

Working with the Deaf Community: Providing Deaf-friendly and Accessible Services

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SafePlace is ending sexual and domestic violence through safety, healing, prevention, and social change.

24-hour Hotline 512.267.SAFE (7233) 512.927.9616 TTY for the Deaf community www.SafePlace.org



Terminology

- Deaf/deaf
- Hearing-Impaired
- Hard-of-Hearing (HOH)
- Deaf/Blind



Language

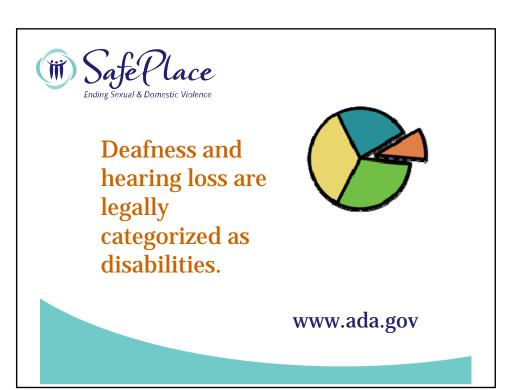
- English is a 2nd language for most Deaf people.
- Visual and mental images are central to American Sign Language (ASL).
- ASL's grammar and syntax involve body language, facial expressions, and signing space – don't assume physical gestures or expression are signs of aggression or violence.



Four Components of Deaf Culture

- Linguistic
- Political
- Social
- Audiological







Ways Deaf People Communicate

- Video Phone
- Pager (text & email)
- Face-to-Face
- Relay Services (Video, Voice, & Instant Messaging)
- TTY





Communicating with Deaf Individuals Face-to-Face

- Maintain eye contact
- Speak naturally & clearly
- Maintain relaxed posture
- Use facial expressions & gestures
- Be aware of 'visual noise'
- Be aware of slang and idioms
- Choose clothing with solid colors when possible
- Ask about preferred communication method(s)

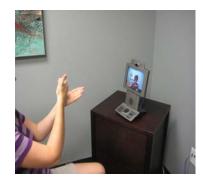






Accessibility at SafePlace

- Video Phones
- Interpreter Online
- In-person interpreters
- DVD at the Shelter
- Webspots in ASL







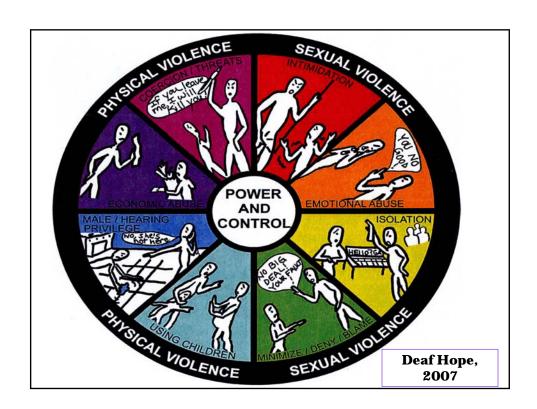
Written Communication with Deaf Individuals

- Written communication ability can also be influenced by the person's current level of trauma.
- Ask if the person would like to write by making paper and pen available during your interaction.
- Examples: "Monday night, 7:00pm meeting can you come?" or "Need a doctor now?"



When using ASL interpreters...

- Ask for individual preference for specific interpreters, when possible.
- Use 1st person and speak directly to the Deaf person.
- Avoid chit-chatting with the interpreter.
- Be aware that any and all side comments will be interpreted by the interpreter to the Deaf individual.





Examples of Abuse Specific to Deaf People

- hearing privilege
- sneaking up behind
- cochlear implants
- turning out lights
- not allowing the learning of ASL
- taking away all communication devices
- no one in the family learning ASL





Resources

- Baker-Shenk, C., & Cokely, D. (1980). American sign language. Washington, DC: Gallaudet University Press.
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