

Categories of Students with Disabilities

By Teachings in Education

A dark blue diagonal graphic that starts from the bottom left corner and extends towards the top right corner, creating a triangular shape on the right side of the slide.

The 14 Categories of Students With Disabilities



Deafness

An inability to comprehend verbal language due to a lack of hearing ability characterized by deafness



Support students with text-to-speech software, large print, and provide a close reference

These students have a hearing loss by 90 and hearing aids are often not sufficient

Developmental Delay

Children ages 3 through 9 with a developmental delay in physical, cognitive, social, emotional or adaptive development, etc...



Children ages 3 through 9 with a developmental delay in physical, cognitive, social, emotional or adaptive development, etc...

Early intervention services include assistive technology and written learning and utilization services

Autism

A developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three



Be sure to give your instructions and directions in a clear and consistent way

Autism Spectrum

These students have unique facial expressions and social interactions and communication that may not always

Deaf-Blindness

Deaf-blindness refers to a child with both hearing and visual disability evident before age three

BIG



Teacher should use large print materials, provide sign language, and teach braille



Often with a genetic condition such as Down Syndrome which affects the ability to hear

Intellectual Disability

Significantly below average general intelligence, existing with deficits in adaptive behavior



Use concrete examples, have fun, and break down material

Children with an IQ below 70 may have difficulty in comprehension and life tasks

Multiple Disabilities

Simultaneous impairments such as intellectual disability and blindness, occurring at the same time

Provide modifications and accommodations in all areas of learning and daily behavior



These students often need care throughout the school day. Some have difficulties speaking, reading, writing, etc.

Emotional Disturbed

Students that are unable to learn due to continuous behavioral problems



These students may be angry or depressed, anxious, and have psychological problems



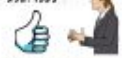
Teachers should have behavior interventions and in place for each student

Hearing Impairment

An impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, and is not included under the definition of "deafness"



Students have trouble with vocabulary, grammar, listening to lectures, and participating



Use visual instruction, sign language, note taking, and assistive technology

Traumatic Brain Injury

An acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability



These students often have memory difficulties and concentration problems

Help for the work you do the students with extra time, use color, worksheets, and scaffolds

Specific Learning Disability

A disorder in basic psychological processes. The imperfect ability to think, speak, read, write, or do math



Teachers should carefully read the IEP to identify the best accommodations



Students have difficulty with specific academic skills such as reading, writing, etc.

Orthopedic Impairment

A severe impairment of the bones or muscles that adversely affects a child's educational performance



These students suffer from various physical conditions such as cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, and scoliosis



Teachers must carefully arrange the room so that students have clear paths

Other-Health Impairment

Includes a range of conditions such as hearing limited strength, vitality, or alertness, due to acute health problems

Academically students may have trouble listening to the teacher which could result in lack of concentration



Teachers should use strategies and provide needed modifications

Speech Language Impairment

A communication disorder such as stuttering, impaired articulation, language, or voice impairment



These students have trouble communicating, being socially interactive, and participating



Teachers should communicate and work with the student engage through of regularly

Visual Impairment

An impairment in vision, even with corrective glasses, etc., that adversely affects a child's educational performance



These students have difficulty reading, writing, technology, and have a range of eye conditions

LARGE PRINT

Additional technology if usually necessary, large print, braille, etc.

Introduction: Categories of Students with Disabilities

In this presentation, all 14 different categories will be defined and explored on the basis of their characteristics

The presentation offers various teaching strategies, specific to the category of disability.



