

1

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# Realities for Individuals with Disabilities

- Privacy and sense of own body
   ADL support
- Expectations for life and achievement
- Obedience and passivity
- History of maladaptive behavior

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2

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#### Realities for Individuals with Disabilities

- Social isolation
- Difficulty being accepted by peers
- Disproportionately criminally victimized

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#### Reporting, Prosecutions, and Convictions

- Underreporting
  - Estimated only 3% of sexual abuse cases involving people with developmental disabilities are ever reported
  - Some research suggests that over 70% of crimes against individuals with severe intellectual disability are unreported
- A study in Boston suggested that only 5% of serious crime against people with disabilities were prosecuted compared to 70% general population.

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4



#### Bureau of Justice Statistics - 2021 Report

#### Average Annual Rates: 2017-2019

- Violent victimization for persons with disabilities was almost four times the rate among persons without disabilities
- The rate of rape/sexual assault for persons with disabilities was more than four times than that for persons without disabilities
- Rate of violence for males with disabilities was **more than three times** the rate comparted to males without disabilities
- Rate of violence for females with disabilities, was more than four times the rate compared to females without disabilities

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5



#### Bureau of Justice Statistics - 2021 Report

#### Average Annual Rates: 2017 - 2019

- Violent crime against persons with disabilities was less likely to be reported to police than violence against persons without disabilities
- For persons with disabilities, family members account for **double** the violent victimization compared to persons without disabilities.
- Sexual assaults against persons with disabilities are reported to police at half the rate compared to persons without disabilities
- Persons with intellectual disabilities had the highest rate of violent victimization from 2009 to 2019

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#### Language

- · Person-First language
- · Identity-First language
- Preference of the individual
- When in doubt, ask the person how they like to be described.



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7

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### Bias/Assumptions

- Asexual
- Infantilization
- Assumption of Inability

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8

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#### Myths about Sexuality and Relationships

- Myths:
   Individuals with disabilities are not sexual
  - Individuals with disabilities don't need sexual education
- Results of myth:
  - Lack of knowledge/ education surrounding sexuality, healthy relationships or intimate partner violence
     Less likely to understand what constitutes abuse

  - Unable to recognize abuse
  - Less empowered to report
- Individuals with disabilities experience most if not all the same physical and emotional changes as their peers.

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# Bias/Assumptions

- Asexual
- Infantilization
- Assumption of Inability
- Unable to accurately report
   Unable to participate in court proceedings
   Low intelligence

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10

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### Assumption: Low Intelligence

Impaired speaking

Physical appearance

- Strategy-
  - Intentionally assume normal intelligence

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11

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# Language and Perspective

- Use of the terms:
  - "functions like a 5-year-old" "has the brain of a 3-year-old"

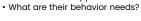
  - "capacity of a 5-year-old"



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#### Language and Perspective

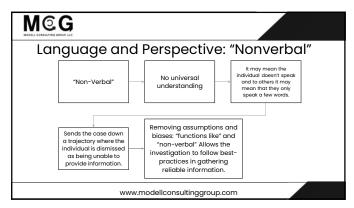
- Use the following prompts:
  - Do they need assistance with Activities of Daily Living?
    - If so, which ones?
       How are they assisted?
  - What is their level of independence?
  - What are their best skill sets?
  - What are their support needs?





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13



14



#### Language and Perspective

- Use the following prompts:

  How do they communicate?

  Do they speck?

  Do they use gestures?

  Do they use gestures?

  Do they draw?

  Do they text?

  Do they type?

  How do they get their needs met?

  Do they understand you?

  Do they understand you?

  So they use any augmentative or alternative communication devices?

  Is there anything else I need to know how they communicate?

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#### **Individual Considerations**

Deficits in pragmatics of communication:

- Physical proximity (e.g., too close or too far)
   Not making eye contact

- Laughing inappropriatelyDiscussing topics unrelated to the situation
- Hyper-focus on a particular topic
- Flat affect:
  - Monotone
  - Facial expression (or lack of)

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16

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#### Perseveration

- Difficulty transitioning from one activity to the next

  - Strategies:
     Give warnings before transitions
     Be clear and predictable

Hyper-focusing on a particular item or topic of discussion

• Strategies:

• Re-direct the individual if they perseverate off topic

• Re-frame the question if it elicits an off-topic discussion

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17

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#### Echolalia/ Delayed Echolalia

Repeating of words spoken by others Normal in children as a developmental

Not random speech

Taking his "turn" in the conversation Strategies

- Time
- Reduction of Anxiety
- Patience

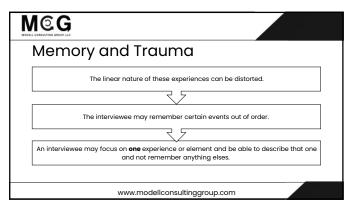
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#### The Brain, Memory, and Trauma

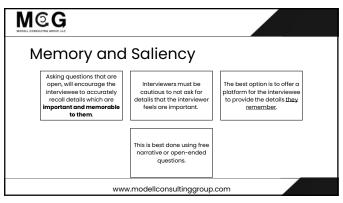
- It is NOT reasonable to expect a trauma survivor to recall traumatic events in the same way they would recall a happy occasion.
- A happy or emotionally positive experience typically doesn't evoke the biological fight, flight, or freeze response forcing the midbrain to take over.



