



The Lambeth Children and Young People Disability JSNA 2016/17: Data compendium

Public Health Lambeth

Contact: ythiel@lambeth.gov.uk / publichealth@lambeth.gov.uk

Introduction	5
Children and Young People	5
General disability: Estimated prevalence	5
National Survey: The Family Resource Survey	5
Academic research	6
Looked-after children and looked after children in children’s homes and SEN	7
General disability: Detected prevalence in local authorities – local and national data	7
DLA claims.....	7
Limits on daily activities in Children – Census data.....	9
Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFP) and Key Stage outcomes for children with SEN	10
School Census: SEN pupils.....	11
School Census: Looked after children and Disability/SEN (under 18).....	11
Council data for looked after children.....	12
Children in Need	13
Children in Need database - council	13
Children with disabilities looked after in the CWD team.....	14
Department of Education - Children in Need Census	15
Physical disability: Estimated and Detected Prevalence	16
Sensory impairment: Estimated prevalence	17
Visual impairments- expected prevalence	17
Deaf and hard of hearing – expected prevalence.....	18
Deaf and hard of hearing aged 16-24	18
Hearing Loss and other disabilities:.....	18
Sensory impairment: detected prevalence	19
Visual & hearing impairment- Detected prevalence.....	19
NHS Digital.....	19
CSC data - Council	19
School Census	20
Learning disabilities: Estimated Prevalence	20
True prevalence estimates	20
Pansi estimates: LD among young people aged 18-24,	21
Estimated prevalence of disabilities associated with Learning Disabilities.....	21
Learning disabilities and obesity.....	23
LD and youth offending.....	23
Learning disabilities: detected prevalence, local authority	23

CSC data	23
School Census.....	24
Detected LD in DES/CCG data.....	24
LD and institutionalised care.....	25
Autism: Estimated Prevalence	25
Autism: Detected prevalence	25
CSC data	25
School census	26
Other Disabilities	26
The School Census	27
Carers.....	28
Young carers aged 16-24	28
Parents of children with disabilities.....	28
Recommendations	30
Figure 1 DWP claimants by ward.....	8
Figure 2 SEN pupils achieving a good level of development.....	10
Figure 3: looked after children with SEN but no statement	12
Figure 4 looked after children with statement of SEN	12
Figure 5 DeF CIN Census in Lambeth.....	15
Table 1 Disability prevalence by age and gender by age and gender, aged 0-24.....	6
Table 2 Lambeth estimated prevalence of disability*	6
Table 3 DLA claims for children and young people aged 0-24	7
Table 4 DLA claims by condition, age group 0-15, August 2016	8
Table 5 DLA claims by condition, age group 16-24, August 2016	9
Table 6 Limits on day to day activities by age group	9
Table 7 : Lambeth School Census: Pupils special educational needs (SEN) by Type of Need (January 2016), primary, secondary and special schools	11
Table 8 Disabilities and needs (more than one possible)	13
Table 9 Children in receipt of social services: disabilities and needs (more than one possible)	15
Table 10 Estimated prevalence of physical disability in Lambeth	16
Table 11: School Census, record of pupils with SEN and physical disability*	16
Table 12 Visual impairment and other disabilities/needs for children aged 3-18.....	17
Table 13 Hearing and severe hearing loss in England, London and Lambeth	18
Table 14 School Census, record of pupils with SEN and sensory impairments	20
Table 15: Estimated prevalence of LD in Lambeth	21

Table 16 Projected cases of LD, ASD or Down’s syndrome in the population aged 18-24 ..	21
Table 17 National and estimated local incidence of disability at birth and for age group 0-15	21
Table 18 National and estimated local incidence of disability at birth and for age group 15-24	22
Table 19 School Census, record of pupils with SEN and learning disabilities	24
Table 20 estimated prevalence of children and young adults with Autism	25
Table 21: Detected prevalence of Autism in schools	26
Table 22: School Census: other disabilities/needs	27

Introduction

The data compendium below provides information on the epidemiology of children's and young people's disability in Lambeth. The data can be grouped into three areas:

- Estimated prevalence: the estimated number disabled children based on academic research or national databases, applied to Lambeth population figures. For example, the national prevalence rate for autism in children and young people is said to be around 1%. This document will provide the number of children who can be expected to be on the autistic spectrum.
- Detected prevalence, government or other national statistics: the number of children with disabilities in surveys that provide an actual count. Examples include the Census 2011, or NHS Digital data on the number of children registered blind
- Detected prevalence, local data: the number of disabled children captured either by the local authority or the CCG. For example, children's social services have provided us with an anonymised list of children with disabilities who receive social services. We are also awaiting data from the CCG.

Children and Young People

The number of disabled children cannot be taken from one single source, as disability affects people differently and their needs vary accordingly. For example, a child with mild cerebral palsy may cope well with their disability and lead a full life, whereas a child with visual and cognitive impairment will have complex needs and support requirements to provide it with the best possible life.

National disability prevalence data is often derived from surveys or based on diagnostic codes or detection in schools. Local council data, on the other hand, is based on service activity. This can only be picked up if a child with disabilities is identified, assessed and seen as eligible for social service support. Similarly, the School Census will record special educational needs (disabilities), although not all children whose needs are recorded will be eligible for support. There are also differences in eligibility criteria between schools and local councils. Therefore, the number of disabled children can be considerably lower in council records compared to the school census.

Lastly, indicators and eligibility criteria change frequently over time, making some long-term comparisons difficult or impossible.

The sections below set out the estimated prevalence based on academic or governmental research, followed by nationally and locally detected prevalence.

General disability: Estimated prevalence

National Survey: The Family Resource Survey

The Family Resource Survey is an annual survey carried out by Government with a large sample of the British population. It takes into account gender and age of the population to recreate a sample that is representative of the population as a whole. The survey allows for an estimate of the national percentage of disability by age cohort, which can then be applied to Lambeth's population using ONS population data.

Table 1 Disability prevalence by age and gender by age and gender, aged 0-24

Age	National level of disability in percentage			Lambeth numbers based on national prevalence		
	Disabled male individuals	Disabled female individuals	All disabled individuals	Disabled male	Disabled female	Total
0-4	3	3	3	318	304	622
5-9	9	5	7	843	446	1280
10-14	11	7	9	836	527	1361
15-19	10	11	10	745	785	1459
20-24	10	11	11	923	1352	2255
Total				3666	3414	6978

Source: Family Resource Survey 2015/16, Table 4.3

Academic research

Looking at children up to the age of 11, a source of information on disabilities comes from a study on the prevalence of disability among children aged 0 to 11 based on a large-scale survey with parents, schools and local authorities. The study found the following prevalence estimates:

31% of children that were identified as disabled either had a mild or severe developmental delay, had special educational needs or had a long-standing limiting illness. Only 4% were identified by all three measures, 17% by two, and 79% by one of these measures. ⁱ

In detail, the cohort study found that:

- 10% of babies in England have a mild developmental delay, and 2% a severe developmental delay at 9 months.
- 13% of children aged 7 were reported by either their parent or teacher to have a special educational need (SEN) and a further 4% of children had a Statement of Needs
- 11% of children had a longstanding limiting illness (LSLI) at age 3, 5 or 7 years; 3% had a LSLI at more than one age ⁱⁱ

Table 2 Lambeth estimated prevalence of disability*shows the estimated prevalence applied to Lambeth's population at the relevant ages

Table 2 Lambeth estimated prevalence of disability*

Estimated prevalence	Lambeth
Mild development delay at 9 months	442
Severe developmental delay at 9 months	88
SEN aged 7	1271
ECHP (Statement of needs) aged 7	347
LSLI aged 3,5 or 7 years	145
LSLI at more than one age (3,5,7)	470

* figures for mild development and severe developmental delay cover all children below the age of one. Source: Parsons, S and Platt, L 2013/ONS

Looked-after children and looked after children in children's homes and SEN

The department of education has produced an analysis of children in residential care, based on data from March 2015. According to this data, over half of all looked after children in the UK (54%) have special educational needs, and 20% have a SEN with a Statement.

