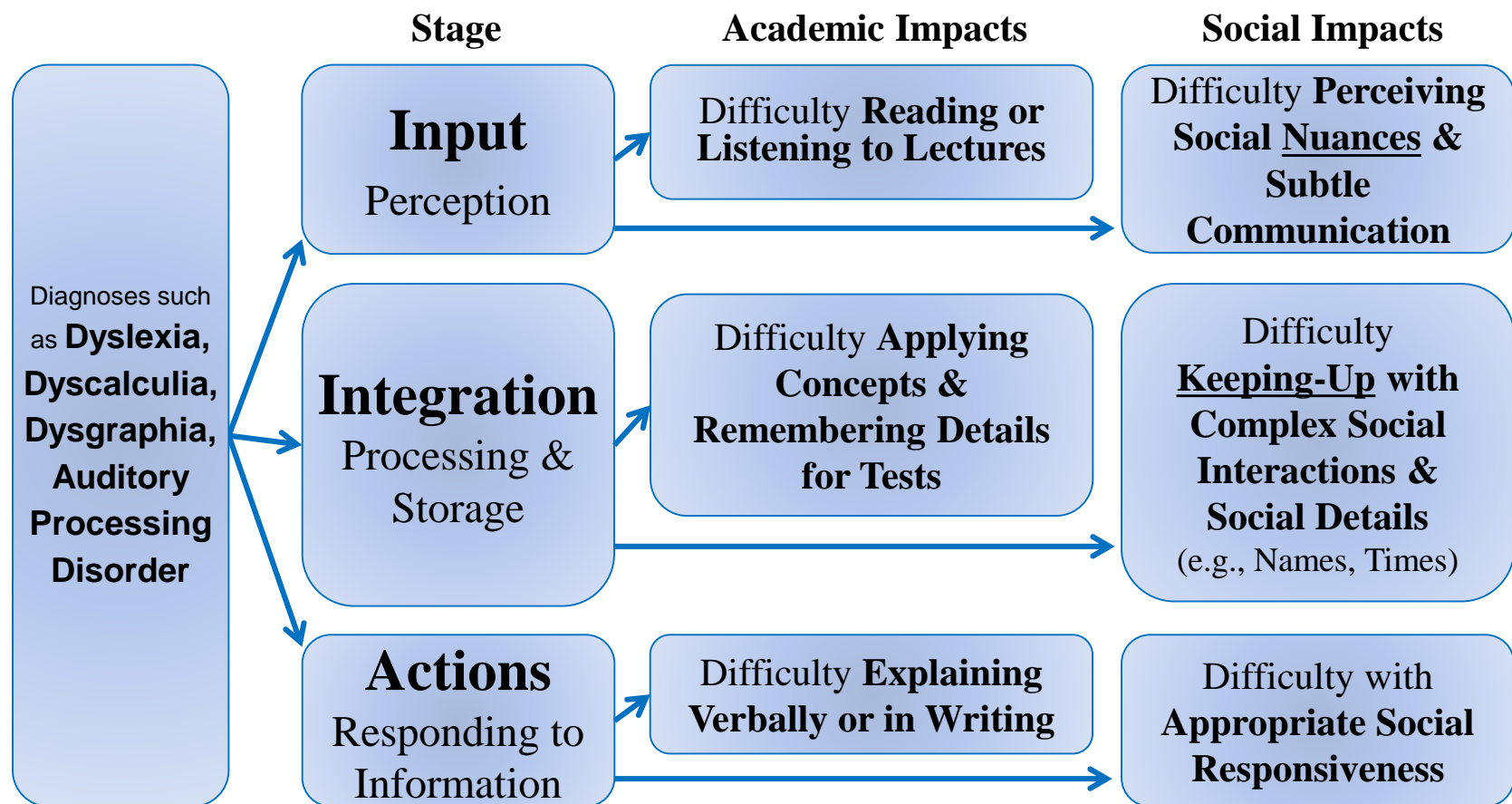


SALIENT TASKS

College student role

Self-advocacy

LD Impacts Related to Stages of Information Processing



Tasks – College Student Role

Garnering supports and
Creating, deploying & adjusting strategies

Social Impacts

Difficulty **Perceiving
Social Nuances &
Subtle
Communication**

Difficulty
**Keeping-Up with
Complex Social
Interactions &
Social Details**
(e.g., Names, Times)

