

A Collaborative Approach Identifying Effective Practices of Video Remote Interpreters

Interpreting Via Video Work Team August 1, 2009

Agenda

- 1. Collaborators: Internal & External
- 2. Data Collection
- 3. Findings
- 4. Next Steps & Future Plans
- 5. Questions and Answers



Work Team Members

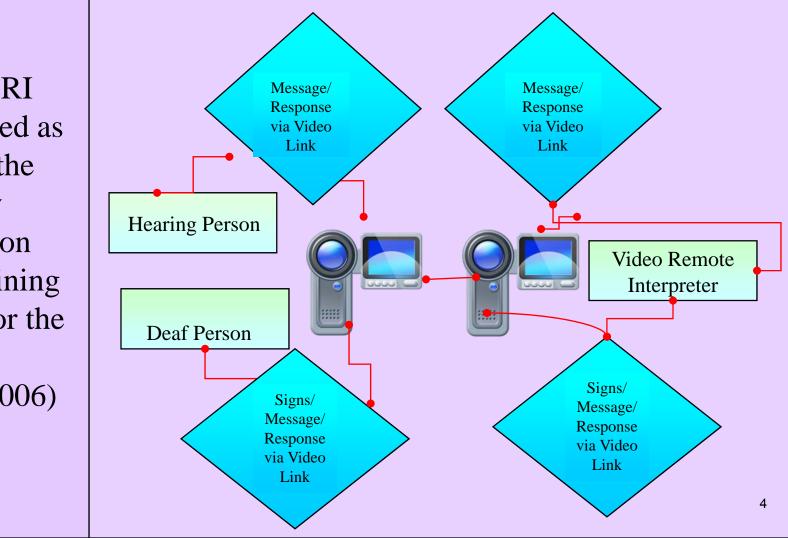


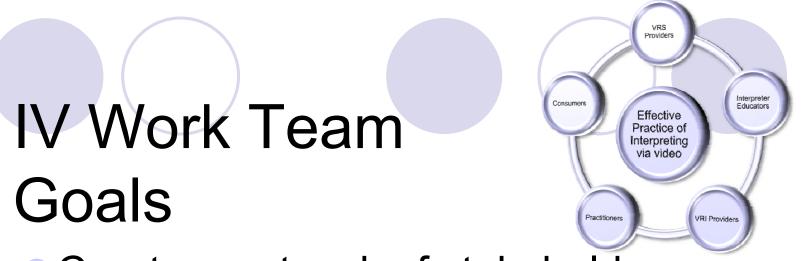
- Leilani Johnson, MARIE
- Beverly Hollrah, Chair, GURIEC
- Mary Lightfoot, Co-Chair, GURIEC
- Richard Laurion, CATIE
- Julie Simon, Consultant The Language Door



Needs Assessment Results

VRS/VRI identified as one of the priority education and training areas for the future. (CIT, 2006)





- Create a network of stakeholder partners
- Document requisite competencies
- Identify current practices
- Outline effective practices
- Develop and/or promulgate curriculum



2009

VRI Research Process Timeline

Expert Group May 2009

Practitioner Online Surveys June, 2009

> Deaf Consumer Online Surveys June-July, 2009

> > The National Consortium of Interpreter Education Centers

Practitioner Interviews June-July, 2009

> Deaf Consumer Interviews July, 2009

Practitioner Data Collection

•Surveys

- National in scope
 Distributed by Partner
 Organizations through Eblasts
- •43 Participants

Interviews

- •National in scope
- Target Solicitation
- •5 Participants





Demographic Data

(48 total participants)

Gender

Survey	
Female	41
Male	2
Interview	
Female	3
Male	2

Ethnicity (Survey)

- White/Euro American 32
- Native1
- Black/African American 1
- Hispanic 2
- Asian 3



Survey Participant Demographics

Education

High School	2%
Some College	9%
Certificate	5%
AA	16%
BA	40%
• MA	23%
Doctorate	5%

# Certified	93%
Age	
• 18 - 39	33%
• 40 - 59	62%
• 60+	5%





Survey Participants & VRI

Where do you do VRI?

- Home 14%Office 26%
- Institution
- Call Center



16%

Did you feel prepared to work through VRI

Yes	67%		
No	33%		
VRI Experience			
> than 2 years	28%		
< than 2 years	72%		
Hours Worked			
< 5 hrs/wk	72%		
5 – 15 hrs/wk	16%		
	110/		

< 16 hrs/wk 11%

Practitioner: Factors of Inquiry

Factors of Inquiry

- Background as Interpreter
- Experience as VRI Interpreter
- VRI Training
- VRS and VRI
- VRI compared with Other Settings
- Ergonomics
- Technology
- Work Load
- Location
- Payment of Services

- Prescheduled vs. On-Demand
- Preparation for VRI Calls
- VRI Process/Product
- Debriefing
- Team Interpreting: Hearing or Deaf
- Linguistic or Cultural Variations
- Consecutive Interpreting
- Impact on Other Work
- Impact on Deaf Relationships
- Challenges



Practitioner Surveys Findings

Personal Attributes

- Typical customer service skills
- High degree of autonomy
- Sense of humor
- Ability to calmly manage hightense situations
- Grace under pressure

Culture & Language

- Awareness of
 - Cultures & Rationalities
 - Language variance
 - Client's role & relationship in situation
- Able to mediate cultures
- Work in teams

Technology

Ability to manage & trouble-shoot: equipment-audio-video
 Experience working in a 2D environment



Practitioner Interviews

Demographic Background

- Most were certified and held multiple certifications
- OAll had18+ years of interpreting experience
- OMost had degrees, most at the graduate level
- OMost candidates identified that they more focused on the challenges in VRI and not VRS.
 - "... even with the preparation there are some things that make it more tedious mentally than live interpreting."