Of the 2990 children in residential care in the UK, the vast majority (81%) have special educational needs, and 53% have a statement. In Lambeth, there were 485 looked after children, making it the borough with the second highest number of LAC in Inner London after Southwark. 35 children, or 7% were in residential care, which is close to the average of all inner London boroughs.

Applying the national prevalence of SEN to this cohort, this would indicate that around 262 looked after children have special educational needs, and of the 35 children in residential care, 28 have a SEN. (Source: DfE 2016aⁱⁱⁱ).

General disability: Detected prevalence in local authorities – local and national data

DLA claims

One good source of data to establish the detected prevalence of disability in children is the DWP data on disability living allowance claims (DLA claims).

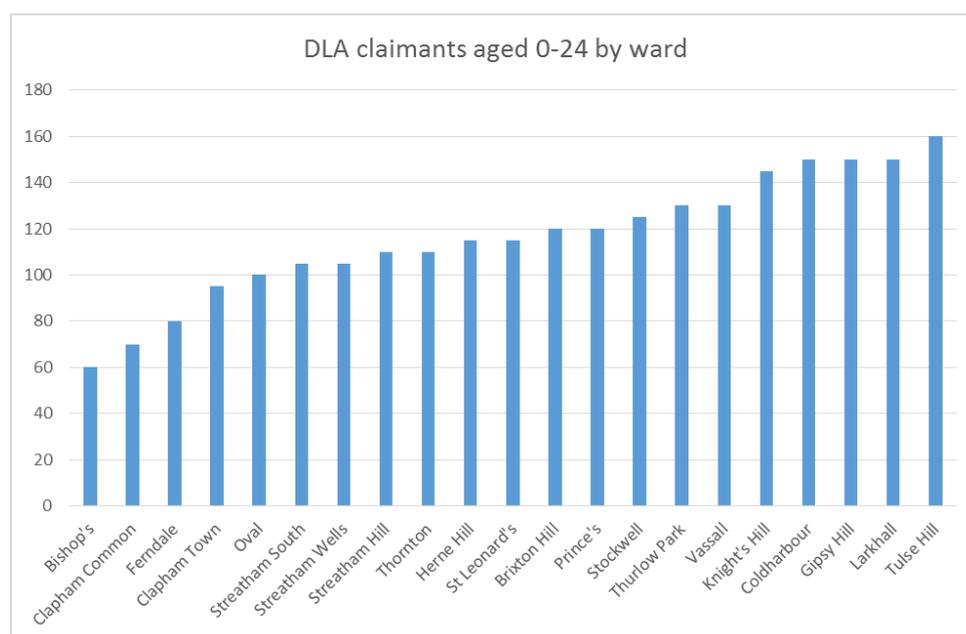
In May 2016, there were around 2460 children and young people under the age of 25 in Lambeth claiming DLA (any duration and any rate). Most of them live in Tulse Hill (6.6 per cent of claimants aged 0-24, n=160) and Larkhall (6.2 per cent, n=150).

Table 3 DLA claims for children and young people aged 0-24

Age	Male	Female	Total
aged under 5	130	60	200
aged 5 to under 11	590	220	810
aged 11 to under 16	520	200	730
aged 16-24	470	250	720
Total	1710	730	2460

Source: DWP via Nomisweb, August 2016 data

Figure 1 DWP claimants by ward



Source: DWP via Nomisweb

We also have a breakdown of the type of disability children suffer from. Among the age group 0-15, the majority is diagnosed with a learning difficulty (51%, 1760 cases). Among the 16-24 year olds, the proportion is higher, although case numbers are lower (59%, 820 cases). Hyperkinetic syndrome (also known as ADHD) ranks second in the lower age group with 12% (400 cases). Among the 16 to 24 year olds, and neurological diseases and hyperkinetic syndromes both make up 7% of cases, with 100 cases each. The table below summarises the diseases for each age group (more than 10 cases only).

Table 4 DLA claims by condition, age group 0-15, August 2016

Disability/disease	Number	% of all DLA claimants
Asthma	10	0.6%
Bowel and Stomach Disease	10	0.6%
Chest Disease	10	0.6%
Cystic Fibrosis	10	1%
Heart Disease	10	1%
Malignant Disease	10	1%
Metabolic Disease	10	1%
Blindness	20	1%
Blood Disorders	20	1%
Severely Mentally Impaired	20	1%
Disease of the Muscles, Bones or Joints	30	2%
Epilepsy	30	2%
Skin Disease	30	2%
Deafness	40	2%
Diabetes Mellitus	40	2%

Neurological Diseases	80	5%
Unknown	120	7%
Behavioural Disorder	140	8%
Hyperkinetic Syndromes	200	12%
Learning Difficulties	880	51%
Total	1720	100%

Source: Nomisweb 2017

Table 5 DLA claims by condition, age group 16-24, August 2016

Disability/disease	Number	% of all DLA claimants
Behavioural Disorder	10	1%
Blood Disorders	10	1%
Diabetes Mellitus	10	1%
Severely Mentally Impaired	10	1%
Unknown / Transfer from Attendance Allowance	10	1%
Blindness	20	3%
Deafness	20	3%
Disease of the Muscles, Bones or Joints	20	3%
Epilepsy	20	3%
Psychoneurosis	20	3%
Psychosis	20	3%
Hyperkinetic Syndromes	50	7%
Neurological Diseases	50	7%
Learning Difficulties	410	60%
Total	680	100%

Source: Nomisweb 2017

Limits on daily activities in Children – Census data

The census includes information on the number of children and young people with long-term health problems or disabilities and how it impacts on their daily activities. Long-term is defined as 12 months or longer. While it doesn't tell us about the type of illness, it is insightful in terms of the severity of the illness and disability, and the degree of social participation or limits thereof. It is also of interest as it gives us an indication of the number of children with a disability that consider their lives to be impacted, i.e. these are the groups that services will likely concentrate on.

For Lambeth, 2% of 0-15 year olds have a health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities a lot (907 children), and 2% (1179) are limited a little. The percentages are similar to London and England values. For 16-24 year olds, 2.72% are limited a little (1009 young people) and 1.52% a lot (563 young people).

Table 6 Limits on day to day activities by age group

Limit in day to day activities for the age group 0-15

	Lambeth	London	England	Lambeth %	London %	England %
Limited a lot	907	24,134	153,101	1.66%	1.49%	1.53%
Limited a little	1,179	31,306	219,037	2.15%	1.93%	2.19%
Total	2,086	55,440	372,138			
Limit in day to day activities for the age group 16-24						
	Lambeth	London	England	Lambeth %	London %	England %
Limited a lot	1,009	26,978	189,670	2.72%	2.79%	3.21%
Limited a little	563	17,090	116,091	1.52%	1.77%	1.97%
Total	1,572	44,068	305,761			
Grand Total	3,658	99,508	677,899			

