



TORBAY SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS JSNA



Contents

Introduction	4
What is a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment?	4
What are Special Education Needs (SEND)?	5
Torbay Data and Intelligence	6
Executive Summary	6
SEND Population 0 to 25	6
SEND School Population	6
Educational and Developmental Outcomes	7
Transitions (Year 9 and above).....	8
Health Care Services for Children	8
Health and Wellbeing of Children and Young People	8
SEND Population 0 to 25.....	10
SEND Population – EHCP	10
SEND Population – Discontinued EHCP	11
SEND Population – New EHCP	12
EHCP Assessments.....	13
SEND School Population.....	14
SEND Population in Torbay schools	14
Trends in SEND School population	15
Trends in SEND School population	16
Primary Needs of School Children with SEND.....	17
SEND by ward	18

SEND by gender.....	23
SEND by Free School Meal Status.....	24
SEND by Deprivation.....	25
SEND by Ethnicity	26
SEND by School Type.....	27
Special School pupils by Torbay ward.....	28
SEND by Secondary Need	29
SEND and Children’s Social Care	32
Educational & Developmental Outcomes.....	33
Age and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ-3).....	33
EYFS & Key Stage 2 Outcomes	34
Key Stage 2 Progress 8 scores	35
Key Stage 4 Progress 8 scores	36
19 year olds qualified to Level 2 and 3	37
Exclusions.....	38
Suspensions	39
Absence.....	41
Ofsted School ratings.....	42
Transitions (Year 9 and above)	43
SEND for Year 9 to Year 14.....	43
Youth Justice Service	45
Adult Social Care	45
Health Care Services for Children.....	46
Child & Family Health Devon	46

Community Paediatrics	47
Health and Wellbeing of Children and Young People.....	48
0 to 25 year old population.....	48
A&E Attendances.....	49
Hospital Admissions.....	49
Alcohol, Self-harm and Dental Hospital Admissions	50
Conceptions & Births	51
Activity & Weight.....	52
Cost of Living	53
Population and projections.....	54

Introduction

What is a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment?

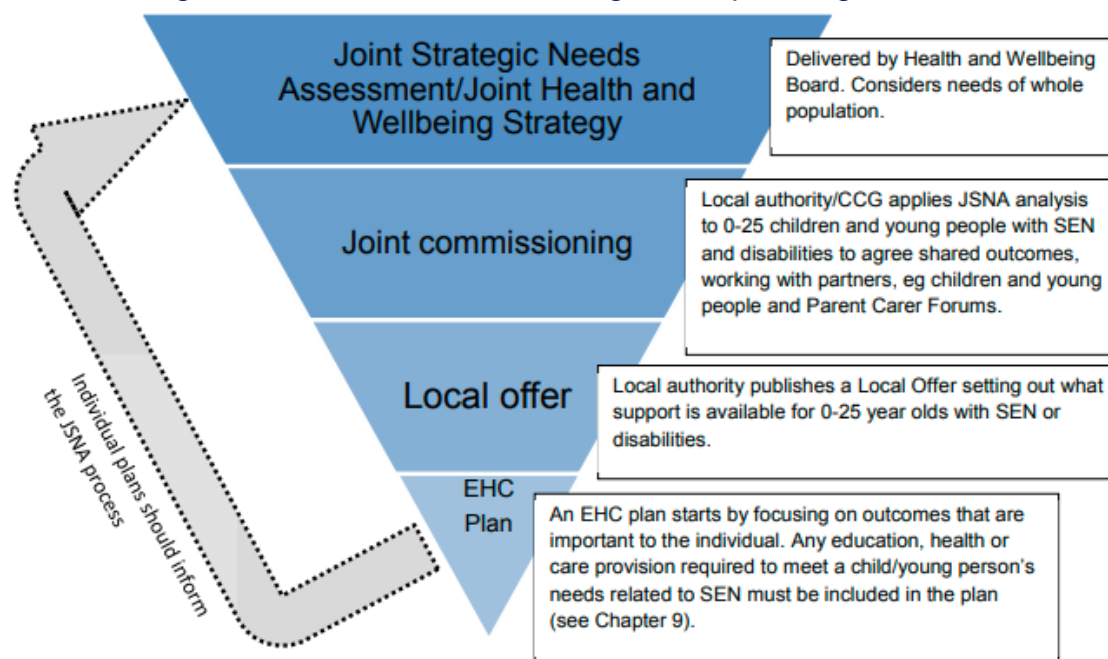
A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) provides an analysis of the current and future health needs of a defined community, in this case those with Special Educational Needs and Disability aged 0 to 25 within Torbay.

The purpose of a JSNA is to identify ways to improve the health and wellbeing of the community in question by looking at data from multiple local and national datasets, drawing on the expertise of local professionals and members of the community affected by the issues raised. The JSNA should provide an overview of the situation within Torbay from which potential issues can be identified and questioned, it is not a final document that contains all the answers but a prompt for deeper investigation. The role of the JSNA in influencing SEND planning and service as outlined by the Department for Education and Department of Health is shown in Fig 1.

The document often refers to Statistical neighbours, these are comparator local authorities with a level of similar characteristics. Torbay's comparator local authorities are:

- Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole
- Isle of Wight
- Norfolk
- North East Lincolnshire
- Plymouth
- Redcar & Cleveland
- Rotherham
- Southend-on-Sea
- Telford & Wrekin
- Wigan

Fig 1: Role of JSNA in influencing SEND planning and service



Source: Special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years

What are Special Education Needs (SEND)?

SEND can affect a child or young person's ability to learn. They can affect their:

- Behaviour or ability to socialise, for example they struggle to make friends
- Reading and writing, for example because they have dyslexia
- Ability to understand things
- Concentration levels, for example because they have ADHD
- Physical ability

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/children-with-special-educational-needs>

There are 12 different types of special educational need:

- Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
- Hearing Impairment (HI)
- Moderate Learning Difficulty (MLD)
- Multi-Sensory Impairment (MSI)
- Other Difficulty/Disability (OTH)
- Physical Disability (PD)
- Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty (PMLD)
- Severe Learning Difficulty (SLD)
- Social, Emotional & Mental Health (SEMH)
- Specific Learning Difficulty (SPLD)
- Speech, Language & Communication Needs (SLCN)
- Visual Impairment (VI)

Those classified as having SEND usually receive one of the following levels of support:

1. SEN Support – support plans which must be provided by mainstream schools, this may involve the class teacher receiving advice and support from external specialists.
2. Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) – this is for when SEN support is not enough. This is a legal document which outlines the needs and additional help that will be required. This is available for children and young people aged up to 25 years.

Torbay Data and Intelligence

Executive Summary

SEND Population 0 to 25

There has been a 42% rise in the number of children and young people aged 0 to 25 who are in receipt of an Education, Health & Care Plan (EHCP) in 2022 when compared to just 5 years ago, this rise has occurred in all age groups except 0 to 4 year olds. Children in Torbay are most likely to receive a new EHCP between the ages of 5 and 10 with close to half in this age group. Requests for an EHCP assessment disproportionately come from the areas of Torbay that are among the 20% most deprived in England.

SEND School Population

When a child or young person in education is identified as having Special Education Needs there are two levels of support that they can receive. 'SEN Support' is a support plan provided by mainstream schools. When SEN Support is not deemed sufficient then an EHCP can be activated.

3 times a year, a school census is undertaken. For the latest 2022 Census it showed 3,562 children at Torbay schools with SEND, of these approximately a third (1,172) were in receipt of an EHCP with two-thirds (2,390) in receipt of SEN Support. Of the SEND population, 65% are male, 70% of EHCP relate to males.

Since 2016, EHCP amongst the school population has risen significantly from 886 in 2016 to 1,172 in 2022, SEN Support has been much flatter over the same period and fallen over the last 2 years. Torbay has rates of primary school children with an EHCP that are significantly above our statistical neighbours and England.

Across the period 2019 to 2022, the most common primary needs for those pupils with an EHCP are 1) Autistic Spectrum Disorder, 2) Social, Emotional & Mental Health, 3) Speech, Language & Communication Needs, and 4) Moderate Learning Difficulties. These 4 primary needs account for 77.5% of primary needs for EHCP pupils.

Across the period 2019 to 2022, the most common primary needs for those pupils with SEN Support are 1) Speech, Language & Communication Needs, 2) Social, Emotional & Mental Health, 3) Specific Learning Difficulties, and 4) Moderate Learning Difficulties. These 4 primary needs account for 82.6% of primary needs for SEN Support pupils.

There are very significant differences in SEND rates between wards. 28.9% of pupils in King's Ash have either an EHCP or SEN Support, this compares to 12.4% in Wellswood. Three wards have rates significantly above the Torbay average (King's Ash, Roundham with Hyde, Barton with Watcombe). Gaps between wards are more pronounced in EHCP than SEN Support.

For the period 2019 to 2022, 31.8% of those eligible for Free School Meals were in receipt of either EHCP or SEN Support, this is more than double the rate (13.3%) of those who were not eligible for Free School Meals. This is backed up by data relating to deprivation, those who live in the more deprived areas of Torbay are much more likely to be in receipt of EHCP or SEN Support, this is particularly pronounced in Social, Emotional & Mental Health, and Speech, Language & Communication Needs.

94% of Torbay pupils were classified as White therefore numbers are often too small to show an ethnic breakdown at a more granular level. In general, diagnosed SEND rates are significantly lower among Asian, Chinese or Mixed Dual background than the Torbay average.

Data for 2018/19 to 2021/22 showed 23% of Children at Torbay schools with an EHCP had a secondary need (15.3% for SEN Support). For EHCP the most frequent recorded secondary needs were Speech, Language & Communication Needs, Social Emotional & Mental Health, and Moderate Learning Difficulties, accounting for 66% of recorded secondary needs. Those with a primary need of Hearing Impairment were most likely to have a recognised secondary need.

Over the period 2016/17 to 2020/21, 33% of cared for children had an EHCP, 32% received SEN Support, for EHCP this is significantly higher than statistical neighbours and England. By far the most common primary need is Social, Emotional & Mental Health. Children in Need in Torbay are also more likely to be in receipt of an EHCP when compared to statistical neighbours and England.

Educational and Developmental Outcomes

The Age and Stages Questionnaire at 2½ years shows that in general, Torbay has higher rates of children receiving, achieving good and expected levels than both statistical neighbours and England.

For Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) and Key Stage 2 (KS2), outcomes are significantly worse for those in receipt of an EHCP or SEN Support when compared to all children. Compared to our statistical neighbours and England, Torbay is broadly in line, with the exception of EYFS for those with an EHCP where rates are better. The latest data available is for 2019 due to the cancellation of collections during the COVID period.

88.9% of those in receipt on an EHCP are in education, employment & training at 16 or 17, this is slightly below statistical neighbours & England. SEN Support rates are slightly above statistical neighbours and England at 92.9%. For comparison, the rate for those 16 or 17 year olds with no recognised SEN stands at 95.0%, this is in line with statistical neighbours & England.

For 2021, 9.5% of those with an EHCP in Torbay achieved the equivalent of 5 GCSE A to C grades, 54.5% of those with SEN Support achieved this level and 75.3% of those with no recognised SEN achieved this level. For those with an EHCP, this is lower than statistical neighbours and England, for SEN Support it is higher and for those with no recognised SEN it is broadly in line.

Rates of permanent exclusions (2015/16 to 2020/21) for those with SEN Support were significantly higher than those with no recognised SEN or EHCP. SEN Support rates of exclusion in Torbay are significantly higher than statistical neighbours and England. Those pupils with recognised SEN who lived in the most deprived areas of Torbay were twice as likely per pupil to be excluded as those in less deprived areas. Almost 20% of

secondary school pupils with EHCP have had one or more suspensions, over 10% of secondary school pupils with SEN Support have had one or more suspensions. Rate of suspensions for SEND children is far higher amongst those who live in the most deprived areas of Torbay. Rates of absence are more than double within Torbay for those who had EHCP compared to those with no identified SEN.

Transitions (Year 9 and above)

As children reach Year 9, thoughts turn to how they will make the transition to adulthood. 67% of those pupils with an EHCP at Year 9 and above are currently attached to a special school. 417 children & young people in Year 9 and above have an EHCP with 69% of those having a primary need of Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Moderate Learning Difficulties, or Social, Emotional & Mental Health. For those receiving SEN Support, 69% have a primary need of either Social, Emotional & Mental Health, Specific Learning Difficulty or Speech, Language & Communication Needs.

Since 2019/20, over a third (37%) of those young people who had an intervention from the Youth Justice Service had an EHCP. 64% of Supported Living Service clients in adult social care aged 18 to 24 had a primary support reason of Learning Disabilities, 26% Mental Health and 9% Physical Disabilities.

Health Care Services for Children

Child & Family Health Devon are an alliance of local NHS providers for children's health services across Devon. Referral rates to services for Torbay children are still below rates seen in 2019/20 (pre-COVID). Average wait times from receipt of referral to first definitive treatment appointment have risen considerably from June 2019 to June 2022 across most services. Wait times for the Specialist Autism Spectrum Assessment Team have increased significantly from 19.9 weeks in June 2019 to 71.7 weeks in June 2022. Also, there have been significant increases in waiting times since 2019 for services including Speech & Language Therapy, Occupation Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Mental Health & Wellbeing.

There have also been significant rises in referrals and average wait times since 2017/18 for Community paediatrics across Torbay and South Devon.

Health and Wellbeing of Children and Young People

Across Torbay, there are a number of measures which show rates of hospital admissions to be significantly higher in Torbay than our statistical neighbours and England. These include alcohol-specific admissions for 0 to 25 year olds, self-harm admissions for 10 to 24 year olds and admission for dental caries (extractions due to tooth decay) for 0 to 5 year olds.

Torbay has also seen significant falls over the last decade in the number of teenage conceptions and mothers who smoke at the time of delivery.

On average, just over 1 in 3 Year 6 children are overweight or obese in Torbay which is broadly in line with England. Approximately 1 in 4 Reception children are overweight or obese, this is higher than England.

The Cost of Living crisis is liable to put more pressure onto families, in particular those families who live in our more deprived areas, from which a disproportionate amount of those with SEND live. For 2020/21, household expenditure on housing, fuel, power and food as a percentage of total expenditure was 45% for the most deprived disposable income decile compared to 24% for the least deprived income decile. Gas prices have risen by 95.7% and electricity by 54.0% in the 12 months to September 2022. Inflation is highest for fuel and food, 2 areas that leave little scope for cutbacks without having serious detrimental effects on people.

The 0 to 25 population is predicted to remain flat over the next decade, but within this there are likely to be significant rises particularly among teenage populations. There are likely to be significant falls in those under 9. Live births have fallen significantly in Torbay over the latest 3 years, almost 1,000 fewer in 2019-2021 when compared to 2010-2012.

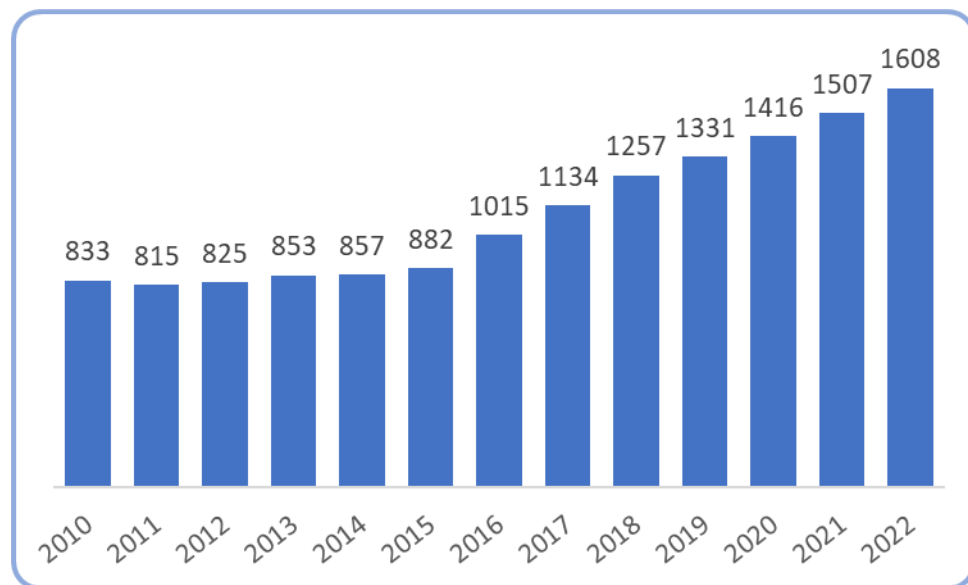
SEND Population 0 to 25

SEND Population – EHCP

The SEN2 annual survey collects data about children and young people up to the age of 25 with Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP), it is the only source that shows the totality of the plans held by the local authority. Elsewhere in the document, there will be data that relates to pupils at Torbay schools which is collected through the School Census and as such only relates to school pupils.

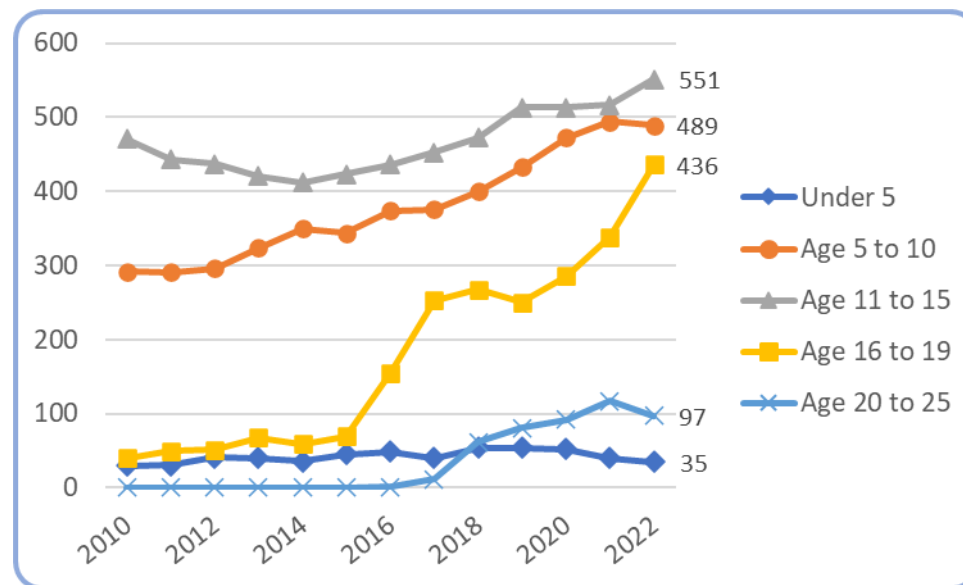
The number of EHCP has increased significantly since 2010 in Torbay (Fig 2). The rise in rates is comparable to those of Torbay's statistical neighbours. All except the Under 5 age group have seen significant rises in the numbers of EHCP since 2010, these are particularly pronounced amongst the 16 to 19 year old population (Fig 3) and those aged 5 to 10, and 20 to 25 which started from a base of zero. The largest number of EHCP relate to 11 to 15 year olds with 551 in 2022. The increases in the various age groups broadly follow the rises across England although rises are steeper in Torbay for the 16 to 19 year old population, this data is not provided by Primary Need. For those in education, there has been a marked increase between 2016 and 2022 in Year 12 to Year 14 pupils with a primary need of Autistic Spectrum Disorder.

Fig 2: Number of EHCP



Source: SEN2 return

Fig 3: Number of EHCP by age group

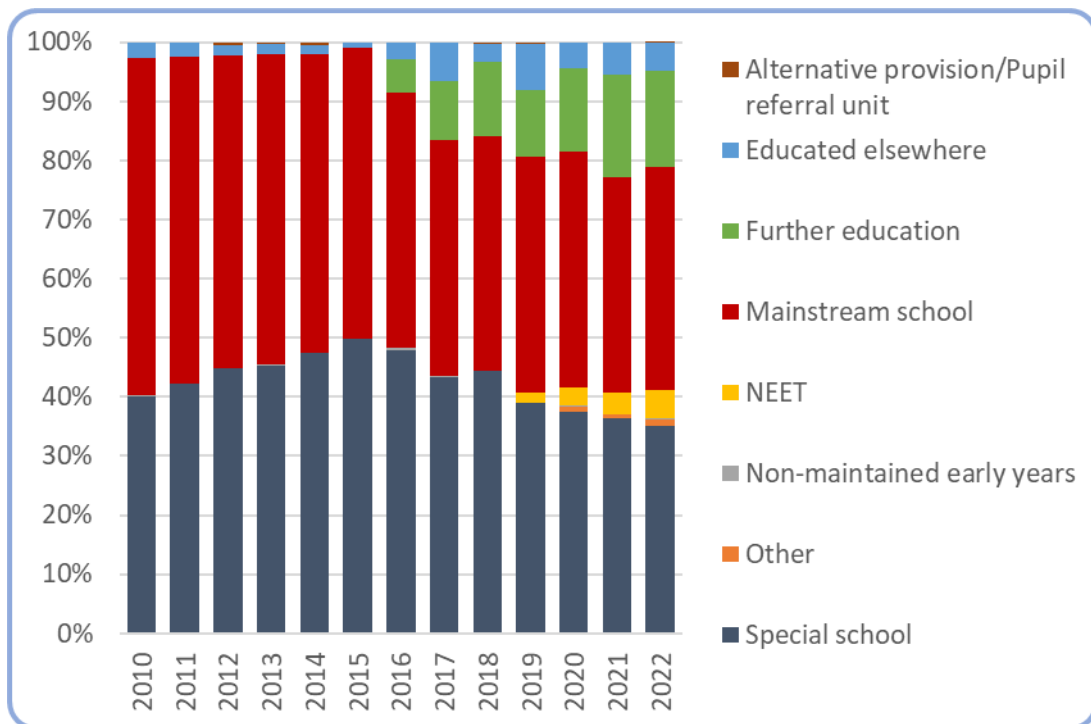


Source: SEN2 return

Since 2010, the number of EHCP have risen significantly as shown in Fig 2, the numbers for Mainstream and special schools have increased but represent a smaller percentage of EHCP in 2022 when compared to 2010. There have been very substantial increases when compared to 2010

for those in Further education or Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), this is reflective of change of practice in the middle of the last decade to extend EHCP to those up to the age of 25 (Fig 4).

Fig 4: Number of EHCP by establishment type



Source: SEN2 return

Establishment Type	2010	2016	2022
Alternative provision/Pupil referral unit	<5	<5	<5
Educated elsewhere	23	30	76
Further education	<5	57	263
Mainstream school	474	437	605
NEET	<5	<5	77
Non-maintained early years	<5	5	<5
Other	<5	<5	20
Special School	334	486	563

Source: SEN2 return

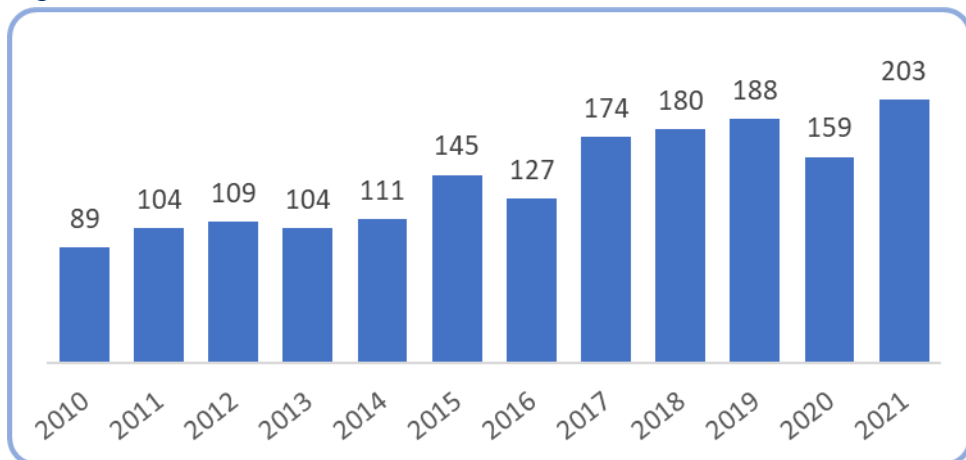
SEND Population – Discontinued EHCP

The SEN2 annual survey also included figures on the number of plans that were discontinued over the period 2017-2021 for Torbay. 453 plans in total were recorded as discontinued, of those plans 285 (63%) gave the reason 'Discontinued because pupils have left school at the end of compulsory schooling or after', 124 (27%) gave the reason 'Discontinued as transferred to another LA', 36 (8%) gave the reason 'Discontinued as special needs being met without an EHCP', 8 (2%) had a reason of 'Other'.

