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Involvement in the Online Autistic Community, Identity, Community, and Well-Being

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Involvement in the Online Autistic Community, Identity, Community, and Well-Being

by

Colleen Anne Kidney

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

Master of Science
in
Psychology

Thesis Committee:
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Portland State University
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Abstract

The values of the disability rights movement and community psychology promote research that focuses on improving the lives of individuals with disabilities (Dowrick & Keys, 2001). Using the Internet for social interactions has been shown to contribute to an individual's identity development, sense of community, and well-being (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002a; Turkle, 1995). While challenges in typical social interactions have traditionally been considered a defining feature of autism spectrum disorder, autistic individuals have taken advantage of the Internet to develop social interactions (Blume, 1997a). The present study focused on the online Autistic community and how the importance and value of involvement in it is related to Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being.

The Academic Autistic Spectrum Partnership in Research and Education (AASPIRE) partnered with the Gernsbacher Lab to form the Gateway Project. Using the Gateway Project, AASPIRE conducted the Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study and collected data from 72 autistic adults online. It was hypothesized that the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community would be positively related to Autistic identity and sense of community, Autistic identity and sense of community would be positively related, and Autistic identity and sense of community would be positively related to psychological well-being. It was also hypothesized that the positive relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being would be mediated by Autistic identity and sense of community.

Correlations were examined among the hypothesized relationships, and a mediated regression model (Baron & Kenny, 1986) was used to explore the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being with Autistic identity and sense of community as mediators. Significant relationships were found between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and Autistic identity, between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community, and between autistic identity and sense of community. As a first step to test the mediated regression models, psychological well-being was regressed on the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community. The regression was not significant; therefore the hypothesized model was not significant.

Despite non-significant mediated regression model results, significant relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and Autistic identity and sense of community offer important results. These findings illuminate the potential positive impact of the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, including evidence counter to the myth that autistic individuals lack skills necessary for social relationships. These findings support the positive utility of involvement in the online Autistic community for autistic adults. Further research with a larger sample size is recommended, due to low power coefficients in the analyses. Additional research may also further illuminate the findings of the current study. Possible topics may include sense of community and Autistic identity in individuals that do not use the Internet, differences in the way the Internet is

used in autistic individuals, and different measures of involvement in the online Autistic community and well-being.

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Involvement in the Online Autistic Community, Identity, Community, and Well-Being

The Internet is a hub for creating personal relationships, giving and receiving social support, and organizing social action (Brownlow & O'Dell, 2002; Wellman & Gulia, 1999). The Internet creates the ability to communicate with others around the world and holds endless sources of information accessible to many people from their own homes. Relevant to the present study, the Internet has been shown to contribute to an individual's identity development, sense of community, and well-being (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002a; Turkle, 1995). As Internet usage across all people increases (Morales, 2009), it is not surprising that autistic individuals have taken advantage of this tool to connect with others, despite diagnostically defined atypicality in social interaction and communication skills (Szatmari, 2004).

Utilizing a community based participatory research approach (CBPR; Minkler & Wallerstein, 2003), the present study investigates the benefits that autistic adults may derive from participating in the online Autistic community. Appendix A contains the principles of CBPR as derived from Isreal (2003; <http://aaspire.org/about/cbpr.html>). The long-term goals of this study are to understand how involvement in the online Autistic community may be related to the positive outcomes of autistic identity, sense of community, and well-being. Understanding these relationships is significant due to the lack of empirical research investigating how involvement in the online autistic community may result in such positive outcomes. That is, the results may be informative about autistic adults' social interaction and communication and identify mechanisms that

foster positive outcomes for this underresearched population. Further, in order to understand whether we can promote well-being through the online Autistic community, it is necessary to examine the effects of involvement on the online Autistic community on individuals. Lastly, empirical support for positive outcomes of involvement in the online Autistic community can be rationale for wider use and access to the Internet for autistic individuals.

The present study focuses on the online Autistic community and how the importance and value of involvement in it is related to Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being. Here, first I discuss the broader context in which the proposed study takes place and then the specific constructs examined in the present study including sense of community, Autistic identity, and psychological well-being.

Study Context and Approach

Autistic self-advocates have called for strengths-based research, conducted by or with autistic adults, that addresses ways to improve the quality of life for autistic adults (Ne'eman, 2010). As an effort to promote respect, accessibility, inclusion, and relevance to the autistic adult community, a community based participatory research approach lead to the formation, development, execution, and dissemination of the current study.

The Academic Autistic Spectrum Partnership in Research and Education (AASPIRE; www.aaspire.org) is an academic and community partnership that utilizes a community based participatory research (CBPR) approach (Minkler & Wallerstein, 2003) with projects that aim to improve the lives of autistic adults. This project differs from

traditional research in that the academic and community partners collaborate as equal partners to create a team of people with unique skills and knowledge to inform the entire process of research, facilitating co-learning and capacity building among partners as well as research focused on community relevance (Brydon-Miller, 1997; Isreal, 2000). See Figure 1 for a visual display of the academic and community partners contributing to the research process through the CBPR approach.

The AASPIRE partnership consists of disability and health service academics from two universities, autistic adults, disability service providers, and family members. In addition to collaboration among individuals from these stakeholder groups, we partner with the Autistic Self-Advocacy Network (ASAN; www.Autisticadvocacy.org), a community-based organization that seeks to advance the Autistic self-advocacy movement through organizing the community to have their voices heard in order to promote the same access, rights, and opportunities as other citizens. The AASPIRE team consists of Dr. Christina Nicolaidis from Oregon Health and Sciences University and Dora Raymaker from the Autistic Self Advocacy Network as the Academic and Community Co-Directors. The Community Council is chaired by Elesia Ashkenazy and consists of Ari Ne’eman, Cody Boisclair, Dora Raymaker, Jane Rake, Kim Goldman, and Sebastian Dern. The Academic Council is chaired by Dr. Katherine McDonald and contains Dr. Christina Nicolaidis and Dr. Melanie Fried-Oken. Dr. Katherine McDonald and Dora Raymaker serve as the academic and community principal investigators and Dr. Christina Nicolaidis, Colleen Kidney, and Aubrey Perry serve as co-investigators of the

study from which data for the present study is extracted, which is supported by a Portland State University Faculty Enhancement Grant to Dr. McDonald.

The AASPIRE partnership exists to bring together members from the academic community and the Autistic community to develop and perform research projects that focus on improving the lives of adults on the autistic spectrum (see www.aaspireproject.org). Its goals are to encourage community based participatory research and the inclusion of autistic people as equal partners, answer research questions relevant to autistic adults, and to effect positive change with research findings. The partnership agrees upon these goals, and respects the unique expertise every individual brings to the work. All members of the group are responsible for the formulation of questions, research design, recruitment, materials, analyses, conclusions, and dissemination.

AASPIRE collaborates with the Gernsbacher Lab at the University of Wisconsin-Madison to conduct the *Gateway Project*. The *Gateway Project* serves to enhance research conducted with autistic adults through four values. The four values of the *Gateway Project* are 1) inclusion: autistic individuals are involved in the development of all studies; 2) respect: all phases of research utilize strengths-based and respectful perspectives and languages; 3) accessibility: research participation is made as physically and culturally accessible as possible; 4) relevance: research questions are relevant to the Autistic community. The *Gateway Project* identifies eligible participants, recruits them for continuing studies, and collects data on variables that will inform subsequent studies. The *Gateway Survey* collected data on Internet and computer use, demographic

information, disability and Autistic identity and diagnoses, presence of autistic traits, and future research. After participating in the *Gateway Survey*, demographic data and data on diagnoses are used to identify eligible participants for AASPIRE's continuing projects, including the present study. Data from the *Gateway Survey* are also used in the present study as sample descriptors and as an analysis covariate.

CBPR provides greater insight into the population of interest and relevance of the work being conducted. Relevant to the present study, the three years I have worked in partnership with AASPIRE have provided me with a lens through which I have understood and defined the constructs of autism and the neurodiversity movement. Further, the partnership has allowed a deeper appreciation of the findings and implications of the current study. The constructs, findings, and implications under scrutiny in this study reflect my position of working with autistic self-advocates, the experts of their own experiences (Yergeau, 2010).

Autism and the Neurodiversity Movement

Autism has garnered much media attention in the past decade, due in part to false claims of an autism epidemic and autism being caused by environmental toxins or vaccines (Grinker, 2010). The politicized debates on defining autism, the causes of autism, and the goals of educators, researchers, and practitioners in the field of autism are highly polarized and publicized (Solomon, 2008). Different characterizations of autism come from various traditions of medicine, but also social sciences, the media, and autism organizations (Murray, 2010). In order to express definitions of autism and autism research beyond the "typical" autism conceptualization (Yergeau, 2010), or the

traditional medical conceptualization, I will first provide a definition and brief background about autism as a diagnosis. I will then discuss how being on the autism spectrum can be considered a difference in how persons live, think, and communicate, which is a characterization of autism by many neurodiversity advocates and within the AASPIRE team.

Autism is characterized by impairments or differences in communication and social interaction (National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, 2008). Eugen Bleuler first used the term 'autism' to describe a branch of schizophrenia in 1911 (Brownlow, 2007). Kanner (1943) then reintroduced the term into psychiatry as a unique syndrome. A year later, Hans Asperger (1944) independently presented clinical case studies detailing the deficits and special abilities of a small group of boys. Despite the decades that have passed since these initial studies of autism, a single definition and diagnosis of autism is still not universally accepted. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV (American Psychiatric Association, 1994) included a category of pervasive developmental disorders with subtypes, including Autistic disorder, Asperger's Disorder, Rett's Disorder, Childhood Disintegrative Disorder, and Pervasive Developmental Disorder Not Otherwise Specified (PDD-NOS). These diagnoses are all broadly termed as autism spectrum disorders (ASD), considered to exist on a spectrum of disorders with the defining triad features of impairments in socialization, impairments in verbal and nonverbal communication, and restricted and repetitive behaviors (American Psychiatric Association, 1994).

In contemporary research and diagnosis, autism has been thought of as a ‘triad of impairments’ that interact with one another uniquely in every individual (Wing, 1997). The triad includes social development, language development, and rigid and repetitive behaviors. As the disorders are considered on a spectrum and therefore are manifested differently in every individual, other characteristics of the disorder are not universal to those on the spectrum. However, there are common characteristics that are associated with ASD (National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, NICHD, 2005). These characteristics include having a range in verbal communication abilities, with some individuals unable to use oral language at all. Other forms of communication or body language may be difficult, such as pointing, eye contact, or smiling. Expressing emotions or understanding others’ expressions of emotions may be difficult, as well as the length or timing of any social interactions. Autistic individuals may exhibit repetitive behaviors or stringent routines and attachments. Physical movements such as rocking, hand or finger flapping or twisting, or whole body movements may occur, and autistic individuals often describe feelings of sensory overload, or sensitivity to multiple physical or mental stimuli, such as bright lights or large crowds (Filipek, Accardo, Baranek, Cook, Dawson, et al., 1999).

Autism is broadly considered a developmental disability, a life-long condition starting before the age of 22 characterized by mental and/or physical impairments that impact self-care, comprehension, language, skills, learning, mobility, capacity for independent living, economic self-sufficiency, and/or the ability to function without assistance (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004; DHHS: US Department of

Health & Human Services, 2009). While little research exists that examines disparities specifically in autistic adults, physical and psychological health disparities exist in persons with developmental disabilities (Havercamp, Scandlin, & Roth, 2004; Sutherland, Couch, Iacono, 2002) that may also be true in the autistic adult population (Nicolaidis et al., 2011b).

A longitudinal study of 120 diagnosed autistic individuals found that as adults, 90% of the participants had social deficits, only 35% achieved near-normal fluency of oral language and only 29% achieved near-normal comprehension of oral language (Ballaban-Gil, Rapin, Tuchman, & Shinnar, 1996). Another study suggested that autistic adults faced many challenges in having close friends, living independently, or obtaining permanent employment (Hawlin, Good, Hutton, & Rutter, 2004). However, there is little research on the impact of social skills in different contexts, with the majority of autism research focusing on the diagnosis and childhood of individuals (e.g., Bradley, Summers, Wood, & Bryson, 2004; US Department of Health and Human Services Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee, 2010) or with outcomes of autistic adults as reported by parents and siblings (Farley, McMahon, Fombonne, Jenson, & Miller, 2009). Bishop (1989) describes the importance of a lifespan approach for children with ASD. Bishop argues that focusing on childhood diagnoses and research may result in the misrepresentation of autism as a disability resulting in static, unchanging behaviors and abilities as well as the perception of autistic individuals as eternal children. Furthermore, the research and literature in the field of autism is often influenced by the perspectives of researchers, parents, teachers, and professionals—rather than autistics—and tend to

define autism and research within a deficit-oriented model (Biklen, 2005; Singh, Illes, Lazzeroni, & Hallmayer, 2009). Through this framework, research that informs opinions, therapies, and treatments focuses on something being intrinsically wrong with being autistic or wrong with how autistic individuals experience the world (Boundy, 2008). This deficits-oriented paradigm can further contribute to marginalization and physical and psychological disparities among autistic adults.

The disability rights movement has yielded notable progress in the past decades to address marginalization, yet persons with disabilities continue to experience unique obstacles in achieving inclusion in society. Before the 1970's, a medical model of disability was applied, claiming such communicatory, social, and behavioral impairments were considered medical in nature, with a focus on the individual and attempts to rehabilitate or normalize the person according to mainstream standards (Brisenden, 1986). Because of historical oppression and modern challenges faced by people with disabilities, their status as a minority group became likened to other societal minorities such as racial minorities or struggles faced by women (Gordon & Rosenblum, 2001). Problems of employment, healthcare, discrimination, abuse, and fair housing that are often discussed regarding minority groups overlap the issues faced by people with disabilities. By shifting the lens through which society views people, empowering the disability community and individuals with disabilities has begun to bridge the disparities of this social minority group and create equality (Pledger, 2003). There is a differentiation between the terms impairment and disability, with impairment referring to the condition of losing or having a difference in physiological or psychological function

(Oliver, 1996). Disability refers to the resulting loss or limitations of opportunities due to the interaction of impairment and the environment. As the environment becomes more supportive and inclusive, individuals and the disability community gain more control and influence over the environment (Fawcett, White, Balcazar, Suarez-Balacazar, Mathews et al., 1994). This new paradigm, referred to as the socioecological model of disability, rejects the medical model and views disability as a function of society's shortcomings and systemic barriers (Tate & Pledger, 2003). The new paradigm is reflected in policies such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA: Public Law 101-336 U.S.C. § 12101, 1990), which utilizes Nagi's (1969) framework of disability to recognize that improvements in the environment reduce disability and promote inclusion (Stern & Brault, 2005).

The self-advocacy movement of the Autistic community, considered within the broad context of the socioecological model of disability and the disability movement, is known as the neurodiversity movement (Chamak, 2008). Like activists in the disability rights movement, neurodiversity movement activists work toward changing the structural inequalities that prevent individuals from meaningfully participating in society and reaching personal goals (Boundy, 2008; Broderick & Ne'eman, 2008; Hurlbutt & Chalmers, 2002). Organizations such as the Autistic Self Advocacy Network (ASAN; see www.Autisticadvocacy.org) were created to raise consciousness about these inequalities and advocate efforts toward changes in policy, practice, and research.

While the conceptualization of autism within the neurodiversity movement is not completely separate from the traditional medical conceptualization, there are unique

emphases that are common within the diverse perspectives of the neurodiversity movement. Autistic advocates in the neurodiversity movement tend to be critical of definitions of autism by non-autistic professionals in the field of autism research, rejecting the pervasive influence of these definitions on the media, in power over resources, and public mindshare (Clarke & Amarom, 2008; Yergeau, 2010). Instead such individuals identify multiple subjective understandings of autism through the perspective of each autistic individual (Biklen, 2005). Most autobiographical accounts by autistic individuals are focused on the unique strengths and challenges, perspectives, and knowledge that come with autism rather than considering autism a deficit (Davidson, 2008; Happé & Ronald, 2008; Wing, Gould, & Gillberg, 2011).

Autistic individuals who identify with the neurodiversity movement often reject notions of a cure for ASD because the disorder is a pervasive aspect of every autistic person's life (Sinclair, 1993). Unlike many people with disabilities, many autistic people reject "person first" language (i.e., person with autism) and prefer identity first language (i.e., autistic person) when referring to being on the spectrum, presenting autism as an integral aspect of their being, not simply an add-on (Bagatell, 2010; O'Neil, 2008; Orsini & Smith, 2010; Ortega, 2009; Silverman, 2008). While autistic individuals recognize the challenges of being on the spectrum, including unique support needs, these individuals also feel that the majority of the difficulties experienced by autistic individuals are rooted in the pressures of society to conform to typical social norms (Boundy, 2008). Supporters of the neurodiversity movement are also in favor of the individuals having the knowledge

and choice of the use of therapies, treatments, and medications in their lives (Boundy, 2008).

Additionally, neurodiversity advocates emphasize that autism spectrum disorders are not considered on a continuum of mild to severe forms of autism; because disabilities are a function of the context, individuals deemed “severely autistic” are in a severely unaccommodating environment (Biklen, 2005). The binary or spectrum of functionality is often considered within the neurodiversity movement as a medical construct that uses neurotypicality as a standard, although the concept of neurotypicality is undefined, unstable, and contextually dependent (Yergeau, 2010). Furthermore, as each autistic individual embodies unique characteristics related to and not related to autism, a continuum does not account for the unevenness of functioning within an environment or across various environments. Educators, practitioners, and researchers who adopt this perspective of autism tend to emphasize the strengths of autistic individuals and recalibrate the focus of their work to see the autistic person as an individual with gifts and talents as well as potential challenges (Robertson, 2010). This perspective is in contrast to much traditional research that relies on proxy report to represent the voices of autistic individuals (Shipman, Sheldrick, & Perrin, 2011).

Community psychology, with its focus on minority populations and participatory methods, has clear ties to research within the socioecological model of disability (Dowrick & Keys, 2001; Goodley & Lawthom, 2005; McDonald, Keys, & Balcazar, 2007). Researchers are called to use cultural sensitivity within the paradigm of disability, and seek and spread knowledge for the benefit of the community (Pledger, 2003). To be

culturally relevant and for the purpose of empowering marginalized populations, community psychology calls on research to be informed by and performed with the population of interest. There is also a strong call for cultural relevance and emphasis on improving quality of life for autistic adults by Autistic self-advocates (Ne'eman, 2010; Robertson, 2010). Furthermore, research should reflect the desired shift in policy and thinking towards cooperation and empowerment among all people and an interdependence of all people and resources rather than “fixing” the marginalized community itself (Lord & Hutchison, 1993, Sprague & Hayes, 2000). By conducting research with the values of cultural sensitivity, community relevance, and empowerment, AASPIRE aims to focus on topics deemed important by autistic adults and give the underresearched population a voice.

The Internet and the Online Autistic Community

With the emergence of the neurodiversity movement within a social model of disability, autism is now being viewed as a culture of its own, containing identifiable values, beliefs, and unique knowledge (Silverman, 2008). Along with autism culture emerging, the last decade has seen an increase in Internet use among all age and socioeconomic groups (Morales, 2009). During this time, an online community of autistic individuals has developed. Reaching wide audiences on the Internet, people like Amanda Baggs (creator of the eight and a half minute video *In My Language*, posted on YouTube in January 2007) and the Autistic Self-Advocacy Network (see *No Myths*, public service announcement posted on YouTube in April 2009) have become symbolic of the neurodiversity movement and autistic people asserting their voices online. In a

recent New York Times article, Harvey Blume (1997a) said, "the impact of the Internet on autistic individuals may one day be compared in magnitude to the spread of sign language among the deaf. By filtering out the sensory overload that impedes communication among autistic individuals, the Internet opens vast new opportunities for exchange." Not only can others online be sources of information and resources, but also intimate, quality relationships can be developed over the Internet (Wellman & Gulia, 1999). Blume (1997b) describes the Internet as an important tool in addressing what Wing (1997) would consider one of the 'triads of impairment' - social development. Considering the wide range of oral language abilities in autistic individuals, the Internet allows individuals to communicate and foster such relationships with greater ease than in face-to-face interactions (Benford & Standen, 2009), potentially leading to supportive networks and access to friendships and resources. As is true for all Internet users, autistic adults also benefit from the ability to have relationships with individuals across geographic distance, increasing the likelihood of finding individuals with similar interests (Bagatell, 2007; Jones & Meldal, 2001; Jordan, 2010). Additionally, many listserves (e.g., Autism-AAD), chat groups (e.g., Autistichat), and other interactive websites (e.g., AS-and-Proud-of-It) exist to provide such support for autistic adults and their families, friends, and caregivers.

