Fostering Inclusion through Accessible Communication

This presentation explores **inclusive communication**.
It is a model for ensuring accessibility. It emphasizes respect for all individuals. This includes respect regardless of abilities. We will outline ways to address diverse profiles. Tips on how to accomplish this goal will be provided.

Why Inclusive Communication Matters

Promotes Equality

Ensures equitable access to information. Supports active societal participation.

Essential Need

It enhances education and social interaction. Fosters individual autonomy.

Supports Diversity

It transcends barriers. Addresses the needs of migrants and individuals with specific needs.

What is Inclusive Communication?

1 **Relating to Others**
Communication satisfies a key human need. It aids in expressing needs and exchanging views.

2 **Essential for Interaction**
Individuals connect and build emotional bonds. Communication fosters professional fulfillment.

3 **Augmentative Support**
Alternative and Augmentative Communication (AAC) improves or replaces forms of verbal production. It aids individuals facing language difficulties.

Alternative and Augmentative Communication (AAC)

Unaided Systems

Use body parts to transmit messages. Include gestures, manual systems, and manual alphabet.

Aided Systems

Require external assistance. Include object, image, and graphic symbol communication systems.

AAC provides new forms of communication for non-speaking individuals. It's crucial for social interaction and cognitive development.
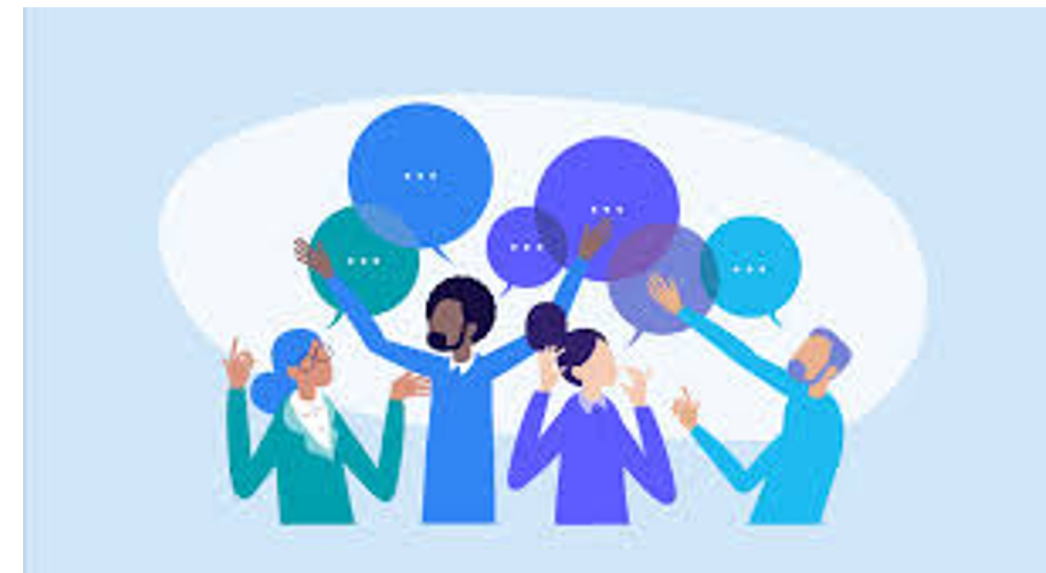
For more information on AAC go to:

https://ceapat.imserso.es/documents/20123/758147/comunicacinaumentativayalterna.pdf/569fb17e-338f-d73a-00d0-62243770587a?t=1651262846947 or

https://brookespublishing.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/assessing-communication-skills-downing.pdf?srsltid=AfmBOoro-T2kLaZbaa7AztvHJpJh2LTZ-Hd-j46VIXcIT4dr1Z4KrYz1

Accessible Communication Features

1

Augmented Text

Increased font sizes and simplified language improve readability.

2

Braille

Tactile writing system enables access for blind individuals.

3

Pictograms

Images support understanding for those with intellectual disabilities.

Accessible Communication: breaking barriers...

Accessible communication adapts information to meet diverse needs. It ensures everyone can access information, regardless of abilities or disabilities. This presentation explores key aspects of accessible communication.

Understanding the **Barriers to** Accessibility

Types of Accessible Communication

1 **Visual Impairments**

Braille, audiobooks, screen readers, and audio descriptions in media.

2 **Hearing Impairments**

Sign language, subtitles, interpreters, and visual alert systems.

3 **Motor Disabilities**

Voice recognition, adapted keyboards, and AAC software.

4 **Cognitive Difficulties**

Simple language, visual aids, and adaptations for easier understanding.

Guidelines for Accessible Communication

Language

Use accessible language. Reduce jargon and acronyms. Write short paragraphs.

Formatting

Highlight headings. Use bullets. Avoid justified text. Ensure adequate spacing.

Visual Aids

Use pictograms to support main messages. Restrict content to important information.

These practices make information accessible to everyone, including those with disabilities or cognitive impairments.

Pictographic Symbols for Communication (PSC)

Pictographic Symbols for Communication (PSC) is an augmentative communication system. American speech therapist Roxana Mayer Johnson created it in 1981. It aims to help young people who lack skills for other systems. PSC uses simple, representative drawings to represent words or concepts.

PSC Symbol Categories

Pictographic symbols
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People

Includes personal pronouns.

Verbs

Actions and activities.

Descriptives

Adjectives and adverbs.

Nouns

Objects and things.

PSC symbols are grouped into **six categories**. It also includes the alphabet, numbers, and colors.

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