Difficulty with
**Appropriate Social
Responsiveness**



Professional Role Performance

- Understanding the culture/fit
- “Future” planning
- Contributing to & staying on point during team discussions
- Walking others through their “different” reasoning style

Inter- personal Performance

- Awareness – communication, impulsivity
- Blurting things out → working memory
- Finding friends who understand
- Finding friends to assist with symptom management

Daily Life Performance

- Managing stress & anxiety
- Creating & managing daily, weekly & semester calendar
- Healthy routines – sleep, diet
- Preventing symptoms/anticipating

Advocacy in Action: Concerns

- Academic Misunderstanding
 - “...you’re just playing the disability card... oh you’re just not trying hard enough and I’m trying, like a lot”
- Different Learning Styles
 - “...no one knows how hard it is to accommodate me having a learning disability because we all learn in different ways”
- Health/Wellness
 - “ADHD can contribute... and that of course affects my overall health...without consistent medication and then when I’m down I don’t want to exercise.”

Project Themes:

1. “living with LD”
2. “overcoming an LD”
3. “advantages to LD”
4. The campus Disability Resource Center
5. “seeking help for LD”
6. accommodations
7. “being judged for having LD”

Overt Advocacy

LD Awareness Project Engagement	<i>(n = 52 undergrads)</i>
≥ 1 product	69%
≥ 2 products	58%
More products than required	10%

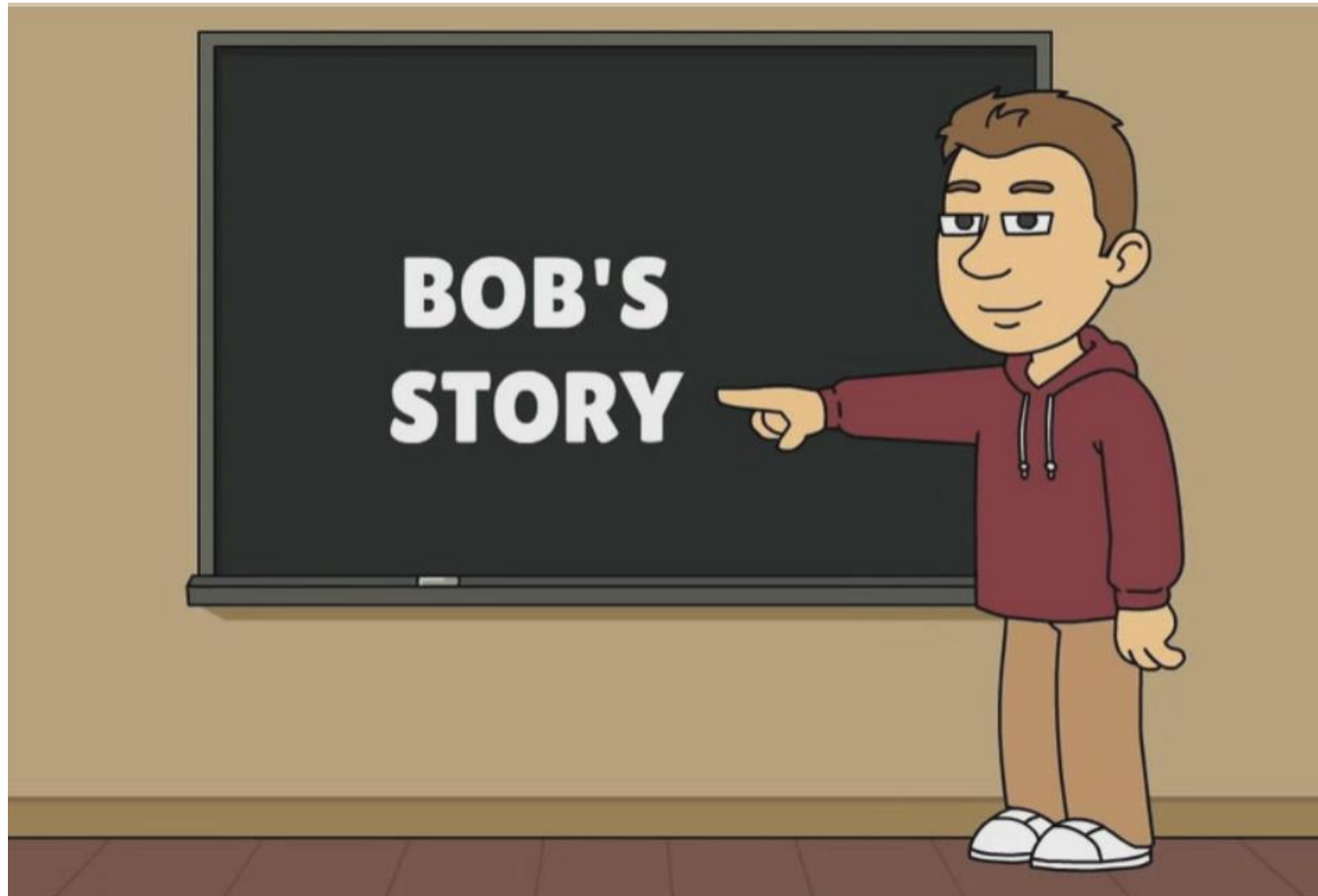
Most Frequently Included Topics	<i>(n = 104 products)</i>
LD/ADHD experiences	52%
Explaining LD/ADHD	35%
Pros and Cons	27%
Strategies	27%

