

Working Together to Support Transitions

Families' Stories of Choice and Independence

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Ontario Association on Developmental Disabilities Conference April 20, 2017





Acknowledgments

This study was undertaken as part of the Multidimensional Assessment of Providers and Systems (MAPS; www.mapsresearch.ca). MAPS was supported by a research grant from the Government of Ontario's Ministry of Community and Social Services. The views expressed in this report are not necessarily the views of all MAPS partners, researchers, collaborators or those of the Ministry.

We acknowledge the contribution of research assistants at Queen's University (Ashley Démoré, Devon Boyne, Mary Blinkhorn, Jamie Hagen, Katherine McKenzie, Robyn Saaltink); collaborators at Queen's University (Patricia Minnes), CAMH (Yona Lunsky), York University (Jonathan Weiss), and Concordia University (Shira Avni); and our videographer and editor (Nicole Bedford).

The MAPS research team is grateful to the families for taking time to share their experiences with us.

Outline

- Reflecting on Transitions
- Working Together to Support Transitions
- Families' Stories of Choice and Independence
 - Making Dreams Reality: Kelsey's Story
 - Patrick's Place
 - Lives Suspended: Saskia's Story
 - A Home of My Own: Ken's Story
- Key Principles during Transitions

Objectives



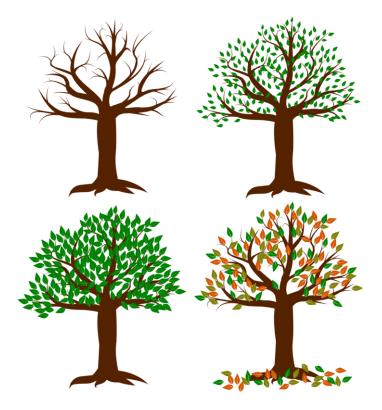
Explore families' experiences of choice and independence during transitions



Critically reflect on your own experiences and practices



Expand your knowledge of best practice for supporting choice and independence during transitions



Reflecting on Transitions

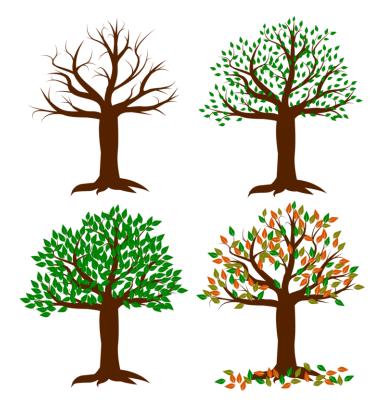
Reflecting on Transitions

- Consider a life transition you experienced:
 - Who was involved?
 - Was it expected or unexpected?
 - What choices did you have to make?
 - How did you feel?
 - What supports did you need?

Reflecting on Transitions



The only constant in life is change



Working Together to Support Transitions

Transitions for Persons with IDD and Their Families

- Persons with IDD and their families may feel stressed and unprepared when navigating transitions
 - Accessing services
 - Redefining family roles and responsibilities
 - Worrying about vulnerability to harm, social inclusion, quality of life
 - Navigating barriers to employment, education, community participation
- Amidst these challenges, persons with IDD are not always involved in making decisions that directly affect their lives

Working Together to Support Transitions

Participants

4 families with an adult with IDD navigating a transition

Methodology

- Longitudinal, ethnographic case studies
- Interviews and film documentation every 3 to 4 months for one year

Aim

- Gather rich qualitative data on families' experiences
- Explore formal and informal services, choices, and social inclusion during life transitions

Family Choice Making during Transitions

 What is the role of each family member in making choices for the transition?

Choice Making

Selecting options and perceiving the ability to influence the outcome

Choice-Making Opportunities

- Webber and Cobigo (2014) identified four components of effective choice-making opportunities:
 - 1. Frequent developmentally appropriate opportunities to make routine choices (e.g., meals, clothing) and life choices (e.g., vocational pursuits, service providers)
 - 2. A range of suitable options from which to choose
 - 3. All relevant information about the options and enough time to process the information
 - 4. A supportive environment
- Parents may have difficulty providing frequent choice-making opportunities to their son or daughter with IDD (Arellano & Peralta, 2013; Carter et al., 2013)

Family Choice Making during Transitions

 What is the role of each family member in making choices for the transition?

