

## Consortium for Research in Deaf Education

## 2014 UK-wide summary

## CRIDE report on 2014 survey on educational provision for deaf children

## Introduction

In 2014, the Consortium for Research into Deaf Education (CRIDE) conducted surveys of specialist educational services for deaf children on educational staffing and service provision for deaf children throughout England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales in the 2013/14 financial year. Separate reports are published for England, Wales and Northern Ireland and Scotland which set out the results for each respective nation in detail. This report provides a high level summary of the results for core questions asked across all four countries as a whole. Further information and context, including responses to other questions asked in different country surveys, can be found in the full country reports, available to download from www.ndcs.org.uk/CRIDE or http://www.batod.org.uk/index.php?id=/resources/survey.

There was effectively a $98 \%$ response rate across all four countries of the UK. Not all services were able to answer every question, and in some cases the quality of the responses received sometimes varied. As such, the results should be used with caution. However, to our knowledge, they are the best figures available and provide the most comprehensive overview of educational provision for deaf children and young people in the UK.

## Findings

## Numbers of deaf children 'belonging'

According to our survey, the total number of deaf children ${ }^{1}$ aged 0 to 19 across England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales is at least 48,125. This is a $7 \%$ increase from 45,175 in 2013 and a $16 \%$ increase since 2011. It is difficult to be certain about the extent to which this increase is due to changes in demography, increase in numbers of deaf children being diagnosed or improvements in reporting.

[^0]Table 1: Number of deaf children belonging, by nation and region in 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011

| Country (Region) | Number and percentage of deaf children reported (2014) | Number and percentage of deaf children reported (2013) | Number and percentage of deaf children reported (2012) | Number and percentage of deaf children reported (2011) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England: | 40,614 (84\%) | 37,948 (84\%) | 37,414 (90\%) | 34,927 (84\%) |
| East England | 3,598 (7\%) | 3,916 (9\%) | 3,291 (8\%) | 2,572 (6\%) |
| East Midlands | 3,737 (8\%) | 2,374 (5\%) | 2,436 (6\%) | 2,334 (6\%) |
| London | 6,247 (13\%) | 6,110 (14\%) | 5,642 (14\%) | 5,271 (13\%) |
| North East | 2,110 (4\%) | 2,016 (4\%) | 2,056 (5\%) | 1,949 (5\%) |
| North West | 5,900 (12\%) | 4,656 (10\%) | 5,346 (13\%) | 5,037 (12\%) |
| South East | 5,859 (12\%) | 5,351 (12\%) | 5,750 (14\%) | 5,624 (14\%) |
| South West | 3,158 (7\%) | 3,318 (7\%) | 3,318 (8\%) | 3,348 (8\%) |
| West Midlands | 4,883 (10\%) | 5,027 (11\%) | 4,751 (11\%) | 4,290 (19\%) |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 5,122 (11\%) | 4,820 (11\%) | 4,824 (12\%) | 4,502 (11\%) |
| Northern Ireland | 1,574 (3\%) | 1,481 (3\%) | 1,249 (3\%) | 1,238 (3\%) |
| Wales | 2,880 (6\%) | 2,904 (6\%) | 2,743 (7\%) | 2,775 (7\%) |
| Scotland | 3,057 (6\%) | 2,842 (6\%) | - | 2,526 (6\%) |
| UK Total | 48,125 (100\%) | 45,175 (100\%) | 41,406 (100\%) (Not including Scotland) ${ }^{2}$ | 41,464 (100\%) |

## Teachers of the Deaf ${ }^{3}$

Table 2: Number of full time equivalent (FTE) Teachers of the Deaf in employment in peripatetic services
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline & \text { England } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Northern } \\
\text { Ireland }\end{array} & \text { Scotland } & \text { Wales } & \begin{array}{l}\text { All } \\
\text { countries }\end{array} \\
\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Teachers of the Deaf with } \\
\text { the mandatory qualification }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}657 \\
(95.4 \%)\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}26.8 \\
(87 \%)\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}84.8 \\
(72 \%)\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}38.85 \\
(95.1 \%)\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}807.45 \\
(92 \%)\end{array} \\
\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Teachers in training for the } \\
\text { mandatory qualification } \\
\text { within 3 years }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}30.9 \\
(4.5 \%)\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}4 \\
(13 \%)\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}25 \\
(21 \%)\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}1 \\
(2.4 \%)\end{array}
$$ \& 60.9 <br>

