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# I-SOCIALISE: Results from a cluster randomised controlled trial investigating the social competence and isolation of children with autism taking part in LEGO® based therapy ('Play Brick Therapy') clubs in school environments

Autism

1–14

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## Abstract

Social learning through friendships is important in child development. Autistic children often initiate and engage in social interactions differently than neurotypical peers. LEGO® based therapy is a group intervention which facilitates social interactions with peers using collaborative LEGO® play. A 1:1 cluster randomised controlled trial with autistic children aged 7–15 comparing 12 weeks' LEGO® based therapy and usual support to usual support alone in 98 mainstream schools (2017–2019) was carried out. The primary outcome was social skills (Social Skills Improvement System) completed by unblinded teachers (not intervention deliverers) at 20 weeks. Analysis used intention-to-treat. Fifty intervention schools (127 participants) and 48 control schools (123 participants) were allocated. Primary analysis included 45 intervention schools (116 participants) and 42 control schools (101 participants). The between-arms difference was 3.74 ( $p=0.06$ , 95% confidence interval:  $-0.16, 7.63$ ) and 1.68 ( $p=0.43$ , 95% confidence interval:  $-2.51, 5.87$ ) at 20 and 52 weeks (0.18 and 0.08 standardised effect sizes). Twenty-week outcomes for those receiving per protocol intervention were 4.23 (95% confidence interval 0.27, 8.19) with a standardised effect size of 0.21. Sensitivity estimates were between 3.10 and 4.37 (0.15–0.21 standardised effect sizes). Three unrelated serious adverse events were reported. LEGO® based therapy has a small positive non-significant benefit for social skills at 20 weeks but not 52 weeks.

## Lay abstract

Autism is characterised by keen interests and differences in social interactions and communication. Activities that help autistic children and young people with social skills are commonly used in UK schools. LEGO® based therapy is a new activity that provides interesting and fun social opportunities for children and young people and involves building LEGO® models together. This study looked at LEGO® based therapy for the social skills of autistic children and young people in schools. It was a randomised controlled trial, meaning each school was randomly chosen (like flipping a coin) to either run LEGO® based therapy groups in school over 12 weeks and have usual support from school or other professionals,

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or only have usual support from school or other professionals. The effect of the LEGO® based therapy groups was measured by asking children and young people, their parents/guardians, and a teacher at school in both arms of the study to complete some questionnaires. The main objective was to see if the teacher's questionnaire answers about the children and young people's social skills changed between their first and second completions. The social skills of participants in the LEGO® based therapy groups were found to have improved in a small way when compared to usual support only. The study also found that LEGO® based therapy was not very costly for schools to run and parents/guardians and teachers said they thought it was good for their children and young people. We suggest further research into different potential benefits of LEGO® based therapy.

### Keywords

ASD, autism, child mental health, LEGO® based therapy, school-based

Many autistic children and young people (Keating et al., 2022) experience social isolation and loneliness, feel anxious in social situations, are at greater risk of being bullied and have smaller friend groups than the general population (Bauminger & Kasari, 2000; Carrington and Graham, 2001; Rowley et al., 2012). Autistic children and young people commonly attend mainstream education environments but may struggle to pick up on social rules or norms encountered in everyday life (Travis et al., 2001). This can adversely impact their opportunities to develop social and emotional competence (Bagwell et al., 1998), lead to difficulties in creating and maintaining peer relationships, inadvertently widen developmental differences with the general population and in turn increase feelings of isolation and perceived exclusion (Bellini et al., 2007; Department for Education and Skills, 2002; Ochs et al., 2001). Indeed, perceived exclusion from friendship groups can negatively affect autistic and non-autistic children and young people's mental health and emotional wellbeing as well as their quality of life and educational success (Sansoni et al., 2010; Killen et al., 2013).

Interventions to promote development of social and emotional skills are a commonly used school-based approach both generally (Durlak et al., 2011) and for autistic pupils (Dean & Chang, 2021; Gates et al., 2017; Hirvikoski et al., 2015; Hughes et al., 2012; M. Schmidt et al., 2020; Sutton et al., 2019; Wong et al., 2015). Other programmes involve both parent/guardian and teacher assistance (e.g. Paediatric Autism Communication Therapy-Generalised [PACT-G] (Green et al., 2022), Programme for the Enrichment of Relational Skills [PEERS] (Laugeson et al., 2012), Autism Spectrum Conditions – enhancing Nurture and Development [ASCEND] (Pillay et al., 2011). A Cochrane review (Reichow et al., 2012) of five studies showed some improvement in social competence following a range of different types of interventions for autistic young people of varying ages and demographics. Most of these interventions, however, employed a skills-deficit model and relied on adult or expert-led learning, which may affect acceptability and generalisability. A systematic review by Chang and Locke (2016) investigated peer-mediated interventions

for this population specifically using group designs. Five studies were found: four randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and one pre- and post-design. Although all studies reported improvements in participant social skills following the intervention, the review concludes that more work is needed around study designs, standardised assessment tools and assessment of additional objectives (e.g. implementation fidelity). The review also suggests some areas for further research including different age groups or symptom severities. More recently, a review of school-based interventions which target the social communication skills of autistic pupils found a further 22 studies, though only three of these reported effect sizes or significance (Sutton et al., 2019).

Focus on delivery of non-specialist school-based interventions, which can often be administered at a fraction of the cost of specialist services, is increasing. Naveed and colleagues (2019) conducted a meta-analysis which assessed the effectiveness of 33 RCTs in multiple domains including communication, joint engagement and social skills of autistic pupils. Results demonstrated the effectiveness of these non-specialist interventions for social skill and communication outcomes.

