

Through a New Lens: Understanding the Autistic Perspective

Presented by:

Ryan Walsh, Neurodiversity Training Specialist Asperger/Autism Network (AANE)



Agenda

About AANE

- Developing a Shared Language
- Autism Through a Neurological Lens

Q&A



AANE.org helps Autistic and otherwise Neurodivergent people build meaningful, connected lives. We provide individuals, families, and professionals with information, education, community, support, and advocacy — all in an inclusive atmosphere of validation and respect.



An Inclusive Community

Autistic Adults, their Family Members, & the Professionals who serve them comprise our Board of Directors, Advisors and Staff.

Committed to **welcoming individuals** of all gender identities, races, ethnicities, cultures, ages, sexual orientations, and neurotypes. Information, education, community, and support for . . .



Adults (post high school & select supports for teens)

VIEW RESOURCES



Family & Friends (of children, teens, and adults)

VIEW RESOURCES



Professionals

(educators, therapists, employers & more)

VIEW RESOURCES

AANE is committed to racial equity.

HERE'S WHAT AANE IS DOING.



What do you know about autism and neurodiversity?



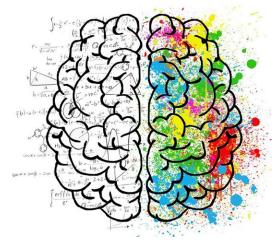


Developing a Shared Language

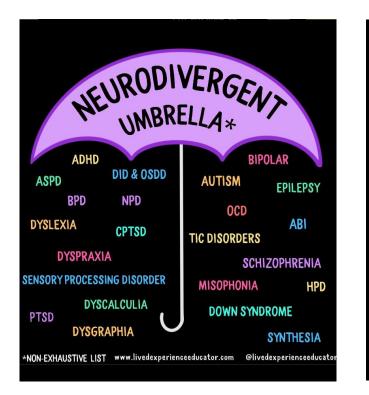
What is Neurodiversity?

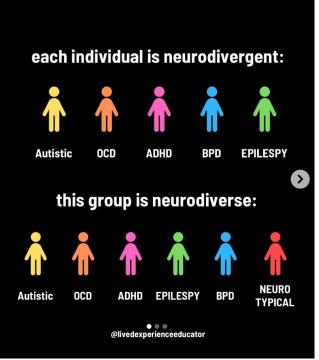
Neurodiversity is the diversity of human brains and minds – the infinite variation in neurocognitive functioning within our species.

Nick Walker, Neurocosmopolitanism, 2014



- Term coined by Australian sociologist Judy Singer in the late 1990s
- Natural variations in individual cognition
- There is no "normal" or "average" human brain





Source: https://www.instagram.com/livedexperienceeducator/

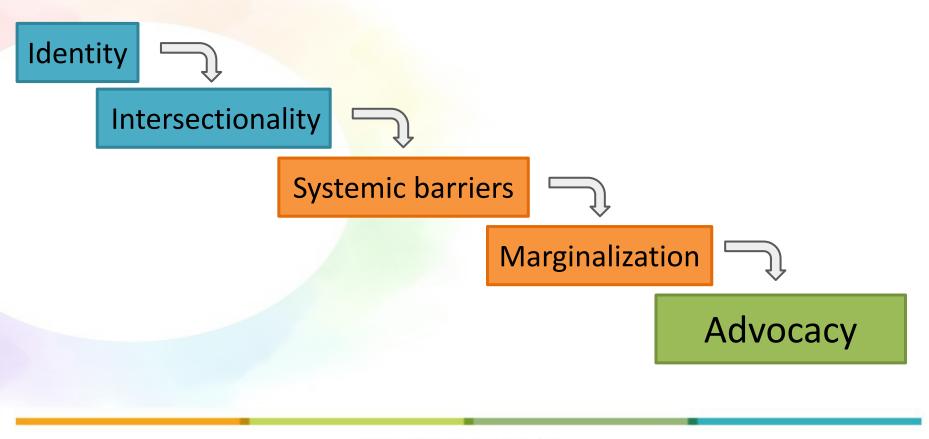


Identity and Intersectionality

- Race
- Ethnicity
- Gender
- Sexuality
- Culture
- Neurotype



Disability is defined by societal expectations





Medical Model

- Disability arises from the autistic disorder
- Views autism as a disorder/disease/personal tragedy
- Focuses on 'fixing' perceived deficits and finding a cure
 - Assigns power to caregivers and professionals to make decisions

