**Data on deaf children with special educational needs in England (2019)**

*Updated: 5 August 2019*

This briefing by the National Deaf Children’s Society provides a summary of data on special educational needs (SEN) from the January 2019 School Census, published by the Department for Education (DfE) in England[[1]](#footnote-1).

It should be noted that this data is for:

* Children who have been formally identified as having a ‘hearing impairment’ as a SEN. Research by NCB[[2]](#footnote-2) suggests there can sometimes be inconsistencies in how SEN is recorded in the School Census.
* Children who have been placed in the ‘SEN support’ category or who have been issued with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan. From 2014, EHC plans replaced statements of SEN whilst SEN support replaced previous categories of ‘School Action’ and ‘School Action plus’.
* Children who attend a school. The data excludes children in the early years who may have already been identified as having a SEN or in other post-16 settings.

In light of the above, this SEN data should be used with caution. In particular, some of the figures for deaf children with SEN may not be representative of the wider population of deaf children. By way of comparison, we have included some figures from the Consortium for Research into Deaf Education (CRIDE)[[3]](#footnote-3) where available. CRIDE is based on data from local authority services. Although there can be inconsistencies and gaps in how local authorities report data to CRIDE, it is likely in most cases to be more representative of the overall population of deaf children.

Please note that, unless stated otherwise, the following sections focus on children where deafness has been identified as a primary special educational need.

Please also note that the School Census uses the term ‘hearing impairment’. From this point on, this briefing uses the term ‘deaf’ instead, recognising that many deaf people find the former term to be offensive. We use the term ‘deaf SEN children’ to refer specifically to those deaf children who have been formally identified as having an SEN.

**Overall number of deaf SEN children**

The number of children with deafness as primary or secondary need now stands at 27,547. This is an increase of 3% since 2018 from 26,838.

Of these, 22,344 have deafness as a primary need, whilst 5,203 have deafness as a secondary need.

In addition, 3,371 have been recorded as being deaf-blind (recorded in the School Census as multi-sensory impairment (MSI)) as a primary need and 2,272 as a secondary need, totalling 5,634. There may be a small overlap between deaf and deaf-blind children depending on how primary or secondary needs have been recorded[[4]](#footnote-4).

**Trends – where deafness is the primary need**

The number of deaf SEN children has risen by 3% in the past year or by 15% since 2015.

This increase is largely driven by changes to the number of deaf children at ‘SEN support’, which has increased by 4% in the past year and 24% since 2015. Conversely, the number of deaf children with a statement of SEN or an EHC plan has fallen by 0.1% in the last year and by 4% since 2015. Going back further, it has fallen by 9% since 2010 when the figure stood at 6,420.

*Table 1: Numbers of deaf SEN children (where deafness is the primary need) since 2010, by SEN category*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** |
| **SEN support (Pre-2015 - School Action Plus)** | 9,100 | 9,480 | 9,760 | 9,985 | 10,290 | 13,245 | 14,562 | 15,182 | 15,876 | 16,482 |
| **Statements / EHC plans** | 6,420 | 6,495 | 6,375 | 6,285 | 6,180 | 6,100 | 5,937 | 5,985 | 5,870 | 5,862 |
| **Total** | 15,520 | 15,975 | 16,130 | 16,270 | 16,470 | 19,350 | 20,499 | 21,167 | 21,746 | 22,344 |

It should be noted that, from 2015, figures began to include children who would previously have been categorised as being at School Action (and who are not previously included in any SEN figures). Figures from before and after 2015 are therefore not directly comparable.

*Table 2: Changes in the number of children, by SEN category, since 2018*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SEN category | % change since 2018 |  | SEN category | % change since 2018 |  | % change since 2018 |
| Deaf SEN children | SEN support | 4% | **All children with SEN** | SEN support | 2% | **All children** | 1% |
| Statement / EHC plan | -0.1% | Statement / EHC plan | 7% |
| Total | 3% | Total | 3% |

*Table 3: Changes in the number of children, by SEN category, since 2015*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | SEN category | % change since 2015 |  | SEN category | % change since 2015 |  | % change since 2015 |
| Deaf SEN children | SEN support | 24% | **All children with SEN** | SEN support | -2% | **All children** | 5% |
| Statement / EHC plan | -4% | Statement / EHC plan | 15% |
| Total | 15% | Total | 1% |

By way of reminder, the above figures only include children who attend school. DfE issues a separate survey to local authorities on the overall number of children and young people with a statement of SEN or an EHC plan[[5]](#footnote-5). This includes a wider range of children and young people. However, there is no break-down by type of SEN for these figures. A brief summary of these figures are shown in Annex B for reference only.

