



# Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired Outreach Programs

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## ECC for Early Childhood

3:00-4:00 PM

January 14, 2016

Presented by

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TSBVI Outreach Programs

Developed for

Texas School for the Blind & Visually Impaired

Outreach Programs

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- For tips about screen navigation go to [http://www.connectusers.com/tutorials/2008/11/meeting\\_accessibility/](http://www.connectusers.com/tutorials/2008/11/meeting_accessibility/)
- Location of pods
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# Powerpoint for ECC for Early Childhood

## Key Points

- Services from a TVI from 0 to 3 are strongly related to ECC (core curriculum is not developmentally appropriate)
- Infants and young children lag behind typical development because of lack of visual experiences, Lack of incidental learning
- It is because of this lag of achieving developmental milestones that VI and O&M services are provided from birth

## Evaluation Instruments

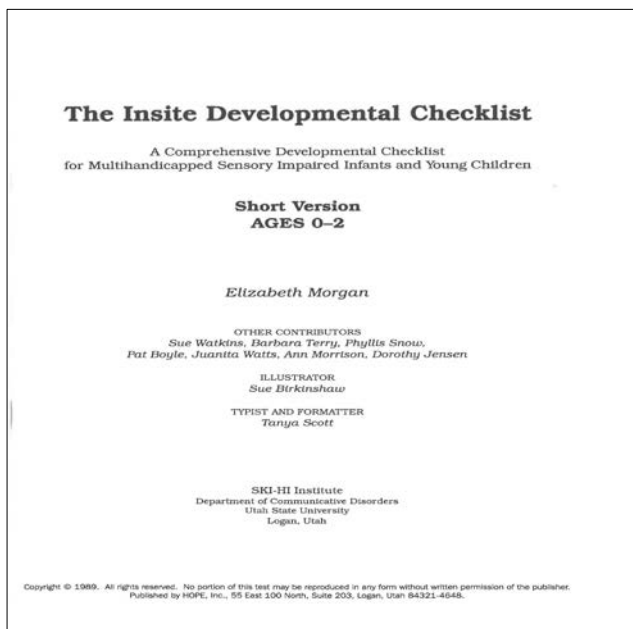


Figure 1 Screenshot of Insite Developmental Checklist

Insite Developmental Checklist

## Evaluation Instruments

# Functional Scheme



Lilli Nielsen, PhD  
LICAL  
Lilli's Consultancy for Active Learning  
Denmark.

Figure 2 Screenshot of Functional Scheme assessment book  
Functional Scheme (Lilli Nielson)

