**Whole Life Disability Indicators for Dudley**

**Produced by Public Health Intelligence, Dudley MBC**

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# Summary

The prevalence of disability in the UK is estimated to be 19% (Family Resources Survey (FRS), 2013/14). Disability increases with age, with an estimated 7% of children having a disability, rising to 16% in adults of working age and 42% in State Pension age adults (FRS 2013/14). In Dudley the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is 20%, which is higher than the proportion in England (17.6%). The number and proportion of the population aged 65+ in Dudley are projected to increase, and this factor will have the biggest impact on the prevalence of disability in coming years in Dudley. The prevalence of disability is higher in certain ethnic groups. Dudley has relatively low proportions of ethnic groups other than white compared to the UK as a whole.

Overall the projected prevalence of disability and impairment types in Dudley is likely to be similar to the UK, where the most common impairment type experienced by individuals is mobility (55% of disabled people (FRS 2013/14)) and the most common primary reason for accessing Long Term Support from Social Services is personal care support (51% of people accessing Long Term Support (Community care Statistics Social Services Activity 2014-15)).

Disabled people are known to face barriers to accessing goods, services and opportunities. Local-level information on these indicators is limited but national level data indicate the areas that can be considered where there is potential to address the inequalities experienced by people with disabilities in Dudley.

**Estimates of disability**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Dudley Population 2014 | Family Resources Survey Disability estimate 2013/14 | Census 2011Limiting long-term illness | Disability Living AllowanceMay 2015 | What About Youth Survey 20141 |
| Number | Prevalence | No. | Prevalence | No. | Prevalence | No. | Prevalence |
| Children 0-15 years | 60,072 | 7% | 4,205 | 4.2% | 2,523 | 3.8% | 2,280 | 13.2% |
| 16-64 years | 193,152 | 16% | 30,904 | 14.2% | 27,428 | 4.2% | 8,100 |  |
| 65+ years | 62,575 | 42% | 26,282 | 55.4% | 34,667 | 9.7% | 6,040 |  |
| Total | 315,799 | 19% | 61,391 | 19.8% | 64,618 | 5.2% | 16,410 |  |

1At age 15 years

# Definitions of Disability

Under the 2010 Equality Act a person has a disability if:

* They have a physical or mental impairment
* The impairment has a substantial and long term adverse effect on their ability to perform normal day to day activities

This definition uses the social model of disability, in which disability is defined not by the impairments or health conditions that an individual has but in terms of the limitations experienced by the individuals in society as a result of the conditions or impairments. Under this definition disability includes both physical and learning disabilities and physical and mental illnesses. The social model is the model of disability that is currently in most common use, however specific definitions of disability used in different population surveys vary and as a result estimates of the prevalence of disability will also vary across sources.

The categories of disability used in this report have broadly been determined by those used in Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI): learning disability, physical disability and mental health.

# Prevalence of Disability

There is no definitive measure of the prevalence of disability. This report presents a range of data sources that are available for national level data, with local level data also presented where this is available.

## Family Resources Survey

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) (Department for Work and Pensions, 2015) is used by the government to estimate disability prevalence in the UK, and estimates the 2013/14 UK prevalence of disability (all ages) to be 19%. This figure has remained fairly stable over time (see Figure 1). The definition of disability used in the Family Resources Survey is consistent with the Equality Act 2010; people are considered to have a disability if they have a long-standing illness, disability or impairment which causes substantial difficulty with day-to-day activities, but some people may be classed as disabled and have rights under the Equality Act 2010 definition if they have a long-standing illness or disability which is not currently affecting their day-to-day activities. The FRS found that in the UK prevalence of disability rises with age, with an estimated 7% of children having a disability, rising to 16% in adults of working age and 42% in State Pension age adults[[1]](#footnote-1).

**Figure 1. Disability prevalence, United Kingdom, 2003/4 to 2013/141**

Source: Family Resources Survey 2013/14

The FRS estimates that 20% of females and 18% of males in the UK have a disability. FRS estimates of the proportion of disabled people with different types of impairments are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Proportion of impairment types experienced by disabled people in the UK, Family Resources Survey 2013/14**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Percentage[[2]](#footnote-2)of disabled people |
| Impairment type | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
| Vision | 13 | 13 |
| Hearing | 14 | 14 |
| Mobility | 57 | 55 |
| Dexterity | 28 | 28 |
| Learning | 12 | 12 |
| Memory | 15 | 16 |
| Mental health | 16 | 18 |
| Stamina/breathing/fatigue | 38 | 38 |
| Social/behavioural | 6 | 6 |
| Other | 20 | 15 |

Source: Family Resources Survey 2013/14

The most common impairments are those that affect mobility, stamina or dexterity. The regional prevalence of disability for the West Midlands was estimated to be 20%, however Local Authority level information is not available, therefore other estimates and proxies for prevalence at the Dudley level will be considered.

## Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) and Projecting Older People’s Population Information (POPPI)

### Population Projections

The proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Dudley is projected to increase between 2015 and 2030, with a proportionately greater increase in the population aged 85 and over (see Figure 2). This demographic factor will have the greatest impact on projected rates of disabilities in Dudley, due to the higher prevalence of disabilities in older age groups.

**Figure 2.** **Population and projected population by age group and gender, Dudley 2014 to 2030**



Source: POPPI

### Methods of Estimation

PANSI and POPPI make projections of the number of people projected to have conditions for the 18-64 and 65+ age groups respectively, up to the year 2030. The majority of the projections are based on using a published prevalence rate for the condition and applying this to the ONS population projections for the relevant age group; therefore they do not take into account local demographic factors or prevalence rates in making the projections. The overall prevalence estimates, their sources and how these are applied to produce local estimates are therefore outlined in the following sections, along with the projected figures for Dudley.

### Learning Disabilities

The sources and prevalence estimates used by PANSI and POPPI to make the projections for numbers of people with learning disabilities are outlined in Table 2, and the available PANSI and POPPI projections of the numbers of people with learning disability disorders in Dudley are shown in Table 3. Note that the projected numbers of people with a learning disability and those with a moderate or severe learning disability are likely to be overestimated in Dudley due to the low South Asian community in Dudley.

A small increase in the numbers with moderate or severe learning disabilities and autistic spectrum disorders is projected by 2030 and this increase is entirely in people aged 65+.

