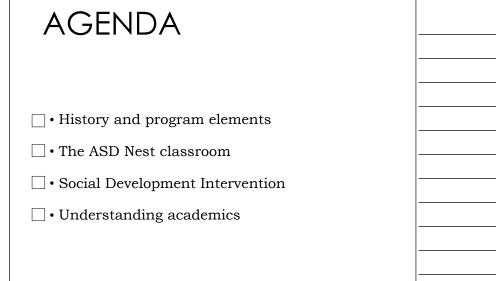
#### THE ASD NEST MODEL

A Framework for the Inclusive Education of Higher-Functioning Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders

Presenters: Dorothy Siegel Shirley Cohen Susan Brennan Aaron Lanou OCALICON 2012 November 15, 2012 2:45-5:45

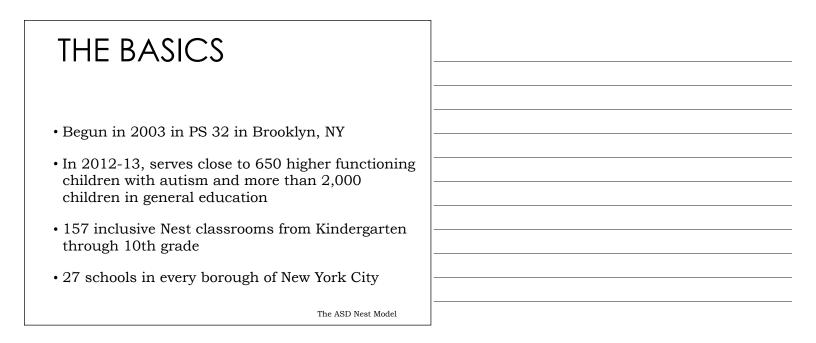
steinhardt.nyu.edu/asdnest

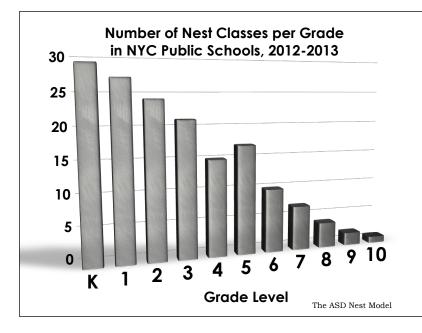


The ASD Nest Model

## HISTORY & ELEMENTS OF THE ASD NEST PROGRAM

Dorothy Siegel Project Director





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### OUR GOAL

- To create a *therapeutic educational model* that is:
  - both inclusive and challenging
  - a vehicle for therapeutic change
  - · based on evidenced-based and promising practices
  - responsive to the unique combination of strengths and deficits these students possess
  - able to be implemented by diverse schools and districts



# SOME ELEMENTS OF A PROGRAM TO SUPPORT STUDENTS WITH AUTISM

- *therapeutic services/supports* to address challenges
- *educational setting* consisting of a small inclusive classroom with adequate supports
- consistent therapeutic and instructional approach from one setting to another, one service to another, and one year to the next
- *training and on-site support* for both therapists and teachers
- *professional collaboration* opportunities
- *support for children's social interactions* with typically developing peers
- school and district support
- home-school collaboration

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# THE ASD NEST PROGRAM & THE RUBBER BAND BALL

- each rubber band corresponds to a different element of the ASD Nest Program
- each program element is necessary in creating the ball
- AND, all elements must be present and working together synergistically for "bounce" to occur



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#### A PROGRAM WITH BOUNCE

#### • Nest classroom:

- Small, collaboratively taught class with two teachers (no aides)
- Nest programs start with two kindergarten classes that age up each year
- Class ratios:
  - Kindergarten: 12 students, 4 with ASD
  - 1st-3rd: 16 students, 4 with ASD
  - 4th & 5th: up to 20 students, up to 5 with ASD
- Academic curriculum identical to that used in the school's general ed classrooms



#### A PROGRAM WITH BOUNCE

#### • Nest classroom (cont.):

- Clear expectations of what classrooms should look like and the strategies to be used
- Pull-outs & disruptions kept to a minimum
- Home/school connection:
  - phase-in strategy with home and school visits
  - a home/school communication notebook
  - monthly parent meetings / workshops led by a social worker or guidance counselor
  - collaborative planning

