TRI-STATE WEBINAR SERIES Communication, Behavior and Social Supports for Secondary Students with AŚĎ Presented by: Kate Loving COLORADO

Tri-State Autism Spectrum Disorder **Webinar Series** This presentation is a collaborative effort between the following:



COLORADO

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Presenter Information



Kate Loving is an Autism Specialist with the Colorado Department of Education. She is a former special education teacher and district autism and transition specialist. As a BCBA, she works with young adults with complex behavioral and communication needs, as they transition from school to community environments.



Learner Objectives

- At the end of this webinar, participants will be able to:
 - 1) Identify several types of visual supports to use with secondary students with ASD in the areas of:
 - Social skills
 - Communication
 - Behavior



Rationale

Visual Supports is an Evidence Based Practice for individuals with ASD ages 0-22. (Evidence Based Practices for Children, Youth, and Young Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder, Wong, Odom, Cox, Fettig, Kucharczyk, 2014)

Individuals with ASD experience differences in the areas of:

- social interaction
- communication (verbal and nonverbal)
- restricted repertoire of activities and interests and/or repetitive behaviors



Social Support Strategies

- Provide visual/written scripts to teach and support social interaction.
- Provide visual reminders of the rules or social norms.
- Use priming directly before entering a situation, use visual supports to review with the student the skill that is to be used.
- Use video modeling: videos of self or others performing a task or using desired social skills.
- Use iPads, iPods and Smartphones to provide a quick, portable way to present video modeling, social scripts, reminders and other social and communication supports.



ASR	
Priming always involves using a script to teach the learner specific communication and	
social skills.	
A) True	
B) False	
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Social Supports: The Hidden	
Curriculum	
• The hidden curriculum: the set of assumed knowledge that is generally not directly taught because it is considered to be universally known and understood	-
(Myles, B.S., Trautman, M. L., & Shelvan, R.L, 2013).	
 A difficult thing about social rules is that they are often a moving target. The rules change depending on a whole host of variables, such as age, who you are with, 	
gender, culture and circumstance (Endow, J., 2010).	
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Examples of the Hidden Curriculum	

(J. Endow, 2010)

- Men's bathroom etiquette
- Compliments vs. come ons
- Topics of conversation at a job site
- Always telling the truth when asked a question ("How do I look?")

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Curriculum/l		
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Job Site Conversation Topics

- Expected/OK
- Movies
- The weather
- Sports teams
- Books

- Unexpected/Not OK
- Personal hygiene
- Sexual comments
- Detailed family information
- Only 2-3 couple of statements about your special interest
- · Ask at least two questions
- "What did you do last night?"
- "How is your day going?"

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ASR

The hidden curriculum refers to a set of social rules that is directly taught to young children, and changes as they age.

- A) True
- B) False



Activity Schedule for Break Time





Communication Support Strategies

- Use visual supports to prompt language.
- Provide choices.
- Teach and use scripts.
- Teach self-advocacy and negotiation skills.
- Use priming to practice a skill directly. before it needs to be performed.
- Use video modeling to teach verbal and non-verbal communication skills.

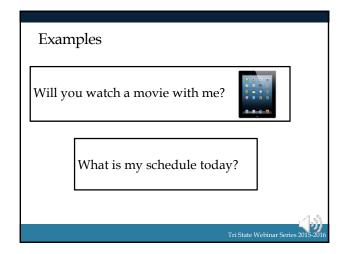


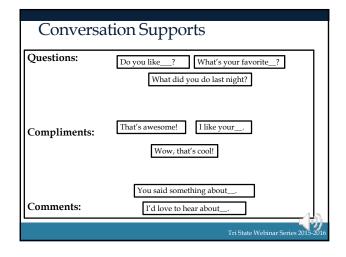
Scripting

- •Scripting involves presenting learners with a verbal and/or written description about a specific skill or situation that serves as a model for the learner (Odom, S., 2014).
- Evidence based practice for individuals with ASD ages 3-18.







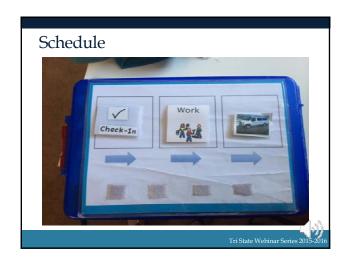




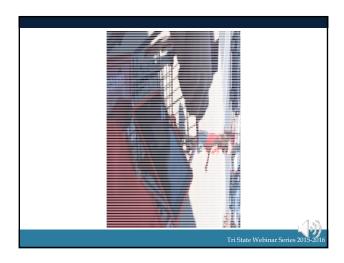
Behavior Support Strategies

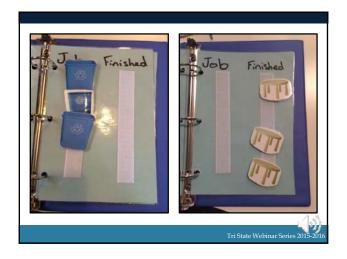
- Use full day and mini/activity schedules.
- Use task analysis to break up large tasks.
- Teach and reinforce the use of self-regulation systems.
- Use behavior and contingency mapping.
- Create and teach usage of 5-point scales.
- Provide visual reminders of behavioral expectations.

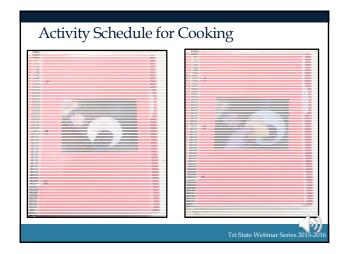


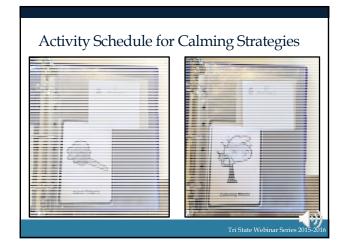


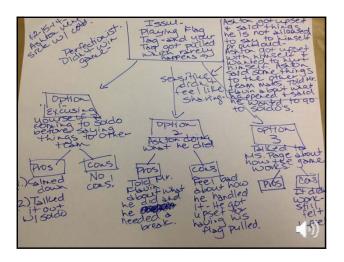


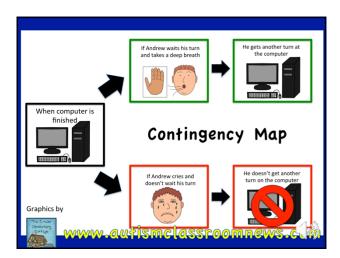












ASR

• List two strategies that are effective for teaching and supporting behavioral skills in individuals with ASD.



Rating	Looks/Sounds Like	Feels Like	How I Can Respond
5	Screaming, making unkind comments, taking materials from others	I'm going to hit someone if I don't fix the situation and do it "just right"	Ask to take a break and remove myself from the situation
4	Pacing, wringing hands	Angry	Ask to talk to the shift manager
3	Grinding of teeth, clenching of jaw	Anxious	Talk to a customer; ask to go to the front of the shop and clean or restock items
2	Whispering to self	Nervous	Repeat the following: Take a deep breath; count to 5; it's okay to make mistakes!
1	Normal	Good!	Stay in a good mood!

Questions	
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References

- Autism Classroom Resources
 - www.autismclassroomresources.com
- * Wong, C., Odom, S. L., Hume, K. Cox, A. W., Fettig, A., Kucharczyk, S., Schultz, T. R. (2014). Evidence-based practices for children, youth, and young adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute, Autism Evidence-Based Practice Review Group.
- Ohio Center for Autism and Low Incidence Disabilities (OCALI)
 - www.autisminternetmodules.org



THANK YOU!
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