



**Shropshire**  
Council

**Joint Strategic Needs  
Assessment (JSNA) for  
Special Educational  
Needs and Disabilities  
(SEND) for 0-25 year olds**

**2025/26**

**Chapter: Social Care**

**Produced by:**

Jessica Edwards, Business Intelligence and Insight Manager & BI Strategic Lead

[Jess.Edwards@shropshire.gov.uk](mailto:Jess.Edwards@shropshire.gov.uk)

Jenny Roach, Senior Public Health Intelligence Analyst

[Jenny.Roach@shropshire.gov.uk](mailto:Jenny.Roach@shropshire.gov.uk)

Katrina Lester, Project Coordinator

[Katrina.lester@shropshrie.gov.uk](mailto:Katrina.lester@shropshrie.gov.uk)

# Key findings

## Vulnerable groups

- **Children in Need (excl. CLA and CPP 2024):** Majority (73%) of children in need in Shropshire have special educational needs, much higher than regionally (50%) and nationally (52%). This is driven by the rate of children in need with EHCPs, where Shropshire has almost double the rate at 62% in comparison to regionally (27%), nationally (30%) and among our statistical neighbours (34%). Shropshire's rate is rising, at a much faster pace than regionally and nationally. There has been a notable rise in the last 2 years which is not seen regionally, nationally or among our statistical neighbours.
- **Children Looked After (2024):** Just over half (53%) of children looked after in Shropshire have special educational needs, similar to the rate regionally (56%) and lower than nationally (60%). In Shropshire, EHCPs rates are higher than SEN Support (31% vs 22%), which is seen to a lesser extent nationally but not seen regionally where rates are almost equal. Shropshire's SEN rate has been steady over time however there has been a recent rise in the latest year, whereas regional and national rates show a slow increase overall.
- **Child Protection Plans (2024):** Half (49%) of children with a child protection plan in Shropshire have special educational needs, higher than regionally (40%) and nationally (42%). Shropshire's rate has been variable over time, with a notable rising trend since 2020/21 with a doubling in rate. This is driven by both EHCPs and SEN Support equally whereas rates regionally or nationally are stable.
- **Compared to the general school age population:** rates of EHCPs are much higher among vulnerable groups (CIN,CLA,CPP) compared to the general school aged population. This may indicate that these children are more likely to have an EHCP than the general school age population:
  - Children in need rate is 17 times higher
  - Children looked after rate is 10 times higher
  - Children with child protection plans rate is approximately 5 times higher
- **Needs:** In Shropshire, SEMH is the most prevalent primary need among CLA and CPPs and Severe Learning Difficulty is the most prevalent need for CIN. Nationally, the profile is slightly different, with SEMH as the most prevalent need across all groups, with Autistic Spectrum Disorder second highest among CIN nationally.
- **Primary social care concern** for vulnerable children with SEND was abuse and neglect across all groups.
- **Care Leavers:** proportion of care leavers identified with SEN in Shropshire ( has more than doubled since 2020, with 1 in 5 care leavers identified as having SEN in 2025. Majority of care leavers with SEN having an EHCP rather than SEN support. The proportion of care leavers without any identified

SEN is gradually declining, indicating an improvement in the identification and support of young people with additional needs.

## Transition to Adult Social Care – Preparing for Adulthood

- Young people with highly complex needs are identified promptly and allocated to the Preparing for Adulthood team at a suitable time, termed allocations. Monthly allocations open to the Preparing for Adulthood team are rising over time, with 304 PfA open allocations in August 2025, a 18% rise compared to August the previous year.
- Most young people transitioning to adulthood live in or around Shrewsbury, with additional clusters in rural areas.

## Early Intervention and Prevention

- **Early Help:** Since the Early Help Transformation ended 18 months ago, there has been a steady fall in the number of SEN and EHCP families accessing Early Help, decreasing by 37%.
- However, repeat contacts into Early Help for SEND families has fallen over the last 18 months, with a sharper decline seen in EHCP families, down by 54%. This suggests interventions are becoming more effective and fewer families are returning for support.
- **Community hubs**, which offer services for SEND families, are not equally accessible by all families in Shropshire. 59% of Shropshire's population (all-age) and 60% of 0-25 year olds live within a 15-minute drive time of a Community and family hub centre. Access by car is better for residents living in the central south and north west of the county and by foot is more accessible for those living in the south west and north west hub area
- **All In Short breaks:** In 2025 in Shropshire, 1,125 children and young people held All In Short Breaks memberships. Autism or Asperger's Syndrome are the most prevalent disability recorded (42%), followed by Learning disabilities (21%) and ADHD (13%). Less than one third (27%, 301 individuals) of members accessed the offer in the year. Engagement is highest among ages 8 and 15, with no access for those aged 4 and under.

# Social Care and family support needs

## Disabled Children's Team (DCT)

The Children Act 1989 requires all local authorities to keep a register of children with disabilities to assist with planning and monitoring services.

The Disabled Children's Team (DCT) is part of the range of Children's Social Care services offered in Shropshire and are a specialist service that offers support to children and young people, who have been assessed to need help under the Children Act 1989 and/or Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970, with severe, enduring, complex disabilities aged 0-18 and their families.

The DCT work in partnership with the Preparing for Adulthood Team from when a young person is 16 to ensure a seamless transition to adult services when that person becomes 18.

## Referrals into Children's Social Care

In 2024/25, there were 132 referrals into Children's Social Care where the child had a disability, a fall compared to two years ago. Majority (90%) of referrals were White British and male (70%). This is the same trend over the 3 years.

Half of referrals into childrens social care were by individuals (27%) and the local authority (23%) with an additional 20% referred in by schools. The proportion of referrals from individuals decreased from 37% in 2023/2024 to 27% in 2024/2025 and school referrals increased from 15% in 2023/2024 to 20% in 2024/2025. This highlights a shift, with fewer referrals coming from families and more from schools in the most recent year.

Chart showing the number of children or young people with a disability referred to Children's Social Care (Shropshire), per 1,000 of the Shropshire population aged 0-18, April 2022 – April 2025. Source: Shropshire Council, Social Care System, Liquid Logic.

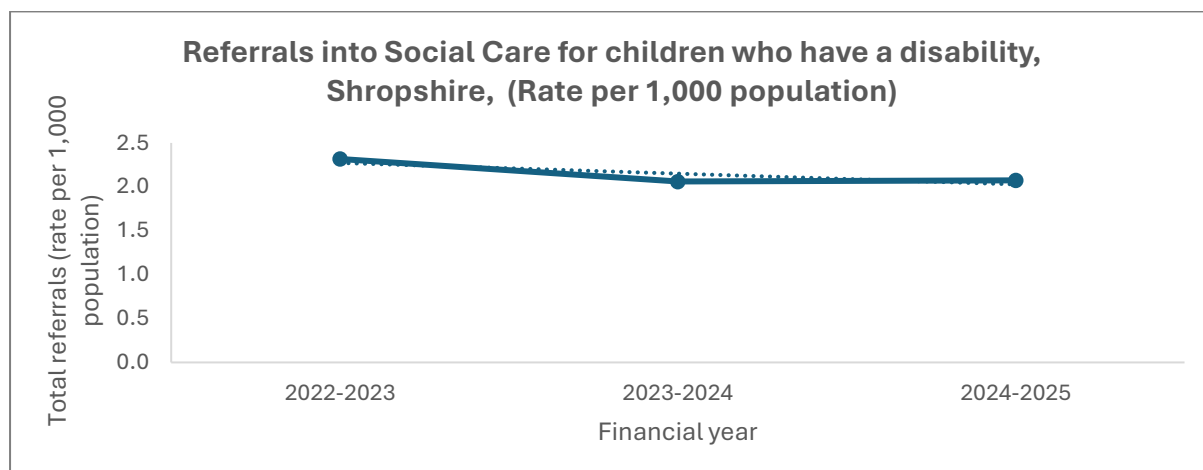
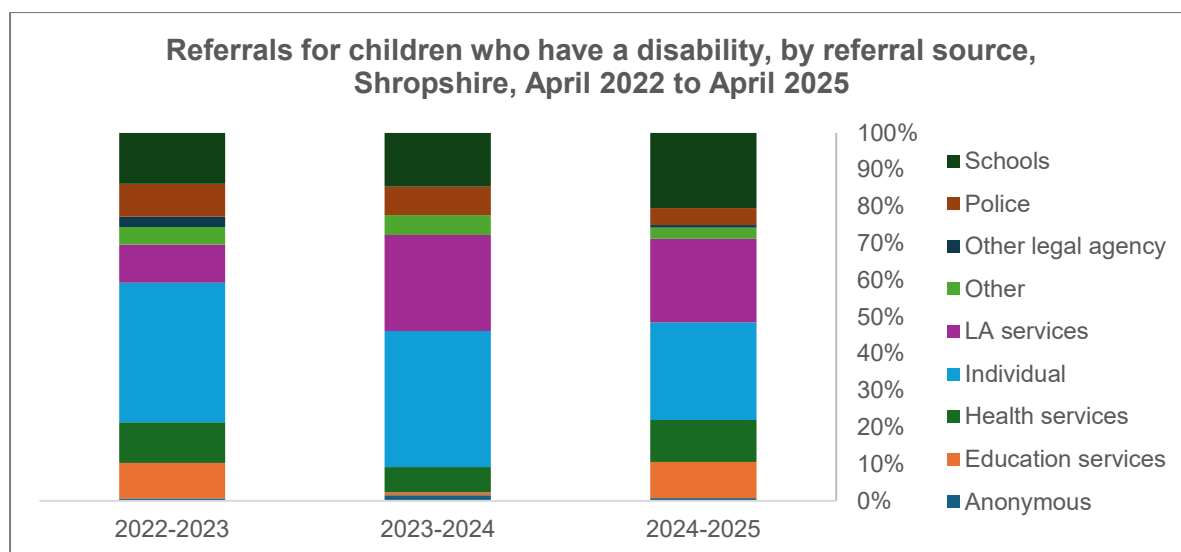


Chart showing the number of children or young people with a disability referred to Children's Social Care (Shropshire) by referral source, April 2022 – April 2025. Source: Shropshire Council, Social Care System, Liquid Logic.