**Table 2: Sources and prevalence estimates used in PANSI and POPPI projections for learning disabilities**

|  |
| --- |
| **Learning disability** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Emerson & Hatton 2004. Estimating future Need/Demand for Support for Adults with Learning Disabilities | Predictions are based on prevalence base rates adjusted to take into account ethnicity and mortality. Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an overestimate in communities with a low South Asian Community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. National prevalence rates are applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | Age range | % in 2011 | % in 2021 |
| 15-19 | 2.77 | 2.67 |
| 20-24 | 2.69 | 2.71 |
| 25-29 | 2.49 | 2.49 |
| 30-34 | 2.49 | 2.49 |
| 35-39 | 2.45 | 2.46 |
| 40-44 | 2.45 | 2.47 |
| 45-49 | 2.28 | 2.31 |
| 50-54 | 2.37 | 2.39 |
| 55-59 | 2.33 | 2.32 |
| 60-64 | 2.2 | 2.22 |
| **Moderate or severe learning disability** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Emerson & Hatton 2004. Estimating future Need/Demand for Support for Adults with Learning Disabilities | Predictions are based on prevalence base rates adjusted to take into account ethnicity and mortality. Therefore, figures are based on an estimate of prevalence across the national population; locally this will produce an overestimate in communities with a low South Asian Community, and an under-estimate in communities with a high South Asian community. National prevalence rates are applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | Age range | % in 2011 | % in 2021 |
| 15-19 | 0.68 | 0.68 |
| 20-24 | 0.6 | 0.61 |
| 25-29 | 0.53 | 0.53 |
| 30-34 | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| 35-39 | 0.61 | 0.61 |
| 40-44 | 0.62 | 0.63 |
| 45-49 | 0.56 | 0.57 |
| 50-54 | 0.48 | 0.49 |
| 55-59 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| 60-64 | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| 65-69 | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| 70-74 | 0.34 | 0.34 |
| 75-79 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| 80+ | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| **Severe learning disability** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Rates applied to administrative rate |
| Emerson & Hatton 2004. Estimating future Need/Demand for Support for Adults with Learning Disabilities | Prevalence rates for people with a complex or severe learning disability as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (administrative rate) | Age range |  % |
| 18-24 | 33 |
| 25-29 | 29 |
| 30-34 | 27 |
| 35-39 | 27 |
| 40-44 | 27 |
| 45-49 | 24 |
| 50-54 | 20 |
| 55-59 | 21 |
| 60-64 | 27 |
| **Living with a parent** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Rates applied to administrative rate |
| Emerson & Hatton 2004. Estimating future Need/Demand for Support for Adults with Learning Disabilities | Prevalence rates for adults with learning disability living with a parent as a proportion of those known via learning disability registers (administrative rate) | Age range |  % |
| 20-24 | 62 |
| 25-29 | 54 |
| 30-34 | 49 |
| 35-39 | 42 |
| 40-44 | 36 |
| 45-49 | 27 |
| 50-54 | 18 |
| 55-59 | 12 |
| 60-64 | 5 |
| **Displays challenging behaviour** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rate |
| Lowe et al., 2007. Challenging behaviours: Prevalence and Topographies. Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Volume 51 | National prevalence rate applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | 0.045% of population aged 5 and over |
| **Down's syndrome** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Used two studies: Mantry, D., et al, The prevalence and incidence of mental ill-health in adults with Down syndrome, Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, 52(2), February 2008, pp.141-155; Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base | National prevalence rate applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | 5.9 per 100,000 population (Mantry et al); 6.6 per 10,000 live births (Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base). The mean of these two rates, 6.25 per 10,000 population has been used. |
| **Autistic spectrum disorders** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Autism Spectrum Disorders in adults living in households throughout England: Report from the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2007, HSCIC, 2009 | National prevalence rate applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | 1.0% in adult population in England. 1.8% among men and 0.2% among women. |

Source: PANSI and POPPI

**Table 3: People with learning disabilities aged 18-64 and 65+, projected to 2030, Dudley**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Condition** | **Age group** | **2015** | **2020** | **2025** | **2030** |
| **Learning disability** | 18-64 | 4,493 | 4,462 | 4,448 | 4,409 |
| **Moderate or severe learning disability** | 18-64 | 1,023 | 1,016 | 1,015 | 1,011 |
| 65+ | 180 | 188 | 195 | 213 |
| *Total* | *1,203* | *1,204* | *1,210* | *1,224* |
| **Severe learning disability** | 18-64 | 270 | 266 | 267 | 268 |
| **Living with a parent** | 18-64 | 375 | 365 | 363 | 367 |
| **Displays challenging behaviour** | 18-64 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 81 |
| **Down's syndrome** | 18-64 | 116 | 115 | 114 | 113 |
| 65+ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| *Total* | *118* | *117* | *117* | *116* |
| **Autistic spectrum disorders** | 18-64 | 1,838 | 1,828 | 1,819 | 1,802 |
| 65+ | 597 | 644 | 688 | 752 |
| *Total* | *2,435* | *2,472* | *2,507* | *2,554* |

Source: PANSI and POPPI

### Physical Disabilities

The sources and prevalence estimates used by PANSI and POPPI to make the projections for numbers of people with physical disabilities are outlined in Table 4, and the available PANSI and POPPI projections of the numbers of people with physical disabilities in Dudley are shown in Tables 5 and 6. The number of people in Dudley with physical disabilities in the 65+ age group is projected to increase substantially by 2030, with increases projected to occur each year for all conditions, as would be expected due to the projected increase in the number of people within this age group.

