Classroom Strategies For Improved Handwriting

Behavior	Intervention	Date began	Successful?
Poor Spacing	Use a finger spacer		Yes
3	Use a popsicle stick		No
	Grid Paper		
Poor Sizing	Highlighted between plane and grass line		Yes
3	Color the plane and grass lines different colors		No
	Primary paper (regular dotted paper)		
	"Handwriting Without Tears" paper		
	Wide ruled paper		
Poor Letter Formation	Check for good posture with both feet flat on the floor		Yes
	and back straight		No
	Use verbiage with less words		
	Daily practice in multisensory media		
	Try "Handwriting without Tears" progression of letters		
	Allow student to type assignments		
Heavy Pencil	Avoid dry erase boards, not enough resistance or		Yes
	tactile input – use paper or chalk board		No
	Place a soft material under paper (mouse		
	pad/foam/shelf liner).		
	Mechanical pencil		
	Heavy work before writing assignment (pushups or		
	animal walks to get sensory input into the hands and		
	arms)		
	Use a slant board or vertical surface or 3-5 inch three		
	ring binder		
	Warm up with theraputty or play Doug to give		
	proprioceptive feedback.		
Light Pencil Pressure	Use markers for writing task		Yes
	Weight bearing activities warm ups		No
	Use slant board		
	Shor pencils or crayons		
	wrist weights		
Weak grip	large pencil grip		Yes
	Writing tool with indents for fingers		No
	Larger crayons		
	Use materials to increase diameter of writing tool		
	(See OT for ideas		
Visual issues	Slant board 20 degree optimal		
	Decrease glare with using colored paper		
	#2 pencils to allow for darker marks to be made on		
	paper		
	Use bold colored marker		
	Use tactile or visual cues to allow student to know		
	start and stopping points.		
Fatigue	Allow student to abbreviate words		
	Shorten assignments		
	Use a pen instead of pencil (glides easier over paper)		
	Allow typing or dictation for lengthy assignments		
	Allow fill in the black and circle correct answer		
	worksheets		
	Make sure student has good lighting and is free from		
	surrounding distractions		
	Check posture and position of student All breaks after certain number of lines/words		
	completedOffer motivators		
Holding the paneil too high	Oner motivators Tactile cutes on writing tool (ex: pencil grip, hot glue,		
Holding the pencil too high	color tape, etc)		
	Weighted writing tools(can glue washers or nuts to		
	pencil, tap batteries to end of pencil, etc)		
	Wrist weights or hand weights		
Hunt an peck or slow typing	Provide daily practice (5 minutes)		
Train an poor of slow typing	Use typing program to teach home row placement		
	(Dance Mat Typing, www.typingweb.com)		
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OT should be contacted only after the above interventions have been tried in the classroom <u>first</u> and found not to help. If there are any questions as to how to use one of the interventions or if supplies are needed, contact the OT/COTA for help.