Sensory Strategies for Educators to Increase Engagement and Participation in a Busy & Complex Classroom

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Understanding Sensory Needs

3 BIG Barriers to Participation Every Educator needs to Rule Out

Busy Classroom Teacher Strategies to Help Students Self Regulate

8 Warning Signs of Slow Processing Speed - Plus what Simple Modifications & Strategies to Help

Why do they do that? 12 Common Behaviours Explained

How to Recognise SPD

Heaps of Resources and Sensory Tools NEW

FREE Webinar Deep Dive into Sensory 2nd August

PRACTICAL STRATEGIES FOR HOME AND SCHOOL FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

UNDERSTANDING SENSORY NEEDS

Many children with ASD will be over or under reactive to sensory stimuli including touch, taste, smell, sound, sight and/or movement. By regulating the amount and intensity of stimulation it helps to keep the nervous system calm, organised and focused. Children can be under-aroused and sluggish one moment, and overwhelmed and anxious the next. Meeting sensory needs can include using sensory tools to regulate behaviour or adapting activities to reduce sensory stimulation. For example some children can sit for longer periods with a sensory tool/fidget tool. While other children may need clothing adaptations, e.g. socks with no overlocking for them to wear shoes and socks.

Temple Grandin (an adult with ASD) advocates for awareness of different children having different sensory needs, she encapsulates this difference stating "One kid's got sound sensitivity; another one can't tolerate fluorescent lights. I can't stand scratchy clothes."

I would recommend seeing an **Occupational Therapist** for more information on what will work specifically for your child. Occupational Therapists are great at guiding you for your child's individual needs, implementing specialised programmes to regulate their senses.

In my experience many children need sensory adaptations in the classroom. Simple changes in the environment can make a big difference to a child's engagement and learning outcomes. You could spend all day asking a child to "sit still" on the mat OR you could give them a "sensory mat" to sit on that helps them sit still. On the next pages are some great sensory tools which can be used to support each child's different sensory needs.

Professor Temple Grandin is one of the most influential people in the world according to TIME Magazine's says about her autism and sensory.

"My nervous system was all hyped up, like it was in a jungle full of dangerous animals for no reason. How can you socialise if the environment is hurting you from a sensory stand point"

"One kid's got sound sensitivity, another one can't stand fluorescent lights. I can't stand scratchy clothes"

- Dr. Temple Grandin

BE A SENSORY DETECTIVE 11 COMMON SIGNS OF SENSORY PROCESSING DISORDER (SPD) OR DIFFICULTIES



CODE B05

In the wonderful book *The Kids' Guide to Staying Awesome and In Control* (see pg 20) children can learn to identity when they feel "slow and tired", "fast and emotional", "fast and wiggly." By using a range sensory activities children learn to feel "just right." Every child needs to work out their own preferences.

Here are some ideas to try:

10 CALMING ACTIVITIES

- Massage (see wooden hand massager pg 18).
- 2 Sitting on Bean Chair (see Mini Bean Chair below).
- **3** Slow rocking.
- **4** Soft, slow music.
- Joint compressions.
- **6** Stretching.
- 7 Chewing (see chewy tubes pg 17).
- 8 Sucking.
- 9 Fidget toys (see a wide range available pg 17).
- **10** Squeezing Ball (see stress ball pg 17).

TOP 10 ALERTING ACTIVITIES

- Brisk rubbing (see Tiger brush pg 18).
- 2 Chewy food / Chewy Stixx (see pg 17).
- 3 Any push/pull, run, skip, jump, heavy lifting.
- 4 Fast, irregular movement (swing, trampoline, therapy ball).
- 5 Kick, bounce, and throw a ball.
- **6** Strong tastes / odours (flavoured chew stixx pg 17).
- **7** Loud, fast music.
- 8 Fidget toys Fidgipod, Slinky key ring (see pg 17).
- **9** Sitting on cushion.
- **10** Physical exercise.

Join Sue on Wednesday 2nd Aug 2023 for Sensory Strategies for Educators - the often Overlooked causes of Behaviour Online FREE Live Webinar 4 - 5pm Or join afterwards for the podcast replay on-demand!