**Where deaf SEN children are educated**

The following table indicates that there appears to have been a particular increase in the number of deaf SEN children in primary education since 2015.

*Table 4: Changes in where deaf SEN children are educated*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** |  | **Change between 2015 and 2019** | **Change between 2018 and 2019** |
| **Primary** | 9,275 | 10,086 | 10,665 | 11,148 | 11,486 |  | 24% | 3% |
| **Secondary** | 8,705 | 9,006 | 9,096 | 9,202 | 9,465 |  | 9% | 3% |
| **Special** | 1,370 | 1,407 | 1,406 | 1,396 | 1,393 |  | 2% | 0% |
| **Total** | 19350 | 20499 | 21167 | 21746 | 22,344 |  | 15% | 3% |

*Table 5: Number of SEN units and resourced provisions*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **SEN units and resourced provision** | **% of all schools** | **% change since previous year** |
| **2014** | 3,221 | 16% | - |
| **2015** | 3,444 | 17% | 7% |
| **2016** | 3,416 | 17% | -0.8% |
| **2017** | 3,489 | 17% | 2.1% |
| **2018** | 3,157 | 16% | -9.5% |
| **2019** | 2,946 | 15% | -6.7% |

There has been a 9% decrease overall since 2014 in the number of resourced provisions or ‘SEN units’[[6]](#footnote-6). In particular, there has been a marked decrease in the past two years.

The Department does not appear to publish data on trends in the number of resource provisions for deaf children. However, data from CRIDE indicated a similar downward trend. The most recent report found that there were 240 resource provisions in England in 2018, compared to 260 in 2016. This amounts to an 8% fall in 2 years.

**Where deaf children live**

*Table 6: Number of deaf SEN children by region*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Primary** | **Secondary** | **Special** | **Total** | **% change between 2018 and 2019** |
| England | 11,486 | 9,465 | 1,393 | 22,344 | 3% |
| North East | 601 | 519 | 47 | 1,167 | -0.4% |
| North West | 1,543 | 1,238 | 149 | 2,930 | 3% |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 1,481 | 1,278 | 96 | 2,855 | 0.2% |
| East Midlands | 1,005 | 721 | 158 | 1,884 | 5% |
| West Midlands | 1,249 | 1,149 | 190 | 2,588 | 4% |
| East of England | 1,175 | 986 | 189 | 2,350 | 3% |
| London | 1,738 | 1,372 | 178 | 3,288 | 4% |
| South East | 1,550 | 1,287 | 286 | 3,123 | 3% |
| South West | 1,144 | 915 | 100 | 2,159 | 1% |

The largest reported increases in the number of deaf children appear to have been in the Midlands and London. There was a small reported decrease in the North East.

The following tables look at the local authorities in which of the reported number of deaf SEN children has proportionately decreased or increased the most. Proportional changes may appear particularly large in local authorities that already only have a relatively small number of deaf SEN children. For this reason, local authorities in which the change has amounted to fewer than five children have been removed from these tables. Data on all local authorities is shown in Annex A.

*Table 7: Local authorities with the largest decreases in deaf SEN children between 2018 and 2019*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Local authority** | **Change** | **Percentage change** |
| Southend-on-Sea | -6 | -19% |
| Brighton and Hove | -25 | -15% |
| Cheshire West and Chester | -13 | -12% |
| Gateshead | -11 | -12% |
| Blackpool | -6 | -11% |
| West Berkshire | -36 | -10% |
| Norfolk | -29 | -10% |
| Torbay | -5 | -9% |
| Sefton | -5 | -8% |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | -7 | -8% |
| Bedford | -5 | -8% |

*Table 8: Local authorities with the largest increases in deaf SEN children between 2018 and 2019*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Local authority** | **Change** | **Percentage change** |
| Tameside | 12 | 15% |
| Wolverhampton | 19 | 16% |
| Oxfordshire | 35 | 18% |
| Bury | 12 | 18% |
| Peterborough | 25 | 19% |
| Rochdale | 19 | 22% |
| Bexley | 19 | 23% |
| Luton | 17 | 24% |
| Nottinghamshire | 37 | 26% |
| Kingston upon Thames | 17 | 47% |

**Pupil characteristics**

*Gender*

Deaf boys are marginally more likely to be identified as having an SEN than girls. However, the difference is much more finely balanced compared to other children with SEN.

