The University of Dublin

Trinity College

An Exploratory Study examining the Inclusion of Children with Autism in Primary Schools in Ireland

A thesis written in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor in Philosophy (PhD.)

Eva María García Albarrán

2023

Under the supervision of Dr Edurne García Iriarte and Prof Robbie Gilligan

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbott, L., Mcconkey, R., & Dobbins, M. (2011). Key players in inclusion: Are we meeting the professional needs of learning support assistants for pupils with complex needs? *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, *26*(2), 215–231. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2011.563608

Abu-hamour, B. E., & Muhaidat, M. (2013). Special Education Teachers' Attitudes

Towards Inclusion of Students with Autism in Jordan. *The Journal of the International*Association of Special Education, 14(1), 34–40.

Adderley, R. J., Hope, M. A., Hughes, G. C., Jones, L., Messiou, K., & Shaw, P. A. (2015). Exploring inclusive practices in primary schools: focusing on children's voices.

European Journal of Special Needs Education, 30(1), 106–121.

https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2014.964580

http://stella.catalogue.tcd.ie/iii/encore/plus

Ainscow, M. (1995). Education for all: Making it happen. *Support for Learning*, 10(4), 147–155. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9604.1995.tb00031.x

Ainscow, Mel. (2000). The Ron Gulliford Lecture: The Next Step for Special Education: Supporting the Development of Inclusive Practices. *British Journal of Special Education*, 27(2), 76–80. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8527.00164

Ainscow, Mel. (2003). Towards Inclusive Schooling. *British Journal of Special Education*, *24*, 3–6. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8527.00002

Ainscow, Mel. (2005). Developing inclusive education systems: What are the levers for change? In *Journal of Educational Change*. *6*, 109-124.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s10833-005-1298-4

Ainscow, Mel. (2005a). Understanding the development of inclusive education system. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203016619.

Ainscow, Mel. (2007). Taking an inclusive turn. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*, 7(1), 3–7. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-3802.2007.00075.x

Ainscow, Mel. (2010). Achieving excellence and equity: Reflections on the development of practices in one local district over 10 years. *School Effectiveness and School Improvement*. https://doi.org/10.1080/09243450903569759

Ainscow, Mel. (2016). Diversity and Equity: A Global Education Challenge. *New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies*, *51*(2), 143–155. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40841-016-0056-x

Ainscow, Mel. (2020). Promoting inclusion and equity in education: lessons from international experiences. *Nordic Journal of Studies in Educational Policy*, *6*(1), 7–16. https://doi.org/10.1080/20020317.2020.1729587

Ainscow, Mel, Booth, T., & Dyson, A. (2006). Inclusion and the standards agenda: negotiating policy pressures in England. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *10*(4–5), 295–308. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603110500430633

Ainscow, Mel, Booth, T., Dyson, A., Farrell, P., Frankham, J., Gallannaugh, F., Howes, A., & Smith, R. (2006). Improving schools, developing inclusion. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203967157

Ainscow, Mel, Dyson, A., Goldrick, S., & West, M. (2012). Making schools effective for all: Rethinking the task. In *School Leadership and Management*. *32*(3), 197-213. https://doi.org/10.1080/13632434.2012.669648

Ainscow, Mel, & Messiou, K. (2018). Engaging with the views of students to promote inclusion in education. *Journal of Educational Change*, *19*(1), 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10833-017-9312-1

Ainscow, Mel, & Miles, S. (2008). Making education for all inclusive: Where next? *Prospects*, 38(1), 15–34. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11125-008-9055-0

Ainscow, Mel, Miles, S., Booth, T., Dyson, A., Farrell, P., Frankham, J., Gallannaugh, F., Howes, A., & Smith, R. (2009). Developing inclusive education systems: how can we move policies forward? https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203967157

Ainscow, Mel, & Sandill, A. (2010). Developing inclusive education systems: The role of organisational cultures and leadership. In *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603110802504903

Ainscow, Mel, Slee, R., & Best, M. (2019). Editorial: the Salamanca Statement: 25 years on. *23*(7-8), 671-676. In *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2019.1622800

Alborz, A., Pearson, D., Farrell, P., & Howes, A. (2009). The Impact of Adult Support Staff on Pupils and Mainstream Schools: A Systematic Review of Evidence. In Social Science Research Centrer. Research Evidence in Education Library. London: EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London. http://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/

Allan, J. (2010). The sociology of disability and the struggle for inclusive education. *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, *31*(5), 603–619. https://doi.org/10.1080/01425692.2010.500093

Allan J (2013) Inclusion for all?. In: Bryce TGK & Humes WM (eds.) Scottish education: beyond devolution. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, pp. 701-710. http://www.euppublishing.com/book/9780748625932

Allen, J., Gregory, A., Mikami, A., Lun, J., Hamre, B., & Pianta, R. (2013).

Observations of Effective Teacher-Student Interactions in Secondary School

Classrooms: Predicting Student Achievement With the Classroom Assessment Scoring

System-Secondary. *School Psychology Review*, *42*(1), 76–98. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28931966

Álvarez, A. S., Pagani, M., & Meucci, P. (2012). The Clinical Application of the Biopsychosocial Model in Mental Health. *American Journal of Physical Medicine* & *Rehabilitation*, 91(13), S173–S180. https://doi.org/10.1097/PHM.0b013e31823d54be

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. In *Arlington*.

https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596.744053

Amor, A. M., Hagiwara, M., Shogren, K. A., Thompson, J. R., Verdugo, M. A., Burke, K. M., & Aguayo, V. (2019). International perspectives and trends in research on inclusive education: a systematic review. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 23(12), 1277–1295. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2018.1445304

Anastasiou, D., Kauffman, J. M., & Di Nuovo, S. (2015). Inclusive education in Italy: description and reflections on full inclusion. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*. *30*(4), 429-443. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2015.1060075

Anderson, A., Locke, J., Kretzmann, M., & Kasari, C. (2016). Social network analysis of children with autism spectrum disorder: Predictors of fragmentation and connectivity in elementary school classrooms. *Autism.* 20(6), 700–709. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361315603568

Anderson, T. P. (1975). An alternative frame of reference for rehabilitation: the helping process versus the medical model. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*. 56(3), 101-104.

Anglim, J., Prendeville, P., & Kinsella, W. (2018). The self-efficacy of primary teachers in supporting the inclusion of children with autism spectrum disorder.

Educational Psychology in Practice, 34(1), 73–88. https://doi.org/10.1080/02667363.2017.1391750

Arbeau, K. A., Coplan, R. J., & Weeks, M. (2010). Shyness, teacher-child relationships, and socio-emotional adjustment in grade 1. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, *34*(3), 259–269. https://doi.org/10.1177/0165025409350959

Arcidiacono, C., Procentese, F., & Napoli, I. Di. (2009). Qualitative and quantitative research: An ecological approach. *International Journal of Multiple Research Approaches*, *3*(2), 163–176. https://doi.org/10.5172/mra.3.2.163

Arduin, S. (2015). A review of the values that underpin the structure of an education system and its approach to disability and inclusion. *Oxford Review of Education*. *41*(1), 105-121. https://doi.org/10.1080/03054985.2015.1006614

Armstrong, David. (2014). Educator perceptions of children who present with social, emotional and behavioural difficulties: a literature review with implications for recent educational policy in England and internationally. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *18*(7), 731–745. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2013.823245

Armstrong, Derrick, Spandagou, I., & Armstrong, A. C. (2008). One Nation Globalization and Inclusive Education. *Faculty of Education and Social Work, University of Sydney*.

Armstrong, T. (2015). The Myth of the Normal Brain: Embracing Neurodiversity. *AMA Journal of Ethics*, *17*(4), 348–352.

https://doi.org/10.1001/journalofethics.2015.17.4.msoc1-1504

Armstrong, T. (2017). Neurodiversity: The Future of Special Education?. *Educational Leadership*.

Artiles, A. J., & Kozleski, E. B. (2016). Inclusive education's promises and trajectories: Critical notes about future research on a venerable idea. *Education Policy Analysis Archives*, *24*, 43. https://doi.org/10.14507/epaa.24.1919

Asperger, H. (1991). 'Autistic psychopathy' in childhood. In *Autism and Asperger Syndrome* (pp. 37–92). Cambridge University Press.

https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511526770.002

Attwood, A., Frith, U., & Hermelin, B. (1988). The understanding and use of interpersonal gestures by autistic and Down's syndrome children. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *18*(2), 241–257. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02211950

Audley-Piotrowski, S., Singer, A., & Patterson, M. (2015). The role of the teacher in children's peer relations: Making the invisible hand intentional. *Translational Issues in Psychological Science*, *1*(2), 192–200. https://doi.org/10.1037/tps0000038

Avramidis, E., & Norwich, B. (2002). Teachers' attitudes towards integration / inclusion: a review of the literature. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, *17*(2), 129–147. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856250210129056

Azorín, C., & Ainscow, M. (2020). Guiding schools on their journey towards inclusion. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *24*(1), 58–76. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2018.1450900

Bacon, J. K. (2019a). Pursuing 'Radical Inclusion' Within an Era of Neoliberal Educational Reform. In *The Sage Handbook of Inclusion and Diversity in Education* (pp. 51–65). SAGE Publications Ltd. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526470430.n7

Bacon, J. K. (2019b). The impact of neoliberal school choice reforms on students with disabilities: perspectives from New York City. *Disability & Society*, *34*(1), 24–45. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2018.1509768

Bagatell, N. (2007). Orchestrating voices: autism, identity and the power of discourse. In *Disability & Society* (Vol. 22, Issue 4, pp. 413–426). https://doi.org/10.1080/09687590701337967

Bagatell, N. (2010). From cure to community: Transforming notions of autism. In *Ethos* (Vol. 38, Issue 1, pp. 33–55). https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1548-1352.2009.01080.x

Bagley, C. A., & Verma, G. K. (2008). Special Educational Needs: A New Look. In *Challenges for Inclusion* (pp. 43–65). BRILL.

https://doi.org/10.1163/9789087903039_004

Bailey, A., Phillips, W., & Rutler, M. (2013). Autism: Towards an integration of clinical, genetic, neuropsychological, and neurobiological perspectives. In *The Science of Mental Health: Volume 2: Autism*.

Baio, J., Wiggins, L., Christensen, D. L., Maenner, M. J., Daniels, J., Warren, Z., Kurzius-Spencer, M., Zahorodny, W., Rosenberg, C. R., White, T., Durkin, M. S., Imm, P., Nikolaou, L., Yeargin-Allsopp, M., Lee, L. C., Harrington, R., Lopez, M., Fitzgerald, R. T., Hewitt, A., Dowling, N. F. (2018). Prevalence of autism spectrum disorder among children aged 8 Years - Autism and developmental disabilities monitoring network, 11 Sites, United States, 2014. *MMWR Surveillance Summaries*.

https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6706a1

Baird, G., Simonoff, E., Pickles, A., Chandler, S., Loucas, T., Meldrum, D., & Charman, T. (2006). Prevalence of disorders of the autism spectrum in a population cohort of children in South Thames: the Special Needs and Autism Project (SNAP). *Lancet*. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(06)69041-7

Baker, J. A. (2006). Contributions of teacher–child relationships to positive school adjustment during elementary school. *Journal of School Psychology*, *44*(3), 211–229. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsp.2006.02.002

Banks, J., & McCoy, S. (2011). *A Study on the Prevalence of Special Educational Needs*. National Council for Special Education. https://www.esri.ie/publications/a-study-on-the-prevalence-of-special-educational-needs

Banks, J., & McCoy, S. (2017). An irish solution...? Questioning the expansion of special classes in an era of inclusive education. *Economic and Social Review*, *48*(4), 441–461.

Baron-Cohen, S., Leslie, A. M., & Frith, U. (1985). Does the autistic child have a "theory of mind"? *Cognition*. https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(85)90022-8

Baron-Cohen, S., Scott, F. J., Allison, C., Williams, J., Bolton, P., Matthews, F. E., & Brayne, C. (2009). Prevalence of autism-spectrum conditions: UK school-based population study. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, *194*(6), 500–509. https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.108.059345

Battle, D. E. (2013). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). *CoDAS*, *25*(2), 191–192. https://doi.org/10.1590/s2317-17822013000200017

Baumeister, R. F., & Leary, M. R. (1995). The need to belong: Desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation. *Psychological Bulletin*, *117*(3), 497–529. https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.117.3.497

Baxter, P., Susan Jack, & Jack, S. (2008). Qualitative Case Study Methodology: Study Design and Implementation for Novice Researchers. *The Qualitative Report Volume*, *13*(4), 544–559. https://doi.org/10.2174/1874434600802010058

Benning, T. (2015). Limitations of the biopsychosocial model in psychiatry.

*Advances in Medical Education and Practice. 2(6),347-52.

https://doi.org/10.2147/amep.s82937

Berndt, T. J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*. *11*(1), 7–10. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8721.00157

Bettelheim, B. (1959). Feral Children and Autistic Children. *American Journal of Sociology*. *64*(5). https://doi.org/10.1086/222541

Blacher, J., Baker, B. L., & Eisenhower, A. S. (2009). Student-teacher relationship stability across early school years for children with intellectual disability or typical development. *American Journal on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*. 114(5), 322–339. https://doi.org/10.1352/1944-7558-114.5.322

Blacher, J., Howell, E., Lauderdale-Littin, S., Digennaro Reed, F. D., & Laugeson, E. A. (2014). Autism spectrum disorder and the student teacher relationship: A comparison study with peers with intellectual disability and typical development.

Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders. (8), 324-333.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2013.12.008

Black-Hawkings, K., Florian, L., & Rouse, M. (2008). Achievement and Inclusion in Schools and Classrooms: Participation and Pedagogy. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315750279

Black-Hawkins, K., & Florian, L. (2012). Classroom teachers craft knowledge of their inclusive practice. *Teachers and Teaching: Theory and Practice*. *18*(5), 567-584. https://doi.org/10.1080/13540602.2012.709732

Blatchford, P., Bassett, P., Brown, P., Martin, C., Russell, A., & Webster, R. (2011). The impact of support staff on pupils' 'positive approaches to learning' and their academic progress. *British Educational Research Journal*, *37*(3), 443–464. https://doi.org/10.1080/01411921003734645

Blatchford, P., Bassett, P., Brown, P., Martin, C., Russell, A., Webster, R., Babayigit, W. S., Haywood, N., & Ioe, M. K. (2009). The DISS project: background, aims and methodology. Institute of Education. University of Dublin. https://maximisingtas.co.uk/assets/content/disss1w123r.pdf

Blatchford, P., Bassett, P., Brown, P., & Webster, R. (2009). The effect of support staff on pupil engagement and individual attention. *British Educational Research Journal*. *35*(5), 661-686. https://doi.org/10.1080/01411920902878917

Blatchford, P., Pellegrini, A. D., & Baines, E. (2015). The child at school: Interactions with peers and teachers: Second edition. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315726953

Blatchford, P., & Webster, R. (2018). Classroom contexts for learning at primary and secondary school: Class size, groupings, interactions and special educational needs. *British Educational Research Journal*. *44*(4), 681-703. https://doi.org/10.1002/berj.3454

Boilson, A. M., Staines, A., Ramirez, A., Posada, M., & Sweeney, M. R. (2016).

Operationalisation of the European Protocol for Autism Prevalence (EPAP) for Autism

Spectrum Disorder Prevalence Measurement in Ireland. *Journal of Autism and*Developmental Disorders, 46(9), 3054–3067. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-016-2837-y

Bond, C, Symes, W., Hebron, J., Humphrey, N., & Morewood, G. D. (2014).

Educating Persons with Autistic Spectrum Disorder – A Systematic Literature and

Country Review. Report No. 20. *NCSE*. https://ncse.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/4_

Bond, Caroline, Symes, W., Hebron, J., Humphrey, N., Morewood, G., & Woods, K. (2016). Educational interventions for children with ASD: A systematic literature review 2008–2013. *School Psychology International*, *37*(3), 303–320.

https://doi.org/10.1177/0143034316639638

Booth, T. (2017). Promoting Educational Development Led By Inclusive Values In England Experiences with the Index for Inclusion. In *Special Educational Needs and Inclusive Practices: An International Perspective*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-6300-857-0

Booth, Tony. (2009). Keeping the future alive: Maintaining inclusive values in education and society. In *Inclusive Education Across Cultures: Crossing Boundaries, Sharing Ideas*. (pp. 121-134). SAGE Publications India Pvt Ltd,https://doi.org/10.4135/9788132108320.n9

Booth, Tony. (2011). The name of the rose: Inclusive values into action in teacher education. *Prospects*. *41*, 303. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11125-011-9200-z

Boroson, B. (2017). Inclusive Education: Lessons from History. *Educational Leadership*, *74*(7), 18–23.

Bosanquet, P., Radford, J., & Webster, R. (2021). Introduction: Teaching assistants and their roles in school. In *The Teaching Assistant's Guide to Effective Interaction* (p. 130). https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315719832-6

Bossaert, G., Colpin, H., Pijl, S. J., & Petry, K. (2013). Truly included? A literature study focusing on the social dimension of inclusion in education. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *17*(1), 60–79. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2011.580464

Boutot, E. A., & Bryant, D. P. (2005). Social Integration of Students with Autism in Inclusive Settings. *Education and Training in Developmental Disabilities*, *40*(1), 14–23. http://www.jstor.org/stable/23879768

Braaten, E. B. (2018). Student–Teacher Relationships. In *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Intellectual and Developmental Disorders*. (pp. 1594-1596). SAGE

Publications, Inc., https://doi.org/10.4135/9781483392271.n490

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2012). Thematic Analysis. *APA Handbook of Research Methods in Psychology: Volume 2*, 2, 57–71. https://doi.org/10.1037/13620-004

Broderick, A. a., & Ne'eman, A. (2008). Autism as metaphor: narrative and counter-narrative. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *12*(5–6), 459–476. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603110802377490

Bronfenbrenner, U., & Morris, P. (2006). The ecology of developmental processes. In *Handbook of child psychology. Theoretical models of human development* (Vol. 01, Issue 9, pp. 793–828). https://doi.org/Cited By (since 1996) 526\rExport Date 21 February 2012

Brophy, J. E., & Good, T. L. (1970). Teachers' communication of differential expectations for children's classroom performance: Some behavioral data. *Journal of Educational Psychology*. *61*(5), 365-374. https://doi.org/10.1037/h0029908

Brown, J. A., & McIntosh, K. (2012). Training, Inclusion, and Behaviour: Effect on Student–Teacher and Student–SEA Relationships for Students with Autism Spectrum Disorders. *Exceptionality Education International*, 22(2), 77–88. https://doi.org/10.5206/eei.v22i2.7699

Brownell, M. T., Sindelar, P. T., Kiely, M. T., & Danielson, L. C. (2010). Special Education Teacher Quality and Preparation: Exposing Foundations, Constructing a New Model. *Exceptional Children*, *76*(3), 357–377.

https://doi.org/10.1177/001440291007600307

Butt, R. (2016). Teacher assistant support and deployment in mainstream schools. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *20*(9), 995–1007. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2016.1145260

Cadima, J., Leal, T., & Burchinal, M. (2010). The quality of teacher-student interactions: Associations with first graders' academic and behavioral outcomes. *Journal of School Psychology*. *48*(6), 457–482. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsp.2010.09.001

Cadima, J., Verschueren, K., Leal, T., & Guedes, C. (2016). Classroom Interactions, Dyadic Teacher–Child Relationships, and Self–Regulation in Socially Disadvantaged Young Children. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*. *44*(1), 7–17. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-015-0060-5

Calder, L., Hill, V., & Pellicano, E. (2013). "Sometimes i want to play by myself": Understanding what friendship means to children with autism in mainstream primary schools. *Autism*, *17*(3), 296–316. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361312467866

Calvo Álvarez, M., & Verdugo Alonso, M. (2012). Educación inclusiva, ¿una realidad o un ideal? *Edetania: Estudios y Propuestas Socio-Educativas*, *41*, 17–30.

Camargo, S. P. H., Rispoli, M., Ganz, J., Hong, E. R., Davis, H., & Mason, R. (2016). Behaviorally Based Interventions for Teaching Social Interaction Skills to Children with ASD in Inclusive Settings: A Meta-analysis. *Journal of Behavioral Education*. *25*, 223–248. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10864-015-9240-1

Cameron, D. L., & Cook, B. G. (2013). General Education Teachers' Goals and Expectations for their Included Students with Mild and Severe Disabilities. *Education and Training in Autism and Developmental Disabilities*, *48*(1), 18–30. http://www.jstor.org/stable/23879883

Cameron, David Lansing. (2014). An examination of teacher-student interactions in inclusive classrooms: teacher interviews and classroom observations. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*, *14*(4), 264–273. https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-3802.12021

Cameron, David Lansing, Cook, B. G., & Tankersley, M. (2012). An analysis of the different patterns of 1:1 interactions between educational professionals and their students with varying abilities in inclusive classrooms. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *16*, 1335–1354. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2011.580459

Caplan, B., Feldman, M., Eisenhower, A., & Blacher, J. (2016). Student–Teacher Relationships for Young Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: Risk and Protective Factors. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *46*(12), 3653–3666. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-016-2915-1

Carter, E., O'Rourke, L., Sisco, L. G., & Pelsue, D. (2009). Knowledge, Responsibilities, and Training Needs of Paraprofessionals in Elementary and Secondary Schools. *Remedial and Special Education*, *30*(6), 344–359. https://doi.org/10.1177/0741932508324399

Chamberlain, B., Kasari, C., & Rotheram-Fuller, E. (2007). Involvement or Isolation? The Social Networks of Children with Autism in Regular Classrooms. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 37(2), 230–242. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-006-0164-4

Chapman, R. B., Larsen, S. C., & Parker, R. M. (1979). Interactions of First-Grade Teachers with Learning Disordered Children. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 12(4), 20–25. https://doi.org/10.1177/002221947901200403

Cieza, A., & Bickenbach, J. E. (2015). Functioning, Disability and Health,
International Classification of. In *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences* (pp. 543–549). Elsevier. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.14081-4

Clark, C., Dyson, A., & Millward, A. (2018). Towards Inclusive Schools: Mapping the Field. In *Towards Inclusive Schools?*. Routledge.

https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429469084-12

Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (Keith R. B. . (2011). *Research methods in education*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203224342

Conn, C. (2015). Essential Conditions for Research with Children with Autism:

Issues Raised by Two Case Studies. *Children & Society*, *29*(1), 59–68.

https://doi.org/10.1111/chso.12018

Conn, C. (2019). Do educational practitioners invest in specialised discourses of autism? Professional knowledge landscapes of teachers and teaching assistants in mainstream schools. *British Journal of Special Education*, *46*(4), 480–496. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8578.12288

Conn, C., Lewis, M., & Matthews, S. (2018). An analysis of educational dialogue as support for learning for young pupils with autism in mainstream schools. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. *24*(3), 251-265.

https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2018.1458254

Cook, A., Ogden, J., & Winstone, N. (2016). The experiences of learning, friendship and bullying of boys with autism in mainstream and special settings: a qualitative study. *British Journal of Special Education*, *43*(3), 250–271. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8578.12143

Cook, B. G., & Cameron, D. L. (2010). Inclusive teachers' concern and rejection toward their students: Investigating the validity of ratings and comparing student groups. *Remedial and Special Education*. *31*(2), 67–76.

https://doi.org/10.1177/0741932508324402

Cooper, J., Lewis, R., & Urquhart, C. (2004). Using participant or non-participant observation to explain information behaviour. *Information Research*. 9-4. http://hdl.handle.net/2160/238

Corlett, S., & Mavin, S. (2018). Reflexivity and Researcher Positionality. In *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Business and Management Research Methods: History and Traditions* (pp. 377–397). https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526430212.n23

Corona, L. L., Christodulu, K. V., & Rinaldi, M. L. (2017). Investigation of School Professionals' Self-Efficacy for Working With Students With ASD: Impact of Prior Experience, Knowledge, and Training. *Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions*, *19*(2), 90–101. https://doi.org/10.1177/1098300716667604

Couper, L., Sutherland, D., & van Bysterveldt, A. (2013). Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in the Mainstream Playground. *Kairaranga*, *14*(1), 25–31.

Creswell, J. W., (2002). Educational Research. Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research. London: Pearson Education.

Creswell, J. W., (2003). Chapter One, "A Framework for Design." In *Research design Qualitative quantitative and mixed methods approaches* (pp. 3–26). SAGE Publications.

Creswell, J. W., (2007). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches (2nd ed). SAGE Publications.

Creswell, J. W., (2014). Research Design. Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. SAGE Publications.

Creswell, J. W., (2013). Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.

Cridland, E. K., Jones, S. C., Caputi, P., & Magee, C. A. (2014). Being a girl in a boys' world: Investigating the experiences of girls with autism spectrum disorders during adolescence. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *44*(6), 1261–1274. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-013-1985-6

Cridland, E. K., Jones, S. C., Caputi, P., & Magee, C. A. (2015). Qualitative research with families living with autism spectrum disorder: Recommendations for conducting semistructured interviews. *Journal of Intellectual and Developmental Disability*, *40*(5), 37–41. https://doi.org/10.3109/13668250.2014.964191

Cristina C. Licciardello, Alan E. Harchik, & James K. Luiselli. (2008). Social Skills Intervention for Children with Autism During Interactive Play at a Public Elementary School. *Education and Treatment of Children*. *31*(1), 27-37. https://doi.org/10.1353/etc.0.0010

Crosland, K., & Dunlap, G. (2012). Effective Strategies for the Inclusion of Children With Autism in General Education Classrooms. *Behavior Modification*, *36*(3), 251–269. https://doi.org/10.1177/0145445512442682

Crouch, R., Keys, C. B., & McMahon, S. D. (2014). Student–Teacher Relationships Matter for School Inclusion: School Belonging, Disability, and School Transitions. *Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community*, *42*(1), 20–30. https://doi.org/10.1080/10852352.2014.855054

Cullinan, E. (2017). Voice of the Child- An Investigation into the Social Inclusion of Children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder in Mainstream Primary Settings. *REACH Journal of Special Needs Education in Ireland*, *30*(1), 23–35.