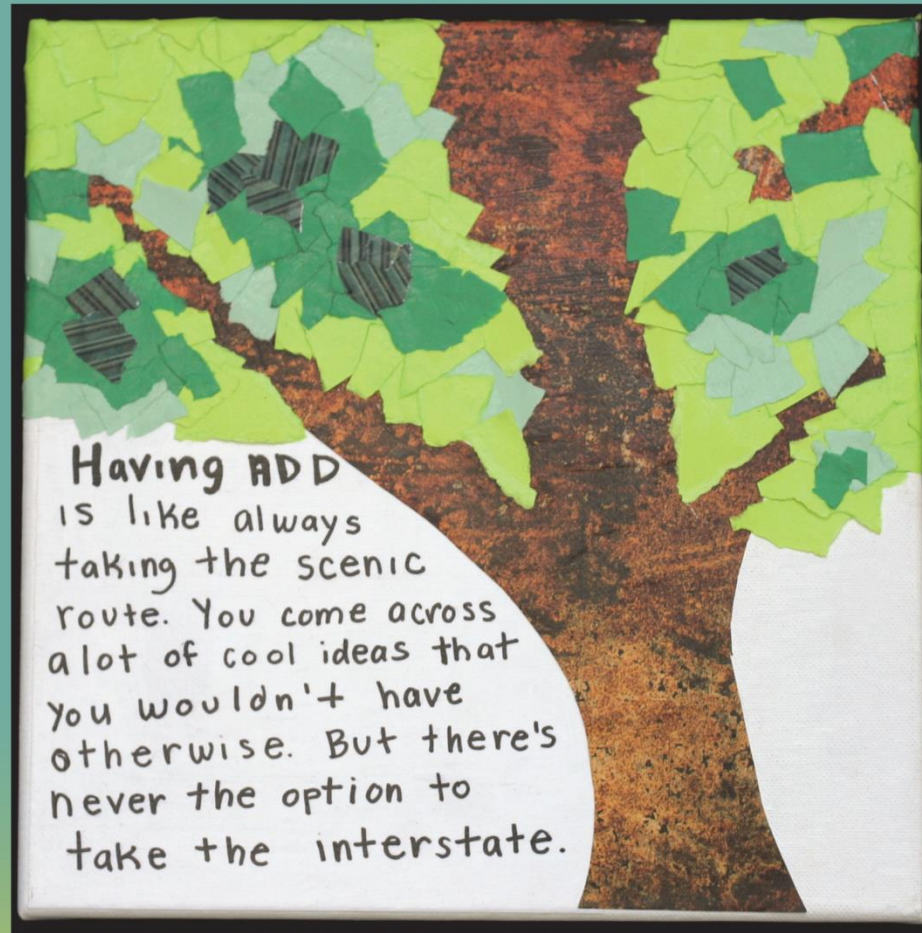
Disability Identity Development (Gibson, 2006)

