objective: Although some students have natural intelligent, healthy visual senses are unable to acquire instructional materials. These students have learning disabilities. prevalence rates of LD is vary, but generally range is estimated from 1% to 30% in some studies. The present study was designed to investigate the prevalence of learning disorders in primary school students in the province sistan and balochestan in 2012-13.

Method: In this descriptive study, thourgh of the statistical population incluts all of students was, 864 students were selected by a cluster sampling and Subjects were measured with demographic data inventory, check lists related to learning disabilities, WISC-R, Clinical Interview.

Data analysis was carried with descriptiv and inferential statistical (frequency and percentage) and Marastnbaty (t-independent) methods by SPSS-19 software.

Results: Results showed that that overall prevalence of learning disabilities in primary school students in Sistan and Baluchistan, 1/23% (1/16% female, 7/30% male), prevalence Writing disability 3/19% (8/9% of female and 5/29% male) prevalence of dyscalculia 8/14% (4/13% female and 3/16% male) and reading disability 5/13% (9/4% of girls and 8/22% male) and more boys than girls disorders learning are affected. Conclusions: The prevalence of learning disabilities among primary school students is high. Present results justify many factors such as different subcultures and ethnic, diversity of voices presented based on different languages and dialects or educational factors - socio - economics. Given the multifaceted personal injury and social learning disabilities, need special preparation and presentation programs for the prevention and treatment seems necessary. code: 12382.