SEND Population – New EHCP

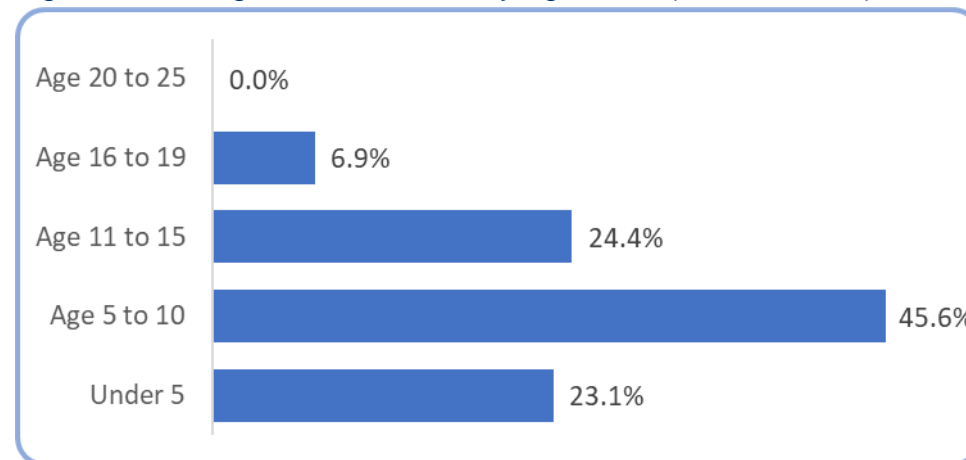
The number of new EHCP issued each year has been on a steady upward trajectory since 2010 and now stands at approximately double the rate at the beginning of the 2010s (Fig 5), this is higher than the rate of increase amongst Torbay’s statistical neighbours but lower than the South West and England. Close to half of the new EHCP issued for 2019 to 2021 are for those aged between 5 and 10 (Fig 6), during 2021/22, requests for those aged 15 and over was likely to be from the student themselves or because they had moved into the area. 74% of EHCP were issued to children and young people by Mainstream schools (Fig 7).

Fig 5: Number of New EHCP



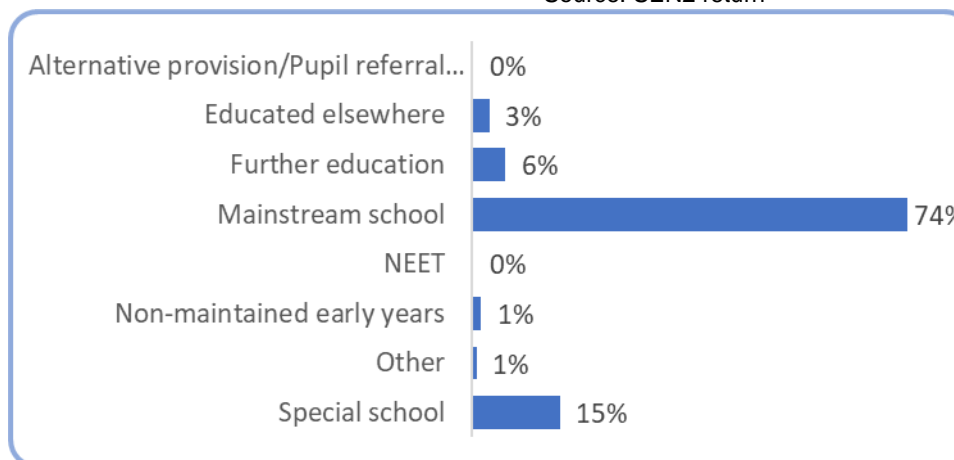
Source: SEN2 return

Fig 6: Percentage of New EHCP by age band (2019 to 2021)



Source: SEN2 return

Fig 7: Percentage of New EHCP by establishment (2019 to 2021)

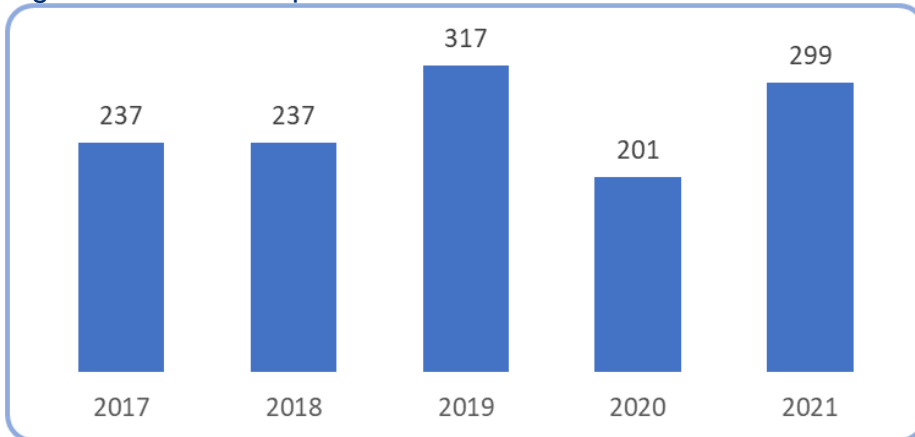


Source: SEN2 return

EHCP Assessments

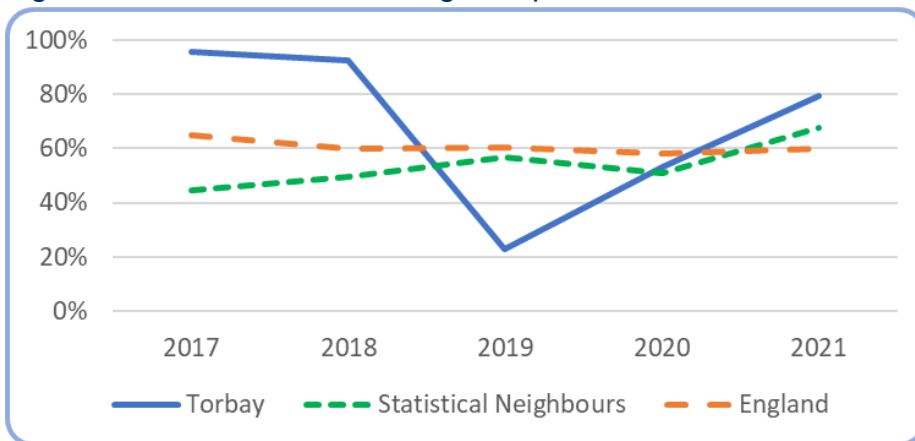
The number of requests for EHCP for 2021 is 26% higher when compared to 2017, this rate of increase was significantly smaller than England and Statistical Neighbours, numbers fell significantly during 2020, the level of fall was more than England and Statistical neighbours (Fig 8). Those children who live in the most deprived areas of Torbay are significantly more likely to be the subject of a request (Fig 9). The rate of EHCP issued within 20 weeks fell from 92.4% in 2018 to 22.9% in 2019, figures have recovered in 2020 & 2021 to above England and Statistical Neighbour rates (Fig 10). The number of Personal Budgets in place for all EHCP stood at 88 in 2021, a very substantial rise on previous years (Fig 11).

Fig 8: Number of requests for an EHCP



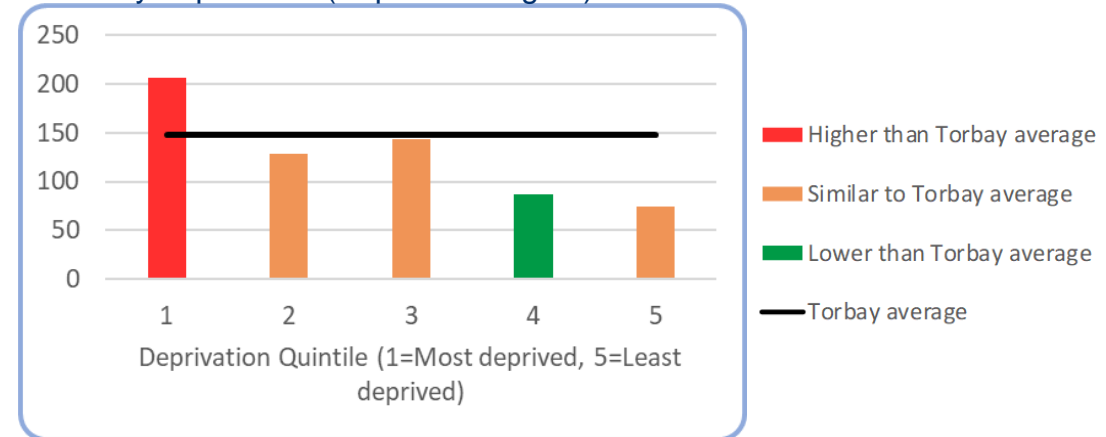
Source: SEN2 return

Fig 10: Rate of EHCP excluding exceptions issued within 20 weeks



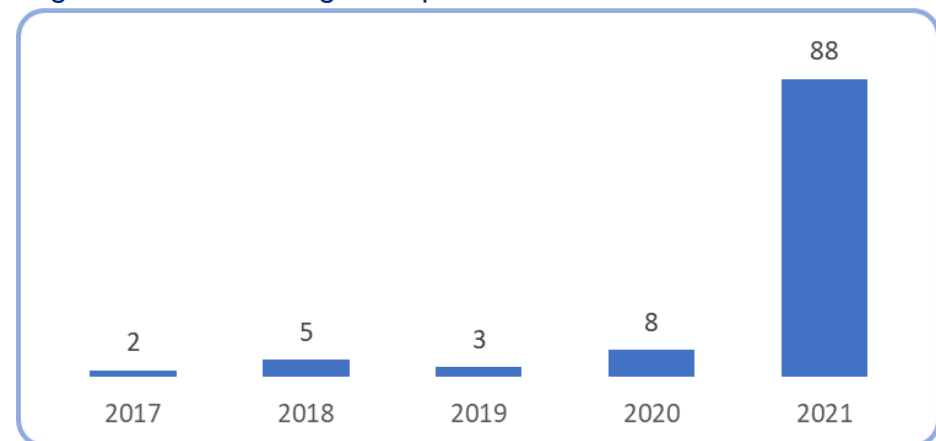
Source: SEN2 return

Fig 9: Rate of requests per 10,000 children for EHCP by deprivation (Sep 21 to Aug 22)



Source: Torbay Education

Fig 11: Personal budgets in place for all EHCP



Source: SEN2 return

SEND School Population

SEND Population in Torbay schools

In 2022 there are 3,562 children and young people with SEND in Torbay schools. Of these, 67% are in receipt of SEN support and 33% are in receipt of an EHCP (Fig 13).

65% of the total SEND population is male. The majority of those with EHCP (70%) and SEN Support (63%) are male.

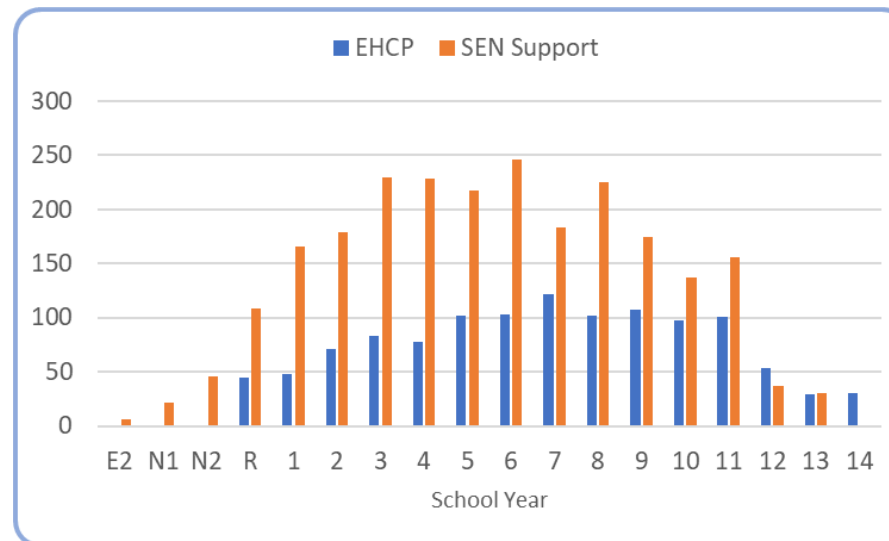
Fig 13: Torbay schools SEND population by support level and gender, 2022

2022	Females	Males	Total
EHCP	348 (30%)	824 (70%)	1,172
SEN Support	882 (37%)	1,508 (63%)	2,390
Total	1,230	2,332	3,562

Source: Torbay School Census Data

The number of EHCP for 2022 are highest in Years 5 to 11, for SEN Support the higher numbers are concentrated a little earlier in Years 3 to 8 (Fig 14).

Fig 14: Torbay schools SEND population by SEND code and school year, 2022



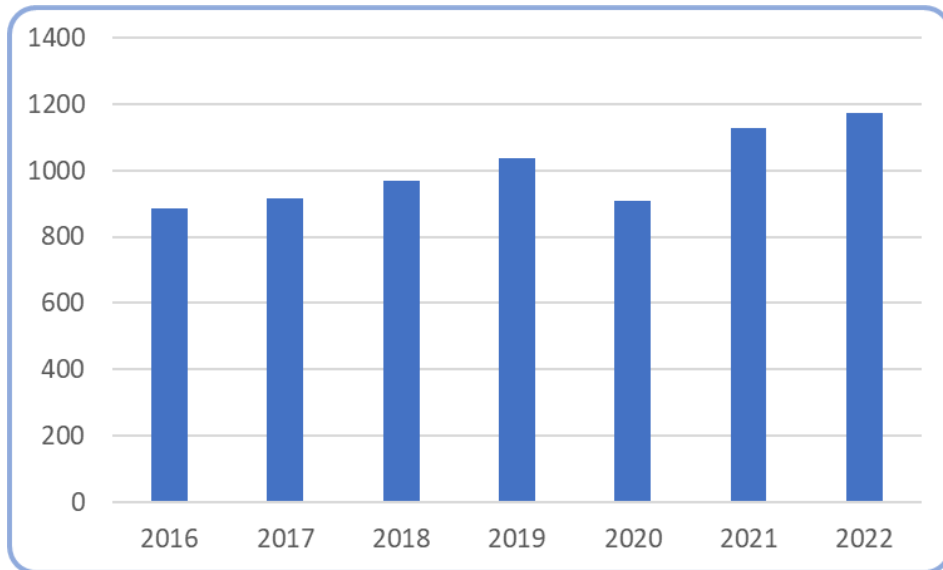
Source: Torbay School Census Data

Trends in SEND School population

The numbers of children at school with an EHCP has been on a steady upward path since 2016 when numbers were 886, for the latest year the number of pupils receiving an EHCP was 1,172. This is a 32% rise (Fig 15). It should be noted that in 2020, a significant amount of 1 special schools' data recorded its pupils as 'SEN Support' rather than 'EHCP'.

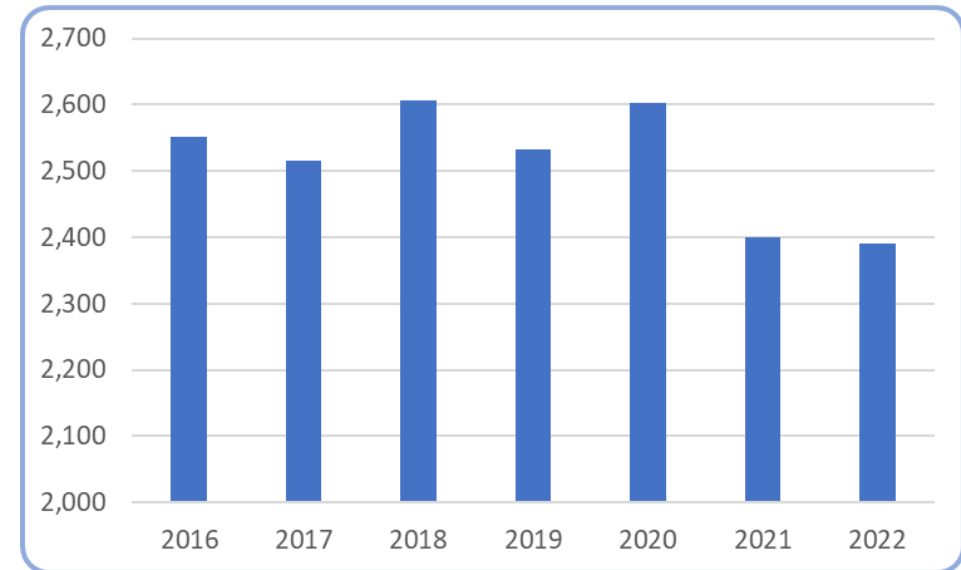
The number of pupils receiving SEN Support has been flatter with falls over the last 2 years (Fig 16)

Fig 15: Number of **EHCP** at Torbay schools



Source: Department for Education

Fig 16: Number of **SEN Support** at Torbay Schools



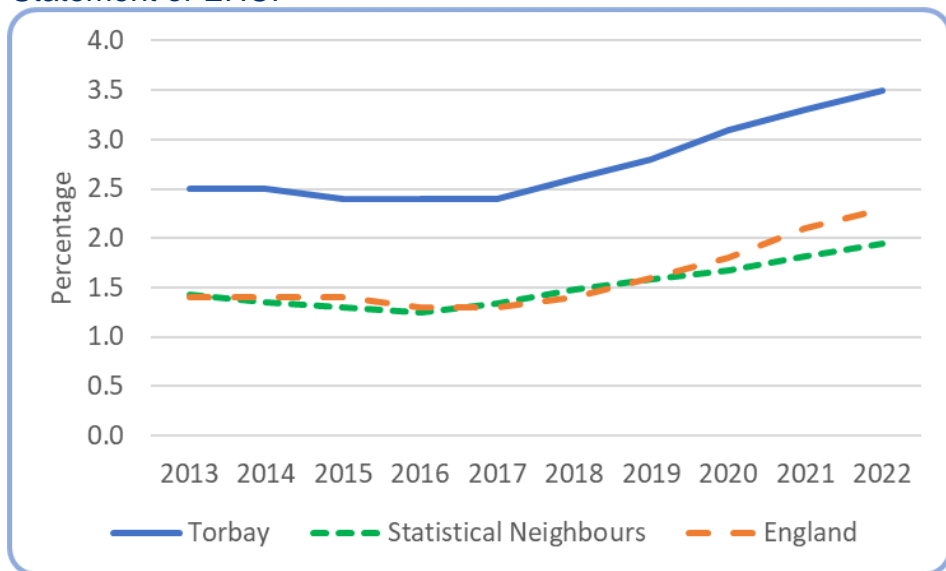
Source: Department for Education

Trends in SEND School population

When we compare the percentage of Torbay primary school children with a Statement or EHCP over the last 10 years we can see that Torbay has consistently had a higher rate than both our statistical neighbour local authorities and England (Fig 17). None of Torbay's 10 statistical neighbours has a rate as high as Torbay. It should also be noted that there has been a general rise across Torbay, statistical neighbours and England since the middle of the last decade in the proportion of primary school children with plans.

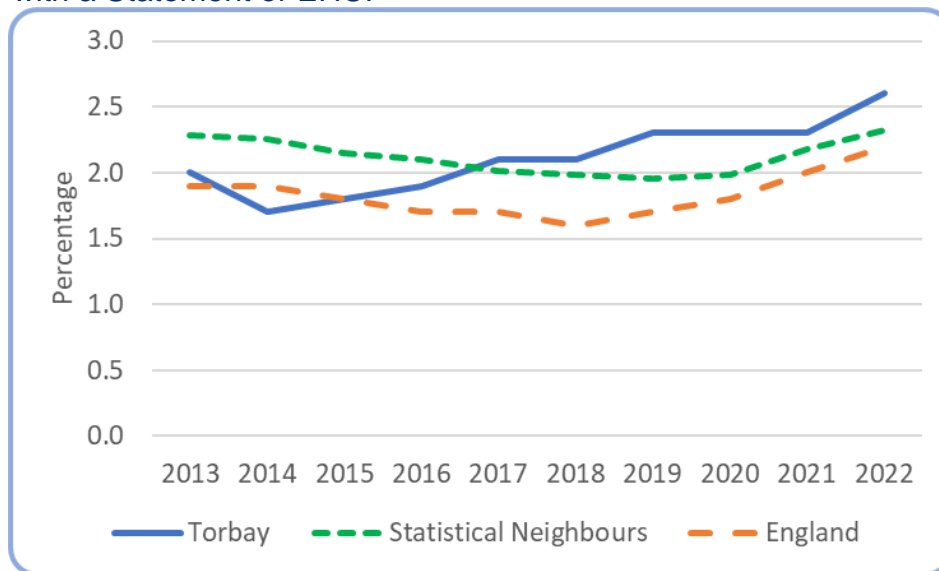
Among secondary school children, Torbay has been higher than our statistical neighbours and England since the middle of the last decade but the difference is not as pronounced as it is at primary school (Fig 18). Over the last few years, we have seen a consistent rise in the proportion of secondary school children with plans across Torbay, statistical neighbours and England.

Fig 17: Percentage of **primary school children** with a Statement or EHCP



Source: LAIT

Fig 18: Percentage of **secondary school children** with a Statement or EHCP



Source: LAIT

Primary Needs of School Children with SEND

Amongst school pupils with an EHCP over the period 2019 to 2022, the single largest primary need was that of Autistic Spectrum Disorder which accounted for 22% of plans. This was followed by Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs (21%), Speech, Language & Communication Needs (20%) and Moderate Learning Difficulties (15%). Between these 4 primary needs they accounted for 77.5% of EHCP (Fig 19). Pupils with a primary need are counted for each individual year.

For school pupils receiving SEN Support over the period 2019 to 2022, the single largest primary need was that of Speech, Language & Communication Needs (25%). This was followed by Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs (25%), Specific Learning Difficulties (24%) and Moderate Learning Difficulties (9%). Between these 4 primary needs they accounted for 82.6% of SEN Support (Fig 19).

Please note that SEN Support figures for 'Severe' and 'Profound, Multiple' Learning Difficulties have been suppressed due to low numbers.