**Table 4: Sources and prevalence estimates used in PANSI and POPPI projections for physical disabilities**

|  |
| --- |
| **Moderate or serious physical disability** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Health Survey for England, 2001 | National prevalence rate applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | Age range | % moderate | % serious |
| 18-24 | 4.1 | 0.8 |
| 25-34 | 4.2 | 0.4 |
| 35-44 | 5.6 | 1.7 |
| 45-54 | 9.7 | 2.7 |
| 55-64 | 14.9 | 5.8 |
| **Moderate or serious personal care disability** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Health Survey for England, 2001 | National prevalence rate applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | Age range | % moderate | % serious |
| 18-24 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 25-34 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| 35-44 | 2.9 | 0.6 |
| 45-54 | 4.9 | 1.1 |
| 55-64 | 8.8 | 1.7 |
| **Longstanding health condition caused by a stroke** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| General Household Survey 2007, table 7.14 | National prevalence rates for men and women applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | Age range |  % males |  % females |
| 16-44 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 45-64 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| 65-74 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| 75+ | 3.8 | 1.9 |
| **Diabetes** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Health Survey for England, 2006, Volume 1 Cardiovascular Disease and Risk Factors in Adults, NHS Information Centre 2008 | National prevalence rate applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | Age range | % males | % females |
| 16-24 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 25-34 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 35-44 | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| 45-54 | 6 | 3.6 |
| 55-64 | 8.5 | 6 |
| 65-74 | 15.7 | 10.4 |
| 75+ | 13.5 | 10.6Continued on next page |
| **Serious visual impairment** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rate |
| Used three studies: Tate et al, 2005. Visual impairment in the UK, a review of the literature; Nissen et al review of epidemiological studies performed in Western Europe North America and Australia (details not given); RNIB (details not given) | Mean prevalence rate applied to local population projections to produce estimates | Mean of the three studies: 0.07% |
| **Moderate or severe hearing impairment** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Used two studies: Adrian Davis (Ed.), Hearing in Adults (1995), Whurr Publishers Limited, and Adrian Davis et al, Health Technology Assessments 11(42):1-294 (October 2007). | Mean prevalence rate applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | Age range | % males | % females |
| 18-19 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 0.18 | 0.24 |
| 25-34 | 0 | 0.95 |
| 35-44 | 0.78 | 2.09 |
| 45-54 | 7.15 | 4.13 |
| 55-64 | 14.81 | 8.09 |
| 65-74 | 22.69 | 15.79 |
| 75-84 | 60.63 | 63.43 |
| 85+ | 85.05 | 84.8 |
| **Profound hearing impairment** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Adrian Davis (Ed.), Used two studies: Hearing in Adults (1995), Whurr Publishers Limited, and Adrian Davis et al, Health Technology Assessments 11(42):1-294 (October 2007). | Mean prevalence rate applied to local population projections to produce estimates. | Age range | % males | % females |
| 18-19 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-34 | 0 | 0 |
| 35-44 | 0 | 0 |
| 45-54 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 55-64 | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| 65-74 | 0.43 | 0.78 |
| 75-84 | 0.41 | 0.8 |
| 85+ | 3.45 | 4.73Continued on next page |
| **Limiting long term illness, day-to-day activities are limited a little** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2011 Census, Long term health problem or disability by health by sex by age, reference DC3302EW. | Proportions of people with a long term limiting illness in 2011 applied to population projections to produce estimates | N/A |  |  |
| **Limiting long term illness, day-to-day activities are limited a lot** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2011 Census, Long term health problem or disability by health by sex by age, reference DC3302EW. | Proportions of people with a long term limiting illness in 2011 applied to population projections to produce estimates | N/A |  |  |
| **Unable to manage at least one mobility activity on their own** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Living in Britain Survey (2001), table 29. | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates | Age range | % males | % females |
| 65-69 | 8 | 9 |
| 70-74 | 10 | 16 |
| 75-79 | 12 | 21 |
| 80-84 | 18 | 29 |
| 85+ | 35 | 50 |
| **Moderate or severe visual impairment** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| The number of people in the UK with a visual impairment: the use of research evidence and official statistics to estimate and describe the size of the visually impaired population', Nigel Charles, RNIB, July 2006 | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates | Age range | % |
| 65-74 | 5.6% |
| 75+ | 12.4% |
| **Registerable eye conditions (age 65+)** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| The number of people in the UK with a visual impairment: the use of research evidence and official statistics to estimate and describe the size of the visually impaired population', Nigel Charles, RNIB, July 2006 | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates | 6.4% (excluding those with cataracts or refractive error) |

Source: PANSI and POPPI

**Table 5: Physical disabilities in people aged 18-64, projected to 2030, Dudley**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| Moderate physical disability | 14,726 | 14,883 | 14,982 | 14,647 |
| Serious physical disability | 4,375 | 4,473 | 4,572 | 4,457 |
| Moderate or serious personal care disability | 8,899 | 9,068 | 9,189 | 8,948 |
| Longstanding health condition caused by a stroke | 586 | 592 | 581 | 563 |
| Diabetes | 6,209 | 6,325 | 6,354 | 6,186 |
| Serious visual impairment | 120 | 119 | 119 | 118 |
| Moderate or severe hearing impairment | 7,530 | 7,776 | 7,906 | 7,648 |
| Profound hearing impairment | 66 | 70 | 72 | 69 |

Source: PANSI

**Table 6: Physical disabilities in people aged 65+, projected to 2030, Dudley**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| Limiting long term illness, day-to-day activities are limited a little | 16,727 | 16,936 | 17,219 | 17,487 | 17,983 | 19,245 | 20,811 |
| Limiting long term illness, day-to-day activities are limited a lot | 17,668 | 17,966 | 18,334 | 18,698 | 19,434 | 21,439 | 23,601 |
| Longstanding health condition caused by a stroke | 1,481 | 1,508 | 1,528 | 1,561 | 1,613 | 1,747 | 1,903 |
| Moderate or severe hearing impairment | 26,833 | 27,348 | 27,867 | 28,687 | 30,080 | 33,733 | 36,934 |
| Profound hearing impairment | 686 | 709 | 725 | 745 | 776 | 885 | 1,020 |
| Unable to manage at least one activity on their own | 11,542 | 11,805 | 12,073 | 12,403 | 12,897 | 14,351 | 15,983 |
| Diabetes | 7,955 | 8,093 | 8,189 | 8,300 | 8,516 | 9,020 | 9,844 |
| Moderate or severe visual impairment | 5,598 | 5,688 | 5,805 | 5,923 | 6,163 | 6,757 | 7,350 |
| Registerable eye conditions | 1,901 | 1,933 | 1,990 | 2,054 | 2,195 | 2,528 | 2,733 |

Source: POPPI

### Mental Illness

The sources and prevalence estimates used by PANSI and POPPI to make the projections for numbers of people with mental illness are outlined in Table 7, and the available PANSI and POPPI projections of the numbers of people with mental illness in Dudley are shown in Tables 8 and 9.

The projections are for mental health disorders in adults aged 18-64 to remain stable in Dudley, while the numbers with depression and dementia in the 65+ age group are projected to increase.

