

Deaf of Hard of Hearing Fact Sheet

What does 'deaf' or 'hard of hearing' mean?

- A person who is hard of hearing can have mild to severe hearing loss.
- People who are profoundly deaf may communicate with Irish Sign Language (ISL) or lip reading.
- Some deaf people use hearing aids or cochlear implants which allows for some level of verbal communication.
- Some hearing aid users can receive a signal from a Loop System which amplifies sound sources in large rooms such as lecture theatres or reception areas. The following symbol indicates the presence of a Loop System.



How is a student's college experience impacted by being deaf or hard of hearing?

Difficulty	Possible impact in College
Accessibility of teaching and learning material & environment	 Difficulty keeping up with aurally presented material (e.g. lectures in the spoken word). Difficulty in lectures where student may have to simultaneously concentrate on presentation slides, lecturer (for lip-reading), speed-text operator or ISL interpreter and their own notes. Difficulty reviewing lecture notes with minimal or no written content included (e.g. images only). Difficulty with completing written work, particularly if ISL is
	 considered their first language. Difficulty completing assignments and exams due to difficulties with written expression, reading comprehension and possibly misinterpreting ambiguous information.
Communication	 Difficulty following class discussion in tutorials. Difficulty communicating within a group work setting. Difficulty with oral presentations. Difficulty socially integrating with the class and may experience feelings of isolation.
Other	 Managing the use of an ISL interpreter/speed-text operator/note-taker/radio aid if this is required. Students who have been recently diagnosed may experience emotional difficulties and/or difficulties with practical tasks.

To find out more, please visit:

https://www.ahead.ie/inclusiveteaching





How can you support a student who is deaf or hard of hearing?

1. Student-Centred Approach:

- If you are in doubt about how to support a student at any time, ask the student they are the experts of their own needs!
- Create a space for students to **feel comfortable approaching you with any issues** (e.g. provide contact and student office hour details etc.).
- Implement any <u>classroom</u> and <u>exam</u> accommodations which were determined at the **student's Needs Assessment.**

2. Teaching and Learning:

- Be guided by <u>Universal Design principles</u> when designing coursework.
- Ensure all **essential information is available in written format**. Write out new vocabulary on the board with an explanation.
- Provide the student with lecture notes and other materials in advance of class. They can prepare for the class and establish what the lecture is about, as deaf or hard of hearing students may not hear all the information provided in the lecture.
- Provide the student (and the ISL interpreter or speed-text operator, if applicable) with a glossary of terminology to help the student understand the content. This allows the student and ISL interpreter to decide on a sign for a term which does not have one.
- Provide a list of topics for discussion in advance of tutorials to give the student an opportunity to prepare and understand the discussion taking place.
- Permit the student to use Assistive Technology in the classroom.
- Consider the exam needs of the student for in-class or mid-semester exams (e.g. does the student require assistive technology? Is the environment noisy?).
- Encourage students to speak one at a time during groupwork.

3. Communication:

- Address and look directly at the deaf person, not the interpreter.
- Face the class when presenting to allow the student to lip-read (do not stand under a light as this will create a shadow, making it difficult to lip-read).
- Repeat any questions or comments made in class by other students for the benefit of students who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Always ask the student if they require assistance before doing do.