To understand how people with autism can maximize their social abilities online, it is necessary to understand Internet communication. Suler (1997) describes the common language and interactions that take place in synchronous (real-time) online communication. Where humor or sarcasm may be confusing in face-to-face interaction

for some individuals, use of common emoticons (e.g., ☺, :) , ;), :o, ☹, :(, :D, :?, <3) explicitly convey the intentions of the writer. A common language of acronyms has also developed to supplement emoticons and typical written language in exhibiting emotion and informality, such as LOL (laugh out loud). Additionally, use of different fonts and font styles non-verbally add emphasis or tone to conversation, such as capitalizing whole words or sentences. Because a delayed response is still considered appropriate for any individual, a member of an online exchange is free to take time to read, understand, and formulate a response (Benford & Standen, 2009; Burke, Kraut, & Williams, 2010; Suler, 1997). Even with the non-verbal cues available through online interactions, misinterpretations can often occur (Seymour & Lupton, 2004). Therefore, there is an attempt at writing with literal meanings and minimal non-verbal cues (Suler, 1997), which parallels the typical communication style of many autistic individuals. Further, patterns in socializing over the Internet create schemas that individuals may use as a guide to their own social behaviors (Shirky, 2003).

Researchers have explored the use of the Internet by persons with disabilities, which serves as a tool for empowerment and social interaction (Brownlow & O'Dell, 2002; Seymour & Lupton, 2004; Siddiquee & Kagan, 2006). Many people with disabilities use the Internet in the same way as people without disabilities, such as for information finding, personal communications, and shopping (Burks, Pardos, Waddell, & Nakane, 2000). A study comparing deaf adolescents to hearing adolescents found that the deaf group used the Internet more than the hearing participants (Barak & Sadovsky, 2008). However, it is important to recognize the possible difficulties faced by people with

disabilities in using the Internet, including visual difficulties and confusing site layout (Burks et al., 2000). Cognitive or neurological differences may create sensitivity to flickering or strobing websites or find navigation through websites more challenging (Brownlow, 2007). Beyond issues faced when using the Internet, access remains a broader problem, as disability and poverty are often closely associated, limiting opportunities to own or use computers with Internet capability (Cromby & Standen, 1999). Additionally, individuals with differences in motor skills, inability to physically access computer space without assistance, or other physical difficulties may limit the ability of a person to use the computer or keyboard.

Many of the people with disabilities interviewed for a study by Seymour and Lupton (2004) used the Internet for social interaction and making friends. People with disabilities are sometimes identified as having a disability by others because of physical characteristics, such as using a wheelchair or displaying behaviors associated with having a disability (Seymour & Lupton, 2004). This results in many people being forced to be “out” about their disability. However, such face-to-face interactions do not always occur on the Internet. This creates the ability to disclose as little or as much information on one’s disability as desired. The researchers found that participants emphasized the ability to find and relate to others like themselves, while retaining anonymity and not using physical appearance and presentation as part of identity. Bowker and Tuffin (2002) consider this ability to be an advantage for individuals who may wish to express different parts of their identity in different contexts. Another advantage may be decreased discrimination towards people with disabilities. Guo, Bricout, and Huang (2005) found

that 54% of their respondents with disabilities said there is less discrimination toward people with disabilities online than in face-to-face interactions, suggesting that the option of disclosing disability may decrease discrimination. When specifically considering the Autistic community, using the Internet for communicating with others may serve to lessen differences in social interactions, making language use similar to neurotypical Internet users (Benford & Standen, 2009; Burke, Kraut, & Williams, 2010; Newton, Kramer, & McIntosh, 2009).

In addition to creating a venue for social connections, the Internet can be a source of information for and about autistic individuals. Autism-focused websites and listserves provide the opportunity for sharing first-hand accounts and perspectives and providing more complex and accurate portrayals of the emotional and social lives of people with autism (Jones, Zahl, & Huws, 2001; Jordan, 2010). Having the voices of these individuals heard among the disability community and beyond may create a powerful movement that will be reflected in all aspects of autistic individuals' lives (Blume, 1997b) and well as how autism is perceived by mainstream society (Davidson, 2008).

The Internet has value to the Autistic community beyond social interaction. Folstein (1999) argues that differences in social abilities in autistic adolescents and adults can account for under-employment and difficulty in relationships. Autistic adults are not often given the tools or opportunities to access to information, people, or services that can assist them in making critical life decisions (Barnard, Harvey, Potter, & Prior, 2001). The Internet allows individuals to learn from one another as well as work together for advocacy purposes. Additionally, as many of these websites are free and have open

access, they create an opportunity for others not on the spectrum to learn and understand more about the nature of autism.

The online Autistic community may be a unique population of individuals; however, this community has not been thoroughly studied enough to draw conclusions about demographics or diagnoses. Because of the lack of research on this population, many have called for a greater understanding of the personal experiences of autism (Barrett, 2006) and the way autistic people are part of communities (Silverman, 2008). Because of the lack of information on exactly who participates in the online Autistic community, we must be cautious about generalizing findings from the online Autistic community to all individuals (Jones, Zahl, & Huws, 2001).

However, among the general population, individuals under the age of 30 are the most frequent users of the Internet (Morales, 2009). Therefore, the online Autistic community may be mostly populated with people within a certain age range (Cromby & Standen, 1999). Also, older adults may not have a diagnosis or identify as ASD, or may not have developed technical skills to use a computer or browse the Internet or been exposed to the ideas of the autistic self-advocacy movement (Schur, Shields, & Schriener, 2005), thus limiting involvement in the online Autistic community. Age was examined in the current study and used as a control variable to compensate for the impact age may have on Internet use and Autistic identity.

In addition to age, income has been studied in relation to Internet use, with individuals making more than \$75,000 per year are the most frequent users of the Internet (Morales, 2009). Therefore, the online Autistic community may be mostly populated with

people above a certain income (Cromby & Standen, 1999). Contrary to Internet use in the general population, disability and poverty are closely associated (Erickson & Lee, 2008). Therefore, income was examined in the current study as well.

Autistic culture has been studied both online (Davidson, 2008) and more generally (Silverman, 2008). Additionally, personal accounts of how the Internet has impacted the lives of autistic individuals are readily available on many blogs, videos, chat rooms, and listserves (e.g., www.wrongplanet.net). Research has also investigated how identity plays a major role in this community, finding that Autistic identity and identification with the Autistic community is a complex, dynamic construction for every individual involved in the online Autistic community (Brownlow, 2007). There exists a need to further understand how involvement in this community affects Autistic identity, specifically through the framework of disability identity.

Additionally, while sense of community has been explored in other online communities (Forster, 2004), there is no empirical work on how involvement in the online Autistic community is related to a sense of community. Research has shown strong links between identity and sense of community (Obst & White, 2004), suggesting a need to examine this relationship in the online Autistic community. Research has also shown links between sense of community and social action (Chuipe and Pretty, 1999). Autistic self-advocates use the Internet to disseminate information and advocate for social action (Blume, 1997a), which may contribute to sense of community. Understanding the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online autistic community and sense of community may increase understanding of the utility and

effectiveness of Internet use as a tool for social action and the positive outcome of sense of community.

The values derived from the disability rights movement and community psychology support the promotion of research that focuses on improving the lives of individuals with disabilities (Dowrick & Keys, 2001). As research links involvement in online communities (Valkenburg & Peter, 2007), identity development (Berkman, Glass, Seeman, & Brisette, 2000), and sense of community (Albanesi, Cicognani, & Zani, 2007) to well-being, there is a need to further understand the relationships among these variables. By addressing this gap in the literature, we can inform how participation in the online Autistic community may promote well-being in this population. The current study addresses the relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being (see Figure 2).

Autistic Identity

Involvement in the online Autistic community may potentially create an opportunity for autistic individuals to develop Autistic identity. Research has shown that participation in social movements, such as the neurodiversity movement, involves the development of a personal identity around the community and a sense of self-realization (Gamson, 1992; Teske, 1997). Further, involvement in any social context is related to the development of identity and increased well-being (Berkman, Glass, Seeman, & Brisette, 2000; Hendry, 1983; Wandersman & Florin, 2000).

Identity has been studied in the past as the individual's perception of self and as a

dynamic, lifespan process of differentiating oneself from the environment and context (Erikson, 1956; Marcia, 1966). This definition was later expanded on with the inclusion of the social element of identity, suggesting that people use social categories to identify themselves and others within the same and different categories (Tajfel & Turner, 1979). Many theories of identity now propose that context must be considered in the development of identity (Adams & Marshall, 1996). When considering the identity of an individual within a context, it is necessary to also acknowledge the dynamic systems of power and oppression that influence and are influenced by developing individuals (Abberley, 1987; Friere, 1972). Barriers exist in society that block out people perceived to be different, such as autistic individuals (Fine & Asch, 1988). However, with the label of disability or autism, this group may find commonality with one another apart from those without such labels (Fine & Asch, 1988). As all these layers impact the development of identity, it is necessary to consider identity as an individual, social, and ecological construct within a transactional model. Thus, disability identity is an interactional, dynamic concept that integrates the biological, cognitive, social, and historical contexts of self (Gill, 1997a).

Disability identity has been defined as the development of a positive self-concept, understanding and acceptance of the perceptions others have about one's disability or oneself, and understanding of how disability impacts one's life (Olney & Kim, 2001). Gill's construct of disability identity uniquely uses a social constructionist and transactional model of identity development, which can be applied to many marginalized identities in society, such as gay and lesbian identity (Cramer and Gilson, 1999). This

model of disability identity can also be specifically applied to Autistic identity. Disability identity, therefore, is a developmental, integrative process that occurs on the individual and group level. Boykin's (1986) Triple Quandary Theory posits that Black identity is formed through socialization into three groups with often competing agendas: mainstream society, Black culture, and minority identity. Similarly, Gill's theory of disability identity involves individuals forming identity through integration into different social categories. Gill describes the four types of integration which underlie the process as integration into society ('coming to feel we belong'), integration into the disability community ('coming home'), internal integration of sameness and differentness with society and disability community ('coming together'), and integration of feelings about self and presentation of self ('coming out').

Integrating into society occurs on an individual level as a person asserts his or her right to belong in society (Gill, 1997a). On a group or community level, this dimension is reflected in the disability rights movement, Americans with Disabilities Act, and the demand for equal rights and accommodations. This process includes the shift from blaming one's disability as creating a separation from "normal" life to redirecting the blame on the makers of uninclusive and unaccommodating environmental conditions. In the online Autistic community, this dimension is reflected in sharing of information on rights and advocacy that can be brought to mainstream society.

The dimension of integrating into the disability community involves overcoming any fears of past memories of disability segregation or stigma associated with mainstream ideas of relationships among people with disabilities (Gill, 1997a). Once attitudes about

integration with the disability community are overcome, a person may find such integration and relationships rewarding and uniquely strong due to an acceptance and understanding that surpasses many people without the experiences of disabilities. In the online Autistic community, this is expressed in solidarity and meaningful relationships members form with one another within communities designed and run by autistic adults.

Internal integration of sameness and differentness with society and disability community involves resolving the conflict of self as broken or not whole with a sense of pride and belonging (Gill, 1997a). This also relates to supporting self-esteem and the ability to perceive the self as a part of both the disability community and mainstream society. Since a true sense of belonging to these communities relies on the resolution of the fractured parts of the self, the stability and progress of integrating into society and integrating into the disability community may be dependent on this dimension.

Lastly, integration of feelings about self and presentation of self involves resolving the private perception of self with the ideal image presented to others (Gill, 1997a). The integration is the final stage of identity that results in stability in how comfortable an individual is with herself. This dimension is reflected in a lack of internal conflict or discomfort with how the individual perceives herself as well as within social environments.

Qualitative support has been shown for Gill's theory of disability identity among individuals with spinal cord injuries (Hernandez, 2005) and among queer women with disabilities (Whitney, 2006). However, this theory has not been applied quantitatively or with the specific population of autistic adults. Research has shown that identity

development is related to Internet use (Turkle, 1995) and sense of community (Obst & White, 2005). Further, while Autistic identity has been studied qualitatively (Brownlow, 2007), no quantitative study has explored Autistic identity or its relation to sense of community. The next section will describe the relationship of sense of community and identity in the current study.

Psychological Sense of Community

Sarason (1974) defines community as “a readily available, mutually supportive network of relationships on which one could depend” (p.1). Communities can be dichotomized into two types of communities. Communities of locality or geographic communities include blocks, neighborhoods and cities. Relational communities or communities of interest are support groups, church congregations, or Internet groups. Many report an alarming decrease in community involvement and sense of community (Putnam, 2000; Dalton, Elias, & Wandersman, 2001). However, these reports do not consider the impact of technology and our shifting, global world, where others have cited the Internet as a new, exciting tool to promote sense of community (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002a).

Psychological sense of community (PSOC) is defined by Sarason (1974) as “the perception of similarity to others, an acknowledged interdependence with others, a willingness to maintain this interdependence by giving to or doing for others what one expects from them, the feeling that one is part of a larger dependable and stable structure” (p. 157). PSOC has been shown to be a catalyst for community involvement, cooperative action, community justice and social change (Bachrach & Zautra, 1985; Allen & Allen,

1987; Chuiper and Pretty, 1999). Additionally, PSOC is related to the perception of the quality of available healthcare (Ahern, Hendryx, & Siddharthan, 1996), health-promoting activities (Allen & Allen), and subjective well-being (Davidson & Cotter, 1991; Ferrell, Aubry, & Coulombe, 2004). Considering the physical and psychological disparities faced by autistic adults (Ballaban-Gil, Rapin, Tuchman, & Shinnar, 1996; Hawlin, Good, Hutton, & Rutter, 2004), the outcomes such as those of sense of community may be invaluable. Additionally, a sense of community in this population may contribute to and strengthen the neurodiversity movement, which broadly aims to improve the quality of life for all autistic individuals.

McMillan and Chavis (1986) developed a theoretical model of the dimensions of PSOC (membership, influence, integration and fulfillment of needs, and shared emotional connection). Much of the research investigating PSOC uses and supports the model, both in communities of locality (Davidson & Cotter, 1986) and in relational communities (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002a). Additionally, qualitative research has supported the dimensions of the model (Brodsky, 1996).

Membership is defined as a sense of belonging or feeling a part of the community. Membership provides emotional safety and includes having a personal investment in the community, which lead to stronger bonds (McMillan, 1996). Having boundaries defining the community and feeling as though one is within them is also important in this concept. In the case of Internet communities, boundaries can be defined as loosely as subscribing to a listserv or as strict as requiring an invitation to join a messageboard (Forster, 2004).

These boundaries may play a part in the strength of feeling of membership a person has with her community (McMillan & Chavis, 1986).

The dimension of influence is defined by having a sense of control over the community. It is a bidirectional concept with the community having control over the individual as well (McMillan & Chavis, 1986). The idea of influence is related to group processes such as conformity and the tensions of leader and follower dynamics (McMillan, 1996). This dimension also captures the cohesiveness and development of community norms. In Internet communities, this may involve respect and trust in message board moderators and the feelings that accompany heavy moderation, such as approval for messages sent out to the community. Additionally, influence can be observed in more homogeneous and conforming messages and emails over the community, indicating the influence of the community on the individuals participating, pressures of conformity, and community norms leading to order.

The concept of integration and fulfillment of needs involves an individual's perception of the rewards of being a member of a community (McMillan & Chavis, 1986). Because of similarities among members and the support provided to one another, there is a perception of fulfillment from being a part of a community. If a member sees the community as successful with competent members cooperating and helping one another out, she is likely to feel as though her needs are being fulfilled as expected from the community. This dimension of integration and fulfillment of needs encompasses the emotional rewards from a sense of togetherness. In Internet communities, this may

involve helpful and engaging discussion and a positive sense of accomplishing goals as a community.

The fourth dimension, shared emotional connection, is the sense of shared history and understanding among members (McMillan & Chavis, 1986). McMillan and Chavis described this connection as requiring close relationships and identification with members to feel a connection. The more people interact in a community, the closer the relationships may be. Additionally, the more positive these interactions are, the stronger the bonds between members will be. If members have strong, positive bonds, they will give more and care more about the community. For autistic individuals on the Internet, this shared emotional connection may stem from shared experiences and lifestyles of having autism and seeking community and information via Internet communities, as well as the amount of time spent with the community and the quality of the interactions. It will also be reflected in the emotional investment in the success of the community.

The theoretical model has been accepted and broadly used in sense of community research (Brodsky, 1996; Chipuer & Pretty, 1999). However, the measurement of sense of community has been scrutinized and modified since its original form. Chavis, Hogge, McMillan, and Wandersman (1986) developed the Sense of Community Index (SCI), a 46-item scale to measure psychological sense of community according to the four theoretical dimensions. As the theoretical model can be applied to any locality or relational community, the SCI can be used to measure PSOC in any community (Chavis et al., 1986). A 12-item index was created using a Brunswik's lens methodology, a process of developing items through consensus of the experience of sense of community

and prediction of sense of community by the items and language agreed upon (Chavis, Hogge, McMillan, & Wandersman, 1986). This index became the most widely used measurement of PSOC in community psychology, adapted for a wide variety of communities such as the workplace (Brodsky & Marx, 2001), neighborhoods (Brodsky, O'Campo, & Aronson, 1999; Kingston, Mitchell, Florin, & Stevenson, 1999), immigrant groups (Sonn, 2002), and the Internet (Forster, 2004; Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002b). The index is also the only measurement developed from the sound McMillan and Chavis model (Obst & White, 2004).

However, many critiques of the scale exist. Chipuer and Pretty (1999) used principal components analysis and found subscale internal consistency reliabilities ranging from .16 to .72 with the majority below acceptable levels. Other researchers have used exploratory factor analysis techniques to extract items from various PSOC scales and related scales to create an ideal scale measuring PSOC (Proescholdbell, Roosa, & Nemeroff, 2006; Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002a). These measurement development studies have yielded conflicting results about the dimensionality of the scale, including finding unidimensionality of the construct (Buckner, 1988) and a fifth dimension (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002a). A confirmatory factor analysis was performed on 11 of the 12 items of the scale with more positive results indicating support for the four dimensions proposed by McMillan and Chavis's theoretical framework (Obst & White, 2004). However, individual items loaded onto dimensions other than predicted, so a revised scale moved items to factors they loaded on best and a confirmatory factor analysis was performed again and showed acceptable internal consistency reliability (alphas between

.70 and .84 on subscales). The same data set was used for the second confirmatory factor analysis, increasing the possibility that results were due to sampling error variance, and two of the dimensions were supported by only two items each, which is not sufficient to be a stable measure of a dimension (Obst & White, 2004).

Because of the lack of success with the SCI or its development, researchers began questioning its validity (Peterson, Speer, & Hughey, 2006). Scales specific to virtual communities began to emerge, claiming theoretical differences from McMillan and Chavis's model, such as an absence of the dimension of influence (Blanchard & Markus, 2002; Blanchard, 2007). A virtual community is defined as a community that interacts through electronic communication, including via IM, email, and cell phones (Blanchard & Markus, 2002). These communities are similar to the online Autistic community in that they incorporate a variety of communication methods including the Internet, but are not the same as the online Autistic community in that they generally have connections to certain businesses or products, such as correspondence in an organization or reviewers on Amazon.com. Because of the similarities and shared emotional connection among the online Autistic group (Silverman, 2008), McMillan and Chavis's theory is more applicable to the online Autistic community. Furthermore, this theory has been shown to apply to relational communities online in past research (Forster, 2004).

Recent work has been done to improve the measurement of sense of community. The latest measurement development on the SCI involved creating a 24 item scale based on the original 12 item scale, but utilizing a Likert scale rather than the original true-false format (Chavis, Lee, & Acosta, 2008). This scale, the SCI-2 was piloted, revised, and

tested with a large population. Analyses show the SCI-2 has high internal consistency, with an overall coefficient alpha of .94 and subscales with coefficient alpha scores of .79 to .86.

There is a need to study the relationship between involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community. Although the Internet is used to gather information and advocate for the neurodiversity movement, there has not yet been any research on whether involvement in the community is related to experiencing a sense of community. Our understanding of positive outcomes of involvement in the online Autistic community can be linked to the development of sense of community.

Psychological sense of community has shown to be related to social identity in different communities (Davidson & Cotter, 1986; Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002b). This is particularly salient in communities of interest, where the idea of choice in belonging to a community is stronger than within geographic locations (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002b). Because autistic adults are motivated by choice rather than locality in the decision to participate in the online community, one might expect a strong relationship with this population between Autistic identity and psychological sense of community. That is, a person who identifies as being autistic is more likely to frequent a community and have a sense of community with others in it than a person who does not identify as autistic or has a low level of identification with autistic individuals. The dimensions of membership and shared emotional connection are particularly highly correlated with identity, due to the nature of these dimensions including different types of identity (Obst, Smith, Zinkiewicz, 2002). Identity with the community itself would

create a higher membership while identifying with autistic adults will create a higher shared emotional connection.

Previous research has shown that sense of community is related to positive outcomes such as well-being (Pretty, Andrewes, & Collett, 1994). Because community psychology and the Autistic community call for research exploring strengths-based research with autistic adults, the next section will describe the current study's focus on the relationships of the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, and sense of community to psychological well-being.

