

# BUILDING A CULTURE OF COMMUNICATION TO SUPPORT NEURODIVERSE VOICES

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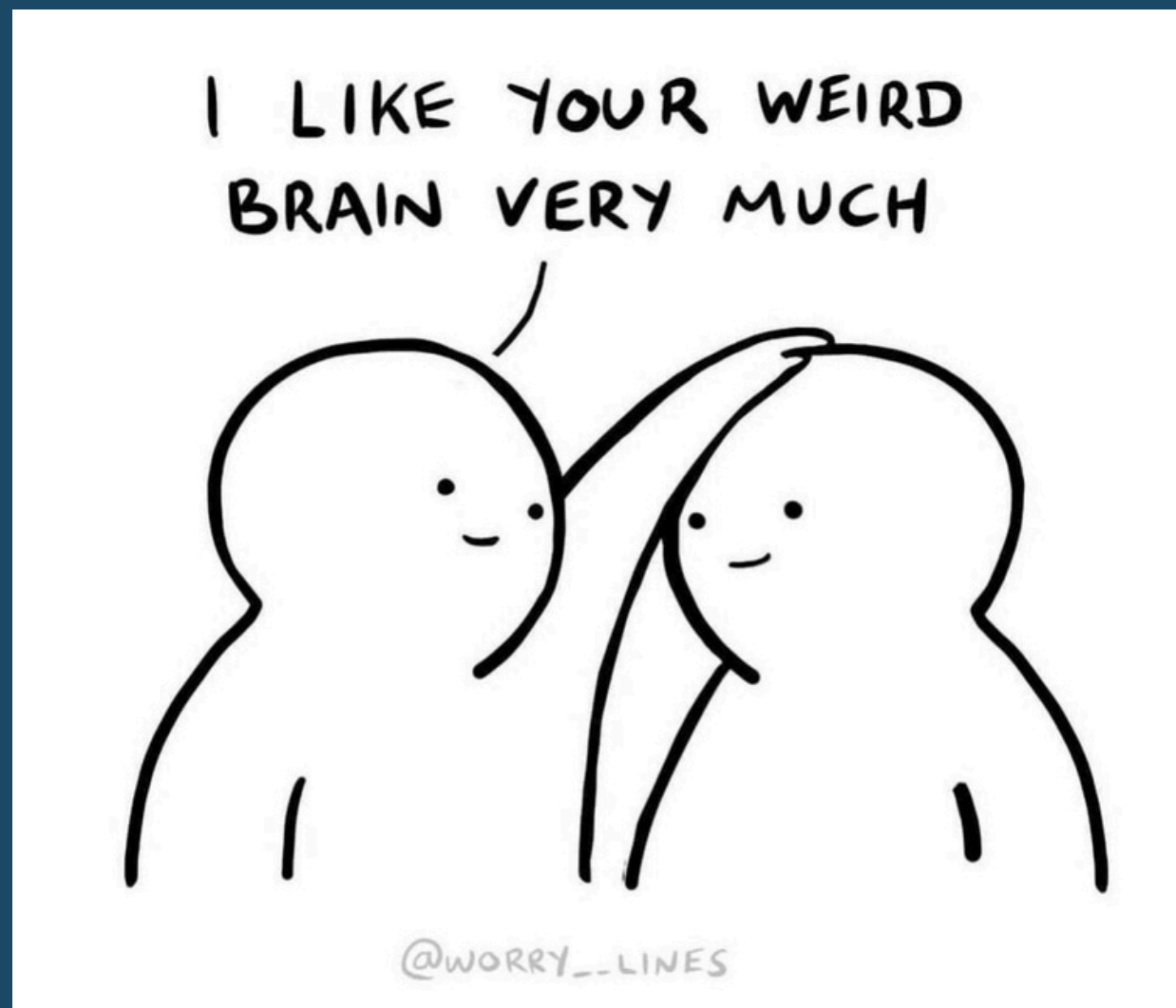
# INTRODUCTION

**Lisa Lewis**  
Founder



# Inside the Mind: A Better Way to See, Support & Work Together.

Here's what's  
coming up!



▶▶ This isn't just a presentation—it's a mindset shift.

1. What Neurodivergence is, and it isn't.

2. Medical Model vs. Strengths-Based Thinking

**Perception:** *How the way we define people shapes how we treat them.*

3. Communication & Collaboration

**How We Connect:** *Why understanding different brains leads to better conversations—and better teams.*

4.. Complimentary Minds

**Neurodivergent + Neurotypical = Magic**

*Exploring how diverse thinking styles create balance, brilliance, and innovation.*



# THE CULTURE OF COMMUNICATION

▶▶ WHAT IS SOMETHING PEOPLE PERCEIVE ABOUT YOU THAT'S COMPLETELY WRONG?

▶▶ AND HOW HAS YOUR PERCEPTION OF YOURSELF—AND OTHERS—CHANGED OVER THE YEARS?



9 year old me



25 year old me



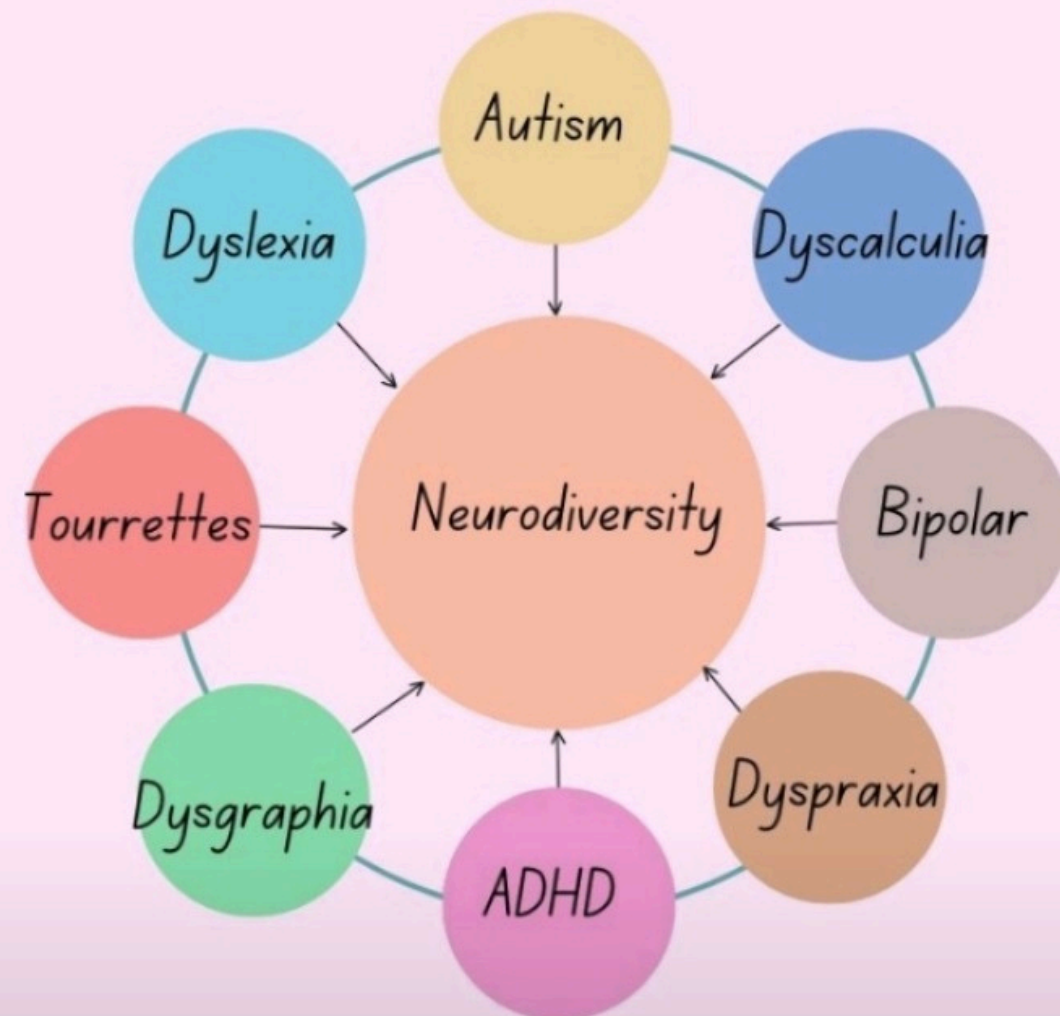
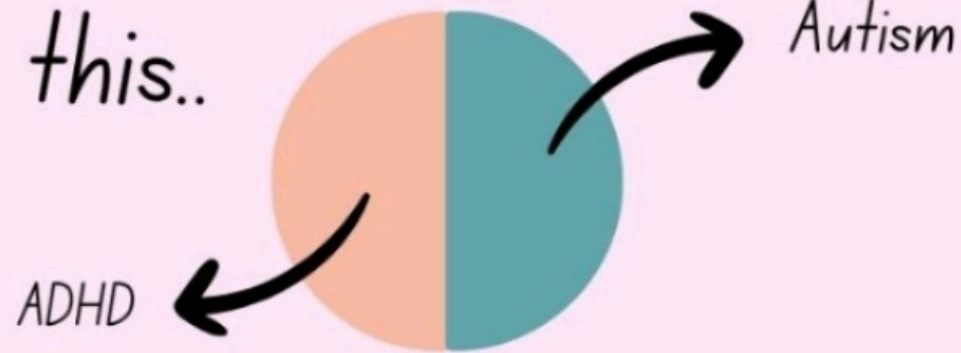
Last week me



