

Education without Frontiers

SPECIAL NEEDS REPORT



WHY SPECIAL NEEDS?

Education without Frontiers (Europroject)

- 20 schools in 19 European countries
- Two year projects

Some key principles:

- To promote equal opportunities
- To value all people equally
- To promote a European dimension in Education



THE SCHOOLS INVOLVED

17 schools completed the survey

- Quite different schools
 - Different sizes (less than 500 to 1500+)
 - Different age ranges
 - Different types



SCHOOL SIZES

4 Schools

≤ 500

5 Schools

500 - 1000

6 Schools

1001 - 1500

2 Schools

≥ 1500



SCHOOL AGE RANGES

All Schools

11 Schools

15 Schools

1 School

1 School

16 - 18

12 - 18

14 - 18

starts at 6

up to 22



SPECIAL NEEDS AREAS OF FOCUS

Many areas could have been chosen

We chose

- Dyslexia
- Dyscalculia
- -AD(H)D
- ASD
- Exceptional Giftedness



WHAT WAS OUR PURPOSE?

Identifying what works best in terms of

- Identifying and diagnosing the special need
- Helping and supporting students

Improving what happens in all our schools

- Through teachers
- Through students

Finding out what help schools need



Identification:

Symptoms recognised

Diagnosis:

 Confirmation by authorised person – usually resulting in special provision



IDENTIFICATION

Mainly by

- Teachers (nearly all involve class teachers)
- Parents
- Former schools

Usually all of these – and more!

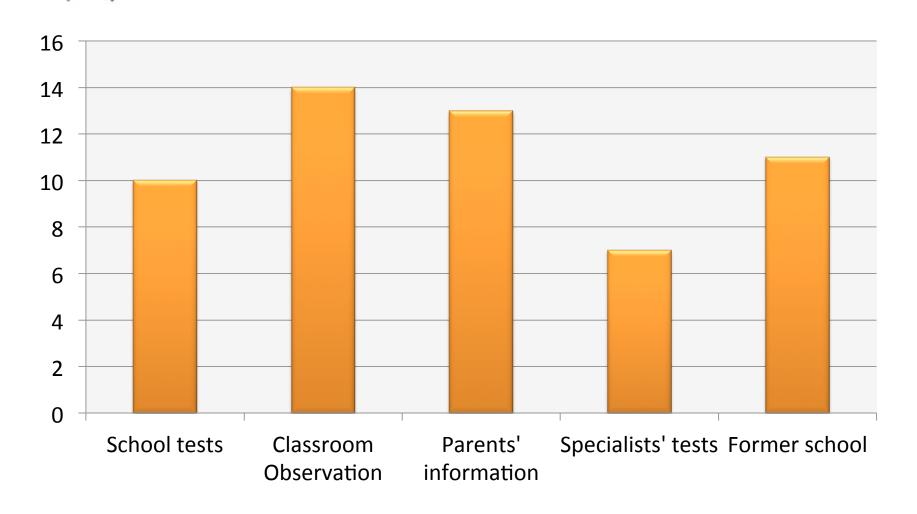


DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis

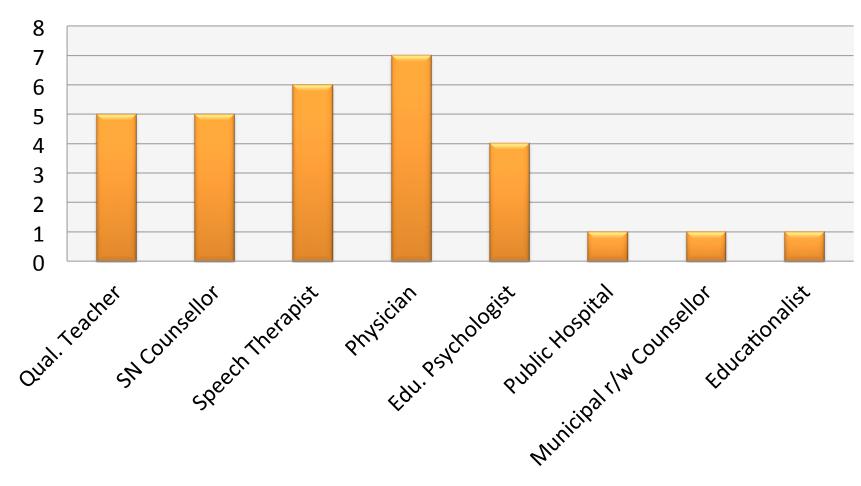
- Mainly by non-teacher professionals
- Only 2 schools have class teachers authorised
- Only 5 even have Special Needs Co-ordinators authorised