Cunliffe, A. L. (2003). Reflexive Inquiry in Organizational Research: Questions and Possibilities. In *Human Relations* (Vol. 56, Issue 8, pp. 983–1003). https://doi.org/10.1177/00187267030568004

Cunningham, M. (2020). 'This school is 100% not autistic friendly!' Listening to the voices of primary-aged autistic children to understand what an autistic friendly primary school should be like. In *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. 26(12), 1211-1225https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2020.1789767

Czarniawska, B. (2004). Narratives in Social Science Research. SAGE Publications. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781849209502

D'alessio, S., & Watkins, A. (2009). International comparisons of Inclusive Policy and Practice: Are we talking about the same thing? *Research in Comparative and International Education*. *4*(3), 233–249. https://doi.org/10.2304/rcie.2009.4.3.233

Daly, P., Ring, E., Egan, M., Fitzgerald, J., Griffin, C., Long, S., McCarthy, E., Moloney, M., Ryan, M., & Wall, E. (2016). An Evaluation of Education Provision for Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder in Ireland. *National Council for Special Education*, *21*. https://ncse.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/5_NCSE-Education-Provision-ASD-Students-No21.pdf

Darwin Holmes, A. G. (2020). Researcher Positionality - A Consideration of Its Influence and Place in Qualitative Research - A New Researcher Guide. *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, *8*(4), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.34293/education.v8i4.3232

Davis, H. A. (2003). Conceptualizing the Role and Influence of Student-Teacher Relationships on Children's Social and Cognitive Development. *Educational Psychologist*. 38(4), 207-234https://doi.org/10.1207/S15326985EP3804_2

De Beco, G. (2018). The right to inclusive education: Why is there so much opposition to its implementation? *International Journal of Law in Context, 14*(3), 396-415. doi:10.1017/S1744552317000532

de Boer, A., Pijl, S. J., & Minnaert, A. (2010). Attitudes of parents towards inclusive education: A review of the literature. In *European Journal of Special Needs Education* 25(2), 165–181). https://doi.org/10.1080/08856251003658694

de Boer, A., Pijl, S. J., & Minnaert, A. (2011). Regular primary schoolteachers' attitudes towards inclusive education: a review of the literature. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *15*(3), 331–353. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603110903030089

De Boer, A., Pijl, S. J., & Minnaert, A. (2018). Prevalence of Autism Spectrum
Disorder Among Children Aged 8 Years — Autism and Developmental Disabilities
Monitoring Network, 11 Sites, United States, 2014. *MMWR. Surveillance Summaries*,
67(6), 1–23. https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6706a1

de Boer, A., Pijl, S. J., Post, W., & Minnaert, A. (2012). Peer Acceptance and Friendships of Students with Disabilities in General Education: The Role of Child, Peer, and Classroom Variables. *Social Development*, *22*(4), 831–844. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9507.2012.00670.x

de Bruin, K. (2019). The impact of inclusive education reforms on students with disability: an international comparison. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 23(7–8), 811–826. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2019.1623327

Dean, M., Kasari, C., Shih, W., Frankel, F., Whitney, R., Landa, R., Lord, C., Orlich, F., King, B., & Harwood, R. (2014). The peer relationships of girls with ASD at school: Comparison to boys and girls with and without ASD. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*, *55*(11), 1218–1225.

Denscombe, Martyn. (2007). The Good Research Guide: For Small-Scale Social Research Projects. Maidenhead: McGraw-Hill Open University Press.

https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12242

Denzin, N.K., & Lincoln, Y.S. (2012). Strategies of Qualitative Inquiry. (4th ed). *In* the SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Research (4th ed). SAGE Publications.

Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (2017). The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Research (5th ed). SAGE Publications.

Department of Education and Science. (2001). *Educational Provision and Support for Persons with Autistic Spectrum Disorders: The Report of the Task Force on Autism. October 2001.* https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/061914-educational-provision-and-support-for-persons-with-autistic-spectrum/

Department of Education and Science. (2005). Y1 SI: RESEARCH: CIRCULAR 02/05 General Allocation Model - Organisation of Teaching Resources for Pupils who need Additional Support in Mainstream Primary Schools. August 2005. https://www.gov.ie/en/circular/3783d5618aeb4439920ce6a61f679307/

Department of Education and Skills. (2017). Special Education Teaching Allocation Circular 0013/2017. *DES Allocation Model Circular*, 1–24. https://www.gov.ie/en/circular/2b623033fe52468fb03d250e3cd12a04/

DES - Circular 0030/2014. (2014). The Special Needs Assistant (SNA) scheme to support teacher. *Circular*, 1–19.

https://www.gov.ie/en/circular/6bd98fc663124c54a1c9f8a5c3e2def2/

Devecchi, C., Dettori, F., Doveston, M., Sedgwick, P., & Jament, J. (2012). Inclusive classrooms in Italy and England: The role of support teachers and teaching assistants. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*. 27(2), 171-184 https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2011.645587

Devecchi, C., & Rouse, M. (2010). An exploration of the features of effective collaboration between teachers and teaching assistants in secondary schools. *Support for Learning*. *25*(2), 91-99. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9604.2010.01445.x

Dillenburger, K., Jordan, J. A., McKerr, L., Lloyd, K., & Schubotz, D. (2017).

Autism awareness in children and young people: surveys of two populations. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*. *61*(8), 766-777. https://doi.org/10.1111/jir.12389

DiSalvo, C. A., & Oswald, D. P. (2002). Peer-Mediated Interventions to Increase the Social Interaction of Children With Autism: Consideration of Peer Expectancies.

Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities. 17(4), 198–207.

https://doi.org/10.1177/10883576020170040201

Dyson, A. (2013). Inclusion and inclusions: Theories and discourses in inclusive education. In *Inclusive education* (pp. 36-53). Routledge.

Iriarte, E. G., McConkey, R., & Gilligan, R. (Eds.). (2016). *Disability and human rights: Global perspectives*. Palgrave-Macmillan education.

Echeita, G., Simón, C., Verdugo, M. Á., Sandoval, M., López, M., Calvo, I., & González-Gil, F. (2009). Paradojas y dilemas en el proceso de inclusión educativa en España. *Revista de Educacion*, *349*, 153–178. http://hdl.handle.net/10486/668197

Echeita Sarrionandia, G., & Ainscow, M. (2011). La educación inclusiva como derecho. Marco de referencias y pautas de acción para el desarrollo de una revolución pendiente. *Tejuelo. Didáctica de La Lengua y La Literatura. Educación*, *12*, 26–46.

Education for Persons with Special Eductional Needs Act 2004. https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2004/act/30/enacted/en/html

Education Forum. (2000). The Dakar Framework for Action. *UNESCO*. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000121147

Egilson, S. T., & Traustadottir, R. (2009). Assistance to pupils with physical disabilities in regular schools: Promoting inclusion or creating dependency? *European Journal of Special Needs Education*. *24*(1), 21-36.

https://doi.org/10.1080/08856250802596766

Eisenhower, A. S., Blacher, J., & Bush, H. H. (2015a). Longitudinal associations between externalizing problems and student-teacher relationship quality for young

children with ASD. Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders. 9(1), 163-173. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2014.09.007

Eisenhower, A. S., Bush, H. H., & Blacher, J. (2015b). Student-Teacher Relationships and Early School Adaptation of Children with ASD: A Conceptual Framework. *Journal of Applied School Psychology*, *31*(3), 256–296. https://doi.org/10.1080/15377903.2015.1056924

Elsabbagh, M., Divan, G., Koh, Y. J., Kim, Y. S., Kauchali, S., Marcín, C., Montiel-Nava, C., Patel, V., Paula, C. S., Wang, C., Yasamy, M. T., & Fombonne, E. (2012). Global Prevalence of Autism and Other Pervasive Developmental Disorders. *Autism Research*. 5(3), 160-179. https://doi.org/10.1002/aur.239

Emam, M. M., & Farrell, P. (2009). Tensions experienced by teachers and their views of support for pupils with autism spectrum disorders in mainstream schools.

European Journal of Special Needs Education, 24(4), 407–422.

https://doi.org/10.1080/08856250903223070

Engel, G. L. (2012). The Need for a New Medical Model: A Challenge for Biomedicine. *Psychodynamic Psychiatry*, *40*(3), 377–396. https://doi.org/10.1521/pdps.2012.40.3.377

Englehart, J.M. (2009). Teacher–Student Interaction. In: Saha, L.J., Dworkin, A.G. (eds) International Handbook of Research on Teachers and Teaching. Springer International Handbooks of Education, vol 21. Springer, Boston, MA. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-73317-3_44

Falkmer, M., Anderson, K., Joosten, A., & Falkmer, T. (2015). Parents' Perspectives on Inclusive Schools for Children with Autism Spectrum Conditions. *International Journal of Disability, Development and Education*, 62(1), 1–23. https://doi.org/10.1080/1034912X.2014.984589

Farmer, T. W., Dawes, M., Hamm, J. V., Lee, D., Mehtaji, M., Hoffman, A. S., & Brooks, D. S. (2018). Classroom Social Dynamics Management: Why the Invisible Hand of the Teacher Matters for Special Education. *Remedial and Special Education*, *39*(3), 177–192. https://doi.org/10.1177/0741932517718359

Farmer, T. W., McAuliffe Lines, M., & Hamm, J. V. (2011). Revealing the invisible hand: The role of teachers in children's peer experiences. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*. 32(5), 247-256.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2011.04.006

Farrell, A. (2005). Ethical research with children. McGraw-Hill Education (UK).

Farrell, M. (2010). Debating special education. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203852453

Farrell, P., Alborz, A., Howes, A., & Pearson, D. (2010). The impact of teaching assistants on improving pupils' academic achievement in mainstream schools: A review of the literature. *Educational Review*. 62(4), 435-448.

https://doi.org/10.1080/00131911.2010.486476

Farrell, P., Dyson, A., Polat, F., Hutcheson, G., & Gallannaugh, F. (2007).

Inclusion and achievement in mainstream schools. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 22(2), 131–145. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856250701267808

Feinstein, A. (2010). A History of Autism: Conversations with the Pioneers. Wiley Online Library. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781444325461

Feldman, E. K., & Matos, R. (2013). Training Paraprofessionals to Facilitate Social Interactions Between Children With Autism and Their Typically Developing Peers. *Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions*. *15*(3), 169–179.

https://doi.org/10.1177/1098300712457421

Feldman, M., Maye, M., Levinson, S., Carter, A., Blacher, J., & Eisenhower, A. (2019). Student–teacher relationships of children with autism spectrum disorder: Distinct contributions of language domains. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*. 89, 84-104. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ridd.2019.03.006

Feng, L., & Sass, T. R. (2013). What makes special-education teachers special? Teacher training and achievement of students with disabilities. *Economics of Education Review*, *36*, 122–134. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econedurev.2013.06.006

Finkelstein, S., Sharma, U., & Furlonger, B. (2021). The inclusive practices of classroom teachers: a scoping review and thematic analysis. In *International Journal of Inclusive Education* (Vol. 25, Issue 6, pp. 735–762). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2019.1572232

Fitzgerald, H. (2018). Disability and Barriers to Inclusion. In *The Palgrave Handbook of Paralympic Studies* (pp. 55–70). Palgrave Macmillan UK. https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-47901-3_4

Fitzgerald, J., & Radford, J. (2017). The SENCO role in post-primary schools in Ireland: victims or agents of change? *European Journal of Special Needs Education*. 32(3), 452-466https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2017.1295639

Fitzgerald, M. (2017). The Clinical Gestalts of Autism: Over 40 years of Clinical Experience with Autism. In M. Fitzgerald, & J. Yip (Eds.), Autism - Paradigms, Recent Research and Clinical Applications. IntechOpen. https://doi.org/10.5772/65906

Fletcher-Campbell, F. (2010). Double standards and first principles: framing teaching assistant support for pupils with special educational needs: a response. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, *25*(4), 339–340. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2010.513555 Flick, U. (2009). An introduction to qualitative research. In *Sage* (Vol. 4th). SAGE Publications Ltd.

Flick, U. (2013). The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Analysis. SAGE Publications Ltd.

Florian, L, Rouse, M., Black-Hawkins, K., & Jull, S. (2004). What can national datasets tell us about inclusion and pupil achievement? *British Journal of Special Education*, *31*, 115–121. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0952-3383.2004.00341.x

Florian, Lani. (2007). The SAGE Handbook of Special Education. SAGE Publications Ltd. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781848607989

Florian, Lani. (2019). On the necessary co-existence of special and inclusive education. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *23*(7–8), 691–704. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2019.1622801

Florian, Lani, & Beaton, M. (2018). Inclusive pedagogy in action: getting it right for every child. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. 22(8), 870-884. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2017.1412513

Florian, Lani, & Black-Hawkins, K. (2011). Exploring inclusive pedagogy. *British Educational Research Journal*, 37(5), 813–828.

https://doi.org/10.1080/01411926.2010.501096

Folstein, S. E., & Rosen-Sheidley, B. (2001). Genetics of autism: Complex aetiology for a heterogeneous disorder. In *Nature Reviews Genetics*. *2*, 943–955. https://doi.org/10.1038/35103559

Folstein, S., & Rutter, M. (1977). Infantile Autism: A Genetic Study Of 21 Twin Pairs. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*. *18*(4), 297-321. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.1977.tb00443.x

Fombonne, E. (2018). Editorial: The rising prevalence of autism. In *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*. *59*(7), 717-720. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12941

Frankel, F. D., Gorospe, C. M., Chang, Y. C., & Sugar, C. A. (2011). Mothers' reports of play dates and observation of school playground behavior of children having high-functioning autism spectrum disorders. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*. 52(5), 571-579. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2010.02318.x

Frederickson, N., Jones, A. P., & Lang, J. (2010). Inclusive provision options for pupils on the autistic spectrum. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*, 10(2), 63–73. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-3802.2010.01145.x

Freitag, S., & Dunsmuir, S. (2015). The Inclusion of Children with ASD: Using the Theory of Planned Behaviour as a Theoretical Framework to Explore Peer Attitudes.

International Journal of Disability, Development and Education, 62(4), 405–421.

https://doi.org/10.1080/1034912X.2015.1046818

Frith, U. (1972). Cognitive mechanisms in autism: Experiments with color and tone sequence production. *Journal of Autism and Childhood Schizophrenia*. *2*(2), 160–173. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01537569

Frith, U. (1989). Autism: Explaining the enigma. Blackwell Publishing.

Frith, U., & Happé, F. (1994). Autism: beyond "theory of mind." *Cognition*. *50*(1-3), 115-132. https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(94)90024-8

Functioning and Disability Reference Group. (2010). The ICF: An Overview. World Health Organization, 1–10. https://doi.org/htpp/www.who.int.classifications

Furze, T. (2012). Feelings and emotions DVD. *Educational Psychology in Practice*, *28*(4), 444–445. https://doi.org/10.1080/02667363.2012.693682

Garcia-Reid, P. (2007). Examining social capital as a mechanism for improving school engagement among low income hispanic girls. *Youth and Society*. *39*(2), 164–181. https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X07303263

Garrad, T.-A., Rayner, C., & Pedersen, S. (2019). Attitudes of Australian primary school teachers towards the inclusion of students with autism spectrum disorders.

Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs, 19(1), 58–67.

https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-3802.12424

Duhaney, L. M., & Salend, S. J. (2010). History of special education, In P. Peterson, E. Baker & B. McGaw (Eds.), International Encyclopedia of education (3rd ed., pp. 714–720). Oxford: Elsevier. doi: 10.1016/B978-0-08-044894-7.01154-4

Garrote, A., Sermier Dessemontet, R., & Moser Opitz, E. (2017). Facilitating the social participation of pupils with special educational needs in mainstream schools: A review of school-based interventions. *Educational Research Review*, 20, 12–23. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.edurev.2016.11.001

Gay, L. R., Mills, G. E., & Airasian, P. W. (2012). *Educational Research:*Competencies for Analysis and Applications, Student Value Edition. Pearson Education

Canada.

Gershenson, S., Holt, S. B., & Papageorge, N. W. (2016). Who believes in me? The effect of student–teacher demographic match on teacher expectations. *Economics of Education Review*. 52, 209-224. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econedurev.2016.03.002

Geschwind, D. H. (2011). Genetics of autism spectrum disorders. In *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*. 15(9):409-16. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2011.07.003

Geschwind, D. H., & Levitt, P. (2007). Autism spectrum disorders: developmental disconnection syndromes. In *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*. *17*(1), 103-111. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conb.2007.01.009

Ghani, M. Z., Ahmad, A. C., & Ibrahim, S. (2014). Stress among Special Education Teachers in Malaysia. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, *114*, 4–13. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.12.648

Giangreco, M. F. (2009). *Critical issues brief: Concerns about the proliferation of one-to-one paraprofessionals*. Arlington, VA: Council for Exceptional Children, Division on Autism and Developmental Disabilities. Available online at http://www.dddcec.org.

Giangreco, M. F. (2010a). One-to-one paraprofessionals for students with disabilities in inclusive classrooms: Is conventional wisdom wrong? *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*. *48*(1):1-13. https://doi.org/10.1352/1934-9556-48.1.1

Giangreco, M. F. (2010b). Utilization of teacher assistants in inclusive schools: Is it the kind of help that helping is all about? *European Journal of Special Needs Education*. 25(4), 341-345. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2010.513537

Giangreco, M. F. (2013). Teacher assistant supports in inclusive schools:

Research, practices and alternatives. *Australasian Journal of Special Education*. *37*(2), 93-106. https://doi.org/10.1017/jse.2013.1

Giangreco, M. F., & Broer, S. M. (2005). Questionable Utilization of Paraprofessionals in Inclusive Schools: Are We Addressing Symptoms or Causes? *Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities*. *20*(1), 10–26. https://doi.org/10.1177/10883576050200010201

Giangreco, M. F., & Doyle, M. B. (2007a). Quick-Guides to Inclusion: Ideas for Educating Students with Disabilities, Second Edition. In *Brookes Publishing Company*.

Giangreco, M. F., & Doyle, M. B. (2007b). Teacher assistants in inclusive schools. In *The SAGE Handbook of Special Education*. (pp. 430-440). SAGE Publications Ltd. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781848607989.n33

Giangreco, M., Doyle, M., & Suter, J. (2014). Teacher assistants in inclusive classrooms. In L. Florian *The SAGE Handbook of special education* (Vol. 2, pp. 691-702). SAGE Publications Ltd, https://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781446282236.n42

Giangreco, M. F., Edelman, S. W., Luiselli, T. E., & Macfarland, S. Z. C. (1997). Helping or Hovering? Effects of Instructional Assistant Proximity on Students with Disabilities. *Exceptional Children*. *64*(1), 7–18. https://doi.org/10.1177/001440299706400101

Giangreco, M. F., Suter, J. C., & Doyle, M. B. (2010c). Paraprofessionals in inclusive schools: A review of recent research. In *Journal of Educational and Psychological Consultation*. 20(1), 41-57. https://doi.org/10.1080/10474410903535356

Giangreco, M. F., Suter, J. C., & Hurley, S. M. (2013). Revisiting Personnel

Utilization in Inclusion-Oriented Schools. *Journal of Special Education*. *47*(2), 121–132. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022466911419015

Giangreco, M. F., Yuan, S., McKenzie, B., Cameron, P., & Fialka, J. (2005). "Be Careful What You Wish for ...": Five Reasons to be concerned about the Assignment of Individual Paraprofessionals. *TEACHING Exceptional Children*, 37(5), 28–34. https://doi.org/10.1177/004005990503700504

Gilmore, S., Frederick, L. K., Santillan, L., & Locke, J. (2019). The games they play: Observations of children with autism spectrum disorder on the school playground. *Autism.* 23(6), 1343–1353. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361318811987

Goodall, C. (2015). How do we create ASD-friendly schools? A dilemma of placement. *Support for Learning*, *30*(4), 305–326. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9604.12104

Goodall, C. (2018). Inclusion is a feeling, not a place: a qualitative study exploring autistic young people's conceptualisations of inclusion. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. *24*(12), 1285-1310. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2018.1523475

Goodall, C. (2019). 'There is more flexibility to meet my needs': Educational experiences of autistic young people in Mainstream and Alternative Education Provision. Support for Learning. 34(1), 4-33. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9604.12236

Goodall, C. (2020). The educational experiences of autistic young people, from their perspectives. From Research to Practice. Routledge.

https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429287183-6

Goodenow, C. (1993). The psychological sense of school membership among adolescents: Scale development and educational correlates. *Psychology in the Schools*. 30(1), 79-90. https://doi.org/10.1002/1520-6807(199301)30:1<79::AID-PITS2310300113>3.0.CO;2-X

Göransson, K., & Nilholm, C. (2014). Conceptual diversities and empirical shortcomings – a critical analysis of research on inclusive education. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 29(3), 265–280.

https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2014.933545

Government of Ireland. (1995). Charting Our Education Future White Paper On Education. https://www.education.ie/en/Publications/Policy-Reports/Charting-Our-Education-Future-White-Paper-On-Education-Launch-Copy-1995-.pdf

Grant, C., & Osanloo, A. (2014). Understanding, Selecting, And Integrating A
Theoretical Framework In Dissertation Research: Creating The Blueprint For Your
"House." Administrative Issues Journal Education Practice and Research. Connecting
Education, Practice, and Research 4 (2). https://doi.org/10.5929/2014.4.2.9

Gray, D. (2017). Doing Research in the Real World. In *Qualitative Research Journal* (4th Editio, Vol. 5, Issue 2). SAGE Publications.

Gregor, E. M. C., & Campbell, E. (2001). The attitudes of teachers in Scotland to the integration of children with autism into mainstream schools. *Autism*, *5*(2), 189–207. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361301005002008

Griffin, Sean, & Shevlin, M. (2007). *Responding to Special Educational Needs:*An Irish Perspective. Gill & Macmillan.

Gunn, K. C. M., & Delafield-Butt, J. T. (2016). Teaching Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder With Restricted Interests: A Review of Evidence for Best Practice. *Review of Educational Research*, *86*(2), 408–430. https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654315604027

Gutierrez, A., Hale, M. N., Gossens-Archuleta, K., & Sobrino-Sanchez, V. (2007). Evaluating the social behavior of preschool children with autism in an inclusive playground setting. *International Journal of Special Education*. *22* (3), 26-30. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ814505

Hamre, B., Hatfield, B., Pianta, R., & Jamil, F. (2014). Evidence for General and Domain-Specific Elements of Teacher-Child Interactions: Associations With Preschool Children's Development. *Child Development*. 85(3), 1257-1274. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12184

Hamre, B. K., & Pianta, R. C. (2001). Early Teacher-Child Relationships and the Trajectory of Children's School Outcomes through Eighth Grade. *Child Development*, 72(2), 625–638. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8624.00301

Hamre, B. K., & Pianta, R. C. (2007). Learning opportunities in preschool and early elementary classrooms. In R. C. Pianta, M. J. Cox, & K. L. Snow (Eds.), *School*

readiness and the transition to kindergarten in the era of accountability (pp. 49–83). Paul H Brookes Publishing.

Hamre, B. K., Pianta, R. C., Burchinal, M., Field, S., LoCasale-Crouch, J., Downer, J. T., Howes, C., LaParo, K., & Scott-Little, C. (2012). A course on effective teacher-child interactions: Effects on teacher beliefs, knowledge, and observed practice. *American Educational Research Journal*. *49*(1), 88–123. https://doi.org/10.3102/0002831211434596

Hamre, B. K., Pianta, R. C., Downer, J. T., DeCoster, J., Mashburn, A. J., Jones, S. M., Brown, J. L., Cappella, E., Atkins, M., Rivers, S. E., Brackett, M. A., & Hamagami, A. (2013). Teaching through interactions: Testing a developmental framework of teacher effectiveness in over 4,000 classrooms. *Elementary School Journal*. *113*(4), 461–487. https://doi.org/10.1086/669616

Happé, F. G. E. (1993). Communicative competence and theory of mind in autism: A test of relevance theory. *Cognition*, *48*(2), 101–119. https://doi.org/10.1016/0010-0277(93)90026-R

Hardiman, N., & MacCarthaigh, M. (2013). How Governments Retrench in Crisis: The Case of Ireland. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 42. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2332653

Harrington, C., Foster, M., Rodger, S., & Ashburner, J. (2014). Engaging young people with Autism Spectrum Disorder in research interviews. *British Journal of Learning Disabilities*, *42*(2), 153–161. https://doi.org/10.1111/bld.12037

Hatala, A. R. (2012). The Status of the "Biopsychosocial" Model in Health
Psychology: Towards an Integrated Approach and a Critique of Cultural Conceptions.

Open Journal of Medical Psychology. (1)4, 51-62.

https://doi.org/10.4236/ojmp.2012.14009

Haug, P. (2017). Understanding inclusive education: ideals and reality. Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research. 19(3), 206–217. https://doi.org/10.1080/15017419.2016.1224778

Hay, D. F., Payne, A., & Chadwick, A. (2004). Peer relations in childhood. In *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines. 45*(1), 84-108. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.0021-9630.2003.00308.x

Haynes, K. (2012). Reflexivity in Qualitative Research. In *Qualitative*Organizational Research: Core Methods and Current Challenges (pp. 72–89). SAGE

Publications, Inc. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526435620.n5

Healy, C. (2011). One-to-One in the Inclusive Classroom: The Perspectives of Paraeducators Who Support Adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder. *Journal of the American Academy of Special Education Professionals*.

https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/One-to-One-in-the-Inclusive-Classroom%3A-The-of-Who-Healy/1454005be076a73ff55e48cf85b11bc72ccbefb4

Hebron, J., & Humphrey, N. (2014). Exposure to bullying among students with autism spectrum conditions: A multi-informant analysis of risk and protective factors.

