

# “The world is just so fast, and I’m not fast... it’s just really, really difficult to keep up”

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## What did we do?

Ten adults with a diagnosis of DCD (self-reported) were interviewed online for between 30 minutes and one hour. Participants who were based both nationally and internationally were asked to share their experiences of DCD within the realms of healthcare, education, friendships, romantic relationships, employment and wellbeing. The study was approved by the University of Bradford Ethics Committee (ref: E1026).

## What did we find?

### Theme 1: The impact of DCD



**Positive role of diagnosis**  
Fostering self-concept, acceptance and identity



**Childhood motor skills**  
activities were hard and/or avoided



**‘Clumsy’ label**  
with implications for health



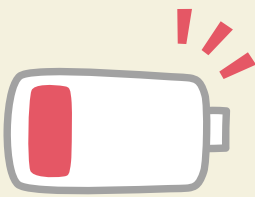
**Independence milestones**  
challenges with learning to drive that persist



**Employment**  
Impacting choice of career and support



**Mental health**  
challenges throughout life



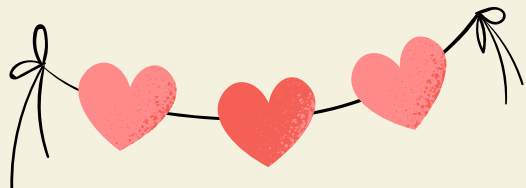
**Cognitive load**  
Challenges with planning, memory & time management



**Challenging childhood peers**  
Not being picked in P.E., feeling ‘different’

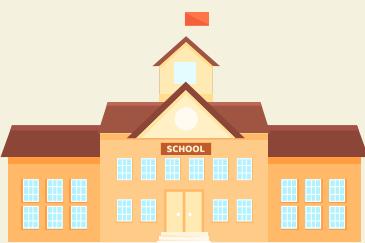


**Commonality in difference**  
finding connection through shared understanding



**Romantic relationships**  
finding partners that truly understand

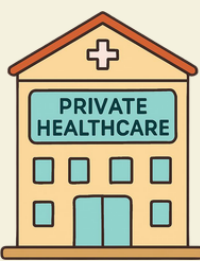
### Theme 2: Lack of awareness, understanding and support



**Non-believers**  
in education dismissing needs



**Discrimination**  
in education causing hostile interactions



**Lack of resources**  
in healthcare, private diagnosis



**Poor support**  
in the workplace, turning to self-employment



**Family misconceptions**  
dismissed needs and lack of validation



**Talents ‘not conducive’ to DCD**  
e.g. music & sport led to disbelief about challenges



**Denied validation**  
and lack of desire to understand



**Poor awareness**  
compared to Autism, ADHD, Dyslexia etc.



**Community support gap**  
since the closure of the Dyspraxia Foundation



## Next Steps

More needs to be done to ensure a lifespan approach to DCD, to allow greater opportunities for adults with a diagnosis to thrive alongside their ‘neurotypical’ peers

Publication



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