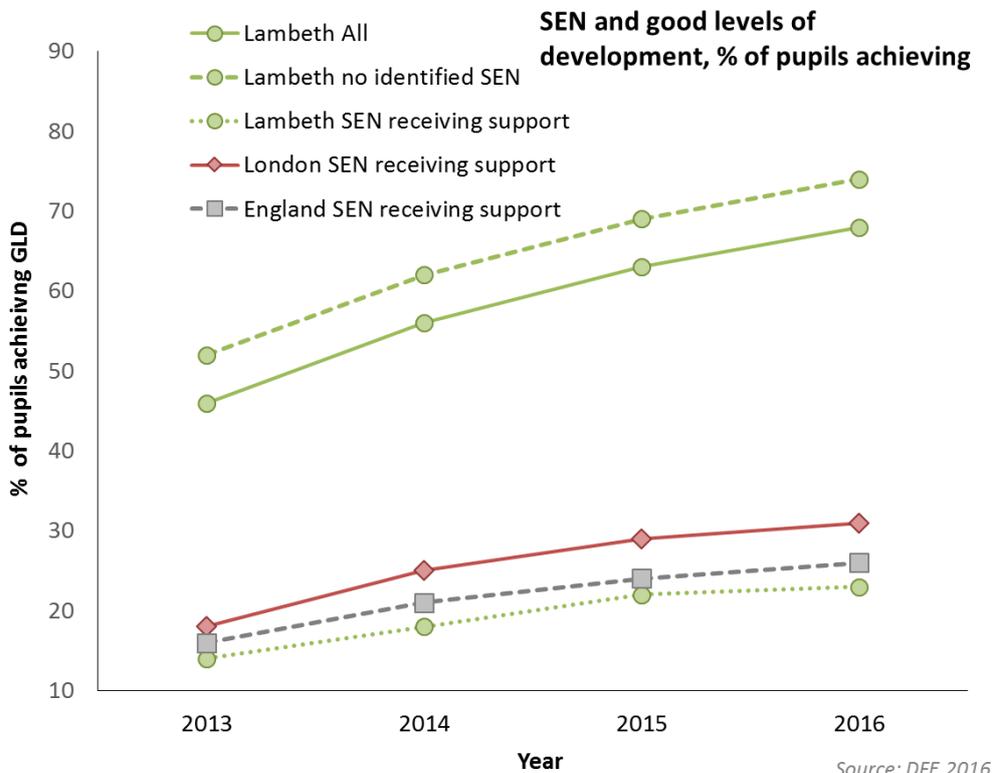
Source: Census data via nomisweb, table DC3302EW

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFP) and Key Stage outcomes for children with SEN

The early years foundation profile provides an overview of how well children are developing, and measures their status at reception year. More information on the EYFP can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/early-years-foundation-stage>

As can be seen from the graph below, Lambeth students with SEN who are receiving support report are behind both London and England SEN pupils in terms of good level of development (GLD). While the gap to students without SEN may not be fully closed, there is clear room for improvement.

Figure 2 SEN pupils achieving a good level of development



Indicators for educational attainment are currently being overhauled, so that few indicators are available over time. Looking at the ones that are available for 2016, Lambeth is performing well compared to statistical neighbours, London and England as a whole.

School Census: SEN pupils

The School Census is undertaken yearly by every school. The Department for Education collates the information and publishes the results in aggregate tables. The Census for 2016 is presented below. The census tables on SEN are broken down by primary, secondary and special schools. The table below shows the data for all school types combined. It has to be noted that children resident in Lambeth that are schooled out of the borough are not included in these statistics.

Table 7 : Lambeth School Census: Pupils special educational needs (SEN) by Type of Need (January 2016), primary, secondary and special schools

Need	Lambeth numbers	% of all cases
Speech, Language and Communications Needs	1613	25%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	1375	21%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	1113	17%
Specific Learning Difficulty	954	15%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	599	9%
Other Difficulty/Disability	291	4%
SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need	168	3%
Severe Learning Difficulty	157	2%
Physical Disability	115	2%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	71	1%
Hearing Impairment	63	1%
Visual Impairment	29	0%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	21	0%
Total	6569	100%

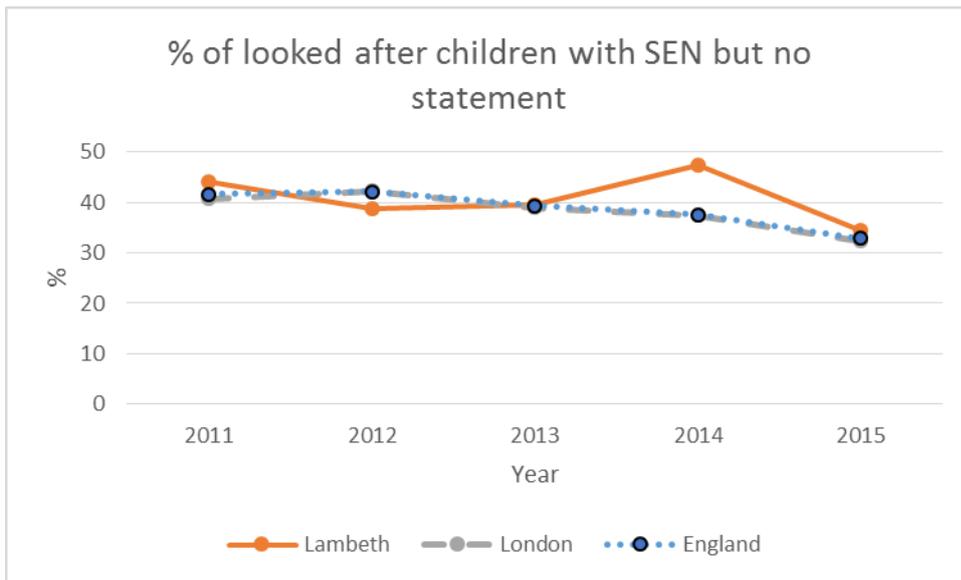
Source: School Census, DFE, SFR31 Table LA1.8

The school census records many more children with needs than social care services, as eligibility criteria are very different, and there is also a strong likelihood that SEN may be over-detected. This follows a national trend which has seen the number of children with SEN drop by one fifth over the past 10 years^{iv}

School Census: Looked after children and Disability/SEN (under 18)

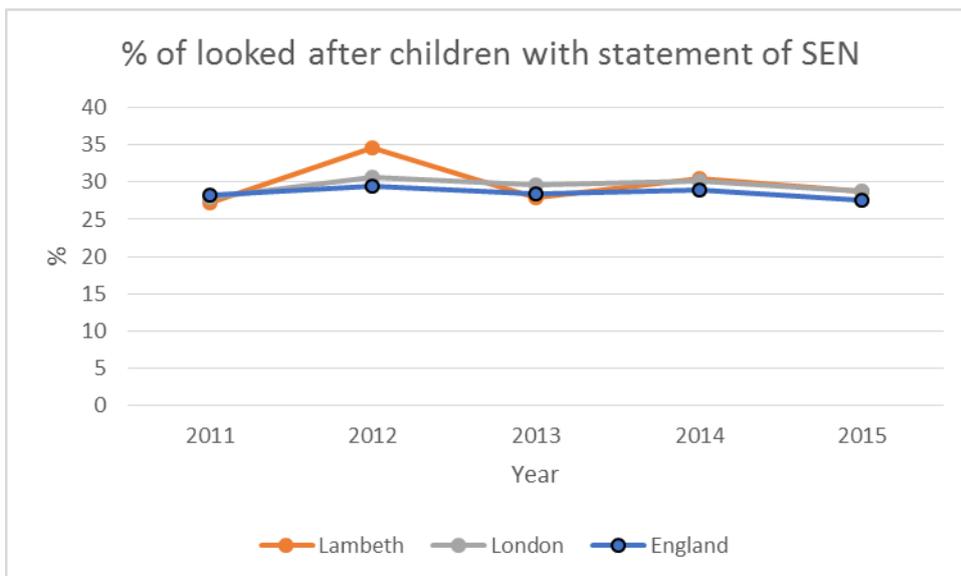
An especially vulnerable group are looked after children with special education needs. The School census in 2016 shows that in Lambeth, 34.5% of looked after children have a SEN without a statement. This percentage is fluctuating across the years (see figures below). 28.8% of looked after children have an EHCP/statement of SEN. This proportion has remained relatively stable over the past four years and is very similar to England and London. The data is for children aged under 18.

Figure 3: looked after children with SEN but no statement



SOURCE: LAIT 2016

Figure 4 looked after children with statement of SEN



SOURCE: LAIT 2016

Council data for looked after children

Further data provided by Lambeth Children's Social Services on looked after children with a disability provides more detail.

