



Learning Disabilities Profile 2013

Haringey

Introduction

Health profiles are numbers which help people who plan health services.

They come as reports for local areas. Our health profiles are for the areas of Local Authorities that run Adult Social Services. They are used by planners in health services and social services. They are also interesting for self-advocates and family carers.

They try to show

- · How many people have learning disabilities,
- · How healthy they are,
- · How much health care they get,
- · How well social services are looking out for them.

They show how your area compares with others.

Good numbers for all these things are hard to find. The numbers on the website are our best attempt. Please tell us if you think have any suggestions to improve either the numbers or the way we show them.

- Do you think there are better numbers we could show?
- · How could we display them more clearly?

Please send them by e-mail to healthprofiles@ihal.org.uk

Contents

Spine charts

Opine charts	
Population	Page 3
Health	Page 3
Accommodation & social care	Page 3
Coordination and local planning	Page 3
Tartan Rugs	
Population	Page 4
Health	Page 4
Accommodation & social care	Page 5
Coordination and local planning	Page 5
Detailed Indicators and Maps	
Population	Page 6
Health	Page 13
Accommodation & social care	Page 18
Coordination and local planning	Page 28



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Learning Disability Profiles are produced by Public Health England.

Write to: Improving Health & Lives: Learning Disabilities Observatory Public Health England, IPH, University Forvie Site, Robinson Way, Cambridge, CB2 0SR

Email: profiles@ihal.org.uk

Revisions to Profiles

Since last year, there have been a number of changes to the Learning Disabilities Profiles.

Firstly, we removed the following indicators:

- 11. Admission rate for psychiatric ambulatory care sensitive conditions in people with LD
- 14. Identifying people with learning disability in psychiatric in-patient statistics
- 15. Persons admitted psychiatric specialty for challenging behaviour

While the data does not identify individuals, some areas had low numbers that were not appropriate to use. We know from the [A&T and other specialist inpatient care for people with LD in the Count-Me-In census] (http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/gsf.php5?f=16342&fv=17542) that many admissions occur in the independent sector. As such, the small numbers taken from hospital episode statistics could have potentially misleading results.

Secondly, due to the administrative changes in accessing hospital episode statistics we are unable to update the following indicators at present:

- 10. Emergency hospital admissions as % of total
- 12. Admission rate for non-psychiatric ambulatory care sensitive conditions in people with LD
- 13. Identifying people with learning disability in general hospital statistics

We anticipate updating these indicators later in the year.

Spine Charts

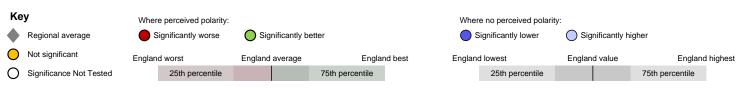
Population	Period	Local value	Eng. value	Eng. lowest	Ra	nge	Eng. highest
1 Adults with learning disability known to GPs	2011-12	3.47	4.54	2.08	•		7.66
2 Adults (18 to 64) with learning disability known to Local Authorities	2011-12	3.28	4.27	2.36	0		8.63
3 Children with autistic spectrum known to schools	Jan2012	12.98	8.17	2.36		0	19.71
4 Children with moderate learning difficulties known to schools	Jan2012	14.69	19.65	6.50	0		51.36
5 Children with severe learning difficulties known to schools	Jan2012	1.31	3.65	1.09	•		7.53
6 Children with profound and multiple learning difficulties known to schools	Jan2012	1.73	1.23	0.00		0	4.02
7 Children with learning difficulties known to schools	Jan2012	17.73	24.53	9.57	•		58.31

Health	Period	Local value	Eng. value	Eng. worst	England Range	Eng. best
8 Proportion of eligible adults with a learning disability having a GP health check	2011-12	73.49	52.73	13.37	0	100.00
9 Median age at death	2008-11	28.00	56.00	1.00	0	69.50
10 Emergency hospital admissions as % of total	2008-09	66.22	49.96	75.27		12.59
12 Admission rate for non-psychiatric ambulatory care sensitive conditions in people with LD	2005/06 - 2008/09	25.95	23.27	89.59	O	5.57
13 Identifying people with learning disability in general hospital statistics	2008-09	21.38	27.12	5.75	•	45.40

Accommodation & social care

16	E Living in settled accommodation	2011-12	47.83	68.94	1.27			93.59
17	Living in non-settled accommodation	2011-12	28.70	22.36	40.32			1.27
18	Accommodation status unknown to LA	2011-12	23.48	9.10	97.45			0.00
19	Accommodation severely unsatisfactory	2011-12	0.00	0.13	1.85		0	0.00
20	Adults (age 18-64) using day services	2011-12	286.96	347.20	38.83	0		681.96
21	Adults(age 18-64) receiving community services	2011-12	617.39	749.71	438.46	•		1,064.22
22	2 Adults with learning disability in paid employment	2011-12	4.35	6.12	0.28	0		20.39
23	Adults (age 18-64) receiving direct payments	2011-12	21.13	-	6.35			98.33
24	Gross current expenidture for residential personal social services per 1,000 people known to LAs with LD	2011-12	26.41	21.52	5.07		0	43.03
25	Rates of referral for abuse of vulnerable person	2011-12	139.13	111.90	0.00		0	383.56

Coordination and local planning 26 Comparison of LA and QOF prevalence estimates 2011-12 6.02 6.16 0.42 88.84



Tartan Rugs



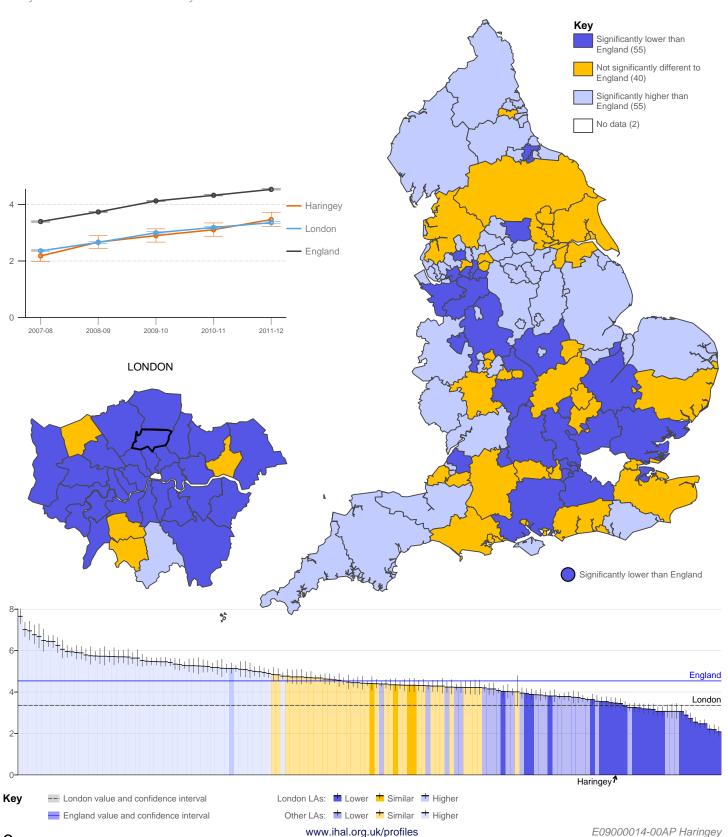


Population

1. Adults with learning disability known to GPs

Each year GPs are asked how many of the adults on their practice list have learning disability. These numbers are reported for health service areas-(primary care trusts or 'PCTs'). The indicator shows the number of people in every thousand that GPs identify.

