SEND Investment – Position Statement

Date	27th February 2024
Report Title	Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Investment – Position Statement
Report of	Joint Commissioning Group
Report Author	Geraldine Gerrard, Strategic Lead for SEND, Inclusion and Access (SMBC) Dave Hulley, Education Commissioning Support Manager (SEND SMBC)
Report will comprise	Written Paper
Summary of report: *[brief summary/ overview of report]*	This report is an update of a report originally produced in September 2019. It provides graphs and charts that lead to observations on SEND investment, needs and provision and compares the position in 2019/20 to 2022/23. The data includes Education, Health and Care costs whether internally provided or commissioned. Current spend on services for SEND is £112M in 2022/23 compared to £86.3M in 2019/20, a 30% increase. While spend has increased, additional investment has not kept pace with significant overspend recorded in Education and Care. SEND population statistics are predicted to continue to rise with 4 types of need accounting for the vast majority of those with SEND, these are: Speech Language and Communication Needs (SLCN), Social Emotional Mental Health (SEMH), Moderate Learning Difficulty (MLD) and Autism. SEMH is an area of significant growth, both in prevalence and expenditure. Expenditure on independent specialist education has risen sharply since 2019 as a combination of increased fees and numbers of pupils with EHCPs for SEMH and Autism. **Please Note:** Financial figures given in the report for each primary need are calculated estimates rather than actuals. For many services, no individual-level spend data based on primary need is available, so spend estimates are based on prevalence of need and a pragmatic decision to assess cost as an average across the numbers of those with the same primary need. Where individual level data is available for services – e.g. CYP in independent specialist school places – actual primary needs are used. Where a service is wholly or mostly for CYP with an EHCP and clearly identified as for a particular need – e.g. Autism, or mental health – costs have been allocated in line with those primary needs. Where a service is available to all SEND categories and no user data was available, for costs relating to services wholly or mainly for CYP with an EHCP, then the current EHCP proportions have been used to allocate funding. The same principle applies for services that are for all SEND, including SEN Support. **NB.** Annex 1 gives the outline of the costs of provision aligned to SEND primary need. This data is fundamental to the key points made in this report.
Commissioning Recommendations: *[E.g. required actions or decisions]*	Investing in **supporting the whole family** with a range of effective education, health and care interventions. In other words, commissioning for SEND needs to consider factors outside the individual pupil needs and consider closely the family context. Working towards a single plan would help coordinate services around the child/family. Further work to understand the needs of parents and

	carers and the links to improved outcomes for children will be fundamental to any model of reprofiling investment. Work with senior leaders and governors in schools to investing in **local mainstream, resourced, special school, alternative provision sufficiency** and inclusion for our SEND children to avoid costly specialist independent school places and travel costs. Avoidance of independent school placement could be met by increasing capacity in maintained special provision, but this may be overly simple because: • Opening more provision may appear to legitimise non-inclusion of more challenging / complex needs in the mainstream sector, creating greater demand for places. • Specialist provision, for challenging behaviours in particular, may be an outcome of failure earlier in the system. Further work to address challenging behaviour causes requires further investigation and solution. An agreed tiered approach to inclusion which supports children in mainstream through 'Success in SEN Support', resourced provision providing onsite support for pupils needing time in smaller and focused environment, alternative fill and part time places and specialist places is required. Further consideration is required to effectively respond to the link between **deprivation and SEND** needs. Not all primary needs are linked to deprivation however, our largest numbers of pupils with Social, Emotional Mental Health and Speech and Language needs as well as aspects of neurodiversity should be considered for alignment of additional resources in direct proportion to levels of need (proportionate universalism). This is with regard to funding formulas for schools, targeted and specialist support services with consideration given to additional support to SENDCo, pastoral and leadership groups. **Moderate Learning Difficulties** becomes more prevalent in the secondary phase of education. This may indicate that difficulties are better managed or are potentially not identified as a significant need in primary school. It is clear that further understanding of MLD and potential investment in primary and secondary phase is required. Further consideration is required in the area of **Autism**. The Autism team is small but is a well-regarded service from the point of view of front-line professionals, parents, carers and children. More recently, an All Age Autism Board and strategy has been developed in line with GM expectations and priorities for Autism. It is suggested that Stockport maximises the additional expertise, support and resources available from GM. Just over a fifth of all SEND needs are primarily **Speech, Language and Communication Needs**. The need is especially in the primary sector but remains significant all the way through the secondary phase. This ongoing need doesn't fit well with the current speech and language model of delivery which is assess, plan, review and discharge. Ongoing specialist support may reduce needs sufficiently so that it is less prevalent in secondary phase, where these needs can lead to frustration and behavioural issues. Some schools commission additional SLCN specialist support, which then inevitably leads to a postcode lottery for accessing additional specialist support in school. The health-funded speech and language therapy service costs £1.3m; and reports significant waiting times. **SEMH** requires an in-depth review to understand both needs and the total 'system' offer from prevention, early help, targeted support to very specialised service provision. There appears to be a lag of two to three years between receiving an EHCP and being placed in the independent setting with the majority of independent placements made for children at secondary age. SEMH needs

	appear to be met in mainstream provision prior to adolescence and transition to secondary school. In line with the additional focus on developing resourced provision, nurture groups should be a considered element of the offer. Nurture groups are a contemporary approach to inclusive education and are designed to increase the access to learning for children who are often marginalised. There is growing interest in developing nurture groups to support children with social, emotional and behavioural problems in schools because of the evidence pointing to the positive outcomes achieved for vulnerable children and their families. Teaching staff and teaching assistants model positive relationships and there is an emphasis on the development of language and communication skills and a focus on social, emotional and challenging behaviour which may relate to trauma and early experiences. Further consideration should be given to **alternative curriculum** for those children who are struggling with the academic classroom based work. The data identifies and high proportion of students not making progress in mainstream academic placements within the secondary sector without the option of moving to vocational skill based qualification with access to apprenticeship progression and work experience. Alternative Provision in the Independent sector provides alternative curriculum however, not enough is done to evidence understanding of whether these are helping to maintain engagement, build life skills and provide a positive springboard to the next transition phase for pupils. For **Specialist Independent Placements** regardless of registration status, more needs to be done to monitor attendance, attainment, progression and destination data to assess the value for money and effectiveness of the placements allocated to our local children and young people. Similarly to the report in 2019 in reference to SEMH, the use of **Positive Behaviour Support (PBS)** should be considered as an area for future investment. Various social care managers have invested in intensive Positive Behaviour Support (PBS) packages for a number of Stockport children and young people with complex mental health and/or behaviours since the start of a provider framework in 2019. To date, the adoption of PBS has been piecemeal, even though there are many children and young people that may benefit from the service. Further investment in this area may result in significant long-term benefits, both in terms of outcomes for children and in cost. PBS is a well-regarded evidence-based approach that seeks to understand the function of behaviours and improve the quality of life for children with behaviour that challenges, to bring about a reduction in those behaviours. The service is particularly well-suited to children with learning disability and engrained complex behaviours. Given that our most expensive independent special school placements are for children with a learning disability with associated challenging behaviour, early intervention with PBS could improve the quality of life, stabilise our children within current provision and potentially reduce specialist care and education costs. Council investment in PBS services, especially for young people with severe mental health issues, has been largely successful in keeping those children out of much more expensive residential care / secure accommodation. However, the commissioning of PBS remains piecemeal rather than strategic, possibly as a combination of a number of factors: • It is an expensive service compared to standard 'short breaks' packages. • Service leads are sometimes reluctant to agree to long-term investment and perhaps unrealistic expectations about how much improve can be delivered in e.g. three months. • PBS is poorly understood and consequently undervalued.

	• Parents of children displaying challenging behaviours are seeking 'respite', rather than long-term interventions. • Expenditure on PBS does not align well with council budgets – e.g. 'short breaks' or 'section 17' – so budget managers can be unsure about whether this is appropriate spend. In order to better inform the SEND priorities and investment proposals, the understanding of needs and effective provision requires a greater level of granularity. The Entitlement Framework goes a long way to outline what should ordinarily be provided in school for children with additional needs at the level of **SEN Support**. Embedding the graduated response to need, including the early support offers and access to specialist services to enable rapid/short term interventions needs to continue at pace. Bramhall Pathfinder – 'Success at SEN Support', has strengthened SENDCo role, and includes a review of the Entitlement Framework. In addition, the Local Authority are piloting providing additional funds to support schools manage the flexibility of the offer at SEN Support rather than have to refer for an EHCP. As a system, we require a greater shared and agreed understanding of the standards, expertise, skills and resources expected to be available from local mainstream education providers in line with the level of need of individual pupils.
Policy Implications: *[Consideration and summary of the policy implications of this report]*	This report is written considering: • SEND Code of Practice (2015) • Equality Act 2010 • Stockport Entitlement Framework (2019) NB. Whilst the report uses the term Autism for those with a diagnosis of Autism, the DfE SEND categories of need still refers to Autism as ASD in its coded naming convention and is consistent with the SEND Code of Practice. This is purely presentational as abbreviations are used to enable the graphs to present properly.
Resource Implications: *[Consideration and summary of any resource implications resulting from this report, e.g. budget, funding, property, workforce, efficiency savings]*	The report underpins the Council and NHS GM commitment to jointly plan and invest in SEND. It is suggested that to develop a robust investment plan that supports delivery of the SEND Strategy, the Council and NHS GM need to identify where we have: • joint responsibility and the potential for adding to our existing s75 agreement, support joint prioritisation and decision making • complementary responsibility and should align budgets and decision making • a joint interest and potential for unintended consequences for decision regarding individual organisational investment proposals. Each should be informed about proposed funding changes to assess risk. **The report needs to be considered alongside the budgetary position as assessing spend alone does not highlight were we are over spending.** **For the Council:** Education SEND Transport budget is forecast to overspend by £1m for 23/24 financial year. The Council has increased SEN Transport budget to try and address the increased demand and costs of transport. Further budget recovery activity is currently being developed including the focus on more Personal Budgets for transport, reduced solo routes, increase in independent travellers and increase local sufficiency of specialist placements including an expected increase in SEND pupils supported effectively at SEN Support, increased Resource

	Provision in maintream schools and the sufficiency of places in the maintained and state funded Special Schools. Education High Need Grant funding is forecast to overspend by at least £9M in 23/24. Overspend from previous years will increase the cumulative overall position to £20M by April 24. This is due to a combination of increased demand, increased external placement costs, delays to opening more local provision ie. Lisburne and Pear Tree and increased requests from schools for additional high needs funding to support pupils in schools. Children's Social Care Direct Payments and respite budgets combined are overspending by £0.861M. This is in comparison to the 22/23 position of £0.148M overspend. The increased overspend is largely in relation to packages of support for children with complex needs to provide support to stabilise the child or young person within their family and prevent children from coming into our care **For NHS Services** Stockport Foundation Trust have indicated that they have a £8M overspend against their community contract in 2023/24. At the point of writing this report, detail as to which services would relate to Children and Young people services are overspending was still to be provided. Pennine Care Foundation Trust is forecasting to deliver a £2.1m surplus in 23/24 due to non-recurrent benefits. There has been increasing demand for services resulting in increased waiting lists for some Children and Young People's health services.

Where is this report going next: **SEND Board**	**Date:** **12th March 2024**

Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Needs, Provision and Costs

Introduction and Background

This report is an update to a similar report produced in September 2019, and has been developed by SMBCs Commissioning and Contracts team for the Integrated Planning, Design and Delivery sub-group of the SEND Board. The SMBC pupil and provider data has been analysed at both child and provider level to identify needs, provision and associated costs (please see Annex 1). N.B. the previous report in 2019 included CCG spend per service commissioned. We have replaced this with NHS GM Stockport funding information for 2022/23.

The purpose of the report is to inform the reader of current investment levels compared to primary needs to identify potential gaps and inform investment proposals based on the strategy for children and young people with SEND.

In line with the 'Entitlement Framework', the report is written with the understanding that Stockport expects to be able to ensure that all pupils can access maintained mainstream, resourced or specialist maintained placements based on their level of need. Where needs are multiple and complex, Stockport has access to sufficient independent specialist placements locally or within Greater Manchester. It is recognised that travel time and transport costs for these specialist placements are a significant and a growing pressure for Stockport.

The 2019 aspiration for supporting pupils with SEND still holds firm - needs of all learners are identified early and any required adjustments, intervention or support are provided at the earliest opportunity. The graphs outlining SEN Support and provision help understand our current levels of investment in early help and targeted services.

Note on allocation of costs by primary need

The reader should note that financial figures given in the report for each primary need are calculated estimates rather than actuals. For many services, no individual-level spend data based on primary need is available, so spend estimates are based on prevalence of need and a pragmatic decision to assess cost as an average across the numbers of those with the same primary need. The method of apportioning cost to each primary need has varied from service to service. Where individual level data is available for services – e.g. CYP in independent specialist school places – actual primary needs are used. Where a service is wholly or mostly for CYP with an EHCP and clearly identified as for a particular need – e.g. Autism, or mental health – costs have been allocated in line with those primary needs. However, where a service is available to all SEND categories and no user data was available, for costs relating to services wholly or mainly for CYP with an EHCP, then the current EHCP proportions have been used to allocate funding. The same principle applies for services that are for all SEND, including SEN Support.

Key Headlines and Observations

- On school census day 2023 there were 1963 EHCP and 5552 SEN Support. In addition, there were 863 students with an EHCP in non-maintained schools, FE colleges and Educated Other than at School (EOTAS) making the total number of those with an EHCP 2826.
- Total expenditure on SEND-related services was approximately £112M in 2022/23 (compared to £86.3M per annum, in 2019); around 43% (£48.3m) is for services that are wholly or mainly for children and young people with EHCPs and the remaining 57% (£63.4m) for children and young people with SEN Support needs. There has been a significant proportional increase in services for EHCPs since 2019, when the figure was approx. 1/3 of the total spend.
- Funding associated with expertise and specialist support for the 4 most dominant SEND needs vary enormously. MLD - £10M (13% increase), SEMH - £35.8M, SLCN - £13.1 and Autism - £21.4M which has more than doubled over the 4 year period. Greater consideration of these disparities is required.
- The SEND JSNA highlights that an increased demand for services is likely to be driven by increases in the size of the SEND population in Stockport. Based on current understanding of SEND prevalence, it is forecast that there could be up to a 38% (up by 3,000); increase in the school-age SEND population with an increase of 44% (up 1,300) for EHCP and a 34% increase for SEN Support (up 1,700), and with the majority of the rise in secondary age children. However, there are other factors to take into account, which mean that projecting based on what happened over the last 5 years is not sufficient; an example would be rise in specific cohorts, for example SEMH need have increased post COVID-19 and as yet we do not know whether this rise will continue.
- The report has focused on provision for children and young people. There is a lack of data about support and investment for parents and carers. Given the JSNA findings that overall complexity of the SEND cohort is increasing with a disproportionate rise in the number of SEND children and young people presenting with mental health problems, behavioural and communication problems and requiring social care support, carer support requires careful and meaningful consideration and appropriate resources allocated to support families.

Independent Specialist Education Placements (Trend is ↑)

- In 2019/20 financial year there were up to 126 CYP in independent specialist education provision, with a total expenditure of nearly £4.5m (averaging £35k per student). In 2022/23, this had increased to spend of £8.6m for 257 children, averaging £33,600 per student. The forecast for 2023/24 is now over £13M. At first sight, this appears to suggest that fees have reduced, but this actually demonstrates a reduction in the proportion of placements for the most complex conditions and a large increase in placements for SEMH which are typically less costly.
- Placements made in specialist independent school provision are almost all for SEMH and Autism, and these account for the majority of the spend (192 students and £6.5M). The driver for many of these placements is behavioural needs and/or complex mental health issues that are not being met in maintained mainstream or

specialist provision. Most of the placements are for secondary-aged children. This is the same overall picture as in 2019.

- 2023 remains similar to 2019 as the vast majority of specialist placements remain in day provision within Stockport, reflecting a lack of capacity in maintained sector places, rather than a level of complexity beyond the capability of Stockport's maintained schools. In 2019, there were seven residential education placements, but in 2022/23 this has reduced to one.

Moderate Learning Difficulty (MLD). (Trend is 🡻)

- In 2019, MLD was the most prevalent primary need when aggregating numbers of EHCP and SEN Support pupils (Chart 18). In 2022/23, this is no longer the case. MLD is now the third most prevalent primary need (19.6% of SEND), behind SEMH (22.5%) and SLCN (20.6%).

Social Emotional Mental Health (SEMH). (Trend is 🡹)

- SEMH is a very dominant feature of both SEN Support and EHCP primary needs. It describes a broad category of needs for CYP who present with challenging behaviours and/or anxieties which may be due to associated learning and communication needs, trauma/attachment issues, autism, or family circumstances.
- An analysis of cases presented to EHCP panel (undertaken June 2022) suggested a significant increase in females presenting with SEMH. This appears to be reflected in the placements at independent special schools. In 2019, 13 girls and 70 boys were in independent SEMH placements. (Girls representing 15.6% of SEMH placements). In 2022/23, there were 36 girls and 100 boys, with girls now representing 26% of SEMH placements. The majority of these placements are for CYP with high levels of anxiety, sometimes with associated self-harm.
- When apportioning total SEND expenditure according to primary need, total expenditure on SEMH is approximately £35.8m, or 32% of all SEND expenditure (compared with £27m per annum, or 30% of all SEND expenditure in 2019). There is more expenditure on services for SEMH than any other services, and spend on SEMH is 67% more than the next most costly area – Autism Services (£21.5m).
- As per the 2019 report, despite the expenditure on SEMH services, the demand for specialist SEMH education provision continues to grow.
- Chart 25 shows that there appears to be a lag of two to three years between receiving an EHCP and being placed in the independent setting with the majority of independent placements made for children at secondary age. SEMH needs appear to be met in mainstream provision prior to adolescence and transition to secondary school. Further work to identify how other Local Authorities appear to manage this cohort within the mainstream sector is required.

Speech Language and Communication Needs (SLCN). (Trend is 🡻)

- Speech, Language and Communication Needs represent 17% of all EHCPs and 22.7% of SEND Support Primary Need (compared with 23% of all EHCPs and 21% of all SEND Support in 2019), making it the third most common EHCP Primary Need. (In 2019, it was the second most common primary need). It is well known that unmet SLCN needs may lead to behaviours that challenge.
- Total SEND expenditure on children with SLCN is estimated to be approximately £13M in 2022/23 (2019 - £11.5m).
- Implementation of the Balanced System for Speech, Language and Communication needs will support a much more targeted and effective approach to supporting children. Working across the five strands of Family Support, Environment, Workforce, Identification and Intervention, the Balanced System outlines the expectation of universal, targeted and specialist support across distinctive age bands.

Autism. (Trend is 🡹)

- Autism is the most common of the primary needs for children with an EHCP, at 28% of all EHCPs, (compared to 19% and third overall in 2019). Only 6% of SEN Support children have a primary need of Autism (4% in

2019), which suggests that diagnosed autism tends to present complexities greater than can be met by mainstream settings supporting children at SEN Support.

- Despite the high prevalence of Autism, the Autism Service costed £275k per annum in 2019 and has increased to £415k in 2023. The level of funding per pupil ratio is highlighted as an area for consideration.
- There are several non-specific services accessed by children with Autism – e.g. short breaks and independent specialist education placements.
- The lag between diagnosis and a move to an independent placement at secondary phase is stark. Further consideration is required to assess whether a reconfiguration of the offer from secondary mainstream schools would enable this cohort of children to thrive in the secondary environment perhaps through resourced provision.

