Consortium for Research in Deaf Education

# 2016 report for England

## CRIDE report on 2015/16 survey on educational provision for deaf children in England

### Introduction

In 2016, the Consortium for Research into Deaf Education (CRIDE) carried out its sixth annual survey on educational staffing and service provision for deaf children[1]. It covers the 2015/16 academic year[2]. This report sets out the results of the survey for England and is intended for heads of services, policy makers in local and central government and anyone with an interest in deaf education.

Responses were received from 132 services in England, covering 150 out of 152 authority areas giving a response rate of 99%. The remaining two authorities were not contacted on the understanding that they do not have any deaf children in this area - this means that this CRIDE survey has effectively achieved a response rate of 100%.

### Using the report

The CRIDE report can be used in the following ways:

- Heads of schools and services for deaf children can draw on comparable demographic findings when preparing for internal and external audits of local provision. Having access to annual data can assist in ensuring that deaf children are identified and provided for effectively.
- For managers, the data set can reliably inform strategic planning relating to staffing and staff training matters - trends can be identified that inform these discussions.
- Researchers into deaf education who contribute to evidence-based practice will have access to relevant, useful information about the population being studied.
- Parents of deaf children and deaf young people will find the report useful and informative in establishing an overview of national provision for deaf children.

CRIDE would like to take the opportunity to thank all services for responding to the survey, despite the considerable time constraints to which many services are subject.

[1] For the purpose of this survey, 'deaf children' were defined as all children and young people up to the age of 19 with sensorineural and permanent conductive deafness, using the descriptors provided by the British Society of Audiology and BATOD. We used the word 'deaf' to include all levels of deafness, from mild to profound.

[2] Reports from previous years can be found on the BATOD website at www.batod.org.uk/index.php?id=/resources/survey or on the NDCS website at www.ndcs.org.uk/CRIDE.

## Interpreting the results

Services were asked to give figures for the position as of 31st January 2016.

It is clear that many services still report difficulties in extracting data about deaf children in their area and there remain inconsistencies in how different questions are completed throughout the survey. The response rates to individual questions sometimes vary. **Therefore, the results should continue to be used with caution.** Any notable differences between the findings from this survey and those from previous years have been highlighted in the report. In 2016, after five years of conducting the survey and carrying out a substantial review, CRIDE made a number of significant changes to the questions. Caution is also needed due to differences in response rates to individual questions and potential mistakes in data provision between surveys.

Please note that all percentages have been rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.

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# PART 1: Deaf children in England

## How many deaf children are there?

In 2016, services were asked to give details of deaf children living in the geographical area covered by them[3]. This was a change in wording which attempted to make the question clearer, but asked about the same group of children as the questions on children 'belonging' to services in previous surveys.

Based on responses from 126 services (covering 146 local authorities) out of 132 services, the total number of deaf children in England is 41,261. This is approximately the same as in 2014/15 when CRIDE recorded 41,291 children. It should be noted that the response rate to this question was lower than in 2015 (when 131 services responded, representing 149 local authorities). There are around 2,000 children in the 6 services who gave a figure in 2015 but not in 2016.

Local authorities have a duty under the Children and Families Act 2014 to identify the number of children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities, so the apparent increase in the number of authorities who cannot tell us how many deaf children there are in their area is of concern.

14 services (11%) gave us a figure for number of children living in their area which was the same as the number of children on the caseload for the service. It is unclear if this is because some services are providing support to all deaf children living in their area or if services only hold information on children that they are supporting.

The smallest service reported 70 deaf children belonging in their boundaries. The largest reported 1,466 deaf children. The average number of deaf children belonging in each service was 327.

The following table compares the total number of deaf children living in England with figures from previous years. As set out in the introduction, comparisons with earlier reports should be made with caution due to differences in the quality of the responses and response rates between the surveys.

*Table 1: Number of deaf children reported, over successive years*

| | **Number of children reported** |
|---|---|
| CRIDE 2016 | 41,261 |
| CRIDE 2015 | 41,291 |
| CRIDE 2014 | 40,614 |
| CRIDE 2013 | 37,948 |
| CRIDE 2012 | 37,414 |
| CRIDE 2011 | 34,927 |

The table below looks in more detail at the number of deaf children in different regions of England, and how this has changed since last year. As noted earlier, there are six local authorities which did not provide figures for this question.

[3] The definition for this question was given as: "For the purpose of this survey we use the term 'children' to include children and young people up to the age of 19 years, 11 months. The answer should include: All children who have sensori-neural and permanent conductive deafness, at all levels from mild to profound, using BSA/BATOD descriptors. Children with temporary deafness should not be included in your response to this question. All deaf children, regardless of whether they receive support from the service. Local authorities are subject to a legal duty to collect this information. Children who attend education provision outside of your area but who normally live in your area."

*Table 2: Number of deaf children in England, by region*

| Region | Number of deaf children in 2015 | Percentage of total | Number of deaf children in 2016 | Percentage of total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East England | 3,840 | 9% | 4,349 | 11% |
| East Midlands | 3,394 | 8% | 3,287 | 8% |
| London | 6,518 | 16% | 7,285 | 18% |
| North East | 2,201 | 5% | 2,335 | 6% |
| North West | 5,780 | 14% | 5,238 | 13% |
| South East | 5,614 | 14% | 5,880 | 14% |
| South West | 3,578 | 9% | 3,164 | 8% |
| West Midlands | 5,294 | 13% | 5,549 | 13% |
| Yorkshire & Humber | 5,065 | 12% | 4,174 | 10% |
| Total | 41,284 | 100% | 41,261 | 100% |

## How do CRIDE's 2016 figures compare to School Census figures?

Because of the differences in how data have been collected, the different definitions used and the different numbers of areas data have been collected from, CRIDE recommends these figures be used as a basis for further debate and analysis, rather than to reach firm conclusions.

