

Employers are failing to support neurodiversity at work

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Over one-third of workers (35%) think that their employer is ineffective at training managers to support neurodiversity at work, according to a new Acas survey.

The survey, carried out by YouGov, of 1,000 employees across Great Britain found that just 32% think their organisation effectively trains managers to make reasonable adjustments for neurodivergent colleagues.

By contrast, 35% said their employer was ineffective, with 18% of those describing their employer as 'very ineffective'. Almost one-third (32%) of respondents said they did not know how effective their employer was at supporting neurodivergent staff, pointing to a potential lack of understanding of neurodiversity at work.

Julie Dennis, Acas Head of Inclusive Workplace Strategy and Policy said:

"These stats show a potentially worrying lack of knowledge when it comes to supporting neurodivergent colleagues, and how to put support at the centre of workplace policies and training.

"Supporting neurodivergent staff can be simple and cost-effective, and it should be integral to any business. When everyone is given the chance to thrive, every business can too.

"Acas has advice and training for employers on how to raise awareness, be inclusive, sensitive, and stay within the law when managing neurodiversity at work."

Neurodiversity describes the natural differences in how people's brains behave and process information. Well-known types of neurodivergence include neurodevelopmental conditions such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), autism, dyslexia and dyspraxia.

A lot of neurodivergent people do not see themselves as disabled but will often be considered as having a disability under the Equality Act 2010. The Equality Act 2010 gives disabled employees protection against discrimination and the right to reasonable adjustments at work. A reasonable adjustment is a change that an employer makes to remove or reduce a disadvantage related to someone's disability.

According to Acas figures, around 15 to 20% of adults experience and process the world differently. Acas's advice is that employers should make their organisation more inclusive, so that staff feel comfortable sharing and talking about neurodiversity.

Acas has some top tips for employers:

- Support line managers: Give managers the skills and confidence to recognise needs, agree adjustments and help people perform at their best.
- Build real knowledge: Provide practical training so everyone understands how to support neurodivergent colleagues
- Co-create guidance: Work with neurodivergent staff to design policies, guidance and training that reflect real experiences and needs.

Acas offers [training on neurodiversity](#) with sessions planned throughout the year ahead.

[Read the Acas advice on neurodiversity](#)

Media enquiries

[Contact the Acas press office](#)

Background notes

1. Acas is the leading authority on workplace relations and dispute resolution in Great Britain. We provide free, impartial advice to employers and employees on workplace rights, rules and best practice. We also provide training and tailored support for businesses that can help them succeed. Acas is a non-departmental public body that is governed by an independent Council made up of employers, employee representatives and independent members.
2. Read the [Acas research on the prevalence of neurodiversity at work](#)
3. Acas commissioned YouGov to poll employers and employees in a representative sample of British businesses. The surveys were carried out online and the total sample size was 1,011 senior decision makers and 1,000 employees in Great Britain. Fieldwork was undertaken from 2 February to 9 February 2026 for employers and 5 February to 11 February 2026 for employees. All figures, unless otherwise stated, are from YouGov Plc and have been weighted and are representative of British business size and region.

Respondents were asked: For the following question by 'neurodiverse employees' we mean those with conditions such as Autism, ADHD, Dyslexia, Dyspraxia (DCD), and Dyscalculia. How effective do you think your employer is at training managers to identify and make reasonable adjustments for neurodiverse employees?

The results were:

Very effective 7%

Somewhat effective 26%

Somewhat ineffective 17%

Very ineffective 18%

Do not know 32%

Net effective 32%

Net ineffective 35%