Autism, 18(6), 618–630. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361313495965

Hebron, J., Humphrey, N., & Oldfield, J. (2015). Vulnerability to bullying of children with autism spectrum conditions in mainstream education: a multi-informant qualitative exploration. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*, *15*(3), 185–193. https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-3802.12108

Hebron, J., Oldfield, J., & Humphrey, N. (2017). Cumulative risk effects in the bullying of children and young people with autism spectrum conditions. *Autism*, *21*(3), 291–300. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361316636761

Hedegaard-Soerensen, L., & Grumloese, S. P. (2020). Exclusion: the downside of neoliberal education policy. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. *24*(6), 631-644https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2018.1478002

Hegarty, S. (2001). Inclusive education - A case to answer. *Journal of Moral Education*. 30(3), 243-249. https://doi.org/10.1080/03057240120077246

Hemmingsson, H., Borell, L., & Gustavsson, A. (2003). Participation in School: School Assistants, Creating Opportunities and Obstacles for Pupils with Disabilities.

OTJR Occupation, Participation and Health. 23(3):88-98.

https://doi.org/10.1177/153944920302300302

Henricsson, L., & Rydell, A.-M. (2004). Elementary School Children with Behavior Problems: Teacher-Child Relations and Self-Perception. A Prospective Study. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, *50*(2), 111–138. https://doi.org/10.1353/mpq.2004.0012

Hind, K., Larkin, R., & Dunn, A. K. (2019). Assessing Teacher Opinion on the Inclusion of Children with Social, Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties into Mainstream School Classes. *International Journal of Disability, Development and Education*, *66*(4), 424–437. https://doi.org/10.1080/1034912X.2018.1460462

Hochman, J. M., Carter, E. W., Bottema-Beutel, K., Harvey, M. N., & Gustafson, J. R. (2015). Efficacy of peer networks to increase social connections among high school students with and without autism spectrum disorder. *Exceptional Children*. 82(1), 96–116. https://doi.org/10.1177/0014402915585482

Hodges, A., Joosten, A., Bourke-Taylor, H., & Cordier, R. (2020). School participation: The shared perspectives of parents and educators of primary school students on the autism spectrum. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*. 97, 103550. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ridd.2019.103550

Hornby, G. (2011). Inclusive education for children with special educational needs: A critique. In *International Journal of Disability, Development and Education*. *58*(3), 321-329. https://doi.org/10.1080/1034912X.2011.598678

Hornby, G. (2014a). Inclusive special education: Evidence-based practices for children with special needs and disabilities. In *Inclusive Special Education: Evidence-Based Practices for Children with Special Needs and Disabilities*. Springer New York, NY. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-1483-8

Hornby, G. (2015). Inclusive special education: Development of a new theory for the education of children with special educational needs and disabilities. *British Journal of Special Education*. 42(3), 234-256. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8578.12101

Hornby, G. (2014b). From Inclusion and Special Education to Inclusive Special Education. In *Inclusive Special Education*. 19-40. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-1483-8 2

Hornby, G. (2014c). Inclusive Special Education: The Need for a New Theory. In *Inclusive Special Education*. 1-18. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-1483-8_1

Howard, L. A. (2004). Education and children with special needs: from segregation to inclusion. *International Journal of Educational Development*. 24(1). Edited by Seamus Hegarty and Mithu Alur, Sage Publications Ltd, ISBN 0-7619-9585-4, 220 pp

https://doi.org/10.1016/s0738-0593(03)00095-6

Hughes, J. N. (2012). Teachers as managers of students' peer context. In *Peer relationships and adjustment at school.* Editor(s): Ben Kirshner, University of Colorado School of Education.

Hughes, J. N., & Kwok, O. (2006). Classroom engagement mediates the effect of teacher–student support on elementary students' peer acceptance: A prospective

analysis. *Journal of School Psychology*, *43*(6), 465–480. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsp.2005.10.001

Hume, K., Sam, A., Mokrova, I., Reszka, S., & Boyd, B. (2019). Facilitating Social Interactions with Peers in Specialized Early Childhood Settings for Young Children with ASD. *School Psychology Review.* 48(2), 123–132. https://doi.org/10.17105/SPR-2017-0134.V48-2

Humphrey, N. (2008). Including pupils with autistic spectrum disorders in mainstream schools. *Support for Learning*, 23(1), 41–47. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9604.2007.00367.x

Humphrey, N., & Lewis, S. (2008a). "Make me normal": The views and experiences of pupils on the autistic spectrum in mainstream secondary schools. *Autism*, 12(1), 23–46. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361307085267

Humphrey, N., & Lewis, S. (2008b). What does 'inclusion' mean for pupils on the autistic spectrum in mainstream secondary schools? *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*, 8(3), 132–140. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-3802.2008.00115.x

Humphrey, N., & Lewis, S. (2015). Bullying of children and adolescents with autism spectrum conditions: A "state of the field" review. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *19*(8), 845–862. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361307085267

Humphrey, N., & Symes, W. (2010). Perceptions of social support and experience of bullying among pupils with autistic spectrum disorders in mainstream secondary schools. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, *25*(1), 77–91. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856250903450855

Humphrey, N., & Symes, W. (2011). Peer interaction patterns among adolescents with autistic spectrum disorders (ASDs) in mainstream school settings. *Autism*, *15*(4), 397–419. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361310387804

Humphrey, N., & Symes, W. (2013). Inclusive education for pupils with autistic spectrum disorders in secondary mainstream schools: teacher attitudes, experience and knowledge. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *17*(1), 32–46. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2011.580462

Imray, P., & Colley, A. (2017). Inclusion is Dead: Long Live Inclusion. Rooutledge Focus. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315280059

Ingleby, E. (2012). Research methods in education. In *Professional Development in Education* (Vol. 38, pp. 507–509). https://doi.org/10.1080/19415257.2011.643130

Ingram, D. H., Mayes, S. D., Troxell, L. B., & Calhoun, S. L. (2007). Assessing children with autism, mental retardation, and typical development using the Playground Observation Checklist. *Autism.* 11(4), 311–319.

https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361307078129

Iphofen, R., & Tolich, M. (2019). The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Research Ethics. Sage Publications. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526435446

Iriarte, E. G., McConkey, R., & Gilligan, R. (Eds.). (2016). *Disability and human rights: Global perspectives*. Palgrave-Macmillan education. J. Kauffman, Hallahan, D.P, Pullen, P.C, J. B. (2018). Special Education: What It is and Why We Need It. Routledge.

Jaarsma, P., & Welin, S. (2012). Autism as a natural human variation: Reflections on the claims of the neurodiversity movement. *Health Care Analysis*. *20*, 20–30. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10728-011-0169-9

Jones, A. P., & Frederickson, N. (2010). Multi-Informant Predictors of Social Inclusion for Students with Autism Spectrum Disorders Attending Mainstream School. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *40*(9), 1094–1103. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-010-0957-3 Jordan, R. (2012). Meeting the needs of children with autistic spectrum disorders. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203435137

Jordan, R., Roberts, J., & Hume, K. (2019). The SAGE Handbook of Autism and Education. Sage Publications. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526470409

Jordan, R., Roberts, J., Hume, K., & Milton, D. (2019). Difference Versus

Disability: Implications of Characterisation of Autism for Education and Support. In *The SAGE Handbook of Autism and Education*. Sage Publications.

https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526470409.n2

Kanner, L. (1943) "Autistic Disturbances of Affective Contact." *Nervous Child:*Journal of Psychopathology, Psychotherapy, Mental Hygiene, and Guidance of the

Child 2. 217–50.

Kapp, S. K., Gillespie-Lynch, K., Sherman, L. E., & Hutman, T. (2013). Deficit, difference, or both? Autism and neurodiversity. *Developmental Psychology*. *49*(1), 59–71. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0028353

Kasari, C. (2015). Update on behavioral interventions for autism and developmental disabilities. In *Current Opinion in Neurology*. *28*(2), 124–129. https://doi.org/10.1097/WCO.000000000000185

Kasari, C., Gulsrud, A., Freeman, S., Paparella, T., & Hellemann, G. (2012). Longitudinal Follow-Up of Children With Autism Receiving Targeted Interventions on Joint Attention and Play. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, *51*(5), 487–495. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2012.02.019

Kasari, C., Locke, J., Gulsrud, A., & Rotheram-Fuller, E. (2011). Social Networks and Friendships at School: Comparing Children With and Without ASD. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *41*(5), 533–544. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-010-1076-x

Kasari, C., Rotheram-Fuller, E., Locke, J., & Gulsrud, A. (2012). Making the connection: randomized controlled trial of social skills at school for children with autism spectrum disorders. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, *53*(4), 431–439. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2011.02493.x

Kasari, C., & Smith, T. (2013). Interventions in schools for children with autism spectrum disorder: Methods and recommendations. *Autism*, *17*(3), 254–267. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361312470496

Kauffman, J. M., & Hallahan, D. P. (1996). The Illusion of Full Inclusion. Behavioral Disorders. 21(3), 255–256.

https://doi.org/10.1177/019874299602100304

Kauffman, J. M., Anastasiou, D., Badar, J., Travers, J. C., & Wiley, A. L. (2016). Inclusive education moving forward. In *Advances in Special Education*. *32*, 153-178. https://doi.org/10.1108/S0270-401320160000032010

Kauffman, J. M., Anastasiou, D., & Maag, J. W. (2017). Special Education at the Crossroad: An Identity Crisis and the Need for a Scientific Reconstruction.

Exceptionality. 25(2), 139-155. https://doi.org/10.1080/09362835.2016.1238380

Kauffman, J. M., Hallahan, D. P., Pullen, P. C., Badar, J., Kauffman, J. M., Hallahan, D. P., Pullen, P. C., & Badar, J. (2018). Special Education. How and Why Special Education Is Often Misunderstood. Routledge.

https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315211831-1

Kaweski, W. (2011). Making a Difference for Students with ASD. *Principal Leadership*, *12*(3), 18–24.

http://elib.tcd.ie/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/1023530639? accountid=14404

Keating, S., & O'Connor, U. (2012). The shifting role of the special needs assistant in Irish classrooms: a time for change? *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 27(4), 533–544. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2012.711960

Keen, S., & Todres, L. (2007). Strategies for Disseminating Qualitative Research Findings: Three Exemplars. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung/Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 8(3). https://doi.org/10.17169/fqs-8.3.285

Keenan, B. M., Newman, L. K., Gray, K. M., & Rinehart, N. J. (2017). A qualitative study of attachment relationships in ASD during middle childhood. *Attachment and Human Development*, *19*(1), 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1080/14616734.2016.1246580

Kelly, B. (2007). Methodological Issues for Qualitative Research with Learning Disabled Children. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, *10*(1), 21–35. https://doi.org/10.1080/13645570600655159

Kim, S., Koegel, R. L., & Koegel, L. K. (2017). Training Paraprofessionals to Target Socialization in Students With ASD: Fidelity of Implementation and Social Validity. *Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions*. 19(2), 102–114. https://doi.org/10.1177/1098300716669813

Kluwin, T. N., & Corbett, C. A. (1998). Parent characteristics and educational program involvement. *American Annals of the Deaf*, *143*(5), 425–432. https://doi.org/10.1353/aad.2012.0132

Koegel, L.K., Matos-Freden, R., Lang, R., & Koegel, R. L. (2012). Interventions for Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders in Inclusive School Settings. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*, *19*(3), 401–412. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cbpra.2010.11.003

Koegel, L. K., Vernon, T. W., Koegel, R. L., Koegel, B. L., & Paullin, A. W. (2012). Improving Social Engagement and Initiations Between Children With Autism Spectrum

Disorder and Their Peers in Inclusive Settings. *Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions*, *14*(4), 220–227. https://doi.org/10.1177/1098300712437042

Koegel, L. K., Singh, A. K., & Koegel, R. L. (2010). Improving motivation for academics in children with autism. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, 40(9), 1057–1066. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-010-0962-6

Koster, M., Nakken, H., Pijl, S. J., & van Houten, E. (2009). Being part of the peer group: a literature study focusing on the social dimension of inclusion in education.

International Journal of Inclusive Education, 13(2), 117–140.

https://doi.org/10.1080/13603110701284680

Koster, M., Pijl, S. J., Nakken, H., & Van Houten, E. (2010). Social Participation of Students with Special Needs in Regular Primary Education in the Netherlands. *International Journal of Disability, Development and Education*, *57*(1), 59–75.

https://doi.org/10.1080/10349120903537905

Kretzmann, M., Shih, W., & Kasari, C. (2015). Improving Peer Engagement of Children With Autism on the School Playground: A Randomized Controlled Trial.

Behavior Therapy. 46(1), 20–28. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.beth.2014.03.006

Kurth, J. A., Miller, A. L., Toews, S. G., Thompson, J. R., Cortés, M., Dahal, M. H., de Escallón, I. E., Hunt, P. F., Porter, G., Richler, D., Fonseca, I., Singh, R., Šiška, J., Villamero, R., & Wangare, F. (2018). Inclusive education: Perspectives on implementation and practice from international experts. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*. *56*(6): 471–485. https://doi.org/10.1352/1934-9556-56.6.471

Kurth, J., & Mastergeorge, A. M. (2012). Impact of Setting and Instructional Context for Adolescents With Autism. *Journal of Special Education*, *46*(1), 36–48. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022466910366480

Leach, D., & Duffy, M. Lou. (2009). Supporting Students With Autism Spectrum Disorders in Inclusive Settings. *Intervention in School and Clinic*, *45*(1), 31–37. https://doi.org/10.1177/1053451209338395

Leblanc, L., Richardson, W., & Burns, K. A. (2009). Autism Spectrum Disorder and the Inclusive Classroom: Effective Training to Enhance Knowledge of ASD and Evidence-Based Practices. *Teacher Education and Special Education: The Journal of the Teacher Education Division of the Council for Exceptional Children*, *32*(2), 166–179. https://doi.org/10.1177/0888406409334279

Lewis, A. (2003). Accessing, through Research Interviews, the Views of Children with Difficulties in Learning. *Support for Learning*, *17*(3), 111–116. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-9604.00248

Lewis, A., & Norwich, B. (2004). Special Teaching for Special Children? Pedagogies for Inclusion. Inclusive Education. In *Open University Press*.

Lewis, A., & Porter, J. (2004). Interviewing children and young people with learning disabilities: Guidelines for researchers and multi-professional practice. *British Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 32(4), 191–197. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-3156.2004.00313.x

Lewis, A., & Porter, J. (2007). *Research and Pupil Voice. The SAGE Handbook of Special Education. SAGE Publications Ltd.* SAGE Publications Ltd. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781848607989

Lincoln, Y.S., & Guba, E. G. (1985). Naturalistic inquiry. SAGE Publications. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473325006070288

Lincoln, Yvonna S, & Guba, E. G. (1985). Establishing Trustworthiness. In *Naturalistic inquiry*. SAGE Publications.

Lindsay, G. (2007). Educational psychology and the effectiveness of inclusive education/mainstreaming. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 77(1), 1–24. https://doi.org/10.1348/000709906X156881

Lindsay, S., Proulx, M., Scott, H., & Thomson, N. (2014). Exploring teachers' strategies for including children with autism spectrum disorder in mainstream classrooms. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *18*(2), 101–122. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2012.758320

Lindsay, S., Proulx, M., Thomson, N., & Scott, H. (2013). Educators' Challenges of Including Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in Mainstream Classrooms.

International Journal of Disability, Development and Education, 60(4), 347–362.

https://doi.org/10.1080/1034912X.2013.846470

Locke, J., Ishijima, E. H., Kasari, C., & London, N. (2010). Loneliness, friendship quality and the social networks of adolescents with high-functioning autism in an inclusive school setting. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*, *10*(2), 74–81. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-3802.2010.01148.x

Locke, J., Rotheram-Fuller, E., & Kasari, C. (2012). Exploring the social impact of being a typical peer model for included children with autism spectrum disorder. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*. *42*,1895–1905https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-011-1437-0

Locke, J., Shih, W., Kretzmann, M., & Kasari, C. (2016). Examining playground engagement between elementary school children with and without autism spectrum disorder. *Autism*, 20(6), 653–662. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361315599468

Locke, J., Williams, J., Shih, W., & Kasari, C. (2017). Characteristics of socially successful elementary school-aged children with autism. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, *58*(1), 94–102. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12636

Logan, A. (2006). The role of the special needs assistant supporting pupils with special educational needs in Irish mainstream primary schools. *Support for Learning*, *21*, 92–99. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9604.2006.00410.x

Longobardi, C., Pasta, T., & Quaglia, R. (2012). Measuring the Quality of Teacher-Child Interaction in Autistic Disorder. *European Journal of Investigation in Health, Psychology and Education*. 2(3):103-114https://doi.org/10.1989/ejihpe.v2i3.18

Longobardi, C., Prino, L. E., Marengo, D., & Settanni, M. (2016). Student-teacher relationships as a protective factor for school adjustment during the transition from middle to high school. *Frontiers in Psychology*. 7, 1988.

Loreman, T., Forlin, C., Chambers, D., Sharma, U., & Deppeler, J. (2014).

Conceptualising and Measuring Inclusive Education. In *International Perspectives on Inclusive Education*. 3, 3–17. https://doi.org/10.1108/S1479-36362014000003015

https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2016.01988

Lorenz, T., Reznik, N., & Heinitz, K. (2017). A Different Point of View: The Neurodiversity Approach to Autism and Work. In M. Fitzgerald, & J. Yip (Eds.), Autism - Paradigms, Recent Research and Clinical Applications. IntechOpen. https://doi.org/10.5772/65409

Loyd, D. (2013a). Obtaining consent from young people with autism to participate in research. *British Journal of Learning Disabilities*, *41*(2), 133–140. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-3156.2012.00734.x

Loyd, D. (2013b). Gaining views from pupils with autism about their participation in drama classes. *British Journal of Learning Disabilities*. *43*(1), 8-15. https://doi.org/10.1111/bld.12078

Lubas, M., Mitchell, J., & De Leo, G. (2016). Evidence-Based Practice for Teachers of Children With Autism: A Dynamic Approach. In *Intervention in School and Clinic*. *51*(3), 188–193. https://doi.org/10.1177/1053451215585801

Luckner, A. E., & Pianta, R. C. (2011). Teacher-student interactions in fifth grade classrooms: Relations with children's peer behavior. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*. 32(5), 257-266. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2011.02.010

Luísa, A., & Pereira, F. (2016). *Children on the autism spectrum: a study of social interactions in school.* GAP,17,1. https://repositorio-aberto.up.pt/bitstream/10216/83580/2/128667.pdf

MacGiolla Phádraig, B. (2007). Towards inclusion: the development of provision for children with special educational needs in Ireland from 1991 to 2004. *Irish Educational Studies*, *26*(3), 289–300. https://doi.org/10.1080/03323310701491562

McGregor, E., & Campbell, E. (2001). The attitudes of teachers in Scotland to the integration of children with autism into mainstream schools. *Autism : the international journal of research and practice*, *5*(2), 189–207.

https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361301005002008

Macintosh, K., & Dissanayake, C. (2006). A comparative study of the spontaneous social interactions of children with high-functioning autism and children with Asperger's disorder. *Autism.* 10(2), 199–220. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361306062026

Majoko, T. (2016). Inclusion of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders:

Listening and Hearing to Voices from the Grassroots. *Journal of Autism and*Developmental Disorders, 46(4), 1429–1440. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-015-2685-1

Malmgren, K. W., & Causton-Theoharis, J. N. (2006). Boy in the bubble: Effects of paraprofessional proximity and other pedagogical decisions on the interactions of a

student with behavioral disorders. *Journal of Research in Childhood Education*. 20(4), 301-312. https://doi.org/10.1080/02568540609594569

Mamas, C., Daly, A. J., Cohen, S. R., & Jones, G. (2021). Social participation of students with autism spectrum disorder in general education settings. In *Learning, Culture and Social Interaction*. 28, 100467. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lcsi.2020.100467

Marshall, D., & Goodall, C. (2015). The Right to Appropriate and Meaningful Education for Children with ASD. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *45*(10), 3159–3167. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-015-2475-9

Matson, J. L., & Kozlowski, A. M. (2011). The increasing prevalence of autism spectrum disorders. *Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders*. *5*(1), 418-425. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2010.06.004

Mavropoulou, S., & Sideridis, G. D. (2014). Knowledge of Autism and Attitudes of Children Towards Their Partially Integrated Peers with Autism Spectrum Disorders. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *44*(8), 1867–1885.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-014-2059-0

McConkey, R. (2020a). The increasing prevalence of school pupils with ASD: insights from Northern Ireland. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*. 35(3), 414-424. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2019.1683686

McConkey, R. (2020b). The rise in the numbers of pupils identified by schools with autism spectrum disorder (ASD): a comparison of the four countries in the United Kingdom. *Support for Learning*, *35*(2), 132–143. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9604.12296

Mccoy, S., Banks, J., Frawley, D., & Watson, D. (2012). Understanding Special Class Provision in Ireland Phase 1: Findings from a National Survey of Schools. In *NCSE* (Issue 16). https://ncse.ie.

McGuire, A. (2012). Representing Autism: A Sociological Examination of Autism Advocacy. *Atlantis: Critical Studies in Gender, Culture & Social Justice*. *35*(2), 62–71. https://journals.msvu.ca/index.php/atlantis/article/view/918

Meegan, S., & MacPhail, A. (2006). Inclusive education: Ireland's education provision for children with special educational needs. *Irish Educational Studies*. *25*(1), 53-62. https://doi.org/10.1080/03323310600597568

Meijer, C., & Watkins, A. (2016). "Implementing Inclusive Education: Issues in Bridging the Policy-Practice Gap", (*International Perspectives on Inclusive Education, Vol. 8*), Emerald Group Publishing Limited, Bingley. 8, i https://doi.org/10.1108/S1479-363620160000008001.

Merriam, S. B. (1988). Case study research in education: A qualitative approach. In *Telemedicine Journal and eHealth.* 1(1).

http://www.citeulike.org/user/laurensong/article/2952130

Mesibov, G. B., & Shea, V. (1996). Full inclusion and students with autism. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*. 26,337–346.

https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02172478

Messiou, K., & Ainscow, M. (2015). Responding to learner diversity: Student views as a catalyst for powerful teacher development? *Teaching and Teacher Education*. *51*, 246-255. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2015.07.002

Michaels, S. D., & Amasino, R. M. (1999). FLOWERING LOCUS C encodes a novel MADS domain protein that acts as a repressor of flowering. *Plant Cell*, *11*(5), 949–956. https://doi.org/10.1105/tpc.11.5.949

Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Miles, S., & Singal, N. (2010). The Education for All and inclusive education debate: conflict, contradiction or opportunity? *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *14*(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603110802265125

Milton, D. (2016). Re-thinking autism: diagnosis, identity and equality. *Disability & Society*. 31(10), 1413-1415. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2016.1221666

Mittler, P. (2009). Implementing Inclusive Education: a Commonwealth guide to implementing Article 24 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - By Richard Rieser. *British Journal of Special Education*. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8578.2009.00424_1.x

Mittler, P. (2012). Working Towards Inclusive Education. In *Working Towards Inclusive Education*. David Fulton Publishers. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203386149

Moores, D. F. (Ed.). (2008). Improving Academic Achievement: Can a Response-to-Intervention (RTI) Model Help? *American Annals of the Deaf*, *153*(4), 347–348. http://elib.tcd.ie/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/214480105?accountid=14404

Morewood, G. D., Humphrey, N., & Symes, W. (2011). Mainstreaming autism: making it work. *Good Autism Practice*, *12*(2), 62–68.

https://www.research.manchester.ac.uk/portal/en/publications/mainstreaming-autism-making-it-work(97e31051-f70c-4622-ae95-66481269f839)/export.html

Morgan, D. L. (2014). Pragmatism as a Paradigm for Social Research. *Qualitative Inquiry*, 20, 1045– 1053. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077800413513733

Morton, J. F., & Campbell, J. M. (2008). Information source affects peers' initial attitudes toward autism. *Research in Developmental Disabilities*. 29(3):189-201. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ridd.2007.02.006

Mostafa, M. (2014). Architecture for autism: Autism aspectss[™] in school design.

Archnet-IJAR. 8, 143-158. https://doi.org/10.26687/archnet-ijar.v8i1.314

Moustakas, C. E. (1994). *Phenomenological research methods.* Sage Publications, Inc.

Murray, D. S., Ruble, L. A., Willis, H., & Molloy, C. A. (2009). Parent and teacher report of social skills in children with autism spectrum disorders. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools*. *40*(2),109-115. https://doi.org/10.1044/0161-1461(2008/07-0089)

Nadesan, M. H. (2013). Constructing autism: Unravelling the 'truth' and understanding the social. In *Constructing Autism: Unravelling the "Truth" and Understanding the Social*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203299500

Narzisi, A., Posada, M., Barbieri, F., Chericoni, N., Ciuffolini, D., Pinzino, M., Romano, R., Scattoni, M. L., Tancredi, R., Calderoni, S., & Muratori, F. (2018).

Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder in a large Italian catchment area: A school-based population study within the ASDEU project. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*. 29, E5. https://doi.org/10.1017/S2045796018000483

Nassir Ghaemi, S. (2009). The rise and fall of the biopsychosocial model. In *British Journal of Psychiatry*. 195(1), 3-4. https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.109.063859

Garrote, A., Dessemontet, R.S., & Opitz, E. (2017). Facilitating the social participation of pupils with special educational needs in mainstream schools: A review of school-based interventions. *Educational Research Review, 20*, 12-23.