Psychological Well-Being

It is important to study positive outcomes for autistic adults in order to identify factors that contribute to the understanding of how to improve the quality of life for these individuals. There is research on the well-being of mothers of autistic individuals (Abbeduto, Seltzer, Krauss, Orsmond, & Murphy, 2004) and even the well-being of siblings of autistic children (Bauminger & Yirmiya, 2001; Orsmond & Seltzer, 2007). While quality of life for autistic adults has been assessed (Burgess & Gutstein, 2007; Gerber, Baud, Giroud, & Carminati, 2008; Renty & Roeyers, 2006), there has been no study addressing well-being in autistic adults themselves, which is an important determinant of quality of life (Cohen, Mount, Tomas, & Mount, 1996). Among other groups, well-being has been linked to technology use (Cotton, 2008) and identity (Berkman, Glass, Seeman, & Brisette, 2000). Sense of community is also a strong predictor of well-being (Albanesi, Cicognani, & Zani, 2007), even beyond social support, which is considered the individual-level construct related to the extra-individual construct

of sense of community (Pretty, Andrewes, & Collett, 1994; Pretty, Conroy, Dugay, Fowler, & Williams, 1996). Moreover, in a study evaluating social support, loneliness, sense of community, and subjective well-being in neighborhoods and schools, social support was not a significant predictor of well-being (Pretty, Conroy, Dugay, Fowler, & Williams, 1996). Because of the strong relationships among variables presented in this study, as well as the interest in studying positive outcomes for autistic adults, the present study explores psychological well-being in the online Autistic community.

Well-being is generally described as being in an optimal psychological condition. Keyes, Shmotkin, and Ryff (2002) define psychological well-being as the “perception of engagement with existential challenges of life” (p. 1). Therefore, a person with high psychological well-being is satisfied with her relationships with others, has meaning in life, and feels positively about herself. This is related to, but distinct from the construct of subjective well-being, defined as satisfaction with life and a balance between positive and negative affect (Keyes, Shmotkin, & Ryff, 2002). Ryan and Deci (2001) describe two traditions of well-being: hedonic and eudaimonic. The first tradition involves studying hedonic well-being, or pleasure and happiness, as the most accurate framework for discussing well-being. Theories of subjective well-being are based on hedonic well-being. Eudaimonic well-being refers to the idea that well-being lies in fulfilling one’s own human potential (Ryan & Deci, 2001). The eudaimonic tradition is the basis of psychological well-being. It suggests that well-being goes beyond happiness and satisfaction with life, but encompasses an actualization of one’s potential and to live according to one’s true self (Waterman, 1993). Ryff (1989) argues that subjective well-

being encompasses only a narrow conception of well-being and that psychological well-being should go beyond short-term happiness to emphasize sense of purpose and achievement in life. The present study utilizes the theory of psychological well-being to account for the broader definition of well-being.

Ryff (1989) developed a theory of psychological well-being that takes into consideration previously identified constructs and consolidates the eudaimonic aspects of well-being into six dimensions: self-acceptance, autonomy, environmental mastery, purpose in life, positive relations with others, and personal growth. These dimensions are interactional, spanning developmental and contextual perspectives. The three dimensions of interest in the proposed study are self-acceptance, autonomy, and environmental mastery. The dimensions of purpose in life, positive relations with others, and personal growth have relevance to many individuals' psychological well-being. However, due to language barriers and different style of interpersonal relationships, these abstract, normative dimensions of well-being are not easily applicable to the Autistic community (Gillberg, 2001; Orsmond, Krauss, & Seltzer, 2004). As a result of discussions and decisions made by the CBPR team, these dimensions are not explored in the current study.

An individual who has high self-acceptance has a positive attitude towards oneself presently and about one's past and accepts the positive and negative aspects of the self (Ryff, 1989). Self-esteem, a closely related construct, has been found to have a positive relationship with time spent on the Internet for communicative purposes (Rohall, Cotton, & Morgan, 2002). This dimension is also likely closely related to the dimensions

of disability identity involving internal integration of differentness and sameness and integration of feelings about self and presentation of self, and therefore is salient to the online Autistic community. It is possible that those who have strong Autistic identity will have the coping skills and sense of community to have higher self-acceptance.

Autonomy refers to the characteristics of self-determination and ability to evaluate the self by standards within the individual rather than looking for outside social pressures to conform to. While self-determination and choice have been discussed with people with intellectual disabilities (Brown & Brown, 2005) as well as autistic adults (Burgess & Gutstein, 2007), no empirical work has been done addressing autonomy in autistic adults. This dimension is also likely determined by strength of disability identity and will be positively related to sense of community.

Environmental mastery involves knowing how to choose, create, or control one's activities and contexts in order to utilize one's own strengths and competencies. This dimension captures the idea of an individual's awareness of a person- environment fit most appropriate to the self. It allows the individual to have greater comfort in social situations, better management of everyday activities, and the ability to take advantage of opportunities in certain contexts. The online Autistic community uses environmental mastery in locating a venue that allows for ease of communication and flow of information that caters to individual needs.

Psychological well-being has been explored in relation to Internet use in a variety of ways (Shklovski, Kiesler, & Kraut, 2006). First, the Internet increases social networks and social capital, a person's resources within social networks (Boase, Horrigan,

Wellman, & Rainie, 2006). Much research has also been conducted on how the Internet effects social interactions (see meta-analysis: Shklovski, Kiesler, & Kraut, 2006), with results indicating an increase in social interactions over time with Internet users. Third, despite some studies showing that Internet has a negative impact on well-being (Kraut, Patterson, Lundmark, Kiesler, Mukhopadhyay, & Scherlis, 1998), Valkenburg and Peter (2007) found the negative relationship disappears when controlling for closeness to friends and online interactions with strangers. These findings suggest that when the Internet is used for social purposes, such as connecting autistic adults with one another, the Internet can contribute to a person's well-being. It is important to consider how the Internet may impact well-being with the unique population of autistic adults. In prior research, while well-being was generally lower for the Deaf group compared to the hearing group of Barak and Sadosky's (2008) study (as measured by loneliness and self-esteem), those who used the Internet more intensively had higher well-being than those who used the Internet less. Because of the communicatory challenges faced by the Deaf participants may compare to some of the challenges faced by autistic individuals, these results may also be true in the online Autistic community.

As noted, psychological sense of community has also been shown to be a predictor of well-being (Davidson & Cotter, 1991; Ferrell, Aubry, & Coulombe, 2004). Feeling of membership, having needs fulfilled, feeling influential and part of a group, and having shared emotional connection with a community have been found to contribute to personal coping and overall health (including well-being) when the community is stable and contains positive relationships within it (Farrell, Aubry, & Coulombe, 2004).

Additionally, minority identity is positively related to well-being (Gray-Little & Hafdahl, 2000; Kiang et al., 2006; Ryff, Keyes, & Hughes, 2003; Umaña-Taylor, Diversi, & Fine, 2002). Research has supported a moderating effect of identity on coping strategies and resilience, which results in well-being and other positive mental health outcomes of individuals (Kiang, Yip, Gonzales-Backen, & Witkow, 2006; Shelton, Yip, Eccles, Chatman, Fuligni, & Wong, 2005; Yoo & Lee, 2005).

The Present Study

The present study has one overarching aim and one specific research question. The present study examines the relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, sense of community, Autistic identity, and psychological well-being in the data available to date. Here, I describe the research question and hypotheses of the study.

My research question addresses the relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being. Importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is operationalized in the present study as an individual's evaluation of importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community. Specifically, how are the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being related to one another in the online Autistic community? As depicted in the conceptual model for the study (Figure 2), I predicted that the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community will be positively related to psychological well-being (H 1.1), the importance

and value of involvement in the online Autistic community will be positively related to Autistic identity (H 1.2), Autistic identity will be positively related to sense of community (H 1.3), the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community will be positively related to sense of community (H 1.4), Autistic identity will be positively related to psychological well-being (H 1.5), and sense of community will be positively related to psychological well-being (H 1.6). Further, I predicted that Autistic identity and sense of community will mediate the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being when controlling for age (H 2). Hypothesis 2 is depicted in Figure 3.

Hypothesis 1.1. The importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community will be positively related to well-being.

Hypothesis 1.2. The importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community will be positively related to Autistic identity.

Hypothesis 1.3. Autistic identity will be positively related to sense of community.

Hypothesis 1.4. The importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community will be positively related to sense of community.

Hypothesis 1.5. Autistic identity will be positively related to psychological well-being.

Hypothesis 1.6. Sense of community will be positively related to psychological well-being.

Hypothesis 2. Autistic identity and sense of community will partially mediate the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the

online Autistic community and psychological well-being when controlling for age.

Method

The present study examines the relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, sense of community, Autistic identity, and psychological well-being. It utilized a cross-sectional online survey design. As indicated, a community based participatory research approach was used for the current study. Figure 1 shows how academic and community partners contribute to the research process through the CBPR approach within the AASPIRE team (Nicolaidis, Raymaker, McDonald, Dern, Boisclair, Robertson, & Baggs, 2011). Members collaborate using their strengths to develop and implements the projects, then disseminate project results and use findings to inform future studies.

Research Context

The *Gateway Project*, the collaboration between AASPIRE and Dr. Morton Gernsbacher's Lab at University of Wisconsin-Madison, serves as a gateway to research that is committed to values pertaining to community based participatory research, including respect, accessibility, inclusion, and relevance to the autistic adult community. The purpose of the *Gateway Project* is to identify eligible participants, recruit them for continuing online studies, and collect data on variables that will inform subsequent studies. The *Gateway Survey* collected data on variables used in the current study, including Internet and computer use, demographic information, disability and Autistic identity and diagnoses, hand preferences, interests, habits, and social interactions, and future research. After participating in the *Gateway Survey*, the demographic data and the

data on diagnoses are used to identify eligible participants for AASPIRE's continuing projects, including the *Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study*. Data from the *Gateway Survey* and the *Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study* are used in the present study.

Study Development

The AASPIRE team first identified the importance of examining involvement in the online Autistic community. The AASPIRE team nominated the constructs of involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being to be included in the study. We then developed all procedures and materials for the study as a team consisting of the academic principal investigator, Dr. Katherine McDonald, the community principal investigator, Dora Raymaker, and the academic co-investigator Dr. Christina Nicolaidis. The principal investigators and the AASPIRE team reviewed the procedures and materials. Online meetings are conducted via Skype instant messaging, email, or in person to discuss any concerns or ideas team members wish to share. Revisions are made in accordance to the group's discussions, and a next draft is reviewed once again by the whole AASPIRE team.

This system of constant communication and checking in with all research partners results in much revision of procedures and materials to create understanding and relevance among the whole team. The researchers provide support by ensuring the quality of the design and measures, while the autistic partners ensure respectfulness, relevance, and clarity of procedures and measures. The principal investigators and co-investigators made minor or time sensitive decisions.

We made decisions around choice of instruments and items by presenting options to the team and educating community partners on the reliability and validity of existing options. The team chose the Sense of Community Index 2, Autistic Identity Scale, and three of the more relevant Psychological Well-Being Scales based on theoretical appropriateness, accessibility, and face validity. The community partners approved usage of the scales overall, but required definitions or word changes within some of the items.

In order to retain the scientific validity of the psychometrically sound instruments while allowing for optimal comprehension, the AASPIRE research team utilized hotlinks for clarifying words or phrases within items. The AASPIRE research team worked extensively to create the most comprehensible hotlinks to supplement the original items if the participant requires clarification. The process of modifying survey items and hotlinks was utilized when community partners indicated that some of the items contained vague or confusing words or phrases. During team meetings, we identified vague or confusing aspects of individual items. We then discussed what words, phrases, or definitions would make the item comprehensible to our study population. We reached consensus on every item during team meetings. After team meetings, the investigators created hotlinks with the decided upon language. The team was asked to review the survey again with the hotlink changes and provide feedback in the next team meeting. This process was repeated until consensus was reached on the comprehension of all survey items. Hotlinks for the survey versions can be found in Appendix G.

Measures

The current study utilizes five measures that are described below and can be found in Appendices 3-6. These include the Gateway Survey, and the four measures from the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study, including Internet Usage, Sense of Community Index 2, Autistic Identity Scale, and Psychological Well-Being.

Gateway Survey. The Gateway Survey asked about Internet and computer use, demographic information, disability and Autistic identity/ diagnoses, hand preference, interests, habits, social interactions, and future research. This survey contains five items that were used in the current study that asked about demographics, including age, country, gender, and race/ ethnicity.

The current study used the 18 items about disability status and diagnoses. The questions asked the participant if she identifies with being a person with a disability. The questions that specifically ask about autism spectrum diagnoses were used in the current study. These five autism-specific questions include one item that was used as an inclusion criterion for the proposed study. This item is: “I identify as a person on the autistic spectrum (including Autistic disorder, Asperger’s, and PDDNOS), either because I have been formally diagnosed or because I have recognized that the criteria fit me: a. Yes, and I have been formally diagnosed, b. Yes, but I have not been formally diagnosed, c. No, d. Do not wish to say.” A participant must have indicated that she identifies as a person on the autistic spectrum by responding to this item with “a” or “b” to be included in the present study.

The Autism-Spectrum Quotient (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001) is a 50-item instrument measuring the degree to which an adult has traits associated with the autistic spectrum. The AQ assesses five different areas that represent autistic traits. These areas are social skill (e.g., “I prefer to do things with others rather than on my own”), attention switching (e.g., “I prefer to do things the same way over and over again”), attention to detail (e.g., “I often notice small sounds with others do not”), communication (e.g., “Other people frequently tell me that what I’ve said is impolite, even though I think it is polite”), and imagination (e.g., “If I try to imagine something, I find it very easy to create a picture in my mind”). Ten items ask about each of these areas. The items are completed on a scale response of “definitely agree”, “slightly agree”, “slightly disagree”, and “definitely disagree”. Positively scored items indicate that a response of “definitely agree” or “slightly agree” score one point on the AQ rating. Negatively scored items indicate that a response of “definitely disagree” or “slightly disagree” score one point on the AQ rating. A total AQ score is derived from the sum of all items.

The cut-off score of 32 indicates that a person scoring 32 or higher has indicators consistent with clinically diagnosed ASD. The AQ has been shown to be a reliable measure (overall alpha .71 and .81 in two samples) as well as good screening properties when compared to clinical diagnostic criteria (Hoekstra, Bartels, Cath, & Boomsma, 2008). Studies have shown good discriminative validity and screening properties for the AQ using a cut-off of 26 or higher (Woodbury-Smith, Robinson, Wheelwright, & Baron-Cohen, 2005). The AQ also shows good reliability in the current study with an overall alpha of .84. While the inclusion criteria for the current study is self-identifying as on the

autistic spectrum, AQ cutoff scores were included for descriptive purposes and to compare differences between participants who have autistic traits and do not have autistic traits. In the current sample, no significant differences were shown between the group using a cut-off of 26 or higher and the group using a cut-off of 32 or higher in demographics or constructs. Therefore, the more conservative cut-off of 32 or higher was used for descriptive purposes and to compare differences. The items of the AQ are in Appendix C, under the section entitled “Interests, Habits, and Social Interactions”.

Finally, three questions with multiple choice responses ask about education and seven questions ask about employment and income. Two questions on education (“The highest level of education that I have obtained is:” and “The highest level of education either of my parents obtained is:”) and four items on employment (“My employment status is:”) and income (“During the past 12 months, my main sources of income were:”) was used in the current study. This survey can be found in Appendix D.

AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study. Four sections of the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study* were used in the current study.

Internet Usage. The Internet Usage survey asked about participants’ computer use, Internet access, involvement in any online communities, and involvement specifically in the online Autistic community. The item that was used in the current study asked about the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community (“I consider my involvement with online Autistic communities to be an important and valuable part of my life”). Previous research has extensively investigated the relationship among received social support, such as number of people in a person’s

community or time spent with the community, and perceived social support, which is the subjective value of the support a person receives (Sarason, Sarason, & Pierce, 1995). Perceived social support, however, has been shown to be necessary for social support to be linked to positive health outcomes, accounting for more of the variance of the effect of overall social support than received social support. (Haber, Cohen, Lucas, & Baltes, 2007). Since social support is considered the individual-level construct related to the extra-individual construct of sense of community (Pretty, Andrewes, & Collet, 1994; Pretty, Conroy, Dugay, Fowler, & Williams, 1996), it is likely that the strong findings related to social support can also apply to sense of community. The item used in the current study was developed by the AASPIRE team to tap into the subjective, perceived value of the community in order to mirror findings from previous research.

The Internet Usage measure was developed for the current study. Items for this section were modeled from similar items in the Gateway Survey and Gallup Poll (Gallup, Inc., 2009), and then modified by the AASPIRE research team with input from the community partners on comprehension of the language.

Sense of Community Index 2 (SCI-2). The Sense of Community Index version 2 (SCI-2) is the second version of the original SCI that contains 25 items that measure a person's sense of community (Chavis, Lee, & Acosta, 2008). The first item ("How important is it to you to feel a sense of community with other community members?") is a validating question that has a strong positive correlation with the total sense of community score (Chavis, Lee, & Acosta). The remaining 24 items contain statements that represent how the participant feels about the community. For example, "I can trust

people in this community”. The items of the Sense of Community Index version 2 are in Appendix G.

The scale is based on the theory of sense of community developed by McMillan and Chavis (1986). The SCI-2 contains four subscales corresponding to the four dimensions of the theory. The subscale of membership contains six items including: “Being a part of this community is part of my identity.” The subscale of influence contains six items including: “Fitting into this community is important to me.” The subscale of integration and fulfillment of needs contains six items including: “Being a part of this community makes me feel good.” Lastly, the subscale of shared emotional connection contains six items including: “Members of this community care about each other.” All items were completed on a Likert scale response ranging from 0 (Not at All) to 3 (Completely). Subscale scores were the means of the respective items within each subscale. A total sense of community mean was derived from the mean of items 1 through 24, which was used for analyses in the current study. Responses to negatively scored items were reversed in the final scoring procedures so that high scores indicate high ratings on each dimension of sense of community. The SCI-2 has been shown to be a very reliable measure (overall $\alpha=.94$) with reliable subscales with coefficient alpha scores ranging from .79 to .86 (Chavis, Lee, & Acosta, 2008). The coefficient alpha of the current study sample shows excellent overall reliability (Cronbach, 1951) with an alpha of .94. The subscales of the current study indicate the reliability of the membership subscale as acceptable ($\alpha=.78$), the influence subscale is acceptable ($\alpha=.72$), integration

and fulfillment of needs is excellent ($\alpha=.90$), and shared emotional connection is excellent ($\alpha=.90$).

Autistic Identity Scale. The Autistic Identity Scale is adapted from Gill's Disability Identity Scale (1997b). The scale includes 17 items containing statements about how the participant feels about being autistic. The scale is based on the theoretical work of Gill on disability identity (Gill, 1997), but language was adapted to be autism specific (e.g., "I believe that because I am a person with a disability, I have many strengths" was modified to "I believe that because I am autistic, I have many strengths"). In addition to adapting the scale to be autism specific, the AASPIRE research team worked to adapt some of the scale language for clarity and appropriateness for the participants. This included changing the original phrase "my destiny" to "my future".

Despite its theoretical grounding, no study has explored the psychometric properties of this scale. However, the items of the survey address each of the four dimensions of Gill's theory. These dimensions are integration into society ("Overall, people on the autistic spectrum are considered valuable by others"), integration with the Autistic community ("I have a strong sense of belonging to the Autistic community"), internally integrating one's similarities and differences with others ("In general, others respect people on the autistic spectrum"), and integrating how one feels with how one presents oneself ("Being autistic is an important reflection of who I am"). Each item was completed on a Likert scale response ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). The mean of all Likert scale responses results in a composite score that was used in analyses. Responses to negatively scored items were reversed in the final scoring

procedures so that high scores indicate high ratings on the dimension. The current study sample indicated acceptable reliability (Cronbach, 1951) with an alpha of .73. It is possible that this alpha may increase by understanding the dimensionality of the scale or by removing certain items. However, the current sample size restricts the psychometric tests that may be applied to understand the scale. The Autistic Identity Scale is in Appendix G.

Psychological Well-Being. The Ryff Scales of Psychological Well-Being (PWBS; Ryff, 1989) measures six domains of psychological well-being: autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life, and self-acceptance. Three forms of each psychological well-being scale exist. These are the long form (14 items), medium form (9 items), and short form (3 items). The scales in short form have shown low internal consistency and were not used for the present study. No psychometric properties are available from previous studies utilizing the 9-item survey version (medium form), which was used for the present study because of considerations for respondent burden. In the current study, the overall scale indicated excellent reliability (Cronbach, 1951) with an overall alpha of .91. The alpha coefficients of the subscales indicated good reliability for autonomy ($\alpha=.84$), good reliability for environmental mastery ($\alpha=.84$), and good reliability for self-acceptance ($\alpha=.89$).

The dimensions of purpose in life, positive relations with others, and personal growth have relevance to many individuals' psychological well-being. However, due to language barriers and different style of interpersonal relationships, these abstract, normative dimensions of well-being are not easily applicable to the Autistic community

(Gillberg, 2001; Orsmond, 2004). Therefore, based on a team decision, these dimensions were not explored in the current study. Three domains were studied: autonomy, environmental mastery, and self-acceptance. Autonomy involves evaluating oneself by personal standards and showing resistance to conformity. Environmental mastery is the ability to choose and participate in one's environment. Self-acceptance is considered having positive attitude about oneself. Each of these aspects of psychological well-being is an indicator of well-being in the general population as well as indicators in the Autistic community.

