# Individuals with Disabilities Education Act: Explained - YouTube

**Text 3**

**Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)/(2004)**

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is a piece of [**American**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [**legislation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislation) that ensures students with a disability are provided with a [Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Appropriate_Public_Education_(FAPE)) that is tailored to their individual needs. There are **(13)** different disability categories as defined by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), under which **3- through 22-years-olds** may be eligible for service, in order to qualify for special education. The **(13)** categories are:

**1- Autism Spectrum Disorder**

**2- Deaf-Blindness**

**3- Deafness**

**4- Emotional Disturbance**

**5- Hearing Impairment**

**6- Intellectual Disability**

**7- Multiple Disabilities**

**8- Orthopedic Impairment**

**9- Other Health Impairment**

**10- Specific Learning Disability**

**11- Speech or Language Impairment**

**12- Traumatic Brain Injury**

**13- Visual Impairment, including Blindness**

**1- AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER:** disorder that impairs a child’s ability to communicate and interact with others. It also includes restricted repetitive behaviors. **It is defined as a single disorder that includes disorders** that were previously considered separate  –

A) **Autism: The 10 most common symptoms of autism are:**

* Difficulty communicating.
* Repetitive movements and behaviors.
* Difficulty in social situations.
* Trouble with transitions.
* Attachment to unusual interests.
* Difficulty understanding emotions.
* Recurring sleep problems.
* Insufficient impulse control.

B)**Asperger’s syndrome** (What distinguishes Asperger's Disorder from classic autism are its **less**  **severe symptoms and the absence of language delays**,

C) **childhood disintegrative** **disorder (**known as Heller’s syndrome). children develop normally up to an age of two and then suffer a severe loss of social, behavioral and communication skills

D) **pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified**. **it's the diagnosis they use for**  **someone who has some but not all characteristics of autism or who has relatively mild**

**symptoms**.

**2- DEAF-BLINDNESS:** hearing and visual impairments that affects a child’s educational performance.

**3- DEAFNESS:** a hearing impairment so severe that affects a child’s educational performance:

**4- EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE:**A condition exhibiting **one or more** of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects a child’s educational performance:

(a) An **inability to learn** that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors;

(b) An **inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers;**

(c) Inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances;

(d) A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression;

(e) A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

The term includes schizophrenia. The term does not apply to children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they have an emotional disturbance.

(Examples:  Anxiety disorder, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and depression)

**5- HEARING IMPAIRMENT:** An impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child’s educational performance.

**6- INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES:**Significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently [at the same time] with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, that adversely affects a child’s educational performance.

(Note: “Intellectual Disability” is a new term in IDEA. Until October 2010, the law used the term “mental retardation.”)

(Example:  Down Syndrome)

**7- MULTIPLE DISABILITIES:**Concomitant (simultaneous) impairments (such as intellectual disability-blindness, intellectual disability-orthopedic impairment, etc.).The term does not include deaf-blindness.

**8- ORTHOPEDIC IMPAIRMENT:**The term includes impairments caused by a congenital anomaly, impairments caused by disease, and impairments from other causes.

(Examples: Cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns that cause contractures).

**9- OTHER HEALTH IMPAIRMENT:**Having limited strength, vitality, or alertness, including a heightened alertness to environmental stimuli, that results in limited alertness with respect to the educational environment, that—

(a) is due to chronic or acute health problems such as asthma, attention deficit disorder or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, diabetes, epilepsy, a heart condition, hemophilia, lead poisoning, leukemia, nephritis, rheumatic fever, sickle cell anemia, and Tourette syndrome;

and, (b) adversely affects a child’s educational performance

(Example:  Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder)

**10- SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITY:**A disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, or to do mathematical calculations. The term includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia. The term does not include learning problems that are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities; of intellectual disability; of emotional disturbance; or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

(Examples:  Dyslexia, Dysgraphia, Dyscalculia, Auditory processing disorder, and Nonverbal learning disability)

**11-SPEECH OR LANGUAGE IMPAIRMENT:**A communication disorder such as stuttering, impaired articulation, language impairment, or a voice impairment that adversely affects a child’s educational performance.

(Examples:  Stuttering, impaired articulation, language impairment or voice impairment)

**12-TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY:**An acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, that adversely affects a child’s educational performance. The term does not apply to brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative, or to brain injuries induced by birth trauma.

**13- VISUAL IMPAIRMENT, INCLUDING BLINDNESS:**An impairment in vision that, even with correction, adversely affects a child’s educational performance. (Examples: Partial sight and blindness)