

Quality of Life Survey Analysis for Caretakers of Individuals with Autism

This project analyzes survey responses from caretakers of individuals with Autism to assess various aspects of their quality of life. The survey collected information on emotional well-being, including feelings of isolation, anger, and unhappiness, as well as satisfaction with work, friendships, personal relationships, and other quality of life metrics. The goal of this analysis is to identify significant differences in responses across demographic and situational categories, providing insights that can inform support programs and interventions. Statistical methods, primarily chi-squared tests, were used to evaluate relationships between categorical variables, and results are presented in tabular formats for clarity and interpretability.

Life Quality Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Very Poor</i>
7	36	13	2	2

Life Quality Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Very Poor</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	0	7	7	1	1	16
<i>Single</i>	7	29	6	1	1	44
<i>Total</i>	7	36	13	2	2	60

Life Quality Over Last Two Weeks by Medical Management:

	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Very Poor</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	1	19	8	2	2	32
<i>No</i>	6	17	5	0	0	28
<i>Total</i>	7	36	13	2	2	60

Life Quality Over Last Two Weeks by Other Mental Health Services:

	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Very Poor</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	1	19	9	0	2	31

<i>No</i>	6	17	4	2	0	29
<i>Total</i>	7	36	13	2	2	60

Life Quality Over Last Two Weeks by Speech Therapy:

	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Very Poor</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	5	20	3	0	1	29
<i>No</i>	2	16	10	2	1	31
<i>Total</i>	7	36	13	2	2	60

Life Quality Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Services:

	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Very Poor</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	1	6	4	2	0	13
<i>No</i>	6	30	9	0	2	47
<i>Total</i>	7	36	13	2	2	60

Proportional Life Quality Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Services:

	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Very Poor</i>
<i>Yes</i>	8%	46%	31%	15%	0%
<i>No</i>	13%	64%	19%	0%	4%
<i>Total</i>	12%	60%	22%	3%	3%

It is statistically significant that the life quality of individuals over the last two weeks was, in general, “Good”, with the second most common response being “Neither. Very few individuals responded either “Poor” or “Very Poor”.

When looking at individuals who had only a single family member with autism, a response of “Good” was overwhelmingly consistent, with the second highest result “Very Good”, however when looking at individuals who had multiple family members, there was an even split of popular responses between “Good” and “Neither Poor nor Good”.

Looking at services used, medical management and other mental health services were the only significant factors in terms of differences in life quality over the last two weeks between groups that used these services and those that didn’t, although speech therapy was approaching significance as well.

Those that used medical management services responded lower than those that didn’t use this service, with 4 out of the 32 individuals responding “Poor” or “Very Poor” compared to

0 of the 28 who didn't use this service responding this way. Only 1 individual who used medical management responded that their life quality was "Very Good", while 6 of the individuals who didn't use this service responded "Very Good".

In terms of "other mental health services", the distribution followed a similar form as the medical management differences, however two individuals who do not use other mental health services responded "Poor". Still, two individuals who do use other mental health services responded "Very Poor", and only one responded "Very Good" compared to 6 of those who do not use these services responding "Very Good."

On average, those who did not use speech therapy tended to score lower on the life quality scale than those who did use speech therapy. 25 out of the 29 individuals (86%) who did use speech therapy responded either "Very Good" or "Good", and 18 of the 31 individuals (58%) who did not use speech therapy responded "Very Good" or "Good".

The largest difference in those who use DSPD services and those who don't came from 46% of individuals who used these services responding either "Neither" or "Poor" compared to 19% of those who don't use these services responding this way

Negative Feelings Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Always</i>	<i>Frequently</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Infrequently</i>	<i>Never</i>
3	18	22	14	3

Negative Feelings Over Last Two Weeks by Medical Management,t:

	<i>Always</i>	<i>Frequently</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Infrequently</i>	<i>Never</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	3	13	11	4	1	32
<i>No</i>	0	5	11	10	2	28
<i>Total</i>	3	18	22	14	3	60

Negative feelings over the last two weeks were significant as well, with almost every individual somewhere in the middle (frequently, sometimes, or infrequently) with a relatively even split across these three groups. Demographic data provided no further significance here.

There was also a significant difference in negative feelings between those who used medical management services and those that did not. Those that didn't use medical management services responded lower on average, with 12 of the 28 individuals (43%)

responding either “Infrequently” or “Never”, compared to 5 out of the 32 individuals (16%) that did use these services. Additionally, 16 of the 32 (50%) that did use medical management services responded “Always” or “Frequently” compared to 5 of the 28 (18%) that did not use medical management services responding this way.

Health Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
5	20	10	18	7

Again, health satisfaction over the last two weeks was significant, with the majority of individuals falling in the groups satisfied or fairly dissatisfied. Other demographic data did not provide significance.

Sleep Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
2	23	10	14	11

Sleep Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	0	3	6	4	3	16
<i>Single</i>	2	20	4	10	8	44
<i>Total</i>	2	23	10	14	11	60

Proportional Sleep Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	0%	19%	37%	25%	19%
<i>Single</i>	5%	45%	9%	23%	18%
<i>Total</i>	3%	38%	17%	24%	18%

Sleep satisfaction also provided a significant result. Interestingly, there was an equal number of individuals who felt fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied as there were who felt satisfied or very satisfied, but there were almost no individuals who felt very satisfied, while almost half of the people who were dissatisfied in some way with their sleep felt very dissatisfied.

There was also a slightly significant result when comparing sleep satisfaction in individuals with multiple family members with autism. While not extreme, it can be seen that the proportion of individuals who felt satisfied or very satisfied was much higher in the individuals with a single family member than individuals with multiple family members, and dissatisfaction was relatively equal between the two groups. Individuals with multiple family members responded in the middle far more than the group with a single family member.

Daily Living Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
6	25	11	13	5

Daily Living Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	2	2	4	5	3	16
<i>Single</i>	4	23	7	8	2	44
<i>Total</i>	6	25	11	13	5	60

Daily Living Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Family Member Age:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>4-9</i>	0	10	1	2	1	14
<i>10-14</i>	1	7	6	2	0	16
<i>15+</i>	3	6	0	4	1	14
<i>Total</i>	4	23	7	8	2	44

Proportional Daily Living Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Family Member Age:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
4-9	0%	71%	7%	14%	7%
10-14	5%	37%	32%	11%	0%
15+	21%	43%	0%	29%	7%
Total	14%	11%	16%	18%	7%

Daily living satisfaction over the last two weeks was significant as well, with the majority of individuals feeling satisfied, and few individuals feeling either extreme (very satisfied or very dissatisfied).

When splitting the group by individuals with multiple family members with autism and those with a single family member, daily living satisfaction level differed significantly, with a vast number of individuals in the single-family group feeling satisfied. It's very interesting to point out that, even though there were nearly 1/3 as many individuals with multiple family members than there were individuals with a single family member, the multiple family member group still had more individuals feeling very dissatisfied with their daily living than the single family member group had. In the overall test (before splitting by groups), the majority of responses were "Satisfied", while in the group of individuals with multiple family members, satisfied was tied for the second lowest number of responses, with "Fairly Dissatisfied" and "Very Dissatisfied" the most popular responses.