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#### A PROGRAM WITH BOUNCE

#### • Nest staff:

- Skilled, smart, teachers who are eager to learn
- Highly skilled, collaborative therapists (speech pathologists, occupational therapists and social workers)
- All teachers and therapists receive graduate level training on autism, behavior, Nest strategies and social development
- Principals receive training and on-site support during the planning year and the first three years of the program



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#### A PROGRAM WITH BOUNCE

#### • Nest staff (cont.):

- Weekly 90-minute team meetings are mandated for all staff; each student's progress is assessed and specific strategies are agreed upon
- Therapists and teachers work as a collaborative, interdisciplinary team
- All teachers and therapists receive a variety of professional development activities



#### A PROGRAM WITH BOUNCE

#### • Nest school:

- Host schools are typical neighborhood schools with flexible, collaborative principals, instructionally sound practices and a positive approach to behavior
- Principals are experienced at running their school and are good instructional leaders
- School has space to accommodate the need for one additional classroom per year



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#### A PROGRAM WITH BOUNCE

#### • Nest district:

- Understanding and commitment from all levels of the school district, especially the top
- Adequate, timely funding: *The ASD Nest Program* costs the same or less than other public or private programs for children with autism
- Collaboration with university-based autism experts for training, professional development and on-site support for teachers and therapists
- Student evaluation process identifies and places only appropriate children in the program

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## THE ASD NEST CLASSROOM

Shirley Cohen, Professor Emeritus Hunter College, City University of New York

#### THE TEACHERS

#### WHO ARE THEY ? (And how did they get to be fabulous?)

- Selection
- Pre-service training
- Professional development

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### SUMMER INSTITUTE COURSES

- Autism Spectrum Disorders: Characteristics, Assessment, Implications for Intervention, and Educational Strategies
- Behavioral Theory and Its Applications to Young Children with Special Needs (with a focus on Autism Spectrum Disorders)

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#### THE ENVIRONMENT

What does the room look like at the beginning of the school year in a kindergarten class

...and why?



# A WHOLE CLASS INSTRUCTION AREA

<section-header><section-header><text>



# OTHER STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES

- Classroom Guideposts
- •Three-Tier Model of Supports for the ASD Nest

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## CLASSROOM GUIDEPOSTS

- Prevention strategies
- Instructional strategies and supports
- Social supports
- Teaching replacement behavior
- Positive reinforcement systems

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# PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Designed to keep interfering behavior from occurring or to minimize its disruptive effect upon the child with ASD and his classmates

#### Examples:

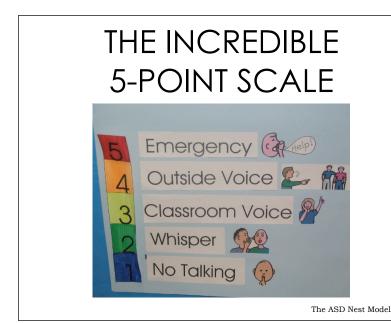
- Environmental modifications to address sensory issues
- Visual aids
- Priming
- Frequent opportunities for making choices

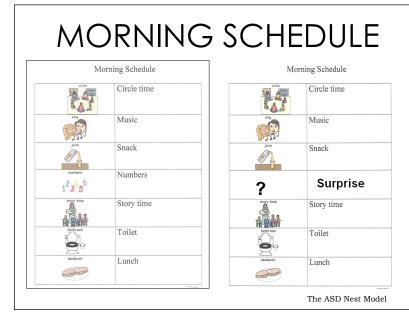
#### VISUAL AIDS

The ASD Nest program uses lots of visual aids Why?

Because many students with ASD are better at visual processing than auditory processing, and because visual aids can be very valuable in helping students who have organizational issues, which are common in students with ASD.







# INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORTS

- Use co-teaching models that support differentiated instruction
- Probe to ensure that a student understands the steps required in a task before being expected to complete it independently
- Simplify tasks by shortening them or breaking them into parts
- Create checklists for student use in completing complex academic tasks

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## SOCIAL SUPPORTS

- Experience sharing
- Social problem solving
- Use of Social Stories™
- Role play

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#### TEACHING REPLACEMENT BEHAVIOR • Help cards

• The "break" program





#### POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT SYSTEMS

- "Catch them being good"
- Class-wide "point" (or check mark, or sticker, or smiley face or ticket or cotton ball) system
- Individual (positive) behavior charts

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# THE ASD NEST THREE-TIER SYSTEM

#### WHAT IS IT?

• A structure for use of the Classroom Guideposts with a focus on issues in four (overlapping) areas: sensory, academic, behavioral, and social

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### TIER I

Strategies for use in all ASD Nest classrooms

#### Examples

- •Behavioral: Tell students what *to do* rather than what *not to do*
- •Social: Lead whole class/small groups in roleplaying new/difficult situations
- •Academic: Task analyze complex academic activities to clarify component steps and sequences

## MOVEMENT TO TIER II

- Requires completion of Tier I Checklist and team meeting to plan more effective use of Tier I strategies
- Is followed up in two to three weeks to evaluate progress
- Student is moved to Tier II if the team concludes that additional, individualized planned interventions are needed

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### TIER II

Individualized, planned interventions

Examples

- •Sensory/motor: Use individual sensory tools as recommended by OT, e.g., pencil grips, slant boards, weighted vests
- •Behavioral: Use individualized behavior reinforcement system
- •Academic: Provide one-to-one and small group previewing for new/challenging content
- •Social: Create Social Story ™ books written for and with individual student

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#### MOVEMENT TO TIER III

- Requires Completion of Academic Screening Form if Tier III is needed for academic supports
- Requires implementation of a functional behavior assessment (FBA), including parent interview, if Tier III is need for behavioral supports

# TIER III

#### <u>Examples</u>

- •Academic: Modify content, work expectations, and instructional pacing, and provide 1:1 support during lessons and activities/tasks
- •Behavioral: Provide frequently scheduled teacher-supported break times throughout the day, and implement a more intensive reinforcement system with frequent teacher monitoring

| <br> | <br> | <br> |
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# ENSURING FIDELITY OF

The Tier I Classroom Checklist of Strategies and Supports

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## **RELATING TO FAMILIES**



## AND DON'T FORGET ABOUT HAVING FUN



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# SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

Susan Brennan, CCC SLP Primary Developer of SDI

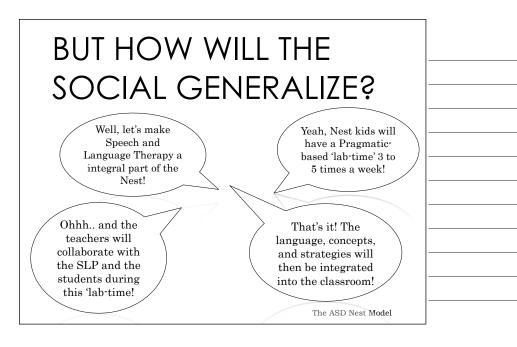
#### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION







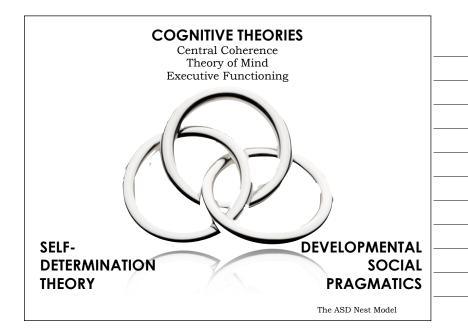
**SDI** is a social therapeutic intervention implemented in tandem with academics. It is based on the developmental language model, relationship-development and social cognitive theories, and is used to cultivate the social and pragmatic language skills of children with ASDs.

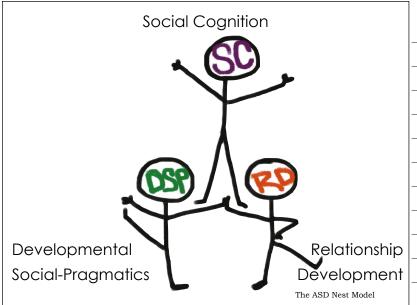




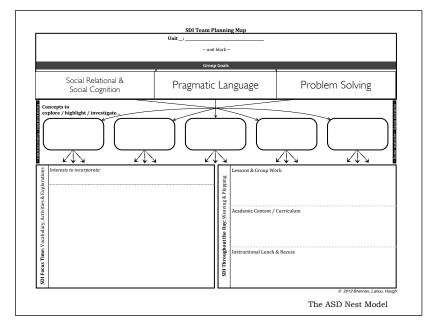


# SCHOOL IS SOCIAL!!!!









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#### GOAL #1 SOCIAL RELATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL COGNITION



An intervention that encourages engagement, shared imagination, and dynamic interactions. It focuses on social communication and connected thinking to support classroom learning.



