



Learning Objectives



- Identify traditional stereotypes of parenting roles between mothers & fathers
- Describe fathers' positive & negative perspectives about various service delivery models
- List specific strategies for including fathers in their child's intervention & habilitation



Perceptions

Fathers have been described as the secondary, peripheral, and even the imaginary parent.



Research Bias



- Where as research on mothers have traditionally focused on issues of parenting/nurturing, emotional bonding, language/communication stimulation, reactions to diagnoses, etc., most research on fathers has focused on paternal pathologies:
 - Abusive fathers
 - Fatherlessness (absent fathers/single parenting)
 - "Deadbeat Dads"
- We need to explore responsible, involved fathering as well as continue to understand parental problems.

(Dollahite, 2004)



Research



- Zero to Three Survey (2010) (n=1600) found positive correlations between high levels of father involvement & subsequent emotional, behavioral, cognitive, & learning outcomes in their children.
- Fathers have been shown to strengthen early development by helping their children:
 - Acquire problem-solving skills;
 - Exhibit persistence skills when faced with challenges;
 - Feel secure enough to explore the world around them;
 - Have greater tolerance for stress; &
 - Develop greater confidence in their own abilities & thoughts.



Children with Special Needs



• Like mothers, fathers often experience intense emotions related to their child's diagnosis of a disability.



- Fathers often respond creatively & have a significant impact on their children with special needs.
- Fathers continue to be the "secondary" parent despite:
 - intense emotions related to their child's diagnosis
 - demographic trends that have led to an increase in shared





National Deaf Children's Society Study (2006) – United Kingdom



- Aimed to examine fathers' feelings about having a child with hearing loss & the services that support them.
- A total of 33 fathers in face-to-face focus group.
- Found that fathers wanted:
 - more involvement with their child, family, & support services
 - to receive information first-hand
 - their unique roles recognized and supported through networks
 - flexibility of employers to attend appointments, &
 - flexibility of service providers if employers were not flexible.



Current Study



A 47-question survey to evaluate fathers' perspectives about their inclusion in & satisfaction with the habilitation services their child has received.

Proposed Research Questions:

- •Do fathers feel adequately included in support services & the intervention process?
- •How can professionals include & involve fathers in their child's services?
- •Do fathers feel that their child's hearing loss has a negative effect on their relationship with their child?



Methods: Collection and Analysis



- SurveyMonkey.com was utilized to collect survey responses.
- Survey Monkey automatically reports number and percentage totals for each question & its corresponding answers.
- Surveys received by mail were manually entered into the online collector.
- Results were exported into a Microsoft Excel document for further evaluation.

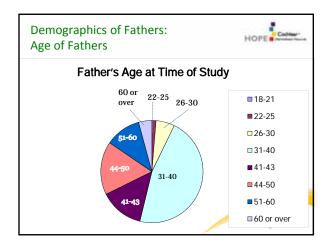


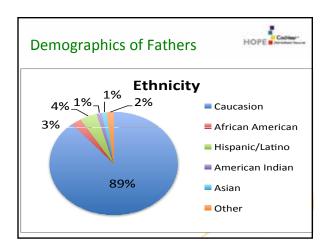
Methods: Participants

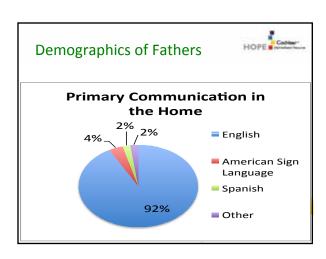


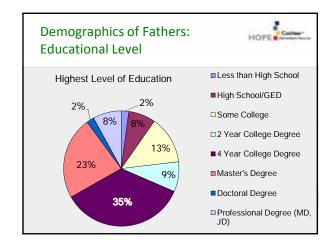
- 152 paper surveys that included a link to the online survey were distributed to fathers. (51 returned; 34% response rate)
- The Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (AG Bell) published a link in their weekly electronic newsletter to its members.
- Social Media was utilized to inform prospective fathers of the survey link (Facebook, LinkedIn).
- Hands & Voices published a link on their website.
- Total number of participants: 262 Complete Surveys