TOYSLEXIA: IDENTIFICATION



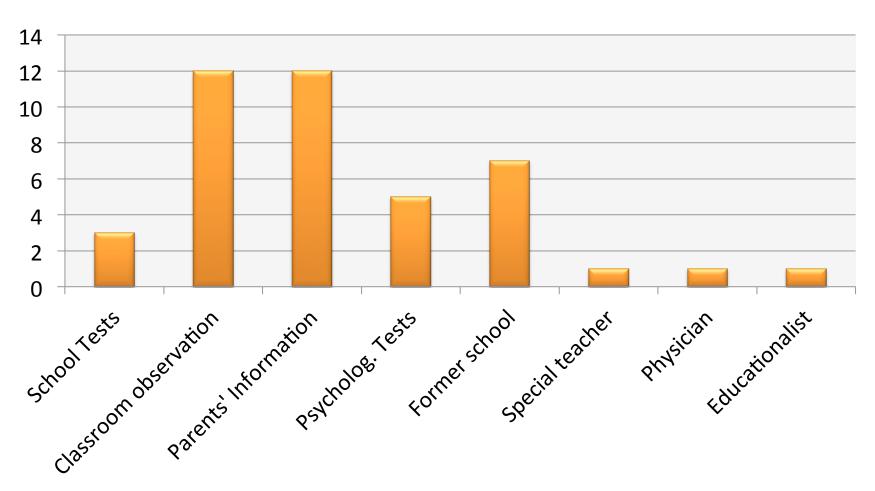


DYSLEXIA: DIAGNOSIS



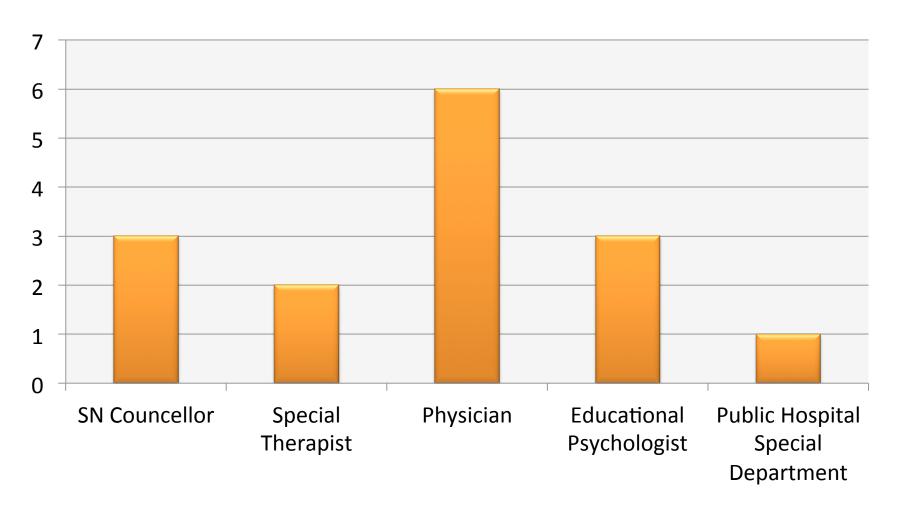


DYSCALCULIA: IDENTIFICATION



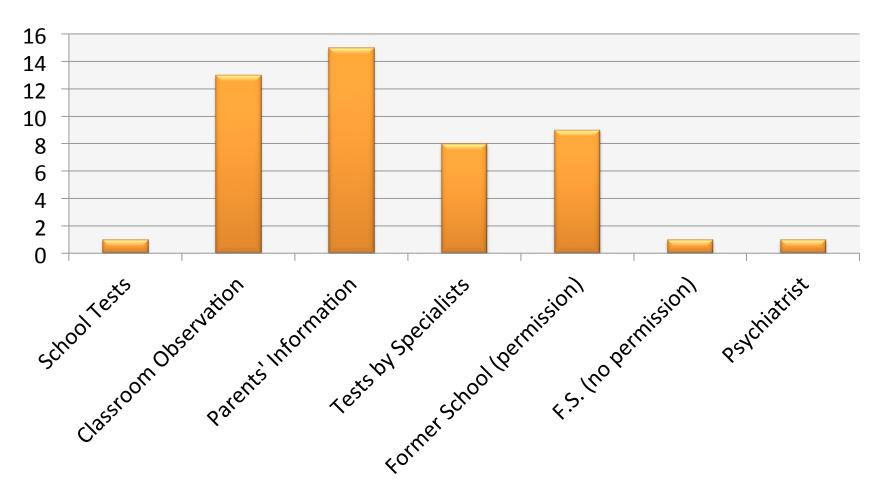


DYSCALCULIA: DIAGNOSIS



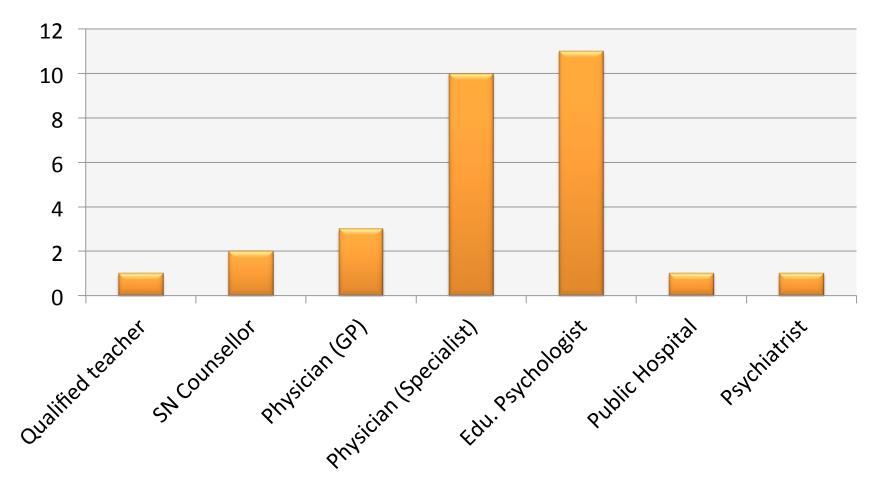


AD(H)D: IDENTIFICATION



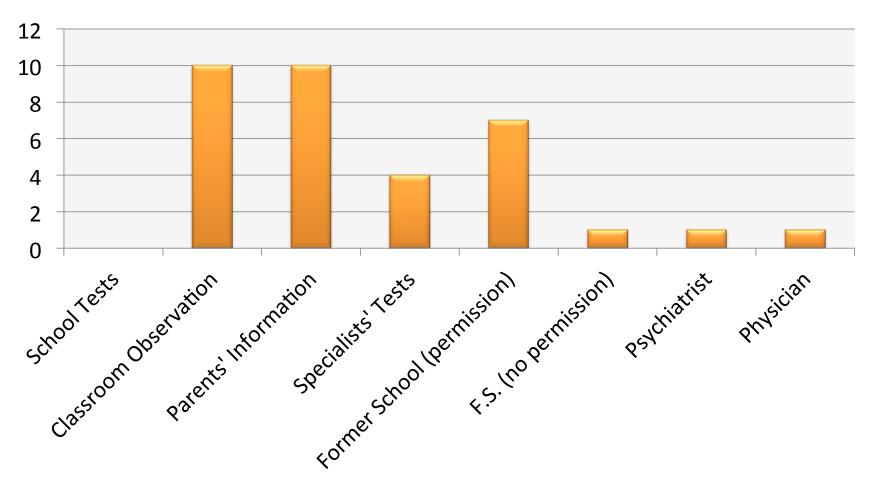


AD(H)D: DIAGNOSIS



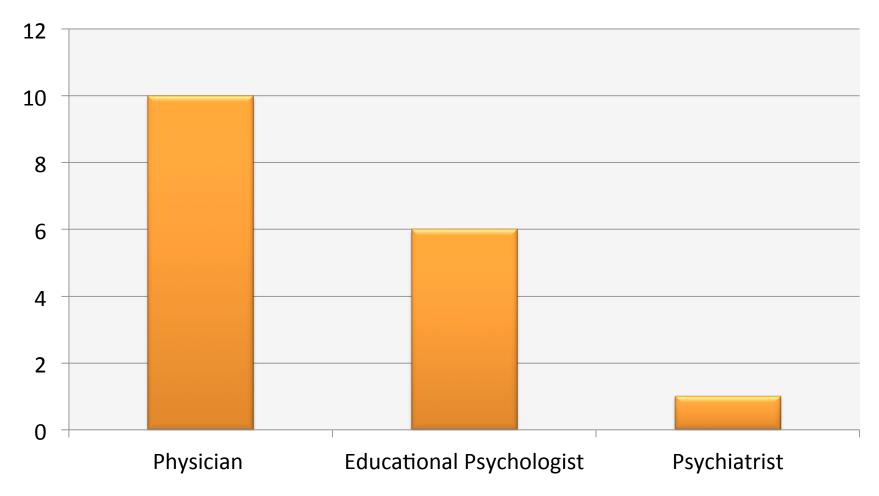


ASD: IDENTIFICATION



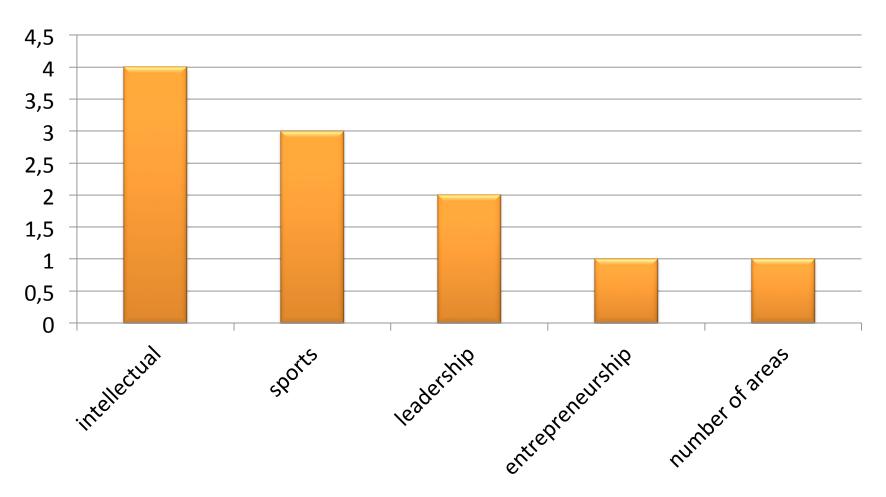


ASD: DIAGNOSIS



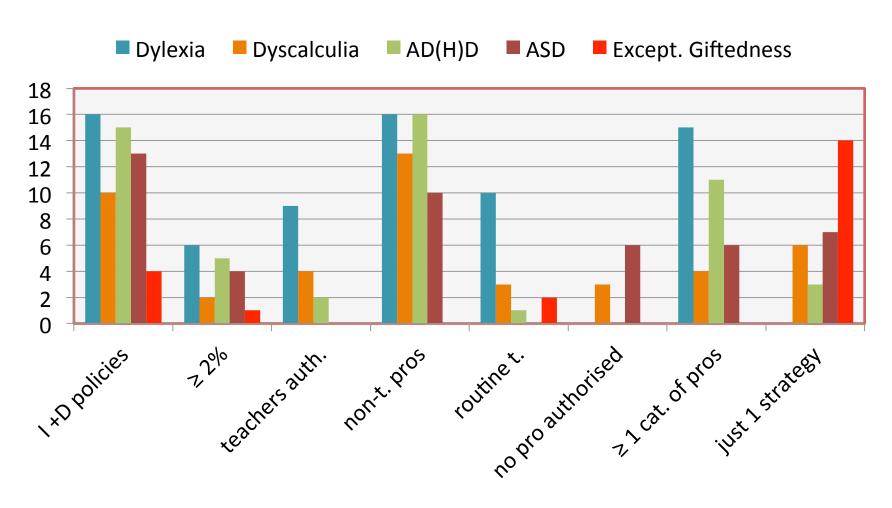


