

London Borough of Lambeth

Family support needs analysis

September 2007

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Executive summary

Introduction

Cordis Bright was commissioned by the London Borough of Lambeth's Early Years and Sure Start Service to undertake this needs assessment for family support services. The results of the needs assessment would help to inform the commissioning strategy for Children's Centres in the borough.

The assessment was carried out using secondary datasets on demography, socio-economic indicators and outcomes collected by the local authority and its partners. This data was complemented by primary data collected through a questionnaire of parents / carers; focus groups with parents / carers in specific geographical areas; and focus groups with practitioners and managers of various family support services. Maps were also produced showing the location and density of family support service provision in the borough.

Profile of children aged 0-4

- The number of 0-4s in Lambeth is likely to be in the region of between 20,693 and 23,730.
- The highest numbers of 0-4s are located in Coldharbour, Larkhall, Stockwell and Tulse Hill wards. Some datasets also point to high numbers in Herne Hill, Knight's Hill, Prince's and Vassall wards.
- It is projected that the 0-4 population will grow by 3.7% across Lambeth by 2012.
- According to Census 2001 data, the largest ethnic groups are White British (40%), Black African (19%) and Black Caribbean (13%).
- 46.7% of children born in Lambeth between 2001 and 2005 had mothers who were born in England and Wales. 5.8% of mothers were born in Jamaica; 4.2% from Nigeria, 3.9% from Ghana, 3.3% from Somalia and 3.1% from Portugal.
- There are three different measures of the number of children with a disability. The Lambeth Council disabilities register estimates that there are 20 children aged 0-4 with a disability (10% of the total number of disabled children). The ICOUNT register estimates the number of 0-4 year olds as 74, whilst the Mary Sheridan

Child Health Index estimates 997 children aged 0-4 with a disability.

- At 31 March 2007 there were 62 children aged 0-4 on the child protection register.
- At 31 March 2007 there were 110 children aged 0-4 who were looked after by the local authority.
- There were no children aged 0-4 and looked after who were unaccompanied asylum seekers.

Factors affecting families

- Streatham South, Clapham Common and Thurlow Park have the highest proportion of households who are married with children. Coldharbour, Vassall and Stockwell have the highest percentage of lone parents with dependent children. Gipsy Hill, Coldharbour, Tulse Hill and Herne Hill have the highest proportion of cohabiting couples with dependent children.
- There are a large number of wards where income deprivation affecting children is high. These are: Coldharbour, Larkhall and Tulse Hill, plus Vassall, Stockwell, Clapham Town, Ferndale, Brixton Hill, Thornton, Streatham Wells, Knight's Hill and Gipsy Hill.
- The highest number of children aged 0-4 dependent on workless benefits are in Coldharbour, Thornton and Tulse Hill.
- Domestic violence rates are highest in Vassall, Coldharbour, Brixton Hill, Tulse Hill and St Leonard's.
- At 92.0 per 1,000 Lambeth has one of the highest teenage conception rates in England. Wards with the highest conception rates are Coldharbour, Prince's and Brixton Hill.
- Lambeth has a high percentage of children born with a low birth weight (7.2%). Rates are highest in Tulse Hill, Coldharbour and Vassall wards.
- Lambeth's infant mortality rate is 7.1 per 1,000 which is higher than the national average but lower than neighbouring Southwark.
- Lambeth has a higher than national average rate of breastfeeding at birth. However, rates overall fall

significantly after discharge from hospital and there is evidence of within-Lambeth differences.

- The percentage of women who are smokers at time of delivery is 7.02% which is in line with national averages.
- On average, 5 year olds have 1.22 decayed, missing or filled teeth in Lambeth. This is lower than the national average but higher than South East London and Southwark averages.
- Immunisation rates are below neighbours, London and England averages and below the 95% target. There is also evidence of within-Lambeth differences in take-up of immunisation.

Service mapping

Prince's, Oval, Larkhall, Ferndale, and Coldharbour have the highest number of family support services. Clapham Common, Thornton, Herne Hill, Streatham Wells, Streatham South, Knight's Hill and Gipsy Hill have the lowest number of family support services.

At a Children's Centre Catchment Area level, the highest density of services are located around Ethelred Nursery School and Children's Centre, St Stephen's Church of England Primary School, Stockwell Primary School and Children's Centre and Streatham United Reform Church / Sunnyhill Primary School and Children's Centre. The lowest density of family support services are located around Vauxhall Primary School, Heathbrook Primary School, Maytree Nursery School / The Weir Link Project, Jubilee Primary School, Jessop Primary School, Crown Lane Primary School / Woodmansterne Primary School, and Little Starz Children's Centre / Kingswood Primary School and Children's Centre.

Feedback from parents: questionnaire results

- The most commonly used family support services in Lambeth were child health, child's dental health and parental health.
- Support and advice that parents / carers would like to use are: child's dental health, education or training, child health, parental health, parenting support, and employment.
- BME parents / carers are more likely to be using advice / support on employment, education and training, and

English language classes. BME parents / carers are also more likely to want to access support / advice on education and training, English language classes, housing, volunteering, stress and depression, domestic violence, and parenting.

- Lone parents are more likely to be using advice / support on housing and benefits, employment, education and training, stress and depression, and domestic violence. Lone parents are also more likely to want to access support / advice on housing and benefits, employment, disability and special needs, stress and depression, stopping smoking, and family planning.
- There were differences by employment status in the use of speech and language support, housing or benefits support, employment advice / support and antenatal or postnatal support. There were also differences by employment status in those who would like to use advice / support on employment, volunteering, education or training, parental health, stress or depression, domestic violence and parenting support (see Figure 1 for further information).
- There were differences by ward in the current use of advice / support on parental health. There were also differences by ward in those who would like to access advice / support on child's dental health, employment, education or training, parental health, stress or depression and parenting (see Figure 1 for further information).

Feedback from parents: focus groups

- 71 parents / carers participated in focus groups on family support services.
- The most commonly used services were services supporting parents' / carers' health, antenatal and postnatal support, and services supporting child health. Services that parents / carers would most like to use were: employment advice / support, speech and language support and disability / special needs services.
- A range of feedback was provided in relation to the following services: antenatal and postnatal support, Jobcentre Plus services, GP services, SEN and

disability support, dentists, advice and support on benefits and education / training.

- A number of cross-cutting improvement suggestions were put forward: improvements to information services, improvements for speakers of English as an additional language, lack of affordable flexible childcare and concern about the loss of Sure Start Local Programme services.
- New or different services suggested included: emergency childcare, parent advocates, changes to education / training, more networking opportunities, improved child-friendly fitness provision and nutrition advice.

Feedback from managers & practitioners

- 24 practitioners / managers participated in focus groups on family support services.
- The following groups were highlighted as not being reached by services as effectively as they could: families with disabled children, fathers, refugees, asylum seekers and over-stayers, families at risk of child protection issues, young carers and parents / carers with mental health issues.
- The following improvement suggestions were put forward: links with housing services, parent / carer advocates, sharing of information and coordinating support, extending service hours, provision of crèche / childcare and support for families with children with a disability or special need.

Geographical gaps

- **Coldharbour, Tulse Hill and Vassall** wards have multiple need for family support services. Coldharbour experiences these most acutely – appearing as one of the top wards for almost all of the indicators. These wards do not have the lowest child-to-service ratio – although Coldharbour does have one of the highest total number of family support services located in its boundaries. There is evidence to suggest, therefore, that

family support services could be more targeted in these areas.

- **Brixton Hill** ward has high income deprivation affecting children, higher rates of domestic violence and high teenage conception rates and high numbers of placements of Looked After Children aged 0-4. This suggests that this ward may also be experiencing gaps in targeted family support services.
- **Bishop's** ward has high parental-expressed demand for wanting to access advice / support on children's dental health, employment, education or training, parental health, stress and depression, and parenting. **Clapham Common** has high parental-expressed demand for advice / support on children's dental health and on parenting support, whilst **Streatham South** has high parental-expressed demand for education or training support and advice and parenting support.
- Those wards with the highest number of children per family support service (i.e. **Clapham Common, Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill and Thornton**) do not share many similar characteristics. All have a low total number of family support services. Three out of the four wards have high income deprivation affecting children (Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill and Thornton). All have relatively low teenage conception rates compared to other wards in the borough.

Other service gaps

There is overall agreement across questionnaire findings and focus group feedback about the family support services that parents / carers would like improved access to. These are:

- **Dental health services:** many parents / carers are finding it difficult to access dental health services for their child and there is a perception that access will continue to get difficult. Related to this is a lack of information about the services available locally.
- **Education and training support / advice:** a large number of questionnaire respondents highlighted this as a service that they would like to access and is significantly higher than the number currently accessing this service. Finding affordable childcare and appropriate courses were highlighted in focus groups as the main barriers.

- **Child health services:** parents / carers would like to see a wide range of improvements in child health services, including antenatal and postnatal support and GP services. Main concerns here are around the level and quality of support, securing appointments of sufficient length.
- **Employment support / advice:** a large number of questionnaire respondents would like to access this support. Those accessing support raised concerns about quality and appropriateness of provision and that services needed to be more responsive to individual's needs.

Questionnaire findings confirm that improvements in these services are likely to impact on the more vulnerable groups in Lambeth, i.e. Black and minority ethnic families, lone parents, and those seeking work.

Other family support services that are in high demand but are focused on more targeted groups of parents / carers are:

- **Support for families with disabled children:** there was agreement across focus groups that this group would benefit from significant improvements in service provision. Parents / carers highlighted long waiting lists, a lack of information about special needs and patchy geographical provision as the main barriers. Practitioners and managers recognised this group as not being reached as effectively by services as they could be. They highlighted the need for earlier assessment and intervention, more training and support for mainstream services and more joined-up working between agencies.
- **Housing and benefits support / advice:** the importance of family support services having improved links with housing and benefits services were highlighted in focus groups with parents / carers, practitioners and managers. There was a perception that a number of family problems had housing as a significant contributing factor in Lambeth.
- **English as an additional language:** although a range of effective practice was highlighted in focus groups for speakers of English as an additional language, language

is still a barrier to take-up of services. In particular, GP services were highlighted as an area for improvement.

Targeted groups

Questionnaire results show that there is higher demand for certain family support services from targeted groups. This is summarised in the table below:

Figure 1: Summary of differences between groups in use of services

Group	More likely to be currently using services on...	More likely to want to access services on...
Parents / carers from Black and minority ethnic groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Education and training • English language classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training • English language classes • Housing and benefits • Volunteering • Stress and depression • Domestic violence • Parenting
Lone parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and benefits • Employment • Education and Training • Stress and depression • Domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and benefits • Employment • Disability/ Special Needs • Stress and depression • Stop smoking • Family planning
Looking for work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech and language • Housing or benefits • Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Volunteering • Education and training • Parental health • Stress and depression
In education or training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing or benefits • Antenatal and postnatal support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence • Parenting support
Full-time carer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing or benefits • Antenatal and postnatal support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Education and training
Working part-time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No statistically significant differences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Education and training

Other service improvements

A range of other service improvements were put forward by parents / carers and practitioners and managers in focus groups. Most were service specific but there are a number of cross-cutting service improvements that could have a positive impact on the outcomes for children and families. These are:

- **Continuity of care and information sharing:** the full range of family support services would benefit from reductions in the fragmentation of services, increases in continuity of care and improved information sharing between agencies. This would help to avoid duplication,

increase joined-up working; and enhance impact on children and families.

- **Improvements to information services:** parents / carers agree that information services could be improved. Suggestions included: timeliness and relevance of information at different life-stages of the family, improved access to information via one-stop-shops, improved signposting and referrals between agencies. Particular groups were highlighted as being more in need of improved information services. These were parents / carers with disabled children, first-time parents, lone parents and second-time parents.
- **Parent advocates and support for networking / empowerment:** there was common agreement across focus groups with parents / carers, practitioners and managers that the engagement of families in family support services could improve through parent advocates. These would act as an independent champion for parents / carers and would help access services and get the most out of services on contact. In addition, it was put forward that parents / carers should be given more support for networking and establishing community-based projects.
- **Need for flexible childcare:** the lack of flexible, affordable childcare was seen as a key barrier to accessing and making the most of family support services. In particular, employment advice and education / training were highlighted as areas for improvement.

1 Introduction

1.1 Aims & objectives

Cordis Bright was commissioned by the London Borough of Lambeth's Early Years and Sure Start Service to undertake this needs assessment for family support services. The results of the needs assessment would help to inform the commissioning strategy for Children's Centres in the borough.

1.2 Context

The DfES report titled *The Market for Parental and Family Support Services* describes family support as:

"...any activity or facility provided either by statutory agencies; by community groups; by private providers or individuals, aimed at providing advice and support to parents to help them in bringing up their children (such as parenting courses; parenting programmes; intensive family interventions)".

Page 3

Family support is a core element of the Children's Centre Practice Guidance and sits alongside other Children's Centre activities, i.e. early years provision, childminding, information and advice for parents, employment support, maternity services, speech and language development, family health, reducing obesity, smoking cessation and mental health¹.

This report focuses on family support services provided by statutory agencies and uses a broader definition to family support than described above. The services that are included cover:

- Speech & language support
- Advice or support on child's health
- Advice or support on child's dental health
- Support on disability/special needs
- Housing or benefits advice or support
- Employment advice or support
- Education or training advice or support
- English language classes
- Advice or support on volunteering
- Advice or support on parental health
- Advice or support on stress or depression
- Advice or support on domestic violence
- Support to stop smoking

¹ Sure Start Children's Centre Practice Guidance (2006) DfES

- Family planning advice
- Antenatal and postnatal advice and support
- Advice or support on parenting

1.3 Methodology

The assessment was carried out using secondary datasets on demography, socio-economic indicators and outcomes collected by the local authority and its partners, including the Primary Care Trust (PCT) and Jobcentre Plus. This data was complemented by primary data collected through a questionnaire of parents / carers; focus groups with parents / carers in specific geographical areas; and focus groups with practitioners and managers of various family support services. Maps were also produced showing the location and density of family support service provision in the borough.

1.4 Structure of this report

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- Section 2: profiles children aged 0-4 years. It covers number of children, ethnicity, disability, child protection, looked after status and refugees and asylum seekers.
- Section 3: profiles a range of socio-economic and demographic factors that may affect the demand for and take-up of family support services.
- Section 4: details service mapping of the range of family support services in Lambeth.
- Section 5: presents an analysis of a questionnaire conducted with parents / carers on family support services use and potential take-up.
- Section 6: summarises feedback from parents / carers in focus groups.
- Section 7: presents an analysis of feedback from practitioners and managers in focus groups.
- Section 8: draws this data together and presents an analysis of gaps and service improvements.

1.5 Acknowledgements

Cordis Bright would like to thank all those parents / carers who completed questionnaires. A special thanks goes to those who

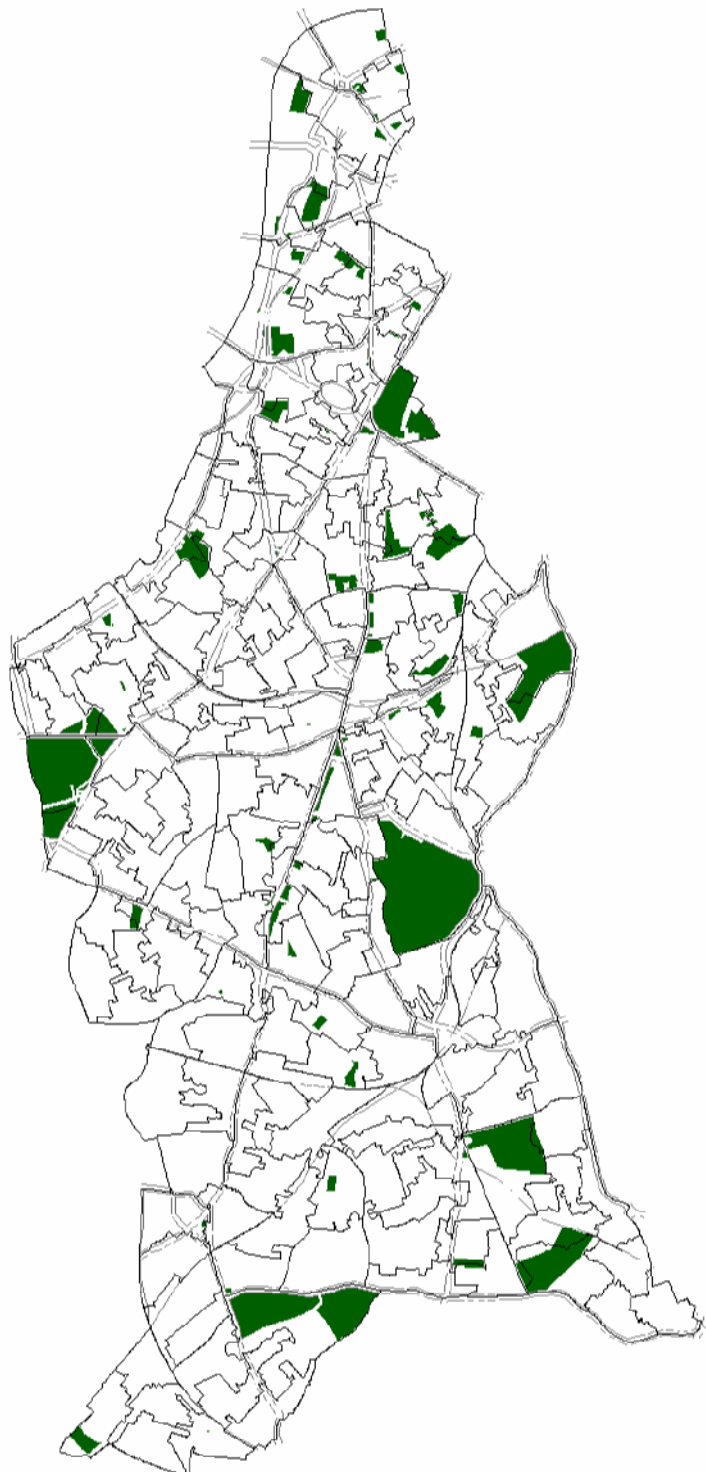
attended focus groups and Lambeth Council and Sure Start Local Programme staff who helped to organise these forums.

1.6 Planning boundaries in Lambeth

There are a number of geographical planning units in use within Lambeth and within this report. These are presented in the maps below:

- Lower Layer Super Output Areas. This is the lowest geographical unit of analysis.
- Wards and localities. There are 21 wards in Lambeth. These are aggregated into three localities: north, south east and south west. These localities are used by the Children's and Young People's Service and are aligned with Primary Care Trust (PCT) planning areas.
- Children's Centre Catchment Areas: these have been developed to help inform the roll out of children's centres and associated commissioning in Lambeth.

Figure 2: Super Output Areas in Lambeth



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Figure 3: Wards and localities

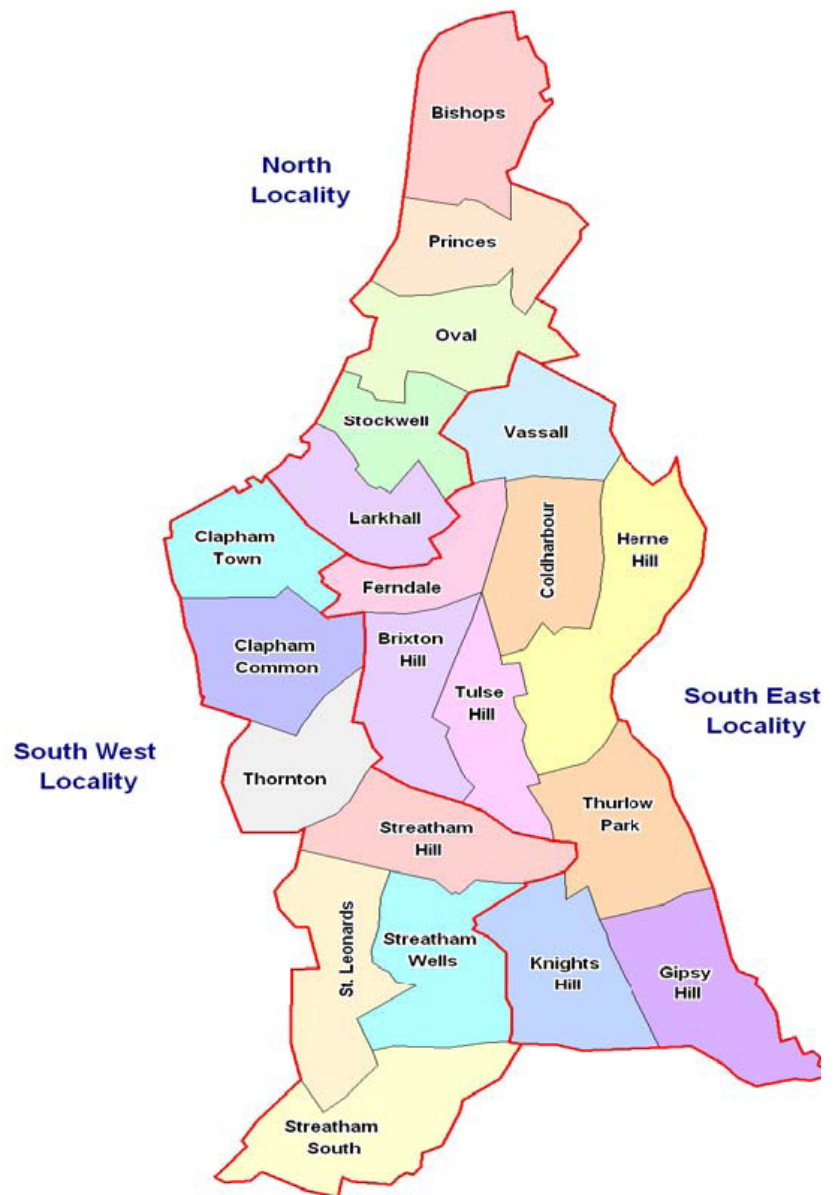
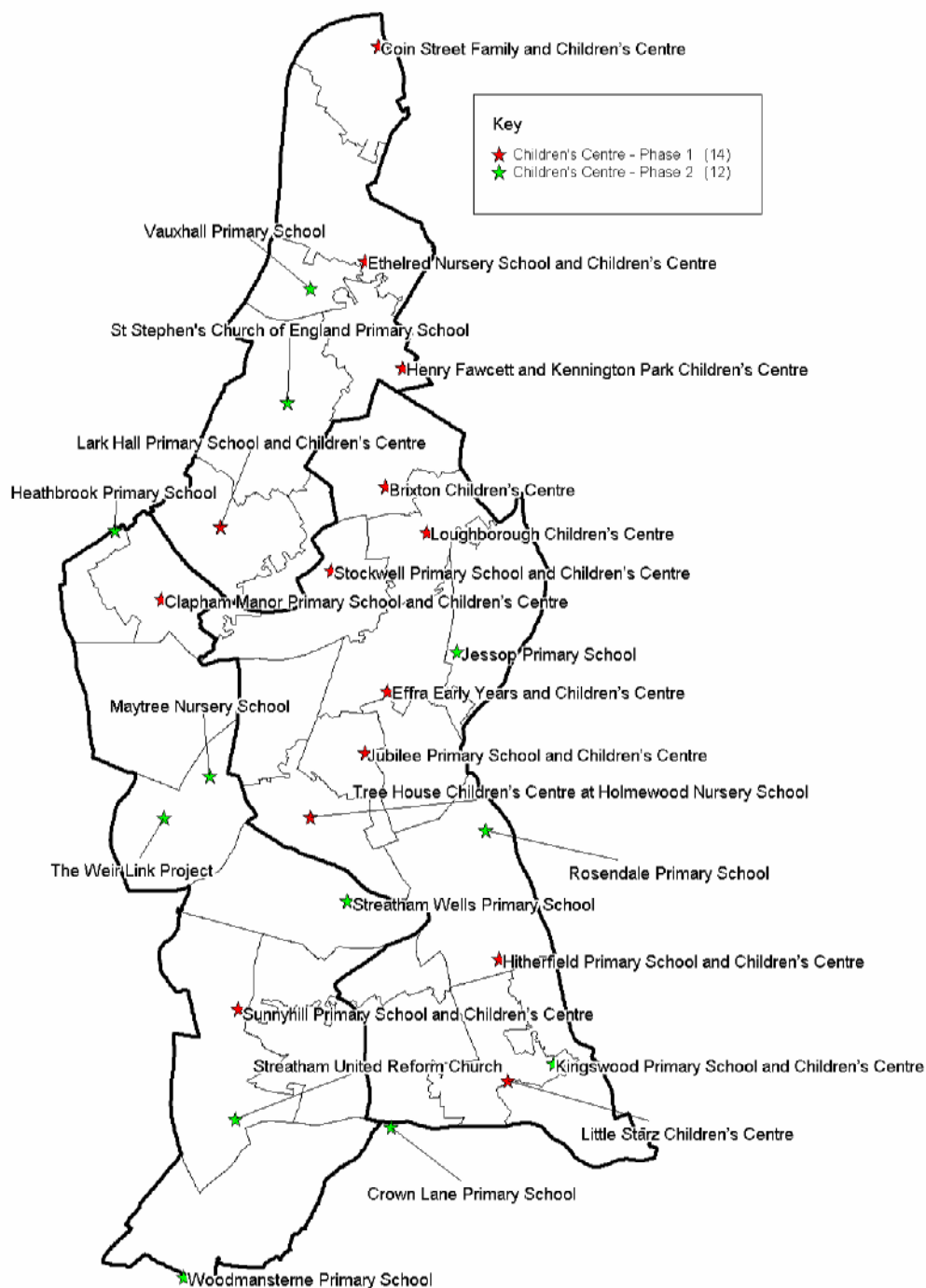


Figure 4: Children's Centre catchment areas. Please note that Hitherfield Children's Centre is moving to the Hitherfield School site in 2008.



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2 Profile of children aged 0-4

2.1 Summary

- The number of 0-4s in Lambeth is likely to be in the region of between 20,693 and 23,730.
- The highest numbers of 0-4s are located in Coldharbour, Larkhall, Stockwell and Tulse Hill wards. Some datasets also point to high numbers in Herne Hill, Knight's Hill, Prince's and Vassall wards.
- It is projected that the 0-4 population will grow by 3.7% across Lambeth by 2012.
- According to Census 2001 data, the largest ethnic groups are White British (40%), Black African (19%) and Black Caribbean (13%).
- 46.7% of children born in Lambeth between 2001 and 2005 had mothers who were born in England and Wales. 5.8% of mothers were born in Jamaica; 4.2% from Nigeria, 3.9% from Ghana, 3.3% from Somalia and 3.1% from Portugal.
- There are three different measures of the number of children with a disability. The Lambeth Council disabilities register estimates that there are 20 children aged 0-4 with a disability (10% of the total number of disabled children). The ICOUNT register estimates the number of 0-4 year olds as 74, whilst the Mary Sheridan Child Health Index estimates 997 children aged 0-4 with a disability.
- At 31 March 2007 there were 62 children aged 0-4 on the child protection register.
- At 31 March 2007 there were 110 children aged 0-4 who were looked after by the local authority.

2.2 Numbers of children aged 4 and under

2.2.1 Data sources

There is no definitive data source that provides the current number of children in Lambeth. A number of different data sources are highlighted below that give an indication of total numbers and breakdown by age cohort and ward: Greater London Authority / London Health Observatory estimates², PCT live birth data and GLA Revised London Plan population projections (low) for 2007. However, each provides a slightly different picture. For the purposes of this report, the GLA / LHO mid year estimates have been used as the core data source. We have highlighted any significant differences presented by Live Birth data and RLP (low) data.

2.2.2 Overview

Figure 5 shows that GLA / LHO estimates suggest that there are 20,694 children aged 0-4 in Lambeth. PCT data estimates this to be 23,730 and RLP (low) projections for 2007 suggest that there are 20,892 0-4s.

Figure 5: Total number of children aged 0-4 in Lambeth

Data source	Number of 0-4 year olds
GLA / LHO	20,693
PCT Live Birth	23,730
RLP (low)	20,892

2.2.3 0-4 year olds at a ward level

Figure 6 shows a breakdown of the 0-4 population by ward from each of the three data sources. The GLA / LHO estimates show that Coldharbour (1,281), Larkhall (1,234) and Prince's (1,192) wards have the highest number of 0-4 year olds. PCT live birth data is in agreement that Coldharbour and Larkhall have the highest number of 0-4 year olds (but estimate numbers at 1,599 and 1,297) but also highlights Herne Hill as having high numbers (1,290). Finally, RLP (low) data suggests that Coldharbour, Stockwell and Knight's Hill have the highest number of 0-4 year olds (1,466, 1,282 and 1,259 respectively).

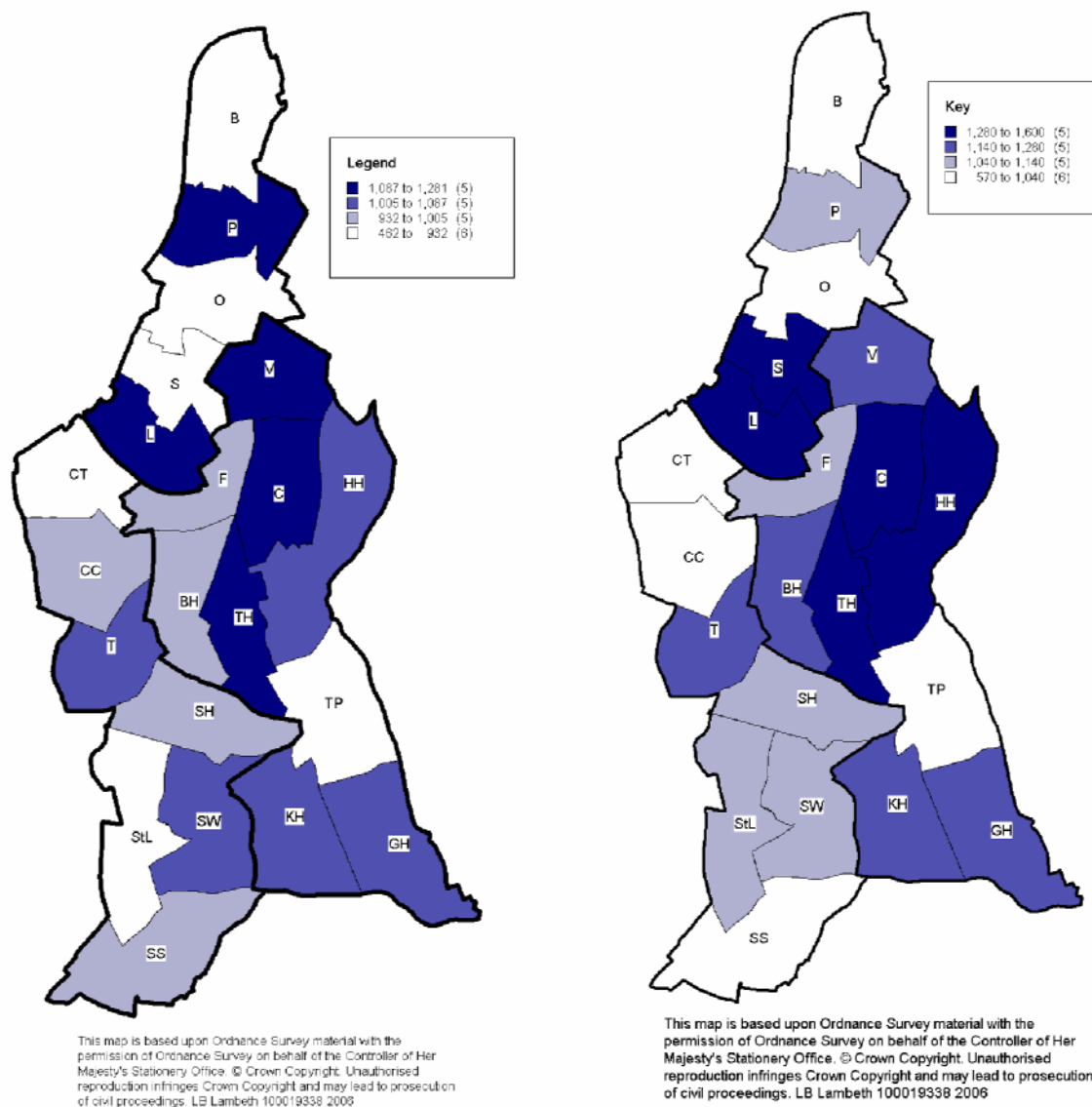
These differences in densities are shown in the accompanying maps (Figure 7).

