

### Abstract

The roles of self-concept, relationship with parents, locus of control on life satisfaction were compared between the learning disabled and normally achieving children. There were 60 children in the learning disabled group and 75 children in the normally achieving group. All participants were primary school children enrolled in third to sixth grades. The questionnaire consisted of self-concept, relationship with parents, life satisfaction and locus of control scales was administered to all children. Results indicated that learning disabled children rated themselves more negatively than normal achieving children on self-concepts, relationship with parents and locus of control. However, the learning disabled children were found slightly higher in life satisfaction even though the results between two groups were very close. The results also showed that life satisfaction correlated with all self-concept dimensions in normally achieving children, but not in learning disabled children. In regression analysis, it was found that the relationship with parents was the strongest predictor of life satisfaction for both groups. Implications of these findings are discussed.