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### Agenda



- 2. Building features around needs: evidence based design
- 3. Features that work: evidence of benefit





All students sat facing the teacher and district rules forbid teachers from loitering in downtown ice cream stores, dressing in bright colors, dying their hair, and even traveling beyond city limits without permission from the school board.











#### Common Core adopted by 45 states

 Teaching teamwork. The Common Core State Standards identify collaboration and teamwork as a 21st century skill to be taught. we're moving into a collaborative culture of continuous learning within networked communities. teachers give it life in the classroom by using team contracts, peer collaboration rubrics, and work ethic rubrics to turn group work into effective teams.

Table 1. Summary of Skills in the CCSS Skills requiring an academic foundation articulated by Skills that could the CCSS with Skills strongly/ be reflected in technical elements **CCSS-aligned** largely reflected in outside the scope Skills not covered the CCSS of the CCSS instruction by the CCSS Communications Motivation/self-Conflict resolution External discipline skills skills and internal skills work-based > Teamwork/ Study skills > Technologycommunications collaboration skills based project > Adaptability skills skills management skills > Problem-solving "Enjoyment" of Job-seeking skills skills Mentoring skills learning > The application/ Reasoning skills Career planning Recognizing extension of and exploration > The application/ strengths and core content in extension of core weaknesses Ethical reasoning nonroutine ways content in various Quality control situations systems and Use of data practices Research skills Workplace safety and health > Time management skills Emergency procedures Use of technology and response (in ELA/literacy) techniques



### Focus on the teacher

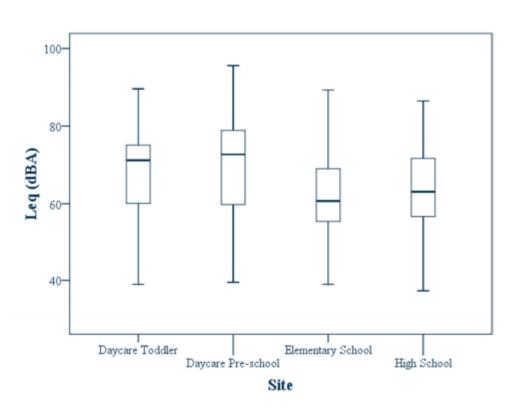




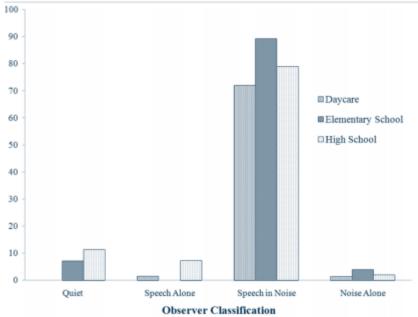


### Cruckley, Scollie, Parsa (2011)

Figure 4. Boxplots depicting the LegA data for each observation site.



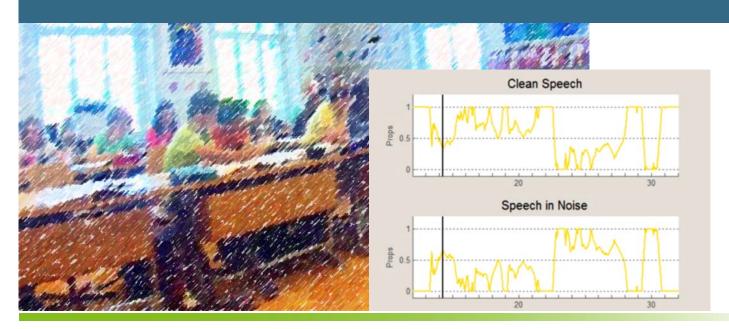
re 5. Proportion of time spent in each sound environment, as classified by the observer for each site.





### Classroom listening study- Feilner, 2015

- 9-15 years old
- Mainstream class environment
- Audio and video recordings throughout the day
- Observed Automatic classification and behavior of HIs
- Student interviews regarding hearing performance throughout the day







