Autism Teaching Institute

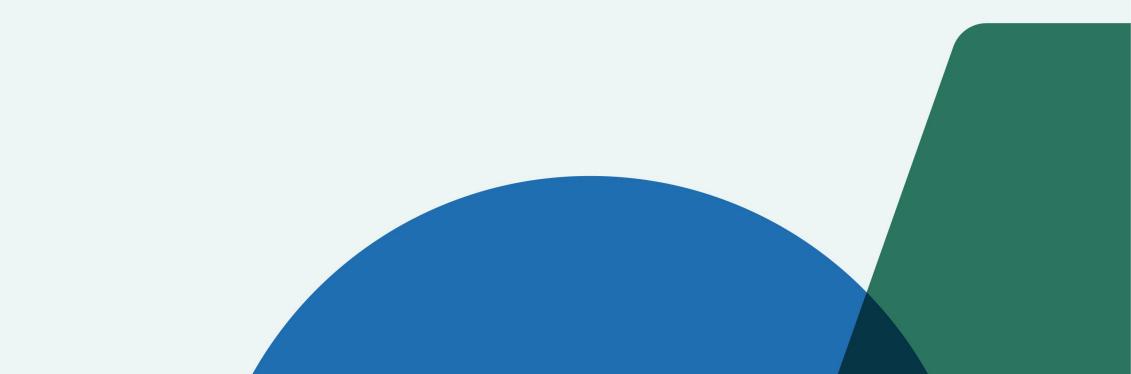
Creating a Foundation for Communication Success in the Classroom

Fiona Whelan

About me

Speech Pathologist | Western Autistic School

Intermediary | Department of Justice and Community Safety



What do you want teachers to know about autism?

Connection and regulation

Connection and regulation

- Connection over compliance
- Regulation is the foundation for optimal participation and communication
- Audit the classroom environment and practices to ensure safety and trust
- Greg Santucci's Model of Child Engagement
 - Safety \rightarrow Regulation \rightarrow Participation



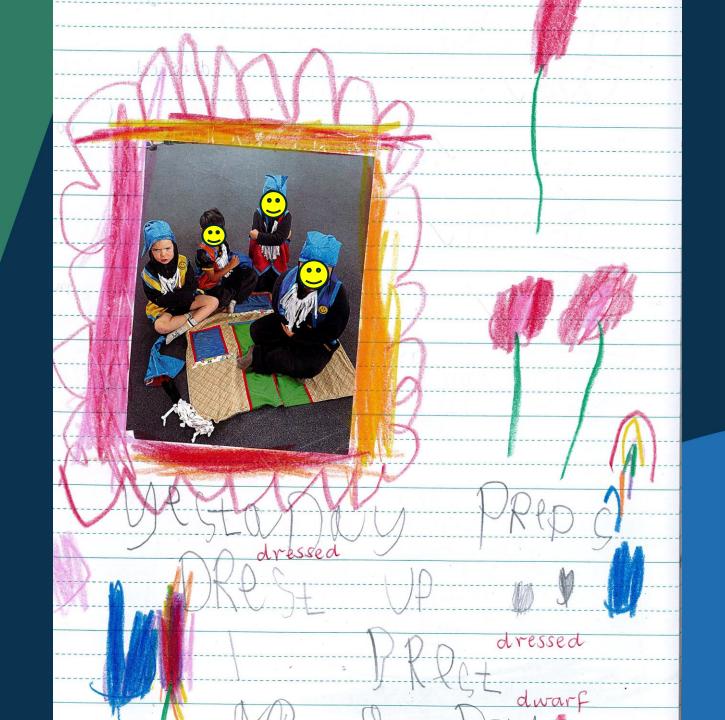
If you don't feel SAFE, you can't be REGULATED. You MUST be regulated for skill building and learning!

What constitutes 'safety'?

- Not just a physical or emotional threat
- Common classroom expectations or systems can also threaten feelings of safety
- What contributes to safety?
 - Knowing what will happen
 - Adults doing what they say they will do
 - Being heard and listened to
 - <u>Unconditional</u> access to regulation tools such as breaks

Rewards: carrot or stick?