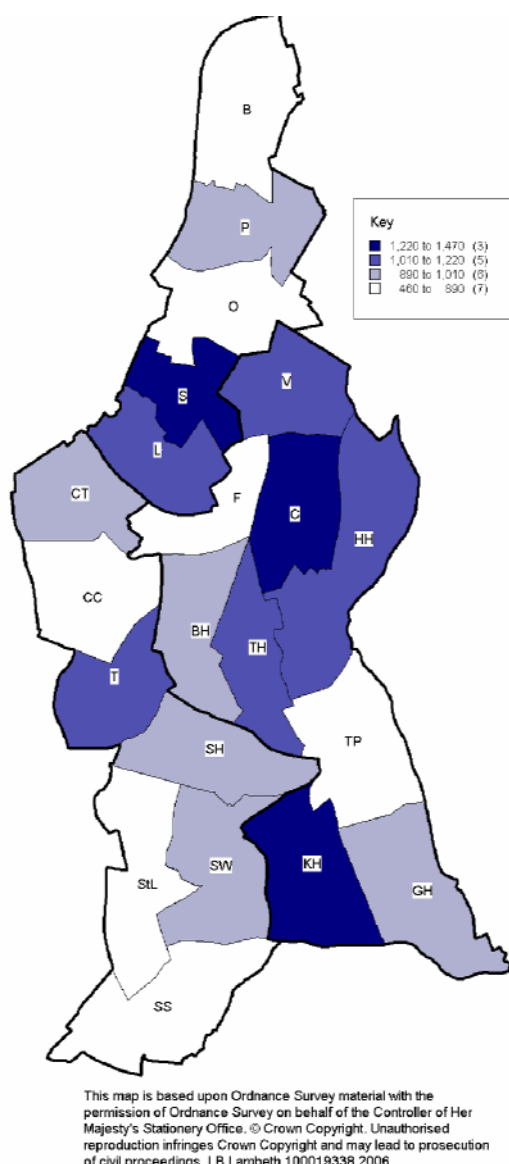
² Drawn from *Epidemiology of children's health problems in Lambeth*, July 2005

Figure 6: Number of 0-4 year olds by ward

Ward	GLA	Rank	Live Births	Rank	RLP Low	Rank
Bishop's	462	21	572	21	463	21
Brixton Hill	967	12	1,236	6	1,005	9
Clapham Common	962	14	1,036	16	870	16
Clapham Town	883	18	1,029	18	893	14
Coldharbour	1,281	1	1,599	1	1,466	1
Ferndale	990	11	1,117	11	858	18
Gipsy Hill	1,078	6	1,214	8	990	10
Herne Hill	1,058	7	1,290	3	1,077	7
Knight's Hill	1,005	10	1,144	10	1,259	3
Larkhall	1,234	2	1,297	2	1,217	4
Oval	893	16	1,036	16	887	15
Prince's	1,192	3	1,086	14	953	12
St Leonard's	887	17	1,041	15	790	19
Stockwell	842	19	1,284	5	1,282	2
Streatham Hill	963	13	1,106	12	965	11
Streatham South	932	15	879	20	862	17
Streatham Wells	1,037	9	1,096	13	952	13
Thornton	1,049	8	1,157	9	1,026	8
Thurlow Park	745	20	1,011	19	740	20
Tulse Hill	1,146	4	1,285	4	1,152	6
Vassall	1,087	5	1,215	7	1,185	5
Lambeth	20,693		23,730		20,892	

Figure 7: Map 1: 0-4 population using GLA / LHO projections. Map 2: 0-4 population using PCT live birth data. Map 3: 0-4 population using RLP (low) data.





2.3 Changes in the child population

RLP (low) data makes projections for the number of children and young people in Lambeth over time. The difference between the 2007 projection and 2012 projection is shown in Figure 8.

It is projected that the 0-4 population will grow by 3.7% across Lambeth. There are differences in population changes at a ward level. For instance, Thornton, Thurlow Park and Oval are projected to experience the highest growth in numbers of 0-4 year olds between 2007 and 2012, i.e. by 15.3%, 10.2% and 10.0% respectively. The 0-4 population is projected to fall in Tulse Hill (-3.4%), Knight's Hill (-3.1%), Prince's (-2.5%) and Streatham Hill (-2.2%).

Figure 8: Changes in the child population (RLP low data) 2007 projections compared to 2012 projections

Ward	0-4	Rank
Bishop's	4.1%	10
Brixton Hill	3.4%	13
Clapham Common	4.3%	8
Clapham Town	4.1%	9
Coldharbour	1.6%	15
Ferndale	8.2%	6
Gipsy Hill	3.6%	12
Herne Hill	0.3%	17
Knight's Hill	-3.1%	20
Larkhall	9.5%	4
Oval	10.0%	3
Prince's	-2.5%	19
St Leonard's	8.7%	5
Stockwell	0.8%	16
Streatham Hill	-2.2%	18
Streatham South	3.8%	11
Streatham Wells	5.2%	7
Thornton	15.3%	1
Thurlow Park	10.2%	2
Tulse Hill	-3.4%	21
Vassall	2.7%	14
Lambeth	3.7%	

2.4 Ethnicity of 0-4s

Figure 9 shows that in 2001 in Lambeth 40% of the 0-4 year old population was White British, 19% were Black African and 13% Black Caribbean. At a ward level the percentage of the 0-4 population from different ethnic groups varies. For instance, the percentage of the 0-4 population that is White British ranges from 62% in Clapham Common to 25% in Coldharbour. The Black Caribbean population ranges from 17% in Tulse Hill and Vassall to 8% in Clapham Common and Oval. The Black African population ranges from 32% in Prince's ward to 7% in Clapham Common.

Figure 9: Ethnicity of 0-4 year olds (Source: Census 2001)

	White: British	White: Irish	White Other: White	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	Mixed: White and Black African	Mixed: White and Asian	Mixed: Other Mixed	Asian or Asian British: Indian	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Black African	Black or Black British: Other Black	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group
Bishop's	33%	1%	6%	6%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	10%	26%	4%	1%	1%
Brixton Hill	40%	1%	4%	7%	2%	2%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	16%	17%	5%	0%	1%
Clapham Common	62%	1%	6%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%	1%	3%	1%	8%	7%	2%	0%	1%
Clapham Town	45%	1%	7%	4%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	12%	15%	3%	1%	2%
Coldharbour	25%	1%	4%	6%	2%	1%	5%	1%	0%	2%	1%	16%	28%	7%	1%	1%
Ferndale	30%	1%	9%	5%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	14%	24%	6%	1%	1%
Gipsy Hill	46%	1%	5%	8%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	15%	10%	5%	1%	1%
Herne Hill	49%	1%	4%	6%	1%	3%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	9%	14%	4%	1%	0%
Knight's Hill	42%	1%	5%	6%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	15%	13%	4%	1%	1%
Larkhall	34%	1%	7%	4%	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	10%	27%	5%	2%	1%
Oval	39%	0%	9%	3%	4%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	8%	24%	5%	2%	1%
Prince's	34%	1%	6%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	10%	32%	5%	1%	0%
St. Leonard's	47%	1%	6%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	1%	2%	9%	10%	4%	0%	0%
Stockwell	36%	1%	7%	4%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	9%	28%	6%	1%	1%
Streatham Hill	47%	0%	6%	6%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	12%	12%	4%	0%	1%
Streatham South	33%	0%	4%	5%	2%	2%	3%	8%	6%	1%	1%	16%	12%	4%	1%	2%
Streatham Wells	40%	1%	5%	7%	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	1%	1%	13%	11%	3%	2%	1%
Thornton	46%	1%	6%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	12%	18%	4%	0%	1%
Thurlow Park	60%	1%	4%	4%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	10%	7%	3%	2%	1%
Tulse Hill	30%	1%	7%	8%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	17%	22%	5%	1%	1%
Vassall	26%	0%	7%	5%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	17%	27%	6%	1%	1%
Lambeth	40%	1%	6%	5%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	13%	19%	5%	1%	1%

Figure 10 shows ethnicity data from the PCT on live births from 2002 to 2006 (i.e. 0-4 population). It shows there is significant amount of information missing about the ethnicity of children born in Lambeth (42.8% not specified). For those whose ethnicity is known, 15.5% were White British; 8.5% were from Any Other Black background; and 7.4% Other Black African background.

Figure 10: Percentage of live births by ethnic group. Source: PCT, 2007

Ethnic group	Percentage of live births
Not specified	42.8%
White British	15.5%
Any Other Black background	8.5%
Other Black African	7.4%
Black Caribbean	6.7%
Any other white background	6.5%
Not stated	4.7%
Any other ethnic group	4.5%
Bangladeshi / British Bangladeshi	0.5%
Indian / British Indian	0.5%
White Irish	0.4%
Chinese	0.4%
White and Black Caribbean	0.4%
Any other Asian background	0.4%
Pakistani / British Pakistani	0.3%
Any other mixed background	0.3%
White and Black African	0.1%
White and Asian	0.1%
Black and White	0.0%
Black British	0.0%
Ethiopian	0.0%
Somali	0.0%
Vietnamese	0.0%

2.5 Country of birth of women who gave birth in Lambeth in 2001-2005

Figure 11 shows that 46.7% of children born in Lambeth between 2001 and 2005 had mothers who were born in England and Wales. 5.8% of mothers were born in Jamaica; 4.2% from Nigeria, 3.9% from Ghana, 3.3% from Somalia and 3.1% from Portugal.

Figure 11: Country of birth of mothers (those that constitute 1.0% of births and above). Source: Program Annual_FM1_09_01_2005_[SAS V9]_BT210_Pt3.sas³

Country of birth of mother	Number of births	Percentage of births
England and Wales	10765	46.7%
Jamaica	1340	5.8%
Nigeria	965	4.2%
Ghana	891	3.9%
Somalia	751	3.3%
Portugal	708	3.1%
France	296	1.3%
Scotland	273	1.2%
Ecuador	266	1.2%
Colombia	245	1.1%
Pakistan	244	1.1%
Poland	244	1.1%
Eritrea	242	1.0%
Bangladesh	236	1.0%
Sierra Leone	222	1.0%

2.6 Disability

2.6.1 Data sources

There is no single, comprehensive register of children with disabilities in Lambeth. As a result, a number of different sources must be used to give an indication of the overall prevalence of disability across the borough. The sources that have been used in this report are:

- The Children with Disabilities Register which is held by the London Borough of Lambeth and shows children with a disability who are allocated a worker from Lambeth Council.
- Lambeth 'I COUNT' Network for Children and Young People with Disabilities. This information is from the distribution of The 'I Count' card which is distributed to

³ Countries with less than 1% of births in Lambeth were: Ivory Coast, Australia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Angola, Congo (Democratic Republic), Ireland, Germany, Spain, United States, Italy, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Philippines, China, Brazil, Vietnam, Vojvodian, Congo, Algeria, Morocco, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Northern Ireland, Cameroon, Canada, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Iraq, Bolivia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Sweden, Zambia, Guyana, Peru, Japan, Ukraine, Ireland: Not stated, Malaysia, Czech Republic, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Romania, Tanzania, Venezuela, Singapore, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Malawi, Mauritius, Burundi, Russia, Belgium, Albania, Slovakia, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Cyprus, Iran, Switzerland, The Gambia, Yemen, Denmark, Liberia, Mozambique, Croatia, Lithuania, Korea (South), Barbados, Hungary, Norway, St Lucia, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Austria, Malta, America: Not stated, Indonesia, Latvia, Togo, Mexico, Mongolia, Syria, Cuba, Kazakhstan, The Bahamas, Tunisia, China (Taiwan), Guinea, Libya, Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, St Vincent, Bahrain, Dominica, Grenada, Czechoslovakia, Guinea-Bissau, Africa: Not stated, Armenia, Benin, Moldova, Sao Tome and Principe, Belarus, Burkina, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Comoros, Costa Rica, Estonia, Iceland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Kuwait, Madagascar, Montenegro, Seychelles, Slovenia, United Arab Emirates, Africa - West: Not stated, Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda, Burma, Cayman Islands, Chad, Channel Islands, El Salvador, Gabon, Gibraltar, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nicaragua, Palestine, Paraguay, South America: Not stated, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Guernsey, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Montserrat, Nepal, New Commonwealth - Mediterranean: Not stated, Niger, Qatar, Serbia and Montenegro, St Kitts and Nevis, Swaziland, Uzbekistan, West Indies: Not stated

all registered children with disabilities and people with learning disabilities.

- Mary Sheridan Child Health Index which records case management activity within the PCT.

2.6.2 Numbers of disabled children on Lambeth Council's children with disabilities register

Lambeth's children with disabilities register shows that in March 2007 there were 199 children with a disability who were allocated a worker. Of these, 19 (9.5%) were aged 1-4 and 1 (0.5%) was aged under 1. The disability or condition of 14 out of 20 of these children was 'unknown'.

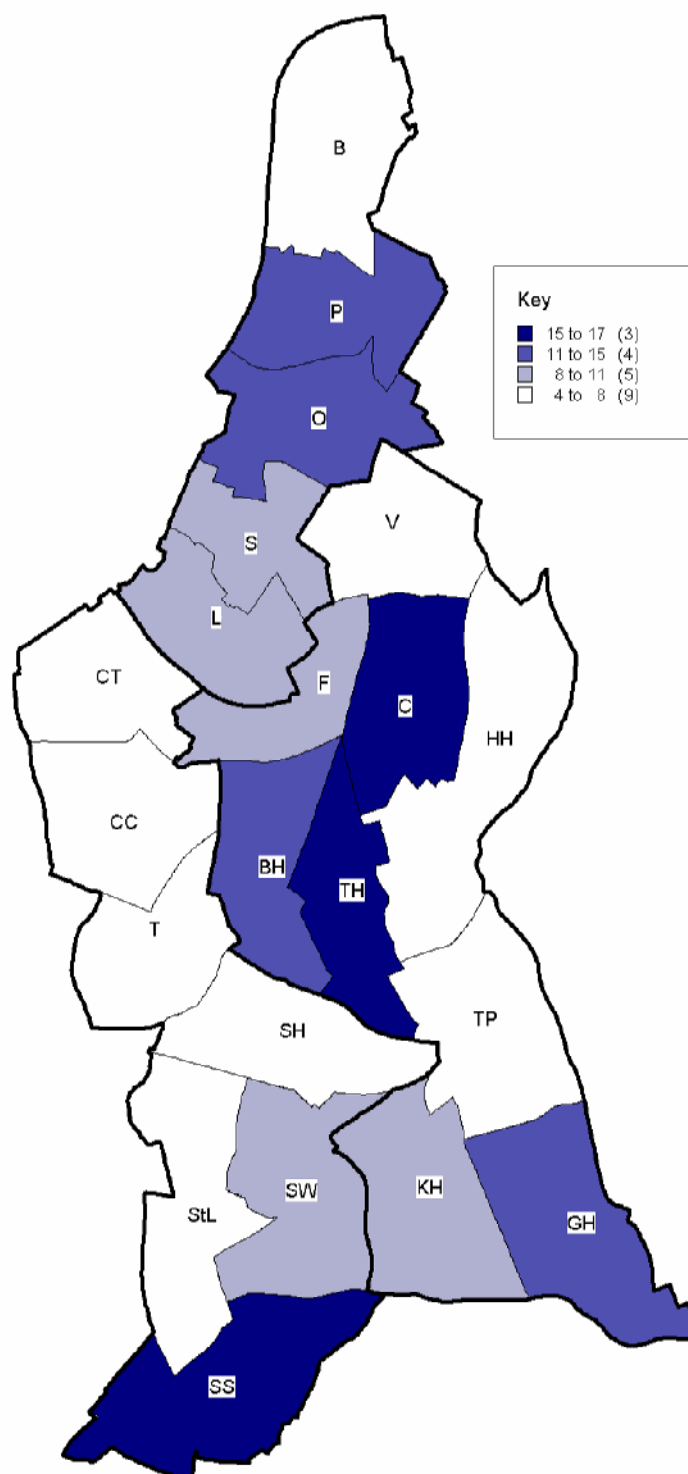
Figure 12: Number of children with a disability by age cohort and disability type (Source: Children with Disabilities Worker Allocation Register, March 2007)

Condition/Disability Type	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-15	16-17	18-64	Total
Asperger's Syndrome				1			1
Autism			2	2			4
Autism - with severe challenging behaviour				4			4
Cerebral Palsy		1		1			2
Downs Syndrome		1	1				2
Global Developmental Delay				1			1
Hearing Impairment				1	1		2
HIV Infection				1			1
Learning Disability		1		4	2	2	9
Non Specific diagnosis (e.g. unknown or combinations)		1	1	1	1		4
Physical Disability or Mobility Problems		2		3			5
Rare Syndromes				1			1
Unknown	1	13	53	69	21	5	162
Visual Impairment - with severe learning disability				1			1
Total	1	19	57	90	25	7	199

Figure 13 shows the geographical distribution of all children with a disability by ward⁴. Coldharbour, Tulse Hill and Streatham South have the highest number of disabled children with between 15 and 17 children.

⁴ In addition to the map, there is one child who's postcode is unknown and a further five who live outside the borough.

Figure 13: Number of children (all ages) with a disability by ward



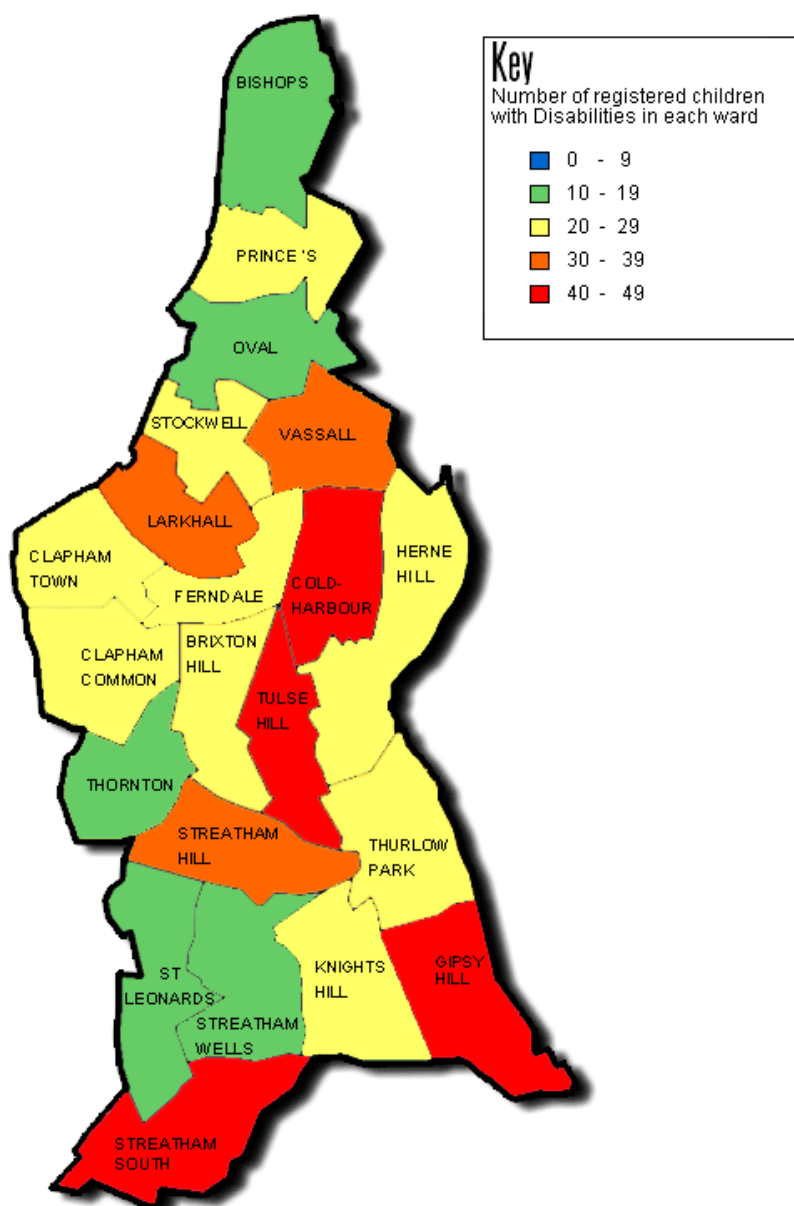
This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution of civil proceedings. LB Lambeth 100019338 2006

2.6.3 Numbers of disabled children on ICOUNT register

Data from the ICOUNT register for 2007 shows that there are 621 registered children with disabilities and a further 324 who are thought to be eligible but have not responded to ICOUNT. Of the 621, 583 are aged 0-18 inclusive. Data from ICOUNT from 2005 shows that 12.7% of disabled children were aged 0-4 years. Information on type of disability shows that in 2007 373 registered children (aged 0-18) had a communication disorder, 280 children had a moderate learning disability and 182 had a severe learning disability.

Figure 14 shows the geographical distribution of disabled children on the ICOUNT register. It confirms that there are high numbers of disabled children in Coldharbour, Tulse Hill and Streatham South wards and also shows high numbers in Gipsy Hill (between 40 and 49 children).

Figure 14: Number of registered children with disabilities in each ward in Lambeth



2.6.4 Mary Sheridan Children Health Index

Finally, the Mary Sheridan Child Health Index suggests that there are potentially 997⁵ children 0-4 with a disability or special need in Lambeth.

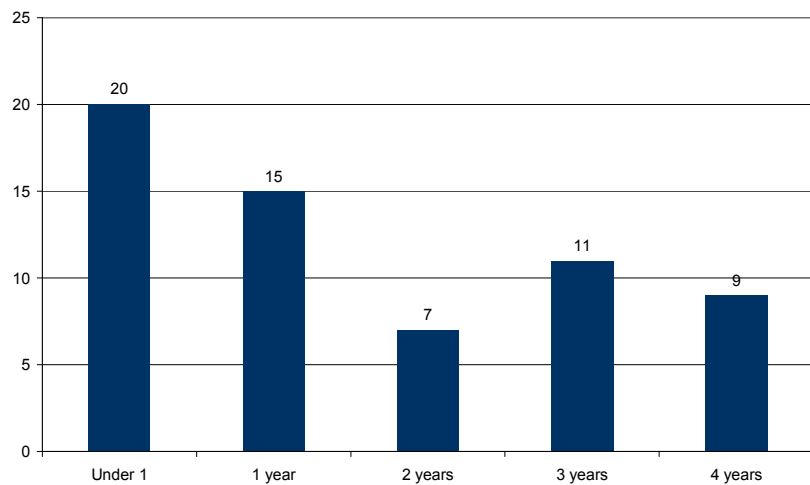
⁵ This is the number of children aged 0-4 that appear on case management records and would REahave been seen by a health professional in relation to disabilities and special needs.

2.7 Child protection register

2.7.1 Child characteristics

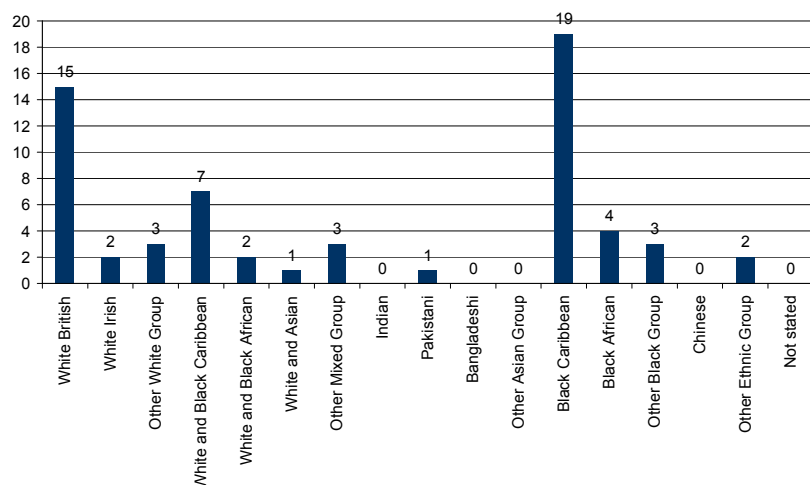
At 31 March 2007 there were 62 children aged 0-4 on the child protection register. Of these, 52% were male and 47% were female. The number of children in the 0-4 age range on the register is shown in Figure 15. The highest number of children are aged under 1, with a further 15 aged 1 year.

Figure 15: Number of children by age on the Child Protection Register at 31 March 2007



Black Caribbean children aged 4 and under have the highest representation on the child protection register (disproportionate to the overall population), followed by White British and White and Black Caribbean.

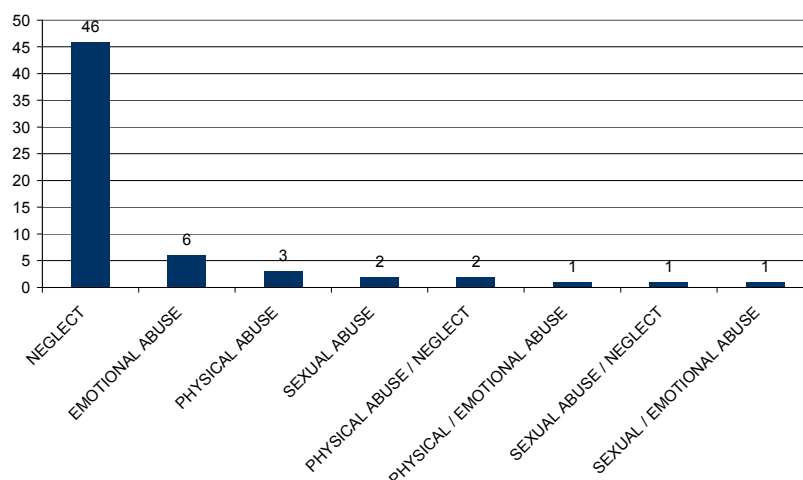
Figure 16: Number of children by ethnic group on the Child Protection Register at 31 March 2007



2.7.2 Reasons for referral

Figure 17 shows that the main reason for referral to the child protection register was neglect.

Figure 17: Reasons for referral to CPR at 31 March 2007



2.7.3 Ward of residence

In terms of the ward of residence of those children aged 0-4 on the child protection register each ward in Lambeth contained fewer than ten children in this age range.

2.7.4 Parental behaviour / circumstances

Data collected by the Independent Reviewing Team shows that for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 September 2006 the main characteristics of parental behaviour / circumstances that resulted in a referral to the child protection register were:

- 35% due to risk of domestic violence
- 29% due to risks of parents' mental health
- 20% due to risk of adult drug use / abuse
- 14% due to risk of adult alcohol use / abuse
- 10% due to adult learning difficulties

Please note that more than one behaviour / circumstance can be presented at any one time.

2.8 Looked After Status

Data provided on those children aged 0-4 who were looked after at 31 March 2007 shows that there were 110 children looked after. Of these, 57% were male and 43% were female. The graph below shows that there were a high number of White British, Black Caribbean, and White and Black Caribbean children who were looked after.

Figure 18: Ethnicity of looked after children at 31 March 2007:

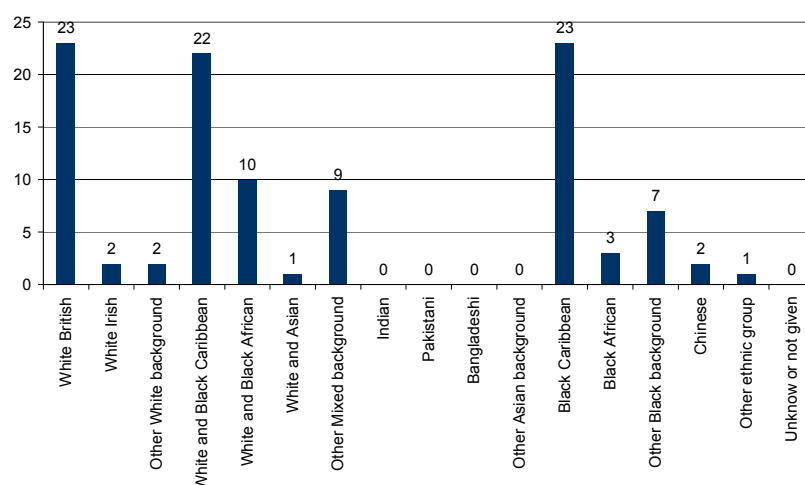
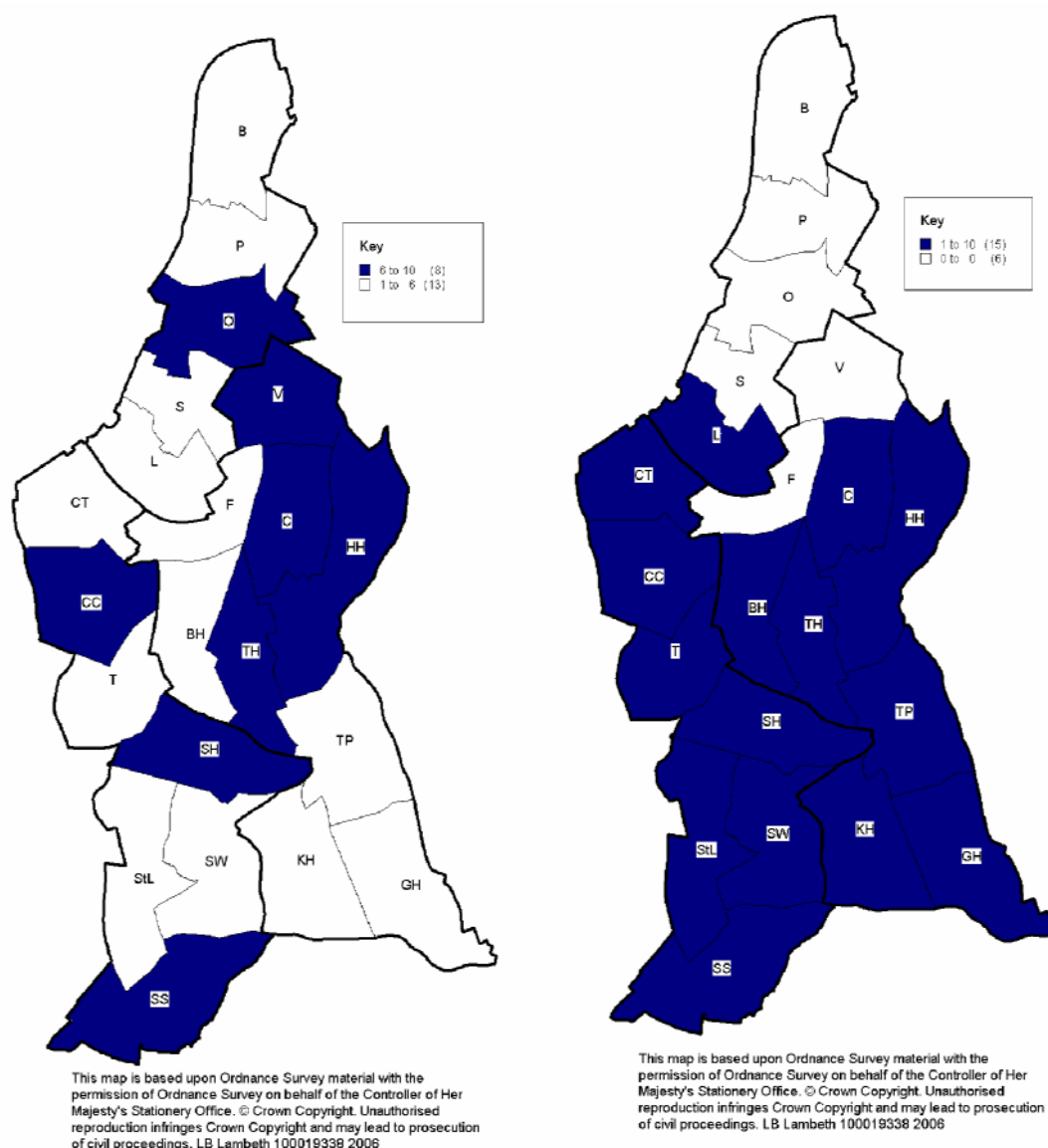


Figure 19 below shows the original home postcode of these children⁶. The original home postcode of looked after children is relatively evenly distributed. Between 6 and 10 looked after children aged 4 and under are from Oval, Vassall, Coldharbour, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, Clapham Common, Streatham Hill and Streatham South wards.

Of these 110 children, 36 were placed within Lambeth. This is shown in the second map below.

⁶ There was no postcode information for three children. A further five lived outside Lambeth.

Figure 19: Map 1: Home postcode of children aged 4 and under looked after at 31 March 2007. Map 2: Placement postcode of children aged 4 and under looked after at 31 March 2007.



