

Debate Pack

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World Down Syndrome day

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Summary

A House of Commons debate on World Down Syndrome Day has been scheduled for 23 March 2023. The debate will be opened by Dr Liam Fox MP. This debate pack provides background information on the Down Syndrome Act 2022 and the current rights and duties covering people with Down's syndrome.

1 Background

In the UK, the [Down's Syndrome Association](#) says “it is generally accepted that both Down's syndrome and Down syndrome can be used interchangeably”.¹ The NHS website and Down's Syndrome Association mainly refer to Down's syndrome – this is the term used in this paper except when referring to the title of the [Down Syndrome Act](#).

1.1 What is Down's syndrome?

Down's syndrome is a genetic condition caused by a chromosomal anomaly. Most people will have 46 chromosomes, but an individual with Down's syndrome will have an extra copy of chromosome 21. The medical term for the presence of an extra copy of chromosome in the body is 'trisomy'.

Individuals with Down's syndrome will have some level of learning disability, but this will vary between different people. The [NHS website](#) explains “some people will be more independent and do things like get a job. Other people might need more regular care”.²

Certain health conditions are more common in people with Down's syndrome. These include congenital heart conditions, problems with hearing and vision, and dementia.

The Explanatory Notes to the Down Syndrome Act 2022 provide some further background on the condition:

There are currently estimated to be around 47,000 individuals living in the UK with Down syndrome. Down syndrome is caused by having an extra chromosome at birth and a person with Down syndrome will have some degree of learning disability, though it varies between individuals.

People with Down syndrome have an increased risk of some medical conditions including congenital heart disease, seizures, early-onset dementia and leukaemia. They are also more susceptible to infections and are more prone to hearing and visual impairments compared to the general population. Due to the frequency and extent to which these issues occur in people with Down syndrome, it is recommended that they should have extra health checks in early life, and regular health reviews throughout their lives.

People with Down syndrome may be at an even greater risk of early death than people with learning disabilities without Down syndrome. A cohort study suggested that the ratio of observed deaths among the study group to expected deaths in the general population is greater for those with Down

¹ [About Down's Syndrome - Down's Syndrome Association \(downs-syndrome.org.uk\)](#) [accessed March 2023]

² [NHS website, What is Down's syndrome?](#), February 2023

syndrome (5.28) than those with learning disabilities without Down syndrome (1.69). The life expectancy for people with Down syndrome has increased in recent years to around 58 years, and as such there is a need to address community-based services to support the long-term care needs of an aging population of people with Down syndrome.³

More information about health conditions that may affect people with Down's syndrome, and the support that may be offered, is provided in the following sources:

- NHS, [Down's Syndrome](#), February 2023
- Down's Syndrome Association, [Health and Wellbeing](#)

Down's syndrome and Down syndrome are both commonly used terms to describe this condition in the UK.⁴ Down's syndrome is also sometimes called Trisomy 21.⁵

Regarding the prevalence of Down's syndrome in the UK, a 2016 study ([Alexander et al 2016](#)) estimated Down's syndrome prevalence rates of 5.9 per 10,000 population for females and 6.8 per 10,000 for males.⁶ In terms of annual incidence of babies born with Down's syndrome, the latest available data from the National Congenital Anomaly and Rare Disease Registration Service (NCARDS), gives an estimated Down's syndrome incidence rate for England of 25 per 10,000 total births in 2018.⁷

1.2

The Down Syndrome Act 2022

The Down Syndrome Act received Royal Assent on 28 April 2022. It was introduced as a Private Member's Bill by Dr Liam Fox MP and [received Government support](#).

The Act makes provisions to meet the needs of people with Down's syndrome. The aim of the Act is to improve access to services and life outcomes for people with Down's syndrome, by ensuring that health, social care, education, and other local authority services (such as housing and youth

³ Cooper, S.A., Allan, L., Greenlaw, N., McSkimming, P., Jasilek, A., Henderson, A. Melville, C. (2020). [Rates, causes, place and predictors of mortality in adults with intellectual disabilities with and without Down's syndrome: cohort study with record linkage](#).

⁴ Down's Syndrome Association, [About Down's Syndrome](#)

⁵ Trisomy 21 describes the chromosomal anomaly that causes Down's syndrome, which means there are 3 copies of chromosome 21.