*Table 9: Proportion of SEN children by gender*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Deaf SEN children** | | **All SEN children** | |
|  | Number | % of total | Number | % of total |
| **Boys** | 11,501 | 51% | 803,733 | 67% |
| **Girls** | 10,843 | 49% | 404,447 | 33% |
| **Total** | 22,344 | 100% | 1,208,180 | 100% |

*Age*

The following graph shows the split of deaf SEN children and all SEN children by age. It indicates that the age ‘spread’ of deaf SEN children is relatively stable at around 8 to 8.5% between the ages of 6 to 15, whereas for all SEN children, SEN is more prevalent in primary aged children before decreasing in secondary education.

*Chart 1: Proportion of SEN children by age*

CRIDE doesn’t ask about specific ages but does ask for information on numbers of children of primary and secondary age. The following table therefore compares the number of deaf SEN children aged 5 to 16 with CRIDE data on primary and secondary aged children. It indicates that a percentage of school-aged children (43%) are not captured by published Government data, compared to those identified by local authorities. It should be noted that the definitions underpinning the two different data sources differ. In particular, the figure for deaf SEN children will not include children where deafness has been identified as a secondary need or children who are deaf but have not been formally identified as having an SEN in the School Census.

*Table 10: Comparison of data on school-aged children from School Census and CRIDE*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of deaf SEN children – from School Census | Number of deaf children – from CRIDE (2017) | Percentage of deaf SEN children as total of CRIDE figure |
| Primary aged (5 to 10) | 10,721 | 19,714 | 54% |
| Secondary aged (11 to 15) | 9,124 | 15,027 | 61% |
| Total | 19,845 | 34,741 | 57% |

Looking specifically at data on school-aged deaf SEN children with EHC plans, the following table indicates that around 15% of school-aged deaf children have an EHC plan.

*Table 11: Comparison of data on school-aged children with EHC plans with data from CRIDE*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Number of deaf children with an EHC plan | Number of deaf children – from CRIDE (2017) | Percentage of deaf children with EHC plan as total of CRIDE figure |
| Primary aged (5 to 10) | 2,642 | 19,714 | 13% |
| Secondary aged (11 to 15) | 2,440 | 15,027 | 16% |
| Total | 5,082 | 34,741 | 15% |

*Ethnicity*

The following table shows that deaf SEN children more likely to belong to a minority ethnic group compared to all SEN children – 32% to 29%. There appears to be a higher prevalence in Asian groups, particularly Pakistani groups, whilst there is a lower prevalence in White British and Black groups.

*Table 12: Ethnicity of SEN children*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Deaf SEN children** | **% of total deaf SEN children** |  | **All SEN** | **% of total SEN children** |
| **White** |  | 16,316 | 73% |  | 917,560 | 76% |
|  | White British | 14,918 | 67% |  | 843,592 | 70% |
|  | Irish | 64 | 0% |  | 3,405 | 0% |
|  | Traveller of Irish heritage | 26 | 0% |  | 1,909 | 0% |
|  | Gypsy / Roma | 198 | 1% |  | 7,077 | 1% |
|  | Any other White background | 1,110 | 5% |  | 61,577 | 5% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Mixed** |  | 1,028 | 5% |  | 71,593 | 6% |
|  | White and Black Caribbean | 230 | 1% |  | 23,186 | 2% |
|  | White and Black African | 113 | 1% |  | 9,679 | 1% |
|  | White and Asian | 286 | 1% |  | 13,736 | 1% |
|  | Any other mixed background | 399 | 2% |  | 24,992 | 2% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Asian** |  | 3,356 | 15% |  | 108,201 | 9% |
|  | Indian | 575 | 3% |  | 21,409 | 2% |
|  | Pakistani | 1,891 | 8% |  | 52,078 | 4% |
|  | Bangladeshi | 476 | 2% |  | 19,014 | 2% |
|  | Any other Asian background | 414 | 2% |  | 15,700 | 1% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Black** |  | 844 | 4% |  | 72,269 | 6% |
|  | Black Caribbean | 180 | 1% |  | 17,708 | 1% |
|  | Black African | 544 | 2% |  | 44,493 | 4% |
|  | Any other Black background | 120 | 1% |  | 10,068 | 1% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Chinese** |  | 93 | 0% |  | 2,943 | 0% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Any other ethnic group** | | 433 | 2% |  | 20,414 | 2% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Classified** |  | 22,070 | 99% |  | 1,192,980 | 99% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Unclassified (7)** | | 274 | 1% |  | 15,200 | 1% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Minority Ethnic Pupils (8)** | | 7,152 | 32% |  | 349,388 | 29% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  | 22,344 | 100% |  | 1,208,180 | 100% |

