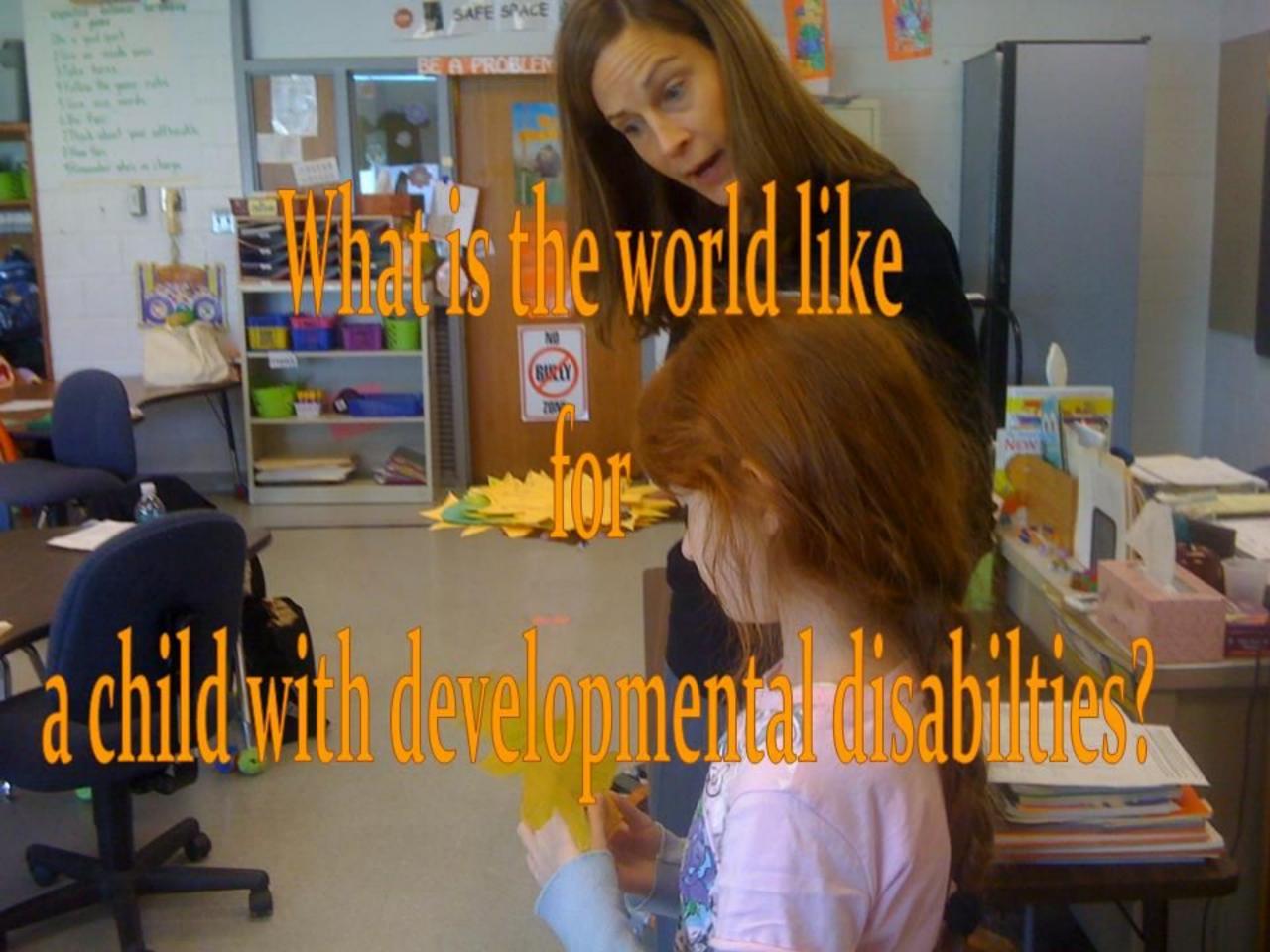
Developing and Implementing • A Personal Safety Curriculum for Children With Developmental Disabilities

Building a World We All Want to Live In

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What is a Developmental Disability?

A diverse group of severe chronic conditions:

- 1. mental or physical impairment
 - or combination of mental and physical impairments
- 2. manifested before the individual attains age 22
- 3. likely to continue indefinitely

What is a Developmental Disability?

- 4. substantial functional limitations in three or more areas of major life activity:
 - self-care
 - receptive and expressive language
 - learning
 - mobility
 - self-direction
 - capacity for independent living
 - economic self-sufficiency

What is a Developmental Disability?