## Social work assessments

In 2024/25, 161 social work assessments were completed by the Disabled Children's team, a fall of 34% compared to the figure two years ago. Majority (89%) were White British, and male (71%). Over time, an increasing proportion social work assessments completed by the DCT are male.

Note some children have multiple assessments.

Chart showing the number of Social Work assessments completed by the Disabled Children's Team (Shropshire), 2022/2023 to 2024/2025 financial year. Source: Shropshire Council, Social Care System, Liquid Logic.

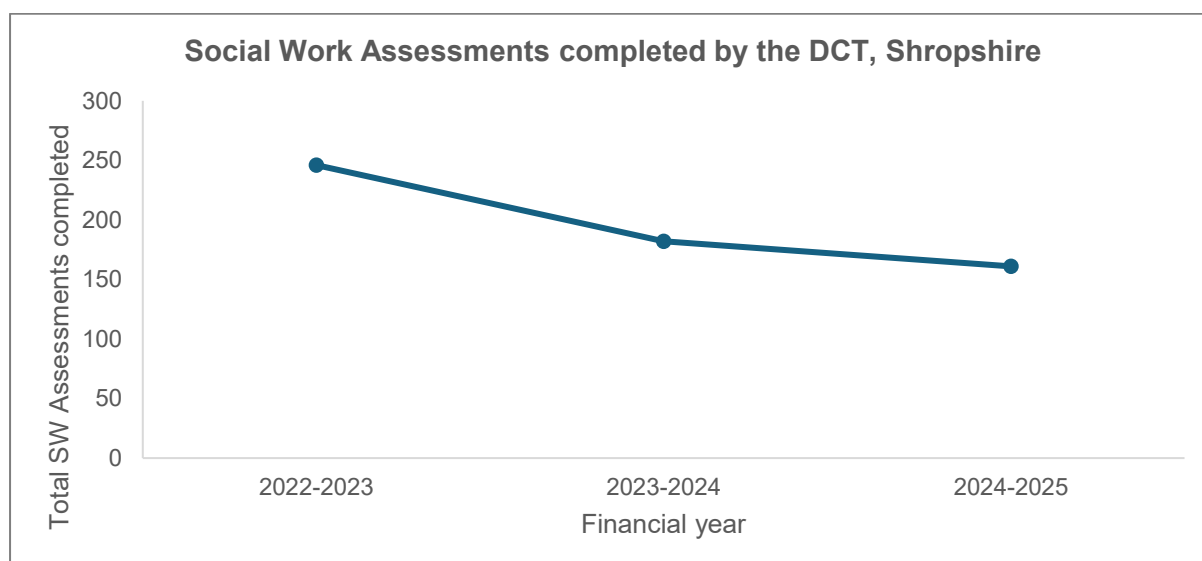
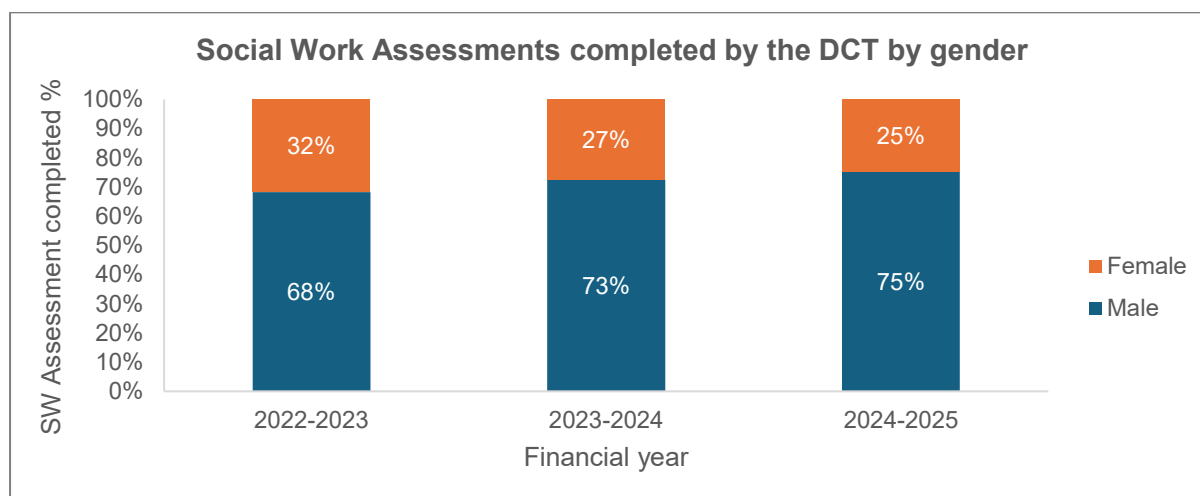


Chart showing the number of Social Work assessments completed by the Disabled Children's Team (Shropshire) by gender and quarter, 2022/2023 to 2024/2025 financial year. Source: Shropshire Council, Social Care System, Liquid Logic.



## Vulnerable groups

Safeguarding for children and young people with SEND involves recognising their unique vulnerabilities and ensuring they receive adequate protection from abuse and neglect. It requires a tailored approach that considers their individual needs, abilities, and communication preferences. A child or young person with a SEND can be more vulnerable to some safeguarding risks because they have additional communication needs; do not understand that what is happening to them is abuse; need intimate care or are isolated from others or are dependent on adults for care.

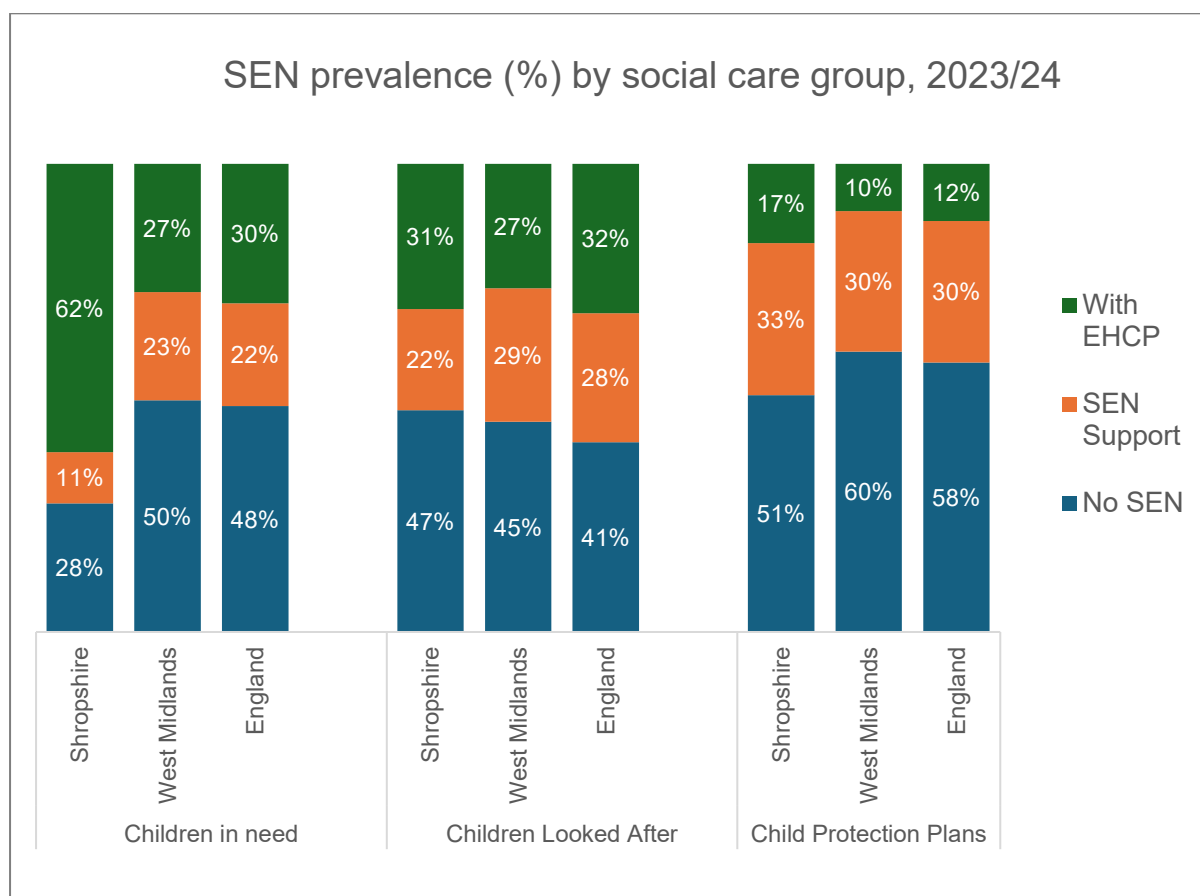
Children in need are a legally defined group of children (under the [Children Act 1989 \(opens in new tab\)](#)), assessed as needing help and protection as a result of risks to their development or health. This group includes those on:

- Child in need plans,
- Child protection plans
- Children looked after by local authorities,
- Care leavers
- Disabled children

The below chart shows the proportion of children, as at 31<sup>st</sup> March of the reporting year, who are:

- **Children in need, excluding** children on a child protection plan and children looked after.
- **Children looked after** (excludes children who are in respite care in their most recent episode during the reporting year).
- **Children on a child protection plan**, excluding children looked after.

Chart showing the proportion (%) of school aged children recorded as Children in Need (excl. CLA and CPP), Children Looked After, Child Protection Plans with and without SEN, comparing Shropshire, West Midlands, England between 2017 to 2024 (academic year). Source: [Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after by local authorities in England, Reporting year 2024](#)



## Children in Need

Majority (73%) of children in need in Shropshire have special educational needs, higher than regionally (50%) and nationally (52%). This is driven by the rate of children in need with EHCPs, where Shropshire has almost double the rate at 62% in comparison to regionally (27%), nationally (30%) and among our statistical neighbours (34%).