EHCP / SEND Support Profile

- The profile of EHCPs primary need and age show a gradual increase in numbers toward secondary school age and then a sharp fall post 17 years of age, with few EHCPs remaining beyond age 19. (chart 31). SEMH EHCP numbers rise significantly from age 11 and remain high throughout secondary school, peaking at age 15. (In the 2019 report, the peak for SEMH was age 14). Autism has a similar trend, with a step-up in numbers at age 12, which is the peak. Other Primary Needs generally do not show the same age related strong trend.
- Speech, Language and Communication Needs dominate in the early years (especially within the SEND Support cohort), peaking at age 6 at SEND Support and age 5 for EHCP, but are overtaken by SEMH, Autism and MLD in the secondary school years. (charts 31 to 33)
- The number of EHCPs issued by age shows a significant increase in the run up to, or just after, key transition points (Chart 35). This is particularly evident on entry to reception (age 5) , age 9 (Year 5) and age 12 (just after entry to KS3). The highest figure is for children aged 16 (Year 11) – the second year of GCSE studies. In 2019, the peak was at age 15.
- It is difficult to be able to indicate the focus for further investment without robust data on the outcomes achieved by the services we provide and commission. This needs to be strengthened to be able to inform effective intervention. In addition, further understanding on the pressures associated with specialist services – i.e. waiting lists and backlogs – is required to be able to understand areas requiring further investment. This report should be reviewed in light of the Delivering Better Value review work currently being undertaken.
- Further consideration is required regarding training of frontline staff to identify, and in some cases respond to SEND in universal settings and services. The workforce recognises SEND is everyone's responsibility; however, clarity is required to support all frontline service roles take on and responsibilities to support the SEND population.
- This report has not covered analysis of the time at SEN Support through a graduated response before application to EHCP. It would be useful to understand whether all educational providers are identifying children early and providing sustained additional support before applying for statutory assessment.
- To support effective sufficiency planning, scrutiny and challenge, it would be of benefit to develop a graded assessment of need. Primary need is a good indicator of type of need but does not reflect complexity. Other Local Authorities use this type of tool to be able to support placement sufficiency planning and challenge maintained universal and specialist settings that are saying that they cannot manage a child's needs.

Key Terms

SEND is a term which encompasses children and young people with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and/or a Disability.

- **SEN**: The 2015 SEND Code of Practice states that children and young people have Special Educational Needs if they: "*have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for him or her*"

- **Disability**: The 2010 Equality Act defines someone with a disability as having: '…a physical or mental impairment which has a long-term and substantial adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'. 'Long-term' is defined as 'a year or more' and 'substantial' as being 'more than minor or trivial'. As such, this definition is relatively broad and encompasses a range of conditions including sensory impairments and long-term health conditions such as asthma or epilepsy.

The 2015 SEND Code of Practice identifies four broad categories of need which are underpinned by a more granular defined type of need. Many children and young people will have more than one type of need. SEND data defines and captures multiple needs by degree of prominence outlining a child's primary and secondary need which is recorded by schools and submitted to central government in the school census. The SEND Types and Categories of need are below and further detail is provided in Appendix 1 SEND Types and Categories of Needs, page 45.

1. **Communication and interaction (CI)**
    a. Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN)
    b. Autism (ASD) – *we use this shortened acronym only because it is still used by the DfE for monitoring of SEND need through census returns.*
2. **Cognition and learning (CL)**
    a. Moderate Learning Difficulties (MLD)
    b. Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD)
    c. Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD)
    d. Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD)
3. **Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH)**
4. **Sensory and/or physical needs (SPM)**
    a. Vision Impairment (VI)
    b. Hearing Impairment (HI)
    c. Multi-Sensory Impairment (MSI)
    d. Physical Disability (PD)

There are two types of educational support available to children and young people with SEND:

1. **SEND support** - is help given in addition to that provided by a school's usual curriculum. This may involve the class teacher and SEND co-ordinator receiving advice and support from external specialists.

2. An **Educational, Health and Care Plan (EHCP)** - is the next level of support when children are not progressing at the expected rate with SEN Support. It is a formal assessment and becomes a legal document which outlines the child's needs and the additional help which is required. EHC plans replaced 'Statements of SEN' in 2014 and most children have transferred to EHC plans.

SEND Needs

Charts 1 and 2, below, show a breakdown of expenditure for both externally commissioned and council-provided services where those services are wholly or mainly for children with an EHCP.

Total expenditure across all primary needs on EHCP-specific services in 2022/23 was approximately £48.3m; (In 2019 it was £26.8m).

The top four EHCP Primary Needs by prevalence – SEMH, Autism, SLCN and PMLD – account for 80% of all EHCPs and around £37.7m (compared with £19.8m in 2019), or around £16,400 per person (compared to £10,300 per person in 2019) NB. Investment in SEMH, the largest category of primary need in 2019, at £12m in 2023 has almost doubled since 2019. Autism, which was the second-highest investment in 2019, has almost tripled from £5.2m to £15.7m. Note, though, that categories are **primary** needs and many children have complex needs across a number of categories.

Chart 1: Approx spend by Need for EHCP-specific services

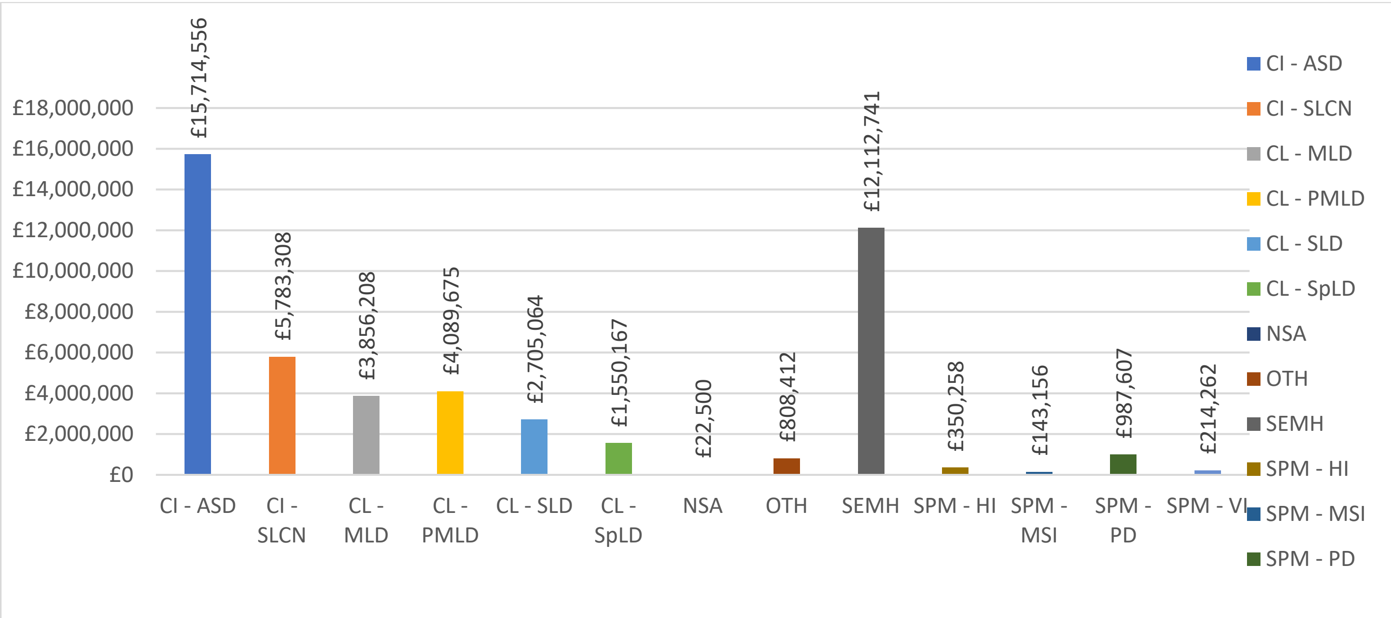
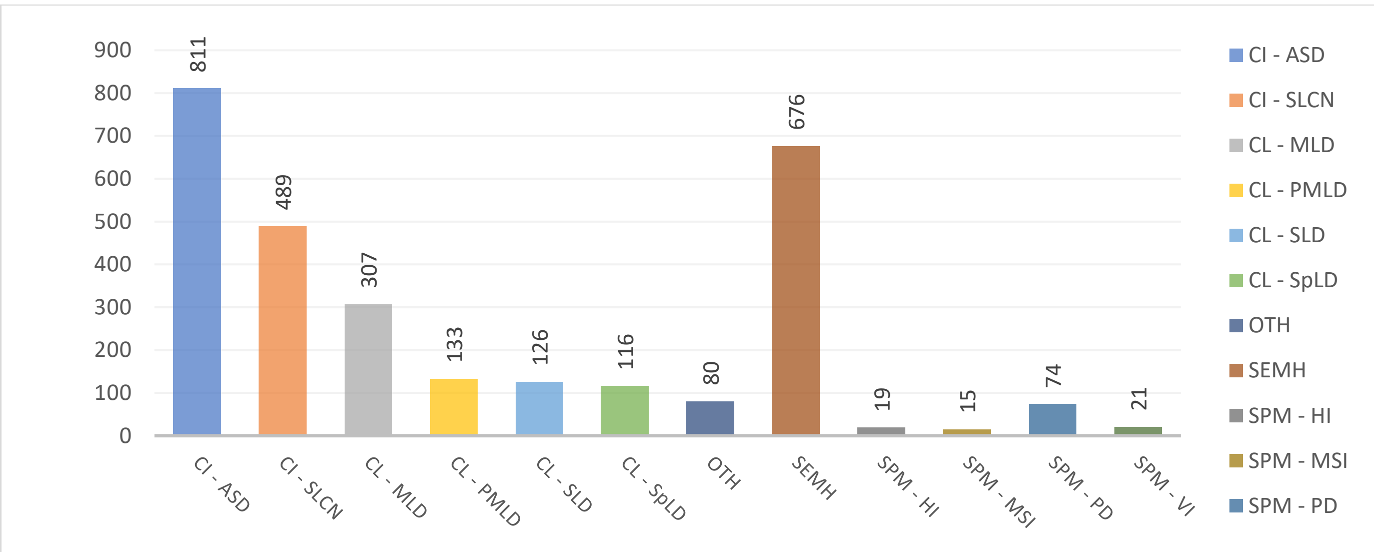


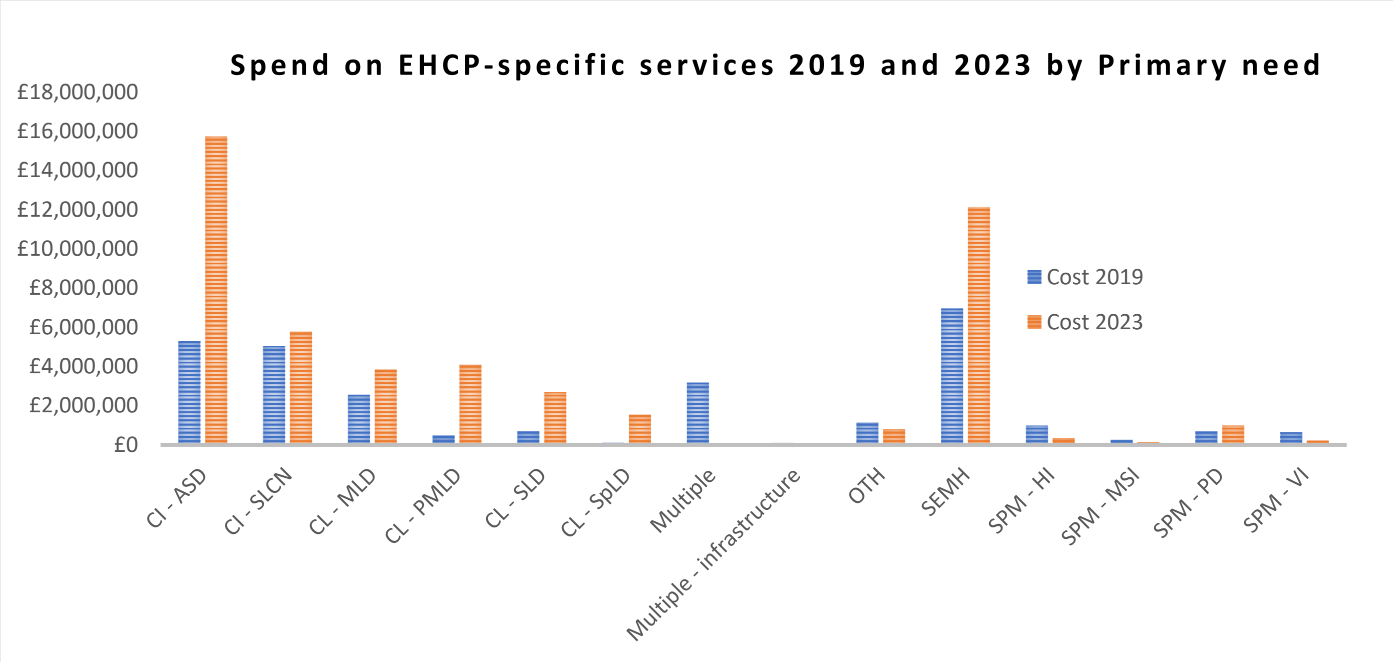
Chart 2: Breakdown of EHCPs by Primary Need (From SEND dashboard)



Expenditure on EHCP-specific services does correlate well with the three most prevalent primary needs, with Autism being the representing the greatest proportion of EHCPs and SEMH a relatively close second.

Charts 3a and 3b: Comparison of 2019 and 2022/23 expenditure by primary need.

Chart 3a, below, compares 2019 estimated spend by primary need with that in 2022/23 financial year. It shows that in general, expenditure has increased across most primary need areas, but spend on Autism, SEMH, PMLD, SLD and SpLD has increased dramatically in percentage terms. Spend on SEMH has doubled, although the numbers of EHCPs with SEMH primary need have not (see chart 3b). Spend on Autism has nearly trebled, although numbers of EHCPs have doubled. PMLD spend has increased eight-fold, whereas numbers have quadrupled. It should be noted that there is some imprecision about the apportionment of spend to each primary need and a number of assumptions have to be made. Therefore, the exact spend by primary need cannot be determined.



3b. Comparison of number of EHCPs 2019 vs January 2023

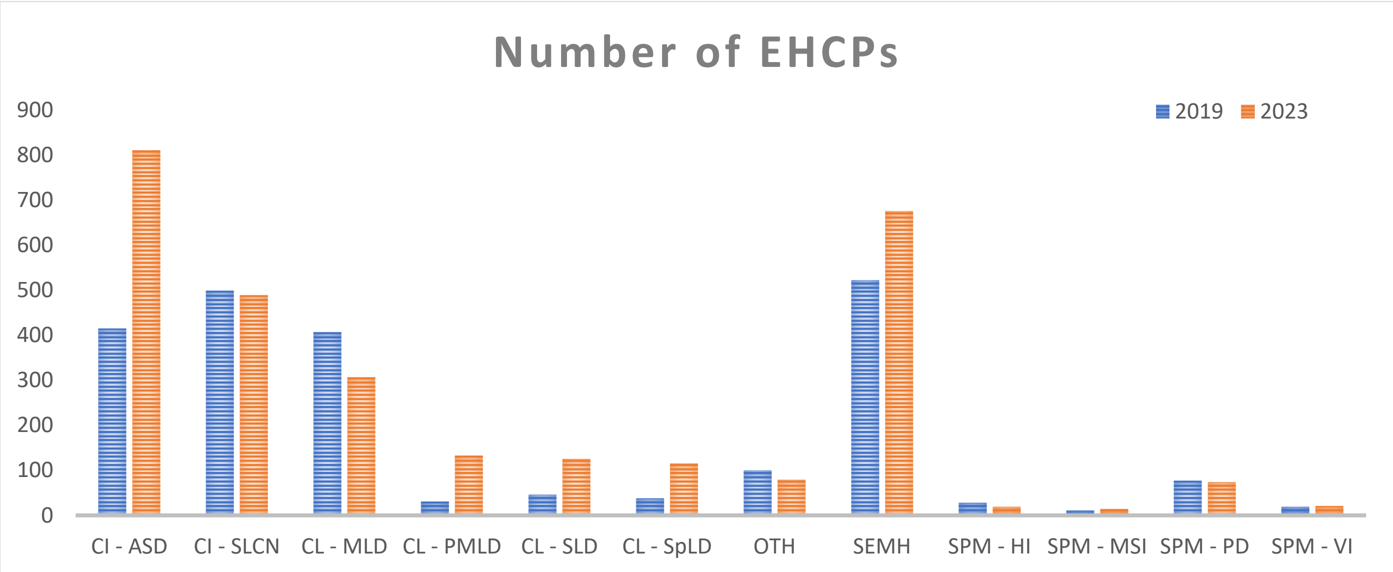
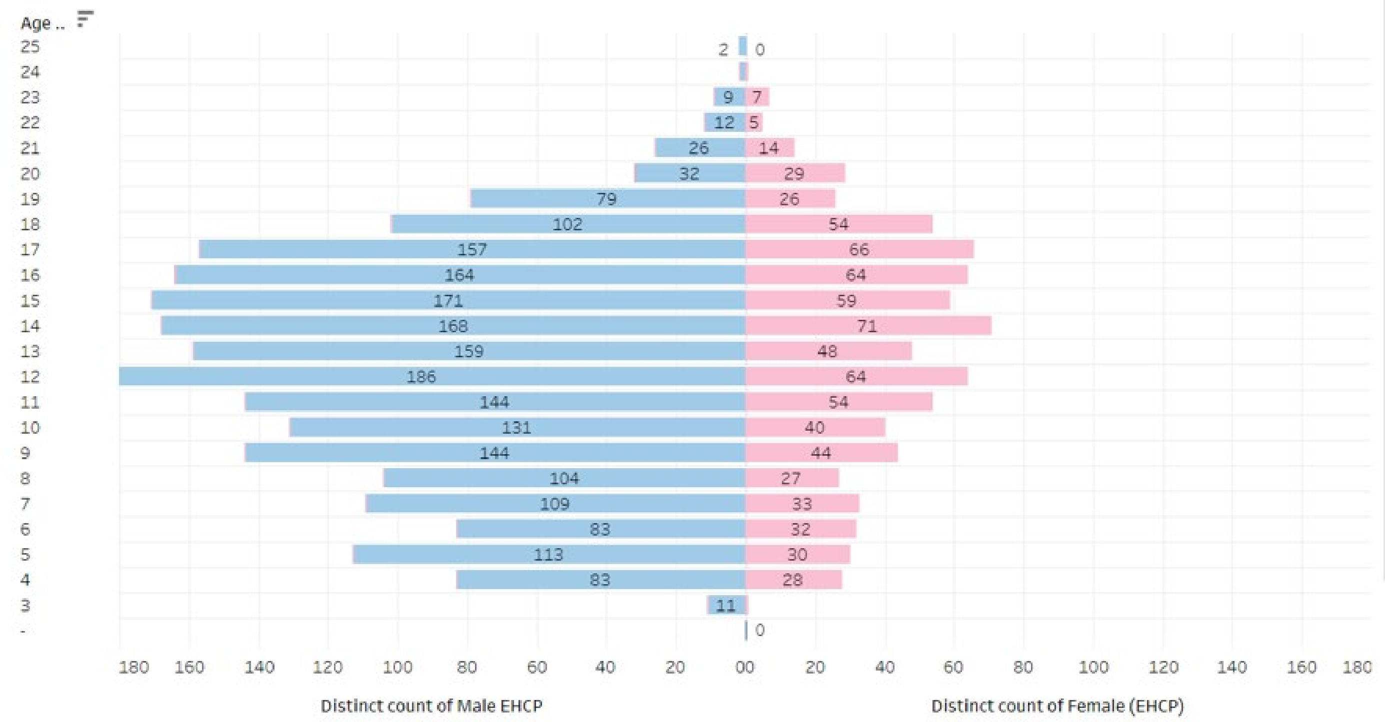
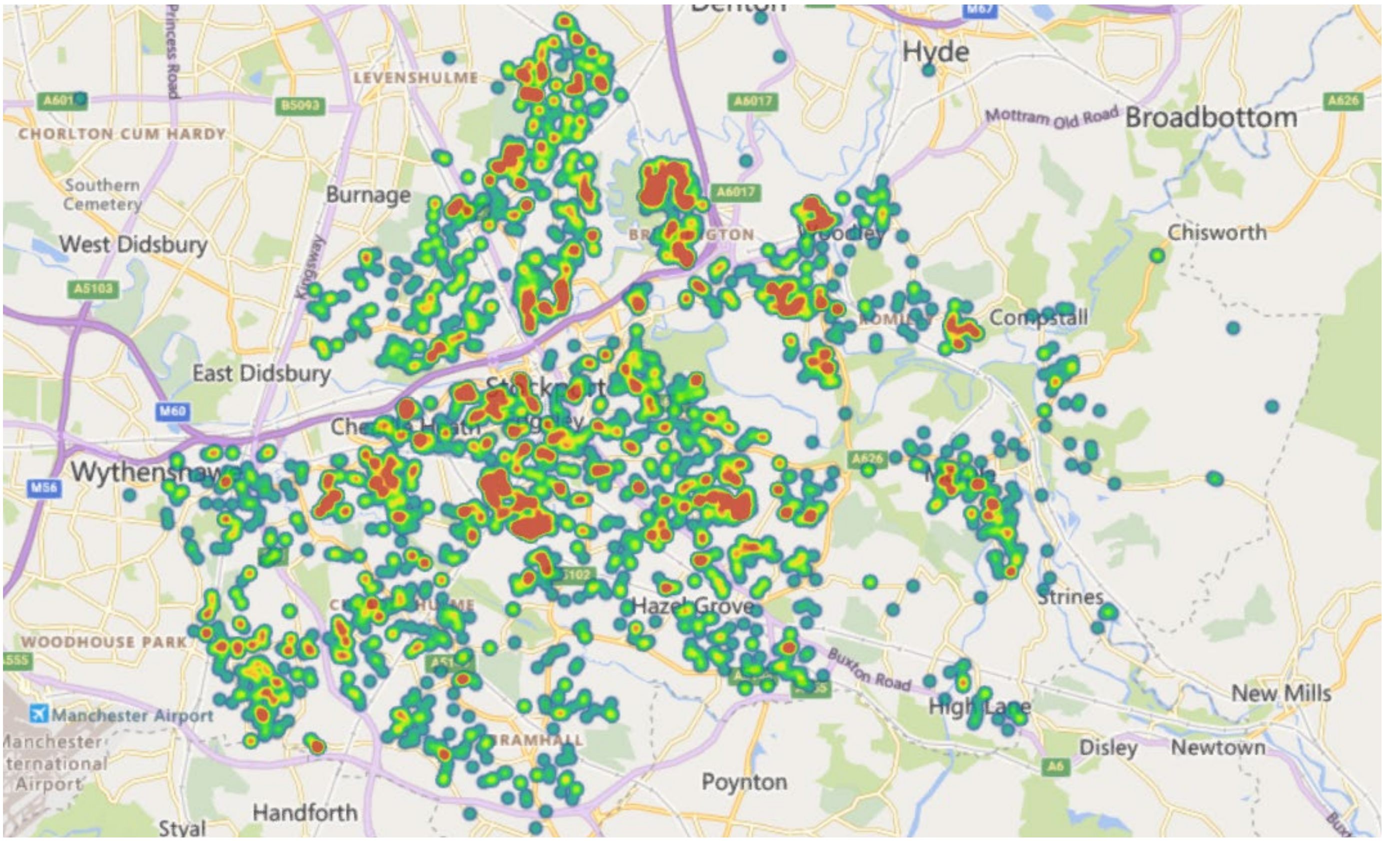


