

Paul Senior – Inclusion and SEND Update

Education and Children's Social Care O&S Committee:
10 July 2019



Key Priorities...

1. Nichola Jones Permanent Assistant Director for Inclusion and SEND - Operational handover
2. SEND – Future Operating Model (FOM)
3. SEND Inspection – Post Inspection Progress
4. SEND Local Offer Sufficiency
5. Financial Sustainability
6. Localism and Funding Delegation

High Needs Funding – Is it sustainable?

Nationally the gap between allocated high needs funding and local spending to meet demand is forecast to continue to increase. Increases in demand are due to many factors...

- Additional unfunded statutory obligations arising from the 2014 SEND reforms
- Increasing numbers of pupils with high needs and increasing complexity of need.
- At the end of the 2018/19 financial year the cumulative financial net deficit for the High Needs Block was £15.5m

EHC Plans and Personal Budgets (2018)

- In Birmingham, 93.4% of EHC Plans were issued within 20 weeks, excluding exceptional cases where LAs are allowed to exceed the 20 week time limit, compared to the Core English Cities average of 79.2%. Including exceptions, 83.7% were issued within 20 weeks, compared to the Core English Cities average of 76.2%.
- In Birmingham, 2.1% of children and young people assessed were not issued with an EHC plan, compared to the Core English Cities average of 2.8%.
- In Birmingham, 4 people have taken up personal budgets, compared to the Core English Cities average of 122.

% of pupils with SEN (2018)

- In Birmingham 16.7% of pupils have a have a statutory plan of SEN (EHC plan) or are receiving SEN support (previously school action and school action plus).
- This compares to an average of 15.9% across Core English Cities.
- Across Core English Cities, the proportion of pupils with statements or education, health and care (EHC) plans ranges from 1.6% to 3.2%. Birmingham has a value of 3.2%, compared to an average of 2.5%% in Core English Cities.

Attainment of pupils with SEN – EYFS Phase (2018)

- Pupils with EHCPs in Birmingham achieve an average points score of 19.0, compared to 18.8 in Core English Cities.
- Pupils on SEN support in Birmingham achieve an average points score of 25.0, compared to 26.1 in Core English Cities.
- Pupils without SEN in Birmingham achieve an average points score of 34.0, compared to 35.0 in Core English Cities.

Attainment of pupils with SEN – Phonics (2018)

- In Birmingham, 46% of pupils with SEN Support are meeting the expected standard of phonic decoding, compared to a Core English Cities average of 47%.
- 13% of pupils with EHCPs in Birmingham meet the standard, compared to 11% in Core English Cities.
- 89% of pupils without SEN in Birmingham meet the standard, compared to 87% in Core English Cities.

Attainment of pupils with SEN – KS2 (2018)

- 7% of pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans and 20% of pupils on SEN support in Birmingham achieve a at least the expected level in reading, writing and mathematics at KS2.
- For pupils with EHCPs, this is an improvement on the previous period (4%) and for pupils with SEN support this is an improvement on the previous period (17%). This compares an Core English Cities average of 5% for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans, and 25% for pupils on SEN support.

Key Stage 4 (GCSE) 2018

- 4.1% of pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans and 13.2% of pupils on SEN support in Birmingham achieve grades 9-5 in English and Maths at KS4.
- This compares to the Core English Cities average of 4.0% for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans, and 13.5% for pupils on SEN support.
- For comparison, of pupils with no SEN, 45.6% in Birmingham and 43.2% in Core English Cities achieve grades 9-5 in English and Maths at KS4.

Average Attainment 8 Score (2018)

- The attainment 8 score for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans was 11.7% and 30.5% of pupils on SEN support in Birmingham.
- This compares to the Core English Cities average of 10.6% for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans, and 29.1% for pupils on SEN support.
- For comparison, the attainment 8 score of pupils with no SEN was 49.6% in Birmingham and 47.8% in Core English Cities.

Average Progress 8 Score (2018)

- The progress 8 score for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans was -1.25% and -0.43% of pupils on SEN support in Birmingham.
- This compares to the Core English Cities average of -1.32% for pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans, and -0.57% for pupils on SEN support.
- For comparison, the progress 8 score of pupils with no SEN was 0.09% in Birmingham and -0.01% in Core English Cities.