- Creates anxiety and fear about not getting a reward
- Assumes all behaviour is volitional, ignores stress behaviours
- Assumes children are not inherently motivated to do well
- Not a substitute for teaching a skill



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Autistic learning style

Autistic learning style

- Literal, 'black and white', specific, precise
- 'Absolute thinking in a relative world' *Peter Vermeulen*
- Teach concepts and skills in a way that matches this processing style
 - Direct, explicit, concrete teaching of concepts
 - Visual supports
 - Contrast
 - Association

It's all about context

- Black and white, literal processing style can mean that skills are:
 - Not automatically generalised to other situations, or,
 - Overgeneralised to other situations (quick to pattern)
- Skills often need to be taught in each different context
- Look beyond standardised language assessment scores





• Familiar

- Relaxed
- Own routines, preferences, freedom, can follow own agenda
- Role of family member, not student – different relationship

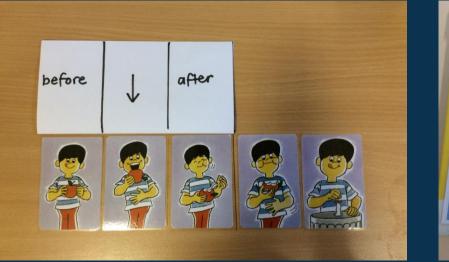


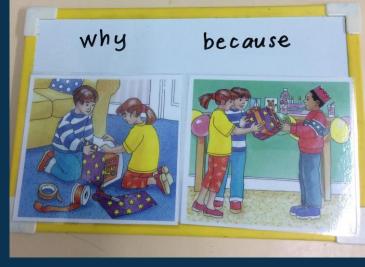
- Quiet room
- Two supportive adults working with one child
- Highly structured
- Only once a week or fortnight



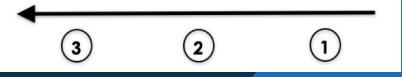
- Busy, noisy environment
- Lots of people, some are unfamiliar
- Mix of structured, and unstructured
- Movement to different locations (toilets, playground, buses, office)
- Required to follow a group plan/agenda

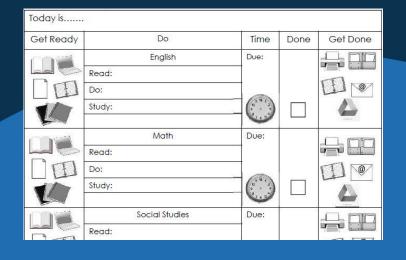
Visual, clear, concrete





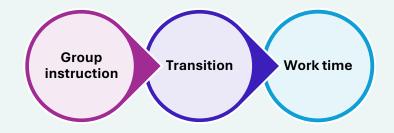
Get Ready	Do	Done
Computer Library books Uncle Tom Printer/paper Construction paper Glue Scissors Trifold board	 Gather materials Research using three sites, two books, one person Find 10 facts Find effect on econ Type info Mat neatly/be creative Print 5 photos Practice and present 	WHO'S WHO: CIVIL WAR GENERALS





Visual, clear, concrete, prepared

- Break down and paraphrase complex instructions
 - Often results in many more instructions
- Reveal the hidden or implied steps
- Use priming review vocabulary and concepts prior to tasks
- Allow for processing time
- Transition time can extend into work time



Pragmatic language skills

What about language?

- Receptive language
- Expressive language
- Pragmatic language

Pragmatic language skills

- Pragmatics is all about the 'why'
 - To argue, to protest, to ask for something, to joke, to question, to agree, to give information...
- Expressive = **what** are they expressing?
- Pragmatics = **why** are they expressing it?



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The dish = pragmatic skill

- To ask for help
- To express an opinion
- To explain a problem

Ingredients = what we need to work on to get there

• Receptive and expressive skills: e.g. vocabulary, sentence structure, understanding of questions...

