**Dealing with Change: Key Strategies for Autistic Individuals** 

**Routines and Difficulties with Change** 

Autistic people can find any kind of change difficult, whether it's small day-to-day transitions or major life events. Set routines, rituals, and predictability can help manage anxiety and create a sense of safety. For example:

- Always travelling the same route to school or work
- Eating the same food for breakfast
- Having precise rituals around daily activities

Rules and routines can become especially rigid during periods of stress, illness, or major change. Even minor transitions, such as moving between two activities, can cause distress.

**Common Signs Related to Routine Dependence** 

- Distress with changes to the environment, people, or schedules
- Strong preferences for specific items (e.g., clothing fabric, soap brand)
- Verbal rituals (repeated questioning with specific expected answers)
- Compulsive behaviours (e.g., frequent handwashing or checking locks)

Note: Compulsive behaviours do not always indicate OCD, but if concerned, consult a GP.

**Strategies to Support with Change** 

### 1. Find Out About the Change

Be proactive as a parent or carer. If a change is upcoming (e.g., a teacher leaving school), try to get as much detail as possible in advance so the autistic individual can prepare.

### 2. Describe the Change Clearly

- . Mark the date of the change on a calendar and help count down the days
- Use clear, simple language
- Limit gestures and facial expressions while explaining

# 3. Use Visual Supports

Visual aids can improve understanding and reduce anxiety:

- Show photos of the new place, new people, or new activities
- Create a photo book or folder to look at before and during the change
- If going on holiday, show pictures of the entire journey, not just the airplane

On the day of the change:

Use a visual timetable to show what's happening and when

• Reverse the visuals to help explain the return journey

## 4. Involve the Right People

If moving to a new school or care provider:

- Involve staff from both the current and new settings
- Ensure person-centred planning
- Focus on the individual's needs, communication preferences, and potential anxiety triggers

# **5. Support Transitions Between Activities**

Sequencing and understanding time can be difficult. Strategies include:

- Use a visual "now-and-next" board
- Use a timer to show when an activity will end
- Allow the person to move symbols or objects to indicate an activity is finished
- Make wait times as short and predictable as possible
- Use visual representations of waiting time (timers, sticker clocks)
- Introduce transition boxes with calming activities

# 6. Manage Anxiety

- Be observant of anxiety signs
- Offer a worry book or worry box to express concerns
- Explain positive aspects of the change
- Use social stories or apps like "Brain in Hand" for support