#### **EFFECTIVE SELF-ADVOCACY**

For People on the Autism Spectrum (and for everyone else!!!)

PROMOTING LIFE-LONG STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

Tel Aviv

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SCAN
ADVOCATE
DISCLOSE

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ISRAEL



# Developing an Advocacy Plan

#### **AREAS OF SELF-ADVOCACY**

#### **Overview**

What we are doing now to prepare for successful self-advocacy?

Develop

#### Awareness of Need

- Environmental
- Cognitive
- Social-Emotional

**Advocacy Effort** 

Disclosure

Interdependent Living for

Education

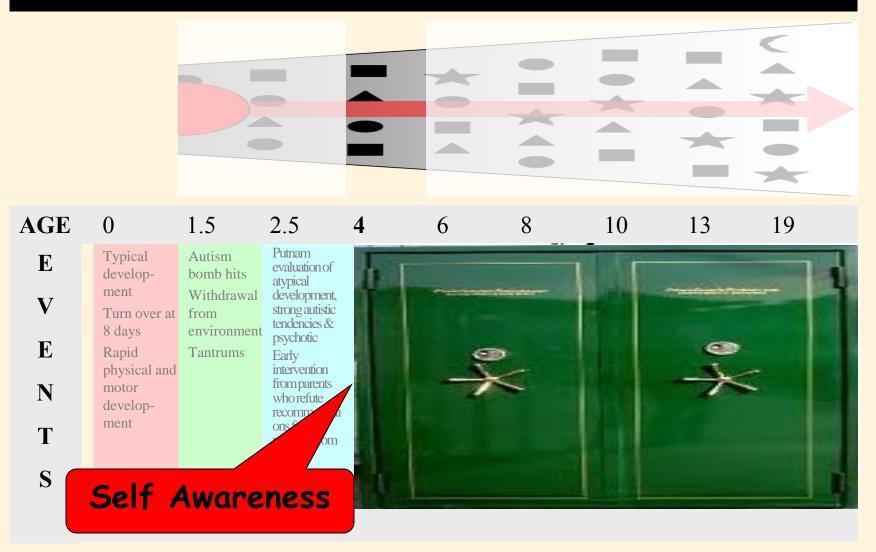
Community

Relationships

Residential

Employment

# A CLOSER LOOK AT MY PLACEMENT ON THE AUTISM SPECTRUM — 4



#### SUCCESS WITH AUTISM

#### Set the Stage for Self-Determination

Acting as the primary casual agent in one's life and making choices and decisions regarding one's quality of life free from undue external influence or interference (Wehmeyer, 1994).

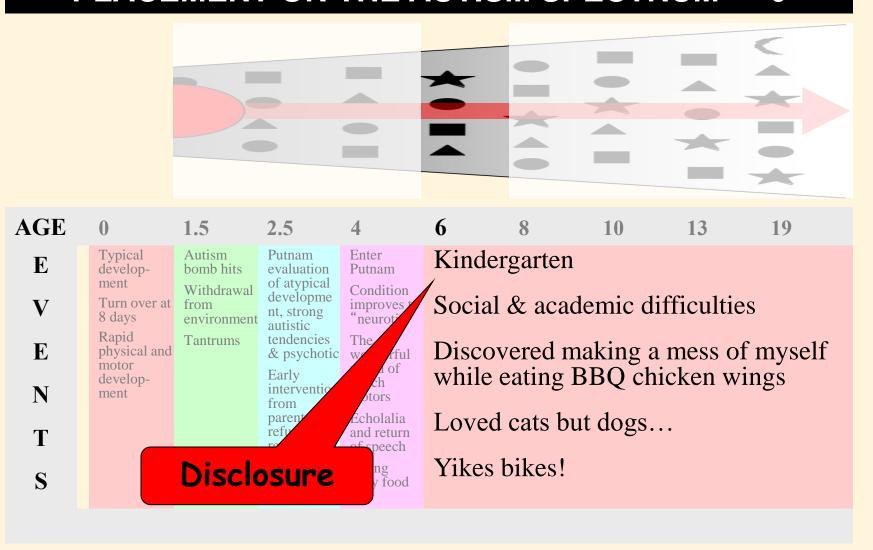
Condition improves to "neurotic"

The wonderful world of watch motors

Self Awareness

Which Sets the Stage for Disclosure...

