HIGHER EDUCATION RESOURCE GUIDE
for Students with Disabilities

Your Name

TEXAS COUNCIL for
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES
HIGHER EDUCATION
RESOURCE GUIDE

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Links in this publication are current as of January 2020
For current links and to download a print PDF of this document: https://tcdd.texas.gov/resources/publications
Now more than ever, students with disabilities have access to educational supports, accommodations, and resources that assist them in continuing their education beyond high school and preparing for a career. But higher education, also called postsecondary education, is more than just job training. It opens doors to new friendships, opportunities, experiences and careers. It can broaden your abilities — both socially and academically — while increasing your independence, job choices, knowledge and income.

Studies indicate that almost all colleges are enrolling students with disabilities. About 19.4% of college undergraduates are considered individuals with disabilities (about 3,755,000 students nationwide). While schools are becoming better skilled at supporting individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, you may need to do research to find a school that meets your needs and goals. Designed for students with disabilities, this guide also includes information for parents, as well as teachers, counselors, and vocational and transition staff (referred to here as Educators).

While this guide focuses mainly on attending college, it also touches on other options, such as online training as well as technical and trade schools. Additional options include job training programs, adult education programs, and new transition models for students with disabilities.

Each section of this guide is broken into subtopics that provide tips to help you prepare for higher education and website links where you can find more information. We are excited by the many possibilities ahead and hope this guide helps you on your journey.
Thinking Ahead

It is never too soon to start planning for higher education. All schooling, from kindergarten through high school, is designed to prepare all students for life after graduation. Now is a good time to experience new things to see what you like, build skills, and start saving money — even if it is only a small amount each month.

Getting Ready for Higher Education

The better prepared you are for higher education, the easier it will be to be successful. Getting prepared includes developing good study habits, exploring educational options, considering how you will pay for higher education, and thinking about a career field. You also need to take the classes and tests required by the school(s) you want to attend. Please note, Texas high school graduation plans require different classes, and some graduation plans and class modifications may restrict admission to some schools.

While in high school, prepare yourself to assume more responsibility and advocate for yourself. If you go to college, you are responsible for registering for classes, managing your time effectively and arranging for the supports and accommodations you need.

Student Resources

Going to College: High School “To Do” Lists
bit.ly/1heg15
Tasks for each year of high school to prepare you for higher education.

Going to College: My Place
bit.ly/2heg15
Tips and activities to help you determine your learning style and strengths, explore interests, understand challenges, and set goals for your future.

Texas Transition and Employment Guide
bit.ly/3heg19
This guide has steps you and your parents can take to make sure you are able to make the right educational or work choices after high school. It also tells you where to get the services you may need after high school.

TCDD: The Next Step
bit.ly/3heg15
In this video, five Texans with disabilities share their stories about attending higher education schools. Included are discussion sheets with tips to share with parents, teachers, counselors, and vocational and transition staff.

Opening Doors to Postsecondary Education and Training: Planning for Life After High School
bit.ly/4heg19
Handbook to prepare students with disabilities for postsecondary education and training. Includes comparisons between high school and postsecondary education, timelines for planning, and tools to succeed in postsecondary education.

Parent Resources

Center for Parent Information and Resources: College and Career Readiness
bit.ly/6heg15
Links to college guides and resources.
Navigate Life Texas: College and Alternatives for Students with Disabilities
bit.ly/7heg19
Resources and information to assist with every step of the transition period including education choices, supports and services, financial aid, and a video that discusses life after high school.

Texas Project FIRST: Transition and the Individualized Education Program (IEP)
bit.ly/45heg19
What parents need to know about the IEP including its development, associated services, and links to other resources.

College Prep: What You Need to Know
bit.ly/5heg15
Helping your child through the process of choosing a college, applying and then getting ready to go can seem like a daunting task. Like everything, it’s easier if you break it down. This resource features information to help you get your freshman-to-be all set for their four-year adventure.

Texas Education Agency: Graduation Toolkit 2019
bit.ly/8heg19
A comprehensive toolkit for planning for high school, graduation, and beyond.

Extracurricular Activities and Volunteering

College admission committees will consider everything about you when they review your college application. They will take into consideration your high school grades and scores on college entrance exams as well as your life experiences, personal attitudes, and academic interests. Participating in extracurricular activities and volunteer opportunities can show your strengths and the challenges you’ve faced.

