

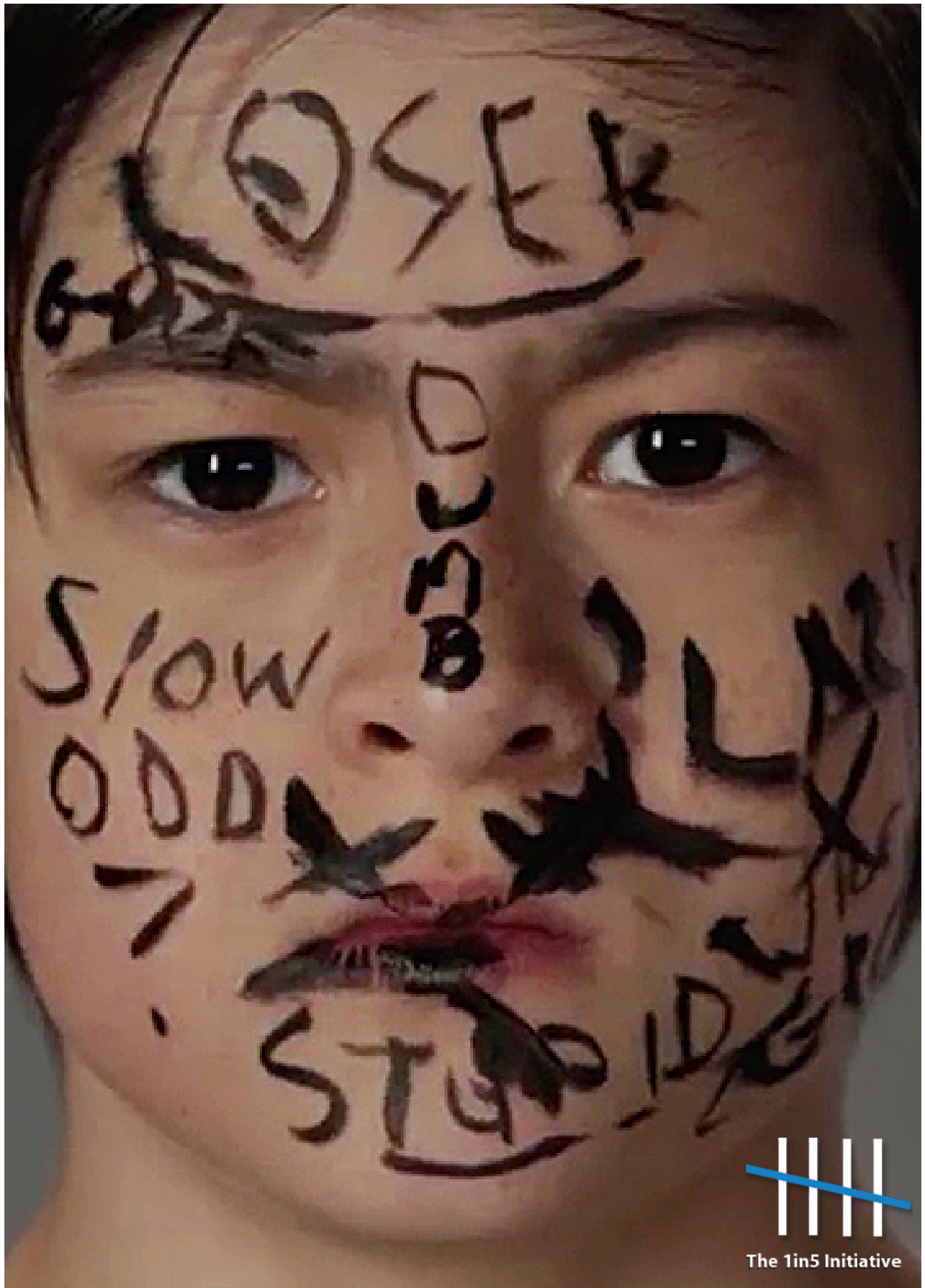
For 60 million dyslexic Americans, this sentence can be a life sentence. To find out why, visit explore1in5.org.