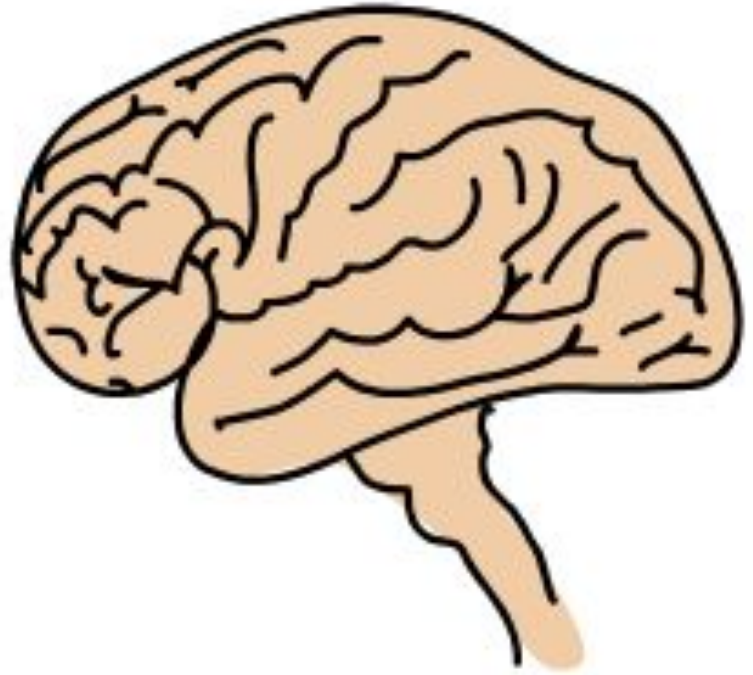
Welcome

The 14 Categories of Students with Disabilities

- Intellectual Disability
- Specific Learning Disability (SLD)
- Blind Deafness
- Deafness
- Autism
- Developmental Delay
- Orthopedic Impairment
- Emotionally Disturbed
- Hearing Impairment
- Multiple Disabilities
- Traumatic Brain Injury
- Other Health Impairment
- Speech Language Impairment
- Visual Impairment

Intellectual Disability

Intellectual disabilities can be defined as significantly below average general intelligence, existing with deficits in adaptive behavior.



The term **Intellectual Disability** replaced the term “Mental Retardation” through Rosa’s Law

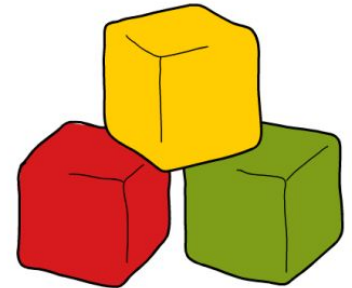
Intellectual Disability

As a society, we must support these children by offering a number of services while teaching them appropriate adaptive strategies for life success.

- Children with this disability have an IQ below 70
- They also have difficulties in comprehension and general life functions
- Basic daily tasks such as blowing your nose can be a struggle for them
- It's difficult for these students to analyze and comprehend information compared to the other non-disabled students

Intellectual Disability

- When teaching to these students, use concrete examples, accommodations, modifications and break down the material.
- Teaching these children can be very rewarding, try your best to build strong relationships and make learning a fun them
- For instruction, use manipulatives and engaging resources to bring the content to life

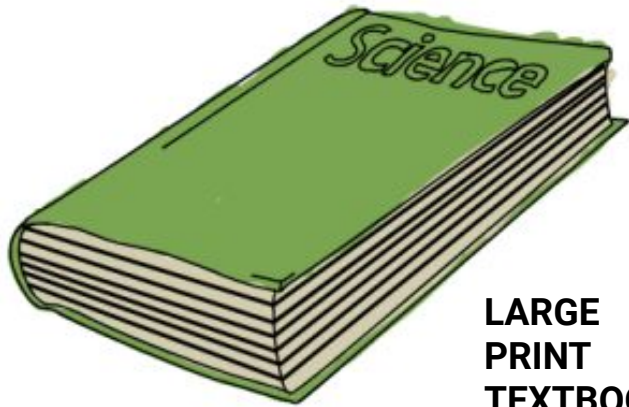


Deaf-Blindness



- Deaf-blindness refers to a child with both hearing and visual disabilities evident before age of three.
- These children often have a genetic condition called Usher Syndrome, which affects the child at the age of birth
- Usher Syndrome is characterized by partial hearing and vision loss that will continually worsen as time goes by

Deaf Blindness



**LARGE
PRINT
TEXTBOOKS**

- Use large print textbooks, brail, sign language, & tactile learning as part of your classroom instruction
- There are many of large print books available, and some educators have taken up learning sign language