Self-Determination

Sense of autonomy and empowerment that enables goal-directed behaviour

Self-Determination for Persons with IDD and Their Families

 Persons with IDD tend to be less self-determined than their typically developing peers (Wehmeyer & Abery, 2013)

Cognitive & verbal ability

Environment & choice-making opportunities

• Self-determination is a skill learned through choice-making opportunities, regardless of cognitive and verbal ability (Heller et al., 2011; Wehmeyer & Abery, 2013)

Family Choice Making during Transitions

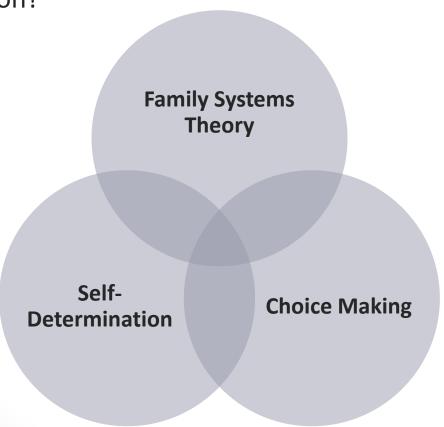
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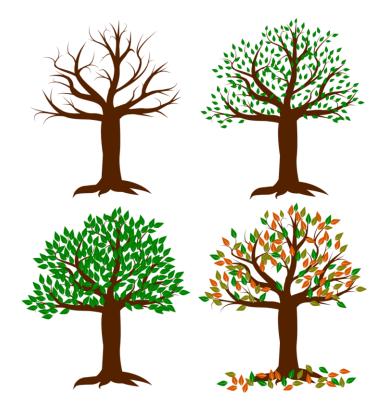
Family Systems Theory

Each member of the family influences and is influenced by every other member, as well as by wider social systems

Family Choice Making during Transitions

 What is the role of each family member in making choices for the transition?





Families' Stories of Choice and Independence







Questions to Consider

- Who is making choices for this transition?
- How can Kelsey's family help her to realize her dreams?



Making Dreams Reality: Kelsey's Story

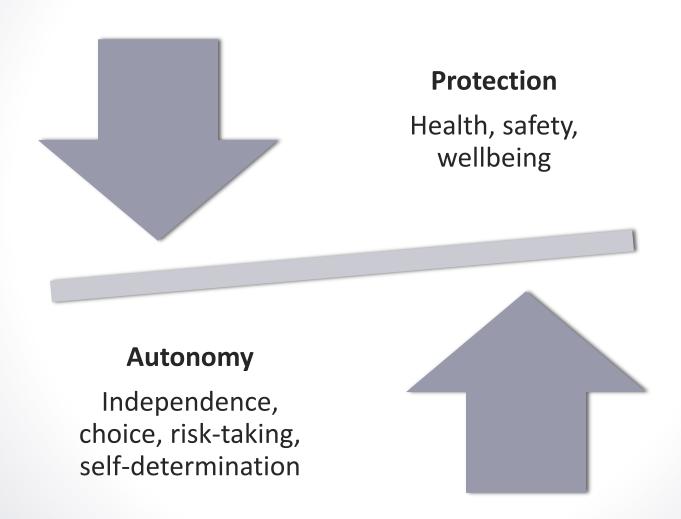


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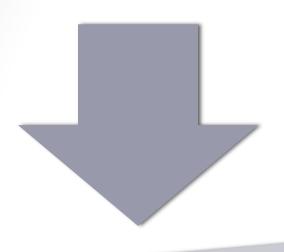
Who is making choices for this transition?