More information at suelarkey.com.au

SLOW PROCESSING SPEED CLASSROOM MODIFICATIONS

"They are like a phone with one bar service. You have to give them time to download the image"

- Dr. Temple Grandin

Have you noticed any of these signs in a child you know?

- Unorganised, often loses or forgets homework
- Rarely completes tests on time and leaves multiple questions unanswered on timed exams
- Can't perform simple maths problems, sequences or calculations
- Turns in incomplete homework because they don't understand the instructions
- Need a quiet area to study and is often distracted by background noise
- Lacks focus with reading and taking notes
- Tries to avoid multi-step problems
- Needs extra time to make decisions

This child might have slow processing speed. This means they may have difficulty remembering instructions in the classroom or retaining important details for an assignment or exam. These children are often labelled "dumb" or "lazy" when they are often very intelligent, but don't process information as quickly as their classmates. This can lead to anxiety as it impacts on their ability to engage in learning. So it is important to put in place accommodations so they don't feel like they are struggling. Understanding the link between anxiety and slow processing speed helps you to best support the child and for the child to know why they may take longer than their peers.

Processing speed is like a muscle and becomes stronger with repetition. Memory games can be a fun and enjoyable way to increase processing speed!

CLASSROOM MODIFICATIONS TO HELP STUDENTS WITH SLOW PROCESSING SPEED

TEACHING IDEAS

- **C** Regularly check-in with the student **to ensure they understand the instructions given**.
- **Reduce the number of assignments** or problems the student has to do.
- **Write down instructions** for tasks.
- **Email parents** or students class notes.
- Provide a safe area (email or phone) for student to ask follow-up questions on assignments or class work.
- Show your student an example of 'good notes' to help learn to identify the key aspects of note taking.

VISUAL SCHEDULE

- Try incorporating visual instructions into daily routine.
- Hang up schedule everywhere that would be useful. Include all steps and tasks required.
- **Try using actions** instead of verbal instructions.
- A Timer is a great visual tool which can increase the student's awareness of time. This can be very helpful for practicing the executive function of time management.
- **Output** Use pictures, graphs and charts to explain what is being taught in class.

CLASSROOM TIPS

- **Or Allow the student additional time** for exams, homework and assignments.
- Section 2 Encourage the student to answer questions in class and give them extra time to respond.
- Allow another student to take notes if your student has trouble listening and taking notes at the same time.
- Speak slowly when giving instructions and repeat directions when necessary.

SHORT AND SIMPLE DIRECTIONS

- Although it is best to use visuals, you will have to give verbal tasks to your student.
- Make sure you keep the instructions as short, simple steps. If this is successful, over time, gradually increase complexity.
- Modify your list of steps to allow the student time to process, and plan what to do next.
- **C** Let your student watch as you organise for the next day and let them do the same.





A DECEMBER OF

ORGANISATION

- **Give the student examples** of what other students have done in the past as a guide.
- **Colour code assignments, homework and projects** to help the student know how to prioritise.
- Series Break up assignments and homework into smaller, more manageable tasks.
- **C** Extend deadlines for student to complete homework.
- Stick to a daily routine, provide visual charts for student to complete, so they stay on task for the whole day.

ASSIGNMENT AND TEST TAKING

- **Or Allow the student to take verbal exams** and explain their answers to you.
- Provide a quiet space for the student to take exams. This will be a less distracting environment and allow them greater time to process questions.
- Shorten length of tests and assignments.
- Accept unfinished tests and assignments and allow the student time to finish problems they missed or didn't have time to do.
- **Original States of Security O**

DEVELOPING PROCESSING SKILLS AT HOME

A student's ability to perform well in school relies on developing processing skills at home and in the classroom. This is a skill which requires time and patience.

HERE ARE SOME STRATEGIES TO TRY AT HOME:

- **Output** Use visuals when teaching or helping your child understand a new concept.
- **Solution Refer to the clock constantly.** Keep increasing your child's awareness of time.
- Use a picture schedule for their daily schedule. Post it several places around the house and use it!
- **Or Be the example and show your child what you do** to organize and time manage your day.
- Break up large tasks with multiple steps. Have the child do the first step and come back to you so you can give them the next step. Build upon each step so they can eventually do two steps at a time.
- Try to keep activities, meals and tasks at the same time every day. Consistency helps kids who are trying to keep up with processing the vast amounts of information coming into their brains.