There are 17 looked after children with one or more disabilities. The youngest is six and the oldest is 17. All of them have more than one disability or need, and the majority are looked after due to their disability. Due to the small numbers, no further breakdown of the data can be provided.

Children in Need

Both the council and the Department for Education provide information on children in need with disabilities. Per statutory definition, a disabled child is automatically a child in need. All children in need should be assessed by a social worker to decide if and what type of services are needed to support the child's developmental needs and the parent's capacity to meet this needs. This does not mean that all children will receive social services. Therefore, the analysis below is split into two parts: firstly, all children with disabilities that have been assessed by the council (children in contact with social services) and children in receipt of social services. There is an overlap between the two groups.

Children in Need database - council

At the time of extraction in June 2017, there were 357 children with disabilities on the database. This covers the ages 0-24. The Mosaic database records both the type of disability and resulting needs (if any) derived from these conditions. The needs include:

- Communication - Speaking and /or understanding others
- Hand Function - Holding and Touching
- Incontinence - controlling the passage of urine or faeces
- Mobility - Getting about the house and beyond
- Personal Care - Eating, Washing, Going to the toilet etc

The majority, 224 children, had more than one disability. 169 had more than one need. The maximum disabilities a child had was six, and the highest number of needs was five.

The table below gives an overview of the types and numbers of recorded disabilities and needs.

Table 8 Disabilities and needs (more than one possible)

Disability	
	Count
Autism/Asperger's	195
Behaviour difficulties - includes ADHD	79
Consciousness - seizures	31
Other Learning Disabilities	15
Hearing impairment	29
Learning disabilities	236
Other	28
Other DDA - One or more of the child's disabilities	49
Illnesses of the nervous system	10
Visual Impairment	48
Needs	
	Count
Communication - Speaking and /or understanding others	168
Hand Function - Holding and Touching	74
Incontinence - controlling the passage of urine or faeces	93

Mobility - Getting about the house and beyond	99
Personal Care - Eating, Washing, Going to the toilet etc	172

Source: Mosaic database

The database also provides information on the gender, age and ethnicity of the children. The tables below give the respective percentages.

Sex of CIN cohort

Sex	Count	Percentage
F	100	28.01%
M	257	71.99%

Ethnicity of CIN cohort

Ethnic group	Count	Percentage
Any Other Ethnic Groups	19	5.32%
Asian or Asian British	12	3.36%
Black or Black British	219	61.34%
Mixed	37	10.36%
Not Known or Stated	1	0.28%
White	69	19.33%
Grand Total	357	100.00%

Age Group

Age group	Count	Percentage
1-4	19	5.32%
5-9	91	25.49%
10-14	123	34.45%
15-19	107	29.97%
20-24	17	4.76%
Grand Total	357	100.00%

Children with disabilities looked after in the CWD team

This is a subset of the CIN database. 214 children with disabilities meet criteria for social services and are looked after by the CWD team. Of these, 67 per cent have a learning disability, and 52 per cent are diagnosed with autism or Asperger's.

The table below provides an overview.

147 children have more than one disability. 29 children have no disability recorded, but have needs such as help with personal care, bladder control, mobility or communication.

Table 9 Children in the CWD team: disabilities and needs (more than one possible)

Disability		
	Number	% of children
Learning disabilities	143	66.82%
Autism	111	51.87%
Behavioural difficulties - includes ADHD	44	20.56%
Other DDA	34	15.89%
Visual impairment	33	15.42%
Other	27	12.62%
Consciousness - seizures	21	9.81%
Hearing	19	8.88%
Other LD	13	6.07%
Needs		
	Number	% of children
Communication - Speaking and /or understanding others	115	53.74%
Personal Care - Eating/Washing/Going to the toilet etc	114	53.27%
Mobility - Getting about the house and beyond	68	31.78%
Incontinence -Controlling the Passage of Urine or faeces	67	31.31%
Hand Function - Holding and Touching	50	23.36%

Source: MOSAIC data, PH analysis

The database also provides a recording of the primary need of children. In the majority of cases (73%), the disability of the child is the main reason they are supported by CWD team. However, in 9 per cent of cases (19), the main reason is abuse or neglect, and in a further 6 per cent of cases (12), it is due to acute family stress.

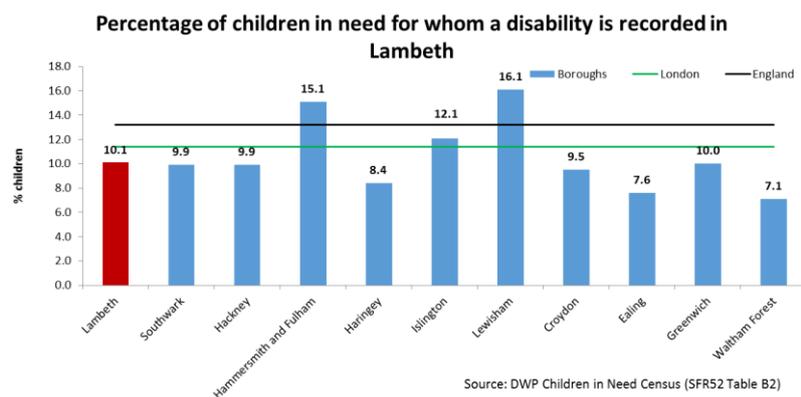
Most of the children supported due to neglect and abuse have a diagnosis of Autism/Asperger's and /or Learning disabilities (11). Of the children who are supported due to acute family stress, eight have either a LD or Autism, or both.

While the case number are very low, it indicates that families with children with these disabilities are most likely to need extra support.

Department of Education - Children in Need Census

The DfE carries out an annual census on children in need, collating data from all local authorities. According to the latest Census in 2016, 276 children in need had their disability recorded, or 10 per cent of all children in need. However, for only 194 children (7.1% of children in need), this was their primary need. In other words, 82 disabled children are classed as children in need not due to their disability, but due to other issues, such as parental illness, or neglect. The Census only includes children under the age of 18.

Figure 5 DeF CIN Census in Lambeth



Physical disability: Estimated and Detected Prevalence

There is little data available on physical disability, and none for children. One of the few sources for estimated disability is the PANSI project for 18-24 year olds. They base local data projections for estimated physical disability on data from 2001. The figures in Table 10 below show projections for Lambeth up to 2030.

Table 10 Estimated prevalence of physical disability in Lambeth

	2015	2020	2025	2030
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate physical disability	1,197	1,173	1,148	1,255
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a serious physical disability	234	229	224	245
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate personal care disability	175	172	168	184
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a serious personal care disability	117	114	112	122

Source: PANSI projections based on 2001 Health Survey for England; personal care disability is based on physical disability data, and includes those people with physical disabilities who need help getting in and out of bed or a chair, help with dressing, washing, feeding and use of the toilet.

For the younger age group, the only accessible source is the school census, which records physical disabilities of pupils with SEN.

*Table 11: School Census, record of pupils with SEN and physical disability**

Primary Schools	Physical Disability	
England	17,565	3
London	2,686	3
Lambeth	82	2

Source: School Census 2016, Table 16

Secondary Schools	Physical Disability	
England	11617	3%
London	1553	2%
Lambeth	32	1%

Source: School Census 2016, Table 17

Special Schools	Physical Disability	
England	3715	3%
London	376	3%
Lambeth		x**

Source: School Census 2016, Table 18;

* Percentage as of pupils with SEN

** Numbers suppressed due to low numbers

Data from children's social services only records a few children with physical disabilities, and hence no further analysis will be provided. 68 children in receipt of social services need support in getting about the house and beyond, however, this cannot solely be attributed to physical disability.

Sensory impairment: Estimated prevalence

Visual impairments- expected prevalence

A survey of services by the RNIB^v estimates that around 0.3% of children aged 3-18 receive special educational support from visual impairment (VI) services. Of these, 52% will have no other SEN/disabilities, 19% will have an additional SEN or disabilities, and 29% will have additional complex needs.