19



20



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	Strategi	es for Communicating		
	Assume	Assume normal intelligence unless there are multiple data points to indicate otherwise		
	Avoid	Avoid infantilizing		
	Establish	Establish a thorough baseline for their overall language skills, conversational ability and capacity for free narrative or openended responses		
	Practice	Practice patience and pausing (8-10 seconds)		
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22





# Assuming Normal Intelligence

- Assume normal intelligence unless there are multiple data points to indicate otherwise.

  - · Conversational capacity

  - VocabularyComplexity of responses to questions

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23

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#### **Avoiding Infantilization**

- Be cautious of tone of voice that may be whimsical, or body language or topics of conversation reserved for young children.





#### Establishing a Thorough Baseline

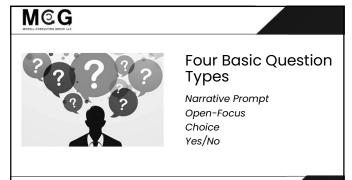
- Rapport building and Narrative Practice is critically important

  - Identify strengths
    Identify cognitive and social issues
    Assess the child's comfort level
    Assess the child's mode of communication

    - Language skills
       Conversational ability
       Capacity for free narrative
- Rapport development begins with the first encounter

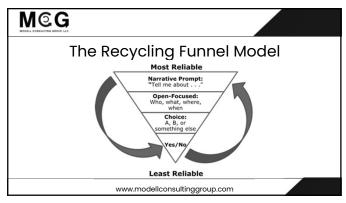
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25



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26



Structured Forensic Interview Protocols Improve Quality and Informativeness of Investigative Interviews with Children: A Review of Research Using the NICHD Investigative Interview Protocol Lamb, Orbach, Hershkowitz, Esplin, & Horowitz, Child Abuse and Neglect 2007, V. 31 (11-12) 1201-1231

#### All ages

- Open ended prompts produced 3-5 times more information
- About half of forensically relevant details given in response to free-recall prompts
- Completeness increased when utilizing cued invitations (anchoring using the individual's words)

#### Interviewers

 Used at least 3 times more open-ended prompts, used half as many option-posing and suggestive prompts

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28



"She Wanted to Know the Full Story" - Children's Perceptions of Open Versus Closed Questions, Brubacher, Timms, Powell & Bearman, <u>Child Maltreatment</u> 2019, V. 24(2), 222-231

- · Closed questions easier to answer
- Felt most listened to & perceived the greatest interviewer interest when asked open-ended questions
- Open-ended interview elicited approximately 3.5 times more information
- Responses were significantly more accurate in the open-ended interview than the closed interview

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29

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#### Research Tells Us...

- Similar to individuals without ID, open-ended questions elicit more reliable information
  - (Cederborg, A. et. al, 2009; Cederborg, A., & Lamb, M., 2008; Agnew, S. & Powell, M., 2004)
- Questions that are presumptive / leading have the greatest influence on responses for adults with ID regardless of open or closed question types
  - (Bowles, P. & Sharman, S., 2014)

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Effects of Delay, Question Type, and Socioemotional Support on Episodic Memory Retrieval by Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder Almedia, Lamb, & Weisblatt Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders 2019. Vol. 49 (3) 1111-1130

- Children with ASD & Typically Developing Children
  - Open-ended child-led recall prompts elicited accurate information
  - Option posing questions elicited significantly more errors after a longer delay
  - · Cued invitations elicited more detailed accounts than all other types of prompts

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31



#### Establishing a Thorough Baseline

- Expect to spend more time establishing rapport
- Work to match the child's developmental level
- The word and sentence complexity used should match established baseline.



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32

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### Strategies for Communicating

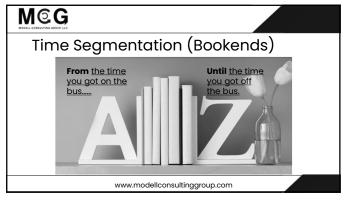
- Be concrete and literal
   Use the child's words

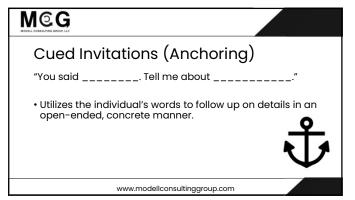
  - Use prompting cues (cued invitations) that repeat the end of the previous statement (e.g., "50 you just finished cleaning up after dinner...and then what happened?"

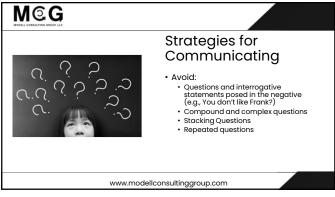
     Use proper names rather than pronouns

  - Avoid figures of speech/idioms
     Clickés (e.g., every cloud has a silver lining)
     Idioms (e.g., it's raining cats and dogs)
     Hyperbole (e.g., it've told you that a million times)
     Axioms
     Avoids

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### Practice Patience and Pausing

- Pacing:
  - Follow the child's lead
  - Be sure that the pace is set by the child being interviewed
  - Take breaks as needed
- - 8 10 seconds before repeating or rephrasing

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37



#### Strategies for Communicating

- High Probability (HP) Instructional Sequence
   Building momentum and increasing response effort
   Communicative Response
   Gestural Response
   Motor Response
- Reverse Scaffolding
   Ex. "Pick up the paper"
   "Raise your hand"
   "Touch your nose"
   "Give me a high five"
   "Go pick up the paper"

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38



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Check out MCG's podcast "Forgotten Victims: The Forensic Interview"

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