

# CRIDE report on 2011 survey on educational provision for deaf children in Scotland

## INTRODUCTION

In 2011, the Consortium for Research into Deaf Education (CRIDE) conducted a UK-wide survey on educational staffing and service provision for deaf children in the 2010/11 financial year. This report summarises the results of the survey for Scotland<sup>1</sup> 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 29 services in Scotland covering 31 local authority areas. No response was received at all from 1 service; a response rate of 97%. Whilst this response rate appears high, not all services consistently gave responses to all the questions, as set out throughout this note. As such, the results should be used with caution.

This survey does not present any information about staffing levels within nationally-funded specialist education provision for deaf children in Scotland (for example, Donaldson's school).

## SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS IN SCOTLAND

- There are over 2,500 deaf children known to education services in Scotland.
- 22% have some form of additional support for learning need.
- Around 11% have at least one cochlear implant
- Sign language is used by around 9% of deaf children, either on its own or with English.
- 86% of school-aged deaf children attend mainstream provision (of which 8% attend mainstream schools with resource provision).
- There are around 230 Teacher of the Deaf posts in Scotland. Around 22% of these were not fully qualified at the time the survey was submitted.
- There are over 100 other specialist support staff working with deaf children in Scotland. The majority are teaching assistants followed by speech and language therapists.

This note has 6 parts, as set out below:

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<sup>1</sup> Other reports for other parts of the UK are available at [www.ndcs.org.uk/data](http://www.ndcs.org.uk/data)

## PART 1: Overall number of deaf children in Scotland (“belonging”)

Services were asked to give details of deaf children “belonging” to the service. “Belonging” was defined as: all deaf children who live in the local authority<sup>2</sup>.

Services were also asked to include details of all children with sensorineural and **permanent** conductive deafness<sup>3</sup>, using the descriptors provided by the British Society of Audiology and BATOD.

### How many deaf children are there?

When giving figures for numbers of deaf children belonging, services were asked to break this down by level of deafness and age group.

Not all respondents gave complete figures. Some services gave a “total” figure which differed from the sum of their component figures. In most cases, this was because the service could not provide a complete age breakdown. Where this has happened and as appropriate, we have used the higher figure, or any figures given in the notes or elsewhere in the response to avoid underestimating the number of deaf children and to ensure that our figures are as accurate as possible. We refer to this as the “adjusted total”.

Based on responses from 29 services, the adjusted total number of deaf children in Scotland is **2,526**. Unadjusted figures are set out below.

### What the survey tells us about the population of deaf children in Scotland

The tables below provide breakdowns by age, level of deafness and local authority.

Table 1: Number of children belonging, by age

Age group	Number of deaf children reported	Percentage of total
Preschool (n=26)	350	14%
Primary (n=26)	1,120	44%
Secondary (n=26)	820	32%
Post 16 in school (n=25)	200	8%
Post 16 not in school but in education (n=21)	34	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	

Table 2: Number of children belonging, by level of deafness

Level of deafness	Number of deaf children reported	Percentage of total
Unilateral <sup>4</sup>	264	11%
Mild	638	25%
Moderate	796	32%
Severe	351	14%
Profound	475	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,524</b>	

Base = 26 services

A number of services were unable to consistently provide information on the level of deafness of the deaf children belonging to the service, particularly for deaf children over the age of 16.

<sup>2</sup> This includes deaf children who live within the local authority boundary but attend schools outside of the local authority. It excludes deaf children who live outside of the local authority but attend schools within the authority.

<sup>3</sup> We are aware that a number of services also support include children with temporary deafness and will consider inclusion in the next survey.

<sup>4</sup> Unilateral refers to a hearing loss in just one ear.

## Incidence of auditory neuropathy

16 services gave a figure in response to a question on how many deaf children had auditory neuropathy in their area. It is not always clear whether other services did not give a figure because they do not have any children with auditory neuropathy or because they do not know whether they do. Based on these responses, there are 29 deaf children in Scotland with this condition, 0.4% of all deaf children (adjusted total). The highest incidence of auditory neuropathy in a single service was 5 deaf children.

## Incidence of additional needs

26 services were able to tell us how many deaf children had an additional support for learning need in addition to their deafness. Based on these responses, there are 553 deaf children with an additional need. This is 22% of the adjusted total of deaf children. The incidence of additional need varies between services but the average number of children with additional need in each service that responded to the survey was 21, with answers ranging from 4 to 108.

