# Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS)



- This is a resource to train parents on how to use the PECS approach to teach children with significant communication impairments how to communicate their needs and wants
- Parents are encouraged to choose items the child really likes and finds motivating to create communication temptations for requesting via PECS
- PECS gives children an opportunity to learn how to initiate requests, make choices, and hear models of spoken words
- In addition to teaching children how to functionally communicate, research data supports using PECS to increase receptive vocabulary and promote the development of spoken words
- PECS also teaches children to combine words into simple sentences (e.g., "I want cookie," "I want blue crayon," "I see bear")
- Extra visuals for home picture communication books included below
- Also see sample PECS book organization

bathroom	ball	bubbles	spin	hug	cars	school bus	music
play doh	toys	chips	book	color	crayons	markers	scissors
PlayDoj		CHIPS			CRAYONS		
cut	glue	paint	cookie	piggy bank	brush	juice	milk
~							Milk
water	puzzle	potato	legos	open	close	up	down
		head			Т,		
go	stop	yes	no	more	help	all done	good job
	STOP	$\overline{ \cdot }$		PE		FINISHED	A
yay	clap	eat	drink	sleep	jump	play	wash
<b>V</b>	Shaan	R			236		- ST
walk	run	see	hear	smell	taste	touch	clean up
	-	•••••			(* ) (* )		
sensory	shoes	put on	in	out	l like	l want	train
				<b>↓</b>	0)		

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# **PECS** Phases

### Phase I

## How to

#### Communicate

Spontaneous Requesting
2-Person Prompt Procedure
Pick up, reach, release



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### Phase II

#### Distance and Persistence

Travel to Communicative Partner
Carry PECS Book
Persistence across obstacles

## Phase IIIA

#### Simple Discrimination

 Highly-preferred vs. non-preferred 1/2 second rule 4-Step Error Correction Procedure

# Phase IV 🖌

#### Sentence Structure

Construct and exchange Sentence Strip
Backstep Error Correction Procedure
Constant Time Delay to encourage speech

## **Phase V**

#### Answering, "What do you want?"

Maintain spontaneous requesting
Progressive Time Delay





## Phase IIIB

#### Conditional Discrimination

Correspondence Checks
4-Step Error Correction Procedure
Find pictures in book

## Attributes

#### Descriptive Vocabulary

Request specific items
Size, Color, Shape, etc.
Action words



#### Commenting

Responsive Commenting
Commenting versus requesting
Spontaneous Commenting



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# **4-Step Error Correction**