- 5. individual's need for a combination and sequence of:
 - special, interdisciplinary, or generic services
 - individualized supports
 - other forms of assistance

that are lifelong or extended duration and

individually planned and coordinated

Developmental Disabilities

Developmental disabilities may include:

- cerebral palsy
- limited vision
- language and speech disorders
- mental retardation
- pervasive developmental disorders such as autism Note: proposed changes to the DSM-V (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual) replace PDD with ASD (Autistic Spectrum Disorder)

Understanding what it is like to live in a world with a developmental disability

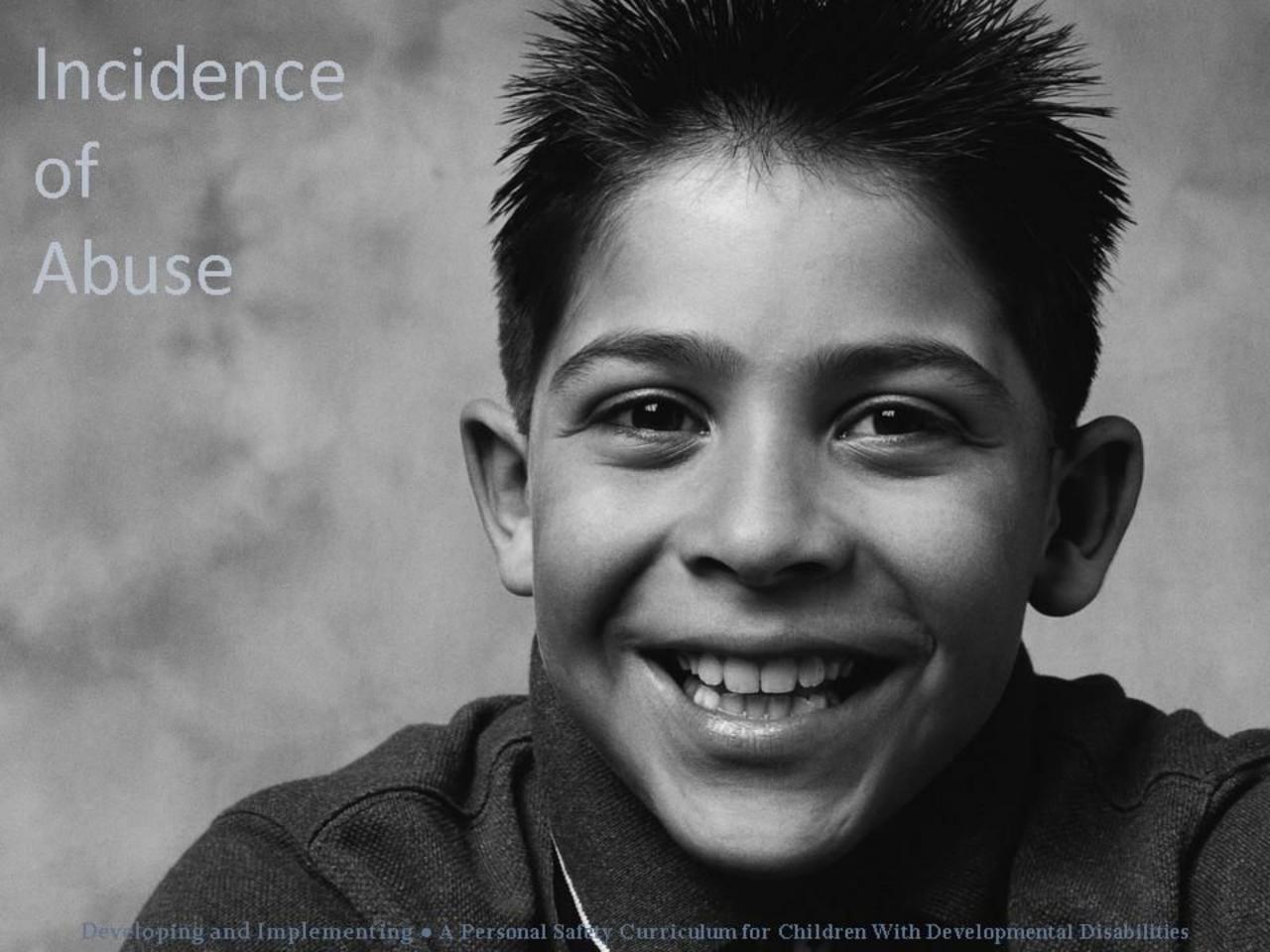
- Different personal history
 - What is it like living in their own body?
 - Cognitively process information differently
 - Difficulty with abstraction
 - Verbal behavior
 - Motor issues
- Empathy is very difficult to have when you live a very different life

Understanding what it is like to live in a world with a developmental disability

- Taught respect for authority
- Taught not to say no
- Lack of autonomy due to care giving
- Not taught boundaries and/or unsure of boundaries due to care giving
- Lack of sexual education or knowledge
- Perps can be peers... Please do not make the common assumption that victims become offenders

Understanding what it is like to live in a world with a developmental disability

- Individuals with developmental disabilities are abused in huge numbers
 - Statistics show the abusers are trusted and well known to the victim
- Sexually abused victims with developmental disabilities
 - Victims tend <u>not</u> to get support



Incidence of Sexual Abuse

- Individuals with developmental disabilities are sexually assaulted at rates much higher than other populations.
 - Children with developmental disabilities are at twice the risk of sexual abuse compared to children without disabilities (Crosse, Kaye, & Ratnofsky, 1993).
 - Children with communication disorders were more likely to be physically and sexually abused (Sullivan & Knutson, 1998).

