

# Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Needs Assessment

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Population data and demographics

DRAFT May 2018

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## Why do we need a SEND Needs Assessment?

This is the first document of its kind within North Lincolnshire to focus specifically on SEND population data. Its purpose is to:

- Help ensure that policy makers and providers of SEND provision have easy access to key data-sets which will help them better understand our children and young people's current and future needs.
- Provide an evidence base for decision making to ensure that resources continue to be targeted effectively to improve outcomes in the short, medium and long term.
- Provide a diverse array of data-sets, to help professionals to better understand different perspectives which will help facilitate more effective collaboration between strategic partners.
- Enable strategic needs to be better understood, by developing a collective understanding of North Lincolnshire's populations' needs.
- Identify emerging trends and highlight commissioning and service delivery opportunities in order to better meet the needs of children and young people with SEND
- Inform North Lincolnshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JNSA).

A needs assessment is important as it is the foundation of the commissioning process and will form the basis from which outcomes are identified, services are planned, resources committed and progress measured. The following extracts from the Special Educational Needs and Disability Code of Practice: 0 to 25 years shows the value of robust data to ensure children and young people's needs are met in the most appropriate way:

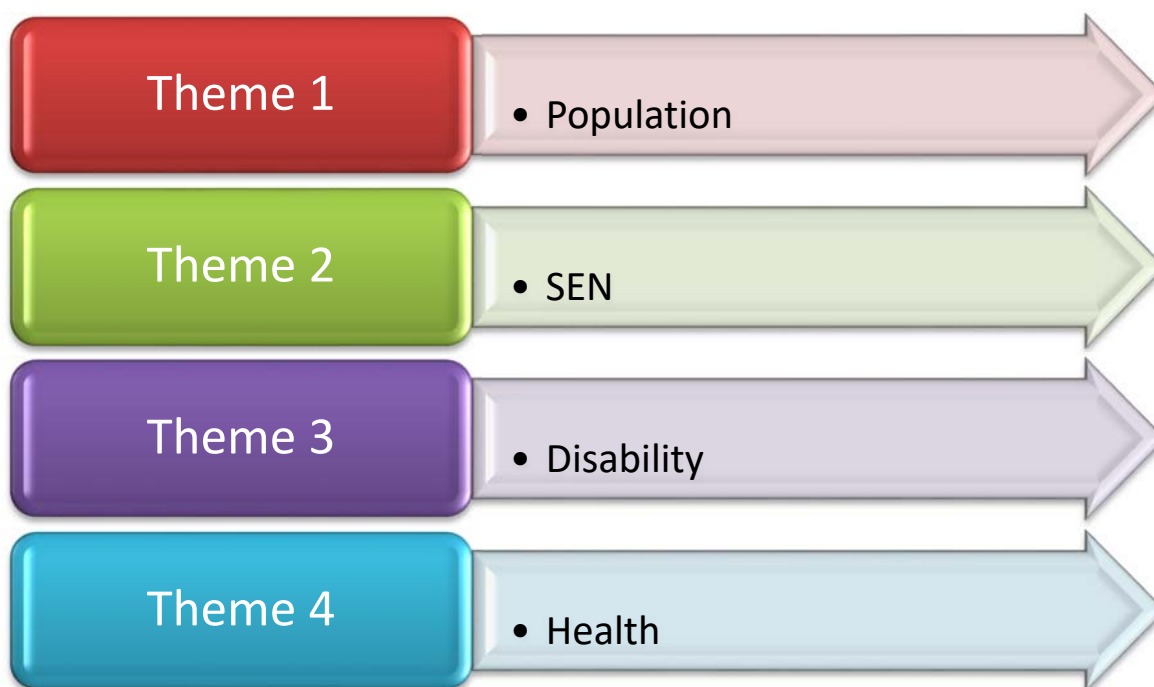
- Local authorities must work with one another to **assess local needs**. Local authorities and health bodies must have **arrangements in place to plan** and commission education, health and social care services jointly for children and young people with SEN or disabilities.
- Joint commissioning arrangements should enable partners to make **best use of all the resources** available in an area to improve outcomes for children and young people in the most efficient, effective, equitable and sustainable way.
- To inform commissioning decisions, **partners should draw on the wide range of local data sets** as well as qualitative information about the likely education, health and social care needs of children and young people with SEN or disabilities.

## Scope, Limitations & Structure

**Scope:** Data contained within this document has been gathered from a range of sources. Whilst the report covers the age ranges from 0-25, not all data sets will relate to this specific entire age range. This is because some data sets are unique to specific children and young people populations – for example statutory school aged children only includes 4 to 16 year olds.

**Limitations:** Whilst the document includes a comprehensive and diverse presentation of information, there may be specific information that has not been included. Therefore this document should be used in conjunction with other 'local information and intelligence' which professionals can use to further help support their evidence base for decision making.

**Structure:** In order to help present the data in a structured manner, the data has been grouped under four thematic areas (although in reality, it is acknowledged that some of the data sets are cross-cut cutting and relate to more than one discrete theme).



## Theme 1: Population

### 1.1.0 North Lincolnshire Children and Young people population

Based on the Office of national statistics 2016 mid-year population estimates, it was anticipated that 47,847 young people under the age of 25 years old were living in North Lincolnshire. The table below indicates age groups by key localities.

**Table 1.1.1: Age and locality of Young people living in North Lincolnshire (2016)**

Locality	0	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	Total	%
Barton	320	1,395	1,946	1,812	1,874	1,577	8,924	18.7%
Brigg	267	1,100	1,705	1,617	1,576	1,390	7,655	16.0%
Isle	201	835	1,245	1,283	1,285	1,107	5,956	12.4%
Scunthorpe North	364	1,419	1,835	1,557	1,433	1,643	8,251	17.2%
Scunthorpe South	674	2,920	3,861	3,310	3,103	3,193	17,061	35.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>7,669</b>	<b>10,592</b>	<b>9,579</b>	<b>9,271</b>	<b>8,910</b>	<b>47,847</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>		

Data source: Population data from ONS Mid-year estimates 2016

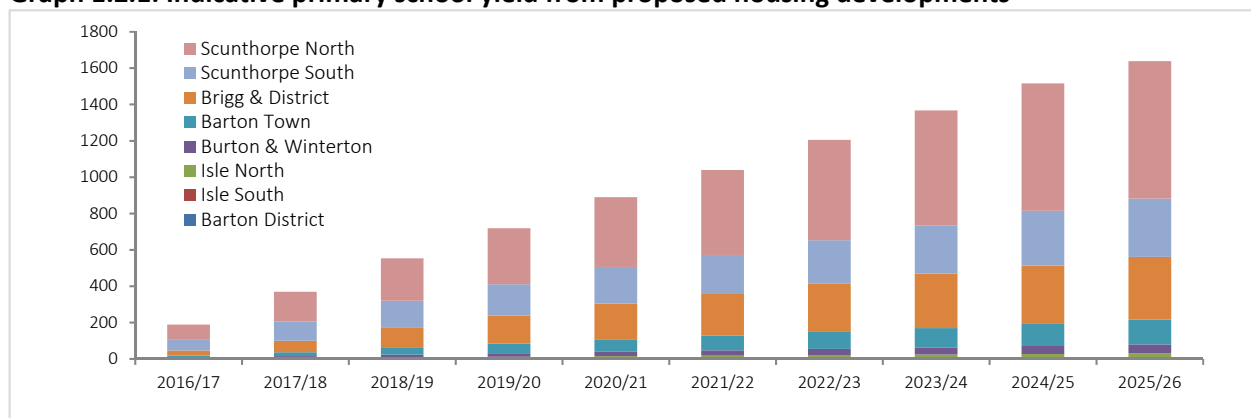
### 1.2.0 Population projections – School Organisation Needs Assessment 2017

A number of data sets are available to help predict the growth/decline of populations and how this might affect the distribution of communities. The principal data sets used are:

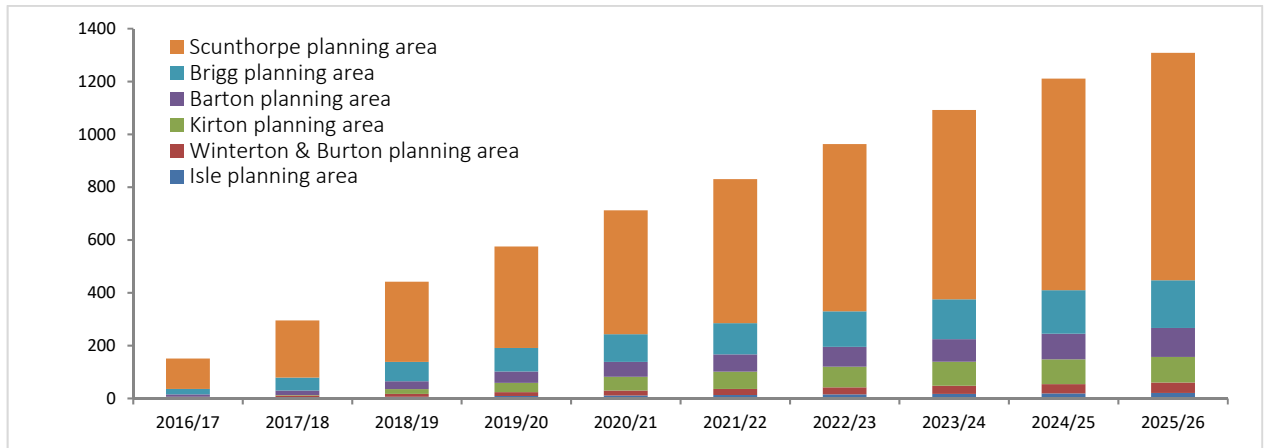
- Housing development data
- Lincolnshire lakes project data
- Pupil population data

**Housing Developments:** The LA maintains a comprehensive list of major housing developments that have planning approval. The two graphs below provide an indicative profile of housing developments in the established planning areas for the primary estate and secondary school estate. The pupil yield formula assumes 0.25 primary aged and 0.20 secondary aged pupil for each new house built. The graphs show that the largest developments are in Scunthorpe North, Scunthorpe South, Barton Town, Brigg and Kirton.

**Graph 1.2.1: Indicative primary school yield from proposed housing developments**



**Graph 1.2.2: Indicative Secondary school yield from proposed housing developments**



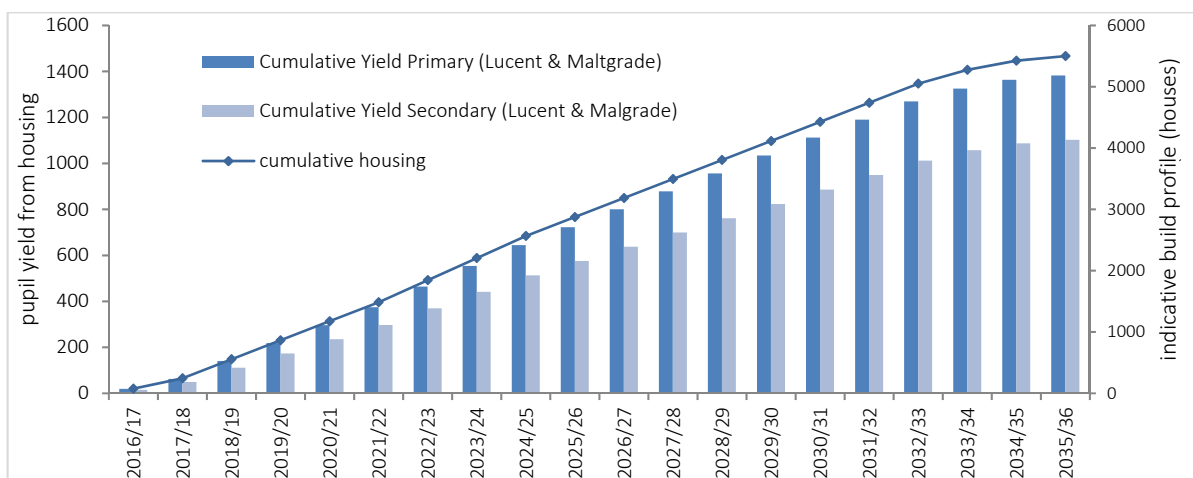
**Lincolnshire Lakes:** The Lincolnshire Lakes area comprises 2063ha of land to the west of the Scunthorpe urban area, adjacent to the Scunthorpe North and Scunthorpe South planning areas. The development will create sustainable new village communities which deliver a balance of homes, jobs and local services with high a frequency public transport service. It will be designed in a way that delivers a high quality living environment and a place of character.

The development will generate 6000+ new dwellings and will create demand for 1,500+ new primary school places and 1,200+ secondary school places. It is proposed that:

- Three new primary schools will be built on the development to accommodate primary school children and;
- The local secondary schools will be expanded to meet the demand from secondary aged pupils.

The council is currently working with two developers (Lucent and Maltgrade) which will see the delivery of 3000, and 2,500 houses respectively. The third developer has not yet been identified. The graph below provides an indication of the likely build rate for these developers and the pupil yield that might be generated.

**Graph 1.2.3: Indicative build rate Lincolnshire Lakes**

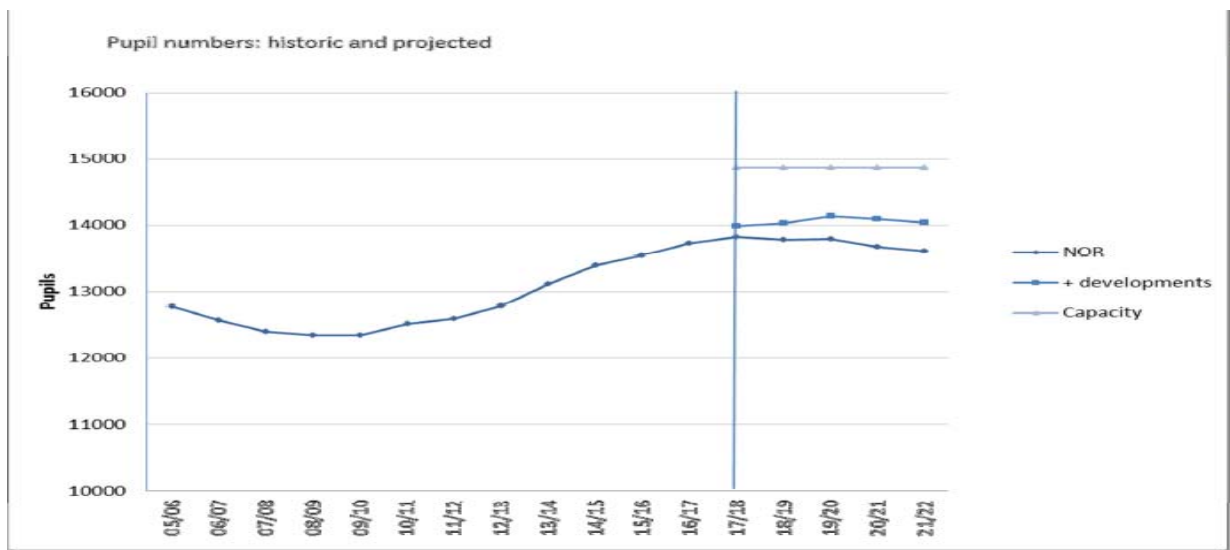


**Caveat:** It should be noted that the rates in which developers build housing can vary dramatically and is often dependent on the buoyancy of the housing market / wider economy. At one extreme housing developments with approved planning applications can remain dormant for years, which means the anticipated additional demand for services may not be realised. Even when developments commence the build rate may speed up,

slow down or even stop. Clearly this unpredictability means that expansion of provision cannot be founded simply on the basis of approved planning applications. Therefore, a fine balance needs to be struck between waiting for housing developments to commence before starting any expansion, but not letting the housing development occupancy levels rise so quickly that the local provision is not able to accommodate the additional demand.