In this case, separating the group by age of the family member provided a significant result as well. As can be seen in the tables above, very few individuals with family members ages 10-14 felt dissatisfied at either level of dissatisfaction. For individuals with family members aged 4-9, far more of them felt satisfied than any other level of satisfaction. Those with family members aged 15+ had a more even distribution of responses, with most feeling satisfied.

Work Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
11	23	10	11	5

Work Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>

<i>Multiple</i>	2	6	1	3	4	16
<i>Single</i>	9	17	9	8	1	44
<i>Total</i>	11	23	10	11	5	60

Work Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Family Member Age:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>4-9</i>	3	8	2	1	0	14
<i>10-14</i>	0	6	5	5	0	16
<i>15+</i>	6	3	2	2	1	14
<i>Total</i>	9	17	9	8	1	44

Proportional Work Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Family Member Age:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
<i>4-9</i>	21%	57%	14%	7%	0%
<i>10-14</i>	0%	38%	31%	31%	0%
<i>15+</i>	43%	21%	14%	14%	7%
<i>Total</i>	14%	52%	16%	18%	7%

Work Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Occupational Therapy:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	7	14	2	7	1	31
<i>No</i>	4	9	8	4	4	29
<i>Total</i>	11	23	10	11	5	60

Work satisfaction was another significant result, in which more than half of the individuals surveyed felt satisfied or very satisfied in their work life.

Comparing individuals with multiple family members to those with a single family member with autism also provided a significant result. The distribution of responses for individuals with multiple family members was much more even, with 8 feeling some level of satisfaction and 7 feeling some level of dissatisfaction. Compare this with the individuals in the single family member group where 26 had some level of satisfaction and only 9 had some level of dissatisfaction.

Family members' age also had a significant result for this question. While each group leaned towards satisfied overall, 78% of individuals with a family member between 4-9 felt some level of satisfaction, compared to only 38% for the 10-14 group, and 64% for the 15+ group. The 15+ group was the only group to have an individual feel very dissatisfied with their work (only one individual responded this way), however they also had the highest proportion of individuals feel very satisfied. Overall, they were the only group to have more individuals respond with "Very Satisfied" than any other response. The 10-14 group was almost the exact opposite of this, with no individuals on either extreme (very satisfied or very dissatisfied), and an almost perfect distribution across the three middle categories.

Those that used occupational therapy services responded slightly higher than those that didn't, with 21 of the 31 responses for those that do use these services responding "Very Satisfied" or "Satisfied", compared to only 13 of the 29 individuals who do not use these services responding this way. The same number of individuals in both groups responded "Fairly Dissatisfied" or "Very Dissatisfied" (although 4 of the 8 individuals who reported some level of dissatisfaction in the group that does not use occupational therapy responded "Very Dissatisfied" compared to 1 of the 8 in the other group), indicating that the group that does not use OT services responded "Neither" far more often than the other group.

Self-Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
4	26	17	10	3

Self-Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Other Mental Health Services:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	0	12	10	8	1	31
<i>No</i>	4	14	7	2	2	29
<i>Total</i>	4	26	17	10	3	60

Self-satisfaction over the last two weeks was also a significant factor, with the majority of individuals falling in the middle three groups, with the majority being in the "satisfied" group, and few individuals falling on the extremes.

Those that used other mental health services tended to answer lower in terms of self-satisfaction over the last two weeks, with 9 of the 31 individuals responding “Fairly Dissatisfied” or “Very Dissatisfied”, compared to only 4 of the 29 individuals in the other group. No individuals in the group that uses other mental health services responded “Very Satisfied”, and 4 individuals in the other group responded this way.

Relationship Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
8	25	15	10	2

Relationship Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by ABA Therapy:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	6	7	3	1	0	17
<i>No</i>	2	18	12	9	2	43
<i>Total</i>	8	25	15	10	2	60

Relationship Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Other Mental Health Services:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	2	11	8	9	1	31
<i>No</i>	6	14	7	1	1	29
<i>Total</i>	8	25	15	10	2	60

Relationship satisfaction was another significant result, with perhaps a surprising majority of individuals skewing towards the “Satisfied” end of the scale, with 8 individuals feeling “Very Satisfied” with their relationship in the past two weeks. To this point in the study, only work satisfaction has had a higher number of individuals respond, “Very Satisfied”.

Individuals who used ABA therapy had a significantly higher proportion of responses come in the “Very Satisfied” or “Satisfied” category. Of the 8 “Very Satisfied” responses, 6 of them came from individuals using ABA therapy even though there were less than half as many individuals using ABA therapy as there were not using it. Additionally, only one individual

using ABA therapy (6%) responded either “Fairly Dissatisfied” or “Very Dissatisfied”, compared to 11 individuals (26%) who did not use ABA therapy.

“Other Mental Health Services” was also a significant factor, with those using this service skewing towards much lower responses on average. With a relatively equal number of individuals using other mental health services as not, 10 individuals who do use other mental health services responded with some level of dissatisfaction in their relationship, compared to only 2 of the individuals who do not use other mental health services responding this way.

Sex Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>
8	15	22	5	9	1

Sex Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	0	2	7	1	5	1	16
<i>Single</i>	8	13	15	4	4	0	44
<i>Total</i>	8	15	22	5	9	1	60

Sex Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Occupational Therapy:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	7	6	7	4	6	1	31
<i>No</i>	1	9	15	1	3	0	29
<i>Total</i>	8	15	22	5	9	1	60

Sex Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Speech Therapy:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	7	7	8	3	3	1	29
<i>No</i>	1	8	14	2	6	0	31
<i>Total</i>	8	15	22	5	9	1	60

Sex satisfaction was similar to relationship satisfaction in the number of people that reported “Very Satisfied,” however an equal amount of people responded “Neither” as responded either level of “Satisfied”. This is the first time in the study so far that “Neither” has been the most popular response.

There was also a striking difference in responses between individuals with multiple autistic family members. Among individuals with a single family member, eight of them responded that they were “Very Satisfied” with their sex life over the last two weeks, while none of the individuals with multiple family members responded this way. Overall, only 2 of the 16 individuals with multiple family members (13%) responded that they were satisfied on any level with their sex life over the last two weeks, while 21 of the 44 individuals with a single family member (48%) were satisfied on either level.

Individuals who used occupational therapy tended to have a balanced set of responses, with the highest response a tie between “Very Satisfied” and “Neither” with 7 responses, and the lowest “Fairly Dissatisfied” with 4 responses. Those that did not use occupational therapy tended to skew towards the middle, with 15 responses (52%) in the “Neither” category, and 10 responses (34%) on either side of “Neither” (“Satisfied” or “Fairly Dissatisfied”).

Although not significant, the difference in sex satisfaction between those that used speech therapy and those that did not was approaching significance. Those numbers are reported here for clarity.

Note that for this category, one individual failed to respond (given an “N/A” in the table).

