44,581 children were identified in 2015-2016 with **specific learning disabilities (SLD)** in Tennessee, where they accounted for the largest of the 13 disability categories covered under special education law.

Children are often classified under the category of **other health impairments (OHI)** when ADHD is the primary reason they qualify for special education. OHI can cover other health conditions but is used here as a rough proxy for students receiving special education who have ADHD.
Educational Environment

As detailed in this chart, many students receiving special education spend 80% or more of the school day in general education classrooms. Inclusion can improve outcomes—if teachers have the skills needed to help diverse learners.

Discipline

Nationwide, students with disabilities are more than twice as likely to be suspended as those without disabilities, and the loss of instructional time increases the risk of academic failure and school aversion.

Leaving High School

Students with learning and attention issues are as smart as their peers and, with the right support, can achieve at high levels. But too often students with these issues leave school with a certificate of completion—instead of a regular diploma—or drop out altogether. Here’s a look at outcomes for students receiving special education in Tennessee, where 87.9% of all students graduated in 2014–2015.

State Literacy Laws

Tennessee law requires students to be tested in reading in grade 3 and all struggling students to receive intervention. Those who are not proficient will be retained in third grade, but students with disabilities are exempt.

Tennessee also has a law that provides for teacher training to address dyslexia and use evidence-based instruction for dyslexic students.

Sources: [IDEA 618 data](https://idea.ed.gov), [Civil Rights Data Collection](https://www.civilrights.org), and [White House graduation data](https://www.whitehouse.gov).