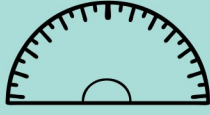


Dyscalculia FAQ's for Teachers



What is dyscalculia?

DYS CALCULIA IS A SPECIFIC LEARNING DISORDER

Just like dyslexia, dysgraphia, and other SLD's, dyscalculia is a type of neurodiversity. It's a different way of thinking about and remembering math facts, not a teaching or practicing issue. It might be hereditary. Extra practice doesn't help; the right support does.

Is it just math anxiety?

NO, MATH ANXIETY CAN HAPPEN TO ANYONE

Math anxiety is an emotional and chemical response to situations. It can be overcome. Dyscalculia is not something to overcome, it's an SLD to be understood and supported. Many dyscalculics develop math anxiety. They both affect performance, but they are different.

Is dyscalculia real?

YES, NEUROLOGISTS HAVE STUDIED IT FOR DECADES

Scientists and researchers have been talking about dyscalculia since the 1930's. MRI's, empirical research, and the U.S. Department of Education make it clear that dyscalculia is the math learning disability: a recognized learning disorder that impacts math.

How can I identify dyscalculia?

YOU CAN'T, BUT AN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST OR NEUROLOGIST CAN

Teachers and parents are the first to suspect a learning disorder. A trained professional who can conduct a complete evaluation is the only person who can identify and confirm learning disorders.

What does dyscalculia look like?

PERSISTENT, CONSISTENT MATH DIFFICULTIES

People with dyscalculia perform math 1-2 grade levels below their peers. They have trouble memorizing basic math facts, remembering and following procedures, and often don't understand time, money, or place value. They learn math, and then forget what they learned. Extra practice doesn't help.