Autism Simulator

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Introduction

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2.1 About autism

Autistic Spectrum Disorder is a lifelong condition which affects how an individual communicates and may perceive the world around them [2]. Autism is currently diagnosed by the presence of atypicalities in three domains: social imagination, social communication, social interaction, collectively known as the 'Triad of impairments'. In addition to these are nondiagnostic but highly prevalent features such as sensory abnormalities, information processing difficulties, unusual fears and prosopagnosia. With some of the disadvantages that may come with having autism, there are reported strengths as a result of having a unique cognitive style, for example a talent for spotting details[9] or having a good long-term memory for encyclopaedic knowledge of their 'special interests'. As a spectrum disorder the severity and type of difficulties those with autism have, vastly differ and are unique to each individual.

2.1.1 Triad of Impairments

There are three key areas of difficulty that people with autism share.

Social communication

People with autism have difficulty with verbal and non-verbal language such as body language or tone of voice. Language tends to be interpreted literally and thus metaphors, sarcasm and jokes can be difficult to understand[2]. An example of literal interpretation is where a person with autism misunderstood the question "What's up?" and proceeded to look up at the ceiling.

Other communication difficulties include echolalic language(repeating language said to them) or speaking excessively about their 'Special interests' without detecting that the other party may be bored[2]. Although people with autism will usually understand what is being said to them they may prefer to use visual symbols such as PECS(Picture Exchange Communication System).

Due to literal language interpretation, it is important that language communicated is clear, concise and unambiguous, one of the needs the public were most unaware of[5].

> Most things I take at face value, without judgement or interpreting them. I look at them in a concrete, literal and very individual way. [6]

Social interaction

> Autistic people have to understand scientifically what non-autistic people already understand instinctively - Mark Segar, Autistic Survival Guide.

Many people with autism have difficulty giving eye contact, one person described eye contact as "physically painful". By not giving eye contact, it may cause social queues such as facial expressions to be missed, potentially leading to inappropriate responses. Lack of eye contact could be perceived as rude or not paying attention to the speaker, causing possible unintentional offence. Other social interaction difficulties reported include trouble understanding social rules[2], for example why people say 'thankyou'.

Social imagination

Social imagination deficits result in difficulties 'Putting themselves in another person's shoes', also known as 'Theory of mind'. Other resulting difficulties include problems predicting events or identifying possible dangers such as running across a road and consequently, new situations can be difficult.[2]

Social imagination difficulties can make it hard for a child with autism to engage in imaginative play, preferring to act out scenes from films identically which can make it difficult for other children interacting with them if they prefer to deviate or explore a new plot.[2]

2.1.2 Information processing

"I had always known that the world was fragmented. My mother was a small and a texture, my father was a tone, and my older brother was something, which was moving about" [12].

It is suggested that people with autism process information holistically, a theory known as Gestalt perception. Gestalt perception is posited to be a cause of fragmented or distorted perceptions in people with autism as processing information as a whole instead of in parts make it difficult to drawn connections and thus make predictions about the world [6].

It is argued that people with autism perceive the world more accurately because their inferences are less dependent on previous experience but a negative consequence of this is being less able to filter irrelevant stimulus [9]. Difficulties filtering information can cause problems differentiating between background and foreground noise and so in a room with many people talking it may be hard to tune into an individual conversation [9].

Delays in information processing are a common feature in autism. In extreme cases, it can take weeks, months or even years to process information and one of the reasons given to the cause lye in the theory of gestalt perception. Processing information as a whole leads to over-selectivity and thus even familiar environments are looked upon as entirely new and thus one small change to the environment can cause a large amount of distress[6]. This would offer a suggestion as to why people with autism have a strong desire for strict routine. Questioned asked to a person with autism should be given ample time for a response, if the process of thought is interrupted it can cause a complete disruption and the individual has to start this process again[6]. As a result of distorted perception, it may take someone with autism longer to adjust to their surroundings.

Distortions are reported to become worse in the state of nervous over-arousal and information overloads[6] and thus a cycle of problems occurs; the more stressed a person with autism may be, the more these distortions occur and the harder it is to make sense of the world, consequently resulting in even more stress.

Sensory processing

While social and communication difficulties are core symptoms and most commonly associated with autism in the public view, "Many people with Asperger syndrome/High functioning autism define their sensory processing problems as more disabling than the deficits in communication/social

behaviour[6]. Sensory processing differences in autism are highly reported, 81% of respondents reported differences in visual perception, 87% in hearing, 77% in tactile perception, 30% in taste and 56% in smell [13]. Senses play a vital role in how we model and perceive the world around us so if one senses the world in a differently, their view and resulting behaviours will also be different.