- Kelsey is expressing "big dreams"
 - e.g., University in Paris
- Her parents are helping her to reach realistic goals
 - e.g., College in Sudbury or Sault Ste. Marie
- Goal setting is an opportunity to build self-determination
- "We are trying to help match Kelsey's wishes with what's out there and what's pragmatic ... What she wants but also what we think she needs to be mature and to develop as an independent adult in the community" – Parent

Finding a Balance



Finding a Balance

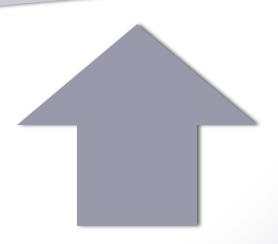


Family Quality of Life

The best interests of the family system

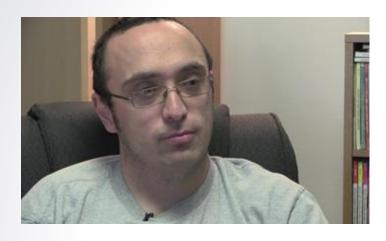


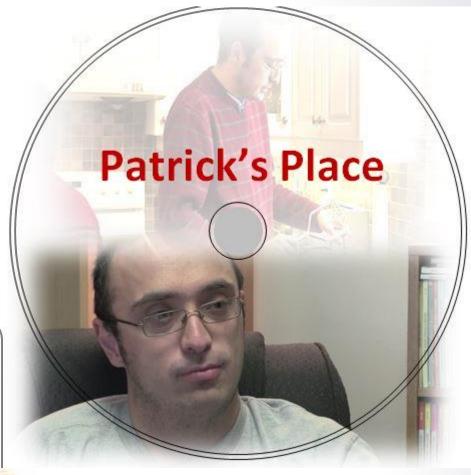
The best interests of one family member

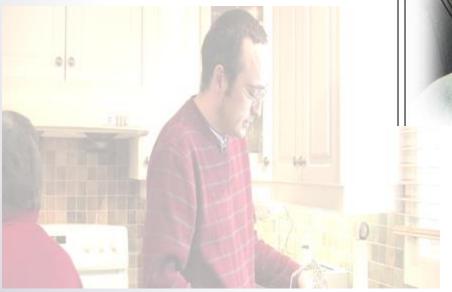


How can Kelsey's family help her to realize her dreams?

- Consider the meaning and function of these dreams
- Remember that dreams and opportunities evolve over time
- Remember that self-determination enhances quality of life and provides motivation for change
- Instead of saying "no," harness the motivation to learn a new skill







Questions to Consider

- Who is making choices for this transition?
- Whose goals are articulated?



Patrick's Place



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Who is making choices for this transition? Whose goals are articulated?

- Patrick's parents are leading the transition to encourage his independence
 - "Patrick was along for the ride." Parent
- Patrick expressed the goal to move out, but he did not have the skills for independent living
 - "I don't want to be here when I'm 40 ... I want to be completely independent when I am 40." – Patrick
 - "First it was, 'When I'm 18, I'll move out.' And then he got 18 and, 'When I'm 21, I'll move out.' And then he says, 'For sure when you retire, I'll move out." Parent
- Patrick's needs and goals interact with his parents' needs and goals in the family system

What might have happened if Patrick moved from his parents' home to his own apartment in the community?

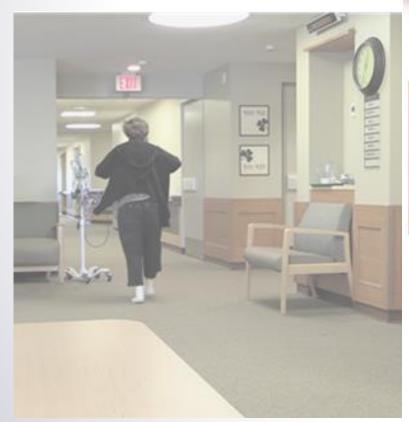
- His anxiety may have intensified, and he may have lacked the daily living skills to be successful
- Patrick's parents slowed down his transition to independent living when they realized he was not ready
- Mental health, daily living skills, and readiness for change help us to gauge an appropriate pace for a life transition
 - Optimal stress = motivating
 - Excessive stress = overwhelming
 - Monitor individual and family quality of life over time

Patrick's New Place

"Pat has since moved out to a bachelor apartment ... 1 year after this taping ... We are very proud of our son, and we are confident he will get to where he wants to be." – Parent