3 Factors affecting families

3.1 Summary

- Streatham South, Clapham Common and Thurlow Park have the highest proportion of households who are married with children. Coldharbour, Vassall and Stockwell have the highest percentage of lone parents with dependent children. Gipsy Hill, Coldharbour, Tulse Hill and Herne Hill have the highest proportion of cohabiting couples with dependent children.
- There are a large number of wards where income deprivation affecting children is high. These are: Coldharbour, Larkhall and Tulse Hill, plus Vassall, Stockwell, Clapham Town, Ferndale, Brixton Hill, Thornton, Streatham Wells, Knight's Hill and Gipsy Hill.
- The highest number of children aged 0-4 dependent on workless benefits are in Coldharbour, Thornton and Tulse Hill.
- Domestic violence rates are highest in Vassall, Coldharbour, Brixton Hill, Tulse Hill and St Leonard's.
- Provisional data for 2005 shows Lambeth's teenage conception rate was 79.7 per 1,000 girls aged 15-17. This compares to inner London and England and Wales averages of 58.3 and 41.3. Wards with the highest conception rates (2000-2002) are Coldharbour, Prince's and Brixton Hill.
- Lambeth has a high percentage of children born with a low birth weight (7.2%). Rates are highest in Tulse Hill, Coldharbour and Vassall wards.
- Lambeth's infant mortality rate is 7.1 per 1,000 which is higher than the national average but lower than neighbouring Southwark.
- Lambeth has a higher than national average rate of breastfeeding at birth. However, rates overall fall significantly after discharge from hospital.
- The percentage of women who are smokers at time of delivery is 7.02% which is in line with national averages.
- On average, 5 year olds have 1.22 decayed, missing or filled teeth in Lambeth. This is lower than the national

average but higher than South East London and Southwark averages.

- Immunisation rates are below neighbours, London and England averages and below the 95% target. There is also evidence of within-Lambeth differences in take-up of immunisation.

3.2 Introduction

In this section we have profiled the following factors that may affect the demand for or take-up of family support services:

- Family composition⁷
- Number of households with children.
- Deprivation affecting children.
- 0-4s dependent on workless benefits
- Domestic violence rates
- Teenage parents / pregnancy
- Low birth weight
- Infant mortality
- Parental health
- Dental health
- Immunisation
- Mental health

Where possible we have focused on intra-Lambeth differences.

3.3 Family composition

Figure 20 shows the structure of families by ward in Lambeth in 2001. It shows that in 2001, the percentage of households in Lambeth which consisted of married couples with dependent children was below the London and England averages (10.6% compared to 16.8% and 18.5% respectively). The percentage of cohabiting couples with dependent children was in-line with London and national averages (3.0% compared to 2.7% and 3.4% respectively). The percentage of lone parent households with dependent children was above London and national averages (12.1% compared to 8.9% and 7.1% respectively).

At a ward level the data shows that Streatham South (17.6%), Clapham Common (13.3%) and Thurlow Park (12.7%) have the highest proportion of households who are married with dependent children. Coldharbour (18.8%), Vassall (16.9%) and Stockwell (16.6%) have the highest percentage of lone parents with dependent children.

⁷ Family composition gives an indication of the network of support that may be available to parents / carers.

All wards have less than 4% of households consisting of cohabiting couples with dependent children: Gipsy Hill (3.9%), Coldharbour (3.8%), Tulse Hill and Herne Hill (3.5%) are the wards with the highest proportions.

Figure 20: Percentage of households by family type (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	Married couple with dependent child(ren)	Cohabiting couple with dependent child(ren)	Lone parent with dependent child(ren)
Bishop's	6.9%	1.8%	9.5%
Brixton Hill	7.4%	3.3%	12.0%
Clapham Common	13.3%	2.0%	7.4%
Clapham Town	9.9%	2.5%	9.7%
Coldharbour	9.0%	3.8%	18.8%
Ferndale	8.5%	2.6%	11.2%
Gipsy Hill	10.4%	3.9%	14.3%
Herne Hill	11.2%	3.5%	11.1%
Knight's Hill	11.9%	3.4%	13.2%
Larkhall	11.0%	2.7%	14.7%
Oval	9.1%	2.6%	10.6%
Prince's	8.3%	2.6%	11.0%
St Leonard's	10.9%	2.0%	6.9%
Stockwell	11.6%	3.1%	16.6%
Streatham Hill	11.1%	3.1%	10.0%
Streatham South	17.6%	3.2%	10.5%
Streatham Wells	11.0%	2.7%	9.8%
Thornton	11.8%	3.1%	13.0%
Thurlow Park	12.7%	3.4%	8.8%
Tulse Hill	8.7%	3.5%	15.4%
Vassall	10.1%	3.2%	16.9%
Lambeth	10.6%	3.0%	12.1%
London	16.8%	2.7%	8.9%
England	18.5%	3.4%	7.1%

3.4 Number of households with children

Figure 21 shows data on the size of households with children by ward in Lambeth. In 2001, Coldharbour, Vassall and Tulse Hill had the highest number and percentage of households with one adult and one or more children (14.3%, 13.5% and 13.2% respectively).

Gipsy Hill, Stockwell and Knight's Hill have the highest number of households with two adults and one or two children while Gipsy Hill (17.8%), Stockwell (17.5%) and Thurlow Park (17.0%) have the highest proportion of these households relative to other household types in the borough.

In terms of households with two adults and three or more children or three or more adults and one or more children Coldharbour, Gipsy Hill and Vassall have the highest number and proportion of these households relative to other household types.

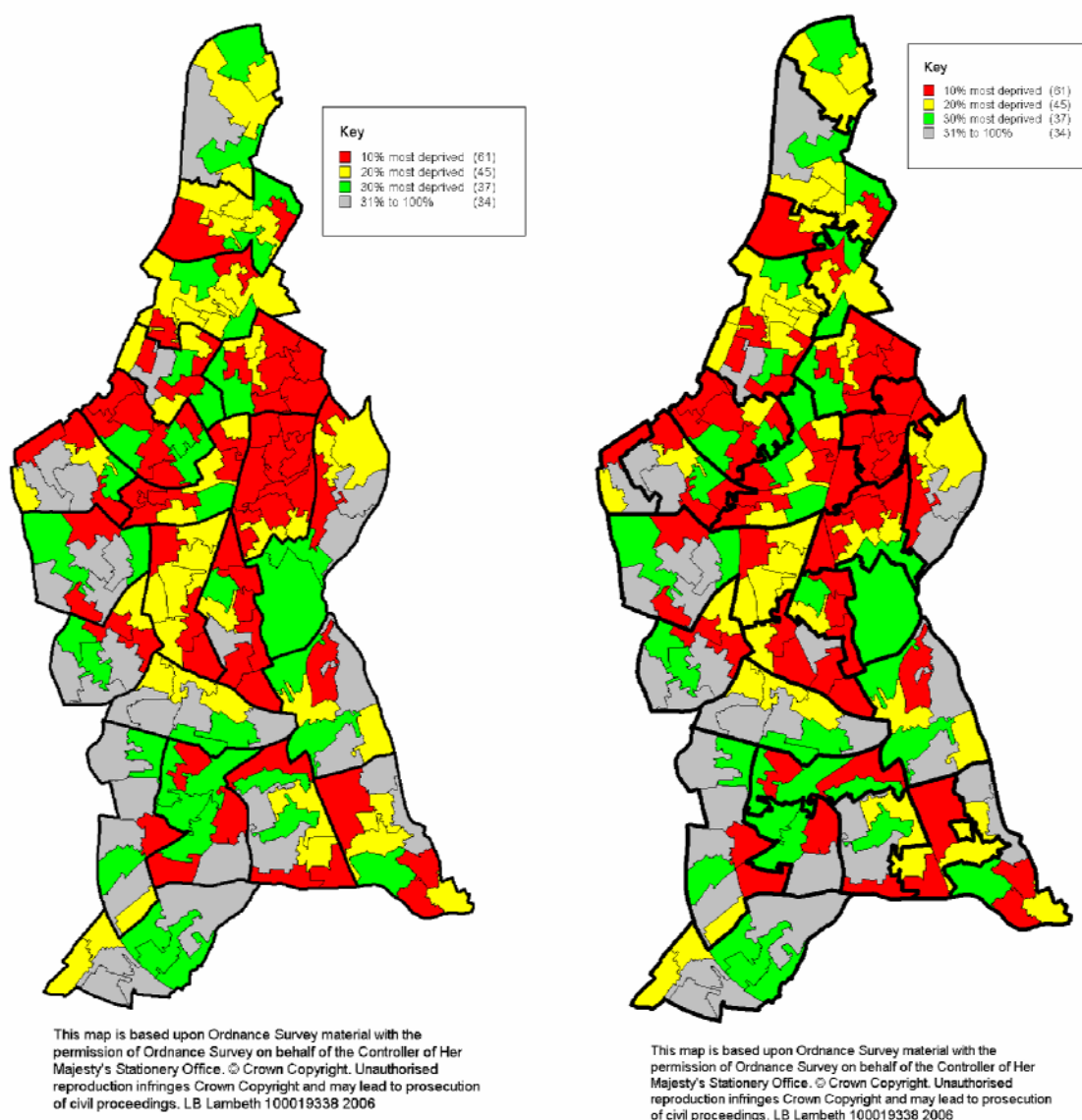
Figure 21: Number and percentage of households with children (Source: Census 2001)

Ward	Number of Households			Percentage of Households		
	1 adult 1 or more children	2 adults and 1 or 2 children	2 adults and 3 or more children, or 3 or more adults and 1 or more children	1 adult 1 or more children	2 adults and 1 or 2 children	2 adults and 3 or more children, or 3 or more adults and 1 or more children
Bishop's	805	976	1096	9.2%	11.2%	12.5%
Brixton Hill	1226	1654	1600	10.0%	13.5%	13.1%
Clapham Common	694	1938	1825	5.7%	16.0%	15.0%
Clapham Town	1065	1884	1716	8.2%	14.5%	13.2%
Coldharbour	2049	2094	2974	14.3%	14.6%	20.7%
Ferndale	1060	1535	2020	8.3%	12.0%	15.8%
Gipsy Hill	1529	2412	2204	11.3%	17.8%	16.2%
Herne Hill	1029	1950	1835	8.7%	16.6%	15.6%
Knight's Hill	1476	2253	2205	11.0%	16.8%	16.5%
Larkhall	1578	1948	2214	11.6%	14.3%	16.2%
Oval	1094	1559	1652	9.3%	13.2%	14.0%
Prince's	1133	1590	1619	9.9%	13.8%	14.1%
St Leonard's	632	1608	1813	5.3%	13.5%	15.3%
Stockwell	1705	2344	2378	12.7%	17.5%	17.7%
Streatham Hill	1023	2134	1996	7.7%	16.1%	15.1%
Streatham South	957	2163	3102	7.2%	16.2%	23.2%
Streatham Wells	1037	1996	1724	8.2%	15.8%	13.6%
Thornton	1323	2090	1868	10.5%	16.6%	14.9%
Thurlow Park	728	1853	1608	6.7%	17.0%	14.7%
Tulse Hill	1721	1701	2194	13.2%	13.0%	16.8%
Vassall	1758	1890	2400	13.5%	14.5%	18.4%
<i>Lambeth</i>	<i>25622</i>	<i>39572</i>	<i>42043</i>	<i>9.7%</i>	<i>15.0%</i>	<i>16.0%</i>
<i>London</i>	<i>483439</i>	<i>1272482</i>	<i>1370470</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	<i>19.4%</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>2803767</i>	<i>9992619</i>	<i>8454189</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>17.5%</i>

3.5 Deprivation affecting children

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is shown in Figure 22. It shows that Lambeth has 61 Super Output Areas that are in the 10% most deprived in the country (there are a total of 177 Super Output Areas in Lambeth). The distribution is similar to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation with concentrations of deprivation affecting children in Coldharbour, Larkhall and Tulse Hill. The geographical spread of deprivation affecting children, however, is much wider with Vassall, Stockwell, Clapham Town, Ferndale, Brixton Hill, Thornton, Streatham Wells, Knight's Hill and Gipsy Hill all having at least three Super Output Areas in the 10% most deprived in the country.

Figure 22: Map 1: IDACI for Lambeth 2004. Map 2: IDACI showing Children's Centre Catchment Area boundaries (Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004)



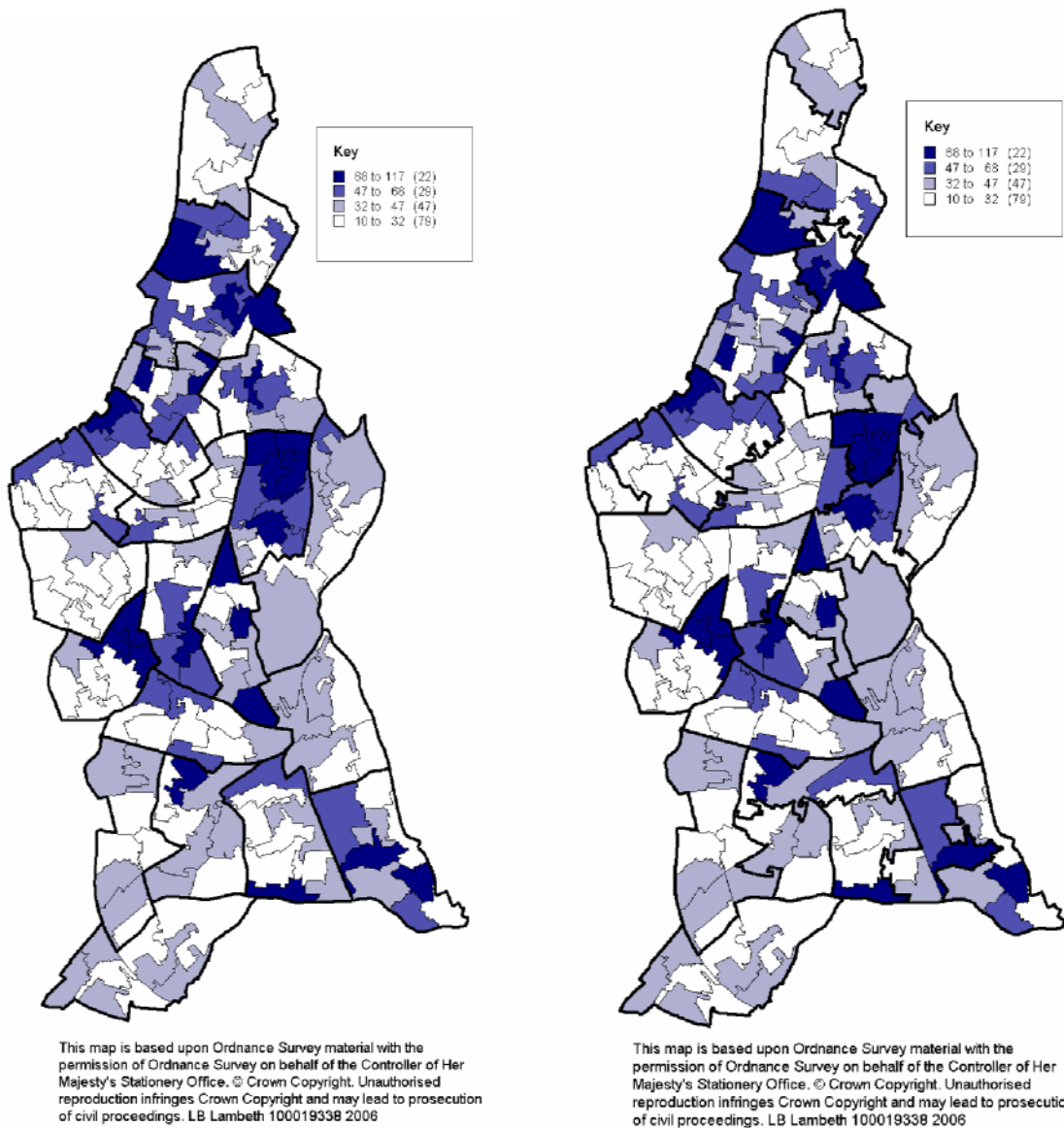
3.6 0-4s dependent on workless benefits

The London Health Commission's *Health in London 2005* report notes that in 2001 approximately 32% of dependent children in Lambeth were in households with no adult in employment. This was the 7th highest rate in London but it was slightly below the overall inner London average.

The maps in Figure 23 update this data for 2006. They show that the Super Output Areas with the highest number of children aged 0-4 dependent on workless benefits are located in Coldharbour, Thornton and Tulse Hill. The second map shows

Children's Centre Catchment Area boundaries. Loughborough Primary School and Children's Centre area and Weir Link Project area have the highest concentrations of SOAs with children in families dependent on workless benefits.

Figure 23: Map 1: Number of children aged 0-4 dependent on workless benefits. Map 2: Data shown with Children's Centre Catchment Area boundaries. (Source: Information Directorate, April 2006) Note: Super Output Areas with less than ten children are rounded to 10.



3.7 Domestic violence rates

This section presents a number of different sources on the rates of domestic violence within Lambeth.

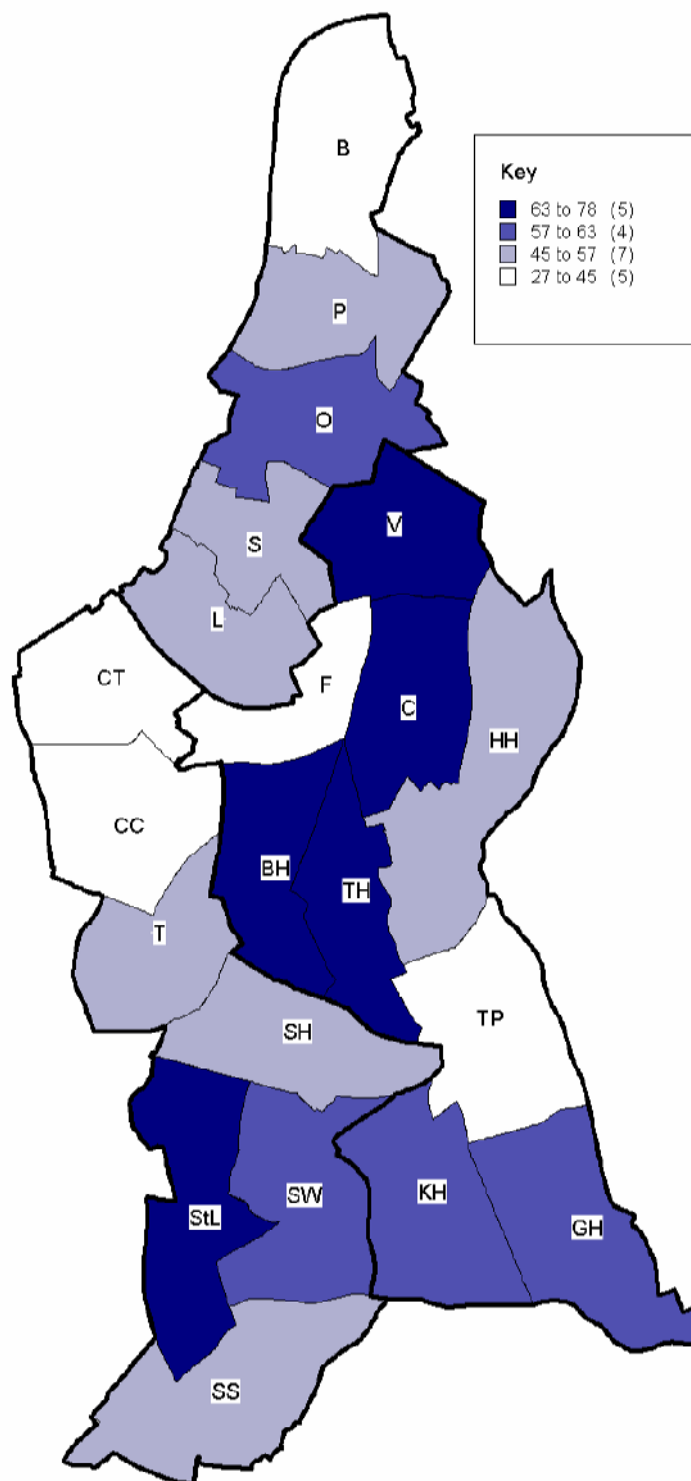
A report by the Domestic Violence Coordinator for Lambeth Council shows that the borough has one of the highest incidences of domestic violence in London. For instance, in 2004-05 there were 5,460 reported cases – although the likelihood of under-reporting means that this represents a fraction of the total number of incidences. In line with the Metropolitan Police Service area as a whole, the rate of reporting of domestic violence is falling over time in Lambeth.

Over the period January to June 2005 the National Domestic Violence helpline receive 322 calls from Lambeth women. This was the highest of any London borough and 100 more calls than the second highest.

Data from the Lambeth Gaia Centre shows that over the period May 2006 to January 2007 267 women with children accessed the service. Together these women cared for 400 children (within this total 16 women were pregnant and 9 women had children with a special need).

Data provided by the Metropolitan Police shows that over the period September 2006 and February 2007 there were 1,095 reported incidences of domestic violence in Lambeth. The geographical distribution of incidents is shown in Figure 24. It shows that Vassal, Coldharbour, Brixton Hill, Tulse Hill and St Leonard's wards had the highest number of incidences (of between 63 and 78). Please note, however, that victims of domestic violence are often moved within Lambeth and that the use of and location of refuges will both affect the data on the number of incidents at a ward level.

Figure 24: Number of Domestic Violence offences in Lambeth, between September 06 and February 07 (Source: Metropolitan Police)



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3.8 Teenage parents / pregnancy

Information provided by Lambeth's Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood Partnership shows that:

- Provisional data for 2005 shows Lambeth's teenage conception rate was 79.7 per 1,000 girls aged 15-17. This compares to a 2004 rate of 85.2 per 1,000 and represents a change from the 1998 baseline of 6.6%. For comparison, the inner London and England and Wales averages for 2005 (provisional) and 2004 were: 58.3 and 52.6 for inner London and 41.3 and 41.7 for England and Wales.
- Teenage parents tend to have worse health in pregnancy, lower birth-weight babies and a higher infant mortality rate. They are more likely to live in poverty, be unemployed and are less well educated than their peers.
- Teenage conceptions are associated with higher rates of abortions and unwanted conceptions than any other age group.
- Lambeth has a higher rate of teenage pregnancy than deprivation levels would suggest. This implies that there are other factors involved, which may include ethnicity, access to services, effectiveness of sex and relationships education, and a mobile population.
- For 2000 to 2002⁸, all of Lambeth's wards have an under-18 conception rates in line with or above the national average. There is a three-fold variation between the highest and lowest wards. Wards with the highest conception rates are: Coldharbour, Prince's and Brixton Hill wards (see Figure 25 and Figure 26).
- Evidence suggests that teenage mothers are over-represented in the Black Caribbean, Mixed Black Caribbean-White minority ethnic groups.

⁸ This is the most recent information available at a ward level.

Figure 25: Rate of teenage conception per 1,000 15-17 year old (2000-2002, Source: Lambeth Teenage Pregnancy and Parenthood Partnership)

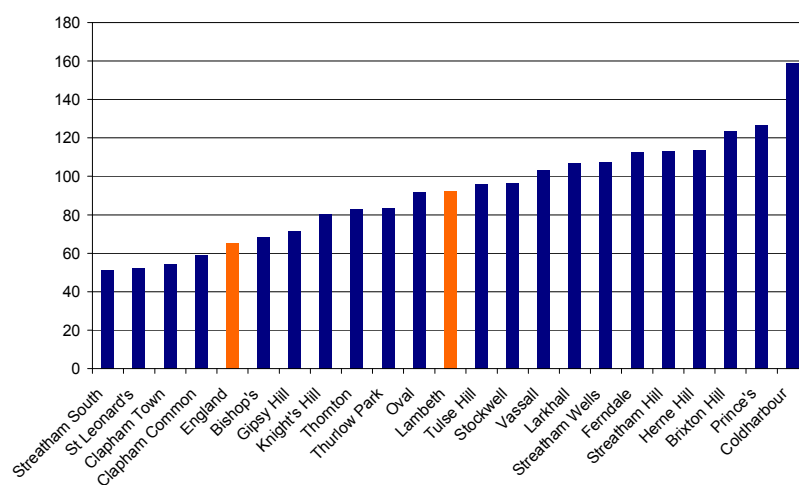
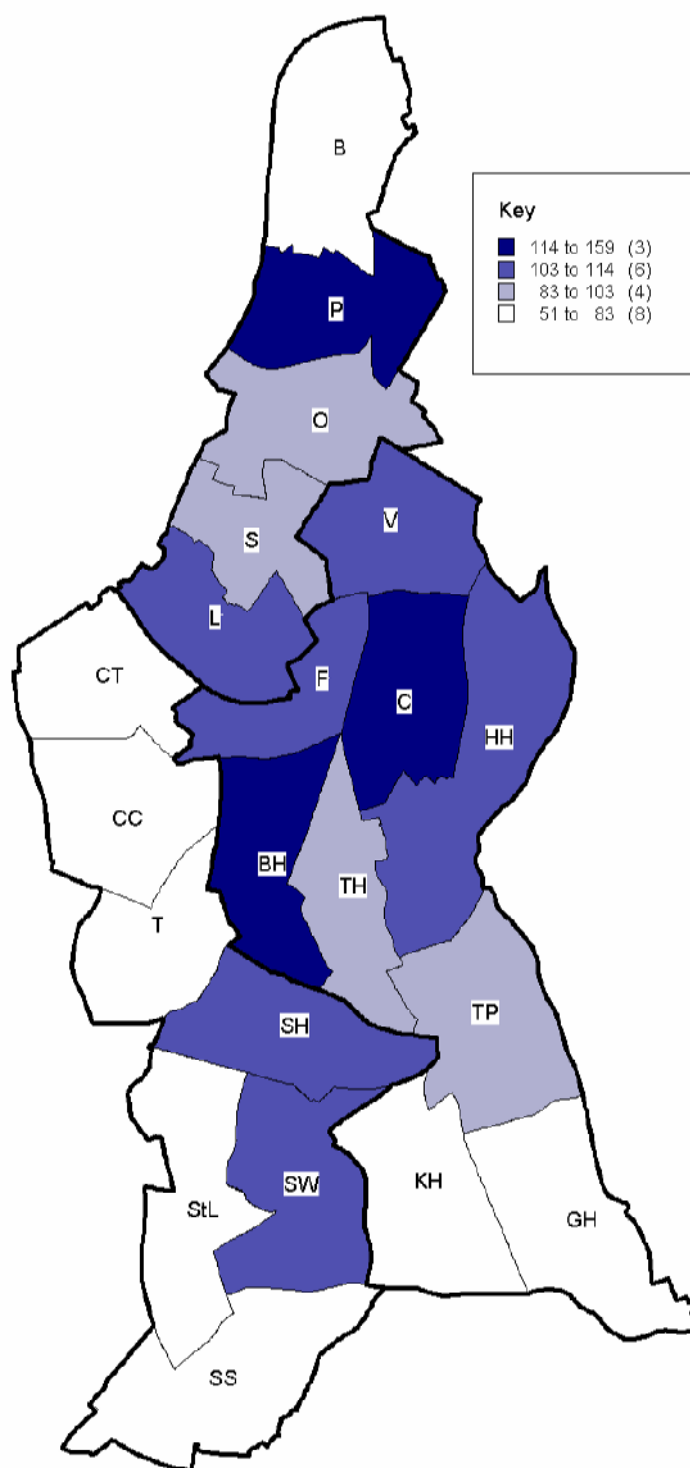


Figure 26: Conception rates at a ward level



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3.9 Low birth weight

The number and proportion of low birth weight babies below 2500g for each ward is shown in Figure 27⁹. Tulse Hill, Coldharbour and Vassall wards have significantly high rates.

Figure 27: Percentage of live births with weight less than 2500g (Source: Epidemiology of children's health problems in Lambeth, July 2005)

Ward	Total number of singleton live births	Singleton live births with weight < 2500	Percentage of singleton live births < 2500	Significant difference ¹⁰
Bishop's	291	25	8.7	not sig
Brixton Hill	646	44	6.9	not sig
Clapham Common	599	29	4.9	not sig
Clapham Town	587	40	6.9	not sig
Coldharbour	873	77	9.0	high
Ferndale	648	46	7.2	not sig
Gipsy Hill	662	49	7.5	not sig
Herne Hill	684	36	5.3	not sig
Knight's Hill	640	36	5.7	not sig
Larkhall	736	56	7.7	not sig
Oval	570	30	5.3	not sig
Prince's	600	49	8.3	not sig
St Leonard's	581	31	5.4	not sig
Stockwell	727	57	7.9	not sig
Streatham Hill	616	38	6.3	not sig
Streatham South	503	37	7.4	not sig
Streatham Wells	625	49	7.9	not sig
Thornton	640	44	6.9	not sig
Thurlow Park	501	32	6.5	not sig
Tulse Hill	693	67	9.9	high
Vassall	680	57	8.5	high
Lambeth	13,102	929	7.2	high

⁹ Low birth weight is a risk factor for infant death. It often reflects maternal nutrition and well-being, and smoking status during pregnancy, and has been shown to be a predictor of hypertension and coronary heart disease in adult life.

¹⁰ This dataset has undergone a test for statistical significance. This helps to identify those trends that are most likely not to have occurred by chance. Those wards marked 'high' suggest that those rates are different to the borough average due to factors related to that ward. Those wards highlighted by 'not significant' show rates that could have occurred by chance so the difference between that rate and the borough average is not reliable or significant.

3.10 Infant mortality

The *Epidemiology of children's health problems in Lambeth* (July 2005) shows that Lambeth has lower infant mortality than Southwark, but higher than the England and Wales average, i.e. 7.1 per 1,000 compared to 9.7 and 5.4.

Figure 28: Infant deaths and rates for 2003, from *Epidemiology of children's health problems in Lambeth* quoting ONS Vital Statistics 2003

Locality	Numbers of deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1000 births
Lambeth	34	7.1
Southwark	42	9.7
Tower Hamlets	20	5.1
London	600	5.4
England & Wales	3306	5.3

The number of deaths per annum, for other age groups are shown in Figure 29. The numbers are small so trends over time or within Lambeth differences are not possible.

Figure 29: Number of deaths by age in Lambeth borough in 2003 (see above for source)

Age:	Still births	Under 28 days	Under 1 year	1-4 years
Number	39	26	34	7

3.11 Parental health

3.11.1 Breastfeeding

Figure 30 shows the Lambeth-wide rates of initiating breastfeeding for 2004-05 (please note that these figures include non-Lambeth residents). It shows that the average rate of breastfeeding is 85.61%, although rates fall significantly after hospital discharge. These rates are higher than the national average.

Figure 30: Number of New Mothers Initiating Breast Feeding Lambeth 2004/2005 from *Epidemiology of children's health problems in Lambeth* quoting LDPR Commissioner Returns - *Inequalities Lambeth PCT 2004/2005*

Indicator	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Number of New Mothers known to have initiated breast feeding	857	870	843	844	3414
% of New Mothers known to have initiated breast feeding	78.48	88.24	87.36	89.31	85.61

3.11.2 Smoking

Figure 31 shows that across Lambeth the percentage of women known to be smokers at the time of delivery was 7.02%. This is in-line with national averages. It is likely, however, that the actual percentage is higher given trends of under-reporting.

Figure 31: Number of Women Known to be Smokers at Time of Delivery Lambeth 2004/2005 (for source see above)

Indicator	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Number of women known to be smokers at time of delivery	90	64	64	62	280
% of women known to be smokers at time of delivery of all maternities	8.24	6.49	6.63	6.56	7.02

3.12 Dental health

The annual school dental health survey, shows that in 2001/2 Lambeth 5 year olds had fewer decayed, missing, or filled milk teeth compared to England (1.22 compared to 1.52) as a whole, but worse teeth than South East London (1.18) and Southwark (1.17).

Figure 32: Average number of decayed missing or filled teeth in 2001-2 in 5 year olds from Epidemiology of children's health problems in Lambeth quoting Compendium 2003/dental survey

Locality	Average number of DMF teeth
Lambeth	1.22
Southwark	1.17
Tower Hamlets	2.5
SELSHA	1.18
England	1.52

3.13 Immunisation

The data below shows the percentage of children immunised by their second birthday in 2004-05 for Lambeth and other authorities. It shows that coverage rates compare unfavourably with other London boroughs, London and England, and fall short of the target of 95%. Data provided by the PCT at GP Practice level shows geographical variation in immunisation coverage. For instance, the North Locality has a higher average coverage for MMR immunisation at 2 years than the South East and South West Localities: 60% compared to 55%.

Figure 33: Percentage of children immunised by 2nd birthday in 2003/4 from Epidemiology of children's health problems in Lambeth

Locality	Diphtheria	Tetanus	Polio	Pertussis	Hib	MMR	Men C
Lambeth	80	80	80	80	80	58	77
Southwark	85	85	85	85	85	63	83
Tower Hamlets	86	86	87	86	85	68	86
London	88	88	88	88	88	70	86
England	94	94	94	93	93	80	93

3.14 Mental health

Figure 34 shows estimated prevalence of mental health disorders relevant for children aged 0-4. It shows that about 5% of 0-4 year olds are expected to have pre-school problems which translates as 1,035 children across Lambeth.