One such non-specialist school-based intervention is LEGO® based therapy (LeGoff et al., 2014), a group social interaction and play-based programme gaining increasing popularity in UK schools. Despite its rapid roll out, there have been no large, fully powered RCTs to date. The intervention focuses on collaborative LEGO® play in small groups facilitated by a trained adult who promotes child-led decision making and group problem solving.

Lindsay and colleagues (2017) carried out a scoping review of 15 studies investigating LEGO® based therapy. It was found to have the potential to improve multiple social skills; however, reported sample sizes were consistently low and study designs and outcome measures were inconsistent. The review concludes that more rigorously designed trials of LEGO® based therapy with larger sample sizes are needed.

A more recent systematic review of LEGO® based therapy reported similar findings, highlighting poor methodologies and small sample sizes (Narzisi et al., 2021). This

review too calls for more rigorously designed trials with standardised outcome measures and larger sample sizes to ensure relevant and generalisable study findings.

## Methods

### Study design

The I-SOCIALISE trial used a pragmatic assessor-unblinded two-arm cluster RCT design to examine the clinical effectiveness of LEGO® based therapy groups in addition to usual support on the social and emotional competence (specifically the perceived social skills) of autistic children and young people within the school setting, when compared with usual support alone (primary objective). The pre-published trial protocol included an internal pilot study assessing recruitment feasibility during the first 10 months of recruitment (Varley et al., 2019).

Given the high rates of co-occurring emotional and behavioural difficulties reported for most autistic children and young people, and the importance of investigating the potential impact of LEGO® based therapy on other aspects of everyday functioning, a range of standardised measures were used to assess secondary objectives including perceived isolation, academic competence, assertion, social control, externalising and internalising, and emotional and behavioural symptoms. Intervention cost-effectiveness, fidelity and acceptability were also investigated and are reported elsewhere (Barr et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2022a; Wright et al., in press).

### Participants

Participants were aged 7–15 years attending mainstream schools in Northern England with a clinical diagnosis of autism as reported by parents/guardians based on the current UK diagnostic process (NICE cg128, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), 2011) including a full developmental history and validated autism assessment. Eligible children scored  $\geq 15$  on the Social Communication Questionnaire (SCQ) (Rutter et al., 2003), could understand simple instructions and had no serious impairments which would prevent participation. For each participant recruited, a parent/guardian, *facilitator* teacher/teaching assistant (TA) (to run the intervention in schools randomly allocated to this arm) and separate *associated* teacher/TA (to complete outcome measures for each participant but not participate in intervention training or delivery) were also recruited.

### Important changes to methods

In March 2018, the 16-week post-randomisation follow-up timepoint was changed to 20 weeks to adapt to school need for more time to complete the 12 sessions of LEGO® based therapy.

In July 2020, the health economics analysis method was amended, altering the perspective from NHS and education to NHS and personal social services (PSS) with the education perspective included in a sensitivity analysis.

### Sample size calculation

The sample size was calculated using Cochrane review results of the effects of social skills groups on social competence (Reichow et al., 2012). The authors reported that when group intervention was compared to usual support, a weighted mean standardised difference in social competence of 0.47 standard deviations (95% confidence interval from 0.16 to 0.78) was found. It was suggested that this defined a clinically significant change. Equal-sized clusters (schools) were assumed with 4 participants in each. The intra-cluster correlation (ICC) was assumed to be 0.01 based on a previous school-based intervention study undertaken in the same locality (Wright et al., 2016). Detecting a standardised effect size of 0.47 with 90% power and 5% two-sided significance requires 194 participants (97 per treatment arm). Allowing for attrition of 16% (the highest found in the Cochrane review), this number was increased to 232 participants (116 per treatment arm). Accounting for within-cluster correlation in both arms further inflates the sample size to 240 participants (30 school clusters, 120 participants per treatment arm).

### Informed consent

Informed consent was gained from parents/guardians and *associated* and *facilitator* teachers/TAs, and assent from children or young people.

### Procedures

Participants were recruited from mainstream primary (ages 5–11 years) and secondary (ages 11–16 years) schools in Northern England. Schools were contacted by the research team *via* telephone and email to discuss the study and potentially eligible participants. Interested schools were given information packs (containing participant information sheets and a contact information reply slip) to pass to parents/guardians. Interested families contacted the research team who provided detailed study information. Interested schools also passed on study information to the eligible pupil's teacher/TA.

Informed consent was gained from adult participants and assent from children and young people. Following completion of baseline measures (collected face-to-face or by post), schools were randomised using remote randomisation stratified by education stage (primary or secondary) and number of eligible participants in the school ( $\leq 6$  or  $> 6$ ). Allocation was implemented using randomisation software provided by epiGenesys, a University of Sheffield company. EpiGenesys created a user interface to

specifications provided by the trial's randomisation statistician. Following recruitment, the trial manager entered school details and was provided with allocation results without seeing the randomisation lists or knowing any algorithm details that might allow them to predict the allocation of the next school recruited.

Research assistants (RA) collecting data were blind to treatment allocation to limit potential bias. Where RA unblinding was reported, any subsequent follow-ups were completed by a different blinded study team member. No participants were blind to treatment allocation, but trial statisticians were blind to this throughout.

