

Mythbusting in EHDI: Parental Beliefs About Language Development in Deaf Children



We get a lot of conflicting advice from \

Having a great Audiologist and

lots of different people we know. It seems

there is no one path for everyone

Navigating the feedback around the role of sign and

spoken language was one of the most fraught and

difficult parts of our early days after [our child]'s

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Learning sign language can benefit your child's spoken language development

Learning spoken language will support your child's social emotional development

Learning sign language will support your child's social emotional development

Learning sign language can impede your child's spoken language development

It doesn't matter which language s they learn as long as the language input is accessible to them

You should provide sign language at the beginning but you can stop once your child learns spoken language

You will not be able to learn sign language well enough to support your child in learning sign language

Learning spoken language will support your child's cognitive development

Learning spoken language will support strong academic outcomes

Learning sign language will support strong academic outcomes

It is risky for your child to learn more than one language

Learning sign language will support your child's cognitive development

Learning spoken language early is crucial

Learning sign language early is crucial

Your child can wait to learn sign language

Your child can wait to learn spoken language

Methods

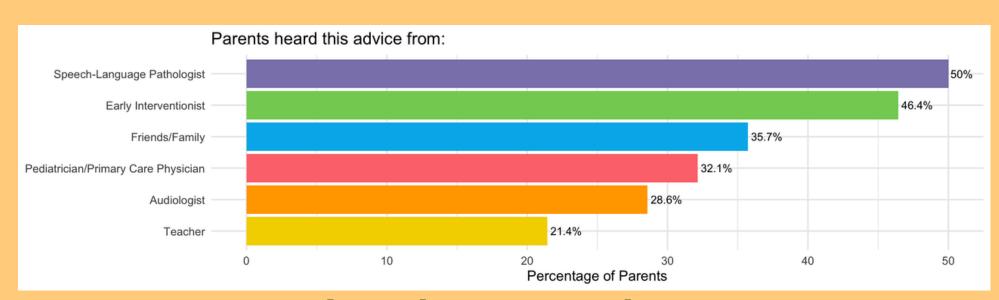
• Participants: 82 parents of deaf/hard-of-hearing kids, learning ASL through the ASL Bloom app



 Participants completed a series of surveys asking about their experiences, goals, and beliefs

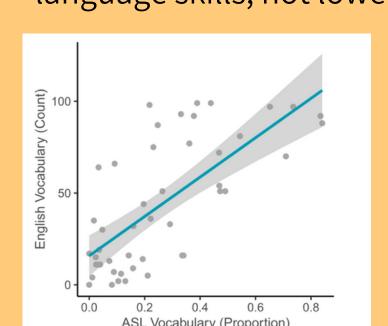
Myth 1: Learning sign language will impede your child's spoken language development

• 39% of families received this advice



What the research says:

• Children with higher sign language skills tend to have <u>higher</u> spoken language skills, not lower



This applies to:

Written language: Strong & Prinz, 1997; Chamberlain & Mayberrry, 2008

Spoken language: Pontecorvo et al. 2023 **Deaf kids with hearing parents:**

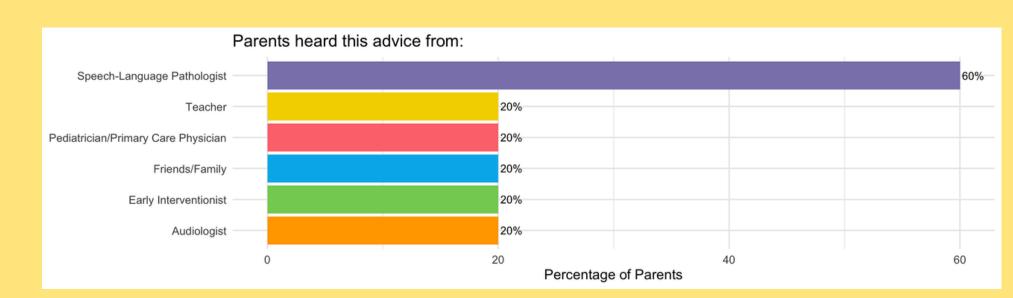
Pontecorvo et al. 2023

Deaf kids with deaf parents:

Davidson et al., 2014; Hassanzadeh, 2012

Myth 2: It is risky for your child to learn more than one language

• 11% of families received this advice



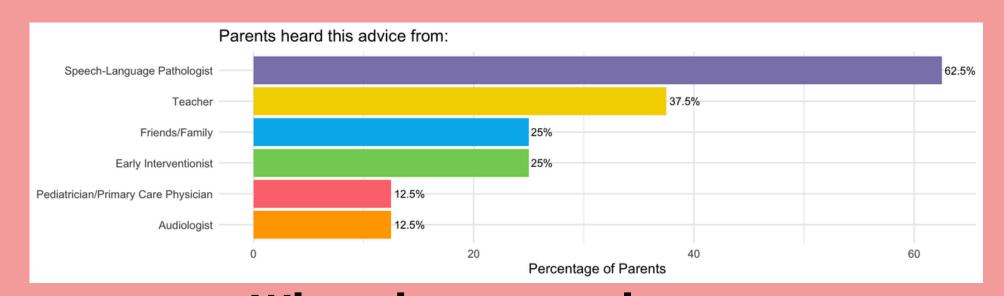
What the research says:

- Among hearing children, bilingualism is typically associated with a brief, initial vocabulary delay, followed by age-appropriate language skills
- We do not have evidence that bilingualism hurts deaf/ hard-of-hearing children's communication outcomes o instead, English and ASL outcomes are correlated

Myth 3: You will not be able to learn sign language well enough to support your child's sign language

• 11% of families received this advice

Percentage of Parents



What the research says:

- Language learning is harder, but adults can still acquire fluency
- Children's brains are good at learning languages, even from non-native input
- Children with <u>early</u> access to sign language (before 6 mo.), show age-appropriate sign vocab development (Caselli, Lieberman, Pyers, 2021)

Parents find existing communication advice confusing

- Areas for growth: Many families still receive misinformation from clinicians
 - How can researchers best share new findings with busy clinicians?

The Good News:

What advice have you been given about your child?

- In addition to these few myths, clinicians are sharing evidence-based information with families
- Some of the debunked advice is relatively rare!