

Targeted Short Breaks Needs Analysis

2018

1 Bristol Children & Young People Population¹

The mid-2016 population of Bristol local authority is estimated to be 456,000. Bristol is the 8th largest city and the 10th largest local authority in England and Wales.

Bristol has a relatively young age profile with more children aged 0-15 than people aged 65 and over. The median age of people living in Bristol in 2016 was 32.9 years old, this compares to the England and Wales median of 39.9 years.

Overall, there are more children living in Bristol than people aged 65 and over. Bristol's 84,900 children make up almost 19% of the total population, i.e. 1 in every five people living in Bristol is aged under 16.

The age profile within each Bristol ward varies significantly. Wards where more than a quarter of the population is aged under 16 include Lawrence Hill (26%), Filwood (26%) and Hartcliffe and Withywood (26%). The wards with the lowest proportions of children are all in areas in the inner west and central areas of Bristol including Cotham (9%), Clifton (9%), Clifton Down (7%), Central (7%) and Hotwells and Harbourside (6%). These wards have the highest proportions of people of working age, including a large number of students.

1.1 Population growth

Between 2006 and 2016 the number of children living in Bristol increased by 12,700 (17.5%), much higher than the England and Wales increase of just 7%. The increase has been largely amongst the under 10s (an increase of 27%), and in particular among the 3-6 year olds (an increase of 36%). The growth in the number of under 10s in Bristol in the last decade (+12,300) is the fifth highest nationally, after Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Barking and Dagenham. The trends reflect the substantial increase in numbers of births in Bristol in recent years.

The large increase in the population of Bristol since 2002 can be attributed to a number of factors including a significant increase in net-international migration, a significant increase in births and a decrease in the number of deaths. Net international migration has however reduced in recent years and births are now the main driver of population growth in Bristol.

1.2 Deprivation

In Bristol as a whole just over 19,700 children - 24% of all children – live in income deprived households. The proportion varies greatly across the city from as high as 65% of children living in 'Fulford Road North' in Hartcliffe ward to 1% of children living in 'Canford Park' in Westbury-on-Trym

¹ The Population of Bristol 2018

<https://www.bristol.gov.uk/documents/20182/33904/Population+of+Bristol+June+2018/53020277-05de-a153-2052-aa080338bb57>

ward. On a ward basis, almost half of all children live in income deprived households in Lawrence Hill ward (46%), Filwood ward (45%), Whitchurch Park ward (43%) and Hartcliffe ward (42%)².

1.3 Diversity

There is increasing diversity in Bristol, and the proportion of the population who are not 'White British' has increased from 12% to 22% of the total population in the last ten years.

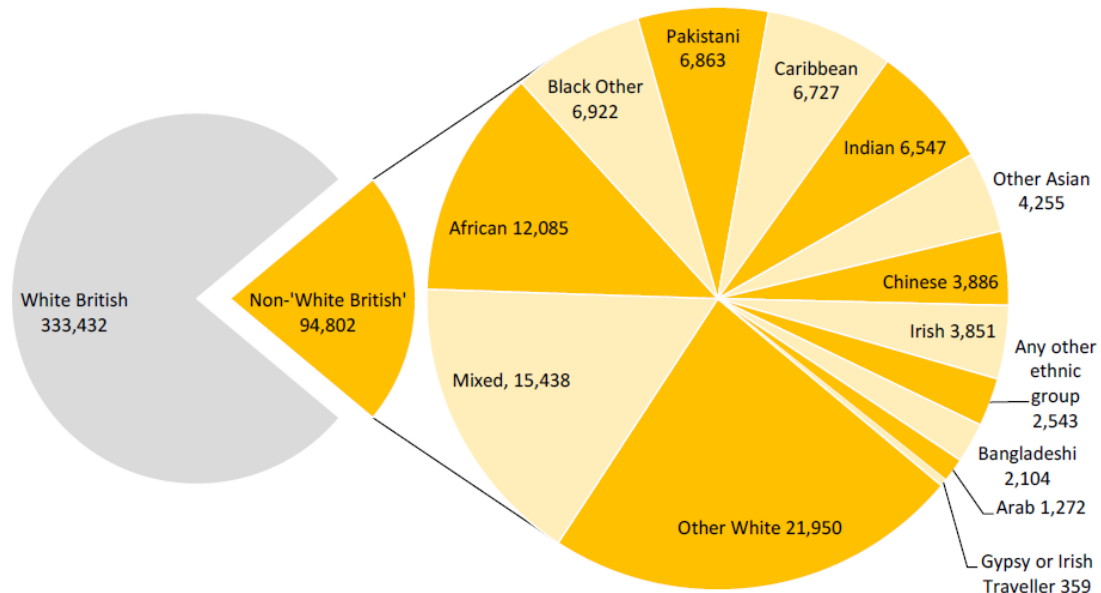


Figure 1: Population of Bristol by ethnic Group, 2011³

There are now at least 45 religions, at least 187 countries of birth represented and at least 91 main languages spoken by people living in Bristol. For the first time in 2011, the Census asked a question about main language spoken and proficiency in English. This found that there are at least 91 main languages spoken in Bristol. English is the main language spoken in Bristol followed by Polish and Somali. Overall 9% of people do not speak English as their main language.