## Measures

Multiple outcome measures were completed by each type of participant at each timepoint either face-to-face or *via* email link (Table 1). Measures were selected to enable comparison with prior literature using standardised measures and to meet the demands of funding body reviewers. The primary outcome measure, the social skills improvement system (SSIS), has been shown to have good internal consistency, test-retest and inter-rater reliability and has been widely used to measure social skills changes in school settings (Crosby, 2011; Gresham et al., 2018; McLeod & McCrimmon, 2022).

## Intervention

LEGO® based therapy is a group social interaction and play-based intervention designed to offer playful opportunities for meaningful social interactions with peers. Through collaborative LEGO® play facilitated by a trained adult, autistic children and young people can experience supported opportunities to practise skills and have positive social experiences. Sessions involve building LEGO® models collaboratively, for example, with instructions in different roles (the engineer; shows everyone the picture and describes the instructions; the supplier finds the pieces indicated by the engineer and the builder puts the pieces together). Participants work together, swap roles frequently and take part in group decision making and team collaboration to help each other build the model. They can also build their own creations and designs together and decide as a team what LEGO® building activities to engage in. A trained adult carefully and playfully guides the group when needed, promoting collaborative working and problem solving, using experiential learning, and avoiding didactic teaching and instruction-giving. As a child-led activity, the types of models built differ according to the participant interests, building abilities and age. Deciding which model to build together as a team is part of the social problem solving in which children and young people engage during the sessions.

Potential mechanisms of change for this intervention are hypothetical. Autistic young people are often socially isolated and excluded. Attending a safe, playful group offers children meaningful social opportunities where they can develop social skills and build relationships. This could have a positive effect on self-esteem, reduce social isolation and improve emotional wellbeing, potentially leading to more confidence and appraisal of ability to cope in other social situations and increased likelihood of practising social skills. This in turn may help reduce social anxiety and improve social skills. More information can be found in the published trial protocol (Varley et al., 2019).

For the I-SOCIALISE study, LEGO® based therapy groups were held face-to-face in schools. Members of staff ('*facilitators*') with experience of autism ran 12 weekly hour-long intervention sessions. Facilitators were given a standard set of wide-ranging LEGO® models from which the children and young people in their group could choose, along with a set of freestyle LEGO® bricks for their own designs. Facilitators attended 3-h training in intervention delivery run by local authority staff and study team members. They also received training materials, an intervention manual (available *via* [www.comic.org.uk](http://www.comic.org.uk)) and editable versions of the resources from the manual. Training enabled facilitators to adapt elements of the intervention to suit participants in their group including LEGO® sets used, rules and rewards. Schools were provided with all materials needed to run the sessions.

Participants in schools allocated to the intervention arm also received 'usual support' (see below).

**Usual support.** A range of usual support was provided by school, primary care and/or community services in both arms. This included 1:1 support from teaching staff, educational interventions such as Social Stories™ (Wright et al., 2016) and Social-Communication Emotional Regulation and Transactional Support (SCERTS) (Rubin et al., 2013). Primary care and community services also provided a range of therapeutic and/or clinical services. Comparison between groups is reported elsewhere (Wang et al., 2022a).

## Effectiveness analysis

The planned primary analysis used the intention-to-treat (ITT) principle. Alongside this, pre-planned per-protocol (PP) analysis was conducted defined as participants receiving at least half the planned sessions ( $n=6$ ) based on pre-specified clinical expert agreement. Robustness of the PP analysis was investigated by complier average causal effect analysis using treatment as an instrument for per-protocol compliance in a two-stage least-squares regression. Multiple imputation was used to assess robustness of the primary analysis to missing values at baseline and follow-up. Imputation used chained equation and all model

**Table 1.** Outcome measures.

Participant type	Measure – PRIMARY	Timepoint (baseline, 20, and 52 weeks)
Associated teacher/TA	Social Skills Improvement System (SSIS) (Gresham & Elliott, 2008) scales: Social skills scale (PRIMARY OUTCOME MEASURE). 46 items, higher scores indicate greater social competence. Social skills including social communication, co-operation, social engagement, empathy, assertion, responsibility and self-control are measured.	20 weeks
Participant type	Measure – SECONDARY	Timepoint (baseline, 20, and 52 weeks)
Associated teacher/TA	Social Skills Improvement System (SSIS) (Gresham & Elliott, 2008) scales: 1. Social skills scale. 46 items, higher scores indicate greater social competence. Social skills including social communication, co-operation, social engagement, empathy, assertion, responsibility and self-control are measured. 2. Problem behaviours scale. 30 items, higher scores indicate fewer problem behaviours. Academic competence scale. 7 items, higher scores indicate higher academic competence. Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) (Goodman, 1997). 25 items, higher scores indicate a higher chance of developing a mental health disorder. Bespoke resource use questionnaires capturing resource implications of 'usual support' received by ACYP in both arms of the study. *Specific questions were included at 20 weeks to assess any adverse events	All (social skills scale at 20 weeks is primary outcome) All *20 weeks only
Facilitator teacher/TA (intervention arm only)	Bespoke demographic information form collecting demographic information and training and experience of the facilitator teacher/TA. Bespoke resource use questionnaire capturing resource implications of running the LEGO® based therapy sessions at school. *Specific questions were included in the session resource use questionnaire to assess any adverse events potentially attributable to the intervention. A fidelity checklist based on the existing treatment manual (LeGoff et al., 2014). 17 items, higher scores indicate higher treatment fidelity.	Baseline only After each session After each session
Autistic child/young person	A bespoke questionnaire to assess acceptability of the intervention structured around the Theoretical Framework of Acceptability (Sekhon et al., 2017). 11 items, higher scores indicate greater acceptability. Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (Zimet et al., 1988). 12 items, higher scores indicate a higher degree of perceived social support. Asher Loneliness Scale (Asher et al., 1984). 24 items, higher scores indicate lower levels of loneliness and social dissatisfaction.	20 weeks only All All
Parent/guardian	Child Health Utility 9D (CHU-9D) (Stevens, 2011). 9 items, higher scores indicate higher health utility. The Social Communication Questionnaire (SCQ) (Rutter et al., 2003). 40 items, higher scores indicate more social communication difficulties. SSIS (Gresham & Elliott, 2008) scales: I. Social skills scale. 46 items, higher scores indicate greater social competence. Problem behaviours scale. 33 items, higher scores indicate fewer problem behaviours. SDQ (Goodman, 1997). 25 items, higher scores indicate a higher chance of developing a mental health disorder. EQ-5D-Y (3L proxy version) (The EuroQol Group, 1990). 5 items, higher scores indicate higher health utility. Bespoke resource use questionnaires to capture healthcare and non-health resource implications attributable to the ACYP's autism. *Specific questions were included in resource use form at 20 weeks to assess any adverse events – 20 weeks only. Bespoke questionnaire to assess acceptability of the intervention structured around the Theoretical Framework of Acceptability (Sekhon et al., 2017). 11 items, higher scores indicate greater acceptability.  Bespoke demographic information form collecting demographic information pertaining to the ACYP and the parent/guardian.	Baseline only All All All *20 weeks only Intervention arm and 20 weeks only. Baseline only