 Children with disabilities are 3.14 times more likely to be sexually abused than others (Sullivan, 2001).

Significance?

1 in 4 girls...25% x 3.14 = 78.5%

Get online crisis support and info securely and confid



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In Crisis? Get help 24 hours a day.

Linea directa de 24 horas, apoyo en crisis, se da información y se remite.

Call 1-800-675-6900

All services are free and confidential to victims, family and friends.

Get Help Now



Education

We offer personal safety educational programs to children and teens, parents and teachers, older adults, and individuals with disabilities in schools, community centers and professional settings in

Advocacy

NOVA is an advocate for victims and victims' rights. We provide legal support and accompaniment to all criminal justice proceedings. We speak in support of victims and victims' rights on the local, state and national

Counseling

NOVA provides absolut free one-on-one shortterm counseling to help victims, their families a significant others to identify and work throu their thoughts and feelings surrounding th

2006 NOVA identified the need

- teachers and personnel with most contact with children with developmental disabilities
 - recognize abuse when it occurs
 - encourage reporting of victimizations

>>>> the more reports of crime

- the more <u>allied professionals of criminal justice system</u> must be prepared to adequately treat victims
 - with respect and understanding of the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities

- May 2006 NOVA one day training to professionals
 - understanding the needs and issues of children with developmental disabilities who are victimized
 - techniques for proper investigations
 - SANE nurses
 - DA/ADA's
 - law enforcement
 - victim advocates
 - CYS
- October 2006 May 2007 NOVA one day training to teachers and personnel grant from PCCD (Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency)
 - to increase knowledge of victimization issues and reporting
 - teachers
 - school counselors
 - staff who work with children with developmental disabilities



Curriculum Beginnings

Unable to find:

- an existing, victim-centered personal safety curriculum
 - specialized for children with developmental disabilities

NOVA responded by developing the

 Children With Developmental Disabilities curriculum for children ages 7 to 12

Curriculum Focus

Building upon more than a quarter century of experience as prevention practitioners to participants of all ages, including individuals with physical and cognitive disabilities, NOVA chose children with autism spectrum disorder as the curriculum's focus.

This addressed the growing incidence of:

- Autism Spectrum Disorder
- allows curriculum adaptability for other populations with developmental disabilities, such as children with mental retardation

Development

2007

Children With Developmental Disabilities curriculum

- North Penn Community Foundation Grant
- developed curriculum
- piloted 2007-2008 academic school year

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Funding

Leadership that knows how to write and obtain grants.

- North Penn Community Foundation
- Claneil Foundation
- Fourjay Foundation
- Independence Foundation
- Inglis Foundation
- DCED State Senator O'Neill
- CVS Caremark
- Doylestown Rotary
- Direct Appeal



Autism Spectrum Disorder

- A complex and varying array of behavioral excesses and deficits
- A spectrum of behaviors
- Characterized by:
 - Social communication deficits
 - Fixated interests and repetitive behaviors

Autism

- Difficulty with communication
 - Delayed or lack of spoken language
 - Trouble sustaining conversation
 - Stereotyped, respective, or idiosyncratic language
 - Language is impaired in the social sense
 - Pragmatic implications
 - Personal space
 - Reciprocity in conversations
 - Lack of varied, spontaneous, make-believe play

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Autism

- Difficulty with social interaction
 - Nonverbal:
 - eye gaze
 - facial expression
 - body postures
 - Peer relationships
 - "Joint attention"
 - Social/emotional reciprocity

Autism

- Restricted, repetitive or stereotyped behaviors, activities, and interests
 - Intense focus on restricted interests
 - Nonfunctional routines or rituals; inflexibility
 - Repetitive motor mannerisms (i.e. hand/finger flapping)
 - Preoccupation with parts of objects
 - Ancillary characteristics
 - Sensory issues
 - Feeding problems
 - Motor issues

Asperger's Syndrome

- At the mildest and highest functioning end of the Autistic Spectrum
 - It is characterized by difficulties with:
 - Social relatedness and social skills
 - Pragmatic or social language
 - Repetitive and perseverative behaviors
 - Limited, but intense range of interests

People with Asperger's Syndrome have at least average (and sometimes very high) IQ levels.



