

Children with Special Educational Needs Education Annual Report 2017/18

Part A - SEN Statements / EHCPs maintained by Devon

This section of the report covers all children and young people **with a statutory plan maintained by Devon** including those placed out of Devon County. It does not include data for those in Devon schools who have plans which are maintained by other local authorities.

The SEN 0-25 Service undertakes the statutory responsibilities of the Local Authority in assessment for and reviewing of Education Health and Care Plans. The information provided is based on latest published national data taken from the statutory SEN2 data collection (annual Special Educational Needs survey). This is the Department for Education's only source of data on all statements of SEN and EHCPs maintained by individual local authorities. The latest published return is for data submitted by Local Authorities in January 2018. We have however provided below, where possible, local data for 2019.

The SEN2 return is not a pupil level return and therefore the Department for Education does not publish pupil cohort characteristics and outcomes. Information on this for those pupils in Devon schools is provided in Part B of this document.

Total Statutory Plans managed by the Local Authority

As of the January 2018 SEN2 return, the local authority managed a total of 4,093 statutory plans (including both EHCPs and Statements) across the 0-25 age range. This is an increase of 10% from Jan 2017 and represents 2.8% of the overall Devon pupil cohort. This is slightly lower than the latest national average of 2.9%. Figures for trends with previous years are shown below. Local data indicates that as of January 2019 the number of pupils with an EHCP plan maintained by Devon has increased to 5,162. This is a further 26% increase on the previous year.

Table A1. Number of pupils with a Statement/EHC Plan maintained by Devon LA

	Jan 15	Jan 16	Jan 17	Jan 18
Pupils with Statement/EHCP maintained by Devon LA*1	3,572	3,510	3,718	4093

In January 2018 the majority of plans were for children of compulsory school age, however following the extended responsibilities in the Code of Practice the numbers post 16 have significantly increased (by 55%) as plans are now maintained in the FE sector.

The chart below shows how these plans are distributed across the age range and also provides information relating to the pupils primary SEN need.

Table A2 Number of statutory plans maintained by Devon by primary need

Age at 31/8/17	ASD	HI	MLD	MSI	PD	PMLD	SEMH	SLCN	SLD	SpLD	VI	NIPN	Total 2018		Total 2017
Pre School incl.reception	32	4	7	1	2	5	1	12	17	1		9	91	↑	72
Primary	247	32	100	8	79	15	178	316	78	8	20	12	1093	↓	1125
Secondary	338	38	161	2	135	18	470	410	74	50	18	4	1718	↓	1748
16-19	217	25	122	1	94	9	285	171	63	45	13	4	1049	↑	725
19+	35	2	39	1	12	2	11	7	25	2	5	1	142	↑	48
Total	869	101	429	13	322	49	945	916	257	106	56	30	4093	↑	3718

Data source: DCC SEN2 Data Return Jan 2018

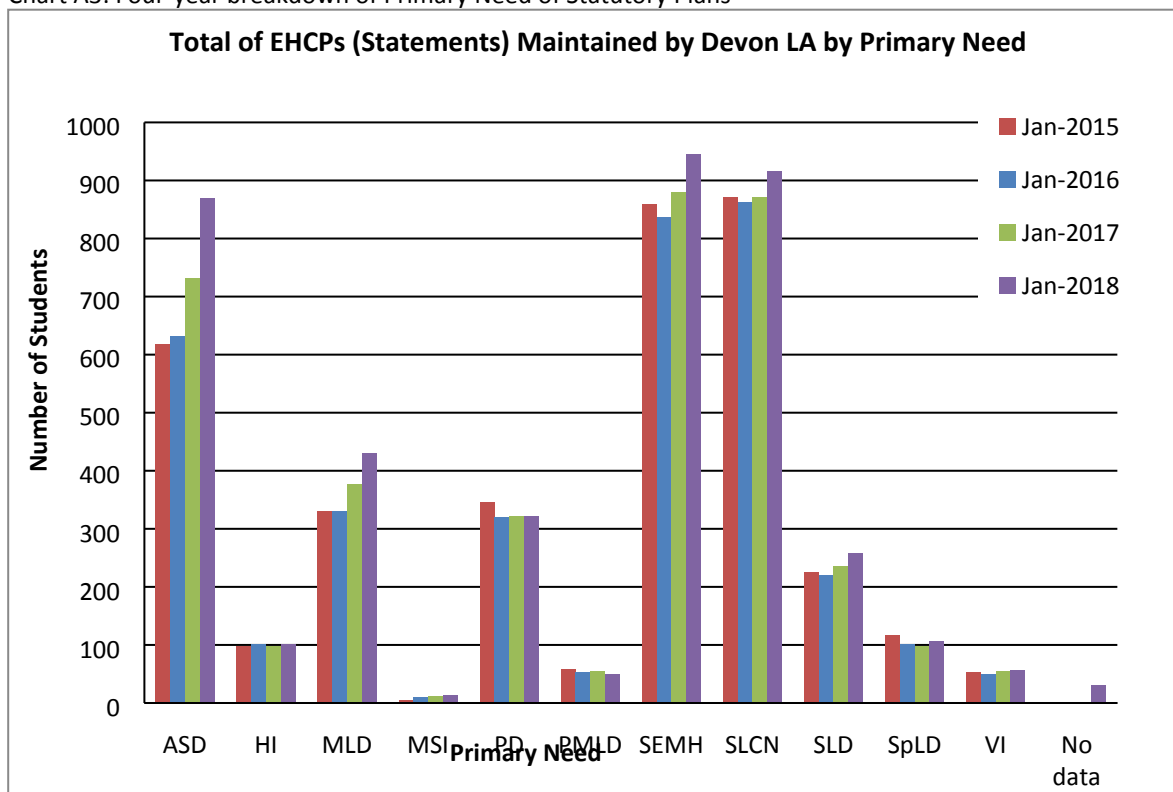
The top three categories of need for this cohort of young people, making up two thirds of the cohort, are as follows:

- SEMH: Social, Emotional and Mental Health difficulties
- SLCN: Speech, Language and Communication needs
- ASD: Autistic Spectrum Disorder.

These categories have remained the most prolific over the four years to January 2018, however ASD has seen the largest increase.

The Chart below shows the trend over 4 years based on the primary need.

Chart A3: Four-year breakdown of Primary Need of Statutory Plans



Data source: SEN2 Data Return Jan 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

The Devon Enhanced Autism Programme was launched in 2016 and rolled out over that academic year. Whilst direct correlation is difficult to evidence the increase in identification in subsequent years could reflect the impact of this project.

Statutory Plans issued in timescales.

The statutory duty of the Local Authority is to complete first assessments within the 20-week timescale as directed by the Code of Practice. Currently this time scale is not being met for the majority of pupils and Local Area timeliness outcomes are amongst the lowest in the country. This has been acknowledged as a significant concern. The SEND Improvement Board and the associated work stream has been active in securing funding for additional capacity in the SEN 0-25 team, health & care; putting in place a new process for timeliness of professional responses and securing additional monitoring by health through a single point of referral.

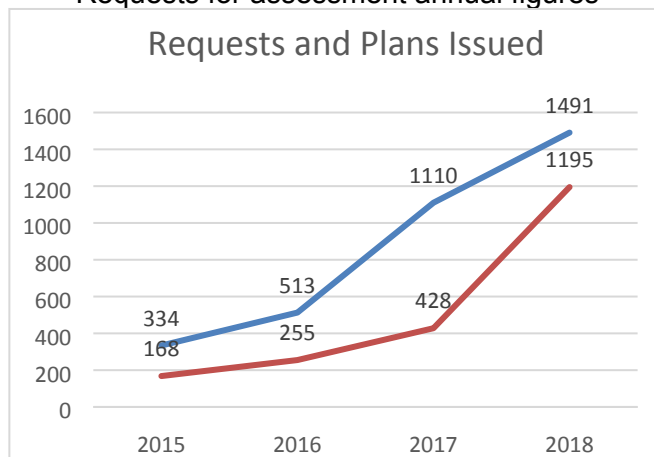
Cases under assessment are reliant on the professional advice being received in full before a plan can be issued. However, the timeliness of advice received from Educational Psychologists, Health and Care professionals was far too low. Where work was being undertaken by a commissioned service, DCC and the Clinical Commissioning group have used contract escalation processes in deliver improvement. The impact of this is evident and the

percentage of professional advice received on time has risen from a low of 5% in January 2018 to 75% in December 2018.

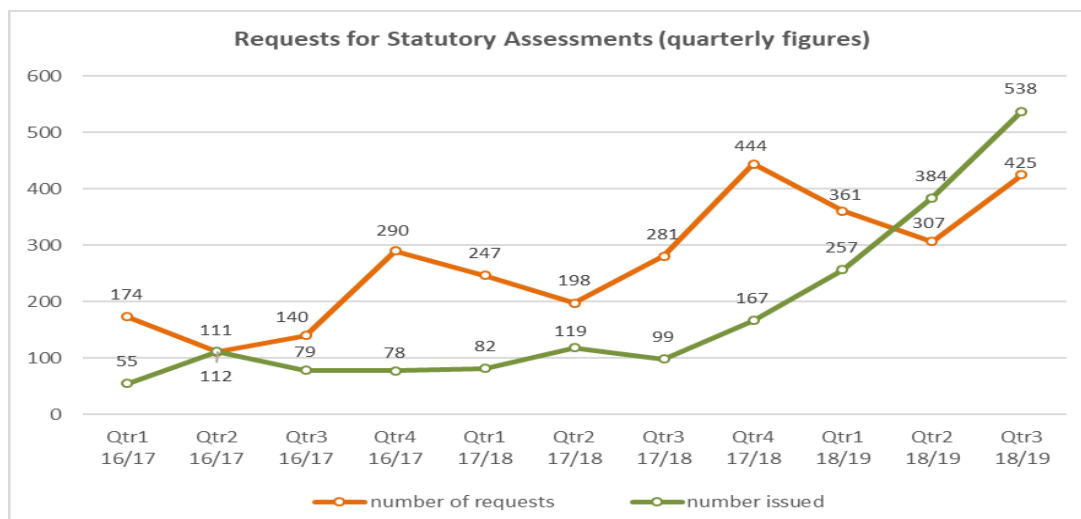
The larger SEN Team was put in place in April 2018 and this has helped to ensure that plans are issued as soon as possible after the professional advice has been received.

Our improved output in terms of the number of plans issued is clearly visible in the graphs below.

Requests for assessment annual figures



Requests for Statutory Assessments (quarterly figures)



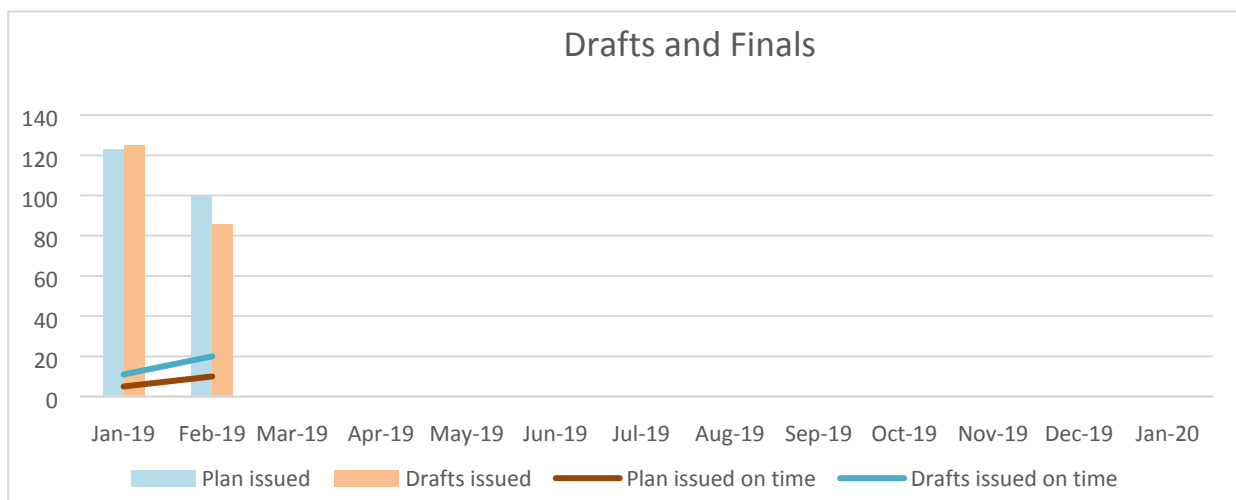
The number plans issued in 2018 was 1,195, compared to 384 in 2017. This represents a 211% increase

Despite this progress, the backlog of cases under assessment means that there is still a significant delay in realising the impact of the improvements. Monthly tracking is monitoring, and taking action where needed, to ensure the number of plans being issued continues to exceed the number being received (as shown in the graphs above). In addition, we have mapped our trajectory against a forecast number of requests for assessment, the current backlog and the number of plans issued. The spreadsheet we are working with is complex and so a summary is shown below.

Forecast	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Outstanding plans	726	754	742	670	598	526	454	382	310	238	166	94	22
Actual	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Outstanding plans	726	691											

Based on the above forecast we predict that 90% of plans should be issued on time by October (this would be well above the current national average). This of course is dependent on the requests received not exceeding the forecast numbers. The present trend for drafts and

finals issued each month is starting to show improvement in those issued in statutory timescales, if this continues not only is the backlog reduced but the timeliness is addressed.

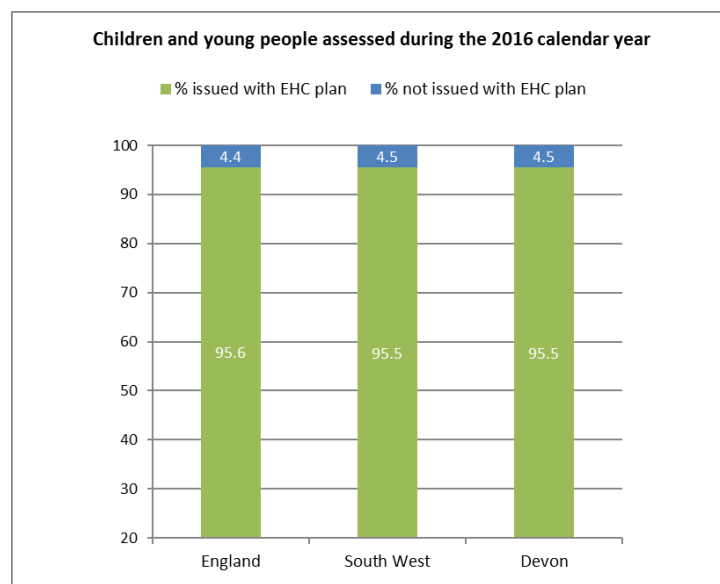


It should be noted that there are times of the year when the focus on new assessments is affected by reviews for full year groups; February requires all existing plans in year 6 to be reviewed and amended identifying the secondary school for year 7 and March requires the same for year 11 naming post 16 settings.

Assessment resulting in EHC Plans

The chart below shows the most recent National information relating to the percentage of plans progressing to full assessment and which result in an EHCP plan being issued.

Chart A4: EHC Assessments resulting in EHC Plans



Local figures suggest that in 2017 the number of plans being issued after full assessment reduced to 90.4%. This reflects the interpretation of Code of Practice threshold at 6 weeks as a lower threshold for assessment meaning more plans now proceed to full assessment. Not all of these additional assessments result in an EHCP being issued.

SEN Placements

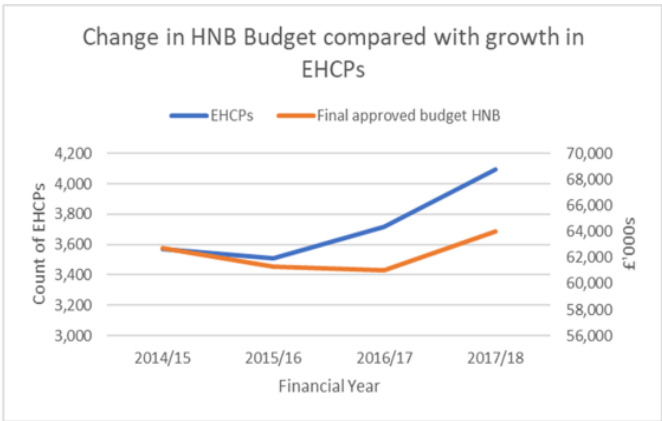
Learners with statutory plans are mostly placed within mainstream schools and LA maintained special schools. This is in line with both the Code of Practice and the Devon SEND strategy which outlines the SEN funding priorities which are:

- Ensure statutory provision is in place in mainstream schools;
- Ensure there are sufficient special school places in Devon to meet demand;
- Use specialist independent providers only when the SEN of a child or young person requires that level of specific provision and it cannot be met in mainstream or special schools.

As of January 2018, the number of pupils with plans maintained in mainstream schools had decreased. This causes pressure on both special school places and the High Needs Block, (due to increased use of the independent sector which is more costly). This is especially relevant given that the increase in the number of children supported with EHCPs has grown significantly more than the High Needs Block funding growth available to the local authority to support them.