#### GOAL #2 PRAGMATIC LANGUAGE & CONVERSATION



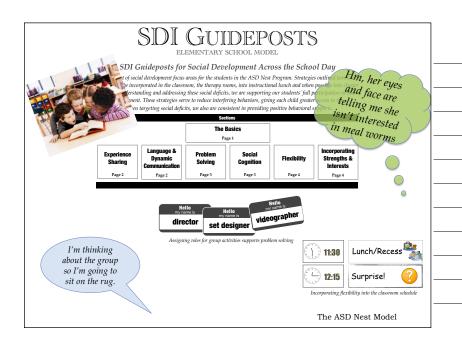
Building attention to and the expression of an authentic use of language in a social context by exchanging thoughts, opinions and feelings (verbally & non-verbally)

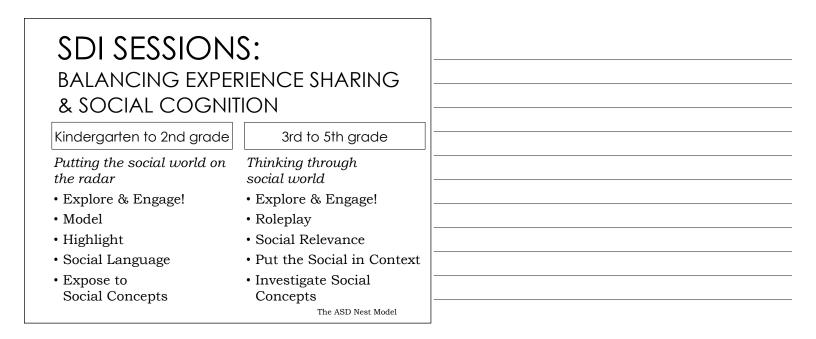
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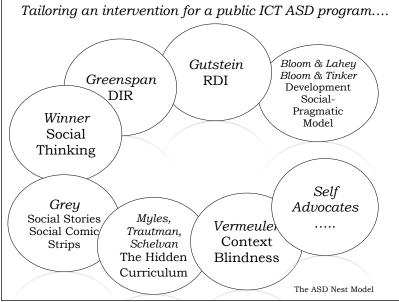
#### GOAL #3 PROBLEM SOLVING



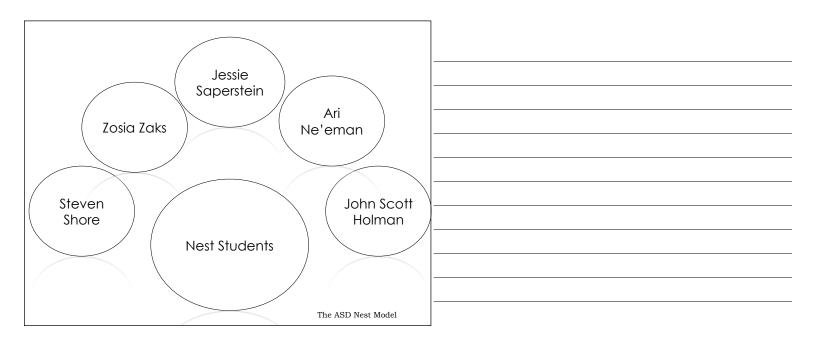
The ability to appraise a situation, consider relevant experiences, new information that is given, the information that is not known, and then put it all together to make a guess about the best solution











WEAVING AND LAYERING SOCIAL CONCEPTS INTO THE SCHOOL DAY

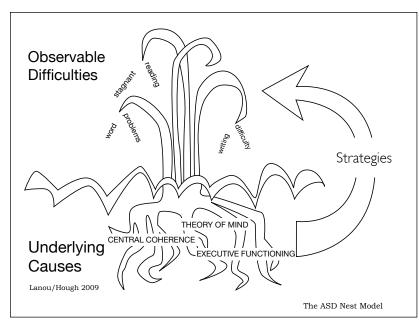
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# UNDERSTANDING ACADEMICS

