

How We Talk About Autism

Both "person-first" (i.e., "student with autism") and "identity-first" (i.e., "autistic student") terminology are used interchangeably because both are favored by different parts of the autism community. "Person-first" language attempts to focus on the person rather than their disability. "Identity-first" language acknowledges that some people feel autism is a central part of their identity. We use both "person-first" and "identity first" to be inclusive of the disability community as a whole. We use the language that is the individual's preference.

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Objectives



- List four types of visual supports associated with Structured TEACCHing.
- Summarize the connection between student's learning style and developmental level with his/her individualized visual supports.
- Describe how visual supports address the learning styles of ASD.



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Types Of Visual Supports

- Daily schedule
- Work system
- Material structure and supports
- Physical organization

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Use Visual Supports to Answer These Key Questions for the Learner.....

· Where am I going? schedule

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- What and how much will I do?work system
- · When will I be finished?work system
- · What happens next?work system
- How will I do it?material structure and visual supports
- What happens here?physical organization



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Schedule

- A <u>visual cue or cues</u> which indicates what activities will occur and in what sequence
- · An organizational system of time
- Supports student as they move throughout the classroom, school, or community
- Helps with understanding and retaining verbal and sequenced information
- Improves tolerance for changes that occur

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Schedule Design and Content Components Potential Content Destination Destination Subject/activit Y Teacher Materials Time

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Schedule Components: Form The type of visual cue (or combination of visual cues) used on the schedule. • Written • Clipart • Photo • Object • Combination of forms Inack **Inack** **Inack**

Schedule Components: Cue to Initiate The cue that signals the student check/refer to their personal schedule. • Verbal direction • Written and/or picture • Object • Schedule cue is brought to the student at the time of each transition Maggie **TEACCH**

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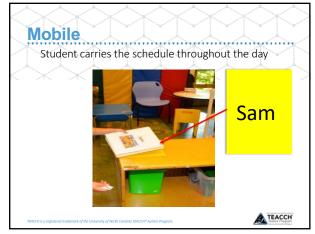
Schedule Components: Location

The place (transition area) where the student will find their schedule

- Mobile: student carries the whole schedule throughout the day
- Stationary: set location
 - · Student's personal space desk/cubby/locker
 - · Neutral area near others' schedule
 - Neutral area separate and away from others' schedule
- No transition area: schedule cue brought to the individuals at the time of each transition.

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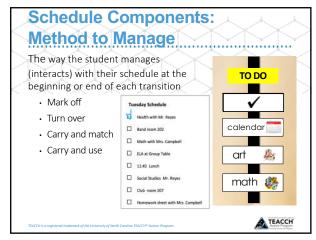


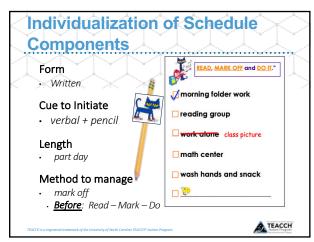


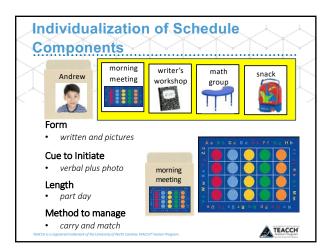


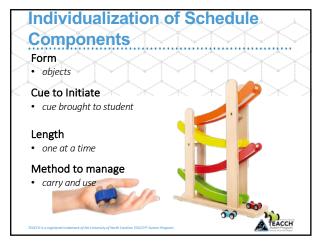


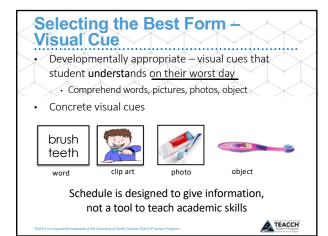
Schedule Components: Length The number of items/activities presented on the schedule at one time.		
• Full day • Part day	Read your schedule Place an X on the blue line Sign In Free Choice Music or Draw	yoga yoga
One schedule cue at a time	Grup Cierladar Work Desk Relaxation Exercise 10:15 Cafeteria Job Work with Teacher Computer Lab Social Group – Mr. Hau's room Run _6_Lops Lunch Hygires 2:00 Work in School Office 3:00 Bus Home	bird feeders teacher table









