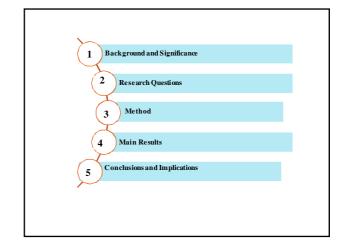
How do teachers communicate their expectations to students with autism spectrum disorder?

A clue from teacher behaviours

### Annie Zhuoni Cai

Supervisors: Prof Christine Rubie-Davies, Dr Louise Keown

Faculty of Education and Social Work, The University of Auckland, New Zealand



### 1. Background and Significance

### Teacher expectations refers to:

• Teachers' judgments relative to the current and future academic performance and classroom behaviour of their students, based upon their understanding of available information and can be evident at the individual, group and class level.

(Rubie-Davies, 2008)

### 1. Background and Significance

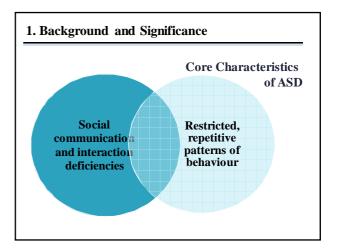
• Teacher expectations

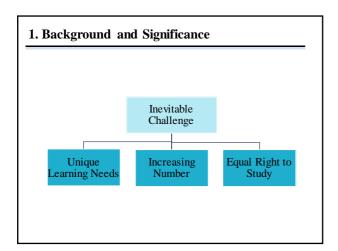


• Student learning

• (e.g. Good, 1987; 2008; Li, 2014; Rubie-Davies, Hattie, Townsend, & Hamilton, 2006; Rubie-Davies, 2008).

### Teacher expectations Teacher behaviours Students e.g. Brophy & Good, 1970; Brophy, 1985; Babad, 1993; Rubie – Davies, 2007).





### 1. Background and Significance

- Ivey (2007) focused on teacher expectations of future outcomes for students with ASD.
- Witmer and Ferreri (2014) examined teachers' general expectations for children with ASD as a part of their research.
- No studies examined teacher behaviours towards students with ASD based on teacher expectations for ASD those students.

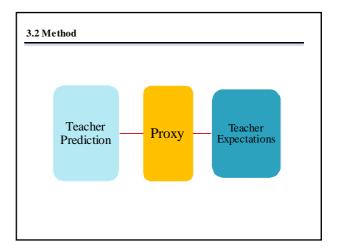
### 2. Research Questions

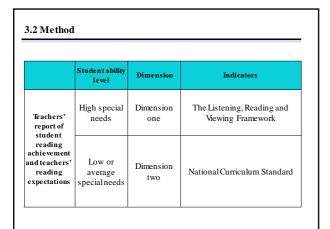
- 1. What are the teacher expectations for students with ASD in terms of their academic achievement?
- 2. How do teachers interact with their students with ASD for whom they held specific expectations?

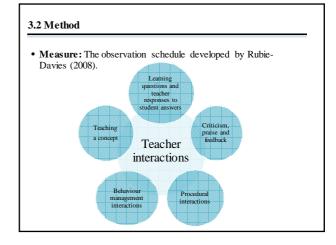
# 3.1 Educational background of New Zealand Both special schools and mainstream schools have provided more literacy programs than numeracy programs for children with special needs (Education Review Office, 2012) Teacher expectations for student reading

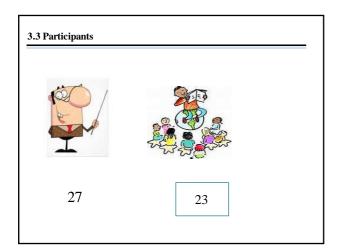
### 3.1 Educational background of New Zealand

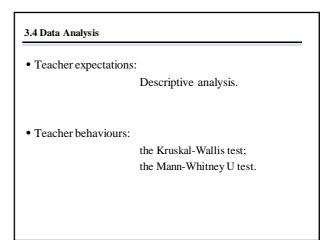
- All students are required to meet the National Curriculum Standard.
- The Central Region Special Schools Cluster (CRSSC) → The Listening, Reading and Viewing Framework
- Different reading assessment tools. e.g. e-asTTle, PATs or STAR reading test, PM Benchmark, or the P scale.