**Table 7: Sources and prevalence estimates used in PANSI and POPPI projections for mental illness**

|  |
| --- |
| **Common mental disorder (age 18-64)** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, HSCIC 2009 | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates |  % males |  % females |
| 12.5 | 19.7 |
| **Borderline personality disorder (age 18-64)** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, HSCIC 2009 | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates |  % males |  % females |
| 0.3 | 0.6 |
| **Antisocial personality disorder (age 18-64)** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, HSCIC 2009 | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates |  % males |  % females |
| 0.6 | 0.1 |
| **Psychotic disorder (age 18-64)** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, HSCIC 2009 | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates |  % males |  % females |
| 0.3 | 0.5Continued on next page |
| **Two or more psychiatric disorders (age 18-64)** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey, HSCIC 2009 | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates |  % males |  % females |
| 6.9 | 7.5 |
| **Depression (age 65+)** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| McDougall et al, Prevalence of depression in older people in England and Wales: the MRC CFA Study in Psychological Medicine, 2007, 37, 1787-1795 | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates | Age range | % males | % females |
| 65-69 | 5.8 | 10.9 |
| 70-74 | 6.9 | 9.5 |
| 75-79 | 5.9 | 10.7 |
| 80-84 | 9.7 | 9.2 |
| 85+ | 5.1 | 11.1 |
| **Dementia (age 65+)** |
| Prevalence Source | How the estimate is made | Prevalence rates |
| Dementia UK: A report into the prevalence and cost of dementia, Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU), London School of Economics and Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, for the Alzheimer's Society, 2007 | National prevalence rates applied to local population projections to produce estimates. To calculate the prevalence rates for the 90+ population, rates from the research for the 90-94 and 95+ age groups have been applied to the England population 2006 to calculate the numbers in each age group, the sum of these groups is then expressed as a percentage of the total 90+ population to establish the predicted prevalence of the 90+ population as a whole. | Age range |  % males | % females |
| 65-69 | 1.5 | 1 |
| 70-74 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| 75-79 | 5.1 | 6.5 |
| 80-85 | 10.2 | 13.3 |
| 85-89 | 16.7 | 22.2 |
| 90+ | 27.9 | 30.7 |

Source: PANSI and POPPI

**Table 8. Mental health conditions in people aged 18-64, projected to 2030, Dudley**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| Common mental disorder | 29,776 | 29,615 | 29,494 | 29,138 |
| Borderline personality disorder | 833 | 828 | 825 | 815 |
| Antisocial personality disorder | 644 | 640 | 637 | 631 |
| Psychotic disorder | 740 | 736 | 733 | 724 |
| Two or more psychiatric disorders | 13,302 | 13,230 | 13,173 | 13,020 |

Source: PANSI

**Table 9. Mental health conditions in people aged 65+, projected to 2030, Dudley**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| Depression | 5,487 | 5,872 | 6,247 | 6,816 |
| Dementia | 4,361 | 5,062 | 5,840 | 6,660 |

Source: POPPI

## Census

The Census records information on whether people have a long-term health problem or disability that limits day-to-day activities. The overall proportion of the population with a long-term health problem or disability that limits day-to-day activities in Dudley is 19.8% (2011 Census, ONS); this is significantly higher than the England rate (17.2%). The rate in Dudley has increased since the 2001 Census, when the Dudley proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness was 18.5%, which was also significantly higher than the then England rate of 17.3%.

### Age

A breakdown of the proportion of the population and numbers of people with long-term conditions by age group in Dudley and England can be seen in Figure 3 and Table 10. The proportion of people with long-term conditions that limit day-to-day activities is higher in Dudley than in England for all age groups. For long-term conditions that limit activities a lot, the proportion is higher in Dudley than England in all age groups apart from the 16 to 24 age group, where the difference is not statistically significant.

**Figure 3. Long-term limiting conditions by age group, Dudley and England, 2011**



Source: ONS/NOMIS

**Table 10: People with long-term limiting conditions, Dudley, 2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age group** | **Day-to-day activities limited a little** | **Day-to-day activities limited a lot** | **Day-to-day activities not limited** | **Total** |
| 0 to 15 | 1,487 | 986 | 56,795 | 59,268 |
| 16 to 24 | 1,146 | 699 | 31,749 | 33,594 |
| 25 to 34 | 1,550 | 1,050 | 34,302 | 36,902 |
| 35 to 49 | 4,845 | 3,609 | 58,268 | 66,722 |
| 50 to 64 | 7,952 | 6,790 | 42,586 | 57,328 |
| 65 to 74 | 7,400 | 5,949 | 17,970 | 31,319 |
| 75 to 84 | 6,308 | 6,537 | 6,460 | 19,305 |
| 85 and over | 1,612 | 3,562 | 786 | 5,960 |
| ***Total*** | ***32,300*** | ***29,182*** | ***248,916*** | ***310,398*** |

Source: 2011 Census, ONS

### Gender

The proportion of people with long term limiting conditions is higher for females than males both in England and in Dudley. In Dudley the proportion with long term limiting conditions is 21% for females and 19% for males, however this varies by age and for people aged 0-14 the Dudley rate for males (5%) is higher than for females (3%) (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4. Proportion of population with long term limiting conditions by age and gender, Dudley, 2011 Census**



Source: NOMIS / ONS

### Ethnicity

The prevalence of disability varies by ethnic group nationally, with the highest rates of long term conditions and disability reported in the 2011 Census by White Irish (26%), while Other White reported the lowest (9%), followed by Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups (10%), and Black / African / Caribbean / Black British (11%) (Papworth Trust, 2013). A cohort study following Europeans, Indian Asians and African Caribbeans aged 58-88 in West London found that Indian Asians were significantly more likely to experience higher rates of disability than Europeans (Williams et al., 2012). In Dudley the proportion reporting long-term conditions that limit day-to-day activities a lot in the 2011 Census is significantly higher in the ‘Other’ ethnic group for all ages (see Table 11), and is higher in the ‘Mixed/multiple’ group for the 16-49 age group (6%) compared to the overall population (5%). In the 50 to 64 age group the Asian/Asian British (18.4%) and Other ethnic group (22.3%) both have significantly higher proportions than the overall population (12.0%) and for the age 65 and over age group Asian/Asian British (43.7%), Black/African/Caribbean/Black British (38.6%) and Other ethnic group (42.9%) all have significantly higher proportions with long-term conditions that limit day-to-day activities a lot than the overall population (29.6%).

