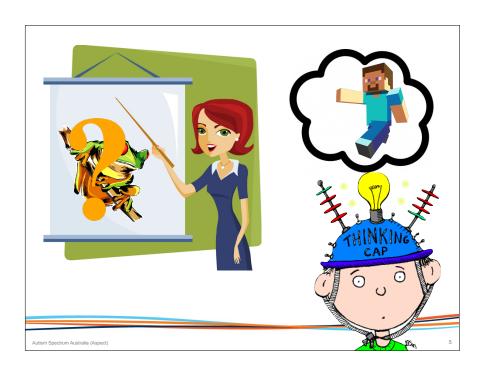


My efforts have been only partly successful: after fifty-two years, I am left with the melancholy sensation that my life has been spent in a perpetual state of parallel play, alongside, but distinctly apart from, the rest of humanity.



Well, we went to Boston through the town of Warrenville, Connecticut on Route 44A. It was very pretty and there was a church that reminded me of pictures of Russia from our book that is published by Time-Life. We arrived in Boston at 9:17. At II we went on a big tour of Boston on Gray Line 43, made by the Superior Bus Company like School Bus Six. We saw lots of good things. The tour ended at 1:05. Before I knew it we were going home. We went through Warrenville again but it was too dark to see much. A few days later it was Easter. We got a cuckoo clock.



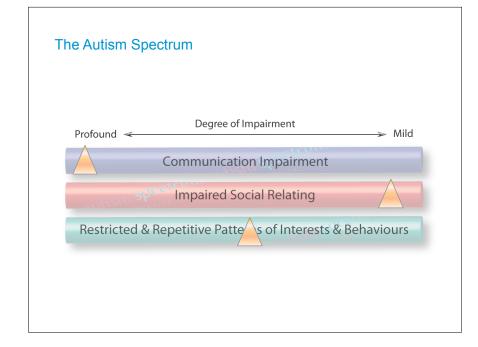




#### What is Autism Spectrum Disorder?

A complex lifelong neurodevelopmental disability that affects the person in all areas of life, throughout life. It is permanent & pervasive.

It is a dysfunction of the central nervous system that affects how the individual learns, uses language, processes information & interacts with his/her world







1 in 68

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014)

1 in 42 boys 1 in 189 girls

utism Spectrum Australia (Aspect)

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**Autism Spectrum Disorder** 

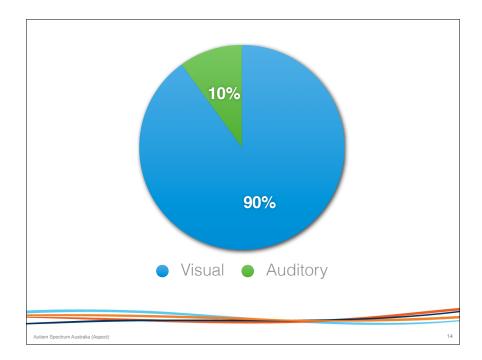
Autistic Disorder
Asperger's Disorder
PDD-NOS

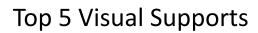
STUDENT WON'T DO

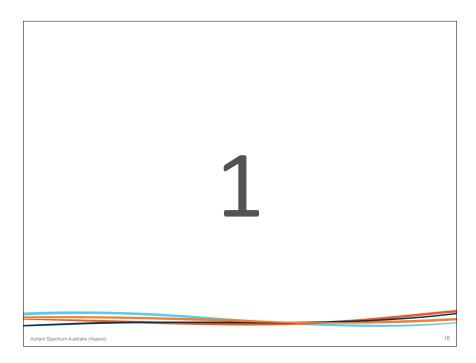
versus

STUDENT CAN'T DO



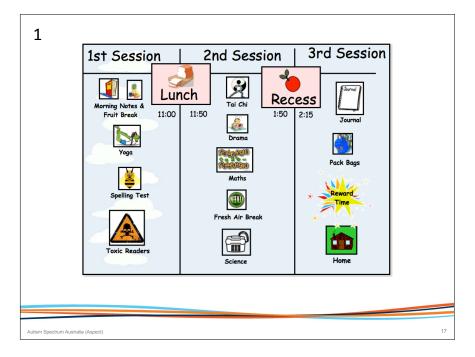






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### Comprehensive Autism Planning System (CAPS)