## A CLOSER LOOK AT MY PLACEMENT ON THE AUTISM SPECTRUM — 6



# DISCLOSURE FOR PEOPLE WITH AUTISM

#### CHALLEN What about the Autism Spectrum makes it particularly challenging

disclose?

to

#### FOUR STEPS TO DISCLOSURE

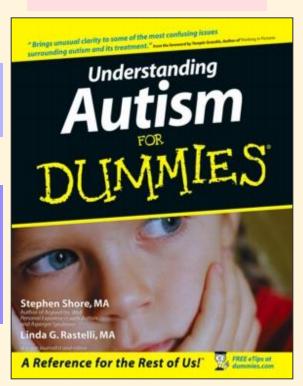
#### **Self-Determination** —> **Disclosure** —> Self-Advocacy

- 1. Awareness of strengths and challenges through verbal, pictorial, and other communication.
- 4. Present the label summarizing a condition rather then a name for a set of deficits.



Making ones needs known in a way that others can understand and provide support.

- 2. "Rack up" strengths and challenges.
- 3. Non-judgmental comparison of characteristic with others and potential role models.



#### FOUR STEPS TO DISCLOSURE

#### **Planning for Disclosure**

1.	Awareness of strengths and challenges

3.	Nonjudgmental comparison		

2.	"Rack up" strengths and challenges		
	Strengths	Challenges	

1.	Present the label summarizing
	the condition

#### Disclosure – Telling a Person He has Asperger's

#### —Help Meaningfully Disclose to Ted he has Asperger's—

7 year old Ted has been asking why classmates make fun of him during recess, sees an occupational therapist weekly, takes an entire class period to copy just a few words from the board, and to explain his clumsiness during gym. You notice that over the last month Ted's questions have become more frequent.

Additionally, Ted no longer spends hours at the electronic keyboard where he's a master at composing music and has lost interest in using the computer in the living room over which you used to chase him away so he would do his homework, and generally seems listless.

Ted's teacher indicates he no longer helps his classmate Deb in mathematics in exchange for her assistance in creative writing. Somehow, Deb has the ability to help Ted organize his thoughts for creative writing assignments in a way no one else, including the paraprofessional, could.

You and your spouse decide now is the time to tell Ted he has Asperger Syndrome.

Help Ted's parents plan their disclosure to Ted that he has Asperger Syndrome, emphasizing his characteristics while honoring strengths using the 4 step disclosure process.

- 1. Strengths & Challenges
- 2. "Rack em up"
- 3. Nonjudgmental Comparison
- 4. Present the Label

# FINDING LIKES AND DISLIKES AS A KEY TO SELF-AWARENESS

#### FINDING YOUR OWN SENSORY PREFERENCES

What types of sounds, tastes, smells, touches, and things you see do you like and make life easier?	What ty smells, t see do y harder?

What types of sounds, tastes, smells, touches, and things you see do you dislike and make life harder?

#### FINDING YOUR OWN COGNITIVE PREFERENCES

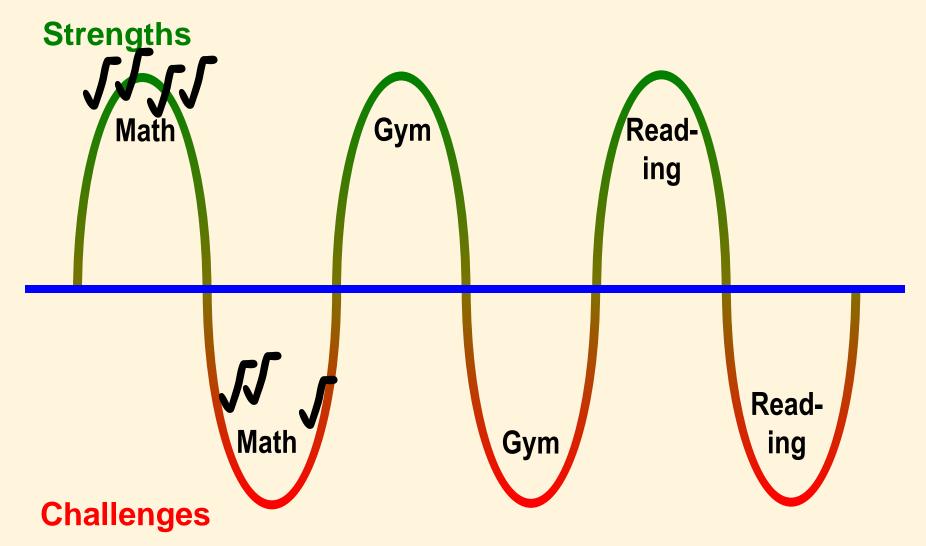
What types of things, subjects in school, or tasks at work do you		
find easy and enjoyable to do?		

What types of things, subjects in school, or tasks at work do you
find difficult to do and dislike?

