California Foundation of Occupational Therapy Funded Research Projects: Innovative Investigations at a Family Homeless Shelter

DARLA GARY BA, KACIE CONN BS, RACHEL BISHOP BA, KAYLENE DEBORD BS, SAMANTHA SANTOS-CUCALON BA, SUSAN HANNIBAL BS

ALL GRADUATE STUDENTS AT SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY

MODERATOR: WINIFRED SCHULTZ-KROHN PHD, OTR/L, BCP, SWC, FAOTA

PROFESSOR AND CHAIR OF THE SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

Objectives:

Identify CFOT's purpose to advance the profession through scholarships and research

Identify how theories and research questions are linked

Understand how two different theories framed research investigations at an emergency homeless shelter for families

Discuss how small grants can support advancing the profession $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right$

Role of CFOT



Advancing the occupational therapy profession

Awarding scholarships and traineeships to directly support individuals who will become occupational therapy practitioners

Awarding small grants and larger research grants to contribute to the knowledge base of the profession

This presentation discusses two projects funded by small research grants

Family Homelessness	
Why would occupational therapy be involved with homeless families?	
AOTA Vision 2025	
Occupational therapy maximizes health, well-being, and	
quality of life for all people, populations, and communities	
through effective solutions that facilitate participation in everyday living.	
Background on family homelessness	
On any given evening, an estimated 553,742 individuals in the United States experience homelessness (Henry, Watt, Rosenthal, & Shivji, 2017).	
Homeless individuals face many challenges participating in meaningful, everyday occupations including lack of resources and overwhelming stress that negatively influences engagement in	
preferred activities (Roy et al., 2017). Homeless mothers would benefit greatly from OT services. There is a	
need to "identify, understand, and evaluate [OT] practices that are applied or applicable to the needs, desires, rights, and occupational characteristics of this population" (Roy et al., 2017, p. 2).	
(1.6) (2.6.1) (1.6.1) (1.6.1) (2.6.1) (2.6.1) (2.6.1) (2.6.1)	
6	
Specific setting	

Emergency shelter in Northern CA

shelter

Designed exclusively for families but a family can be ANY configuration

Each family is provided with a small room and beds

Three meals a day provided (sack lunch provided)

CFOT has supported other investigations conducted at this

Overview of two projects
Homeless mothers engaging in leisure pursuits • Majority of homeless families are headed by single mothers
 Extreme demands on time and energies

Homeless mothers learning simple infant massage strokes to bond with infant/toddler

- Issues of anxiety and stress experienced by homeless mothers
- These emotional issues can negatively impact on bonding and developing a feeling of competence as a motehr

Theories	Connected	l to	Evid	lence
----------	-----------	------	------	-------

Occupational therapy theories offer a process to understand a phenomenon

The clinical question(s) arises from examining a clinical situation while using theory to understand what information is needed to direct practice

Theory directs the collection of evidence and application of evidence to practice

Theoretical	Mode	ls and F	Research	Ouestions

- Homeless mothers and leisure pursuits

 What are the lived experiences of homeless mothers participating in an occupational therapy leisure craft group?

 Occupational justice framework used to examine the literature and design the investigation

- Homeless mothers and use of infant massage

 What is the lived experience of homeless mothers who participate in an infant massage instructional class?

 The Model of Human Occupation served as the framework to understand the roles, habits and routines of homeless mothers and what might be changed with the introduction of infant massage

	_

How is theory linked to an investigation?

Occupational Justice and homeless mothers

Homelessness not only deprives the family of basic shelter but deprives the family of occupational engagement in daily occupations

Occupational deprivation: exclusion from engaging in meaningful occupations; may be seen in populations that are severely limited from participation in occupations

Illnesses preventing occupational engagement

- Seen as the most prevalent form of occupational deprivation described in the literature $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

Occupational marginalization: loss or diminished opportunity to make everyday choices and decisions; seen when people experience a loss in decision making for everyday activities

Results from "informal norms and expectations within a sociocultural infrastructure" Durocher et al, 2014, p 422

How is theory	linked	to	an
investigation?			

Occupational Justice and homeless mothers

Occupational justice asserts that it is not enough to meet the basic needs of individuals experiencing homelessness, such as food, housing, and security.

- Individuals need and have the right to participate in varying occupations that give meaning to the human experience.
- Occupational therapists working with homeless populations can support and promote access to productive and leisure occupations (Roy et al., 2017).

How is theory linked to an investigation?

