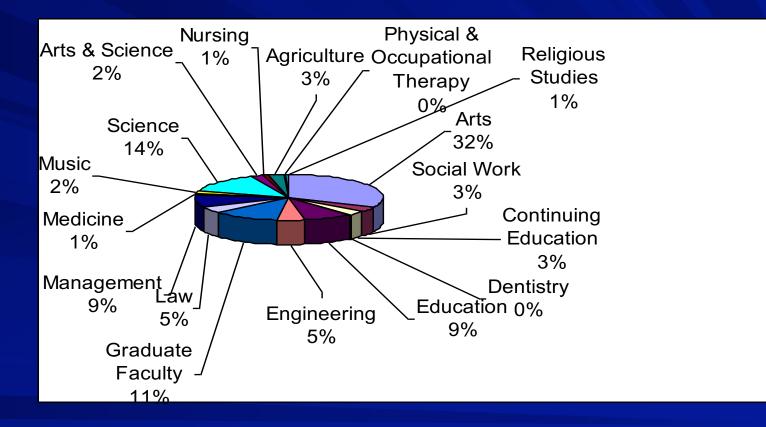
McGill Students with Disabilities 2006-7

Students registered with OSD 2006-7

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 677 NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY CATEGORY Students with a permanent disability 533 Students with a temporary disability 86 Prospective (awaiting diagnosis/documentation) **58**

2006-7 Faculty Distribution



Graduate Students

50 Master 's21 Doctoral



Graduate Departments

- Anthropology; Biology; Bio-resource Engineering;
- Business Administration; Computer Science; Civil Law;
- Counselling Psychology; Dental Science
- Integrated Studies in Education; Engineering;
- Epidemiology & Biostatistics;
- Experimental Medicine; Geography; History;
- Human Communication Sciences; Human Nutrition;
- Library & Information Studies;
- Mining and Materials Engineering; Music; Nursing;
- Physical Education; Physics; Psychology;
- Public Accounting; Rehabilitation Science;
- Religious Studies; Second Language Education;
- Social Work

OSD Students by Faculty: Average CGPA

ARTS 3.01

DENTISTRY 3.64

EDUCATION 3.15

ENGINEERING 2.76

LAW 2.99

MANAGEMENT 3.07

MUSIC 3.34

NURSING 2.59

PHYSICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY 3.15

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES 3.34

SCIENCE 2.98

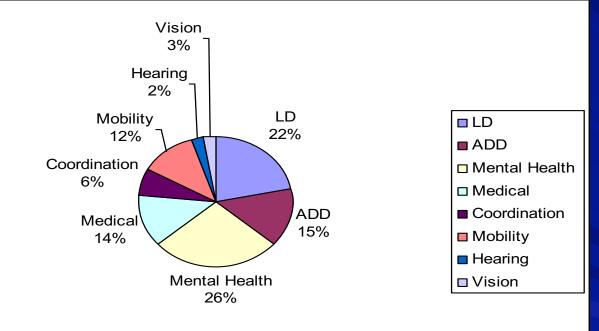
RELIGIOUS STUDIES 3.12



93 students graduated

Dean's Honours List 4
Great Distinction 8
Distinction 8
1st class Honours 4
Honours 1

Distribution by Type of Disability



Origins of All OSD Students

Quebec 270
Canada 249
USA 72
Other countries 27

Universal Design

- Universal design as an architectural concept
- Remains a persuasive route to introduce the terminology
- McGill example :McGill Standards for a Barrier Free Campus and Universal Design

Universal Design

Examples of stair free entrances, and ramps useful to all sorts of people: AV equipment, people delivering equipment, parents with strollers etc Automatic doors good when carrying a pile of books or a computer Large single room washrooms good for people with bags and coats in winter

Lever door handles

Focus on "what the student is learning, how the student is learning, the conditions under which the student is learning, whether the student is retaining and applying the learning, and how current learning positions the student for future learning" (Weimer, 2002). Weimer, M. (2002). Learnercentered teaching: five keys to changes in practice. San Francisco: **JosseyBass**

UID is not just about accessibility for persons with a disability – it's about truly universal thinking – maximizing learning for students of all backgrounds and learner preferences while minimizing the need for special accommodations.

(University of Guelph, Teaching Support Services)

Principles of Universal Instructional Design

1. Create a welcoming classroom climate

- 2. Determine the essential components of the course
- 3. Provide clear expectations and feedback
- 4. Explore ways to incorporate natural supports for learning
- 5. Use varied instructional methods
- 6. Provide a variety of ways for students to demonstrate knowledge
- 7. Use technology to enhance learning opportunities
- 8. Encourage faculty-student contact

Classroom Design

- Crucial component of instructional universal design
- McGill committee: Teaching Services, Architects, Media Resources, OSD, Faculty members
- Designing flexible classrooms...moveable furniture, adjustable furniture, adaptable media resources
- UD lectern

McGill Universal Design Lectern

The lectern was designed at McGill and will gradually begin appearing in classrooms



Universal design does not mean one size fits all. On the contrary:

- It does mean flexibility
- It does mean a focus on student learning

It does mean that learning is a collaborative process for the whole university community

- Check out: <u>www.tss.uguelph.ca/uid</u>
- CAST <u>http://www.cast.org/</u>
- http://www.brown.edu/Administration/Sheri dan_Center/pubs/teachingExchange/sept2 000/universal_instr_design.shtml
- http://apps.medialab.uwindsor.ca/cfl/reflexi ons/volume01/issue03/terry/leslie2.htm?te mplate=none