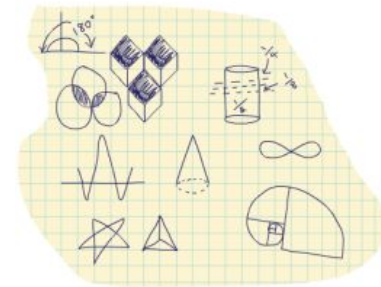
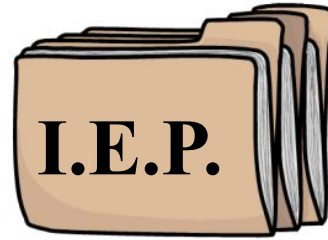


Specific Learning Disability

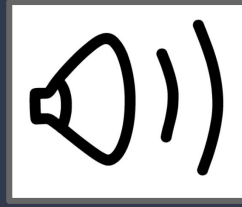
- Specific learning disability can be defined as disorder in basic psychological processes and the imperfect ability to think, speak, read, write, or do mathematics.
- These students have difficulties with specific academic skill sets like math, writing, etc. (That's why it's called **SPECIFIC** learning disability).
- Students will struggle processing the information presented in one particular subject or skill set, while being perfectly fine in another subject
- Therefore, a student may require modifications in mathematics and need no modifications at all in English Language Arts

Specific Learning Disability

- Teachers should carefully read the I.E.P. to identify the best accommodations for these students.
- With SLD students, teachers should really study a student's strengths and weakness, also are found in their I.E.P.



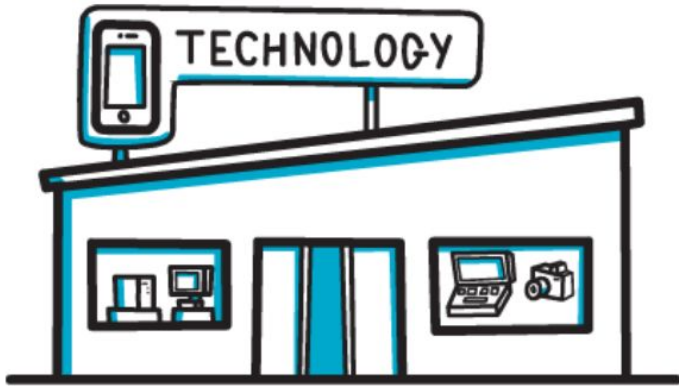
Deafness



- This category of students with disabilities is defined as an inability to comprehend verbal language due to a lack of hearing ability characterized by deafness.
- These students have a hearing loss in pitch and loudness, (greater than 90 decibels)
- With deafness, the students are unable to fully hear even with amplification, meaning even if students have hearing aids, those aids do not help enough.

Deafness

- Teachers should support students with text to speech assistive technology, and provide a class notetaker
- Some types of assistive technology can be very expensive and high-end, other types of assistance such as providing notes can be provided by other students



Developmental Disability

Developmental disability is defined as children age 3 through 9 with a developmental delay in physical, cognitive, social, emotional or adaptive development, etc...

- The good news is that these children are often given early intervention services for their specific needs.
- DD children are less developed mentally or less developed physically when comparing them to children of the same age groups
- Students with Developmental Disabilities aren't on the same pace as other children

Developmental Disability



- Early intervention services include assistive technology, medical, nursing, and nutritional services if necessary
- In the case of nutritional services, specific diets may be recommended
- Support these children with a structured learning environment, be sure to schedule appropriate time for instruction, and to stick to that schedule.

