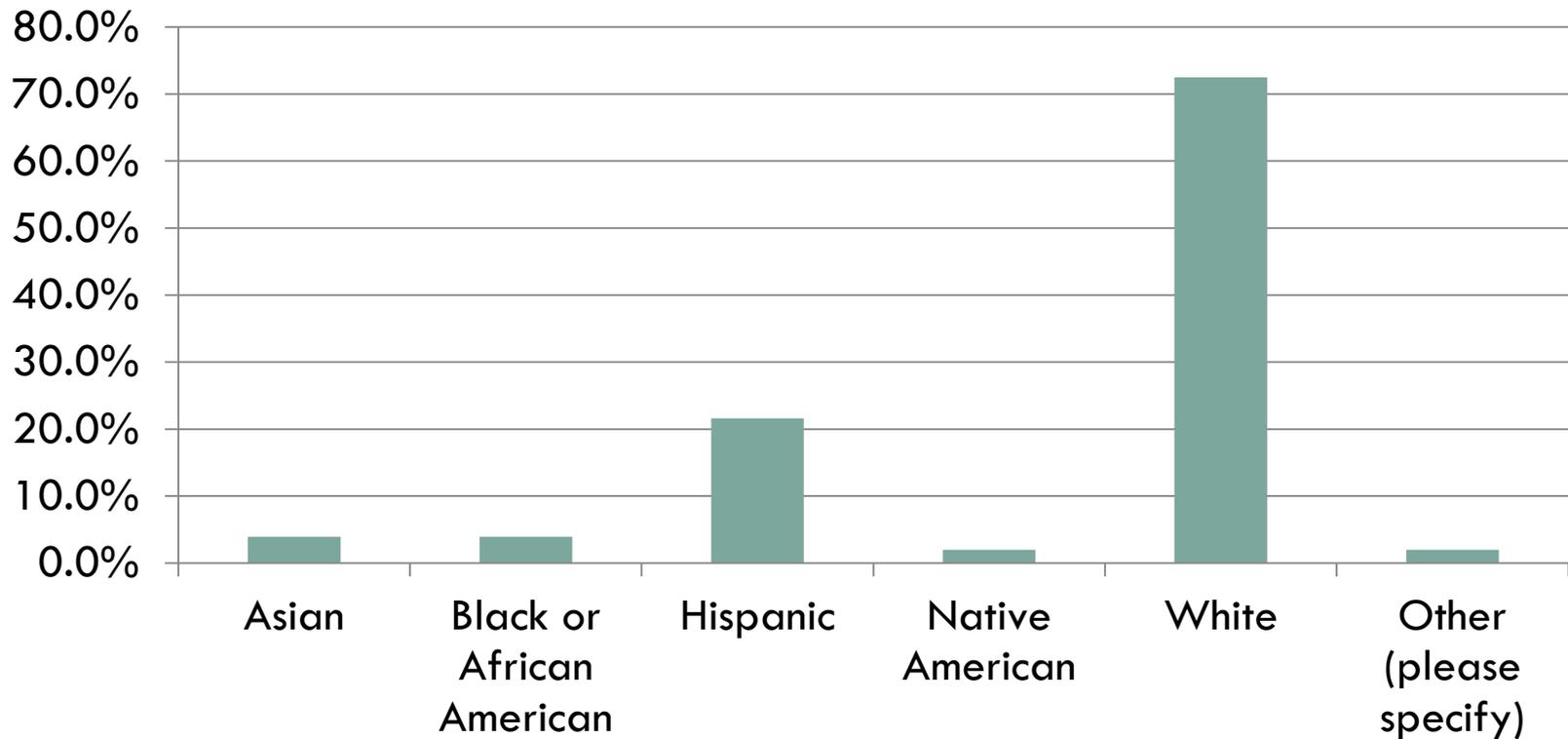


PARENT SURVEY: 2014
ARIZONA COMMISSION FOR THE
DEAF AND THE HARD OF HEARING

Jennifer S Hensley, Family & Youth Resource Specialist

Family Respondents' Demographics

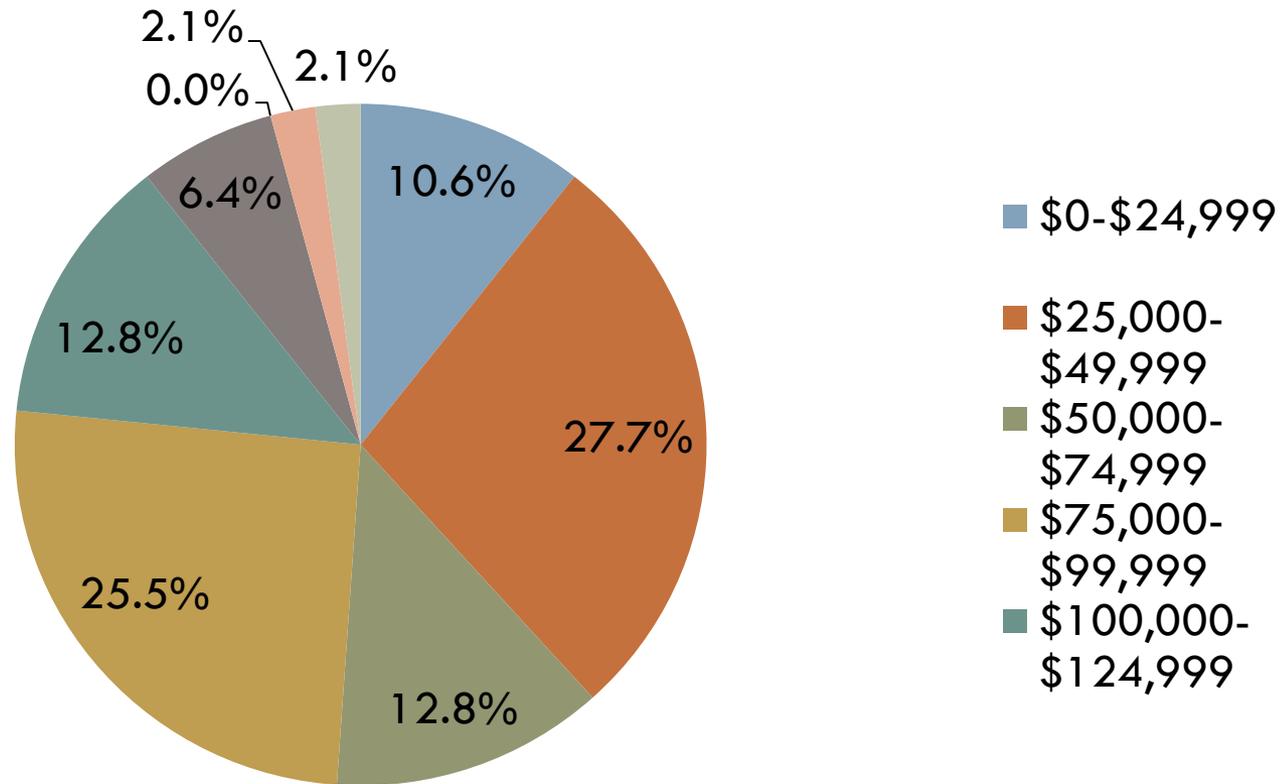


