

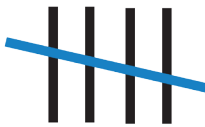
For 60 million dyslexic Americans, this sentence can be a life sentence. To find out why, visit explore1in5.org.



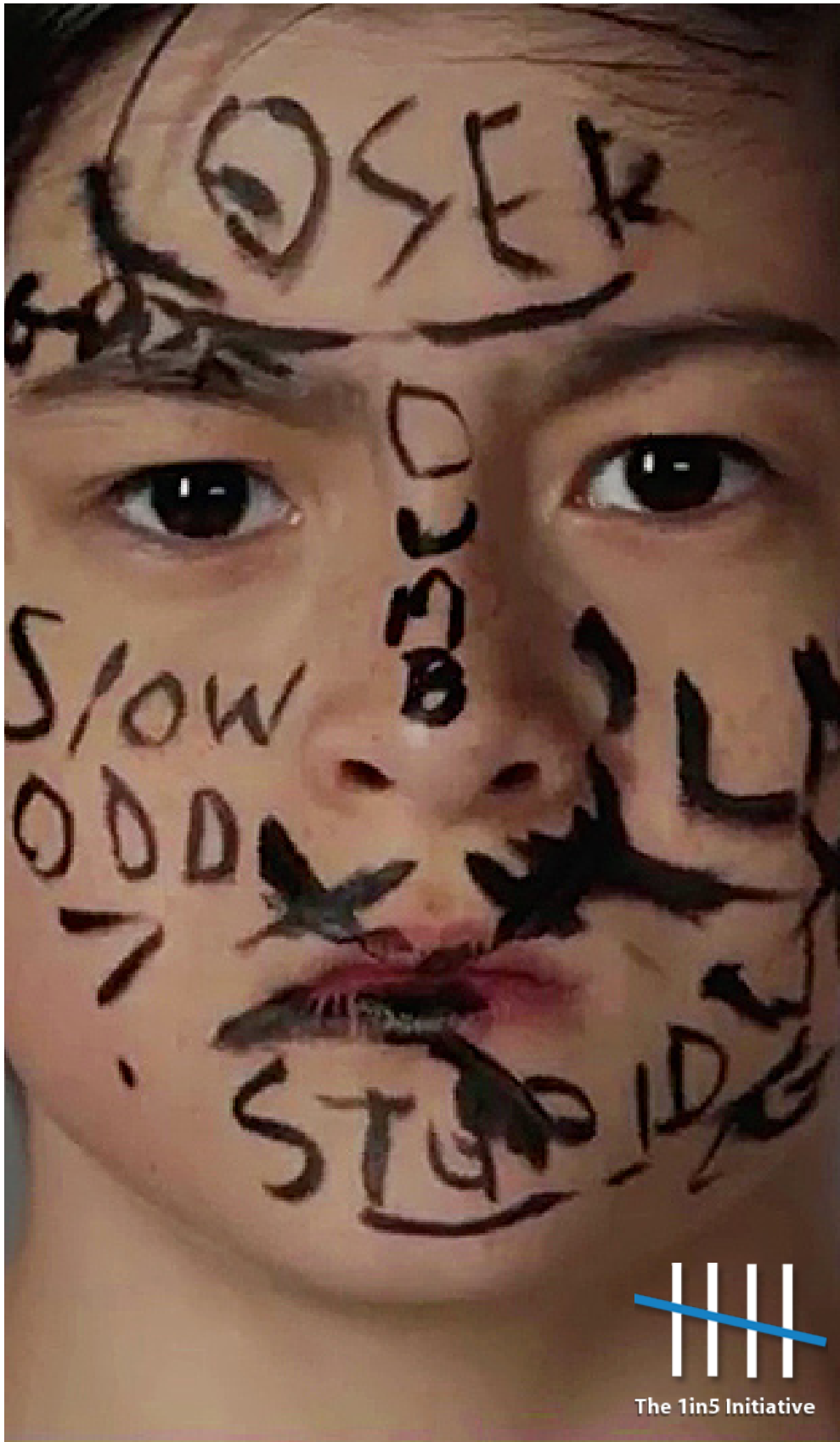
Robinson and Comrey (1988, unpublished) reported significant improvement in subjects using a font based on the 190-ward serif, basic academic subjects, reading comprehension, reading accuracy, and rate of reading. Additionally, Wood (1987) evaluated the results of 11 classes of 23 remedial high school students and a matched control group. Significant improvement for the experimental group was noted for time needed to locate words on a printed page, timed reading scores, length of time for sustained reading, and span of focus, as well as other perceptual tasks. Additionally, seven of the 23 experimental found employment, but none of the control group was employed by the end of the semester.