2 National disability data

Nationally, around 6% of children are disabled⁴, in 2011-12 there were around 800,000 disabled children under the age of 16 in the UK⁵.

² Bristol City Council. (2015). Deprivation in Bristol 2015. Available at: <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/documents/20182/32951/Deprivation+in+Bristol+2015/429b2004-eeff-44c5-8044-9e7dcd002faf> (Accessed: 20/4/2018).

³ 2011 Census Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2013 [from Nomis]

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disability-facts-and-figures/disability-facts-and-figures>

⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/321594/disability-prevalence.pdf

2.1 Deprivation

A substantially higher proportion of individuals who live in families with disabled members live in poverty, compared to individuals who live in families where no one is disabled⁶.

40% of disabled children are living in poverty; in 2011 this was around 320,000 disabled children. Of those, 110,000 are experiencing severe poverty. When there is also a disabled adult in the household, around half of disabled children live in poverty⁷.

2.2 Emotional Health and Wellbeing

Research by Contact a Family⁸ found that caring for a disabled child can have a significant impact on the emotional health and wellbeing of other family members:

- 72% of families of a disabled child experience mental ill health such as anxiety, depression or breakdown due to isolation
- Almost half (49%) have felt so unwell that they asked their GP for medication or have seen a counsellor
- 57% say lack of support means they are isolated and not able to work as much as they would like
- 1 in 5 (21%) say that isolation has led to the break-up of their family life
- 43% said that they felt most isolated during school holidays
- 54% said that not having the time or money to do things that other families do makes them feel isolated
- 50% said that their isolation is a result of the discrimination or stigma they experience

2.3 Safeguarding

Research has found that disabled children are three to four times more likely to be abused and neglected than non-disabled children⁹; are more likely to experience multiple types and occurrences of abuse¹⁰ and have a prevalence rate of 20% for experiencing physical violence, 14 % sexual violence, 18% emotional abuse and 9.5% for neglect¹¹.

Figures from the Children in Need Census (2005) illustrate that disabled children are over represented among the looked after population, making up 10% of all children in care. Disabled children are also more likely than non-disabled children to be looked after because of abuse or neglect¹².

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Children's Society, 2011, '4 in every 10 Disabled children living in poverty'
https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/4_in_10_reportfinal.pdf

⁸ Contact a Family, 2011, Forgotten Families
https://contact.org.uk/media/381636/forgotten_isolation_report.pdf

⁹ Sullivan P.M., and Knutson J.F. (2000) Maltreatment and disabilities: a population based epidemiological study. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 24, 10, 1257–1273.

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Jones, L., Bellis, M.A., Wood, S., Hughes, K., et al. (2012) Prevalence and risk of violence against children with disabilities: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. *The Lancet* July 2012.

¹² Department for Education and Skills, 2006. Children in Need in England: Results of a survey of activity and expenditure as reported by Local Authority Social Services' Children and Families Teams for a survey week in February 2005. National Statistics.

3 Bristol disability data

Defining disability for the purposes of data collection and analysis is problematic, and there is no single source of data we can draw on. We have therefore relied on a range of data sources to estimate the population of children and young people with disabilities in Bristol.

In 2016, the total child population in Bristol (age 5-18) was 68,162. Of this population, there are 8,409 children with SEND (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities). This represents 12.3% of the total Bristol child population.

A sub-set of the SEND population is those children with disabilities. For the purposes of this needs analysis we have derived this figure from the school census and have included those children with the following needs: autistic spectrum disorder, hearing impairment, moderate learning difficulty, multi-sensory impairment, physical disability, profound & multiple learning difficulty, severe learning difficulty, and visual impairment. Based on this definition, there were 3,206 children with disabilities registered in Bristol schools in January 2018. This represents 4.7% of the total Bristol child population.

