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Why can social skills training be problematic? Deficit-based and ableist? • Enforces neurotypical social skills alone? Might be seeking to teach neurodivergent children to behave in a neurotypical way? Promotes masking? • Enforces discomfort and distress tolerance? • Reduces autonomy → reduces self-advocacy?

"The onus should not be placed solely on Autistic people to repair communication differences"

Therapist Neurodiversity Collective (2013)

Masking Linked to: Meltdowns and shutdowns Anxiety • Exhaustion Loss of sense of identity • Not true friendships and relationships?

- Poor mental health outcomes (longer term)

Hull et al., (2017; 2020)

Masking, camouflaging, 'Adaptive Morphing'

- An everyday self-protective social survival strategy...
- Autistic people describe feeling pressured to camouflage so they can stay safe (Pearson, Rose & Rees; 2022; Chapman, Rose, Hull & Mandy, 2022)
- A trauma response to Autistic lived experiences of autism stigma (Perry et al., 2022; Han, Scior, Avramides & Crane, 2021)

"We all have different personas for different environments – that is very different to an adaptive response for emotional and physical safety." (Wenn Lawson, 2020)

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Social skills training - What's the evidence?

- · School-based social skills interventions have been minimally effective for Autistic children (meta-analysis of 55 studies) (Bellini et al., 2007)
- "The majority of studies indicated that there is low quality of evidence and low clinical significance to support the effectiveness of social cognitive interventions to improve social participation in Autistic children." (Book et al., 2020)
- "The majority of interventions targeted social-emotional reciprocity and were of relatively low quality. There was insufficient evidence to determine whether effects were generalisable, sustained, or important of autistic people." (Roberts et al., 2022).

Autistic voices... SWAN Focus Groups "There is a difference between my idea of having friends and school staff's idea of having friends (Yr7) "I don't like people who are mean to me and make fun of what I like (Yt5) "I like being on my own at playtime" (Y1) School colouring club-"sometimes it helps you make friends" (Yr1) "I feel like the training can be harmful because, like, it can make autistic people feel like they have to like hide their autistic traits and that kind of changed their autistic traits.... It can feel a bit like it's conversion therapy, like it's trying to change who you are! (Daniel)

"Just Ask What Support We Need": Autistic Adults' Feedback on Social Skills Training (Hull et al., 2024)

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"The aim is not to teach [young people] to stop masking completely, but instead to teach them about masking, how it affects them, how to advocate for themselves, how to find spaces where they don't need to mask, to keep doing the things they love and to build a strong sense of identity" (Ailbhe McKinney- X, formerly 'Twitter').

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"What skills do you want to learn?" Learning and practicing some social skills can still be useful for young people: Collaborative goals:

- "I want to know how to ask if I can play too"
- "I'd like to practice asking for help"
- "I'd like to have some ideas for what to say in a job interview"

- Recognising when something feels uncomfortable
- How to say "no" or "stop"; ask for help; to seek consent
- Self-advocacy
 - Understanding how people might interpret and respond to certain forms of communication (social understanding and informed choices)

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Activity 2: Reflect and dis	scuss
What social skills interventions are happening RPs (and schools):	ng in your
 Are they neurodiversity-affirming? Do they feel comfortable? What skills are they teaching? Are the goals collaborative? Do they consider/explain masking? 	7.2
 Do they create a safe space? Do they support understanding of diffe communication on both sides? 	erences in
 Do they support understanding of diffe 	