Figure 34: Selection of estimated prevalence of mental health disorders relevant for children aged 0-4 in Lambeth, calculated by applying national research data to the local population; expected numbers in a single year. Source: Kurtz Z, Thornes R, Wolkind S. 2005

Disorder	Age group	Prevalence	Lambeth
Preschool problems ¹¹	0-4	5%	1035
Psychotic disorders eg schizophrenia	0-17	0.1%	56
Learning disability	0-17	0.5%	309

¹¹ Only refers to severe tantrums

4 Service mapping

4.1 Introduction

This section maps the full range of family support services within Lambeth. They have been categorised into six main areas consistent with the broad definition of family support used for the purposes of this analysis and in-line with Children's Centre Practice Guidance (see section 1.2):

- Information and advice
- Family and parenting support
- Employment support
- Maternity services
- Speech and language support services
- Public health promotion

Two maps are presented for each: one with ward boundaries and locality boundaries and the other with Children's Centre Catchment Area boundaries and locality boundaries.

Please note that the location of services is a crude indicator of ability to meet the family support needs of a local area. The next stage of the research will involve looking at service activity and reach of relevant services and comparing this to outcomes for children and families (see section 3).

4.2 Overview

Figure 35 shows the number of family support services by ward. It includes the following services:

- Children's Centre - Phase 1
- Children's Centre - Phase 2
- Community centre
- Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training
- Youth Centre / Club / Services
- Family Support & Child Protection
- Emotional and Mental Health Well-being
- Family Planning Clinics
- Job Centre Plus Locations
- Lambeth College Locations
- Lambeth ICT Centres
- Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres
- Other employment support
- Community Antenatal Clinics
- SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes
- General Practices

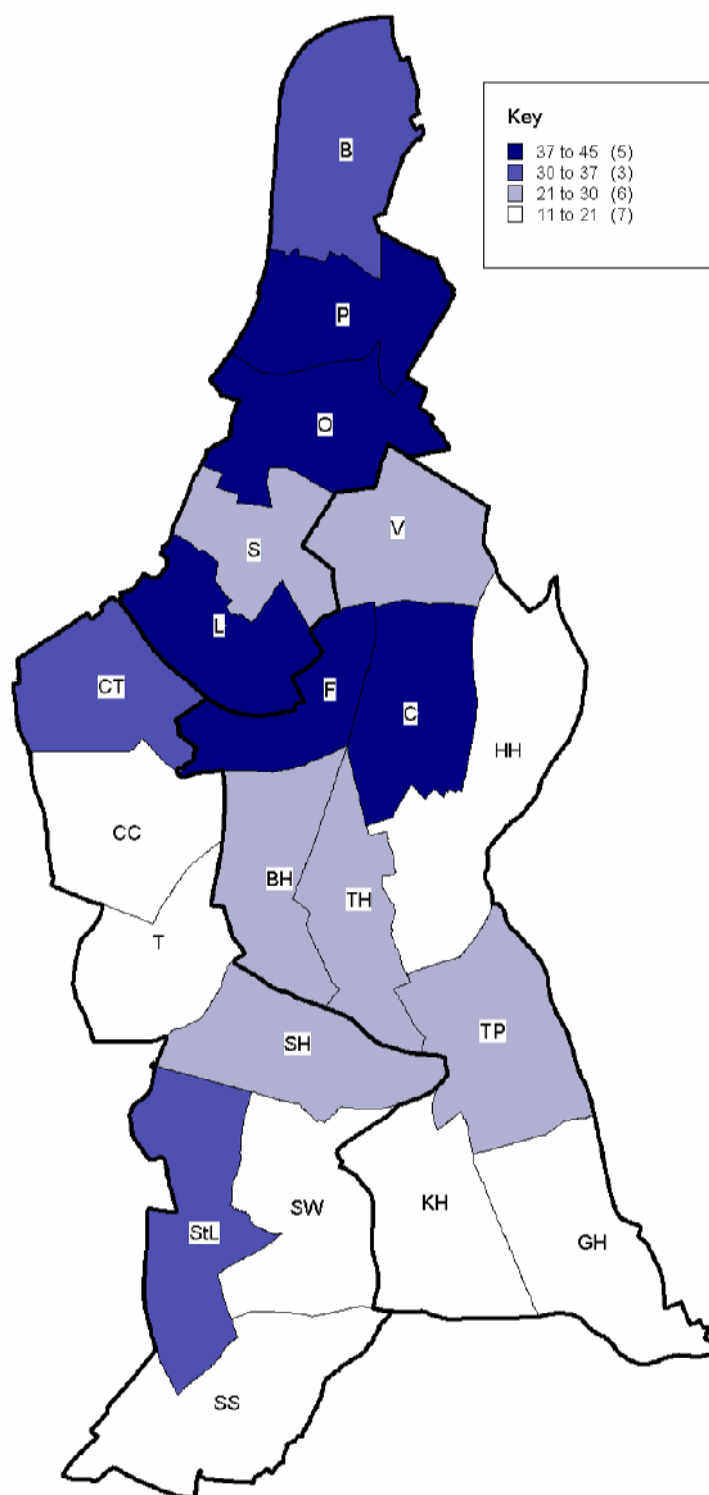
- Health Centres
- Dentists
- Stop Smoking Services
- Special Stop Smoking Clinics
- Stop Smoking Clubs
- Participating Pharmacists
- Participating GPs

Specialist services (that appear in subsequent maps) have been removed from the density maps to reflect the fact that these are less geographically-dependent.

The maps show that Prince's, Oval, Larkhall, Ferndale, and Coldharbour have the highest number of family support services. Clapham Common, Thornton, Herne Hill, Streatham Wells, Streatham South, Knight's Hill and Gipsy Hill have the lowest number of family support services.

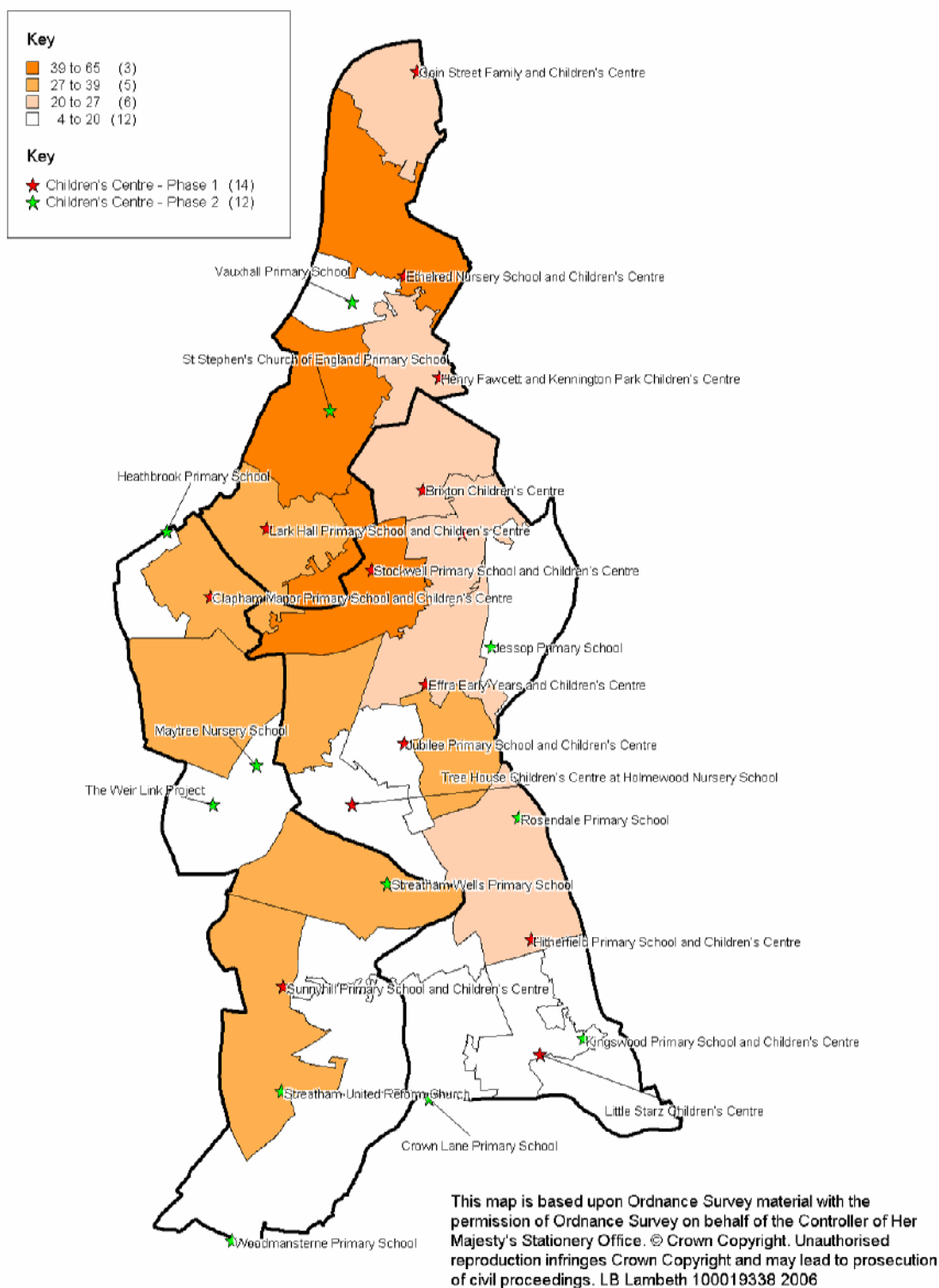
At a Children's Centre Catchment Area level (Figure 36), the highest density of services are located around Ethelred Nursery School and Children's Centre, St Stephen's Church of England Primary School, Stockwell Primary School and Children's Centre and Streatham United Reform Church / Sunnyhill Primary School and Children's Centre. The lowest density of family support services are located around Vauxhall Primary School, Heathbrook Primary School, Maytree Nursery School / The Weir Link Project, Jubilee Primary School, Jessop Primary School, Crown Lane Primary School / Woodmansterne Primary School, and Little Starz Children's Centre / Kingswood Primary School and Children's Centre.

Figure 35: Density of family support services by ward.



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Figure 36: Density of family support services by Children's Centre Catchment Area



4.3 Information & advice

Figure 37 and Figure 38 show the distribution of information and advice services / support in Lambeth. At a ward level, it shows that services are more densely located in the north of the borough. Community centres are located in all wards, apart from Knight's Hill. Four out of the five services for vulnerable young people are located in the northern half of the borough. Wards where there is no support for mentoring, excluded young people and training are located are: Clapham Town, Clapham Common, Thornton, Streatham Hill, Knight's Hill and Gipsy Hill.

4.4 Parenting & family support

Figure 39 and Figure 40 below show the location of parenting and family support services in Lambeth. Similar trends are found to the overall pattern, i.e. higher concentrations of provision in the northern half of the borough.

CAMHS services are spread relatively evenly through Lambeth with two services being located out of borough. Disability services are also relatively evenly spread with much co-location with other services. Services supporting emotional and mental wellbeing and family support and child protection are concentrated in the north of the borough.

4.5 Employment support

Employment support services are relatively evenly spread across Lambeth (Figure 41 and Figure 42). There is a concentration of 'other' services in the centre of Lambeth¹².

4.6 Maternity services

Figure 43 and Figure 44 show that there are two hospital maternity services in Lambeth: one located in the north (St Thomas' Hospital) and the other in the west (King's College Hospital) of the borough. Community antenatal clinics are relatively evenly spread north-south. However, the South East Locality has the fewest community antenatal clinics and there are eight wards in this Locality with no community provision.

4.7 Speech & language support services

Figure 45 and Figure 46 show that advice clinics are relatively evenly spread geographically. The fact that SALT services are delivered via nursery schools and classes means that residents

¹² 'Other' services are: Streatham Hill Citizens Advice Bureau, Waterloo Job Shop, Lambeth E-Learning Foundation, Estate Skills Partnership, Careers and Educational Advice (LBL), and Adult Learning Services (LBL)

in almost every ward have close access to these services. The exceptions are: Ferndale and Knight's Hill wards.

4.8 Services promoting public health

Figure 47 and Figure 48 show that all services are distributed across the borough. The north-half of Lambeth continues to have a greater concentration of services. The eight Stop Smoking Services are concentrated in the middle of Lambeth.

4.9 Maps

Figure 37 to Figure 48 overleaf show the location of services by ward and by Children's Centre Catchment Areas. Locality boundaries are shown in each map. For number references please see appendix.

4.9.1 Information & advice

Figure 37: Location of information and advice services by ward. For number references please see appendix.

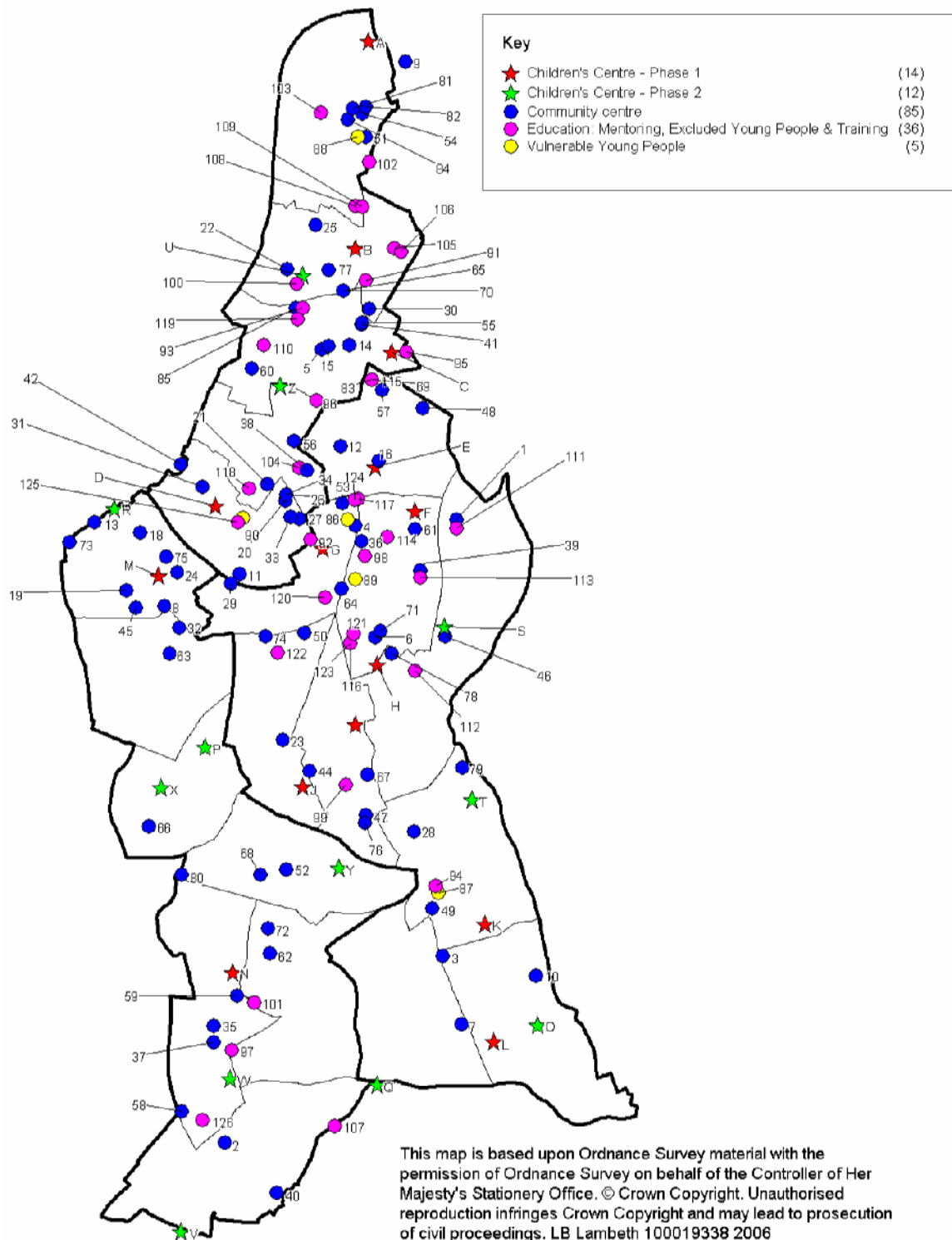
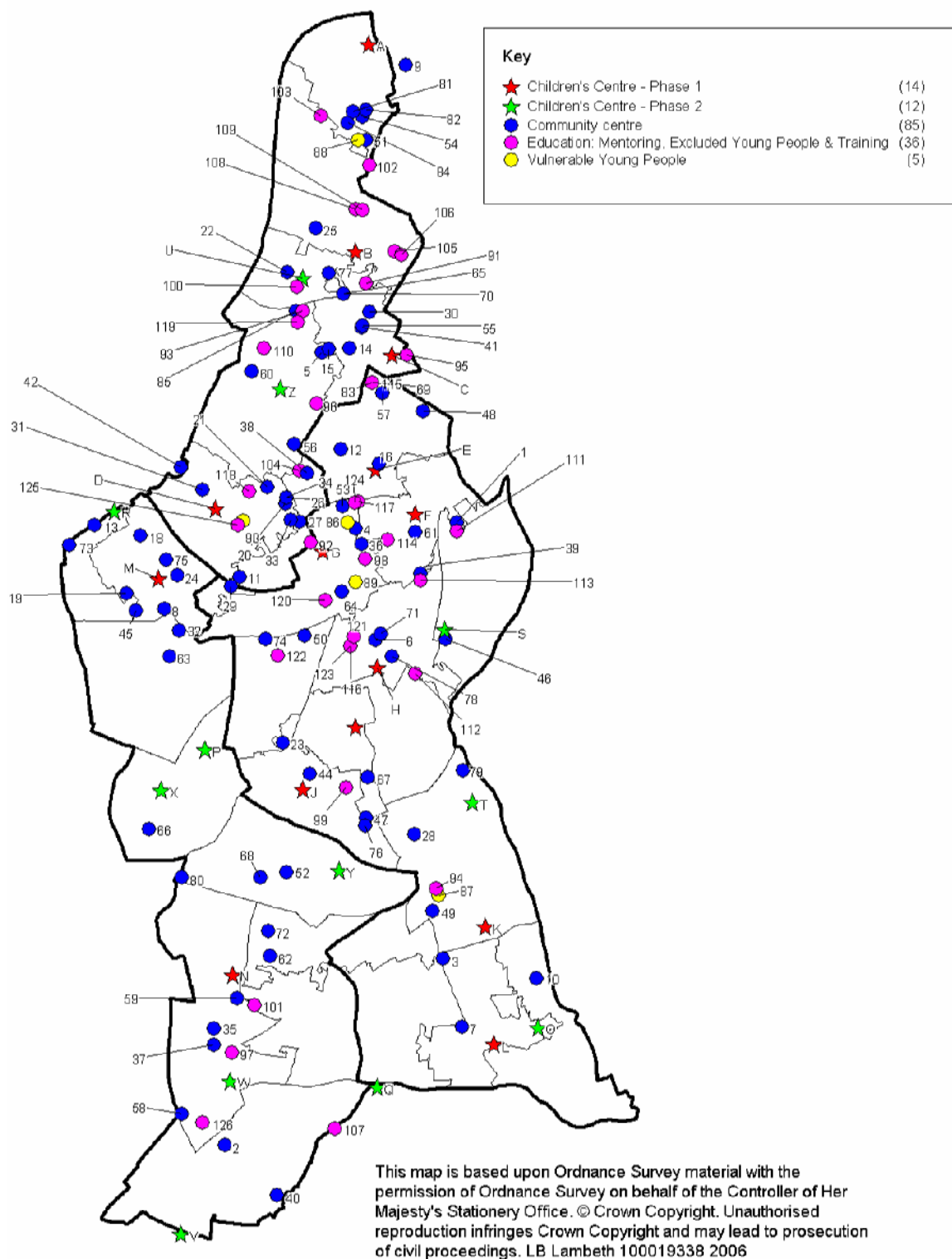


Figure 38: Information and advice services by Children's Centre Catchment Area. For number references please see appendix.



4.9.2 Family & parenting support

Figure 39: Family and parenting support services by ward. For number references please see appendix.

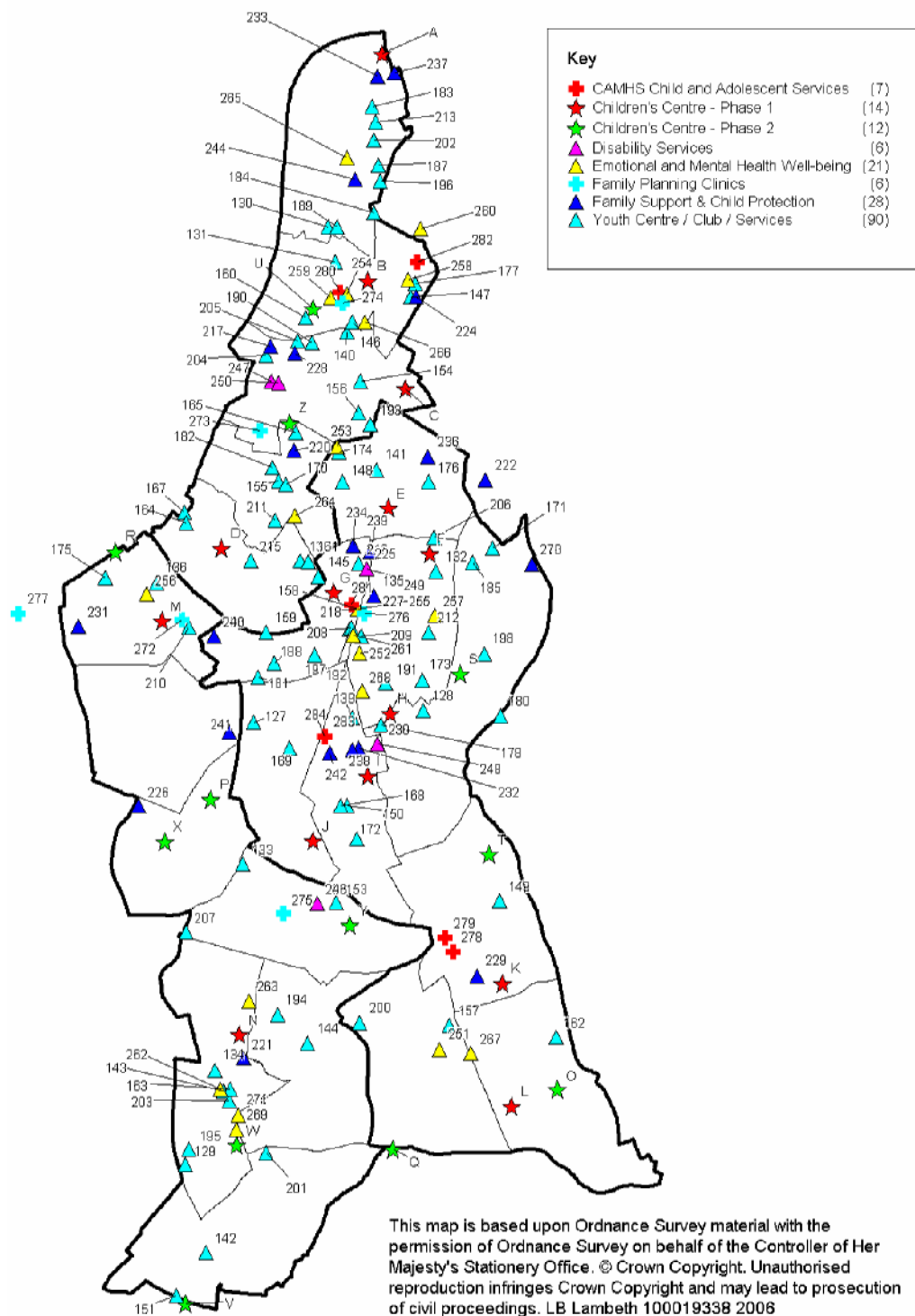
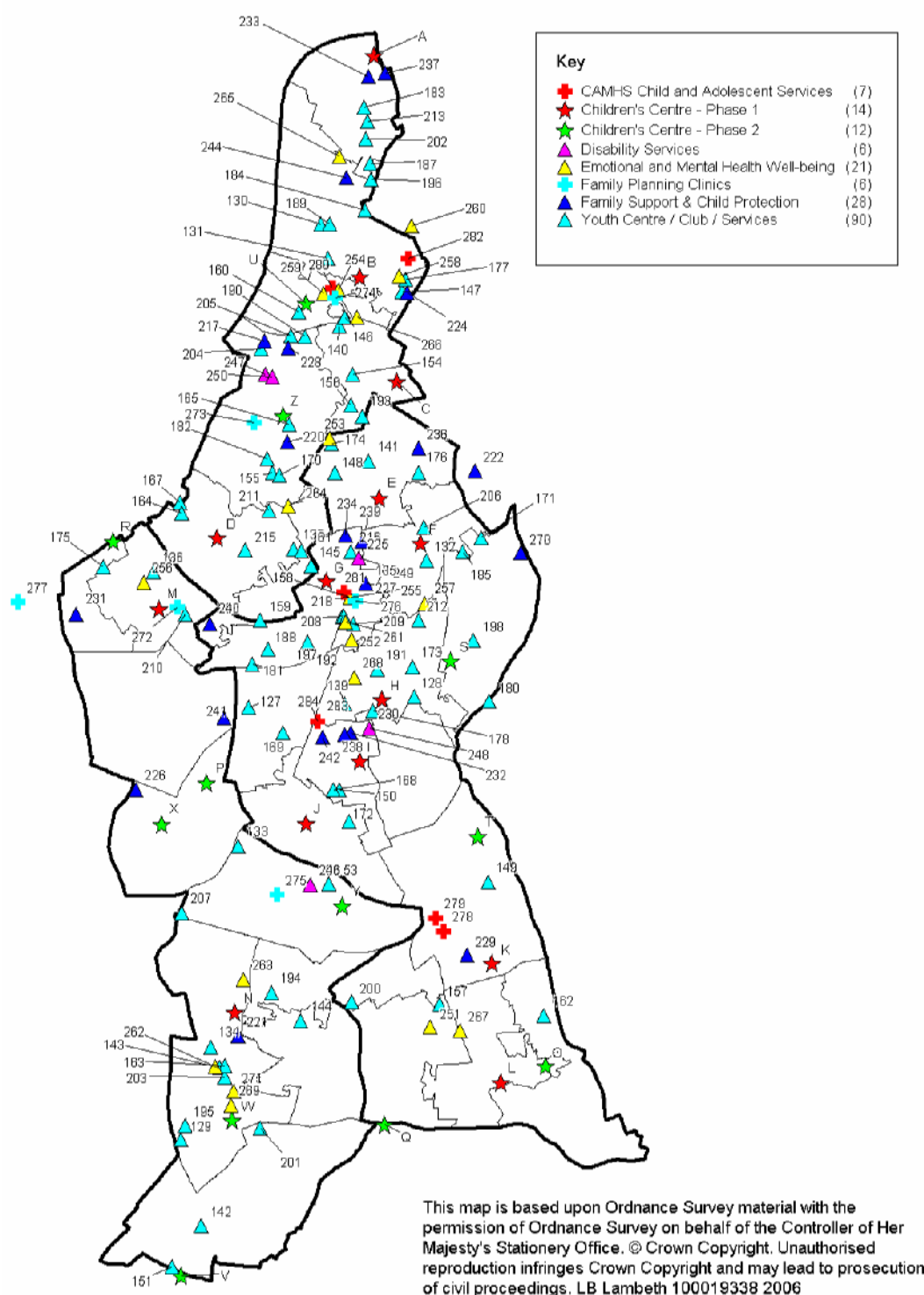


Figure 40: Family and parenting support services by Children's Centre Catchment Area. For number references please see appendix.



4.9.3 Employment support

Figure 41: Employment support services by ward. For number references please see appendix.

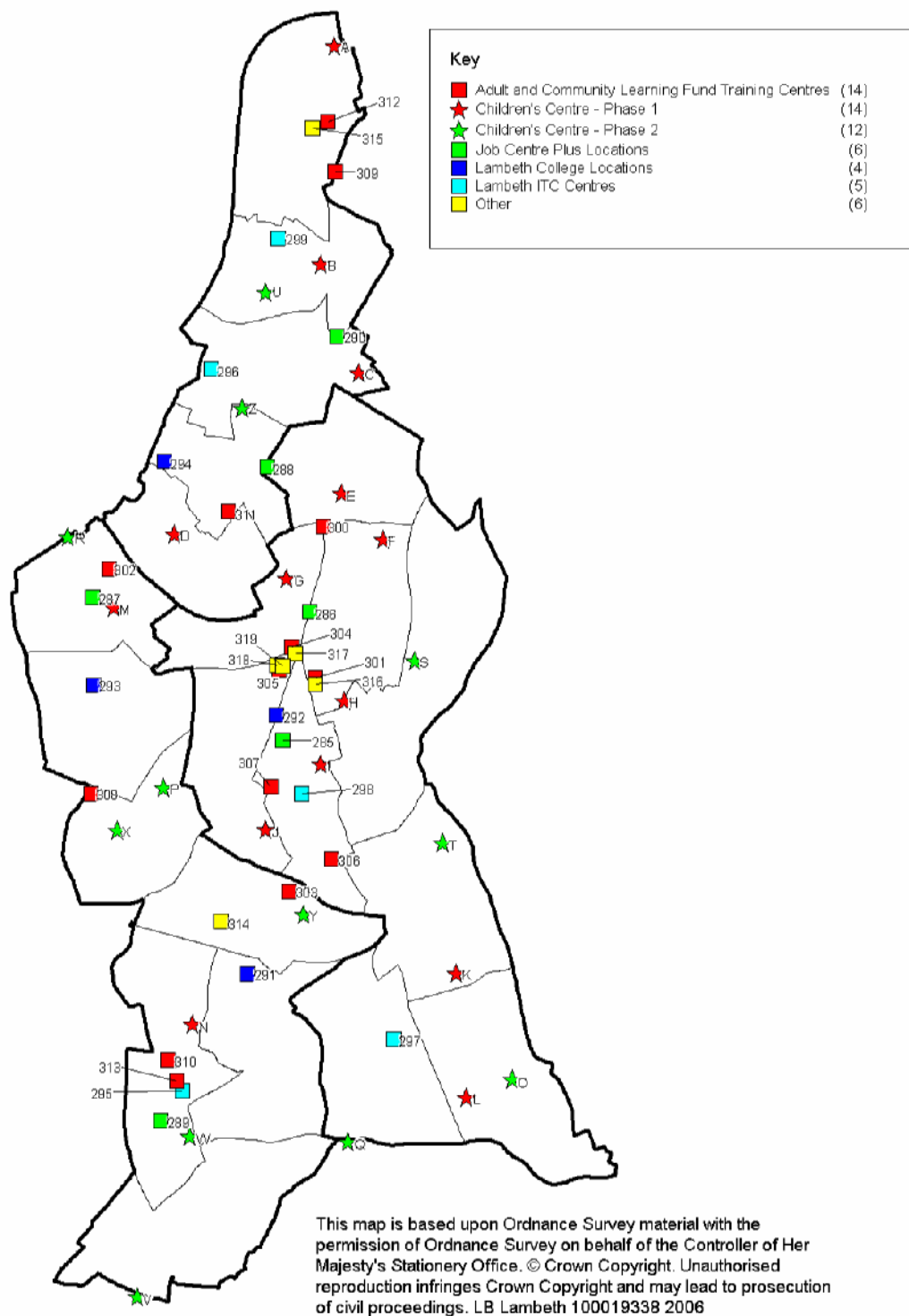
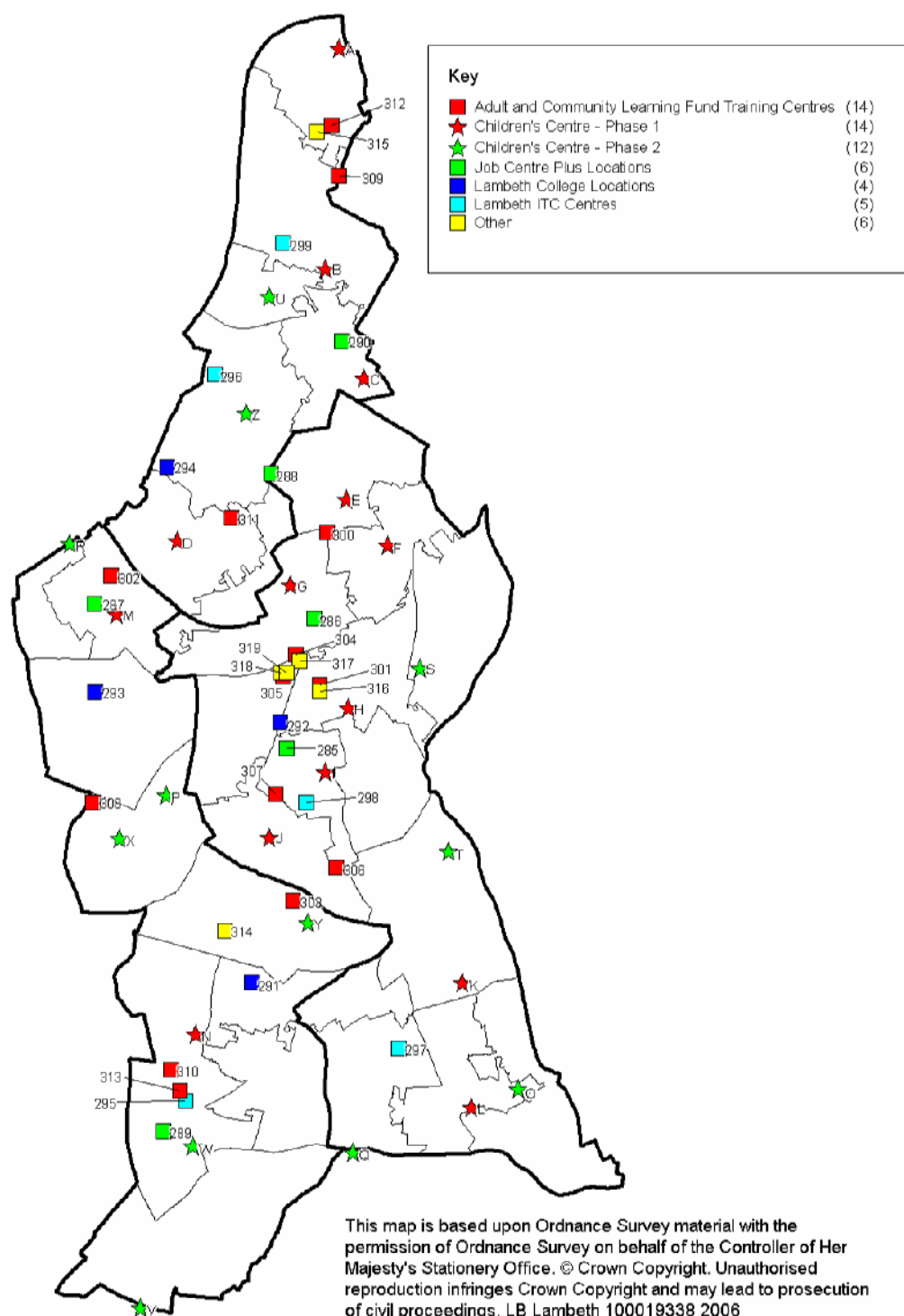


Figure 42: Employment support services by Children's Centre Catchment Area. For number references please see appendix.