Fig 19: Primary Needs for EHCP & SEN Support 2019 to 2022

EHCP Primary Need	2019-22 Number	%	SEN Support Primary Need	2019-22 Number	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	940	22.1%	Speech, Language & Communication Needs	2,344	24.7%
Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs	877	20.6%	Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs	2,340	24.7%
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	830	19.5%	Specific Learning Difficulties	2,289	24.2%
Moderate Learning Difficulties	645	15.2%	Moderate Learning Difficulties	856	9.0%
Physical Disability	340	8.0%	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	543	5.7%
Severe Learning Difficulties	306	7.2%	Other	523	5.5%
Profound, Multiple & Learning Difficulties	105	2.5%	Physical Disability	262	2.8%
Specific Learning Difficulties	105	2.5%	Hearing Impairment	172	1.8%
Hearing Impairment	47	1.1%	Visual Impairment	109	1.2%
Visual Impairment	22	0.5%	Multi-Sensory Impairment	20	0.2%
Other	21	0.5%	Severe Learning Difficulties	Low	Low
Multi-Sensory Impairment	9	0.2%	Profound, Multiple & Learning Difficulties	Low	Low

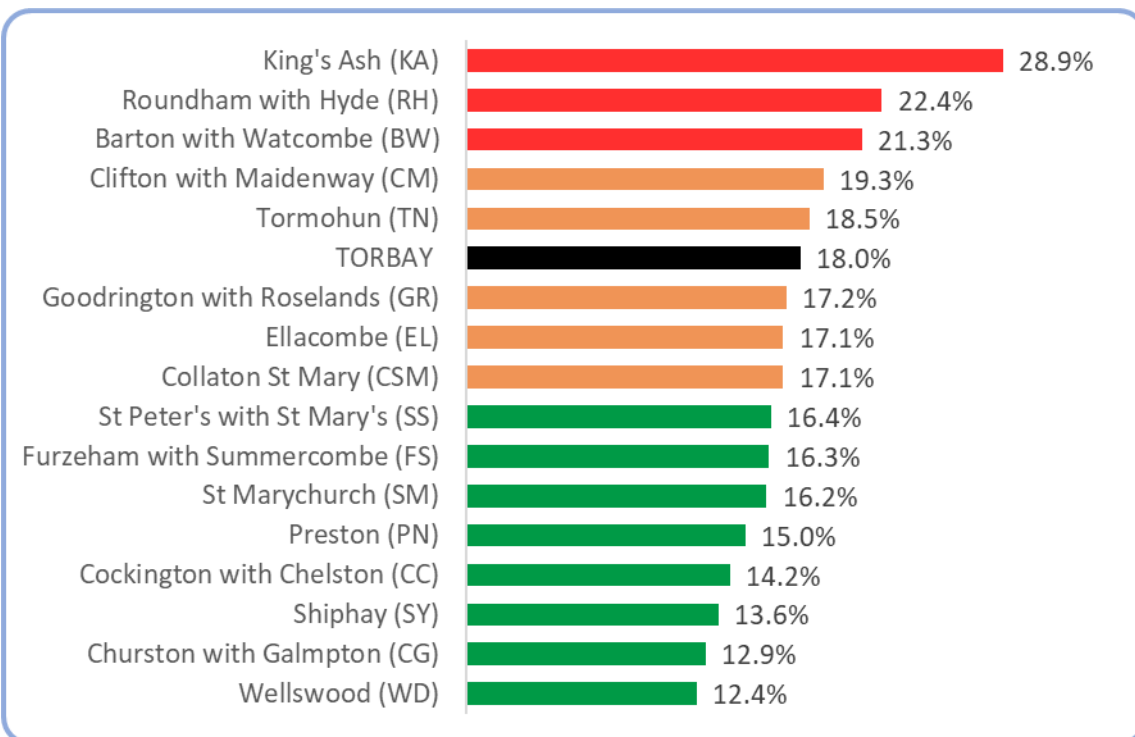
Source: Torbay School Census Data

SEND by ward

The following data relates to pupils taught in a Torbay school who live within Torbay. Data is shown by table and map.

Over the period 2019 to 2022, there are 3 wards that have a significantly higher proportion of school pupils who are in receipt of either an EHCP or SEN support (Fig 20), these 3 wards have maintained this position when 2022 is looked at in isolation. There are also breakdowns by EHCP (Fig 21) and SEN Support (Fig 22) on the next page.

Fig 20: EHCP & SEN Support 2019 to 2022 by ward



Source: Torbay School Census Data

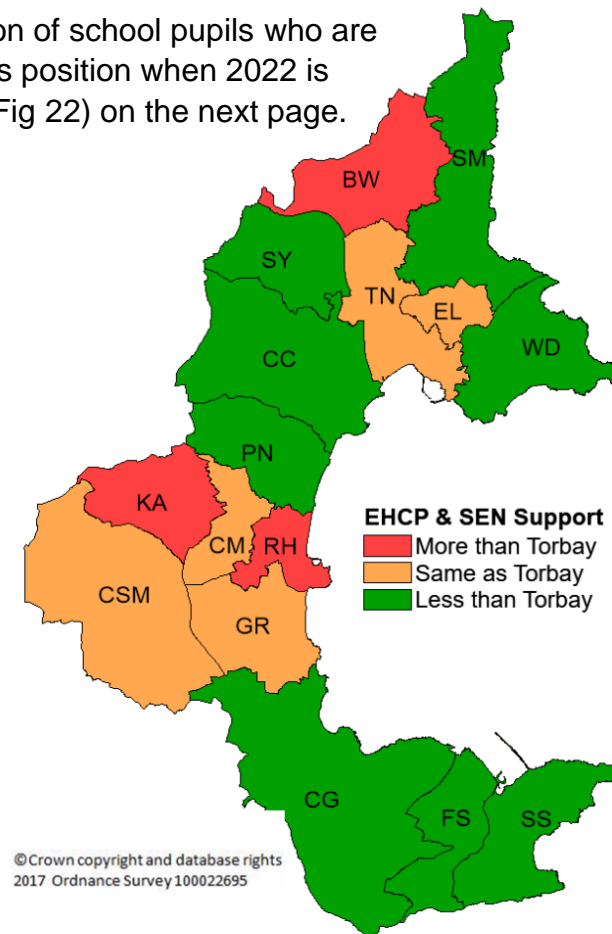
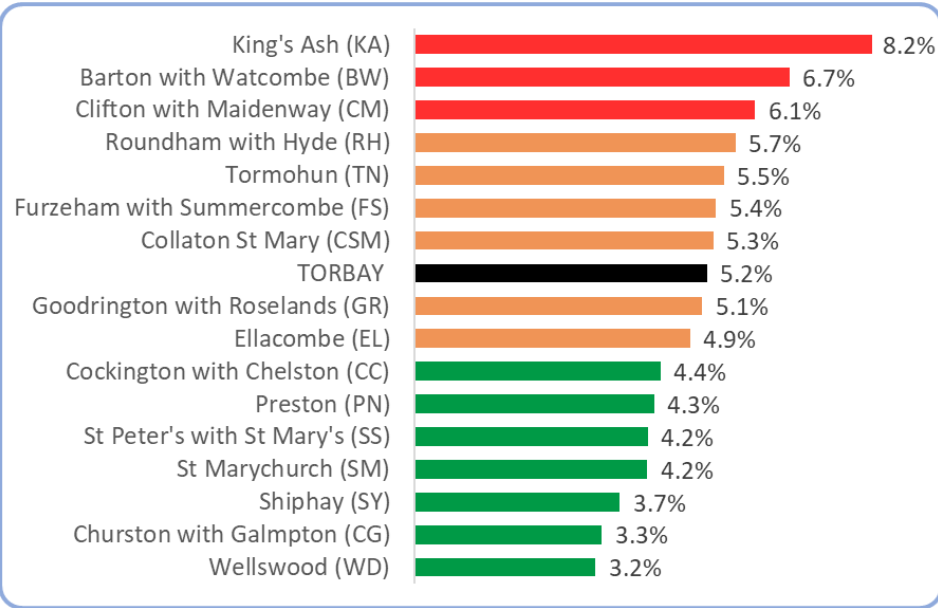


Fig 21: EHCP
2019 to 2022 by
ward



Source: Torbay School Census Data

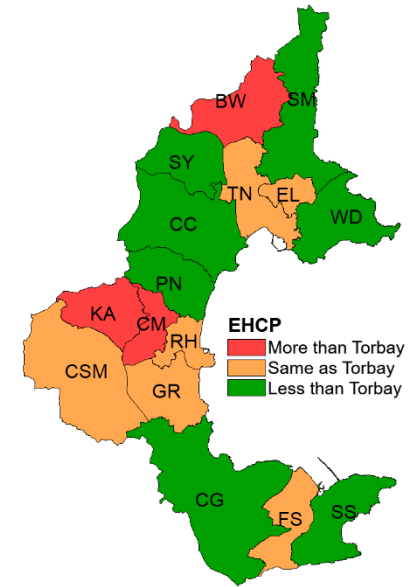
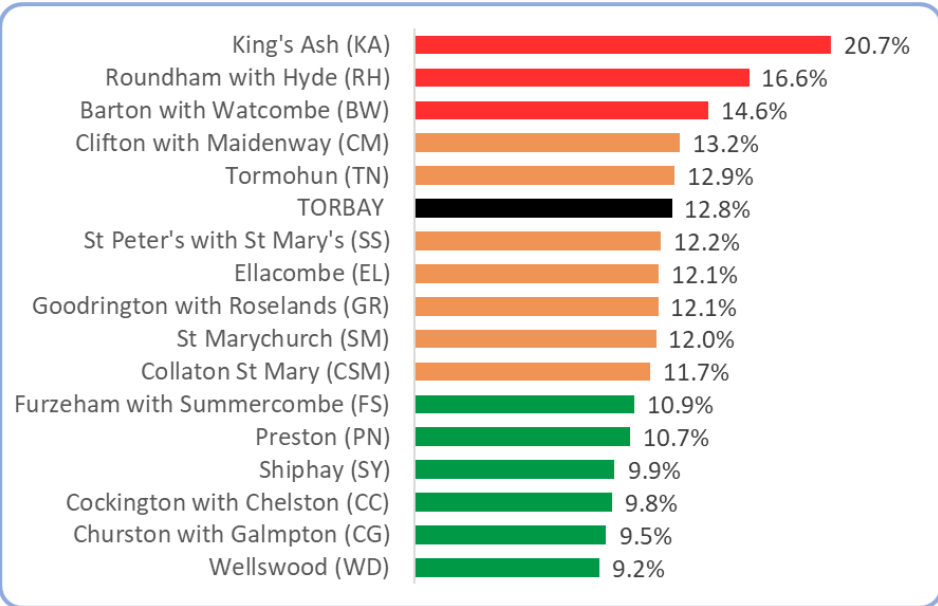
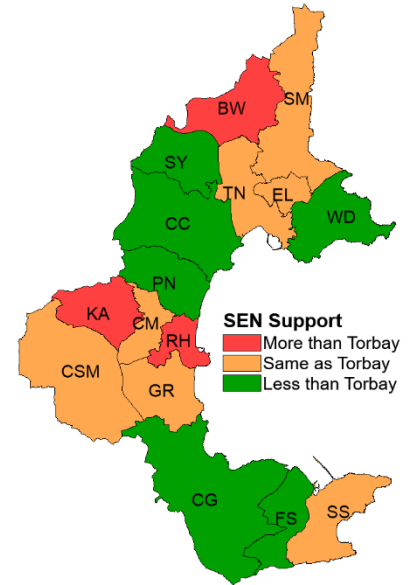


Fig 22: SEN
Support 2019 to
2022 by ward



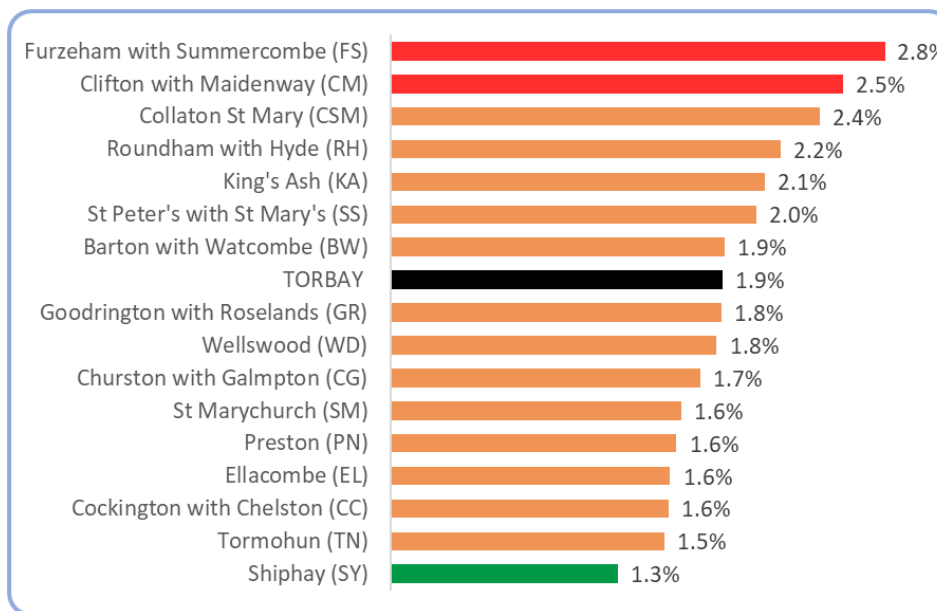
Source: Torbay School Census Data



Data has also been broken down to primary need by ward over the years 2019 to 2022. These are broken down by Autistic Spectrum Disorder (Fig 23), Social, Emotional & Mental Health (Fig 24), Speech, Language & Communication Needs (Fig 25), Learning Needs which consists of Moderate, Profound & Multiple, Severe, and Specific Learning Difficulties (Fig 26) and Physical Needs which consists of Hearing Impairment, Multi-Sensory Impairment, Physical Disability, and Visual Impairment (Fig 27).

Barton with Watcombe, King's Ash and Roundham with Hyde have above Torbay average proportions of pupils with primary needs of Social, Emotional & Mental Health, Speech, Language & Communication Needs, and Learning Needs.

Fig 23: Autistic Spectrum Disorder (EHCP & SEN Support) 2019 to 2022 by ward



Source: Torbay School Census Data

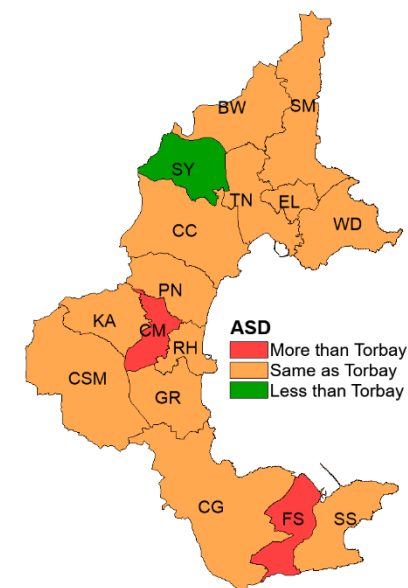
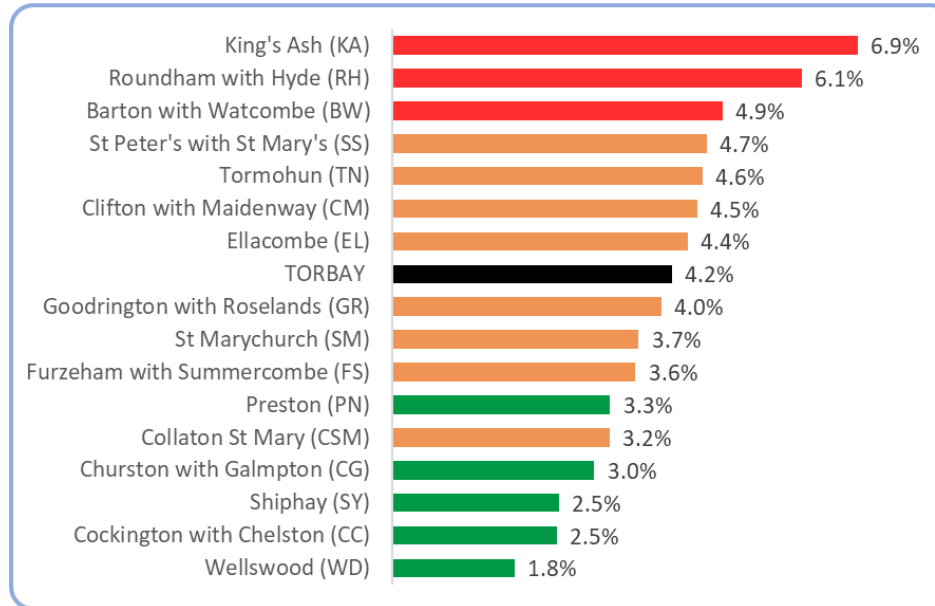


Fig 24: Social, Emotional & Mental Health (EHCP & SEN Support) 2019 to 2022 by ward



Source: Torbay School Census Data

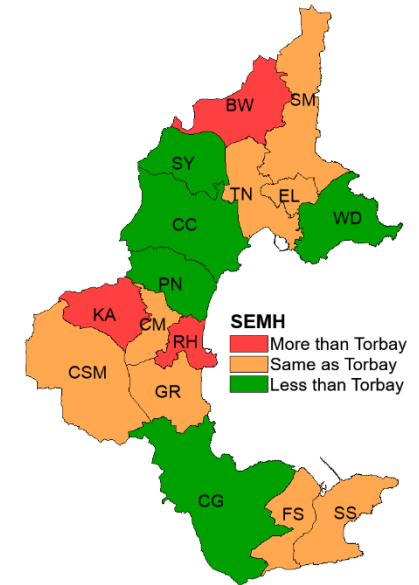
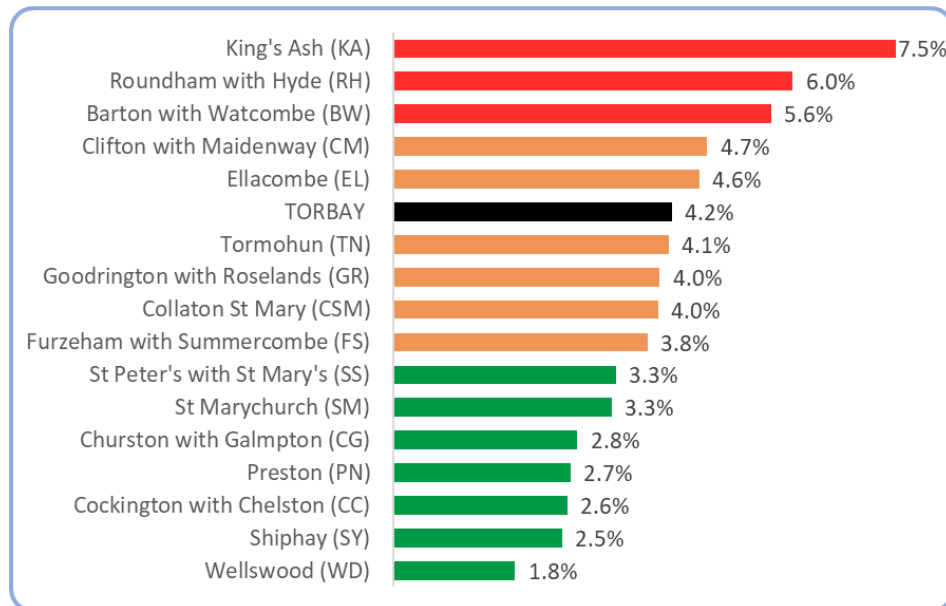


Fig 25: Speech, Language & Communication Needs (EHCP & SEN Support) 2019 to 2022 by ward



Source: Torbay School Census Data

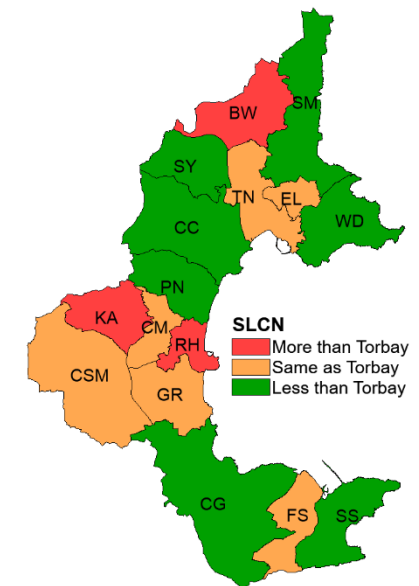
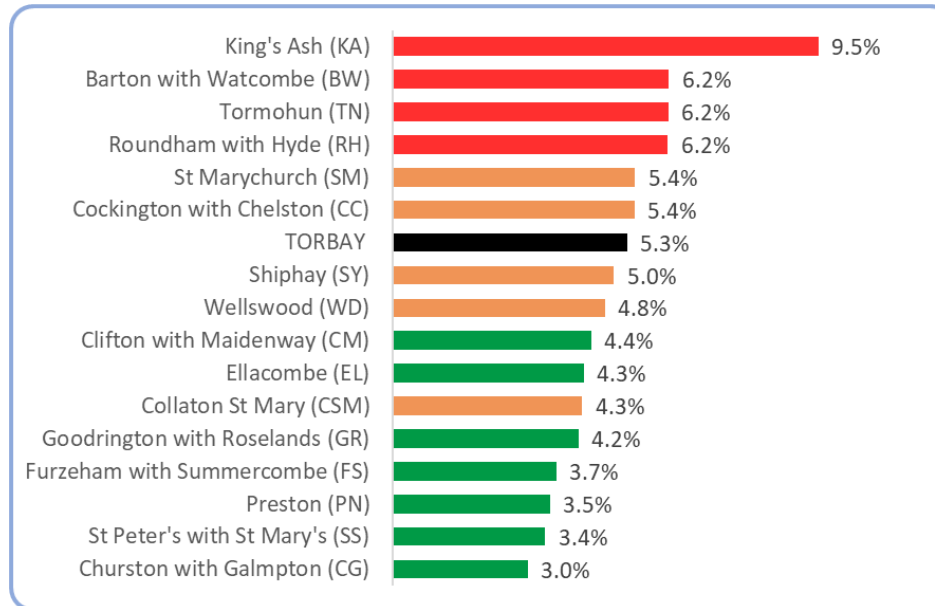


Fig 26: Learning Needs (EHCP & SEN Support) 2019 to 2022 by ward



Source: Torbay School Census Data

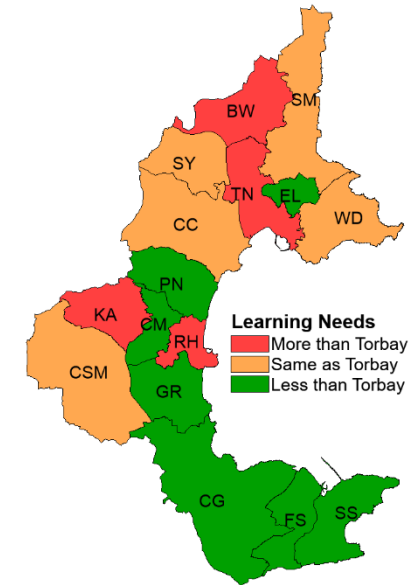
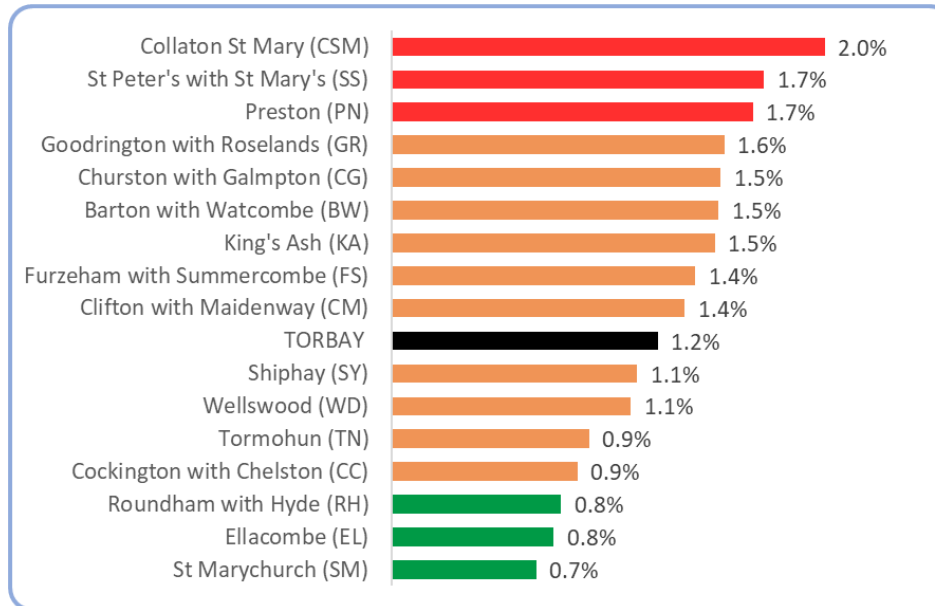
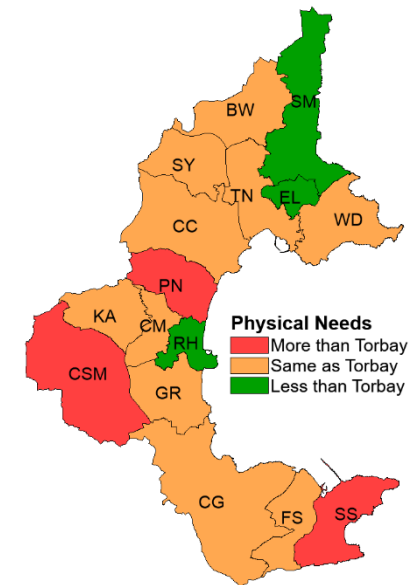


Fig 27: Physical Needs (EHCP & SEN Support) 2019 to 2022 by ward



Source: Torbay School Census Data



SEND by gender

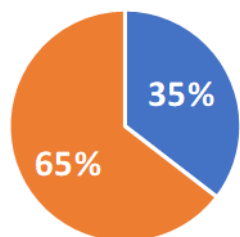
For the period 2019 to 2022, approximately 2 in 3 (65%) children and young people at Torbay schools with SEND are male. This rises to 70% for ECHP. The proportion of males is particularly high in the areas of Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs, and Speech, Language & Communication Needs (Fig 28).