### Student: Tom

Time	Activity	Targeted Skills to Teach	Structure / Modifications	Reinforcement	Sensory Strategies	Communication Social Skills	Data Collection	Generalisation Plan
9:00	English	Listening to instructions Handwriting	Visual instructions Scaffold Template	Star Chart	Vibrating Cushion Weighted Blanket Funny Fingers	Receptive Processing	Work Sample	Reduce scaffold template with mastery
10:00	Sport	Physical coordination Cooperative play	Practice cross lateral ball skills Explicit cooperative play instruction	Star Chart  iPad to record sport after Tom's turn is finished	Warm up with gross motor skill practice	Cooperative play skills Being able to win / lose appropriately	Checklist	Increase independence by reducing explicit cooperative play instructions

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2

2

Listen to the Teacher

Complete all your Work

Ask if you need Help

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Listen and Follow Directions

Raise Your Hand Before Speaking or Leaving Your Seat

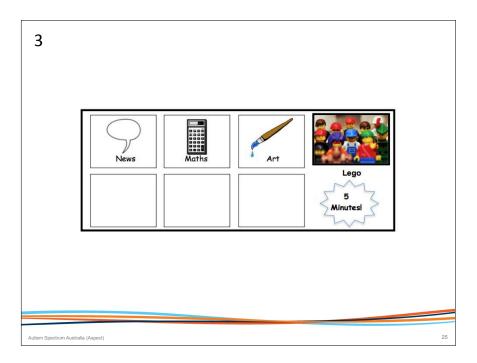
# Teach Everything

Respect Your Classmates and Your Teachers

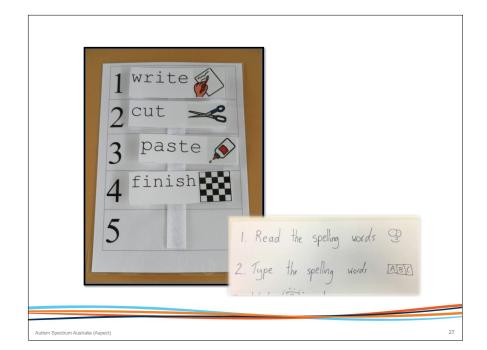
Keep Hands, Feet, and Objects To Yourself 3