Period 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10	England Average 3.40 3.74 4.13	2.36 2.66 3.00	2.18 2.67 2.90	Number of Adults 465.00 543.00 607.00
2010-11	4.33	3.19	3.11	690.00
2011-12	4.54	3.36	3.47	743.00

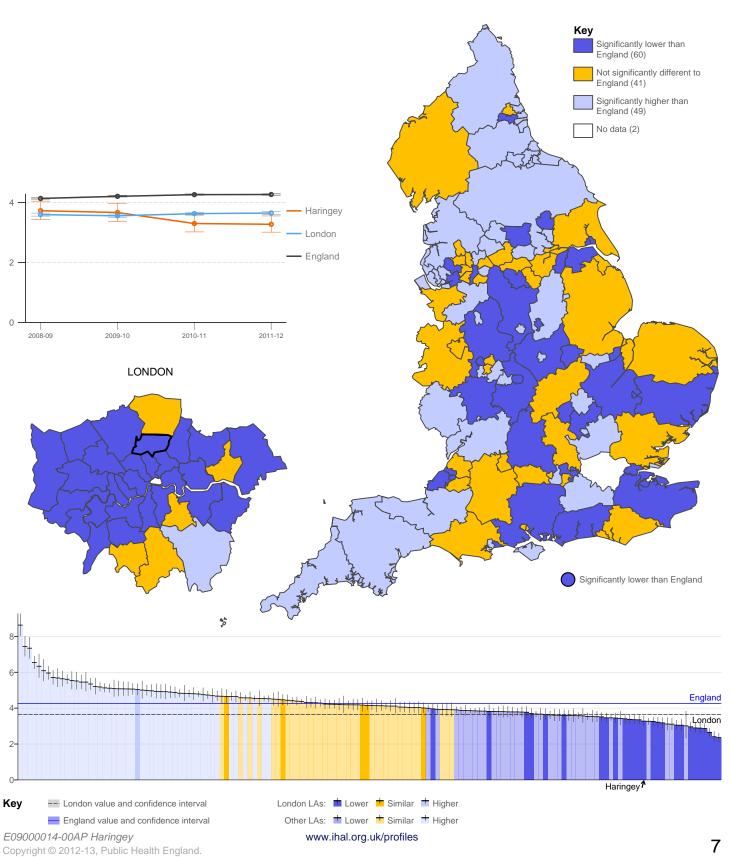


Population

2. Adults (18 to 64) with learning disability known to Local Authorities

Awareness of the numbers of people with learning disability in the local authority area is fundamental to planning. Comparison with similar areas suggests whether reported value is surprisingly low or high.

Period	England Average	London	Haringey	Number of adults
2008-09	4.14	3.60	3.73	580.00
2009-10	4.21	3.56	3.67	570.00
2010-11	4.27	3.63	3.30	510.00
2011-12	4.27	3.65	3.28	575.00



Population

3. Children with autistic spectrum known to schools

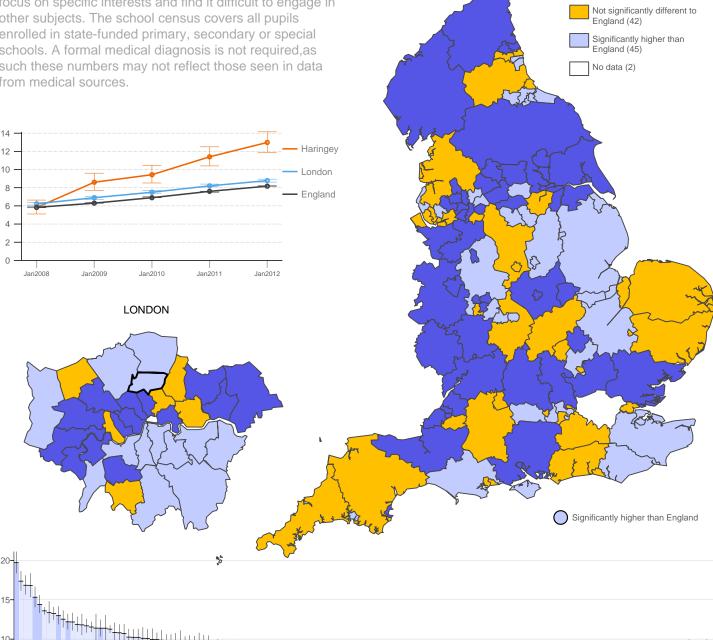
Schools are very aware of children who have particular difficulties in learning. Every term they report to the Department for education about all children who have special educational needs. This indicator shows the number of children in every thousand who have autistic spectrum disorders. These children have a combination of difficulties with verbal communication, interacting with other children or adults. They often also have particular focus on specific interests and find it difficult to engage in other subjects. The school census covers all pupils enrolled in state-funded primary, secondary or special schools. A formal medical diagnosis is not required, as such these numbers may not reflect those seen in data from medical sources.

Period Jan2008	England Average 5.84	London 6.23	Haringey 5.83	Number of pupils 221.00
Jan2009	6.30	6.90	8.60	328.00
Jan2010	6.90	7.50	9.43	365.00
Jan2011	7.60	8.20	11.40	450.00
Jan2012	8.17	8.78	12.98	517.00

Key

Significantly lower than

England (63)



London LAs: Lower Similar Higher

Other LAs: Lower Similar Higher

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Key

↑Haringey

--- London value and confidence interval

England value and confidence interval

England

Population

0

30-

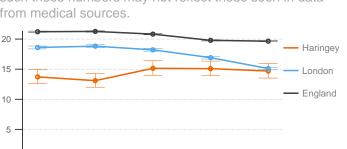
10-

Jan2008

Jan2009

4. Children with moderate learning difficulties known to schools

Schools are very aware of children who have particular difficulties in learning. Every term they report to the Department for education about all children who have special educational needs. They say what sort of needs the children have. There are four levels of learning difficulties: specific difficulties (like dyslexia), moderate learning difficulties, severe learning difficulties and profound and multiple learning difficulties. The indicator shows the number of children in every thousand who have moderate learning difficulty. These children have difficulty in all areas of learning. They may have speech and language delay. The school census covers all pupils enrolled in state-funded primary, secondary or special schools. A formal medical diagnosis is not required, as such these numbers may not reflect those seen in data from medical sources.



