Appendix I

TDG Project Seminar: Individualized supports for college students with SpLD, ASD and ADHD

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Terminologies

Specific Learning Disabilities (SpLD) (特殊學習困難)

• Dyslexia (讀寫障礙)

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) (自閉症譜系障礙)

- Autism (自閉症)
- Asperger Syndrome (亞氏保加症)
- PP-NOS
- High-functioning Autism

Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

(專注力不足/過度活躍症)

Inattentive vs impulsive vs combined subtypes

The Education University of Hong Kong Library Attentional Deficit Disorder (ADD)

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Background

- The success of inclusive education in primary and secondary school in Hong Kong
- The mandatory school-based educational psychological services introduced by EdB since 2008
- the Education Bureau (2015) <u>identified a</u> growing need to ensure the inclusiveness of learning experience of students with disability in tertiary education
- the support for such students is still young at the tertiary education level

Supporting College Students with Special Need in Neurodevelopmental Disorders (SpLD, ASD and ADHD) **Objectives (Summary)**

- to examine <u>learning experiences, needs, and</u> <u>challenges</u> of students with neurodevelopmental disorder (SpLD, ASD and ADHD) at EdUHK
- to explore <u>benefit and role of a professional</u> <u>psychoeducational assessment</u> in promoting the learning experiences of students with neurodevelopmental disorders, as well as enhancing the teaching efficacy of their corresponding stakeholders



All years (whole uni)/ Year 2019/20 (UGC, 2021)

https://cdcf.ugc.edu.hk/cdcf/indepthAnalysis.action

(UGC, 2021)

	Students with SpLD	Total number of students	Percentage of SpLD students
Student enrolment in Year 1	16	24550	0.065%
Total number of student enrolment	57	98942	0.058%
	Students with ASD	Total number of students	Percentage of ASD students
Student enrolment in Year 1	18	24550	0.073%
Total number of student enrolment	59	98942	0.060%
	Students with ADHD	Total number of students	Percentage of ADHD students
Student enrolment in Year 1	26	24550	0.10%
Total number of student enrolment	84	98942	0.085%
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Statistics



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Statistics:

Students with developmental disorder admitted in the year **2019**-**2020** across **Hong Kong**:

- ADHD-84
- ASD-59
- SpLD—57
 - (Total = 200)

In **EdUHK alone** in 2019-2020:

• ADHD-<5

- ASD— <5
- SpLD—10

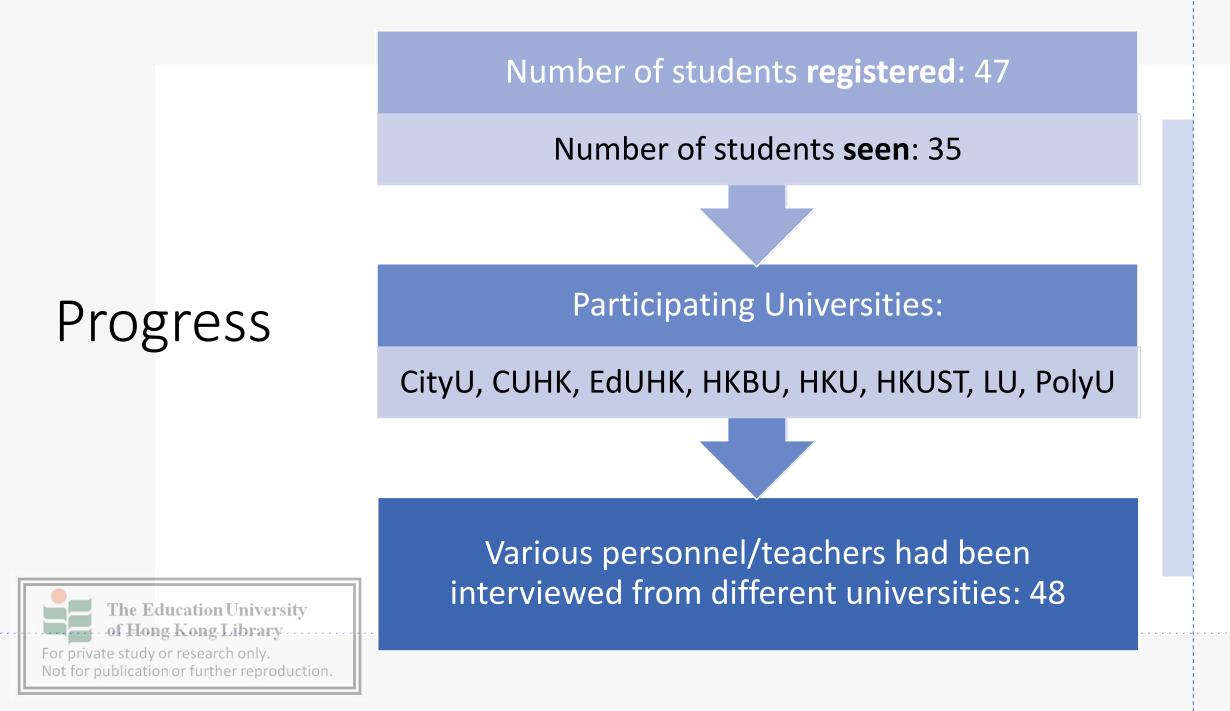
UGC (2019)