# WHAT NEURODIVERGENCE IS *and what it isn't...*

neur  
gifted

People think neurodiversity is  
*this..*



But,  
neurodiversity  
is like this and  
a lot more!

neurogifted.com

NEURODIVERSITY

We are all neurodiverse.

NEUROTYPICAL

The average or the norm.

NEURODIVERGENT

Someone whose brain diverges  
from the norm.





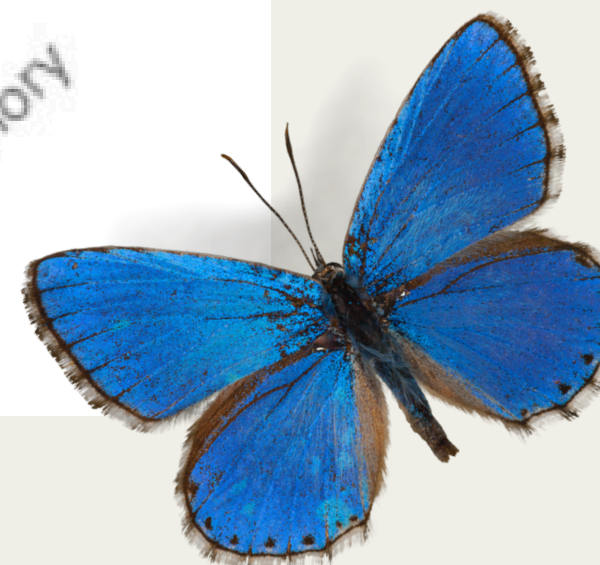
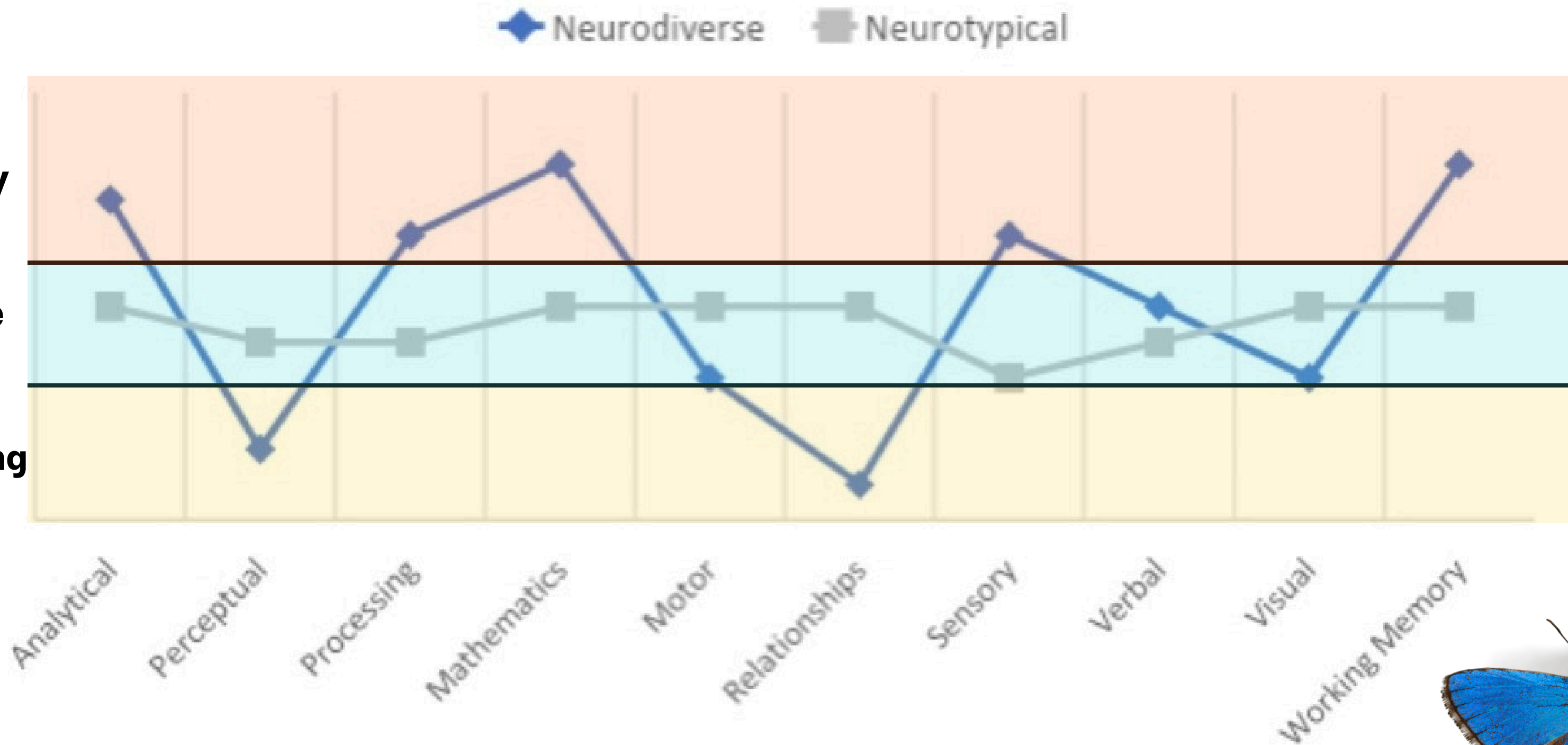
# The **SPIKEY** PROFILE



