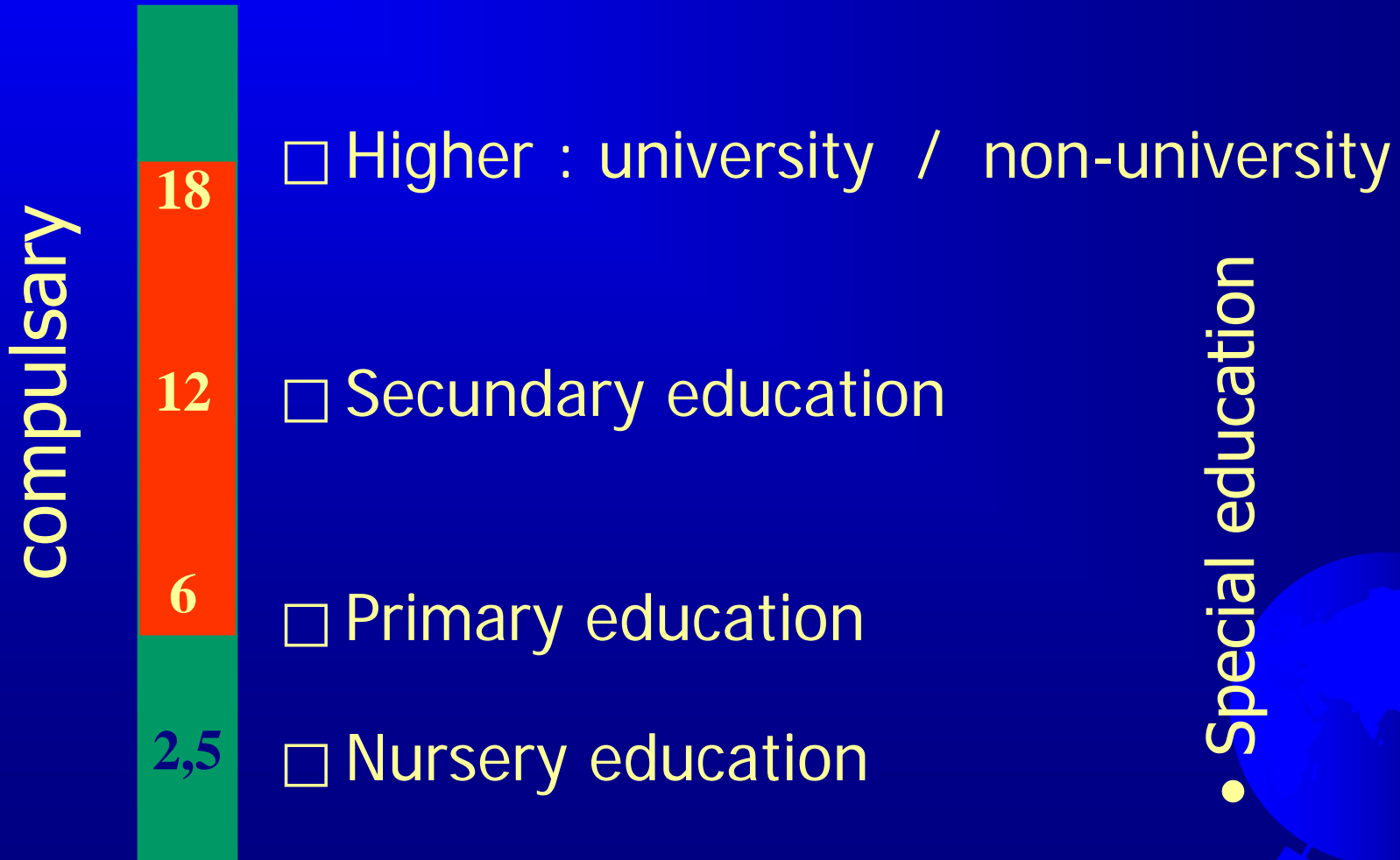




EDUCATION IN FLANDERS

- ☐ education structure incl VET
- ☐ SEN now
- ☐ SEN future

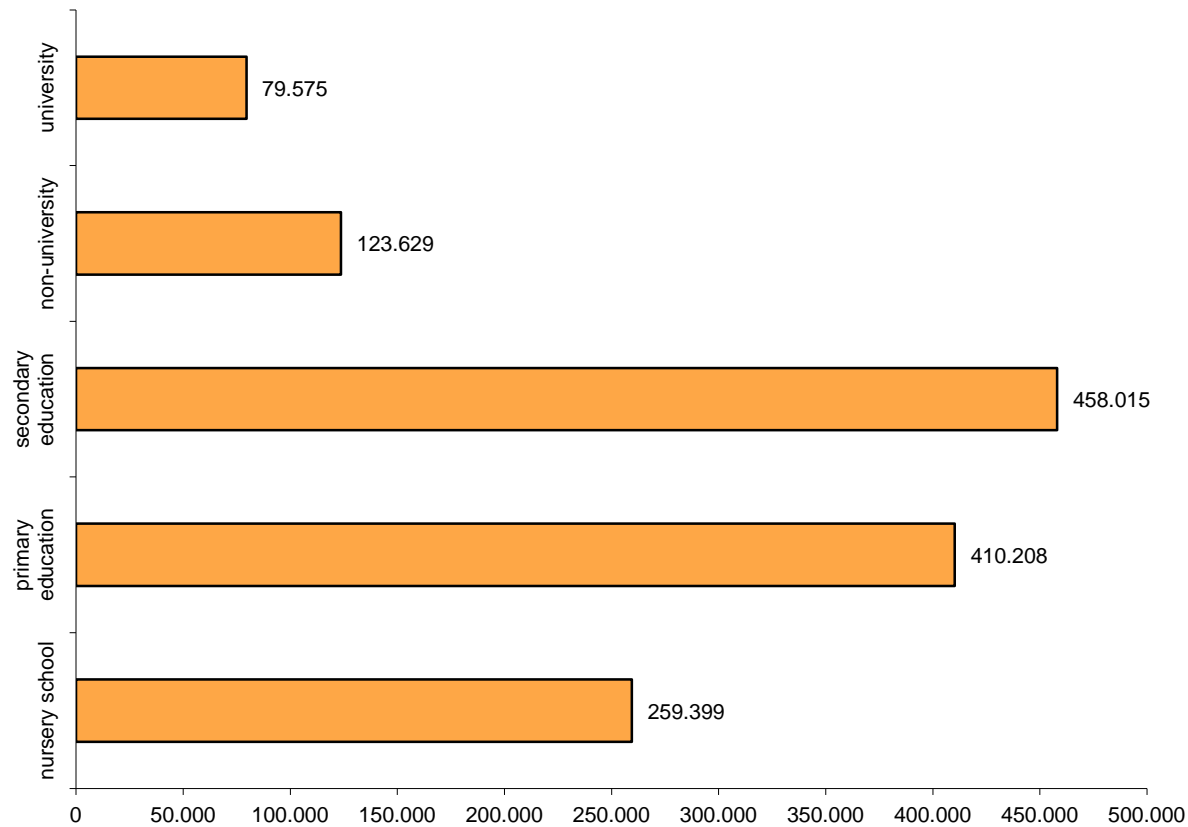
1. Education structure



- Special education

- Adult education (lifelong learning)

1.1. School population



1.2. (Pre) primary education

- age 2.5 to 6 : nursery school
- age 6 to 12 : primary school

year class system (28 h/week)
each class has its own teacher



primary education certificate



1.3. Secondary education

□ age 12 to 18

□ 6 years: divided into 3 stages of 2 years + 1 extra

– 1st stage: (34%) 12-14 y

- 1st grade A – 1st grade B
- 2nd grade – 2nd prevocational year

– 2nd (14-16y) & 3rd stage (16-18y): choice

- ASO: general (25%) = broad theoretical education - > higher education
- TSO: technical (20%) = general education + technical subject + practical classes -> higher (technical) education
- KSO: artistic (1%) = general and broad education + artistic practice -> higher (artistic) education
- BSO: vocational (17 %) = general education + specific vocational skills->3rd stage = 3 years for diploma