## Evaluation Instruments

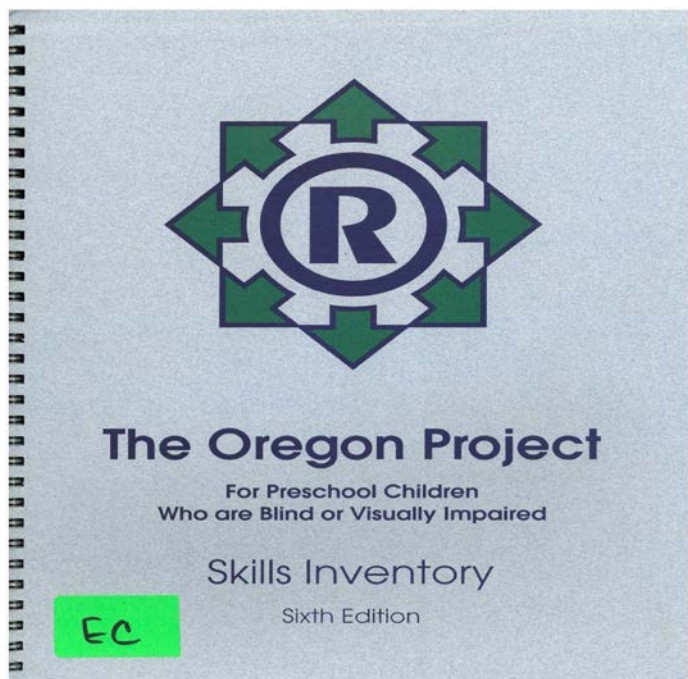


Figure 3 Screenshot of The Oregon Project  
Oregon Project

## Evaluation Instruments

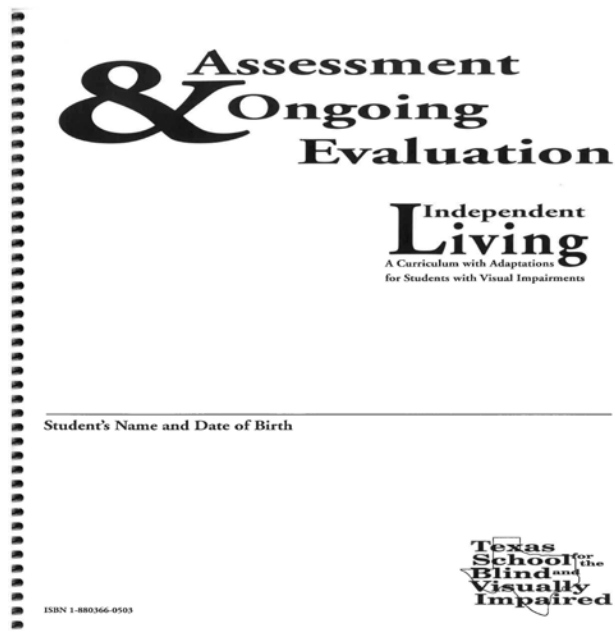


Figure 4 Screenshot of the Independent Living Assessment  
Independent Living Assessment

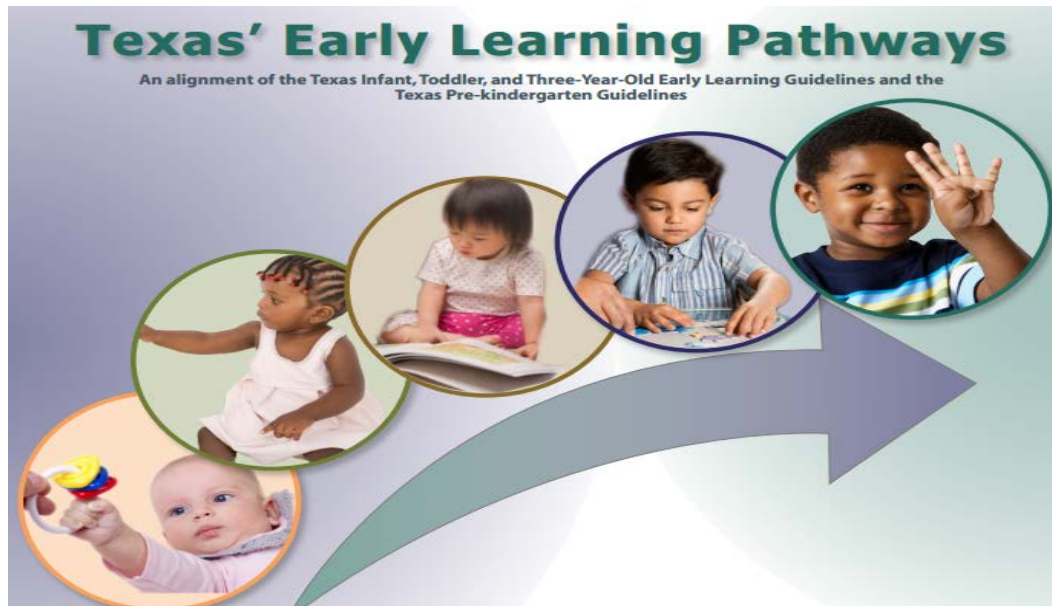


Figure 5 Screenshot of Texas' Early Learning Pathways

<http://earlylearningtexas.org/media/24000/texas%20early%20learning%20pathways.pdf>