Autistic individuals are disabled

Social Model

- Disability arises from societal expectations
 - Views autism as a set of neurological differences
 - Focuses on removing barriers to equity and inclusion
- Protects autistic autonomy and the right to free and informed consent



There's a lot of language out there...

From a medical model to a self-determined approach

Medical Model/Diagnostic	Person-First	Identity-First	
Autism Spectrum Disorder	on the Spectrum	Autistic	
Asperger Syndrome	Asperger profile	Autist	
High Functioning Autism	Autism	Neurodivergent	

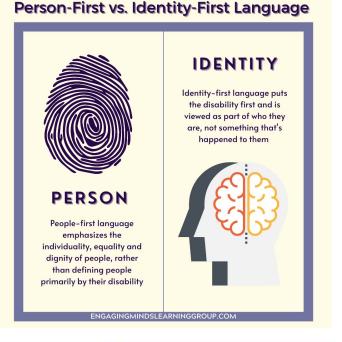


An evolving conversation about language...

Shifting from a medical model to a self-determined approach

Person-First	Identity-First
On the SpectrumPerson with AutismSuffers from Autism	 Autistic <i>Neuro-spicy</i> Neurodivergent

Not Sure? ASK!





An evolving conversation about language...

Shifting from a medical model to a self-determined approach

Low Functioning	High Functioning
 Presumes incompetence Minimizes strengths and abilities How the world experiences the individual linear 	 Limits access to supports Minimizes obstacles and challenges How the world experiences the individual linear



Autism Through a Neurological Lens

What is Autism?



It is:

- A set of neurobiological differences that affect how information is processed.
- A disability
- These processing differences may affect:
 - Communication
 - Ability to form/sustain relationships
 - Executive functioning
 - Regulation (sensory, attentional, emotional)
 - Concept generalization and learning

It is not:

- Able to be outgrown or cured
- A behavioral disorder
- An emotional disorder
- A mental illness
- Linear

A Neurological Lens

definition; viewing and understanding behavior and communication as a function of an individual's specific neurological profile

Behavior through a Neurodiversity Lens



Common Misperceptions

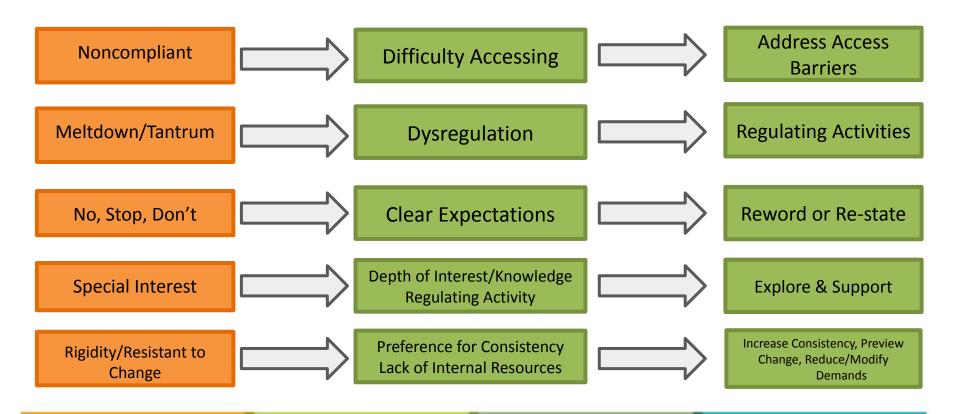
Disrespectful Unwilling Unmotivated Lazy Noncompliant Mean Arrogant