#### FINDING YOUR OWN SOCIO-EMOTIONAL PREFERENCES

What social and leisure activities do you like and find easy to do?	What social and leisure activities do you dislike and find harder to do?
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<u> </u>	
<u> </u>	

#### **FINDING YOUR OWN PREFERENCES**





# KEEPING IT STRONG

#### **SELF-ADVOCACY**

#### You're Lost... And you ask someone for directions...

"After the 6<sup>th</sup> light you look for the big tree on the left and take the third right. Then after the second church you see a fire station and go left. After going left you take a right at Tom Street. Drive for 4 blocks and keep bearing right until you see a stream on left which tells you to take a bridge on the right headed towards the water tower. When you pass the water tower take he second left and pull into a parking space in front of International Bicycle Shop and you are there!

Wow!!! Too much to remember! What are you going to do?

- **1.** You suddenly realize there's way too much information for you to remember
  - **2.** Hold on a moment! Can you wait a moment while I get something to take this down?
    - **3.** I won't remember it all! Thanks for waiting...

**SCANNED** 

**ADVOCATED** 

DISCLOSED

# SELF-ADVOCACY FOR PEOPLE WITH AUTISM

#### SELF-ADVOCACY DEFINED

Self-advocacy involves knowing

when and how to approach others in order to

negotiate desired goals, and in order to

build better mutual understanding, fulfillment,

and productivity.

Successful self-advocacy often involves an amount of disclosure about oneself that carries some degree of risk, in order to reach a subsequent goal of better mutual understanding.

#### DEVELOPING A SELF-ADVOCACY PLAN

#### SIX STAGES TO SELF-ADVOCACY

1. **Planning and Modeling:** After involvement with the planning for their own self-advocacy, the person observes the partner engage in the act of advocating.

2. **Facilitation and Confidence Building:** Facilitator serves as a guide for the self-advocacy process and remains ready to step in as needed.

3. **Partnering and Letter Writing:** Equal sharing of advocacy responsibilities. Advocate takes the lead as facilitator offers strong guidance, moral support while the person does most of the advocating. Letter writing.

#### SIX STAGES TO SELF-ADVOCACY

4. **Moral Support:** Partner continues to assist with the preparation. The advocate does most of the talking with the partner nearby to assist if needed.

5. **Taking the Lead:** The advocate leads the entire process with assistance from the facilitator but only under the self-advocate's direction.

6. **Independent Self-Advocacy:** The advocate undertakes all the preparation, presentation, and evaluation in a completely independent manner.

#### Helping a Samantha Advocate for Herself - Case Study

#### —Three-Step Process for Effective Self-Advocacy—

A 10-year old student in an inclusive classroom, Samantha has been coming home crying for the past week. Through discussion with Samantha and classroom observation you see that some of students take great fun in watching Samantha squirm as they lightly touch her in apparent hope that Samantha will eventually strike out... and get blamed for starting a fight.

Previously, you would have intervened by talking with Samantha's homeroom teacher about how others are taking advantage of her tactile hypersensitivity.

As part of Samantha's team you realize that it is time to work on self-advocacy.

#### Choose one of the six stages of self advocacy...

- 1.Planning and modeling
- 2. Facilitation and confidence building
- 3. Partnering and letter writing
- 4. Moral support
- 5. Taking the lead
- 6.Independent self-advocacy



#### **Three-Step Process for Self-Advocacy**

#### **Build the foundation** —> Awareness

- 1. Scan Sensory issues
- 2. Advocacy plan Inform another of one's needs in a way they can provide support
- 3. **Disclosure** The reason why

## A CLOSER LOOK AT MY PLACEMENT ON THE AUTISM SPECTRUM — 13



#### MY ADVOCACY PLAN

Name \_

**SCAN:** Where is the challenge?

- 1. Sensory
- 2. Cognitive
- 3. Socio-emotional

**ADVOCACY:** 

**DISCLOSURE:** 

Perception of the environment

How we think

Social cues and how we feel

Explaining your needs

Giving the reason why

#### **SCAN**

Challenge

What is causing the difficulty?

#### **ADVOCACY**

**Explaining your needs** 

...promoting greater understanding and in a way the other can provide assistance

#### **DISCLOSURE**

The reason

Partial – Note specific characteristic affecting a situation only

Full – Diagnosis

#### MY ADVOCACY PLAN

Name \_\_\_\_\_

#### **SCAN**

Challenge

#### Sensory

Fluorescent lights

#### Cognitive

Remembering verbal instruction

#### Socio-emotional

Decoding jokes

#### **ADVOCACY**

**Explaining your needs** 

Ask instructor to change lighting

Request instructor for written instructions

Ask for fellow students to tell you when they make a joke

#### **DISCLOSURE**

The reason

**Partial** – I have sensitive eyes

Partial – I remember things better when I write them down

**Partial** – I take things very literally

#### Helping Ellen Advocate for Herself - Case Study

#### —Developing an Advocacy Plan for Effective Studying—

Having just been awarded a study carrel of her own, 18-year old Ellen is very happy of her space away from the distracting open seating of the library lobby. Upon unlocking the door to her carrel for the first time she quickly realizes that productive work will be impossible for her due to her fluorescent light sensitivity.