Research<sup>5</sup> from 1996 suggested that 40% of deaf children have additional needs. It should be noted that this research uses a wide definition of additional needs (including, for example, eczema and cerebral palsy).

## Deaf children with cochlear implants

24 services were able to provide information about how many deaf children had a cochlear implant<sup>6</sup>. Based on these responses, there are 277 deaf children across Scotland with cochlear implants. This is 11% of the adjusted total of deaf children.

Table 3: Number of deaf children belonging with cochlear implants, by age group

Age	Total with cochlear implants	Total number of children in each age category	Percentage of total within each age category
Pre-school (n=22)	66	350	19%
Primary aged (n=23)	122	1,120	11%
Secondary aged (n=21)	64	820	8%
Post 16 in school (n=20)	17	200	9%
Post 16 in other education (n=19)	8	34	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>11%</b>

<sup>5</sup> Fortnum et al. (1996) *Health service implication of changes in aetiology and referral patterns of hearing impaired children in the Trent region.*

<sup>6</sup> Though not all services gave a figure for each age group.

## Additional languages

Table 4: Number of deaf children, by main language spoken in family

Language	Total	Percentage of responses (where known)
English only (n=18)	1,566	84%
Sign language only (n=18)	33	2%
English and sign language (n=19)	127	7%
English and other spoken language (n=15)	124	7%
Other <sup>7</sup> (n=11)	8	0.4%
<b>Total known</b>	<b>1,858</b>	
Reported "not known"	35	

19 services provided information for at least some part this question<sup>8</sup>. Of those that did respond, many were unable to identify the language of all deaf children in their area. There are 666 deaf children who are unaccounted for in the above figures, so these figures should be used with caution.

At the end of part 2, we compare how these figures for the number of deaf children compare with other sources.

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<sup>7</sup> Respondents were not asked to state what other languages were spoken.

<sup>8</sup> Though not all services gave a figure for each language.

## PART 2: Number of deaf children supported

Earlier, we looked at the number of deaf children who “belong” or live in a local authority. We also asked about deaf children who are supported<sup>9</sup> by the service; this section sets out our analysis of these figures. As before, figures were adjusted to accommodate any anomalies with the submitted figures (i.e. where the sum of component figures were higher than the given total) and response rates varied for each individual question within this section.

Our survey indicates that at least **2,343** deaf children receive support from their local service (adjusted total).

Please note that where the number of deaf children for any category is 5 or less, we have substituted the figure with an asterisk to avoid any risk of individual children being identified.

### What do we know about the population of deaf children being supported?

The below tables breakdown the results by age, type of educational provision and local authority.

Table 5: Number of deaf children being supported, by age group

Age group	Number of deaf children	Percentage of total
Preschool children (n=26)	316	14%
Primary aged children (n=25)	1,068	46%
Secondary aged children (n=25)	732	31%
16+ young people who are in school (n=23)	215	9%
16+ young people who are not in school but in education (e.g. Further Education) (n=22)	6	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,337</b>	

Assuming the figures are broadly comparable, if there are 2,524 deaf children (adjusted total) who live in Scotland, there are at least 181 deaf children who are not being supported. In other words, the figures suggest that 93% of deaf children recorded by this survey receive support<sup>10</sup>.

Table 6: Number of deaf children, by type of educational provision

Type of educational provision		Number of deaf children	Percentage of total
In local authority	Supported at home (e.g. babies or home educated)	100	4%
	Mainstream state funded schools	1,726	74%
	Independent (non state funded) mainstream schools	16	0.7%
	Resource provision in mainstream schools	205	9%
	Special schools for deaf pupils	12	0.5%
	Other special schools	168	7%
Out of local authority	Resource provision in mainstream schools	11	0.5%
	Mainstream state funded schools (including academies)	55	2%
	Special schools for deaf pupils but maintained by LA	24	1%
	Independent or special schools (non state funded) <sup>11</sup>	12	0.5%
	Other special school	*	*
Other	Other (e.g. Pupil referral units)	*	*
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,333</b>	

Base = 26 services

<sup>9</sup> Examples of support given were direct teaching, visits to the family or school, liaison with the family, school, teachers, provision of hearing aid checks, etc.