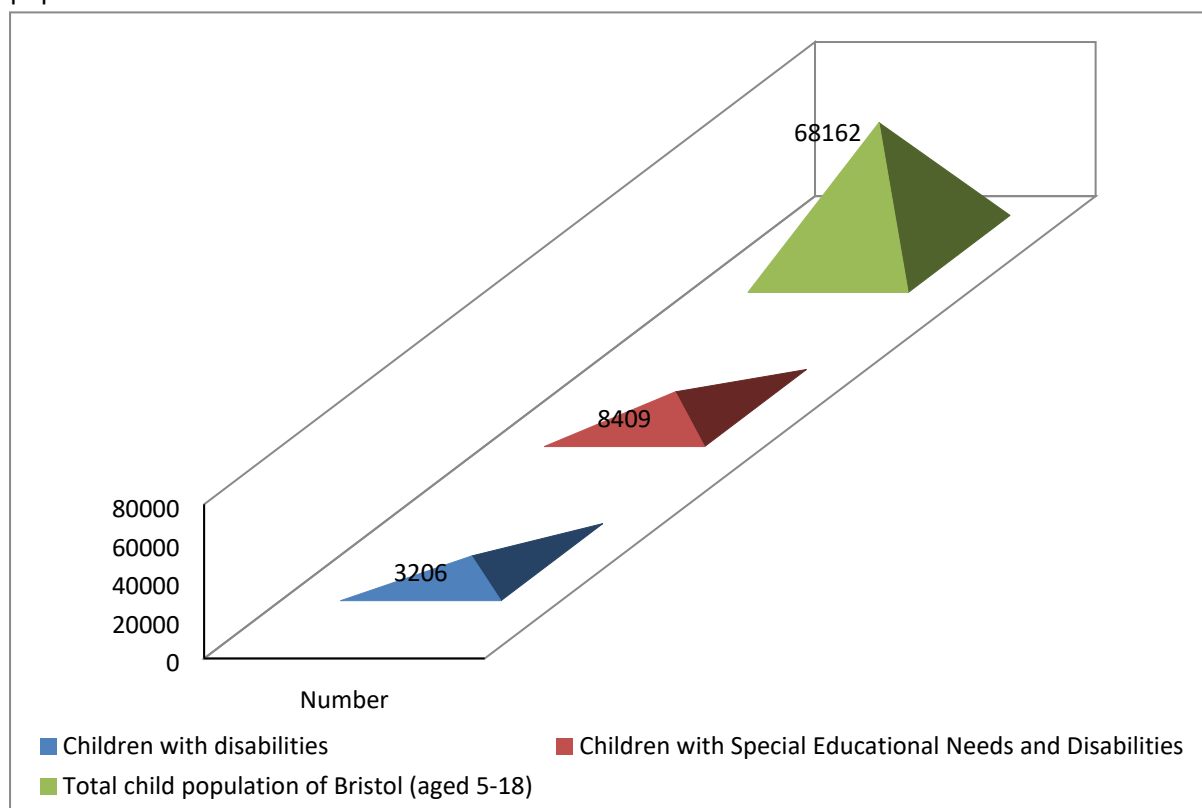


Figure 2: Child population of Bristol

3.1 Gender

The total Bristol child population is split roughly 50% male: 50% female. Amongst the disabled child population the percentage of boys is significantly higher:

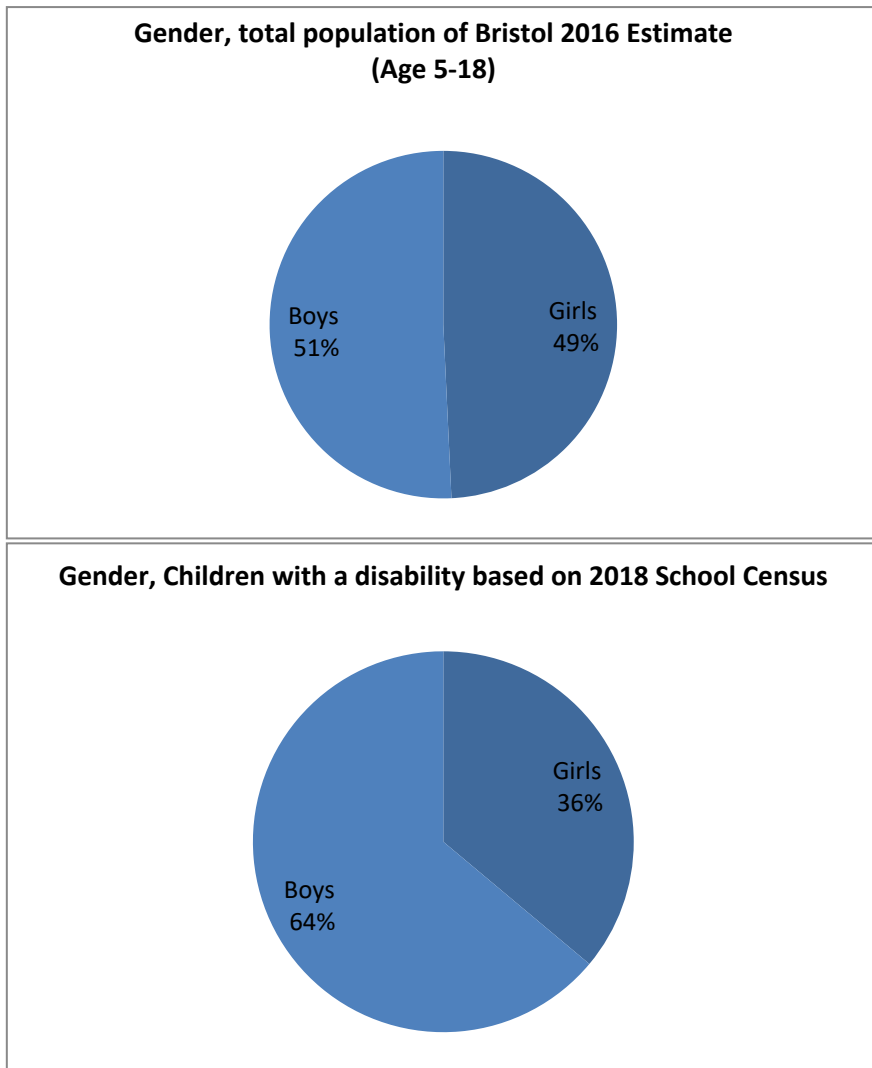


Figure 3: Gender split total population, SEND and children with disabilities

A higher prevalence of SEN and disability amongst boys than girls is reflective of national trends – in the UK in 2017 14.6% of boys were on SEN support compared to 8.1% of girls.