Nel, M., Engelbrecht, P., Nel, N., & Tlale, D. (2014). South African teachers' views of collaboration within an inclusive education system. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. *18*(9), 903-917. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2013.858779

Nepi, L. D., Facondini, R., Nucci, F., & Peru, A. (2013). Evidence from full-inclusion model: the social position and sense of belonging of students with special educational needs and their peers in Italian primary school. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 28(3), 319–332. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2013.777530

Nind, M. (2016). Inclusive research as a site for lifelong learning: Participation in learning communities. *Studies in the Education of Adults*, *48*(1), 23–37. https://doi.org/10.1080/02660830.2016.1155847

Norwich, B. (2005). Inclusion: Is it a matter of evidence about what works or about values and rights? *Education 3-13*, *33*(1), 51–56. https://doi.org/10.1080/03004270585200091

Norwich, B. (2009). Dilemmas of difference and the identification of special educational needs/disability: international perspectives. *British Educational Research Journal*, *35*(3), 447–467. https://doi.org/10.1080/01411920802044446

Norwich, B. (2013). Addressing tensions and dilemmas in inclusive education:

Living with uncertainty. In *Addressing Tensions and Dilemmas in Inclusive Education:*Living with Uncertainty. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203118436

Norwich, B. (2014). Recognising value tensions that underlie problems in inclusive education. *Cambridge Journal of Education*. *44*(4), 495-510. https://doi.org/10.1080/0305764X.2014.963027

Norwich, B., Koutsouris, G., Norwich, B., & Koutsouris, G. (2017). Addressing Dilemmas and Tensions in Inclusive Education. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Education*. https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264093.013.154

Norwich, B., & Nash, T. (2011). Preparing teachers to teach children with special educational needs and disabilities: the significance of a national PGCE development and

evaluation project for inclusive teacher education. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*, *11*(1), 2–11. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-3802.2010.01175.x

Oakley A., (2000) Experiments in Knowing. Gender & method in the Social Sciences. Cambridge: Polity Press. See Chapter 2 Warring Paradigms.

OECD (2012), Equity and Quality in Education: Supporting Disadvantaged Students and Schools, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264130852-en.

Oliver, M. (1996). Fundamental Principles of Disability. In: Understanding Disability. Palgrave, London. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-349-24269-6_3

Oliver, M. (1986). Social Policy and Disability: Some Theoretical Issues.

Disability, Handicap & Society, 1(1), 5–17. https://doi.org/10.1080/02674648666780021

Oliver, M. (1990). The Individual and Social Models of Disability. In *Paper* presented at Joint Workshop of the Living Options Group and the Research Unit of the Royal College of Physicians.

Oliver, M. (2017). Defining impairment and disability: Issues at stake. In *Disability* and *Equality Law*. (pg 16) Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315094861

Oliver, M, & Barnes, C. (2010). Disability studies, disabled people and the struggle for inclusion. 31(5), 547-560. *British Journal of Sociology of Education*. https://doi.org/10.1080/01425692.2010.500088

Oliver, M, & Barnes, C. (2012). Back to the future: The World Report on Disability. *Disability and Society*. 27(4), 575-579.

https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2012.686781

Oliver, M, & Zarb, G. (1989). The Politics of Disability: A New Approach.

Disability, Handicap & Society, 4(3), 221–239.

https://doi.org/10.1080/02674648966780261

Olmos-Vega, F. M., Stalmeijer, R. E., Varpio, L., Kahlke, R., Ee, R., & Stalmeijer, E. (2022). *A practical guide to reflexivity in qualitative research: AMEE Guide No. 149*. https://doi.org/10.1080/0142159X.2022.2057287

Olsen, K., Croydon, A., Olson, M., Jacobsen, K. H., & Pellicano, E. (2019).

Mapping inclusion of a child with autism in a mainstream kindergarten: how can we move towards more inclusive practices? *International Journal of Inclusive Education*.

23(6), 624-638. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2018.1441914

Osborne, L. A., & Reed, P. (2011). School factors associated with mainstream progress in secondary education for included pupils with Autism Spectrum Disorders. *Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders*, *5*(3), 1253–1263. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2011.01.016

Owen-DeSchryver, Jamie S., Carr, E. G., Cale, S. I., & Blakeley-Smith, A. (2008). Promoting Social Interactions Between Students With Autism Spectrum Disorders and Their Peers in Inclusive School Settings. *Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities*, 23(1), 15–28. https://doi.org/10.1177/1088357608314370

Owren, T., & Stenhammer, T. (2013). Neurodiversity: accepting autistic difference. *Learning Disability Practice*. *16*(4), 32-37. https://doi.org/10.7748/ldp2013.05.16.4.32.e681

Parsons, L. Miller, H., & Deris, A. R. (2016). The effects of special education training on educator efficacy in classroom management and inclusive strategy use for students with autism in inclusion classes. Journal of the American Academy of Special Education Professionals, 8(1), 7-16.

Parsons, S., Lewis, A., & Ellins, J. (2009). The views and experiences of parents of children with autistic spectrum disorder about educational provision: comparisons with parents of children with other disabilities from an online survey. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, *24*(1), 37–58. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856250802596790

Patton, M. Q. (2002). Qualitative research and evaluation methods, (Vol. 3rd). SAGE Publications. https://doi.org/10.2307/330063

Patton, M. Q. (2005). Qualitative Research. In *Encyclopedia of Statistics in Behavioral Science* (pp. 1633–1636). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. https://doi.org/10.1002/0470013192.bsa514

Pellegrini, A. D., & Bohn, C. M. (2005). The Role of Recess in Children's Cognitive Performance and School Adjustment. *Educational Researcher*. *34*(1), 13–19. https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X034001013

Pellicano, E., Dinsmore, A., & Charman, T. (2013). A future made together: Shaping autism research in the UK. *UCL Institute*

Education. http://crae.ioe.ac.uk/post/64979963005/a-future-made-together

Pellicano, L., Bölte, S., & Stahmer, A. (2018). The current illusion of educational inclusion. *Autism*, 22(4), 386–387. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362361318766166

Pennings, H. J. M., Brekelmans, M., Sadler, P., Claessens, L. C. A., van der Want, A. C., & van Tartwijk, J. (2018). Interpersonal adaptation in teacher-student interaction. *Learning and Instruction*, *55*, 41–57.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.learninstruc.2017.09.005

Pennings, H. J. M., & Hollenstein, T. (2020). Teacher-Student Interactions and Teacher Interpersonal Styles: A State Space Grid Analysis. *The Journal of Experimental Education*, 88(3), 382–406. https://doi.org/10.1080/00220973.2019.1578724

Pennings, H. J. M., van Tartwijk, J., Wubbels, T., Claessens, L. C. A., van der Want, A. C., & Brekelmans, M. (2014). Real-time teacher–student interactions: A Dynamic Systems approach. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, *37*, 183–193. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2013.07.016

Perdue, N. H., Manzeske, D. P., & Estell, D. B. (2009). Early predictors of school engagement: Exploring the role of peer relationships. *Psychology in the Schools.* 46(10), 1084-1097. https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.20446

Perry, N. E., VandeKamp, K. O., Mercer, L. K., & Nordby, C. J. (2002).

Investigating teacher-student interactions that foster self-regulated learning. *Educational Psychologist*. 37(1), 5-15. https://doi.org/10.1207/S15326985EP3701_2

Peters, S. J. (2007). "Education for All?". *Journal of Disability Policy Studies*, 18(2), 98–108. https://doi.org/10.1177/10442073070180020601

Peterson, E. R., Rubie-Davies, C., Osborne, D., & Sibley, C. (2016). Teachers' explicit expectations and implicit prejudiced attitudes to educational achievement:

Relations with student achievement and the ethnic achievement gap. *Learning and Instruction*. 42, 123-140. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.learninstruc.2016.01.010

Pianta, R. C., Downer, J., & Hamre, B. (2016). Quality in Early Education Classrooms: Definitions, Gaps, and Systems. *The Future of Children 26*(2), 119-137. https://doi.org/10.1353/foc.2016.0015.

Pianta, R. C., Belsky, J., Vandergrift, N., Houts, R., & Morrison, F. J. (2008).

Classroom effects on children's achievement trajectories in elementary school. *American Educational Research Journal*. https://doi.org/10.3102/0002831207308230

Pianta, R. C., & Hamre, B. K. (2009). Conceptualization, measurement, and improvement of classroom processes: Standardized observation can leverage capacity. *Educational Researcher*. *38*(2), 109–119. https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X09332374

Pianta, R. C., Hamre, B. K., & Allen, J. P. (2012). Teacher-student relationships and engagement: Conceptualizing, measuring, and improving the capacity of classroom interactions. In *Handbook of Research on Student Engagement*. Springer, Boston, MA. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-2018-7_17

Pianta, R. C., & Steinberg, M. (1992). Teacher-child relationships and the process of adjusting to school. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*. 57, 61-80. https://doi.org/10.1002/cd.23219925706

Pianta, R. C. (1999). Assessing child-teacher relationships. In *Enhancing relationships between children and teachers.* (pp. 85–104). APA Publications.

Pijl, S. J., Meijer, C. J. W., & Hegarty, S. (1997). *Inclusive education : a global agenda*. Routledge.

Pijl, Sip Jan, Frostad, P., & Flem, A. (2008). The Social Position of Pupils with Special Needs in Regular Schools. *Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research*, 52(4), 387–405. https://doi.org/10.1080/00313830802184558

Pijl, Sip Jan, Frostad, P., & Mjaavatn, P.-E. (2011). Segregation in the classroom: What does it take to be accepted as a friend? *Social Psychology of Education*, *14*(1), 41–55. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11218-010-9135-x

Pinto, C., Baines, E., & Bakopoulou, I. (2018). The peer relations of pupils with special educational needs in mainstream primary schools: The importance of meaningful contact and interaction with peers. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*. 89(4), 818-837. https://doi.org/10.1111/bjep.12262

Pollack, H. (2013). The Politics of Neurodiversity: Why Public Policy Matters. By Dana Lee Baker. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2011. 239p. \$55.00. *Perspectives on Politics*. *11*(4), 1181-1183. https://doi.org/10.1017/s153759271300296x

Preece, D. (2002). Consultation with children with autistic spectrum disorders about their experience of short-term residential care. *British Journal of Learning Disabilities*, *30*(3), 97–104. https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1468-3156.2002.00179.x

Preece, D., & Jordan, R. (2010). Obtaining the views of children and young people with autism spectrum disorders about their experience of daily life and social care

support. *British Journal of Learning Disabilities*, *38*(1), 10–20. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-3156.2009.00548.x

Prince, E. J., & Hadwin, J. (2013). The role of a sense of school belonging in understanding the effectiveness of inclusion of children with special educational needs. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *17*(3), 238–262. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2012.676081

Prino, L. E., Pasta, T., Gastaldi, F. G. M., & Longobardi, C. (2016). The effect of autism spectrum disorders, down syndrome, specific learning disorders and hyperactivity and attention deficits on the student-teacher relationship. *Electronic Journal of Research in Educational Psychology*. 14(1), 89-106. https://doi.org/10.14204/ejrep.38.15043

Radford, J., Bosanquet, P., Webster, R., Blatchford, P., & Rubie-Davies, C. (2014). Fostering learner independence through heuristic scaffolding: A valuable role for teaching assistants. *International Journal of Educational Research*, 63, 116–126. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijer.2013.02.010

Reed, P., Osborne, L. A., & Waddington, E. M. (2012). A comparative study of the impact of mainstream and special school placement on the behaviour of children with Autism Spectrum Disorders. *British Educational Research Journal*, *38*(5), 749–763. https://doi.org/10.1080/01411926.2011.580048

Rispoli, M., Neely, L., Lang, R., & Ganz, J. (2011). Training paraprofessionals to implement interventions for people autism spectrum disorders: A systematic review. In *Developmental Neurorehabilitation*. 14(6), 378-388,

Ritchie, J., Lewis, J., Nicholls, C. M., & Ormston, R. (2013). The Foundation of Qualitative Research. *Qualitative Research Practice: A Guide for Social Science Students and Researchers*, 0–25. SAGE Publications.

https://doi.org/10.3109/17518423.2011.620577

Rix, J., Hall, K., Nind, M., Sheehy, K., & Wearmouth, J. (2009a). A systematic review of pedagogical approaches that can effectively include children with special educational needs in mainstream classrooms with a particular focus on peer group interactive approaches. EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London, UK.

Rix, J., Hall, K., Nind, M., Sheehy, K., & Wearmouth, J. (2009b). What pedagogical approaches can effectively include children with special educational needs in mainstream classrooms? A systematic literature review. In *Support for Learning*, *24*(2) 86–94. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9604.2009.01404.x

Rix, J., Sheehy, K., Fletcher-Campbell, F., Crisp, M., & Harper, A. (2013). Exploring provision for children identified with special educational needs: an international review of policy and practice. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, *28*(4), 375–391. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2013.812403

Roberts, J., & Simpson, K. (2016). A review of research into stakeholder perspectives on inclusion of students with autism in mainstream schools. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *20*(10), 1084–1096. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2016.1145267

Robertson, K., Chamberlain, B., & Kasari, C. (2003). General education teachers' relationships with included students with autism. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *33*(2), 123–130. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022979108096

Robson, C. (2011). Real world research. Blackwell Publishing. Malden (pp. 1–608). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2010.08.001

Rocco, T. S., Bliss, L. A., Gallagher, S., Perez-Prado, A., Alacaci, C., Dwyer, E. S., Fine, J. C., & Pappamihiel, N. E. (2002). The pragmatic and dialectical lenses: Two views of mixed methods use in education. In *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research* (pp. 595–615).

Rodríguez-Medina, J., Rodríguez-Navarro, H., Arias, V., Arias, B., & Anguera, M. T. (2018). Non-reciprocal Friendships in a School-Age Boy with Autism: The Ties that Build? *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*. *48*, 2980–2994. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-018-3575-0

Rodríguez, I. R., Saldaña, D., & Moreno, F. J. (2012b). Support, Inclusion, and Special Education Teachers' Attitudes toward the Education of Students with Autism Spectrum Disorders. *Autism Research and Treatment*, 1–8. https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/259468

Roorda, D.L. (2012). Teacher-child relationships and interaction processes:

Effects on students' learning behaviors and reciprocal influences between teacher and child. https://hdl.handle.net/11245/1.374241

Roorda, Debora L., Jak, S., Zee, M., Oort, F. J., & Koomen, H. M. Y. (2017).

Affective teacher-student relationships and students' engagement and achievement: A meta-analytic update and test of the mediating role of engagement. *School Psychology Review.* 81, 493-529. https://doi.org/10.17105/SPR-2017-0035.V46-3

Rosa, E. M., & Tudge, J. (2013). Urie Bronfenbrenner's Theory of Human Development: Its Evolution From Ecology to Bioecology. *Journal of Family Theory & Review*, *5*(4), 243–258. https://doi.org/10.1111/jftr.12022

Rose, R. (2000). Classroom support: Using classroom support in a primary school. *British Journal of Special Education*. 27(4), 191-196. https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8527.00188

Rose, R. (2001). Primary school teacher perceptions of the conditions required to include pupils with special educational needs. *Educational Review*. 53:2, 147-156. https://doi.org/10.1080/00131910120055570

Rose, R., & Grosvenor, I. (2001). Doing Research in Special Education: Ideas into Practice (1st ed.). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315069173

Rose, R., & Shevlin, M. (2017). A Sense of Belonging: Childrens' Views of Acceptance in "Inclusive" Mainstream Schools. *International Journal of Whole Schooling*. 13(1), 65 – 80.

Rose, R., & O'Neill, Á. (2009). Classroom Support for Inclusion in England and Ireland: An Evaluation of Contrasting Models. *Research in Comparative and International Education*, *4*(3), 250–261. https://doi.org/10.2304/rcie.2009.4.3.250

Rose, R., & Shevlin, M. (2014). The development of case studies as a method within a longitudinal study of special educational needs provision in the Republic of Ireland. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*. *16*(2), 113-121. https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-3802.12066

Rose, R., & Shevlin, M. (2020). Support provision for students with Special Educational Needs in Irish Primary Schools. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*. *20*(1), 51-63. https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-3802.12465

Rose, R., Shevlin, M., Winter, E., O'Raw, P., & Zhao, Y. (2012). Individual Education Plans in the Republic of Ireland: an emerging system. *British Journal of Special Education*, 39(3), 110–116. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8578.2012.00548.x

Rotheram-Fuller, E., Kasari, C., Chamberlain, B., & Locke, J. (2010). Social involvement of children with autism spectrum disorders in elementary school classrooms. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, and Allied Disciplines*, *51*(11), 1227–1234. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2010.02289.x

Rowley, E., Chandler, S., Baird, G., Simonoff, E., Pickles, A., Loucas, T., & Charman, T. (2012). The experience of friendship, victimization and bullying in children with an autism spectrum disorder: Associations with child characteristics and school

placement. Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders, 6(3), 1126–1134. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2012.03.004

Rubie-Davies, C. M. (2010). Teacher expectations and perceptions of student attributes: Is there a relationship? *British Journal of Educational Psychology*. *80*(1), 121-135. https://doi.org/10.1348/000709909X466334

Rubie-Davies, C. M., Blatchford, P., Webster, R., Koutsoubou, M., & Bassett, P. (2010). Enhancing learning? A comparison of teacher and teaching assistant interactions with pupils. *School Effectiveness and School Improvement*, *21*(4), 429–449. https://doi.org/10.1080/09243453.2010.512800

Rudasill, K. M. (2011). Child temperament, teacher-child interactions, and teacher-child relationships: A longitudinal investigation from first to third grade. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, *26*, 147–156. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecresq.2010.07.002

Runswick-Cole, K. (2014). "Us" and "them": The limits and possibilities of a "politics of neurodiversity" in neoliberal times. *Disability and Society*. 29:7, 1117-1129. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2014.910107

Damian Milton (2016) Re-thinking autism: diagnosis, identity and equality, Disability & Society, 31:10, 1413-1415, https://doi.org.10.1080/09687599.2016.1221666

Rutherford, G. (2012). In, out or somewhere in between? Disabled students' and teacher aides' experiences of school. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. *16*(8), 757-774. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2010.509818

Rutter, M. (1978). Diagnosis and definitions of childhood autism. *Journal of Autism & Childhood Schizophrenia*, 8(2), 139–161. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01537863

Saggers, B. (2015). Student perceptions: Improving the educational experiences of high school students on the autism spectrum. *Improving Schools*. https://doi.org/10.1177/1365480214566213

Sánchez, S., Rodríguez, H., & Sandoval, M. (2019). Descriptive analysis of school inclusion through index for inclusion. *Psychology, Society and Education*. *18*(1), 35–45. https://doi.org/10.25115/psye.v10i1.653

Santillan, L., Frederick, L., Gilmore, S., & Locke, J. (2019). Brief Report:

Examining the Association Between Classroom Social Network Inclusion and

Playground Peer Engagement Among Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders. *Focus*on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities, 34(2), 91–96.

https://doi.org/10.1177/1088357619838275

Santos, G. D., Sardinha, S., & Reis, S. (2016). Relationships In Inclusive Classrooms. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*. *16*(S1), 950-954. https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-3802.12238

Scagnoli, N., & Verdinelli, S. (2017). Editors' Perspective on the Use of Visual Displays in Qualitative Studies. *The Qualitative Report*, *22*(7), 1945. https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2017.2202

Schuelka, M. J. (2018). *Implementing Inclusive Education*. https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/14230

Schuelka, M. J., Braun, A. M. B., & Johnstone, C. J. (2020). Beyond Access and Barriers: Inclusive Education and Systems Change. *FIRE: Forum for International Research in Education*, 6(1). https://doi.org/10.32865/fire202061198

Schuelka, M., & Johnstone, C. J. (2012). Global trends in meeting the educational rights of children with disabilities: From international institutions to local

responses. *Reconsidering Development*, *2*(2). Retrieved from https://pubs.lib.umn.edu/index.php/reconsidering/article/view/573

Schuelka, Matthew, Johnstone, C., Thomas, G., & Artiles, A. (2019). The Sage Handbook of Inclusion and Diversity in Education. SAGE Publications Ltd. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781526470430

Schwandt, A. (2000). Three Epistemological Stances for Qualitative Inquiry: Interpretivism, Hermeneutics and Social Constructionism. In *Handbook of Qualitative Research* (pp. 189–213). SAGE Publications.

Schwandt, T. A., Lincoln, Y. S., & Guba, E. G. (2007). Judging interpretations: But is it rigorous? Trustworthiness and authenticity in naturalistic evaluation. *New Directions for Evaluation*. 2007(114), 11-25. https://doi.org/10.1002/ev.223

Schwartz-Shea, P., & Yanow, D. (2013). Interpretive Research Design. In *Interpretive Research Design: Concepts and Processes*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203854907

Segall, M. J., & Campbell, J. M. (2012). Factors relating to education professionals' classroom practices for the inclusion of students with autism spectrum disorders. *Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders*, *6*(3), 1156–1167. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2012.02.007

Segall, M. J., & Campbell, J. M. (2014). Factors influencing the educational placement of students with autism spectrum disorders. *Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders*, 8(1), 31–43. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2013.10.006

Shah, A., Holmes, N., & Wing, L. (1982). Prevalence of autism and related conditions in adults in a mental handicap hospital. *Applied Research in Mental Retardation*, 3(3), 303–317. https://doi.org/10.1016/0270-3092(82)90022-4

Shakespeare, T., & Watson, N. (2001). The social model of disability: an outdated ideology?. In *Exploring theories and expanding methodologies: Where we are and where we need to go.* Emerald Group Publishing Limited.

Shakespeare, T. (2015). Disability Research Today. In Tom Shakespeare (Ed.),

Disability Research Today: International Perspectives. Routledge.

https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315796574

Sharma, U., & Salend, S. (2016). Teaching Assistants in Inclusive Classrooms: A Systematic Analysis of the International Research. *Australian Journal of Teacher Education*, 41(8), 118–134. https://doi.org/10.14221/ajte.2016v41n8.7

Shevlin, M., & Banks, J. (2021). Inclusion at a Crossroads: Dismantling Ireland's System of Special Education. *Education Sciences*, *11*(4), 161. https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci11040161

Shevlin, M., Winter, E., Rose, R., & O'Raw, P. (2013). Investigating perceptions of the assessment process for pupils with special educational needs within an Irish context. *Irish Educational Studies*, *32*(2), 121–137.

https://doi.org/10.1080/03323315.2012.744862

Shih, W., Dean, M., Kretzmann, M., Locke, J., Senturk, D., Mandell, D. S., Smith, T., & Kasari, C. (2019). Remaking Recess Intervention for Improving Peer Interactions at School for Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder: Multisite Randomized Trial. *School Psychology Review*. 48(2), 133-144. https://doi.org/10.17105/SPR-2017-0113.V48-2

Shin, R., Daly, B., & Vera, E. (2007). The Relationships of Peer Norms, Ethnic Identity, and Peer Support to School Engagement in Urban Youth. *Professional School Counseling*. *10*(4), 379–388. https://doi.org/10.5330/prsc.10.4.l0157553k063x29u

Shyman, E. (2012). Teacher education in autism spectrum disorders: A potential blueprint. *Education and Training in Autism and Developmental Disabilities*, 47(2), 187–197. https://doi.org/EJ968593

Sikes, P., Lawson, H., & Parker, M. (2007). Voices on: teachers and teaching assistants talk about inclusion. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *11*(3), 355–370. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603110701238819

Silverman, D. (2013). Doing qualitative research: A practical handbook. In *Organization* (Vol. 7). SAGE Publications.

Simpson, K., Keen, D., Adams, D., Alston-Knox, C., & Roberts, J. (2018).

Participation of children on the autism spectrum in home, school, and community. *Child:*Care, Health and Development. 44(1), 99-107. https://doi.org/10.1111/cch.12483

Simpson, R. L., De Boer-Ott, S. R., & Smith-Myles, B. (2003). Inclusion of learners with autism spectrum disorders in general education settings. In *Topics in Language Disorders*. *23*(2), 116-133. https://doi.org/10.1097/00011363-200304000-00005

Skelton, T. (2008). Research with children and young people: exploring the tensions between ethics, competence and participation. *Children's Geographies*, *6*(1), 21–36. https://doi.org/10.1080/14733280701791876

Slee, R. (2001a). Social justice and the changing directions in educational research: the case of inclusive education. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 5(2–3), 167–177. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603110010035832

Slee, R. (2001b). "Inclusion in Practice": Does practice make perfect? *Educational Review*, *53*(2), 113–123. https://doi.org/10.1080/00131910120055543

Slee, R. (2008). Beyond special and regular schooling? An inclusive education reform agenda. *International Studies in Sociology of Education*, *18*(2), 99–116. https://doi.org/10.1080/09620210802351342

Slee, R. (2011). The irregular school: Exclusion, schooling and inclusive education. In *The Irregular School: Exclusion, Schooling and Inclusive Education*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203831564

Slee, R. (2013). How do we make inclusive education happen when exclusion is a political predisposition? *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *17*(8), 895–907. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2011.602534

Slee, R. (2018). Defining the scope of inclusive education: Think piece prepared for the 2020 Global Education Monitoring Report. In *Paper commissioned for the 2020 Global Education Monitoring Report, Inclusion and Education*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-0792-9 7

Slee, R. (2019). Belonging in an age of exclusion. In *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. 23(9), 909-922. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2019.1602366

Slee, R., & Allan, J. (2001). Excluding the included: A reconsideration of inclusive education. *International Studies in Sociology of Education*, *11*(2), 173–192. https://doi.org/10.1080/09620210100200073

Smyth, F., Shevlin, M., Buchner, T., Biewer, G., Flynn, P., Latimier, C., Šiška, J., Toboso-Martín, M., Rodríguez Díaz, S., & Ferreira, M. a. V. (2014). Inclusive education in progress: policy evolution in four European countries. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 29(2), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2014.922797

Sointu, E. T., Savolainen, H., Lappalainen, K., & Lambert, M. C. (2017). Longitudinal associations of student–teacher relationships and behavioural and

emotional strengths on academic achievement. *Educational Psychology*. 37(4), 457-467. https://doi.org/10.1080/01443410.2016.1165796

Soodak, L. C., & McCarthy, M. R. (2015). Classroom Management in Inclusive Settings. In *Handbook of Classroom Management*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203874783.ch17

Special Education Review Committee. (1993). Report of the Special Education Review Committee, 1993. Report of the Special Education Review Committee, 165. http://www.sess.ie/sites/default/files/Categories/Exceptionally_Able/SERC_Exceptionally_Able_Talented.pdf

Spencer, I. (2014). Book Review: Transforming Practice: Critical Issues in Equity,
Diversity and Education. *Educational Management Administration & Leadership.* 42(2),
312–313. https://doi.org/10.1177/1741143213505380

Spörer, N., Henke, T., & Bosse, S. (2021). Is there a dark side of co-teaching? A study on the social participation of primary school students and their interactions with teachers and classmates. *Learning and Instruction*, *71*, 101393. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.learninstruc.2020.101393

Spratt, J., & Florian, L. (2015). Inclusive pedagogy: From learning to action. Supporting each individual in the context of "everybody." *Teaching and Teacher Education*. 49, 89-96. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2015.03.006

Sreckovic, M. A., Hume, K., & Able, H. (2017). Examining the Efficacy of Peer Network Interventions on the Social Interactions of High School Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*. *47*(8), 2556–2574. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-017-3171-8

Stake, R. E. (1995). The Art of Case Study Research: Perspectives on practice. In *Thousand Oaks CA Sage*.

