In this analysis, I will only focus on the behavior of AAC user ‘s communicative partner when the AAC users take more than five seconds to construct their respond on 68 interactions. Graph 1 shows that, overall, the AAC users spend two times longer constructing their responses while using the remote control (M = 247.84, SD = 26.70) than using the keyboard (M = 124.80, SD = 39.30). Additionally, graph 2 shows that the users spend three time longer constructing *each* response while using the remote control (M = 34.12, SD = 14.55) than using the keyboard (M = 11.83, SD = 3.81).

The gaze behaviors of the communicative partners are recorded and divided into 4 main categories: looking at the monitor, looking at the keyboard, looking at the face, and looking at other (around). The monitor gaze and keyboard gaze are combined to make a new gaze called computer. The keyboard gaze and face gaze are combined to make a new gaze called body. Graph 3 shows the overall distribution of face gaze (Dyad 1: M = 41.00, SD = 22.07; Dyad 2: M = 34.80, SD = 20.33), around gaze (Dyad 1: M = 21.04, SD = 16.97; Dyad 2: M = 29.32, SD = 21.57), computer gaze (Dyad 1: M = 38.00, SD = 16.23; Dyad 2: M = 35.88, SD = 18.18), and body gaze (Dyad 1: M = 58.48, SD = 17.98; Dyad 2: M = 54.67, SD = 21.73) of the communicative partner while the AAC users is typing.

A Pearson correlation test is run for each gaze behaviors comparing between dyad 1 and dyad 2. The test shows significant correlation for around gaze (r(66) = 0.71, p < 0.001), face gaze (r(66) = 0.73, p < 0.001), computer gaze (r(66) = 0.54, p < 0.001), and body gaze (r(66) = 0.64, p < 0.001)