Typical extracurricular activities could be participating in clubs, sports, doing volunteer work, or some type of community service.
Keep a list of the following:
- hobbies
- religious activities
- training and camps attended
- skills learned while in high school
- accomplishments or awards received

Keep track of your extracurricular activities including dates, times and number of hours. Keeping a list will make it easier to complete applications for higher education, scholarships, and financial aid.

**Student Resource**
**Volunteer Match**
bit.ly/8heg15
Volunteer opportunities by ZIP code or interest.

**Educator Resource**
**College Board: The Extracurricular Edge**
bit.ly/10heg19
Helping students select extracurricular activities.

**Employment and Career Goals: What You Want to Do Affects School Options**

Your interests, abilities and goals will affect the kinds of jobs you may want and what schools you should attend. To get some ideas on the kind of work you want to do, you can take vocational interest and aptitude tests and talk with your family, friends, teachers and counselors. Once you know what kind of job you want, explore the training and schools that will prepare you and work best for you.

**Student Resources**
**Mapping Your Future: Explore Careers**
bit.ly/10heg15
What do you want to be? Once you know what career path you want to follow, how do you get there? Use these free tools to help you make a choice about which career to pursue.

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Other possibilities include:
- Two-year community or junior colleges
- Four-year colleges
- College programs designed specifically for students with disabilities
- Vocational, technical or trade schools, or internships and apprenticeship programs that prepare you for a specific job
- Adult education courses at many school districts and community colleges that provide training for adults who would like to learn new skills

**Student Resources**
College Board: Quick Guide – Your College Degree Options  
Guide to the different types of college degrees and what you need to do to earn them.

College or Training Programs: How to Decide  
Options to consider before graduation and what to discuss with family members and your Individualized Education Program (IEP) team.

National Youth Transitions Center: Awareness of Postsecondary Options  
Overview of educational and training options available after high school to students with disabilities.

National Youth Transitions Center: Community College  
Basic knowledge of considerations and options in choosing to begin postsecondary training and/or education in a community college setting.

**Can’t Afford School or Need a Break?**

Going straight from high school to higher education isn’t a good fit for everyone. Some people want a break, a chance to achieve a personal goal, or time to earn money for school. You can also use this time to do volunteer work, take remedial classes to strengthen skills in weak subjects, or gain new experiences and increase your self-advocacy abilities.

**Student Resources**
Corporation for National and Community Service  
The Corporation for National and Community Service provides multiple volunteer opportunities, including AmeriCorps, which provides educational funds and small stipends for doing community service jobs.

National College Fairs: Taking a Gap Year  
Alternatives to going to college right after high school.
RESOURCES FOR EDUCATORS, PARENTS AND STUDENTS

Educators, parents, and other professionals have an important role in encouraging you and other students with disabilities to attend higher education institutions and achieve your goals as you enter adulthood. This includes supporting you in preparing and applying for college, as well as making the transition to higher education and directing your own life. General college resources also offer important information about higher education that can help you reach your goals. The following resources can be beneficial for students with disabilities, parents, and professionals.

Educator Resources
A guide for those advising students about financial aid for higher education.

Access College: Accommodations bit.ly/24heg15
Examples of accommodations for students with specific disabilities in different academic settings, such as large lecture halls, group discussions, distance learning courses, labs, and field trips. This resource includes information on how universal design can reduce the need for accommodations.

Discusses challenges faced by youth with mental health needs during their transitions to adulthood. Describes strategies used by youth service professionals to avoid age-related transition cliffs and prevent service interruptions.

Answers questions guidance counselors...
frequently ask to better assist high school students with disabilities in accomplishing transitions into postsecondary education and employment.

**TCDD: The Next Step**
[bit.ly/3heg15](bit.ly/3heg15)
Information sheets — targeted to teachers, counselors, vocational and transition staff, students, and parents — accompany a video of five Texans with disabilities who attended colleges, universities, or technical schools.

**The Transition Coalition**
Resources and professional development opportunities to assist with the transition to adult life for youth with disabilities.

**Parent Resources**

**Think College: Healthy and Ready for College!**
[bit.ly/20heg19a](bit.ly/20heg19a)
Explores healthcare challenges for youth with intellectual disabilities, including a skills checklist for managing care.

**Parent Advocacy Brief — Transition to College: Strategic Planning to Ensure Success for Students with Learning Disabilities**
Help for parents to understand requirements and opportunities included in the law regarding youth with learning disabilities. Important planning documents are highlighted with a checklist that notes critical points in college planning.

