

Trends in special educational needs & the Cordis Bright SEN stress-test

Updated October 2018



Introduction

- In April 2014, Cordis Bright produced its first analysis of SEN trends and developed the SEN stress-test.
- This document provides an update for 2018.
- The analysis of SEN trends examines:
 - Numbers and rates of children with SEN
 - Types of need
 - Profile of provision used to respond to these needs
 - Spending on Independent and Non-Maintained Special Schools (typically more specialist provision that is used when children's needs cannot be met locally)
- The SEN stress-test was developed in recognition that national trends often disguise very different local trends and pressures.
- The stress-test uses 7 indicators to identify local authorities that may be experiencing most pressures in relation to SEN provision.

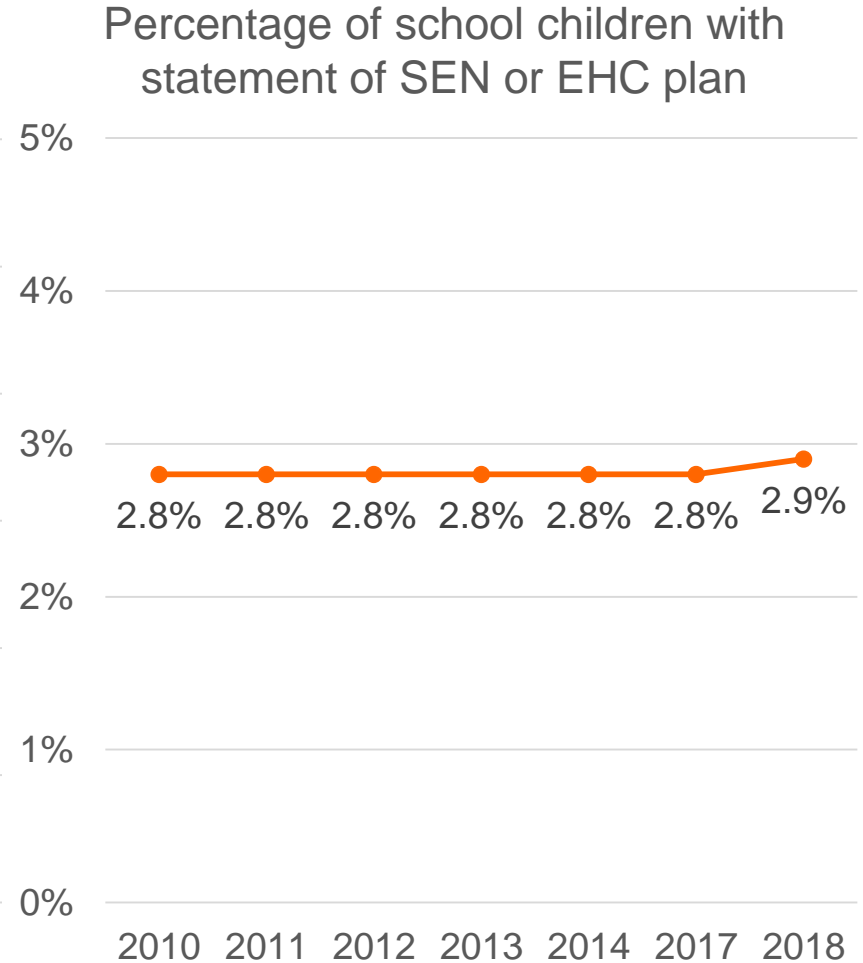
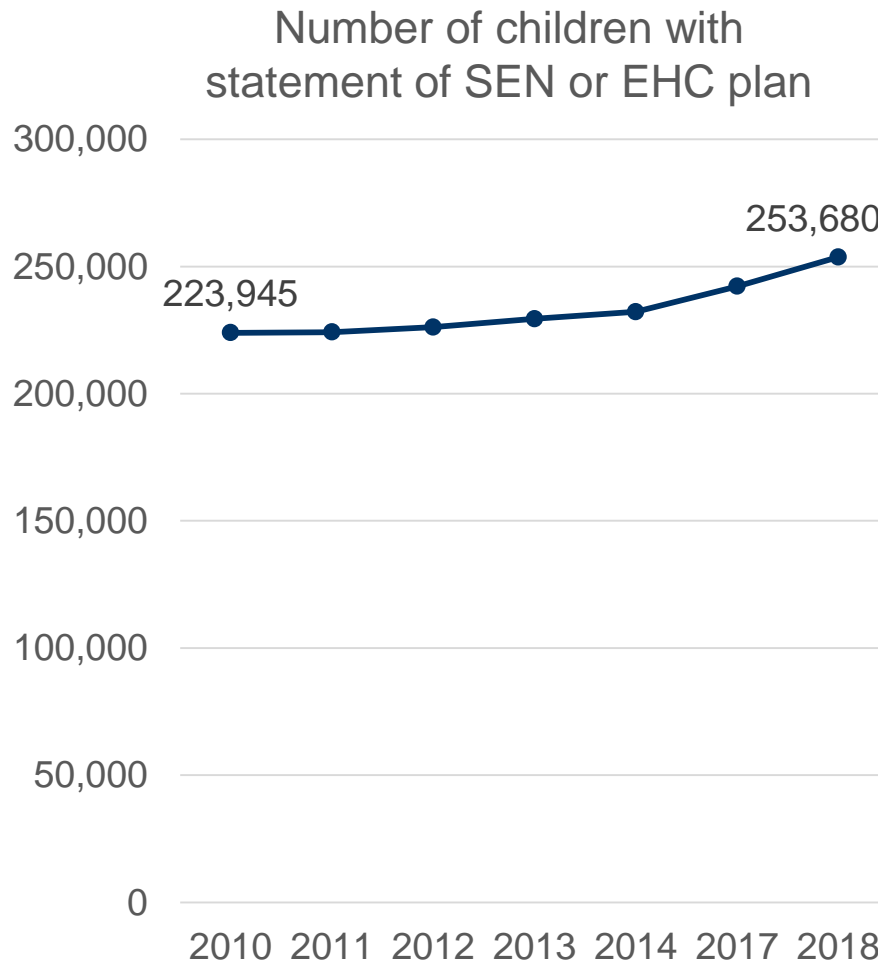
A note about comparisons with previous years

- SEND reforms mean that some historical comparisons can be problematic.
- This is because:
 - Since 2017, information on primary need relates to those with SEN Support and EHC plans, whereas prior to 2015 it was School Action Plus and Statements.
 - EHC plans cover young people up to the age of 25, whereas the previous SEND regime covered young people aged 18 and under.
 - A new primary need of Social, Emotional and Mental Health was introduced in 2015. The primary need of Behaviour, Emotional and Social Difficulties was removed in 2015 (but SEMH is not a direct replacement)
- As a result, some comparisons with earlier years should be treated with caution.

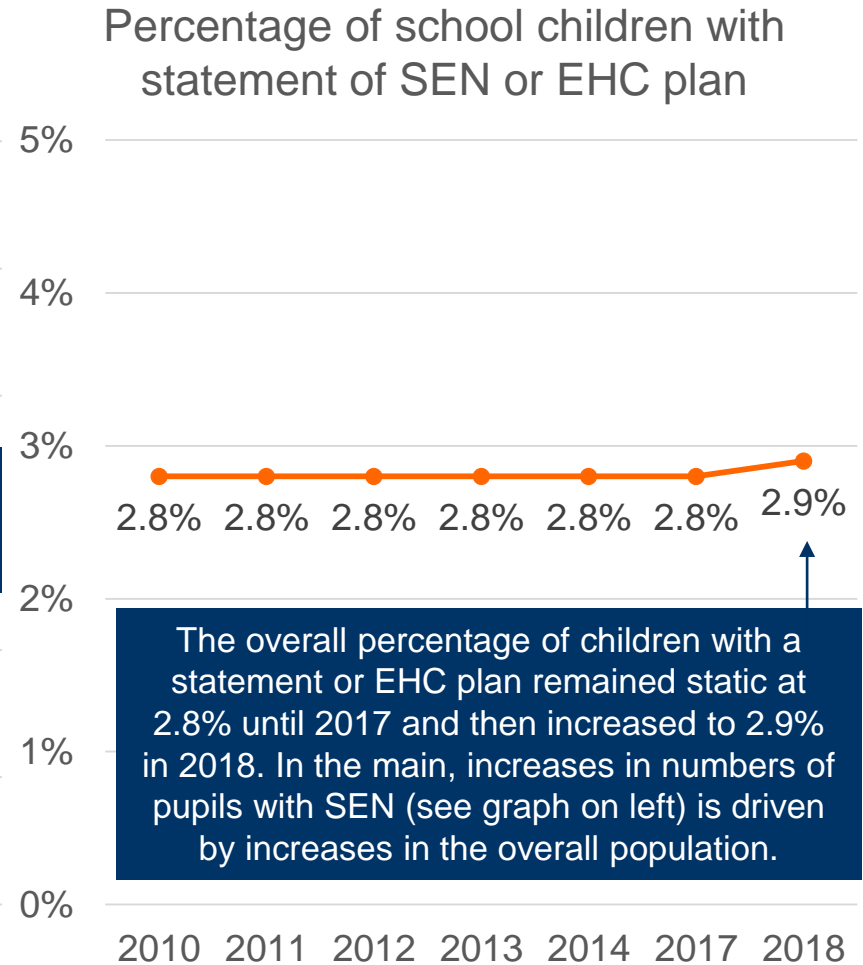
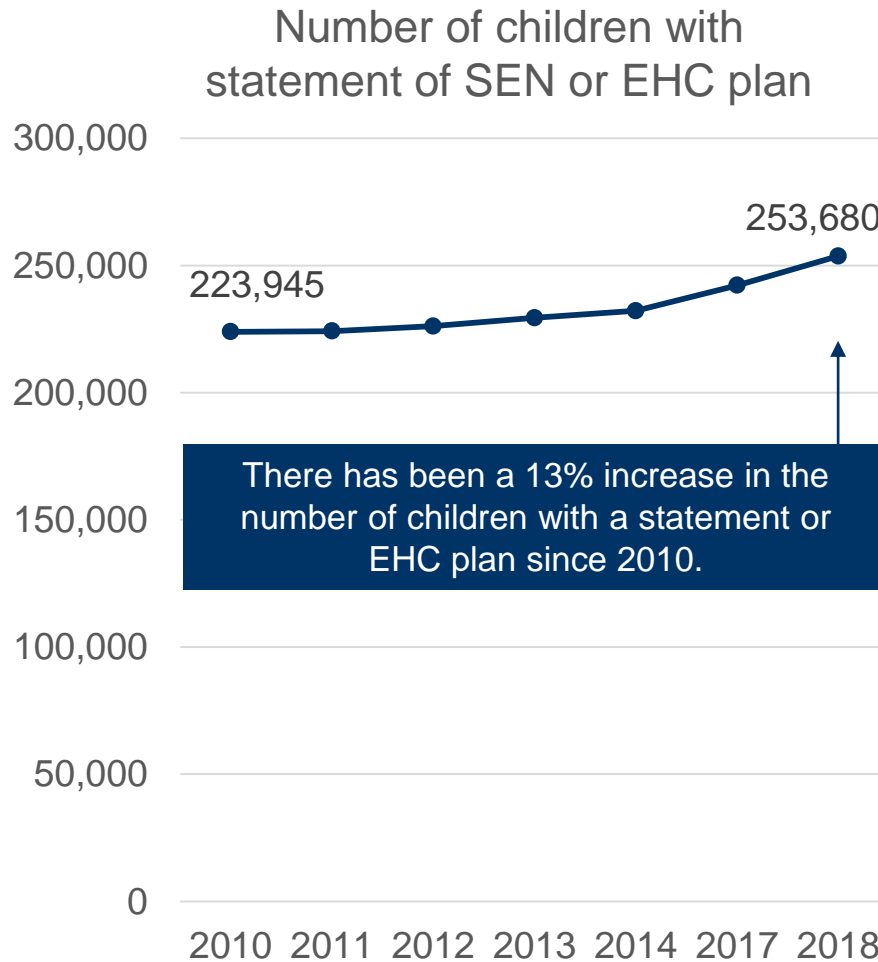


