



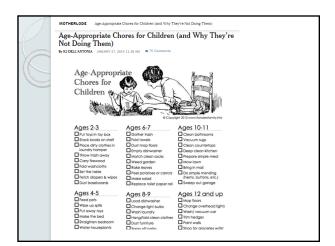


Targeting Daily Living Skills in Children and Adolescents with Developmental Disabilities

Melissa Liddle, M.A., CCLS, CTRS Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

## What are Daily Living Skills?

- Self-care activities and tasks that take place at home, school, and in the community
- "the things we normally do" to take care of ourselves



Toddler (ages 2-3)	Early Elementary (ages 6-8)
Pick up/ put away toys	Any previous chores
Unload the dishwasher (silverware.	Meal prep (wash produce, find)
plastic cups, tupperware)	ingredients, simple cutting)
Dust with feather duster/microfiber rag	<ul> <li>Wipe bathroom sinks, counters, toilets</li> </ul>
Swiffer the floor	Hang out laundry
<ul> <li>Put clothes in the dirty clothes hamper</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Sweep</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Collect dirty clothes</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Vacuum</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Help move clothes from washer to dryer</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Collect garbage</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Put clothes away</li> </ul>	Get mail
<ul> <li>Make bed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fold/hang laundry</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Wipe cabinets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Clean microwave</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Wipe baseboards (soapy water)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rake leaves</li> </ul>
Preschooler (ages 4-5)	Elementary (ages 9-11)
Any previous chores	Any previous chores
<ul> <li>Load the dishwasher</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Make simple meals</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Vacuum couch/ chairs/ cushions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Take garbage/ recycling to the curb</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Take out recycling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Wash/dry clothes</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Set table</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Clean toilets</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Clear table</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Mopfloors</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Wash dishes (with supervision)</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Clean windows</li> </ul>	Middle School (ages 12-14)
<ul> <li>Wipe out bathroom sinks</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Any previous chores</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Match socks</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Clean tub/shower</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Fold dish towels</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Make full meals/ meal plan</li> </ul>
Weed	<ul> <li>Clean out fridge/freezer</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Water indoor plants</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mowyard</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Feed pets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Supervise vounger children's chores</li> </ul>

Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, 3rd Edition		
Personal	Domestic	Community
Washes and dries self	Puts clean clothes in designated place	Tells time by 5-minute segments
Turns faucet on and adjusts temperature	Performs maintenance tasks as needed	Carries or stores money safely
Wears appropriate clothing depending on the weather	Uses caution while handling sharp objects	Watches or listens to programs for information
Covers mouth when coughing and sneezing	Washes dishes by hand or loads and uses dishwasher	Orders own meal at a fast-food restaurant
Locates and uses public, gender appropriate restroom	Assists in food preparation requiring mixing and cooking	Evaluates quality and price when selecting items to purchase
Takes medicine as directed	Uses simple appliances	Obeys time limits for breaks
Arranges medical and dental check-ups	Cleans one or more rooms other than own bedroom	Demonstrates understanding of right to personal privacy

## Potential Impact of Daily Living Skills

- Daily living skills are not a core deficit or impairment for individuals with ASD.
- Many daily living skills require few (if any) socialcommunication skills
- Daily living skills are tasks and activities that can be taught utilizing empirically based strategies.
- Daily living skills have been linked to overall adult outcome (Farley et al., 2009)

### Developmental Tasks of Adulthood

- Postsecondary education
- Vocational training
- Getting and maintaining a job
- Living independently (e.g., with roommates, romantic partner, by oneself)
- Socializing with same-aged peers
- Maintaining evolving relationships with parents and siblings
- Developing hobbies/leisure activities
- Dating
- Getting married
- Having children



### **Adult Outcomes**

- Occupational (Wagner, Newman, Cameto, Garza, & Levine, 2005; Newman et al., 2011)
  - Two years after leaving school, 50% of special needs students were employed compared to over 80% of nonspecial needs students
  - $^{\circ}$  Up to 60% within 8 years after leaving school
- Independent Living
  - Young adults with disabilities are more likely to be living with their parents after the age of 30 (Donkervoort, Wiegerink, Van



### **Adult Outcomes**

- Socialization (Cuddy, Kusel, & Taylor, 2005)
  - 82 children with a developmental disability assessed at age 4 to 11-years-old and followed up five years later (11 to 17) had no improvements in socialization
- Relationships (van Asselt-Goverts, Embregts, & Hendriks, 2013)
  - In 33 individuals with intellectual disabilities, social connections ranged from 4 to 28 members
    - Family Members
    - Acquaintances (friends, neighbors, colleagues)Professionals