Aaron Lanou Director of Professional Development

#### OVERVIEW

- Academic Strengths
- Theoretical Frameworks for Academic Challenges
- Academic Difficulties
- Strategies



## ACADEMIC STRENGTHS

| • | READING |
|---|---------|
|   |         |

- Word reading (*hyperlexia*)
- Nonfiction
- Recalling details
- Creativity

• WRITING

- Grammar & syntax
- Writing on topics of interest

- MATH
- Computation
- Recall of basic facts
- Following algorithmic procedures

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#### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

- Theory of Mind
- Central Coherence Theory
- Executive Functioning

# THEORY OF MIND



• The ability to recognize and interpret other people's thoughts, feelings, beliefs and intentions, live and in the moment, and to understand the implications for one's behavior

> She has... to "compute" other's intentions and states of mind, to try to make algorithmic, explicit what for the rest of us is second nature. O. Sacks, 1995 p. 270

> > The ASD Nest Model

# CENTRAL COHERENCE THEORY



- · Difficulty conceptualizing the "big picture" or "gist"
- Hyper-focus on details at the expense of the larger context

Can't see the forest for the trees?! I can't see the forest for the veins on the leaves.

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## EXECUTIVE **FUNCTIONING**



- · Organizing and coordinating multiple cognitive tasks, such as:
  - recalling & applying information from memories
  - attention & self-monitoring
  - flexibility in problem solving
  - time management & prioritizing
  - abstract thinking
- Company CEO

Without appropriate support, the child with Asperger's Syndrome may feel he is drowning in a million different sub-tasks. S. Shore in Attwood, 2007

## READING CHALLENGES

- 1. Tracking a story / synthesizing text
- 2. Thinking about characters
- 3. Understanding figurative & higher-order language

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# THINKING ABOUT CHARACTERS

- Understanding character thoughts & feelings
- $\bullet$  Considering character motivation & intention
- Inferring internal character traits
- Making self-to-text connections
- Drawing inferences independently

| Nonsense word                          | Non-literal<br>language               | Pickle Puss by Patricia<br>Relly Giff, pp. 4-7<br>taking |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| "Emily lo                              | oked down at the book                 | . It had about a   |
| <u>skillion</u> p                      | ages. It would take for               | rever to read.   |
| "Well…"                                | she sad. "Go ahead.                   | Try it," said Freddie.                                   |
| "I guess                               | so," <mark>F</mark> mily said.  She w | ent to Mrs. Baker's                                      |
| desk. <u>To</u>                        | oo bad she didn't have                | a skinnier book. She                                     |
| Deception looked b                     | ack. <u>Freddie was talki</u>         | ng to his friend   |
| Edward.                                | Emily stuck the fat bo                | ok on the book cart.                                     |
| She grab                               | <u>bed another one</u> . It w         | as much skinnier.  |
| She gave                               | e it to Mrs Baker. Mrs.               | Baker checked it out.                                    |
| " <u>You like</u>                      | <u>snakes?"</u> she asked.            | "Yucks," said Emily.                                     |
| Then she                               | e looked at the book. T               | There was a snake on                                     |
| the cove                               | r. It was the kind with t             | the fat neck. Its <u>tooth</u>                           |
| Was stick<br>Perspective-taking & lyin | <u>king out. "I mean, I love</u>      | e them," Emily said."                                    |
|  | Irrelevant detail                     | Inference The ASD Nest Model                             |

#### WRITING CHALLENGES

- 1. Concept of writing
- 2. Organizing and prioritizing
- 3. Considering characters and audience

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# ORGANIZING & PRIORITIZING

- Planning and organizing structure
- Understanding details and the main idea
- Managing time and self-monitoring
- Completing long-term projects

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## MATH CHALLENGES

- 1. Abstract concepts
- 2. Abstract skills
- 3. Word problems
- 4. Explaining thinking

## EXPLAINING THINKING

- Checking work for accuracy
- Trying alternate strategies
- Explaining reasoning with words

