### PBS and Quality of Life

-an introduction -Dr Steve Farmer Clinical Psychologist BeeU LD Service

### "if we know the quality of life a person has, we can think of ways of making it better"

-Zac Taylor, director of quality and practice, Mencap

### Aim of session

- Setting the scene for PBS
- Defining what quality of life means
- **Why** it is important
- How we can use quality of life to help

- Remember Self Care if any of the content is upsetting
- None of the content is about your child

#### **PBS a definition**

 "A multi-component framework for developing an understanding of behaviour that challenges...used to construct socially valid interventions which enhance quality of life outcomes for both the person themselves and their carers"
 Gore et al (2013)

"Illumination not elimination"

-Weiss and Knoster (2008)

"An extraordinary blend of Vision, Values and Science...the focus of PBS is to create effective environments and a better quality of life"

- Horner (2009)

### **PBS Framework**

- Considers the person and his or her life circumstances as a whole
- Reduces the likelihood of behaviours that challenge occurring by creating supportive and capable physical and social environments
- Is proactive and preventative and aims to teach people new skills to replace behaviours that challenge
- Involves input from different professionals and include multiple evidence based approaches that come from a shared value base, provided in a coordinated and person centred manner.

-PBS Academy (2017)

### The Twelve Key Components of PBS

#### Rights and Values

Person-centred foundation

Constructional approaches and self-determination

Partnership working and support for key people

Elimination of restrictive practice

#### Theory and Evidence Base

Biopsychosocial model of behaviours of concern

Behavioural approaches to learning, experience and interaction

Multi-professional and cross-disciplinary approaches

## Process and strategy

Evidence informed decisions

High quality care and support environments

Bespoke assessment

Multi-component, personalised support plans

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

#### Capable Environments

- A. Creating high quality care and support environments
- B. Functional,contextual and skillsbased assessment
- C. Behaviour support plan, evaluation and monitoring



# Quality of life- a definition (Teolie & Bhardwaj, 2023)

- A concept that aims to capture well-being
- Regarding both positive and negative elements within the entirety of existence
- At a specific point in time. Includes:
- physical health, mental health, spiritual health
- Relationships, education status, work environment, social status
- Wealth, sense of security and safety
- Freedom, autonomy in decision making
- Social belonging and physical surroundings

### Quality of life domains and some indicators (Shalock *et al*, 2002, Bigby *et al*, 2014)

Domain	Indicator/example							
Emotional well-being	Contentment, satisfaction, freedom from stress, self-esteem							
Physical well-being	Health, being able to do activities of daily living, physical activity							
Material well-being	Housing situation, work status and environment and financial status, possessions							
Personal development	Education, personal competence, achieving, having success, being productive							
Self-determination	Personal control and autonomy, having goals and expectations for your own life, having some choices and preferences							
Interpersonal relations	Positive interactions with others, relationships with family and friends, support, doing things with other people							
Social inclusion	Being in and part of the local community, having a role in the community							
Rights	Human rights: respect, dignity, equality, right to family, etc. legal rights such as citizenship, accessibility and due process							

### Happiness and quality of life

- First of the key components of PBS document (PBS Coalition 2015): "Prevention and reduction of challenging behaviour occurs within the
  - context of increased quality of life"
- People with a LD whose behaviour challenges services are consistently denied opportunities to experience quality of life equal to non-disabled people (Townsend-White *et al*, 2012)
- O'Brien and O'Brien (1987)- Critical Boundary- the gulf between the domain of community life and the experience of disabled people

# PERMA model (1)- McDonnell and Gayson (2014)



### Why is quality of life so important?

- Increase in meaningful activity= occupation, engagement, happiness
- Increase in skills building= learning, self-determination, achievement, communication
- Increase in community participation= relationships, inclusion, choice, belonging
- "the reductions in challenging behaviour alone are perhaps necessary but certainly not sufficient for PBS"- Hastings et al, 2013