The national picture

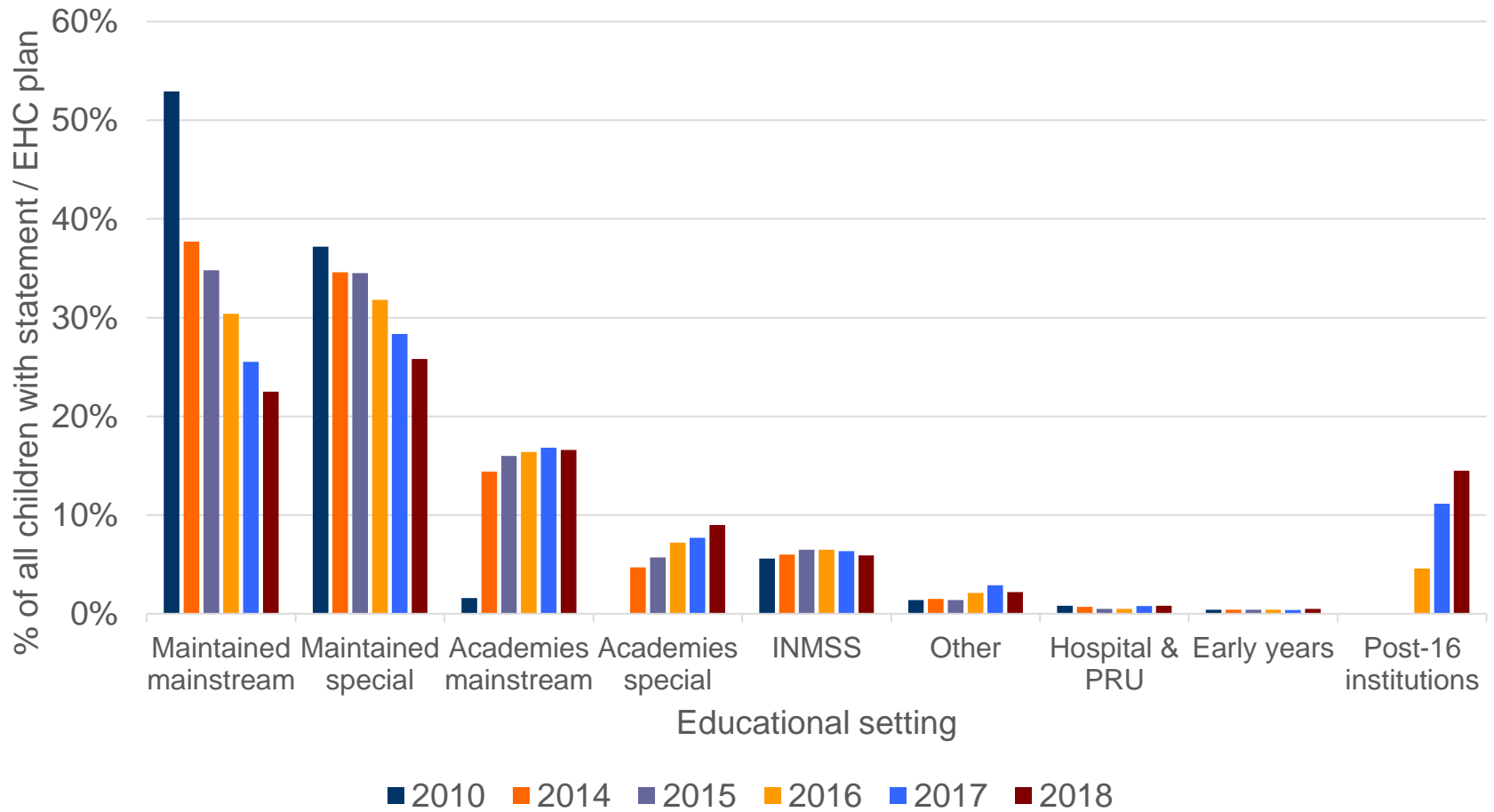
Number and percentage of pupils with statements or EHC plans in England (2010-18)



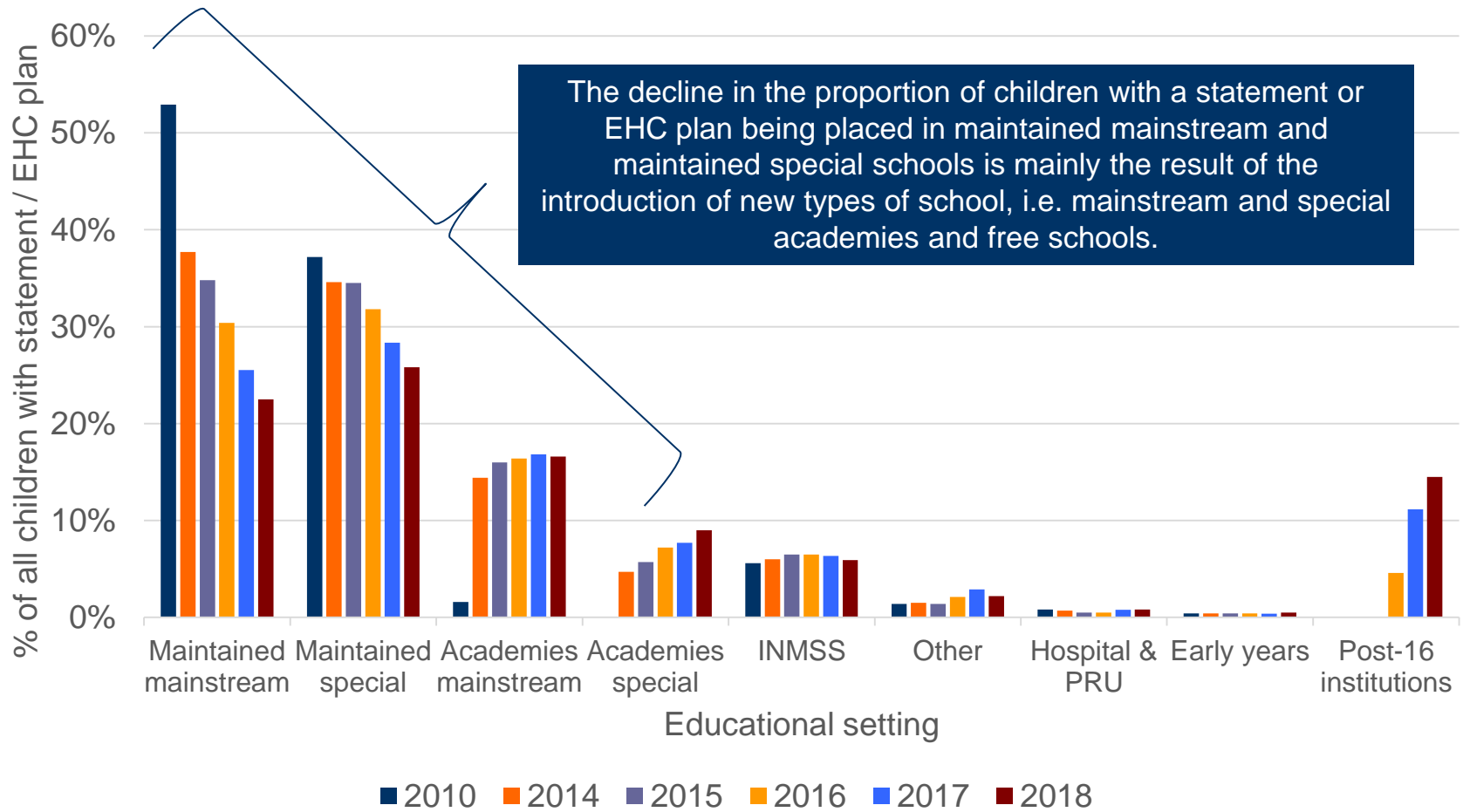
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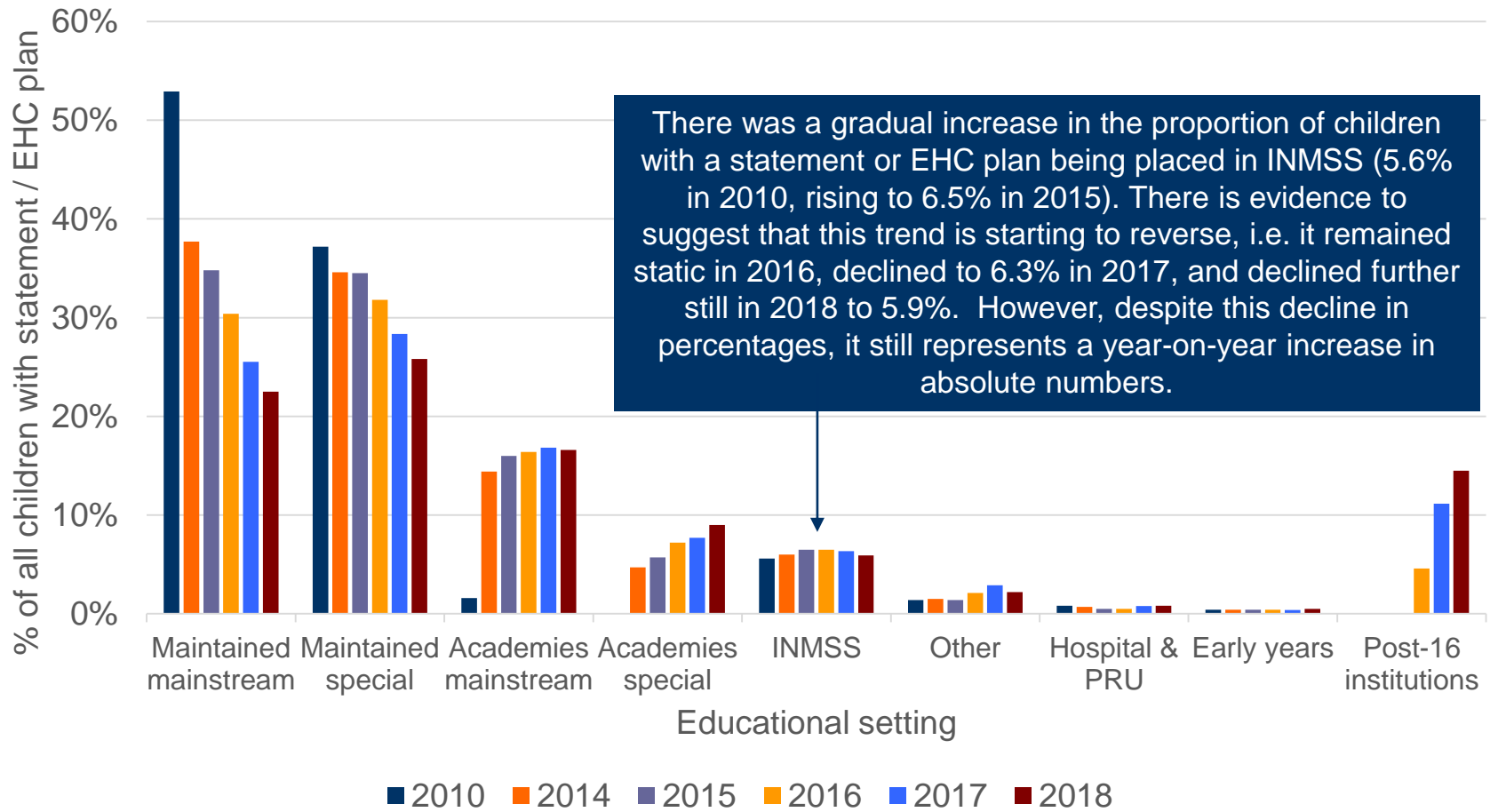
Placement of children with a statement or EHC plan in different settings (2010-18)



