PROMOTING USE OF SELF-MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN ADULTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY
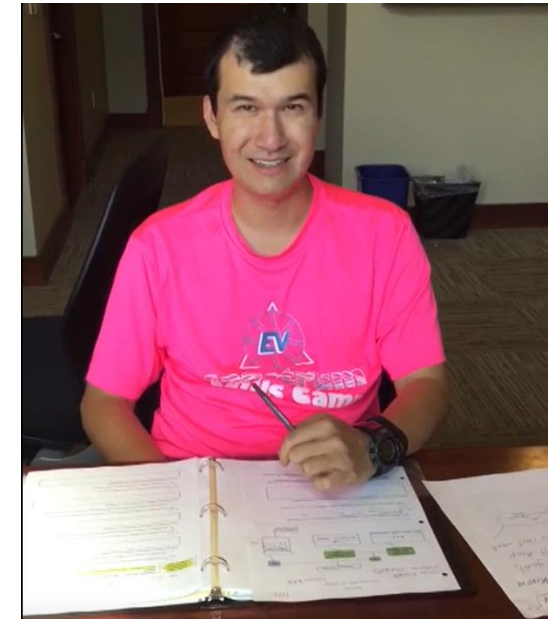
Brianne Tomaszewski, PhD
briannet@unc.edu

& Melissa Savage, PhD

INTRODUCTION

- Worked with individuals with developmental disabilities since 2009

- Direct support professional, host home provider, interventionist, instructor, researcher

- Researcher at Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute and TEACCH Autism Program since 2017

AGENDA

- Objectives

- Autism Spectrum Disorder

- What is CSESA?

- Evidence-Based Practices for Adolescents and Young Adults including Task Analysis and Self-Management

- What is Step it Up?

- Adults with ASD and Intellectual Disability

- Adults with ASD and Physical Activity

- Self-Management and Goal Setting Strategies for Adults

- Questions

OBJECTIVES

Describe	Describe the successes and challenges of using goal setting to promote self-management.
Identify	Identify evidence-based practices that may support individuals to be more independent in self-management.
Use	Use evidence-based practices such as creating self-monitoring checklists to promote self-management strategies.

AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

Autism Spectrum Disorder

- Social Communication
- Restricted, repetitive patterns
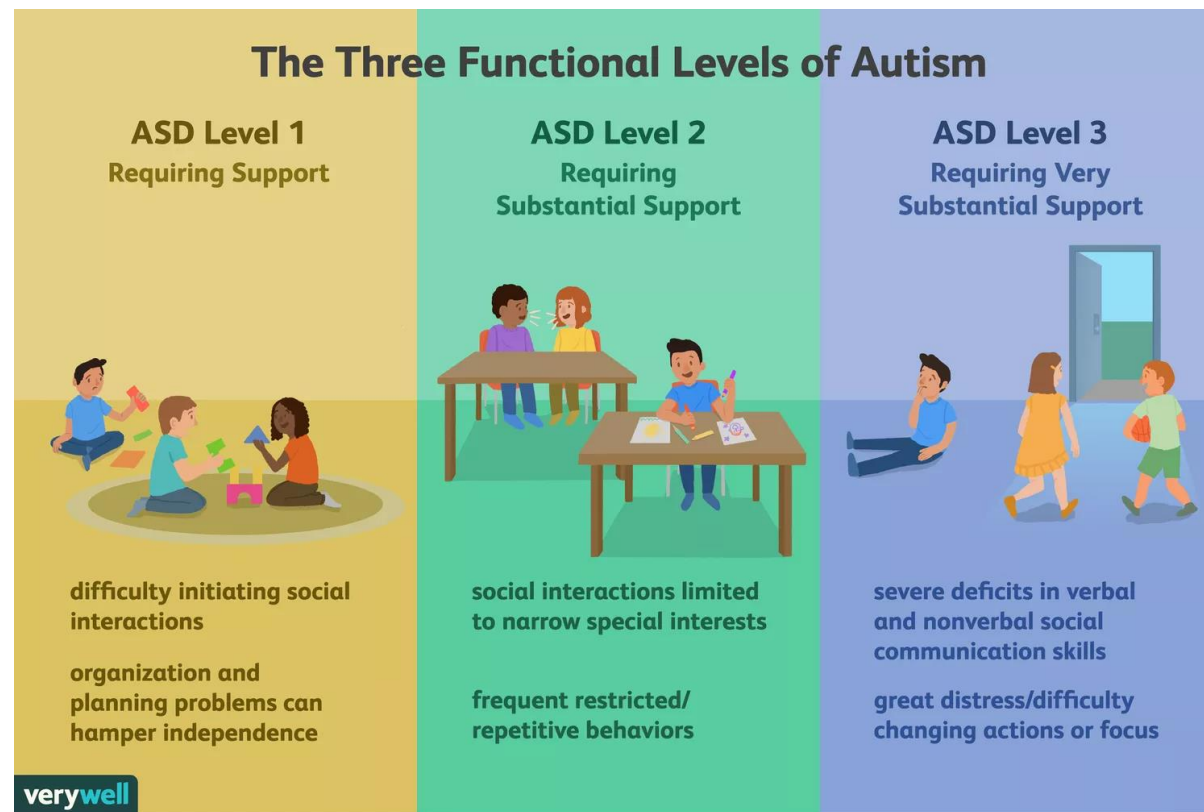- Present in early development
- Functioning

The Three Functional Levels of Autism

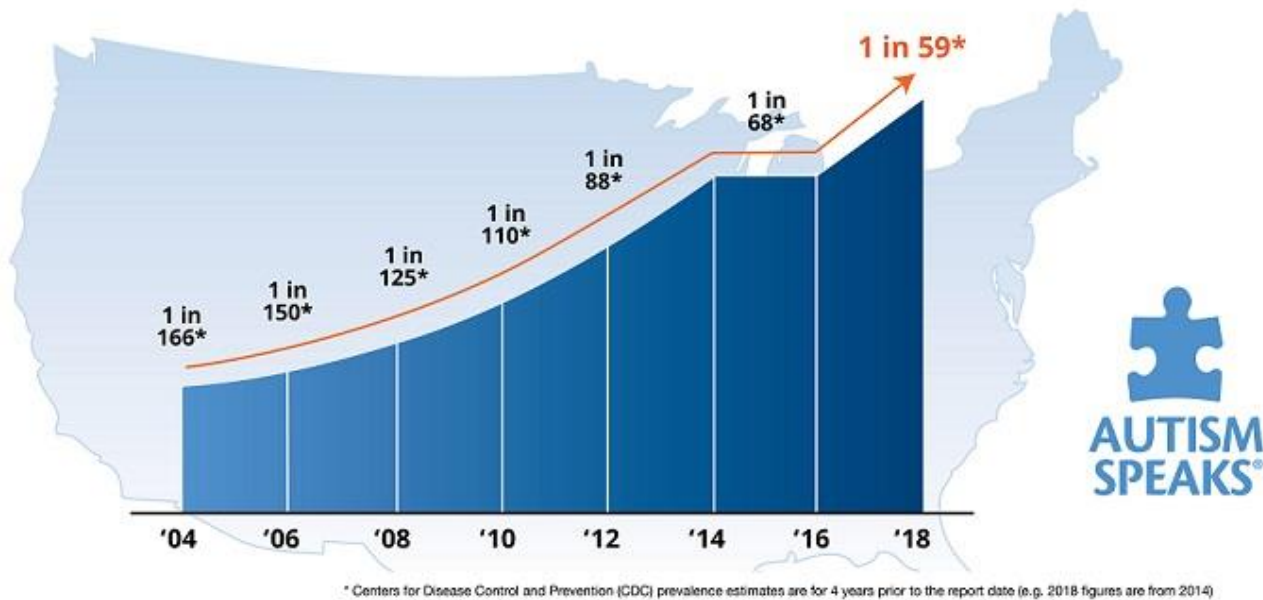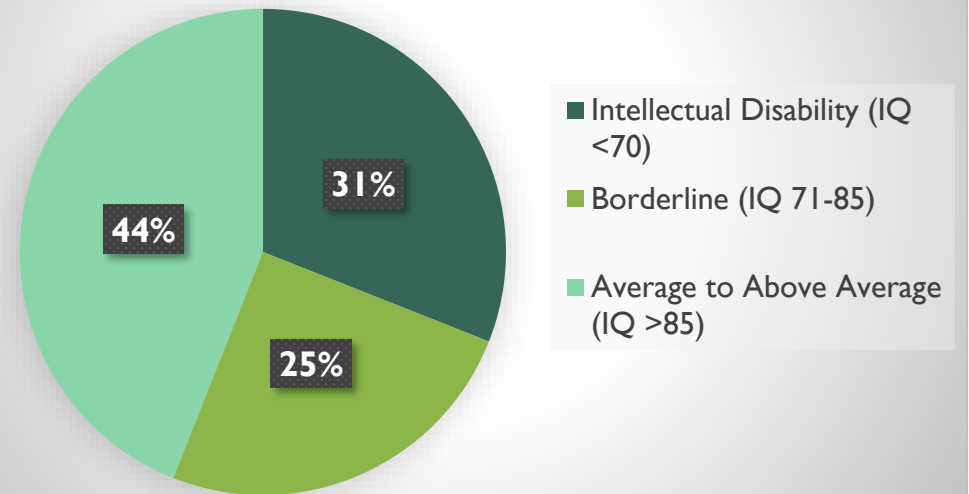| ASD Level 1 Requiring Support	ASD Level 2 Requiring Substantial Support	ASD Level 3 Requiring Very Substantial Support
difficulty initiating social interactions	social interactions limited to narrow special interests	severe deficits in verbal and nonverbal social communication skills
organization and planning problems can hamper independence	frequent restricted/repetitive behaviors	great distress/difficulty changing actions or focus

verywell

Illustration by Cindy Chung, Verywell.

