

Devon Education and Learning

Education and Learning Performance Report Quarter 2 - 2018/19

Discussion Brief

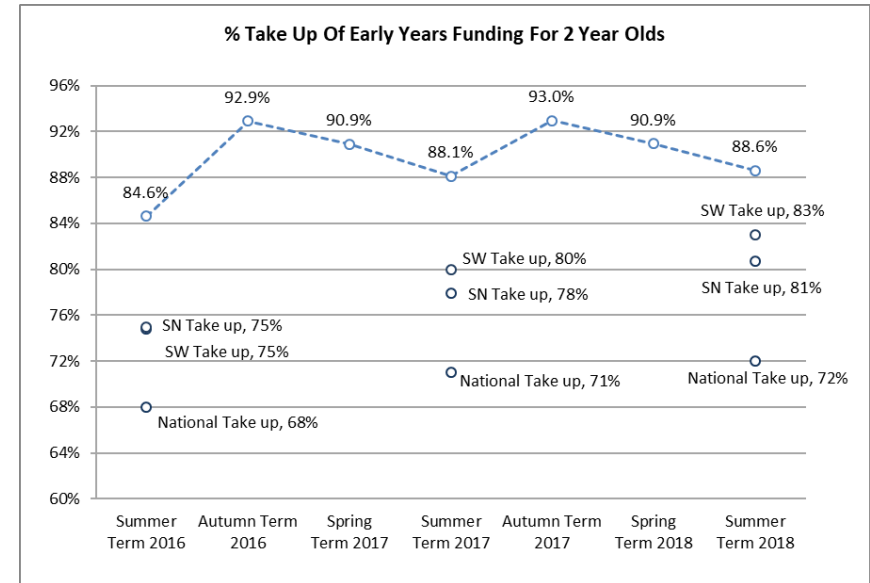
1 Closing The Gap Early Years

Take up of Early Years Funding for two-year olds

The take up of funding for two-year olds has fallen slightly in the Summer Term to 88.6%. This reflects the trend in previous years and is slightly better than the take up for the same period last year (88.1%). Devon continues to perform significantly better than latest national (72%), statistical (80.7%) and regional (83%) take up rates.

Take up of two-year-old places is a parental choice. Therefore, we would not expect all two-year-olds to be accessing a place, as some parents will prefer to wait until their child is older.

Data sources: Devon take up: Early Years Team, DCC, Oct 2018, national and regional benchmarks DfE LAIT at 12/09/18



Data source: Early Years Team, DCC, Oct 2018, DfE LAIT 12/09/18

2 Inclusion SEND

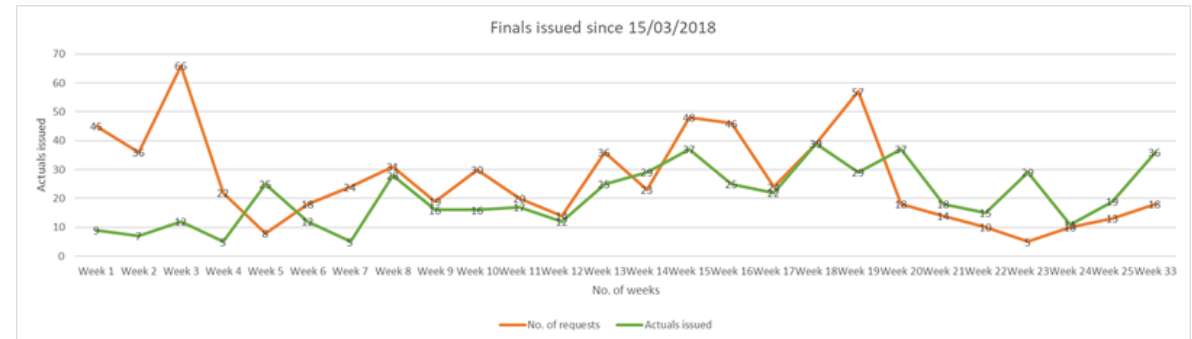
Requests for Statutory Assessments

The volume of requests for assessments continues to be high. There have been 668 new requests for statutory assessments in the financial year to date, compared to 445 for the same period last year. This represents a 50% increase on the same period last year. Of the new requests in this financial year, to date 86% (575) are progressing compared to 88% (390) for the same period last year.

