

Children with Disabilities

Market Position Statement

September 2014

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Bury Council commissions support services for children with disabilities and their families from many different organisations. It is essential that the services provided by these organisations meet the needs of families in Bury and are in alignment with the strategic objectives of the Department for Children, Young People and Culture, and the Council.
- 1.2 This Market Position Statement for services for children with disabilities and their families brings together data from sources such as the Community Health and Wellbeing Assessment for Bury (JSNA), the Special Educational Needs (SEN) Assessment and local contract monitoring data to provide a picture of the local need for services.
- 1.3 It will give an overview of the strategic direction for support services based upon evidenced need and current demand, and include the needs of both current and future users of the service.
- 1.4 The information provided in this statement may help providers to:
 - Decide if and how to invest and deliver services for children/young people with disabilities in Bury
 - Respond to the changes in how services are commissioned with the introduction and uptake of direct payments and individual budgets
 - Plan, develop and shape a diverse range services to offer choice, control and flexibility to children/young people with disabilities

2. An overview of the Bury population

- 2.1 Based upon the 2011 census data, Bury's entire population is 185,100. Of this population 51.1% are female, a slightly higher proportion than nationally. There are 46,200 children and young people aged 0-19, and 56,900 children and young people aged 0-24.
- 2.2 In relation to the ethnic profile of the population, 89.2% classify themselves as White. The next largest ethnic group is Asian at 7.1%. In terms of religion, 62.7% of Bury's residents consider themselves to be Christian. There is a sizeable Muslim (6.1%) community within the

borough, and Bury has the 4th largest Jewish (5.6%) community within England and Wales. ¹

- 2.3 There are 23,763 families with dependent children living in Bury. Of these, 6,088 are lone parent households. 8,000 children in Bury live in poverty, defined as living in households with an income below 60% of the national median, or in receipt of income support or jobseekers allowance.
- 2.4 The 2011 Census also shows that 18.8% of Bury's total population have a long term health issue or disability (34,800 people). 6% of the total population are claiming disability living allowance.

3 Children with disabilities population

- 3.1 The number of children and young people with disabilities open to the Children with Disabilities team as recorded on the Social Care Liquid Logic ICS system was 308 on 23.07.2014. This makes up 16% of the 1,967 children open to Social Care.
- 3.2 The Special Educational Needs (SEN) Assessment for Bury from 2014 shows that 5752 children and young people aged 0-25 have a SEN or are Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities (LLDD).
- 3.3 The number of pupils with special educational needs in England was 1.55 million (18.7 %) in 2012/13². The same figure for Bury in this study is 5752 (12.4%) based on the data in this study and a population of 46,200 children from the 2011 Census.

4 Demographics - Special Educational Needs (SEN) Assessment for Bury

- 4.1 The age profile shows that 81% of children and young people LLDD were between the ages of 5-15 in Bury, with the age group 10-15 accounting for 50% of the whole cohort.
- 4.2 62.7% of the cohort is male and 34.6% female (based on some gaps in data recording). There are significantly more males than females with SEN/LLDD across all age groups. This skewing of SEN/LLDD towards males is consistent with national data published by the Department for

¹ [ONS Census data 2011](#)

² [Children with special educational needs: an analysis - 2013](#)

³ [Children with special educational needs: an analysis - 2013](#)

⁴ Overview of Children and Young People who attend funded Short Break opportunities in Bury Report

Education in their Children With Special Educational Needs: An Analysis - 2013³ and is reflective of the children with disabilities cohort currently accessing provision in Bury (68% Male/31% Female) ⁴

- 4.3 Bury Central has the largest population of children/young people with SEN and/or LLDD, 33.6% of the cohort, followed by Radcliffe at almost 20%.
- 4.4 12.7% of the SEN/LLDD cohort is from the Asian and Asian British ethnic group. The 2011 Census shows this group as comprising 7.24% of the total Bury population.

5 Demographics - number of children and young people with disabilities open to the Children with Disabilities team

- 5.1 Breakdown by age, gender, ethnicity and location. There appears to be consistency between the data from the Children with Disabilities team and the SEN needs assessment in terms of age, gender, ethnicity and location groupings.

Gender	1- 4	5 - 9	10 - 15	16 - 19	20+	Number of children
Female	11	23	41	28	1	104
Male	12	70	75	43	4	204
Total:	23	93	116	71	5	308

Ethnic group	Number of children	% of total	% of total (SEN/LLDD)	Bury – All population Census 2011
White	236	77%	78.1%	86.6%
Asian or Asian British	35	11%	12.7%	7.24%
Black or Black British	9	3%	1.9%	1.02%
Mixed	16	5%	4.5%	4.36%
Other Ethnic Groups	11	4%	2.6%	0.74%
Not recorded	1	0.5%	0.2%	N/A
Total:	308	100%	100.0%	100%

Postcode	Number of children	% of total
BL0 - Ramsbottom	20	6%
BL8 - Tottington	48	16%
BL9 - Bury Central	84	27%
M25 - Prestwich	45	15%
M26 - Radcliffe	46	15%
M45 - Whitefield	26	8%

Other	39	13%
Total:	308	100%

5.2 Breakdown by disability types: Of the 308 cases open to the Children with Disabilities team, 284 cases had a breakdown of their disability type recorded. The major types of disability recorded can be grouped as below. Aspergers and Autism make up the major grouping.

