

**Annual Report of Language Assessment Program-Deaf/Hard of Hearing**

**For FY 2024**

**In accordance with K.S.A. 75-5397e which created a language  
assessment program for children who are deaf or hard of hearing**

Submitted by the Kansas School for the Deaf to:  
Kansas Commission for the Deaf/Hard of Hearing  
Senate Committee on Education  
House Committee on Education  
Report Date: January 31, 2025

This report is submitted in compliance with K.S.A. 75-5397e which requires Kansas Commission for the Deaf/Hard of Hearing (KCDHH) to "publish a report that is specific to language and literacy developmental milestones of children who are deaf or hard of hearing for each age from birth through the age of eight, including those who are deaf or hard of hearing and have other disabilities, relative to such children's peers who are not deaf or hard of hearing. Such report shall be based on existing data reported in compliance with the federally required state performance plan on pupils with disabilities. KCDHH shall publish the report on its website."

## INTRODUCTION

Early fluent communication is critical and essential to typical cognitive, social, and emotional development and should be pursued vigorously by any mean or mode that is effective for each individual child. The purpose of K.S.A. 75-5397e is to ascertain and monitor the acquisition of language by young children who are deaf/hard of hearing, which will provide the data needed to determine whether current interventions are effective and should be continued or whether alternative interventions should be considered.

The Language Assessment Program-Deaf/Hard of Hearing (LAP-DHH) is housed at and administered by Kansas School for the Deaf (KSD). KSD is committed to the mission and continued expansion of the LAP-DHH. The LAP-DHH is expanding pending funding and staffing of the program. Beginning in July 2018, LAP-DHH specialists began assessing children who were currently being seen through KSD's Sound START program (ages birth-three). In August 2019, children who were in KSD's Early Childhood were added to LAP-DHH. Children who were seen through KSD's Outreach Program were also added. While additional funding was not obtained for FY 2020 or FY 2021, the program expanded as was able. Sound START continued to enroll newly identified children in their program, and all children ages three through eight at KSD were enrolled in the LAP-DHH. Moving forward, children will be enrolled in the program when they are ages birth to three. In FY 2022, the LAP-DHH began billing school districts and/or special education cooperatives for the assessments of children who were ages three through eight.

## METHODOLOGY

From July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, 211 children who were deaf/hard of hearing were assessed through the LAP-DHH. Eighty children were ages birth to three, 46 children were ages three to five, and 85 children were ages five through eight (Figure 1). Seventy-nine children were receiving early intervention services, 115 children were receiving special education services, six children had a 504 plan, and eleven children were not receiving any additional services (Figure 2).