30 study areas - +/- 250 different courses of study

- 4th stage: vocational education + optional courses nursing which were allocated at the 4th stage of vocational education and are since 2009-2010 allocated at the courses 'associate degree' or HBO5 (1%)

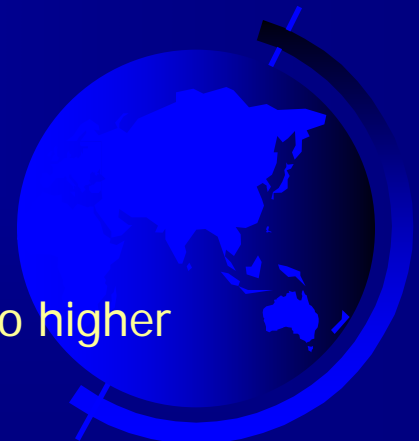


1.4 Secondary education

- DBSO : part time vocational: alternate work + learning (2%) (min 16y or 15y + compl 1st stage) = training programmes – no stages or areas of study
- 40 weeks – alternance= learning (15h) and on the job learning (13h) but also: preparatory pathways – bridging project and personal development pathways are possible
- All of secondary education :
year class system (min 28h/week) ex DBSO
- Teachers: subject specialists (general/practice/technical)

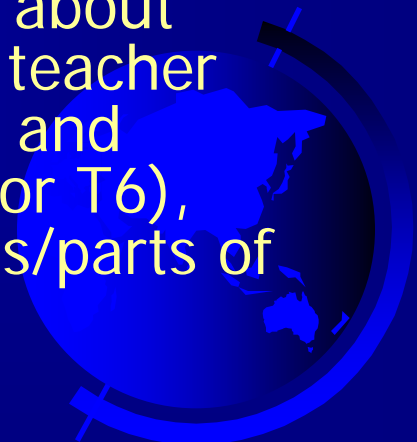


- Diploma secondary education (no state exams) = access to higher education



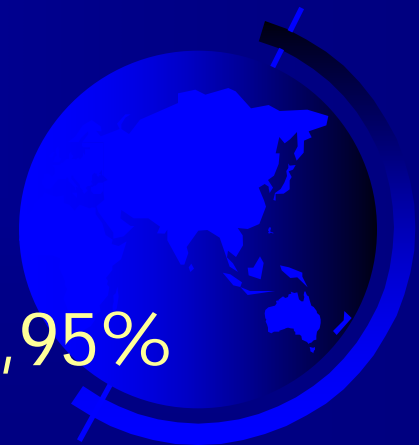
2.1 SEN: Integrated education (GON)

- ★ GON= Designed (1983) for pupils with an admission certificate for special education that are able to attend mainstream education with support from a school for special education (first type 4, 6 and 7 – later (1994) also type 1, 3 and 8)
- ★ Mainstream school is assisted by teacher from special school with supplementary hours and an integration allowance (transport costs)
- ★ Integration plan is made /pupil with details about type of help from teacher (pupil oriented – teacher oriented-parent oriented), material support and adaptations (e.g. SOL: braille conversions for T6), changes to curriculum (e.g. replace subjects/parts of subjects)
- ★ Common curriculum and certification



2.1 SEN: Integrated education (GON)

- ✦ Support= mostly 2 supplementary hours + integration allowance for 2 years - sometimes 4 hours/week for entire level
- ✦ 11.677 pupils in GON in 2010-2011 – strong growth in last 10 years (2000-2001: 1.755 pupils in GON) - exists in elementary education, secondary education and in higher education
- ✦ Growth = mainly pupils with autism
- ✦ Pupils of integrated education:
percentage in nursery, primary and secondary education is limited : 0,95%



2.2 SEN: Inclusive education (ION)

- ION = Designed (2002) for pupils with an admission certificate to special education of type 2 (moderate or severe mental impairments), who attend mainstream (primary or secondary education) with support from a school for special education
- Individual curriculum and alternative certification
- Project for 100 pupils every year (fixed number) – first it was fixed at 50 (2002-2008) secondary education = minority (17%)



