

Playful Approaches in Social Skills Training

Welcome to the "Playful Approaches" guide, a practical and inspiring resource for therapists and educators dedicated to the development of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Our goal is to equip you with tools and strategies to teach essential social competencies in a fun, engaging, and highly effective way.



Why Focus on Social Skills?

Social skills are key to the autonomy, inclusion, and well-being of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). They allow the child to interact, communicate, make friends, and participate fully in social life. Ignoring this aspect can severely limit their future opportunities and quality of life. Early and consistent intervention is vital to build a solid foundation for comprehensive development.

By mastering competencies such as sharing, waiting, and turn-taking, children not only improve their interactions but also develop self-control and flexibility, crucial aspects for emotional regulation and adaptability in various environments.

The Power of ABA in Teaching Social Skills

Structured Teaching

Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) offers a robust framework for teaching new skills. By breaking down complex tasks into small steps and utilizing discrete trial teaching (DTT), ABA allows children to learn gradually and systematically, maximizing success at each stage.

Positive Reinforcement

The strategic use of positive reinforcement is the driving force behind learning in ABA. By celebrating and rewarding desired behaviors, we increase the likelihood that they will be repeated. This creates a pleasant and motivating learning experience for the child, transforming challenges into opportunities.

Data Collection

ABA is based on continuous data collection to evaluate progress and adjust teaching strategies. Monitoring a child's performance in each skill allows us to identify what works, what needs to be modified, and when it's time to move on to the next step.

Playful Strategies for Sharing



Collaborative Games

Encourage sharing through games where everyone needs the same resource or where the goal is only achieved together.

Example: assembling a large puzzle with distributed pieces, or building a tower with blocks that must be rotated.

Sharing is a fundamental skill that extends far beyond toys, encompassing space and attention. Start with simple activities and increase complexity as the child progresses.



Social Stories

Create stories with characters who demonstrate the act of sharing, showing the benefits and positive reactions of others. Use dolls or puppets to dramatize these situations, asking the child to predict what will happen if the character shares or not.



Sharing Activities

Start by "dividing" tangible and preferred objects. Use separate trays for each child, with a portion of a favorite item on each tray. Then, ask them to "divide" something neutral, and eventually, toys.

Activities to Practice Waiting

Developing tolerance to waiting is crucial for self-control. Teach strategies that the child can use while waiting, making the time more manageable.

1 Clock Time

Use a visual timer (hourglass or digital timer) to show how long the child needs to wait. Start with 5-10 seconds and gradually increase. The reward is only released after the time has ended.

2 First-Then

Use "First-Then" visual cards to signal the sequence of activities. Ex: "First, wait your turn, Then, play with the car." This helps the child understand the logic of waiting.

3 Active Waiting Activities

Teach the child to engage in low-stimulus activities while waiting, such as flipping through a book, holding a sensory object, or singing a short song. This fills the time and reduces anxiety.

Practical Turn-Taking Exercises

Turn-taking is the essence of reciprocal interaction. Teach the concept of "my turn / your turn" clearly and visually.

Pair or Group Games

- **Fishing Game:** Each person catches one fish at a time.
- **Memory Game:** Each person flips one card at a time.
- **Stacking Blocks:** One block at a time, alternating who places it.

Use visual aids such as photos or illustrations to represent the sequence of players, or a timer to indicate each person's time in the activity.

"My Turn / Your Turn" Dynamics

- Use short, clear phrases: "My turn!" when acting, and "Your turn!" when passing.
- Use a "Turn-Taking" object (e.g., a wand, a card) to indicate whose turn it is.
- Sing simple songs or create rhymes about turn-taking.

Adaptations for Different Skill Levels

Teaching should be individualized. Adapt strategies for each child's developmental level.

1

Beginner

Focus on continuous reinforcement, and intense physical and visual prompts. Start with simple tasks, such as sharing a single preferred item or waiting for 2 seconds.

2

Intermediate

Gradually reduce prompts, introduce intermittent reinforcement. Increase activity complexity, such as sharing multiple items or waiting for 10-20 seconds.

3

Advanced

The goal is generalization across various contexts and independence. Introduce more complex scenarios, with less structure and more opportunities for the child to initiate interaction.

Ready-to-Use Templates

Simplify your planning with these customizable activity sheet and checklist templates.

Sharing Training Sheet

Records date, type of item shared (toy, snack, space), level of assistance (physical, gestural, verbal), and child's response (yes/no).

Waiting Checklist

Records waiting duration, activity during waiting (quiet, looking, engaged), and whether reinforcement was obtained. Useful for identifying difficulty patterns.

Turn-Taking Table

Records the number of turns, who initiated, who passed their turn, and if any challenging behavior occurred. Helps quantify progress.

These templates can be adapted to record progress and personalize interventions, ensuring effective monitoring.

Visual Supports

Visual supports are indispensable for children with ASD, offering clarity and predictability.



Utilize visual timers, "first-then" cards, social stories with pictures, and token systems for reinforcement. These resources help the child understand expectations and manage waiting and turn-taking.

Skill Generalization: Long-Term Success

The true goal is for skills learned in therapy to be applied in all contexts of the child's life.



Home

Guide parents and caregivers to replicate activities at home, encouraging toy sharing, waiting for food or bathroom use, and taking turns in family games.

School

Collaborate with school staff to ensure skills are practiced in the classroom and during recess. This includes sharing materials, waiting for turns to speak, and taking turns in group activities.



Park and Community

Seek opportunities in natural environments, such as taking turns on the swing or slide, waiting in line, or sharing toys in the sandbox.

With these playful and structured approaches, you will be equipped to promote significant and lasting social development in children with ASD, paving the way for a more inclusive and autonomous life.