(7 \%)\end{array}\right]\)\begin{tabular}{l}
Qualified teachers without <br>
the mandatory qualification <br>
and not in training

$\quad$

1 <br>
$(0.5 \%)$
\end{tabular}

[^1]Table 3: Number of full time equivalent (FTE) Teachers of the Deaf in employment in resource provisions

|  | England | Northern <br> Ireland | Scotland | Wales | All <br> countries |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Teachers of the Deaf with <br> the mandatory qualification | 341.8 <br> $(87.5 \%)$ | 1.8 <br> $(100 \%)$ | 53.9 <br> $(61.7 \%)$ | 28.1 <br> $(96 \%)$ | 425.6 <br> $(83.6 \%)$ |
| Teachers in training for the <br> mandatory qualification <br> within 3 years | 41.2 <br> $(10.5 \%)$ | 0 <br> $(0 \%)$ | 17.2 <br> $(19.7 \%)$ | 1.2 <br> $(4 \%)$ | 59.6 <br> $(11.7 \%)$ |
| Qualified teachers without <br> the mandatory qualification <br> and not in training | 7.6 <br> $(1.9 \%)$ | 0 <br> $(0 \%)$ | 16.2 <br> $(18.6)$ | 0 <br> $(0 \%)$ | (4.7\%) |
| Total | 390.6 <br> $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ <br> $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 3}$ <br> $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 3}$ <br> $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 9 . 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ |

In addition to the above, across the UK, 49.2 vacancies and frozen posts were reported across Great Britain (no vacancies were reported in Northern Ireland).

Combining the figures, there are at least $1,387.45$ teachers working as Teachers of the Deaf in employment across the UK. Taking vacancies and frozen posts into account, there are at least 1,436.65 Teacher of the Deaf posts across the UK.

We did not ask about Teachers of the Deaf in special schools, cochlear implant centres and other settings and therefore the previous figures do not provide a complete picture of the total population of Teachers of the Deaf in Wales.

## Age profile of Teachers of the Deaf

Table 4: Age ranges of Teachers of the Deaf (in employment or in training) ${ }^{4}$

|  | England | Northern <br> Ireland | Scotland | Wales | All countries |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Aged 49 or under | 505.7 | 17.4 | 76.4 | 33.35 | 632.9 |
|  | $(48.7 \%)$ | $(54.4 \%)$ | $(46.3 \%)$ | $(52.6 \%)$ | $(48.7 \%)$ |
| Aged between 50 and 59 | 461.85 | 13.8 | 80.9 | 25.2 | 581.8 |
|  | $(44.5 \%)$ | $(43.1 \%)$ | $(49.0 \%)$ | $(39.8 \%)$ | $(44.8 \%)$ |
| Aged between 60 and 64 | 67.4 | 0.8 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 80.7 |
|  | $(6.5 \%)$ | $(2.5 \%)$ | $(4.7 \%)$ | $(7.6)$ | $(6.2 \%)$ |
| Aged 65 or over | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.9 |
|  | $(0.3 \%)$ | $(0 \%)$ | $(0 \%)$ | $(0 \%)$ | $(0.2 \%)$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 0 3 7 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 9 8 . 2}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ |

[^2]Sign language qualifications of peripatetic Teachers of the Deaf
Table 5: Sign language qualifications of Teachers of the Deaf (in employment or in training) ${ }^{5}$

|  | England | Northern <br> Ireland | Scotland | Wales | All countries |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No qualification | 57.0 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 0 | 6 |
|  | $(8 \%)$ | $(25 \%)$ | $(6 \%)$ | $(0 \%)$ | $(8 \%)$ |
| BSL Level 1 | 242.3 | 15.6 | 42.3 | 20.1 | 320.3 |
|  | $(35 \%)$ | $(58 \%)$ | $(41 \%)$ | $(50 \%)$ | $(37 \%)$ |
| BSL Level 2 | 334.5 | 3.6 | 45.4 | 17.8 | 401.3 |
|  | $(48 \%)$ | $(13 \%)$ | $(43 \%)$ | $(44 \%)$ | $(46.3 \%)$ |
| BSL Level 3 or above | 61.5 | 1.0 | 10.8 | 2.2 | 75.5 |
|  | $(9 \%)$ | $(4 \%)$ | $(10 \%)$ | $(5 \%)$ | $(8.7 \%)$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 9 5 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 4 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 6 . 8}$ |
|  | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 0 0 \% )}$ |

## Other specialist staff

Table 6: Number of full time equivalent (FTE) specialist support staff overall, by role (identified by services)

|  | England | Northern Ireland | Scotland | Wales | All countries |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Teaching assistants / Classroom support assistants etc | $\begin{aligned} & 747.8 \\ & (56.8 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 \\ & (0 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 59.9 \\ & (62 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 79.5 \\ & \text { (95.2\%) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 887.2 \\ & \text { (59\%) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Communication support workers / Interpreters / Communicators etc | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 364.6 \\ & (27.7 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & (0 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10.4 \\ & (11 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 3.0 \\ (3.6 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 378 \\ & (25 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Deaf instructors / Deaf role models / Sign language instructors etc | $\begin{aligned} & 93.4 \\ & (7.1 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & (0 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & (9 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 \\ & (0 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101.9 \\ & (7 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Educational audiologists / Technicians etc | $\begin{aligned} & 65.2 \\ & (5.0 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & (0 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & (3 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.5 \\ (0.6 \%) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 69 \\ (5 \%) \end{array}$ |
| Speech and language therapists | $\begin{aligned} & 23.9 \\ & (1.8 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & (100 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 12.4 \\ & (13 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 \\ & (0 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37.3 \\ & (2 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Family support workers / Liaison officers | $\begin{aligned} & 12.2 \\ & (0.9 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & (0 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0 \\ & (0 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0 \\ (0 \%) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.2 \\ & (1 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Social workers / Social workers for deaf children | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & (0.8 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & (0 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & (2 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & (0.6 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \\ & (1 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Total (excluding "Others") | $\begin{aligned} & 1317.1 \\ & (100 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & (100 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96.5 \\ & (100 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 83.5 \\ & (100 \%) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1496.1 \\ & (100 \%) \end{aligned}$ |

[^3]
## Impact of the CRIDE reports

This is the fourth CRIDE survey, so we wanted to find out if and how services have been using the reports, and what impact the CRIDE reports have.

We asked services if they had read reports of previous CRIDE surveys. Overall, across the four countries $83 \%$ of services who gave an answer had read reports of previous CRIDE surveys and 17\% hadn't.

Table 7: Have read reports of previous CRIDE surveys

|  | England | Northern Ireland | Scotland | Wales | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Have read <br> previous <br> reports | $108(86 \%)$ | $4(80 \%)$ | $17(63 \%)$ | $14(93 \%)$ | $\mathbf{1 4 3}(83 \%)$ |
| Have not <br> read <br> previous <br> reports | $17(14 \%)$ | $1(20 \%)$ | $10(37 \%)$ | $1(7 \%)$ | $\mathbf{2 9}$ (17\%) |
| Total <br> answers | $125(100 \%)$ | $5(100 \%)$ | $27(100 \%)$ | $15(100 \%)$ | $\mathbf{1 7 2 ( 1 0 0 \% )}$ |

If services had read the reports, we asked them to tell us if they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements about the reports and then how they had used the reports.

