

Learning Goals

- Understand common experiences of families of children with disabilities
- Identify relationship-building, engagement, and communication strategies to support family partnerships



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Understanding Family Experiences: Effective Practice

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Parent Family Community Engagement Framework

Families as Lifelong Educators:

Families observe, guide, promote, and participate in the everyday learning of their children home and in their community.

Family Engagement in Transitions:

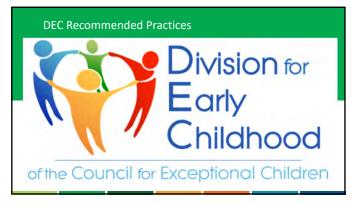
Parents and families encourage and advocate for their child's learning and development as they transition to our learning environments.

Strengths-Based Attitudes:

Families have expertise about their child and their family.



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| PROGRAM FOUNDATIONS | PROGRAM IMPACT AREAS | FAMILY OUTCOMES | CHILD |
| Program Leadership | Program Environment | Family Well-being Positive Parent-Child Relationships | Children are: Safo |
| Professional Development | Family Partnerships | | Healthy and well Learning and developing Engaged in positive relationships with family members, caregivers, and other children |
| Continuous Learning and Quality Improvement | Teaching and Learning | Families as Lifeton Educators | |
| | Community Partnerships | Families as Learners | |
| | Access and Continuity | Family Engagement in Transitions | |
| | | Family Connections to Peers and Community | |
| | | Families as Advocates and Leaders | Ready for school |
| | | | Successful in school and life |





DEC Recommended Practice F1

Practitioners build trusting and respectful partnerships with the family through interactions that are sensitive and responsive to cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic diversity.

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DEC Recommended Practice F3

Practitioners are responsive to the family's concerns, priorities, and changing life circumstances.



DEC Recommended Practice F7

Practitioners work with the family to identify, access, and use formal and informal resources and supports to achieve family-identified outcomes or goals.

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Framework for Effective Practice

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Families of Children with Disabilities: What do we know?

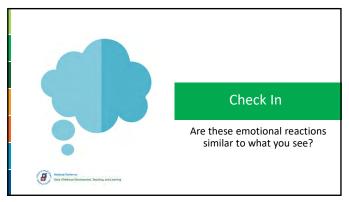




Family Adaptation: Emotional Reactions

- Relief
- Guilt or anger
- Grief
- Lost time

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Family Adaptations: Individual Outcomes



- Isolation
- Emotional distress
- Parenting stress
- Physical symptoms

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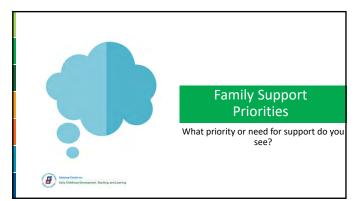
Differential Response and Adaptation



Mediating factors

- Financial strain
- Child care
- Support services
- Isolation
- Social support
- Child characteristics

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Family Support Priorities



- Accurate, accessible, individualized information
- Emotional and social support
- Resources

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Family Support Priorities Continued



- Access to services
- Advocacy

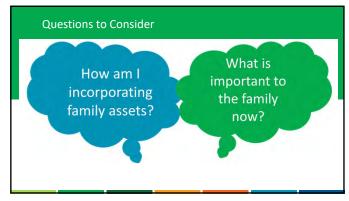
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Family Experiences During Pandemic

Disproportionately greater challenges

- Higher rates of:
 - Financial hardship
 - Emotional distress
 - Health care disparities
- Less access to emotional and social support
- Less access to remote service delivery







Family Engagement

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Effective Family Engagement

- Relationship-based
- Ongoing
- Responsive to strengths and needs of families
- Program-wide
- Collaborative
- Supportive of children's growth, development, and learning



Characteristics of Relationship-Based Practices

- Reflect on family perspective
- Value family passion
- Focus on family-child relationship
- Support competence
- Reflect on your perspective
- · Observe and describe child's behavior

Relationship-based practices promote engagement with all families. When we engage with a family we form a relationship on behalf of their child.



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Relationship-Based Practices

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Communication Strategies



- Check in about preferred language
- Honor each family's culture, language, and experiences
- Listen to each family's story