School Census figures for 2016 indicate there are 20,499 children where deafness is the primary SEN and who have been placed at SEN support or have a statement of SEN/Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan.

School Census figures also indicate that there are an additional 4,868 children where deafness is a secondary need. The School Census therefore records a total of 25,367 children where deafness is a primary or secondary need.

These figures suggest that the School Census continues to significantly under-record the number of deaf children. The 25,367 deaf children identified by the School Census amounts to 61% of the 41,261 deaf children identified by CRIDE. Expressed in another way, the School Census is failing to capture around 39% of deaf children.

*Table 3: Number of deaf children in England reported by CRIDE and by the School Census*

| | Number of deaf children reported by CRIDE | Number of deaf children reported by School Census | School Census total as percentage of CRIDE total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | 41,261 | 25,367 | 61% |
| 2015 | 41,291 | 23,945 | 58% |
| 2014 | 40,614 | 16,470 | 41% |
| 2013 | 37,948 | 16,270 | 43% |
| 2012 | 37,414 | 16,130 | 43% |

It should be noted that before 2015, School Census figure did not include children who were placed at what was then 'School Action' nor did we have figures for children where deafness is a secondary need.

Of children where deafness is a primary need, 5,937 have a statement of SEN or an Education, Health and Care plan. Comparing this figure with the number of children identified by the CRIDE survey, this would indicate that only around 14% of deaf children have a statement or EHC plan.

Figures published by the Department for Education do not allow us to establish how many children where deafness is a secondary need have a statement of SEN/EHC plan. If an assumption is made that all of these additional children have a statement or plan, this would give a total of up 10,805 deaf children. This amounts to 26% of the 41,261 deaf children identified by CRIDE.

## Number of deaf children on services' caseloads

Earlier, this report looked at the number of deaf children who were known to live in the geographical area covered by the services. CRIDE also asked about deaf children on services' caseloads.

By asking about children on caseload, CRIDE means children who receive some form of support at least once a year. Examples of support included direct teaching, visits to the family or school, liaison with the family, school, teachers, providing hearing aid checks, etc. Services were also able to include children supported by the service but who do not live in the same geographical area for that service.

The wording for this question regarding children supported by the service was changed in the 2016 survey. In previous years, it included only children with a permanent deafness, whereas this year, in response to feedback from services, the question on caseloads included children with temporary deafness too.

Based on responses from 131 services, survey responses indicate that at least 40,084 deaf children with permanent or temporary deafness were on services' caseloads. The smallest number of children on a caseload was 64[4] and the largest was 1,323. The average was 308 children.

CRIDE asked services how many of the children on their caseloads had a temporary conductive hearing loss. 115 services responded to this question and reported that there are 4,329 children with temporary conductive deafness supported by services that they were able to tell us about.

As stated above, in previous surveys when asking about children on caseloads, CRIDE asked only about children with permanent deafness. If 4,329 of the 40,084 children on services caseloads have a temporary conductive deafness, it would seem that 35,755 children reported to be on services' caseloads have a permanent deafness. This would suggest an increase from 2015 when 32,773 of children with permanent deafness (adjusted total) were reported to be receiving support from their local service.

Assuming the figures are broadly comparable, if there are 41,261 permanently deaf children living in England and 35,755 on services' caseloads with a permanent deafness, there are at least 5,506 deaf children who are not being supported by the service. In other words, the figures suggest that 87% of permanently deaf children receive support from their local service. It does not automatically follow that 13% of permanently deaf children are not receiving any support at all; many may be receiving support elsewhere from, for example, special schools for deaf children or resource provisions not managed by the service.

[4] One service indicated a much lower response which we believe is a mistake and so has not been included here. The service did not respond to requests for clarification.

# PART 2: Teachers of the Deaf and other specialist staff

The survey asked how many Teachers of the Deaf are working in different settings, including those in a peripatetic role and/or working in resource provisions. Figures are expressed as Full Time Equivalent (fte) posts; a 0.5 Teacher of the Deaf fte post could, for example, indicate that a person spent half of the standard 'working week' as a Teacher of the Deaf. For this first time, CRIDE also specifically and separately asked about Teachers of the Deaf who worked flexibly between the service and a resource provision (in previous years, respondents had been asked to allocate an 'average' fte allocation to those who worked flexibly). Whilst the phrasing and structure of the questions in the CRIDE survey has changed, the figures should still be comparable from previous years.

In total, there are at least 932.38 (fte) fully qualified Teachers of the Deaf in employment in England.

There are at least 1,059.28[5] (fte) teachers working as Teachers of the Deaf in England. 88% of these posts are occupied by a fully qualified Teacher of the Deaf with the remaining posts occupied by teachers in training (11%) or qualified teachers without the mandatory qualification and no immediate plans to begin training for this (1%).

The table below provides a breakdown by type of setting. It indicates that Teachers of the Deaf working in resource provisions are much more likely to be unqualified but in training for the post.

