

LATVIA

Question	Data				Notes and sources used	
1. Number of compulsory school aged pupils (<i>including those with SEN</i>)	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	185,032		- *			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	185,032	2008/2009
	114,236	70,796	-	-		
2. Number of compulsory school aged pupils who have SEN (<i>in all educational settings</i>)	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	9,057		-			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	9,057	2008/2009
	5,765	3,292	-	-		
3. Pupils with SEN in segregated special schools	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	6,363		-			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	6,363	2008/2009
	3,722	2,641	-	-		
4. Pupils with SEN in segregated special classes in mainstream schools	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	1,175		-			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	1,175	2008/2009
	949	226	-	-		
5. Pupils with SEN in fully inclusive settings	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	1,519		-			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	1,519	2008/2009
	1,094	425	-	-		

Source: All data for questions 1–5 is taken from the statistics report of the Ministry of Education and Science. The data is available on the website: www.izm.gov.lv

* Data about the number of pupils in private sector is included in data provided for questions 1–5. No separate data is available. There is also no data about those students of compulsory school age who receive their education in part-time schools or so called 'evening schools'.

Source: Statistical data of the Ministry of Education and Science.

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6. Compulsory age phase	Basic education is compulsory (Education Law, Section 4) in Latvia and it is from the age of 7 till 16 (9 years: grades 1 to 9), but it is possible to continue to acquire basic education until reaching the age of 18. Grades 1 to 6 (ages 7 to 13) could be called primary education and grades 7 to 9 (ages 14 to 16) lower secondary education, but in legislation these levels are not officially recognised.
7. Clarification of Public - Private sector education	<p>According to Education Law (1999) Section 23: Procedures for the Foundation, Reorganisation and Dissolution of Educational Institutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State educational institutions shall be founded, reorganised and dissolved by the Cabinet pursuant to a proposal by the Minister for Education and Science or the Minister for another sector. 2. Local government educational institutions shall be founded, reorganised and dissolved by local governments, co-ordinating with the Ministry of Education and Science or the relevant sector ministry and the Ministry of Education and Science. 3. Private educational institutions shall be founded, reorganised and dissolved by legal persons and natural persons. The State and local governments may participate in the foundation of the private undertakings (companies). 4. A foreign legal person may fund, reorganise and dissolve an educational institution in accordance with this Law and other laws, as well as with international agreements.
8. Legal Definition of SEN	<p>The Education Law, Section 1, paragraph 24 states that special education consists of general and professional education adapted for persons with special needs and health problems, or with special needs or health problems.</p> <p>The Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 579, October 21, 2003 lists a number of diagnoses of impairments and disabilities and suggested educational curricula according to which a person could acquire his/her education. These regulations cover a wide spectrum of impairments and disabilities as well as the provisions the educational institutions should provide for pupils with SEN.</p>