Step

Step



## Model

Get the student to look at the correct picture

## Practice

Prompt the student to exchange the correct picture

## Switch

Distract the student by turning book away or by switching to a known task

Repeat

Entice again







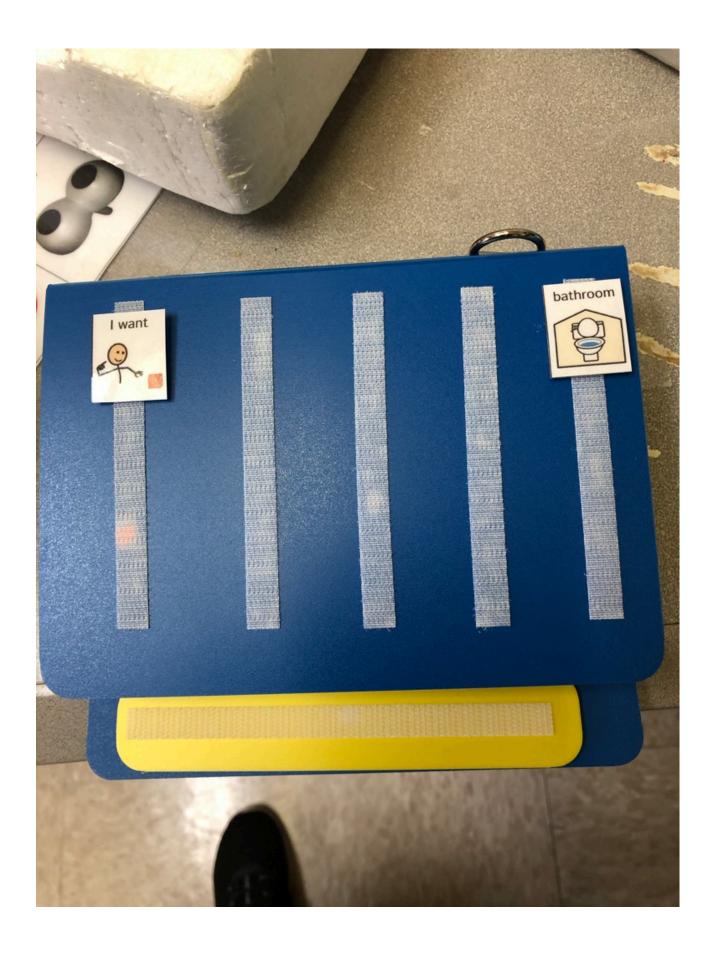
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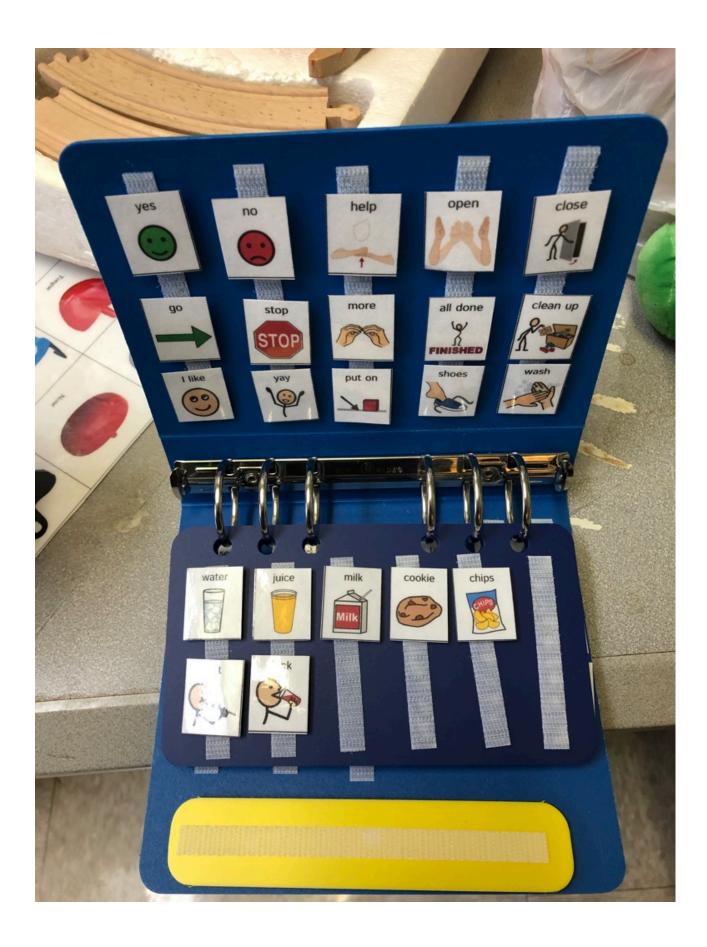


