Autoethnography of a Hard of Hearing Traveler



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Hard of hearing

University of Washington, Seattle

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This talk is about my experiences during the backpack tour and also occasional travel as a PhD student.

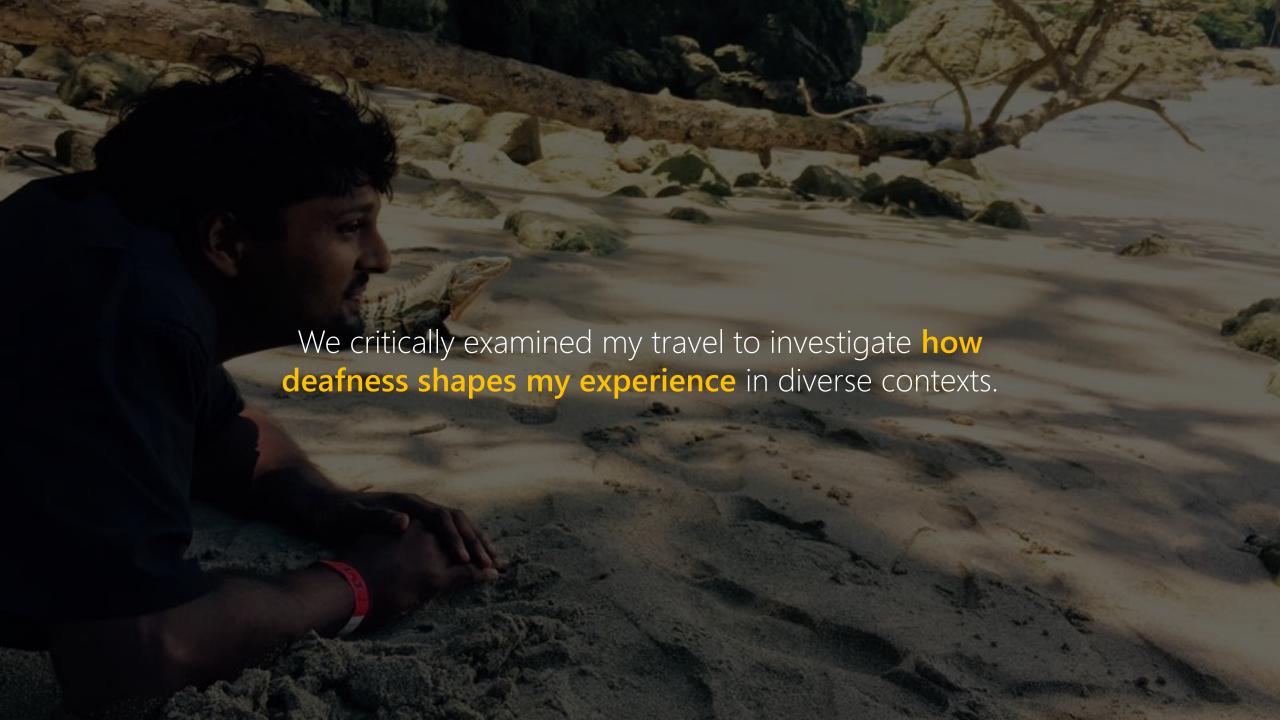
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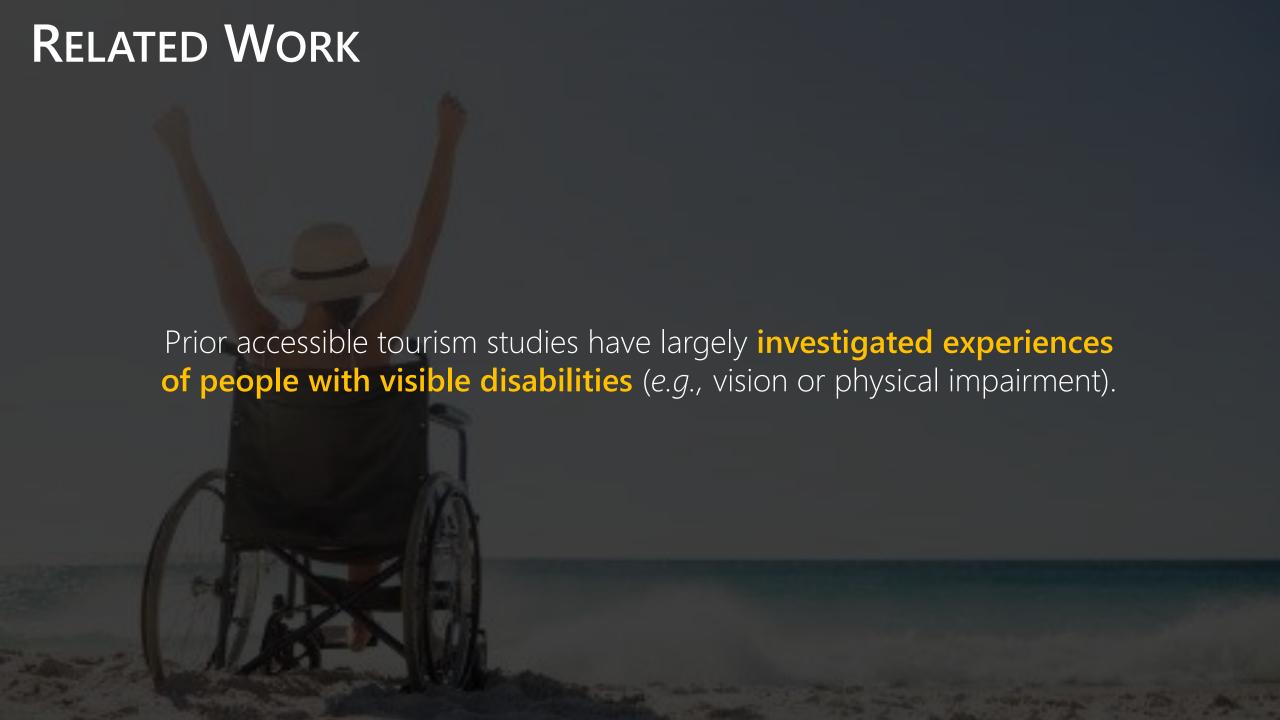
Dhruv Jain, Audrey Desjardins, Leah Findlater, Jon Froehlich University of Washington, Seattle

But why are we examining my travel?









