

Reflecting on the Last Two Decades and the Major Reform

Agenda

Prof Emer Ring,

Dean of Early Childhood and Teacher Education,

Mary Immaculate College, Limerick,

Thursday 9th November 2022.



Overview

Broader Societal Context

A Desire for Change

Milestones of the Reform Agenda

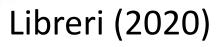
Looking towards the Future The Broader Societal Context It is, of course, a fact of life that in times of economic difficulty the State may be obliged to rein back severely on expenditure...A citizen's constitutional right must be responded to by the State in full. Barr, J. (2000: 26-27)

'RTÉ Archives'

A Rapidly Evolving National and International Environment

- Financial Crisis 2008
- Economic Recession
- COVID -19 Pandemic
- Global Unrest
- Post-recessionary Resurgence
- Teacher Shortages







https://inclusionireland.ie/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/position_paper_on_implementing_the_nds_.pdf

Government Policy

Special Education across Europe in 2003

Trends in provision in 18 European countries

European Agency for Development in Special Needs Education

Current government policy is to encourage the maximum possible level of inclusion of pupils with special needs into mainstream schools and to put into place the necessary special supports to facilitate this development.

European Agency for Development in Special Needs Education (2003: 71)

A Multi-track Approach

One-Track Approach Inclusion of almost all children within mainstream education – Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Iceland and Norway.

Two-Track Approach

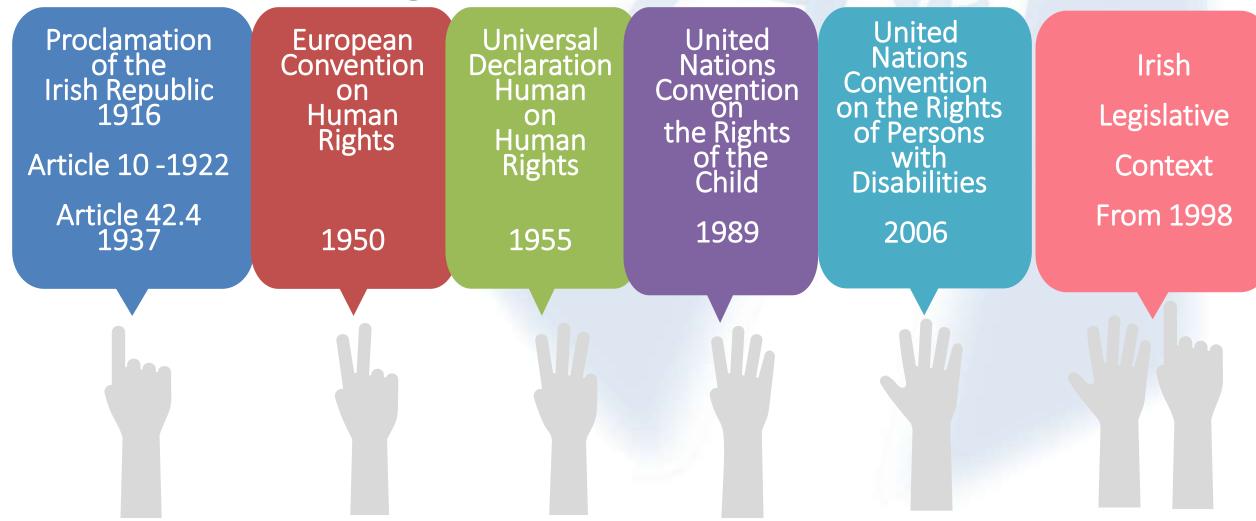
Two distinct mainstream and special systems - Belgium and Switzerland.

Multi-Track Approach

 Multiple approaches– Denmark, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland and the United Kingdom - Germany and the Netherlands moving towards approach.

European Agency for Development in Special Needs Education (2003: 124-125)

An Enlightened Rhetoric Underpinned by a Rights-Based Approach



United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 Article 28 – Article 23

1. States Parties recognize the **right of the child to education**, and with a view to **achieving this right progressively....**basis of **equal opportunity**, they shall, in particular:

(a) Make primary education compulsory and...free to all;

(b) Encourage the development of **different forms of secondary education...available** and **accessible to every child**,

(c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity...