### **Findings**

Far less frontal instruction

More interaction as students got older

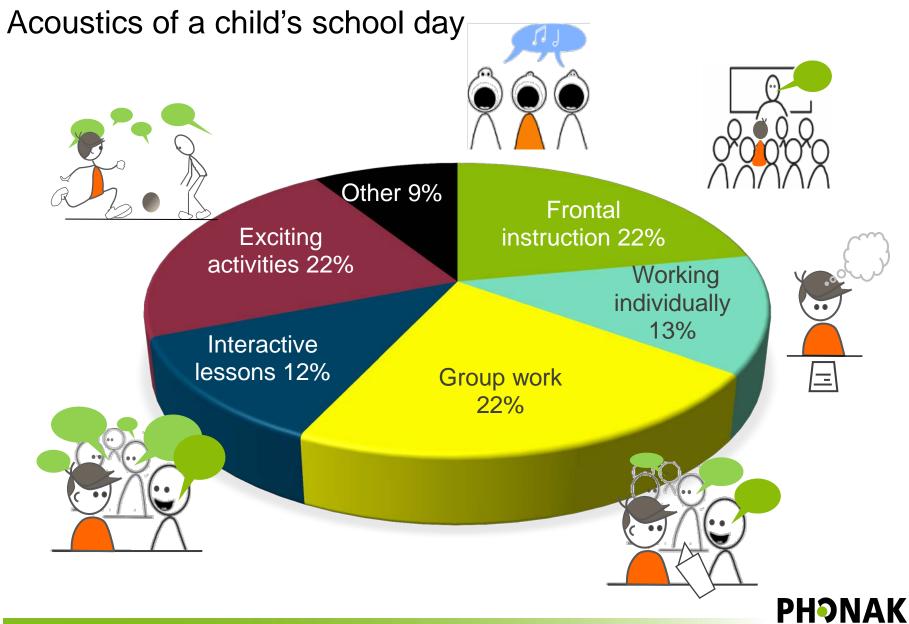


Hearing
difficulties
correlated
more with
teaching style
than
acoustics

Multi-media

Group work in particular reported as unsatisfactory





life is on

### Real challenges for teens with HL in school

#### CCSS

Schools are purposefully moving toward more collaborative styles of learning

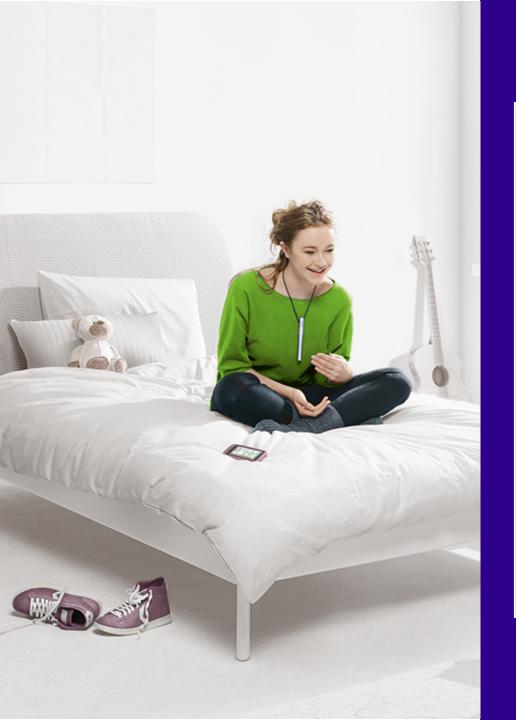
#### Cruckley, Scollie, & Parsa and ...

Acoustics are such that basic amplification unlikely to yield adequate hearing performance for most of the day

#### Feilner

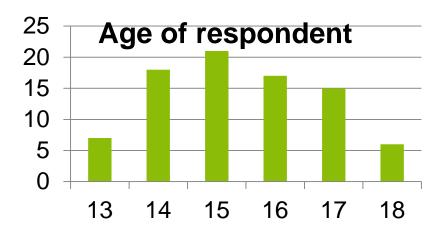
Traditional wireless microphones designed to address only 22% of the typical school day

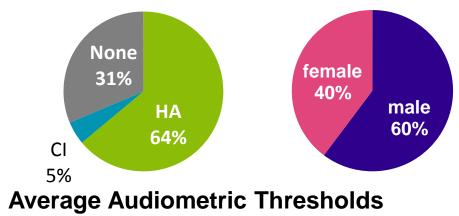


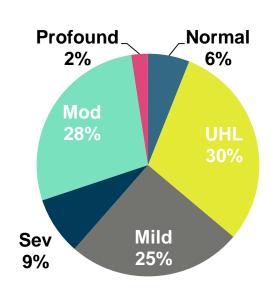


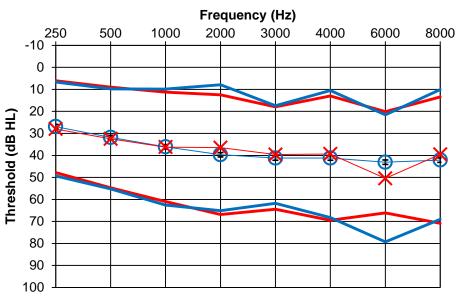
Given these challenges, what do teens think?