Source: DSM-5; American Psychiatry Association, 2013.

AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

Estimated Autism Prevalence 2018

1 in 166* ('04); 1 in 150* ('06); 1 in 125* ('08); 1 in 110* ('10); 1 in 88* ('12); 1 in 68* ('16); 1 in 59* ('18)

* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) prevalence estimates are for 4 years prior to the report date (e.g. 2018 figures are from 2014)

AUTISM SPEAKS®

Prevalence of Intellectual Ability in Autism

- Intellectual Disability (IQ <70) — 31%
- Borderline (IQ 71-85) — 25%
- Average to Above Average (IQ >85) — 44%

ADDMN, 2012; 2014; Baio et al., 2018; Christensen et al., 2016; Image Source: https://www.autismspeaks.org/sites/default/files/article/image/docs/2018_prevalence_graphic_hero.jpg

WHAT IS CSESA?

WHAT IS CSESA?

- Research & Development Center

- Funded by the Department of Education (IES)

- Purpose: To develop and study a comprehensive high school program for students on the autism spectrum

CSESA
The Center on Secondary Education for Students with Autism Spectrum Disorders

THE GOAL OF CSESA

To improve post-secondary outcomes for students by using high quality professional development and evidence-based interventions to support practitioners, families, and students

FOR YOUR SUBJECTS
WHEN THEY GRADUATE:

1) SOMETHING TO DO
2) SOMEWHERE TO BE

3) SOMEONE TO LOVE.
GOOD LUCK!!

ORIGINAL CSESA COLLABORATORS

FIND CSESA

http://csesa.fpg.unc.edu/
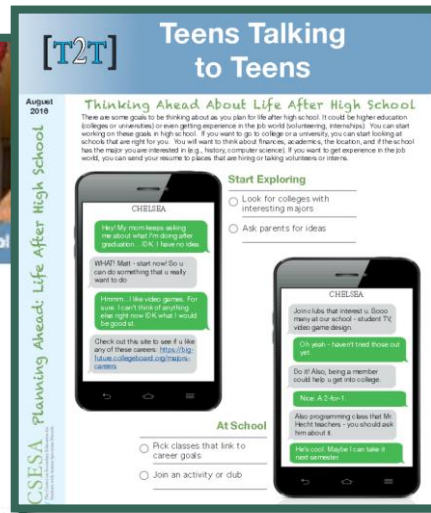
www.facebook.com/csesa.asd

CSESA RESOURCES

- Professional Development Series
  - 2 presentations with video, facilitator notes, activities, and handouts
  - Designed for middle & high school general educators

- Understanding Autism Guide
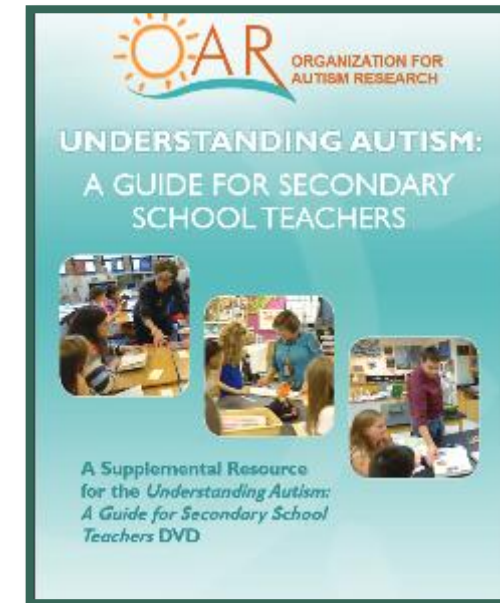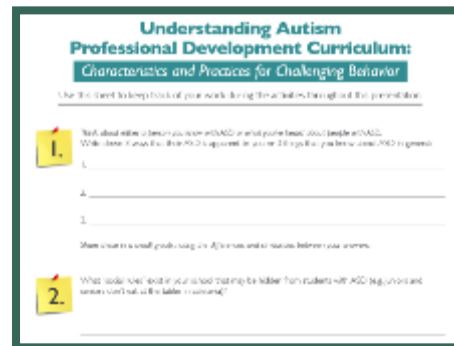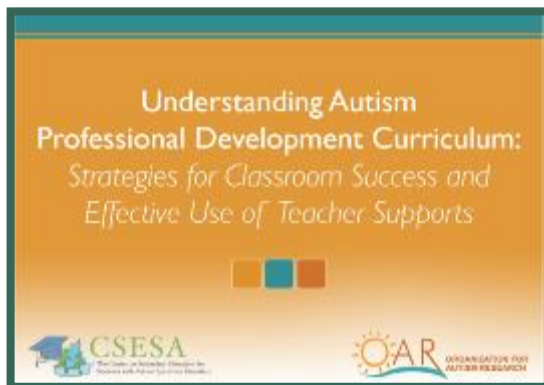
CSESA RESOURCES

- Autism-at-a-Glance Series
  - Tips for families & practitioners
- Teen Talking to Teens

- Special Issue in *Remedial and Special Education* Journal
  - Autism, Adolescence, & High School
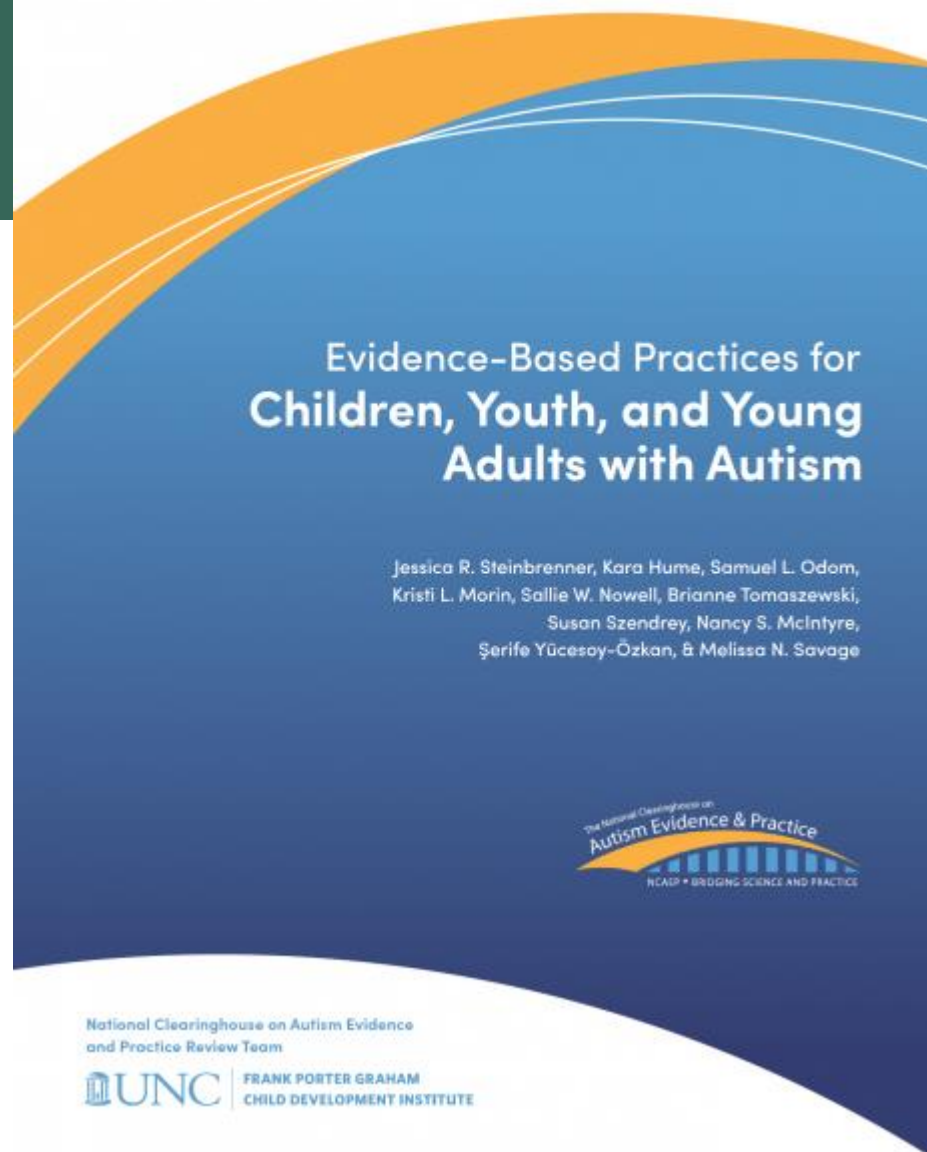 - Articles and Snapshots