# Pathways of Cognitive Development

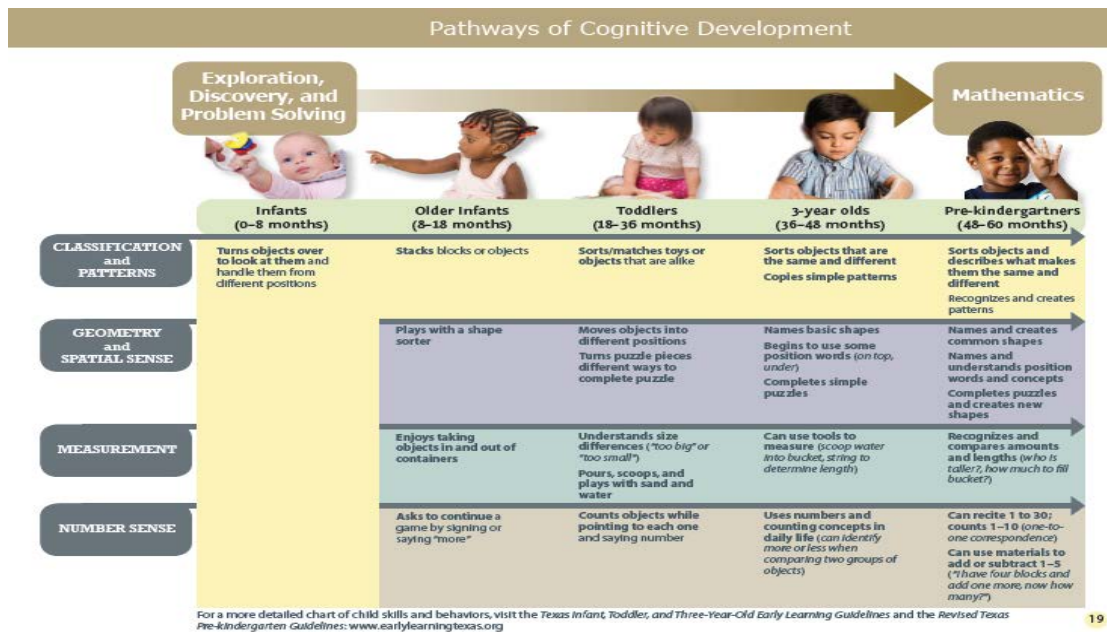


Figure 6 Screenshot of Pathways of Cognitive Development chart

<http://earlylearningtexas.org/media/24000/texas%20early%20learning%20pathways.pdf>

## Early Childhood Outcomes & Prekindergarten Guidelines Alignment



Figure 7 Screenshot of Early Childhood Outcomes booklet

<http://tea.texas.gov/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=2147504355&libID=2147504349>

## **The Expanded Core Curriculum**

- compensatory skills, including communication modes
- orientation and mobility
- social interaction skills
- independent living skills

## **The Expanded Core Curriculum**

- recreation and leisure skills
- career education
- assistive technology
- sensory efficiency skills
- self-determination

## **Major Areas of ECC for Infants and Early Childhood**

- Communication
- O&M
- Sensory
- Independent Living

Assessment in all areas may not be necessary for infants and toddlers.

## **Typical Goal Domains**

### **Gross motor**

- Orientation & mobility, recreation & leisure (play, baby play equipment)

### **Fine Motor**

- Compensatory skills, sensory efficiency, assistive technology (toys, active learning equipment)

## **Typical Goal Domains**

### **Self Help**

- independent living

### **Social Emotional**

- Social interaction, self-determination (behavior)

## Resources to show

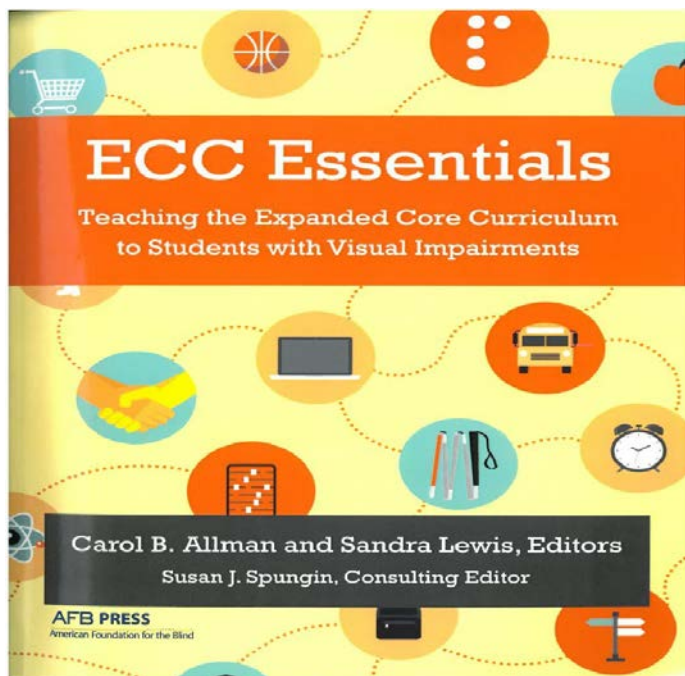


Figure 8 Screenshot of ECC Essentials book

## Video and Web Resources

### Vision

- (sensory efficiency, compensatory)

TABLE 5.1

**Hierarchical Development of Touch, Vision, and Hearing Skills, from Birth to 2 Years**

<i>Touch</i>	<i>Vision</i>	<i>Hearing</i>
BIRTH TO 4 MONTHS	BIRTH TO 4 MONTHS	BIRTH TO 4 MONTHS
Uses tongue for information about texture and density	Blinks to light	Differentiates and prefers mother's voice
Detects temperatures and shapes orally	Fixates and briefly follows horizontally	Startles to loud sounds
Clutches objects reflexively, possibly transferring to mouth	Orients to single target	Pays growing attention to soft sounds
Opens and closes fingers in kneading pattern	Sees patterns of light and dark Attends to forms of things explored orally Attends to faces and objects at 2.5 feet Has weak color discrimination Shows interest in complicated patterns in surroundings Smiles when smiled at Tracks horizontally to midline and vertically Recognizes familiar faces based on hairline contours	Makes sounds to communicate needs Ignores sounds that are not meaningful Detects absence of expected sounds Prefers human voices Recognizes voices of primary caregivers Stops crying to listen Plays with noise-making toys
	Attends to actions of others Perceives three-dimensional shapes Discriminates red-green Prefers novelty Improved acuities and fields allow exploration of immediate environment Shifts gaze from target to target Tracks past midline Recognizes faces based on internal feature detail	