<sup>10</sup> This is higher than anticipated by CRIDE. We suspect that the number of deaf children belonging earlier is actually higher than earlier indicated. However, we have no easy way of confirming this from these results.

<sup>11</sup> The survey question was ambiguous on whether the independent school is a school for deaf children. This will be rectified for future versions of this survey.

Table 7: Breakdown of types of educational provision (regardless of whether in or out of local authority)

Type of educational provision (regardless of whether in or out of local authority)	Number of deaf children	Percentage of total	Percentage of total school-aged children (i.e. excluding children supported at home)
Supported at home (e.g. babies or home educated)	100	4%	-
Mainstream provision (including academies)	1,781	76%	78%
Mainstream provision: resource provision	216	9%	8%
Special schools for deaf pupils or independent schools	64	3%	3%
Other special schools	170	7%	8%
Other (e.g. Pupil referral units)	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,333</b>		
<b>Total (excluding children supported at home)</b>	<b>2,233</b>		

Base = 26 services

If the figures for children supported at home (which we believe are likely to be mostly pre-school deaf children) are excluded, the results suggest that 86% of school-aged deaf children are educated in mainstream settings (of which 8% are in resource provision).

### How do CRIDE's figures compare to figures from other sources?

As set out below, caution needs to be used when comparing CRIDE's figures with other sources given the differences in how data has been collected and the different definitions used. CRIDE recommends that these figures be used as a basis for further debate and analysis, rather than to reach firm conclusions.

#### *Estimates based on prevalence figures*

NDCS estimates there are over 3,500 deaf children in Scotland. This estimate has been calculated using known data on the prevalence of deafness and population estimates from mid-2007 from the Office of National Statistics. The estimates include deaf children with all levels of hearing loss, including unilateral, and who have a permanent loss.

#### *Estimates based on Universal Newborn Hearing Screening (UNHS) programme figures*

UNHS was rolled out across Scotland in 2005. The UNHS annual report 2009-10 recorded 2.1 in every 1,000 live births in Scotland with a permanent confirmed bilateral or unilateral hearing loss<sup>12</sup>, but acknowledged that these figures were incomplete. A crude analysis extrapolating deaf child numbers on the basis of Scotland birth rate figures<sup>13</sup> would therefore suggest 126 children born in Scotland each year with a hearing loss, totalling **2,226** over an 18 year period. However, given that research suggests 50% of deaf children go on to acquire or develop hearing loss later in childhood<sup>14</sup>, larger numbers of deaf children might be expected as a true reflection of the deaf child population.

There is currently no further national dataset available from NHS audiology services in Scotland on the number of children diagnosed with a hearing loss at any age. However, a project to establish a standard Local Record of Deaf Children to be held by each NHS board has recently been piloted<sup>15</sup> and, at the time of writing, the Scottish Government is considering its response.

<sup>12</sup> UNHS Annual Report, 2009

<sup>13</sup> Birth rate in 2008 was 60,041 <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/11/24111237/6>

<sup>14</sup> NDCS, 2011

<sup>15</sup> LRDC Evaluation Report, December 2011

## Data collected from other national education surveys in Scotland

*Pupils in Scotland*<sup>16</sup>, the Scottish Pupil Census, is the only source of routinely-published information on children with a hearing loss in Scotland. The latest available data for deaf pupils in Scotland recorded **1,990**<sup>17</sup> deaf children in primary, secondary and special schools as at September 2011. This represents an increase of almost 50% since 2009's official figures (1,007 deaf children)<sup>18</sup> and is indicative of improvements in education data collection mechanisms within the Scottish Government since the revision of the Additional Support for Learning Act in 2009.

In 2010, NDCS worked with HM Inspectorate of Education (HMIE) on a report for Scottish Ministers assessing the impact of the Additional Support for Learning legislation on specified groups of children and young people, including deaf children and young people. As part of this research, HMIE approached schools directly to ask them to report on the number of children with a hearing loss being educated locally. This survey recorded **2,438** deaf children known to education authorities.

### Summary of currently available information on numbers of deaf children in Scotland

Source	Number of deaf children in Scotland (0-18)
NDCS (2011)	3,500
UNHS (2008/9)	2,226 approx (who were diagnosed at birth)
Scottish Pupil Census (2011)	1,990
CRIDE (2011)	2,526
HMIE Survey (2010)	2,438

Whilst all of the above figures must be used with caution, this summary analysis suggests that the CRIDE data is broadly representative of the number of deaf pupils currently known to specialist education services in Scotland.