AREAS OF GIFTEDNESS IDENTIFIED





IDENTIFICATION AND DIAGNOSIS: SOME COMPARISONS



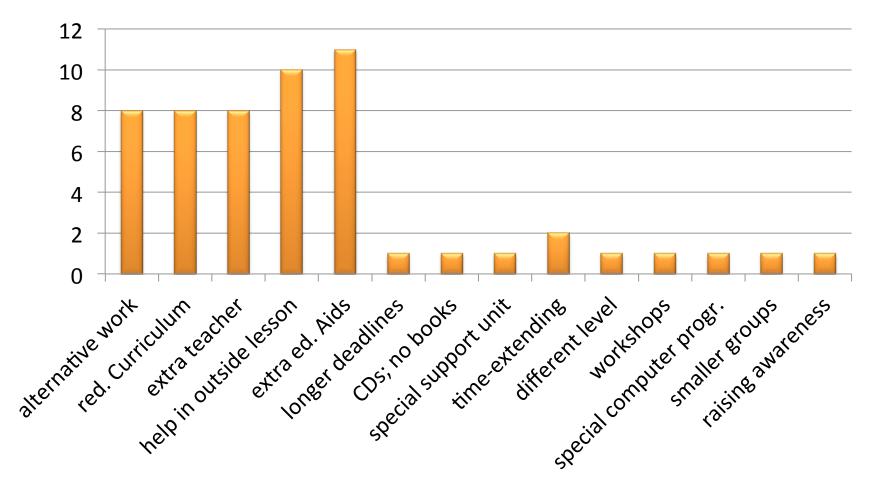


SOME QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- 1. Do you think Dyslexia is the main special need in your school? If not, what do you think is the main one?
- 2. Do you think children with Special Needs are effectively identified in your school?
- 3. What do you think are the most effective ways in your school of identifying students who need special help and support?

