

# UNDERSTANDING LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT TOOLS: ENHANCING OUTCOMES FOR DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING CHILDREN

MARCH 11, 2025

EHDI Conference • Pittsburgh, PA





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By the end of the session, you will be able to:

- 1. Compare types of results received from assessment tools
- 2. Examine how language assessment results inform intervention decisions
- 3. Describe at least three commercially available assessment tools



# APPLYING LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT INSIGHTS ACROSS EHDI SYSTEMS

#### 1. Providers

- Select assessments based on purpose, audience, and data needs
- Use results to guide intervention decisions

#### 2. EHDI Programs

- Understand language assessment tools used by providers
- Support informed discussions on language acquisition trends

#### 3. Public Health Impact

 Language acquisition data supports EHDI system evaluation and improvement



### **IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT**

- Role of Early Intervention in ensuring language access and acquisition
- Monitoring language development in deaf and hard-of-hearing children
- Guiding intervention decisions based on assessment results
- Useful public health indicator for evaluating state/territory EHDI systems.

## WHAT IS ASSESSMENT?



### PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENT

- Eligibility (Part C-at-risk includes hearing, but for transition)
- Parent education/information
- Goal setting
- Progress monitoring
- EHDI, Part C reporting mandates
- Communication to language

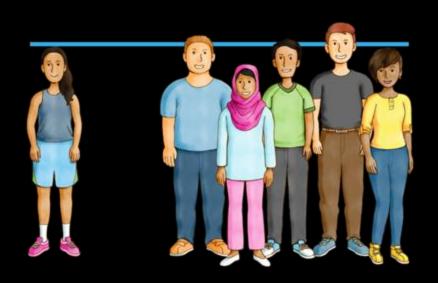


### TYPES OF ASSESSMENT

#### CRITERION REFERENCED



#### **NORM-REFERENCED**





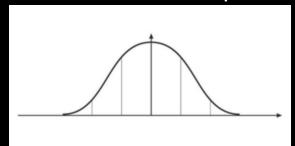
### **NORM-REFERENCED**

#### **PROS**

- Objectivity in results
  - Standard administration
  - Shared metric
- Psychometric properties well described
- Efficient for multiple areas

#### CONS

- Potential cultural bias
- Do not necessarily direct intervention decisions
- Items may be selected for absence/presence of delay rather than function
- Standardization sample





### CRITERION REFERENCED



#### **PROS**

- Compare to an established metric
- Objective
- Efficient
- May be able to individualize administration to child
- May provide therapy- direction

#### **CONS**

- Does not compare to peers
- Procedures may vary between examiners
- Confounding presentations of linguistic stimuli



- Standard Scores
- Percentile Ranks
- Age-Equivalents (from norm-referenced assessments, caution)
- Age-Equivalents (from criterion-referenced assessments)
- Skill Inventory
- Skill Level



- IDEA Part C: all developmental domains
- Receptive and Expressive Language
  - Spoken language(s)
  - Signed language(s)
- Auditory Skill Development



### LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

- Language comprehension skills inferred from nonverbal responses
- Easy to overestimate
- Context is important in early childhood
  - Follows direction with & without gestural cue
- Children use comprehension strategies effectively; may appear as they understand more linguistic input than they do
  - Probable event
  - Order of mention



- Purpose(s) of assessment
- Time
- Parental Input
- Who is giving the assessment
- Goal of assessment



### **GUIDANCE FROM JCIH 2019**

- Cognitive, social, and emotional development are influenced by language acquisition
- Complete language evaluation should be performed at regular intervals
- Conducted by qualified professionals and include assessment of spoken or signed language in the child's language(s)
- Trajectories compared to child's age and cognitive abilities
- When goals are not met, timely adjustment to the intervention plan

### COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE ASSESSMENT TOOLS



### NORM-REFERENCED ASSESSMENTS

MacArthur-Bates
Communicative
Developmental
Inventories

- English
- Spanish
- ASL 2.0

REEL-4

PLS-5



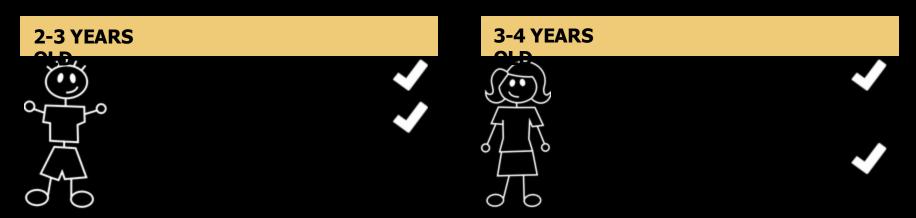
### CRITERION REFERENCED

- Rossetti Infant-Toddler Language Scale
  - Measures gesture, interaction-attachment, pragmatics separate from rec/exp language
  - Early skills include some that are not well documented in sign
- Ski\*Hi Language Development Scale
  - Includes both spoken and signed language (e.g., child says and/or signs 50 words)



# VISUAL COMMUNICATION AND SIGNED LANGUAGE CHECKLIST

- Visual Communication and Signed Language Checklist
- Age-equivalents may not be sensitive to growth
- Skill acquisition shows language growth





### **AUDITORY DEVELOPMENT**

- Auditory Skills Checklist (ASC)
- CID Early Listening at Home
- Early Listening Function (ELF)
- Functional Auditory Performance Indicators (FAPI)
- Infant Toddler Meaningful Auditory Integration Scale (IT-MAIS)
- <u>LittlEARS Auditory Questionnaire</u>
- Parents' Evaluation of Aural/Oral Performance of Children (PEACH)
- Auditory Learning Guide



### **DEVELOPMENTAL BATTERIES**

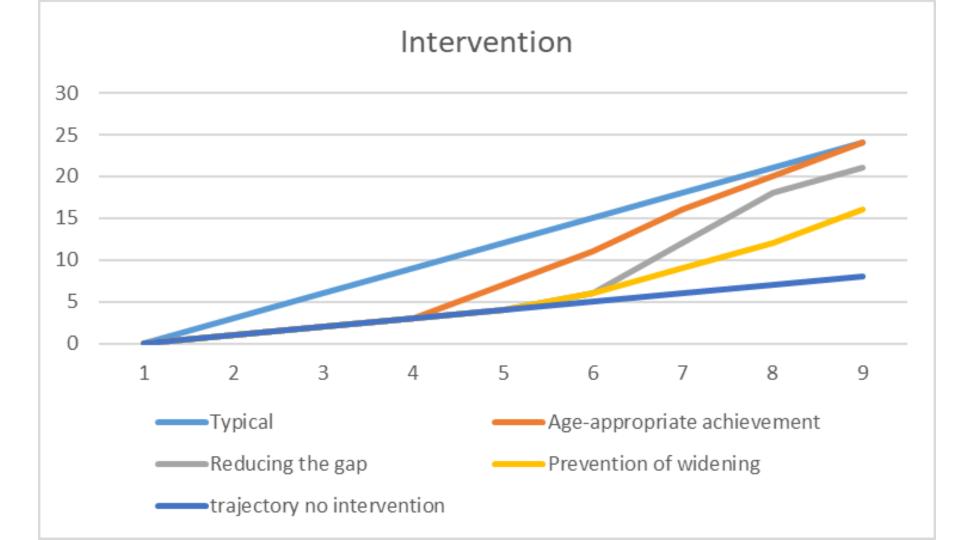
- DAY-C
- Battelle Developmental Inventory
- Bayley
- Mullen Scales
- Hawaii Early Learning Profile

## CONCLUSION



### **USING THE RESULTS**

- 1. Reporting data
- 2. Informing therapy and learning targets
- 3. Demonstrating growth or gaps
- 4. Sharing with families and other professionals
- 5. Equipping providers with knowledge to select appropriate assessments





- Scores vary and may meet different needs
- Tools focus on specific areas (e.g., auditory skills, signed language acquisition)
- Tools capture language skills across modalities
- Make informed, evidence-based assessment tool choices





Please take a few minutes to share feedback about our presentation today.









#### **HRSA Funding Disclaimer**

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#### **Notice of Funding Opportunity 2024**

The National Beacon Center works with HRSA and all EHDI stakeholders to ensure that families have access to accurate, comprehensive, up-to-date, and evidence-based information to allow families to make important decisions for their children promptly, including decisions with respect to the full range of assistive hearing technologies and communication modalities.