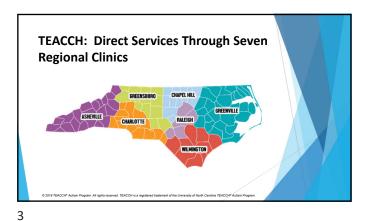


TEACCH: Serving Individuals on the Autism Spectrum in North Carolina

- Recognition and appreciation of unique needs of the population
- ▶ UNC-Chapel Hill School of Medicine and NC Area Health Education Centers
- ▶ Started in 1960's by Dr. Eric Schopler
- ➤ Continued to develop under the leadership of Dr. Gary Mesibov
- Current Director is Dr. Laura Klinger

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Language Use During the presentation

- Autism Autism is a condition that impacts how individuals experience the world. Many individuals prefer this
 term without the word "disorder" to describe autism to move away from negative images. Autism and ASD
 refer to the same developmental disability.
- Autistic Using the word "autistic" to describe someone is using identity-first language. Many self-advocates
 prefer identify-first language that emphasizes that autism is a positive part of their identity.
- Individual with Autism Person-first language. Many professionals who work with individuals with autism prefer to put the person before their disability. Parents of children sometimes prefer person-first to emphasize autism is not their child's sole identity.
- ASD Autism Spectrum Disorder is the label given by medical providers. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) terminology for the neurodevelopment disorder to emphasize that there is a "spectrum" in type and severity of individual experiences.
- Asperger's While no longer an official diagnosis, some autistic individuals prefer using this term to describe their diagnosis of autism that is applicable to individuals with relatively unimpaired language and intelligence.
- Individual on the autism spectrum- A neutral way to describe someone on the autism spectrum.

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Identity and Language

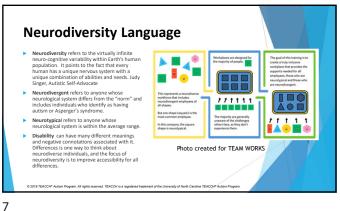
- ► ASD: Autism Spectrum Disorder
- ► Asperger's Syndrome
- ▶ Individual with Autism
- ► Autistic Person
- ▶ Person on the Spectrum

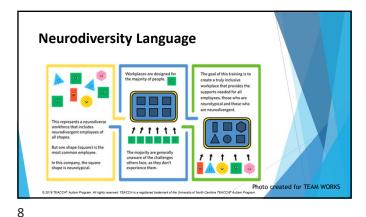
Neurodiversity

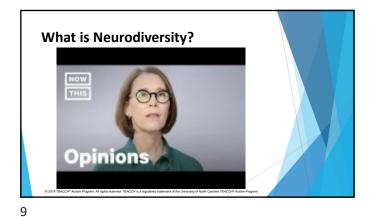
- ▶ The range of differences in individual brain function and behavioral traits regarded as part of normal variation in the human population.
- Neurodiversity is the idea that neurological variations are known and valued as any other human variation.
- These variations can include:
 - ▶ Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD or dyspraxia)
 - Dyslexia
 - ► Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
 - Dyscalculia
 - ► Autistic Spectrum (ASD)
 - ▶ Tourette Syndrome (TS), and others

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Neurodiversity

Neurodiversity is an approach to learning and mental health that argues various neurological conditions are the result of normal variations in the human genome^{(1),} with neurotypical development being the most prevalent. Some less common forms of neurological development include those labeled with dyslexia, ADHD, and ASD.

--(1)Jaarsma and Welin, Autism as a Natural Human Variation: Reflections on the Claims of the Neurodiversity Movement

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"Neurodiversity may be every bit as crucial for the human race as biodiversity is for life in general. Who can say what form of wiring will prove best at any given moment? Cybernetics and computer culture, for example, may favor a somewhat autistic cast of mind".

---Harvey Blume, The Atlantic

Neurotypical Syndrome?

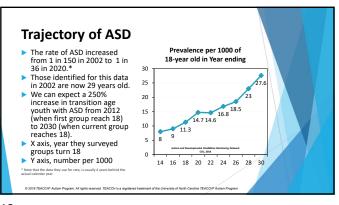
"Neurotypical syndrome is a neurobiological disorder characterized by preoccupation with social concerns, delusions of superiority, and obsession with conformity."

