



Stockport JSNA

joint strategic needs assessment



2015 JSNA

Vulnerable and At Risk Groups

April 2016



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Vulnerable and at risk groups an introduction

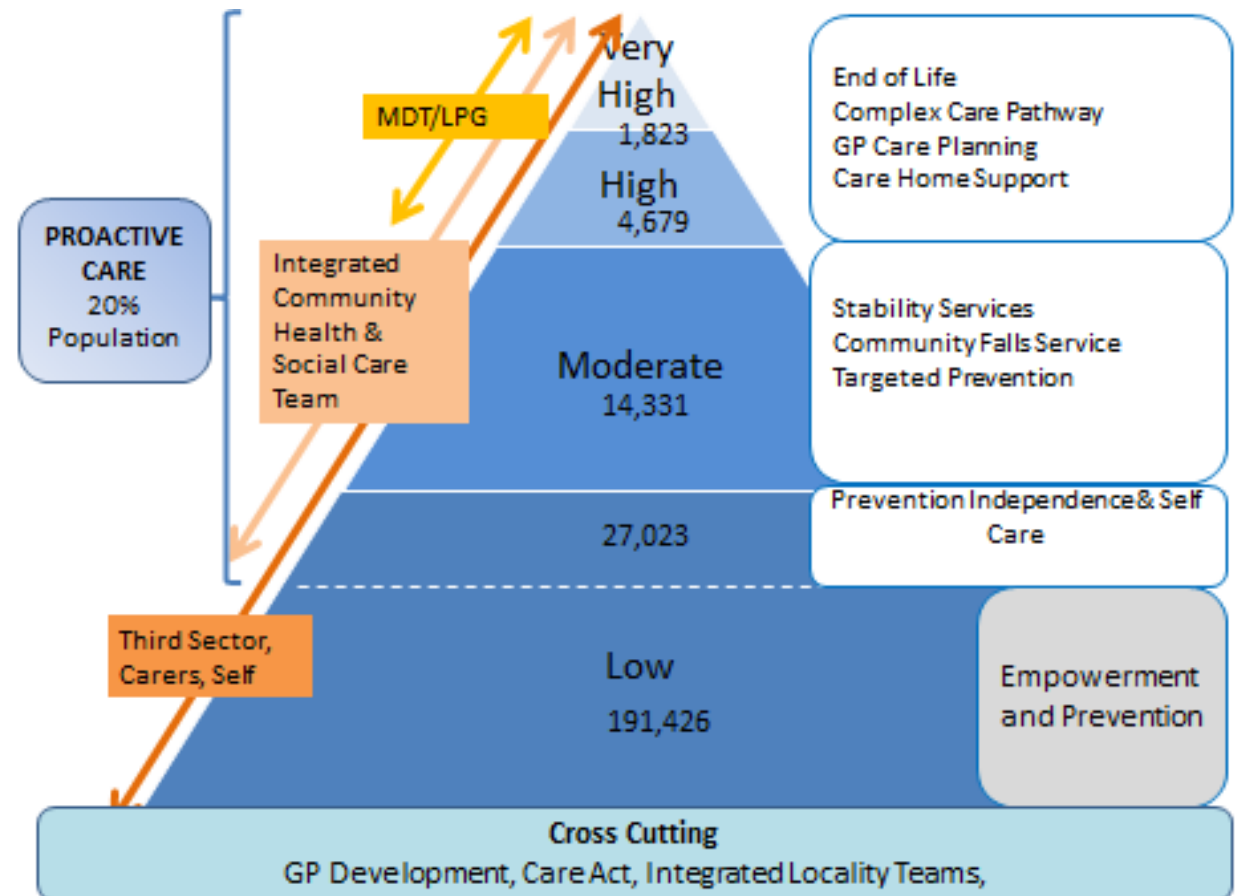
We all require support at some point in our lives, be that from family, friends, the NHS or social care services. Some groups are more likely to require support from Health & Social Care services than others. Across Stockport there are around 1,800 people with very high care needs, around 5,000 people with high care needs and around 14,000 people with moderate care needs. This report looks at those groups within our community who are more likely to fall into those moderate-very high care need categories due to their personal circumstances.

We recognise that many people within these groups will not require any support at all from health or social care services. However, for the purposes of this report we are looking at wider social categories which may make people more vulnerable or at risk to make planning projections for future service provision.

This report aims to give a picture of the number of people in Stockport with each characteristic, the common combinations of characteristics that people may have and the health impacts of these characteristics.

The information comes from a range of sources, and in many cases is a best estimate based on either national prevalence or small local samples. **All numbers should therefore be treated as indicative.**

A separate JSNA report looks at the long term health conditions that people in Stockport experience, so these are not analysed in detail in this report.



Vulnerable and at risk groups overall numbers

The following table gives a headline indicator for each characteristic, summarising the subsequent analysis where each characteristic is analysed using a range of indicators. Some issues are complex and it is not possible to describe in one statistic alone.

People with mental health problems	6,500 (benefit uptake) / 16,500 (depression) / 30,000 (low wellbeing)
People with learning disability	1,225 (adults with moderate or severe) / 5,250 (adults total) (modelled)
People with autism	2,500 (modelled)
People with physical disability / sensory impairment	11,600 (benefit uptake) / 98 young people aged 0-25 receive continuing care
People with long term health conditions	124,000 with at least one condition (SHR)
Older people	55,600 aged 65+ (ONS)
People at risk of falls	1,300 admissions from falls aged 65+ (CMS)
People at risk of loneliness or social isolation	38,500 people living alone (Census)
Carers, including young carers	32,000 (Census)
Asylum seekers / refugees	100 asylum seeker households (UKBI) / refugee numbers unknown
BME communities: South Asian	10,000 (Census)
BME communities: Black Caribbean and Black African	2,000 (Census)
Gypsies & travellers	1,720 (modelled)
Immigrants (last 10 yrs)	6,400 resident in UK less than 10 years (Census)
LGBT	17,000 (modelled)
Domestic abuse victims	5,000 incidents in year (report to CLT) / 3,000 children domestic abuse referral
Child sexual exploitation	50 referrals to MASE per year
Looked after children – both resident and responsible	484 living in Stockport (Vulnerable Children's Team)
Care leavers	50 per year (EIS)
Teenage conceptions	150 average per year (TPU)
Children eligible for free school meals / children with SEN	5,179 eligible for free school meals / 6,874 with SEN (1,666 with statement)
Children in need	2,903 children assessed as being in need (2014/15)
Drugs / Substance misuse	900 adults in drug treatment (NDTMS)/ estimated 7,000-9,000 drug users
Alcohol misuse	60,000 adults unhealthy drinking (ALS)
Offenders	75 new young offenders, 800 probation clients
Homeless	500 households (Stockport Homes)
Workless	2,700 (benefit uptake), 410 NEET
Veterans	22,500 (modelled)

