

Torbay Supporting People monitoring and performance information- clients aged 16-64 years with a physical and/or sensory disability

1 April 2008 – 30 September 2008

This report examines clients aged 16-64 years old who are identified as having a physical and/or sensory disability.

1. Clients entering services

1.1 New clients

Across all client groups, 278 new clients were recorded as entering services in this period. Information on new clients is obtained from client record forms which are completed by services each a new client enters their service. These forms are submitted to the national Client Record Office which collates the data.

Fig1 New clients with a physical and/or sensory disability, 2006-2008

2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)
24	56	45 (90 for the year)

Fig1 shows the numbers of

new clients identified with a physical and/or sensory disability who accessed services. Numbers have increased significantly since 2006/07 and look set to rise further by the end of 2008/09.

Fig2 New clients broken down by type of disability, 1 April – 30 September 2008

Disability category	Number
Mobility	25
Chronic	12
Physical/sensory disability- no category given	9
Hearing	5
Visual	2

Since 1 April 2008 disability has been broken down into different types of disability. Fig 2 shows that over half of new clients accessing services with a

disability have mobility problems, followed by those with chronic problems.

There are duplicates between these disability categories as some clients are given more than one category

1.2 Additional client groups

Fig3 Additional client groups of new clients in Fig1,

Client group	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 (1 April - 30 September 2008)
Mental health	10	13	14
Alcohol	7	9	6
Older people	1	12	5
Single homeless	0	6	5
Drugs	3	15	4
Learning disability	2	4	4
Domestic violence	0	1	4
Complex needs	3	14	3
Homeless family	3	3	3
Generic	1	1	3
Frail elderly	0	2	2
Young person at risk	2	5	1
Offenders	0	5	1
Rough sleeper	0	0	1
HIV/AIDS	0	1	0
Older people mental health	0	3	0
Teenage parent	0	2	0
Mentally Disordered offender	0	1	0

Fig3 shows the additional client groups of people accessing services who were identified with a physical and/or sensory disability. The number of clients who had poor mental health need as an additional need is continuing to increase significantly and looks set to double by the end of 2008/09.

There are notable decreases in the client groups of drugs and complex needs.

There are duplicates between figures for additional client groups as clients can be identified as having more than one additional client group

1.3 Gender

Fig4 Gender of new clients with a physical and/or sensory disability, 2006-2008

2006/07			2007/08			2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15	9	24	28	28	56	21	24	45

Fig4 shows that since 2007 women have increased their access to services, and so far in 2008/09 the number of men and women accessing services is almost equal.

Fig5 Gender of clients, broken down by type of disability, 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Disability category	Male	Female	Total
Mobility	12	13	25
Chronic	5	7	12
Physical/sensory disability- no category given	5	4	9
Hearing	4	1	5
Visual	1	1	2

Numbers of male and female clients remain equal for most disability types, except hearing impairment where more men have accessed services in 2008/09 (but numbers are small).

There are duplicates between these disability categories as some clients are given more than one category

1.4 Ethnicity

Fig6 Ethnicity of new clients with a physical and/or sensory disability 2006-2008

Ethnicity	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 (1 April - 30 September 2008)
White: British	23	54	44
Mixed: White and black Caribbean	0	1	0
Asian/Asian British: Other	0	1	0
White: Irish	1	0	0
White: Other	0	0	1
Total: BME	1	2	1
% BME	4.2%	3.6%	2.2%
Total: all clients	24	56	45

Fig6 shows that most new clients classed themselves as White British. The number of clients of a BME origin has decreased proportionally in the first half of 2008/09, following a trend of decrease across all Supporting People clients.

1.5 Age

Fig7 Age of new clients with a physical and/or sensory disability, 2006-2008

Age	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 (1 April - 30 September 2008)
16-17	1	1	1
18-24	1	4	4
25-34	2	5	9
35-44	6	11	5
45-54	8	15	14
55-64	6	20	12
Total	24	56	45

The numbers of clients aged 16-34 and 45-54 has increased proportionally in the first half of 2008/09 compared to the previous years.