### **Adult Outcomes**

- Medical Concerns
  - Adolescents with I/DD are 2-3x more likely to be obese than peers without I/DD (Rimmer, Yamaki, Davis Lowry, Wang, & Vogel, 2010)

    At risk for secondary conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure, depression, fatigue, and low self-esteem

### eisure Pursuits

- Adults with I/DD had decreased functioning in community skills, daily living skills, and social skills, which was related to lower community integration (Wine & Hamikon, 2005)
- In 17 to 65-year-old adults with I/DD, only 27.4% reported engaging in physical activities, despite 63.7% wanting to engage in physical activities (Badia, Orgaz, Verdugo, & Ullan, 2013)

## Additional challenges

- Mental Health
  - · At least as common among people with intellectual disabilities as in the general population (Cooper, Smiley, Morrison, Williamson, & Allen, 2007)
  - · Comparing patients receiving mental health services, adults with I/DD had greater unmet needs (Durbin, Sirotich, Lunsky, & Durbin, 2017)
  - · Adaptive functioning
  - · Cognitive needs (self-care, education, transportation, and information on condition)

### Adult Outcome

- Predictors of Positive Adult Outcome
  - Self-care skills
  - · Functional cognitive skills
  - Social skills
  - ADHD
  - Age
  - · Number of functional domains affected by a disability
  - · Nature of the youth's disability

(Wagner, Newman, Cameto, Garza, & Levine, 2005)



## Daily Living Skills Profile

- Children with ASD have significantly poorer daily living skills as compared to children with developmental disabilities or typically developing children (Liss et al., 2001)
- Adolescents with ASD tend to be 6 to 8 years behind same-aged peers in their daily living skills
  - Strengths eating and drinking, dressing, toileting, and using the television, radio, and computer.
  - Weaknesses managing aspects of their healthcare, completing tasks and chores in the kitchen and household, managing money, developing employability skills and maintaining a job, and traveling within the community independently.

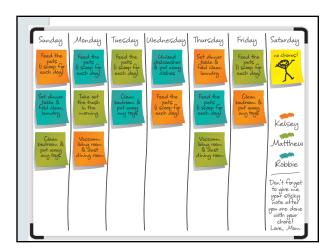
# Putting together a plan to tackle daily living skills



## Prioritizing Skills to Target

- It is critical to think through what skills you want to target at home, school, and/or in the community
- Things to think through:
  - What skills will have the largest impact?
  - What skills may be the easiest to target?
  - What skills may be most motivating for your teen?



ne completed on a daily basis, several t cific skills. At home with your parents, practicing and mastering these skills at	Daily Living Skills Contract s, we will be working lowers specific delay living skill you will work on granting these skills over the next so home.	sessions, you will learn and practice
Daily Living Skills Goal	Expectations	Reward for meeting goal
.,	(how often, level of independence)	gou
en Pi	arent	

1. These are my daily chores:  a. b. c. d. e. 2. These are my weekly chores: a. b. c. d. e. 3. These are my expectations regarding HOMEWORK: a. a. b. c. d. e. s.
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These are my expectations regarding HOMEWORK:     a.
a.
b.
c. d.
е.
Failure to meet these expectations will result in appropriate
consequences. Fulfillment of these expectations will result in additional
privileges and a higher level of trust.
Teen Parent

## **Empirically Based Treatments**

- Behavioral techniques include:
- Task analysis
- Backward chaining
- · Forward chaining
- Prompting
- Reinforcement
- Modeling

National Standards Report, 2009; 2015







Example of a Task Analysis

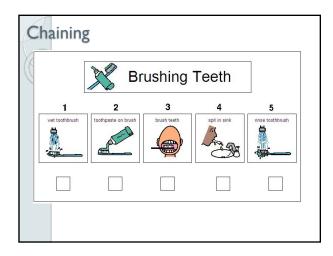
Can is a 9-year-old child with ADHD who has great difficulty getting ready for school on time. Carls mother is beginning to dread each morning, as she and Carl seemed destined to repeat the same conflicts and arguments each day, in spite of his mother's efforts, Carl does not appear to be making any progress. Carl's mother decides to perform a task analysis and to teach and reinforce each component skill until Carl is able to successfully integrate the entire set of subskills.

- Task Analysis for Carl's Morning Routine
   set the alarm clock
   get out of bed within one minute after the
  alarm rings
   get undressed

- complete grooming activities (brush teeth, hair, wash hands and face)
   pick out clothes for the day

- get dressedeat breakfast
- perform morning chores (feed the dog)
   gather school materials for the day (lunch, backpack)
- catch the school bus on time

A digital time is often useful in constructing such a program. The timer may be used to set limits for the completion of each subskill(s) to ensure that the task is completed within a reasonable time limit.