4.9.4 Maternity services

Figure 43: Maternity services by ward. For number references please see appendix.

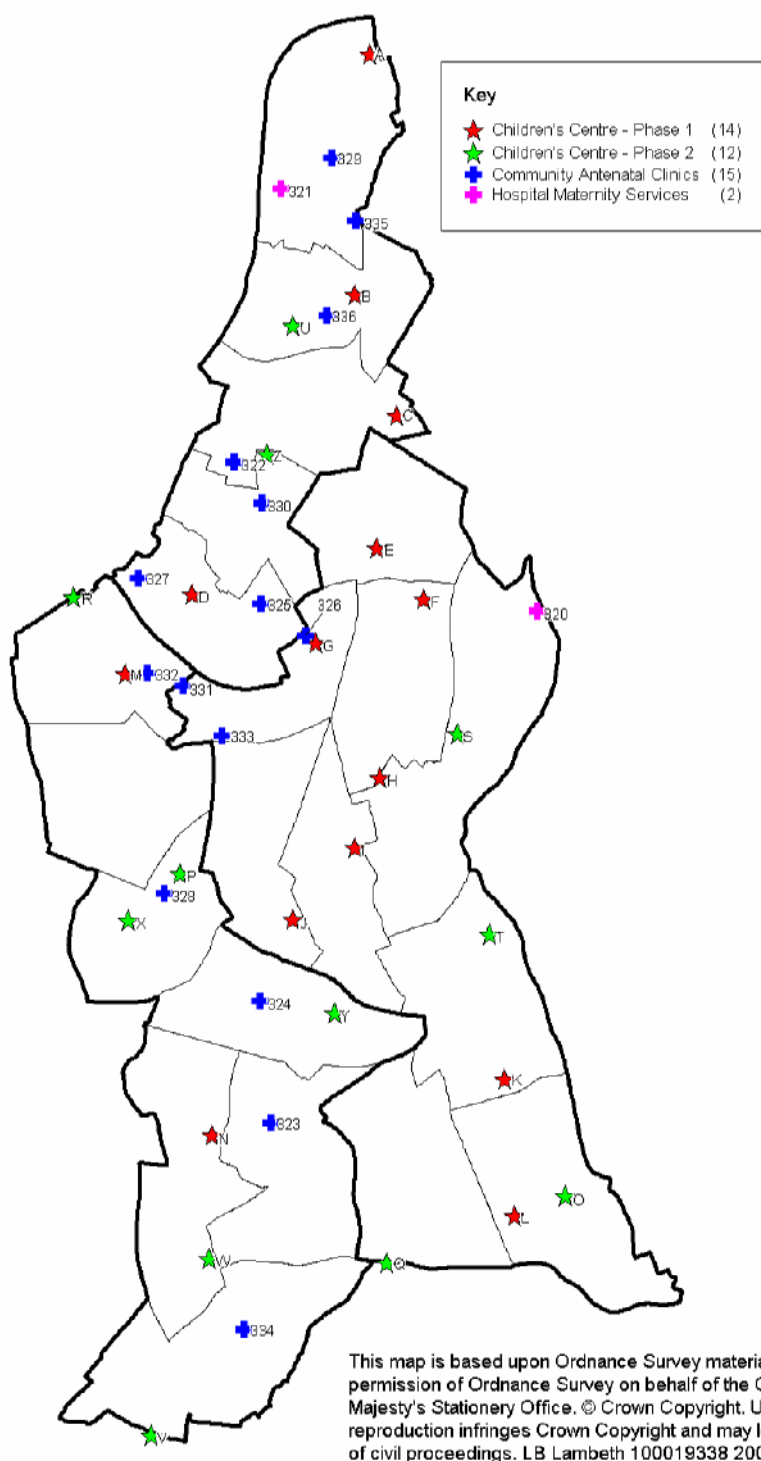
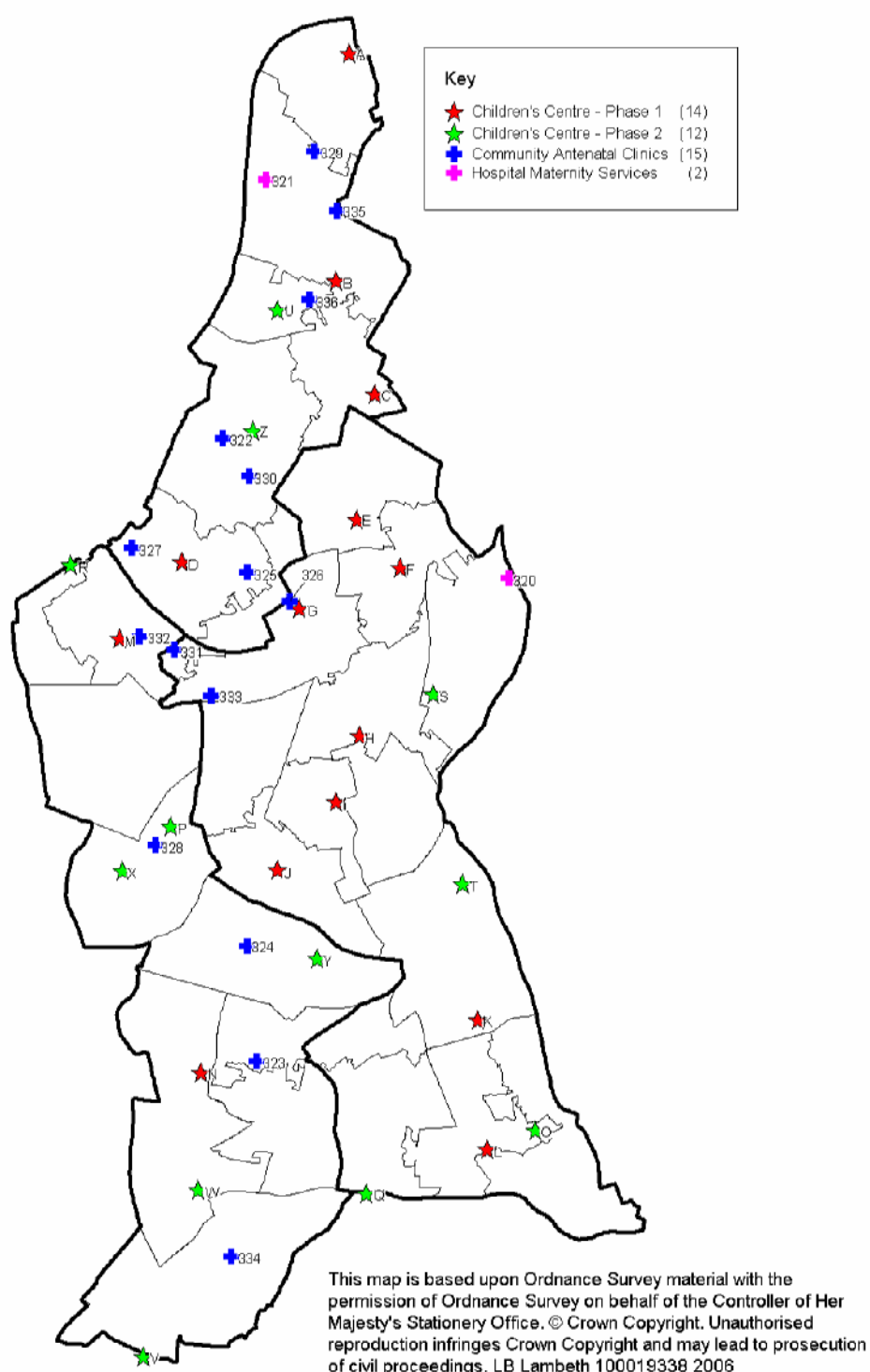


Figure 44: Maternity services by Children's Centre Catchment Area. For number references please see appendix.



4.9.5 Speech & language support services

Figure 45: Speech and language support services by ward. For number references please see appendix.

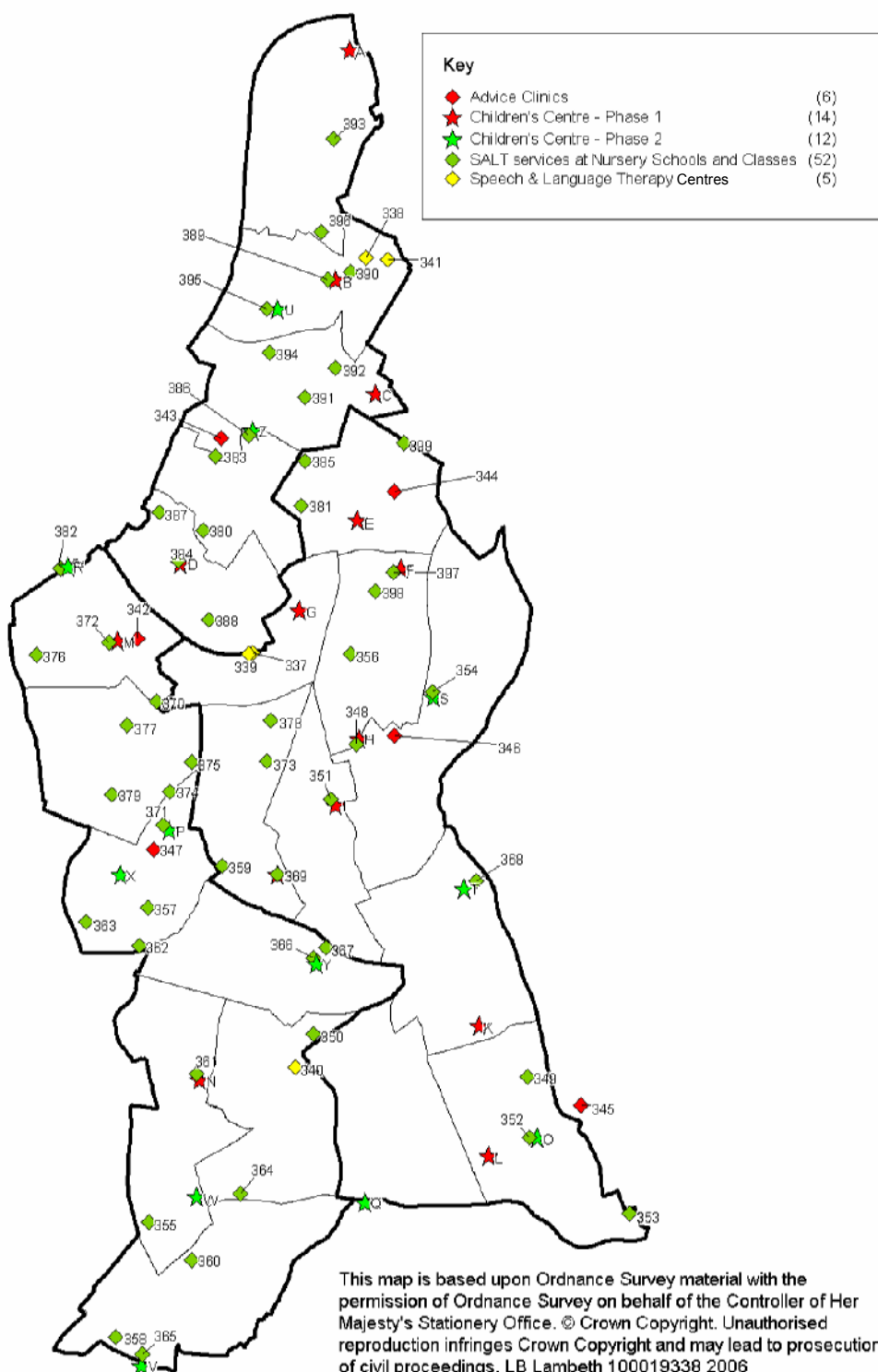
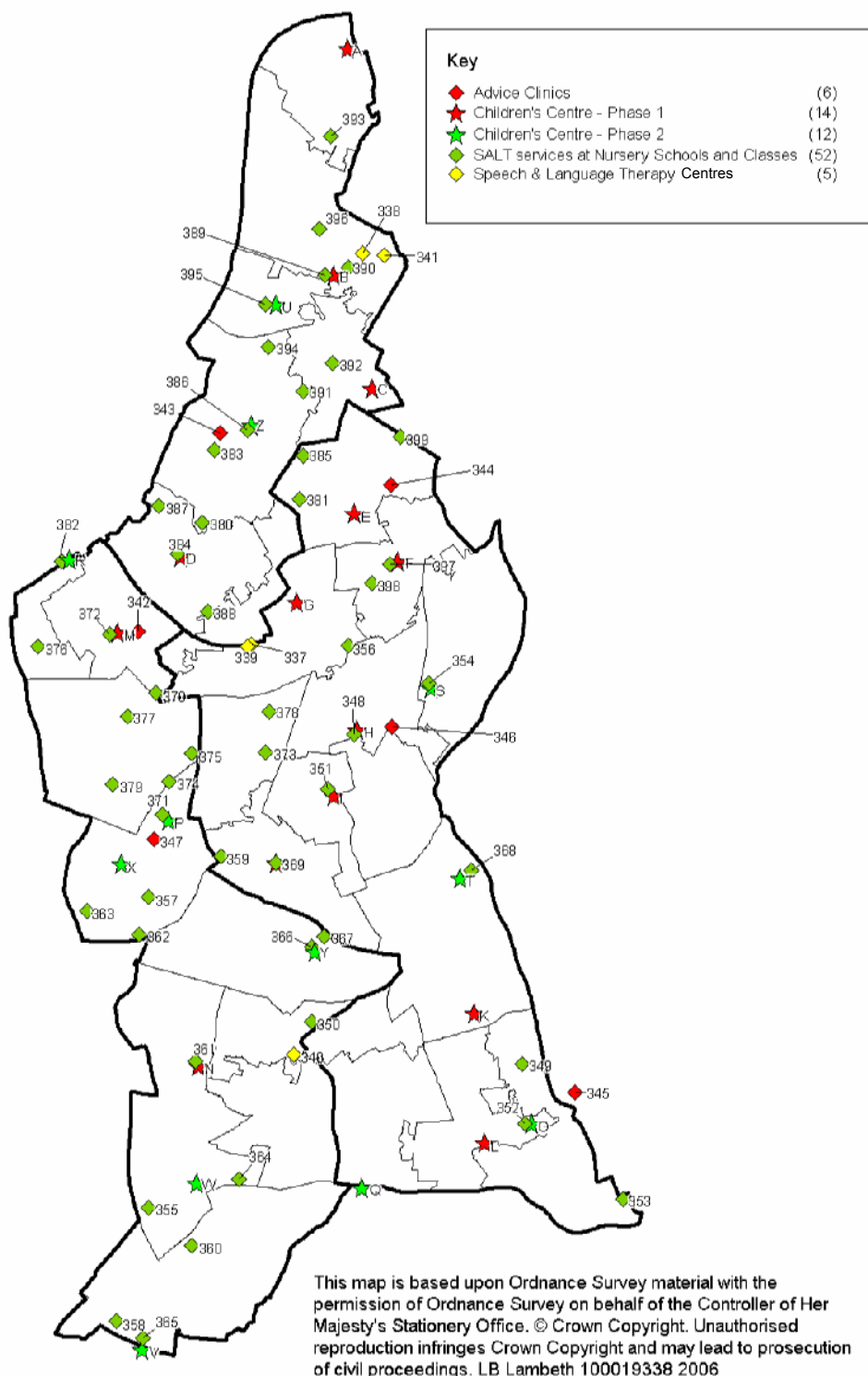


Figure 46: Speech and language support services by Children's Centre Catchment Area. For number references please see appendix.



4.9.6 Services promoting public health

Figure 47: Services that promote public health by ward. For number references please see appendix.

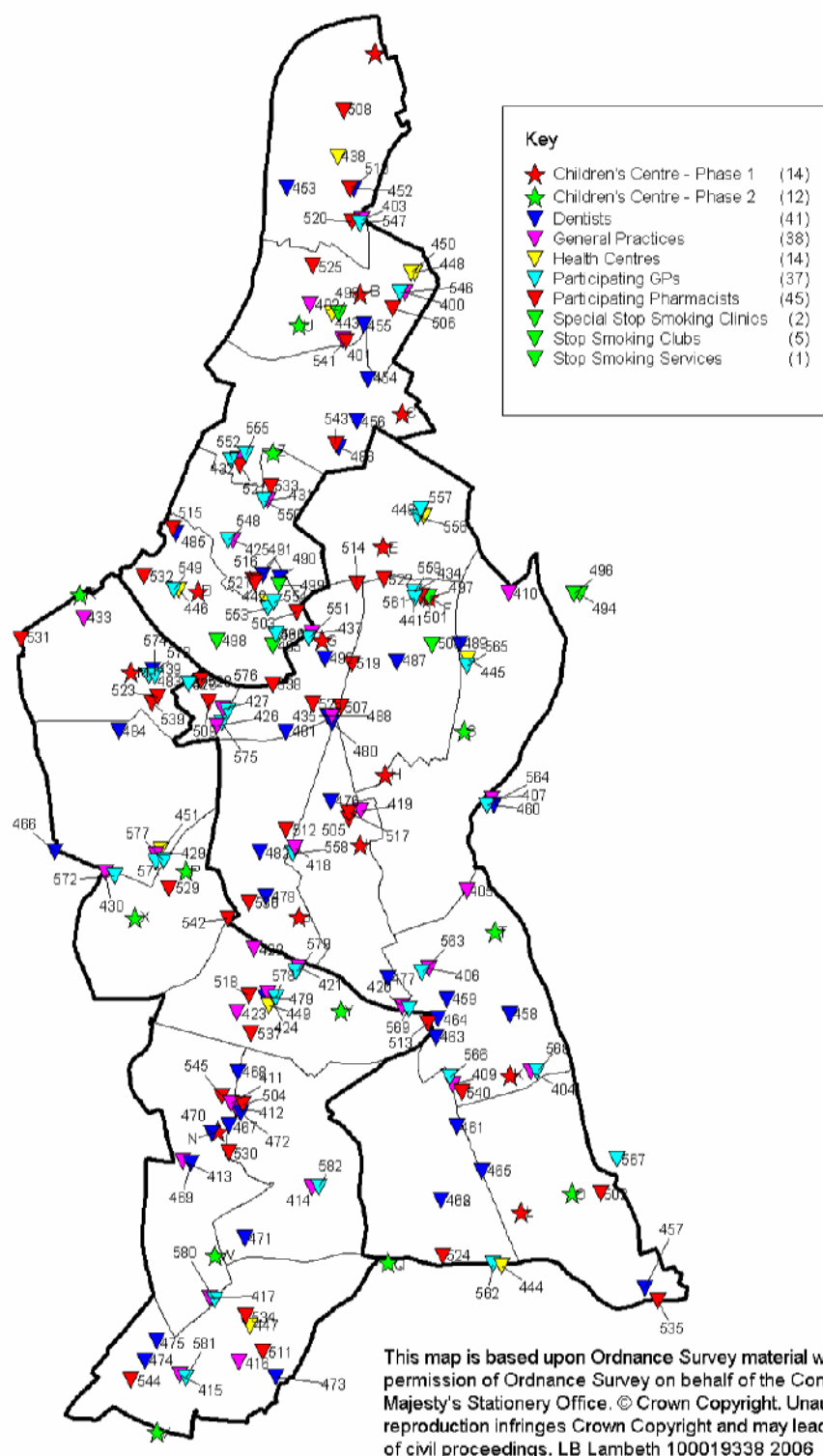
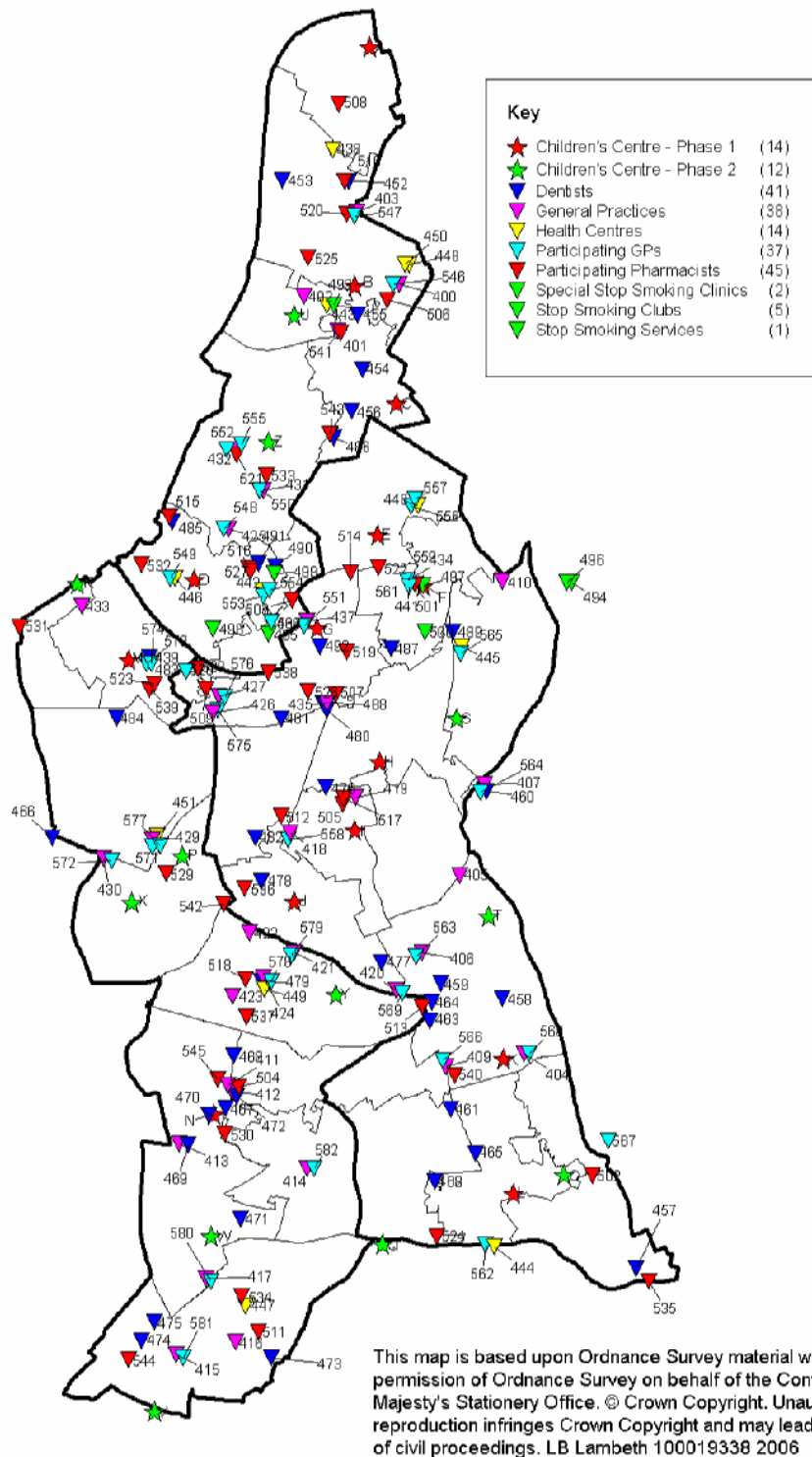


Figure 48: Services that promote public health by Children's Centre Catchment Area. For number references please see appendix.



5 Feedback from parents: questionnaire results

5.1 Summary

- The most commonly used family support services in Lambeth were child health, child's dental health and parental health.
- Support and advice that parents / carers would like to use are: child's dental health, education or training, child health, parental health, parenting support, and employment.
- BME parents / carers are more likely to be using advice / support on employment, education and training, and English language classes. BME parents / carers are also more likely to want to access support / advice on education and training, English language classes, housing, volunteering, stress and depression, domestic violence, and parenting.
- Lone parents are more likely to be using advice / support on housing and benefits, employment, education and training, stress and depression, and domestic violence. Lone parents are also more likely to want to access support / advice on housing and benefits, employment, disability and special needs, stress and depression, stopping smoking, and family planning.
- There were differences by employment status in the use of speech and language support, housing or benefits support, employment advice / support and antenatal or postnatal support. There were also differences by employment status in those who would like to use advice / support on employment, volunteering, education or training, parental health, stress or depression, domestic violence and parenting support.
- There were differences by ward in the current use of advice / support on parental health. There were also differences by ward in those who would like to access advice / support on child's dental health, employment, education or training, parental health, stress or depression and parenting.

5.2 Introduction

Questions on family support were included in a questionnaire designed principally to gather the views of parents / carers on childcare. This section presents an analysis of these results. Further information about this questionnaire and about the profile of respondents can be found in the appendix. These

questions were completed by parents / carers of children aged 0-4.

5.3 A note about calculations & analysis

Throughout this section we have treated missing responses as missing. As a result, the percentages shown relate to the percentage of respondents who answered that particular question.

We have undertaken statistical significance testing as well as tests on the strength of relationships. In this report a significance level of 5% is used when reporting statistically significant findings. This means we are 95% certain that the findings do not occur by chance¹³.

The analysis also includes measures of association and correlation. This helps to give an indication of the strength of relationships between variables¹⁴. In this report we have used Eta²¹⁵ and Cramer's V¹⁶ analyses.

5.4 Analysis

Figure 49 shows the number of respondents who currently used a range of different family support services and those who would like to use these services.

The graph shows that:

- The areas of support / advice with the highest level of current use was child health (290 respondents), child dental health (237) and parental health (143).
- The areas of support / advice with the highest number of respondents wishing to use the service was: child's dental health (238), education or training (201) and child health (196). A high number of parents / carers also

¹³ When a finding is shown to be statistically significant it means that we can be very sure that the finding is reliable. It is unlikely to have occurred by chance. Significance is a statistical term that tells us how sure we are that a relationship or difference exists between variables. If findings are statistically significant the finding is likely to be true not just in the sample, but also from the population from which the sample is drawn. If findings are significant in a sample, then they are generalisable to the wider population from which the sample is drawn.

¹⁴ It is very important to note that the level of significance has nothing to do with the size or importance of a difference. It is, as stated above, simply concerned with the probability of that difference arising by chance. Measures of association and correlation such as spearman's rank, pearsons' r, gamma, phi and ETA² all help us to assess the strength of relationships between two variables.

¹⁵ Eta² is a measure of explained variance. It expresses the amount of variation in the dependent variable that the independent variable exerts. For instance, having clouds in the sky (independent variable = cloud cover) may explain a great deal of variance in likelihood of rain (dependent variable). Eta² is a measure of how strongly or not two variables are related.

¹⁶ This is a measure of association that can be used with cross-tabulated data that is 2 columns by 2 rows (often referred to as 2 by 2 tables). The measure of association is like a correlation. 0 indicates that there is no correlation, whilst 1 indicates a perfect correlation. It is possible for 2 variables to be correlated, but that the correlation may not be statistically significant. Cramer's V is indicative of the strength of relationship (association) between 2 variables.

wanted to access advice / support on parental health (178), parenting support (171) and employment advice / support (156).

Figure 49: Chart showing number of parents / carers who currently use services and those would like to use services

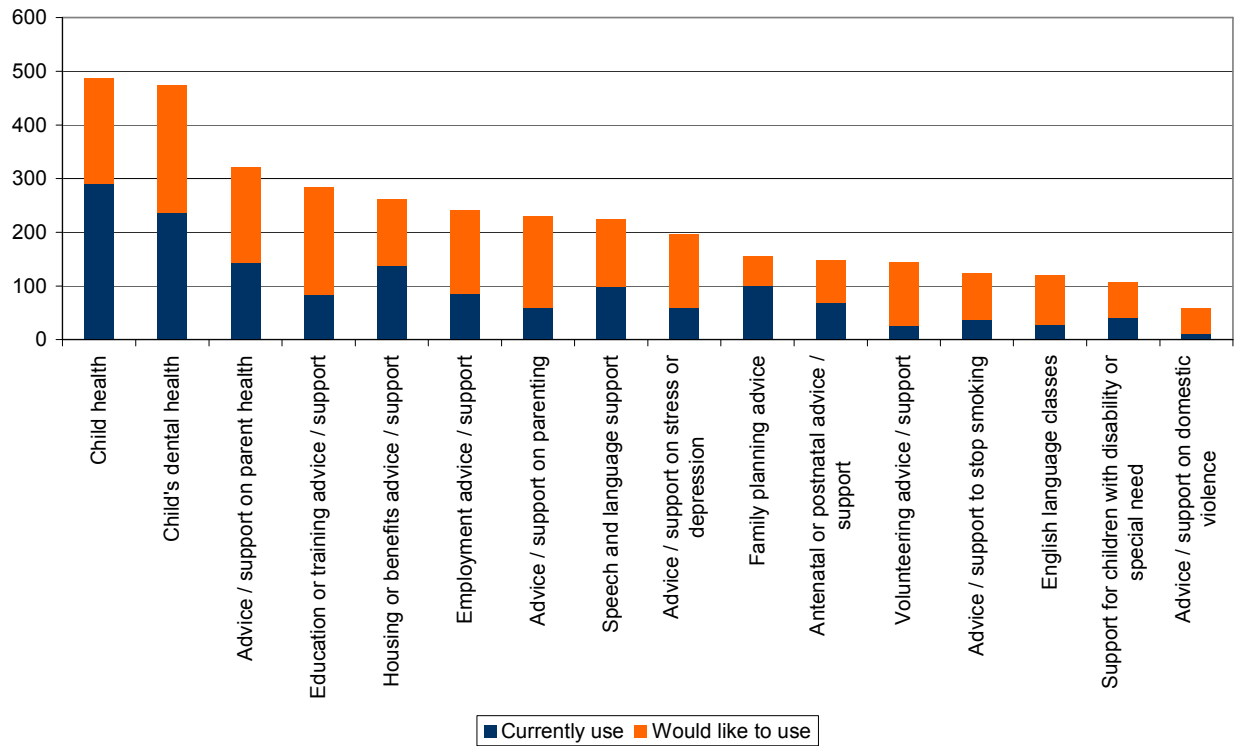


Figure 50: Table showing number of parents / carers who currently use services and those would like to use services

Area of support / advice	Currently use	Would like to use
Child health	290	196
Child's dental health	237	238
Advice / support on parent health	143	178
Education or training advice / support	83	201
Housing or benefits advice / support	138	124
Employment advice / support	86	156
Advice / support on parenting	59	171
Speech and language support	98	125
Advice / support on stress or depression	60	137
Family planning advice	101	55
Antenatal or postnatal advice / support	69	79
Volunteering advice / support	26	118
Advice / support to stop smoking	38	87
English language classes	28	93
Support for children with disability or special need	40	67
Advice / support on domestic violence	12	47

Service usage and demand trends of respondents were tested for statistical significance against the following variables¹⁷:

¹⁷ There were no valid statistically significant findings by gender or number of children in household.

