### SIGN BILINGUALISM IN MAINSTREAM DEAF EDUCATION IN HK (2006-NOW)

### Centre for Sign Linguistics and Deaf Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

14 August 2015







## Current situation of deaf education in Hong Kong:

About 200 life births with hearing difficulties every year

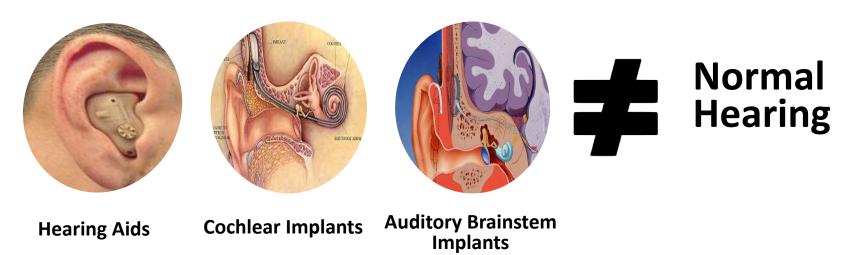
- 40-50 severe to profound hearing loss
- no cochlear(s), auditory neuropathy,..etc.

#### Deaf education:

- Oralist mainstream
- Oralist to total communication with the deaf school
- Officially, no sign language in deaf education

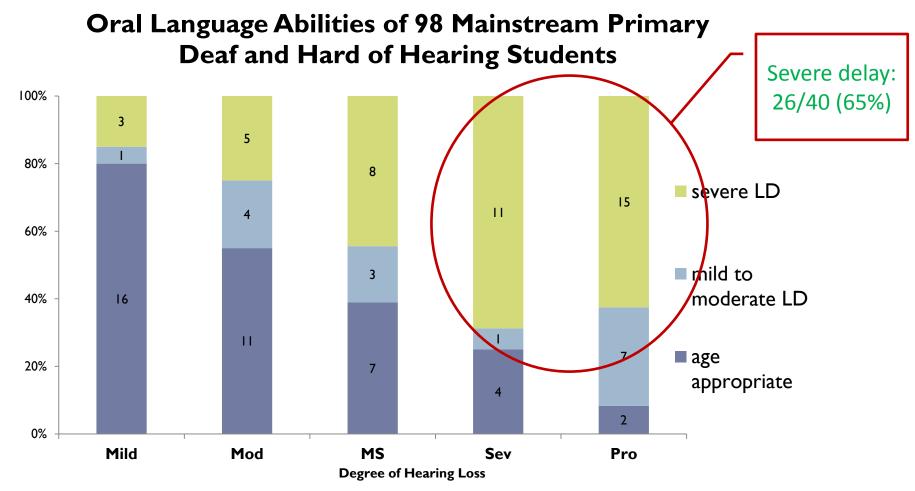
### Communication Barrier Remains

New technology improves deaf children's hearing ability, but NOT ABLE to bring normal hearing to them



**SEVERE LANGUAGE DELAY** observed

## Language Delay of Mainstream Deaf Students (Lam et al., 2014)



 58 (59.2%) were having different degrees of language delay based on HKCOLAS.

## The difficulties in communication severely affect their:

- Language and literacy
- Class participation
- Academic performance
- Social development

# Sign Bilingualism and Co-enrollment Education Programme

(2006-NOW)

### Acknowledgement

Providing seed money for the establishment of Sign Bilingualism and Co-enrolment in Deaf Education (SLCO) Progamme in HK (2006-2014)

捐助機構 Funded by:



香港賽馬會慈善信託基金 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

### Acknowledgment:

Strategic Partner and Funder:



**Funder:** 



傅德蔭基金有限公司 Fu Tak Iam Foundation Limited

### Basic Components of a SLCO Classroom





Co-teaching of Deaf and Hearing teachers

Signed and Spoken
Language as
Medium of Instruction

Critical Mass of Deaf Children in a Mainstream Classroom

1:3 or 1:4

### Building a "Trough-train" System in HK

- The SLCO Programme is extended to secondary education since 2013
- Sign bilingual education in regular baby crèches started in 2012 (collaborated with The Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children)



### Children in SLCO Programmes (2014-15)

Programmes	DHH students
Baby Signing + Baby Crèches Programme	22+3
Sign Bilingual Reading Programme	18
Kindergarten SLCO Programme	12
Primary SLCO Programme	36
Secondary SLCO Programme	12
Total	103