• (**Total** < 20)

The latest no. of registered students from the project is now 47,

 24% of the total number of students with ADHD, ASD or SpLD in Hong Kong UGC-funded programs.





Period (MM/YY)	A brief summary of activities undertaken (with reference to the proposed implementation plan)	Type and number of participants / beneficiaries
06/2020	Commencement of recruitment of participants, Document Analysis	N/A
06/2020 – 02/2021	Focus groups and interviews	48
06/2020 – 02/2021	Clinical assessment to individual student participants + feedbacks for the students and the relevant stakeholders at EdUHK involved for their learning support	35
09/2020	Interim project dissemination (UGC-funded universities)	9
10/2020	Writing up the preliminary results of the project on the learning needs of the student participants	On-going
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Student's School Satisfaction



• Yielded mixed results

- Though some required the extra time allowance, some others find it unnecessary
 - However, various types of academic supports may not available (e.g. the use of computer, exam papers with colored layers, enlarged exam papers)
- Most students needed a study coach/buddy
- Other types of **non-academic supports** needed
- Supports for group projects/internship is needed in many cases
 - Exposing SEN identity may be a concern
- Students may have other unassessed/undiagnosed difficulties
- All students needed additional <u>(individualized)</u> <u>supports</u> appropriate in the University context
 - <u>All students needed clinical re-assessments</u>

Findings -General



- Those who were diagnosed before entering university:
 - All students who received Special Examinations Accommodations in <u>secondary school</u>, received the <u>same accommodations</u> in university
- Those who were diagnosed but did not receive necessary accommodation in university:
 - Acknowledged the need to be reassessed
 - Suggested a number of <u>unmet needs</u>
 - Showed a lack of knowledge in search of <u>professional</u> <u>assessments</u> and diagnosis
- Common types of SEA:
 - Extra time allowance
 - Special supervised examination room
- Other supports:
 - Note-taking services
 - Counselling services

Common Effective Practices for Support





Workshops for teachers

Arouse awareness

Enhance efficacy for providing supports



Individual support/accommodation recommendations

Disseminated to teachers at the beginning of the semester



Purchase of supports and services

Technological devices

Trainings

Psychoeducationa Assessments

Results from SEN support services providers from EdUHK and other universities:



- All parties <u>welcomed this project</u>, and even suggested educational psychologist's assessment could be a long-term service.
- All parties suggested <u>facing difficulties</u> in making suggestions on the appropriate supports for students with SpLD, ASD and ADHD related to:
 - Lack of relevant <u>past experience</u> with admission of such students
 - Lack of <u>standardized guidelines</u> from EDB or relevant government bodies
 - Limited choice of <u>appropriate college-specific clinical</u> <u>assessment</u> for students
 - Unclear of the appropriate <u>professionals</u> to seek for conducting assessment and making diagnosis for students
 - Identifying students with SEN status unnecessary <u>delay</u> <u>in the implementation</u> of accommodations/ late and disorganized notification to the teaching staff

Results from teachers from EdUHK and other universities:



- All parties suggested facing difficulties in making suggestions on the appropriate supports for students with SpLD, ASD and ADHD related to:
 - Lack of <u>understanding</u> of students' special conditions
 - Identification and late notice
 - Lack of relevant <u>past experience</u> with teaching of such students
 - Lack of appropriate <u>college-specific assessment</u> <u>and guideline</u> for students
 - Lack of a formal and structured system receiving information of the students – a knowledge gap between different years/ among teachers/ between students and teachers

Terminologies Differentiation

Assessment	Diagnosis
 To find out the actual needs To formulate support and accommodation plans 	A formal label of a disorder

Supports	Examination/Assignment Accommodations	
 Formal assessments may not be required Examples are: trainings, interventions, social/peers supports, mentoring, tutoring, etc 	 Usually a diagnosis is required Issues of <u>fairness</u> Examples are: extra time allowance, special rooms, waiving of module/assessed part, 	
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Who can do the assessment and diagnosis?

Depends

- Generally in Hong Kong, EPs can do assessments for SpLD, ASD and ADHD
- But the professionals who made the <u>diagnosis</u> depends of whether they are recognized:

	EP/CP	Psychiatrist	Paediatrician
SpLD	EDB, HKEAA, SWD		
ASD	EDB, HKEAA, SWD ^{1,2}	EDB, HKEAA, SWD	EDB, HKEAA, SWD*
ADHD	EDB, HKEAA, SWD ^{1,2}	EDB, HKEAA, SWD	EDB, HKEAA, SWD*

1. Only diagnosis made by some individual clinical psychologists or pediatricians are accepted

2. Assessment of learning needs is <u>still required</u> by EP (or CP) for SEA and supports



Examples of Qualified Professionals for Assessments/Diagnosis

	HKEAA/EDB (reports from last 4 years)	TOEFL, GRE/GMAT (Reports from last 5 years, in English)	IELTS (Reports from last 2 years)
SpLD			
ASD			
ADHD			
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Common challenges





Lack of EP's assessments



Lost/did not obtain important documents, e.g. EP's assessment reports Psychiatrist reports



Did not receive SEA for HKDSE

<u>Does not</u> mean the students have no difficulties



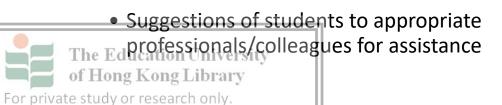
Suggestions: Levels and Directions of Supports



Teachers

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Knowledge of supports and accommodations Fully informed Identification

