# Projecting school place demand for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in London

Marta Lapsley & Ben Corr Greater London Authority 10<sup>th</sup> September 2018



#### Outline

Why we are doing this work

Data overview

Projection methodology

Preliminary results

Future work

#### Why project SEND needs?

- ~ 15 % of pupils have some form of SEND
- Statutory duty to ensure suitable school places
- Vulnerable pupils
- Cost
- Fast changing picture

#### Background

- GLA working to produce a Pan-London picture of SEND needs
- Boroughs have also long requested SEND projections
- Variation between boroughs on how they currently forecast their SEND need

#### Data

- January Census data (National Pupil Database)
- Statutory return
- 2010 to 2017
- Reception to year 11
- Pupil level data at LSOA geography

	Mainstream	Special
State-maintained	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Non-maintained independent	×	$\checkmark$
Other independent	×	×

#### Data categories

#### Primary need type (+ Secondary need type)

- ASD = Autistic Spectrum Disorder
- SEMH(/BESD) = Social, emotional and mental health
- MLD = Moderate Learning Difficulty
- SLCN = Speech, Language and Communication Needs
- SPLD = Specific Learning Difficulty
- SLD = Severe Learning Difficulty
- PMLD = Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty
- HI = Hearing Impairment
- VI = Visual Impairment
- MSI = Multi-Sensory Impairment
- PD = Physical Disability
- OTH = Other Difficulty/Disability
- NSA = SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need (from 2014/15)

#### Need level

- EHC plan (statement)
- SEN support (school action/plus)

#### Setting

- Mainstream
- Resourced Provision
- SEN unit
- Special school

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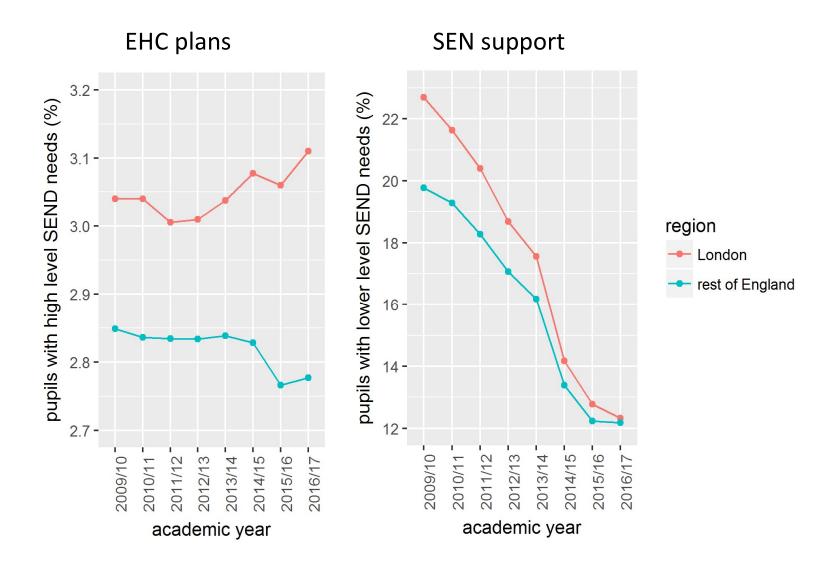
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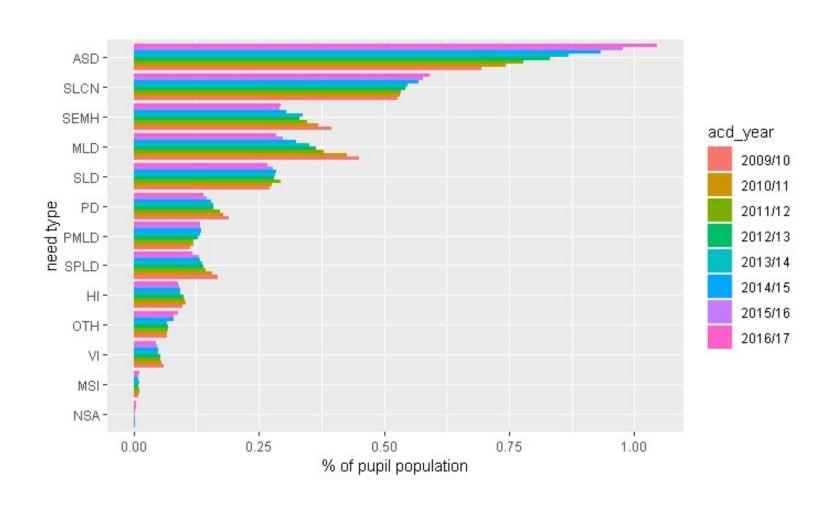
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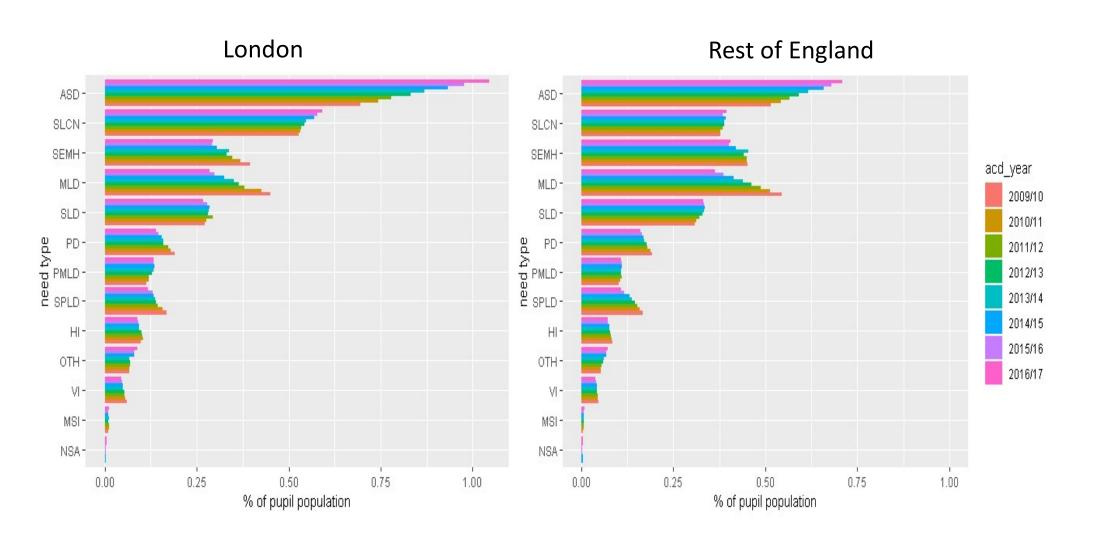
#### % of resident pupil population with SEND



