

# JARGON BUSTER

## A

**Act:** A law that has been passed by Parliament.

**Additional Learning Support:** This is what further education describe special education needs as.

**Advocate:** An independent person or organisation who will give children and young people information or support to make a decision.

**Alternative providers:** Organisations that provide services to people but are not funded by the government; for example private care organisations.

**Appeal:** To argue against something or question a decision you don't agree with using the law.

**Apprenticeship:** Paid jobs that include training to gain practical skills while you work, for example veterinary nursing or plumbing.

**Assessments:** Looking at what you can and can't do, and looking at the support available to help you do those things.

**Autonomy:** Being able to make your own decisions about things.

## B

**Bill:** Something the government wants to become law, but is waiting for Parliament to agree to.

**Brokerage:** Support from a person or organisation to organise and arrange support.

## C

**Care and Support Bill:** A Bill that will make changes to the law about how adult social care and health services work.

**Case studies:** Stories about someone's experience to show how services work in real life.

**Children and Families Act:** A new set of laws that the government introduced in September 2014. This includes changes that affect how disabled children, young people and families get the services and support they need.

### **Children and Young People's Health**

**Outcomes Forum:** A group of children's health experts who wrote a report for the Government on children's health issues.

**Code of Practice:** A guide to tell local authorities what they need to do to work within the law and

provide support for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities.

**Confidential:** When something is private and is known by only a group of people.

**Consultation:** Asking people what their views are on a particular issue.

**Co-production:** When two or more groups of people work together to plan and complete a piece of work.

**Cross cutting:** An issue or topic that is relevant to a number of different organisations or government departments. For example disability is a cross cutting issue because it's important to all government departments.

**Curriculum:** All of the courses or subjects that are taught in schools, colleges etc.

## D

**Direct payments:** Allow people to receive money directly from their local authority, so they can pay for their own services and live more independently.

**Disabled children's sector:** Charities and other organisations that work with and for disabled children and young people.

**Due regard:** To pay attention to something.

**Duty:** Something the law says an organisation must do.

## E

**Early Support:** A way of working with disabled children to help them do better in school.

**Education Funding Agency (EFA):** Decides how schools and colleges get their money.

**Education, Health and Care Assessment:**  
A new assessment for disabled children and young people to help decide what services and support they need.

**Education, Health and Care Plan:** A new document that will set out what support disabled children and young people should get in school. This will replace a 'statement'.

## F

**Framework:** A set of rules that show how something should happen.

**Further education:** Any education that a young person does once they've left school. This includes college, university, apprenticeships and supported internships.

## G

**Guidance:** Tells organisations what they should be doing to work within the law.

## H

**Health and Well Being Boards:** They bring together local health services, doctors and local authorities to decide what health issues are important to concentrate on in the local area.

**Healthwatch:** A group that helps patients and the public speak to health services in their area.

**Higher education:** Education that a young person does after school, usually a degree at University or sometimes college.

## I

**Impartial:** Information from a person or organisation that tells you all the facts and options available to you to help you make your own decision.

**Implementation:** Making something that is set out in law happen.

**Independent supporters:** Work with disabled children and young people and their families over a short period of time to help switch over to education, health and care plans.

**Indicative draft:** A draft document setting out a structure and ideas. It is published knowing it will change

**Information advice and support services:** (IASS) provide information, advice and support in a local area specifically on issues about education, health and social care affecting children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities. IASS can give information to parents, children and young people.

## J

**Joined-up:** When services work together to plan what services people in the local area need.

**Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA):** This finds out what a local area is like, who lives there and what services they need.

# K

**Key workers:** Someone who works with children and families to help them get the best education and social care services and make sure services work together.

# L

**Learning Disability Assessments:** An assessment to find out if a person has learning disabilities and what support they will need to help them in school or education. This is being replaced by EHC Plans

**Legal documents:** A document that includes information and instructions that you must do to follow the law.

**LINKs:** Organisations that found out what local people thought about the health services in their area. LINKs have been replaced by Healthwatch.

**Local agencies:** All local government groups. This includes local councils but also local health services, charities and other service providers.

**Local authority:** The local government responsible for managing services in your area – i.e. your council.

**Local offer:** A document to say what services and support are available in local areas for disabled children, young people and families.

## M

**Mainstream:** Services that all children and young people use, for example youth clubs, leisure facilities and public transport. This can also include mainstream education, so schools and colleges that all children and young people can go to.

**Mechanism:** a system or procedure to do something.

**Mediation:** A way of trying to come to an agreement when people disagree. In education this is often when parents disagree with a council or school.

## O

**Ofsted:** The organisation that makes sure schools and social care services are doing a good job.

**Outcomes:** What children and young people achieve and how their lives improve, for example going to college, learning new skills, living on their own or getting a job.

## P

**Parent/ Carer forums:** Local groups where parents of disabled children and young people can come together to discuss issues in their local area and how

they would like to improve them.

**Parent Partnership Services:** Have now become 'Information Advice and Support Services' or 'SEN and Disability Advice Services'.

**Participation:** To take part in.

**Pathfinders:** Local areas that are testing out the different government SEND proposals. They do this by working with families and young people to find out what works best for them and sharing what they find with the government and other pathfinder areas.

**Person Centred Planning:** A way of planning services based on what the person using them wants and cares about.

**Personal assistant:** Somebody who supports you to do tasks or activities.

**Personal budgets:** Money that people can use and decide themselves how to spend to pay for support.

**Personal health budgets:** Money that people can use to spend on things to help them improve their health condition.

**Policy:** A statement of what an organisation or the government think about a particular issue.

**Positive activities:** Things you can do outside school.

**Provisions:** Something that is provided for somebody, sometimes the law tells organisations what

they must provide.

**Public health:** Trying to make everyone get healthier by helping them make good decisions about their health.

## R

**Redress:** What someone should get if something goes wrong and it is the fault of an organisation.

**Regulations:** Guidance that tells professionals and organisations what to do to make sure they carry out what the law says.

**Ring fencing:** When the government decides that some money can only be spent on a specific thing.

## S

**Short breaks:** Opportunities for disabled children and young people to spend time away from their family and do something fun. For example a day, evening, overnight or weekend activity.

**Special Educational Needs (SEN):** Children and young people have special educational needs if they have a learning difficulty which means they need extra support to help them learn or take part in activities in school or college.

**Specialist support:** Services specifically designed to support disabled children and young people, for example speech and language, short breaks or special education.

**Statement of SEN Support:** A legal document written by the local authority that tells schools what support they have to give you. This has been replaced by EHC plans.

**Statutory:** In law.

**Statutory services:** Services that the government provide, for example education, health or social care services from a local authority.

**Supported Internships:** These are unpaid roles for young disabled people to study or train with an employer. They will gain skills to help them move into paid employment.

## T

**Therapies:** Medical treatments that help a disabled person to manage the symptoms of their condition, for example physiotherapy, speech therapy.

**Transition:** When a young person moves from children's to adult services.

**Tribunal:** A place where you can go to talk about decisions that you don't agree with. A group of people

who are not involved will listen to all the people involved in the argument and help make a decision.

## **V**

**Voluntary organisations:** Charities and other small organisations who don't make a profit and work for a specific issue or group of people.