

### 1. Facts & Figures

- A visual disability hinders the **distinction or interpretation of visual information**.
- These problems can manifest themselves on **different domains** such as reduced visual acuity, a smaller field of vision, color blindness, reduced depth perception, problems adjusting to light and darkness and problems interpreting a visual signal.
- The influence of the visual disability on daily life and studies is strongly defined by the **severity of the disability**, the **experience with assistive tools**, the **extent of training** with the tools and/or how long the student has been visually disabled. **Contextual factors** such as the accommodation of the environment and the time of day have an influence on the barriers the student experiences.
- Students with a visual disability can experience problems with:
  - The **accessibility of study materials** (e.g. courses, slides, graphs, video's), the **consultation of digital study material** (e.g. websites, digital learning environment), the **manipulation of materials** and/or **reduced or inefficient accessibility of software tools**.
  - The **accessibility of buildings and rooms**, where problems with the orientation and localization of class rooms and labs can occur.
  - Problems with **mobility** and accessibility of the campus, class rooms, internship locations.
  - **Studying**: the speed of processing and studying the courses, difficulties with subject matters that have a strong visual component (e.g. statistics, geography).
  - Access to **non-verbal communication**, difficulties with giving a presentation.
  - **Contact with fellow students** due to reduced participation in student activities.

- Self-reliance** due to the fact that some daily activities cannot be performed independently.
- In the age group of 15 to 49, the number of **blind** people is estimated at **0.1%** and the number of people with **low vision** at **0,13%**.

## 2. Focus points, Tips and Tricks

### Attending classes

#### Focus points

- The **lesson and course materials** can cause accessibility issues.
- Taking **notes** is difficult.
- There can be problems with the perception of **non-verbal communication**.
- There can be problems with the **manipulation and usability of materials** (e.g. readability, safety, installation).
- Independent transportation** to and from campus and lecture rooms can be difficult.

#### Tips and Tricks

- The use of **technological tools** (e.g. computer with braille, reading magnifier, enlargement software), providing the **PowerPoint** and **syllabus digitally** before class enhance the processing of the course content.
- In specific situations a **conversion** to braille or large print is necessary.
- Using a **laptop** can contribute to taking notes, which facilitates information processing.
- A **description** of charts, figures and visual materials but also a **written description** of video materials contribute to the information processing.
- Lecture recordings** that are made available online after classes, offer the opportunity to review difficult passages and complete notes.
- Choosing a **location** within the classroom can help make the lecture as comfortable as possible.

- ❑ **Fellow students** that help manipulate specific materials (e.g. taking the laptop out of the bag), or provide digital notes are a valuable contribution.
- ❑ **Support in mobility issues** is sometimes needed e.g. transport to and from campus/ lecture rooms.
- ❑ **Accessible signalization and route signing** can enhance the navigation on campus.

## ❑ Planning and organizing study-related activities

### Focus points

- ❑ Getting a **clear overview on all assignments and study activities** can be difficult.
- ❑ **Delivery times of digital books and conversions** can have influence on the planning and organization of study activities and whether or not deadlines can be met.

### Tips and tricks

- ❑ Providing an **overview** of all assignments and tasks in time helps to create an overview and make up an efficient study plan.
- ❑ **Study coaching** can be useful to help make up a realistic plan and help determine which tasks have priority, how much time can be spent on specific tasks , ...

## ❑ Processing and rehearsing study materials

### Focus points

- ❑ **Delivery times of digital books and conversions** can have an influence on the planning and organization of study activities and whether or not deadlines can be met.
- ❑ The visual problems can affect the **speed of processing**.
- ❑ The processing of **subject matters with a strong visual component** can be difficult.

## Tips and tricks

- ❑ The use of [pedagogical assistance](#) should be encouraged.
- ❑ Offering [study coaching](#) to help make up a realistic planning enhances the processing of course materials.
- ❑ An [individual trajectory](#) with a reduced study load can be needed.
- ❑ It can be helpful to [postpone deadlines](#).

## ❑ Assignments

### Focus points

- ❑ [Manipulating and looking up materials](#), and finishing assignments with the required [precision](#) can be difficult. An alternative or adapted assignment can be necessary.
- ❑ The disability can affect the [speed of processing](#) which leads to difficulties [meeting deadlines](#).
- ❑ [Active participation](#) in group assignments can be difficult.

### Tips and tricks

- ❑ Changing [deadlines](#) can be advisable in specific situations.
- ❑ An [alternative assignment](#) that has the same learning goal can be necessary.
- ❑ For [group assignments](#) additional agreements on the division of work load by the lecturer are necessary.
- ❑ Using [assistive tools and pedagogical assistance](#) for specific subject matters can be supportive.

## ❑ Exams

### Focus points

- ❑ The [evaluation form and exam copy](#) can cause accessibility issues.
- ❑ There can be problems with the [manipulation and usability of materials](#) (e.g. readability, safety, installation).
- ❑ [Independent transportation](#) to and from campus and lecture rooms can be difficult.
- ❑ The [processing](#) of an exam can require more time.

## Tips and tricks

- Providing an **accessible exam format** is essential.
- The use of **technological tools or a laptop** during an exam, can be supportive.
- In some cases **assistance to make information accessible or to take down answers can be required**.
- Extra time** for the preparation of an oral exam or written exam can help compensate for the concentration difficulties.
- Providing the opportunity for an **alternative exam form** can be supportive.
- An **optimal spread of exams** within an exam period can compensate for the overload and slower processing speed.

## Internships

### Focus points

- Transportation** to and from the internship location can be challenging.
- The internship may require the use of **different assistive tools**.
- It can be difficult to **manipulate** the materials in a safe way.
- It is difficult to finish tasks with the necessary **precision** or with sufficient **speed**.

### Tips and Tricks

- A **prospection** at the internship location with regard to accessibility can be useful.
- An **accessible internship location** can remedy mobility issues and reduce exhaustion. A **mobility training** for the trajectory to and from the internship location can be necessary.
- Accessible signalization and route signing** can enhance the navigation on campus.
- Specific **assistive tools** and the use of a **laptop** with compensating software can be supportive.
- It is recommended to deliver documents in a **digital format**.

- In specific situations **conversions** to large print or braille can be necessary.
- A **description** for tables, figures and imagery that are used, is supportive.
- Large assignments are best split up in **partial assignments** where progress is monitored and intermediate feedback is given.
- It is useful to **monitor** the progress **at a regular base** and provide clear feedback. Working points that are formulated very concretely create learning opportunities.
- **Spreading an internship** over a longer period of time can be useful.
- **Student life**

#### Focus points

- **Participation in student activities** and the associated **social contacts** with peers can be challenging.
- **Living independently** and being **self-reliant** can be challenging.
- Finding a **new balance** between attending classes, medical procedures, living in dorms (grocery shopping, cooking, studying, ...) and creating a new network can take time.
- These challenges can have an impact on the general **well-being**. Stress, anxiety and loneliness can occur.

#### Tips and tricks

- **Support** in finding an accessible dorm with adequate space for the supportive equipment can make a great difference. **Adjusted housing** can be necessary. When a guide dog is used, this needs to be taken into account when **choosing a dorm**.
- Support can be provided in **ADL-activities** through projects such as **framed living**. Additionally, support in the development of **structure**, **new routines** and the organization of the **paramedical support system** (physiotherapy, nursing, ...) is important.
- **Mentoring or buddy programs** (where students are assigned a mentor) can play an effective supporting role.

- A **fixed contact person** in the study program can help monitor the load limit and help look for solutions in case of difficulties.
- Staff members of student facilities provide for **coaching in case of psycho-social problems**.