3.2 Ethnicity

Most of the children and young people living in Bristol are from White British backgrounds. However, the demography is changing and the Black African group, the majority of whom are Somali, is the largest BME group in the city, followed by Mixed White and Black Caribbean pupils.

These trends are reflected in the disabled child population as demonstrated by figure 4 below:

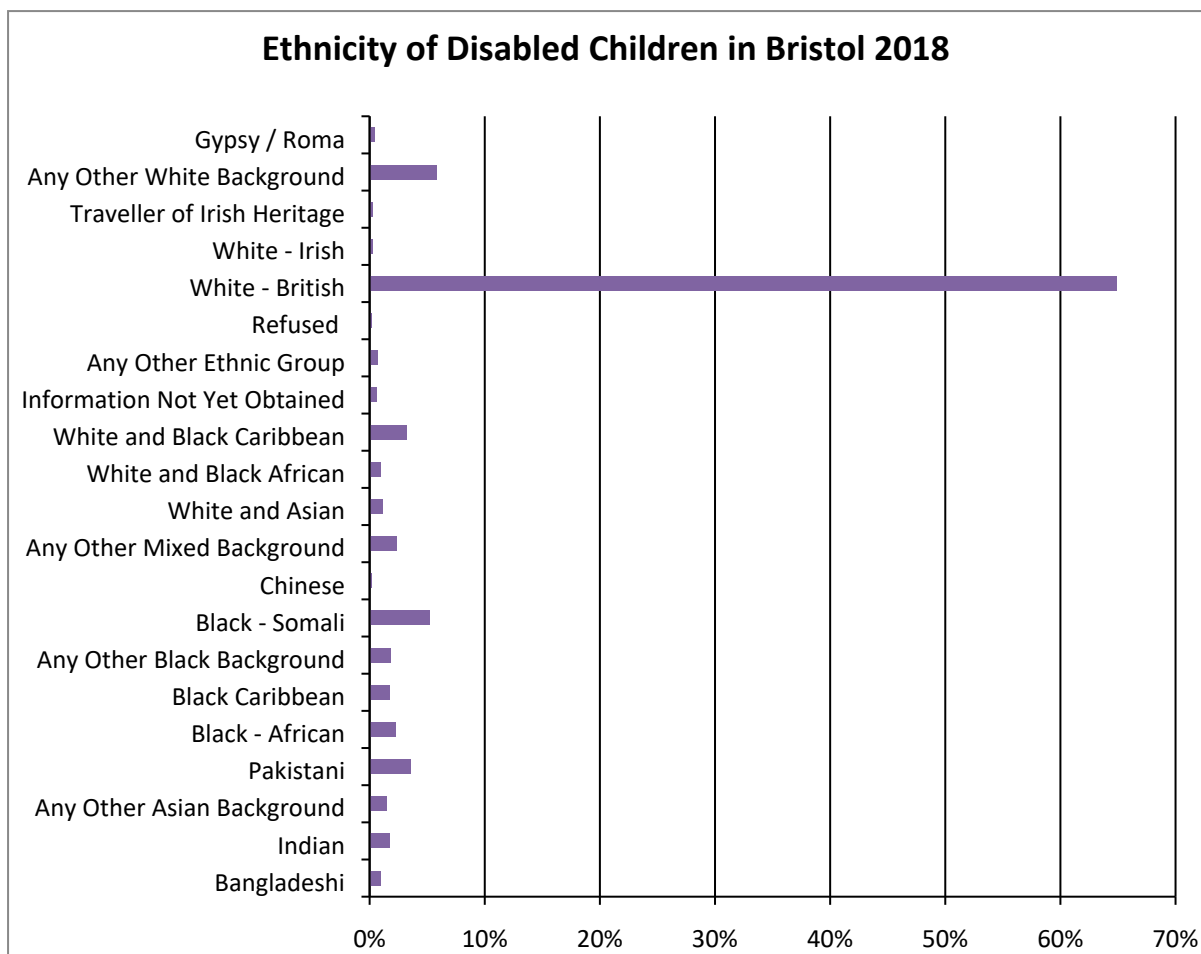


Figure 4: Ethnicity of Disabled Children, Bristol School Census 2018

4 Service data

4.3 Service usage

Between January and December 2017, 488 individual children accessed a targeted short break in Bristol (this figure does not include the youth service for disabled young people or activities for deaf and hard of hearing young people).

