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.

Dysgraphia

Dyscolculia Dyspraxia/ developmental co-ordination disorder

> 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:

Autism Spectrum

the world.

Autism is a lifelong neuro-

developmental difference that

affects the development of the brain. Autism affects the way a person

others, how information is processed

and how the person makes sense of

Support organisation:

www.scottishautism.org.uk

communicates and interacts with

Auditory processing difficulties

Foetal Alconol Spectrum Disordet

www.dyspraxiafoundation.org.uk

Dyslexia

Developmental Language Disorder 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

Neurodiversity

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

and a state of the state of the

Intellectual Disability

Tourette Syndrome

xiascotland.org.uk Scottish Charity No. SC000951