Figure 9 : Image taken of Table 5.1 from ECC Essentials

## Video and Web Resources

- Vision (sensory efficiency, compensatory)

Lois Harrell video

<http://www.tsbvi.edu/selected-topics/functional-vision-assessment-for-infants-and-toddlers#Comparison>



## Video and web resources to show

### Gross motor

- Lois Harrel video part 4 FVE puling baby in a blanket (start at 2:14)  
<http://library.tsbvi.edu/Play/7635>
- From Washington State School for the Blind: Joel crawling with Dad

## Video and web resources to show

### Fine Motor

#### SIDEBAR 5.2

**Steps in the Exploratory Pattern of Infants**

Infants approximately 5 to 8 months old will explore unfamiliar objects in the environment using a combination of vision and touch following a specific pattern of steps:

1. Visually scan environment
2. Fixate on attractive target
3. Reach for and grasp target
4. Move hand to face
5. Look at object held in hand
6. Put object in mouth
7. Explore object with tongue and lips
8. Remove object from mouth and look again
9. Look while rotating object
10. Put object back in mouth
11. Repeat several times

Figure 10 Screenshot of Sidebar 5.2 from ECC Essentials Book

## Video and web resources to show

### Fine Motor

Kaylie from Washington State School for the Blind website (hand under hand)

## Video and web resources to show

### Fine Motor

- Wonder Baby  
<http://www.wonderbaby.org/>
- Wonder Baby Pinterest sites  
<http://www.pinterest.com/wonderbabyorg/>

## **Domain: Self Help**

- Eating, self-feeding, sensory play with food (jello, whipped cream, mashed potatoes)
- Dressing classifying clothes with body parts, dressing: defined space
- Toileting

## **Domain: Social Emotional**

- Smiling, outwardly showing recognition of voices
- Early communication
- Later communication
- Literacy awareness

## **Activities**

- sensory play and exploration
- movement
- communication/early literacy

## **Activities**

### **Correlations with the ECC areas**

Sensory play and exploration, compensatory skills, sensory efficiency, assistive technology, recreation & leisure

## **Activities**

### **Correlations with the ECC areas**

- Movement, orientation & mobility, recreation & leisure, independent living
- Communication/early literacy, social interaction, self determination, compensatory skills

## **Activities: Sensory Play and Exploration**

- Visual regard, attending, tracking
- Eye-hand coordination
- Tactual exploration
- Sound localization, listening
- Cause-effect play

## **Activities: Movement**

- Head control, trunk control, “tummy time”
- Sitting, pushing up on all fours, creeping, crawling
- Walking, exploring
- Moving toward a sound source or visually interesting toy
- Encouraging alternatives to repetitive movement activities (self-stimulation)

## Activities: Independent Living

- Self-feeding
- Dressing
- Bathing and hygiene
- Toileting

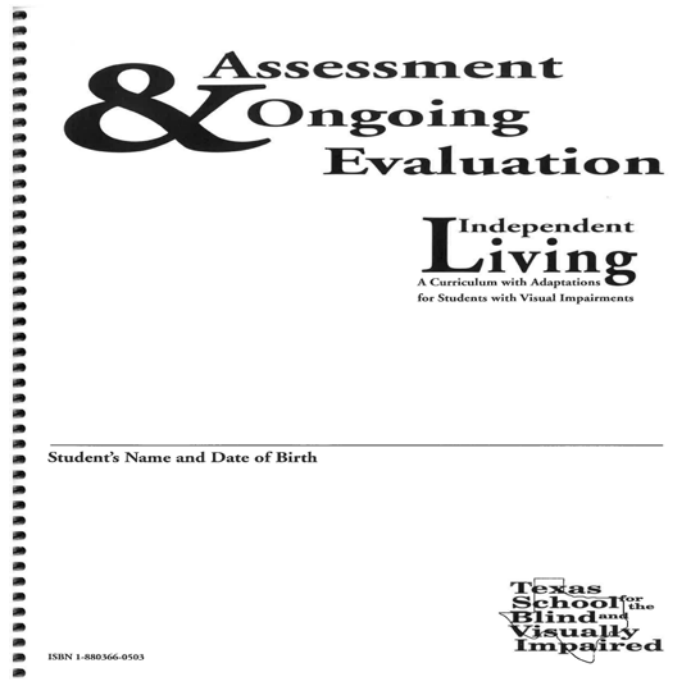


Figure 11 Screenshot of Independent Living Assessment

## Activities: Communication & Early Literacy

- Shared reading experiences
- Songs and finger plays
- Social interaction
- Seasonal or unit activities to teach vocabulary and concepts