The table below shows the number of individual children and young people accessing each service. Some children may access more than one service:

Service	Number of individual children who accessed this service
Out of School and Holiday Short Breaks (Jan-Dec 2017)	326
Overnight Residential Holidays (Jan – Dec 2017)	47
School holiday Short Breaks in special schools	182

(Jan-Dec 2017)	
Bristol Autism Project (July 2016 – June 2017)	271
Transport for Short Breaks (June 2016 – June 2017)	111

Table 1: number of children accessing a targeted short break

Figures for the youth service for disabled young people and activities for deaf and hard of hearing young people are not available as until 2018 they were provided as part of Bristol Youth Links, which did not collect information about which services were specifically accessed, and offered a service up to the age of 25.

4.4 Demographic data

The following figures are drawn from 15 months of data, from January 2017 to March 2018, from Out of School and Holiday Activities, Residential Holidays, and Special School Holiday short breaks.

Gender

Data from 2017-18 shows us there are more than double the amount of boys as girls accessing targeted short breaks. This data relates to Out of School and Holiday Activities, Residential Holidays, and Special School Holiday sessions.

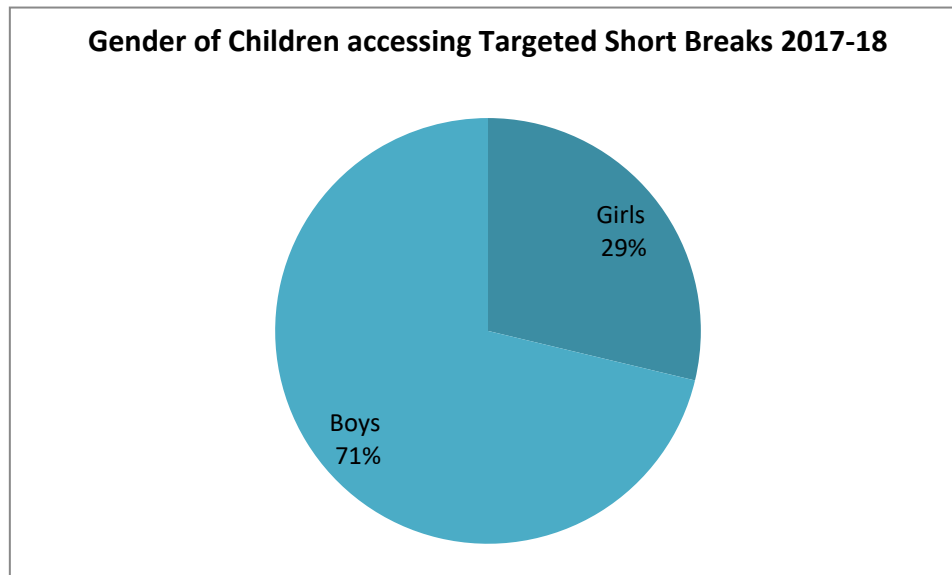


Figure 5: Gender of Children accessing Targeted Short Breaks 2017-18

While there are more disabled boys than girls in Bristol, as demonstrated by Figure 3, boys remain over-represented in Targeted Short Breaks attendance.

