Components of the EBP Brief Packet...

This evidence-based practice overview on Naturalistic Intervention includes the following components:

1. **Overview**: A quick summary of salient features of the practice, including what it is, who it can be used with, what skills it has been used with, and settings for instruction.
2. **Evidence-base**: The NI Evidence-base details the NPDC criteria for inclusion as an evidence-based practice and the specific studies that meet the criteria for this practice.
3. **Step-by-Step Guide**: Use the NI Step-by-Step Practice Guide as an outline for how to plan for, use, and monitor NI. Each step includes a brief description as a helpful reminder while learning the process.
4. **Implementation Checklist**: Use the NI Implementation Checklist to determine if the practice is being implemented as intended.
5. **Data Collection Sheets**: Use the data collection sheets as a method to collect and analyze data to determine if progress is being made for a learner with ASD.
6. **Tip Sheet for Professionals**: Use the NI Tip Sheet for Professionals as a supplemental resource to help provide basic information about the practice to professionals working with the learner with ASD.
7. **Parent Guide**: Use the NI Parent Guide to help parents or family members understand basic information about the practice being used with their child.
8. **Additional Resources**: Use the Additional Resources to learn more about the practice.
9. **CEC Standards**: A list of CEC Standards that apply specifically to NI.
10. **Module References**: A list of numerical References utilized for the NI module.

**Suggested citation:**
What is NI?

Naturalistic intervention (NI) originates from applied behavior analysis, which is the use of behavioral techniques to teach learners specific skills. Naturalistic intervention (NI) integrates the principles of applied behavior analysis (ABA) into the natural environment, or into a learner’s everyday routines and activities so that the acquired skills may be more easily generalized.

Evidence-base

Naturalistic intervention meets the evidence-based practice criteria set by NPDC with 10 single case design studies. The practice has been effective with learners in early intervention (0-2 years) to elementary school learners (6-11 years). Evidence-based practices (EBP) and studies included in the 2014 EBP report detailed how naturalistic intervention can be used effectively to address: social, communication, joint attention, behavior, and academic outcomes.

How Is NI Being Used?

NI can be used by a variety of professionals, including teachers, special educators, therapists, paraprofessionals, and early interventionists in educational and community-based environments. Parents and family members also can use NI in the home.

For more information, visit: www.afirm.fpg.unc.edu
The National Professional Development Center on ASD has adopted the following criteria to determine if a practice is evidence-based. The EBP Report provides more information about the review process (Wong et al., 2014). Efficacy must be established through high quality, peer-reviewed research in scientific journals using:

- randomized or quasi-experimental design studies (two high quality experimental or quasi-experimental group design studies),
- single-subject design studies (three different investigators or research groups must have conducted five high quality single subject design studies), or
- combination of evidence [one high quality randomized or quasi-experimental group design study and three high quality single subject design studies conducted by at least three different investigators or research groups (across the group and single subject design studies)].

---OVERVIEW---

Naturalistic intervention (NI) integrates the principles of ABA into the natural environment or into a learner’s everyday routines and activities so that the acquired skills may be more easily generalized. Naturalistic intervention meets the evidence-based practice criteria with 10 single case design studies. The practice has been effective with learners in early intervention (0-2 years) to elementary school learners (6-11 years). Studies included in the 2014 EBP report detailed how naturalistic interventions can be used effectively to address: social, communication, joint attention, behavior, and academic outcomes.

In the table below, the outcomes identified by the evidence base are shown by age of participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Intervention (0-2)</th>
<th>Preschool (3-5)</th>
<th>Elementary (6-11)</th>
<th>Middle (12-14)</th>
<th>High (15-22)</th>
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<td>Joint Attention</td>
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