

Communication Resource Pack

Accessible educational resource to support communication for adults with learning disability

Community Learning Disability Team HMR











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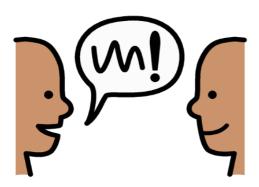




What is communication?

Communication is sharing information with other people.

This can be done by speaking, writing and nonverbal methods.



Why do we communicate?

- Let others know what we need
- Let others know what we want
- Let others know how we feel
- Let others know what we think
- Build relationships
- Ask questions



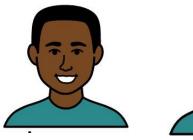




Nonverbal communication

Nonverbal communication can include:

Facial expression Like smiling or frowning





Body language

Like crossing your arms if you are anxious



Gestures

Like pointing









Nonverbal communication

Pictures and symbols

Like using a picture chart



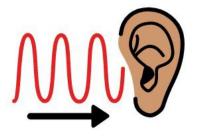
Vocalisations

Like laughing



Tone of voice

Like your voice breaking when you are upset









Parts of communication that can be difficult

Understanding what others say



Reading and writing



Understanding symbols



Understanding sounds from

the world around us



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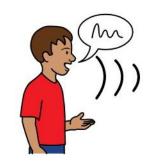




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Parts of communication that can be difficult

Finding the right words to say what you want



Being able to use the rules and order of language



Being able to stay on topic what you speak











Parts of communication that can be difficult

Stammering



Moving parts of your mouth and face when speaking



Social skills (Making friends)





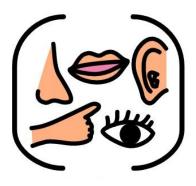






Understanding

We take in information
we hear, see, smell, and feel
to understand the world around us.



You might find it more difficult to understand others if you are sick, tired, anxious or in an unfamiliar situation.

What happens if do not understand what others are saying?

You might feel confused, sad, or angry





The other person may be annoyed that you are not doing what they say or answering them.









Understanding

Understanding situations like moving house, can be difficult and scary.

To help you understand what to expect in these situations a speech therapist can make you a social story.

A social story explains what will happen, how it might make you or others feel and what choices you have. I need to Keep My Hands To Myself When I feel upset, I sometimes When I put my hands on other people, I need to stop. I need to keep my I can take 5 big breaths. This will help me to stay calm. My teacher is happy when I keep my hands to myself

Understanding what to expect can be difficult and scary. A speech therapist can give you a timetable to help you plan your day.

The timetable shows you when events/activities will take place and what will come next. This can help you feel more confident and comfortable.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning							
Affernoon							
Evening							

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Expression

Expression is how you get your message out to others.

It is stressful when you cannot tell others what you feel, need, or think.

Words may sound mixed up when you speak.





You may find it difficult to put a sentence together.



You may have trouble finding the word you want to say.









Expression

You may stammer.



You may know the word you want to say, but you are unable to get the word out.









Social skills

Social skills are used to communicate successfully with others.

This lets us build connections and relationships with others.

Our social communication skills involve:

Self esteem

How you feel about yourself



Body language

Non-verbal communication



Conversation skills

Verbal communication



Assertiveness

Being able to stand up for yourself









A speech and language therapist can help if you have any communication difficulties.

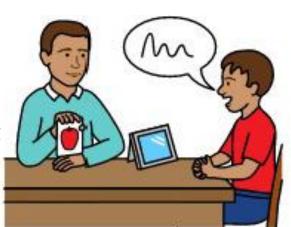
What does a speech therapist do?

A speech and language therapist will gather information by asking you and someone close to you about your difficulties.

They will observe you communicating with others. They might do an assessment with you.

This will show the speech therapist exactly what parts of communication are difficult.

The speech therapist will speak to you about the best way to support your communication difficulties.











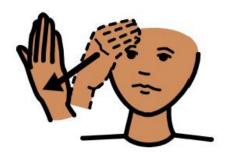
There are a lot of ways to support communication. Your care plan will be specific to what suits your needs.

This can involve:

Regular sessions of speech exercises.



Fining alternative methods of communication (signing, pictures, communication device)









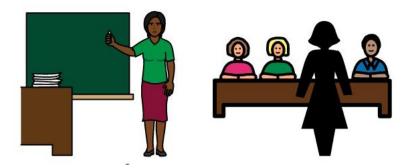




Creating a communication passport to tell others how to communicate with you



Provide training to your carers so they can support your communication



Making changes to the world around you to make it easier for you to communicate (quieter room, well lit room, one to one instead of a group)











Social communication groups to build communication skills and confidence for making friends

A social skills group is a safe place to learn skills through activities and games.



Anyone can participate in a social communication group. Contact your local speech therapist if you are interested in taking part.

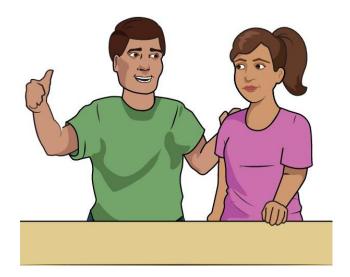






The 5 good communication standards were created to help people to know:

- What good communication looks like
- Whether good communication is happening



You can use the good communication checklists to see what support you are getting with your communication.

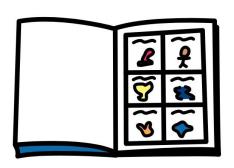






Standard 1

There is good information that tells people how best to communicate with me



Standard 1 checklist:	~×
I have a communication passport, profile, or	
guidelines	
People that know me well were involved in creating	
the information about my communication	
People that know me well feel that the information is	
right	
The communication information is used to support	
me. For example, it is	
- used in my care plans	
- shared with new staff	
The information is kept up to date by people that know	
me well	







Standard 2

Staff help me to be involved in making decisions about my care and support.



Standard 2 checklist:		
Staff know how I communicate:		
- Yes/no		
- I like/I do not like		
- I am OK/I am not OK		
The information is used to support me. For example, it		
is used:		
- in my care plans		
- to check how things are going		
Staff know how to support me making decisions and		
can show how they do this		
When there is a problem staff make sure I get help to		
fix it		







Standard 3

Staff are good at supporting me with my communication.



Standard 3 checklist:		
Staff know how to communicate with me		
Staff know how to help me when I have a problem		
Staff communicate with me in a positive way		
Staff use the things that help me understand and		
express myself. For example:		
- communication book		
- signing		
- objects		

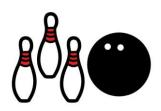






Standard 4

I have lots of chances to communicate









Standard 4 checklist:		
Staff listen to me		
Staff take time to communicate with me		
I enjoy spending time with staff		
Staff use the things that help join in. For example:		
- interactive approaches like intensive interaction		
- communication aids		
- planners and timetables		
- social stories		
- talking mats		
Staff include me as much as possible		

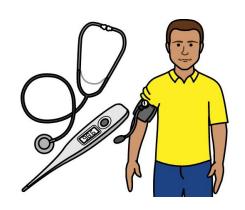






Standard 5

Staff help me to understand and communicate about my health.



Standard 5 checklist:	~×
There is good information about my health and	
support needs	
The information is kept up to date	
The information is used when I work with health staff	
Staff know how to tell when I am ill or in pain	
Staff make sure I get the right help with my	
communication when I go to health appointments or	
the hospital	







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