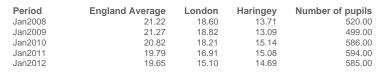
Jan2011

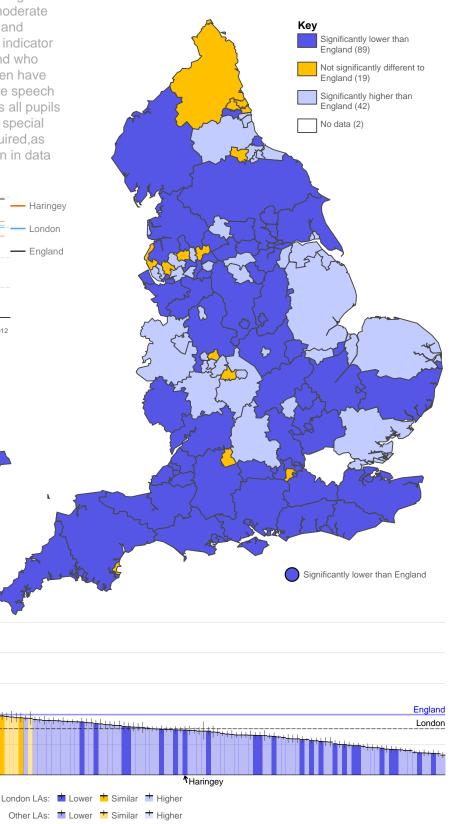
Jan2012

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Jan2010

LONDON

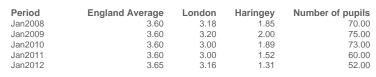




Population

5. Children with severe learning difficulties known to schools

Schools are very aware of children who have particular difficulties in learning. Every term they report to the Department for education about all children who have special educational needs. They say what sort of needs the children have. There are four levels of learning difficulties: specific difficulties (like dyslexia), moderate learning difficulties, severe learning difficulties and profound and multiple learning difficulties. The indicator shows the number of children in every thousand who have severe learning difficulty. These children have serious difficulty in participating in ordinary school programs without support. Many have limited communications and self help skills. The school census covers all pupils enrolled in state-funded primary, secondary or special schools. A formal medical diagnosis is not required, as such these numbers may not reflect those seen in data from medical sources.

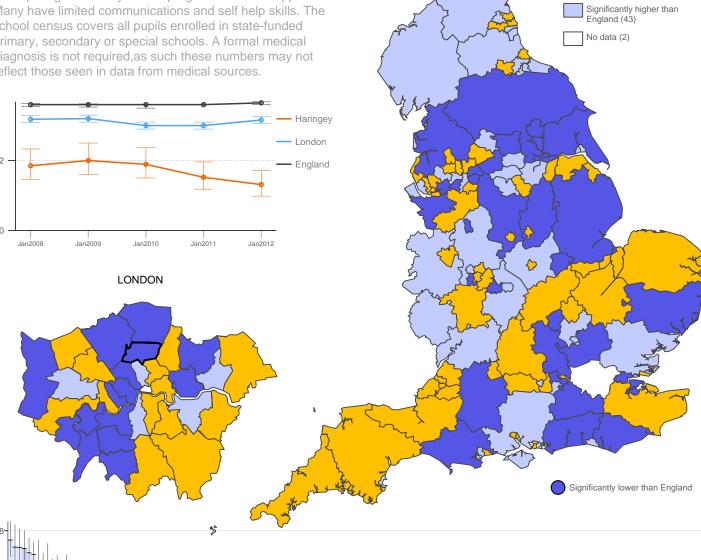


Key

Significantly lower than England (44)

England (63)

Not significantly different to



London LAs: Lower Similar Higher

Other LAs: Lower Similar Higher

www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

Key

--- London value and confidence interval

England value and confidence interval

2

England London

Significantly lower than

Population

Key

E09000014-00AP Haringey

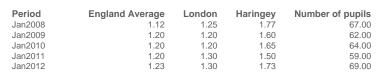
--- London value and confidence interval

England value and confidence interval

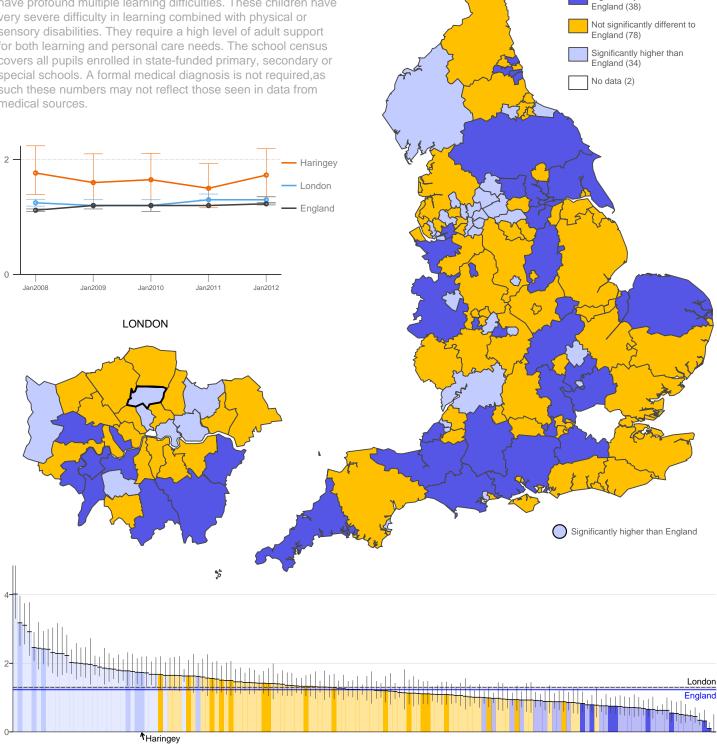
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6. Children with profound and multiple learning difficulties known to schools

Schools are very aware of children who have particular difficulties in learning. Every term they report to the Department for education about all children who have special educational needs. They say what sort of needs the children have. There are four levels of learning difficulties: specific difficulties (like dyslexia), moderate learning difficulties, severe learning difficulties and profound and multiple learning difficulties. The indicator shows the number of children in every thousand who have profound multiple learning difficulties. These children have very severe difficulty in learning combined with physical or sensory disabilities. They require a high level of adult support for both learning and personal care needs. The school census covers all pupils enrolled in state-funded primary, secondary or special schools. A formal medical diagnosis is not required, as such these numbers may not reflect those seen in data from medical sources.



Key



London LAs: Lower Similar Higher

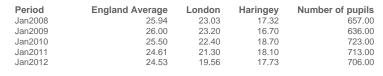
Other LAs: Lower Similar Higher

www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

Population

7. Children with learning difficulties known to schools

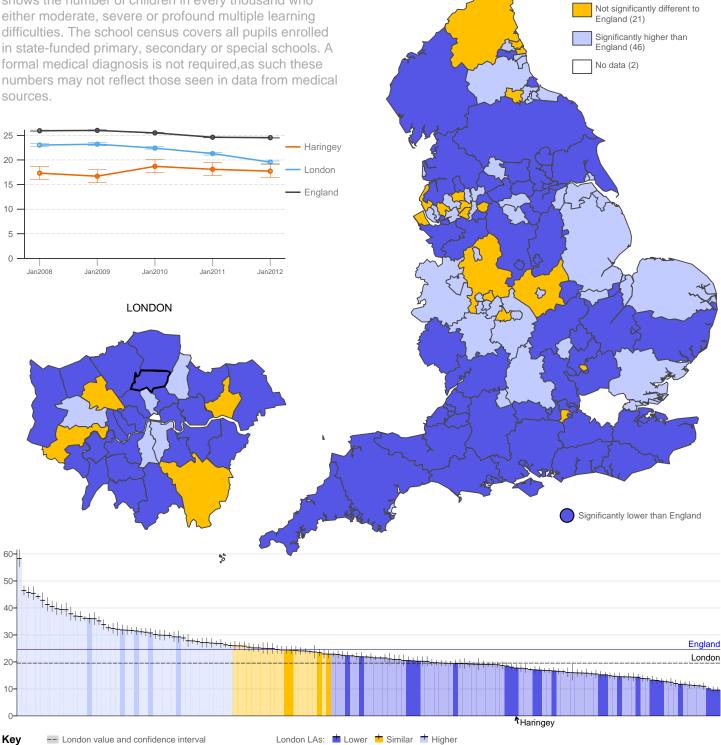
Schools are very aware of children who have particular difficulties in learning. Every term they report to the Department for education about all children who have special educational needs. They say what sort of needs the children have. There are four levels of learning difficulties: specific difficulties (like dyslexia), moderate learning difficulties, severe learning difficulties and profound and multiple learning difficulties. The indicator shows the number of children in every thousand who either moderate, severe or profound multiple learning difficulties. The school census covers all pupils enrolled in state-funded primary, secondary or special schools. A formal medical diagnosis is not required, as such these numbers may not reflect those seen in data from medical sources.