The rate of children in need with SEN in Shropshire has been rising over time and is significantly higher than regionally and nationally. This is also driven by EHCPs, where Shropshire's rate of CIN with an EHCP has been above comparator rates since 2017 and has almost doubled compared to 6 years ago with a rise from 34% to 62%. Of note is the significant rise between 2022 and 2024 in Shropshire, which is not seen regionally, nationally or among our statistical neighbours. Consequently, the rate of those receiving SEN support and those with no SEN identified has been falling. This indicates that levels of special educational needs among the CIN pupil population are becoming more complex over time.

Shropshire's rate of children in need with SEN Support has been below comparator rates since 2017 and has been slowly falling since 2022, down from 14% to 11%, whereas regionally, nationally and among our statistical neighbours, rates remain steady. In 2018, Shropshire's rate of children in need with no SEN identified was similar to comparator rates. However, Shropshire's proportion of children in need with no SEN identified has been falling over time, down from 51% to 28%, with a notable fall between 2022 and 2024. This decline is at a much faster rate than our comparators.

## Children Looked After

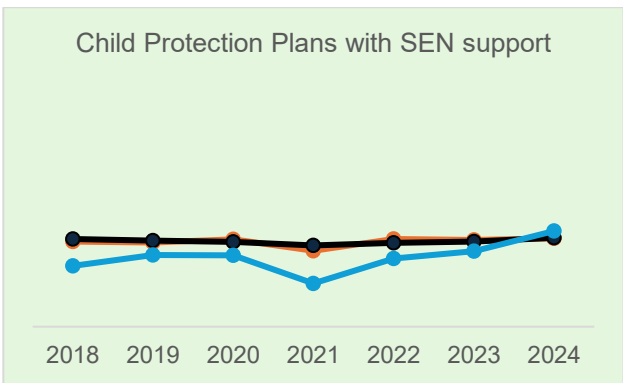
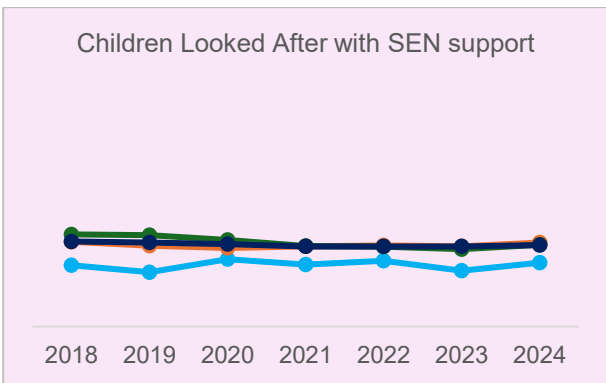
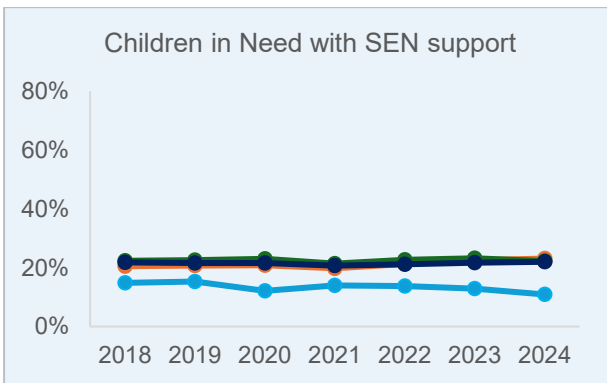
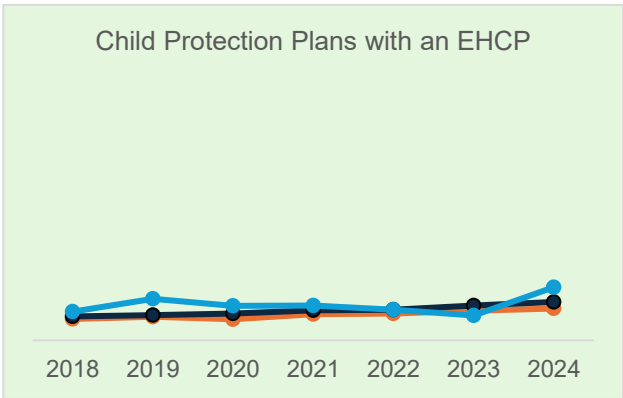
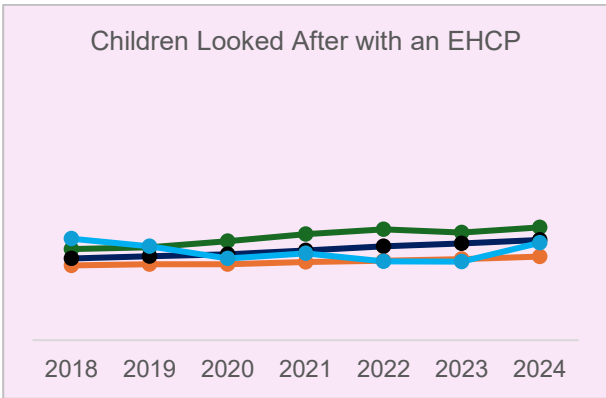
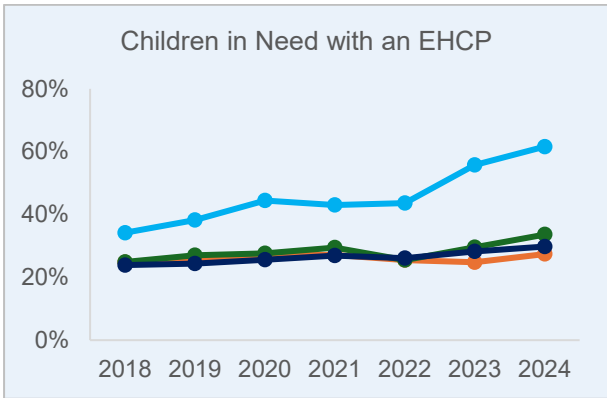
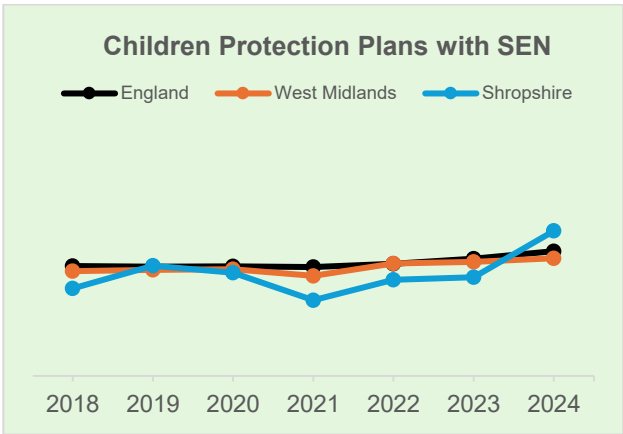
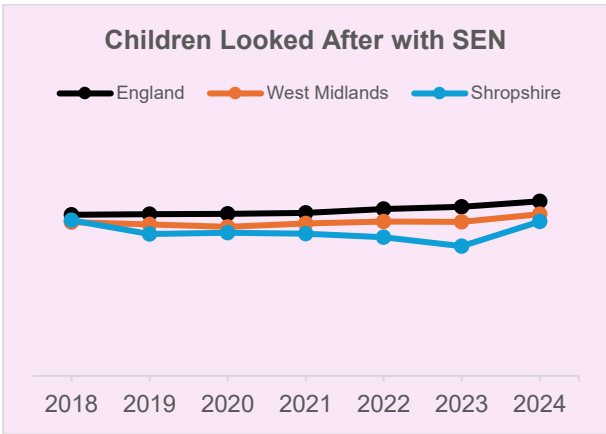
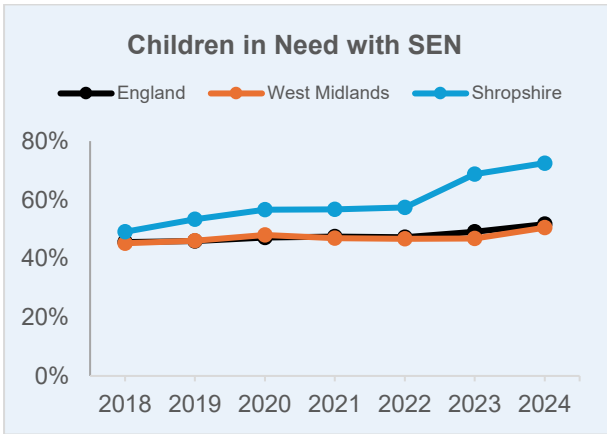
Just over half (53%) of children looked after in Shropshire have special educational needs, similar to the rate regionally (56%) and lower than nationally (60%). Shropshire's rate of CLA with SEN has been steady over time however there has been a recent rise in the latest year whereas regional and national rates show a slow increase overall. This recent rise in Shropshire is driven by a rise in both EHCPs and SEN support. Our comparators show a slow rise in EHCPs but SEN support remains steady.

## Child Protection Plans

Half (49%) of children with a child protection plan in Shropshire have special educational needs, higher than regionally (40%) and nationally (42%). Shropshire's rate of children with CPPs with SEN has been variable over time, with a notable rising trend since 2020/21 with a doubling in rate. This is driven by both EHCPs and SEN Support equally whereas rates regionally or nationally are stable.

Shropshire's rate of CPP with SEN support has been below and similar to the regional and national rate over time, however there has been a doubling in rate since 2020/21 whereas our comparators remain steady. Shropshire rate of CPPs with an EHCP has been slowly falling over time to 2022/23 but also shows a steep rise in the latest year, more than doubling and now above the national average.

Charts (below) showing the proportion (%) of school aged children recorded as Children in Need, Children Looked after and Children Protection Plans with a SEN Statement or EHC Plan, Shropshire (light blue), West Midlands (orange), Statistical Neighbours (green) and England (black) between 2017 to 2024 (academic year at 31 March). Source: [Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\) - LA Level: Shropshire, % of school-age Children in Need with a Statement/EHCP](#)



## Comparison to general population

In the general school age population (excluding CIN, CLA and CPP), 3.6% of children have an EHCP. The rate of EHCPs for the following vulnerable groups compared to the general school aged population are:

- 17 times higher among children in need (excl CLA and CPP, 62%)
- 10 times among children looked after (31%)
- Approx. 5 times higher among children with child protection plans (17%)

This indicates these children are more likely to have an EHCP than the general population.