Homeless mothers and use of infant massage

Model of Human Occupation and the Role of the Mother

For a homeless mother, the "mother role" can be compromised and challenged due to the instability, stress, and emotional toll caused by homelessness itself.

- The context of homelessness can also lend itself to the inability to effectively create roles and identity which over time, can lead to occupational deprivation and loss of the sense of self (Levin & Helfrich, 2004).
- Homeless mothers reported feelings of stress and concern regarding their children's care and felt a sense of powerlessness that they were unable to meet their children's basic needs (Averitt, 2003).

How is the	ry	linked	to	an
investigatio	n?			

Homeless mothers and use of infant massage

Model of Human Occupation and the Role of the Mother

- Role and habits examined in context of the shelter environment
- Volition system for mother viewed from a perspective of choices
- \circ Performance capacity addressing skills for mother to bond with infant/toddlers

Homeless Mothers and	Leisure	Pursuits
----------------------	---------	----------

Types of leisure pursuits:

Passive leisure describes activities that do not require active physical participation, such as reading, watching television, or listening to music.

Active leisure, in contrast, involves some measure of dynamic participation, whether it is physical, such as exercising at the gym, or stationary, such as knitting or having coffee with a friend.

Crafting is a long-standing medium for OT intervention due to the variety of motor and processing skills required, portability, and ease of access for those with limited resources (Griffiths & Corr, 2007).

Homeless Mothers and Leisure Pursuits

Benefits of Leisure Pursuits

Leisure has also been shown to support populations with mental health challenges (Griffiths & Corr, 2007; Lloyd, Wong, & Petchkovsky, 2007), provide opportunities for social participation (Iwasaki, Mackay, Mactavish, Ristock, & Bartlett, 2006; Iwasaki & Mannell, 2000), and create a means for practicing occupational performance skills like problem solving, sequencing, initiation and completion of tasks (Griffiths & Corr, 2007).

Leisure is identified as having a positive role in processing and coping with acute and chronic stress in both mainstream and marginalized populations

Homeless Mothers and Leisure Pursuits	
Leisure coping strategies are active behavior patterns, including companionship (creation and use of social support), palliative coping (temporarily removing stress while engaged in leisure), and mood	
enhancement. Leisure coping beliefs highlight the power of individuals subjectively	
believing that leisure is supportive, encourages autonomy and empowerment, and provides social support (Iwasaki and Mannell, 2000)	
Homeless Mothers and Leisure Pursuits	
Creative leisure is shown to be beneficial in the lives of those with severe mental health challenges	
Social interactions around leisure occupations demonstrate positive support for community building between disadvantaged populations	
and the larger community Homeless adults reported that limited access to active and passive	
leisure is a barrier that negatively affects their lives	
	-
	1
Homeless Mothers and Infant Massage	
Homeless parents have a higher rate of risk indicators (e.g. number of past	
traumatic experiences and higher rates of mood disorders) than people who are homeless without children	
Homeless mothers have shown higher levels of depression, health issues, and social difficulties (Roze, Vandentorren, Van der Waerden, & Melchior, 2018)	
Women feeling invisible, disregarded by society, helpless in the protection of their child, and a general lack of control in their circumstance of	
homelessness	

	-
Homeless Mothers and Infant Massage	-
Infant massage has beneficial effects for pre-term and full term infants	
· Increased weight gain	
 Increased attentiveness Less agitation during sleep 	
Mothers had beneficial effects when they used massage with their infants	
Decreased levels of stress	
· Improved bonding	
	1
Research at the Homeless Shelter	
Intervention based research conducted at the shelter	
Shelter supported the research by providing space	
Recruitment was challenging	
Leisure Pursuits	
 Group sessions offered 2x/week Low-cost to no-cost crafting materials 	
 Instruction in craft with positive support and guidance 	
	1
Research at the Homeless Shelter	
Leisure pursuits – lived experience	
 Qualitative investigation to understand the experience of mothers participating in the craft group 	
÷ .	·

across researchers • Coded data further using thematic analysis

• Semi-structured interviews with mothers following participation in the

• Interview data coded by research team independently and then compared

 ${\scriptstyle \circ}$ Interviews recorded and transcribed verbatim

Research at the Homeless Shelter	
Results obtained – leisure pursuits	
Interviews completed with three mothers	
Each interviewed coded separately by each member of the research team	
Three themes emerged from the data • Craft experience	
Perceived benefits	
• External factors	
Research at the Homeless Shelter	
Infant Massage – lived experience	_
 Use of a standardized measure of parental stress before the start of infant massage classes (Parental Stress Inventory – Short Form) 	
 Mothers attended the group sessions Semi-structured interview to determine the experience of the 	
class and the use of infant massage in everyday childcare tasks	
Research at the Homeless Shelter	
Infant Massage PSI-SF scores were at the higher end of the normal range but not in	
the clinically elevated range upon pre-test administration	
Mothers did not consistently attend the sessions	
Various scheduling changes were tried to provide an opportunity for more mothers but limited participation	