Key

Significantly lower than

England (83)



Other LAs: Lower Similar Higher

www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

England value and confidence interval

Health

100

London

Key

2008-09

2009-10

LONDON

2010-11

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8. Proportion of eligible adults with a learning disability having a GP health check

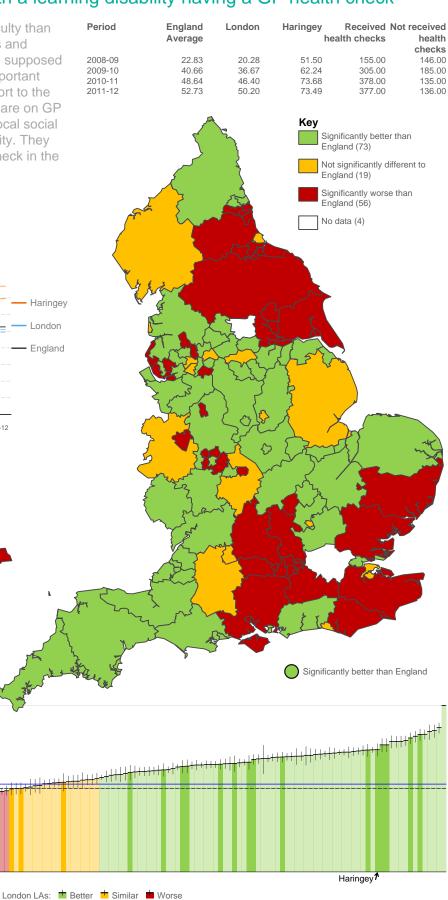
England

Other LAs: Better Similar Worse

www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

2011-12

People with learning disability have more difficulty than others in recognising ordinary health problems and getting treatment for them. Each year GPs are supposed to offer regular health checks to make sure important problems are identified and treated. PCTs report to the Department of Health how many people there are on GP practice lists known both to their GP and the local social services department to have a learning disability. They show how many of these have had a health check in the last year.



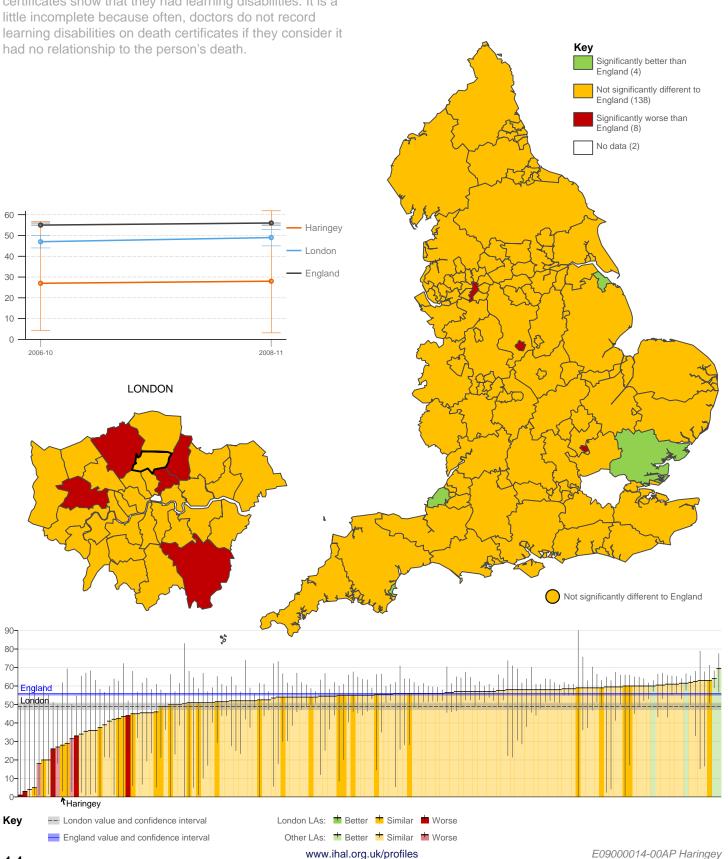
--- London value and confidence interval

Health

9. Median age at death

People with learning disabilities die at younger ages than other people. This indicator shows the midpoint of the ages of all of the people who have died and whose death certificates show that they had learning disabilities. It is a little incomplete because often, doctors do not record had no relationship to the person's death.

Period **England Average** London Haringey 2006-10 47.00 2008-11 56.00 49.00 28.00



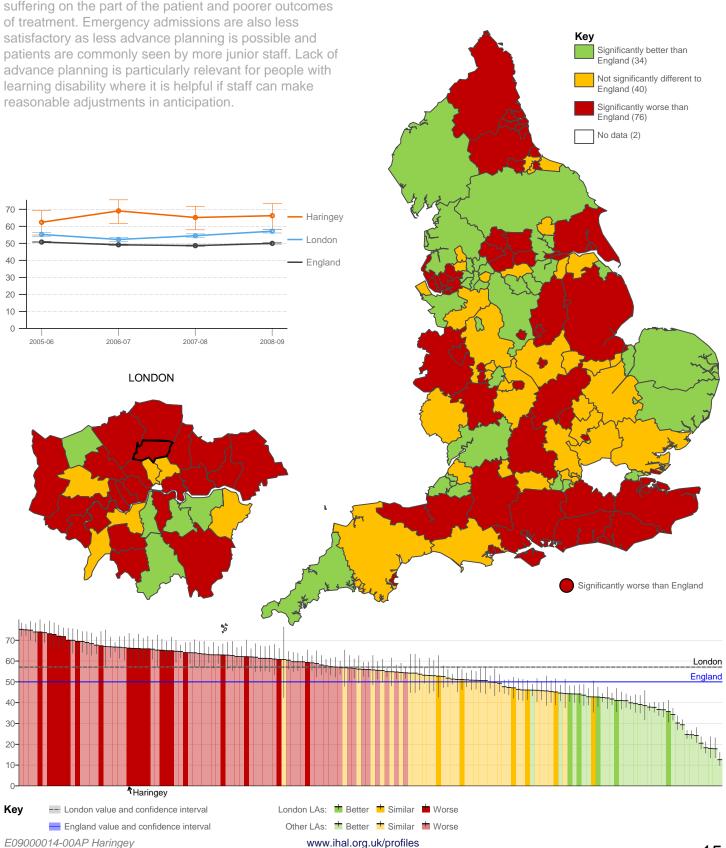
Health

10. Emergency hospital admissions as % of total

Ideally, people who need treatment in hospital should be admitted before their illness reaches a critical stage where they have to be admitted as an emergency. Where illnesses are left to a late stage, this often involves more suffering on the part of the patient and poorer outcomes

