understanding his presentation. He was speechless. I mentioned even if it did not work for everyone, it is still a terrific program and that all hearing aids should include a T switch. I suggested that perhaps in his future presentations, he should take out that comment and Jim promised me he would not mention it again. He apologized and thanked me for my seeking him out and bringing it to his attention. We parted good friends.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Reg: Other speakers included Sandra German & Ian Sutherland who are captioning pioneers, and spoke of the realities of providing real-time captioning; Susan Karkkunen and Colin Simpson, on volunteer recruitment in the hearing world and motivation training sessions; Dr. Sandra Vandenhoff, on how auditory training can help you to hear better in noise; Mary Francis Laughton, on accessibility in broadcasting/ telecommunications and CRTC requirements for the hard of hearing; Colin Simpson, on volunteering, and Dr. Richard Liu, a surgeon, who had great experience in cochlear implants, acoustic neuroma surgery, and laser stapedotomy.

Lou: There was one disappointment at the Convention. CHIP's favourite actress, Gael Hannan, was to be a special guest speaker. Unfortunately she came down with a very bad cold and lost her voice. I am sure everybody felt bad as we all looked forward to her usual amusing presentation.

Next year, the CHHA Convention will take place in Toronto. <

Postsecondary Degree Key to Success For Deaf/Hearing Impaired Youth

By: Maria Barile, Adaptech Research Network

inding work after graduation is a major concern for all students, but what is the situation for students who are Deaf or hearing impaired? Do they graduate and find employment after graduation? These are some of the questions explored by the Adaptech Research Network in a recent study that focused on the experiences of three groups of respondents: current students, graduates (students who have completed their

program of study in the last two years), and leavers (students who left their program of study before graduating).

 20 of those who responded to our survey identified themselves as either Deaf (3) or hearing impaired (17). Among these respondents, five were male and fifteen were female.

> 16 identified themselves as Anglophone, while four identified themselves as Francophone. It is not possible to say
> whether any of the respondents are either ASL or LSQ first language users.

Of the 20 respondents, eight graduated from college or trade school, nine completed a Bachelor's degree and three obtained a Masters or PH.D.

After graduation, 12 of these 20 respondents (11 graduates and one leaver) reported

that they were able to find either full-time or part time work. The majority of these respondents reported that they worked full-time, and most expressed being satisfied with their jobs.

Moreover, 8 of the 12 respondents with jobs were employed in fields related to their program of study.

Although these numbers are small, our study confirms that obtaining a college diploma or university degree will help secure satisfactory employment for persons who are Deaf or hearing impaired. Efforts should, thus, be made to ensure that these students have the supports in place to ensure that they can complete their programs of study.

Acknowledgements Support for the research on which this article is based was provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).