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

TEACHING SKILLS

◆ Use Evidence-Based Practices

◆ 28 identified in a recent report by the National Professional Development Center (NPDC) housed at UNC-Chapel Hill

The National Professional Development Center on Autism Spectrum Disorder

◆ Online modules released by Autism-Focused Internet Modules (AFIRM)

AFIRM Autism Focused Intervention Resources and Modules

https://afirm.fpg.unc.edu/afirm-modules

Evidence-Based Practices for **Children, Youth, and Young Adults with Autism**

Jessica R. Steinbrenner, Kara Hume, Samuel L. Odom,
Kristi L. Morin, Sallie W. Nowell, Brianne Tomaszewski,
Susan Szendrey, Nancy S. McIntyre,
Şerife Yücesoy-Ozkan, & Melissa N. Savage

National Clearinghouse on Autism Evidence and Practice Review Team

UNC | FRANK PORTER GRAHAM
CHILD DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

https://ncaep.fpg.unc.edu/research-resources

Name of EBP

Self-Management (SM)

Definition of EBP

Self-management (SM) is an intervention package that teaches learners to independently regulate their own behavior. Self-management involves teaching learners to discriminate between appropriate and inappropriate behaviors, accurately monitor and record their own behaviors, and reinforce themselves for behaving appropriately. Although learners may initially require adult support to accurately record behaviors and provide self-reinforcement, this support is faded over time. Self-management is often used in conjunction with other evidence-based practices including technology-mediated interventions, modeling, video modeling, and visual supports.

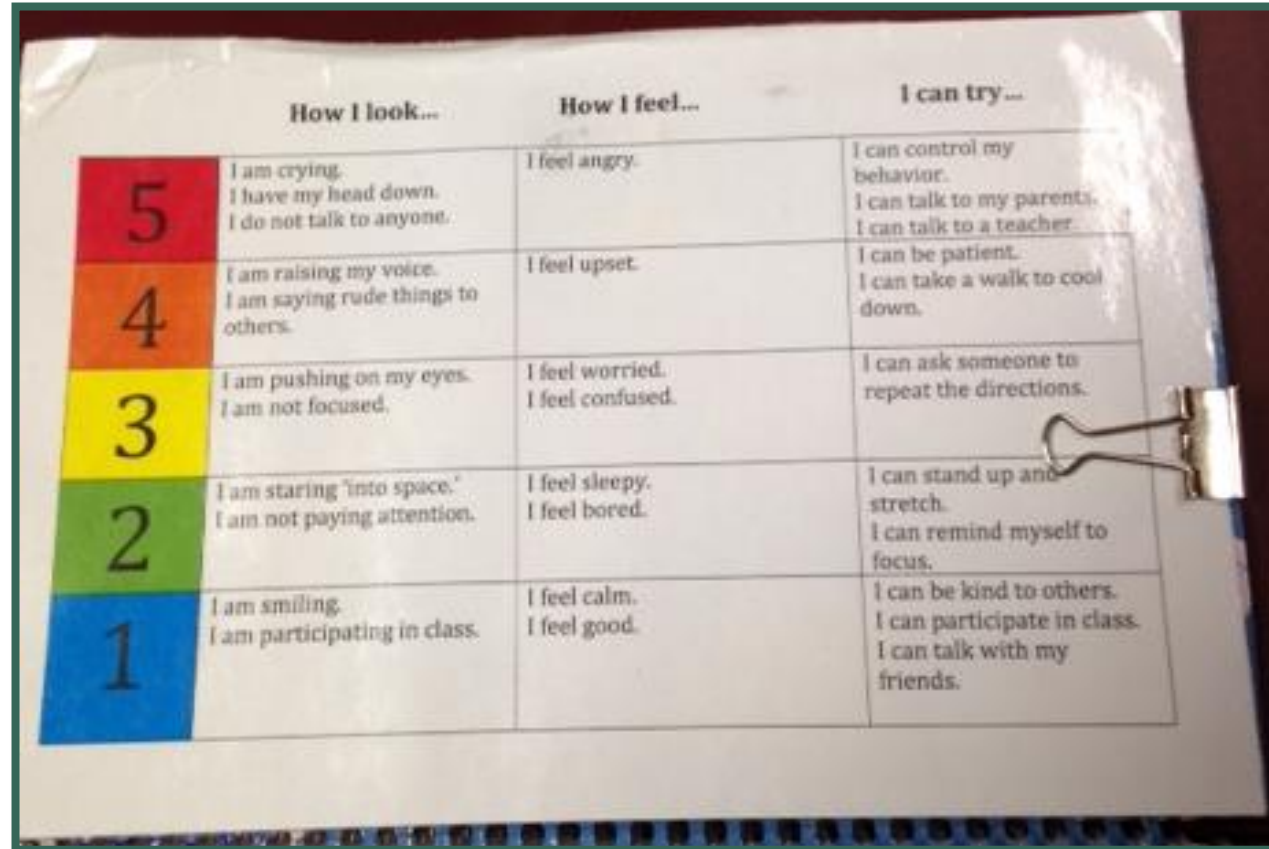| Outcome Areas		0-2 Toddlers	3-5 Preschoolers	6-11 Elementary School	12-14 Middle School	15-18 High School	19-22 Young Adults
	Communication			✓			
	Social		✓	✓	✓		
	Joint attention						
	Play			✓	✓		
	Cognitive						
	School readiness		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Academic/ Pre-academic		✓	✓			
	Adaptive/ self-help				✓	✓	
	Challenging/ Interfering behavior		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Vocational				✓		✓
	Motor						
	Mental health						
	Self-determination			✓	✓		

Age Ranges

Self-Management (SM) Instruction focusing on learners discriminating between appropriate and inappropriate behaviors, accurately monitoring and recording their own behaviors, and rewarding themselves for behaving appropriately.

(Steinbrenner et al.., 2014)

The National Clearinghouse on Autism Evidence & Practice
NCAEP • BRIDGING SCIENCE AND PRACTICE

SELF-MANAGEMENT: THE BASICS

- Purpose
  - Encourage self-awareness and independence related to skill performance

- Implementation
  - Select a target behavior, develop a data collection system, and select reinforcers
  - Teach behavior (correct vs. incorrect)
  - Teach to use data collection and support as needed

	How I look...	How I feel...	I can try...
5	I am crying. I have my head down. I do not talk to anyone.	I feel angry.	I can control my behavior. I can talk to my parents. I can talk to a teacher.
4	I am raising my voice. I am saying rude things to others.	I feel upset.	I can be patient. I can take a walk to cool down.
3	I am pushing on my eyes. I am not focused.	I feel worried. I feel confused.	I can ask someone to repeat the directions.
2	I am staring 'into space.' I am not paying attention.	I feel sleepy. I feel bored.	I can stand up and stretch. I can remind myself to focus.
1	I am smiling. I am participating in class.	I feel calm. I feel good.	I can be kind to others. I can participate in class. I can talk with my friends.

Sam and AFIRM Team, 2016 http://afirm.fpg.unc.edu/self-management

SELF-MANAGEMENT

Plan
- ID reinforcers
- Develop data collection system
- Determine initial criterion
- Select SM recording and cuing tools
- Teach student correct behavior
- Teach student recording system

Implement
- Provide student with to use SM system
- Teach student how to record behavior in target setting
- Teach student to gain access to reinforcement when criterion is reached