Age

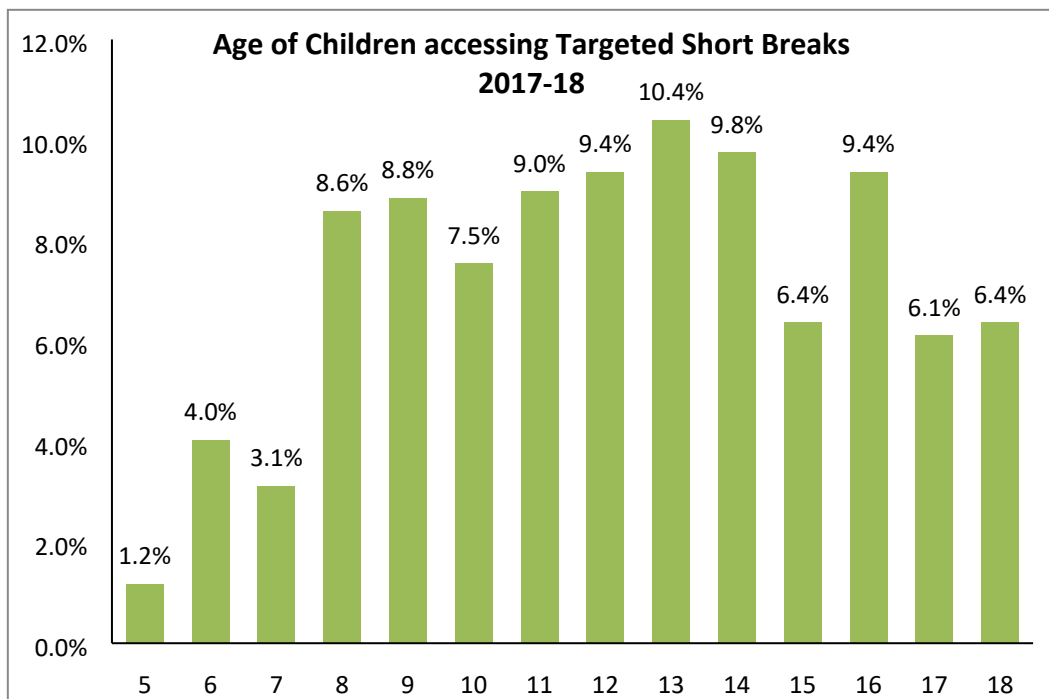


Figure 6: Age of Children accessing Targeted Short Breaks 2017-18

The highest proportion of children accessing Out of School and Holiday Activities, Residential Holidays, and Special School Holiday sessions were aged 11-14, although usage is fairly even across all ages above 8. This does not reflect the age profile of Bristol as a whole which has a higher proportion of 5-8 year olds. This may be because younger children may not yet have been diagnosed with a disability, may not yet have high enough needs to require a short break, or it may reflect that our targeted short breaks offer does not adequately meet the needs of this age group.

Ethnicity

The percentage of children from different ethnic groups accessing targeted short-break services broadly reflects the demographic within the city. However, there are some areas to note:

Ethnicity of Children accessing Targeted Short Breaks and Disabled Children

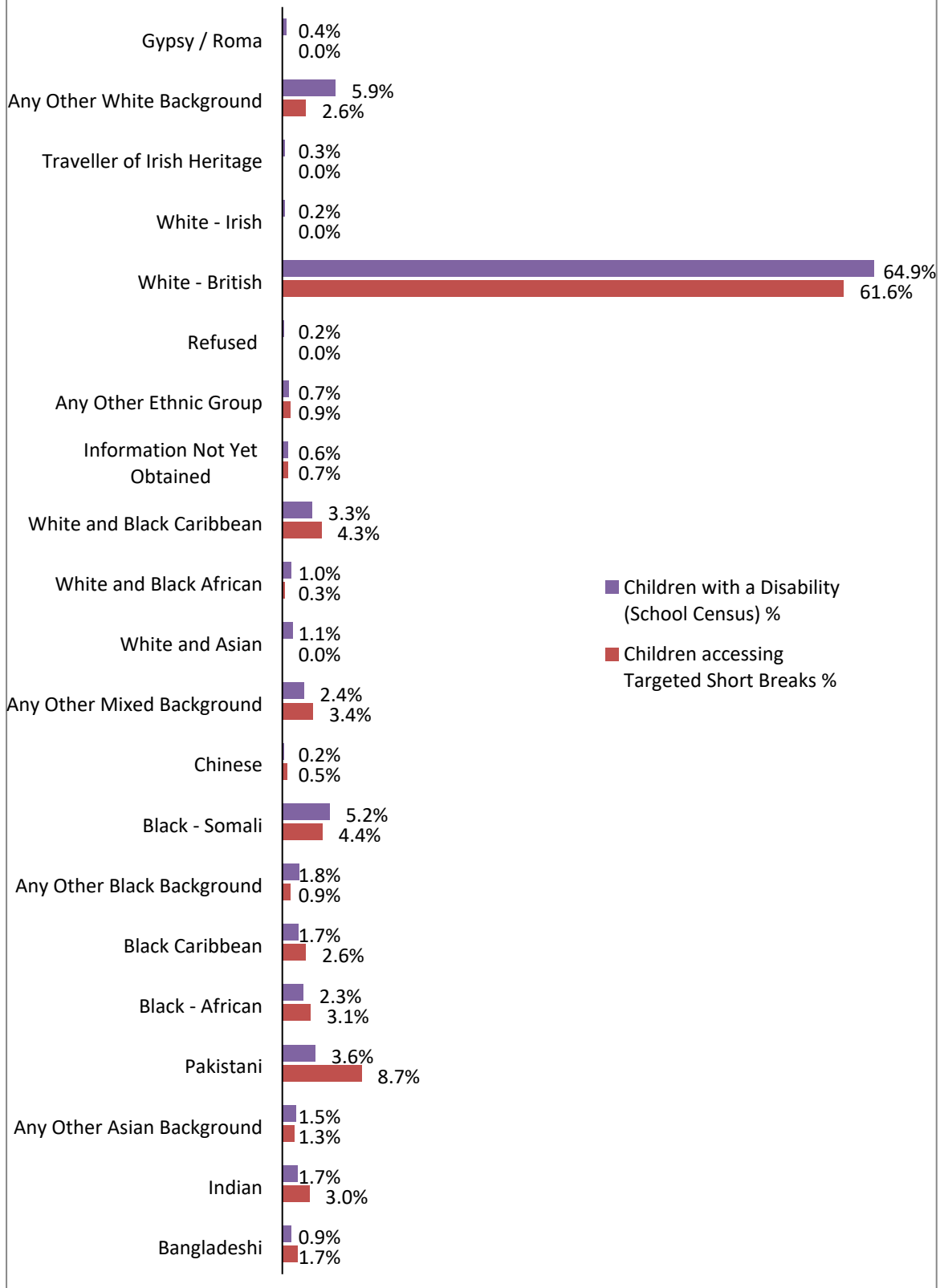


Figure 7: Ethnicity of Children accessing Targeted Short Breaks and Disabled Children

2017-18 service usage data shows that a higher than representative proportion of the children accessing Targeted Short Breaks identify as Black or Asian with a slightly under-representative proportion identifying as White and Somali in particular. This suggests that the BME specific service commissioned in 2014 has successfully increased the proportion of BME children and young people accessing services. Consultation as part of this process has included a significant amount of engagement with Somali families, the learning and activities from which has been summarised in the Commissioning Plan.