*Free school meals*

Data on free school meals is often used as a proxy for identifying if children are from low income backgrounds. 22% of deaf SEN children are eligible for free school meals. Deaf SEN children are more likely than all children to be eligible for free school meals. However, when compared to other SEN children, they are less likely to be eligible.

*Table 13: Eligibility for free school meals*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of children eligible for free school meals** | **% of total** |
| **Deaf SEN children** | 4,870 | 22% |
| **All SEN children** | 342,207 | 28% |
| **All children** | 1,261,125 | 15% |

*English as an additional language*

Deaf SEN children are more likely to be recorded as having a first language that is not believed to be English.

*Table 14: Use of English as an additional language*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of children for whom English is not the first language** | **% of total** |
| **Deaf SEN children** | 5,041 | 23% |
| **All SEN children** | 197,349 | 16% |
| **All children** | 1,581,639 | 19% |

It is interesting to note that CRIDE records that 14% of deaf children overall speak English as an additional language in the home. One possible explanation for at least part of this variance is that CRIDE asks about additional spoken languages, whilst the School Census does not seem to be proscribe this. Thus, it is possible that the School Census figure includes deaf SEN children who use British Sign Language.

*Additional special educational needs*

Of the 27,547 SEN children where deafness has been identified as a primary or secondary need, 39% were identified as having some kind of other need.

*Table 15: Prevalence of additional special educational needs in deaf SEN children*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of deaf SEN children | Number | % of total |
| Where deafness is primary need - with no other additional need | 16,733 | 61% |
| Where deafness is a primary need – and there is another additional need | 5,563 | 20% |
| Where deafness is a secondary need | 5,154 | 19% |
| Labelled as ‘SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need’ | 97 | 0% |
| Total | 27,547 | 100% |

The following table shows the other special educational needs that deaf SEN children were recorded as having.

*Table 15: Prevalence of additional special educational needs in deaf SEN children, by type of SEN*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Where deafness is either a primary or secondary need – number of children with another need** | |
|  | Number | % of all deaf SEN children |
| Specific Learning Difficulty | 858 | 3% |
| Moderate Learning Difficulty | 1,806 | 7% |
| Severe Learning Difficulty | 686 | 2% |
| Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty | 211 | 1% |
| Social, Emotional and Mental Health | 987 | 4% |
| Speech, Language and Communications Needs | 3,601 | 13% |
| ‘Hearing Impairment’ | 94 | 0% |
| Visual Impairment | 395 | 1% |
| Multi- Sensory Impairment | 117 | 0% |
| Physical Disability | 744 | 3% |
| Autistic Spectrum Disorder | 549 | 2% |
| Other Difficulty/Disability | 669 | 2% |
|  |  |  |
| SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need (5) | 97 | 0% |
|  |  |  |
| Total where other SEN identified | 10,717 | 39% |
| No secondary SEN Identified (where deafness is the primary need) | 16,733 | 61% |
|  |  |  |
| **Total** | 27,547 | 100% |

The above table indicates the most common other types of SEN in deaf SEN children are: speech, language and communication needs (13%); moderate learning difficulty (7%); and social, emotional and mental health (4%).

However, according to data on all deaf children from CRIDE, the most common other types of SEN in deaf children are: moderate learning difficulty (4%); severe learning difficulty (3%); and speech, language and communication needs (3%).