Figure 51: Statistically significant findings

Group	Services currently used	Services would like to use
Ethnicity ¹⁸	<p>Employment advice and support BME respondents were statistically more likely to be receiving employment advice or support¹⁹. 10.1% of BME respondents said they had received advice and/or support regarding employment advice and training compared to 6.7% of the White respondents.</p> <p>Education and training support BME respondents were statistically more likely to be receiving advice or support regarding 'Education or Training'²⁰. 10.1% of BME respondents said they were accessing advice and support on Education and Training compared to 5.8% of the White cohort.</p> <p>English language classes BME respondents were statistically more likely to be taking English language classes than White respondents²¹ at the time of the survey. 4.2% of BME respondents had used such a service, compared to 1.2% of the White cohort in the survey.</p>	<p>Education and training support BME respondents were statistically more likely to state that they 'would like to' access advice and support on Education and Training than the White cohort²². 22.1% of BME respondents stated that they would like to access such services compared to 15.1% of the White parent/ carer cohort.</p> <p>English language classes BME respondents were statistically much more likely to state they 'would like to' attend English classes than the White cohort²³. 12.1% of BME parent/ carers said they would like to receive such a service compared to 5.8% of the White cohort.</p> <p>Housing advice / support BME respondents were statistically more likely to state that they would like to access advice and support on Housing benefit than their White counterparts²⁴. 13.6% of BME respondents expressed a desire to access such support compared to 8.9% in the White group.</p> <p>Volunteering advice/ support BME respondents were also statistically more likely to state that they 'would like to' receive advice regarding volunteering than the White cohort²⁵. 13.2% of BME respondents expressed an interest in volunteering compared to 8.8% of the White respondents.</p> <p>Stress and depression advice / support BME respondents were more likely to wish to use support and advice for stress and depression²⁶. 14.5% of BME respondents expressed an interest in support compared to 10.3% of White respondents.</p> <p>Domestic violence BME respondents were more likely to want to access support and advice on domestic violence²⁷. 5.9% of BME respondents expressed an interest in support compared to 3.2% of White respondents.</p> <p>Parenting support and advice BME respondents were more likely to want to access parenting support and advice²⁸. 18.4% of BME respondents expressed an interest in support compared to 13.3% of White respondents.</p>

¹⁸ The number of people who responded within each ethnic group is too small to undertake reliable significance testing. As a result, ethnic groups have been combined and comparisons made between those who identify themselves as 'White' (i.e. White British, White Irish and Other White Group) and those who identify themselves as 'non-White' (i.e. all other ethnic groups).

¹⁹ sig. 0.046; Cramer's V 0.062

²⁰ sig. 0.010; Cramer's V 0.080

Group	Services currently used	Services would like to use
Family composition	<p>Housing and benefits advice Lone-parent respondents were more likely to be currently accessing support and advice on Housing or Benefits²⁹. 21.7% of lone-parents had accessed such support compared to 8.7% of respondents from two parent families.</p> <p>Employment support and advice Lone parent respondents were more likely to be accessing Employment advice than their two parent family parent/ carer counterparts³⁰. 13.8% of lone-parent respondents were currently using Employment advice or support at the time of the survey compared to 5.5% of two-parent respondents.</p> <p>Education and Training support/ advice: Lone-parents were much more likely to be accessing advice or support on Education and/or Training³¹ than respondents from two parent families. 14.4% of lone-parent respondents had accessed support/ advice on Education and Training compared to just 4.6% of respondents that formed part of two parent households.</p> <p>Stress and depression advice / support Lone parents were more likely to be accessing support or advice on stress and depression³². 8.8% of lone parents were accessing these services compared to 4.3% of two parent families.</p> <p>Domestic violence support / advice Lone parent families were more likely to be accessing support and advice on domestic violence³³. 2.1% of lone parents accessed this support compared to 0.6% of two parent families.</p>	<p>Housing and benefits advice Lone parents were also more likely to state that they '<i>would like to</i>' to access advice and support on Housing Benefit compared to respondents that formed part of a two parent household (14.7% compared to 10.0%).</p> <p>Employment support and advice Lone parents were also more likely to state that they '<i>would like to</i>' access advice and support on Employment than respondents from a two parent household³⁴ (19.4% compared to 12.3%).</p> <p>Disability/ Special Needs advice and support: Lone-parents were statistically more likely to state that they would like to access support and advice on disability/ special needs (8.8% of the lone-parent cohort compared to 4.8% amongst two parent family respondents).</p> <p>Stress and depression advice / support Lone parents were more likely to want to access support and advice on stress and depression³⁵. 17.3% of lone parents expressed an interest in accessing this service compared to 10.3% of two parent families.</p> <p>Stop smoking advice / support Lone parents were more likely to want to access support and advice on stopping smoking³⁶. 10.6% of lone parents expressed an interest in these services, compared to 6.4% of two parent families.</p> <p>Family planning advice / support Lone parents were more likely to want to access advice and support on family planning³⁷. 7.6% of lone parents expressed an interest in these services, compared to 3.7% of two parent families.</p>

²¹ sig. 0.006; Cramer's V 0.086

²² sig. 0.003, Cramer's V 0.091

²³ sig. 0.000, Cramer's V 0.112

²⁴ sig. 0.018, Cramer's V 0.074

²⁵ sig. 0.023, Cramer's V 0.071

²⁶ Sig. 0.044; Cramer's V 0.063

²⁷ Sig. 0.031; Cramer's V 0.067

²⁸ Sig. 0.025, Cramer's V 0.070

²⁹ sig. 0.000; Cramer's V 0.183

³⁰ sig. 0.000; Cramer's V 0.141

³¹ sig. 0.000; Cramer's V 0.170

³² Sig. 0.004, Cramer's V 0.090

³³ Sig. 0.035

³⁴ sig. 0.003; Cramer's V 0.095

³⁵ Sig. 0.002

³⁶ Sig. 0.021

³⁷ Sig. 0.008, Cramer's V 0.084

Group	Services currently used	Services would like to use
Employment status	<p>Speech and language advice / support Respondents who were looking for work were statistically more likely to be currently accessing 'speech and language advice/ support' than those in work, caring full-time or those in education or training³⁸: 18.9% of respondents who were 'looking for work' had accessed speech and language services compared to 7.7% of those in Education and Training and 6.7% of those respondents who were working full-time.</p> <p>Housing or benefits support / advice People who were employed (either full or part-time or working shifts) were less likely to have been currently seeking advice/ support on Housing Benefit than respondents who were looking for work, in education or training or were full-time carer³⁹. The group with the highest proportion of parent/ carers who had sought support on Housing Benefit was the group that were in 'Education and Training' (30.8%) followed by those 'looking for work' (26.4%) and full-time carers (18.4%). In contrast, only 6.9% of full-time and 10.3% of part-time workers had sought such advice.</p> <p>Employment advice / support Respondents 'looking for work' are statistically more likely to be currently using "employment advice/ support"⁴⁰ than those who are in employment: 26.4% of people 'looking for work' had sought employment advice/ support compared to 3.0% of those working shifts and 3.8% of those in full-time work.⁴¹</p> <p>Antenatal and postnatal support / advice Full-time parents / carers and those who were studying / training were more likely to be accessing antenatal and postnatal support⁴². For instance, 12.3% of full-time parents / carers and 11.5% of those studying or in training accessed these services.</p>	<p>Employment advice / support Full-time parents / carers (24.1%), those working part-time (23.0%) and those looking for work (18.9%) were more likely to want to access employment advice / support⁴³.</p> <p>Volunteering support / advice Those respondents who did not work were statistically more likely to say they 'would like to' access information on volunteering⁴⁴.</p> <p>Education and training support / advice The group most likely to state that they 'would like' to access information of Education and Training was the 'full-time parent/ carer' group (24.1% expressing interest) followed by those working part-time (23%) and those 'looking for work' (18.9%).</p> <p>Advice / support on parental health Those looking for work were more likely to want to access advice and support on their health than those working shifts or in full time work, i.e. 24.5% compared to 6.1% and 12.1% respectively⁴⁵.</p> <p>Stress and depression support / advice Those looking for work were more likely to want to access support / advice on stress and depression. For instance, 22.6% of those seeking work wish to access this type of advice, compared to 3.0% of those working shifts and 9.7% of those working full-time⁴⁶.</p> <p>Domestic violence advice / support Those who were studying or training were more likely to want to access advice or support on domestic violence⁴⁷. For instance, 13.5% of those studying or training wished to access this support, compared to 2.8% of those working full-time and 2.8% of full-time parents / carers.</p> <p>Parenting support / advice Parents / carers who were studying or in training were more likely to want to access parenting support (25.0%) than those working shifts (3.0%), looking for work (13.2%) or working full-time (13.3%)⁴⁸.</p>

³⁸ sig. 0.049³⁹ sig. 0.000⁴⁰ sig. 0.000⁴¹ sig. 0.000⁴² sig. 0.003⁴³ Sig. 0.018⁴⁴ sig. 0.018⁴⁵ Sig. 0.009⁴⁶ Sig. 0.017⁴⁷ Sig. 0.014⁴⁸ Sig. 0.038

Group	Services currently used	Services would like to use
Ward of residence	<p>Advice / support on parental health Parents / carers in Vassall (31.3%), Herne Hill (29.2%) and Prince's (26.2%) wards were more likely to be accessing advice / support on parental health than those in Thurlow Park (2.3%) and Oval (5.6%)⁴⁹.</p>	<p>Child's dental health Parent/ carers who were resident in Bishop's, Brixton and Clapham Common wards were most likely to state they would like to access this service whilst residents of Stockwell, Thornton, Vassall and Coldharbour were least likely to state that they 'would like to use' advice/ support on dental care⁵⁰.</p> <p>Employment support / advice Respondents resident in Bishop's, Streatham Hill and Clapham Town were most likely to state they'd like to access such support whilst residents of Thornton, Stockwell, Clapham Common and Herne Hill were the least likely to show an interest in such services.⁵¹</p> <p>Education and training support /advice Respondents resident in Bishop's, Tulse Hill and Streatham South were most likely to state they'd like support/ advice on Education for their child whilst respondents living in Thornton, Streatham Hill and Clapham Common were least likely of the localities to show interest⁵².</p> <p>Advice / support on parental health Parents / carers in Bishop's (33.3%), Prince's (31.0%), and Thurlow Park (27.3%) were more likely to state that they would like to access advice / support on parental health⁵³. This is compared to 3.7% of parents / carers in Ferndale and 7.7% in Larkhall and Thornton.</p> <p>Advice / support on stress and depression Parents / carers in Vassall and Bishop's were more likely to want to access advice on stress and depression than those in Clapham Common and Ferndale (31.3% and 27.8% compared to 0.0% and 3.7%)⁵⁴.</p> <p>Parenting support / advice Parents / carers from Bishop's (33.3%), Streatham South (28.6%) and Clapham Common (27.3%) were more likely to want to access parenting support⁵⁵. This compares to 0.0% in Thornton and 5.3% in Stockwell.</p>

⁴⁹ Sig. 0.027

⁵⁰ sig. 0.006

⁵¹ sig. 0.025

⁵² sig. 0.042

⁵³ Sig. 0.026

⁵⁴ Sig. 0.004

⁵⁵ Sig. 0.019

6 Feedback from parents: focus groups

6.1 Summary

- 71 parents / carers participated in focus groups on family support services.
- The most commonly used services were services supporting parents' / carers' health, antenatal and postnatal support, and services supporting child health. Services that parents / carers would most like to use were: employment advice / support, speech and language support and disability / special needs services.
- A range of feedback was provided in relation to the following services: antenatal and postnatal support, Jobcentre Plus services, GP services, SEN and disability support, dentists, advice and support on benefits and education / training.
- A number of cross-cutting improvement suggestions were put forward: improvements to information services, improvements for speakers of English as an additional language, lack of affordable flexible childcare and concern about the loss of Sure Start Local Programme services.
- New or different services suggested included: emergency childcare, parent advocates, changes to education / training, more networking opportunities, improved child-friendly fitness provision and nutrition advice.

6.2 Introduction

This section presents a summary and analysis of the five focus groups conducted on local family support services. Consultations took place with the following groups:

Figure 52: Focus group attendees

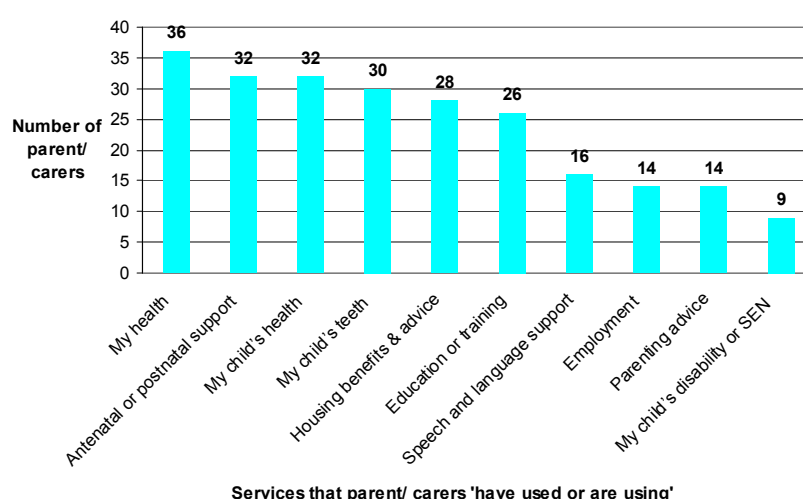
Focus group	Number of respondents
Gipsy Hill	14
Kennington and Vauxhall	13
Tulse Hill	7
Waterloo	11
Spanish and Portuguese speakers (two focus groups)	26
<i>Total</i>	<i>71</i>

6.3 Service use and demand

6.3.1 Services currently used

Focus group participants were asked to indicate which services they were currently using or had used in the past. Results are shown in Figure 53. It shows that the most popular services concerned the respondent's health needs (36 users), followed by 'antenatal and postnatal support' (32 users) and services related to their 'children's health needs' (32 users). The least used family support service were services dealing with respondents' 'children's disability or SEN' (9 users), followed by 'parenting advice' (14 users) and 'Employment support/ advice' (14 users).

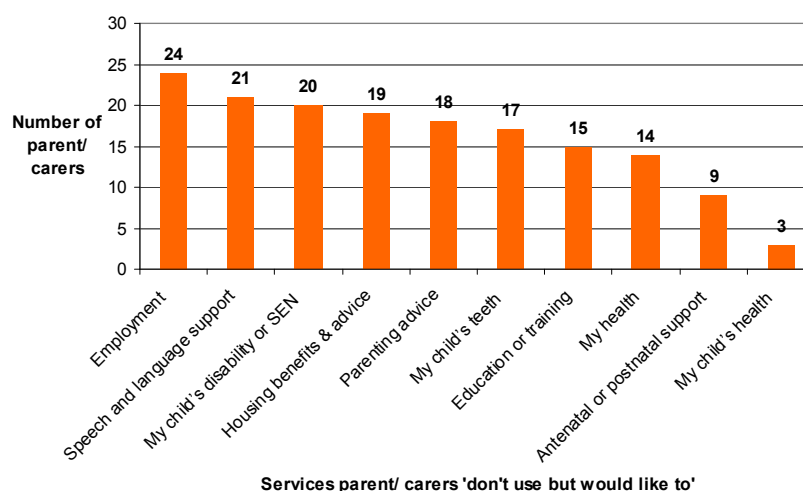
Figure 53: Services that respondents are using or have used in the past



6.3.2 Services that respondents would like to use

The most popular family support service that parents/ carers said they 'don't use but would like to' was 'employment advice/ support' (24 users), 'speech and language support' (21 users) and services providing support and advice on their 'children's disability or SEN' (20 users). The least commonly cited service that parent/ carer respondents 'don't use but would like to' was children's health services (3 users), antenatal and postnatal support (9 users) and health services for the parent/ carer themselves (14 users).

Figure 54: Services that respondents don't currently use but would like to



The remainder of this report details feedback from focus groups on different aspects of family support. It includes positive feedback and improvement suggestions.

6.4 Feedback on specific services

6.4.1 Antenatal and postnatal support

There was a blend of different opinions (both positive and negative) expressed about local antenatal and postnatal support:

- **Health Visitors:** Respondents from Waterloo praised the local Health Visitor whose postnatal group '*strongly encouraged mutual support between parents*'. The group was said to be run in a relaxed non-medical, drop-in environment (which makes the experience more '*human*'). Parents said they felt comfortable asking questions and found the themed workshops very useful. The delivery of this service was all the more welcome because there had previously been no postnatal group.
- **Interpreters:** Respondents from the Portuguese focus group highlighted how useful it was to have a Portuguese interpreter at the antenatal class that they visited.

A number of parent/ carers in a range of focus groups criticised Lambeth's antenatal and postnatal support. They raised the following concerns:

- **Lack of provision:** Some respondents stated that they were unable to use antenatal and postnatal support even though they wanted to. For instance: respondents from Gipsy Hill said that no antenatal support was

available at Paxton. As a result, some members of the group had set up their own support group with other parents. This is a useful forum supported by a Health Visitor from Kingswood Estate and is still running.

- **No continuity of care:** Respondents from Tulse Hill and Waterloo reported seeing a number of different practitioners and stated that they would like to see improved continuity of care from Health Visitors and Midwives.
- **Support received:** Some respondents in Tulse Hill and Waterloo raised concerns about the level of support and advice that they received from health visitors and / or midwives. In particular, they highlighted how they would like better signposting and referral to other services / networks that can provide support. Specific comments were made on the midwife service in Waterloo. Respondents felt that access to the service and quality of time spent with practitioners could be improved.
- **Insufficiently long appointment times:** Respondents from Tulse Hill felt that a 10 minute appointment was unrealistically brief and that more time was needed. In one example the parent/ carer didn't have time to get the child undressed, checked and dressed again in the time provided and so the child had to be dressed in the cold corridor. Double bookings were perceived to be standard practice by carers from Tulse Hill. Respondents stated that this results in less time for consultation.
- **Inadequate breastfeeding support:** Respondents from Tulse Hill stated they were given inadequate support on breastfeeding problems as well as postnatal depression (PND). Many respondents stated that they did not feel listened to and received generic, '*one-size-fits-all*' care.
- **Delays in Referrals:** Parent/ carers from Gipsy Hill and Waterloo stated that the length of time between referral and delivery of postnatal services was unacceptably long.

The following recommendations were made concerning how antenatal and postnatal support could be improved:

- **More provision:** Mothers in Waterloo said they would like to see more antenatal and postnatal classes, including parenting classes, and that this extension of the service should encapsulate observation in people's homes and home visits.

- **Group setting:** Antenatal and postnatal support should be in a group setting where other parents' views can be listened to and social and support networks can be formed.
- **Refresher courses for second-time parents:** Those who had more than one child would like access to refresher parenting classes. For instance, second time mums from Waterloo said that they felt excluded from the workshops and that these services should be open to all.
- **Continuity of care:** Many parent/ carers stated that the quality and continuity of their care would be enhanced if they were cared for by the same practitioner.
- **Better training:** Several parent/ carers from Waterloo and Kennington and Vauxhall requested more person-centred and personalised support from the health visiting teams.

6.4.2 Jobcentre Plus

Whilst some groups criticised services provided by their local Jobcentre Plus there was some praise for this service. The focus group in Tulse Hill praised the '*Back-to-Work*' support offered by the Jobcentre Plus specifically citing: access to computers; advice on CV writing; support and advice on what to do and next steps; access to and use of the phone; crèche facilities (this was seen as extremely important) and helpfulness and flexibility of lone parent adviser.

Some respondents made negative comments about the services provided by their local Jobcentre Plus. Their concerns included:

- **Provision for parent/ carers:** Respondents in Tulse Hill stated that the Jobcentre Plus could better cater for people with children both in terms of making appointments and providing childcare provision and/ or crèche facilities. Respondents in Vauxhall and Kennington echoed this point stating that no childcare was provided. There was a view expressed by respondents that they would welcome more personalised and responsive support from Jobcentre Plus that helped them find work that was relevant and interesting and was accompanied by support for finding appropriate and affordable childcare.
- **Levels of support:** Tulse Hill's respondents would welcome more advice and support aimed at supporting parents / carers into work (e.g. CV writing). They felt that

this kind of support was more likely to result in them securing a job.

6.4.3 General Practitioners

Respondents from Gipsy Hill praised the all-in-one provision at Paxton. This service which is provided on one site allows parent/ carers to: get a health check; make a GP appointment; see a nurse; attend the child clinic; visit and arrange visits from a health visitor; and access the asthma clinic all on one site. The only criticism of this service was the lack of antenatal provision.

A number of parent/ carers from a variety of the focus groups criticised the quality of the service delivered by their local GP. Criticism included:

- **Poor service for speakers of English as an additional language:** Within the Spanish-speaking group the majority of parents have had a bad experience with their GP. Most were not aware that they could ask to see a different professional if they weren't happy with the service. Portuguese-speaking respondents agreed that improved access to interpreters at GP appointments was required.
- **Difficulty in booking appointments:** Respondents in Gipsy Hill and Tulse Hill stated that they had a lot of difficulty getting appointments with a GP.
- **Insufficiently long appointments:** Due to time constraints many parents/ carers in Tulse Hill tended to store up health concerns and then go to the GP with the whole family to discuss them. GPs fail to take this into account, however, and fail to allocate enough time in appointments to cover all the necessary ground.
- **Poor location:** Respondents in Tulse Hill stated that GPs were difficult to get to and that GPs travel to the patient in the event of emergencies. It was also suggested that GPs should be co-located with other child provision for convenience.

6.4.4 SEN Services

Although there were positive opinions expressed amongst some parent/ carers about SEN services some respondents expressed concern about these services in Lambeth:

- **Long waiting lists:** Carers from Gipsy Hill raised concern about the waiting lists for specialist services,

specifically Dyspraxia, Occupational Therapy and Autism.

- **Confusion about SEN 'statementing' process:** Respondents from Gipsy Hill also expressed confusion about the 'statementing' process. Parents were unsure about all aspects including who carries out the assessment and next steps following diagnosis.
- **Patchy provision:** Members of the Gipsy Hill focus group stated there was varying provision between schools for Dyspraxia, dyslexia and ADHD.

6.4.5 NHS Dentists

Some carers had negative observations concerning dental provision in their local area:

- **Lack of availability:** Several parent/ carers from Gipsy Hill stated that it was very difficult to find an NHS dentist for their child.
- **Lack of information:** There is a lack of signposting/ information on which dentists might have spaces and their location. Finding out information is very difficult.
- **Withdrawal of In-School checks:** Concern was expressed in Gipsy Hill about the curtailment of in-school dental checks. Alternatives are very expensive. Going private costs £15 per child, per check-up, excluding treatment costs.

6.4.6 Advice and support on Benefits

The following improvement suggestions were put forward for advice and support on benefits:

- **Better advice on tax credits:** The Gipsy Hill group suggested more advice on working tax credits. It was suggested that perhaps the profile of the CIS should be raised in order to better fulfil this function.
- **Better Housing advice/ support:** Contributors to the Vauxhall and Kennington group suggested improving support and advice around housing benefit and 'getting things to happen and progressing cases'. This could include better support when people are transferring accommodation.
- **Catering for busy parent/ carers:** Benefits offices should take into account the difficulty parent/ carers

have with getting to the relevant offices to collect forms when they have children and may be juggling a couple of jobs or caring commitments.

- **Appointments:** Benefits offices should be more flexible when it comes to booking appointments and should take into account 'the impracticalities of working life' (respondent from Waterloo).

6.4.7 Education support and advice

Many respondents spoke of their frustration at the barriers that existed that prevented them from entering or continuing their education. The main barriers identified were:

- **Affordable childcare:** Respondents from Waterloo, Tulse Hill, Gipsy Hill and Vauxhall & Kennington all stressed that the primary problem with accessing education was the lack of accessible, affordable childcare that parent/ carers could use while attending courses. Respondents from Gipsy Hill gave an example of when they tried to attend basic computer skills at the Norwood Achievement Partnership but several parent/ carers said they had to curtail their courses as the venue due to a lack of appropriate childcare.
- **Finding courses of appropriate length:** Appropriate syllabuses and course length were identified by a number of respondents. A need was identified for short, intensive courses that fitted parents' hours. Everyone felt that they would benefit from having improved access to computers. A number of parents in Gipsy Hill would like to develop their basic computer skills. Course syllabuses must focus on the correct subject matter and be designed in an accessible way. Particular emphasis was placed on having improved access and understanding of computers by a number of focus group participants. Respondents stressed the importance of parents having computer skills for their child's learning. The parents often *'feel left out'* as children get early access to computers through school.

6.5 Cross cutting issues

A number of cross-cutting issues were raised by focus group participants. These issues cut across specific services and included comments on:

- Improvements to information services
- Information and support provided in languages other than English

- Lack of childcare provision
- Praise of Sure Start Local Programme model

6.5.1 Improvements to information services

Parent/ carers attending the Spanish-speaking focus group as well as the groups in Vauxhall & Kennington and Gipsy Hill complained about a general lack of information available about local services. It was suggested that information should be distributed to all local organisations and services and should be translated into relevant community languages. Parents mentioned mail outs as a very effective way of getting access to information on what's happening in the local area. Some respondents stated that it was often impossible to know whether services were not being sufficiently well sign-posted or were simply not being provided. A 'one-stop' drop-in or telephone information line was seen as a good solution to this problem.

There was a perception amongst a number of the focus groups that information was inconsistently provided between areas, practitioners were poor at sign-posting and referring parent/ carers to related services and that information was not presented in an accessible format. Suggested solutions included:

- **Providing an information pack:** Carers from Vauxhall & Kennington suggested developing an information pack with contact details for all relevant services and organisations. These packs should be translated, readily available at point of delivery (e.g. health visitors; midwives; GP), include information about complementary childcare services (to facilitate use of family support services), be timed appropriately so as not to arrive too soon after the baby's birth (when parent/ carers are exhausted), include basic information to avoid unnecessary referral to other services (e.g. nutrition; breastfeeding; teething; weaning) and include a card with key numbers for easy reference and in case of emergency.
- **Improving services for parents with disabled children:** Respondents from Vauxhall and Kennington stated that parents of disabled children or children with SEN should be provided with the specific information that they need.
- **Provide better information on childcare and education:** Parents/ carers in Tulse Hill expressed confusion about types of childcare (e.g. pre-school and nursery and getting into primary schools). This extended to general confusion about the different types of

childcare available, how they were different and which ones the free entitlement related to.

- **Focusing on vulnerable groups:** Respondents from Vauxhall & Kennington and Tulse Hill argued that certain groups (e.g. first-time parents; lone-parents) suffer the most from poor information and would reap the greatest benefit from better service-information.
- **More provision for second-time parents:** There was a perception amongst several groups that practitioners assume too often that parents/ carers on their second child know everything already and no longer require support/ advice.

6.5.2 Services provided in languages other than English

Both the Spanish and Portuguese speaking focus groups stressed the import of services and translated material. Services that were praised included:

- **Portuguese and Spanish Speaking Lunch Club:** Provider of informative activities that can be accessed in their own language. Parents particularly enjoyed jewellery and card making, information sessions (e.g. potty training), behaviour management and play. Several parents stated it is a great opportunity to socialise and to make friends, as many feel isolated.
- **Bi-lingual Advocacy Service:** Enables parents to access information about Welfare benefits, Housing, access to education etc. in their own language.
- **Access to translated information:** The provision of translated literature vastly increases the accessibility and understanding of services.

6.5.3 Lack of childcare preventing use of family support services

A commonly cited reason for parents / carers being unable to access services was the lack of available childcare in their local area. A lack of affordable childcare was identified as a barrier to accessing services such as training and education and entering employment. It was reported that this is particularly relevant for lone parents as they have a smaller family network on which to rely. The key factors identified were:

- **Cost:** One respondent in Tulse Hill stated that *'getting a job isn't a problem, getting childcare that is affordable is the problem'*. Parents in Waterloo concurred, observing that the available childcare is often prohibitively

expensive and that there is a lack of state support (one parent described Child Tax Credits as '*laughable*'). These parents would like to see free vouchers for crèche provision to help parents for impromptu provision.

- **Greater flexibility:** Respondents from most of the focus groups stress the importance of introducing more flexible and affordable childcare with more spaces and greater reflexivity to the needs of the child and parent/ carer. Childcare provision should take into account the difficulty parents have with juggling children and a working life.
- **Reimbursing family and friends for childcare:** Gipsy Hill's respondents suggested that the state should pay family members for provision of childcare so that they can get a more affordable rate and can reward people for the greater flexibility and cost-effectiveness family carers childminding can provide.
- **Lack of Support for local, parent-driven initiatives:** Respondents from Gipsy Hill criticised the lack of support for local initiatives by parents. There is '*a lot of grassroots work taking place (e.g. football coaching) but we can't get access to a venue over the winter*'.
- **Opening Times:** Portuguese speaking parent/ carers also stated that childcare should open at times that suit people who work and should be flexible if they have to work late or are delayed.
- **Membership criteria:** Portuguese-speaking parents also highlighted the lack of crèche facilities at some family-support services and when such facilities are provided they are often for children over one which excludes parent/ carers with babies.

6.5.4 Praise for Sure Start Local Programmes

There was praise for SSLP from all six focus groups, including:

- Information about other services that are available
- Helps parents build a network (this was a feature of all good service throughout all of the focus groups)
- Developed a real sense of community
- Helped children to socialise and learn skills
- Friendly, informal, non-medicalised atmosphere
- Gives time to each parent
- SSLP makes a '*big difference*' for mothers in Vauxhall & Kennington where the service is especially valued. Only

a few mothers have access, however, due to geographical differences in provision.

All six focus groups featured concern about the withdrawal of SSLP services:

- There was a feeling that *'funding keeps getting cut for good services'* (Waterloo) while Tulse Hill's participants said that Lambeth has a habit of *'promising services but not delivering them'*, and parents were worried that this principle may apply to SSLP provision.
- Tulse Hill's respondents also questioned whether Children's Services would be able to fill the gaps created by the withdrawal of SSLP.
- Parent/ carers who attended the Spanish and Portuguese speaking focus groups stressed how useful the *'Bi-lingual Advocacy'* service had been and expressed concern that this may be withdrawn. Cessation of this service would effectively block access to other services for this group.

6.6 New or different services

Focus group participants highlighted the following new or different family support services that they would like to see introduced in their local area.

6.6.1 Emergency childcare

The Vauxhall & Kennington group suggested that an emergency childcare service would be very useful, especially for lone parents. It was reported that it is very difficult to get this within the local area and emergency or respite care can really make the difference when parent/ carers are under pressure.

6.6.2 Parent advocates

Respondents in Vauxhall & Kennington and Gipsy Hill suggested parent advocates. Someone who could support the parent and act on their behalf, championing their cause and with the expertise and network of contacts at hand that could get things done more quickly.

6.6.3 Education and training

More education and training should be provided for parent/ carers to help them back into work and childcare is the key to facilitating this:

- Respondents from Vauxhall & Kennington stated that more childcare or crèche facilities (especially those that take very young children) would help.
- The Tulse Hill group suggested changing the way that income-related benefits work in order to encourage more people into work and stop the 'vicious cycle' of having to spend money on childcare and losing benefit money after finding work.
- Need for more English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) course hours and to make this more consistent and continuous. Currently classes run on and off for short periods of time which makes it difficult to attend regularly.
- Better advice on education and training that's tailored for the individual.
- Careers advice also needed as well as some kind of refresher course on how things work in the workplace.

6.6.4 More networking opportunities

A common theme throughout all six of the focus groups was the importance of parent/ carers getting together and supporting each other. It was reported that more should be done to help parents/ carers establish these support networks and more should be done to allow parent/ carers to organise groups and provision themselves (i.e. be prepared to fund community activities or support groups that have been set up independently).

6.6.5 Improved, 'child-friendly' exercise and gym provision

Parents/ carers in Gipsy Hill expressed a desire for more exercise facilities for parents and children alike of all ages. This could range from baby gym and baby massage through to physical activities for older children and for adults. This could be delivered through a 'one-stop shop where this can all happen, all at the same time' (Gipsy Hill). Crèche provision should also be provided so that parents can go swimming – especially after pregnancy.

6.6.6 Nutritionist

The lack of provision of a nutritionist in some areas was highlighted. This is a service that parent/ carers would use were it provided. Respondents in Gipsy Hill stated that they missed the support of a nutritionist. This service had previously been supplied and the worker had been good at linking information and advice with other activities and services taking place (e.g.

healthy eating and trip to an orchard in the summer). A new nutritionist is about to come on-stream which is welcomed.

