### **Communication passport**

Yurevich Katerina senior lecturer of the Department of Correction and Development Technologies, Institute of Inclusive Education

#### History of the method creation



Sally Millar
"Personal passport of Communication"
1991



# Who is involved in the creation of a communication passport?

- an interdisciplinary team of specialists
- the user's family
- the user himself

- Contains only key information.
- Makes information accessible to a wide variety of readers.
- Clarifies exactly how a person communicates.

- It should be visually appealing, easy to read.
- Extremely individual. It contains information not about the diagnosis, but about a person with his unique and easily recognizable features.
- The text is written in the first person.

- They provide information in a positive manner and emphasize the strengths and capabilities of both the person and the reader.
- It is the property of the person and his family, not specialists. Only the person himself and/or his family members make decisions regarding the passport.

- Процесс создания паспорта может стать обучением по более компетентному наблюдению за поведением.
- Требует длительных и подробных дискуссий с семьями и сотрудниками, что помогает лучше понять человека с ОПФР и друг друга.

What can be included in the communication passport?

Personal data, including name, address, birthday.

Important information about family and friends.

How to address a person so that he understands.

How a person can tell about something.

1. What he does when he is happy/sad (for example, smiling).

How a person can tell about something.

What a person likes/ what I don't like.

Places where a person has been.

What a person needs help and support in

Other important things.