### 86 teenage students completed survey



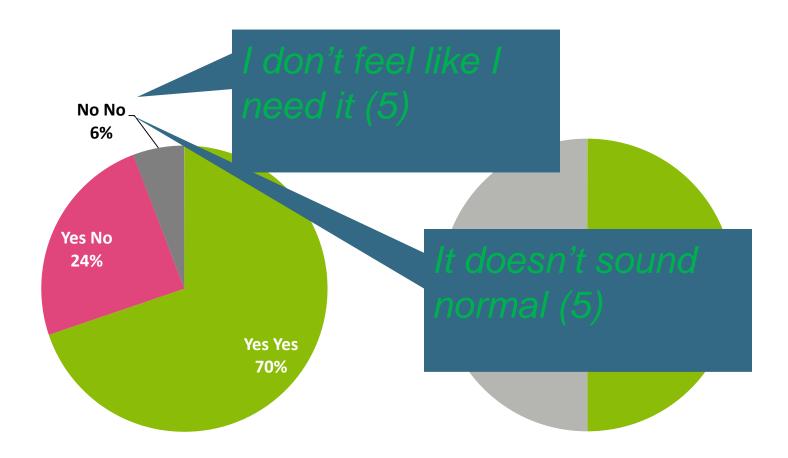




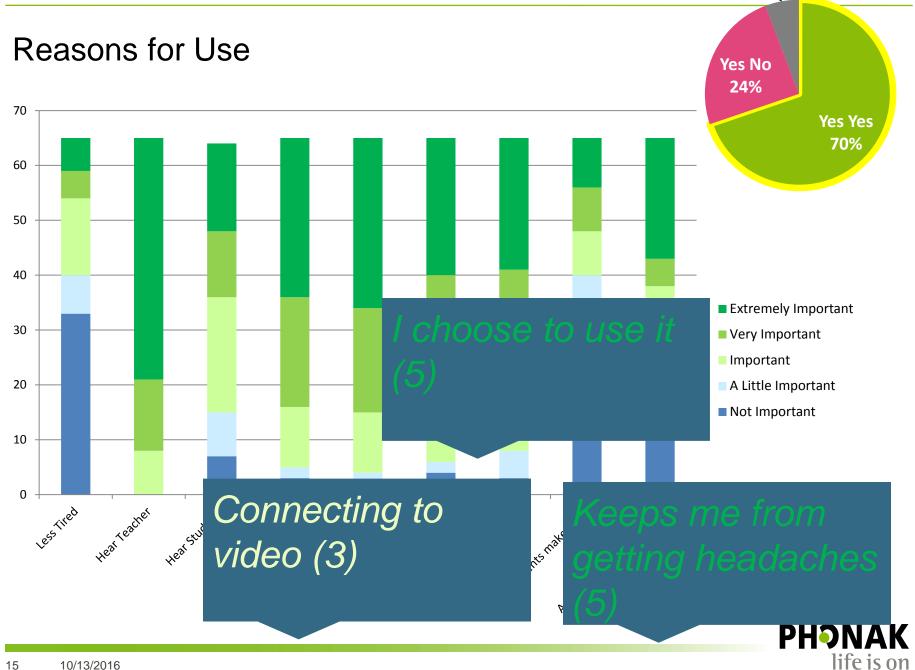




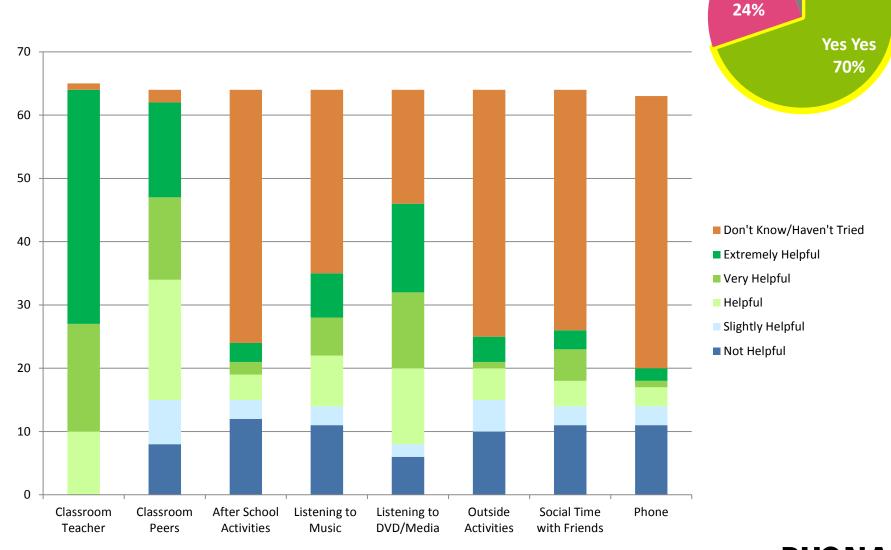
