

Excerpted from Appendix D of *Sibshops: Workshops for Siblings of Children with Special Needs*, Revised Edition, by Don Meyer, M.Ed., & Patricia Vadasy, Ph.D.

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In the United States, there are more than six million people who have special health, developmental, and mental health concerns. Most of these people have typically developing brothers and sisters. Brothers and sisters are too important to ignore, if for only the following reasons:

- These brothers and sisters will be in the lives of family members with special needs longer than anyone else. Brothers and sisters will be there after parents are gone and special education services are a distant memory. If these brothers and sisters are provided with support and information, they can help their siblings live dignified lives from childhood to their senior years.
- Throughout their lives, brothers and sisters share many of the concerns that parents of children with special needs experience, including isolation, a need for information, guilt, concerns about the future, and caregiving demands. Brothers and sisters also face issues that are uniquely theirs, including resentment, peer issues, embarrassment, and pressure to achieve.

Despite the important and lifelong roles they will play in the lives of their siblings who have special needs, even the most family-friendly agencies often overlook brothers and sisters. Brothers and sisters, often left in the literal and figurative waiting rooms of service delivery systems, deserve better. True family-centered care and services will be achieved when siblings are actively included in agencies' functional definition of "family."

The Sibling Support Project facilitated a discussion on SibNet, its listserv for adult siblings of people with disabilities, regarding the considerations that siblings want from parents, other family members, and service providers. Following are themes discussed by SibNet members and recommendations from the Sibling Support Project:

1. The Right to One's Own Life

Throughout their lives, brothers and sisters may play many different roles in the lives of their siblings with special needs. Regardless of the contributions they may make, the basic right of siblings to their *own* lives must always be remembered. Parents and service providers should not make assumptions about

responsibilities that typically developing siblings may assume without a frank and open discussion. "Nothing about us without us"—a phrase popular with self-advocates who have disabilities—applies to siblings as well. Self-determination, after all, is for everyone—including brothers and sisters.

2. Acknowledging Siblings' Concerns

Like parents, brothers and sisters will experience a wide array of often ambivalent emotions regarding the effect their siblings' special needs has on them and the family as a whole. These feelings should be both expected and acknowledged by parents and other family members and service providers. Because most siblings will have the longest-lasting relationship with the family member who has a disability, these concerns will change over time. Parents and providers would be wise to learn more about siblings' lifelong and ever-changing concerns.

3. Expectations for Typically Developing Siblings

Families need to set high expectations for all of their children. Some typically developing brothers and sisters, however, react to their siblings' disability by setting unrealistically high expectations for themselves, and some feel that they must somehow compensate for their siblings' special needs. Parents can help their typically developing children by conveying clear expectations and unconditional support

4. Expect Typical Behavior from Typically Developing Siblings

Although difficult for parents to watch, teasing, name calling, arguing, and other forms of conflict are common among most brothers and sisters—even when one has special needs. Although parents may be appalled at siblings' harshness toward one another, much of this conflict can be a beneficial part of normal social development. A child with Down syndrome who grows up with siblings with whom he sometimes fights will likely be better prepared to face life in the community as an adult than a child with Down syndrome who grows up as an only child. Regardless of how adaptive or developmentally appropriate it might be, however, typical sibling conflict is more likely to result in feelings of guilt when one sibling has special health or developmental needs. When conflict arises, the message sent to many brothers and sisters is, "Leave your sibling alone. You are bigger, you are stronger, you should know better. It is your job to compromise." Typically developing siblings deserve a life where they, like other children, sometimes misbehave, get angry, and fight with their siblings.

5. Expectations for the Family Member with Special Needs

When families have high expectations for their children with special needs, everyone will benefit. As adults, typically developing brothers and sisters will likely play important roles in the lives of their siblings with disabilities. Parents can help siblings now by assisting their children with special needs acquire skills that will allow them to be as independent as possible as adults. To the extent possible, parents should have the same expectations for the child with special needs regarding chores and personal responsibility as they do for their typically developing children. Not only will similar expectations foster independence, they will also minimize the resentment expressed by siblings when there are two sets of rules—one for them and another for their sibs who have special needs.

6. The Right to a Safe Environment

Some siblings live with brothers and sisters who have challenging behaviors. Other siblings assume responsibilities for themselves and their siblings that go beyond their age level and place all parties in vulnerable situations. Siblings deserve to have their own personal safety given as much importance as the family member with special needs.

7. Opportunities to Meet Peers

For most parents, the thought of "going it alone" —raising a child with special needs without the benefit of knowing another parent in a similar situation—would be unthinkable. Yet, this routinely happens to brothers and sisters. Sibshops, listservs such as SibNet and SibKids, and similar efforts offer siblings the common-sense support and validation that parents get from Parent-to-Parent programs and similar programs. Brothers and sisters—like parents—like to know that they are not alone with their unique joys and concerns.

8. Opportunities to Obtain Information

Throughout their lives, brothers and sisters have an ever-changing need for information about their sibling's disability—and its treatment and implications. Parents *and* service providers have an obligation to proactively provide siblings with helpful information. Any agency that represents a specific disability or illness and prepares materials for parents and other adults should prepare materials for siblings and young readers as well.