- ADD

FOUNDATION COURSES			
FREE Webinar	Revised and Updatal Increasing Engagement and Participation	What is ASD and how to use this knowledge to succeed.	Strategies to teach children who learn and engage differently in Early Childhood.
In this 40min online course you will learn:	 ✓ Key Strategies to increase Engagement and Participation. ✓ Increased Understanding of how Children/Students with ASD Learn. 	 ✓ The seven parts of the Criteria for Diagnosis of ASD and what this means for Teachers, Parents & Professionals. ✓ Profile and Characteristics of Girls with ASD. 	 ✓ The Different Learning Styles. ✓ How to Adapt Your Program. ✓ 5 Key Ways to make Learning Fun. ✓ Strategies to increase Engagement and Participation.
Available Online**	✓	✓	✓
Online Course	Making It A Success: Teaching Strategies and Behaviour Support. <u>Revised and Updated</u>	Autism Spectrum Disorder: a different way of thinking, learning and managing emotions.	Developing Early Childhood Approaches for Children with Additional Needs
In this five-hour course you will learn:	 ✓ Key strategies from Preschool to Secondary. ✓ Teaching Strategies for School and Home. ✓ What is ASD, ADHD, ODD and SPD. ✓ Promoting Understanding with Peers. ✓ Strategies for Social Skills and Playgrounds. ✓ How to increase Engagement and Learning Outcomes. ✓ Behaviour Support Strategies: anxiety, sensory and tantrums 	 Cognitive Abilities: a different way of thinking and learning Managing Challenging Behaviour Managing Feelings: cognitive behaviour therapy and its role in managing emotions and behaviour The Emotional Tool Box; what is it and how to use Special Interests: origins and constructive strategies Strategies to improve Social Understanding and Friendship 	 How to use Different Ways of Teaching Teaching Strategies for School and Home How to help children develop communication (verbal & non-verbal) Steps to Develop and Individual Program Behaviour Management Strategies & Positive Support How to create an Individual Sensory Program Tantrums v Meltdowns
5 Hour Accreditation [†]	includes NESA & TQI	✓	NESA & TQI 🖌 +2hr Bonus
Available online here	✓	✓	✓
10 Weeks to complete	✓	✓	✓
For All Ages and Stages	✓	✓	
For Children < 6 years			✓

** All courses are available online at <u>elearning.suelarkey.com.au</u> To register, or for more information go online to <u>elearning.suelarkey.com.au</u> or email Geoff: support@suelarkey.com.au †NESA: check suelarkey.com.au for most recent update

SOCIAL EMOTIONAL LEARNING COURSES	Emotional Regulation (Self Management & Self Awareness)	Social Skills (Social Management & Social Awareness)	Social Emotional Learning Bundle Both Courses: Emotional Regulation & Social Skills +
FREE Webinar & E-Book	Proactively Manage Challenging Behaviour to Create Calm Classrooms	for Neurodiverse Students in a Busy, Complex Classrooms.	
In this 40min online course you will learn:	 ✓ Key Strategies to increase Engagement and Participation. ✓ Increased Understanding of how Children/Students with ASD Learn. 	 ✓ What to Teach, How to Teach, When to Teach ✓ Key Idea that Sue wishes she knew 20 years ago ✓ 4 Teaching Key Methods ✓ Time Savers, Easy to Implement 	2/3 of Students have Improved Learning Outcomes with the Addition of a Social Emotional Learning Program.
Available Online**	✓	✓	(source: CASEL.org 2023)
Online Course	Emotional Regulation in Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder and/or Other Neurodiverse Disorders	Developing Social Skill for Children with Diverse Learning Needs with Sue Larkey	 ✓ Courses Compliment Each Other ✓ There is no overlap of content
In this course you will learn:	 ✓ Introduction: understanding diverse learners, key supports and strategies. ✓ How to help children identify and label emotions in themselves and others ✓ Helping children connect emotions to events ✓ A range of strategies to regulate emotions and behaviours ✓ Activities to do with the whole class, small groups & individuals ✓ What, How & When to teach emotional regulation 	 What, How, & When to teach Social Skills Myths and Misunderstanding. How to make and keep friends. Impact of Executive Functioning. 4 Steps to Create Social Skills Program. Lived Experience of Social Learning. Creating Inclusive Playgrounds. How to write the Three Types of Social Scripts 	BOTH COURSE
Accreditation [†]	✓ 3hr	NESA & TQI 🖌 3hr	✓ 6hr
Available online <u>here</u>	✓	\checkmark	✓
6 Weeks to complete	\checkmark	✓	12 Weeks 🗸
Ages and Stages	Primary	Primary BUNDLI BOTH	2
For Primary School Children	\checkmark	✓ COURSI & SAVI	