Awareness > Realization > Acceptance (*n = 30 undergraduates*)

22 (73%) topic shift in positive directions

Bob's Story – Living with LD





The Scenic Route

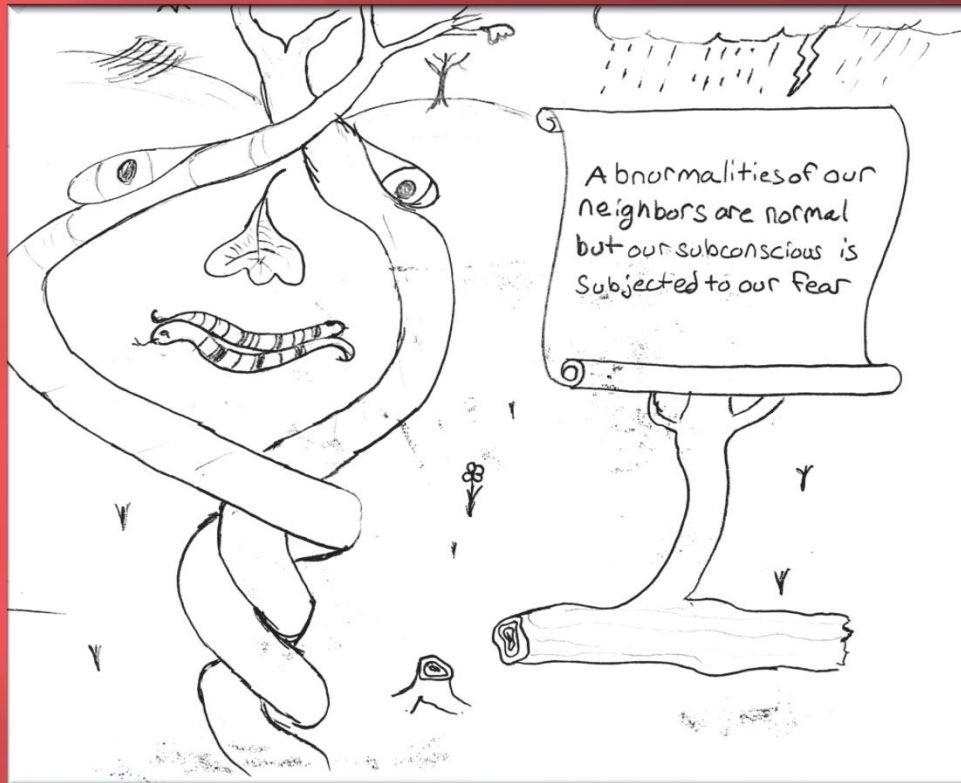
"Having ADD is like always taking the scenic route. You come across a lot of cool ideas that you wouldn't have otherwise, but there's never the option to take the interstate."

– Artist with a learning disability



This artwork was created by a student with a learning disability from the University of Florida and the Comprehensive Support for STEM Students with Learning Disability (CS³LD) project, which is supported by the National Science Foundation under grant HRD-1246587.
<http://stemscholar.php.ufl.edu/>





Normality

"When we see each other, we should realize that there is something different in all of us. We should not fear the difference. We should embrace it, and educate others so that there will be no difference."

– Artist with a learning disability



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Advantages

- Most people who have ADHD have tons of energy. This can be good because they can put this energy into playing games and playing sports.
- Having ADHD also lets you focus really well on things you love, this means that you could be better at picking up details that other people would miss.
- Thinking outside the box is also something that people with ADHD are good at. You are able to look at problems differently and find new ways to fix them because your brain works differently.



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ADHD is a common brain disorder that causes the brain to work differently than the average persons' brain.



This brochure was made by a postsecondary student with a learning disability as part of the CSLD project. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. HRD-1246587. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.



ADHD Success
for Kids



Quotes From Famous Individuals with Learning Challenges:

“Continuous effort- not
strength or intelligence – is
the key to unlocking your
potential.”
Winston Churchill

“All the adversity I’ve had
in my life all my troubles
and obstacles, have
strengthened me....”
Walt Disney

“I have not failed, I’ve just
found 10,000 ways that
don’t work.”
Thomas Edison

Questions?