Monitor
- Conduct intermittent checks for accurate self-recording
- Increase criterion, session length, and interval length
- Determine next steps
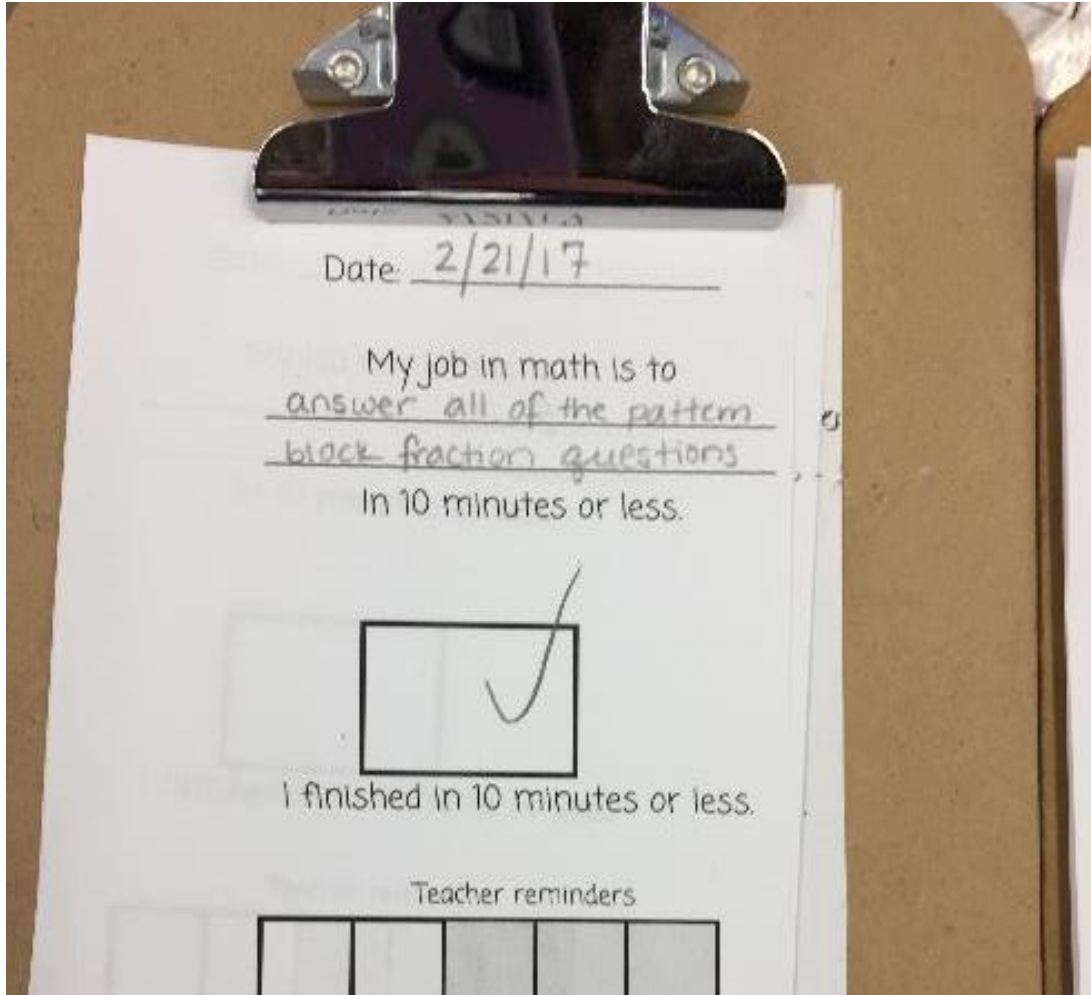
SELF-MANAGEMENT: IDEAS

USE PAPER AND PENCIL TO CREATE A SELF-MONITORING SYSTEM FOR TASK COMPLETION

SELF-MANAGEMENT: IDEAS

- Use paper and pencil to create a self-monitoring system for task completion
- Provide examples of calming strategies as part of self-management system
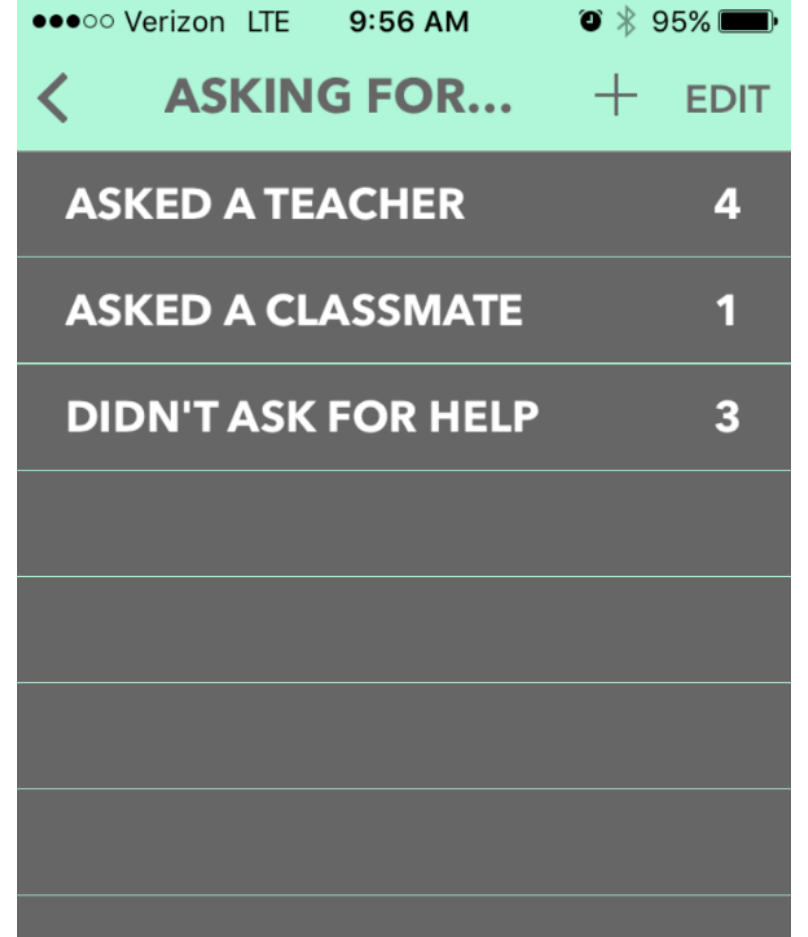
SELF-MANAGEMENT: IDEAS

- Use paper and pencil to create a self-monitoring system for task completion

- Provide examples of calming strategies as part of self-management system

- Use reminder and notes function on phone to monitor anxiety and emotion levels

SELF-MANAGEMENT: IDEAS

- Use paper and pencil to create a self-monitoring system for task completion

- Provide examples of calming strategies as part of self-management system

- Use reminder and notes function on phone to monitor anxiety and emotion levels

- Use an app to track asking for help

●●●○○ Verizon LTE   9:56 AM   95%

‹ **ASKING FOR...**   +   EDIT

ASKED A TEACHER	4
ASKED A CLASSMATE	1
DIDN'T ASK FOR HELP	3

SELF-MANAGEMENT: IDEAS

- Use paper and pencil to create a self-monitoring system for task completion

- Provide examples of calming strategies as part of self-management system

- Use reminder and notes function on phone to monitor anxiety and emotion levels

- Use an app to track asking for help

- Use self-management system to encourage class participation

Terry's Academic Schedule   Date: _____

Subject	Class Intervals (5 min)					Hand Raising Questions
Reading						🖐 🖐 🖐
Science						🖐 🖐 🖐
Special (music, art, Spanish, gym)						🖐 🖐 🖐
Math						🖐 🖐 🖐
Social Studies						🖐 🖐 🖐

Comments: _____

ADULTS WITH ASD AND STEP IT UP

WHAT IS STEP IT UP?

Melissa Savage, PhD

Kara Hume, PhD

Brianne Tomaszewski, PhD

Find us at stepitup.fpg.unc.edu!
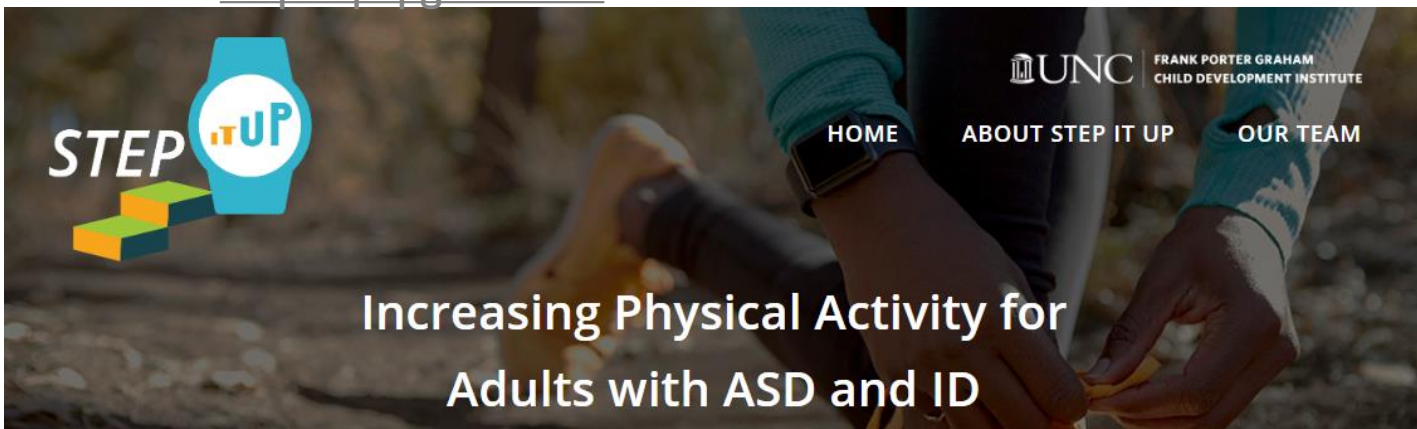
Increasing Physical Activity for Adults with ASD and ID

ADULTS WITH AUTISM AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Adults with ASD often **do not engage** in recommended levels of physical activity

- Physical inactivity leads to increased risk for health conditions such as obesity, hypertension, and diabetes

- **Barriers include**
  - Transportation
  - Lack of peer support
  - Lack of energy
  - Need for adult directed support