9. Siblings' Concerns About the Future

Early in life, many brothers and sisters worry about what obligations they will have toward their sibling in the days to come. Parents can reassure their typically developing children by making plans for the future of their children with special needs, listening to their typically developing children's suggestions as they make these plans, considering backup plans, and realizing that their typically developing children's availability may change over time. When brothers and sisters are brought "into the loop" and given the message early that they have their parents' blessing to pursue their own dreams, their future involvement with their sibling who has a disability will be a choice instead of an obligation. For their own good and for the good of their siblings with disabilities, brothers and sisters should be afforded the right to their own lives. This includes having a say in whether and how they will be involved in the lives of their siblings with disabilities as adults and the level, type, and duration of that involvement.

10. Including Both Sons and Daughters

Just as daughters are usually the family members who care for aging parents, adult sisters are usually the family members who look after the family member with special needs when parents no longer can. Serious exploration of sharing responsibilities among siblings—including brothers—should be considered.

11. Communication

Although good communication between parents and children is always important, it is especially important in families where there is a child who has special needs. An evening course in active listening can help improve communication among all family members, and books such as *How to Talk So Kids Will Listen and Listen So Kids Will Talk* (2004) and *Siblings without Rivalry* (1999) (both by Adele Faber and Elaine Mazlish) provide helpful tips on communicating with children.

12. One-on-One Time with Parents

Children need to know from their parents' deeds and words that their parents care about them as individuals. When parents carve time out of a busy schedule to grab a bite at a local burger joint or window shop at the mall with their typically developing children, it conveys a message that parents are there for them as well and provides an excellent opportunity to talk about a wide range of topics.

13. Celebrate Every Child's Achievements and Milestones

Over the years, we've met siblings whose parents did not attend their high school graduation—even when their children were valedictorians—because the parents were unable to leave their child with special needs. We've also met siblings whose wedding plans were dictated by the needs of their sibling with a disability. One child's special needs should not overshadow another's achievements and milestones. Families who seek respite resources and creative solutions and strive for flexibility can help ensure that the accomplishments of all family members are celebrated.

14. Parents' Perspective Is More Important than the Actual Disability

Parents would be wise to remember that the parents' interpretation of their child's disability will be a greater influence on the adaptation of their typically developing sibling than the actual disability itself. When parents seek support, information, and respite for themselves, they model resilience and healthy attitudes and behaviors for their typically developing children.

15. Include Siblings in the Definition of "Family"

Many educational, health care, and social service agencies profess a desire to offer family-centered services but continue to overlook the family members who will have the longest-lasting relationship with the person who has the special needs—the sisters and brothers. When brothers and sisters receive the considerations and services they deserve, agencies can claim to offer "family-centered"—instead of "parent-centered"—services.

16. Actively Reach Out to Brothers and Sisters

Parents and agency personnel should consider inviting (but not requiring) brothers and sisters to attend informational, individualized education program (IEP), individualized family service plans (IFSP), and transition planning meetings and clinic visits. Siblings frequently have legitimate questions that can be answered by service providers. Brothers and sisters also have informed opinions and perspectives and can make positive contributions to the child's team.

17. Learn More About Life as a Sibling

Anyone interested in families ought to be interested in siblings and their concerns. Parents and providers can learn more about life as a sib by facilitating

a Sibshop, hosting a sibling panel, or reading books by and about brothers and sisters. Guidelines for conducting a sibling panel are available from the Sibling Support Project and in the Sibshop curriculum. Visit the Sibling Support Project's web site for a bibliography of sibling-related books.

18. Create Local Programs Specifically for Brothers and Sisters

If your community has a Parent-to-Parent program or a similar parent support effort, a fair question to ask is: Why isn't there a similar effort for the brothers and sisters? Like their parents, brothers and sisters benefit from talking with others who "get it." Sibshops and other programs for preschool, school-age, teen, and adult siblings are growing in number. The Sibling Support Project, which maintains a database of more than 200 Sibshops and other sibling programs, provides training and technical assistance on how to create local programs for siblings.

19. Include Brothers and Sisters on Advisory Boards and in Policies Regarding Families

Reserving board seats for siblings will give the board a unique, important perspective and reflect the agency's concern for the well-being of brothers and sisters. Developing policies based on the important roles played by brothers and sisters will help ensure that their concerns and contributions are part of the agency's commitment to families.

20. Fund Services for Brothers and Sisters

No classmate in an inclusive classroom will have a greater impact on the social development of a child with a disability than brothers and sisters will. They will be their siblings' lifelong "typically developing role models." As noted earlier, brothers and sisters will likely be in the lives of their siblings with disabilities longer than anyone else—longer than their parents and certainly longer than any service provider. For most brothers and sisters, their future and the future of their siblings with special needs are inexorably entwined. Despite this, there is little funding to support projects that will help brothers and sisters get the information, skills, and support they will need throughout their lives.

Governmental agencies would be wise to invest in the family members who will take a personal interest in the well-being of people with disabilities and advocate for them when their parents no longer can. As one sister wrote: "We will become caregivers for our siblings when our parents no longer can. Anyone interested in the welfare of people with disabilities ought to be interested in us."