**Pupil Populations:** Future pupil population data will not give you a definitive indication of how many school places are required. The below graphs and analysis can be used as a proxy measure. This information uses birth rates to establish the predicted population in future year, and school census figures to show historic school information

**Graph 1.2.4: Pupil numbers, historic and projected: total number on roll (Primary)**

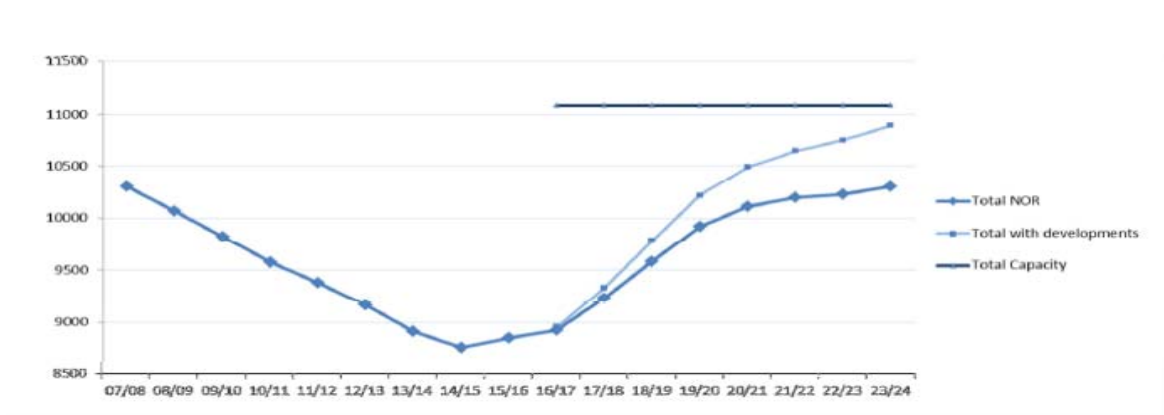


Data taken from Schools Organisational Needs Assessment 2017

The key points to note from the above graph are:

- The total number of pupils in the primary sector has risen steadily from its lowest point in 2008-2010 (12348) to current academic year projection of 13829. They are anticipated to fall slightly over the next four years.
- Housing developments will increase the number of projected pupils to over 14000.
- The current total available capacity across the primary sector in 14869 places.

**Graph 1.2.5 Pupil numbers, historic and projected: total number on roll (Secondary)**



Data taken from Schools Organisational Needs Assessment 2017

The key points to note from above graph are:

- The total number of pupils in the secondary sector declined from 2007/8 to the lowest point in 2014/15 (8757)
- Looking forward, the projections show that growth will continue from 2017 until 2024.
- The approved planning applications will create additional demand for places.
- Overall demand for places does not exceed capacity however the provision of places does not always match the location of demand.
- The Engineering UTC and Leggott Academy creates additional capacity for year 10 and year 11 pupils only.

### 1.3.0 Special Educational Needs Population Projection

North Lincolnshire's population is predicted to grow in future years. Using information from known and anticipated housing developments and pupil place planning data we can project that demand for:

- mainstream school places in North Lincolnshire could increase by a range of between 935 to 2900 by the year 2024
- places for pupils with SEN could increase by a range of between 30 to 92 by the year 2024.

A breakdown of estimated additional school places is detailed in the table below:

**Table 1.3.1: Estimates for school places**

	Upper estimate of additional school places needed
<b>Primary</b>	1600
<b>Lincolnshire Lakes (Primary)</b>	1500
<b>Secondary</b>	1300
<b>Lincolnshire Lakes (Secondary)</b>	1200
<b>Total</b>	<b>5600</b>

*Data taken from Schools Organisational Needs Assessment 2017*

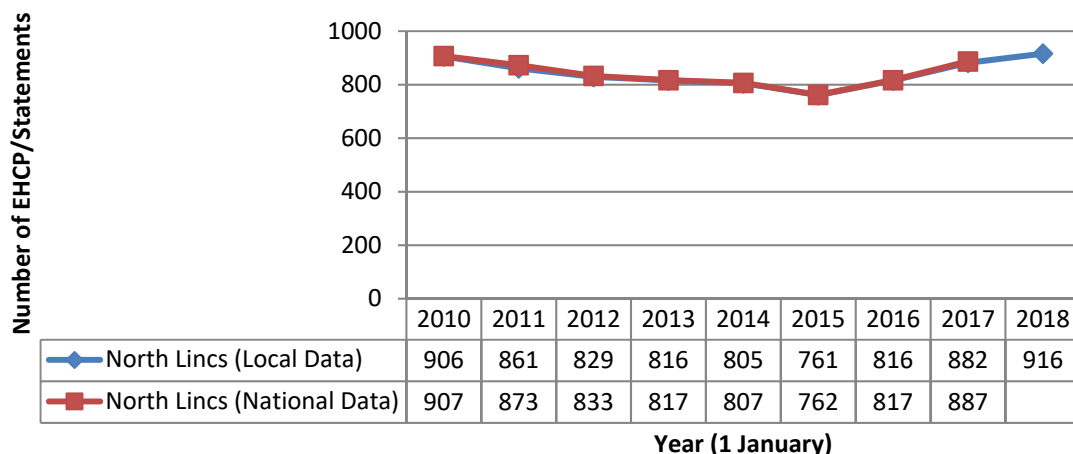


## Theme 2: Special Educational Needs (SEN)

### 2.1.0 Children with an Education Health Care (EHC) Plan or with a Statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN)

This report uses two principal methods for calculating the number of children and young people with an education health care plan or a statement of special educational needs. These are the DfE formula and North Lincolnshire Council's formula. The differences in the two methodologies can be found at Appendix 1.

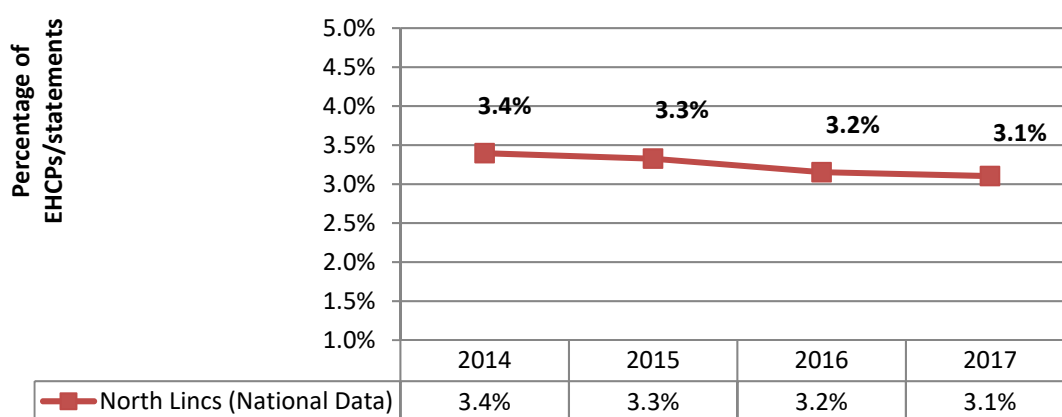
**Graph 2.1.2: North Lincolnshire Statement of SEN and EHCP**



Source: Statistical First Release SFR22-2017 Main Tables EHCP and locally held data

Compared to 2010-2015 where there is a steady decline in the number of pupils with an EHCP/Statement of SEN, 2016 onwards show increases year on year. One thing to consider when analysing the above figures is the difference created by the Learning Difficulty Assessment<sup>1</sup> conversions which started in 2016. As you can see in the graph above, North Lincolnshire figures closely match those nationally.

**Graph 2.1.3: EHCPs and Statements as a percentage of the total pupils within North Lincolnshire**

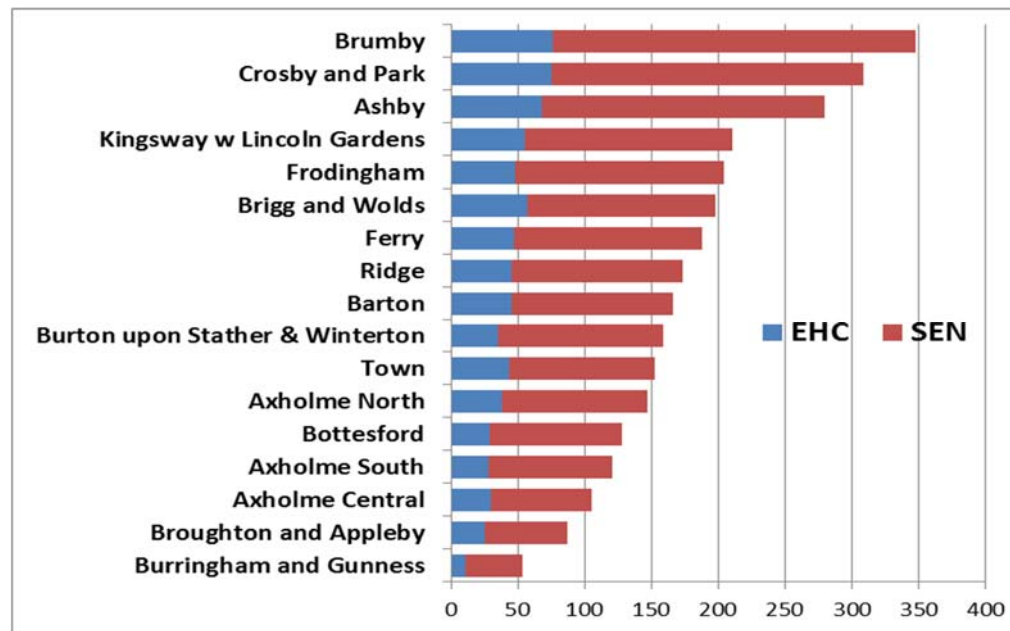


Source: Statistical First Release SFR37-2017 Local Authority tables

<sup>1</sup> The current SEN arrangements, called SEN support, came into force in September 2014. SEN support replaces: School Action or School Action Plus and Early Years Action or Early Years Action Plus  
EHC plans replace statements of SEN and Learning Difficulty Assessments (LDAs). Dates for moving to an education, health and care (EHC) plan: •September 2016 if they have a learning difficulty assessment (LDA) or spring 2018 if they have a statement

There has been a steady 0.1 percentage point reduction year on year since 2014. The percentages are based on the published data for North Lincolnshire of total pupils and those children and young people with EHCPs/Statements of SEN.

**Graph 2.1.4: Number of children with SEN in North Lincolnshire by ward, 2016**



Source: locally held data from North Lincolnshire Council

The number and rate of children and young people with SEN varies across the authority. Fifty seven percent of SEN children live in Scunthorpe, and the rest reside in the outlying market towns and villages. The largest number of children reside in the more populous wards of Brumby and Crosby and Park. A heat map of the above can be found at Appendix 3.

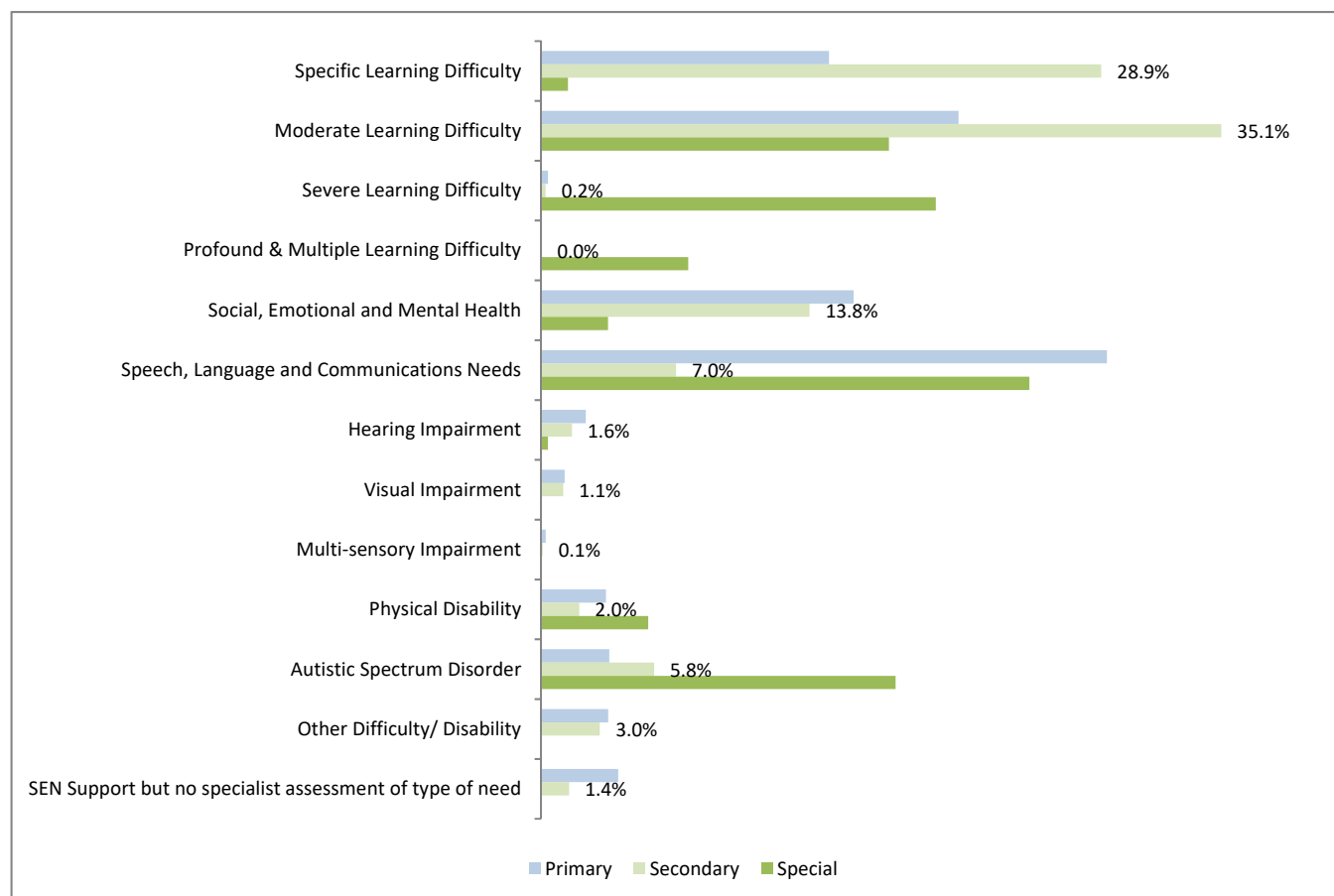
## 2.2.0 Primary, Secondary and Special Schools SEN Need

The table below shows the number of pupils on SEN Support at a national level. The graph below compares Primary, Secondary and Special schools' SEN need for North Lincolnshire. It should be noted that these percentages are based on all SEN children (including SEN support, Statements and EHCP).