Who to Contact:

If you have any questions or concerns
regarding learning disabilities and
services available you can contact the
University of Florida’s Disability
Resource Center (DRC)

Website: <https://www.dso.ufl.edu/drc/>

Phone Number: (352)-392-8565

Address: 001 Reid Hall
PO Box 114085
1316 Museum Rd
Gainesville, FL 32611



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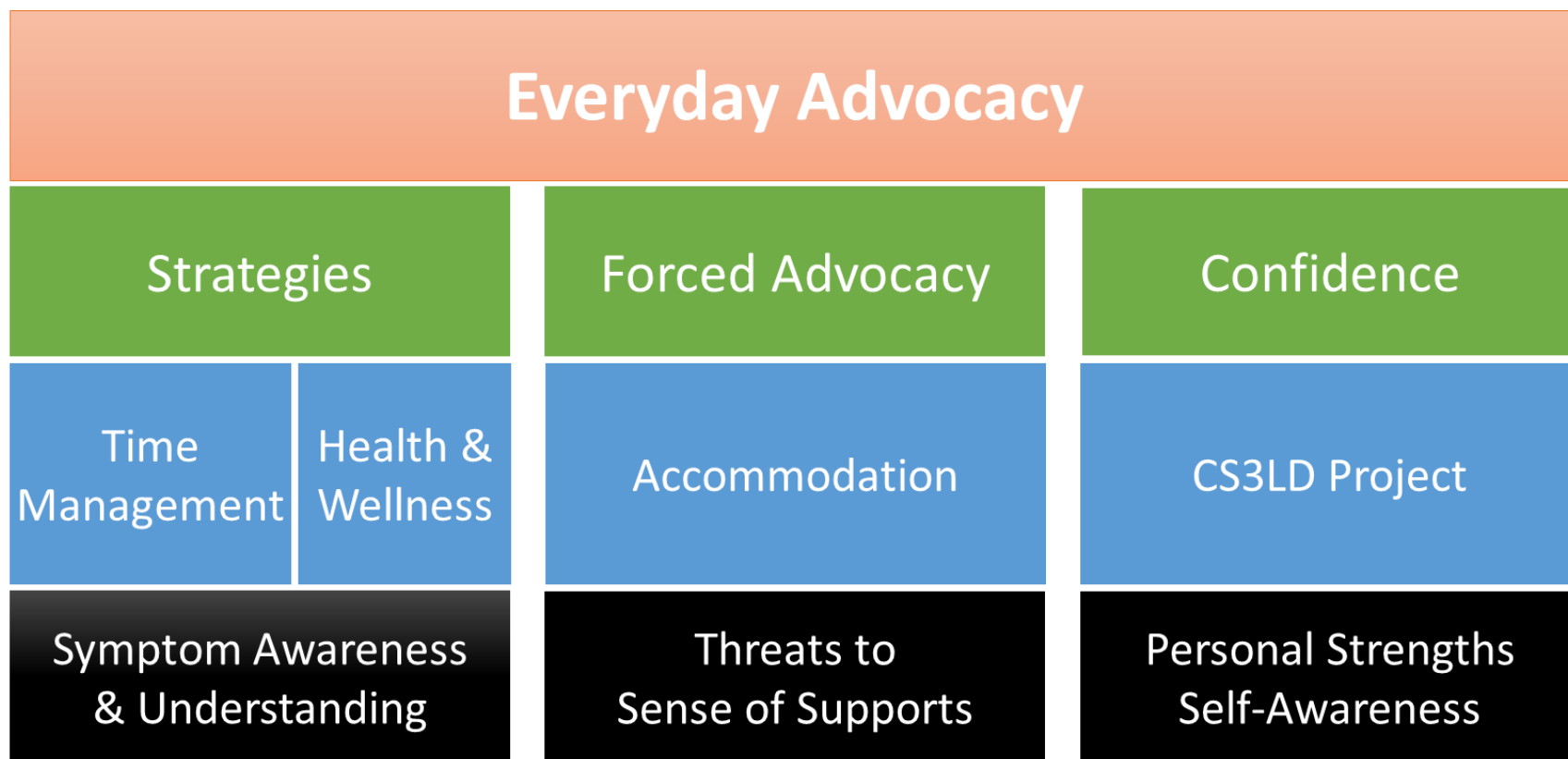
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Learning Disabilities at the University Level