Area of need	Number of children	% of total
Asperger Syndrome Autism Spectrum Disorder	92	30%
ADHD	22	7%
Cerebral Palsy	21	7%
Cognition and Learning	28	9%
Sensory and/or Physical Needs (visual, hearing, physical)	47	15%
Other	74	24%
Not specified	24	8%
Total:	308	100%

6 Local Provider Data

6.1 An analysis of the children with disabilities who attended funded Short Breaks Opportunities in Bury was undertaken using provider contract monitoring data from November 2013 to June 2014. The report has been compiled using the details of 142 children and young people aged 0-25.

6.2 Key findings from this analysis are:

6.2.1 The gender breakdown of children and young people who currently access services is broadly reflective of the population as identified in the SEN needs assessment, though lower numbers of females access services based on this small sample.

6.2.2 The majority of children and young people who attend groups and/or play schemes are in the 5-10 age range (47%) followed by 11-14 year olds (30%) and 15-18 year olds (19%). The highest proportion of both genders is in the 5-10 age group which is in line with the cohort as a whole. There is a higher female representation in the 15-18 age group.

6.2.3 The breakdown by ethnic groups shows that the highest proportion of the cohort currently accessing services is from the White-British group (59%) which is lower than the total White ethnic group identified as the SEN/LLDD population (78%)

- 6.2.4 This could be for a number of reasons, for instance the SEN/LLDD population data may also include the White – Jewish population. 14% of the cohort currently accessing services is from the White-Jewish ethnic group. This is much higher than the percentage of White-Jewish people living in Bury at 5.6% (based on 2011 Census data).
- 6.2.5 The report breaks down the Asian and Asian British cohort into sub groups of Pakistani, Indian and Bangladeshi heritage. If these are taken as a whole there is a representation of children and young people with a disability who currently access services of 15.91%, which is higher than this cohort identified in the SEN/LLDD population (12.7%) and the Bury population as a whole (7.24%).
- 6.2.6 The highest proportion of current service users have ASD (39%) followed by multiple disabilities (22%) and cerebral palsy (7%). ASD is recorded as the type of disability in the majority of clients at 39%. It also features in other categories where there is more than one disability. The categories in the SEN/LLDD Needs Assessment are different and may not be directly comparable to the cohort. The category of multiple disabilities will include those children and young people with the most complex needs.
- 6.2.7 There are some significant differences in the breakdown of the cohorts by location identified in the SEN/LLDD Needs Assessment and the analysis of local provider data. The highest proportion of children and young people accessing services live in the BL9 – Bury Central area (26%) which is lower than the numbers of children with SEN/LLDD (34%). This is also reflected in the M26- Radcliffe area with almost 20% of the SEN/LLD population living within that area and only 13% accessing services.
- 6.2.8 Conversely, there are higher numbers accessing services from the BL8 – Tottington area (22%) than identified in the SEN/LLDD Needs Assessment population (16%) and Prestwich (14% SEN/LLDD and 18% accessing services).
- 6.2.9 Where the percentage of participation is higher or lower in some geographical areas than the identified SEN/LLDD population, this may be influenced by a number of factors which should be of consideration for future service planning such as:
- Are the current services age and culturally appropriate?
 - Is there sufficient capacity within reasonable reach location wise?
 - Do the families choose not to use the groups and make use of the local offer/direct payments/PB's in other ways to meet the needs of their child?

7 Volume

7.1 The number of different types Short Break packages commissioned by the Children with Disabilities Service is shown below:

Expenditure Type	No. of packages (NB shown as places for group activities) 2013-14	No. of packages (NB shown as places for group activities) 2014-15 (projected)
Support Packages at Home and elsewhere	58	62
Residential Overnight Short Breaks	4	4
Short break group activities in the evenings, weekends and during holiday time.	4842 places	4842 places
Direct Payments	44	40
Personal Budgets	37	38
Local Offer	25	19

8 Strategic Priorities

8.1 The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy is an overarching plan that sets out the Bury Health and Wellbeing Board's vision for the people of Bury and identifies key priorities for action. The strategy outlines its' key principles which should inform future commissioning of services, which translate into priorities and actions with relevance to the commissioning of a service for children with disabilities. These are:

8.2 Key Principles

8.2.1 **We will reduce inequalities in health and wellbeing** - we know that there are social and economic reasons that have a negative impact on people's health and wellbeing. We will work with and influence partners to address these issues and the impact they have on our health and wellbeing. We will ensure that resources are proportionately targeted to those most in need in order to close the gaps in health experience within the borough and beyond.

8.2.2 **We will develop person centred services** - we will simplify how health and social care is created and delivered in Bury. We will make sure that people can access services, in a timely way, and see that they are fair. We will ensure that local people have the opportunity to shape and influence services, so that they meet their needs and keep them safe. We will provide the appropriate information to support and enable them to make the right choices for themselves.

