

Objectives of Presentation



- State the relationship between autism learning styles and difficulties with expressive and social communication
- List the variables of spontaneous communication important to assess: form, function, location (context) and with whom
- Review strategies for assessing and teaching expressive communication skills

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Communication for Individuals with Autism

 Cognitive and social impairments limit a child's ability to communicate and to understand communication from others.



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Everyone Needs a Way to Communicate

- Difficulty with receptive and expressive communication leads to behavioral issues
- Often overestimate students without ID and underestimate concrete learners



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Why Might Communication Be Difficult - Tantrums Behavior • Does not respond to social gestures by others • Repeatedly asks the same questions • Talks incessantly about one topic Autism - Social Communication Difficulties • Restricted or Repetitive Behaviors and Interests • Learning Styles: • Implicit learning (rule-based learner) • Auditory processing • Attention • Executive functioning • Social cognition What types of behaviors have you experienced related to communication challenges?

Impact of Learning Styles on Social Communication Difficulty with implicit learning Auditory processing difficulties Morphology, phonology, semantics, syntax Executive functioning challenges Differences in attention Difficulty with social cognition Theory of mind Joint attention Inference



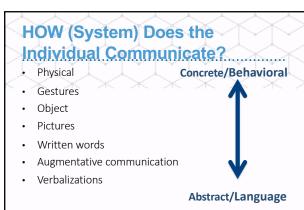
Overall Teaching Process

- Assessment of spontaneous/initiated communication
- Develop a teaching goal
- Create motivation/meaning
- Strategies to address communication challenges

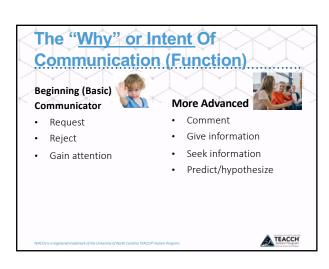
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Assess Spontaneous Expressive Communication - HOW does the autistic person communicate when not prompted? - WHERE or in WHAT SITUATIONS does the individual communicate? - WHY or WHAT is the individual trying to communicate?







TEACCH Communication Sample Spontaneous and Directed Communication Communicative Acts WHAT did student say or do? WHER? work, play, snack, transition W p s t W p s t W p s t W p s t W p s t W p s t W p s t W p s t W p s t W p s t W p s t



Overall Teaching Process Assessment of spontaneous/initiated communication Develop a teaching goal/activity based on the assessment A communication goal needs to explicitly state the system, context and function

Develop a Teaching Goal/Activity from the Assessment Information

- <u>HOW.</u>.. (which meaningful system) to help the individual initiate most independently?
- WHERE...will communication take place?
- WHY...what is the function, how does the communication meet their needs?
- WHAT...interested in or motivated by?

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Select System (HOW) for Individual on His or Her Worst Day

- · Assessment of comprehension: can they...
 - · Understand objects go with specific activities?
 - Give an object when named?
 - Match an object to an object/picture/word?
 - · Identify pictures?
 - · Use verbal language to express needs/thoughts?

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Develop a System That Is...

- Easy to use
- Individualized
- Visual
- · Accessible and portable
- Meaningful to the autistic person and others

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Determine WHERE (Place) to Teach the Skill

- Controlled (less distracting)
 - Teaching area (or therapy room) where student understands that an adult is part of the routine
- Natural
 - Where student does not have to generalize the learned skill to another or "real" environment



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Overall Teaching Process

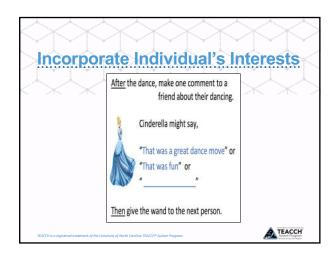
- Assessment of spontaneous/initiated communication
- Develop a teaching goal/activity
- Motivation: reason (why) to communicate
 - · Make people meaningful
 - Disrupt a routine
 - Meet a need/desire
 - Incorporate the individual's interests

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A TEACCH

Make People Meaningful Model language that highlights people and actions • Identifying communication partner Mommy • People's names and verbs Bonnie Bonnie

Make People Meaningful Create engaging routines Movement Sensory activities Surprise and anticipation Silly and fun! Encourage reciprocity



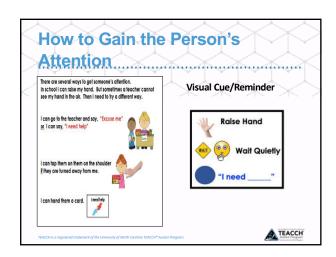


Gaining Attention and Directing Communication Gaining attention and directing communication

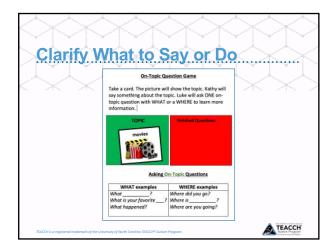
- - Who to communicate with?
 - How to gain the person's attention?
 - · What to say or do?