Through a Neurological Lens

Social communication differences Sensory discomfort Ambiguity Depleted internal resources Co-Occurring Conditions Trauma

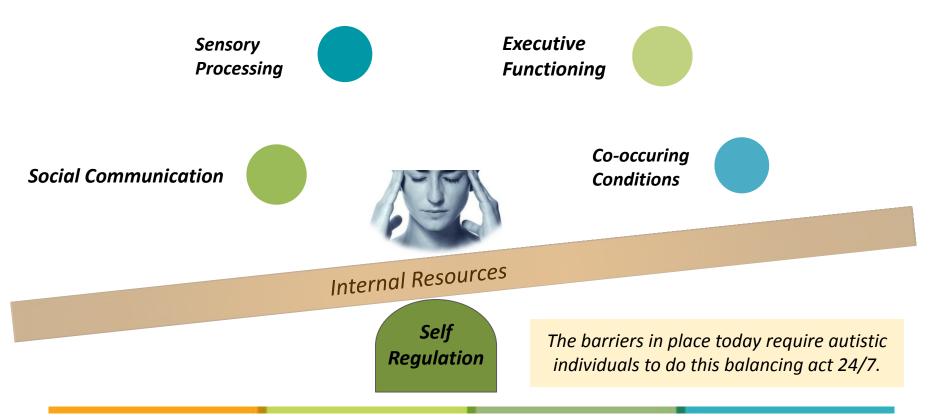
Mindset Shift





Navigating the World is Exhausting for Neurodivergent Individuals





Social Communication

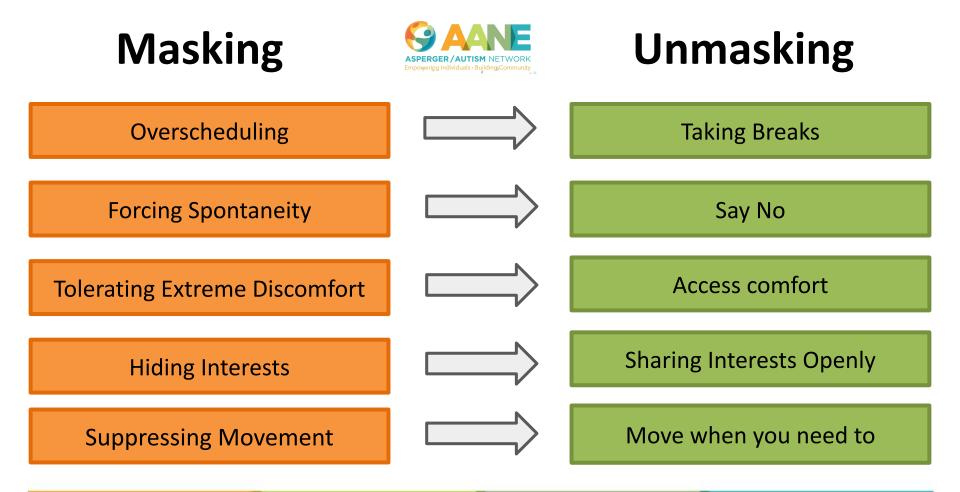
Distinct ways of communicating

Find an access point

Aspects:

Nonverbal Communication Double Empathy

Masking



Sensory Processing

How one processes sensory input

hyper- or hypo- responsive

Systems:	ustatory (taste)	tactile (feeling)	vestibular	auditory (hearing)
	olfactory (smell)	visual (seeing)	proprioceptive	interoception

Executive Functioning

A set of cognitive processes and mental skills that help an individual plan, monitor, and execute their goals

Aspects: organization

planning, initiating, and stopping tasks explaining reasoning in words

processing speed

Co-occurring Conditions

Medical or psychological conditions that can occur alongside autism

Examples:	Anxiety	Bipolar	ADHD	Ehlers-Danlos	IBS	
	Depression	ARFID	OCD	Irlen	Dyslexia	



