

Preliminary Findings of the Jockey Club Autism Support Network (JC A-Connect) Project - Family Support Team

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Rising ASD prevalence in the world, also in Hong Kong

- Prevalence of ASD in Hong Kong rising at a rate of 20% in mainstream schools from 2010
- More families demand for resources and support!!!



Family Support Team



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Aim and outline

Aim of this Presentation

- Report preliminary findings on the needs and support for families having individuals with ASD
- Report period: September 2015 to June 2016



Outline

- 1. Risks and needs of such families
- 2. Preliminary findings in the past 10 months
- 3. Observations
- 4. Way forward





Risks and needs of such families

Some reported Risks and needs of such families

1. Higher level of parenting stress

(Hastings, et al., 2005; Davis & Carter, 2008; Wang, et al., 2013)

2. Lower health-related quality of life

(Allik, et al., 2006; Lee, 2009; Khanna, 2011)

3. Higher rate of anxiety and depression

(Olsson & Hwang, 2001; Firat, et al., 2002; Davis & Carter, 2008)

4. Poorer self-perceived health

(Benjak, et al., 2009)

5. Family needs change over the life span!



Parents' needs in early childhood

Initial Diagnosis

Managing emotions at diagnostic phase

Navigating in a complex system for information and interventions

Accessing early intervention services

Early Childhood

Identifying and accessing evidence-based interventions

Making decision about schooling

Dealing with parental stress: all children, including the one with ASD or other challenges

Childhood

Learning about special education rights and services

Creating social opportunities for child and family

Dealing with social stigmatization



Parent's needs in adulthood and beyond

Adolescence and Young Adulthood

Making decisions about post-secondary options
Handling puberty issues
Arranging financial planning

Adulthood (Ageing of caregivers)

Working with different service systems

Planning for guardianship due to ageing caregiver

Arranging for housing

Ageing

Accessing social support and identifying respite and long term care plan

Facing end of life and death issues of ASD member or care-giving

Guardianship and finance management

Dealing with social stigmatization



Risks and needs of such families in HK Limited studies! E.g. 2016 EdU report

Percentage of parent participants reporting discriminatory experience

	Because I am a parent of children with ASD	% of participants
1.	People treat me in a different way.	80.7%
2.	People look down on me.	71.6%
3.	People don't want to be my friend.	70.5%
4.	People don't want to visit me.	68.9%



Risks and needs of such families in HK E.g. 2015 Fu Hong Society

- Stereotype and stress faced by parents of adults with ASD
- Parent stress mainly induced by
 - Unpredictable behaviors and emotional problems of their children
 - Stereotype on adults with ASD and their parents
 - Low acceptance towards the adults and their families



Inadequate policies to support families

- Services focus on individuals with ASD, less on their families
- Rights and support for families are advocated by parents, professionals and NGOs







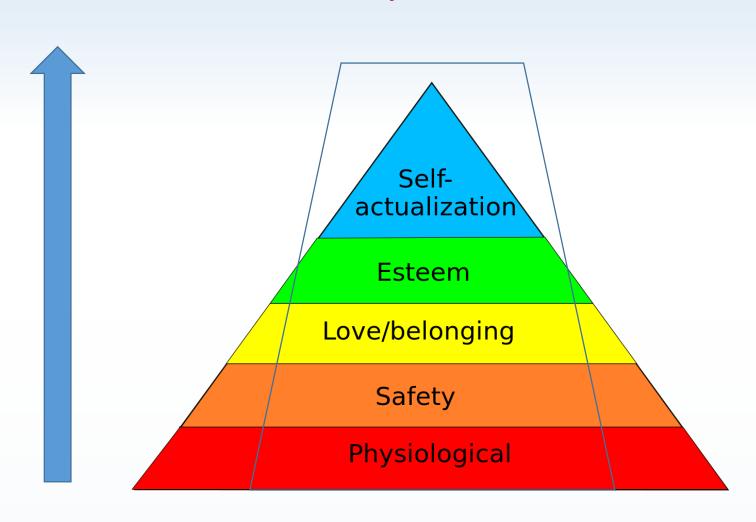
香港關顧自閉聯盟 Hong Kong Autism Awareness Alliance



自閉症人士福利促進會 Society for the Welfare of the Autistic Persons



What do they NEED? Maslow's hierarchy of needs still useful!



