LANGUAGE:

It's all about the language.

TEDA 2019 Waco, Texas Steven Hardy-Braz, Psy.S., NCSP, C-TBI

(AND HUMOR)

- Preferred use of Deaf/Hard of Hearing vs Al
- Inclusive term
- Difficulty in discussing these populations as a single group.
- Additional challenges to maintaining confidentiality
- Dry humor meant to liven up discussions/presentations and not offend/ demean anyone

ETHICAL DISCLOSURE

 This presenter's expenses are covered by the TEDA organization. He has no financial conflicts nor receives any financial benefits from any company, material, or instrument discussed.

CAVEATS & PERSPECTIVES

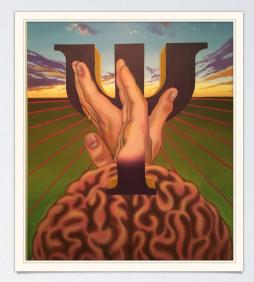
- Gallaudet University trained.
- Rated as fluent in ASL & conversant in several other signed languages.
- School Psychologist by training and work.
- I consider myself a Vygotskian or social-constructionist.
- Work with all types of D/HH+ students and their families in several different counties.
- Moonlight as a sign language interpreter.
- Test developer, author, researcher, consultant, and expert witness.
- This workshop is geared to promoting practices not particular products.

INTRODUCTIONS

- Name
- Training with D/HH
- Employment
- Experience
- Communication and Language skills
- Questions or concerns

ASSESSMENTS VS EVALUATIONS

- Type I and 2 Errors
- Test scores vs interpretations of those scores
- Purpose(s) of the assessments
- Context(s)
- Instruments and Tools used
- Accommodations vs Modifications



MAJOR D/HH VARIABLES

- Etiology
- Age of Onset
- Age of Identification (Interventions)
- Degree, Type, Stability, and Frequencies Impacted in each ear.
- Preferred Hand Dominance
- Comorbidities
- Physical Characteristics/Malformations (if any)
- Parental and family hearing status/communication skills



YOU

• Your characteristics, language(s), skills, gender, speech, signs, trainig, experience, supervision, practice, review & reflection.

YOURTOOLS

- On what basis do you select your test or procedure?
- Is it designed for students like your current referral?
- Does the publisher provide information about its use with students like your current one? Clear clinical validity studies?
- Does it require accommodations and/or modifications in administration, scoring, or interpretation of the results?
- Do you have access to the instrument's normative data?
- Specialized norms do not prove validity.
- Does administration to this student modify standardization?
- Listening, speaking, motoric, and timing demands in administration.
- Differential Item Functioning (DIF)
- How well do you document your alterations?

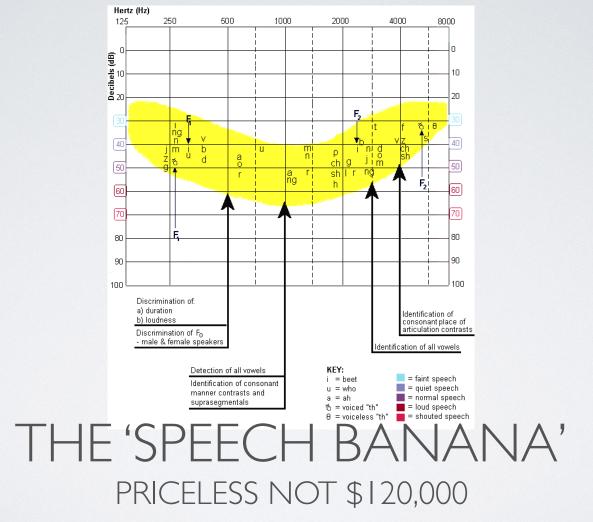




- Receptive and/or Expressive
- Trilingual & Polyglot Issues
- Signed, Gestured, Cued, or Spoken
- Assistive Listening Devices & Assistive Speaking Devices
- Live or Static
- Reading and Writing production
- Tactile, Braille, etc

VISION

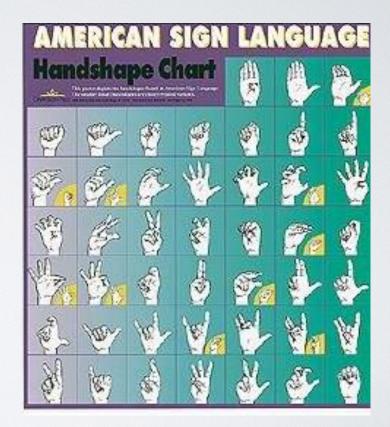
- Screen for both near and far vision
- Visual tracking skills
- Visual attention skills
- Joint attentional abilities
- Environmental lights and ALDs