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Period	England Average	London	Haringey	Emergency admissions	Planned admissions
2005-06	50.74	55.20	62.35	106.00	64.00
2006-07	49.13	52.24	69.05	116.00	52.00
2007-08	48.62	54.47	65.17	116.00	62.00
2008-09	49.96	57.11	66.22	98.00	50.00
		<u> </u>	Key	<i>(</i>	

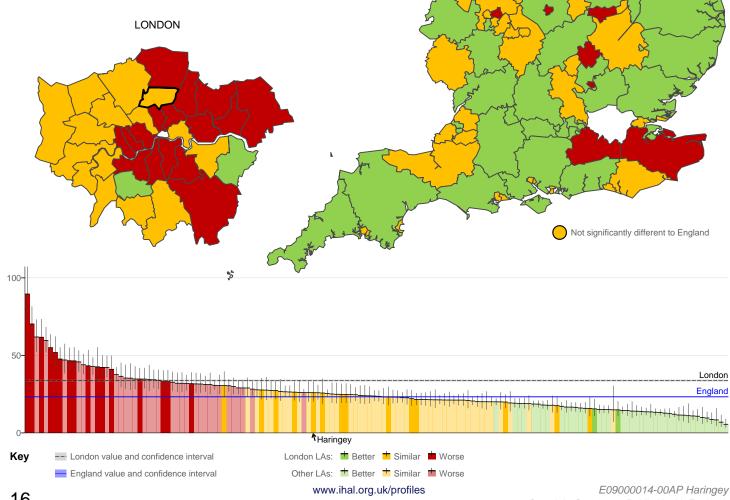


Health

12. Admission rate for non-psychiatric ambulatory care sensitive conditions in people

For some types of illness, once a diagnosis is clear, care can usually be managed without patients going into hospital. Hospitalisation is usually unpleasant for patients and expensive for services. Three types of physical health condition common in people with learning disabilities are more likely to cause admission to hospital if ordinary care is not provided well. These are gastricoesophageal reflux disorder (GORD), epilepsy and constipation.

Period **England Average** Haringey 2005/06 - 2008/09 33.74 63.00 Key Significantly better than England (42) Not significantly different to England (60) Significantly worse than England (48) No data (2)



Significantly better than

Health

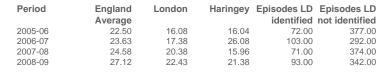
13. Identifying people with learning disability in general hospital statistics

Hospitals can only make appropriate reasonable adjustments for people with learning disability if they know they need to. Learning disability is always important, as adjustments will always be required to make sure these patients understand fully what is happening and what they are consenting to, and that doctors and nurses take their learning disability into account in assessing symptoms and progress. Recording this statistically is also important to the hospital first so it can check reasonable adjustments are being made and second because in many cases hospitals get paid more for treating people who have a learning disability, as more care is needed.

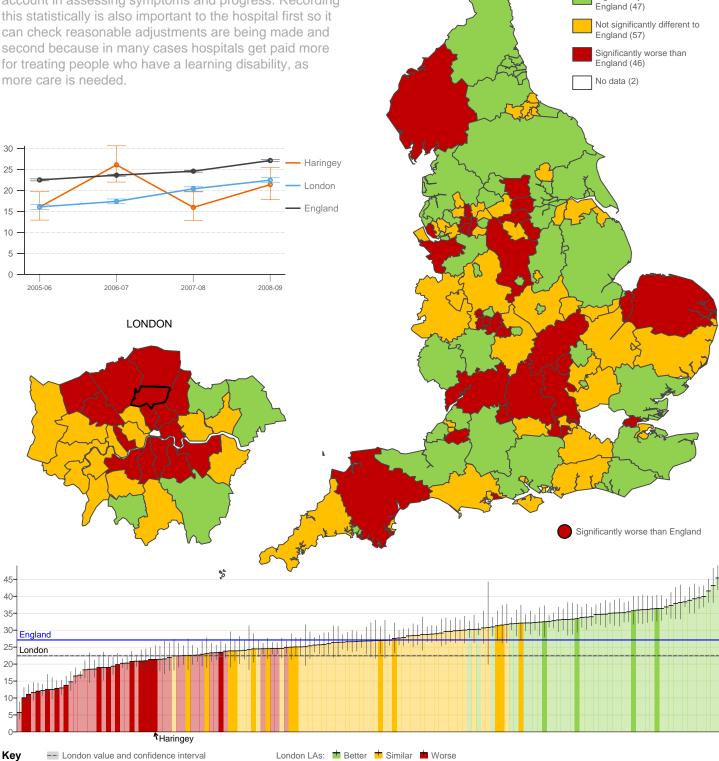
England value and confidence interval

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E09000014-00AP Haringey



Key



Other LAs: Better Similar Worse

www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

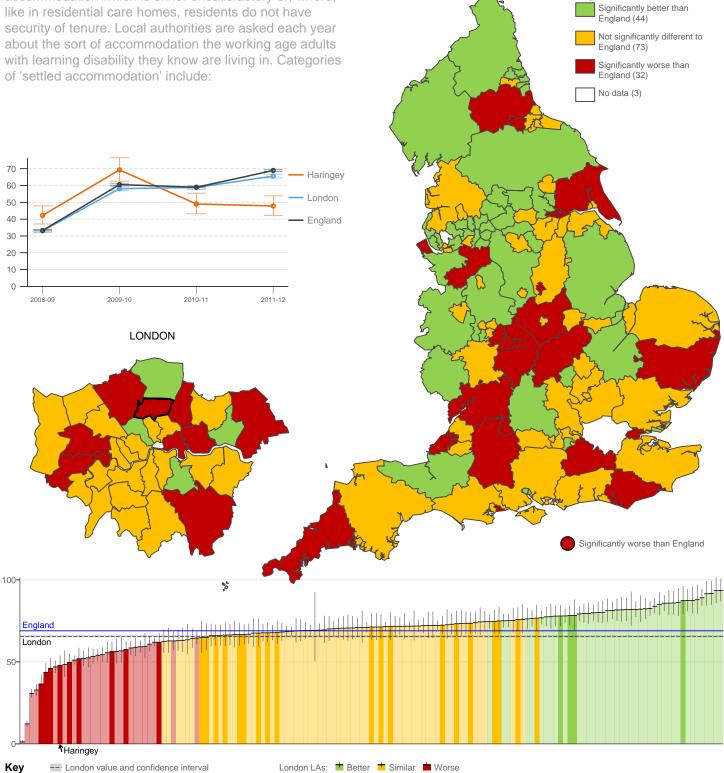
16. Living in settled accommodation

Arranging where they live poses difficulties for many people with learning disability. Local authority social service departments commonly help here.

