



AODD/ PREPARING THE CLASSROOM: CREATING A LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR YOUR STUDENT WHO IS DEAFBLIND





A Message from NMPED

"Evidence-based interventions for individuals with deafblindness are not universal. Although these are evidence-based interventions, they should be individualized for a particular student. In the education setting, the IEP team will develop the plan for that student. The IEP team shall review an IEP at least on an annual basis."



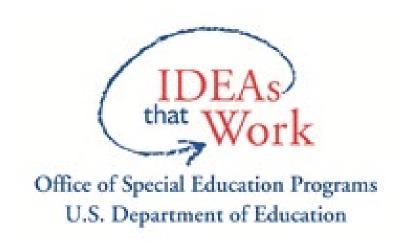


Preparing The Classroom

CREATING A LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR YOUR STUDENT WHO IS DEAFBLIND



Project for New Mexico Children and Youth Who Are Deafblind





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Project for New Mexico Children and Youth Who Are Deafblind

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Project for New Mexico Children and Youth Who Are Deaf-Blind





No two children with deaf-blindness are alike. As such, preparing an environment for a child who is deaf-blind must be highly individualized and based on a thorough assessment of the child's unique sensory, cognitive, and physical needs.

Nationaldb.org





Outcomes

- You will be able to identify the steps to create and maintain an organized and predictable learning space for students who are deafblind.
- You will be able to ensure clear, safe pathways to promote mobility and independence for individuals who are deafblind in various environments.
- You will know the importance of identifying adaptations and modifications to enhance accessibility and support students who are deafblind.
- You will know the steps to ensure the classroom arrangements meet the students accessibility needs.
- You will know how to identify if the student is able to access the classroom based on the classroom setup.





Organized and Predictable Learning Spaces



Designated Workspace



- Permanent location
- Identifier cue (e.g. sign, object, photo)
- Maximize hearing and vision
- Uncluttered
- Items available are within reach





Support Independence

Materials are organized and placed in consistent location for student to access as independently as possible







Peer Interactions

Plan for how student will be provided with space and materials to meaningfully engage in group activities and peer interactions





Natural Environments



- Enhances skill transfer
- •Ex: Bathrooms, kitchen areas etc.





Safety

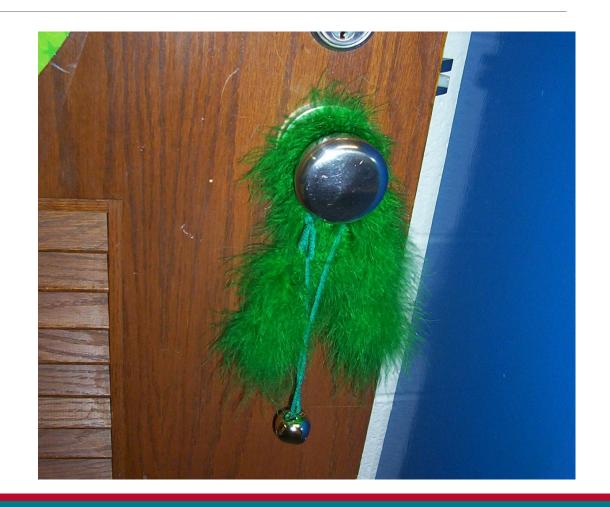
- Adaptations and modifications that ensure safety
- Dedicated space for adaptive strollers and other assistive devices
- Non-slip mats, clearly identified steps





Learning Spaces

- Mark entrances to learning spaces with identifier cues
- Easily recognized and understood







Clear & Safe Pathways



Clear Pathways



Pathways within and between learning spaces must be free of clutter





Landmarks and Cues

- Pathways within and between learning spaces are identified with landmarks and cues
- Easily recognized and understood (different flooring, different colored walls)







Consistent Routes

Establish consistent routes between learning spaces







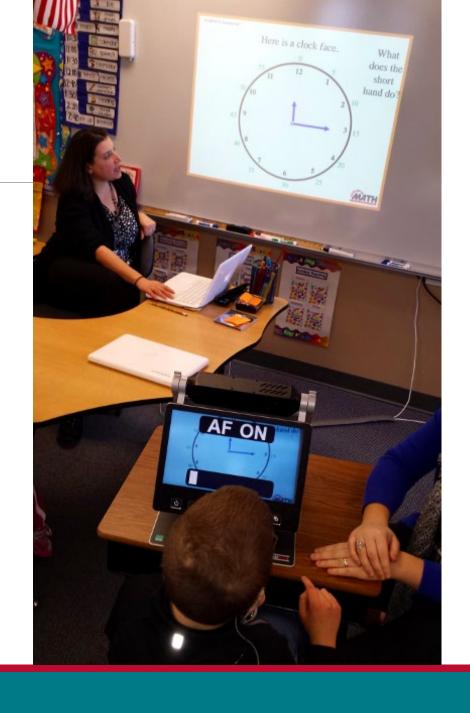
Environmental Adaptations and Modifications





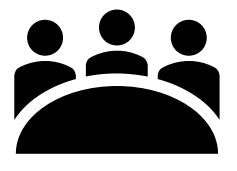
Primary Seating

- •Refer to assessment results to determine ideal primary seating location
- Available vision, available hearing, and other sensory and assistive technology needs





Collaborate



- Work with educational team to determine needs
- O&M Specialists, Teacher of the Visually Impaired, Teacher of the Deaf, Occupational Therapists, etc.
- Amplification, magnification, adaptive positioning, assistive devices/supports



Optimize Lighting

- Optimizes lighting to maximize the child's usable vision
- •Some students are light sensitive, others need increased illumination, nearly all will benefit from reducing glare





Contrast

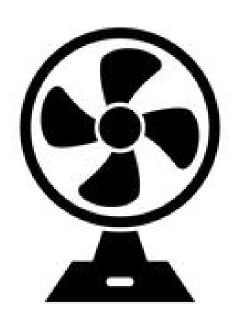
Uses color, texture, and contrast to help the child distinguish locations, objects. and other materia

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Noise

- Determine how background noise, including ambient sounds impact the student
- •Fans, air-conditioning, open windows, other people talking







Support Staff and Technology



- Considers space needed for practitioners
- Interveners, interpreters, paraprofessionals, braillists
- Assistive equipment/technology



Let's Review...