Method = how the student learns best

- Teaching strategies tailored to the student's learning style
- AAC or visual supports



'A different culture of communication'

Rachel Dorsey

- Less small talk, more direct
- Precise, specific
- Intense focus on passions and interests
- 'Information dumping'
- Differences in tone, prosody

Pragmatic profile

How do they:

- Request objects, actions
- Ask for help
- Give information
- Explain a problem
- Indicate yes or no
- Get someone's attention
- Negotiate or compromise

Repair a communication

breakdown

Seek information

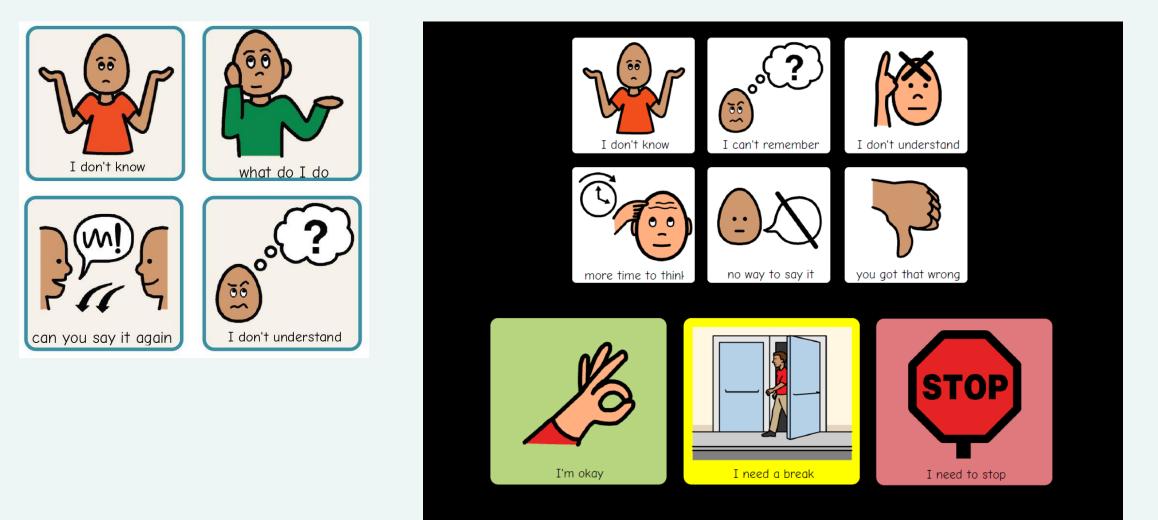
How do they do this in different contexts?

- Structured vs. non-structured
- Home vs. school
- Trusted vs. unfamiliar person