Applied to the Lambeth population aged 3-18, this means that we could expect around 159 children with VI receiving SEN support in Lambeth. Of these 159, 82 will have no additional needs or disabilities, 30 will have additional needs, and 47 additional complex needs (see Table 12 below).

Table 12 Visual impairment and other disabilities/needs for children aged 3-18

Age group: 3-18	VI with no other SEN/ disabilities	VI & additional SEN/ disabilities	VI & additional complex needs	Total
National prevalence (% of children with VI)	51.70	19.1	29.2	100
Number of children in Lambeth affected based on national prevalence estimates	82	30	47	159
Age group 16-24	VI with no other SEN/ disabilities	VI & additional SEN/ disabilities	VI & additional complex needs	Total

National prevalence (% of children with VI)	51%	19%	29%	100%
Lambeth prevalence based on national prevalence for people aged 16-24	53	20	30	103

Source: RNIB 2013, ONS MYE populations, own calculations

Deaf and hard of hearing – expected prevalence

There are few national prevalence estimates for deaf children or those hard of hearing. One study from 2001 puts the prevalence for three-year olds at 0.91 to 1.07 per 1000 live births and 1.65 to 2.05 for 9 to 16 year-olds.

The annual survey based on responses from local authorities is undertaken by the National Deaf Children’s Society (NDCS). It shows that there are around 40,000 deaf children in England. The NDCS compares these figures with those from the school census, which records only about 25,000 children where deafness is a primary or secondary need. They conclude that the school census under-records the number of deaf children.

Deaf and hard of hearing aged 16-24

Action on Hearing produced prevalence estimates based on academic research and ONS population estimates. The prevalence estimates are based on academic research from 1995. The research breaks down age by 17-29 year olds.

Table 13 Hearing and severe hearing loss in England, London and Lambeth

People aged 17-29 with...	England	London	Lambeth
Hearing loss	158,000	28,735	1,350
Severe/profound hearing loss	199,000	1,044	49

Source: Action on Hearing, Hearing Matters report, 2015; own calculations

Hearing Loss and other disabilities:

A literature review^{vi} on the prevalence of additional disabilities with hearing loss in children shows that

- The range of prevalence in published research for hearing loss and visual impairment is 4% to 57%, depending on definition of VI and hearing loss. If the strictest interpretation for VI of “significant eye problems” is used, the study found that 12% of children with hearing loss also had visual impairments.
- For neurodevelopmental disorders, there’s a prevalence of 2-14%, depending on the type of disorder
- For speech and language disorders, the range is 61-88%; the higher percentage was identified in children with bilateral moderate to profound deafness. 61% of speech delay was identified in children with mild and unilateral hearing loss.

The prevalence of deafness in children with other disabilities was identified for three areas:

- Autistic spectrum disorder (ASD): 2-4.2%; prevalence of deafness increases with age: 12-17 year olds have nearly twice the prevalence of deafness compared to younger groups of 3-5 and 6-11 years (4.2%, 2% and 2.7% respectively).
- Cerebral Palsy: 2-13%
- Pervasive Developmental Disorder: 2%

Sensory impairment: detected prevalence

Visual & hearing impairment- Detected prevalence

NHS Digital

NHS Digital (formerly NHSCIC) produces biannual reports on the number of people registered blind or partially sighted. The latest of these reports came out in 2014. According to this report, there are around 10 children aged 0-4 registered blind, and 25 children aged 5 to 17. Among the under five year olds, five had an additional disability, and 20 of the 5-17 year olds. The report also registers 15 children aged 5 to 17 who were registered as partially sighted, five of which had an additional disability. In total, 50 children in Lambeth had a visual impairment, of which 30 (60 per cent) had an additional disability.

According to NSCIC data on people registered as deaf or hard of hearing, there are no children aged 0-17 years in the borough on the register.

CSC data - Council

Children in need data

According to the Mosaic extract, there are 48 children and young people *with visual impairments*, 42 per cent of which are female, and 58 per cent are male. 46 per cent are from a black or black British background, and 35 per cent are white. 44 per cent are aged 10 to 14, and 27 per cent are aged five to nine. 21 per cent are aged 15-19.

46 children have other disabilities, the majority of which are learning disabilities (41). 35 children need to be supported with personal hygiene, and 33 have communication needs (understanding and communicating with others). 30 have incontinence needs, and 25 need support with hand functions.

29 children *have hearing problems*. 28 per cent are aged five to nine, and 45 per cent aged 10 to 14. 24 per cent are aged 15 to 19, and the remaining 3 per cent below the age of 5. The majority (52 per cent) are Black or Black British, and 28 per cent are white. 66 per cent are male and 34 per cent are female

Of these 29 children, 23 have additional disabilities. All of these have learning disabilities. Eight are on the autistic spectrum. 16 have communication needs, 17 personal hygiene needs, 14 have incontinence issues.

15 children have both, visual and hearing impairments.

CWD data

The CWD data set records 33 children with visual impairments and 19 children with hearing problems. Nine children (included in the figures) have both, visual and hearing impairments. All children with visual impairments have other disabilities, and all but one with hearing impairments. 29 of the 33 children with visual impairments are recorded as having special educational needs. All children with hearing impairments are recorded to have special educational needs, which could be by default, or indicative of a learning disability.

There are some differences in ethnicity for children with sensory impairments compared to the general population, however, numbers are too small to judge if this is a statistically significant difference.

There is some discrepancy between the number of children recorded in the school census below and those recorded in Mosaic. These are most likely due to differing eligibility criteria. For example, not all children with a hearing impairment in Lambeth will need social care assistance, but may need some support in schools.

School Census

Table 14 School Census, record of pupils with SEN and sensory impairments

Primary School	Hearing Impairment		Visual Impairment		Multi-Sensory Impairment	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	10086	2%	5618	1%	1494	0.2%
London	1609	2%	722	1%	266	0.3%
Lambeth	34	1%	18	1%	15	0.4%

Source: School Census 2016, Table 16% of all pupils with SEN

Secondary School	Hearing Impairment		Visual Impairment		Multi-Sensory Impairment	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	9006	2%	5205	1%	578	0.1%
London	1267	2%	713	1%	89	0.1%
Lambeth	28	1%	10	0%	6	0.2%

Source: School Census 2016, Table 17% of all pupils with SEN

Special School	Hearing Impairment		Visual Impairment		Multi-Sensory Impairment	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	1407	1%	769	1%	230	0.1%
London	186	1%	228	1%	59	0.1%
Lambeth	X	X	X	x	X	x

Source: School Census 2016, Table 18, % of all pupils with SEN

Learning disabilities: Estimated Prevalence

True prevalence estimates

Emerson et al (2004)^{vii} produced estimated true prevalence figures of Learning Disabilities (LD) in the UK. True prevalence is defined as prevalence that is detected by local authorities (based on SEND surveys and data from GP practices and other service providers), augmented by an estimate of people with LD that are unknown to services, mostly those with mild learning LD. The research is from 2004, and as the authors themselves state, more and more children with mild learning LD are detected, so the resulting figures are likely to be an under-estimation over a decade later.

The prevalence rate is as follows (based on Emerson & Hatton 2004)

Table 15: Estimated prevalence of LD in Lambeth

Lambeth	Estimated True Prevalence			Applied to Lambeth Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	0.19%	0.11%	0.15%	20	11	31
5 to 9	1.21%	0.72%	0.97%	113	64	177
10 to 14	2.76%	1.73%	2.26%	210	130	342
15-19	3.22%	2.10%	2.67%	240	150	390
20-24	3.09%	2.11%	2.60%	317	259	586
Total				900	615	1526

Source: Emerson E., and Hatton C. (2004) Estimating the Current Need/Demand for Supports for People with Learning Disabilities in England Lancaster University and ONS MYE population estimates

Pansi estimates: LD among young people aged 18-24,

The PANSI project (Projecting Adult Needs and Service information) estimates that there are 790 18-24 year olds with a learning disability, and 279 with an ASD. These projections are based on age estimates.

