Effective Practices in College Classrooms for Students with Autism and Intellectual Disabilities



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Session Objectives

- Understand inclusion in the context of post secondary classrooms
- Understand the importance of promoting inclusion from research and personal experience
- ➤ Identify potential evidence-based practices to measure and promote inclusion in post secondary classrooms
- ➤ Identify core components of a successful college program for students with I/DD



Inclusive PSE

- ➤ What is inclusion? How do you define?
 - the action or state of including or of being included within a group or structure.

(https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/inclusion)



Accessibility Resources

- We are dedicated to empowering students with disabilities through the delivery of reasonable accommodations and support services, and bridging post-secondary education with future real-world experiences.
- We are strongly committed to maintaining an environment that guarantees students with disabilities full access to educational programs, activities, and facilities.



https://www.uc.edu/aess/disability.html

Accessibility Resources

• For some students this is not enough





Inclusion in PSE

- Societal ideology
- Providing students with disabilities *access* to opportunities to learn alongside peers who are typically developing
- Creating a *successful* inclusive class is complex



Inclusion in PSE

- ➤ Highly inclusive PSE programs for students with ID/DD have demonstrated strong outcomes related to employment (Grigal, 2018)
- ➤ Individuals with ID/DD who have extensive academic support needs are a diverse group with unique learning needs and strengths (Papay & Griffin, 2013)



Inclusion in PSE

- ➤ Practices that address these unique needs and promote academic success are often not included or used as the foundation for instruction at the collegiate level (Papay & Bambara, 2011).
- Implementing inclusion can be challenging and even confusing for professors and staff in IHEs.



Advancement and Transition Services (ATS)

CEES

Collaboration for Education and Employment Synergy

- Secondary
- Serve 16 local districts
- Students with I/DD
- ➤ Mon-Fri 10a-1pm
- ➤ 12 week sessions
- ➤ Academic Calendar
- Vocational and Social Skills Instruction

TAP

Transition and Access Program

- > Post-Secondary
- ➤ 4 Year Certificate
- Students around nation
- Students with I/DD
- > Academic Calendar
- Vocational,
 Academic, Social
 Competency,
 Campus Life
 (residential)

IMPACT

- Day service provider
- ➤ Adults with ASD
- ➤ Mon-Fri 9a-3p
- > 12 Months
- Vocational skills,
 Social skills, health
 and wellness,
 lifelong learning



Current Study

- > case study
- investigated the use of teacher proximity and cue card with a student with significant disabilities enrolled in an inclusive post-secondary classroom management class



Student

- Pseudonym: Stu
- Senior in 4 year PSE program
- Male, 24 years old
- Diagnosis: multiple disabilities
- Use of AAC device, cell phone, computer as well as other gestures to communicate



Setting

- University behavior management class
- 34 students
- Class time 130 min
- Intervention occurred during first half of class and lasted for 12 weeks



Lesson Structure

- \triangleright (a) initial review of previous content,
- (b) explicit statements of lesson goals,
- (c) teacher lecture,
- (d) teacher questioning to assess student understanding



Data Collection

- operational definition of on-task behavior
- momentary time sampling by 3 peers who trained and also enrolled in the class
- direct sequential recording of the teachers' use of proximity and use of cue card during first 30 min of class
- Classroom peers on-task behavior was collected by randomly choosing five targeted students per session

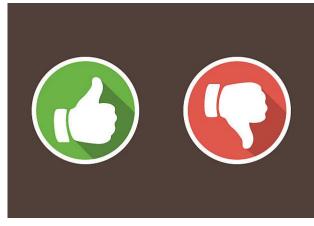


Intervention

Teacher Proximity

Cue Card Strategy







Intervention

Every 5 minutes instructor walked over to student and indicated (gesturally) if on task or not





On Task Behavior

- appropriately engaging in the task, such as using the AAC device
- eyes on the required assignment,
- facing peers while discussing academic material,
- facing the teacher when instructions, directions, and feedback were given.
- Comments or questions related to material being covered in class.
- Generalization setting (Internship at Pharmacy stocking items): eyes and hands on the task (i.e., stocking shelves, picking up boxes).



Results

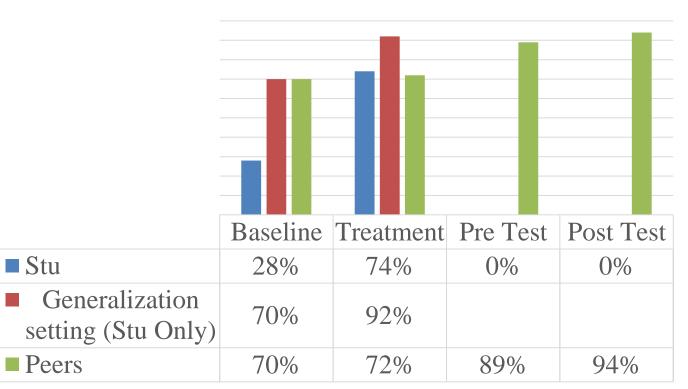
> Student had a higher percentage of intervals of on-task behavior during the use of teacher proximity and cue card

> Student satisfaction ratings suggested that the intervention was an acceptable strategy



Results

On-Task





■ Stu ■ Generalization setting (Stu Only)

Peers

Limitations and Implications

- Results may not extend beyond the characteristics of this one participant in this specific setting
- Replicate and implement with more participants with various disabilities.
- Peer students were randomly selected for classroom on-task behavior.
- Novelty effect of using the cue card may not have been maintained
- Not sure if intervention was effective because of proximity or cue card.
- Future designs: extend length of the study could be extended, include a maintenance phase and/or an alternating treatments design



Lessons Learned/Key Factors for Success

- Flexibility and dedication of faculty
- Relationship and proximity (offices) of course faculty and program staff
- Relationship with peers and size of program
- Skill of peers
- Interest and motivation of Stu



How Do We Support Inclusion In PSE Programs?

- Clear vision and strategic plan
- Share the Vision, Establish Urgency
- Embed in University systems and Campus Culture
- Plan for sustainability
- Dedicated faculty/staff with needed expertise
- Accept/Expect challenges and fail forward
- Share your stories
- Mutually Beneficial
- Establish your niche
- Advisory committees



Questions?

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