Friend Support Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
7	19	18	13	3

Friend Support Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Medical Management:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	5	7	7	11	2	32
No	2	12	11	2	1	28

<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>60</i>
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Friend Support Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Other Mental Health Services:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	5	6	9	10	1	31
<i>No</i>	2	13	9	3	2	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>60</i>

Friend Support Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Services:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	0	3	3	5	2	13
<i>No</i>	7	16	15	8	1	47
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>60</i>

Friend satisfaction followed a familiar trend seen in this study, with 50 of the 60 individuals falling somewhere in the middle three categories and only 10 on the extremes.

Both individuals who used medical management services and those that did not skewed towards the middle, however the most popular response for those that used medical management services was “Fairly Dissatisfied” with 11 out of the 32 individuals (34%) responding here, while the most frequent response for those that did not use medical management services was “Satisfied”, with 12 of the 28 (43%) responding this way.

The difference in individuals using other mental health services was similar as well, with most individuals skewing towards the middle, but those that used other mental health services responding most frequently with “Fairly Dissatisfied”, and those who do not use other mental health services responding “Satisfied”.

Those who use DSPD services tended to answer much lower in terms of friend support satisfaction as evidenced by the fact that all 7 responses in the “Very Satisfied” category were those who did not use DSPD services, and despite almost ¼ as many individuals using DSPD than not, 44% of the responses in the “Fairly Dissatisfied” and “Very Dissatisfied” categories came from individuals using DSPD services.

Living Condition Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>
13	25	12	7	2	1

Living Condition Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	1	6	5	1	2	1	16
<i>Single</i>	12	19	7	6	0	0	44
<i>Total</i>	13	25	12	7	2	1	60

Proportional Living Condition Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	6%	38%	31%	6%	13%	6%
<i>Single</i>	27%	43%	16%	14%	0%	0%
<i>Total</i>	22%	42%	20%	12%	3%	2%

Living Condition Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Speech Therapy:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	9	13	3	1	2	1	29
<i>No</i>	4	12	9	6	0	0	31
<i>Total</i>	13	25	12	7	2	1	60

Living Condition Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Age:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>< 40</i>	3	12	3	1	0	0	19
<i>40-49</i>	7	10	3	4	2	1	27
<i>50+</i>	3	3	6	2	0	0	14
<i>Total</i>	13	25	12	7	2	1	60

Living Condition Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Family Member Age:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>4-9</i>	4	7	2	1	0	<i>14</i>
<i>10-14</i>	3	7	5	1	0	<i>16</i>
<i>15+</i>	5	5	0	4	0	<i>14</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>44</i>

Satisfaction with living conditions over the last two weeks was an overwhelmingly positive result, with only 9 of the 60 individuals responding with either level of dissatisfaction and 38 individuals responding with some level of satisfaction.

There was a significant difference between individuals with multiple family members with autism and individuals with a single family member. The distribution of responses for individuals with a single family member skewed towards the “Satisfied” end, with 70% of the responses being either “Very Satisfied” or “Satisfied”, and the next highest level of response being “Neither.” The distribution of responses for those with multiple family members is a bit less clear, with most responding as “Satisfied” or “Neither”, with the next most popular response as “Very Dissatisfied”.

Individuals who used speech therapy tended to respond a bit higher in terms of living condition satisfaction than those that did not use speech therapy. Despite having less individuals using speech therapy than not, 22 of the 38 responses (58%) in the “Very Satisfied” and “Satisfied” categories were from individuals using speech therapy.

While differences between groups based on age of the individual and based on age of the family member were not statistically significant, they were approaching significance. Their numbers are reported here for clarity, but comments on significance were reserved.

Note that one individual failed to respond (given an “N/A” in the table).

Health Services Access Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>
9	24	11	9	7

Health Services Access Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Services:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	0	7	3	0	3	13
<i>No</i>	9	17	8	9	4	47
<i>Total</i>	9	24	11	9	7	60

Overall, the distribution of responses for satisfaction of access to health services was fairly equal, however a disproportionate number of individuals responded that they were satisfied with this.

Despite these being tied for the second most common responses among those not using DSPD services, no individual using these services responded that they were “Very Satisfied” or “Fairly Dissatisfied” with their access to health services, resulting in a significant difference between these groups.

Transportation Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>
23	27	7	1	1	1

Transportation Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	2	11	1	0	1	1	16
<i>Single</i>	21	16	6	1	0	0	44
<i>Total</i>	23	27	7	1	1	1	60

Transportation Satisfaction Over Last Two Weeks by ABA Therapy:

	<i>Very Satisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Fairly Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	9	4	2	1	0	1	17
<i>No</i>	14	23	5	0	1	0	43
<i>Total</i>	23	27	7	1	1	1	60

Transportation satisfaction is by far the most skewed distribution of responses seen in the study so far, with 50 of the 60 individuals (83%) responding some level of satisfied, and only 2 of the 60 individuals (3%) responding some level of dissatisfied.

Dividing the group by individuals with multiple and single family members with autism showed a significant difference as well, with 21 out of the 23 individuals responding “Very Satisfied” showing up in the single family member group, and a more even distribution of responses for the “Satisfied” response. Overall, nearly every individual with multiple family members responded “Satisfied” (69%), while individuals with a single family member were split more evenly between “Very Satisfied” and “Satisfied”.

Both individuals who used ABA therapy and those that didn’t skewed towards the higher end of the scale, however differences between these can be seen. The most popular response for individuals who use ABA therapy is that they were “Very Satisfied” with their transportation, as 9 of the 17 individuals (53%) responded this way. The most popular response for those that didn’t use ABA therapy was “Satisfied”, with 23 of the 43 individuals in this group (53%) responding this way.

Note that one individual failed to respond (given an “N/A” in the table).

Self-Medical Treatment Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>
1	11	9	24	15

Self-Medical Treatment Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	0	8	2	4	2	16
<i>Single</i>	1	3	7	20	13	44
<i>Total</i>	1	11	9	24	15	60

Self-Medical Treatment Over Last Two Weeks by Medical Management:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	1	7	6	15	3	32
<i>No</i>	0	4	3	9	12	28
<i>Total</i>	1	11	9	24	15	60

Self-Medical Treatment Over Last Two Weeks by Other Mental Health Services:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	0	9	5	13	4	31
No	1	2	4	11	11	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>60</i>

The amount of self-medical treatment over the last two weeks was significant as well, with 39 of the 60 individuals requiring a small amount or none at all, and only one individual requiring an extreme amount.

Differences between families with multiple family members with autism and a single family member were apparent as well, with exactly half of the individuals with multiple family members reporting that they required a great deal of self-medical treatment over the last two weeks, and 75 percent of individuals with a single family member reporting that they required a small amount or no self-medical treatment over the last two weeks.

The biggest difference in self-medical treatment between those that used medical management services and those that did not was that 12 individuals who did not use medical management services responded with “None”, compared to only 3 who did use medical management services.