Table 16 Projected cases of LD, ASD or Down's syndrome in the population aged 18-24

	2015	2020	2025	2030
Lambeth: People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	790	773	756	826
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	181	178	176	193
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a severe learning disability	60	59	58	64
Lambeth: People aged 18-24 predicted to be living with a parent	117	115	114	126
Lambeth: People aged 18-24 predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders	279	275	269	293
Lambeth: People aged 18-24 predicted to have Down's syndrome	18	18	18	19

Source: PANSI projections

Estimated prevalence of disabilities associated with Learning Disabilities

There are national and estimated disabilities for of disabilities caused by chromosomal defects. The table below gives a breakdown for national prevalence and incidence rates of certain illnesses (the total number of cases and the number of new cases every year) and then adapted for Lambeth's birth rates in 2014

Table 17 National and estimated local incidence of disability at birth and for age group 0-15

Description	National Incidence & Prevalence	Lambeth Estimated Incidence (annual new cases)	Lambeth estimated prevalence in children aged 0-15

Down's Syndrome ²	1:1,000 live births	4	56
Edwards syndrome trisomy ³	1:3,000 live births	1	*
Patau's syndrome trisomy ⁴	1:15,000 live births	0	*
Turners syndrome**	1:2,500 live births	1	10
Klinefelters**	1-2:1,000 live births	3	43
Fragile X	1:4000 for boys, 1:8000 for girls	1 M/0.3F	7M/2F
Cerebral Palsy ^{1***}	2-2.5 in 1000 live births	11	141
Autistic Spectrum Disorder ^{***}	1:100	44	564

* Children rarely survive for long, hence we do not estimate prevalence for older cohorts. The needs of the babies are substantial.

** Turner's only affects girls and Klinefelters only affects boys

*** Not all people with cerebral Palsy have a learning disability. The Foundation for People with learning disabilities estimates that 45% of people with cerebral palsy have an LD. <http://www.learningdisabilities.org.uk/help-information/learning-disability-a-z/c/cerebral-palsy/> and around 60-70% of people with an ASD <http://www.learningdisabilities.org.uk/help-information/learning-disability-a-z/a/autistic-spectrum-disorder-asd/>

¹ Hutton JL and Phrao POD (2006) Life expectancy in severe cerebral palsy, Archives of Disease in Childhood, vol 91(3), p. 254-258

² Morris J. K. (2011) The National Down Syndrome Cytogenetic Register for England and Wales: 2010 Annual Report Queen Mary University of London, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry

³ Joint Epilepsy Council of the UK and Ireland (2011) Epilepsy prevalence, incidence and other statistics Leeds: Joint Epilepsy Council of the UK and Ireland <http://www.jointepilepsycouncil.org.uk>

⁴ Allerton L.A., Welch V., Emerson E. (2011) Health inequalities experienced by children and young people with intellectual disabilities: a review of literature from the United Kingdom Journal of Intellectual and Developmental Disability 15(4):269–78.

⁵ <http://www.cerebralspalsy.org.uk/>, accessed 5/5/16

⁶ Based on studies of the total prevalence of autism spectrum disorders <http://www.autism.org.uk/about-autism/some-facts-and-statistics/statistics-how-many-people-have-autism-spectrum-disorders.aspx> accessed 5th January 2012

Table 18 National and estimated local incidence of disability at birth and for age group 15-24

Description	National Incidence & Prevalence	Lambeth Estimated Incidence (annual new cases)	Lambeth estimated prevalence in children aged 15-24
Down's Syndrome ²	1:1,000 live births	4	36
Turners syndrome* ⁴	1:2,500 live births	1.8	16
Klinefelters* ⁴	1-2:1,000 live births	6	42
Fragile X	1:4000 for boys, 1:8000 for girls	1 M/0.3F	9M/3F
Cerebral Palsy ¹	2-2.5 in 1000 live births	11	84
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	1:100	44	371

* Turner's only affects girls and Klinefelters only affects boys

** Not all people with cerebral Palsy have a learning disability. The Foundation for People with learning disabilities estimates that 45% of people with cerebral palsy have an LD. <http://www.learningdisabilities.org.uk/help-information/learning-disability-a-z/c/cerebral-palsy/> and around 60-70% of people with an ASD <http://www.learningdisabilities.org.uk/help-information/learning-disability-a-z/a/autistic-spectrum-disorder-asd/>

¹ Hutton JL and Phrao POD (2006) Life expectancy in severe cerebral palsy, Archives of Disease in Childhood, vol 91(3), p. 254-258

² Morris J. K. (2011) The National Down Syndrome Cytogenetic Register for England and Wales: 2010 Annual Report Queen Mary University of London, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry

⁴ Allerton L.A., Welch V., Emerson E. (2011) Health inequalities experienced by children and young people with intellectual disabilities: a review of literature from the United Kingdom *Journal of Intellectual and Developmental Disability* 15(4):269–78.

⁶ Based on studies of the total prevalence of autism spectrum disorders <http://www.autism.org.uk/about-autism/some-facts-and-statistics/statistics-how-many-people-have-autism-spectrum-disorders.aspx> accessed 5th January 2012

Learning disabilities and obesity

There is evidence that shows that children with LD are at high risk of becoming obese. An analysis of boys with LD aged between 9 months and 11 years showed that they are statistically significantly more likely to be obese at ages five, seven and eleven, Girls with LD were significantly more likely to be obese at age 11. Other risk factors for children with LD at 11 were persistent maternal obesity, maternal education, ethnicity and being bullied at age 5^{viii}.

LD and youth offending

There is strong evidence that young people with low IQs and learning disabilities are at high risk of becoming youth offenders. The Prison reform trust estimate that 60% of young offenders have communication difficulties, of which half have poor or very poor skills. Around 25% have an IQ of less than 70^{ix}. We do not have data on the number of young offenders from Lambeth with an LD, but it can be assumed that the percentages will be high. It is therefore important to review both YOS services and LD services to prevent offending or reoffending in this cohort

Learning disabilities: detected prevalence, local authority

CSC data

Children in need data

238 children who had contact with social services were diagnosed as having special educational needs. 13 of these have two LDs.

Of the 236 children with LDs, 39 per cent are aged 10 to 14, 32 per cent 15 to 19, and 21 per cent 5 to 9. 74 per cent are boys and 26 per cent are girls. 61 per cent are from a black or Black British background, 19 per cent are white, and 11 per cent are from a mixed background. Compared to the general population, this is an overrepresentation of boys, and the black and Black British population.

201 children have additional disabilities: 135 children with LD also have Autism/Aspergers, 52 have behavioural problems, 24 suffer seizures and other consciousness problems, 23 have hearing problems, and 41 have visual impairments.

148 need help with personal care, and 147 have communication needs. 84 need support with mobility and 84 have incontinence problems. 66 children need help with holding and touching.

CWD data

143 children who are cared for in the CWD team have learning disabilities, of which 13 have two LDs.

76 per cent of children are male and 24 per cent female. 65 per cent are black or black British, and 17 per cent White. 9 per cent are from a mixed background.

The majority of children are aged 10 to 14 (48 per cent), 26 per cent are 15 to 19, and 24 per cent are aged 5-9.

The majority of children (84 per cent) are supported due to their disability. However, in 5.6 per cent of cases, their primary need is due to family in acute stress, and in 5 per cent of cases, abuse or neglect are the main issue.

School Census

Figures for pre-school age are not known on a local authority level. We exclude specific LDs which combine data on dyslexia and dyspraxia which are not normally defined as disabilities.

