

# Equality and Equity Toolkit

## 2. Jargon Buster

Created by Connect – [www.connect.scot](http://www.connect.scot)



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Term/Acronym	What does it mean?
<b>Accreditation</b>	Recognition for completed work, eg award or qualification certificate.
<b>ADD/ADHD</b>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a condition that affects people's behaviour. Children with ADHD can seem restless, may have trouble concentrating and may act on impulse.
<b>Apprenticeship / Foundation Apprenticeship</b>	Apprenticeships are an opportunity for young people to move between education to employment, by learning on the job. Foundation Apprenticeships involve work-based learning for S5 or S6 pupils. They spend time out of school at college or with a local employer and complete the apprenticeship alongside their school/college studies.
<b>ASL (Additional Support for Learning)</b>	Additional support for learning means giving children extra help or support so they can get the most out of their education. A child or young person has additional support needs if they need more or different support than what is usually provided in schools or early learning and childcare centres, to children of the same age. This support is usually referred to as additional support for learning. There is a range of support needs and it is likely that most children will require some additional support with their learning at some time in their education.
<b>ASN (See ASL)</b>	
<b>Attainment</b>	<b>Achievement</b> is recognition of the success a learner has had, both in school and outside school. <b>Attainment</b> is part of achievement; it describes the levels and standards a learner has achieved eg completing a certain level or getting a qualification. Parents have an important role in both.

Term/Acronym	What does it mean?
<b>Autism</b>	Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is usually called autism and is something you are born with. Autism means that the way someone thinks about, and experiences, the world is different to neuro-typical people. This means someone with autism can behave differently and have different strengths and difficulties. For example, autism can make it hard for someone to express themselves in social situations, but they may also be very knowledgeable and passionate about topics that interest them.
<b>Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) / Black &amp; Minority Ethnic (BME)</b>	These terms are commonly used by government, public bodies, media and others when referring to ethnic minority groups.
<b>BGE (Broad General Education)</b>	This is the learning which is done from the age of 3 to 15 – up to the end of S3. The aim is to make sure children have a wide range of learning until S4 when they will start to specialise in different subjects.
<b>Curriculum</b>	This refers to the lessons and study areas taught in a school and the knowledge and skills pupils are expected to gather.
<b>Deprivation</b>	The lack of material belongings considered to be necessities in society. Without these, families are considered to be living in poverty or with severe financial difficulties.
<b>DYW Developing our Young Workforce</b>	DYW is the Scottish Government's Youth Employment strategy which aims to get young people ready for the world of work. Regional groups help connect employers with education.
<b>Dyslexia</b>	A term for disorders that involve difficulty in learning to read or interpret words, letters, and other symbols, but that do not affect general intelligence.

Term/Acronym	What does it mean?
<b>English as an Additional Language (EAL)</b>	<p>This includes children/young people and parents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• who have recently arrived in Scotland from another country and are new to learning English</li> <li>• who have always lived in this country but use a language other than English at home.</li> </ul>
<b>Early Learning &amp; Childcare (ELC) setting</b>	<p>Early Learning &amp; Childcare settings include family centres, nursery schools, nursery classes attached to primary schools, and childminders. These places may be run by local authorities, private businesses, voluntary sector organisations or self-employed individuals.</p>
<b>Equality</b>	<p>Equality is defined in legislation and is designed to make sure every person has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents.</p>
<b>Equity</b>	<p>Equity is a policy concept and approach that aims to focus on treating people fairly and providing additional or different support where required. Equity in education means that personal or social circumstances are not obstacles to achievement and that all children and young people are well supported and have the same opportunities to succeed.</p>
<b>English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)</b>	<p>A service usually organised by the local authority to provide English language classes and other information for those people whose first language is not English.</p>
<b>Extra-curricular</b>	<p>Something extra-curricular takes place in addition to regular school and class activities. This might be organised in the community, by a family or through the school. It includes such things such as school clubs, Active Schools, local sports clubs or Scouts / Girl Guides.</p>

Term/Acronym	What does it mean?
<b>Family Learning</b>	Family Learning encourages family members to learn together. Family learning activities can be designed to help parents support their child's learning.
<b>Family Learning Worker</b>	This person may develop and run courses and activities for families, so they can help support their child's learning.
<b>Free School Meal Entitlement (FME)</b>	Free (School) Meal Entitlement.
<b>Interdisciplinary Learning (IDL)</b>	Learning across different subjects or disciplines.
<b>Literacy</b>	Literacy means being able to communicate by reading, writing, listening and talking. Literacy is part of all learning and is the responsibility of all teachers. It is also part of the Languages curricular area.
<b>Neuro-diversity</b>	The ways in which people experience and interact with the world in different ways as natural variations in the brain. For example, those with ADHD, autism, dyslexia and/or dyspraxia are described as 'neuro-diverse'.
<b>Numeracy</b>	Being able to use numbers to solve real-life problems by counting, doing calculations, measuring, understanding graphs, charts and results. Numeracy is part of all learning and is the responsibility of all teachers. It is also part of the Mathematics curricular area. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number processes – eg addition, subtraction, multiplication and division</li> <li>• money, time and measurement</li> <li>• information handling.</li> </ul>

Term/Acronym	What does it mean?
<b>Parent Council</b>	The representative group for parents and carers in schools and nurseries. They are statutory bodies although they work as a voluntary group with a constitution. Parent Councils have rights and responsibilities and are the body which represents the Parent Forum (all the parents and carers with children at the school). <i>See Connect's resource 'Parent Council Essentials'.</i>
<b>Parent forum</b>	All parents and carers of children at a school are automatically members of the parent forum.
<b>Pupil Equity Funding (PEF)</b>	This money is given to schools to help support children who may be falling behind because their family is experiencing poverty or other financial difficulties. The aim is to support children in P1 to S3 and the amount a school receives depends on how many children are registered for free school meals. For every child that is registered, the school receives £1,200. The headteacher decides on how the money should be spent, in discussion with staff and parents.
<b>Positive destination</b>	A young person leaving secondary school has a 'positive destination' if they go into further education, higher education, training, voluntary work, employment or activity agreements. (Activity agreements are plans to help a young person move towards a positive destination, with learning and activity based on their skills).
<b>Practitioners</b>	All those working in a teaching or other professional role in nursery or school.
<b>School community</b>	All those who have a stake in the school and in the welfare of children and young people. This includes school staff, pupils and families and supporters of the school.

Term/Acronym	What does it mean?
<b>Senior Phase</b>	The senior phase runs from S4 to S6 (from around ages 15 to 18).
<b>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)</b>	This is used by the Scottish Government to identify areas of multiple deprivation. They look at the following things: income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime and housing. The results can help improve understanding about people living in an area and can help target policies and funding.
<b>Shared Parenting</b>	Shared parenting is the phrase for families where children are cared for by parents and carers in different homes; there are different shapes and sizes of families, often with step-parents and/or parents' partners in the frame.
<b>The Promise</b>	A Scottish Government pledge (and policy priority) that care-experienced children and young people would grow up loved, safe and respected by 2030.
<b>Volunteer</b>	This refers to anyone who supports the school's goals by giving their time, effort or skills.
<b>Wider achievement</b>	Wider Achievement is a term covering all the activities and work a young person does in or out of school, for example: voluntary work, work experience, fundraising, sports and hobbies.
<b>Wider community</b>	Includes cultural organisations, health and social services, senior citizens, faith groups, local government, local businesses, community groups etc

When using or sharing this Toolkit, please acknowledge Connect as the source. We welcome your comments and feedback.  
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