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Collaboration

Collaboration and partnership with skilled and compassionate people for credible and reliable information

Advisory Committee

- Bucks County Intermediate Unit #22
- Pennridge School District
- Central Bucks School District
- KenCrest Services
- Bucks County Association for Retarded Citizens
- Lenape Valley Foundation

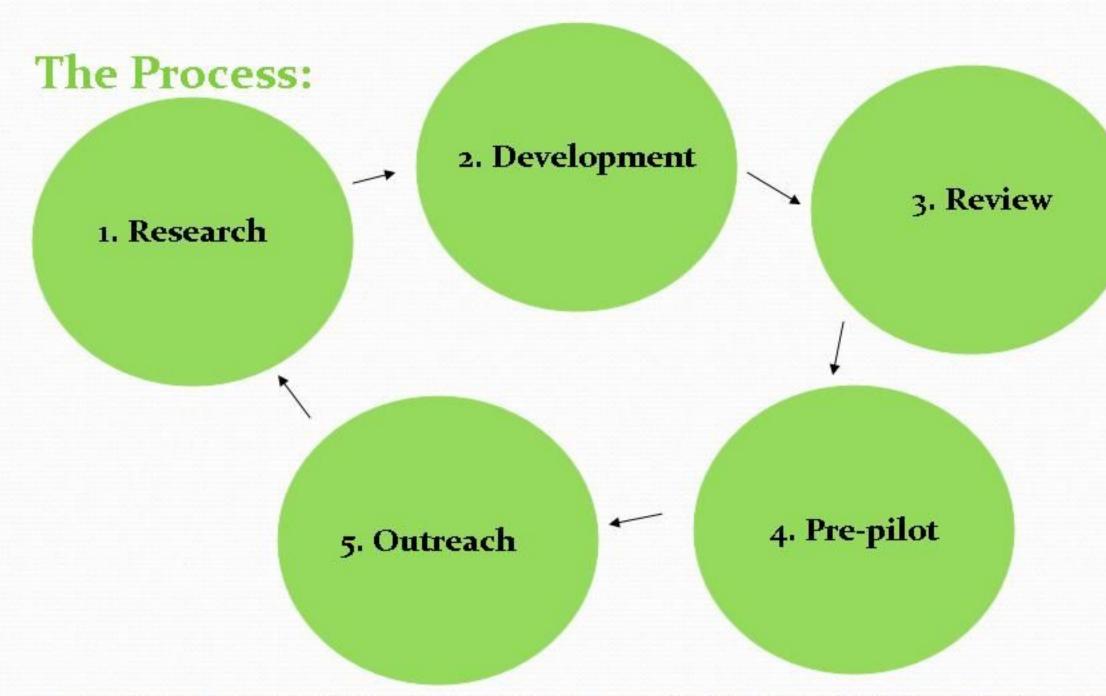
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Curriculum Beginnings

The Process:

- Classroom Observations
- Advisory Committee
- Curriculum Development

Curriculum Development



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Curriculum Development • Research

- What might be challenging for children with autism spectrum disorder?
 - Abstract or conceptual thinking
 - Listening skills
 - Taking another's perspective
 - Flexibility
 - Inconsistency

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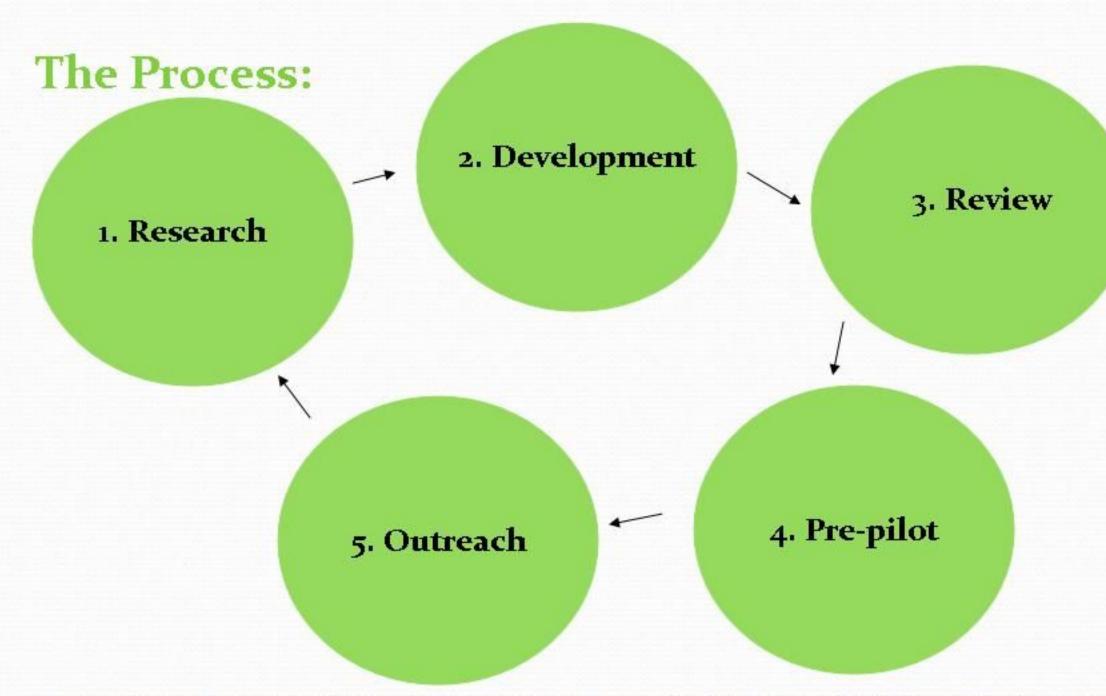
Curriculum Development • Research