The table below shows a comparison of the prevalence of EHCPs for all pupils, children in need and children looked after in Shropshire at 31 March 2024. Note the general school age population rates and CIN and CLA rates are derived from the school census:

SHROPSHIRE	Total	Number of pupils with an EHCP	% with EHCPs	Source:
All pupils in Shropshire (including CIN/CLA/ CPP)	44,781	2,025	4.5%	<a href="#">Special educational needs in England, Academic year 2024/25</a>
All pupils in Shropshire (excluding CIN/CLA/ CPP)	43,827	1,582	3.6%	Derived locally by deducting the CIN, CLA and CPP figures from the all pupils figure.
Children in need (CINO)	516	318	61.6%	<a href="#">Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after by local authorities in England, Reporting year 2024</a>
Children Looked After (CLA)	361	112	31.0%	
Child Protection Plans (CPP)	77	13	16.8%	

## What are their needs?

In Shropshire, SEMH is the most prevalent primary need among CLA and CPPs and Severe Learning Difficulty is the most prevalent need for CIN. Nationally, the profile is slightly different, with SEMH as the most prevalent need across all groups, with Autistic Spectrum Disorder second highest among CIN nationally.

Table showing the proportion of school aged children in Shropshire within each vulnerable group and their primary type of need. This data is for all children with SEN, including EHCPs and SEN Support. Primary need for just EHCPs is not available. Source: [Outcomes for children in need, including children looked after by local authorities in England, Reporting year 2024](#)

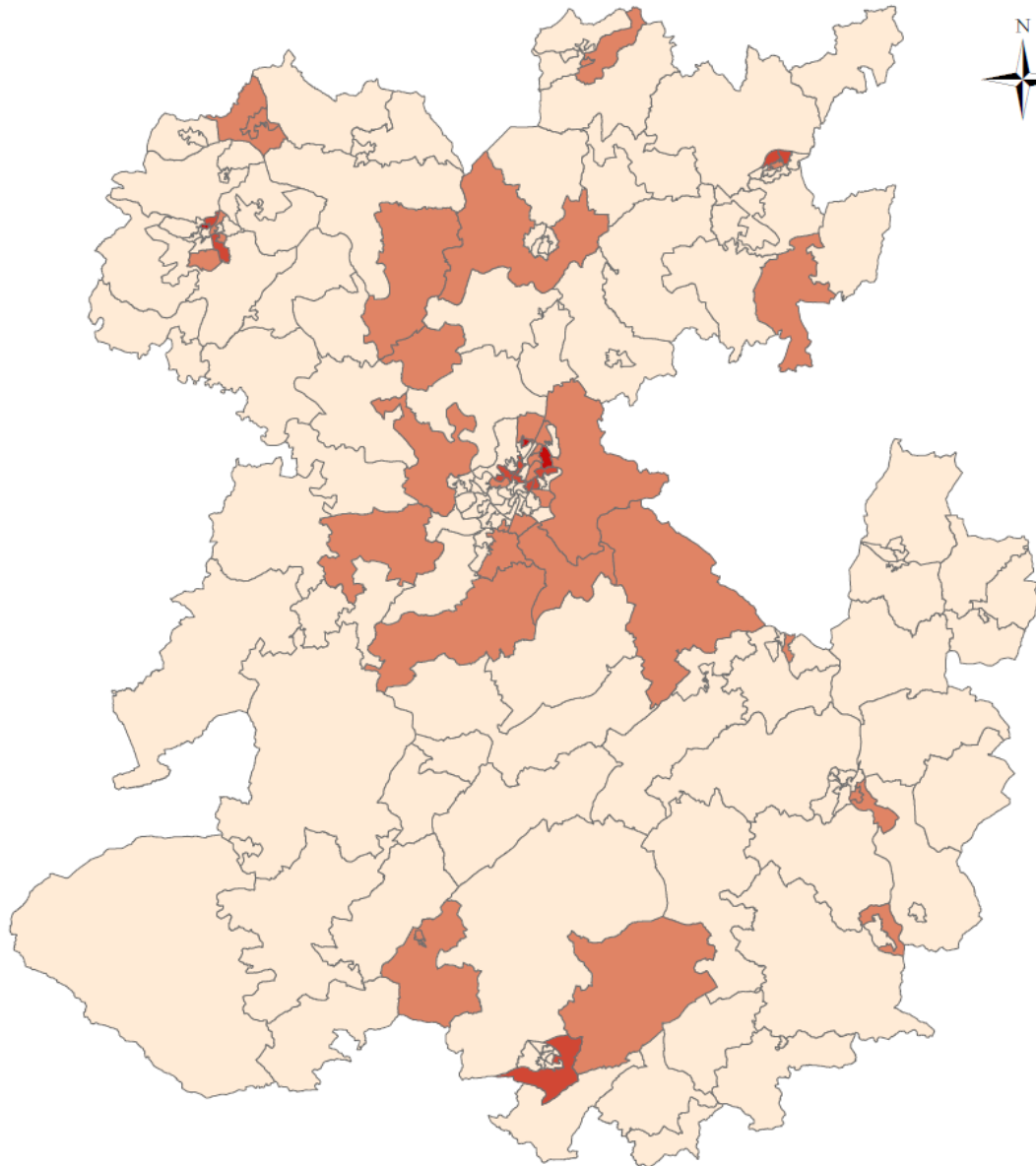
Primary type of need (2024)	Shropshire			England		
	CIN	CLA	CPP	CIN	CLA	CPP
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	11.2%	4.7%	c	22.0%	8.2%	9.0%
Hearing Impairment	c	c	c	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	10.2%	17.4%	18.4%	9.3%	11.5%	14.0%
Multi- Sensory Impairment	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Difficulty/Disability	7.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%
Physical Disability	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	4.0%	c	0.0%	4.7%	1.5%	0.7%
Severe Learning Difficulty	32.9%	7.9%	c	9.4%	3.7%	2.0%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	19.5%	44.2%	52.6%	25.5%	51.7%	38.8%
Specific Learning Difficulty	1.6%	5.3%	c	4.8%	5.3%	6.1%
Speech, Language and Communications needs	8.8%	13.2%	15.8%	14.4%	11.6%	21.4%
Visual Impairment	0.0%	c	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%
No specialist assessment of type of need	c	c	0.0%	1.8%	1.5%	2.9%

## Where do they live?

The map below highlights clusters of higher counts (shaded in darker red) of vulnerable children with EHCPs living primarily around Shrewsbury and the central part of Shropshire, as well as some notable hotspots in the north and south. Much of the county, especially the more rural areas, shows lower counts (lighter shading), indicating fewer children in these categories with EHCPs.

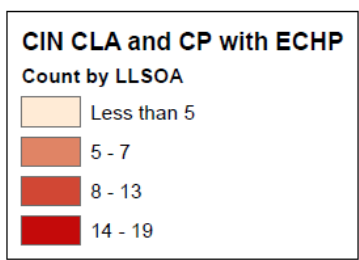
The highest counts (14–19 children per LSOA) are found in and around central Shropshire, Shrewsbury, the county's main urban centre. There are smaller clusters of higher counts in the north (possibly Oswestry and Market Drayton areas) and in the south (around Ludlow and Bridgnorth), indicating secondary hotspots. In relation to the family hub areas, central Shropshire and the North West have high family hub driving accessibility. The south have a lower drive and walk time access to hubs.

This indicates a higher demand for specialist support services in these areas.



Shropshire postcodes only. Excludes some Telford and Wrekin and other postcodes outside of Shropshire.

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**Shropshire Council**  
**Business Intelligence and Insight Team**

Scale : 1:266,497

## What are their Social Care concerns?

The tables below provide a summary of children and young people who, in 2025, have current or recently concluded Child In Need, Child Protection, or Child Looked After plans, along with the main Social Care concern identified at the referral stage.

Most children with SEND and a Child In Need plan have an EHCP (350 cases), with 81% connected to the child's disability. Nearly half of children with SEN experience abuse or neglect.

Of 292 looked after children with SEND, 60% have abuse or neglect concerns; 71% of these involve SEN cases.

Among the 62 children and young people with SEND who have a Child Protection plan, 68% were identified with abuse and neglect as the primary concern. Both SEN and EHCP children and young people show a significant vulnerability to abuse and neglect.

Please note – other primary need types have not been included due to their low numbers

Source: Liquid Logic, Shropshire Council Social Care system

Child In Need Plan with SEND	Total	Primary Need identified through referral	Total	Proportion of those with SEND
SEN	22	Abuse or Neglect	10	45%
EHCP	350	Child's disability	282	81%

Child Looked After with SEND	Total	Primary Need identified through referral	Total	Proportion of those with SEND
SEN	72	Abuse or Neglect	51	71%
EHCP	220	Abuse or Neglect	125	57%

Child Protection plan with SEND	Total	Primary Need identified through referral	Total	Proportion of those with SEND
SEN	17	Abuse or Neglect	12	71%
EHCP	45	Abuse or Neglect	30	67%

## Care leavers

A care leaver refers to an individual between the ages of 16 and 25 who has been under the care of a local authority since at least age 14 and remained in care on or after their 16th birthday. They are legally entitled to receive continued support and assistance from the local authority following their departure from care.

The number of care leavers aged 17 to 21 in Shropshire who have either SEN Support or an EHCP has more than doubled since 2020, reaching a total of 69 young people.

Proportionately, 1 in 5 (22%) Care Leavers in Shropshire have either SEN Support or an EHCP (as of September 2025), up from 9% in 2019 to 22% in 2025.

Since 2019, the proportion of care leavers who have an EHCP has nearly doubled. This shows that there is a significant increase in the number of care leavers with more complex or formally identified needs.

