

# Evaluating a Collaborative iPad Game's Impact on Social Relationships for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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This paper describes how collaborative assistive technologies, housed on off-the-shelf low cost platforms such as the iPad, can be used to facilitate social relationships in children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Through an empirical study of the use of a collaborative iPad game, Zody, we explore how assistive technologies can be used to support social relationships, even without intervention from adults. We discuss how specific design choices can encourage three levels of social relationship: membership, partnership, and friendship. This work contributes to research on both assistive technologies and collaborative gaming through a framework that describes how specific in-game elements can foster social skill development for children with ASD.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)<sup>1</sup> often experience difficulties developing social relationships [Baron-Cohen 1988, Dawson *et al.* 2004, Kasari *et al.* 2001, Travis and Sigman 1998], leading to social isolation [Ghaziuddin *et al.* 2002, White *et al.* 2007, Hurtig *et al.* 2009, Boyd and Ward 2013]. Rates of depression are substantially higher (25% vs. 10%) for people with ASD compared to the general population, potentially due to a lack of friends [Leyfer *et al.* 2006, Lieb 2011]. Of adults with ASD, only 8% report interacting with a “friend” on a weekly basis [Orsmond *et al.* 2004]. Social difficulties can be improved through intervention across

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<sup>1</sup> Autism Spectrum Disorder is an umbrella term used in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual 5<sup>th</sup> edition to describe a range of difficulties with social communication and repetitive behavior. In previous editions of the DSM, symptoms were clustered into categories such as autism, Asperger's syndrome, and Pervasive Developmental Disorder Not Otherwise Specified.

the lifespan [Gerhardt and Mayville 2010, Krasny *et al.* 2003, Reichow and Volkmar 2010]. To simplify thinking about social relationships and interventions to support them, we developed a framework of social relationships. Informed by our analysis of collaborative patterns among children with ASD when playing an iPad game, our framework includes three categories of social relationships with increasing levels of intimacy: membership, partnership, and friendship.

We define *membership* as being part of a group and participating, such as being physically present and making a small action that contributes to the group's activity. For example, membership can include sitting with a group at a table and saying 'hello' to the others already seated. Interventions that aim to address membership usually do so by focusing the training on a group of peers of which the child is expected to already be a part (*e.g.*, *Circe of Friends* [Kalyva and Avramidis, 2005], peer-mediated social skills training [Laushey and Heflin 2000]).

*Partnership*, defined simply here as two people having specific responsibilities in achieving their mutual endeavor, has likewise been supported through a variety of interventions. For example, parent-assisted friendship training [Frankel *et al.* 2010] aims at teaching social etiquette and social rules to the child with ASD that are used by the child's peer group. Relationship Development Intervention (RDI) [Gutstein 2002] supports adults in teaching the collaborative interactions of partnership by systematically teaching synchronization and reciprocal responding as well as the highly emotional interactions of friendship. In this case, *friendship* consists of having mutual interests and an affinity for each other. Interventions designed to support friendships tend to include creating enriched emotional experiences that can become shared memories.

Across all of these types of social relationships, one substantial challenge remains. Interventions that support them currently require intensive effort from parents, therapists, and other mediators. Thus, in this work, we were interested in understanding whether and how technology might be used to support the building of social skills at all three of these levels with limited or no human mediation. To address this research question, we evaluated the use of a collaborative tablet game intended to teach social skills to children with ASD. Our results indicate that such games can be designed to support teaching social skills at all three levels of intimacy without a human mediator. However, the specific mechanisms by which such instruction occurs must be adapted to the particular skills, strengths, and challenges of the individuals using the game.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. First, we provide an overview of related work in interactive and collaborative technologies to support social skills development as well as gaming for socialization. We then detail our methods for this empirical study. Finally, we present the results of our study in light of these three levels of intimacy: membership, partnership, and friendship; closing with a discussion of how future technologies might be designed to support these skills.

## 2. RELATED WORK

Research on using assistive technology to support social skills traditionally focuses on an individual user engaging with a device to support the development of specific skills [McCoy and Waller 2009]. For example, Tartaro and Cassell [2011] demonstrated that a life-sized virtual peer could be used to teach social skills by interacting with a child with ASD, sharing toys and responding to the child's input. Similarly, robots have been shown to be able to assist children with ASD in collaborative play that required continual communication, coordination and

synchronization between the two participants [Wainer 2012]. Additionally, collaborative virtual environments [Cheng and Ye 2010], consisting of a 3D expressive avatar, an animated social situation, and verbal and text communication, allowed children with ASD to improve their social interactions and understanding of social interactions. Finally, in the ECHOS project, a technology that detects the user's eye gaze at objects on the screen and responds to the user based on where he is looking on the screen facilitated joint attention (the shared focus of two people) between the computer agent and the child with ASD [Porayska-Pomsta *et al.* 2012]. These projects demonstrate that technologies can be used to engage directly with children individually to teach specific social skills.