Senses in autism can be hyper(more sensitive), hypo(less sensitive), agnostic or fluctuate between hyper and hypo[9]. As with all areas of autism, sensory atypicalities differ and are unique to each individual, however, these fluctuations make it an area of particular challenge for carers and for a person with autism to identify or predict troubling sources before they occur. Fluctuations can be described as a 'FM radio that is not exactly tuned on the station when you are driving down the freeway. Sometimes the world comes in clearly and at other times it does not" [6].

When a sensory channel is in a state of agnosia, although able to see, one may not be able to assign it to any meaning. The result is one can become 'mind-blind', or 'mind-deaf' where the person can appear as if they are genuinely deaf.

Catering with for the many different sensory needs for many different children can be very demanding. In the classroom if a child is hypo-visual and feels a need to stimulate their visual senses by constantly switching on and off a light, in contrast to another child in the class being hyper sensitive, the result could lead to a sensory or information overload(this was commented on in one of the interviews from the teacher...).

Below are some examples of the effects someone with autism may experience depending on the state of their sensory channel:

// (below is probably not much use at the moment, but useful for later justifying the game character's traits and responses to the environment if I can structure it in properly...)

Sensory processing patterns can be categorised into four-types[13]:

1. Sensory avoidance pattern: Low sensory threshold.

2. Sensory seeking patterns: A high sensory threshold and make seek out stimulus.

3. Sensory sensitivity patterns: Low thresholds and may respond to stimulus more intensely or for a longer period of time.

4. Low registration: High sensory threshold, may appear not to detect incoming sensory information and also show a lack of responsiveness.

Sense channel	Hyper	Hypo
Vision	Vision may be magnified	Attracted to light or fascinated with bright colors
Auditory	Sounds are amplified. Temple Grandin a write with autism described her ears as like 'microphones'	Is attracted to sounds/noises
Tactile	Clothes may hurt. One person with autism described clothe labels as feeling like 'barbed wire'. May not like being hugged.	Enjoys being hugged or seeks pressure by crawling under heavy objects.
Taste/Smells	Smells or texture of foods may be intolerable.	Mouths and licks objects
Vestibular	Difficulty with walking or crawling on uneven or unstable surfaces.	Spins, runs round and round, rocks back and forth

Correlation between sensory difficulties and difficult temperament characteristics such as activity level, adaptability to changing context, quality of mood, threshold of responsiveness, intensity of reaction and persistence[8].

Sensory and Information overload

When the amount of information required to be processed comes in large volumes and too quickly to processes it can result in someone with autism experiencing an 'Information' or 'Sensory' overload. Overloads can result in hypersensitivity causing lights becoming brighter or sounds becoming louder. Visual/auditory causes of overloads can cause tactile sensitivity and so being touched might be painful whilst experiencing a sensory overload could possibly be painful. Donna Williams reports that "sensory overload caused by bright lights, fluorescent lights, colours, and patterns makes the body react as if being attacked or bombarded, resulting in such physical symptoms as headaches, anxiety, panic attacks or aggression"[9].

The resulting behaviours again differ for each individual and are discussed in the following section.

2.1.3 Resulting behaviours

Meltdowns

If a sensory overload is not dispersed quickly enough it can lead to a full sensory shut-down in which all senses enter a state of agnosia and the person with autism withdraws from the world. Another reaction to a sensory overload is entering a state of 'fight or flight', running away from the source without any sense of danger, or exhibiting temper-like tantrums or self injurious behaviour. These behaviours can be collectively known as 'meltdowns'; the individual experiencing them feels a loss of control. Meltdowns can be caused by not only by sensory, but an emotional and cognitive overload.

Mono-processing

Mono-processing is described as an involuntary response to information overloads where all but a few sensory channels are closed. Vision may become hyper-sensitive whilst but the individual may not be able consciously hear. Subconsciously however, this information may be absorbed and processed later, further increasing the information processing delay.

Unusual fears

It was found that 40% of children with autism had unusual fears in comparison to 0-5% of typical children, the vast majority of these were made up of mechanical objects. Children with autism have higher levels of anxiety than typical children[7] and increased anxiety from being faced with more fears on a day to day basis will only increase this and further impact on functioning. For example, not leaving the house because it's cloudy, or not taking a shower because of the noise from the drain, not going to school due to being afraid the fire alarm will sound. The top five reported unusual fears were toilets, elevators, vacuum cleaners, thunderstorms, tornadoes. The cause of many of these unusual fears in children with autism are thought to be related to sensory perception differences[7].

Repetitive and restricted behaviours

// Note: find information on 'attractive stimulus' and Sensory soothing objects. Relate it more to content that can be use as justification for simulator choices.