The information comes from a range of sources, and in many cases is a best estimate based on either national prevalence or small local samples. **All numbers should therefore be treated as indicative.**

People with mental health problems

1 in 4 people will suffer from mental health problems at some point in their lives

Low Mental Wellbeing is a measure beyond mental ill health and assesses the number of people who do not feel positive. In Stockport the 2012 Adult Lifestyle Survey showed that:

- **27,000-31,000** (12.2%) of adults have low mental wellbeing
- Low mental wellbeing rates are strongly linked to deprivation and rates range from just **7%** in Bramhall South & Woodford areas to **17.9%** in Brinnington & Central and **18.5%** in Offerton
- Low mental wellbeing increases in those aged over 80

Mental health problems can also be diagnosed, in Stockport:

- There were **16,442** new diagnosis of **depression** in adults in 2013/15 (QOF)
- **6,440** (2.3%) people in Stockport are on **benefits** (DLA / IBSD / ESA) because of mental health / behaviour issues (NOMIS)
- **2,370** (0.8%) of the population has been diagnosed with **schizophrenia, psychosis** and/or **bipolar** disorder (QOF), a figure which is rising slowly:

Schizophrenia, Psychosis and / or Bipolar Rates (QOF)						
Year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Patient Numbers	2,100	2,168	2,213	2,247	2,303	2,370

Cross cutting issues:

- Carers
- Homeless
- BME communities
- Older people
- Drug/substance/alcohol misuse
- Disability

Nationally, the rate of depression is **60%** higher in **ethnic minority** groups; rates of low mental wellbeing are much higher among people with a **disability** or **long-term condition** (**26%**) than those with no disability (7%); and young Asian women are **twice** as likely as young white women to commit suicide.

People with a learning disability

People with **learning disabilities** are some of the most vulnerable groups in society, experiencing health inequalities, social exclusion and stigmatisation. In general, adults with learning disabilities have greater and more complex health needs than the general population, but often these needs are not identified or treated.

Based on national estimates, there are **5,250** (2.3%) learning disabled adults in Stockport

- **1,092** (0.5%) of these adults would have a moderate or severe learning disability (JSNA 2013)

There are **1,256** (0.4%) people (all ages) in Stockport on a **GP Learning Disabled Register** (QOF)

2,040 (0.7%) people in Stockport claim **Disability Living Allowance** with learning disability as condition (NOMIS)

Stockport's Adult Social Care team work with **725** (0.4%) working age **learning disabled clients** (PHOF)

“National estimates have indicated that the extent and pattern of need for specialised services for adults with learning disabilities in England will change over the next decade.

These changes are driven by three main factors:

- Decreasing mortality among people with learning disabilities, especially within older age ranges and among children with severe and complex needs
- The impact of changes in birth rates over the past two decades
- The ageing of the ‘baby boomers’, among whom there appeared to be an increased incidence of learning disabilities”

from Future need for adult LD services in Stockport, 2008

1,230 children in Stockport schools with **moderate learning difficulty** as their primary special education need, **135** have **severe learning difficulty** and **93** have **profound & multiple learning difficulty** as their primary special education need. (*January 2015 School Census*)

Cross-cutting topics

- Carers
- SEN

People with autism

Autism is a lifelong condition that affects how a person communicates with, and relates to, other people. It also affects how a person makes sense of the world around them

Modelled prevalence estimates shows

2,550 (0.9%) estimate of people with Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)

- 550 with low IQ/co-morbid learning disability
- 1,000 with Asperger Syndrome
- 1,000 with high functioning autism

Estimated figure is made up of:

- around 600 young people aged 0-19
- around 150 young adults aged 20-24
- around 1,350 adults, aged 25-64
- around 450 adults aged 65+

226 school age children with ASD on statement of Special Educational Needs (JSNA Autism Needs Assessment)

At all ages there are significantly more men than women with ASD, and this is reflected in national trends; of the 700 people registered with a GP with ASD in Stockport 84% were men.

It should be noted however that in part this may be due to under diagnosis of women (JSNA Autism Needs Assessment)

Cross-cutting topics

- Carers
- People with learning disability

People with physical disability / sensory impairment

People can experience a wide range of **physical and sensory disabilities**, and estimates of the total prevalence are not available.

The 2011 census indicates that **18.4%** of Stockport residents are living with a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work – this will include people with disability, but also those with long term health conditions so will be an over estimate .

- **24,000** (8.6%) said their day-to-day activities are limited a lot;
- **28,000** (9.8%) respond activities are limited a little (Census, 2011)

Numbers registered with a sensory loss do not reflect actual figures as many see no need to register. The following should be seen as a minimum figure:

- **710** (0.2%) registered as deaf or hard of hearing (HSCIC)
- **1,415** (0.5%) people in Stockport are registered as blind or partially sighted (HSCIC)

The RNIB estimate **9,100** people in Stockport are living with sight loss that has a significant impact on their daily lives, of whom 1,100 are living with severe sight loss. **52 pupils** have visual impairment as their primary SEN.

There are an estimated **4,309** wheelchair users in the borough

In January 2015 there were **98 children and young people with complex health needs** receiving packages of Continuing Care, funded by the CCG or jointly with the Local Authority (72 are aged 0-18 and 25 aged 18-25).