Sterman, J. J., Naughton, G. A., Bundy, A. C., Froude, E., & Villeneuve, M. A. (2020). Is play a choice? Application of the capabilities approach to children with disabilities on the school playground. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*. 24(6), 579-596. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2018.1472819

Sterrett, K., Shire, S., & Kasari, C. (2017). Peer Relationships Among Children With ASD: Interventions Targeting Social Acceptance, Friendships, and Peer Networks. *International Review of Research in Developmental Disabilities*. *52*, 37-74. https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.irrdd.2017.07.006

Stockall, N. (2014). When an Aide Really Becomes an Aid: Providing Professional Development for Special Education Paraprofessionals. *TEACHING Exceptional Children.* 46(6), 197–205. https://doi.org/10.1177/0040059914537202

Straus, J. N. (2010). Autism as Culture. *The Disability Studies Reader*. Routledge.

Peters, S. J. (2007). "Education for All?": A Historical Analysis of International Inclusive Education Policy and Individuals With Disabilities. *Journal of Disability Policy Studies*, *18*(2), 98–108. https://doi.org/10.1177/10442073070180020601

Suter, J. C., & Giangreco, M. F. (2009). Numbers that count: Exploring special education and paraprofessional service delivery in inclusion-oriented schools. *Journal of Special Education*. *43*(2), 81–93. Swanborn, P. (2010). *Case Study Research: What, Why and How?*. Sage Publications.

Sweeney, & Staines. (2018). *Estimating Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) in the Irish Population: A review of data sources and epidemiological studies* (Issue November). https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/0cc791-reports-on-the-prevalence-of-autism-in-ireland-and-a-review-of-the-s/

Symes, W. & Humphrey, N. (2010). Peer-group indicators of social inclusion among pupils with autistic spectrum disorders (ASD) in mainstream secondary schools: A comparative study. In *School Psychology International*. *31*(5), 478–494. https://doi.org/10.1177/0143034310382496

Symes, W. & Humphrey, N. (2011a). The deployment, training and teacher relationships of teaching assistants supporting pupils with autistic spectrum disorders (ASD) in mainstream secondary schools. *British Journal of Special Education*, *38*(2), 57–64. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8578.2011.00499.x

Symes, W. & Humphrey, N. (2011b). School factors that facilitate or hinder the ability of teaching assistants to effectively support pupils with autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) in mainstream secondary schools. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*, *11*(3), 153–161. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-3802.2011.01196.x

Symes, W. & Humphrey, N. (2012). Including pupils with autistic spectrum disorders in the classroom: The role of teaching assistants. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 27(4), 517–532. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2012.726019

Takala, M., Pirttimaa, R., & Törmänen, M. (2009). Research Section: Inclusive Special Education: The Role of Special Education Teachers In Finland. *British Journal of Special Education*, 36(3), 162–173. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8578.2009.00432.x

Tashakkori, A., & Creswell, J. W. (2007). Editorial: Exploring the Nature of Research Questions in Mixed Methods Research. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 1(3), 207–211. https://doi.org/10.1177/1558689807302814

Tashakkori, A., & Teddlie, C. (2010). Sage Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social & Behavioral Research. (Vol. 2nd). SAGE Publications.

Teddlie, C., & Tashakkori, A. (2010). Overview of contemporary issues in mixed methods research. In *Sage handbook of mixed methods in social & behavioral research* (pp. 1–44). SAGE Publications.

Tews, L., & Lupart, J. (2008). Students With Disabilities' Perspectives of the Role and Impact of Paraprofessionals in Inclusive Education Settings. *Journal of Policy and Practice in Intellectual Disabilities*. 5(1), 39-46. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-1130.2007.00138.x

The World Bank Group. (2011). Learning for All: Investing in People's Knowledge and Skills to Promote Development. *Investing in People's Knowledge and Skills to Promote Development*. https://doi.org/10.1086/675413

Thijs, J., Koomen, H., Roorda, D., & ten Hagen, J. (2011). Explaining teacher-student interactions in early childhood: An interpersonal theoretical approach. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*. *32*(1), 34-43.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2010.10.002

Thomas, A. (2003). Multiple Intelligences in the Classroom. *Education*. *124*(1). ASDC.

Thomas, G., & Loxley, A. (2007). Deconstructing Special Education and Constructing Inclusion. *Society*, *29*, 410–412.

Thomas, G., Walker, D., & Webb, J. (2006). The Making of the Inclusive School. In *The Making of the Inclusive School*. Routledge.

https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203135198

Timimi, S. (2005). Effect of globalisation on children's mental health. In *British Medical Journal*. 331(7507), 37–39. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.331.7507.37

Timimi, S. (2014). No more psychiatric labels: Why formal psychiatric diagnostic systems should be abolished. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*. 14(3), 208–215. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijchp.2014.03.004

Timimi, S. (2015). Children's mental health: Time to stop using psychiatric diagnosis. *European Journal of Psychotherapy and Counselling*. 17(4), 342-358. https://doi.org/10.1080/13642537.2015.1094500

Tonnsen, B. L., & Hahn, E. R. (2016). Middle School Students' Attitudes Toward a Peer With Autism Spectrum Disorder. *Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities*, 31(4), 262–274. https://doi.org/10.1177/1088357614559213

Trinity College Dublin. (2021). *Trinity College Dublin Policy on Good Research*Practice (Issue June). Good Research Practice June2021.pdf (tcd.ie)

Turner, H., Rubie-Davies, C. M., & Webber, M. (2015). Teacher Expectations, Ethnicity and the Achievement Gap. *New Zealand Journal of Educational Studies*. *50*, 55–69. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40841-015-0004-1

UIS. (2018). One in five children, adolescents and youth is out of school. *Unesco*. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854814546894

UN General Assembly. (1989). Convention on the rights of a child. In *United Nations, Treaty Series* (Vol. 1577). https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention

UNESCO-World Conference on Education for all. (1990). World Conference on Education for all. http://www.unesco.org/en/efa/the-efa-movement/jomtien-1990/

UNESCO. (1948). *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/

UNESCO. (1994). The Salamanca statement and framework for action. In *Policy* (Issue June). https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000098427

UNESCO. (2005). Guidelines for inclusion: Ensuring access to Education for All. *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*.

https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0703993104

UNESCO. (2016a). *CRPD general comment 4*. <u>General Comment 4</u>: <u>Article 24</u>: Right to Inclusive Education | Right to Education Initiative (right-to-education.org)

UNESCO. (2016b). Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 4: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/education-2030-incheon-framework-for-action-implementation-of-sdg4-2016-en_2.pdf

United Nations. (2006). United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. *Communications of the ACM*. https://doi.org/10.1145/2566968

Vaiouli, P., & Ogle, L. (2015). Music Strategies to Promote Engagement and Academic Growth of Young Children with ASD in the Inclusive Classroom. *Young Exceptional Children*, *18*(2), 19–28. https://doi.org/10.1177/1096250614523968

Verdinelli, S., & Scagnoli, N. I. (2013). Data Display in Qualitative Research. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, *12*(1), 359–381.

https://doi.org/10.1177/160940691301200117

Waddington, E. M., & Reed, P. (2017). Comparison of the effects of mainstream and special school on National Curriculum outcomes in children with autism spectrum disorder: an archive-based analysis. *Journal of Research in Special Educational Needs*. 17(2), 132-142. https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-3802.12368

Walker, N. (2014). *Neurodiversity: Some Basic Terms & Definitions*. Dr. Nick Walker's Notes on Neurodiversity, Autism, and Cognitive Liberty. https://neuroqueer.com/neurodiversity-terms-and-definitions/

Walker, S., & Graham, L. (2019). At risk students and teacher-student relationships: student characteristics, attitudes to school and classroom climate. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2019.1588925

Walker, V. L., Coogle, C. G., Lyon, K. J., & Turf, M. (2020). A meta-analytic review of paraprofessional-implemented interventions for students with autism spectrum disorder. *Psychology in the Schools*. *58*(2), 686-701. https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.22380

Watkins, A., & Ebersold, S. (2016). Efficiency, effectiveness and equity within inclusive education systems. *International Perspectives on Inclusive Education*. 8, 229-253https://doi.org/10.1108/S1479-363620160000008014

Watkins, L., O'Reilly, M., Kuhn, M., Gevarter, C., Lancioni, G. E., Sigafoos, J., & Lang, R. (2015). A review of peer-mediated social interaction interventions for students with autism in inclusive settings. *Journal of autism and developmental disorders*, *45*(4), 1070-1083. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-014-2264-x

Watkins, L., Ledbetter-Cho, K., O'Reilly, M., Barnard-Brak, L., & Garcia-Grau, P. (2019). Interventions for students with autism in inclusive settings: A best-evidence synthesis and meta-analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*. *145*(5), 490–507. https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000190

Webb, M. L., & Neuharth-Pritchett, S. (2011). Examining factorial validity and measurement invariance of the Student–Teacher Relationship Scale. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, *26*(2), 205–215. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecresq.2010.09.004

Webster, R., & Blatchford, P. (2013). The educational experiences of pupils with a Statement for special educational needs in mainstream primary schools: results from a systematic observation study. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 28(4), 463–479. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2013.820459

Webster, R., & Blatchford, P. (2015). Worlds apart? The nature and quality of the educational experiences of pupils with a statement for special educational needs in mainstream primary schools. *British Educational Research Journal*, *41*(2), 324–342. https://doi.org/10.1002/berj.3144

Webster, R., & Blatchford, P. (2019). Making sense of 'teaching', 'support' and 'differentiation': the educational experiences of pupils with Education, Health and Care Plans and Statements in mainstream secondary schools. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 34(1), 98–113. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2018.1458474

Webster, R., Blatchford, P., Bassett, P., Brown, P., Martin, C., & Russell, A. (2011). The wider pedagogical role of teaching assistants. *School Leadership & Management*, *31*(1), 3–20. https://doi.org/10.1080/13632434.2010.540562

Webster, R., Blatchford, P., & Russell, A. (2013). Challenging and changing how schools use teaching assistants: findings from the Effective Deployment of Teaching Assistants project. *School Leadership & Management*, 33(1), 78–96. https://doi.org/10.1080/13632434.2012.724672

Webster, R., & De Boer, A. A. (2021). Teaching assistants: their role in the inclusion, education and achievement of pupils with special educational needs. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, *34*(3), 404–407. https://doi.org/10.1080/08856257.2021.1901369

Webster, R., Russell, A., & Blatchford, P. (2015). Maximising the Impact of Teaching Assistants. In *Maximising the Impact of Teaching Assistants*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315695167

Wentzel, K. R. (2009). Students' relationships with teachers as motivational contexts. In *Handbook of motivation at school* (pp. 315-336). Routledge.

Westwood, P. (2018). Inclusive and Adaptive Teaching. In *Inclusive and Adaptive Teaching: Meeting the Challenge of Diversity in the Classroom, Second Edition*.

Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351061261

Kinsella, W.,& Murtagh, L., & Joyce Senior, M. C. (2014). Supporting Students with Special Educational Needs in Schools. *NCSE Policy Advise Paper*, *4*. https://ncse.ie/research-reports

Willis, J. (2007). Foundations of Qualitative Research: Interpretive and Critical Approaches. (Vol. 134, Issue 9). SAGE Publications. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781452230108

Wilson, R. D., & Creswell, J. W. (1996). Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. *Journal of Marketing Research*, *33*(2), 252. https://doi.org/10.2307/3152153

Wing, L. (1981). Asperger's syndrome: A clinical account. *Psychological Medicine*, *11*(1), 115-129. doi:10.1017/S0033291700053332

Wing, L. (1988). The Continuum of Autistic Characteristics. In *Diagnosis and Assessment in Autism* (pp. 91–110). Springer US. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-0792-9

Wing, L. (1993). The definition and prevalence of autism: A review. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, *2*(1), 61–74. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02098832

Wing, L. (2004). The spectrum of autistic disorders. *Hospital Medicine*, *65*(9), 542–545. https://doi.org/10.12968/hosp.2004.65.9.15984

Wing, L. (2005). Reflections on opening Pandora's box. In *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*. *35*(2), 197–203. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-004-1998-2

Wing, L., & Gould, J. (1979). Severe impairments of social interaction and associated abnormalities in children: Epidemiology and classification. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*. 9, 11–29. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01531288

Wing, L., & Wing, J. K. (1971). Multiple impairments in early childhood autism. *Journal of Autism and Childhood Schizophrenia*. 1, 256–266.

https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01557347

Wing, L., Yeates, S. R., Brierley, L. M., & Gould, J. (1976). The prevalence of early childhood autism: Comparison of administrative and epidemiological studies.

*Psychological Medicine. 6(1), 89–100. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291700007522

Winter, E., & O'Raw, P. (2010). Literature review on the principles and practices relating to inclusive education for children with special needs education. *PLoS Currents*, 1(3), 9–16. https://ncse.ie/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NCSE_Inclusion.pdf

Wolfendale, S., Meijet, C., Pijl, S., & Hegarty, S. (1994). New Perspectives in Special Education, a Six-Country Study of Integration. *British Journal of Educational Studies*. 42 https://doi.org/10.2307/3121694

Woods, S. (2019). Commentary 1: The Role of Ethical Reflexivity in Conducting Ethically Challenging Qualitative Research. In *Journal of empirical research on human research ethics: JERHRE.* 14(5), 462–465. SAGE Publications Inc. https://doi.org/10.1177/1556264619857856a

World Health Organization. (2019). *ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics* (Version: 04 / 2019). Retrieved June 2022.

World Report on Disability. (2011). *World Report On Disability*. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/44575

Yazan, B., & De Vasconcelos, I. C. O. (2016). Three approaches to case study methods in education: Yin, Merriam, and Stake. *Meta: Avaliacao*, *8*(22), 149–182. https://doi.org/10.22347/2175-2753v8i22.1038

Yin, R. K. (2014). *Case Study Research; Desing and methods, Fifth edition*. SAGE Publications. 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320.

Young, R. L., & Rodi, M. L. (2014). Redefining autism spectrum disorder using DSM-5: the implications of the proposed DSM-5 criteria for autism spectrum disorders. *Journal of autism and developmental disorders*, *44*(4), 758–765. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-013-1927-3

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A- CHILDREN INFORMATION FORM AND CHILDREN ASSENT FORM

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY CHILDREN'S INFORMATION FORM

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

My name is Eva García Albarrán, I am studying in college, and I would like to know how you are learning at school, if you like reading and mathematics, if you like other children playing with you and if you like school in general.



Your mum and Dad (guardian) know about me and they are happy for you to talk to me. However, I would like to tell you what this project is about and ask you if you are happy to talk to me about school. If you will be happy for me to talk to you.

What I would like to do?

I am going to talk to you for about half an hour,



I will talk to you during your break when you teacher tells me and when you feel it is okay.

I will ask you questions about what you like and what you don't like at school.



School

I am going to ask you about your homework.



Homework

I am going to ask you about the children in your classroom and yard.



Friends

We are going to do different things when we talk, looking at pictures [show pictures], and drawing, if you like;



Drawing, symbols and pictures

I would like to record what you say with this. [show recorder and how it works]



Do you know what this is? [show test recording]

Are you okay for me to use this to record what we say?

If you are not happy with me using the recorder, I will write down what you tell me.

Are you okay for me to do that?

Thank you.

I am going to be in your classroom and yard some times to see what you do at school.



Classroom



Yard

What will it happen if you do not want to talk to me anymore?

You can stop the interview at any time and it will be okay.

Here is a stop card [show card] you can use it when you want to.



I won't tell anyone you are the person I was talking with.

I will write another name when I tell about what you tell me.

I will do this because what you tell me is private.

BUT, if you tell me something that others do to you or your friends that may be bad for you, I will have to tell someone that will be able to help you.



If you would like your SNA to be with you when you talk to me that will be okay with me.

Do you have any questions for me?

You can ask me now or you can ask me any other time.

Your mum and dad have my number and they can call me if you need to ask me any question about this.

Are you happy for me to ask you some questions and be around in your classroom and yard?



If your answer is Yes \Box , we need to complete a form [show assent form].

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

CHILDREN'S ASSENT FORM

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

	Researcher: Eva García Albarrán	Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte
	I	want to talk to Eva about school and
yard.		

Eva can be around in my classroom and yard.



I know I can stop at any time and it will be okay.



It is okay for Eva to record what I say.



Yes □ No□

It is okay for Eva to take notes



Yes □ No □

	Child's signature	Age	Date	
				_
	If you prefer, you can put your r	name, your age a	nd what day is today her	re;
	Child's print name	_ Verbal asse	ent given Yes □	
write y	If you are okay with us talking, your name;	you can tell me a	nd we will tick the box he	ere and I will
	Yes □ No □			
	If you are okay for us to talk, I w	vill tick the box he	ere	
	Would it be okay for you to talk	to me?		
	Yes □ No □			
me.		·		
	It is okay for Eva to ask others f	for help, if I tell he	er about others hurting or	upsetting

			
	Witness's signature	Role	Date
	Witness's statement		
	I confirm that the researcher	and myself have expla	nined the study to the participant to
the exte	ent compatible with the partici	pants understanding a	and that the participant has agreed
to be in	the study.		
	Witness signature	Role	Date

I confirm that I have explained the study to the participant to the	e extent compatible

Researcher Statement

with the participants understanding	g and that the participant has a	agreed to be in the study.
Name	Signature	Date

APPENDIX B - INFORMATION FORM PARENTS AND CHILDREN AND CONSENT FORM

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

INFORMATION FORM FOR PARENTS ABOUT CHILDREN PARTICIPATION

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I would like to invite you to take part in a research study. Before you decide to do so, you need to understand why the research is being conducted and what it would involve for you. Please take time to read the following information carefully. Ask questions if anything you read is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or not to take part.

This research has been approved by the School of Social Work and Social Policy's Research Ethics Committee on the 28th of April 2016.

The school's Board of Management reviewed and approved this research to take place in the school on the _____

1. Who I am and what this study is about:

This research project is being carried out by Eva García Albarrán, a Ph.D. student at the Children's Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin.

The number of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has increased in the last decade and as a result, the number of children with ASD included in mainstream schools has also increased at a rapid rate. However, information related to how children with ASD are progressing at school is limited. In order to provide children with ASD with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to enjoy adequate inclusion and participation in society, it is important to know how they are learning at school. Therefore, this study looks to identify the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland. In order to achieve this, the study aims to know and understand children's outcomes in their reading and mathematics (academically). In addition, it aims to gain knowledge related to how they make friends and socialise (social). Furthermore, the study aims to understand the teaching strategies used with children with ASD, and in general, their educational provision in junior primary mainstream school.

The study's pupil selection will be based on the following inclusion criteria:

For the purpose of this research this inclusion criterion considers any child diagnosed with ASD independently of their category, level of severity, level of ability to communicate, or the type of co-occurring problems (Battle, 2013),

Children with ASD who spend most of their school day in a mainstream class in junior primary school,

Children aged 5 to 9 years old, and

Children with ASD who have the support of a SNA.

2. What will taking part involve?

If you agree for your child to participate in this study, your child will be involved in the following tasks:

Your child will be interviewed once. The duration of the interview will be approximately 30 minutes and it will take place within the school premises.

The interview will be structured in four sections, (a) Home and school, (b) classroom, (c) yard and (d) relationships. The interview will consist of generally structured questions for all children, however, the researcher will use different methods to help the child to answer the questions, such as pictures, drawings and symbols, following your child's preferred method.

The researcher is interested to know your child's views and opinion on the following:

- Reading and mathematics,
- How does he/she likes/dislikes school and learning,
- Their participation in school activities (classroom and yard),
- How does he/she like/dislikes homework,
- Does he/she like school in general, the teachers, the subjects, their classmates,
- How does he/she like other children, what do they play at in yard, what do they do together.

Your child will be informed by his/her teacher about the interview beforehand and he/she will be asked again about his/her voluntary participation in this research. Before the interview the researcher will inform your child about the research and the reasons for doing an interview with him/her. If your child is happy to continue, he/she will sign again the research's assent. During the interview your child will be informed of the content and duration of the interview with pictures, the stop card will be introduced to allow him/her to stop the interview at any time. The presence of your child's SNA will be allowed during the interview, if your child prefers that option.

The researcher will observe your child in his/her classroom and yard. The aim of this observation is to gain insight into the child's interaction and reactions in the classroom during literacy and numeracy, as well as in the yard.

The researcher will need to review your child's individual educational plan (IEP) and your child's school assessment records. Your permission to review your child's IEP and assessment records are sought in the consent form.

3. Why have you been invited to take part?

Your child has been asked to take part in the study because this research is looking to know what children's with ASD are learning and how they are taught in junior primary school. Listening to children and their experience, provides an important insight on how they are learning and how do they perceive this learning.

4. Do you have to take part?

Your child's participation is completely voluntary, which means that there will be no negative consequences if your child decides not to take part in this research. He/she may omit individual responses; for example, if he/she is unhappy with some questions and for any reason he/she doesn't want to answer them, he/she is not obliged to give an answer.

In addition, your child can withdraw from the study at any time, without penalty, including the withdrawal of his/her data after participation. This means that your child can stop his/her participation or the use of his/her data at any time. All information collected from your child participation in the study will be removed immediately and will not be included in the research documentation.

5. What are the possible risks and benefits of taking part?

There are no anticipated risks relating to your child's involvement in this research and he/she may not benefit directly from this research. However, the results from this study may

provide some insight on how children with ASD are learning in junior primary mainstream schools. These results could lead to informed changes in policy and practice.

6. Will taking part be confidential?

During the study the researcher will interview your child. The information collected from the interviews will be anonymised and stored in compliance with the Data Protection Act 1988. Extracts of data may be used in the final report, academic articles and conference presentations but under no circumstances will identities of third parties, school, carers or children be made known. In addition, direct quotations may be used in the research report but under no circumstances will the identities of the participant be disclosed. Your child has the right, under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access his/her data at any time. However, in the extrey unlikely event that illicit activity is reported to the researcher during the interview, the researcher is obliged to report it to the appropriate authorities.

7. The limits of confidentiality

Children with ASD are considered vulnerable population in research, therefore all necessary care is taken in order to preserve their integrity, protection and welfare. The limit of confidentiality applies in this research with regards to any issues concerning children's protection and wellbeing. The researcher's duty of care involves the obligation to report any information related to any type of concern or risk of harm that may be disclosed during the interview to the relevant authorities. The researcher will discuss this with you first but may be required to report with or without your permission.

8. How will information you provide be recorded, stored and protected?

During the interview, the information your child provides will be audio recorded or notes will be taken. Your child could confirm if he/she would like his/her interview to be audio recorded or not by ticking the appropriate box in the Consent Form. If your child agrees for the interview to be audio recorded, his/her name will be anonymised on the transcripts to guarantee his/her anonymity. If you do not agree for the interview to be audio recorded, you

will be asked for permission to allow the researcher to take notes. Your child's name and identifying information will not be associated with any part of the research's written report. All of your child's information and interview responses will be kept confidential.

Any information and data collected about your child during the study will be anonymised. The information will be stored in a locked cabinet to which only the researcher has access, in the Children research centre at Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin. Any electronic files that may be stored in any devices within or outside of Trinity College Dublin, will be password protected and anonymised to protect participants' information. Any data stored in the personal computer of the researcher will be password protected. Only the researcher and supervisor, if needed, will have access to the data. The data storage and the grounds for continued storage will be reviewed within 12 months of compilation of the data, with a maximum storage duration of 5 years. Any data that will no longer be required during the course of the study or after compilation of data will be destroyed or erased in a safe and secure way.

9. What will happen to the results of the study?

The documentation of the findings will be published and disclosed to a body of examiners in Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, as well as external examiners.

There may be lectures, Ph.D. theses, conference presentations and peer-reviewed journal articles written as a result of this project, but under no circumstances will third parties, school, carers or children be identified.

The researcher will hold a debriefing session, at the school, at the end of the data analysis. You and your child have the right under the Freedom of Information Act (2014) to access your child's data at any time during the debriefing session. The researcher will present you and your child with the data collected and a summary of the findings. This session will provide you and your child with the opportunity to examine how your child's contribution to the study has been used and interpreted.

The researcher is unaware of any conflicts of interest regarding this research.

10. Who should you contact for further information?

Thank you for taking your time to read this information form. If you have any questions about this research you can ask the researcher or supervisor to seek further clarification and information. You can call the researcher at the following mobile number, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Otherwise, you can email the researcher's supervisor Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte at iriartee@tcd.ie, or call to the following number, (01) 8962200.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

CONSENT FORM FOR PARENTS ABOUT CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán // Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I/We......voluntarily agree for my/our child to participate in this research study.

I/we understand that even if we agree for our child to participate now, I/we can withdraw consent at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.

I/we understand that I/we can withdraw my/our permission to use data from my/our child interview within two weeks after the interview, in which case the material will be deleted.

I/we have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to in writing and I/we have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.

I/we understand that my/our child participation involves an interview that will not be longer than 45 to 60 minutes.

I/we understand that I/we give permission to the researcher to review the following school documents;

Child Individual Educational Plan

Child assessment records

I/we understand that my/our child will not benefit directly from participating in this research.