Article 3 UNCRC



1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

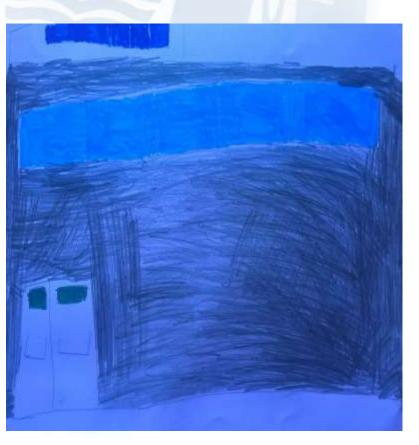
Article 12 UNCRC



1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views **the right to express those views freely** in **all matters affecting the child**, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in **any judicial and administrative proceedings** affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law. United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

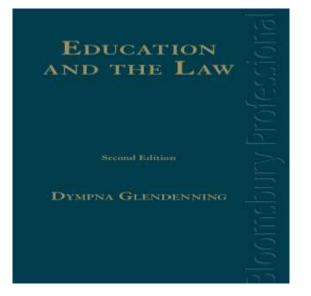


Article 1

Article 24 – UNCRPD

- 1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning...
- 2. In realizing this right, States Parties shall ensure that:
 (a)Persons with disabilities are not excluded from the general education system on the basis of disability, and that children with disabilities are not excluded... on the basis of disability;
 (b)Persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with others in the communities in which they live;

Legislative Context: A Revolution in Educational Legislation*

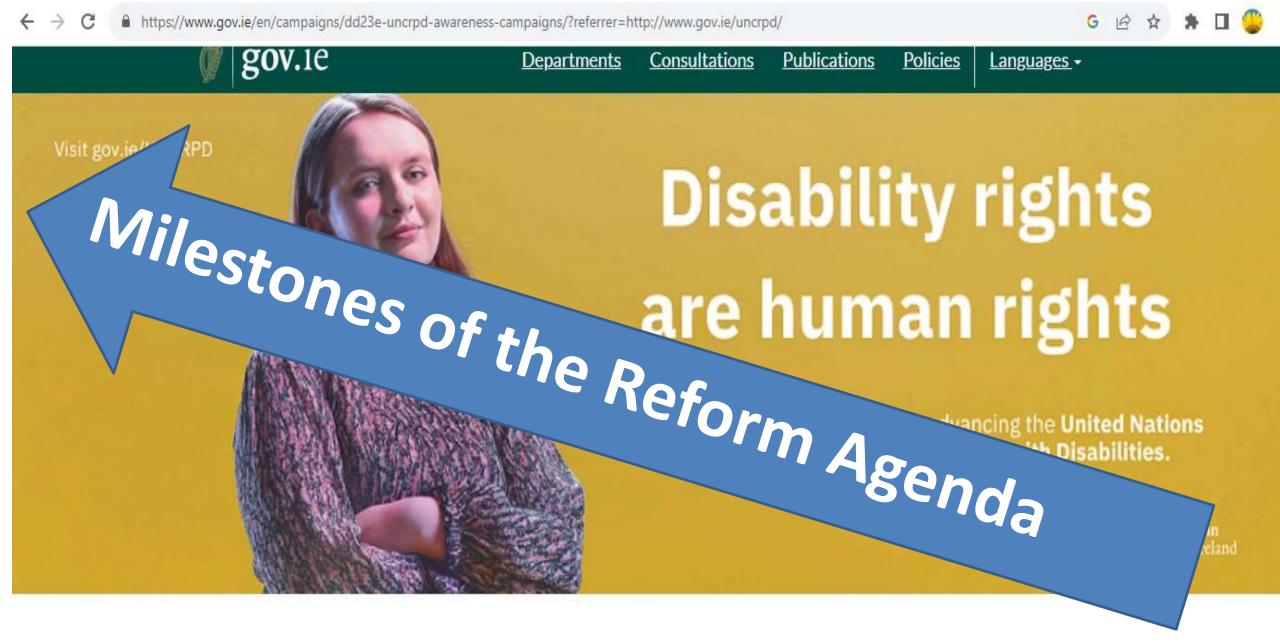


Law alone can devise the structures within which education can be equitably delivered

Glendenning (2012:9)

- Education Act, 1998
- Education (Welfare) Act, 2000
- Equal Status Acts 2000-2028
- Disability Act 2005
- Education (Amendment) Act 2012
- Education (Admissions to Schools) Act 2018
- Education for Persons with Special Educational Needs Act 2004

*Hardiman, J. (2001: 711)



Ireland is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Learn more about what this means using the links below.

