A holistic multiperspective Mixed Methods study



Those who live with Williams Syndrome (WS) every day, whether as an individual, a relative or a professional caregiver, already developed individual strategies to handle challenges and thrive from resources.

How can we learn from these experiences in order to support other families?

## Methodological approach

- Focus on individual **differences within the WS group** and **individual developmental pathways**. No control group comparison.
- Research topics (such as: language, social behaviour, sleep) are not defined in advance. Those topics that are deemed important by the respondents are selected and further analyzed.
- Individuals with WS are interviewed to include their perspectives (Prosetzky, 2014).



WBS in Resonanz

# Perspectives

2) Relatives

3 respondent groups

1) Williams Syndrome

3) Professional caregivers

Individuals with WS of four age groups 1) children 2) adolescents 3) young adults 4) adults Private caregivers, e.g. parents, siblings E.g. teacher, trainer, educators

Forschungsgruppe zum Williams-Beuren-Syndrom

# **Research questions**

- 1) Challenges
- 2) Resources
- 3) Coping strategies
- 4) Personal goals
- 5) Support

Analysis

Sampling Design

What are the most present challenges in everyday life?
What are helpful resources?
How did respondents cope with challenges? What was helpful, what not?
What are individual goals of development for respondents?
How should helpful support be designed?



### Methodology Instruments

 Semi-structured guideline interviews (Mey & Mruck, 2010) and a written survey, both tailored to respondent groups, each with qualitative und quantitative components
 Qualitative Content Analysis (Schreier, 2012) via MAXQDA Software, multivariate statistical analysis Purposeful Sampling (Schreier, 2010)
 Confirmatory Sequential Mixed Methods Design (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011)

SEQUENCE 1		Purposeful sampling	SEQUENCE 2		SEQUENCE 3	
Study AQU/Interviews with relativesduring natinal WS conferenceN = 43 (May 2017, completed)	AL + quan	Selection: 6 typical	Study C In-depth interviews Sets of 3 respondents per case 1 individual with WS	QUAL	Study D Written survey (online and paper-pencil) Individuals with WS	qual + QUAN
Study B QUA Interviews with professional caregivers in nothern Germany N = 32 (July - Nov. 2017, complete	AL + quan d)	cases + 4 atypical cases	1 relative 1 professional caregiver N = 30 interviews (spring 2018)		Relatives Professional caregivers N = 100 surveys (spring 201	9)

#### Realisation Funding

Funding	ing Project lounge was funded by the Saxon State Ministry of Research and the Arts (ending D Further funding (2018-2019) is requiered			
	Fulther fulluling (2016-2019) is requiered			
Organisation	University of Applied Sciences Zittau/Görlitz, cooperation with University Bremen, Germany			
Supervisor	Prof. Dr. Ingolf Prosetzky, Special Education	0		
PhD Student	Vera Danielsmeier, Psychology, sibling has Williams Syndrome	T		

# Contact ingolf.prosetzky@hszg.de | vera.danielsmeier@hszg.de | +49-3581-3744287

Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2011). Designing and conducting mixed methods research (2nd ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE Publications. Mey, G. & Mruck, K. (2010). Handbuch Qualitative Forschung in der Psychologie. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften / Springer Fachmedien. Proseztky, I. (2014). Mehr als die Summe seiner Symptome. Zur kulturhistori-schen Neuropsychologie und Pädagogik des Williams-Beuren-Syndroms Schriftenreihe International Cultural-historical Human Sciences, Bd. 48, neue Ausg). Berlin: Lehmanns. Schreier, M. (2010). Fallauswahl. In G. Mey & K. Mruck (Eds.), Handbuch Qualitative Forschung in der Psychologie. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften / Springer Fachmedien. Schreier, M. (2012). Qualitative content analysis in practice. Los Angeles: SAGE Publications.







STAATSMINISTERIUM FÜR WISSENSCHAFT UND KUNST