*Table 4: Number of Teachers of the Deaf in employment overall*

| | **Total - Peripatetic service** | **%** | **Total – resource provisions** | **%** | **Total – working flexibly between peripatetic service and resource provisions** | **%** | **Total Number of Teacher of the Deaf posts overall (fte)** | **%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teachers of the Deaf with the mandatory qualification | 578.55 | 91% | 297.18 | 82% | 56.65 | 92% | 932.38 | 88% |
| Teachers in training for the mandatory qualification within 3 years | 49.9 | 8% | 59.9 | 16% | 5 | 8% | 114.8 | 11% |
| Qualified teachers without the mandatory qualification and not in training | 4.7 | 1% | 7.4 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 12.1 | 1% |
| Total | 633.15 | 100% | 364.48 | 100% | 61.65 | 100% | 1,059.28 | 100% |

At the time the survey was completed, there were 60.9 (fte) vacant posts. If the vacant posts are added to the total number of Teachers of the Deaf in employment, this would indicate there are at

[5] It should be noted that when services were asked to give a breakdown of how many Teachers of the Deaf were employed by the setting they worked in, this generated a sum of 1050.28 (fte). However, when services were asked in more detail about the number of Teachers of the Deaf employed by their level of qualification, a slightly higher figure of 1059.28 were reported, giving a difference of 9 (fte) Teachers of the Deaf. We have used the higher figure in this report.

least 1,120.18 Teacher of the Deaf posts, of which 5% are vacant. There is a rise in the number of vacant posts from 46.6 fte in 2015.

The following table looks at changes in the number of qualified Teachers of the Deaf in employment and posts over successive years.

*Table 5: Changes in numbers of Teachers of the Deaf from year to year*

| | **2010/11** | **2011/12** | **2012/13** | **2013/14** | **2014/15** | **2015/16** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Teachers of the Deaf with the mandatory qualification in employment | 1,062.11 | 1,063.7 | 1,031.9 | 999.2 | 995.75 | 932.38 |
| Number of teachers working as Teachers of the Deaf in employment | 1,162.51 | 1,136.4 | 1,104.5 | 1,079.9 | 1,126.35 | 1,059.28 |
| Number of vacant posts | 34 | 44.5 | 40.8 | 45.8 | 45.6 | 60.9 |
| Number of Teacher of the Deaf posts (including vacancies) | 1,196.51 | 1,180 | 1,145.2 | 1,125.7 | 1,171.95 | 1,120.18 |

*Table 6: Percentage change in numbers of Teachers of the Deaf*

| | **Percentage change over past 5 years (between 2010/11 and 2015/16)** | **Percentage change over past year (between 2014/15 and 2015/16)** |
|---|---|---|
| Teachers of the Deaf with the mandatory qualification in employment | -12% | -6% |
| Number of teachers working as Teachers of the Deaf in employment | -9% | -6% |
| Number of vacant posts | +79% | +34% |
| Number of Teacher of the Deaf posts (including vacancies) | -6% | -4% |

There has been a sharp decline in the number of qualified Teachers of the Deaf in employment in the past year, of just over 63 posts or 6%. In terms of possible explanations for this:

- There has been an increase in the number of vacant posts from last year, amounting to around 14 posts. This could reflect increased difficulties in recruiting Teachers of the Deaf (see later).
- In one service, a number of Teachers of the Deaf (reported as 9.2) have been reallocated to a special school, meaning they no longer appear in the CRIDE statistics.
- CRIDE continues to have concerns about misreporting by services. For example, one response originally reported a fall of nearly 20 Teacher of the Deaf posts within a year (now corrected). In other areas, it is suspected that Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions are being included in some years, but not others, leading to swings from year to year.
- A number of local authorities have seen cuts to the number of Teachers of the Deaf employed.

CRIDE examined how many services had seen a change in the number of Teachers of the Deaf in the past year and found that 38 services had seen an increase, 18 services had seen no change while 76 services had seen a decrease.

*Table 7: Number of services in which there has been a change in the number of teachers working as Teachers of the Deaf (including those in training or those without the qualification and not in training)*

| | **Number of services** | **Percentage** |
|---|---|---|
| Increase | 38 | 29% |
| No change | 18 | 14% |
| Decrease | 76 | 58% |

CRIDE asked if services had experienced difficulties in recruiting Teachers of the Deaf or supply cover over the past 12 months. 49 services reported difficulties in recruiting for a permanent post whereas 51 reported no difficulties, with 31 services stating that this question was not applicable to them. 49 services reported difficulties in recruiting for supply cover whereas 19 reported no difficulties, with 54 services stating that this question was not applicable to them. Comments from services covered these themes:

- Lack of applicants overall.
- Lack of adequately qualified applicants.
- Lack of applicants for temporary posts.
- Retirement of Teachers of the Deaf.
- Having to recruit teachers without the mandatory qualification and offer training for the mandatory qualification as part of the contract.
- A lack of qualified Teachers of the Deaf registered with agencies.
- A lack of budget for supply posts.
- Difficulties covering periods of time when trainee Teachers of the Deaf were on placements.
- Difficulty finding cover at short notice.
- A particular challenge in recruiting for posts in resource provisions.

CRIDE also asked how many Teachers of the Deaf had an additional qualification in early years support. Overall, there were 112.8 fte Teachers of the Deaf with this qualification, amounting to 11% of the total of Teachers of the Deaf. Most Teachers of the Deaf with this qualification (88%) work in a peripatetic role.

The following sections look in more detail at the numbers of Teachers of the Deaf employed in a peripatetic role or in resource provisions.

## Teachers of the Deaf in a peripatetic role

The survey asked how many Teachers of the Deaf were working in the specialist peripatetic service as of January 2016. In other words, how many ‘visiting’ Teachers of the Deaf were working in each service. Visiting Teachers of the Deaf normally visit deaf children in ‘non-specialist’ provision – i.e. pre-school deaf children, deaf children in mainstream schools or in a special school not specifically for deaf children.