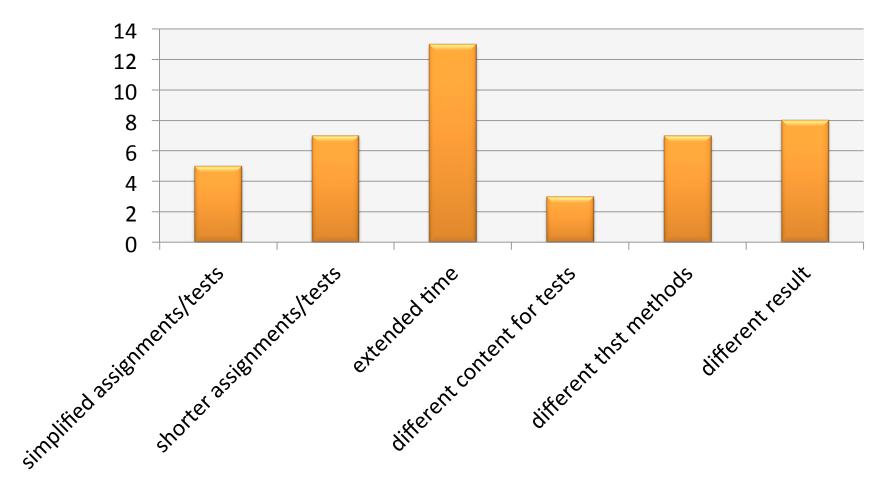


DYSLEXIA: SUPPORT STRATEGIES



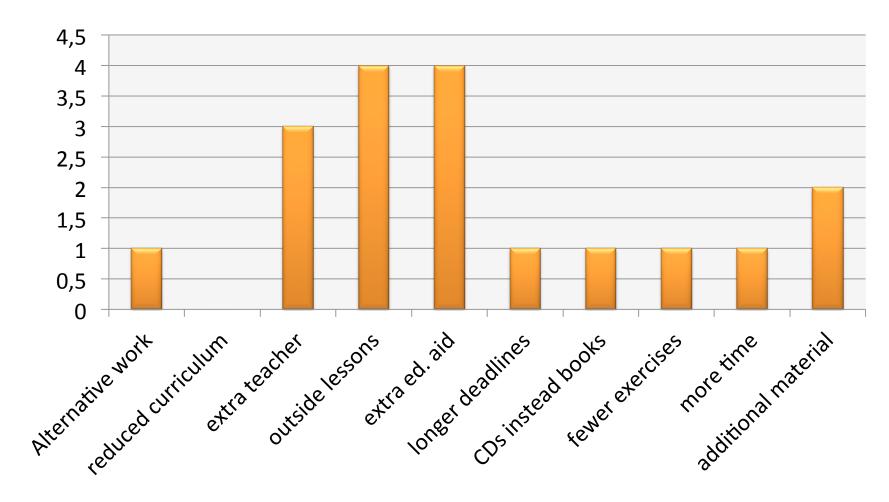


DYSLEXIA: ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES



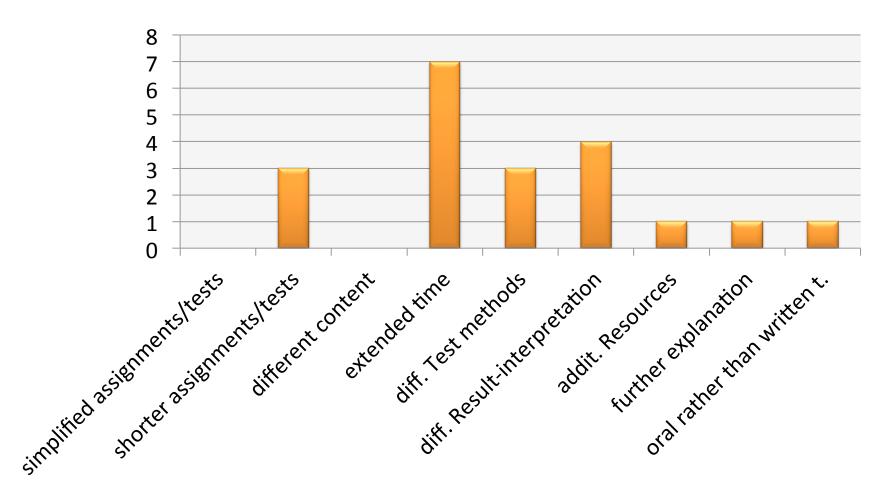


DYSCALCULIA: SUPPORT STRATEGIES



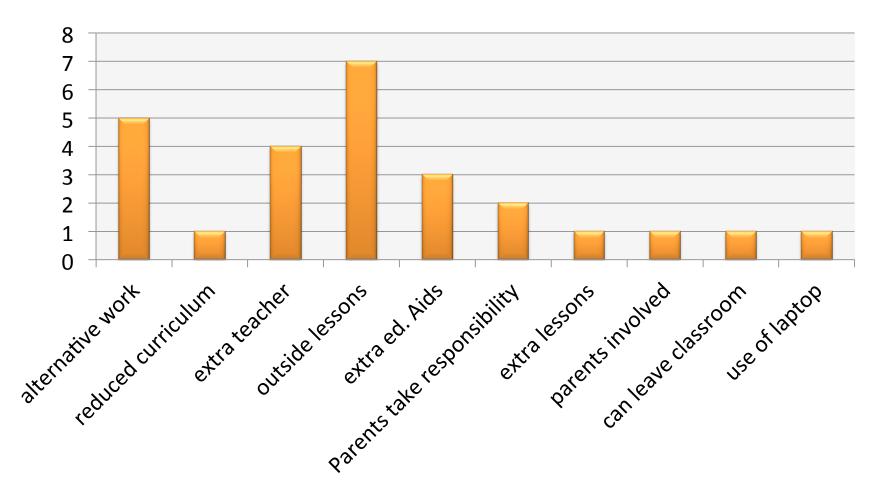


DYSCALCULIA: ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES



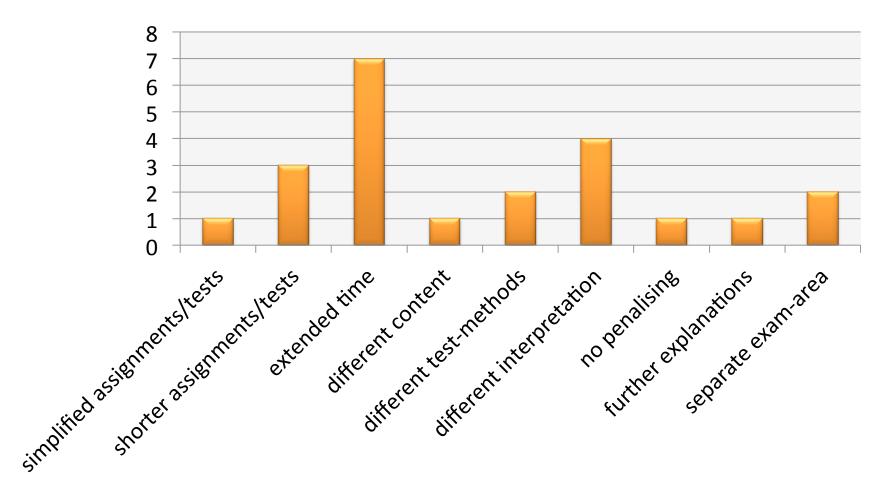


AD(H)D: SUPPORT STRATEGIES



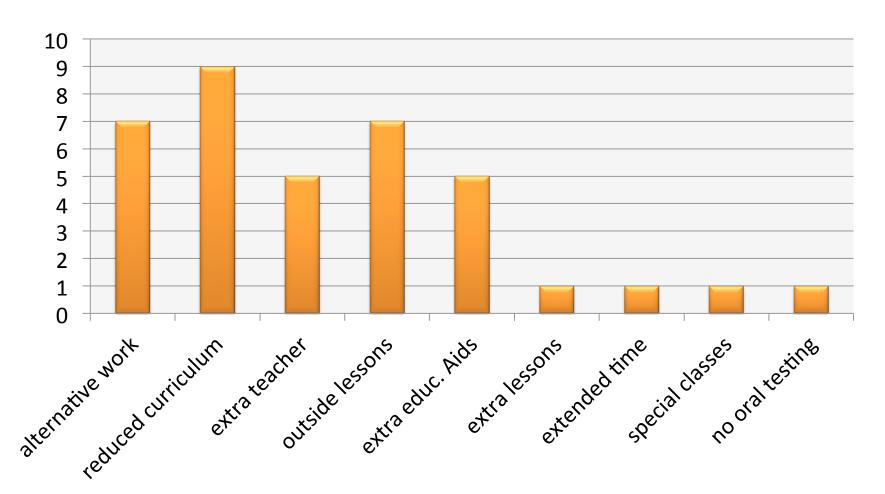


AD(H)D: ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES



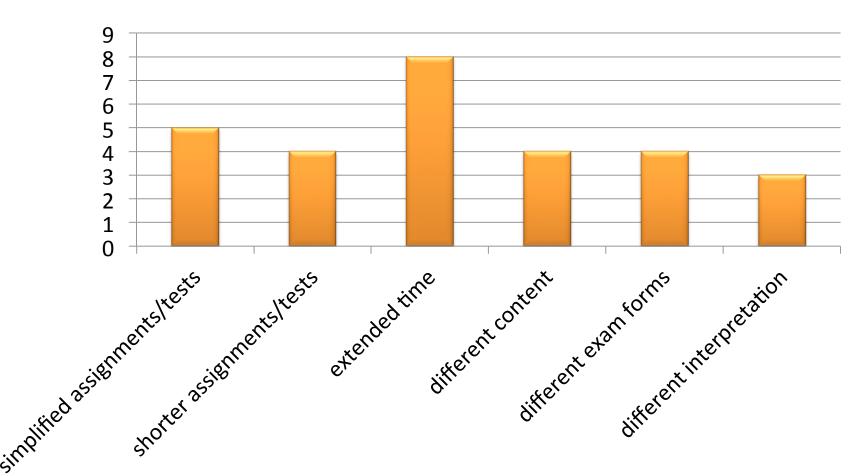


ASD: SUPPORT STRATEGIES



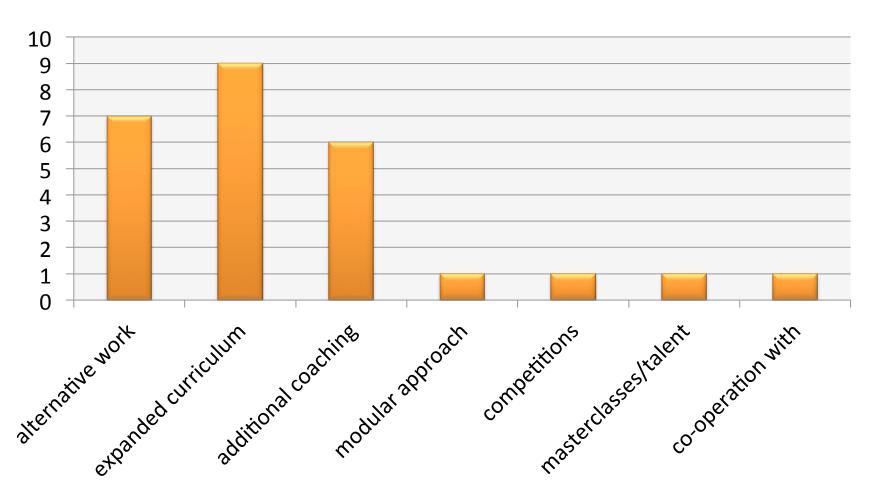


ASD: ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES

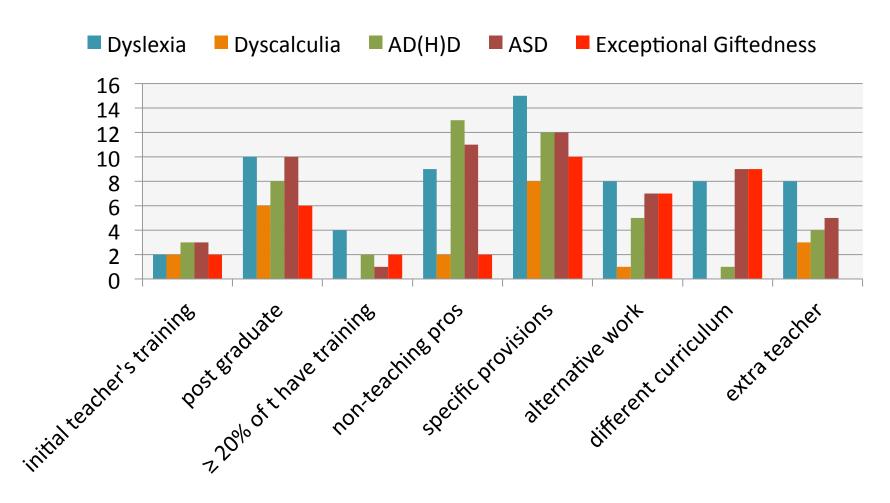




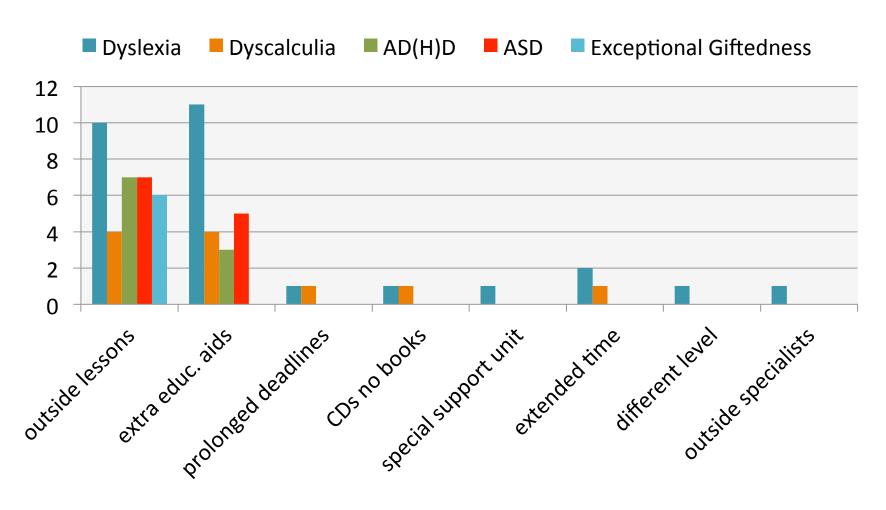
EXCEPTIONAL GIFTEDNESS:SUPPORT STRATEGIES



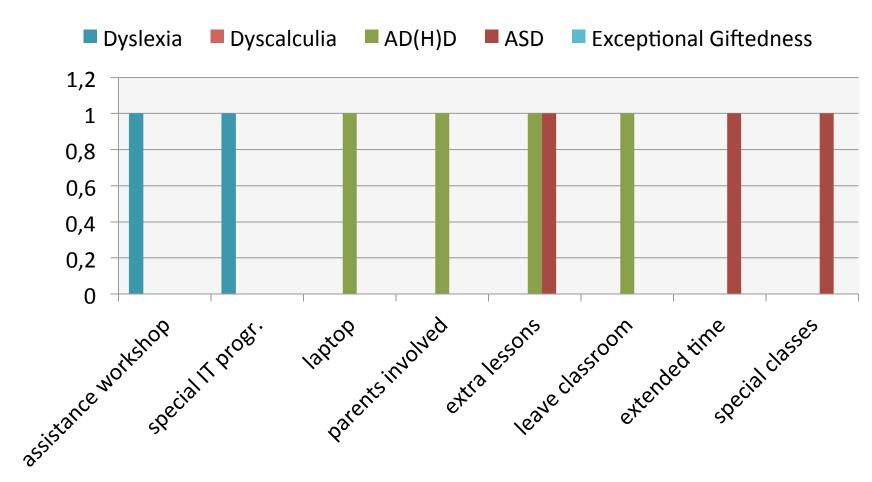




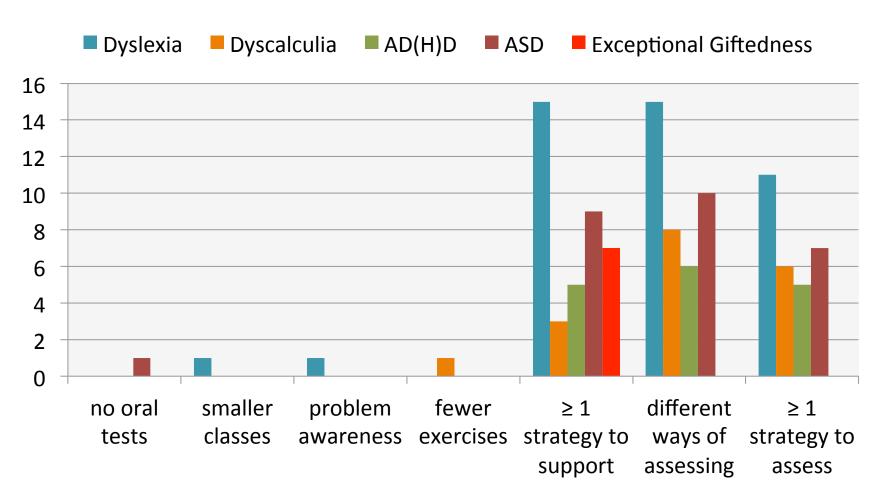














SOME QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

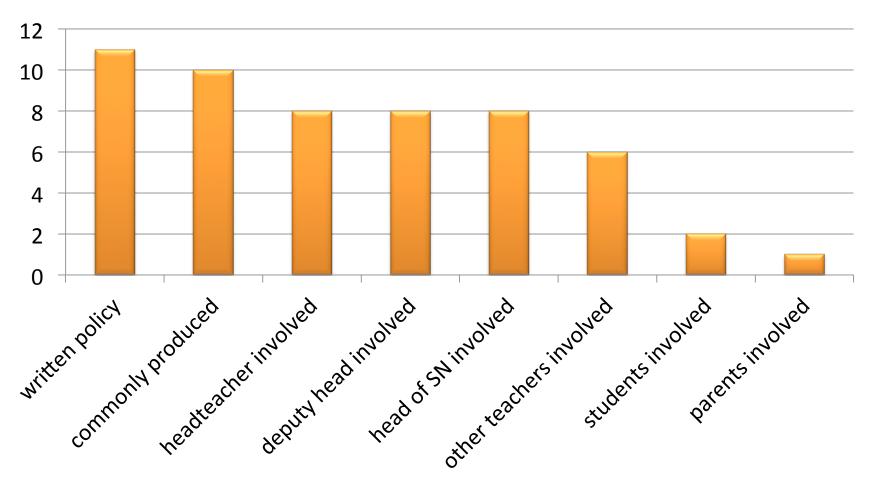
- What do you think, in your school, is the most helpful way of helping and supporting students with
 - Dyslexia
 - Dyscalculia
 - -AD(H)D
 - ASD
- 2. If there was one thing you could share and recommend to other schools, what would it be?
- 3. Do you think it is right that students with these special needs are assessed differently from everyone else?