The 1in5 Initiative

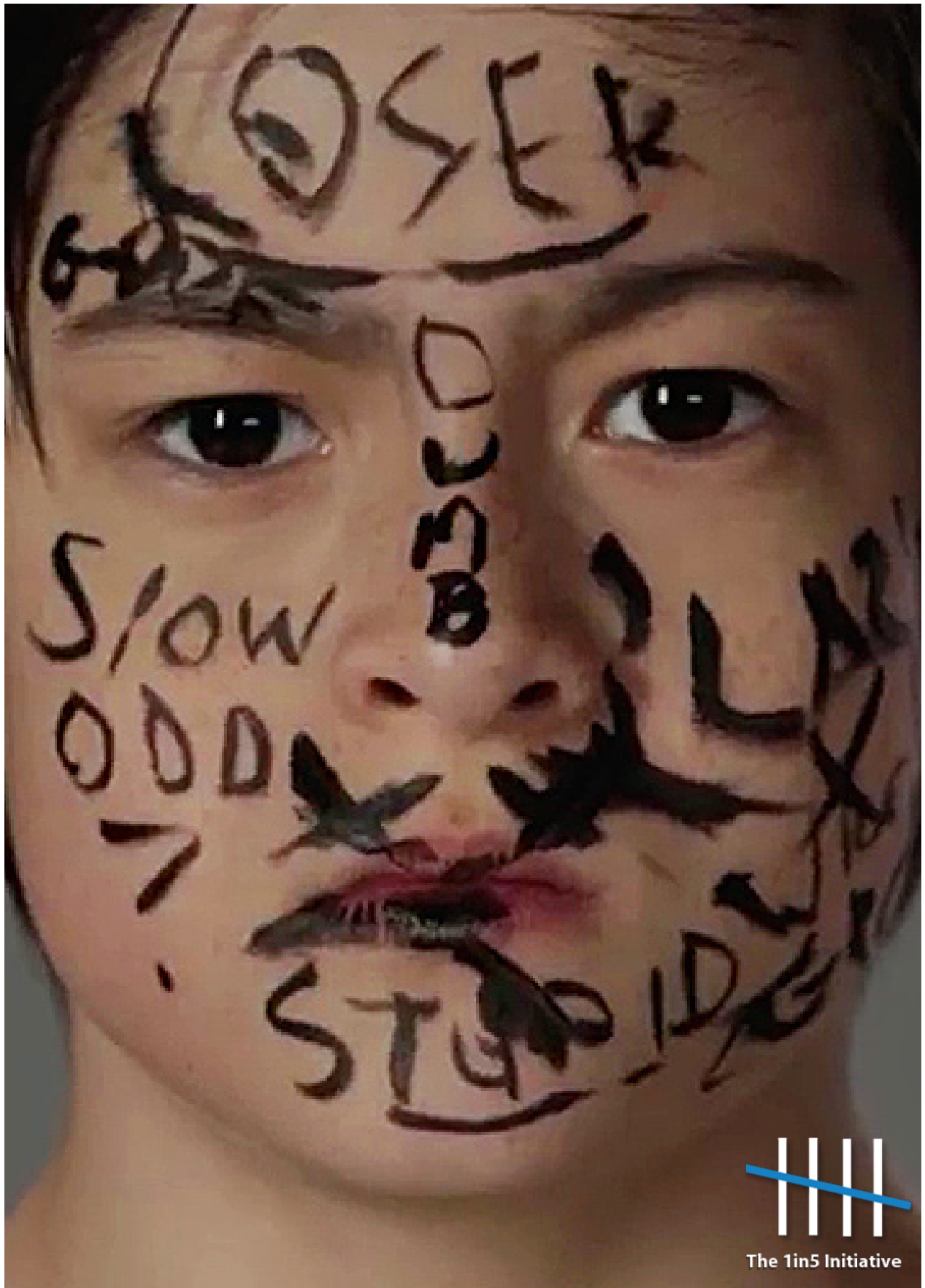
Rehder and O'Connor (1988, unpublished) reported significant improvement in subjects using the method in both the 90-word letter and basic academic subjects, regarding comprehension, reading accuracy, and rate of reading. Alderson and Wood (1987) evaluated the results of 11-months of 23 remedial high 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 letters, 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 "d" on three pages, each page of which contained 600 random letters in 20 lines of



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



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