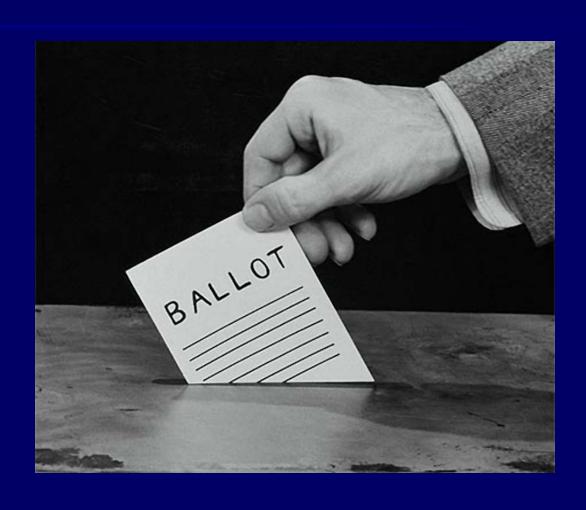
Future Care Planning and Consumer Directed Services:

Integrating Perspectives of Aging Parents, Siblings, Persons with Disabilities and Service Providers



Lynne Tomasa, PhD, Tamar Heller, PhD and Katie Arnold, MS

Happy Election Day



Aging & Transitions Project: Future Care Planning

Today's Focus:

- -Caregiver Study (Interviews)
- -Roadmap for Family Caregivers
- -Future Planning Web-Module



Guiding Research Questions

- What types of plans do aging caregivers make?
- How do aging caregivers and their families start to plan?
- What factors hinder or promote the process of future care planning?

Caregiver Study Participants

- 23 females and 7 males
- Ages 48 84
- 24 were parents; 3 were siblings; 2 were grandparents; 1 unknown
- Caregiving role: 9 56 years

Persons with a Disability

- 12 females and 18 males
- Ages 14 66
- 28 involved in state funded program
- 18 lived at home



Primary Findings

- Planning is an evolving process
- Start process earlier
- Different aspects and tasks
- Cohort differences & influences
- Complicated emotions and behaviors

Outcome: Caregiver Roadmap

- Designed as workbook/roadmap
- Address one's personal "journey"
- Five Sections
- Includes checklists, self reflection questions, information, resources

Future Care Planning: A Roadmap for Family Caregivers

Sonoran University Center of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities
Education, Research, and Service (UCEDD)
University of Arizona, Department of Family and Community Medicine

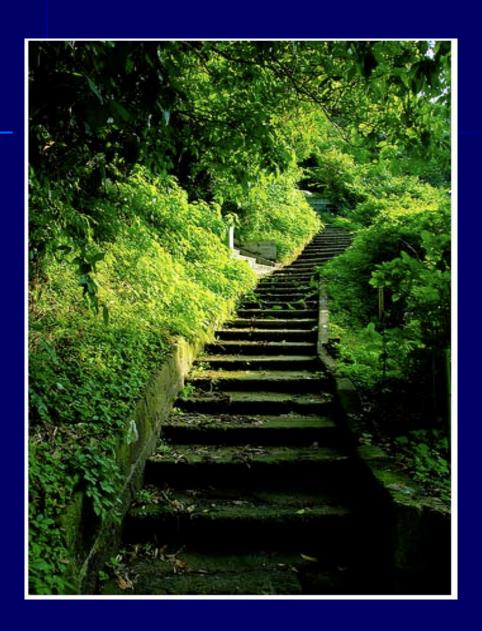


Cover art by Tina Collazo from ArtWorks Day Program.

Date of 1st Plan:	
Dates Revised:	
First Edition (021210)	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Name of Manager	
INTRODUCTION	
Things to Help You Along Your Journey 5	
Section One	
FOR THE FAMILY CAREGIVER 6	
Planning Your Journey7	
Start Planning Your Journey Now 10)
Who Can Help?11	
How can Family Help12	
How Brothers and Sisters Can Help 14	
Personal Profile16)
Demographics and Health17	
A Checklist of What Can Do19	ļ
Person Centered Planning23	;
Needs and Dreams24	ļ
Next Steps25	;
Living with Family or Living Elsewhere26)
Exploring Living Options28	3
Finding Compatible Roommates29)
Notebook of Important Information32	<u>.</u>
Emotionally Speaking: Putting It All Together 33	3
Reflecting and Moving Forward35	,
Section Two	
FOR THE INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY 37	,
Important To and Important For38	3
My Checklist Of What I Can Do 39)
Where I Want To Live43	
My Living Space44	
Finding a Roommate45	
My Siblings	3



It's time to begin your journey

Additional Outcomes

- Caregiver support groups
- "Extreme Parent" group led by parent
- Caregiver Roadmap as guide and peer support
- Re-designed roadmap which led to web module!