### French Toast

- Ingredients:

   1 tablespoon of butter
   ½ cup milk
   1 egg
   ½ teaspoon cinnamon sugar
   ½ teaspoon vanilla extract
   2 slices of bread (cut into cubes)

- Directions:
  1. Cut 2 slices of bread into cubes.
  2. Put 1 tablespoon of butter into microwave safe bowl.
  3. Microwave for 30 seconds until butter is melted.
  4. Stir butter, milk egg, cinnamon, sugar, and vanilla extracttogether with a whisk.
  5. Press bread cubes into milk mixture
  6. Microwave for 90 seconds.



### What Motivates You?

Directions: With your parent, circle the items that are reinforcing for you and may motivate you to work on your daily living skills goals.

Video games	Computer games
Dessert after dinner (e.g., cake, cookies)	Renting a movie
Money	Extra screen time
Extra time with a parent (e.g., playing basketball)	Sleeping in on the weekends
Going out to eat	Having a parent cook your favorite meal
Buying a new book	Going to a favorite store
Renting a video game	Going out for ice cream
Buying a new CD	Picking out a favorite toy
Spending time with a friend	Spending time with a family member
Outdoor activities (e.g., going for a bike ride)	Going to the library
Other:	Other:
Other:	Other:
Other:	Other:

## **Empirically Based Treatments**

- Behavioral Strategies
  - Adult or Peer Modeling
  - Video Modeling
  - YouTube
  - · Video of child completing task
  - · Video of another person completing the task
  - TechnologyPowerPoint

  - Google Calendar and To-Do List
  - · Bluetooth Technology
  - · Hidden Curriculum

## Video Modeling

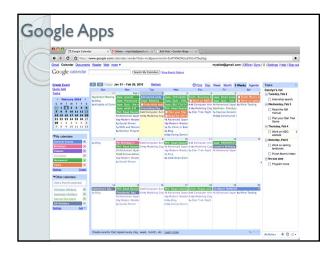


- Grocery Shopping
- Laundry
- Cooking





## **PowerPoint** Whites Basic plain v Lights o Darks Why separate? Separating helps protect the <u>color</u> and <u>durability</u> of your garment Should an accident occur the damage cannot be undone! What would happen if a red sock got mixed into white towels? o Look at the care labels



### Hidden Curriculum

### Hygiene routines

The following is a list of typical hygiene routines. Some are important for genuine health concerns and others are simply about increasing "social acceptability."

- Keeping your body clean by regularly showering or bathing. Some shower every day,
   others shower every other day. The frequency is based on personal choice and on how dirty or sweaty you become during the day.
- Using deodorant for underarms should begin with puberty to offset underarm odors.
- Washing your hair can be done daily or several times per week depending on how dirty or sweaty your hair gets. Using an anti-dandruff shampoo is often used if you have many visible dry flakes that may make others avoid you.
- Brushing your teeth twice a day with toothpaste. Using a mouthwash or mint if your
  breath is offensive to others (this can happen as a result of certain strong foods, mouth and
  stomach bacteria, acid reflux, or dehydration).
- Using tissues to wipe your nose rather than picking your nose. And by all means do not
  pick and then put your finger in your mouth.

# Surviving & Thriving in the Real World (STRW)

Session	Description of STRW Session Content
1	Overview of STRW including targeted DLS goals
2	Morning Routine -developing a personal care morning or nighttime routine
3	Morning Routine -developing a personal care morning or nighttime routine
4	Laundry - sorting clothes and doing laundry with a washing machine and dryer
5	Laundry -doing laundry, folding clothes, and putting clothes away
6	Kitchen/Cooking- using safe kitchen practices and cooking in the microwave
7	Kitchen/Cooking – using safe kitchen practices and cooking in the oven
8	Kitchen/Cooking- using safe kitchen practices and cooking on the stove
9	Kitchen/Cooking – navigating and purchasing items at the grocery store
10	Self-Management – coping with anxiety about transitioning to adulthood
11	Money Management –understanding how much things cost and purchasing items
12	Money Management –using a checking account, savings account, and debit card
13	Money Management -saving up for items and creating a weekly/monthly budget
14	Money Management -planning a party for the last session with a predefined budge
15	Party/Graduation – reviewing progress and outlining future DLS goals

## **Obstacles and Barriers**

- Parents
  - Over-involvement
  - Letting go
  - Wanting to do things in a specific way
  - Time

- Teens
  - Sensory issues/aversions
  - Time
  - Interest/motivation
  - Fear (e.g., stove, failing growing up)