**Table 2.2.1: Number of pupils on SEN Support (National)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number (National)	4070	3704	3290	2720	2730
Percentage (National)	17.2%	15.6%	13.8%	11.3%	11.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23697</b>	<b>23764</b>	<b>23842</b>	<b>24107</b>	<b>24332</b>

**Graph 2.2.1: Primary, Secondary and Special Schools SEN Need Breakdown**

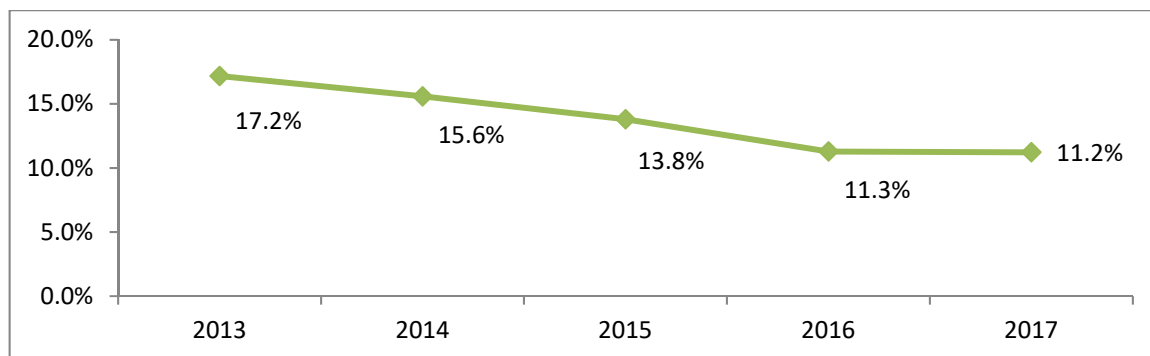


Source: SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables

### 2.3.0 SEN Support

The proportion of SEN support pupils within North Lincolnshire has steadily decreased since 2013. The percentages shown below are based on the published local authority data. As at January 2017, 11.2% (2730 pupils) of North Lincolnshire pupils were on SEN Support compared to 11.6% nationally.

**Graph 2.3.1: Percentage of SEN Support pupils as at January 2017**



Source: SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables

### 2.4.0 Ethnicity

Latest ethnicity data indicates that children and young people from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups in the 0-15 age range represented 18% of children under the age of three, 47% of 4-10 year olds, and 28% of 11-15 year olds in North Lincolnshire.

Between 2013 and 2017 the percentage of BME pupils in North Lincolnshire primary schools increased from 11.97% to 14.87%, a rise of 2.90 percentage points. Nationally there was a 3.60 percentage point increase over the same time period, with 32% of primary pupils classed as being from a BME grouping in 2017.

From 2013 to 2017 the percentage of BME pupils in North Lincolnshire secondary schools increased from 8.94% to 11.31%, a change of 2.37 percentage points. Nationally there was a 4.90 percentage point increase over the same time period, with 29% of secondary pupils classed as being from a BME grouping in 2017.

The BME cohort in our two North Lincolnshire special schools is 9.78% of the school population compared to the national figure of 28%.

The biggest growth in population can be seen in the 'Any Other White Background' cohort of children within the Primary and Secondary sector.

## SEN EHCP/Statement

As at February 2018 there were 918 children who had an EHCP/Statement in North Lincolnshire. Of the 918 children, 86.3% identify as 'White-British'.

**Table 2.4.1: Ethnicity Breakdown of children with an EHC / Statement as at 23 February 2018**

Ethnicity	No of SEN (EHCP & Statement) February 2018	% of SEN
Bangladeshi	19	2.1%
Indian	2	0.2%
Any other Asian background	2	0.2%
Pakistani	3	0.3%
Black African	1	0.1%
Black Caribbean	1	0.1%
Chinese	3	0.3%
Any other Mixed background	6	0.7%
White and Asian	1	0.1%
White and Black African	1	0.1%
White and Black Caribbean	2	0.2%
Info not yet obtained	20	2.2%
Any other Ethnic Group	5	0.5%
Refused	1	0.1%
White British	792	86.3%
White Eastern European	1	0.1%
White English	22	2.4%
White European	23	2.5%
White, UK Heritage	1	0.1%
White Irish	1	0.1%
Traveller - Irish Heritage	2	0.2%
White Other	5	0.5%
None	4	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>918</b>	

Source: Live data from Capita as at 23/02/2018

## SEN Support

As at February 2018 there were 2839 children that were SEN support in North Lincolnshire. Of these 2839, 88.9% identify as 'White-British'.

**Table 2.4.2: Ethnicity Breakdown of SEN Support children as at 23 February 2018**

Ethnicity	No of SEN (EHCP & Statement) February 2018	% of SEN
Bangladeshi	20	0.7%
Indian	4	0.1%
Any other Asian background	14	0.5%
Pakistani	7	0.2%
Black African	7	0.2%
Any other Black background	9	0.3%
Chinese	2	0.1%
Any other Mixed background	15	0.5%
White and Asian	12	0.4%
White and Black African	2	0.1%
White and Black Caribbean	7	0.2%
Info not yet obtained	25	0.9%
Any other Ethnic Group	11	0.4%
Refused	3	0.1%
White British	2525	88.9%
White English	5	0.2%
White European	110	3.9%
White Irish	1	0.0%
Traveller - Irish Heritage	3	0.1%
Any other White background	3	0.1%
White Other	17	0.6%
Gypsy/Roma	15	0.5%
None	22	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2839</b>	

*Source: Live data from Capita as at 23/02/2018*

## 2.5.0 Children and young people with SEN statement / EHC plan

As at January 2017, there were 755 pupils with a statement or EHC plan within North Lincolnshire. This is 3.1% of the total school population compared with 2.8% of pupils nationally.

(Source: SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables).

During the same time period, there were 2730 pupils on SEN Support within North Lincolnshire. This is 11.2% of the total school population compared with 11.6% nationally. The percentage of pupils with a statement of EHCP in North Lincolnshire can be broken down by education phase. As at January 2017, there were 1.1% in primary, 2.3% in secondary and 99.7% in special schools compared to respective national figures of 1.3%, 1.7% and 96.7% (Source: SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables).

The breakdown of education phase is shown in the table below:

**Table 2.5.1: Breakdown by education phase of pupils with a statement/EHCP and on SEN Support**

	Statement/EHCP	SEN Support
Primary	1.1%	10.7%
<i>National</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>12.2%</i>
Secondary	2.3%	12.2%
<i>National</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>10.7%</i>
Special Schools	99.7%	0.3%
<i>National</i>	<i>96.7%</i>	<i>2.6%</i>

Source: SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables

## Children (Looked After)

A looked after child is defined under the Children Act 1989. A child is classed as 'looked after' if the local authority provided accommodation for a continuous period of more than 24 hours, and is subject to care order or is subject to a placement order.

The table below shows the percentage of SEN support (without an EHC Plan/ statement) within North Lincolnshire is 43%, which is higher than the national average of 29.6%.

**Table 2.5.1: Looked After Children with and without SEN statement /EHC plan**

	2015		2016		2017	
	With statement/ EHCP	Without Statement/ EHCP	With statement/ EHCP	Without Statement/ EHCP	With statement/ EHCP	Without Statement/ EHCP
North Lincolnshire	32.4%	29.5%	24.8%	32.1%	25.0%	32.1%
National	27.6%	32.9%	27.0%	30.4%	26.7%	29.6%

Source: SFR 20-2018 National and Underlying Data Tables and National Tables 2016 and SFR11-2016 Main Tables 2015

Compared to 2016, the percentage of those **with a statement** within North Lincolnshire has marginally increased by 0.2 percentage points. However, the proportion of children with SEN but **without a statement** has remained the same.

## 2.6.0 Children eligible and claiming a Free School Meals (FSM) with an SEN statement / EHC

Table 2.8.1 shows 399 (45.4%) children with a statement/EHCP were eligible and claiming FSM (as at 1<sup>st</sup> February 2017). This is higher than the national comparator of 31.4%. It should be noted that the national data is for January 2017.

**Table 2.6.1: Children eligible and claiming a Free School Meals with an SEN statement / EHC plan**

	No. of children with a EHCP / SEN statement	No. of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming FSM	% of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals
North Lincolnshire	879	399	45.4%
National	225,953	70,841	31.4%

Source: Locally held information on Capita. National data extracted from SFR 37-2017 Additional Tables 2017

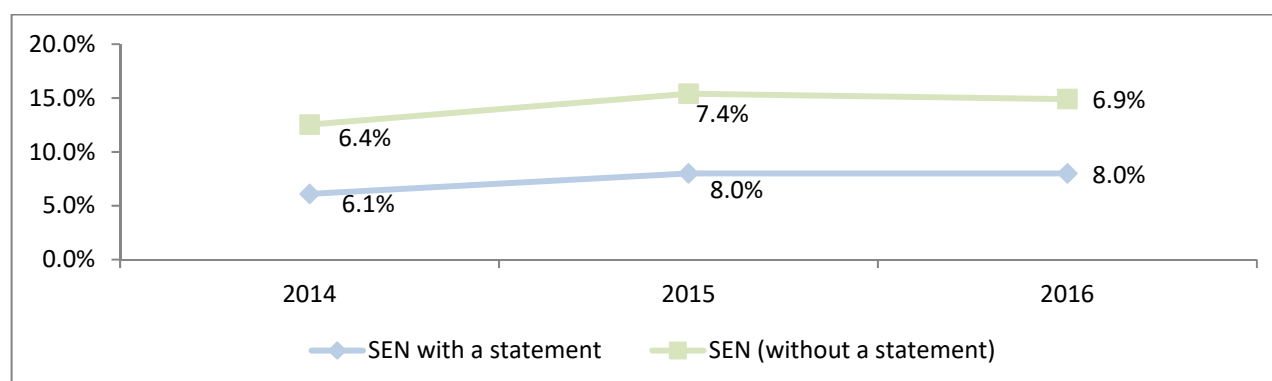
## 2.7.0 Fixed term Exclusions

‘Fixed term exclusion’ means that a pupil is not allowed in school for a disciplinary reason and will be excluded for a specified period of time. It is usually a period of 5 days or less. Pupils can be excluded for more than one episode in an academic year to a maximum of 45 days.

Since 2013, the percentage of children looked after who have had at least one fixed period exclusion has fluctuated - 2013 saw an increase of 4.8pp, whilst in 2015 a decrease of 1.1pp occurred.

Since 2014, North Lincolnshire has a higher proportion of children with at least one fixed period exclusion when compared to England statistics.

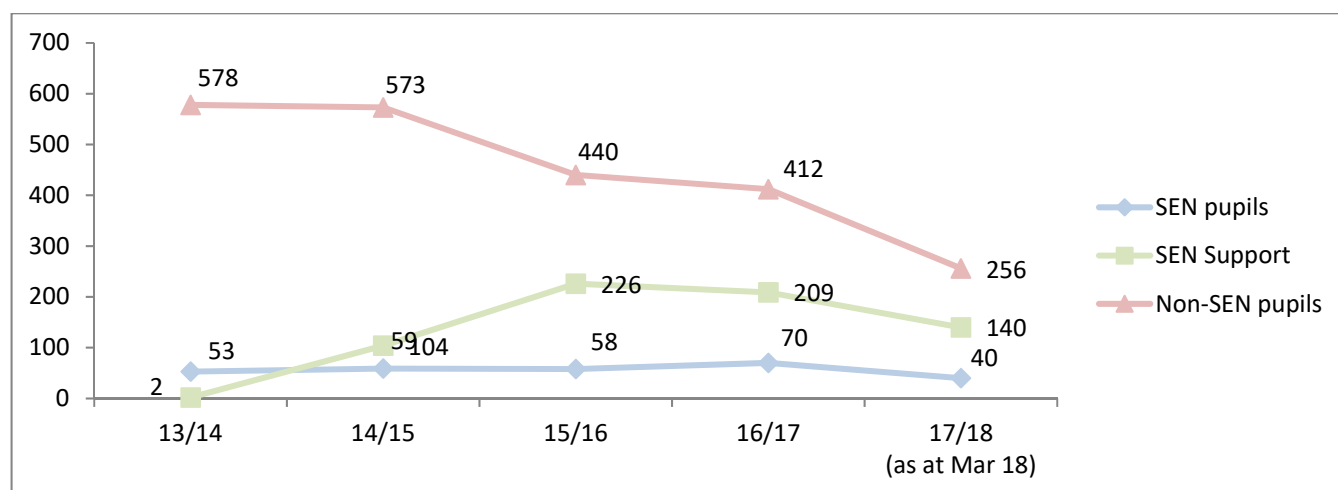
**Graph 2.7.1: Fixed period exclusions SEN pupils with and without a statement/EHCP**



Source: SEND dataset: Fixed period exclusions from school for SEN pupils with and without a statement



Graph 2.7.2: Number of SEN, SEN Support and non-SEN children with a fixed term exclusion



Source: Capita

For 2016/17, the reasons for exclusions and the number of events for each reason are provided below. For SEN pupils the top three categories with the highest proportions are: 'persistent disruptive behaviour', 'physical assault against pupil' and 'abusive/threatening adult'. Excluding the 'other' category, this is also true for SEN support pupils and non-SEN pupils.