"He spends a large amount of time on his computer"
-Step it Up Parent

"Sweat and lots of people"
-Step it Up Athlete

"[Exercise is] boring and painful sometimes"
-Step it Up Athlete

"[I don't like] how hard it is"
-Step it Up Athlete

BENEFITS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Healthy weight loss

- Reduced anxiety

- Improved Social Skills

- Reduced Stereotyped behaviors

"It gives me something to do to get out of the house"
-Step it Up Athlete

"It's relaxing"
-Step it Up Athlete

"I like it helps get me moving. It gives me endorphins. Empowering"
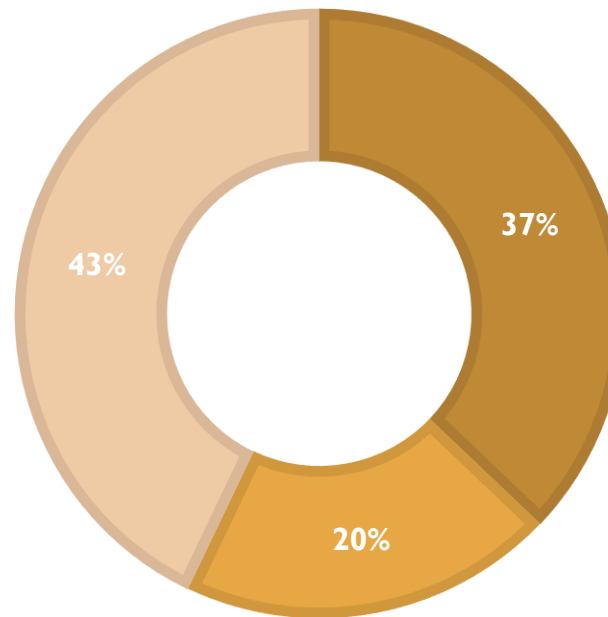-Step it Up Athlete

(Buchanan et al., 2017; Satanish et al., 2017)

STEP IT UP PARTICIPANTS

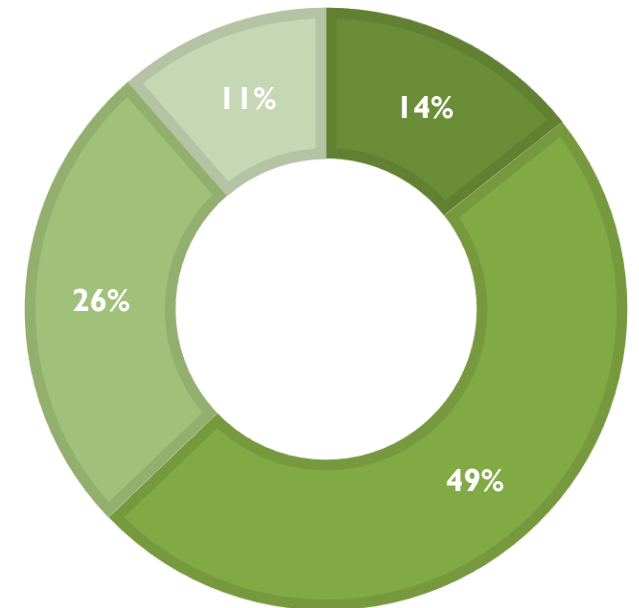| Characteristic	M(SD) or %
Age	24.9(6.7) Range 18-47
Gender (% Male)	76.7
Race	
African-American	16.7
White	66.7
Multi-Racial	13.9
Arabic	2.8
Ethnicity (% Non-Hispanic)	91.2
IQ	63.0(21.5)

BMI CATEGORY

■ Normal ■ Overweight ■ Obese

- 37%
- 20%
- 43%

WEEKLY EXERCISE

■ 0 Times per week
■ 1-2 Times per week
■ 3-4 Times per week

- 14%
- 11%
- 26%
- 49%

STEP IT UP RANDOMIZED-CONTROLLED TRIAL

Fitbit + Coaching

- Learn how to use Fitbit
- Wear Fitbit for 12 weeks
- Work with mentor in home or community
- Meet weekly with Coach
- Coach receives training
- Coach trains athlete

Fitbit Only

- Learn how to use Fitbit
- Wear Fitbit for 12 weeks

COACH TRAINING TEACHES EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

- Self- Management Strategies
  - Goal setting
  - Self-evaluation
  - Self-monitoring
  - Self-reinforcement

STEP iT UP

Step It Up!
Increasing Physical activity for
Adults with ASD and ID through
Self-Management
Coach Intervention Training

Begin Training

What is Self-Management?

Self-regulation strategies used to help individuals learn the rules and norms to act appropriately in a given situation

Self-regulation strategies used in this study include:
Goal setting
Self-evaluation
Self-monitoring
Self-reinforcement

Click on each term to learn more

SELF-MANAGEMENT

GOAL SETTING

The process of identifying something you want to accomplish and establishing measurable goals and timeframes

What Do I Need for the Goal Setting Meeting?

- My Athlete Binder

- Goal setting meeting template

- My weekly step count goals form

- Self-monitoring monthly calendar

- Pen or pencil
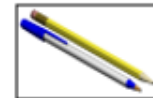
- How to set a new goal help sheet

- How to record a new goal help sheet

Goal Setting Meeting Weekly Agenda

1. Answer the question: Did you meet your goal?

   - If yes = calculate new goal and enter the new goal on the weekly step count sheet and on the Fitbit dashboard.
   - If no = record why you think the goal was not met and keep current goal, also enter current goal again on the weekly step count sheet. No changes need to be made to the Fitbit.

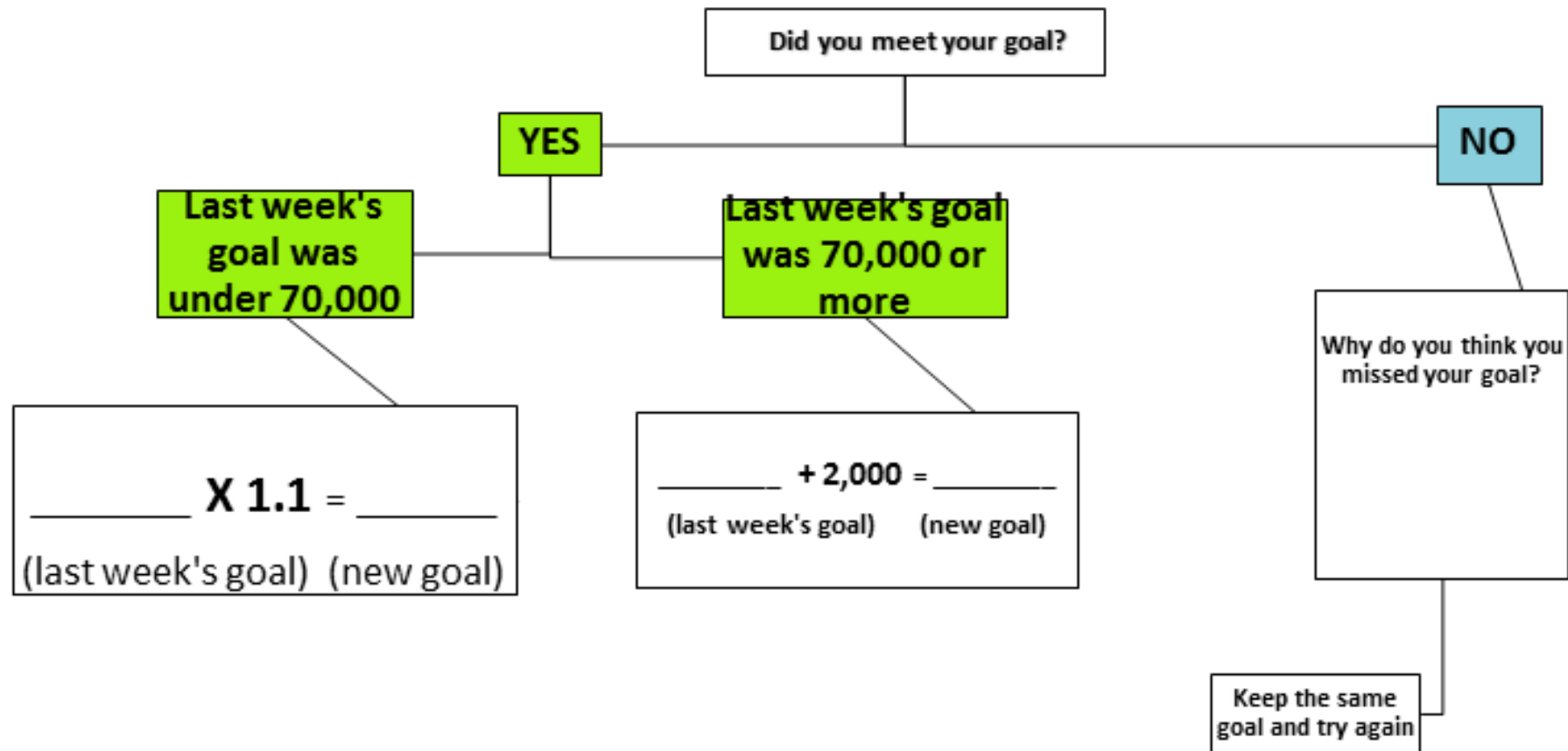2. Schedule 2 days and times you can walk or run during the upcoming week

   - Next, choose a couple good times to go walking or running during the upcoming week.

