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FEATURE MATCHING IN ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

What, Why, Where & How?

- * Overview of feature match
- Why we conduct feature matching
- How & Where we conduct the feature match process
- * Resources on feature matching

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Consumer of AT



Teacher



Family



Therapist



: AT Provider



Vendor

HOW ARE YOU CONNECTED TO AT?

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FEATURE MATCHING

A portion of the AT Assessment Process

The formal & informal process in which the attributes of Assistive Technology that are needed & desired are determined.

2 parts to AT Definition

Fonner & Behnke, 2018

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ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVICE DEFINITION

(FIRST INCLUDED IN IDEA 1990)

AT DEVICE (System)

- means any item, piece of equipment, or product system... that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of a child (individual) with a disability.
- The term does not include a medical device that is surgically implanted, or the replacement of such device.

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ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SERVICE DEFINITION

(FIRST INCLUDED IN IDEA 1990)

AT SERVICE

2 parts to AT Definition

 means any service that directly assists a person with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device.

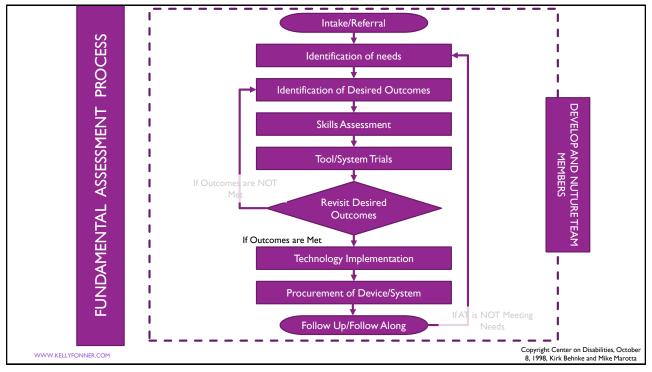
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AT DECISION MAKING FRAMEWORKS



- SETT: Student Environment Task Tools
- HAAT: Human Activity AT

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THE SETT FRAMEWORK

http://joyzabala.com

The Student (Self)

The person who is the central focus of the educational process and for whom everyone involved in any part of the educational program is an advocate

The Environments

The customary environments in which the student is (or can be) expected to learn and grow

The Tasks

The specific things that the student needs to be able to do or learn to do to reach expectations and make educational progress

The Tools

Everything that is needed by the student and others for the student accomplish the tasks in the places where they need to be done so that educational progress is achieved

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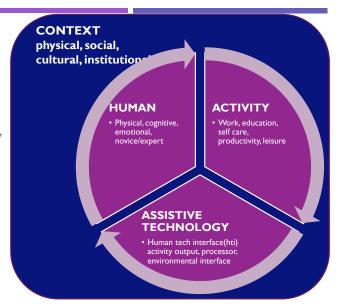


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THE HAAT MODEL

(COOK & HUSSEY, 1995)

- The Human Performance Model (Bailey, 1996) outlines that people performing in systems have in common that they are each somebody (a person), doing something (an activity), at someplace (within a context).
- The HAAT Model is an extension of HPM where it has four components the human, the activity, the assistive technology, and the context in which these three integrated factors exist.



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FEATURE MATCHING

- List the Features needed by the consumer
 - Human/Student (Abilities & Needs)
 - Context/Environment (Expectations & Supports)
 - Activities/Tasks (Functions & Priorities)
- Review technology options for:
 - Input (HTI Access)
 - Processing
 - Output (HTI Activity)
 - Other Features: Human Factors