Table 2.7.2: Reasons for exclusion and total events for SEN, SEN support and Non-SEN pupils

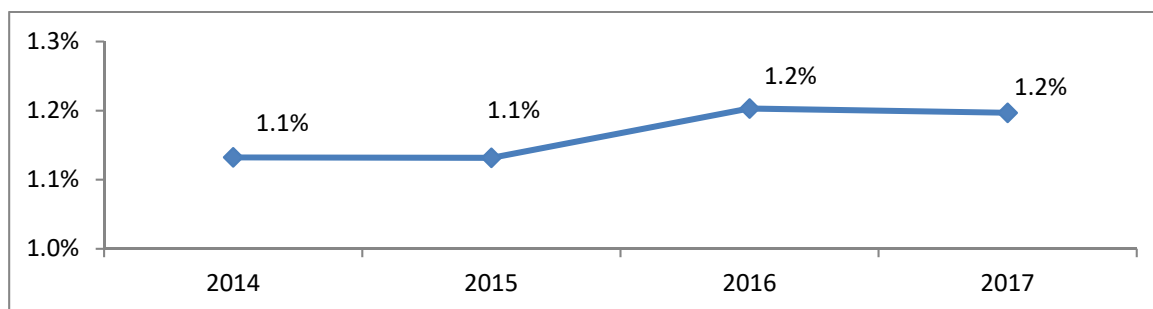
Reason for Exclusion	SEN		SEN Support		Non-SEN	
	2016/17	%	2016/17	%	2016/17	%
Abusive/threatening adult	29	12.2%	92	10.9%	134	10.5%
Abusive/threatening pupil	6	2.5%	24	2.8%	30	2.3%
Bullying	1	0.4%	1	0.1%	11	0.9%
Damage	9	3.8%	32	3.8%	26	2.0%
Drug and alcohol related	2	0.8%	5	0.6%	25	2.0%
Other	26	10.9%	99	11.7%	172	13.4%
Persistent disruptive behaviour	91	38.2%	446	52.8%	667	52.0%
Physical assault against adult	28	11.8%	44	5.2%	25	2.0%
Physical assault against pupil	40	16.8%	83	9.8%	148	11.5%
Racist abuse	3	1.3%	8	0.9%	26	2.0%
Sexual misconduct	2	0.8%	6	0.7%	5	0.4%
Theft	1	0.4%	5	0.6%	13	1.0%
<b>Total events</b>	<b>238</b>		<b>845</b>		<b>1282</b>	

Source: Capita

## 2.8.0 Special School Provision

North Lincolnshire has two special school provisions - one primary school and one secondary school with sixth form provision. The below graph shows the percentage of school aged children (as a percentage of North Lincolnshire's school population), that attend a special school provision.

**Graph 2.8.1: Percentage of children attending a special school provision in North Lincolnshire**



Source: Annual school census as at January

The proportion of children attending a specialist school provision in North Lincolnshire is marginally increasing. The increase is also true in terms of actual numbers as indicated below.

**Table 2.8.2: Number of children attending Special Schools in North Lincolnshire**

Establishment	2014	2015	2016	2017
St Luke's Primary School	116	121	132	133
St Hugh's Communication and Interaction College (including Sixth Form)	144	141	150	157
Total	260	262	282	290

Source: Annual school census as at January 2018

## 2.9.0 Transport to alternative provision and special schools information

The table below shows the transport provision for children attending alternative provision and also special schools both inside and outside of North Lincolnshire as at 09/03/2017 and 15/03/2018.

**Table 2.9.1: Transport provision for alternative provision and special schools**

	Taxis 2017	Taxis 2018	Coach/Bus 2017	Coach/Bus 2018	Other 2017	Other 2018
North Lincolnshire	46	47	49	31	8	39
Out of Area	35	24	4	2	0	1

Source: School Transport, Capita

The 'other' category includes transport such as ambulances, vehicles with a tail lift and also vehicles that are used by the parent/carer where they claim the mileage.

## 2.10.0 Pupils with SEN placed in SEN units or Resourced Provision

### SEN Support

As at January 2017, there were a total of 2698 pupils (1581 primary and 1117 secondary) on SEN support within North Lincolnshire. Of these, 52 were placed in SEN units and 38 were placed in resourced provision.

When comparing primary SEN unit placements against the regional figure, North Lincolnshire has a higher proportion (2.3%) than the Yorkshire & Humber (0.3%). However, in respect of secondary pupils, North Lincolnshire has a lower proportion (1.4% compared to 1.8%).

In North Lincolnshire, there are 1.1% of primary pupils placed in resourced provision and 0.4% in the Yorkshire & Humber region. In respect of secondary pupils, North Lincolnshire is marginally below the regional figure of 2% with 1.9% of secondary pupils placed in resourced provision.

The table below shows the breakdown of SEN support primary and secondary pupils placed in both SEN units and resourced provisions.

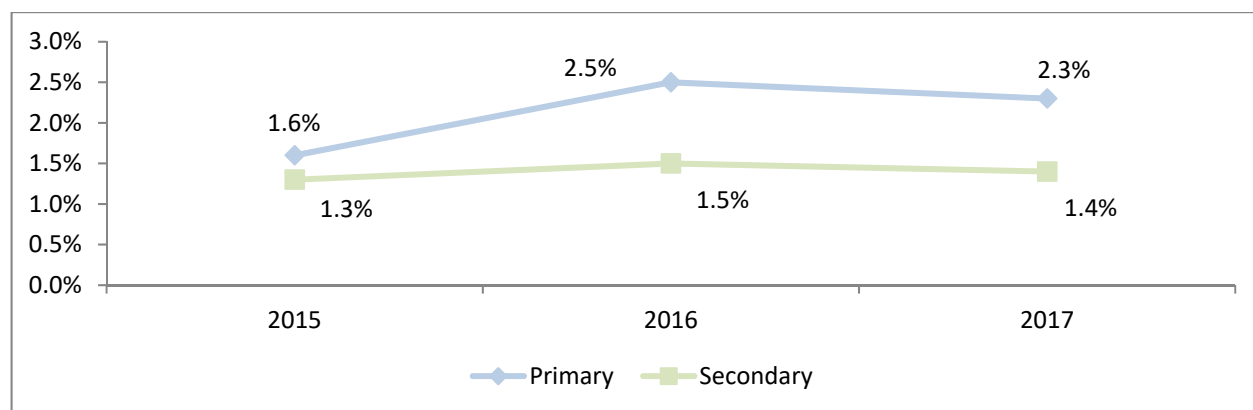
**Table 2.10.1: Pupils on SEN Support in SEN Units or Resourced Provision**

	Total on SEN Support	Pupils placed in SEN units	% of pupils placed in SEN units	Pupils placed in resourced provision	% of pupils placed in resourced provision
<i>North Lincolnshire Primary</i>	1,581	36	2.3%	17	1.1%
<i>North Lincolnshire Secondary</i>	1,117	16	1.4%	21	1.9%
<i>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Primary</i>	60,513	153	0.3%	266	0.4%
<i>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Secondary</i>	34,065	598	1.8%	687	2.0%

Source: SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables, January 2017

The graph below shows the yearly trend from 2015 of pupils on SEN support within North Lincolnshire (both primary and secondary) that are placed within SEN units.

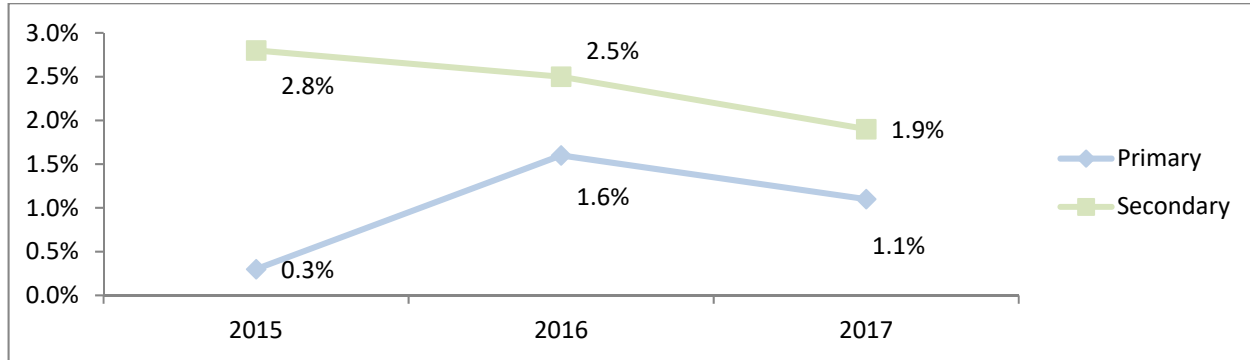
**Graph 2.10.1: Percentage of pupils on SEN Support trend (Primary & Secondary) in SEN units**



Source: SFR25-2015, SFR29-2016 & SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables

The graph below shows the yearly trend from 2015 of pupils on SEN support within North Lincolnshire (both primary and secondary) that are placed within resourced provision.

**Graph 2.10.3: Percentage of pupils on SEN Support (Primary & Secondary) placed in resourced provision**



Source: SFR25-2015, SFR29-2016 & SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables

**EHCP/Statement**

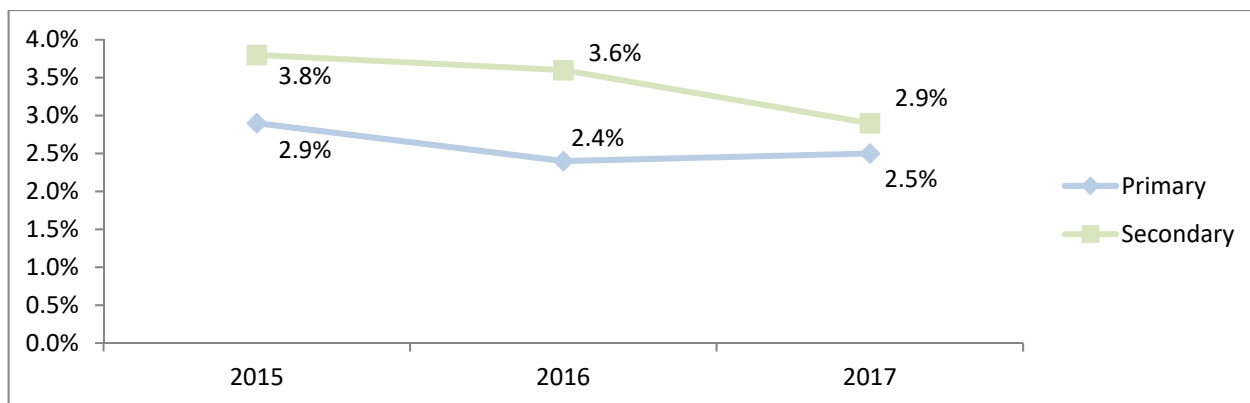
As at January 2017, there were a total of 363 SEN pupils (157 primary and 206 secondary) with a statement or EHCP. Of these, 10 were placed in SEN units and 9 were placed within resourced provision.

When comparing primary SEN unit placements against the regional figure, North Lincolnshire is 2 percentage points higher (2.5%) when compared to the Yorkshire & Humber (0.5%). However, in respect of secondary pupils, North Lincolnshire has a lower proportion (2.9% compared to the regional figure of 3.2%).

For primary SEN pupils placed in resourced provision, there are 1.9% in North Lincolnshire and the Yorkshire & Humber has a significantly higher proportion of 6.4%. For secondary pupils, North Lincolnshire is below the regional figure of 8.8% with only 2.9% of primary pupils placed in resourced provision.

The graph below shows the yearly trend from 2015 of SEN pupils with a statement/EHCP within North Lincolnshire (both primary and secondary) placed in SEN units.

**Graph 2.10.2: Percentage of SEN pupils with statement/EHCP trend (Primary & Secondary) in SEN units**



Source: SFR25-2015, SFR29-2016 & SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables

The table below shows the breakdown of primary and secondary pupils with SEN with a statement or EHCP placed in both SEN units and resourced provisions.

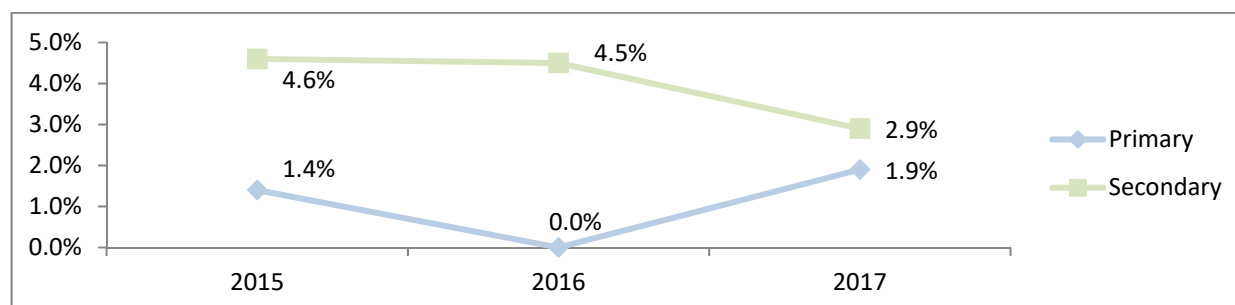
**Table 2.10.2: Pupils with SEN with Statements or EHCPs in SEN Units or Resourced Provision**

	Total pupils with SEN with Statements or EHCP's	Pupils placed in SEN units	% of pupils placed in SEN units	Pupils placed in resourced provision	% of pupils placed in resourced provision
North Lincolnshire Primary	157	4	2.5%	3	1.9%
North Lincolnshire Secondary	206	6	2.9%	6	2.9%
Yorkshire & Humber Primary	5,615	27	0.5%	358	6.4%
Yorkshire & Humber Secondary	4,872	156	3.2%	429	8.8%

Source: SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables, January 2017

The graph below shows the yearly trend from 2015 of SEN pupils with a statement/EHCP within North Lincolnshire (both primary and secondary) placed in resourced provision.

