

Background

- Children with developmental disabilities (DD) are regularly integrated into mainstream classroom and community settings.
- Although they may be physically present, they are not always included in activities and may be ignored by their peers (Cooney et al., 2006).
- These children often participate in social activities with adults (Solish, Perry, & Minnes, 2009).
- Children in integrated or mixed settings have higher ratings of social inclusion that those in segregated settings (Carvalho, Bebko, Perry, & Minnes, 2014).
- It is important to examine the interactions that take place in school and community settings.

Purpose

- Present findings from a case study of one child with DD in order to gain a better understanding of her social inclusion across settings.

Participant

- "Mary" is a 12-year-old girl with Down Syndrome.
- IQ = 50 (age equivalent about 5 years).
- School: public school and is in a **special education classroom**.
- Community activities: **dance class** and **church day camp**.



Method

- This case study comes from the Social Inclusion Project [part of the Great Outcomes for Kids Impacted by Severe Developmental Disabilities Canadian (GO4KIDDS) team project], which includes 27 Children with DD aged 6 to 17.
- Mary, her parents, teachers/educational assistants, and community leaders were interviewed regarding Mary's social inclusion.
- Mary's **social interactions** at school, dance class, and camp were **observed** by research assistants.
- Behaviour was recorded in real time using a **coding scheme** developed for the Social Inclusion project (Bebko, Perry, & Minnes, 2009).
- Mary was coded as "interacting" when she was engaged in a social exchange with a peer (e.g., talking, playing together).

Note: Please see companion poster at this conference: **The Social Inclusion of a Child with a Severe Developmental Disability in School and the Community** (Shine, Weiss, Perry, Bebko, & Minnes)

Results

PARENTS

Lack of opportunities [have made it difficult for Mary to participate in school activities].

The [school board] is not interested in inclusion.

I wish kids were more accepting and aware.

General acceptance and non-issue of her being included [in community activities].

Mary has a rich life outside school, although meaningful friendships are totally lacking.

[Need to] talk to peers about disabilities and how they may do things differently.

Peers can be very uncomfortable, not always handled well.

Is Mary integrated/included at school?



Is Mary integrated/included at dance and camp?



Results

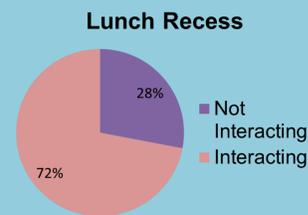
SCHOOL



The children go about their business.

The children treat her as one of their peers as if she is not different.

She can be stubborn...but she responds to humour.



There is not a lot of unstructured interaction between other kids.

She likes everything to be her way so the other kids don't participate.

Do other children approach and interact with Mary?



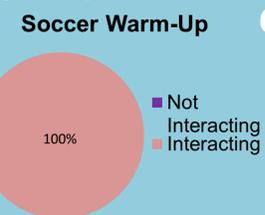
Can be very stubborn-gets upset or angry.

Results

COMMUNITY



Church Day Camp



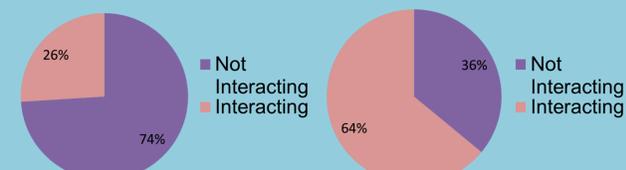
Kids are not sure what to do with her. They don't talk to her really.

She is really enthusiastic. Screams on rides and dances for worship.

Do other children approach and interact with Mary?



Dance Class*



Sometimes uses her disability to not do things.

Do other children approach and interact with Mary?



Results

CHILD INTERVIEW

Are the other kids nice to you at dance and day camp?

Not so good. Some are mean, some are good.

Are the other kids nice to you at school?

No. They push me around and swear.

Do you have any friends at school?

My best friend is "Amanda". We talk, hang out, and go on field trips.

Discussion

- Observations demonstrated that Mary interacts with her peers.
- Interviews revealed great variability in the perception of Mary's social inclusion across settings and reporters.
- School/community leaders had a somewhat negative view of Mary's ability to be socially included by her peers.
- Themes:**
 - Child characteristics (e.g., "stubborn").
 - Lack of knowledge (e.g., "kids are not sure what to do with her").
 - Lack of opportunities (e.g., "not a lot of unstructured interaction").
- Limitations/Future Research:**
 - School and community staff may not want to report negatively.
 - Examine settings more closely to determine what accounts for differences in interaction.
 - Compare observation data to typically developing peers.
 - Gather interview data from peers.

Acknowledgements

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