   Day _____ Time _____ Day _____ Time _____

3. Log onto your Fitbit dashboard and enter silent alarms for those days and times

GOAL SETTING MEETING TEMPLATE

GOAL SETTING MEETING TEMPLATE

- Next, choose a couple good times to go walking or running during the upcoming week.
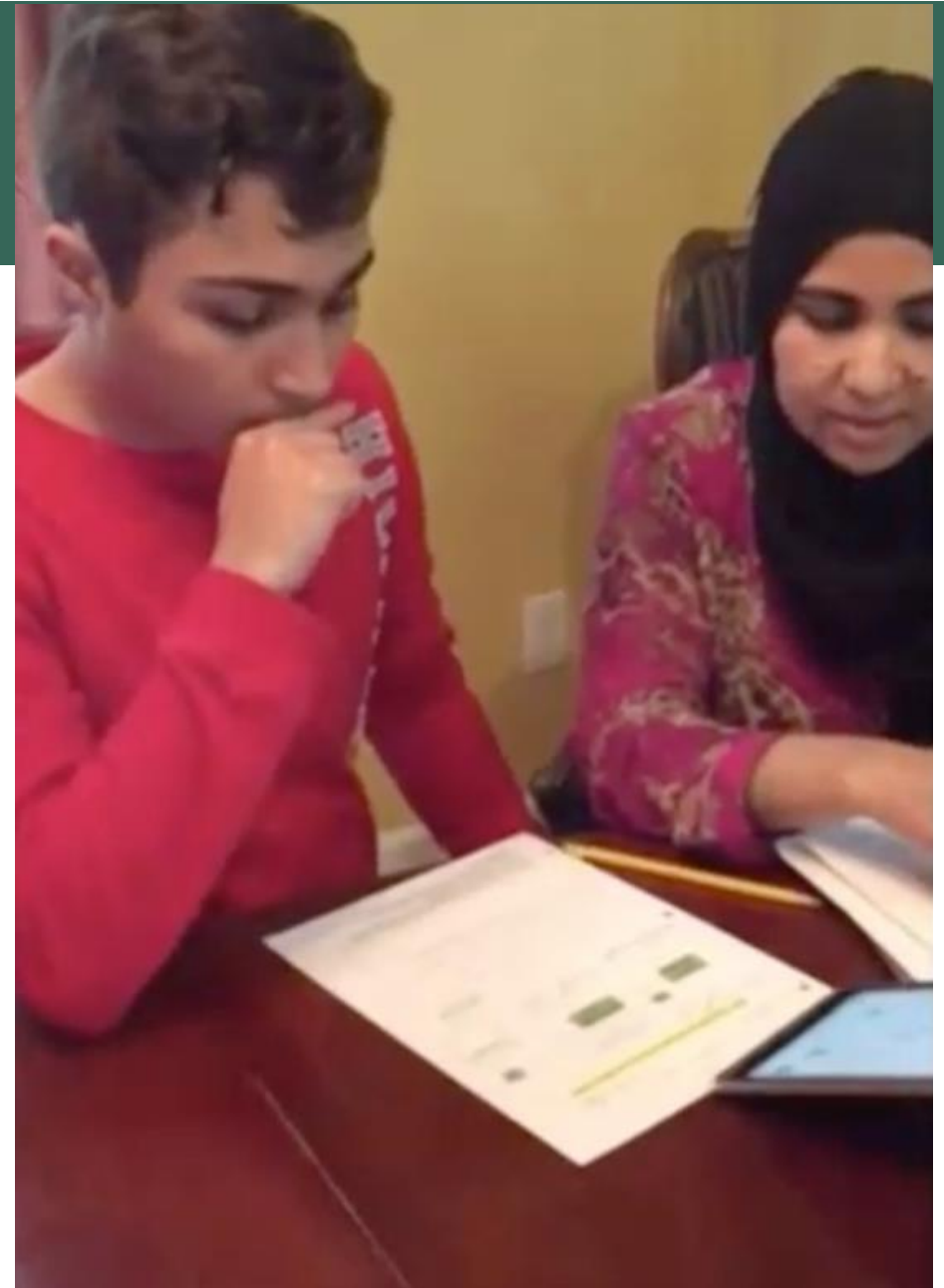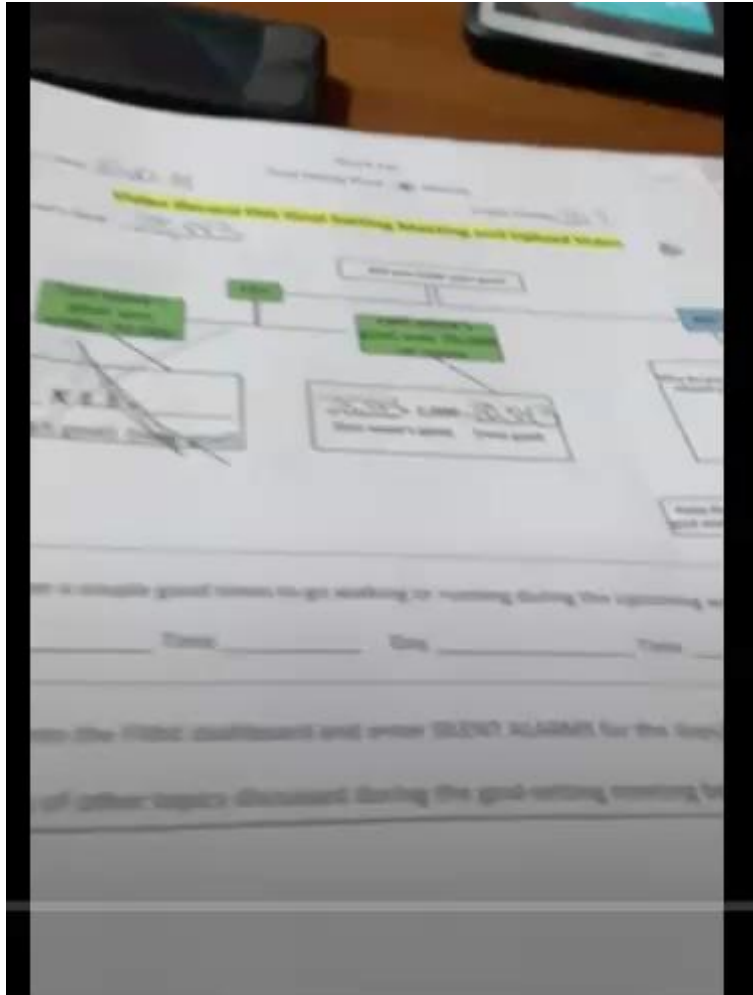
Day _____ Time _____ Day _____ Time _____
_____

- Finally, log onto the Fitbit dashboard and enter SILENT ALARMS for the days/times above.

Please make note of other topics discussed during the goal-setting meeting below:

[   ]

- ☐ Did you enter your new goal on the weekly step count sheet? If keeping same goal, write this goal.
- ☐ Did you enter your new goal on the Fitbit dashboard? If keeping same goal, do nothing here.
- ☐ Did you find 2 days and times to exercise this week?
- ☐ Did you enter those days and times in the Fitbit dashboard under silent alarms?
- ☐ COACH: Did you take a picture of this sheet and the data collection sheet from Week __ and send to: asdfitbit@unc.edu?