**National Youth Transitions Center: Parents’ Guide to Transition**
[bit.ly/22heg15a2](bit.ly/22heg15a2)
Your role in transition planning; how to be involved in the transition; the differences between the rights and responsibilities of schools and students as your child moves from high school to college; and what to ask when you tour college campuses.

**Educator, Parent and Student Resources**

**A Practical Guide for People with Disabilities Who Want to Go to College**
This guide provides an overview of the challenges and supports needed to help people with disabilities attend college, including finding the right school, locating supports at your school, managing your disability and your education, and using your new educational qualifications in the search for a better job.

**College for All Texans**
Information and resources for planning for college; selecting a Texas university, college, junior college, or technical school; and applying for college and financial aid. Available in English and Spanish.

**Texas Comptroller: Educational Opportunities and Investments**
Tools provided by the Texas Comptroller’s office to help learn about the state’s prepaid tuition and savings plans, scholarship opportunities, and more.

**Know How To Go**
This resource is geared towards mentors of low-income students and those who are the first in their families to pursue higher education. The Mentors section (in English and Spanish) advises people who aren’t familiar with the college process on how to help their students succeed.
Selecting a School: The Application Process

In choosing and applying to a school, it is important to look at the school’s full environment. This includes learning opportunities and characteristics such as accessibility, supports, social aspects and inclusiveness, and work opportunities after completing the training.

Choose the Best School for You

Finding a school that meets your individual needs, goals, and preferences becomes easier when you think about what you want and the type of environment that works best for you.

First think about what job you want and what schools will prepare you for it. Then look for a good academic and social match. Some things to consider include:
• where you want to live
• school and living costs
• if you prefer a small or large school
• if the campus is accessible
• transportation
• what accommodations are available
• if the people are welcoming and the school feels inclusive

Also think about applying to alternative schools in case you do not get accepted into your first school of choice.

Many students start with community college and then transfer to a four-year college to save money, to allow more time to decide on a career, or because they do not feel prepared for a four-year college. A lot of online research can be done on a school, but nothing reveals more than a campus visit. When you tour a school, you can meet with advisors, ask about financial aid, and request an appointment with the school’s Office of Disability Services to see what accommodations they can provide. You can also ask to talk with other students who have disabilities about their experiences, or ask to sit in on a class as a prospective student — maybe going with another student with disabilities.
**Student Resources**

Going to College: Applying for College  
Overview of the college application process, including writing essays and getting letters of recommendation.

Going to College: Choosing a College  
[bit.ly/33heg15](bit.ly/33heg15)  
What to consider when choosing a college, including waivers and substitutions, course load and graduation time, student groups, support sessions, and orientation sessions for students with disabilities.

Compare College Texas  
[bit.ly/15heg34i](bit.ly/15heg34i)  
Select what’s important and find the school that’s right for you.

Getting into College: What Students with Disabilities Want to Know  
Information on how college is different from high school, preparing and planning for college, the admissions process, how to decide what accommodations you will need, and how to choose a college.

Think College: College Search  
[bit.ly/36heg19](bit.ly/36heg19)  
Directory that includes information on college programs for students with intellectual disabilities. You can search by program name, location, and other keywords.

**Admissions and Placement Testing**

The Texas Success Initiative (TSI) is an assessment of basic reading, writing, and math skills for high school graduates that is mandated by the Texas Legislature prior to enrolling in a public college or university. Most four-year colleges require that you take the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) or the American College Test (ACT) entrance exams. Most students take one of these tests two times to improve their scores. If you want accommodations for the test, submit the required documentation at least two months before the test date. Community colleges may require additional tests to identify a student’s strengths or determine if extra training is needed in any areas. You can apply for accommodations for these tests, too.

**Student Resources**

College Board: Services for Students with Disabilities  
How to apply for accommodations for college board tests and use of accommodations after approval.

Number 2: Free SAT, ACT and GRE Test Preparation  
Free online test preparation, tutorials, practice sessions, a vocabulary builder, and more that adapt to each student’s ability level.

Overview: TSI  
Provides an overview and answers frequently asked questions about the TSI Assessment.

Partners Resource Network: Navigating Admissions to Colleges for Students with Learning Disabilities  
This resource provides tips for parents of college-bound students with learning disabilities to help with the college admissions process.

Texas Comptroller: Entrance Test Dates and Fees  
A list of registration and test dates for college entrance exams and the fees to take the tests.
College Applications, Essays and More

Each school has its own application process and deadlines. Be sure to check what the individual school requires. To make it a little easier, all public universities in Texas — as well as many community and private colleges — use the same basic admission application.