Challenges in scheduling and interviews could not be completed

Challenges to intervention research			
Time constraints as graduate students Environmental constraints since the shelter expects families to be			
out of the shelter during the day to search for housing and employment			
Transient population - since it is an emergency shelter, families can only be at the shelter for a maximum of 3 months			
Contact with families to create a connection			
	_		
Application to Practice			
Mothers in the craft group appreciated the opportunity to engage in			
leisure pursuits Engaging in leisure pursuits is restorative and meaningful			
Mothers reported the crafts were personally beneficial and offered a means to engage in activities with their children	_		
u			
Suggestions for future investigations			
How to improve research projects at the shelter What are the "lessons learned"?			
Necessary to be flexible			
 Leisure is a valued occupation Need for further study of homeless population 			
, property			

Objectives:
Identify CFOT's purpose to advance the profession through scholarships and research
Identify how theories and research questions are linked
Understand how two different theories framed research investigations at an emergency homeless shelter for families
Discuss how small grants can support advancing the profession
·
Questions?
Thank you to CFOT for the small grant funding for these investigations
Thank you to the participants
Thank you to the participants Thank you to the emergency shelter for the support

OTAC 2018 Panel Presentation

Session 71: Innovative Investigations at a Family Homeless Shelter

Moderator: Winifred Schultz-Krohn PhD, OTR/L, BCP, SWC, FAOTA Chair of Professor of Occupational Therapy at San Jose State University Graduate Occupational Therapy students from San Jose State University Darla Gary BA, Kacie Conn BS, Rachel Bishop BA, Kaylene deBord BS, Samantha Santos-Cucalon BA, Susan Hannibal BS

References

- Agner, J (2017). Understanding and applying empowerment theory to promote occupational justice, Journal of Occupational Science, 24:3, 280-289, DOI:10.1080/14427591.2017.1338191
- Aviles, A. M., & Helfrich, C. (2004). Life skill service needs: Perspectives of homeless youth. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *33*(4), 331-338.
- Aviles, A. M., & Helfrich, C. A. (2006). Homeless youth: Causes, consequences and the role of occupational therapy. *Occupational Therapy in Healthcare, 20*(3/4), 99-114. http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J003v20n03_07
- Banyard, V. L., & Graham-Bermann, S. A. (1995). Building an empowerment policy paradigm: Self-reported strengths of homeless mothers. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, *65*, 479-491.
- Bassuk, E. X., Rubin, X., & Lauriat, A. S. (1986). Characteristics of sheltered homeless families. *American Journal of Public Health*, 76, 1097-1101.
- Durocher, E, Gibson, BE, Rappolt, S (2014). Occupational Justice: A Conceptual Review. Journal of Occupational Science, 21:4, 418-430, DOI:10.1080/14427591.2013.775692
- Galvin, D, Wilding, C, Whiteford, G (2011). Utopian visions/dystopian realities: Exploring practice and taking action to enable human rights and occupational justice in a hospital context. Australian Occupational Therapy Journal 58, 378–385 doi: 10.1111/j.1440-1630.2011.00967.x
- Goodman, L. A., Saxe, L., & Harvey, M. (1991). Homelessness as psychological trauma. *American Psychologist*, 46, 1219-1225.
- Hardaker, L., Halcomb, E. J., Griffiths, R., Bolzan, N., & Arblaster, K. (2007). The role of the occupational therapist in adolescent mental health: A critical review of the literature. *Australian e-Journal for the Advancement of Mental Health*, *6*(3), 1-10.
- Helfrich, C. A., Aviles, A. M., Badiani, C., Walens, D., & Sabol, P. (2006). Life skills interventions with homeless youth, domestic violence victims, and adults with mental illness. *Occupational Therapy in Health Care*, *20*(3/4.), 189-207.
- Helfrich, C. A., & Fogg, L. F. (2007). Outcomes of a life skills intervention for homeless adults with mental illness. *The Journal of Primary Prevention*, *28*, 313-326.
- Helfrich, C. (2008). A new home: Using research to better lives. Retrieved from people.bu.edu/helfrich/homelessness.pdf Henry, M., Cortes, A., & Morris, S. (2013). The 2013 annual homeless assessment report (AHAR) to congress: Part 1: Point-in-time estimates of homelessness. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
- Hocking, A (2017). Occupational justice as social justice: The moral claim for inclusion. Journal of Occupational Science, 24:1, 29-42, DOI: 10.1080/14427591.2017.1294016
- Kottorp, A, Nygard, L, Hedman, A, Ohman, A, Malinowsky, C, Rosenberg, L, Lindquist, E & Ryd, C (2016). Access to and use of everyday technology among older people: An occupational justice issue but for whom? Journal of Occupational Science, 23:3, 382-388, DOI: 10.1080/14427591.2016.1151457
- Livingston, B. W., & Miller, K. S. (2006). Systems of care for persons who are homeless in the united states. *Occupational Therapy in Health Care*, *20*(3-4), 31-46. doi: 10.1080/J003v20n03_03
- McDonald, A. E. (2006). The after-school occupations of homeless youth: Three narrative accounts. *Occupational Therapy in Health Care, 20*(3-4), 115-133. doi:10.1300/J003v20n03_08
- McDougall, J., & Wright, V. (2009). The ICF-CY and goal attainment scaling: Benefits of their combined use for pediatric practice. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, *31*(16), 1362-1372. doi: 10.1080/09638280

