

# eResearch: the open access repository of the research output of Queen Margaret University, Edinburgh

PDF document converted from a PowerPoint document.

Murray, S. and Gillham, M. (2003). Investigating the use of a computer-based, interactive timetable designed for primary school children with Asperger's syndrome. [Abstract]. In *Proceedings of the*  $7^{th}$  *International Autism Europe Congress*, Lisbon, Portugal, 14 – 16 November, 2003 (pp. 318-320).

# Accessed from:

http://eresearch.qmu.ac.uk/321/

# **Repository Use Policy**

The full-text may be used and/or reproduced, and given to third parties for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes providing that:

- The full-text is not changed in any way
- A full bibliographic reference is made
- A hyperlink is given to the original metadata page in eResearch

eResearch policies on access and re-use can be viewed on our Policies page: http://eresearch.qmu.ac.uk/policies.html

Copyright © and Moral Rights for this article are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners.

http://eresearch.qmu.ac.uk

# Investigating the use of a computer- based, interactive timetable designed for primary school pupils with Asperger's Syndrome (or unspecific high functioning autism)

Susan J Murray & Dr. Mark Gillham - Queen Margaret University College, Edinburgh, Scotland

#### 1. Introduction

- An area of difficulty faced by children with autism is coping with change. During the school day many of the activities that take place often involve the children moving to different locations with different teachers. The anxiety this causes can result in loss of learning opportunities and in disruptive behaviour. Teachers report that advanced knowledge of the day's activities can considerably lessen anxiety, especially if this information is highly visual in its presentation.
- This study is investigating the design and use of a computer-based, interactive timetable, being developed for children with Asperger's Syndrome (AS).

#### 2. Computers are ideal for children with AS

Predictable, safe and context free [1][2][3]
 Well suited to the single channelled interest system of those with AS [1][2][3]
 An ideal resource for both educational and recreational use [4][2][3]

#### 5. Methodology

✓ Essentially qualitative
✓ Semi-ethnographic
✓ Case study approach.

Development follows a user-centred design:-

#### System analysis $\implies$ Prototype design $\implies$ Evaluation

#### System analysis

Examination of the current visual timetable system by:-

✓ Non-participative observations in the classroom
 ✓ Semi-structured interviews with key staff

#### **Key findings**

#### Timetable should be: -

Flexible and easy to maintain
 Very visual, incorporating familiar images and text
 Easily accessible both in the classroom and at home

#### **Key concerns**

Size and positioning of the timetable
 Fears regarding skills necessary to maintain the timetable
 Limited resources resulting in availability problems
 Supporting information could be overlooked



Fig. 3. Screen shot with example of class timetable page

#### **Usability evaluations**

Staff and children took part in the following usability evaluations:-

- Cooperative user observations [5]
- $\blacksquare$  Group evaluation sessions and constructive
- interaction (staff) [5] [6]
- ☑ Questionnaires (staff & parents)

#### **Key findings**

Layout and design appear appropriate for user group
 Meaning of navigation icons not easily recognisable
 Font should be consistent with that used in class
 Flexibility of symbol display needs reviewing



Fig. 1. Example of visual timetable used by class

### 3. Participants

#### Children

✓ Special class in mainstream primary
✓ 4 boys
✓ Aged 6 – 8

#### School staff

- Special needs teacher
- ☑ Nursery nurse
- ☑ Speech and language therapist (part of team)

#### 4. Aims

- ☑ Develop a computer-based, interactive timetable
- Assess value in reducing anxiety
- ☑ Establish effectiveness as a management and communication tool
- ✓ Propose recommendations for a general system

#### Recommendations

- ☑ Web-based technology to enable wide access
- ☑ Familiar symbols be maintained
- ☑ A database be incorporated
- ☑ Training be provided for staff

## **Prototype design**

A collaborative and iterative process of interface design used following methods:-

- ☑ Brainstorming with staff
- $\blacksquare$  Interviews with parents
- $\blacksquare$  Demonstrations of layout sketches and structure
- $\blacksquare$  Paper and pencil walkthrough
- Storyboarding techniques
- Screen shots



012 0 440 grante (946 3 1- 3 2- 3



Fig. 4: Demonstrating how navigation icons changed from those used in A to those used in B as result of usability evaluations

#### 6. Further work

Α

The prototype timetable is to be implemented later this year and the final stage of evaluations will then commence.

# References

 Bell, E. & Potter, D. (1999). Fact sheet: Computer applications for people with autism London: National Autistic Society.

- [2] Moore, D. (1998). Computers and people with autism/Asperger syndrome. Communication, 20-21.
- [3] Murray, D. & Lesser, M. (1999). Autism and computing. Available: http://www3.mistral.co.uk/shifth/autism/NAS/index.htm
- [4] Attwood, T. (1998). Asperger's syndrome: A guide for parents and professionals. London: Jessica Kingsley.
- [5] Cox, K. & Walker, D. (1993). User interface design. (2nd ed.) Singapore: Prentice Hall.
- [6] Faulkner, C. (1998). The essence of human-computer interaction. Harlow, Essex: Prentice Hall.