**Graph 2.10.4: Percentage of SEN pupils with statement/EHCP trend (Primary & Secondary) in resourced provision**

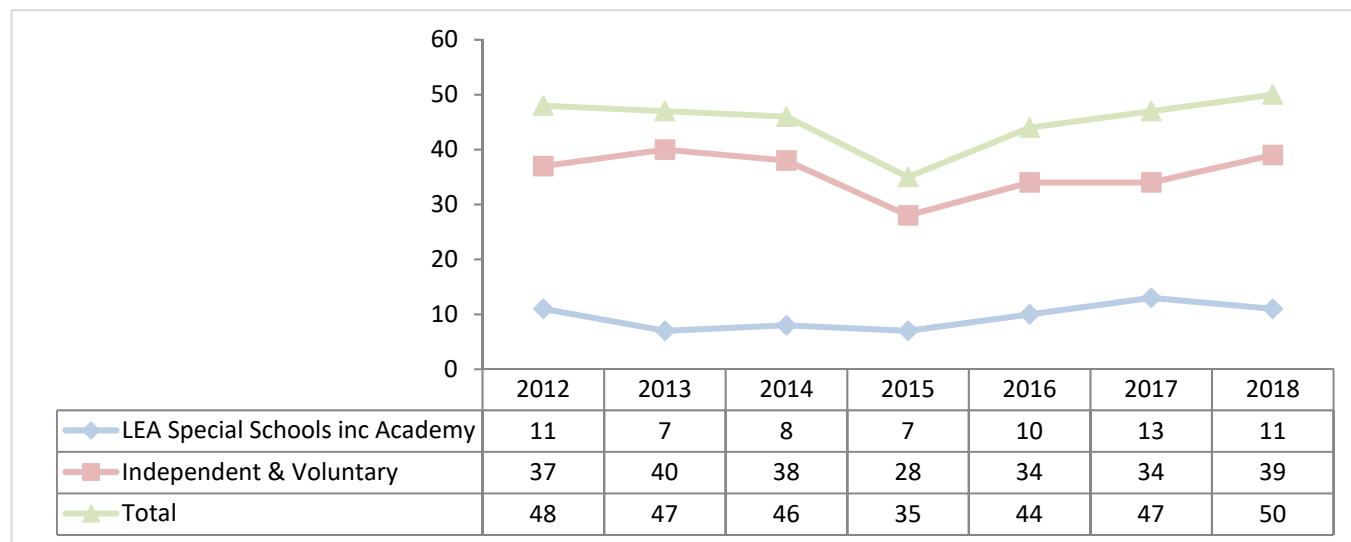


Source: SFR25-2015, SFR29-2016 & SFR37-2017 Local Authority Tables

### 2.11.0 Out of County School Placements

As at March 2018 North Lincolnshire had 50 children with SEND that were placed out of county for their educational provision (this includes both residential and non-residential placements). The data in the graph below shows that the number of out of county placements has remained reasonably constant, showing that local provision is meeting children and young people’s needs.

**Graph 2.11.1: Number of children in out of county placements**

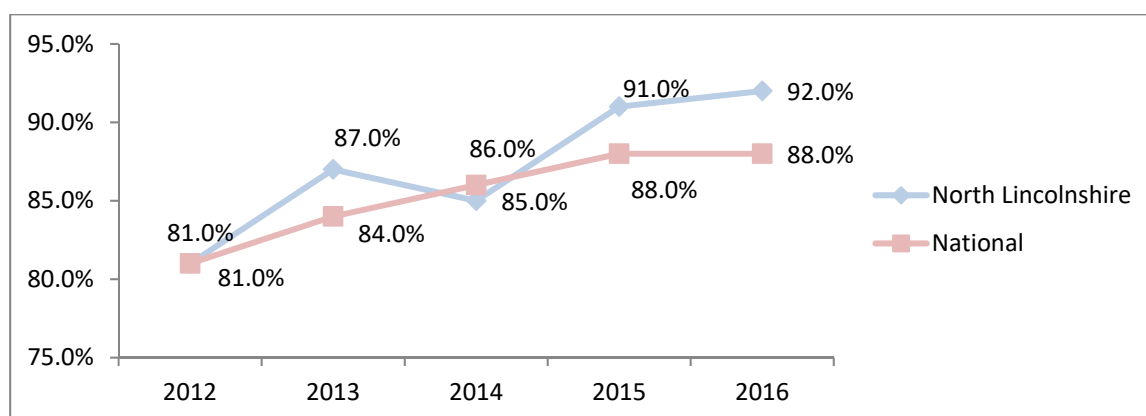


Source: Capita

### 2.12.0 Young People who are Not in Education, Employment or training and are SEN

After leaving school all young people are monitored for their education, training and employment status. Any young person that is not in education, training or employment is considered ‘NEET’. The graph below shows the key stage 4 SEN cohort who are in education, employment or training at 17.

**Graph 2.12.1: Percentage of Young People who have SEN statement / EHCP and are EET**



A higher proportion of North Lincolnshire young people with SEND are in education, employment or training than their national counterparts (4 percentage points higher than the national average in 2016 and has been increasing year on year since 2014).

## Theme 3: Disability

### 3.1.0 Information on Children in North Lincolnshire with a disability

The Equality Act 2010 defines disability as ‘a physical or mental impairment which has a long-term (a year or more) and substantial adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.’ This includes sensory impairments such as those that affect sight and hearing, as well as long-term health conditions such as asthma, diabetes or epilepsy.

#### Children in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

One way to estimate the number of children and young people with a disability is to look at those people in receipt of the DLA payment. The DLA payment provides financial assistance to parents / carers who look after children under 16 who have difficulties walking or need more looking after than a child of the same age who does not have a disability.

The data below gives an indication of the number of moderate to severely disabled children under 5 years old in North Lincolnshire who are in receipt of the care component of Disability Living Allowance.

In August 2017 there were 149 children under 5 in receipt of DLA in North Lincolnshire, of which 136 were in receipt of the middle or higher rate.

**Table 3.1.1: Number of under 5s in receipt of a DLA payment**

Total number of under 5s in receipt of a payment	Total number of under 5s in receipt of the middle rate	Total number of under 5s in receipt of the higher rate
149	95	44

A middle rate means a child requires frequent or constant supervision during the day or at times when they are in receipt of medication (e.g. dialysis). A higher rate means the child requires frequent or constant supervision during the day and night.

The table 3.1.2 below shows a breakdown of conditions for the 149 children under 5 receiving a payment. You will note that there are only 145 children accounted for in the below table. The remainder were spread across a large number of other conditions and figures have suppressed due to small numbers in each condition.

**Table 3.1.2: Conditions breakdown of under 5's in receipt of a DLA payment**

	Disease of the muscles, bones or joints	Blindness	Deafness	Chest Disease	Cystic Fibrosis	Epilepsy	Neurological Diseases	Learning Difficulties	Behavioural Disorder	Bowel and Stomach Disease	Unknown
No of Children	14	8	6	10	6	7	10	28	19	6	31
Percentage	9.4%	5.4%	4.0%	6.7%	4.0%	4.7%	6.7%	18.8%	12.8%	4.0%	20.8%

### Children in receipt Personal independent payment (PIP)

A personal independence payment is paid to help with the extra costs incurred to individuals aged 16 to 64 with a long term health condition or a disability. An individual could be awarded between £22 and £141.10 a week, the amount is dependent on how the condition affects the individual.

The PIP payment was introduced on the 8<sup>th</sup> April 2013 and started to replace the Disability Living allowance for working age people.

The below table gives an indication of how many people living in North Lincolnshire have registered and are claiming a payment in North Lincolnshire.

**Table 3.1.3: PIP Registration and Claims population data (as at Oct 17)**

	Number of registrations for PIP	Number of claimants
North Lincolnshire	8,837	4,852
England	72,057	1,607,188

Source: DWP Personal independence payments: Official Statistics Stat Xplore

A PIP can be claimed for a range of different health conditions and disabilities; these can be seen in the table below. The table also gives the relevant numbers for each condition / disability and how North Lincolnshire compares to England.

**Table 3.1.4: PIP Claims breakdown by Health Condition and Disability (Oct 17)**

	North Lincolnshire		England	
	Number of Claims	Percentage of Total Claims	Number of Claims	Percentage of Total Claims
Autoimmune disease (connective tissue disorders)	26	0.5%	8771	0.5%
Cardiovascular disease	154	3.2%	41902	2.6%
Diseases of the immune system	...	0.0%	502	0.0%
Diseases of the liver, gallbladder, biliary tract	22	0.5%	6181	0.4%
Endocrine disease	40	0.8%	15605	1.0%
Gastrointestinal disease	35	0.7%	12311	0.8%
Genitourinary disease	28	0.6%	11846	0.7%
Haematological Disease	12	0.2%	3102	0.2%
Hearing disorders	28	0.6%	12439	0.8%
Infectious disease	...	0.0%	2779	0.2%
Malignant disease	205	4.2%	61141	3.8%
Metabolic disease	9	0.2%	2766	0.2%
Multisystem and extremes of age	...	0.0%	485	0.0%
Musculoskeletal disease (general)	1221	25.2%	334171	20.8%
Musculoskeletal disease (regional)	687	14.2%	215443	13.4%
Neurological disease	624	12.9%	194496	12.1%
Psychiatric disorders	1359	28.0%	566636	35.3%
Respiratory disease	284	5.9%	76451	4.8%
Skin disease	36	0.7%	9827	0.6%



Unknown or missing	8	0.2%	2657	0.2%
Visual disease	74	1.5%	27677	1.7%
Total	4852		1607188	

*Source: DWP Personal independence payments: Official Statistics Stat Xplore*

The above table shows that a 'Psychiatric disorder' is the most common type of health condition a person claiming PIP will have. In North Lincolnshire this is 7.3 percentage points lower than the national comparison. The second most common is 'Musculoskeletal disease (general)' and this shows North Lincolnshire as 4.4 percentage points higher than the national comparison.

### DFE number of children with a disability formula

Calculating the number of children with disabilities is complex, because not all children with disabilities are recorded by one agency, or recorded consistently by agencies. The Department for Education has produced a formula to estimate the number of children in a local authority area who may have a disability. The formula produces an estimated range of children within an upper and a lower banding limit:

- **The lower banding figure** is either (a) the number of children with a statement or (b) the number of children receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA), whichever one is the highest.
- **The higher banding figure** is simply the number of children with a statement combined with the number of children receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA).

The DfE suggest that a likely estimate of the number of children with a disability in a local authority is between the two banding figures.

**Table 3.1.5: Children and Young People living In North Lincolnshire with disabilities and DLA claims**

Number of 0-15 children in the North Lincolnshire Population 2015	Number in receipt of Mobility Element	Number in receipt of the Higher Level Care Element	Mobility element percentage	Higher level care percentage
31300	700	320	1.8%	0.8%

*Data source: North Lincolnshire Strategic Assessment, Population 2016 and Vulnerable Children & Young People 2016*

### 3.2.0 Children in Need with a disability

Children are defined as being 'in need', under section 17 of the Children Act 1989. They are those whose vulnerability is such that they are unlikely to reach or maintain a satisfactory level of health or development, or their health and development will be significantly impaired, without the provision of services [section 17(10)] . This includes those who are disabled.

The table below shows that, as at March 2017, 14.3% of children in need in North Lincolnshire had a recorded disability compared with 12.9% nationally. Compared to the previous year this has increased by 2.4%.

**Table 3.2.1: Local, Regional and National data on percentage of children in need with a recorded disability**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
North Lincolnshire	15.1%	11.9%	14.3%
Yorkshire & Humber	11.4%	12.0%	11.0%
National	13.0%	12.7%	12.9%

*Source: SFR41-2015, SFR52-2016 & SFR61-2017 Main Tables, Characteristics of Children in Need*

**Table 3.2.2: Percentage of children in need with a disability in North Lincolnshire, breakdown by disability**

Disability	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Autism/Asperger Syndrome	20.4%	19.5%	20.2%
Behaviour	42.1%	42.9%	45.7%
Communication	53.9%	55.6%	55.8%
Consciousness	12.5%	14.3%	16.3%
Hand Function	14.5%	14.3%	14.7%
Hearing	11.8%	12.0%	10.9%
Incontinence	35.5%	33.8%	31.8%
Learning	67.8%	69.9%	66.7%
Mobility	32.2%	37.6%	32.6%
Personal Care	40.8%	42.9%	39.5%
Vision	18.4%	18.0%	16.3%
Other Disability	12.5%	15.8%	15.5%

*Source: SFR41-2015, SFR52-2016 & SFR61-2017 Main Tables, Characteristics of Children in Need*

The table above shows that, as at March 2017, within North Lincolnshire a large majority of children in need have a learning disability (66.7%) and a majority have a communication disability (55.8%). This has been the case for the previous two years. Communication needs have increased year on year, however, learning disabilities have decreased in 2017 compared to 2016.

## Theme 4: Health

### 4.1.0 Visual and Hearing impairment

As at February 2018, there are 75 children in North Lincolnshire who are receiving support from the visual impairment service. The breakdown of the need levels are shown below:

**Table 4.1.1: Visual impairment Support category breakdown**

Support Category	Support Category Definition	Number of Young People
A	Profound vision loss	9
B	Severe vision loss	0
C	Moderate vision loss	10
D	Mild vision loss	40
SP	Special school placement	16
SP+	Child undergoing short term intervention	0
IG	Information gathering – initial consideration to complete a functional visual assessment	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>

*Data Source: Visually Impaired Service (as at 27/02/2018)*

As at March 2018 North Lincolnshire has 179 children receiving a service from the Hearing Support Team, 88 have permanent hearing loss and 91 have a temporary hearing loss.

### 4.2.0 Speech and Language Therapy

As at March 2018, the Speech and Language therapy service in North Lincolnshire had 435 open cases that attended mainstream schools. Forty nine children had an SEN statement or an EHC and 386 children had significant speech, language and communication needs but do not have a statement of SEN or EHCP.

Between September 2017 and Feb 2018 the service has received 161 school aged referrals, this is an average of 27 referrals a month. Of these 161 referrals, 7 children had an EHCP.

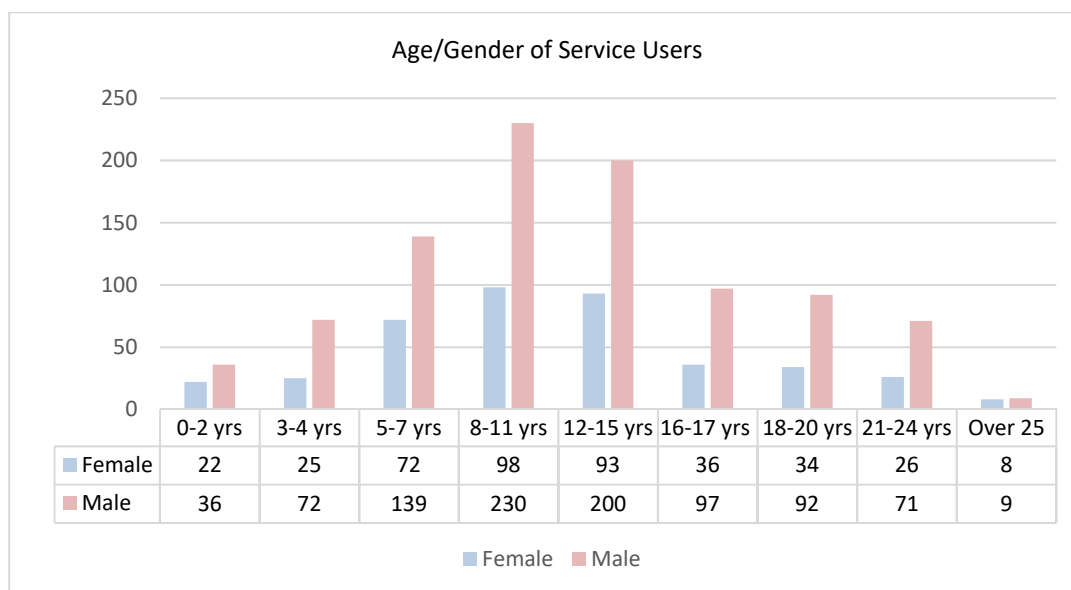
### 4.3.0 Kaleidoscope

The contract which Kaleidoscope operated has now been taken over by Brigg Carers Support. As at the time of this document, the service had not been running long enough to provide meaningful information. The information below has been taken from the Quarter 2, 2017 performance monitoring report whilst Kaleidoscope still held the contract. Once information is available this will be added into this document.

