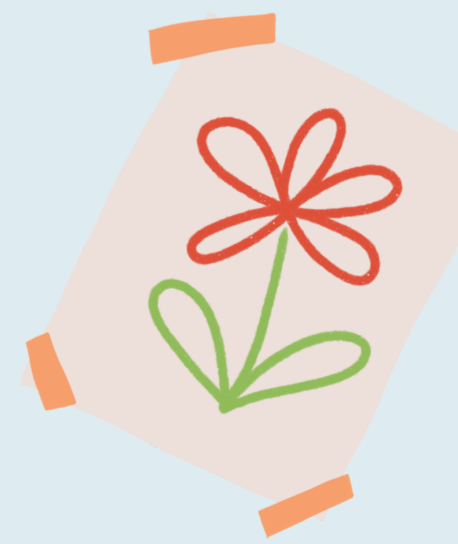


Learning Disabilities in Children



What is a learning disability?

In general, learning disabilities (LDs) refer to persistent difficulties in learning among children. We say “persistent” because these challenges persist despite specialized interventions. LDs pose significant challenges in terms of:

- Acquisition;
- Organization;
- Retention;
- Understanding or Information processing.



Learning disabilities are divided into three main categories:

Reading

Writing

Mathematics

Some facts about learning disabilities:

- Between 5 and 15% of the population under the age of 18 may have a learning disability.
- Learning disabilities are not caused by vision or hearing problems, intellectual disability, socioeconomic factors, inadequate teaching (which could be due to a lack of understanding of the language of instruction), lack of stimulation, brain trauma, or brain injury.
- LDs are not necessarily visible.
- LDs may affect friendships, studies, work, self-esteem, and the daily life of the individual.



LDs develop in childhood due to brain dysfunction, which is why LDs are part of the broader category of neurodevelopmental disorders.

By themselves, learning disabilities are not indicative of a child’s cognitive abilities. This means that children with a learning disability typically have an intellectual potential similar to other children in their age group.



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