Use a Shadow to Teach Process of Exchange Use two staff when possible. Help the individual SEE "back and forth" in action

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Exchange Routines

- Teach reciprocity give something to get something
 - Child gives an object/picture/written word that represents what child wants
 - Adult responds by giving child what he/she requests and by modeling language





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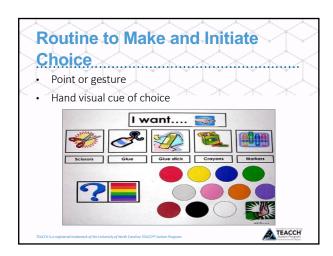
Strategies to Address Communication Challenges

- Gaining attention and directing communication
- Process of exchange
- Making a choice
 - Visualize options
 - · Offer non-preferred
 - · Routine to initiate choice and clarify choice

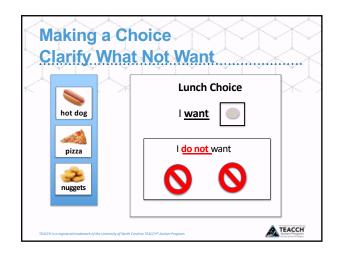
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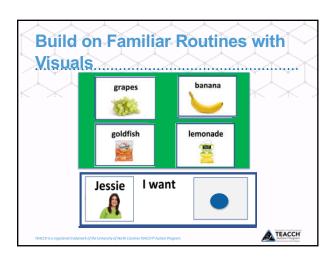














Strategies to Address Communication Challenges

- Gaining attention and directing communication
- Process of exchange
- Making a choice
- Generalization
- Conversation (social pragmatic) skills

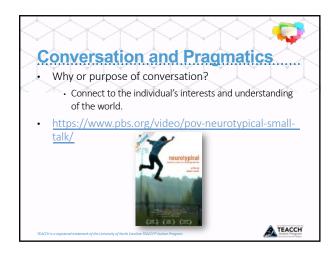
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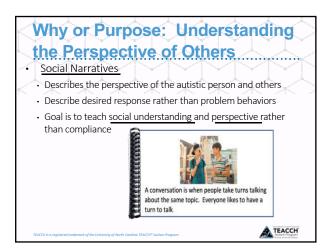


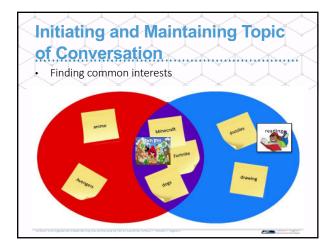
Strategies to Explicitly Teach Conversation (Social Pragmatic) Skills

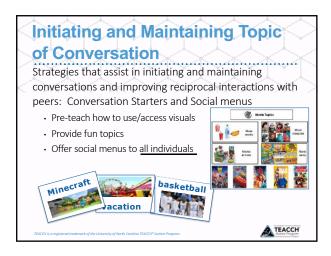
- Why or purpose
- Initiating and maintaining topic of conversation
- Listening and responding (turn allocation)
- · Explicit teaching and planned opportunities

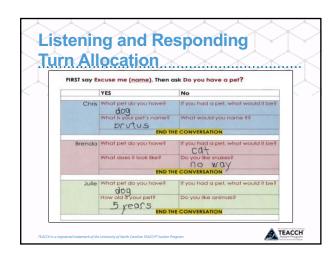


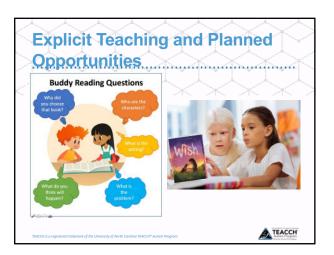












Overall Teaching Strategies

- <u>Use visual supports to aid language</u>, processing and initiation
- Explicitly teach the <u>social expectations and</u> hidden rules
- Explicitly teach <u>perspective of person with</u> <u>autism and of others</u>
- <u>Plan for the generalization</u> of communication skills across environments and situations.

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Activity

- With your group
 - Discuss something new you can try to support communication for the individuals you serve.
 - Provide suggestions and feedback for one another.

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