

Mandarin-Chinese Communicative Development Inventory (Taiwan) (MCDI-T)

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The MCDI-T includes the long forms of CDI: WG, CDI: WS. The MCDI-T manual was first published at Jan. 2010 by Psychological Publishing Co., Ltd. In Taiwan. CDI: WG, the infant form, was designed for age 8 to 16 months. CDI: WS, the toddler form, was designed for age 16 to 36 months. **It is** available and can be implemented by children's parents or primary caregivers.

The norm data of the MCDI-T includes month-normed data in CDI: WG and CDI: WS, which are from 8 to 16 months and 16 to 36 months respectively, and gender-normed data separated for girls and boys. The samples of norms were first obtained from 36 cities and towns in Taiwan under stratified random sampling by Survey research Center of Academia Sinica, Taiwan. The month-to-month norm data were collected from a stratified random sample of 2,654 8-36 month-old children in Taiwan.

Currently, MCDI-T does not under any further development. The whole package can be accessed by contacting Psychological Publishing Co., Ltd. In Taiwan.
http://www.psy.com.tw/ec99/ushop20128/ShowCategory.asp?category_id=159&v=1

Publications of MCDI-T:

Liu, H. – M. & Tsao, F. – M. (2010). The Standardization and Application of Mandarin-Chinese Communicative Developmental Inventory for Infants and Toddlers. *Formosa Journal of Mental Health*, 23 (4), 503-534. (in Chinese) [link](#)

Liu, H. – M. & Tsao, F. – M. (2010). *The manual of Mandarin-Chinese Communicative Developmental Inventory for Infants and Toddlers*. Taipei, Taiwan: The Profile of Psychological Publishing Co., Ltd. [link](#)

Liu, H. – M. & Chen, Y. C. (2015). Developmental Changes in the Content and Composition of Early Expressive Vocabulary in Mandarin-speaking Infants and Toddlers. *Bulletin of Educational Psychology*, 47(2), 217-242. (in Chinese) [link](#)

The brief introduction to Mandarin-Chinese Communicative Development Inventory (Taiwan) (MCDI-T)

Purpose: The primary goal of this study was to develop an age-appropriate tool (Mandarin-Chinese Communicative Development Inventory, MCDI) for assessing the language and communication development of Mandarin-speaking infants and toddlers aged from 8 to 36 months in Taiwan. **Methods:** The adaptation of the MCDI (Taiwan version) was based on the structure of the MacArthur-Bates Communicative Development Inventory for English-speaking children. The technique of parental report was applied to describe the developmental course and individual variability in core features of language and communication development. This inventory consisted of 2 separate forms. The MCDI/Words and Gestures (Infant Form), which is designed for 8- to 16-month-old infants, assesses vocabulary comprehension/production, phrase comprehension and the use of communication gestures. The MCDI/Words and Sentences (Toddler Form), which is designed for 16- to 36-month-old toddlers, assesses vocabulary production and syntactic complexity. **Results:** Various precautions were taken during the course of item collection, item analysis, pilot testing, standardization, reliability and validity testing to assure the psychometric properties of this inventory. The month-to-month norm data were collected from a stratified random sample of 2,654 8-36 month-old children in Taiwan. The results of the reliability and validity analyses demonstrated this inventory meets the psychometric criteria, which include a high one-week test-retest reliability, inter-rater reliability, internal consistency, criterion related validity (with the language subscale of the Comprehensive Developmental Inventory for Infants and Toddlers, CDIIT, and laboratory observations), and 6-month predictive validity. **Conclusions:** This cost-effective inventory with adequate psychometric properties can serve as a clinically valuable tool to screen and identify infants and toddlers with language developmental delay. In addition, results of this study contribute to assessment of theoretical issues in early language development.