**Easy-peasy**

**The Average  
or the mean**

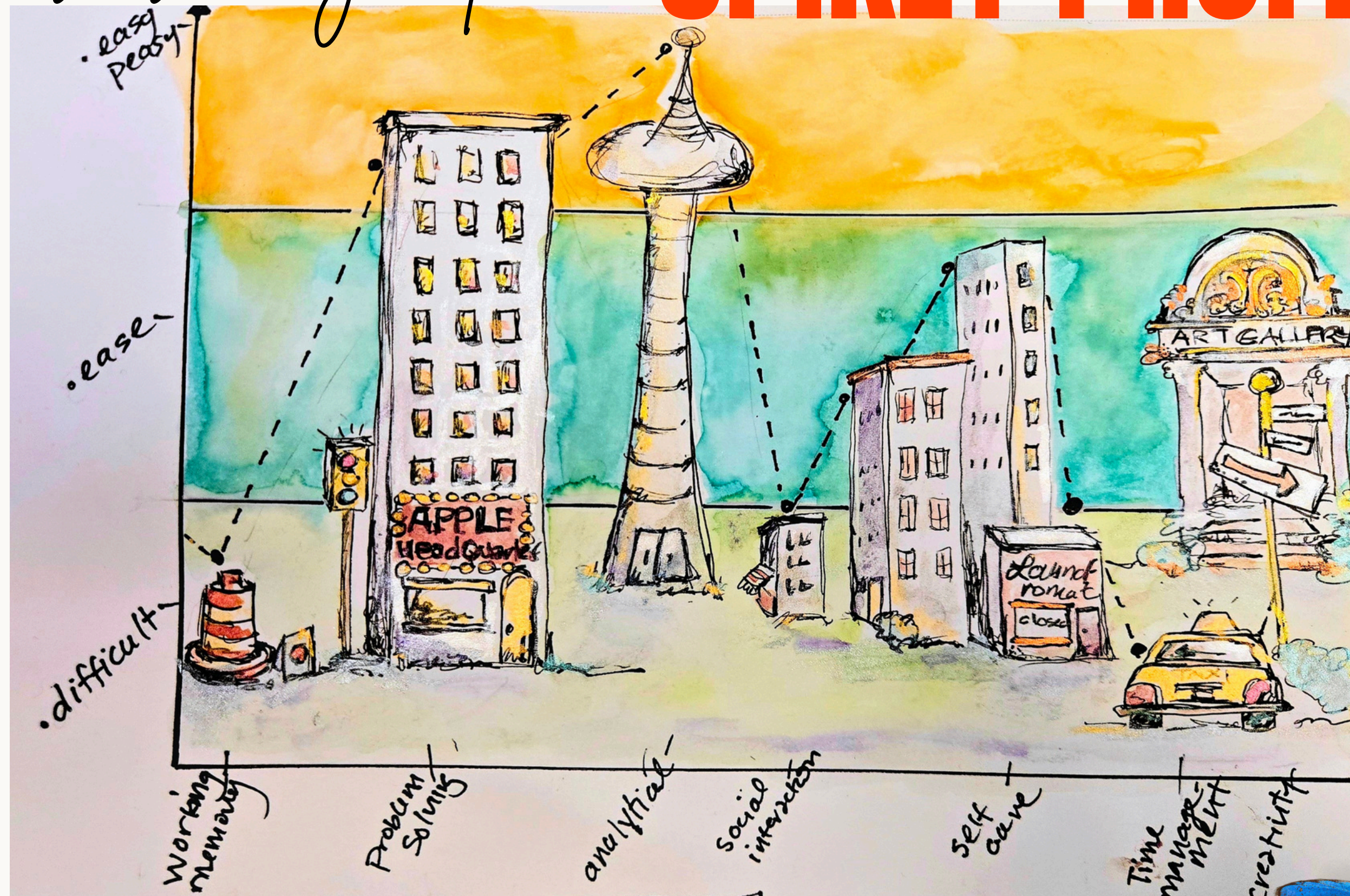
**More challenging**





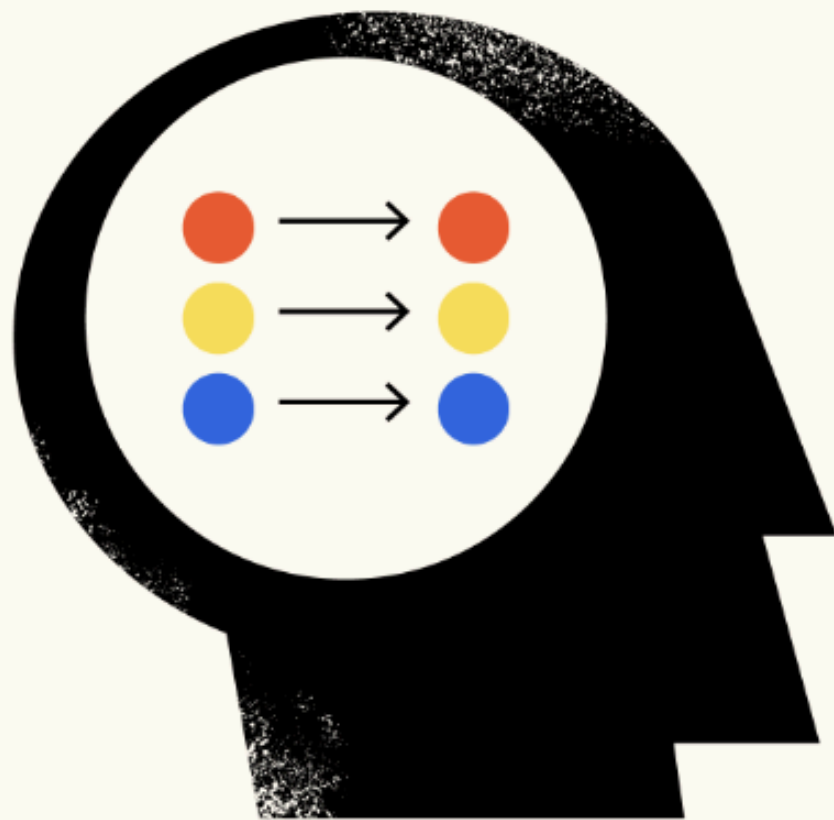
Lisa's image of a

# SPIKEY PROFILE

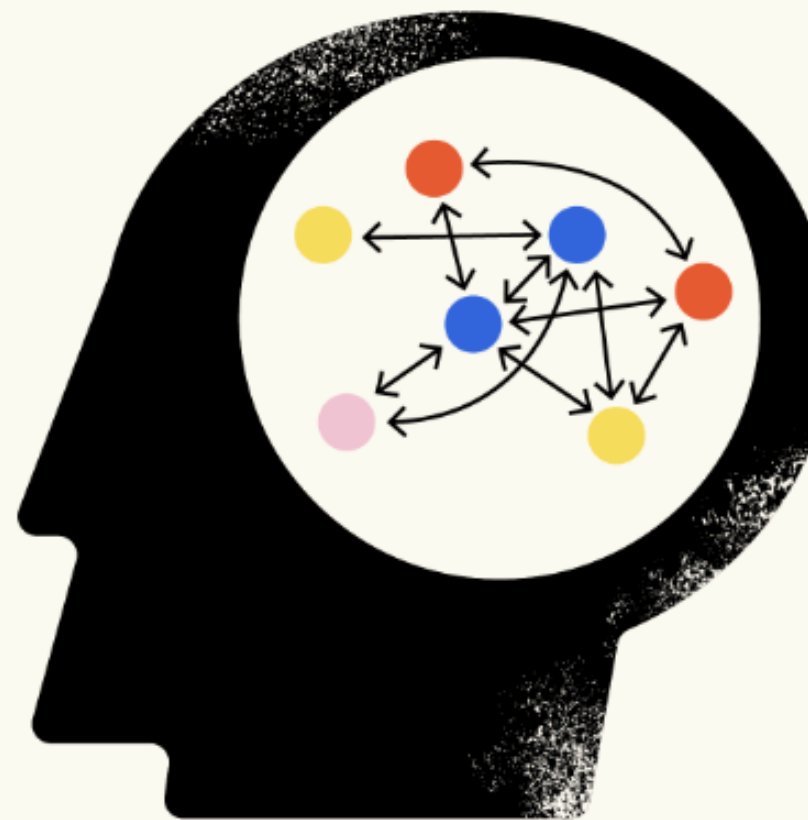




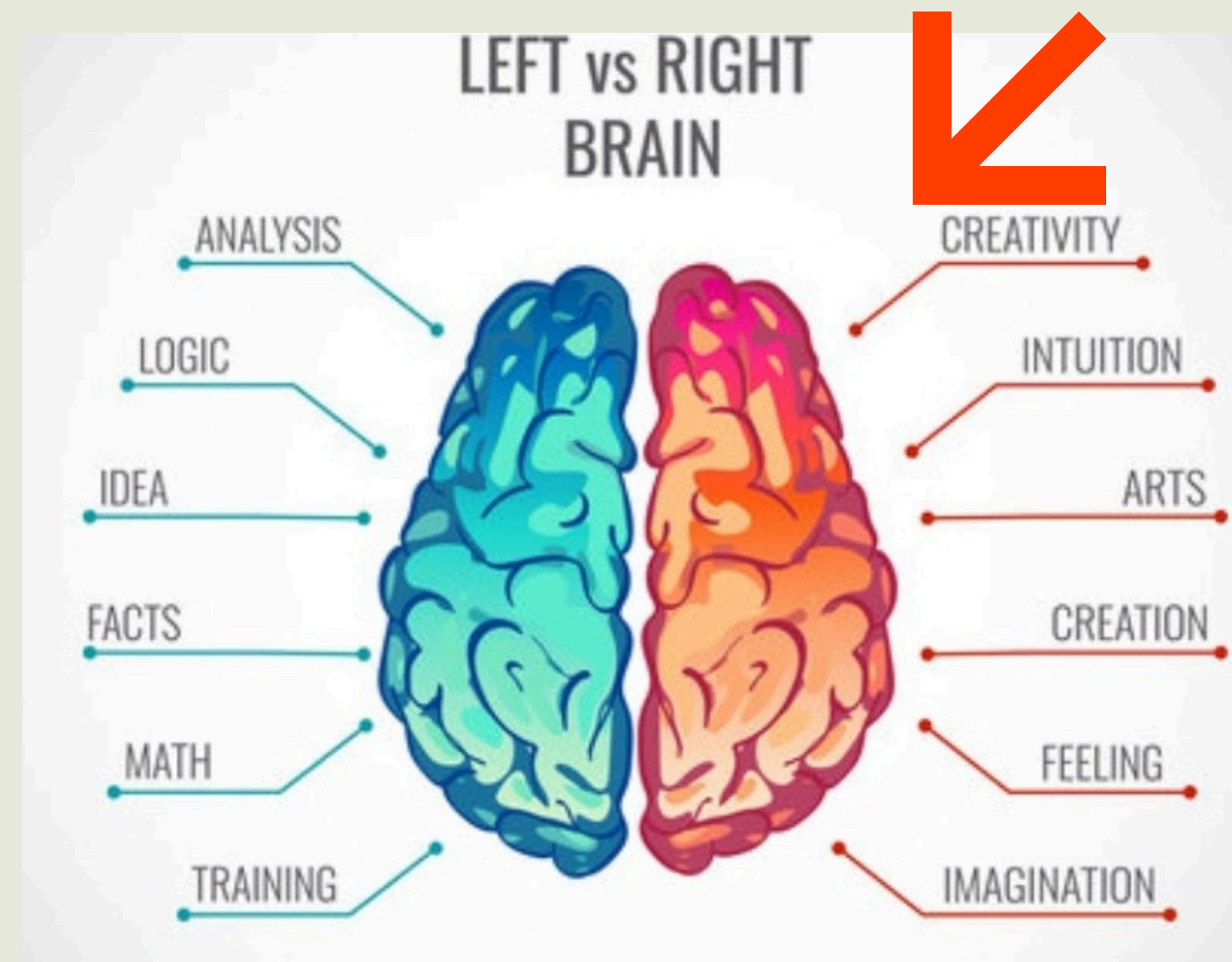
# THE PARADIGM Shift



LINEAR THINKING



SYSTEMS THINKING





# MEDICAL MODEL

*versus*

# STRENGTH-BASED MODEL

**Highly restricted, fixated interests that are abnormal in intensity or focus.**

**(e.g., strong attachment to or preoccupation with unusual objects, excessively circumscribed or perseverative interests).**

(e.g., a vacuum, string, bottle caps)

**Deep, sustained interests that reflect passion, expertise, and intense focus—often leading to specialized knowledge, creativity, or innovation.**

**This often leads to a high level of knowledge, great attention to detail, and long-term memory retention.**



# A SHIFT IN PERCEPTION

## The Medical Model

- “Poor eye contact, lacks social reciprocity”
- “Has difficulty multitasking”
- “Struggles to follow verbal instructions”