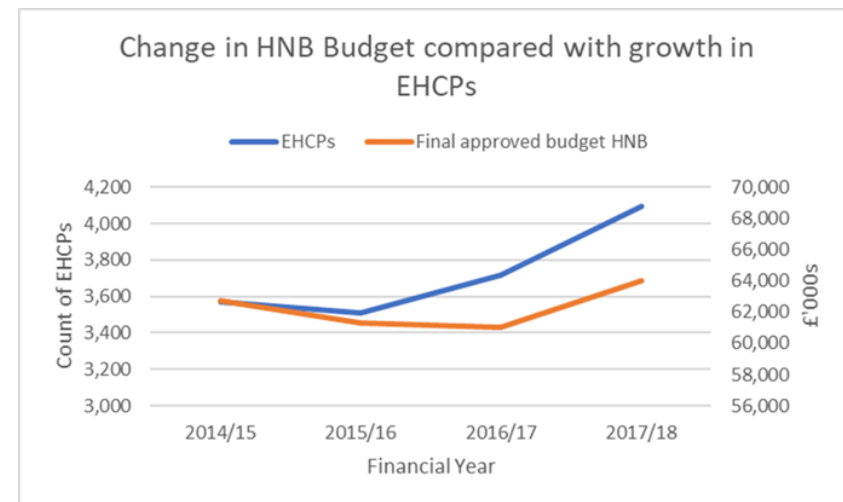
The work rate of issuing plans within the 20-week national timeline still requires significant improvement. The chart opposite shows that the number of plans being issued is now at a higher rate than those received. There is still a backlog of work to complete and therefore, due to the time it takes to complete an assessment (20 weeks), there will be a delay before the numbers completed within timescales is reflected in that data.

One of the issues faced by the team when issuing plans is ensuring all relevant data has been received from other professionals. This was also highlighted in the independent report. Progress has been made in this respect with partners through discussion, contract escalation processes and training around the specificity required in the report. Parents and schools have been involved in shaping this work to ensure the resulting information is accessible to them.

The increase in numbers continues to put significant pressure on funding for the High Needs Block, especially as the increase in numbers has not been matched by an increase in funding so the high needs element of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The chart opposite shows the comparative trend for both EHCP numbers and funding. High needs block funding supports children directly. For example, staffing and transport are funded from the Councils central fund and not the DSG. Significant work is taking place with schools, councillors, MPs and the F40 group to tackle this issue.