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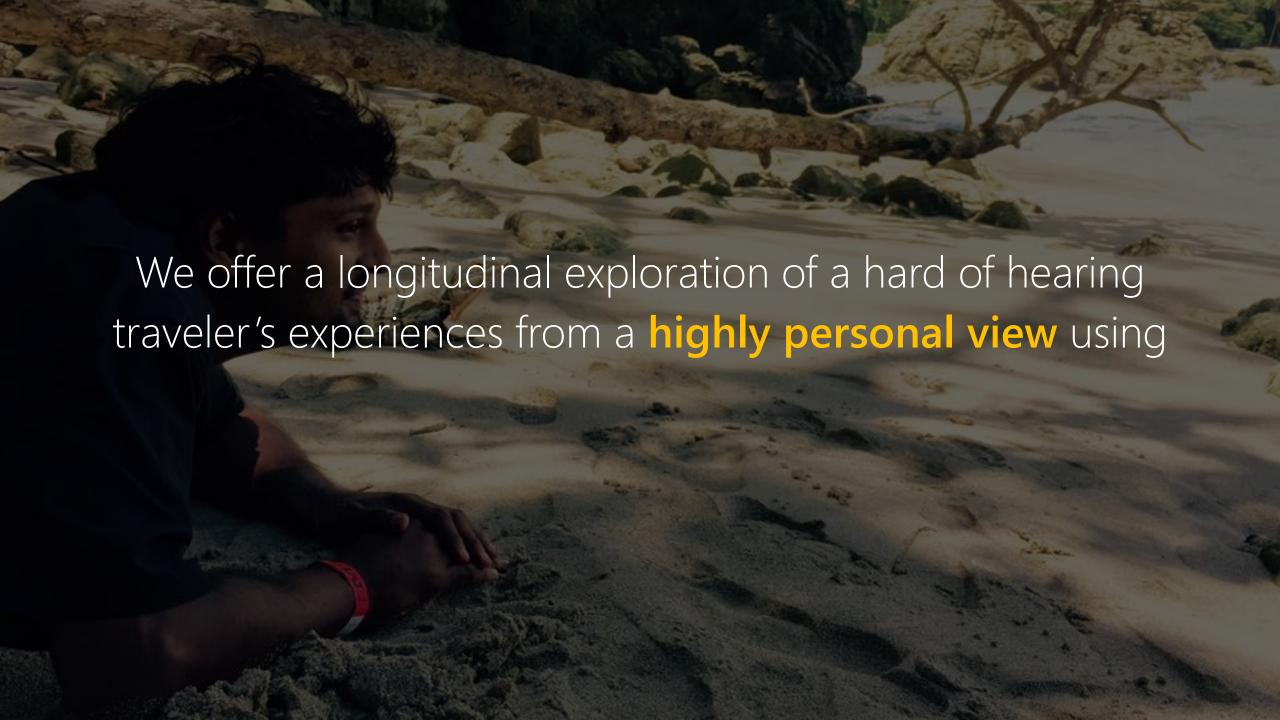
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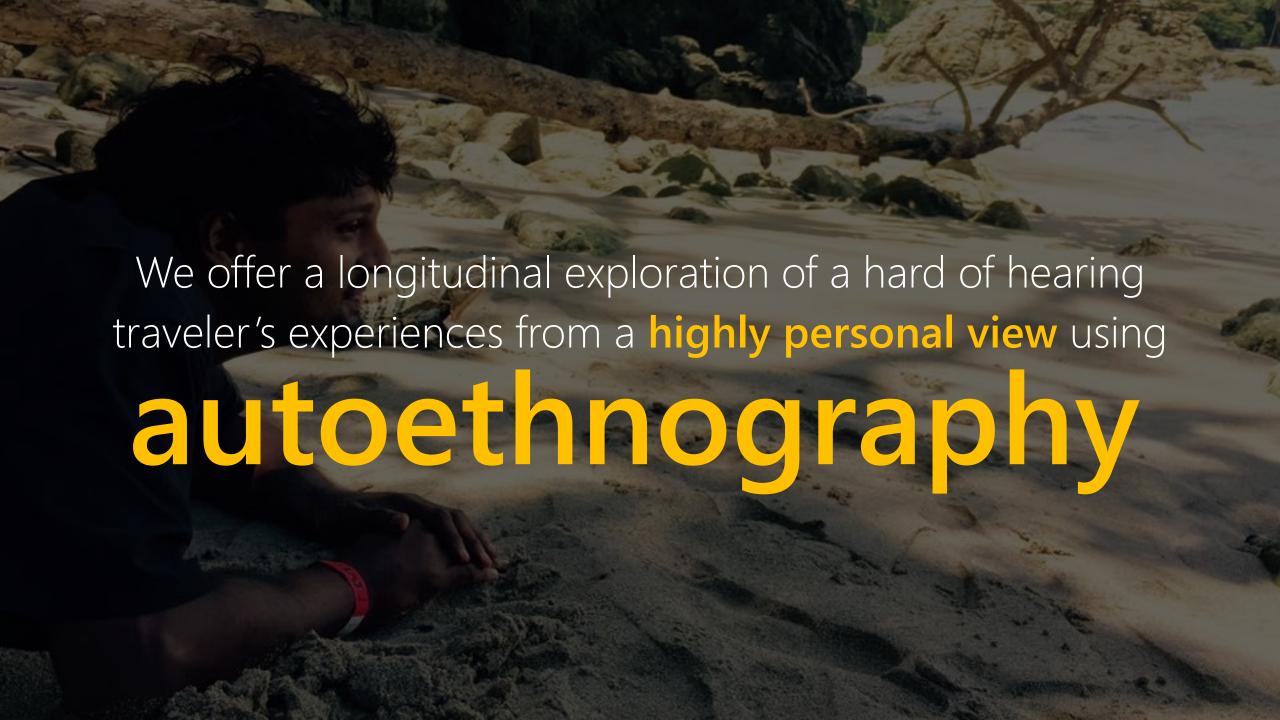


Interviews about DHH people's experiences in international conference (Friedner, 2014)



Online survey of Deaf backpackers (Zajadacz, 2013)





AUTO-ETHNOGRAPHY

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This method examines the **lived experience from within**, generating **rich personal insights** rarely available through other research methods.