% of pupils achieving English Baccalaureate (2018)

- The English Baccalaureate (EBacc) is a school performance measure. It allows people to see how many pupils get a grade 5 or above in the core academic subjects at key stage 4 in any government-funded school.
- 0.4% of pupils with statements of SEN or EHC plans and 3.5% of pupils on SEN support in Birmingham achieve the Ebacc at KS4.
- This compares to the Core English Cities average of 0.6% for pupils with
- statements of SEN or EHC plans, and 2.4% for pupils on SEN support.

Number of SEND mediation cases that have been held

- The number of mediation cases held in Birmingham was 75, and the proportion that went on to appeal was 18.7%.
- The SEND tribunal appeal rate was 2.5% in Birmingham, this compares to the average for Core English Cities of 1.7% .

Fixed period exclusions for SEN pupils as a % of the school population

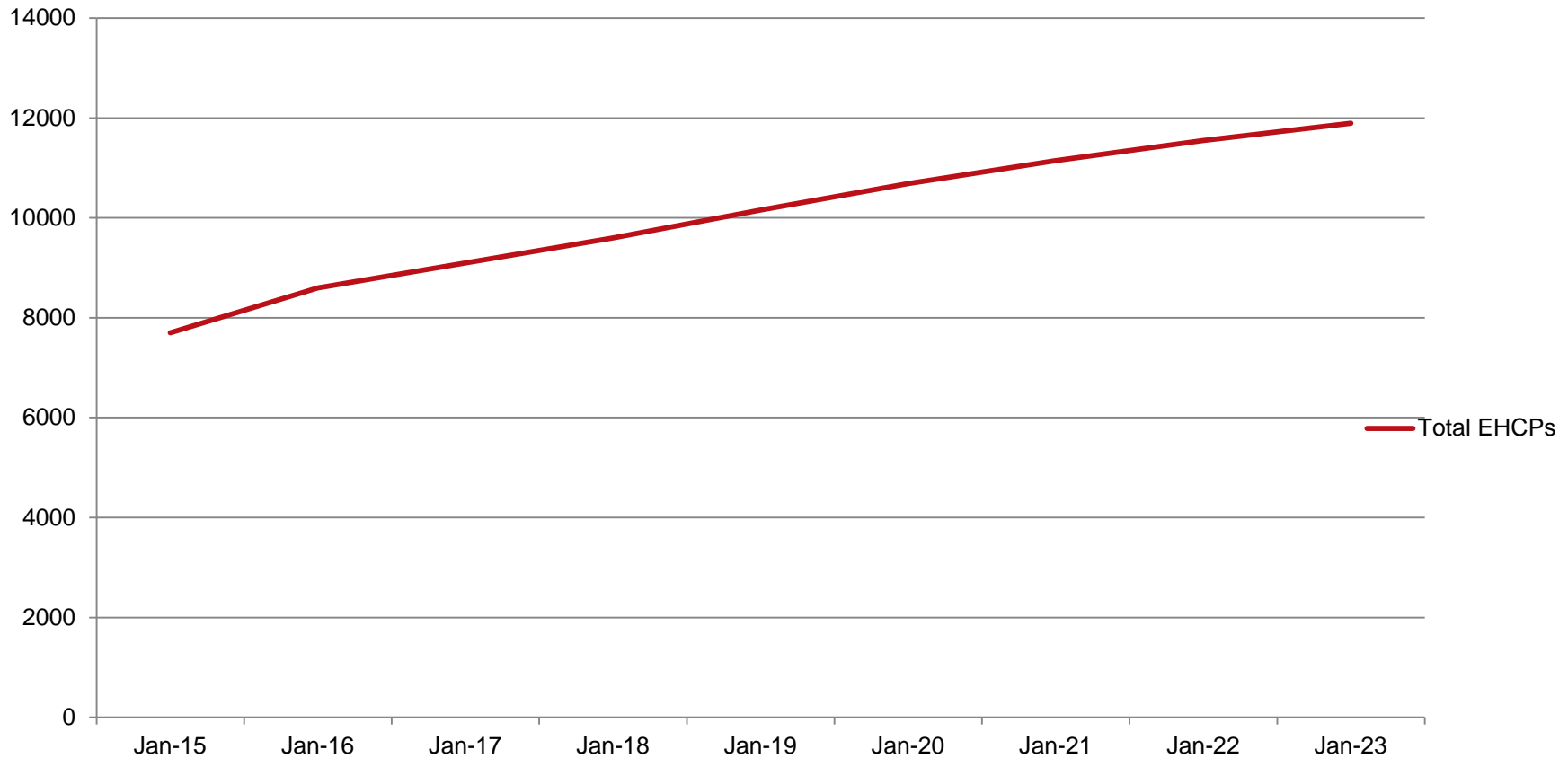
- In Birmingham, the rate of fixed term exclusions for SEN pupils - calculated by taking the number of fixed term exclusions for SEN pupils and dividing it by the total number of SEN pupils in the LA - was 12.04%.
- This compares to an average of 16.65% in Core English Cities.

