PacWest ITAC Learning Modules

The Intersection Between Disability and Culture

Leadership Education in Neurodevelopmental Disabilities
Adolescent-to-Adult Transition for youth with I/DD

The journey of a Latinx family navigating the transition to adult-based services

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Learning Objectives

1. Review common areas of transition
2. Identify common barriers
3. Consider needed supports
Health Care:

• Purposeful, planned movement from pediatric to adult-centered care
• Shared responsibility of pediatric and adult provider
• Early and ongoing preparation
• Determine readiness for transition.
• 83% of youth with special health care needs to not meet national Health Care Transition Performance Measures

(White, et. al 2018)
Education/Employment:

- Transition plan in IEP
- Pre-employment transition services (pre-ETS)
- Post-secondary education enrollment:
  Intellectual disability = 28.7%, Autism = 43.9%
- Employed:
  Intellectual disability = 38.8%, Autism = 37.2%

(Cleary, D. & Persch, A., 2020)
Community access:

• Movement from child to adult social services
• Daily activities
• Social interactions
• Affect on overall health and wellbeing

(Young-Southward, G., 2017)
Barriers to successful transition:

• Siloed systems of care
• Lack of knowledgeable adult providers
• Inadequate resources
• Aging out of community activities
• Long waitlists for community based services
• Difficulty finding and keeping work

(Franklin, et. al, 2019)
What is the transition experience for Latinx families?
Adolescent-to-Adult transition in the Latinx community

- Acknowledgement of cultural-related differences
- Transition process centered around the home
- Different perceptions of independent living
- Expectations for decision-making

(Kuhn, et. al, 2020)
Barriers for Latinx community

• Less likely to receive health care transition services
• Citizenship concerns
• Inadequate family-school partnerships
• Lack of culturally aware practices
• Limited resources
• Biased professional attitudes
• Lack of warning
• Law enforcement considerations

(Kuhn, et. al, 2020)
(Eilenberg et, al, 2019)
Supports for transition in the Latinx community

• Cultural adaptations of existing programs:
  - Translation of materials
  - Representation in videos, printed materials

• Peer supports

• Systemic changes
  - Access to health care
  - Diversity of health care providers

(Kuhn, et al, 2020)
Meet Maria and Amy

• Amy is a 21 y.o. female who experiences Rett syndrome and autism.
• She lives with her mother, Maria and brother, Giovanni
• Her primary care physician is a pediatrician who is fluent in Spanish
Resources:

- https://www.autismspeaks.org/tool-kit/transition-tool-kit
- https://www.gottransition.org/
References:


References:


Thank you for joining us!

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Interview