Fig8 Age of new clients, broken down by type of disability, 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Disability category	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Total
Mobility	0	1	4	3	9	8	25
Chronic	0	1	2	2	1	6	12
Physical/sensory disability- no category given	1	2	3	0	2	1	9
Hearing	0	1	0	1	2	1	5
Visual	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

Fig8 above shows that clients with mobility and chronic disability are mostly aged 45 and over.

There are duplicates between these disability categories as some clients are given more than one category

1.6 Imports and exports

In 2006/07 and 2007/08 no clients with a physical and/or sensory disability entered or left Torbay to access a service. In the first half of 2008/09 1 client left Torbay to access a Supporting People service. This client had a chronic disability.

1.7 Services used

Fig9 Services accessed by new clients with a physical and/or sensory disability, 2007/08 and 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Service name	Primary client group of service	2007/08	2008/09 (1 April - 30 September 2008)
Westcountry HA TASS (floating support)	Generic	7	14
Westcountry HA SPLASH (floating support)	Physical/sensory disability	23	11
Riviera Housing Trust floating support	Generic	4	4
Langley Housing Trust floating support	Single homeless	0	4
Folks @home (floating support)	Older people with support needs	7	3
Westcountry HA floating support 2	Homeless families	2	2
Torbay Hostel	Single homeless	1	2
Accommodation Plus	Mental health	0	2
Dragon's Tail	Physical/sensory disability	0	1
Women's refuge	Domestic violence	0	1
Westcountry HA floating support for mental health	Mental health	0	1
Westcountry HA Floating Support Torbay	Generic	5	0
Supported Independent Living Schemes floating support	Learning disability	2	0
Torbay Foyer	Young people at risk	2	0
Conway House	Mental health	1	0
Park View Guest House	Young people at risk	1	0
Parkview Society accommodation	Mental health	1	0
Total		56	45

Fig9 above shows that TASS (Temporary Accommodation Support Service) is the most accessed service in 2008/09 so far- notably increased since 2007/08. This is followed by SPLASH which sees a notable decrease in access. This is probably due to the service filling up in 2007/08 as it opened that year.

The primary client group of each service shows the main client group that the service supports. As can be seen from Fig9 most clients accessed services

with a primary client group that was not physical/sensory disability.

Fig10 Types of services accessed by clients in Fig9, 2007/08, 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Type of service accessed	2007/08		2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Accommodation based (support provided with accommodation)	5	9%	4	9%
Floating support (support provided without accommodation)	51	91%	41	91%
Total	56		45	

Fig10 shows numbers and percentages of clients accessing accommodation and floating support services. The vast majority of clients accessed floating support in both years. This shows the popularity and need for this type of service.

2. Referral Hub data

The Housing Support Referral Hub began operating on 1 September 2007.

2.1 Referrals and refusals

Between 1 April and 14 September 2008, according to Hub statistics, there were 28 referrals to the Hub for people with the client group physical and/or sensory disability aged 16-64 years. This is half the number referred between 1 September and 31 March 2008 although it is the same length of time- 6 months.

Fig11 Referrals and refusals of clients with a physical and/or sensory disability, September 2007 – September 2008

	1 Sept 2007 – 31 March 2008		1 April 2008 – 14 September 2008	
	Number	% of referrals	Number	% of referrals
Referrals	60		28	
Refusals	15		10	
Clients who refused or were refused	13	21.7%	7	25%

Out of the 28 referrals in 1 April – 14 September 2008 there were 10 refusals of Supporting People services by a service or a client. This involved 7 clients as 1 client refused or was refused 4 times. Most refusals were given a service in the end.

Compared to September – 31 March 2008 the number of refusals has decreased but the proportion of actual clients refused has increased slightly to 25%.

