



# DYSLEXIA

*Did you know...*

**One in 10 of the population is estimated to have dyslexia, and more than 6.3 million people in the UK are potentially affected by dyslexia.**

## Access Assistance

 **0800 652 1618**

 **[support@electricalcharity.org](mailto:support@electricalcharity.org)**

Available 7 days a week offering free and independent assistance for virtually any problem or issue you may encounter. Our trained advisors assist everyone with respect and empathy.



# DYSLEXIA



**Dyslexia is a specific learning difficulty that primarily affects the ability to learn to read and spell. It often runs in families and stems from a difficulty in processing the sounds in words. Some 10% of the UK population are affected.**

- It affects the ability to learn to read and spell.
- It involves difficulties in dealing with the sounds of words, which makes it especially hard to learn to use phonics to read words.
- It can affect short-term memory and speed of recalling names.
- Other kinds of difficulties, for example with maths or with co-ordination, sometimes go alongside dyslexia.
- Dyslexia is not the same for everyone:
  - A. It can be mild or severe.
  - B. It varies depending on other strengths or difficulties.
  - C. It varies depending on the kind of support and encouragement that is given at school, at home and at work.

## Here is an example:

Sam was completing his apprenticeship and his training provider asked him if had ever been diagnosed with dyslexia. Sam said no but he had struggled throughout school with reading and writing. Unfortunately, like many others, Sam fell through the cracks.

- > **Do you know someone who is dyslexic?**
- > **How would your workplace support someone with dyslexia?**

## What are the important things to know about dyslexia?

1. People with dyslexia often have strengths in reasoning, in visual and creative fields; dyslexia is not related to general intelligence; and is not the result of visual difficulties.
2. Dyslexia usually runs in families, but there is still much that can be done, especially if intervention is given early.
3. Many people learn strategies to manage the effects of dyslexia, but it does not go away and its effects may be felt in new situations or in times of stress.
4. People with dyslexia often, but do not always, show characteristics of other specific learning difficulties such as dyspraxia, attention deficit disorder or dyscalculia.

## EIC support services

**Telephone counselling and support**

**Training support through our partners**

**Managers training through our partners**

**Free confidential helpline available 24/7**