5,590 (3.3%) people in Stockport claim disability-related benefits (non mental and behavioral disorder) (IS SDA ESA) and **11,580** (4.1%) people claim Disability Living Allowance not related to learning difficulties or psychosis (NOMIS)

The likelihood of having a disability is not evenly spread across the population:

- almost half of all people aged **65+** reported having a long-term condition.
- **women** are more likely than men to have a disability
- people from some **ethnic** and **religious** groups – especially some Asian Muslims – appear more likely to report disability
- Disability rates were significantly higher in the more **deprived areas** of Bredbury Green and Romiley, Brinnington and Central, and Offerton

Cross-cutting topics

- Carers
- Older people
- BME communities: South Asian
- Special educational needs

People with long term health conditions, such as dementia, stroke, diabetes

Around **124,000** people in Stockport have at least one long term health condition diagnosed by their GP (Stockport Health Record)

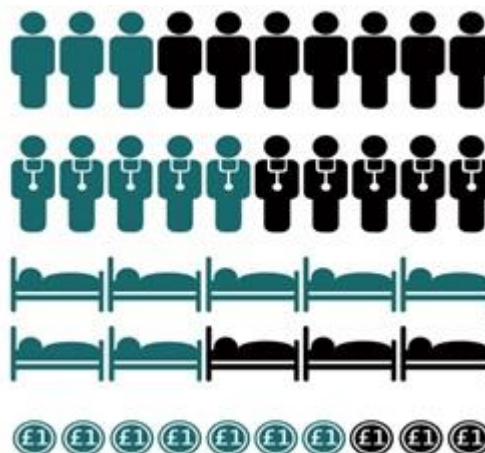
Long-Term Conditions in Stockport (QOF)	No people	% of population	Trend
Hypertension	43,080	1.4%	↑
Asthma	19,600	0.6%	=
Diabetes Mellitus (17+)	14,200	0.6%	↑
Coronary Heart Disease	11,850	0.4%	↓
Hypothyroidism	10,055	0.3%	↑
Chronic Kidney Disease (18+)	8,000	0.3%	=
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	6,600	0.2%	↑
Stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attacks (TIA)	6,000	0.2%	↑
Atrial Fibrillation	5,500	0.2%	↑
Heart Failure	2,650	0.1%	=
Dementia	2,400	0.1%	↑
Epilepsy (18+)	1,950	0.1%	↑

30% of the UK has a long-term condition

50% they account for half of all GP appointments

70% 7 out of every 10 hospital beds

70% and £7 of every £10 on health and care in England



Cross-cutting topics

- Carers
- Older people
- People at risk of loneliness or social isolation

Older people

The ageing population is a major demographic trend in the borough.

- **55,624** people in the borough are aged 65+ (19.4%)
- **26,132** people in the borough are aged 75+ (9.1%)
- **7,397** people in Stockport are aged 85+ (2.6%, ONS 2014)

Areas of **affluence**, including Bramhall, Cheadle and Marple tend to have the highest population of older people.

Concentrations of those aged 85+ can be found across the borough clustering around nursing and residential homes.

In 2009, over **10,000** pensioners in Stockport were claiming some type of **disability** benefit.

Rates of **falls** in the elderly are high in Stockport, particularly in Brinnington & Central Ward at over **8 times** the national average.

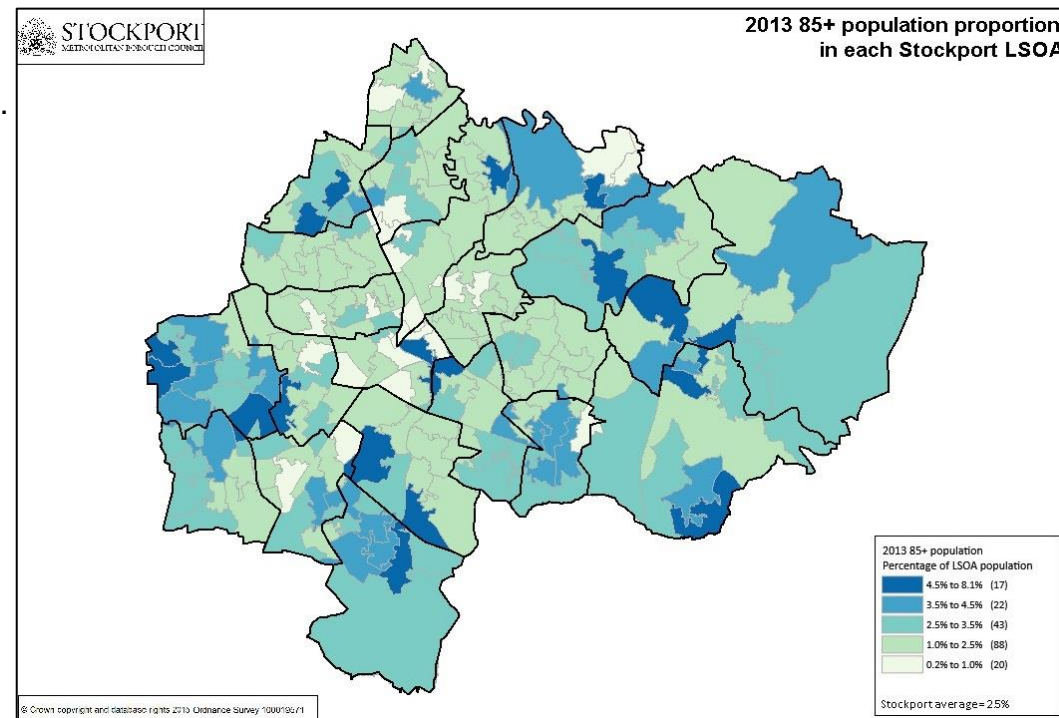
Falls are a major cause of disability and the leading cause of mortality due to injury in older people aged over 75 in the United Kingdom.