The Psychological Well-Being Scales used for the current study can be found in Appendix G under the title "Attitudes and Perceptions". Each subscale of the medium form Psychological Well-Being Scales contains nine items. The scale of autonomy contains statements about how the participant feels about her own autonomy (e.g., "I have confidence in my opinions, even if they are contrary to the general consensus"). The environmental mastery scale contains statements about how the participant feels about the mastery of her environment ("In general, I feel I am in charge of the situation in which I live"). The self-acceptance scale contains statements about how the participant feels about herself ("I like most aspects of my personality"). All scales items were completed on a Likert scale response ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 6 (Strongly Agree). Responses to negatively scored items were reversed in the final scoring procedures so that high scores indicate high ratings on the dimension. A mean was calculated of the 27 items contained in all three scales to create a composite score of psychological well-being that was used for analyses.

Participants

The present study utilized data from the autistic participants of the *Gateway Project* and the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study*. To be eligible for participation in the *Gateway Project*, participants must be online and able to read in English. However, participants completed the survey from anywhere in the world. To be eligible for participation in the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study*, participants must have completed the Gateway Survey. To be eligible for participation in the present study, participants must identify as an autistic person. This included any participant who has not been professionally diagnosed with ASD but who indicated on the item in the Gateway Survey that she identified as a person on the autistic spectrum. Gateway Survey participants who indicated they would like to receive extra credit in a course at the University of Wisconsin-Madison were ineligible for participation in order to ensure a more diverse sample comprised of individuals from a variety of ages, socioeconomic backgrounds, and geographic locations.

Participants range in age from 18 to 70 ($M=36.46$, $SD=12.23$). The majority of participants identified as White (90.3%). Participants who identify as Latino or Hispanic make up 4.2% of the participants. Of the 72 participants, 45.8% were male, 45.8% were female, 1.4% was transgender, and 6.9% were androgynous or gender neutral. Almost 90% of the sample has obtained education past a high school diploma or GED. Participants were also asked about the highest level of education one or both of their parents achieved, indicating that almost 75% of at least one parent obtained education past a high school diploma or GED. See Table 1 for detailed information on age,

ethnicity, gender, education level, and parent education level. Demographic variables related to the presence of autistic traits and autism spectrum disorder diagnoses are presented as frequencies and percentages of the sample in Table 2.

Of the 72 participants who identified as autistic, 73.6% indicated the diagnosis that fits them best is Asperger's disorder, 15.3% indicated autistic disorder, 1.4% indicated Rett's disorder, 2.8% identified as pervasive developmental disorder- not otherwise specified, 1.4% wrote in "on the autism spectrum," and 5.6% did not know or wish to say. When asked about formal diagnoses, 65.3% of participants indicated they have a formal diagnosis with an autism spectrum disorder and 34.7% indicated they do not have a formal diagnosis with an autism spectrum disorder.

Also, 81.9% of participants scored a 32 or higher in the Autism-Spectrum Quotient, indicating characteristics consistent with clinically diagnosed ASD (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001). Using the less conservative AQ cut-off score of 26 that is recommended in current clinical screening measurements (Woodbury-Smith, Wheelwright, & Baron-Cohen, 2005), the sample consists of 88.9% participants with characteristics consistent with clinically diagnosed ASD. The sample contains 11.1% (26 AQ cut-off) to 18.1% (32 AQ cut-off) individuals who do not meet the AQ cut-off scores but identify as autistic.

The AASPIRE team decided on the inclusion criteria (identifying as autistic) for a number of reasons. Some individuals identify as autistic without a professional diagnosis (Jordan, 2010). The AQ and other screening and diagnostic tools have been shown to have a gender bias, leading to females being under-diagnosed and improperly screened

out of autism research (Kim et al., 2011; Lord & Schopler, 1985), as well a theory of autism being an “extreme male brain” (Baron-Cohen, 1999). In addition to problems of screening and diagnostic tools, many other factors contribute to individuals not receiving a professional diagnosis, including the DSM-IV changes to pervasive developmental disorder diagnoses creating a disparity in diagnoses among older adults who received a diagnosis inconsistent with current PDD or no diagnosis at all (Wing & Potter, 2002), as well as sociocultural factors (e.g., poverty, stigma, lack of education). Population-based studies indicate that autism spectrum disorders may be underdiagnosed (Brugha et al., 2011; Kim et al., 2011). Therefore, the inclusion criteria for the sample allows for a broader sample that may be more representative of autistic adults than excluding based on diagnosis or AQ score.

Procedure

Eligible participants were recruited for the *Gateway Project* via autism-related and disability-related organizations, websites, listserves, and blogs as well as through postings on campus at the three participating universities and word of mouth. To register for the Gateway Project and complete the Gateway Survey, an email address is entered and the respondent creates a password so that the survey can be started and returned to later if incomplete (and so that data from different studies can be linked together). After the username and password were entered, the participant was directed to a page containing a description of the *Gateway Project*. This description includes the purpose of the study, details about the types of questions asked in the survey, and provides the benefits and minimal risks of participating. Consent from the participant was indicated

after the participant read this information and continued to the next page. The following pages contained measures of computer and Internet use, demographic information, disability and Autistic identity and diagnoses, hand preferences, presence of autistic traits, and future research. The survey took approximately 20-40 minutes to complete. Participants were not compensated for participating in the study, although students at the University of Wisconsin-Madison were compensated with an extra credit point for participating in the Gateway Survey. However, if the participant completed the study, she chose to be entered into a drawing for a \$25 gift certificate to Amazon.com. A winner was chosen randomly after each group of 25 participants completed the survey, so 1 in 25 participants received the gift card.

AASPIRE also disseminated recruitment messages about the *Gateway Project* and the new study (i.e., the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study*) over listserves and posted in diverse communities with permission from moderators, directing those who were not yet registered with the Gateway Project to register and complete the Gateway Survey. Initiations to participate in the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study* occurred with those who participated in the *Gateway Project*, completed the *Gateway Survey* and met eligibility criteria (i.e., completed the *Gateway Survey* and did not indicate they would like to receive extra credit in a course at the University of Wisconsin-Madison). Eligible individuals received up to three notifications of the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study* lead by Dr. Katherine McDonald and Dora Raymaker. Information on individuals' decision to actively or passively decline participation was not stored; therefore no information on

response rate is available. The message linked participants to a personal study webpage (which required participants to login with their Gateway Project login and password) with information on the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study*.

After the username and password were entered, the participant was directed to a page containing a description of the study. This description includes the purpose of the study, details about the types of questions asked in the survey, and provides the benefits and minimal risks of participating. Consent from the participant was indicated after the participant read this information and continued to the next page. The following pages contained measures of Internet use, psychological well-being, Autistic identity, sense of community, online social support, face-to-face social support, and demographic information. The survey took approximately 30-45 minutes to complete.

Participants were not compensated for participating in the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study*. However, if the participant completed the study, she chose to be entered into a drawing for a \$25 gift certificate to Amazon.com. A winner was chosen randomly after each group of 15 participants completed the survey, so 1 in 15 participants receive a gift card. The survey was open for participation and data was collected for the present study for five weeks.

For the current study, we collected data from 76 eligible cases as of May 22, 2011. The confidentiality of data collection, including not collecting IP addresses, led the AASPIRE team to further scrutinize the validity of the data prior to including all eligible cases in the current study. In order for a case to be included in the current study, we examined whether the value for date of birth in the *Gateway Survey* matched the value

for date of birth in the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study*. Four of the 76 cases were excluded from the current study, because the date of birth of each of the cases was mismatched by more than two months and more than two years between the *Gateway Survey* date of birth and *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study* date of birth. For the present study, the overall sample size was 72.

Ethical Considerations

Unique ethical considerations must be made for research involving online communities (Brownlow & O'Dell, 2002). The present study also concerns research with a potentially vulnerable population of autistic adults. Here I address the risks and the associated safeguards of the present study.

There was a small risk in loss of confidentiality by sharing personal information. However, we protected participants' information by not recording any Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) encryption to make sure no one can see the information sent through the Internet. All information is stored on a password-protected computer to which only AASPIRE research team members and *Gateway Project* researchers have access. Participants were informed that they can ask the investigators to delete their information from the data file at any time by contacting them. Also, a code number was used to link the information provided to identifying information. Only the investigators are able to link the code numbers to identifying information. Finally, no identifying information is used in any publications, presentations, or reports.

In addition to confidentiality risks, participants may have become frustrated completing the survey if the computer or Internet is having problems. Also, there is a small risk that the participants might have become tired or found questions difficult or frustrating to answer. Participants were informed that they may exit the survey at anytime, with the ability to start where they left off if they wish to later.

Ethical considerations were also made in accordance with the Portland State University Human Subjects Research Review Committee as well as the Oregon Health and Science University (OHSU) and University of Wisconsin-Madison Institutional Review Boards. In an effort to not duplicate IRB review, PSU has entered into an IRB authorization agreement with OHSU for the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study*. The IRB at University of Wisconsin-Madison and the IRB at OHSU provided approval for the *Gateway Project*. In accordance with the Office of Graduate Studies at Portland State University, the Human Subjects Research Review Committee reviewed the proposed study. Furthermore, by our close collaboration and use of community based participatory research methods, we were able to bolster the ethical issues related to the process of the project by ongoing conversations and actions around promoting the ethical issues relevant to respect, accessibility, inclusion, and relevance of the current study (Snow, Grady, & Goyette-Ewing, 2000).

Due to the low risk nature of the study, the consent process was modified to fit the constraints of online data collection. Participants were recruited through the *Gateway Project* and directed to the *Gateway Survey* before having access to the present study. Eligible participants were invited to participate in the *AASPIRE Internet Use,*

Community, and Well-Being Study via email, and directed to the AASPIRE website and the AASPIRE project descriptions, which both described in detail the mission and purposes of the studies in a broader sense. This created a necessary level of transparency to the research process (Brownlow & O'Dell, 2002). An online Information Sheet provided all the necessary information regarding purpose and procedures of the study, which the participants could have printed off if desired. After reading the Information Sheet, participants were asked to check a box if they agree to proceed, after which the participant was granted access to the survey with consent assumed. This modified consent procedure was appropriate due to the minimal risk of the study. The AASPIRE team also concluded that the assessment of decisional capacity would be offensive to participants and not a necessary safeguard given our population of interest and the low risk nature of the research (Dye, Hendry, & Hare, 2004). The team has worked diligently to create materials that are clear and comprehensible to all participants able to understand the communication occurring in the websites, blogs, and listserves from which they were recruited from. The present study utilized the same method of informed consent procedures as the *Gateway Project*. The participants were directed to the project's description, which described the mission and purpose of AASPIRE and the current study. The online Information Sheet provided the necessary information regarding purpose and procedures, and finally, the participants were asked to check a box if they wish to proceed, indicating consent.

There were no direct benefits from participating in the study. However, participants may have felt satisfied by possibly benefiting persons with disabilities or

persons on the autistic spectrum in the future. Also, participants may have felt satisfied from contributing to research and having their voice and perspective represented in science.

Results

Descriptive Analyses

In order to describe the sample of participants, I first conducted descriptive analyses using IBM SPSS 19. I calculated the mean and standard deviation of the demographic variable of age. Frequencies were calculated for the categorical demographic variables gender, income, language, race/ ethnicity, employment, disability status, and diagnoses. Results of the descriptive analyses are in Table 1. Means were then calculated for the constructs of Autistic identity ($M=4.07$, $SD=.61$), sense of community ($M=2.38$, $SD=.58$), and psychological well-being ($M=3.78$, $SD=.69$). Subscale means were also calculated for the sense of community subscales of membership ($M=2.12$, $SD=.69$), integration and fulfillment of needs ($M=2.44$, $SD=.67$), influence ($M=2.25$, $SD=.57$), and shared emotional connection ($M=2.46$, $SD=.75$). Subscale means were then calculated for the psychological well-being subscales of environmental mastery ($M=3.26$, $SD=.95$), autonomy ($M=4.38$, $SD=.83$), and self-acceptance ($M=3.69$, $SD=1.01$).

Correlations were examined among the variables age, gender, income, education, parent education, involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and well-being in order to detect relationships among variables that should be included in analyses. Age was predetermined to be included as a control variable, due to previous research indicating the most frequent users of the Internet as under the age of 30 (Morales, 2009). Because no demographic variables were correlated with the constructs of interest including involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being, no other control

variables were used in the mediated regression of hypothesis 2. The correlation matrix displaying the relationships among variables is in Table 3.

Data Screening and Missing Data

Before analyses were conducted, exclusion criteria were applied to the sample. We did not collect IP address or have access to email address to protect participant confidentiality, so we reasked items from the *Gateway Survey* that should typically remain consistent over time in order to check for invalid data. The repeated questions included date of birth, gender, and ethnicity. Of the 76 eligible cases, four were excluded for the participant's date of birth in the *Gateway Survey* being two or more months off and two or more year off the participant's date of birth in the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study*.

In order to dissipate the problem of missing data, participants were notified that a response is needed for each item before continuing to the next page of the survey. However, participants were given the option of choosing "Do not know or do not wish to say" for every item, creating missing data values. To deal with the problem of missing data with the measurements utilized for the current study, I first tested for significant differences between cases with missing data and cases without missing data with the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001), psychological well-being, Autistic identity, and sense of community. Significant differences did not exist among the variables or among demographic variables reported in the current study.

Once it was determined that data were missing at random, the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001) score was calculated as a percentage of nonmissing

data rather than sum of data to compensate for missing data. This percentage allowed for a cutoff rate of 32 and higher (64% or higher) to indicate the presence of autistic traits in the participant for all participants regardless of missing data.

Next, composite variables were calculated for the variables psychological well-being, Autistic identity, and sense of community. Because of the small sample size and randomness of missing data, inclusion in analyses was considered for each variable rather than listwise deletion of cases. The mean of the overall Psychological Well-Being Scale (Ryff, 1989) was calculated for participants with at least 74% of items with responses (20 of 27 items), which included 100% of participants in analyses containing psychological well-being (n=72). The mean of the overall Autistic Identity Scale (Gill, 1997) was calculated for participants with at least 72% of items with responses (13 out of the 18 items responded to), which included 94% of the participants (n=68). The mean of the overall Sense of Community Index-2 (Chavis, Lee, & Acosta, 2008) was calculated for participants with at least 75% of the items with responses (18 out of 24 items), which included 71% of the entire sample (n=51).

The lower proportion of the sample that completed 75% or more of the SCI-2 is also attributable to a skip pattern in the survey design in addition to missing data. Participants were asked frequency of involvement in the online Autistic community (“In the past six months, I have used the Internet to socialize, interact, exchange information, coordinate events, or participate in any activity that involved interacting with other autistic people over the Internet:”). If the participant responded with the option “Never,” she was not asked any of the Sense of Community Index-2 (Chavis, Lee, & Acosta)

items. There were eight participants (11%) who were not asked the SCI-2. Therefore, 84% of participants who were asked items from the SCI-2 were included in the analyses involving sense of community (n=51). The same skip pattern was applied to the question on the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community (“I consider my involvement with online Autistic communities to be an important and valuable part of my life”), so that the same eight participants who were not asked the SCI-2 were not asked the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community item. In addition to those eight participants who were not asked the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community item, eight additional participants responded to the item with “Do not know or do not wish to say,” resulting in missing data from 16 participants (22%). Therefore, 77% of all participants were included in analyses considering the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community (n=56).

These remaining data were screening for normality and outliers. The Autistic Identity Scale, Sense of Community Index 2, and Psychological Well-Being Scales were all normal. The importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community had a slight positive skew, which is likely due to selection bias in sampling. A logarithmic transformation was applied to the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community item. However, the transformation did not significantly impact the significance of the correlations or mediated regression. Therefore, the original data without transformation were used for analyses. Few outliers existed in the data (one in the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, one in

Autistic identity, and one in psychological well-being). Analyses were run with and without outliers in order to determine whether outliers had significant impact on results. Analyses indicated the same pattern of results when run with and without outliers. Since the presence of outliers did not have a significant impact on results, outliers were included for analyses. Multivariate normality was determined by a low kurtosis coefficient and a high tolerance coefficient in the first step of the hypothesized mediation regression. Mahalanobis distances were examined, and no multivariate outliers were found.

Hypotheses Tests

The hypotheses examined the relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being (H 1.1); the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and Autistic identity (H 1.2); Autistic identity and sense of community (H 1.3); the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community (H 1.4); Autistic identity and psychological well-being (H 1.5); and sense of community and psychological well-being (H 1.5). Hypothesis 2 examined the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being when mediated by Autistic identity and sense of community. The results of the correlational analyses are presented in Table 3. Significance level for the correlations and regression model was set at $p < .05$.

Hypothesis 1.1. The importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is positively related to psychological well-being. The correlation

coefficient was computed between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being in participants who responded to the item on importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and 74% of the items in the psychological well-being measure (n=56). The result of the correlation analysis did not support the hypothesis that the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is positively related to psychological well-being ($r=-.03$, $p=.808$). A post-hoc power analysis was performed, and the power was determined to be .06. The correlation between importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community was very weak, and the power indicated a very low probability of determining a significant effect if one is present.

Post-hoc analyses were conducted to further explore the relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and well-being by examining correlations between the importance and value of involvement and the three well-being subscales of environmental mastery, autonomy, and self-acceptance. The data showed no significant relationships between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and environmental mastery (n= 57, $r=-.16$, $p=.241$), autonomy (n= 57, $r=.16$, $p=.242$), or self-acceptance (n= 57, $r=.02$, $p=.891$).

Hypothesis 1.2. The importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is positively related to Autistic identity. The correlation coefficient was computed between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and Autistic identity in participants who responded to 72% or more of the items in the Autistic identity measure (n=54). The result of the correlation analysis

supported the hypothesis that the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is positively related to Autistic identity ($r=.37, p<.01$). A post-hoc power analysis was performed, and the power was determined to be .80. The significant and positive correlation of .37 has medium strength (Cohen, 1988), and the power coefficient was medium, indicating a moderate probability of determining a significant effect.

Hypothesis 1.3. Autistic identity is positively related to sense of community.

The correlation coefficient was computed between Autistic identity and sense of community in participants who responded to 72% or more of the items in the Autistic identity measure and 75% or more of the items in the sense of community measure ($n=51$). The result of the correlation analysis was a significant medium correlation that support the hypothesis that Autistic identity is positively related to sense of community ($r=.42, p<.01$). A post-hoc power analysis was performed, and the power was determined to be .88. The positive correlation of .42 is medium strength (Cohen, 1988), and the power coefficient indicates a moderate probability of determining a significant effect.

Post-hoc correlation analyses were also conducted to further explore the relationships between Autistic identity and the subscales of the SCI-2. Significant relationships were found between Autistic identity and the integration and fulfillment of needs subscale ($n=56, r=.38, p<.01$) and Autistic identity and the shared emotional connection subscale ($n=53, r=.37, p<.01$). There was no significant relationship between Autistic identity and influence ($n=57, r=.17, p=.20$), and the relationship between Autistic identity and membership was approaching significance ($n=55, r=.26, p=.052$).

The significant post-hoc findings indicate the data show a moderately strong positive relationship between Autistic identity and the integration and fulfillment needs subscale, as well as a moderately strong positive relationship between Autistic identity and the shared emotional connection subscale. The data also trend towards a positive relationship between Autistic identity and membership.

Hypothesis 1.4. The importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is positively related to sense of community. The correlation coefficient was computed between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community in participants who responded to 75% or more of the items in the sense of community measure and the item measuring importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community ($n=50$). The result of the correlation analysis supported the hypothesis that the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is positively related to sense of community ($r=.45, p<.01$). A post-hoc power analysis was performed, and the power was determined to be .92. The correlation coefficient indicates a moderately positive relationship (Cohen, 1988) between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community. The high power coefficient indicates a high amount of power for rejecting the null hypothesis.

Post-hoc analyses were conducted to further inform the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community by examining correlations between the importance and value of involvement and the subscales of the SCI-2. All of the four subscales of the SCI-2 were significantly

related to the importance and value of the online Autistic community, including membership ($n=56$, $r=.35$, $p<.01$) influence and fulfillment of needs ($n=57$, $r=.52$, $p<.01$), influence ($n=57$, $r=.32$, $p<.05$), and shared emotional connection ($n=54$, $r=.31$, $p<.05$). There is a moderately strong positive relationship between the importance and value of involvement and membership; a strong positive relationship between the importance and value of involvement and integration and fulfillment of needs; a moderately strong relationship between importance and value of involvement and influence; and a moderately strong relationship between the importance and value of involvement and shared emotional connection.