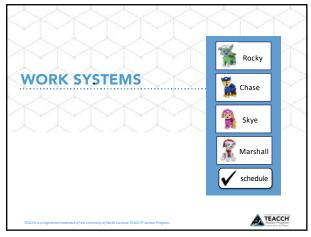


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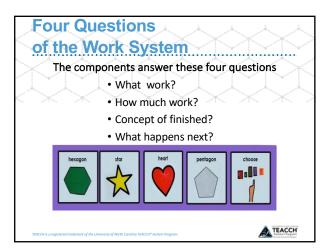
Individualized Teaching Strategies

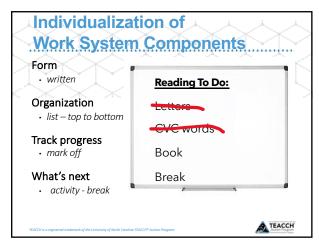
- Consistently direct the student to use the schedule for transitions and information
- Use intentional language that supports the student in the transition.
 - Focus teaching (and adult's language) on use of the schedule
 - Match adult's language to student's developmental level

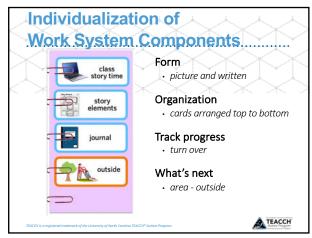
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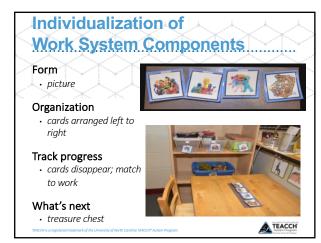


Components of a Work System A work system gives the individual a systematic way to approach the work/activities that need to be completed • Form: The level (visual format) of the visual cue that indicates what and how much to do. • Organization: The sequence that the student follows to complete the work/activities he/she is assigned. • Track Progress: The method the student uses to know when the work/activity is finished? • Transition To Where/What Happens Next: The next location/activity that the student will go (do) when all the work/activities are finished.









Individualization of Work System Components Form · Work/activities Organization · left to right Track progress · moved from original start location to finished basket What's next · book center

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Components of Work System: Answers the Four Questions What work? • activities How much work? • work on the left, no sequence Concept of finished? • work disappears What happens next? • play TEXCHE or regional trademial of the Disabel (ILECOT Auton Program

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Use of Work System for Individuals with Autism

- Address Learning Style of Implicit Learning
 - <u>Generalization</u>: Ability to generalize the skill and completion of work (assignments) to other environments
- Addresses Learning Style of Executive Functioning
 - · Sequence and Planning:
 - Predict and anticipate what will happen in a teaching session and the concept of finished.
 - Independently complete work (or a series of assignments) without direct teacher/staff instruction.



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Activity

- With a few people around you
- <u>Discuss</u>: What did you learn about Schedules and Work Systems?
 - Write at least one thing on a sticky note and put these on the chart paper.
- <u>Discuss</u>: What is one new thing you will do in your classroom/space for Schedules and Work Systems?
 - Write at least one new thing on a sticky note and put these on the chart paper.

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MATERIAL STRUCTURE AND VISUAL SUPPORTS

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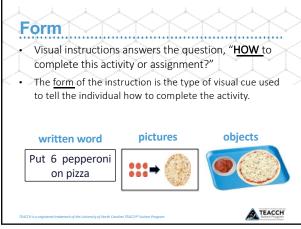
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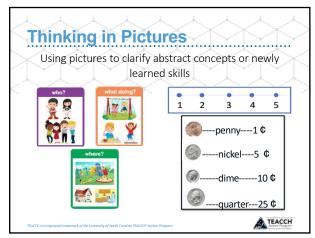
Material Structure and Visual Supports

- Visuals support the verbal instruction and delayed auditory processing
- Components
 - $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Form of the visual instruction
 - Sequence
 - · Highlight and enhance
 - Organization



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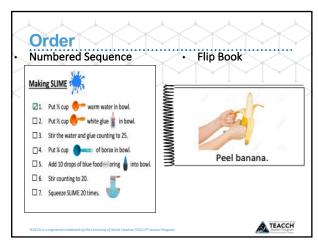
Sequence