GOAL SETTING MEETING EXAMPLE

GOAL PROGRESS
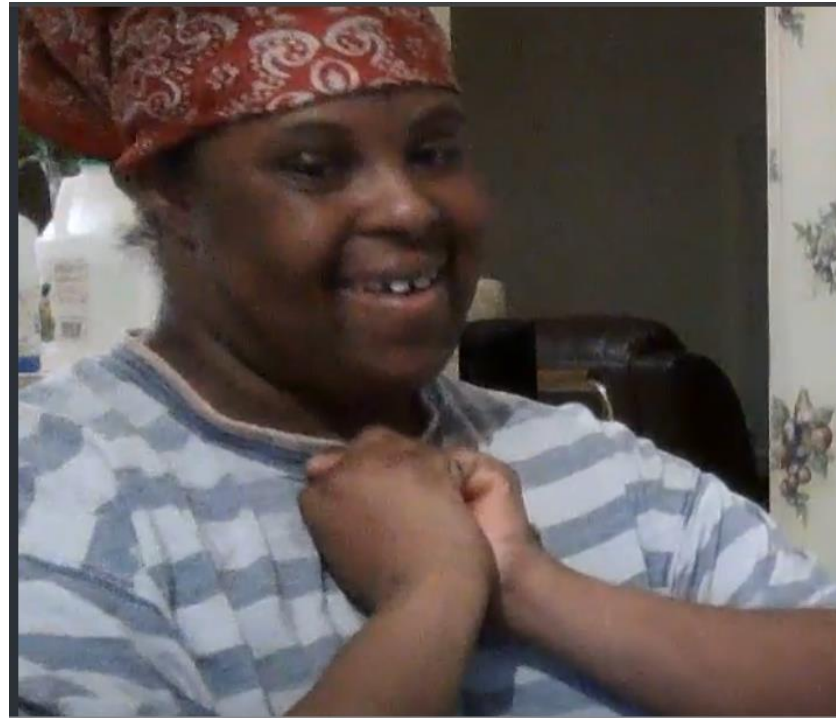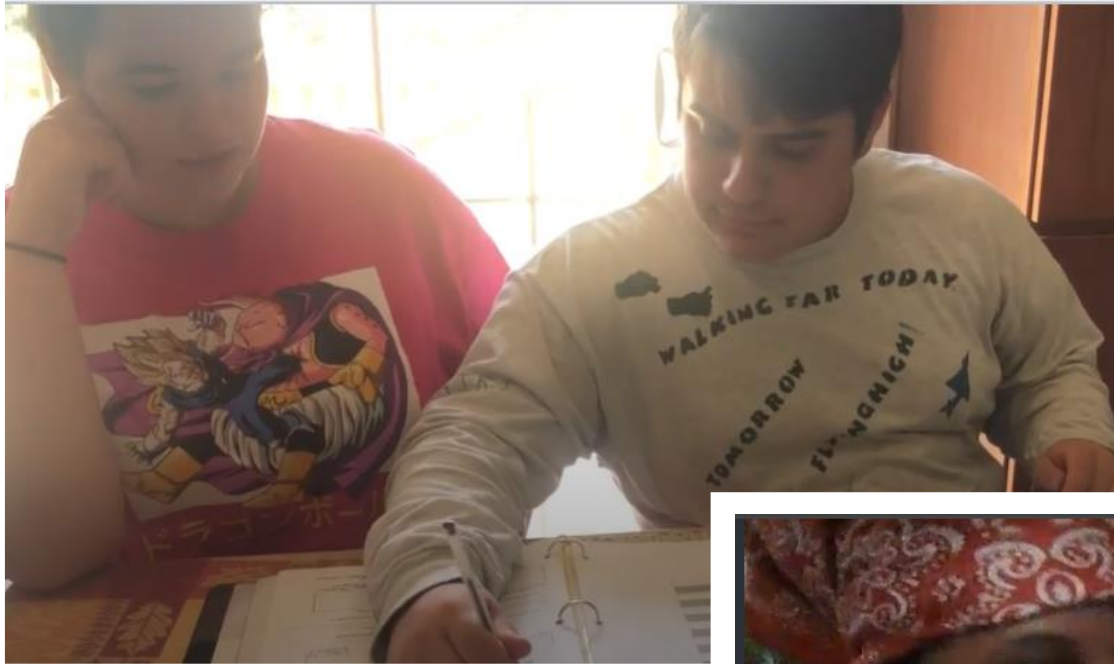
SELF-EVALUATION

THE PROCESS OF ASSESSING YOUR PERFORMANCE

SELF-EVALUATION: DID I MEET MY GOAL?

HOW DO I KNOW IF I MET MY GOAL?

If you check your steps at the goal setting meeting.... Look at Last Week steps

SELF-EVALUATION: DID I MEET MY GOAL?

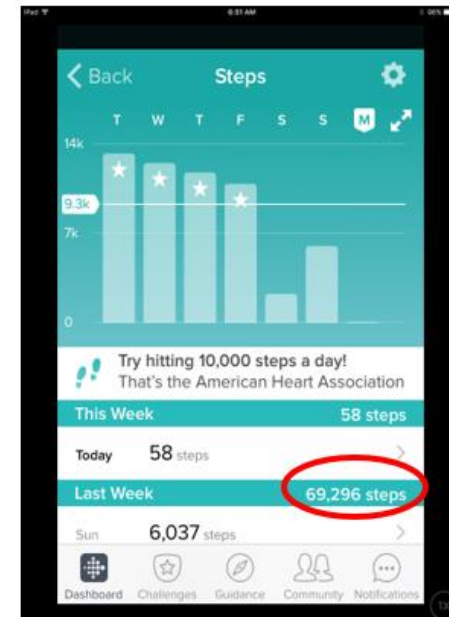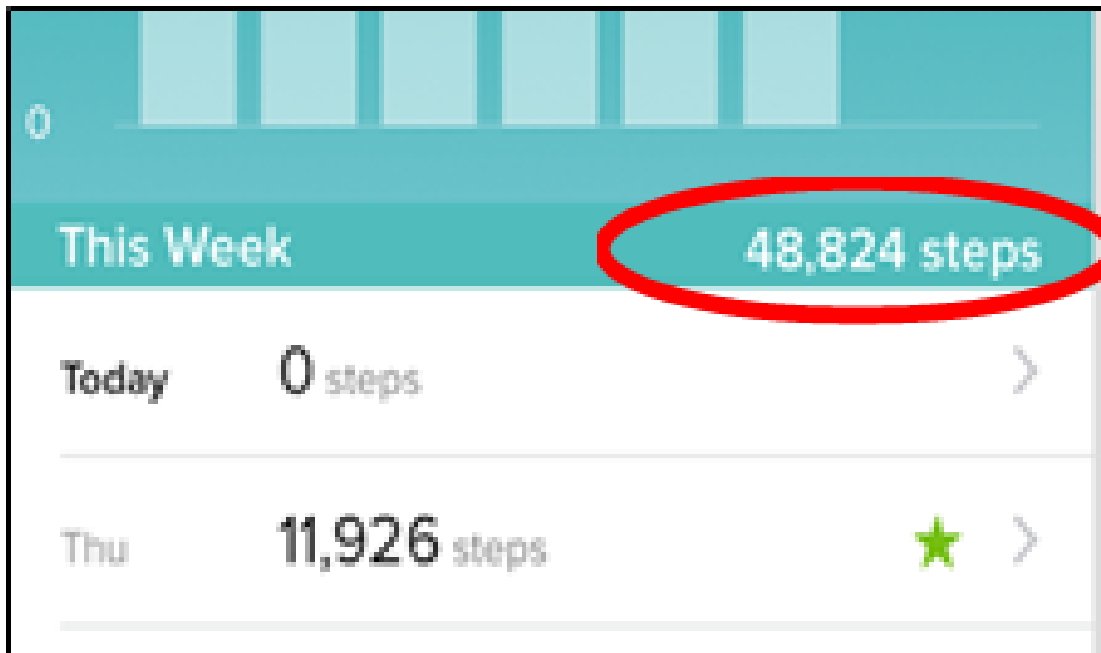| Week	Step Count Goal
Week 1	35,000
Week 2	38,500
Week 3	50,000

This Week: 48,824 steps

Today: 0 steps

Thu: 11,926 steps

SELF-EVALUATION: DID I MEET MY GOAL?

I have a New Goal… Now What?

Help Sheet: Recording Your New Goal Using the FITBIT APP

☐	Look at your new goal	
☐	Write your new goal on the goal setting meeting template	
☐	Find your weekly Step-Count Goal Sheet	
☐	Write your new goal in the next empty box	
☐	Now it's time to find your DAILY Goal! Type in your weekly step count goal	
☐	Press " ÷ "	
☐	Press " 7 "	
☐	Press " = "	
☐	This is your new daily step count goal! You only need to know this for the Fitbit APP.	
☐	Open the Fitbit APP	
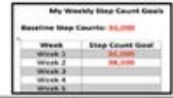
☐	"Log In" (may be automatic)	
☐	Tap the Circle with the footsteps	
☐	Tap the wheel at the top right	
☐	Tap on your current step goal	
☐	Press the X to delete old daily goal	
☐	Enter new daily goal	
☐	Tap the teal "Done" tab	
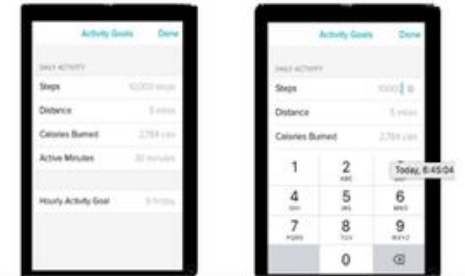
CALCULATING A NEW GOAL

CALCULATING A NEW GOAL

SELF-MONITORING

Measuring and recording your own behavior

SELF-MONITORING ACTIVITY

- Think about a **goal** you are working on with your students , family members, or yourself
- How do you **self-evaluate** to know if the goal is met?
- What are two ways you could **self-monitor** throughout the week or at the end of the week?

Week	Step Count Goal
Week 1	35,000
Week 2	38,500
Week 3	50,000

Yes   OR   No
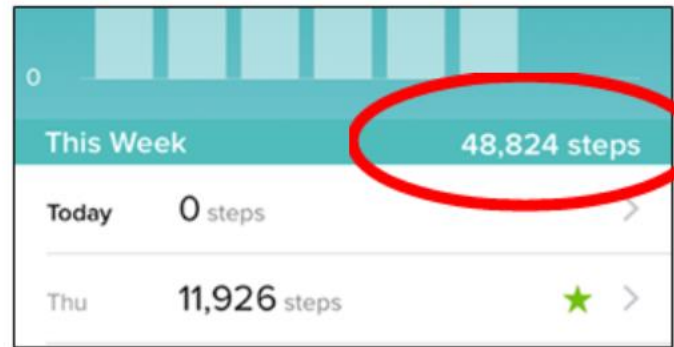
SELF-MONITORING EXAMPLES

TIPS

- Use technology
- Break down tasks to one step at a time
- Use visual supports
- Try pictures only
- Cover up items when working on list to simplify

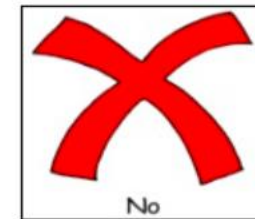| Sl. no	Resolutions	2/02/13	3/02	4/02	5/02	6/02	7/02	8/02	9/02
1.	Going to restaurant only once a week (Sunday)	NA	✓	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	✗
2.	Reading a book once a month								
3.	Running on treadmill every day for 35 minutes	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
4.	Resistance training thrice a week			✓		✓		✓	

Main Dishes

Cooking:

☐ 1. Place strainer in pot. Boil water in a pot.