Tasks of the JC A-Connect Family Support Team

Objectives

1. Understand families needs

- Identify family needs across the life span
- Review existing family services and projected service gaps
- Collect stakeholders' views on effective family support

2. Evaluate existing services and identify less-known services

- Evaluate support services provided by three designated NGOs
- Identify and compile other less-known family support services

3. Enhance support for such families

- Propose a family support framework
- Promote family support
- Disseminate good practices



1. Understand family needs

- 1.1 Family Needs Study
 - a. Family Needs Survey (quantitative)
 - b. Family needs from parent focus groups (qualitative)
- 1.2 Systematic review on existing family services

Family Needs Survey – Original study

Six dimensions of parent needs

(Siklos & Kerns, 2006; Arango-Lasprilla, et al., 2010)

Child-centred Needs	Parent-centred Needs
Health information	Emotional support
Professional support	Instrumental support
Involvement with care	Community support network



Family Needs Survey – Our study

- Target participants
 - Parents of individuals with ASD, across the life span
- Data collection
 - Online and hardcopies distribution
 - Completed questionnaires collected: > 500
- Comparison with Beijing
- Other Chinese communities?



Family Needs reported from HK Focus Groups

Child-centred Needs	Parent-centred Needs
1. Support for family on waiting list	1. Support for parent's mental health
2. Prompt and suitable resources for children newly diagnosed	2. Peer mutual support among parents
3. Responsive assessment and intervention from the Government	3. Support for father's involvement in caregiving
4. Special support for transition to different developmental stages	4. Marital and family relationship sustainment and enhancement
	5. Support from the core family(i.e. intergenerational support)
	6. Special support for ageing caregivers
	7. Public awareness and acceptance



Systematic review on Family Needs and Services

Title

The effectiveness of interventions targeting the psychological wellbeing of parents having children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Research Questions

- 1. What interventions have been developed for the psychological well-being of these families?
- 2. Were they theory-driven?
- 3. Were they evaluated?
- 4. What outcomes were achieved?
- 5. How applicable to Hong Kong?



Systematic review – Flow of study

Abstracts reviewed: 2861
Articles reviewed: 33

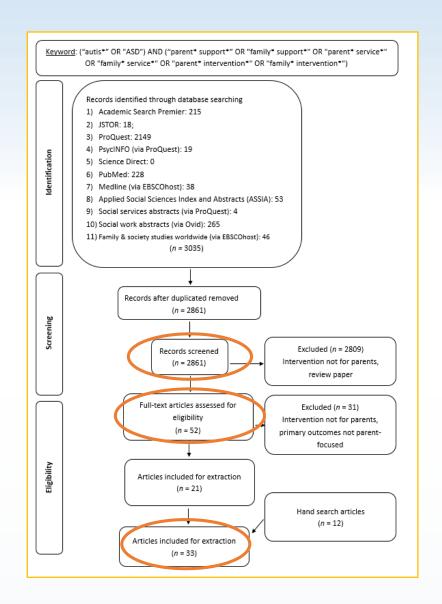
Inclusion criteria

- 1. Peer-reviewed journal articles
- 2. Full-text available
- 3. Published in English
- Primary outcomes on psychological well-being of parents having children with ASD

Exclusion criteria

- 1. Review/systematic review paper
- 2. Letter or commentary paper





Systematic Review – Key Findings

1. Limited international research and publications

- More on children than their parents
- Effectiveness of interventions under-investigated

2. Varied types of family interventions

- From individual- to group-based support
- From intensive training to general consultation
- From single to multiple sessions
- From mutual support to professional support

3. Limitations on included studies

- Small sample size
- Limited age group, more in early childhood
- Research methods not very rigorous



2. Evaluate existing services and identify less-known services

- 2.1 Evidence on service effectiveness
- 2.2 Identify less-known support programs in Hong Kong