## Working with Families

- Program with family routines (routines based activity sheet)
- Use familiar materials in the home when possible
- Empower the parents (parent works with child)

## Working with Families

### Effects of poverty on

- Brain growth
- Language
- Learning
- <http://www.zerotothree.org/public-policy/infant-toddler-policy-issues/poverty-infographic.html>

### Nearly half of America's babies live in or near poverty.

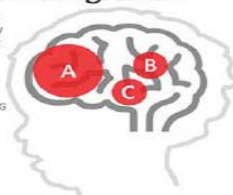
This is a clear warning sign for America's global competitiveness; almost half of our future workforce is in jeopardy of falling behind from the start.



### Research shows poverty diminishes brain growth.

Early stress and lack of positive early experiences means poverty gets under the skin, undermining development in key brain regions for school readiness and academic success.

- A. SELF-REGULATION & LEARNING
- B. MEMORY & LANGUAGE
- C. EMOTIONAL CONTROL



### Gaps in development appear before children turn 2.

By age 2, children in the lowest socio-economic group are behind their peers in measures of cognitive, language and social-emotional development. A six-month gap in language skills undermines other learning.

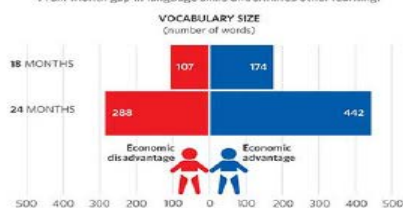


Figure 12 Screenshot from the Zero to Three website

## Resources

ECC Essentials: Teaching the Expanded Core Curriculum to Students with Visual Impairments. (Allman, Lewis)

Insite checklist

Neilsen, L. (2000). Functional scheme : functional skills assessment learning reassessment. Copenhagen Denmark, Ministry of Social Affairs.

## Resources

Expanded Core Curriculum: Resources for You <http://www.afb.org/info/programs-and-services/professional-development/teachers/expanded-core-curriculum/ecc-resources/12345>

MacCuspie, P. Ann. (1996). Promoting acceptance of children with disabilities: From tolerance to inclusion. Nova Scotia, Canada: Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority (formerly AFB Press; order from Amazon now).

## Resources

Sacks, Sharon A. and Karen E. Wolffe (2006). Teaching social skills to students with visual impairments: From theory to practice. (AFB Press)

Perkins School for the Blind: Expanded Core Curriculum <http://www.perkins.org/news-events/eNewsletters/insight/inside-story/expanded-core-curriculum.html>

## Resources

Perkins Activity & Resource Guide: A Handbook for Teachers and Parents of Students with Visual and Multiple Disabilities (2nd edition) (<http://www.perkinsproducts.org/store/en/perkins-publications/1316-perkins-activity-and-resource-guide.html>)

Perkins Scout <http://www.perkins.org/resources/scout/> - online resources for literacy, recreation, transition, AT, MIVI, O&M, social skills, assessment, etc.

## Resources

Wonder Baby [www.wonderbaby.org](http://www.wonderbaby.org) – a project funded by the Perkins School for the Blind to provide resources for parents of young children with visual impairments as well as children with multiple disabilities.

Pogrund, R. L., & Fazzi, D. L. (Eds.) (2002). Early focus: Working with young children who are blind or visually impaired and their families (2nd ed.) NY: AFB Press.

## Resources

- Fingerplays & songs in English and Spanish <http://www.rif.org/books-activities/fingerplays/>
- Ready Bodies, Learning Minds (Athena Oden, [www.readybodies.com](http://www.readybodies.com))
- Lilli Works: [www.lilliworks.com](http://www.lilliworks.com) (information and suggestions on Active Learning)

## Texas School for the Blind & Visually Impaired Outreach Programs



Figure 13 TSBVI logo.



This project is supported by the U.S. Department of Education, Special Education Program (OSEP). Opinions expressed here are the authors and do not necessarily represent the position of the Department of Education.

Figure 14 IDEAs that Work logo and OSEP disclaimer.