### QoL relationship with BoC



# The vicious cycle of behaviour that challenges quality of life





### Assessing and monitoring quality of life

- Guernsey Community Participation and Leisure Assessment
- Wheel of life exercise
- Family Quality of Life Scale (FQOL)
- Active Support and PBS

NAME:
DATE:
AGE:SEX

#### The Guernsey Community Participation and Leisure Assessment – Revised Baker, Taylor-Roberts & Jones (2016)

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Services	0	1	2	3	4	5			0	1	2	3	4	5		
Doctor (GP)								Outdoor pursuits								
Dentist								Holiday or daytrip								
Hospital								Swimming								
Public Transport								DIY							Sub-Scale	Score
Bus								Gardening							Services	
Train								Social							Vocational Activities	
Taxi								Disco/Nightclub							Leisure	
Ferry								Pub							Social	
Flight								Restaurant/ Café							Facilities/Amenities	
Leisure								Go to a friend's house							Total	
Look at books/magazines etc								Spend time with family							Scores for each item are	
Play games/computer games								Social club/Society							<ul> <li>yielding subscales sco</li> </ul>	res and a
Watch TV								Social networking via the internet							total score.	
Watch DVD								Help others								
Browse internet								Citizenship/Political activity								
Interact with pets/animals								Facilities/Amenities								
Participate in sport								Work (paid or voluntary)							@ (2010) TT 10	
Spectator sports								Adult education/College							© (2016) Tizard (	entre
Exercise/aerobics class								Local shop/Post office								
Cycling								High street store								
Listen to music								Supermarket/Large retail outlet								
Participate in performing arts/music								Car boot sale/Jumble sale								
Create art								Hairdresser/Beauty salon								
Attend museum/art gallery								Bank/Building society								
Attend live performing arts								Place of worship								
Attend cinema								Library								
Go for a walk (local)																

Please indicate, by a tick in the appropriate box, the frequency with which the client does the following activities. See overleaf for definitions.

#### **Guernsey- continued**

- Record the frequency of certain activities
- Most of these are typical activities many of us will engage in and often take for granted
- Scores are achieved for different headings (services, vocational, leisure, etc.)
- Aim is to use this as a baseline measure and seek out tiny incremental increases over time by increasing frequency of activity
- Other measures such as the Subjective Quality of Life tool (Evans, 2016) also look at value of activities

Wheel of life exercise (1)

- Each spoke is one aspect of your life
- Think about another neurotypical young person and try to complete each aspect of the wheel
- Rate from 0-10 (10 is best)
- Add all the numbers for a total QoL score



# Wheel of life exercise (2)

- Now think about your child/young person you work with
- Do the same for them
- Compare the scores
- Any interesting discoveries?



### Family Quality of Life Scale (FQOL)

- Looks at a whole family approach
- Scores via 25 items on 5 domains:
  - Family interaction
  - Parenting
  - Emotional well-being
  - Physical/material well-being
  - Disability-related support
- Can use as pre and post intervention measure as well as clear indicators of where need lies

## What is needed to improve quality of life

- 40 years of research found two things
- 1. Severity of the disability
- 2. The nature of the support they receive (enabling and empowering)

# Active Support, United Response, 2017 (1)

- A range of approaches which aim to enable people to participate successfully in meaningful activities and relationships so that they gain more control over their lives
- Shown to be important in:
  - Determining Quality of Life
  - Increasing participation in daily life
  - Increasing skills, adaptive behaviour and choice
- Primary outcome is engagement, but is person-centred in its implementation

### Active Support and PBS (2)



Empowerment: circles of positive interaction



### Using quality of life measures (2)

#### Advantages

- In line with primary goal of PBS
- Removes focus on child as 'the problem'
- Can indicate clearly critical boundary
- More sustainable
- Shift in carer thinking
- Can indicate the limits of CYPLD involvement

#### Disadvantages

- Families can be reluctant to engage
- Can be a very emotional experience for them
- Can lead to potential conflict with other services
- Shift in carer thinking
- Can indicate the limits of CYPLD involvement

### A better Quality of Life is both an intervention and an outcome of successful PBS

-Beadle Brown (2019)

### Thank You

Any Questions?