

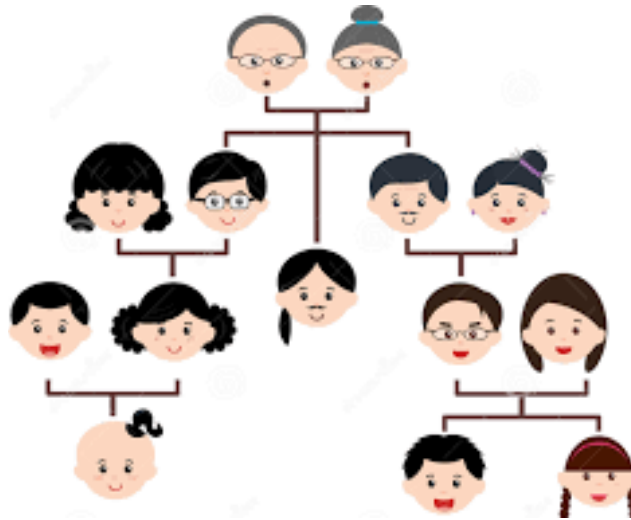
October is Dyslexia Awareness Month

1 in 5 children fall somewhere on the dyslexia spectrum. That means out of every class of 30 students, 5-6 are dyslexic. We think that's a big deal.

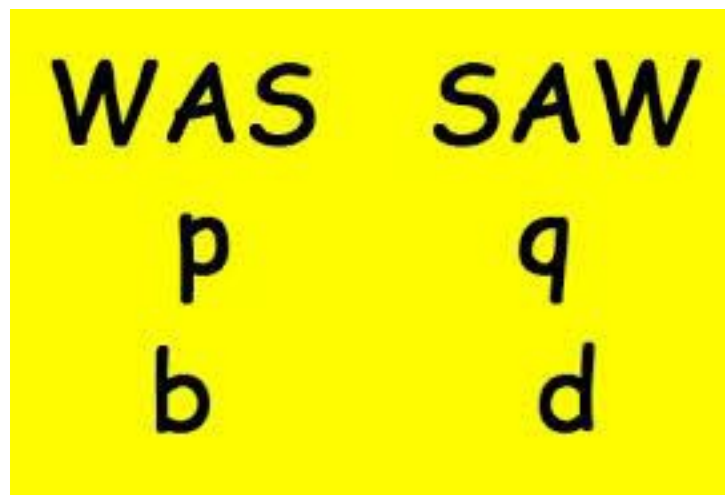
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Dyslexia tends to run in families and studies show that parents with dyslexia have a 50% chance of having children with dyslexia. Some families have traced it back several generations!



Dyslexic students do not see letters backwards or upside down. Instead this is a language processing problem.



“Dyslexia” means a disorder of constitutional origin manifested by a difficulty in learning to read, write, or spell, despite conventional instruction, adequate intelligence, and sociocultural opportunity. Dyslexia does not primarily affect boys.



Dyslexia can affect organization and time management.



Many students with dyslexia also deal with other challenges like ADHD, dysgraphia, dyscalculia or dyspraxia. They need support in those areas, too.

A graphic of a spiral-bound notebook with a brown cover and a light beige page. The page contains the title 'Types of Learning Disabilities' and a list of four types of disabilities with their descriptions.