Chart showing the number of care leavers (aged 17-18 years and 19-21 years), Shropshire between 01/01/2019 and 01/09/2025. Data source: Source: Shropshire Council Social Care System, Liquid Logic

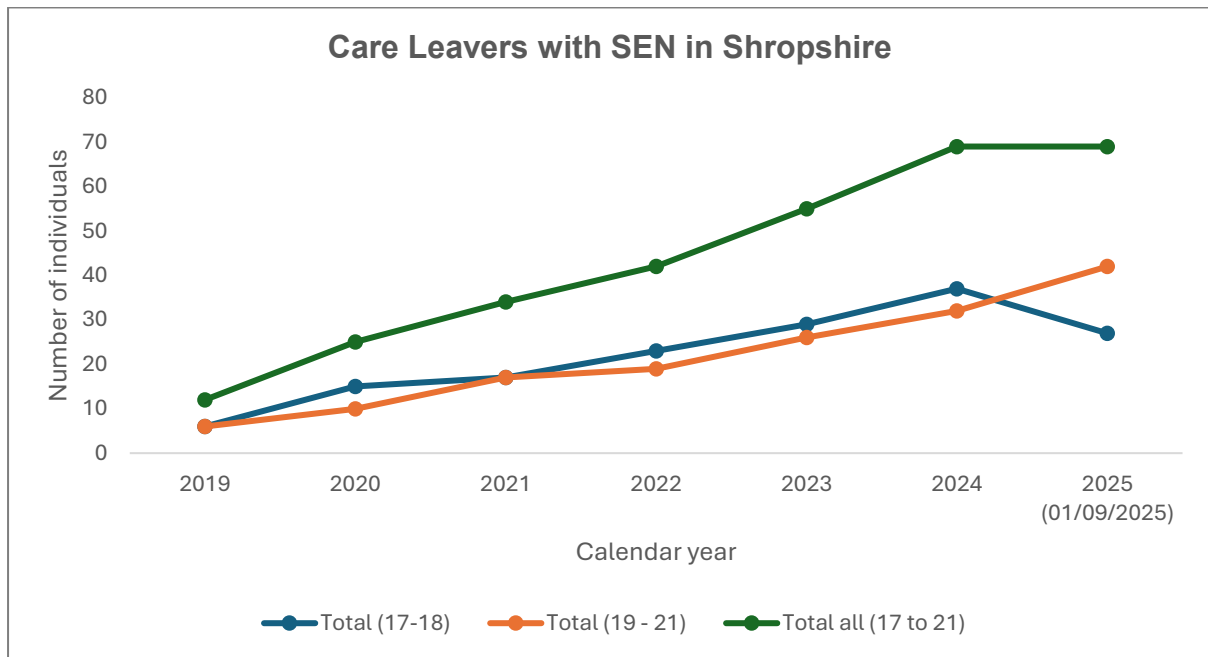
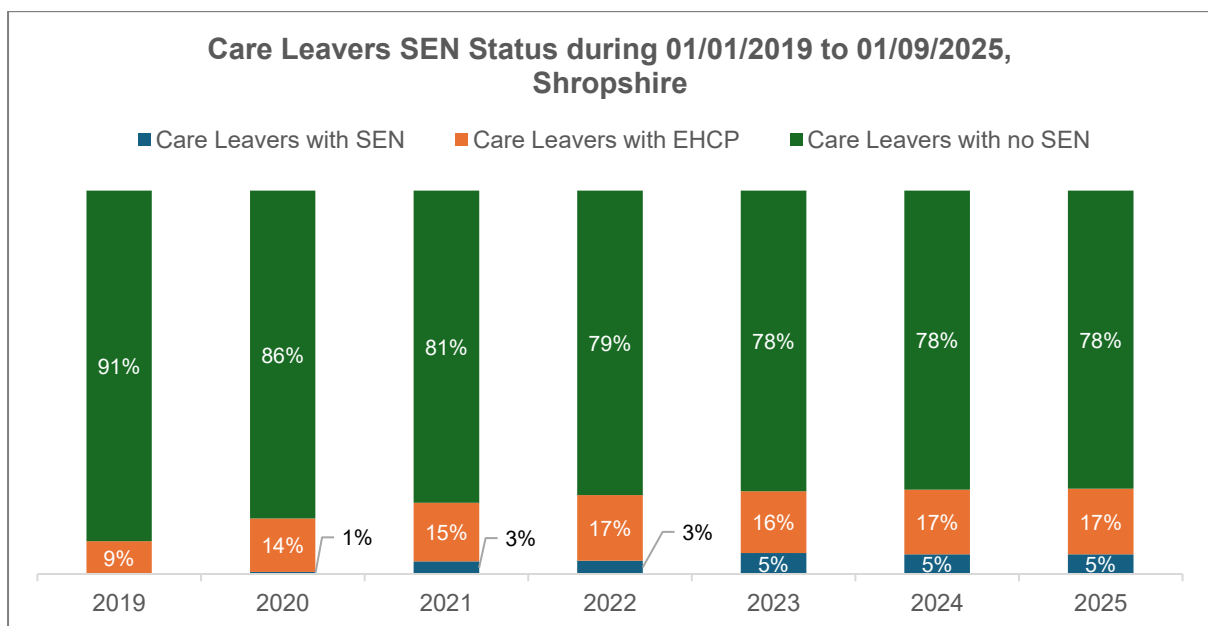


Chart showing the number of care leavers (aged 17-21 years), Shropshire between 01/01/2019 and 01/09/2025. Data source: Source: Shropshire Council Social Care System, Liquid Logic



## Preparing for Adulthood

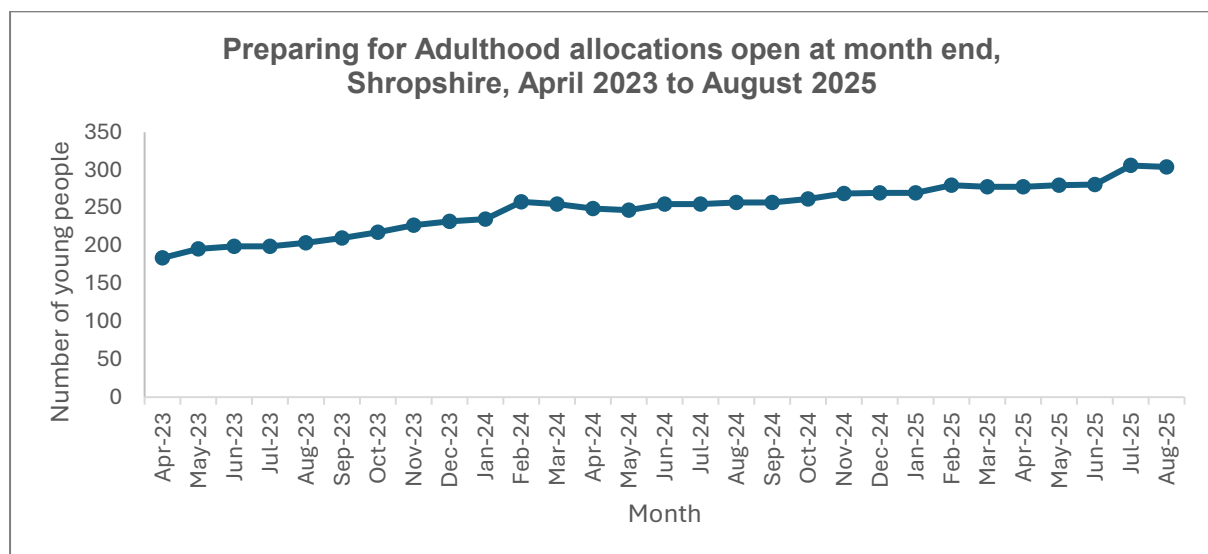
Preparing for Adulthood is a term used to support the transition from childhood to adulthood for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). Preparing the transition to adulthood is an ongoing process from early years.

The Preparing for Adulthood (PfA) team monitors ongoing cases transferred from the Disabled Children's Team from age 16, collecting information about current support arrangements such as direct payments or placements. The PfA team begins accepting referrals from age 16, and in certain circumstances may engage earlier. Young people with highly complex needs are identified promptly and allocated at a suitable time, termed allocations below.

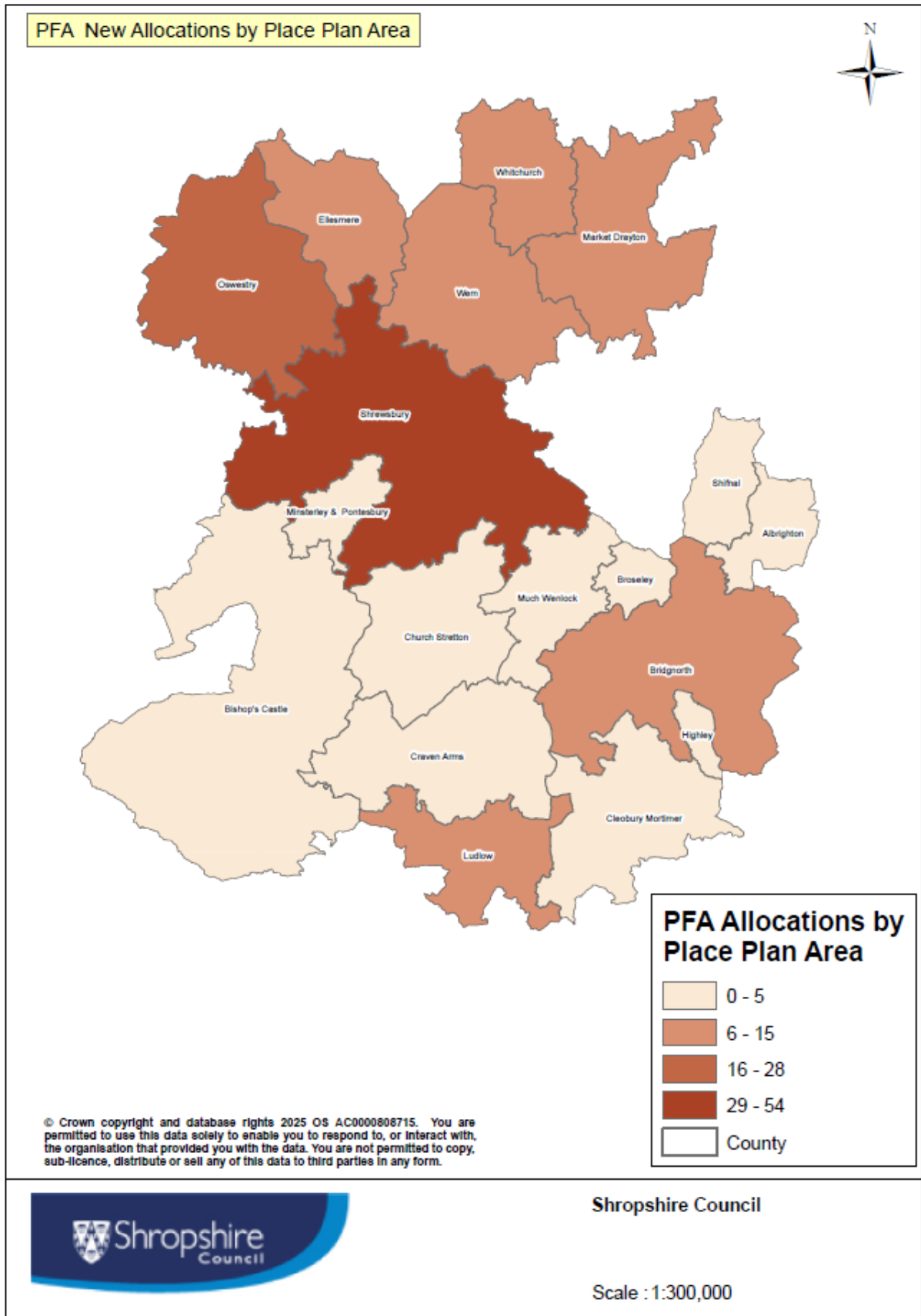
The chart below shows that the number of monthly allocations open to the Preparing for Adulthood team has steadily been increasing. In August 2025, there were 304 PfA open allocations, an 18% rise compared to August the previous year.