- Peer-reviewed empirical articles
- Well respected journals
- Electronic searches
- Published curricula

Children With Developmental Disabilities • Curriculum Development Concepts

- Multiple presentations
- Continued exposure to concepts
 - For them to be:
 - Understood
 - Internalized
 - Transferred to natural settings

Curriculum Development



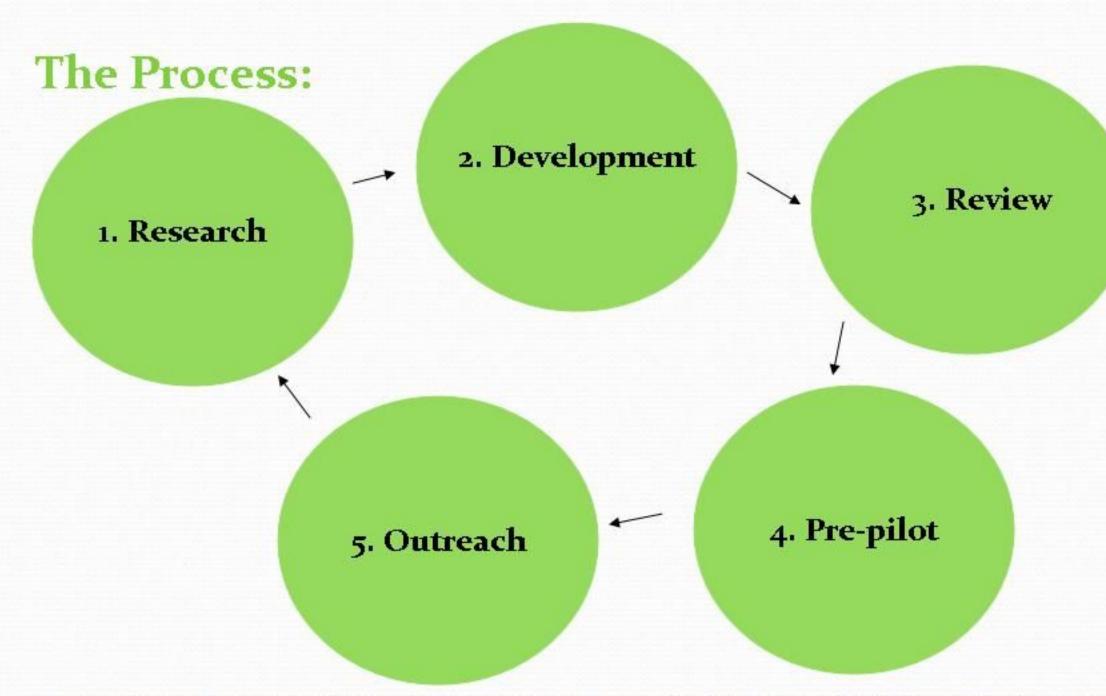
Curriculum Development •

- Direct Instruction
- Allows teacher to give immediate and effective feedback
- Provides clear instruction to the teacher
 - Specific and organized curriculum
 - Includes sequential skill introduction, repeated practice, and systematic fading of support and detailed procedures for teacher-student interactions
 - Clear and explicit instruction
 - Sequence of instruction
 - Prerequisite skills are taught before the strategy/rule
 - Teach examples consistent with the rule before teaching exceptions to the rule
- Let's talk about the teacher/facilitator/presenter!