### Use profiles







### Benefit by situation

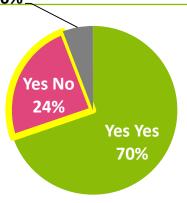


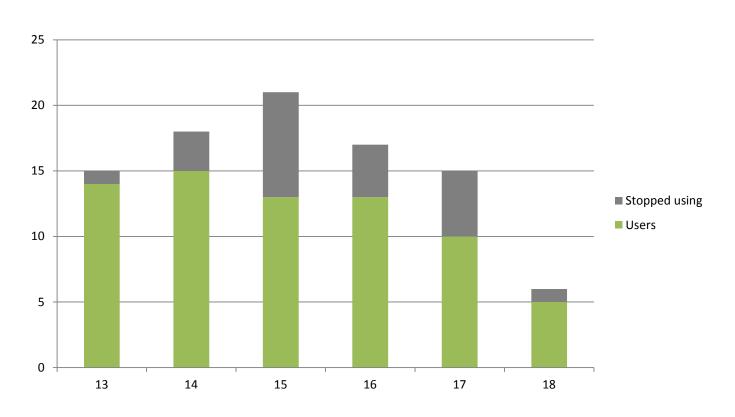


Yes No

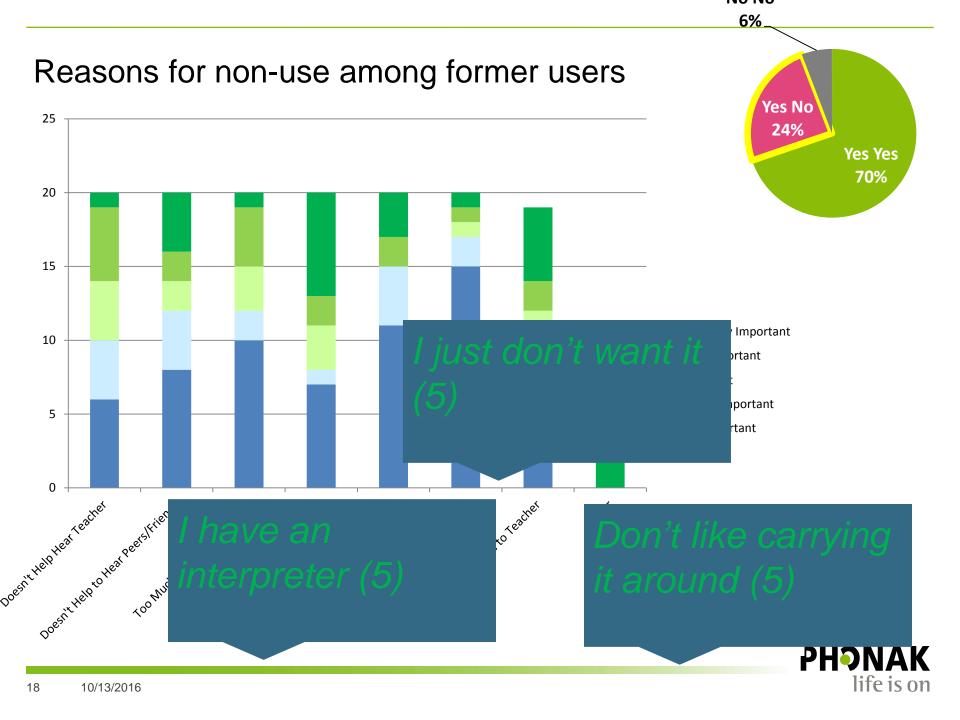
### Students who ceased using wireless products