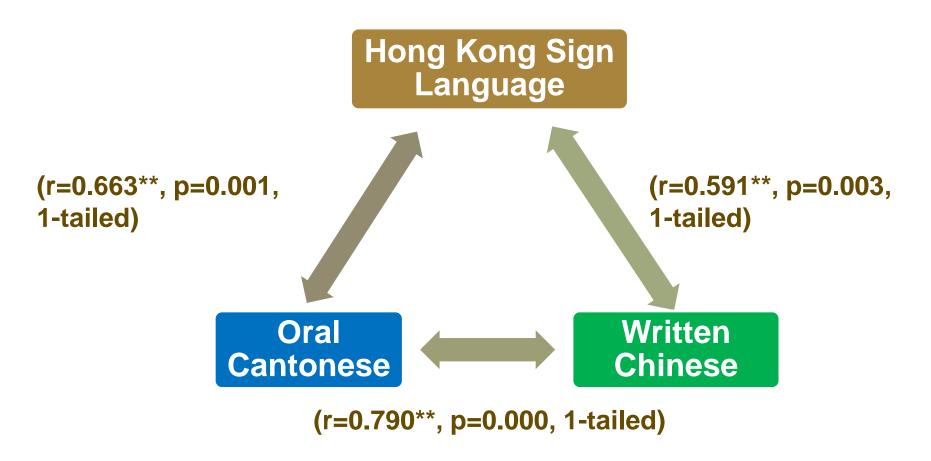
## Sign Bilingualism and Co-enrollment Education Programme in HK

Research Findings

### BILINGUAL DEVELOPMENT OF DEAF STUDENTS (TANG, LAM & YIU, 2014)

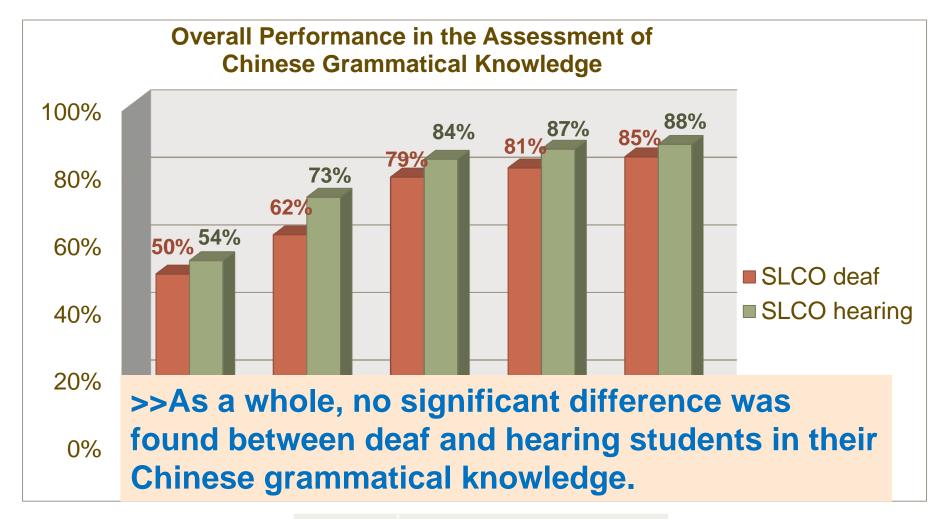
### Significant Positive Correlations among the 3 Languages

They are developing together....



# LITERACY DEVELOPMENT: GRAMMATICAL KNOWLEDGE OF WRITTEN CHINESE (LI et al. 2014)

## Literacy Development in Chinese of SLCO Deaf Students (Li et al. 2014)



Year 1\* t(67) = -2.172, p=.033

Li et al. (2014)

## ORAL LANGUAGE(CANTONESE) DEVELOPMENT (LEE et al. 2014)

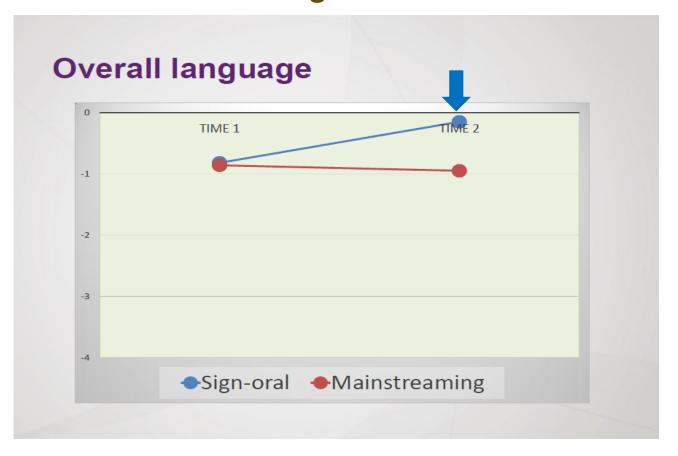
### A 3-year Longitudinal Study on Students' Development in Cantonese (Lee et al. 2014)