ASL HANDSHAPES

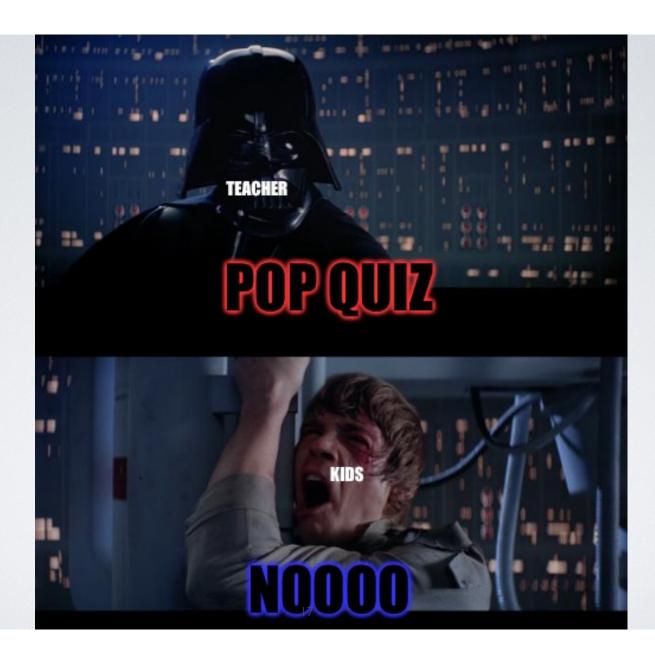
- Handshapes can be classified as being marked or unmarked.
- There are 7 basic handshapes (marked) used in sign languages around the world. (A, I, 5, Bo, C, E, S).
- Different classification systems vary on the number of marked handshapes in ASL from 30-80.



MAJOR COMPONENTS OF ANY SIGN

- Handshape-(finger to thumb distance, rubbing/flicking or wiggling of fingers, pinching or grasping, change in handshape within a sign, modification of primary fingers used)
- Orientation-(change in palm orientation, wrist twisting or shaking)
- Location-(face/head/body,non-dominant location, dominant location, relationship between hands, contact type {touch, slap, brush, grab, rub, etc}, eye gaze, reference location(s).
- Movement-(direction(s), speed, size, shape, emphasis, pause(s), repetition(s), bilateral symmetry)
- Non-manual expressions-(head tilt, facial orientation, eyelids. eyebrows, nose, mouth, cheeks, lips, tongue, mouth movements, shoulder, body)

5 QUESTIONS AND I CALCULATION



A-HOW MANY HOURS ARE IN A DAY?

B-HOW MANY DAYS IN A WEEK?

C-HOW MANY WEEKS ARE IN ONE YEAR?

D-WHAT WAS YOUR AGE AT BIRTH?

E-WHAT IS A TYPICAL AGE AT GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL?

CALCULATE: $A \times B \times C \times (E-D) = H_H$

NOW FOR A D/HH PERSON IN A TYPICAL BUT ACCESSIBLE ENVIRONMENT*

A-HOW MANY HOURS ARE IN A DAY?

B-HOW MANY DAYS IN A WEEK?

C-HOW MANY WEEKS ARE IN ONE YEAR?

D-WHAT WAS YOUR AGE AT BIRTH?

E-WHAT IS A TYPICAL AGE AT GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL?

CALCULATE: $A2 \times B2 \times C2 \times (E2 - D2) = H_D$

COMPARED HH WITH HD

REMEMBER

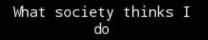
- H gets these hours without any effort or directed attention.
- H gets these hours from various sources simultaneously and sorts it out.
- H gets up to a 9 month head start-prenatally
- D is often limited to adaptive equipment, solo mediator, and limited by the quality and quantity of others.
- D is required to be a more active "listener" to gain minimal access.
- D may use a neurological system that is designed more for simultaneous than sequential processing.

USE OF INTERPRETERS

- Are an unknown, uncontrolled, inaccessible, and often unsupervised, unregulated, unreviewed, and undocumented confound.
- Skills and training in interpreting vary
- Training in testing and assessments is nearly non-existent
- Training in psychology and mental health is extremely limited.
- Mere presence modifies standardization
- Confidentiality issues-real and perceived

Sign Language Interpreter







What my parents think I do



What my grandma thinks I do



What my clients think I do



What I try to do



What I really do

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT ASSESSMENTS

- Literacy issues
- Visual/working memory vs temporal auditory memory
- Executive Functioning Issues
- Language and Cognition Relationships

READING AND WRITING

- Phonemic Awareness
- Fluency
- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary
- Written Language
- Mathematics

COMPREHENSIVE ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT BATTERY (FORMAL, INFORMAL, & OBS)

Developmental history

Unique D/HH variables

Documented accomodations and modifications

Broad cognitive assessment

Phonemic/phonological awareness

Memory-short, long, and working

Reading comprehension, fluency, and achievement

Motor skills-fine, gross, and bodily

Vision and visual spatial skills

Executive functioning-planning, organizing, and reviewing

Writing-motoric production to fluency

Mathematical skills

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