

# Rapid Review of Social Communication Assessment Tools for Transition-Age Adolescents

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## Adolescent Social Communication

Social communication skills play a vital role in the success of adolescents with disabilities in both school and post-school settings (Rydzewska, 2016). Identifying and addressing deficits in social communication skills is important for transition planning, a process mandated by federal law (IDEA, 2004).

SLPs do not have a systematic way to select language assessments (Cunningham, Daub, Cardy, 2019). Inconsistencies can lead to bias in who qualifies for interventions and what goals are emphasized in intervention (McLeod & Baker, 2014).

## Evidence-Based Assessment

To incorporate Evidence-based practice (EBP) into social communication assessment, SLPs need to identify and use tests with adequate measurement properties.

This process is hampered by a lack of clarity on how to define adequate measurement properties.

- The COSMIN-based Standards for the selection of health Measurement Instruments (COSMIN) initiative aims to improve test selection in clinical practice.
- COSMIN provides guidelines to identify and rate measurement properties, such as validity and reliability (Mokkink, Prinsen, Bouter, de Vet, & Terwee, 2016).

Our goal in this project is to apply COSMIN standards to determine the level of psychometric properties for assessment tools suited for evaluating social communication ability for transition-aged youth.

## Methods

**(P)** Age 14-21 at risk for social communication difficulties due to development disorders.

**(I)** Assessments of social communication or pragmatics.

**(C)** Compared to other available assessments.

**(O)** Better measurement properties.

**(S)** Empirical evaluation of measurement properties.

Search strategy based on PICOS question yielded 3274 articles across databases (PubMed, PsycINFO, and ERIC).

## References

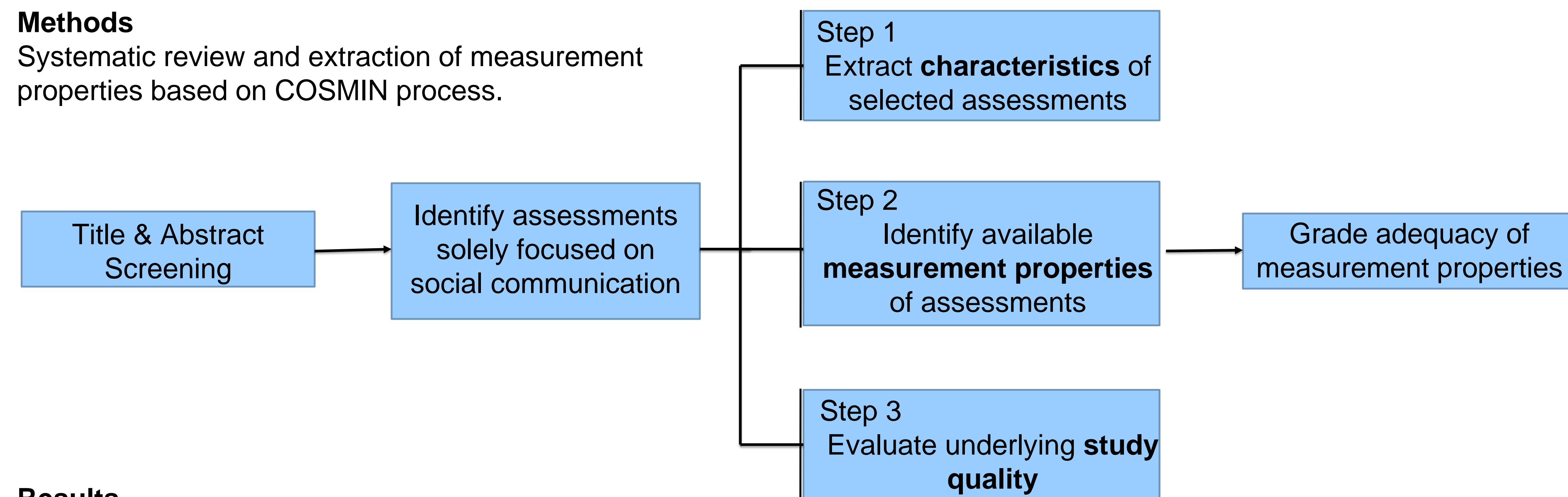
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## Methods

Systematic review and extraction of measurement properties based on COSMIN process.