⁶ [Population prevalence of Down's syndrome in the United Kingdom](#), Alexander M; Ding Y; Foskett N; Petri H; Wandel C; Okhwaja O: Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, 28 March 2016

⁷ Public Health England, [NCARDS statistics 2018: summary report](#), 29 September 2021

offending) take account of the specific needs of people with Down's syndrome when commissioning or providing services.

The Act places a duty on the Government to develop and consult on guidance for relevant authorities on steps it would be appropriate for them to take to meet the needs of persons with Down's syndrome in executing their existing relevant functions. The guidance is also intended to help individuals with Down's syndrome and their families to have a clearer understanding of what they can expect and what they are entitled to receive.⁸

The guidance is statutory, therefore relevant authorities will be legally required to take it into account in the exercise of relevant functions.

The Department of Health and Social Care is leading the cross-Government work to develop this guidance. The [call for evidence on the Down Syndrome Act 2022 guidance](#) ran for 16 weeks from July 2022.

The call for evidence covered health services; adult social care; housing; and education and children's services. It also asked whether the guidance should cover the needs of people with other genetic conditions and wider public services (other than health, social care, education, housing and youth offending).

Responses from the call for evidence will be used to inform draft guidance, which will subsequently be published for full public consultation.

Further information is available in the Library briefing on the [Down Syndrome Bill: Committee Stage](#) (1 February 2022).

1.3

Rights and duties: The current position

Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 provides that people should not be discriminated against because:

- they have a disability; or
- someone thinks they have a disability (known as discrimination by perception); or
- because of a connection with someone who has a disability (known as discrimination by association).

⁸ [Down Syndrome Act 2022: Explanatory notes](#)

In this context, disability means a physical or a mental condition which has a substantial and long-term impact on the person's ability to do normal day-to-day activities.

The Act places a duty on various bodies, such as employers and service providers, to make reasonable adjustments to ensure disabled people are not put at a substantial disadvantage for a reason relating to their disability compared to non-disabled people.

The Act also contains a Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED); the PSED consolidates and replaces equality duties in previous legislation. The Equality and Human Rights Commission explains this duty in the following terms:

The equality duty was developed in order to harmonise the equality duties and to extend it across the protected characteristics.⁹ It consists of a general equality duty, supported by specific duties which are imposed by secondary legislation. In summary, those subject to the equality duty must, in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.¹⁰

Healthcare

The [NHS website](#) provides a number of webpages on Down's syndrome which provide information on the condition and an overview of services for children, young people, and adults with the condition, as well as support for their families and carers.¹¹

Although many people with Down's syndrome will not necessarily have other health problems, there are several conditions that occur more frequently in people with Down's syndrome. These include problems with the heart and bowel, difficulties with hearing and vision, and an increased risk of infections. For this reason, the NHS website notes that children with Down's syndrome should have "regular check-ups with a children's doctor (paediatrician) or a GP".¹²

⁹ Disability is one of the protected characteristics covered by the 2010 Act.

¹⁰ [Equality and Human Rights Commission, Public Sector Equality Duty](#)

¹¹ [NHS website, What is Down's syndrome?](#)

¹² [NHS website, Down's syndrome: How to help children and young people](#)

In terms of specific medical services for conditions associated with Down's syndrome, the NHS webpage lists a number of specialists children with Down's syndrome might need to see, including:

- a speech and language therapist – for help with speaking;
- a physiotherapist – for help walking if they have low muscle tone;
- an optician or hearing specialist – for help with vision and hearing; and
- an occupational therapist – for help with their development.¹³

The NHS website also says doctors will check the heart of babies with Down's syndrome soon after they're born, because almost half of all children with Down's syndrome are born with a [heart condition](#), and surgery may sometimes be needed.¹⁴

The [Down's Syndrome Association website](#) says research suggests variable but relatively high rates of Autism in children who have Down's syndrome. They also noted "...people who have a dual diagnosis may present differently to people who have a single diagnosis of either Down's syndrome or Autism."¹⁵

With regard to adults with Down's syndrome, the NHS website states people over the age of 30 should have regular check-ups to look for any possible signs of dementia. This is because people with Down's syndrome can develop dementia at a younger age.¹⁶

As people with Down's syndrome are more likely to become unwell through an infection like [pneumonia](#) or [flu](#), the NHS website says it's particularly important people with the condition get vaccinations.¹⁷

The [Down's Syndrome Association](#) provides support and information to families, carers, and health professionals on Down's syndrome. This includes information on health and wellbeing.