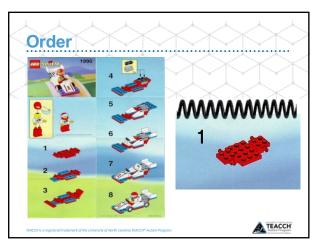
- Clarify the <u>order</u> that the student is expected to follow to <u>complete the activity.</u>
 - Numbered instructions
 - Flip book
 - · Placement of cues/materials
 - · Left to right
 - · Top to bottom
- A method to track progress/finished
 - Boxes or lines to mark off or fill in
 - · Materials empty out (move to another place)

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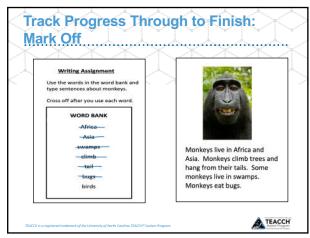


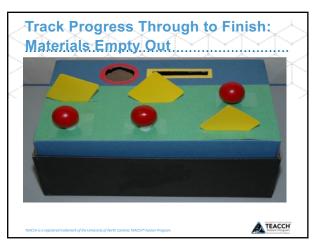
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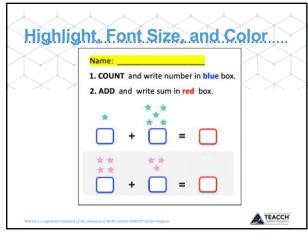
Highlight and Enhance



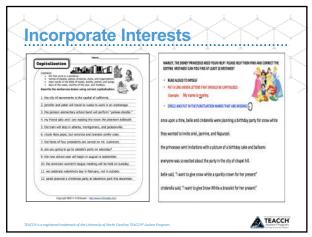
- Engage and direct attention to the relevant and important aspects of the instruction and/or materials
- Emphasize relevant and important information
 - · Font size, space and color
 - · Highlight, outline, underline, or circle
 - · Limit amount of information
 - · Number of words, pictures, or materials
- Incorporate interests

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Organization of Information and Materials

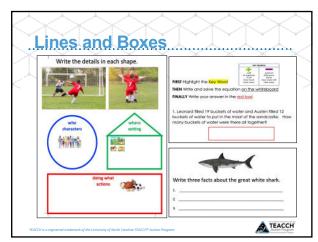
Organize information and materials to support easy and efficient access

- Designate a place for information and materials
 - · Lines and boxes
 - · Labels and diagrams
 - Containers
- · Organize the information and materials
 - · Segment materials(muffin tin, egg carton, etc.)
 - · Segment information (scanning board, separate pages)
 - · Stabilize one unit

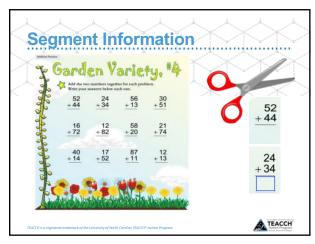
A place for everything, everything in its place!



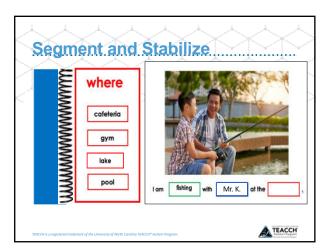
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Individualization of Teaching Strategies of Visual Supports

- Identify developmentally appropriate skills
- Incorporate engaging materials
- Direct the instruction (adult's language and actions) to teach the individual how to access the visual supports
- Use the visual supports when teaching accuracy of work or making corrections



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Use of Material Structure for Individuals with Autism

Addresses Learning Style of Implicit Learning

Generalization: Ability to generalize the use of skills across environments

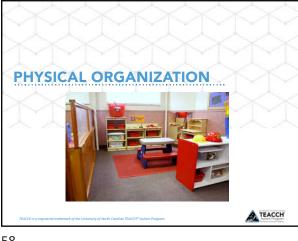
Addresses Learning Style of Differences in Attention

- Focus on details: Focuses attention on the relevant details
- **Shifting:** Visual cues help to disengage and shift attention

Addresses Learning Style of Executive Functioning

- <u>Sequencing and planning:</u> Supports the understanding and retention of verbal and sequenced information
- Flexibility: Can increase flexible use of materials





Physical Organization

- Physical organization is based on the curriculum and learning needs of the student.
 - Arrange furniture and physical space to segment the <u>environment</u> into smaller meaningful parts to reduce stimulation and minimize distractions
 - <u>Create boundaries</u> to help the student understand WHERE the student is supposed to be
 - Add contextual cues to provide a general idea of WHAT the student is expected to do in that location.