A similar trend is seen between individuals who used other mental health services and those who did not, with 11 of the 29 individuals who did not use other mental health services reporting no self-medical treatment over the last two weeks, compared to only 4 of the 31 who did use other mental health services.

Life Enjoyment Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>
5	21	25	8	1

Life Enjoyment Over Last Two Weeks by Age:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 40	1	11	4	3	0	19
40-49	2	8	14	3	0	27
50+	2	2	7	2	1	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>60</i>

Life Enjoyment Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Services:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	1	6	1	4	1	13
No	4	15	24	4	0	47
<i>Total</i>	5	21	25	8	1	60

Life enjoyment over the last two weeks skewed towards the middle, with 46 of the 60 responses either “Great Deal” or “Moderate”. Only one individual responded that they had no life enjoyment over the last two weeks. While it was not significant, differences in responses by age were approaching significance. The numbers are reported here without comment.

Those who used DSPD services tended to answer more negatively when compared to those who do not use DSPD services. Even though there were nearly 4 times as many individuals who did not use DSPD services, there was still an even split of individuals who responded “Small”, and the one individual who responded “None” was one who did use DSPD services.

Life Meaning Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>
6	26	17	9	2

Life Meaning Over Last Two Weeks by Family Member Age:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
4-9	3	7	3	1	0	14
10-14	0	6	9	1	0	16
15+	2	5	2	4	1	14
<i>Total</i>	5	18	14	6	1	44

Life Meaning Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Services:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	0	8	1	2	2	13

<i>No</i>	6	18	16	7	0	47
<i>Total</i>	5	21	25	8	1	60

Life meaning was very similar to the life enjoyment responses, and again the majority of responses were either “Great Deal” or “Moderate”. In this case, however, differences between responses based on family member age was a significant factor.

From the responses, individuals with family members 15+ showed a much higher number of responses in the “Small” or “None” categories, 5 out of the 14 individuals responded this way in comparison to 1 out of 14 individuals with family members 4-9 and 1 out of 16 individuals with family members 10-14. Those with family members 4-9 had the highest number of both “Extreme” and “Great Deal”, while those with family members aged 10-14 skewed a bit lower, with the highest number of responses in the “Moderate” section. Overall, it seems that the older the family member with autism gets, the lower “life meaning” individuals respond with.

The biggest difference between those who used DSPD services and those who didn’t was that two individuals who used these services responded “None”, while no individuals who don’t use this service responded this way, and on the other end, 6 individuals who don’t use this service responded “Extreme” compared to none who did use this service.

Concentration Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>
0	19	24	17	0

Concentration Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Waitlist:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	0	0	6	4	0	10
<i>No</i>	0	19	18	13	0	50
<i>Total</i>	0	19	24	17	0	60

Concentration over the last two weeks is the first time in this study we have seen no responses for either extreme. Every individual responded either “Moderate” (the most common response), “A Great Deal”, or “Small”. Aside from “Extreme” and “None”, each which had no responses, “Small” had the least number of responses, but still had 28% of the individuals respond this way. Overall, this shows a significant result, with no individuals

choosing the extremes, but within the categories that did have a response, there was no significant result showing that one of these was more popular than the others.

The most common response for those who were not on a DSPD waitlist was “A Great Deal”, however no individuals who were on a waitlist responded this way, causing a significant difference between these two groups in terms of concentration.

Safety Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>
12	34	9	5	0

Safety Over Last Two Weeks by ABA Therapy:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	6	9	0	2	0	17
<i>No</i>	6	25	9	3	0	43
<i>Total</i>	12	34	9	5	0	60

Proportional Safety Over Last Two Weeks by ABA Therapy:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Yes</i>	35%	53%	0%	12%	0%
<i>No</i>	14%	58%	21%	7%	0%
<i>Total</i>	20%	57%	15%	8%	0%

Safety Over Last Two Weeks by Medical Management:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	3	16	8	5	0	32
<i>No</i>	9	18	1	0	0	28
<i>Total</i>	12	34	9	5	0	60

Safety Over Last Two Weeks by Other Mental Health Services:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	5	15	8	3	0	31

<i>No</i>	7	19	1	2	0	29
<i>Total</i>	12	34	9	5	0	60

Safety over the last two weeks had a very positive response, with almost every individual reporting “Extreme” or “A Great Deal” (46 out of 60).

The biggest difference in individuals who use ABA therapy and those who don’t in terms of safety over the last two weeks was the differences in responses in the “Very Satisfied” and “Neither” categories. There were an equal number of responses in the “Very Satisfied” group despite there being less than half as many individuals who use ABA therapy than those that don’t. Additionally, 9 individuals who don’t use ABA therapy responded “Neither”, while no individual who uses ABA therapy responded this way. Still, the most common response for each group was by far “Satisfied”.

Those who used medical management services tended to respond lower than those who did not use this service. 13 individuals who use medical management services responded “Moderate”, “Small” or “None”, while only one individual who does not use this responded in any of these three categories.

A similar trend was seen between individuals who use other mental health services and those who don’t. 26 of the 46 individuals (57%) who responded either “Extreme” or “A great deal” were individuals who do not use other mental health services, despite there being less individuals overall who do not use other mental health services.

Physical Environment Health Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>
6	37	16	0	1

Physical Environment Health Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	1	6	9	0	0	16
<i>Single</i>	5	31	7	0	1	44
<i>Total</i>	6	37	16	0	1	60

Physical Environment Health Over Last Two Weeks by ABA Therapy:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	4	10	2	0	1	17
No	2	27	14	0	0	43
<i>Total</i>	6	37	16	0	1	60

Proportional Physical Environment Health Over Last Two Weeks by ABA Therapy:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	14%	59%	12%	0%	6%	17
No	5%	63%	33%	0%	0%	43
<i>Total</i>	10%	62%	27%	0%	2%	60

Physical Environment Health Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Services:

	<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Great Deal</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	0	10	2	0	1	13
No	6	27	14	0	0	47
<i>Total</i>	0	19	24	17	0	60

Physical environment health skewed heavily towards the positive end of the scale, with only 1 individual responding either “Small” or “None”. 62% of individuals responded with “A Great Deal”.

Individuals with multiple family members with autism was also a significant factor in this case. While 70% of individuals with a single family member responded, “A Great Deal”, the majority of responses for individuals with multiple family members was “Moderate”. Additionally, 11% of responses for individuals with a single family member were in the “Extreme” category, compared to 6% for individuals with multiple family members.

There was a significant difference between responses for individuals who use ABA therapy and those who don’t, as well, with more individuals who use ABA therapy responding on the extremes (14% vs. 5% and 6% vs. 0% for “Extreme” and “None” responses, respectively). Those who did not use ABA therapy responded more frequently in the “Moderate” category than those who did use ABA therapy, as well.