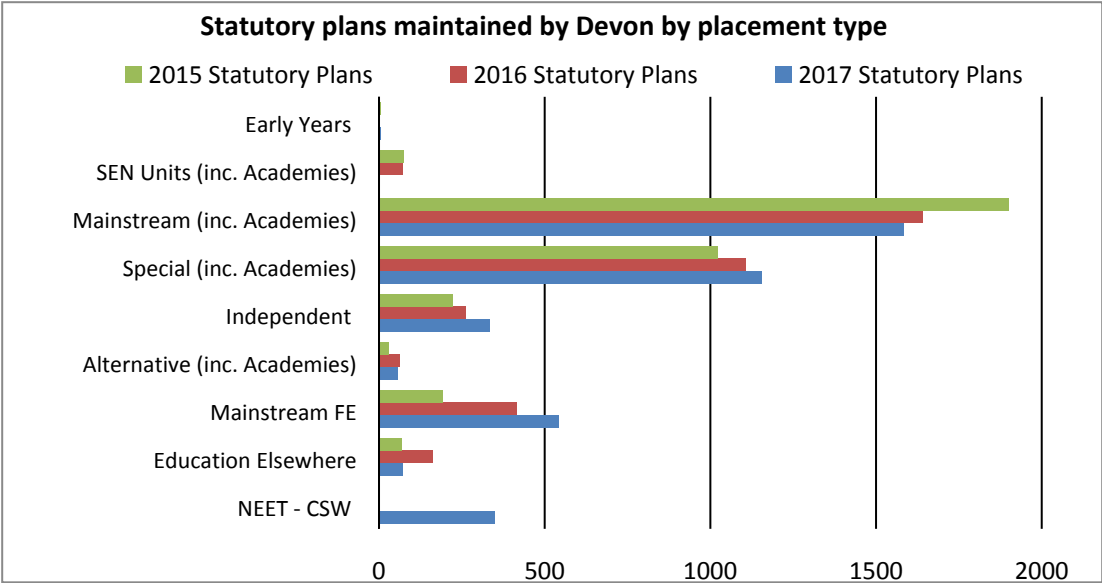
The graph opposite shows the difference between the High Needs Block Funding and the number of EHC plans.

SEN High Needs funding.



The chart below shows the distribution of pupils between types of schools and settings and includes both in and out of county placements.

Chart A5: Three-year breakdown of SEN placements



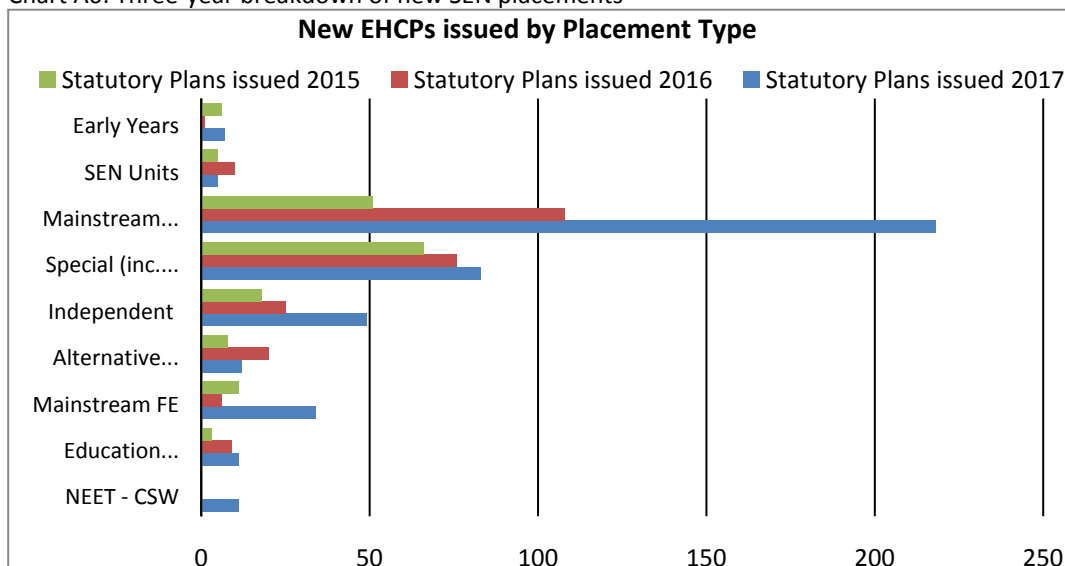
Data source: SEN2 Data Return Jan 2016, 2017 and 2018

The figures with EHCPs showing as NEET is a concern and so the LA has agreed with partners that we will work for two terms to try to reengage young people who do not engage with further education or training when leaving school; the data is collected at the end of the first term, so this will become a continuing annual statistic. It is the intention that close monitoring of this cohort will be incorporated into the monitoring of the work undertaken by Careers South West.

New placements following First Assessment

In 2017 calendar year (the most recent statistical release) most new plans issued specified mainstream education. New plans were also issued in the FE Sector for the first time. The data below does not include those that have transferred from statements. A concern is the increase in first plans resulting in placement in the independent sector which is often either due to a lack of capacity or parental preference indicating a lack of confidence in the mainstream sector.

Chart A6: Three-year breakdown of new SEN placements

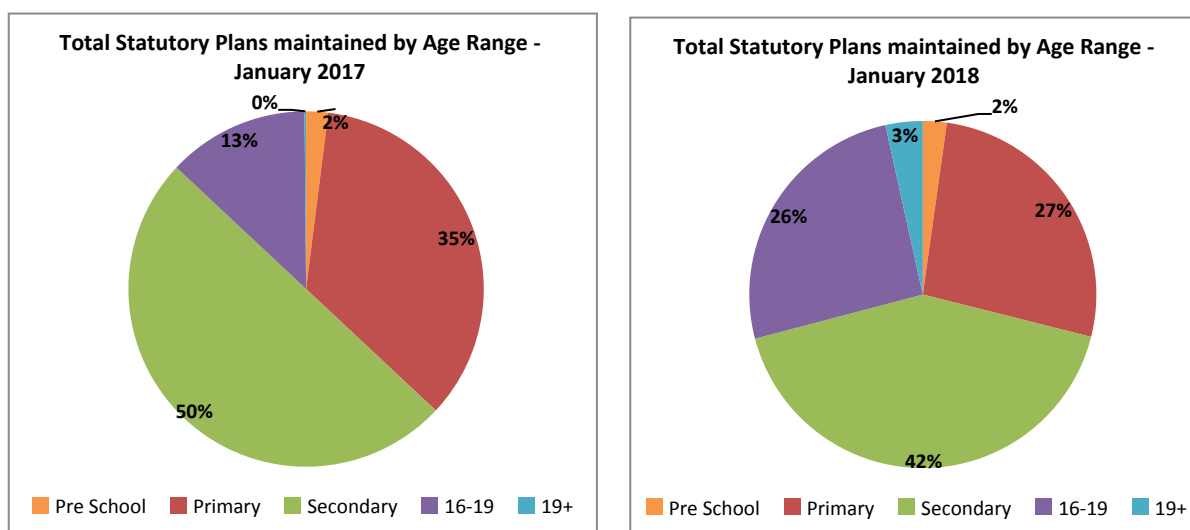


Data source: SEN2 Data Return Jan 2016 and 2017

Age breakdown of Statutory Plans

The Code of Practice clearly placed a statutory responsibility on Local Authorities across the 0-25 age range. While we have seen an increase in the number of plans across all age ranges, it is the post 16 sector increase that is greatest. This was expected following the transfer of all statements to EHC Plans. Figures should now remain steady as all transfers were completed by March 31st 2018. The post 19 age range however is likely to continue growing as more and more young people wish to remain in education. Further work with Adult Care to increase confidence in a local care offer may reduce anxiety about leaving education.

Charts A7 Total Statutory Plans maintained by age in 2017 and 2016

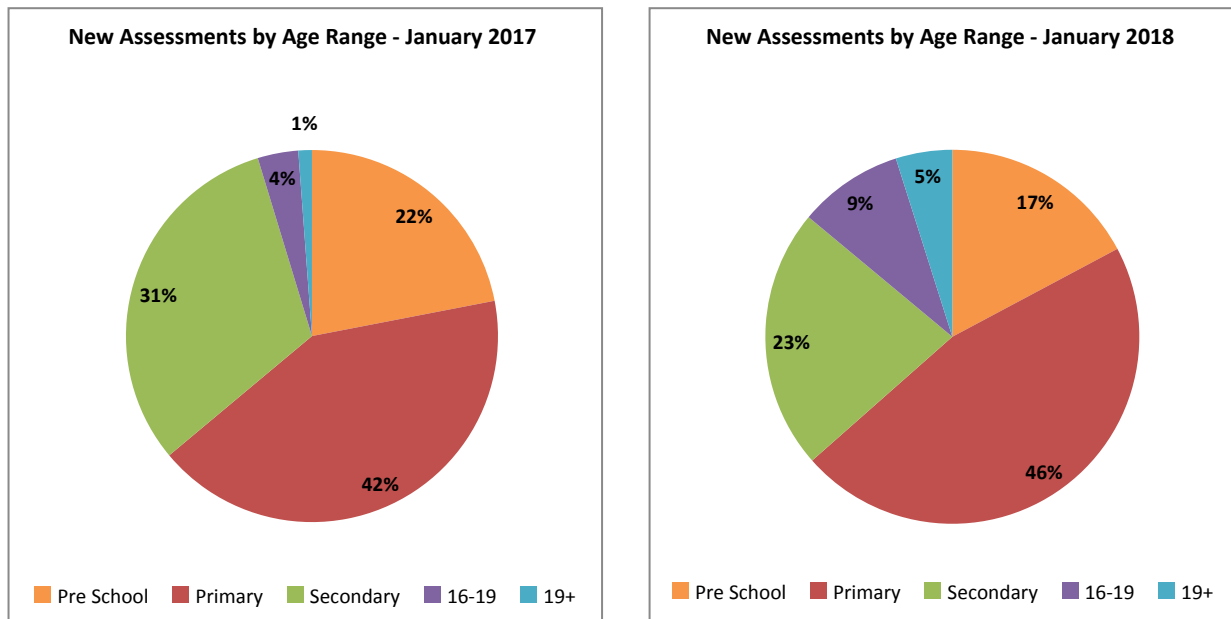


Data source: SEN2 Data Return Jan 2018 and 2017

The total statutory plans charts above show that overall the early years and post 19 make up 5% of existing plans. However, as the charts below indicate, these age ranges account for

almost a quarter (23%) of the number of first assessments in 2017 and 22% in 2018. As explained above in 2018 there was also a significant increase in first assessments in the post 16 sector.

Chart A8 New Assessments by age in 2017 and 2016

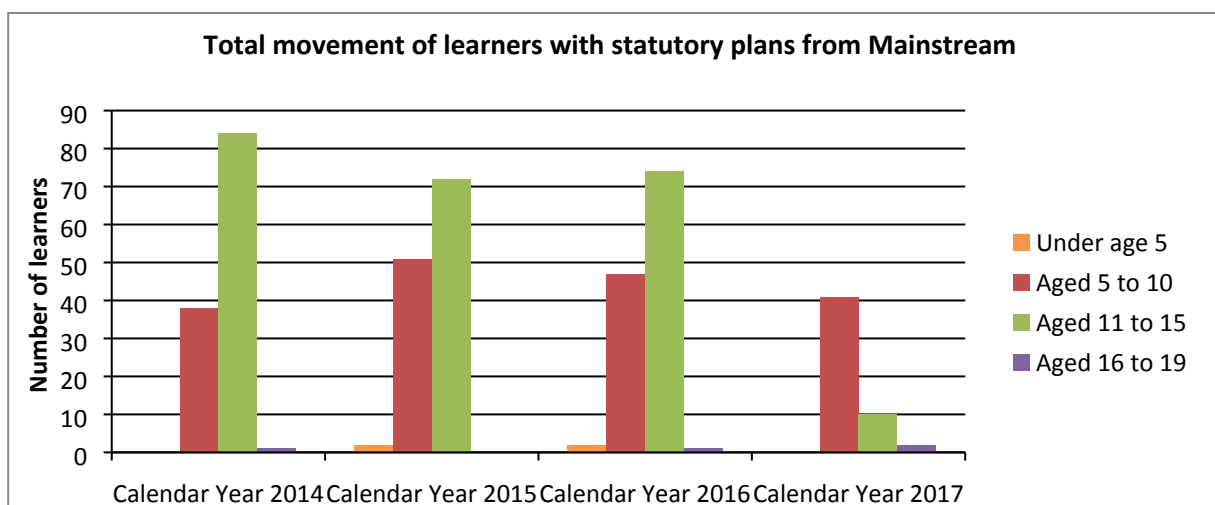


Data source: SEN2 Data Return Jan 2018 and 2017

Movement of children and young people with statutory plans from Mainstream Sector by age.

The chart below shows that the number of children with statutory plans moving out of mainstream reduced significantly in 2017 especially in the secondary sector. This may be due to the significant increase in the use of non-statutory plans seen at the time but will require further analysis alongside the 2018 figures when they become available in May.

Chart A9: Four-year breakdown of movement from mainstream sector



Data source: SEN2 Data Return Jan 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018

Children supported by Devon Local Authority Children Services

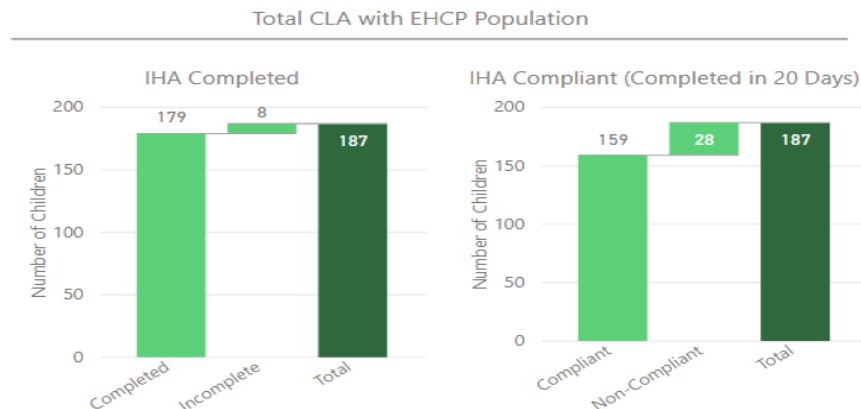
The table below illustrates the percentage of children supported at a level, above just advice and support, by Devon Local Authority social care who also have an Education, Health and Care Plan. One in four Children Looked After by Devon Local Authority have an EHC Plan maintained by Devon (25.8%), whilst one in six Children in Need have an EHC Plan (15.8%). **72% of children supported by the Disabled childrens service have an EHC plan.**

Information as at 30th November 2018					
	CLA	CPP	CL	CIN	Disabled*
Total Number	728	523	466	1924	368
SEN status K (Autumn Census)	119	119	1	380	39
%	16.3%	22.8%	0.2%	19.8%	10.6%
EHCP	188	46	66	304	264
%	25.8%	8.8%	14.2%	15.8%	71.7%

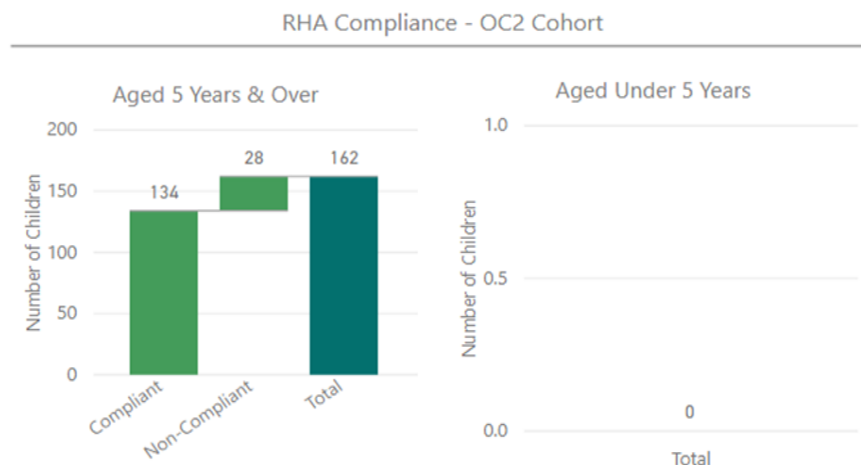
Data source: DCC 0 – 25 SEN Team Dec 2018, DCC Children Services MI Team, Dec 2018

*Disabled Column is all children known to disabled services, excluding “Advice & Support” and “Finance Only” cases. These will also be included in the other totals (CLA, CL, CIN & CP) so the disabled column should read as a subset of the other columns.

As at the 3rd December 2018, there are 187 CIC with an EHCP, of these 159 (85%) had their Initial Health Assessment completed within 20 days. Of the 187 CIC with an EHCP, 162 have been looked after continuously for 12 months (OC2 cohort).



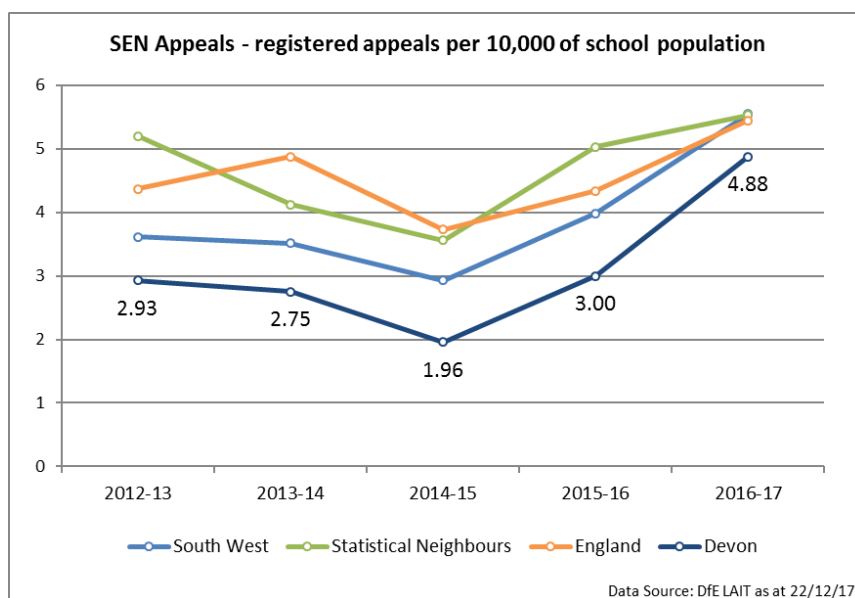
134 of the 162 (82%) had a RHA that was compliant to timescales.



EHCPs maintained by Devon - SEN Appeals (Tribunals)

SEN Appeals can be registered against a number of different decisions made by a Local Authority. These include the refusal to assess a child with special educational needs and the refusal to issue an EHCP following that assessment or the contents of the EHCP once it has been finalised, including name of placement.

Whilst the rate of appeals registered has risen in Devon and nationally, Devon continues to be significantly lower than the national average and its statistical neighbours. As can be seen from the graph below the rise in the last few years (including regionally and nationally) coincides with changes brought in under The Children and Families Act 2014¹. The Department for Education advises these increases should be treated with some caution. The years shown relate to academic years.