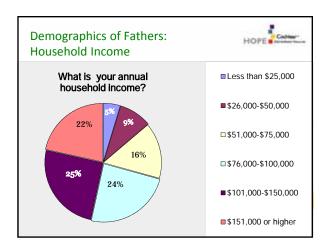


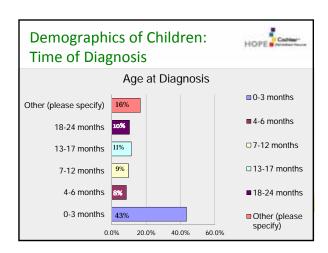


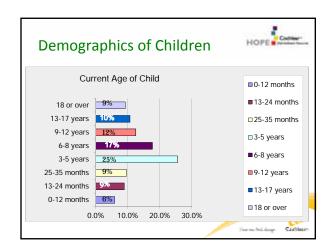


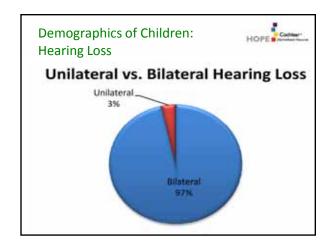


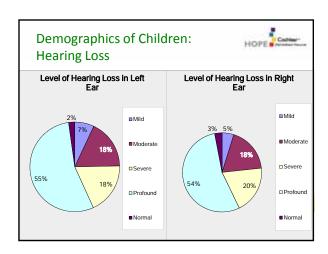


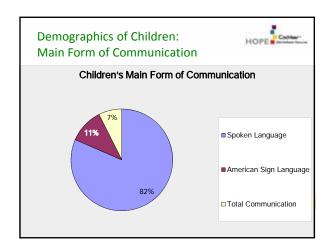


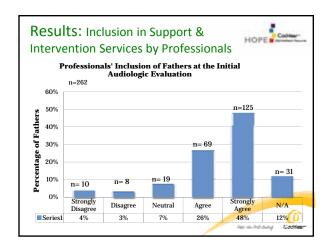


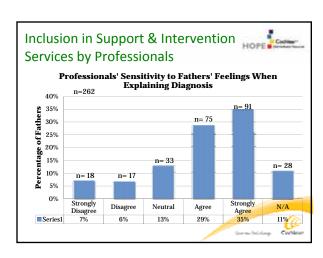


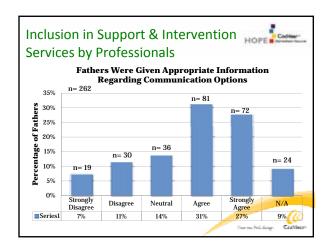


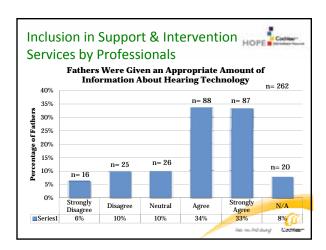


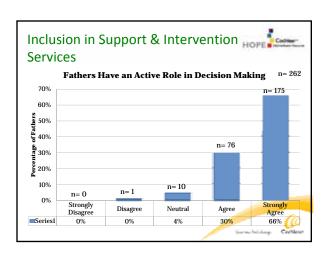


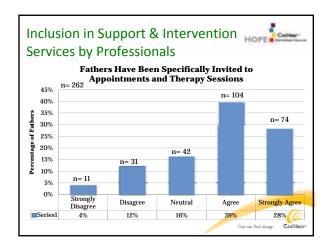




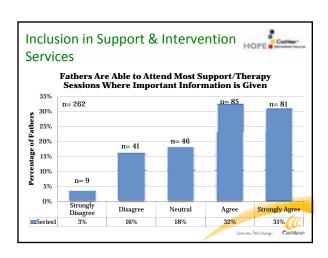


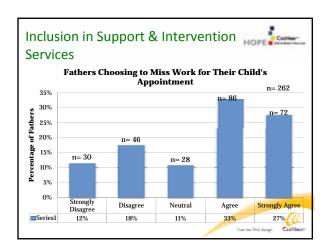


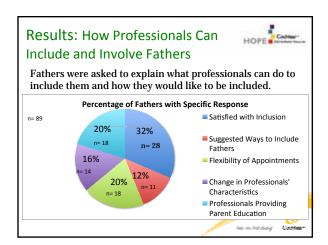


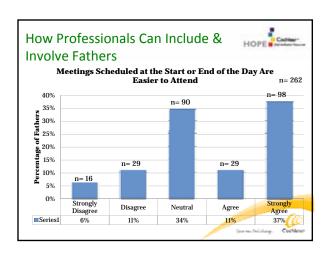


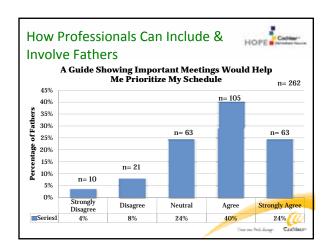


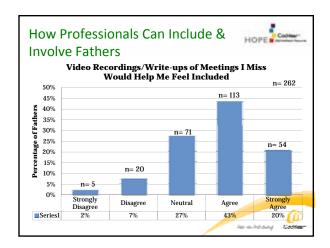


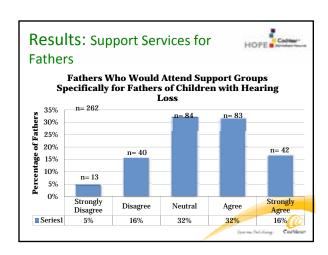


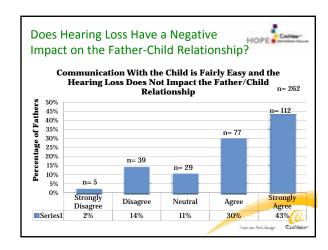
















Discussion • Fathers suggested, continued: - Flexibility of appointments time of day - Would like meetings on weekends - Extended hours (early/late) - Separate notification of appointments Discussion • Father suggested that *professionals* should: - Be knowledgeable, up-to-date with latest information - Share advice, information, & options right away - Be more *proactive* about including fathers: • Don't ignore fathers, eye contact, ask how they are coping, seek ways to support them in the process - Be unbiased in your recommendations HOPE Discussion • Professional Characteristics: - Be sensitive & empathetic to their situation (fathers) - Treat the father as <u>equal partners</u> in the parenting process - Don't make assumptions about the father's role or level of interest - Recognize the importance of fathers in the lives of their

children with hearing loss

corresponding role of the father

Understand that fathers may respond creativelyBe sensitive to cultural & religious differences and

Discussion



- Professionals providing parent education:
 - Provide father-specific education
 - Provide information on meetings/conferences
 - Pinpoint sources of information/materials (websites, books, support materials)
 - Discuss/explain the latest technology
 - Connecting to advocates & other parents, especially other fathers
 - Navigating service delivery process (Part C, public schools)
 - Activities, strategies, goals & targets for fathers to do at home to improve communication development
 - Information on *father* support groups