Please note that Learning Needs relate to a Primary Need of Moderate Learning Difficulties, Profound, Multiple & Learning Difficulties, Severe Learning Difficulties and Specific Learning Difficulties. Physical Needs relate to a Primary Need of Hearing Impairment, Multi-Sensory Impairment, Physical Disability and Visual Impairment.

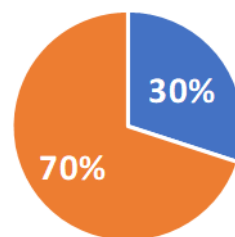
Fig 28: Pupil SEND by gender (2019 to 2022)

■ Female ■ Male

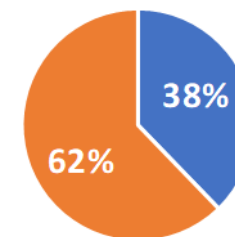
ECHP & SEN Support



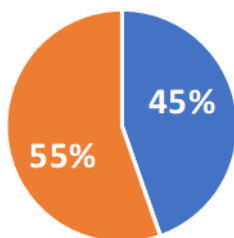
ECHP



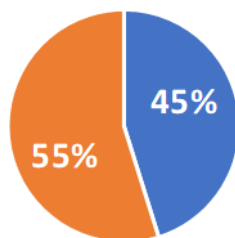
SEN Support



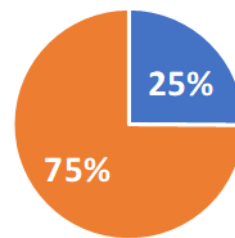
Learning Needs



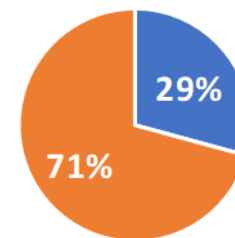
Physical Needs



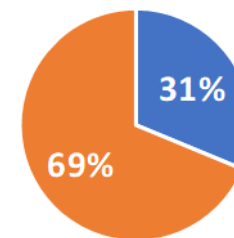
Autistic Spectrum Disorder



Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs



Speech, Language & Communication Needs



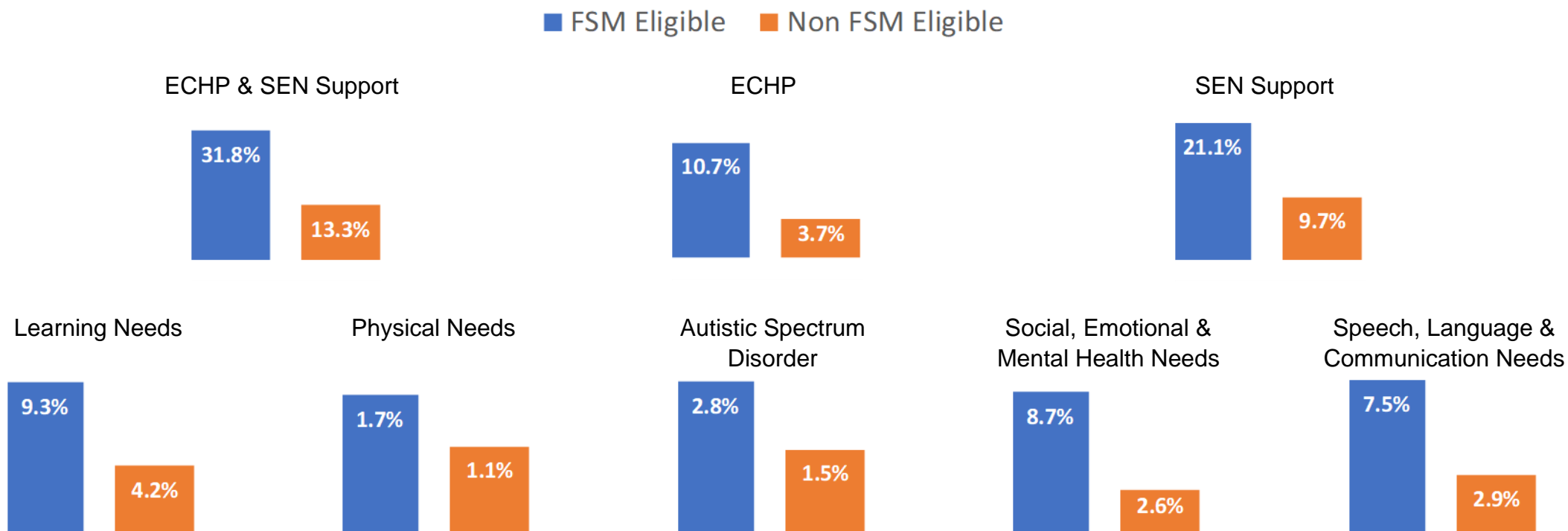
Source: Torbay School Census Data

SEND by Free School Meal Status

For the period 2019 to 2022, 32% of children and young people at Torbay schools who were eligible for free school meals had Special Educational Needs. This is more than double the rate for those not eligible for free school meals. The difference is more marked amongst those in receipt of an EHCP. The five SEND groups shown below in Fig 29 all have higher rates amongst those eligible for free school meals, the difference is most pronounced amongst those with Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs, Speech, Language & Communication Needs and Learning Needs (Fig 29).

Please note that Learning Needs relate to a Primary Need of Moderate Learning Difficulties, Profound, Multiple & Learning Difficulties, Severe Learning Difficulties and Specific Learning Difficulties. Physical Needs relate to a Primary Need of Hearing Impairment, Multi-Sensory Impairment, Physical Disability and Visual Impairment.

Fig 29: Proportion of pupils with SEND by eligibility for Free School Meals (2019 to 2022)

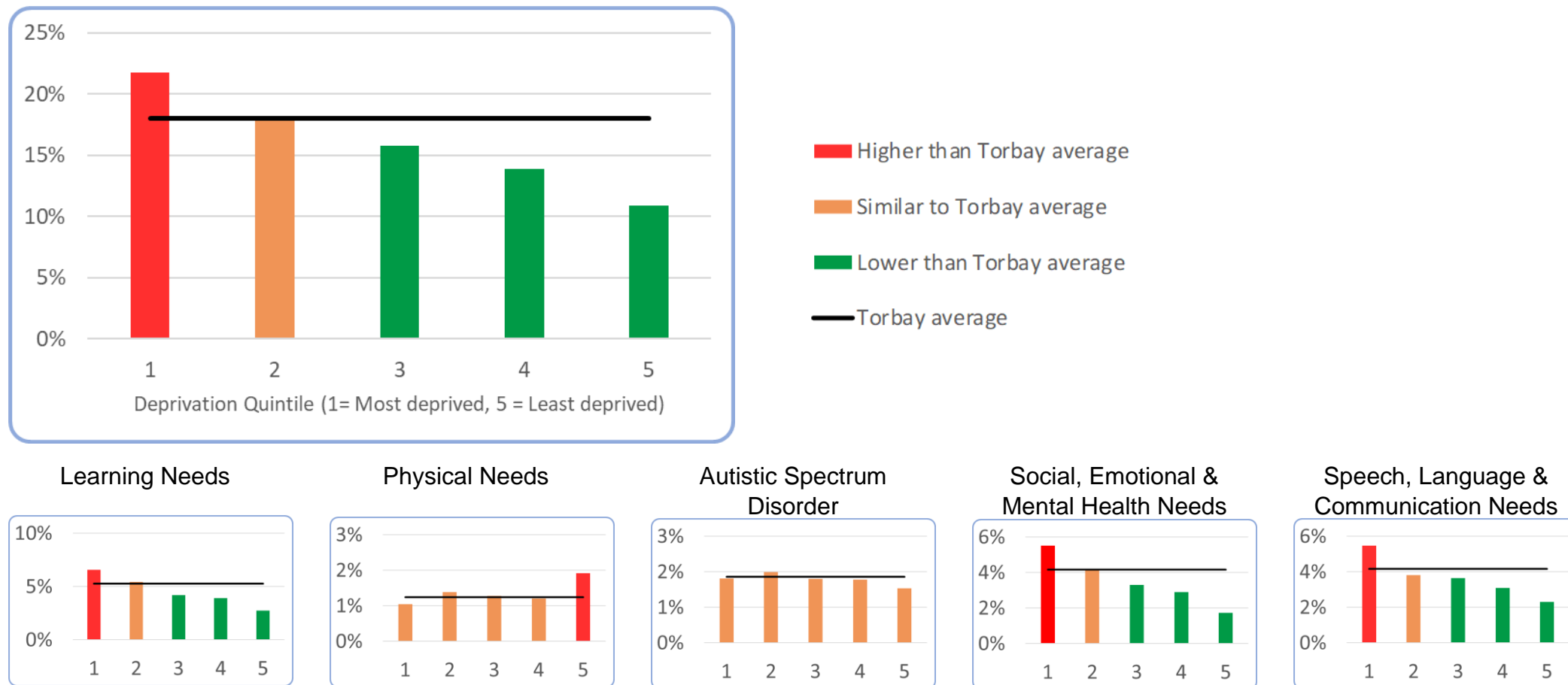


Source: Torbay School Census Data

SEND by Deprivation

Within Torbay school pupils who live within Torbay, there is a clear pattern of the highest level of SEND being reported within areas amongst the 20% most deprived in England (Fig 30). Almost 22% of those pupils in the most deprived areas in Torbay have either an EHCP or receive SEN Support, this compares to 18% across Torbay and 11% in the least deprived quintile. The deprivation pattern for those with an EHCP and those receiving SEN Support are similar. The five small graphs show the deprivation pattern amongst five groups of SEND, the pattern is consistent with the overall picture for all except Physical Needs and Autistic Spectrum Disorder.

Fig 30: Proportion of pupils with SEND by deprivation quintile (Torbay pupils who attend Torbay schools) – 2019 to 2022

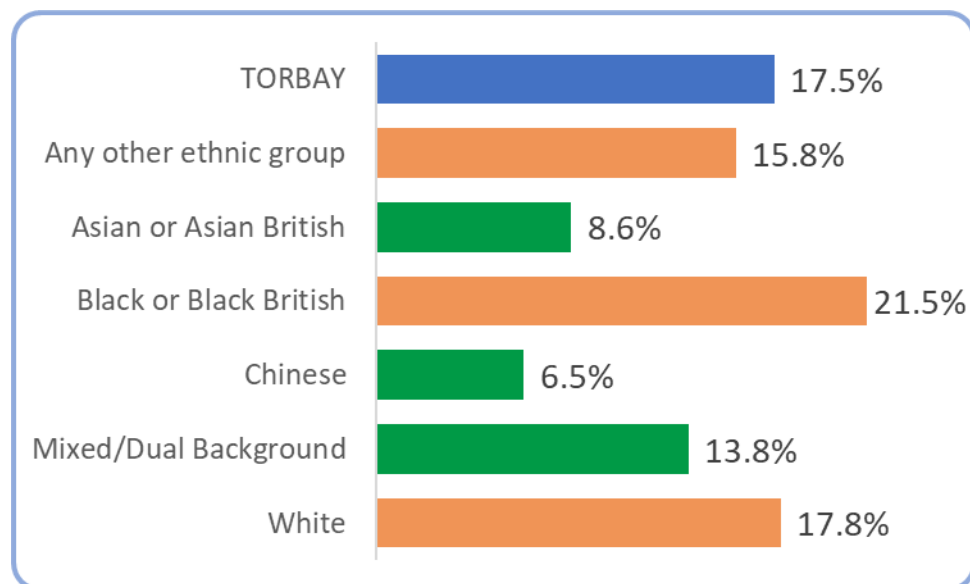


Source: Torbay School Census Data

SEND by Ethnicity

For the period 2019 to 2022, 94% of pupils at Torbay schools whose ethnicity was recorded were classified as White, 90% were White British or similar (eg White English). This leads to Torbay level data on populations that don't identify as White being relatively small and therefore more difficult to ascertain patterns. For 'Asian or Asian British', 'Chinese' and 'Mixed/Dual background' pupils, rates of SEND are significantly lower than the Torbay average (Fig 31). Torbay has low numbers of pupils who identify as Black or Black British which means although SEND rates are higher, they are not higher by a statistically significant amount. The five small graphs show ethnicity amongst the five groups of SEND.

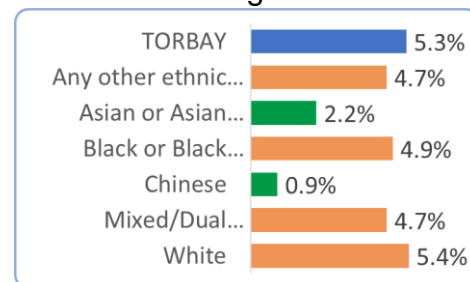
Fig 31: Proportion of pupils with SEND by ethnicity – 2019 to 2022



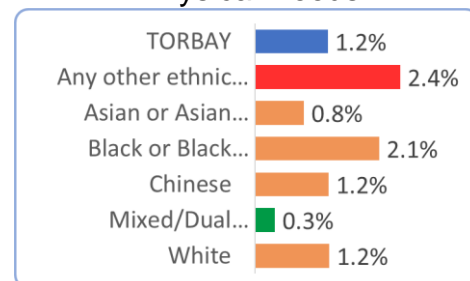
- Higher than Torbay average
- Similar to Torbay average
- Lower than Torbay average

Source: Torbay School Census Data

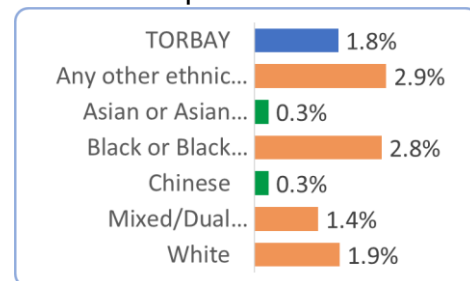
Learning Needs



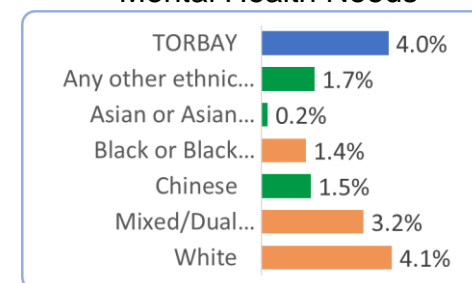
Physical Needs



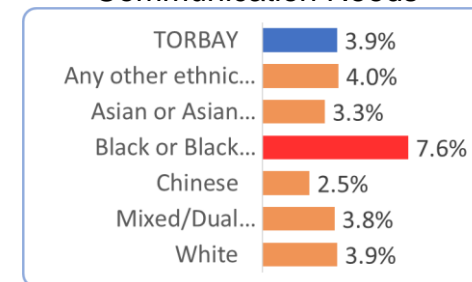
Autistic Spectrum Disorder



Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs



Speech, Language & Communication Needs



SEND by School Type

During 2022, almost half of all pupils with an EHCP attended a Special School, proportions were particularly high in relation to Learning Needs which relates to Moderate Learning Difficulties, Profound, Multiple & Learning Difficulties, Severe Learning Difficulties and Specific Learning Difficulties. Speech, Language & Communication Needs (SLCN) were particularly concentrated in Primary schools (Fig 32). 60% of SEN Support relates to Primary school pupils, again this is particularly concentrated in SLCN which largely accounts for the overall difference between primary and secondary schools (Fig 33).

Fig 32: Pupil EHCP by school type (2022)

2022	All	Learning Needs	Physical Needs	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs	Speech, Language & Communication Needs
Primary	31.1%	9.9%	34.6%	27.5%	33.0%	57.0%
Secondary	20.1%	12.2%	24.3%	23.9%	30.9%	13.1%
Special	48.7%	78.0%	41.1%	48.6%	35.2%	29.9%
PRU	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Torbay School Census Data

Fig 33: Pupil SEN Support by school type (2022)

2022	All	Learning Needs	Physical Needs	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs	Speech, Language & Communication Needs
Primary	60.3%	52.6%	50.0%	43.7%	49.7%	82.1%
Secondary	38.7%	46.8%	48.5%	56.3%	47.5%	17.9%
Special	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
PRU	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

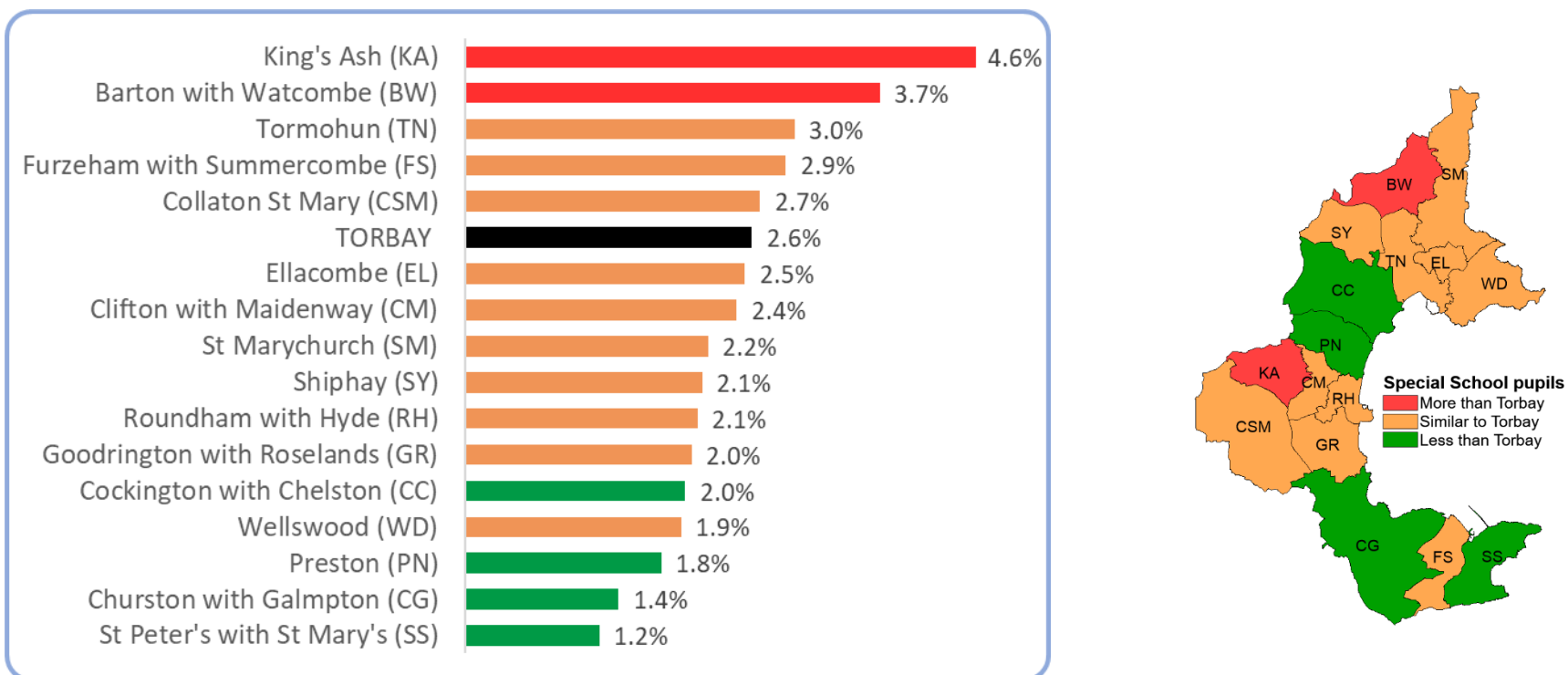
Source: Torbay School Census Data

Special School pupils by Torbay ward

There are 3 Special schools in Torbay, the figures below (Fig 34) relate to Torbay resident pupils who attended one of these 3 schools over the period 2019 to 2022. 2 wards have a rate of pupils attending these 3 special schools that is significantly higher than the Torbay average (King's Ash and Barton with Watcombe). 4 wards have a rate of pupils significantly lower than the Torbay average (St Peter's with St Mary's, Churston with Galmpton, Preston, and Cockington with Chelston). Although Wellswood's rate is low, the number of pupils involved mean that the difference is not statistically significant.

The 3 Special schools are Combe Pafford School, Mayfield School and Brunel Academy.

Fig 34: Pupils attending Torbay Special Schools as a proportion of all pupils by ward (2019 to 2022)



Source: Torbay School Census Data

SEND by Secondary Need

So far, the JSNA has concentrated on the Primary Needs of Children. A number of children in receipt of an EHCP or SEN Support will also have an identified secondary need. Data over the period 2018/19 to 2021/22 from the Department for Education SEN return shows that 23% of children at Torbay schools with an EHCP had a recognised secondary need, amongst those receiving SEN Support the figure was 15.3%.

The most frequently recorded secondary need among those children receiving an EHCP was for Speech, Language & Communication Needs, followed by Social, Emotional & Mental Health, and Moderate Learning Difficulty. Between them they accounted for 66% of all recorded secondary needs in this group (Fig 35).

Those receiving an EHCP with a primary need of Hearing Impairment were the most likely group to have a recognised secondary need with 34.0% of pupils having a secondary need, followed by Moderate Learning Difficulty (28.2%), and Autistic Spectrum Disorder (27.2%). The least likely to have a recognised secondary need were those with a primary need of Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulties (3.8%), followed by Visual Impairment (9.1%), and Multi-Sensory Impairment (11.1%).

Pupils educated in the Torbay state-funded secondary school sector in receipt of EHCP are more likely than pupils educated in the state-funded primary school sector to have a recognised secondary need, 30% of secondary school sector children compared to 24% of primary school sector children. 19% of pupils educated in state funded special school sector have a recognised secondary need.

The most frequently recorded secondary need among those children receiving SEN Support was for Social, Emotional & Mental Health, followed by Specific Learning Difficulty, and Speech, Language & Communication Needs. Between them they accounted for 70% of all recorded secondary needs in this group (Fig 36).

Those receiving SEN Support with a primary need of Hearing Impairment were the most likely group to have a recognised secondary need with 26.2% of pupils having a secondary need, followed by Physical Disability (24.0%), and Autistic Spectrum Disorder (22.5%). The least likely to have a recognised secondary need were those with a primary need of Specific Learning Difficulty (12.8%), followed by Other Difficulty/Disability (12.8%), and Speech, Language & Communication Needs (14.9%).

Pupils educated in the Torbay state-funded secondary school sector in receipt of SEN Support are more likely than pupils educated in the state-funded primary school sector to have a recognised secondary need, 17% of secondary school sector children compared to 13% of primary school sector children.

Fig 35: Recorded secondary needs against **EHCP** Primary Need - Torbay Schools (2018/19 to 2021/22)

EHCP Primary Need	Percentage with recorded secondary need	Number with recorded secondary need	Most common secondary need	2nd most common secondary need	3rd most common secondary need
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	27.2%	256	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 83	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 75	Moderate Learning Difficulty 50
Social Emotional & Mental Health	20.9%	183	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 52	Moderate Learning Difficulty 45	Autistic Spectrum Disorder 38
Moderate Learning Difficulties	28.2%	182	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 72	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 69	Specific Learning Difficulty 15
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	20.8%	173	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 57	Moderate Learning Difficulty 39	Autistic Spectrum Disorder 26
Physical Disability	20.6%	70	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 20	Specific Learning Difficulty 11	Moderate Learning Difficulty 10
Severe Learning Difficulty	17.0%	52	Autistic Spectrum Disorder 20	Moderate Learning Difficulty 12	Visual Impairment 5
Specific Learning Difficulty	26.9%	28	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 14	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 6	Moderate Learning Difficulty 6
All	23.0%	975	Speech, Language & Communication Needs - 239	Social, Emotional & Mental Health - 231	Moderate Learning Difficulty - 172

Please note that Hearing Impairment, Other Difficulty/Disability, Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty, Visual Impairment, and Multi-Sensory Impairment are not included as individual rows in table due to low numbers with a secondary identified need.