Figure 1  
*Age Range of Children Assessed*

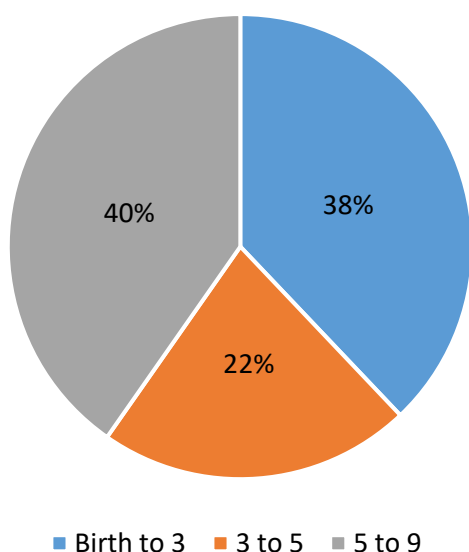
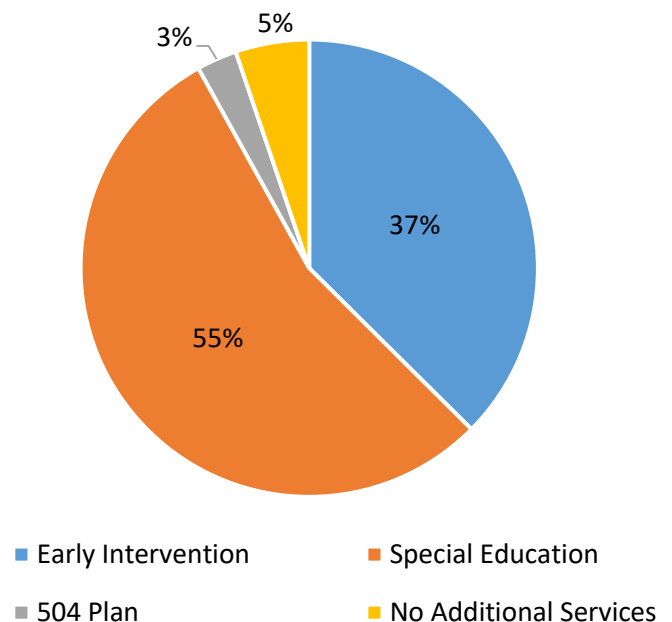
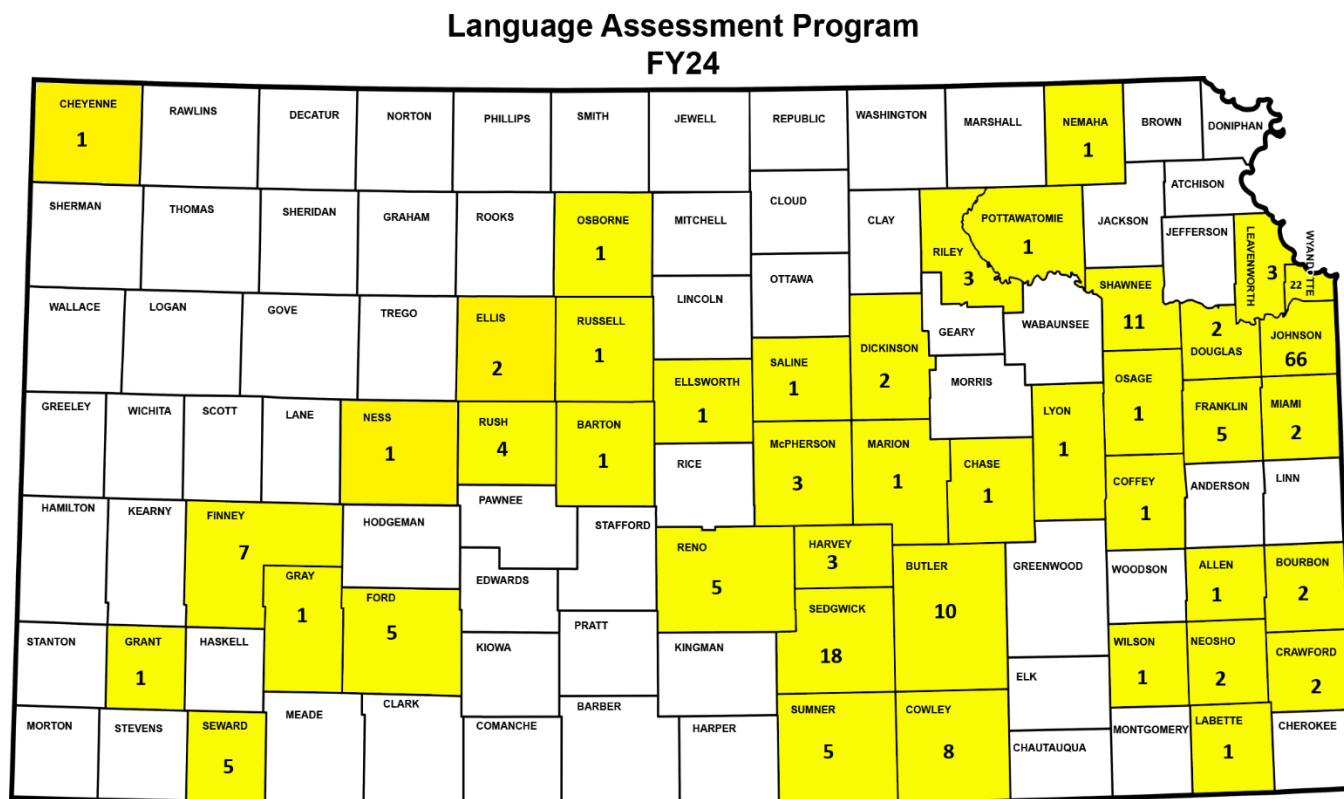


Figure 2  
*Services Received*



Thirty-seven children attended Kansas School for the Deaf. Children were assessed in 34 counties. The number of children in each county can be seen in Figure 3.

