## Essential Information to Know When Creating an Autism-Friendly

## ENVIRONMENT



An autism-friendly environment should reduce the negative effects and enhance the positivity of sensory differences.

People with autism can be hypersensitive or hyposensitive, requiring more or less stimulus at times.

Fluorescent lighting can be distracting and debilitating for some autistic people.

Darkness is essential for treating sleep problems.

Different colors have different effects on people with autism. Green is restful, light blue aids concentration, yellow and red are stimulating.

Clutter can cause overstimulation for some people with autism.

Patterned fabrics can be distressing and overwhelming to some people living with autism.

Autistic people can hear sounds many decibels above those others can hear.

Sound intensive can be deafening.

Some autistic people find touch distressing unless they are in control of it.

Some hyposensitive people need additional stimulation to feel.

Smells can cause extreme nausea in some autistic people.

Distaste for a particular food can be caused by the texture or appearance of the food, rather than the taste.

Some autistic people rock, balance, and swing to help gain a sense of self.

Too much space can cause anxiety and disorientation.

Many autistic people need space around them and cannot handle clutter and crowds, including narrow corridors and passageways.

Ask yourself if the space will be used by individuals or groups, and is the space transitional?

Pay attention to all seven senses: hearing, sight, taste, smell, proprioceptive, touch, and vestibular.



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