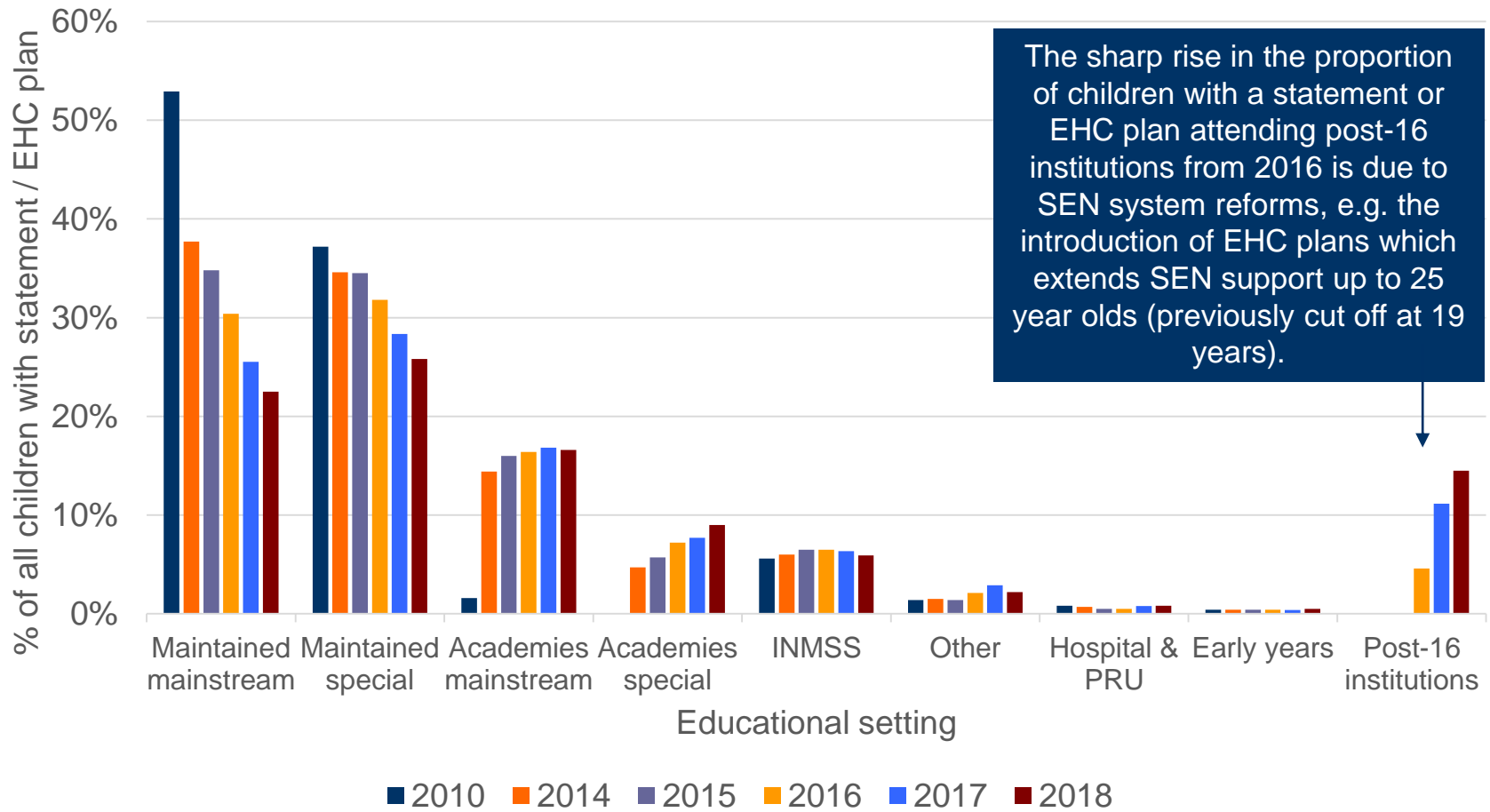
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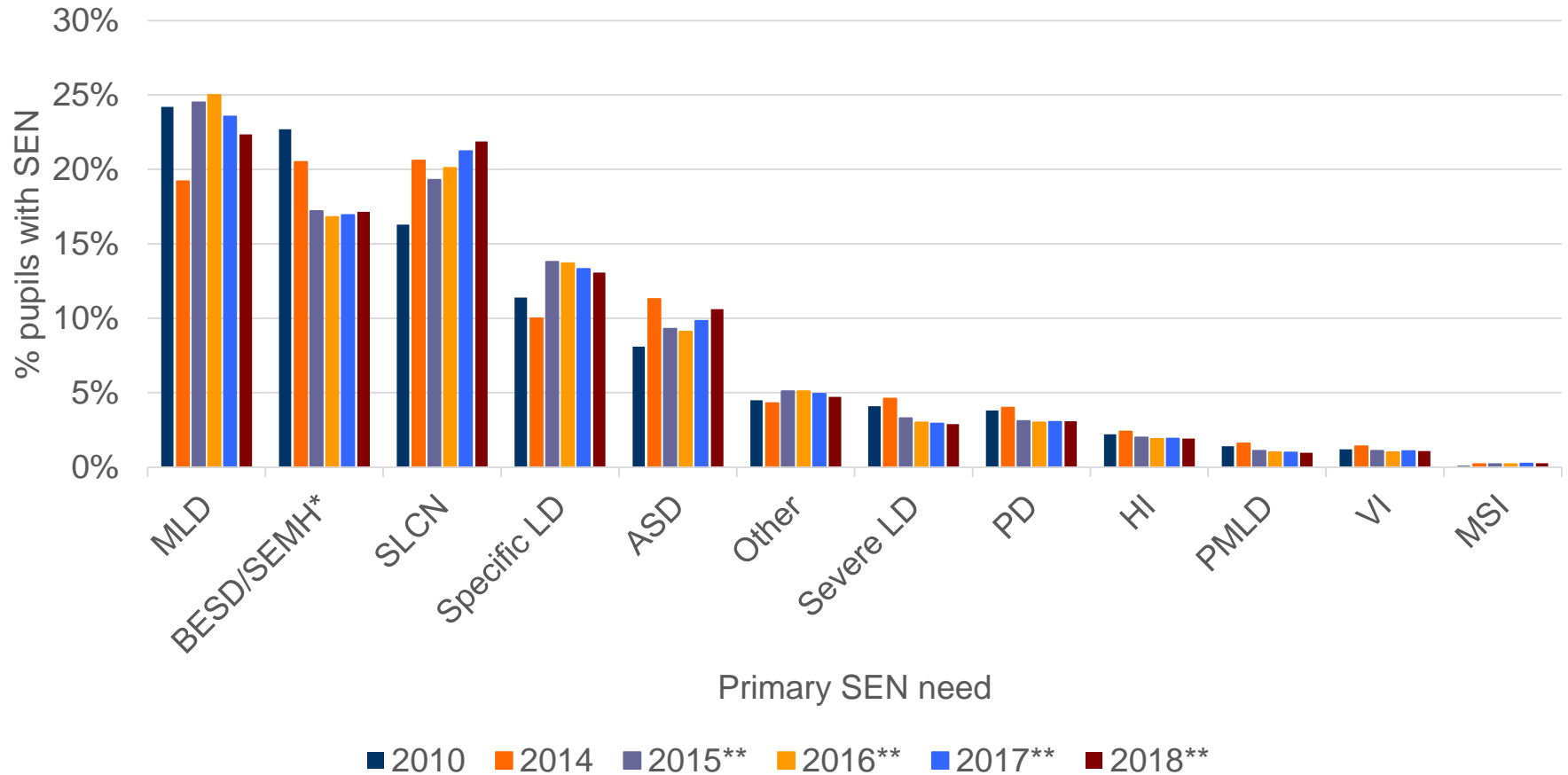


Placement of children with a statement or EHC plan in different settings (2010-18)



Primary need among SEN pupils (2010-18)

(state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools)



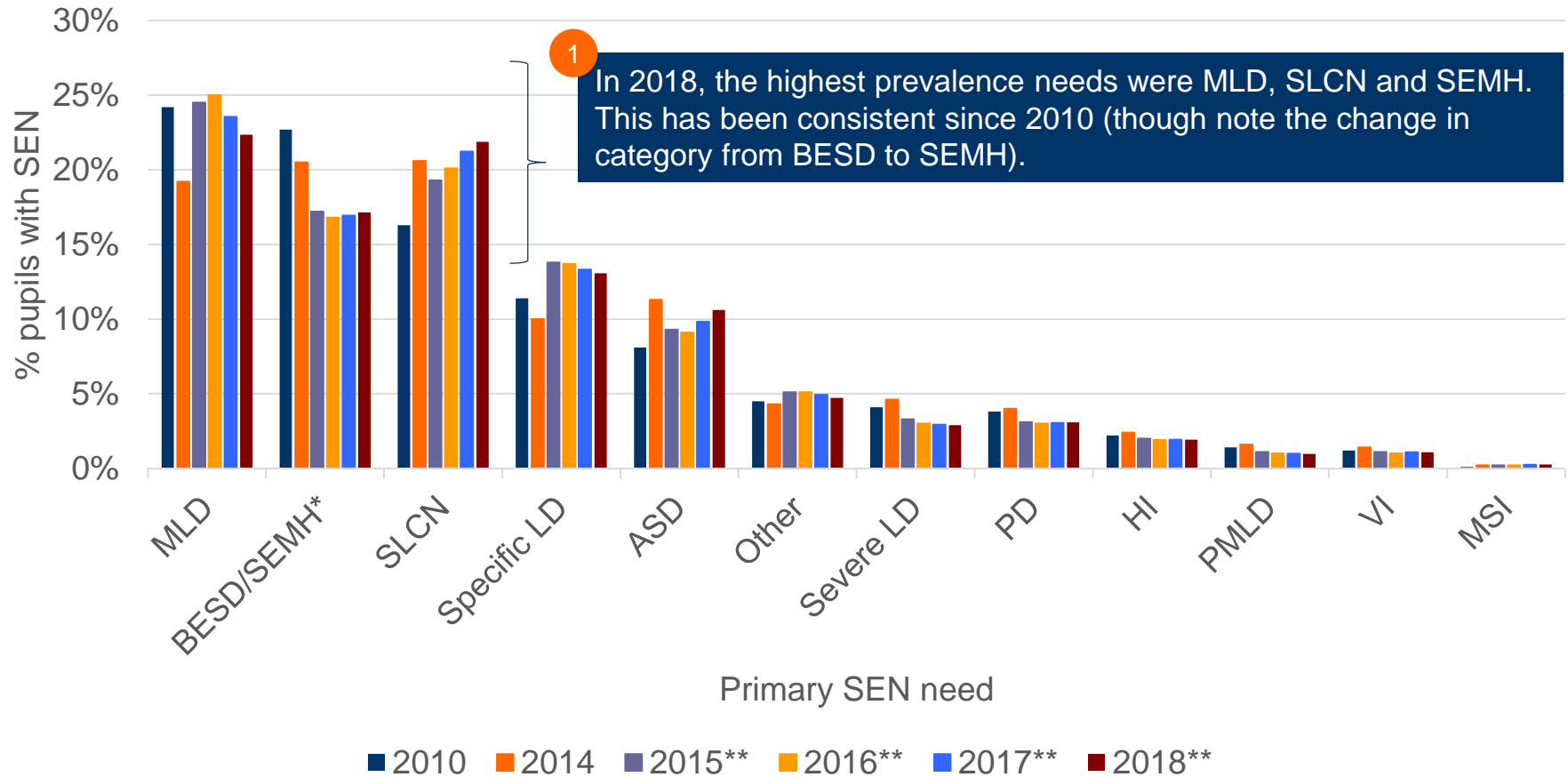
*Behaviour, Emotional and Social Difficulties was removed as a category of need in 2015. Social, Emotional and Mental Health was added as a new category of need in that year, although it is not a direct replacement.

** Excludes pupils with SEN support who have not yet had specialist assessment of need

Note: Data for 2015 onwards is based on pupils with SEN Support, SEN Statement or EHC plan. Data prior to 2015 is based on those with School Action Plus or SEN Statement. Data from 2015 onwards is therefore likely to include a wider range of children.

Primary need among SEN pupils (2010-18)

(state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools)



1 In 2018, the highest prevalence needs were MLD, SLCN and SEMH. This has been consistent since 2010 (though note the change in category from BESD to SEMH).

