

Sensory/Regulation: Braille



What is it?

Braille is a tactile writing system for individuals who are blind or visually impaired, using raised dot patterns to represent letters, numbers, and symbols. Developed by Louis Braille in the 19th century, it enables users to read by touch and is used in books, signage, labels, and digital displays, supporting literacy and independent access to written information.

Why use it?

Using Braille in education promotes literacy and independence for students who are blind or visually impaired, enabling equal access to textbooks, assignments, and materials. It helps develop essential literacy skills, enhances academic performance, and fosters an inclusive learning environment that upholds accessibility and equity for all students.

How to use it?

Using Braille effectively involves interpreting raised dot patterns through touch to read letters, numbers, and punctuation. Reading requires practice, supported by Braille instruction and tools like textbooks and learning aids. Writing can be done with a slate and stylus, Braille typewriter, or digital tools like refreshable Braille displays, which provide access to digital content. Regular practice with these methods builds proficiency in reading, writing, and accessing information independently.