AUTOETHNOGRAPHY

A qualitative research method where **researcher adopts the role of participant** and uses "self-reflect But why did we choose to use **autoethnography?** their story to wider **cultural**, **political**, and **social** meanings." (Ellis, 2010)

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- Disability is **highly personal**; every person with disability is different.
- We wanted to amplify my first-person voice as a hard of hearing researcher in various contexts.
- Our hope is to diversify the array of methods used in the ASSETS community.





Severe to profound hearing loss



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- Wears **hearing aids** in both ears



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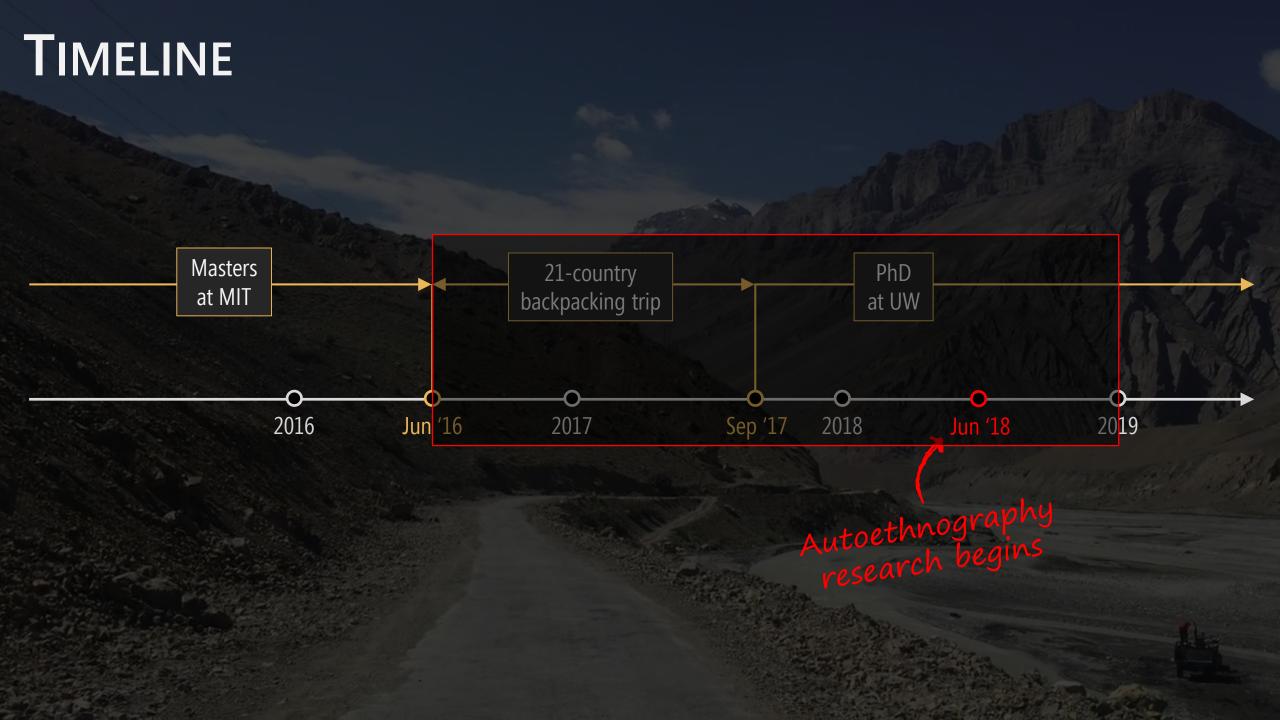
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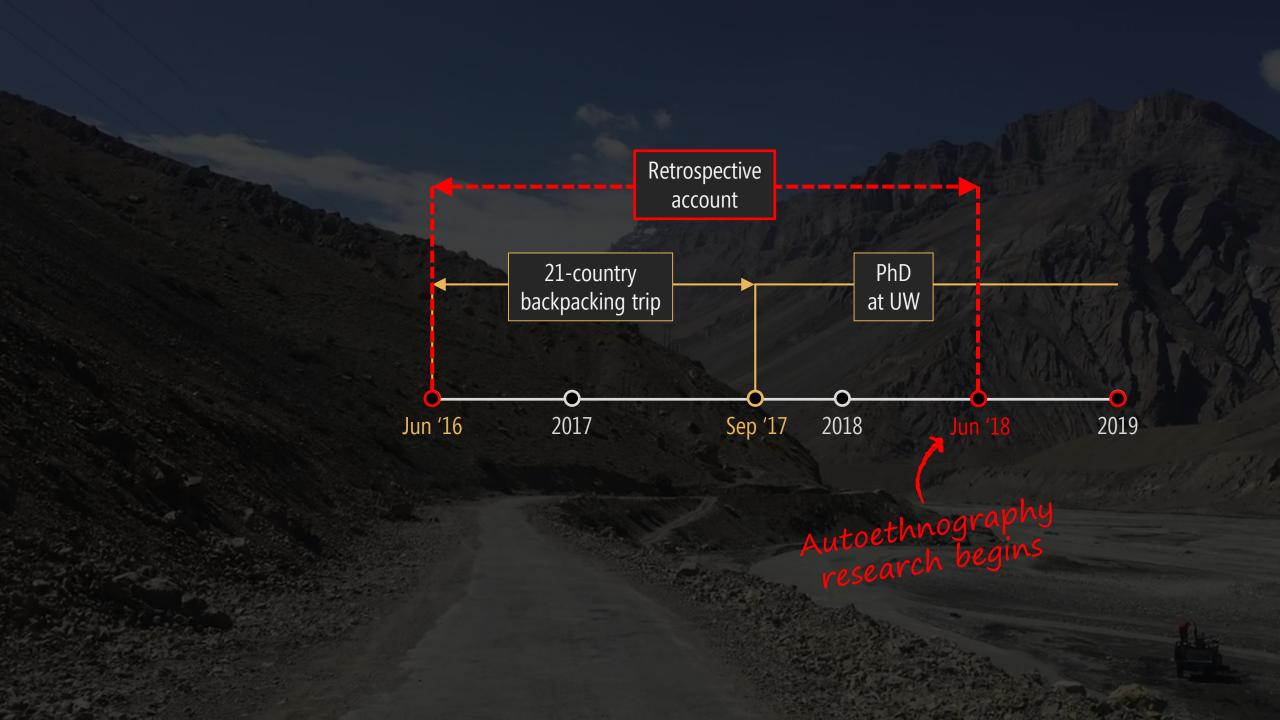
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- Uses real-time captioning in lectures and group meetings