Whilst not shown in the graph above, it should be noted that the number of appeals in Devon has remained at the same level over the last two years despite the significant increase in assessments in progress and plans issued. As a percentage of plans issued the appeals have decreased from 13.8% to 6.3% (2016/17, 51 appeals compared to 2017/18, 52 appeals).

* Note: includes non-maintained early years settings in the private and voluntary sector, mainstream schools (LA maintained schools, academies, free schools, independent schools), special schools (LA maintained, academies, free schools, independent special schools, non-maintained special schools), hospital schools, alternative provision, pupil referral unit, post 16 institutions (general FE and tertiary colleges/HE, other FE, sixth form college, specialist post-16 institutions). Data source: DfE SFR22/2017 Statements of SEN and EHC plans: England 2017

¹ The number of families who can appeal has increased as a result of the extension of EHC plans to those aged 0-25 (with certain additional criteria attached to the upper age group) where previously statements of SEN covered only school aged children and those in the early years; the granting of appeal rights to young people themselves and those in custody; and because the transfer process from statements and LDAs to EHC plans has opened up new opportunities to appeal. (Tribunals and Gender Recognition Certificate Statistics Quarterly July to Sept 16-17).

Part B - Children with Special Educational Needs attending Devon Schools

This section of the report provides information on pupils with Special Educational Needs **attending Devon schools regardless of which local authority maintains the EHC Plan.**

The cohort in this section of the report is based on pupils' Special Educational Needs status as at the time of the Spring School Census in January 2018 and taking exams in Summer 18. There are two sets of pupil cohorts within this section, i) pupils who have an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and ii) pupils recognised as having Special Educational Needs and receive support in school (SEN Support) but do not have an EHCP.

Special Educational Needs Pupil Cohorts Attending Devon Schools

The total number of pupils with Special Educational Needs attending Devon schools rose in the last year (17,910 in 2017/18 compared to 17,777 in 2016/17). When considered against the increase in overall pupil population, the percentage of pupils with Special Educational Needs has remained stable at 17%. The number of pupils with EHCPs attending Devon state funded schools saw a drop of 2% on last year. It should be noted however that based on the official SEN2 return 58% of the pupils with EHC Plans in Devon are in mainstream schools. This is above the National average of 50.9%. The number of pupils attending Devon schools classified as SEN Support continues to rise with a 1.3% increase from 2016/17. This increase was also reflected nationally.

Table B1. Pupils with an EHCP by school type attended in Devon (excludes independent schools)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	No	% of pop'n	No	% of pop'n	No	% of pop'n	No	% of pop'n
primary schools	1,144	2.1	929	1.7	765	1.3	699	1.2
secondary schools	1,125	2.9	1,036	2.7	917	2.3	854	2.2
special schools	1,027	100	1,054	99.9	1,105	99.8	1,139	99.5
all schools	3,597	3.5	3,227	3.1	3,035	2.9	2,969	2.8

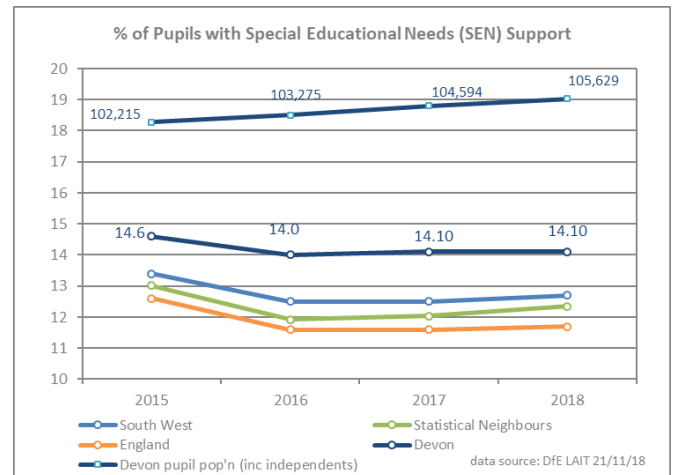
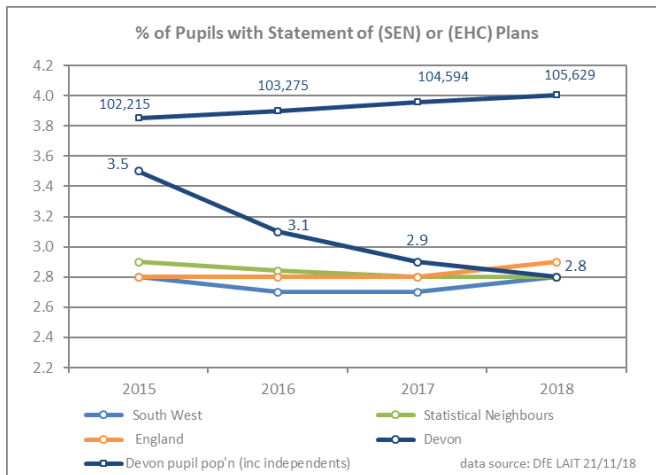
Table B2. Pupils with SEN Support by school type attended in Devon

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	No	% of pop'n	No	% of pop'n	No	% of pop'n	No	% of pop'n
primary schools	9,060	16.5	8,700	15.5	8,873	15.5	9,029	15.6
secondary schools	4,966	12.6	4,674	12.0	4,664	11.9	4,724	12.0
special schools	-		1	0.1	2	0.2	6	0.5
all schools	14,926	14.6	14,438	14.0	14,742	14.1	14,941	14.1

Note: Includes state funded primary and secondary schools, all academies including free schools, state-funded and non-maintained special schools, middle schools as deemed, all-through schools, city technology colleges, university technology colleges, studio schools, and general hospital schools. Excludes nursery schools, independent schools and pupil referral units. 2015 data assumes all special school pupils are statemented or EHCP

Data source: DfE SFRs Special Educational Needs in England, SFR25/2015, SFR29/2016, SFR37/2017, SFR 2018

The following graphs illustrate the percentage of pupils with SEN attending a school in Devon across the previous four years. The top line in the graphs illustrate Devon's overall pupil population.

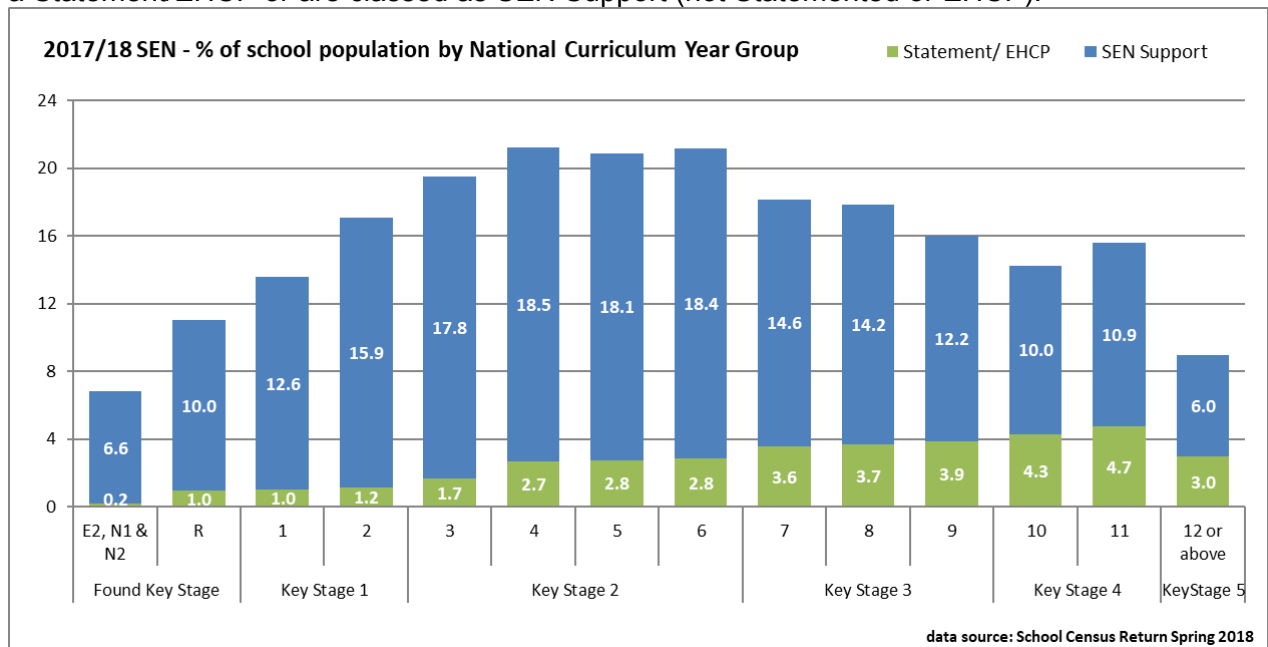


Data source: DfE LAIT 21/11/18 based on DfE SFR Special Educational Needs in England: January 2018

Note: the above figures are based on where a pupil attended school in January each year and are published from data collected in the school census. This census contains pupil numbers from state funded primary and secondary schools, all academies and free schools, state funded and non-maintained special schools, middle schools as deemed, all-through schools, city technology colleges, university technology colleges, studio schools, direct grant nursery schools, pupil referral units and general hospital schools.

Special Educational Needs Pupils by Key Stage and NCY Group (Devon Schools)

The following chart illustrates the percentage of pupils within each year group who either have a Statement/EHCP or are classed as SEN Support (not Statemented or EHCP).



Note: pupils in NCY X, defined by DfE as 'National curriculum not followed – available only for special schools where pupils are not following a particular NC year', are not included in the above chart.

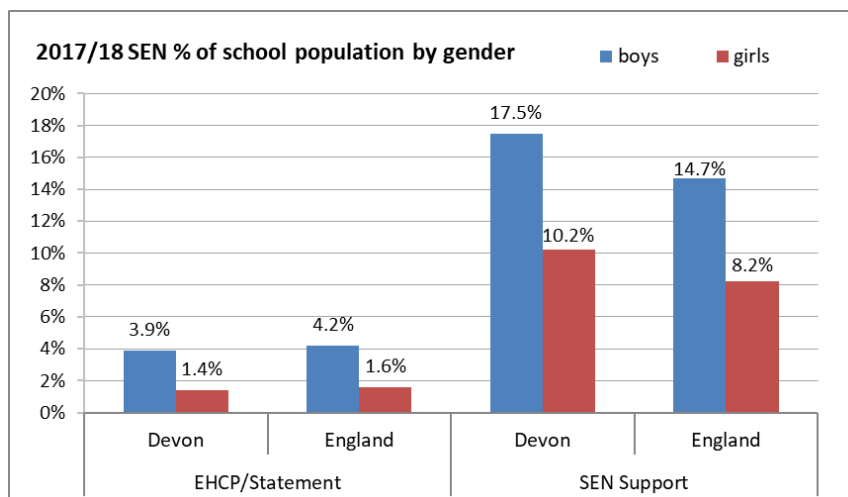
As can be seen from the chart, Key Stage 2 year groups have the greatest percentage of pupils with SEN Support (5,795 pupils) with 18.5% of pupils in NCY 4 classified as SEN Support (1,504 pupils). This is higher than the national picture where 14.5% of NCY 4 pupils are SEN Support.

Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 year groups have the greatest percentage of pupils with an EHCP (total of 1,414 pupils). This is also reflected nationally. 4.3% of Devon pupils in NCY 10 (300 pupils) and 4.7% of pupils in NCY 11 (312 pupils) have an EHCP. This is higher than nationally with 3.7% and 3.8% respectively.

When compared against the previous year, the Reception NCY group has seen the greatest increase in percentage of pupils with SEN Support at primary phase, rising from 8.7% in 2016/17 to 10% in 2017/18 (increase of 81 pupils). At secondary phase, NCY 9 has seen the greatest increase in percentage of pupils with SEN Support, rising from 10.5% to 12.2% (increase of 121 pupils). The percentage of pupils with Statements or EHCPs in each NCY has, in the majority, changed by less than 0.5 percentage points, with some rising and others falling. NCY 11 saw the greatest increase, rising from 4.3% to 4.7% in 2017/18 (increase of 17 pupils).

Special Educational Needs Pupils by Gender (Devon Schools)

A greater percentage of boys in Devon have Special Educational Needs than girls. Nearly 4% of boys in Devon have a Statement or EHCP which is similar to the national average. 17.5% of boys and 10.2% of girls in Devon have SEN Support, which is considerably higher than the national picture.



Data source: England: SFR Special Educational needs in England: January 2018, National Tables, Devon: January School Census 2018

¹ includes state-funded primary, secondary schools, all-through schools, city technology colleges, where state-funded schools include all academies and free schools. Also includes special schools (maintained special schools, non-maintained special schools and special academies). Excludes general hospital schools, independent special schools and independent schools approved for SEN.

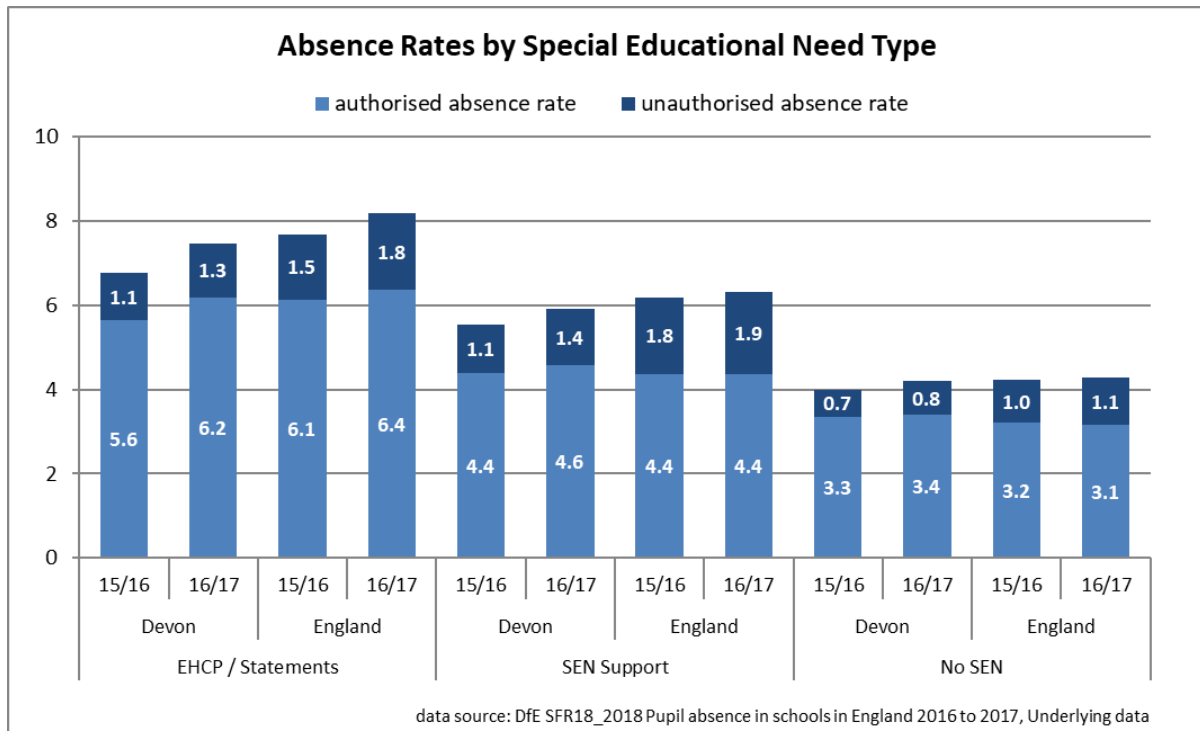
2016/17 Absence Rates in Devon Compulsory Schools¹

Absence rates for the 2017/18 academic year are not due to be published until March 2019. This section therefore reports on absence for the 2016/17 academic year.

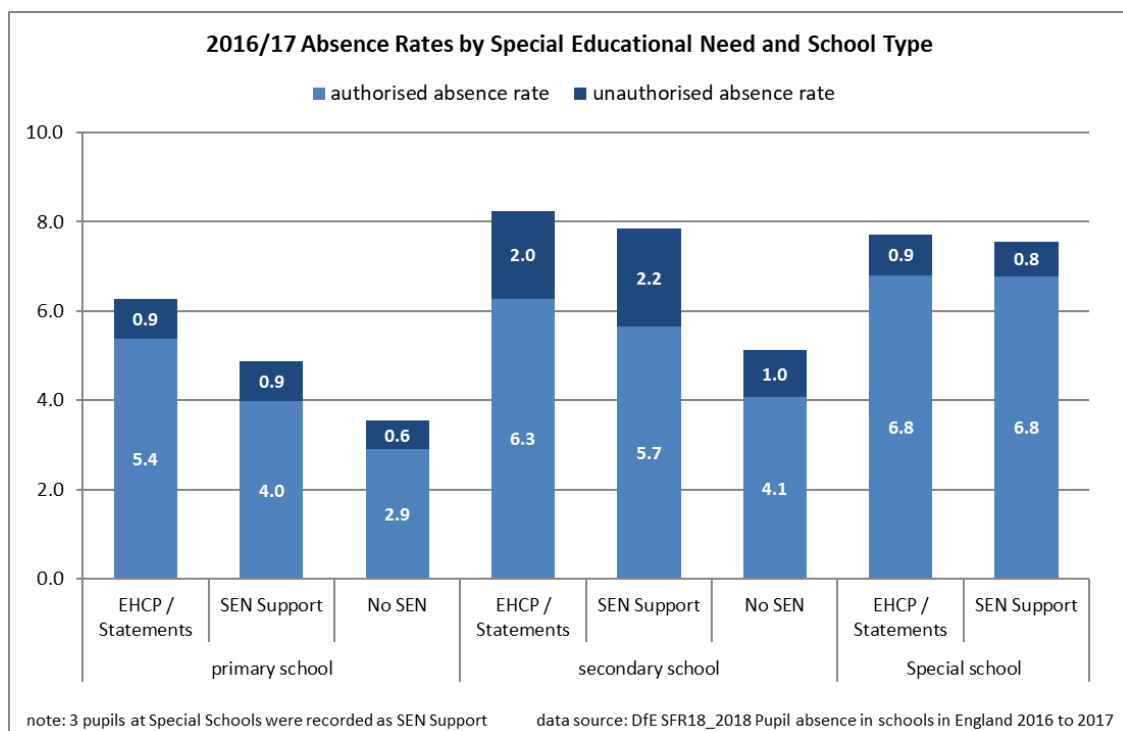
Absence rates for Special Educational Needs pupils attending state funded primary, secondary and special schools have risen slightly in the last year, both in Devon and nationally. Devon absence however remains well below the national average. Pupils with Special Educational Needs continue to have higher absence rates than their peers who have no SEN. Devon pupils with a Statement/EHCP had an overall absence rate of 7.5% compared to 4.2% for Devon pupils with no identified SEN. This is also reflected nationally and is often linked to medical absence.