Nearly every individual who used DSPD services responded that their physical environment health over the last two weeks was “A Great Deal” with 10 of the 13 individuals responding this way. While the largest number of responses for individuals who did not use this service

was in this category as well, there was a fair number of responses in other columns as well, causing a significant difference

Energy Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>
1	16	24	13	6

Energy Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	0	1	5	7	3	16
<i>Single</i>	1	15	19	6	3	44
<i>Total</i>	1	16	24	13	6	60

Energy over the last two weeks skewed towards the middle, with only one individual responding “Completely” and 6 responding “Not at All”. Between the middle groups, the very center response of “Somewhat” was the most popular response, and the other two were relatively equal. Differences between individuals with multiple family members and individuals with a single family member were significant as well. The group with a single family member skewed towards the positive side, with 9 out of the 44 responses being “Slightly” or “Not at All”. Compare this to the other group where only one individual out of 16 responded either “Completely” or “To a Great Extent”. The most popular response among those with multiple family members was “Slightly”.

Body Acceptance Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>N/A</i>
3	13	25	17	1	1

Body Acceptance Over Last Two Weeks by ABA Therapy:

<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
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		<i>Great Extent</i>					
Yes	3	3	5	5	0	1	17
No	0	10	20	12	1	0	43
Total	3	13	25	17	1	1	60

Body Acceptance Over Last Two Weeks by Other Mental Health Therapy:

		<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Completely</i>						
Yes	0	4	17	9	1	0	31
No	3	9	8	8	0	1	29
Total	3	13	25	17	1	1	60

Body Acceptance Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Waitlist:

		<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Completely</i>						
Yes	1	0	2	6	0	1	10
No	2	13	23	11	1	0	50
Total	3	13	25	17	1	1	60

Body acceptance skewed towards the middle as well, with only 4 of the 60 responses on the extremes (“Completely” or “Not at All”).

Of the three responses in the “Completely” category, all three of them came from individuals who used ABA therapy. Additionally, 47% of individuals who do not use ABA therapy responded “Somewhat”, while 29% of individuals who do use ABA therapy responded this way.

Those that do not use any other mental health services responded more positively in terms of body acceptance, with 12 responses in either the “Completely” or “To a Great Extent” categories, compared to just 4 responses here from those who do use these services.

The two highest categories of responses for those that were not on a DSPD waitlist came in the “Somewhat” and “To a Great Extent” categories. Incidentally, These were two of the three lowest categories for those who were on a DSPD waitlist, whose highest category was by far “Slightly”.

Financial Security Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	2	1	2	4	7	16
<i>Single</i>	9	17	7	5	6	44
<i>Total</i>	1	16	24	13	6	60

Financial security is the first variable to this point in the study that there was not enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis that the distribution of responses was equal, or in other words, there's not enough evidence to suggest that any one response was more popular than another. However, the difference between groups of individuals with a single family member and multiple family members did end up being significant. While responses were fairly equal across four of the responses for each group, both had one response that had a significantly higher rate of response. For individuals with a single family member, 17 out of the 44 responses were "To a Great Extent" (the second highest response was "Completely" with 9). For individuals with multiple family members, the most common response was "Not at All" with 7 out of the 16 responses in this category.

Information Availability Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>
9	22	24	5	0

Information Availability Over Last Two Weeks by ABA Therapy:

	<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	7	6	3	1	0	17
<i>No</i>	2	16	21	4	0	43
<i>Total</i>	9	22	24	5	0	60

Most individuals in this study reported that their access to information was at a “Great Extent” or “Somewhat” level. No individuals reported that they had no information availability, and 9 reported that they had “Complete” availability.

Individuals who used ABA therapy had a much more positive response than those that did not use ABA therapy. 41% of individuals who used ABA therapy reported that they had “Complete” information availability over the last two weeks, and 76% responded either “Completely” or “To a Great Extent”. Among those that did not use ABA therapy, just 5% responded “Completely”, and 42% responded either “Completely” or “To a Great Extent”.

Leisure Opportunities Over Last Two Weeks:

<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>N/A</i>
1	11	22	16	9	1

Leisure Opportunities Over Last Two Weeks by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	0	1	6	3	6	0	16
<i>Single</i>	1	10	16	13	3	1	44
<i>Total</i>	1	11	22	16	9	1	60

Leisure Opportunities Over Last Two Weeks by ABA Therapy:

	<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	1	6	5	1	3	1	17
<i>No</i>	0	5	17	15	6	0	43
<i>Total</i>	1	11	22	16	9	1	60

Leisure Opportunities Over Last Two Weeks by Medical Management:

	<i>Completely</i>	<i>To a Great Extent</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Slightly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>

Yes	1	3	11	9	8	0	32
No	0	8	11	7	1	1	28
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>60</i>

The majority of individuals responded that their opportunity for leisure activities over the last two weeks was somewhere in the middle, with “Somewhat” being the most popular response. Among the extremes, 9 individuals responded that they had no opportunity for leisure, and only 1 responded that they had complete opportunity for leisure.

Differences between individuals with multiple autistic family members and individuals with a single family member was significant as well. 11 of the 44 individuals with a single family member responded “Completely” or “To a Great Extent”, compared to just 1 of the 16 individuals with multiple family members. Individuals with multiple family members also had twice as many responses in the “Not at All” category despite there being half as many individuals in this category as the single family member category.

Among individuals who used ABA therapy, the responses tended to skew towards the high end of responses, while those that did not use ABA therapy remained towards the middle. 41% of individuals who used ABA therapy responded either “Completely” or “To a Great Extent”, compared to 12% of individuals who did not use ABA therapy.

Conversely, those who used medical management services skewed to the lower end of the scale. 17 individuals who used medical management services responded “Slightly” or “Not at All”, compared to 8 of the individuals who did not use these services.

Note that one individual failed to respond (given an “N/A” in the table).

Family Support:

<i>High</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>None</i>
10	18	15	13	4

Family Support by Age:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 40	6	7	3	2	1	19
40-49	3	9	5	9	1	27
50+	1	2	7	2	2	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>60</i>

Family Support Over Last Two Weeks by Occupational Therapy:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	7	12	6	3	3	31
No	3	6	9	10	1	29
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>60</i>

Family Support Over Last Two Weeks by Speech Therapy:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	7	7	8	3	3	29
No	1	8	14	2	6	31
<i>Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>60</i>

Family Support Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Waitlist:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	4	0	1	3	2	10
No	6	18	14	10	2	50
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>60</i>

The majority of individuals responded that they receive a “Normal” amount of family support, while just 4 out of the 60 subjects responded that they receive no family support. The responses in the other 3 categories were fairly evenly distributed.

Age also ended up being a significant factor in how much family support an individual received. Younger individuals tended to skew toward the higher end of the scale, with 16 of the 19 responses being “High”, “Normal” or “Somewhat”. Middle aged individuals skewed towards the middle, with the most popular responses being “Normal” and “Little” (by far most of the responses in the “Little” category came from this age group). Older individuals skewed lower relative to the other groups, with 2 individuals responding “None” compared to 1 in each of the other groups, and only 1 individual responding “High”, compared to 6 and 3 in the “< 40” and “40-49” groups, respectively.

Those who used Occupational Therapy had more positive responses on the whole, with 19 individuals responding “High” or “Normal” compared to 9 individuals who did not use Occupational Therapy responding this way.