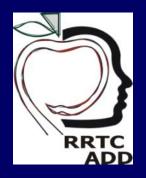
Aging and Transitions Project

http://sonoranucedd.fcm.arizona.edu/p
 rojects/aging_and_transitions_project

Lynne Tomasa, PhD at Itomasa@email.arizona.edu or

520-626-7823





Siblings: The Next Generation

Katie Arnold, Tamar Heller, and John Kramer

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Aging with Developmental Disabilities: Lifespan Health and Function

Department of Disability and Human Development University of Illinois at Chicago

Website: www.rrtcadd.org



Siblings: The Next Generation

- Siblings have longest lasting relationship and impact each other throughout lifespan
- Limited research on siblings of people with DD and findings show mixture of positive and negative outcomes
- Siblings are in a natural position to become the next generation of caregivers

Importance

- Aging parents
- Increased caregiving role of siblings
- Sibling support needs will increase
- Addressing needs will lead to better outcomes for families
- Support needs of adult siblings have NOT been examined



Research Question

What are the concerns and support needs of adult siblings who have a brother or sister with developmental disabilities?



Methods



- Supporting Siblings Survey developed by Tamar Heller and John Kramer
- Recruitment: Online through SibNet (n=108) and statewide sibling conference (n=31)
- Sample: 139 adults sibling age 18-62 years, 92% female, 87% Caucasian

Analysis

- Grounded theory approach
- Qualitative content analysis
 - Overarching themes
 - Core variables
- Intercoding and Member Checking



Findings

- A voice for siblings
 - Value siblings
 - Advocacy
 - SibNet and SLN
- Caring for the caregiver
 - Multiple caregiving roles
 - Include siblings in family support
- Knowledge is Power
 - Future planning—Future is Now
 - SLN policy whitepaper



Policy Implications

SLN and SABE partnership

DD Act and DD Councils

Long-term care policy

Katie Arnold, M.S.

Director of Community Education kkeiling@uic.edu
312-996-1002





Consumer-Directed Support: Impact of Hiring Practice on Families of Adults with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

T. Heller, L. van Heumen, K. Caldwell, E. McBride, K. Arnold, A. Factor

AUCD annual meeting and conference Crystal City, VA Nov 2nd, 2010

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Aging with Developmental Disabilities: Lifespan Health and Function Department of Disability and Human Development University of Illinois at Chicago

Website: www.rrtcadd.org



Consumer Directed Services

- Most adults with I/DD in US live with families
- Growth of funding for those living at home or independently
- Growing movement of consumer directed supports
- Over 48% of family caregivers make less than \$25,000 and 62% over age 66 (National Core Indicators)
- Most states allow families to be paid, including parents

Aim

- Examine differential experiences and outcomes for family caregivers and adults with I/DD who receive services based on type of personal assistant (PA) hired
 - Family, Friends/Neighbors, Agency, and Non-Agency Staff

Hypotheses

- **H1:** Hiring family and friends will be associated with higher satisfaction, lower turnover of PAs, higher caregiving satisfaction and lower burden for primary caregivers.
- H2: Hiring a parent will be associated with lower choice-making by the person with I/DD than hiring other relatives, friends, or others.

Methodology

- Survey of families receiving Home Based Support Services (adult Medicaid waiver)
 - National Core Indicators Family Survey
 - Additional survey of family experience with personal assistance services
- Interviews with adults with I/DD

Measures-Family Caregiver

- Caregiver Self-efficacy in managing and hiring PAs
- Satisfaction with PA
- Caregiving Satisfaction
- Caregiving Burden
- Community Participation of adult with I/DD
- Daily Choice Making of adults with I/DD

Study Participants

- N=446 families (25% response rate) in the Illinois Adult Home Based Support Services Program
- 254 caregivers hired PAs other than themselves.