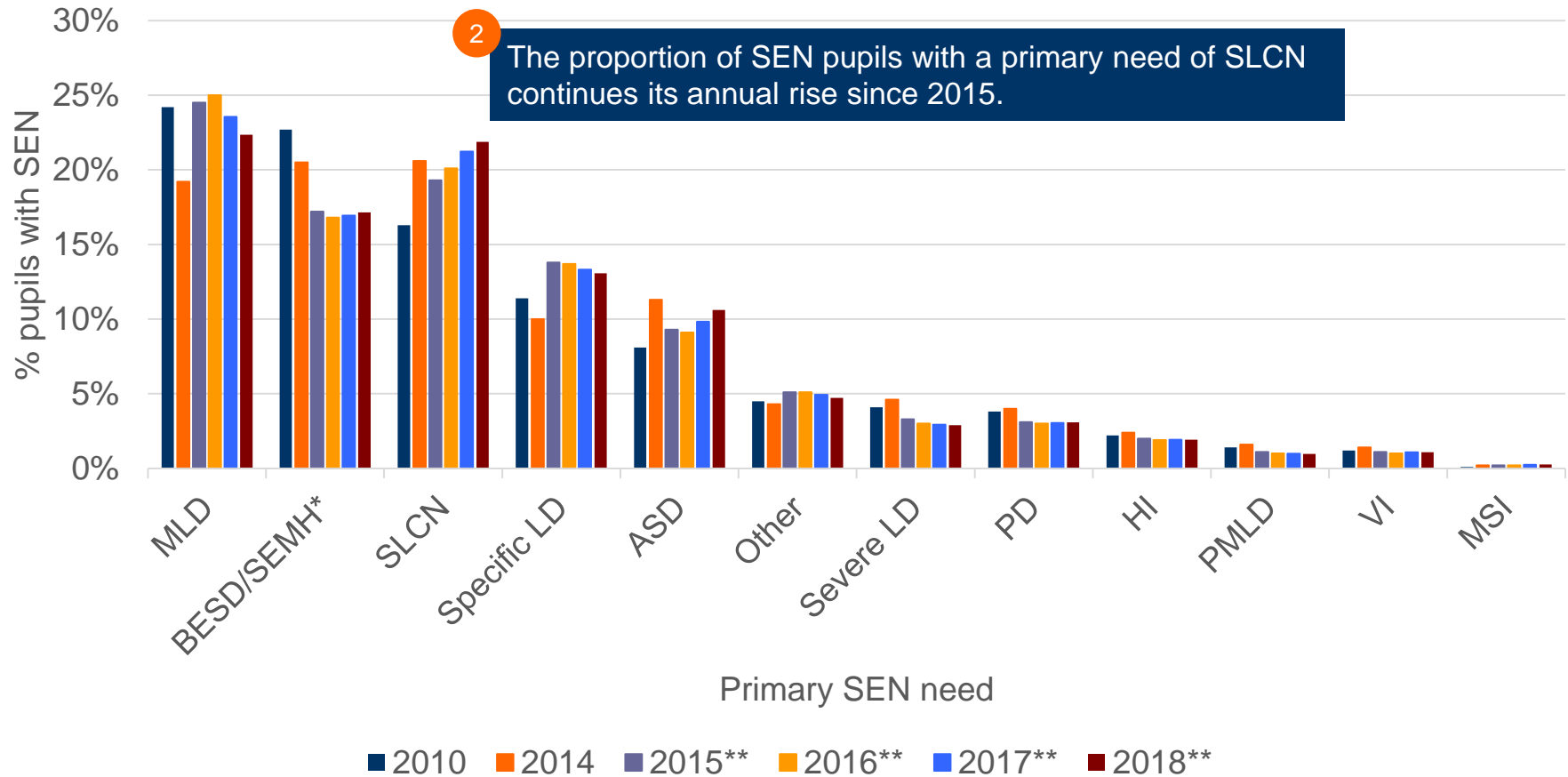
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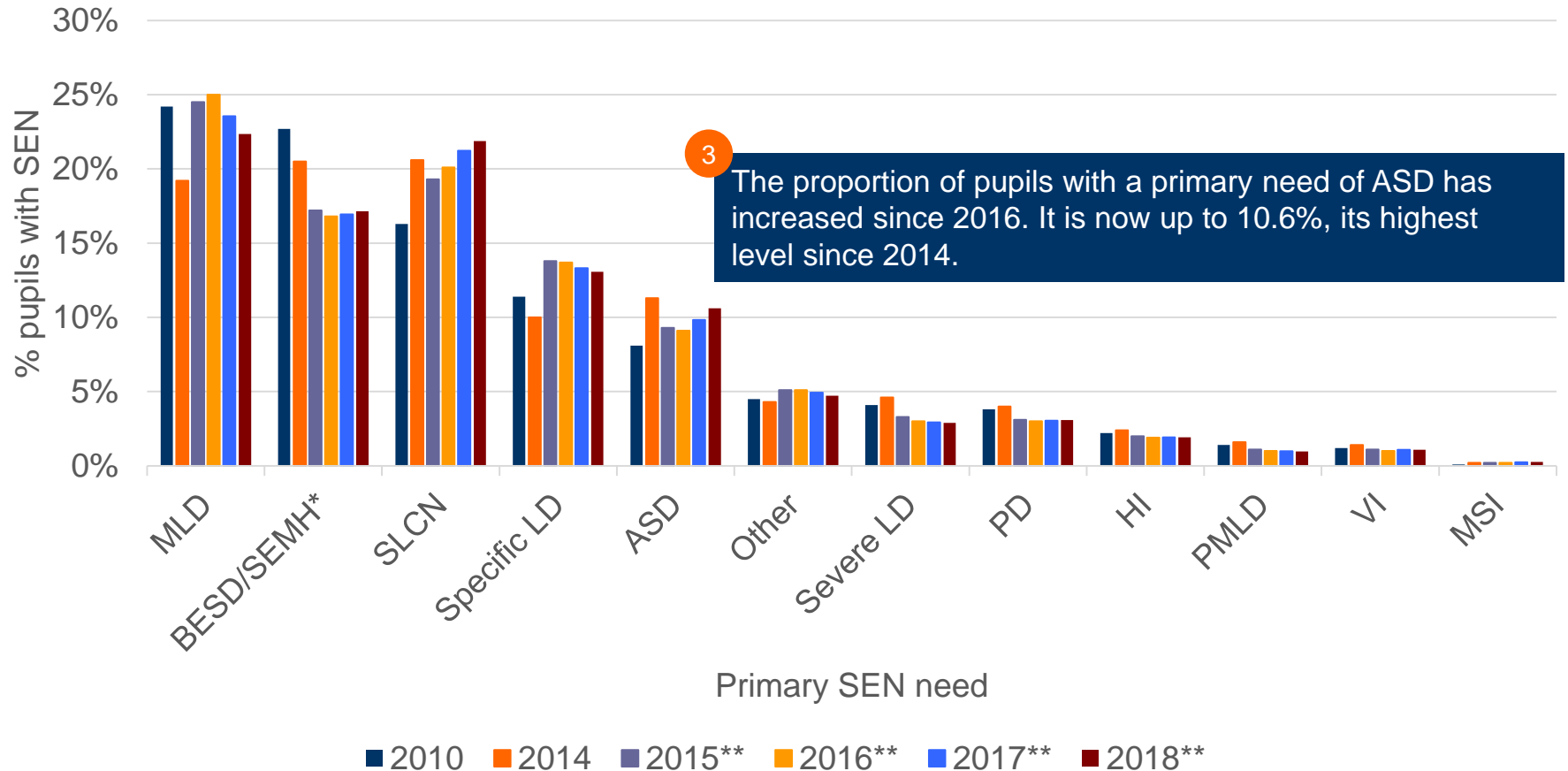
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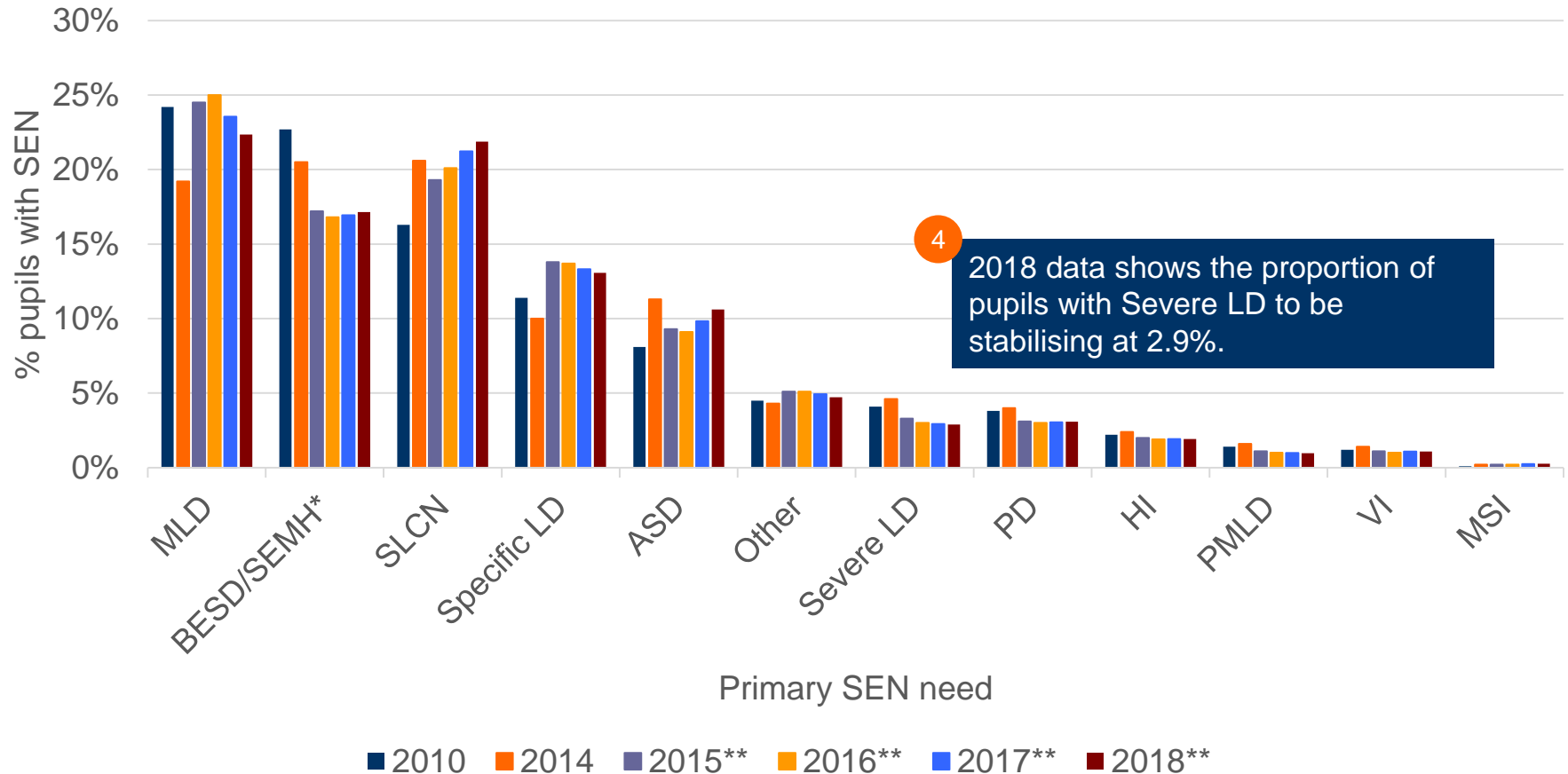
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Primary need among SEN pupils (2010-18)

(state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools)