OR

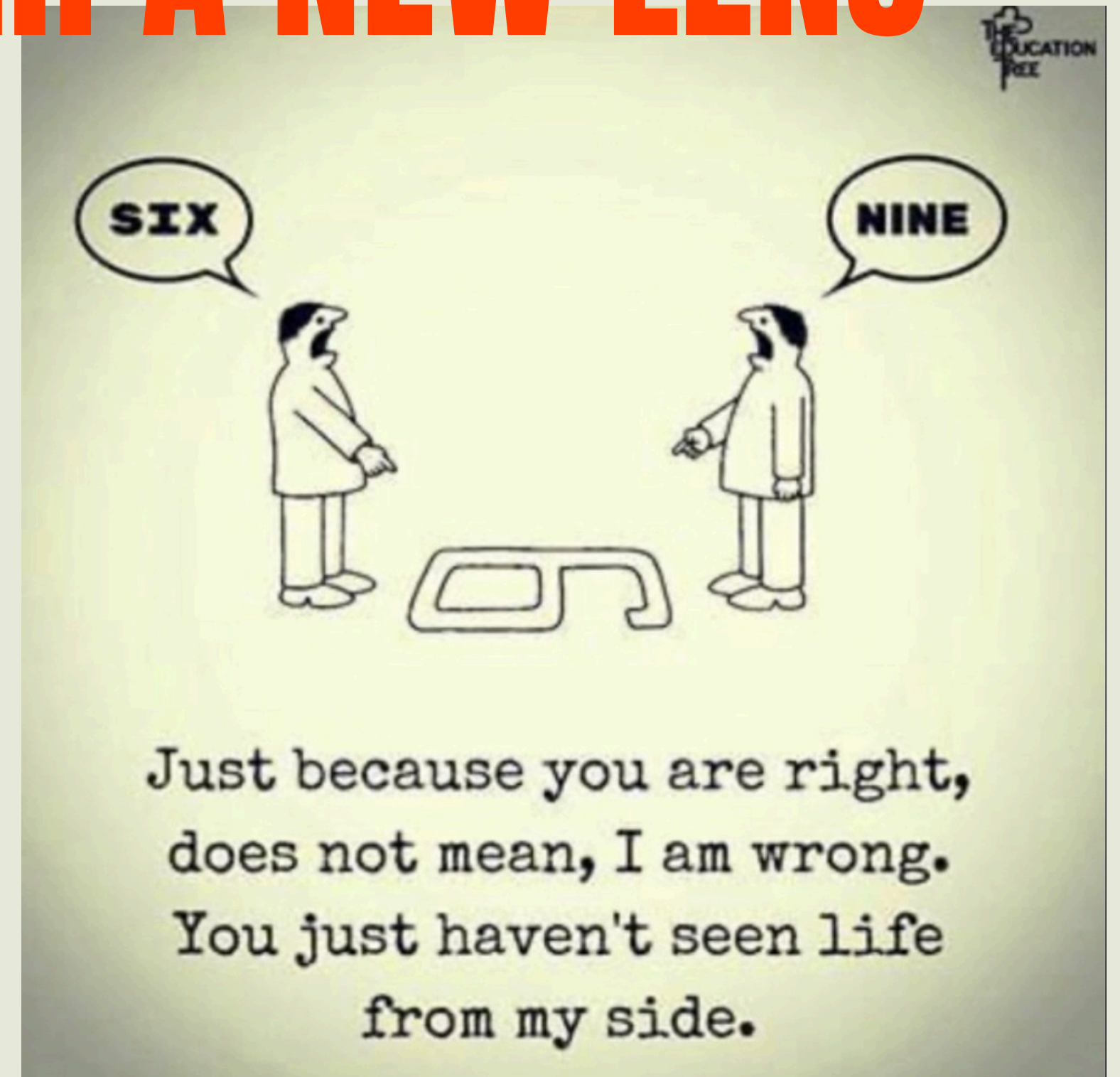
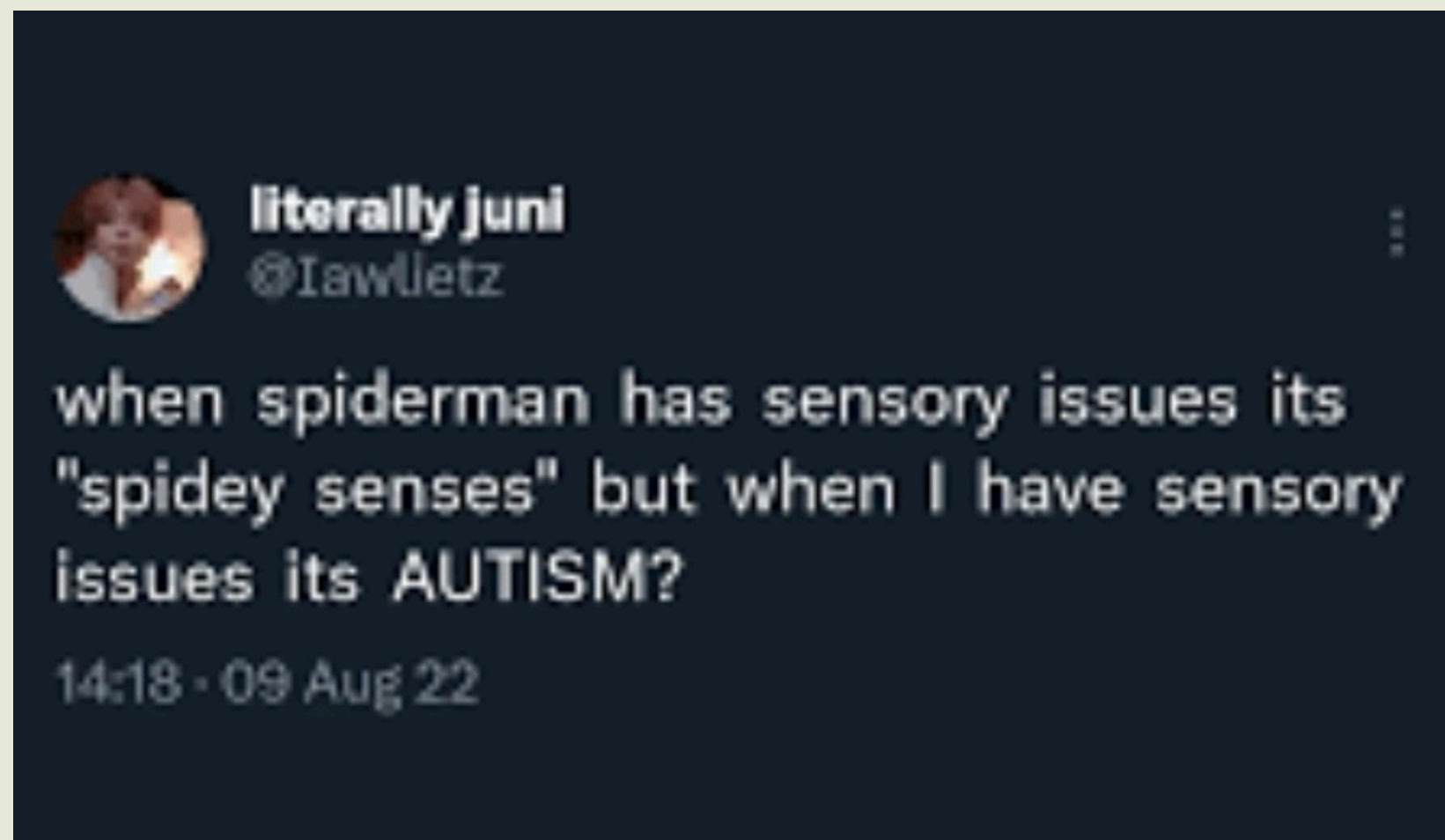
## The Strengths-Based Model

- Prefers deep, authentic conversations over small talk. May listen more effectively without direct eye contact.
- Focuses deeply on one task at a time—great for complex problem-solving or high-focus work.
- May process information better visually or through doing. Can thrive with written or visual aids.



# Reframing in Action:

## SEEING THROUGH A NEW LENS





ADHDers when they  
aren't listening to you:



MISUNDERSTANDING  
PROCESSING  
DIFFERENCES



UNDERSTANDING THE  
"WHY" BEHIND A  
BEHAVIOR FOSTERS  
GENUINE  
CONNECTION.