Table 8: CRIDE report statements

|  | Strongly <br> agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly <br> disagree | Total <br> answers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The reports are clear and easy to <br> understand | $24(17 \%)$ | $115(78 \%)$ | $6(4 \%)$ | $2(1 \%)$ | $147(100 \%)$ |
| The results provide information that <br> is useful in informing discussions <br> on local provision for deaf <br> children | $24(17 \%)$ | $98(69 \%)$ | $16(11 \%)$ | $4(3 \%)$ | $142(100 \%)$ |
| The results provide information that <br> is useful in understanding <br> provision across the country for <br> deaf children | $33(23 \%)$ | $107(73 \%)$ | $4(2 \%)$ | $3(2 \%)$ | $147(100 \%)$ |

Table 9: How services have used previous CRIDE reports:

|  | Number <br> and <br> percentage <br> of services <br> in England | Number <br> and <br> percentage <br> of services <br> Northern <br> lreland | Number <br> and <br> percentage <br> of services <br> Scotland | Number <br> and <br> percentage <br> of services <br> Wales | Total <br> number and <br> percentage <br> of services <br> in the UK |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| To draw on comparable <br> demographic findings when <br> preparing for internal and external <br> audits of local provision | $53(40 \%)$ | $0(0 \%)$ | $5(18 \%)$ | $5(33 \%)$ | $63(35 \%)$ |
| To inform strategic planning relating <br> to staffing and staff training | $42(32 \%)$ | $0(0 \%)$ | $5(18 \%)$ | $5(33 \%)$ | $52(29 \%)$ |
| For research purposes. | $25(19 \%)$ | $0(0 \%)$ | $4(14 \%)$ | $1(7 \%)$ | $30(17 \%)$ |
| Other | $20(15 \%)$ | $1(100 \%)$ | $1(4 \%)$ | $1(7 \%)$ | $23(13 \%)$ |
| $n=181$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## 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 2014 survey was issued, representatives included: the British Association of Teachers of the Deaf (BATOD), City University London, the Ear Foundation, the Ewing Foundation, Frank Barnes School for Deaf Children, Kent County Council, London Borough of Barnet, the National Deaf Children's Society (NDCS), National Sensory Impairment Partnership (NatSIP), Mary Hare School, Sheffield City Council, and UCL.

The survey was designed and created by members of CRIDE. Following feedback from services, it was decided to move to a shorter survey in 2014, with short / full surveys alternating in future years.

Table 10: Response rate

| Country | Number of services | Percentage of all services |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| England | 130 | $99 \%^{6}$ |
| Northern <br> Ireland | 5 | $100 \%$ |
| Scotland | 28 | $94 \%$ |
| Wales | 15 | $100 \%$ |
| All countries | $\mathbf{1 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 8 \%}$ |

Analysis of the results using Excel and drafting of this report was largely completed by NDCS with guidance and clearance from members of CRIDE.

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.

[^4]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Deaf children was defined as those with sensorineural and permanent conductive deafness, using the descriptors provided by the British Society of Audiology and BATOD.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ CRIDE did not carry out a survey in Scotland in 2012 to avoid duplication with a separate research project being carried out at that time within Scotland.
    ${ }^{3}$ We did not ask about Teachers of the Deaf in special schools, cochlear implant centres and other settings and therefore the figures below do not provide a complete picture of the total population of Teachers of the Deaf across the UK.

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ The figures include Teachers of the Deaf in peripatetic (visiting) services and resource provisions. Not all services were able to provide totals equalling their total number of qualified Teachers of the Deaf in employment or in training, so some Teachers of the Deaf are unaccounted for in these figures.

[^3]:    5 The figures provided in this table do not equal the number of Teachers of the Deaf in employment or in training. This is because some services provided figures that were less than their total number of Teachers of the Deaf, and some services provided figures that were more than their total number of Teachers of the Deaf.

[^4]:    ${ }^{6}$ Two local authorities that did not respond were not contacted on the understanding that there are no or very few deaf children living in those areas.