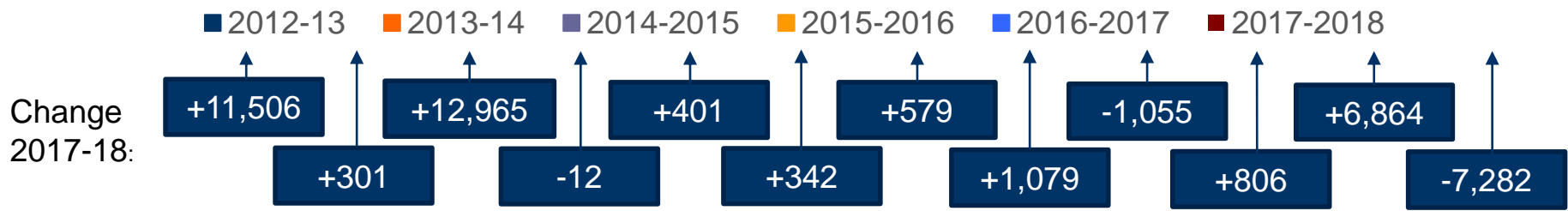
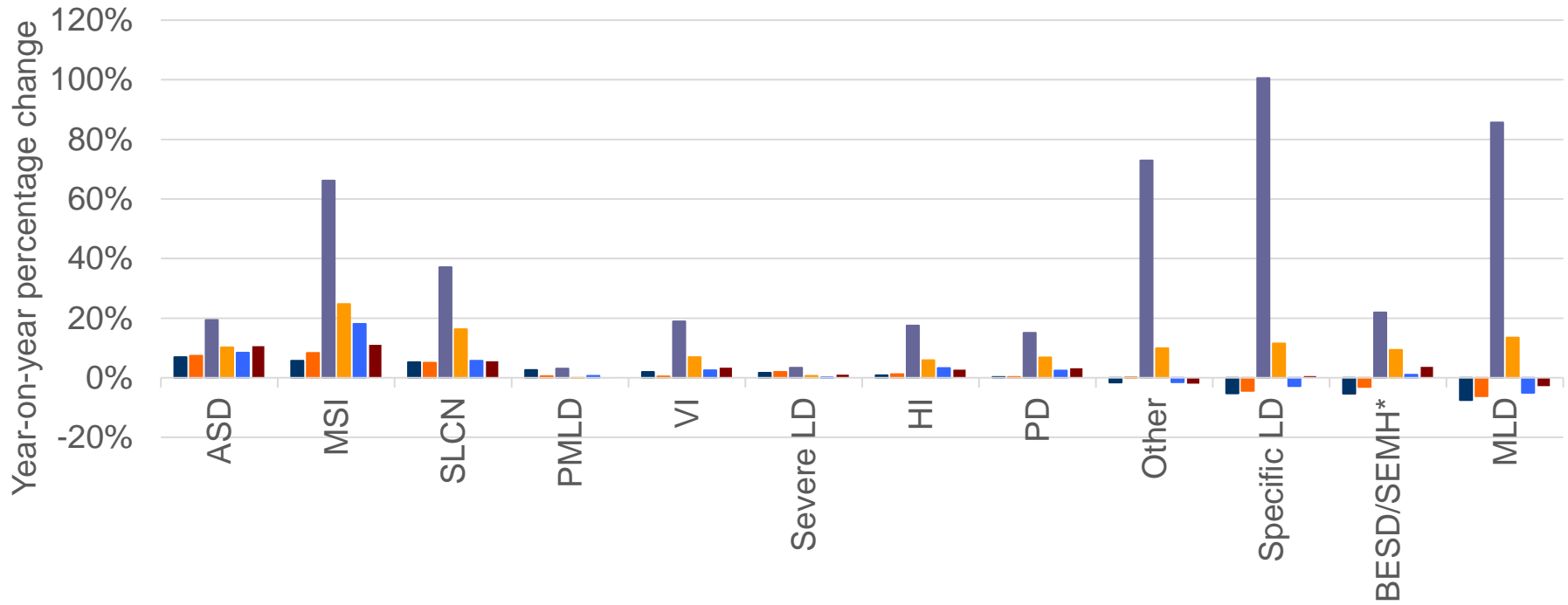
4
2018 data shows the proportion of pupils with Severe LD to be stabilising at 2.9%.

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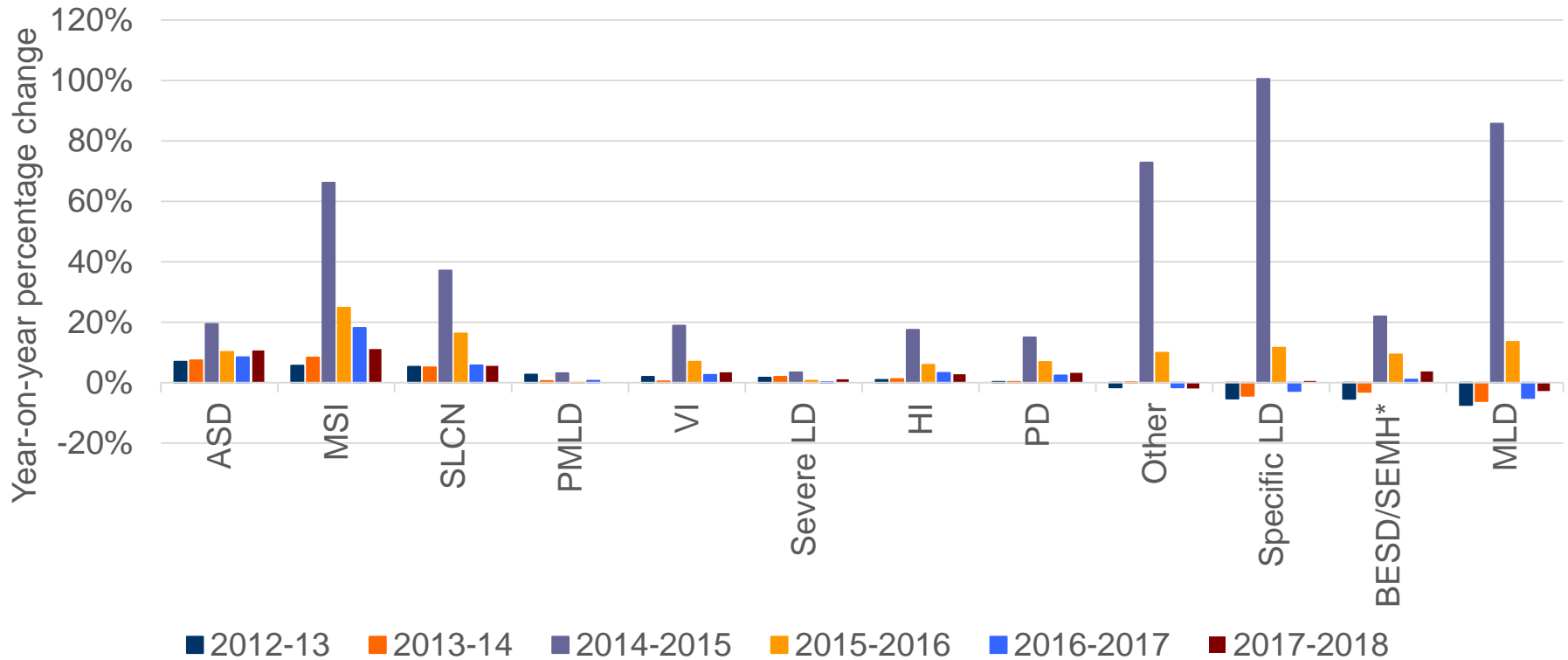
Percentage change in numbers by primary need (2012-18) (state-funded primary, state-funded secondary & special)



*BESD removed as category of need in 2015. SEMH added as new category of need in 2015. Not direct replacement.

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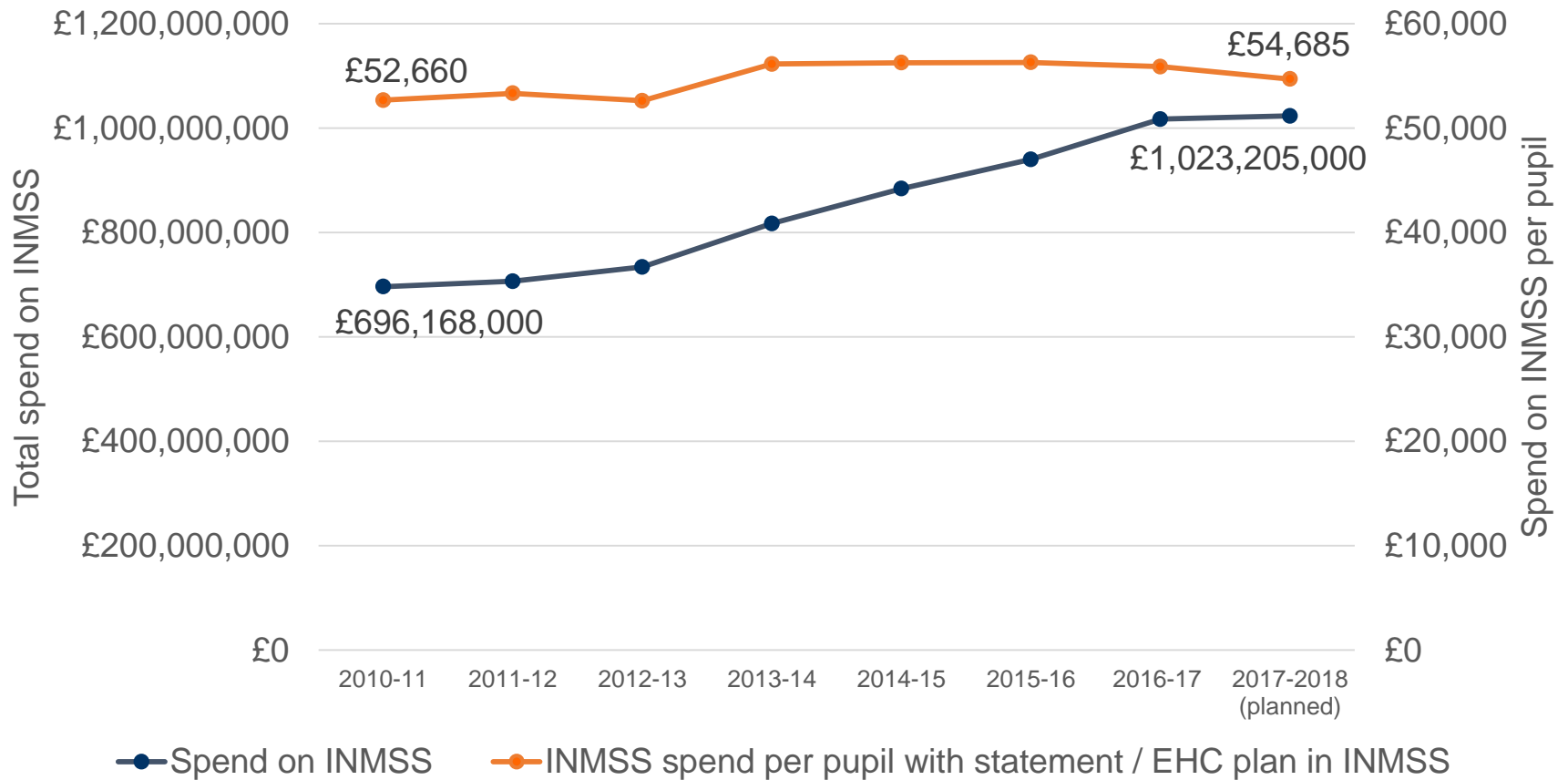
Percentage change in numbers by primary need (2012-18) (state-funded primary, state-funded secondary & special)



Despite changes in relative prevalence, overall the trend is for year-on-year increases in the number of pupils presenting with each primary need. The large increase in all need types between 2014 and 2015 was likely due to SEND reforms. This brought a wider range of children under the SEND system and raised the upper age limit to 25 years. The percentage change in numbers has been less pronounced in recent years.