In addition, according to the School Census, there are 10,717 deaf SEN children with additional needs whilst the corresponding figure from the CRIDE 2017 survey is 8,926. It is interesting to note that the School Census identifies more deaf children with other SEN than the CRIDE survey does, even though CRIDE identifies more deaf children overall. This would suggest there are gaps in the data provided to CRIDE on additional needs.

It should be noted that tables 14 and 15 focus on where deafness has been specifically identified as a primary or secondary need. There is a separate cohort of 5,634 children where MSI has been identified as a primary or secondary need.

Confusingly, some MSI children also seem to include 117 deaf SEN children – where the deafness has been labelled as a primary or secondary need. Separately, there appear to be 94 children where deafness has been labelled as both a primary and secondary need. It’s interesting to speculate the extent to which there is consistency in how children with hearing, vision and multi-sensory impairment are labelled in the School Census.

**Exclusions**

The following table summarises data on exclusions for deaf SEN children, compared to other children. This data is taken from a separate data release issued by the Department[[7]](#footnote-7) and covers all state-funded primary, secondary and special schools. It indicates that deaf SEN children are less likely to be excluded than other SEN children. Compared to all children generally, deaf SEN children are more likely to be subject to a fixed period exclusion whilst the likelihood of a permanent exclusion seems to be marginally less.

*Table 16: Permanent and fixed period exclusions*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2015/16** | Number of pupils |  | Permanent exclusions | |  | Fixed period exclusions | |  | Pupil enrolments with one or more fixed period exclusion | |
|  |  |  | Number | Rate |  | Number | Rate |  | Number | Rate |
| Deaf SEN children | 20,500 |  | 10 | 0.06 |  | 1,070 | 5.22 |  | 520 | 2.53 |
| All SEN children | 1,096,880 |  | 2,990 | 0.27 |  | 148,665 | 13.55 |  | 63,270 | 5.77 |
| All children | 7,916,225 |  | 6,685 | 0.08 |  | 339,360 | 4.29 |  | 167,125 | 2.11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2016/17** | Number of pupils |  | Permanent exclusions | |  | Fixed period exclusions | |  | Pupil enrolments with one or more fixed period exclusion | |
|  |  |  | Number | Rate |  | Number | Rate |  | Number | Rate |
| Deaf SEN children | 21,165 |  | 25 | 0.11 |  | 1,155 | 5.46 |  | 590 | 2.80 |
| All SEN children | 1,102,980 |  | 3,325 | 0.30 |  | 161,070 | 14.60 |  | 66,300 | 6.01 |
| All children | 8,025,075 |  | 7,720 | 0.10 |  | 381,865 | 4.76 |  | 183,475 | 2.29 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2017/18** | Number of pupils |  | Permanent exclusions | |  | Fixed period exclusions | |  | Pupil enrolments with one or more fixed period exclusion | |
|  |  |  | Number | Rate |  | Number | Rate |  | Number | Rate |
| Deaf SEN children | 21,746 |  | 18 | 0.08 |  | 1,299 | 5.97 |  | 593 | 2.73 |
| All SEN children | 1,129,474 |  | 3,263 | 0.29 |  | 168,069 | 14.88 |  | 66,995 | 5.93 |
| All children | 8,092,747 |  | 7,905 | 0.10 |  | 410,753 | 5.08 |  | 188,503 | 2.33 |

**Prevalence of deaf children in schools**

In spring 2019, we asked the Department to provide us with data on the number of schools, broken down by the number of deaf SEN children within them. We were keen to get a sense as to how many schools had no deaf SEN children within them, or just one.

The following table indicates that 57% of all schools had no deaf SEN children enrolled as of January 2019. 22% of schools had just one deaf child enrolled.

These proportions vary by the type of school. For example, secondary schools are more likely to have more deaf children enrolled in them than other types of schools. In a way, given the relative size of secondary schools, this is to be expected. It should be noted though that the following table doesn’t indicate how many teachers within each type of school will be working with a deaf SEN child at any one time.