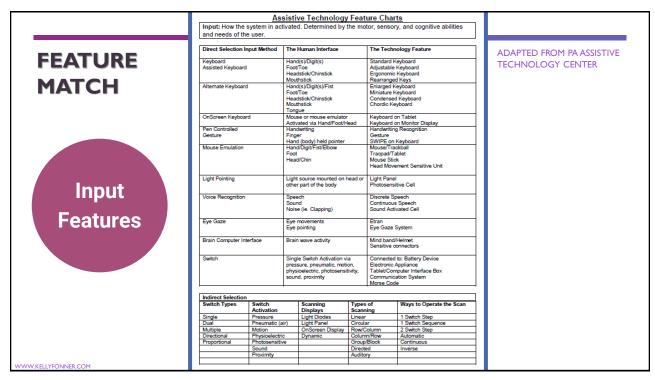
Abilities & Needs
of Consumer

Other
Human
Factors

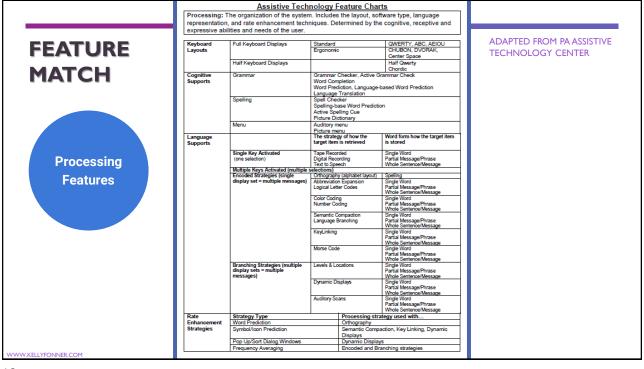
Output
Features

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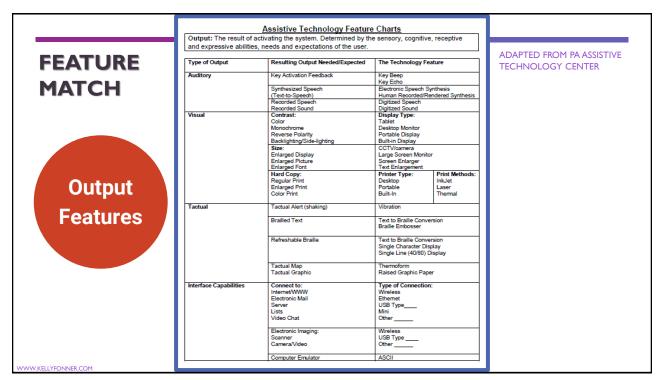
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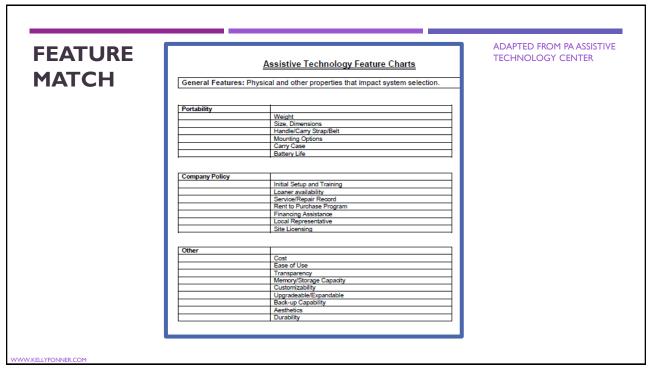
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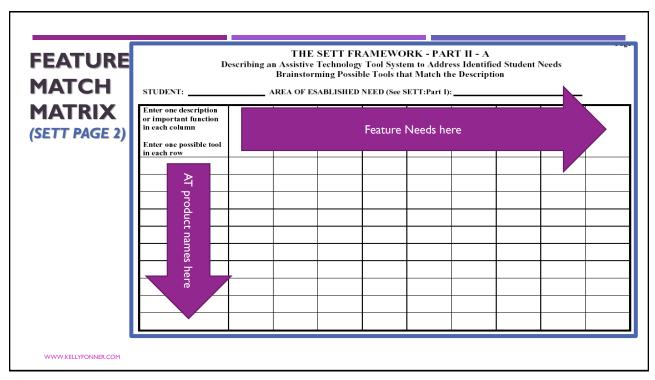
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FEATURE MATCH SOURCE

- Call Scotland University of Edinburgh Assistive Technology Project
- http://www.callscotland.org.uk/downloads /posters-and-leaflets/os

Android Apps for Learners with Dyslexia/
Reading and Writing Difficulties

Western Street Composition Composition

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FEATURE MATCH COMPANY EXAMPLE

- Assistance with funding process, templates and submission to insurance
- http://www.aacfunding.com
- Product features, online modules, just in time
- workshops, and videos http://www.prentrom.com

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PLANNING FORTRIALS



- Where to get Trials
- Download trials for Apps & Extensions
- Utilize Rental Programs- work through insurance companies to pay for trial evaluations
- Borrow from Loaner Programs
- Create Mock-ups from what you have
 - Tablet Systems with Interfaces
 - AAC Products with Multiple Features

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PLANNING FORTRIALS



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- Data Collection During Trials
 - SETT Forms (<u>www.joyzabala.com</u>)
 - Evaluation of Effectiveness (www.qiat.org)
 - Language Sampling & Data Logging (aacinstitute.org/languagesample-collection-in-aac)

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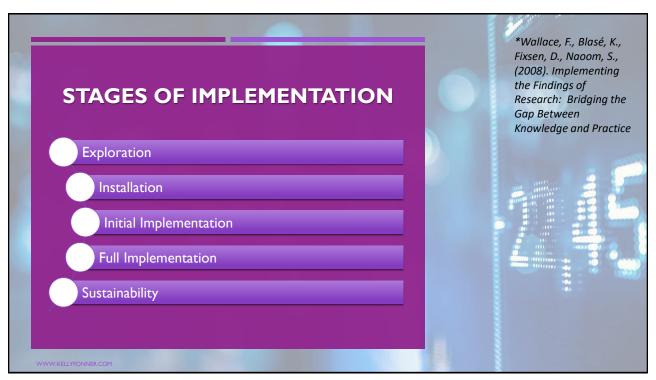
SUPPORT EFFECTIVE DECISION-MAKING



- Solicit wide-spread participation in the design of environmentally-friendly, systematic processes
- Ensure that all know about and use the processes
- Provide time for collaboration
- Include students and parents
- Expect participation
- Reward participation