<sup>16</sup> Published annually in *Pupils in Scotland* by the Scottish Government

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/dspupcensus> 2011, Table 1.8

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/PubPupilCensus>

## PART 3: Teachers of the Deaf

Our survey asked how many Teachers of the Deaf there are working in different settings, including those in a peripatetic role and working in resource bases. Figures are often 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.

In total, there are at least<sup>19</sup> 218.1 fte “Teachers of the Deaf” in England. Of these 76% are fully qualified.

If the vacant posts are added to the total number of Teachers of the Deaf in employment, this would indicate there are at least 230.5 Teacher of the Deaf posts, of which 5% are vacant.

Table 8: Number of Teachers of the Deaf in employment overall

	Number of teachers (FTE)	Percentage of total
Teachers of the Deaf with the mandatory qualification	165.3	76%
Teachers in training for the mandatory qualification within 3 years	43.2	20%
Qualified teachers without the mandatory qualification and not in training	9.6	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>218.1</b>	

Base = 29 services

Table 9: Number of Teacher of the Deaf vacancies overall

		Number of Teacher of the Deaf posts (FTE)	Percentage of total
Vacancies	Post frozen	4.4	35%
	Currently advertised	6	48%
	Advertised but no suitable candidate	2	16%
<b>Total</b>		<b>12.4</b>	

### Teachers of the Deaf in a peripatetic role

Our survey asked how many Teachers of the Deaf were working in the specialist peripatetic service as of January 2011. 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 for children with needs other than deafness.

Table 10: Number of visiting Teachers of the Deaf in employment

	Number of teachers (full time equivalent)
Teachers of the Deaf with the mandatory qualification	96.4
Teachers in training for the mandatory qualification within 3 years	25.9
Qualified teachers without the mandatory qualification and not in training	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.9</b>

Base = 29 services

<sup>19</sup> CRIDE is also aware that a number of Teachers of the Deaf are employed by special schools for deaf children and cochlear implant centres, though the total number is unknown.

Table 11: Number of visiting Teacher of the Deaf vacancies

		Number of Teacher of the Deaf posts (full time equivalent)	Number of services with staff in relevant category
Vacancies	Post frozen	4.4	3
	Currently advertised	4.6	3
	Advertised but no suitable candidate	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	

In terms of fully qualified visiting Teachers of the Deaf, the average number of visiting Teachers of the Deaf per service is 3.3.

3 services out of the 20 that responded (15%) reported that they had frozen vacancies for Teachers of the Deaf, amounting to 4.4 full time equivalent posts. The service with the biggest freeze had frozen 2 full time equivalent posts.

We asked if services had sought to recruit visiting Teachers of the Deaf over the past 12 months. 7 indicated they had, of which 2 reported difficulties in recruiting. In 1 of these cases, a reference was made explicitly to a lack of suitably qualified candidates.

### Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions

The survey asked how many Teachers of the Deaf were employed in resource provisions for deaf children and 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 12: Number of Teachers of the Deaf in resource provisions employed by the local authority or the school

		Number of teachers (FTE) in resource provision employed by the local authority	Number of services with staff in relevant category	Number of teachers (FTE) in resource provision employed by the school	Number of services with staff in relevant category
Teachers of the Deaf with the mandatory qualification		53.5	9	15.4	2
Teachers in training for the mandatory qualification within 3 years		15.7	5	1.6	1
Qualified teachers without the mandatory qualification and not in training		2	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>71.2</b>		<b>17.0</b>	

Table 13: Number of Teacher of the Deaf vacant posts in resource provisions employed by the local authority or the school

		Number of teachers (FTE) in resource provision employed by the local authority	Number of services with staff in relevant category	Number of teachers (FTE) in resource provision employed by the school	Number of services with staff in relevant category
Vacancies	Post frozen	0	0	0	0
	Currently advertised	1.4	2	0	0
	Advertised but no suitable candidate	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.4</b>		<b>0</b>	

## PART 4: Other specialist staff

Our survey suggests that there are at least 106.8 specialist support staff, other than Teachers of the Deaf, supporting deaf children in Scotland. The most common role is teaching assistant followed by speech and language therapists.