Figure 3  
Number of Children Assessed in Each County



Children were assessed following a specific assessment protocol which included using one or more of the following assessments: a narrative, conversation and/or play language sample; *MacArthur-Bates Communicative Development Inventories-English*; *ASL-CDI 2.0*, *Visual Communication and Sign Language Checklist*; *Cottage Acquisition Scales for Listening, Language, and Speech*; *Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test*; *Expressive Vocabulary Test*; *Structured Photographic Expressive Language Test*; and *Language Processing Test*. If a child had additional disabilities and/or used pre-linguistic communication, that child was assessed using the *Communication Matrix*. If possible, children were also observed in their home environment and/or their school setting. The assessments were administered and analyzed by LAP-DHH specialists trained in the administration of those specific assessments.

Using the results of the assessments, LAP-DHH specialists completed a *Language Milestones: American Sign Language and English* document for each child. The document indicated whether or not the child had met their age-appropriate language milestones. The results reported below are based on that document.

## RESULTS

Of the 211 children who were assessed through the LAP-DHH, 192 did not meet milestones in either ASL or spoken English. Nine percent (19 children) met age-appropriate milestones in one or both languages (Figure 4). Of the children who met their milestones, 13 were ages birth to three, one was age three to five, and five were ages five to nine (Figure 5).

Of the 89 children whose ASL was assessed, 96% (85 children) did not meet the age-appropriate milestones (Figure 6). Of the 179 children whose English was assessed, 91% (162 children) did not meet the age-appropriate milestones (Figure 6). Twenty-eight children had an identified additional disability, and 25 children were assessed using the Communication Matrix. When accounting for children who had an identified secondary disability, 90% of the children did not meet milestones in either ASL or spoken English. There is not a significant difference when including and excluding children with secondary disabilities (Figure 7).

Figure 4

*Percent of DHH children who did not meet milestones in one or more language (FY 2021, FY 2022, FY 2023, FY 2024)*