Overall absence rates for Special Educational Needs overall cohorts attending Devon primary, secondary and special schools are also lower than national averages. Devon pupils with a

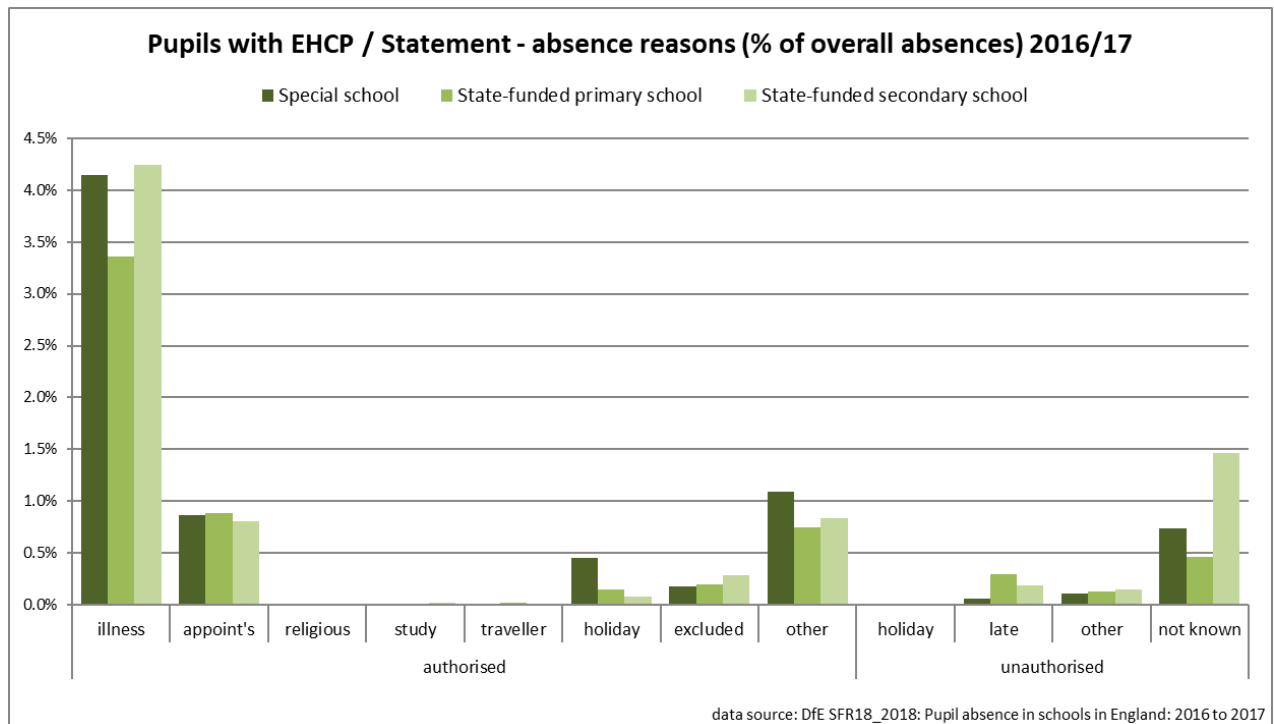
Statement or EHCP have an overall absence rate of 7.5% compared to 8.2% nationally, whilst Devon pupils with SEN Support have an overall absence rate of 6% compared to 6.3% nationally.



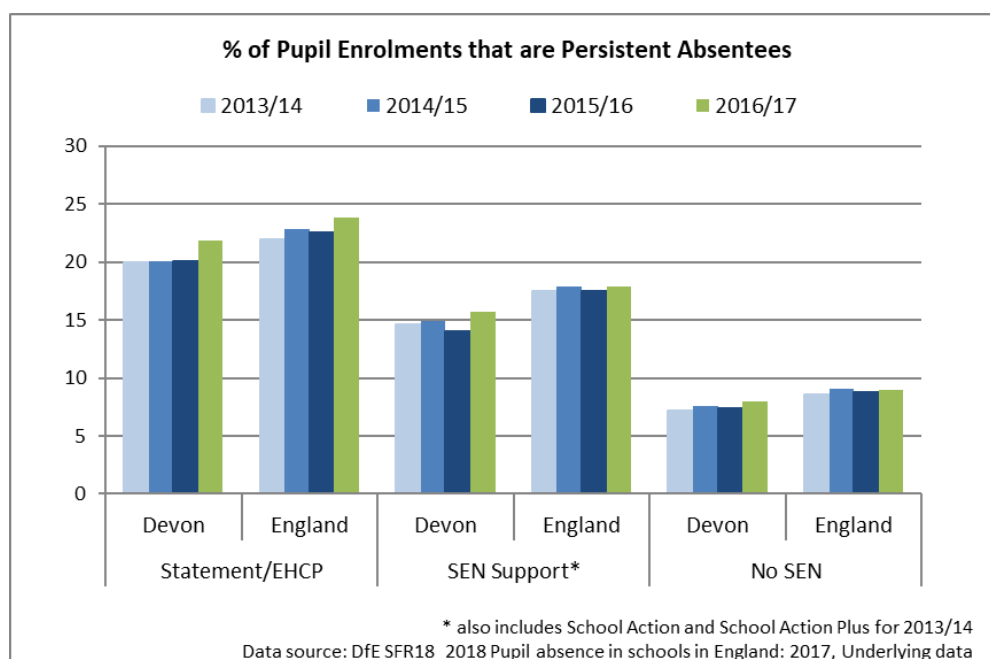
2016/17 absence rates are lowest in primary schools and highest in secondary schools. The overall absence rates for pupils with statements/EHCPs is highest in secondary schools (8.3% absence rate), followed by special schools (7.7%). This is due to higher unauthorised absence rates. The chart overleaf illustrates the absence rates across special, primary and secondary schools.



The chart below illustrates absence reasons for the 2016/17 academic year. Illness is the most common absence reason across all three school types, followed by authorised absence reason of 'other' for special schools, medical appointments for primary schools and unauthorised absence reason of 'not known' for secondary schools.



The percentage of persistent absentees for pupils with SEN has risen slightly in the last year, both in Devon and nationally. The percentage of Statement/EHCP pupils attending Devon schools that are persistent absentees is 21.9% which is lower than the national rate of 23.8%. The persistent absentee rates for pupils with Statements/EHCPs and SEN Support are higher than those for pupils with no identified SEN.

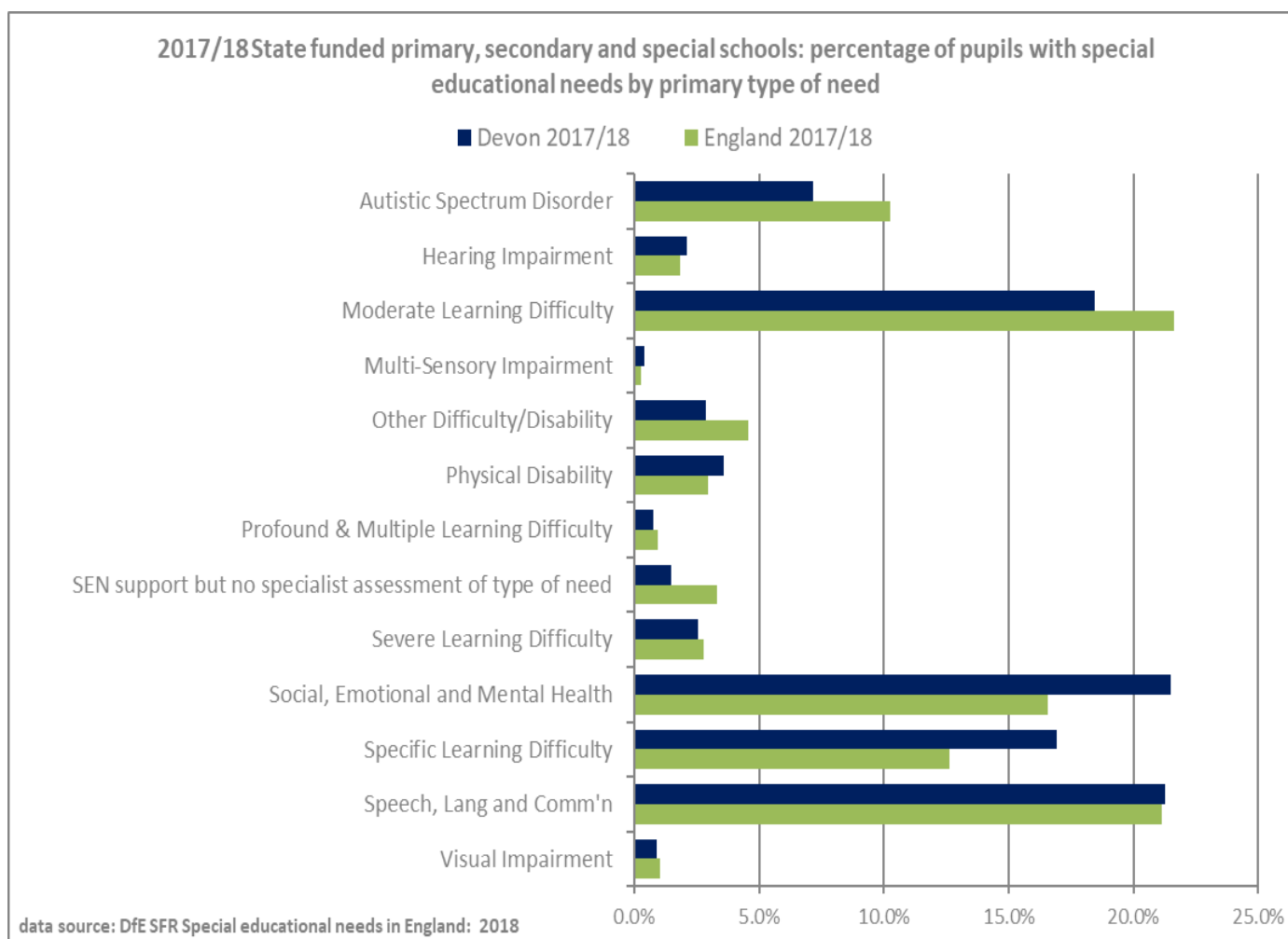


Note: pupils are classed as persistent absentees if their attendance falls below 90%.

Primary Need of Pupils with SEN support attending Devon Schools

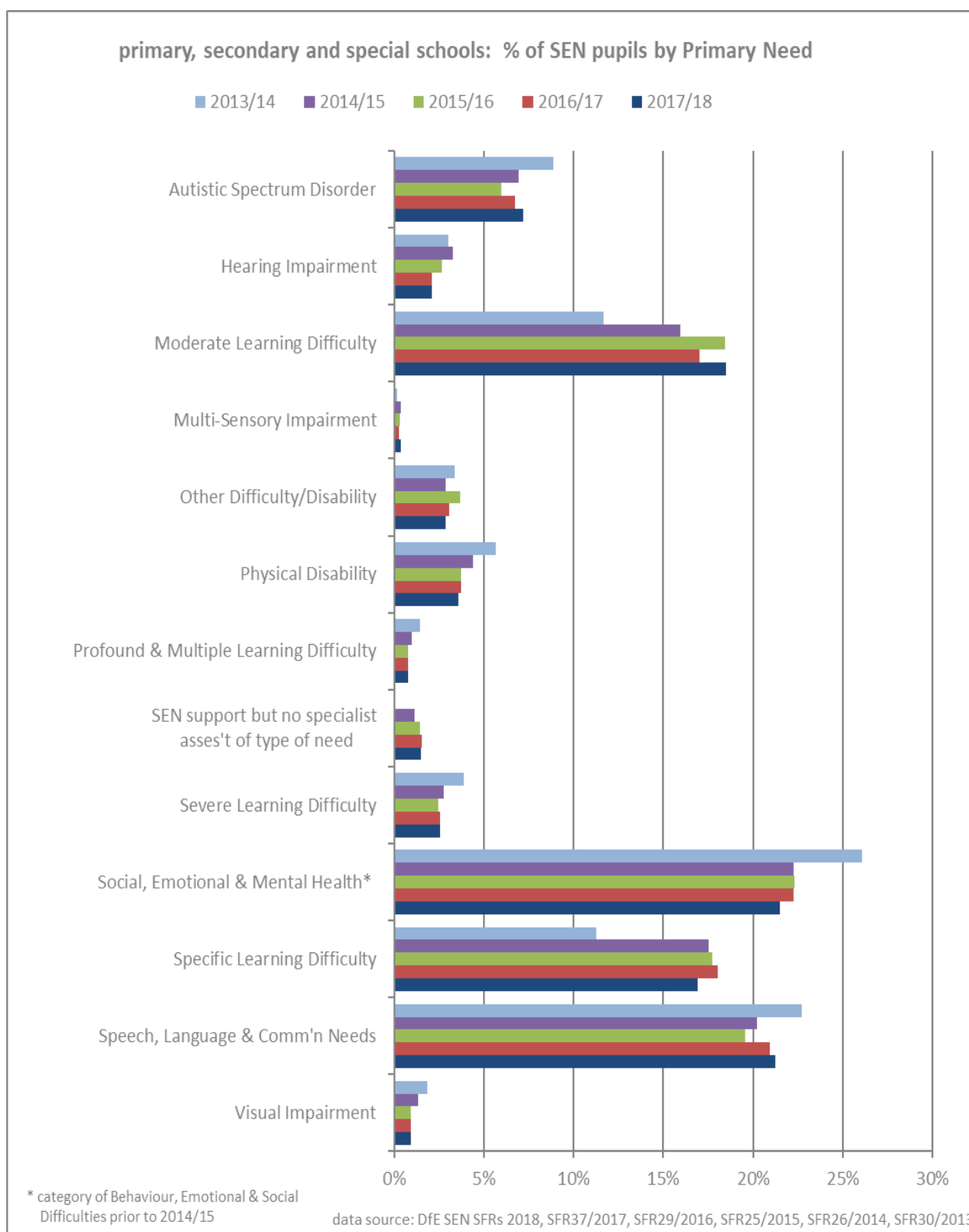
Nationally the most common type of Special Educational Needs in 2017/18 was Moderate Learning Difficulty. However, in Devon schools the most common type of need continues to be Social, Emotional and Mental Health, with just over one fifth of pupils with Special Educational Needs having this as their primary need. The second most common need type, both nationally and in Devon schools, is Speech, Language and Communication with 21% of pupils having this as their primary need.

The table below illustrates the more prevalent need types and compares Devon schools against the national picture.



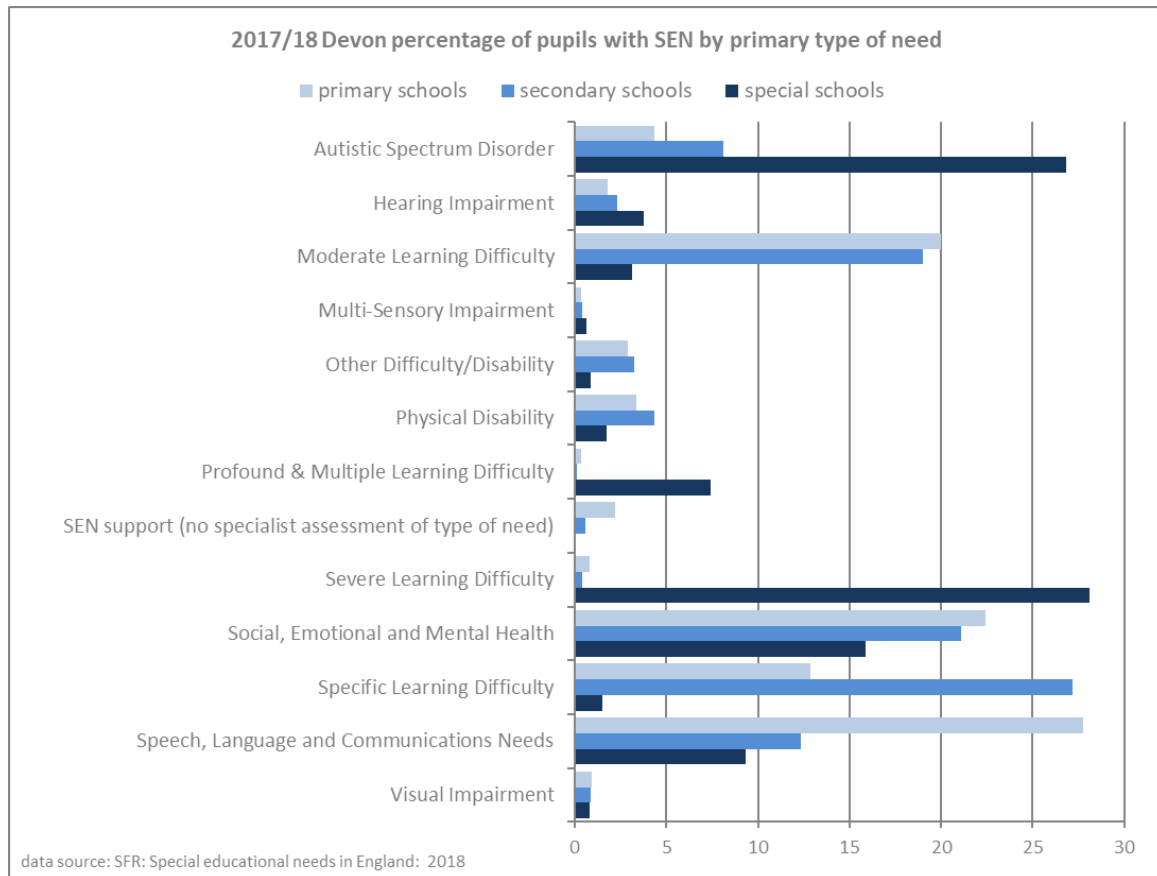
Over the last five years there has been some change in the primary need of pupils with SEN. Moderate Learning Difficulty and Specific Learning Difficulty need types have seen increases whilst the majority of the other types of need have either remained relatively stable or have seen a slight decline.

