Augmentative and Alternative Communication Supports for Individuals with Autism



Janice Light, Ph.D.

The Hintz Family Endowed Chair in Children's Communicative

Competence

Professor of Communication Sciences and Disorders

Pennsylvania State University

Augmentative and Alternative Communication Supports for Individuals with Autism

Janice Light, Ph.D. The Hintz Family Endowed Chair Penn State University Director, RERC on AAC JCL4@psu.edu



The need

- More than 5 million Americans have complex communication needs such that they cannot rely on speech⁴
- More than 97 million individuals worldwide
 - Across the life span
 - With a wide range of needs & skills
 - Including individuals with autism





The challenge

- With limited access to speech, these individuals are severely restricted in their participation in society
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Health care
 - Family
 - Community living



Augmentative and Alternative Communication

- AAC offers the potential to
 - Enhance communication
 - Comprehension
 - Expression
 - Increase participation for individuals with complex needs
- AAC involves a wide array of tools, strategies, & techniques
 - Unaided AAC
 - Aided AAC
 - Low tech
 - High tech



Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center on AAC



- Our NIDILRR-funded RERC on AAC conducts
 - Research to advance knowledge & improve outcomes
 - Development to improve AAC technology solutions
 - Training to build capacity with service providers & technology developers
 - Dissemination to reach all stakeholder groups
 - To expand "what is possible"
 - To ensure "what is possible" becomes "what is probable"

Our vision

- Ensure that <u>all</u> individuals, including those with the most complex needs, have access to effective AAC technologies & interventions to realize
 - the basic human need,
 - the basic human right, and
 - the basic human power of communication



Effects of AAC for individuals with autism

- Research demonstrates that AAC intervention
 - Enhances communication
 - Increases participation
 - Enhances language development
 - Decreases challenging behavior
 - At no risk to speech development
 - AAC enhances speech production^{11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 26, 31, 34, 35, 39}



Ensure equal access to AAC

- Positive effects of AAC predicated on equal access to AAC
 - Sufficient intensity to attain meaningful gains
- Black children with complex communication needs receive less AAC intervention than their white peers³³
 - 35% of white children received <60 min of AAC intervention per week
 - 65% of Black children received <60 minutes
 - Insufficient to attain meaningful gains



Provide AAC intervention as soon as possible

- Provide AAC intervention as early as possible
 - AAC should not be considered a "last resort"
 - Prevent children with autism from falling further and further behind their peers
- But it is never too late to provide AAC intervention
 - Many autistic adolescents and adults never had access to AAC



Leverage AAC to build communicative competence

- Too often AAC interventions focus solely on requesting ^{11, 16}
- Focus on building independent communication to
 - Express needs and wants
 - Interact socially ^{3, 9, 36}
 - Share information and experiences^{6, 24}



Personalize AAC technologies

- Most AAC technologies developed by neurotypical adults
 - Do not reflect the ways children & adults with autism think about the world
- AAC technologies should
 - Be driven by the needs & skills of individuals with complex communication needs
 - Reflect what we know about motor, vision, hearing, cognition, & language development
 - Be appealing, easy to learn & use, powerful²³







Personalize AAC technologies

- Too often individuals are forced to use AAC systems that are not a good fit²¹
 One size does <u>not</u> fit all
- Should be personalized to meet the individual's needs, skills, & preferences⁴
 - Vocabulary
 - Representation
 - Organization and layout
- Even relatively small changes to AAC display variables impact accuracy, efficiency, & communicative use significantly²⁵
- Which AAC technologies work best for whom under which conditions?

Visual scene display AAC technologies

- Many AAC systems use grid displays
 - Represent language with symbols
 - Taken out of context in which language is learned³⁸
- Visual scene displays (VSDs) & video VSDs
 - Photos or videos of meaningful events within person's life
 - Embed language concepts as "hotspots" within the VSD & video VSD⁴



VSDs and video VSDs for beginning communicators

- Offer significant advantages
 - Processed visually very rapidly ^{32, 41}
 - Drive visual attention to key language concepts in the event ⁴⁰
 - People, actions, shared activity
 - Allow just-in-time programming of vocabulary as needed ^{15, 17}
 - Support increased communication & vocabulary acquisition and expression ^{10,14}