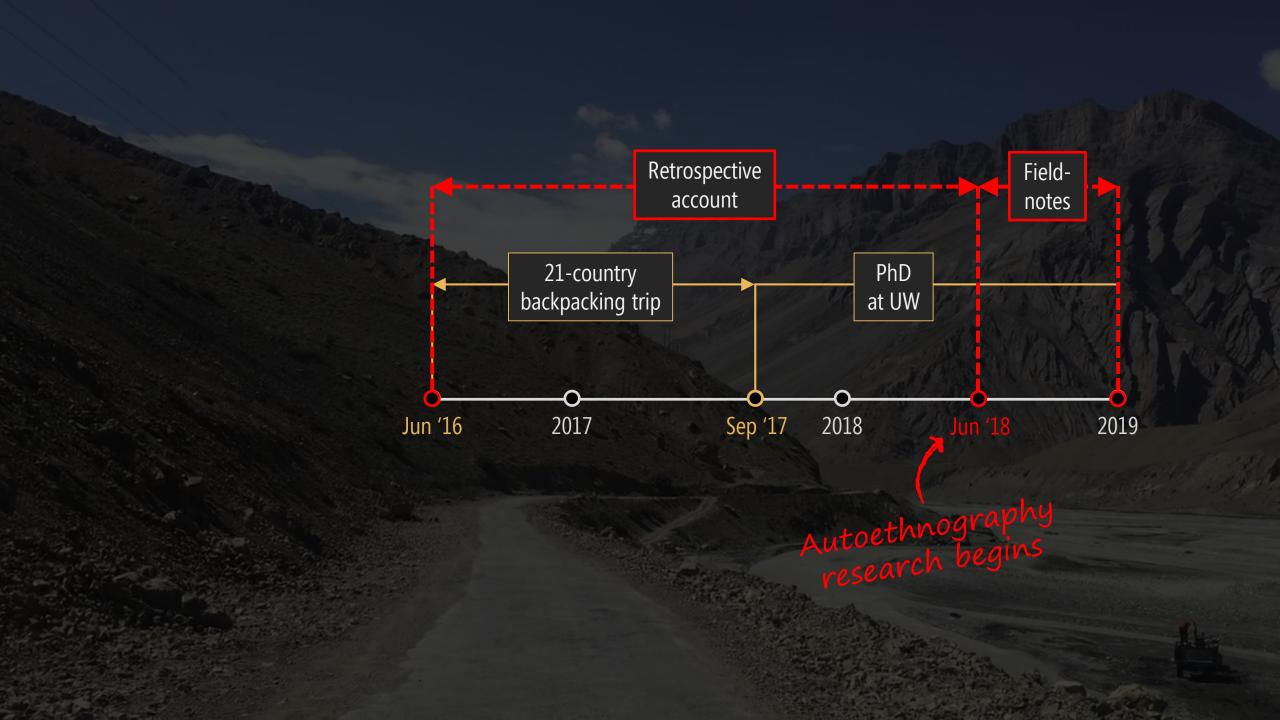


TIMELINE Masters 21-country PhD at MIT backpacking trip at UW Sep '17 2018 2019 2016 Jun '16 2017 Autoethnogra research begin





