

## 44 MYTHS ABOUT DYSLEXIA DEBUNKED

## 44 Myths About Dyslexia Debunked



It is important to be aware of some of the popular misconceptions and myths surrounding dyslexia and language-based learning disability. We have highlighted some of the more common myths and provided the alternative understanding.

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Myth: Public schools don't admit that dyslexia exists.

Fact: Some schools may try to deny the existence of dyslexia despite the 30 years of research and hard evidence, however, as more people including parents and educators are becoming aware of how common dyslexia is, more states are beginning to pass state-wide dyslexia laws. These laws may require schools to screen children for dyslexia. Other states require college courses intended to educate people about dyslexia.



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Myth: Schools test children for dyslexia.

Fact: Most public schools will not screen students for dyslexia because federal funding does not require them to find a cause of children's struggling. A school, however, may test a child with dyslexia to see if he qualifies for special education which he often will not.

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Myth: If a child is not eligible for special education services or an IEP, then that child doesn't have dyslexia.

Fact: Dyslexia comes in many degrees from mild, to moderate, to severe, to profound. Most children with dyslexia will not receive special education services unless they are considered severe or profound. Although this remains true, even children with mild dyslexia can easily fall behind in school.

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Myth: Only children with an IEP can get classroom accommodations.

Fact: Children with 504 Plans can get the same classroom accommodations had children with IEPs. Also, teachers can give classroom accommodations to any student, regardless of whether that student has an IEP or a 504 Plan or not.



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