However, in the last year Specific Learning Difficulty and Social, Emotional and Mental Health primary needs have seen a decline whilst Moderate Learning Difficulty needs has risen. This may be due to early identification of need before subsequent assessments identify a different primary need.



When reviewed at school type, the most common category of need in primary schools is Speech, Language and Communication (27.8%) followed by Social, Emotional and Mental Health (22.4%). The picture varies at secondary schools, where the most common need is Specific Learning Difficulty (27.2%) followed by Social, Emotional and Mental Health (21.1%). As can be seen from the chart below, Social, Emotional and Mental Health is prevalent across all three school types.

In special schools the most common categories of need are Severe Learning Difficulty (28.1%) and Autistic Spectrum Disorder (26.8%) which reflects the specialisms of the schools.



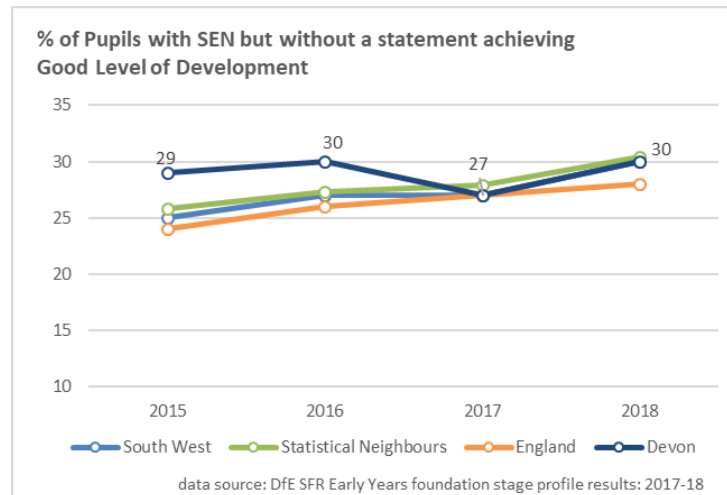
Attainment across all Key Stages

The outcomes of pupils attending Devon schools with Special Educational Needs is based on information provided by National assessment criteria (KS1, KS2) and awarding bodies information (KS4). The pupils' special educational needs status is based on the national pupil database which is informed by the school census returns.

In Devon and nationally pupils with SEN generally achieve less well than their peers with no SEN. This is because children with complex and significant Special Educational Needs face greater difficulties than their peers with no SEN. This should however in no way limit our aspirations for them.

Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) 2017/18

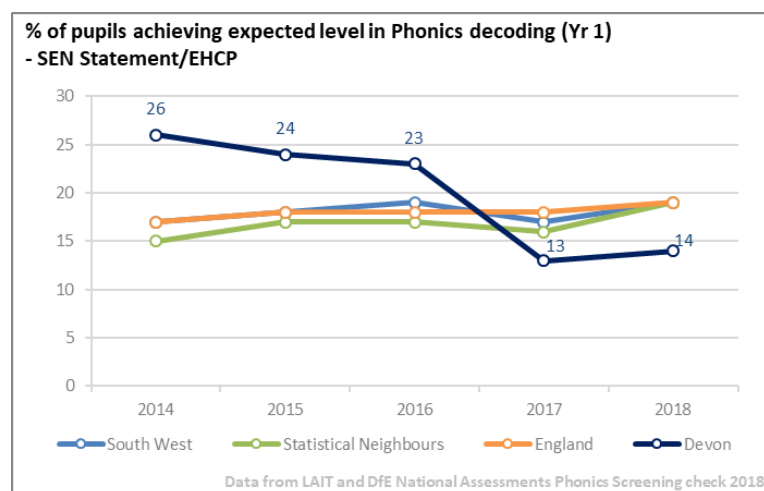
The percentage of children with SEN but without an EHCP achieving a good level of development has improved in the last year and is higher than nationally (30% compared to 28% nationally). Devon is in line with both the regional picture and its statistical neighbours (also 30%).



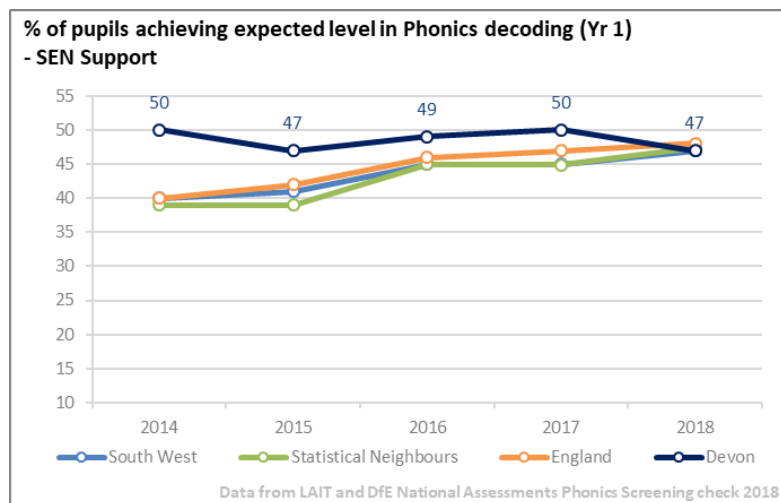
Performance data for Devon children with a Statement/EHCP has not been published, due to low numbers and pupil confidentiality.

Year 1 Phonics 2017/18

The percentage of pupils in Devon with a SEN Statement/EHCP who met the expected standard in Year 1 has risen slightly (14%) in the last year. Devon pupils are not performing as well as nationally or their statistical neighbours (both 19%). Whilst the number of pupils is small (79) meaning each child makes a 1.3% difference this is a concerning trend and so a new early excellence programme (lighting up learning) has been developed as part of our school improvement work to further improve practice in this phase.



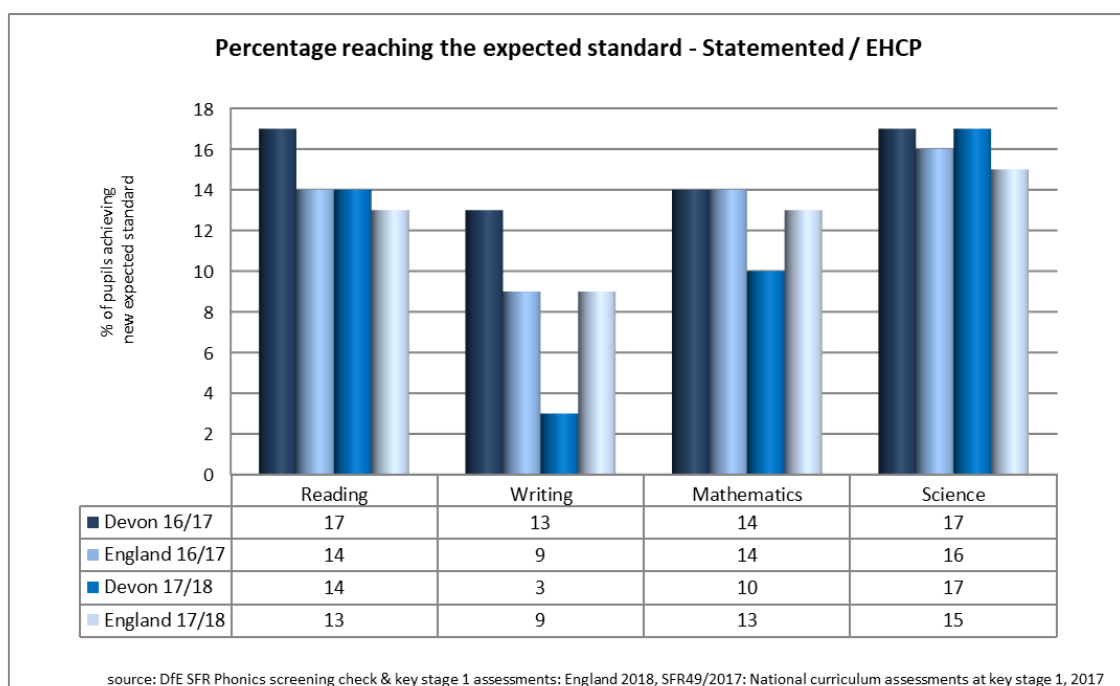
Nearly half of pupils in Devon with SEN Support continue to meet the expected standard in Year 1 (47%). This is a slight fall on the previous year however Devon is still performing in line with the regional picture and its statistical neighbours (both 47%) and is close to the national picture (48%).



No information has been published on Year 2 Phonics.

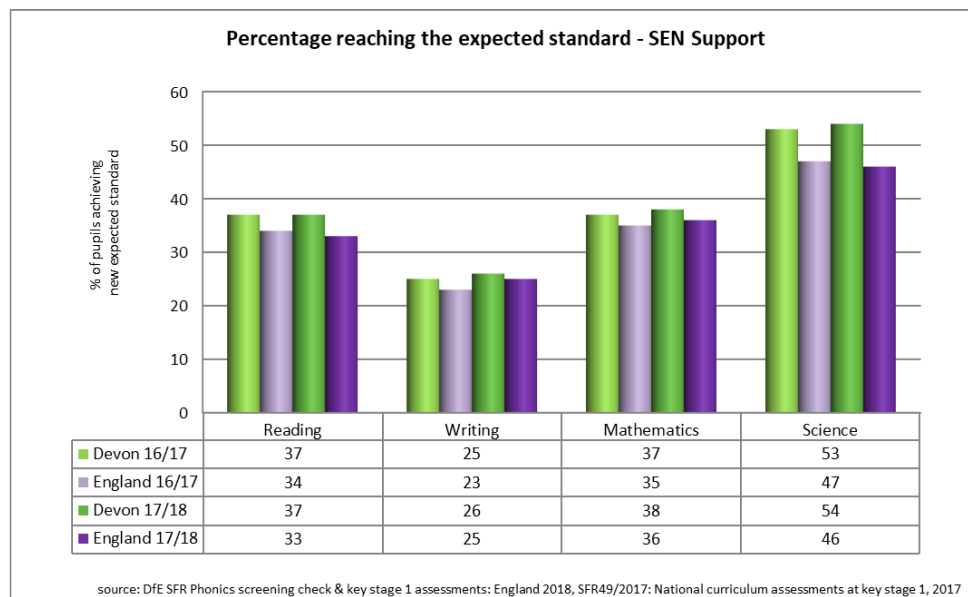
Key Stage 1 2017/18

Key Stage one results nationally are based on Teacher assessments. Devon's performance remains above the national average in Reading (14% compared to 13% nationally) and in Science (17% compared to 15%). We did not perform as well as nationally in Writing and Mathematics and this is a change from last year where Devon was above the National average in all subjects. The new One Devon school improvement strategy has this as a focus. Caution should be used when comparing year on year or benchmarking figures due to low cohort numbers (92 in 2017/18).



KS1 Pupils on SEN support

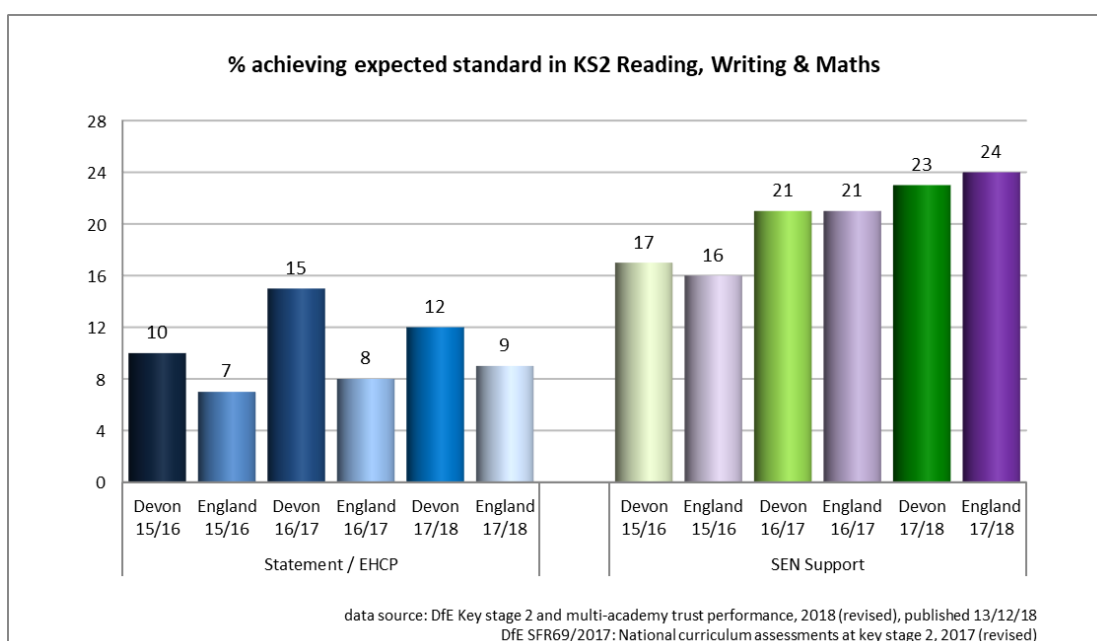
Devon continues to perform better than nationally across all subject areas and is performing significantly better in Science (8 percentage points) and Reading (4 percentage points).



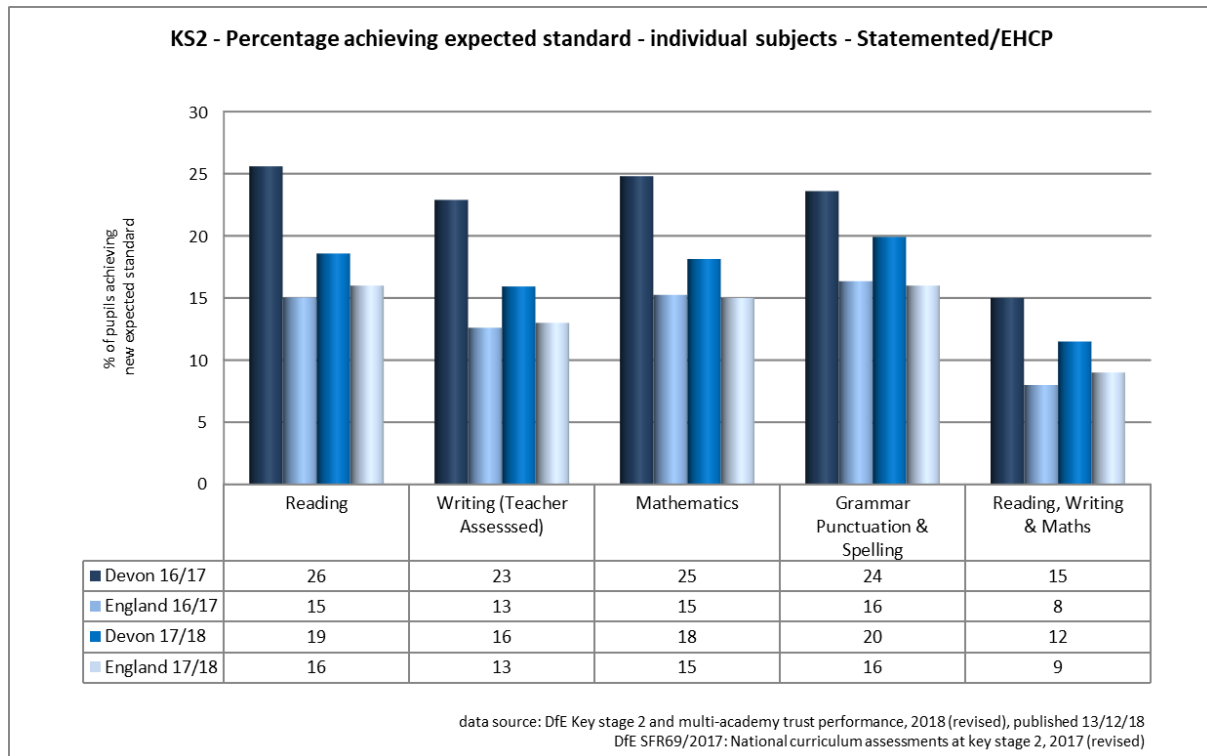
Key Stage 2 2017/18

The percentage of pupils with Statements/EHCPs in Devon meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths continues to be higher than nationally (12% compared to 9% nationally).