In contrast, Winters (1987) was unable to find differences in his study. Winters gave 15 elementary school children four minutes to locate and circle 68 examples of the letter "b" on three pages, each page of which contained 500 random letters in 20 lines of

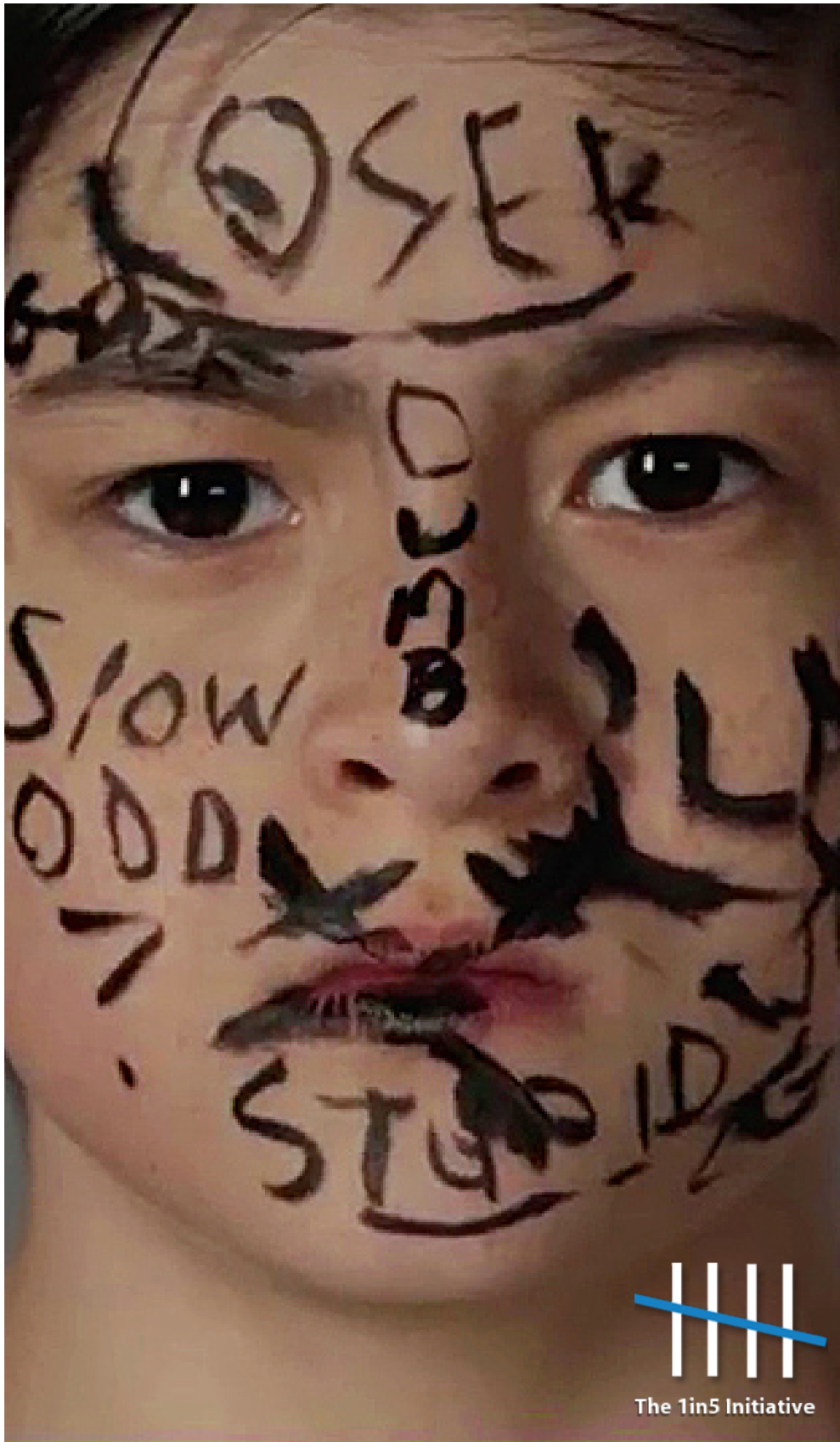
This is what millions of dyslexic kids see when they try to read. For the translation, visit explore1in5.org.



The 1in5 Initiative



1 in 5 Americans are dyslexic. Don't label them. Enable them.
For help, hope, and answers, visit explore1in5.org.



For 1 in 5 American kids, this is the face of dyslexia.
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