**Table 11: Proportions with long-term conditions that limit day-to-day activities a lot, by ethnic group and age group, Dudley, 2011 Census**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Ethnic group** | **Proportion of population with long-term conditions that limit day-to-day activities a lot (%)** |
| **Age 0 to 15** | **Age 16 to 49** | **Age 50 to 64** | **Age 65 and over** |
| **White** | 1.6 | 4.0 | 11.7 | 29.2 |
| **Mixed/multiple ethnic group** | 1.6 | 5.0 | 16.3 | 29.5 |
| **Asian/Asian British** | 2.0 | 3.6 | 18.4 | 43.7 |
| **Black/African/Caribbean/Black British** | 1.6 | 4.4 | 11.3 | 38.6 |
| **Other ethnic group** | 3.5 | 6.0 | 22.3 | 42.9 |
| **Total population** | ***1.7*** | ***4.0*** | ***12.0*** | ***29.6*** |

Source: NOMIS / ONS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key |  |  |  |
|   | Significantly lower than overall population |
|   | Not significantly different to overall population |
|   | Significantly higher than overall population |

### Geography

A map of the prevalence of long-term conditions by ward in Dudley (Figure 5) shows that higher levels of long-term limiting conditions are found in wards in the centre of Dudley, with lower levels being found in wards to the south and west of the borough.

Disability is known to be associated with deprivation, and Health Deprivation and Disability is one of the domains of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, therefore this measure of deprivation will inherently be associated with levels of disability in an area. Figure 6 shows the proportions of people with long-term limiting conditions in individual Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Dudley grouped by IMD quintile (where 1 is the lowest quintile with the highest level of deprivation) and the average over all LSOAs in that quintile.

**Figure 5. Map of proportion of the population in Dudley with long-term conditions that limit day-to-day activities a lot by ward, 2011 Census**

Source: NOMIS / ONS

**Figure 6: proportion of residents with long-term conditions that limit day-to-day activities a lot, by IMD 2010 quintile, Dudley, 2011 Census (NOMIS)**



Source: NOMIS / ONS, IMD 2010

### Qualification

For people with no qualifications the rate with long term conditions that limit day-to-day activities in Dudley is 46% (population age 16+) which is significantly higher than the rate for all residents aged 16+ (24%).

### Birth Rate

The birth rate in Dudley was 3,758 live births in 2014, this equates to 65.0 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 and has remained at a similar level over the past four years.

## Disability Benefits

The number of people receiving benefits for disabilities may be used as an indicator of the number of people needing support for specific conditions. Until April 2013 the main benefit for those with disabilities was Disability Living Allowance (DLA). Eligibility for DLA is based on a ‘care component’ and a ‘mobility component’. The ‘care component’ can be accessed if someone:

* needs help with things like washing, dressing, eating, using the toilet or communicating their needs
* needs supervision to avoid putting themselves or others in danger
* needs someone with you when they are on dialysis
* can’t prepare a cooked main meal

They can get this part if no-one is giving them the care they need, or they live alone (https://www.gov.uk/dla-disability-living-allowance-benefit/eligibility)

The ‘mobility component’ can be accessed if someone:

* can’t walk
* can only walk a short distance without severe discomfort
* could become very ill if you try to walk

They might also get it if they:

* have no feet or legs
* is assessed as 100% blind and at least 80% deaf and needs someone with them when outdoors
* is severely mentally impaired with severe behavioural problems and get the highest rate of care for DLA
* needs supervision most of the time when walking outdoors
* is certified as severely sight impaired and was aged between 3 and 64 on 11 April 2011

Since April 2013, DLA is gradually being replaced by Personal Independence Payments (PIP), and new claims for DLA are now only available to children under 16, however Local Authority level data on PIP is not yet available.

In Dudley there are 16,410 people receiving DLA. An age breakdown of DLA claimants can be seen in Table 12. Dudley has a significantly higher proportion of DLA claimants who are aged 65 and over (36.8%) than England (30.6%) and a significantly lower proportion of claimants who are in the 16-24, 25-49 and 50-64 age groups.

**Table 12: Age distribution of Disability Living Allowance claimants, Dudley and England, May 2015**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age group | England | Dudley |
| Number | % | Number  | % |
| **under 16** | 345,470 | 13.5% | 2,280 | 13.9% |
| **16-24** | 172,240 | 6.7% | 940 | 5.7% |
| **25-49** | 576,710 | 22.5% | 3,070 | 18.7% |
| **50-64** | 688,430 | 26.9% | 4,090 | 24.9% |
| **65 and over** | 776,300 | 30.3% | 6,040 | 36.8% |
| **Age unknown** | 70 | 0.0% | ~ | 0.0% |
| **total (all ages)** | 2,559,230 | 100.0% | 16,410 | 100.0% |

Source: NOMIS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Dudley significantly lower than England |
|   | Dudley not significantly different than England |
|   | Dudley significantly higher than England |

### Learning Disabilities

There are 2,630 people receiving DLA for learning disabilities in Dudley (May 2015, ONS/NOMIS). A breakdown of the conditions claimed for is shown in Table 13. Dudley has a significantly higher proportion of DLA claims that are for a learning disability condition (16%) than the England average (14%).

**Table 13. Disability living allowance by disabling condition, learning disability conditions, Dudley, May 2015**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | Dudley | England |
| Number of claimants | **%** | **%** |
| Learning Difficulties | 2,220 | 14% | 15% |
| Behavioural Disorder | 330 | 2% | 2% |
| Severely Mentally Impaired | 80 | 0% | 1% |
| **Total claimants for learning disability conditions** | **2,630** | **16%** | **14%** |
| Total claimants for other conditions | 13,780 | 84% | 86% |
| **Total DLA claimants** | **16,410** | **100.0%** | **100%** |

Source: NOMIS / ONS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Dudley significantly lower than England |
|   | Dudley not significantly different than England |
|   | Dudley significantly higher than England |

### Physical Disabilities

In Dudley there are 11,300 people receiving DLA for physical conditions (May 2015, ONS / NOMIS). A breakdown of the specific conditions claimed for can be seen in Table 14. The proportion of DLA claims that are for physical disabilities is significantly higher in Dudley (71.5%) than England (65.1%). Specific conditions that have higher rates of claimants in Dudley than in England include arthritis (21.9% in Dudley compared to 16.1% in England), spondylosis (4.1% in Dudley compared to 2.5% in England), heart disease (3.5% in Dudley compared to 3.1% in England) and skin disease (0.7% in Dudley compared to 0.5% in England).

