Neurodiversity

Neurodiversity describes the whole of

An individual is not described as 'neurodiverse', but 'neurodivergent'.

The broad term neurodivergent describes the underlying neurological challenge an individual experiences e.g. dyslexia, dyspraxia, autism and ADHD.

Neurodivergent individuals wish to be understood, accepted, respected, recognised and their differences celebrated.

Neurodivergent positives can include:

- abstract and critical thinking
- excellent vocabulary
- multi-dimensional thinking
- big picture thinking
- good reasoning skills
- hyperfocused
- good conversationalists
- energetic
- excellent memory
- keen sense of observation
- multi-taskers
- precise
- detail orientated
- visual skills
- problem solving
- strategic.

Dyscolculia

Dyspraxia/ developmental co-ordination disorder

Dysgraphia

Dyspraxia affects fine and/or gross motor coordination. It can influence the participation and functioning of everyday life skills.

There can be challenges with self-care, writing, typing and learning new skills, such as learning to drive and riding a bike. It is recognised that many people with dyspraxia also experience challenges with organisation, planning, memory and processing speed, and speech.

Support organisation:

Auditory processing difficulties

www.dyspraxiafoundation.org.uk

Developmental Language Disorder **Dyslexia**

be described as a continuum of difficulties in learning to read, write and/or spell, which persist despite the provision of appropriate learning opportunities.

There are often associated difficulties such as auditory and /or visual processing of language-based information, phonological awareness, oral language skills and reading fluency, short-term and working memory, sequencing and directionality, number skills and organisational ability.

> Support organisation: www.dyslexiascotland.org.uk

Autism Spectrum

Autism is a lifelong neurodevelopmental difference that Foetal Alconol Spectrum Disordet affects the way a person communicates and interacts with others, how information is processed and how the person makes sense of the world.

Support organisation: www.scottishautism.org.uk

Intellectual Disability

Attention Deficit (Hyperactivity) Disorder

Individuals may find it challenging to concentrate, sustain attention, sit still, follow directions and control impulsive behaviours. They may display inattentive behaviours and hyperactivity.

They can be very distractable, have difficulty remembering and have poor organisational skills. They may be impatient, have excessive movement, may interrupt when people are talking as well as have difficulty with turn taking.

> **Support organisation:** www.adhdfoundation.org.uk

Neurodiversity

xiascotland.org.uk Scottish Charity No. SC000951

Tourette Syndrome

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