Table 14: Number of specialist support staff overall, by role

	<b>Number of staff (FTE)</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Teaching assistants / Classroom support assistants etc	52	49%
Communication support workers / Interpreters / Communicators etc	5.9	6%
Deaf instructors / Deaf role models / Sign language instructors etc	7.6	7%
Educational audiologists / Technicians etc	14.3	13%
Speech and language therapists	22.2	21%
Family support workers	4.8	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.8</b>	

The majority of services no longer directly manage teaching assistants or other support staff based in schools to support named pupils.

Table 15: Services still directly managing teaching assistants or other support staff in schools

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage of those who responded</b>
Yes	3	19%
Some but not all	2	13%
No	11	69%
<b>Total responses</b>	<b>16</b>	

## Numbers of other specialist staff

The survey asked about numbers of other peripatetic specialist support staff (excluding any teaching assistants or other support staff based in schools to support named pupils). It appears that services directly employ a higher proportion of speech and language therapists in Scotland than in other parts of the UK.

Table 16: Number of peripatetic specialist support staff, by role

	Peripatetic role				Resource provisions		
	Number of staff (full time equivalent)	Percentage of total	Number of services with staff in relevant category		Number of staff (full time equivalent)	Percentage of total	Number of services with staff in relevant category
Teaching assistants / Classroom support assistants etc	21.5	31%	10		29.5	71%	8
Communication support workers / Interpreters / Communicators etc	3.4	5%	2		2.5	6%	2
Deaf instructors / Deaf role models / Sign language instructors etc	5.1	7%	6		2	5%	3
Educational audiologists / Technicians etc	11.3	16%	12		3	7%	3
Speech and language therapists	19.4	28%	3		2.8	7%	4
Family support workers	3.8	5%	1		1.0	2%	1
Other	5.4	8%	6		0.5	1%	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.9</b>				<b>41.3</b>		

## Resource provisions

When asked if the resource provision provided outreach support to other schools, 5 replied yes, 6 replied no, 12 replied that it was not applicable, and 5 gave no answer.

Where outreach support was provided, this amounted to 10.2 full time equivalent staffing time (ranging from 0.1 to 4.8).

## PART 5: Allocation of resources

### Use of standardised eligibility criteria

11 services use a standardised method for determining the level of support given to deaf children. 14 reported that they do not have a standardised method.

Services which did use a standardised method for determining support were asked to specify what method was used. The answers have been categorised as follows:

- NatSIP<sup>20</sup> - 1 service will use in the coming year
- Locally developed - 8 services

In addition 2 services indicated they would like to develop use of standardised eligibility criteria in the future. 1 service referred to BATOD eligibility criteria; BATOD do not in fact publish any eligibility criteria.

### Application of eligibility criteria

The survey sought general information about the type of service provided for different categories of deaf children and young people. It was recognised that this could only be a crude estimate of services offered and the amount of support an individual child received would be determined by a range of factors, including professional judgement, and not just the degree of deafness.

Services were able to tick more than one option for each group of deaf children.

Table 17: Type of support provided by type of deafness

Type of need	Type of deafness	Number of services that provide no direct support provided	Number of services that provide annual, one-off or occasional visit	Number of services that provide allocated ToD and regular visits (i.e. more than once a year)
Primary and permanent need	Bilateral severe or profound sensorineural deafness	0	1	23
	Bilateral moderate sensorineural deafness	2	7	24
	Bilateral conductive deafness	1	14	16
	Bilateral mild or high frequency only sensorineural deafness	1	16	16
	Unilateral deafness (sensorineural or conductive)	7	14	12
Additional and permanent need	Bilateral severe or profound sensorineural deafness	1	5	20
	Bilateral moderate sensorineural deafness	1	8	18
	Bilateral conductive deafness	2	15	12
Other	With temporary conductive deafness as a primary or additional need	11	12	7
	In special schools other than schools for the deaf	4	11	12
	With auditory neuropathy	4	6	14
	With auditory processing difficulty/disorder	7	7	10

<sup>20</sup> National Sensory Impairment Partnership: <http://www.natsip.org.uk/>

## Funding arrangements – peripatetic services

In terms of funding arrangements, the majority of peripatetic specialist support services appear to be funded centrally by the local authority, as shown below.

