

Key Word Sign @ MINDS

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MINDS

- One of the largest & oldest organizations in Singapore supporting children & adults with intellectual disabilities
- Provide specialeducation, vocational, training, & residential care services
- Approximately 700 staff over 15 centres, serving > 3000 clients & caregivers





The start of Key Word Sign @ MINDS

- Key Word Sign/KWS (Australia) was implemented across MINDS in 2014
- ▶ The benefits of KWS as a communication method were recognized
- To align communication methods across MINDS schools, adult centres, & homes



MINDS KWS Champions



Initiatives to encourage KWS







In-house training on 50 Core KWS for all staff

Sign of the Week (& Fun Signs) Posters





WELCOME,

KEY WORD SIGN COMMITTEE 2016

Eva Loh (Chairperson) Key Word Sign Certified Presenter

Shannen Yue (Vice- Chairperson) Key Word Sign Certified Presenter

Schools

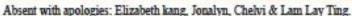
Michelle Stella Weick Elizabeth Wee Stefanie Peng Lam Lay Ting Prooti Ghosh Jaime Ng Tee Beng Choo Ronen Singh

Adult Centers

Vijaya Rani Teo Joo Lee Noor Hamzah Siti Nurbaiyah Meeradhakshini Joey Leong Nabila Huda Jackie Hoe

MINDS SIGNS ON FOR THE 3RD YEAR







A.Chocolate B.Chips C.Candy

Wow, how times flies! This year 2016, MINDS is into her 3rd year of Key Word Sign. (KWS) implementation across all schools and centres. Indeed, the Key Word Sign Committee (made up of the nominated champions from each MINDS school and centre) has several exciting initiatives planned for the year. Some examples include 'Revisiting Key Word Sign @ MINDS- Use it or Lose it'. putting together a DVD featuring our own clients and staff using Key Word Sign... so, stay tuned for updates from your Key Word Sign Champions.

Initiatives ...

- "Revisiting KWS @ MINDS Use it or Lose it"
 - Games & activities to practice KWS
 - Led by KWS Champions
- "Using KWS in Songs" Challenge
 - ► Gather a group of work buddies/colleagues, sing & sign & send in video entries



Current study



- Aim: to explore staff's current awareness & perception towards KWS
- Research questions:
 - What percentage of staff perceived KWS to be useful?
 - ▶ Does perceived usefulness of KWS vary according to job role, and length of service?
 - ▶ Is there a relationship between staff's perceived usefulness of KWS and these variables:
 - ▶ frequency of KWS use?
 - perceived comfort & competency in KWS use?
 - perceived amount of KWS support/training received at organization?



Method:

Participants:

- ▶ 370 staff (out of a potential of 503 staff) participated in the study, indicating a response rate of 73.6%.
- Speech Therapists were excluded from the study

Material:

- A survey was developed to gather data on length of service, staff's job role, and staff's awareness and perception towards use of KWS
- Consisted of close-ended & open-ended questions



- ▶ Staff to self-rate on a 5-point Likert scale:
 - ► Frequency in KWS use when interacting with clients

 (1 = Not applicable/Not at all at this stage to 5 = Always)
 - ▶ Perceived comfort & competency in KWS use (from 1 = Poor to 5 = Very Good)
 - Perceived amount of KWS support/training received organization-wide

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(1 = Poor to 5 = Very Good)
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- ▶ Staff to self-rate their perception towards KWS as being useful
 - (1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree):
 - helping them to better connect with clients during interaction,
 - promoting clients' speech and communication
 - promoting clients' language development
 - facilitating clients' expression of needs
- Average of these 4 scores = Perceived usefulness of KWS



Procedure:

- ► The survey was emailed to the Centre Heard/School Principal, who would then disseminate to their respective staff.
- ▶ All surveys were returned as hard copies with no identifying information.

Analyses conducted: Descriptive statistics, ANOVA, Correlation



Results

- Overall, 40.4 % of staff perceived KWS to be useful
- ► Tables 1 and 2 show the percentage of staff who perceived KWS to be useful according to:
 - Job role
 - ► Length of service
 - ► Frequency of KWS use
 - Comfort and competency of KWS use



Table 1: Percentage of staff who perceived KWS to be useful according to job role, and length of service

		No. of staff who	(%)
Variable	N	perceived KWS as useful	
<u>Job Role</u>			
Teacher	143	59	(41.3%)
Training Officer	105	43	(41.0%)
Allied Health	36	9	(25.0%)
Admin	16	6	(37.5%)
Nursing Staff	41	22	(53.7%)
Others	29	11	(37.9%)
Length of Service			
< 6 months	15	10	(66.7%)
6 months – 1 year	34	12	(35.3%)
1 year – 3 years	84	35	(41.7%)
3 years and >	113	50	(44.2%)
10 years and >	124	43	(34.7%)