Accommodation can be divided into settled accommodation, where the person can reasonably expect to stay as long as they want and unsettled accommodation which is either unsatisfactory or, where, like in residential care homes, residents do not have security of tenure. Local authorities are asked each year about the sort of accommodation the working age adults with learning disability they know are living in. Categories of 'settled accommodation' include:

Period	England	London	Haringey	Number settled
	Average			accommodation
2008-09	33.27	33.01	42.24	245.00
2009-10	60.55	58.13	69.30	395.00
2010-11	58.98	58.85	49.02	250.00
2011-12	68.94	65.61	47.83	275.00

Key



Other LAs: Better Similar Worse

www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

England value and confidence interval

E09000014-00AP Haringey

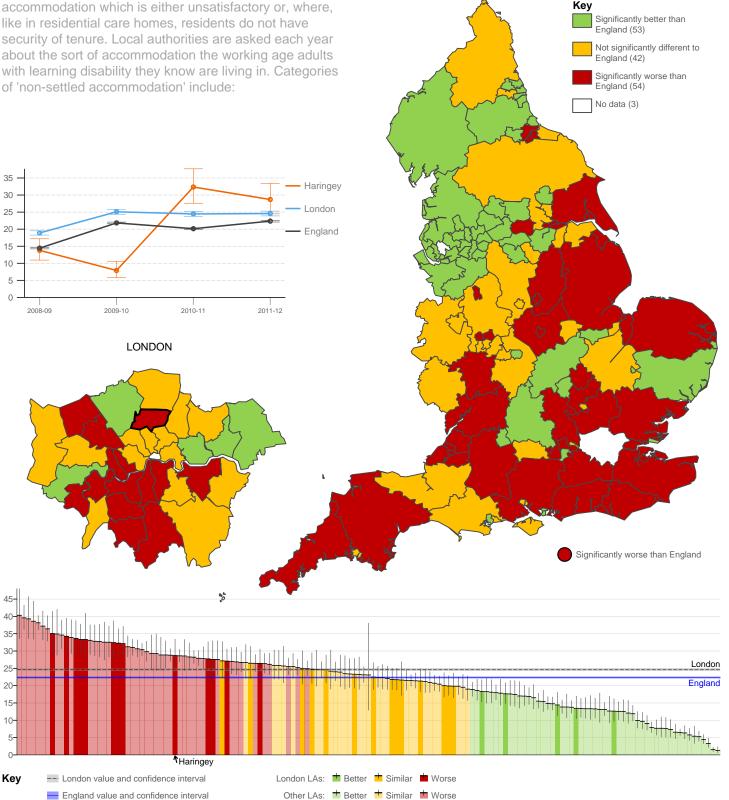
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17. Living in non-settled accommodation

Arranging where they live poses difficulties for many people with learning disability. Local authority social service departments commonly help here.

Accommodation can be divided into settled accommodation, where the person can reasonably expect to stay as long as they want and unsettled accommodation which is either unsatisfactory or, where, like in residential care homes, residents do not have security of tenure. Local authorities are asked each year about the sort of accommodation the working age adults with learning disability they know are living in. Categories of 'non-settled accommodation' include:

England	London	Haringey	Number non-settled
Average			accommodation
14.43	18.88	13.79	70.00
21.83	25.09	7.89	45.00
20.14	24.46	32.35	165.00
22.36	24.58	28.70	165.00
	Average 14.43 21.83 20.14	Average 14.43 18.88 21.83 25.09 20.14 24.46	Average 14.43 18.88 13.79 21.83 25.09 7.89 20.14 24.46 32.35

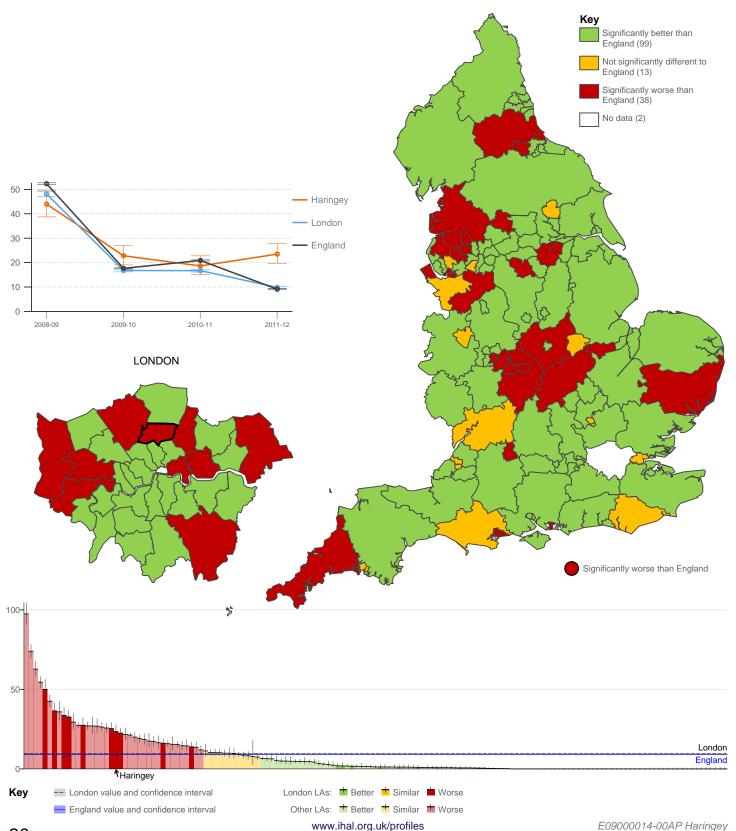


www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

18. Accommodation status unknown to LA

Looking at local authority figures for types of accommodation for working age adults with learning disability, it is apparent that social services departments do not know about everyone.

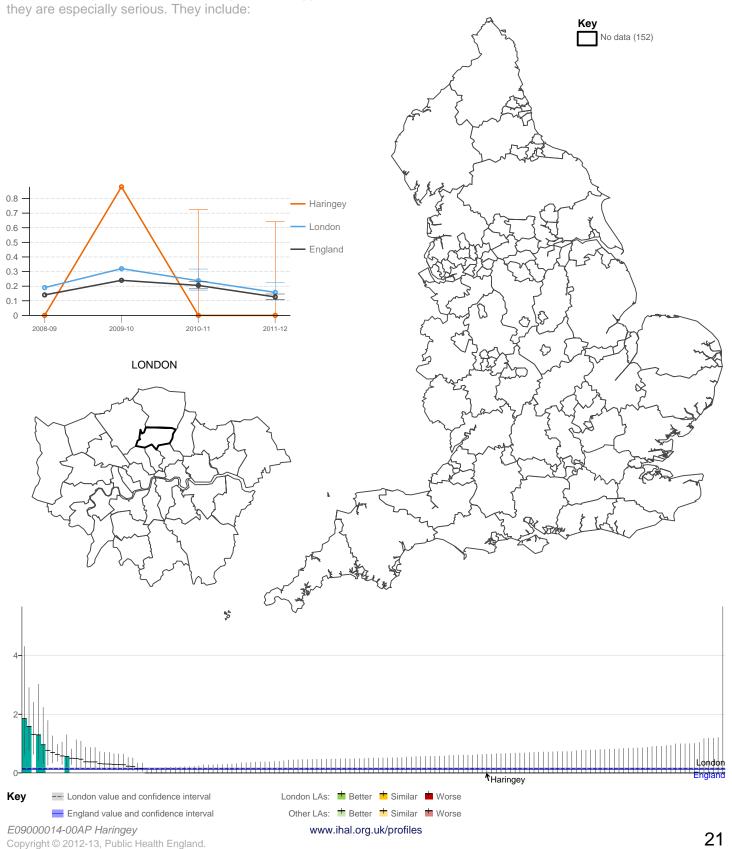
Period	England Average	London	Haringey	Number unknown
2008-09	52.30	48.11	43.97	255.00
2009-10	17.62	16.77	22.81	130.00
2010-11	20.88	16.69	18.63	95.00
2011-12	9.10	9.84	23.48	135.00