- 14 schools work within national/regional guidelines (all but 1 find these helpful)
- All can identify who is responsible for Special Needs (Usually Headteacher or Special Needs Coordinator)
- 10 schools have someone whose primary responsibility is Special Needs
- 11 schools have a Special Needs Policy / Plan and nearly all make special plans for individual students
- Schools are very different in their access to professional support



SN POLICIES AND PLANS





MAKING PLANS FOR INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS

Schools involve the following:

- Special Needs Co-ordinator (10)
- Student (10)
- Parent(s) (9)
- Headteacher (6)

Others include physician / psychologist / Head of Subject / class teacher / study counsellor

USUALLY AT LEAST 3 / 4 INVOLVED



ACCESS TO PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

School based or very local

- Psychologist (11)
- SN specialist (8)
- Doctor (6)
- Nurse (5)
- Speech Therapist (2)
- + individually

Counsellor / opthamologist / physiotherapist / ENT specialist / Maths. Counsellor / reading-writing counsellor

National or Local Authorities

- Psychologist (16)
- SN specialist (12)
- Doctor (13)
- Speech Therapist (12)
- Psychiatrist (1)

Most have access to at least 3 of these specialists



TRAINING

Training availability

As well as specialist professional support, schools report training being available in the following areas

- Dyslexia (15)
- Dyscalculia (11)
- AD(H)D (12)
- ASD (12)
- Exceptional Giftedness (8)

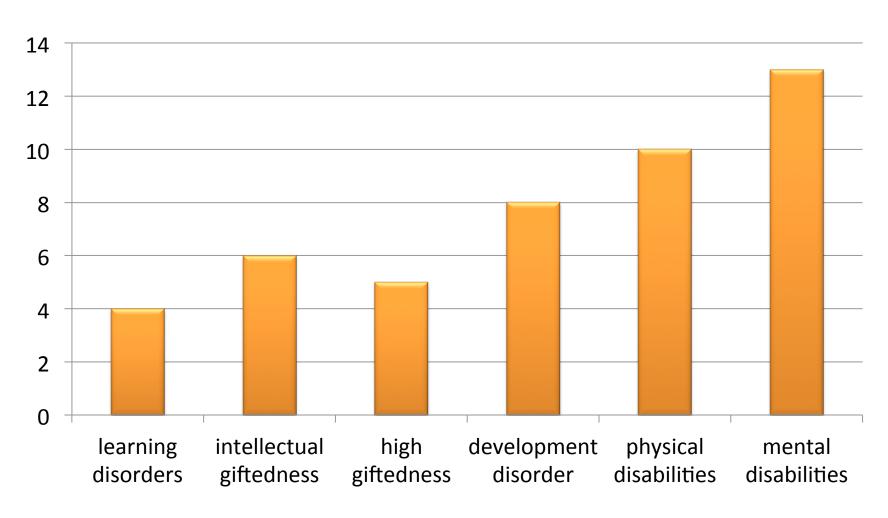
Training Quality

 11 schools say that available training is very good or good with only one saying it is poor

+

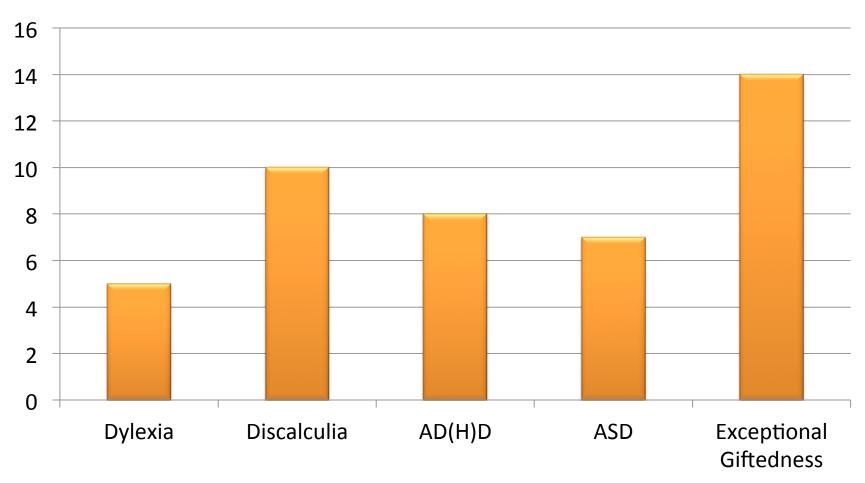
- 1 school says such training is just beginning and it is too early to judge quality
- 1 school reports that training is available for Teaching Assistants

SPECIAL NEEDS CATERED FOR IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS





IDENTIFIED NEEDS FOR GREATER EXPERTISE





SOME QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- 1. Do you think students should be involved in producing a Special Needs policy in your school?
 - What is / would be the best way of doing this?
- 2. What part do you think a student with a special need and his/her parents should play in planning the help and support?
- 3. What (if any) special needs do you think need to be catered for in special schools?
- 4. On this very first morning of our conference, what one recommendation would you most like to make to your school?