

COMMUNICATION BILL OF RIGHTS

All people with a disability of any extent or severity have a basic right to affect, through communication, the conditions of their existence. Beyond this general right, a number of specific communication rights should be ensured in all daily interactions and interventions involving persons who have severe disabilities. To participate fully in communication interactions, each person has these fundamental communication rights:

- 1. The right to interact socially, maintain social closeness, and build relationships
- 2. The right to request desired objects, actions, events, and people
- 3. The right to refuse or reject undesired objects, actions, events, or choices
- 4. The right to express personal preferences and feelings
- 5. The right to make choices from meaningful alternatives
- 6. The right to make comments and share opinions
- 7. The right to ask for and give information, including information about changes in routine and environment
- 8. The right to be informed about people and events in one's life
- 9. The right to access interventions and supports that improve communication
- 10. The right to have communication acts acknowledged and responded to even when the desired outcome cannot be realized
- 11. The right to have access to functioning AAC (augmentative and alternative communication) and other AT (assistive technology) services and devices at all times
- 12. The right to access environmental contexts, interactions, and opportunities that promote participation as full communication partners with other people, including peers
- 13. The right to be treated with dignity and addressed with respect and courtesy
- 14. The right to be addressed directly and not be spoken for or talked about in the third person while present
- 15. The right to have clear, meaningful, and culturally and linguistically appropriate communications

For more information, go to the NJC website at: www.asha.org/njc

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This is not an exhaustive or hierarchical list. These are suggestions AAC communication competencies that can be observed for individual's current and future skills. This list can also be used to compare skills over time.

Operational Competency (skills required to use the AAC system)					
	Attends to AAC system		Engages with AAC system		Transports AAC system
	Powers on/off		Uses volume key		Navigates pages within system
	Manages SDB		Monitors battery charge		Participates in vocabulary updates
	Assists with AAC system positioning				
Social Competency (social skills that are involved in communication)					
	Responds to social interactions (non-verbally or verbally)		Attends to communication partner		Demonstrates turn taking
	Responds to greetings		Initiates social interactions		Comments
	Answers questions		Asks questions		Shares personal information
	Repairs communication breakdowns				
Linguistic Competency (receptive and expressive language skills that are intended for use on the AAC system)					
	Communicates with gestures/facial expressions		Demonstrates intent to communicate		Uses single words/symbols/signs
	Uses 2 words/symbols combination		Uses 3+ words/symbols combination		Uses a nouns
	Uses verbs		Uses descriptors		Has some sight words
	Uses keyboard for spelling				
Strategic Competency (special skills that are unique to AAC-based communication)					
	Understands communication has an effect		Demonstrates when message was not understood by communication partner		Uses multiple modes of communication to repair message
	Repeats a misunderstood message		Uses clarification strategies		Selects appropriate communication mode for situation
Psychosocial/Emotional Competency (emotional ability to handle communication demands and challenges)					
	Aware of emotions		Uses self-regulation strategies		Motivated to communicate
	Aware AAC is a helpful tool		Persists with communication even with breakdowns		