Needs of children and young people

The table below outlines the specific needs of the children and young people accessing short breaks. This data does not include information from the following services: Bristol Autism Project, Transport for Short Breaks, Youth service for disabled young people, Activities for deaf and hard of hearing young people.

(A) Moderate to severe learning disability	(B) Challenging behaviour	(C) Complex health needs	(D) Sensory & physical disability	(E) Autistic Spectrum Disorder / Asperger Syndrome
41%	35%	17%	34%	52%

Table 2: Needs of children accessing Targeted Short Breaks 2017-18

Many children will have multiple needs, which is why the percentages total more than 100%. This is demonstrated by table 3. The highest area of need is Autism Spectrum Disorders, followed by moderate to severe learning disabilities. This reflects national trends – the national School Census 2017 found that Autism Spectrum Disorders remains the most prevalent primary need type amongst those children and young people with an Education, Health and Care Plan.

1 Category	2 Categories	3 Categories	4 Categories	5 Categories
32%	36%	20%	9%	2%

Table 3: Children with multiple categories of need

Geography

Figure 7 below shows the home ward of children accessing targeted short breaks, compared to those children recorded as having Special Educational Needs and Disabilities. There is a fairly even geographical spread across the city, although this data suggests that there is some under-representation in children from Filwood, Lawrence Hill and Southmead. As some of the most deprived wards in the city, this is an area that should be addressed.