*Table 8: Number of visiting Teachers of the Deaf in employment*

| | **Number of Teacher of the Deaf posts (FTE)** | **Percentage** | **Number of services with staff in relevant category** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teachers of the Deaf with the mandatory qualification | 578.55 | 91% | 126 |
| Teachers in training for the mandatory qualification within 3 years | 49.9 | 8% | 42 |
| Qualified teachers without the mandatory qualification and not in training | 4.7 | 1% | 2 |
| Total | 633.15 | | |

The total of 633.15 (fte) peripatetic Teachers of the Deaf has declined from 700.4 in 2014/15. Some - but not all - of this decline can be attributed to the fact that services are now able to separate out Teachers of the Deaf who work flexibly across peripatetic services and resource provisions. It does not provide an entire explanation as the drop of 67.25 in number of peripatetic Teachers of the Deaf is larger than 55.25, the number of Teachers of the Deaf reported as working flexibly.

34 services reported vacancies in the peripatetic service as of January 2016, amounting to 31.8 (fte) posts.

In terms of fully qualified visiting Teachers of the Deaf, the numbers within each service ranged from 0.4 to 14.6 (fte). The average number of visiting Teachers of the Deaf (with the mandatory qualification) per service is 4.6 (fte).

32 services employ two or fewer visiting Teachers of the Deaf, of which 11 services employed one or fewer visiting Teachers of the Deaf.

There were 99 (fte) Teachers of the Deaf working in a peripatetic role with an additional qualification in early years support.

## Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions

Services were asked how many resource provisions (in mainstream or special schools) were in their area. 97 services had a resource provision for primary-aged children, and 86 services had a resource provision for secondary-aged children, giving a total of 260 resource provisions overall.

The survey asked how many Teachers of the Deaf were employed in resource provisions for deaf children, whether employed centrally by the local authority or directly by the school. Respondents were asked to exclude time spent on other school duties (such as time as the school's SEN Co-ordinator, for example).

*Table 9: Number of Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions*

| | **Number of teachers (FTE) in resource provisions** | **Percentage** | **Number of services with staff in relevant category** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teachers of the Deaf with the mandatory qualification | 297.18 | 82% | 81 |
| Teachers in training for the mandatory qualification within 3 years | 59.9 | 16% | 40 |
| Qualified teachers without the mandatory qualification and not in training | 7.4 | 2% | 7 |
| Total | 364.48 | | |

The total of 364.48 Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions has declined from 425.95 in 2014/15. Some - but not all - of this decline can be attributed to the fact that services are now able to separate out Teachers of the Deaf who work flexibly across peripatetic services and resource provisions. It does not provide an entire explanation as the drop of 128.72 of Teachers of the Deaf in both resource provisions and in a peripatetic role is much larger than 55.25, the number of Teachers of the Deaf reported as working flexibly.

There were 24.5 (fte) reported vacancies for Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions as of January 2016.

A number of services could not tell us how many Teachers of the Deaf were employed in resource provisions on the basis that the provision was not run by the service. This is despite the fact that local authorities have a strategic responsibility towards children with special educational needs and a duty to keep provision under review.

CRIDE asked about Teachers of the Deaf working in resource provisions with additional specialist qualifications in early years support. There were 8 (fte) Teachers of the Deaf working in resource provisions reported to hold such additional specialist qualifications.

## Teachers of the Deaf working flexibly across peripatetic services and resource provisions

This year services were asked if they had Teachers of the Deaf working flexibly across peripatetic services and resource provisions. 26 services reported that they did, with 58.25 (fte) Teachers of the Deaf working in this way. The vast majority (92%) were Teachers of the Deaf with the mandatory qualification, and the remaining 8% were in training. 5.8 of the Teachers of the Deaf (fte) held additional qualifications in early years support.

## Other specialist staff

The survey responses suggest that there were 1,512.15 (fte) specialist support staff other than Teachers of the Deaf, supporting deaf children in England, 24% of whom were working in the peripatetic service, and 70% of whom were working in resource provisions, with 6% working flexibly across peripatetic services and resource provisions.

*Table 10: Number of specialist support staff, by role*

| | **Peripatetic** | | **Resource provisions** | | **Working flexibly** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Number of staff (full time equivalent)** | **Number of services with staff in relevant category** | **Number of staff (full time equivalent)** | **Number of services with staff in relevant category** | **Number of staff (full time equivalent)** | **Number of services with staff in relevant category** | **Total** |
| Teaching assistants/ Classroom support assistants etc | 137.59 (38%) | 58 | 650.49 (61.5%) | 72 | 49.0 (52%) | 13 | 837.08 (55.4%) |
| Communication support workers/ Interpreters/ Communicators etc | 100.91 (28%) | 17 | 307.22 (29.1%) | 47 | 7.0 (7%) | 6 | 415.13 (27.5%) |
| Deaf instructors/Deaf role models/Sign language instructors etc | 25.90 (7%) | 29 | 56.9 (5.4%) | 32 | 13.9 (15%) | 16 | 96.59 (6.4%) |
| Educational audiologists | 33.05 (9%) | 42 | 0.90 (0.1%) | 4 | 2.5 (3%) | 4 | 36.45 (2.4%) |
| Technicians et al. | 23.95 (7%) | 29 | 10.55 (1%) | 10 | 6.3 (7%) | 8 | 40.8 (2.7%) |
| Speech and language therapists | 14.90 (4%) | 19 | 21.85 (2.1%) | 21 | 9.8 (10%) | 9 | 46.55 (3.1%) |
| Family support workers/Liaison officers | 17.10 (5%) | 17 | 6.75 (0.6%) | 8 | 3.9 (4%) | 4 | 27.75 (1.8%) |
| Social workers/Social workers for deaf children | 7.80 (2%) | 4 | 3.0 (0.3%) | 2 | 1.0 (1%) | 1 | 11.8 (0.8%) |
| Total | 361.20 | | 1,057.55 | | 93.4 | | 1,512.15 |

The above table does not include any posts where services gave information on additional roles other than the ones listed but where full time equivalent could not be quantified.