#### London resident pupils with EHC plans



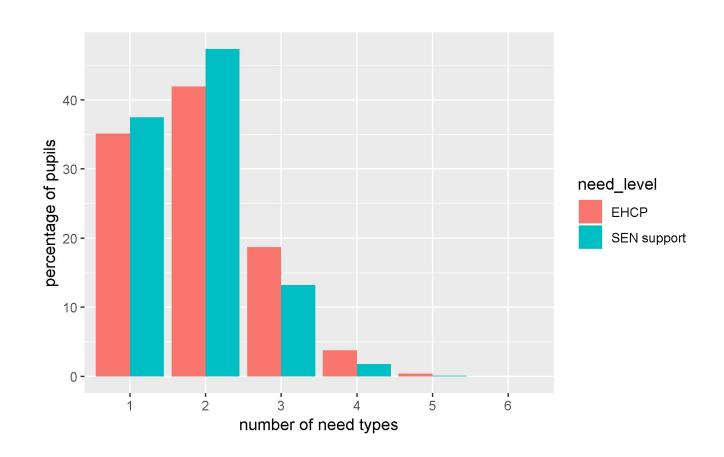
## London vs rest of England resident pupils with EHC plans



#### Data issues and complexities

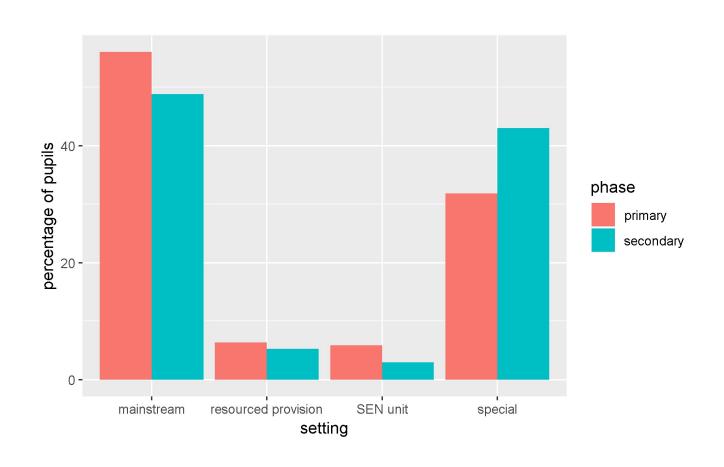
- Diagnosis/provision, not underlying need
  - Thresholds for EHC plans
  - Depends on setting
  - Recording of need types not always accurate
- EHC plans cover a broad range of need levels
- Multiple need types which is primary can be subjective.
- Changing/clarifying needs
- 2014 reforms

#### Changing need types of individual pupils



For pupils present in all 8 years of our data who have a SEND need at any point in those 8 years and who have lived in London at any point.

#### Pupils with EHC plans in London, 2016/17



#### Initial projection approach

- Treat each need type/level separately
- Calculate new intake at R and year 7 as a percentage of the population
- Use year to year transition ratios in the interim years (2015 to 2017 data)

#### How to calculate new intake?

 Calculate rate of population for pupils in London in reception and year 7

```
rate_{year,need\ type,need\ level,NCY} = \frac{number\ of\ pupils_{year,need\ type,need\ level,NCY}}{population_{year,age}}
```