Litigation Seemed to be Driving Policy and Not Always Perhaps in the Right Direction*

Another brick in

the wall?

The state has always been a slow learner when it comes to education rights for the disabled, but the recent High Court ruling in the Sinnott case was certainly a tough lesson in constitutional law. And with more and more parents prepared to go to court to fight for their rights, education litigation is shaping up to be a growth area, as Barry O'Halloran reports

w. Thus but tion Street · Thu Eater antion Act. Increasing rolated. free Links

ork solicino Eroos Cantillon admini three he was surprised by some of the restriction to the control High Courtindgement (4 October) which had to rest any doubts that the state has a constitutional daligation to provide free primary education, Caritillon, who acted for Kathren Sinnoti the session who took the case on behalf of her autistic son Jamir, keys the law has been clear for the Lase seven sears

There is a comminational right to fixe primary education; that should be plain to invoice. The construction stores it quite alearly", he says. 'I find it very surprising that the department of education should have tried to maintain otherwise".

If anyorse should know, it's Ernait Cantillan himself, in 1993, he rook the landinark O'Dourghur case to the Supreme Court, which dollared beyond any doubt that handicappent people have a right refree primery education.

An indictment of the state

Before O'Doughas, the attitude scenis to have been thet handicapped people were unadocable. which is an appalling approach for any civilized. society. It's like saying that education is only for the blonds, blue-eyed Aryans', he says. 'O'Doorghue clearly aut out the position and the Somer case coparabilished in this nor like the people who have been campaigning on behalf of handscapped children have men doing it on any kind of mistaken liasis". Jamie Simort was disground with antiam before his first birthday. Mr Justice Robert Barr found that despite Irish and US experts' recommendations that

ww Society Gazette

the child go through various special programmes, he had had no more than two years of meaningful aducation in this country.

In a 70-page judgment that strangly criticized the state's failure to provide for the by-new 23 year old man, Sarr rolad that it had failed to honour its institutional obligations. He awarded Simmut \$200,000 to damages for breach of his constitutional rights, and gave a further £55,000 in secondary damages to his mother. He ordered the state to provide Simult with primary education for as long as it enald be shown that he would hencht from it. The judge declared that Simost's story was an 'undiamment of the state and corrently illustrates that it has failed to participate activaly and meaningfully in the provision of appropriate services for him and those like him owne this years'.

According to Ernest Cantillion, the judgment contains a number of key points that clarify the law in this area. The first is that the state must pay damages to anyone whose constitutional right to a free education has been breached. 'You need to cerablish dust the child has not received an education and that, if he had, he would be functioning at a higher level', he explains. "In Jamin's case, we had evidence showing him being taught to spicals, and we were able to produce expert witnesses who textified that he would have made program if that had contrinued. The hus now lost that ability

This mosher brenght him to a special school in America. They got him to speak and sens him henne with a programme that they

*Hughes (2021

Law Society Gasette

ARTICLE 42.4

"THE State shall Provide for free Primary education

O'Halloran (2000)

14

The National Council for Special Education

FOREWORD

This Strategic Plan is being published at a time when the provision of special education in reland is about to undergo a sea change with the progressive implementation of the Education for Persons with Special Educational Needs Act 2004 (EPSEN Act).

The plan reflects the functions of the National Council for Special Education as established under the Act and sets the key priorities of the Council in addressing the major change agenda enviaged by the EPSEN Act. The implementation of the EPSEN Act and embedding of its concept of inclusive education, underpinned by a series of statutory rights, will require a co-ordinated and sustained commitment by the many stakeholders involved in delivering on the vision and practicalities of the Act. While this plan sets out the key priorities and objectives of the Council and the action plan for achieving these objectives its delivery will require a collaborative approach by all who plan, support and deliver services to persons with special educational needs.