Data source: DCC 0-25 SEN Team, Oct 2018



2 Inclusion Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

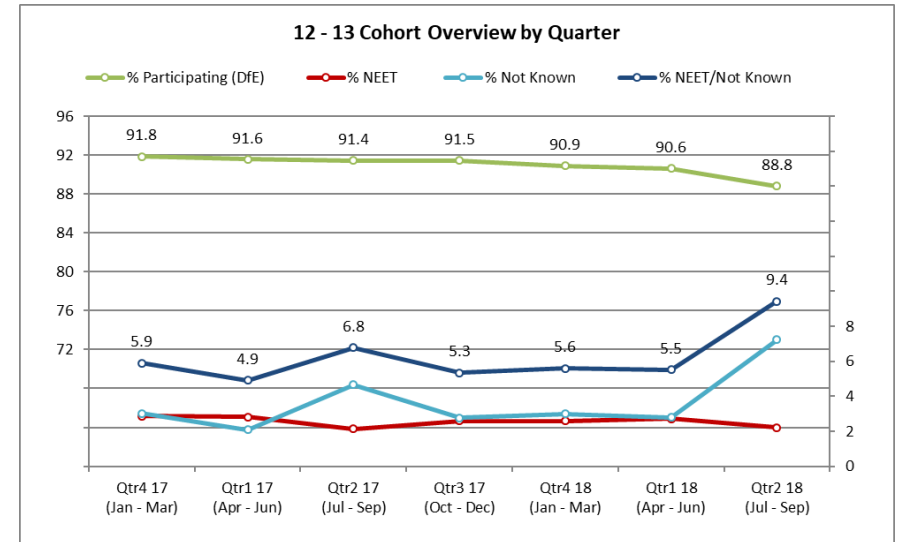
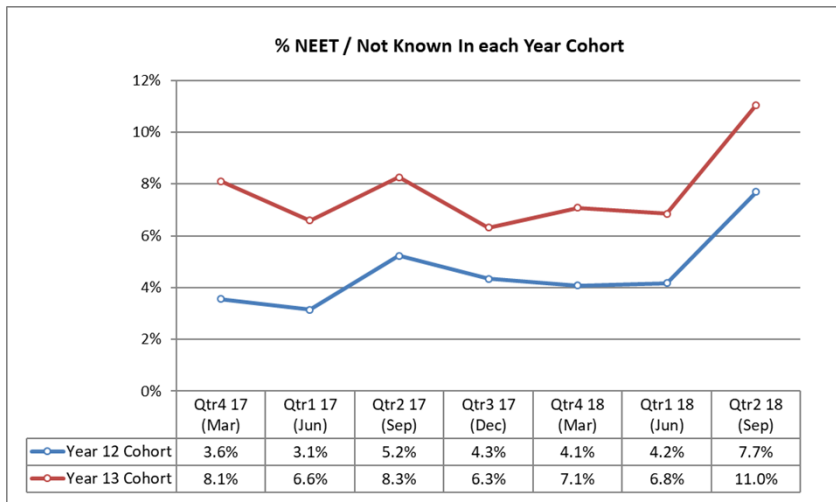
Overview for 16 and 17-year olds¹

Latest information from Careers South West indicates that the percentage of young people Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) in Devon is in line with the same period last year (2.2% compared to 2.1% in September 2017), but the Not Known rate is higher (7.2% compared to 4.7%). This is due to a delay in a number of schools supplying their destination data. This is being closely monitored by Careers South West and it is anticipated that the Not Known figures will reduce over the coming weeks.

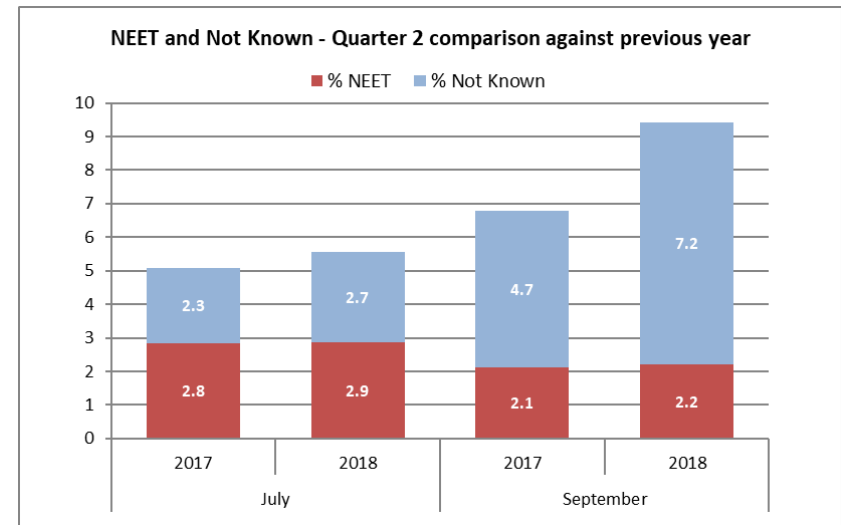
The combined NEET/Not Known measure for the overall cohort has risen in the second quarter. This is the norm for this time of year due to young people leaving education/training at the end of the last academic year and obtaining confirmation of ongoing study/employment. However, the rate is slightly higher than the same period last year (9.4% compared to 6.8% in Sept 2017), due to the higher not known rate as described above.

¹ data for years 12 and 13 are now regarded as targets by the DfE in line with the statutory duty on local authorities to track young people destinations

When reviewed by cohorts, Year 12 has the lower NEET/Not Known rate with a rate of 7.7% in Sept 2018, slightly higher than the same period last year (5.2%). The NEET/Not Known rate for Year 13 is also higher than last year (11% compared to 8.3% in Sept 2017).