Building on this work, a growing body of research addresses social relationship skills by developing tools for multiple children with social skills deficits to collaborate using the same device [e.g., Gal *et al.* 2009, Hourcade *et al.* 2012, Piper *et al.* 2006]. Touchscreens and other shared interactive surfaces “allow face-to-face interaction and multiple simultaneous inputs from individuals acting independently or as part of a group” [Morris *et al.* 2006 as cited in Kientz *et al.* 2013], making them particularly compelling as platforms for developing collaborative applications and games for children with ASD. Because of their inherently collaborative features, touchscreens have been used in research studies to teach a variety of social skills.

In particular, the high levels of structure that can be imparted using touchscreens have been shown to improve student performance in joint activities [Bullock-Rest and Hansen 2007, Gal and Goren-Bar 2007, Hourcade *et al.*, 2012]. For example, Piper *et al.* (2006) developed and evaluated a tabletop system to support the teaching of turn taking, called SIDES. By using a system that contained prescribed and limited choices, clear visual directions, and consistent feedback, SIDES not only encouraged turn taking during the game but improved social skills overall for participants. Likewise, as part of the Serious Games for PDD-NOS<sup>2</sup> project, researchers found that by playing a collaborative game for approximately 20 minutes per day, students improved in their abilities to collaborate within the game. However, these skills did not generalize to other classroom skills [van Veen *et al.* 2009]. Although these projects are promising, they all use very large touchscreens, which are not cost effective for most schools and clinics and are too bulky for use in many situations.

With the advent of tablets and other mobile shared surfaces, smaller scale collaborative systems are much more likely to be used outside of the research setting. For instance, the Open Autism Project focused on the use of multi-touch tablets for encouraging social interactions “through creative, expressive, and collaborative activities” [Hourcade *et al.* 2013]. Hiniker *et al.* (2013) found that using game elements in a suite of cognitive tasks on the tablet could support extended engagement in therapeutic activities.

Outside of the specific ASD technology community, multiplayer games have been shown to encourage sociability and communication among players [Seay *et al.* 2003] to accomplish shared goals [Brown and Gutwin 2003, Wendel *et al.* 2013]. Despite the concern that some video games may promote violence or other “anti-social” behaviors [The Harris Poll 2013], recent empirical research indicates that the rate of violence has actually decreased at the same time that sales of violent games have increased

<sup>2</sup> PDD-NOS stands for “Pervasive Developmental Disorder-Not Otherwise Specified”, and was a diagnostic category used when social, communication and cognitive deficits that did not meet full criteria for autism while also not meeting criteria for another developmental disorder per the DSM-IV IV [APA 2000]

[Cunningham *et al.* 2011]. Even players of first person shooter games have been found to seek out social relationships with other players [Xu *et al.* 2011]. Collaborative virtual environments, including games, successfully encourage partnership by requiring users to use offline skills to carry out activities within a virtual environment [Bowers *et al.* 1996]. In fact, much of the “fun” of games may actually come from the relationships among players as they navigate game activities [Hughes *et al.* 1983, Nardi and Harris 2006].

The related research in ASD technologies demonstrates the feasibility of games and other collaborative technological systems to teach a variety of skills, including social skills, to individuals with ASD. At the same time, the more general field of collaborative gaming indicates that games are—perhaps unsurprisingly—inherently motivating and social in many cases. Playing with others can both provide some of the motivation needed to engage in a therapy and increase social interactions [McGrenere 1996]. Thus, in this work, we were interested in unpacking the relationship between specific game elements and levels of intimacy in social relationships for children with social skill challenges.

### 3. METHODS

To understand how a tablet based collaborative game might support the development of social skills, we conducted a quasi-controlled study in a school using a single-subject design using an iPad game, Zody, and Lego play sets. Playing Legos together is a current best practice to support collaborative play in the school that served as the site for this study. Naturalistic approaches are considered most likely to produce generalization of such social skills [Delprato 2001, Krasny, 2003]. A natural, motivating real-life activity, such as Lego therapy [LeGoff, 2004 & 2006], can produce improvement in indirect measures of autism-specific social interaction scores when compared to a direct teaching approach guided by a therapist [Owen 2008]. We conducted a within subjects ABAB study to observe how technology might augment social skill development when alternated with current practice. In this section, we provide details about the participants, the study design, and the Zody game used in the study.