The percentage of Stockport residents in older age cohorts has increased dramatically in recent years:

- ↑ the percentage of people aged **65+** has risen by **19.5%** since 1996
- ↑ the percentage of people aged **75+** has risen by **26.2%** since 1996
- ↑ the percentage of people aged **85+** has risen by **37.3%** since 1996

and is **expected to continue rising**:

- ↑ the percentage of people aged **65+** is expected to rise by a further **15.2%** by 2023
- ↑ the percentage of people aged **75+** is expected to rise by a further **27.6%** by 2023
- ↑ the percentage of people aged **85+** is expected to rise by a further **38.8%** by 2023



Cross-cutting topics

- Carers
- People with mental health problems
- People with physical disability/sensory impairment
- People with long term conditions
- People at risk of falls
- People at risk of loneliness or social isolation
- Veterans

People at risk of falls, loneliness or social isolation

FALLS

In Stockport there are around **65** deaths a year due to accidental falls - **53** of these were among people aged **over 75**

The number of injuries caused by falls among over 65s is decreasing.

Period	No. injuries due to falls in 65+s	rate per 000
2010/11	1,478	2,710
2011/12	1,389	2,580
2012/13	1,323	2,353

ISOLATION

38,535 people live alone in Stockport (31.6% of households) (Census)

Single person household rates vary from **24%** in Bramhall South & Woodford and Marple South to **47.5%** in Brinnington & Central

43.8% of people living alone are aged 65+

- the rate rises to **68.6%** in Bramhall South & Woodford
- but in Brinnington & Central only **24%** of single person households are for older people. (Census)

48% of respondents to the Stockport Adult Lifestyle Survey participated in one or more organizations

- Participation in organizations is significantly lower by those in the most deprived quintile - **39.0%**
- and second most deprived quintile - **40.9%**
- and significantly higher in the least deprived - **56.7%**

Research has shown relationships between loneliness and blood pressure, depression and increased mortality; premature mortality is higher among those with fewer social relationships (NW MWB 2012/13)

Cross-cutting topics

- Carers
- Older people
- People with long term conditions
- Asylum seekers/refugees

Carers

Census 2011 shows there are **31,982 unpaid carers** in Stockport (11% of population)

- **66%** (21,091) provide 1-19 hours of care a week
- **12%** (3,921) provide 20-49 hours per week
- **22%** (6,970) provide 50+ hours of care per week

- **7%** (2,115) of carers are under 25 years old
- **71%** (22,593) aged 25-64
- **23%** (7,274) aged 65+

Over a **fifth of the population aged 50-64** are carers

Older carers are more likely to spend more hours per week caring

- 38% of carers aged 65+ provide 50+ hours of care per week
- 19% of carers aged 25-49 provide 50+ hours of care per week

Most carers are female:

- **58%** of carers in the census were female
- **67%** of carers using Stockport Signpost are female
- **70%** of carers on GP registers are female

2,056 (6.4%) carers report their own health as bad or very bad
6,439 (20.1%) report their health as fair (rather than good)
(Census 2011)

In 2011/12:

- **15%** of enquiries to Signpost for Carers were about **benefits**,
- **9%** were about **carers breaks/respites**,
- **7%** about **support groups**,
- **6%** for **emotional support**

Most adult carers provide care for a **frail/older** person (62%), 4% care for someone who is blind or partially sighted, and 2.3% for someone who is hearing impaired; 14% care for someone with a mental health problem (note: these categories are not mutually exclusive)

Young carers are more likely than adult carers to be providing care to people with **mental health problems** (38%), learning difficulty (18%), terminal illness (18%) and drug or alcohol problems (13%). They are as likely as adults to be providing care to people with physical disability (30%)

- 28% of young carers provide care for a sibling
- 72% provide care for a parent (Signpost for carers)

Cross-cutting topics

- People with mental health problems
- People with learning disability
- People with autism
- People with physical disability/sensory impairment
- People with long term conditions
- Older people
- Workless
- People at risk of loneliness or social isolation

Asylum seekers / refugees (where appropriate)

100 asylum seekers in receipt of UK Border Agency Section 95 support in Stockport in June 2014:

Trend in asylum seekers in receipt of Section 95 support, as at end of quarter 2:				
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Stockport	129	125	83	100

117 asylum seekers and refugees known to have arrived and been accommodated in Stockport in 2013/14 (a minimum estimate of the population) (Health Inclusion Team)

Between 1-4 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children arrived in Stockport each year between 2010 and 2014

Asylum seekers and refugees known to have arrived and been accommodated in Stockport during the year April 2013 – March 2014			
	Asylum Seekers	Refugees*	Total (approx %)
Men	17	5	22 (19)
Women	26	9	35 (30)
Children under 5	11	17	28 (24)
Children aged 5+	23	9	32 (27)
Totals	67	40	117

* Includes only those refugees who arrived in Stockport via the Gateway Protection Programme (GPP) and Iraqi Programmes

Asylum seekers and refugees have particular health concerns due to the impact of relocation and possible past experience of trauma. Research is generally limited on their general levels of health due to the hidden nature of the population.

Asylum seekers and refugees may be affected by:

- The impact of detention, particularly on children if they are detained
- Difficulties accessing GP treatment and consequent increased reliance on Accident and Emergency services
- Uncertainty and lack of clarity among service providers about asylum seekers' eligibility for secondary healthcare services resulting in care being withheld in some cases
- Inadequate response to communicable diseases, particularly Tuberculosis.
- The health of asylum seekers with HIV/AIDs is negatively affected by the policy of dispersal at short notice and chargeable HIV treatment for refused asylum seekers. Also the human rights implications around the deportation of failed asylum seekers with HIV/AIDs

Cross-cutting topics

- Carers
- People with mental health problems
- People at risk of loneliness and social isolation

BME Communities: South Asian

10,000 Stockport residents are of South Asian BME communities, making up 4% of the population.

Three wards have 10% or more of their population from these communities:
Heatons South, Cheadle and Gatley, and Heald Green

Stockport's South Asian BME population is **66% Pakistani, 27% Indian and 7% Bangladeshi** (2011 Census)

At the last census, there were marked variations in rates of long-term illness or disability which restricted daily activities between different ethnic groups in England and Wales. After taking account of the different age structures of the groups, **Pakistani and Bangladeshi men and women had the highest rates of disability**. Rates were around 1.5 times higher than their White British counterparts. Chinese men and women had the lowest rates.