• N=22









## **Findings**

Users for teacher access, confidence, SPIN, grades

Strongest benefit by users were 1. teacher 2. peers 3. media



Users used it because they wanted to

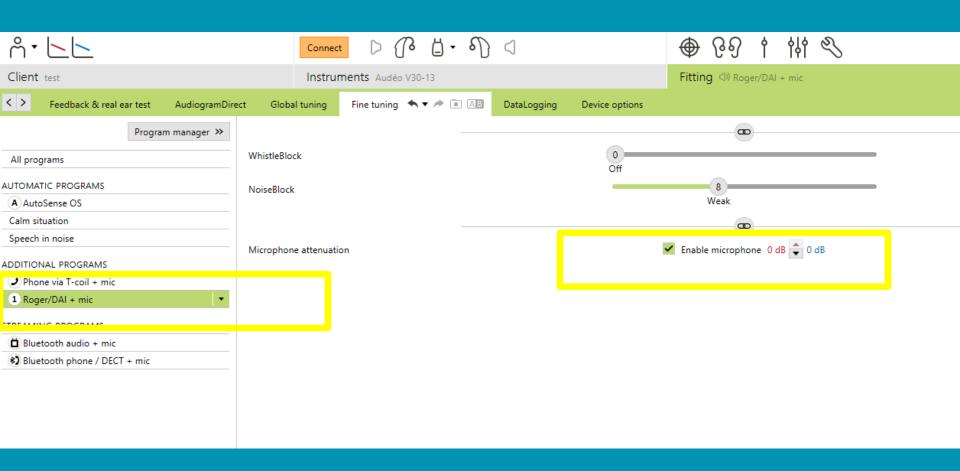
24% of teens became non-users

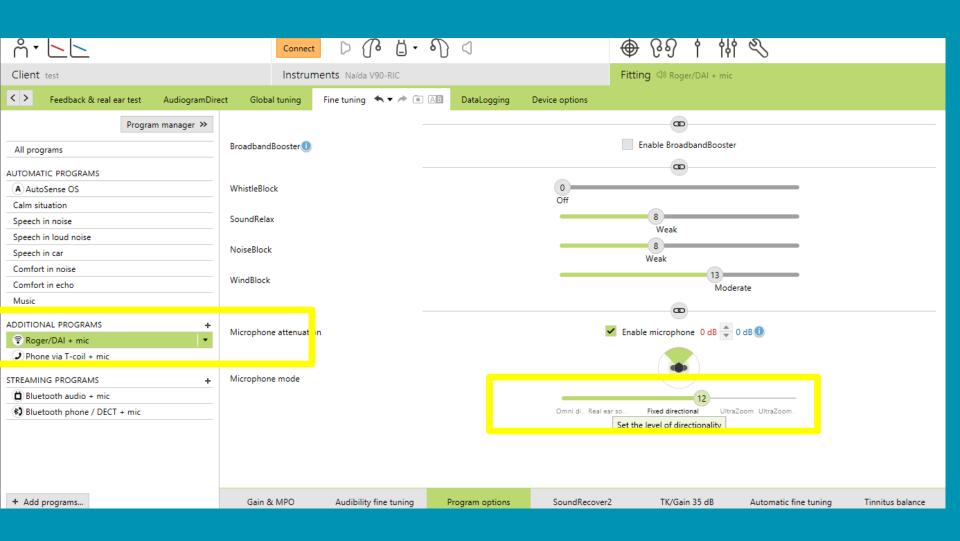
Reasons for non-use1. look/feel 2. doesn't help teacher 3. doesn't help peers

