



SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY DEFINED

Specific Learning Disability means a disorder in one or more basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell or, to do mathematical calculations. Including conditions such as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia.

Disorders not included are learning problems that are primarily the result of a visual, hearing, or motor disability, of mental retardation, of an emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

The criteria for determining the existence of a specific learning disability is if the child does not achieve commensurate with her or his age or ability in one or more of the areas listed and the child is provided with learning experiences appropriate for the child's age and ability levels; and the child has a severe discrepancy between achievement and intellectual ability in one or more of the following areas: oral expression, listening comprehension, written expression, basic reading skill, reading comprehension, mathematical calculation, and mathematical reasoning" (U.S. Department of Education, 2007).