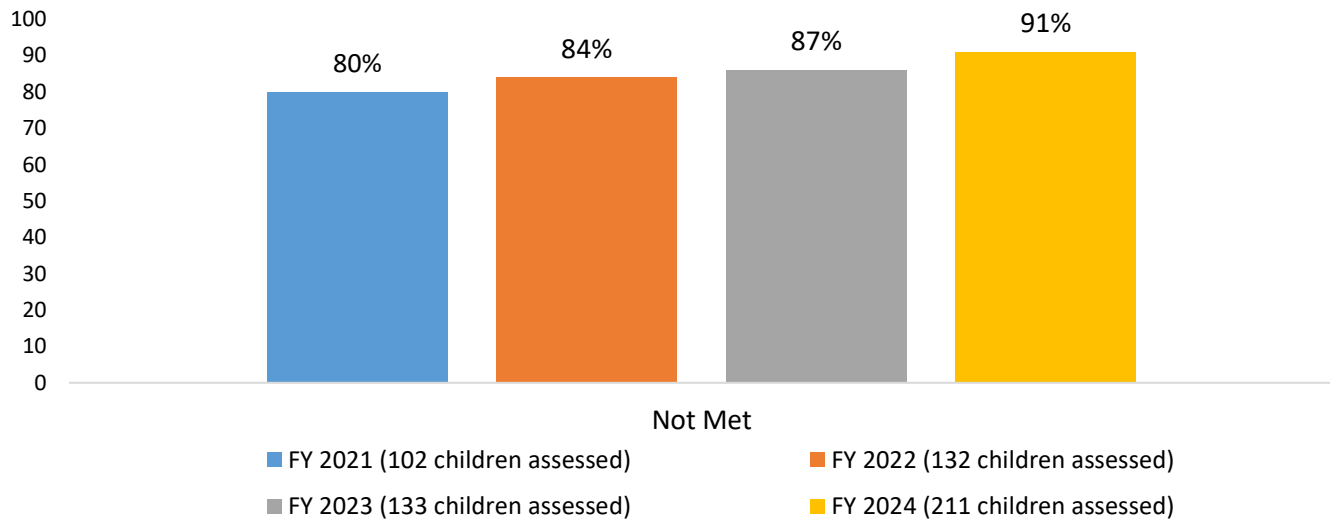


Figure 5

*Number of Children Who Met Milestones in Each Age Range*

*Please note - ages 5 to 8 and ages 5-9 are used interchangeably*

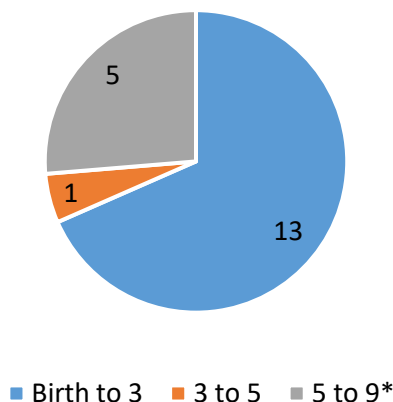


Figure 6

*Percent of DHH children who did/did not meet milestones in ASL and English  
(FY 2022, FY 2023, FY 2024)*

