

Dyspraxia:

Dyspraxia is a neurodivergent condition that affects a person's movement and coordination to varying degrees.

Approximately 6% of the world's population is affected by Dyspraxia. Possible symptoms might include poor balance and posture, fatigue, clumsiness, and poor hand-eye coordination.

However, students with Dyspraxia can also exhibit high levels of determination, persistence and motivation, be problem solvers, and think creatively and originally.

Dyscalculia:

Dyscalculia is a condition that affects 3 to 7% of the population. People with dyscalculia may experience difficulty of varying degrees with math, such as understanding the meaning of numbers, or applying principles to solve problems.

People with dyscalculia may also have superpowers such as being: more creative, more intuitive, strategic thinkers, problem solvers, and having a love for words.

What is neurodiversity?

Neurodiversity, as described by Harvard Health, is the idea that people experience and interact with the world around them in many different ways and that there is no one "right" way of thinking, learning, and behaving.



Some of the Different Types of Neurodiversity:

ADHD:

ADHD is one of the most common neurological disorders in the world, affecting 4.2% of Australian children under 14. Some people with ADHD may fidget, behave impulsively, be easily distracted, or struggle with organization.

However, ADHD can also lead to strengths such as resilience and creativity. People with ADHD might also be hyper-focused, meaning that they can be extremely focused on a task and ignore possible distractions.

Neurodiversity



Why is it important to celebrate Neurodiversity?

A general lack of awareness surrounds the topic of neurodiversity, which makes celebrating it very important.

While it is true that some neurodivergent people find things challenging that neurotypical people do not, it is important to recognise that this doesn't hold neurodivergent people back, especially in terms of intelligence.

Many neurodivergent people are incredibly capable, with their condition perhaps even granting them strengths that they would not otherwise have.

Our team:

Unravelling Uniqueness is the Year 7-9 Community Problem Solving (CmPS) team of 2022.

This year, there are 11 of us, consisting of our two team leaders, Abi and Billie, and Gemma, Dani, Grace, Charlotte, Millie, Sophie, Jackie, Tia, and Mia, as well as our mentor, Mrs Shapiro.

Dyslexia:

Dyslexia is a learning disorder that causes varying degrees of difficulty reading due to problems identifying speech sounds and learning how they relate to letters and words.

Dyslexic people often see letters jumping around on the page, causing frustration as they learn to read.

However, dyslexia can lead to a range of strengths, such as being more creative or artistic, focusing on important elements without being distracted by unnecessary details, problem solving skills, recognising complex patterns, remembering images, and having spatial awareness – that is, being able to picture 3D objects in their mind.

Dyslexic brains process information in different ways which can lead them to be more aware of their surroundings, more curious than average, and highly intuitive and insightful people.

Autism:

Autism is a developmental disability caused by differences in the brain.

Some people with autism may experience difficulty communicating, strong reactions to sensory input, or challenges controlling emotions.

However, people with autism may also have strengths such as memorising information quickly, excelling in STEM, being detail-oriented and precise, having unique problem solving skills, and more.

Tourette's syndrome:

Tourette's syndrome is a condition that causes people to have tics.

Tics are involuntary movements or sounds. They can vary from simple to complex, and there are many different types of tics. Everyone who has Tourette's syndrome is different; the disorder can change and worsen, as well as improve in adult life.