Source: Department for Education Special Educational Needs in England

Fig 36: Recorded secondary needs against **SEN Support** Primary Need – Torbay Schools (2018/19 to 2021/22)

SEN Support Primary Need	Percentage with recorded secondary need	Number with recorded secondary need	Most common secondary need	2 nd most common secondary need	3 rd most common secondary need
Social Emotional & Mental Health	16.5%	385	Specific Learning Difficulty 167	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 97	Moderate Learning Difficulty 42
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	14.9%	349	Specific Learning Difficulty 126	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 105	Moderate Learning Difficulty 37
Specific Learning Difficulty	12.8%	293	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 110	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 87	Other Difficulty/Disability 34
Moderate Learning Difficulty	15.3%	131	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 58	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 36	Hearing Impairment 8
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	22.5%	122	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 43	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 41	Specific Learning Difficulty 16
Other Difficulty/Disability	12.8%	67	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 23	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 20	Autistic Spectrum Disorder 9
Physical Disability	24.0%	63	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 18	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 16	Specific Learning Difficulty 10
Hearing Impairment	26.2%	45	Specific Learning Difficulty 14	Social, Emotional & Mental Health 12	Speech, Language & Communication Needs 11
All	15.3%	1518	Social, Emotional & Mental Health - 382	Specific Learning Difficulty - 368	Speech, Language & Communication Needs - 316

Please note that Visual Impairment, Severe Learning Difficulty, Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty, and Multi-Sensory Impairment are not included as individual rows in table due to low numbers with a secondary identified need.

Source: Department for Education Special Educational Needs in England

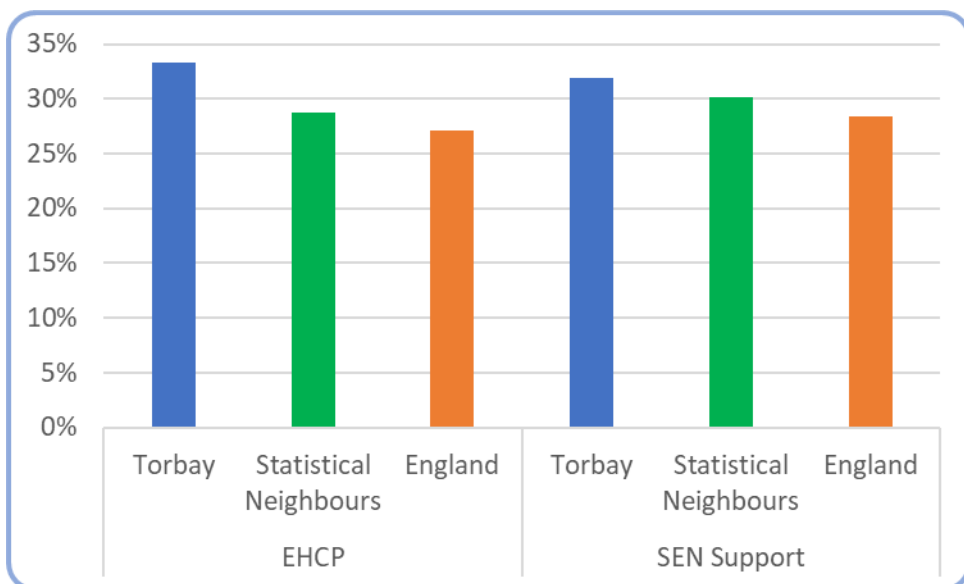
SEND and Children's Social Care

Over the period 2016/17 to 2020/21, Torbay has had 33% of those who have been cared for children over the last 12 months in receipt of an EHCP, 32% are in receipt of SEN Support (Fig 37). For those with an EHCP this is significantly higher than statistical neighbours and England. For those Children in Need at 31 March over the same period, 30% are in receipt of an EHCP, 24% with SEN Support (Fig 38), again for those with an EHCP this is significantly higher than statistical neighbours and England.

61% of cared for children mentioned above have an identified primary need of Social, Emotional and Mental Health, this is followed by Moderate Learning Difficulties (10%) and Specific Learning Difficulties (8%).

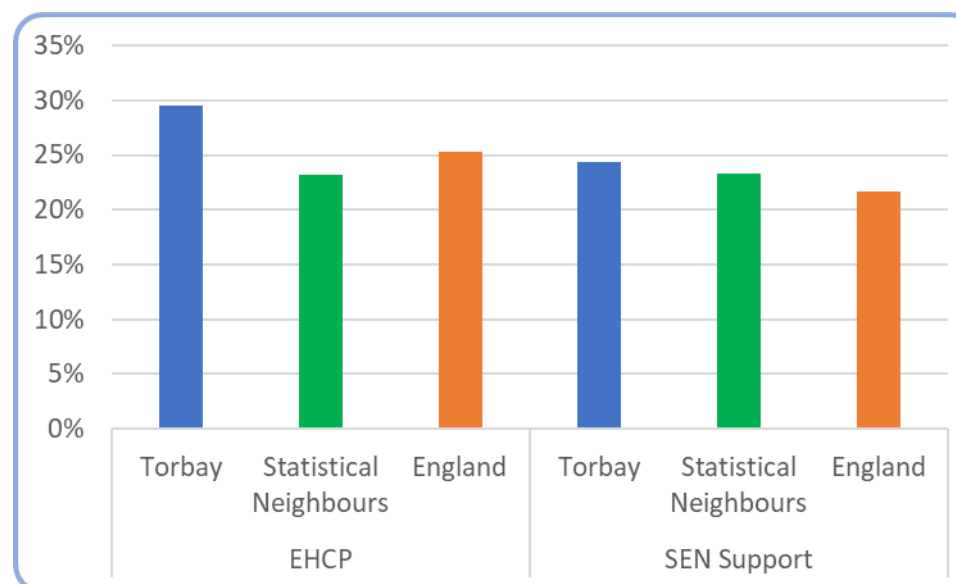
For Children in Need over 2016/17 to 2020/21, there is a wider range of Primary Need. 29% of identified primary needs relate to Social, Emotional and Mental Health, 15% to Speech, Language and Communication Needs. If you add up Severe, Specific, Moderate and Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulties that adds up to 34% of identified primary needs. Autistic Spectrum Disorder (9%) and Physical Disability (8%) also account for significant numbers.

Fig 37: Percentage of cared for children in receipt of an EHCP or SEN Support (2016/17 to 2020/21)



Source: LAIT and Department for Education

Fig 38: Percentage of children in need in receipt of an EHCP or SEN Support (2016/17 to 2020/21)



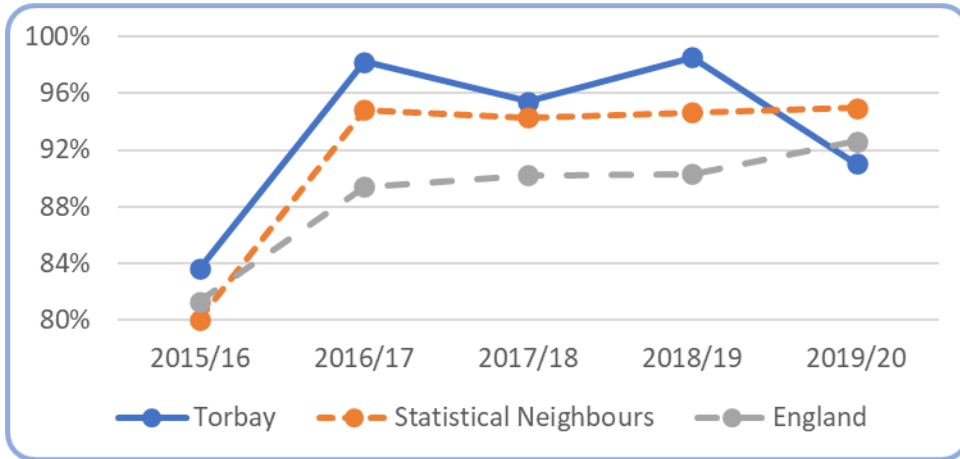
Source: LAIT and Department for Education

Educational & Developmental Outcomes

Age and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ-3)

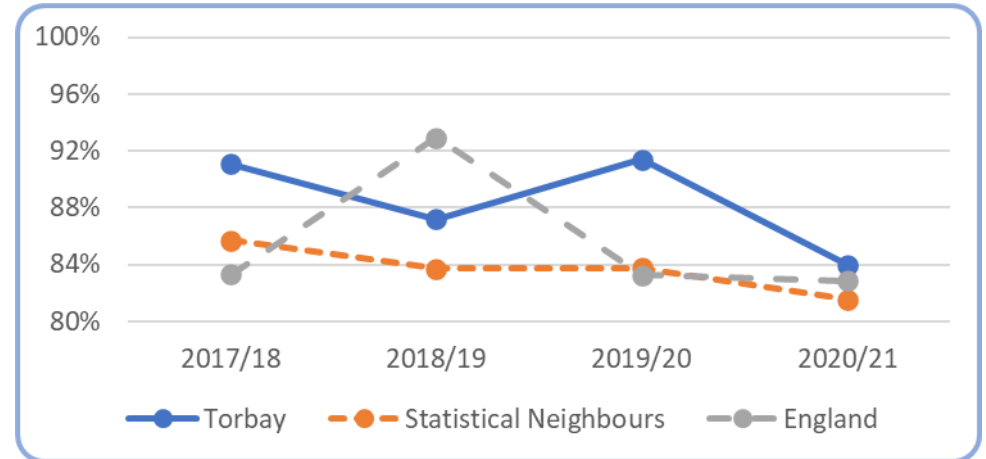
ASQ-3 is used to support the health and development reviews that children are offered 2-2½ years. The following data relates to ASQ-3 data for those aged 2-2½ years. Torbay generally has higher proportions of children receiving (Fig 39), achieving good (Fig 40) and expected levels (Fig 41) than both our statistical neighbours and England over recent time periods.

Fig 39: Percentage of Children receiving ASQ-3 as part of Healthy Child programme or integrated review at 2½ years



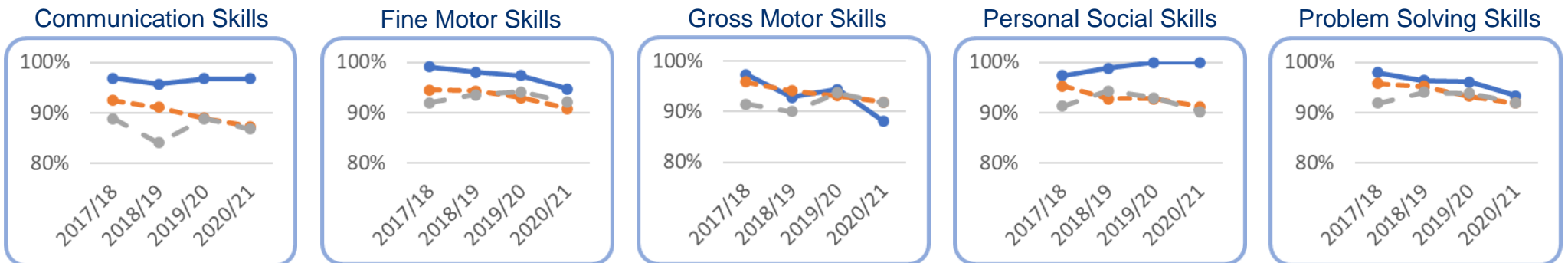
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Fig 40: Percentage of Children achieving a good level of development at 2½ years



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Fig 41: Percentage of Children achieving the expected level at 2½ years in:



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

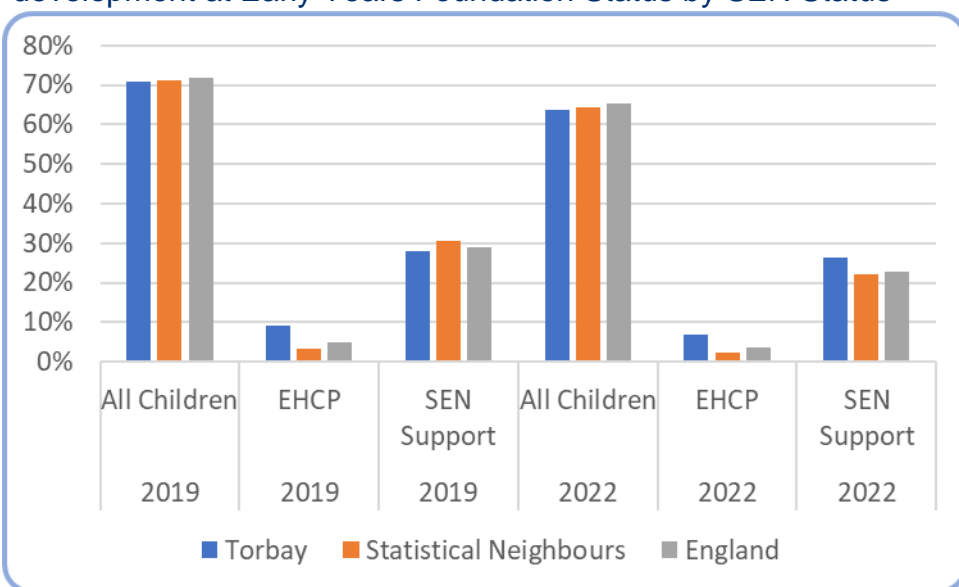
EYFS & Key Stage 2 Outcomes

The first key stage assessment stage is the Early Years Foundation Stage. Torbay's rate of all children achieving a good level of development was broadly in line with Statistical neighbours and England during 2019 and 2022. The 2022 rate for Torbay was 63.7%, for those in receipt of an EHCP it was 6.7% and 26.4% for those receiving SEN Support. For those in receipt of EHCP and SEN Support the rate of those achieving good development was higher than statistical neighbours and England, rates fell significantly compared to the last pre-Covid collection in 2019 (Fig 42), but there have been significant changes to the way results were assessed in 2022 which makes comparison to earlier years difficult.

The percentage of children achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics in Key Stage 2 (Ages 7 to 11) who had no identified SEN has been slightly better than statistical neighbours and England. These rates are much higher than rates amongst those requiring SEN Support or in receipt of an EHCP. Over 2018 and 2019 rates of SEND children achieving the expected standard are broadly in line with statistical neighbours and England (Fig 43). 2019 figures for Torbay were 79.0% (No SEN), 26.0% (SEN Support) and 9.0% (EHCP).

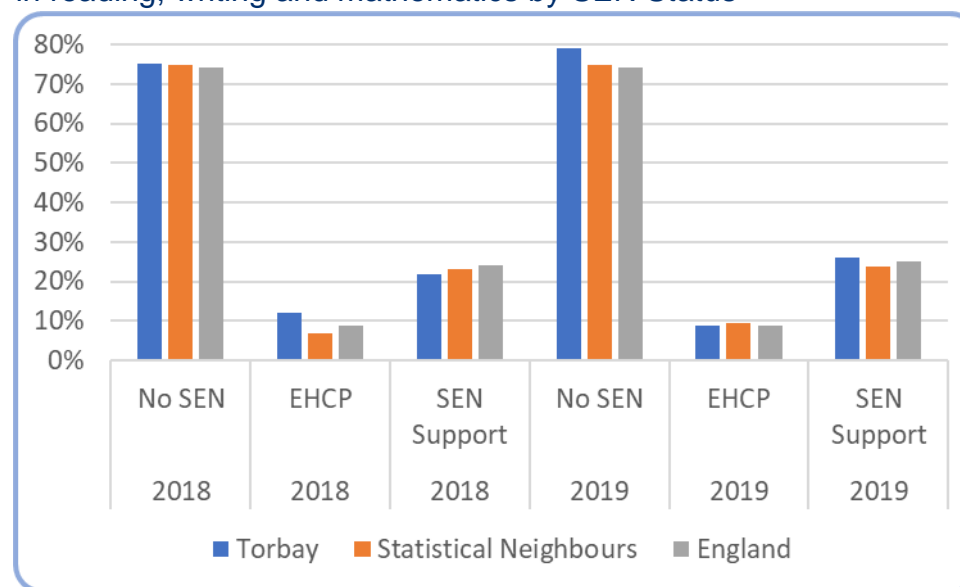
This data was not available for 2020 and 2021 due to the cancellation of many statistical educational collections due to Covid.

Fig 42: Percentage of Children achieving a good level of development at Early Years Foundation Status by SEN Status



Source: LAIT

Fig 43: Percentage of Children achieving expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics by SEN Status

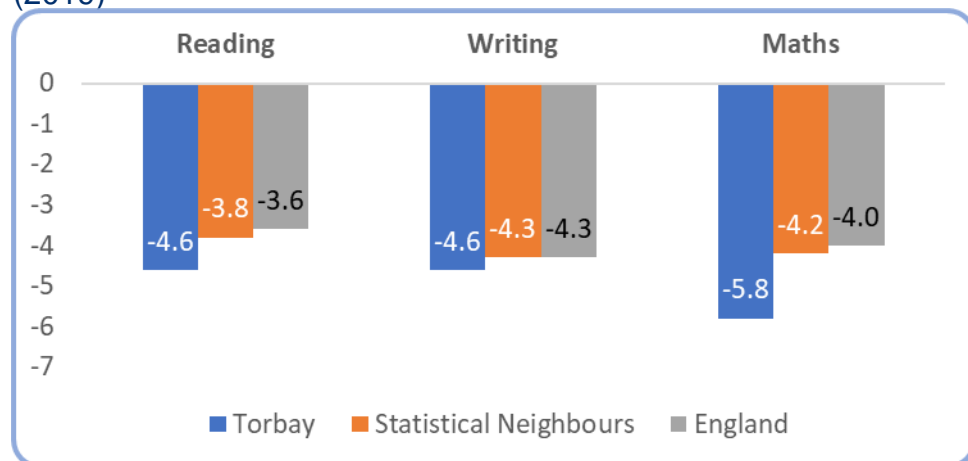


Source: LAIT

Key Stage 2 Progress 8 scores

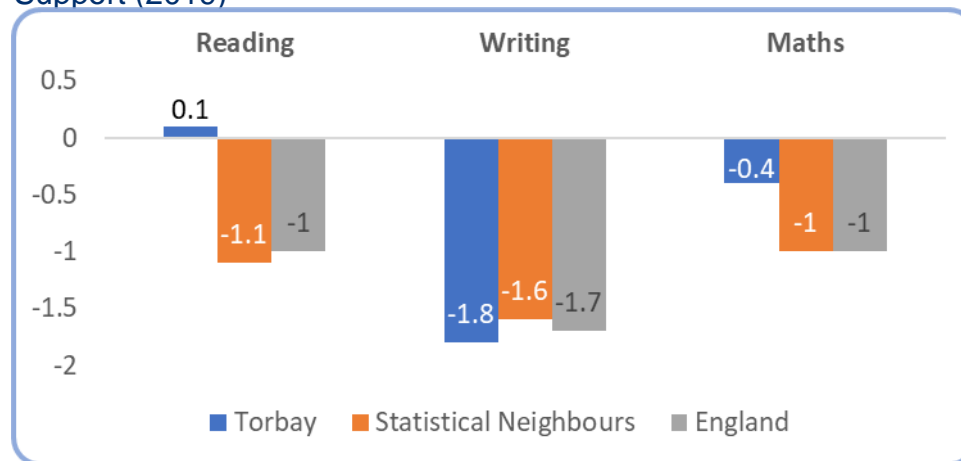
Progress 8 scores are designed to capture the progress of a pupil compared to the actual achievements of other pupils with similar attainment. Positive scores indicate performance is above average, negative indicates performance below average. For those with EHCP, all scores were negative in reading, writing and maths, they were lower than both statistical neighbours and England in 2019 (Fig 44). For those receiving SEN Support, Torbay's reading score was positive, the maths score was also higher than both statistical neighbours and England, the writing score was similar (Fig 45). By comparison, all Torbay scores for those with no identified SEN were positive, particularly in reading and maths (Fig 46).

Fig 44: Progress 8 score at Key Stage 2 for those with EHCP (2019)



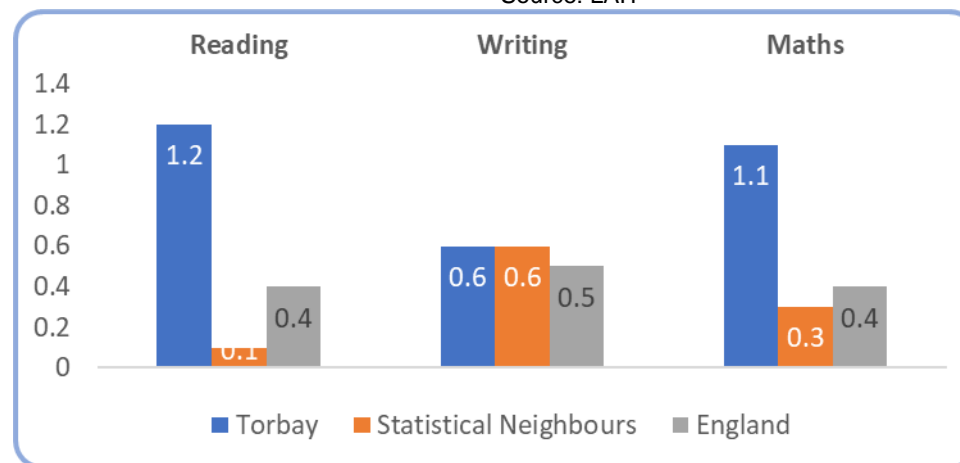
Source: LAIT

Fig 45: Progress 8 score at Key Stage 2 for those with SEN Support (2019)



Source: LAIT

Fig 46: Progress 8 score at Key Stage 2 for those with no identified SEN (2019)



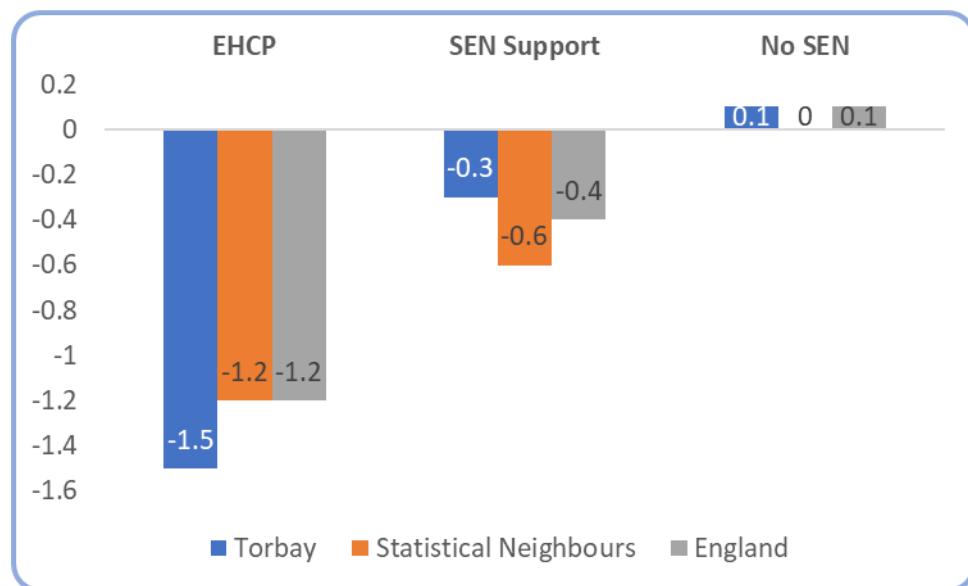
Source: LAIT

Key Stage 4 Progress 8 scores

Process 8 scores at Key Stage 4 relate to a measure of progress that children make between the end of primary and the end of secondary education when compared to other pupils who had a similar level of achievement at the end of primary education. For those with EHCP, scores were lower than both statistical neighbours and England in 2019. For those receiving SEN Support, Torbay's score was negative but slightly higher than both statistical neighbours and England. By comparison, scores for Torbay, statistical neighbours and England were slightly positive (Fig 47).