The key focus of this plan is provision of appropriate educational supports and improved educational outcomes for persons, and particularly children, with special educational needs. Its success will be judged on that basis.

Delivery on the priorities set out in this statement will ensure that children with special educational needs receive appropriate education in an inclusive environment and achieve outcomes in accordance with their abilities.

Sydney Blain



Statement of Strategy

2012-2016



5

2012-2016

Statement of Strategy 2017-2021

2017-2021

Ireland is about to undergo a sea change with the progressive implementation of the Education for Persons with Special Educational Needs Act 2004 (EPSEN Act). The plan reflects the functions of the National Council for Special Education as established under the Act and sets the key priorities of the Council in addressing the major change agenda envisaged by the EPSEN Act. The implementation of the EPSEN Act and embedding of its concept of inclusive education, underpinned by a series of statutory rights, will require a co-ordinated and sustained commitment by the many stakeholders involved in delivering on the vision and practicalities of the Act.

Sydney Blain (2008: 5)

The NCSE: A Tabula Rasa with a Difference



IMPLEMENTATION REPORT: PLAN FOR THE PHASED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EPSEN ACT 2004

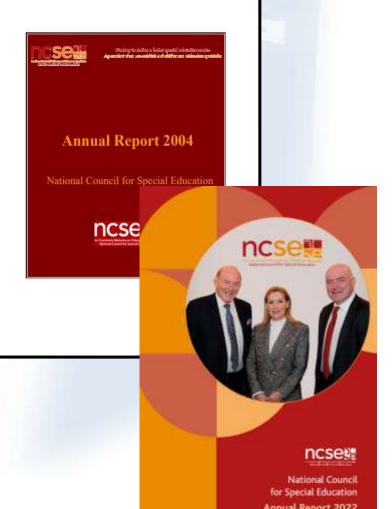
As Submitted To The Minister For Education & Science On 1 October 2006

- Proclivity for Pragmatic Gradualism (Coolahan, 1989: 62)
- The future shape of education in Ireland needed to comprehend the broad principles of the EPSEN Act, 2004 (NCSE 2006:7)
- Not solely about additionality but the effective utilisation of existing resources (NCSE 2006:9)

An Analysis of NCSE Annual Reports from 2004-2022

Our children and young adults with special educational needs represent a very special cohort of our citizens whose needs and requirements have not been particularly well met in the past. There is a long road to travel in providing an educational regime for them which will change their lives and our hopes and expectations for them.

Tom Murray (2004)



From Pragmatic Gradualism to Coherent Policy Development

Commissioning research has been fundamental to the NCSE's ability to provide good policy advice. I think people forget that when the NCSE was established there was very little good research on special education in Ireland... I think in terms of what the NCSE does regarding its research, consultations with key stakeholders – you know that every year we are out there and we are talking about what should be happening and what needs to change – we have developed a very coherent approach to how you develop policy advice.

Teresa Griffin, CEO National Council for Special Education 2011-2022 (2022)



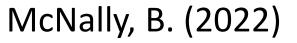
Focus on the Teacher-as-Researcher



https://www.mic.ul.ie/faculty-ofeducation/cumhacht

Professional Preparation

As I've been looking at the education system more widely, I think more and more that achieving optimal educational outcomes for children is heavily reliant on the skill of the workforce. The vision and attitude of the workforce in terms of *inclusion* and respecting human rights, and their commitment to being *child-centred* is essential. Their behaviour, attitude and philosophy, but also their skill set is hugely important. Delivery of high-quality undergraduate training and CPD right through their career is crucial.