Curriculum Development •

- Well defined, coherent teaching curriculum
 - Age-appropriate
 - Chronologically
 - Cognitively

Curriculum Development



Curriculum Goals

- Student program
 - 11 sessions, outcome measured
 - Group 1 and Group 2
 - respect for one's body
 - appropriate boundaries
 - recognition of sexual abuse or exploitation
 - right to non-compliance
 - victim response to sexual abuse or exploitation
 - promotion of healthy behaviors
 - ways to seek help

Transistions from a contrived setting to a natural setting

Transistions from a contrived setting to a natural setting

Curriculum Goals

Active involvement of staff, parents, family members

- Teacher program (single session)
 - program overview
 - collaboration
 - learning about students' strengths and challenges
- Parent program (single session)
 - program overview
 - partnership

Transistions from a contrived setting to a natural setting

Transistions from a contrived setting to a natural setting

Classroom Teacher Meeting

- About students: concepts they can grasp?
- Data collection
- Positive behavioral support
- Involving the educational team
- Extension activities
- Placement of materials: posters, student's work, etc
- Language that works best
- Parent meeting
- Parent letter
- Scheduling programs

Student Curriculum Content Group?

- All About Me
- Just Right Space
- It's All My Body
- OK Touches
- Not OK Touches
- Ways To Say No
- Public and Private Places
- Telling Someone
- Talking About Touching
- Celebration

Student Curriculum Content Croup?

- Overview
- Group 1 or Group 2
- Key Terms
- Scope
- Sequence

















OK Touches

Overview: Safe touches are the focus of Lesson 4. Student need to differentiate between nurturing and hammful fouches and to understand the reason for rules about bucking. The concept of good or bad touching can be difficult for a child to understand. To introduce the safe tyrule about safe to uches, this lesson will focus on concrete examples about O K touches. Student will associate feelings with safe touches that are O K touches.

Group 1 Objectives:

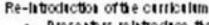
- Student will understand the conceptor to to high
- Student will learn abouts at toucles
- Students will express the lings associated with safe touches
- . Stude it will learn that safe to toles are OK totoles
- Students will learn the rules concerning how and when someone may appropriately give an Oik to uch to another person
- Stude its will learn the importance of asking first before giving or receiving an OK to to)

Key Terms; safe, touch, OK, ask first, help, clean, healthy, reason

Scope:

- 1. Presenters are relatiodiced, rules reviewed
- 2. Review previous lesson
- Relatorce Just Right Space rule
- Reinforce concepts of public and private parts of our body.
- 5. Introduce to taking
- 6. Introduce safety rules aboutour bodies
- Concepts of O K touches are reinforced with a stuffed animal named Chester
- Stude it complete an activity to relatorce understanding of concept

Sequence:



- · Presenters relatiodace tiemselves
- Greeteach studentby name in a round robb fashion



Review My Private Parts: "Between my knees and my nose where my bathing suit goes."

- Focus that there are only a few people who may see or to uch their private body parts.
- Establish who some of those people are and take time to process responses with each student in the group.



Activity: My Body Belongs to Me - introduce poster in classroom

My body belangs to me. From the top of my head. To the tops of my toos It's my body and I like If



Introduce "Chester", a stuffed toy cat. Explain that even though Chester, is not a real cat he helps teach the safety rules.

Ask students: "Do you know who Chester's body belongs to?" Reinforce Chester's body belongs to him. Ask students: "Who does your body belong to?"

Chester's body belongs to Chester and your body belongs to you!

Begin stroking Chester.

Ask students "Do you see I am to toking Chester? How do you think this makes Chester teel? Responses may include: happy, warm, liked, safe, and good.

How would Chester let me know that he likes this touch? Responses may include: purror snuggle next to me.

Chester says this is an OK touch because it makes Chester the Isate. We call touches that make us the Isate, OK touches.

 When saying OK buch with the students, facilitator should nod his/her head and make the OK hand sign. Review with students.



Activity: Ask students if they would like to give Chester an OK touch.

Allow students to self-select participating. Reinforce that they can decide if they want to give Chester an OK touch because each student is in charge of his/her own body.

- As each's tident gives Chester and Kitouch, relatorce how that makes Chester field.
- If when a student declines to give an OK touch, validate that the student is in charge of his/her own body and get to deckle if he/she want to give Chester an OK touch.









Between my knees and my nose, Where my bathing suit goes Are my private parts.











Suitable strategies suitable materials

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- Including activities tailored to individual's strengths:
 - Concrete examples
 - Visuals and tactile experiences
 - Social stories
 - Social navigation
 - Interactive games
 - Skill Practice

Social Stories

Social Story - No OK Touch

Lessons

Social Story - No OK Touch

Lesson 8



This is Janie. An older person touched her on a private part of her body for no good reason. It was a <u>NOT OK</u> touch.



Janie thought about telling her friends.



This made Janie feel sad and angry. Janie thought about who she could tell.



Janie thought about telling her grandfather.