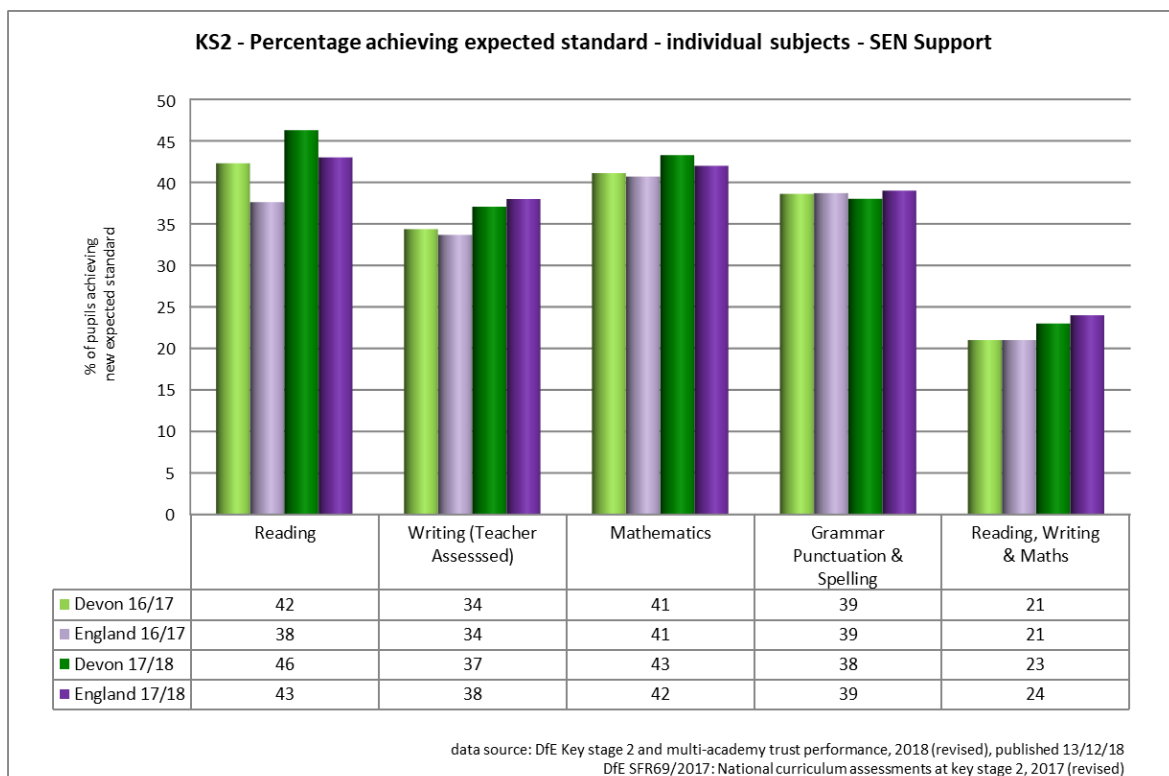
The percentage of pupils with SEN Support meeting the expected standard has improved and is close to the national average (23% compared to 24% nationally). The table below provides a breakdown of performance by SEN cohort with comparisons against the national averages.



Performance in the individual subjects is also better than national. Pupils with Statements / EHCPs are performing significantly better than national averages. Outcomes are above statistical neighbours in all subjects and in line with regional averages. The graph below illustrates performance in each of the subjects.



Results for pupils with SEN support have improved in almost all subjects and above the national average in reading and maths and are close to national averages in the other subject areas. Outcomes are above statistical neighbours in all subjects and in line with regional averages.



Note: national rates are based on LA tables and underlying data provided by the DfE in support of their Statistical First Release, to ensure consistency of datasets.

Devon pupils with Statements/EHCPs and SEN Support are not making quite as good progress as that seen nationally. The National average for all pupils is set to 0 so the closer a negative number is to 0 the better. The table below provides further details of progress made by both cohorts.

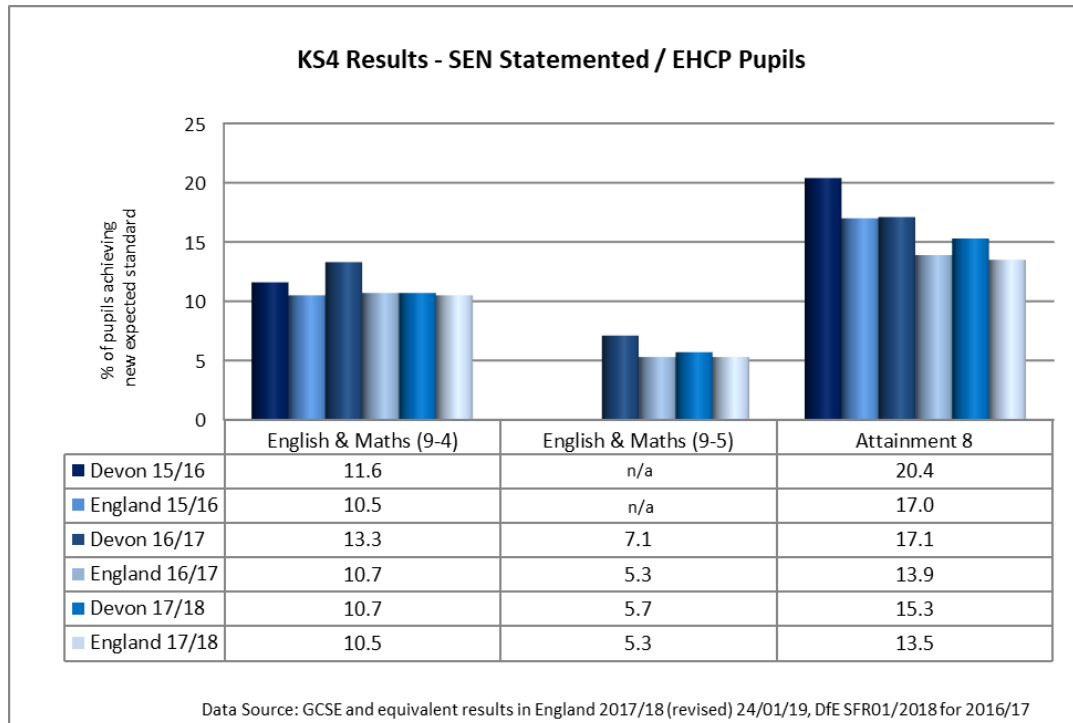
Table 4. Progress scores of pupils at the end of key stage 2 (state funded schools)

	Statement / EHCP			SEN Support		
	Reading	Writing	Maths	Reading	Writing	Maths
Devon	-5.1	-5.7	-5.4	-1.4	-3.2	-1.5
Statistical Neighbours	-4.0	-4.5	-4.5	-1.3	-2.4	-1.6
England	-3.8	-4.1	-3.8	-1.0	-1.8	-1.0

Data source: DfE SFR: National curriculum assessments at key stage 2, 2018 (revised), table L9b

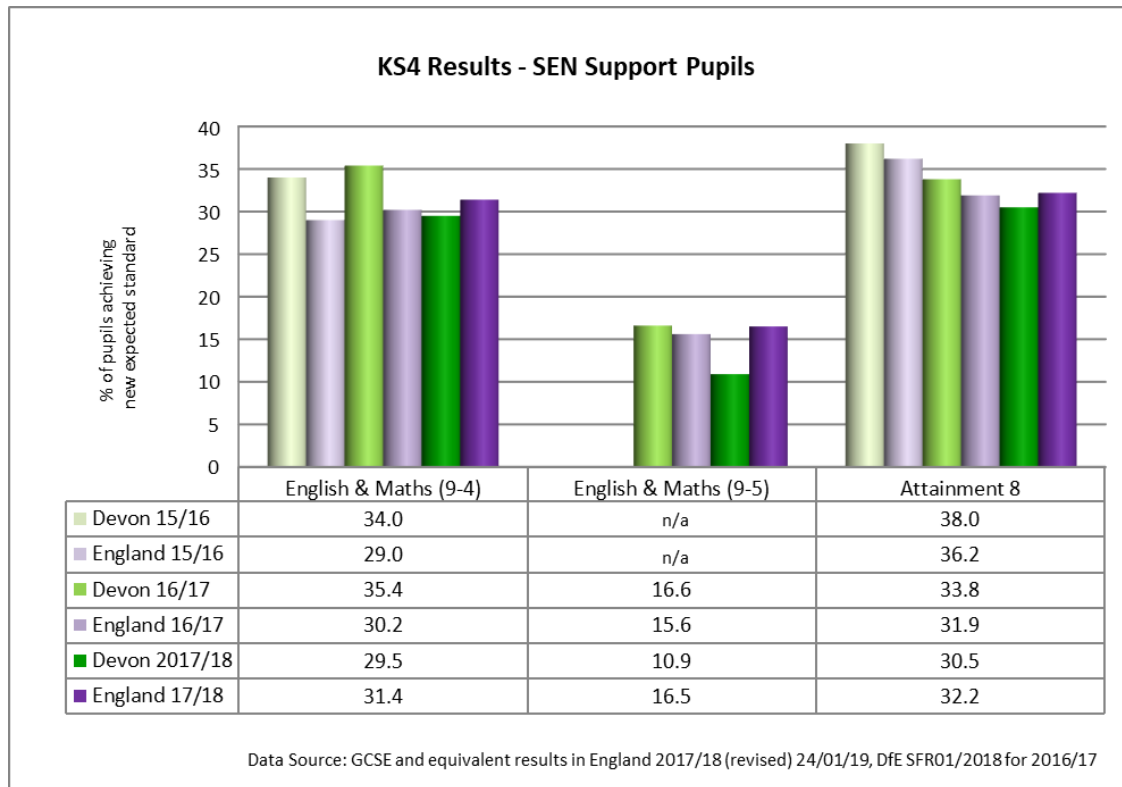
Key Stage 4 - 2017/18

Devon children with a Statement/EHCP continue to perform better than nationally in the English and Maths (9 – 5) and Attainment 8 measures. EBACC grades 9 to 5 (strong pass) indicate that Devon pupils with a Statement / EHCP are again performing better than nationally. Devon pupils with a Statement/EHCP are progressing as well as nationally (both have progress 8 score of -1.09).



Note: the new GCSE grading structure came into being in the 2016/17 academic year, so no information is available in relation to the English & Maths (9 – 5) measure for 2015/16.

Devon children with SEN Support have seen a dip in performance and are now achieving below that seen nationally. Devon pupils with SEN Support are making slightly less progress than that seen Nationally nationally (-0.61 compared to -0.41 nationally).



Note: the new GCSE grading structure came into being in the 2016/17 academic year, so no information is available in relation to the English & Maths (9 – 5) measure for 2015/16.

Table 5. Progress 8 score for SEN pupils

	Statemented / EHCP	SEN Support
Devon 17/18	-1.09	-0.61
England 17/18	-1.09	-0.43
Devon 16/17	-0.91	-0.40
England 16/17	-1.04	-0.43
Devon 15/16	-1.00	-0.35
England 15/16	-1.03	-0.38

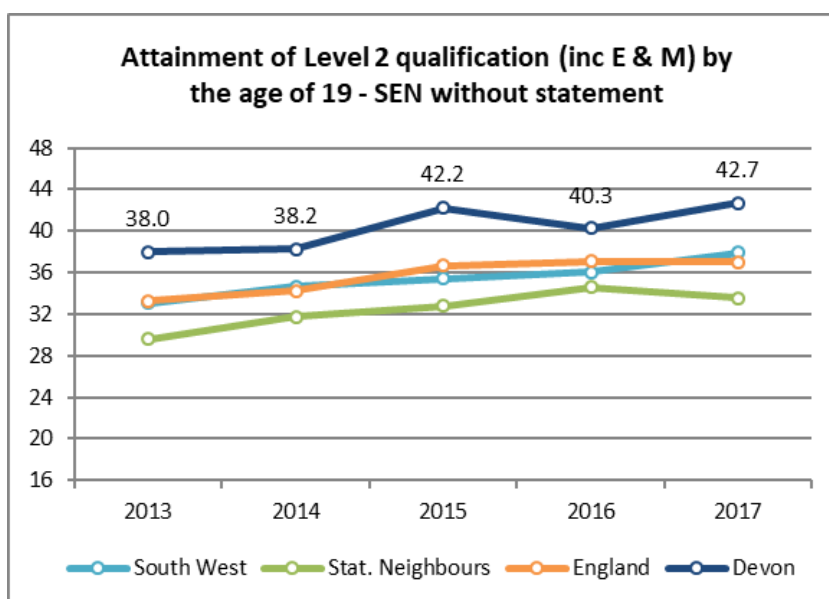
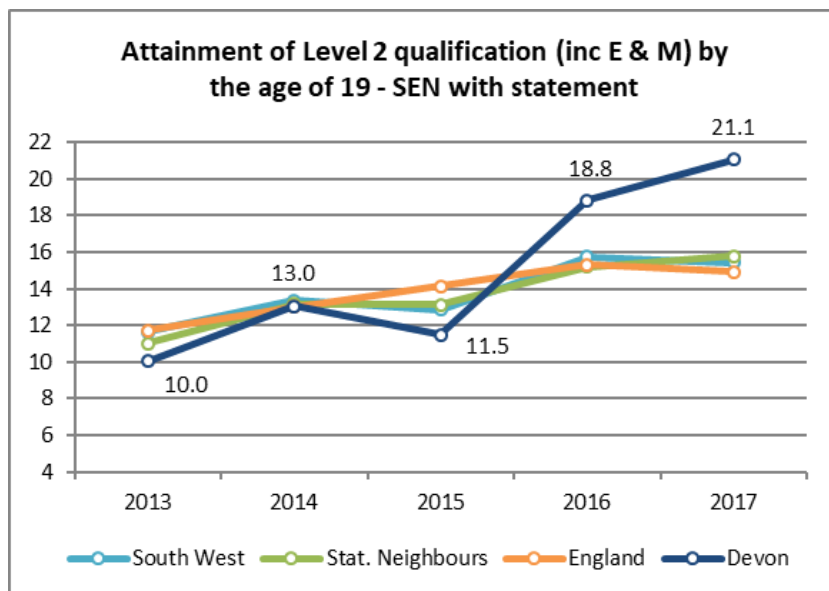
data source: DfE GCSE and equivalent results in England 2017/18 (revised), DfE SFR01/2018: revised GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17, DfE SFR03/2017 revised GCSE and equivalent results in England 2015/16

Attainment of Level 2 qualifications by those aged 19 at the end of the 2016/17 academic year

Attainment rates for pupils aged 19 at the end of the 2017/18 academic year are not due to be published until March 2019. This section therefore reports on attainment for those aged 19 at the end of the 2016/17 academic year.

The information in this section is based on those pupils attending Devon state funded schools¹ in the academic year they turned 16 and the outcomes are for young people who are aged 19 at the end of the academic year.

The percentage of 19 year olds with SEN statements qualified to Level 2 (Inc. English & Maths) continues to improve, with 21.1% in 2017 compared to 18.8% in 2016. Devon young people continue to perform better than nationally and regionally (14.9% and 15.5% respectively). The percentage of 19 year olds with SEN but without a statement qualified to Level 2 has also improved (42.7% compared to 40.3% in 2016). Devon continues to perform significantly better than the national picture (42.7% compared to 37% nationally).



data source: Level 2 and 3 Attainment in England: Attainment by age 19 in 2016, May 2018

The percentage of pupils achieving a level 3 qualification is just below the National average with 12.3% of children with EHC Plans achieving this level in Devon compared to 12.9% Nationally. Devon is ranked 70 out of 152 LAs. This gap is larger for those on SEN support 29.1% compared to 31.9%.

It has been identified that English and Maths (grade C+) is the main concern in moving forward. This has been recognised nationally and from September 2015 FE colleges were obliged to ensure all young people study English and Maths (or equivalent) at Post 16 if they do not already hold the qualification. Work is underway with FE colleges to improve this picture.

Exclusions for Pupils with Special Educational Needs attending Devon Schools

Exclusions information is collected via the school census (pupils attending Devon schools) for state-funded primary, secondary, special schools and pupil referral units. This covers LA maintained schools, academies, free schools and non-maintained special schools. It is not collected from independent and nursery schools.

Whilst exclusions information relates to all exclusions across the full academic year, the pupil population used to inform exclusion rates is based on pupils on roll as at the January Census. The pupils' SEN status is based on their status at the term of the exclusion, any missing characteristic is then based on the census term reporting the data (two terms after the exclusion term).

Children with Special Educational Needs are more likely to be excluded than their non-SEN peers. In 2016/17 nationally, pupils with identified Special Educational Needs (SEN) accounted for almost half of all permanent exclusions and fixed period exclusions¹. In this year nearly 77% of children in schools for excluded pupils have recognised special educational needs or disability (SEND)².

¹ DfE Sfr Permanent and fixed-period exclusions in England: 2016 to 2017, published 19 July 2018.

² CSN Policy Briefing 'Alternative provision to social exclusions: IPPR – Making the Difference: Breaking the link', published 3 Nov 2017.

Permanent Exclusions 2017/18 in Devon Schools

The number of pupils with Special Educational Needs who have been permanently excluded has fallen significantly in the last year. The percentage of pupils with Statements/EHCPs who have been permanently excluded has reduced from 0.50% in 2016/17 to 0.19% in 2017/18 and is now close to the latest available national average (0.16%). The Devon Inclusion Project has supported this improvement.

