

Universal Assessment Supports

October 2023

“All students are eligible to receive universal assessment supports to support their learning – not just students with disabilities and diverse abilities, or those with an Individual Education Plan (IEP)” (p. 13).

[K-12 Student Reporting Policy: Communicating Student Learning Guidelines \(August 2023\)](#)

What are some examples of universal assessment supports?

- Using assistive tools and technology (including a calculator, word processor, and voice to text software; [Google Read & Write resources](#))
- Providing alternative ways of demonstrating knowledge (e.g., oral exams, projects instead of tests, podcasts or videos instead of presentations)
- Extending time to complete assignments or tests or consider adapting assessments (ie. reducing questions or alternate formats)
- Taking breaks
- Using digital and/or audio texts or peer or adult helpers to assist with reading
- Presenting information in various formats (e.g., pictures, videos, print, audio)

For a full list of universal supports, see page 13 of:

[K-12 Student Reporting Policy: Communicating Student Learning Guidelines \(August 2023\)](#)

Does the use of assessment supports impact where a student is on the proficiency scale or LG/%?

“The use of supports does not mean [students] are not adequately meeting the learning standards” (p.18).

If a student uses an assessment support to show their learning in relation to a learning standard, this does NOT impact where a student is on the proficiency scale or their LG/%. All students are entitled to all universal assessment supports regardless of whether or not a student has an IEP.



For more examples of universal or targeted supports see [Collaborative Checklist of Supports](#).