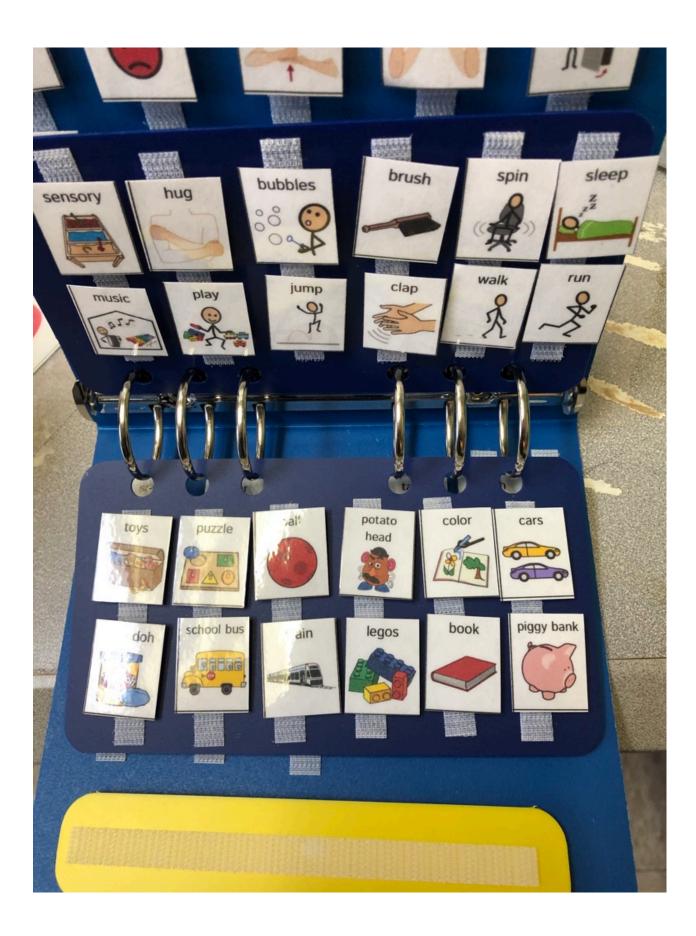
# Picture Exchange Communication Summary