Only half of people who are of South Asian heritage are likely to take up bowel cancer screenings, which drops to a quarter for Muslims. This is in comparison to two-thirds of people who are not Muslim or not of South Asian heritage.

There is considerable research nationally which demonstrates that South Asian people living in the UK are 50% more likely to die from coronary heart disease than their White counterparts. (Bhopal et al 'Ethnicity and socioeconomic inequalities in coronary heart disease, diabetes and risk factors in Europeans and South Asians', *Journal of Public Health Medicine*, 25, 2, pp. 95–105, 2004). Men born in South Asia but living in the UK are 50% more likely to have a heart attack or angina.

Almost one in five people of South Asian origin living in the UK will develop diabetes, compared to one in twenty-five among the general population. This increased prevalence is coupled with earlier disease onset: UK South Asian people tend to develop diabetes eleven years earlier than their white counterparts (at age forty-six versus age fifty-seven) and at a Body Mass Index less than their white counterparts (Mukhopadhyay *et al.*, 'A comparison of glycaemic and metabolic control over time among South Asian and European patients with Type 2 diabetes', *Diabetic Medicine*, 2006).

Cross-cutting topics

- People with long term conditions
- People with mental health problems
- People with physical disability/sensory impairment
- People at risk of loneliness and social isolation (women)
- Immigrants
- Workless

BME Communities: Black Caribbean and Black African

2,000 Stockport residents are of Black Caribbean or Black African BME communities, making up 1% of the population.

Any black or mixed white and any black are 3% of **Reddish North**; all other wards have 1- 2% total from these ethnic groups (2011 Census)

Stockport's Black Caribbean and Black African BME population is 50% African, 38% Caribbean and 12% Other Black; a further 1,000 people are mixed white and black (2011 Census)

Rates of admission and of compulsory detention in mental health institutions are higher among Black Africans, Black Caribbean, mixed White/Black Caribbean, White/Black African and also Black other groups which represents an enduring and worrying inequality (Care Quality Commission 2009. *Count me in 2009*) – a factor which may be reflected in the higher rates of suicide among young Black Caribbean and Black African men aged 13-24 years.

Black and Minority Ethnic people in the UK are up to 44% more likely to be detained under the Mental Health Act compared to the average, and rates of admission into hospital are three or more times higher for black and white-black mixed groups compared with the average.

The rate of depression is 60% higher in BME groups, and young Asian women are twice as likely as young white women to commit suicide. (Race for Health)

Black adults living in the UK but born in the Caribbean are 50% more likely to die from a stroke related incident than the UK average (Race for Health).

Cross-cutting topics

- People with mental health problems
- Workless
- Immigrants

Gypsies & travellers

Modelled estimates suggest there are 1,720 gypsies and travellers living in Stockport, or 0.6% of the population. This group is often under estimated, for example in the 2011 Census under 0.1% of residents selected White gypsy or traveller for ethnicity.

In the UK, it is estimated that roughly 2/3 of gypsies and travellers live in houses or permanent sites and 1/3 travel.

Stockport Council does not currently have a site for Gypsies and Travellers, there are currently 64 pitches across Greater Manchester. The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) in 2007 estimated a need for 35 pitches in Stockport, which means providing 1 transit site of 5 pitches and 3 or 4 other permanent sites.

In 2014/15 the Health Inclusion Team made 27 contacts at 9 sites, in 2013/14 there were 63 contacts at 17 sites.

A survey across Greater Manchester found that nearly a quarter of Gypsy and Traveller respondents (23.8%) said that they experienced stress or got 'down'. The three major causes of stress were family problems (29% of respondents), treatment by other people (26% of respondents) and housing problems (23% of respondents) (gypsy and Travelled Accommodation and Service Delivery Needs in Greater Manchester 2007/08).

Cross-cutting topics

- Domestic abuse
- People with mental health problems
- Workless

Immigrants (last 10 yrs)

Experimental statistics from ONS suggest that in 2012/2013:

- 700 long term international migration inflow
- 600 long term international migration outflow
- 800 migrant NI number registrations
- 750 new migrant GP registrations
- 19,000 non UK born residents
- 10,000 non British residents

From the 2011 Census:

- 6,380 people in Stockport have lived in UK for less than 10 years, 2.4% of the population, this is lower than the national and regional averages
- 1.5% of households had no people who speak English as a main language, additionally 0.4% of households had no adults with English as a main language, figures which are lower than the national and regional averages:

2011 Census: Household language				
	All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	No one age 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language	No people in household have English as a main language
England	90.9%	3.9%	0.8%	4.4%
North West	94.2%	2.4%	0.5%	2.9%
Greater Manchester	91.1%	3.6%	0.8%	4.4%
Stockport	96.0%	2.1%	0.4%	1.5%

Stockport International Migration Estimates					
	Mid-2009 to Mid-2010	Mid-2010 to Mid-2011	Mid-2011 to Mid-2012	Mid-2012 to Mid-2013	Mid-2013 to Mid-2014
Inflow	800	900	700	800	700
Outflow	700	800	600	800	600

2011 Census: Years lived in the UK				
	Born in UK	Arrived in UK before 1991	Arrived in UK 1991-2000	Arrived in UK 2001-2011
England	86.2%	4.6%	2.3%	6.9%
North West	91.8%	2.8%	1.2%	4.2%
Greater Manchester	88.0%	3.9%	1.7%	6.4%
Stockport	93.2%	3.5%	1.1%	2.3%

Cross-cutting topics

- BME communities
- Asylum seekers/refugees

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT)

National data from 2013 Integrated Household Survey

Applying national research figures to Stockport, **17,000** (6%) are lesbian, gay or bisexual and **2,800** (1%) are transgender

The Integrated Lifestyle Survey 2013 found 1.5% of adults in the North West were LGB

Adults aged over 18 who identified as LGB were more likely to be smokers, or to have smoked in the past, than those who identified as heterosexual (2009 Household survey):

- 22.7% of heterosexual respondents reported currently smoking cigarettes and 34.9% were ex-smokers.
- In comparison, 33.3% of people who identified as LGB currently smoked and 32.4% were ex-smokers
- 42.4% of adults who identified as heterosexual have never smoked, compared with 34.3% of people who identified as LGB
- Adults aged 18 and over who identified as bisexual were less likely to smoke than those who identified as gay or lesbian: 39.8% of bisexual respondents had never smoked compared with 31.5% of gay and lesbian respondents.