2.2. SEN: Inclusive education (ION)

- Most pupils in ION in secondary education are in BSO (vocational)
- Support= 5,5 supplementary hours (6 years) + integration allowance of 250 euro
- Integration plan is made /pupil



2.3. SEN: Equal educational opportunities

- Equal educational opportunities policy (GOK – 2002) in elementary and sec.
 - Basic right (also for pupils with disabilities) to register in regular school, but regular school can refuse pupil (except: T8) if they don't feel able to give him/her the support he/she needs (LOP = local consultation platform = oversee implementation at local level)
 - Schools with high number of disadvantaged pupils receive additional support (GOK-teachers) for 3 years (e.g. To work on development and learning lags or to provide language-skills education)



2.4. SEN: Special class for newcomers

- OKAN = special class for newcomers (immigrant pupils) in secondary education
- Goal= learning Flemish – individual learning traject
- 1 year – separate from stages and year structure of secondary education



2.5. SEN: Special education

- Since 1970 adapted to the training and education needs of disabled pupils
- Offered in special schools=> Pupils with disabilities are mainly in special education (more than 4% of all pupils are in special schools). Nursery: 0,78%, primary: 6,79%, secondary: 4,24%
- Number of pupils in special education last 20 years: + 40%



2.5.1 Special education - characteristics

- ☐ very flexible structure
- ☐ small groups
- ☐ individual action planning
- ☐ paramedical help



2.5.2 Special education - admission

- Only after a multidisciplinary examination (medical, psychological, social and educational)
- Certificate = issued to the parents allows them to enrol their child in a special school of their choice by pupil guidance centres



2.5.3 Special education - 8 types

There are 8 types of special education

Each type is characterised by its
own target group, objective
and its didactic contents



2.5.3 Special education - 8 types

- TYPE 1 : pupils with a mild mental disability
(= not organised at nursery level)
- TYPE 2 : pupils with a moderate or serious
mental disability
- TYPE 3 : pupils with serious emotional
and/or behavioural problems
- TYPE 4 : pupils with serious physical
disability, mostly motor deficiencies



2.5.3 Special education - 8 types

- TYPE 5 : pupils who have to stay in a hospital or other medical institution for a longer period of time
- TYPE 6 : for the blind and partially sighted (= visual impairment)
- TYPE 7 : for the deaf and hard of hearing (=hearing impairment)
- TYPE 8 : for pupils with serious learning difficulties (= not organised at nursery and secondary level)



2.5.4 Special secondary education - 4 categories

□ Category 1 (OV1):

- General social skills training => sheltered living environment
- organised in the types 2,3,4,6 and 7
- 20% of special secondary education

□ Category 2 (OV2):

- General social skills training + working skills training
=> sheltered living and working environment
- organised in the types 2,3,4,6 and 7
- at least 4 years, divided in 2 phases
- 15% of special secondary education

□ Category 3 (OV3):

- General social skills training + vocational training (assistant level) => regular workplace (LSE)



2.5.4 Special secondary education - 4 categories

- = organised in the types 1,3,4,6 and 7
- minimum 5 years / 28 different courses of study based on professional qualification profiles
- 3 phases : observation-training-qualification+ 1 optional phase: integration (individual transition- lowers the threshold to enter the labour market)
- = 60% of special secondary education

□ Category 4 (OV4)

- acquisition of the same knowledge and skills as in regular secondary education => higher education or regular workplace
- = organised in the types 3,4,5,6 and 7
- = 5% of special secondary education



3. SEN: The future

- GON and ION: scientific evaluation and research (results: summer 2012)
 - Changes > ratification of UN convention on rights of persons with disabilities:
 - Facilitating mainstream schools to provide education for pupils with SEN + implementing art 24 of UN convention to ensure the right on enrolment in mainstream education
 - Special education: more clearly defining special education: e.g.: new specific type 9 for pupils with autism, clearly define other types
- =>New reference framework for SEN