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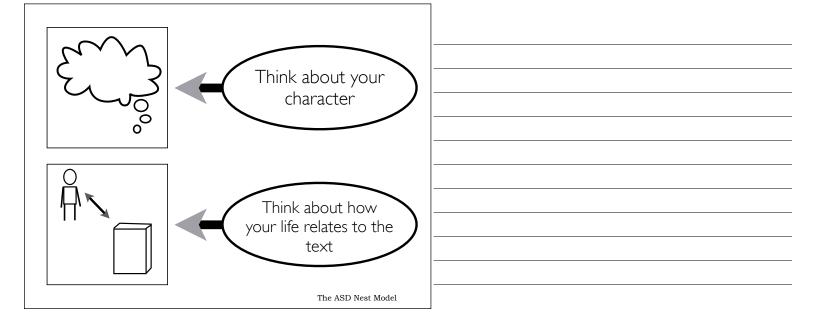
# ACADEMIC STRATEGIES

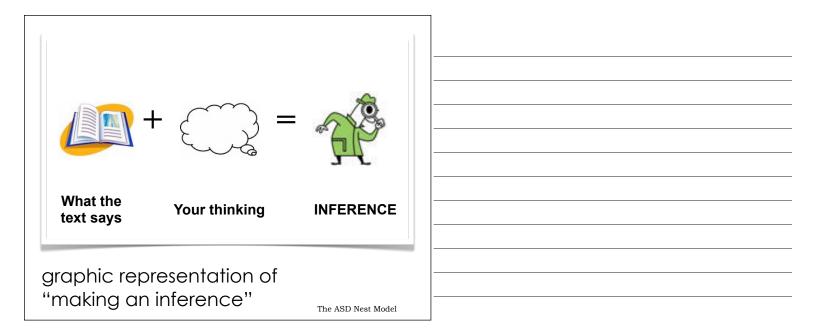
#### Instructional principles:

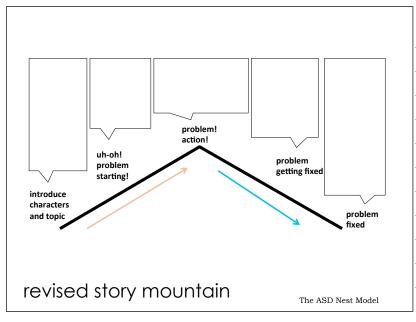
#### **Benefits:**

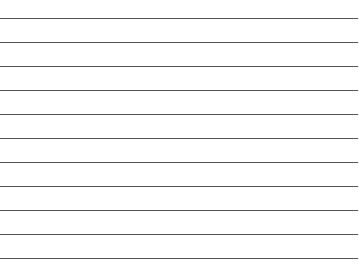
- Visuals
- Graphic organizers
- Social-cognitive strategies
- Incorporating student interests

- Use visual strength
- Organize
  information
- Concretize abstract concepts
- Increase motivation



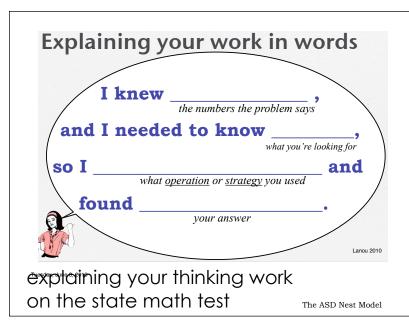






| Sunday | Monday                        | Tuesday                         | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday                            | Saturday |
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| 1      | 2<br>Gathering                | 3                               | 4         | 5        | 6                                 | 7        |
| 8      | 9                             | 10<br>*topic due<br>Drafting —  | 11        | 12       | 13                                | 14       |
| 15     | 16<br>*draft due<br>Revising- | 17                              | 18        | 19       | 20<br>*revisions due<br>Editing — | 21       |
| 22     | 23                            | 24<br>*editing due<br>Publish – | 25        | 26       | 27                                | 28       |
| 29     | 30                            | 31<br>WRITING<br>DUE            |           |          |                                   |          |









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### THE ASD NEST MODEL

For a closer <u>overall</u> picture of the ASD Nest program model you may want to see our upcoming book,

The ASD Nest Model, and manual,

Everyday Classroom Strategies and Practices for Supporting Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders,

that AAPC will publish in April 2013