Hypothesis 1.5. Autistic identity is positively related to psychological well-being. The correlation coefficient was computed between Autistic identity and psychological well-being in participants who responded to 72% or more of the items in the Autistic identity measure and 74% or more of the items in the psychological well-being measure ($n=68$). The result of the correlation analysis did not support the hypothesis that Autistic identity is positively related to psychological well-being ($r=.16$, $p=.194$). A post-hoc power analysis was performed, and the power was determined to be .26. The nonsignificant correlation coefficient is weak, indicating no relationship between Autistic identity and psychological well-being. The low power coefficient indicates a lower probability of determining a significant effect.

Post hoc correlations were also conducted in order to more meaningfully interpret the relationships between Autistic identity and the three scales utilized from the Psychological Well-Being Scales. Autistic identity was not significantly related to the

Well-Being subscales of environmental mastery ($n=69$, $r=.05$, $p=.658$), autonomy ($n=69$, $r=.14$, $p=.256$), or self-acceptance ($n=69$, $r=.18$, $p=.143$).

Hypothesis 1.6. Sense of community is positively related to psychological well-being. The correlation coefficient was computed between sense of community and psychological well-being in participants who responded to 75% or more of the items in the sense of community measure and 74% or more of the items in the psychological well-being measure ($n=51$). The result of the correlation analysis did not support the hypothesis that sense of community is positively related to psychological well-being ($r=-.01$, $p=.940$). A post-hoc power analysis was also performed, and the power was determined to be .05. The nonsignificant correlation coefficient is very weak indicating no relationship between sense of community and psychological well-being. The extremely low power coefficient indicates a lower probability of determining a significant effect.

Post hoc correlations were also conducted in order to more meaningfully interpret the relationships between the four subscales of the SCI-2 and the three scales utilized from the Psychological Well-Being Scales. The SCI-2 subscale of membership was not significantly related to the Well-Being scales of environmental mastery ($n=57$, $r=-.002$, $p=.990$), autonomy ($n=57$, $r=-.17$, $p=.210$), or self-acceptance ($n=57$, $r=.14$, $p=.291$). The SCI-2 subscale of integration and fulfillment of needs was not significantly related to any of the Well-Being Scales subscales (environmental mastery $n=58$, $r=-.03$, $p=.832$; autonomy $n=58$, $r=-.10$, $p=.462$; or self-acceptance $n=58$, $r=.04$, $p=.761$); nor were there significant relationships between the SCI-2 subscale of shared emotional connection

with the Well-Being Scales (environmental mastery $n=55$, $r = -.04$, $p = .787$; autonomy $n=55$, $r = -.16$, $p = .254$; self-acceptance $n=55$, $r = .16$, $p = .25$). While there was not significant relationship between the SCI-2 subscale of influence and the Well-Being scales of environmental mastery ($n=59$, $r = .01$, $p = .941$) and self-acceptance ($n=59$, $r = .08$, $p = .527$), the data supported a significant and negative relationship between the influence subscale and the autonomy subscale ($n=59$, $r = -.32$, $p = .014$). This finding indicates a moderately strong negative relationship (Cohen, 1988) between the SCI-2 influence subscale and the Well-Being autonomy subscale.

Hypothesis 2. Autistic identity and sense of community will partially mediate the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being. To evaluate hypothesis 2, a series of regression analyses (Baron & Kenny, 1986) were proposed to determine whether Autistic identity and sense of community mediate the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being. To satisfy the first step of the mediation analysis, psychological well-being was regressed on the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community. The confidence intervals for the regression slope contained the value zero, indicated that psychological well-being is not related to the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community. Importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community did not significantly predict psychological well-being, $\beta = -0.03$, $t(55) = -0.16$, $p = .872$, 95% CI = $-0.182, 0.142$. The regression had an effect size f^2 of $.07$ and power of $.40$. In order to find mediation in the mediated regression analysis, importance and value

of involvement in the online Autistic community would have to significantly predict the outcome of psychological well-being as the first step. Since this prediction was not significant, Autistic identity cannot mediate the relationship and sense of community cannot mediate the relationship, and no other steps in the analysis were conducted.

Discussion

This study examined the relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being. Correlations were conducted to examine the relationships between (1) the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and well-being; (2) the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and Autistic identity; (3) Autistic identity and sense of community; (4) the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community; (5) Autistic identity and well-being; and (6) sense of community and well-being.

The data supported the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and Autistic identity, the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community, and the relationship between Autistic identity and sense of community. Specifically, autistic adults that have higher levels of importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community have a higher Autistic identity and a greater sense of community. Autistic adults who have a higher autistic identity have a higher sense of community in the online autistic community. However, the data did not support the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being, the relationship between Autistic identity and psychological well-being, and the relationship between sense of community and psychological well-being. Finally, I explored the relationship between the importance

and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being with Autistic identity and sense of community as mediators while controlling for age. The data did not support the hypothesized relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being, so the possibility that sense of community could mediate this relationship was eliminated.

Involvement in the Online Autistic Community and Autistic Identity

One of the correlational relationships in my model that was supported by the data was that autistic adults who are more involved in the online Autistic community also have a higher Autistic identity. This supports previous research that indicates that use of the Internet contributes to an individual's identity development (Turkle, 1995), and that involvement in a social context is related to identity development (Hendry, 1983). Further, research has shown that participation in social movements involves the development of a personal identity around the community and a sense of self-realization (Gamson, 1992; Teske, 1997). This result specifically contributes that the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, and potentially the neurodiversity movement, leads to a stronger sense of Autistic identity. Since positive outcomes such as well-being have resulted from identity development (Berkman, Glass, Seeman, & Brisette, 2000; Hendry, 1983; Wandersman & Florin, 2000), the positive development of Autistic identity in individuals involved in the online Autistic community may lead similarly to similar positive outcomes.

This result may be due to what previous research points out about marginalized persons' identity development. Specifically, a marginalized community may find

commonality with one another apart from those not experiencing marginalization (Fine & Asch, 1988). In adapting Gill's (1997) theory of disability identity development to Autistic identity, Autistic identity is strengthened by integration into society at large ('coming to feel we belong'), integration into the Autistic community ('coming home'), internal integration of sameness and differentness with society and Autistic community ('coming together'), and integration of feelings about self and presentation of self ('coming out'). The online Autistic community can serve to promote positive identity by supplying resources and confidence to integrate into society, create social relationships and support to feel integrated in the Autistic community, educate and work together for social action to internally integrate feelings of sameness and differentness of society and Autistic community, and provide self-realization and a depth of understanding of oneself to integrate feelings about self and presentation of self.

Additionally, the relationship between importance and value of the online Autistic community and Autistic identity may also be attributed to the context of the Internet allowing individuals to strengthen aspects of the self-concept through becoming aware of a new identity outside that of the offline world (Amichai-Hamburger, 2005; Suler, 2004). Self-expression, self-reflection, and dialogue may allow individuals to explore dimensions of themselves uniquely visible in the online Autistic community.

In the current study, autistic individuals may find commonality and identity around being an autistic person through contact with others experiencing the same societal barriers. Rejection of person first language (person with autism) by advocates of the neurodiversity movement is an example of asserting and shaping identity as an

autistic person as central to a person's being (Silverman, 2008), and likely reflective of a strong sense of Autistic identity. Brownlow (2007) points out that identifying with the Autistic community is central to involvement with the community, and that identity is a complex dynamic construction for every individual involved. The complexity of identity may be attributed to the online documentation of autobiographical accounts of the unique strengths and challenges, perspectives, and knowledge that come with autism (Davidson, 2008), creating multiple subjective understandings of autism and the autistic self. Perhaps participation in the online Autistic community increases autistic identity through self-reflection and reading and sharing experiences around being an autistic adult. Evidence of the correlational relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and Autistic identity provides information that can promote positive outcomes for autistic adults.

Involvement in the Online Autistic Community and Sense of Community

The second correlational relationship in my model that was supported by the data was that autistic adults who value their involvement in the online Autistic community more also feel a greater sense of community. These results are consistent with previous findings that the Internet is a hub for creating personal relationships, giving and receiving social support, and developing sense of community (Brownlow & O'Dell, 2002; Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002a; Turkle, 1995; Wellman & Gulia, 1999). This result is further consistent with the previously empirically confirmed relationship between community involvement and psychological sense of community (Bachrach & Zautra, 1985). The Internet has become an important tool in promoting sense of community in

geographically dispersed communities (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002a). Because autistic adults are motivated by choice rather than locality in the decision to participate in the online Autistic community, this finding of a strong positive relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community is intuitive.

Further, McMillan and Chavis's (1986) theoretical model of psychological sense of community posits that membership is an important aspect of feeling a sense of community. By spending time and feeling involved with the online Autistic community, a feeling of membership in the community likely increases. The concept of integration and fulfillment of needs also seems closely tied to the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community. Judging involvement as important and valuable likely relates to feelings of reward and fulfillment through involvement. Relatedly, the dimension of a shared emotional connection in the community would come from involvement in the community and be related to the importance and value of involvement.

The Autistic community, both online and offline, has been studied and observed as its own culture, containing identifiable values, beliefs, and unique knowledge (Davidson, 2008; Silverman, 2008), which is in line with aspects of sense of community (McMillan & Chavis, 1986). However, the result of the present study that importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is positively related to sense of community provides unique empirical evidence of this positive outcome. Positive

outcomes of sense of community may therefore exist within the population of autistic adults who seek community online.

Autistic Identity and Sense of Community

The relationship between Autistic identity and sense of community was also supported by the data. Previous research has shown strong links between identity and sense of community (Obst & White, 2004). Sense of community has shown to be related to social identity in different communities (Davidson & Cotter, 1986), including geographically dispersed communities (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002b). While a person does not choose to be autistic, an autistic person does make the decision to identify as autistic. Without the presence of group identity or community around being autistic, achieving an Autistic identity would be impossible. Awareness of the Autistic community is necessary for an individual to identify with the community.

Further, a person chooses whether to seek out a community based upon their identity as an autistic person, and then whether or not to seek out an Autistic community online if they have the means and skills to do so. By choosing to belong to a community formed around sharing the strengths, challenges, and personal experiences of being an autistic individual, a transactional relationship between Autistic identity and sense of community is likely, with the individual's Autistic identity developing with her increased sense of community in the online Autistic community and vice versa. Just as an individual initially chooses to belong to the online Autistic community, being a member over time is likely related to increased Autistic identity, or an increase in identifying with the community as a sense of community strengthens. A supportive community of like-

minded autistic people in a context that uniquely promotes socialization and communication increases pride and support in individuals who readily and strongly identify as autistic (Davidson, 2007; Jorndan, 2010). This perspective of pride and ownership of an Autistic identity is important to autistic individuals in self-advocacy (Ashby & Causton-Theoharis, 2009; Chamak, Bonniau, Jaunny, & Cohen, 2008; Davidson & Henderson, 2010; Müller, Schuler, & Yates, 2008; Sperry & Mesibov, 2005), perhaps making a strong Autistic identity necessary for membership in the online Autistic community.

In McMillan and Chavis's (1986) theory, sense of community necessitates the presence of four dimensions: membership, influence, integration and fulfillment of needs. In minority populations united in shared experiences and interests in attaining rights and a higher quality of life, this sense of community is more obvious and necessary than in many communities of interest or geographic communities. This is evident in the sense of community observed in groups formed around social movements (Gamson, 1992; Teske, 1997). Past research has also shown evidence of a community formed by autistic individuals online that grew into a self-advocacy movement (Brownlow, 2010; Brownlow & O'Dell, 2006; Davidson, 2008; Jones & Meldal, 2001; Jordan, 2010). Identity development around one's self may be a necessary precursor to becoming a self-advocate; therefore sense of community within a self-advocacy movement is not surprisingly closely related to identity around the community. The strength of such a community may directly impact individuals' lives; therefore a sense of community is vital. This may be the case in the online Autistic community, where autistic self-

advocates participate in co-learning and actions geared towards eliminating societal barriers that impact the lives of autistic individuals (Bagatell, 2007; Charmak, 2008; Clarke & van Amarom, 2007; Ward & Meyer, 1999). This community exists outside neurotypical face-to-face boundaries, in a context in which individuals can meaningfully participate and become empowered. Therefore, an individual may feel a sense of community when formally or informally joining the online Autistic community while simultaneously strengthen her Autistic identity through integration into the community. The process of identity development and feeling a sense of community is likely dynamic, strengthening over time and subject to fluctuations based on changing multiple identities and differing social dynamics in the community.

In previous research, the dimensions of sense of community of membership and shared emotional connection are highly correlated with identity, due to the nature of these dimensions including different types of identity (Obst, Smith, Zinkiewicz, 2002). In fact, a study on the dimensionality of the SCI indicated that identity should be included as a fifth dimension of sense of community (Obst, Zinkiewicz, & Smith, 2002a). The current study lends further evidence to the body of literature that shows a relationship between identity and sense of community.

Also, the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is related to Autistic identity in the current study as well as sense of community. These relationships can both be attributed to involvement being a choice a person makes. A person who identifies as being autistic is more likely to frequent a community and have a sense of community with others in it than a person who does not identify as autistic nor

has a low level of identification with the Autistic community. These relationships may also exist due to the nature of the Internet allowing an individual to hold individual multiple identities while simultaneously belonging to a community (Amichai-Hamburger & Furnham, 2007). Even outside the online community, involvement in the autistic self-advocacy movement is associated with developing self-awareness around being an autistic individual and increasing social interaction (Muller, 2008).

Interestingly, the influence subscale of sense of community was not significantly related to Autistic identity, perhaps due to the dimension's emphasis on conformity and adapting to community norms rather than individuality. This emphasis may be in contrast to an individual's sense of Autistic identity. Further exploration into the dimensionality of identity may reveal a subscale matching Gill's (1997a) disability identity dimension around integration into the disability community that would be positively related to the influence subscale. Integration into the disability community concerns the aspects of one's identity on becoming part of the disability community. This dimension relates less to one's self and more with conforming to the community. The similarity with the influence subscale of the sense of community scale may be evident with further exploration of the Autistic identity subscales.

Another potential explanation for the lack of a significant relationship between Autistic identity and the influence subscale is missingness of data. Two of the items in the influence subscale contained more missing data than all other items in the Sense of Community Index. The mean number of missing values within each item in the Sense of Community index was 6.04 (SD=2.65). However, the items "this community has symbols

and expressions of membership such as clothes, signs, art, architecture, logos, landmarks, and flags that people can recognize” and “this community has good leaders” were missing values for 13 and 12 participants, respectively. Perhaps the abstract context of the Internet made concepts of symbols, expressions, and leadership less applicable or not easily understood for the participants.

Autistic Identity, Sense of Community, and Psychological Well-Being

The next relationships hypothesized in the study were a positive relationship between Autistic identity and psychological well-being and a positive relationship between sense of community and psychological well-being. Both of these relationships were statistically nonsignificant. This is contrary to previous research that shows a positive relationship between identity, specifically minority identity and well-being (Berkman, Glass, Seeman, & Brisette, 2000; Gray-Little & Hafdahl, 2000; Kiang et al., 2006; Ryff, Keyes, & Hughes, 2003; Umaña-Taylor, Diversi, & Fine, 2002). This is also contrary to previous research that shows a relationship between sense of community and well-being (Albanesi, Cicognani, & Zani, 2007; Davidson & Cotter, 1991; Ferrell, Aubry, & Coulombe, 2004). Psychological well-being is satisfaction with relationships with others, meaning in life, and positive feelings about oneself (Keyes, Shmotkin, and Ryff, 2002). Theoretically, Autistic identity and sense of community are highly related to the concept of psychological well-being.

One study specified that sense of community contributes to well-being when the community is stable and contains positive relationships within it (Farrell, Aubry, & Coulombe, 2004). AASPIRE community partners have indicated that within the past few

years, the online Autistic community has experienced disagreements and divisions that have impacted people's comfort and safety within the community. Not being willing to openly share or feel a part of the community has likely had notable implications for the sense of community within the online Autistic community. Perhaps these feelings of discontent have led to instability and negative relationships, which would in turn not contribute to well-being. The disagreements and divisions may also be a contributing factor to missingness of values in the influence subscale of the Sense of Community Index. Feelings regarding community leaders and symbols of a unified community may not be readily expressed in a Likert-scale response when the complexity of negative group dynamics may be at the forefront of a participant's thoughts. Skipping the items could have been a way for such participants to avoid negative feelings, discomfort, or confusion.

The lack of findings around correlations with psychological well-being may also be beyond the scope of the current study. As compared to non-autistic individuals with developmental disabilities, autistic adults are less likely to live independently, less likely to have a mental illness diagnosis yet more likely to be taking psychotropic medications, less likely to exercise choice in major life decision areas, and less likely to report having their rights respected (National Core Indicators Consumer Survey, 2011). In the current sample, over half of participants earn an annual income of less than \$25,000. Although Autistic identity and sense of community in the online Autistic community may have a positive impact on the lives of autistic adults, correlations among these variables did not adjust for other potentially confounding variables. Perhaps the impact of Autistic identity

and sense of community is not relevant in the current population when more pressing and urgent needs must be fulfilled for an individual to feel well-being.

Three of the six Psychological Well-Being Scales (Ryff, 1989) were utilized in their 9-item medium-form for the current study. Calculated means of the subscales were not readily comparable to other studies that only reported overall mean of all six subscales (Hart, Fonareva, Merluzzi, & Mohr, 2005) or used the large-form or short-form of the scales (e.g., Clarke, Marshall, Ryff, & Wheaton, 2001; Hemenover, 2003; Kaplan, Shema, & Leite, 1994; Kirby, Coleman, & Daley, 2004; Ryff, 1995). Future work should investigate whether the current sample of autistic adults has comparatively lower, higher, or equivalent scores on the psychological well-being scales when compared to populations in previous research. Perhaps this comparison may further illuminate the nonsignificant findings of the current study. Understanding whether psychological well-being is lower among autistic individuals than in other populations would begin to explain how positive outcomes such as sense of community and Autistic identity are not sufficient for well-being.

One significant post-hoc finding among the sense of community subscales and well-being subscales was the negative correlation between influence (in sense of community) and autonomy (in well-being). Similarly to the nonsignificant relationship between influence and Autistic identity, perhaps this negative relationship is due to the aspects of the influence subscale on conformity and abiding by group norms. Also, items within the influence subscale ask specifically about community leadership, such as “this community has good leaders.” The negative relationship between influence and Autistic

identity may be attributable to a lack of trust and respect in group leaders following the disagreements among specific Autistic sites and implosion of two major communities. AASPIRE community partners anecdotally attributed negative feelings from the disagreements to community leaders, which likely reflected the perspective of a portion of the community members.

A power coefficient was calculated for each correlation, and indicated very low power for both correlations. This is attributable to a small sample size. Perhaps a larger sample size will result in statistically significant correlations between Autistic identity and well-being and between sense of community and well-being. Alternatively, the relationships may remain nonsignificant, indicating these relationships do not exist, despite the contradictory literature. A nonsignificant relationship might be due to the unique sample of autistic adults seeking community online or due to measurement issues. Autistic identity has never been studied quantitatively, and the measurement adapted from Gill's disability identity scale (1997a) may not be a valid measure of the concept. Autistic identity is seen as separate and different from disability identity due to a different historical evolution of neurodiversity than the larger disability rights movement, as well as because of the unique strengths and challenges of autism separate from other disabilities (Davidson, 2008). Perhaps the adapted scale should be revisited and revised to compensate for aspects of identity that are unique to autistic adults.

Similarly, the Sense of Community Index 2 (Chavis, Lee, & Acosta, 2008) has never been tested in this unique population. While the SCI has been successfully used in multiple contexts with different populations (e.g., Brodsky & Marx, 2001; Forster, 2004;

Kingston, Mitchell; Sonn, 2002), perhaps the unique attributes of the online Autistic community make the measurement inaccurate. The environment of the online Autistic community is not static; the online Autistic community goes through periods of discontent and disagreement as well as celebration and togetherness. Further, the online Autistic community is composed of vastly different perspectives on autism and neurodiversity. Lastly, different sites have different formats that may create an inconsistency in how people relate to others in them, or feel a sense of community in them. The SCI-2 was not developed to consider these issues. However, due to the robustness of the measure in other populations and contexts, unique community attributes should not impact the findings. Further investigation on the validity of the scale should be performed with a larger sample to determine the extent of these issues.

Alternatively, the measurement issue may be in the measurement of well-being with Ryff's (1987) Psychological Well-Being Scales. The AASPIRE team decided to only include three of the subscales of the measure, due to language barriers and different styles of interpersonal relationships that make some of the concepts in the measure too abstract to apply to the Autistic community (Gillberg, 2001; Orsmond, Krauss, & Seltzer, 2004). The included dimensions of psychological well-being were self-acceptance, autonomy, and environmental mastery. Perhaps the excluded dimensions- purpose in life, positive relations with others, and personal growth- are necessary for relationships found in previous literature with identity and sense of community.

Autistic Identity and Sense of Community Mediating the Relationship between the Importance and Value of Involvement in the Online Autistic Community and Psychological Well-Being

The mediation model proposed as hypothesis 2 was not supported by the data. Autistic identity and sense of community did not mediate the relationship between importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being. The correlation between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being was nonsignificant, and the first step of the mediation model, the regression of well-being on the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community was also nonsignificant. These insignificant results are contrary to previous research showing a relationship between involvement in online communities and well-being (Barak & Sadovsky, 2008; Boase, Horrigan, Wellman, & Rainie, 2006; Rohall, Cotton, & Morgan, 2002).