- Project rate forward
- Apply rate to population projections

```
number\ of\ pupils_{year,need\ type,need\ level,NCY} = rate_{year,need\ type,need\ level,NCY} *\ population_{year,age}
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#### How to calculate new intake?

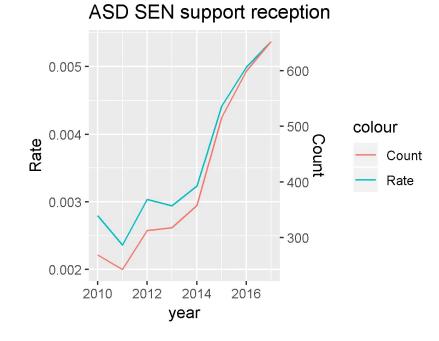
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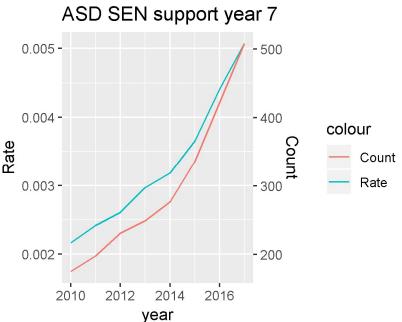
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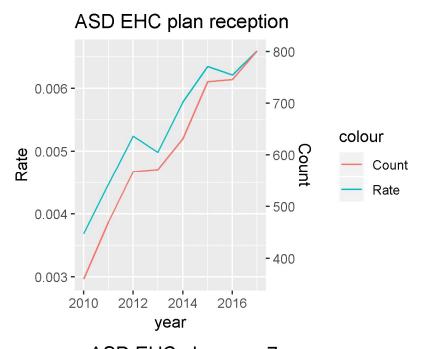
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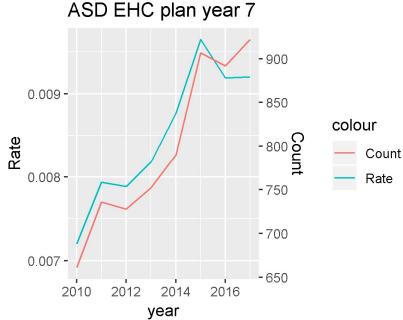
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#### Autistic Spectrum Disorder

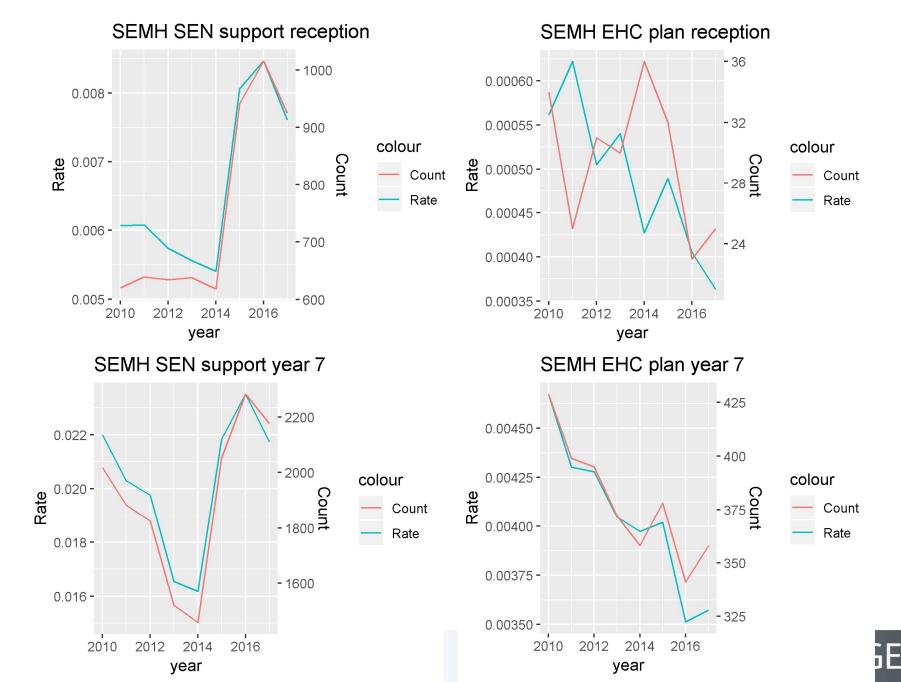




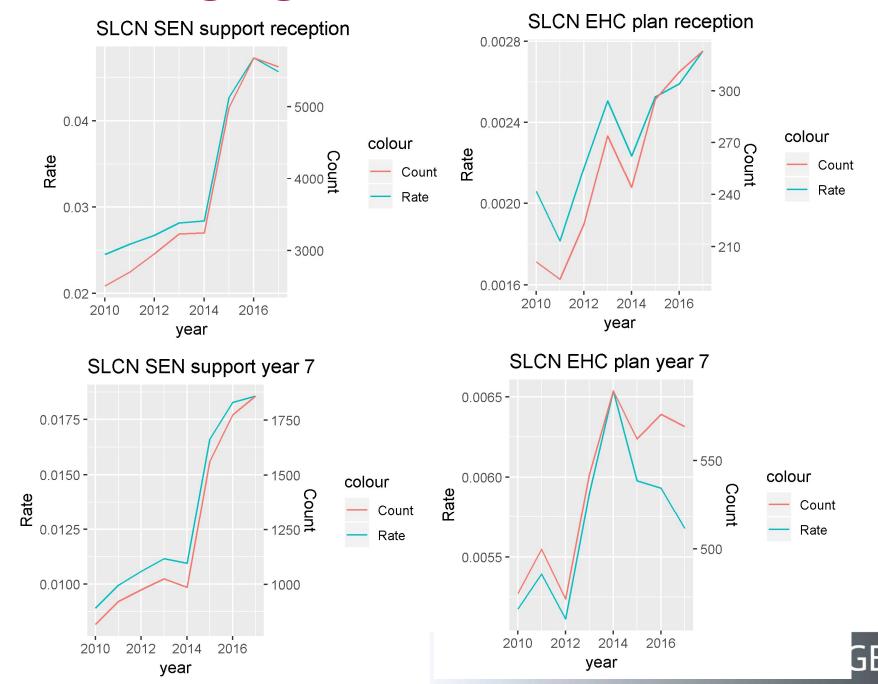