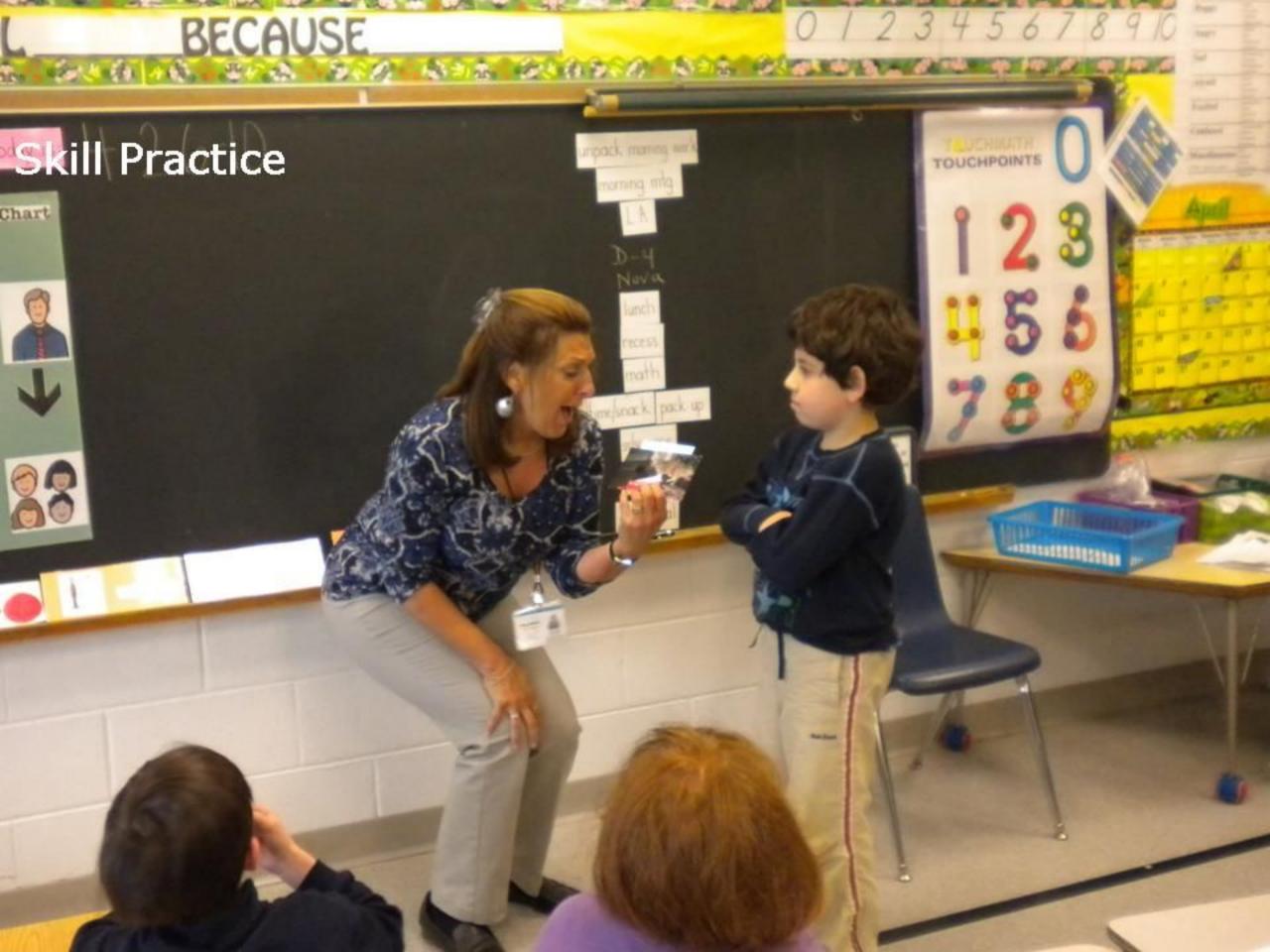
Janie thought about telling her aunt.



Janie thought about telling the police.







Activities

- Classroom activities
- Extension (take home) activities

Measuring – body torsos Simon Says

People cookies Picture books

Cut and paste Skill Practice

Song Social Stories

Rhyme Stickers

Popsicle sticks What if?

Activity sheets NOVA store

Safe Tree Puppets

Mirror Imagery Video Modeling

Teaching in the context of fun activities where skills are best targeted.