*Table 17: Schools by number of deaf SEN children with them*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Schools with no deaf SEN children | | Schools with one deaf SEN child | | Schools with 2 to 5 deaf SEN children | | Schools with more than 6 deaf children | | Total number of schools | |
|  | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Pupil referral unit | 314 | 94% | 20 | 6% | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 335 | 100% |
| State-funded nursery | 313 | 80% | 62 | 16% | 15 | 4% | 1 | 0% | 391 | 100% |
| State-funded primary | 10,398 | 62% | 3,892 | 23% | 2,318 | 14% | 160 | 1% | 16,768 | 100% |
| State-funded secondary | 707 | 21% | 719 | 21% | 1,534 | 45% | 461 | 13% | 3,421 | 100% |
| State-funded special school | 759 | 78% | 125 | 13% | 78 | 8% | 14 | 1% | 976 | 100% |
| Non-maintained special school | 49 | 84% | 1 | 2% | 1 | 2% | 7 | 12% | 58 | 100% |
| Total | 12,540 | 57% | 4,819 | 22% | 3,947 | 18% | 643 | 3% | 21,949 | 100% |

If you have any questions on the data included in this summary note, please contact [professionals@ndcs.org.uk](mailto:professionals@ndcs.org.uk).

**Annex A**

*Table 18: Number of deaf SEN children by local authority*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of deaf SEN children in 2017** | **Number of deaf SEN children in 2018** | **Change between 2018 and 2019** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **ENGLAND** | **21,746** | **22,344** | **3%** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **NORTH EAST** | **1,172** | **1,167** | **0%** |
| Darlington | 43 | 41 | -5% |
| Durham | 129 | 123 | -5% |
| Gateshead | 95 | 84 | -12% |
| Hartlepool | 42 | 41 | -2% |
| Middlesbrough | 123 | 128 | 4% |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 188 | 184 | -2% |
| North Tyneside | 63 | 63 | 0% |
| Northumberland | 156 | 168 | 8% |
| Redcar and Cleveland | 54 | 54 | 0% |
| South Tyneside | 77 | 84 | 9% |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 94 | 90 | -4% |
| Sunderland | 108 | 107 | -1% |
|  |  |  |  |
| **NORTH WEST** | **2,838** | **2,930** | **3%** |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 89 | 97 | 9% |
| Blackpool | 56 | 50 | -11% |
| Bolton | 187 | 184 | -2% |
| Bury | 65 | 77 | 18% |
| Cheshire East | 97 | 91 | -6% |
| Cheshire West and Chester | 111 | 98 | -12% |
| Cumbria | 151 | 150 | -1% |
| Halton | 43 | 49 | 14% |
| Knowsley | 31 | 29 | -6% |
| Lancashire | 484 | 493 | 2% |
| Liverpool | 179 | 188 | 5% |
| Manchester | 256 | 262 | 2% |
| Oldham | 167 | 188 | 13% |
| Rochdale | 85 | 104 | 22% |
| Salford | 94 | 103 | 10% |
| Sefton | 65 | 60 | -8% |
| St. Helens | 74 | 73 | -1% |
| Stockport | 68 | 73 | 7% |
| Tameside | 78 | 90 | 15% |
| Trafford | 112 | 109 | -3% |
| Warrington | 71 | 70 | -1% |
| Wigan | 130 | 144 | 11% |
| Wirral | 145 | 148 | 2% |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER** | **2,848** | **2,855** | **0%** |
| Barnsley | 96 | 96 | 0% |
| Bradford | 453 | 468 | 3% |
| Calderdale | 105 | 101 | -4% |
| Doncaster | 186 | 178 | -4% |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | 92 | 85 | -8% |
| Kingston Upon Hull, City of | 110 | 111 | 1% |
| Kirklees | 215 | 210 | -2% |
| Leeds | 485 | 480 | -1% |
| North East Lincolnshire | 58 | 59 | 2% |
| North Lincolnshire | 75 | 79 | 5% |
| North Yorkshire | 193 | 202 | 5% |
| Rotherham | 135 | 151 | 12% |
| Sheffield | 355 | 330 | -7% |
| Wakefield | 205 | 221 | 8% |
| York | 85 | 84 | -1% |
|  |  |  |  |
| **EAST MIDLANDS** | **1,786** | **1,884** | **5%** |
| Derby | 291 | 287 | -1% |
| Derbyshire | 360 | 373 | 4% |
| Leicester | 159 | 156 | -2% |