Speech therapy was also a significant difference, again with individuals who use this service responding more positively overall. 7 individuals who used speech therapy responded “High”, while 1 individual who did not use speech therapy responded this way.

While 50% of individuals who were on a DSPD waitlist responded either “Little” or “None”, only 24% of individuals who were not on a DSPD waitlist responded this way. Additionally, the highest number of responses for those who were on a waitlist was in the “High” category, which was the second lowest category for those not on a waitlist.

Community Support:

<i>High</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>None</i>
5	14	10	19	12

Community Support Over Last Two Weeks by Educational Intervention:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	4	14	7	18	12	55
<i>No</i>	1	0	3	1	0	5
<i>Total</i>	5	14	10	19	12	60

Community support skewed low, with the majority of responses in the “Little” category and the least number of responses in the “High” category. Responses were fairly evenly distributed throughout the other three categories.

In general, finding significance for educational intervention is difficult, considering 55 of the 60 individuals used educational intervention. In this case, the two lowest responses by those using educational intervention, “High” and “Somewhat”, both had responses from those not using educational intervention, with 3 of the 5 individuals in this group responding “Somewhat”, providing a significant result in this case.

Professional Support:

<i>High</i>	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>None</i>
6	13	22	10	9

Professional support also skewed low, with the vast majority of responses in the “Somewhat category”, an even distribution of responses between “Normal”, “Little” and “None”, and 6 out of the 60 responses in the “High” category.

Family Support Quality:

<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>
10	25	8	17

Family Support Quality by Age:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>< 40</i>	7	9	1	2	19
<i>40-49</i>	2	11	5	9	27
<i>50+</i>	1	5	2	6	14
<i>Total</i>	10	25	8	17	60

Family Support Quality by Family Member Age:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>4-9</i>	5	8	1	0	14
<i>10-14</i>	2	5	2	7	16
<i>15+</i>	1	5	1	7	14
<i>Total</i>	8	18	4	14	44

Family Support Quality Over Last Two Weeks by Occupational Therapy:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	7	15	5	4	31
<i>No</i>	3	10	3	13	29
<i>Total</i>	10	25	8	17	60

Family Support Quality Over Last Two Weeks by Speech Therapy:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	7	13	6	3	29
<i>No</i>	3	12	2	14	31
<i>Total</i>	10	25	8	17	60

Family Support Quality Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Services:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	1	3	2	7	13
No	9	22	6	10	47
<i>Total</i>	10	25	8	17	60

Family Support Quality Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Waitlist:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes	3	1	3	3	10
No	7	24	5	14	50
<i>Total</i>	10	25	8	17	60

There was a significant difference in proportion of responses in terms of quality of family support, with the highest number of responses in the “Sufficient” category, and the lowest in the “Low” category. Both the age of the individual and age of the family member were significant factors when considering the quality of family support as well.

Looking at differences in the age of the individual, younger individuals skewed towards higher responses, with only 3 of the 19 responding that the quality of their family support was “Low” or “Insufficient”. Middle aged and older individuals’ responses were more mixed, with the two highest responses for each group “Sufficient” and “Insufficient”, and the lowest response for each group “High”.

Differences in family member age followed a very similar pattern, with individuals with a family member aged 4-9 responding more positively (1 out of the 14 responses were “Low” or “Insufficient”) and individuals with family members aged 10-14 or 15+ responding more mixed.

Family support quality was affected significantly by occupational therapy use. Those that used occupational therapy responded “Low” or “Insufficient” 9 times, compared to those that didn’t use OT responding this way 16 times. Speech therapy had an identical effect as occupational therapy as outlined here in this case.

Those that used DSPD services tended to answer lower, with 7 of the 13 individuals responding “Insufficient” compared to 10 of the 47 individuals who do not use these services responding this way.

Those who were on a DSPD waitlist answered in an extremely equal distribution as every category had 3 individuals respond this way except in the “Sufficient” category where only one individual responded this. Incidentally, this was the highest number of responses for those who were not on a DSPD waitlist.

Community Support Quality:

<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>
4	17	16	23

Community Support Quality Over Last Two Weeks by DSPD Waitlist:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	1	1	7	1	10
<i>No</i>	3	16	9	22	50
<i>Total</i>	4	17	16	23	60

Community support skewed very low, with the majority of responses “Insufficient” and only 4 out of the 60 individuals responding “High”.

Nearly every individual on a DSPD waitlist responded in the “Low” category, while this was the second lowest number of responses for those not on a DSPD waitlist.

Professional Support Quality:

<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>	<i>N/A</i>
6	22	10	21	1

Professional Support Quality Over Last Two Weeks by Other Mental Health Therapy:

	<i>High</i>	<i>Sufficient</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Insufficient</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Yes</i>	3	11	2	15	0	31
<i>No</i>	3	11	8	6	1	29
<i>Total</i>	6	22	10	21	1	60

Professional support quality was mixed, with relatively equal responses between “Sufficient” and “Insufficient” as the two most popular categories. “High” was the lowest.

The number of responses in the “High” and “Sufficient” categories were identical between those that used other mental health therapy and those that didn’t, however 2 individuals who did use mental health therapy responded that their quality was “Low” and 15 responded “Insufficient”, compared to 8 and 6, respectively, for those that did not use other mental health therapy.

Note that one individual failed to respond (given an “N/A” in the table).

ABA Therapy:

<i>Used ABA</i>	<i>Did Not Use ABA</i>
17	43

ABA Therapy by Family Member Age:

	<i>Used ABA</i>	<i>Did Not Use ABA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>4-9</i>	8	6	14
<i>10-14</i>	4	12	16
<i>15+</i>	1	13	14
<i>Total</i>	13	31	44

ABA Therapy by Occupational Therapy:

	<i>Used ABA</i>	<i>Did Not Use ABA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Used OT</i>	13	18	31
<i>Did Not Use OT</i>	4	25	29
<i>Total</i>	17	43	60

ABA Therapy by Speech Therapy:

	<i>Used ABA</i>	<i>Did Not Use ABA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Used Speech</i>	13	16	29
<i>Did Not Use Speech</i>	4	27	31
<i>Total</i>	17	43	60

ABA Therapy by Other Mental Health Services:

	<i>Used ABA</i>	<i>Did Not Use ABA</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Used Mental Health Services</i>	5	26	31
<i>Did Not Use Mental Health Services</i>	12	17	29
<i>Total</i>	17	43	60

As stated previously, the majority of individuals in this study did not use ABA therapy. In fact, only just over ¼ of individuals in this study used ABA therapy.

The age of the family member was significant in this case, which is not surprising given that ABA is targeted towards children. This is evidenced in our results, as we can see that as the family member increases in age, a lower proportion of individuals used ABA therapy.

There was a significant difference in ABA usage between those that used occupational therapy and those that didn't. In general, if an individual used ABA therapy, they were more likely to also use OT. With an (approximately) even split between those that used OT and those that didn't, you would expect an even split between the subcategories of those who used OT and those who didn't given they used ABA, and those who used OT and those who didn't given they did not use ABA. In this case, we had 13 individuals who used ABA also use OT, while only 4 individuals who used ABA did not use OT. Inversely, if an individual did not use OT, they were much more likely to also not use ABA therapy.