Interactive Games

Non competitive

Ways to Say No Game

Think Talk Listen Game

Piggy Bank

Jeopardy Game

Apples to Oranges

Thumbs Up – Thumbs Down



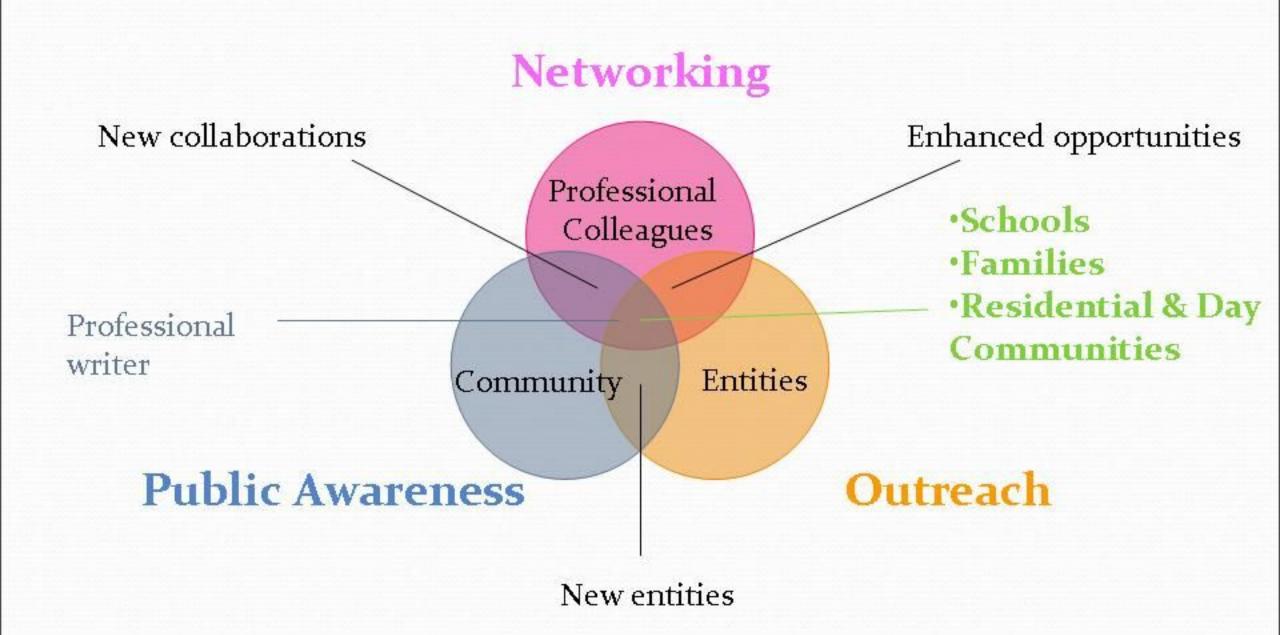






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Benefits of Community Awareness



DOYLESTOWN October 2 2009 Vol.1 No.7 BSERVER

All the "Good News" that's fit to print!

www.timespub.com

Puppets join NOVA education staff

NEWSPAPERS, INC.

A grant from the Doylestown Rotary Club enabled NOVA to purchase the team of puppets. Pictured are NOVA staff with puppets: Jess Meyer, Education Department Intern, Eleanor Wilhelm, training specialist: and Mary Worthington, on floor, Elementary Education Coordinator, See story page 14.

YOUR HOMETOWN PAPER MALES TO 15,632 DOTLESTOWN ADD

Family follow-up

Dear family member,

We have been talking about personal safety in your child's classroom.

We want your child to feel comfortable talking about this topic and hope that you will encourage your child to talk about personal safety at home, too.

Here are some ways you can help:

- Reinforce with your child that his/her body belongs to him/her.
- Encourage your child to let someone know if he/she feels someone is about to hurt him/her.
- Remind your child it is not safe to keep secrets about a not OK touch.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel to call <u>name of contact</u> at <u>phone</u> or contact by email <u>e-mail address</u>.

With regards,

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Lessons Learned

- Bear
- The Wheel
- Cognitive development range
- Kindergarten class

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Successes

- Opportunities that a multi-session program presents
- Disclosures
- Primary Prevention
- Outcomes measured
- Teacher satisfaction questionnaire
- Connections with the community

Successes

School Faust BCIU gd 2, 3	Student #1 2 nd time	Student #2 2 nd time	Student #3 2 nd time	Student #4	Student #5	Student #6	Student #7
3-19-10 6-15-10							
1.Just right space sitting							
2.Body ownership							
3. Teacher Touch - hug							
4. Presenter Touch - hug							
5. School bathroom - not OK look							
6. If someone hurt you, what would you do?							
7. Public Place Example							
8. Private place example							
9. Keep a secret about OK touch?							

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"The program just keeps getting better. This is my third year and hope to continue for many more. Thank you!"

R. K., Autistic Support Teacher
Grade Level 4, 5, 6
Central Bucks School District
4-21-10

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Next Steps





"We don't have a disease, so we can't be 'cured'. This is just the way we are."

Jack Thomas, a student with Asperger's Syndrome, New York Times December, 2004,

Join us in Building a World We All Want To Live In!



Thank you!

- Mary Worthington
- Mary Richter



Network of Victim Assistance 2370 York Road – Suite B1 Jamison, PA 18929

> 215-343-6543 mary@novabucks.org