Chart 4: the number of children and young people with an open EHCP, by age and gender profile



There is a clear bias towards males, which make up around 72% of all EHCPs. Unsurprisingly, the numbers for both males and females peak in the teenage years, at high school, but the mode age for males is 12, whereas for females it is 14. Numbers are then fairly consistent to age 17, after which they start to quickly recede. Over the age of 21, it is very uncommon for young people of either sex to have an EHCP.

Chart 5: Geographical distribution of Children with EHCPs

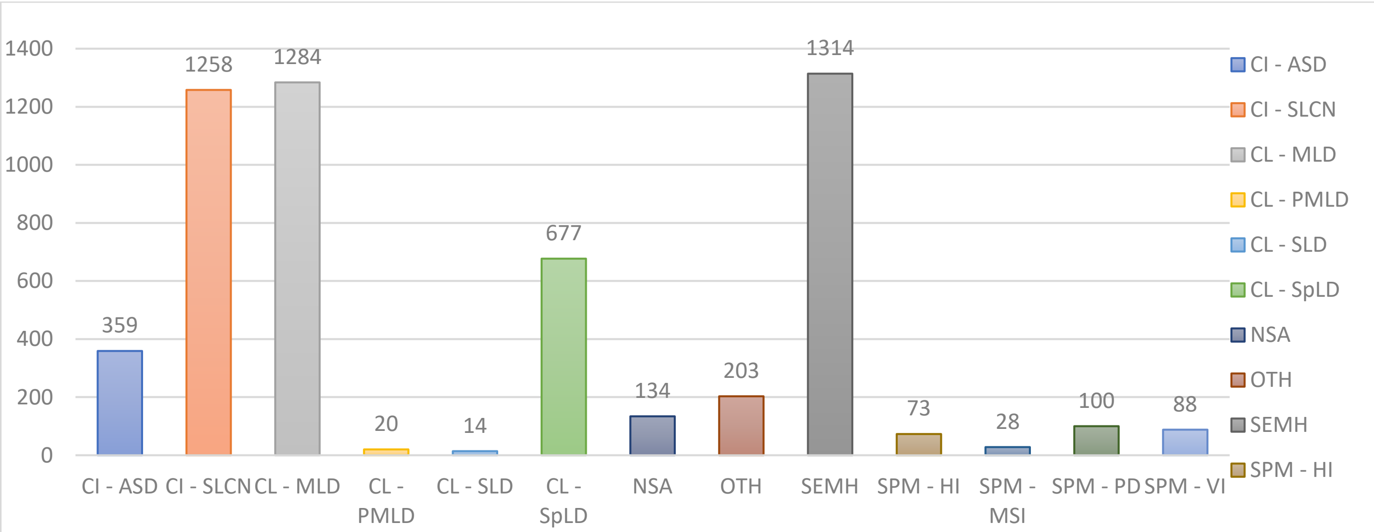


The diagram above shows a few key hot spots for numbers of EHCPs – particularly Offerton, Adswood & Bridgehall, Edgeley, Brinnington and Heaton Norris / Reddish areas – all of which are associated with higher levels of social deprivation, which suggests that there remains a link between SEND and deprivation.

Rates are highest on the Offerton estate, with one area (around Mallowdale Road) having more than 10% of those aged 0-25 years with an EHCP. However, variability is quite high, with rates in the lowest area being just 0.5%. The high rates in Offerton may be due to the proximity of specialist provision at Lisburne and Castle Hill Schools.

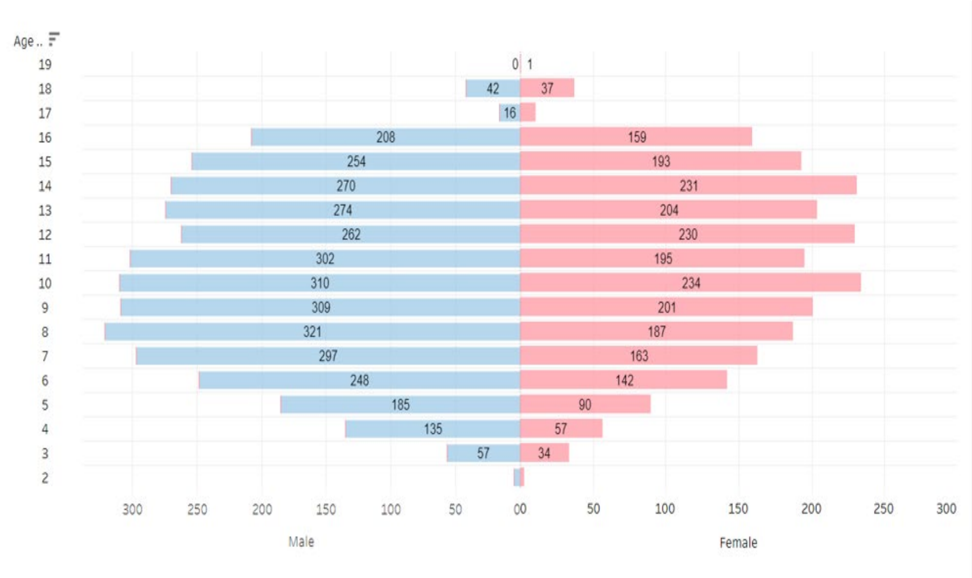
Further consideration is required to effectively respond to the link between deprivation and SEND needs. Aligning resources in direct proportion to need (proportionate universalism) should be an aim of schools and support services with consideration given to SENDCo training, experience and expertise to support pupils achieving their potential.

Chart 6: All SEN Support Primary Needs (from School Census)



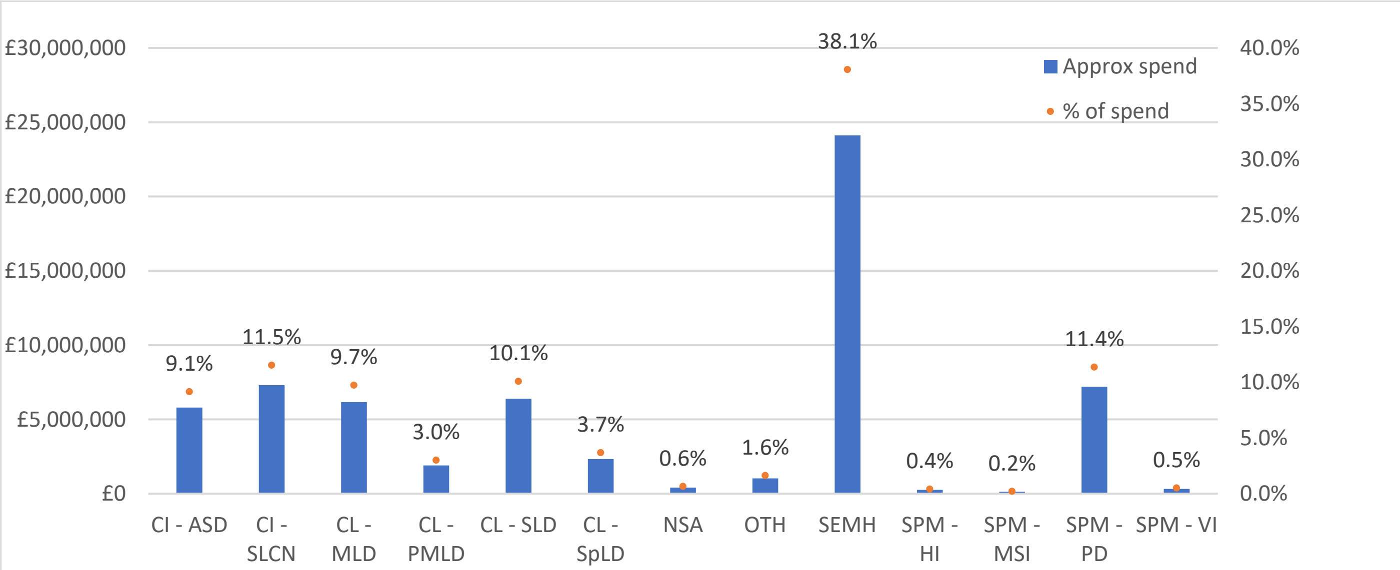
Looking at information for those children with SEND Support, the Primary Needs differ compared to EHCP children. SEMH is the largest category of need (23.7% of all SEN Support), followed by MLD and SLCN – these three accounting for 69% of all Primary Needs. SEMH often reflects children with behaviour that challenges and/or high levels of anxiety and encompasses a wide range of needs. The Autism category is surprisingly small, at only 4%, considering it is the most prevalent primary need for CYP with an EHCP. This may be a reflection that the majority of children with a diagnosis of Autism ultimately end up with an EHCP.

Chart 7: The number of children and young people with SEND Support, by age and gender



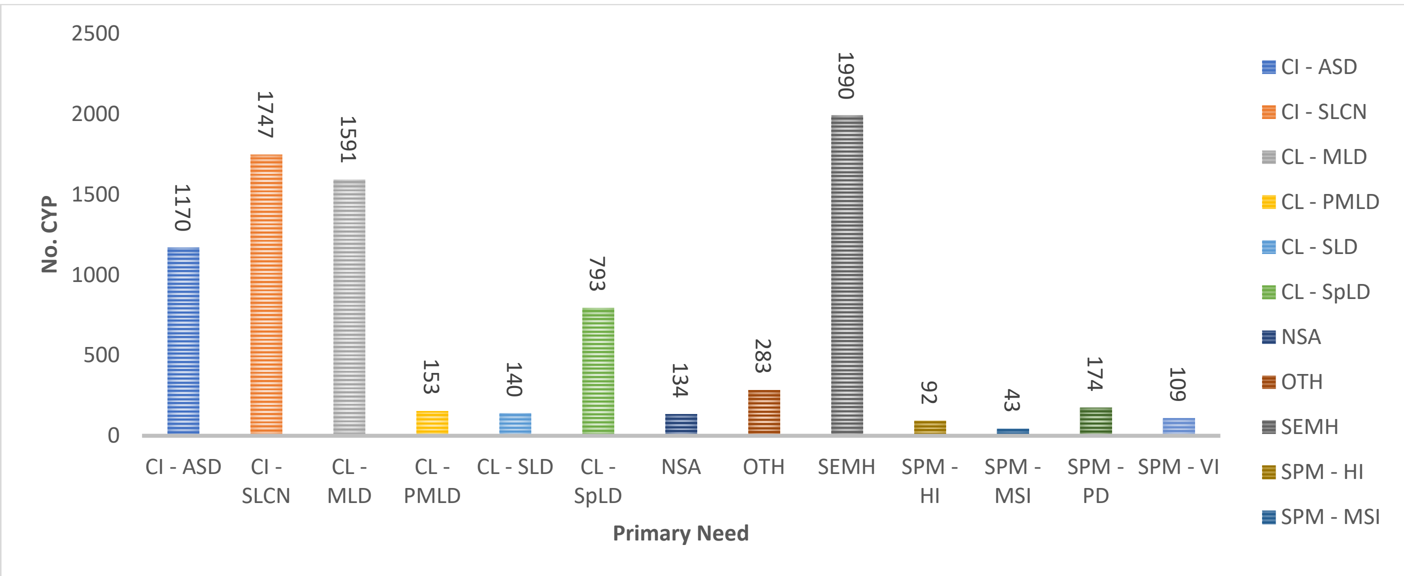
While there are more males than females designated as SEND Support, the strong bias towards males seen in the EHCP chart is not so obvious here, although there are 46% more males than females. In this case, the peak for males is age 8, whereas with females it is age 10, though further peaks are seen at 12 and 14. The difference in the numbers of males and females is greatest at age 8 and reduces with increased age to 18% at age 14. At age 17, there are slightly more females than males at SEND Support.

Chart 8: Breakdown of approximate spend on SEND services that are not EHCP-specific, by Primary Need



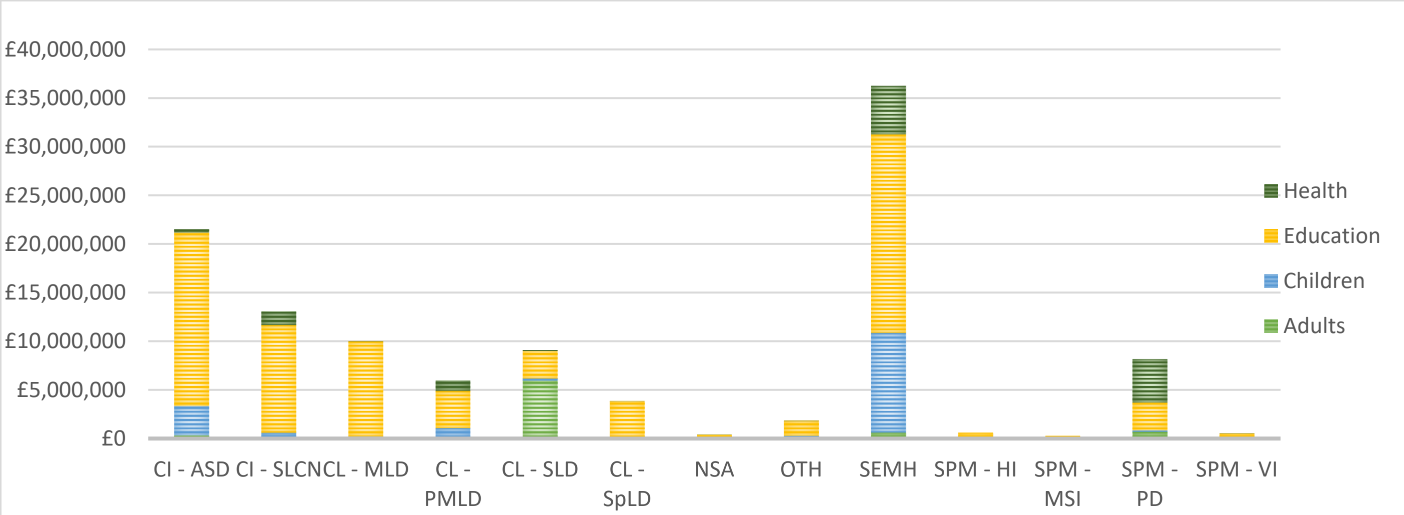
The above chart shows the approximate spend on each Primary Need for SEND services not specifically for children with an EHCP (assumed to be a proxy for SEND Support services). The grand total is over £63m per annum. Expenditure on SEMH clearly exceeds all other expenditure and accounts for 38% of all SEND-support expenditure.

Chart 9: Prevalence of each Primary Need – SEND Support and EHCP combined



The above chart shows the distribution of the different primary needs for both SEND Support and EHCP status combined. Four primary needs stand out: SEMH, SLCN, MLD and Autism. This is broadly the same pattern as in 2019, although SpLD was as prevalent as Autism in 2019. It is unclear why the relative proportion of children identified as SpLD has decreased since 2019.

Chart 10: Total spend (both contracted and SMBC-Provided) on SEND services, by service area.



The above graph shows that the bulk of all expenditure on SEND is through education services. Children's services contribute 28% of the cost towards supporting children with SEMH. This is in large part due to expenditure on residential accommodation and fostering for Looked After Children and associated social work costs around children with mental health needs. Health contribute approximately 14% of the expenditure, with a particular focus on SEMH and physical disabilities.

Chart 11: Breakdown of Externally Commissioned and In-house SEND costs by commissioning service area

The chart below shows total spend on contracted and SMBC-provided services associated with SEND in 2022/23, broken down by commissioning service area. Education funds two-thirds of the provision for SEND with the vast majority of spend provided internally rather than externally commissioned. The Health service's contribution to costs is 100% commissioned by GM ICB (formerly CCG).

