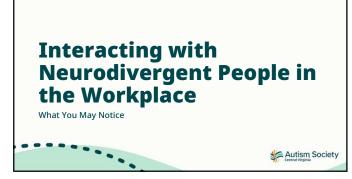


Neurodiversity – Important Definitions Some of the most common forms of neurodiversity include Autism, ADHD, and Dyslexia. Other types of neurodivergence include Tourette's, dyspraxia, synesthesia, dyscalculia, Down syndrome, epilepsy, and chronic mental health illnesses such as bipolar disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, borderline personality disorder, anxiety, and depression. Acquired neurological conditions, such as traumatic brain injuries (TBI), strokes, and Alzheimer's disease, can lead to neurodivergence. | NEURODIVERGENT ICEBERG | What poole think is neurodivergent | LEARING | DUBBLICA | DUBBLICA



What You May Notice... Strengths Social Differences Communication Differences Interests and Behaviors Executive Function Differences Sensory Differences



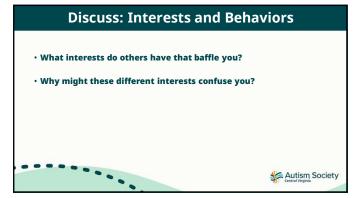
Strengths - You May Notice... Creative ways of interpreting information from the environment Pattern recognition Memorizing and learning information quickly Thinking and learning in a visual way Unique problem-solving skills Strong adherence to the rules, schedules, and routines Honest and reliable Great long-term memory Ability to concentrate for extended periods of time when motivated

Discuss: Social Behaviors What social behaviors do you tend to notice about others? How do they differ from the way you tend to socialize? Autism Society

Social Differences – You May Notice... Challenges developing and maintaining relationships with colleagues Might have a hard time relating to others, taking another person's perspective, and displaying empathy* (*as expected) Might not see shared enjoyment and/or interests with others Might not show anticipatory behaviors Might not share joint attention Might excel working independently Might have different preferences for social interactions with colleagues/teammates

Discuss: Communication What's the best way to communicate with you? Is this method of communication easy for others to adopt? Where do you experience friction, if any, when trying to communicate with others? Autism Society

Communication Differences - You May Notice... Difficulty with back-and-forth conversations - may jump from topic to topic Challenges with using/interpreting nonverbal behaviors - eye gaze, gestures, body language, etc. Limited or little use of gestures to communicate Limited facial expressions or over exaggerated facial expressions Might avoid eye contact or looking at people Might use echolalia Unique tone and/or intonation when speaking - "robotic" or "singsong" Can recite information but has challenges applying information Might use Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC)





Discuss: Executive Functioning What tasks do you struggle to get done/started? Why do you struggle with these tasks? How does it feel when others struggle with tasks that come easily to you? Autism Society

Struggles with creative problem solving When faced with problems, it can be hard to quickly come up with creative solutions. It make take longer to develop feasible creative solutions or review options and determine approaches. Shifting between tasks, quick pivots When wearing multiple hats and playing various roles, having to quickly move from one existence to another can be overwhelming and challenging. Distinguishing time expectations Knowing how long a task should take versus how long it will take you would make establishing time expectations difficult. Rule bound thinking It can be hard to shift from one's perspective. Shifting from plans already set can be challenging. One may get stuck in a loop of trying the same solution over and over even if it's not working.

Discuss: Sensory Differences What textures, smells, sights, tastes, or sounds are unappealing to you? What happens to you when those unappealing items meet your senses? Autism Society

Sensory Differences - You May Notice... Over- or under-reactivity to sensory stimulation Sensitivity to lights, sounds, touch, smell, taste, or temperature • Sensory Seekers and Sensory Avoiders Marked distress over changes in seemingly trivial aspects of the environment · Synesthesia

Autism Society

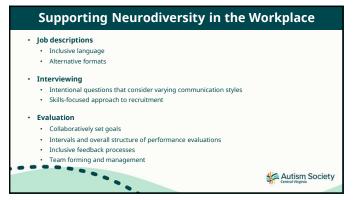
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Masking - You May Notice... What is masking? the practice of concealing or suppressing aspects of one's neurodivergent traits or conditions, to fit in with the norms of the workplace or society. For working professionals, neurodivergent masking can involve **hiding** certain behaviors or characteristics that may be perceived as unusual or inappropriate, such as avoiding eye contact, struggling with social interactions, or having difficulty with multitasking. This can be particularly challenging in work environments that prioritize neurotypical social skills, communication, and multitasking abilities, which can put neurodivergent individuals at a disadvantage. We're working with adults, not children, who have had years learning how to mask because of negative social experiences. The expectation that someone disclose or "Just stop masking" is not realistic. Autism Society

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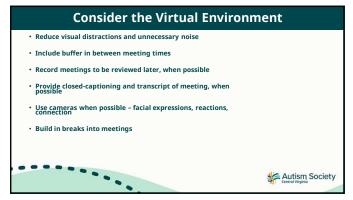


The Value of Neurodiversity in the Workplace Business benefits & employee benefits! Adds a perspective that most of your workforce might not consider "I didn't think about that!" Adds another layer of diversity - beyond something you can SEE "Bring your whole self to work" - more empathetic and compassionate workplace when you are understanding and accepting Positively impacts the experience of all members of your team (regardless of neurotype) as well as the experience of your clientele - bringing and validating different perspectives



Supporting Neurodiversity in the Workplace Job descriptions Inclusive language Alternative formats Interviewing Intentional questions that consider varying communication styles Skills-focused approach to recruitment Evaluation Collaboratively set goals Intervals and overall structure of performance evaluations Inclusive feedback processes Team forming and management

Consider the Physical Environment Reduce visual distractions and unnecessary noise Make space for and encourage movement Provide a variety of seating options Temperature changes Have sensory supports available Create a "Quiet Area"



Presume competence! Focus on strengths and interests, not just challenges and/or limitations Ask questions about personal preferences Break tasks down into easy steps Explain expectations and have clear boundaries Consider communication and comprehension needs Build in time for breaks, as needed

Setting Everyone Up For Success! Develop a workplace culture of self-care AND community care Establish routines Use visual supports Consider different learning styles and communication styles when preparing materials, facilitating meetings, etc. Build strong rapport and establish open communication Consider WHY things are done the WAY they are



What are Accommodations? Reasonable adjustments to assist employees with documented disabilities and religious beliefs to perform the essential functions of their job Required by law: Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Civil Rights Act of 1964 Providing devices or equipment that allow an employee to perform the essential job functions Offering a flexible work schedule to allow an employee time off for a religious observance





Pre-hiring and Recruitment

- Consider Sensory Accessible Job Fair, targeted outreach
- Inclusive language and representation in job postings, on
- Clear, concrete communication in job postings
 - o Required skills and experience

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- "Team player" vs. "Ability to collaborate and share/accept feedback"
- Application includes option for interview accommodations



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Interviews

- Check your biases
- Provide information about interview process
- Minimize sensory input and interruptions
- Keep communication related to the job position
- Ask direct, concrete questions
- Allow for processing time
- Help individuals stay on track
 Provide examples of what you're asking for
 Let candidates know if they have answered sufficiently
- Consider skills-based or different interview format





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Onboarding

- Incorporate the individual's support team
 Transition coach, People Management Leader, mentors
- Standardized process for requesting accommodations
- Simplify orientation to tasks
 Incorporate visual supports
- Train on other workplace expectations
 When to socialize, where to take breaks, emergency procedures