adndoers **ADHDoers**  
@ADHDoers\_

Trevor Noah on Navigating Life with an ADHD Brain

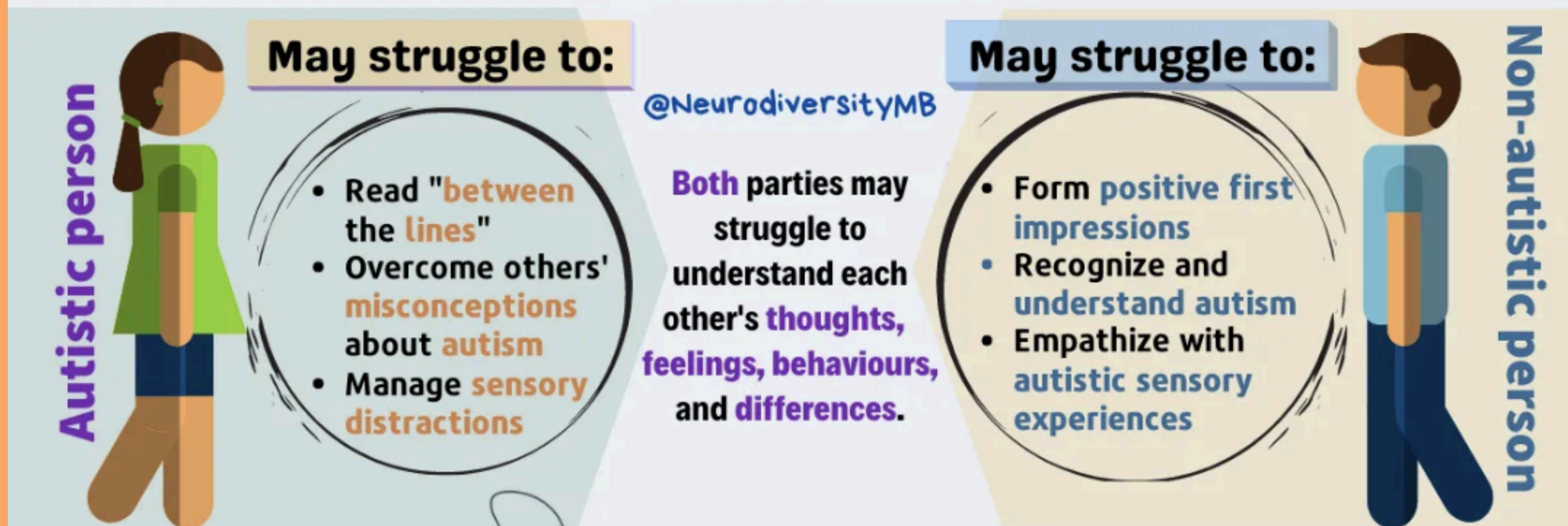


my friends know so they know  
that in a moment



## The double empathy problem

twoemb.medium.com



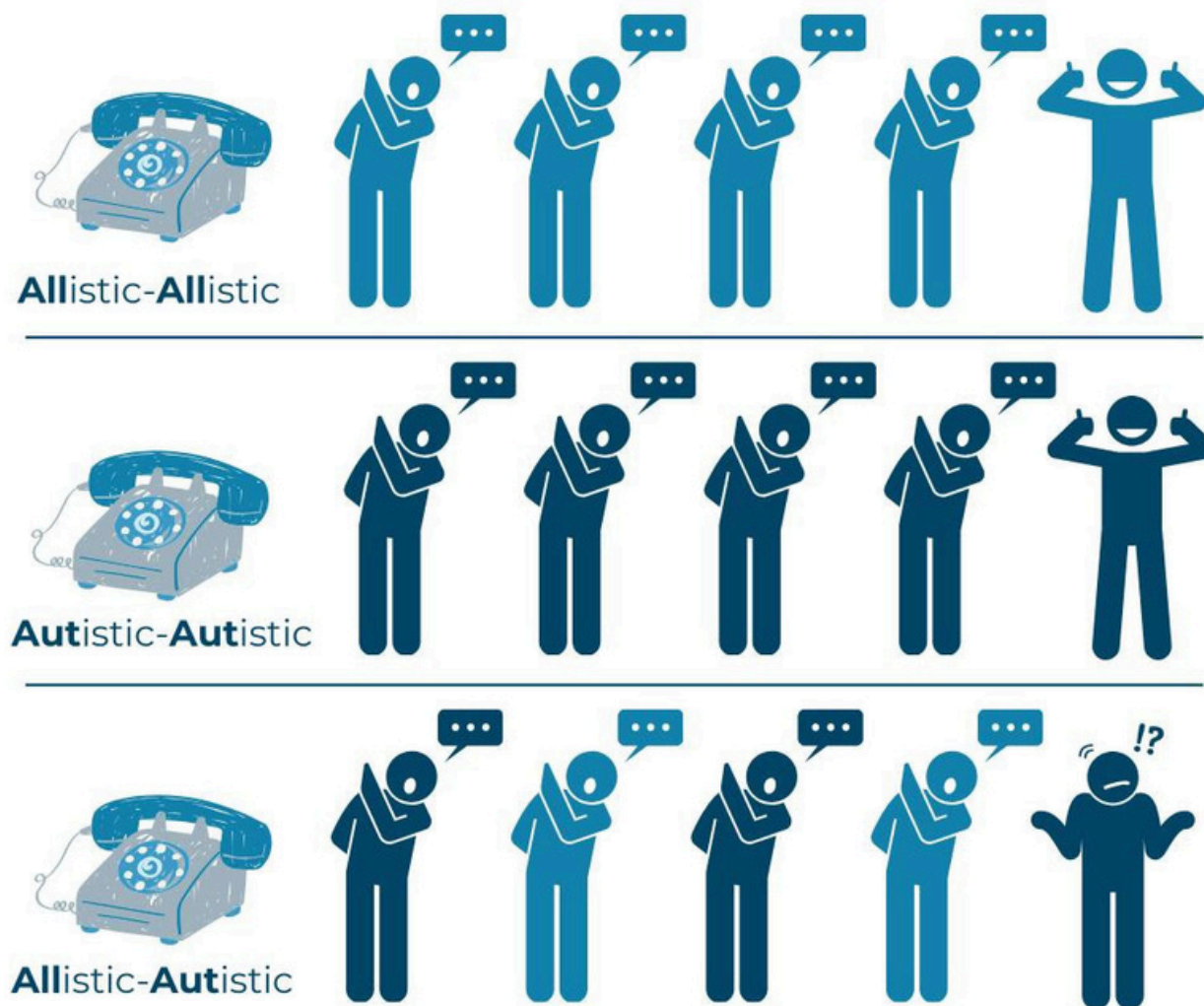
Milton, D. (2012) On the ontological status of autism: the 'double empathy problem'. Disability & Society, 27(6), 883–887.



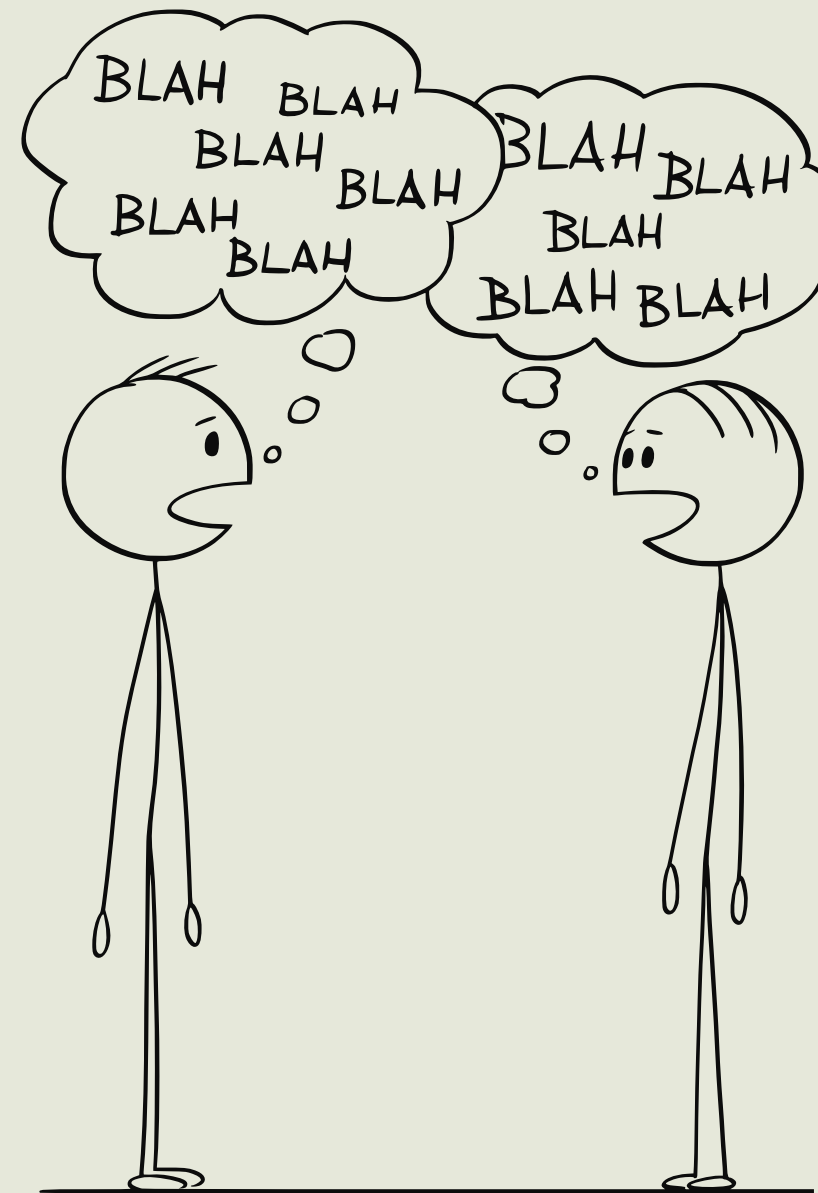
# COMMUNICATION & COLLABORATION

## Study One: Telephone Game

In a 2020 study led by Dr. Crompton, researchers explored how messages were transmitted within and between different neurotype groups: autistic-only, non-autistic-only, and mixed groups. Participants played a structured "telephone game," passing along a story about a bear on an adventure.