# PART 3: Support provided

### Eligibility criteria/frameworks

Services were asked if there had been any changes to their support allocation between 2014/15 and 2015/16. 37 services (28%) reported that there had been changes and 95 (72%) reported that there had been no changes.

Where services reported that there had been changes, these changes and their impact on services included:

- higher demand for services so some groups of children were being supported less
- increases in children with conductive hearing loss, mild sensori-neural hearing loss, and unilateral sensori-neural hearing loss being referred to services
- staffing shortages having an impact on support offered to children
- services working with more post-16 students
- services having to pay for parking, leaving less money to spend on resources and training
- an increase in Teachers of the Deaf working full time
- services reviewing support allocations in line with NatSIP criteria
- increases in support staff roles.

CRIDE also asked how services determine the level of support. The majority of services in England now use the National Sensory Impairment Partnership (NatSIP) eligibility framework (formerly known as eligibility criteria) as a vehicle to help determine what support deaf children receive.

*Table 11: Criteria/frameworks used to help determine the level of support for deaf children*

| | **Number of services** | **Percentage** |
|---|---|---|
| NatSIP criteria/framework | 107 | 81% |
| Criteria are mostly developed locally | 18 | 14% |
| Other | 7 | 5% |
| Total | 132 | |

## Quality standards

Services were asked to report which quality standards they used to review service development. Services were able to tick more than one option.

*Table 12: Use of quality standards to reflect on the service provided or to look at service development*

| | Number of services | Percentage of services |
|---|---|---|
| BATOD, NDCS and RNID (now Action on Hearing Loss): Quality Standards: Specialist teaching and support services for deaf children and young people (2009) | 104 | 69% |
| Department for Children, Schools and Families (now Department for Education): Quality Standards for Special Educational Needs (SEN) Support and Outreach Services (2008) | 73 | 49% |
| Newborn Hearing Screening Programme Quality Standards | 86 | 57% |
| NatSIP Quality Improvement Support Pack (2014) | 95 | 63% |
| Deafblind People: Guidance for local authorities, Department of Health (2014) | 30 | 20% |
| Other standards | 21 | 14% |

Other responses included:

- NatSIP outcomes benchmarking
- National Deaf Children's Society quality standards for resource provisions
- Ofsted inspection framework
- A combination of different documents

## Funding arrangements

The majority of services, (80%) reported that the peripatetic specialist support service for deaf children aged 5 to 16 was funded centrally by the local authority.

*Table 13: Funding arrangements for peripatetic specialist support services for deaf children aged 5 to 16*

| | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Held centrally by the LA (including funding held by the LA to purchase hearing support services from other LAs, or external agencies e.g. SENSE) | 106 | 80% |
| Delegated to a special or mainstream school with a resource provision that then provides outreach to other schools | 8 | 6% |
| Delegated in full to individual schools in the LA who decide whether to purchase specialist support from the LA | 1 | 1% |
| Delegated in part to individual schools in the LA who decide whether to purchase specialist support from the LA (i.e. "traded services" for non statemented children) | 1 | 1% |
| Other | 16 | 12% |
| Total | 132 | |

Where services stated 'Other', answers included funding being partly centrally held and partly delegated to schools and resource provisions, and funding being delegated through service level agreements to organisations that manage the services.

Services were then asked, if funding for the resource provision was delegated to the school through the place plus approach recommended by the Department for Education, how the top up was calculated.

*Table 14: How top up is calculated where funding for resource provisions is delegated through schools through the place plus approach*

| | **Number** | **Percentage where applicable** |
|---|---|---|
| The local authority uses a resource banding system | 22 | 38% |
| Top up is based on an assessment of each pupil's individual needs | 18 | 31% |
| Top up is based on the cost of the provision | 13 | 22% |
| Other | 5 | 9% |
| Total | 58 | |

CRIDE asked if services had undergone a service review or redesign between 2013/14 and 2016/17, or if there were any plans to carry one out. 72 services (55%) answered yes, 59 services (45%) answered no, and one service did not answer the question.

# PART 4: Thematic questions: Early years support

CRIDE asked services if there were any specialist early years settings or nursery classes available to pre-school deaf children in the geographical area they covered[6].

*Table 15: Availability of specialist early years settings*

| | Number of services | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Available in the area | 48 | 37% |
| Not available in the area | 83 | 63% |
| Total | 131 | |

One service did not answer this question. The number of specialist early years settings in total was 60 across England.

Services were then asked if there was funding available to support parents of deaf children with the costs of transport to a specialist early years setting in the local authority or authorities covered by the service.