**Table 14. DLA by disabling condition, physical disability conditions, Dudley, May 2015**

| Condition | Dudley | England |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number of claimants | **%** | **%** |
| Arthritis | 3,590 | 21.9% | 16.1% |
| Spondylosis | 670 | 4.1% | 2.5% |
| Back pain - other / Precise diagnosis not Specified | 740 | 4.5% | 4.8% |
| Disease of the Muscles, Bones or Joints | 890 | 5.4% | 5.4% |
| Trauma to Limbs | 280 | 1.7% | 1.5% |
| Blindness | 410 | 2.5% | 2.3% |
| Deafness | 270 | 1.6% | 1.5% |
| Heart Disease | 570 | 3.5% | 3.1% |
| Chest Disease | 410 | 2.5% | 2.5% |
| Asthma | 140 | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| Cystic Fibrosis | 40 | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Cerebrovascular Disease | 490 | 3.0% | 3.0% |
| Peripheral Vascular Disease | 70 | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| Epilepsy | 300 | 1.8% | 2.2% |
| Neurological Diseases | 690 | 4.2% | 4.3% |
| Multiple Sclerosis | 320 | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| Parkinsons Disease | 90 | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| Motor Neurone Disease | ~ | ~ | 0.1% |
| Chronic Fatigue Syndromes | 190 | 1.2% | 1.5% |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 260 | 1.6% | 1.5% |
| Metabolic Disease | 50 | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Traumatic Paraplegia/Tetraplegia | 40 | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Major Trauma other than Traumatic Paraplegia/Tetraplegia | 100 | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| Renal Disorders | 80 | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Inflammatory Bowel Disease | 30 | 0.2% | 0.2% Cont on next page |
| Bowel and Stomach Disease | 70 | 0.4% | 0.4%  |
| Blood Disorders | 20 | 0.1% | 0.2%  |
| Haemophilia | 10 | 0.1% | 0.1%  |
| AIDS | 20 | 0.1% | 0.3% |
| Multi System Disorders | 50 | 0.3% | 0.4% |
| Multiple Allergy Syndromes | ~ | ~ | 0.0% |
| Skin Disease | 110 | 0.7% | 0.5% |
| Malignant Disease | 210 | 1.3% | 1.3% |
| Double Amputee | ~ | ~ | 0.0% |
| Deaf/Blind | ~ | ~ | 0.0% |
| Haemodialysis | 10 | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Frailty | 10 | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Total Parenteral Nutrition | ~ | ~ | 0.0% |
| Infectious Diseases : Bacterial disease - Tuberculosis | ~ | ~ | 0.0% |
| Infectious Diseases : Bacterial disease - precise diagnosis not specified | ~ | ~ | 0.0% |
| Infectious Diseases : Protozoal disease - Malaria | ~ | ~ | ~ |
| Infectious Diseases : Protozoal disease - other / precise diagnosis not specified | ~ | ~ | ~ |
| Infectious Diseases : Other / precise diagnosis not specified | ~ | ~ | 0.0% |
| Cognitive disorder : Other / precise diagnosis not specified | ~ | ~ | 0.1% |
| Terminally Ill | 70 | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| Unknown / Transfer from Attendance Allowance | 440 | 2.7% | 3.0% |
| **Total claimants for physical conditions** | **11,740** | **71.5%** | **65.1%** |
| Total claimants for other conditions | 4,670 | 28.5% | 34.9% |
| **Total** | **16,410** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

Source: NOMIS / ONS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Dudley significantly lower than England |
|   | Dudley not significantly different than England |
|   | Dudley significantly higher than England |

### Mental Illness

In Dudley 2,040 people receive DLA for mental health conditions (May 2015, ONS / NOMIS). A breakdown of the conditions can be found in Table 15. The proportion of DLA claims that are for mental health conditions is significantly lower in Dudley (12.4%) than England (17.1%), however within specific mental health conditions the proportion of claims that are for hyperkinetic syndromes (these include disorders such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) are significantly higher in Dudley (2.9%) than England (2.3%).

**Table 15. Disability living allowance by disabling condition, mental health conditions, Dudley, May 2015.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | Dudley | England |
| Number of claimants | **%** | **%** |
| Psychosis | 860 | 5.2% | 8.2% |
| Psychoneurosis | 540 | 3.3% | 4.9% |
| Personality Disorder | 50 | 0.3% | 0.7% |
| Dementia | 70 | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| Alcohol and Drug Abuse | 50 | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Hyperkinetic Syndromes | 470 | 2.9% | 2.3% |
| **Total claimants for mental health conditions** | **2,040** | **12.4%** | **17.1%** |
| Total claimants for other conditions | 14,370 | 87.6% | 82.9% |
| **Total DLA claimants** | **16,410** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

Source: ONS / NOMIS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Dudley significantly lower than England |
|   | Dudley not significantly different than England |
|   | Dudley significantly higher than England |

## Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) and Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)

The Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) prevalence of diseases is the proportion of patients on GP practice registers with a disease. QOF prevalence is known not to capture the total disease prevalence in an area as not all cases of a disease will be known about by GP practices. As QOF prevalence is know not to capture all of the disease prevalence in an area, estimated disease prevalence for some diseases is also modelled using data from the Health Survey for England. QOF also presents data from the Department of Health GP Patient Survey on self-reported prevalence of certain conditions. Rates of preventable sight loss from The Public Health Outcomes Framework are also presented in this section.

### Learning Disabilities

The Dudley 2014/15 QOF prevalence of learning disability (all ages) is 0.47%. This is similar to the England average (0.44%, no significant difference). The 2014/15 prevalence of learning difficulties in Dudley from the GP Patient Survey is 2.4%, this has been increasing since 2012/13 in both Dudley and England and is currently lower than England (2.6%) but the difference is not statistically significant.

### Physical Disabilities

Data on QOF and estimated prevalence (where available) are of physical conditions shown in Table 16. Stroke is included here as it is a significant cause of longstanding health conditions. The QOF prevalence of stroke is estimated to represent 87% of the total prevalence of stroke in Dudley and the rate is significantly higher in Dudley (2.0%) than England (1.7%) but remains stable.