The trend in speech therapy was the same as occupational therapy – if an individual used ABA therapy, they were much more likely to also use speech therapy, and if an individual did not use speech therapy, they were much more likely to also not use ABA therapy.

Interestingly, those that used other mental health services were much more likely to *not* use ABA therapy, and vice versa.

Occupational Therapy:

<i>Used OT</i>	<i>Did Not Use OT</i>
31	29

Occupational Therapy by Family Member Age:

	<i>Used OT</i>	<i>Did Not Use OT</i>	<i>Total</i>
4-9	10	4	14
10-14	5	11	16

15+	7	7	14
<i>Total</i>	22	31	44

Occupational Therapy by Speech Therapy:

	<i>Used OT</i>	<i>Did Not Use OT</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Used Speech</i>	26	3	29
<i>Did Not Use Speech</i>	5	26	31
<i>Total</i>	31	29	60

The number of individuals who used occupational therapy was a much more even split, with 31 using it and 29 not.

Those with younger family members aged 4-9 tended to use OT more frequently, with 10 of the 14 individuals using it. The trend flips for family members aged 10-14, with 11 of the 16 opting not to use OT. Then, for those aged 15+, there is an even split of individuals using and not using OT.

Speech therapy was an incredibly significant predictor in whether an individual used OT or not. No matter how you look at it, those who used speech therapy were much more likely to use OT, and vice versa. In fact, only 8 individuals out of 60 used one service while not using the other.

Speech Therapy:

<i>Used Speech</i>	<i>Did Not Use Speech</i>
29	31

Speech Therapy by Family Member Age:

	<i>Used Speech</i>	<i>Did Not Use Speech</i>	<i>Total</i>
4-9	10	4	14
10-14	5	11	16
15+	5	9	14
<i>Total</i>	22	31	44

Similar to occupational therapy (as should be expected by the similarity shown between them), an even split of individuals used speech therapy as didn't.

Speech therapy split by family member age followed the same trend as occupational therapy did, with more individuals using OT when their family member was aged 4-9, and less using it from 10-14, and a more even split when they were 15+, however in this case, there were a few more individuals who did not use OT than did when their family member was 15 or older. An interesting note is that the distribution of those who used speech and those that didn't was exactly the same between 4-9 and 10-14-year-old individuals as it was for the occupational therapy split. In both cases, exactly 10 individuals used the service and 4 did not when the individual was aged 4-9, and 5 used the service and 11 did not when the individual was aged 10-14.

Medical Management Services:

<i>Used Medical Management</i>	<i>Did Not Use Medical Management</i>
32	28

Medical Management by Other Mental Health Therapy:

	<i>Used Medical Management</i>	<i>Did Not Use Medical Management</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Used Other Mental Health</i>	23	8	31
<i>Did Not Use Other Mental Health</i>	9	20	29
<i>Total</i>	32	28	60

Again, there was a relatively even split between those that used medical management and those that didn't in this study.

A significant association was found between those that used medical management and those that used other mental health services. In this case, those that used other mental health services were more likely to also use medical management services, and vice versa. Only 17 of the 60 individuals who used one did not use the other.

Educational Intervention Services:

<i>Used Educational Intervention</i>	<i>Did Not Use Educational Intervention</i>
55	5

Overall, it was difficult to find any significance between educational intervention and any other demographic or service because, of the 60 individuals in the study, 55 of them used educational intervention services, making it very difficult to find differences between those who used it and those who didn't.

Other Mental Health Services:

<i>Used Other Mental Health</i>	<i>Did Not Use Other Mental Health</i>
31	29

Medical Management by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Used Other Mental Health</i>	<i>Did Not Use Other Mental Health</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple Family Members</i>	12	4	16
<i>Single Family Member</i>	19	25	44
<i>Total</i>	31	29	60

Individuals also had an even split of those who used other mental health services and those who didn't.

In this study, those with multiple family members were more likely to use other mental health services, as 12 of the 16 individuals with multiple family members used other mental health services.

DSPD Services:

<i>Used DSPD</i>	<i>Did Not Use DSPD</i>
13	47

In this study, 13 individuals used DSPD services while 47 did not. No significance was found between these services and any demographic or other services.

DSPD Waitlist:

On DSPD Waitlist

10

Not On DSPD Waitlist

50

10 individuals in this study were on a DSPD waitlist, while 50 were not. Again, no significance was found between this and any other service or demographic.

Monthly Service Cost:

Regarding the responses of monthly service cost, several individuals responded in such a way that their response had to be regarded as an “N/A” (for example, one individual responded with “?”). In total, seven responses were regarded as “N/A”.

Another challenge with this data is the distribution of responses. As is often the case with monetary data, the data is extremely right skewed (most values are relatively low, with a few large values). Because of this, we will use the median of the data rather than the mean for analysis. The biggest limitation of this is the lack of a standard error, and therefore lack of a confidence interval for the estimate.

Among the 53 numeric responses, the median monthly cost was \$270.

It is worth noting as well that 13 individuals responded that their monthly service cost was \$0. Many of these individuals were ones whose cost was \$0 due to insurance or some other form of funding, however not every individual specified what financial help they were receiving, so we aren’t able to look at impacts that financial aid may have on this study.

By looking at only the 40 individuals who responded with a numeric value over \$0, the median monthly cost was \$375.

Next, we wanted to compare the difference in median monthly costs between our different demographics and different services used to see if there is any significant differences. To do this, we performed a Wilcoxon rank sum test in cases where there are two groups to be compared, which included each service and individuals who have multiple family members with autism and those that don’t. For comparisons between three groups, age and family member age, a Kruskal-Wallis test was used. If significance was found in the Kruskal-Wallis test, a Wilcoxon rank sum test was performed for each pair of groups to see where the difference came from.

Comparisons between different age groups revealed a significant result, with those aged 40-49 spending a median of \$100 per month, significantly less than those under 40 years old (\$350) and those 50 or older (\$270).

Differences in median monthly cost between those using ABA services and those not appeared significant in this study as well, as those using ABA services spent an average of \$400 per month, while those not using ABA spent an average of \$200 per month. No other services found significant results between those who use the service and those who do not.

Weekly Hours:

Looking now at weekly hours, here we had 13 individuals give a response that had to be regarded as “N/A” in the calculations, leaving us with 47 individuals who gave a usable response.

With hours we again have a right skewed data set, with most individuals responding with a low value and a few individuals responding very high (one individual reported 250 hours a week!). For this reason, we will again look at medians and use the Wilcoxon rank sum test and Kruskal-Wallis test to look for differences.

Overall, the median number of hours per week was 4. Using the Wilcoxon rank sum test and the Kruskal-Wallis test to find significant differences was unsuccessful, meaning that no demographic, such as those with multiple family members and those without, or differing use of services, such as those who used speech therapy and those who didn’t, significantly differed in the number of hours spent per week.