In 2014, 20.3% of new STIs in Stockport were among men who have sex with men (GUM clinics only). Numbers of STI diagnoses in MSM has risen sharply in England in recent years.

According to Stonewall, 42% of gay men have clinically recognised mental health problems compared with just 12% of predominantly heterosexual men, but 55% of gay men are scared to come out to their GPs due to fear of homophobia or confidentiality issues .

	16-24	25-34	35-39	50-64	65+	Total
Heterosexual / straight	89.3%	91.6%	92.4%	94.2%	94.6%	92.7%
Gay / lesbian	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%
Bisexual	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Other	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Don't know / refused	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	3.2%	4.1%	3.9%
No response	3.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.4%	1.5%

	Men	Women
Heterosexual / straight	92.3%	93.1%
Gay / lesbian	1.6%	0.8%
Bisexual	0.4%	0.6%
Other	0.3%	0.3%
Don't know / refused	3.9%	3.9%
No response	1.6%	1.5%

In a national survey, 12% (128 out of 1,066) of eligible lesbians had never had a smear test. Those surveyed were also less likely to practise breast awareness on a regular basis and were less likely to re-attend for breast screening (Fish, J and Anthony, D (2005) UK national lesbians and health care survey, Women and Health).

Cross-cutting topics

- People at risk of loneliness or social isolation
- People with long term conditions
- Looked after children
- Domestic abuse
- Drug/substance/alcohol misuse
- People with mental health problems
- Homeless

Domestic abuse – victims, perpetrators and children

5,082 domestic abuse related incidents recorded by police in Stockport in 12 months (Report to CLT, April 2014)

- 17.5 % of victims who reported Domestic abuse to the Police in Stockport are men
- **31% were alcohol related**
- 57% of child protection cases are linked to domestic abuse
- 15% of youth offending services statutory cases are domestic violence perpetrators
- 20% of MOSAIC (Young people’s substance misuse service) cases have links to domestic violence
- An average of 40% of cases per year, that are screened through the Supporting Families Pathway (Stockport’s early identification pathway) show domestic incidents as the predominant presenting issue.

Domestic abuse was the main reason for over a third of households accepted as full duty homeless in 2013/14, the most common reason for homelessness (Stockport Homes)

National research shows that younger people are at highest risk of domestic abuse: 12.7% of young women aged 16-19 years and 11.1% of young women aged 20-24 years.

Rate of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police per 1,000 population					
Period	Rate	Lower CI	Upper CI	North West	England
2010/11	25.8	25.6	26	22.2	18.4
2011/12	22.3	22.1	22.5	21.1	18
2012/13	22.1	21.9	22.3	21.4	18.1
2013/14	23.5	23.3	23.7	21.4	19.4

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) from PHOF

Children subject of a domestic abuse referral		
2011/12	2012-13	2013-14
2,073	2,714	3,085

Cross-cutting topics

- Homeless
- Looked after children
- Drug/substance/alcohol misuse
- Offenders

Child sexual exploitation

From **Real voices: child sexual exploitation (CSE) in Greater Manchester** November 2014:

- There are 260 ongoing investigations into CSE, according to latest GMP figures up to June 2014. Of those investigations, 174 are attached to a crime report
- Only a small number of sexual offences are being flagged as CSE and that this may indicate under identification. GMP figures on recorded sexual offences for under-18-year-olds between 1 June 2013 and 31 May 2014 show that only 111 cases out of 1,691 were 'flagged' on the police computer as CSE
- GMP figures show that 18 of 174 (10% per cent) recorded crimes currently being investigated involve multiple offenders, with the remaining being single perpetrators.

Stockport specific:

- In 2013/14 there were **129 children and young people at risk from CSE**. Staff awareness in relation to CSE has risen and potential CSE is recognised sooner. They say the model most used is the 'boyfriend' model, and alcohol and drugs are the 'gifts' most frequently used.
- 11% of young people receiving help for drink and drug problems in Stockport said they were victims of sexual abuse,

Children referred to MASE	
	Stockport
2012-13: Q3	18
2012-13: Q4	8
2013-14: Q1	11
2013-14: Q2	9
2013-14: Q3	7
2013-14: Q4	10
2014-15: Q1	19

From **Health Working Group Report on Child Sexual Exploitation** January 2014:

- Sexual violence or abuse against children represents a major public health and social welfare problem within UK society. It is difficult to obtain a reliable estimate of the prevalence of child sexual abuse. Research by the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty against Children (NSPCC) put it in the range of 5 to 16 per cent of children under 16 years old.
- Reliable estimates of the prevalence of child sexual exploitation are also difficult to find.
- Child sexual exploitation **is hidden, rarely recognised or identified**. Victims of child sexual exploitation say that shame and believing the threats made by the perpetrator/s of harm to them or their family silence them. Victims are also afraid that they will not be believed, and there is justification for this.
- The Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups Inquiry nationally estimated that at least 16,500 children were at risk of child sexual exploitation during the period from April 2010 to March 2011. Whilst 2,409 children were confirmed as victims of sexual exploitation in gangs and groups during the period from August 2010 to October 2011, there is no confirmation of the numbers of children sexually exploited by individuals.

Cross-cutting topics

- Domestic abuse victims
- People with mental health
- Drugs/substance misuse/ alcohol misuse
- People with learning disability
- Looked after children
- Teenage conceptions
- Offenders
- Homeless

Looked after children (LAC) – both resident and responsible

484 LAC live in Stockport (March 2015)

Stockport Council is **responsible for 293 LAC**

- 215 of those live in the borough
- 78 live out of area (mainly in Tameside and Manchester)

269 LAC who are the responsibility of other authorities live in Stockport

Health visiting data shows that:

- 55.7% identified with a physical health need
- 36.0% identified with an emotional health need
- 42.3% had other services involved

Of the LAC

- 32.8% have been in care for under 12 months
- 49.8% have been in care for 1 to 5 years
- 11.6% have been in care for 5 to 10 years
- 5.8% have been in care for more than 10 years

The majority of LAC are taken into care under the age of 10 years (75%)

In 2014, 70.3% of looked after children have identified special educational needs, compared to 15.3% for the borough as a whole.