#### 3.1 Participants

Four dyads (eight children, including one female) aged 8 to 11 ( $M=9.6$ ;  $SD=0.7$ ) participated in the study. Participants were recruited from a twelve-person special day class for students with ASD in the third through fifth grades (US). Nine students expressed interest in the study, and eight were randomly selected from among those nine to ensure even numbers. The students were taught to use Zody, before beginning the study. All participants had educational and parent-reported medical diagnoses of ASD. Each student was a member of a self-contained special education classroom at an elementary school district in Southern California (see Table 1).

<b>Dyad</b>	<b>Participant Pseudonym</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>IQ (Standard Score)*</b>
A	Juan	9	Male	Hispanic	113
A	Tasha	9	Female	Hispanic	87
B	Anthony	8	Male	Caucasian	98
B	Robert	10	Male	Caucasian	91
C	Jesus	10	Male	Caucasian	95
C	Ignacio	10	Male	Hispanic	72
D	Andrew	11	Male	Asian/Hispanic	93
D	Max	10	Male	Hispanic	89

\* IQ scores were derived from various cognitive assessments: Woodcock-Johnson Cognitive Assessment, Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-IV), Universal Nonverbal Intelligence test (UNIT), *etc.* The most current school records indicated IQ scores ranging from 72-113 (with 90-110 being average intelligence).

**Table 1: Participant demographics.**

The Autism Social Skills Profile (ASSP) [Bellini and Hopf 2007] was completed by their parents and indicated they had moderate social skill deficits consistent with a diagnosis of ASD. Two of the three concerns noted most frequently in this instrument were engaged in the study design: considering multiple viewpoints and compromising during disagreements. The third major concern, introducing self to others, was not explored, because all of the students already knew each other through the class from which they were recruited. Participants were randomly assigned to dyads and remained with that partner for all study sessions.

### 3.2 Study Design

The study included an ABAB design [Kazdin 2011], to maximize the impact of the results across the eight participants [Sears and Hanson 2012]. The dyads played three times a week with a 401-piece Lego set in weeks one and three, and Zody during weeks two and four. Each dyad shared one iPad or one Lego set, enforcing some measure of engagement with one another. Three researchers observed each session, taking detailed notes about participant behaviors. The observations conducted during the intervention informed questions asked during short interviews conducted with each participant at the end of the study. Interviews were structured to collect maximal data in five to twenty minutes, which was all the time available given the constraints of conducting this research in a school setting. Additionally, the student participants often struggled to concentrate and maintain the social interaction necessary for an interview for longer than 20 minutes. Two researchers conducted each interview with one student at a time. All interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed for detailed analysis alongside observational data.

### 3.3 Zody: A Collaborative Game for Teaching Social Skills

DIR Social Engagement Strategies	Zody Features
Develop joint attention	Tutorials Visual feedback Parallel game controllers Play starts automatically Tablet form Multiple mini-games
Facilitate experience of mutual joy	Mutual goals Visual feedback Rewards for success
Mirror affect	Visual feedback Sound effects
Exaggerate your expression	Visual feedback (highlights affect)
Turn action into interaction	Cooperative gestures
Promote child's agenda	Rewards for success
Be necessary means to an end	Cooperative gestures
Use anticipation to increase mutual attention	Mystery game after gopher defeat

**Table 2: Features of DIR therapy aligned with Zody component.**

Zody, short for Zody's World, The Clock Catastrophe<sup>3</sup>, is a commercially available collaborative iPad game designed by SymPlay. The SymPlay website states that "each game includes a cooperative mode and helps you show how it's good to work together with other people and pay attention to what they're doing."<sup>4</sup> The game includes four mini-games connected to a primary home scenario. Players return to the home scenario between the mini-games. The overall goal of the game is to collect several pieces to assemble a clock that has been stolen at the beginning of the game. In interviews with the game's designers, they indicated that the game was inspired by the DIR "Floor Time" model [Davis *et al.* 2014] (see Table 2).

In the home scenario, which is also another mini-game, one player's character carries the other player's character piggyback, avoiding hazards and incoming fruit



**Figure 1: (left): The dual controls at the bottom of the screen allows one player to move while the other throws fruit at the gophers. (right): Screen text encourages celebration when "leveling up".**

<sup>3</sup> Zody was developed by SymPlay at <http://www.SymPlay.com>

<sup>4</sup> Zody is retrievable at <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/zodys-world-clock-catastrophe/id821791253?mt=8>



**Figure 2: Players choose where to dig for treasure by first communicating about their choices, then each picking their respective coordinate (vertical or horizontal) and simultaneously placing their thumbs on the color-coded fingerprint icons to initiate digging.**

thrown by gophers while that second character throws fruit at the gophers (See Figure 1).

