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Children's Active Engagement in Public School Language Therapy Relates to Greater Gains



This study included 135 children with DLD in grades K-2. 70 school SLPs provided business-as-usual therapy for one school year. Using therapy videos, researchers studied children's responses during therapy tasks to determine if engagement played a role in language gains over the year.

- ACTIVE engagement (e.g., answering questions, making comments, following directions)
- PASSIVE engagement (e.g., listening, looking, waiting)
- OFF TASK behaviors (e.g., uninvolved in directed task)

Children spent an average of 2.9 minutes actively engaged during the average 23-minute therapy session.

Every additional interval of active engagement (15 seconds) was associated with + .03 SD of language gain.



Results show a significant, positive correlation between active engagement and language gains.

Given these findings, SLPs are encouraged to promote active engagement for each child in language therapy sessions.

> Schmitt, M. B. (2020). Children's Active Engagement in Public School Language Therapy Relates to Greater Gains. American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 29(3), 1505–1513. https://doi.org/10.1044/2020_ajslp-19-00157

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