Table 19 School Census, record of pupils with SEN and learning disabilities

Primary Schools

	Moderate Learning Difficulty		Severe Learning Difficulty		Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	154,483	25	4,562	1	1,728	0
London	16,998	17	801	1	309	0
Lambeth	726	21	27	1	14	0

Source: School Census 2016, Table 16; % are of all pupils with SEN

	Moderate Learning Difficulty		Severe Learning Difficulty		Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	102441	25%	2137	1%	396	0%
London	13844	20%	371	1%	113	0%
Lambeth	632	24%	8	0%	3	0%

Source: School Census 2016, Table 17; % are of all pupils with SEN

	Moderate Learning Difficulty		Severe Learning Difficulty		Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	16703	16%	25605	24%	8790	8%
London	1626	11%	3181	22%	1519	11%
Lambeth	17	4%	122	28%	54	12%

Source: School Census 2016, Table 18; % are of all pupils with SEN

Detected LD in DES/CCG data

Lambeth CCG submits regular data on the number of people with LD who have received or refused a health check. In March 2016, there were 102 children aged 14-17 who were identified as having a QOF diagnostic learning disability, and 1118 people 18 or over.

- 96 children aged 14 to 17 have a diagnosis of a learning disability.
- 18 children aged 14-17 had an LD check, 50 patients had a health check and have received a health action plan. 2 have declined a health action plan
- 24 children had LD health check and have a health action plan, none have declined the health action plan; Four children neither received nor declined a health action plan.

- 273 registered patients are not on the QOF LD register but have codes that suggest they may have LD (this includes for example mental disorders, special reading disorders, dyscalculia. The information is not available by age.

LD and institutionalised care

The Learning Disability Service quarterly statistics provided by HSCIC show that 10 people with learning disabilities who are registered with a Lambeth GP were in institutionalised care. All 10 of these are aged 18-34. We cannot break this data down further by age group, but it is possible that some of these patients may be in the transition group. Seeing as the numbers are very small, these cases need to be reviewed individually to ascertain if further support can be given.

Autism: Estimated Prevalence

Research suggests that around 1.1% of the UK population may have autism. Applying this prevalence rate to the ONS Lambeth population estimate for 2014 gives the following numbers:

Table 20 estimated prevalence of children and young adults with Autism

Number of people	All	Autism
0-15	56,374	620
16-24	33,682	371

Source: ONS/NAS^x

Autism: Detected prevalence

CSC data

Children in need data

195 children in contact with social services have a diagnosis of Autism or Asperger's. 44 of these are girls (23 per cent), and 151 are boys (77 per cent). 68 per cent are Black or Black British (133), 14 per cent are white (28), and 10 per cent have a mixed background (20).

37 per cent of children are aged 10 to 14 years, and 34 per cent are aged 15 to 19. 21 per cent are aged five to nine. Six per cent are aged 20 to 24, and the remainder is aged under five.

Many children with autism have additional health problems. Out of the 195 children, 148 have more than one disability and 121 have an additional need (communication help, personal hygiene issues, incontinence, hand holding/touching or mobility support needs). The most frequent additional needs and disabilities are communication issues (103) and learning disabilities (137).

CWD data

111 children who are eligible for social services have a diagnosis of autism or Asperger's.

91 are boys (82 per cent), and 20 are girls (18 per cent). 73 per cent (81) are black or black British, 14 per cent are white, (15) and 7 per cent mixed (8). 50 per cent are aged 10 to 14 (56), 30 per cent 15 to 18 (33) and 20 per cent are aged five to nine (22). The majority receive support due to their disability (76 per cent, 84 children), but for 8 per cent, abuse or

neglect is their primary need. 95 children have additional disabilities. The most frequent additional disability are learning disabilities. 84 have additional needs, the most frequent being communication issues (74)

School census

Table 21: Detected prevalence of Autism in schools

Primary schools	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	
	Number	%*
England	38944	6%
London	8067	8%
Lambeth	276	8%

Source: School Census 2016, Table 16

Secondary schools	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	
	Number	%*
England	33596	8%
London	4704	7%
Lambeth	152	6%

Source: School Census 2016, Table 17

Special schools	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	
	Number	%*
England	27472	26%
London	4849	34%
Lambeth	171	40%

Source: School Census 2016, Table 18

* percentage of all children with SEN

Other Disabilities

CIN data

The CSC data records other disabilities among children who got in touch with social services. 26 children are recorded as having conditions such as cerebral palsy, diabetes, or Motor Neurone Disease. Most of these children (20) have additional disabilities, such as learning disabilities or autism. 18 have additional needs, such as help with communication, incontinence needs or mobility needs. Numbers are too small to disclose in detail. 62 per cent are male and 38 per cent are female. Ethnicity numbers are too small to compare against the general population. A breakdown by age is also not meaningful.

49 children have other developmental delays. Of these, 73 per cent are male and 27 per cent are female. 32 per cent are aged 5 to 9, and 27 per cent aged 10 to 14. 20 per cent are under the age of 4, and 20 per cent are aged 15 to 19. 40 of the children have additional disabilities such as learning disabilities (33), visual impairments (15) or Autism (12). 31 have

additional needs such as personal care (28), mobility issues (22), incontinence (21) and communication (26).

CWD data

27 children have other disabilities. 56 per cent are male and 44 per cent female. Once more, numbers by ethnicity are too small to be meaningful, as are age groups. The majority of children (85 per cent) receive services due to their disability, but a small number (four) have other primary needs, such as abuse or neglect, or family in acute distress. 23 have additional disabilities, most of which are learning disabilities.

34 children have other developmental delays, 28 of whom have additional disabilities and needs, such as LD or mobility needs. Apart from two cases, the children's disability is the main need. 51 per cent are male and 39 per cent are female. Age and ethnicity breakdowns are not meaningful.

The School Census

The School Census further provides breakdown of needs by Social, emotional and mental health needs, speech, language and communications needs, other difficulty/disability needs and pupils receiving SEN support but no specialist assessment of type or need. The data are as follows:

Table 22: School Census: other disabilities/needs

Primary schools	Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Speech, Language and Communications Needs		Other Difficulty/Disability		SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	96,180	16	173,401	28	23,680	4	19,265	4
London	16,510	16	36,753	36	4,100	5	3,660	4
Lambeth	566	16	1,135	32	146	5	61	2

Source: School Census 2016, Table 16; % are of all pupils with SEN

Secondary schools	Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Speech, Language and Communications Needs		Other Difficulty/Disability		SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	75257	19%	41759	10%	27004	7%	10443	3%
London	14110	21%	11191	17%	4622	7%	2542	4%
Lambeth	530	20%	444	17%	148	6%	54	2%

Special Schools	Social, Emotional and Mental Health		Speech, Language and Communications Needs		Other Difficulty/Disability		SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
England	13493	13%	6296	6%	1280	1%	189	0%
London	1148	8%	828	6%	252	2%	21	0%
Lambeth	17	4%	34	8%	12	3%	0	0%

Carers

Carers and their needs are often overlooked, and subsequently, there is little detailed data.

The Lambeth carers strategy compiles national statistics that show that 1/3 of carers lose around £20,000 per year in income due to their caring, and that as a result, they cut down on food and heating expenditure with potential ramifications for their health.

The Lambeth Census shows that there are around 20,477 unpaid informal carers in Lambeth, 10% more compared to 2001. 4270 carers support people between 20 and 49 hours, a 27% increase since 2001. And 3172 carers provide over 50 hours of work, representing a 24% increase.

The section below provides knowledge we have about young carers aged 16-24, as well as parents of disabled children. There is no specific information available for parents of children in the transition group, although the qualitative engagement may contribute to this.

Young carers aged 16-24

4.8% of 16-24 year olds, or 1751 young people, provide unpaid care in Lambeth. This is similar to the England percentage and lower than in London. 1.4%, or 511 young people provide over 20 hours of unpaid care (2011 data)^{xi}.