In December 2022, the Government announced that a new [Disability Action Plan](#) will be consulted on and published in 2023. The plan will set out the actions the Government will take in 2023 and 2024 to improve the lives of people with disabilities. It comprises three sections:

- Part 1 sets out immediate commitments the Government will make to improve every part of a disabled person's day.

¹³ [NHS website, Down's syndrome: How to help children and young people](#)

¹⁴ As above

¹⁵ [Down's Syndrome Association, Down's Syndrome and Autism](#)

¹⁶ [NHS website, Down's syndrome: other health conditions](#)

¹⁷ As above

- Part 2 sets out changes to how the Government will work with and for disabled people into the future, putting disabled people at the heart of government policy-making and service delivery.
- Part 3 summarises the actions each government department will take, with ministerial champions setting out their personal commitment to the strategy.

Training for health and care professionals

[The Health and Care Act 2022 \[Section 181\]](#) introduced a new requirement that from 1 July 2022, registered providers of health and care services need to make sure that staff receive specific training on learning disability and autism, which is appropriate to their role. This introduces a particular requirement to provide learning disability and autism training within the existing Care Quality Commission (CQC) regulated framework. The Act also introduces a duty on the Secretary of State to produce a Code of Practice which will provide guidance on the training, including setting out its content and the involvement of people with learning disability, autistic people, or their carers, in the provision of training.

Further information on Government and NHS policy in this area, can be found in the Library briefing, [Support for people with a learning disability](#). This includes information on the National Learning Disability Mortality Review Programme (LeDeR), to review and learn from deaths of people with a learning disability with the aim of improving services, care and support nationally.

Rights in education

The law on special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) in England is not framed in terms of specific disabilities, but instead in terms of how SEN impacts on learning and development. The main body of legislation on SEN is part 3 of the Children and Families Act 2014, as amended. There are also regulations made under the Act, and the [SEND Code of Practice: 0-25 years](#) provides statutory guidance on the legal duties. The Government has recently carried out a review of the SEND system, and in March 2023, published its [SEND and alternative provision improvement plan](#). The Down's Syndrome Association has issued [a statement on the plan](#).

SEN Support and Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans

In law, schools, and state-funded colleges, must use their “best endeavours” to meet children and young people’s SEN.

Children and young people with less complex, higher-incidence SEN will receive SEN Support in a mainstream school, college, or provider. This may involve support from the local authority or other outside agencies, but may alternatively be delivered entirely within, and by, the setting.

Children and young people with more complex special educational needs and disabilities may have an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan. EHC plans are legal documents setting out a school or education placement, and the special education and related services that the child or young person needs. EHC plans have now replaced the old 'statements of SEN' and post-16 Learning Difficulty Assessments (LDAs).

EHC plans are issued by the child or young person's home local authority (LA), but in carrying out the statutory assessment that can lead to an EHC plan, the LA must consult a range of bodies, including health services and the child or young person's current setting.

Around 41% of all children and young people with EHC plans attend mainstream schools, around 35% attend special schools, and the remainder, other types of settings including post-16 providers.¹⁸ Placements should not be agreed based on any particular diagnosis or condition, but on which setting can meet a child or young person's needs. Parents' and young people's own preferences must be taken into account.

State-funded schools, colleges, and some independent settings named in an EHC plan must admit the child or young person. This means that if the school is a mainstream one, the usual admissions criteria do not apply.

Where a child or young person has an EHC plan, their home local authority must arrange the special educational provision set out in the plan.

Local authorities' other duties toward children and young people with SEN

Under part 3 of the 2014 Act, local authorities also have a range of other duties relating to SEND, including:

- Jointly commissioning education, health and care provision for children and young people with SEN or disabilities, with health service and other partners.
- Preparing, publishing and maintaining a 'local offer' of provision they expect to be available across education, health and social care for children and young people in their area who have SEN or are disabled.
- Involving children and young people with SEND, and their families when commissioning and delivering services.