In 2013, only 25.7% of looked after children achieved 5+ GCSE A*-C including English and Maths, compared to 65.8% for the borough as a whole.

Stockport responsible Looked after children as at:

March 2012	March 2013	March 2014	March 2015
298	304	301	291

Looked after children by age

Age group	Current	When taken into care
0 to 4	25.6%	40.3%
5 to 10	24.2%	34.8%
11 to 15	30.7%	20.1%
16 and over	19.5%	4.8%

Cross-cutting topics

- Care leavers
- Domestic abuse
- Drug/substance/alcohol misuse
- People with mental health problems
- Offenders
- Homeless

Care leavers

Between 30-50 19 year olds leave the care system in Stockport each year.

Estimates from the health visiting data set show that within the last 3 years

- 49.2% of out of area responsible looked after children living in Stockport have left the area since becoming care leavers
- 39.7% of care leavers who were Stockport LAC are no longer Stockport residents
- 23.7% of Stockport looked after children placed in Greater Manchester or neighbouring LAs returned on leaving care (39.6% if placed elsewhere)

In 2014, 52% of recent care leavers were not in education, employment or training; only 8% were in further education.

Care Leavers at 19 years of age				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Stockport	36	32	30	51

Source: Early Intervention and Safeguarding (EIS)

Cross-cutting topics

- Looked after children
- Domestic abuse
- Drug/substance/alcohol misuse
- People with mental health problems
- Offenders
- Homeless

Teenage pregnancy

In 2013 in Stockport there were:

- **132 under 18 conceptions**
- A rate of 25.9 per 1,000 females aged 15-17
- 25 under 16 conceptions
- A rate of 5.1 per 1,000 females aged 13-15

Levels of teenage conception are falling

Rates vary by deprivation, and are **2.7 times higher in Brinnington and Central** than the Stockport average. Rates are also significantly higher in Reddish North, although not as high as Brinnington.

Approximately 60% of teenage conceptions lead to an abortion, and 40% to a birth. Conceptions in areas of deprivation are more likely to result in births.

Younger mothers are more likely to smoking during pregnancy and less likely to breastfeed.

Under 18 conceptions trend					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Stockport – number	132	138	145	168	198
Stockport – rate	25.9	26.8	28.4	33.2	37.6
National - rate	24.5	27.9	30.9	35.5	38.3

Local research has highlighted Special Education Needs (not necessarily learning disability) as correlating to teenage pregnancy.

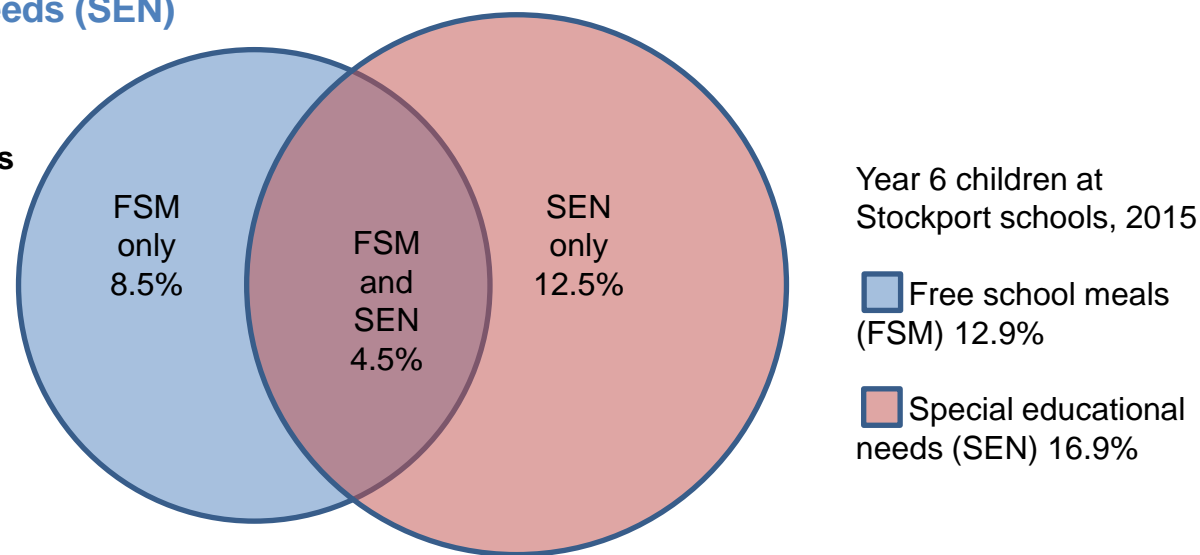
Cross-cutting topics

- Workless
- Looked after children
- SEN
- Offenders

Free school meals and Special educational needs (SEN)

In 2015, **5,179** children at Stockport schools were eligible for **free school meals** and **6,874** had **special educational needs** (1,666 with SEN statement).

Analysis of Year 6 children in 2015 demonstrated the overlap between free school meals and special educational needs. While 12.9% of students received free school meals, 26% of students with special educational needs received free school meals; or, while 16.9% of students had special educational needs, 35% of those receiving free school meals had special educational needs.



SEN: All pupils in maintained/state-funded schools					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
With Statements of (SEN)/(EHC) Plans	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%
With SEN Support	16.0%	16.0%	15.1%	15.3%	11.7%

SEN: All Looked After Children					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
With Statements of (SEN)/(EHC) Plans	33.6%	29.3%	31.1%	36.7%	No data
With SEN Support	43.5%	41.4%	34.8%	33.6%	No data

Free school meals					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Primary schools	13.7%	13.5%	13.6%	13.5%	13.0%
Secondary schools	13.6%	13.5%	13.5%	13.7%	13.5%

Of the total number of children and young people with a **statement of SEN**, around:

- 24% have their main need identified as social, emotional and behavioural difficulties,
- 23% have speech, language and communication needs and
- 19% have Autistic Spectrum Condition.