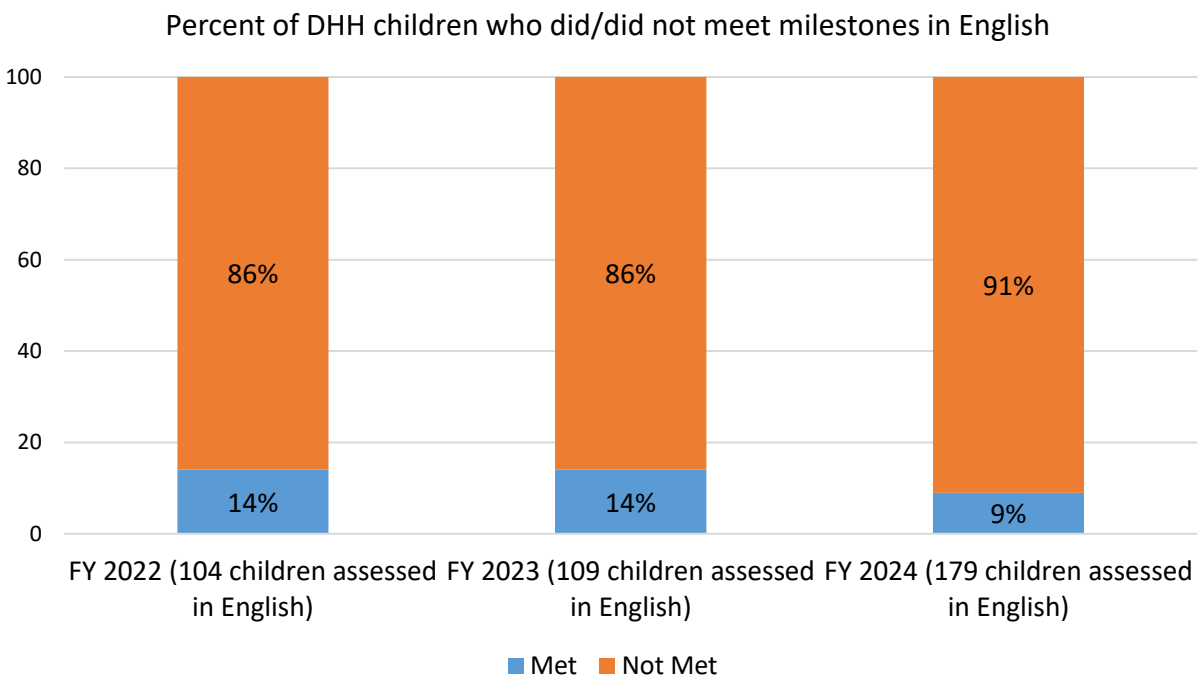
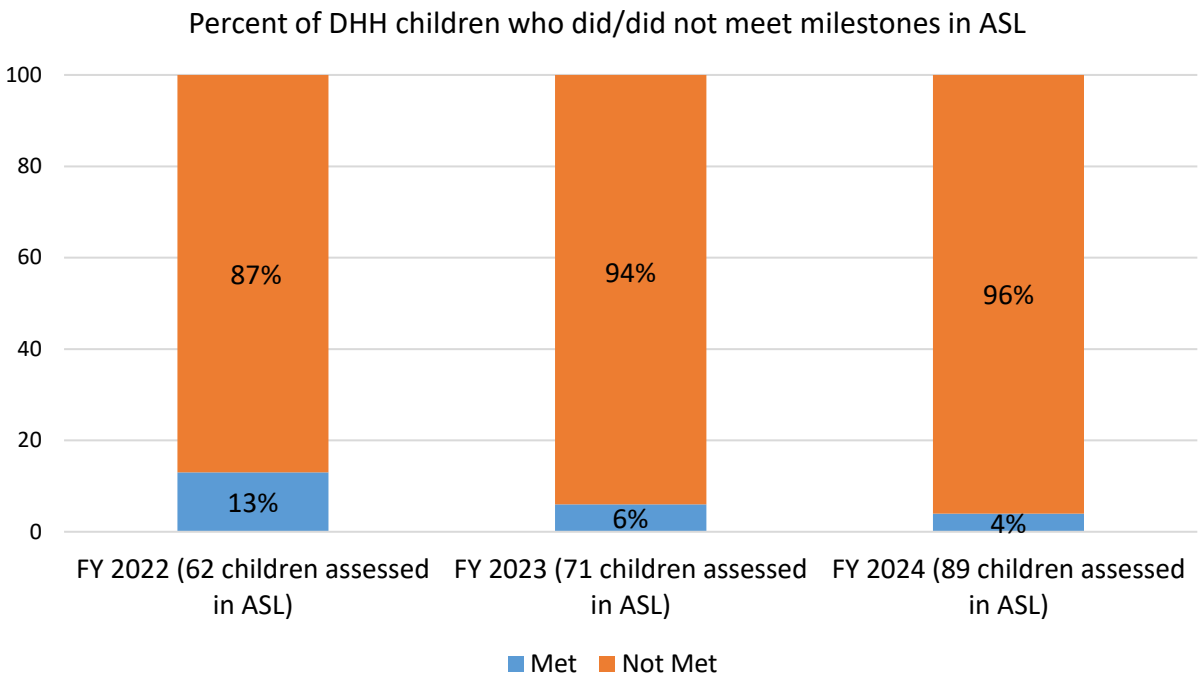
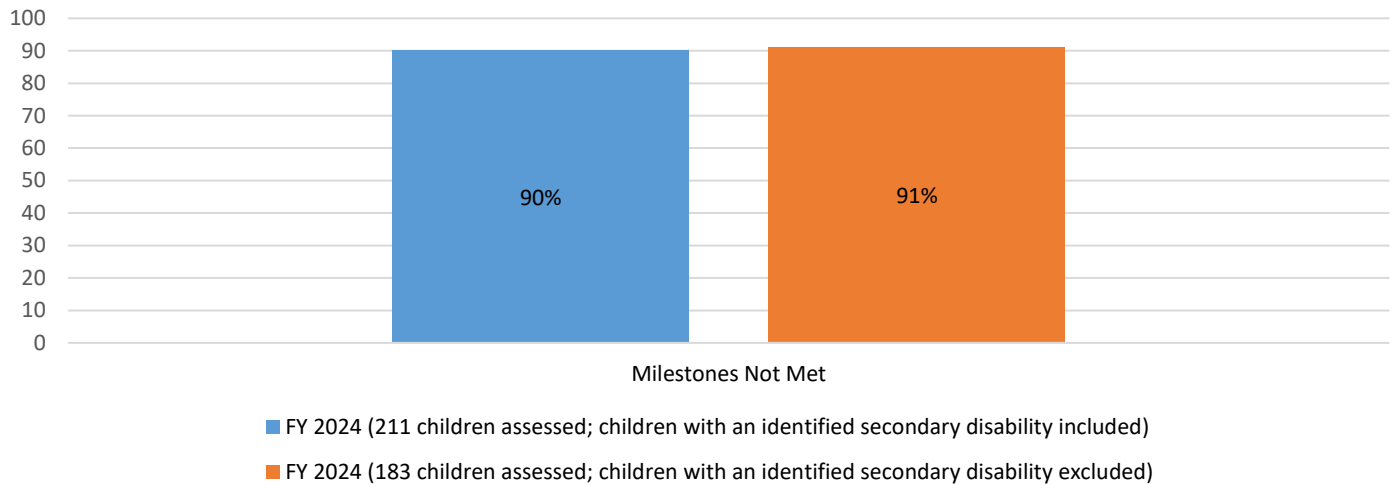