"In other words, NT is only one kind of brain wiring, and, when it comes to working with hi-tech, quite possibly an inferior one.

"NTs have terrible difficulty adjusting to "the predictability and logic of computer technology, instead, expecting the machine to conform to their wishes.

---Harvey Blume, Nuerodiversity, The Atlantic

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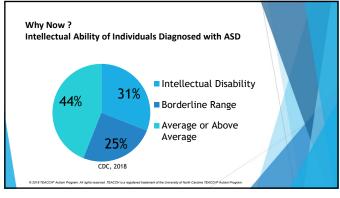
Data of note for employment

- ▶ 50,000 new adults entering adulthood every year in the USA.
- ▶ 21,000 have average or above average IQ
- ➤ 35% of all autistic adults are participating in some type post secondary education: College etc.
- Only 23% of average or above average IQ adults have a paid job.
 - ► Many of these jobs are part time, and not taking advantage of their full skills set/potential.

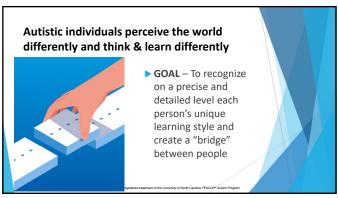
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Culture of Autism

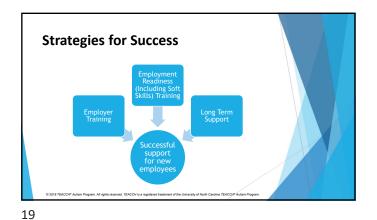
"Deficits" reframed as differences

Recognition and focus on strengths and interests

Analogy of autism as a culture

Importance of understanding differences
Emphasis on a culturally sensitive approach

17 18





Reduction in Turnover Studies show autistic adults stay in jobs others move in and out of over time. Reduced retraining time for new employees over time. More time spent focusing on business needs, less time on hiring.

Productivity Increase

People on the Spectrum:
 are often focused and task oriented.
 prefer to do things correctly the first time.
 are often fact, numbers and information oriented.
 frequently like more routine tasks that others avoid.

Untapped Talent Pool

Individuals on the spectrum have the skills companies need, yet

I less than 25% are employed at their potential.

Accommodations

Are often minimal and best practice.

Enhances awareness of all abilities in the company, not just autism.

Examples of accommodations:

Concrete visual information
Clear, explicit policies

Manager training on how to support individuals on the spectrum also benefits other employees.

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Neuro differences in autism ▶ Communication

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Communication differences can lead to challenges ▶ Recognizing the need for help and correctly putting together all of the "parts" of asking for help ▶ Difficulty recognizing when to communicate something. ▶ Difficulty recognizing what is important to communicate ▶ Under or over communication Understanding/judging the importance of a communication from a coworker or supervisor and acting upon it. 29

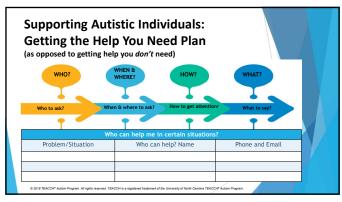
Communication is more than words ▶ Words ▶ Context dependent/clarity ► Tone of voice ▶ Body language and gestures ► Email and texting (how to convey emotion/intonation) 30

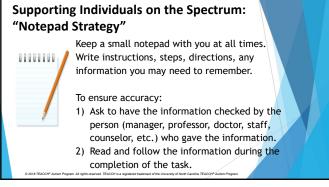
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- ▶ 2a : marked by or passed in pleasant companionship with friends or associates an active social life
- ▶ 3: of or relating to human <u>society</u>, the interaction of the individual and the group, or the welfare of human beings as members of society *social* institutions
- ▶ 4 : tending to form cooperative and interdependent relationships with others

(Miriam-Webster - Online)

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Social in the Workplace

- ▶ Every workplace has it's on social rules.
- ▶ Often those rules are unwritten.
 - ▶ We refer to this as the "Hidden Curriculum".
- Think of all the social rules you follow at work or
- ► How did you learn those?

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Social Differences lead to employment

challenges

Social differences: May not be as outgoing or socially "fluent" as others and may struggle with social demands of nonautistic employees.