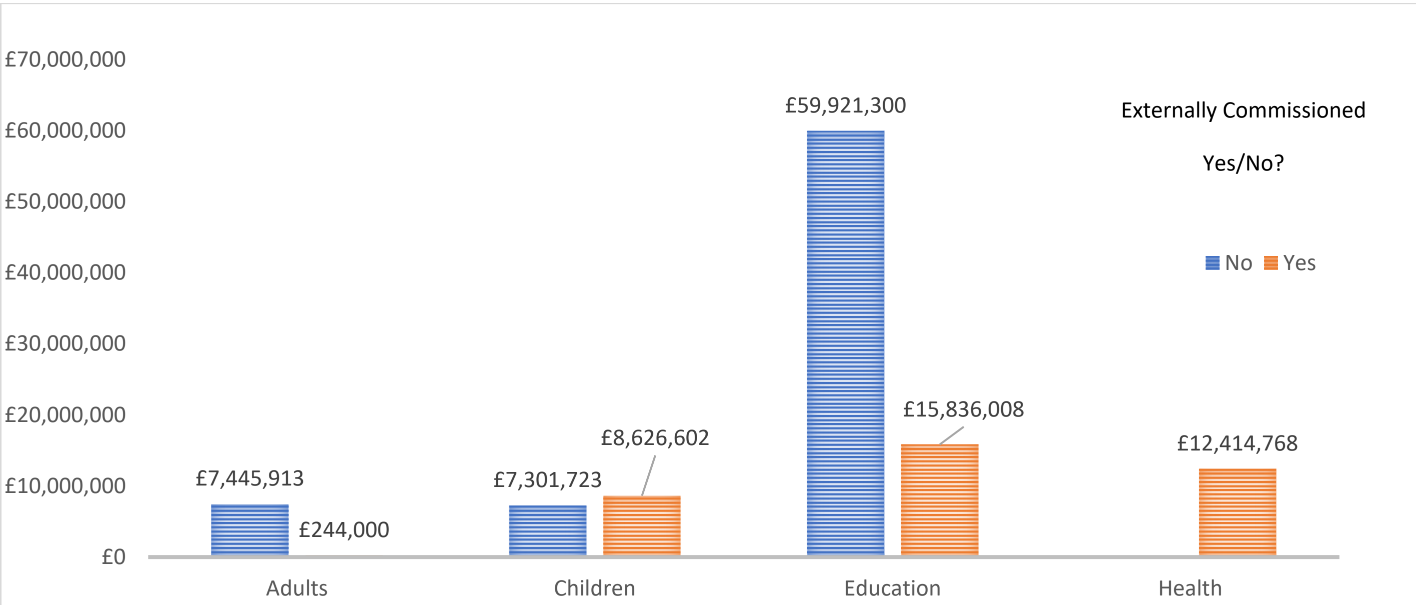
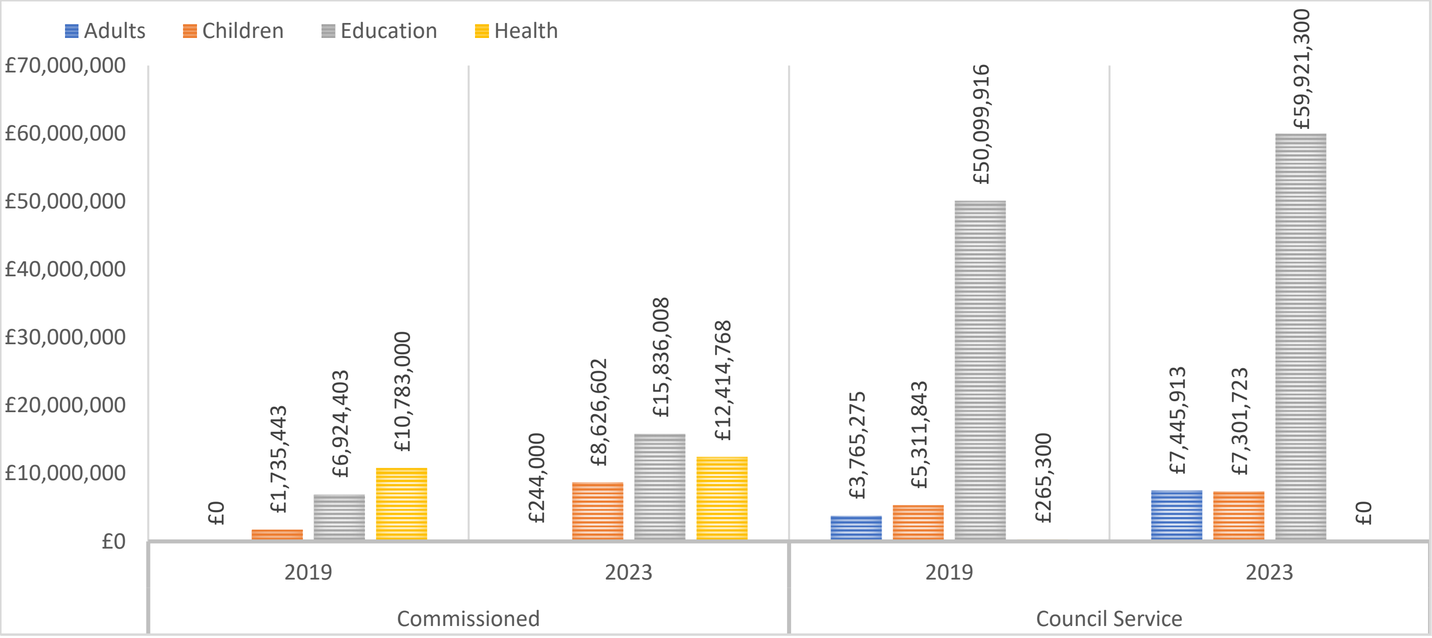


Chart 12: Comparison of spend on SEND services in 2019 and 2023, by commissioning service area



The above shows how the spend profile has changed between 2019 and 2023. Investment from Children's Services commissioned work shows a very significant increase compared to 2019, although this is in part due to service areas being included in this year's report that were not considered in the 2019 report. The health service's contribution has risen moderately. Education spend on commissioned services has risen by £9m since 2019. Much of this relates to increases in the cost of independent specialist provision, home to school transport and school budgets.

Chart 13: Total Education services spend on SEND, split into EHCP-specific services and SEND Support

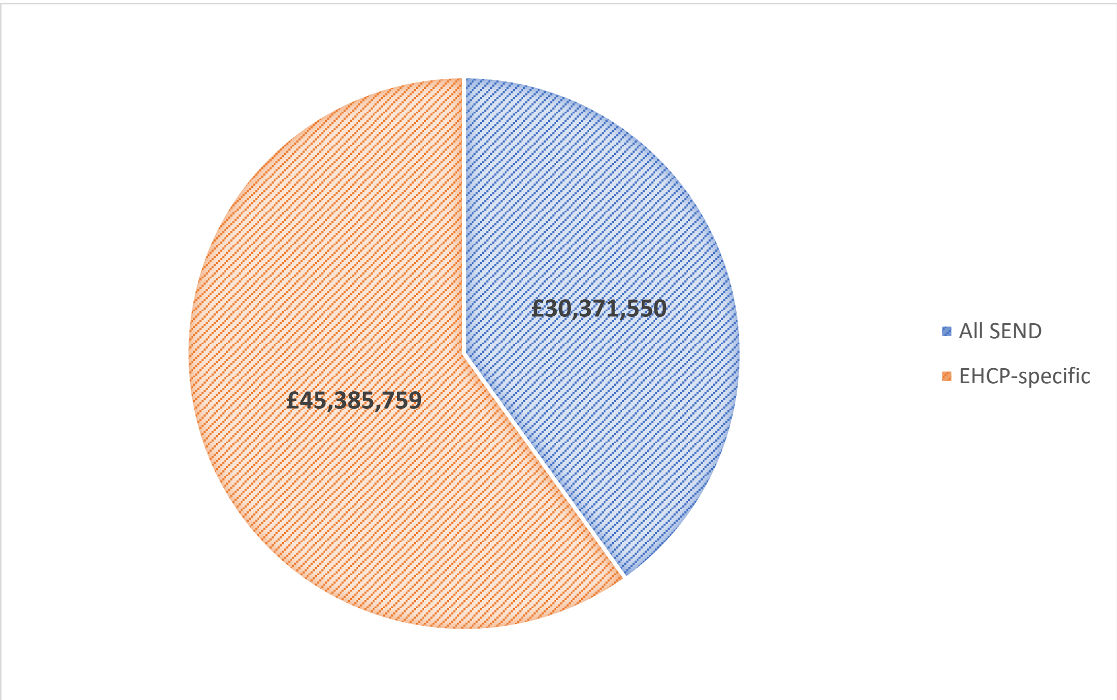


Chart 13 is a breakdown of the £75.8m Education sector expenditure on SEND Services in 2022/23. It shows that the amount spent on "All SEND" services (i.e. spend not specific to EHCPs) is approximately 2/3 of that for EHCP-specific services.

Chart 14: Education services split into in-house and commissioned services.

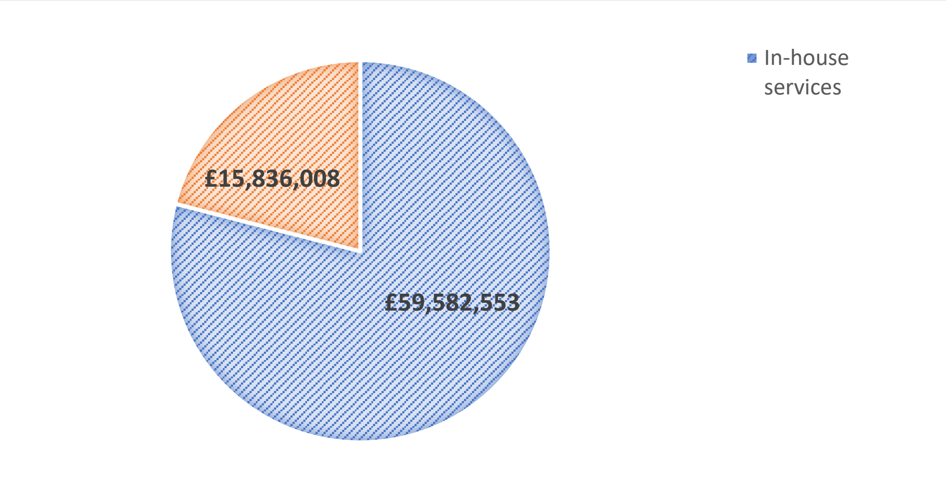


Chart 14 shows that SEND spend on services led by Education is predominantly through in-house services, including our in-house inclusion services and the high levels of Notional SEN Funding paid to schools as part of their delegated budgets.

Health services are all commissioned, reflecting the provider and commissioner relationship between GM ICB and Stockport NHS FT and Pennine Care FT. The total expenditure on SEND-related services by Health services is just over £15m per annum.

Cost of all Contracted and SMBC-Provided SEND Services by SEN Primary Need, compared with prevalence of need

The charts below show estimated expenditure for both commissioned and council-provided services by SEN Primary Need for all children with additional needs at SEN Support or EHCP. The first chart clearly shows SEMH expenditure far in excess of any other primary need, even though SLCN and MLD are nearly as prevalent, as shown in Chart 16. Expenditure on Autism is higher than for these two Primary needs, even though it is less prevalent.

Chart 15: Estimated Annual Expenditure by Primary Need

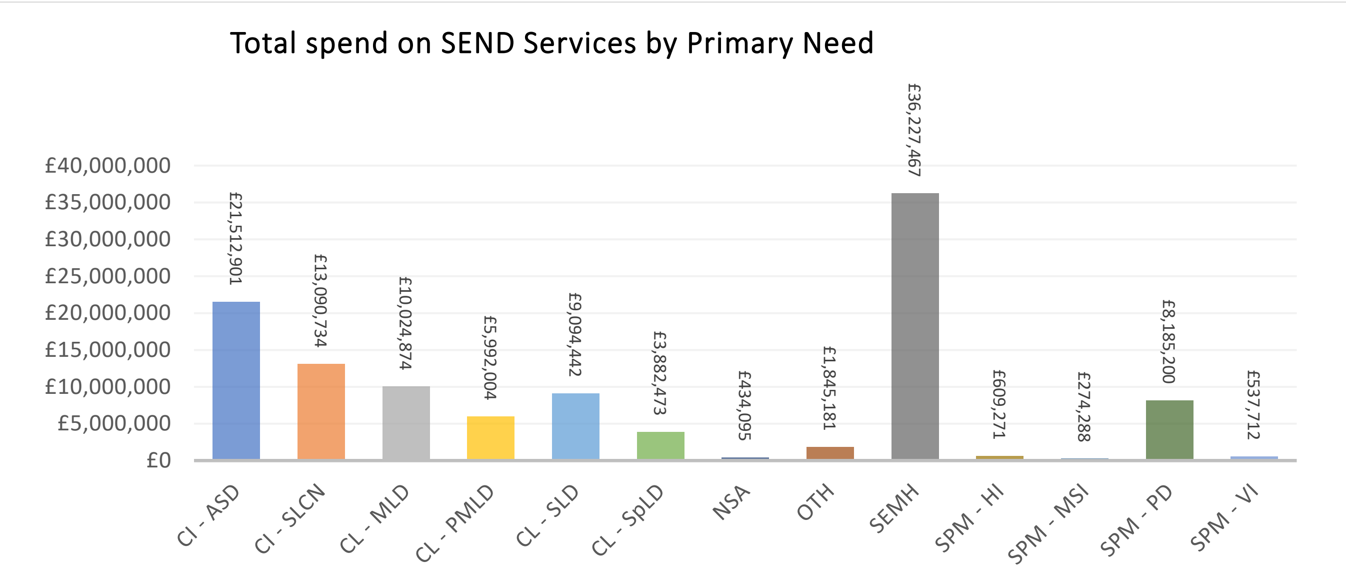
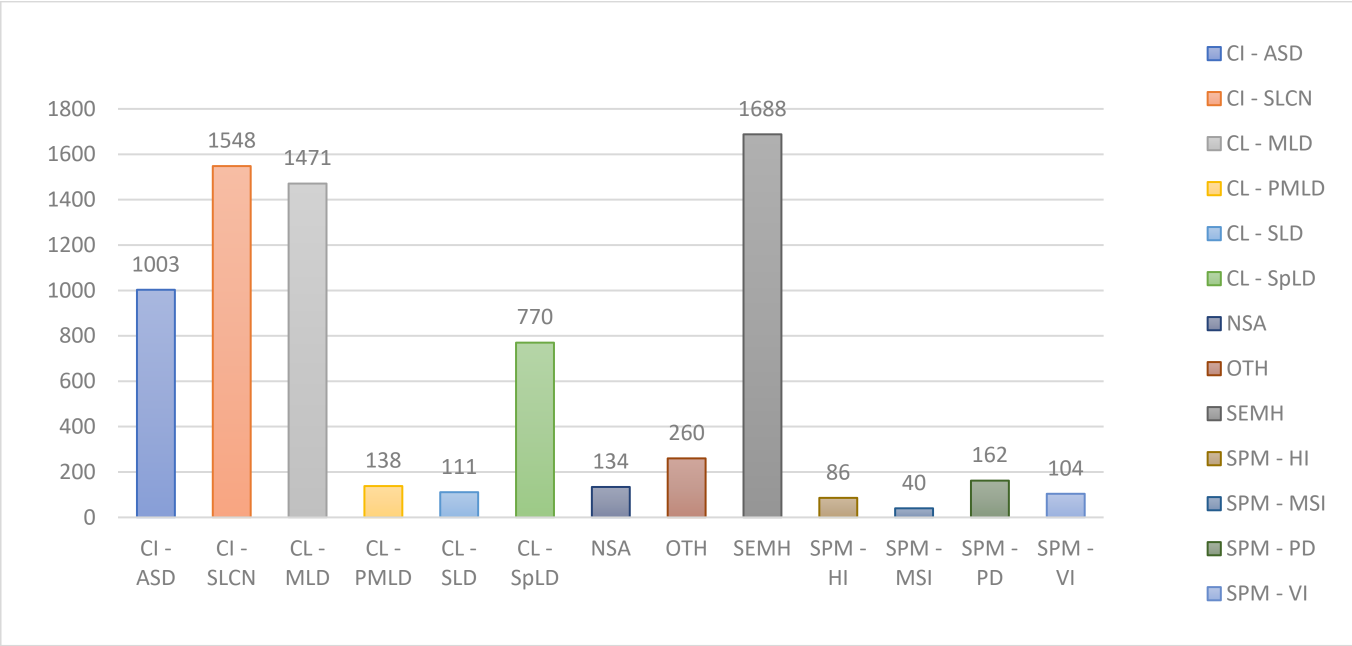
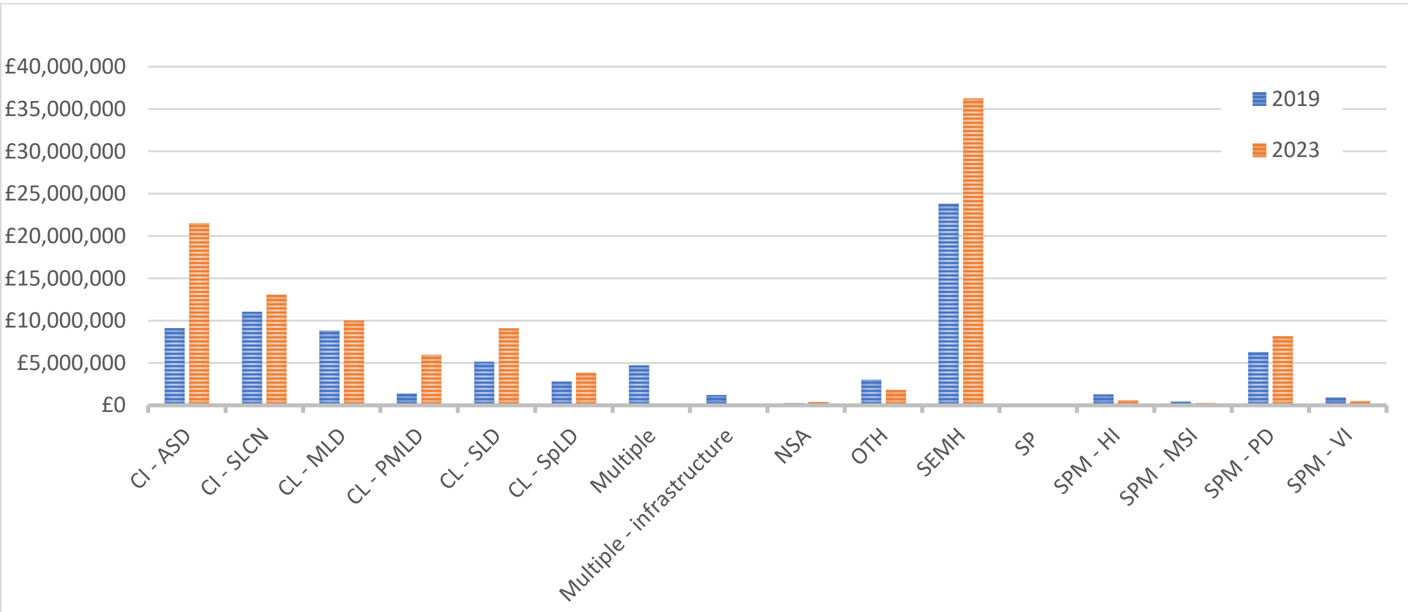


Chart 16 - Prevalence of each Primary Need - SEND Support + EHCP



Comparison of Charts 15 and 16 demonstrates that SEMH is both the most common primary need and also the area with the most investment. However, the same correlation is not true for other primary needs. SLCN is an area of great need, but investment appears to be relatively very low, as it is for MLD. However, SLCN and MLD needs may be largely met within school resources and not requiring much additional resource to manage, compared with SEMH and Autism. Support or physical disability and SLD is typically very costly, but incidence is low.

Chart 17: Spend on all SEND services 2019 and 2023, by Primary Need



The above comparison demonstrates that spend across almost all areas of need has increased significantly, although especially so with Autism, SLD and SEMH. Spend associated with Autism has more than doubled in the four years since the previous report. This is the greatest percentage increase of all the primary needs.