Use VSDs & video VSDs to support social interaction

- VSDs & video VSDs support increased communication & social interaction ²⁴
 - Shared book activities between young children with autism & peers ^{36, 37}
 - Shared preferred videos with young children with autism & adults in preschool ⁹
 - Play between school-aged children with autism & peers ^{20, 22}



Use VSDs & video VSDs to support peer interactions

- Adolescents with autism & their peers in high school
 - Video VSDs with preferred videos
 - Brief mobile training for dyad
 - Pause video, add hotspots & record vocabulary
- Results
 - Significant increases in social interaction
 - High levels of consumer satisfaction³



Use video VSD technology to increase participation

- 90% of adults with limited speech do not have access to effective AAC to support participation
- AAC video VSD technology provides
 - Video models of steps in task
 - AAC supports for communication
 - Embedded into videos at key junctures
- Substantial increases in successful independent participation in community & vocational activities^{1,2, 30}



AAC technologies to support literacy learning

- Literacy skills are essential to participation in society
- More than 90% of individuals with complex communication needs enter adulthood without literacy skills
- Current AAC technologies do not support the transition from picture symbols to literacy



Use AAC technologies to support literacy learning

- AAC transition to literacy (T2L) technologies
 - Select a picture symbol from an AAC grid or VSD
 - Written word appears dynamically
 - Drives visual attention to text
 - Word is spoken out
 - Supports phonological processing
- 89% of participants increased literacy skills with AAC apps with T2L feature ^{5, 7, 8, 28}



Provide training for communication partners to reduce societal barriers

- Communication partners may not be trained in AAC
 - Pre-empt opportunities for communication & participation
- Need to support family & communication partners^{19, 27}
 - User-friendly app to create mobile trainings that can be deployed "just in time" to train partners
 - Step by step instructions/ Checklist
 - Video demonstrations of each step







The success of AAC technologies and intervention is best evaluated

by the extent to which they enhance communication and participation in valued activities and experiences of everyday life.

For more information...

- For more information, please visit the AAC Learning Center at
 - https://aac-learning-center.psu.edu/
- Please also visit our websites at
 - https://rerc-aac.org
 - https://aackids.psu.edu
 - https://aacliteracy.psu.edu
 - https://aac.psu.edu



Acknowledgements

- I am very grateful to the individuals who rely on AAC & their families who have allowed me to be part of their lives & have inspired our work.
- I am also grateful to the entire AAC community at Penn State.
- This research was supported in part by
 - Grants #90RE5017 & #90REGE0014 to the Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center on Augmentative and Alternative Communication (The RERC on AAC) from the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR)
 - Grant #H325D170024 from the U.S. Department of Education Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP)
 - The Hintz Family Endowed Chair in Children's Communicative Competence
 - The Hintz Family Endowment in Augmentative Communication

References

- 1. Babb, S., Gormley, J., McNaughton, D., & Light, J. (2019). Enhancing independent participation within vocational activities for an adolescent with ASD using AAC video visual scene displays. *Special Education Technology, 34*,120-132. doi: 10.1177/0162643418795842
- Babb, S., McNaughton, D., Light, J., Caron, J., Wydner, K., & Jung, S. (2020). Using AAC video visual scene displays to increase participation and communication within a volunteer activity for adolescents with complex communication needs. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 36,* 31-42. doi: 10.1080/07434618.2020.1737966
- 3. Babb, S., McNaughton, D., Light, J., & Caron, J. (2021). "Two friends spending time together": The impact of video visual scene displays on peer social interaction for adolescents with autism spectrum disorder. *Language Speech and Hearing Services in Schools, 52,* 1095-1108. doi: 10.1044/2021_LSHSS-21-00016
- 4. Beukelman, D. & Light, J. (2020). *Augmentative and alternative communication: Supporting children and adults with complex communication needs*. Baltimore, MD: Brookes Publishing Co.

