Mission of The Association for Successful Parenting:
Enhancing the lives of families when parents have learning difficulties. “We are dedicated to enhancing the well-being of at-risk parents with learning difficulties and their children. This primarily includes parents who may be identified as persons with intellectual disabilities or borderline intellectual functioning”

We know that:
• Family life is complex
• All families need support and rely on interdependent networks
• Separation from parents is sometimes in the best interest of children, but only when reasonable efforts and appropriate services cannot ensure a child’s safety and health
• Termination of the parental relationship is an extreme measure that should not be based upon a parent’s disability alone

Our expertise and resources may also benefit parents with other cognitive challenges and the people who support them

http://achancetoparent.net

Healthy Start (Australia) is a national capacity building strategy which aims to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for children whose parents have learning difficulties

http://www.healthystart.net.au/index.php/for-professionals
What is Healthy Start?
Healthy Start is for workers who support parents with learning difficulties. It aims to help workers share information in ways that match the learning needs and abilities of parents. The **Raising Children Network** is the best place to find information about skills such as how to play with your baby or look after your child. We thought you might be interested in:

**Parenting In Pictures**

**Parenting Videos**
My Neighbourhood
(Enter your suburb or postcode to see parenting resources near you)

Support For You

National Center For Parents With Disabilities And Their Families
Organization Type: Public
The National Center for Parents with Disabilities and their Families. The Center targets three national populations: (1) parents with diverse disabilities; (2) family members; and, (3) service providers and trainees who have a particularly critical impact on parents. The Center's activities focus on priority issues facing parents with disabilities and their families: custody and parental evaluations; family roles and personal assistance; paratransit; and, intervention with parents with cognitive and intellectual disabilities and their children. This National Center is funded by NIDRR, U.S. Department of Education and is operated by Through the Looking Glass.

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Through the Looking Glass 2198 Sixth Street, Suite 100 94710-2204 Berkeley, CA
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Phone: 800-644-2666
Fax: 510-848-4445
See map: Google Maps
California US

**Phone (U.S. and Canada):**
510-848-1112

**TTY:**
800-804-1616

**Web Address:**
http://www.lookingglass.org/services/national-services/71-ncpd

**Resource Type:**
Parents with Disabilities
People
Research
SIGN UP FOR EMAIL ALERTS
We add 250+ documents to our collection every month. Sign up for our monthly literature awareness service, our weekly News and Notes for grantee news, and NIDILRR Announcements for grant opportunities.

CONTACT NARIC
Place this div in your web page where you want your chat widget to appear.
http://www.naric.com/?q=en/node/31
Place this script as near to the end of your BODY as possible.
Need help?
Call, email, or chat available 8:30-5:30 EST, Monday to Friday.
800/346-2742 (V)
301/459-5984 (TTY)
301/459-4263 (Fax)
In this edition of reSearch, we explore the topic of parenting with disabilities. Individuals with disabilities are able and desire to experience all aspects of life such as employment, social activities including sports and recreation, romantic and intimate relationships, and child rearing. According to Through the Looking Glass (TLG), home to the National Center for Parents with Disabilities and Their Families, an estimated 4.1 million parents with reported disabilities in the United States have children under the age of 18; therefore, approximately 6.2 percent of American parents who have children under the age of 18 have at least one reported disability with rates varying for subpopulations (National Council on Disability, 2012). Moreover, TLG estimates that at approximately 6.1 million children in the United States have parents with disabilities—9.1 percent of children in all of the United States (National Council on Disability, 2012). Parents with disabilities include individuals that may not perceive themselves as having a disability such as individuals who are Deaf, hard of hearing, of short stature, or having a chronic condition such as diabetes. Being a parent can be a challenge for anyone; however, parenting with a disability presents a unique set of difficulties. Historically, individuals with disabilities wishing to start families face ignorance and discrimination, including policies of forced sterilization. This is still an issue today, particularly for individuals with developmental, psychiatric, and intellectual disabilities. Parents with disabilities rely on many supports to meet the unique and not-so-unique challenges of raising their children. Like most parents, they
look to formal and informal supports ranging from daycare and nannies to quick take out dinners on busy nights. Parents with disabilities may also use personal assistance services, peer supports, accessible housing and transportation, and a variety of assistive technology. This edition of reSearch provides a “snapshot” of research on parenting with disability. This “snapshot” presents research related to parents with specific types of disability (i.e. developmental, psychiatric, sensory, and physical disabilities). The combined search terms for this edition of reSearch included: Parents with a disability and parenting with a disability. A listing of over 100 additional descriptor terms between the NARIC, CIRRIE, ERIC, and the PubMed databases can be found at the end of this document. A search of the REHABDATA database resulted in 25 documents published between 2000 and 2012. The CIRRIE database search resulted in two documents from 2007 and 2008. The ERIC database search resulted in six documents between 2000 and 2012. The Cochrane database search resulted in one document from 2010. And finally a search of PubMed databases resulted in three documents between 2002 and 2011. The complete citations are included in this research brief.