#### CREATING A CULTURE OF INCLUSION

THROUGH NEURODIVERSITY-AFFIRMING PRACTICES

McAlister Greiner Huynh, M.Ed., NBCT The Neurodivergent Teacher





facebook.com/theneurodivergentteacher



@the\_neurodivergent\_teacher

#### INTRODUCTIONS

- Please share in the chat what brings you here today:
- ☐ I am here as a parent
- ☐ I am here as an educator
- ☐ I am here as a community member and stakeholder
- And what your familiarity is with neurodiversity:
- This is a new term for me
- ☐ I have heard the term "neurodiversity," but I'm not sure what it means
- ☐ I know and can use the term "neurodiversity"
- I am familiar with the term "neurodiversity" and its derivatives, such as neurotypical, neurodivergent, neurominority, etc

#### NEURODIVERSITY

coined in the late 1990s by Judy Singer, an Autistic Australian sociologist refers to the many variations that naturally exist within human brains; includes both typical and atypical neurologies

#### NEURODIVERGENT

Coined in the early 2000s by Neurodivergent K of Radical Neurodivergence Speaking includes all neurological variations that diverge from "typical," including autism, ADHD, epilepsy, mental illness, learning disabilities, and others

#### NEUROTYPICAL

arose among the Autistic community shortly after "neurodiversity" became a common term

includes those neurologies that fall within the realm of "typical"

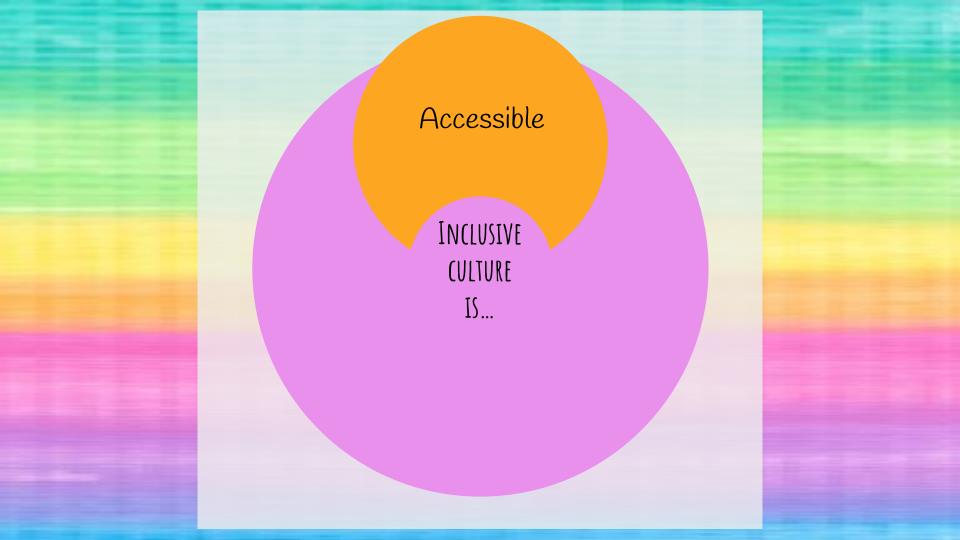
## A SOCIETY THAT FULLY ACCEPTS, ACCOMMODATES, LOVES, APPRECIATES, AND CELEBRATES OUR NEURODIVERGENT AND DISABLED STUDENTS AND LOVED ONES

#### LET'S BEGIN WITH A BIT OF DATA ...

- A 2020 multi-disciplinary, biopsychosocial review estimated 15-20% of the population is Neurodivergent (Doyle 2020)
- Multiple studies show disproportionate rates of Neurodivergence in prison populations (Snowling et al., 2000; Young et al., 2018; Fazel et al., 2008)
- As of 2018, 85% of college-educated autistic adults face unemployed
- There is well-documented evidence that Neurodivergent children have higher rates of co-occurring mental health conditions, such as anxiety and depression (Lai et al., 2019; Tannock, 2009; Nalavany et al., 2018)
- Disabled children are more than 3 times more likely to be victims of abuse and neglect (Jones et al., 2012)
- Children begin categorizing visual differences—and forming unconscious biases—in infancy, as young as 3 months of age (Quinn et al., 2015). They show establish social bias by ages 4–5 (Perzyk et al., 2019).