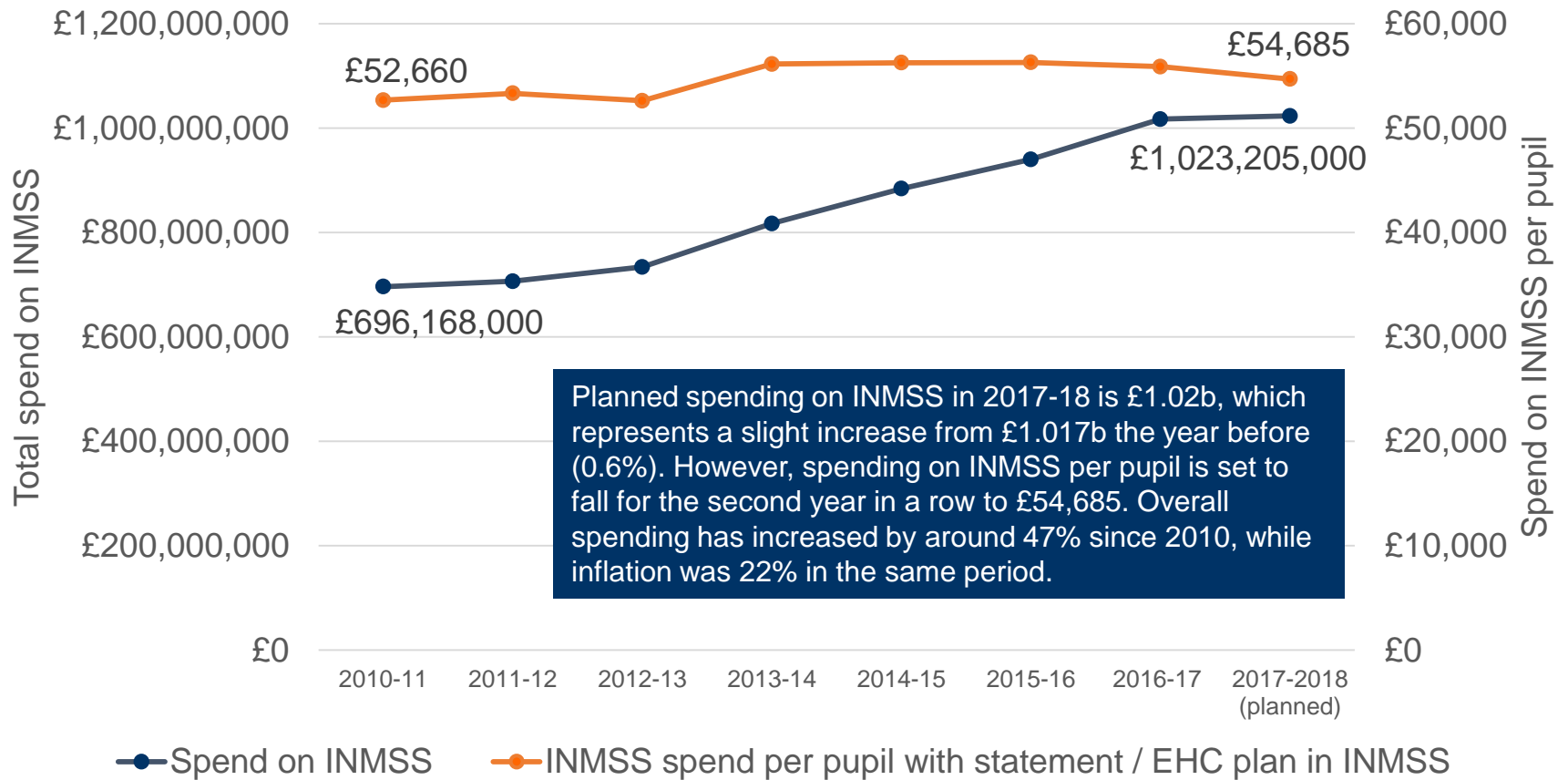
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Spending on INMSS* (2012-17)



*INMSS includes mainstream independent schools, non-maintained special schools and independent special schools.
 INMSS spending = "High Needs Budget, Top up and other funding - non maintained and independent providers"
 Spend per head is based on the number of children with statement or an EHC plan currently in INMSS.

Spending on INMSS* (2012-17)



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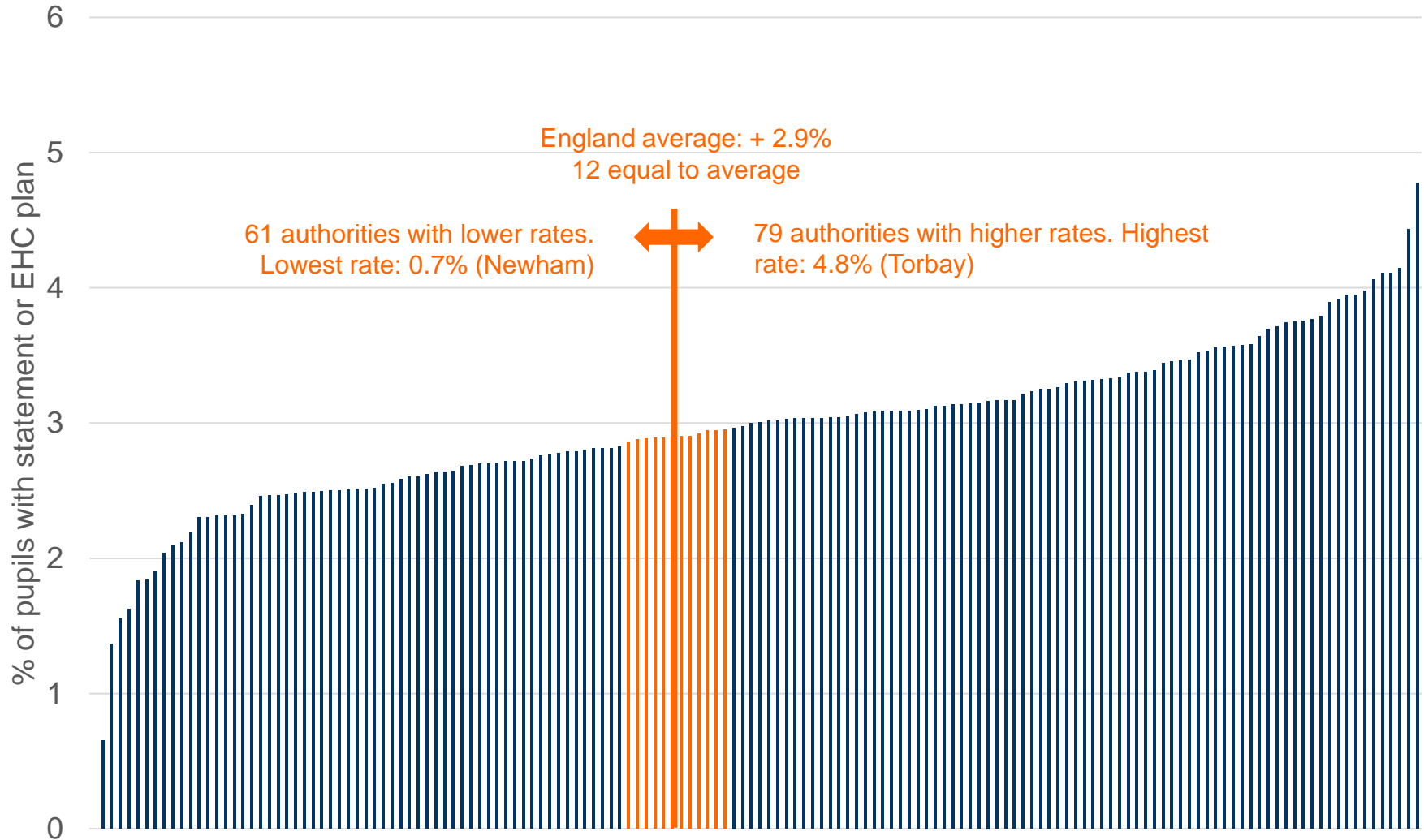
The SEN Stress-Test

The national averages disguise substantial differences between local authorities

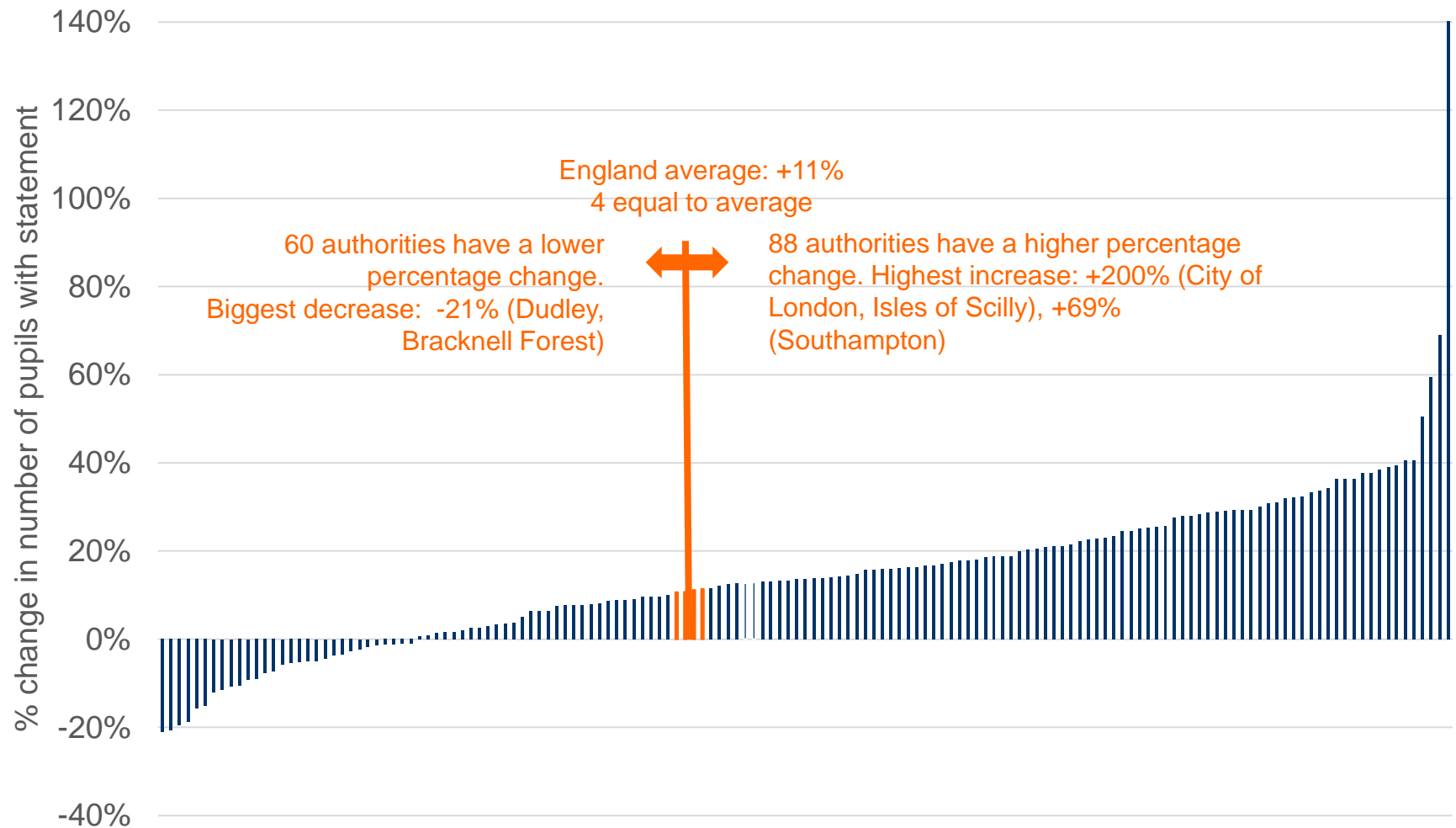
We have chosen 7 indicators to be part of the stress-test

- Percentage of children with a statement (2018)
- Percentage change in the number of children with a statement (2013-18)
- Percentage of children placed in INMSS (2018)
- Percentage change in the number of children placed in INMSS (2013-18)
- Percentage of children with a statement , EHC plan or school action plus with a primary diagnosis of ASD (2018)
- Percentage change in the number of children with a statement, EHC plan or school action plus with a primary diagnosis of ASD (2013-18)
- Percentage of the total school budget spent on INMSS (planned budget 2017-18)