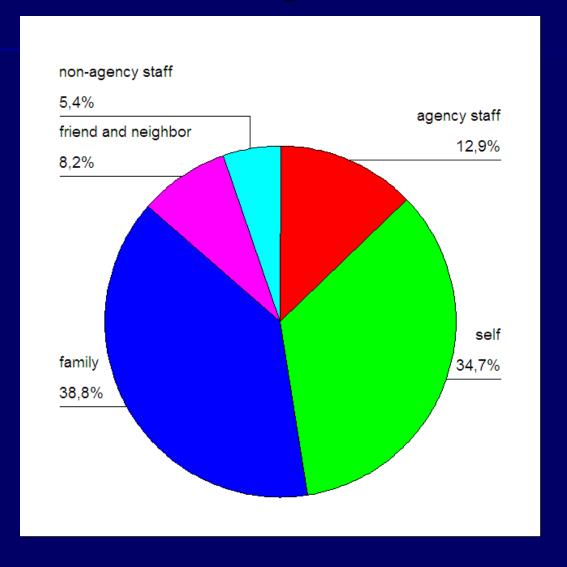
Demographics of Caregivers (N=521)

- Mean age: 57.21 years, range from 21-85 years
- 81.4% female
- 60% married, 57.7% employed
- Relationship to person with IDD:
 - Parent (87.8%), sibling (8%), other (4.2%)

Characteristics of Person with I/DD

- Mean Age: 30.80 years, range from 18-82 years
- 61% males, 39% females
- 71.4% White, 15% Black, 7.4% Hispanic
- Level of ID: mild (13.3%), moderate (32.6%), severe (21.7%), profound (13.3%), no ID (4.8%)
- Primary diagnosis: autism (18.8%), cerebral palsy (23.6%), Down syndrome (14.2%), brain injury (5.8%)
- Health condition: mental illness (8.6%), seizure disorder (28.4%), visual or hearing impairment (17.3%), physical disability (25.1%), communication disorder (18.6%)

Who did they hire?



Demographic Differences

- Type PA hired differed by caregiver gender and income.
 - Female more likely to hire themselves (39% versus 18%)
 - Analyses controlled for gender of caregiver

Description of PA Services

Excluding self as PA:

- Average hours weekly = 25.9
- Average number of PAs in past year = 1.96
- Number of PAs who stopped working= .37
- Number of years with same PA = 5.24

Benefits of Program

- Main benefits to family noted:
 - Increased employment
 - Take better care of health
 - Socialize more
 - Better afford health insurance
- Main benefits to person with I/DD:
 - Live at home longer
 - More recreational activities
 - More community activities
 - Able to buy assistive technology equipment
 - More employment

Results (excluding self)

- Satisfaction with PA
 - Highest level of satisfaction with family members
 - Followed by friends/neighbors
 - Lowest for agency staff and non-agency staff
- PA risks were seldom experienced
 - Mostly for agency staff and non-agency staff
- Self-efficacy with hiring and managing PA
 - Highest with non-agency staff
 - Followed by friends/neighbors and family
 - Lowest for agency staff

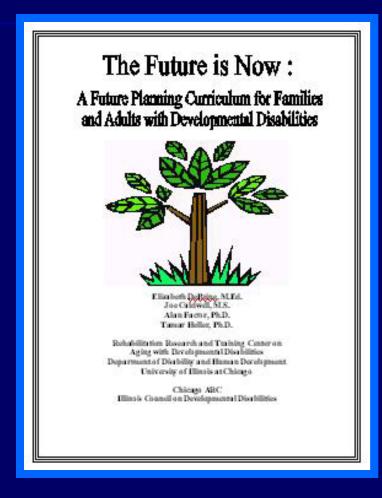
Outcomes for People with I/DD

- No significant differences in choice-making or community participation based on type PA
- When exclude self as PA choice-making highest with non-agency staff and friends and neighbors, followed by family and agency staff.
- Need to get perspective of people with I/DD
- Next phase of study includes interviews with people with I/DD

Future Research

- Training Intervention to help persons with I/DD and families better direct their supports with following goals:
 - Involvement of both the family and person with I/DD in planning and setting goals
 - Higher satisfaction with PA services
 - Greater community participation and choice making of person with I/DD
 - Attainment of goals set by persons with I/DD and their families

Future is Now Curriculum



Directing Own Supports

- Find, Choose, and Keep Great DSPs
 - toolkits two versions (family and individual)
 - provides strategies to help people find, choose and keep high quality Direct Support Professionals.