Data from the DWP shows that as of November 2015, there were 110 carers aged 18-24 in the borough who received carer's allowance, 60 male and 50 female. Carer's allowance is paid to those who provide at least 35 hours of care a week. They all receive £62.10 per week. We do not know how many hours of care they provide or for whom.^{xii} It is possible that many of the 511 people provide fewer than 35 hours, i.e. they won't be eligible. However, it may be useful once more to do a benefits check for them to ensure as many young people as possible receive the support they are entitled to.

The children in need survey gives the number of children in Lambeth who had to be referred to social services due to their parents' disability or illness. In 2016, 158 children (6 per cent) were referred, or 6 per cent of cases. This is higher than in London (4%) and England (3%). While it can't be said for certain, it is likely that some of these children and young people will also provide care for their ill parents^{xiii}.

The impact of caring duties on a young person's life can be considerable. According to the Carer's Trust, 68% of young carers are bullied in school. Over 39% of young carers had not informed their teacher or any member of staff that they were a young carer. Young adult carers aged between 16 and 18 years are twice as likely to be not in education, employment, or training (NEET).^{xiv}

Parents of children with disabilities

We do not have a lot of information of parents of children with disabilities, and while there is a host of information for parents of children who reach transition from children's to adult services, there seems to be no information on the needs of these parents, or on the impact that caring for a child in transition has on them.

Some information comes from a study on the mental health of children and young people in Great Britain (Green et al 2004), which contains a section on the impact of autism on families.

The parents of autistic children were almost twice as likely as other parents to have scores on the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) indicative of an emotional disorder (51 per cent compared with 23 per cent). Autistic children were twice as likely as other children to live in families classified as having unhealthy functioning (37 per cent compared with 18 per cent). Combined with the finding that many disabled children in need are in need due to family stress (see section xx above), this highlights the need to work and support parents to reduce impact on their lives and other family members' lives.^{xv}

The Public Health Outcomes Framework has an indicator on the social isolation of carers. 39.4% of adult carers have as much social contact as they would like, which is similar to England and better than London figures.

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework has some information on carers^{xvi}:

- 100% of carers in Lambeth receive self-directed support. The England value is 77.8%
- 100% of carers receive direct payments, i.e. they can spend money on care and support that best meets their needs. The England value is 67.6%
- Carers report a relatively good quality of life (7.8 out of 12), which is similar to the England, and slightly higher than in comparable local authorities.
- Only 39 per cent of carers said they had as much social contact as they would like. The value is similar to England and higher than in comparable boroughs, however, there is much room for improvement.
- 30% of carers in Lambeth were extremely or very satisfied with social services in the borough. This is low compared to England and London (41.2% and 35.2 respectively), and lower than in many comparable boroughs
- 63.3% of carers were always or usually involved or consulted in discussions about the support for the person they care for. Again, this is low compared and England (72.3%), and similar to other comparable local authorities
- 52.3% of carers find it easy to get information about social care. Once more, this is low compared to England (65.5%), but and the lowest value in comparable boroughs

None of this information is available by age of the cared for person.

A national survey on the state of caring in the UK carries out a survey among carers. Again, the survey does not break down caring duties by age group of the people cared for, so these are general findings.

- 20% of those providing 50 hour or more of care each week are receiving no support with their caring role.
- 29% of people who have requested or have been offered a carer's assessment waited more than six months or were still waiting after six months.
- Only 31% of carers stated that they had an assessment of their needs and health, and only 35% of those stated that they felt that the assessment properly considered their needs to look after their own mental and physical health.
- 64% of carers with financial difficulties have reduced contacts with family and friends in order to cope with the financial strain.

Recommendations

- Continue to improve local data collection
Great strides have been made to improve this. It would be very useful to match data from CSC regularly against data held elsewhere to ensure that those who receive DLA are known to social services and/or assessed for eligibility for services.
- Investigate if children with autism, learning disabilities and behavioural issues are more likely to have a child protection plan or to be looked after children. The analysis could help understand what support carers of these children may need in order to prevent a family crisis and to reduce the risk of children being neglected or abused.
- Link up with CSE/Youth at Risk/Prevent strategies
Particularly children with learning disabilities and/or mental health problems run the risk of being exploited, either sexually, or for crimes, or to become radicalised. It is therefore paramount to link to strategies that seek to address these issues and to ensure that services and practitioners are aware of the particular issues surrounding disability and exploitation (detection, referral, support, education).
- Investigate how to best work with young people with LD to reduce the risk of them from committing criminal offences.
Related to the above, young people with learning disabilities are at risk of becoming young offenders. A work program is under development to improve identification of young offenders with learning disabilities (and/or ASD), but there need to be greater efforts to prevent young people with LD becoming offenders in the first place.
- Undertake improved assessment of carers' needs
Informal carers are invaluable in ensuring young people with disabilities get the support they need, but their needs and their contributions are often overlooked. The new collaborative ways of working already implemented by Lambeth will contribute to supporting carers. However, there should be more done to collect information on carers themselves (age, occupation, own physical and mental health problems, socio-economic circumstances, etc) to ensure the council can offer a universal support programme to those looking after vulnerable children.
- Investigate young carers' needs specifically
Young carers looking after siblings or even parents are also often overlooked. They may not themselves have disabilities, but run a risk of becoming ill, missing out on school, social life, and generally to lead a life most other young people without disabilities and caring responsibilities lead.

ⁱ Parsons, S and Platt, L: Disability among young children: Prevalence, heterogeneity and socio-economic disadvantage; CLS Working Paper 2013/11, London: Institute of Education, University of London

ⁱⁱ Parsons, S and Platt, L: Disability among young children: Prevalence, heterogeneity and socio-economic disadvantage; CLS Working Paper 2013/11, London: Institute of Education, University of London

ⁱⁱⁱ Department for Education (2016a): Ad-hoc notice. Looked after children in residential care: analysis. Available at

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/534263/Looked_after_children_in_residential_care_analysis.pdf, accessed 15th of July 2016

-
- ^{iv} Council for disabled children (no date): SEN data bulletin, available at <https://councilfordisabledchildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/field/attachemnt/SEN%20data%20bulletin.pdf>
- ^v Keil, S (2012) RNIB survey of VI services in England and Wales 2012: report for England, London: RNIB
- ^{vi} National Deaf Children's Society (2012): Prevalence of additional disabilities with deafness: A review of the literature; London: NDCS
- ^{vii} Emerson E., and Hatton C. (2004) Estimating the Current Need/Demand for Supports for People with Learning Disabilities in England Lancaster University and ONS MYE population estimates
- ^{viii} Emerson, E et al (2015): Obesity in British children with and without intellectual disability: cohort study. In: BMC Public Health 216, Volume 16, p. 644, available at <https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-016-3309-1>
- ^{ix} Talbot, J (no date): Fair Access to Justice? Support for vulnerable defendants in the criminal courts. London: The Prison Reform Trust, available at <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/portals/0/documents/fairaccesstojustice.pdf>
- ^x NAS (2016): Myths, facts and statistics; available at <http://www.autism.org.uk/about-autism/myths-facts-and-statistics/statistics-how-many-people-have-autism-spectrum-disorders.aspx>, accessed 19/4/2016
- ^{xi} Public Health England: Children's and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing; available at <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/> , accessed 23/8/2016
- ^{xii} DWP Tabulation Tool: Carer's allowance – cases in payment
- ^{xiii} Department for Education: Characteristics of children in need: Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-children-in-need> , accessed 04/08/2017
- ^{xiv} The Carer's Trust: Key facts about carers and the people they care for; available at <https://carers.org/about-caring>, accessed 23/08/2016
- ^{xv} Green, H et al (2004): Mental health of children and young people in Great Britain. ONS publications, available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/business-transparency/freedom-of-information/previous-foi-requests/people--population-and-community/mental-health-of-children-from-separated-parents/report-on-mental-health-of-children-and-young-people.pdf>
- ^{xvi} HSCIC: Adult social care outcomes, 2015/16 final data, available at <https://app.powerbi.com/>