7 Feedback from managers & practitioners

7.1 Summary

- 24 practitioners / managers participated in focus groups on family support services.
- The following groups were highlighted as not being reached by services as effectively as they could: families with disabled children, fathers, refugees, asylum seekers and over-stayers, families at risk of child protection issues, young carers and parents / carers with mental health issues.
- The following improvement suggestions were put forward: links with housing services, parent / carer advocates, sharing of information and coordinating support, extending service hours, provision of crèche / childcare and support for families with children with a disability or special need.

7.2 Introduction

One focus group each was held with managers and practitioners who worked in or oversaw family support services. 11 practitioners and 13 managers participated.

This section summarises the results of these focus groups which looked at which groups services were good at reaching, which groups services needed to be better at reaching and improvement suggestions.

7.3 Accessibility & reach of services

Some groups of parents / carers were felt to be better reached than others. This was often the result of eligibility criteria and universality of services. For instance, it was suggested that households where no one was in employment had significant contact with employment and benefit-related services; women who were pregnant had extensive contact with maternity services. Practitioners highlighted that they often found it easier to access parents / carers on estates; that they received a lot of referrals of refugees and asylum seekers and over-stayers (although their needs were often difficult to meet – see below) and that young parents / carers could be reached but required a big incentive for them to engage.

A number of groups were highlighted as not being reached by services as effectively as they could:

- Families with disabled children – practitioners highlighted that this was mainly an issue of identification and referral.
- Fathers – practitioners and managers highlighted that most services were geared towards engaging and supporting the mother and that further work could be done to engage fathers in support services.
- Refugees, asylum seekers and over-stayers – both managers and practitioners agreed that further support was required for refugees and asylum seekers with families. Practitioners also highlighted challenges posed by over-stayers and those without access to public funds.
- Child protection – practitioners would welcome greater referrals from Social Services in relation to support that could be deployed for children on the child protection register and looked after children. This was principally felt to be an issue around information sharing and joint working.
- Young carers – the managers focus group highlighted that there were a large number of young carers in Lambeth and that further work was needed to engage and support them.
- Parents / carers with mental health problems – challenges raised here included: (a) lack of knowledge amongst front-line staff on how to support parents / carers with mental health problems; (b) lack of dedicated support available for this group; and (c) lack of hand-on and information sharing between agencies.

7.4 Improvement suggestions

A range of improvement suggestions were put forward – some generic and some focused on the needs of specific groups of parents / carers. These are summarised below:

- **Links with housing services:** this was highlighted by both managers and practitioners focus groups. This was both a recognition that the cost of housing was a significant issue for families and that links with housing support services could be enhanced. Participants in the focus groups suggested that a number of problems experienced by parents / carers were connected with poor / unsuitable housing.
- **Parent / carer advocates:** it was suggested that the level of trust between services and parents / carers

needed to be improved to enhance service reach and the levels of support that could be provided. This was often a particular problem faced by agencies connected with Social Services and Jobcentre Plus. Both groups advocated establishing parent / carer advocacy services which could act as an independent champion for parents / carers in their engagement with services. Support could include advice, signposting, form-filling support, advocacy. Such a role could also support and empower parents / carers to set up community-based projects. This mirrored suggestions put forward at Vauxhall and Kennington and Gipsy Hill focus groups with parents / carers.

- **Sharing information and coordinating support:** this was also raised by both managers and practitioners. It was acknowledged that information sharing needed to be improved and this would help to ensure consistent practice and avoid duplication across all services. The practitioners focus group suggested that a forum be established to help practitioners from different services better understand what each other were doing and what kinds of support they could provide. This could also help to improve communication, referrals and joint-working.
- **Extending service hours:** a number of managers felt that parents / carers would benefit from extensions in opening hours, e.g. GP surgery times, appointments for children's health checks. It was also put forward that these core services needed to be more accessible and integrated with day-to-day life, e.g. co-located with supermarkets or near street markets. Finally, managers suggested that service hours needed to take account of families in crisis and a recognition that these did not neatly fit into office hours. The logistical and HR challenges of extending hours were noted but it was agreed that such changes could help improve earlier intervention and timely support.
- **Provision of crèche / childcare:** lack of childcare was highlighted by practitioners as a barrier for parents / carers in accessing support services. Flexible, drop-in provision was felt to be required and would help parents / carers dedicate time to engagement of support services, e.g. Jobcentre Plus, Housing support etc.
- **Support to families with children with a disability or special need:** a wide range of improvements were put forward including: (a) need for earlier assessment and intervention; (b) more training and support for mainstream provision, e.g. schools; (c) more joined-up working and improved communication between

agencies; and (d) more childcare places that are able to meet the needs of disabled children.

8 Consolidation & conclusions

8.1 Geographical gaps

8.1.1 Number of 0-4s per family support service

Figure 55 and Figure 56 shows the total number of family support services by ward. It also shows the number of 0-4 year olds per service using GLA / LHO data, PCT live birth data and RLP low data. The number of children per service can be used as an initial proxy measure for whether demand for family support matches supply.

It shows that there is agreement between datasets on the wards with the highest number of children per place: Clapham Common (between 66.9 and 79.7 children per place), Gipsy Hill (82.5 to 101.2), Knight's Hill (91.4 to 114.5) and Thornton (68.4 to 77.1).

There is also agreement about the wards with the lowest number of children per place (where supply may be closer to meeting demand): Bishop's (12.8 to 15.9 children per place), Ferndale (19.5 to 25.4) and Prince's (22.7 to 28.4).

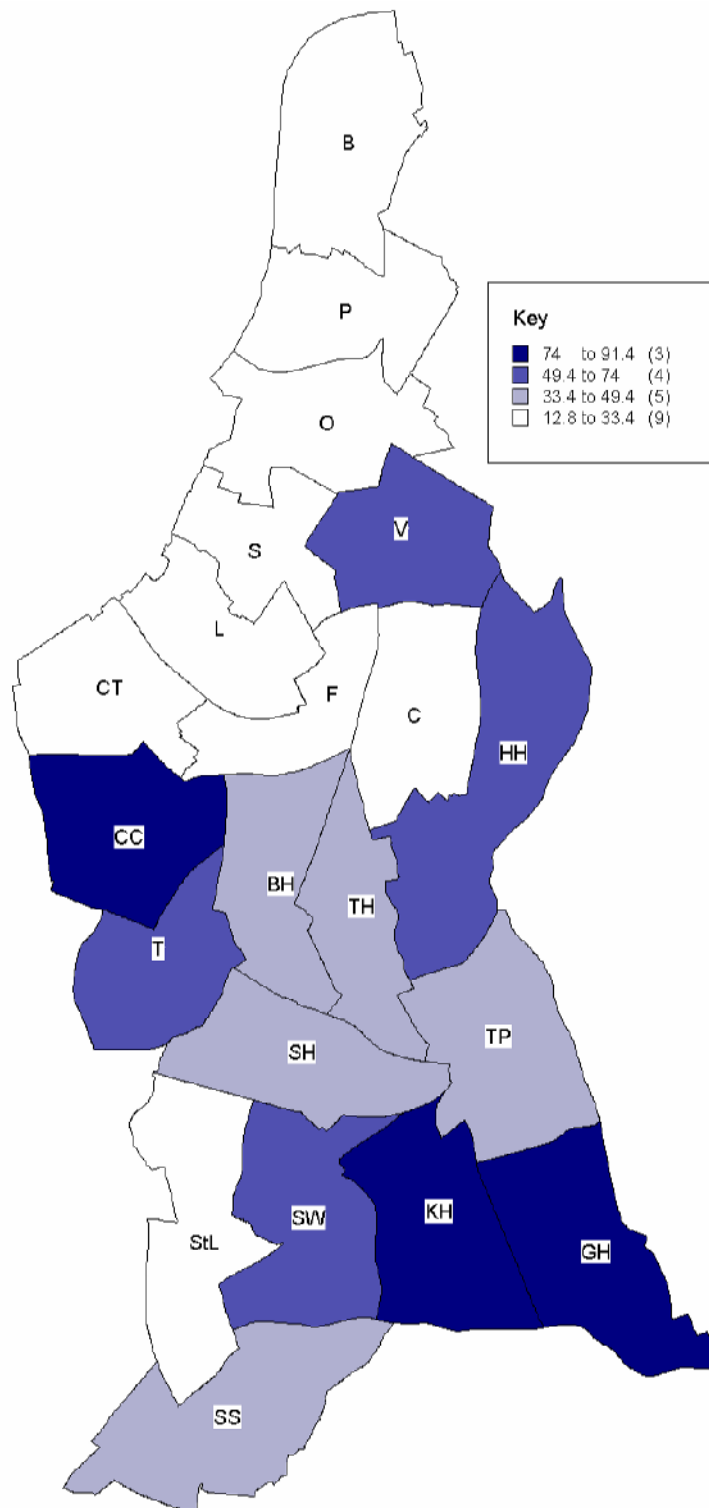
The map below maps this data using GLA / LHO data.

Figure 55: Number of 0-4s per place using GLA / LHO data

Ward	No of services	Children per service from GLA / LHO	Rank	Children per service from PCT live birth	Rank	Children per service from RLP low	Rank
Bishop's	36	12.8	21	15.9	21	12.9	21
Brixton Hill	21	46.0	9	58.9	7	47.9	9
Clapham Common	13	74.0	3	79.7	3	66.9	4
Clapham Town	30	29.4	16	34.3	16	29.8	16
Coldharbour	43	29.8	15	37.2	14	34.1	14
Ferndale	44	22.5	20	25.4	20	19.5	20
Gipsy Hill	12	89.8	2	101.2	2	82.5	2
Herne Hill	20	52.9	6	64.5	5	53.9	7
Knight's Hill	11	91.4	1	104.0	1	114.5	1
Larkhall	37	33.4	13	35.1	15	32.9	15
Oval	37	24.1	19	28.0	18	24.0	17
Princes	42	28.4	17	25.9	19	22.7	19
St Leonard's	34	26.1	18	30.6	17	23.2	18
Stockwell	26	32.4	14	49.4	9	49.3	8
Streatham Hill	27	35.7	11	41.0	13	35.7	12
Streatham South	19	49.1	8	46.3	11	45.4	10
Streatham Wells	17	61.0	5	64.5	6	56.0	5
Thornton	15	69.9	4	77.1	4	68.4	3
Thurlow Park	21	35.5	12	48.1	10	35.2	13
Tulse Hill	29	39.5	10	44.3	12	39.7	11
Vassall	22	49.4	7	55.2	8	53.9	6
Lambeth	556	37.2		42.7		37.6	

Please note that the location and number of services is a crude indicator of ability to meet the family support needs of a local area. The next stage of the research will involve looking at service activity and reach of relevant services and comparing this to outcomes for children and families (see section 3)

Figure 56: Number of 0-4s per family support service by ward using GLA / LHO population data



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8.1.2 Need matrix

The number of children is not the only indicator of differential need for family support services. As a result, Figure 57 and has been produced to summarise the range of indicators detailed in previous sections that may indicate differential geographical demand in family support services. It shows that:

- **Coldharbour, Tulse Hill and Vassall** wards have multiple need for family support services. Coldharbour experiences these most acutely – appearing as one of the top wards for almost all of the indicators. These wards do not have the lowest child-to-service ratio – although Coldharbour does have one of the highest total number of family support services located in its boundaries. There is evidence to suggest, therefore, that family support services could be more targeted in these areas.
- **Brixton Hill** ward has high income deprivation affecting children, higher rates of domestic violence and high teenage conception rates and high numbers of placements of Looked After Children aged 0-4. This suggests that this ward may also be experiencing gaps in targeted family support services.
- **Bishop's** ward has high parental-expressed demand for wanting to access advice / support on children's dental health, employment, education or training, parental health, stress and depression, and parenting. **Clapham Common** has high parental-expressed demand for advice / support on children's dental health and on parenting support, whilst **Streatham South** has high parental-expressed demand for education or training support and advice and parenting support.
- Those wards with the highest number of children per family support service (i.e. **Clapham Common, Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill and Thornton**) do not share many similar characteristics. All have a low total number of family support services. Three out of the four wards have high income deprivation affecting children (Gipsy Hill, Knight's Hill and Thornton). All have relatively low teenage conception rates compared to other wards in the borough.

Figure 57: Summary of indicators that may affect the need for family support services. Please note that this 'high' and 'low' refers to RELATIVE performance within Lambeth

Indicator Blue = Highest Purple = Lowest	Bishop's	Brixton Hill	Clapham Common	Clapham Town	Coldharbour	Ferndale	Gipsy Hill	Herne Hill	Knight's Hill	Larkhall	Oval	Prince's	St Leonard's	Stockwell	Streatham Hill	Streatham South	Streatham Wells	Thornton	Thurlow Park	Tulse Hill	Vassall
0-4 population (GLA / LHO)																					
0-4 population (PCT live births)																					
0-4 population (RLP low)																					
Increase / decrease in the 0-4 population																					
0-4 White British																					
0-4 Black Caribbean																					
0-4 Black African																					
Children with a disability (Disability Register)																					
Children with a disability (ICOUNT)																					
Children 0-4 on the child protection register																					
Children 0-4 who are Looked After – home postcode																					
Children 0-4 who are Looked After – placement postcode																					
Lone parents with dependent children																					
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index																					
0-4s dependent on workless benefits																					
Domestic violence																					
Teenage conceptions																					
Low birth weight																					
Total number of services																					
Number of children per family support service																					
Currently using advice / support on parental health																					
Would like to access child's dental health services / support																					
Would like to access employment support / advice																					
Would like to access education support / advice																					

Indicator Blue = Highest Purple = Lowest	Bishop's	Brixton Hill	Clapham Common	Clapham Town	Coldharbour	Ferndale	Gipsy Hill	Herne Hill	Knight's Hill	Larkhall	Oval	Prince's	St Leonard's	Stockwell	Streatham Hill	Streatham South	Streatham Wells	Thornton	Thurlow Park	Tulse Hill	Vassall
Would like to access advice / support on parental health																					
Would like to access advice / support on stress and depression																					
Would like to access parenting support / advice																					

North Locality

Oval

- High increase projected in 0-4 population
- High numbers of Looked After Children 0-4 – home postcode
- High total number of family support services

Stockwell

- High 0-4 population (according to PCT Live Birth and RLP low data)
- High proportion of Black African children aged 0-4
- High numbers of Looked After Children – home postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High rates of lone parenting

Larkhall

- High 0-4 child population (GLA/LHO and PCT Live Birth data)
- High proportion of Black African children aged 0-4
- High numbers of Looked After Children aged 0-4 – placement postcode
- High levels of deprivation affecting children
- High number of total family support services

Bishop's

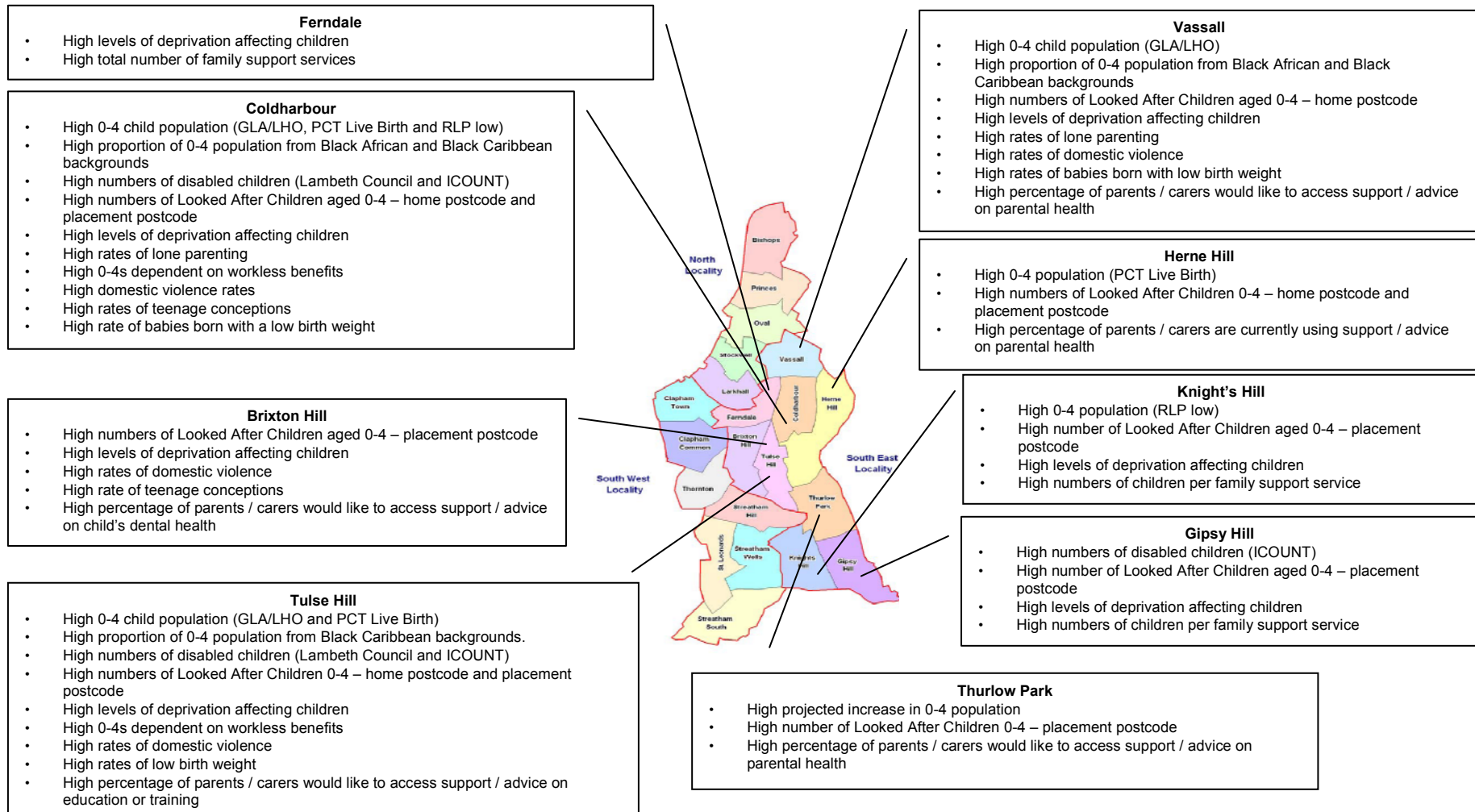
- High percentage of parents / carers would like to access support / advice on child's dental health
- High percentage of parents / carers would like to access support / advice on employment
- High percentage of parents / carers would like to access support / advice on education or training
- High percentage of parents / carers would like to access support / advice on parental health
- High percentage of parents / carers would like to access support / advice on stress or depression
- High percentage of parents / carers would like to access support / advice on parenting

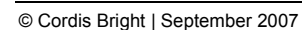
Prince's

- High 0-4 child population (according to GLA/LHO)
- High rate of teenage conceptions
- High total number of services
- High percentage of parents / carers are currently accessing support / advice on parental health
- High percentage of parents / carers would like to access support / advice on parental health



South East Locality





8.2 Other service gaps

There is overall agreement across questionnaire findings and focus group feedback about the family support services that parents / carers would like improved access to. These are:

- **Dental health services:** many parents / carers are finding it difficult to access dental health services for their child and there is a perception that access will continue to get difficult. Related to this is a lack of information about the services available locally.
- **Education and training support / advice:** a large number of questionnaire respondents highlighted this as a service that they would like to access and is significantly higher than the number currently accessing this service. Finding affordable childcare and appropriate courses were highlighted in focus groups as the main barriers.
- **Child health services:** parents / carers would like to see a wide range of improvements in child health services, including antenatal and postnatal support and GP services. Main concerns here are around the level and quality of support, securing appointments of sufficient length.
- **Employment support / advice:** a large number of questionnaire respondents would like to access this support. Those accessing support raised concerns about quality and appropriateness of provision and that services needed to be more responsive to individual's needs.

Questionnaire findings confirm that improvements in these services are likely to impact on the more vulnerable groups in Lambeth, i.e. Black and minority ethnic families, lone parents, and those seeking work.

Other family support services that are in high demand but are focused on more targeted groups of parents / carers are:

- **Support for families with disabled children:** there was agreement across focus groups that this group would benefit from significant improvements in service provision. Parents / carers highlighted long waiting lists, a lack of information about special needs and patchy geographical provision as the main barriers. Practitioners and managers recognised this group as not being reached as effectively by services as they could be. They highlighted the need for earlier assessment

and intervention, more training and support for mainstream services and more joined-up working between agencies.

- **Housing and benefits support / advice:** the importance of family support services having improved links with housing and benefits services were highlighted in focus groups with parents / carers, practitioners and managers. There was a perception that a number of family problems had housing as a significant contributing factor in Lambeth.
- **English as an additional language:** although a range of effective practice was highlighted in focus groups for speakers of English as an additional language, language is still a barrier to take-up of services. In particular, GP services were highlighted as an area for improvement.

8.3 Targeted groups

Questionnaire results show that there is higher demand for certain family support services from targeted groups. This is summarised in the table below:

Figure 58: Summary of differences between groups in use of services

Group	More likely to be currently using services on...	More likely to want to access services on...
Parents / carers from Black and minority ethnic groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Education and training • English language classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training • English language classes • Housing and benefits • Volunteering • Stress and depression • Domestic violence • Parenting
Lone parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and benefits • Employment • Education and Training • Stress and depression • Domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and benefits • Employment • Disability/ Special Needs • Stress and depression • Stop smoking • Family planning
Looking for work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech and language • Housing or benefits • Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Volunteering • Education and training • Parental health • Stress and depression
In education or training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing or benefits • Antenatal and postnatal support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence • Parenting support
Full-time carer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing or benefits • Antenatal and postnatal support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Education and training
Working part-time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No statistically significant differences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment • Education and training

8.4 Other service improvements

A range of other service improvements were put forward by parents / carers and practitioners and managers in focus groups. Most were service specific but there are a number of cross-cutting service improvements that could have a positive impact on the outcomes for children and families. These are:

- **Continuity of care and information sharing:** the full range of family support services would benefit from reductions in the fragmentation of services, increases in continuity of care and improved information sharing between agencies. This would help to avoid duplication, increase joined-up working; and enhance impact on children and families.
- **Improvements to information services:** parents / carers agree that information services could be improved. Suggestions included: timeliness and relevance of information at different life-stages of the family, improved access to information via one-stop-shops, improved signposting and referrals between agencies. Particular groups were highlighted as being more in need of improved information services. These were parents / carers with disabled children, first-time parents, lone parents and second-time parents.
- **Parent advocates and support for networking / empowerment:** there was common agreement across focus groups with parents / carers, practitioners and managers that the engagement of families in family support services could improve through parent advocates. These would act as an independent champion for parents / carers and would help access services and get the most out of services on contact. In addition, it was put forward that parents / carers should be given more support for networking and establishing community-based projects.
- **Need for flexible childcare:** the lack of flexible, affordable childcare was seen as a key barrier to accessing and making the most of family support services. In particular, employment advice and education / training were highlighted as areas for improvement.

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Appendix 1 – Methodology

Consultation with parents / carers

Consultation with parents / carers took place via two methods: questionnaire and focus groups.

The questionnaire was administered via three main routes:

- Distribution to parents / carers via childcare group settings, childminders and schools.
- A community surveying exercise. 12 parents / carers who (mainly) were in contact with Sure Start Local Programme teams volunteered to administer a maximum of 30 questionnaires to friends, relatives and neighbours. They were responsible for distributing the questionnaire, helping people complete it, collecting responses and returning completed questionnaires. They were incentivised through high street vouchers.
- A street survey, using the questionnaire, was also undertaken by a market research company. A structured sample was specified involving targets for number of people consulted, age of child, town-centre area of residence, working status, ethnicity and family composition. 500 responses were gathered via this route.

Questionnaire responses were inputted in Excel or SPSS and analysis was undertaken using SPSS.

Focus groups were held with parents / carers from targeted groups agreed with Lambeth Council's Early Years and Sure Start Service. These were organised via a number of different routes, including Sure Start Local Programme officers and existing network groups.

Consultation practitioners and managers

Consultation with practitioners and managers took place via focus groups. Two focus groups were held: one for practitioners and one for managers. The focus groups were facilitated by Cordis Bright.

Appendix 2 – Consultation materials

Focus group template

Focus group template for family support services

Introduction to the focus group for attendees:

- ☐ Lambeth Council and Cordis Bright are working together on a project to better understand the support and advice that parents with children aged 5 and under might need.
- ☐ This focus group is one of five. All of these focus groups are being held in Sure Start Local Programme areas mainly because you've already had some experience of the types of services that might be provided.
- ☐ We are interested in learning about what you think of current services and advice, what could be improved and what new services you think should be introduced for parents of children aged under 5.
- ☐ Your responses are confidential and individual's responses will not be identified. The facilitator will record any common issues or experiences that arise.
- ☐ If there is any part of the focus group that you do not feel comfortable in being involved in then please feel let us know.

Focus group questions

1. Use of services:

Each parent to be given green, pink and yellow post-it notes. The following services to be written on a flipchart:

- ☐ Antenatal or postnatal support
- ☐ My child's health
- ☐ My child's teeth
- ☐ Speech and language support for my child
- ☐ My child's disability or special needs
- ☐ My health
- ☐ Employment
- ☐ Education or training
- ☐ Housing and benefits advice
- ☐ Parenting advice

Parents to be asked to use the post-it notes to indicate:

- ☐ Those services that they have used or are using (green)
- ☐ Those services that they didn't use and didn't need (pink)
- ☐ Those services that they didn't use but would have liked to (yellow)

Parents are also to be asked if there are any other services that they used that they would like to highlight.

Notes:
The aim of this part of the focus group is to be both a bit of an ice-breaker and to get an understanding about the kinds of services that are being used and their popularity. At the end of the session please record the responses in the following table:

	Number of green	Number of pink	Number of yellow
Antenatal or postnatal support			
My child's health			
My child's teeth			
My child's disability or special needs			
My health			
Education, employment or training			
Housing and benefits advice			

2. Those services that people used:

- ☐ Was there anything in particular that you liked about the service? What was it and why?
- ☐ Was there anything in particular that you didn't like about the service? What was it and why?
- ☐ How could the service or advice be improved or changed for the better? What difference would these changes make?

Notes:
In particular, please record any of the following:

- ☐ Particularly strong feelings amongst the group.
- ☐ Common or majority views / experiences.
- ☐ Divergent views.
- ☐ Views or experiences of particular groups of parents, e.g. those with very young children, those with large families, those from particular areas within Lambeth, lone parents, unemployed households etc.

3. Those services that people didn't use:

- ☐ Were there any particular reasons why you didn't use these services?
- ☐ If you would have liked to have used a services but didn't, why was this?
- ☐ What improvements or changes could be made to the service that would have helped you use the service?

Notes:
In particular, please record any of the following:

- ☐ Particularly strong feelings amongst the group.
- ☐ Common or majority views / experiences.

- ☐ Divergent views.
- ☐ Views or experiences of particular groups of parents, e.g. those with very young children, those with large families, those from particular areas within Lambeth, lone parents, unemployed households etc.

4. New or different services:

- ☐ Are there any other (new or different) services that you would have liked to use but which weren't available?

Notes:

Additional prompts if suggestions aren't forthcoming:

- ☐ Location of services
- ☐ Availability of services (e.g. waiting lists)
- ☐ Cost of services
- ☐ Opening times
- ☐ The provider
- ☐ How provided (e.g. have to go to a Children's Centre versus being provided in the home)
- ☐ Advertising or publicity
- ☐ Language barriers

Notes:

Once again, please record any of the following:

- ☐ Particularly strong feelings amongst the group.
- ☐ Common or majority views / experiences.
- ☐ Divergent views.
- ☐ Views or experiences of particular groups of parents, e.g. those with very young children, those with large families, those from particular areas within Lambeth, lone parents, unemployed households etc.

Questionnaire

Questions on family support services were incorporated into a Lambeth-wide survey on childcare. For a copy of the full questionnaire please see the report titled *Childcare Sufficiency Assessment* (April 2007). The extract below shows those questions relating to family support services:

Question 7 – Other services

Please complete this question only if you have a child aged 5 or under

(a) Which of the following services do you use or would like to use?

	<i>I currently use</i>	<i>I would like to use</i>	<i>Neither of these</i>
<i>Library membership</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Speech & language support for my child</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Advice or support on my child's health</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Advice or support on my child's teeth</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Support on disability/special needs</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Housing or benefits advice or support</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Employment advice or support</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Education or training advice or support</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>English language classes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Advice or support on volunteering</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Advice or support on my health</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Advice or support on stress or depression</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Advice or support on domestic violence</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Support to stop smoking</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Family planning advice</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Antenatal and postnatal advice and support</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Advice or support on parenting</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 3 – Profile of respondents

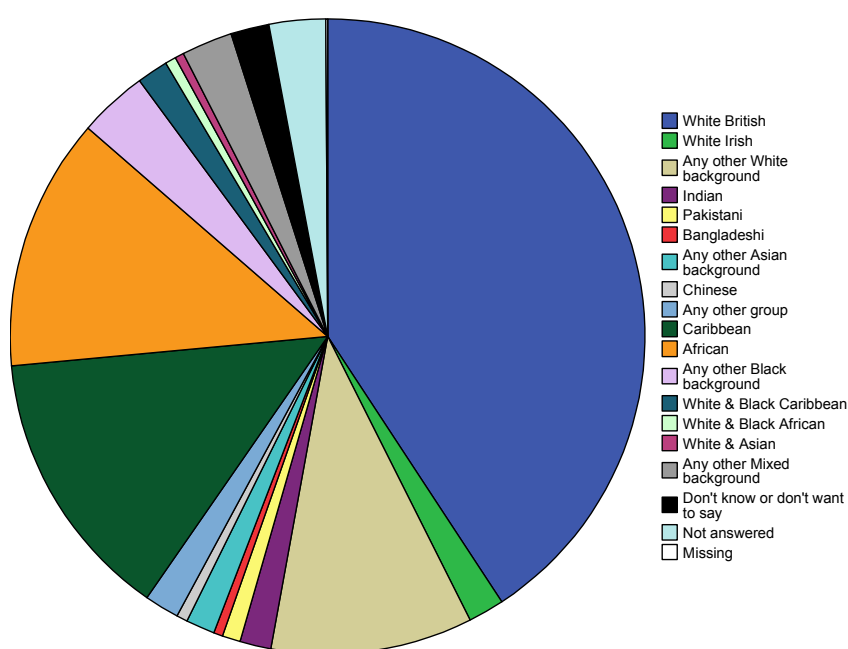
823 respondents answered at least one of the questions relating to family support services. However, there was a differential response rate to the 'profile' questions. We have treated missing responses as missing. The profile information below is presented for those who completed the relevant question:

- 80% of respondents were female and 20% were male.
- The table and chart below show the ethnic breakdown of respondents.

Breakdown of ethnicity of respondents

Figure 59: Respondents by ethnic group

Ethnic group	Percent
White British	40.8
White Irish	1.9
Any other White background	10.3
Indian	1.6
Pakistani	0.9
Bangladeshi	0.5
Any other Asian background	1.5
Chinese	0.6
Any other group	1.8
Caribbean	13.9
African	12.9
Any other Black background	3.5
White & Black Caribbean	1.6
White & Black African	0.6
White & Asian	0.5
Any other Mixed background	2.6
Don't know or don't want to say	1.9
Not answered	2.9



- The table below shows the proportion of respondents by ward. 14.5% of respondents lived outside of Lambeth. 9.8% lived in Coldharbour, 8.0% in Gipsy Hill and 7.4% in Herne Hill. The lowest number of respondents came from Thornton and Clapham Common.

Figure 60: Distribution of respondents by ward

Ward	% of Total
Bishop's Ward	3.1
Brixton Hill Ward	5.1
Clapham Common Ward	1.5
Clapham Town Ward	1.7
Coldharbour Ward	9.8
Ferndale Ward	3.6
Gipsy Hill Ward	8.0
Herne Hill Ward	7.4
Knight's Hill Ward	5.8
Larkhall Ward	3.9
Oval Ward	2.1
Prince's Ward	6.0
St. Leonard's Ward	2.1
Stockwell Ward	1.9
Streatham Hill Ward	3.6
Streatham South Ward	2.2
Streatham Wells Ward	3.6
Thornton Ward	1.0
Thurlow Park Ward	5.7
Tulse Hill	5.0
Vassall	2.6
Outside Lambeth	14.4

- Almost one third of respondents were lone-parents with the remaining two thirds forming part of a two parent family.
- 26.3% of respondents had a total household income of between £10,001 and £20,000. The second largest income category was the £0-£10,000 bracket (25.4% of respondents for whom we have details had total household incomes within this range). Approximately half of respondents to the family support questions for whom we have income details earned below £20,000. 12.4% of respondents earned in excess of £50,000.
- 38% of respondents were working full-time, 24% were working part-time whilst 21% were 'full-time parent/carers'.