☐ 2. Add salt and spaghetti. Cook for 7 to 10 minutes and stir.

☐ 3. Strain pasta. Place spaghetti on plate.

☐ 4. Cut 2 tablespoons butter. Pour butter on spaghetti. Mix with tongs until melted.

☐ 5. Eat and enjoy.

www.Able2Learn.com   © 2015 Able2Learn Inc.   © 2015 Able2Learn Inc.

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This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA

What Do I Want to Earn When I Meet My Goal?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Remember:

Pick things that are readily available in the athlete's home.

They do not have to cost money

Have the athlete pick at least one thing. If they can choose a few things that is really good to mix it up during the 12 weeks.

SELF-REINFORCEMENT

THE PROCESS OF DELIVERING YOURSELF A REINFORCER, BASED ON MEETING PERFORMANCE CRITERION.

Left Sheet

Step It Up!

Data Collection Sheet

Week __2__

Coach initials: _____

Complete this form 1 time each week. Circle A or B. If you circle B, explain how you helped.
When complete, take a picture of this sheet and send them to asdfitbit@unc.edu.

1.
A. The participant synced the Fitbit® all by him/herself
B. The participant needed some help to sync the Fitbit®

If the participant needed help, explain how you helped:

2.
A. The participant determined if the goal was met or not met all by him/herself (self-evaluate)
B. The participant needed some help to determine if the goal was met or not met (self-evaluate)

If the participant needed help, explain how you helped:

> I made a number chart 1-10. and told Sada to find 35 and 36. I asked her which number was more/less. She didn't understand initially. This will be one area that I will have to teach her to compare numbers in order to determine if goal was met.

3.
A. The participant recorded if the goal was met or not met all by themselves (self-monitoring)
B. The participant needed some help recording if the goal was met or not met (self-monitoring)

If the participant needed help, explain how you helped:

> I had to prompt Sada. Eventually she will be able to record independently.

4.
A. The participant got his/her reinforcer all by themselves
B. The participant needed some help getting his/her reinforcer

If the participant needed help, explain how you helped:

> of frozen yogurt
> I discussed with Sada how her stamina has improved since walking at the mall for the past 3 weekends. I decided to award her with some frozen yogurt at Menchies.

Right Sheet

Step It Up!

Data Collection Sheet

Week __10__

Coach initials: _____

Complete this form 1 time each week. Circle A or B. If you circle B, explain how you helped.
When complete, take a picture of this sheet and send them to asdfitbit@unc.edu.

1.
A. The participant synced the Fitbit® all by him/herself
B. The participant needed some help to sync the Fitbit®

If the participant needed help, explain how you helped:

2.
A. The participant determined if the goal was met or not met all by him/herself (self-evaluate)
B. The participant needed some help to determine if the goal was met or not met (self-evaluate)

If the participant needed help, explain how you helped:

3.
A. The participant recorded if the goal was met or not met all by themselves (self-monitoring)
B. The participant needed some help recording if the goal was met or not met (self-monitoring)
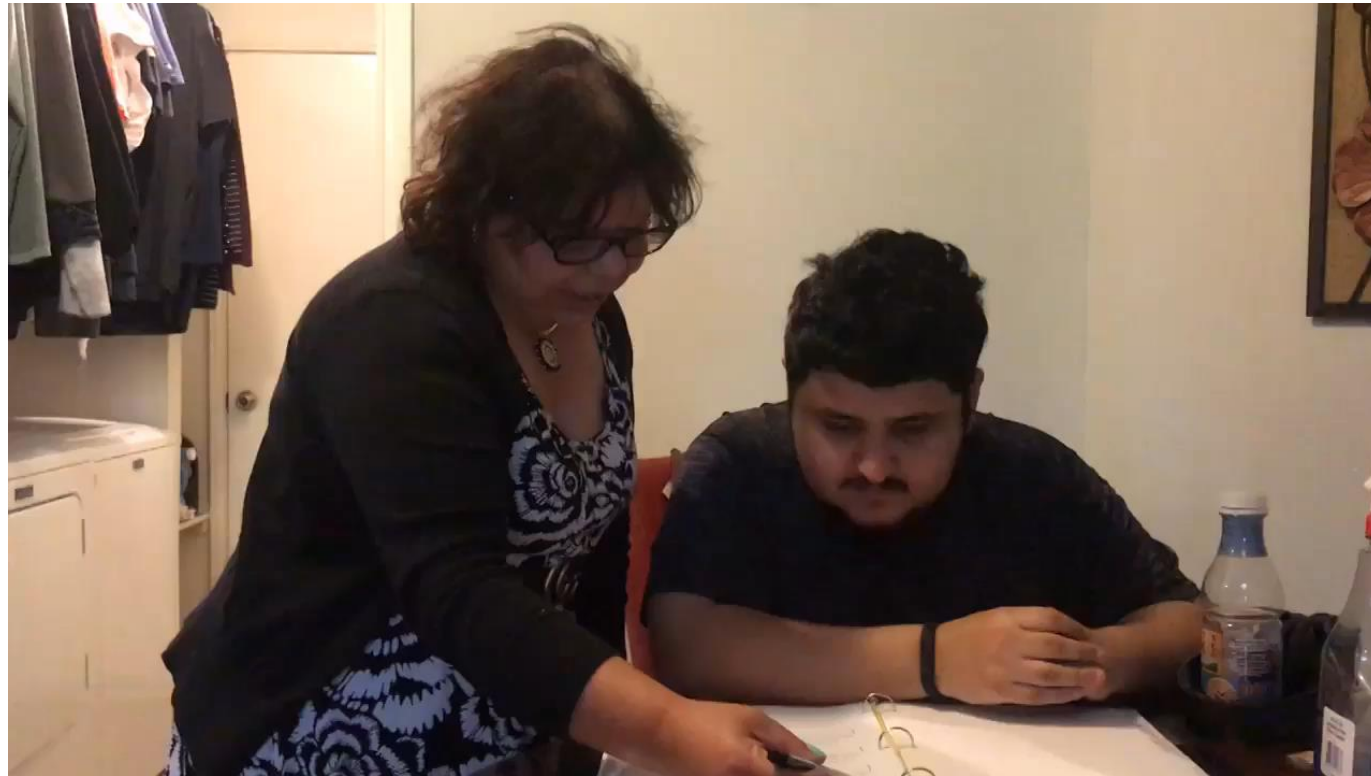
If the participant needed help, explain how you helped:

4.
A. The participant got his/her reinforcer all by themselves
B. The participant needed some help getting his/her reinforcer

If the participant needed help, explain how you helped:

DATA COLLECTION EXAMPLE

STEP IT UP GOAL SETTING AND ATTAINMENT

Self-Evaluate

If previous goal met, calculate new goal

If previous goal not met, keep same goal

Write the New Goal

Write new goal on goal setting sheet

Enter new goal on Fitbit App

Create an Action Plan

Schedule 2 exercise days and times

Set alarms for exercise days/times

Self-Monitor

Wear Fitbit daily

Evaluate progress

Adjust plan as needed

Self-Reinforce

If goal met, self-reinforce with predetermined reinforcer

If goal not met, try again next week

OBJECTIVES

Describe — Describe the successes and challenges of using goal setting to promote self-management.
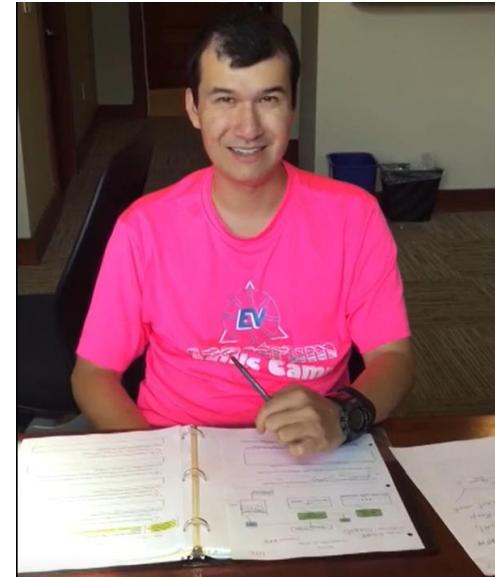
Identify — Identify evidence-based practices that may support individuals to be more independent in self-management.

Use — Use evidence-based practices such as creating self-monitoring checklists to promote self-management strategies

PROMOTING USE OF SELF-MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN ADULTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

- Brianne Tomaszewski, PhD
- briannet@unc.edu