*Table 16: Availability of funding for support with transport to a specialist early years setting*

| | Number of services | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Available in the area | 49 | 40% |
| Not available in the area | 73 | 60% |
| Total | 122 | |

Ten services did not answer this question. Where services stated that there was funding available, they were asked which children were eligible for support with transport costs. Answers included:

- All children with an Education, Health and Care Plan that names the provision.
- Children living over a certain distance away from the provision (usually three miles away, sometimes two miles away).
- Children with additional medical needs.
- Children attending a specialist provision or special school which is not their 'local' school, or in neighbouring authorities.
- Only children up to a certain age.
- Children whose parents are unable to take them to the setting using their own modes of transport.

CRIDE asked whether parents of deaf children aged 0 to 4 were provided with radio aids for use within the home in the local authority or authorities covered by the service.

*Table 17: Availability of radio aids for pre-school deaf children*

| | Number of services | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Available in the area | 60 | 46% |
| Not available in the area | 70 | 54% |
| Total | 130 | |

Two services did not answer. Where services answered yes, we asked what eligibility criteria were in place. Answers included:

[6] The survey stated that "By specialist early years setting or nursery class, we mean a setting/class where there is specific support onsite (i.e. not from peripatetic staff) available to deaf children aged 0 to 4 to support their language and communication development, provided by a person with expertise in deafness."

- Decided on a case-by-case basis.
- Parents having to sign a loan agreement/guidelines document.
- Parents having to take out insurance for using the system at home (although this was not always possible or enforced and some services reported that parents were unable to obtain insurance for the system as the equipment did not belong to them).
- Children having a certain level of hearing loss (usually moderate or greater).
- Children being good/established user of hearing aids.
- The family being aware and able to use and care for the system effectively.

On this theme, CRIDE separately asked whether parents of deaf children aged 5 to 16 were provided with radio aids for use within the home in the local authority or authorities covered by the service.

*Table 18: Availability of radio aids for school-aged deaf children to use within the home*

| | **Number of services** | **Percentage** |
|---|---|---|
| Available in the area | 83 | 63% |
| Not available in the area | 49 | 37% |
| Total | 132 | |

Where services answered yes, CRIDE asked what eligibility criteria were in place. Answers included those listed above as well as:

- School agreeing to the equipment being used at home.
- Child being able to self-advocate and use equipment independently.
- An agreed social inclusion benefit being demonstrated (e.g. at a Brownie or Scouts group)
- Parents agreeing to ensure equipment is returned to school each day for use at school.
- Parents agreeing to be responsible for the cost of damage or loss.

Services were asked if Teachers of the Deaf contributed information to the integrated review for a deaf child aged two.

*Table 19: Whether service contributes information to the integrated review*

| | **Number of services** | **Percentage** |
|---|---|---|
| Yes – all deaf children | 48 | 37% |
| Some deaf children but not all | 55 | 43% |
| No | 26 | 20% |
| Total | 129 | |

Three services did not respond to this question.

# PART 5: Background and methodology

CRIDE is a consortium bringing together a range of organisations and individuals with a common interest in improving the educational outcomes achieved by deaf children through research. At the time the survey was sent out, representatives include: the British Association of Teachers of the Deaf (BATOD), City, University of London, the Ear Foundation, the Ewing Foundation, the National Deaf Children's Society, the National Sensory Impairment Partnership (NatSIP), Frank Barnes School for Deaf Children, Mary Hare School, the specialist education service for deaf children in Kent, Norfolk and the Highlands, University of Edinburgh, University of Leeds and UCL.

The survey was designed and created by members of CRIDE. In 2016, after five years of conducting the survey, and after a substantial review, a number of significant changes were made to the survey questions.

The CRIDE survey alternates between a full and a shorter survey from year to year. In 2016, a short survey was issued.

The survey was disseminated to services in England in February 2016 by National Deaf Children's Society staff on behalf of CRIDE. Services were asked to respond by 25 April 2016. Where there was no response by this time, members of CRIDE contacted services by email and/or telephone. Following this, as a last resort, Freedom of Information requests were sent out in June 2016 to the remaining services who had not responded by then.

The table below sets out the response rate at each stage.

*Table 20: Response rate by services to the CRIDE survey*

| | **Number of responses** | **Cumulative total** |
|---|---|---|
| First deadline – 25 April 2016 | 90 | 90 |
| Second deadline following chasers | 22 | 112 |
| Returned later following a Freedom of Information request | 20 | 132 |

Services were able to respond by completing an online survey or a Word document of the survey.

Analysis of the results using Excel and drafting of this report was largely completed by the National Deaf Children's Society, with guidance and clearance from members of CRIDE.

CRIDE would like to thank all services for taking the time to complete this survey and for their valuable comments and feedback, which will be used to inform the design of future surveys. The results from this survey will be used for research purposes, to influence government policy and to campaign to protect funding and services for deaf children.

If you have any feedback or questions on the results, please contact professionals@ndcs.org.uk.

# Annex: Information by local authority

This table sets out some individual data from services. Local authorities were asked to provide figures for the number of children and Teachers of the Deaf as of 31 January 2016.

Please note that '-' indicates that no response to the relevant question was received whereas 'n/a' indicates that a response was not applicable (in most cases in the table below this is because the service does not have resource provisions). Please also note that where the number of deaf children for any category is fewer than 5, '<5' appears.

References to Teachers of the Deaf should be taken to include those who hold the mandatory qualification or who are in training. CRIDE excludes other staff working in the role of Teacher of the Deaf but who do not hold the qualification or who are not in training.