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	TEACHER ASSISTANT COURSE PART 1 Togeher we can make the world of difference!	TEACHER ASSISTANT COURSE PART 2 Teacher Assistant Course - PART 2 Understanding & Meeting the Needs OF NEURODIVERSE STUDENTS Presented by Dean Beadle
FREE Webinar &E-Book	How Teacher Asssistants* can Help Support Students who Learn & Engage Differently *Teacher Assistants, Classroom Assistants, Teacher Aides, SSOs, ESOs, everywhere I go uses different words - I call you angels	A Student's Lived Experience of How a Teacher Assistant changed his Life
In this 40min online course you will learn:	Key Strategies to increase Engagement and Participation. Increased Understanding of how Children/Students with ASD Learn.	Insights from one of UKs leading experts on how to support Neurodiverse students How to leverage the connection between a Teacher Assistant and Student How long you should keep the same TA Key Goal of TAs How you can take your next step in learning and supporting your students
Available Online**		
Online Course	How Teacher Assistants can Help Support Students who Learn & Engage Differently	Lived Experience of Role of TA to support diverse learners (Dean Beadle)- NEXT STEP
In this course you will learn:	10 Top Tips for Keeping on Task How to Build a Great Relationship Using Routines & Consistency How to write and use Social Scripts Supporting Students to change their Mindset Using Rewards to Motivate E-book (79 pages) & More BONUSES Members Only "Angels" Facebook Group Transcripts of Lessons	 Busting 4 Common Myths about Autism Executive Functioning: Link to Anxiety & Exhaustion Difference Social Skills & Social Knowledge Supports & Accommodations to put in place as a TA Transformational Impact TAs can Make BONUSES, including Sue Larkey & Dean Beadle discuss questions from Teacher Assistants E-Book with 98+ Tips and Strategies
Accreditationt	2hr	2hr
Available online here 6 Weeks to complete For All Ages and Stages		

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	TEMPLE GRANDIN & SUE LARKEY	BONUSES FROM ALL COURSES	
FREE Webinar	A Student's Lived Experience of How an	MEY BAD	
&E-Book	Teacher Assistant changed his Life	≥ 100% ×	
In this 40min online course you will learn:	 Critical Importance of Exposing Students to a Range of New Activities Strategies to use when your Students say 'no' Key methods to Extend Guide to Manage Anxiety and Behaviour 	If you decide the course is not for you after 2 Lessons or 30 days - Money Back Guarantee	
Available Online**			
Online Course	Strategies and Insights to Inform your Teaching Practice with Sue Larkey and Temple Grandin	Group Books and Discounts available contact support@suelarkey.com.au	
In this course you will learn:	 Sensory Issues as a Barrier to Engagement & Participation Key Steps to Teaching to Work and Achieving Independence Teaching Flexible Thinking Friendship and Bullying Increase Learning Outcomes by Reducing Anxiety & Understanding Behaviour Teaching Life Skills Impact of Working Memory on Learning BONUS IEP / Workbook 	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	
Accreditation	TQI accredited 5hr		
Available online <u>here</u>	NESA Teacher Identified		
6 Weeks to complete	Australian professional standards - all states		
For All Ages and Stages	•• YES		
For Primary School Children		Updates on my website	

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BEHAVIOUR – WHY DO CHILDREN DO THAT? Solutions and strategies for common classroom behaviours