Application of Equality Act 2010 to schools

As with other organisations, schools and colleges are also subject to the Equality Act 2010, as amended. This means they must not directly or indirectly discriminate on the basis of disability, when it comes to admissions,

¹⁸ Department for Education, [Education, health and care plans, reporting year 2022](#), (published May 2022).

exclusions, or the way they provide services. They must make reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils and students. They must also advance equality of opportunity between those who share a protected characteristic, and those that do not share it (the Public Sector Equality Duty).

Local authorities' social care duties

The main legislation and guidance relating to local authority provision of social care services is framed in general terms and there are few references to specific conditions; there are no specific references to Down's syndrome. However, the framework applies to people with Down's syndrome as to other people with needs for care and support.

As set out in section 1.2 above, under the Down Syndrome Act 2022 local authorities will be required to have regard to statutory guidance on meeting the needs of people with Down's syndrome when carrying out their social care functions. However, this provision is not yet in force.

Adult social care

Under the Care Act 2014, local authorities have a range of duties relating to the provision of adult social care services which apply to all adults, including adults on the autism spectrum. They include duties:

- to undertake an assessment of any adult with an appearance of need for care and support, or any carer with an appearance of need for support, regardless of their financial situation or whether the authority thinks the individual is eligible for support (sections 9 and 10); and
- subject to certain conditions, to meet an adult's assessed care and support needs, or the support needs of a carer, where those needs meet prescribed national eligibility criteria.¹⁹ Authorities also have the power to meet needs not meeting the eligibility criteria (sections 18-20).²⁰

Under Regulation 5 of the Care and Support (Assessment) Regulations 2014, local authorities are required to ensure a person carrying out a social care needs assessment has the skills, knowledge and competence to carry out the assessment in question and is appropriately trained.²¹

As set out above (page 6), from 1 July 2022 registered providers of health and care services have been required to ensure staff receive specific training on learning disability and autism, which is appropriate to their role. The Government has said the [Oliver McGowan Mandatory Training on Learning Disability and Autism](#), which was launched on 1 November 2022, is its

¹⁹ [The Care and Support \(Eligibility Criteria\) Regulations 2015](#), SI 2015/313

²⁰ [Care Act 2014](#), sections 9-10 and 18-20.

²¹ Department of Health, [Statutory guidance for Local Authorities and NHS organisations to support implementation of the Adult Autism Strategy \(PDF\)](#), March 2015, p18

“preferred and recommended training for health and social care staff” to meet this mandatory training requirement.²²

Reform proposals

In December 2021, the Government set out its plans for wider reform of adult social care in a White Paper: [People at the Heart of Care: adult social care reform white paper](#).²³ The White Paper set out a range of specific commitments up to 2024/25, including:

- At least £300 million to integrate housing into health and care strategies.
- At least £150 million “to drive greater adoption of technology and achieve widespread digitisation across social care”.
- At least £500 million to support the adult social care workforce, so that it has “the right training and qualifications, and feel recognised and valued for their skills and commitment.” Further information is provided in the Library briefing on the [adult social care workforce](#).²⁴
- Up to £25 million to “kick start a change in the services provided to unpaid carers.”
- £30 million to “help local areas innovate around the support and care they provide in new and different ways.”
- At least £5 million to “pilot new ways to help people understand and access the care and support available.”
- More than £70 million to “increase the support offer across adult social care to improve the delivery of care and support services.”²⁵

The Government has said it will publish a plan for adult social care system reform in “spring 2023” which will set out how it “will build on the progress so far to implement the vision for adult social care set out in the People at the Heart of Care white paper.”²⁶

In September 2021, the Government also set out plans to reform how people pay for adult social care, including the introduction of a cap on care costs from October 2023. However, at the [Autumn Statement 2022](#), delivered on 17 November 2022, the Chancellor announced the reforms would be delayed by

²² [Health and Social Care Act 2022](#), section 181; NHS Health Education England, [The Oliver McGowan Mandatory Training on Learning Disability and Autism](#), last updated 22 December 2022.

²³ DHSC, [People at the Heart of Care: adult social care reform white paper](#), 1 December 2021.

²⁴ Commons Library briefing CBP-9615, [Adult social care workforce in England](#).