I/we agree to my/our child interview being audio-recorded.

□ Yes □ No

If I/we do not give permission for my/our child interview to be recorded, I/we give permission for the researcher to take notes,

□ Yes □ No

I/we understand that all information my/our child provide for this study will be treated confidentially.

I/we understand that in any report on the results of this research my/our child's identity will remain anonymous. This will be done by changing my/our child's name and disguising any details of my/our child's interview which may reveal my/our child's identity or the identity of people my/our child speaks about.

I/we understand that disguised extracts from my/our child's interview may be quoted in the dissertation, journals and conferences.

I/we understand that if my/our child informs the researcher that myself or someone else is at risk of harm they may have to report this to the relevant authorities - they will discuss this with us first but may be required to report with or without my/our permission.

I/we understand the researcher's duty of care and the limit of confidentiality with regards to any issue concerning children's protection and wellbeing.

I/we understand that my child's signed consent forms and original audio recordings will be retained in a locked cabinet in the Children's research centre, secured until the exam board confirms the results of the dissertation.

I/we understand that a transcript of my/our child's interview in which all identifying information has been removed will be retained in the Children's Research Centre for two years from the date of the exam board.

I/we understand that under the freedom of information legislation my/our child is entitled to access the information he/she has provided at any time while it is in storage as specified above.

I/we understand that my/our child is free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.

Researcher, Eva García Albarran – Mb, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Supervisor, Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte -Tel, (01) 8962200, or email at iriartee@tcd.ie.

	I/we understand that any effort will	be undertaken to	ensure anonymity	in any writ
up and	d any other project outputs.			

Mother's name	Signature	Date

Father's name	Signature	Date
Researcher's stateme	ent	
I believe the participa	ant is giving informed consent to part	icipate in this study
Researcher's name	Signature	Date

APPENDIX C - PARENTS INFORMATION FORM AND CONSENT FORM

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

PARTICIPANT'S INFORMATION FORM (PARENTS)

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum

disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán

Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I would like to invite you to take part in a research study. Before you decide to do so,

you need to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve for you.

Please take time to read the following information carefully. Ask questions if anything you

read is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or not to

take part.

This research has been approved by the School of Social Work and Social Policy's

Research Ethics Committee on 28th of April 2016.

The school's Board of Management reviewed and approved this research to take

place in the school on the_____

24

1. Who I am and what this study is about:

This research project is being carried out by Eva García Albarrán, a Ph.D. student at the Children's Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin.

The number of children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has increased in the last decade and as a result, the number of children with ASD included in mainstream schools has also increased at a rapid rate. However, information related to how children with ASD are progressing at school is limited. In order to provide children with ASD with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to enjoy adequate inclusion and participation in society, it is important to know how they are learning at school. Therefore, this study looks to identify the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland. In order to achieve this, the study aims to know and understand children's outcomes in their reading and mathematics (academically). In addition, it aims to gain knowledge related to how they make friends and socialise (social). Furthermore, the study aims to understand the teaching strategies used with children with ASD, and in general, their educational provision in junior primary mainstream school.

The study's pupil selection will be based on the following inclusion criteria:

For the purpose of this research this inclusion criterion considers any child diagnosed with ASD independently of their category, level of severity, level of ability to communicate, or the type of co-occurring problems (Battle, 2013),

Children with ASD who spend most of their school day in a mainstream class in junior primary school,

Children aged 5 to 9 years old, and

Children with ASD who have the support of a SNA.

2. What will taking part involve?

If you agree to participate in this study, you will be interviewed once. The interview will last approximately 45 to 60 minutes and will take place within the school premises or at another public location convenient for you.

The researcher is interested to know your opinion in the following areas:

1) Experience on the inclusion of your child in a mainstream primary school.

The type of support your child is getting at school.

The type of resource allocation your child is receiving (eg. SNA, resource teachers and other resources).

2) Relationship with the school, teachers, SNA and principal.

What type of relationship do you have with school staff?

What areas would you like to improve?

- 3) What improvements would you like to see in your child, in terms of their participation in junior primary mainstream school, in the following areas:
 - a) Academic learning
 - b) Social learning
 - c) Communication
 - d) Community integration
 - e) 4) How do you communicate with your child.

3. Why have you been invited to take part?

You have been asked to take part in the study because you are the expert on your child. This study is looking to examine multiple perspectives, including parents's perspectives.

4. Do you have to take part?

Your participation is completely voluntary, which means that there will be no negative consequences for you or your child if you decide not to take part in this research. If you decide to take part, you may omit individual responses in the interview; for example, if you are unhappy with some interview questions and for any reason you don't want to answer them, you are not obliged to give an answer.

In addition, you can withdraw from the study at any time, without penalty, including the withdrawal of your data after participation, which means that you can stop your participation or the use of your data at any time. All information collected from your participation in the study will be removed immediately and will not be included in the research documentation.

5. What are the possible risks and benefits of taking part?

There are no anticipated risks to your involvement in this research and you will not benefit directly from this research. However, the results from this study may provide some insight on how children with ASD are learning in junior primary mainstream schools. These results could lead to informed changes in policy and practice.

6. Will taking part be confidential?

During the study the researcher will interview you. The information collected from the interviews will be anonymised and stored in compliance with the Data Protection Act 1988. Extracts of data may be used in the final report, academic articles and conference presentations but under no circumstances will identities of third parties, school, carers or children be made known. In addition, direct quotations may be used in the research report but under no circumstances will the identities of the participant be disclosed. You have the right, under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time. However, in the extrey unlikely event that illicit activity is reported to the researcher during the interview, the researcher is obliged to report it to the appropriate authorities.

7. The limits of confidentiality

Children with ASD are considered vulnerable population in research, therefore all necessary care is taken in order to preserve their integrity, protection and welfare. The limit of confidentiality applies in this research with regards to any issues concerning children's protection and wellbeing. The researcher's duty of care involves the obligation to report any information related to any type of concern or risk of harm that may be disclosed during the interview to the relevant authorities. The researcher will discuss this with you first but may be required to report with or without your permission.

8. How will information you provide be recorded, stored and protected?

During the interview, the information you provide will be audio recorded or notes will be taken. You may confirm if you would like your interview to be audio recorded or not by ticking the appropriate box in the Consent Form. If you agree for the interview to be audio recorded, your name will be anonymised on the transcripts to guarantee your anonymity. If you do not agree for the interview to be audio recorded, you will be asked for permission to allow the researcher to take notes. Your name and identifying information will not be associated with any part of the research's written report. All of your information and interview responses will be kept confidential.

Any information and data collected about you during the study will be anonymised. The information will be stored in a locked cabinet to which only the researcher has access in the Children research centre at Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin. Any electronic files that may be stored in any devices within or outside of Trinity College Dublin, will be password protected and anonymised to protect participants' information. Any data stored in the personal computer of the researcher will be password protected. Only the researcher and supervisor, if needed, will have access to the data. The data storage and the grounds for continued storage will be reviewed within 12 months of compilation of the data, with a maximum storage duration of 5 years. Any data that will no longer be required, during the

course of the study or after compilation of data, will be destroyed or erased in a safe and secure way.

9. What will happen to the results of the study?

The documentation of the findings will be published and disclosed to a body of examiners in Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, as well as external examiners.

There may be lectures, Ph.D. theses, conference presentations and peer-reviewed journal articles written as a result of this project, but under no circumstances will third parties, schools, carers or children be identified.

The researcher will hold a debriefing session, at each school, at the end of the data analysis. You have the right under the Freedom of Information Act (2014) to access your data at any time and during the debriefing session. The researcher will present you with the data collected and a summary of the findings. This session will provide you with the opportunity to examine how your contributions to the study have been used and interpreted.

The researcher is unaware of any conflicts of interest regarding this research.

10. Who should you contact for further information?

Thank you for taking your time to read this information form. If you have any questions about this research you can ask the researcher or supervisor to seek further clarification and information. You can call the researcher at the following mobile number, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Otherwise, you can email the researcher's supervisor Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte at iriartee@tcd.ie, or call to the following number, (01) 896 2200.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

PARENT'S CONSENT FORM

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum
disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study
Researcher: Eva García Albarrán // Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte
Ivoluntarily agree to participate in this research
study.
I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or
refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.
I understand that I can withdraw permission to use data from my interview within two
weeks after the interview, in which case the material will be deleted.
I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me in writing and I have
had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.
I understand that participation involves an interview that will not be longer than 45 to
60 minutes.
I understand that I will not benefit directly from participating in this research.
I agree to my interview being audio-recorded.
⊓ Yes ⊓ No

If I do not give permission for my interview to be recorded, I give permission for the researcher to take notes,

□ Yes □ No

I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.

I understand that in any report on the results of this research my identity will remain anonymous. This will be done by changing my name and disguising any details of my interview which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.

I understand that disguised extracts from my interview may be quoted in the dissertation, journals and conferences.

I understand that if I inform the researcher that myself or someone else is at risk of harm they may have to report this to the relevant authorities - they will discuss this with me first but may be required to report with or without my permission.

I understand the researcher's duty of care and the limit of confidentiality with regards to any issue concerning children's protection and wellbeing.

I understand that signed consent forms and original audio recordings will be retained in a locked cabinet in the Children's research centre, secured until the exam board confirms the results of their dissertation.

I understand that a transcript of my interview in which all identifying information has been removed will be retained for in the Children's Research Centre for two years from the date of the exam board.

I understand that under freedom of information legislation I am entitled to access the information I have provided at any time while it is in storage as specified above.

I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.

Researcher, Eva García Albarran – Mb, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Supervisor, Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte -Tel, (01) 8962200, or email at iriartee@tcd.ie. I understand that any effort will be undertaken to ensure anonymity in any write up and any other project outputs. Mother's name Signature Date Father's name Signature Date Researcher's statement I believe the participant is giving informed consent to participate in this study Signature Date Researcher's name

APPENDIX D - PRINCIPAL INFORMATION FORM AND CONSENT FORM

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

PARTICIPANT'S INFORMATION FORM (PRINCIPAL)

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum

disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán

Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I would like to invite you to take part in a research study. Before you decide to do so,

you need to understand why the research is being conducted and what it will involve for you.

Please take time to read the following information carefully. Ask questions if anything you

read is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or not to

take part.

This research has been approved by the School of Social Work and Social Policy's

Research Ethics Committee on 28th of April 2016.

The school's Board of Management reviewed and approved this research to take

place in the school on _____

33

1. Who I am and what this study is about:

This research project is being carried out by Eva García Albarrán, a Ph.D. student at the Children's Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin.

The number of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has increased in the last decade and as a result, the number of children with ASD included in mainstream schools has also increased at a rapid rate. However, information related to how children with ASD are progressing at school is limited. In order to provide children with ASD with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to have an adequate inclusion and participation in society, it is important to know how they are learning at school. Therefore, this study aims to identify the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland. In order to achieve this, the study aims to know and understand children's outcomes in their reading and mathematics (academically). In addition, it aims to gain knowledge related to how they make friends and socialise (social). Furthermore, the study is looking to understand the teaching strategies used with children with ASD, and in general, their educational provision in junior primary mainstream school.

2. What will taking part involve?

If you decide to take part in this research, your participation in this study, as a participant will involve the following tasks;

The researcher will provide you with a demographic questionnaire. This questionnaire has the purpose of providing the researcher information on your professional experience and background, the questionnaire can be completed in your own time and it should not take you more than five minutes.

Additionally, you will be interviewed once. The interview will last approximately 45 to 60 minutes and will take place within the school premises. With the interview, the researcher aims to know your opinion and feedback on the following areas:

Your views and opinion on the actual educational provision in place in your school, the support provided by the system and if there are areas that could be improved and how.

Your beliefs on the implementation of inclusive policies and the transferability of those policies in the classroom and yard, Your understanding and experience of including children with ASD in a mainstream primary school, Your understanding of inclusion,

Your beliefs and perception of the child with ASD's learning outcomes both academic and social, Your opinion on the best practice when educating children with ASD in mainstream schools, Your beliefs about the benefits on the child with ASD in mainstream school, Your beliefs and opinions on the way forward with the inclusion of children with ASD in a mainstream school.

3. Why have you been invited to take part?

You have been asked to take part in the study because as school principal, you most familiar with the educational provision and the inclusive policies implemented at your school as well as the resource allocation to those children with ASD at your school. Hence, your input in this study is relevant since it will confer your views and opinion about children with ASD's educational provision in a mainstream school. In addition you can provide information related to policy, experience and outcomes associated with schools, teachers, SNAs, children with ASD and parents.

4. Do you have to take part?

Your participation is completely voluntary, which means that there will be no negative consequences for you if you decide not to take part in the study. You may omit individual responses; for example, if you are unhappy with some questions and for any reason you don't want to answer them you are not obliged to give an answer.

In addition, you can withdraw from the study at any time, without penalty, this includes the withdrawal of your data after participation. Which means that you can stop your

participation or the use of your data at any time. All information collected from your participation in the study will be removed immediately and will not be included in the research documentation.

5. What are the possible risks and benefits of taking part?

There are no anticipated risks related to your involvement in this research and you will not benefit directly from it. However, the results from this study may provide some insight on how children with ASD are learning in junior primary mainstream schools. These results, could lead to informed changes in policy and practice.

6. Will taking part be confidential?

During the study, the researcher will interview you. The information collected from the interviews will be anonymised and stored in compliance with the Data Protection Act 1988. Extracts of data may be used in the final report, academic articles and conference presentations but under no circumstances will identities of third parties, school, carers or children be made known. In addition, direct quotations may be used in the research report but under no circumstances, the identities of the participant will be disclosed. You have the right, under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time. However, in the extrey unlikely event that illicit activity is reported to the researcher during the interview, the researcher is obliged to report it to the appropriate authorities.

7. The limits of confidentiality

Children with ASD are considered vulnerable population in research, therefore all necessary care is taken in order to preserve their integrity, protection and welfare.

Researcher's duty of care involves the obligation to report any information related with any type of abuse or concern that may be disclosed during the interview. The information will be reported to the authorities following the Health Service Executive (HSE)' protocol and the National Guidelines on Child Protection: Children First (1999). You will be informed and

involved in this process where necessary, however child welfare and protection will always come first.

8. How will information you provide be recorded, stored and protected?

During the interview, the information you provide will be audio recorded or notes will be taken. You may confirm if you would like your interview to be audio recorded or not by ticking the appropriate box in the Consent Form. If you agree for the interview to be audio recorded, your name will be anonymised on the transcripts to guarantee your anonymity. If you do not agree for the interview to be audio recorded, you will be asked for permission to allow the researcher to take notes. Your name and identifying information will not be associated with any part of the research's written report. All of your information and interview responses will be kept confidential.

Any information and data collected about you during the study will be anonymised. The information will be stored in the Children research centre at Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin. Any electronic documentation that may be stored in any devices within Trinity or outside of Trinity College Dublin, will be encrypted and anonymised to protect participant' information. Any data stored in the personal computer of the researcher will be password protected. Only the researcher and supervisor, if needed, will have access to the data. The data storage and the grounds for continued storage will be reviewed within 12 months of compilation of the data, with a maximum storage duration of 5 years. Any data that will no longer be required, during the course of the study or after compilation of the data, will be destroyed or erased in a safe and secure way.

9. What will happen to the results of the study?

The documentation of the findings will be published and disclosed to a body of examiners in Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, as well as external examiners.

There may be lectures, Ph.D. theses, conference presentations and peer-reviewed journal

articles written as a result of this project, under no circumstances will third parties, schools, carers or children be identified.

The researcher will hold a debriefing session at the end of the data analysis during which the researcher will present you with the data collected and a summary of the findings. This session will provide you with the opportunity to examine how your contributions to the study have been used and interpreted. You have the right under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time during the study and after data has been analysed. The study data will be kept for a maximum of five years, after which period, the data will be destroyed.

10. Who should you contact for further information?

Thank you for taking your time to read this information form. If you have any questions about this research you can ask the researcher or supervisor to seek further clarification and information. You can call the researcher at the following mobile number, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Otherwise, you can email the researcher's supervisor Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte at iriartee@tcd.ie, or call to the following number, (01) 896 2200.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND SOCIAL POLICY

PRINCIPAL'S CONSENT FORM (Participant)

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán // Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte
I voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.
I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.
I understand that I can withdraw permission to use data from my interview within two weeks after the interview, in which case the material will be deleted.
I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me in writing and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.
I understand that participation involves an interview that will not be longer than 45 to 60 minutes and a questionnaire.
I understand that I will not benefit directly from participating in this research.
I agree to my interview being audio-recorded.
⊓ Yes □ No

If I do not give permission for my interview to be recorded, I give permission for the researcher to take notes,

□ Yes □ No □ N/A

I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.

I understand that in any report on the results of this research my identity will remain anonymous. This will be done by changing my name and disguising any details of my interview which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.

I understand that disguised extracts from my interview may be quoted in the dissertation, journals and conferences.

I understand that if I inform the researcher that myself or someone else is at risk of harm they may have to report this to the relevant authorities - they will discuss this with me first but may be required to report with or without my permission.

I understand the researcher's duty of care and the limit of confidentiality with regards to any issue concerning children's protection and wellbeing,

I understand that signed consent forms and original audio recordings will be retained in a locked cabinet in the Children's research centre, secured until the exam board confirms the results of their dissertation.

I understand that a transcript of my interview in which all identifying information has been removed will be retained for in the Children's Research Centre for two years from the date of the exam board.

I understand that under freedom of information legislation I am entitled to access the information I have provided at any time while it is in storage as specified above.

I understand that I am f	ree to contact any of the people inv	olved in the research to
seek further clarification and in	formation.	
Researcher, Eva García	a Albarran – Mb, (086) 804 9229 or	email at <u>garciaae@tcd.ie</u> .
Supervisor, Dr. Edurne	Garcia Iriarte -Tel, (01) 8962200, c	or email at <u>iriartee@tcd.ie</u> .
I understand that any et	fort will be undertaken to ensure a	nonymity in any write up
and any other project outputs.		
Principal's name	Signature	Date
Researcher's statement		
I believe the participant is givin	g informed consent to participate ir	n this study

Signature

Researcher's name

Date

APPENDIX E-- GATEKEEPER INFORMATION AND CONSENT FORM

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

GATEKEEPER'S INFORMATION FORM (PRINCIPAL)

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum

disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán

Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I would like to invite you to assist me in the conduct of this research study. Before

you decide to do so, you need to understand why the research is being conducted and what

it will involve for you. Please take time to read the following information carefully. Ask

questions if anything you read is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to

decide whether or not to take part.

This research has been approved by the School of Social Work and Social Policy's

Research Ethics Committee on the 28th of April 2016.

The school's Board of Management reviewed and approved this research to take

place in the school on _____

42

1. Who I am and what this study is about:

This research project is being carried out by Eva García Albarrán, a Ph.D. student at the Children's Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin.

The number of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has increased in the last decade and as a result, the number of children with ASD included in mainstream schools has also increased at a rapid rate. However, information related to how children with ASD are progressing at school is limited. In order to provide children with ASD with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to have an adequate inclusion and participation in society, it is important to know how they are learning at school. Therefore, this study aims to identify the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland. In order to achieve this, the study aims to know and understand children's outcomes in their reading and mathematics (academically). In addition, it aims to gain knowledge related to how they make friends and socialise (social). Furthermore, the study is looking to understand the teaching strategies used with children with ASD, and in general, their educational provision in junior primary mainstream school.

2. What do I need your assistance with?

If you decide to take part in this research, your participation in this study as a gatekeeper will involve the following tasks;

Distribution of study documentation to those parents who may be involved in the study directly and indirectly. The following documentation will need to be distributed: (a)

Research Information letter for parents including parents and children Information forms and Informed consent, (b) information letter for all parents whose child will be involved in the study.

In addition, the researcher will seek permission to carry out an introduction meeting.

This meeting will be arranged within the school, at a mutually agreed time, to introduce the

study within one week of letter distributions to parents and children with ASD. At this meeting the information form and consent forms will be distributed, signed forms will be returned to the school within one week.

In the event that more than two families meet the inclusion criteria, two families will be selected randomly by the researcher before contacting the families. Names will not be distributed to the researcher at this point. The role of the principal will be to allocate consecutive numbers to each family and the researcher will randomly select two numbers. If the families selected do not wish to take part in the study, the selection procedure will be repeated until a maximum of two families are recruited.

After this first week, the researcher will seek your permission to meet the child's parents within the school premises. Parents will meet with the researcher one week after the information and consent forms have been distributed. The purpose of the meeting will be to clarify any questions related with their child's involvement in the study and to get their consent and have their child's assent signed.

During weeks one and two, the researcher will need to review some school documents at a mutually agreed time and place. The documents to be reviewed are: (a) school policies, (b) teacher plan, (c) child individual educational plan, and (d) child school assessment records. The documentary review will take place at a mutually agreed time and place within the school premises.

One to two children diagnosed with ASD will be selected to take part in this research and your role is to send the study letters to all potential participants, to inform them about the study. The study's pupil selection will be based on the following inclusion criteria: (a) children aged 5 to 9, diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder. For the purpose of this research this inclusion criterion considers any child diagnosed with ASD independently of their category, level of severity, level of ability to communicate, or the type of comorbidities (Battle, 2013),

(b) children with ASD who spend most of their school day in a mainstream class in junior primary school, and (c) children with ASD who have the support of a SNA.

3. Who will have access to data from research?

During the study, the researcher will interview you. The information collected from the interviews will be anonymised and stored in compliance with the Data Protection Act 1988. Extracts of data may be used in the final report, academic articles and conference presentations but under no circumstances will identities of third parties, school, carers or children be made known. In addition, direct quotations may be used in the research report but under no circumstances, the identities of the participants will be disclosed. You have the right, under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time. However, in the extrey unlikely event that illicit activity is reported to the researcher during the interview, the researcher is obliged to report it to the appropriate authorities.

Children with ASD are considered vulnerable population in research, therefore all necessary care is taken in order to preserve their integrity, protection and welfare.

Researcher's duty of care involves the obligation to report any information related with any type of abuse or concern that may be disclosed during the interview. The information will be reported to the authorities following the Health Service Executive (HSE)' protocol and the National Guidelines on Child Protection: Children First (1999). You will be informed and involved in this process where necessary, however child welfare and protection will always come first.

4. What will happen to the results of the study?

The documentation of the findings will be published and disclosed to a body of examiners in Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, as well as external examiners.

There may be lectures, Ph.D. theses, conference presentations and peer-reviewed journal articles written as a result of this project, under no circumstances will third parties, schools, carers or children be identified.

The researcher will hold a debriefing session at each school, at the end of the data analysis during which the researcher will present you with the data collected and a summary of the findings. This session will provide you with the opportunity to examine how your contributions to the study have been used and interpreted. You have the right under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time during the study and after data has been analysed. The study data will be kept for a maximum of five years, after which period, the data will be destroyed.

5. Who should you contact for further information?

Thank you for taking your time to read this information form. If you have any questions about this research you can ask the researcher or supervisor to seek further clarification and information. You can call the researcher at the following mobile number, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Otherwise, you can email the researcher's supervisor Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte at iriartee@tcd.ie, or call to the following number, (01) 896 2200.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND SOCIAL POLICY

Consent to facilitate research

Gatekeeper - Principal

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán // Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte)
Ivoluntarily agree to help facil this research study.	litate

I understand that even if I agree to help now, I can withdraw at any time without any consequences of any kind.

I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me in writing and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.

I understand that I will assist this research in the following tasks;

Distribution of study documentation to those parents who may be involved in the study directly and indirectly.

Facilitate permission to carry out an introduction meeting.

Facilitate the random selection of two families, in those cases were more than two families are eligible to take part in the study.

Facilitate permission to meet the child's parents within the school premises.

Facilitate school documentation for review (school policies, teacher's plan, child individual educational plan and child assessment records).

Communicate the study to parents of children with ASD in the school.

I understand that all data collected in this study is confidential and anonymous.

I understand the researcher's duty of care and the limit of confidentiality with regards to any issue concerning children's protection and wellbeing,

I understand that any effort will be undertaken to ensure anonymity in any write up and any other project outputs.

I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.

Researcher, Eva García Albarran – Mb, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Supervisor, Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte -Tel, (01) 8962200, or email at iriartee@tcd.ie. Gatekeeper's signature

Gatekeeper's name	Signature	Date

Gatekeeper's Role		
Researcher's stateme	nt	
I believe the participar	nt is giving informed consent	to participate in this study
desearcher's name	Signature	Date

APPENDIX F - RESOURCE TEACHER INFORMATION FORM AND CONSENT FORM

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

PARTICIPANT'S INFORMATION FORM (RESOURCE TEACHER)

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I would like to invite you to take part in a research study. Before you decide to do so, you need to understand why the research is being conducted and what it would involve for you. Please take time to read the following information carefully. Ask questions if anything you read is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or not to take part.

This research has been approved by the School of Social Work and Social Policy's Research Ethics Committee on the 28th of April 2016.

The school's Board of Management reviewed and approved this research to take place in the school on ______.

1. Who I am and what this study is about:

This research project is being carried out by Eva García Albarrán, a Ph.D. student at the Children's Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin.

The number of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has increased in the last decade and as a result, the number of children with ASD included in mainstream schools has also increased at a rapid rate. However, information related to how children with ASD are progressing at school is limited. In order to provide children with ASD with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to enjoy adequate inclusion and participation in society, it is important to know how they are learning at school. Therefore, this study aims to identify the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland. In order to achieve this, the study aims to know and understand children's outcomes in their reading and mathematics (academic). In addition, it aims to gain knowledge related to how they make friends and socialise (social). Furthermore, the study aims to understand the teaching strategies used with children with ASD, and in general, their educational provision in junior primary mainstream school.

The study's pupil selection will be based on the following inclusion criteria:

For the purpose of this research this inclusion criterion considers any child diagnosed with ASD independently of their category, level of severity, level of ability to communicate, or the type of co-occurring problems (Battle, 2013),

Children with ASD who spend most of their school day in a mainstream class in junior primary school,

Children aged 5 to 9 years old, and

Children with ASD who have the support of a SNA.