## Results

Part 1: Partial List: Characteristics of Identified Social Communication Assessments

| Assessment (Reference)   | Target Age / Population  | Mode                           | Assessment Language(s)       | Notes  |
|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Matson Evaluation of Social Skills for Individuals with Severe Retardation (MESSIER; Matson, 1995) | Adults with severe to profound ID.   | Informant Report               | English                      | More information from Disability Consultants, LLC  |
| Yale <i>in vivo</i> Pragmatic Protocol (YiPP; Simmons, Paul, & Volkmar, 2014)                      | Children and adolescents (9-17 years); autism; typical development                               | Interview (Dynamic Assessment) | English                      | Examiner follows script with 19 pragmatic probes; use hierarchy of cues for non-responders.                          |
| General Social Outcome Measure (GSOM; Stichter et al 2012)   | Children and adolescents 10 – 16 years. Autism, speech-language impaired, other health impaired. | Interview                      | English                      | Progress monitoring, intervention response measurement tool. Six unique test forms assess same constructs.           |
| Multidimensional Social Competence Scale (MSCS; Trevisan et al 2018)                               | Adults 17.5 – 25.5   | Self-Report                    | English                      | Not disorder specific. Based on parent report measure for children & adolescents with autism (Yager & Iarocci, 2013) |
| Social and Communication Disorders Checklist (SCDC; Skuse et al., 1997; Bolte et al., 2011)        | Age 3-25 years; Turner's Syndrome; Autism  | Informant Report (Parent)      | English<br>German<br>Spanish | 12 question brief screener for autism and sub-clinical social difficulties.  |
| Matson Evaluation of Social Skills with Youngsters II (MESSY II; Matson et al., 2012)              | Age 2-16 years; Autism   | Informant Report               | English<br>Korean<br>Greek   | Evaluation of Hostile, Adaptive - Appropriate, and Inappropriately Assertive behaviors.                              |
| Social Emotional Assets and Resilience Scales (SEARS; Merrell et al., 2011)                        | Age 5-18 years; typically developing children  | Informant Report & Self Report | English                      | Measures positive social-emotional attributes.   |
| Contextual Assessment of Social Skills (CASS; Ratto et al., 2011)                                  | Age 16-22 years; High-functioning Autism   | Direct Observation             | English                      | Two role play conversations with two different confederates.   |
| Social Moral Awareness Test (SMAT; Livesey et al., 2012)   | Ages 19-71 years; mild-moderate learning disabilities  | Informant Report               | British English              | Assesses social-moral rule understanding; content validity not yet assessed in other cultures                        |
| Clinical Assessment of Pragmatics (CAPs) (Lavi, A, 2017)   | Ages 14-16 years; high-functioning autism; language disorder                                     | Informant Report (SLP)         | English                      | Video-based role-playing scenarios.  |

## Results

Part 2: Example Extractions of Measurement Properties

| Property   | COSMIN definition   | Evaluation of Study Quality  | Rating based on COSMIN   |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>YiPP (Yale <i>in vivo</i> Pragmatic Protocol)</b> |   |  |  |
| <b>Internal Consistency</b>                          | The degree of inter-relatedness among the items.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Was an internal consistency calculated for each unidimensional scale?</li> <li>For continuous scores, was Cronbach's alpha or omega calculated?</li> </ul>              | Alphas were all above .70, resulting in + (sufficient)                                       |
| <b>Reliability</b>                                   | The extent to which scores for patients (who have not changed) are the same for measures by different persons on the same occasion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right statistic for continuous or dichotomous/nominal/ordinal? Scores coded 0, 1, 2 – ordinal.</li> <li>For ordinal scores, was a weighted kappa calculated?</li> </ul> | Kappa (reliability) > .70 is + but doubtful study quality as <i>weighted</i> kappa suggested |
| <b>GSOM (General Social Outcome Measure)</b>         |   |  |  |
| <b>Responsiveness</b>                                | The ability of a test to detect change over time.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate description of the intervention?</li> <li>Was the statistical method appropriate for the hypothesis to be tested?</li> <li>Other important flaws?</li> </ul>   | Final result is – (insufficient) due to small sample   |

## Discussion

- Measurement properties for *social communication assessment* are more clearly evaluated when social communication is *sole focus* of the test.
- Many other assessments include social communication as a component, but measurement properties then apply to a mix of constructs unless specified by scale.
- Test developers use inconsistent terms for measurement qualities, a barrier to assessing psychometrics.
- The COSMIN framework advances evidence-based assessment for social communication by proposing...
  - Consensus terminology
  - Common standards for adequacy for measurement properties.

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