SSIS: social skills improvement system; SDQ: Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire; CHU-9D: Child health utility 9D; SCQ: Social Communication Questionnaire; ACYP: Autistic children and young people.

parameters including treatment arm in the imputation equation. An as-treated analysis was undertaken to account for the school randomised to the control arm, which mistakenly delivered the intervention. In this analysis, the school was included in the intervention arm. A final sensitivity analysis used the subset of participants for whom baseline and outcome data were provided by the same *associated* teacher/TA. Intervention sustainability was investigated using the primary outcome at 52 weeks.

All analyses used a linear mixed model with treatment arm, age, sex, baseline score and stratification variables as fixed effects with a school random effect and robust standard errors to account for clustering. The stratification variables were number of autistic children and young people in the school ( $\leq$  six or  $>$  six) and school level (primary or secondary).

### *Mixed methods substudy*

A mixed methods substudy was conducted to assess fidelity and acceptability of the intervention. Intervention fidelity was assessed using a fidelity checklist and video recordings and acceptability was measured *via* an acceptability questionnaire and qualitative interviews.

### *Health economics substudy*

An economic evaluation was conducted to assess the cost-effectiveness of LEGO<sup>®</sup> based therapy and usual support versus usual support alone from the NHS and PSS perspective and the societal perspective.

### *Community involvement statement*

The I-SOCIALISE research team worked with several patient and public involvement (PPI) representatives throughout the study. The Young Dynamos research advisory group and the National Autistic Society (NAS) were involved in the overall design of the study and provided feedback on participant facing documents, intervention delivery and other key elements (e.g. planning for schools with fewer than three participants). A parent of an autistic young person was a member of the trial steering committee (TSC) and provided insight into lived experience of autism throughout the trial. PPI representatives were also involved in the write-up of the study report to the funder in the form of feeding back on the lay summary and discussing the best use of terminology for research outputs.

## **Results**

### *Effectiveness analysis results*

Ninety-eight schools with 250 autistic participants were recruited between October 2017 and March 2019, with 20-week and 52-week follow-ups conducted between March 2018 and June 2020. Fifty schools (127 participants)

were randomised to the intervention arm and 48 schools (123 participants) to the control arm. One school randomised to the control arm (3 participants) was allocated to the intervention arm in error. ITT analysis included this misallocated school in the intended control arm. Per protocol analysis excluded this misallocated school. Figure 1 shows the flow of participants through the trial and follow-up. Participant withdrawal or loss to follow-up was 10% between randomisation and 20 weeks ( $n=26$ ), rising to 19% at 52 weeks ( $n=48$ ). No participants were excluded.

The study was in its final stages of follow-up data collection when the COVID-19 pandemic began. There was no impact on the primary outcome timepoint (20 weeks). Between 1 and 3 participants did not complete their 52-week follow-ups between March and June 2020, potentially due to impacts of the pandemic (e.g. social distancing). Participants may have also reported higher levels of anxiety in their outcome measures due to the pandemic; however, it is unclear if this occurred.

Primary outcome measure (social skills scale of the SSIS) and complete baseline data were available for 217 (87%) participants: 116 intervention participants (91%) and 101 control participants (82%). The primary outcome ITT analysis included 45 (90%) intervention schools and 42 (88%) control schools. The average number of children and young people in schools (i.e. average cluster sizes) were 2.6 and 2.4 in intervention and control schools, respectively. Table 2 shows balanced baseline demographic characteristics across arms. Specific data on socioeconomic status were not recorded.

Table 3 shows the difference in primary outcome between arms at baseline and 20 weeks and the difference at 20 weeks after adjusting for baseline score and other covariates. Table 4 summarises the differences between arms estimated by primary and planned sensitivity analysis.