*Survey available in English and ASL only

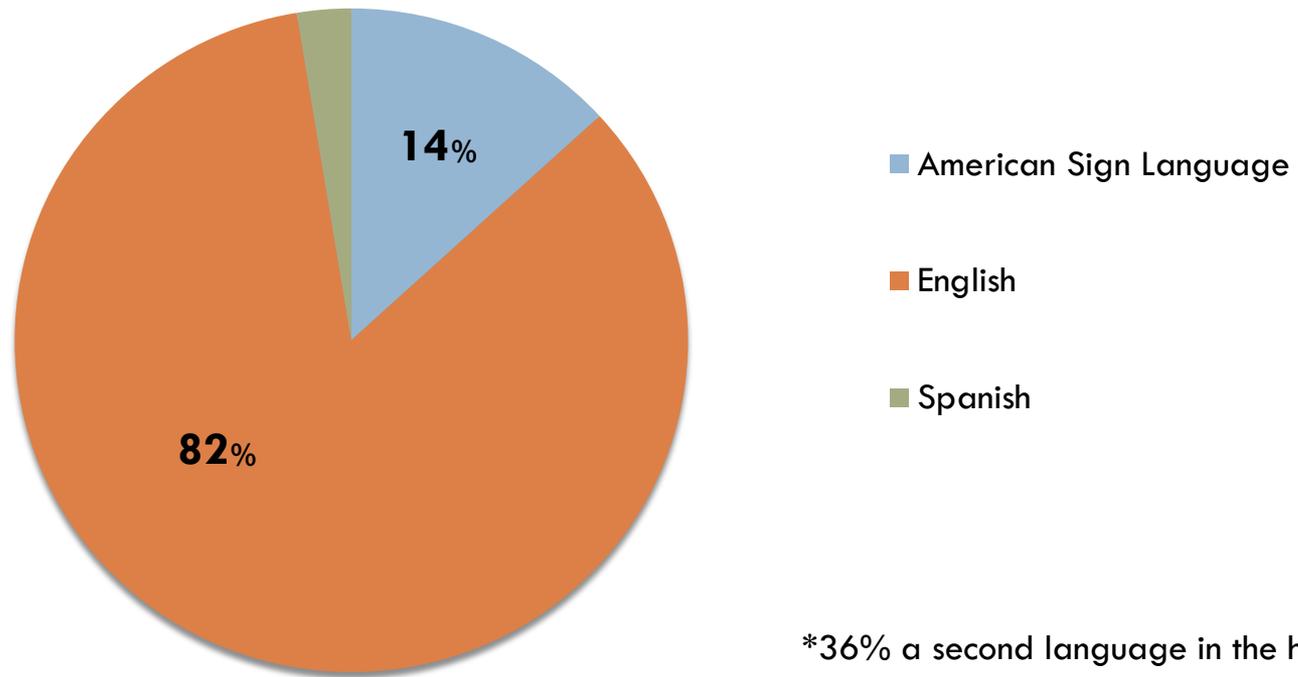
Areas Covered



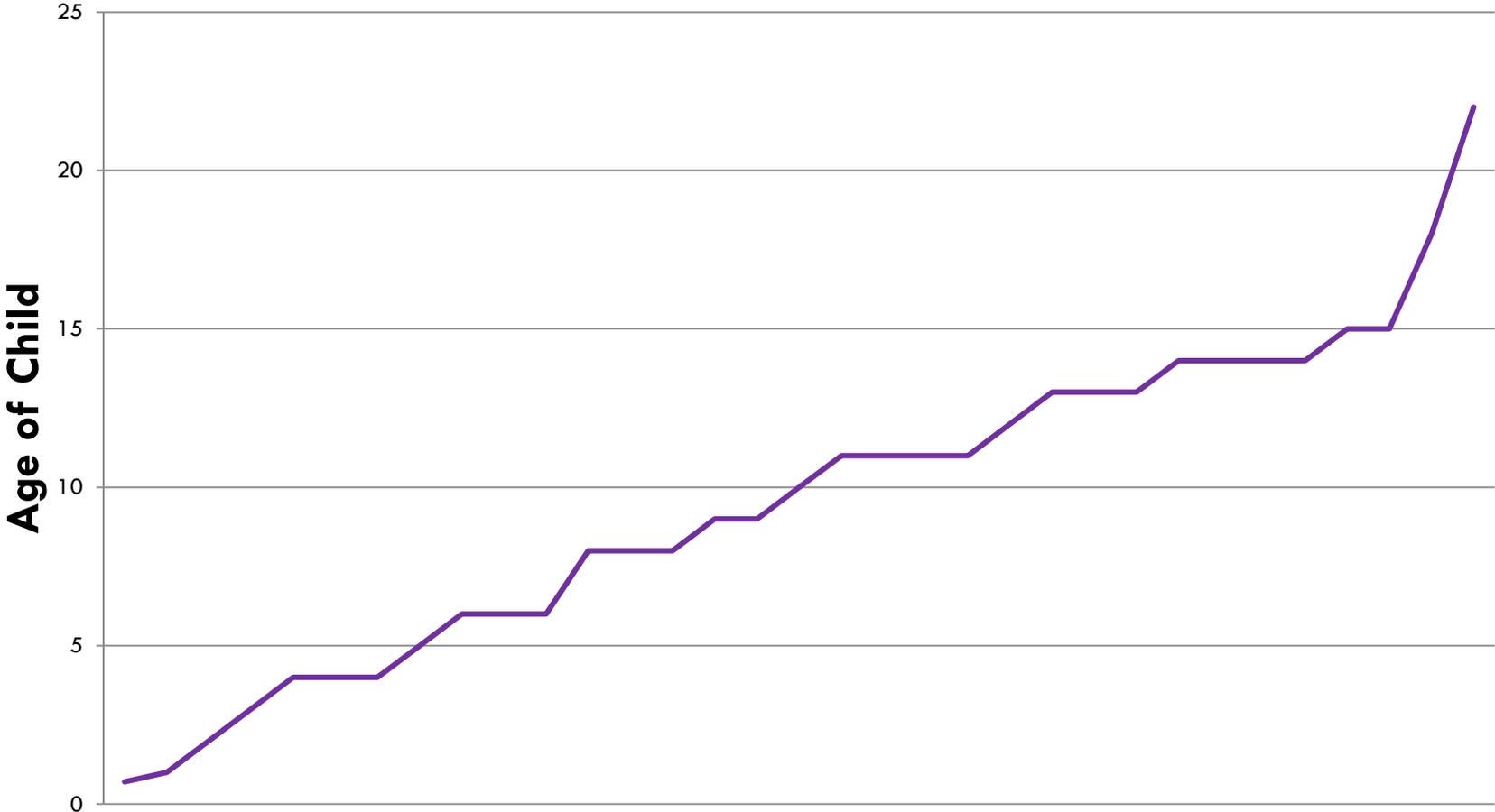
Household Income



Home Language



Age Range Distribution



Other Factors

- Children with Multiple Disabilities

- 27%