Table 2: Percentage of staff who perceived KWS to be useful according to frequency of KWS use, and comfort & competency in KWS

		No. of staff who	(%)
Variable	N	perceived KWS as useful	
Frequency of KWS Use			
Always	23	19	(82.6%)
Most of the time	63	43	(68.3%)
Some of the time	249	83	(33.3%)
Never	23	2	(8.7%)
Not applicable/Not at all	12	3	(25.0%)
Comfort & Competence in KWS			
Very Good	2	2	(100%)
Good	53	37	(69.8%)
Neutral	160	67	(41.9%)
Limited	126	38	(30.2%)
Poor	29	6	(20.7%)



ANOVA

perceived_usefulness

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	243.245	5	48.649	4.236	.001
Within Groups	4180.852	364	11.486		
Total	4424.097	369			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: perceived_usefulness



Tukey HSD

					95% Confidence Interval	
		Mean				
		Difference (I-	Std.		Lower	Upper
(I) job_role	(J) job_role	J)	Error	Sig.	Bound	Bound
Admin	Others	-3.66595 [*]	1.05543	.008	-6.6897	6422
	Teacher	-3.47159*	.89341	.002	-6.0312	9120
	Trg Officer	-3.84821 [*]	.90954	.000	-6.4540	-1.2424
	Allied Health	-2.84028	1.01829	.061	-5.7576	.0771
	NursingStaff	-4.17226*	.99900	.001	-7.0344	-1.3101

Direct care staff (i.e. teachers, training officers, & nursing staff) perceived KWS to be more useful than administrative staff



ANOVA

perceived_usefulness

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	166.918	4	41.730	3.578	.007
Within Groups	4257.179	365	11.664		
Total	4424.097	369			

Multiple Comparisons



Dependent Variable: perceived_usefulness

Tukey HSD

		Mean Difference			95% Confidence Interval
(I) job_duration	(J) job_duration	(I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Lower Bound
< 6 months	6 months – 1 year	3.36471*	1.05859	.014	.4626
	1 year – 3 years	2.38571	.95730	.095	2387
	3 years and >	2.54690	.93850	.054	0260
	10 years and >	3.20484*	.93361	.006	.6454

Staff with less than 6 months of service perceived KWS to be more useful than staff who were in service for 6 months to 1 year, and staff who were in service for 10 years and more.

Results (continued)



- The perceived usefulness of KWS correlated positively with frequency of use (r = .48, p < .01).
 - Staff who used KWS more frequently found KWS to be more useful
- The perceived usefulness of KWS also correlated positively with comfort & competency in KWS (r = .32, p < .01).
 - Staff who perceived themselves as more comfortable and competent in using KWS found KWS to be more useful
- There was also a significant positive correlation between staff's perception of the amount of training/support organization-wide and perceived usefulness towards KWS (r = .31, p < .01).
 - Staff who perceived that they received higher amount of training/support organization-wide also perceived KWS to be more useful



Discussion

- Direct care staff perceived KWS to be more useful than administrative staff
 - ► More direct-contact opportunities with clients
 - ► Clients' communication/speech-language profile
 - ► KWS served as a viable mode of communication to facilitate interaction



Discussion (continued)

- ➤ Staff less than 6 months in service perceived KWS to be more useful than staff in service of 6 months to 1 year, and staff in service of 10 years and more
 - ► Staff less than 6 months in service: could possibly be less equipped in knowledge and skills in disability setting
 - ► Staff being more receptive towards KWS as an immediate communication strategy to interact with our clients
 - ► KWS use being introduced to new staff as part of induction program at organization level



Discussion (continued)

- Significant positive correlation between perceived usefulness of KWS &
 - 1) frequency of use
 - 2) perceived comfort & competency in KWS use
 - 3) perceived amount of support/training received at organization
 - Views about KWS would be reflected in how staff perceived KWS to be useful
 - Attitude and beliefs of staff play a significant role in staff's acceptance and use of KWS

Future Directions



- Issues specific to Singapore context
 - ► Signs used are from Australia could we work towards adopting signs used in Singapore Deaf Community, & have KWS (Singapore)?
- For staff who rated KWS lower in perceived usefulness
 - ► Encourage staff to embrace KWS by fulfilling a number of KWS training hours (as part of continuous professional development)
 - KWS Champions being more actively involved to provide on-theground support
 - Ongoing KWS support from organization through various initiatives to motivate staff in using KWS
- Consider next study number of clients @ MINDS using KWS?