

POLAND

Question	Data					Notes and sources used	
1. Number of compulsory school aged pupils (including those with SEN)	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference	Source: Ministry of National Education.
	4,427,016		84,107				
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary			
	2,710,690	1,716,326	46,706	37,401	4,511,123	2009/2010	
2. Number of compulsory school aged pupils who have SEN (in all educational settings)	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference	Source: Ministry of National Education. * Data is collected in all compulsory schools without the division for public and non-public schools. There is no separate data available about pupils with SEN in public and non-public mainstream settings. This applies to questions 2 to 5.
	127,954		-				
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary			
	70,097	57,857	-	-	127,954 *	2009/2010	
3. Pupils with SEN in segregated special schools	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference	Source: Ministry of National Education.
	59,880		-				
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary			
	29,251	30,629	-	-	59,880	2009/2010	
4. Pupils with SEN in segregated special classes in mainstream schools	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference	* Special classes in mainstream schools do not exist in our educational system.
	-		-				
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary			
	-	-	-	-	- *	-	
5. Pupils with SEN in fully inclusive settings	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference	Source: Ministry of National Education.
	68,074		-				
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary			
	40,846	27,228	-	-	68,074	2009/2010	
6. Compulsory age phase	<p>Primary – from 6 up to 13 (for students with SEN it can be 2 more years – this means up to 15). Secondary – from 13 up to 16 (for students with SEN it can be 2 more years – this means up to 18). For students with SEN the compulsory education must be finished no later than when they are 21 years old (approximately).</p>						



7. Clarification of Public - Private sector education	<p>In line with the Education Act of 1991, schools can be public and non-public. A public school is an educational institution established by the central administration, local / district / regional authorities, and other legal body or by an individual person. It provides free education and implements core curricula and assessment procedures established by the relevant Minister of Education.</p> <p>A non-public school is an educational institution run by the legal bodies or individual persons on the basis of their incorporation into the register of non-public schools.</p> <p>Non-public schools are financed within the framework of a general subsidy from the State budget and additionally by fees received from parents and funds.</p> <p>Non-public schools in Poland have the right to issue school certificates that are recognised by all other schools and by universities. Most non-public schools have small numbers of pupils and small classes.</p>
8. Legal Definition of SEN	<p>Special Needs Education concerns children and youth with developmental disabilities who require special organization of work, working methods and special equipment. It can take place in general schools, or special schools.</p> <p>Special education covers the following groups of pupils with special educational needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- pupils with slight mental disability,- pupils with moderate and severe mental disability,- pupils with severe mental disability,- deaf pupils,- pupils with hearing impairment,- blind pupils,- pupils with visual impairment,- physically disabled pupils,- chronically ill pupils,- pupils with psychiatric difficulties,- autistic pupils and pupils with multiple disabilities,- pupils with social and behavioural problems,- pupils with speaking and communication problems. <p>Special needs education is regulated by the Act on School Education of 7 September 1991, with further amendments and the resolution of Minister of National Education about special needs education.</p> <p>All students with SEN receive assistance from Psychological and Educational Services Centres free of charge and on a voluntary basis. Results of psychological, pedagogical and medical assessment serve as a basis for qualifying pupils for suitable forms of education (general schools, integration schools, special schools) although the final decision is up to the parents.</p>