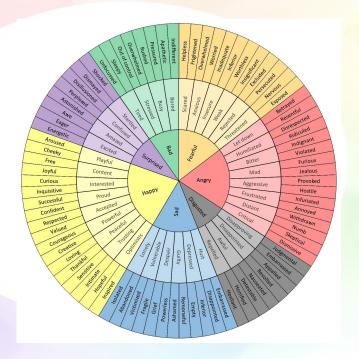
Supporting Individuals with Co-occurring Conditions

- Anxiety
 - Common to autistic people
 - Can build quickly, but can also be cumulative
 - Long term anxiety can cause Autistic Burnout
- Dysregulation
 - occurs when a person is overwhelmed
 - can look different in all autistic people
 - Hypo/Hyper-Reactivity

- Supports
 - Finding a neurodiversity affirming therapist
 - Internal resources (Spoon Theory)
 - Unmasking
 - Using natural community supports.

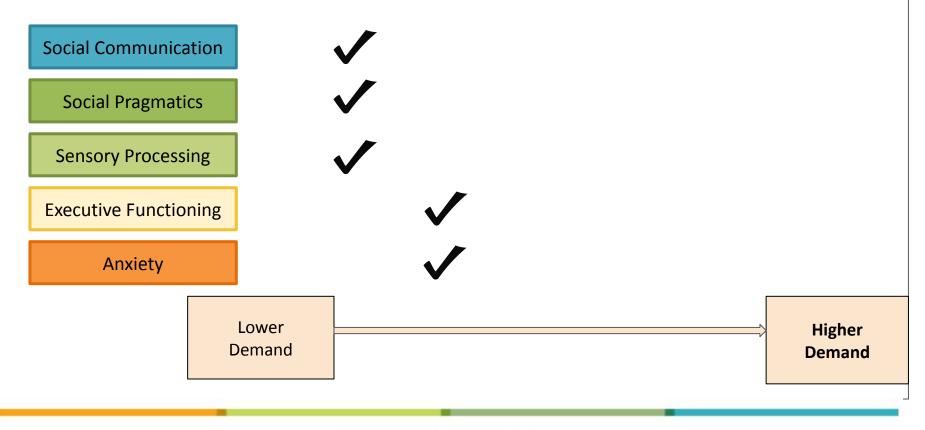


Alexithymia & Interoception



- Autistic individuals may have a hard time naming their emotions (alexithymia) or their physical sensations (interoception)
- Feeling vs. Communicating
- Using tools like a feelings wheel, a sensations wheel, and mindfulness may help you tune in (they may not).
- Knowing this can help inform therapy and self-advocacy.

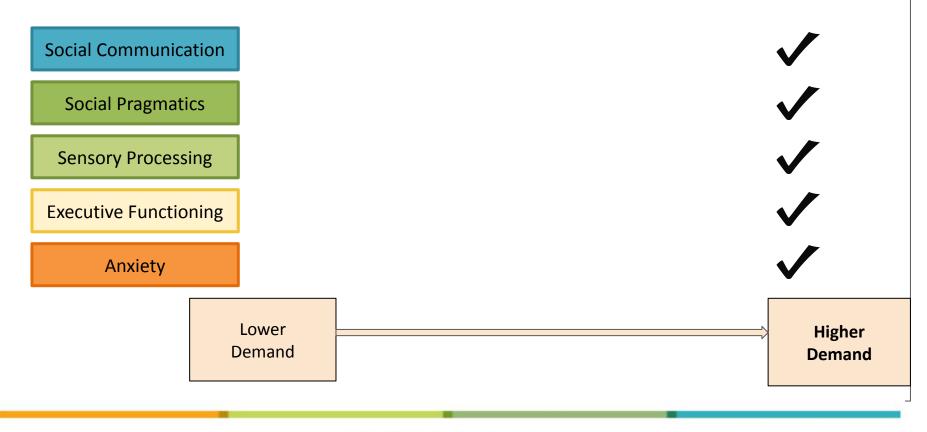
Context Matters: Independent Work



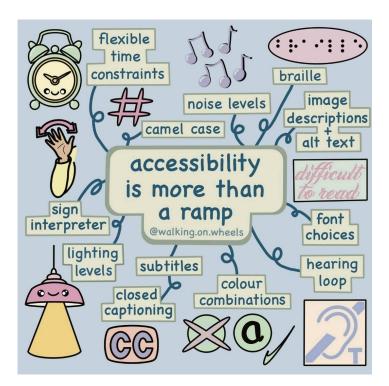
Context Matters: Team Meeting



Context Matters: Lunch with Coworkers



How to be an ally every day!