- ► Can lead to situations/interactions
- Typically interpreted by HR through neurotypical lens, which can lead to misunderstanding and "legal" situations.

that are awkward for neurotypicals.

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Social Descriptions often associated with employees on Autism Spectrum

Observed Behaviors	Interpretation of Behavior
Talks a lot about certain topics they like	Only thinks about themselves
Seems to be distracted in group meetings	Doesn't seem to pay attention, seems disinterested
Says things that are judged as "rude"	Doesn't care about other's feelings
Doesn't immediately respond to instruction or direction	Inattention, noncompliant or defiant
Becomes upset over little changes	Rigid, isn't flexible

Why is it hard for autistic adults

- ▶ Individuals on the Autism Spectrum:
 - > struggle to understand multiple perspectives,
 - typically cannot put themselves in some else's shoes, and
 - ▶ have trouble understanding all of the contextual clues of a
- ▶ Social Rules change quickly for subtle reasons.
- ▶ Decisions for how to respond in social situations are often based upon your past social interactions (limited interactions = limited responses).

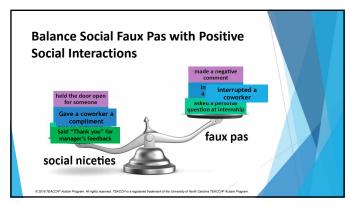
Ty Tashiro, PhD 2017 "Awkward"

Neurotypical person: "Why do you think you have these lapses in attention to social expectations?" Doctoral Candidate in Chemical Engineering: "Why do you have lapses in your attention to advanced organic chemistry?" (p.22)

▶ For whom is an encounter "socially awkward"?...

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Supporting Autistic Employees:
Problem-solving Strategy

• Understand their perspective.

• Create strategies that give the person support they need.

• Define the issue.

• Understand from their perspective: Try to understand why it is happening based upon what you know of Autism.

• Use skills and strategies to support individual.

• Provide the "why". Why is this important for you, and for us/the company.

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Summary

➤ Social expectations are everchanging in the workplace.

➤ People on the Spectrum may find it hard to adapt to different social demands.

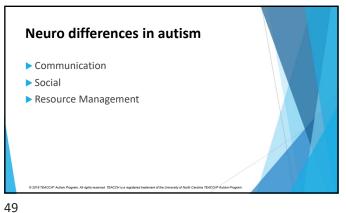
➤ Need to provide clear expectations:

➤ in a supportive manner,

➤ from the perspective of Autism,

➤ in a clear, routine way....Use standard tools.

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Resource management can lead to challenges

- ▶ Organization to complete tasks:
 - ▶ Time and materials.
 - ▶ Sequencing activities and effective planning
 - ▶ Both personal and work
- ▶ Moving from activity to activity, knowing when to move on.
- ► Initiating activities or tasks
- ▶ Individual's current strategies and solutions may not



Resource management can lead to challenges

- ▶ Responding to changes in the workplace or daily routines.
 - ▶ Daily fluctuations in workload.
- ▶ Being flexible when there are "new" things: new tasks, new instructions, new staff, etc.
 - ► Flexibility.

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Supporting Autistic Individuals: Self-Monitoring Forms

53 54



Dealing with stressors and stress may seem different

- ► Exaggerated or inconsistent response to sensory
- ► Confusing responses to stress.

We all regulate our reaction to stress/stressors and deal with stress in different ways throughout the day.

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Supporting Autistic Individuals: Calming Routine

- ▶ When regularly practiced, a calming routine can become an automatic response to stress, much like the escape route for a fire
- ▶ Engage in stress reduction activities throughout the day.