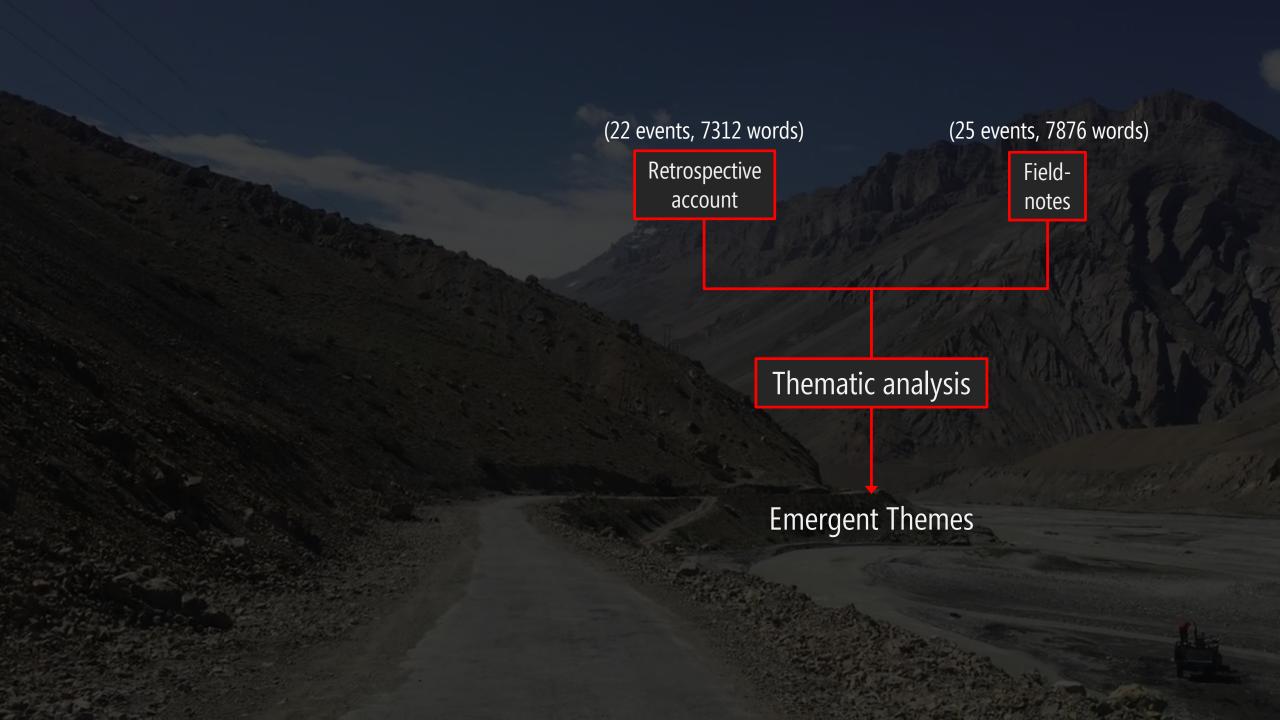














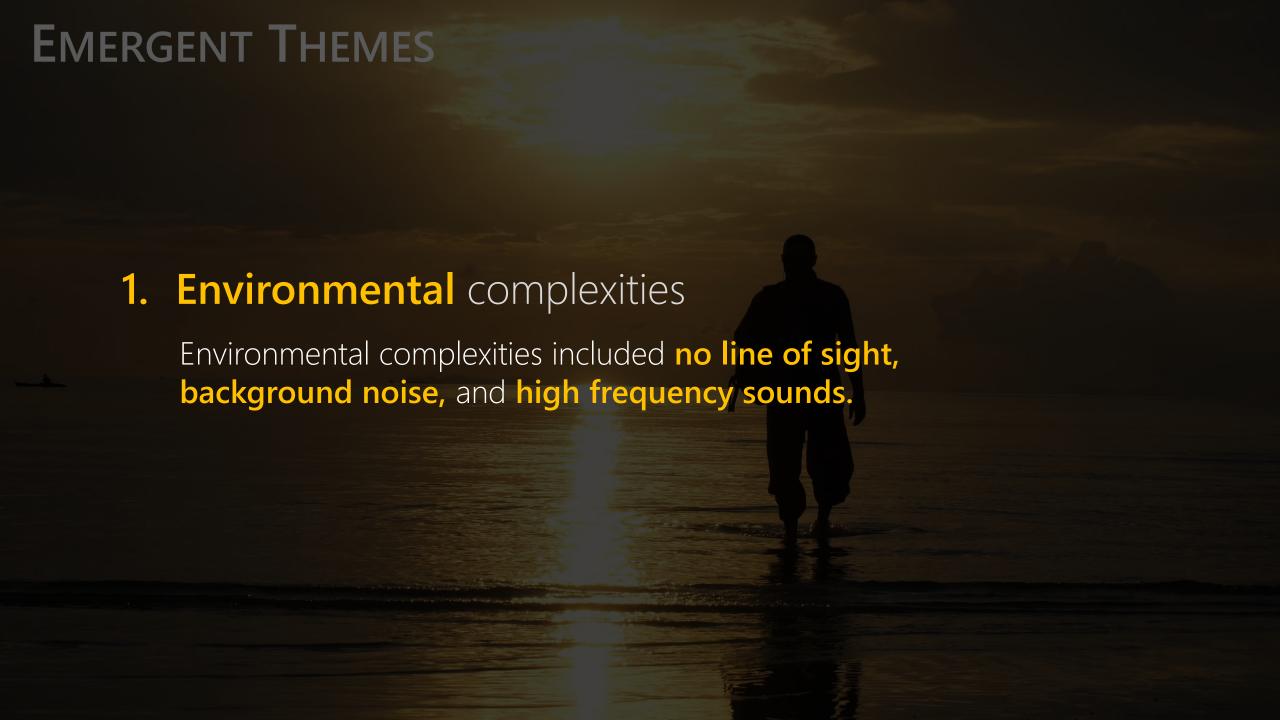








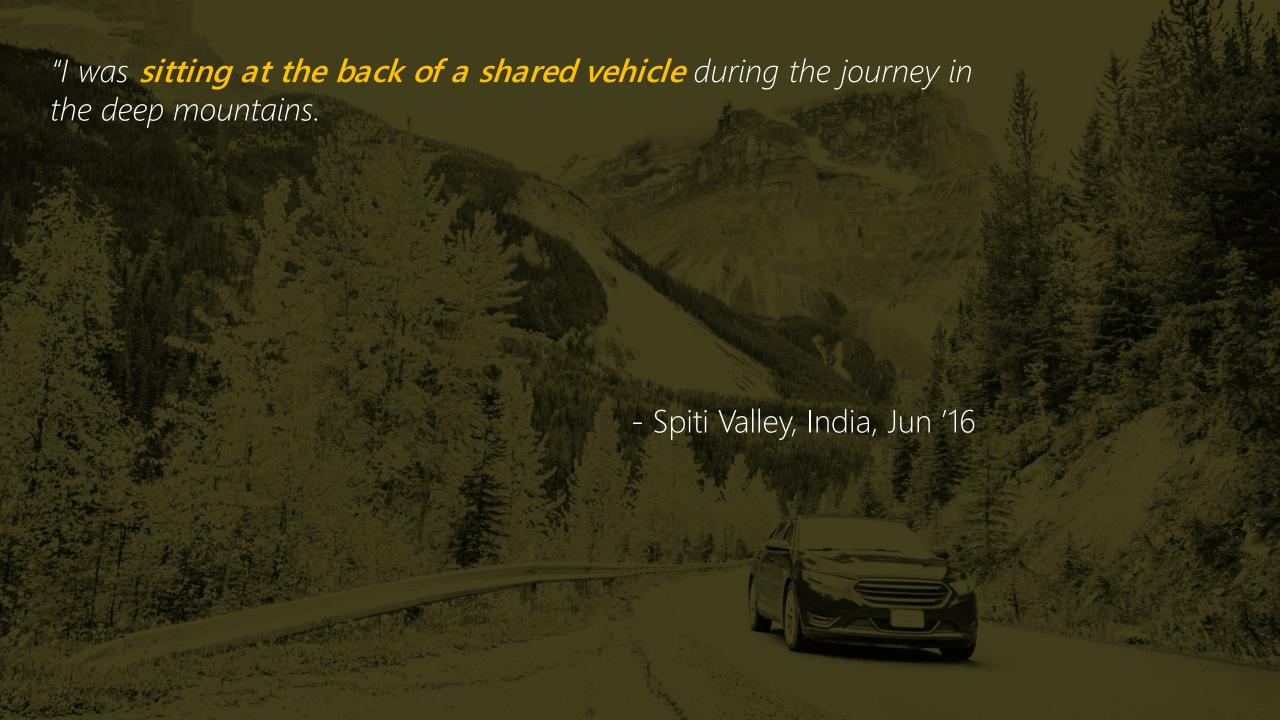


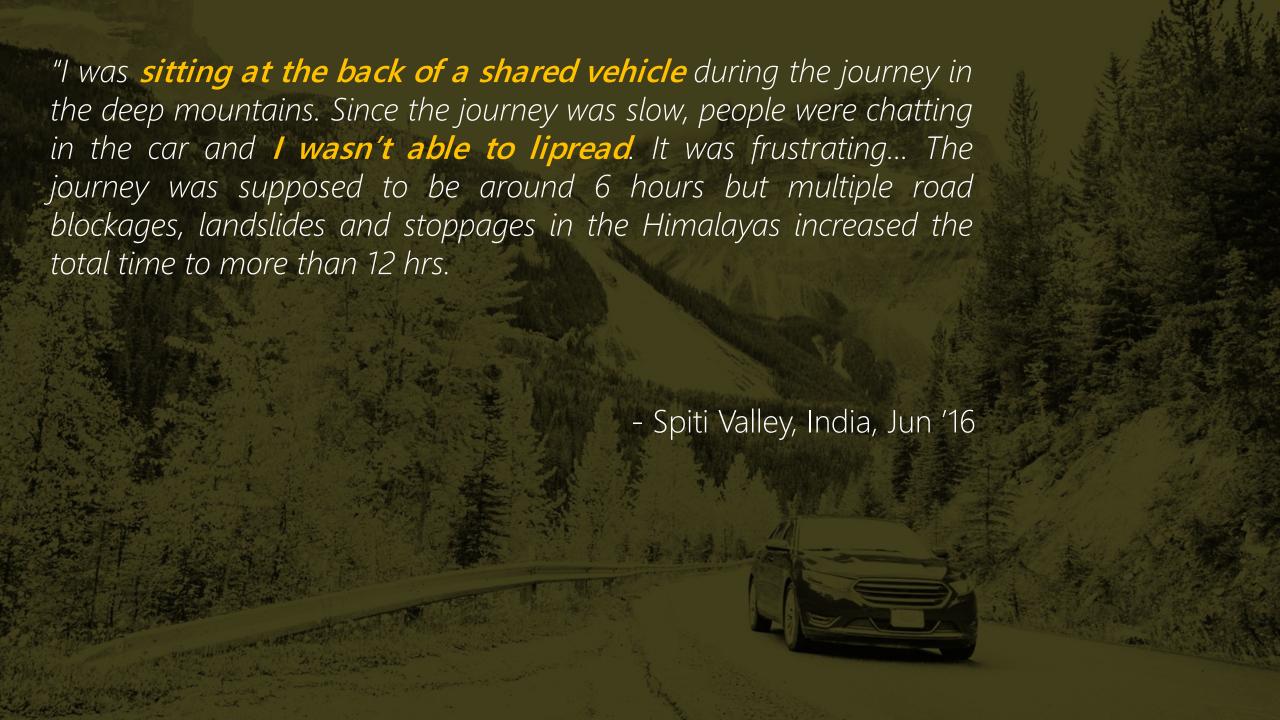


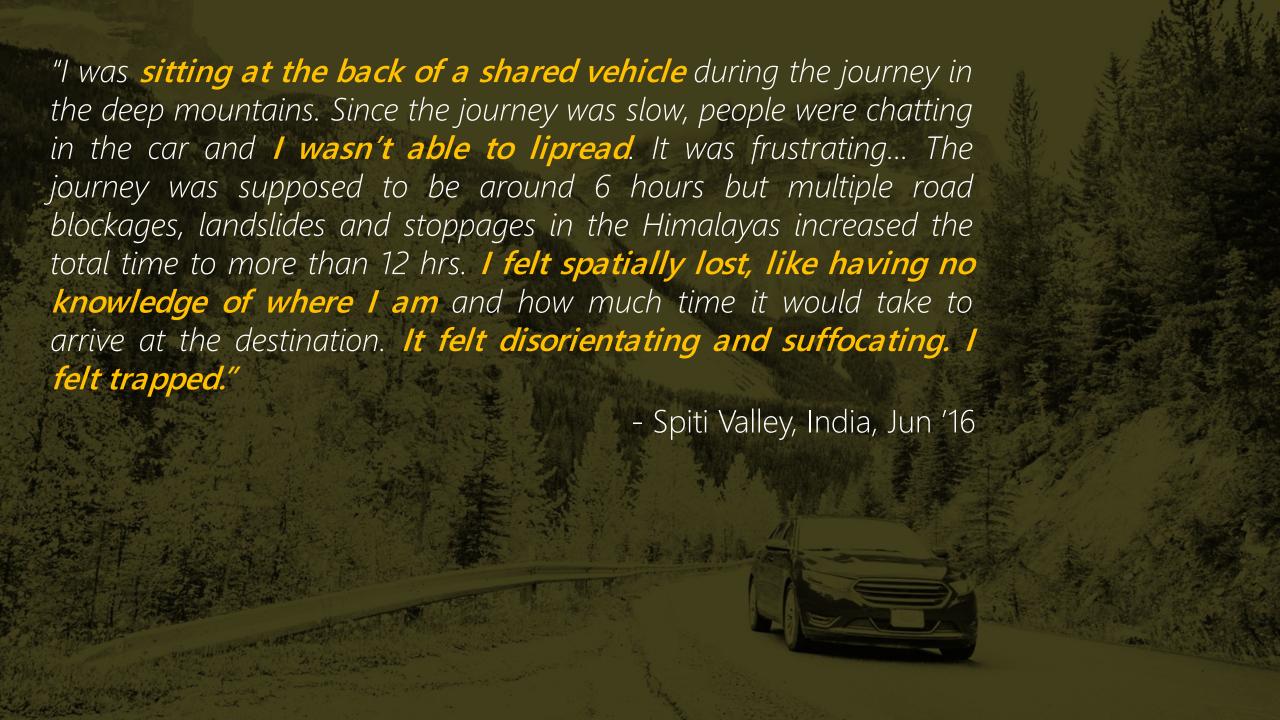


EMERGENT THEMES

- 1. Environmental complexities
 - No line of sight
 A major issue during travel was no direct line of sight to the speaker's faces which made communication difficult.









EMERGENT THEMES

- 1. Environmental complexities
 - No line of sight
 - Background noise
 Areas with background noise (which are frequent during travel) were very hard for me to communicate in.

"[When I was on a plane] it was terribly difficult to communicate drinks or food choice due to background noise.