Fig12 below shows whether the service refused the client or the client refused the service.

Fig12 Who refused (clients with physical disability)

	1 Sept 2007 – 31 March 2008	1 April 2008 – 14 September 2008
Service refused client	9	5
Client refused service	6	3
Not recorded	0	2
Total	15	10

In both periods there were more services refusing clients than clients refusing services.

Fig13 Client groups of the refusals (clients with a physical disability)

Additional client groups of refusals of people with a physical/sensory disability	1 Sept 2007 – 31 March 2008		1 April 2008 – 14 September 2008	
	Number of refusals	Number of clients refused	Number of refusals	Number of clients refused
Mental health	4	3	5	2
Complex needs	3	3	2	2
Alcohol	0	0	2	2
Older person	0	0	1	1
Learning disability	2	2	0	0
Drugs	2	1	0	0
Physical disability only	2	2	0	0
Homeless family	1	1	0	0
Domestic violence	1	1	0	0
Total	15	13	10	7

Fig13 shows the additional client groups of clients with a physical and/or sensory disability. Fig13 shows that in both periods most refusals were of people with mental health issues. The 'numbers of clients refused' column shows that 1 client was refused more than once in April – September 2008. This compares to 2 clients being refused more than once in the previous period.

Fig14 Reasons for refusals

Refusal reason	1 Sept 2007 – 31 March 2008	1 April 2008 – 14 September 2008
Blank	2	3
Support needs too high	0	2
Client Refused	3	1
Client Did Not Engage/ Lost Contact	2	1
History of violence	0	1
No vacancies	0	1
Wrong Client Group	2	1
Living Arrangements Not Suitable	2	0
Other	2	0
Support Not Needed	2	0
Total	15	10

Between April and September 2008 the most used reason for refusal was that support needs were too high.

The reasons for refusal of the client refused 4 times were support needs too high (twice), no vacancies and history of violence.

2.1.1 Ethnicity

There were no clients referred and therefore none refused with a non White British ethnicity. In the previous period there was 1 person referred of a non White British ethnicity and this person was refused

3. Outcomes monitoring

3.1 Outcomes of people leaving short term services

From 1 June 2007, the outcomes/achievements of clients leaving short term services have been recorded. Short term services support each client for up to 2 years and include both accommodation and floating support services. The

outcomes are measured against each support plan, only measuring each outcome if it was identified as something the client needed support to achieve.

The outcomes records for 1 April – 30 September 2008 show that 17 clients identified with a physical and/or sensory disability left short term services. Below they are split into the category of disability they are identified with.

Fig15 Clients with a physical and/or sensory disability who left short term services in 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008), broken down by type of disability

Type of disability	Number left short term services	Number moved on in planned way	% moved on in planned way	Number moved on in a planned way and greater independence
Hearing	2	2	100%	2
Mobility	9	7	78%	6
Other: 1 Brain injury, 2 Cognitive and speech impairment	2	1	50%	0
Chronic	6	2	33%	2
Visual	0			

Fig15 shows that the lowest number and proportion that moved on in a planned way were clients with a chronic disability. One of these clients died while in the service.

There are duplicates between these disability categories as some clients are given more than one category

Fig16 Proportion of clients in Fig15 who moved on in a planned way 2007/08 and 2008/09 (1 April - 30 September 2008)

Type of disability	% moved on in planned way	
	2007/08	2008/09 (1 April -30 September 2008)
Hearing	100%*	100%*
Mobility	75%	78%
Other	100%*	50%
Chronic	50%	33%
Visual	100%	No clients

*Only 1 or 2 client(s) included in this figure.

The proportion of clients who moved on in a planned way has remained similar except for those with a chronic disability. However, numbers are small.