19. Accommodation severely unsatisfactory

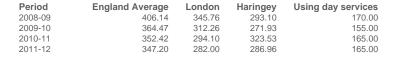
A small number of types of accommodation could be seen as serious emergency situations for people with learning disability. These situations are undesirable for anybody, but for people particularly likely to be vulnerable to abuse or exploitation, or in need of particular support they are especially serious. They include:

Period	England Average	London	Haringey	Unsatsifactory accomodation
2008-09	0.14	0.19	0.00	0.00
2009-10	0.24	0.32	0.88	5.00
2010-11	0.21	0.24	0.00	0.00
2011-12	0.13	0.16	0.00	0.00



20. Adults (age 18-64) using day services

This indicator shows the extent to which Local Authorities are providing day care services for people with learning disabilities known to them. To be included in the denominator data people must have had a review in the last 12 months, whereas to be in the numerator they need only be using services. All people who are using council services should have had a review, however they may not all have received their review before the data collection period started and so were not counted, in some cases this has resulted in LAs having more numbers of people using services than are known (or have had their review). In 2011-12 the system was altered so that people who are eligibbe for their review during the collection period by included in the denominator counts, whether they have received their review or not.



Key

Significantly lower than

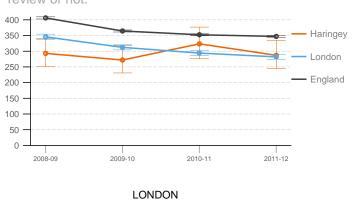
Not significantly different to

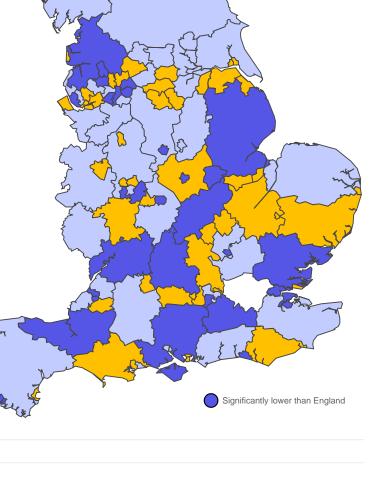
Significantly higher than England (43)

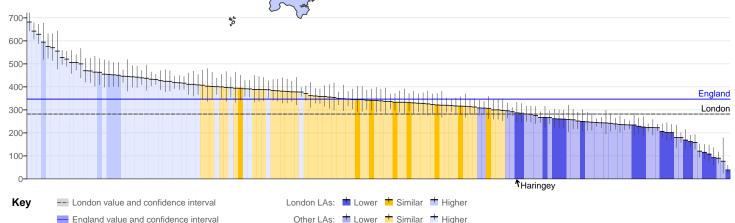
England (50)

England (57)

No data (2)







www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

England value and confidence interval

Significantly lower than

Accommodation & social care

Key

E09000014-00AP Haringey

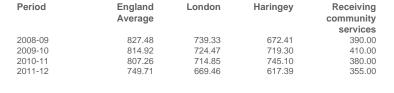
--- London value and confidence interval

England value and confidence interval

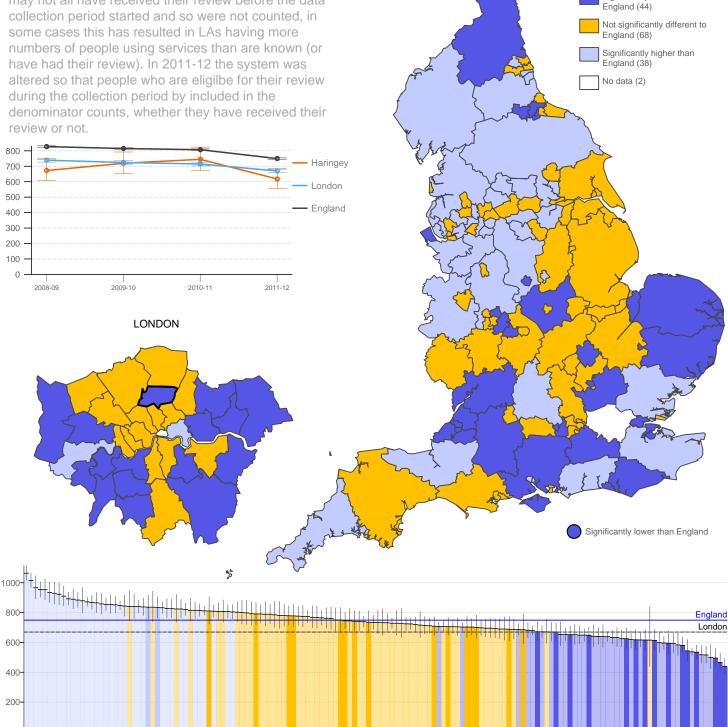
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21. Adults(age 18-64) receiving community services

This indicator shows the extent to which Local Authorities are providing community services for people with learning disabilities known to them. To be included in the denominator data people must have had a review in the last 12 months, whereas to be in the numerator they need only be using services. All people who are using council services should have had a review, however they may not all have received their review before the data collection period started and so were not counted, in some cases this has resulted in LAs having more numbers of people using services than are known (or have had their review). In 2011-12 the system was altered so that people who are eligibbe for their review during the collection period by included in the denominator counts, whether they have received their review or not.



Key



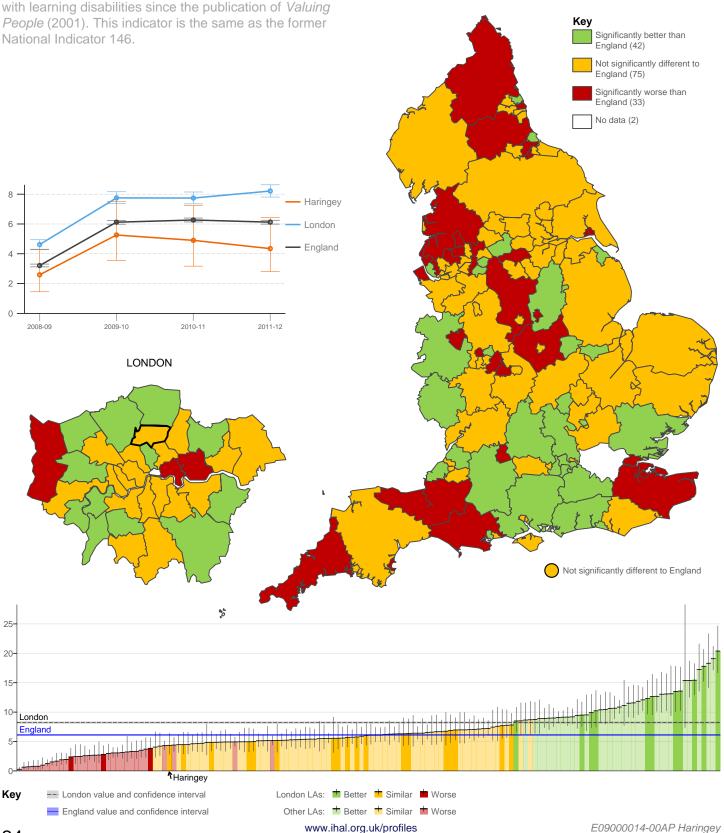
London LAs: Lower Similar Higher Other LAs: Lower Similar Higher

www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

22. Adults with learning disability in paid employment

Paid work provides recognition of a valued social role, useful day time occupation, important social opportunities, and in a few cases a helpful level of financial reward. Government policy has emphasised the importance of maximising work opportunities for people with learning disabilities since the publication of *Valuing People* (2001). This indicator is the same as the former National Indicator 146.