Table 18: Funding arrangements for peripatetic specialist support services

Funding is...	Number of services	Percentage of all services who responded
Held centrally by the local authority <sup>21</sup>	19	73%
Delegated to a special or mainstream school with a resource provision that then provides outreach to other schools	2	8%
Delegation to individual schools in the local authority who decide whether to purchase specialist support from the local authority	0	0%
Other	5	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	

Comments in the 'other' category referred to situations where the decisions over funding have been delegated to the service. We believe that in these cases, overall funding continues to be held within the local authority, as in the first option.

## Funding arrangements – resource provisions

CRIDE also sought information on the funding arrangements for resource provisions.

Table 19: Funding arrangements for resource provisions

Funding for resource provision is...	Number of services	Percentage of those where applicable
Held centrally by the local authority	15	75%
Delegated to schools	1	5%
Both central and delegated	4	20%
Not applicable	6	-
<b>Total responses</b>	<b>26</b>	

The one service that stated that funding is delegated also told us that they do not use a service level agreement.

## Staffing changes

In the context of concerns over spending reductions, the survey asked about budgeted staff levels over the past three years. We asked how many Teachers of the Deaf were employed in 2009/10, 2010/11 and whether there are any proposed or planned changes for 2011/12. Some services did not respond to this question at all and others were unable to give information for each year. This means it is difficult to get a clear image of what is happening on the ground. To ensure meaningful comparisons can be made, we have excluded partial responses in the tables overleaf, as appropriate.

<sup>21</sup> Respondents were asked to include funding held by the local authority to purchase hearing support services from other local authorities or external agencies

Table 20: Staffing changes in each year between 2009/10 and 2011/12 (proposed), where known in each year

Staff	Year	Number of staff	Number of services who responded in each year
Teachers of the Deaf	2009/10	88.5	18
	2010/11	85	18
	2011/12 (planned or proposed if known)	84.7	18
Other staff	2009/10	93.4	13
	2010/11	86.9	13
	2011/12 (planned or proposed if known)	85.2	13

There is a possibility that the above results are skewed through inclusion only of those services that were able and / or willing to give planned or proposed figures for 2011/12. The below table therefore only includes services that gave information for both 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Table 21: Staffing changes between 2009/10 and 2010/11, where known in both years

Staff	Year	Number of staff	Number of services who responded
Teachers of the Deaf	2009/10	112.7	22
	2010/11	110.2	22
Other staff	2009/10	103.9	17
	2010/11	97.4	17

Though it is difficult to get a clear picture, it seems clear that a number of staffing reductions are being made to services for deaf children in Scotland.

### Other changes

The survey also looked at any changes between 2009/10 and 2010/11 to a) non staffing budgets and b) eligibility criteria / overall quality of the service.

Table 22: Changes to non staffing budgets

Changes to non staffing budgets	Number	Percentage of those who responded and who could separate budget figures
Increase	1	5%
Decrease	3	14%
No change	18	82%
Cannot separate budget figures for the Hearing Impairment team	3	
<b>Total responses</b>	<b>25</b>	

Table 23: Changes to eligibility criteria and overall quality

Changes to eligibility criteria / overall quality	Number	Percentage of those who responded
For the better	4	16%
For the worse	1	4%
No	20	80%
<b>Total responses</b>	<b>25</b>	

## **PART 6: 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. Representatives include: the British Association of Teachers of the Deaf (BATOD), the Ewing Foundation, the National Deaf Children's Society (NDCS), the Ear Foundation, schools and services for deaf children, and university researchers.

The survey was designed and created by members of CRIDE. It was piloted on a small number of services and amended based on feedback from these services. The surveys were then disseminated to other services in February 2011 by NDCS Scotland on behalf of CRIDE. Services were asked to respond by the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011. Where there was no response by this time, NDCS Scotland chased for a response by email and telephone. Following this, as a last resort, Freedom of Information requests were sent out to the remaining services who had not responded in June 2011. No further responses were accepted for inclusion in the analysis for this note after the end of September.

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 NDCS with guidance and clearance from members of CRIDE. NDCS has taken every step to ensure this report accurately reflects what services have told us. Any errors are the responsibility of NDCS alone.

We 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](mailto:professionals@ndcs.org.uk).