Practitioner Findings

Similarities of Perspective between Interview and Survey participants

Each talked about being customer focused/driven

- The interpreter needs to analyze each situation, determine if effective communication is happening and in the event it is not, needs to be able to make appropriate recommendations to bring about effective communication, or offer alternatives."
- Most did not see VRI necessarily tied to VRS
- Most identified they use consecutive interpreting for their VRI work



Practitioner Interviews

Each talked about being customer focused/driven

 "I guess it's brought our program some notoriety and it's a topic of discussion usually when I'm at a Deaf function."

Each tended to view technology as an aid not a master

"I'm not concerned about technology anymore. Someone else can handle that for me."

Several see this work potentially done from home

Deaf Consumer Data Collection

•Surveys

National in scope
Distributed by Partner
Organizations through Eblasts

•244 Participants

Interviews

- •National in scope
- Target Solicitation
- •4 Participants





Consumer Demographic Data [248 total participants]

Gender

- Survey
 - Female 54.7%
 - Male 45.3%
 - Interview
 - Female 50% Male 50%

Hearing Status

- Deaf 85.3%
- Hard of Hearing 12.1%
- Deaf-Blind 2.6%

Ethnicity (Survey)

- White Non-Hispanic/ Euro American 78.1%
 Hispanic/Latino 4.7%
 Native American/American
- Indian/Alaska Native 4.7%
- Asian/Pacific Islander 3.0%
 - African American 2.6%

Deaf Consumer: Factors of Inquiry

- Most common usage
- VRI vs. VRS
- VRI vs. Onsite
- Challenges
- Prescheduled vs. On-Demand
- Interpreter Selection
- Payment Process
- Qualities of VRI Interpreters

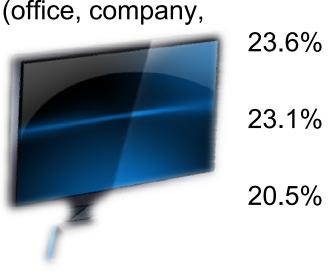
- Participation in Call
- Unsuitable Topics for VRI
- VRI Interpreter Preparation
- Debriefing after VRI Call
- Deaf VRI Interpreters
- Linguistic and Cultural Issues
- Consecutive Interpreting



Deaf Consumer: Reasons for VRI Use

- Last Minute event; no time to get an interpreter on site
- Community interpreters are unavailable on site
- VRI is the only option provided by facility (office, company, business)
- Preference for VRI for specific situations

Other





41.0%

29.7%

Deaf Consumers: VRI Events

Event scheduling:

- Never schedule in Advance
- 1 3 days in advance
- Less than 24 hours in advance
- More than 1 week in advance
- 4 6 days in advance

44.4% 16.4% 15.2% 15.2% 8.8%

Deaf Consumer: Settings of VRI Use

- Medical: Hospital/ER 37.6%
- Medical: Appt. 32.0%
- Community 32.0%
- Conference 32.0%
- Corporate/Business 30.9%
- Personal/Family 27.8%
- Government 23.2%
- Legal 18.0%

Employment/VR	15.5%
Education/K-12	8.2%
Religious	7.7%
Mental health	7.7%
Education/Post-2 nd	6.2%
Performing Arts	4.1%
Other	12.9%



Deaf Consumers: Ethical Considerations

Ethical Considerations	Response Percent	
Keep all VRI situation information confidential	68.6%	
Have the professional skills and knowledge for the specific VRI situation	55.1%	
Show respect to deaf consumers	43.8%	
Demonstrate high ethical business practices	34.6%	
Conduct themselves appropriately, matching the specific VRI situation	31.4%	
Continue professional development (interpreter training)	29.7%	
Demonstrate respect for colleagues (team interpreters)	5.9%	
Other	3.8%	



Consumer – Practitioner Agreement

Knowledge	Consumers' Top Picks		Practitioners' Top Picks	
or Skill Set	Rank	%	Rank	%
Interpreting Skills	1	73%	1	70.5%
Language Skills	2	53.4%	3	43.2%
Conversation Turn- Taking Management	3	39.9%	2	45.5%
Cultural Competency	4	33.1%	4	40.9% (tie)
Ethical and Professional Decision Making	5	29.2%	4	40.9% (tie)





VRI ... What is It?

 Our conversation needs to continue around:
 Ethical issues
 Interpreting skill issues
 Experiences in VRI
 Positive
 Negative



Questions?

The VRI process led to many question on the part of participants and workteam members. As we more to the next step, we would like to hear from YOU ... your thoughts, feelings, and perspectives of VRI

NCIEC Centers

CATIE Center at St. Catherine University, <u>www.stkate.edu/catie</u>

- Gallaudet University Regional Interpreter Education Center, <u>www.guriec.gallaudet.edu</u>
- Western Region Interpreter Education Center at Western Oregon University and El Camino Community College, <u>www.wou.edu/wriec</u>
- Mid-American Interpreter Education Center at University of Arkansas Little Rock and DO-IT Center at University of Northern Colorado, <u>www.ualr.edu/marie</u>
- Northeastern University Regional Interpreter Education Center, <u>www.asl.neu.edu/riec</u>
- National Interpreter Education Center, <u>http://www.asl.neu.edu/niec/</u>