Research that has shown relationships between involvement in online communities and well-being has generally statistically modeled the relationship to compensate for the positive aspects of involvement in online communities, such as increased social capital, sense of community, identity, or closeness of relationships (Shklovski, Kiesler, & Kraut, 2006). Due to a limited sample size, structural equation modeling was not conducted, which may illuminate the complexity of these relationships. Perhaps the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community is only positively related to psychological well-being when Autistic identity and sense of community are high. There is also research that indicates Internet use as having a

negative impact on well-being (Kraut, Patterson, Lundmark, Kiesler, Mukhopadhyay, & Sherlis, 1998). Without a larger sample to boost power and further testing of the model that will compensate for the Autistic identity and sense of community, these results bear no conclusions for the relationships described in the study. As mentioned previously, perhaps statistical nonsignificance among the included variables can be attributed to the absence of impactful confounding variables. Well-being may be unobtainable or not related to the variables included in this study because of the existence of social and health disparities in this population that are not considered in the current analysis.

A power coefficient was calculated for the correlation between importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and psychological well-being as well as for the regression in first step of the mediation model, the regression of well-being on the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community. Both power coefficients indicated extremely low power in the analyses, indicating a very low probability of finding statistical significance of a possible true association. As previously discussed, the nonsignificant results may also be attributed to measurement issues with psychological well-being.

Additionally, the measurement of importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community may be imperfect. The measurement of involvement was selected to tap into the subjective importance and value of involvement in the community, as recommended by the literature (Haber, Cohen, Lucas, & Baltes, 2007). While the measure is correlated with Autistic identity and sense of community, perhaps it is not a valid measure for involvement in relation to well-being. Other data on

involvement in the online Autistic community collected in the study included years of involvement and frequency of involvement. While the AASPIRE team decided that importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community was the most relevant and appropriate measure of involvement for the current study, the regression analysis was also conducted with years of involvement and frequency of involvement, yielding similar nonsignificant results.

Strengths and Limitations

The current study has many strengths, including that it concerns the psychological and social wellness of the under-researched population of autistic adults. Further, it involves a sample of a unique and unresearched segment of autistic adults, those seeking community online, using efficient methods to gather data in the easiest possible manner for the participant. The community based participatory research design implemented in the current study creates strengths as well. Because the entire research process is driven by the ideas and questions of the population of interest, the study has particular relevance and merit for autistic adults. As the protocol, materials, and measures are all created through the AASPIRE team, unique perspectives from researchers, practitioners, family members, service care providers, and autistic adults were all taken into account to improve them.

Further, the CBPR process required frequent communication about the present study and dialogue involving the implications and possible conclusions drawn from the study. From this process, I have a depth of understanding about the online Autistic community and the experiences within it, assisting in my understanding of the concepts

and conclusions within the study. The results of the analyses were presented during AASPIRE team meetings in which members discussed potential explanations and conclusions from the results. The community perspective on the results reflected previous research and further clarified how the theoretical concepts of Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being play out in the online Autistic community, particularly with respect to community dynamics at the time of data collection.

However, several limitations to the study exist. First, limitations to internal validity include that the study does not utilize an experimental or longitudinal design, resulting in an inability to make causal inferences about the tested relationships in the data. Also, related constructs that may impact the variables such as coping and social support were excluded from the proposed study. Measuring such variables could shed light on the complicated relationships among the constructs of this study. Perhaps the addition of related variables into the model of the current study would explain more of the variance related to psychological well-being and more conclusions could be drawn from the data.

Limitations to the external validity exist in the generalizability of results of the study. The sample was a convenience sample of interested autistic adults who learned about the study online. Since the study recruited participants primarily through the community it is investigating, the sample may be limited by selection bias. Further, not all autistic websites were targeted for recruitment. Therefore, the sample may not encompass the breadth of differences in population demographics or reflect the full range of differences in customs, purpose, and environment. This may have an impact on the

variables of interest in the current study, including Autistic identity and sense of community.

Additionally, while Autistic identity is specific to the population of interest, research has shown a similar identity development in other marginalized communities, such as the gay and lesbian community (Cramer & Gilson, 1999). Therefore, the model may apply to similar communities, particularly the disability community. Similarly, sense of community has not been quantitatively examined in the online Autistic community, but the theoretical models of sense of community apply across all types of communities. Therefore, a measurement should easily adapt for use in different communities. The small sample size further leads to questioning the generalizability of the results. It is unknown whether the sample encompasses the experience of all autistic adults in the online Autistic community.

Threats to construct validity also exist. Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale (1987) has not been tested without all six dimensions, so it is unknown whether the three dimensions measured in the current study adequately measure the entirety of psychological well-being. Gill's Disability Identity Scale (1997a) was adapted for the current study for the population of autistic adults. It is unknown whether the scale encompasses the necessary dimensions of Autistic identity, particularly the differences in identity an autistic person may have from a person with a disability. The internal consistency alpha of the identity score of .74 was acceptable, but could perhaps be higher with the removal of poor performing items. The lower alpha may also be due to multidimensionality that should be explored with further psychometric analyses.

Further, due to the small sample size, I was not able to further investigate the psychometric properties of the Autistic Identity Scale (Gill, 1997a), Sense of Community Index 2 (Chavis, Lee & Acosta, 2008), or the Psychological Well-Being Scale (Ryff, 1987) with factor analyses. Because of this limitation, it is unknown how the measures performed in the population of autistic adults in the online Autistic community. Statistical tests may be impacted by poorly performing measures.

Also, the measure for involvement in the online Autistic community was developed to assess the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, but has no known psychometric properties. Further, a single item was used to assess the importance and value of involvement in the online autistic community, which creates issues of measurement validity. However, the item was created and approved by the AASPIRE research team, who agreed that the item has face validity and contextual validity. Other options for operationalizing the variable of involvement in the online Autistic community included investigating the time since joining the community or frequency of involvement in the online community in the last six months. It was decided that the subjective judgment of importance of involvement may best illuminate the aspect of involvement in the online community that is most relevant to the study, which is the perception of the importance and value of involvement rather than specific hours or years. Nonetheless, these other ways of measuring involvement in the online Autistic community were tested in the model to confirm AASPIRE's decision to exclude them, and the pattern of results was similar, though the relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and Autistic identity was not

significant. This insignificant result may indicate how perception of involvement is more closely tied to identity than superficially counting years or hours with the community.

This reflects the literature on social support that indicates perceived social support accounts for more variance of overall social support than received social support (Haber, Cohen, Lucas, & Baltes, 2007).

This measurement of involvement in the online Autistic community as important and valuable may also be simply conveying the participant's comfort or preference for socializing rather than use of the community as an important aspect of one's life. Of the participants who use the Internet for socializing with others, 45% of participants preferred online socializing over offline socializing with other autistic individuals, and 50% of participants preferred online socializing with other non-autistic individuals. Perhaps this preference for communicating online is why the participant deems the community important and valuable, not that the community itself is important or value to the individual. Further research should examine how these variables are related to the constructs of interest and how they may differentially impact identity, sense of community, and well-being.

There is also limited variance in the demographics of the participants. The sample is mostly white, highly educated, and identifies with Asperger's Syndrome. Since there is little research on the online Autistic community, it is unknown whether this study accurately represents the online population. Further research that recruits from different sources online may shed light on different perspectives of the community. Also, sampling autistic adults who do not seek community online may further illuminate how the online

Autistic community impacts the lives of autistic adults. Additionally, sampling from a wider population of people on the autism spectrum who do and do not seek community online will increase the generalizability of the current findings. Since it is unknown how involvement in the broader Autistic community is related to the current study focus on the online Autistic community, future research should investigate how these contexts are related.

Finally, the small sample size limited the statistical analyses able to be performed. Because of the complex relationships among the variables, structural equation modeling would be a more appropriate analysis to investigate the relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being. However, the sample size did not allow for such an analysis.

Implications

Though many of the hypotheses were not supported by the data, there are implications of the current study. The study sheds light on the relationships among the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being. Because of the limited research on autistic adults, the study is necessary in producing greater understanding of this population. The findings are an important first step to further research on the topic of involvement in the online Autistic community.

This study has shown that the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community has the positive outcomes of Autistic identity and sense of

community in online autistic adults. Because previous research shows a relationship between psychological sense of community and cooperative action, community justice, social change, health-promoting activities, and subjective well-being (Allen & Allen, 1987; Chuiper & Pretty, 1999; Davidson & Cotter, 1991), sense of community may be invaluable to the Autistic community. Further, a sense of community and Autistic identity in this population may be contributing and strengthening the neurodiversity movement and thus contributing to improvements in quality of life for autistic persons. Research has shown that participation in social movements such as the neurodiversity movement is related to identity, as well as self-realization (Gamson, 1992; Teske, 1997).

By providing evidence of a relationship between the importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community and sense of community, this study empirically negates inaccurate stereotypes that people on the autism spectrum are unable to have social relationships, understand or express emotion, or communicate (Szatmari, 2004). This evidence also informs mechanisms that foster such positive outcomes for this underresearched population. As Internet use continues to increase over time, this research provides some understanding of the positive utility of such a powerful global tool in gaining outcomes such as sense of community and Autistic identity.

Despite statistically nonsignificant results, power analyses with many of the hypothesized analyses indicate insufficient power for determining statistical significance. As the *AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study* is currently collecting more data, I recommend that analyses be performed on a larger sample. Many of the nonsignificant relationships among variables indicated positive nonsignificant

correlations. Perhaps a larger sample size will provide sufficient power to indicate significance in the hypotheses that were not confirmed in this study.

This study has practical implications as well. Previous research has shown that knowledge and access to the Internet has the potential to be empowering for marginalized individuals (Siddequee & Kagan, 2006). The study supports the understanding of positive outcomes of online communities for this population, and can potentially have implications for policy and programs for autistic adults, including advocating for access to Internet services. As communication and socialization interventions for autistic individuals increasingly utilize computers and the Internet (Sansosti and Powell-Smith, 2008; Silver and Oakes, 2001; Whalen et al., 2010), the current study supports positive outcomes that may be derived from gaining such skills and becoming involved in the online Autistic community.

Table 1. Participant Demographics

<i>Participant Demographics</i>	<i>n=72</i>
	<i>M (SD)</i>
Age	36.46 (12.23)
Race/ ethnicity	<i>n (%)</i>
White	65 (90.3%)
Multi-racial ¹	6 (8.4%)
Do not wish to say	1 (1.4%)
Latino/ Hispanic	3 (4.2%)
Gender	
Male	33 (45.8%)
Female	33 (45.8%)
Transgender	1 (1.4%)
Androgynous/ neutral	5 (6.9%)
Personal annual gross income	
\$24,999 or less	37 (51.4%)
\$25,000 - \$49,999	15 (20.8%)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	5 (6.9%)
\$75,000 - \$99,999	4 (5.6%)
\$100,000 or more	5 (6.9%)
Do not know/ wish to say	6 (8.4%)
Education level	
Less than high school or equivalent	3 (4.2%)
GED (general equivalency diploma)	1 (1.4%)
High school diploma or equivalent	5 (6.9%)
Post-secondary certificate/ technical degree	1 (1.4%)
Some college or university courses	19 (26.4%)
2 year or Associate's degree or equivalent	4 (5.6%)
Bachelor's degree or equivalent	19 (26.4%)
Some graduate school	6 (8.3%)
Master's degree or equivalent	10 (13.9%)
Doctoral or professional doctorate	3 (4.2%)
Other	1 (1.4%)
Parent education level ²	
Less than high school or equivalent	6 (8.3%)
GED (general equivalency diploma)	1 (1.4%)
High school diploma or equivalent	12 (16.7%)

Post-secondary certificate/ technical degree	4 (5.6%)
Some college or university courses	6 (8.3%)
2 year or Associate's degree or equivalent	3 (4.2%)
Bachelor's degree or equivalent	13 (18.1%)
Some graduate school	2 (2.8%)
Master's degree or equivalent	16 (22.2%)
Doctoral or professional doctorate	5 (6.9%)
Do not know or do not wish to say	4 (8.3%)
Employment status	
Employed full-time at a regular job	14 (19.4%)
Employed part-time at a regular job	5 (6.9%)
Employed full-time via supported program	1 (1.4%)
Employed part-time via supported program	1 (1.4%)
Volunteering	6 (8.3%)
In school	9 (12.5%)
In school and employed or volunteering	6 (8.3%)
In a transition program	1 (2.1%)
Self-employed	4 (5.6%)
Seeking employment	2 (4.2%)
Seeking employment and volunteering	2 (2.8%)
Not seeking employment	1 (1.4%)
Retired	2 (2.8%)
Other	3 (4.2%)
Do not know or wish to say	15 (20.8%)

Notes. ¹One participant further specified Native American/ American Indian and White and another participant specified Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander and White; ²Highest level of education that either parent or current legal guardian obtained.

Table 2. Autism Diagnoses and Traits

<i>Autism Diagnoses and Traits</i> ¹	<i>n=72</i>
	<i>n (%)</i>
Autism status	
Formally diagnosed	47 (65.3%)
Not formally diagnosed	25 (34.7%)
Presence of Autistic traits ²	
Yes	59 (81.9%)
No	13 (18.1%)
Autism diagnosis identified with ³	
Asperger's disorder	53 (73.6%)
Autistic disorder	11 (15.3%)
Rett's disorder	1 (1.4%)
PDD-NOS ⁴	2 (2.8%)
"On the autism spectrum"	1 (1.4%)
Do not know/ wish to say	4 (5.6%)

Notes. ¹All participants included in current sample identified as Autistic; ²"Yes" indicates a score of 32 or higher on the Autism Quotient (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001); ³"Response to the item: "Currently, I think that the autism spectrum diagnosis that fits me best is:"; ⁴Pervasive developmental disorder-not otherwise specified.

Table 3. Correlation Matrix

<i>Correlation matrix</i>									
	Age	Gender	Income	Education	Parent education	Involvement in OAC ¹	Autistic identity	Sense of community	Well-being
Age	1								
Gender	.33	1							
Income	.27*	.23	1						
Education	.14	.12	.17	1					
Parent education	-.01	-.03	.25*	.14	1				
Involvement in OAC ¹	-.15	.47	.31	.38	.36	1			
Autistic identity	-.001	.21	-.29*	.03	.13	.37**	1		
Sense of community	-.13	-.13	.05	-.10	-.06	.45**	.42**	1	
Well-being	-.02	-.07	.19	.18	.06	-.03	.16	-.01	1

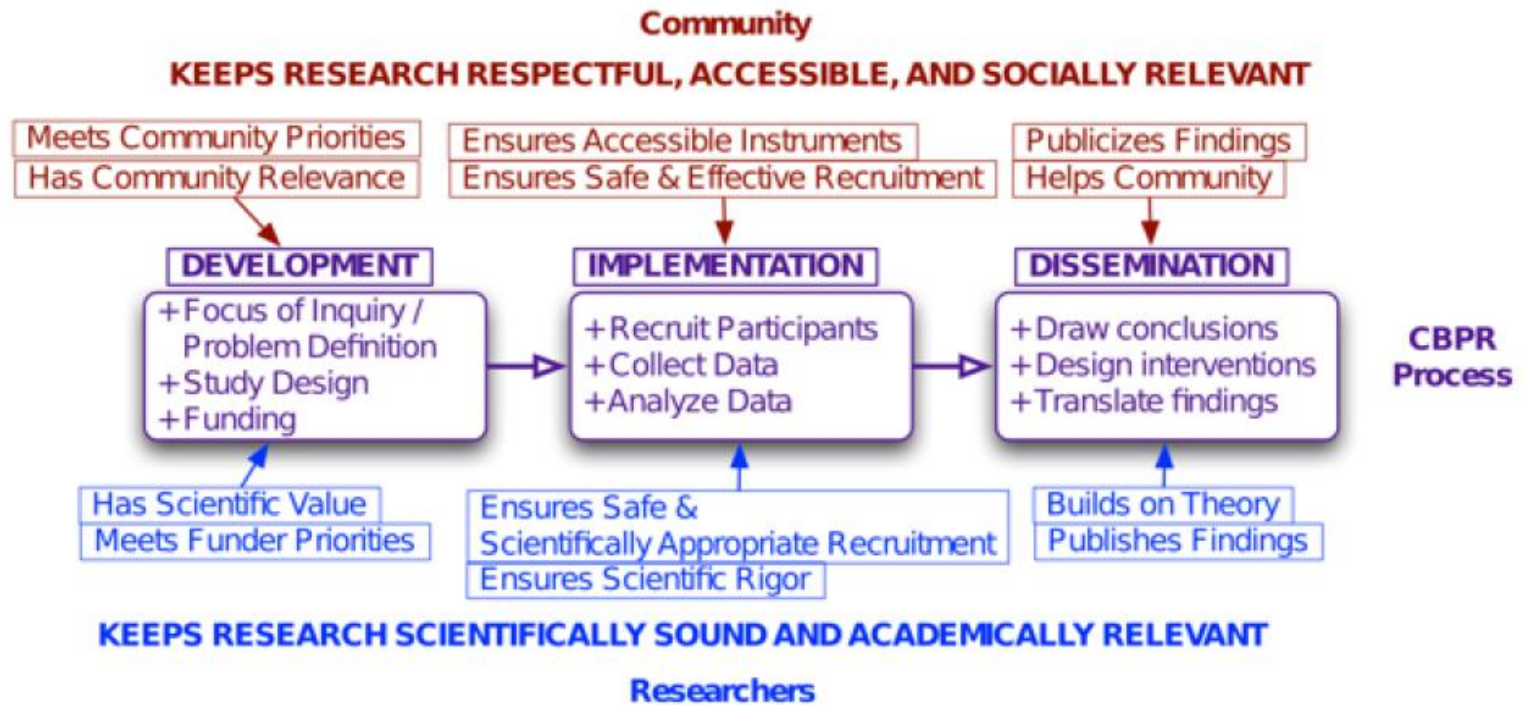
Notes. ¹Importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$

Table 4. Regression Analysis of Psychological Well-Being

<i>Regression Analysis of Psychological Well-Being</i>								
	Adjusted R ²	B	SE B	β	95% CI Lower Bound	95% CI Upper Bound	Effect size f ²	Power
Step 1: Age	-.02	.003	.01	.05	-0.014	0.019	.02	.19
Step 2: Involvement in OAC ¹	-.04	-.01	.07	-.02	-0.154	0.131		

Note. ¹*Involvement in the Online Autistic Community*

Figure 1. AASPIRE's academic and community partner contribution to the CBPR process



(Nicolaidis, Raymaker, McDonald, Dern, Ashkenazy, Boisclair, Robertson, & Baggs, 2011)

Figure 2. Relationships among importance and value of involvement in online Autistic community, Autistic identity, sense of community, and psychological well-being (Hypotheses 1.1 to 1.6)

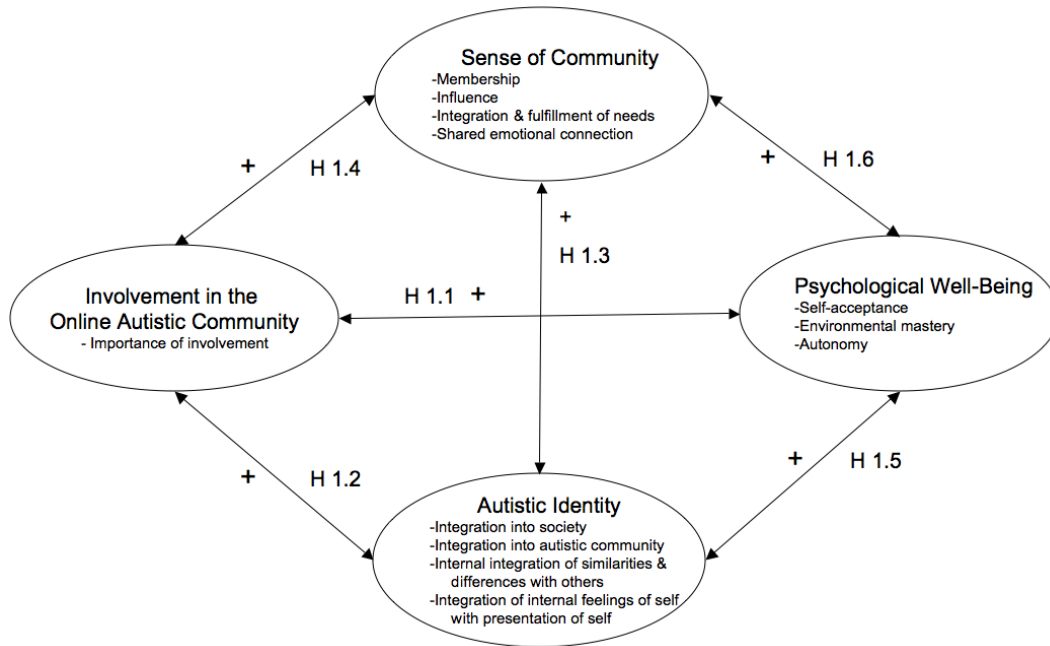


Figure 3. Mediation model of psychological well-being on importance and value of involvement in the online Autistic community mediated by Autistic identity and sense of community (Hypothesis 2)