Kaleidoscope offers support services to families of children with additional needs, disabilities and long term conditions. The support is provided to children and young people in the age groups 0-25. The services range from emotional support to practical craft activities for children and parent / carers.

At the end of Quarter 2 17/18 Kaleidoscope had 1360 children from 1210 families registered with them and had 49 new registrations within the quarter. The graph below shows the age/gender breakdown of service users.

**Graph 4.3.1: Age and Gender break down of children registered with kaleidoscope**



Source: How Action for Children works, Performance Report Quarter 2 2017-18

The above graph shows that there are significantly more 8 to 11 and 12 to 15 year olds registered for a service than any other age groups. This means there is likely to be an increased demand on services as these young people get older and start to transition to adulthood / adult services.

### Accessing Services

The table below shows the number of times Kaleidoscope’s services were accessed and the number of families for the first two quarters of 2017/18.

**Table 4.3.1: Accessing Kaleidoscope services**

	Quarter 1 (17/18)	Quarter 2 (17/18)
No of times services accessed	660	669
No of families receiving support	210	238

Source: How Action for Children works, Performance Report Quarter 2 2017-18

## Ethnicity

As at quarter 2 (2017/18) there were 1360 children registered with Kaleidoscope. Of these, 1232 children (91%) identify as 'white British'.

**Table 4.3.2: Ethnicity breakdown of children accessing Kaleidoscope services**

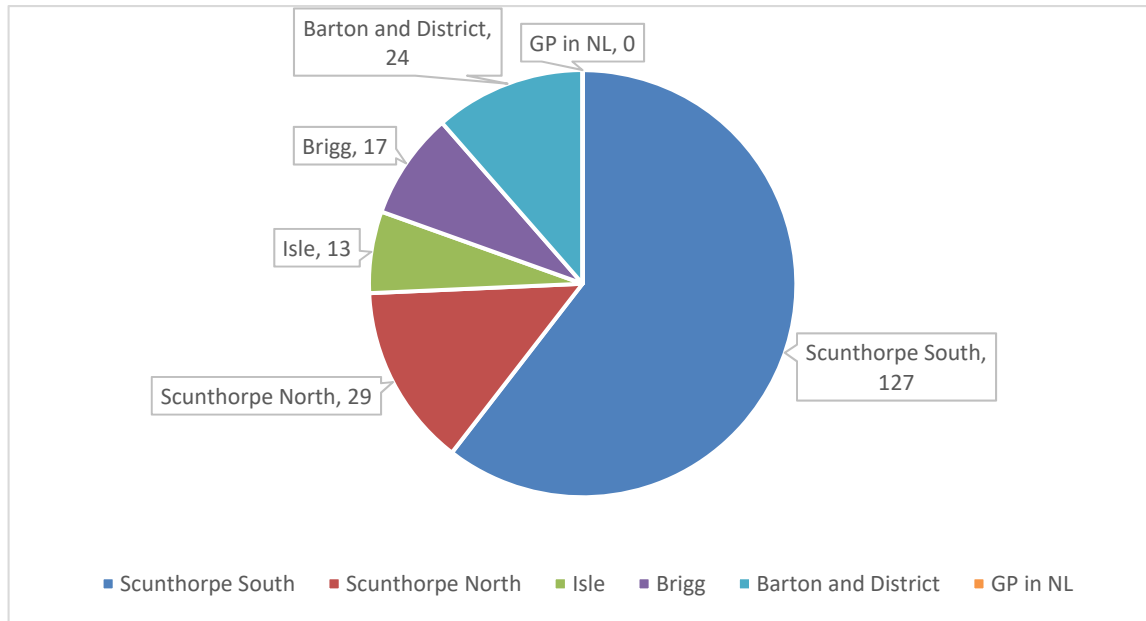
Ethnicity	Quantity
White British	1232
Bangladeshi	18
Black African	4
British Bangladeshi	2
Chinese	4
Indian	5
Kurdish	1
Lithuanian	2
Not given	41
Other Asian	6
Other mixed	8
Other white	19
Bengali	1
Pakistani	6
South African British	1
White and Asian	2
White and Black African	1
White and Black Caribbean	2
Any other ethnicity	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1360</b>

Source: How Action for Children works, Performance Report Quarter 2 2017-18

### Family Access by Locality

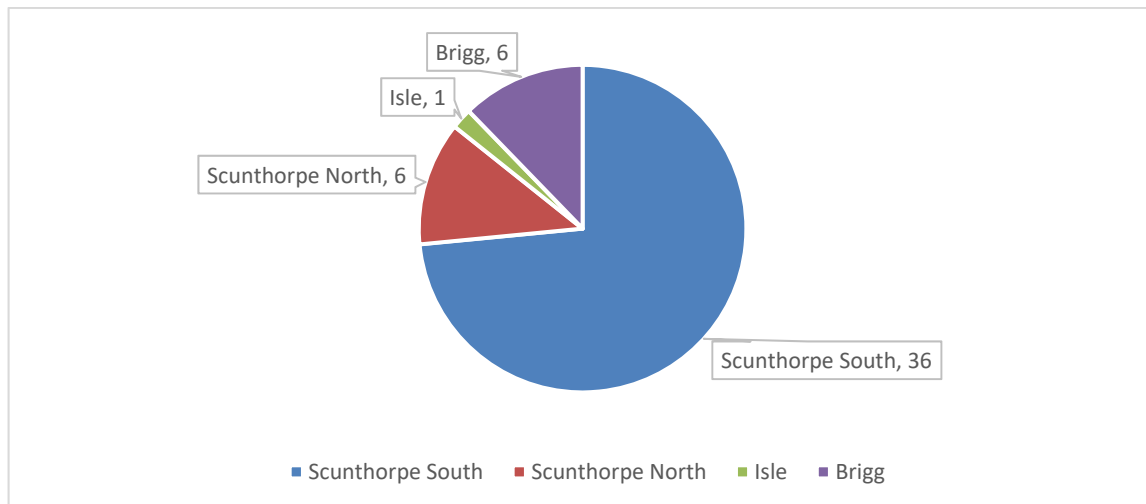
The charts below show the breakdown by locality of families which accessed Kaleidoscope services during quarter 2 (17/18) and the localities of new registrations. A majority of families are located in the locality of Scunthorpe South which comprises the wards of Ashby, Bottesford, Brumby, Frodingham and Kingsway with Lincoln Gardens and most of the new registrations are also from this locality.

**Chart 4.3.1: Localities of Families**



Source: How Action for Children works, Performance Report Quarter 2 2017-18

**Chart 4.3.2: Localities of Families (new registrations)**



Source: How Action for Children works, Performance Report Quarter 2 2017-18

### Tiered Support

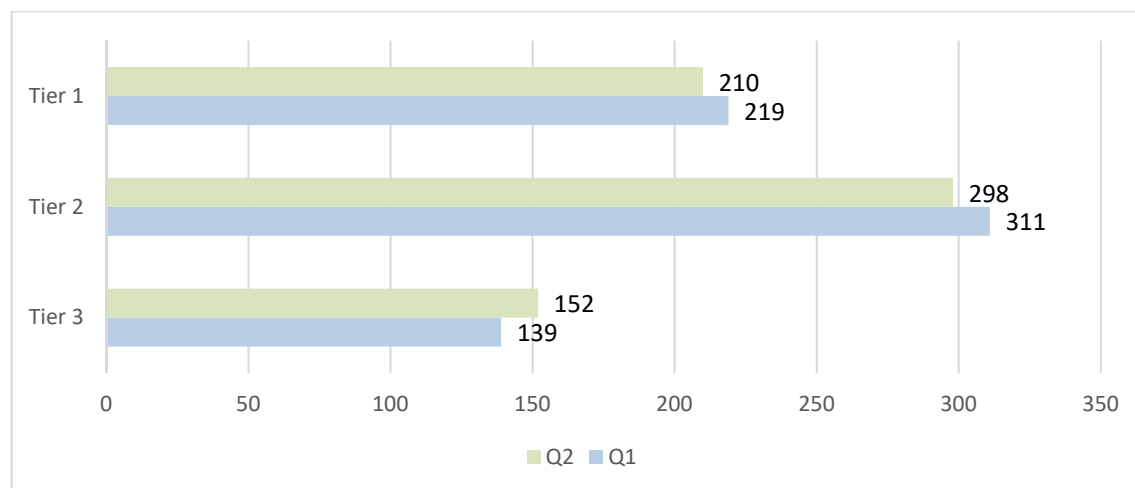
The graph below shows the number of families accessing either the tier 1, 2 or 3 level of support for both quarters 1 and 2 (17/18). The tiered model is as follows:

Tier 1 = Safe and well-being checks, information and signposting

Tier 2 = Package of support, one or more services

Tier 3 = Key working, emotional support

**Graph 4.3.2: Number of families receiving tiered support**



Source: How Action for Children works, Performance Report Quarter 2 2017-18

### Sibling Support Programme (SIBS)

The SIBS programme provides the appropriate support to siblings to meet their level of need. The sessions are held monthly and include tailored activities to meet the needs identified in the young person's assessment.

This includes exploring emotions, feelings, developing coping strategies and engaging with others in a similar situation. The groups provide time out, the opportunity to share stories and experiences with others. When young people complete the program, they are signposted to other activity clubs and available support.

As at quarter 2 (17/18) 95% of siblings engaged with the program found it either helpful or very helpful.

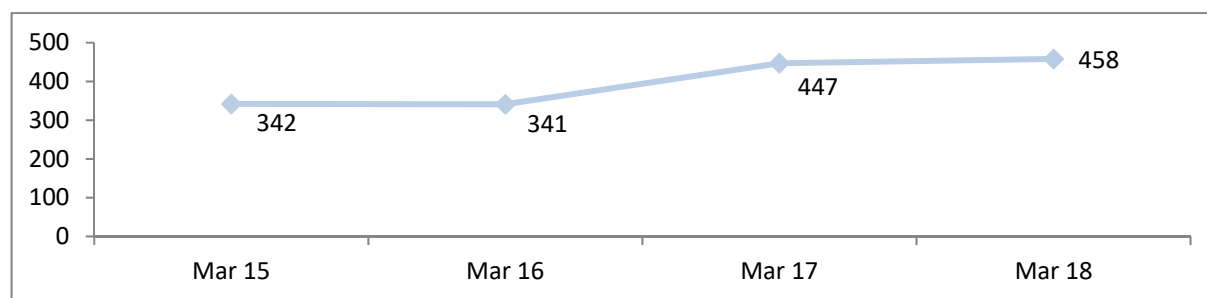
#### 4.4.0 Short breaks

Short break services in North Lincolnshire meet the requirements of the 'Breaks for Carers of Disabled Children Regulations 2011'. The services can range from sitting to Butterflies short break fostering scheme.

As at 1 March 2018 there were 458 children aged 0 to 18 registered with the short break service. Three hundred and eleven of these children are able to access group based services and 147 are able to access individual provision, community provision or are receiving a direct payment.

The below graph shows the number of children registered at the end of each financial year. Please note the figure for 2018 is a predicted figure and is expected to rise to approximately 465.

**Graph 4.4.1: Number of registrations as at 31 March each year**



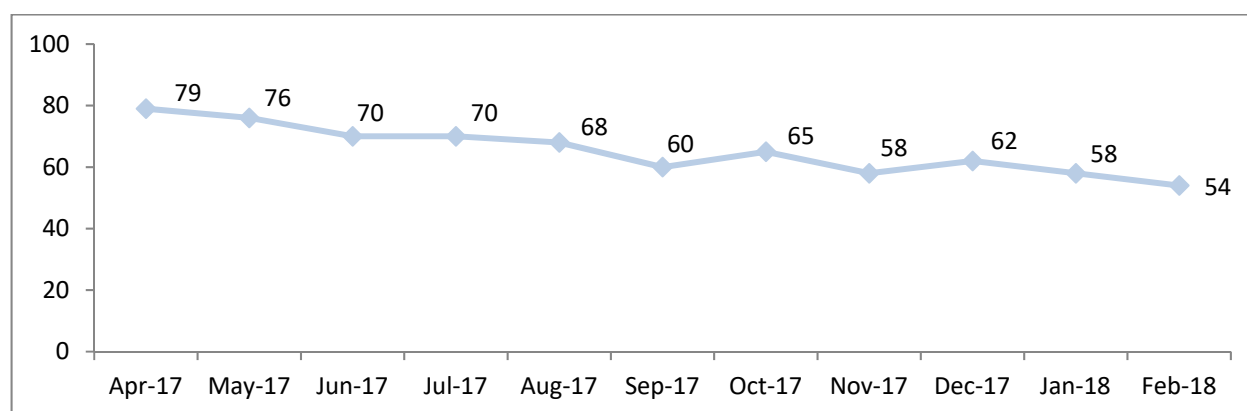
Source: Short Breaks Service

#### 4.5.0 Overnight Short Breaks at the Cygnets

The Cygnets is a short breaks residential home. It provides overnight short breaks to children with learning difficulties and complex needs. Children receiving a service from the Cygnets can be aged between 5 and 18. The Cygnets has 6 beds, one of which is allocated as an emergency provision.

As at February 2018, there were 22 children and young people receiving a service from the Cygnets. Eighteen of these receive overnight short breaks whilst 4 are being introduced to the service and receive tea visits and day care only. The graph below indicates how many overnight short breaks were provided by the Cygnets in the last year.

**Graph 4.5.1: Number of overnight short breaks at the Cygnets (Apr 17 – Feb 18)**



Source: The Cygnets

The above graph shows the monthly demand varies between 54 and 79 overnight stays a month. During this time period, there were 31 nights in total which were cancelled by parents. Reasons for this were generally due to illness/hospital admission, family holidays or other family events.

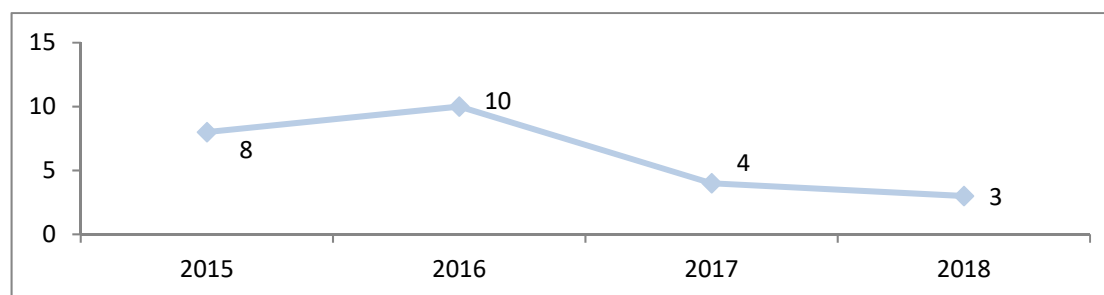
It should be noted that the Cygnets does not open every other weekend or on public holidays.