Note: the peak in the NEET/Not Known rate is due to young people leaving education / training at the end of the academic year and obtaining confirmation of ongoing study/employment.



Data Source: CSW Monthly Scorecard Sept 2018 and Sept 2017

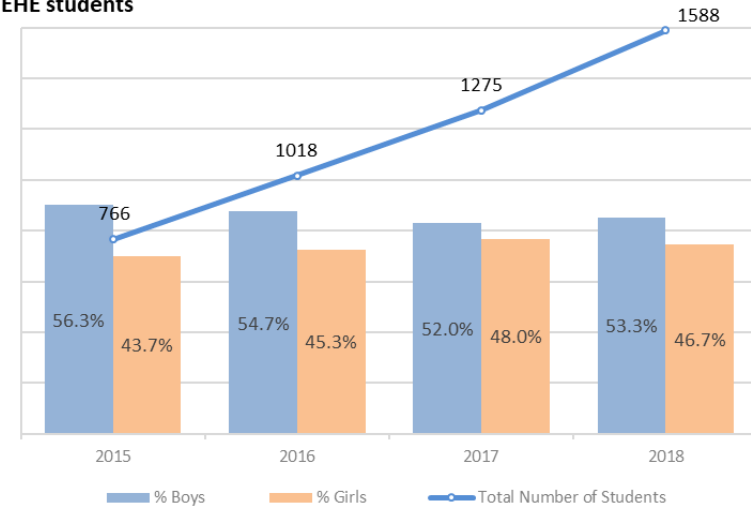
2 Inclusion Elective Home Education

Elective Home Education

Over the course of 2017/18 there were 1,588 students who were registered at some point with the EHE service, an increase of 25% on the previous year and the highest figure to date. More boys continue to be home educated compared to girls. The percentage of students with a Statement /EHCP has remained stable at 4.5% (72 pupils in 2017/18). All Key Stages saw significant increases, but KS4 saw the greatest increase, rising from 307 children in 2016/17 to 407 in 2017/18 (33% increase). KS2 and KS3 continue to have the greatest number of home educated students. The move of pupils to Elective Home Education for reasons other than a lifestyle choice is a national concern and also a focus of our own and recent Ofsted work. It should be noted the figures provided here include children who may have been home educated for a short period of time, between school moves for example, and not the number on roll at any one time (which is close to 1000).

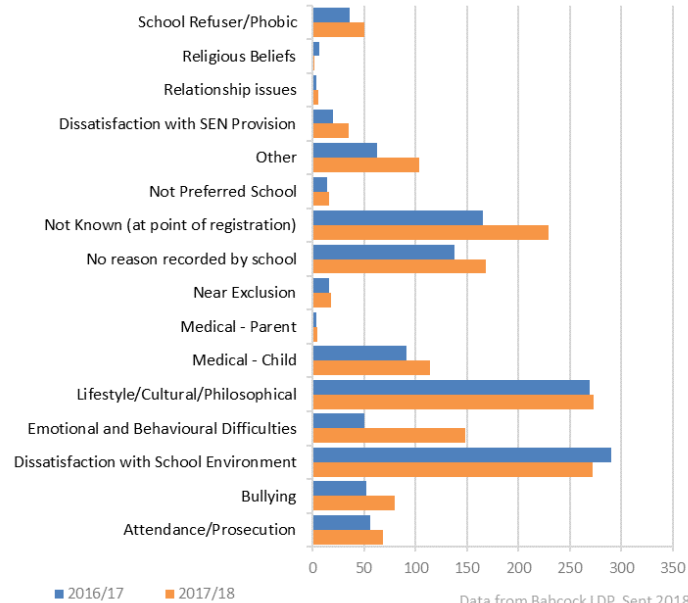
The most frequent reason cited by parents choosing to home educate in 2017/18 is 'Lifestyle/Cultural/Philosophical' and 'Dissatisfaction with the school environment', each accounting for 17% of cases. Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties has seen the greatest increase in the last year, rising from 50 to 148 in 2017/18 (196% increase).