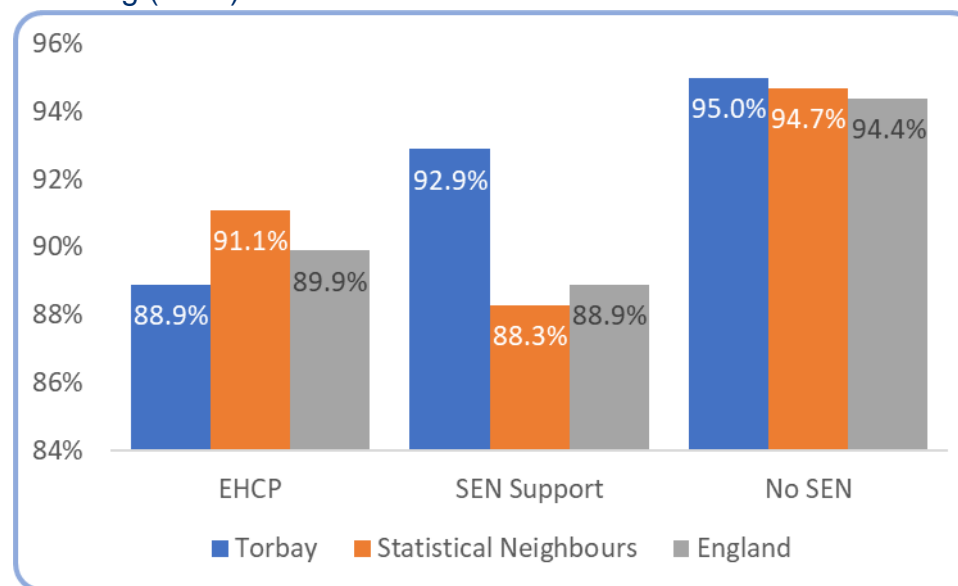
For the latest year that we have (2020), 88.9% of 16 and 17 year olds with an EHCP were in education, employment and training, this is slightly below statistical neighbours and England, this has been a consistent occurrence since 2018. For those 16 and 17 year olds with SEN Support, rates in 2019 and 2020 were slightly higher than statistical neighbours and England. For comparison, those rates for young people with no identified SEN have been broadly in line with our statistical neighbours and England (Fig 48).

Fig 47: Progress 8 score at Key Stage 4 by SEN Stage (2019)



Source: LAIT

Fig 48: 16 and 17 year olds in education, employment & training (2020)



Source: LAIT

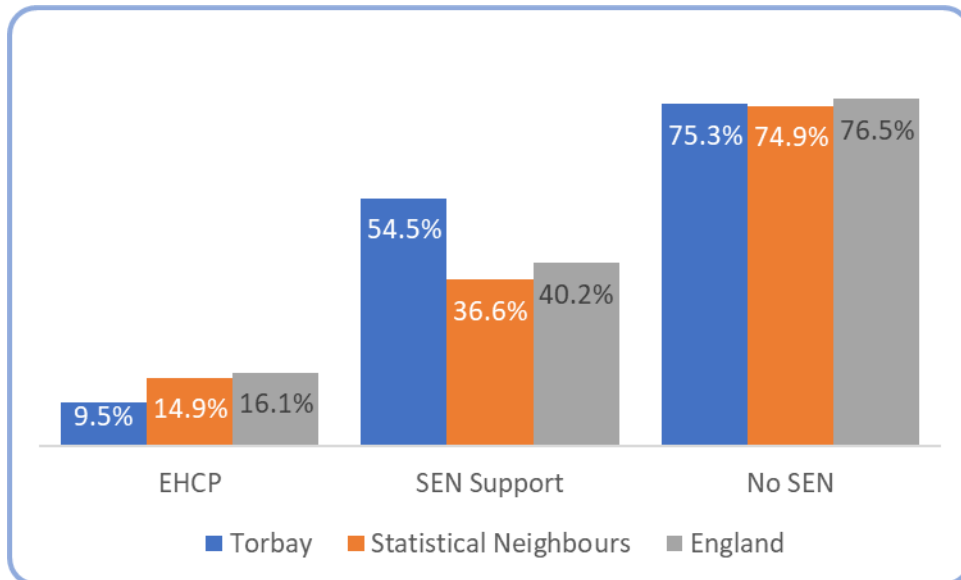
19 year olds qualified to Level 2 and 3

Level 2 qualifications refer to 5 GCSE A to C grade equivalents, Level 3 refers to 2 'A' Level equivalents.

In relation to those with Level 2 qualifications that include English and Maths (Fig 49) we can see the very significant differences between those with no identified SEN (Torbay 75.3%) and those with an EHCP (Torbay 9.5%). Figures for those with an EHCP can be volatile from year to year, in 2019 Torbay's percentage was 17.2%. Level 2 qualifications for those receiving SEN Support increased very significantly from 42.6% in 2020 to 54.5% in 2021, over the last 5 years rates of those with SEN Support achieving Level 2 qualifications has been higher than our Statistical Neighbours and England.

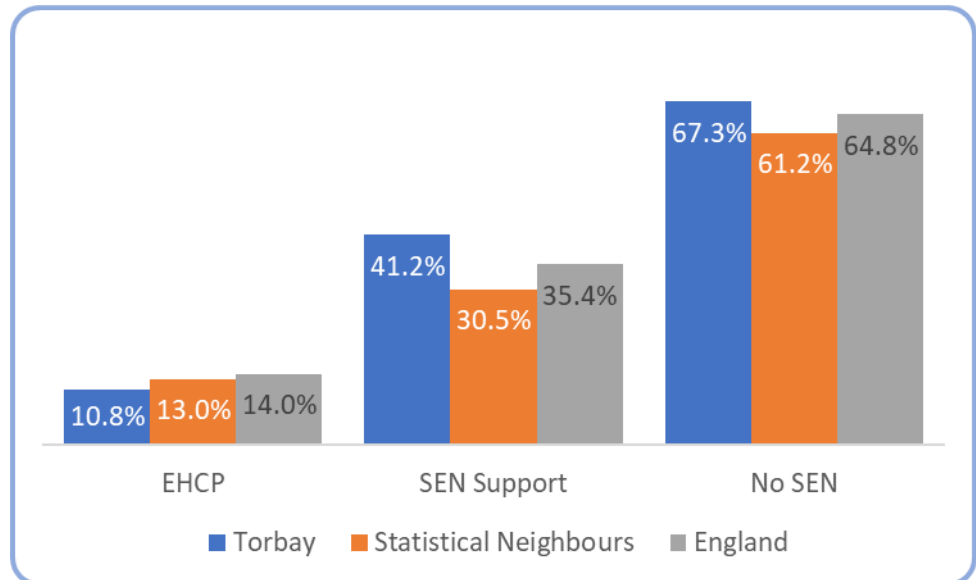
For those with Level 3 qualifications (Fig 50), we again see the very large gap between those with no identified SEN (Torbay 67.3%) and those with an EHCP (Torbay 10.8%). As with Level 2, there is significant volatility from year to year within Level 3 qualifications data for those with an EHCP in Torbay (2019 – 12.9%, 2020 – 5.7%, 2021 – 10.8%). Torbay Level 3 qualifications for those receiving SEN Support in 2021 were at a higher rate than at any time during 2013 to 2021, they have been consistently higher than statistical neighbours and England for most of the last 5 years.

Fig 49: Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 (including English and Maths) by SEN Stage (2021)



Source: LAIT

Fig 50: Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3 by SEN Stage (2021)

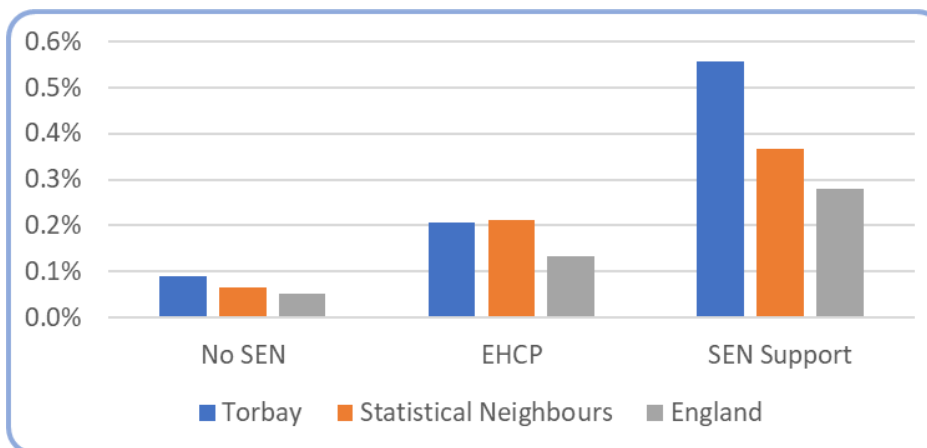


Source: LAIT

Exclusions

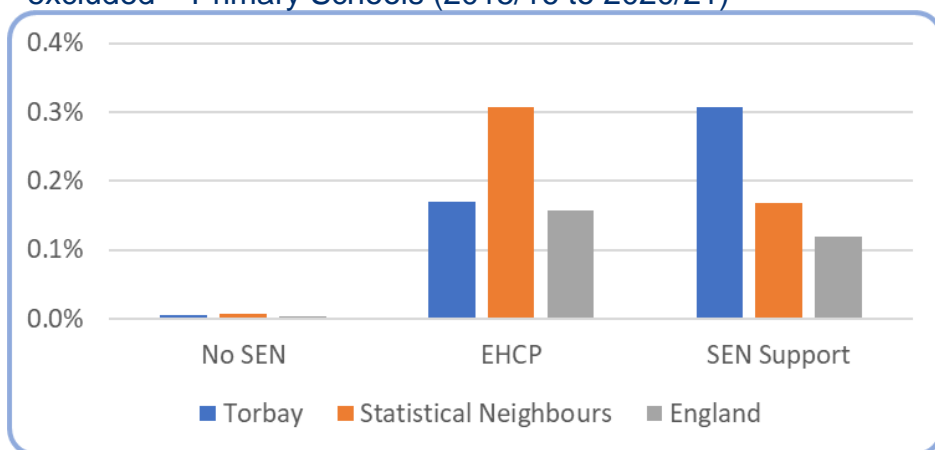
Over the 6 year period 2015/16 to 2020/21, rates of permanent exclusion across all state schools in Torbay have been higher amongst pupils with EHCP and SEN Support than those with no recognised SEN. With SEN Support, the rate in Torbay is significantly higher than those of our statistical neighbours and England (Fig 51). This trend is consistent across primary (Fig 52) and secondary (Fig 53) education. Across 2015/16 to 2020/21, 186 permanent exclusions were recorded, 90 were for pupils with no recognised SEN, 84 for those with SEN Support and 12 for those with an EHCP. Looking at local data for 2017/18 to 2021/22, those children with recognised SEN who lived in the most deprived areas of Torbay were twice as likely per pupil to be excluded as those in less deprived areas.

Fig 51: Percentage of pupils permanently excluded – All Schools (2015/16 to 2020/21)



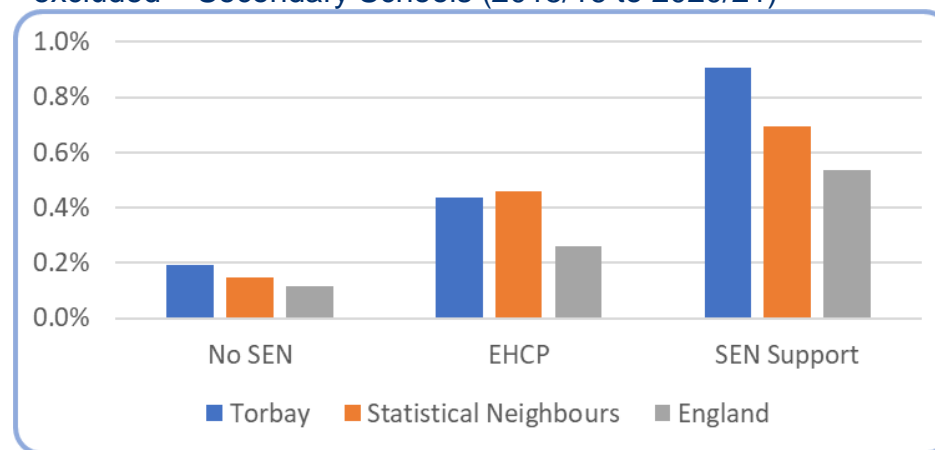
Source: Department for Education

Fig 52: Percentage of primary school pupils permanently excluded – Primary Schools (2015/16 to 2020/21)



Source: Department for Education

Fig 53: Percentage of secondary school pupils permanently excluded – Secondary Schools (2015/16 to 2020/21)



Source: Department for Education

Suspensions

Over the 6 year period 2015/16 to 2020/21, rates of suspension across all state schools in Torbay has been higher amongst pupils with EHCP and SEN Support than those with no recognised SEN. With EHCP, the rate in Torbay is significantly higher than those of our statistical neighbours and England (Fig 54). This trend is consistent across primary (Fig 55) and secondary (Fig 56) education. Trends are similar across those pupils with one or more suspensions (Figs 57 to 59).

Percentage of suspensions as a proportion of pupils – 2015/16 to 2020/21

Source: Department for Education

Fig 54: All schools

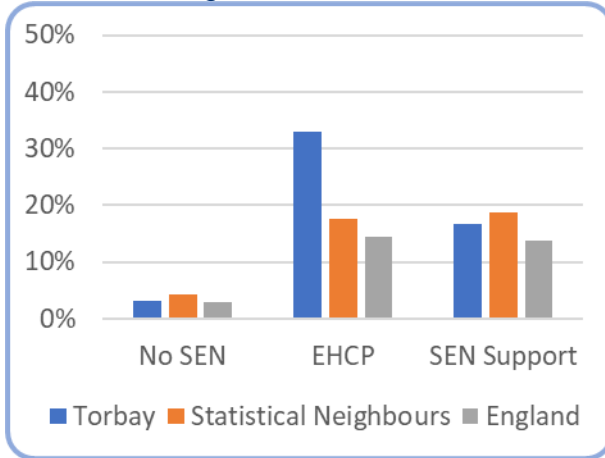


Fig 55: Primary schools

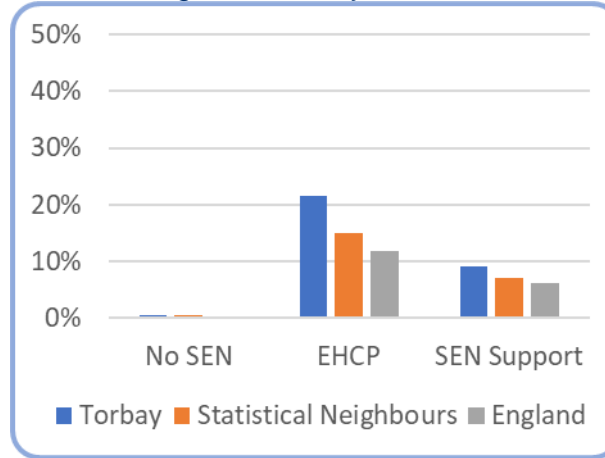
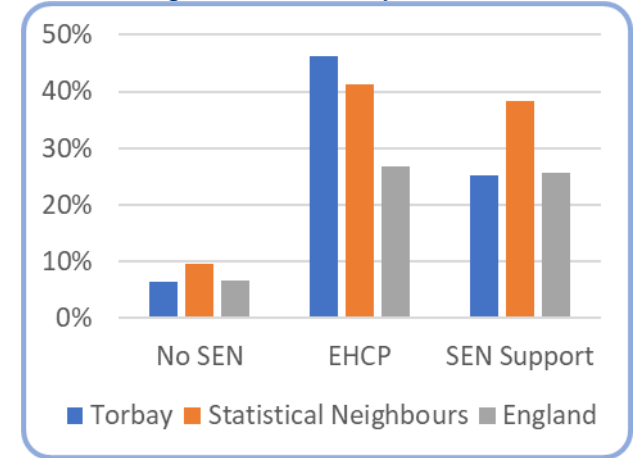


Fig 56: Secondary schools



Percentage of pupils with one or more suspensions – 2015/16 to 2020/21

Source: Department for Education

Fig 57: All schools

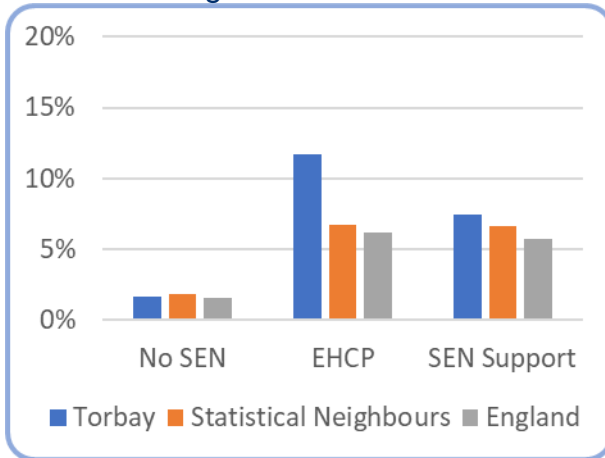


Fig 58: Primary schools

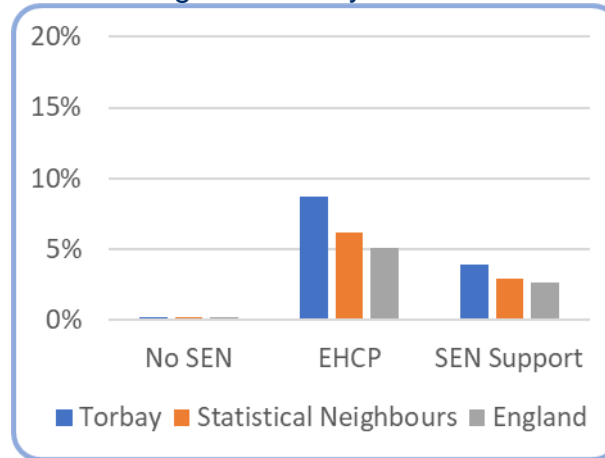
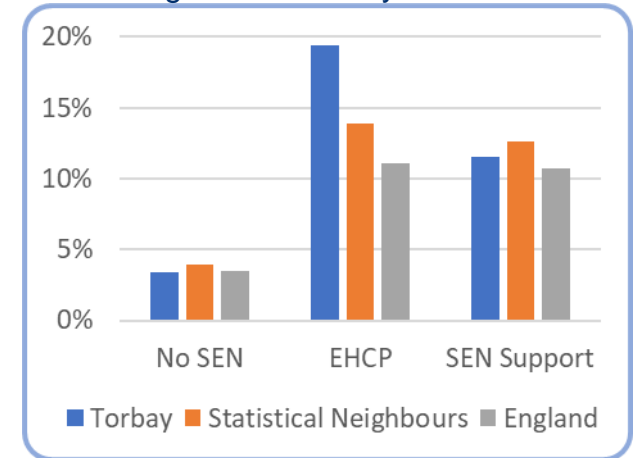
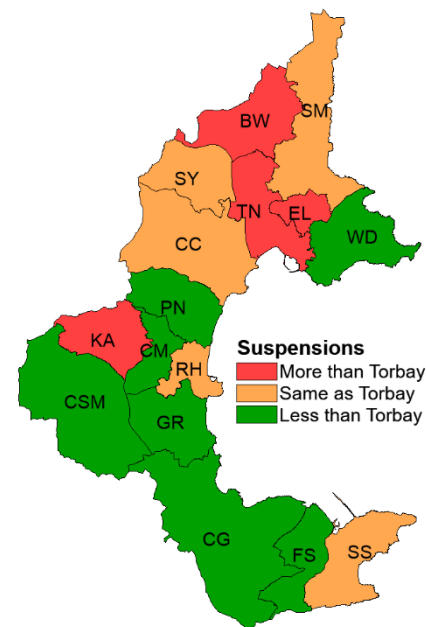
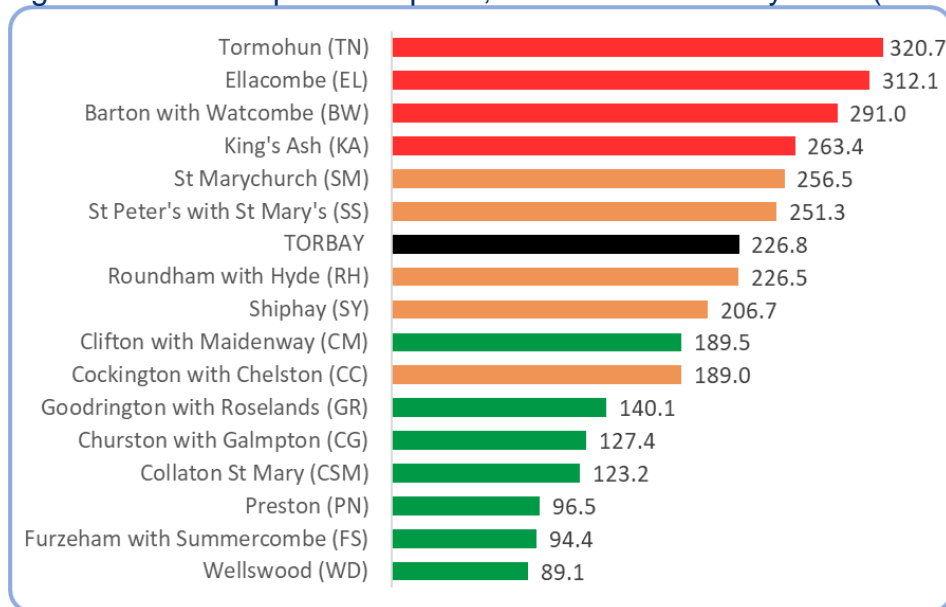


Fig 59: Secondary schools



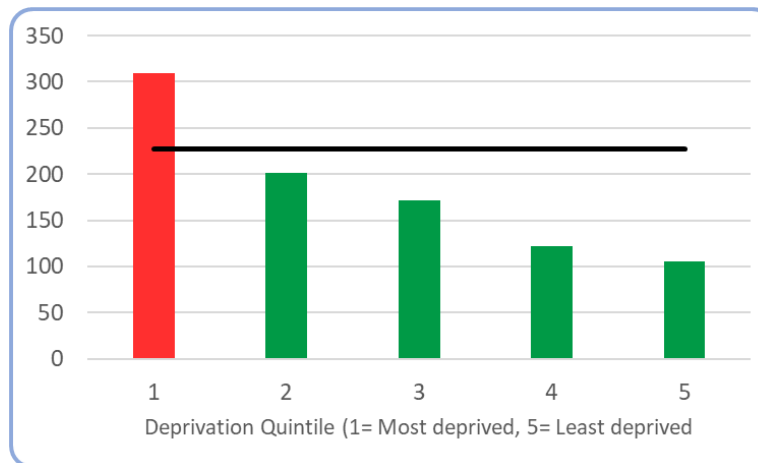
Looking at local data over the 5 year period 2017/18 to 2021/22 for the rate of suspensions per 1,000 children identified with SEN, 4 wards have statistically higher rates than the rest of Torbay (Fig 60). Compared to the Torbay average, the rate of suspensions for children identified with SEN is significantly higher amongst those children who live in the most deprived areas of Torbay (Fig 61).