Limitations of the Study



- Were fathers who participated in the current study already more involved than some?
- Fathers were contacted not only through public school systems, but also through non-profit organizations that offer information on hearing loss, resources and support networks (AG Bell, Hands & Voices).
- Does choosing to be a part of these groups mean they were more involved and more likely to feel included?



Limitations of the Study



- The majority of participants were Caucasian males with high levels of education and high income levels.
- There was a lack of representation from more diverse ethnic groups and fathers with lower socioeconomic statuses.



Future Research



- Reach out to fathers who may not be receiving support from non-profit organizations; target more fathers of older, school-age children.
- Evaluate how fathers of lower socioeconomic statuses as well as more diverse ethnic groups feel about services.
 - Were they included by professionals?
 - Did they receive appropriate information on communication options and hearing technology?
 - Did they have an active role in decision making?
 - How do these factors affect fatherhood?



Future Research



- Fathers reported being generally satisfied with their involvement and inclusion in services.
 - Would spouses agree on the extent of the father's involvement? Would spouses rate them as highly?
 - Would professionals rate fathers as highly as fathers rate themselves?



Advice from a Father

References/Resources



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Thank You for Listening!



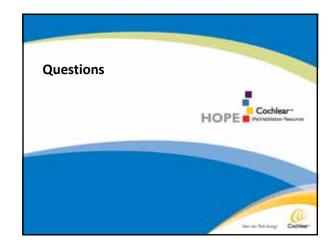
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Children with Cochlear Implants: The Words and the Music

- One day introductory level workshops on reading, vocabulary and music
- Next venue: Urbana (IL) on Tuesday, October 9th
- For more information, go to www.regonline.com/hopeworkshops
- Or call Sarah Gard at 303.524.6848, sgard@cochlear.com



HOPE Coding

What Children with Cochlear Implants Need at School

- One day workshop offering information and resources to help create an optimum classroom listening environment for a child with a cochlear implant
- Monday, October 22 in Valhalla, NY
- For more information, go to www.regonline.com/hopeworkshops
- Or contact Sarah Gard at 303.524.6848 <u>sgard@cochlear.com</u>



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