Most colleges also require you to complete at least one essay. The topics change each year and may give you an opportunity to discuss your disability as it relates to your life experiences, personal attitudes, and academic interests.

Schools often want letters of recommendation, too. Letters are usually from teachers, but they can be from other adults or professionals who know you. You also will need to submit high school (and college) transcripts that show the classes you have taken and the grades you received.

Student Resources
Apply Texas
bit.ly/39heg15
Online admission application to any Texas public university and to participating community and private colleges.

College Board: Tips for Writing an Effective Application Essay
bit.ly/31heg19
Tips on how to write an admissions essay, including a video featuring advice from an admissions officer.

Going to College: Applying for College
bit.ly/32heg15
College application process overview, including essays and letters of recommendation.

Ask Early and Nicely for Letters of Recommendation
bit.ly/41heg15
Letters of recommendation advice for scholarship applications, including how early to request, how to ask, and what information to provide to letter writers.

Working with High School, Transition and Vocational Staff

Selecting a career path and navigating the admissions process, costs, and demands of higher education is challenging. You can ask for help from teachers and school counselors, as well as vocational and transition staff.

The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) can also help you plan for the transition to higher education and work. TWC staff can assist you with participating in Admission, Review, and Dismissal meetings; getting disability evaluations and tests; and work training, including college, technical schools, and on-the-job training.

Please note: you may need recent disability testing and documentation to get accommodations in higher education schools, so check ahead of time to see if the documentation you have meets what is required by the school you want
to attend. Your high school or TWC may be able to help you get updated tests during your last year of special education services. TWC can only help with testing if they need to test you to determine if you qualify for services.

**Student Resources**

TWC: Vocational Rehabilitation — Youth and Students  
bit.ly/42heg19  
Contact information and services available through TWC Vocational Rehabilitation services.

Disability Rights Texas: The Vocational Rehabilitation System in Texas  
bit.ly/43heg19  
How to get vocational rehabilitation services, the Individualized Plan for Employment, and what to do if you have a problem with services.

**Parent Resource**

Texas Project FIRST: Transition and the Individualized Education Program (IEP)  
bit.ly/45heg15a  
What parents need to know about transition services including links to other resources.

**Plan How to Pay for School**

There are many ways to pay for college, from building a savings account or college fund to applying for scholarships, loans, and participating in a school's work-study program.

Financial aid application deadlines vary, and some schools bundle aid programs into one application to make it easier to apply. You can also check on scholarships for students with disabilities, assistance with disability-related expenses, and help from TWC.

Most scholarships require you to re-apply each year. The average cost for tuition, books and supplies, and room and board for two semesters at the state's four-year public colleges in 2019–2020 is $20,306.

**Student Resources**

Texas Comptroller: Compendium of Texas Colleges and Universities  
bit.ly/48heg19  
List of Texas colleges and universities, admission requirements, expenses for a school year, financial aid data, and scholarship deadlines.

Let’s Talk about the Money: Planning for College  
bit.ly/49heg19  
There are many sources of money to pay for college that people may know about. Financial advisors pull from personal and professional experience to share their expertise on how to pay for college.

Disability Scholarship Opportunities  
bit.ly/51heg19  
This resource features scholarships specifically for people with disabilities.

College for All Texans: College Costs  
bit.ly/46heg15  
Average tuition and fees, books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and personal expenses for Texas public and independent universities, community and junior colleges, technical colleges, health-related institutions, state colleges, and chiropractic institutions.

U.S. Department of Education: Federal Student Aid  
bit.ly/49heg15  
How to prepare for college, what types of aid are available, how to qualify and apply for aid, and how to manage loans.

College for All Texans: Paying for College  
bit.ly/47heg15  
Options for paying tuition and fees, types of financial aid, how to apply for financial aid, savings plans, and how to avoid scholarship scams.

Federal Student Aid: Students with Intellectual Disabilities  
bit.ly/47heg19  
Information about financial aid and grants available to students with disabilities. Grants and scholarships available to students with disabilities — some with deadlines listed.
Congratulations:
You Are Accepted

Higher education is very different from high school. There is more freedom and more responsibility. You will be expected to make all of the arrangements you need and complete all course assignments without any prompting. While attending classes and staying on top of homework are important, so are social activities, clubs, and relationships. The key is to find a healthy balance.