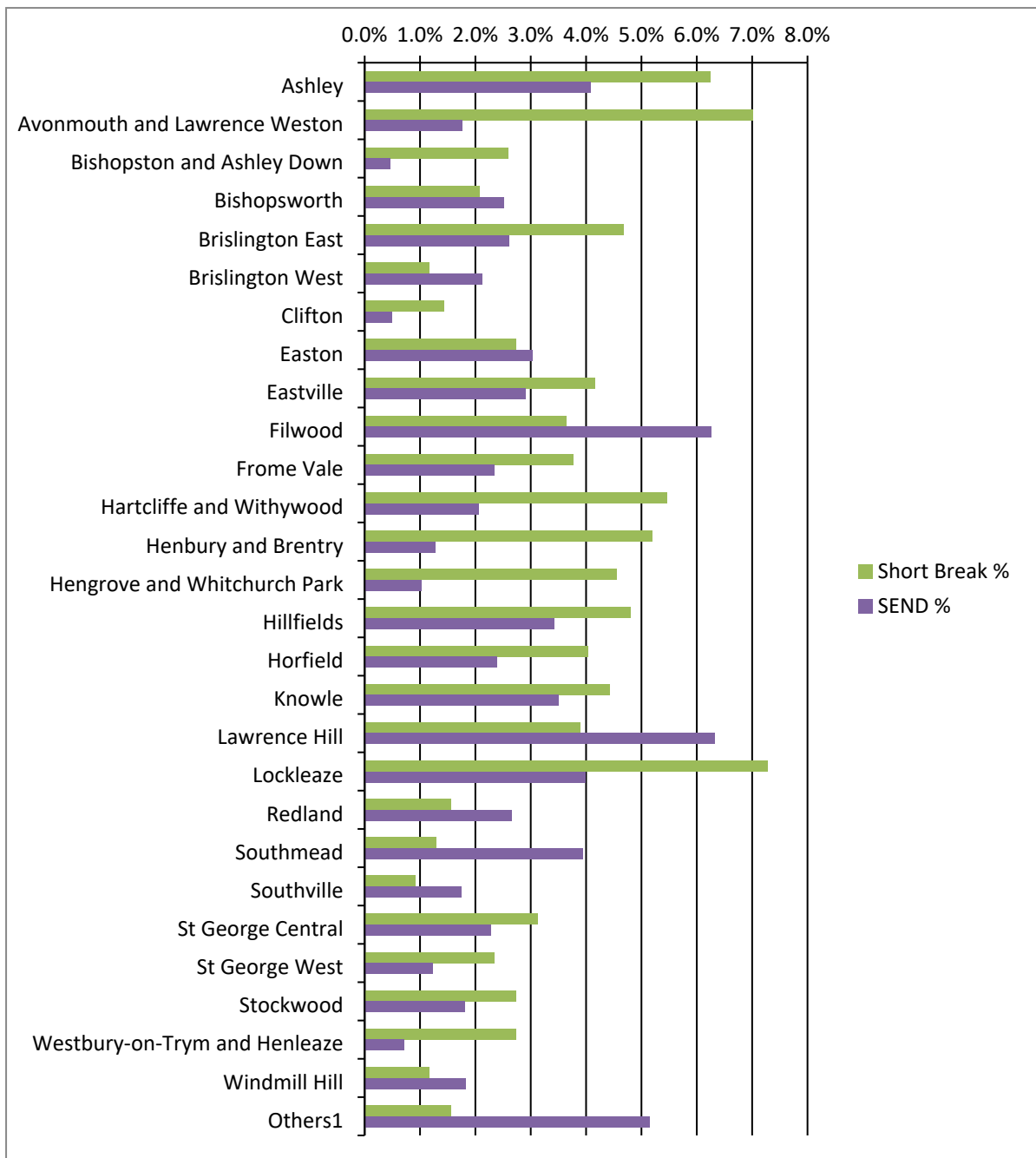


Figure 8: home ward of children accessing Targeted Short Breaks¹³

Demand for services

In September 2017, there were 54 children on waiting lists for targeted services. The service which has experienced the most difficulty meeting demand is the Befriending Service which is currently delivered by Time2Share.

Provider	Number of Children on waiting list
Bristol Playbus	8

¹³ 'Others' includes Bedminster, Clifton Down, Cotham, Hotwells and Harbourside, St George Troopers Hill and Stoke Bishop

National Autistic Society	3
Time2Share	43

Children can spend a significant amount of time waiting for a service, for many this is over a year:

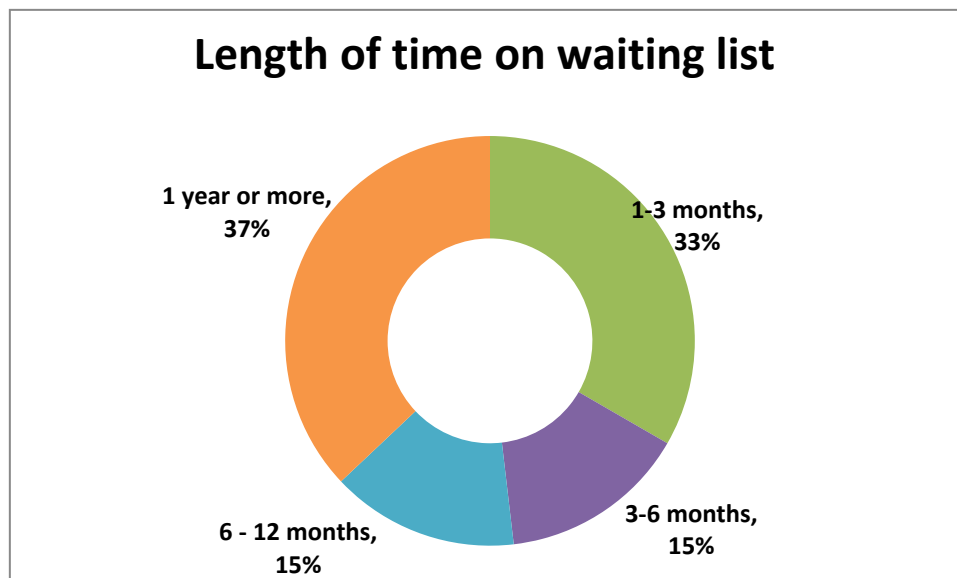


Figure 9: Length of time on Targeted Short Break waiting lists

5 Projected changes to need and demand¹⁴

If recent trends continue, the total population of Bristol is projected to increase by 103,100 people over the 25 year period (2014-2039) to reach a total population of 545,600 by 2039. This is a projected increase of 23.3% which is higher than the projection for England of 16.5%.

The number of children (0-15 year olds) in Bristol is projected to continue to increase, with 20,400 more children living in Bristol in 2039 than in 2014 representing an increase of 25%. Children as a proportion of the total population is likely to remain the same at around 19% of all people living in Bristol, this is in spite of the increased number of children living in Bristol.

Schools are feeling particularly stretched by this increase and have experienced a particular growth in numbers of children with Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs; Autism Spectrum Disorders; Speech, Language and Communication needs (SLCN); complex needs and Multi-Sensory Impairment (MSI). As a result the current 'maintained' capacity is already full and by 2019 there is a projected shortfall of 128 specialist places (12%) across all need types and ages, and a predicted shortfall of 52 specialist places for children with ASD¹⁵. This is being addressed by the Integrated Education and Capital Strategy

¹⁴ The Population of Bristol 2018

<https://www.bristol.gov.uk/documents/20182/33904/Population+of+Bristol+June+2018/53020277-05de-a153-2052-aa080338bb57>

¹⁵ Bristol City Council. (2015). The Integrated Education and Capital Strategy (2015-2019). Available at:

<http://bristollearningcity.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/BD7807-Education-Strategy-Summary-WEB.pdf>

Due in large to medical advancements, the numbers of pupils with hearing and visual impairments has recently fallen. However, the number of external placements continues to rise and there is a strong stakeholder commitment to provide specialist hearing (HI) and visual impairment (VI) services¹⁶.

¹⁶ Ibid