2. What will taking part involve?

If you agree to participate in this study, the following tasks will be involved;

The researcher will provide you with a demographic questionnaire. This questionnaire has the purpose of providing the researcher information on your professional experience and background, the questionnaire can be completed in your own time and it should not take you more than five minutes.

You will be interviewed once between weeks three and four. The interview will last approximately 45 to 60 minutes and will take place within the school premises. With the interview, the researcher aims to know your opinion and feedback on the following areas:

Your understanding and experience of including children with ASD in a mainstream primary school,

- a) Your understanding of inclusion,
- b) Your pedagogical approach,
- c) Your beliefs and perception of the child with ASD academic and social' learning outcomes,
- d) Your opinion on the best practice when educating children with ASD in mainstream schools,
- e) Your beliefs about the benefits of placing the child with ASD under study in mainstream school,
- f) Your beliefs and opinions on the way forward with the inclusion of children with ASD in a mainstream school, and
- g) How best to communicate with your pupil/s with ASD.

In addition, the researcher will seek your permission for the following tasks:

The researcher will need to review some school documents, nay, child's teacher's plan, child's individual educational plan and child's school assessment records. In addition,

parent's permission will be sought to review their child's individual educational plan and child's assessment records.

An observation period will need to take place in your classroom. During the observation the researcher will be at the back of the classroom with minimum intrusion and you will decide the best time and day where the observation can take place as well as the duration. Permission is sought in the consent form attached.

3. Why have you been invited to take part?

You have been asked to take part in the study, because there is one pupil in your classroom that has been asked to take part in this research, as the child's resource teacher you know best how they are learning at school, their progress and their experience in mainstream education. Hence your input in this study is relevant, since it will confer your views and opinion about children with ASD's mainstream school experience, their learning outcomes and the pedagogical approaches used with these children.

4. Do you have to take part?

Your participation is completely voluntary, which means that there will be no negative consequences for you if you decided not to take part. You may omit individual responses, for example if you are unhappy with some questions and for any reason you don't want to answer them you are not obliged to give an answer.

In addition, you can withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. This includes the withdrawal of your data after participation. Which means that you can stop your participation or the use of your data at any time. All information collected from your participation in the study will be removed immediately and will not be included in the research documentation.

5. What are the possible risks and benefits of taking part?

There are no anticipated risks related to your involvement in this research and you will not benefit directly from it. However, the results from this study may provide some insight on how children with ASD are learning in junior primary mainstream schools. These results could lead to informed changes in policy and practice.

6. Will taking part be confidential?

During the study, the researcher will interview you. The information collected from the interviews will be anonymised and stored in compliance with the Data Protection Act 1988. Extracts of data may be used in the final report, academic articles and conference presentations but under no circumstances will identities of third parties, school, carers or children be made known. In addition, direct quotations may be used in the research report but under no circumstances will the identities of the participants be disclosed. You have the right, under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time. However, in the extrey unlikely event that illicit activity is reported to the researcher during the interview, the researcher is obliged to report it to the appropriate authorities.

7. The limits of confidentiality

Children with ASD are considered vulnerable population in research, therefore all necessary care is taken in order to preserve their integrity, protection and welfare. The researcher's duty of care involves the obligation to report any information related to any type of abuse or concern that may be disclosed during the interview. The information will be reported to the authorities following the Health Service Executive (HSE)' protocol and the National Guidelines on Child Protection: Children First (1999). You will be informed and involved in this process where necessary, however child welfare and protection will always come first.

8. How will information you provide be recorded, stored and protected?

During the interview, the information you provide will be audio recorded or notes will be taken. You may confirm if you would like your interview to be audio recorded or not by ticking the appropriate box in the Consent Form. If you agree for the interview to be audio recorded, your name will be anonymised on the transcripts to guarantee your anonymity. If you do not agree for the interview to be audio recorded, you will be asked for permission to allow the researcher to take notes. Your name and identifying information will not be associated with any part of the research's written report. All of your information and interview responses will be kept confidential.

Any information and data collected about you during the study will be anonymised. The information will be stored in a locked in a cabinet, to which only the researcher has access, in the Children research centre at Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin. Any electronic files that may be stored in any devices within Trinity or outside of Trinity College Dublin, will be password protected and anonymised to protect participant' information. Any data stored in the personal computer of the researcher will be password protected. Only the researcher and supervisor, if needed, will have access to the data. The data storage and the grounds for continued storage will be reviewed within 12 months of compilation of the data, with a maximum storage duration of 5 years. Any data that will no longer be required during the course of the study or after compilation of the data will be destroyed or erased in a safe and secure way.

9. What will happen to the results of the study?

The documentation of the findings will be published and disclosed to a body of examiners in Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, as well as external examiners.

There may be lectures, Ph.D. theses, conference presentations and peer-reviewed journal articles written as a result of this project, under no circumstances will third parties, school, carers or children be identified.

The researcher will hold a debriefing session, at the school, at the end of the data analysis during which the researcher will present you with the data collected and a summary of the findings. This session, will provide you with the opportunity to examine how your contributions to the study have been used and interpreted. You have the right under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time during the study and after data has been analysed. The study data will be kept for a maximum of five years, after which period, the data will be destroyed.

10. Who should you contact for further information?

Thank you for taking your time to read this information form. If you have any questions about this research you can ask the researcher or supervisor to seek further clarification and information. You can call the researcher at the following mobile number, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Otherwise, you can email the researcher's supervisor Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte at iriartee@tcd.ie, or call to the following number, (01) 896 2200.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY SCHOOL

RESOURCE TEACHER'S CONSENT FORM

Learning and experiences of diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán // Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I...... voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.

I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.

I understand that I can withdraw permission to use data from my interview within two weeks after the interview, in which case the material will be deleted.

I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me in writing and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.

I understand that participation involves an interview that will not be longer than 45 to 60 minutes and a questionnaire.

I understand that I give permission to the researcher to perform observations in the classroom and the yard.

I understand that I give permission to the researcher to review the following school documents;

Teacher's plan

Child Individual Educational Plan

Child assessment records

I understand that I will not benefit directly from participating in this research.

I agree to my interview being audio-recorded.

□ Yes □ No

If I do not give permission for my interview to be recorded, I give permission for the researcher to take notes,

□ Yes □ No □ N/A

I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.

I understand that in any report on the results of this research my identity will remain anonymous. This will be done by changing my name and disguising any details of my interview which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.

I understand that disguised extracts from my interview may be quoted in the dissertation, journals and conferences.

I understand that if I inform the researcher that myself or someone else is at risk of harm they may have to report this to the relevant authorities - they will discuss this with me first but may be required to report with or without my permission.

I understand the researcher's duty of care and the limit of confidentiality with regards to any issue concerning children's protection and wellbeing,

I understand that signed consent forms and original audio recordings will be retained in a locked cabinet in the Children's research centre, secured until the exam board confirms the results of their dissertation.

I understand that a transcript of my interview in which all identifying information has been removed will be retained for in the Children's Research Centre for two years from the date of the exam board.

I understand that under freedom of information legislation I am entitled to access the information I have provided at any time while it is in storage as specified above.

I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.

Researcher, Eva García Albarran – Mb, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie.

Supervisor, Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte -Tel, (01) 8962200, or email at iriartee@tcd.ie.

I understand that any effort will be undertaken to ensure anonymity in any write up and any other project outputs.

Teacher's name	Signature	Date	

Researcher's stater	ment	
I believe the particip	pant is giving informed conse	ent to participate in this study
Researcher's name	Signature	 Date

APPENDIX G - SNA INFORMATION FORM AND CONSENT FORM

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

PARTICIPANT'S INFORMATION FORM (SNA)

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum

disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán

Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I would like to invite you to take part in a research study. Before you decide to do so

you need to understand why the research is being conducted and what it would involve for

you. Please take time to read the following information carefully. Ask questions if anything

you read is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or

not to take part.

This research has been approved by the School of Social Work and Social Policy's

Research Ethics Committee on the 28th of April 2016.

The school's Board of Management reviewed and approved this research to take

place in the school on _____

61

1. Who I am and what this study is about:

This research project is being carried out by Eva García Albarrán, a Ph.D. student at the Children's Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin.

The number of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has increased in the last decade and as a result, the number of children with ASD included in mainstream schools has also increased at a rapid rate. However, information related to how children with ASD are progressing at school is limited. In order to provide children with ASD with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to enjoy adequate inclusion and participation in society, it is important to know how they are learning at school. Therefore, this study aims to identify the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland. In order to achieve this, the study aims to know and understand children's outcomes in their reading and mathematics (academic). In addition, it aims to gain knowledge related to how they make friends and socialise (social). Furthermore, the study aims to understand the teaching strategies used with children with ASD, and in general, their educational provision in junior primary mainstream school.

The study's pupil selection will be based on the following inclusion criteria:

For the purpose of this research this inclusion criterion considers any child diagnosed with ASD independently of their category, level of severity, level of ability to communicate, or the type of co-occurring problems (Battle, 2013),

Children with ASD who spend most of their school day in a mainstream class in junior primary school,

Children aged 5 to 9 years old, and

Children with ASD who have the support of a SNA.

2. What will taking part involve?

If you agree to participate in this study, the following tasks will be involved;

The researcher will provide you with a demographic questionnaire. This questionnaire has the purpose of providing the researcher information on your professional experience and background, the questionnaire can be completed in your own time and it should not take you more than five minutes.

Additionally, you will be interviewed once. The interview will last approximately 45 to 60 minutes and will take place within the school premises. With the interview, the researcher aims to know your opinion and feedback on the following areas:

- a) Your understanding and experience of the inclusion of children with ASD in mainstream primary school,
- b) Your understanding of inclusion,
- c) Beliefs and perception of the child with ASD' learning outcomes both; academic and social,
- d) Your opinion on the best practice when educating children with ASD in mainstream schools,
- e) Your beliefs about the benefits on the child with ASD in mainstream school,
- f) Your beliefs and opinions on the way forward with the inclusion of children with ASD in a mainstream school, and
- g) How to best communicate with the child with ASD.

In addition, the researcher will observe the child with ASD under your care in the classroom and the yard. During the observation, the researcher will be at the back of the classroom with as minimum intrusion as possible, any information related with you will be kept confidential. The aim of this observation is to gain insight into the child's interaction and reactions in the classroom during literacy and numeracy, as well as in the yard.

3. Why have you been invited to take part?

You have been asked to take part in the study because you as special needs assistant (SNA) of a child with ASD know well how they are doing at school, their progress and their experience in mainstream education. Hence, your input in this study is relevant since it will confer your views and opinion about children with ASD's mainstream school experience, as well as knowledge with regards to their academic and social learning.

4. Do you have to take part?

Your participation is completely voluntary, which means that there will be no negative consequences if you decide not to take part in this research. You may omit individual responses. For example, if you are unhappy with some questions and for any reason you don't want to answer them you are not obliged to give an answer.

In addition, you can withdraw from the study at any time, without penalty, this includes the withdrawal of your data after participation. Which means that you can stop your participation or the use of your data at any time. If you decide to withdraw from this research you must inform the researcher by email (garciaae@tcd.ie). All information collected from your participation in the study will be removed immediately and will not be included in the research documentation.

5. What are the possible risks and benefits of taking part?

There are no anticipated risks to your involvement in this research and you will not benefit directly from it. However, the results from this study may provide some insight on how children with ASD are learning in junior primary mainstream schools. These results could lead to informed changes in policy and practice.

6. Will taking part be confidential?

During the study, the researcher will interview you. The information collected from the interviews will be anonymised and stored in compliance with the Data Protection Act 1988. Extracts of data may be used in the final report, academic articles and conference presentations but under no circumstances will identities of third parties, schools, carers or children be made known. In addition, direct quotations may be used in the research report but under no circumstances, the identities of the participant will be disclosed. You have the right, under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time. However, in the extrey unlikely event that illicit activity is reported to the researcher during the interview, the researcher is obliged to report it to the appropriate authorities.

7. The limits of confidentiality

Children with ASD are considered vulnerable population in research, therefore all necessary care is taken in order to preserve their integrity, protection and welfare. The researcher's duty of care involves the obligation to report any information related to any type of abuse or concern that may be disclosed during the interview. The information will be reported to the authorities following the Health Service Executive (HSE)' protocol and the National Guidelines on Child Protection: Children First (1999). You will be informed and involved in this process where necessary, however children welfare and protection will always come first.

8. How will information you provide be recorded, stored and protected?

During the interview, the information you provide will be audio recorded or notes will be taken. You may confirm if you would like your interview to be audio recorded or not by ticking the appropriate box in the Consent Form. If you agree for the interview to be audio recorded, your name will be anonymised on the transcripts to guarantee your anonymity. If you do not agree for the interview to be audio recorded, you will be asked for permission to allow the researcher to take notes. Your name and identifying information will not be

associated with any part of the research's written report. All of your information and interview responses will be kept confidential.

Any information and data collected about you during the study will be anonymised. The information will be stored in a locked cabinet to which only the researcher has access, in the Children research centre at Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin. Any electronic files that may be stored in any devices within Trinity or outside of Trinity College Dublin, will be password protected and anonymised to protect participant's information. Any data stored in the personal computer of the researcher will be password protected. Only the researcher and supervisor, if needed, will have access to the data. The data storage and the grounds for continued storage will be reviewed within 12 months of compilation of the data, with a maximum storage duration of 5 years. Any data that will no longer be required, during the course of the study or after compilation of the data, will be destroyed or erased in a safe and secure way.

9. What will happen to the results of the study?

The documentation of the findings will be published and disclosed to a body of examiners in Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, as well as external examiners.

There may be lectures, Ph.D. theses, conference presentations and peer-reviewed journal articles written as a result of this project, under no circumstances will third parties, school, carers or children be identified.

The researcher will hold a debriefing session at the school, at the end of the data analysis during which the researcher will present you with the data collected and a summary of the findings. This session will provide you with the opportunity to examine how your contributions to the study have been used and interpreted. You have the right under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time during the study and after data has been analysed. The study data will be kept for a maximum of five years, after that period, the data will be destroyed.

10. Who should you contact for further information?

Thank you for taking your time to read this information form. If you have any questions about this research you can ask the researcher or supervisor to seek further clarification and information. You can call the researcher at the following mobile number, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Otherwise, you can email the researcher's supervisor Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte at iriartee@tcd.ie, or call to the following number, (01) 896 2200.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

PARTICIPANT'S CONSENT FORM (SNA)

Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

	I	voluntarily agree to participate in this research
study.		

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán

I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.

I understand that I can withdraw permission to use data from my interview within two weeks after the interview, in which case the material will be deleted.

I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me in writing and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.

I understand that participation involves an interview that will not be longer than 45 to 60 minutes and a questionnaire.

I understand that I give permission to the researcher to perform observations in the classroom and the yard.

I understand that I will not benefit directly from participating in this research.

I agree to my interview being audio-recorded.

□ Yes □ No

If I do not give permission for my interview to be recorded, I give permission for the researcher to take notes.

□ Yes □ No

I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.

I understand that in any report on the results of this research my identity will remain anonymous. This will be done by changing my name and disguising any details of my interview which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.

I understand that disguised extracts from my interview may be quoted in the dissertation, journals and conferences.

I understand that if I inform the researcher that myself or someone else is at risk of harm they may have to report this to the relevant authorities - they will discuss this with me first but may be required to report with or without my permission.

I understand the researcher's duty of care and the limit of confidentiality with regards to any issue concerning children's protection and wellbeing,

I understand that signed consent forms and original audio recordings will be retained in a locked cabinet in the Children's research centre, secured until the exam board confirms the results of their dissertation.

I understand that a transcript of my interview in which all identifying information has been removed will be retained for in the Children's Research Centre for two years from the date of the exam board.

I understand that under freedom of information legislation I am entitled to access the information I have provided at any time while it is in storage as specified above.

I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.

Researcher, Eva Gar	rcía Albarran – Mb, (086) 804 9229 o	r email at <u>garciaae@tcd.ie</u> .		
Supervisor, Dr. Edurr	Supervisor, Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte -Tel, (01) 8962200, or email at <u>iriartee@to</u>			
I understand that any	I understand that any effort will be undertaken to ensure anonymity in any write up			
and any other project output	S.			
SNA's name	Signature	Date		
Researcher's stateme	ent			
I believe the participa	ant is giving informed consent to parti	cipate in this study		
Researcher's name	Signature	Date		

APPENDIX H - TEACHER INFORMATION FORM AND CONSENT FORM

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

PARTICIPANT'S INFORMATION FORM (TEACHER)

Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum

disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán

Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I would like to invite you to take part in a research study. Before you decide to do so,

you need to understand why the research is being conducted and what it would involve for

you. Please take time to read the following information carefully. Ask questions if anything

you read is not clear or if you would like more information. Take time to decide whether or

not to take part.

This research has been approved by the School of Social Work and Social Policy's

Research Ethics Committee on the 28th of April 2016.

The school's Board of Management reviewed and approved this research to take

place in the school on _____

71

1. Who I am and what this study is about:

This research project is being carried out by Eva García Albarrán, a Ph.D. student at the Children's Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin.

The number of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has increased in the last decade and as a result, the number of children with ASD included in mainstream schools has also increased at a rapid rate. However, information related to how children with ASD are progressing at school is limited. In order to provide children with ASD with the skills and knowledge that will enable them to enjoy adequate inclusion and participation in society, it is important to know how they are learning at school. Therefore, this study aims to identify the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland. In order to achieve this, the study aims to know and understand children's outcomes in their reading and mathematics (academic). In addition, it aims to gain knowledge related to how they make friends and socialise (social). Furthermore, the study aims to understand the teaching strategies used with children with ASD, and in general, their educational provision in junior primary mainstream school.

The study's pupil selection will be based on the following inclusion criteria:

For the purpose of this research this inclusion criterion considers any child diagnosed with ASD independently of their category, level of severity, level of ability to communicate, or the type of co-occurring problems (Battle, 2013),

Children with ASD who spend most of their school day in a mainstream class in junior primary school,

Children aged 5 to 9 years old, and

Children with ASD who have the support of a SNA.

2. What will taking part involve?

If you agree to participate in this study, the following tasks will be involved;

The researcher will provide you with a demographic questionnaire. This questionnaire has the purpose of providing the researcher information on your professional experience and background, the questionnaire can be completed in your own time and it should not take you more than five minutes.

You will be interviewed once between weeks three and four. The interview will last approximately 45 to 60 minutes and will take place within the school premises. With the interview, the researcher aims to know your opinion and feedback on the following areas:

- a) Your understanding and experience of including children with ASD in a mainstream primary school,
- b) Your understanding of inclusion,
- c) Your pedagogical approach,
- d) Your beliefs and perception of the child with ASD academic and social' learning outcomes,
- e) Your opinion on the best practice when educating children with ASD in mainstream schools,
- f) Your beliefs about the benefits of placing the child with ASD under study in mainstream school,
- g) Your beliefs and opinions on the way forward with the inclusion of children with ASD in a mainstream school, and
- h) How best to communicate with your pupil/s with ASD.

In addition, the researcher will seek your permission for the following tasks:

The researcher will need to review some school documents, nay, child's teacher's plan, child's individual educational plan and child's school assessment records. In addition,

parent's permission will be sought to review their child's individual educational plan and child's assessment records.

An observation period will need to take place in your classroom and in the yard. During the observation the researcher will be at the back of the classroom with minimum intrusion and you will decide the best time and day where the observation can take place as well as the duration. The aim of the observation by the researcher is to gain insight into the classroom, particularly when pupils are learning about literacy and numeracy, and in the yard when they interact with other children. The researcher will provide you with the observation checklist for your perusal, you can provide the researcher with any comments or guidance on the form.

Permission is sought in the consent form attached.

3. Why have you been invited to take part?

You have been asked to take part in the study, because there is one pupil in your classroom that has been asked to take part in this research, as the child's teacher you know best how they are learning at school, their progress and their experience in mainstream education. Hence your input in this study is relevant, since it will confer your views and opinion about children with ASD's mainstream school experience, their learning outcomes and the pedagogical approaches used with these children.

4. Do you have to take part?

Your participation is completely voluntary, which means that there will be no negative consequences for you if you decided not to take part. You may omit individual responses, for example if you are unhappy with some questions and for any reason you don't want to answer them you are not obliged to give an answer.

In addition, you can withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. This includes the withdrawal of your data after participation. Which means that you can stop your

participation or the use of your data at any time. All information collected from your participation in the study will be removed immediately and will not be included in the research documentation.

5. What are the possible risks and benefits of taking part?

There are no anticipated risks related to your involvement in this research and you will not benefit directly from it. However, the results from this study may provide some insight on how children with ASD are learning in junior primary mainstream schools. These results could lead to informed changes in policy and practice.

6. Will taking part be confidential?

During the study, the researcher will interview you. The information collected from the interviews will be anonymised and stored in compliance with the Data Protection Act 1988. Extracts of data may be used in the final report, academic articles and conference presentations but under no circumstances will identities of third parties, school, carers or children be made known. In addition, direct quotations may be used in the research report but under no circumstances will the identities of the participants be disclosed. You have the right, under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time. However, in the extrey unlikely event that illicit activity is reported to the researcher during the interview, the researcher is obliged to report it to the appropriate authorities.

7. The limits of confidentiality

Children with ASD are considered vulnerable population in research, therefore all necessary care is taken in order to preserve their integrity, protection and welfare. The researcher's duty of care involves the obligation to report any information related to any type of abuse or concern that may be disclosed during the interview. The information will be reported to the authorities following the Health Service Executive (HSE)' protocol and the National Guidelines on Child Protection: Children First (1999). You will be informed and

involved in this process where necessary, however child welfare and protection will always come first.

8. How will information you provide be recorded, stored and protected?

During the interview, the information you provide will be audio recorded or notes will be taken. You may confirm if you would like your interview to be audio recorded or not by ticking the appropriate box in the Consent Form. If you agree for the interview to be audio recorded, your name will be anonymised on the transcripts to guarantee your anonymity. If you do not agree for the interview to be audio recorded, you will be asked for permission to allow the researcher to take notes. Your name and identifying information will not be associated with any part of the research's written report. All of your information and interview responses will be kept confidential.

Any information and data collected about you during the study will be anonymised. The information will be stored in a locked in a cabinet, to which only the researcher has access, in the Children research centre at Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin. Any electronic files that may be stored in any devices within Trinity or outside of Trinity College Dublin, will be password protected and anonymised to protect participant' information. Any data stored in the personal computer of the researcher will be password protected. Only the researcher and supervisor, if needed, will have access to the data. The data storage and the grounds for continued storage will be reviewed within 12 months of compilation of the data, with a maximum storage duration of 5 years. Any data that will no longer be required during the course of the study or after compilation of the data will be destroyed or erased in a safe and secure way.

9. What will happen to the results of the study?

The documentation of the findings will be published and disclosed to a body of examiners in Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, as well as external examiners.

There may be lectures, Ph.D. theses, conference presentations and peer-reviewed journal

articles written as a result of this project, under no circumstances will third parties, school, carers or children be identified.

The researcher will hold a debriefing session, at the school, at the end of the data analysis during which the researcher will present you with the data collected and a summary of the findings. This session, will provide you with the opportunity to examine how your contributions to the study have been used and interpreted. You have the right under the Freedom of Information Act (2014), to access your data at any time during the study and after data has been analysed. The study data will be kept for a maximum of five years, after which period, the data will be destroyed.

10. Who should you contact for further information?

Thank you for taking your time to read this information form. If you have any questions about this research you can ask the researcher or supervisor to seek further clarification and information. You can call the researcher at the following mobile number, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Otherwise, you can email the researcher's supervisor Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte at iriartee@tcd.ie, or call to the following number, (01) 896 2200.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY SCHOOL

TEACHER'S CONSENT FORM

Learning and experiences of diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán // Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

I...... voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.

I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.

I understand that I can withdraw permission to use data from my interview within two weeks after the interview, in which case the material will be deleted.

I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me in writing and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.

I understand that participation involves an interview that will not be longer than 45 to 60 minutes and a questionnaire.

I understand that I give permission to the researcher to perform observations in the classroom and the yard.

I understand that I give permission to the researcher to review the following school documents;

Teacher's plan

Child Individual Educational Plan

Child assessment records

I understand that I will not benefit directly from participating in this research.

I agree to my interview being audio-recorded.

□ Yes □ No

If I do not give permission for my interview to be recorded, I give permission for the researcher to take notes,

□ Yes □ No

I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.

I understand that in any report on the results of this research my identity will remain anonymous. This will be done by changing my name and disguising any details of my interview which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.

I understand that disguised extracts from my interview may be quoted in the dissertation, journals and conferences.

I understand that if I inform the researcher that myself or someone else is at risk of harm they may have to report this to the relevant authorities - they will discuss this with me first but may be required to report with or without my permission.

I understand the researcher's duty of care and the limit of confidentiality with regards to any issue concerning children's protection and wellbeing,

I understand that signed consent forms and original audio recordings will be retained in a locked cabinet in the Children's research centre, secured until the exam board confirms the results of their dissertation.

I understand that a transcript of my interview in which all identifying information has been removed will be retained for in the Children's Research Centre for two years from the date of the exam board.

I understand that under freedom of information legislation I am entitled to access the information I have provided at any time while it is in storage as specified above.

I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.

Researcher, Eva García Albarran – Mb, (086) 804 9229 or email at garciaae@tcd.ie. Supervisor, Dr. Edurne Garcia Iriarte -Tel, (01) 8962200, or email at iriartee@tcd.ie.

I understand that any effort will be undertaken to ensure anonymity in any write up and any other project outputs.

Teacher's name	Signature	Date

Researcher's stater	ment	
I believe the particip	pant is giving informed cons	ent to participate in this study
Researcher's name	Signature	 Date

APPENDIX I - FIRST LETTER CONTACT TO SCHOOL

Dear,

Ref: Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland: A multiple case study.