Adjusting to Higher Education

Once you are accepted into a school, the following can make the transition easier:

• Register for a campus orientation and ask if your school has a summer transition program.
• Register for classes and learn your way around campus. Visit your classrooms to learn where they are and check accessibility.
• Arrange for housing, transportation, meals, and paying bills.
• Arrange for supports and develop back-up plans. If you want accommodations or supports from the school, submit documentation on your disability.
• Collect healthcare documents and determine whom to contact and where to go in case of an emergency.
• If you want the school to share information with your parents, consider signing a release.

Student Resources

PepNet: A Nuts and Bolts Guide to College Success for Students who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing
bit.ly/52heg19
Keys to college success, choosing classes, daily to-do lists, self-advocacy, transition to college, financial aid, accommodations, campus life, and more. Information is written for students who are deaf but may also be useful to other students.

California State University: From Where I Sit
bit.ly/53heg19
Video series of eight California State University students with disabilities sharing their experiences in college classrooms, including teachers' viewpoints.

Going to College: Campus Life for Students with Disabilities
bit.ly/54heg15
What to expect in college and what your professors will expect, including tips for getting good grades, accommodations, and using technology.

Navigating College: Handbook on Self-Advocacy
bit.ly/55heg15
Written for students with autism by adults with autism who provide information about advocacy, accommodations, independent living, health and safety, self-advocacy, and social issues, including links to other resources which are also useful to all students.

Working with Disability Services and Other Supports

It’s important to seek help when you need it and arrange for reliable supports. This will help minimize stress, improve your grades, and help you qualify for financial aid.
For disability accommodations, you must disclose your disability and provide the required documentation about your disability.

This is usually done before classes start with the school’s Disability Services Office — staff can tell you what is needed. Also, ask if there is a special disability orientation, discuss what accommodations you will need, and find out what services and supports the school can provide, including adaptive technology, tutors, or other services. Some schools are better at providing supports than others, and accommodations must be requested each semester. If you are requesting accommodations, you will need to give accommodation letters to your teachers, discuss your support needs, and advocate to ensure accommodations are provided to you.

Talk with all your teachers, even if you are not requesting accommodations. Most teachers are willing to work with students who get to know them, participate in class, and ask for help.

Talk with other students with disabilities who can give you valuable tips. See if there are mentors on campus, and get the phone numbers and email addresses of fellow students in your classes for when you need something explained. If your disabilities affect your capacity to succeed in some classes, the Disability Services Office may help you request substitute classes for classes that are not essential for your major.

You can also use supports available to all students such as counseling services, help with study skills, proofreading services, study groups, and websites that rate teachers to help you choose classes that match your learning style. A learning coach or a tutor can help you with choosing classes, creating a study schedule, and degree planning.

**Student Resources**

The 411 on Disability Disclosure: A Workbook for Youth with Disabilities

bit.ly/55heg19

Designed to help youth and adults who work with youth learn about disability disclosure and helping students make informed decisions about whether to disclose a disability.
National Youth Transitions Centers: Academic and Co-Curricular Accommodations in Colleges and Universities
bit.ly/56heg15i
The role of Disability Support Services programs, things to do before applying to and attending college, what types of accommodations are typically offered at colleges, and how universal design in learning is applied in the college environment.

Making the Move to Managing Your Own Personal Assistance Services (PAS): A Toolkit for Youth with Disabilities Transitioning to Adulthood
bit.ly/57heg19
Guide designed to help strengthen essential skills for managing PAS: effective communication, time-management, working with others, and establishing professional relationships.

Education Quest: Questions Regarding Disability Services
bit.ly/58heg15
Questions to ask college disability services coordinators to help determine what services and accommodations are available, including questions disability services coordinators may ask students.

bit.ly/59heg15
Accommodations are provided through a school’s disability support services only if you disclose your disability and request accommodations. The timing of disclosure depends on when accommodations are needed.

**Self-Advocacy and Understanding Your Rights and Responsibilities**

You should research the many resources there are at the school and community to help you succeed in higher education. Ask for help and stand up for yourself, your goals, and your rights — no one will be checking to see how you are doing. You are responsible for all aspects of your higher education from selecting classes that meet your degree plan to paying bills, obtaining supports, attending classes, completing class work on time, eating well, and getting enough sleep.

If you live at home or close to home, your parents and friends may provide some support, allowing you to gradually take control of more parts of your life. Getting to know other students will help you adjust to school and new responsibilities.

It is normal to feel overwhelmed at times. It can help to make lists of what you need to do, work ahead, do the best you can in the time available, plan time for fun, and consider joining student clubs and organizations related to your studies.

Higher education is a time to learn more about yourself and your chosen career while enjoying new experiences and taking control of your own life.

