

I couldn't stand. I couldn't walk when I heard [...] he has a hearing loss. I just sit on the floor. I didn't care the floor is dirty or not...I couldn't understand it was too much for me [...] at the beginning I was so sad because I thought I couldn't do it.

Improving Our Understanding
Of Diverse Family Experiences
Within The Toronto, Canada
EHDI Program

Presented by Laura Lanys (SLP), Gillian
Lalonde (SLP), and Madeleine Tait (SLP)
EDHI Annual Conference

March 11, 2025

SURREY PLACE

### **Focus Questions**

- 1. What does the research say about the prevalence of diverse family experiences in DHH literature?
- 2. What are some specific challenges experienced by diverse families within an EHDI program?
- 3. How can LSL clinicians increase family engagement and self-efficacy skills for diverse families?



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# **Acknowledgment**

We would like to acknowledge the mentorship of Professor Sheila Moodie from Western University (London, Ontario, Canada) who helped with the design of our quality improvement pilot project and provided guidance as we prepared today.

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### Why Families and Why Self-Efficacy?

- Family members are the primary clients in LSL practice
- Parental Self-Efficacy:
  - Belief in their ability to perform a parenting task successfully
  - Estimations of their own competence



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### Why Diverse Families?



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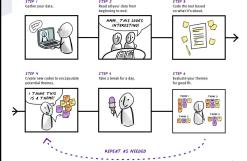
"There is limited research on family engagement among immigrant families with young children who are deaf." (Batamula, 2016)

Research is both lacking and sorely needed regarding DHH learners whose families do not speak or sign the languages of the wider community at home. (Cannon & Marx, 2024)

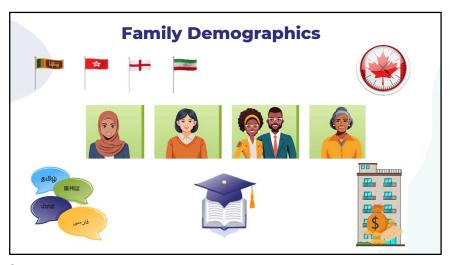
**RESEARCH** Systemic inequities in communications sciences and disorders. Chronic underreporting and underrepresentation of sex, gender, race, and ethnicity in research. (Millager et al., 2024)

> A call "for future research to elicit the voices of caregivers from a variety of cultures and backgrounds, in a range of settings, in the broader context of LSL El services." (Noll et al., 2022)

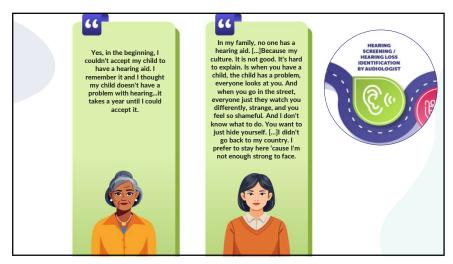
**Improving our Understanding of Diverse Family Experiences within the Toronto EHDI Program: METHOD** 



- Quality Improvement Pilot **Project**
- Four diverse families purposefully invited to participate
- Each family interviewed virtually by a Toronto EHDI SLP
- Interviews transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis by Toronto EHDI SLP team













# System and LSL Challenges/Barriers

- Competing life demands
- Transportation
- Finding and navigating DHH services as a newcomer to
- Age cut-off for LSL services
- LSL clinician and client don't speak the same language
- Consistent availability of interpretation services across all EHDI service providers
- Perceived lack of empathy or bedside manner of DHH professionals



#### **System and LSL Challenges/Barriers** When we went to the hospital [...] they said [my child] has this kind of hearing issue, we didn't understand because [...] at that time, they couldn't get an interpreter for us. Everything was new for us as well, so we didn't understand properly [...] They said that she needs to put the hearing aid and when they explained we didn't understand completely. And when they gave the forms to fill out, we didn't do it. We took time because we didn't understand [...] And

because of our language barrier, we had to

wait for awhile to do this and we couldn't get any help [...] and we didn't know to

whom we have to go.

# System and LSL Challenges/Barriers



But with the audiologist, with the doctor, I think they didn't have any feeling, you know. I was miserable at that time. And I wanted to grab someone and someone to just listen to me. And they told me just go on and put something in his ear and, just they act like a robot.

**System and LSL Improvements: Incorporating Family Voices** 









- Increased frequency of LSL sessions
- Additional training in active, supportive listening and counselling skills for DHH
- ▶ Social Worker present at time of hearing screening and identification
- Increased visibility of EHDI professionals with hearing loss
- ▶ Flexible age cut-off for LSL services
- Uber cards

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Information about EHDI services on the Canadian website

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# **How DHH Professionals Can Increase Family Engagement and Self-Efficacy Skills**



**Clear Expectations** of Family as Partner is] for me rather than [my child] because [my child] just go[es] there and everything and doing the same thing with her at home.