Period	England Average	London	Haringey	In paid employment
2008-09	3.21	4.62	2.59	15.00
2009-10	6.12	7.75	5.26	30.00
2010-11	6.27	7.74	4.90	25.00
2011-12	6.12	8.21	4.35	25.00



20

15

10 5 0

100

Key

E09000014-00AP Haringey

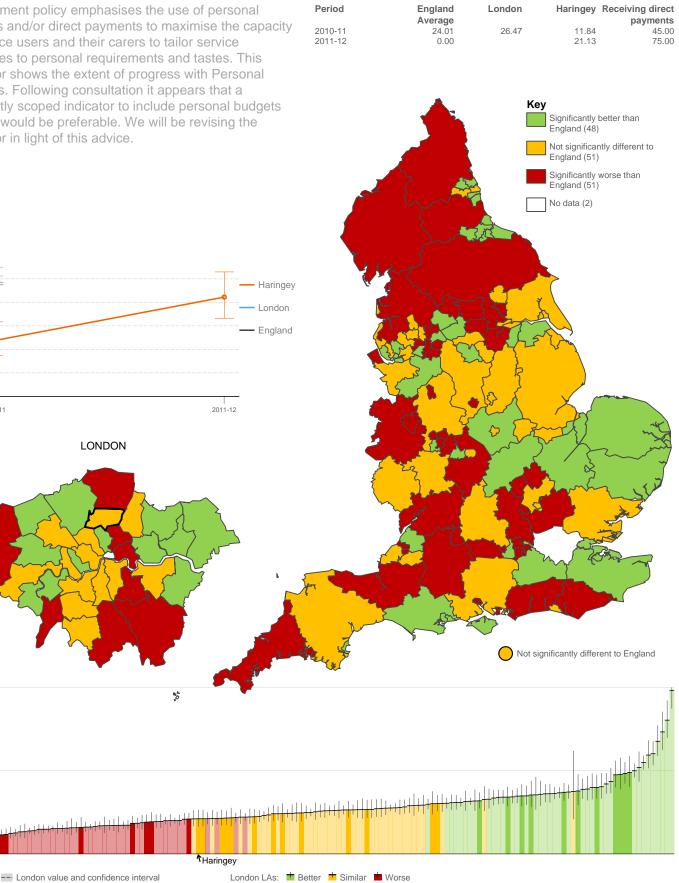
England value and confidence interval

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2010-11

23. Adults (age 18-64) receiving direct payments

Government policy emphasises the use of personal budgets and/or direct payments to maximise the capacity of service users and their carers to tailor service packages to personal requirements and tastes. This indicator shows the extent of progress with Personal Budgets. Following consultation it appears that a differently scoped indicator to include personal budgets as well would be preferable. We will be revising the indicator in light of this advice.



Other LAs: Better Similar Worse

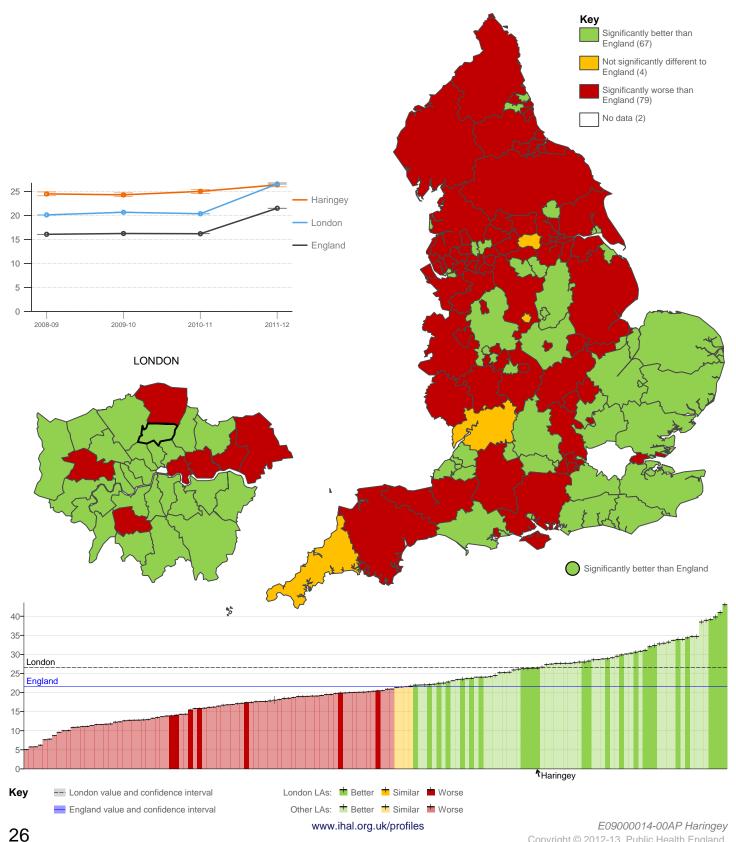
www.ihal.org.uk/profiles

24. Gross current expenidture for residential personal social services per 1,000 people

known to LAs with LD

This indicator shows the spend per head by local authority department of adult social care on people with learning disabilities.

Period	England Average	London	Haringey	Expenditure (000s)
2008-09	16.09	20.14	24.52	14,221.00
2009-10	16.25	20.68	24.32	13,865.00
2010-11	16.21	20.38	25.04	12,770.00
2011-12	21.52	26.59	26.41	15,183.00



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25. Rates of referral for abuse of vulnerable person

The Minister for Care Services mandated that data be **England Average** London Haringey Completed referrals 2010-11 103.31 98.74 60.00 collected in 2010-11 on the number of alerts and referrals 2011-12 111.90 110.70 139.13 80.00 to adult social care safeguarding teams. The information presented here shows the number of completed referrals regarding concerns about alleged abuse of vulnerable adults; for the purpose of these health profiles this is only looking at persons known to have learning disabilities. Key Significantly lower than This is a new collection of data, having been piloted in England (58) 2009-10. Not significantly different to England (48) Significantly higher than England (44) No data (2) 150 Haringey London 100 England 50 0 2011-12 2010-11 LONDON Not significantly different to England 400-350 300 200 **England** 100 London 50-**↑**Haringey Key --- London value and confidence interval London LAs: Lower Similar Higher Other LAs: Lower Similar Higher England value and confidence interval E09000014-00AP Haringey www.ihal.org.uk/profiles 27

Coordination and local planning

26. Comparison of LA and QOF prevalence estimates

The difference between the prevalence of people with learning disability known to local authorities and the prevalence of people with learning disability on GP practice lists, ideally the numbers should be the same or similar as there is a slight discrepancy in age profiles of the lists.

Period	England Average	London	Haringey
2008-09	9.33	26.22	28.53
2009-10	0.26	14.39	19.69
2010-11	1.57	12.22	5.84
2011-12	6.16	7.96	6.02