The goal of the Treasure Chase mini-game is to dig for buried treasure in pairs by simultaneously pressing fingerprints to engage the digging action (see Figure 2). In the Dragon Blast mini-game, players each use an individual paddle to throw ice balls and break down the walls protecting a dragon that is in turn shooting fireballs at them. This mini-game provides each player their own side to play in a parallel fashion, and one side can help the other side by returning their partner's ice ball if it passes through the center of the screen (see Figure 3).



**Figure 3: Each player has a controller from which they can throw ice balls at the dragon.**



**Figure 4: The color-coded arrows show the feature that requires cooperative gestures. The color-coding is designed to encourage each player to collaborate by controlling two of the four directions.**

The Garden Maze has two modes: Tilt Maze and Arrow Maze. In Tilt Maze, players each hold a side of the iPad and turn synchronously to move their character through the maze. In Arrow Maze, each player controls two buttons, which each correspond to one direction (*i.e.*, up, down, left, right) (see Figure 4).

Finally, in the Talk it Over mini-game, the players decide which characters (*i.e.*, the strong, gentle character or the small, assertive character) will try a particular strategy (*i.e.*, action, reasoning, empathy) to persuade the dragon to allow the characters to remove a painful thorn from the dragon’s foot.

### 3.4 Analysis

Throughout data collection and analysis, the research team met regularly to discuss trends in the data collected from observations. Dominant topics included any usability or technical challenges the children were having as well as of social behaviors participants exhibited when using specific features of the game. All members of the research team read the interview transcripts from all participants.

Our overall analysis was a mix of inductive and deductive approaches. We examined the interview transcripts and field notes for data related to our initial hypotheses surrounding the potential feasibility of collaborative computer games to support a variety of social relationships and teach multiple social skills to students with ASD. Additionally, we looked for explanatory interview data to help understand the trends we saw in direct observations. We use “cooperative gestures” [Morris *et al.* 2006] as a means for explaining the ways in which the Zody game executes actions by multiple users. Specifically, Morris *et al.* (2006) describe six design axes that make up cooperative gestures:

- Symmetry: similarity in actions
- Parallelism: the temporal pattern of the interaction (simultaneous or serial)
- Proxemics distance: the physical distance of users during the interaction
- Additivity: the amplification of effect when more than one user makes a given gesture simultaneously
- Identity-Awareness: focus that comes from designated roles
- Number of Users and Number of Devices: complexity in learning and executing the actions

Building on the concept of roles and collaborative actions and aligning with the tenants of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Giusti *et al.* (2011) developed a set of collaborative patterns (“choosing together”, “constraints on object”, “different role”, and “ownership”). Taken together, these works describe the spectrum of involvement required or elicited from each player within a set of patterns and provide a framework by which we analyze interactions with Zody.

Our inductive analysis process included coding, memoing, and affinity diagramming throughout the data collection and analysis process [Charmaz and Belgrave 2002]. During the first round of open coding, codes focused on orientation and reactions to the game, as well as the concepts of negotiating play, friendship and partnership, and goal completion.

The first author drafted multiple memos describing her analysis of the interview data to serve as the basis for discussion with the rest of the research team. Additional rounds of coding and analysis examined the connection between specific game features and particular social skills, with an emphasis on known social skills lists from the ASD literature [Krasny 2003 *et al.* 2006, Wilczynski *et al.* 2007]. Finally, to simplify understanding of the highly varied and complex social relationships observed, a set of memos were drafted using the framework of three levels of intimacy in the observed social relationships: membership, partnership, and friendship. Using these memos as the basis for discussion, we examined how the collaborative patterns differed between the two conditions. In particular, a framework of cooperative gestures [Morris *et al.* 2006, Giusti *et al.* 2011] game elements present in Zody impacted social skills during experimental sessions. We reduced the codes into categories of membership, partnership, and friendship by collapsing axial codes. We developed our framework using these categories by comparing behavior observed across both conditions. What we present here then are empirical results in light of the connection between features of collaborative play and the learning and practicing of social skills specifically in terms of membership, partnership, and friendship.

#### 4. RESULTS

Our results indicate that cooperative assistive technologies, including video games, can support developing social skills at varying levels of intimacy between players. In particular, specific game features can support membership, partnership, and friendship without a human mediator. As described in the introduction, membership behaviors include physical proximity to other players and initiating participation through an interaction with the game. Partnership behaviors are collaboration through turn-taking and coordinating simultaneous actions. Friendship behaviors are sharing joy and demonstrating empathy.