# Opportunity for innovation

## Roger +DM

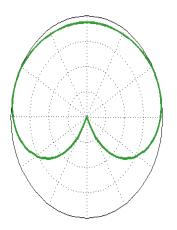


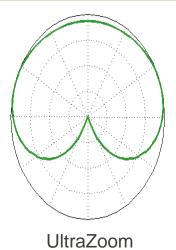




### Fixed versus adaptive directionality

Fixed directional beamformer









N=15

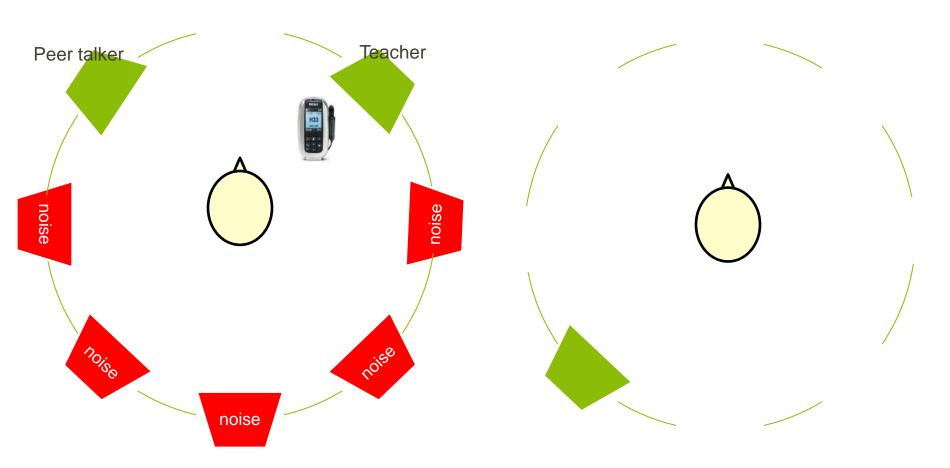
Age 7-17

Mild to Moderately severe SNHL

### Roger DM test scenes

Teacher and Peer talker in noise (65/65)

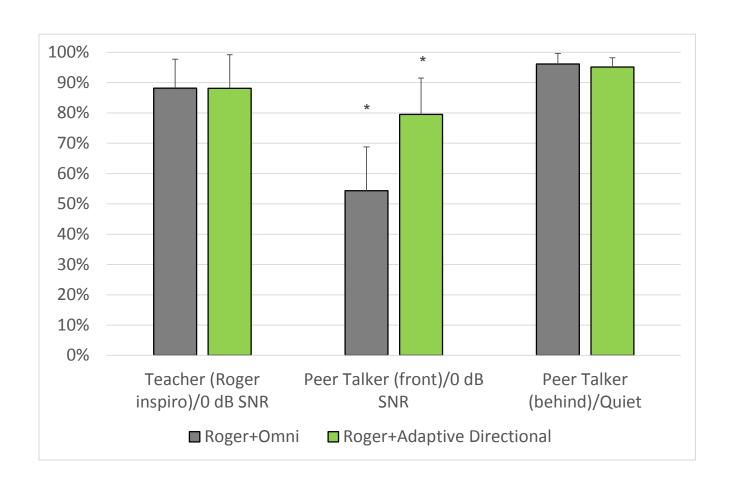
Peer talker from behind in quiet







### The adaptive directional mic significantly improves understanding of peers



Error bars = 1 S.D.