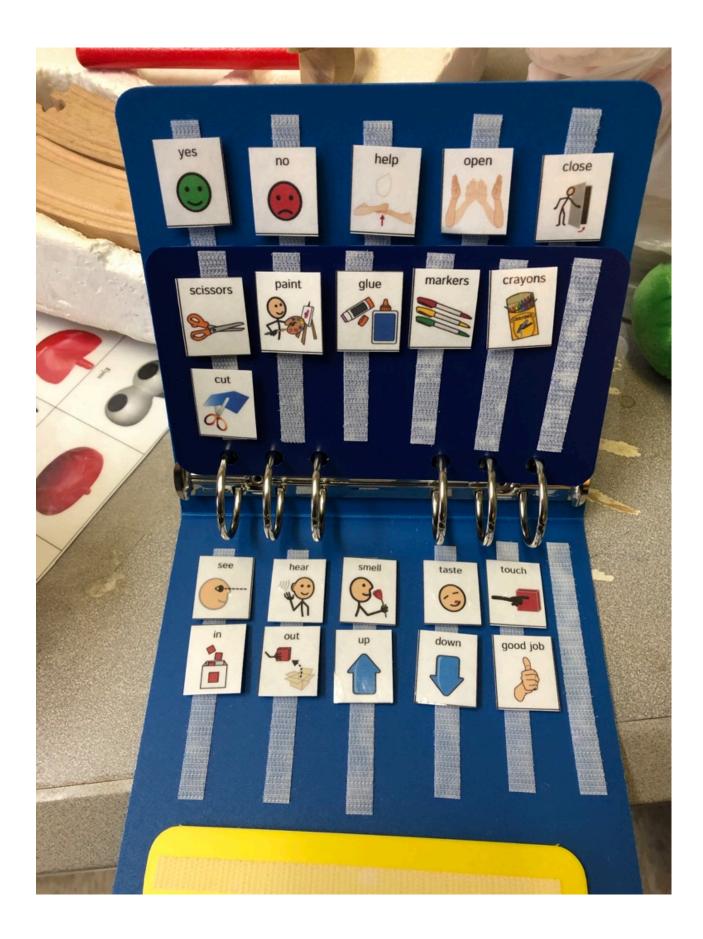
Phase I: How to Communicate	The child is shown preferred items to entice the child. Student is taught to exchange a single picture with an adult communication partner to request the preferred item. A second trainer is needed to physically prompt the student to retrieve the picture and release the picture into the adult communication partner's hand. The teaching moment for physically prompting the child to initiate the picture exchange should occur when the child is reaching for the preferred item, demonstrating a desire for the item. Child should be willing to exchange a picture to request at least 5 items.				
Phase II: Distance and Persistence	The child learns to travel increasing distances to reach the communicative partner. Additionally, the child learns to travel increasing distances to reach their communication book. The child then learns to travel longer distances to reach both the communication partner and their communication book. A second trainer is needed to physically prompt the child as needed at the point of breakdown to retrieve the picture, travel, or release the picture into the communication partner's hand. All training sessions should end at the child's current level of success. This phase should be re-taught upon mastery of all subsequent phases since it's important for the child to always be able to travel distances in order to communicate.				
Phase IIIa: Simple Discrimination	The child learns to discriminate between a preferred picture and a non-pre- ferred picture. Only one trainer is needed. The communication partner is permitted to verbally praise the child (e.g., "good job," "that's right") when the child retrieves the picture for the preferred item. The child receives the preferred item upon completion of the picture exchange. When the child makes an error and chooses the non-preferred picture, the communication partner should remain silent and a 4-step error correction procedure is used. The pictures should be systematically moved around to ensure the child is looking at the pictures. All training sessions should end on the child's current level of success, which may mean going back to the previ- ous phase.				
Phase IIIb: Condition- al Discrimination	The child learns to discriminate between pictures of preferred items. The communication partner places pictures for 2 preferred items, working up to pictures for 5 preferred items on top of the communication book. The child is visually enticed with choices and the child chooses a picture and exchanges it, upon which, the communication partner says, "take it" and offers the child all of the choices. This is called a correspondence check, to see if the child takes the item that matches the picture they chose. A 4-step error correction procedure is used if the child chooses an item that did not match the picture. The 4-step error correction procedure should end on a correspondence check. Pictures should be systematically moved around to ensure the child is looking at all of the pictures. All training sessions should end on the child's current level of success. Upon mastery of conditional discrimination, the child is prompted to open the communication book.				

Phase IV: Sentence Structure	Backwards chaining is used to teach the child simple sentence structure for requesting. Initially, the child is prompted to place the picture for the desired item onto a sentence strip, next to an icon for 'I want' and to then exchange the sentence strip. Secondly, the child is taught to retrieve and sequence both icons, 'I want' + desired item onto a sentence strip and then exchange the sentence strip. Thirdly, the child is taught to point to both pictures in sequence, following the exchange. Fourthly, the child is encouraged to make picture choices between preferred items and to open and search for preferred items in their communication book, verified by correspondence checks. Finally, traveling is re-taught at this phase.			
Adding Attributes (de- scriptive concepts)	The child is encouraged to request items that are different by one attribute (e.g., color, size: big/small). The child will discriminate between 2 or more attributes (e.g., red vs blue, big vs small) and add that picture to their sentence strip. Backwards chaining is used to add to the sentence structure sequence, 'I want' + attribute + desired item, until the child is able to complete the sequence and exchange the sentence strip, and point to pictures, with independence. Correspondence checks are used to see if the child is correctly discriminating by attribute.			
Phase V: Answering "What do you want?"	Once the child is able to formulate sentences to initiate requests for desired items, the child is then encouraged to respond to the question, "what do you want?" using pictures on their sentence strip.			
Phase VI: Comment- ing	The child is taught to use other sentence starters for commenting (e.g., I see, I hear), starting with responsive commenting and working up to initiating commenting during structured routines.			









### References

Frost L., Bondy, A. (2002), The Picture Exchange Communication System Training Manual, 2nd Edition.

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