In this section, we describe the ways in which the pairs in our study played together, with particular attention paid to the ways in which both traditional (Lego) and digital (Zody) supports facilitated these social relationships, noting features appropriate for the design and development of social games for children with ASD.

##### 4.1 Membership

As noted in the introduction, membership can be defined as being part of a group and participating, such as being physically present and making a small action toward participation in the group’s activity. Importantly, membership potentially results in the inclusion of people who are often socially isolated and have difficulty interacting

with others. Membership behaviors signify that a person is part of the group. In our study, membership was supported in the Zody condition by the use of a small form factor, a somewhat unexpected benefit of the iPad platform, and by the assignment of roles. In the Lego condition, membership was supported by the use of one, relatively small booklet with instructions. The dyads all spontaneously organized themselves into one child reading the instructions and directing the other.

#### 4.1.1 *Maintaining Physical Proximity through Small Form Factor*

Zody uses “social” cooperative gestures [Morris *et al.* 2006], meaning that participants touch the same device but not the same button within the game. The small size of an iPad requires students playing it together to sit or stand in close physical proximity to one another, which is in and of itself a goal of social skills therapy for many students. Specifically, close proximity can “encourage chance encounters and opportunities for interaction, which can lead to the formation of new relationships and the maintenance of existing ones” [Rivera *et al.* 2010]. Given that maintaining proximity tends to be listed by social skills experts as an explicit goal that students may not achieve naturally, it is perhaps unsurprising that the students in our study did not particularly like the size of the form factor used. For example, Robert<sup>5</sup> conveyed his discomfort related to sharing the small space:

“The only problem is that sometimes it would get very crowded... The thing that would have made it better was if there was a full table for the iPad, like a full giant table, that like we can move. That would be easier for Zody...I mean, make it, make the iPad a bit bigger, the size of a table...It would make it a less frustrating for example if you have an iPad, a regular iPad and you have to share it with another guy. It's really hard because, you know, it isn't full roam. And, a table, a giant table, it would that would look like an iPad and would actually work.... So it would make it less frustrating to control sometimes.”

The very discomfort expressed is an indication that the form factor may help students to overcome their challenges with maintaining close proximity to others.

In turn, this close proximity can then lend itself to opportunities for other pro-social behaviors [Rivera *et al.* 2010]. In particular, once engaged in a shared physical space, students in this study became jointly engaged, leading them to describe themselves and act as members of a team or pair. For example, Juan stated that he and his partner “joined forces to get the dragon.” and that he and Tasha “just played together. We played. And we just played together.”

Our results indicate that the specific form factor chosen can help students to develop particular social skills. Given that children use physical proximity as a strategy to enter a social group [Bakeman and Brownlee 1980], the use of a small form factor to require increasing tolerance for sitting in close proximity with a peer can support learning these membership strategies. Of course, something larger (*e.g.*, a tabletop) or more distant (*e.g.*, online interactions) might be more appropriate for teaching other types of skills or for children for whom close physical proximity goes beyond simply challenging to extremely anxiety producing or even painful. Additionally, requiring extended coordination in such close proximity could cause

<sup>5</sup> Participants are referred to by pseudonyms.

frustration. Those designing social skills interventions must understand the ways in which a digital intervention's physical form factor can impact the acceptance of the technology and possibly serve as an intervention itself.

#### 4.1.2 *Participation through assigned roles*

Membership can also be facilitated by providing players with designated roles during gameplay. For example, Piper *et al.* (2006) prescribed identifiable roles for the players of a tabletop game and found that participants' roles influenced how the children played the tabletop game, with students performing particularly well when therapists assigned them the role of leader. In our study, participants negotiated these roles dynamically in both conditions. When initiating play, one or both would reach for the manual or the iPad. Notably, once a partner took a passive role in Lego play by being the builder for their partner instruction reader, it did not change within that session; whereas in Zody, roles changed throughout the play session as described below.

In Zody, roles were designated by the device (*e.g.*, one player was the thrower and the other controlled character movement) or by the students themselves (*e.g.*, one player clicked the character and strategy buttons in the Talk it Over mini-game), with no therapist intervention. The roles in each mini-game tend to be similar, if not equal, in terms of the impact on meeting the goal. For example, in the Garden Maze game, color-coding indicates that each participant has control of two directions, and all four are needed to navigate. In the Treasure Chase game, the two digger roles are equivalent in that each player can move in one of two directions and press one of two fingerprints. The Dragon Blast game allows players to blast the dragon from separate directions. The Gopher game has the most dissimilar roles in that one player is the "runner" and one the "thrower." Most players accepted the role of the character whose inputs were physically closest.

