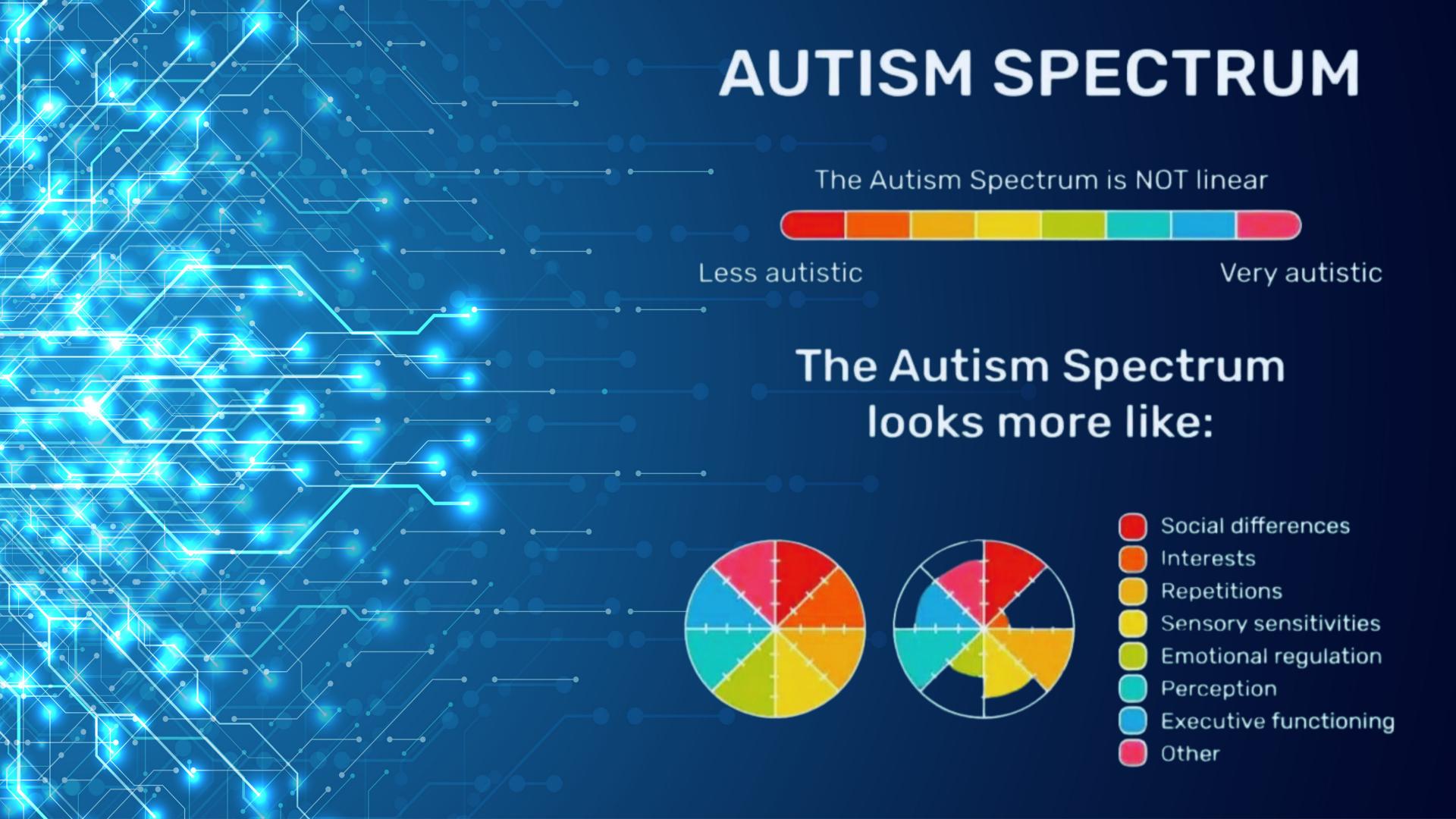
# NEURODIVERSITY IN CHILDREN'S MINISTRY

## What is Neurodiversity?

*Neurodiversity* is a term that describes the different ways people's brains process information and interact with the world around them. It's based on the idea that there's no "right" way for the brain to work, and that differences in how people think, learn, and behave are not deficits. Instead, the term embraces and encourages the wide range of ways people perceive and respond to the world.





## The ADHD Iceberg

What It Looks Like

Overspending

Disorganized

Interrupting

Oversharing

**Emotional Outbursts** 

**Daydreaming** 

**Fidgeting** 

**Distracted** 

## What It Is Really Like

**Time Blindness** 

**Poor Memory** 

**Dopamine Deficiency** 

**Racing Thoughts** 

**ADHD Paralysis** 

**Sleep Problems** 

**Executive Dysfunction** 

# **ADHD**

Attention
Working Memory
Time Blindness
Risk Behavior

Sensory Input Hyperfixation OCD tendencies **Auditory Processing** Interrupting **Executive Dysfunction Emotions Impulsivity** Rejection Sensitivity Insomnia Repetitive Thoughts Restlessness Stimming Making Friends

# AUTISM

Rigidity
Routine
Communication
Social Rules
Focus on Detail
Change Anxiety

## **Strengths in Neurodiversity**

- Creativity
- Problem-Solving
- Mulitaking
- **Energetic**
- **Pattern Recognition**
- Enhanced Listening

Skills



Dyslexia can be associated with general inventiveness and creativity and can excel at pattern-spotting.



#### Autism

Typical strengths associated with autistic people at work include problem-solving and analytical thinking.



#### Dyspraxia

Dyspraxic people tend to be good at "big picture" thinking, pattern-spotting and inferential reasoning. They are often resourceful and a determined problem-solver.



#### ADHD

Insightfulness, creative thinking and problem-solving are strengths often associated with ADHD, with an ability to multitask and take calculated risks.



#### Dyscalculia

Creativity, strategic thinking, practical ability, intuitive thinking and problem-solving are standout strengths



#### Dysgraphia

Strengths include enhanced listening skills, ability to recall oral details, memorisation and oral storytelling.



Intuitive Thinking



# Top tips for a more neurodiversity inclusive classroom

#### To help those with ADHD:

Allow fidget toys in the classroom



...and for Autism/ASD:

Allow students to follow their passions





Let students stand up rather than sit



Give the choice to work in a group or alone, as needed

Use 'bouncy bands' on chair legs for that excess energy



Provide support when changing task, with warnings in the lead up





Schedule brief movement breaks into your lessons



Allow earplugs, hats or sunglasses for sensory issues, where they don't interfere with teaching

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For more great tips and brain-based resources: www.braintasticscience.com

### COMMUNICATION

- CLEAR, CONCISE DIRECTIONS
- VISUAL AIDES
  - SCHEDULE
  - CHECKLISTS
  - TIMER (SILENT)
- FREQUENT REMINDERS

## SENSORY NEEDS

- FIDGETS
  - HANDHELD
  - CHAIR BANDS
  - PEN/PAPER
- MOVEMENT BREAKS
- ALTERNATIVE SEATING

# EMOTIONAL **U**REGULATION

- EARPLUGS/HEADPHONES
- WEIGHTED LAP MAT
- CALMING LIQUID MOTION BUBBLE TUBE
- QUIET SPACE/TENT
- SWING/HAMMOCK