**Table 16. QOF prevalence and estimated prevalence of disease, Dudley**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| QOF Disease Group | Dudley | England  |
| 2013/14 data, all ages, unless otherwise stated | **QOF Prevalence (%)** | **Number on Register** | **Estimated prevalence (%)** | **Estimated percentage of detected disease prevalence (%)** | **Trend** | **QOF Prevalence (%)** |
| Stroke | **2** | **6,404** | **2.3** | **87.3** | **→** | **1.7** |
| Diabetes (age 17+) | **7** | **17,855** |  |  | **↗** | **6.4** |
| Epilepsy | **0.9** | **2,228** |  |  | **→** | **0.8** |

Source: Fingertips, PHE and QOF data from HSCIC, 14/15

Rates of preventable sight loss are increasing in Dudley and are significantly higher than England for several conditions: age related macular degeneration in people age 65+ (222 per 100,000 population aged 65+ in Dudley; 119 per 100,000 population aged 65+ in England); diabetic eye disease (6.3 per 100,000 population age 12+ in Dudley; 3.4 per 100,000 population aged 12+ in England); and sight loss certifications (66.8 per 100,000 population in Dudley, 42.5 per 100,000 population in England) (2013/14 PHOF, see Figures 7-10). Self-reported blindness or severe visual impairment is also increasing in Dudley and in England but the Dudley rate (1.4%) is not significantly different to the England rate (1.4%) (2014/15 data, GP Patient Survey, see Figure 11).

The rate of self-reported deafness or severe hearing impairment is 4.6% in Dudley. This is significantly higher than England (4.0%) and the levels have remained similar in Dudley and in England since 2012/13 (2014/15 data, GP Survey, see Figure 12).

**Figure 7: Age related macular degeneration in people age 65+, Dudley and England, 2010/11 to 2013/14**



Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

**Figure 8: Glaucoma in people age 40+, Dudley and England, 2010/11 to 2013/14**



Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

**Figure 9: Diabetic eye disease in people age 40+, Dudley and England, 2010/2011 to 2013/14**



Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

**Figure 10: Sight loss certifications, all ages in Dudley and England, 2010/11 to 2013/14**



Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework

**Figure 11: Self-reported blindness or severe visual impairment, Dudley and England, 2012/13 to 2014/15**



Source: DH GP Patient Survey (accessed via PHE Public Health Profiles)

**Figure 12: Self-reported deafness or severe hearing impairment, Dudley and England, 2012/13 to 2014/15**



Source: DH GP Patient Survey (accessed via PHE Public Health Profiles)

### Mental Illness

The QOF prevalence of mental health conditions is outlined in Table 17. The QOF prevalence of mental health (which includes those with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) is 0.8% in Dudley and is lower than England (0.9%). The QOF prevalence of depression is 8.6% in Dudley and this is higher than the England rate (7.3%). The QOF prevalence of dementia is also higher in Dudley (0.8%) than England (0.7%). QOF prevalence of depression, mental health and dementia have all been increasing in Dudley.

**Table 17: QOF prevalence of mental health conditions**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| QOF Disease Group | Dudley | England  |
| 2014/15 data, all ages, unless otherwise stated | QOF Prevalence (%) | Number on Register | Trend | QOF Prevalence (%) |
| Dementia | 0.8 | 2,392 | ↗ | 0.7 |
| Depression | 8.6 | 21,567  | ↗ | 7.3 |
| Mental Health | 0.8 | 2,441  | ↗ | 0.9 |

Source: QOF, HSCIC, 2014/15

## Other surveys providing local-level data

Data on young people’s self-reported long-term illness, disability or medical condition at age 15 is available from the What About YOUth survey 2014 (HSCIC) and is 13.2% in Dudley, which is lower than England (14.1%) but the difference is not statistically significant. A Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire has also been undertaken with Dudley young people aged 15-19 at further education colleges (SHEU / Dudley MBC, 2014) where they were asked whether they had any long-standing illnesses or disability and 10.8% responded that they did. These figures are higher than the 2011 Census rate for long-term limiting conditions for the 15-19 age group in Dudley (5.3%), possibly due to the broader definition that may include conditions that do not limit day-to-day activities.

# Life with disability

Disabled people are known to experience disadvantages in almost all aspects of their lives. The social model of disability emphasises the role of barriers to participation for individuals with impairments and considers these barriers as creating the disability for the individual. 35% of disabled people in Great Britain say they experience difficulties in accessing goods or services (ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, 2012). The experiences of people with and without impairments in accessing opportunities such as work, leisure, and education have been considered in several reports such as the Life Opportunities Survey (ONS, 2015), Disability 2020 (IPPR, 2007) and Disability in the United Kingdom 2013 (Papworth Trust, 2013). The topic areas presented below follow those outlined in the Department for Work and Pensions and Office for Disability Issues Official Statistics: Disability facts and figures (DWP / ODI, 2014) and presents national data along with local data where these are available.

## Living Standards

A substantially higher proportion of individuals who live in families with disabled members live in poverty, compared to individuals who live in families where no one is disabled. 19% of individuals in families with at least one disabled member live in relative income poverty, on a before housing costs basis, compared to 15% of individuals in families with no disabled member (ODI / DWP, data from Family Resources Survey 2011/12). 21% of children in families with at least one disabled member are in poverty, a significantly higher proportion than the 16% of children in families with no disabled member. 17% of households that have a member who has a long term illness or disability are in fuel poverty, compared to 13% of households with no disabled member (Department of Energy and Climate Change, Fuel poverty statistics 2011).

## Employment

The employment rate of people with a long-term disability in the UK is currently 41%, compared to 79.4% of the overall population (ONS Labour Market Statistics, Apr-Jun 2015). According to the Labour Force Survey 2012, people are now more likely to be employed than they were in 2002 (DWP / ODI, 2014). The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) has indicators on people with learning disabilities and people in contact with secondary mental health services who are in paid employment: in 2014/15 2.8% of adults with a learning disability and 5.9% of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in Dudley are in paid employment. These are both lower than the England rates, although no confidence intervals are available for these data (see Figures 13 and 14).

**Figure 13: Proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment, Dudley and England, 2010-11 to 2014-15**

Source: ASCOF 2014-15

**Figure 14: Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment, Dudley and England, 2010-11 to 2014-15**



Source: ASCOF 2014-15

## Education

For children, Special Educational Needs (SEN) are often used as a proxy for disability, although rates of SEN are higher than those for disability measured in other ways, and it is not clear whether the extent of overlap between disability as defined by the Equality Act and SEN can be generalised (IOE, 2013). In Dudley in 2015 1.1% of primary children and 1.8% of secondary children had a statement of SEN and rates are currently declining (see Figures 15 and 16).