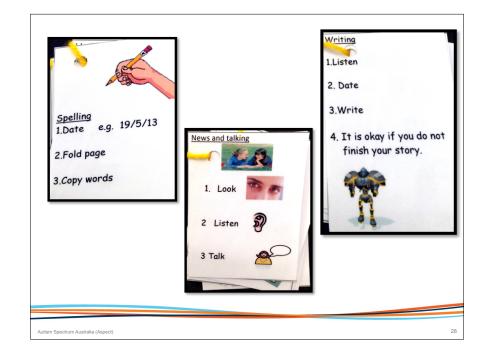
Autism Spectrum Australia (Aspect

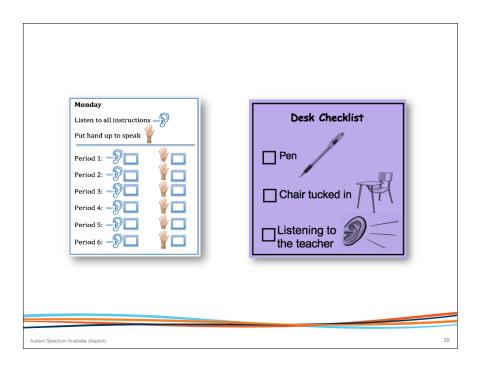
Spectrum Australia (Aspect) 23

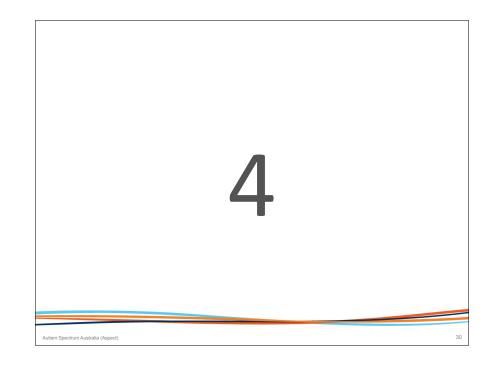


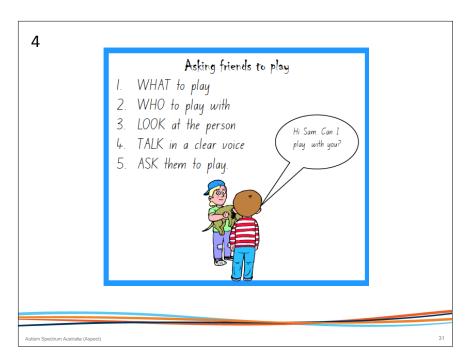


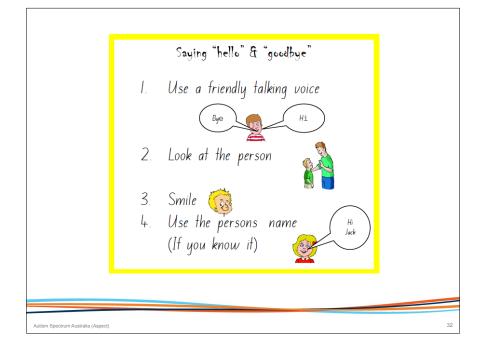


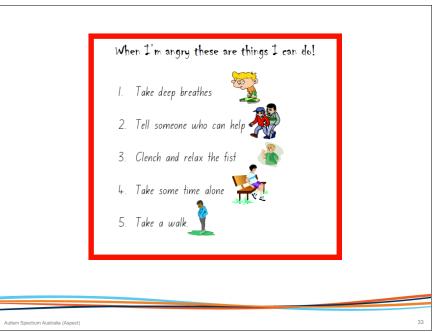


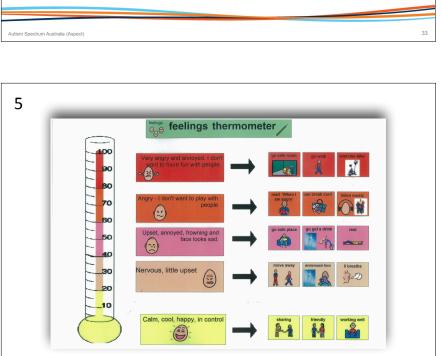


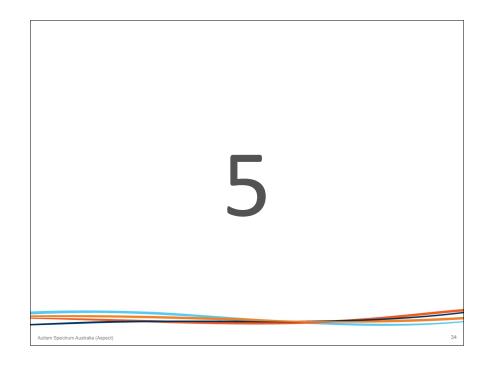


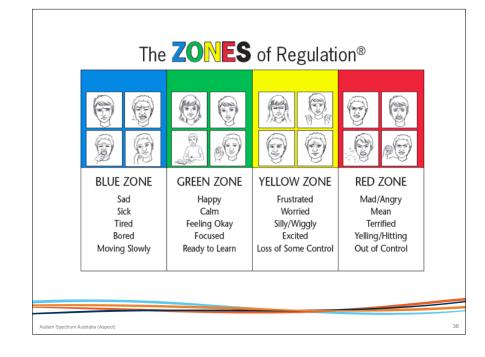


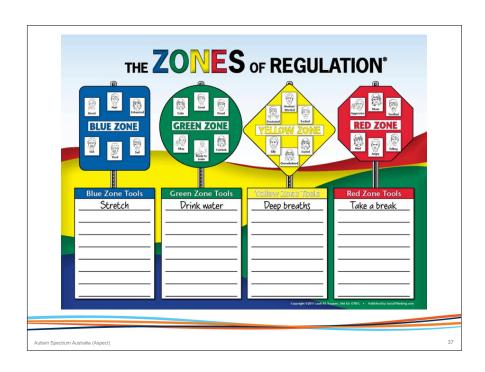


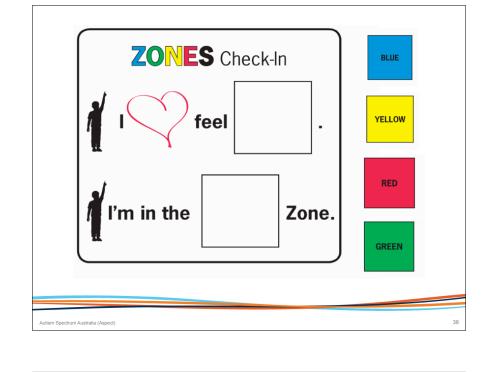


