



What are the Signs of Dysgraphia?

Dysgraphia is a neurological condition that affects an individual's ability to write. Dysgraphia is commonly associated with handwriting problems and is different than "disorder of written expression," which is the term used by experts to describe students who have trouble with the conceptual aspects of writing.

Individuals with dysgraphia may experience various writing challenges and often find it easier to speak than to write. These challenges may include:

- Problems with forming letters and maintaining legibility.
- The child struggles to hold a pen or pencil properly which leads to uneven or jagged strokes in their writing.
- Challenges in composing coherent pieces of writing. For example, when asked to write a paragraph or essay, the child's writing may lack coherence or organization, jumping between ideas without clear transitions.
- Difficulty controlling letter size and spacing.
- Spelling difficulties.
- Grammar issues (i.e., incorrect punctuation at the end of sentences).
- Slow writing speed.
- Difficulty writing in a straight line.
- Struggles to write complete words without skipping letters.
- Challenges in holding and controlling writing tools.
- Reversing letters while writing.
- Difficulty recalling letter formations.
- Confusion regarding the use of uppercase and lowercase letters.
- Struggles in forming grammatically correct and punctuated sentences. For instance, the child's writing may contain run-on sentences, fragments, or incorrect verb tense usage.
- Omitting words or placing them incorrectly within sentences. Namely, the child might unintentionally skip words when writing which results in incomplete sentences.
- Incorrect word order in sentences.
- Misuse of verbs and pronouns. For example, the child may misuse pronouns like "he" or "she," or conjugate verbs incorrectly, such as saying "I goed" instead of "I went."

Dysgraphia does not reflect a lack of intelligence; rather, it typically stems from difficulties with motor skills. Fortunately, with appropriate academic accommodations and support, these skills can improve over time. If you suspect your child has dysgraphia and it's significantly affecting their life, early intervention is vital. Additionally, students with dysgraphia may be eligible for academic accommodations through an IEP or 504 plan, depending on the severity of their condition.

For assistance or questions about this process, contact hello@loveyourschool.org. Additionally, if you have further inquiries, reach out to us. We can provide information on evaluations to see if your child has dysgraphia, school options, and programs like the Arizona Empowerment Scholarship Account program, which offers substantial funds for students with dysgraphia to support their education.

More Resources

[Dysgraphia - Cleveland Clinic](#)

[Understanding Dysgraphia - Understood.Org](#)

[Understanding Dysgraphia - Child Mind Institute](#)

[Resources for Students with Dysgraphia - DysgraphiaLife.Com](#)

[Dysgraphia Advice for Parents - Learning Disabilities Explained](#)

[Support for Students with Dysgraphia - Learning Disabilities Explained](#)

[8 Tools for Kids with Dysgraphia - Understood.Org](#)

[8 expert tips on helping your child with dysgraphia - Understood.Org](#)