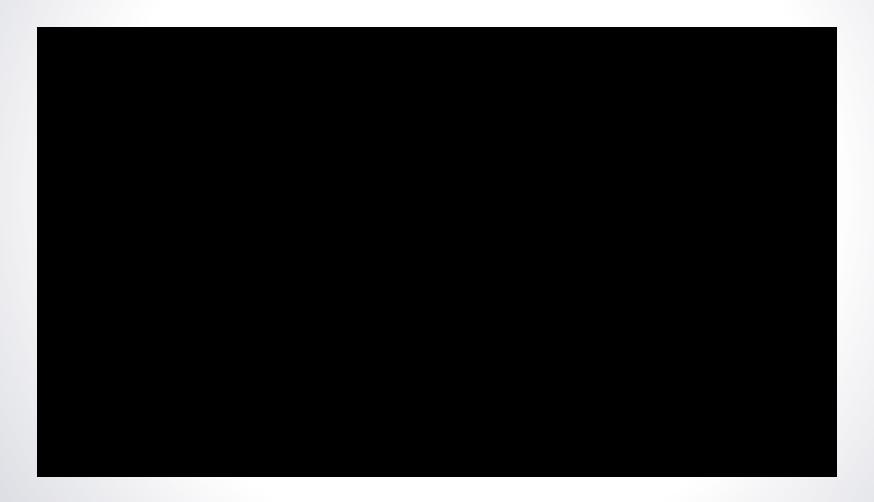


Questions to Consider

- Sometimes crises interrupt planned transitions
- How do you support and re-engage a family after a crisis?

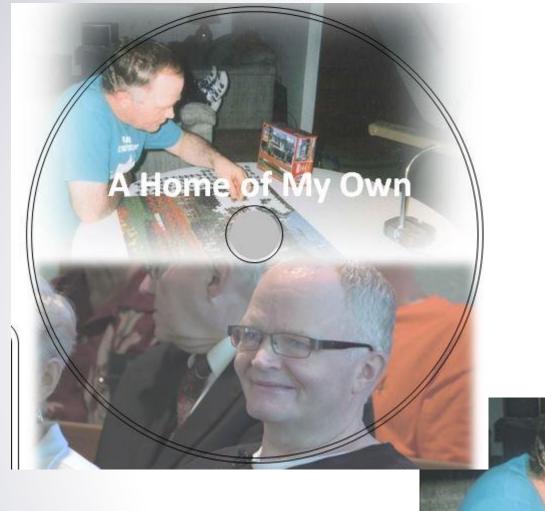


Lives Suspended: Saskia's Story



How do you support and reengage a family after a crisis?

- Recognize the need to support the family as a system
- Listen to their stories
- Validate their emotions
- Re-assess transition plans and service needs
- Rebuild self-determination to make future decisions



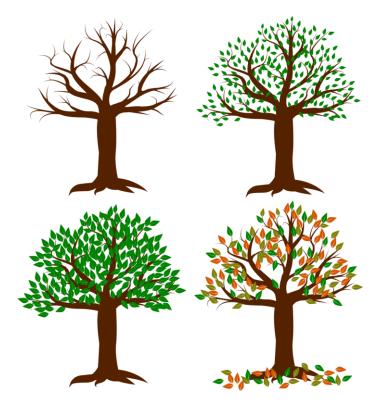


A Home of My Own: Ken's Story



Discussion

- Families are resilient and resourceful
- Families need assistance to plan for and adjust to transitions
- Transitions are life-long processes that involve building selfdetermination and skills for independent living



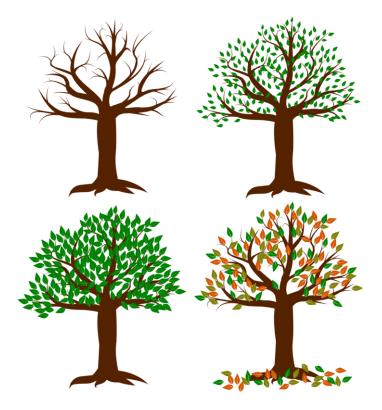
Key Principles of Self-Determination

Barriers to Self-Determination



Ways to Support Self-Determination





Key Principles of Transitions

Key Principles of Transitions

- An individual's transition is a family's transition
- Life is a series of transitions
- Autonomy and protection are a balancing act
- Goals provide motivation for new skills
- Self-determination facilitates transitions

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FLAGS

Without your flags, your transition will lag

Questions?

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