1. Percentage of pupils with a statement or EHC plan (2018)

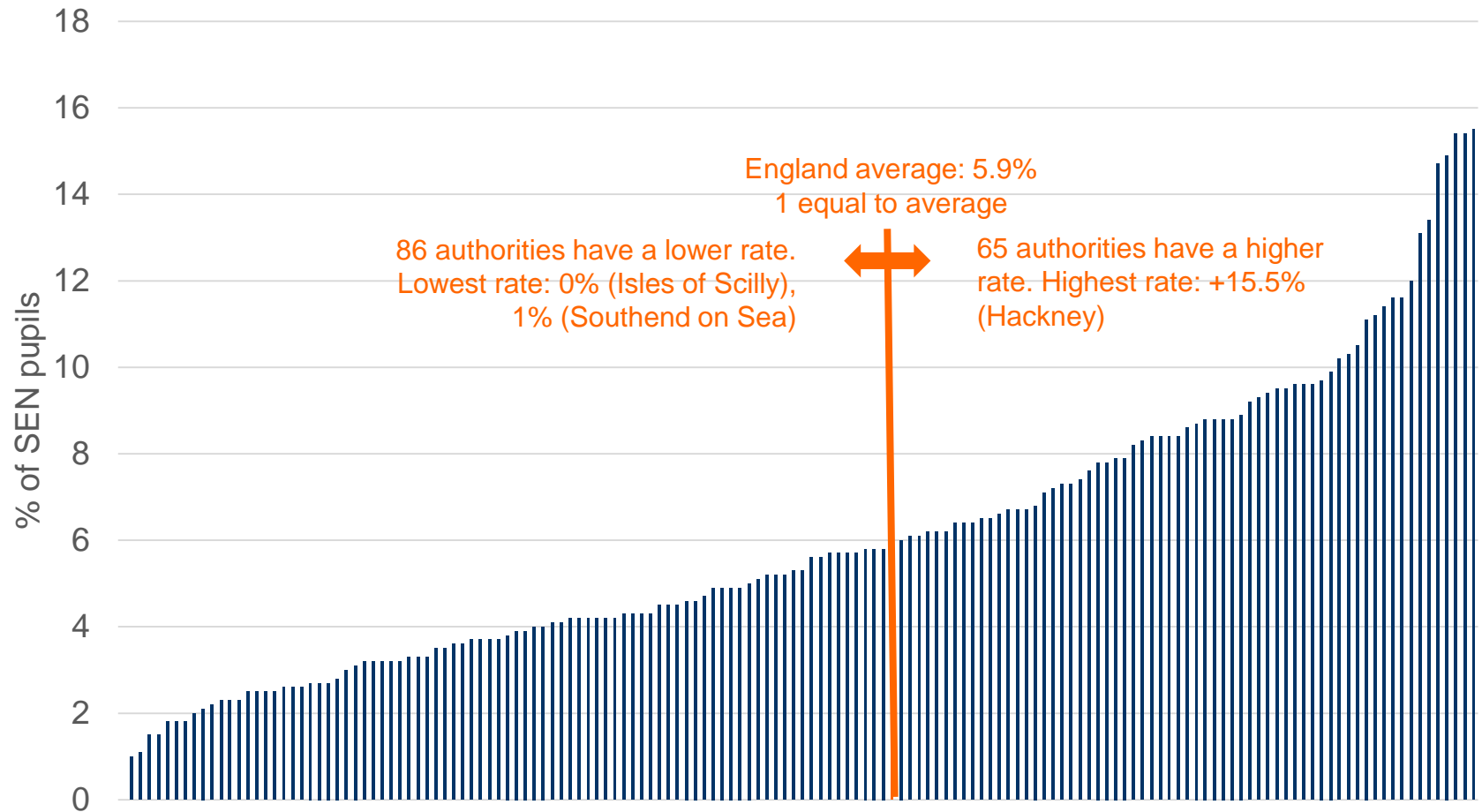


2. Percentage change in the number of pupils with a statement (2013-18)



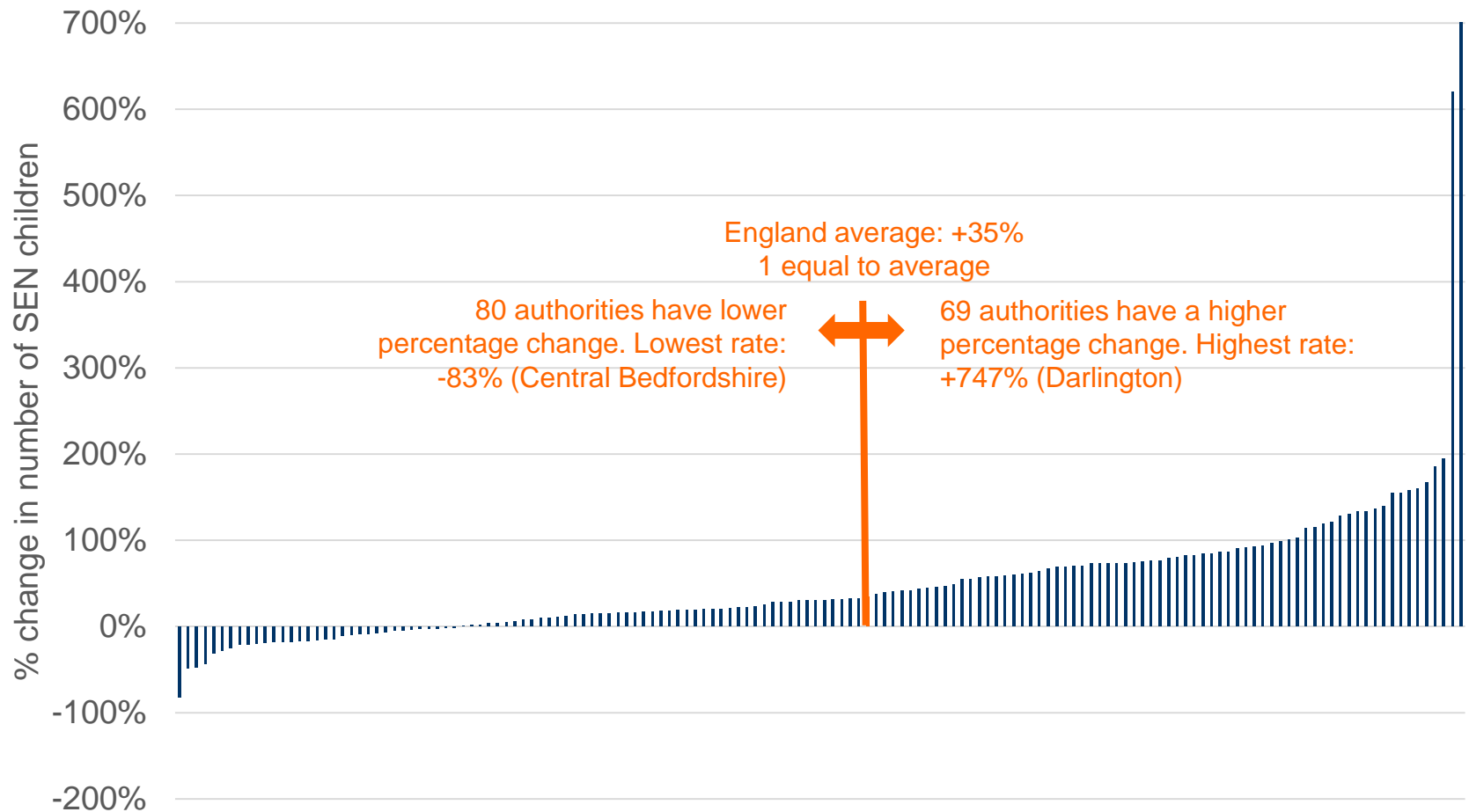
3. Percentage of SEN children in INMSS*

(2018)



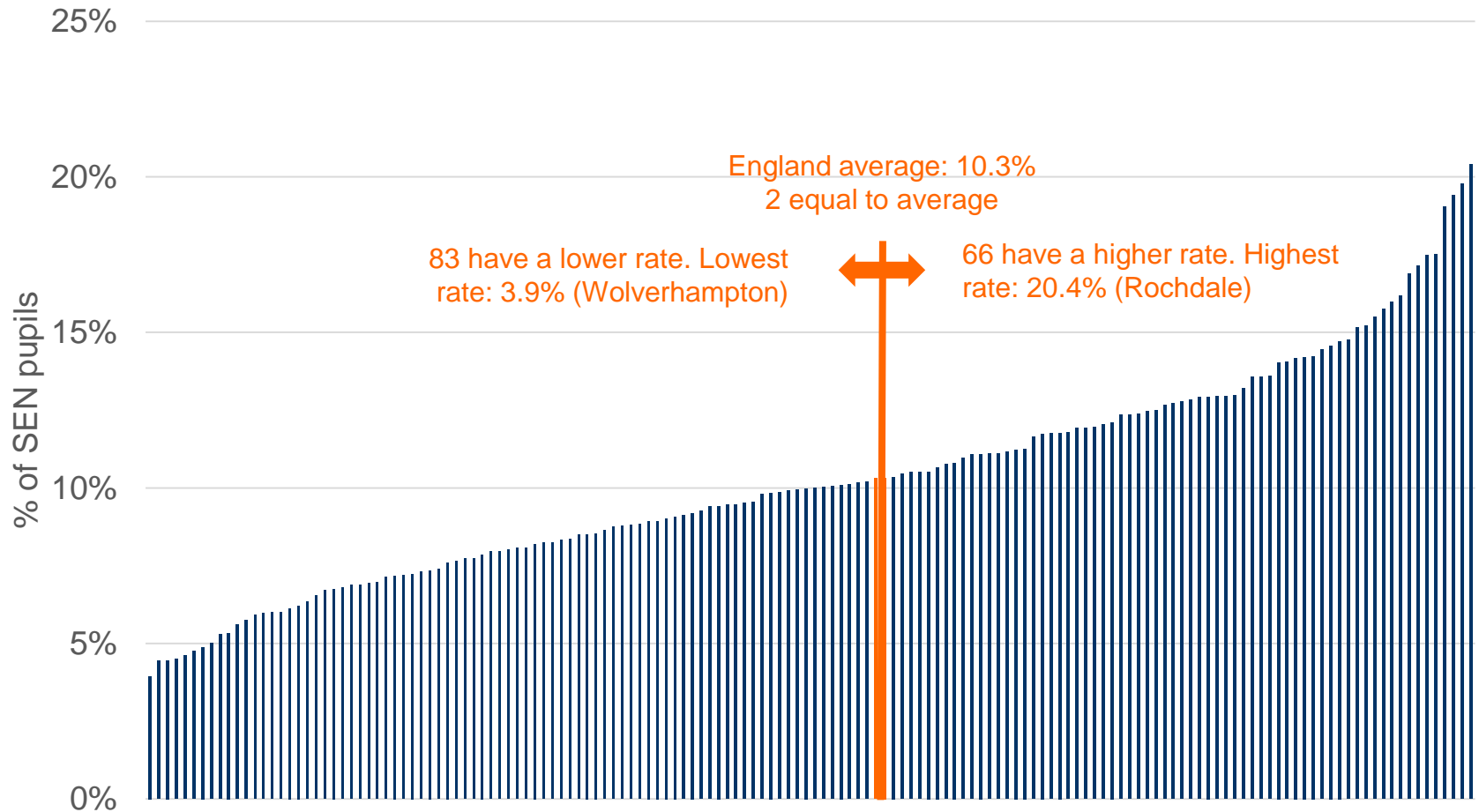
*INMSS includes mainstream independent schools, non-maintained special schools and independent special schools.