Although all of the games involve two players on screen, it is physically possible for a single player to play both roles. Thus, there were occasions when a participant attempted to take exclusive control of the iPad. For example, Ignacio struggled with securing his role in the mini-games, and stated that his partner played both roles and exited out of the mini-games without Ignacio's input. Ignacio stated that he wished players would share the roles and take turns picking the next game.

#### 4.1.3 *Summary of Membership*

These results indicate that membership can be supported through careful design of an appropriately sized form factor and dedicated roles for each of the participants. The small form of the iPad prompted participants' close physical proximity, and having a role for both players encouraged participation. However, the lack of role enforcement and the small form factor sometimes worked against specific individual. The impact on game play of the lack of role enforcement indicates that designers should consider ways to enforce players' roles, potentially through player identification and explicit control mechanisms. Tradeoffs must be considered between the importance of teaching children to negotiate roles with one another dynamically and the structure of controlling those roles automatically. Likewise, a sufficiently large form factor would prevent individual children from taking too much control—their arms would simply not reach—but would also mean less practice at sitting and acting appropriately when in close quarters as described above.

## 4.2 Partnership

Partnership involves two people having specific responsibilities in achieving their mutual endeavor. Partnership differs from membership in that each person is dependent on the other's play, as it impacts the shared outcome. In this section, we describe first the serial behavior observed in Lego play and then how the cooperative gestures of serial, synchronized, and symmetrical actions all encouraged pairs to think and act like partners when playing with Zody.

### 4.2.1 Collaborating through Turn-Taking Gestures

Turn taking, a basic social skill, is frequently the target of intervention (*e.g.*, Brok and Barakova 2010, Goodrich *et al.* 2011, Koegel and Koegel 1987, Mundy *et al.* 1986, Mundy *et al.* 1994, Scassellati *et al.* 2012, Schegloff 2000). Legos do not benefit from these gestures, and turn-taking in the Legos condition tended to involve one player issuing an order (one turn) and the other implementing it (another turn). In Zody, pairs took turns touching the arrows in the maze mini-game due to the assignment of two arrows per player and the need to travel in all four directions. Turns must be taken rapidly in this game—a slow playing pair will find their treasure “moved” by a capricious cat—which can challenge one's ability to wait for their partner to take a turn. For example, in dyad B, one partner regularly held the other's hand during the maze game, exerting a small amount of control even during the other player's turn.

As a more traditional—and slower moving—example, most dyads took turns choosing the next mini-game once one was completed. This behavior is not enforced, however, and so one player could dominate all choices, as seen in dyad C. These results indicate that games can facilitate turn taking behavior at multiple timescales. However, roles and design features in the technology or an outside human mediator are required to enforce the turn taking behaviors desired. An open question for designers then is how to facilitate these kinds of interactions without overly prescribing them.

### 4.2.2 Coordinating through Simultaneous Gestures

“Simultaneous gestures” [Morris *et al.* 2006], which are cooperative gestures that occur at the same time, support partnership by enforcing coordination among members of a dyad. For example, in the Treasure Chase game, the players must synchronize their actions, because the game only accepts both fingerprints being pressed at once as appropriate input. To complete the synchronized finger-press gesture, students often spoke with one another, sometimes counting aloud to coordinate the time they would touch the screen “One-two-three-go!” In our observations, counting could occur out loud together or with one partner counting and the other listening. As pairs became more familiar with one another and with the game, explicit verbal interaction was often no longer necessary. A glance at each other, demonstrating eye contact (an important social skill in and of itself [Phillips *et al.* 1992]) or touching the partner on the arm, could convey the message that it is time to press the screen.

“Symmetrical actions” [Morris *et al.* 2006], (*i.e.*, the same action by both players with each using their own controller), support partnership by setting up situations in which players help each other complete a mutual task through different roles. For example, Andrew described his partner as someone helping him with tasks: “Mhm, he helped me. Helped me find the pieces and helped me try to defeat, help me...He would help me try to throw these ice balls at the dragon.”

Cooperative gestures provide a level of coordinated engagement that extends a social interaction beyond a simple single turn taking activity. When each player can depend on the other to meet goals over the course of the mini-game and possibly all the games during the session, participants experience being needed by the other, and depending on the other, partnership.