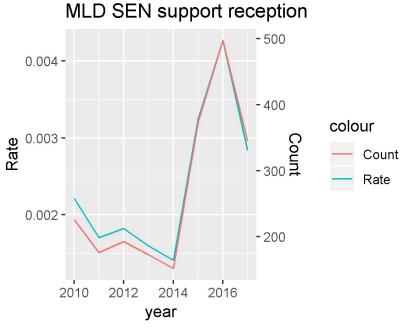
#### Social, Emotional and Mental Health



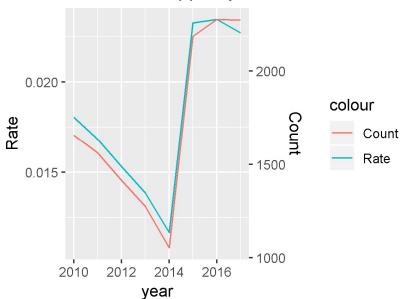
#### Speech, Language and Communication Needs



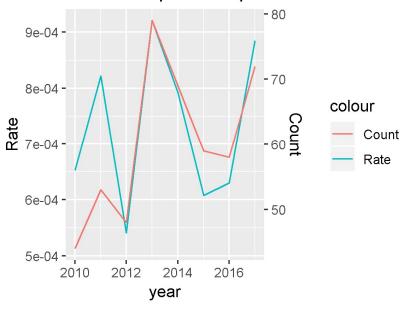
## **Moderate Learning Difficulty**



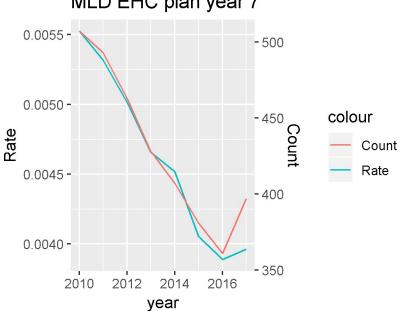




#### MLD EHC plan reception

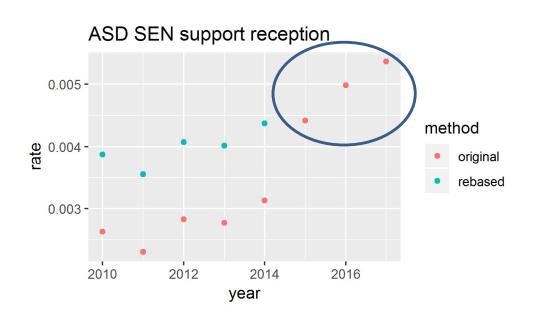


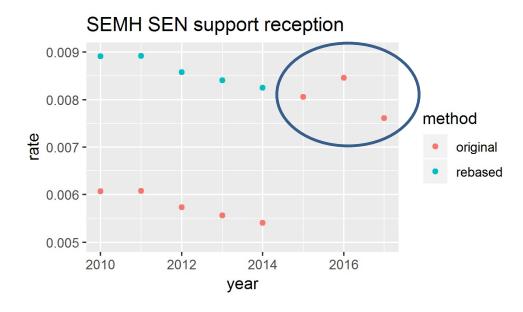