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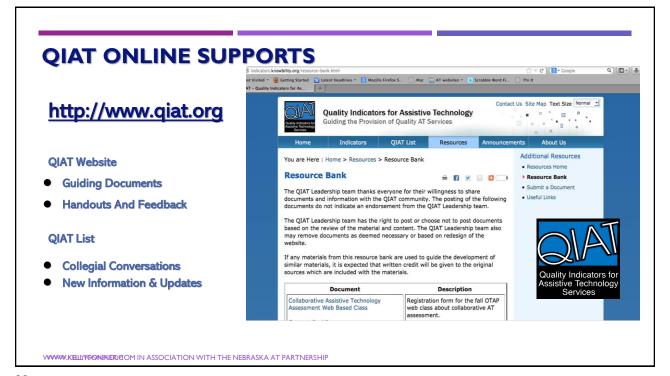
WORK TOGETHER TO FOR SUCCESS!



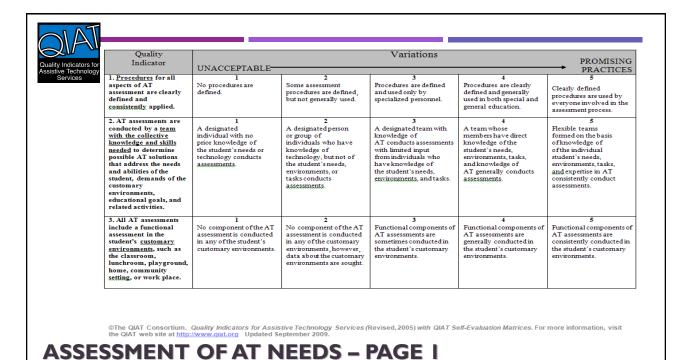
- Use a team approach
- Needs first, then tools
- Focus on barrier removal
- Consider both assistive technology devices AND services
- Include instructive, ubiquitous, embedded training
- Determine roles and responsibilities
- Evaluate effectiveness
- Plan for follow up & follow along

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4. AT assessments,	1	2	3	4	5
including needed trials, are completed within	AT assessments are not completed within agency	AT assessments are frequently out of	AT assessments are completed within a	AT assessments are completed within a	AT assessments are conducted in a timely
reasonable timelines.	timelines.	compliance with timelines.	reasonable timeline and may or may not include initial trials.	reasonable timeline and include at least initial trials.	manner and include a plan for ongoing assessment and trials in customary environment
. Recommendations	1	2	3	4	5
from AT assessments are <u>based on data</u> about the student, environments and tasks.	Recommendations are not data based.	Recommendations are based on incomplete data from limited sources.	Recommendations are sometimes based on data about student performance on typical tasks in customary environments.	Recommendations are generally based on data about student performance on typical tasks in customary environments.	Recommendations are consistently based on dat about student performance on typical tasks in customary environments.
6. The assessment	1	2	3	4	5
provides the IEP team with clearly documented recommendations that guide decisions about the selection, acquisition, and use of AT devices and services.	Recommendations are not documented.	Documented recommendations include only devices. Recommendations about services are not documented.	Documented recommendations may or may not include sufficient information about devices and services to guide decision-making and program development.	Documented recommendations generally include sufficient information about devices and services to guide decision-making and program development.	Documented recommendations consistently include sufficient information about devices and services to guide decision-making and program development.
7. AT needs are reassessed any time changes in the student, the environments and/or the tasks result in the student's needs not being met with current devices and/or services.	AT needs are not reassessed.	AT needs are only reassessed when requested. Reassessment is done formally and no ongoing AT assessment takes place.	AT needs are reassessed on an annual basis or upon request. Reassessment may include some ongoing and formal assessment strategies.	AT use is frequently monitored. AT needs are generally reassessed if current tools and strategies are ineffective. Reassessment generally includes ongoing assessment strategies and includes formal assessment, if indicated.	AT use is frequently monitored. AT needs ar generally reassessed if current tools and strategies are ineffective. Reassessment generally includes ongoing assessment strategies and includes formal assessment, if indicated

©The QIAT Consortium. Quality Indicators for Assistive Technology Services (Revised, 2005) with QIAT Self-Evaluation Matrices. For more information, visit the QIAT web site at http://www.qiat.org Updated September 2009.

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RESOURCES

- Assistive Technologies-E-Book: Principles and Practice AM Cook, JM Polgar 2014 https://books.google.com
- Call Scotland http://www.callscotland.org.uk
- CTG Resource Directory https://www.closingthegap.com/resource-directory/
- Georgia Project for AT http://www.gpat.org
- Quality Indicators in Assistive Technology (QIAT) http://www.qiat.org
- SETT Framework http://joyzabala.com
- Texas AT Network http://www.texasat.net
- The AAC Institute http://www.aacinstitute.org
- The AT Center at OCALI https://ataem.org/
- Wisconsin AT Initiative http://wati.org

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