- 5. Boyle, S., McNaughton, D., Light, J., Babb, S., & Chapin, S. (2021). The effects of shared e-book reading with dynamic text and speech output on the single word reading skills of young children with developmental disabilities. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, 52,* 426-435. doi: 10.1044/2020_LSHSS-20-00009
- Caron, J., Holyfield, C., Light, J., & McNaughton, D. (2018). "What have you been doing?": Supporting displaced talk through AAC video VSD technology. *Perspectives* on Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 3, 123-135. doi: 10.1044/persp3.SIG12.123
- 7. Caron, J. G., Light, J., Holyfield, C., & McNaughton, D. (2018). Effects of dynamic text in an AAC app on sight word reading for individuals with autism spectrum disorder. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 34,* 143-154. doi: 10.1080/07434618.2018.1457715
- 8. Caron, J., Light, J., & McNaughton, D. (2021). Effects of a literacy feature in an augmentative and alternative communication app on single-word reading of individuals with severe autism spectrum disorder. *Research and Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities, 46,* 18-34. doi:10.1177/1540796921992123
- 9. Chapin, S.E., McNaughton, D., Light, J., McCoy, A., Caron, J., & Lee, D. (2021, early online). The effects of AAC video visual scene display technology on the communicative turns of preschoolers with autism spectrum disorder. *Assistive Technology*.doi: 10.1080/10400435.2021.1893235

- Drager, K., Light, J., Currall, J., Muttiah, N., Smith, V., Kreis, D., Nilam-Hall, A., Parratt, D., Schuessler, K., Shermetta, K., & Wiscount, J. (2019). AAC technologies with visual scene displays and "just in time" programming and symbolic communication turns expressed by students with severe disability. *Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability, 44,* 321-336. doi: 10.3109/13668250.2017.1326585
- Ganz, J. (2015). AAC interventions for individuals with autism spectrum disorder: State of the science and future research directions. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, *31*, 203-214. doi: 10.3109/07434618.2015.1047532
- 12. Ganz, Earles-Vollrath et al. (2012). A meta-analysis of single case research studies on aided augmentative and alternative communication systems with individuals with autism spectrum disorders. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *42*, 60-74. doi: 10.1007/s10803-011-1212-2
- Heath, A., Ganz, J., Parker, R., Burke, M., & Ninci, J. (2015). A meta-analytic review of functional communication training across mode of communication, age, and disability. *Review Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 2*, 155-166. doi: 10.1007/s40489-014-0044-3

- Holyfield, C., Caron, J.G., Drager, K., & Light, J. (2019). Effect of mobile technology featuring visual scene displays and "just-in-time" programming on the frequency, content, and function of communication turns by pre-adolescent and adolescent beginning communicators. *International Journal of Speech Language Pathology,* 21, 201-211. doi: 10.1080/17549507.2018.1441440
- 15. Holyfield, C., Caron, J., & Light, J. (2019). Programming AAC just-in-time for beginning communicators: The process. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 35,* 309-318. doi: 10.1080/07434618.2019.1686538
- Holyfield, C., Drager, K., Kremkow, J., & Light, J. (2017). Systematic review of AAC intervention research for adolescents and adults with autism spectrum disorder. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 33,* 201-212. doi 10.1080/07434618.2017.1370495
- Holyfield, C., Drager, K., Light, J., & Caron, J.G. (2017). Typical toddlers' participation in "just in time" programming of vocabulary for visual scene display augmentative and alternative communication apps on mobile technology. *American Journal of Speech Language Pathology*, 26, 737-749. doi:10.1044/2017_AJSLP-15-0197

- Kasari, C., Kaiser, A., Goods, K., Nietfeld, J., Mathy, P., Landa, R., Murphy, S., & Almirall, D. (2014). Communications interventions for minimally verbal children with autism: A sequential multiple assignment randomized trial. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 53, 635-646.
- 19. Laubscher, E. (2022). "You just want to be able to communicate with your child:" Caregivers' perspectives on communication and AAC for beginning communicators on the autism spectrum. Doctoral dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University.
- 20. Laubscher, E., Barwise, A., & Light, J. (in press). Effect of video AAC technology on communication by children with autism spectrum disorder during play interactions with peers. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools*
- 21. Laubscher, E. & Light, J. (2020). Core vocabulary lists for young children and considerations for early language development: A narrative review. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 36,* 43-53. doi: 10.1080/07434618.2020.1737964
- Laubscher, E., Light, J., & McNaughton, D. (2019). Effects of an AAC app with video visual scene displays on communication for a child with ASD during play with a typical peer. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 35,* 299-308. doi: 10.1080/07434618.2019.1699160