The effect of LEGO<sup>®</sup> based therapy on the social skills scale of the teacher/TA-rated SSIS in the ITT analysis was 3.74 at 20 weeks ( $p=0.06$ , 95% CI:  $-0.16$ , 7.63) and 1.68 at 52 weeks ( $p=0.43$ , 95% CI:  $-2.51$ , 5.87). The standardised ITT treatment effect sizes at 20 and 52 weeks were 0.18 and 0.08, where standardised effect sizes are calculated by rescaling the estimated mean difference by pooled standard deviation at baseline (20.4). Twenty-week mean main outcome difference for those receiving per protocol intervention of six sessions or more was 4.23 (95% CI 0.27, 8.19) with a standardised effect size of 0.21. The treatment effect at 20 weeks using planned sensitivity analysis ranged between 3.10 and 4.37 or between 0.15 and 0.21 ( $p$ -values between 0.026 and 0.11). Although the primary analysis was not statistically significant at the 5% level, the  $p$ -values in the sensitivity analysis span the 5% threshold and the ITT and sensitivity analysis provides consistent evidence that LEGO<sup>®</sup> based therapy groups seemed to have a small positive effect on participant social and emotional skills at 20 weeks.

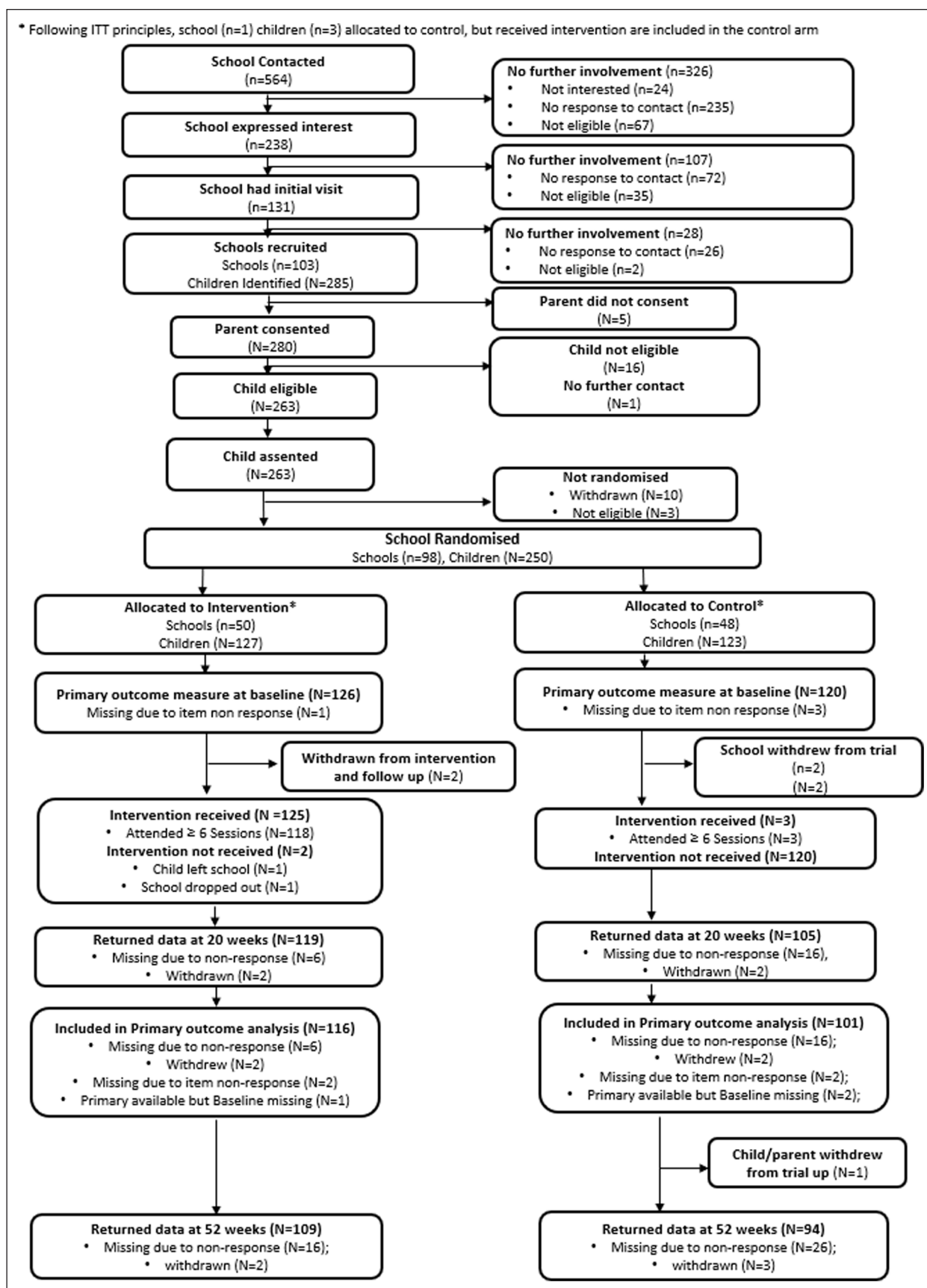


Figure 1. CONSORT flow diagram.