EHE students



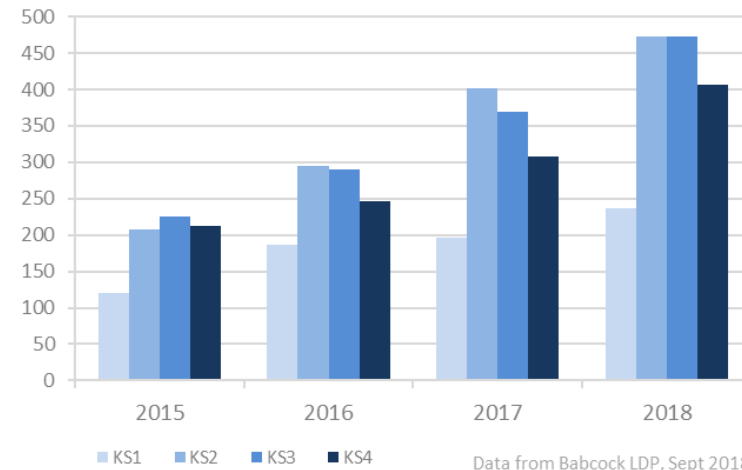
Data from Babcock LDP, Sept 2018

Reason for Home Education - all registered students



Data from Babcock LDP, Sept 2018

EHE students by Key Stage



Data from Babcock LDP, Sept 2018

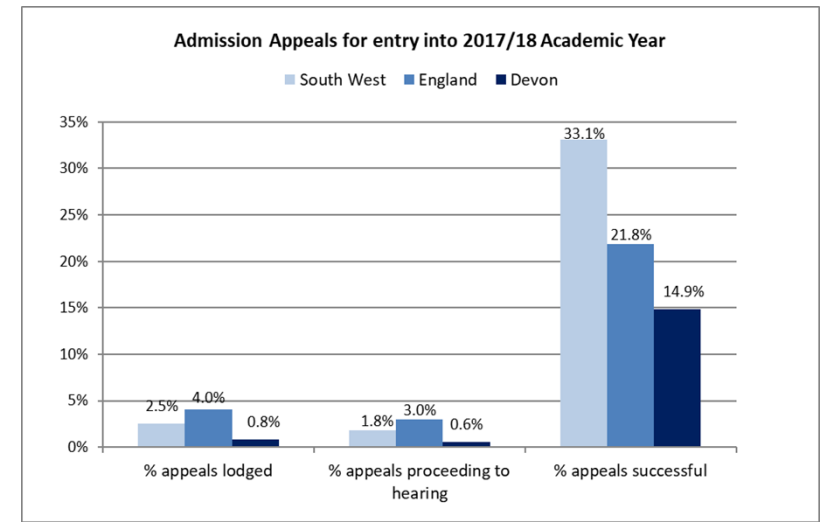
2 Inclusion Admission Appeals 2017/18

Admission Appeals for entry into 2017/18 Academic Year

Devon is in the best 1% of LAs in England for its low level of admission appeals, with only 2 LAs having better rates. Devon has the lowest rate of admission appeals in the South West¹, with only 0.8% of admissions resulting in an appeal being lodged and 0.6% of admissions resulting in an appeal being heard. This is significantly better than the national picture which sees 4% of admissions resulting in an appeal being lodged and 3% of admissions resulting in an appeal being heard.

The percentage of appeals successful in Devon, where a decision was made in the parent's favour, has risen in 2017/18 with 14.9% successful compared to 11.1% in 2016/17. This is however, still significantly better than the national picture where 21.8% were successful.

¹ excludes Isle of Scilly who had minimal admissions and is therefore not used as a comparator