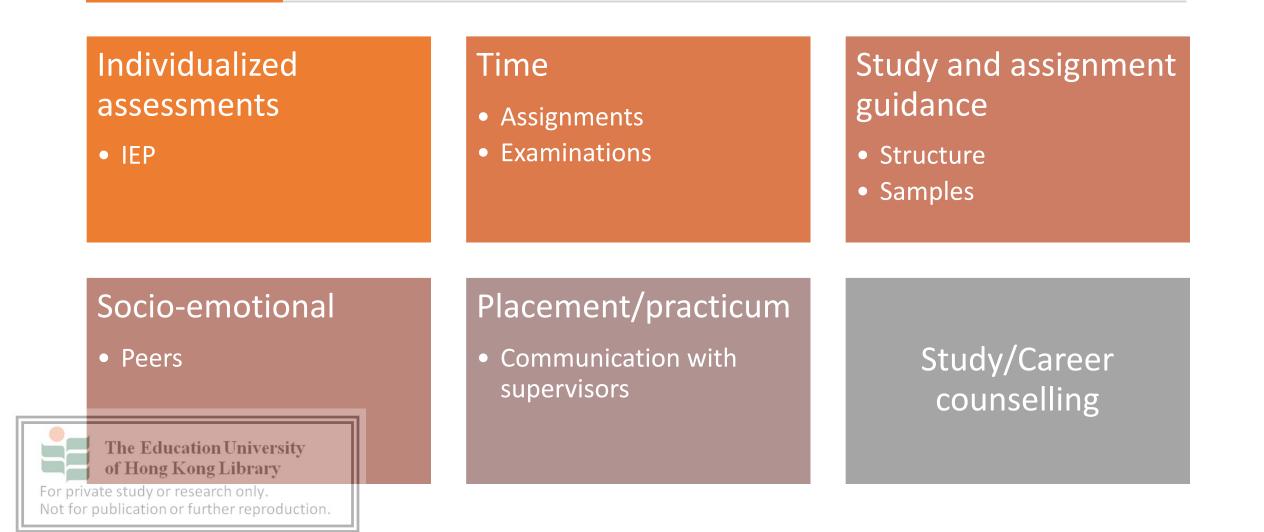


University/Students Supports Team

Transparent policies on students' registration and supports Bi-directional communication of supports Provision of clinical reassessments



Clinical Reassessments: Common Needs of students



Pilot Training



Common underlying challenge

Executive functioning





Study/exams skills Scheduling Essay writing skills

scientific reports

Check for updates

OPEN Holistic processing of Chinese characters in college students with dyslexia

Ricky Van-yip Tso^{1,2^I}, Ronald Tsz-chung Chan¹, Yin-fei Chan¹ & Dan Lin¹

Expert face recognition has long been marked by holistic processing. Hence, due to the many visual properties shared between face perception and Chinese characters, it has been suggested that Chinese character recognition may induce stronger holistic processing in expert readers than in novices. However, there have been different viewpoints presented about Chinese character recognition, one of which suggests that expertise in this skill involved reduced holistic processing which may be modulated by writing experiences/performances. In this study we examined holistic processing in Chinese character recognition in adults with and without dyslexia, using the complete composite paradigm. Our results showed that the adults with dyslexia recognized Chinese characters with a stronger holistic processing effect than the typical controls. It seems that those with dyslexia relied overly on the visual spatial information of characters, which hindered the development of expert reading and writing skills. This effect was in contrast to previous perceptual expertise studies in which reduced holistic processing marked deficits in face/visual object recognition. This study is also the first to show that Chinese adults with dyslexia had persistent below average performances in Chinese literacy.

Holistic processing, according to Gestalt psychology, is defined as the processing of the whole of sensory inputs that are qualitatively different from their separable parts^{1,2}. Considered to be a perceptual marker of visual expertise, holistic processing—a phenomenon found commonly in face recognition—has been researched and documented widely³. Other than its use in face recognition, some studies have suggested that it is also used in other types of visual objects in which within-category individualization is required⁴. For example, an association has been found between holistic processing and expert recognition of visual objects after participants were trained to recognize novel synthetic stimuli⁵. It is also found that training to individualize an artificial object type increased holistic processing⁶. A paradigm which can demonstrate holistic processing is the composite paradigm, which demonstrates a type of visual perception in which both featural and configural information are integrated and processed as a Gestalt⁷ (see Fig. 1). The composite paradigm demonstrates holistic processing by inducing

Tso, R. V., Chan, R. T., Chan, Y., & Lin, D. (2021). Holistic processing of Chinese characters in college students with dyslexia. Scientific Reports, 11(1), 1973. (<u>5-year IF: 4.576;</u> <u>Ranking: Q1; Contribution: first and corresponding author,</u> <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-81553-5)</u>

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Important Reminder

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- Obtain assessment reports from EDB/NGO's
 - The EP shall ensure that the documentation of referrals is treated as 'restricted' documents and that all personal data is protected in accordance with the PDPO and related measures of the EDB, as well as handle request for copy of reports by parents and professionals. All documents shall be kept until the student (data subject) reaches the age of 21 or for 5 years counting from the date of referral (whichever the later date is).
 - Ask students to contact their secondary school
- <u>https://www.edb.gov.hk/attachment/en/edu-</u> system/special/support/wsa/primary/SBEPS%20Report%20request%20form %20
 EDB%20webpage%20(Eng)_%202019r.pdf
- Obtain assessment reports from HA/CAC (Examples)
 - Medical Reports (only certificates needed)
- <u>https://www3.ha.org.hk/hkwc/forms/MedicalReportRequest/QMH.pdf</u>
 - Data access
- <u>https://www3.ha.org.hk/hkwc/forms/DataRequest/QMH.pdf</u>

THANK YOU!

Q&A

