

Resources and References

- www.dyspraxia.ie
- Dyspraxia/DCD Ireland document: [Our Say in Our Schools](#)
- www.dyspraxiafoundation.org.uk/
- www.dyspraxiauk.com/
- [Developmental Coordination Disorder, DCD, Dyspraxia, ADHD SPLD, support and information, Movement Matters \(movementmattersuk.org\)](#)
- CanChild: <https://www.canchild.ca/en/diagnoses/developmental-coordination-disorder>
- [Areas of Concern - Kid Sense Child Development](#)
- National Handwriting Association – help for teachers and support staff <https://nha-handwriting.org.uk/handwriting/help-for-teachers/>
- Advocating for a DCD diagnosis (information sheet): <http://www.childdevelopment.ca/DCDAdvocacyToolkit/DCDAdvocacyToolkitResources.aspx>
- Best practices in DCD treatment (information sheet): <http://www.childdevelopment.ca/DCDAdvocacyToolkit/DCDAdvocacyToolkitResources.aspx>
- Early Identification and Early Intervention for DCD (information sheet): <http://www.childdevelopment.ca/DCDAdvocacyToolkit/DCDAdvocacyToolkitResources.aspx>
- ▶ <https://www.nhsggc.org.uk/kids/healthcare-professionals/paediatric-occupational-therapy/fizzy-programme/>
- Clever Hands Leaflets: <https://www.nhsggc.org.uk/kids/healthcare-professionals/paediatric-occupational-therapy/fizzy-programme/>

The prevalence of DCD and dyspraxia varies depending on the diagnostic criteria, assessment methods, and population samples used in different studies. However, some estimates suggest that DCD affects about 5-6% of school-aged children worldwide, while dyspraxia affects up to 10% of the general population. Here are some research references that provide more information on the prevalence of DCD and dyspraxia:

- Blank, R., Smits-Engelsman, B., Polatajko, H., & Wilson, P. (2012). European Academy for Childhood Disability (EACD): recommendations on the definition, diagnosis and intervention of developmental coordination disorder (long version). *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 54(1), 54-93.



- Cairney, J., Missiuna, C., Veldhuizen, S., & Wilson, B. (2010). Evaluation of the psychometric properties of the Developmental Coordination Disorder Questionnaire for parents (DCD-Q): results from a community based study of school-aged children. *Human Movement Science*, 29(3), 436-453.
- Kirby, A., Sugden, D., & Purcell, C. (2014). Diagnosing developmental coordination disorders. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, 99(3), 292-296.
- Lingam, R., Hunt, L., Golding, J., Jongmans, M., & Emond, A. (2009). Prevalence of developmental coordination disorder using the DSM-IV at 7 years of age: a UK population-based study. *Pediatrics*, 123(4), e693-e700.
- Wilson, P. H., Riddock, S., Smits-Engelsman, B., Polatajko, H., & Blank, R. (2013). Understanding performance deficits in developmental coordination disorder: a meta-analysis of recent research. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 55(3), 217-228.

According to the American Psychiatric Association, it is estimated that about 5% of children have DCD, and that it is more common in boys than girls.

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596>