²⁵ DHSC, [People at the Heart of Care: adult social care reform white paper](#), 1 December 2021, p8.

²⁶ PQ HL5577 [on [social services: Reform](#)], 15 February 2023.

two years.²⁷ Further information is provided in the Library briefing: [Proposed adult social care charging reforms \(including cap on care costs\)](#).²⁸

Children’s social care

Under section 17 of the Children Act 1989, local authorities are under a general duty “to safeguard and promote the welfare of children within their area who are in need...by providing a range and level of services appropriate to those children’s needs.”

The legislation defines a child in need as a child who:

(d) [is] unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision...of services by a local authority...;

(e) [whose] development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision of such services; or

(f) [is] disabled.²⁹

A local authority is responsible for assessing whether a child is in need. Where, following an assessment, an authority decides to provide services, a multi-agency child in need plan should be developed, setting out which organisations and agencies will provide which services to the child and family.

The type of services that can be provided include:

- advice, guidance and counselling
- occupational, social, cultural, or recreational activities
- home help
- facilities for, or assistance with, travelling to and from home for the purpose of taking advantage of any other service provided under the 1989 Act or of any similar service
- assistance to enable the child concerned and their family to have a holiday
- such steps that are practicable to enable a child in need (who is not a looked after child) who is living apart from their family to live with their family, or to promote contact between them and their family (if necessary in order to safeguard or promote their welfare)
- day care for a child if they are under 5 years of age but not yet attending school

²⁷ [HC Deb 17 November 2022, c850](#).

²⁸ Commons Library briefing CBP-9315, [Proposed adult social care charging reforms \(including cap on care costs\)](#).

²⁹ Children Act 1989, section 17.

- care or supervised activities (either outside school hours or during school holidays) for a child attending any school
- accommodation
- assistance in kind or in cash

Any service may also be provided to any member of the child in need’s family, “if it is provided with a view to safeguarding or promoting the child’s welfare”.

Further information is available in the Library briefing paper, [Local authority support for children in need \(England\)](#).³⁰

Statutory guidance published by the Department for Education, [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#), says “providing early help is more effective in promoting the welfare of children than reacting later”. Local organisations and agencies should, it says, “have in place effective ways to identify emerging problems and potential unmet needs of individual children and families.”

The guidance adds that practitioners should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for certain groups, including children who are disabled or have specific additional needs. The guidance explains that: “Where a child’s need is relatively low level, individual services and universal services may be able to take swift action. Where there are more complex needs, help may be provided under section 17 of the Children Act 1989 [see above].”³¹

Reform proposals

The [final report of the Government-commissioned Independent Review of Children’s Social Care](#) was published in May 2022. The Government’s response, comprising a consultation on reform proposals, was published in February 2023: [Stable Homes, Built on Love: Implementation Strategy and Consultation](#).³² The Government also published separate consultations on [the child and family social worker workforce](#) and the creation of a [children’s social care national framework and dashboard](#).³³

The Government’s consultation documents set out a wide range of reforms, including proposals for a new model of early intervention services, referred to as Family Help. The Stable Homes: Built on Love consultation said the Government wanted “to see much more support available for families who need extra help”. It added the aim was for “every area in England to provide families with supportive and welcoming Family Help services, delivered by a

³⁰ Commons Library briefing CBP-7730, [Local authority support for children in need \(England\)](#).

³¹ Department for Education, [Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children](#), July 2018, paras 1-13.

³² Department for Education, [Children’s social care: Stable Homes, Built on Love](#), 2 February 2023.

³³ Department for Education, [Child and family social worker workforce](#), 2 February 2023; Department for Education, [Children’s social care national framework and dashboard](#), 2 February 2023.

skilled multi-disciplinary workforce.”³⁴ Chapter two of the consultation document provides more details.

The consultation documents did not set out any commitments specifically related to children with Down’s syndrome. However, the broader reforms are clearly relevant.

Housing

Local housing authorities in England would be required to have regard to the Secretary of State’s guidance, required by the Down Syndrome Act 2022, when carrying out their duties to:

- Provide housing under Part 2 of the Housing Act 1985;
- Allocate social housing under Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996; and
- Fulfil their duties to homeless households under Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996.³⁵

³⁴ Department for Education, [Stable Homes, Built on Love: Implementation Strategy and Consultation](#), February 2023, p17.

