

Modifying the behavior of autistic children by designing residential spaces

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Abstract

The internal design was found not only to create a comfortable environment for all users, but when it comes to groups with special needs, its role is more important and deeper. When an individual is unable to perceive his environment and adapt to it, negative behaviors result in harm to him and those around him.

Design theories, such as behavioral theory and others, have been concerned with the extent to which the design of the internal environment affects the user and mitigating the negative behaviors associated with some disabilities such as autism, with the aim of creating a suitable environment for these individuals, especially children, so that they can adapt to their environment and depend on themselves, and engage in society. Alleviating the burden of full responsibility for his family, however the designers' interest in applying these theories was limited, and that attention focused on designing learning environments and neglecting the home environment.

Autistic children suffer from a sensory disorder in all their senses, including those who suffer from hypersensitivity (HYPER-SENSITIVE), whether visual or auditory .etc. And some of them suffer from severe hypersensitivity (HYPO-SENSITIVE) in those senses, so their reactions differ from the normal person, for example the sound of a balloon popping that does not cause any harm to the normal child may be considered an explosion for an autistic child, And the red or yellow color, which is considered pleasant for a normal child, may cause him to have tantrums, and vice versa, some autistic children suffer from a severe lack of sensitivity to those senses to the point of thinking that they are hard of hearing and do not see the moving people around them and tend to very bright colors, and the challenge that meets the designer stems Since there are no two similar cases in autism, and it should be designed for each case separately, we will try in this research to present proposals for designing the housing space for autistic patients.

Research Problem

Limited design research for autistic patients has focused on designing learning environments such as schools and treatment centers while neglecting the importance of the residential environment, which was and remains the most important and essential place for learning and growth.

Research Objective

Designing a suitable residential space model for children with autism, which reduces the negative behaviors associated with autism.

Research hypotheses

The research assumes that the application of behavioral concepts in the interior design of residential spaces for autistic patients can contribute to reducing the negative symptoms of autism

Research Method

The research is based on the analytical descriptive method, where it analyzes the sensitivity of the senses towards the various design elements and proposes design treatments for them.

Research Structure

The research is based on three axes

- Investigation and collection of information: In this stage, available information on the research topic is collected, the most important of which are:

The concept of autism and their theories on such theory, environmental practices, research, and disease sensitivity of autistic patients.

- The design elements involved in planning are space, lighting, acoustics, color, etc.
- Suggesting the appropriate design for each element of the interior design.

Keywords

Autism ,Interior Design ,Design for Autism ,Sensory integration, Autism Architecture