The increase in open allocations is due to an earlier identification of young people, with the team promoting and accepting referrals from aged 16 to 25. In some cases, this can be earlier depending on the complexity of the need. Joint work with the disabled children's team is having a positive impact and referrals are coming to the team at the earliest possible stage.

Chart showing the Preparing for Adulthood open cases/allocations at month end, from April 2023, Shropshire. Source: Shropshire Council Social Care system, Liquid Logic



The map below shows where new allocations to the Preparing for Adult team live (April 2023- August 2025), with highest numbers living in Shrewsbury and North Shropshire.

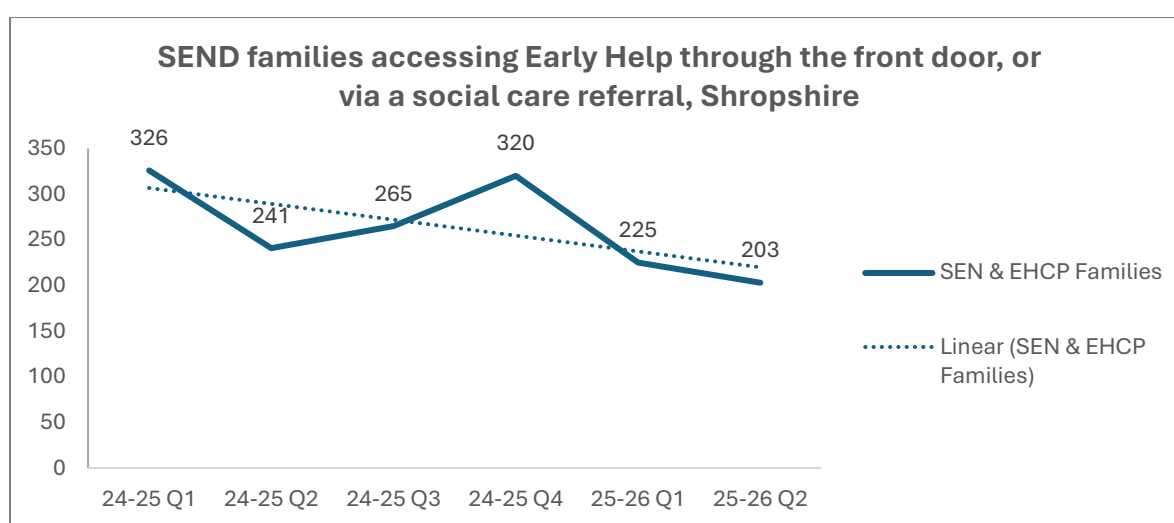


# Early Intervention and Prevention

## Early Help

Since the Early Help Transformation ended 18 months ago, there has been a steady fall in the number of SEN and EHCP families accessing Early Help, decreasing by 37%. However, the number of families accessing Early Help has remained relatively stable, suggesting the decline in SEND families accessing is not due to fewer families overall accessing early intervention services.

Chart showing SEND contacts into Early Help through the front door, or a social care referral, Shropshire, Q1 2024/2025 to Q2 2025/2026. Source: Shropshire Council's Social Care System, Liquid Logic



The proportion of all families accessing Early Help which have a SEND has been falling over the last year, down from 29% to 21%.

Table showing the number and proportion of families with SEN and children and young people with SEN accessing Early Help over time in Shropshire. Source: Shropshire Council local data.

Year and quarter	SEN & EHCP Families	Total families	% SEN EHCP Families
24-25 Q1	326	1045	31.2%
24-25 Q2	241	828	29.1%
24-25 Q3	265	865	30.6%
24-25 Q4	320	867	36.9%
25-26 Q1	225	861	26.1%
25-26 Q2	203	977	20.8%

## SEN and EHCP breakdown

### Outcomes

Of the SEN families which had a contact with Early Help in the last 18 months, on average:

- 21% progressed to Level 2 Early Help
- 16% progressed to Level 3 Early Help
- 16% progressed to Level Children's Social Care

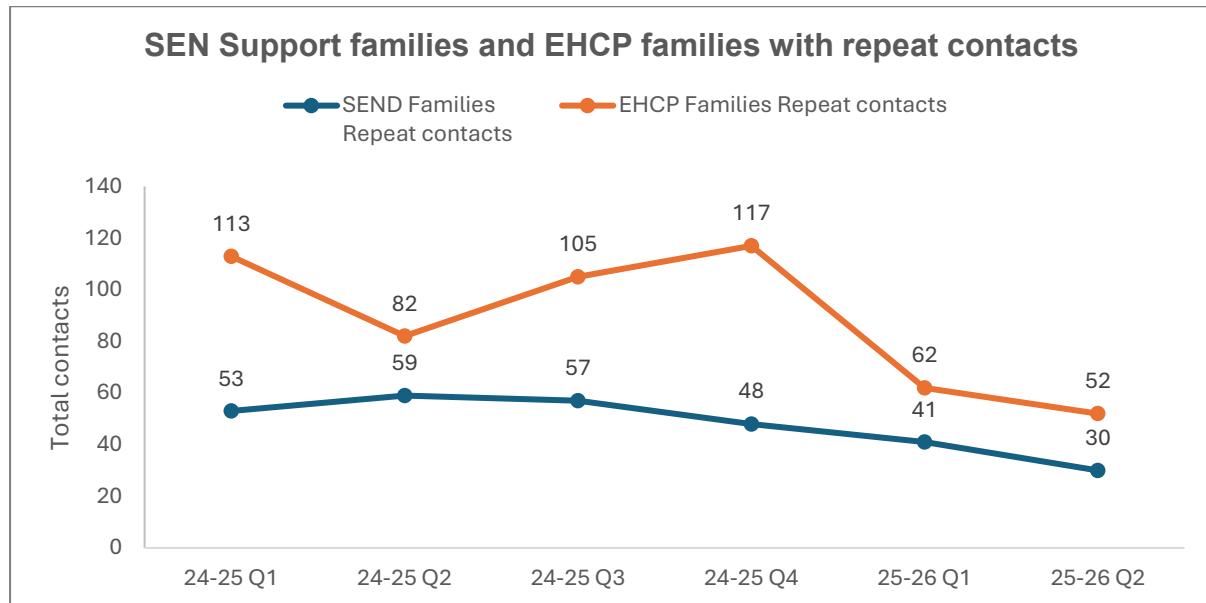
Table showing the Outcomes for SEN Families who had a contact with Early Help in the last 18 months, Shropshire. Source: Shropshire Council, local data.

	Linked to an existing EH episode	Progressed to Level 1 Universal Early Help Episode	Progressed to Level 2 Early Help	Progressed to Level 3 Targeted Early Help	Progressed to Level 4 Children's Social Care	NFA	Referral to Other Agency	Signposting	Provision of Information & Advice	Other Local Authority Child
24-25 Q1	24%	0%	26%	15%	14%	6%	3%	7%	4%	0%
24-25 Q2	25%	0%	22%	13%	20%	8%	3%	2%	6%	0%
24-25 Q3	26%	0%	16%	14%	15%	13%	3%	2%	11%	0%
24-25 Q4	19%	0%	16%	17%	19%	8%	3%	4%	13%	2%
25-26 Q1	19%	0%	17%	18%	14%	14%	5%	4%	8%	4%
25-26 Q2	10%	0%	29%	17%	10%	14%	5%	9%	9%	0%
<b>18-month average</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>

### Repeat contacts

Despite less SEND families accessing Early Help, repeat contacts into Early Help for SEND families has fallen over the last 18 months, with a sharper decline seen in EHCP families, down by 54%. This suggests interventions are becoming more effective and fewer families are returning for support.

Chart showing the repeat contacts of SEN and EHCP families into Early Help through the front door and via Social Care. Q1 2024/2025 to Q2 2025/2026, Shropshire. Source: Shropshire Council's Social Care System, Liquid Logic



## Short breaks

Short breaks provide a range of opportunities for children and young people up to their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday who live in the local authority area of Shropshire and who have a disability.