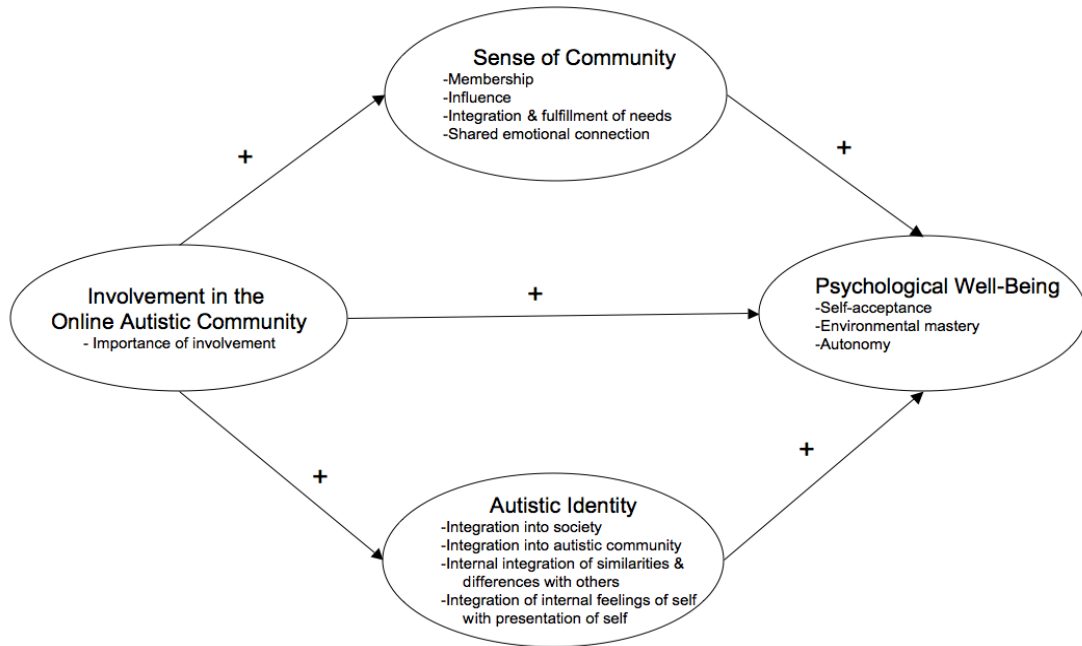
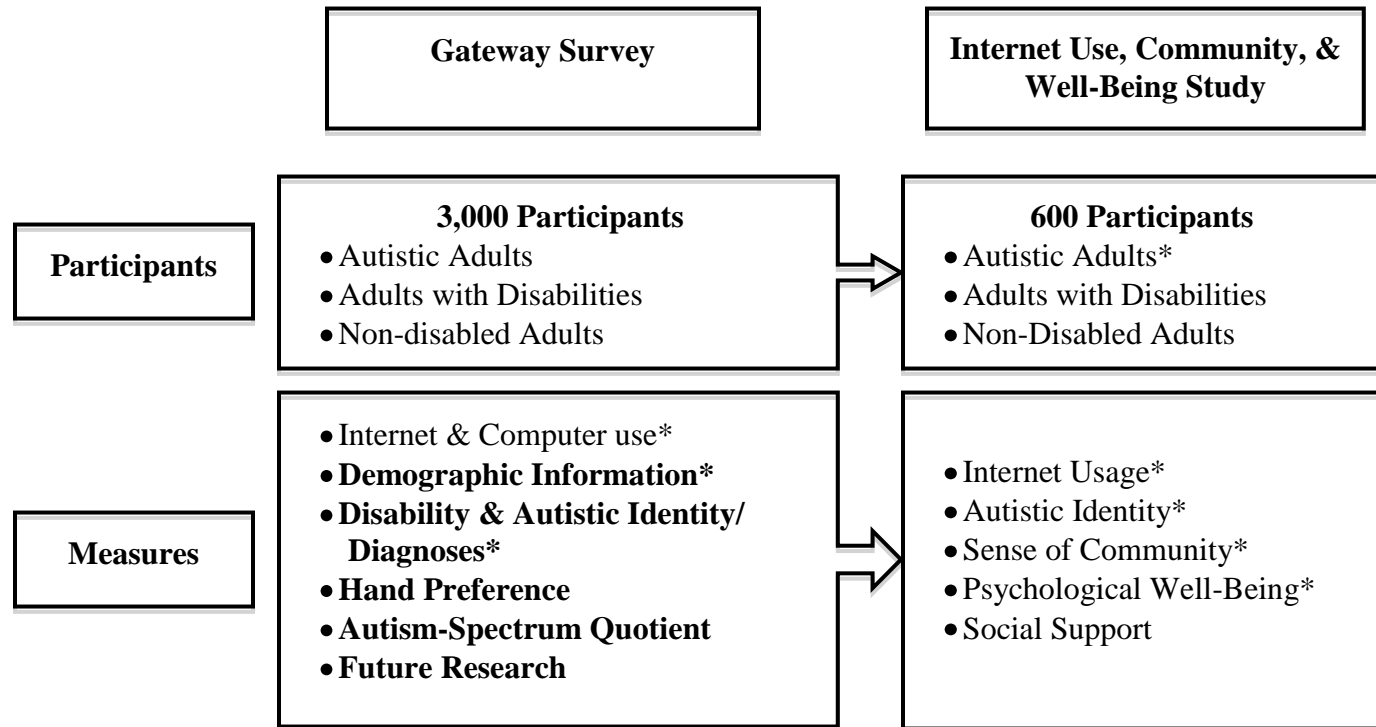


Figure 4. Participants and measures of the Gateway Survey utilized in the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study



Note: Asterisk (*) items indicate use in the proposed study

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Appendix A. Principles of CBPR

The following Principles of Community Based Participatory Research are derived from:

Isreal, Barbara A. "Community-Based Participatory Research: Principles, Rationale and Policy Recommendations." *Successful Models of Community-Based Participatory Research*, pp. 16-22, March 2000, Washington, DC.

- *CBPR acknowledges community as a unit of identity.* The community is not just a population that shares some characteristic--it is a mutual network of individuals with common symbols, history, and a sense of emotional safety and identification.
- *CBPR builds on strengths and resources in the community.* Researchers acknowledge and make use of community resources, including supporting community development if needed.
- *CBPR facilitates a collaborative, equitable partnership in all phases of research.* All partners--researchers and community members--are informed, included, and involved in all aspects of the research process.
- *CBPR facilitates co-learning and capacity building among all partners.* Researchers and community members learn from each other throughout the research process.
- *CBPR integrates and achieves a balance between knowledge generation and intervention for the mutual benefit of all partners.* Research findings and plans for affecting change based on those findings are both valued and considered intrinsically connected. Everyone benefits from the work.
- *CBPR involves systems development using a cyclical and iterative process.* The development of a CBPR partnership requires constant evaluation and improvement to both the science and to how the partnership functions.
- *CBPR focuses on community relevance and on ecological perspectives that attend to the multiple determinants of health and wellbeing.* Relevance is defined by the community. Ecological perspectives see whole systems and whole people rather than isolated events, single causes, or individuals without context. Health is broadly defined to include the physical, emotional, economic, and social health of individuals and communities.
- *CBPR disseminates results to all partners and involves them in the wider dissemination of results.* Research findings are communicated in channels beneficial to all partners; for example, findings may be published in a scholarly journal, released to the lay press, and used as policy points by community advocates.
- *CBPR involves a long-term process and commitment to sustainability.* CBPR is slow and hard work; however, after the initial effort, a healthy, committed partnership can continue indefinitely as a "learning organization" making pay-off over time well worth the initial investment.

Appendix B. Gateway Project recruitment announcement

APPROVED: **Aug. 12, 2009**

Participate in the **AASPIRE Gateway Project**

You could win a \$25 gift certificate to Amazon.com!

What is the AASPIRE Gateway Project? The AASPIRE Gateway Project is a series of online research studies on topics such as health care, online sense of community, and problem solving.

Who Can Participate? Anyone who is at least 18 years old and has access to the Internet.

How Do I Participate? The first step is to complete the online AASPIRE Gateway Survey at www.aaspire.org/gateway. The survey takes about 20 minutes and asks about personal information such as age and gender, and personal preferences regarding interests, habits, social interactions.


After finishing the survey, you can enter a drawing for a 1 in 25 chance of winning a **\$25 Amazon.com gift certificate**. The AASPIRE team will email you whenever new AASPIRE studies are available.

This online research project is conducted by the Academic Autistic Spectrum Partnership in Research and Education (AASPIRE, <http://aaspire.org>) in collaboration with Oregon Health & Science University, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Portland State University, and the Autistic Self-Advocacy Network. AASPIRE conducts research that may benefit the lives of people on the autistic spectrum.

OHSU IRB # 3762; UW IRB# SE-2008-0749
Principal Investigators: Christina Nicolaidis, MD, MPH, Oregon Health & Science University
Morton Ann Gernsbacher, PhD, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Katherine McDonald, PhD, Portland State University
Dora Raymaker, Autistic Self-Advocacy Network



Appendix C. Gateway Project participant information sheet



[Gateway](#)
[Login](#)

OHSU IRB # 3762; UW IRB# SE-2008-0749
 University of Wisconsin-Madison
 FWA0000399
 Protocol: SE-2008-0749
 Approved: 11/12/2010
 Expires: 11/11/2011

Research Participant Information Sheet

University of Wisconsin-Madison
 Academic Autistic Spectrum Partnership in Research and Education (AASPIRE)
 Oregon Health & Science University
 Portland State University
 Autistic Self-Advocacy Network

Title of the Study: Gateway Project

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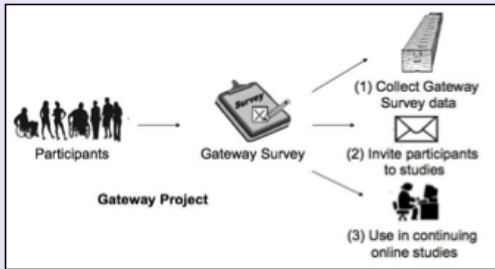
Sponsor: Vilas Research Trust, University of Wisconsin-Madison

What is the Purpose of this Study?

You are invited to participate in an online research project called the Gateway Project. This online research project is a collaboration between the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the [Academic Autistic Spectrum Partnership in Research and Education \(AASPIRE\)](#), which is itself a collaboration between Oregon Health & Science University, Portland State University, and the Autistic Self-Advocacy Network. The Gateway Project will enroll approximately 6,000 adults.

The Gateway Project is recruiting participants on the autistic spectrum and participants with and without disabilities for a series of continuing online research studies on topics such as health care, well-being, and problem solving. The goals of the Gateway Project are to

1. collect the Gateway Survey data (which includes information such as your age, gender, disability, interests, habits, and social interactions)
2. use the Gateway Survey data to invite eligible participants to other online Gateway research studies; and
3. use the Gateway Survey data in continuing online Gateway research studies.



Joining the continuing Gateway Project involves

1. reading this Information Sheet and deciding to participate
2. registering for a Gateway account
3. completing an online survey (the Gateway Survey)

- 1 Read this Information Sheet and decide to participate.
- 2 Register for a Gateway account.
- 3 Complete an online survey.

What is Required to Participate in the Gateway Project?

You can participate in the Gateway Project if you are at least 18 years old and you have access to the Internet.

1. After you complete the Gateway Survey, you will be registered for the Gateway Project.
2. You will receive email notifications whenever the Gateway has a new research study that you might be able to participate in. If you want to learn more about the new research study, you will log in with your email address and password. Every time you receive one of these notifications, you will have the option to 'unsubscribe' (withdraw from participating in this ongoing project) so that you do not receive future notifications.
3. You may also receive email notifications if the Gateway investigators learn of a new study that they feel might be of benefit to you.

How Will My Privacy be Protected?

- The Gateway investigators will not record your Internet Protocol (IP) address.
- The Gateway investigators will use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) encryption to make sure no one can see the information you are sending through the Internet while it is being sent.
- Any information you provide during your participation in the Gateway Project will always be stored on a password-protected computer. Only the Gateway research team will have access to this information. The Gateway research team includes the Principal Investigators and Co-Investigators listed on this Information Sheet, their research staff, and their graduate and undergraduate students. You can receive a full list of the Gateway research team by emailing info@thegatewayproject.org.
- At any time, you can ask the Gateway investigators to delete the information you provided during your participation in the Gateway Project by contacting info@thegatewayproject.org.
- For every study in the Gateway Project, a code number will be used to link the information you provide in that study to any information that can identify you, such as your email address. Only the Gateway investigators, as listed on this Information Sheet, will be able to link the code numbers to any information that can identify you, such as your email address.
- The Gateway investigators will not use any information that can identify you in publications, presentations, or reports. The Gateway investigators will only publish general information about groups of participants and will never publish individual information about specific participants.
- The Gateway investigators will keep the information you provide during your participation in the Gateway Project indefinitely or until they are asked to destroy it.

What are the Possible Risks of Participating in the Gateway Project?

- There is a small risk of loss of privacy, as described above.
- There is a small risk that you might get frustrated if you have computer or Internet problems.
- There is a small risk that you might get tired or find some of the items in that study difficult to answer.

What are the Possible Benefits of Participating in the Gateway Project?

- You will not benefit directly from participating in the Gateway Project.
- Your participation might benefit persons on the autistic spectrum or persons with disabilities in the future.
- You may feel satisfied from contributing to research.

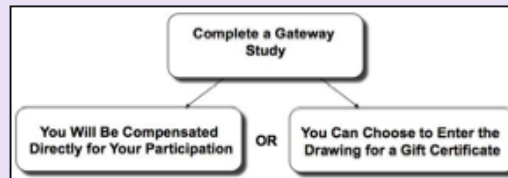
Will it Cost Anything to Participate in the Gateway Project?

You do not have to pay anything to participate in the Gateway Project.

Will I Be Compensated for My Participation in the Gateway Project?

For some of the studies in the Gateway Project, you might be compensated directly for participating in that study. If you will be compensated directly for participating in a study, you will be told about the direct compensation prior to your starting the study.

For other studies, you can choose to be entered into a drawing for a gift certificate to Amazon.com. Depending on the length of the study, the amount of the gift certificate and the odds of winning the certificate will vary. However, if you withdraw from the study before completing the study, you will not be eligible to enter the drawing for a gift certificate.



For the first study, the Gateway Survey, you can choose to be entered into a drawing for a \$25 gift certificate to Amazon.com. A random winner will be chosen after each group of 25 participants has completed the Gateway Survey, so your chances of winning this drawing will be 1 in 25.

If you are an undergraduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, you may choose to receive 1 extra credit point in your introductory psychology class for participating in some of the studies in the Gateway Project, including the Gateway Survey. If you choose to receive extra credit, you may not enter into the drawing for a gift certificate.

What Are My Rights as a Research Participant in the Gateway Project?

Your participation in the Gateway Project is completely voluntary. You are not required to participate in the Gateway Project. If you do decide to participate in the Gateway Project, and you later change your mind, you may quit at any time.

If you decide not to participate in the Gateway Project, your decision will have no effect on any services or treatment you are currently receiving, and your decision will not affect your current or future relationship with the University of Wisconsin-Madison, AASPIRE, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland State University, or the Autistic Self-Advocacy Network. If you decide to withdraw from the Gateway Project at any time, your decision will have no effect on any services or treatment you are currently receiving, and your decision will not affect your current or future relationship with the University of Wisconsin-Madison, AASPIRE, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland State University, or the Autistic Self-Advocacy Network.

Who Do I Contact If I Have Questions About the Gateway Project or About My Rights as a Research Participant?

For more information about the Gateway Project, you may email the Gateway Project at info@thegatewayproject.org or contact one of the Principal Investigators directly.

For more information about your rights as a participant in a research study (for example, what is okay for someone to ask you to do in a research study or how to report that you feel you have not been treated fairly in a research study) or if you are not satisfied with the response of the Principal Investigators, contact the University of Wisconsin-Madison Education Research and Social & Behavioral Science IRB Office (+1 608-263-2320 or email lm Larson@ls.admin.wisc.edu) or contact the Oregon Health & Science University Research Integrity Office (+1 503-494-7887 or email oi oeduc@ohsu.edu).

You may [download](#) or print a copy of this form for your records.

If you have read this document, understood it, and decided what you want to do, please click the circle next to your decision. By clicking "Yes, I want to be a part of the continuing Gateway Project," you indicate that you have read this Information Sheet, that you have had an opportunity to ask questions about your participation in this research, and that you voluntarily consent to participate.

-
- Yes, I want to be a part of the continuing Gateway Project.
 No, I do not want to be a part of the continuing Gateway Project.

Appendix D. Gateway Survey

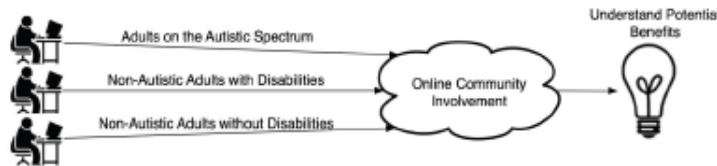
Appendix D was removed November 2014 per a request from Ursinus College and the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Appendix E. AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study general recruitment flyer

Will You Help with a Research Project?
You could win a gift certificate to Amazon.com

The Academic Autistic Spectrum Partnership in Research and Education (AASPIRE) and the Gernsbacher Lab have created the Gateway Project. The project serves as a gateway for research that is committed to inclusion, respect, accessibility, and community relevance.

Gateway studies address topics such as healthcare experiences and problem-solving. A new Gateway study focuses on Internet use and well-being, including feelings about connecting with other people via the Internet and social support. AASPIRE expects to use the information learned from the **AASPIRE Internet Use, Community and Well-Being** study to understand how involvement in online communities may benefit individuals.



To participate in the **AASPIRE Internet Use, Community and Well-Being Study** and any of the Gateway Project studies:

1. Register online for a Gateway account starting at <http://www.thegatewayproject.org>
2. Take the online Gateway Survey. The survey takes about 20-40 minutes to complete.
3. Wait for email messages about further studies. You may be eligible for some studies and not for others. You will only receive email messages for studies for which you are eligible.
4. If you are eligible for the **Internet Use, Community and Well-Being Study** and decide to participate, it will take about 40 minutes to complete.
5. After finishing each survey, you can enter a drawing for an Amazon.com gift certificate.



Completing the survey entitles you to a 1 in 15 chance to win a \$25 Amazon.com gift certificate.

If you would like to learn more about the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, & Well-Being Study or the Gateway Project

- Go to the AASPIRE Well-Being Study page at <http://aaspire.org/wellbeing>
- Send an email to Dora Raymaker at dora@aaspire.org
- Make a telephone call to Dr. Christina Nicolaidis at 1-503-494-9602

OHSU IRB # 5588

Principal Investigators:

Christina Nicolaidis, MD, MPH, Oregon Health & Science University
 Katherine McDonald, PhD, Portland State University
 Dora Raymaker, MS, Autistic Self-Advocacy Network

Please pass this information along to your friends!



Appendix F. AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study participant information sheet

[Logout](#)

Please read the Information Sheet below describing the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community and Well-Being study. You may also download a [PDF of the information sheet for your records](#).

AASPIRE Internet Use, Community and Well-Being INFORMATION SHEET

IRB#: 5568
 Protocol Approval Date: 4/19/2010

OREGON HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY
 Participant Information Sheet

Title of the Study: AASPIRE Internet Use, Community and Well-Being

Principal Investigators

Christina Nicolaidis, MD, MPH (Oregon Health & Science University)	+1 503-494-9602	nicolaid@ohsu.edu
Katherine McDonald, PhD (Portland State University)	+1 503-725-3995	kmcdona@pdx.edu
Dora Raymaker, MS (Autistic Self Advocacy Network)		dora@aaspireproject.org

Co-Investigators

Colleen Kidney (Portland State University)	+1 503-725-3962	ckidney@pdx.edu
Aubrey Perry (Portland State University)	+1 503-725-3962	awperry@pdx.edu

Community Partners:
 Elesia Ashkenazy, Cody Boisclair, and Sebastian Dern
 Sponsor: Portland State University Faculty Enhancement Grant

What is the purpose of this Information Sheet?

The purpose of this Information Sheet is to give you details about a research study called the **AASPIRE Internet Use, Community and Well-Being Study**. You are invited to participate in this study as part of the **Gateway Project**.

When you originally agreed to participate in the Gateway Project, you read the [Gateway Project Information Sheet](#). The information provided below only discusses details that specifically relate to the **AASPIRE Internet Use, Community and Well-Being Study**.

What is the purpose of this study?

The purpose of this online survey is to compare the experiences with Internet use, online communities, well-being, and social support of three groups of adults: autistic adults, adults with other disabilities, and adults without disabilities. The study will enroll 600 participants.

What can I expect as a participant?

