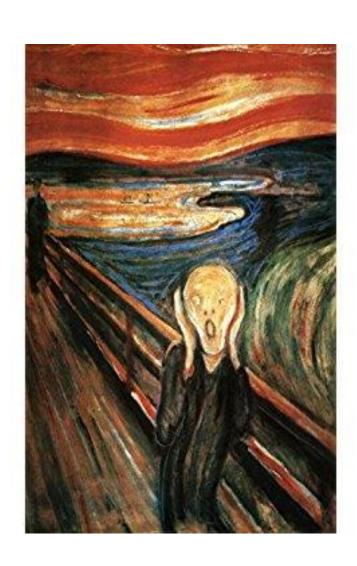
BRAIN BASED DISABILITIES AND THE TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE

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The Transition



The fear, terror, desperation & excitement ...

- Youth
- Caregivers
- Service providers

Home → Taxes → Child and family benefits → Overview of child and family benefits

Child disability benefit

The child disability benefit (CDB) is a tax-free benefit for families who care for a child under age 18 who is eligible for the disability

A child is eligible for the disability tax credit when a medical practitioner certifies, on <u>Form T2201</u>, <u>Disability Tax Credit Certificate</u>, prolonged impairment in physical or mental functions, and the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) approves the form.

The CDB is paid monthly to the Canada child benefit (CCB) eligible individuals and also as a supplement to the children's special

- 1. What is the child disability benefit?
- 2. When is the child disability benefit payment issued?
- 3. Who can receive the child disability benefit?
- 4. My child has a disability. Is my child eligible for the child disability benefit?
- 5. How do I apply for the child disability benefit?
- 6. How is the child disability benefit calculated?

Forms and publications - Child and Family Benefits

Calculation information

Guideline tables

Tax credits and deductions for persons with disabilities

Tax credits and deductions are available for persons with disabilities, their supporting family members, and their caregivers.

What's new

I want information on:

- · Disability tax credit
- Medical expenses
- · Disability supports deduction
- Child disability benefit
- · Registered disability savings plan

Find out how you can benefit

Meet the people who may be eligible for the disability tax credit or other government programs for persons with disabilities.

See Scenarios

Related links

- What can persons with disabilities claim as a deduction or credit?
- GST/HST Information Goods and services that are exempt supplies or zero-rated for the GST/HST

Video series: 1 persons with d

Segment 1: Intro



Alterna

Maximum disability amounts

Year	Maximum disability amount	Maximum supplement for persons under 18
2017	\$8,113	\$4,733
2016	\$8,001	\$4,667
2015	\$7,899	\$4,607
2014	\$7,766	\$4,530
2013	\$7,697	\$4,490
2012	\$7,546	\$4,402
2011	\$7,341	\$4,282
2010	\$7,239	\$4,223
2009	\$7,196	\$4,198
2008	\$7,021	\$4,095



Apply for Disability Assistance

The application process includes:

- 1. Showing that you meet financial eligibility to receive assistance
- 2. Completing the Persons with Disabilities Designation Application

Persons with Disabilities Designation Application

Speak with a worker to request an application. It has three sections:

- You fill out the applicant portion
- Your doctor or nurse practitioner fills out the medical report portion
- A prescribed professional fills out the assessor report portion. For example, this could be a doctor, registered nurse or social worker

After you submit your application, we'll review it. We'll let you know if you meet the eligibility criteria for the PWD designation.

Simplified Application Process

If you already take part in certain programs, you may be able to use a simplified PWD application process.

You're eligible for this simplified process if you receive benefits from:

- Community Living BC (CLBC)
- The Ministry of Children and Family Development At Home Program
- BC PharmaCare Plan P Palliative Care Benefits
- Canada Pension Plan Disability Benefits

This means you'll complete a shorter PWD application form that gives the ministry permission to confirm your eligibility from one of those programs. You won't have to complete a full PWD application and get a new diagnosis.

<u>Speak with a worker</u> to request a *Persons with Disabilities Designation—Prescribed Class Application*. You'll still have to meet all other eligibility requirements to begin receiving

Get help and answers to your questions:

- Find an office near you
- Call toll-free 1 866 866-0800

Find a Navigator

Support for Families Working with CLBC and Another Government Service

Transition Planning for Youth & Young Adults

Transitioning to adulthood can be particularly challenging for youth with developmental disabilities and their families. A Services to Adults With Developmental Disabilities (STADD) navigator can help.

A navigator can help you plan for the future and your transition into adulthood. They can help you form a planning team and coordinate supports and services from government and agencies.