Chart 18: Number of children at SEND Support or with EHCP by Primary Need 2019 and 2023 (from school census return - excludes independent schools)

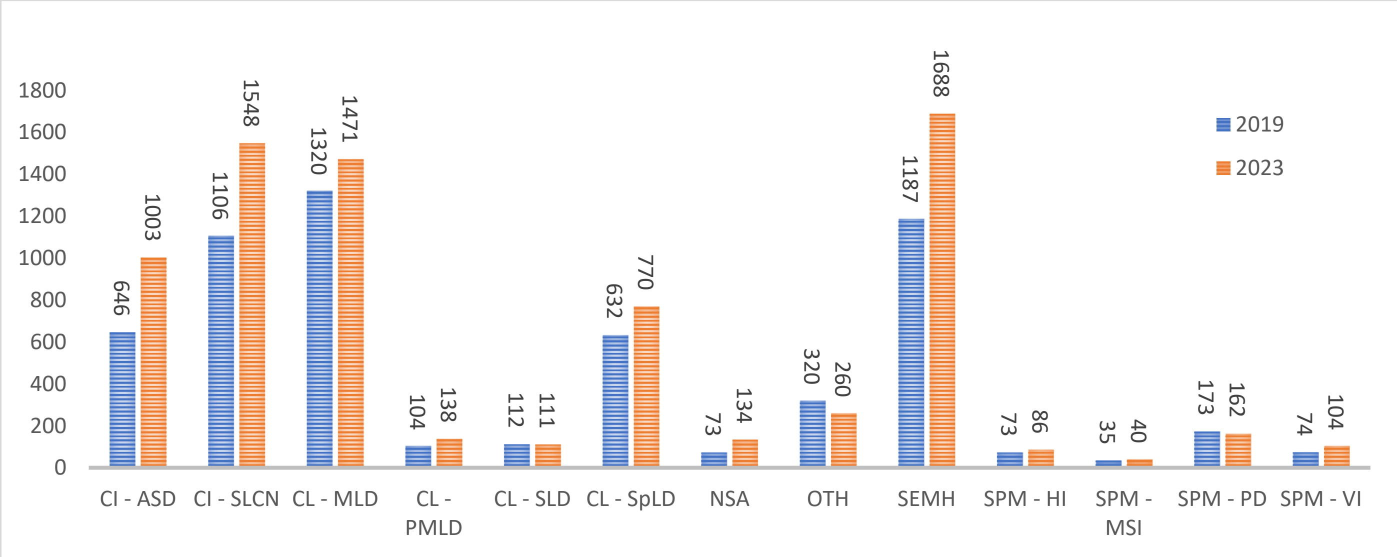


Chart 18 demonstrates that the five key primary needs have remained the same between the comparison years, although the order of the top three has changed. In 2019, MLD was the most prevalent primary need, followed by SEMH and SLCN. In 2023, SEMH is the clear leader, followed by SLCN and MLD. There have been increases in numbers across most primary needs except for SLD, PD and the broad category of "Other". A primary need of SLCN is especially focused on the early years cohort (see chart 31) and the sharp rise in numbers may be partly due to the impact of COVID-19 on development of language in infants. Similarly, there is anecdotal evidence that there has been a significant rise in anxiety-related SEMH post-lockdown, contributing to the leap in SEMH numbers.

Chart 19: Analysis of High Needs expenditure in Primary Mainstream schools by Primary Need.

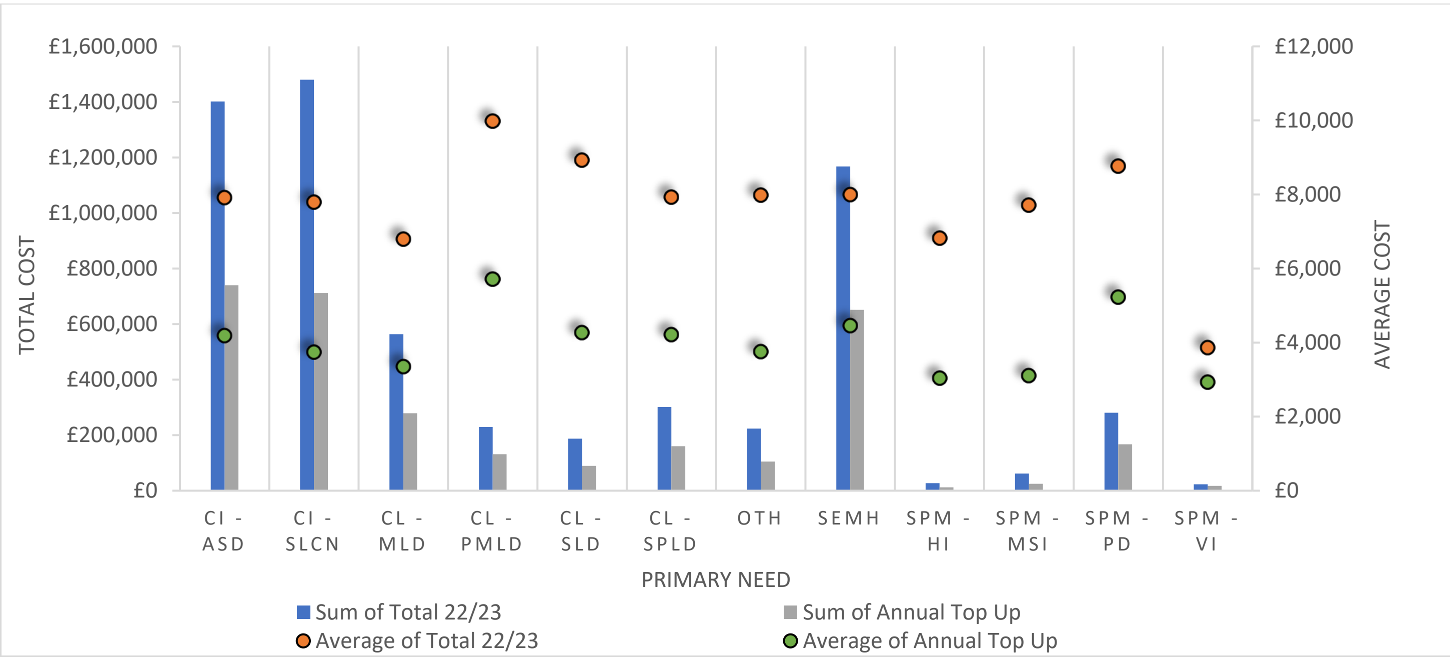
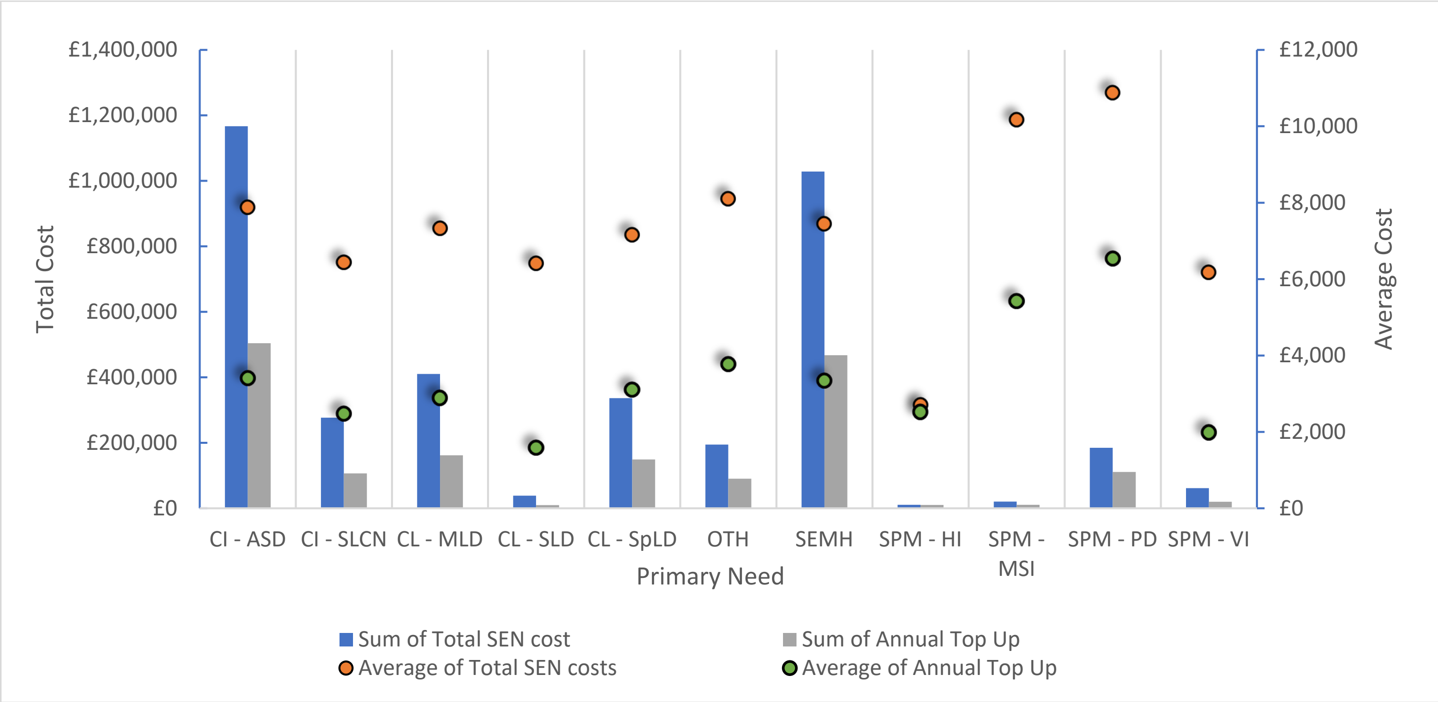


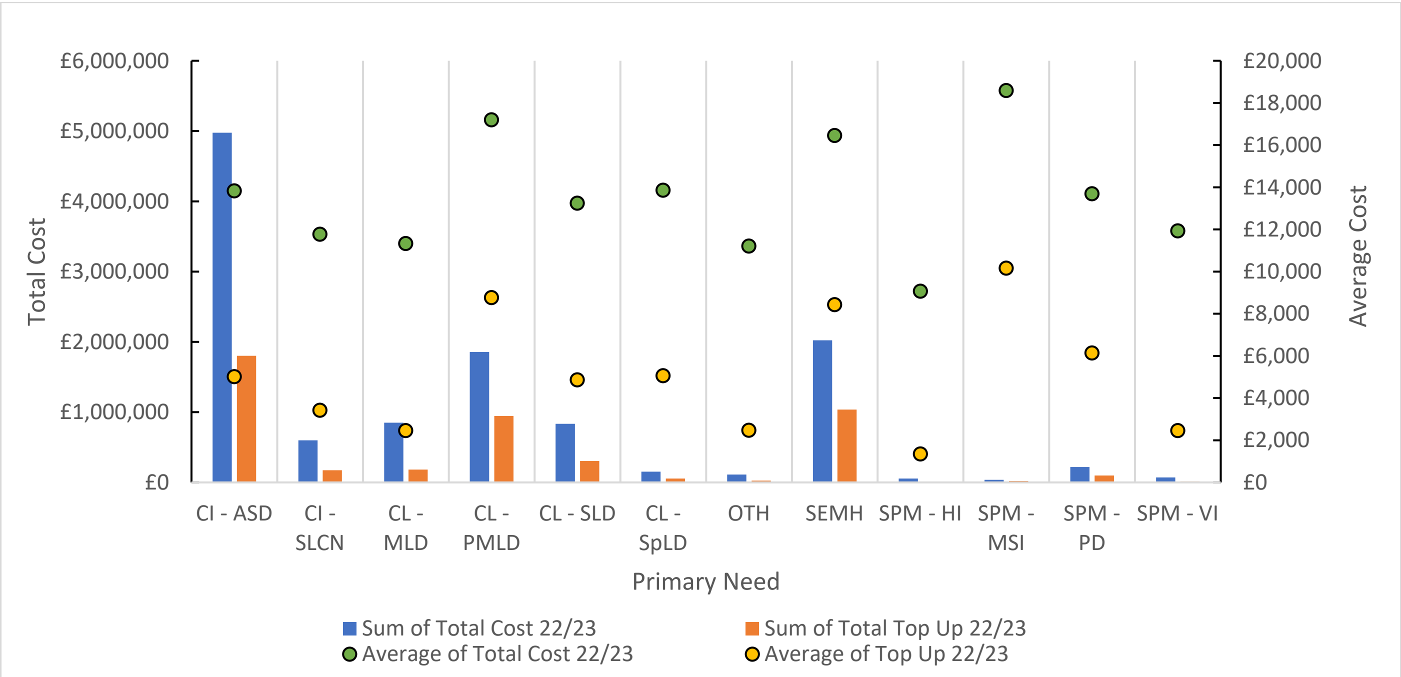
Chart 19 shows a breakdown of the cost of educational provision for all children with High Needs EHCPs in mainstream primary schools – that is, children whose additional support costs more than £6,000 per annum. It shows that the total spend is highest for Autism, SLCN, and SEMH, in particular, reflecting the numbers of children with those primary needs. However, the highest average spend per young person is for those with Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty (PMLD), which is to be expected, as these children have the most complex needs.

Chart 20: Analysis of High Needs expenditure in Secondary Mainstream schools by Primary Need.



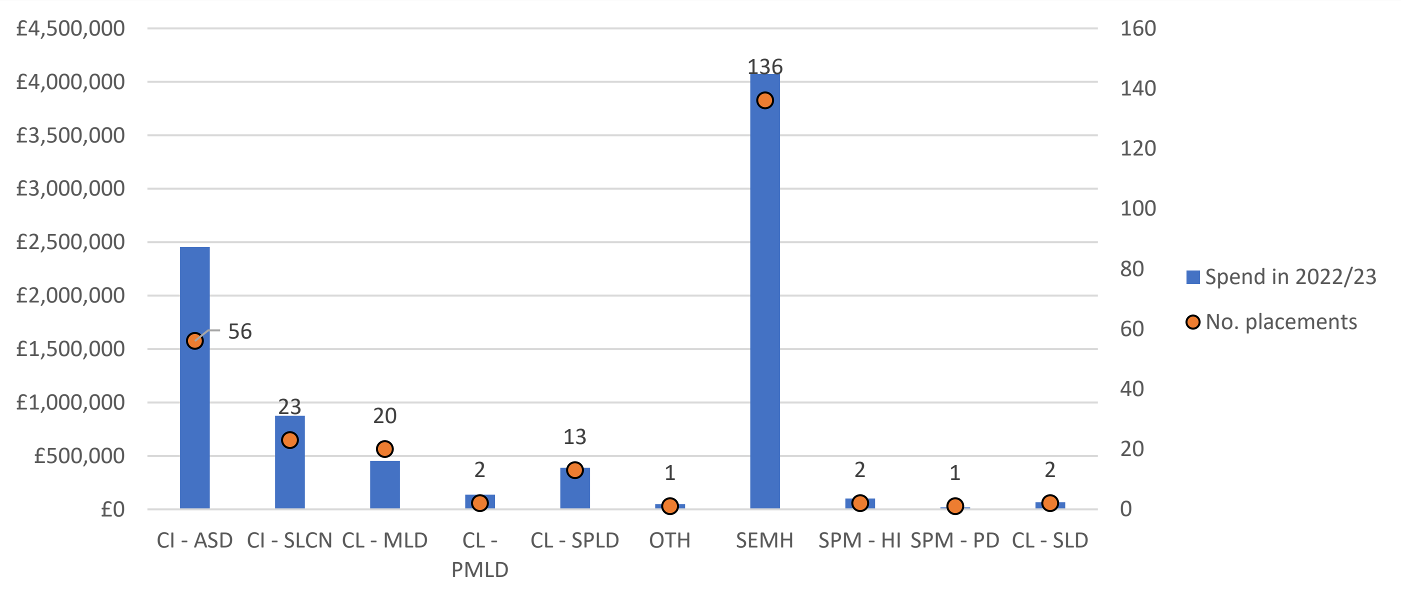
The picture for secondary mainstream is similar to primary, although SLCN is not an area of high spend at secondary. Autism and SEMH stand out very strongly as areas of the highest spend. Note that the average per young person is greatest for MSI (multisensory impairment) and for physical disability. PMLD is not a primary need in mainstream secondary education.

Chart 21: Analysis of cost of maintained special school places, by primary need



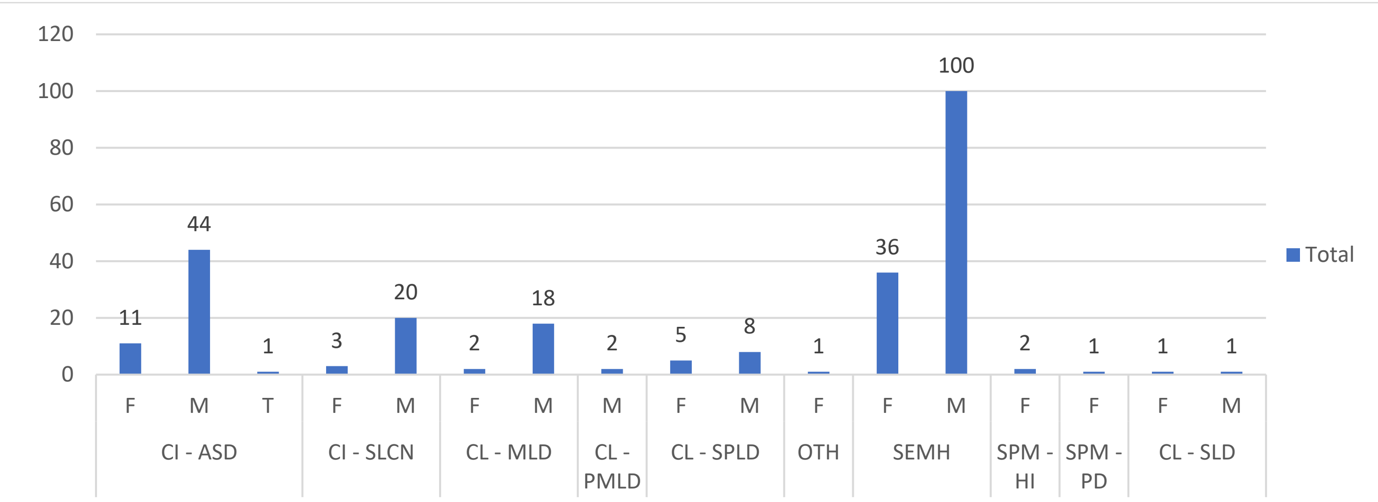
The bulk of total expenditure in maintained special school provision is for children with Autism. SEMH and PMLD are also relatively high cost areas, although considerably less than Autism. Note, however, that there are very few SEMH-specific places in our maintained special schools, compared to those for learning difficulties and Autism. The highest average cost per young person is for multisensory impairment and PMLD, which is to be expected due to the level of complexity.

Chart 22: Total expenditure 2022/23 on specialist independent education placements (blue column) and numbers of children placed (orange dot).



There is a significant bias toward spend on specialist independent placements for SEMH and, to a lesser extent, Autism. SEMH places are relatively less expensive per head than Autism places as can be seen by the position of the blue dot relative to the height of the column. However, there may be some crossover between these types of placement, since SEMH placements are known to accommodate children with diagnosis of Autism for whom challenging behaviour is the primary presenting need. In Stockport, placement of children in SEMH provision is not often due to a level of complexity that cannot be supported in maintained provision, but simply due to lack of capacity in our own provision, which in turn is driven by mainstream (mainly) secondary schools who are struggling to meet the needs of these children. Anecdotal information from conversations with schools, plus analysis of cases presented to EHCP panel, suggests that an increasing proportion of SEMH places are for young people with high levels of anxiety, mental health issues and often self-harm issues, rather than 'challenging behaviours' and schools have adapted their offer to provide a more therapeutic offer as a consequence of the change in cohort.

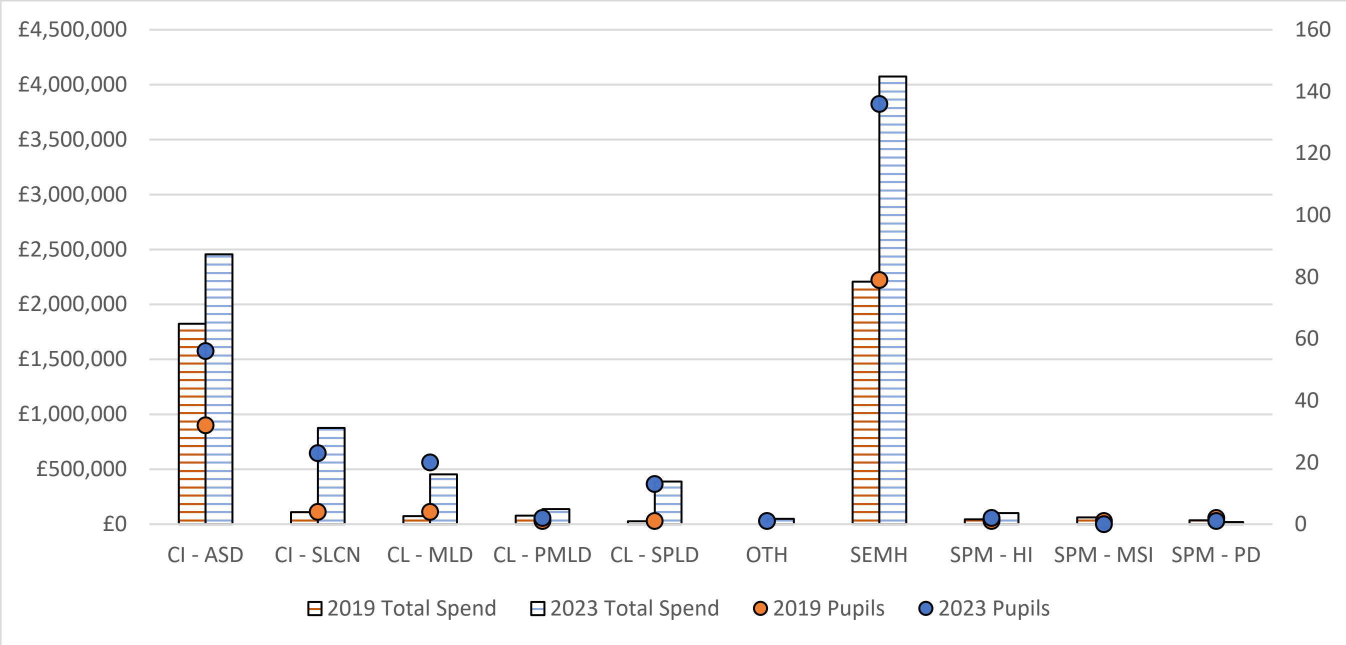
Chart 23: Number of places in independent specialist provision in 2022/23, by primary need and gender



F – Female, M – Male, T - Transgender

Chart 23 shows a male-dominant picture in terms of overall numbers of places in independent specialist provision. SEMH is the clear outlier for both males and females.