**Student Resources**

Avoiding Studying Traps
bit.ly/60heg16
Tips to avoid common study traps.

50 Tips to Adjust to College Life
bit.ly/61heg19
A lot changes when you go to college. Tips for students going off to college to make adjusting to campus life easier.

Study Skills Guide
bit.ly/62heg15
Tips to help with time management, listening, taking notes, and taking tests.

Tips for Students with Learning Disabilities, Attention Deficit Disorders and Related Disabilities
bit.ly/63heg15
Tips to talk with teachers about accommodations.

**Parent Resources**

National Parent Center on Transition and Employment: Building Self-Advocacy and Self-Care Management Skills
bit.ly/63heg19
This resource highlights what families can do at home to build self-care, self-management, and self-advocacy skills.
Know the Law

The main laws protecting college students with disabilities are the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which both prohibit discrimination against “otherwise qualified” individuals on the basis of disability.

While colleges are required to provide reasonable accommodations to make their programs accessible to students with disabilities, they are not required to provide personal services such as occupational or speech therapy; individual tutoring; classroom aides for such non-academic purposes as self-care or handling materials; and transportation.

Familiarize yourself with these laws to best understand your rights and responsibilities when it comes to higher education.

Student Resources
ADA Q&A: Section 504 & Postsecondary Education
bit.ly/64heg15
How the ADA and Section 504 apply to postsecondary educational programs.

Department of Education: Disability Discrimination Resources
bit.ly/65heg15
Success stories, technical assistance materials, and links to other resources from the U.S. Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights.

Students with Disabilities Preparing for Postsecondary Education: Know Your Rights and Responsibilities
bit.ly/66heg15
Rights and responsibilities of students with disabilities, as well as the responsibilities postsecondary schools have toward students with disabilities.

What If You Don’t Get Accepted into a School?

It’s always smart to think about what you will do if you are not accepted into any school where you applied. If not accepted, here are next steps you can make:

• Consider if other schools or types of training programs will meet your goals. Community colleges usually have open-door admissions policies for individuals who have graduated from high school or have a General Education Development (GED) transcript. Many students start here and then transfer to other schools.
• Contact the school’s admissions office and ask what would improve your chances of being admitted the next semester.
• Look for classes or other training to strengthen skills you want to improve.
• Ask if it is possible to get a waiver or probation that allows you to be admitted on a trial basis — this may give you time to show you can handle the workload and earn good grades.
• Consider volunteering or applying for a job related to your career choice.
• Consider other career options you would like to explore.

Student Resources
National College Fairs: Plan B — What if I’m Not Accepted to College?
bit.ly/67heg19
Options if you don’t get accepted into the college of your choice including nontraditional admission, community colleges, or taking a year off.

Photo: iStock by Getty Images
Texas Schools, Colleges and Universities

Texas has 37 public universities, 50 community college districts with multiple campuses, and 38 private universities, as well as six technical colleges, and other types of schools. More than 1.5 million individuals were enrolled in the state’s colleges and universities in the fall of 2017.

Texas Colleges and Universities

College for All Texans: Texas Institutions of Higher Education
bit.ly/68heg15
Links to Texas public and private college websites, including admissions and financial aid pages.

Postsecondary Programs and Services for Students with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (IDD)
bit.ly/69heg19
Higher education institutions in Texas that provide programs and/or services for students with IDD, including which services are provided.

Vocational, Trade and Career Schools

Texas Workforce Commission: Texas Schools by Type of Degree
bit.ly/71heg19
Find a school by the type of degree and program including short-term workforce, technical certificate, and advanced technical certificate programs.

Trade Schools in Texas
bit.ly/72heg19
Texas trade schools for students pursuing careers in the technical fields of art, automotive, business, culinary arts, design, education, health care, or information technology.
ONLINE AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

College Board: College Search
bit.ly/74heg15
Search for colleges in Texas and beyond. You can also search for schools based on the support services offered for students with disabilities.

Virtual College of Texas
bit.ly/76heg15
Virtual College of Texas works with community colleges to make distance-learning courses available to students in different parts of the state.
Texas Colleges and Universities
Disability Services Links

Below are links to the websites of many colleges and universities throughout Texas, as well as links to information about services for students with disabilities, if available. The office that provides advocacy and arranges for academic support and campus accessibility for students with disabilities is usually called Disability Services. Please note, many schools have campuses in more than one location, which are not all listed here.

For the most up-to-date website links, visit bit.ly/15heg194.

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