







Objectives 1 Define neurodiversity and identify common physiological and functional differences seen in neurodiverse populations. 2 Explain the relationship between interests and strengths in and their impact on brain wiring. 3 Describe potential challenges in a coaching partnership with a neurodivergent client. 4 Identify four types of strengths that support neurodivergent clients and demonstrate integrating the strengths and ICF competencies to help clients move forward.

Neurodiversity

- 1990s by Australian sociologist, Judy Singer, in reference to people with Autism
- Broadened to include ADHD, Dyspraxia, Dyslexia, and other learning disabilities



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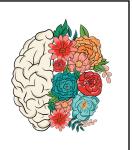
Diane McLean, MEd, PCAC, M

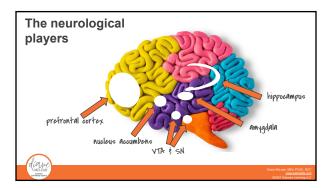
Neurodiversity

- "...the idea that people experience and interact with the world around them in many different ways
- there is no one "right" way of thinking, learning, and behaving
- differences are not viewed as deficits"

Nicole Baumer, MD, MEd, Julia Frueh, MD, Harvard Medical School (2021)







Variations in physiology

Differences in dopamine pathways result in:

- Interest-based brain vs importance based brain (Dodson)
 Situational variability
 Differences in the reward center of the brain
 DMN and TFN
 Reduced grey matter in area of the brain that connects information areas that controls cognitive functions, including memory.

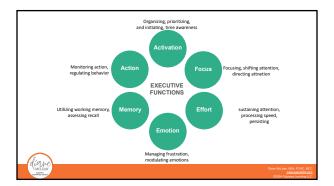
Results in executive functioning challenges Physiological, not behavioral....can't vs won't

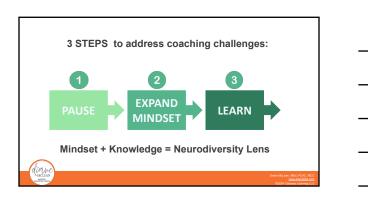




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"The executive functions are a set of processes that all have to do with managing oneself and one's resources in order to achieve a goal."







The barriers are *not* about the client. A "challenging client" is one who challenges the coach's mindset and skills.

The challenges:

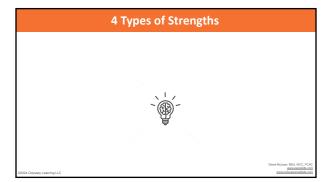
- Limited understanding of competencies
 Unconscious biases individual and cultural
 Lack of accurate information and awareness
- Misinterpretation of neurodivergent traits

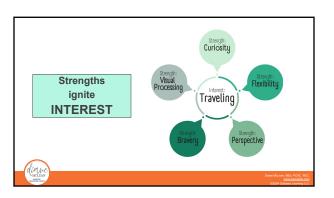
Consequences:

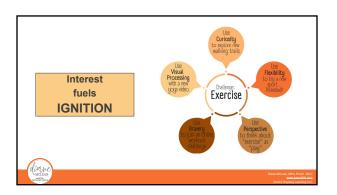
- Ineffective, if not detrimental services
- from well-intentioned coaches

 Lack of access to coaching



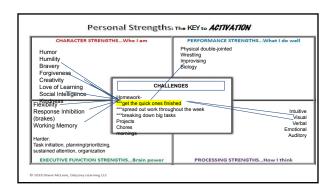


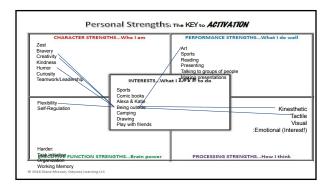


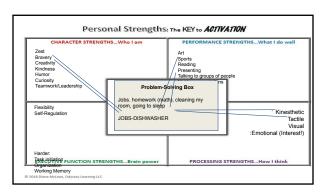












Connections to Coaching Markers

- ICF Competencies
- PAAC Essentials



Based in ICF Ethics, Core Values, and Competencies Whole England Equality and the Talents
Stay Celebrates Rays Respect Need Allows Being Open Mindset LandFlexible Acknowledge Thinking Value Cartesty Perception Client Surpport Beliefs



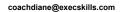
Next Steps

- Set aside preconceptions about neurodivergence; shift perception of challenging clients using neurodiversity lens.
 Listen for neurodivergent traits. Focus on ONE until it is integrated into your lens.
 Acknowledge clients' strengths and successes.
 All people do well when they can. (Ross Greene) When they can't, create scaffolds.
 Don't be afraid to make accommodations to meet your client where they are

- Advocate, speak out against discriminating practices, be a part of a cultural shift.

Contact and Resources







For more in-depth information about the Strengths Toolbox



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