UF UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA



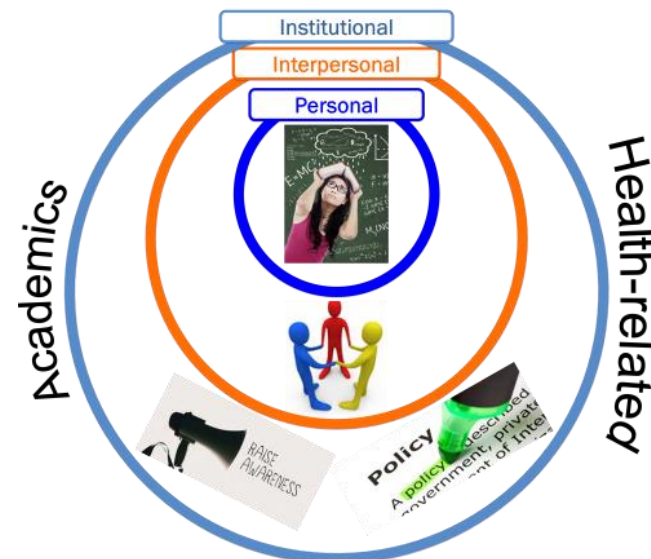
Everyday Advocacy



Discussion & Conclusion

What this research adds:

1. Role expectations & needs regarding
 - Developmental transition to adulthood via college pathway
 - LD chronic condition self-management
2. Implementation test of Bandura's social cognitive theory

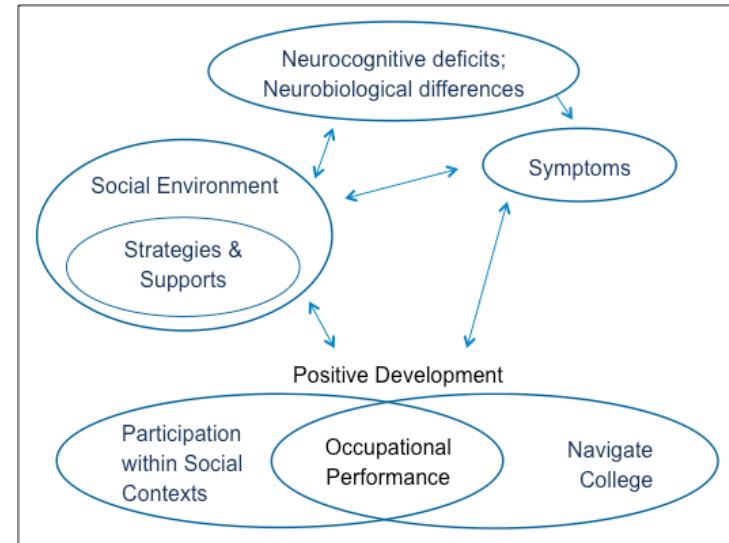


Immediate next steps:

1. Systems approach intervention >>
Individual client-centered
intervention
2. Toolkits

Research Questions

- Who needs individualized vs. generalized program?
 - What is this person's clinical (bio-psycho) and environ. profile?
- What are the strategies that people use?
 - Within what contexts? What are the overarching strategies? What is the process for self-tailoring strategies? How do strategies impact role performance in social contexts?
- How do the strategies impact the symptoms?
- Are there bio-physiological predictors of strategy generalization? Cognitive functioning? HRV?



CS3LD Team – it takes a village...



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- CY Wu, PhD, Environmental Engineering Sciences
- Charles Byrd, PhD, Center for Assessment, Strategic Planning, Evaluation and Research
- Anthony DeSantis, PhD, Associate Dean of Students
- Beth Roland, M.A. C.A.G.S., Disability Resource Center
- Mei-Fang Lan, PhD, Counseling & Wellness Center
- William Mann, PhD, OTR/L; Anthony Delisle, PhD; Jim Gorske, MEd