There are duplicates between these disability categories as some clients are given more than one category

Fig17 Length of stay in services by clients with a physical and/or sensory disability who left short term services in 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008), broken down by type of disability

Type of disability	1 - 14 days	15 - 60 days	61 - 180 days	6 months – 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 years +	Total
Mobility		1	3	3	1	1	9
Chronic	1		1	2	1	1	6
Hearing				1		1	2
Other: 1 Brain injury, 2 Cognitive and speech impairment				1	1		2

Most clients used a service for between 6 months and 1 year.

There are duplicates between these disability categories as some clients are given more than one category

The outcome **most achieved** by clients in all the disability categories was 'maximising income and collecting correct benefits'. The least achieved outcomes are shown in Fig18 below.

Fig18 below shows that the outcomes least achieved by clients in the most categories of disability are 'managing better substance misuse issues' and 'managing better self harm issues' although numbers are small.

Compared to 2007/08:

- Mobility- general decrease in achievement of these outcomes although numbers are small
- Chronic disability- not achieving these outcomes well in both 2007/08 and 2008/09 although numbers are small

Fig18 **Least achieved** outcomes of those who left short term services (clients in Fig15 and 17), broken down by type of disability, 2007/08 and 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Type of disability	Outcome	2007/08	2008/09 (1 April - 30 September 2008)		
		% who achieved	Number who achieved	Number non achieved	% who achieved
Hearing	All outcomes identified as needing to be achieved, were achieved				
Mobility	Participate in leisure/ cultural/ faith and/or informal learning activities	60%	0	1	0%*
	Manage better self harm issues	100%*	0	1	0%*
	Manage better substance misuse issues	40%	1	2	33%*
	Avoid harm from others	100%	1	1	50%*
	Participate in training and/or education	0%*	1	1	50%*
Other: 1 Brain injury, 2 Cognitive and speech impairment	Participate in training and/or education	No need	0	1	0%*
	Manage better self harm issues	No need	0	1	0%*
	Manage better substance misuse issues	No need	0	1	0%*
	Avoid harm from others	No need	0	2	0%*
	Develop confidence and/or ability to have greater choice, control and/or involvement	100%*	0	2	0%*
	Manage better physical health	No need	1	1	50%*
Chronic	Manage better self harm issues	0%*	0	1	0%*
	Manage better physical health	No need	1	2	33%*
	Manage better mental health	0%*	1	2	33%*
	Manage better substance misuse issues	0%*	1	1	50%*
	Develop confidence and/or ability to have greater choice, control and/or involvement	0%*	2	2	50%

*Only 1 or 2 client(s) identified with the need to achieve the outcome.

'No need' indicates that there were no clients identified has having a need or wish to achieve this outcome

There are duplicates between these disability categories as some clients are given more than one category

The reasons given for non achievement of outcomes were:

- **Participate in training and/or education**– reason was:
 - Client unwilling to engage with support
- **Participate in leisure/ cultural/ faith and/or informal learning activities**– reason was:
 - Client unable to take part in activity due to health problems
- **Manage debt**– reason was:
 - Client ceased to receive support before outcome achieved
- **Establish contact with external services/ groups/ friends/ family**– reason was:
 - Client ceased to receive support before outcome achieved
 - Client unwilling to engage with support
- **Manage better physical health**– reasons were:
 - Client ceased to receive support before outcome achieved
 - Client unwilling to engage with support
 - Problems in accessing local primary health care services
- **Manage better mental health**– reasons were:
 - Client ceased to receive support before outcome achieved
 - Client unwilling to engage with support
- **Manage better substance misuse issues**– reason was:
 - Problems accessing alcohol services
- **Maintain accommodation and avoid eviction**– reason was:
 - Client unwilling to engage with support
- **Manage better self harm issues**– reason was:
 - Client unwilling to engage with support
- **Manage better harm from others**– reason was:
 - Client unwilling to engage with support
- **Avoid causing harm to others** – reasons were:
 - Client unwilling to engage with support
- **Develop confidence and/or ability to have greater choice, control and/or involvement**– reasons were:
 - Client unwilling to engage with support
 - Client ceased to receive support before outcome achieved

3.2 Outcomes of people leaving short term services, by age

This section examines the move on and outcomes achieved by the 17 people with a physical and/or sensory disability who left short term services, breaking down by age, without breaking them down into type of disability.