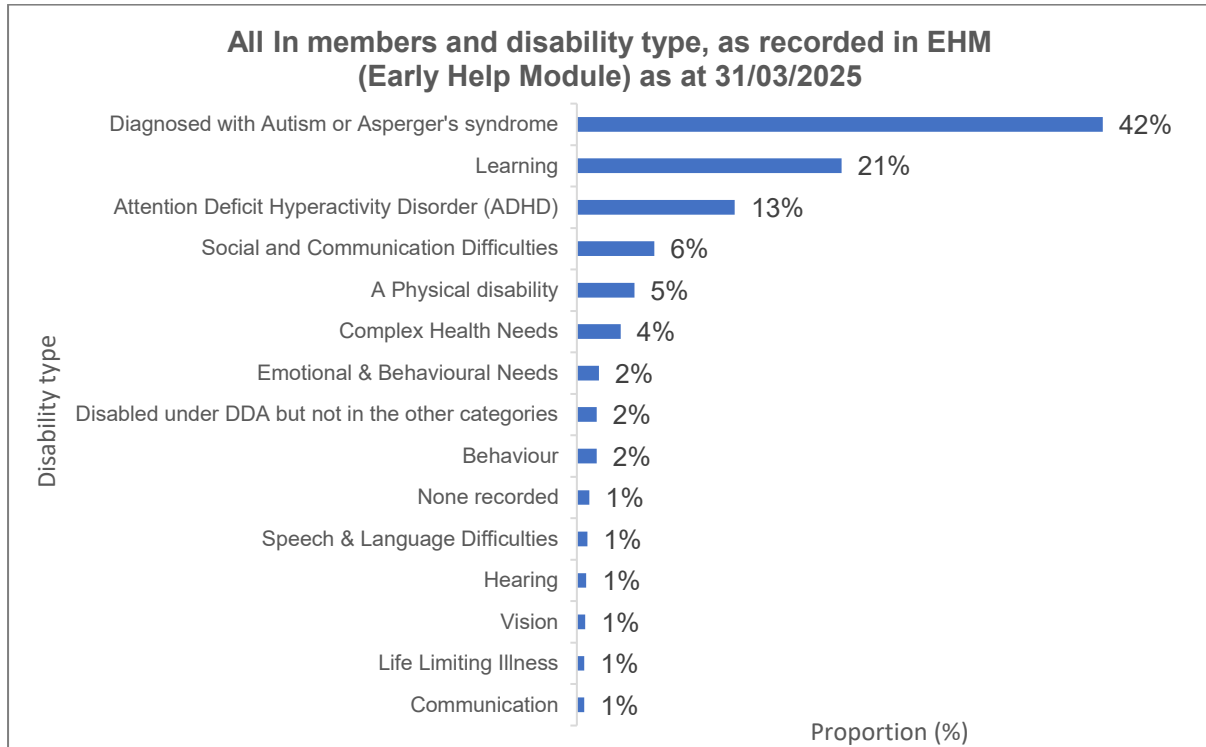
- **Universal** activities are available to all children, in local communities such as youth clubs, leisure centres, sport clubs, scouts, brownies etc and under the Equality Act 2010 should be ensuring services are accessible disabled children and young people.
- **Early Help and targeted** short breaks are activities specially designed for children and young people with disabilities. They help children who are not able to take part in universal activities without additional support. They are provided through the [All In Programme](#). To take part in these activities a child does need to register and is then issued with a membership number which is required to book onto activities.
- **Specialist** short breaks are activities for children and young people with the most complex needs that cannot be met by Universal or Targeted Short Breaks. Eligibility is determined through an assessment by a social worker and the type of short breaks offered might include overnight short breaks, community based short breaks through groups or outreach or direct payments.

In 2025 in Shropshire, 1,125 children and young people held All In memberships granting access to tailored short break services, with Autism or Asperger's Syndrome as the most prevalent disability recorded (42%), followed by Learning disabilities (21%) and ADHD (13%).

Less than one third (27%, 301 individuals) of All In members accessed the offer in the year. Engagement is lowest among the youngest (ages 4–5) and oldest (age 16 and above) members, with participation peaking between ages 8 and 15, though even then the majority remain inactive. Factors such as rural isolation, transport issues, limited activity options, financial

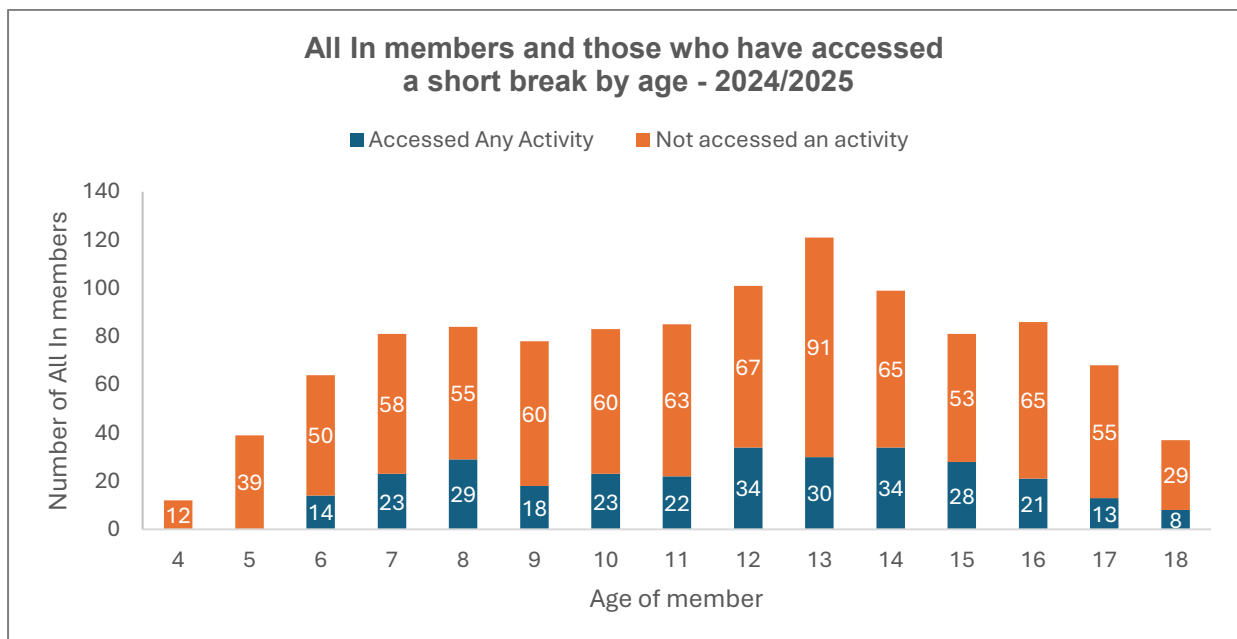
barriers, and lack of awareness may contribute to this low uptake, signalling a need for further investigation into how to improve service reach and engagement.

Chart showing the proportion (%) of children registered as an All In member by disability type as at 31.03.25 (Shropshire). Source: All In Registrations, Shropshire Council’s Social Care system EHM (Early Help Module)



*\*some ages have been excluded due to their low number*

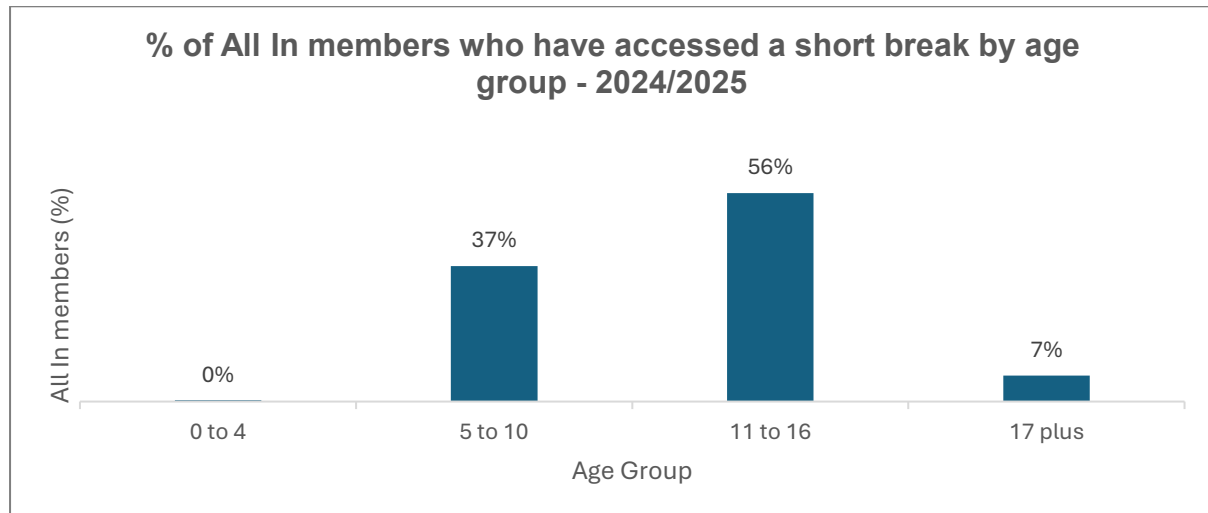
Chart showing the number of children registered as All In members and those that have accessed any short break by age in 2024/25 (Shropshire). Source: All In Registrations, Shropshire Council.



*\*some ages and activity access have been excluded due to low number*

In 2024/25, there were no 0 - 4 year olds accessing short breaks. The 11 - 16 years age group has the highest participation rate, with over half accessing short breaks. Participation decreases for individuals aged 17 and older.

Chart showing the number of children registered as All In members who have accessed any short break, by age group in 2024/25 (Shropshire). Source: All In Registrations, Shropshire Council.