I hope that this email finds you well and enjoying a successful school year. My name is Eva Garcia Albarran, and I am a doctoral student at the Children's Research Centre, Trinity College of Dublin. I am conducting a research study that is looking to gain knowledge and awareness of the educational provision of children with ASD in junior primary schools in Ireland. The study is going to examine the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD who are placed in mainstream classes. In addition, the study is looking to gain awareness and understanding of the pedagogical approaches used by teachers to facilitate the learning outcomes of children with ASD placed in a mainstream setting. The sample from which I seek to obtain data has the criteria of been a catholic school with at least one child with ASD in junior primary mainstream school, who spends most of the school hours in a mainstream class and who has the support of an SNA.

If you have pupils with ASD in junior primary school who spend most of their school day in a mainstream class, your school is eligible to take part in this research. In that case, I would be more than grateful if we could arrange a meeting, at your earliest convenience, to discuss the study in detail and provide you with all the information to help you to make a decision whether to take part in this research.

I would like to thank you in advance for your time,

Yours sincerely

Eva Garcia Albarran

Structured PhD Child and Youth Research

Children's Research Centre

Trinity College of Dublin

garciaae@tcd.ie

086 8049 229

APPENDIX J - SCHOOL INTRODUCTION LETTER

Ref: Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland: A multiple case study.

Dear,

I hope that this letter finds you well and enjoying a successful school year. My name is Eva Garcia Albarran, and I am a doctoral student at the Children's Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College of Dublin. I am conducting a research that is looking to gain knowledge and awareness on the educational provision of children with ASD in junior primary schools in Ireland. The study is going to examine the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD who are placed in mainstream classes. In addition, the study is looking to gain awareness and understanding of the pedagogical approaches used by teachers to enhance the learning outcomes of children with ASD placed in a mainstream setting. The sample from which I seek to obtain data has the criteria of been a catholic school with at least one child with ASD in junior primary mainstream school, who spends most of the school hours in a mainstream class and who has the support of an SNA. Since your school meets these criteria, I'm inviting you to take part in this study. This research is under review/has been approved by the School of Social Work and Social Policy's Research Ethics Committee / on the 28th of April 2016.

The rationale of this study is grounded on the results from the empirical data reviewed associated with the inclusion of children with ASD in mainstream schools in Ireland and Internationally. The review of the literature has shown that children with ASD present difficulties in communication, social interaction and flexible imaginative functions (with restricted and repetitive behaviours and interests), which makes their adjustment and integration to mainstream schools challenging. Due to the rapid growth of children diagnosed with ASD' prevalence, the challenge for schools is to acquire the appropriate knowledge, skills and pedagogical techniques to successfully accommodate children with ASD in

mainstream primary schools. To date, very little is known on how children with ASD are faring in the early years of primary schools; their learning outcomes or the pedagogical approaches used to enhance their learning. Thus, the aim of the present research is to gain knowledge and awareness on how children with ASD are faring in junior primary mainstream schools.

Four to six schools in the Dublin area will take part in this study, the researcher aims to be at each school for a total of 4 weeks, conducting interviews, observations and document analysis. Document analysis and observation will take place during the first 2 weeks, semi-structured interviews will take place in weeks 3 and 4.

In order to help you make an informed decision on whether to participate, additional details and information regarding the research methods used in this study are below. This study will use interviews, observation and review of documents' methods, in order to gather the study information.

1. Observation will take place in, a) classroom and b) yard with minimal intrusion as possible.

Observation is looking to gain information on children behaviour and learning, both academic and social, in the classroom and yard. In addition, teacher's observation aim to gain knowledge on their pedagogical approaches with children with ASD in the areas of numeracy and literacy.

- 2. Documents to be reviewed are;
 - a) School policies,
 - b) Teacher's plan,
 - c) Child's individual educational plan and
 - d) Child's school assessment records.

The documentary review will take place at a mutually agreed time and place. Document analysis is looking to complement the interview and observation data by reviewing the school inclusion policies, teaching plan, child's IEP and child's educational assessment.

- 3. A demographic questionnaire, to gain knowledge of principal, teachers and SNAs' experience and background will be provided. The questionnaire will not take you more than five minutes to complete and can be returned to the researcher at their earlier convenience.
- 4. The interview method is going to solicit responses from;
 - a) Principals,
 - b) Teachers,

c) Resource Teacher,

d) SNAs,

e) Parents and,

f) Children with ASD

I would be interested in interviewing you and your staff; teacher, resource teacher

and SNA, as well as the child with ASD' parents for approximately 45 to 60 minutes,

children's interview duration will be 30 minutes. The interviews will occur at a mutually

agreed-upon location and time that is convenient for the participants.

If you are willing to participate in the study, the procedure to follow is to submit the

study to your school Board of Management. Once the study has been approved by your

Board of Management and before any participants consent to the study, I would request to

have an introductory meeting with parents and staff to inform them of the study and to allow

any questions before considering their participation in the study. This meeting can take place

on a one to one basis, if need it and it will only take 15 minutes of their time.

Following this step, all participants in the study will sign a consent form indicating

their agreement to participate prior to their involvement in the study. All participants will be

free to refuse to answer any questions, as well as to withdraw from the study at any time by

contacting me through personal conversation, written communication, phone call, or email.

At the end of the study, after I analyse the data, if you would like to learn about the

outcomes of the study, I would arrange to have a debriefing session to disclose my findings

with all participants in your school, when you consider adequate.

Your time and cooperation are very much appreciated, if you have any questions

regarding this study, please do not hesitate to contact me;

Email; garciaae@tcd.ie

Mobile: 086 8049 229

86

Your time and cooperation are very much appreciated. Thank you for considering my invitation to participate in the study.

With kind regards,

Eva Garcia Albarran Structured PhD Child and Youth Research Children's Research Centre Trinity College of Dublin

Email; garciaae@tcd.ie Mobile; 086 8049 229

APPENDIX K-SCHOOL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT LETTER

Eva Garcia Albarran
Children research centre
30 Anglesea Street
Trinity College of Dublin,
The University of Dublin
Dublin 2

The Board of Management

Dear Principal and Board of Management,

Ref: Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

I hope that this letter finds you well and enjoying a successful school year. My name is Eva Garcia Albarran, and I am a doctoral student at the Children research centre and the School of Social Work and Social Policy at Trinity College of Dublin. This research was approved by the school of Social Work and Social Policy' Research Ethics Committee, in Trinity College of Dublin, on the 28th of April 2016.

I am taking this opportunity to present you the research I am working on with the aim to seek your permission to undertake the present research at your school.

I am conducting a research study that is looking to gain knowledge and awareness of the educational provision for children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland. The study is going to identify the academic and social learning of children with ASD placed in mainstream classes. In addition, the study is looking to gain awareness and understanding of the pedagogical approaches exercised by

teachers to enhance the learning outcomes of children with ASD placed in a mainstream settings. The sample from which I seek to obtain data has the criteria of being a catholic school with at least one child with ASD in junior primary mainstream school, who spend most of the school hours in a mainstream class and who has a SNA.

Four to six schools in the Dublin area will take part in this study, the researcher aims to be at each school for a total of 4 weeks, documentary analysis and observation will take place in the first 2 weeks, semi-structured interviews will take place in weeks 3 and 4. The field work in total is expected to take place from May 2016 to December 2016. The rationale of this study is grounded on the results from the empirical data reviewed in relation with the inclusion of children with ASD in mainstream schools in Ireland and Internationally. The review of the literature has shown that children with ASD present difficulties in communication, social interaction and imagination, which makes their adjustment and integration to mainstream schools challenging. Due to the rapid growth of children diagnosed with ASD' prevalence, the challenge for schools is to acquire the appropriate knowledge, skills and pedagogical techniques, to successfully accommodate children with ASD in mainstream primary schools. To date, very little is known on how children with ASD are faring in the early years of primary schools; their learning outcomes or the pedagogical approaches used to facilitate their learning. Thus, the aim of the present research is to gain knowledge and awareness of how children with ASD are faring in junior primary mainstream schools.

The methods used in this study to gain the study information will be interviews, classroom and yard observation by the researcher and review of documents. Observation will take place in the classroom and yard with minimal intrusion as possible. Observation is looking to gain information on children's behaviour and learning, both academic and social in the classroom and yard. In addition, teacher's observation aim to gain knowledge on their pedagogical approaches with children with ASD in the areas of numeracy and literacy.

The documentation to be reviewed are; a) school policies, b) teacher's plan, c) child's individual educational plan and d) child's school assessment records. The documentary review will take place at a mutually agreed time and place.

The interview method is going to solicit responses from principals, teachers, SNAs, parents and children with ASD. Specifically, I would seek to interview your staff, child and parents for approximately 45 to 60 minutes at a mutually agreed-upon location that is convenient for the participants. A demographic questionnaire, to gain knowledge of principal, teachers and SNAs' experience and background will be provided. The questionnaire will not take more than five minutes to complete and can be returned to the researcher at their earliest convenience.

Children with ASD involvement in the study will be treated with extreme care in order to avoid any distress to the child. the present research is going to use a different method of communication that will be adapted to each child' needs, those are; a) photographs of locations and situations related to the classroom and yard and b) children's drawing of themes related to classroom, yard, learning and friendship.

The protocol interview will be divided into four sections a) school and home, b) classroom, c) yard and d) relationships. The child will be informed by the teacher prior to the interview, with the purpose to prepare the child for the interview but also to reiterate their voluntary participation. Informed consents and assents would have been reviewed and signed prior to this visit, the however researcher will assent the child before the interview reassuring him/her that they can stop the interview at any time.

Social stories will be used to explain to the child a) the interview procedure, b) the process of the interview, c) introducing the person interviewing, d) the duration of the interview and c) the stop card. Social stories™ are useful to inform and to reassure the child with ASD, preventing children's anxiety to the unknown and the unpredictable. In addition a writing schedule will be used with symbols introducing the interview schedule, adding a tick

when the task is finalised, again the stop card will be introduced to allow the child to finish the interview at their request.

Questions will be explained to the child beforehand, to prepare the child for what to expect, responses will not be requested to the child, allowing them to have space to think about their answer. Questions will be repeated along the four sections of the interview with a twofold purpose, a) to confirm the child has understood the question and b) to generate trustworthy data.

Although the literature has shown that having the presence of a SNA or parent may affect the fluency of the communication process, it has been also confirmed that children with ASD may feel more relaxed in the presence of the researcher if there is a familiar face with them. Therefore, a second person in the room will be acceptable when interviewing the child, if the child does prefer this option.

Once agreement and permissions have been granted at the school, all participants will sign a consent form indicating their agreement to participate prior to their involvement in the study. Privacy and confidentiality of sites and participants will be protected following a list of pseudonyms in where schools and participants' names will be changed. Location of schools will not be disclosed in any study documentation and names of schools and participants will be altered. A matrix list will be compiled with the correct names and pseudonyms to avoid any mistakes in data collection, however once the report is been completed the matrix will be destroyed. All participants will be free to refuse to answer any question, as well as withdraw from the study at any time by contacting the researcher through personal conversation, written communication, phone call, or email. Once the research data have been analysed, the researcher will hold a meeting at the school to inform school staff, parents and children on the results of the study.

I will be more than grateful if you could consider this research for your review.

Gaining knowledge and awareness of children with ASD's outcomes in junior primary

schools and the pedagogical approaches used by teachers to enhance their academic and

social learning, could provide an insight into how the educational provision is happening in

Ireland. This information could lead to a better understanding of what work best for children

with ASD in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland, what areas need more attention,

and/or what support schools need to cater for children with ASD. In addition, the results

from this study could influence policy and provision for children with ASD education in the

early years of mainstream setting.

I have attached with this letter the study documentation for your perusal, including;

Participants' Information Forms

Participants' Consent/assent Forms

Observation checklist

Document analysis checklist

Demographic Questionnaire

Your time and cooperation are very much appreciated. Thank you for considering this

research for review, should you need any further clarification, please do not hesitate to

contact me.

With kind regards,

Eva Garcia Albarran

Structured PhD Child and Youth Research

Children's Research Centre

Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin

Email; garciaae@tcd.ie

Mobile; 086 8049 229

92

APPENDIX L- PARENTS INFORMATION LETTER AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Eva Garcia Albarran Children research centre 30 Anglesea Street Trinity College of Dublin, the University of Dublin Dublin 2

Ref; Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study

Dear Parents,

I hope that this letter finds you well, my name is Eva Garcia Albarran and I am a doctoral student at the Children's Research Centre and the School of Social Work and Social Policy at Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin. This study was approved by the school of social work and social policy's Research Ethics Committee, on the 28th of April 2016.

As the principal of your school has already mentioned to you, I am conducting a research that is looking to gain knowledge and awareness of the educational provision for children with ASD in junior primary schools in Ireland. The study is going to examine the academic and social learning of children with ASD who are placed in mainstream classes. Additionally, the study is looking to gain awareness and understanding of the pedagogical approaches exercised by teachers to enhance the learning outcomes of children with ASD placed in a mainstream setting.

The sample from which I seek to obtain data has the criteria of being a catholic school with at least one child with ASD in junior primary mainstream school, who spends most of the school hours in a mainstream class and who has the support of a SNA.

You and your child are invited to take part in the study, your participation is completely voluntary, which means that there will be no negative consequences for you or your child if you decide not to take part in this research. If you decide to take part, you may omit individual responses in the interview; for example, if you are unhappy with some interview questions and for any reason you don't want to answer them, you are not obliged to give an answer.

In addition, you can withdraw from the study at any time, without any consequences, including the withdrawal of your data after participation, which means that you can stop your participation or the use of your data at any time. All information collected from your participation in the study will be removed immediately and will not be included in the research documentation.

In order to help you make an informed decision on whether to participate, additional details and information regarding the research methods used in this study are described in this letter.

This research will collect the study information throughout interviews, observation and review of some documents.

You and your child will be asked to be interviewed, interviews will be performed in the school premises, or at a location convenient for you and it will be arranged at a mutually agreed-upon time. Your interview will take approximately 45 to 60 minutes. Your child's interview will be about 30 minutes, and your child will have the option to be accompanied of his SNA.

If you are interested in taking part in this research, please complete the form enclosed with this letter and return to the school at your earliest convenience. An information meeting will be held in the school to provide further information about the study, the researcher will contact you with regards to this meeting in due course.

If you have any questions regarding this study, I would be more than happy to meet you personally to discuss further, if you wish to do so, you may contact me by phone or email at the information provided below,

Email: garciaae@tcd.ie	
Mobile: 086 8049 229	
Your time and cooperation are very much appreciated. Thank you for considering my invi	tation
to participate in the study.	
With kind regards,	
Eva Garcia Albarran	
Structured PhD Child and Youth Research	
Children's Research Centre	
Trinity College of Dublin	

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

Title: Learning and experiences of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

STUDY CONFIRMATION OF PARTICIPATION' FORM

I have read the information letter related to the above-mentioned study and I would like to confirm my interest to take part in this research

In order to get more information about the study, I would like to be invited to the research information meeting that will take place at the school.

Parent's Name;		
Date;		
Contact Details;		
Phone:		
Email:		
School Name and Address;		

APPENDIX M - LETTER PARENTS RELATED TO OBSERVATIONS IN CLASSROOM

PARENTS INFORMATION LETTER

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH CENTRE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

Dear Parents.

I hope that this letter finds you well, my name is Eva Garcia Albarran, and I am a doctoral student at the Children Research Centre and the School of Social Work and Social Policy at Trinity College Dublin. I am conducting a research in the school at present, I will like to inform you that I will be performing some observations in your child's classroom, however, I will not have any type of interaction with your child and no information about your child will be collected or included in this research.

This study has been approved by the School of Social Work and Social Policy'
Research Ethics Committee in Trinity College Dublin and at your child's School Board of
Management.

If you would like to learn more about this research or you have any concerns please do not hesitate to contact the me at garciaae@tcd.ie

With kind regards,

Eva Garcia Albarran

Structured PhD Child and Youth Research

Children's Research Centre

Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin

APPENDIX N - STUDY WITHDRAWAL FORM

STUDY WITHDRAWAL FORM

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY

Learning outcomes and experiences of children diagnosed with autistic spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study

Researcher: Eva García Albarrán Supervisor: Edurne García Iriarte

Participants can withdraw from the study at any time;

Their data will be withdrawn after they stop their participation, without penalty.

All collected information during the study will be removed immediately and will not be included in the research documentation.

If you do decide to withdraw from the research you must inform the researcher by email (garciaae@tcd.ie), or by signing the withdrawal form and returning the same to the school.

l_____have decided to withdrawn my consent to the study entitled; Learning outcomes and experiences of children diagnosed with autistic spectrum disorder (ASD), in junior primary mainstream school in Ireland: A multiple case study.

I have decided to withdrawn my consent for the following reasons; (optional)
Participants Name;
Participant signature;
Role;
Date;
School Name and Address;

APPENDIX O - PILOT STUDY, SCHOOL INFORMATION LETTER

Eva Garcia Albarran
Children research centre
30 Anglesea Street
Trinity College of Dublin, the University of Dublin
Dublin 2

Month, Day,
X Junior Primary Mainstream School
Address
Ireland
Dear .

I hope that this finds you well and enjoying a successful school year. My name is Eva Garcia Albarran, and I am a doctoral student at the Children's Research Centre, School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin. I am conducting a research study that is looking to gain knowledge and awareness on the educational provision of children diagnosed with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in junior primary schools in Ireland. The study is going to examine the academic and social outcomes of children with ASD who are placed in mainstream classes. In addition the study is looking to gain awareness and understanding of the pedagogical approaches exercised by teachers to enhance the learning outcomes of children with ASD placed in a mainstream setting.

Gaining knowledge and awareness on children with ASD's outcomes and teachers' pedagogical approaches could provide an insight on how the educational provision is happening in Ireland. This information, could lead to a better understanding on what work best for children with ASD in junior primary mainstream schools in Ireland, what areas need more attention, and/or what support schools need to cater for children with ASD. In addition

the results from this study could influence policy and provision for children diagnosed with ASD's education in the early years of mainstream school setting.

The sample from which I seek to obtain data has the criteria of being a catholic school with at least one child diagnosed with ASD in junior primary mainstream school, who spend most of the school hours in a mainstream class and who has the support of an SNA. Since your school meets these criteria, I'm inviting you to take part in this study.

The study I am proposing to you is the preamble of the formal study, this study is called pilot study. The purpose of this pilot study is twofold;

First it will provide the researcher with the opportunity to be familiarized with school' routines and procedures, aiding in gaining experience and knowledge on the best approach when accessing the school and their staff. In the other hand, the researcher will be familiarized with parents and how to best approach them when discussing their children' inclusive learning and school experience. Moreover, the pilot study will help the researcher to work with children with ASD and to acquire, knowledge, experience and a notion on the best approach and tools to be used, when interviewing children with ASD.

Secondly, the pilot study will provide a "test run" for the study methods, allowing for modifications, removal or addition in the a) schools documents that should be reviewed b) questions on the interviews and c) areas of focus in classroom and yard observations. The data collected in the pilot study will not be used in the final analysis and interpretation of findings. However, a detailed description of the pilot study with the experiences and results will be included in this methodology chapter. Confidentiality and privacy of the participants will be protected, using pseudonyms and a matrix to record the original data and the pseudonyms

In order to help you make an informed decision as whether to participate, additional details and information regarding the research methods used in this study are outlined

below. This study will use interviews, observation and review of documents' methods, in order to gather the study information.

Observation will take place in,

- a) classroom and
- b) yard with minimal intrusion as possible.

Observation is looking to gain information on children behaviour and learning, both academic and social in the classroom and yard. In addition, teacher's observation aim to gain knowledge on their pedagogical approaches with children with ASD in the areas of numeracy and literacy.

Documents to be reviewed are;

- a) School policies,
- b) Teacher plan,
- c) Child individual educational plan and
- d) Child school assessment records.

The documentary review will take place at a mutually agreed time and place.

Document analysis is looking to complement the interview and observation data by reviewing the school inclusion policies, teaching plan, child's IEP and child's educational assessment.

A demographic questionnaire, to gain knowledge on principal, teachers and SNAs' experience and background will be provided. The questionnaire will not take you more than five minutes to complete and can be returned to the researcher at their earlier convenience.

The interview method is going to solicit responses from;

Principals,

- Teachers,
- SNAs,
- Parents
- Children with ASD

I would be interested in interviewing you and your staff; teacher and SNA, as well as the child with ASD and parents for approximately 45 to 60 minutes, children's interview duration will be 30 minutes. The interviews will occur at a mutually agreed-upon location and time that is convenient for the participants.

If you are willing to participate in the study, and once the study is approved by the research ethics committee at the School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin. The procedure to follow is to submit the study to your school Board of Management, once the study has been approved by your Board of Management and before any participants consent to the study, I would request to have an introductory meeting with parents and staff to inform them of the study and to allow any questions before considering their participation in the study.

Following this step, all participants in the study will sign a consent form indicating their agreement to participate prior to their involvement in the study, which I have attached in this letter for your perusal. All participants will be free to refuse to answer any question, as well as to withdraw from the study at any time by contacting me through personal conversation, written communication, phone call, or email. A withdrawal form is attached with the study documentation for your perusal.

At the end of the study, after I analyse the data, I would request to have a debriefing session to disclose my findings with all participants in your school.

I have attached with this letter an appendix with the study documentation for your perusal, including participants' Information Form and Consents, Interview protocol, Background questionnaire, observation checklists and document analysis checklist.

Your time and cooperation are very much appreciated, if you have any questions

regarding this study, please do not hesitate to contact me;

Email; garciaae@tcd.ie

Mobile; 086 8049 229

I will follow up this letter, in a couple days of receipt, with a phone call. If it is suitable

for you, I would be more than grateful to arrange a meeting with you to discuss the study

further. Your time and cooperation are very much appreciated. Thank you for considering my

invitation to participate in the study.

With kind regards,

Eva Garcia Albarran

Structured PhD Child and Youth Research

Children's Research Centre

Trinity College of Dublin

Email; garciaae@tcd.ie

Mobile; 086 8049 229

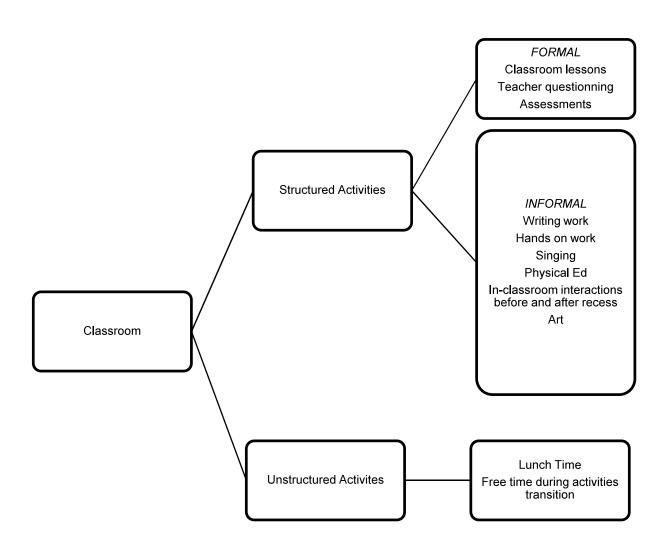
104

APPENDIX P - SEMI-STRUCTURED NON PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION PROTOCOL

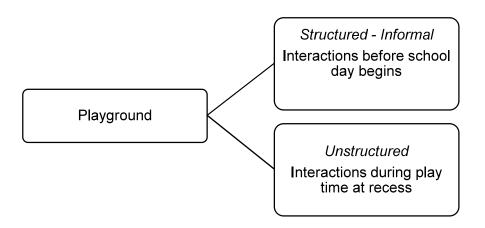
Actors	Areas of observation
Teacher	Communication during structured and unstructured activities
	Support (verbal / nonverbal)
	Engagement with child during activities
	Promotion of child participation in all activities, how is the communication, support provided, contact and interest to facilitate and engage the child participation
	Accommodations to facilitate the child learning with the group. What is done in the classroom and the playground that enables the child to take part in the activities. What type of accommodations, strategies are put in place i.e., seating child near teacher.
	Personal interactions, talking, smiling, involving child when in conversation with other pupils, involving child during questioning and writing work.
	Communication during instruction and writing work, the level of communication, the aim for this communication.
	Instructional support during instruction and writing work, how is the teacher interacting with the child, what type of strategies are put in place to support the child learning within the group, how is the child instructed during group work and individual work.
	Classroom organisation, accommodations put in place to enable child's learning. What type of strategies and accommodations are put in place to enable the child learning with peers.
SNA	Communication during structured and unstructured activities. Level of contact and communication, aim of their communications, outcomes from communications, reasons behind communication during instruction and writing work.
	Personal interactions, reassurance, feedback, contact, chats.
	Instructional support during activities, type and level of support or instruction provided. Support (verbal / nonverbal), type and level of support in all activities. Strategies and accommodations put in place if any.

	Engagement with child during activities, with personal or instructional support
	Level of promotion of child participation and support during activities. How are they helping the child to participate?
	Accommodations to facilitate interactions with peers and teacher, strategies put in place to enable child to work and play with peers
	Classroom organisation, accommodations put in place to enable the child to learn in the classroom.
Peers	Engagement with the child during activities in all settings. Contact, initiations, reciprocal contacts.
	Communication (verbal/nonverbal)
	Playing together in classroom and playground
	Support during activities in all settings
	Working together on tasks in classroom and playground
	Involving and supporting child when participating in group activities,
	(Un)acknowledged initiations
	Social isolation/inclusion
Children with Autism	Engagement with all education actors
	Communication (verbal/nonverbal)
	Initiations and reciprocal interactions with all education actors
	Support (asking for support or providing support during activities with peers)
	Working together on tasks, with peers in classroom activities
	Participating in group activities, type and level of engagement during the activity with all education actors
	(Un)acknowledged initiations with peers, teachers and SNAs
	Social isolation/inclusion, how does the child tries to get socially involved. How is this involvement.

APPENDIX Q - CLASSROOM CONCEPTUALISATION OF TERMS



APPENDIX R - PLAYGROUND CONCEPTUALISATION OF TERMS



APPENDIX S - SUPPORT CLASSROOM CONCEPTUALISATION OF TERMS