Fig 60: Rate of suspensions per 1,000 SEN children by ward (2017/18 to 2021/22)



Source: Torbay School Census Data

Fig 61: Rate of suspensions per 1,000 SEN children by deprivation quintile (2017/18 to 2021/22)

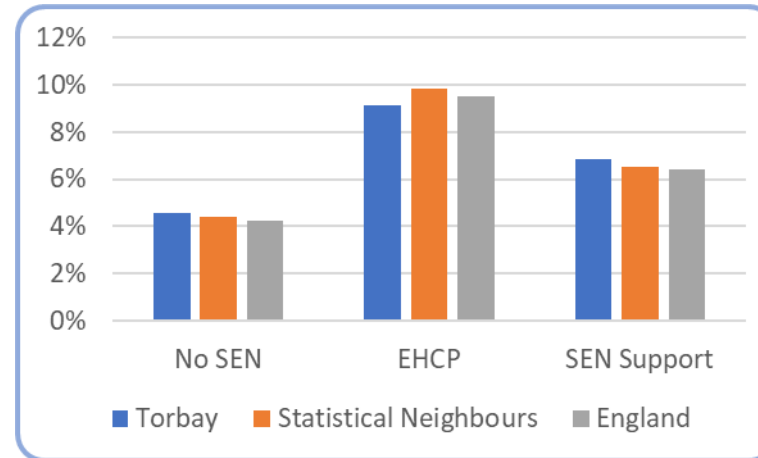


Source: Torbay School Census Data

Absence

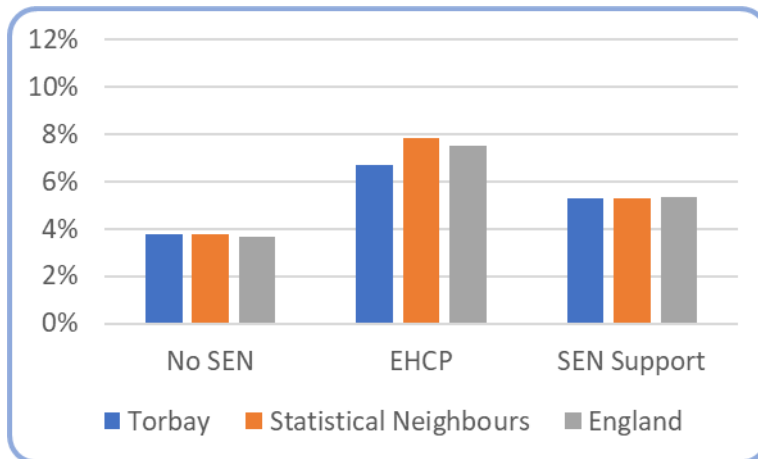
For the period 2015/16 to 2020/21, the percentage of school sessions missed was more than double within Torbay for those who had EHCP compared to those with no identified SEN (Fig 62). Rates of absence within Special schools were broadly similar to those within secondary schools with EHCP. Torbay's rate of absence across all schools for those with EHCP were slightly but significantly lower than statistical neighbours and England.

Fig 62: Percentage of sessions missed – All schools (2015/16 to 2020/21)



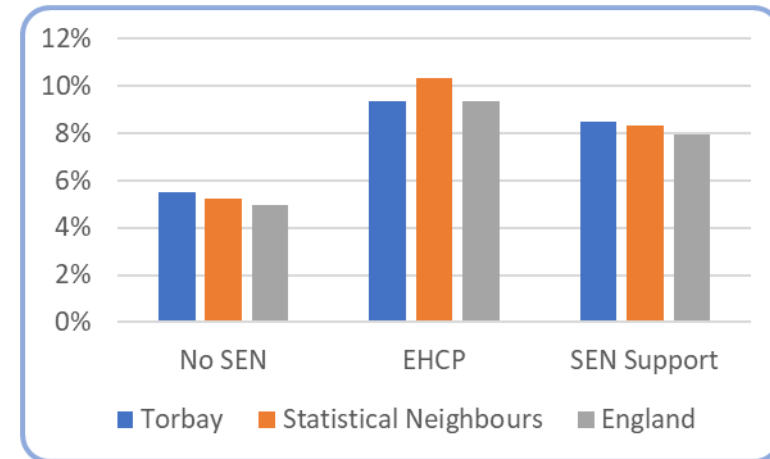
Source: Department for Education

Fig 63: Percentage of sessions missed – Primary schools (2015/16 to 2020/21)



Source: Department for Education

Fig 64: Percentage of sessions missed – Secondary schools (2015/16 to 2020/21)



Source: Department for Education

Ofsted School ratings

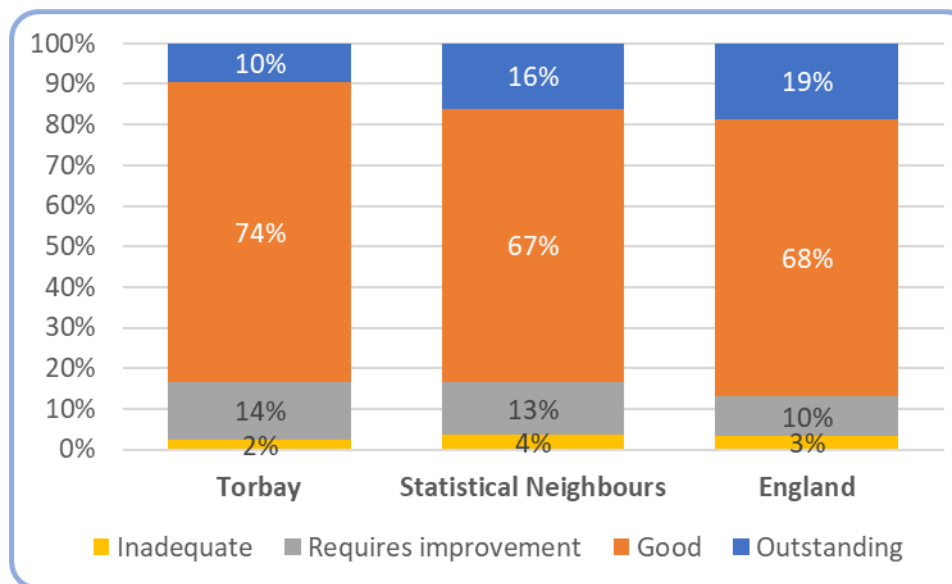
As of December 2021, 84% of Torbay's state schools were rated as 'Outstanding' or 'Good' by Ofsted. This compares to our statistical neighbours average of 83% and slightly below the England average of 87% (Fig 65). 14% required improvement and 2% which equates to 1 school was rated as 'Inadequate'.

Fig 65: Torbay Ofsted ratings by education stage, as of December 2021

	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate
Primary	2	23	4	1
Secondary	2	6	0	0
Special	0	2	1	0
Alternative Provision	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	4	31	6	1

Source: Ofsted

Fig 66: Proportion of all schools rated Inadequate to Outstanding by Ofsted (As of December 2021)



Source: Ofsted

Transitions (Year 9 and above)

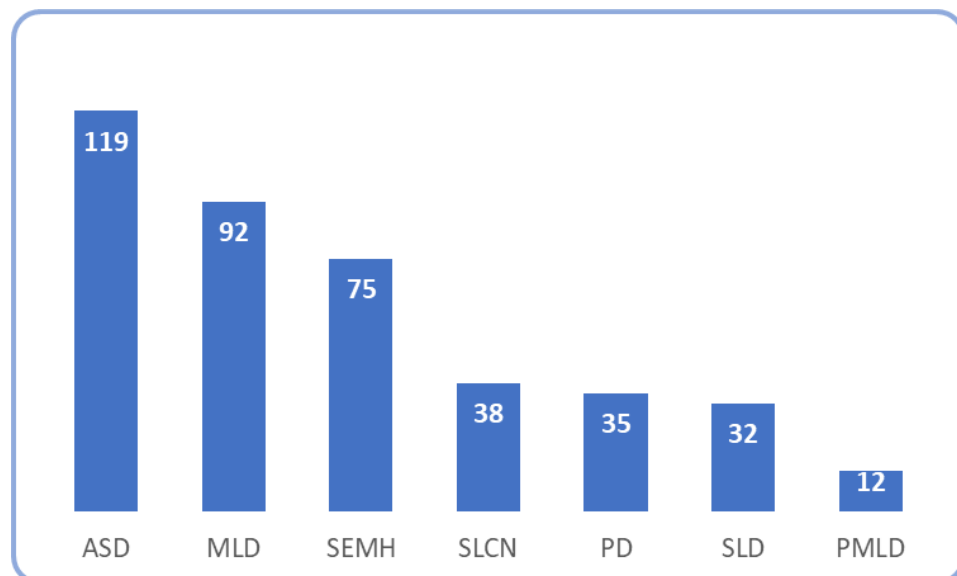
SEND for Year 9 to Year 14

The transition from childhood to adulthood can be difficult for all children, this has the potential to be exacerbated if a child's needs are not fully considered.

In 2022, there were 938 children in Year 9 to Year 14 at Torbay schools who had an identified primary need, of these 417 had an EHCP. The 3 most prevalent primary needs among those with an EHCP in Year 9 and above during 2022 (Fig 67) were Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Moderate Learning Difficulties (MLD) and Social, Emotional & Mental Health (SEMH). Between them they account for 69% of the primary needs, those primary needs with 5 or fewer pupils were not included on the graph.

For those children receiving SEN Support in Year 9 and above during 2022 (Fig 68), the 3 most prevalent primary needs were Social, Emotional & Mental Health, Specific Learning Difficulty and Speech, Language & Communication Needs. Between them they account for 69% of the primary needs, those primary needs with 5 or fewer pupils were not included on the graph.

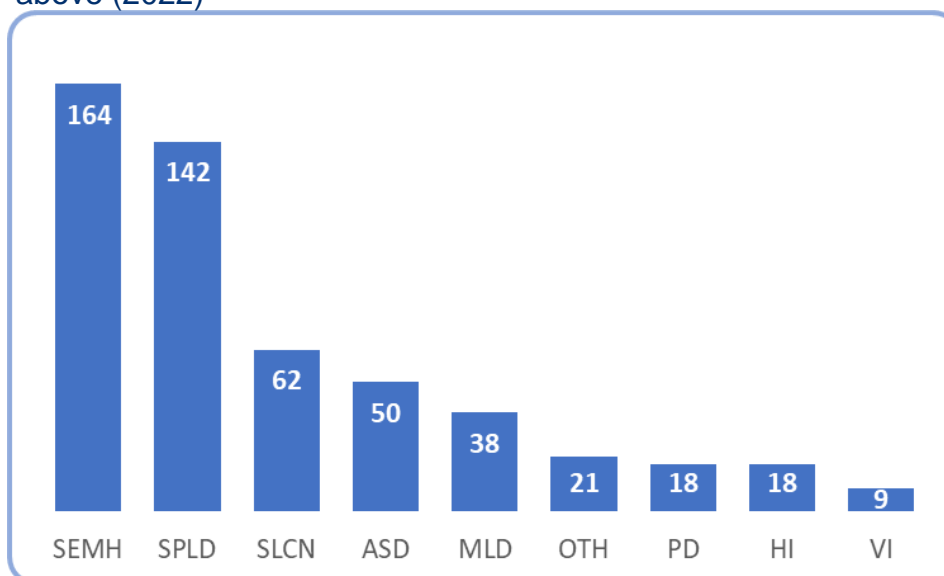
Fig 67: Primary Need of those with EHCP in Year 9 and above (2022)



Source: Torbay School Census Data

ASD = Autistic Spectrum Disorder, HI = Hearing impairment, OTH = Other, MLD = Moderate Learning Difficulty, PD = Physical Disability, PMLD = Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty, SEMH = Social, Emotional & Mental Health, SLCN = Speech, Language & Communication Needs, SLD = Severe Learning Difficulty, SPLD = Specific Learning Difficulty, VI = Visual Impairment

Fig 68: Primary Need of those with SEN Support in Year 9 and above (2022)



Source: Torbay School Census Data

As with the general SEND population, there is a higher rate of those with EHCP and SEN Support in Year 9 and above from the most deprived areas of Torbay for 2022. Numbers in relation to ethnicity for 2022 are not enough of a sample to draw any conclusions to any over or under representation of a particular ethnicity within the figures. In relation to sex, proportions are very similar to the SEND population in general with Torbay resident males accounting for 68% of EHCP compared to 32% female and 60% of SEN Support compared to 40% female.

67% of Year 9 and above pupils at a Torbay school with an EHCP are currently attached to a Special School, the rest are either in mainstream schools or in a handful of occasions, a Pupil Referral Unit. For those receiving SEN Support, 97% are in a mainstream school, the remaining 17 are at a Pupil Referral Unit. King's Ash has the highest rate of EHCP and SEN Support (Fig 69), in raw numbers, Barton with Watcombe has the highest number of EHCP with 51, in relation to SEN Support, St Marychurch has the highest number with 56.

Fig 69: EHCP and SEN Support by ward for those in Year 9 and above (2022)

Town	Ward	EHCP Number	EHCP percentage of all pupils	SEN Support Number	SEN Support percentage of all pupils
Brixham	Furzeham with Summercombe (FS)	29	10.0%	28	9.7%
	St Peter's with St Mary's (SS)	12	5.0%	26	10.8%
Paignton	Churston with Galmpton (CG)	7	3.9%	11	6.2%
	Clifton with Maidenway (CM)	26	9.5%	21	7.5%
	Collaton St Mary (CSM)	12	8.2%	12	8.2%
	Goodrington with Roselands (GR)	20	8.7%	22	9.6%
	King's Ash (KA)	49	13.6%	51	14.2%
	Preston (PN)	15	4.4%	27	7.8%
	Roundham with Hyde (RH)	12	6.4%	21	11.2%
Torquay	Barton with Watcombe (BW)	51	9.2%	47	8.3%
	Cockington with Chelston (CC)	27	7.1%	22	5.8%
	Ellacombe (EL)	15	5.0%	36	11.7%
	St Marychurch (SM)	22	4.4%	56	11.2%
	Shiphay (SY)	23	6.0%	40	10.4%
	Tormohun (TN)	30	6.5%	46	10.0%
	Wellswood (WD)	5	3.6%	14	10.1%

Source: Torbay School Census Data

Youth Justice Service

Since 2019/20, over a third (37%) of those young people who had an intervention from the Youth Justice Service had an EHCP (Fig 70). By comparison in 2022, 7.1% of Torbay pupils in Years 9 to 14 were recorded as having an EHCP. It should be noted that numbers are relatively small, therefore year to year rates will fluctuate significantly.

Fig 70: Young people who had an intervention from the Youth Justice Service

Year	Number of clients with EHCP	All clients	% with an EHCP
2019/20	10	37	27%
2020/21	21	38	55%
2021/22	16	46	35%
2022/23 (First 6 months)	9	29	31%

Source: Torbay Council – Youth Justice Service & Safer Communities

Adult Social Care

Within Torbay, the number of 18 to 24 year olds receiving active funded care as of 11th September 2022 is 137. Of these, most are receiving domiciliary care or day care. In relation to where they live, there are some caveats around the data as 33% of records carry an unknown status. Almost half (47%) are known to be living with family or friends on a long-term basis and 9% are in supported accommodation (Fig 71). The supported living service can be either supported living accommodation or outreach in the client's own home, of this group 64% have a primary support reason of Learning Disabilities, 26% Mental Health and 9% Physical Disabilities.

Fig 71: Accommodation status of 18 to 24 year olds – September 2022

Accommodation Status	Percentage	Accommodation Status	Percentage
Living with friends and family	47%	Residential Care/Acute Care	2%
Supported Accommodation	9%	Temporary Accommodation	1%
Living independently	4%	Unknown	33%
Adult Placement Scheme	4%		

Source: Torbay Adult Social Care

Health Care Services for Children

Child & Family Health Devon

Child & Family Health Devon are an alliance of local NHS providers for children’s health services across Devon, these services are open to a range of children and the SEND status of the children is not available for this data. The number of referrals to services for the period 2019/20 to 2021/22 are listed below (Fig 72). Referral levels during 2021/22 for Mental Health & Wellbeing, Speech & Language Therapy, and Occupational Therapy were significantly below levels in 2019/20 (The first Covid lockdown was in March 2020). Referral numbers during 2021/22 for Physiotherapy, Specialist Autism Spectrum Assessment Team and Learning Disability are either at or above levels seen in 2019/20.

Data for the first 6 months (3 months for Mental Health & Wellbeing) of 2022/23 shows a significant fall in referrals compared to the first 6 months of 2021/22 to the services shown in Fig 72, except Speech & Language Therapy (Similar rate) and Learning Disability (Higher rate). Numbers for Community Children’s Nursing are too small for meaningful comparison.

Fig 72: Referrals to Child & Family Health Services - Torbay

Service	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	19/20 to 21/22 Total
Mental Health & Wellbeing	1,030	994	932	2,956
Speech & Language Therapy	1,091	845	762	2,698
Occupational Therapy	596	356	410	1,362
Physiotherapy	394	351	404	1,149
Specialist Autism Spectrum Assessment Team	382	305	398	1,085
Learning Disability	57	49	58	164
Community Children’s Nursing	16	17	Less than 5	

Source: NHS Devon

Average wait times as of June for the period 2019 to 2022 show significant rises in average wait times from receipt of a referral to the first definitive treatment appointment, the exception to this is the Learning Disability service (Fig 73). Wait times rose significantly between June 2019 and June 2020 when the country was in the middle of the first lockdown and in service areas such as the Spectrum Autism Spectrum Assessment Team, and Speech & Language Therapy wait times have continued to rise as we reach June 2022.

Fig 73: Average wait times in weeks from receipt of referral to first definitive treatment appointment - Child & Family Health Services (Torbay)

Service	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022
Mental Health & Wellbeing	10.5	12.4	17.6	16.9
Speech & Language Therapy	8.2	13.5	14.7	20.3
Occupational Therapy	0.7	16.1	14.7	10.6
Physiotherapy	7.4	13.3	10.7	13.0
Specialist Autism Spectrum Assessment Team	19.9	47.3	58.1	71.7
Learning Disability	10.4	8.9	3.4	0.6

Source: NHS Devon. NOTE: Occupational Therapy June 2019 data relates to July 2019

Community Paediatrics

Children with complex developmental needs or disability may be referred to the Community Paediatric service, data in Fig 74 shows the rise in referrals and wait times since 2017/18. Please note that this data relates to Torbay & South Devon, approximately half the area of Torbay & South Devon relates to Torbay.

Fig 74: Referrals and average wait times for Community Paediatrics (Torbay & South Devon)

Year	Referrals	Average Wait Times (Days)
2017/18	375	116
2018/19	477	134
2019/20	922	134
2020/21	964	346
2021/22	907	294

Source: NHS Devon

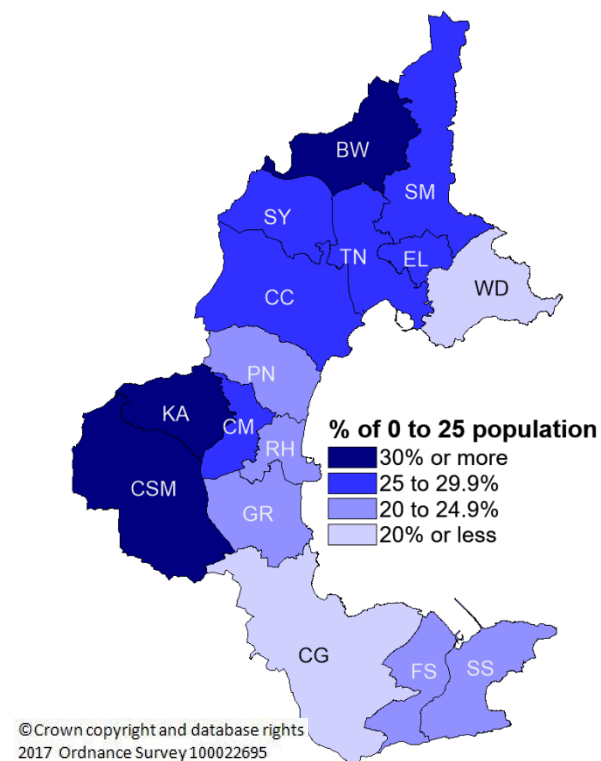
Health and Wellbeing of Children and Young People

0 to 25 year old population

The 2020 ONS population estimates gave a 0 to 25 population within Torbay of 34,960, this accounts for 25.7% of the estimated 2020 Torbay population. Between the wards there are some significant differences, approximately 1 in 3 of the population within King's Ash, Collaton St Mary and Barton with Watcombe are aged 0 to 25. At the other end of the scale, the proportion of 0 to 25 year olds in Wellswood is just over 1 in 8 (Fig 75). The number of 0 to 25 years olds in Torbay is projected by the Office for National Statistics to remain flat over the next 20 years.

Fig 75: Torbay 0 to 25 population by ward

Town	Ward	0 to 25 population	Proportion of ward population aged 0 to 25	
Brixham	Furzeham with Summercombe (FS)	2,093	21.0%	
	St Peter's with St Mary's (SS)	1,536	22.5%	
Paignton	Churston with Galmpton (CG)	1,178	18.2%	
	Clifton with Maidenway (CM)	2,009	26.7%	
	Collaton St Mary (CSM)	1,173	34.2%	
	Goodrington with Roselands (GR)	1,706	23.1%	
	King's Ash (KA)	2,739	34.5%	
	Preston (PN)	2,362	22.9%	
	Roundham with Hyde (RH)	1,922	22.7%	
	Torquay	Barton with Watcombe (BW)	3,874	31.9%
		Cockington with Chelston (CC)	2,153	26.8%
Ellacombe (EL)		2,367	29.4%	
St Marychurch (SM)		3,054	25.1%	
Shiphay (SY)		2,283	28.8%	
Tormohun (TN)		3,584	28.6%	
Wellswood (WD)		927	13.3%	



Source: ONS Ward population estimates 2020

A&E Attendances

Over the 5 year period 2016/17 to 2020/21, the proportion of A&E attendances related to someone aged 25 and under was 29.6%, this is higher than the latest ward population estimates which shows 25.7% of Torbay residents are aged 25 and under. It should be noted that the proportion of A&E attendances by those aged 25 and under has been falling (Fig 76). Since 2019/20, 43% of A&E attendances for those aged 25 and under have been classified as 'Trauma/musculoskeletal' which relate largely to injuries to the head/foot/shoulder etc.

Fig 76: Torbay resident A&E Attendances

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	TOTAL
Aged 0 to 25	16,411	15,821	15,963	14,504	9,893	72,592
Aged 26 and over	34,860	35,232	36,798	37,383	28,706	172,979
% of attendances related to 0 to 25	32.0%	31.0%	30.3%	28.0%	25.6%	29.6%

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Hospital Admissions

Over the 5 year period 2016/17 to 2021/22, the proportion of unplanned admissions to hospital relating to someone aged 25 and under was 16.1% and the trend has been downward (Fig 77), for planned admissions it was 8.2% and the trend has been slightly downward. 2020/21 and 2021/22 planned admissions have fallen significantly across the NHS due to COVID.

Fig 77: Torbay resident Unplanned admissions to hospital

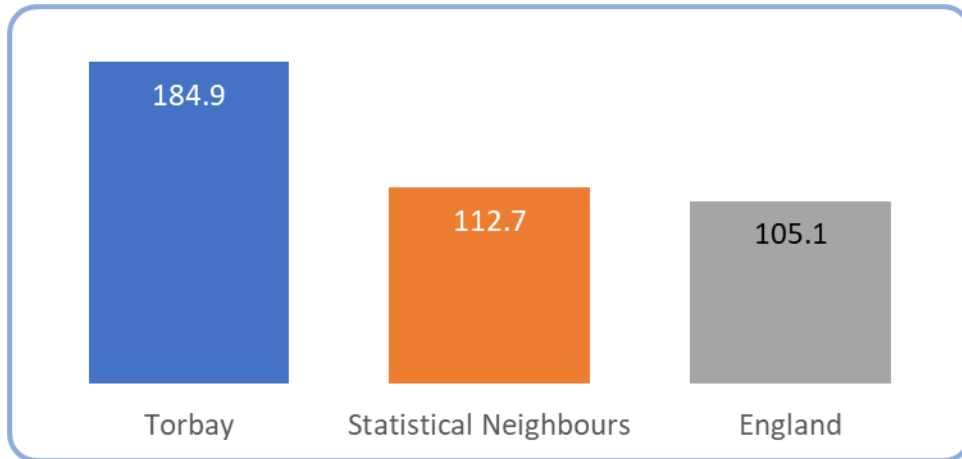
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	TOTAL
Aged 0 to 25	3,712	3,501	3,336	3,038	2,434	2,995	19,016
Aged 26 and over	15,968	16,650	16,847	17,002	15,816	16,897	99,180
% of admissions related to 0 to 25	18.9%	17.4%	16.5%	15.2%	13.3%	15.1%	16.1%

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Alcohol, Self-harm and Dental Hospital Admissions

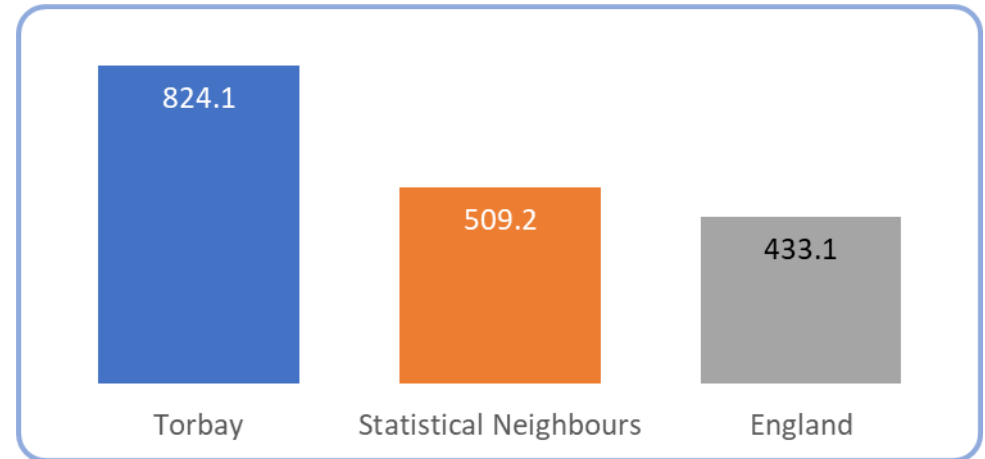
The rate of alcohol specific admissions relates to a primary diagnosis wholly attributable to alcohol. Torbay has consistently been significantly higher than both our statistical neighbours and England over the 5 year period 2017/18 to 2021/22 (Fig 78). Torbay also has a rate of self-harm admissions amongst its 10 to 24 year old population that has been consistently above statistical neighbours and England over the last 5 years (Fig 79). Hospital admission rates amongst 0 to 5 year old to hospital for dental caries is more than double the rate of statistical neighbours and close to three times the rate of England (Fig 80).