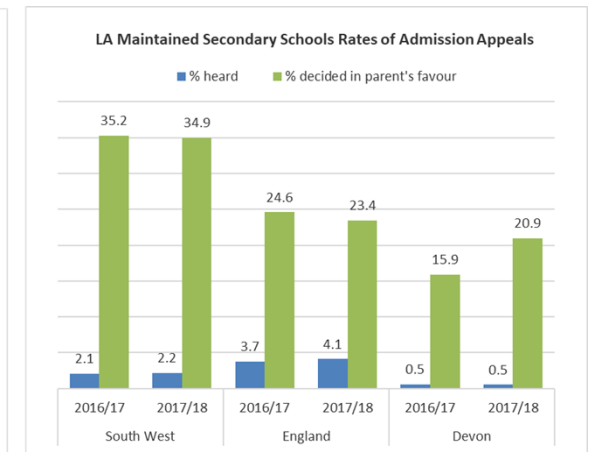
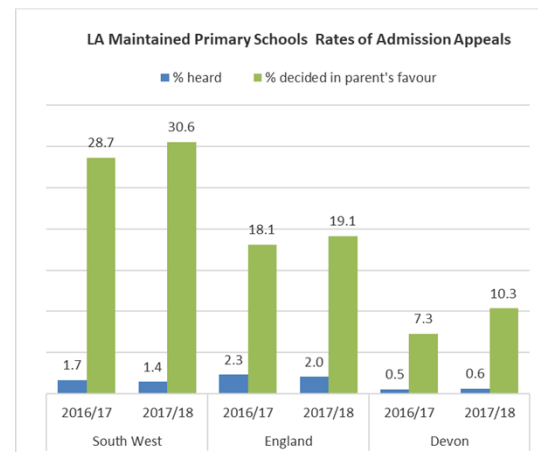
Data Source: DfE Admission appeals for maintained and academy primary and secondary schools in England, 2018, 2017

Admission Appeals by School Phase

Devon primary and secondary schools saw similar levels of admission appeals heard in 2017/18 (0.6% for primary and 0.5% for secondary). Whilst there was a very slight increase in appeals heard for Devon primary schools, rising from 0.5% to 0.6%, they continue to have significantly better appeal rates than nationally (2%).

Devon's low admissions appeals rate is also reflected in secondary schools, with only 0.5% of admissions resulting in an appeal being heard compared to 4.1% nationally.

Secondary school appeals heard were more likely to be successful than primary school appeals heard, with 20.9% of secondary schools appeals decided in parent's favour compared to 10.3% primary school appeals.



Data Source: DfE Admission appeals for maintained and academy primary and secondary schools in England, 2018, 2017

2 Inclusion Admission Appeals 2017/18

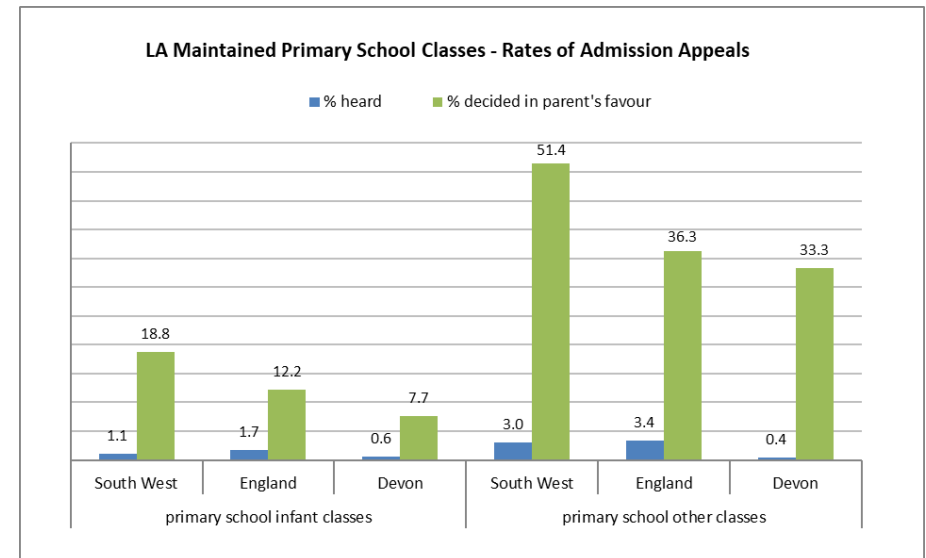
Admission Appeals by Primary School Class Type

There were fewer appeals heard for infant class admissions in Devon compared to other primary class admissions.

Devon has significantly fewer infant class appeals (Reception and Years 1 and 2) and other primary class appeals than nationally. 0.6% of infant class admissions in Devon resulted in an appeal being heard compared to 1.7% nationally. 0.4% of other primary class admissions in Devon resulted in an appeal being heard compared to 3.4% nationally.