BEHAVIOUR	REASON WHY THEY MIGHT DO THIS	SUGGESTED STRATEGIES
Chewing on shirt, hat string or objects	Chewing is calming for these students so it is important you provide opportunities to chew.	Chewy tubes, Chewigem necklace, Pencil toppers. Oral Motor Programme. Water bottle with straw – they will need a few straws as tend to chew through.
Hiding or running away	This is a 'flight response,' usually due to confusion, lack of ability to problem solve of emotional build ups.	Give a Preventative Break (go for a walk, bounce on a fit ball). Teach problem solving skills (important do this when calm). Recommend reading From Anxiety to Meltdown
Difficulty accepting criticism	This can be due to anxiety around making mistakes. Often part of Executive Functioning difficulties.	Give a Preventative Break (go for a walk, bounce on a fit ball). Teach problem solving skills (important do this when calm). See page 4 for more ideas.
Swearing	Most kids swear, but often kids with ASD don't learn the social nuances of swearing. Often kids do for social attention.	When you hear them swear, tell them a replacement word. Use Social Stories to set clear boundaries and expectations. Work on friendships and social skills if doing to gain attention of peers.
Stalking other students	This is usually because they want to be friends but do not know how to connect socially.	Consider introducing lunch clubs Be cautious if you stop them following one student as they normally replace with another student.
Not wanting to leave special interest	As their special interest makes them happy they often find hard to leave.	Let them know when they can go back to special interest. Have rules and routines around special interest.
Sniffing people or objects	This is part of sensory processing and many kids love to sniff people and objects.	Occupational Therapy Assessment. Use sensory tools to redirect. Social Stories about appropriate sniffing.

BEHAVIOUR	REASON WHY THEY Might do this	SUGGESTED STRATEGIES
Constantly putting hand up and calling out if teacher doesn't ask them	Many students constantly put their hand up as they want to share their knowledge and are keen to participate. However, they often miss the social understanding that everyone wants a turn.	Use Social Stories to explain that everyone likes to have a turn, and that the teacher can't always ask everyone. Use a visual tally to let them know how many times they can put their hand up in each lesson.
Constantly thirsty	This is thought to be part of the Sensory Processing Difficulties. It is very common for students with an ASD or ADHD to drink more than their peers	Provide regular drink times during class. Let them have a water bottle on their table. Remember they will need more toilet breaks too.
Asking for the toilet all the time	See above as often part of thirst. Some students do use this as a form of preventative break when they feel their anxiety rising.	Some students will not use toilets during recess and lunch as toilets are too noisy, so have set times they can go during class e.g. once per session. Use a visual schedule so they know when their toilet break is.
Eating specific food/not eating at school	Part of Sensory Processing Difficulties Some children have sound sensitivity known as Misophonia. Not uncommon for kids with ASD to only eat five foods.	Get an Occupational Therapy assessment to check sensory issues in relation to taste and sound Allow 'snack breaks.' Allow to eat away from other children Understand that their limited diet is part of their ASD
Rips up worksheet	Usually anxiety as do not know how to do work, fear of making mistakes or frustration.	Use CBT to teach about anxiety and what to do. Teach replacement behaviours like asking for help, accepting mistakes, etc.

KEY UNDERLYING CAUSES OF BEHAVIOUR

It is important to rule out whether there is a biological reason for a behaviour.

This includes Thirst, Hunger, Tired and need for Movement.

Many students with Autism Spectrum / Sensory Processing have di iculty regulating due to biological reasons. This includes: Interoception (see page *15*), Misophonia (see pg *16*), Difficulty with sleep (see page *13*) and Sensory Processing (see pgs *3 -5*)

Imagine you are tired, hungry, thirsty, need the toilet and then asked to focus on a difficult work task or have to sit still?



SLEEPING

For all children, a good night's sleep is necessary in order to learn effectively the next day. Research has found that two thirds of children with autism have sleep problems, fragmented sleep, and early awakenings. I recently did a poll on my Facebook page where most parents identified the issue for them was going to sleep. I have put together some strategies to help with bedtime routines.