*Table 21: Data by local authority*

| | **Number of permanently deaf children living in the geographical area covered by your service** | **Number of children with permanent or temporary deafness on the caseload for your service** | **Number of children with temporary deafness on the caseload for your service** | **Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in the specialist peripatetic service** | **Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions** | **Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf working flexibly** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***East England*** | | | | | | |
| Bedford | 250 | 249 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Cambridgeshire | 558 | 558 | - | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Central Bedfordshire | 184 | 184 | 0 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Essex | 683 | 615 | 27 | 9.6 | 19.2 | 0 |
| Hertfordshire | 581 | 450 | 0 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 0 |
| Luton | 313 | 100 | - | 1.1 | 4.3 | 0 |
| Norfolk | 564 | 657 | 93 | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| Peterborough | 339 | 291 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Southend | 100 | 137 | 31 | 1 | n/a | n/a |
| Suffolk | 665 | 522 | 12 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Thurrock | 112 | 117 | 5 | 2 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| ***East Midlands*** | | | | | | |
| Derby City | 385 | 118 | 0 | 3 | 3.6 | 0 |
| Derbyshire | 318 | 696 | 285 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 0 |
| Leicester City | 332 | 420 | 88 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Leicestershire and Rutland | 755 | 405 | 13 | 6.7 | 0 | 2.2 |
| Lincolnshire | 485 | 281 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Northamptonshire | 500 | 420 | - | 10.8 | 2 | 0 |
| Nottingham City | 231 | 159 | 0 | 5.1 | 3 | 0 |
| Nottinghamshire | 281 | 281 | - | 7.6 | n/a | n/a |

| | Number of permanently deaf children living in the geographical area covered by your service | Number of children with permanent or temporary deafness on the caseload for your service | Number of children with temporary deafness on the caseload for your service | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in the specialist peripatetic service | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf working flexibly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***London*** | | | | | | |
| Barking and Dagenham | 136 | 128 | 0 | 2.4 | 7 | 0 |
| Barnet | 322 | 175 | 0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 0 |
| Bexley | 219 | 225 | 27 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 0 |
| Brent | 221 | 179 | 0 | 3.4 | 3 | 0 |
| Bromley | 206 | 235 | 18 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 0 |
| Camden | 178 | 64 | 8 | 2 | n/a | n/a |
| Croydon | 336 | 195 | <5 | 4.6 | 5 | 0 |
| Ealing | 244 | 178 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Greenwich | 265 | 227 | 28 | 2 | 9.2 | 0 |
| Hackney | 277 | 289 | - | 4 | n/a | n/a |
| Hammersmith and Fulham The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea | 209 | 231 | 14 | 3.6 | n/a | n/a |
| Haringey and Enfield | 488 | 424 | 112 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0 |
| Harrow | 267 | 278 | 0 | 3.3 | 2 | 0 |
| Havering | 181 | 184 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Hillingdon | 200 | 257 | 62 | 1.2 | 3.9* | 0 |
| Hounslow | 212 | 216 | 13 | 2.2 | 10.8 | 0 |
| Islington | 198 | 180 | 29 | 1 | 9.6 | 0 |
| Lambeth | 165 | 166 | - | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Lewisham | 326 | 207 | 8 | 2.3 | 3 | 0 |
| Merton | 155 | 187 | 51 | 2.2 | n/a | n/a |
| Newham | 398 | 400 | 9 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 0 |
| Redbridge | 339 | 291 | 8 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 0 |
| Richmond and Kingston | 268 | 303 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Southwark | 238 | 249 | 48 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0 |
| Sutton | 166 | 191 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Tower Hamlets | 470 | 407 | 118 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 0.8 |
| Waltham Forest | 219 | 176 | 13 | 3.4 | 3 | 0 |
| Wandsworth | 274 | 422 | 102 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 0 |
| Westminster | 108 | 124 | 25 | 0.8 | 1 | 0 |

| | Number of permanently deaf children living in the geographical area covered by your service | Number of children with permanent or temporary deafness on the caseload for your service | Number of children with temporary deafness on the caseload for your service | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in the specialist peripatetic service | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf working flexibly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***North East*** | | | | | | |
| Darlington | 118 | 114 | 0 | 1.7 | n/a | n/a |
| Durham | 441 | 323 | - | 3.2 | 2.6 | 0 |
| Gateshead | 131 | 136 | 8 | 2.7 | 1 | 0 |
| Middlesbrough/ Hartlepool/ Redcar and Cleveland/ Stockton | 575 | 574 | 13 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 0 |
| Newcastle Upon Tyne | 284 | 221 | 42 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 0 |
| North Tyneside | 196 | 229 | 33 | 3.2 | n/a | n/a |
| Northumberland | 241 | 228 | 48 | 8.8 | n/a | n/a |
| South Tyneside | 193 | 193 | 62 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Sunderland | 156 | 187 | 58 | 3 | - | - |
| | | | | | | |
| ***North West*** | | | | | | |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 143 | 131 | 29 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 0 |
| Blackpool | 142 | 142 | - | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Bolton | 246 | 264 | 18 | 5 | 14.8 | 0 |
| Bury | - | 183 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6.2 |
| Cheshire East | - | 301 | 120 | 5.18 | 4 | 0 |
| Cheshire West and Chester | 280 | 285 | 28 | 5.3 | n/a | n/a |
| Cumbria | - | 176 | - | 5.4 | - | - |
| Halton | 110 | 110 | 9 | 0.8 | 1 | 0 |
| Knowsley | 129 | 130 | 30 | 2 | n/a | n/a |
| Lancashire | 710 | - | - | 15.6 | 10 | 0 |
| Liverpool | 339 | 308 | 26 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 0 |
| Manchester | 594 | 530 | 85 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 3.4 |
| Oldham | 472 | 326 | 0 | 6.1 | 2 | 0 |
| Rochdale | 179 | 169 | 34 | 5.2 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Salford | 325 | 326 | 61 | 5.6 | n/a | n/a |
| Sefton | 191 | 191 | 100 | 4 | n/a | n/a |
| St Helens | 88 | 101 | 13 | 2 | n/a | n/a |
| Stockport | 229 | 372 | 143 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| Tameside | 196 | 196 | 8 | 0.8 | 0 | 6 |
| Trafford | 193 | 241 | 48 | 8 | n/a | n/a |
| Warrington | 116 | 202 | 76 | 1.6 | n/a | n/a |
| Wigan | 213 | 237 | 24 | 6.3 | n/a | n/a |
| Wirral | 343 | 343 | 64 | 4.8 | 1 | 0 |