- 23. Light, J., & McNaughton, D. (2013). Putting people first: Rethinking the role of technology in augmentative and alternative communication. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, *29*, 299-309.
- 24. Light, J., McNaughton, D., & Caron, J.G. (2019). New and emerging AAC technology supports for children with complex communication needs and their partners: State of the science and future research. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, *35*, 26-41. doi: 10.1080/07434618.2018.1557251
- Light, J., Wilkinson, K., Thiessen, A., Beukelman, D., & Fager, S. (2019). Designing effective AAC displays for individuals with developmental or acquired disabilities: State of the science and future research directions. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, 35, 42-55. doi: 10.1080/07434618.2018.1558283
- 26. Logan, K., Iacono, T. & Trembath, D. (2017). A systematic review of research into aided AAC to increase social communication functions in children with autism spectrum disorder. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 33,* 51-64.

- 27. Mandak, K., & Light, J. (2018). Family-centered services for children with ASD and limited speech: The experiences of parents and speech language pathologists. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders, 48,* 1311-1324.
- 28. Mandak, K., Light, J., & McNaughton, D. (2019). Digital books with dynamic text and speech output: Effects on sight word reading for preschoolers with autism spectrum disorder. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disabilities, 49,* 1193-1204. doi: 10.1007/s10803-018-3817-1
- 29. Millar, D., Light, J., & Schlosser, R. (2006). The impact of augmentative and alternative communication intervention on the speech production of individuals with developmental disabilities: A research review. *Journal of Speech Language Hearing Research*, 49, 248-264.
- O'Neill, T., Light, J., & McNaughton, D. (2017). Videos with integrated AAC visual scene displays to enhance participation in community and vocational activities: Pilot case study of an adolescent with autism spectrum disorder. *Perspectives on Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, 2(12), 55-69. doi:10.1044/persp2.sig12.55

- 31. O'Neill, T., Light, J., & Pope, L. (2018). Effects of interventions that include aided AAC input on the communication of individuals with complex communication needs: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Speech Language and Hearing Research, 61,* 1743-1765. doi:10.1044/2018_jslhr-l-17-0132
- O'Neill, T., Wilkinson, K., & Light, J. (2019). Preliminary investigation of visual attention to complex AAC visual scene displays in individuals with and without developmental disabilities. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, 35, 240-250. doi: 10.1080/07434618.2019.1635643
- 33. Pope, L., Light, J., & Franklin, A. (2022). Black children with developmental disabilities receive less AAC intervention than their white peers: Preliminary evidence of racial disparities from a secondary data analysis. *Manuscript under review*
- 34. Schlosser, R. W. & Koul, R. (2015). Speech output technologies in interventions for individuals with autism spectrum disorders: A scoping review. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, *31*, 285-309.

- Schlosser, R. W., & Wendt, O. (2008). Effects of augmentative and alternative communication intervention on speech production in children with autism: A systematic review. *American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology*, 17, 212-230.
- Therrien, M. & Light, J. (2018). Promoting peer interaction for preschool children with complex communication needs and autism spectrum disorders. *American Journal of Speech Language Pathology, 27*, 201-221. doi:10.1044/2017_AJSLP-17-0104
- Therrien, M. & Light, J. (2016). Teaching communicative turn-taking using the iPad to support social interaction for children who use AAC. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 32,* 163-174. doi: 10.1080/07434618.2016.1205133.
- Trudeau, N., Sutton, A., & Morford, J. (2014). Investigation of developmental changes in interpretation and construction of graphic AAC symbol sequences through systematic combination of input and output modalities. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, 30, 187-199.

- 39. Walker, V. & Snell, M. (2013). Effects of augmentative and alternative communication on challenging behavior: A meta-analysis. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, *29*, 117-131.
- 40. Wilkinson, K. & Light, J. (2014). Preliminary study of gaze towards humans in photographs in individuals with autism, Down syndrome, and other intellectual disabilities: Implications for design of visual scene displays. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication, 30,* 130-146.
- 41. Wilkinson, K., Zimmerman, T. & Light, J. (2021). Visual attention to cued targets in simulated aided augmentative and alternative communication displays for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. *Journal of Speech Language Hearing Research, 64,* 1726-1738. doi: 10.1044/2021_JSLHR-20-00451