Chart 24: Total spend and number of placements in Independent Specialist Provision 2019 and 2023

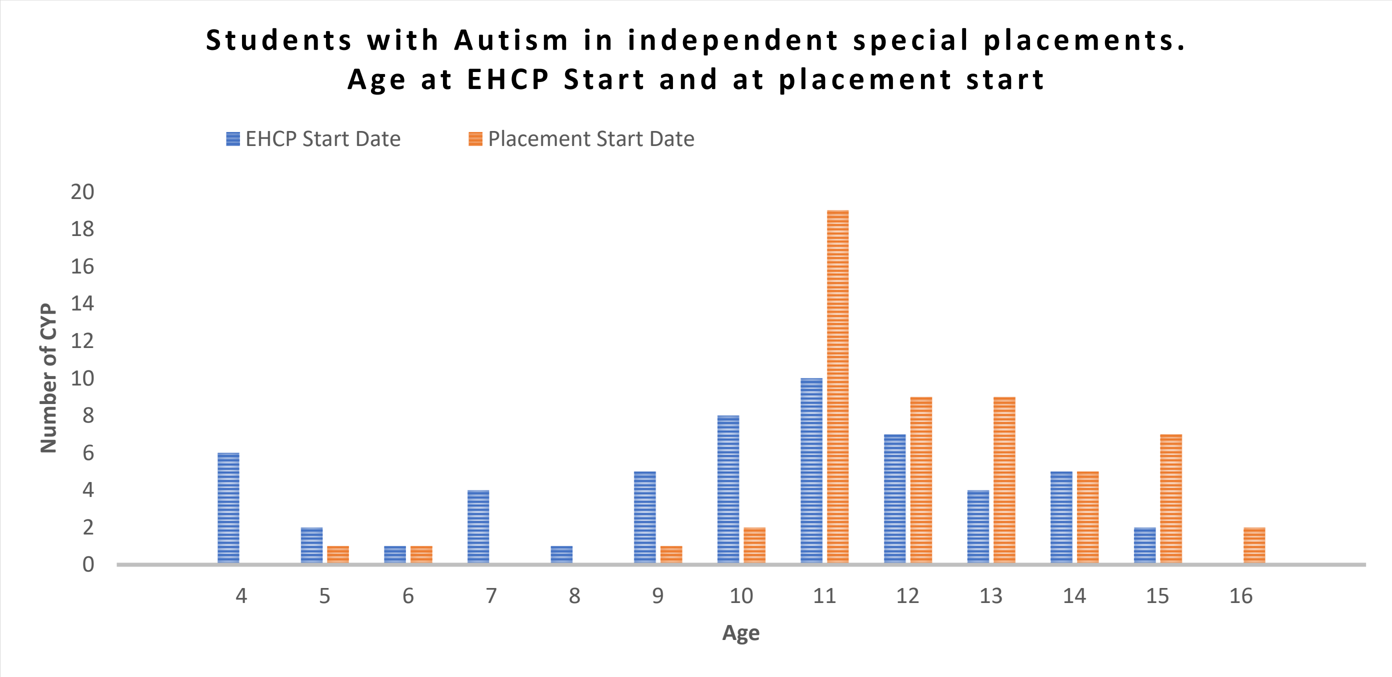


Comparing 2019 with 2023 shows a very significant change in SEMH placements and placements for SLCN, MLD, SPLD and Autism. Other analysis has shown that we are making more placements for females as a proportion of total placements than ever before. Note that the majority of children in Independent specialist placements are placed in settings that are nominally 'SEMH' provision, but a growing number of them have a primary need other than SEMH (e.g. Autism, SLCN or SpLD). Likewise, there are some children in Autism provision with an identified primary need of SEMH, or MLD. There is sometimes change in individuals' primary needs over time.

Chart 25: SEMH students in independent special placements. Age at EHCP Start and at placement start

Chart 25 shows that for children with a primary need of SEMH in current placements within independent specialist settings, there appears to be a lag of two to three years between receiving an EHCP and being placed in the independent setting. The majority of independent placements are made for children at secondary age – and SEMH needs are often met in mainstream provision prior to adolescence and transition to secondary school. Note that there is a peak for both EHCP start date and placement in specialist provision at age 11 (transition to high school) and age 13/14 (possibly connected with onset of puberty).

Chart 26: Autism students in independent special placements. Age at EHCP Start and at placement start.



For children with a primary need of Autism, as with SEMH, there is a lag between the start date of the EHCP and placement in independent provision, although the lag is considerably greater. Autism diagnosis appears to be made either in the early years, or in KS2 in the run-up to transition to secondary school. However, placements in independent provision are almost exclusively in KS3 and 4, with a notable peak of placements at age 11 – on transition to secondary provision. This appears to demonstrate that Autism is well supported in the primary years in maintained provision, but that transition to high school – with many more students in the school, very busy spaces and movement from class to class – the environment can be overwhelming, resulting in placement breakdown.

Collated data from Placements Northwest:

Chart 27: Total Number of SEND Day placements –comparison of NW authorities.

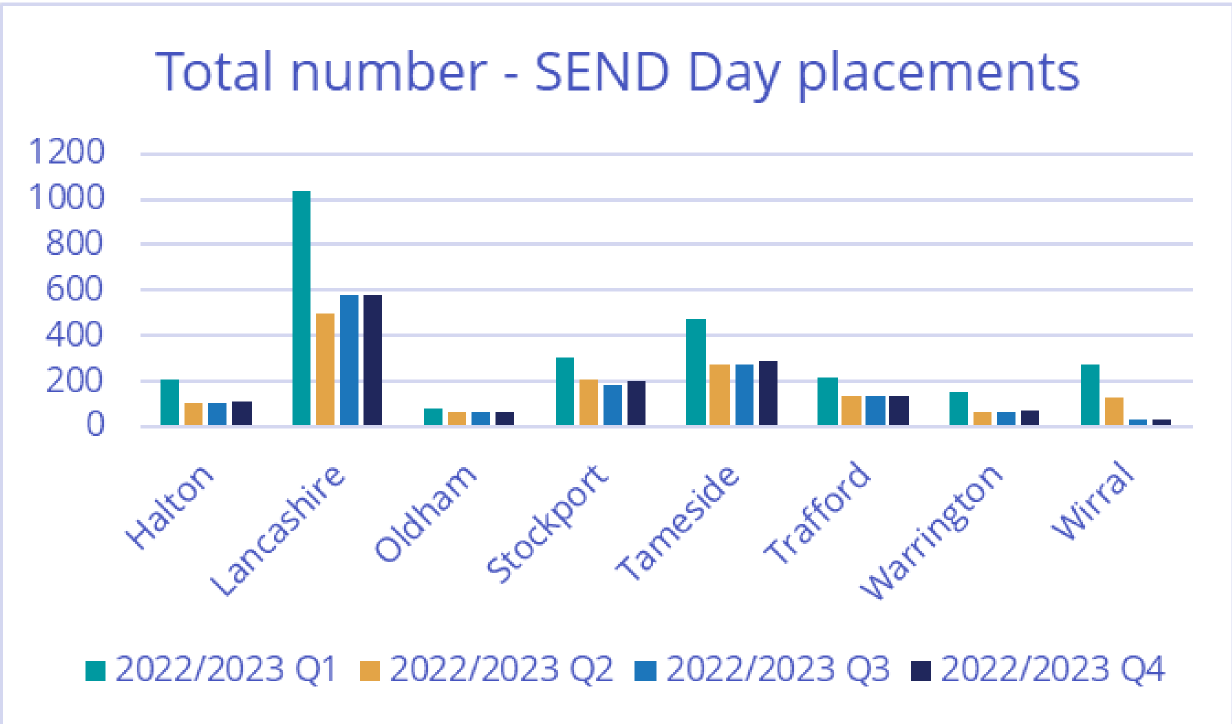
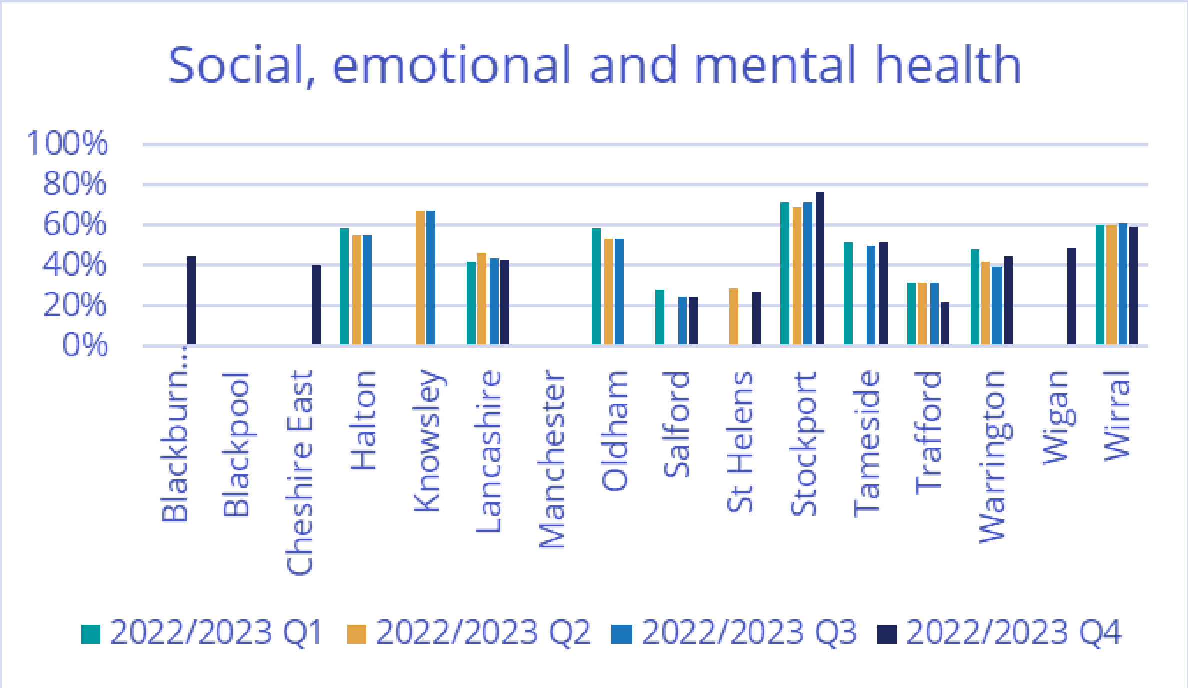


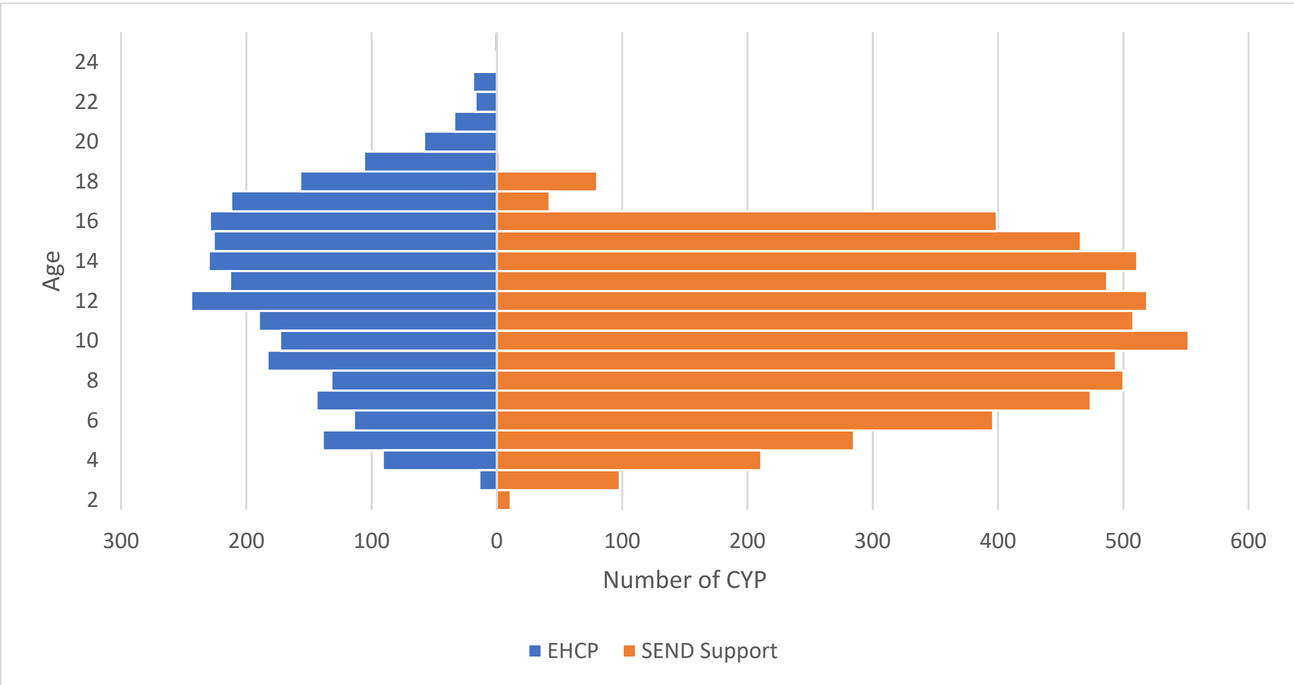
Chart 28: Comparison of numbers of specialist SEMH placements in different NW local authorities



Charts 27 and 28: Compared with other NW authorities, Stockport has fairly average numbers of independent special school placements; however, Chart 28 shows that placements in SEMH provision are relatively high as a proportion of all placements – nearing 80% of all placements at independent special school*. Note that Salford – an area of significantly higher levels of deprivation than Stockport - place far fewer as a proportion.

*Note that recent reanalysis of the primary needs shows that many children in provision that is nominally 'SEMH', previously recorded as having SEMH as a primary need, actually have different primary needs, so the 80% figure is more representative as 'places in SEMH provision', rather than individuals with SEMH as a primary need.

Chart 29: Numbers of CYP with EHCP compared with those at SEND Support, by current age



The modal age for SEND Support is 10 years, whereas for EHCP it is 12. SEND Support drops sharply at age 16 as pupils transition to post education and training, but EHCP numbers follow a bell-curve decrease from age 16 through to age 23.

Chart 31: Age Breakdown of EHCPs by Primary need.

The chart shows the increase in need as children transition into secondary school with high numbers of Autism and SEMH, increase MLD and continued prevalence but reducing numbers of SLCN.

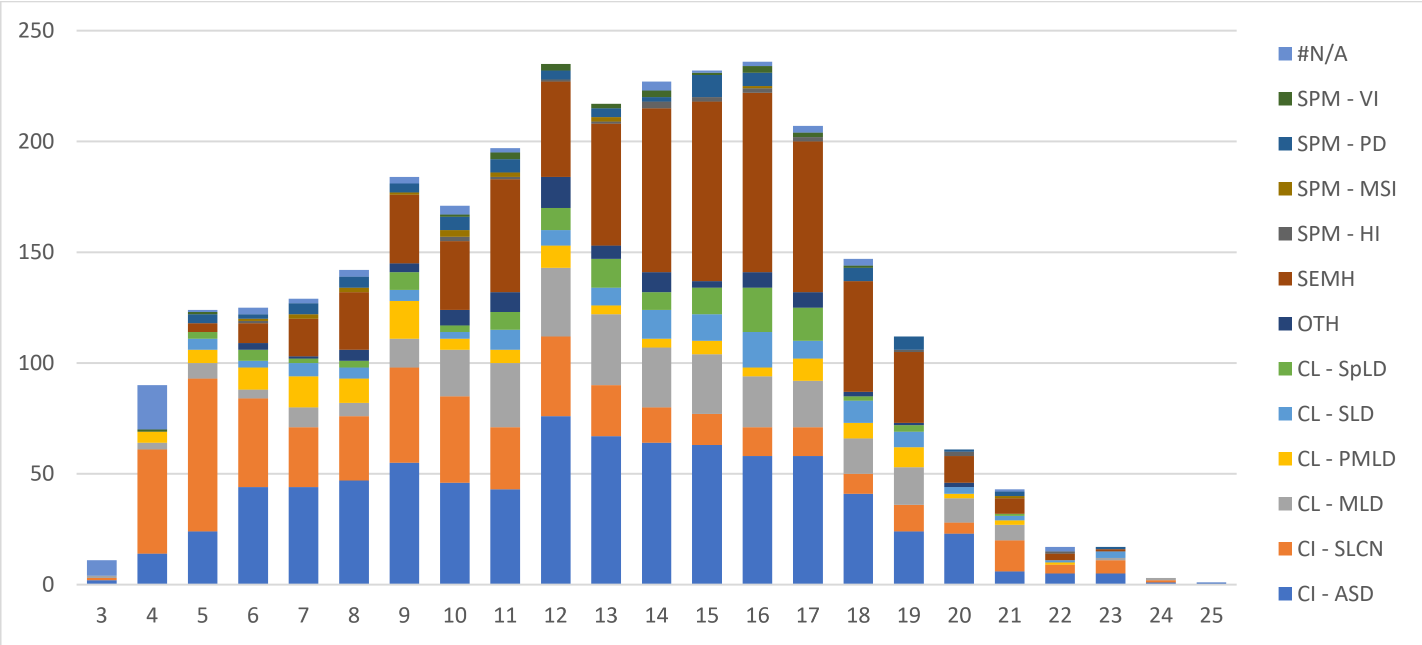


Chart 32: Age Breakdown of EHCPs for the five most common Primary Needs – Age in June 2023

SLCN is essentially only a dominant primary need in the early years and KS1, gradually fading into secondary school years. This pattern is the opposite of that for SEMH, which is insignificant in the early years and rises to a peak at age 15-16. Primary needs may change over time. Further work is required to assess whether there is a link between SEMH and SLCN with SLCN primary need changing to SEMH in secondary phase.

MLD has a slow build in primary to peak in the first number of years in secondary school. Further investigation is required into whether MLD identified earlier in primary phase would lead to less high needs requirement in secondary phase.

