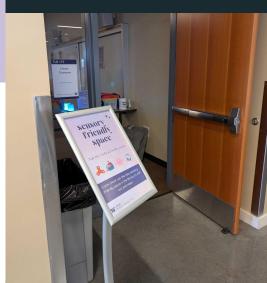
Sensory Friendly & Neuroinclusive Spaces in Academia

Accessibility Driven Work at the UW Tacoma Library

Martha Rabura, Grad Reference Specialist Lauryn Cole, Grad Reference Specialist Alaina Bull, Student Success Librarian Johanna Jacobsen Kiciman, Head of Research Services

LIBRARY UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON | TACOMA

4.2025



Agenda

01	Project's Start	
02	Philosophy & Literature Review	
03	Creating the Sensory-Friendly Space	
04	Challenges & Growth	
05	What's Next	

Project's Start

Project's Start and Inspiration

Alignment of key factors

Supportive & Knowledgeable Mentors

Shared Value for Accessibility Centered Work

Interest and Labor

Underutilized Classroom Space

3

Philosophy of the Project

"DEIA is not an abstract concept; it is a framework for building institutions where everyone belongs and is able to thrive, while addressing systemic barriers that have historically excluded marginalized communities." - ACLU



- Increase of neurodivergent students on college campuses
- Sensory overwhelm in libraries

Research & Lit Review





- Control of sensory needs & interactions
- Core features

Research & Lit Review

Creating the Sensory Friendly Space



- 1. Things to Consider
- 2. Deciding on Priorities
- Figuring outDetails andSpecifics
- 4. Opening the Space

Creating the

Space



Space & budget constraints:

- Low versus high sensory needs
- Critical resources
- Quantity versus quality

Deciding on Priorities

8

• Layout

- Documentation
- Name & Signage
- Assessment
 Options



Details & Specifics



- Iterative Process
- Record & Reflect
- Promote! Promote! Promote!
- Collaboration

Opening the Space

Challenges & Growth

Trial & Error	Promotion	Determining Needs	Growth
 Adjusting layout Works and doesn't work 	Getting the word outUsage	 What is working? What isn't? What needs to change? 	 Shifting hours New materials Growing our team Collaboration

What's Next

Partnering with other campus units

2

1

Continue efforts to grow student usage of the space



4

Address wide spectrum of sensory needs



Creating a long term plan for the space

UWT Library's Sensory- Friendly Space

Final Reflections & Impace

- This space does not exist in isolation
- Neuroinclusive spaces are one of many ways to address accessibility
- Current attacks to DEIA initiatives and this type of work
- Continuing to put in the work and fight the good fight

References

Anderson, A. (2018). Autism and the Academic Library: A Study of Online Communication. College & Research Libraries, 79(5), 645–658. https://doi.org/10.5860/crl.79.5.645

Anderson, A. (2021). From mutual awareness to collaboration: Academic libraries and autism support programs. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 53(1), 103–115. https://doi.org/10.1177/0961000620918628

Boyer, A., & El-Chidiac, A. (2023). Come Chill Out at the Library: Creating Soothing Spaces for Neurodiverse Students. Journal of New Librarianship, 8(1), 41–47. <u>https://doi.org/10.33011/newlibs/13/5</u>

Chalifoux, A. (2023, October 25). UC Clermont celebrates new cutting-edge spaces: Sensory room first of its kind in nation. UC News. https://www.uc.edu/news/articles/2023/10/uc-clermont-celebrates-new-cutting-edge-spaces--sensory-room-first-of-its-kind-in-nation.html

Cox, A. M. (2019). Learning bodies: Sensory experience in the information commons. Library & Information Science Research, 41(1), 58–66. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lisr.2019.02.002

East Carolina University. (n.d.). Joyner Library Sensory Room. ECU Libraries. Retrieved January 22, 2024, from https://rooms.lib.ecu.edu/joyner/sensory-room

Eng, A. (2017, July 17). Neurodiversity in the Library: One Librarian's Experience. In the Library with the Lead Pipe. https://www.inthelibrarywiththeleadpipe.org/2017/neurodiversity-in-the-library/

Higher Education Research Institute. (2023). 2022 CIRP Freshman Survey All Respondents.

Madriaga, M. (2010). 'I avoid pubs and the student union like the plague': Students with Asperger Syndrome and their negotiation of university spaces. Children's Geographies, 8(1), 39–50. https://doi.org/10.1080/14733280903500166

References Continued

McGlone, P. (2023, October 30). NYU Libraries Opens Low-sensory Room for Neurodiverse Students and Others Who Benefit From a Calming Environment. NYU News. http://www.nyu.edu/content/nyu/en/about/news-publications/news/2023/october/N-38

Miller, C. (2023). What Is Neurodiversity? And how can parents support kids who are neurodivergent? Child Mind Institute. https://childmind.org/article/what-is-neurodiversity/

Mostafa, M. (2008). An Architecture for Autism: Concepts of Design Intervention for the Autistic User. ArchNet-IJAR: International Journal of Architectural Research, 2(1), 189–211.

Pen State University. (2023, October 27). Libraries piloting sensory rooms as supportive spaces for neurodiverse students. Penn State. https://www.psu.edu/news/university-libraries/story/libraries-piloting-sensory-rooms-supportive-spaces-neurodiverse-students/

Petcu, S. D., Zhang, D., & Li, Y.-F. (2021). Students with Autism Spectrum Disorders and Their First-Year College Experiences. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18(22), 11822. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph182211822</u>

Pionke, J. J., Knight-Davis, S., & Brantley, J. S. (2019). Library involvement in an autism support program: A case study. College & Undergraduate Libraries, 26(3), 221–233. https://doi.org/10.1080/10691316.2019.1668896

Potter, A. (2023). Neurodiversity and Accessibility. Alki, 39(1). https://alki.pubpub.org/pub/1vucai29/release/1

Walton, K., & McMullin, R. (2021). Welcoming autistic students to academic libraries through innovative space utilization. Pennsylvania Libraries: Research & Practice, 9(2), 83–100. <u>https://doi.org/10.5195/palrap.2021.259</u>

Questions?

mrabura, lcole5, alainac, jmjk @ uw [dot] edu