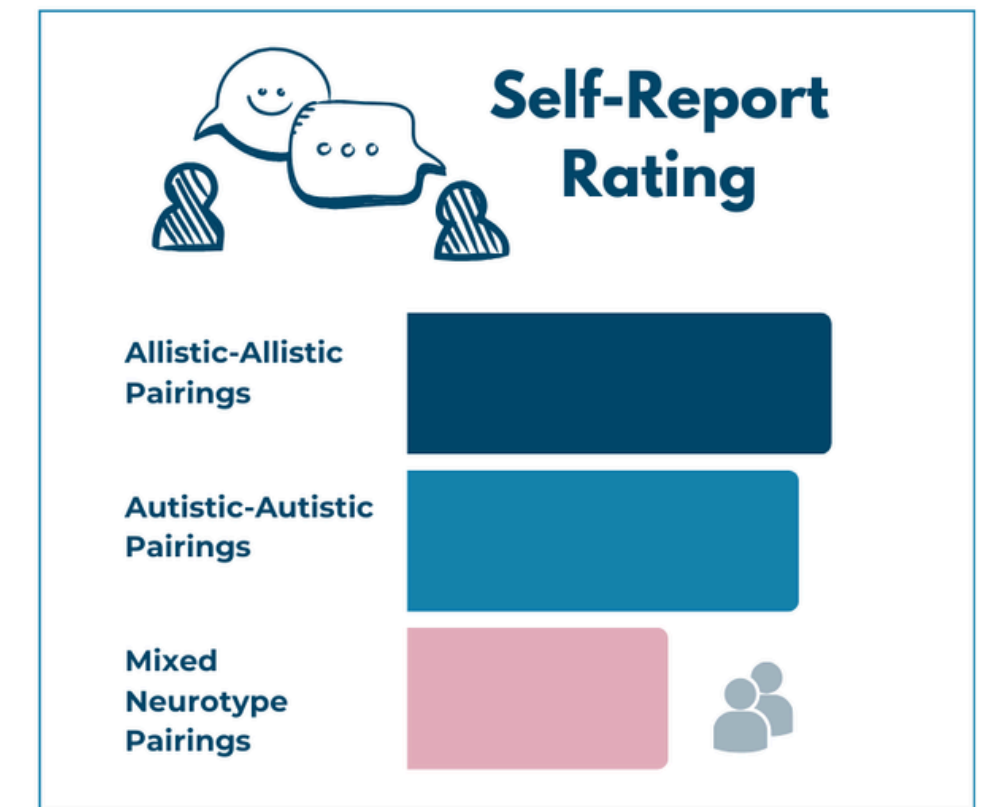
Crompton, C. J., Ropar, D., Evans-Williams, C. V., Flynn, E. G., & Fletcher-Watson, S. (2020). Autistic peer-to-peer information transfer is highly effective. *Autism: the international journal of research and practice*, 24(7), 1704–1712.



## Study Two: Neurotype Matching

They then looked at the level of connection each pair felt. Keep in mind that if autism was a deficit in communication, you'd expect these pairings to be lowest (two people who don't communicate well being paired).

But ... that isn't what they found.



\*This is a simplified visual representation of the study's findings. The actual results, which are more complex, can be found in the detailed study.



Crompton, C. J., Sharp, M., Axbey, H., Fletcher-Watson, S., Flynn, E. G., & Ropar, D. (2020). Neurotype-Matching but Not Being Autistic Influences Self and Observer Ratings of Interpersonal Rapport. *Frontiers in Psychology*.



# So, TELL ME...

Can you recall something someone did that made you feel included or like you genuinely belonged at work?





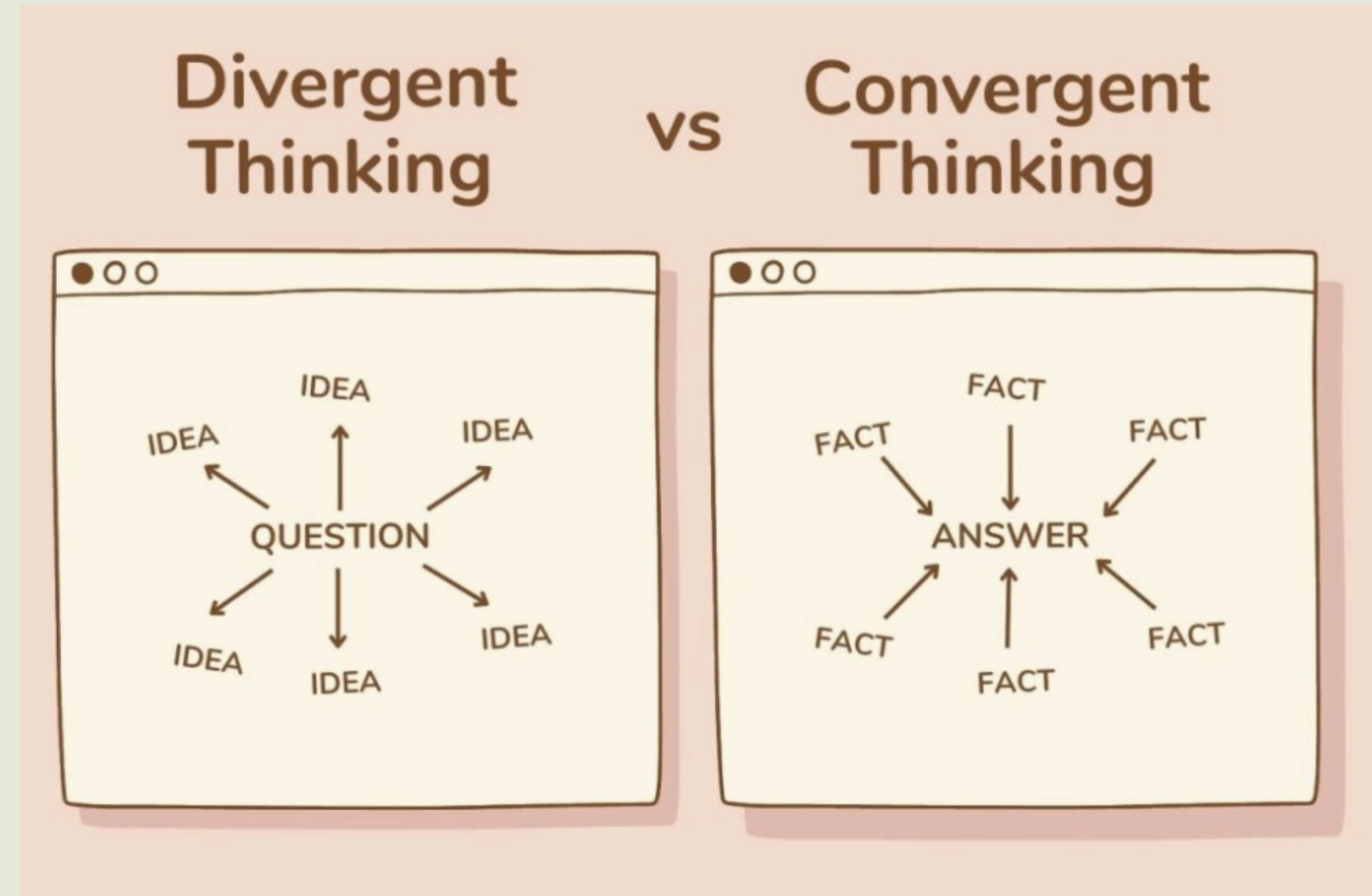
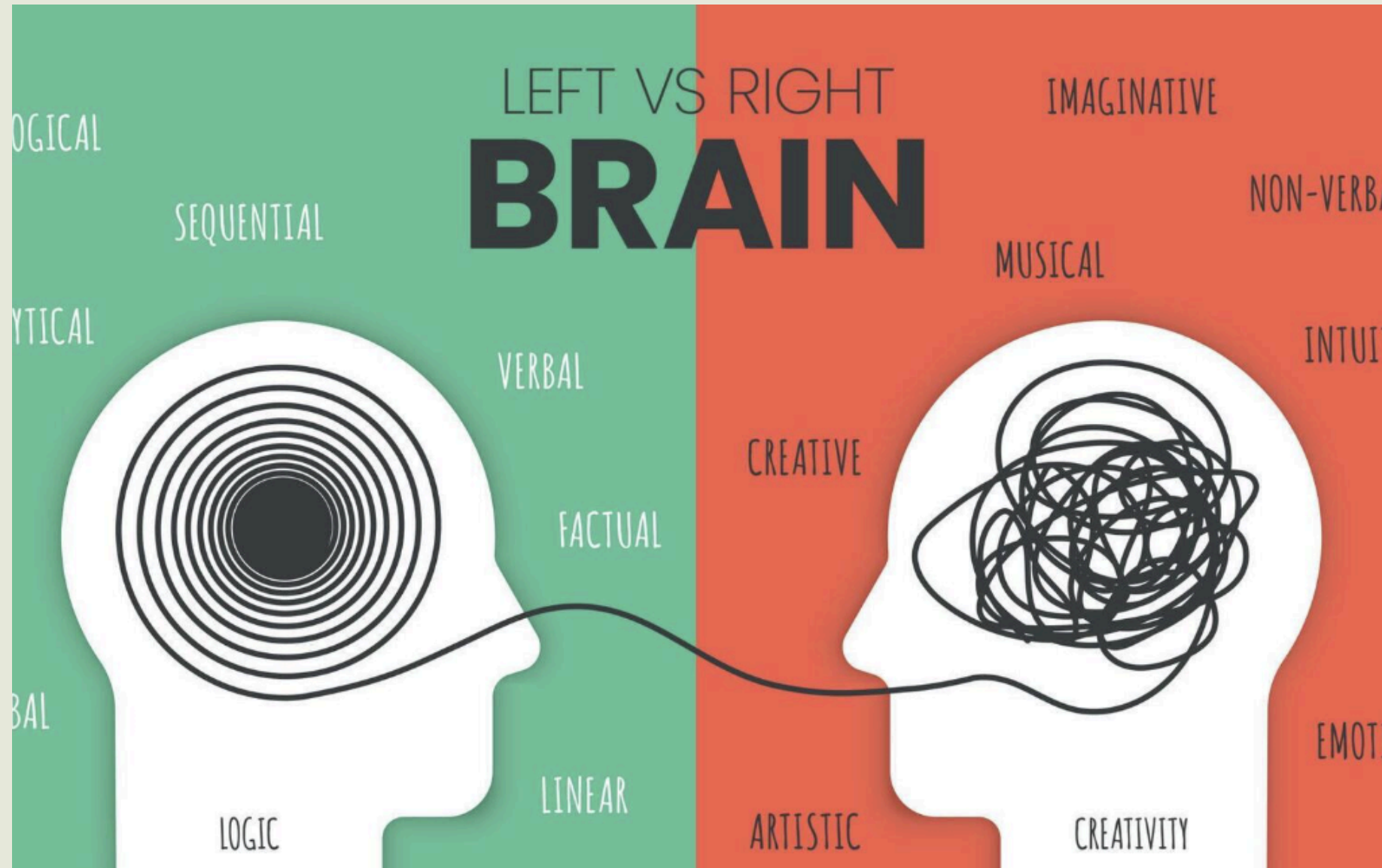
# COMMUNICATION & COLLABORATION