- Support Independence
- Peer Interactions
- Natural Environments
- Safety
- Clear Pathways
- Landmarks and Cues
- Consistent Routes
- Primary Seating
- Collaborate
- Maximized hearing
- Maximized vision
- Support Staff and Technology





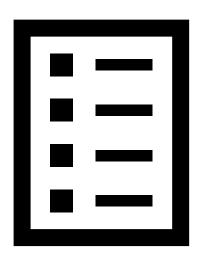


Observation and Documentation



Safe and Secure

- Monitor the child
- Do they feel safe and secure?
- Do they show interest and active engagement in the learning environment?







Needs and Abilities

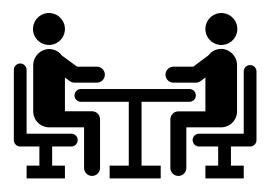


Make appropriate changes to learning environments based on observation of the child's changing needs and abilities.



Documentation

- Document the students environmental needs
- Ensure all staff working with the student are aware of those needs







How do I know if it's working?





Confident in Learning Environment



- The student is comfortable and secure
- The student is confident working in and moving within the learning environment and functions as independently as possible



Accessing the Environment

The child is better able to recognize, reach for, and distinguish objects and materials in the learning environment.





Anticipation

The child can better recognize patterns and make predictions due to the consistent order and structure of the learning environment.





Free of Obstacles

The environment supports the students learning and does not become an obstacle to it.





Let's Review...





- Safe and Secure
- Needs and Abilities
- Documentation
- Confident in Learning Environment
- Accessing the Environment
- Anticipation
- Free of Obstacles





Deafblindness in New Mexico





Deafblindness has its own unique challenges. It is important that anyone working with an individual with deafblindness have training to understand this rare disability.







Technical assistance (TA) and training — For families, service providers and educators of children and youth who are deaf-blind. Provided through distance technology, in-home, classroom, telephone or email consultation. 3 levels of TA available: Universal, Specialized and Intensive.

Annual trainings/workshops —To increase our state's capacity to meet the unique needs of children and youth who are deaf-blind. Trainings are usually at no, or low cost, to participants.





Early childhood and school-aged transition support and consultation

Resource dissemination — On various topics in the field of deafblindness including distance-education and online learning opportunities.

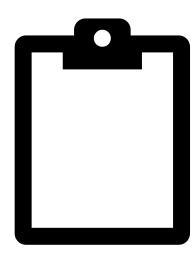
Involvement — Local, state and national initiatives and committees to advance the understanding of the needs of children/youth with deafblindness.





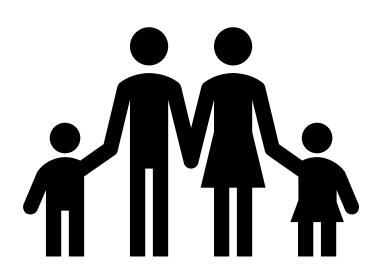
The National Child Count of Children and Youth who are Deaf-Blind provides extensive information on the population of children identified with deaf-blindness in the U.S, aged birth through 21. Data includes state and national information on:

- Population demographics (age, ethnicity, gender)
- Type and severity of vision and hearing loss
- Causes of deaf-blindness
- Presence of additional disabilities
- Educational setting
- Living setting









If you know an individual who is deafblind, please reach out to the project to ensure they have access to the resources provided and their information can be included in the annual census.

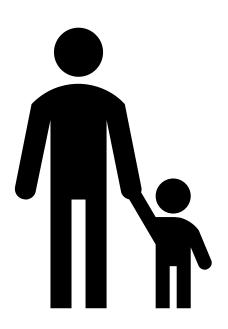




Who Can Refer?

Anyone who knows or works with a child with deaf-blindness, including:

- Families
- Teachers
- Early childhood staff
- Physicians
- Nurses/discharge planners
- Physical/occupational and speech therapists
- Social workers/case managers







Want More Info?



Project for New Mexico Children and Youth Who Are Deafblind

https://unmhealth.org/services/developmentdisabilities/programs/other-disabilityprograms/deafblind/



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Center for Development and Disability: UNM CDD

CDD Library:

CDD Library - Center for Development & Disability

CDD Information Network:

Information Network | Other Disability | Resources | Center for Development & Disability | UNM Health System | Albuquerque, New Mexico

P: 505-272-8549



References

Clyne, M., Wolfe, J., Blaha, R., & Hertzog, T. (2015). Environmental accommodations [slideshow]. In National Center on Deaf-Blindness, Open hands, open access: Deaf-blind intervener learning modules.

National Center on Deaf-Blindness. (2021). *Preparing the Learning Environment NCDB Practice Guide*.

Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired. (2010). Environmental checklist for developing independence.