Céim: Standards for Initial Teacher Education

An Chomhairle Mhúinteoireachta The Teaching Council

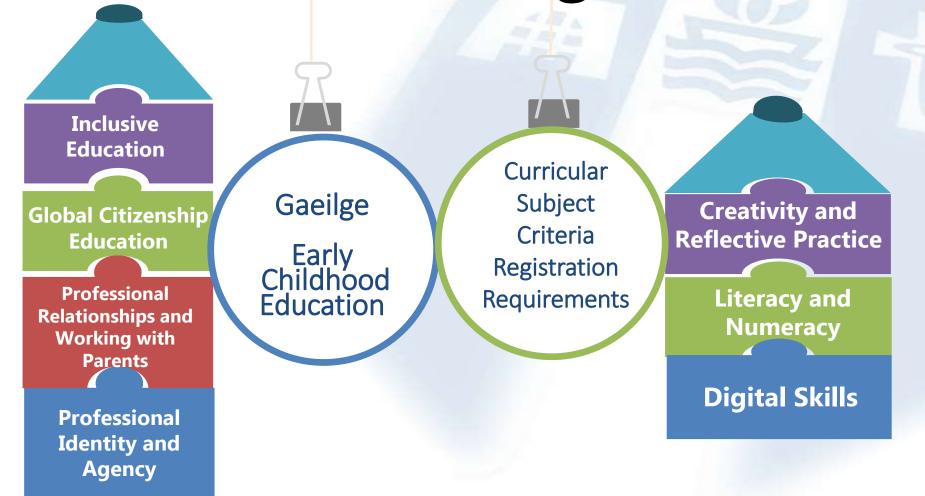
In accordance with Section 38 of the Te Council Acts, 2001-2015

October 2020

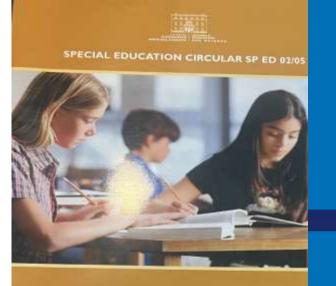
Professional Award Criteria and Guidelines for Initial Professional Education (Level 7 and Level 8) Degree Programmes for the Early Learning and Care (ELC) Sector in Ireland



Core Elements of Initial Teacher Education Programmes



A More Responsive Approach to Resource Allocation



To Boards of Management, Principal Teachers and all Teaching Staff in Primary Schools

Organisation of Teaching Resources for Pupils who need Additional Support in Mainstream Primary Schools

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Delivery for Students with Special Educational Needs

A better and more equitable way

A PROPOSED NEW MODEL FOR ALLOCATING TEACHING RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

An NCSE Working Group Report



Comprehensive Review of the Special Needs Assistant Scheme

A New School Inclusion Model to Deliver the Right Supports at the Right Time to Students with Additional Care Needs

March 2018

NCSE POLICY ADVICE PAPER NO. 6





2014

2018

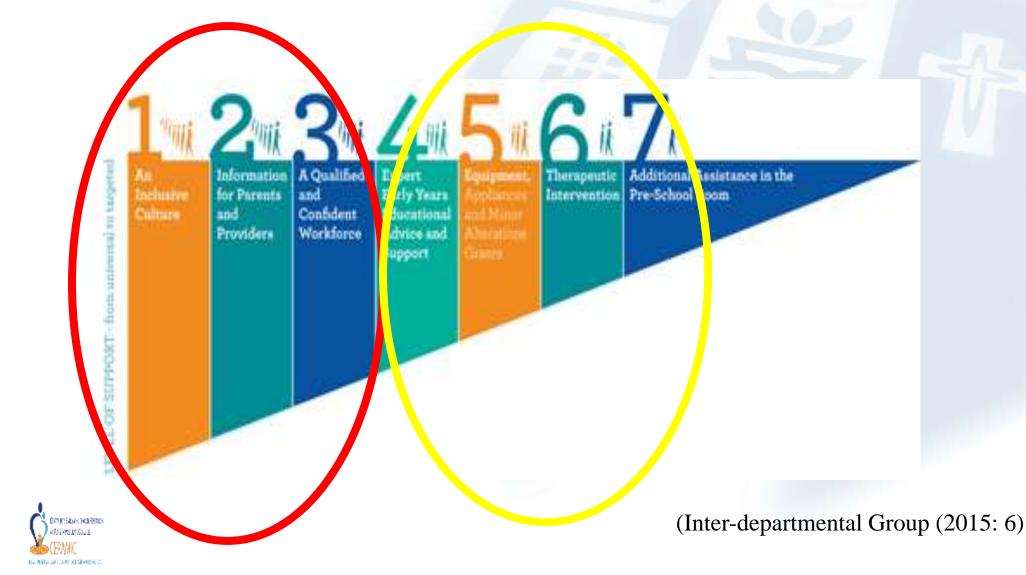
Establishment of the Office of the Minister for Children 2005



http://nearcast.ie/perspectives-onprevention-sylda-langford/

Everything happens incrementally. The only thing that happened with the big bang was free secondary education...O'Malley announced it and that was it. Everything else is incremental, effecting change at national level and particularly on enabling inter-departmental collaboration. No department has enough funding for everything they have to do. They also have their priorities. There's the Minister, what's in the programme for government has to be done. Langford (2022)