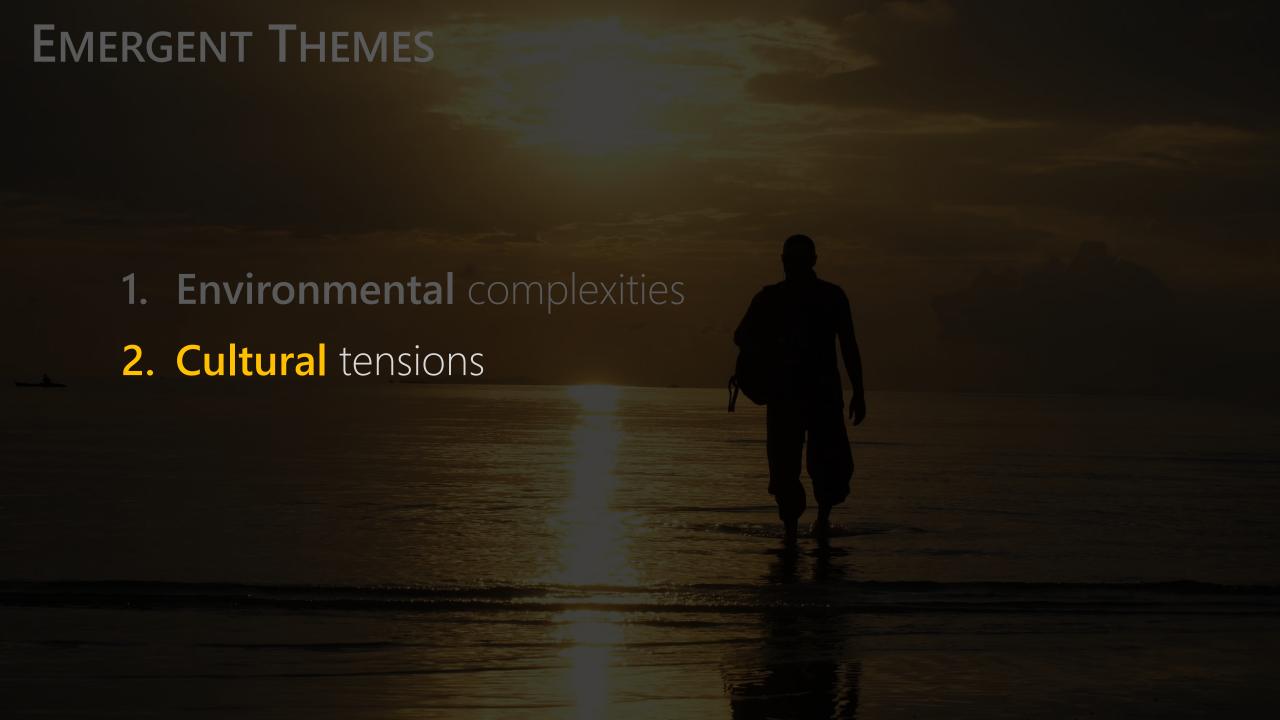
- Flight from Milan to Sharm el sheikh, Mar'17

"[When I was on a plane] it was terribly difficult to communicate drinks or food choice due to background noise. I couldn't hear the attendant very well. [...] And since I can't hear my own voice well, I did not know how loud I was speaking. Thus, the crew also had a hard time understanding me.

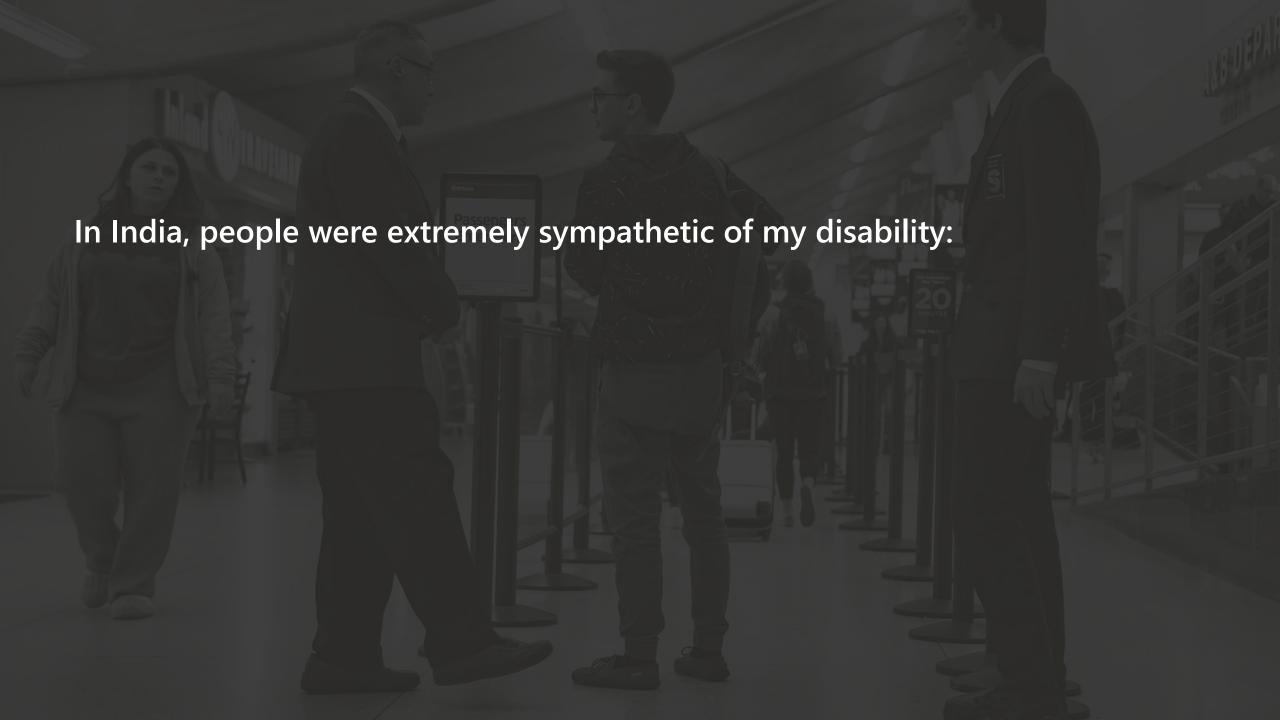
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"[When I was on a plane] it was terribly difficult to communicate drinks or food choice due to background noise. I couldn't hear the attendant very well. [...] And since I can't hear my own voice well, I did not know how loud I was speaking. Thus, the crew also had a hard time understanding me. Somehow, through gestures and repetitions, we made it work but I skipped one meal and compromised with cold water instead of the hot water (which I wanted)."

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EMERGENT THEMES 1. Environmental complexities 2. Cultural tensions I faced tensions due to varying cultural perceptions of disability across regions.