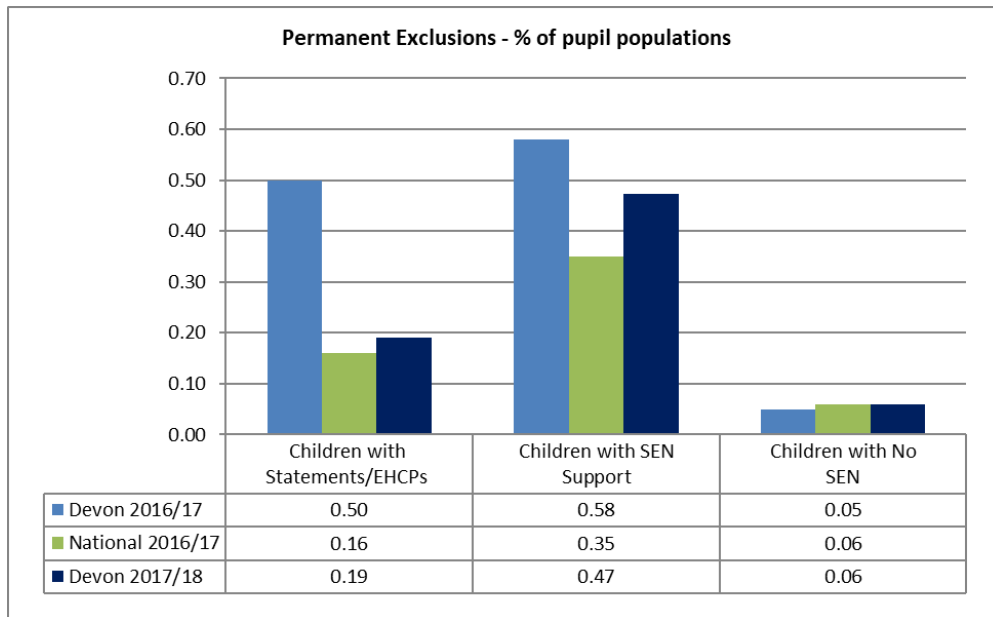
Table 6. Permanent Exclusions by SEN cohort

Permanent Exclusions against;	2015/16			2016/17			DfE 2016/17 % SEN cohort population	2017/18		
	No's	% of PEX cohort	% of SEN cohort pop'n	No's	% of PEX cohort	% of SEN cohort pop'n		No's	% of PEX cohort	% of SEN cohort pop'n
Children with Statements/EHCPs	13	14.9	0.43	14	10.4	0.50	0.16	5	4.2	0.19
Children with SEN Support	50	57.5	0.37	79	59.0	0.58	0.35	65	55.1	0.47
Children with No SEN	24	27.6	0.03	41	30.6	0.05	0.06	48	40.7	0.06

Data sources: 2017/18: ONE database, 2016/17 and earlier: DfE Statistical First Release Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England: 2016 to 2017 academic year (Underlying Data: LA Characteristics), published July 2018

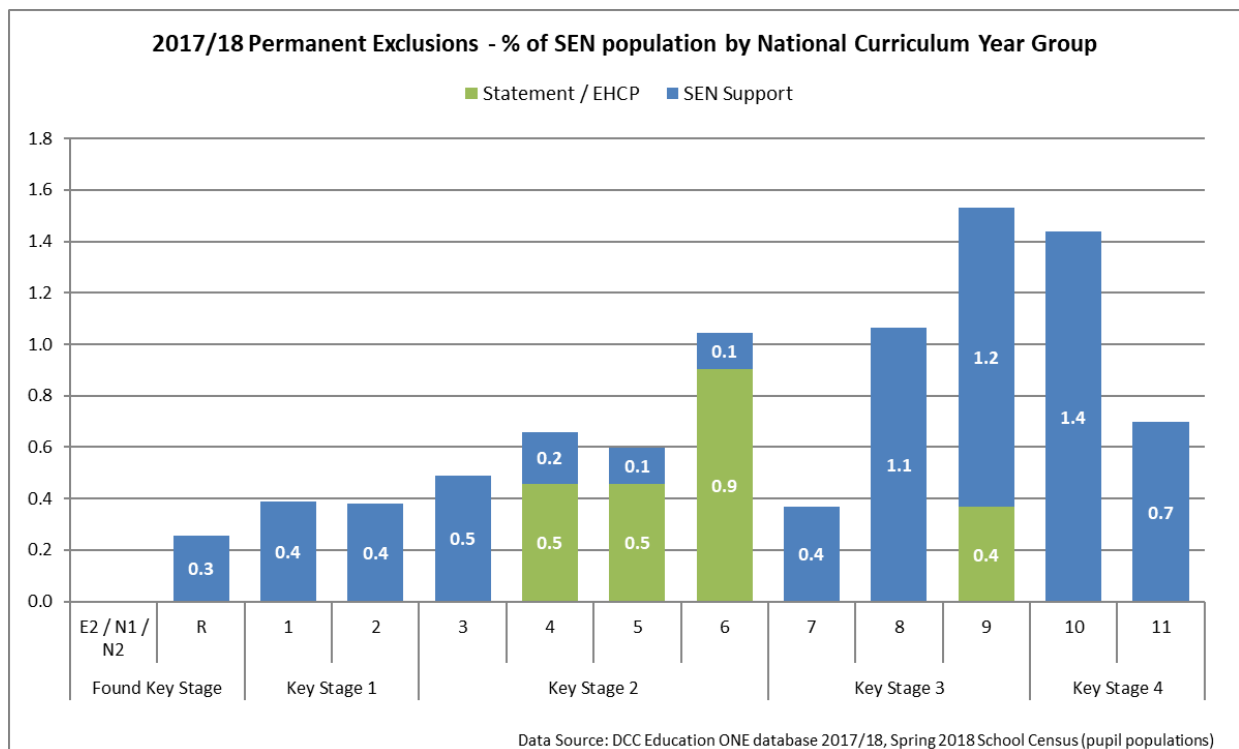
Note: the percentage of SEN cohort population is based on cohort populations from the DfE's Statistical First Release for Exclusions and not the SEN cohort population from the DfE's Statistical First Release on Special Educational Needs.

The chart below compares the percentage of SEN pupils permanently excluded in Devon against the latest available national average (2016/17). It should be noted that national exclusion numbers are expected to have seen a rise in 2017/18.

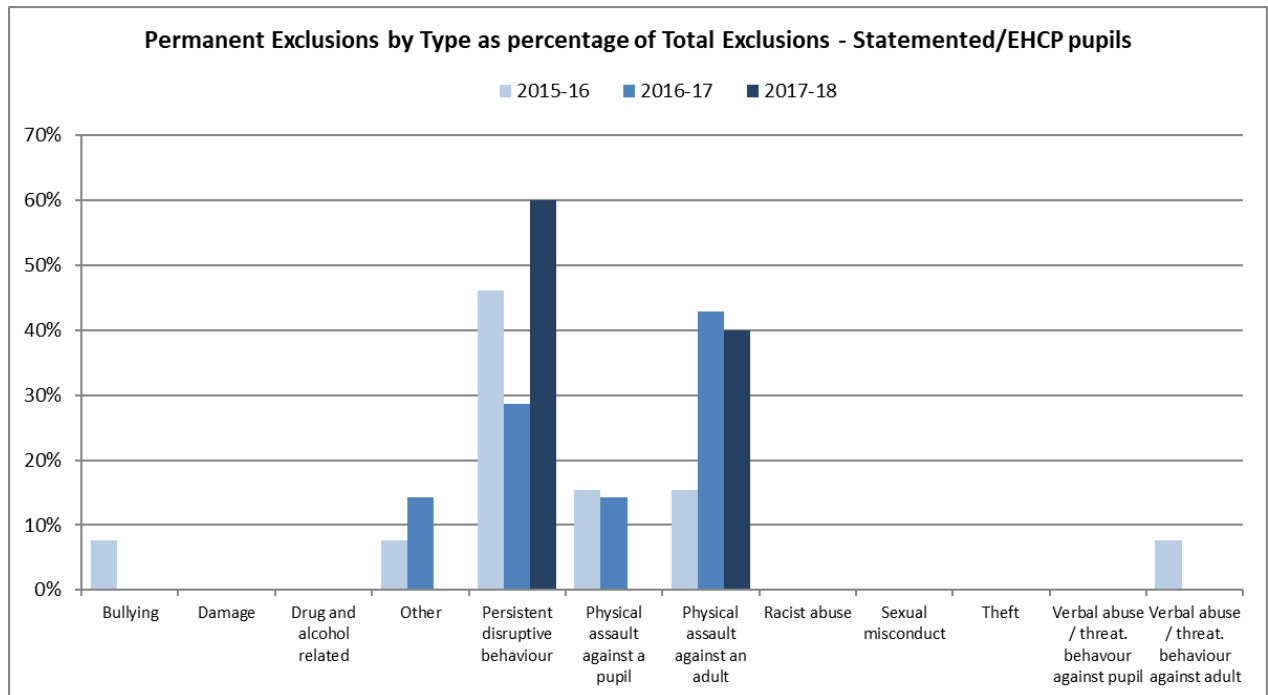


Data source: 2017/18: ONE database Aug 2018, 2016/17 and earlier: DfE School Census returns

When reviewed at SEN cohort and NCY group level, permanent exclusions were highest in NCY6 for pupils with Statements / EHCPs and NCY10 for those with SEN Support.

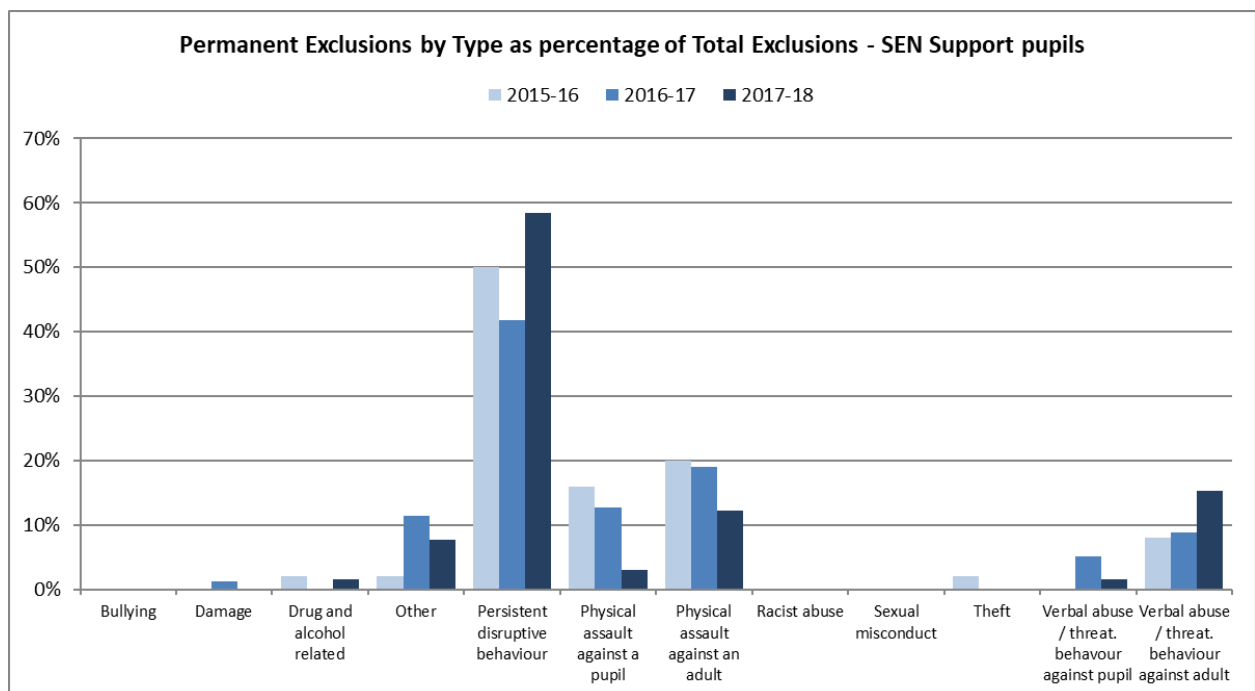


The most common reasons for the permanent exclusion of pupils with Statements/EHCPs in 2017/18 are persistent disruptive behaviour and physical assault against an adult. Whilst there is a significant increase in the percentage of exclusions due to persistent disruptive behaviour the number of pupils involved is small (less than 5 in 2017/18).



Data source: 2017/18: ONE database Aug 2018, 2016/17 and earlier: DfE School Census returns

The most common reason for the permanent exclusion of pupils with SEN Support is persistent disruptive behaviour, which has seen an increase in the last year. The next most common reasons are verbal abuse against and physical assault an adult.



Data source: 2017/18: ONE database Aug 2018, 2016/17 and earlier: DfE School Census returns

Fixed Term Exclusions 2017/18 in Devon Schools

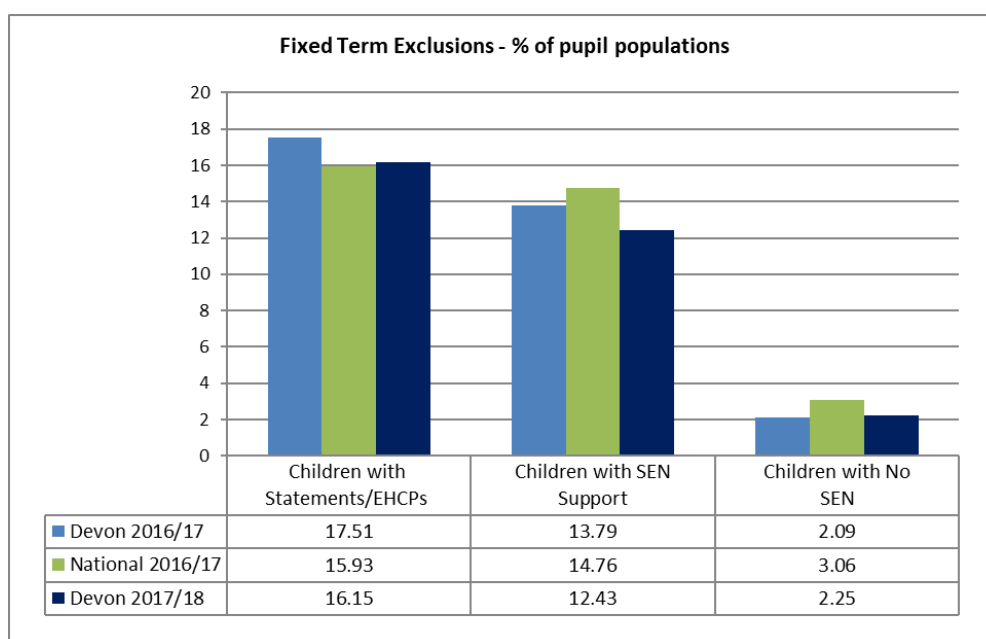
The number of fixed term exclusions against pupils with Special Educational Needs has also fallen significantly in the last year, with the percentage of fixed term exclusions falling for both SEN cohorts. Fixed term exclusions against pupils with SEN Support continue to be lower than the latest available national average (12.43% compared to 14.76% nationally).

Table 7. Fixed Term Exclusions by SEN cohort

Fixed Term Exclusions against;	2015/16			2016/17			DfE 2016/17 % of SEN cohort pop'n	2017/18		
	No's	% of FTE	% of SEN cohort pop'n	No's	% of FTE	% of SEN cohort pop'n		No's	% of FTE	% of SEN Cohort pop'n
Children with Statements/EHCPs	557	16.3	18.45	488	12.0	17.51	15.93	424	10.6	16.15
Children with SEN Support	1515	44.2	11.33	1867	46.0	13.79	14.76	1710	42.9	12.43
Children with No SEN	1354	39.5	1.69	1705	42.0	2.09	3.06	1851	46.4	2.25

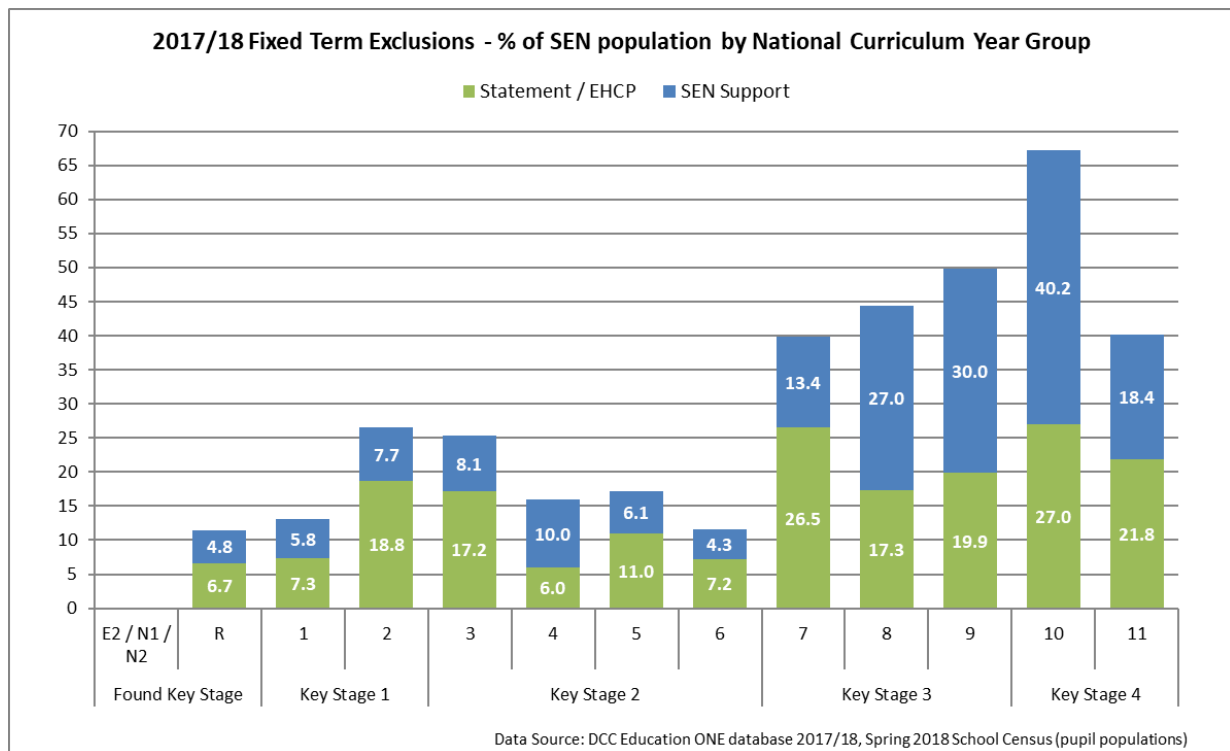
data sources: 2017/18: ONE database, 2016/17 and earlier: DfE Statistical First Release Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England: 2016 to 2017 academic year (Underlying Data: LA Characteristics), published July 2018

Note: the percentage of SEN cohort population is based on cohort populations from the DfE's Statistical First Release for Exclusions and not the SEN cohort population from the DfE's Statistical First Release on Special Educational Needs.