The Access and Inclusion Model



The Appointment of the first Minister for State with Responsibility for Special Education

Press release

gov.ie

Minister Josepha Madigan vows to be a strong advocate for educational equality and opportunity in her new role in Special Education and Inclusion

Consultations

Put

Departments

From <u>Department of Education</u> Published on 2 July 2020 Last updated on 2 July 2020

Minister of State Josepha Madigan TD has today begun her new role at the Department of Education with responsibility for Special Education and

Investment in Provision: A Snapshot

Budget 2023 in Numbers

€9.6 billion	2023 Budget of the Department of Education
686 teaching posts	206 special education teachers438 special class teachers42 teachers in special schools
20,368	Special Needs assistants – increase 1,194 from 2022
450	School building projects
54	Additional NEPS Psychologists
€2 million	Assistive technology in Education.
€13 million	Additional funding for NCSE

Department of Education (2022)

Investment in Provision: A Snapshot

Budget 2024 in Numbers

€10.65 billion	2023 Budget of the Department of Education
774 teaching posts	205 special education teachers477 special class teachers62 teachers in special schools
21,584	Special Needs assistants – increase 1,216 from 2023
500	School building projects
€92 million	Additional funding to school transport services
€5 million	Counselling services
€4 million	Professional Masters in Education initiative.
	Department of Education (202



Education as a Resource-Dependent Right

Pat Curtin, the first CEO of the NCSE summarises the predicament as not always being the "**what**" but rather the "**how**", and advising of the need for shifting the focus to **how** children's needs can be met within the time and resources available, advising that "we're always going to have to operate within budgets. So, I think the focus has to continue to be on **innovation** and **different approaches** as well as of course **resources**"

Curtin (2022)

The Power of Ongoing Inter-departmental Policy Making

Rialtas na hÉireann Government of Ireland



A Whole-of-Government Strategy for Babies, Young Children and their Families 2019-2028



Translating Inter-departmental Policy Making into Practice





A Robust Legislative Basis

In an ideal world, children with disabilities would be able to have their health and educational needs assessed and be provided with the services to meet those needs in a timely manner. The Oireachtas legislated in 2004, through the Education for Persons with Special Needs Act, 2004 ("the EPSEN Act"), for such an ideal world in relation to educational needs assessment and education provision for children with disabilities. As we do not live in such an ideal world, some seventeen years later crucial parts of the EPSEN Act have not been commenced.

Ms. Justice Donnelly, judgement delivered on 27th day October, 2021, Court of Appeal

Forward Planning for School Places

June 2022

Plan for Places

Forward Planning for the Provision of Schools Places for Children with Special Educational Needs: A Children's Rights Issue



A Wrap-Around System



If a child comes into us in first year and is presenting with a particular need, we try to meet the need as best we can. However, there are times when we won't be able to do so and that's when parents become disappointed and the child becomes frustrated. All schools do their best in this regard and end up trying to give as much time and resources that are available. This is when outside supports are needed the most.

Rose Desmond (2022)

Access to Opportunities Beyond School

I think what could be done better is that people like me are informed of what they can do. I know Simon Harris is bringing it in I believe. I follow him on Instagram and I heard it. I was so happy because I know I'm so fortunate to be able to do this and I know it's not the case for everyone and it breaks my heart. I can see so much potential in people with additional needs. It is about giving them the encouragement and the shove on and that's like what I had in my first year. You know, when I see people with additional needs, if they put their mind to it they can do absolutely everything.



Building an Inclusive Education System



https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/metaphorical-musings-travelling-along-roads-journey-stephen-weller



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Thank you

Míle Buíochas

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