Permanent exclusions from school as a % of the school population

- In Birmingham the permanent exclusion rates for SEN pupils with a statement was 0.22%, compared to the previous period when it was a rate of 0.24%.
- In Core English Cities the rate is 0.10%, which has increased since the previous period (0.08%).
- In Birmingham the permanent exclusion rates for SEN pupils without a statement was 0.47%, compared to the previous period when it was a rate of 0.49%.
- In Core English Cities the rate is 0.49%, which has increased since the previous period (0.38%).

EHC Plans – Rising demand

Total EHCPs



Education, Health and Care Plans - Commentary

- In the last 3 academic years 1053, 786, 798 new plans have been finalised.
- Since Sept 18, 581 plans have been finalised and a further 425 forecast to be finalised prior to 31st August, therefore 1006 between Sept 18-Aug 19.
- Based on these 4 years, average is 900 new cases per year. Move ins vary but on average are 100 per year.
- As the cohort gets older, the number of ceases or lapses will increase. Either more pupils will end education and their plans cease, or if they remain in education until they are 25, the plan will lapse at the end of that year regardless.

The Funding Gap....

Latest modelling of pupil pipeline data shows that growth in demand is outstripping available local resources.

Currently, if no action is taken and there is no national increase in funding, there is a forecast cumulative deficit for the High Needs Funding Block of ...

- £17.3m in 2019/20,
- £29.2m in 2020/21,
- £40.1m 2021/22,
- £50m 2022/23
- £59.9m in 2023/2.

Key Options for local exploration

1. Where possible and appropriate seeking alternative arrangements to the commissioning of pre-16 places in Independent Specialist Provision from January 2020, with contingency placements to be commissioned locally;
2. Where possible and appropriate seeking alternative arrangements to the commissioning of post-16 places in Independent Specialist Provision from January 2020, with contingency placements to be commissioned locally;
3. Consider options for undertaking a SEND system demand management review;
4. Delegation of allocated exceptional need and/or independent school High Needs funding to locality consortia, led by school leadership consortia with support from LA officers and partners.

Delegation - The Nottinghamshire way... 1/2

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are both statistical outliers in their very low proportion of learners with EHC plans (and historically of statements).

In January 2018 only **1.4%** and **1.6%**(respectively) of their pupils had EHC plans compared with a national rate of **2.9%**. These rates have remained low for many years.

Delegation - The Nottinghamshire way... 2/2

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire attribute the marked difference in their levels of EHCPs to the long-term arrangements they have developed over 20 years with their schools. They also point to sustained strong political leadership and consistency of policy teams as important underpinning factors.

In their policies, started before local government re-organisation when they were a combined authority, significant areas of SEND responsibility, decision-making and resources were delegated out to local families of schools.

Priority Next Steps

1. Task Group activity to be commissioned to progress proposed actions for system reform:
 - High Needs Strategy
 - SEND Sufficiency and Commissioning
 - Local Offer Website Redesign
2. All key stakeholders to contribute to the national DfE SEND funding Call for Evidence
3. SEND Demand Management Review to inform item 4
4. Development of future operating model for Birmingham Local Offer across Education, Health and Care SEND related services and teams with integrated:
 - SEND Systems and processes,
 - Front line delivery
 - Leadership, management and governance