#### 4.6.0 Home Care

Some children and families with complex needs access services within the home environment for support. The graph below reflects the number of children accessing this service from 2015 until 2018. Since 2016 there has been a decrease in numbers, however consideration needs to be given to the fact that these children are high need cases.



**Graph 4.6.1: Number of children accessing Home Care**

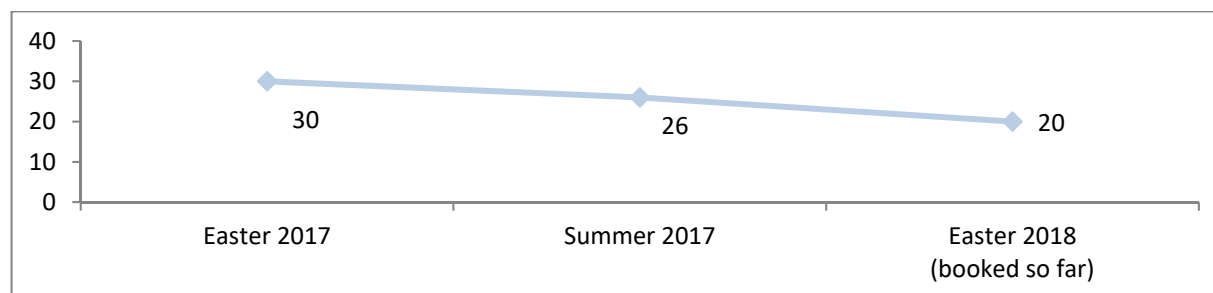


Source: Short Breaks Service

#### 4.7.0 Children accessing play schemes

Children’s Links provides a high quality, enjoyable, child and young person focused play scheme for children and young people with complex health needs and disabilities. Children attending the play scheme have a range of complex needs including epilepsy, gastric symptoms, cerebral palsy and profound and multiple disabilities. The play schemes are delivered during the school holidays (2 days a week for Easter, 3 days a week in summer). The numbers of children attending the play schemes are shown below:

**Graph 4.7.1: Number of children attending a play scheme**



Source: Short Breaks Service

#### 4.8.0 Children with Long term and Chronic Conditions

This section gives a brief overview of children in the following groups:

- Life limiting conditions
- Life threatening conditions
- Long term – low incidence / high need conditions
- High incidence long term conditions

These conditions are very wide ranging and could be lifelong (e.g. deafness, autism, and type 1 diabetes), slow deteriorating (e.g. muscular dystrophy), potentially curable (e.g. cancers) and variable course (e.g. cystic fibrosis).

Accurate local data about the number of 0-19s (especially children under 2 years of age) living with low incidence life limiting conditions is not available. Estimates are based on:

- Applying national prevalence estimates to local births and child population data
- Examining child hospital admissions for specific life limiting conditions
- Examining local service data e.g. hearing impaired service etc.

National estimates suggest the following estimated incidence and prevalence of specific conditions amongst North Lincolnshire's child population:

**Table 4.8.1 Children with low incidence/ high need long term conditions incident rates and prevalence**

	Incidence rate ratio	Incident rate estimate	Estimated prevalence in NL
Sickle Cell or Thalassaemia	1 in 1900	Less than 1 case a year	18 children and young people living with the condition in North Lincolnshire
Hearing loss	Approximately 1-2 in every 1000 children is born with a severe or profound hearing loss.	2-4 cases a year in North Lincolnshire	Half of all children with profound hearing loss develop this during childhood, including 30% postnatal infection, 20% causes unknown. This gives a total estimated population of children with severe or profound hearing loss of 80.
Cystic Fibrosis	1 in 2,500 births	almost 1 case a year, every 2 years	Estimated prevalence amongst 0-19s in North Lincolnshire - 15 children and young people living with the condition
Sight loss- moderate to severe visual impairment,	2 in 1,000 children and young people up to 25 years of age	93 0-24 year olds in North Lincolnshire	Two thirds of childhood vision impairment is present from birth or diagnosed in the first year of life. In 2015, 10 children registered were blind in North Lincolnshire and 5 partially sighted.
Sight loss- blind or severely sight impaired	This includes 5 in 10,000 0-15s who are blind or severely sight impaired	30 children in N Lincolnshire	
Crohn's Disease and	5.85 per 100,000 under 16	Estimated 3 children/young people under 16 living with the disease in North Lincolnshire	
Ulcerative Colitis	2.01 per 100,000 under 16		
Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy	1 in 3500-5000 male births	1 case every 3-5 years in North Lincolnshire	Estimated prevalence of between 5-8 boys aged under 19 currently living with the condition in North Lincolnshire
Cerebral Palsy	2 per 1,000 live births	4 cases a year in NL	
Autism	7 per 10,000 under 19s newly diagnosed each year	27 new children diagnosed per year	Prevalence estimated to be 1% of child population, or approx. 390 children in North Lincolnshire, of which 45% will be low functioning, (with an IQ below 70) and 55% high functioning, (above 70)
Down's Syndrome	1 in 1,000 births	2 case per year in North Lincolnshire	40 under 20s, and 50 under 25 year olds living with the condition in North Lincolnshire
William's Syndrome	1 in 10,000	estimated at 2 0-17 year olds	
Cancer	Estimated nationally that 1 in 500 children in the UK will develop cancer by 15 years of age	North Lincolnshire local cancer registry incidence statistics suggest 5 new cases of childhood cancer diagnosed each year in North Lincolnshire of which more than half are leukaemia.	

### Children with life threatening conditions

End of life provision for children with palliative care needs has been the subject of national and local reviews, including a number of major national research projects<sup>2</sup>. Children's palliative care can differ greatly from adults. Whereas the majority of adults may only require palliative care at the very end of their lives, children may require this for much longer periods, often from birth and beyond. Children's conditions may fluctuate more

<sup>2</sup>Noyes J, Tudor Edwards R, Hastings RP, Hain R, Totsika V, Bennett V, Hobson L, Davies G, Humphreys C, Devins M, Haf Spencer L, Lewis M (2013). Evidence-based planning and costing palliative care services for children: novel multi-method epidemiological and economic exemplar. BMC Palliative Care 2013, 12:18.  
Together for Short Lives. Bryony Beresford 'Making a difference for young adult patients' STEPP project 2011

often than adults and the end of life phase may be more difficult to identify. The range of health conditions which results in children requiring palliative care is also more diverse and includes:

- Life threatening conditions for which curative treatment may be feasible but can fail – e.g. congenital heart disease and cancers
- Conditions where premature death is inevitable and where the child may have prolonged periods of being unwell – e.g. muscular dystrophy
- Progressive conditions without curative treatment options.
- Irreversible but non progressive conditions which cause severe disability and lead to susceptibility to other conditions which increase likelihood of premature death eg severe brain injury.

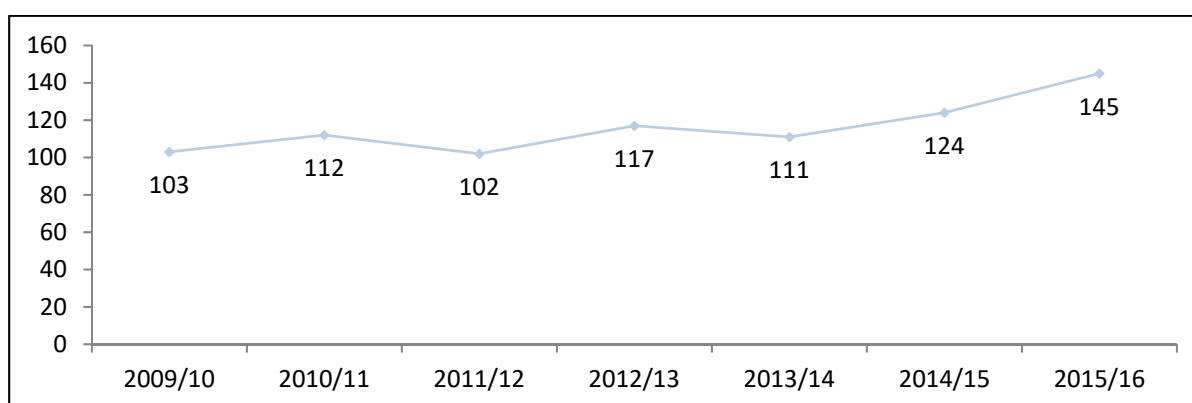
The Fraser Report (2011)<sup>3</sup> estimated that in 2010, 40,000 children and young people nationally were living with a life limiting or life threatening condition. This represented a rise of 28% since 2000.

Applying the same estimation methods to North Lincolnshire’s population (i.e. counting 0-19s who have experienced at least one hospital admission from one of the ICD10 life limiting conditions identified in the Fraser report), at any one time we can estimate there are between 120- 150 children and young people aged 0-19 years in North Lincolnshire living with a life limiting or life threatening condition. This represents a prevalence rate per 10,000 of 32.6, which is similar to the national average.

Congenital and chromosomal abnormalities account for the largest group of life limiting conditions amongst children, followed by cancers, neurology, respiratory and circulatory conditions. Some children will have more than one condition.

The highest rates of such admissions occur amongst children under 1 year old, (168 per 10,000), accounting for 25% of all under 20s admitted during 2015/16. In that year there were a further 30, 20-24 year olds in North Lincolnshire admitted.

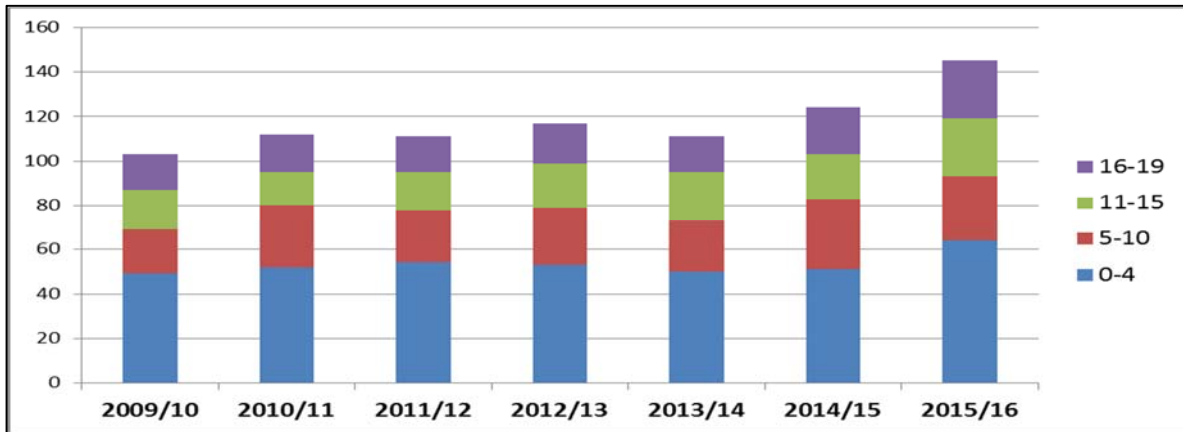
**Graph 4.8.2: Number of North Lincolnshire children and young people (<20 years) with at least 1 hospital admission for a life- limiting condition**



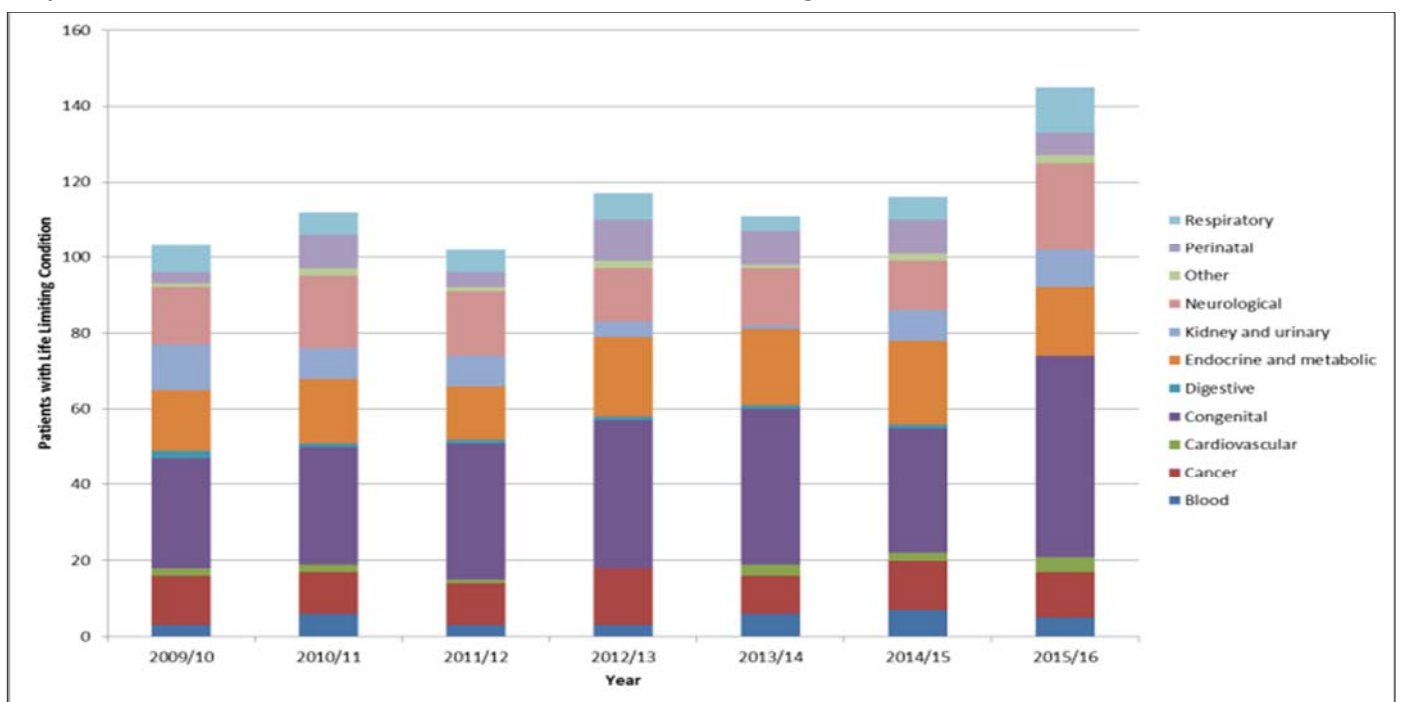
The largest growth since 2009/10 has been amongst children with congenital conditions. This applies across all age groups.

