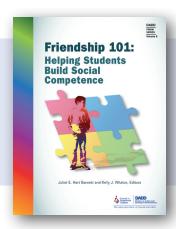


Friendship 101: Social Competence

Students with disabilities often have difficulty acquiring social skills, and these challenges can continue throughout the school years. As a result, social **competence** skills are important instructional goals for their K-12 education. This reference guide supports general and special education teachers, service providers, parents, and caregivers in their efforts to address the social development of students with disabilities by providing a complete program of step-by-step, evidence-based instructional strategies for assessing social competence skills.



This reference guide is developed from content in Friendship 101: Helping Students Build Social Competence, edited by Juliet Hart Barnett and Kelly Whalon.



What is Social Competence?

Social competence is a complex skill set influenced by a number of factors (for example, our own and others' social competence abilities; social requirements of various contexts). Social competence skills can be assessed using a multiphase and multistep approach beginning with standardized assessments and then incorporating ecological and functional assessments.



Assessing Social Competence

Phase 1: Standardized Assessments

Use standardized measures to comprehensively evaluate the student's strengths and needs across all developmental areas and domains. This will provide a broad picture of how a student is performing compared to typically developing peers.





Phase 2: Eco-Behaviorial Assessment

Directly observe social skills in naturally occurring social interactions.

- STEP 1: Identify situations and activities that provide social opportunities.
- **STEP 2:** Identify social materials to incorporate into social competence instruction that provide opportunities for interaction with peers (toy preferences, enjoyable activities, best times of the day, topics of conversa-
- **STEP 3:** Identify socially competent partners. Increase chances for success by pairing students with partners of the same gender, similar age, familiarity, and who possess the cognitive and social abilities required for social competence.
- **STEP 4:** Identify context-specific social competence skills. The type of activity governs the socially appropriate behaviors. Directly observe the activity and identify the skills that socially competent peers display.

Phase 3: Naturalistic Observation

Observing students interacting with their peers is the most direct method of assessment.

- STEP 1: Observe students' social competence skills and determine how they match up with the social skills required for success.
- STEP 2: Identify motivating consequences. Understanding the reason for the social interaction and what happens before and after can help determine what motivates or reinforces the interaction. What are the consequences that maintain students' appropriate or inappropriate social skills?



Supports and Resources

- Enlist school support staff (school psychologists, special educators, paraprofessionals, volunteers, local university college students) to observe social communication, monitor progress, and record data.
- Investigate using iPad/iPod apps for collecting data.

Behavior-Tracking Applications for iPad/iPod

| Application | Web site | Description | Cost |
|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| Intervals, duration, and frequency apps | www.elocinsoft.com/intervals | elocinSoft has three applications available. One collects interval data (\$9.99), one duration data (\$4.99), and the third frequency data (\$0.99). Data is exported via e-mail, iTunes, or Dropbox, and is accessible in Excel. | \$0.99 \$4.99 \$9.99 |
| Autism Tracker Pro | www.trackandshareapps.com/Autism | Tracks and graphs frequency data. Exports graphs via e-mail, Dropbox, iCloud, or Twitter. | \$9.99 |
| ABC Data Pro | cbtaonline.com/drupal/welcome | Tracks frequency and interval data. Data is exported via e-mail and is accessible in Excel. | \$27.99 |
| Behavior Tracker Pro | www.behaviortrackerpro.com | Tracks and graphs behavior. Used to collect frequency, duration, and interval data. Data is exported via e-mail and is accessible in Excel. | \$29.99 |
| BehaviorSnap | https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/ behaviorlens/id459755410?mt=8 | Tracks and graphs behavior. Used to collect frequency, duration, and interval data. Exports graphs via e-mail. | \$29.99 |



Selected References

Boyd, B. A., Conroy, M. A., Asmus, J., & McKenney, E. (2011). Direct observation of peer-related social interaction: Outcomes for young children with autism spectrum disorders. Exceptionality, 19, 94-108. http://dx.doi. org/10.1080/09362835.2011.565724

Brown, W. H., & Conroy, M. A. (2012). Social-emotional competence in young children with developmental delays: Our reflection and vision for the future. Journal of Early Intervention, 33, 310-320. http://dx.doi. org/10.1177/1053815111429969

Brown, W. H., Odom, S. L., & McConnell, S. R. (2008). Social competence of young children: Risk, disability, and evidence-based practices (2nd ed.). Baltimore, MD: Brookes.

Cunningham, A. B. (2012). Measuring change in social interaction skills of young children with autism. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 42, 593-605. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10803-011-1280-3

Guralnick, M. J. (2010). Early intervention approaches to enhance the peer-related social competence of young children with developmental delays: A historical perspective. Infants & Young Children, 23(2), 73-83. http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/iyc.0b013e3181d22e14

McConnell, S. (2002). Intervention to facilitate social interaction for young children with autism: Review of available research and recommendations for educational intervention and future research. Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 32, 351-372.

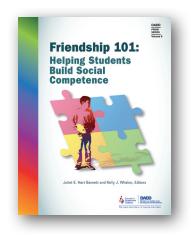
Murdock, L. C., Cost, H. C., & Tieso, C. (2007). Measurement of social communication skills of children with autism spectrum disorders during interactions with typical peers. Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities, 22(3), 160-172. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/10883576070220 030301

Odom, S. L., McConnell, S. R., & Brown, W. H. (2008). Social competence of young children: Conceptualization, assessment, and influences. In W. H. Brown, S. L. Odom, & S. R. McConnell (Eds.), Social competence for young children: Risk, disability, and intervention (pp. 3-29). Baltimore, MD: Brookes.

Sigafoos, J., Schlosser, R. W., Green, V. A., O'Reilly, M., & Lancioni, G. E. (2008). Communication and social skill assessment. In J. Matson (Ed.), Clinical assessment and intervention for autism spectrum disorders (pp. 165-188). Boston, MA: Elsevier.

About the Book

The eighth volume of the CEC Division on Autism and Developmental Disabilities' Prism series, Friendship 101 focuses on building social competence, friendship making, and recreation and leisure skills among students with autism spectrum disorder and other developmental disabilities. Chapters in this evidence-based, user-friendly guide address the needs of students in different developmental periods (from pre-K through young adulthood), providing teachers, parents, faculty and teacher educators with tools and strategies for enhancing the social skill development of these children and youth. Presented through an ecological perspective, together these chapters emphasize building social competence within and across school, home, and community contexts.





2900 Crystal Drive Suite 1000 Arlington, VA 22202 www.cec.sped.org