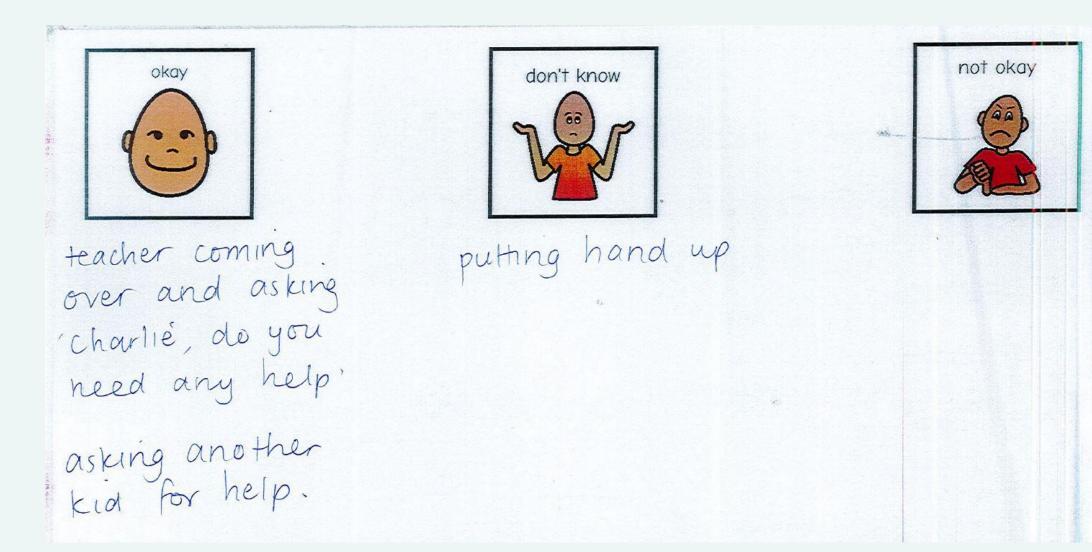
Asking for help

- Involves initiation, often in a novel or unexpected situation
- Can result in stress responses or red herring responses
 - Abandonment
 - Frustration
 - Becoming stuck

Teach, practice, and prime

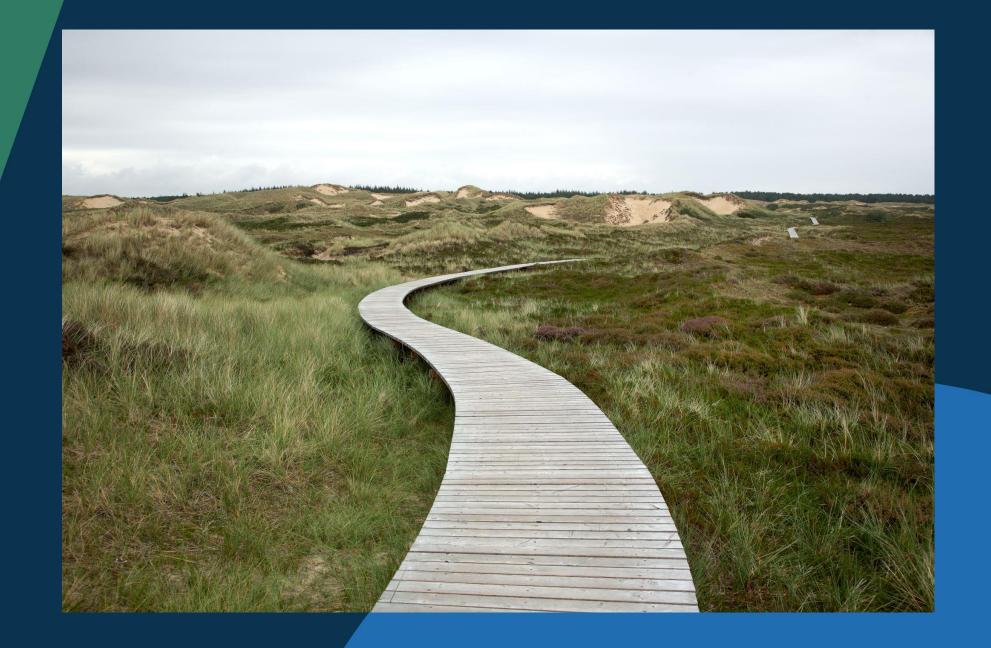


Ask what works for the student



like	- - -	sometimes yes no	don't like
excursion		music	sports
art		1 Tuesday	(difficult)
playground	-	art	maths
MPR		× sometimes art is hard	
۲	a ze	maths	
• •		show and Tell × boring	
) }	.996	/ when someone brings something interesting	• Tahla

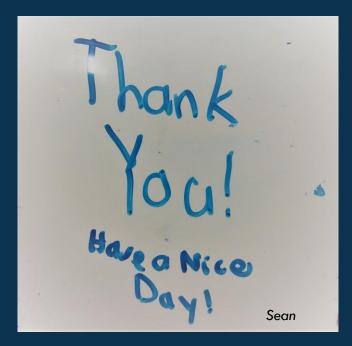
lt's a pathway



With thanks to...

- Christine Kendall and Gloria Staios, Spectrum Speech Pathology
- Mary Thomson and Adele Field
- The teachers and education support staff of Western Autistic School
- All of the incredible Speech Pathologists and Occupational Therapists I have worked with over the years
- Ruth Connor and Hilarie Kohn, Occupational Therapists
- Students, clients and families for all they have taught me

Questions



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