<sup>3</sup> Fraser LK, Parslow RC, McKinney PA, Miller M, Aldridge JM, Hain R, Norman P (2012) Life-limiting and life-threatening conditions in children and young people in the United Kingdom; final report for Together for Short Lives.

Graph 4.8.3: No of 0-19s in North Lincolnshire living with a life limiting or life threatening



Graph 4.8.4: No of 0-19s with at least 1 admission for a life limiting condition



Within this number there will be a very small group of children whose complex and continuing health needs require bespoke and personalised support over and above what is available through existing universal and targeted services. Specialist packages of care will continue to be required for some children and young people with complex and continuing needs.

Whilst the number of children with such complex needs remains small, packages of care will be high need and bespoke and thus any unanticipated rise can have a significant impact on local services.

Over time we should expect the number of children with complex needs to rise, with natural population growth, medical and technological advances and longer life expectancy of children and young people with complex needs.

### Children with high incidence long term conditions

Whilst most chronic long term conditions are generally managed well in the community, if they are not well managed they can have a significant impact on quality of life and can result in avoidable hospital admissions and absences from school.

According to recent data published by the Association for Young People's Health<sup>4</sup>, the most common long term conditions in adolescents include:

- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- Arthritis
- Cancer
- Physical and Mental Health conditions

**Table 4.8.2: Children with high incidence long term conditions and their prevalence**

Condition	Prevalence
Diabetes	<p>Diabetes is a serious life-long health condition, where the amount of glucose in the blood is too high because the body cannot use it properly. It may cause long term complications and needs to be well managed. Reducing recorded diabetes is an outcome indicator in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (Public Health England, 2016). Drawing on surveys from England, Wales and Scotland, the charity Diabetes UK has estimated that there are approximately 31,500 children and young people under the age of 19 who have diabetes. Of these, the great majority have Type 1 diabetes (95%), with approximately 533 (2%) known to have Type 2. The remainder have other rare forms (Diabetes UK, 2016). On this basis, Diabetes UK estimates that local authorities can expect between 100-150 young people under 18 to be living with diabetes in their area.</p> <p>There are currently 115 under 19s currently being seen by paediatric services and / or transitional clinics for diabetes in North Lincolnshire, suggesting a higher than average prevalence of Type 1 diabetes amongst children in our area</p>
Asthma	<p>Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways affecting many young people. It is a complex and episodic disorder. Drawing together data from a number of different national datasets, the British Lung Foundation's 'Respiratory Health of the UK' project estimated that 8 million people – over 12% of the population – have been diagnosed with asthma at some point. Overall, Asthma UK (2017) has estimated that 1 in 11 children and young people have asthma. Taken together, these statistics suggest that something in the region of a million young people between the ages of 10 and 24 are likely to have asthma. There has been much debate about whether rates of asthma have increased in recent years, but time trend data from the Respiratory Health of the UK project, from 2004 to 2012 suggested that lifetime prevalence of asthma had declined in children and increased in adults over that period.</p> <p>Is the most common chronic disease of childhood, estimated to affect 9% of children aged 0-19 years in the UK, or 3,500 0-19s in North Lincolnshire, (defined as symptoms or medication in the last 12 months). Throughout childhood and early adolescence, boys tend to experience more asthmatic symptoms than girls, although prevalence increases amongst girls by the mid-teenage years. The number of new childhood cases diagnosed each year in North Lincolnshire is estimated to be 200, the highest incidence rates being amongst the under 10s.</p>
Epilepsy	<p>Epilepsy is a neurological condition resulting in a tendency to have recurrent seizures and the term represents a group of over 40 types of the condition. One in 50 people will have epilepsy at some time</p>

<sup>4</sup> Hagell A, Shah R & Coleman J, (2017) 'Key Data on Young People 2017, Latest information and statistics', Association for Young People's Health

in their lives, with around 500,000 (1 in 100) with the condition at any given time (Epilepsy Society, 2017). The National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) has estimated that there were approximately 34,000 young people under 18 with a diagnosis of epilepsy and taking antiepileptic drugs in England (NICE, 2013).

Is a common condition that affects 1 in 103 people. It is usually diagnosed in childhood or in an older age. Currently there are 94 children in North Lincolnshire receiving specialist care for this condition. An additional 200 have been diagnosed, but their condition is not complex enough to require consultant care.

Source: North Lincolnshire Strategic Assessment, Vulnerable and Young People 2016

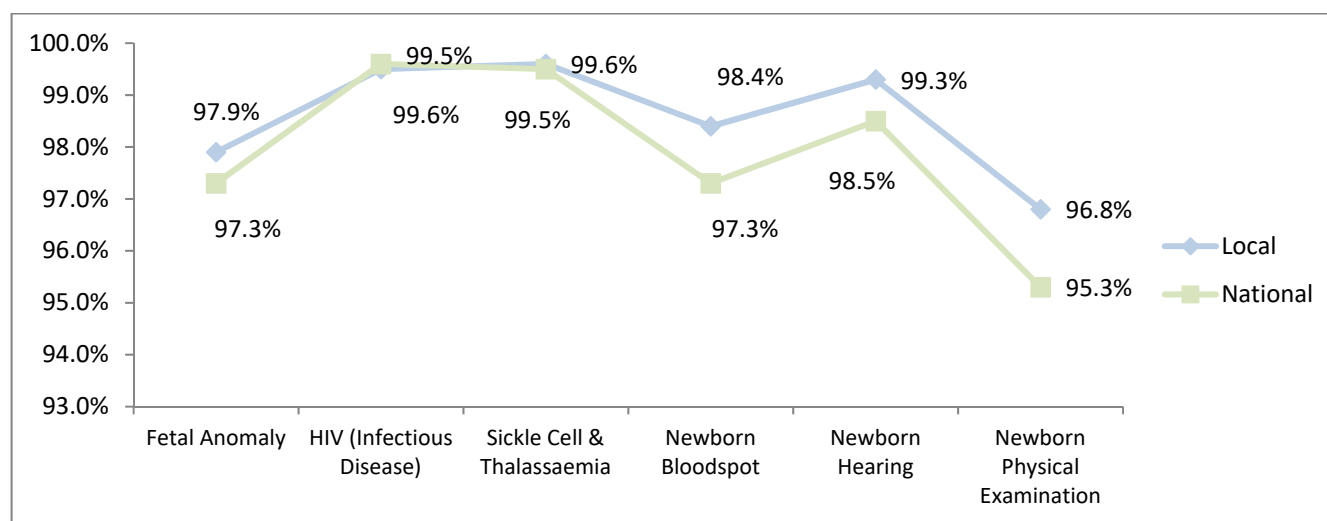
### Prevention and early intervention of SEND

The NHS has a number of screening programmes during the antenatal and new born period that can help identify conditions or risk factors early and, in some cases, this allows the risk to the child to be reduced or the condition to be treated rapidly when the baby is born. In other cases it allows the parents to prepare for having a disabled child.

This includes foetal anomaly checks in pregnancy, blood tests for genetic disorders, new born physical checks, as well as new born bloodspot screening and hearing checks.

The graph below shows the coverage rates for new born and antenatal screening programmes as at Quarter 2 2017-18.

**Graph 4.8.5: Uptake of screening programmes in North Lincolnshire as at Quarter 2 2017-18.**



Source: Public Health England, Antenatal & Newborn Screening, Quarter 2 2017/18

## 4.9.0 North Lincolnshire Lifestyle Surveys

### *Adolescent Lifestyle Surveys 2016-17*

In addition to the quantitative data that has been presented in this document North Lincolnshire also carries out surveys to capture key insights into the wishes and feelings of young people.

North Lincolnshire has completed five Adolescent Lifestyle Surveys that capture key insights into the lives of our young people. In addition we have rolled out a Primary Lifestyle Survey and a College Lifestyle Survey. The Lifestyle Surveys and subsequent analysis captured the view of children and young people who self-reported as having a long term health problem or disability.

#### **Physical well-being**

- The vast majority of young people (86%) report being in good physical health. This declines with age, with 8% of 13-15 year olds reporting being in poor health, compared with 3% of 11-12 year olds
- Just over 15% of pupils self-reported with a long term health problem or disability
- Looked After Children, (LAC) and children on free school meals were more likely than others to report a disability or long term health problem (22%).
- When asked, most of these young people said their condition did not affect their school work. However, more than a quarter felt it did, and almost a third (30%) felt this affected their school attendance. This result was fairly consistent across all year groups and both sexes. Applied across the survey sample, this suggests an average of 4% of 11-15 year olds who self-assess with a diagnosed condition which, in their view, impacts on their education.
- In our survey, teenage pupils who self-assessed as having a disability or long term illness were more likely than others to report low self-esteem, 33%, compared with 27% other pupils this age.
- Children with a disability/ long term illness remain the group most likely to worry about bullying, although this varied considerably by year group.

#### **Mental Health**

National research<sup>5</sup> suggests that at any one time, in a secondary school of 1,000 pupils, an estimated:

- 150 will be at risk of poor mental health and need some extra help
- 70 will have a common diagnosable condition
- 17 will have a more serious condition
- 1 will have a very serious condition potentially requiring inpatient care

Applied to this survey, we would expect amongst our 5000+ pupil respondents at least:

- 750, (15%) at risk of poor mental health and needing extra help
- 350 ( 7%) with a common diagnosable condition, such as depression or anxiety
- 85 (1.7%) with a serious condition
- 5 (0.1%) with a serious condition requiring inpatient care

Adolescence is also a time when most early symptoms of adult mental illness (including psychosis) emerge, and there is strong evidence that getting help early on could limit the length and recurrence of episodes of mental illness, and reduce the risk of problems extending into adult years.

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<sup>5</sup> 'Missed Opportunities. A Review of recent evidence into children's and young people's mental health'. Centre for Mental Health. 2016

## Feeling Safe

- The vast majority of pupils said they felt safe in school. Although young people were not asked why they did not feel safe, of the small minority who said they did not, (6% of 11-12 year olds and 4% of 13-15 year olds), 31% said they had been bullied in the last 4 weeks. There were slightly more boys than girls in this cohort. A similar result was reported in the 2013/14 survey.
- Although proportions are small, children with a long term condition (LTC) worried most about bullying and were more likely to say they had experienced a lot of bullying in their current school in the previous 4 weeks, (8% of Year 7s with a LTC, compared with 3% of those without).

## Adolescent Lifestyle Survey 2013-14 (Colleges)

The Adolescent Lifestyle Survey (ALS) was completed for the first time with colleges and school sixth forms in 2014 and is carried out every three years.

- 14% of students said they had been entitled to free school meals (FSM) when they were at secondary school. This figure ranged from 9% in one school/college to 22% in another.
- 6% said they spent time looking after a sick or disabled relative. This compares with 8% of 11-15 year olds.
- Almost 1 in 10 pupils (9%) considered themselves to have a long term health problem or disability

## Primary School Lifestyle Survey 2016 - FSM

North Lincolnshire has completed two Primary School Lifestyle Surveys. The survey is designed to gather information on the perceptions, attitudes and lifestyle behaviours of a large representative sample of pupils in Years 5 and 6, attending our mainstream primary schools.

- Almost 1 in 5 of the sample, 19%, received free school meals (FSM). The same proportion as in 2013.
- Less than half, 47%, children on FSM reported living with both natural parents, compared with 72% of other children.
- Just under 2% of children in the sample said they were looked after by the local authority, which is higher than their representation in the population.
- Children claiming free school meals (FSM) were less likely to say their parents attended parents' evenings, 86%
- Children on FSM were also less likely to say that parents helped them with their homework, (80%), compared with 86% not on FSM.
- Children on FSM were more likely to say they worry a lot of the time 42% compared with 31% of the rest. They were also more likely to report worrying a lot about being bullied.
- 6% said they drank energy drinks like 'Red Bull' or 'Monster' most days – rising to 11% amongst children on FSM
- There is a steep social gradient, with 57% of children on FSM living with smokers.
- Children on FSM were least likely to do any regular sport.
- 14% said they had participated in Young Voice Activities in the previous 12 months – with children on FSM, children with special needs and children from E Europe, being more likely to engage than others.
- 24% of children on FSM had been online after midnight

The information captured from the local lifestyle surveys provide valuable information on need which in turn feeds our local strategic planning and commissioning.



## Commissioning Intentions

### 5.0.0 How does the data inform our commissioning intentions

The data gathered helps identify the key demographic trends which, in turn, provide an evidence base to support our commissioning intentions. Information regarding demographic trends and commissioning intentions is provided below.

#### Key demographic trends

- There is a potential for significant expansion of housing stock in North Lincolnshire which will increase the pupil and post 16+ populations
- The expansion of potential housing in existing residential areas will mainly be in Scunthorpe and Barton. Additionally the 'green field' development of Lincolnshire Lakes could provide for 6000+ houses although the build rate will be over a 15-20 year period
- The increase in pupil numbers will place further demand on services that support pupils with SEND
- Number of special school places required may increase with the current provision already in high demand
- We are predicting the number of children with SEN statements and EHCP will increase
- Some services are not predicted to see a large increase in demand because they support a small number of children currently.

#### Commissioning Intentions

- Continue to commission the Complex Care play scheme and develop this in accordance with future demand and need
- Re-commission children's domiciliary care framework
- Re-commission children's individual short breaks
- Re-commission Health Visiting and School Nursing to create one service delivering the Health Child Programme for children and young people aged 0-19 (0-25 SEND)
- Review the Sensory Need framework based on evaluation, experience and need. Transform and agree a new joint approach to meeting the needs of children and young people with Speech, Language and Communication needs
- Further review and develop our approach to meeting the needs of children with palliative and end of life care needs.
- Meet our commitments to transforming emotional health and meeting the needs of children and young people with mental health needs as outlined in the CAMHS Transformation plan. There will be a particular focus on developing services to help support children and young people learning difficulties and/or mental health needs
- Continue to help support children and young people with complex health care and educational need to access services close to home so they can remain with their family and in their community setting
- We will continue to develop Secondary School Emotional Health and well-being service. This will link to the Alternative Health provision review.
- Develop specialist provision for children with emotional and behavioural needs in Key Stage 2
- Explore the expansion of our special school provision and consideration will be given to specialist SEND 6<sup>th</sup> form provision.
- Develop the short breaks provision for children and young people with complex needs. This will include residential and campus provision
- Move to a prescription model for the provision of specialist equipment
- Develop more independent housing provision for young people with more complex needs.

## Appendix 1

### Methods for calculating pupils with Statement of SEN / EHC plan

	NLC formula	DfE formula
Where does the pupil reside?	North Lincs	Any LA
Who maintains the statement / EHCP?	North Lincs	Any LA
What type of education does the pupil attend?	Any	Any
Which LA is the educational provision located?	Any	North Lincs
What is the age cohort?	0-19	5-16

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## Appendix 2

% pupils with SEN by LLSOA of home address, 2016