Infant class appeals are less likely to be successful than other primary class appeals heard, with 7.7% of infant class appeals decided in the parent's favour compared to 33.3% of other primary school classes. This is due to infant class sizes being limited by law to a maximum of 30 children (unless a lawful exemption applies).

The success of Devon's admission process has been in part, due to effective long term strategic planning for the number of school's places needed in each phase and geographical area. Due to changes in National Policy and the introduction of the Free School methodology, concerns are now starting to emerge about our ability to maintain this level of success. This is because whilst the LA remains involved around planning for school's places, Local Authorities do not have control over successful bids for new school funding, nor in some cases the timing of the delivery of the new school or the provider that will run them. This affects both the mainstream and more concerningly the special school sector where delays are already impacting on delivery of new places



3 Quality Ofsted Outcomes

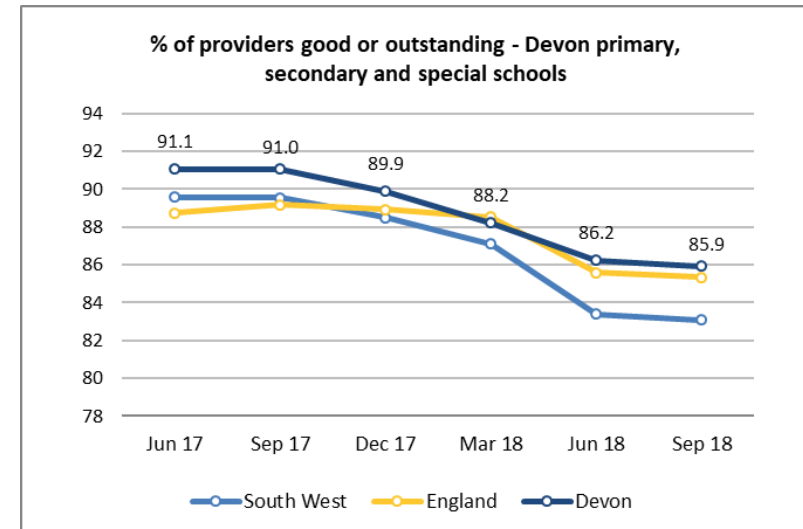
Devon Primary, Secondary and Special Schools

The overall percentage of Devon Primary, Secondary and Special Schools, judged by Ofsted as Good or Outstanding has fallen slightly in this last reporting period. However, Devon continues to perform better than regionally and nationally with 85.9% of Devon schools currently good or outstanding (83.1% regionally, 85.3% nationally).

Data source: Monthly Management Information: Ofsted's school inspections outcomes, Management Information – Schools – 30th Sept 2018.

86.8% of Devon primary schools have been judged as good or outstanding, which is in line with the national average (86.9%). Devon Secondary schools are performing slightly better than nationally with 76.2% judged as good or outstanding (compared to 75.5% nationally). 100% of Devon Maintained Special Schools are now judged to be good or outstanding.

Updated information on the inspection of Early Years registered providers is due to be published in November 2018, so performance will be covered in the next report.



Data Source: DfE Monthly Management Information: Ofsted School Inspection Outcomes, 30 Sept 2018

3 Quality Ofsted Outcomes

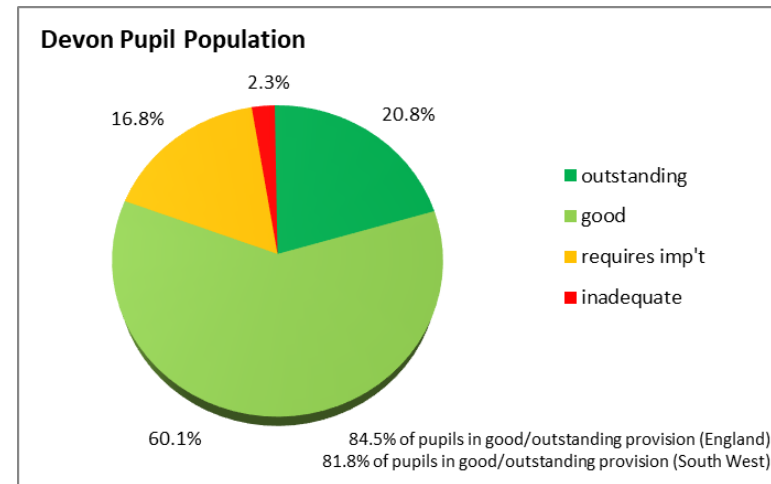
Devon Pupils in Primary, Secondary and Special Schools

80.9% (78,763) of Devon pupils¹ are attending schools that have been judged as Good or Outstanding. This is not as good as the national picture (84.5%), but is close to with the regional picture (81.8%).