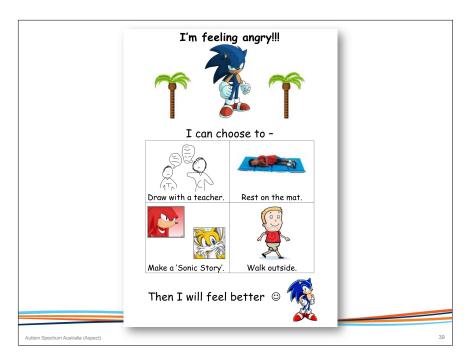




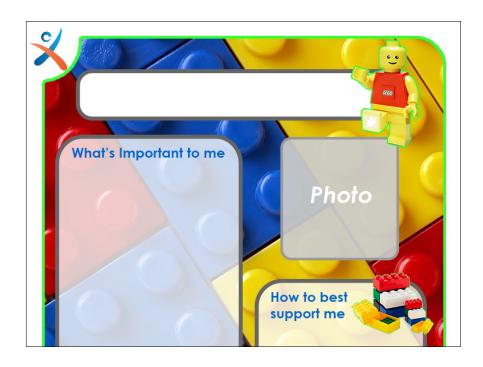












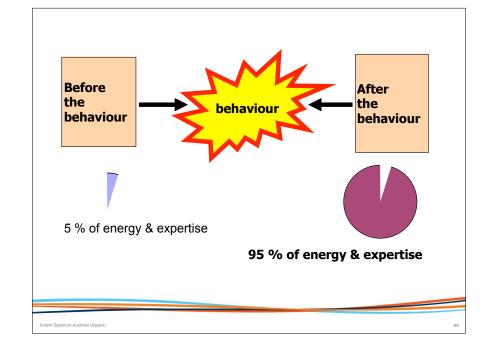
**Positive Behaviour Support (PBS)** 

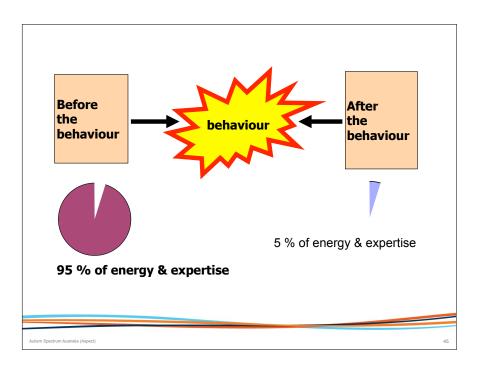
### Behaviour = Communication

- Students communicate in the most effective and efficient manner available to them at the time, given their limited repertoire of skills
- Some students have no way to communicate except through overt behaviours
- Some students may have alternative ways to communicate but nobody listens to them unless they use overt behaviours

