



# Dyscalculia

**Dyscalculia is usually perceived of as a specific learning difficulty for mathematics.**

Developmental Dyscalculia is a specific learning disorder that is characterised by impairments in learning basic arithmetic facts, processing numbers and performing accurate and fluent calculations. These difficulties must be below what is expected for a child's chronological age, and must not be caused by poor educational or daily activities or by intellectual impairments.

Typical symptoms of dyscalculia/mathematical learning difficulties:

- Has difficulty when counting backwards.
- Has a poor sense of number and estimation.
- Has difficulty in remembering 'basic' facts, despite many hours of practice/rote learning.
- Has no strategies to compensate for lack of recall, other than to use counting.
- Has no sense of whether any answers that are obtained are right or nearly right.
- Tends to be slower to perform calculations.
- Forgets mathematical procedures, especially as they become more complex, for example 'long' division.
- Addition is often the default operation. The other operations are usually very poorly executed (or avoided altogether).
- Avoids tasks that are perceived as difficult and likely to result in a wrong answer.
- Weak mental arithmetic skills.
- High levels of mathematics anxiety.

Because mathematics is very developmental, any insecurity or uncertainty in early topics will impact on later topics, hence to need to take intervention back to basics.

Information taken from <http://www.bdadyslexia.org.uk/dyslexic/dyscalculia>

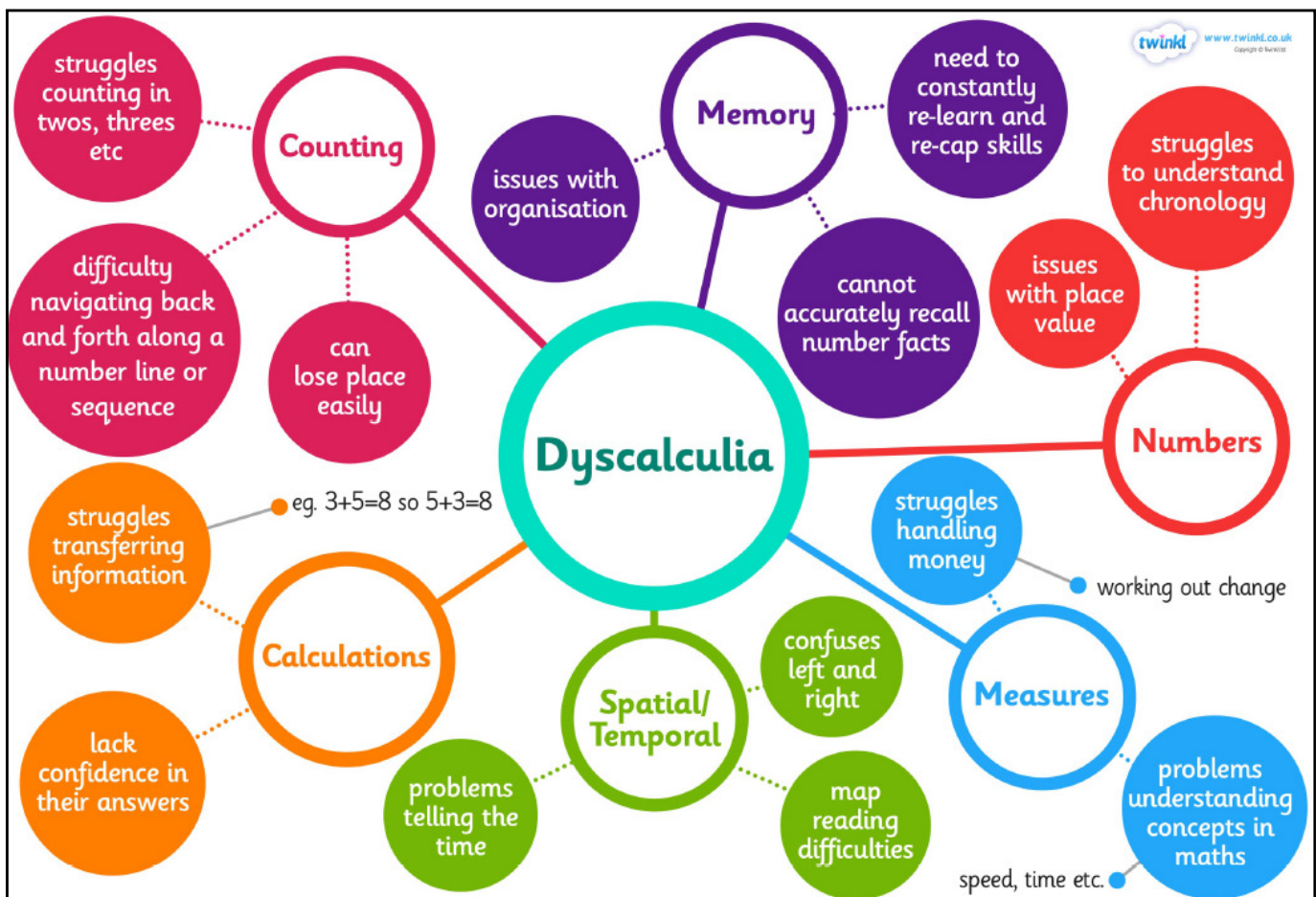
## Useful Websites:

[www.dyslexiaaction.org.uk/dyscalculia](http://www.dyslexiaaction.org.uk/dyscalculia)

<http://www.dyscalculia.org/>

[www.aboutdyscalculia.org/parents.html](http://www.aboutdyscalculia.org/parents.html)

<http://www.dyscalculia.me.uk/Parent.html>



Mind-map taken from [www.twinkl.co.uk](http://www.twinkl.co.uk)