To this point, no one at the university knows Ellen has Asperger Syndrome; and with it a sensitivity to fluorescent lights.

As Ellen's friend you realize that it is time for her develop an advocacy plan.

Please help Ellen work through and develop a three-step advocacy plan.

#### 1. **SCAN** ———> Find the challenge

• **Sensory** Perception of environment

• Cognitive Thinking style

Socio-Emotional Social cues & how we feel

**1. ADVOCACY** —> Explain your needs Mutual understanding/trust

2. **DISCLOSURE ->** The reason why Partial or full

#### THE ADULT YEARS

#### Disclosure – Telling another one has autism

#### —Help George plan how to tell another he has autism—

The best teller in the bank, George never uses a calculator and has cashed out to the penny for the past 15 months. He is also the first to help others having difficulties balancing their books, much to his coworkers' gratitude - especially to Jane who is the bank's star person to go to when there is a customer dispute.

However George has dozens of notes stuck chaotically all over teller window and workspace. Conversations with his supervisor about an orderly workspace result in George indicating the necessity of these notes for remembering complicated bank procedures. Given his great efficiency and good nature, the branch supervisor leaves George to his work, albeit mystified.

A manager from corporate headquarters is coming next week. As a result, the supervisor has asked George to make an appointment with him to discuss the necessity of a clean, organized work space.

Until now, George has never felt a need to disclose having autism to anyone. Given the recent turn of events, George now realizes perhaps this time has come.

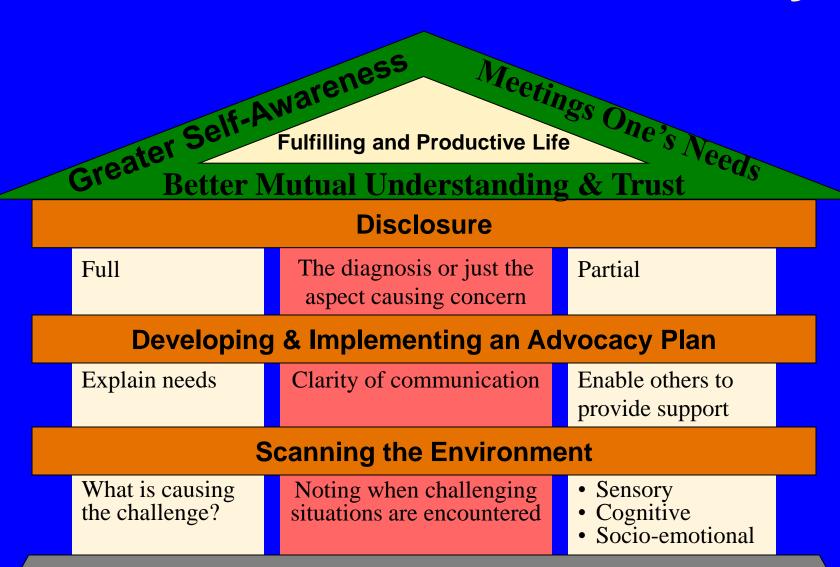
#### Help George...

- 1. understand his needs using the 4 stages of self-disclosure, and.
- 2. The 3 step model for selfadvocacy.

- Self-Disclosure Process
  1. Strengths & challenges,
  1. Scanning
- 2. "rack em up", 2. Advocacy
- 3. nonjudgmental comparison, 3. Disclosure
- 4. present the label, a. full
- 5. develop an advocacy plan b. partial

**Self-Advocacy** 

#### The House of Self-Advocacy

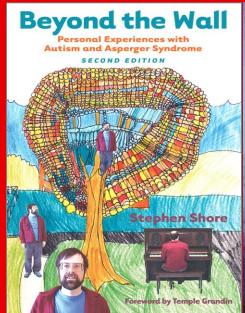


#### **SELF-AWARENESS**

#### TURNING AWAY FROM CLOSED DOORS TO OPEN ONES

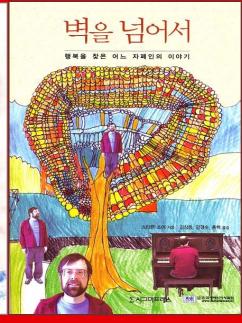
#### **Defining Success**











#### www.autismasperger.net