In Zody, collaboration and coordination occurred without a mechanism for determining who was touching the interface (*e.g.*, the Diamond Touch [Dietz and Leigh 2001]) or a human mediator to manage turn taking. Additional opportunities to practice partnership occurred each time a mini game ended and the pair needed to make a decision. Most pairs made decisions by engaging in a brief discussion during which they stated their preferences and reached consensus through compromise. For example, in the first Zody session for Dyad A, the pair used both verbal and non-verbal communication cues to determine what to do:

The teacher places the iPad in front of Tasha. Tasha says to Juan, “Don’t touch it, she say don’t touch it.” The teacher says, “Okay guys, play together.” Tasha says, “Okay” and releases the iPad. Juan pulls the iPad close to him to a point midway between them on the desk. He begins to scroll through comic-book style instructions. Leaning into the iPad space, Tasha says to him, “Let me read.” Then they alternate touching the screen to advance the directions. Once at the end of the tutorial, Juan, with very brief glance at her says, “Okay (to do this?” Tasha reads aloud the first word of the home screen script, says, “ready” and puts her thumb up. Juan says, “Okay, you walk this and get the vegetables.” She points at him (see Figure 5) and says, “And you,” as he continues saying, “And I get gophers.” Then they begin to use the related controller button on their side of the screen.

- Field Notes from December 17, 2013



**Figure 5: The pair negotiate roles in the gopher game by stating who will do which in-game task (throw fruit or run after gophers).**

#### 4.2.3 Summary of Partnership

Our results indicate that partnership can be supported by thoughtfully employing cooperative gestures of various dimensions. “Serial gestures” [Morris *et al.* 2006] provided the structure for pairs to take turns, supporting the use of “simultaneous gestures” [Morris *et al.* 2006] required of players to coordinate their actions in time.



**Figure 6: (left): Dyad B celebrates by smiling and making fist pumps. (right): A “win” creates the opportunity to celebrate together as they engage in a “high five” gesture.**

Over time, each pair’s coordination expanded beyond the cooperative gesture to include counting down together or looking at each other to be in sync. However, some pairs had difficulty coordinating their actions at the precise moment in time required to effectively play the game, leading to frustration when using cooperative gestures did not quickly result in finishing the task (*e.g.*, finding the treasure in the dig game) and repeated cooperative gestures were required. Therefore, the potential for frustration created by cooperative gestures indicates that designers should consider the level of difficulty required by the pair to execute the coordinating movements, as it impacts their motivation to sustain play. The balance between the effort of working together and the challenge of an activity is an area for future research.

### 4.3 Friendship

Friendships are typically built on mutual interests, affinity for each other, and often involve having fun together, a developmental step in lasting relationships [Greenspan 2000]. Building friendships is a top priority in the development of early social engagement [Davis *et al.* 2014] as well as coping together and developing empathy for one another during less fun times.

#### 4.3.1 Experiencing Shared Joy through “Wins”

The DIR/Floortime™ model, which inspired the creation of the Zody iPad game, argues for the importance of making therapeutic activities fun to motivate students to practice and learn social skills [Davis *et al.* 2014]. In particular, in this work, we found that rewards for winning a game can be powerful incentives for continued participation. Additionally, winning provides opportunities for shared joy, a foundational step towards friendship. In the Zody game, players receive visual and auditory praise, earn points, and “level up” after each mini-game is won. During our study, despite having been paired by random assignment with a classmate with whom they were not necessarily friends prior to the study, one or both partners typically made positive comments to each other in response to a victory. For example, players would regularly cheer for one another (*e.g.*, “Yes we did it! Whoa!”), “high five,” and demonstrate other expressions of shared joy with their wins (see Figure 6). Furthermore, during interviews, the students described forming friendships over the course of the study:

“It was fun actually. Usually um, usually me and Ignacio don’t really get along, but since we started playing together, we actually started getting along, we started being friends.” - Jesus

These results indicate that the kind of acts of kindness and mutual celebration seen in the general population playing massively multiplayer online games [Nardi and Harris 2006] can be reproduced through smaller therapeutic games for children with ASD. These positive interactions can in turn create shared experiences from which a friendship can form beyond the session, thereby reinforcing social skills outside of structured treatments. Designers can leverage this momentum toward friendship formation by saving a pair's progress in the game, memorializing their interaction, and potentially reminding them of their play together. At the same time, by enabling small quick wins within a larger game structure, game play can serve to motivate and reinforce the therapeutic goals immediately.