(based on HKCOLAS (T'sou et al. 2014))

Repeated measures ANCOVA on the language scores Controlled variables of hearing level and speech perception		
Time point		
1 (Baseline)	Data collected 2008-2010	
2 (3 year later)	Participants were in P3 to P6	

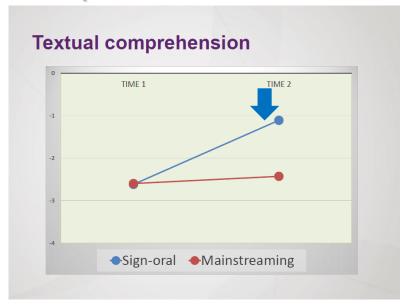
Lee et al. (2014)

### Comparison between 12 SLCO and 16 Mainstream Deaf and Hard of Hearing Students

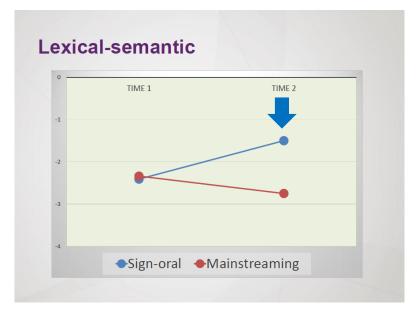


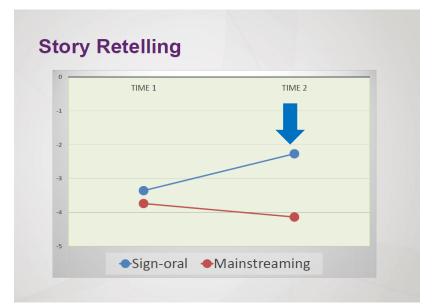
Overall oral language growth rate of DHH students: SLCO > Mainstream

### (SLCO > Mainstream in 4 sub-tests)

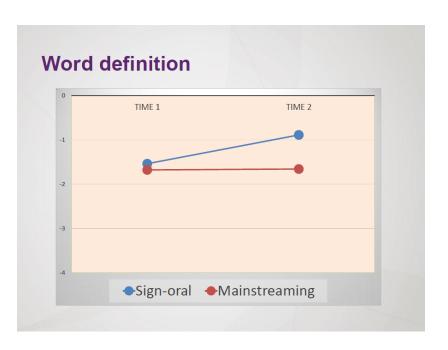


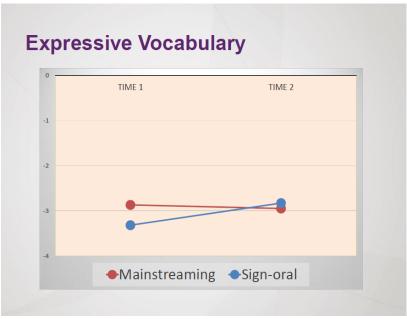






## Subtests: (no sig. differences in 2 subtests)



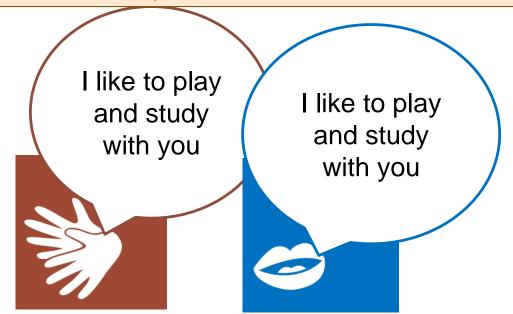


>>Exposure to sign language in the SLCO group does not hinder students from developing their oral language

## SOCIAL INTEGRATION (YIU & TANG,2014)

## Peer Ratings between Deaf and Hearing Students (Yiu & Tang 2014)

- Positive ratings toward each other.
- No significant difference between hearing students' ratings given to deaf and hearing peers (i.e. H-rate-D and H-rate-H) – mutual acceptance observed



## Hearing Students' Attitudes toward Deaf Students (Yiu & Tang 2014)

- Mean scores of 289 hearing students was 3.8 out of 5 attitudes toward deaf peers are positive.
- Hearing students in SLCO classes > non-SLCO classes (\*\*p=.000);
- The longer time they are in SLCO class, the more positive attitudes they have.

