The impact of the BSL (Scotland) Act on deaf children and young people’s education

Researchers:

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Previously worked together on a chapter about the BSL (Scotland) Act 2015
Research question

To what extent has the BSL (Scotland) Act 2015 had a positive effect on the education of deaf children and young people in Scotland in their use of BSL?
Sources for documentary analysis

BSL plans
Submissions from consultations on BSL Bill and national plan
BSL Act Facebook sites
Deaf Teachers Group – Instant Messenger
BSL plans
Job descriptions of education staff
SQA data on exam entries in BSL
Consortium for Research into Deaf Education (CRIDE) survey data
What did deaf people want?

• Initial findings
  • All (hearing) pupils to learn BSL at least to Level 1 / BSL to be a taught subject
  • More deaf schools to give deaf children more choice
  • Increase number of qualifications deaf children have when finish education
  • Improve quality of communication support professionals working in education
  • Prevent abuse of deaf children (3 to 4 times more likely to be abused than non-deaf)
    • Need to find out what type of abuse being referred to here
    • Language deprivation?

Source: BSL (Scotland) Bill Facebook Group
Aims to promote use and understanding of BSL (section 1(1))

Requires the Scottish executive to prepare and publish a national plan in relation to BSL (section 1(2)), which is expected to set out Scottish Government’s BSL strategy (section 1(3)(a)).

Requires public authorities, defined as ‘any body or office-holder (other than Scottish Ministers themselves) which is Scottish public authority with mixed functions or no reserved functions’ (section 7)

- to prepare and publish own BSL plans (section 2(1))
- setting out measures to be taken in relation to the use of BSL (section 2(2)(a))

Analysis: De Meulder et al (2019); Wilks (2020)
National BSL Plan School education

16 More BSL teachers become registered with GTCS
17 Survey level of BSL for ToDs and support staff
18 GTCS guidance for teachers of BSL users
19 SQA develop initial awards to level 6 SCQF
20 / 21 Education Scotland: support for parents who use BSL
22 Parents who use BSL – consult about parental involvement
23 SCILT – programme of BSL for hearing pupils
24 Expert group BSL for hearing pupils

Only three points about deaf children
Organisations not asked to make their own plans: SQA (exam board), Scottish Funding Council, Education Scotland, General Teaching Council of Scotland all argued that they comply with Equality Act 2010 so do not need – was accepted

But these organisations all have Gaelic Language plans

Evidence of lobbying from consultation at stage 2 of Bill

A few points each in the National Plan
## Examples of BSL plans

### Colleges and universities
- Equality Act (2010) determines how deaf students are monitored, so language preferences / uses not included
- Some progressive plans
- More commitment to employ qualified BSL interpreters
- BDA work on apprenticeships with Skills Development Scotland
- University of Edinburgh plan comprehensive

### Local authorities
- Many use the same template from COSLA
- Extreme caution and wait for government money and advice
- Some evidence of conflict (e.g. Perth)
- Wide consultation in some areas (e.g. Ayrshires)
- Deaf students / ToDs often uninvolved (e.g. Midlothian)
- Promote use of SSE (Glasgow)

### Scottish Qualifications Authority

### Other
contribute their ideas and suggestions to shape the start of Edinburgh College’s Action Plan.
Perth and Kinross BSL Plan

By 2024, we will:

[17 & 18] Help the Scottish Government with their work to find out the level of BSL held by teachers and support staff working with D/deaf and Deafblind pupils in schools. We will use any new guidance for teachers or support staff working with pupils who use BSL.

Currently within Perth and Kinross Hearing Support staff hold mandatory BSL qualifications at the required level. Education & Children’s Services can provide appropriate BSL support to meet the needs of pupils using BSL. We note that BSL community members would like the level of qualification to be higher.
Language use in school

Languages used

CRIDE Scotland 2011 – 2019

2021 survey may reveal more
Fluency in BSL

17 Survey of BSL skills of ToDs 2016
by Scottish Sensory Centre

Of the 185 ToDs
• 64% have Level 1 or more as required
• 9% have Level 3 or more which gives reasonable fluency

But of 174 ToDs,
• 57% were working with children who require BSL or SSE

O’Neill, Ravenscroft, Wazny, 2017
Language use in school

### Communication Support Worker

**Reference No.** A4018  |  **Type** Individual

**Service** Education  |  **Job Family** Para Professional 5  |  **Grade** FC7

**Purpose**
To provide sign language interpreting in a variety of settings, assisting in the development of communication support services for deaf and professional support for staff.

**Task or Responsibility** - For this role, there is an expectation that all, or a combination, of the following will be undertaken:

- Providing relevant confidential sign language communicating across a variety of settings.
- Providing communication support to enable access to education and services for children, young people and their families.
- Providing sign language interpretation support to other members of the team and others.

**Person Specification: Skills, Knowledge, Qualifications or Experience - Criteria can apply to more than one task or responsibility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educated to SCOF level 6 which includes Highers or SNC level 3 or equivalent (Deliver results)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qualified in British Sign Language (BSL) to at least SCOF Level 10.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Member of SASLI/SRLPDC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experience of supporting communication in a variety of settings (Embrace technology &amp; information)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ability to provide an efficient and effective service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication skills, interpretation of spoken and written English into BSL and BSL to English (Focus on customers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Experience of developing and training others in use of BSL (Take ownership)</td>
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*E = Essential Criteria  D = Desirable Criteria*

### Job descriptions

- ‘Nursery nurse’
- CSW
- Classroom assistant
Language use in school: Deaf school teachers who use fluent BSL

BSL-using deaf qualified school teachers
Six deaf BSL using teachers in Scotland: 4 since BSL Act in 2015
None are BSL subject specialists

SQA needs 20 qualified secondary BSL teachers before it will have resources to produce and run National 5 and Higher BSL qualifications

Proposed Primary Education with BSL starts 2023 University of Edinburgh
Potential for a 1 year PGDE route to secondary BSL teaching
The right to take exams in BSL

Unique system in Scotland: the right to have a BSL exam paper in any subject except English, and to respond in BSL.

Numbers of deaf BSL users in SQA exams

Requests – SQA administrative data
SQA BSL units have been created

SCQF 3
SCQF 4
SCQF 5 – similar to Signature level 2
SCQF 6 – similar to Signature level 3

Creating a National 5 or a Higher examination needs about 20 qualified subject specialist school teachers
Proposal from deaf education field: 50% of teachers of deaf children should have SCQF 6 or above by 2026.

Civil servant response: This all needs changed back to current level BLS level 1 and meet the child’s need

Johnson & Johnson, 2015

Education civil servants: competencies for teachers of deaf children
Lack of engagement with BSL Act and Plan
Lack of knowledge about BSL
Need to explore why
Very slow change in the school system

COSLA and civil servants did not want to spend money on BSL users

Attitudes towards disability prevented them seeing language rights

ToD profession changing - Deaf president of BATOD, Deaf Studies course at University of Edinburgh

Prospect of more fluent ToDs and BSL teachers from 2024 onwards
Next steps

- Apply for funding
- Interview:
  - Civil servants
  - Deaf young people at school
  - ToDs
  - COSLA
- Publish article
- Respond to new National Plan (postponed to October 2021 from 2020)
References


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