Below are key communication and processing styles often associated with neurodivergent individuals:

- Verbal vs. Nonverbal Processing
- Direct vs. Non-direct communication
- Written vs. Spoken communication
- Sensory Processing Differences
- Social Communication Differences
- Processing Speed and Working Memory Differences



# COMPLIMENTARY MINDS





# COMPLIMENTARY MINDS



1. How we view professionalism
2. Normalize sharing your weaknesses
3. Don't make it weird
4. Does that actually work? Who knew?
5. We all need another adult, don't we?

# TRY A WORKSTYLE PROFILE!

## EXAMPLES

Autistic me zoning out whilst someone is giving me verbal instructions



### 1. Communication Preferences

- How I prefer to receive feedback (written/verbal/in the moment/scheduled)
- How do I best give input or ideas
- How I show I'm engaged (eye contact, chat, body language, etc.)
- What helps me feel psychologically safe during conversations

### 2. Processing & Focus

- How I focus best (quiet space, music, task chunking)
- When I do my best thinking (time of day, pace, breaks)
- How I prefer to receive new information (visual, step-by-step, examples, live demo, etc.)

### 3. Sensory & Environmental Needs

- Lighting, sound, clothing, scents (preferences or sensitivities)
- Breaks and energy management (timing, frequency, rest needs)
- Workspace preferences (movement, background noise, sitting/standing, etc.)

### 4. Organization & Task Management

- How I prefer to track my work (lists, calendars, visual boards)
- What helps me stay on track (reminders, check-ins, flexible timelines)
- Tools or formats I like to use (apps, color codes, paper planners, etc.)



# WORKSTYLE PROFILE

## Work Approach & Strengths

**Hands-On & Collaborative and Solitude:** I work best when brainstorming ideas with others, talking out loud, creating mind maps, bouncing perspectives back and forth, and refining concepts together.

**Honourable mention:** I prefer a heads-up when changing my daily routine. Too many transitions or surprises make me cranky, make it hard for me to complete tasks and you won't want to be around me!

## Communication Style

- **Prefers Clear Expectations:** I appreciate direct communication, knowing what's needed upfront, and avoiding last-minute surprises.
- **Expect a lot of words!** I can make a story longer, especially when we are on a topic of choice or when an idea comes to mind! Feel free to draw me back in if I go way off-topic.

## Ideal Work Environment

- **Autonomy & Flexibility:** I do my best work when I have control over how I structure my time and tasks.
- **Quiet Work Spaces:** I don't stop moving and talking, but I can't think when there is movement and talking around me!

# IT HAS MY STRENGTHS....

# WORKSTYLE PROFILE

## Tools & Accommodations That Help Me Thrive

- **Visual & Verbal Summaries:** I retain information best when presented in various formats.
- **Built-in Recovery Time:** After a few back-to-back meetings, I need time to recharge and process.  
*I may hide for a while.*
- **Let's Keep It Human:** A bit of humour, kindness, and flexibility goes a long way.

## How to Work Best with Me

- **Ask me anything.** I prefer open communication, transparency, and respect when others express their needs. I am not easily offended and will do what I can to support anyone who asks....even if they don't ask.
- **Provide Written Follow-Ups:** If we discuss something important, a quick summary via email or notes helps me stay organized.
- **Bonus points for bullet points!**
- **If you need something done, I prefer email over text.** I have a terrible memory, and text messages disappear. I use email as my to-do list.

**AND WHAT I NEED TO GET THINGS DONE.**



Hello,  
I'm **Steven**



## My Working Hours

Mo: 09:00 - 17:00  
Tu: 09:00 - 17:00  
We: 09:00 - 17:00  
Th: 09:00 - 17:00  
Fr: 09:00 - 17:00



## My Communication preferences are...



Google Meet



EM@IL

## Conditions I like to work in

I like a quiet working environment, if there is a task that needs focus.



I like having headphones in.

I need to be able to move from space to space



## Things I need



COFFEE



## The best way to give me feedback is ...

Feedback is a gift

I like receiving feedback face-to-face

I see all feedback as a learning opportunity, so I like total honesty.

Include examples!



## Things I love

"I like hearing what others are working on."



Swarming



Sketching

## Things I struggle with



Politics



"No, but"

# IN CLOSING

I invite you to...

Think of your organization, your team, and what we've talked about today around neurodiversity in the workplace.

- When you leave the webinar, if you could make one change for your workplace regarding neurodiversity, what would it be?

**“I don't need to know your label.  
I just need to know how you work best.”**

– Sam, Tech Leader in Australia



# LET'S STAY

*connected*



**Lisa Lewis, CPHR**  
**Founder, Mind Mosaic HR**



[www.mindmosaic.com](http://www.mindmosaic.com)

# REFERENCES

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9. <https://neurodivergentinsights.com/rethinking-autistic-communication/>



# ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. Neurodiversity in the Workplace: A Strengths-Based Approach. Jo Nash, PhD.  
<https://positivepsychology.com/neurodiversity-in-the-workplace/>
2. Acquired Neurodiversity: An Overview. Author: Dr. Richard Purcell. <https://carescribe.io/blog/acquired-neurodiversity-an-overview/>