77.5% (15,836) of disadvantaged children² in Devon are attending Good or Outstanding schools. These are pupils who are entitled to Free School Meals, children currently in care, adopted from care or service children.

86.4% (2,273) of pupils with statements of special educational needs or education, health and care plans³ are attending Good or Outstanding Schools.

Note: no national benchmarks are available for disadvantaged children and children with SEN.



Data Source: DfE Monthly Management Information: Ofsted School Inspection Outcomes, 30 Sept 2018

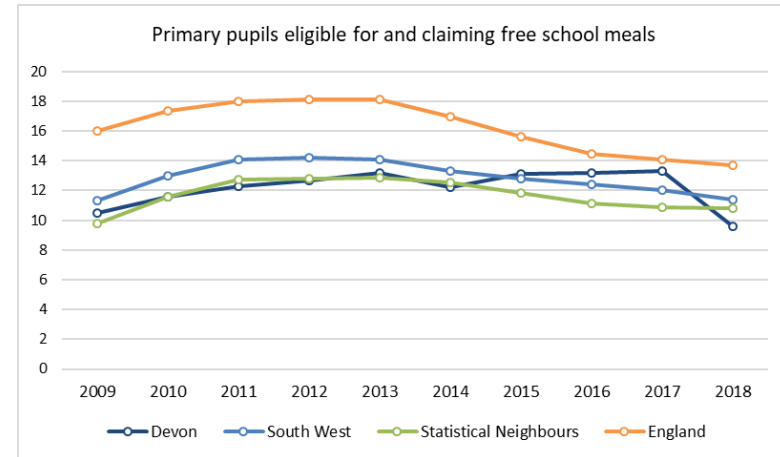
¹ Ofsted MI Report uses Spring 2017 pupil cohorts

² Pupil Numbers from DfE Pupil Premium July 2018

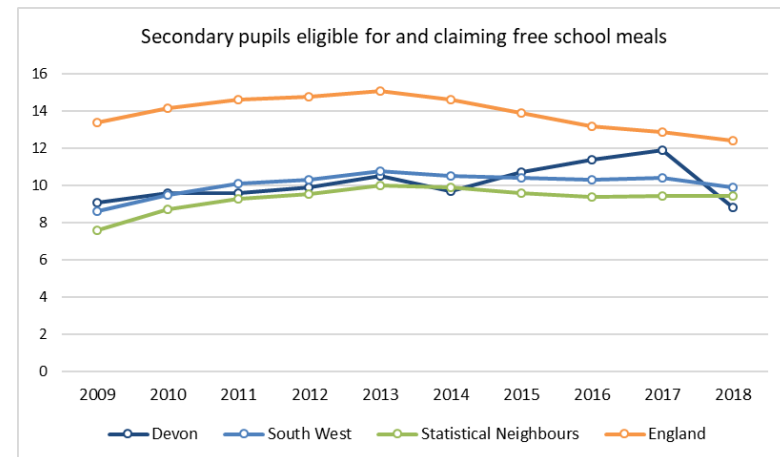
³ Pupil Numbers as at Spring Census 2018

4 Contextual Information

Recent monitoring of Devon's disadvantage rates has indicated a sharp decline in the number of children entitled to Free School Meals (FSM). This is not in line with the deprivation schools are witnessing. FSM numbers are one of the factors used to provide schools and councils with funding, and so this different view is of significant concern. Whilst there may be a direct link to the introduction of Universal Credit, the timings do not align with the roll out of this in Devon. Conversations are due to take place with the local Department for Work and Pensions so we can try to better understand this and the potential impact for families and schools.



Data Source: DfE LAIT, 19 Oct 2018



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