Sue Larkey created a poll.	
Sleep question. Does the kids with ASD, ADHD difficulty	, ODD, PDA, SPA have
27% Staying asleep	
73% Going to Sleep	
This poll has ended.	1.5K Votes

16 KEY STRATEGIES FOR SLEEP

- **Set up** a good bedtime routine. Use timers/clocks/sensory tools.
- **2** Melatonin (Medication).
- **3** Teach to stay in bed even if not sleeping.
- **Epsom Salts,** Bath or Lavender.
- **5** Turn off all "blue screens" (iPads, TVs etc.) at least one hour before sleep.
- **R** Keep **bedroom door open**.
- **7** Earn reward points for staying in the bedroom.
- **Accept lack of sleep** can be related to anxiety levels so they may need time to pace.
- **9** Check for food allergies particularly gluten intolerance.
- **10 TV in room with a timer** on it so it turns off.
- **11** Sleep on the floor next to their bed (rather than them coming into your bed).
- **12 Exercise** like maniacs.
- **13** Wind them down early and have a calm routine.
- 14 Stories in softly lit room and cuddling.
- **15** Social script that explains why people and family need sleep.
- **16 Try wrapping the child in their sheets or blankets.** They may need the restriction around their body to feel comfortable.





WHY YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT INTEROCEPTION AND THE IMPACT ON THE KIDS YOU KNOW

Did you know why you need routine drink, toilet & snack breaks for children with ASD, ADHD & SPD?

Interoception refers to the ability to perceive and understand your internal sensations and emotions. This occurs through receptors located throughout your body which communicate to your brain.

When the interoceptive system is working properly, you are motivated to take action to restore your balance and help you feel more comfortable. For example, if you get thirsty - you get a drink; if you feel cold - you get a sweater; if you feel anxious - you seek comfort. Simply, interoception is your urge to act.

For children with sensory processing issues, the brain can't understand the sensory information their body if sending them meaning they are not able to identify their feelings. This often results in a sense of frustration, as they can't locate their feeling of discomfort, and can cause meltdowns.

To tackle this, I highly recommend you introduce routines. These will accomodate for a the child who doesn't necessarily 'know' they are hungry, thirsty or need the toilet. It will also minimise discomfort and put them in a better mood . Think of yourself when you're hungry, thirsty or need the toilet; does it affect you emotionally? In my experience, often sending a child to have a drink, go to toilet or eat something can prevent a meltdown. Therefore, I encourage you to create set routines for drinks, snacks and the toilet, as, whilst they can be challenging and time consuming to set up they are incredibly rewarding for everyone.

People with ASD are often THIRSTY! Why?

- They may not recognise thirst signals
- They can't ask for a drink or are unsure when to ask for a drink (have to be reminded)
- Worried about using toilets outside of home
- Find school drinking fountains dirty/overwhelming or difficult to use
- Are stressed/anxious anxiety increases thirst
- Are on medication which increases thirst
- Eat a VERY dry diet (biscuits, crackers, chips)



Some strategies:

- Schedule in set times for a drink (before/after play, every time go to toilet)
- Have a drink available on their desk at school or easy access in car/home
- Send for a drink when showing signs of anxiety (ie: humming, asking questions, talking about special interest, starting to shutdown)
- Monitor water intake. Maybe see how much other children drink and ensure having same amount or more
- Have drink before and after eating
- Ask parents how they drink at home, how often drink, if prompted or remember, and what they drink from (special cup, etc)



MISOPHONIA

Misophonia: Translates to 'a hatred of sounds' but it is more than that, it is a fear of sound.

It isn't sensitive to sound, it is a disorder of the sensory nervous system, where the body sees the trigger as a threat. As Professor Temple Grandin says "My nervous system was all hyped up, like it was in a jungle full of dangerous animals for no reason" (see pg 2).

It can cause a reaction of everything from flinch, covering ears, anger, needing to remove themselves from room, anxiety to a meltdown or shutdown.

Any noise can be a trigger, but it's commonly associated with noises that come from the body – chewing, swallowing, sniffing.









For more information, to request a free catalogue or order online go to suelarkey.com.au





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Presented by Sue Larkey

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Friday 8th September

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