

# DYSLEXIA

≠ low intelligence.

Many mistakenly link dyslexia to low intelligence. Research shows **dyslexia is a unique brain organization with its own strengths and challenges**, and it should **never** be associated with a lack of intelligence, talent, or effort.

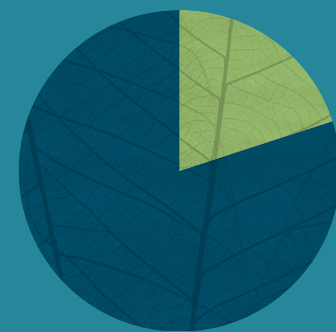
(Wolf et al., 2023)

# Dyslexia affects 15–20% of the population.

Dyslexia is the most common learning difference. Characteristics include slow or inaccurate reading, poor spelling or writing, or mixing up similar words.

(National Library of Medicine, 2023)

(IDA Fact Sheet, 2020)



# DYSLEXIA FACTS

## Dyslexia is often hereditary.

Parents with dyslexia are more likely to have children with dyslexia.

“A child with an affected parent has a **40–60%** risk of developing dyslexia. This risk increases when other family members are also affected.”

(Schumacher et al., 2007)

## Students with dyslexia can learn to read.

Research shows that students with dyslexia can learn to read when **instruction aligns with these principles:**

Phonics-Based

Explicit and Systematic

Consistent and Frequent

Multimodal

Individualized

Emotionally Reinforcing

(Lovett et al., 2017; Lyon, G. R., & Goldberg, M., 2023; Morris et al., 2012)