# INCLUSION IS THE EXCEPTION AND NOT THE EXPECTATION.





#### ACCESSIBLE: UNIVERSALLY DESIGNED TO PROMOTE ACCESS

- Accommodations available for all
- Identify and mitigate common barriers
  - Engagement supports
  - Visual supports
  - Communication equity
  - Sensory supports

#### Fidget Guidance





I can choose one fidget to use at a time.



The fidget stays with me (in my hands or set down beside me).



I am still listening and engaged when using a fidget.



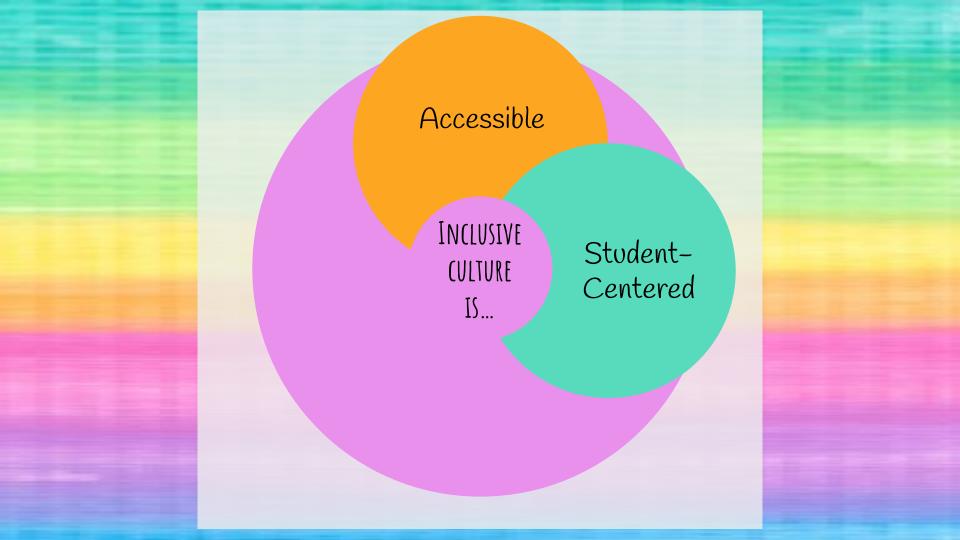
I follow classroom expectations and teacher directions while using a fidget.



If I need to put the fidget down to complete my work, I can pick it back up whenever I need it.



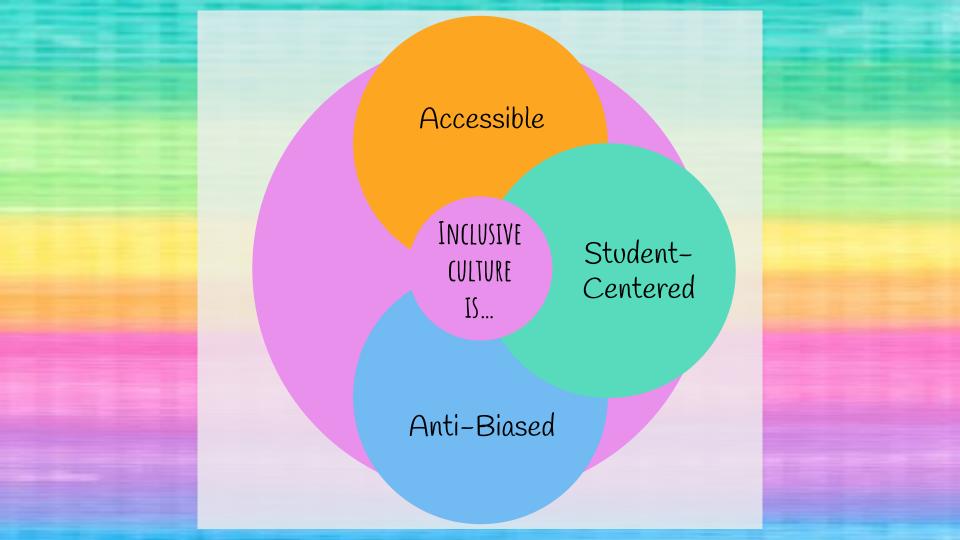
If a fidget isn't enough to help me engage in learning, I can take a break and return when I am ready.