Repetitive and restrictive behaviours are highly prevalent in people with autism and are thought to be caused by:

1. Needing to induce sensory sensory stimulation[18].

2. As a reaction to sensory stimulation[18].

Repetitive behaviours and sensory issues have been found to be positive correlated[19][?]. High levels of restricted behaviours were associated with less severe levels of depression, indicating that such behaviours may act as a mechanism to protect against or be a direct cause[?]. Those with low-functioning autism were more likely to engage in repetitive behaviours such as 'stimming', repetitive manipulation of objects and self-injurious behaviour in contrast to high-functioning autism having restricted interests, language or attachment to objects[?]. People with high-functioning autism were reported to have higher levels of anxiety with restrictive behaviours thought to a developed coping mechanism[?].

93% of children with autism were reported to be distressed by change [7]. With an ever changing perceptions of the environment, routine can be their only sense of familiarity and reassurance. Interestingly it is reported that people with autism can have more problems with small changes in a familiar environment in comparison to entirely new situations[9].

2.2 Impact and Prevalence

Although difficult to calculate an exact amount, figures drawn from the 2011 census estimate that 1.1% of the population have Autism[2]. This figure appears to be rising across the globe as awareness and understanding of the condition increases alongside broadening criteria[1], Aspergers syndrome is one example addition and which has only been a formal diagnosis since 1990. Early counts of people with autism spectrum conditions were less than 10 in 10,000, this has grown to a new prediction of 110 in 10,000 in the USA [1].

It is estimated that only 22% of teachers have been trained specifically in autism and the majority of training given is typically one to four hours. 54% of all teachers in England do not feel they have had adequate training to teach children with autism.[3] 30% of parents of children with autism in mainstream education are satisfied with the level of understanding of autism across the school[4]. 23% of parents are dissatisfied with SENCO's level of understanding of autism.

Figures obtained show that approximately 40% of children with autism have been bullied at school. 1 in 5 children with autism have been excluded

from school [4] and only 24.4% of pupils with autism achieved 5A*-C GCSEs in 2010/2011 in comparison to 58.2% of the overall population[3], a surprising figure owing that people with autism are deemed to have average to above average intelligence which indicates difficulties at school may be a reason for not reaching their potential.

> Danny would not have been excluded if the school had understood the difference between 'normal' behaviour and Aspergers syndrome. They inflamed situations because they didn't understand that my son finds physical contact, or being touched by teachers, really difficult [4]

> If I could make one change...I would ensure compulsory, thorough training about autism and how it affects learning is given to all school staff. [4]

2.3 Public perception of autism

Although there is some level of awareness of autism in the public domain, there is still much left to be desired. From a survey carried out by the National Autistic Society, 92% of respondents had heard of Autism but only 48% had heard of Aspergers syndrome which has less obvious difficulties and is consequently regarded as a 'hidden disability'. Most were able to identify key characteristics of autism such as difficulty communicating or making friends. Other common characteristics such as a need for 'clear unambiguous instructions' and sensory hypersensitivity were less known[5].

// find sources on public interaction with people who have autism.

> If I could make one change... every person who comes into contact with my daughter would have some form of training in autism.[4]

2.4 Previous work

2.4.1 Education software

How other education software can be used to help children with understanding autism or general learning. Include information from the paper Alyssa sent.

2.4.2 Other simulators

Include the one that was released this year and possibly other simulators that have been used to convey other disabilities if I can find them...

Perhaps offering an argument as to why simulators may not be a good idea/useful.

2.5 Other

Just for now, some information that might be of use to put somewhere, not sure where.

> Action to increase understanding of autism across the whole school and to provide support with social activities can make a huge difference to whether a child with autism feels included at school.[4]

"if you deal with 'challenging behaviours' in autism, do not focus on the iceberg; do understand the underlying causes of the behaviours and try to develop an approach not based on symptoms but on prevention. Challenging behaviours are caused by problems of communication, social understanding, by different imagination, by sensory problems...Therefore try to understand autism 'from within'. It is easier said than done, because it requires an enormous effort of imagination: we need t learn to put ourselves in the brains of autistic people and then we will understand better through their eyes the obstacles in their attempts to survive among us" - Theo peeters [6]

> It doesn't appear that mainstream teachers have had access to training. The fundamental issues relating to communication, behaviour and language disorder continue to be misinterpreted as 'bad behaviour', 'not listening' and so on.[4]

Chapter 3

Design process

3.1 Interviews

3.2 Game design

3.2.1 House design

House design choices.

3.2.2 Character

Autism aspects to convey

3.2.3 Design of sensory system

3.2.4 Story boards

Chapter 4

Prototype

4.1 Implementation

What was in the prototype.

4.2 Evaluation

4.2.1 Expert feedback

4.2.2 User feedback

4.3 Improvements

Chapter 5

First version

Chapter 6

Final version

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