### The hearing students were ready to render positive actions, care, and support their DHH peers.

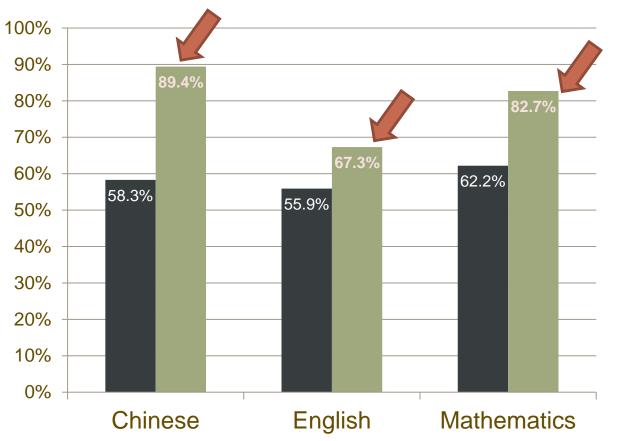
I am willing to lend my notebooks to deaf classmates

I think deaf students are capable of helping others.

I am willing to play with deaf students.

### ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

## Survey on Academic Performance (Results for the last 3 years, involving 46 SLCO students):



- Mainstream DHH Students\* (n=127)
- SLCO DHH Students (n=46)
  - \*The findings were adopted from the report "A survey on the difficulties and challenges encountered by primary students with hearing impairment in integrated education" prepared by The Hong Kong Society for the Deaf (2009).

<sup>\*</sup> Two SLCO DHH students who have additional disability are excluded from the survey.

### CONCLUSION

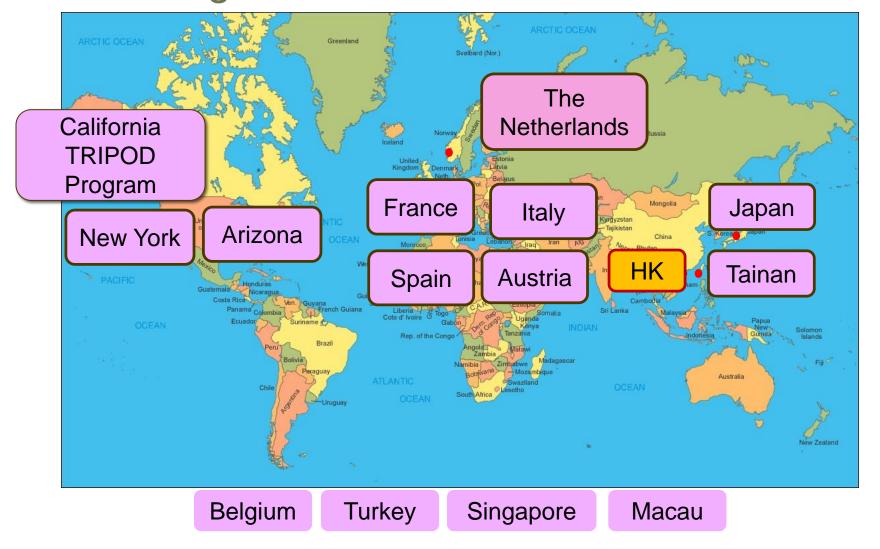
#### Conclusion

- ▶ Presence of hearing technologies and sign language helps remove the communication barriers
- Both deaf and hearing students become bilingual users – appreciate differences between deaf and hearing students
- ▶ Deaf-hearing Co-teaching helps develop positive attitudes toward signed language and demonstrates how Deaf person is relating to a hearing person
- ► Early signing important in enhancing deaf children's language abilities

## Early Signing is good for both Deaf and Hearing Babies



## Sign Bilingual and Co-enrollment Programme - A Growing Trend Worldwide



## Thank you!

Tel: 3943 4178

E-mail: cslds@cuhk.edu.hk

Website: www.cslds.org