- Meadows-Oliver, M. (2002). Mothering in public: A meta-synthesis of homeless women with children living in shelters. *Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing*, *8*, 130-136.
- Moore, J. (2005). Unaccompanied and homeless youth review of the literature (1995-2005). *National Center for Homeless Education*, 1-30.
- National Network for Youth (2009). Who are runaway and homeless youth? Retrieved from http://www.nn4youth.org/about-us/faqs-and-other-resources
- Nilsson, I & Townsend, E (2010). Occupational Justice—Bridging theory and practice. Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy, 17: 57–63.
- Oliveira, J. O., & Burke, P. J. (2009). Lost in the shuffle: Culture of homeless adolescents. *Pediatric Nursing*, *35*(3), 154-161. Retrieved fro http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=rzh&AN=2010369581&site=ehost-live
- Passmore, A. (2003). The occupation of leisure: Three typologies and their influence on mental health in adolescence. *OTJR: Occupation, Participation and Health, 23*(2), 76-83. Retrieved from http://web.ebscohost.com.libaccess.sjlibrary.org/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=5bf8ee16-8d01-4647-b131-65262b75d440%40sessionmqr4&vid=2&hid=14
- Rashid, S. (2004). Evaluating a Transitional Living Program for Homeless, Former Foster Care Youth. Research On Social Work Practice, 14(4), 240-248.
- Roy, L, Vallee, C, Kirsh, BH, Marshall, CA, Marval, R & Low A. (2017). Occupation-based practices and homelessness: A scoping review. Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy, 84(2), 98-110 DOI: 10.1177/0008417416688709
- Schultz-Krohn, W. (2009). There's no place like home: Occupational therapy services for people who are homeless. In EB Crepeau, ES Cohn, BA Boyt Schell (Ed.) *Willard and Spackman's occupational therapy, 11th Ed.* (pp.896-900). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
- Schultz-Krohn, W, Drnek, S & Powell, K (2006). Occupational therapy intervention to foster goal setting skills for homeless mothers. *Occupational Therapy in Health Care, 20,* 149-166.
- Schultz-Krohn, W. (2004). The meaning of family routines in a homeless shelter. *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 58, 531 542.
- Thrasher, S. P., & Mowbray, C. T. (1995). A strengths perspective: An ethnographic study of homeless women with children. *Health & Social Work, 20*, 93–101.
- Thomas, Y., Gray, M., & McGinty, S. (2011). A systematic review of occupational therapy interventions with homeless people. *Occupational Therapy in Health Care*, *25*(1), 38-53.
- Townsend, E. & Wilcock, A.A. (2004). Occupational justice and client-centered practice: A dialogue in progress. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 71(2), 75-87.
- Wright, B. R., Caspi, A., Moffitt, T. E. & Silva, P. A. (1998). Factors associated with doubled-up housing- A common precursor to homelessness. *Social Service Review*, 72, 92-111
- U.S. Conference of Mayors' Report on Hunger and Homelessness. https://endhomelessness.atavist.com/mayorsreport2016