Other (OHI) Health Impairment

- This category of disability includes a range of conditions such as having limited strength, vitality, or alertness, due to acute health problems



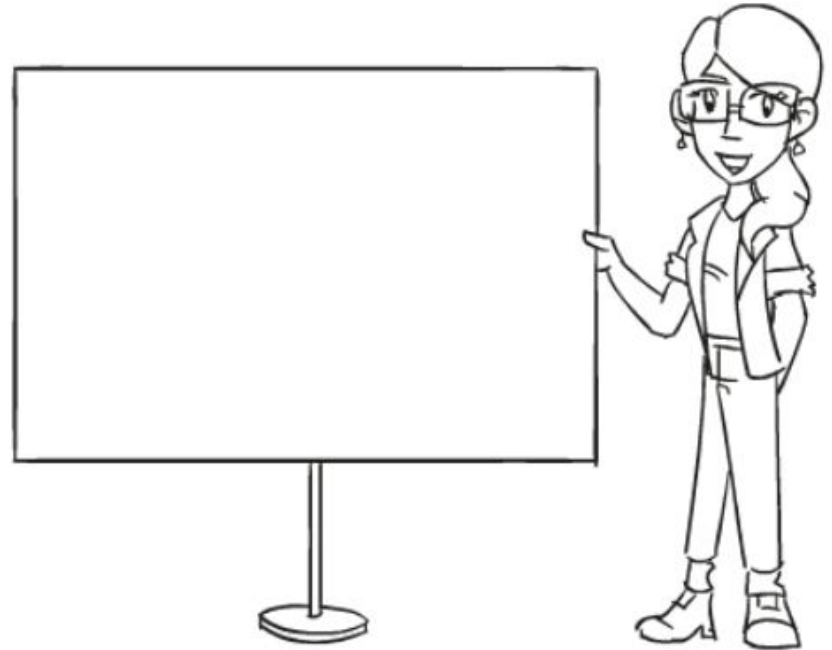
Other Health Impairment



- In terms of academics, these students mostly have troubles due to their ADHD, which leads to a lack of concentration
- ADHD will cause students to daze off in classroom and lose focus.
- Teachers should look to provide engaging and exciting lessons

Other Health Impairment

- Be sure to teach to students' strengths, try to put them in a position to succeed
- Thoroughly provide the needed accommodations and modifications



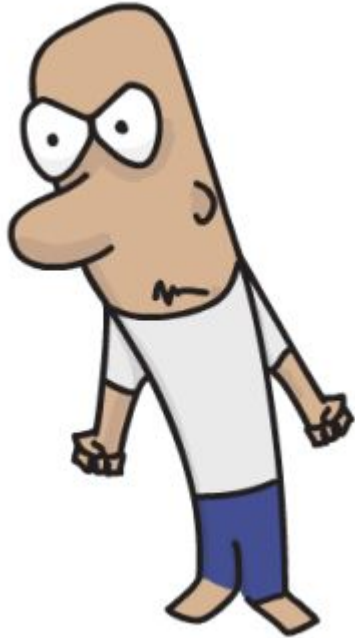
Emotional Disturbance (Behavior)

These students may be bipolar, depressed, anxious, and have psychological problems as well



- The behavior of these children can be characterized as internalizing behavior or externalizing behavior
- Many times these children have to deal with problems at their homes

Emotional Disturbance



- Teachers should take functional behavior assessments and use behavior intervention plans to address behavior
- The best way to get through to these students is with Wraparound Services, where a group of individuals close to the student team together to help the child find success in both life and school

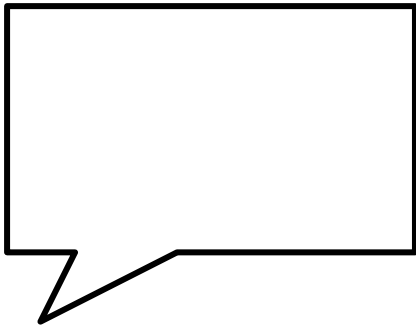
Speech Language Impairment



- These students are defined as having a communication disorder such as stuttering, impaired articulation & language, or voice impairment.
- Students with speech language impairments are identified at a very early age
- Interventions are usually recommended
- Research shows that students greatly benefit from early intervention