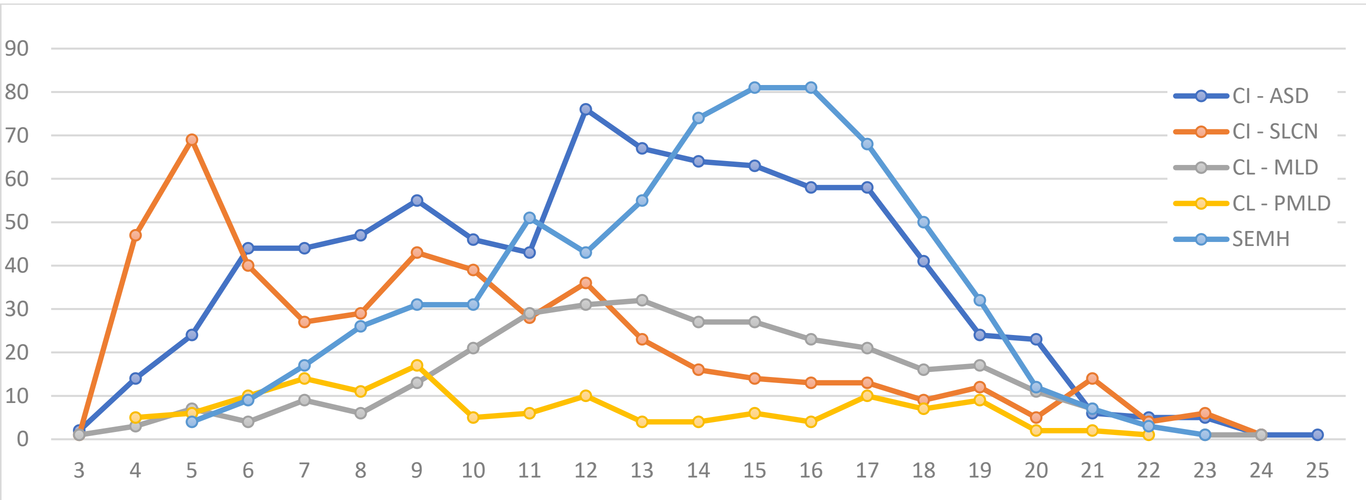


Chart 33: Age Breakdown of SEN Support by Primary need. *[School Census, January 2023]*

A similar picture to EHCPs is found with CYP at SEND Support. Speech, language and communication needs are significant nursery through to Year 2, then gradually reduce through the secondary phase. It is assumed therefore that support for SLCN is good in the primary phase and children with SLCN delays have the opportunity to close the gap between them and their peers. SEMH as a primary need is relatively consistent from around age 10.

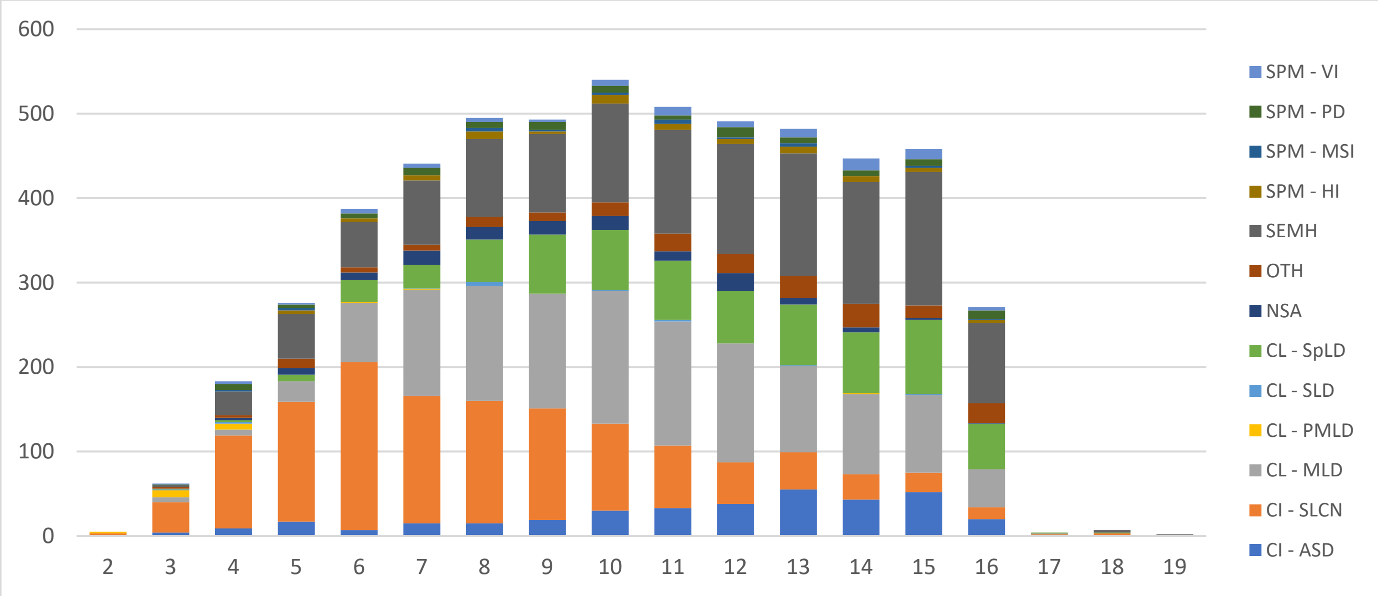
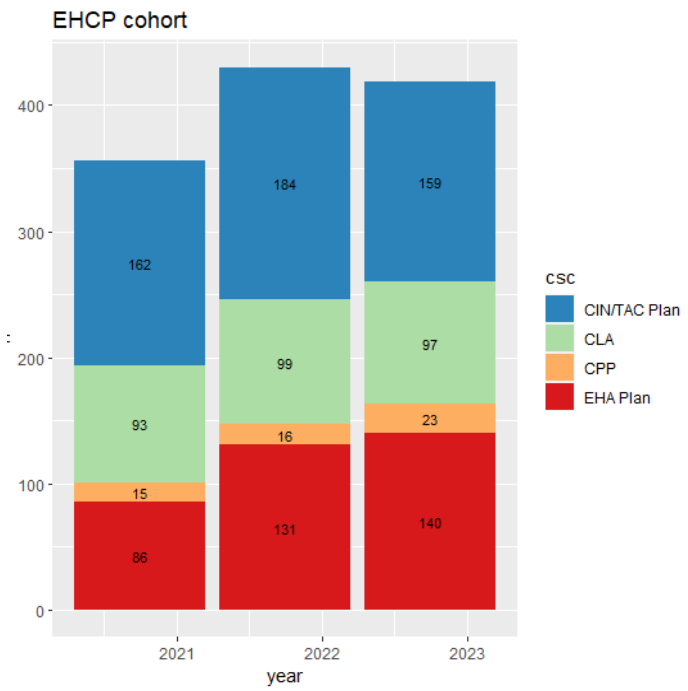


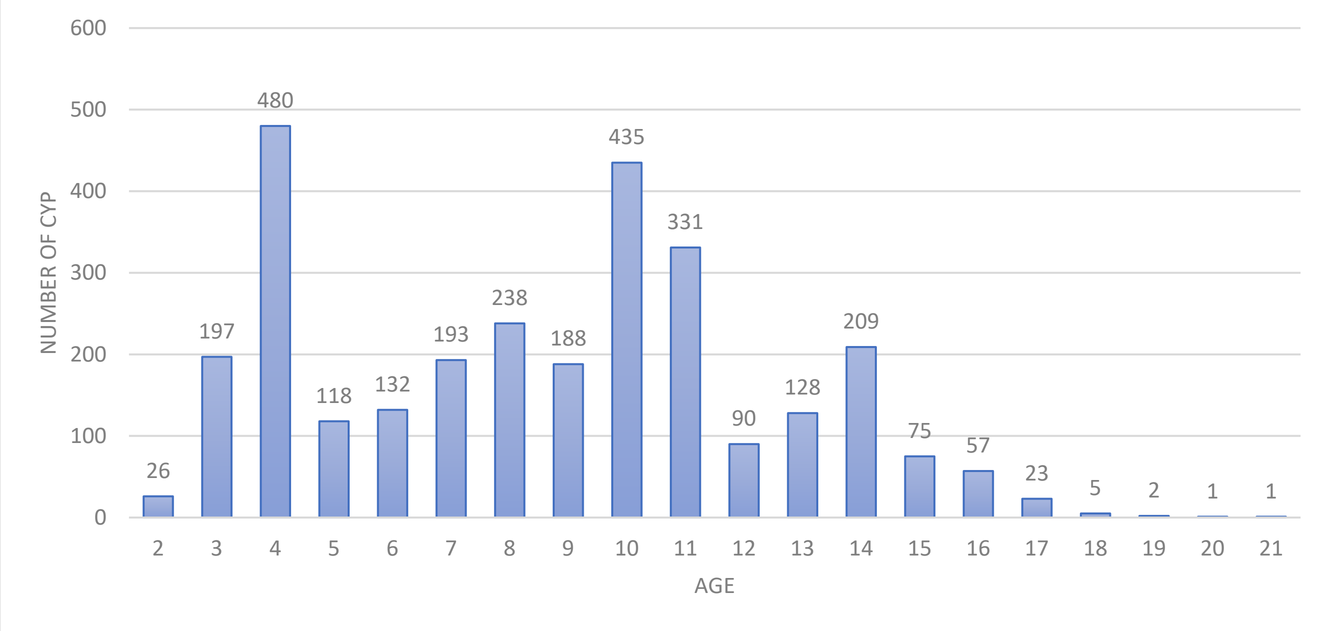
Chart 34 Numbers of children with an EHC plan who have social care involvement or an Early Help Assessment Plan

Chart 34 shows those with some form of involvement from social care or an Early Help Assessment Plan (EHA). The most recent data (Sep 2023) shows that of the 2,780 with an EHCP, 419 (15.1%) have some level of social care involvement or an EHA Plan. Of these, the largest proportion are Children in Need / TAC plan (159, 37.9%), closely followed by those with an EHA Plan (140, 33.4%). 97 are Children in our care (shown as CLA) and 23 are under a Child Protection Plan (CPP).



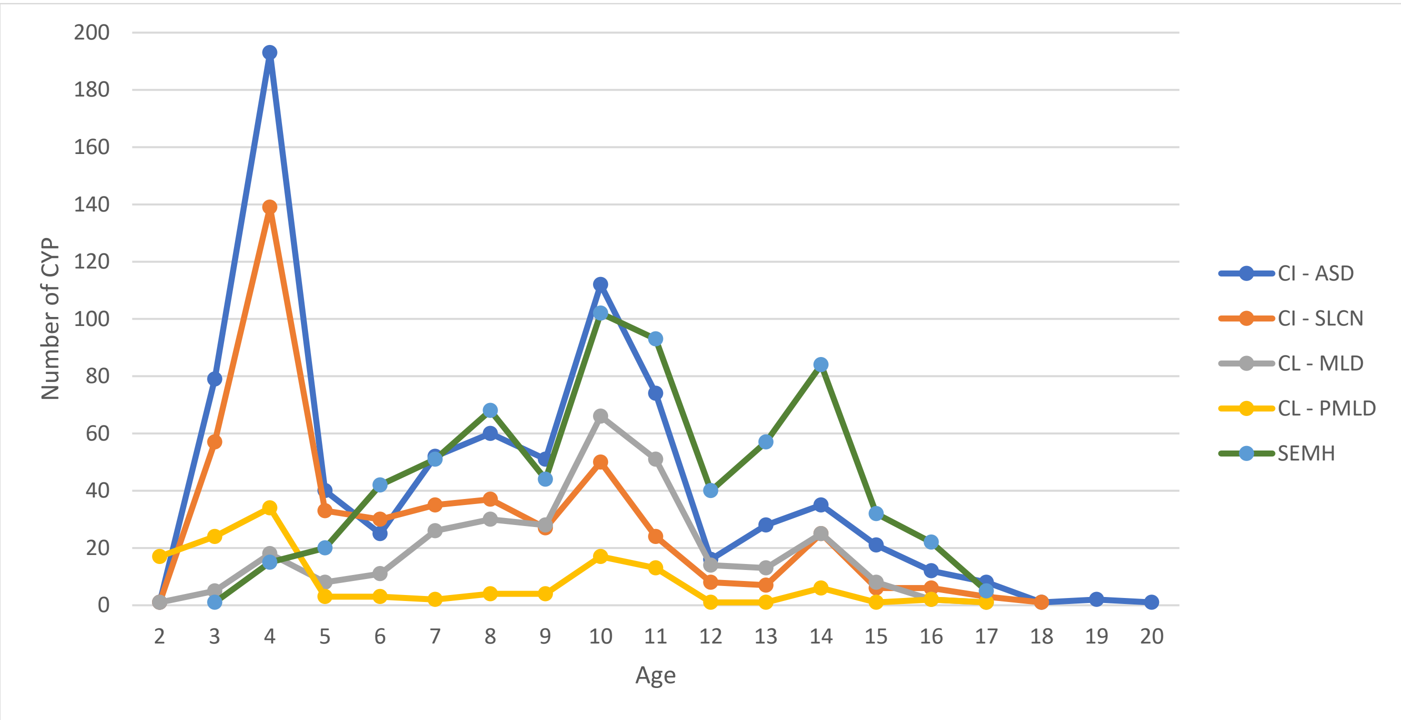
[Stockport Council, Liquid Logic data]

Chart 35: Analysis of age at which EHCP started



The chart clearly shows a sharp increase in the numbers of EHCPs issued at a key transition stages – e.g. entry to reception and at the beginning of KS3. The highest figure is for children aged 4, and there is a similar peak at age 10 (Year 5).

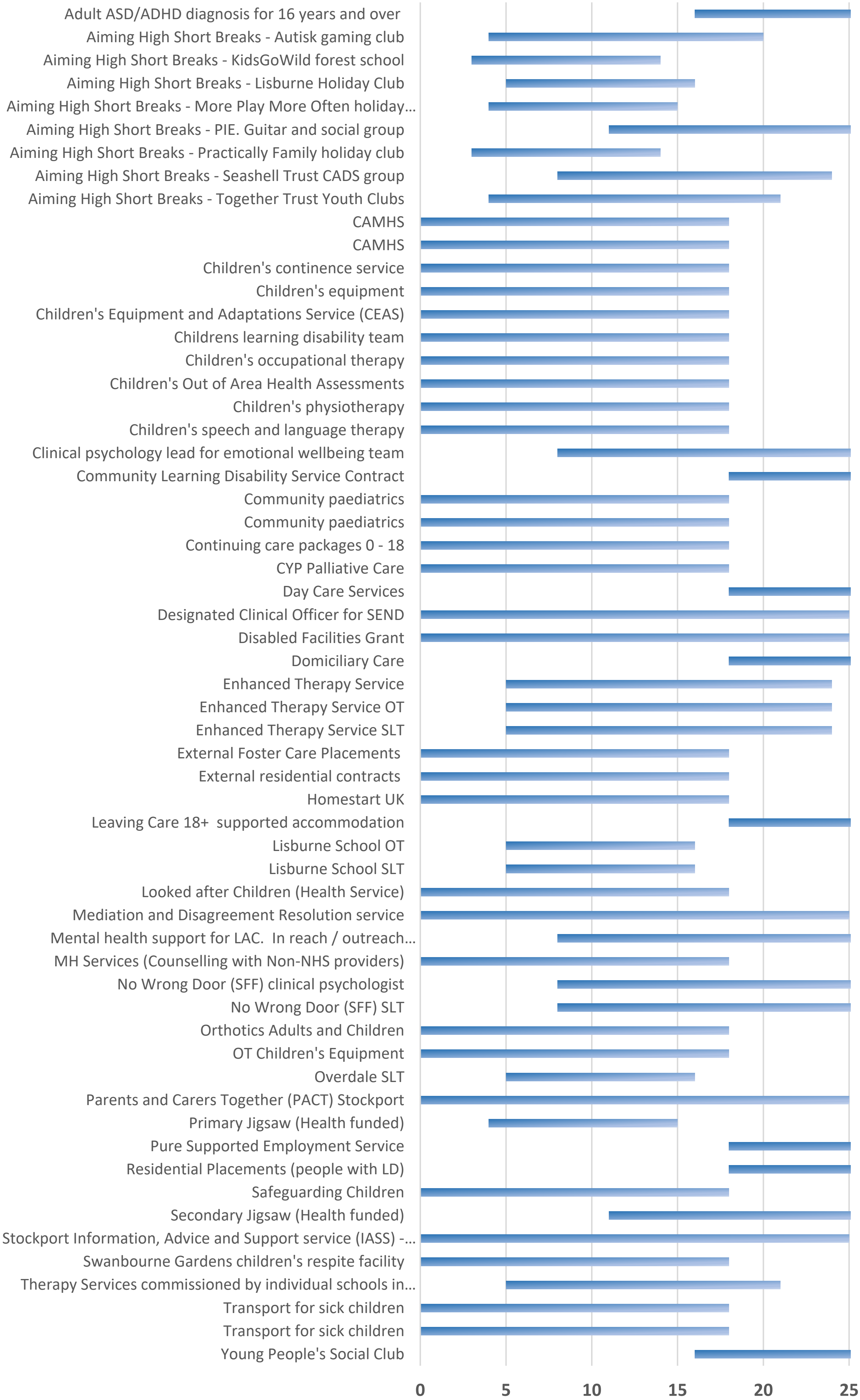
Chart 36: Age when EHCP finalised - Top Five Primary Needs



The above shows that, on the whole, peaks at age 4, 10 and 14 are common to all the top five primary needs, as with chart 35, except for SEMH, which does not peak at age 4, but has an additional peak around age 8 instead.

Chart 37: Commissioned Services by SEN Primary Need and associated age ranges supported.

Commissioned Services - applicable age groups



There are relatively few through services supporting children from infancy to adulthood. This means lack of continuity and plans as children transition from one service to another.

Annex 1: Breakdown of SEN Category / Need services by area responsible for funding and the associated costs.