Fig 78: Rate of alcohol-specific admissions to hospital for 0 to 25 year old population (per 100,000) – 2017/18 to 2021/22



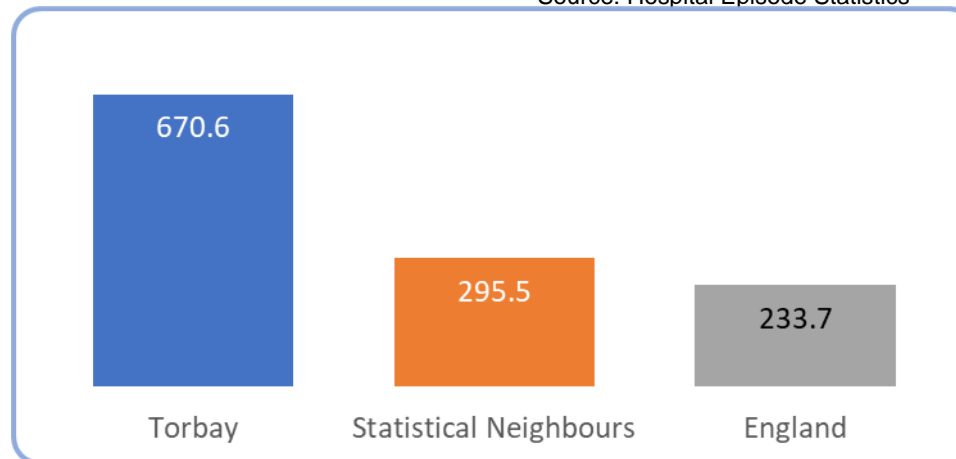
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Fig 79: Rate of self-harm admissions to hospital for 10 to 24 year old population (Age standardised per 100,000) – 2017/18 to 2021/22



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Fig 80: Rate of dental caries admissions to hospital for 0 to 5 year old population (per 100,000) – 2017/18 to 2021/22

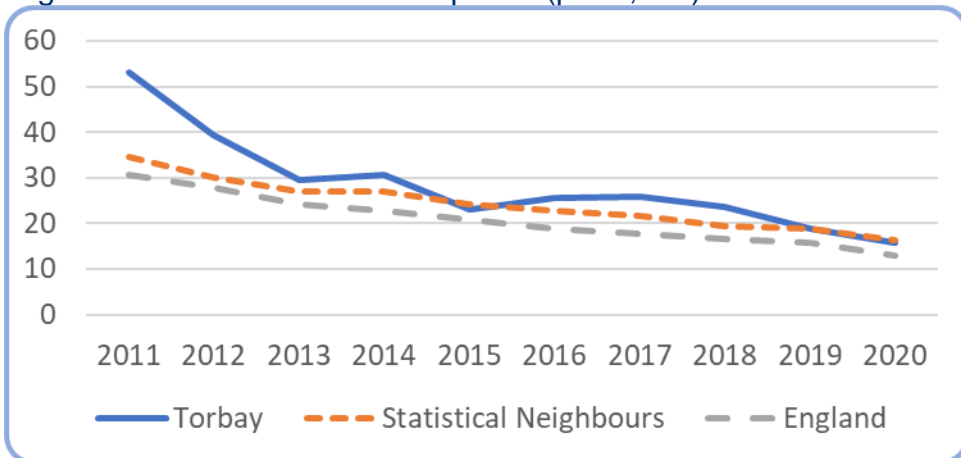


Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Conceptions & Births

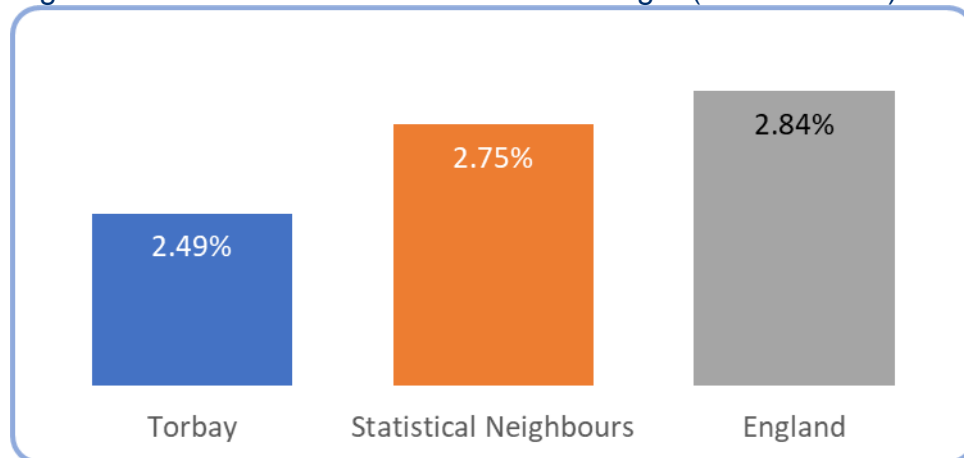
The rate of Torbay under 18 conceptions in 2020 (32 conceptions) is less than a third of 2011 levels (119 conceptions) (Fig 81). The percentage of term babies who are recorded as having a low birth weight is 2.49% in Torbay, this equates to approximately 1 in 40 babies, this is slightly lower than our statistical neighbours and England but the difference is not statistically significant (Fig 82). The number of Torbay mothers smoking at the time of delivery has fallen significantly over the last decade to below our statistical neighbours and broadly in line with England (Fig 83). Rates of premature births (less than 37 weeks gestation) in Torbay have started to rise towards the end of the last decade (Fig 84).

Fig 81: Rate of under 18 conceptions (per 1,000)



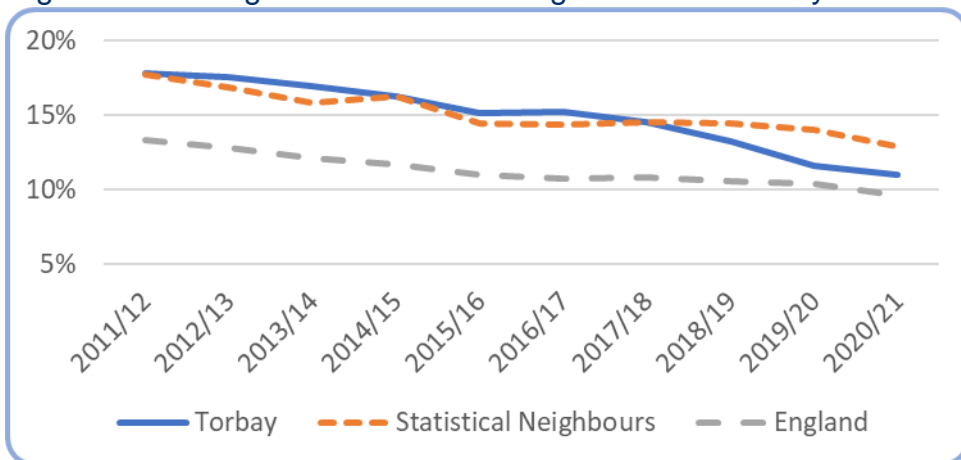
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Fig 82: % of term babies with a low birth weight (2016 to 2020)



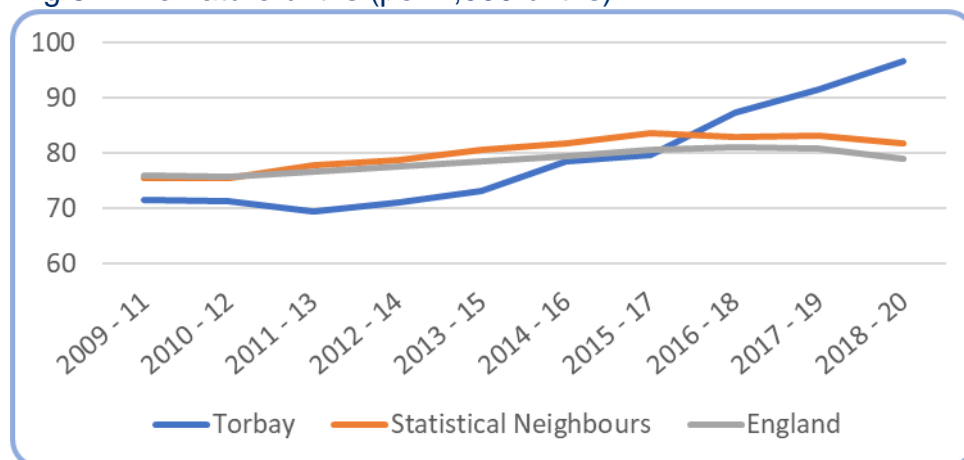
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Fig 83: Percentage of mothers smoking at time of delivery



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Fig 84: Premature births (per 1,000 births)



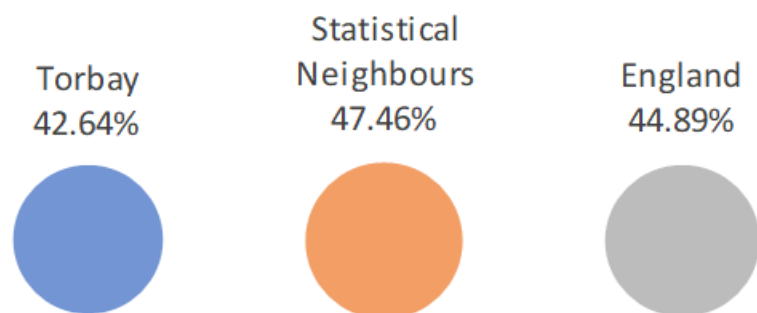
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Activity & Weight

The Active Children and Young People Survey asks whether young people have participated in at least 420 minutes of moderate-vigorous intensity activity over the course of a week (equates to 60 minutes a day). For 2019/20, Torbay's rate of physical activity was broadly in line with statistical neighbours and England, data for Torbay was not available for 2020/21 (Fig 85).

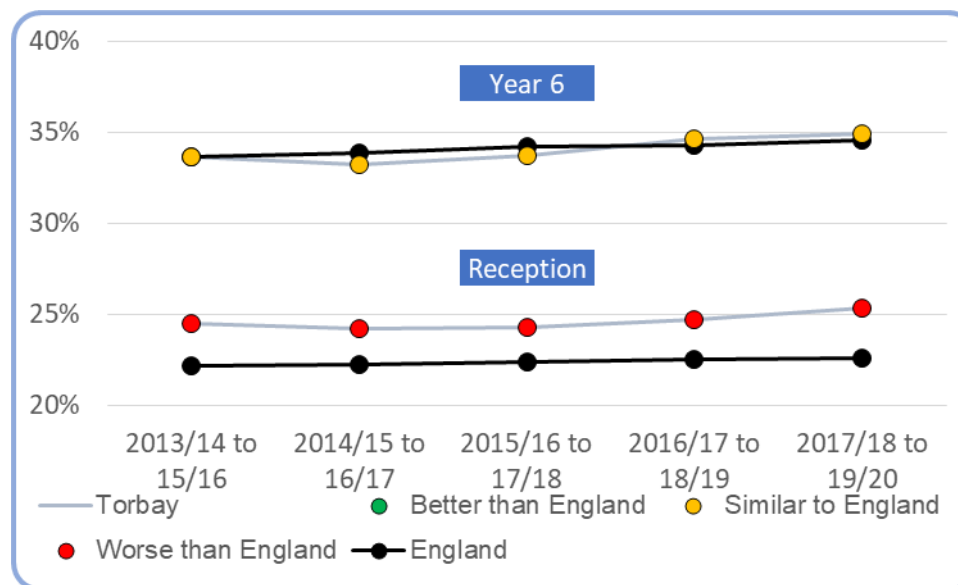
The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) aims to measure every state school pupil in Reception (aged 4 to 5) and Year 6 (aged 10 to 11). Approximately 1 in 4 reception aged children and 1 in 3 Year 6 children are classified as overweight or obese. Due to Covid, the latest available data relates to 2019/20, looking at 3 year time periods Torbay has consistently had a higher level of overweight and obese children at Reception stage than England, rates are broadly in line with our statistical neighbours. For Year 6 children, rates are broadly in line with the England average and our statistical neighbours (Fig 86).

Fig 85: Percentage of physically active children and young people (2019/20)



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Fig 86: Percentage of children who are overweight or obese

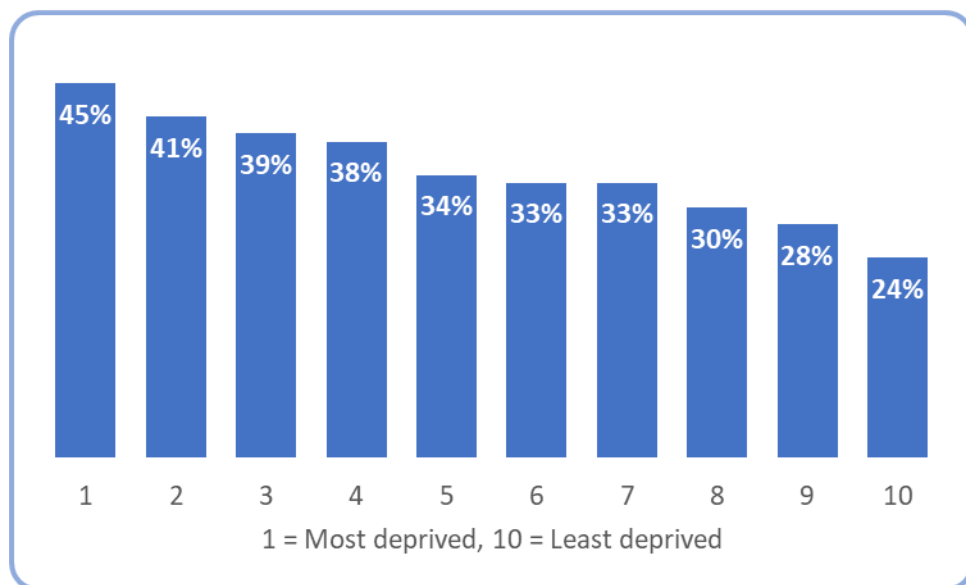


Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Cost of Living

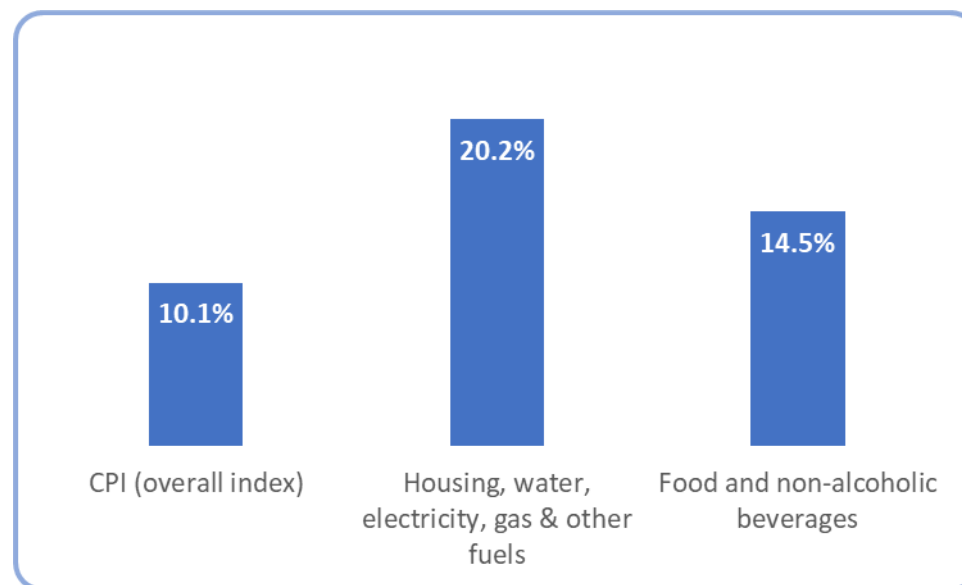
The percentage of household expenditure on housing, fuel, power and food as a percentage of total expenditure for 2020/21 was significantly higher for those with lower incomes (Fig 87), this snapshot was for 2020/21 so does not take into account the very substantial rises in energy prices during 2022, the energy price cap has risen from £1,042 in October 2020 to £2,500 in October 2022. Increasing fuel costs will lead to a substantial rise in the level of expenditure on fuel, power and food, an additional pressure relates to the increased cost of housing. A survey by the 'Rightmove' website at [Rental-Trends-Tracker-Q2-2022-Final.pdf \(rightmove.co.uk\)](#) indicates that Torquay was identified as 1 of 10 rental 'hotspots' in the UK with the average asking rent rising from £726 per month during Q2 2021 to £857 per month during Q2 2022, a rise of 18%. It should be noted that Torbay was ranked as the 24th most income deprived local authority (out of 151) in 2019, 22% of children within Torbay were classified as being affected by income deprivation in 2019 with the highest concentrations in Tormohun (31%), Roundham with Hyde (30%) and King's Ash (30%). Inflation for September 2022 stood at 10.1%, the 2 parts of the inflation index that showed the highest rises were 'Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels' at 20.2% and 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' at 14.5% (Fig 88). Gas had increased by 95.7% and electricity by 54.0% over the 12 months to September 2022.

Fig 87: Household expenditure on housing, fuel, power and food as a percentage of total expenditure by disposable income decile (2020/21)



Source: Office for National Statistics – Family spending

Fig 88: Inflation (CPI) – September 2022

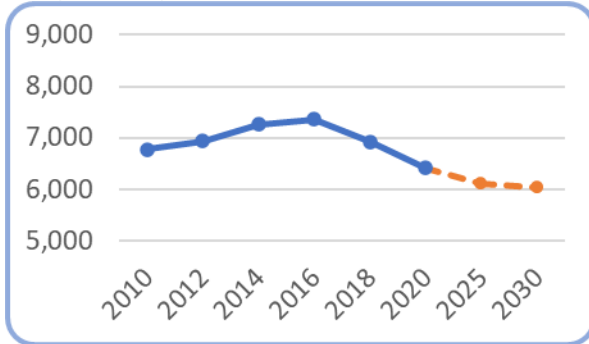


Source: Office for National Statistics - CPI

Population and projections

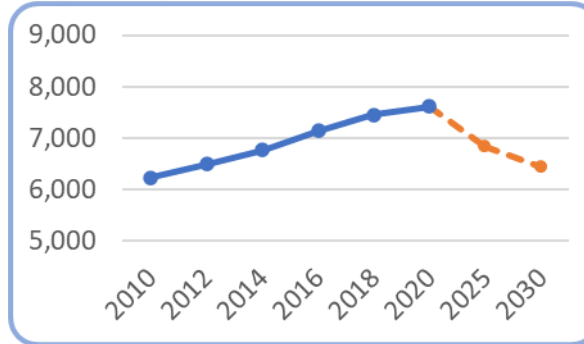
Population figures up to 2020 are taken from the ONS Mid-Year population estimates and 2025 and 2030 are from population projection figures, this projection figures date from 2018 predictions. The population data below shows a wave of children born in the early part of the 2010s working their way through the age groups, over the 2020s the number of children and young people in older age groups is expected to rise whilst younger age group numbers decrease (Fig 89 to 94). The number of births in Torbay has fallen significantly since the early and middle part of the last decade with close to 1,000 fewer births in 2019 – 2021 when compared to 2010 – 2012 (Fig 95).

Fig 89: Aged 0 to 4 population



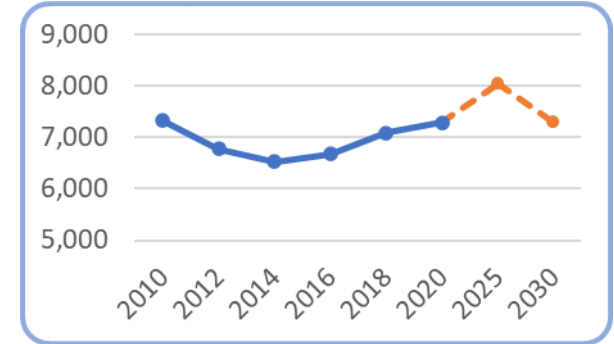
Source: NOMIS

Fig 90: Aged 5 to 9 population



Source: NOMIS

Fig 91: Aged 10 to 14 population



Source: NOMIS

Fig 92: Aged 15 to 19 population

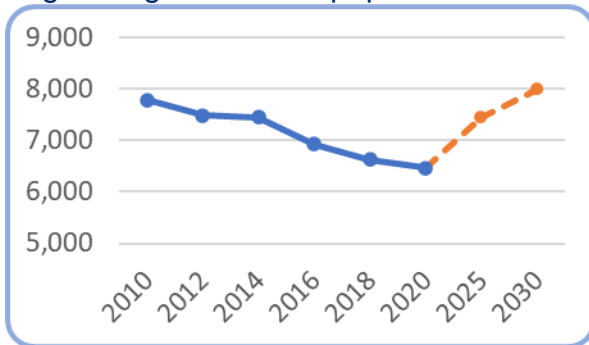


Fig 93: Aged 20 to 24 population

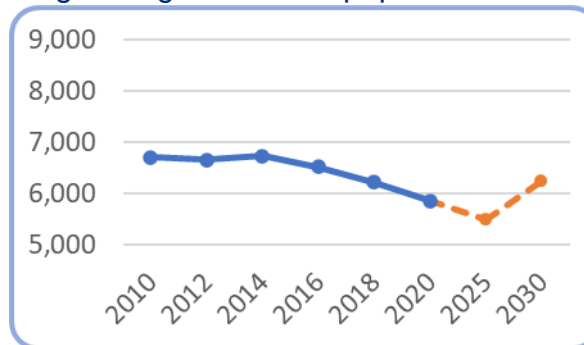


Fig 94: Aged 0 to 25 population

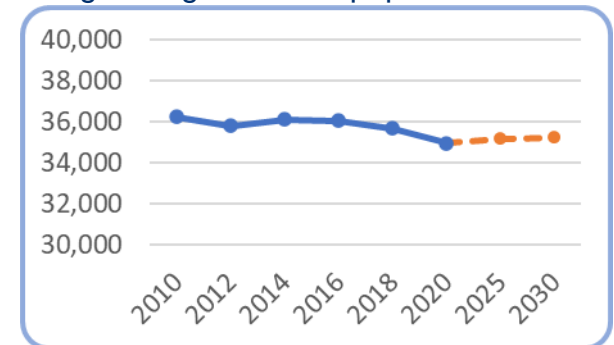


Fig 95: Live births to Torbay mothers

	2010 - 2012	2013 - 2015	2016 - 2018	2019 - 2021
Live Births	4,363	4,297	3,873	3,408

Source: ONS Births