Tip Sheet

Accommodations for Handwriting Difficulties

When addressing handwriting it is important to distinguish between the mechanics of writing and written expression. Mechanics of writing addresses the motor component whilst written expression is a crucial part of communication and critical thinking and requires knowledge of text genres, text cohesion and coherence, and a sense of audience.

Handwriting is a fine-motor skill that causes problems for many students with specific learning difficulties. Handwriting problems often arise from a difficulty in automatically remembering and mastering the sequence of muscle motor movements required in writing letters or numbers. For students with handwriting problems, there are a range of accommodations that can be used in the classroom to reduce the burden of handwriting.

The following are suggested:

Change the demands of writing rate

- Allow more time for written tasks including note-taking, copying, and tests.
- · Permit the student to begin written projects or assignments early.
- · Allow the student to type some assignments and projects.

Adjust the volume of written work

- · Allow the student to use voice-activated software or a scribe to dictate some assignments or tests.
- Teach and allow abbreviations in some writing (such as b/c for because). Have the student develop abbreviations in a notebook.
- Reduce copying aspects of work. For example, in mathematics, provide a worksheet with the problems already on it.
- · Reduce the length requirements on written assignments.
- Limit the need for draft copies, or have the student type their final copy instead of re-writing it.

· Change the complexity

- Have a writing file that contains a model of cursive or print letters and a laminated template of the format required for written work (cut out holes where name, date, title, and information should go so it can be placed over A4 worksheets).
- Provide a template or blank copies of diagrams, charts etc, for completion rather than asking the student to create one from scratch.
- Remove neatness or spelling (or both) as marking criteria for assignments. Alternatively, provide two marks; a mark for content, and a qualitative mark for neatness and spelling.
- Encourage the student to use a spellchecker and have someone proofread his or her work

Change the tools

- · Allow the student to write in any font and in print or cursive, whichever is most legible.
- Encourage the student to use paper with a darker line or raised line to encourage writing on the baseline.
- Consider increasing or decreasing the size of the lines the student is writing on. Dotted thirds may also be beneficial for some students.



Tip Sheet

Accommodations for Handwriting Difficulties (continued)

- Allow the student to write on graph paper for mathematics to assist with aligning columns of numbers.
- · Allow students to write with pens or pencils of their choice.
- Allow alternatives to handwritten responses such as the use of a computer, a scribe or a digital recorder.
- **Allow students to take breaks** when writing so they can put pencils down and shake or stretch their hands. If a student is consistently reporting pain in their hand during or after writing tasks, an Occupational Therapist should be consulted.
- Allow the use of technological aids such as spellcheckers, word processing, and voice activated software (see information sheet on Computer Software and Assistive Technology). Research has shown the importance of handwriting even with the advancement of technology and the increased reliance on typing as a method of communication. The mechanical task of handwriting involves feedback to the brain about the shape of the letter being written. Typing can be beneficial when a student has increased workload and the legibility of their work deteriorates as they attempt to write faster. It is important that typing and handwriting skills are both maintained.
- If the handwriting problem is severe and impeding academic progress, **occupational therapy** may be of assistance.