### 4.1 Main Results Teachers' report of student reading achievement and teachers' reading expectations Number of students Teacher report Dimension one 13 21 Dimension two Two levels of increase 3 Teacher One level of increase 14 expectations 17 Maintain at the same level

<u>Teacher groups</u>
• L2 group teachers: Teachers expected their students to make two levels of increase in reading in one year
• L1 group teachers: Teachers expected their students to make one level of increase in reading in one year
• LS group teachers: Teachers expected their students to stay at the same level in reading in one year

4.1 Main Results

### 4.2 Main results Overview: 11 out of 21 sub-categories showed statistically significant differences between the three groups. Teacher interactions with significant differences and post hoc Mann Whitney U test Chi Square Sig. L2 group L1 group LS group Sub-category 9.942 .007\* 24.17 14.57 10.15 7.718 20.83 15.96 9.20 .021 6.815 .033\* 24.67 13.18 11.95 10.260 .006\* 9.00 10.71 20.10 7,487 024\* 21.17 14.61 11.00

.002\*

.012\*

.011\*

26.00

9.00

23.17

9.33

16.00

11.82

9.79

15.25

11.00

9.71

13.45

21.40

9.50

19.60

19.40

12.271

18.721

8.912

8.986

11.249

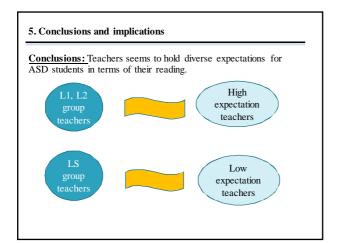
## 4.2 Main results Teaching a concept There were statistically significant differences between the three groups with regard to using student prior knowledge and demonstrating a concept to students. Medians, range and Kruskal-Wallis mean ranks for teaching statements by teacher group 1.2 group (n = 3) L1 group (n = 14) LS group (n = 10) Teaching statements Median Range Mean rank Orientation 1.00 0 14.00 1.00 3 16.52 1.00 1 10.85 Prior knowledge 2.00 2 24.17 .00 2 14.57 .00 1 10.15 Demonstration 2.00 1 20.83 1.00 5 15.96 .00 1 9.20 Explanation .00 0 12.50 .00 1 15.39 .00 0 112.50

### 

Criticism,		and fa.	a dha alv							
There v	vere sta	tistical	ly signif			nces b	oetwee	n the		
Teacher		2 group (n			roup (n =	14)	LSg	LS group (n = 10)		
responses	Median	Range	Mean rank		Range		Median	Range	Mean rank	
Praise	0.00	1	9.33	.50	1	11.00	2.00	3	19.60	
Criticism	0.00	0	12.50	0.00	0	12.50	0.00	1	16.55	
		- 1	20.67	5.00	4	16.50	2.00	6	8.50	

Denavioui.	manage	ement	intera	ctions.					
	L2 group (n = 3)			L1	group (n =1	4)	LS group (n =10)		
Teacher responses	Median	Range	Mean rank	Median	Range	Mean rank	Median	Range	Mean rank
Positive preventive comments	0.00	0	11.50	0.00	2	16.32	0.00	0	11.50
Negative preventive comments	0.00	0	13.00	0.00	0	13.00	0.00	1	15.70
Positive reactive comments	0.00	0	5.00	1.00	4	15.82	1.00	2	14.15
Negative reactive comments	1.00	1	16.00	0.00	1	9.71	1.00	2	19.50

Procedural interactions  There was no statistically significant differences between the groups for procedural interactions.										
	L2 group (n=3)				L1 group (n = 14)			LS group	o(n=10)	
Teacher responses	Median	Range	Mean rank		Median	Range	Mean rank	Median	Range	Mean rank
Procedural comments	1.00	3	10.83		1.00	2	12.25	2.00	5	17.40



### 5. Conclusions and implications

### Implications:

- Identifying teacher expectations for children with ASD.
- Providing the relevant programme to enhance teacher expectations for students with ASD.
- The government, schools and teacher institutions need to provide consistent supports to individual teachers working with ASD students.

Thank you for your attention!