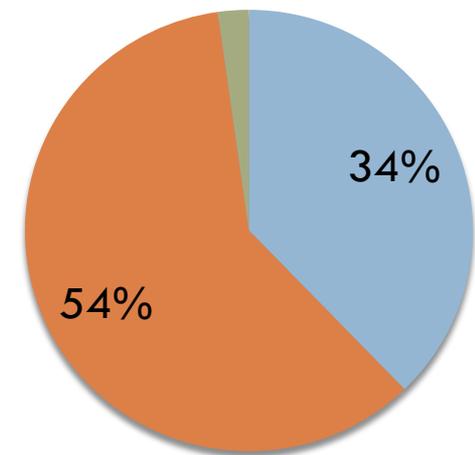
- School Sites Represented

- Public Mainstreamed 36%, self-contained 9%

- Private Mainstreamed 9%

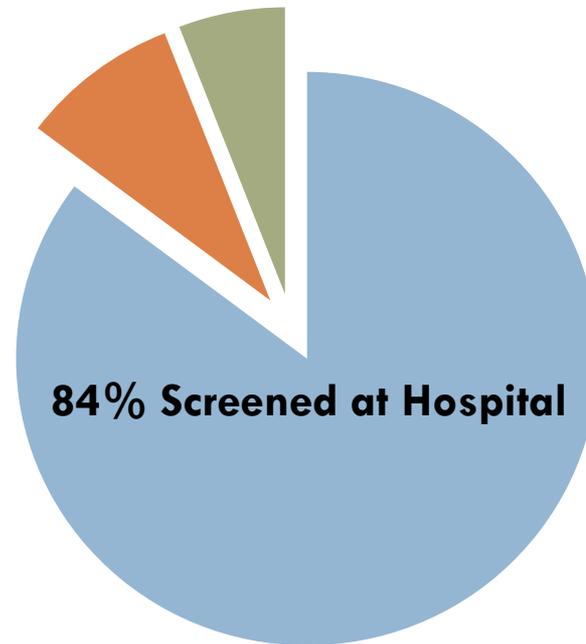
- Public Deaf School 23%

- Private Deaf School 11%

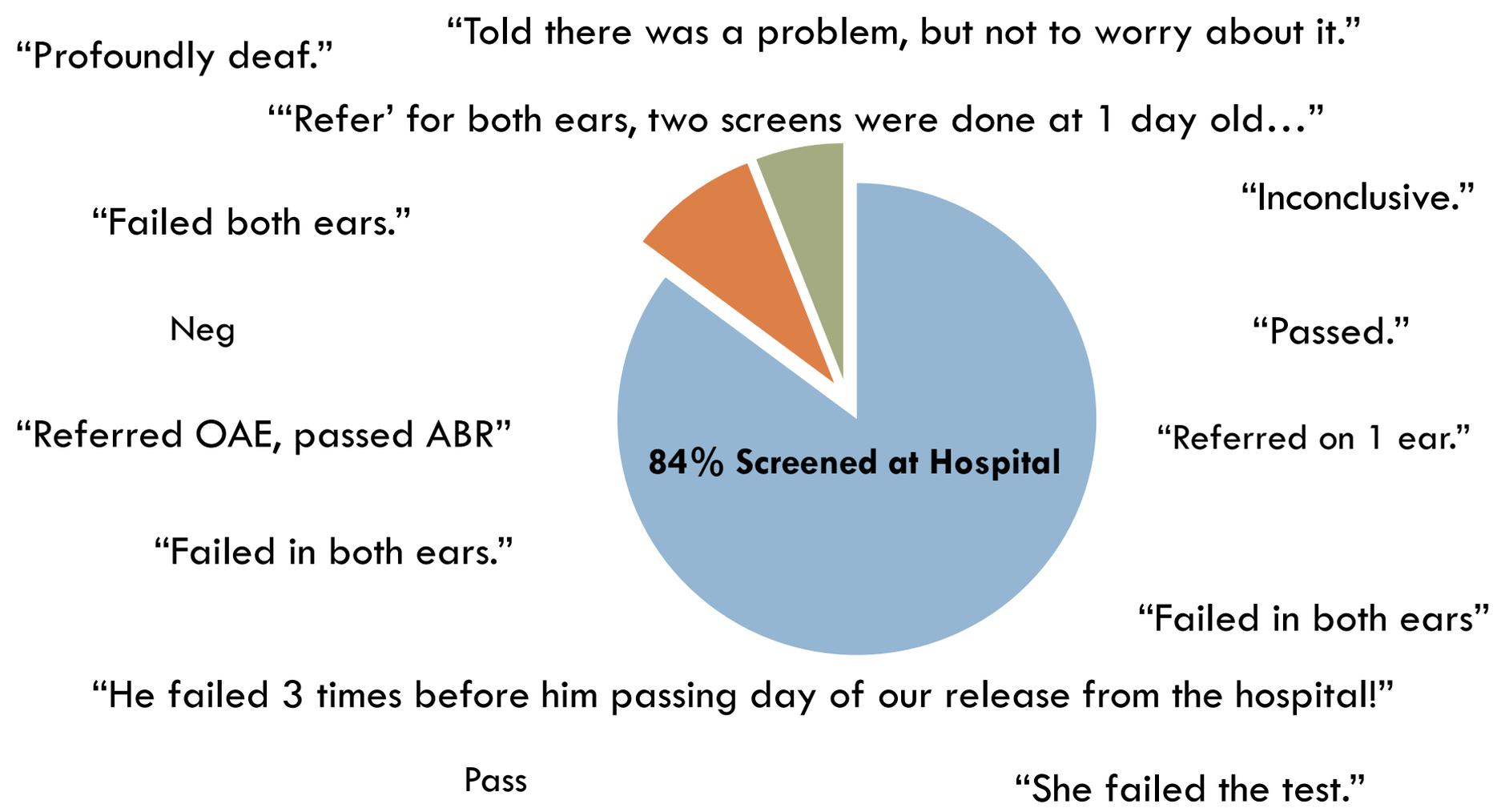