Fig19 Age of clients leaving short term services with a physical and/or sensory disability, 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Age	Number left short term services	Number moved on in planned way	% moved on in planned way	Number moved on in a planned way and greater independence
25-34	1	1	100%	1
35-44	6	3	50%	2
45-54	6	3	50%	3
55-64	4	3	75%	3
Total	17	10	59%	9

Fig19 shows that most clients were aged over 35 years, with no 16-24 year olds leaving services so far this year. Only 59% of clients moved on from services in a planned way.

Fig20 below shows outcomes achieved, broken down by age. Fig20 shows:

- **25-34 years**- only 1 client in this age range. This client achieved all outcomes
- **35-44 years**- least achieved is developing choice and control, managing substance misuse issues, avoiding harm from others, and managing self harm issues
- **45-54 years**- more achievement of outcomes than 35-44 year olds, Least achieved outcomes are participating in training/education and managing debt
- **55-64 years**- small number of clients in this age range. These clients achieved all outcomes identified

Fig20 Proportion of clients in Fig19 achieving outcomes, broken down by age, 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Outcome	% achieved outcome			
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Maximise income and collect correct benefits	100%*	100%	100%	100%
Use assistive technology/ aids/ adaptations to maintain independence	No need	100%	100%*	100%
Participate in work like activities	No need	100%*	No need	No need
Manage debt	No need	100%*	50%*	100%*
Establish contact with external services/ groups/ friends/ family	No need	75%	75%	100%*
Maintain accommodation and avoiding eviction	100%*	75%	100%*	100%*
Participate in leisure/ cultural/ faith and/or informal learning activities	No need	67%	100%*	No need
Manage better physical health	No need	50%	60%	100%*
Manage better mental health	No need	50%*	80%	No need
Participate in training and/or education	No need	50%*	0%*	No need
Avoid harm from others	100%*	33%	100%*	No need
Develop confidence and/or ability to have greater choice, control and/or involvement	100%*	25%	75%	100%
Manage better substance misuse issues	No need	0%*	67%	No need
Manage better self harm issues	No need	0%*	No need	No need
Obtain paid work	No need	No need	100%*	No need
Avoid causing harm to others	No need	No need	100%*	No need
Comply with statutory orders and related processes in relation to offending behaviour	No need	No need	No need	No need

*Only 1 or 2 client(s) identified with the need to achieve the outcome

'No need' indicates that there were no clients identified as having a need or wish to achieve this outcome

3.3 Outcomes of clients leaving short term services, by gender

This section examines the move on and outcomes achieved by the 17 people with a physical and/or sensory disability who left short term services, breaking down by gender, without breaking them down into type of disability.

Fig21 Gender of clients leaving short term services with a physical and/or sensory disability, 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Gender	Number left short term services	Number moved on in planned way	% moved on in planned way	Number moved on in a planned way and greater independence
Male	12	6	50%	5
Female	5	4	80%	4
Total	17	10	59%	9

Fig21 shows that more men (nearly 3 times) than women moved on from short term services in the period but proportionally more of the women moved on in a planned way and to further independence.

Fig22 on the next page shows that proportionally women have a higher achievement of outcomes although numbers of women are lower. There are several outcomes which no women identified as having a need to achieve. As numbers are low a direct comparison cannot be made.

