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## CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS 2013: AN ANALYSIS

### GLOSSARY

**Academy:** A publicly funded independent school offering free education to pupils of all abilities, established by sponsors from business, faith or voluntary groups working in partnership with central Government and local education partners.

**City Technology College (CTC):** An independent all-ability, non-fee-paying school for all pupils aged 11 to 18. CTCs are sponsored by the private sector. The purpose is to offer all pupils in urban areas in England a vocational curriculum.

**Community school:** A maintained school for which the local authority has main responsibility for deciding arrangements for admitting pupils.

**Community special school:** A maintained school for which the local authority has main responsibility for deciding arrangements for admitting pupils, and which is specially organised to make special education provision for pupils with special educational needs.

**Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP):** An assessment of children's achievement at the end of the academic year in which they become five years old.

**Foundation school:** A maintained school which has a foundation (generally religious) which appoints some – but not most – of the governing body.

**Foundation special school:** A maintained school which has a foundation (generally religious) which appoints some – but not most – of the governing body and which is specially organised to make special education provision for pupils with special educational needs.

**Free school meals (FSM):** A meal that is provided to a child or young person during a school break that is paid for out of Government funding. For a child to qualify for FSM, their parent or carer must be receiving particular eligible benefits as stated by Government.

**Independent school:** A school not maintained by a local authority and registered under section 464 of the Educational Act 1996. Section 347 of the Education Act 1996 sets out the conditions under which an independent school may be approved by the Secretary of State as being suitable for the admission of pupils with special educational needs.

**Key Stage 1 (KS1):** Key Stage 1 in the stage of the National Curriculum between ages 4 and 7 years (year groups 1 to 3). Pupils at KS1 generally sit their KS1 tests aged 7.

**Key Stage 2 (KS2):** Key Stage 2 refers to the stage of the National Curriculum for pupils aged between 7 and 11 years (year groups 4 to 6). Pupils at KS2 generally sit their KS2 tests aged 11.

**Key Stage 3 (KS3):** Key Stage 3 refers to the stage of the National Curriculum for

pupils aged between 11 and 14 years (year groups 7 to 9). Pupils at KS3 who are generally aged 14 are assessed as part of the national programme of National Curriculum assessment through on-going teacher assessment.

**Key Stage 4 (KS4):** Key Stage 4 generally refers to the stage of the National Curriculum for pupils aged between 14 and 16 years (year groups 10 to 11). Pupils at KS4 generally sit their KS4 exams (GCSEs and equivalents) aged 16.

**Level of provision for special educational needs:** Educational provision which is additional to that made generally for pupils of the same age in school maintained by the local authority (other than special schools). For the purpose of this publication, level of provision for special educational needs means provision at School Action, School Action Plus or with a statement of special educational needs. For the purposes of comparison, pupils with no special educational needs are included as a 'level of provision' and are shown in analyses splitting by level of provision.

**Looked after children:** The term 'looked after' includes all children being looked after by a local authority; those subject to a care order under section 31 of the Children Act 1989; and those looked after on a voluntary basis through an agreement with their parents under section 20 of that Act.

**Mainstream school:** A school which is for all pupils, not just those with special educational needs. A mainstream school is usually a maintained school, although it could also be an independent school.

**Maintained school:** A Government-funded school which provides education free of charge to pupils in either mainstream or special settings. Maintained schools are generally community schools, community special schools, foundation schools, foundation special schools, voluntary aided schools or voluntary controlled schools. Academies are not maintained schools although they are largely publicly funded and generally operate under similar rules to maintained schools under separate funding agreements with central Government.

**National Pupil Database (NPD):** The NPD is a longitudinal database that holds the test and examination results at each Key Stage for all pupils at maintained and independent schools in England who partake in the tests/exams. It also includes pupil and school characteristics for maintained schools only.

**Non-maintained special school:** A school in England approved by the Secretary of State for Education as a special school which is not maintained by the state but charges fees on a non-profit making basis. Most non-maintained special schools are run by major charities or charitable trusts.

**Phonics:** The phonic screening check introduced in 2012 is a new statutory assessment for all children in year group 1 (typically aged 6) delivered by all state-funded schools with a Year 1 cohort. Teachers administer the screening check one-on-one with each pupil and record whether their response to 40 words. In recording the results teachers use a series of outcome codes to provide each child's mark out of 40.

**Pupil referral unit:** A school established and maintained by a local authority under section 19 (2) of the Education Act 1996. It provides education for pupils who would not otherwise receive suitable education because of illness, exclusion or any other reason.

**School Action:** When a class or subject teacher identifies that a pupil has special educational needs and gives help that is extra to or different from that provided as part of the school's usual differentiated curriculum.

**School Action Plus:** When the teacher and the SENCO are given advice or support from outside specialists (a specialist teacher, an educational psychologist, a speech and language therapist or other health professionals). Extra or different help to that provided through School Action can then be put in

place.

**SENCO:** Member of staff who has responsibility for coordinating the special educational needs provision within a school. In a small school the head teacher or deputy may take on this role. In larger schools there may be a special educational needs coordinating team.

**Special educational needs (SEN):** Pupils have special educational needs if they have learning difficulties that need special educational provision. They have learning difficulties if they find it much harder to learn than most pupils of the same age or they have disabilities that make it much more difficult for them in school.

**Special school:** A school that is for pupils with statements of special educational needs, or awaiting an assessment of special educational needs.

**Statement of special educational needs:** A document that sets out a child's needs and all the extra help they should receive.

**Type of need:** Primary (i.e. the main) and secondary type of need are recorded for all pupils in maintained schools that are at School Action Plus or with statements. The 12 types of need that are referred to in this publication are as follows:

1. Specific learning difficulty
2. Moderate learning difficulty
3. Severe learning difficulty
4. Profound and multiple learning difficulty
5. Behaviour, emotional and social difficulty
6. Speech, language and communication needs
7. Hearing impairment
8. Visual impairment
9. Multi-sensory impairment
10. Physical difficulty
11. Autistic spectrum disorder
12. Other difficulty/disability

**Voluntary aided school:** A maintained school with foundation (generally religious) which appoints most of the governing body. The governing body is the admission authority.

**Voluntary controlled school:** A maintained school with a foundation (generally religious) that appoints some – but not most – of the governing body. The local authority is responsible for admissions.

## ADDITIONAL LINKS AND PUBLICATIONS

**Department for Education Special Educational Needs** – Popular questions about issues affecting parents and carers of children with special educational needs, including guidance about statementing at <http://www.education.gov.uk/popularquestions/childrenandfamilies/specialeducationalneeds>.

**DfE: Children with Special Educational Needs: An Analysis** – Previous years of this publication are available on Gov.UK statistics publications website. This is the fifth annual release of this publication:  
2009 –

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/DCSF-00949-2009>

2010 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-with-special-educational-needs-2010>

2011 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-with-special-educational-needs-an-analysis-2011>

2012 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-with-special-educational-needs-an-analysis-2012>.

**DfE: Special Educational Needs in England** – The Department's Statistical First Release providing the earliest information about new special educational needs figures.

2009 –

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151655/http://www.education.gov.uk/researchandstatistics/statistics/allstatistics/a00196058/special-educational-needs>

2010 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2010>

2011 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2011>

2012 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2012>

2013 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2013>