| Leicestershire | 219 | 226 | 3% |
| Lincolnshire | 194 | 212 | 9% |
| Northamptonshire | 297 | 318 | 7% |
| Nottingham | 115 | 121 | 5% |
| Nottinghamshire | 145 | 182 | 26% |
| Rutland | 6 | 9 | 50% |
|  |  |  |  |
| **WEST MIDLANDS** | **2,497** | **2,588** | **4%** |
| Birmingham | 725 | 756 | 4% |
| Coventry | 126 | 131 | 4% |
| Dudley | 186 | 191 | 3% |
| Herefordshire | 71 | 76 | 7% |
| Sandwell | 176 | 190 | 8% |
| Shropshire | 91 | 95 | 4% |
| Solihull | 146 | 140 | -4% |
| Staffordshire | 256 | 255 | 0% |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 116 | 119 | 3% |
| Telford and Wrekin | 107 | 106 | -1% |
| Walsall | 105 | 111 | 6% |
| Warwickshire | 144 | 146 | 1% |
| Wolverhampton | 119 | 138 | 16% |
| Worcestershire | 129 | 134 | 4% |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EAST OF ENGLAND** | **2,271** | **2,350** | **3%** |
| Bedford | 66 | 61 | -8% |
| Central Bedfordshire | 93 | 105 | 13% |
| Cambridgeshire | 220 | 230 | 5% |
| Essex | 466 | 478 | 3% |
| Hertfordshire | 598 | 625 | 5% |
| Luton | 72 | 89 | 24% |
| Norfolk | 305 | 276 | -10% |
| Peterborough | 132 | 157 | 19% |
| Southend-on-Sea | 32 | 26 | -19% |
| Suffolk | 220 | 230 | 5% |
| Thurrock | 67 | 73 | 9% |
|  |  |  |  |
| **LONDON** | **3,161** | **3,288** | **4%** |
| Camden | 83 | 86 | 4% |
| City of London | 1 | 3 | 200% |
| Hackney | 64 | 68 | 6% |
| Hammersmith and Fulham | 44 | 49 | 11% |
| Haringey | 107 | 111 | 4% |
| Islington | 104 | 108 | 4% |
| Kensington and Chelsea | 24 | 26 | 8% |
| Lambeth | 70 | 77 | 10% |
| Lewisham | 102 | 98 | -4% |
| Newham | 160 | 161 | 1% |
| Southwark | 89 | 91 | 2% |
| Tower Hamlets | 193 | 189 | -2% |
| Wandsworth | 187 | 185 | -1% |
| Westminster | 54 | 58 | 7% |
| Barking and Dagenham | 100 | 106 | 6% |
| Barnet | 123 | 123 | 0% |
| Bexley | 84 | 103 | 23% |
| Brent | 89 | 93 | 4% |
| Bromley | 142 | 158 | 11% |
| Croydon | 145 | 140 | -3% |
| Ealing | 109 | 112 | 3% |
| Enfield | 110 | 119 | 8% |
| Greenwich | 98 | 101 | 3% |
| Harrow | 107 | 118 | 10% |
| Havering | 70 | 73 | 4% |
| Hillingdon | 137 | 134 | -2% |
| Hounslow | 116 | 111 | -4% |
| Kingston upon Thames | 36 | 53 | 47% |
| Merton | 65 | 68 | 5% |
| Redbridge | 136 | 143 | 5% |
| Richmond upon Thames | 26 | 26 | 0% |
| Sutton | 72 | 76 | 6% |
| Waltham Forest | 114 | 121 | 6% |
|  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SOUTH EAST** | 3,042 | 3,123 | **3%** |
| Bracknell Forest | 50 | 52 | 4% |
| Brighton and Hove | 164 | 139 | -15% |
| Buckinghamshire | 199 | 210 | 6% |
| East Sussex | 121 | 136 | 12% |
| Hampshire | 382 | 402 | 5% |
| Isle of Wight | 26 | 22 | -15% |
| Kent | 321 | 335 | 4% |
| Medway | 126 | 129 | 2% |
| Milton Keynes | 159 | 165 | 4% |
| Oxfordshire | 199 | 234 | 18% |
| Portsmouth | 52 | 56 | 8% |
| Reading | 57 | 62 | 9% |
| Slough | 83 | 85 | 2% |
| Southampton | 78 | 87 | 12% |
| Surrey | 280 | 277 | -1% |
| West Berkshire | 360 | 324 | -10% |
| West Sussex | 224 | 236 | 5% |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | 74 | 75 | 1% |
| Wokingham | 87 | 97 | 11% |
|  |  |  |  |
| **SOUTH WEST** | **2,131** | **2,159** | **1%** |
| Bath and North East Somerset | 65 | 72 | 11% |
| Bournemouth | 71 | 77 | 8% |
| Bristol, City of | 184 | 191 | 4% |
| Cornwall | 171 | 173 | 1% |
| Devon | 346 | 327 | -5% |
| Dorset | 172 | 180 | 5% |
| Gloucestershire | 176 | 189 | 7% |
| Isles of Scilly | 0 | 0 | - |
| North Somerset | 71 | 73 | 3% |
| Plymouth | 138 | 137 | -1% |
| Poole | 58 | 66 | 14% |
| Somerset | 212 | 203 | -4% |
| South Gloucestershire | 94 | 93 | -1% |
| Swindon | 186 | 186 | 0% |
| Torbay | 58 | 53 | -9% |
| Wiltshire | 129 | 139 | 8% |