#### MLD EHC plan year 7



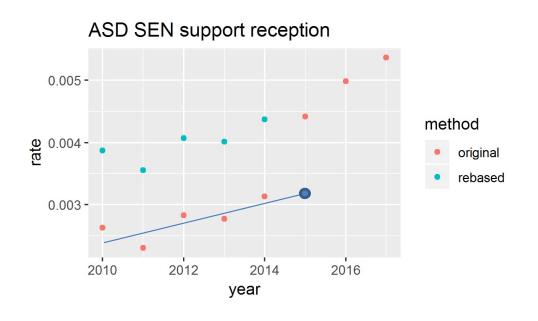


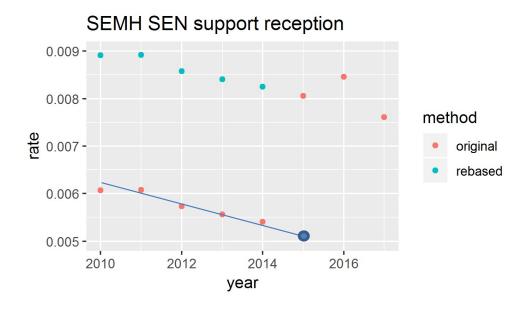
- Average
- Trend



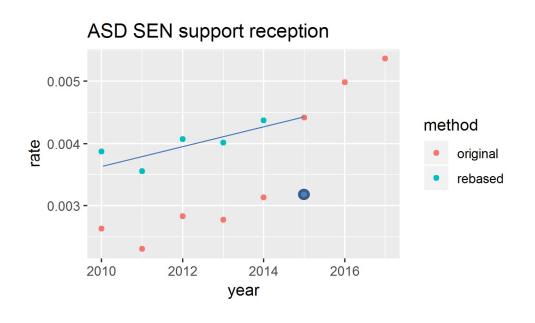


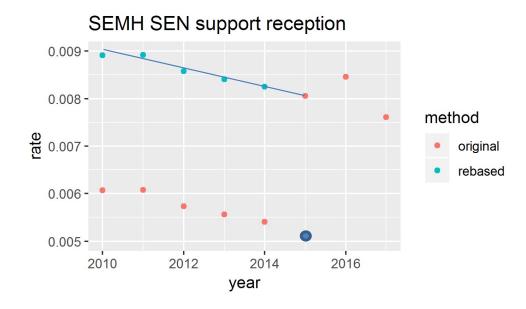
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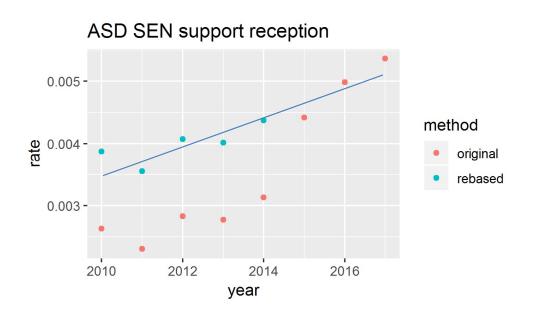


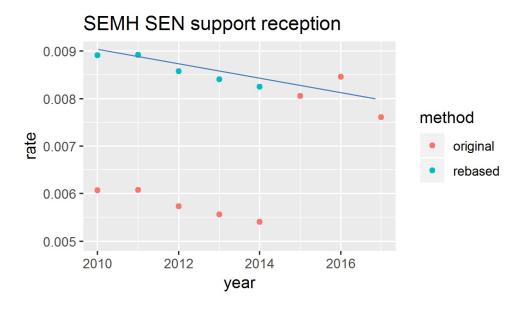