#### STUDENT-CENTERED: SYSTEMS DESIGNED TO BE PERSONALIZED

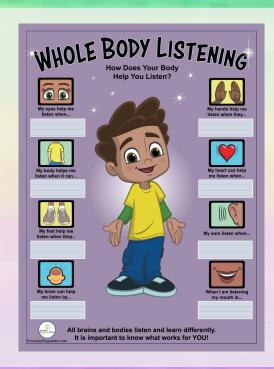
- Capitalize on strengths
- Driven by interests
- Prioritize student autonomy, voice, and choice
- Build intrinsic motivation

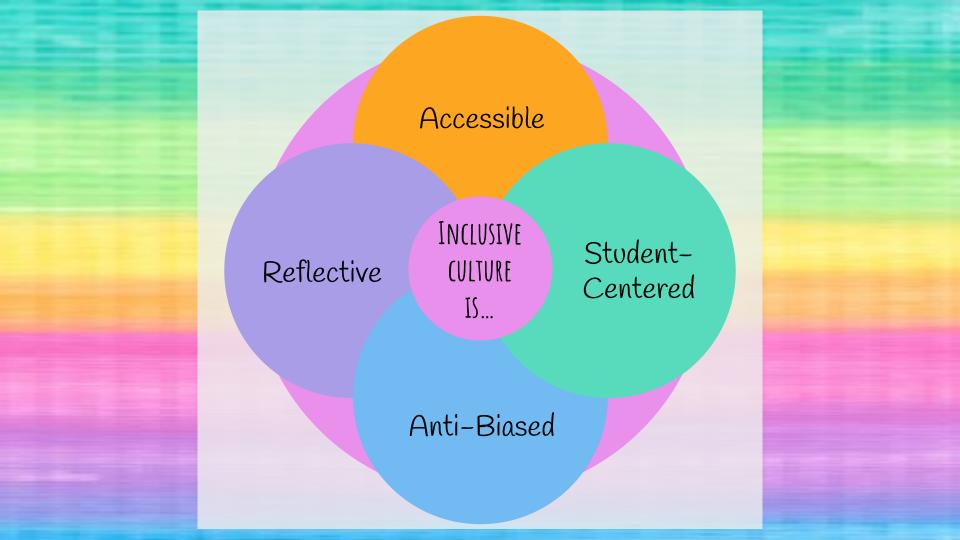




#### ANTI-BIASED: RECOGNIZING THAT NEURODIVERSITY IS THE RULE

- Acknowledge and affirm neurodiversity
- Build systems with neurodiversity in mind
- Center systems on how to get needs met
- Avoid systems that police people's bodies, tones, or feelings
- Discuss and celebrate differences
- Avoid judgemental language
- Foster Neurodivergent community





#### REFLECTIVE: MODEL AND TEACH REFLECTIVE PRACTICE

- Teach self-reflection
- Encourage self-advocacy
- Integrate regulation instruction and practice
- Empower students with an understanding of their brains
- Driven by student-centered problem-solving



## WE MAKE INCLUSION THE EXPECTATION AND NOT THE EXCEPTION.

#### SCHOOL

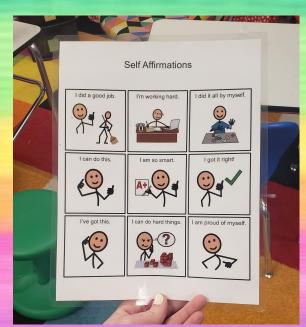






#### SCHOOL







#### COMMUNITY







#### COMMUNITY







#### HOME







#### HOME







#### SHIFTS TO INCLUSIVE CULTURE

- $\square$  "Don't stare!"  $\rightarrow$  "Do you have a question?"
- $\square$  "This won't work for this kid."  $\rightarrow$  "How can I reduce the barriers they are facing?"
- They just don't want to work."→"Why aren't they engaged in this activity?"
- "Why won't they just finish this task?"→"What is preventing them from completing this task?"
- They refuse to follow directions."→"What makes following this specific direction difficult?"
- They will never be able to do that independently."→"What supports do they need to experience success?"

### QUESTIONS?

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