The percentage of pupils with a statement of SEN at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\* to C increased from 9% in 2006 to 29% in 2013 in England, and from 6% in 2006 to 27% in 2012 in Dudley (see Figure 18), however in 2014 rates have fallen to 11% in England and 7% in Dudley, compared to 32% and 29% respectively for children without a statement of SEN (Local Authority Interactive Tool, Department for Education, January 2016).

**Figure 15: Proportion of pupils with a statement of SEN (primary), Dudley**



Source: Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT, Department for Education) 16/12/2015

**Figure 16: Proportion of pupils who have a statement of SEN (secondary), Dudley**



Source: Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT, Department for Education) 16/12/2015

**Figure 18: Proportion of pupils with a statement of SEN achieving 5 GCSEs A\*-C, 2006-2014**



Source: Local Authority Interactive Tool, 2016

## Post-19 Education

Disabled people are around 3 times as likely not to hold any qualifications compared to non-disabled people, and around half as likely to hold a degree-level qualification(ODI / DWP, 2014, data from the Labour Force Survey 2012). 19.2% of working age disabled people do not hold any formal qualification, compared to 6.5% of working age non-disabled people. 14.9% of working age disabled people hold degree-level qualifications compared to 28.1% of working age non-disabled people (ODI / DWP, 2014, data from the Labour Force Survey 2012). Of those who qualify for a first degree 60% of disabled people attain a first or upper second class degree, compared to 64% of non-disabled people (Higher Education Statistics Agency, 2010/11).

## Independent Living

76% of disabled people in the UK believe that they frequently have choice and control over their lives, compared to 81% of non-disabled people (ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey 2012). In Dudley in 2014-15 64% of adults with learning disabilities live in their own home or with their family (ASCOF, 2014-15). This is lower than England (73%), although no confidence intervals are available for these data. For adults in contact with secondary mental health services 81% in Dudley live independently, with or without support and this is higher than the England rate (60%), although no confidence intervals are available for these data (see Figures 19 and 20).

In Dudley in 2014/15 there were 16 admissions to residential and nursing care to meet the long-term support needs of younger adults (age 18-64), equating to a rate of 8.6 per 100,000 population aged 18-64, which is lower than the England rate (14.2 per 100,000 population aged 18-64) but the difference is not statistically significant. For older adults aged 65+ there were 457 admissions in 2014/15, equating to a rate of 730.3 per 100,000 population aged 65+, which is higher than the England rate (668.8 per 100,000 population aged 65+) but the difference is not significant (ASCOF 2014-15). There were 10 patients with learning disabilities receiving inpatient care in Dudley in 2015 (Learning Disability Census England 30 September 2015, experimental statistics), and this figure has been falling since 2013 (figures rounded to the nearest 5).

In England, 68% of people accessing long term support from Social Services are age 65 and over and of this age group the highest proportion (64%) have Physical Support: Personal Care Support as their primary support reason. In the 18-64 age group the primary support reason is Learning Disabilities (43%) followed by Physical Support: Personal Care Support (23%) (Community Care Statistics, Social Services Activity, England 2014-15). Due to the age distribution of the population in Dudley it is likely that Physical Support: Personal Care Support will be the most common support need for people accessing Social Services support.

**Figure 19: Proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family, Dudley and England, 2010-11 to 2014-15**



Source: ASCOF 2014-15

**Figure 20: Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support, Dudley and England, 2010-11 to 2014-15**



Source: ASCOF 2014/15

## Discrimination

Disabled people are significantly more likely to experience unfair treatment at work than non-disabled people. In 2008, 19% of disabled people experienced unfair treatment at work compared to 13% of non-disabled people (ODI / DWP, 2014, data from Fair Treatment at Work Survey 2008).

## Leisure, social and cultural activities

Disabled people remain significantly less likely to participate in cultural, leisure and sporting activities than non-disabled people. Latest data shows disabled people are more likely to have attended a historic environment site, museum or gallery than in 2005 to 2006. However, disabled people are less likely to have attended a library over the same period (ODI / DWP, 2014, data from Taking Part Survey 2011-2012).

## Civic involvement and volunteering

Disabled people are significantly less likely to engage in formal volunteering. In 2010 to 2011, 23% of disabled people engaged in formal volunteering at least once a month, compared with 25% of non-disabled people (ODI / DWP, 2014, data from Citizenship Survey 2010-2011).

## Transport

25% of disabled people in Great Britain report having difficulties related to their impairment or disability in accessing transport (ONS Opinions Survey 2012). Between 2004-2005 and 2011-2012, the percentage of buses with low-floor wheelchair access increased from 52% to 88% (ODI / DWP, 2014, data from Department for Transport’s Annual Sample Survey of Bus Operators).

## Communications

Disabled people are significantly less likely to live in households with access to the internet than non-disabled people. In 2015, 27% of disabled people in the UK had never used the internet, compared to 7% of non-disabled people (Internet Users Survey 2015, ONS).

## Justice System

Disabled people are significantly more likely to be victims of crime than non-disabled people. This gap is largest amongst 16-34 year-olds where 39% of disabled people reported having been a victim of crime compared to 28% of non-disabled people. Disabled people are less likely than their non-disabled peers to think the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is fair. This gap is largest amongst 16-34 year-olds, where 54% of disabled people think that the CJS is fair compared to 66% of non-disabled people (ODI / DWP, 2014, data from British Crime Survey 2010-2011).

## Housing

Although the gap in non-decent accommodation has closed over recent years, 1 in 3 households with a disabled person still live in non-decent accommodation, and 1 in 5 disabled people requiring adaptations to their home believe that their accommodation is not suitable (ODI / DWP, 2014, data from the English House Condition Survey 2008 and the Survey of English housing 2007-2008). 8.4% of people with an impairment are unable to access all parts of their home, compared to 0.4% of people without an impairment (Life Opportunities Survey Wave 1, ONS, 2011). In Dudley Housing Survey 2011, twice as many households with at least one member of the household with a disability or long-term limiting illness believed their house was not adequate compared to households with no disability (14.4% vs 7.1% respectively).

# Useful Resources

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1. *From 6 April 2010, the State Pension age for women has been gradually increasing. Family Resources Survey data was collected throughout the financial year 2013/14, during which the State Pension age for women increased from 61 years and 5 months to 62 years 0 months. The changes do not affect the State Pension age for men, currently 65 years.* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The total will sum to over 100 percent as respondents can be affected by more than one impairment type [↑](#footnote-ref-2)