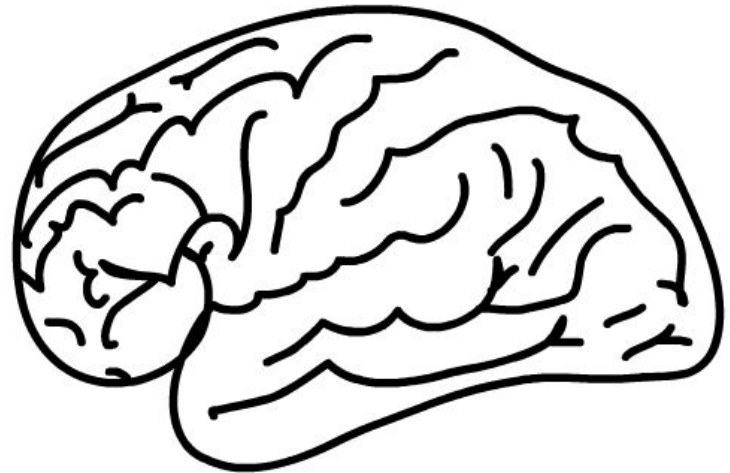
Speech Language Impairment

- Language impairment students have trouble communicating, doing class presentations, & participating
- Teachers should reach out to the school speech language pathologist for recommendations



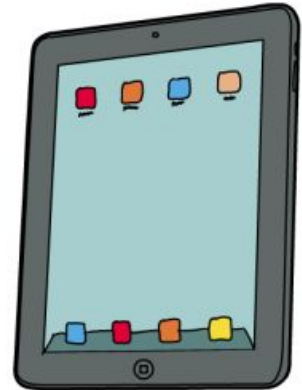
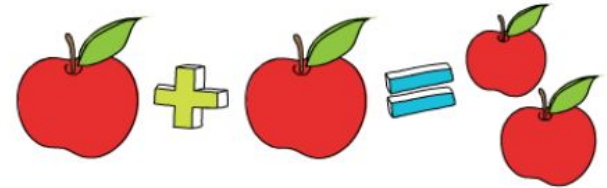
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

This is defined as an acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability



Traumatic Brain Injury

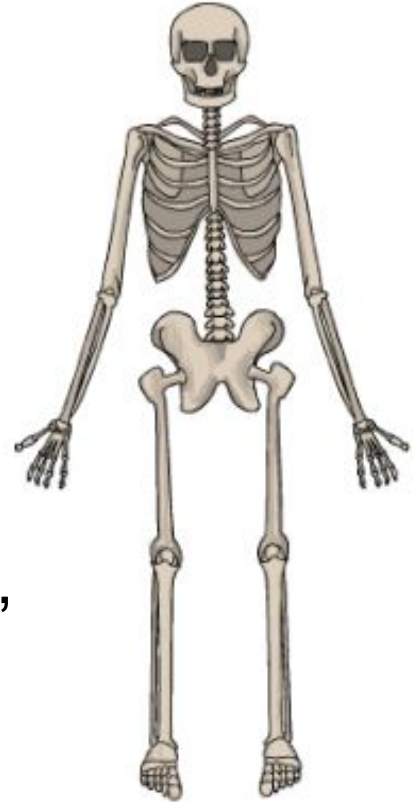
- Modify the work, provide the students with extra time, use clear worksheets, and scaffold assignments
- These students are going to need accommodations such as extended time
- Try to avoid clutter on quizzes and worksheets, space out the questions and create sections for the student.



Orthopedic Impairment

This disability is defined as a severe impairment of the bones or muscles that adversely affects a child's educational performance

Some students suffer severe burns, deformations, bone abnormalities, as well as distortions



Orthopedic Impairment

- This disability can be caused by bone tuberculosis, some students even have muscle abnormalities and distortions that affect movement.
- Teachers must carefully arrange the room so that students have clear paths
- Try and seat these students in front of the room, allow them to leave early, and they may need comfortable seating



Visual Impairment

- The disability is defined as an impairment in vision, even with correction (glasses, etc.), that adversely affects a child's educational performance
- With visual impairments, these students have difficulties reading, utilizing technology, and have a range of eye conditions.
- Remember, even if these students have glasses, they still have visual deficits, a fact that tends to escape many teachers