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
CI - ASD	**Adults**	Adult ASD/ADHD diagnosis for 16 years and over	£244,000		
		Autism Purchasing	£108,432		
	Adults Total		**£352,432**	**0**	**N/A**
	Children	Aiming High Short Breaks - Autisk gaming club	£12,334		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - KidsGoWild forest school	£20,000		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - More Play More Often holiday club	£10,655		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - PIE. Guitar and social group	£17,212		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Practically Family holiday club	£5,747		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Together Trust Youth Clubs	£30,275		
		Aiming High staffing	£55,160		
		Children's Equipment and Adaptations Service (CEAS)	£8,585		
		CwD Direct payments	£288,082		
		DP Respite	£424,929		
		DP Short Breaks - Family Support	£173,563		
		DP Social Work Staffing	£344,826		
		DP Transport	£19,589		
		External residential contracts	£1,607,732		
		Young People's Social Club	£2,500		
	Children Total		**£3,021,189**	**712414**	**324%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£63,198		
		Enhanced Therapy Service OT	£249,000		
		Inclusion Service	£14,908		
		Lisburne School OT	£66,879		
		OLA Pupils	£223,090		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£1,175		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Portage	£19,221		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£1,942		
		RP Units - PLACES	£445,588		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£1,449,058		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£1,465,781		
		SEN - Independent School Fees	£1,546,671		
		SEN - NMSS (non-maintained special school)	£512,755		
		SEN Admin Team	£296,037		
		SEN Equipment	£11,023		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£51,510		
		SEN Support	£0		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£331,129		
		SEN Support -contracts	£191,944		
		SEN Transport	£1,594,452		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£3,320,578		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - SMBC	£21,968		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£1,582,425		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£1,008,328		
		Top-Up - RP	£539,304		
		Top-Up - Special	£2,353,979		
		Virtual School Team	£24,401		
		ASD Team	£415,608		
	Education Total		**£17,801,952**	**£8,410,062**	**111%**
	Health	Children's occupational therapy	£294,757		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - Health	£8,449		
		Homestart UK	£2,773		
		Children's Out of Area Health Assessments	£3,789		
		Looked after Children	£972		
		OT Children's Equipment	£1,050		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Safeguarding Children	£25,541		
	Health Total		**£337,330**		
CI - ASD Total			**£21,512,901**	**£9,122,476**	**136%**
CI - SLCN	**Children**	Aiming High Short Breaks - Autisk gaming club	£1,581		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - More Play More Often holiday club	£1,366		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Practically Family holiday club	£737		
		Aiming High staffing	£7,072		
		Children's Equipment and Adaptations Service (CEAS)	£8,585		
		CwD Direct payments	£32,924		
		DP Respite	£29,305		
		DP Short Breaks - Family Support	£22,252		
		DP Social Work Staffing	£23,781		
		DP Transport	£1,351		
		External Foster Care Placements	£67,080		
		External residential contracts	£478,704		
	Children Total		**£674,738**	**£816,523**	**-18%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£97,538		
		Enhanced Therapy Service SLT	£249,000		
		Inclusion Service	£23,008		
		Lisburne School SLT	£55,000		
		OLA Pupils	£223,090		
		Overdale SLT	£42,145		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£2,203		
		Portage	£100,312		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£3,641		
		RP Units - PLACES	£526,604		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£2,236,433		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£2,262,243		
		SEN - Independent School Fees	£635,240		
		SEN Admin Team	£178,498		
		SEN Equipment	£11,023		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£276,280		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£199,657		
		SEN Support -contracts	£115,734		
		SEN Transport	£633,835		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£470,415		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - SMBC	£602		
		Therapy Services commissioned by individual schools in Stockport	£373,000		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£954,138		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£388,300		
		Top-Up - RP	£637,359		
		Top-Up - Special	£333,480		
		Virtual School Team	£37,659		
	Education Total		**£11,066,440**	**£8,894,792**	**24%**
	Health	Children's speech and language therapy	£1,382,281		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - Health	£231		
		Homestart UK	£2,773		
		Children's Out of Area Health Assessments	£3,789		
		Looked after Children	£972		
		OT Children's Equipment	£1,050		
		Safeguarding Children	£25,541		
	Health Total		**£1,416,636**		
CI - SLCN Total			**£13,157,814**	**£11,042,315**	**19%**
CL - MLD	**Children**	Aiming High Short Breaks - Autisk gaming club	£633		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Aiming High Short Breaks - More Play More Often holiday club	£546		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Practically Family holiday club	£295		
		Aiming High staffing	£2,829		
		Children's Equipment and Adaptations Service (CEAS)	£4,293		
		CwD Direct payments	£32,924		
		DP Respite	£29,305		
		DP Short Breaks - Family Support	£8,901		
		DP Social Work Staffing	£23,781		
		DP Transport	£1,351		
		External Foster Care Placements	£23,321		
		External residential contracts	£131,282		
		Young People's Social Club	£2,500		
	Children Total		**£261,960**	**£103,059**	**154%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£92,687		
		Inclusion Service	£21,864		
		LSS	£1,548,847		
		OLA Pupils	£139,431		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£1,910		
		Portage	£9,010		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£3,157		
		RP Units - PLACES	£48,610		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£2,125,189		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£2,149,715		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		SEN - Independent School Fees	£552,383		
		SEN - NMSS (non-maintained special school)	£183,127		
		SEN Admin Team	£112,063		
		SEN Equipment	£5,511		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£29,657		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£125,347		
		SEN Support -contracts	£72,659		
		SEN Transport	£219,156		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£691,787		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - SMBC	£1,505		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£599,019		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£450,929		
		Top-Up - RP	£58,833		
		Top-Up - Special	£490,412		
		Virtual School Team	£35,786		
	Education Total		**£9,768,595**	**£8,748,754**	**11%**
	Health	Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - Health	£579		
		Homestart UK	£1,387		
		Children's Out of Area Health Assessments	£1,894		
		Looked after Children	£486		
		OT Children's Equipment	£525		
		Safeguarding Children	£12,770		
	Health Total		**£17,640**		
CL - MLD Total			**£10,048,195**	**£8,851,813**	**14%**
CL - PMLD	**Children**	Aiming High Short Breaks - Autisk gaming club	£2,846		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - More Play More Often holiday club	£2,459		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Practically Family holiday club	£1,326		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Seashell Trust CADS group	£28,848		
		Aiming High staffing	£12,729		
		Children's Equipment and Adaptations Service (CEAS)	£72,976		
		CwD Direct payments	£123,464		
		DP Respite	£234,444		
		DP Short Breaks - Family Support	£40,053		
		DP Social Work Staffing	£190,249		
		DP Transport	£10,808		
		External residential contracts	£368,215		
	Children Total		**£1,088,416**	**£171,489**	**534%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£8,695		
		Inclusion Service	£2,051		
		OLA Pupils	£41,829		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£146		
		Portage	£12,013		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£242		
		RP Units - PLACES	£40,508		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£199,372		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£201,673		
		SEN - Independent School Fees	£55,238		
		SEN - NMSS (non-maintained special school)	£18,313		
		SEN Admin Team	£48,549		
		SEN Equipment	£93,692		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£34,340		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£54,304		
		SEN Support -contracts	£31,478		
		SEN Transport	£793,034		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Special Schools - PLACES	£996,173		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£259,510		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£181,624		
		Top-Up - RP	£49,028		
		Top-Up - Special	£706,194		
		Virtual School Team	£3,357		
	Education Total		**£3,831,364**	**£954,551**	**301%**
	Health	Swanbourne Gardens children's respite facility	£782,174		
		Homestart UK	£23,571		
		Children's Out of Area Health Assessments	£32,203		
		Looked after Children	£8,259		
		OT Children's Equipment	£8,921		
		Safeguarding Children	£217,095		
	Health Total		**£1,072,224**		
CL - PMLD Total			**£5,992,004**	**£1,438,040**	**317%**
CL - SLD	**Adults**	Community Learning Disability Service Contract	£0		
		Future Directions	£212,661		
		Grafton Street	£98,034		
		LD Care Purchasing	£4,883,378		
		Possabilities	£58,636		
		Pure Supported Employment Service	£0		
		Residential Placements (people with LD)	£0		
		Support Accom Other	£628,913		
		T O PH6 Fitzroy Sup	£56,061		
		T O PH7 Mencap	£43,085		
	Adults Total		**£5,980,768**	**£3,734,775**	**60%**
	Children	Aiming High Short Breaks - Autisk gaming club	£1,265		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Lisburne Holiday Club	£10,000		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Aiming High Short Breaks - More Play More Often holiday club	£1,093		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Practically Family holiday club	£589		
		Aiming High staffing	£5,657		
		Children's Equipment and Adaptations Service (CEAS)	£4,293		
		CwD Direct payments	£90,540		
		DP Respite	£43,958		
		DP Short Breaks - Family Support	£17,801		
		DP Social Work Staffing	£35,672		
		DP Transport	£2,026		
	Children Total		**£212,895**	**£134,331**	**58%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£6,994		
		Inclusion Service	£1,650		
		OLA Pupils	£69,716		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£152		
		Portage	£3,604		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£250		
		RP Units - PLACES	£194,439		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£160,364		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£162,215		
		SEN - NMSS (non-maintained special school)	£18,313		
		SEN Admin Team	£45,993		
		SEN Equipment	£5,511		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£10,926		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£51,445		
		SEN Support -contracts	£29,821		
		SEN Transport	£402,286		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£581,101		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£245,852		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Top-Up - Post 16	£200,413		
		Top-Up - RP	£235,333		
		Top-Up - Special	£411,946		
		Virtual School Team	£2,700		
	Education Total		**£2,841,025**	**£1,251,449**	**127%**
	Health	Childrens learning disability team	£42,692		
		Homestart UK	£1,387		
		Children's Out of Area Health Assessments	£1,894		
		Looked after Children	£486		
		OT Children's Equipment	£525		
		Safeguarding Children	£12,770		
	Health Total		**£59,754**		
CL - SLD Total			**£9,094,442**	**£5,148,555**	**77%**
CL - SpLD	**Children**	Aiming High Short Breaks - Autisk gaming club	£316		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - More Play More Often holiday club	£273		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Practically Family holiday club	£147		
		Aiming High staffing	£1,414		
		DP Respite	£14,653		
		DP Short Breaks - Family Support	£4,450		
		DP Social Work Staffing	£11,891		
		DP Transport	£675		
	Children Total		**£33,820**	**£7,488**	**352%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£48,517		
		Inclusion Service	£11,445		
		OLA Pupils	£55,773		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£969		
		Portage	£2,403		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£1,601		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		RP Units - PLACES	£121,524		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£1,112,437		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£1,125,276		
		SEN - Independent School Fees	£359,049		
		SEN - NMSS (non-maintained special school)	£119,032		
		SEN Admin Team	£42,343		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£10,926		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£47,362		
		SEN Support -contracts	£27,454		
		SEN Transport	£67,989		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£101,462		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - SMBC	£2,708		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£226,340		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£125,258		
		Top-Up - RP	£147,083		
		Top-Up - Special	£71,927		
		Virtual School Team	£18,732		
	Education Total		**£3,847,611**	**£2,821,800**	**36%**
	Health	Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - Health	£1,042		
	Health Total		**£1,042**		
CL - SpLD Total			**£3,882,473**	**£2,829,288**	**37%**
NSA	**Education**	Educ Psychologists	£8,443		
		Inclusion Service	£1,992		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£164		
		Portage	£1,802		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£270		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£193,593		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£195,827		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£6,244		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - SMBC	£16,250		
		Virtual School Team	£3,260		
	Education Total		**£427,845**	**£251,975**	**70%**
	Health	Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - Health	£6,250		
	Health Total		**£6,250**		
NSA Total			**£434,095**	**£251,975**	**72%**
OTH	**Children**	DP Respite	£29,305		
		DP Social Work Staffing	£23,781		
		DP Transport	£1,351		
		External residential contracts	£236,522		
	Children Total		**£290,959**	**£550,844**	**-47%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£16,382		
		Inclusion Service	£3,864		
		OLA Pupils	£97,602		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£389		
		Portage	£3,003		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£643		
		RP Units - PLACES	£32,406		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£375,628		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£379,963		
		SEN - Independent School Fees	£27,619		
		SEN - NMSS (non-maintained special school)	£9,156		
		SEN Admin Team	£29,202		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£14,048		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£32,664		
		SEN Support -contracts	£18,934		
		SEN Transport	£72,041		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£92,238		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - SMBC	£4,514		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£156,096		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£75,155		
		Top-Up - RP	£39,222		
		Top-Up - Special	£65,388		
		Virtual School Team	£6,325		
	Education Total		**£1,552,485**	**£2,491,736**	**62%**
	Health	Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - Health	£1,736		
	Health Total		**£1,736**		
OTH Total			**£1,845,181**	**£3,042,580**	**60%**
SEMH	**Adults**	CMHT 1 Purchasing	£620,080		
	Adults Total		**£620,080**	**£30,500**	**1933%**
	Children	Aiming High Short Breaks - Autisk gaming club	£316		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - More Play More Often holiday club	£273		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Practically Family holiday club	£147		
		Aiming High staffing	£1,414		
		Broadfields Children's Home	£403,333		
		Children's Equipment and Adaptations Service (CEAS)	£2,146		
		CwD Direct payments	£49,385		
		Dial Park Children's Home	£490,103		
		DP Respite	£14,653		
		DP Short Breaks - Family Support	£4,450		
		DP Social Work Staffing	£11,891		
		DP Transport	£675		
		Emotional Wellbeing Team (internal staff)	£29,193		
		External Foster Care Placements	£169,468		
		External residential contracts	£3,552,209		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Fostering Staff	£1,089,800		
		Internal Foster care	£4,116,533		
		Leaving Care 18+ supported accommodation	£33,200		
		Mental health support for LAC. In reach / outreach service. 16-17 transitions team, contribution to CCG / Pennine Contract	£29,397		
		No Wrong Door (SFF) clinical psychologist	£7,458		
		No Wrong Door (SFF) SLT	£6,836		
		Staying Put	£354,328		
		Supported Lodgings	£51,569		
	Children Total		**£10,418,777**	**£4,781,312**	**117%**
	Education	BSS	£447,509		
		BSS - Dev Project	£102,580		
		Educ Psychologists	£106,359		
		Inclusion Service	£25,089		
		OLA Pupils	£334,635		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£2,279		
		Portage	£18,621		
		Primary Jigsaw	£143,988		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£3,766		
		PRU - Cedars	£50,012		
		PRU - Highfields	£1,640,891		
		PRU - Moathouse	£155,047		
		PRU - Pendlebury	£469,304		
		PRU - Top-up funding	£792,772		
		RP Units - PLACES	£72,914		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£2,438,694		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£2,466,838		
		Secondary Jigsaw	£194,759		
		SEN - Independent School Fees	£3,756,202		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		SEN - NMSS (non-maintained special school)	£1,245,261		
		SEN Admin Team	£246,759		
		SEN Equipment	£2,756		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£60,875		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£276,009		
		SEN Support -contracts	£159,993		
		SEN Transport	£756,928		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£1,134,531		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - SMBC	£16,250		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£1,319,013		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£1,014,591		
		Top-Up - RP	£88,250		
		Top-Up - Special	£804,276		
		Virtual School Team	£41,065		
	Education Total		**£20,388,816**	**£15,016,027**	**36%**
	Health	Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - Health	£6,250		
		Primary Jigsaw (Health funded)	£150,000		
		Secondary Jigsaw (Health funded)	£195,000		
		CAMHS	£4,275,858		
		Homestart UK	£693		
		MH Services (Counselling with Non-NHS providers)	£333,623		
		Children's Out of Area Health Assessments	£947		
		Looked after Children	£243		
		OT Children's Equipment	£262		
		Safeguarding Children	£6,385		
	Health Total		**£4,969,262**	**£7,371,300**	**-33%**
SEMH Total			**£36,396,935**	**£27,199,139**	**34%**
SPM - HI	**Education**	Educ Psychologists	£5,419		
		Inclusion Service	£1,278		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		OLA Pupils	£27,886		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£112		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£185		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£124,246		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£125,680		
		SEN - Independent School Fees	£55,238		
		SEN - NMSS (non-maintained special school)	£18,313		
		SEN Admin Team	£6,936		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£7,758		
		SEN Support -contracts	£4,497		
		SEN Transport	£60,404		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£55,343		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£37,073		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£37,577		
		Top-Up - Special	£39,233		
		Virtual School Team	£2,092		
	Education Total		**£609,271**	**£481,267**	**26%**
SPM - HI Total			**£609,271**	**£494,321**	**23%**
SPM - MSI	**Children**	Aiming High Short Breaks - Autisk gaming club	£316		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - More Play More Often holiday club	£273		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Practically Family holiday club	£147		
		Aiming High staffing	£1,414		
		DP Short Breaks - Family Support	£4,450		
	Children Total		**£6,602**	**£79,044**	**-92%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£2,520		
		Inclusion Service	£595		
		OLA Pupils	£13,943		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£88		
		Portage	£1,201		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£145		
		RP Units - PLACES	£8,102		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£57,789		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£58,456		
		SEN Admin Team	£5,475		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£9,365		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£6,124		
		SEN Support -contracts	£3,550		
		SEN Transport	£22,498		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£18,448		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£29,268		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£6,263		
		Top-Up - RP	£9,806		
		Top-Up - Special	£13,078		
		Virtual School Team	£973		
	Education Total		**£267,687**	**£396,310**	**-32%**
SPM - MSI Total			**£274,288**	**£475,354**	**-42%**
SPM - PD	**Adults**	8 Integrated Neighbourhood Services	£727,337		
	Adults Total		**£727,337**	**0**	**N/A**
	Children	Aiming High Short Breaks - Autisk gaming club	£316		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - More Play More Often holiday club	£273		
		Aiming High Short Breaks - Practically Family holiday club	£147		
		Aiming High staffing	£1,414		
		Children's Equipment and Adaptations Service (CEAS)	£36,488		
		CwD Direct payments	£82,309		
		DP Respite	£14,653		
		DP Short Breaks - Family Support	£4,450		
		DP Social Work Staffing	£11,891		
		DP Transport	£675		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
	Children Total		**£152,617**	**£320,951**	**-53%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£10,207		
		Inclusion Service	£2,408		
		OLA Pupils	£55,773		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£270		
		Portage	£5,406		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£446		
		RP Units - PLACES	£24,305		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£234,045		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£236,746		
		SEN - Independent School Fees	£27,619		
		SEN - NMSS (non-maintained special school)	£9,156		
		SEN Admin Team	£27,012		
		SEN Equipment	£46,846		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£17,170		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£30,214		
		SEN Support -contracts	£17,514		
		SEN Transport	£75,349		
		Sensory Support	£1,487,801		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£147,581		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - SMBC	£903		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£144,389		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£93,944		
		Top-Up - RP	£29,417		
		Top-Up - Special	£104,621		
		Virtual School Team	£3,941		
	Education Total		**£2,833,083**	**£2,828,082**	**0%**
	Health	Children's continence service	£119,198		
		Children's equipment	£113,759		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		Children's occupational therapy	£294,757		
		Children's physiotherapy	£550,949		
		Continuing care packages 0 - 18	£1,232,821		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - Health	£347		
		Community paediatrics	£1,571,211		
		Transport for sick children	£7,000		
		Homestart UK	£11,786		
		CYP Palliative Care	£10,453		
		Children's Out of Area Health Assessments	£16,101		
		Looked after Children	£4,130		
		OT Children's Equipment	£4,461		
		Safeguarding Children	£108,548		
		Orthotics Adults and Children	£426,642		
	Health Total		**£4,472,162**		
SPM - PD Total			**£8,185,200**	**£10,103,033**	**-19%**
SPM - VI	**Children**	CwD Direct payments	£16,462		
	Children Total		**£16,462**	**£13,752**	**20%**
	Education	Educ Psychologists	£6,553		
		Inclusion Service	£1,546		
		OLA Pupils	£13,943		
		Parents and Carers Together (PACT) Stockport	£142		
		Portage	£2,403		
		Provision of Mediation and Disagreement Resolution service	£235		
		Sch Bdgts - Primary	£150,251		
		Sch Bdgts - Secondary	£151,985		
		SEN Admin Team	£7,666		
		SEN Inclusion Fund (EY)	£7,805		
		SEN Support - spot-purchased services	£8,574		
		SEN Support -contracts	£4,970		

SEN Category/Need	Service Area	Service Name	Estimated Cost 2022/23	Estimated Cost 2019	% change
		SEN Transport	£7,890		
		Special Schools - PLACES	£55,343		
		Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - SMBC	£301		
		Top-Up - Mainstream	£40,975		
		Top-Up - Post 16	£18,789		
		Top-Up - Special	£39,233		
		Virtual School Team	£2,530		
	Education Total		**£521,134**	**£403,273**	**29%**
	Health	Stockport Information, Advice and Support service (IASS) - Health	£116		
	Health Total		**£116**		
SPM - VI Total			**£537,712**	**£417,025**	**29%**
Grand Total			**£111,970,512**	**£86,396,301**	**30%**

Appendix 1 SEND Types and Categories of Needs

Communication and interaction

Children and young people with **Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN)** have difficulty in communicating with others. This may be because they have difficulty saying what they want to, understanding what is being said to them or they do not understand or use social rules of communication. The profile for every child with SLCN is different and their needs may change over time. They may have difficulty with one, some or all of the different aspects of speech, language or social communication at different times of their lives.

Children and young people with **Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD),** including Asperger's Syndrome and Autism, are likely to have particular difficulties with social interaction. They may also experience difficulties with language, communication and imagination, which can impact on how they relate to others.

Cognition and learning

Support for learning difficulties may be required when children and young people learn at a slower pace than their peers, even with appropriate differentiation. Learning difficulties cover a wide range of needs, including **Moderate Learning Difficulties (MLD)**, **Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD),** where children are likely to need support in all areas of the curriculum and associated difficulties with mobility and communication, through to **Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD),** where children are likely to have severe and complex learning difficulties as well as a physical disability or sensory impairment.

Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD), affect one or more specific aspects of learning. This encompasses a range of conditions such as dyslexia, dyscalculia and dyspraxia.

Social, emotional and mental health difficulties

Children and young people may experience a wide range of social and emotional difficulties which manifest themselves in many ways. These may include becoming withdrawn or isolated, as well as displaying challenging, disruptive or disturbing behaviour. These behaviours may reflect underlying mental health difficulties such as anxiety or depression, self-harming, substance misuse, eating disorders or physical symptoms that are medically unexplained. Other children and young people may have disorders such as attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactive disorder or attachment disorder.

Schools and colleges should have clear processes to support children and young people, including how they will manage the effect of any disruptive behaviour so it does not adversely affect other pupils.

Sensory and/or physical needs

Some children and young people require special educational provision because they have a disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of the educational facilities generally provided. These difficulties can be age related and may fluctuate over time. Many children and young people with **Vision Impairment (VI), Hearing Impairment (HI)** or a **Multi-Sensory Impairment (MSI)** will require specialist support and/or equipment to access their learning, or rehabilitation support. Children and young people with an MSI have a combination of vision and hearing difficulties.

Some children and young people with a **Physical Disability (PD)** require additional ongoing support and equipment to access all the opportunities available to their peers.