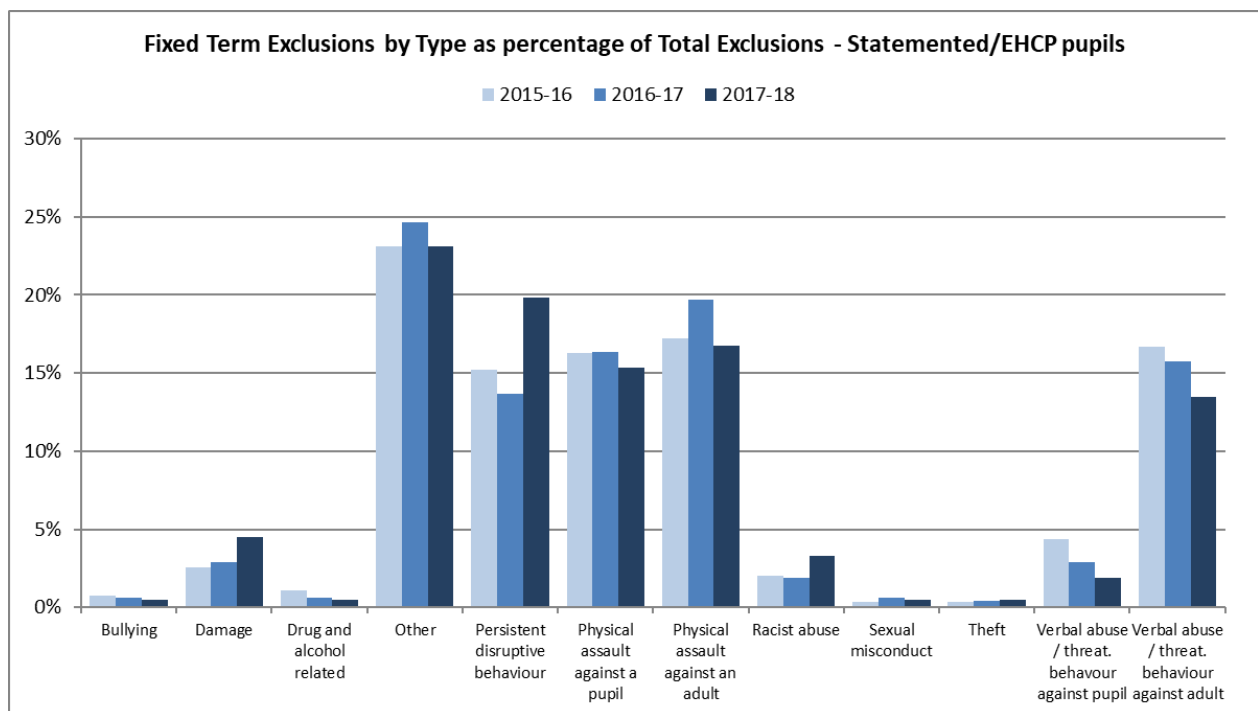


Data source: 2017/18: ONE database Aug 2018, 2016/17 and earlier: DfE School Census returns

When reviewed at SEN cohort and NCY group level, fixed term exclusions were highest in NCY10 for both pupils with Statements / EHCPs and those with SEN Support. Fixed Term Exclusion rates were generally higher across Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 for both SEN cohorts.

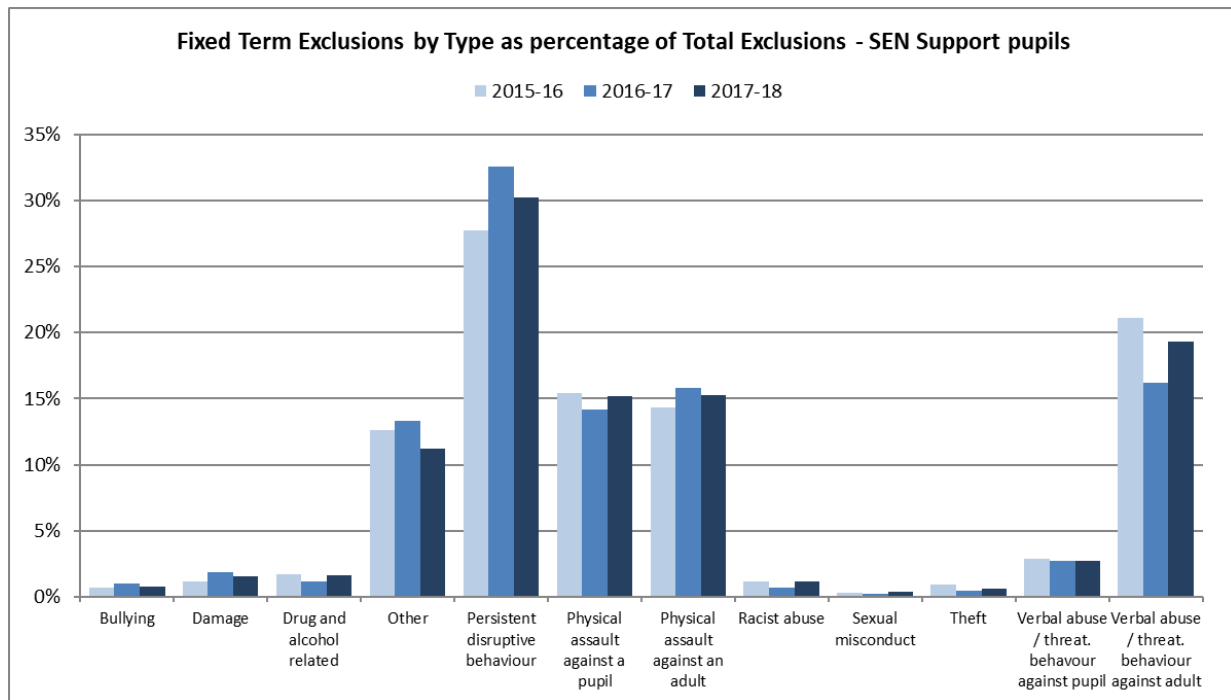


The most common reason for fixed term exclusions against pupils with Statements/EHCPs continues to be Other. Follow up indicates that other is often used where a combination of reasons has resulted in exclusion. The exclusion reason of 'Other' has seen a slight fall in the last year whilst persistent disruptive behaviour has risen. The table below provides further details.



Data source: 2017/18: ONE database Aug 2018, 2016/17 and earlier: DfE School Census returns

The most common reason for fixed term exclusions against pupils with SEN Support continues to be persistent disruptive behaviour. The second most common reason is verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult. Persistent disruptive behaviour has seen a slight fall in the last year whilst verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult has risen.



Data source: 2017/18: ONE database Aug 2018, 2016/17 and earlier: DfE School Census returns

¹ academies, city technology colleges, community schools, voluntary aided schools, voluntary controlled schools, foundation schools, free schools, university technical colleges, studio schools, FE colleges with 14-16 provision. Note: Independent mainstream and independent special schools are not included in the measures.

Elective Home Education

As can be seen from the table below the number of children with a Statement / EHCP who have been Elective Home Educated children at some point over the academic year has risen. However, when considered as a percentage of the EHE cohort the percentage with a Statement / EHCP has remained stable at 4.5%.

Table 8. Elective Home Education students and % Statements / EHCPs

Academic Year	Number of EHE students with statement	Number of registered EHE students	% of students with Statements / EHCPs
2017/18	72	1,588	4.5%
2016/17	57	1,275	4.5%
2015/16	37	1,018	3.6%
2014/15	37	766	4.8%
2013/14	44	750	5.9%
2012/13	33	521	6.3%
2011/12	36	560	6.4%

Data Source: 2017/18 Elective Home Education Annual Report, Babcock LDP

The SEN Strategic Review has included the increase in EHE and the concluded that the reasons behind it is one of the areas that needs to be considered in further provision planning.

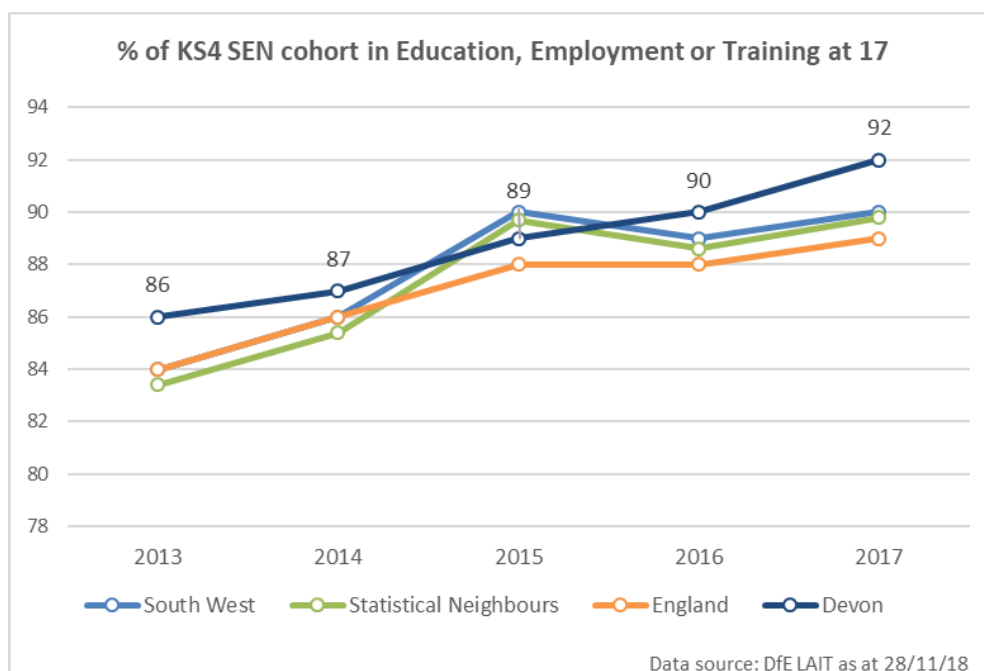
Key Stage 4 (Year 11) Destination Information - 2016/17 data

This section illustrates what young people with SEN move on to in the academic year after they complete key stage 4, and indicates whether they were in sustained education, employment or training for at least the first two terms (period October to March). The pupil cohort is from state-funded mainstream schools only¹.

The latest available information is the destinations is 2016/17. The SEN status is based on the pupils' status at year 11 as recorded in the January 2016 school census. Education destinations are based on information from colleges and FE providers, special post 16 institutions, state-funded schools, non-maintained special schools, alternative provision and higher education institutions.

The percentage of SEN pupils remaining in Education, Employment or Training at the age of 17 continues to rise in Devon. Devon is performing better than nationally (92% compared to 89% nationally) and is also performing better than regionally and its statistical neighbours.

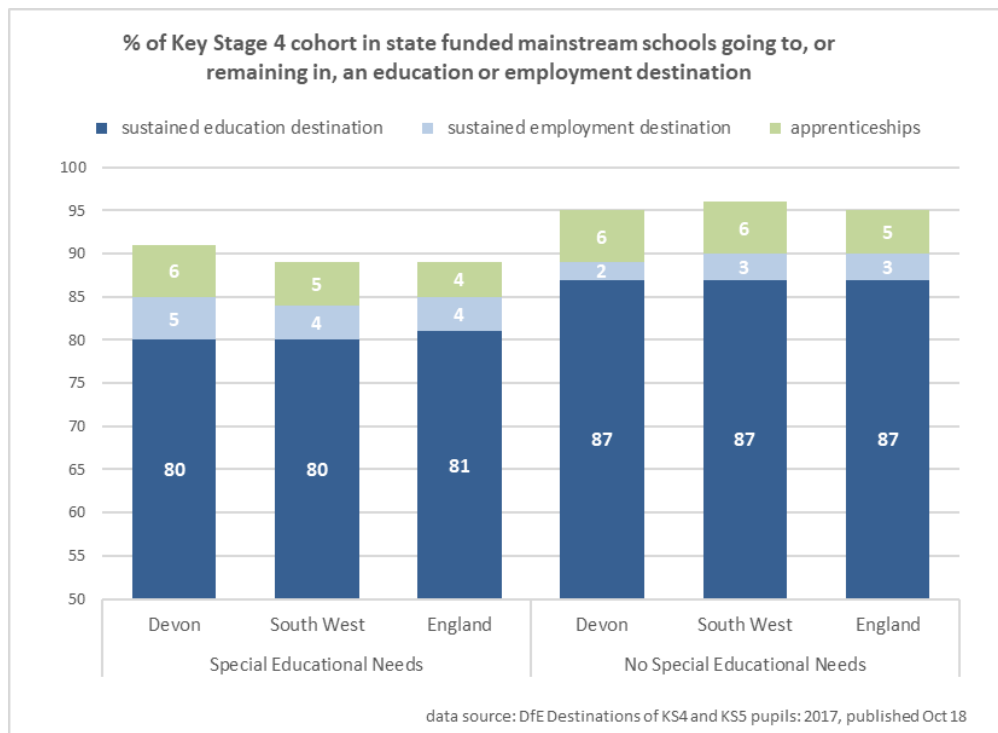
Devon is ranked 14 out of 152 LAs and is in the top performing quartile.



When reviewing the percentage of pupils by SEN cohort there is little variation between the two cohorts. 91% of pupils with a Statement/EHCP remained in Education, Employment and Training compared to 93% of pupils with SEN without a statement/EHCP. Devon is in line with the national average for pupils with a Statement/EHCP (91%) and is performing better than the national and regional averages for pupils with SEN without a statement/EHCP. **Devon is ranked 9 out of 152 LAs and is in the top performing quartile** for these pupils.

Breakdown of Destinations for young people with SEN

The following chart compares the headline destinations for young people with Special Educational Needs against their peers who have no Special Educational Needs.



Note: Sustained is defined as participation for the first two terms (October to March) 2016/17.

Comparisons to previous years destination information cannot be made due to a change in the way apprenticeships are reported (now reported as a primary destination to ensure there is no double counting in other destinations). This impacts on the reporting of other destinations.

When the destinations are reviewed in further detail, the most common destination for Devon pupils with SEN is further education (61% in 2016/17), followed by state funded school sixth forms (18%). Pupils with SEN, in Devon and nationally, are more likely to have a destination which is not sustained when compared to their peers with no SEN. 7% of Devon pupils with SEN did not have a sustained destination compared to 4% of Devon pupils with no SEN. The table below provides a more detailed breakdown of destinations.

Table 9. Percentage of the KS4 cohorts going to, or remaining in, an education or employment destination

	Special Educational Needs			No Special Educational Needs		
	Devon	South West	England	Devon	South West	England
Any sustained education or employment	1055	6815	68570	5815	44660	461980
Any sustained education destination	93	90	89	96	96	95
Further education college or other FE provider, e.g. higher education institutions offering qualifications at L4 or below	80	79	80	87	87	87
School sixth form - state funded	61	57	52	52	39	31
Sixth form college	18	19	20	33	42	41
Other education destinations, e.g. independent schools, alternative provision, special schools	x	2	7	2	5	14
Apprenticeships	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intermediate apprenticeships (level 2)	7	6	5	6	6	5
Advanced and Higher apprenticeships (level 3 and above)	7	5	4	5	4	4
Sustained employment destination	-	1	1	1	1	1
Destination not sustained, some participation between Aug and July but not sustained for period Oct to Mar	6	5	4	2	3	3

Data Source: DfE SFR Destinations of KS4 and KS5 pupils: 2017, published October 2018

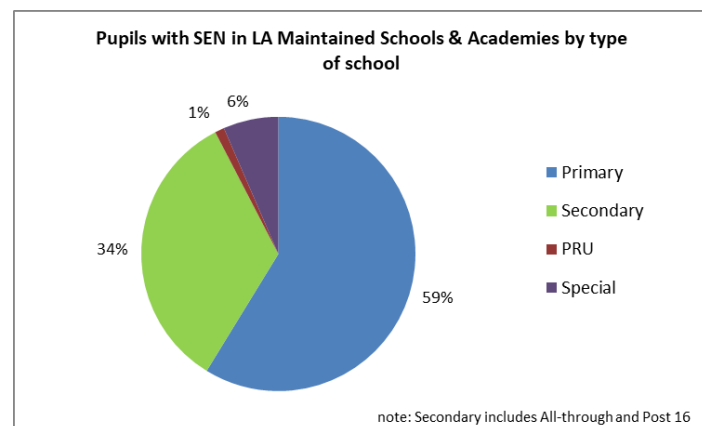
Key: x indicates DfE suppression due to low numbers.
 - indicates percentage is less than 0.5% but greater than 0%.

Note:

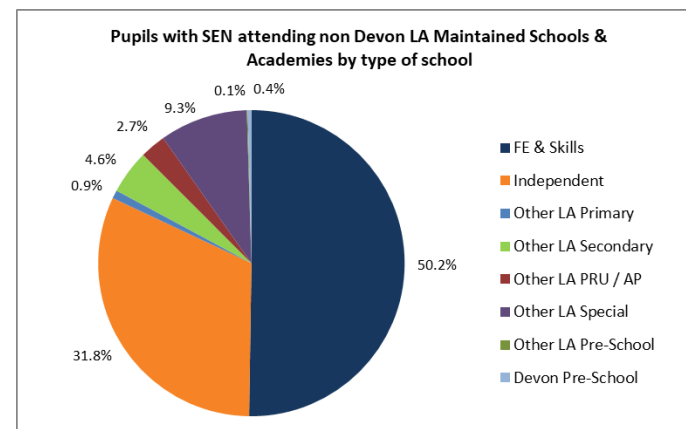
- To count as a 'sustained' destination, the young person has to be participating for 'two terms' or 'six months' the following academic year – the period considered is October to March.
- Individual lines may not add up to totals due to rounding of cohort numbers within the methodology

Quality of Provision

The graphs below show the percentage of children with any form of SEN attending each category of provision.



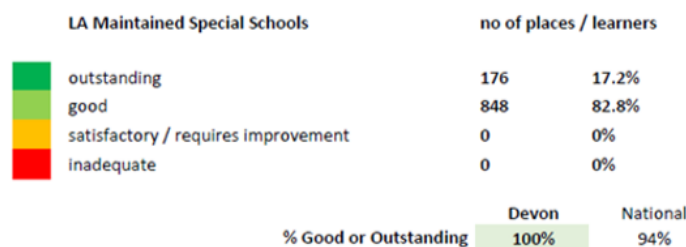
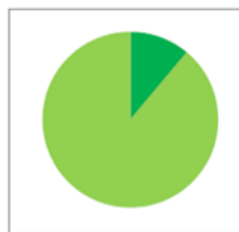
The percentage breakdown in LA Maintained Schools and Academies remains similar to the previous year.



The % attending FE & Skills and Independent Schools are similar to the previous year. Fewer children are attending other LA mainstream schools (5.4% compared to 7.6% previously), whilst the percentage attending other AP has risen (2.7% compared to 0.3% previously).

The charts below show the quality of provision in Devon and of the quality of Devon provision where our pupils attend.

Special Schools



Independent Schools - including Other Independent Special schools - (as at 31st Aug 2018)