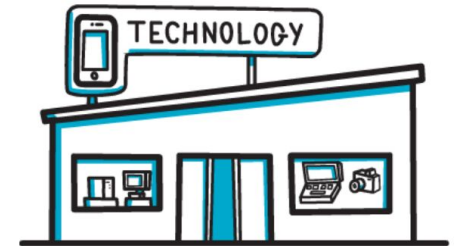
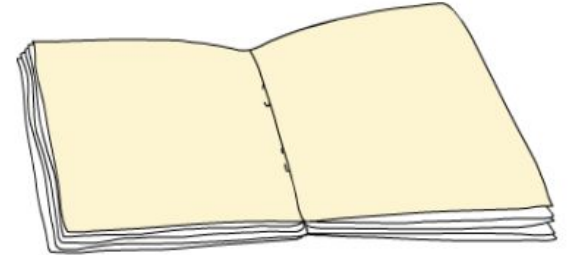


Visual Impairment

Assistive technology is usually necessary

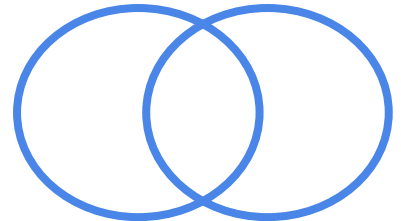
Large print books work great

Today, these large print books are very easy to find, and there is a large variety of assistive technology specifically designed for these students



Multiple Disabilities

- Students with multiple disabilities are defined as a having a number of impairments occurring simultaneously.
- For example, a child may have an intellectual disability and blindness occurring at the same time



Multiple Disabilities

- Teachers should recognize the challenges that come with educating these students.
- Students with multiple disabilities are going to need specific modifications and accommodations based on their multiple areas of concern.
- Unfortunately, these students often need care throughout their entire life, some have difficulties breathing, reading, seeing, etc.
- Many of these students receive their education at a hospital or residential school setting, due to the severity of having multiple disabilities.



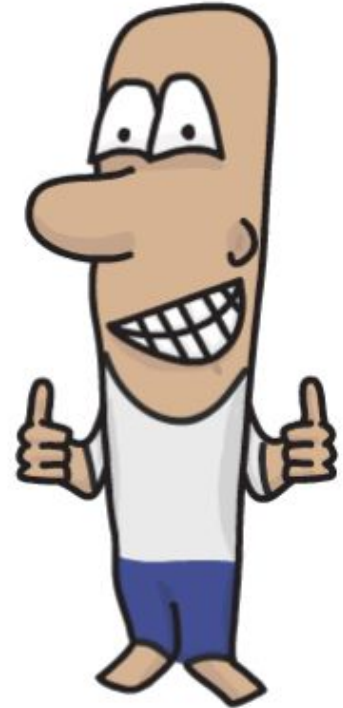
Hearing Impairment



- This is an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, and is not included under the definition of "deafness".
- Hearing impaired students have trouble with vocabulary, grammar, listening to lectures, and participating in classroom discussions
- It may appear these students aren't paying attention, but in fact, they haven't heard anything

Hearing Impairment

- Reading and language arts are generally very difficult for them.
- Use voice articulation, sign language, note takers, and assistive technology
- When lecturing in class, be very animated, and speak with your hands,
- You should consider hand signaling as a quick formative assessment.



Autism

- Autism is a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal/nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three
- Teaching autistic students can be difficult because of the wide range of behaviors they may exhibit
- These students have unusual fixations, want a structured routine, and communicate in their own unique ways
- Autism is sometimes called Autism Spectrum Disorder

Autism Spectrum Disorder

- For example, Aspergers is one of the high functioning categories on the autism spectrum
- When teaching, be sure to give clear instructions one step at a time, and use various cues
- These students need very clear directions, routines, and procedures (they do not like change).