In India, people were extremely sympathetic of my disability:

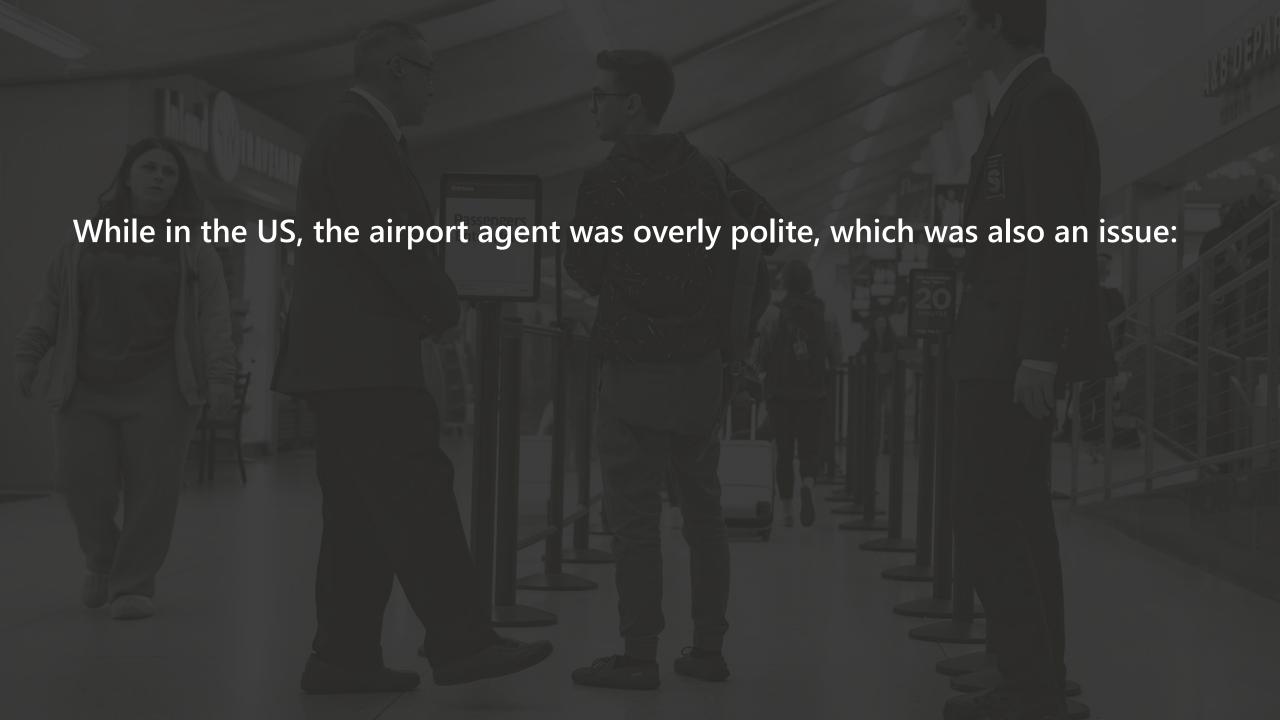
"[On finding that I am hard of hearing], the [gate agent at the airport] shook my hand and escorted me in person to the plane...

- Leh, India, Aug '17

In India, people were extremely sympathetic of my disability:

"[On finding that I am hard of hearing], the [gate agent at the airport] shook my hand and escorted me in person to the plane... I was really embarrassed to be given special treatment in front of other people who looked amused."

- Leh, India, Aug '17





"[After a long while of waiting], I heard what seemed like my name being called multiple times for boarding.

- Boston, Sep '17

While in the US, the airport agent was overly polite, which was also an issue:

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"[After a long while of waiting], I heard what seemed like my name being called multiple times for boarding. [Feeling very guilty,] I asked the airport staff member if they were really calling out my name. She appeared unhappy (not knowing that I am Deaf) but said: 'yes sir, but it's okay!" I figured social niceties conflict with accessibility here. If she had asked the cause of the delay, I would have clarified—my deafness."

- Boston, Sep '17



EMERGENT THEMES

- 1. Environmental complexities
- 2. Cultural tensions
- 3. Relationship to assistive technologies

I will detail two examples: **hearings aids**, and **a transcription service** (InnoCaption).





During travel, I observed that my relationship to hearing aids changed because their loss or damage would have caused increased discomfort.



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"I became obsessed with cleaning my aids regularly, storing them safely, and keeping enough batteries. As an example, while sleeping in shared dorms, I kept the aids under my pillow and woke up multiple times at night to check if they did not drop to the floor or got lost. Similarly, I panicked when my aids became wet with rain or sweat, and stayed up the night with a hair dryer to dry them."

To place calls, I use a remote transcription service, called *InnoCaption*, which is **only licensed to be used in the US**.





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Thus, during travel, making calls were exteremely difficult.

For example, once I lost a credit card in Mexico. Because I usually traveled alone, it took me two weeks to find someone who I can trust to make a phone call for cancelling and ordering a new card!



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In summary, being away from the support network at home meant that I had to be more self-reliant, which changed my relationship with the ATs.













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- My travel experiences highlighted personal ways of interaction with different cultures, environments and technology.
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Travel Reflections

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- My travel experiences highlighted **personal ways of interaction** with different cultures, environments and technology.
- Given that disability is highly personal, these deeply situated insights are difficult to obtain through other research methods.
- Future work should **further investigate experiences of other disabled people** in diverse contexts.







Personalized assistive technologies

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- Future designers should consider: How might we design personalized assistive technologies that adapt to different settings?

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- Results are in the paper.

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- **Disabled researchers may feel compelled to hide facts** that could negatively affect them.
- In fact, some of my negative experiences are during travel with my family members, which were very hard to talk about.
- While hiding intimate facts may be necessary, deep and evocative insights only result when **intricacies are disclosed** and discussed.
- So, take the time to access what **balance between disclosure and privacy** makes you comfortable.

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• Graduate students performing autoethnography may be **intimidated to share** their personal experiences with advisors.

Balancing Authority:

- Graduate students performing autoethnography may be **intimidated to share** their personal experiences with advisors.
- Their advisers should **ensure a healthy, constructive environment** for personal expression.

DISCUSS YOUR IDEAS WITH US...



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Calling all researchers with disabilities!

Let's together contribute our rich personal accounts to reveal how diverse scenarios and contexts affect our disability.