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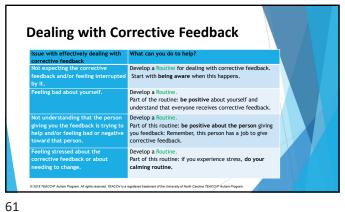
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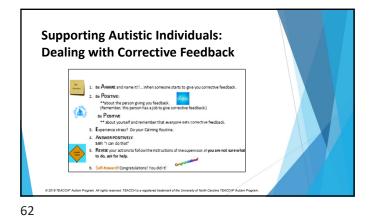
Neuro differences in autism **▶** Communication ► Social ▶ Resource Management ▶ Dealing with stress and stressors ► Corrective Feedback

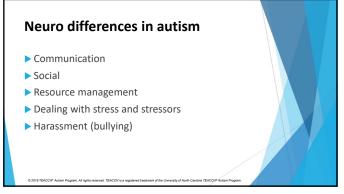
Challenges with Giving Corrective Feedback

- "I don't want to hurt their feelings...."
- "I am not sure what to say...."
- "It feels 'socially awkward' to tell them something that seems so obvious...."
- "It's really not that big of a deal...."

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Definition of Harassment (bullying) ► Miriam-Webster Definition: > abuse and mistreatment of someone vulnerable by someone stronger, more powerful, etc. ► Legal Definition: > acts or written or spoken words intended to intimidate or harass a person or to cause physical harm to a person or his or her property.

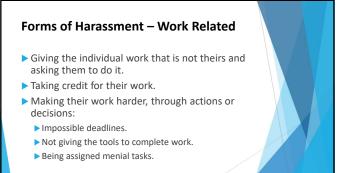
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Forms of Harassment - Social ▶ Making jokes about the person. ▶ Condescending behavior towards the person. Excluding them from social situations. ► Spreading rumors. Acting rudely towards the individual.

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What to do when you see it

Support the autistic employee.
Stop the person engaging in the activity.
Follow company guidelines regarding harassment.

How to support the individual

Help the person report it.

Get their side of the story.

Validate their feelings as you work to understand the situation.

Recognize they may struggle to explain it or admit it.

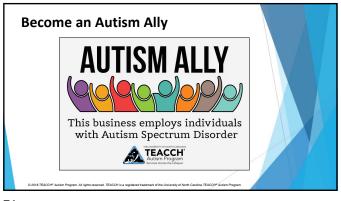
Help them understand perspective differences.

Write it down to process the information.

Discuss possible disclosure options.

Person on the spectrum may not be as fluent as the other individual in explaining what happened.

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Phase 4 Employment

Employers

• Recognize this is an internship, that could lead to a job offer

• Help companies realize the benefits of a neurodiverse workforce

Talent

• Working to find jobs within the company.

• After the internships, what comes next:

• Job offer?

• Complete degree program/more education/certification

• Experience added to resume and look for new job.

75 76

Accommodations Are often minimal and best practice. Enhances awareness of all abilities in the company, not just autistic employees. Examples of accommodations: Concrete visual information Clear, explicit policies Manager training on how to support autistic individuals also benefits ALL employees.

Disclosure: Why Disclose?

Employers have opportunity to consider workplace adjustments and supports (e.g., reasonable accommodations, peer mentors, employment specialist, the establishment of a disability resource group).

A springboard for opportunities in the company (e.g., customized job description creating a new job role, being a neurodiversity trainer or peer-support person)

Allows for protection under ADA

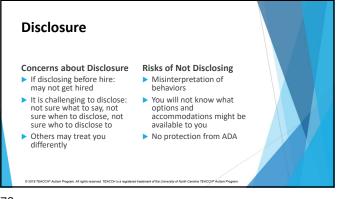
A person cannot seek workplace anti-discrimination protection under the law unless he reveals the ASD. The same regulations that require businesses to provide equal opportunities to employees with disabilities also require the employee to self-disclose in order for the business to be held unaccountable for meeting that standard.

Transparency

Feeling honest

Avoid the possibility of an employer feeling mislead or misinformed

Bigger picture: Can lead to policy change and open new doors for others





What you can expect from our support Understanding and applying these principles. A sounding board for developing solutions with positive outcomes. Help identifying and training talent. Support through the whole process. Hiring Onboarding Training Ongoing support.

Supporting you, The Employer

I do! We do! You do!
This process helps the you feel confident, by giving you the tools to succeed.
Reduces Long Term Supports, by developing Natural Supports.
Increases awareness of the culture of autism and other neurodivergent populations.
Increases longevity in the job.

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Supporting the Employer

Note that the employer

What do to when it gets too complicated, and you need help? What happens?

If we support you, you will be best positions to take care of your employees.

Questions?

Contact:

Mike Chapman

mikechapman@unc.edu

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