4. Percentage change in the number of SEN children placed in INMSS* (2013-18)

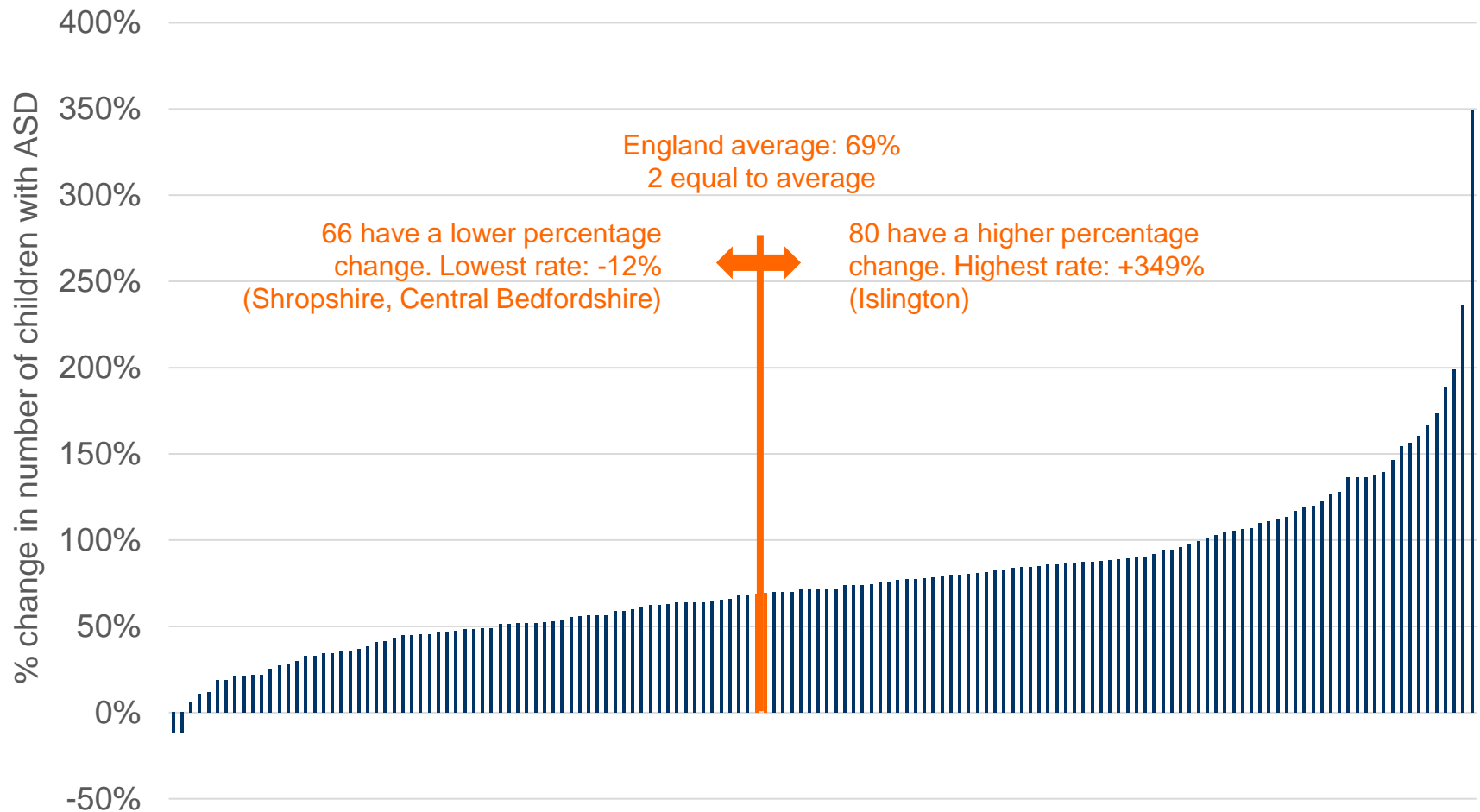


*INMSS includes mainstream independent schools, non-maintained special schools and independent special schools.
Note: Isles of Scilly and City of London not included. Data withheld by National Statistics for reasons of confidentiality (low cell count).

5. Percentage of SEN pupils with a primary diagnosis of ASD (2018)

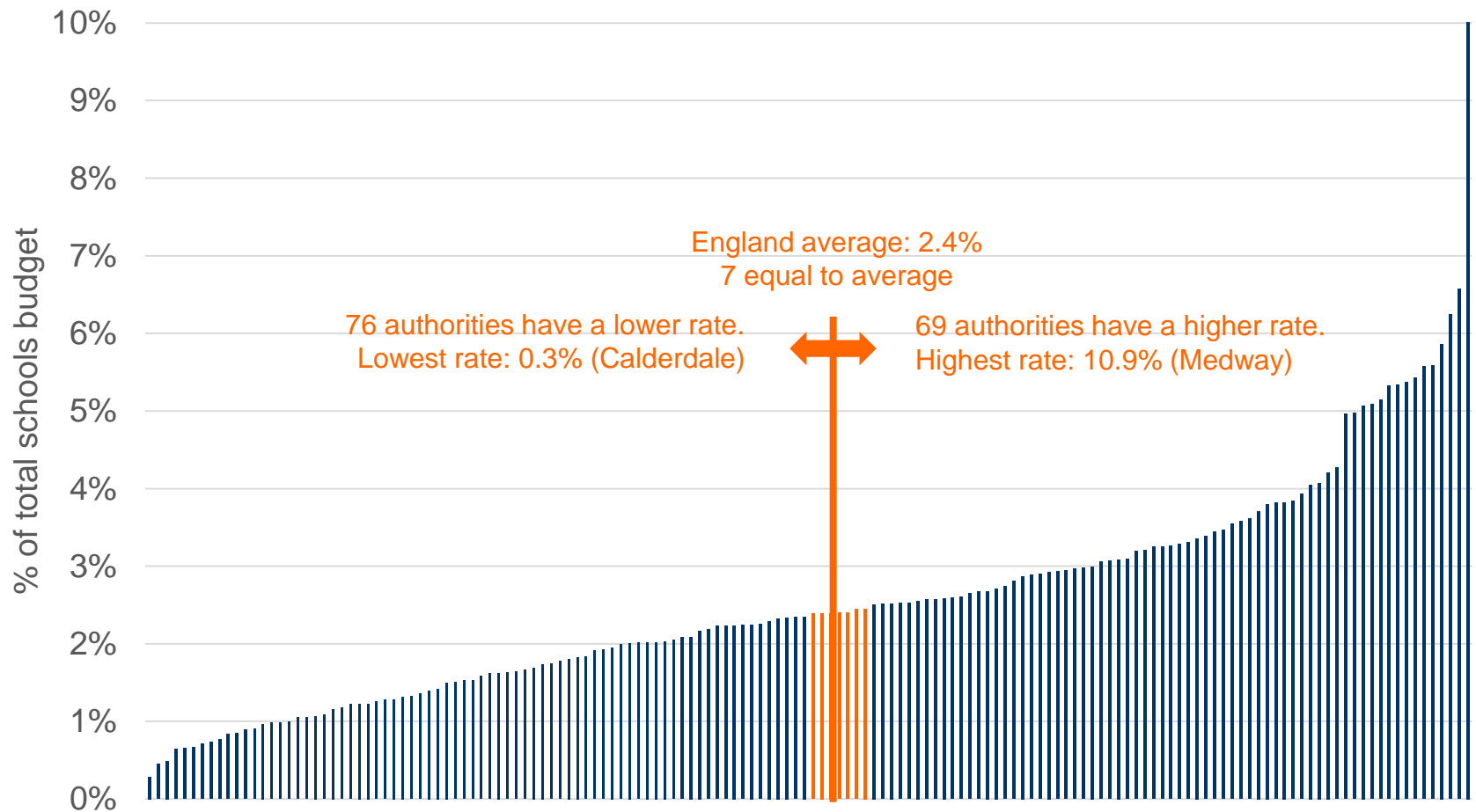


6. Percentage change in the number of children with ASD (2013-18)



Note: Data missing for Barking and Dagenham , Rutland, City of London and Isles of Scilly for reasons of confidentiality.

7. Percentage of school budget spent on INMSS (planned budget 2017-2018)



*INMSS spending = "1.2.3 Top up and other funding - non maintained and independent providers"
Total schools budget = "1.8.1 Total schools budget (before Academy recoupment)"

The 20 “most stressed” local authorities for each indicator (2018)

Statement		INMSS		ASD		INMSS £
%	% change	%	% change	%	% change	%
Torbay	Isles of Scilly	Hackney	Darlington	Rochdale	Islington	Medway
Tower Hamlets	City of London	Kingston upon	Cambridgeshire	West Berkshire	Kensington and	Wokingham
Wandsworth	Southampton	Thames	Hammersmith and	Wokingham	Chelsea	Merton
Isle of Wight	Havering	City of London	Fulham	Solihull	Salford	Rutland
Lambeth	Sandwell	Rutland	Enfield	Nottinghamshire	Wigan	Sutton
West Berkshire	South Tyneside	Richmond upon	Southampton	Lewisham	Leicester	Richmond upon
Telford and Wrekin	Enfield	Thames	Birmingham	Kent	Solihull	Thames
Hammersmith and	Darlington	Surrey	Barnsley	Sunderland	Richmond upon	Isles of Scilly
Fulham	Blackburn with	Windsor and	Oldham	Kingston upon	Thames	Bromley
Knowsley	Darwen	Maidenhead	Stoke-on-Trent	Thames	Hillingdon	Bracknell Forest
Stockport	Slough	Poole	Oxfordshire	Hillingdon	Rochdale	Windsor and
Islington	Bradford	Bournemouth	Bolton	Nottingham	Cambridgeshire	Maidenhead
Barnsley	Croydon	Blackpool	North East	Hammersmith and	Sandwell	Leicestershire
Portsmouth	Stoke-on-Trent	Merton	Lincolnshire	Fulham	Southampton	Surrey
Redcar and	Manchester	Southwark	Wolverhampton	Coventry	Reading	Croydon
Cleveland	Salford	Stoke-on-Trent	Portsmouth	Isles of Scilly	Swindon	Kingston upon
South Tyneside	Tower Hamlets	Somerset	Lewisham	Southwark	Hounslow	Thames
Merton	Rotherham	Norfolk	Kirklees	Newham	Liverpool	Poole
Warrington	Richmond upon	Kensington and	Southwark	Oldham	Barnsley	Bury
Swindon	Thames	Chelsea	Wiltshire	Sefton	Bolton	Buckinghamshire
Stoke-on-Trent	Oldham	Halton	Dudley	Reading	Newham	Cheshire East
Plymouth	Hillingdon	Hounslow	Stockton-on-Tees	Rotherham	Sunderland	South
Middlesbrough		Lewisham		Sheffield		Gloucestershire
Darlington		Cheshire East				Warwickshire
Southend-on-Sea		Wokingham				
Hillingdon			NB data missing for City of London and Isles of Scilly.		NB data missing for Barking and Dagenham, City of London, Isles of Scilly and Rutland.	

Ones to watch in 2018...

Local Authority	Number of indicators in which LA is in top 20 “most stressed” (2018)
Richmond upon Thames	4
Stoke-on-Trent	4
Hillingdon	4
Wokingham	3
Merton	3
Isles of Scilly	3
Kingston upon Thames	3
Southampton	3
Southwark	3
Lewisham	3
Oldham	3
Barnsley	3
Darlington	3
Hammersmith and Fulham	3

Ones to watch in recent years...

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
Richmond upon Thames (4)	City of London (4)	Richmond upon Thames (4)	Kingston upon Thames (3)	Croydon (3)	
Stoke-on-Trent (4)	Merton (3)	Hackney (4)	Rutland (3)	Hackney (3)	
Hillingdon (4)	Richmond upon Thames (3)	Hounslow (4)	Bexley (2)	Kensington and Chelsea (3)	
Wokingham (3)	Kingston upon Thames (3)	Rutland (3)	Bracknell Forest (2)	Kingston upon Thames (3)	
Merton (3)	Wokingham (3)	Kingston upon Thames (3)	Bromley (2)	Merton (3)	
Isles of Scilly (3)	Kensington and Chelsea (3)	City of London (3)	Kensington and Chelsea (2)	Plymouth (3)	
Kingston upon Thames (3)	Hounslow (3)	Kensington and Chelsea (3)	Merton (2)	Richmond Upon Thames (3)	
Southampton (3)	Hackney (3)	Merton (3)	Nottinghamshire (2)	Rochdale (3)	
Southwark (3)	Hillingdon (3)	Reading (3)	Plymouth (2)	Rutland (3)	
Lewisham (3)	Tower Hamlets (3)	Southwark (3)	Poole (2)	Solihull (3)	
Oldham (3)	Southwark (3)	Tower Hamlets (3)	Richmond upon Thames (2)	Tower Hamlets (3)	
Barnsley (3)	Bradford (3)		Rochdale (2)	Windsor and Maidenhead (3)	
Darlington (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> = on watch list in 2 of last 5 years = on watch list in 3 of last 5 years = on watch list in 4 of last 5 years = on watch list for last 5 years 		Southwark (2)	Wokingham (3)	
Hammersmith and Fulham (3)			Surrey (2)		
				Sutton (2)	

References I

Slide 5

Table 1: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>

Slide 6

2010, 2014: Table 3b: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2014>

2015: Table 5 in <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2015>

2016: Table 5 in <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2016>

2017: Table 5 in <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2017>

2018: Table 5 in <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2018>

Slide 7 - Table 8 in:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2010>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2014>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2015>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2016>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2017>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2010>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2014>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2015>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2016>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2017>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>

References II

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Table 1 in LA and School Expenditure and Planned LA and School Expenditure:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-local-authority-school-finance-data> (requires different spreadsheet for each year)

Table 1 in <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2016>

Table 1 in <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2017>

Table 1 in <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2018>

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Table 12 in Special Educational Needs in England, 2018: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>

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Table 12 in Special Educational Needs in England, 2018: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>

Slide 14

Table 5: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2018>

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Table 5: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2018>

Table 21: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2013>

Slide 16 - Tables 16 to 18 (state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools):

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>

References III

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Tables 16 to 18 (state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools):

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2018>

Tables 22 to 24 (state-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools):

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2013>

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Section 251 budget data for 2017-2018: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/section-251-2017-to-2018>



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