p = .003



# Roger TouchScreen Mic Small group mode





N=13

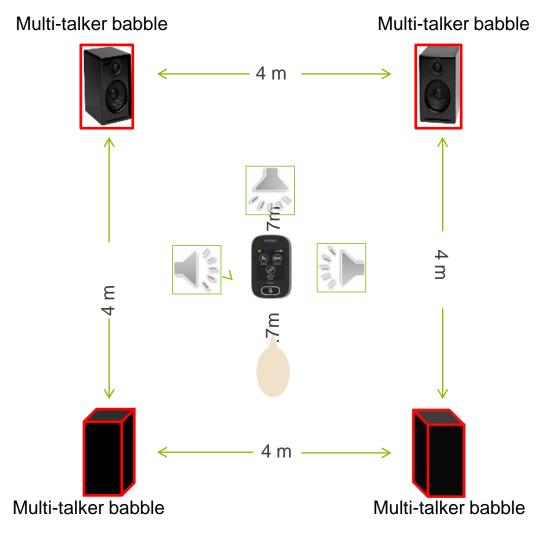
Adults

Mild to Moderately severe SNHL

Fitted with Sky V UP devices and Roger X receivers



### Objective: speech perception testing

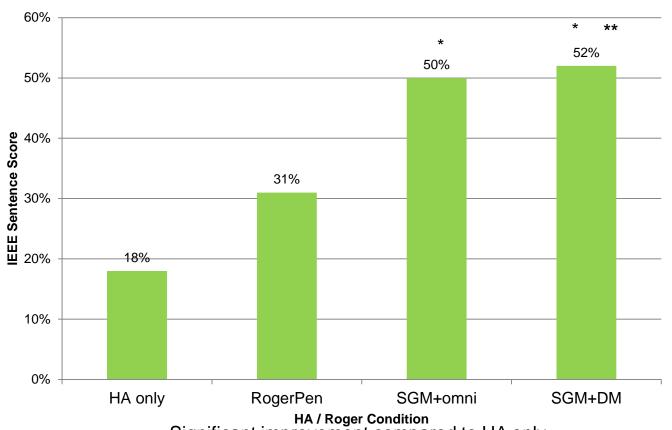


- Multi-talker babble (noise) was presented at 4 corner speakers, simulating a classroom with multiple working groups such as a team project or lab exercise
- IEEE sentences (targets) were randomly presented from 0, 90, and 270 degrees simulating a group of 4 near-field students engaged in group work around a table
  - 20 sentences from each of the three speakers
  - Calibrated to 70 dB
- To avoid floor and ceiling effects, signal to noise ratio was between +/- 6 based on individual performance
- Listener was scored on word correct for IEEE sentences arriving from all angles





# Speech perception results show significant improvement with Roger Touchscreen small group mode



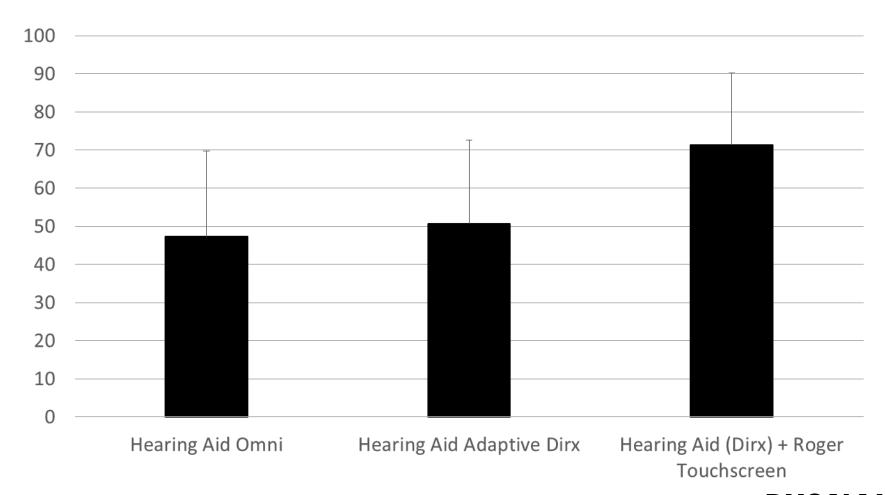
Significant improvement compared to HA only

\*\* Significant improvement compared to HA+Roger Pen

$$p = < .05$$



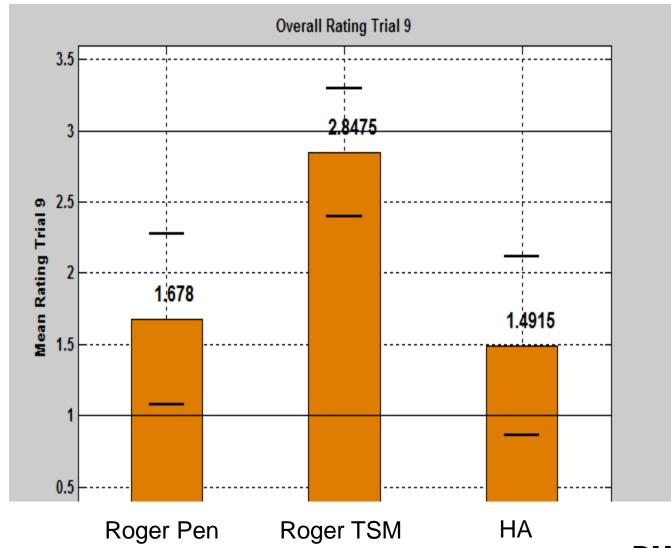
### Small group work conditions





### Roger Touchscreen -small group mode

N=68





### In summary

- Classroom listening is becoming increasingly diverse
- Opportunities in classroom hearing performance have been identified by subjective and objective research
- The use of directional microphones in combination with remote microphones improves understanding of near field talkers
- The use of the multi-microphone small group mode in the Roger TouchScreen mic improves understanding of multiple near field talkers in noise



### **Acknowledgements**



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