**Annex B**

*Table 19: Number of children and young people with statements or EHC plans by year*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Statements | Statements | Statements | Statements | Statements | Statements or EHC plans | Statements or EHC plans | Statements or EHC plans | Statements or EHC plans | EHC plans3 |
| **Under 5 years of age** | 9,433 | 9,674 | 10,416 | 10,944 | 11,482 | 11,250 | 10,513 | 11,629 | 12,516 | 14,094 |
| **Aged 5-10** | 80,635 | 80,724 | 82,360 | 84,843 | 88,732 | 91,045 | 92,213 | 97,379 | 105,689 | 117,222 |
| **Aged 11-15** | 117,934 | 116,791 | 115,992 | 114,966 | 113,796 | 112,340 | 111,225 | 112,540 | 117,354 | 126,332 |
| **Aged 16-19** | 20,219 | 21,828 | 21,388 | 22,678 | 23,101 | 25,538 | 41,300 | 58,034 | 70,084 | 77,587 |
| **Aged 20-25** | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1,064 | 7,708 | 14,176 | 18,760 |
| **Total** | **228,221** | **229,017** | **230,156** | **233,431** | **237,111** | **240,183** | **256,315** | **287,290** | **319,819** | **353,995** |

*Table 20: Changes in the number of children and young people with statements or EHC Plans over time*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Change between 2010 and 2019** | | **Change between 2015 and 2019** | | **Change between 2018 and 2019** | |
|  | Number | % change | Number | % change | Number | % change |
| **Under 5 years of age** | 4,661 | 49% | 2,844 | 25% | 1,578 | 13% |
| **Aged 5-10** | 36,587 | 45% | 26,177 | 29% | 11,533 | 11% |
| **Aged 11-15** | 8,398 | 7% | 13,992 | 12% | 8,978 | 8% |
| **Aged 16-19** | 57,368 | 284% | 52,049 | 204% | 7,503 | 11% |
| **Aged 20-25** |  |  | 18,750 | 187500% | 4,584 | 32% |
| **Total** | 125,774 | 55% | 113,812 | 47% | 34,176 | 11% |

1. [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2019](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-january-2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [www.ncb.org.uk/sites/default/files/field/attachment/summary\_1-\_sen\_and\_disability\_\_local\_variation-\_research\_summary.pdf](http://www.ncb.org.uk/sites/default/files/field/attachment/summary_1-_sen_and_disability__local_variation-_research_summary.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. See [www.ndcs.org.uk/CRIDE](http://www.ndcs.org.uk/CRIDE) for more information. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The figure for MSI children seems to include 117 deaf SEN children – where the deafness has been labelled as a primary or secondary need. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2019](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statements-of-sen-and-ehc-plans-england-2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. DfE make a distinction between SEN units and resource provisions with the latter intended to cover those schools where children are mostly educated in mainstream classes and the former for those where children are mostly educated separately. It is debateable how meaningful this distinction is in practice. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/permanent-and-fixed-period-exclusions-in-england-2017-to-2018](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/permanent-and-fixed-period-exclusions-in-england-2017-to-2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)