- Communicate clearly and directly
- Interrupt microaggressions
- Challenge stigma, stereotypes, & bias
- Listen actively & attentively
- Validate individual experiences
- Focus on people's strengths
- Recognize deep systemic barriers
- Advocate for universal design based

practices



Questions? Comments?

AANE Programs & Services for Families



Free Information & Referral for Parents/Families of:

<u>Children, Teens, Adults up to age 22</u> <u>Adults Over 23</u>



?

Coaching for Parents of:

Children, Teens & Adults up to Age 22

Adults Over 23



College Consultations

Conferences, Webinars, & Workshops



Parents of Children, Teens & Adults through Age 22 Parents of Adults Over 23 For Grandparents For Couples & Partners For People who think their Parents are on the Spectrum

Support Groups for:

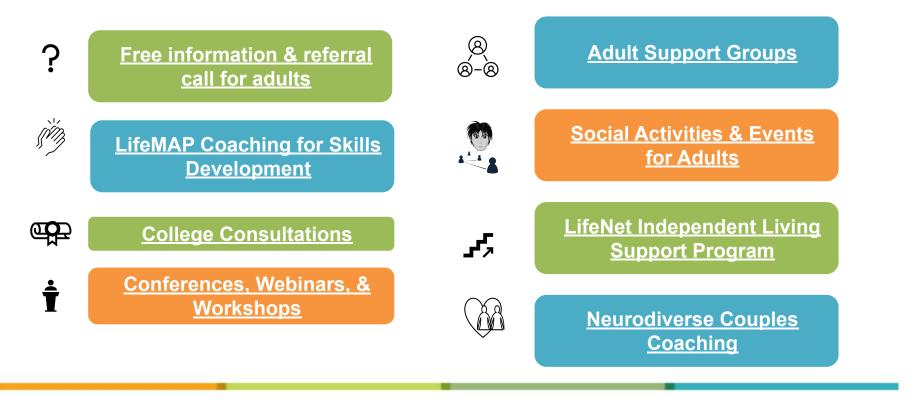


LifeNet Independent Living Support Program



AANE Programs & Services for Adults

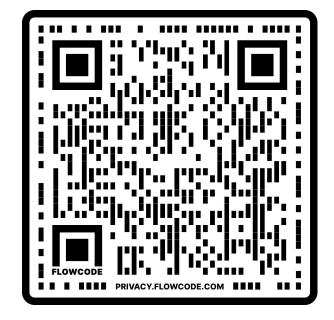




Donations from our community members help keep our webinars and other programs low-cost and free.

If you'd like to contribute, use this QR code or <u>this link</u>.

Thank you for your support.



AANE is here to Support You!



Free Information & Resource Calls, Community and Organizational Training, Inclusive Online Support Groups, Social Connection Opportunities,

LifeMAP Coaching, Workshops & Webinars,

& MORE!

Thank you!

Ryan Walsh Neurodiversity Training Specialist, AANE (he/him) ryan.walsh@aane.org

AANE.org

Still Have Questions?



Adults

(post high-school adults & select supports for teens)

www.aane.org/resources/ adults/



Family & Friends

(of children, teens, and adults, including grandparents, other relatives, and partners)

www.aane.org/resources /family-and-friends/



Professionals

(educators, therapists, employers, service providers, and more) www.aane.org/resources /professionals/

Have Questions? Need Support? www.aane.org/about-us/contact-us/