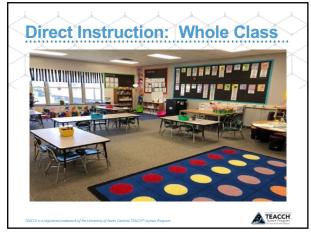


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Physical Organization

- Instructional Areas
 - <u>Direct instruction:</u> designated areas where new concepts and skills are introduced
 - · Whole class
 - · Small group
 - · Individual
 - Theme-based instructional areas
 - <u>Independent-practice:</u> designated areas where a student practices learned/mastered skills without direct adult instruction





Whole Class: Preferential Seating Goal is to engage and maintain attention Planned strategy— not a negative consequence **TACCHA angulared trademost of the University of North Caroline TEXCCH Autum Program.** **TACCHA angulared trademost of the University of North Caroline TEXCCH Autum Program.**

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Direct Instruction: Small Group

Considerations for small group Instruction

- Teacher access to all students
- Is interaction between the students a goal?
- Do peers enhance engagement in the learning or are they a distraction?

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Direct Instruction: Individual

Position of teacher to student is determined by

- · Skill(s) being taught and where student's attention needs to be directed
- Student's need for personal space
- Level and type of adult instruction required by the student



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Individual Independent-Practice
Students with ASD need the opportunity to practice learned skills without direct teacher instruction to support generalization.

Considerations

- Size of table/desk
- Location of work
- Identify what is distracting



Remember: activities/tasks should be mastered



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Independent vs. Direct InstructionAreas

Some students need a **separate** independent work area from a direct instruction area?

- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ The expectations are different when working independently from instructional time
- · Some students rely on environmental contextual cues to understand expectations







Theme-Based Instructional Areas Designed on a curriculum theme which provides context and routines for learning Daily living Vocational





Theme-Based Center: Other Vocational Store/Warehouse Shopping Budgeting Stocking Inventory Garden Planting Watering Weeding

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Physical Organization

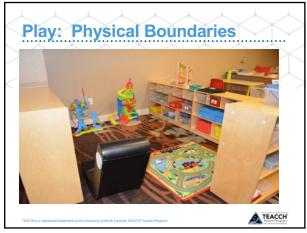
- Instructional areas
- Play/Leisure Areas: a place where students can learn and engage in meaningful play/leisure activities.
 - · Create clear boundaries: visual and/or physical.
 - Need for physical boundaries often decrease with age and developmental level
 - Add contextual cues: using the materials to clarify the theme of the area

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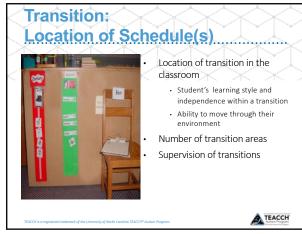








Physical Organiz	zation
Instructional areas Play/Leisure areas Transition areas Location of schedules Wait place	
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Multi-Use of Areas One area can have more than one function. • Change the context (look and feel of the area) • Label areas for student's understanding, be flexible

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Advantages of Using Structured TEACCHing and Visual Supports

- Organizes the environment to make it calm, orderly and predictable.
- Provides <u>ongoing visual supports of sequential</u> information.
- Incorporates <u>routines to increase familiarity.</u>
- Increases meaning and engagement
- Focuses on the <u>development of independence</u>.

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Activity

With a few people around you:

- Discuss: What did you learn about Material Structure and Organization and Physical Structure?
 - Write at least one thing on a sticky note and put these on the chart paper.
- Discuss: What is one new thing you will do in your classroom/space for Material Structure and Organization and Physical Structure?
 - Write at least one new thing on a sticky note and put these on the chart paper.

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