8.3 **Priority 1: Ensuring a positive start to life for children, young people and families.** Identifying those in need of help and support, intervening early and addressing the whole family's needs is crucial to a

child's development and realising our aspiration for laying the foundations for future life. Giving every child the best start in life was the most important of all the policy recommendations for reducing health inequalities in The Marmot Review. It was also identified as the highest priority locally from the consultation on this strategy.

- 8.3.1 **Key actions** - develop integrated services across education, health and social care which focus on the needs of the child in the community, as well as for growing numbers of children with the most complex needs.

8.4 **SEN(D) Reforms / Personalisation**

- 8.4.1 The continued growth in the take up of Direct Payments (currently 40) Personal budgets (currently 38) and the Local Offer (currently 19) enables the parents/carers of children with disabilities to have choice in the services they commission to meet their needs.
- 8.4.2 With the focus on person-centred plans and personalisation the services on offer should be flexible, diverse and affordable for families to contribute to the cost of provision.
- 8.4.3 The traditional models of delivery which rely on the council to commission services directly on behalf of children/young people and their families is transforming and this needs to be considered in future planning.

9 **Criteria for the short breaks service provision**

- 9.1 The legislative requirements of Local Authorities in the provision of additional support for children/young people with disabilities include;
- The Children Action 1989 Section 17
 - The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970
 - The Children & Young Person's Act 2008
 - Short Breaks Guidance 2011
 - SEN(D) Reforms 2014
- 9.2 The Children & Young Person's Act 2008 made the provision of short breaks a statutory duty for all local authorities from 1st April 2011.
- 9.3 The regulations cited in Paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 to the Children Act 1989 underpin every local authority's short break offer to disabled children and young people and their families. Every local authority must provide services designed to assist carers in their area by giving them breaks from caring in accordance with these regulations.
- 9.4 The regulations also state, in summary that;
- 9.4.1 **Local Authorities must take into account the needs of carers:** who would be unable to continue caring for their child unless breaks from caring were given;

or

who would be able to give more effective care if breaks were given which would allow them to, for example, undertake education, training, work or any regular leisure activity or carry out necessary daily tasks to run the home.

9.4.2 Local Authorities must, so far as is reasonably practicable; provide a range of services sufficient to meet the needs of carers to continue to provide care, or to do so more effectively. These services should include;

- Day care in the child's own home or elsewhere;
- Overnight care in the child's own home or elsewhere; where there is an identified one to one need. Access to this level of Short Break requires a higher level assessment i.e. a social work core assessment.
- Educational or leisure activities for disabled children outside their own homes;
- Services in the evenings, at weekends and during the school holidays.

9.5 In Bury, the Department of Children, Young People and Culture has developed a Fair Access Policy⁵ which sets out the criteria for assessment and service provision.

9.6 In Bury the mechanism to determine whether a child/young person meets the criteria for services is via an assessment. If the criteria are met Short Break Services are available for children/young people with disabilities who are ordinarily resident in Bury and aged from birth up to their 18th birthday. At 18 years a young person would then be assessed against Fair Access to Care (FACS) from Adult Care Services.

10 Needs and outcomes

10.1 The matrix below summarises the identified needs in the categories; age and gender; Ethnicity; SEN(D) type; Geographical location and details the outcomes which could be achieved with appropriate and sufficient services.

⁵ The Department of Children, Young People and Culture Fair Access to Services Policy for Children/Young People with Disabilities - Policy awaiting sign off and implementation.

Age and Gender needs:

0 - 18 years age with the largest concentration in the 5-15 cohort and 50% of this within the 10-15 years of age
Significantly higher male population at 62.7%

Ethnicity:

78.1% of the SEN/LDD cohort are White. The White Jewish population may be recorded within this data. There is a significant White Jewish population within the borough in comparison to other areas in the region.
12.7 % of the cohort are Asian British or Asian
1.9 % are Black or Black British
2.6% are from other ethnic groups

Desired Outcomes for Children/Young People with Disabilities:

- An improvement in their life chances to be healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve and make a positive contribution in their social and economic well being.
- An improvement in their level of life skills including independence and social skills, self-esteem and emotional well being
- Enhancing the capacity and opportunity for children/young people to communicate thier views and participate in the decision making about the service they receive.
- An increase in the opportunities for inclusive community interaction.
- A reduction in stress levels in parents/carers caring for children with disabilities.
- A reduction in referrals for residential or out of borough placements.

SEN (D) type - the SEN(D) needs assessment 2014 data details the following areas of need

Cognition and Learning - 43%
Communication and Interaction - 26%
BESD - 18%
Sensory and/or Physical Needs - 8%
Other - 5%

Geographic:

BL9 Bury Central has the largest population of children/young people with SEN(D) at 33.3% and a high concentration of the Asian, Asian British .
M26 Radcliffe - 20%
The BL9 and M26 areas also have a concentration of prevalence which may be linked to deprivation.
BL8 Tottington - 16% , M25 Prestwich - 14%,
M45 Whitefield - 12%, BL0 Ramsbottom - 5%