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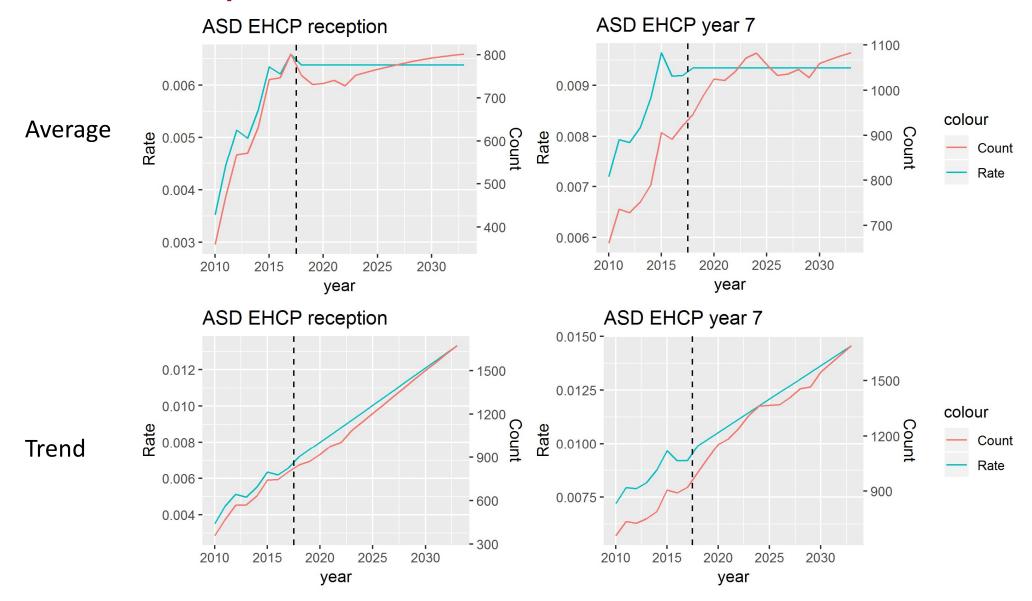
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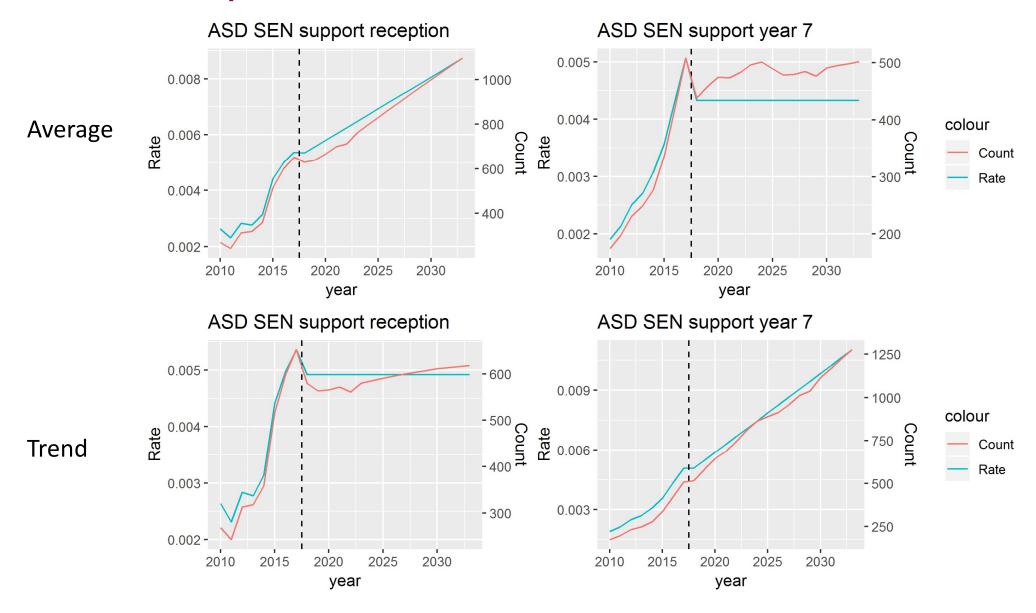


## Outputs

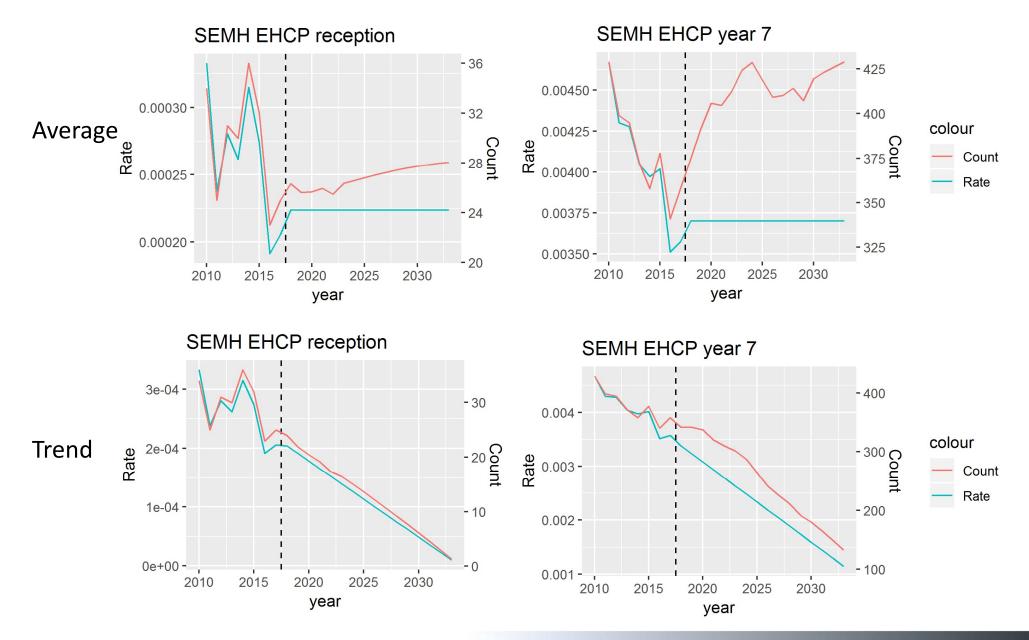
#### Autistic Spectrum Disorder



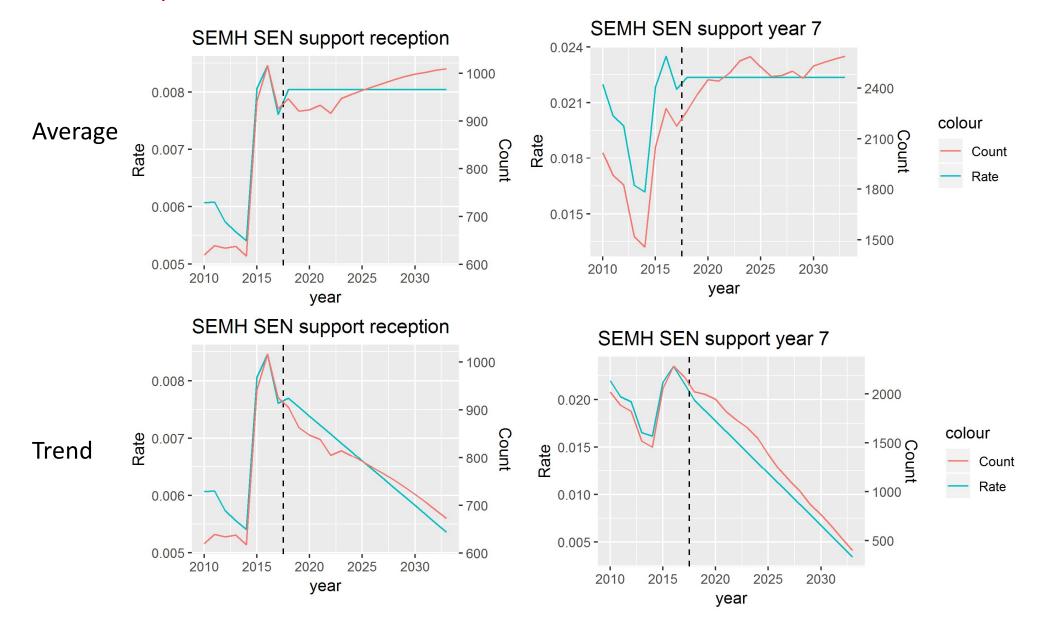
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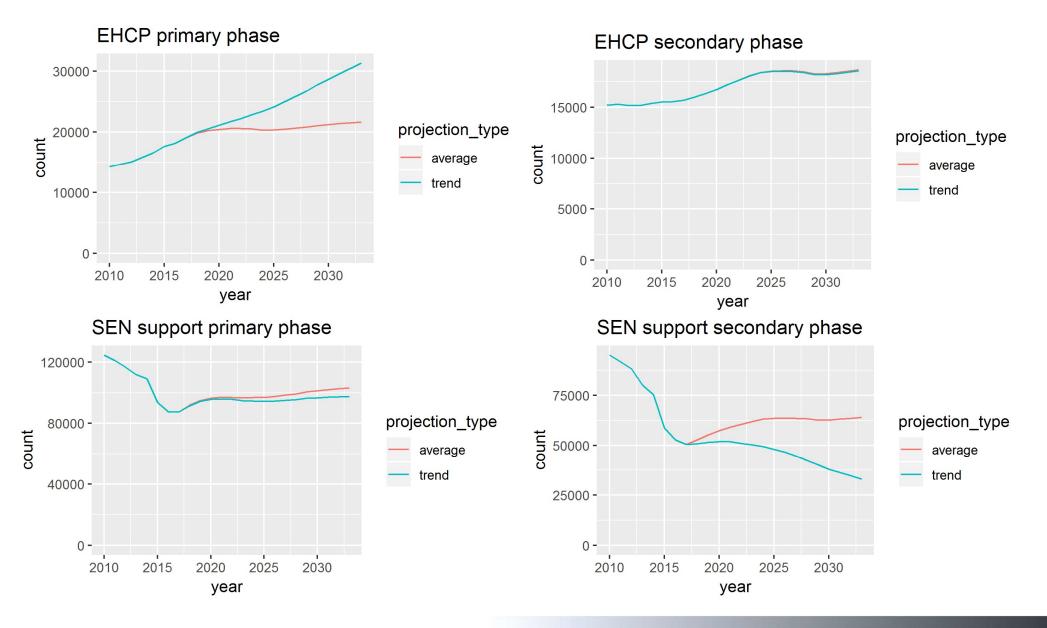
#### Social, Emotional and Mental Health



### Social, Emotional and Mental Health



## Aggregate projections



#### Future work

- Borough level
- Include setting data as a proxy for need level
- Where there are small numbers, use relationships derived from London level, applied to borough level numbers
- Fill in gaps in data
- Damp the trend
- How to treat the secondary need