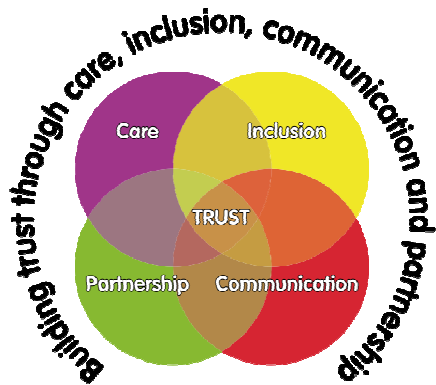


Rotherham Charter for Parent and Child Voice

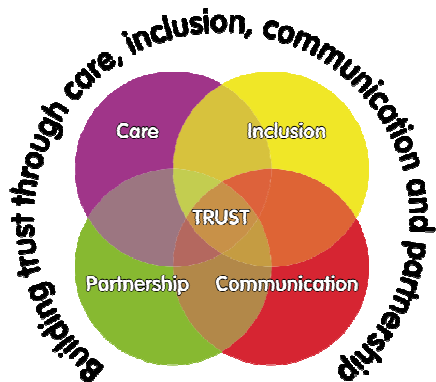
Statistics showing pressures impacting on individuals and families which have implications for attainment. Taken from DFE document 'Support and Aspiration: A new approach to Special Educational Needs and Disability

- Young people with SEN are twice as likely not to be in education, employment or training, and many young people with complex support needs find it hard to make a successful transition from school to an adult life with work, friendships, good health and independence. (paragraph 1)
- Children and young people who report being disabled are less likely to say that they are happy (59% compared with 67% of others), are worried about being bullied (38% compared with 25% of other children), less likely to say they have friends (59% compared with 92%)
- SEN status is the strongest predictor of a deterioration in wellbeing for boys and girls. (paragraph 57)
- Whilst the circumstances of children, young people and their parents differ greatly, from young people requiring a few adjustments in class, to children with life-limiting long-term conditions, families have many shared concerns. Parents often do not know where to turn for help and advice, this is particularly the case where a child relies on specialist services or equipment but also where just a few adjustments are needed, perhaps for a dyslexic child. (paragraph 7)
- The numbers of pupils with behavioural, emotional and social difficulties has increased by 23% between 2005 and 2010 (158,000 pupils);
the number of pupils with speech, language and communication needs has increased by 58%, to 113,000 pupils;
and the number of children with autistic spectrum disorder has increased by 61%, to 56,000 pupils (paragraph 37)



Rotherham Charter for Parent and Child Voice

- Compared with their peers, children and young people who are disabled or who have SEN are considerably more likely to be at risk of poorer outcomes. They are less likely to achieve well at school and are four times less likely to participate in higher education. Pupils with SEN are more than twice as likely to be eligible for free school meals than their peers; and pupils at School Action Plus are 20 times more likely to receive a permanent exclusion and seven times more likely to receive a fixed-period exclusion than pupils with no identified SEN. Looked after children are three-and-a-half times more likely to have SEN compared with all Children. (paragraph 47)
- Parents with disabled children have higher levels of stress and lower levels of wellbeing than parents with non-disabled children. = costs amount to around £5,600 per year per disabled child (made up of lost earnings, sick days, GP visits, residential care, foster care and family breakdown costs). (paragraph 53)
- Evidence suggests that pupils with SEN are less likely to achieve five or more A*–C grade GCSEs or equivalent (Level 2 qualification) by the age of 19. (paragraph 48)
- Men with between one and four GCSEs at A*–C are expected to earn around £85,000 more over their working lives than those who do not achieve any GCSEs at grades A*–C, for women this figure is £60,000. (paragraph 49)
- In 2008/09 – 64% of all permanently excluded pupils were pupils identified as having SEN without a statement and 8% were pupils with a statement of SEN estimated cost of lost lifetime future earnings as a result of exclusions is approx. £14,000 in 2005 prices. If wider costs are included, the estimated total cost to society of one exclusion is £64,000 (this includes estimated costs of lost earnings plus health, education, crime and social services costs). (paragraph 50)
- 15% of young offenders have a statement of SEN compared with approximately 3% of the general population. (paragraph 52)



Rotherham Charter for Parent and Child Voice

short breaks can provide a number of benefits to a disabled child and their family, and wider society, mostly through costs avoided. Research has estimated approximately £2,500 of economic benefits per year per disabled child from preventing lost earnings, sick days, GP visits, school costs for siblings, residential care, foster care and family breakdown. (paragraph 54)