School Settings

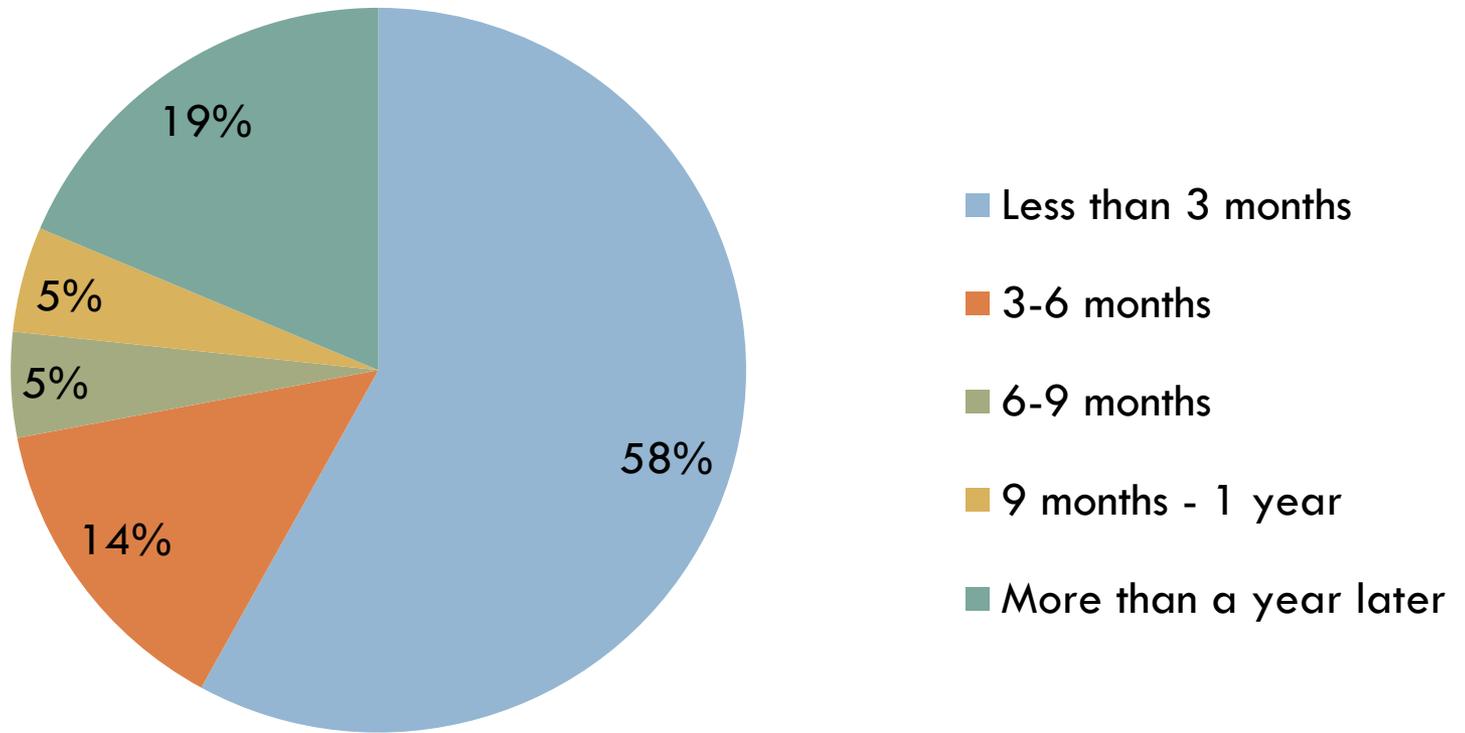
Newborn Screening



Newborn Screening - Results



Follow Up Diligence



91% Follow-up before 9 months

Parent Perspectives: Professionals Response and Reaction

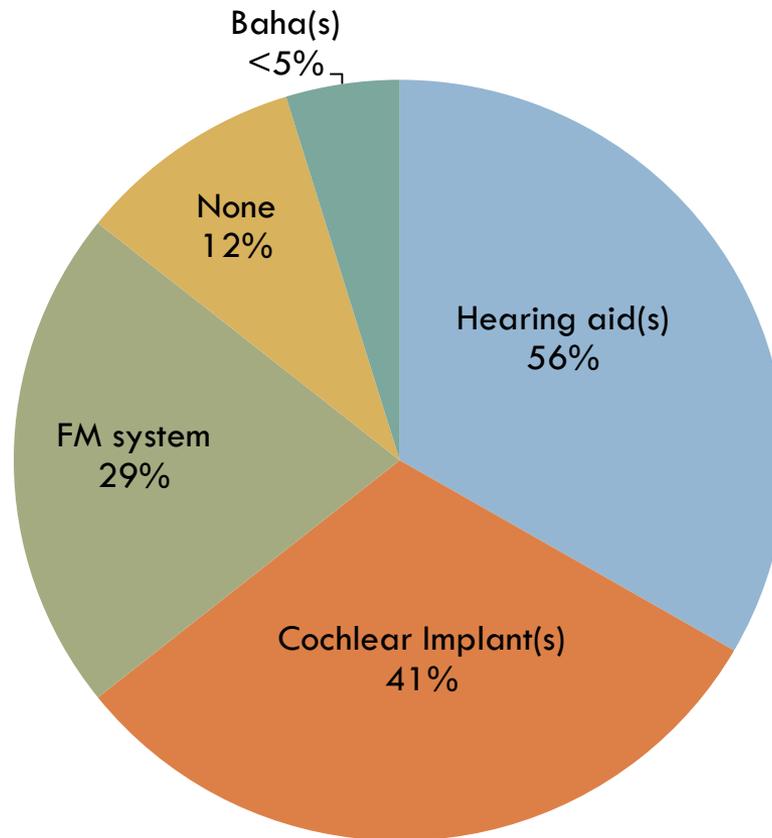
- “She had a new born hearing screening and it was inconclusive. I took her to her newborn check up and he said, ‘she can hear, don't worry.’ So we let it go. When she was about 2 we figured out she was deaf because of the lack of response to sound and delayed speech.”
- “I questioned the testing and was told ‘all babies respond differently to test’ and was also told several times after by primary ‘that hearing tests are very hard to conduct accurately on babies.’”
- “Not told to follow up on hearing screening. Diagnosed with profound loss by specialist at 18 months old after I insisted on referral from Pediatrician to get hearing checked at 15 month appt.”
- “Was told to place child in front of class with best ear towards teachers and to adapt.”

Parent Perspectives:

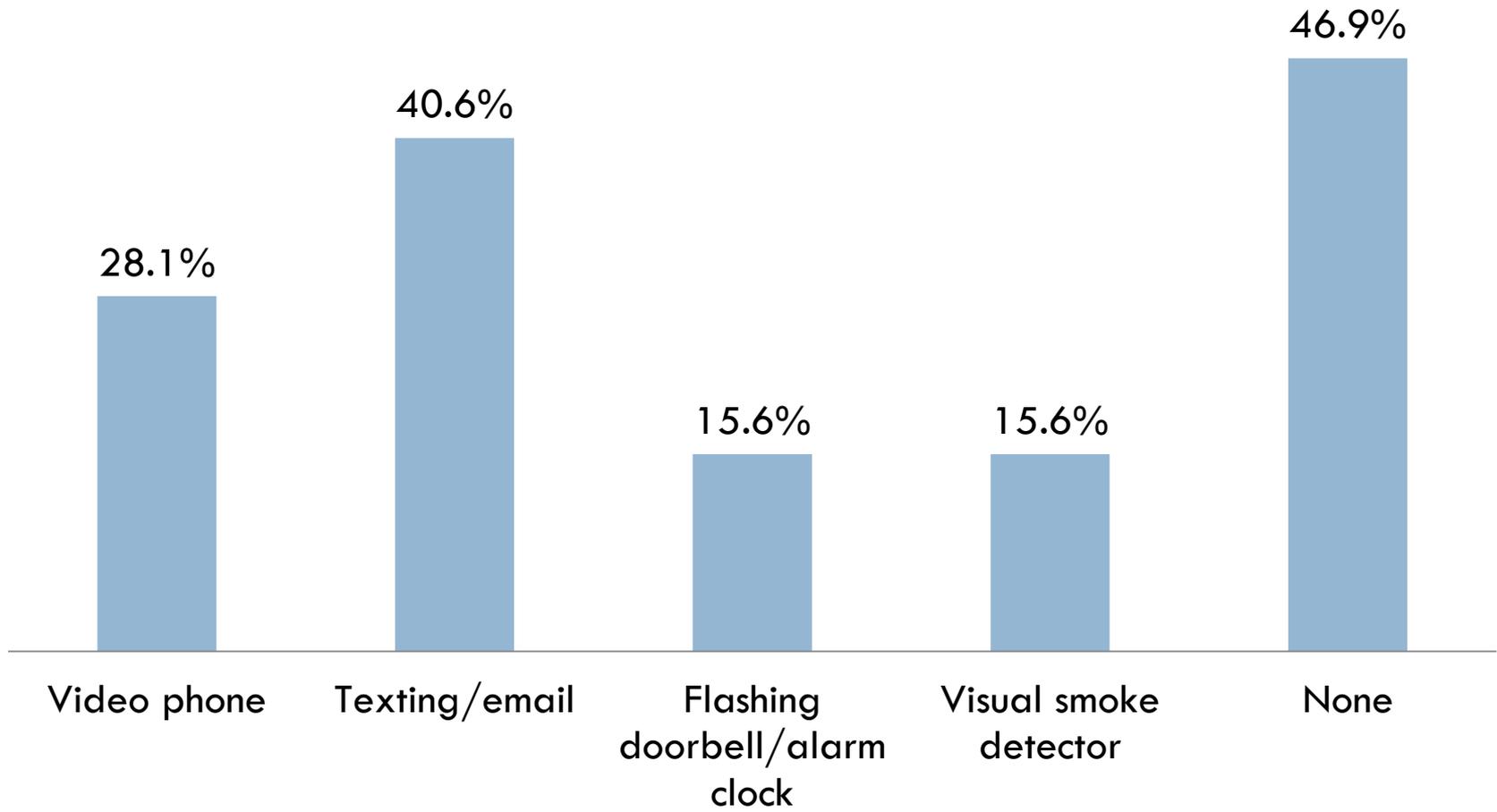
Professionals Response and Reaction

- “He was tested 3 times in the hospital then twice outside the hosp. No one told me about the hearing loss but instead the school for the deaf left me a message on a Friday afternoon so I had to wait until Monday to find out.”
- “It was horrible, our audiologist at the hospital was not very encouraging and sent us home at the time with a lot of reading material. All she said is that she failed, I had to ask was she deaf?? she just yes...”
- “As first time parents, we did not realize the implications of failing the screening. We only mentioned it as we were leaving our first visit with the Pediatrician. Pediatrician referred us to Audiologist.”

Use of Auditory Technology



Visual Technology



Parent Concerns

- 41% Reported that their child is limited in some way
 - Social/Emotional –
 - Listening in large groups is quite challenging, causing over stimulation, which causes emotional breakdowns
 - Missing social cues from unfamiliar adults
 - Unable to form bonds and friendships because of limited social participation
 - Misses out on conversations; noisy areas are very difficult. “Can’t keep up”
 - Physical –
 - Keeping safe (multiple disabilities) – careful when playing sports, on playgrounds, and while outside.
 - Implants limit physical contact and water sports.

Service Needs Beyond Identification

- Main Concerns about Services for Child
 - ▣ Limited insurance coverage for services
 - ▣ Direction of Resources and Services are unclear beyond Early Intervention
 - ▣ Limited Availability of Service Providers with Knowledge about Deaf and Hard of Hearing – Schools become ‘experts’
 - ▣ Limited knowledgeable Daycare providers
 - ▣ Limited school resources

- Overall Limitations and Barriers
 - ▣ Costs
 - School options impact services provided public v. private
 - ▣ Lack of Resources and Unknown Resources

Parent Recommendations

- Collaborative relationships between
 - public/private schools
 - cities and services provided
- Early Language Resources for family and child
 - Currently Limited to Shared Reading Project and Early Intervention (fee for service at the time of survey)
- Parent/family Support Groups
- Information/Referral for families to share with providers about Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children
- Request for Additional Materials
 - Visual Smoke Detectors
 - Baby Cry Monitors