



SPEVI

South Pacific Educators
in Vision Impairment

Australia

SHINING THE LIGHT ON VISION EDUCATION

2017 CONFERENCE

BRISBANE 8TH - 12TH JANUARY



“Belonging, Being and Becoming” Implementing Orientation & Mobility within the Early Years Learning Framework

Dr. Bronwen Scott

Independent Options for Mobility

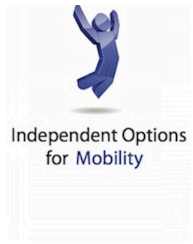


Independent Options
for Mobility

Training and Education for Independent Travel



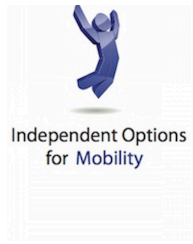
O&M and Early Childhood



- The foundation for O&M skills are built during infancy and early childhood.
- O&M concepts and skills are developed in the child's home environment and community.
- Parents are a child's first and most important teacher.



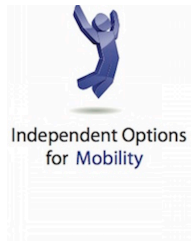
O&M and Early Childhood



- O&M programs for young children include:
 - Motor development, including **purposeful** and **self-initiated** movement.
 - Sensory skill development.
 - Concept development.
 - Environmental and community awareness.



O&M and Early Childhood

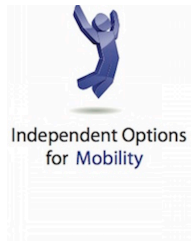


- O&M intervention occurs within the context of:
 - Family-centred practice.
 - Natural learning opportunities.
 - Transdisciplinary teams.



The Early Years Learning Framework (EYLF)

- Provides a nationally consistent approach to early childhood education for children aged birth to five years, and extending into the transition to school.





Independent Options
for Mobility

Belonging



- The importance of relationships in defining a child's identity.
- Family, culture, neighbourhood, community.



Being



Independent Options
for Mobility

- How children engage with daily life, develop relationships, and meet challenges.
- The significance of the 'here and now'.



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Becoming



- Recognises the rapid and significant changes that occur during the early years.
- The development of our future adult selves.



EYLF Learning Outcomes



- **Children have a strong sense of identity.**
- Children are connected with and contribute to their world.
- Children have a strong sense of wellbeing.
- Children are confident and involved learners.
- Children are effective communicators.





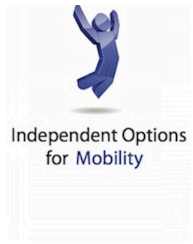
Independent Options
for Mobility

Developing a Sense of Identity

- Children feel safe, secure, and supported.
- Children develop their emerging autonomy, inter-dependence, resilience and sense of agency.
- Children develop knowledgeable and confident self identities.
- Children learn to interact in relation to others with care, empathy and respect.



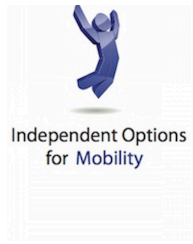
O&M and Identity



- Children who are blind or have low vision need to develop an identity that includes using a mobility device or a range of O&M strategies from a young age.
- Develops their sense of autonomy over their own independent travel (Scott, 2015).



O&M and Identity



- “The goal of O&M is the independent movement and travel in blind children at an age/stage appropriate time so that **children develop the perception of themselves as active movers and independent travellers**”
- (Cutter, 2007, p. 2)



O&M and Identity

- Very young children can learn to use a range of modified O&M techniques, including long cane mobility (Anthony et al., 2002; Cutter, 2007; Scott, 2015).



Independent Options
for Mobility



O&M and Identity

- Children's experience are shaped by “the guidance, care and teaching by families and educators” (EYLF, 2009, p. 20).
- O&M techniques and strategies need to be implemented throughout daily routines by family and educators.



Practical Teaching Strategies



- EYLF Sub Outcome: Children feel safe, secure and supported.
- Under 2 years of age: Encourage early concept development through appropriate play – for example, reaching to a noise-making toy.





Independent Options
for Mobility

Practical Teaching Strategies

- EYLF Sub Outcome: Children feel safe, secure and supported.
- Over 2 years of age: Expand O&M skills, techniques and language into more complex predictable daily routines.



Practical Teaching Strategies



- EYLF Sub Outcome: Children develop their emerging autonomy, inter-dependence, resilience and sense of agency.
- Under 2 years of age: Provide different strategies for **active movement** – being guided, trailing, using a mobility aid.



Practical Teaching Strategies



- EYLF Sub Outcome: Children develop their emerging autonomy, inter-dependence, resilience and sense of agency.
- Over 2 years of age: Once children are moving independently, allow them to make discoveries for themselves and ask questions. Get excited about their discoveries!





Practical Teaching Strategies

- EYLF Sub Outcome: Children develop knowledgeable and confident self identities.
- Under 2 years of age: Use songs and rhymes that refer to blindness, O&M, or long canes.



Practical Teaching Strategies



- EYLF Sub Outcome: Children develop knowledgeable and confident self identities.
- Over 2 years of age: Encourage children to understand and talk about their eye condition to others.



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Independent Options
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Practical Teaching Strategies

- EYLF Sub Outcome: Children learn to interact in relation to others with care, empathy and respect.
- Under 2 years of age: Ensure one-to-one interactions with the child are initiated thoughtfully – verbal pre-warning before touching, hand-under-hand techniques.



Practical Teaching Strategies



- EYLF Sub Outcome: Children learn to interact in relation to others with care, empathy and respect.
- Over 2 years of age: Assist others to support the child to join in play and social experiences.



Practical Teaching Strategies



- Using a 'teaching cane'.
- Coloured canes.
- 'Naming' the cane.





References

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- Council of Australian Governments. (2009). *Belonging, Being and Becoming. The Early Years Learning Framework for Australia*. Canberra, ACT: Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations. Retrieved from https://www.coag.gov.au/sites/default/files/early_years_learning_framework.pdf
- Cutter, J. (2007). *Independent Movement and Travel in Blind Children. A Promotion Model*. Charlotte, NC: IAP Information-Age Publishing, Inc.
- Scott, B. (2015). *Opening up the world: Early childhood orientation and mobility intervention as perceived by young children who are blind, their parents, and specialist teachers* (Doctoral thesis, University of Sydney). Retrieved from <http://ses.library.usyd.edu.au/handle/2123/12862>



Further Information



- JSPEVI article
- <http://www.options4mobility.com.au/earlyintervention/>
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