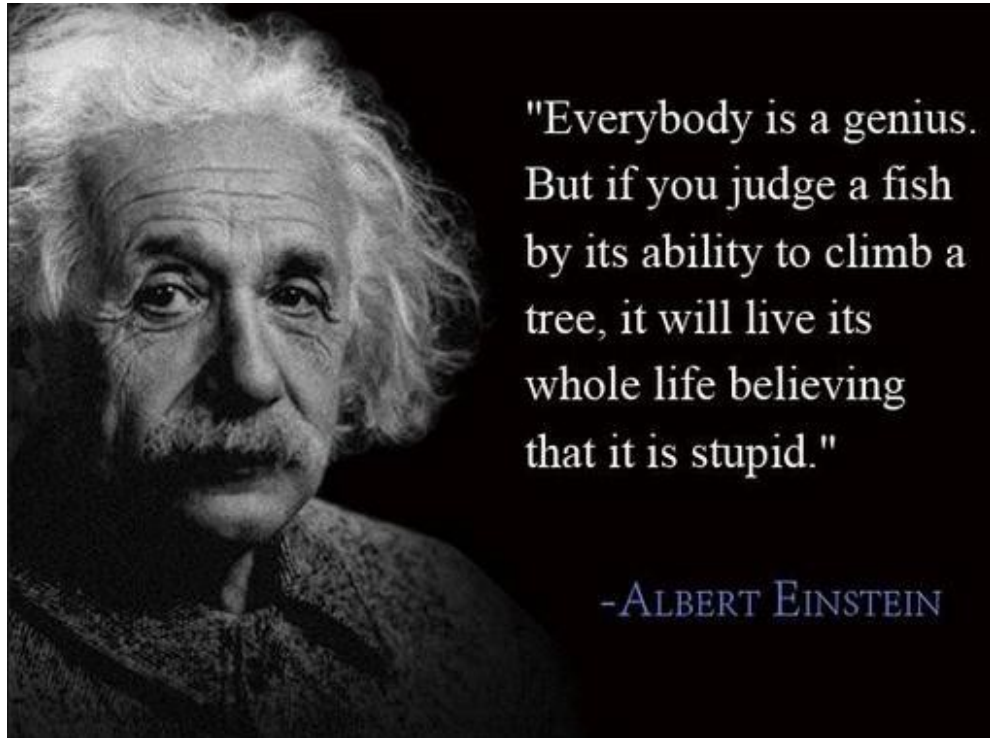
Types of Learning Disabilities

- **Dyslexia**
A language and reading disability
- **Dyscalculia**
Problems with arithmetic and math concepts
- **Dysgraphia**
A writing disorder resulting in illegibility
- **Dyspraxia (Sensory Integration Disorder)**
Problems with motor coordination

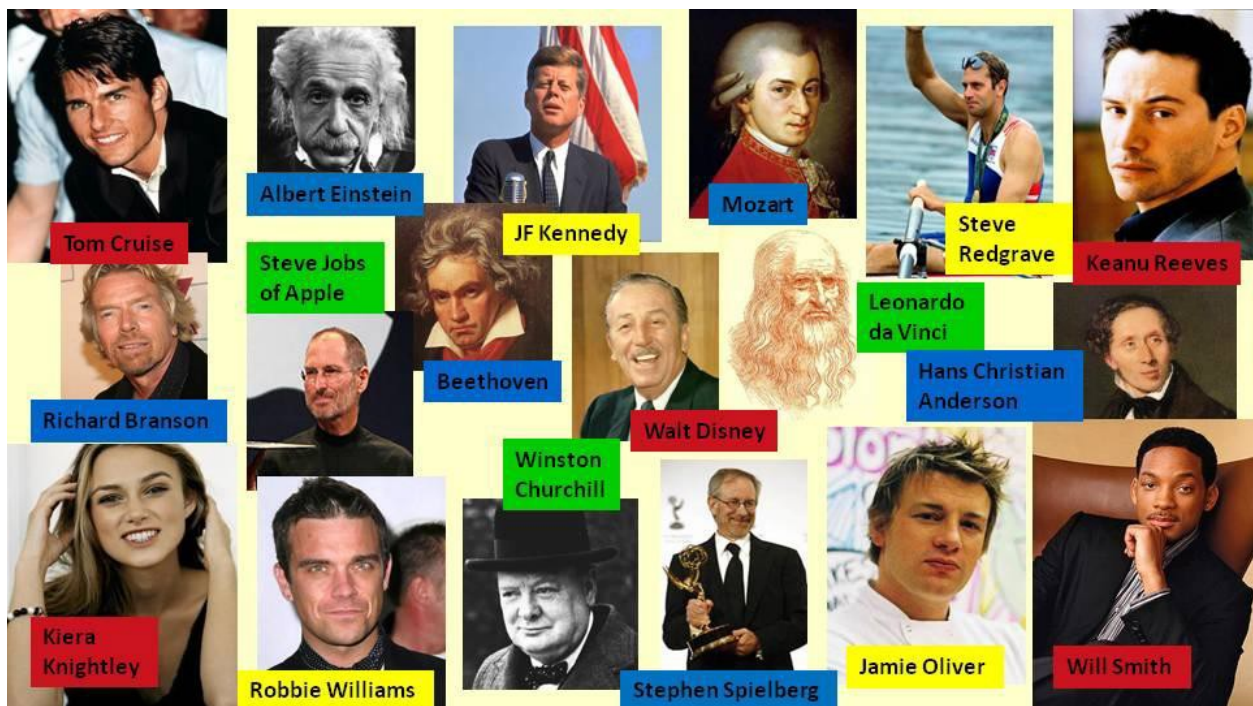
Learning to read an analog clock is often very difficult for students with dyslexia. They often have trouble with directionality.



Students with dyslexia are not lazy, dumb or less intelligent than their peers.



Students with dyslexia are often gifted in other areas like sports, the arts, science or technology.



You have dyslexia for your whole life and it is just part of who you are – like having blue eyes or being tall.



Dyslexia can affect all areas of a person's life, not just school. Some people with dyslexia struggle with directional signs, or find it difficult to memorize addresses and phone numbers.



Dyslexia cannot be cured by completing a program or taking medication.

Dyslexia Fact #5

There is no 'cure' for dyslexia because it is not a disease.

DR. KELLI SANDMAN-HURLEY
DyslexiaTrainingInstitute.org

“Dyslexia is a lifelong condition. However, with proper intervention, many people with dyslexia can learn to read and write well. Early identification and treatment is the key to helping individuals with dyslexia achieve in school and in life.” (The International Dyslexia Association, 2012).



In 2014, sixty-eight percent of students with LD left high school with a regular diploma while 19 percent dropped out and 12 percent receive a certificate of completion.

WHAT WE DO AS EDUCATORS MATTERS!!!