Fig22 Percentage of clients in Fig21 achieving outcomes, broken down by gender, 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Outcome	% achieved outcome	
	Male	Female
Using assistive technology/ aids/ adaptations to maintain independence	100%	100%*
Maximising income and collect correct benefits	100%	100%
Obtaining paid work	100%*	No need
Participating in work like activities	100%*	No need
Maintaining accommodation and avoiding eviction	80%	100%
Establishing contact with external services/ groups/ friends/ family	75%	100%*
Participate in leisure/ cultural/ faith and/or informal learning activities	67%*	100%*
Managing debt	67%	100%*
Managing better mental health	67%	100%*
Managing better physical health	60%	No need
Develop confidence and/or ability to have greater choice, control and/or involvement	56%	100%
Participating in training and/or education	50%*	0%*
Managing better substance misuse issues	40%	No need
Avoiding harm from others	33%*	100%*
Managing better self harm issues	0%*	No need
Avoiding causing harm to others	No need	100%*
Complying with statutory orders and related processes in relation to offending behaviour	No need	No need

*Only 1 or 2 clients identified with the need to achieve the outcome

'No need' indicates that there were no clients identified has having a need or wish to achieve this outcome

3.4 Outcomes of clients leaving short term services- by ethnicity

All 17 clients who left short term services who had a physical and/or sensory disability were White British in ethnic origin.

3.5 Outcomes of clients leaving short term services- by religion

Two of the 17 clients who left short term services who had a physical and/or sensory disability stated they had a faith/belief. This is shown below.

Fig23 Religion of clients leaving short term services with a physical and/or sensory disability, 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Religion	Number left short term services	Number moved on in planned way	% moved on in planned way	Number moved on in a planned way and greater independence
Christian (all denominations)	2	1	50%	1
No religion/not known	15	9	60%	8

The 2 clients who identified themselves as Christian achieved all outcomes that they wished to achieve except 1 client did not achieve 'participating in training and/or education'.

3.6 Outcomes of clients in long term services

Long term services record outcomes for clients who leave services and they also record a sample of current clients each year. Long term services support each client for 2 years or more and include both accommodation and floating support services. This records how well clients are sustaining independent living against their support plan, only measuring outcomes where the client has an identified support need.

Fig24 below shows the types of disabilities of the 4 people sampled in long term services in 2008/09.

Fig24 Sampled clients in long term services with a physical and/or sensory disability, 2008/09 (1 April – 30 September 2008)

Type of disability	Number sampled in long term services
Visual	1
Other: Cerebral palsy	1
Chronic	2
Total	4

The outcome most achieved by these 4 clients was 'maximising income and avoiding eviction' which all 4 achieved.

The least achieved outcome was 'managing better substance misuse' where the 2 with this support need did not achieve the outcome.

Otherwise all outcomes were achieved.

Appendix 1

Projecting Adult Needs and Services Information System (PANSI) data

The PANSI system has been developed by the Institute of Public Care (IPC) for the Care Services Efficiency Delivery Programme (CSED). It can be used by Local Authority planners and commissioners of social care provision in England. It is a programme designed to help explore the possible impact that demography and certain conditions may have on populations aged 18 to 64. The system gives projected population figures of people with a physical disability, learning disability and poor mental health.

1. Projected numbers and proportions, by age, of people living in Torbay, 2008-2025

Table 1: Total population, by age

Age	% of 18-64 year olds	Number projected in population				
		2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
18-24	13.6%	10,600	10,900	10,600	9,800	10,100
25-34	16.1%	12,600	13,100	15,400	16,200	15,700
35-44	22.5%	17,600	16,800	14,900	15,200	17,500
45-54	23.2%	18,100	18,900	20,500	19,400	17,500
55-64	24.6%	19,200	19,300	19,000	21,300	23,100
Total 18-64	100%	78,100	79,000	80,400	81,900	83,900
Total population - all ages		135,300	137,600	143,900	150,700	157,500

Figures may not sum due to rounding

Figures are taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) subnational population projections. The latest subnational population projections available are based on the 2006 mid year population estimates and project forward the population from 2006 to 2031. The projections are derived from assumptions about births, deaths and migration based on trends over the last five years. The projections do not take into account any future policy changes.