**Table 2.** Autistic child/young person baseline demographic characteristics, ITT.

		Intervention (n = 127)	Control (n = 123)
<b>Categorical Variables</b>			
Gender	Male	102 (80%)	92 (75%)
	Female	25 (20%)	31 (25%)
Age group at start of school year	6–10	89 (70%)	86 (70%)
	11–14	38 (30%)	37 (30%)
Ethnicity	White	105 (83%)	108 (88%)
	Asian/Asian British	9 (7%)	4 (3%)
	Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups	4 (3%)	7 (6%)
	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	5 (4%)	1 (1%)
	Other ethnic groups	3 (2%)	1 (1%)
	Prefer not to say	1 (1%)	2 (2%)
<b>Continuous variables</b>			
Age	N (%)	127 (100%)	123 (100%)
	Mean (SD)	9.6 (2.3)	9.7 (2.1)
	Median (IQR)	9 (8, 11)	9 (8, 11)
	Min., Max.	7, 15	7, 15
SCQ score	N (%)	127 (100%)	123 (100%)
	Mean (SD)	25.1 (5.2)	24.2 (5.2)
	Median (IQR)	25 (22, 29)	24 (21, 28)
	Min., Max.	15, 37	15, 36
SSIS social skills (teacher)	N (%)	126 (99%)	120 (98%)
	Mean (SD)	66.1 (19.3)	64.9 (21.4)
	Median (IQR)	64 (50, 79)	66 (48, 77)
	Min., Max.	29, 117	26, 129

SD: standard deviation; IQR: inter-quartile range; SCQ: Social Communication Questionnaire; SSIS: social skills improvement system.

**Table 3.** Teacher SSIS social skills subscale at 20 weeks ITT difference between arms and intra-cluster correlation coefficient.

	Descriptive statistics						Model estimates		
	Treatment			Control			Differences	Adjusted mean diff (95% CI)	p-value
	(n = 127)			(n = 123)					
	n (%)	Mean	SD	n (%)	Mean	SD	Mean diff (95% CI)		
Baseline	126 (99%)	66.12	19.32	120 (98%)	64.90	21.45	1.22 (−3.88, 6.32)		
20 weeks	117 (92%)	72.93	18.81	103 (84%)	69.78	20.21	3.15 (−2.01, 8.31)		
Overall								3.74 (−0.16, 7.63)	0.06
ICC								ICC controlling for covariates	0.00
								ICC (unconditional)	0.10

SD: standard deviation; CI: confidence interval; ICC: intra-cluster correlation.

Figure 2 shows a Forest plot of the secondary outcomes at 20 weeks. Most secondary outcomes favour the treatment arm, but the effects are generally small and statistically non-significant. Table 5 shows there was no evidence of sustainability of effect on social skills at 52 weeks.

Planned and unplanned moderator analysis was undertaken but was not conclusive. The moderator analysis investigated treatment moderation by autism severity,

school level and number of autistic pupils in schools. Baseline SCQ scores were a proxy for autism severity and the analysis was pre-planned. Other moderators were randomisation stratification variables and not planned. Separate models for each subgroup were fitted and a treatment–subgroup interaction was separately added to the main model. Results suggest effectiveness may be greater in secondary schools, schools with > six autistic pupils and

**Table 4.** Summary of sensitivity analysis for teacher SSIS social skills subscale at 20 weeks.

	n	Adjusted mean diff (95% CI)	p-value	Standardised effect size
Misallocated school <sup>a</sup>	217	4.37 (0.53, 8.20)	0.026	0.21
Teacher providing score <sup>b</sup>	184	3.92 (0.02, 7.81)	0.049	0.19
Per protocol <sup>c</sup>	207	4.23 (0.27, 8.19)	0.036	0.21
Complier average causal effect <sup>d</sup>	217	3.97 (-0.11, 8.06)	0.056	0.19
Multiple imputation <sup>e</sup>	250	3.10 (-0.74, 6.95)	0.110	0.15

CI: confidence interval.

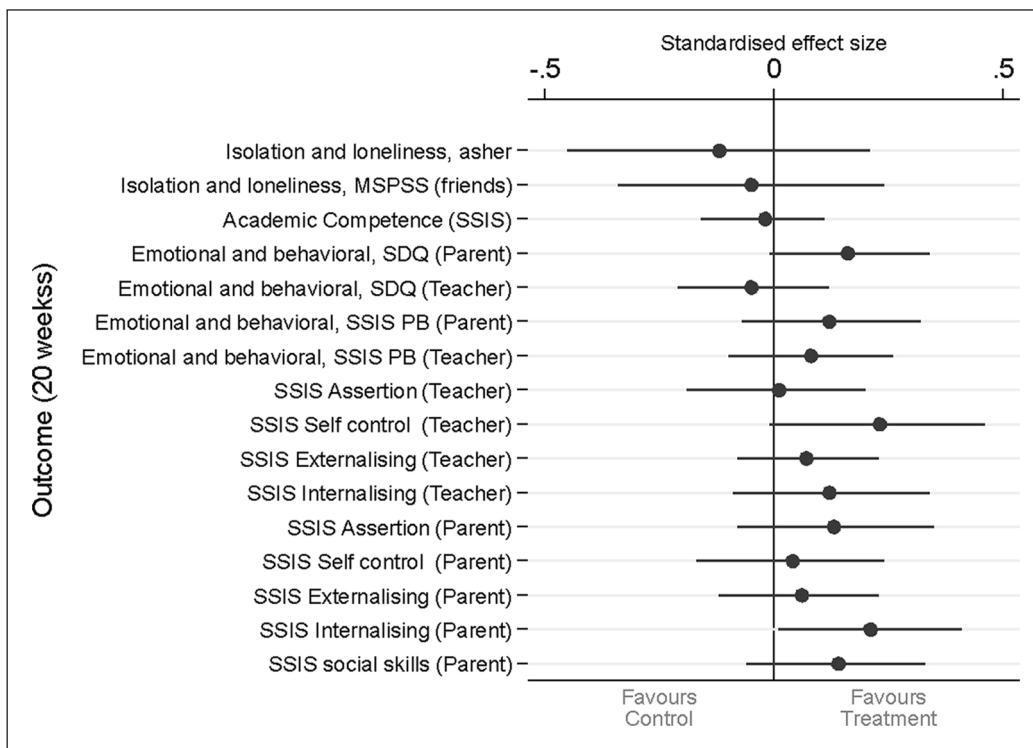
<sup>a</sup>The school allocated to control and receiving treatment is included in the treatment arm. Same model as primary analysis.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes participants for whom a different teacher provided the scores at baseline and 20 weeks. Same model as primary analysis.