Evaluation on Effectiveness of Selected Programs in Caritas, Heep Hong & SAHK

Quantitative evaluation

- 1. Pre-post questionnaire
 - a) Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (Eyberg & Ross, 1978)
 - b) General Health Questionnaire -12 (Goldberg & Williams, 1988)
 - c) Parental Stress Scale (Berry & Jones, 1995)
 - d) Parenting Sense of Competence (Gibaud-Wallston & Wandersmann, 1978)
 - e) Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale (Schumm, et al., 1986)
 - f) Functional Social Support Questionnaire (Broadhead, et al., 1988)
- 2. Program Satisfaction Rating
- 3. Fidelity check

Qualitative evaluation

Program-end focus groups



Service Effectiveness - Quantitative

		Total number
1.	Programs evaluated	37
2.	Participants enrolled	242
3.	Pre-post questionnaires collected (Up to June 2016)	113
4.	Focus groups conducted	20

1. Recruitment not easy

- Location of satellite centres
- Help-seeking hesitations

2. "Fans" phenomenon – great supporters of single or multiple NGOs

- Outreach needed for hard-to-reach and hard-to-come parents

3. Research mindset needs enhancement

- Questionnaire completion is a challenge
- Do not complete questionnaires properly



Service Effectiveness – Qualitative from Post-program Focus Groups

Factors facilitating effectiveness

- 1. Goal-driven and theory-based
- 2. Clear manual with role play and homework
- 3. Case analysis and discussion
- 4. Staff quality knowledge, experience and attitude
- 5. Suitable time and venue

Factors *hindering* effectiveness

- 1. Wrong expectation
- 2. Program content not in-depth enough
- 3. Unstable attendance
- 4. Program overrun



Documentation on Less-known Services

- All related services provided by three NGOs
- Relevant services by other agencies and private service providers



Insights from less-known programs

- Innovative support ideas are present → needs help to document these theory and practice impact
- Experience on serving different target groups is rich
 - different living area
 - different socioeconomic status
 - different strengths and interests, etc.
- Sustainability of services is an issue



3. Tap Stakeholders' views

Visited/Interviewed 14 Stakeholder/ Groups

Parents		
1.	Parents, some professionals	
2.	Fathers group	
Professionals		
1.	Paediatricians	
2.	Clinical psychologists & Educational psychologists	
3.	Social workers	
School representatives		
1.	Special school Principals, teachers, social worker and speech therapist	
2.	Mainstream secondary school Principals, teachers, social worker	
Community sectors		
1.	Private services on home training for parents	
2.	Teaching aids and toys company team	
3.	Social services coordinators and researchers	



Stakeholders' views – Key findings

On ASD Persons	1. Long waiting list for diagnosis and services
	2. At a stage of exploring services for ASD vocational support
	3. Inadequate support for individuals with high-functioning ASD
On Parents	1. Insufficient respite care and instrumental support for caregivers
	2. Increasing father involvement
	3. Existing services not systematic and corresponding to parent needs
	4. Lack of services supporting parent mental health
On Families	1. Marital and family relationship at risk
	2. Perception of siblings towards ASD under-investigated
	3. Financial burden on private services
On Community	1. Insufficient public education
	2. Low acceptance on families with ASD member



4. Knowledge exchange with international scholars and professionals

6 Conferences

- Asia Pacific Regional Conference of International Meeting For Autism Research IMFAR in Shanghai, November 6-9, 2015
- Summit on Effects of Economic Growth on Child Health in Chinese Speaking Communities in Guangzhou,

February 27-28, 2016

Presentation on the Project

- National Rehabilitation Conference in Guangzhou,
 March 25 27, 2016
- Singapore Conference on Applied Psychology, June 14, 2016
- Changing Practices of Health and Family in Japan in Hong Kong,
 June 18-19, 2016



Observations

Findings and Achievements in the past 10 months

- 1. Clearer ideas on family needs
 - → facilitates proposal on Family Support Framework
- 2. Networked key stakeholders
 - → facilitates implementation of Family Support
- 3. Established research foundation
 - → facilitates future research work & program development

Special issues of interest, e.g.

- Ageing caregivers
- Gender and culture-specific family support
- Marital support:
 Parents' marital relationship, and people with ASD as spouse



Way Forward

- 1. Propose a family support framework
- 2. Promote family support
- 3. Disseminate good practices

2016 Relevant Conferences at HKU

2016 March 14 Family Care-giving



2016 July 8 ASD



2016 Oct 20-22 Parenting



2017 Jan 9: JC A-Connect: Family Support Conference

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