³⁵ As above, para 4

2 Parliamentary material

2.1 Parliamentary questions

Disability and Down's Syndrome

18 Jan 2023 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 121037

Asked by: Dr Lisa Cameron

To ask the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, what steps the Government is taking to increase support for people living with (a) Down's Syndrome and (b) other disabilities throughout all stages of life.

Answered by: Maria Caulfield | Department of Health and Social Care

To increase access to support for people with Down's Syndrome and for disabled people we are developing guidance aimed at improving support for people with Down's Syndrome, as required by the Down Syndrome Act which received Royal Assent in April 2022. This guidance will set out practical steps that organisations should take to meet the needs of people with Down's Syndrome. It will also help to clarify the support and services people with Down's Syndrome can expect to receive.

The Cabinet Office Disability Unit is developing a new Disability Action Plan, which will be consulted on and published this year. The Plan will set out the actions the Government will take in 2023 and 2024 to improve disabled people's lives.

There will also be mandatory training for all health and social care staff on learning disability and autism and commissioning analysis on the health needs of children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) so these can be better met through effective workforce planning.

Down Syndrome Act 2022

20 May 2022 | Written questions | Answered | House of Lords | HL118

Asked by: Lord Wigley

To ask Her Majesty's Government how much money they have allocated to meet the financial implications of the Down Syndrome Act 2022.

Answered by: Lord Kamall

No specific funding has been allocated. The Down Syndrome Act 2022 requires the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care to issue guidance to relevant authorities on the appropriate actions to meet the needs of people with Down Syndrome in the exercise of the relevant functions. The guidance will be developed and published in due course. An assessment of any funding

requirements will also be completed alongside the development of the guidance.

[People with Down Syndrome](#)

30 Mar 2022 | Oral questions | House of Commons | 906378 | 711 cc797-8

Asked by: Tom Randall MP

What steps the Government are taking to help ensure equality and freedom from discrimination for people with Down Syndrome

Answered by: Gillian Keegan | Department of Health and Social Care

The Government are proud to support the Down Syndrome Bill, which was introduced by my right hon. Friend the Member for North Somerset (Dr Fox). The Bill aims to tackle inequalities and ensure that services and support meet the unique needs of people with Down syndrome.

[Down's Syndrome](#)

14 Dec 2021 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 87587

Asked by: Mr Barry Sheerman

To ask the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, what steps he is taking to ensure that relevant health, education and local authorities take account of the specific needs of people with Down Syndrome.

Answered by: Gillian Keegan | Department of Health and Social Care

The Government is supporting the Down Syndrome Bill which would place a new duty on the Secretary of State to issue guidance in England to certain health, social care, housing and education authorities on meeting the specific needs of people with Down('s) syndrome. The Bill would also create a new duty on the relevant authorities to have due regard to the guidance.

[Down's Syndrome: Health Services](#)

14 Dec 2021 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 87586

Asked by: Mr Barry Sheerman

To ask the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, what steps he is taking to ensure that relevant health authorities take account of the specific needs of people with Down Syndrome.

Answered by: Gillian Keegan | Department of Health and Social Care

The Government is supporting the Down Syndrome Bill which would place a new duty on the Secretary of State to issue guidance in England to certain health, social care, housing and education authorities on meeting the specific needs of people with Down('s) syndrome. The Bill would also create a new duty on the relevant authorities to have due regard to the guidance.

3

News articles

[What the Down Syndrome Act means for housing](#)

8 December 2022

Inside Housing

[The lives of children with Down's Syndrome have been transformed by science](#)

18 April 2022

Telegraph

[New law hoped to improve care for people with Down syndrome](#)

4 April 2022

Nursing Times

['Historic' moment as support for people with Down's Syndrome written into law](#)

1 April 2022

Telegraph

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Further information

[Statement on the publication of the SEND review improvement plan](#)

Down's Syndrome Association (2 March 2023)

[Support for families and carers: Down's syndrome](#)

NHS

[Down's Syndrome Research Foundation](#)

[Down Syndrome UK](#)

[Down's Syndrome Association](#)

[World Down Syndrome Day](#)

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