#### 4.3.2 *Demonstrating Empathy through "Losses"*

Empathy, a major part of friendship, is challenging for those with ASD [Baron-Cohen *et al.* 1988] but can be built and demonstrated by commiserating about an unfortunate event. The high frequency of opportunities to lose a round of play in most games in Zody allowed for ample opportunity to commiserate with one another. Specifically, the visual and auditory feedback provided by Zody supported expression of grief over joint losses, one's own loss, or that of a partner by encouraging players to make a commiserating statement such as "Almost got 'em". This in-game script supported players in accepting the loss, commenting to their partner on the loss, and moving on with play. Furthermore, having some mini-games set up as parallel play (e.g., Dragon Blast) permitted participants' to observe their partner's play and comment on it thus making a connection to each other. Increasing the frequency of these high-emotional states is an important goal for technologies designed to teach and support social skills development because of the ease with which technology can provide fun experiences. The more practice with these emotional skills, the better the outcome for people learning social skills [Donnellan 1983].

These results indicate that games can support friendship by occasioning celebration and commiseration through the opportunity to observe the other's play and the use of wins and losses reinforced with visual and auditory feedback. When wins or losses occurred for one player, such as in Dragon Blast, or both, as in Gopher, pairs interacted by glancing at each other, commenting, or coordinating gestures such as giving a high five. In reference to the other player they might sigh or both spontaneously express their reaction by saying, "Oh no!" Thus, single and joint wins and losses were critical moments that provided an opportunity for the pairs to communicate their feelings about playing together.

Mini-game	Activity	Cooperative gesture	Social skill	Social relationship
<b>Maze</b>	Players work together to move character in 4 directions	Serial, Asymmetric	Turn taking	Membership
<b>Treasure hunt</b>	Players push icons simultaneously for character to dig for treasure	Parallel, Symmetric, Additive	Coordination, Collaboration, Compromise	Partnership
<b>Dragon Blast</b>	Player tosses iceballs at the dragon from opposite sides	Parallel, Symmetric	Empathy	Friendship
<b>Gopher</b>	A player runs, other rides on his back and throws fruit at gophers	Parallel, Asymmetric	Joint Attention Communication Shared Joy	Membership Partnership Friendship

**Table 3: Sample of Zody mini-game activities with cooperative gestures aligned with related social skill(s) and social relationship(s).**

#### 4.4 A summary of the cooperative gestures

Zody presented a variety of ways for pairs to perform collaborative actions. Unlike the dominant pattern in the Lego set play, that in this brief study, mostly promoted a serial, asymmetric pattern of interaction, Zody offered variety of combinations. Table 3 describes four of the mini games, presents examples of in-game activities, and identifies the related cooperative gesture, the social skill that it supported, and the type of social relationships that it engendered.

## 5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The majority of research on social skills interventions for individuals with ASD focuses on the development of specific social skills, (such as initiating greetings, turn-taking, making eye contact, smiling, or waving goodbye [Ozonoff 2002, Krasny 2003, Wilczynski 2007]) or one type of social relationship (such as social inclusion/membership [Kalyva and Avramidis 2005]). However, in examining the impact of a collaborative iPad game on social skills, we found that one technology can support multiple skills and relationships. Designers can support development and engagement in a variety of social relationships by using *joining in* features to support membership, *coordinating actions* to support partnership, and *commenting on the shared experience* to support friendship.

These distinct social events can be designed to occur within a single play session. The ability to incorporate these multiple interaction styles can also help maintain engagement and attention to the game or therapy [Ringland *et al.* 2014]. Overall, designers must balance the therapeutic benefit of certain interactions with the fun of others. Games have great potential as an intervention, due to the ability to interweave thoughtfully applied design elements with the naturally occurring contingencies (*i.e.*, having fun together).

These insights leave us with the following questions: would more intimate pro-social behaviors, such as collaborating and sharing wins and losses, lead to sustained outcomes beyond game play? What role do other game elements have in supporting pro-social behaviors in a maintainable way? How can technology intermingle social skill interventions within video games to achieve the greatest impact? Indeed, it may be impossible to truly tease apart all the active components when considering a holistic gaming experience. Nonetheless, further examination is warranted, because children with ASD who play video games have been reported to spend roughly twice as much time playing as typically-developing peers who also play video games [Mazurek *et al.* 2011]. In summary, collaborative games on tablets provide an effective and efficient platform for sustainable social skills intervention in that they are portable, low cost, fun, require no human mediator. Moreover, the framework of three types of social relationships—membership, partnership, and friendship—can inform the design of new social skill interventions for children with ASD.

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Statement of Contribution:

This paper contributes to the discussion around collaborative gestures for children with ASD by evaluating the impact of an iPad game designed to support social skills. Additionally, the context of this work raises particular concerns for sustainability as previous works are not easily translated into everyday practice beyond a research setting due to portability, cost, and need for a mediator. Findings suggest a process through which to developers can support social relationships through collaboration. The results of the pilot deployment with school-aged children with ASD have not been published elsewhere and make possible an empirical validation of design guidelines produced in earlier work.