This service may be right for you if you:

- Have a developmental disability
- Are between 16 and 24 years old
- Will be eligible for help from <u>Community Living BC</u> after age 19

Navigator

With a navigator, you can plan:

- Where you are going to live
- If you want to go to school or find a job
- What kinds of hobbies you want to try
- What your personal goals are

The first thing your navigator does is get to know you and those who support you, such as family and friends. They ask questions about you, like:

- Where you live
- Who you live with
- What grade you are in, if you are in school
- What you like to do
- What you are good at
- What you would like to get better at

Find a N

Call: 1 855 35

Navigators ar

- Abbotsfor
- Burnaby/N
- Courtenay
- Delta
- Haida Gwa
- Kamloops
- Langley
- Merritt
- N1 .
- Nanaimo
- Prince Geo
- Surrey

STADD is exp more sites in

About 9

Purs

Pursuin

Available discount cards

 Access2 card for discounts on entertainment http://access2card.ca/future-card-holders/

BC Ferry Discounts
 <u>http://www.bcferries.com/files/PDFs/bcf-disabled status brochure.pdf</u>



Community Living BC (CLBC)

- CLBC Services
- Personalized supports initiative (PSI) program
- Applications can be accepted as early as age 16 years. Contact generally happens in the youth's 18th year, earlier if the youth is in MCFD care



Employment

- WorkBC https://www.workbc.ca/
- Employers can seek/access funding to assist with payroll or accommodations for folk with disabilities



Education

- Many post-secondary institutions offer supports to students with disabilities
- Unfortunately, these supports may be insufficient to support success
- Children in care, and those who have transitioned out of care can access funding to have educational and living costs supported (24 months in total/to age 26 maximum)



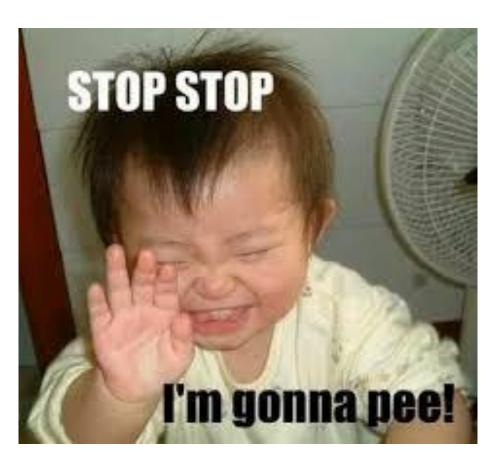
Criminal Justice System

FASD POCKET CARD

I have a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) diagnosis, which is a brain based and lifelong injury. I am not able to fully understand abstract concepts, including my legal rights. I may have faulty memory, may be easily confused, may be highly suggestible and may provide inaccurate information or false confessions. I may have a hard time understanding things that are in writing and am unable to understand, waive, or exercise and protect my legal rights. I respectfully request that my support person, or a lawyer, be involved in any interviews or searches of my property or person, as they understand my disability and can help me to exercise my rights.



Mental Health Supports



Services:

- Provincial Mental Health
- Developmental Disabilities
 Mental Health Services
 (DDMHS)
- Local community agencies (sliding scale?)
- Community Counselling Clinics (free, where available)
- Service provider knowledge and capacity to support an individual with a BBD?

Physical Health



- The average age of the health survey respondents was 27.5 years. Many experience physical health challenges as if they are in their late 50's.
- We need to help advocate for these individuals to be assessed as if their physical age is much more advanced in order to correctly diagnose and treat.
- High pain tolerances frequently mask the intensity of the discomfort
- Survey by Myles Himmelreich, CJ Lutke and Emily Travis (2015-2016)



Substance Use

- "Currently, we do not have conclusive evidence regarding the likelihood that people who have FASD will have problematic substance use issues. However, the literature suggests that a disproportionate number of people with FASD will have substance use problems (Streissguth, Barr, Kogan & Bookstein, 1996). In addition, research has shown that women who have FASD are at high risk of having concurrent substance use, violence and trauma experiences, mental health problems, and of having a baby with FASD. Along these lines, one landmark study profiled 80 women who had children diagnosed with FASD. Of these 80 women: 100% had been abused; 90% had serious mental health issues, including Post Traumatic Stress Disorder; 80% lived with partners who did not want them to stop using substances; and approximately 50% had FAS conditions themselves (Astley, Bailey, Talbot & Clarren, 2000)." http://journals.sfu.ca/fpcfr/index.php/FPCFR/article/view/204/32
- First Peoples Child & Family Review An Interdisciplinary Journal Honoring the Voices, Perspectives and Knowledges of First Peoples through Research, Critical Analyses, Stories, Standpoints and Media Reviews volume 8 | number 1 2013 Voices of women living with FASD: Perspectives on promising approaches in substance use treatment, programs and care Deborah Rutman1



In conclusion:

- Although so much of what our folk with BBD's experience is so challenging, we must also acknowledge their incredible strength, resiliency, creativity, hope and good will
- Interdependent living may be the most effective relationship as our young people move toward adulthood