*\*some activity access has been excluded due to low numbers*

### **Where do young people with All In registrations live?**

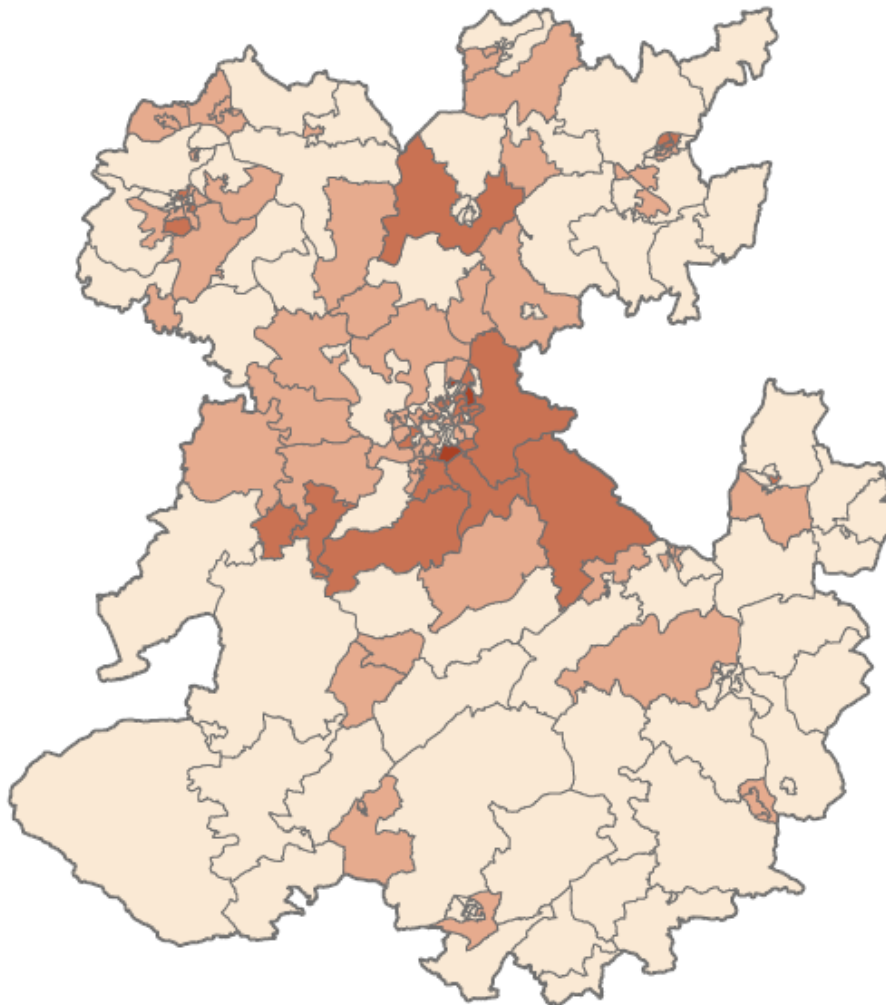
The map of Shropshire below shows the location of ALL In members, by LSOA.

Central Shropshire (Shrewsbury) tends to have the highest number of SEND "All In" registrations. This is likely due to there being a larger population, better transport links and possibly more information about services due to Shrewsbury being the main hub.






There are increased registration pockets also seen in both the north and south of the county. In contrast, rural areas generally have fewer registrations, which suggests that even though the population is more dispersed, there are still families seeking help. Fewer registrations could be to do with smaller populations, transport being less regular, greater distances to travel to service areas, or lower awareness of support.

When planning services, it may be helpful to focus on regions with more registrations, while also considering ways to support access and outreach in rural communities.

SEND " All In Registration" between  
01/04/2024 to 31/03/2025  
by LLSOA



**All in SEND Registrations by LLSOA**

-  5 or less
-  6 - 9
-  10 - 16
-  17 - 30
-  County

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Shropshire Council

Scale : 1:316,826

## Community and family hubs

SEND meet and chat drop-in sessions, are held across the county in the Community & Family hubs. They offer an opportunity for families of children (0-25 yrs) with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) to get support with general SEND enquires.

192,855 (59%) of the Shropshire Population and 49,826 (60%) of the Shropshire 0 - 25 Population can drive to a hub centre within a 15-minutes. Hub access by car is better for residents living in the central south and north west of the county.

### Population within a 15-minute drive time of a hub centre

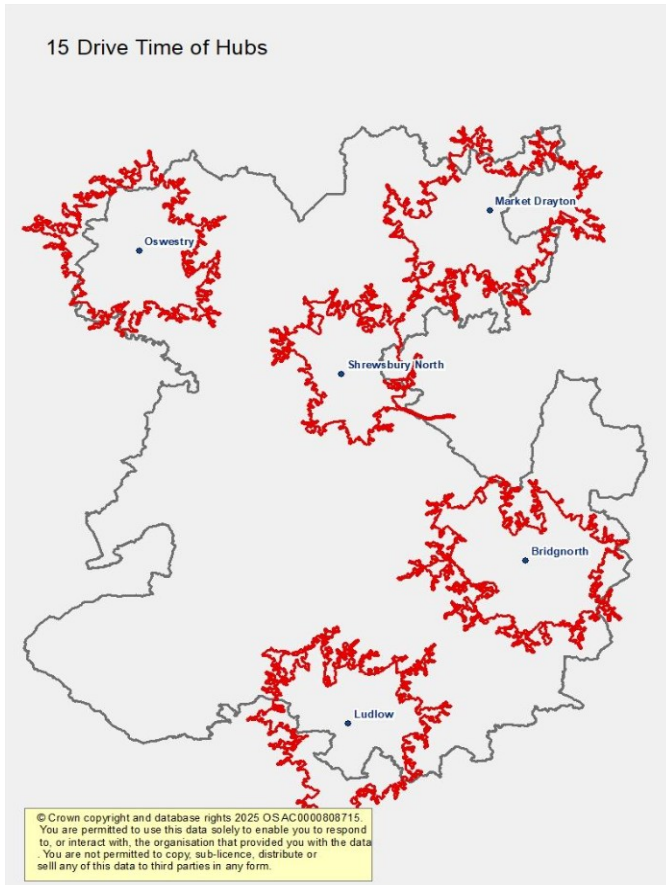
192,855 (58.9%) of the Shropshire Population (approximately)

49,826 (59.8%) of the Shropshire 0 - 25 Population (approximately)

Table and map showing total population and 0-25 population within a 15 minute drive time to a hub centre.

Hub Area	Total Population within 15-minute drive	% of total Hub Area population	0-25 Population within 15-minute drive	% of total population 0-25 Hub Area
Central North	31,049	52%	8,685	53%
Central South	39,692	77%	10,498	78%
North East	30,703	52%	8,103	53%
North West	40,490	77%	10,869	79%
South East	33,490	49%	7,643	46%
South West	17,431	48%	4,028	53%
<b>Total Shropshire</b>	<b>192,855</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>49,826</b>	<b>60%</b>

### 15 Drive Time of Hubs



31,515 (10%) of the total Shropshire Population and 8,135 (10%) of the 0 - 25 population live within a 15-minute walk of a hub centre. Hub access on foot is better for residents living in the south west and north west hub area.

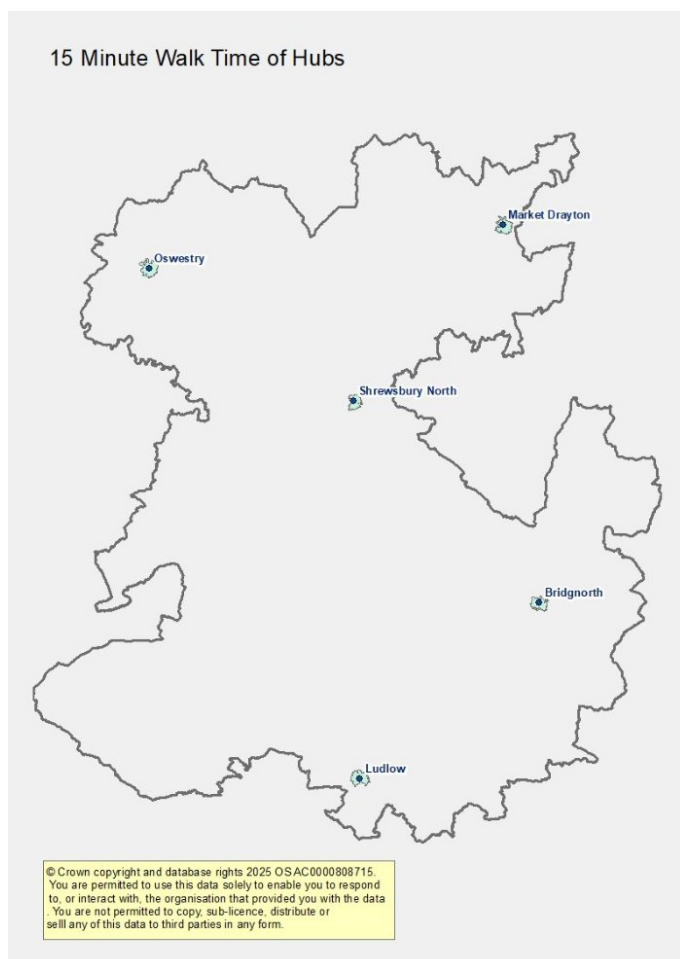
### Population within a 15 Minute Walk of a hub centre

31,515 (9.6%) of the total Shropshire Population live within a 15-minute walk of a hub centre. 8,135 (9.8%) of the 0 - 25 population live within a 15-minute walk of a hub centre.

Table and map showing total population and 0-25 population within a 15 minute walk time to a hub centre.

Hub Area	Total Population within 15-minute walk	% of total Hub Area population	0-25 Population within a 15-minute walk	% of total population 0-25 Hub Area
Central North	1,328	2.2%	489	3.0%
Central South	3,393	6.6%	1,046	7.7%
North East	5,992	10.2%	1,812	11.8%

<b>North West</b>	8,344	15.8%	2,110	15.2%
<b>South East</b>	5,833	8.5%	1,218	7.3%
<b>South West</b>	6,625	18.3%	1,460	19.2%
<b>Total Shropshire</b>	<b>31,515</b>	9.6%	8,135	9.8%



*Source: Estimates of population based on using ONS Population Weighted Centroids 2021, ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2022.*

*Note: These are estimates of the population only, based on Population Weighted Centroid (PWC): the location of the point is defined based on the underlying population distribution within the polygon (drive time) using GIS. If the majority of the population is located within the drive time, then that whole (Output Area) and its population are included and vice versa.*

*Note: Hub Areas are calculated by the estimated number of people living within drive time/walk time as a proportion of the estimated total population of the hub area. There is one exception in the North East where a geographical area and population could access more than one hub in 15 mins drive. This area is around Shawbury/Myddle and Hadnall. So in reality the proportion for the North East will be slightly higher. Accuracy of population estimates declines at lower level geographies.*