| | Number of permanently deaf children living in the geographical area covered by your service | Number of children with permanent or temporary deafness on the caseload for your service | Number of children with temporary deafness on the caseload for your service | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in the specialist peripatetic service | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf working flexibly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***South East*** | | | | | | |
| Brighton & Hove | 267 | 241 | - | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Buckinghamshire | - | 364 | 120 | 5.7 | - | - |
| East Sussex | 337 | 297 | - | 3.62 | 4 | 0 |
| Hampshire | 1058 | 906 | 73 | 11 | 5.68 | 0 |
| Isle of Wight | 70 | 85 | 15 | 2.8 | n/a | n/a |
| Kent | 563 | 568 | 0 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 0 |
| Medway | 218 | 218 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Milton Keynes | 264 | 264 | 25 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 0 |
| Oxfordshire | 511 | 549 | 36 | 10.5 | 0 | 3.2 |
| Portsmouth | 101 | 121 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2.2 |
| Slough, Royal Borough Windsor & Maidenhead, Bracknell, Wokingham, Reading, West Berkshire | 713 | 578 | 0 | 17 | 11 | 0 |
| Southampton | 189 | 12 | 12 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Surrey | 903 | 713 | 24 | 11 | - | - |
| West Sussex | 686 | 222 | 33 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0 |
| | | | | | | |
| ***South West*** | | | | | | |
| Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset | 460 | 479 | - | 9.3 | n/a | n/a |
| Bristol, Bath & NE Somerset, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire | 622 | 567 | 142 | 10.6 | 6.4 | 0 |
| Cornwall | 216 | 269 | 53 | 12.2 | n/a | n/a |
| Devon | 590 | 537 | 32 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 1 |
| Gloucestershire | 453 | 453 | 14 | 5.6 | n/a | n/a |
| Plymouth | - | 203 | 67 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Somerset | 315 | 320 | 66 | 7.55 | 0 | 2.35 |
| Swindon | 149 | 343 | 194 | 4.8 | 1 | 0 |
| Torbay | 70 | 79 | <5 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 |
| Wiltshire | 289 | 260 | 0 | 5.6 | 2 | 0 |

| | Number of permanently deaf children living in the geographical area covered by your service | Number of children with permanent or temporary deafness on the caseload for your service | Number of children with temporary deafness on the caseload for your service | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in the specialist peripatetic service | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions | Number of full time equivalent Teachers of the Deaf working flexibly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***West Midlands*** | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 1466 | 1323 | - | 13.7 | 11.5 | 0 |
| Coventry | 356 | 356 | 0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Dudley | 248 | 344 | 73 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 0.3 |
| Herefordshire | 166 | 224 | 58 | 3.4 | n/a | n/a |
| Sandwell | 671 | 360 | - | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1 |
| Solihull | 203 | 230 | 38 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0 |
| Staffordshire | 565 | 624 | 0 | 11 | n/a | n/a |
| Stoke on Trent | 296 | 306 | - | 4 | 1.6 | 0 |
| Telford and Wrekin, and Shropshire | 419 | 604 | 182 | 11.2 | n/a | n/a |
| Walsall | 286 | 271 | - | 4.5 | 1.9 | 0 |
| Warwickshire | 253 | 262 | 14 | 5.3 | n/a | n/a |
| Wolverhampton | 251 | 259 | 31 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 0 |
| Worcestershire | 369 | 369 | 10 | 4.8 | n/a | n/a |
| | | | | | | |
| ***Yorkshire and the Humber*** | | | | | | |
| Barnsley | 151 | 166 | 15 | 3 | - | - |
| Bradford | 745 | 743 | 0 | 7.8 | 10.2 | 0 |
| Calderdale | 312 | 250 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| City of York | 99 | 119 | 26 | 3 | n/a | n/a |
| Doncaster | 330 | 331 | 0 | 4.7 | 2 | 0 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | 155 | 163 | 0 | 4.9 | n/a | n/a |
| Hull (Also traded services to East Riding, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire) | 211 | 211 | - | 4.5 | 4.6 | 2 |
| Kirklees | 514 | 490 | 42 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Leeds | 818 | 628 | 29 | 11.6 | 5.6 | 1 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 78 | 127 | 49 | 1.8 | n/a | n/a |
| North Lincolnshire | 74 | 141 | 67 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| North Yorkshire | 298 | 315 | 6 | 7.4 | n/a | n/a |
| Rotherham | 198 | 281 | 83 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Sheffield | - | 689 | - | 8.4 | 11.8 | 0 |
| Wakefield | 191 | 333 | 61 | 5 | 4 | 0 |

* Service did not indicate what qualifications these staff held. This figure may therefore include teachers who are working as a Teacher of the Deaf but who do not hold the qualification or who are not in training.