2. Projected numbers and proportion of 18-64 year olds living in Torbay with a moderate or severe physical disability, 2008-2025

Table 2: Moderate physical disability

Age	% of 18-64 year olds in general population	Number projected in population				
		2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
18-24	4.1%	435	447	435	402	414
25-34	4.2%	529	550	647	680	659
35-44	5.6%	986	941	834	851	980
45-54	9.7%	1,756	1,833	1,988	1,882	1,697
55-64	14.9%	2,861	2,876	2,831	3,174	3,442
Total 18-64 yrs	8.4%	6,567	6,647	6,735	6,989	7,192

Table 3: Severe physical disability

Age	% of 18-64 year olds in general population	Number projected in population				
		2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
18-24	0.8%	85	87	85	78	81
25-34	0.4%	50	52	62	65	63
35-44	1.7%	299	286	253	258	298
45-54	2.7%	489	510	554	524	473
55-64	5.8%	1,114	1,119	1,102	1,235	1,340
Total 18-64 yrs	2.6%	2037	2054	2056	2160	2255

Figures may not sum due to rounding

These tables are based on the prevalence data for moderate and severe physical disability by age included in the Health Survey for England, 2001, edited by Madhavi Bajekal, Paola Primatesta and Gillian Prior.

The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18 to 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate and severe physical disability to 2025.

Projected numbers of 18-24 year olds decrease in 2015 and 2020 with a slight increase in 2025, in line with population projections for the total population. Other age groups also fluctuate in number with 25-34 and 55-64 year olds increasing substantially by 2025. The project numbers and proportion of the

population with a moderate or severe disability is significantly higher from the age of 45-64 years.

3. Projected numbers and proportion of 18-64 year olds living in Torbay with a serious visual impairment, 2008-2025

Table 4: Serious visual impairment

Age	Number projected in population				
	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
18-24	7	7	7	6	7
25-34	8	9	10	11	10
35-44	11	11	10	10	11
45-54	12	12	13	13	11
55-64	12	13	12	14	15
Total- 18-64 years	51	51	52	53	55

Figures may not sum due to rounding

This table is based on The prevalence of visual impairment in the UK, A review of the literature, by Tate, Smeeth, Evans, Fletcher, Owen and Rudnicka, RNIB, 2005.

They report that "Most studies have been done in the older population and there is a scarcity of data in younger adult age groups in the UK. A review by Nissen et al of epidemiological studies performed in Western Europe, North America and Australia covering the age group 20 to 59 years found the prevalence of blindness was 0.08 and of visual acuity 6/24 to 6/48 was 0.07%. These figures agree well with the prevalence of registrations in a similar age range and we conclude that registration data provide reasonably accurate estimates of the prevalence of serious vision impairment in the younger adult age groups". The Royal National Institute of the Blind suggest a lower figure of 1 in 500 as an estimated basis of people who would be registerable. The Tate study also argues, as do others, that estimates of less than severe visual impairment are unreliable with a high degree of variance reported in self report studies. **A mean of the three figures, 0.065%, has been used as an estimate of the numbers of people with a severe visual impairment. Each figure in the table is as near as possible to 0.065% of the total population for each age group.**

The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a serious visual impairment and require help with daily activities, projected to 2025

4. Projected numbers and proportion of people living in Torbay with a disability who are permanently unable to work, 2008-2025

Table 5: Men permanently unable to work due to physical disability

Age	% of males 18-64 years in general population	Number projected in population				
		2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
18-34	0.9%	124	130	142	144	144
35-44	3.1%	265	259	228	237	278
45-54	7.1%	628	650	700	664	593
55-64	13.5%	1,256	1,242	1,242	1,377	1,472
Total males 18-64 years	5.9%	2,273	2,281	2,312	2,423	2,486

