

A LITTLE BIT MORE ABOUT ME

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- Research Interests:
- Language, communication, and early literacy intervention for young children with CCN
- Measurement of language and communication skills
- Children with CCN and their families from culturally and linguistically diverse background







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BACKGROUND

- Approximately 12% of children at early intervention settings have complex communication needs (CCN) (Binger & Light, 2006) and could benefit from the use AAC.
- Children with CCN need more time to process, initiate, and formulate a respond when communicating with others (Millar et al., 2006).
- 2-3s "Awkwardness limen" (Mathis et al., 2011).
- Without intentional waiting, communication are often dominated by communication partners (Biggs et al., 2018).
- Wait time employed in previous intervention studies vary across 3s (e.g., Coleman & Xu, 2020) to 20s (e.g., Simpson & Keen, 2010).

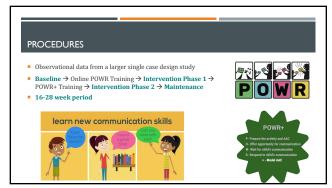


:	How long should we really wait? And why?	
i	It depends on how long it takes a child to	

Individual difference: heterogenous population (Lund et al, 2017) Response time patterns may differ across contexts Comments, questions, and choices (Bouglas et al., 2013) Aided AAC Modeling: support expressive communication (Biggs, Carter, & Gilson, 2018) Previous # of communication opportunities without a child response

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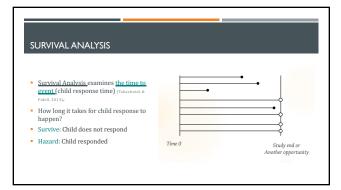
RESEARCH QUESTIONS RQ1: What are the overall patterns of child response time? RQ2: Does the pattern of child response times differ across (a) child individuals (b) type of communication opportunities (questions, comments, or choices) (c) modeled opportunities vs. non-modeled opportunities RQ3: Previous # of communication opportunities without a response (nonresponse)

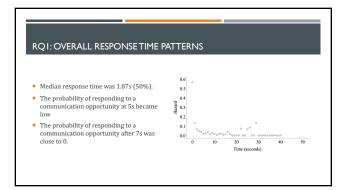


PROCEDURES Participants: 5 paraeducator-child dyads Age: 3-5 years old AAC Systems: PECS, Core board, Simple SGD, VOCA Diagnoses: ASD, developmental delay, DiGeorge syndrome, speech delay Setting: A separate room in preschool Activities: Child's favorite play activities N = 16-20 observational sessions N = 6515 communication turns were analyzed

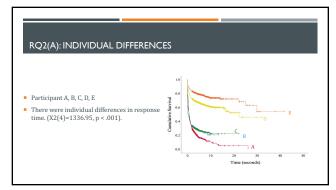
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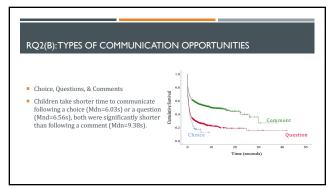
Child communication events (0=not occur; 1= occur) Response time: time between (1) a communication opportunity and child communication (2) two communication opportunities Communication opportunities Types of communication opportunities: choice, question, comment Model vs non-model # of previous consecutive nonresponses

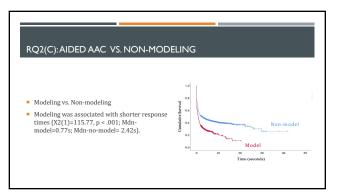




		Number				
		Number Withdrawing				Cumulative
	Number	during Interval	Number of			Proportion
Interval Start	Entering	(# of	Terminal Events	Proportion	Proportion	Surviving at
Time	Interval	nonresponse)	(# of response)	Terminating	Surviving	End of Interval
0	6515	0	2875	.44	.56	.56
,	3640	ő	439	.12	.88	.49
2	3201	798	176	.06	.94	.46
2	2227	620	87	.05	.95	.44
3	1520	357	51	.03	.96	.42
4	1112	283	19	.02	.98	.41
4	810	155	16	.02	.98	.41
7	639	134	21	.02	.96	.39
	484	97	6	.01	.99	.39
9	381	66	8	.02	.98	.38
,	307	56	5	.02	.98	.37
ń	246	37	1	.00	1.00	.37
12	208	39	3	.02	.98	.36
13	166	43	3	.02	.98	.35
14	120	18	,	.02	.99	.35
15	101	18	î	.01	.99	.35
16	82	14	2	.04	.96	.33
17	65	7	1	.02	.98	.33
18	57	8	0	.00	1.00	.33
39			0	.00	1.00	.23
40	- 1	o o	0	.00	1.00	.23
41	1		0	.00	1.00	.23







RQ3:# OF PREVIOUS NO	NRESPONSI	F					
(23.77 01 11/2/10001101	1111251 01151	_					
		Step 1		Step 2		Step 3	
Cox regression		В	SE	В	SE	В	SE
10.1 10111	Child ID	35**	.01	31**	.012	22**	.013
If the child does not respond to a communication opportunity,	Types of opportunities			55**	.031	52**	.031
additional opportunities are associated with longer response times.	Model vs. Non-model			.09*	.044	.06	.044
	# of nonresponse					183**	.011
	X ² 885.76**, df = 1		1206.64**, df=3		1375.16**, df=4		
	ΔX^2	N/A		308.66**, df=2		474.96**, df=1	
	Notes. *p<.05, ** p<	.001					

IMDI	ICATION FOR BRACTICE
IIMPL	ICATION FOR PRACTICE
■ Typ	sically, wait 5-7s when talking with your child, even when making a comment.
	nt saliently: 1 Mississippi, 2 Mississippi, 3 Mississippi, 4 Mississippi, 5 Mississippi (this feels ALLY long)
	remember, there are individual differences , some children require shorter wait time, others uire longer
	ne child does not respond, <u>providing additional opportunities repeatedly within short</u>
- (Consider the reasons why the child did not respond 🗹
• 1	Providing sufficient wait time 🗹
- (Change the nature of communication opportunities (e.g., questions & choice with AAC modeling)
Pro	vide motivating activities to help keeping the child's attention 🗹

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Discussion Questions: Research Implications

- What **surprised** you?
- How to individualize wait time?
- How do you expect the results being generalized to other population?
- In addition to choice, question, comment, and AAC modeling, what are other aspects of communication opportunities that may influence the child response patterns?

General Discussion Questions

- What are some things we can do disseminate research to practice:
- helping practitioners recognize the benefits of AAC
- know who could benefit from AAC
- know how to support communication through AAC at different settings
- How to recruit participants from culturally linguistically diver background?
- What are some things we can do to find collaborators and start collaborations?

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- Coauthors: Ryan Bowles, Sarah Douglas, Joshua Plavnick
- RADD Lab Team
- Thanks to all children and paraeducators who participated in this study
- Thank you!
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