Isolation Last 6 Months:

<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>N/A</i>
14	16	14	9	6	1

Isolation Over Last 6 Months by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	7	5	0	2	2	0	16
<i>Single</i>	7	11	14	7	4	1	44
<i>Total</i>	14	16	14	9	6	1	60

Isolation Over Last 6 Months by DSPD Waitlist:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>On Waitlist</i>	5	0	3	1	0	1	10
<i>Not On Waitlist</i>	9	16	11	8	6	0	50
<i>Total</i>	14	16	14	9	6	1	60

Individuals tended to respond higher in terms of isolation overall, with 44 of the 60 responses being “Very Much”, “Quite a Bit” or “Somewhat”.

Splitting the data into groups by multiple family members, we can see that those with multiple family members tended to skew higher in their responses, shown clearly with a tie in the number of responses in the “Very Much” category, despite their being less than half as many individuals with multiple family members.

Those on a DSPD waitlist also showed a significant difference with those that were not on a waitlist, with 50% of the individuals who were on a waitlist responding “Very Much”. Those that were not on a waitlist also responded high, but not quite as high as those that were.

Unhappiness by Age:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>< 40</i>	2	4	8	1	4	19
<i>40-49</i>	0	8	5	10	4	27
<i>50+</i>	4	2	3	2	3	14
<i>Total</i>	6	14	16	13	11	60

Unhappiness by Family Member Age:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>4-9</i>	0	2	8	1	3	14
<i>10-14</i>	1	7	2	5	1	16
<i>15+</i>	1	2	3	4	4	14
<i>Total</i>	2	11	13	10	8	44

Unhappiness Over Last 6 Months by DSPD Waitlist:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>On Waitlist</i>	3	3	3	1	0	10
<i>Not On Waitlist</i>	3	11	13	12	11	50
<i>Total</i>	14	16	14	9	6	60

While there was no category that had a significantly higher proportion of responses than another in terms of unhappiness over the last 6 months, there were some differences between demographics. Looking at splits by age, those aged 40-49 tended to skew towards the middle, with only 4 of the 27 individuals responding on either extreme, while the groups tended to be more evenly distributed, especially the 50+ category.

Those with older family members tended to respond lower than the other two categories, while those with younger family members skewed towards the middle-to-low side. Those with family members aged 10-14 were more evenly distributed, but also tended to skew towards the middle.

Unhappiness skewed much higher for those who were on a DSPD waitlist while it skewed low for those that were not on a DSPD waitlist. Only one individual who was on a DSPD waitlist responded “A little” and none responded “Not a Lot”.

Embarrassment Over Last 6 Months:

<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>
1	8	7	15	29

Embarrassment skewed very low, with nearly half the responses coming in the “Not a Lot” category, and 73% of the responses in the bottom two categories.

Relation To Family Over Last 6 Months:

<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>
7	20	29	4	0

Relation to family skewed high, with 82% of the responses coming in the “Quite a Bit” and “Somewhat” categories.

Anger Over Last 6 Months:

<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>
2	8	7	19	24

Anger Over Last 6 Months by Multiple Family Members:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Multiple</i>	2	1	1	7	5	16
<i>Single</i>	0	7	6	12	19	44
<i>Total</i>	2	8	7	19	24	60

Anger in the last 6 months skewed low, with 72% of responses in the “A Little” or “Not a Lot” categories.

While both groups skewed low in general, among responses in the “Very Much”, “Quite a Bit” and “Somewhat” categories, more individuals who had multiple family members responded higher than those that have a single family member.

Family Member Future Worry Over Last 6 Months:

<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>
35	15	5	4	1

Family Member Future Worry Over Last 6 Months by Occupational Therapy:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Used OT</i>	13	10	4	3	1	31
<i>Did Not Use OT</i>	22	5	1	1	0	29
<i>Total</i>	35	15	5	4	1	60

More than half of the 60 individuals in this study responded “Very Much” in terms of family member future worry, and 83% responded either “Very Much” or “Quite a Bit”.

Those that did not use occupational therapy tended to respond higher than those that did, with 22 of the 29 individuals in this category responding “Very Much”.

Guilt Over Last 6 Months:

<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>
7	9	13	11	20

Guilt Over Last 6 Months by DSPD Waitlist:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Used DSPD</i>	4	5	2	1	1	13
<i>Did Not Use DSPD</i>	3	4	11	10	19	47
<i>Total</i>	7	9	13	11	20	60

Guilt Over Last 6 Months by DSPD Waitlist:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>On Waitlist</i>	0	2	1	5	2	10
<i>Not On Waitlist</i>	7	7	12	6	18	50
<i>Total</i>	7	9	13	11	20	60

Guilt tended to be a low response, with the most popular response being “Not a Lot” and the least popular being “Very Much.”

Those that used DSPD services tended to respond higher than those that didn’t, with only 2 of the 13 responses in the “A Little” or “Not a Lot” categories.

Conversely, those that were not on a DSPD waitlist tended to respond higher than those that were, with 14 of the 16 responses in the “Very Much” and “Quite a Bit” categories coming from those not on a DSPD waitlist.

Resentment Over Last 6 Months:

<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>
2	5	2	11	40

Resentment was very low in this study, with 40 of the 60 individuals responding “Not a Lot”.

Tiredness Over Last 6 Months:

<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>
13	20	10	12	5

Tiredness Over Last 6 Months by ABA Therapy:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Used ABA</i>	5	6	1	1	4	17
<i>Did Not Use ABA</i>	8	14	9	11	1	43
<i>Total</i>	13	20	10	12	5	60

Tiredness was a fairly well distributed response, but very few individuals responded “Not a Lot” and quite a few responded “Quite a Bit”.

Those that used ABA therapy skewed slightly higher than those that didn’t, with 11 of the 17 responses for those using ABA coming in the “Very Much” and “Quite a Bit” categories.

Toll Over Last 6 Months:

<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>
9	20	20	7	4

Toll Over Last 6 Months by Medical Management:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Used Medical Management</i>	9	10	8	4	1	32
<i>Did Not Use Medical Management</i>	0	10	12	3	3	28
<i>Total</i>	13	20	10	12	5	60

Toll Over Last 6 Months by DSPD Waitlist:

	<i>Very Much</i>	<i>Quite a Bit</i>	<i>Somewhat</i>	<i>A Little</i>	<i>Not a Lot</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>On Waitlist</i>	3	6	1	0	0	10
<i>Not On Waitlist</i>	6	14	19	7	4	50
<i>Total</i>	9	20	20	7	4	60

Toll over the last 6 months skewed high as well, with only 11 of the 60 responses in the “A Little” and “Not a Lot” categories.

Those that used medical management services skewed higher, with all 9 of the individuals who responded “Very Much” coming from this category.

Additionally, those not on a DSPD waitlist skewed much lower than those on a waitlist, with all 11 of the responses in the “A Little” and “Not a Lot” categories coming from those not on a waitlist.