Most of the survey questions are in multiple choice formats, with some of the questions giving you the option to write in an answer. They survey questions cover various topics related to Internet use and well-being such as Internet use, identity, sense of community, well-being, and social support. *This online survey takes between 20 and 40 minutes to complete.*

Will it cost anything to participate?

It does not cost anything to participate. After completing the online survey, you will be entered into a drawing with a 1 in 15 chance of winning a \$25 e-certificate to Amazon.com.

How can I review information about participating in the Gateway Project?

Other important information related to your participation in this study was previously described in the [Gateway Project Information Sheet](#) and has not changed. If you would like to review that information, you can re-read the entire [Gateway Project Information Sheet](#) or you can re-read the sections called

- [How will my privacy be protected?](#)
- [What are the Possible Risks of Participating in the Gateway Project?](#)
- [What are the Possible Benefits of Participating in the Gateway Project?](#)
- [What Are My Rights as a Research Participant in the Gateway Project?](#)

For more information about this study contact Katherine McDonald at +1 503-725-3995 or kmcdona@pdx.edu or Dora Raymaker at dora@aaspireproject.org.

For more information about your rights as a participant in a research study at OHSU, contact the OHSU Research Integrity Office at +1 877-733-8313 (toll free) or oioeduc@ohsu.edu.

You may download a copy of the information sheets for your records. To do so, use the links below.

- [AASPIRE Internet Use, Community and Well-Being Study Information Sheet](#)
- [Gateway Project Information Sheet](#)

If you have read this document, understood it, and decided what you want to do, please click the circle next to your decision. By clicking "Yes, I want to participate," you indicate that you have read this Information Sheet, that you have had an opportunity to ask questions about your participation in this research, and that you voluntarily consent to participate.

-
- Yes, I want to participate.
- No, I do not want to participate.

Appendix G. AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey

[Logout](#)

AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey

Your answers to these questions will help us understand how online communities may benefit individuals.

We are interested in learning:

- Your attitudes and perceptions about your life
- How you feel about being autistic or having a disability, if applicable
- How you use the Internet in general and to connect with people
- How you feel about connecting with people online
- How you feel about the support you receive over the Internet from other people
- How you feel about the support you receive face-to-face

Before you get started on the survey, below are some tips for answering the questions:

- There are no right or wrong answers.
- If you are not sure how to answer a question, please pick the answer that makes the most sense to you or is your **best guess** and then move on to the next question.
- If you do not want to answer a particular question, please choose "cannot or do not wish to say."
- If a word or phrase is underlined, you can click on that phrase to see an explanation.

You may take a break at any time. You will be able to return to where you left off in the survey the next time you log into your My Studies page.

[Start Study](#)

©2009 The Gateway Project [contact](#)

[Help](#)

[Logout](#)

SECTION 1: UPDATE YOUR INFORMATION. The next 3 items ask you to update the information you provided when you completed the Gateway Survey, such as the type of Internet connection and computer you are currently using to complete this study.

The Internet connection I am currently using is

- dial-up
- DSL
- cable modem
- satellite
- public WiFi
- T1 or other fiber optic connection
- cell phone network
- other
- cannot or do not wish to say

The computer or device I am currently using to access the Internet is

- my own computer
- a shared computer where I live
- a public computer (e.g., library, school)
- a computer where I work
- a mobile phone or PDA
- other
- cannot or do not wish to say

The space in which I am currently using the Internet is

- a private space with no other people around me (for example, in a room alone)
- a semi-private space with only a couple of other people around me (for example, in a shared office)
- a public space with several people around me (for example, in a coffee shop)
- cannot or do not wish to say

You have completed 0% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

You may take a break at any time.

[Go to Next PAGE](#)

[Help](#)

[Logout](#)

SECTION 2: ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS. This next section asks about how you feel about yourself and your life. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the 27 statements.

I am not afraid to voice my opinions, even when they are in opposition to the opinions of most people.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

In general, I feel I am in charge of the situation in which I live.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

When I look at the story of my life, I am pleased with how things have turned out.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

My decisions are not usually influenced by what everyone else is doing.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

The demands of everyday life often get me down.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

In general, I feel confident and positive about myself.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I tend to worry about what other people think of me.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I do not fit very well with the people and the community around me.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I feel like many of the people I know have gotten more out of life than I have.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

You have completed 2% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

You may take a break at any time.

[Go back to Previous PAGE](#)

[Go to Next PAGE](#)

You can Go Back to Previous PAGE, but responses on this page won't be saved.

[Help](#) [Logout](#)

SECTION 2: ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

Being happy with myself is more important to me than having others approve of me.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I am quite good at managing the many responsibilities of my daily life.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I like most aspects of my personality.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I tend to be influenced by people with strong opinions.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I often feel overwhelmed by my responsibilities.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I made some mistakes in the past, but I feel that all in all everything has worked out for the best.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I have confidence in my opinions, even if they are contrary to the general [consensus](#).

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I generally do a good job of taking care of my [personal finances and affairs](#).

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

In many ways, I feel disappointed about my achievements in life.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 9% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).
You may take a break at any time.

[Go back to Previous PAGE](#)

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[Go to Next PAGE](#)

[Help](#)

[Logout](#)

SECTION 2: ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

Being happy with myself is more important to me than having others approve of me.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I am quite good at managing the many responsibilities of my daily life.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I like most aspects of my personality.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I tend to be influenced by people with strong opinions.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I often feel overwhelmed by my responsibilities.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I made some mistakes in the past, but I feel that all in all everything has worked out for the best.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I have confidence in my opinions, even if they are contrary to the general [consensus](#).

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I generally do a good job of taking care of my [personal finances and affairs](#).

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>


Cannot or do not wish to say

In many ways, I feel disappointed about my achievements in life.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 9% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).
You may take a break at any time.

[Go back to Previous PAGE](#)

[Go to Next PAGE](#)

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[Help](#)
[Logout](#)

SECTION 2: ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

It's difficult for me to voice my own opinions on controversial matters.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I am good at [juggling my time](#) so that I can fit everything in that needs to get done.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

My attitude about myself is probably not as positive as most people feel about themselves.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I often change my mind about decisions if my friends or family disagree.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I have difficulty [arranging my life](#) in a way that is satisfying to me.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

The past had its ups and downs, but in general, I wouldn't want to change it.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I judge myself by what I think is important, not by the values of what others think is important.

Strongly Disagree Moderately Disagree Slightly Disagree Slightly Agree Moderately Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I have been able to [build a home](#) and a lifestyle for myself that is much to my liking.

Strongly Disagree Moderately Disagree Slightly Disagree Slightly Agree Moderately Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

When I [compare myself to friends and acquaintances](#), it makes me feel good about who I am.

Strongly Disagree Moderately Disagree Slightly Disagree Slightly Agree Moderately Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 15% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 3: AUTISTIC IDENTITY. This next section will ask about attitudes that either you or other people may have toward people on the autistic spectrum. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the 18 statements.

I believe that because I am a person on the autistic spectrum, I have many strengths.

Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I often regret that I am a person on the autistic spectrum.

Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

Overall, people on the autistic spectrum are considered valuable by others.

Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

Overall, being a person on the autistic spectrum has very little to do with how I feel about myself.

Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I feel that people on the autistic spectrum have made major accomplishments and advancements.

Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I am happy to be a person on the autistic spectrum.

Strongly Disagree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In general, being a person on the autistic spectrum is an important part of my self-image.

- Strongly Disagree
-
-
-
-
- Strongly Agree
- Cannot or do not wish to say

I have a strong sense of belonging to the autistic community.

- Strongly Disagree
-
-
-
-
- Strongly Agree
- Cannot or do not wish to say

I almost never tell people I am a person on the autistic spectrum.

- Strongly Disagree
-
-
-
-
- Strongly Agree
- Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 28% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 4: INTERNET USAGE. This next section includes items that ask you about computer use, Internet access, and use of online communities. Online communities are groups of people who communicate with each other regularly over the Internet and share some common interests, goals, activities, and/or identity.

I prefer to communicate with **other autistic people**

- over the Internet.
- face-to-face.
- other
- I have no preference.
- Cannot or do not wish to say.

I prefer to communicate with **non-autistic people**

- over the Internet.
- face-to-face.
- other
- I have no preference.
- Cannot or do not wish to say.

In the past six months, I used the Internet to socialize, interact, exchange information, coordinate events, or participate in any activity that involved interacting with **other people** over the Internet

- never.
- less than once a month.
- at least once a month but less than once a week.
- at least once a week but less than once a day.
- less than one hour daily.
- 1-3 hours daily.
- 3-6 hours daily.
- more than 6 hours daily.
- Cannot or do not wish to say.

You have completed 34% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 4: INTERNET USAGE

In the past six months, the time I spent [participating in any online community](#) activity was spent with (check all that apply)

- forums, blogs, wikis, or other community-edited web pages (for example: WrongPlanet, DailyKos, Wikipedia).
- social networking (for example: FaceBook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube).
- list serves, newsgroups (for example: Yahooogroups, Usenet).
- live chat groups (for example: MSN, AIM, IRC).
- virtual environments (for example: SecondLife, World of Warcraft).
- other
- Cannot or do not wish to say.

I have been participating in any sort of online community since

I consider my involvement with online communities to be an important and valuable part of my life.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Do Not Agree or Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I do not participate
 Cannot or do not wish to say

I have been participating in any sort of [online disability community](#) since

You have completed 36% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 4: INTERNET USAGE

I consider my involvement with [online disability communities](#) to be an important and valuable part of my life.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Do Not Agree or Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I do not participate
 Cannot or do not wish to say

You have completed 39% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 4: INTERNET USAGE

In the past six months, I used the Internet to socialize, interact, exchange information, coordinate events, or participate in any activity that involved interacting with **other autistic people** over the Internet

- never.
- less than once a month.
- at least once a month but less than once a week.
- at least once a week but less than once a day.
- less than one hour daily.
- 1-3 hours daily.
- 3-6 hours daily.
- more than 6 hours daily.
- Cannot or do not wish to say.

Progress

You have completed 40% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 4: INTERNET USAGE

I have been participating in any sort of [online autistic community](#) since

I consider my involvement with [online autistic communities](#) to be an important and valuable part of my life.

Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Do Not Agree or Disagree	Slightly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- I do not participate
- Cannot or do not wish to say

Progress

You have completed 40% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

You may take a break at any time.

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SECTION 5: SENSE OF COMMUNITY INDEX. This next section includes 25 items about the **online autistic community**. The online autistic community may be composed primarily of people on the autism spectrum (such as WrongPlanet, the LiveJournal Aspergers community, or the AutisticSpectrumTreehouse yahoo group, alt.support.autism news group), or may have a common purpose that is specifically related to autistic advocacy (such as the Autistic Self Advocacy Network yahoo group, the AutismHub blog group, or the PosActive YouTube community). Think about the community as the aspects of online autistic community in which you feel most involved.

How important is it to you to feel a sense of community with other community members?

Prefer not to be a part of this community	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 42% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 5: SENSE OF COMMUNITY INDEX

How well does each of the following statements represent how you feel about this community? Indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the statements.

I get important needs of mine met because I am part of this community.

Do not agree at all	Somewhat agree	Mostly agree	Completely agree
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

Community members and I value the same things.

Do not agree at all	Somewhat agree	Mostly agree	Completely agree
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

This community has been successful in getting the needs of its members met.

Do not agree at all	Somewhat agree	Mostly agree	Completely agree
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

Being a member of this community makes me feel good.

Do not agree at all	Somewhat agree	Mostly agree	Completely agree
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

When I have a problem, I can talk about it with members of this community.

Do not agree at all	Somewhat agree	Mostly agree	Completely agree
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

People in this community have similar needs, priorities, and goals.

Do not agree at all	Somewhat agree	Mostly agree	Completely agree
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cannot or do not wish to say

I can trust people in this community.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I can recognize most of the members in this community.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

Most community members know me.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

This community has symbols and expressions of membership such as clothes, signs, art, architecture, logos, landmarks, and flags that people can recognize.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I put a lot of time and effort into being part of this community.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

Being a member of this community is a part of my identity.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

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SECTION 5: SENSE OF COMMUNITY INDEX

Fitting into this community is important to me.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

This community can influence other communities.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I care about what other community members think of me.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I have influence over what this community is like.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

If there is a problem in this community, members can get it solved.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

This community has good leaders.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

It is very important to me to be a part of this community.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I can trust people in this community.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I can recognize most of the members in this community.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

Most community members know me.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

This community has symbols and expressions of membership such as clothes, signs, art, architecture, logos, landmarks, and flags that people can recognize.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I put a lot of time and effort into being part of this community.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

Being a member of this community is a part of my identity.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

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SECTION 5: SENSE OF COMMUNITY INDEX

Fitting into this community is important to me.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

This community can influence other communities.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I care about what other community members think of me.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I have influence over what this community is like.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

If there is a problem in this community, members can get it solved.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

This community has good leaders.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

It is very important to me to be a part of this community.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I am [with other community members](#) a lot and enjoy being with them.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I expect to be a part of this community for a long time.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

Members of this community have shared important events together, such as holidays, celebrations, or disasters.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

I feel hopeful about the future of this community.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

Members of this community care about each other.

Do not agree at all Somewhat agree Mostly agree Completely agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 51% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 6: SOCIAL SUPPORT OVER THE INTERNET. In answering the following 24 questions, **think about your current relationships in the online community with which you spend the most time.** Please indicate to what extent each statement describes your current relationships with other people in the online community with which you spend the most time. So, for example, if you feel a statement is very true of your current relationships, you would respond with a strongly agree. If you feel a statement clearly does not describe your relationships, you would respond with a strongly disagree. There are no right or wrong answers. Instead, we are interested in hearing about your experiences and opinions.

In my online relationships, there are people I know will help me if I really need it.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, I do not have close relationships with other people.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there is no one I can turn to in times of stress.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there are people who call on me to help them.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there are people who like the same [social activities](#) I do.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, other people do not think I am good at what I do.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, I feel responsible for supporting someone else.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, I am with a group of people who think the same way I do about things.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, I do not think that other people respect what I do.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, if something went wrong with my life, no one would help me.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, I have close relationships that make me feel good.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, I have someone to talk to about decisions in my life.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 60% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 6: SOCIAL SUPPORT OVER THE INTERNET

In my online relationships, there are people who value my skills and abilities.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there is no one who has the same interests and concerns as me.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there is no one who needs me to take care of them.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, I have a trustworthy person to turn to if I have problems.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, I feel a strong emotional tie with at least one other person.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there is no one I can count on for help if I really need it.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there is no one I feel comfortable talking about problems with.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there are people who admire my talents and abilities.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, I do not have a feeling of closeness with anyone.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there is no one who likes to do the things I do.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, there are people I can count on in an emergency.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my online relationships, no one needs me to take care of them.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 68% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 7: SOCIAL SUPPORT- FACE-TO-FACE. In answering the following 24 questions, **think about your current face-to-face relationships in your life.** Please indicate to what extent each statement describes your current relationships with other people in your life. So, for example, if you feel a statement is very true of your current relationships, you would respond with a strongly agree. If you feel a statement clearly does not describe your relationships, you would respond with a strongly disagree. There are no right or wrong answers. Instead, we are interested in hearing about your experiences and opinions.

In my face-to-face relationships, there are people I know will help me if I really need it.

Strongly Disagree
 Disagree
 Agree
 Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, I do not have close relationships with other people.

Strongly Disagree
 Disagree
 Agree
 Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there is no one I can turn to in times of stress.

Strongly Disagree
 Disagree
 Agree
 Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there are people who call on me to help them.

Strongly Disagree
 Disagree
 Agree
 Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there are people who like the same [social activities](#) I do.

Strongly Disagree
 Disagree
 Agree
 Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, other people do not think I am good at what I do.

Strongly Disagree
 Disagree
 Agree
 Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, I [feel responsible for](#) supporting someone else.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, I am with a group of people who think the same way I do about things.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, I do not think that other people respect what I do.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, if something went wrong with my life, no one would help me.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, I have [close relationships](#) that make me feel good.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, I have someone to talk to about decisions in my life.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 77% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 7: SOCIAL SUPPORT- FACE-TO-FACE

In my face-to-face relationships, there are people who value my skills and abilities.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there is no one who has the same interests and concerns as me.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there is no one who needs me to take care of them.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, I have a trustworthy person to turn to if I have problems.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, I feel a strong emotional tie with at least one other person.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there is no one I can count on for help if I really need it.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there is no one I feel comfortable talking about problems with.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there are people who admire my talents and abilities.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, I do not have a feeling of closeness with anyone.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there is no one who likes to do the things I do.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, there are people I can count on in an emergency.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

In my face-to-face relationships, no one needs me to take care of them.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

Cannot or do not wish to say

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You have completed 85% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

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SECTION 8: WRAP-UP. The last 9 items ask you to update your information such as age and gender, and how accurately you completed this survey and whether you want to be entered into a drawing for a \$25 Amazon.com gift certificate.

The month and year of my birth are

January 1946

The country in which I currently live is

United States

My gender is

- male
- female
- transgendered (male to female)
- transgendered (female to male)
- androgynous, gender neutral, or none
- do not wish to say

The racial category I identify with is (check all that apply)

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- White
- Multi-racial
- do not wish to say

I am of Latino or Hispanic origin.

- yes
- no
- do not wish to say

Is there anything else you would like to share with us?

[Empty text input box]

I found out about this survey from

- a disability-related organization, website, or blog
- an autism-related organization, website, or blog
- an undergraduate psychology class
- a family member, co-worker, or friend
- an email announcement
- an online posting
- Other
- Cannot or do not wish to say

I completed this survey to the best of my ability.

- Do Not Agree Slightly Agree Mostly Agree Strongly Agree
- Do Not Agree Slightly Agree Mostly Agree Strongly Agree
- Cannot or do not wish to say

I would like to be entered into the drawing for a \$25 Amazon.com electronic gift certificate. (Winners will be contacted via the e-mail address provided during the registration process.)

- Yes
- No

You have completed 94% of the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Survey(A).

You may take a break at any time.

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[Finish STUDY](#)

You will not be able to return to the survey after pressing Finish STUDY.



- [My Home](#)
- [My Settings](#)
- [FAQ](#)
- [Logout](#)

Your responses have been submitted. Thank you for participating in the AASPIRE Internet Use, Community, and Well-Being Study.

We will post information about the results of this study on our web site at <http://aaspire.org> when we are finished with the study.

Please be aware that it often takes a long time (over a year) for a study to be completed. If you're on our mailing list <http://lists.aaspireproject.org/mailman/listinfo/aasp-general-announce>, you will get notified when the study results are posted.

Hotlinks

Online communities are groups of people who communicate with each other regularly over the Internet and share some common interests, goals, activities, and/or identity.

The online Autistic community may be composed primarily of people on the autism spectrum (such as WrongPlanet, the LiveJournal Aspergers community, or the AutisticSpectrumTreehouse Yahoo group, alt.support.autism news group), or may have a common purpose that is specifically related to Autistic advocacy (such as the Autistic Self Advocacy Network yahoo group, the AutismHub blog group, or the PosAutive YouTube community).

The online disability community may be composed primarily of people with disabilities or may have a common purpose that is specifically related to disability advocacy.

Participating in any online community refers to using the Internet to socialize, interact, exchange information, coordinate events, or participate in any activity that involved interacting with other people over the internet.

The people and the community around me generally refers to the people you live by or are around on a regular basis and the community in which you live.

Build a home in this context means *creating a home environment*:

I have been able to (build a home) *create a home environment* and a lifestyle for myself that is much to my liking.

Juggling in this context means *organizing or balancing*:

I am good at (juggling) *organizing or balancing* my time so that I can fit everything in that needs to get done.

Arranging my life in this context means *organizing my life*:

I have difficulty (arranging) *organizing my life* in a way that is satisfying to me.

I feel good about people on the Autistic spectrum, or I feel that people on the Autistic spectrum are worthwhile.

Being with other community members describes spending time communicating with others online.

Feel responsible for in this context means *obligated to*:

I feel (responsible for) *obligated to* supporting someone else.

Close relationships in this context means *intimate relationships*:

I have (close relationships) *intimate relationships* that make me feel good.

Social activities in this context means *leisure activities*:

There are people who like the same (social activities) *leisure activities* I do.

When I **compare myself to friends and acquaintances**, it makes me feel good about who I am, or I don't feel bad about myself when compared to others.

Consensus in this context means *agreement*:

I have confidence in my opinions, even if they are contrary to the general (consensus) *agreement*.

Finances and affairs in this context means *personal responsibilities*:

I generally do a good job of taking care of my personal (finances and affairs) *personal responsibilities*.

In charge of the situation in which I live in this context means *I am in control of all or most of the decisions in regards to my living situation*:

I feel (in charge of the situation in which I live), *in control of all or most of the decisions in regards to my living situation*.

Needs of mine in this context means *emotional, financial, physical, etc. needs*:

I get important (needs of mine) *emotional, financial, physical, etc. needs* met because I am part of this community.

Recognize in this context means *recognize by name, photo, avatar, etc.*:

I can (recognize) *recognize by name, photo, avatar, etc.* most of the members in this community.