Figure 7

*Comparison of results when children with an identified secondary disability are included and excluded*



### EXISTING DATA/State Performance Plans

K.S.A. § 75-5397e(h) requires that this report include “existing data reported in compliance with the federally required state performance plan on pupils with disabilities.” The Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) is responsible for submitting the state performance plan under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the federal law with rights and responsibilities for children with disabilities and an individualized education program (IEP). The advisory committee on the language assessment program determined that the most relevant portion of the Part B state performance plan to the current population and focus of the language assessment program is Indicator 7.B1: The percent of preschool children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs who demonstrate improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy). During the 2023-2024 school year (the FFY 2023 state performance plan), 87.39% of preschool children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs with any primary or secondary disability category that is not deaf/hard of hearing\* demonstrated improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy). In contrast, during the 2023-24 school year (the FFY 2023 state performance plan), 95% of preschool children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs with a primary or secondary disability category of deaf/hard of hearing\* demonstrated improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy).

During the 2022-23 school year (the FFY 2022 state performance plan), 88.26% of preschool children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs with any primary or secondary disability category that is not deaf/hard of hearing\* demonstrated improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy). During the 2022-23 school year (the FFY 2022 state performance plan), 90.91% of preschool children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs with a primary or secondary disability category of deaf/hard of hearing\* demonstrated improved acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy).

## PROGRESS REPORT

Sharing the findings from LAP-DHH data provides the opportunity to share current results with others as well as explain the impact and growth of the program. To that end, during FY 2024, three in-person presentations were provided at the state level.

In addition to collecting data to fulfill the requirements of K.S.A. 75-5397e, the LAP-DHH collaborates with researchers at Vanderbilt University, Temple University, and Sacramento State. They are investigating various research questions using LAP-DHH data to improve the education of students who are deaf. Their most recent research questions looked at ways to determine the rate of language growth from across multiple time points for users of ASL and spoken English using the ASL/English Language Milestones tool as well as patterns of relationships among several characteristics of social identity and language development.

The ASL/English Language Milestones measure can capture a variety of language development patterns across both ASL and English. A preliminary analysis of the cumulative data gathered from the measure indicates that most participants show gaps in their ASL and/or spoken English language skills relative to age expectations at both time points. Although some children are narrowing the gap between their typically-developing peers, most are not doing so at a rate to catch up to their peers. This research will lead to psychometric analyses and refinement of the ASL/English Milestones measure, identification of areas of strength and needs for language growth and to address the needs via intervention studies, and the development of resources for clinical use of the measure.

Identifying the presence of and then the contributing factors for health disparities is also important for supporting optimal outcomes for DHH children. Our team is working to explore the relation between (a) social identity (e.g., race, ethnicity) and social vulnerability and (b) language skills in ASL and spoken English for DHH children. These analyses include data from the ASL/English Language Milestones tool as well as language samples and also consider the influence of other factors such as secondary diagnoses (e.g., autism, intellectual disability).

## CONCLUSION

Limited access to language (signed and/or spoken) remains a primary factor causing the language delay of deaf/hard of hearing children (DHH), and the potential impacts of a language delay have significant, long-reaching effects. In fact, limited access to language and communication has been identified as a critical root cause for the gaps in postsecondary outcomes of people who are DHH. Language and communication are the basis for development in *all* aspects of life. Language delay can have a negative effect on an individual's social-emotional well-being, disposition, cognitive ability, daily living skills, and the ability to be a contributing, tax-paying citizen. Without language, our DHH children will not have the same opportunities to reach social, academic, and employment success as their hearing peers.

The Language Assessment Program-Deaf/Hard of Hearing looks forward to continuing to work collaboratively with all stakeholders to implement and advance the program which will lead to positive language acquisition in Kansas' children who are deaf/hard of hearing. Early language acquisition will result in early fluent communication, data-driven interventions, language without limits, and deaf/hard of hearing children with age-appropriate language facility.

\*Hearing impairment is the term used in federal special education law. Deaf/Hard of Hearing (DHH) is the preferred term by the Deaf Community. This often includes the DeafBlind, Deaf Disabled, and late-deafened communities.