Autism Spectrum Australia (Aspect)

# STUDENT WON'T DO versus STUDENT CAN'T DO





### QUESTIONS

- 1. Would the behaviour occur continuously, over and over, if the person was left alone for long periods of time? (For example several hours)
- 2. Does the behaviour occur following a request to perform a difficult or unfamiliar task?
- 3. Does the behaviour seem to occur in response to you talking to others in the room?
- 4. Does the behaviour ever occur to get a favourite object, food, or activity that the person has been told that he or she can't have
- 5. Would the behaviour occur repeatedly in the same way for very long periods of time if no one was around? (For example rocking back and forth for over an hour).
- 6. Does the behaviour occur when any request is made of the person?

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# Motivational Assessment Scale

Durand and Crimmins (1992)

Autism Spectrum Australia (Aspect)

			ANSWERS			
NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SELDOM	HALF THE TIME	USUALLY	ALMOST ALWAYS	ALWAYS
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SELDOM	HALF THE TIME	USUALLY	ALMOST ALWAYS	ALWAYS
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SELDOM	HALF THE TIME	USUALLY	ALMOST ALWAYS	ALWAYS
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SELDOM	HALF THE TIME	USUALLY	ALMOST ALWAYS	ALWAYS
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SELDOM	HALF THE TIME	USUALLY	ALMOST ALWAYS	ALWAYS
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SELDOM	HALF THE TIME	USUALLY	ALMOST ALWAYS	ALWAYS
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

	SENSORY	ESCAPE	ATTENTION	TANGIBLE
	1. 1	2. 5	3. 2	4. 3
5	5. 1 9. 0	6. 4	7. 1	8. 3
		10. 5	11. 0	12. 3
1	13. 1	14. 6	15. 1	16. 4
TOTAL SCORE	3	20	4	13
MEAN SCORE	.75	5	11	3.25
RANKING	4	1	3	2

Sensory
Attention

Escape
Tangible





- teach student more appropriate ways to gain sensory feedback
- teach student relaxation skills
- teach student to communicate desire for sensory input or to request that a sensory experience be terminated
- employ redirection/distraction to direct the student's attention away from the sensory feedback

Attention

- employ planned ignoring
- reinforce appropriate attention seeking
- teach student to seek attention in more appropriate fashion
- use redirection when warning signs are observed

## Escape



- teach student to indicate their desire to end an activity
- employ task variation
- utilize picture schedules so that student knows when preferred activities will be presented
- provide choices whenever possible
- provide reinforcement for task completion

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### ABC Chart



Tangible



- ensure that the student is no longer reinforced for misbehaving (i.e.,extinction)
- provide the desired tangible reward when the student engages in appropriate behaviour
- teach student to communicate their desire for specific items or activities

Spectrum Australia (Aspect) 54

ANTECEDENT (BEFORE)	BEHAVIOUR (DURING)	CONSEQUENCE (AFTER)		
DESCRIBE WHAT OCCURRED BEFORE THE INCIDENT:	DESCRIBE WHAT THE PERSON DID DURING THE INCIDENT	DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENDED AFTER THE INCIDENT:		
POSSIBLE TRIGGERS: (circle)  New person Change in routine crowded place	BEHAVIOURS: (circle) Offensive language off-task	THINGS THAT HAPPENED AFTER: (circle) Punished Excluded Time-out		
Teasing bullying excluded new activity	confrontation  Run away upset demanding	Suspended Sent away Mediate		
Expressing a need noise lack of choice smell	sexual  Not following directions physical	Removal of desired object/activity Ignore  Peer approval victimised attention		
Room temperature weather assembly time	withdrawal	Re-direction rule review left alone		
Other:	self-injure hurt others stimming	Receiving desired object/activity verbal chasti		