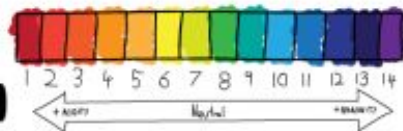
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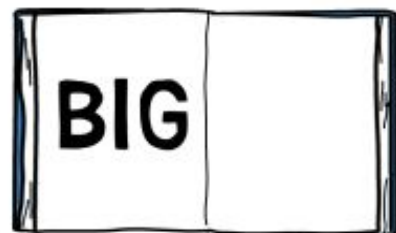
Autism Spectrum



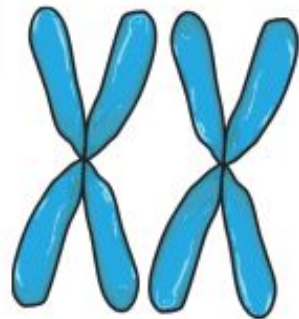
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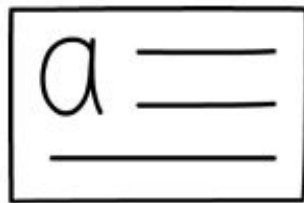
Teacher should use large print textbooks, brail, sign language, & tactile learning



Often with a genetic condition called Usher Syndrome, which affects the child at birth

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Students have trouble with vocabulary, grammar, listening to lectures, and participating

Use voice articulation, sign language, note takers, and assistive technology

Emotional Disturbed

Students that are unable to learn due to continuous behavioral problems



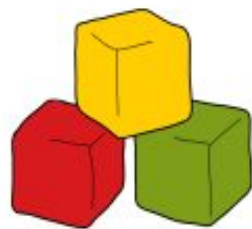
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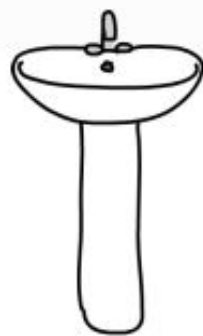
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have patience and
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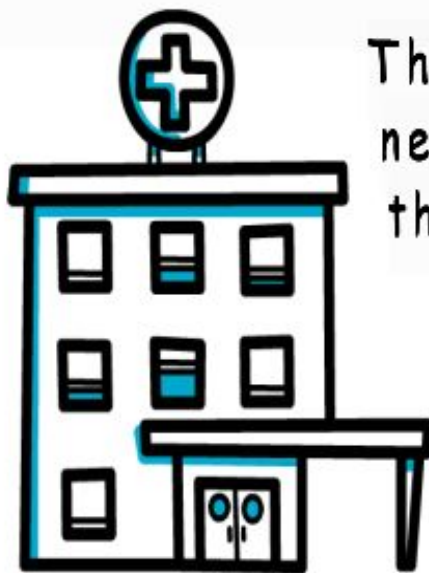


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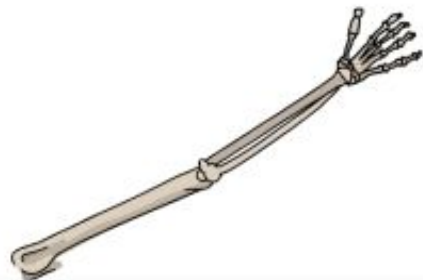
Provide modifications and accommodations, utilize assistive technology, & monitor behavior



These students often need care throughout their entire life, some have difficulties breathing, reading, seeing, etc.

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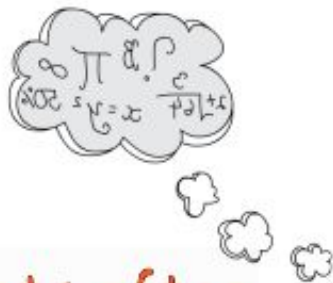
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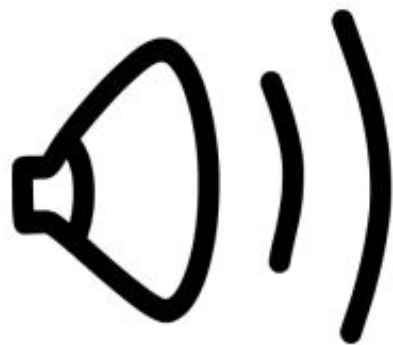
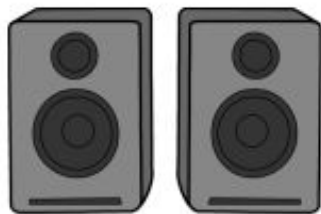
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Works Cited Page

<https://www.parentcenterhub.org/categories/>

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