<sup>c</sup>As described in efficacy analysis below. Same model as primary analysis.

<sup>d</sup>As described in efficacy analysis below

<sup>e</sup>As described in efficacy analysis below.



**Figure 2.** Forest plot of secondary outcomes at 20 weeks.

Adjusted difference between arms (and confidence limits) divided by pooled standard deviation at baseline and multiplied by -1 if lower scores are associated with an improvement.

**Table 5.** Secondary outcomes – sustainability of effect on social skills.

	Adjusted mean diff (95% CI)	p-value
Sustainability of effect on Social Skills		
SSIS Social Skills subscale (Teacher)		
52 weeks	1.68 (-2.51, 5.87)	0.43

CI: confidence interval; SSIS: social skills improvement system.

**Table 6.** Moderation by subgroup.

Subgroup	Category	n	Adjusted mean diff (95% CI)	p	Interaction p-value
Autism severity (SCQ score)	Low (< 22)	78	8.32 (2.56, 14.09)	0.005	0.08
	Medium (23–27)	73	3.65 (–2.50, 9.80)	0.245	
	High (> 28)	66	–2.64 (–9.71, 4.43)	0.465	
Autistic pupils in school	< 6	156	2.30 (–2.10, 6.70)	0.306	0.11
	≥ 6	61	8.23 (1.79, 14.68)	0.012	
School level	Primary	153	1.86 (–2.08, 5.80)	0.355	0.20
	Secondary	64	7.45 (–0.93, 15.83)	0.081	

CI: confidence interval; SCQ: Social Communication Questionnaire.

pupils with less severe symptomatology (Table 6). Further investigation, exploring moderation by these subgroups for six secondary outcomes, found further support for moderation by school level only. Results are available on request. We were, however, not powered for subgroup analysis and three subgroups increase the risk of false positives.

Two serious adverse events were reported for the treatment arm and one for the control arm. None were related to the intervention. Details are available on request.

### Mixed methods substudy results

Analysis of intervention fidelity was positive with good self-reported (91%) and independent reviewer-reported (77%) fidelity to the intervention. Further details of this and intervention acceptability are reported elsewhere (Barr et al., 2022; Wright et al., in press).

### Health economics substudy results

Health economics analysis results indicate that, compared to usual support only, LEGO® based therapy and usual support produced marginal but robust reduction in costs and improvement in quality-adjusted life years from both perspectives, suggesting it is likely to be cost-effective. Details and results are reported elsewhere (Wang et al., 2022a).

## Discussion

### Main findings

Primary and sensitivity analyses suggest LEGO® based therapy groups had a small positive effect on social and emotional skills at 20 weeks. This was non-significant on ITT analysis and significant on PP, but with small effect sizes (0.21). The forest plot of outcomes shows that small benefits are supported by secondary outcomes, which can be seen mainly in positive directions (Figure 2). Although ¾ of these favour the intervention, the CIs cross 0 for most, suggesting caution in interpretation. LeGoff and colleagues (2014) maintain that effects continue to accrue when the intervention goes on for longer (e.g. after school clubs); however, we were not able to test this. Mixed

methods substudy findings (Barr et al., 2022) that the intervention is received positively by those involved would support further research. It was also indicated that the effect could be larger in secondary school autistic children and young people. Explanations for this difference may include secondary school children and young people being developmentally more able to make use of the intervention. Pragmatic community-based trials often result in lower effect sizes compared with university-based clinical trials (Nahmias, 2019). This may explain why LEGO® based therapy groups in this real-world setting showed lower effect sizes.

In summary, the results show limited effect with 6–12 sessions of therapy. To contextualise this, the mean 3- to 4-point changes found on the SSIS may represent, for example, improvements in social problem skills and/or social interactional skills such as greeting and co-operation. We believe that the intervention remains worthy of further research.

The team found strong willingness of schools to be involved despite research demands. This is positive and perhaps reflects how the study addressed school needs raised by previous researchers including manualisation, good fit for school environments and availability of more school-based interventions for this population (Kasari & Smith, 2013).

### Strengths of the trial

This is the first large-scale RCT investigating the clinical and cost-effectiveness of LEGO® based therapy delivered in schools by school staff. It addressed the limitations of previous studies by using a larger sample size, achieving successful recruitment to target and employing standardised outcome measures focusing on social skill development (primary outcome), academic attainment and emotional and behavioural skills and difficulties (secondary outcomes).

This study benefitted from a high level of PPI from the Young Dynamos group, NAS and a parent of an autistic young person. They advised on overall study design and materials used including participant facing documents and communications.

## Limitations

The primary outcome was rated by *associated* teachers/TAs not blind to treatment allocation. Although these teachers/TAs were not directly involved in intervention delivery, they may have held pre-existing views about its efficacy, potentially introducing bias into their assessments. However, if such bias exists, there is no evidence about whether it would positively or negatively affect the estimated treatment effect.