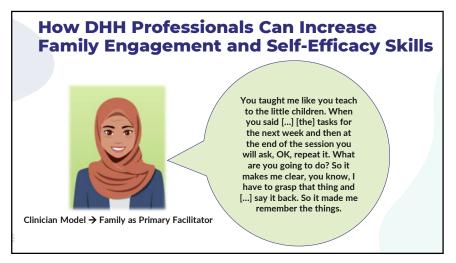
It's like new course that I'm taking [...][LSL intervention play[...]it's me who's like for one hour class. I'm learning

# **How DHH Professionals Can Increase Family Engagement and Self-Efficacy Skills**



Trust-Building, Kindness, Empathy

[My SLP], teach me a lot. And whenever I ask [...] her something. She does it. She do it right away. You know she doesn't postpone it or she doesn't [...] give me excuse...because I'm comparing her with others and she's patient.





### **LSL Services Improvements**

Additional training to enhance adult coaching skills for LSL clinicians

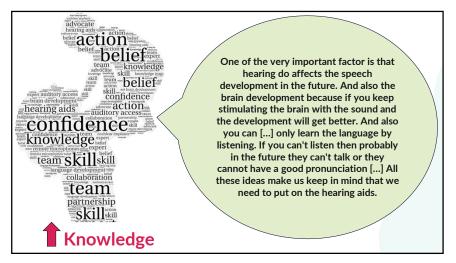
Systematic documentation of parent goals and progress

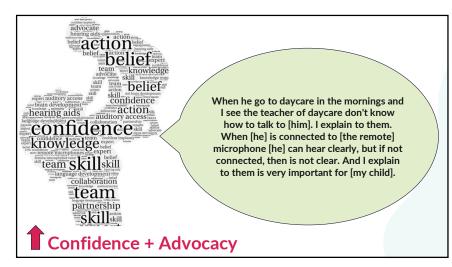
More objective tools to measure parental selfefficacy (e.g., Scale of Parental Involvement and Self-Efficacy-Revised [SPISE-R]) (Ambrose et al., 2020)





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#### Limitations of Quality Improvement Pilot Project

Purposeful Sampling: Families were intentionally selected based on specific criteria, which may limit the diversity of perspectives included.

Small and specific sample (4 families)

Lack of fathers in sample (4 of 5 participants were mothers)

Use of Language Interpreter: One interview required an interpreter, which may have affected the nuances of communication and interpretation of responses.

**Interviewer Bias:** Families were interviewed by a member of the Toronto EHDI SLP team rather than a neutral third party.

#### Limitations of Quality Improvement Pilot Project Continued

Clinician-Led Analysis: Toronto EHDI SLP team analyzed the data collected from families, which may introduce bias based on their professional perspectives

Lack of anonymity of participants to the Toronto EHDI SLP team who analyzed the data

Service Engagement: Almost all participating families were currently receiving LSL services, which may not fully represent the experiences of those who are not engaged in these programs.

All but one family was receiving listening and spoken language services with the Toronto EHDI program at the time of the interviews

Limited generalizability of findings to the broad range of families receiving Listening and Spoken Language services in the Toronto EHDI program

Inclusion of English-only studies in deaf or hard of hearing literature review

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#### Improvements for Future Study

**Improve Representation**: Ensure the sample more accurately reflects Toronto's diverse demographics.

**Expand the Sample**: Include a larger and more diverse group of participants to improve generalizability.

Measure Changes Over Time: Include pre- and postassessments of self-efficacy to better understand the impact of LSL services on families.

Neutral Interviewers: Conduct interviews with a neutral third party to reduce potential bias.

Simplify Questions: Refine interview questions to make them clearer and more accessible for participants.

Independent Data Analysis: Involve a third party in data analysis to enhance objectivity.

Broaden the Study: Conduct an expanded interviewbased study to capture a wider range of family experiences.

# What Did You Learn?

- 1. What does the research say about the prevalence of diverse family experiences • More diverse voices needed in DHH literature?
- 2. What are some specific challenges EHDI program?
- experienced by diverse families within an
- 3. How can LSL clinicians increase family engagement and self-efficacy skills for diverse families?

- Underreported and unrepresented
- Language barrier Finding and navigating DHH services as a newcomer
- · Age cut-off for LSL services

Transportation

- Clear expectations that family is the primary client
- Build trust respond to family identified needs Clinician model → Family as primary facilitator
- · Incorporate home language into LSL goals and activities
- Purposeful family-to-family support pairing (sharing the same home language)
- · Provide interpretation services for all appointments



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To play, to teach him. Actually, I think [...] now I'm a speech therapist. I don't have an education, but I learn how to work with [him].

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