Table 6: Women permanently unable to work due to a physical disability

Age	% of females 18-59 years in general population	Number projected in population				
		2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
18-34	1.0%	114	115	124	126	123
35-44	2.5%	227	217	189	192	217
45-54	5.9%	547	582	635	600	535
55-59	Only figs available for 55-64 years	497	497	518	621	611
Total females 18-64 years		1,385	1,411	1,466	1,538	1,486

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

This table is based on the prevalence data on disabled people permanently unable to work presented in the Health Survey for England, 2001. The survey has prevalence data available in the table 'Economic Activity, By Disability Status, Age And Sex' on disabled people permanently unable to work by age and gender.

The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections for the 18-64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to be permanently unable to work due to a physical disability, projected to 2025.

The tables show that more men than women are predicted to be permanently unable to work due to a physical disability. The numbers and proportions of both genders get higher as people get older.

5. Projected numbers of people aged 18-64 with a physical or sensory disability, helped to live at home, and those supported by social care in care homes, 2008-2025

Table 7: Helped to live at home

	Rates per 1000 in the population				
	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
People aged 18-64 with a physical or sensory disability helped to live at home	406	411	418	426	436

Data is taken from the Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators 2006-2007, Council for Social Care Inspection (CSCI) / National Statistics, reference AO/C29.

This indicator covers people receiving any amount of care, so is being used to show how much low level care is provided. Such care can prevent or postpone a person needing more intensive care packages or residential care. For this indicator a high figure would equate to good performance.

The rates per 1000 have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18-64 population to estimate the numbers helped to live at home with 2006/07 performance levels.

Table 8: Residential and nursing care

	Number projected in the population				
	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
People aged 18-64 with a physical or sensory disability in residential and nursing care during the year, purchased or provided by the Council	46	46	47	48	49

Data is taken from Community Care Statistics 2006-07 Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care for Adults (RAP), National Statistics/Health and Social Care Information Centre.

The 2006-07 RAP figures have been applied to ONS 2006 mid-year population estimates of the 18-64 population, to give estimates of the numbers of people with a physical or sensory disability in supported residential and nursing care during the year, with 2006/07 performance levels

This figure of course does not account for changes in policy and services in the future

6. Projected numbers and proportions of people aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or serious personal care disability, 2008-2025

Table 9: Moderate personal care disability

Age	% of 18-64 yr olds in general population	Number projected in population				
		2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
18-24	0.6%	64	65	64	59	61
25-34	1.4%	176	183	216	227	220
35-44	2.9%	510	487	432	441	508
45-54	4.9%	887	926	1,005	951	858
55-64	8.8%	1,690	1,698	1,672	1,874	2,033
Total- 18-64 years	4.3%	3,327	3,359	3,389	3,552	3,680

Table 10: Serious personal care disability

Age	% of 18-64 yr olds in general population	Number projected in population				
		2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
18-24	0.4%	42	44	42	39	40
25-34	0.4%	50	52	62	65	63
35-44	0.6%	106	101	89	91	105
45-54	1.1%	199	208	226	213	193
55-64	1.7%	326	328	323	362	393
Total- 18-64 years	0.9%	723	733	742	770	794

Figures may not sum due to rounding

This table is based on the prevalence data on adults with physical disabilities requiring personal care by age and sex in the Health Survey for England, 2001. These include: getting in and out of bed, getting in and out of a chair, dressing, washing, feeding, and use of the toilet. A moderate personal care disability means the task can be performed with some difficulty; a severe personal care disability means that the task requires someone else to help.

The prevalence rates have been applied to ONS population projections of the 18- 64 population to give estimated numbers predicted to have a moderate or serious physical disability and requiring personal care, to 2025.

The numbers and proportions of people with a disability requiring person care increases as people get older. The numbers of people in the 55-64 and 25-34 years age ranges are projected to increase by 2025. This means increases in the numbers needing personal care, particularly significant in the relatively high increases in 55-64 year olds.