There was minor differential attrition in the treated group (10% schools, 9% participants) compared to the control group (12% schools, 18% participants) for the primary outcome. However, when multiple imputation was used to account for attrition, the between-group difference reduced to 3.1.

No subgroup interactions were significant. As such, separate estimates for each subgroup should be treated with caution and are presented to inform possible future research and meta-analysis.

Despite recruiting from a relatively large geographical area, the sample was not representative of the cultural diversity across the UK, though the gender balance does reflect current literature (Lai et al., 2015). In keeping with published findings, the SDQ and other measures of social functioning and isolation confirmed that this sample of autistic participants likely had additional social, behavioural, and mental health comorbidities. However, the school-based study design used here did not include any opportunities for either individual assessments or obtaining additional in-depth information about co-occurring health conditions.

It is possible that the COVID-19 pandemic may have impacted follow-up assessments through, for example, the processes of school closures, teacher/TA changes and reduced available education and health resources locally (Wang et al., 2022b).

The longer-term 52-week follow-up timepoint is a strength compared to shorter follow-up periods of many intervention studies in this area. However, this longer-term follow-up often meant that the children or young people had moved to a new class or school with a new *associated* teacher/TA, potentially impacting upon reliability. It is also possible that, in keeping with well-established theories about supporting and enhancing developmental progress over time (Cantor et al., 2019), the effect of this 6- to 12-week intervention might not extend without additional input to build on progress as previously suggested by LeGoff and colleagues (2014).

## Implications for practice and policy

Establishing the delivery of timely and effective school-based interventions is one potential way of addressing inequities in health care outcomes (Knopf et al., 2016).

Autistic pupils in both mainstream and specialist schools can receive a wide range of interventions, from whole-school approaches to targeted interventions (Dean & Chang, 2021; Gates et al., 2017; MacKenzie & Williams, 2018). Many of these approaches have limited or no research evidence of clinical or cost-effectiveness and often involve external professionals with specialist expertise (e.g. speech and language therapists). Though there are several interventions that can be delivered by teachers/TAs in an individual and/or group setting (e.g. visual schedules, Social Stories™), many have had limited evaluation, typically without an RCT design. As far as the research team are aware, LEGO® based therapy delivered by school staff with specific training is the first intervention evaluated using an adequately powered RCT design.

Based on overall findings, we suggest that implementation of LEGO® based therapy in schools does no apparent harm and is well received by participating children and young people, teachers/TAs and parents/guardians. It may make a small contribution to social skills development for autistic children and young people alongside other support, particularly given the limited resources currently available for specialist interventions in the UK. Furthermore, substudy findings (Barr et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2022a) have identified that LEGO® based therapy is an acceptable and enjoyable intervention for autistic pupils attending mainstream schools, which can reduce the need for access to CAMHS and specialist services. Results also show that this intervention can be integrated into everyday school provision and can be implemented without the need for additional resources following diagnosis.

## Conclusion

Previous systematic reviews of school-based social skills interventions have suggested promise, though more research is needed (Dean & Chang, 2021). To date, we have not explored the specific mechanisms of action of LEGO® based therapy, although these might be investigated in future research. Mechanisms may include social problem-solving skill development and self-esteem building in the context of positive social interactions, establishment of successful communicative partnerships and social identity (LeGoff & Sherman, 2006). Peer support, feeling connected to and spending time with autistic peers may also be an important component of intervention (Crompton et al., 2022). Further, it would be helpful to evaluate whether outcomes are improved with a longer intervention duration (e.g. full school year), or more frequent sessions (e.g. twice weekly).

The length and depth of training received, and the skills of trained facilitators, could be explored regarding impact on outcomes and optimal delivery, as could the influence of ongoing support and supervision for those delivering the intervention.

Future research to investigate whether subgroups of autistic children and young people (and/or groups with other social communication difficulties) may benefit in different ways at different developmental stages from LEGO® based therapy may be helpful. For example, whether those with more severe symptomatology benefit as much as those with milder symptoms.

Overall, this study shows that LEGO® based therapy is worthy of further research as it may have a small positive effect leading to improved social interactions for autistic children and young people in the short term.

### Authors' note

LEGO® is a registered trademark with a fair use policy which will be adhered to throughout the duration of the trial. Discussions with the LEGO® Foundation have led to agreement of the use of this term solely for this project and its outputs. With patient and public involvement input, the term LEGO® based therapy has been paired with the new term *Play Brick Therapy*, which we suggest is used henceforth.

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### Declaration of conflicting interests

The author(s) declared the following potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship and/or publication of this article: Co-applicant Gina Gomez de la Cuesta co-authored the LEGO® based therapy manual which formed the basis of the delivered intervention. The co-authors of the manual have given full permission to use it without licence and to develop an abridged version to become available. Co-applicant Gomez de la Cuesta has also agreed for the team to adapt the fidelity checklist used in her previous study. Co-applicant Gomez de la Cuesta is a Director of Play Included, a community interest company that offers training and resources for interventions involving play bricks for children. Play included CIC is a partner of the LEGO® Foundation.

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### Ethical approval

The study received positive ethical opinion from the Health Research Authority (18/HRA/0101) and the University of York Department of Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee.

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### Data sharing

We support the principle of Open Science and access to methods, data and code. Requests for patient-level data and statistical code should be made to the corresponding author and will be considered by members of the original trial management group, including the chief investigator and members of CTRU, who will release data on a case-by-case basis. The data will not contain any direct identifiers, and indirect identifiers will be minimised. Free text data will be removed to minimise the risk of identification.

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