Figure 61: Employment status

Employment status	% of Total
Working full-time	37.8
Working part-time	23.9
Working shifts	3.7
Full-time parent/carers	21.1
Looking for work	5.1
Studying/training	5.5
Other	2.9

- 2.7% of respondents stated that they cared for disabled children.

Appendix 4 – Map references

Ref	Type	Name
A	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Coin Street Family and Children's Centre
B	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Ethelred Nursery School and Children's Centre
C	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Henry Fawcett and Kennington Park Children's Centre
D	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Lark Hall Primary School and Children's Centre
E	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Brixton Children's Centre
F	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Loughborough Children's Centre
G	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Stockwell Primary School and Children's Centre
H	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Effra Early Years and Children's Centre
I	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Jubilee Primary School and Children's Centre
J	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Tree House Children's Centre at Holmewood Nursery School
K	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Hitherfield Primary School and Children's Centre
L	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Little Starz Children's Centre
M	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Clapham Manor Primary School and Children's Centre
N	Children's Centre - Phase 1	Sunnyhill Primary School and Children's Centre
O	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Kingswood Primary School and Children's Centre
P	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Maytree Nursery School
Q	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Crown Lane Primary School
R	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Heathbrook Primary School
S	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Jessop Primary School
T	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Rosendale Primary School
U	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Vauxhall Primary School
V	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Woodmansterne Primary School
W	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Streatham United Reform Church
X	Children's Centre - Phase 2	The Weir Link Project
Y	Children's Centre - Phase 2	Streatham Wells Primary School
Z	Children's Centre - Phase 2	St Stephen's Church of England Primary School
1	Community centre	Lilford Estate Womens Action Group
2	Community centre	Aayatiin Foundation For Relief & Development (AFFORD)
3	Community centre	Nettleford Hall
4	Community centre	Lambeth Accord Conference Centre
5	Community centre	Ashmole Estate Tenants Hall
6	Community centre	Brixton St Vincent Community Centre
7	Community centre	Chapel Road Community Centre
8	Community centre	St Annes Hall
9	Community centre	Colombo Street Community and Sport Centre
10	Community centre	Emmanuel Youth & Community Centre
11	Community centre	Fenwich Hall
12	Community centre	Haslemere Activity Centre
13	Community centre	Heathbrook Hall
14	Community centre	Kennington Park Community Centre
15	Community centre	St Mark's Pastoral Centre
16	Community centre	Mostyn Centre
17	Community centre	Pory Hall Community Centre
18	Community centre	St Paul's Community Centre
19	Community centre	William Wilberforce Community
20	Community centre	YMCA of Lambeth
21	Community centre	Stockwell Community Centre
22	Community centre	Vauxhall Gardens Community Centre
23	Community centre	Renton Close Community Centre
24	Community centre	Ahl-ul Bait, Centre for the Iraqi Community
25	Community centre	Colombian Refugee Community Association (CORAS)
26	Community centre	Lambeth Somali Community Association & Eritrean Saho Cultural Association
27	Community centre	Lambeth Chinese Community Association

Ref	Type	Name
28	Community centre	Nubia African Community Foundation School
29	Community centre	Helping Hand Trust - Sensation Children's Holiday Club
30	Community centre	Kurdish Cultural Centre
31	Community centre	Lambeth Community of Refugees from Vietnam
32	Community centre	Alianca Portuguese Community Centre
33	Community centre	Ethiopian Community in London Borough of Lambeth
34	Community centre	Eritrean Saho Cultural Association
35	Community centre	Waaberi Cultural Association
36	Community centre	African Refugee Community Health and Research Organisation
37	Community centre	Streatham Drop-in-Centre for Asylum Seekers and Refugees
38	Community centre	Turkish Education and Community Association
39	Community centre	Hewa Bora Community Development
40	Community centre	International Swaminarayan Satsang Organisation (ISSO)
41	Community centre	The Russian Centre in London
42	Community centre	Thessaly Community Project
43	Community centre	High Trees Community Development Trust
44	Community centre	Gospel Tabernacle Assembly
45	Community centre	Holy Trinity Church Clapham Common
46	Community centre	International Fellowship for Christ
47	Community centre	Imagine
48	Community centre	Lydia's Mission
49	Community centre	Powerpoint
50	Community centre	Shree Vishwakarma Association of UK
51	Community centre	The Waterloo Green Trust
52	Community centre	Ahmadiyya Muslim Association
53	Community centre	Angolan Cultural Community
54	Community centre	Bangladeshi Community Group
55	Community centre	Community Drug Education Project
56	Community centre	Congolese Voluntary Organisation (CVO)
57	Community centre	Holland Grove Residents & Tenants Association
58	Community centre	Hyderi Islamic Centre
59	Community centre	Somali Integration and Information Centre
60	Community centre	Unity Community Centre
61	Community centre	Virunga Community Action
62	Community centre	Firm Foundations
63	Community centre	Metropolitan Housing Trust incorporating St Martin's Community Partnership; Moorlands Estate
64	Community centre	Lambeth Crime Prevention Trust
65	Community centre	Kennington Association
66	Community centre	Windmill Gateway Club
67	Community centre	Lambeth Women's Outreach
68	Community centre	African Community Development Foundation
69	Community centre	Community Safety Advisory Service
70	Community centre	Kennington Association
71	Community centre	Lambeth & Southwark Community Transport
72	Community centre	Lambeth Asian Centre
73	Community centre	Lambeth Community Initiative
74	Community centre	Lambeth Voluntary Action Council
75	Community centre	Muslimah Network
76	Community centre	Norwood Community Network
77	Community centre	Riverside Community Development Trust
78	Community centre	The Brixton Society
79	Community centre	The Herne Hill Society
80	Community centre	The Streatham Society
81	Community centre	Waterloo Community Development Group
82	Community centre	Waterloo Community Regeneration Trust
83	Community centre	Bassac
84	Community centre	Sens Ltd
85	Community centre	Vision for Vauxhall

Ref	Type	Name
86	Vulnerable Young People	Lambeth Youth Advocate Programme
87	Vulnerable Young People	BEST Team
88	Vulnerable Young People	Living Space
89	Vulnerable Young People	On-it Project
90	Vulnerable Young People	Young Tenants Support Project
91	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Mentoring Plus Lambeth
92	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Your Story
93	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Five Bridges School
94	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Norwood Secondary Pupil Referral Unit
95	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Primary Pupil Referral Unit
96	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Training for Life Lambeth
97	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Youth Services
98	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Karibu Education Centre
99	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Light & Love Chinese School
100	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Lighthouse Education Service
101	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Asha Training Centre
102	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Morley College
103	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	The Art Academy
104	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Turkish Education and Community Association
105	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Education Link Project
106	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	French Learning Support Group
107	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Renshinicai Southern Academy
108	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Roots and Shoots
109	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	The Lambeth Endowed Charities
110	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	The Alliance for Inclusive Education
111	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Colombia Vive
112	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	198 Gallery Ltd
113	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Community Technology Project
114	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Courses in the Community
115	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	ABANTU for development
116	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Brixton Online Ltd
117	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	The Baytree Centre
118	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	ARISSA

Ref	Type	Name
119	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Catholic Children's Society
120	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Helps Foundation
121	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Positive Partners, Postively Children Ltd
122	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Whippersnappers
123	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Working Group Against Racism in Children's Resources
124	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	TAL
125	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	The Children's Society
126	Education: Mentoring, Excluded Young People & Training	Lambeth Pre School Learning Alliance
127	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Clapham Youth Centre
128	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Railton Road Methodist Youth & Community Centre
129	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Streatham Youth Centre
130	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Archbishop Davidson's Institute (ADI) - Play Ltd
131	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Ethelred Estate Youth Centre/Club
132	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Marcus Lipton Youth Club
133	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Knights Youth Centre
134	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Steatham School of Dance
135	Youth Centre / Club / Services	South London Family Centre
136	Youth Centre / Club / Services	CAVE (Community and Voluntary Education)
137	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Ethiopian Community in Lambeth
138	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Fairbridge in London
139	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Boveney District Woodcraft Folk
140	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Alford House
141	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Vassall Ward Youth & Community Project
142	Youth Centre / Club / Services	1st Streatham Common Scout Group
143	Youth Centre / Club / Services	29th Streatham Scout Group
144	Youth Centre / Club / Services	2nd Streatham Hill Scout Group
145	Youth Centre / Club / Services	409 Project Ltd
146	Youth Centre / Club / Services	4th Kennington Brownies/Guides
147	Youth Centre / Club / Services	4th London Company, The Boys' Brigade & Girls Assoc.
148	Youth Centre / Club / Services	8th Lambeth Scout Group
149	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Guide & Brownie Group Beaver Club & Scout Group
150	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Tulse Hill Youth Club
151	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Immanuel Youth Project
152	Youth Centre / Club / Services	St John the Divine Youth Club
153	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Community Zone
154	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Kennington Youth Club
155	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Lambeth Young Refugees Development Project
156	Youth Centre / Club / Services	New Initiatives & Community Youth Association
157	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Old Library Youth Club
158	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Victory Youth Group
159	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Pyramid Youth Development Project
160	Youth Centre / Club / Services	All Nations Church (The Apostolic Church)
161	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Lambeth Youth Council
162	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Emmanuel Youth Centre
163	Youth Centre / Club / Services	South London Islamic Club
164	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Springfield Youth Project
165	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Dorset Road Community Project
166	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Lambeth Family Link
167	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Oasis Karting Project
168	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Rathbone Youth Club
169	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Windmill Gateway
170	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Lansdowne Youth Centre

Ref	Type	Name
171	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Accra/Crawford Youth Club
172	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Albian Youth Action
173	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Special Needs Club
174	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Kennington Lambeth Summer Projects Trust
175	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Big Foot Theatre Company
176	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Abladei
177	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Bicycle Club
178	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Brixton Arts Group
179	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Adage IT Community Project
180	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Art 4 Space
181	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Association of Young Ethiopians In Britain
182	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Bureau of Silly Ideas
183	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Christian Alliance Centre
184	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Cicely Northcote Trust
185	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Colombia Vive
186	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council
187	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Connexions
188	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Face to Face project
189	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Fitzroy Lodge Amateur Boxing Club
190	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Five Bridges
191	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Independance
192	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Instant Muscle
193	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Fairbridge in London
194	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Firm Foundations
195	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Lambeth District Scout Council
196	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Living Space
197	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Phoenix Arts & Cultural Community Project Ltd
198	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Popular Youth Association
199	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Safe Space
200	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Sai Krupa London
201	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Salesian Youth Club
202	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Streets Alive Theatre Company
203	Youth Centre / Club / Services	St Michael's Fellowship
204	Youth Centre / Club / Services	STAR (Student Action for Refugees)
205	Youth Centre / Club / Services	The DePaul Trust
206	Youth Centre / Club / Services	The Friends of Longfield Hall
207	Youth Centre / Club / Services	The Hampton Project
208	Youth Centre / Club / Services	The Anchor Project
209	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Turning Point ACAPS
210	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Zoom In
211	Youth Centre / Club / Services	The Premmia Partnership
212	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Genesis Partnership
213	Youth Centre / Club / Services	The Cornwall Club
214	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Young Carers Project, Lambeth Crossroads
215	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Young Tenants Support Project
216	Youth Centre / Club / Services	Rainer Lambeth Youth Inclusion Programme (YIP)
217	Family Support & Child Protection	Family Support & Child Protection - Referral and Assessment
218	Family Support & Child Protection	Lambeth ACPC
219	Family Support & Child Protection	The Haven
220	Family Support & Child Protection	Fegans Child & Family Care
221	Family Support & Child Protection	Family Support Network
222	Family Support & Child Protection	Family Services Unit
223	Family Support & Child Protection	Jasper Family Support
224	Family Support & Child Protection	South London Family Centre
225	Family Support & Child Protection	Lambeth Carers
226	Family Support & Child Protection	Crossroads Pregnancy Crisis
227	Family Support & Child Protection	The African Caribbean Family Mediation Service
228	Family Support & Child Protection	The Bom Trust - Billings Family Life Centre
229	Family Support & Child Protection	Chatsworth Family Centre

Ref	Type	Name
230	Family Support & Child Protection	Contact a family
231	Family Support & Child Protection	East African Refugees Lone Parent Association (EARLPA)
232	Family Support & Child Protection	Family Friends
233	Family Support & Child Protection	Family Links
234	Family Support & Child Protection	Fathers and Child Project
235	Family Support & Child Protection	Lambeth Family Link
236	Family Support & Child Protection	Lambeth WelCare
237	Family Support & Child Protection	London Nautical Parents Staff and Friends Association (PSFA)
238	Family Support & Child Protection	Family Welfare Association
239	Family Support & Child Protection	Home-start Lambeth
240	Family Support & Child Protection	The Childlink Adoption Society
241	Family Support & Child Protection	Look London
242	Family Support & Child Protection	The Home and Away Project
243	Family Support & Child Protection	Positive Parenting and Children
244	Family Support & Child Protection	Lambeth Children's Rights Service
245	Disability Services	Children with Disabilities Team: Lambeth Social Services
246	Disability Services	Lambeth Crossroads Young Carers
247	Disability Services	Alliance for Inclusive Education & Parents for Inclusion
248	Disability Services	Lambeth Contact a Family
249	Disability Services	Disability Advice Service Lambeth
250	Disability Services	Parents for Inclusion
251	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Southside Rehabilitation Association
252	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Afro-Caribbean Mental Health Association
253	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Blenheim NACRO
254	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Children & Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)
255	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Children Looked After Mental Health Service (CLAMHS)
256	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	CDC
257	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	CDP Lambeth Harbour
258	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	CLAS Team - Lambeth (SLAM)
259	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	High-Risk Adolescent Provision
260	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Equinox
261	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Lambeth Crime & Prevention (LCPT)
262	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Mainliners SMART Service
263	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Safespace
264	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Stockwell Project (SLAM)
265	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Terrence Higgings Trust-High NRG
266	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	North Locality Community Health Team
267	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	South-East Locality Community Mental Health Team
268	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Effra Road Day Centre
269	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Amardeep
270	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Belgrave Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
271	Emotional and Mental Health Well-being	Education Psychology Service
272	Family Planning Clinics	Manor Health Centre
273	Family Planning Clinics	Mawbey Brough
274	Family Planning Clinics	Moffat Clinic
275	Family Planning Clinics	Streatham Hill PHCC
276	Family Planning Clinics	Brook Advisory Centre
277	Family Planning Clinics	Brook Advisory Centre
278	CAMHS Child and Adolescent Services	Behavioural Educational Support Team
279	CAMHS Child and Adolescent Services	
280	CAMHS Child and Adolescent Services	Lambeth CAMHS Adolescent Team
281	CAMHS Child and Adolescent Services	CLAMHS
282	CAMHS Child and Adolescent Services	Lambeth CAMHS Early Intervention Service
283	CAMHS Child and Adolescent Services	Lambeth CAMHS (Children and Families)
284	CAMHS Child and Adolescent Services	Promoting Families with Mental Health Needs
285	Job Centre Plus Locations	Brixton Hill Jobcentre Plus
286	Job Centre Plus Locations	Brixton Jobcentre Plus
287	Job Centre Plus Locations	Clapham Common Jobcentre Plus
288	Job Centre Plus Locations	Stockwell Jobcentre Plus

Ref	Type	Name
289	Job Centre Plus Locations	Streatham Jobcentre Plus
290	Job Centre Plus Locations	Kennington Park Jobcentre Plus
291	Lambeth College Locations	Adare Centre
292	Lambeth College Locations	Brixton Centre
293	Lambeth College Locations	Clapham Centre
294	Lambeth College Locations	Vauxhall Centre
295	Lambeth ITC Centres	Streatham ITC Centre
296	Lambeth ITC Centres	West Stockwell ITC Centre
297	Lambeth ITC Centres	West Norwood ITC Centre
298	Lambeth ITC Centres	Tulse Hill ITC Centre
299	Lambeth ITC Centres	Riverside ITC Centre
300	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Baytree Centre
301	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Brixton On-Line
302	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	CAVE (Community and Voluntary Education
303	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Community Zone
304	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Creative Connections C/o London Printworks
305	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Estates Skills Partnership
306	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Hightrees Community Development Trust
307	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Independance NDLC
308	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Jasper Family Support Services
309	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Morley College
310	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Spires
311	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Stockwell Community Resource Centre
312	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Streets Alive Theatre Company
313	Adult and Community Learning Fund Training Centres	Waaberi Community Development Association
314	Other	Streatham Hill Citizens Advice Bureau
315	Other	Waterloo Job Shop
316	Other	Lambeth E-Learning Foundation
317	Other	Estate Skills Partnership
318	Other	Careers and Educational Advice (LBL)
319	Other	Adult Learning Services (LBL)
320	Hospital Maternity Services	King's College Hospital
321	Hospital Maternity Services	St Thomas' Hospital
322	Community Antenatal Clinics	Mawbey Brough Health Centre
323	Community Antenatal Clinics	Dr Peck's Surgery
324	Community Antenatal Clinics	Edith Cavell Surgery
325	Community Antenatal Clinics	Dr Wickers, Grantham Centre
326	Community Antenatal Clinics	Stockwell Group Practice
327	Community Antenatal Clinics	Dr Muhammad's Surgery
328	Community Antenatal Clinics	Rathmell Drive Health Centre
329	Community Antenatal Clinics	Dr Harborrow
330	Community Antenatal Clinics	Dr Costa
331	Community Antenatal Clinics	Clapham Family Practice
332	Community Antenatal Clinics	Clapham Manor Health Centre
333	Community Antenatal Clinics	Dr Burton's Surgery
334	Community Antenatal Clinics	Baldry Gardens Health Centre

Ref	Type	Name
335	Community Antenatal Clinics	Lambeth Group Practice
336	Community Antenatal Clinics	Moffat Health Centre
337	Speech & Language Therapy	Community Therapy Team
338	Speech & Language Therapy	Lambeth Community Care Centre
339	Speech & Language Therapy	The Pulross Centre
340	Speech & Language Therapy	The Whittington Centre
341	Speech & Language Therapy	Mary Sheridan Centre for Child Health
342	Advice Clinics	Manor Health Centre
343	Advice Clinics	Mawbey Brough Health Centre
344	Advice Clinics	Myatts Field Health Centre
345	Advice Clinics	Paxton Green Health Centre
346	Advice Clinics	Railton Road Clinic
347	Advice Clinics	Rathmell Drive Health Centre
348	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Effra Nursery School
349	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Elm Wood Primary School
350	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Hitherfield Primary School
351	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Jubilee Primary School
352	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Kingswood Primary School
353	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Paxton Primary School
354	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Jessop Primary School
355	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Crown Lane School
356	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Hillmead Primary School
357	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	St Bede's RC Primary School
358	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Granton Primary School
359	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Richard Atkins Primary School
360	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Immanuel and St Andrews Primary School
361	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Sunnyhill Primary School
362	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Telferscot Primary School
363	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Henry Cavendish Primary School
364	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	St Andrews RC Primary School
365	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Woodmansterne Primary School
366	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Streatham Wells Primary School
367	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Fenstanton Primary School
368	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Rosendale Primary School
369	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Holmewood Nursery School
370	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Triangle Nursery School
371	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Maytree Nursery School

Ref	Type	Name
372	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Clapham Manor Primary School
373	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Corpus Christi Primary School
374	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Glenbrook Primary School
375	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Kings Avenue Primary School
376	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Macauley Primary School
377	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	St Mary's Primary School
378	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Sudbourne Primary School
379	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Bonneville Primary School
380	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Allen Edwards Primary School
381	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Durand Primary School
382	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Heathbrook Primary School
383	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Herbert Morrison Primary School
384	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Larkhall Infant School
385	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Reay Primary School
386	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	St Stephen's Primary School
387	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Wyvil Primary School
388	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Stockwell Primary School
389	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Ethelred Nursery School
390	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	ArchBishop Sumners Primary School
391	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Ashmole Primary School
392	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Henry Fawcett Primary School
393	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Johanna Primary School
394	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	St Anne's Primary School
395	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Vauxhall Primary School
396	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Walnu Tree Walk Primary School
397	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	Loughborough Primary School
398	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	St John's Angell Town
399	SALT services at Nursery Schools and Classes	St John the Devine
400	General Practices	Hurley Clinic Ebenezer House, Kennington Lane
401	General Practices	The Surgery 204 Kennington Lane
402	General Practices	The Vauxhall Surgery 8 Johnathan Street
403	General Practices	Lambeth Walk Group Practice 5 Lambeth Walk
404	General Practices	The Rosendale Surgery 103A Rosendale Road

Ref	Type	Name
405	General Practices	The Brockwell Park Surgery 117 Norwood Road
406	General Practices	The Deerbrook Surgery 116 Norwood Road
407	General Practices	Herne Hill Group Practice 74 Herne Hill
408	General Practices	The Knights Hill Surgery 130 Knights Hill
409	General Practices	Norwood Surgery 483 Norwood Road
410	General Practices	The Corner Surgery 99 Coldharbour Lane
411	General Practices	The Exchange Surgery 136 Streatham High Road
412	General Practices	Streatham High Practice 1-4 The High Parade, Leigham Avenue
413	General Practices	Dr Gunasuntharam surgery 31 Prentis Road
414	General Practices	Valley Road Surgery 139 Valley Road
415	General Practices	Drakewood Road Medical Practice 9 Drakewood Road
416	General Practices	The Streatham Common Group Practice St Andrews Hall, Guildersfield Road
417	General Practices	Dr Ramanan's Surgery 106 Greyhound Lane
418	General Practices	Brixton Hill Group Practice 22 Raleigh Gardens, Beechdale Road
419	General Practices	The Water Lane Surgery 48 Brixton Water Lane
420	General Practices	The Tulse Hill Practice 4 Hardel Rise
421	General Practices	Palace Road Surgery 3 Palace Road
422	General Practices	Streatham Place Surgery 28 Streatham Place
423	General Practices	The Streatham Hill Group Practice 56 Blairderry Road
424	General Practices	Edith Cavell NHS Practice 41A-C Streatham Hill
425	General Practices	Binfield Road Surgery 1 Binfield Road
426	General Practices	Hetherington Group Practice 18 Hetherington Road
427	General Practices	The Sandmere Road Practice 10-14 Sandmere Road
428	General Practices	The Clapham Family Practice 51 Clapham High Street
429	General Practices	Clapham Park Surgery 72 Clarence Avenue
430	General Practices	The Courtyard Surgery 1 Poynders Road
431	General Practices	South Lambeth Road Practice 1 Selway House, 272 South Lambeth Rd
432	General Practices	Mawbey Group Practice 39 Wilcox Close
433	General Practices	Dr Ala's Surgery 514 Wandsworth Road
434	General Practices	Iveagh House Surgery Loughborough Road
435	General Practices	Pavillion Practice 9 Brighton Terrace
436	General Practices	The Surgery 134-136 Landor Road
437	General Practices	Stockwell Group Practice 107 Stockwell Road
438	Health Centres	Waterloo Health Centre
439	Health Centres	Clapham Manor Health Centre
440	Health Centres	Myatts Field Health Centre
441	Health Centres	Myatts Field Health Centre
442	Health Centres	The Grantham Centre
443	Health Centres	Moffat Reproductive & Sexual Health Centre
444	Health Centres	Crown Dale Medical Centre
445	Health Centres	Herne Hill Road Medical Centre
446	Health Centres	Springfield Primary Care Centre
447	Health Centres	Streatham Common Health Centre
448	Health Centres	Three Boroughs Primary Health Care Centre
449	Health Centres	Streatham Hill Primary Health Care Centre
450	Health Centres	Mary Sheridan Centre for Child Health
451	Health Centres	Rathmell Health Centre
452	Dentists	SE1 Dental Centre 52 Kennington Road
453	Dentists	St Thomas Hospital, Lambeth Palace Rd
454	Dentists	Kennington Dental Sugery 234 Kennington Park Road
455	Dentists	Ooi 302 Kennington Road
456	Dentists	Lynch 330 Kennington Park Road
457	Dentists	Bandlish 5 Gipsy Hill
458	Dentists	Solomon 102 Thurlow Park Road
459	Dentists	Haynes Dental Practice 9 Thurlow Park Road
460	Dentists	Periera 100 Herne Hill
461	Dentists	Yeap 4 Hannen Road

Ref	Type	Name
462	Dentists	Knights Hill Dental Practice 130 Knights Hill
463	Dentists	409 Norwood Road
464	Dentists	Ojetunde 3 Station Rise
465	Dentists	Hero 99 Norwood High Street
466	Dentists	CS Spence and Associates 19 Balham Hill
467	Dentists	142 Streatham High Road
468	Dentists	Reshad 5 Leigham Hall Parade
469	Dentists	Ghoorbin 17 Prentis Road
470	Dentists	Agar 11 Becmead Avenue
471	Dentists	CDS Wittington Centre, 11-13 Rutford Road
472	Dentists	Patel 9 Gracefield Gardens
473	Dentists	Streatham Dental Centre 393 Streatham High Road
474	Dentists	Bhageerutty 40 Streatham Vale
475	Dentists	Hasan 202 Eardley Road
476	Dentists	Urban DK Dental Healthcare 221 Brixton Hill
477	Dentists	Dental Surgery 2 Saunder's House, St Martins Estate
478	Dentists	Patel TK & Patel SK 19 New Park Road
479	Dentists	Markham 2nd Floor, 41a-c Streatham Hill
480	Dentists	Shah Dental Practice 24 Acre Lane
481	Dentists	O'Keeffe 56 Acre Lane
482	Dentists	H.M.Prison, Jebb Avenue
483	Dentists	Community Dental Services 86 Clapham Manor Street
484	Dentists	Larrson and Swift Crescent Lodge Dental Practice 28 Southside
485	Dentists	Wandsworth Dental Centre 258 Wandsworth Road
486	Dentists	Hallahan - Your Dentist @ Oval 41 Clapham Road
487	Dentists	Boistelle The Gresham Dental Clinic 35 Gresham Road
488	Dentists	9 Brighton Terrace
489	Dentists	Sharma Camberwell Dental Surgery 214 Coldharbour Lane
490	Dentists	Kotecha 9 Stockwell Road
491	Dentists	Chabuk Dental Surgery 263 Clapham Road
492	Dentists	Sri Ranganathan - Blue Dental Care 232 Stockwell Road
493	Stop Smoking Services	Lambeth PCT Stop Smoking Team
494	Special Stop Smoking Clinics	Stop Smoking Centre
495	Special Stop Smoking Clinics	Gateway Clinic (Alternative Therapy)
496	Stop Smoking Clubs	Camberwell Stop Smoking Club
497	Stop Smoking Clubs	Loughborough Stop Smoking Club
498	Stop Smoking Clubs	Stockwell Stop Smoking Club
499	Stop Smoking Clubs	Stockwell Stop Smoking Club
500	Stop Smoking Clubs	Loughborough Estate Stop Smoking Club
501	Participating Pharmacists	ABC Pharmacy 42 Foxley Square
502	Participating Pharmacists	ABC Pharmacy 253 Gipsy Road
503	Participating Pharmacists	ABC Pharmacy 136-138 Stockwell Road
504	Participating Pharmacists	ABC Pharmacy 9 High Parade
505	Participating Pharmacists	Babba Chemist 7 Tulse Hill
506	Participating Pharmacists	B. Leung Pharmacy 99 Kennington Lane
507	Participating Pharmacists	Boots Pharmacy 449 Brixton Road
508	Participating Pharmacists	Boots Pharmacy Waterloo Station
509	Participating Pharmacists	Boss Pharmacy 85 Bedford Road
510	Participating Pharmacists	Cam Pharmacy 44 Kennington Road
511	Participating Pharmacists	Copes Pharmacy 570 Streatham High Road
512	Participating Pharmacists	Day Lewis Pharmacy 110 Brixton Hill
513	Participating Pharmacists	Dee Jays Chemist 154 Norwood Road
514	Participating Pharmacists	Fresh Chem. 290 Brixton Road
515	Participating Pharmacists	Hall Chemist 240 Wandsworth Road
516	Participating Pharmacists	Harfleur Chemist Stockwell Station Hall
517	Participating Pharmacists	Hillrise Pharmacy 222 Brixton Hill
518	Participating Pharmacists	Jackson Pharmacy 88 Streatham Hill
519	Participating Pharmacists	Kingshield Pharmacy 387 Brixton Road
520	Participating Pharmacists	Lloyds Pharmacy 76 Kennington Road

Ref	Type	Name
521	Participating Pharmacists	Medirex Pharmacy 28-29 Wilcox Close
522	Participating Pharmacists	Millenium Pharmacy 102 Loughborough Road
523	Participating Pharmacists	Orbis Pharmacy 148 Clapham High Street
524	Participating Pharmacists	Pascoe Pharmacy 235 Knights Hill
525	Participating Pharmacists	Paterson Healthcare & Co. 143 Lambeth Walk
526	Participating Pharmacists	Pavilion Pharmacy 9 Brighton Terrace
527	Participating Pharmacists	Pearl Pharmacy 310 Clapham Road
528	Participating Pharmacists	Pearl Pharmacy 31 Clapham High Street
529	Participating Pharmacists	Phillips Chemist Poynders Road
530	Participating Pharmacists	Prentis Pharmacy 240 Streatham High Road
531	Participating Pharmacists	Queens Chemist 6 Queenstown Road
532	Participating Pharmacists	RC Patel Chemist 457 Wandsworth Road
533	Participating Pharmacists	Reena's Pharmacy 165 South Lambeth Road
534	Participating Pharmacists	Sainsbury's Pharmacy 480 Streatham High Road
535	Participating Pharmacists	Sefgrove Chemists Ltd. 3-5 Westow Hill
536	Participating Pharmacists	S.G. Mannings Pharmacy 34 New Park Road
537	Participating Pharmacists	Streatham Pharmacy 95 Streatham Hill
538	Participating Pharmacists	Superdrug Pharmacy 452-456 Brixton Road
539	Participating Pharmacists	Superdrug Pharmacy 156-158 Clapham High Street
540	Participating Pharmacists	Superdrug Pharmacy 509-513 Norwood Road
541	Participating Pharmacists	Tesco Pharmacy 227 Kennington Lane
542	Participating Pharmacists	The Pharmacy 85 New Park Road
543	Participating Pharmacists	Vitellow Pharmacy 26 Clapham Road
544	Participating Pharmacists	Watts Chemist 99 Streatham Vale
545	Participating Pharmacists	Westbury Chemist 88 Streatham High Road
546	Participating GPs	Hurley Clinic
547	Participating GPs	Lambeth Walk Group Practice
548	Participating GPs	Binfield Road Surgery
549	Participating GPs	Springfield Primary Care Centre
550	Participating GPs	South Lambeth Road Practice
551	Participating GPs	Stockwell Group Practice
552	Participating GPs	Dr Cheema
553	Participating GPs	Dr Wickremesinghe
554	Participating GPs	Beckett House Practice
555	Participating GPs	Mawbey Group Practice
556	Participating GPs	Drs Berlyn, Whitmey & Mukhopadhyay
557	Participating GPs	Drs Patel and Cresswell
558	Participating GPs	Brixton Hill Group Practice
559	Participating GPs	Iveagh House Surgery
560	Participating GPs	Landor Road Surgery
561	Participating GPs	Foxley Square Surgery
562	Participating GPs	Crown Dale Medical Centre
563	Participating GPs	Deerbrook Surgery
564	Participating GPs	Herne Hill Group Practice
565	Participating GPs	Herne Hill Road Medical Practice
566	Participating GPs	Norwood Surgery
567	Participating GPs	Paxton Green Group Practice
568	Participating GPs	The Rosendale Surgery
569	Participating GPs	The Tulse Hill Practice
570	Participating GPs	Clapham Family Practice
571	Participating GPs	Clapham Park Surgery (GMS)
572	Participating GPs	The Courtyard Surgery
573	Participating GPs	Dr Curran and Partners
574	Participating GPs	Dr Sheila Santamaria
575	Participating GPs	Hetherington Group Practice
576	Participating GPs	Sandmere Road Practice
577	Participating GPs	Dr Shepherd and Partners
578	Participating GPs	Edith Cavell Practice
579	Participating GPs	Palace Road Surgery (GMS)

Ref	Type	Name
580	Participating GPs	Dr Ramanan's Surgery
581	Participating GPs	Drakewood Road Medical Practice
582	Participating GPs	Valley Road Surgery (GMS)



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Cordis Bright is a consultancy working for social care organisations, children's services and allied partnerships, across both statutory and independent sectors. Our work is grounded in quality research, robust technical skills and a deep knowledge and understanding of the sectors we work in.