The State of Learning Disabilities: Understanding the 1 in 5

Michigan State Snapshot

61,962 children were identified in 2015-2016 with specific learning disabilities (SLD) in Michigan, 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.

For more information about the challenges and opportunities for the 1 in 5 students with learning and attention issues, visit nclld.org/stateofld
**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.

In Michigan students identified with SLD or OHI accounted for **58.3%** of students with disabilities who received out-of-school suspensions in 2014–2015.

**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 Michigan, where **79.8%** of all students graduated in 2014–2015.

**State Literacy Laws**

Michigan law requires students to be tested in reading in grades K–3 and all struggling students to receive intervention. Students will be retained in third grade if not reading proficiently, but some students with disabilities may be exempt.

Michigan does not have a law focusing specifically on identifying or addressing dyslexia, though 26 states in the country do.

Sources: IDEA 618 data, Civil Rights Data Collection, and White House graduation data.