Stockport CYP Disability Partnership

Cross-cutting topics

- Looked after children
- Carers

Children in Need

A child in need is one who has been referred to children's social care services, and who has been assessed to be in need of social care services.

In Stockport throughout 2014-15 there were 2,903 children assessed as being in need. This represents a rate of 472.0 per 10,000 which is significantly lower than the England rate (674.4) and the North West rate (755.2).

New cases identified during the year, i.e. children starting an episode of need, was recorded as 1,285 Stockport children or a rate of 209 per 10,000. This was significantly lower than both the North West (398) and England (348) rates.

Taking a snapshot on the 31st March 2015 there were 1,684 children assessed as being in need, a rate of 273.8 per 10,000 children. Again this is significantly lower than the England (337.3) and North West (367.7) averages.

77.7% of the children identified as in need in Stockport on the 31st March 2015 had abuse, neglect or family dysfunction as the primary reason for being in need of an initial assessment. This is similar to the North West rate (76.1%) but higher than the England average (67.3%).

Children in need: Rate of children in need during the year, per 10,000 aged under 18			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Stockport	529	504	472
North West	691	730	755
England	646	679	674

Children in need: Rate of new cases identified during the year, per 10,000 aged under 18			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Stockport	231	225	209
North West	387	385	372
England	347	372	348

Children in need: due to abuse, neglect or family dysfunction: % of children in need			
	2012	2014	2015
Stockport	72.1	74.6	77.7
North West	72.6	73.7	76.1
England	65.3	65.8	67.3

Data for 2013 is unavailable

Cross-cutting topics

- Looked after children
- Free school meals and SEN
- Domestic abuse
- Disability
- Mental health

Drugs / substance / alcohol misuse

60,000-65,000 (26.1%) adults in Stockport drink unhealthy amounts of alcohol; **7,000-9,000** (3.4%) are current drug users (ALS)

BME communities, apart from the Irish, were found to be much less likely to exceed recommended drinking levels.

Levels of drinking unhealthily **do not vary by deprivation** to the same extent as other lifestyle factors, however the impact of unhealthy drinking is seen more in deprived communities - hospital admissions for alcohol related harm are twice as high in these areas

Trend in alcohol related admissions- narrow definition					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Stockport - number of admissions	1,936	1,864	1,874	1,773	1,959
Stockport - DSR	715.9	683.2	688.7	645.5	708.6

Trend in alcohol related admissions- broad definition					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Stockport - number of admissions	5,460	6,081	6,370	6,425	6,888
Stockport - DSR	2,057.0	2,269.3	2,364.1	2,367.0	2,509.4

Number in treatment in year, all services (NDTMS)				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Adults (opiates)	731	726	697	674
Adults (all drugs)	952	929	902	868
Young people (u18)	108	92	84	136
Alcohol	580	642	772	909

Around 850 adults are in specialist services for drug use, and 900 for alcohol use.

36% of Stockport's drug treatment population consists of adults who live with children.

Of all the Stockport adults receiving alcohol treatment, 41% live with children.

Numbers entering treatment with Mosaic	10/11	11/12	12/13
under 18s entering specialist substance misuse treatment	102	50	44
18-25 years olds entering specialist drug treatment	77	63	89
18-25 years olds entering specialist alcohol treatment	82	84	87

Cross-cutting topics

- Carers
- People with mental health problems
- Workless
- Homeless
- Domestic abuse
- Looked after children
- Offenders
- LGBT



Offenders

840 probation clients in Tameside & Stockport (July 2014)

- 86% of probation clients in Tameside & Stockport are male, 14% female
- Where ethnicity is known 91% of probation clients in Tameside & Stockport are White British
- 19% of probation clients in Tameside & Stockport have a disability,
 - **37.5% of those had a mental illness,**
 - 20.0% reduced mobility
 - 16.3% reduced physical capacity
 - 10.0% dyslexia
- **18.2% have drug rehabilitation requirement; 9.4% have alcohol treatment requirement**
- 26.3% have Domestic Violence as a complex issue, 3.2% have Mental Health, and 6.8% have Child Safeguarding

age	number	%
under 18	0	0%
18-21	80	10%
22-25	118	14%
26-34	287	34%
35-44	212	25%
45+	142	17%

2011	2012	2013
151	71	68

2012-13	2013-14
171	178

Cross-cutting topics

- Looked after children
- Domestic abuse
- Drug/substance/alcohol misuse
- People with mental health problems
- Homeless
- Workless

There are approximately 180 young offenders in Stockport.

Homeless

146 homelessness acceptances in 2014/15 (1.2 per 1,000households) (Stockport Homes)

Government statistics measure of how many people are sleeping rough on a single night (usually in late November), either by count or estimate. In Stockport this has been **under 10 people sleeping rough**.

Data from NHS Stockport Foundation trust 2010 – 2013 shows that 112 unique patients (combining No-Fixed-Abode patients and those giving the address of Temporary Accommodation Hostels) created 462 A&E attendances. 80 homeless individuals were admitted a total of 156 times over 2010-2013.

The number of individual attenders is fairly static, however the number of A & E attendances have increased 69% since 2010 to present (n119 to 2012).In the same time period, admissions have increased by 51% (n45 to 68). This equates to 3 homeless patients every 2 days of the year.

	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Households making homeless applications	558	458	375	334
Full duty acceptances	130	134	94	113
Non-priority homeless	374	290	236	200

	Statutory households placed in temporary accommodation	Total households accommodated
2014/15	116	300
2013/14	97	277
2012/13	97	337
2011/12	75	313
2010/11	83	331

Year	%
2014/15	21%
2013/14	18%
2012/13	28%
2011/12	22%
2010/11	15%

	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
16-24	28%	22%	32%	30%	40%
25-44	58%	62%	56%	62%	50%
45-59	11%	14%	10%	9%	8%
60-64	1.5%	0%	<1%	0%	<1%
65-74	1.5%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%
75+	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%

- Cross-cutting topics**
- Care leavers
 - Domestic abuse
 - Drug/substance/alcohol misuse
 - People with mental health problems
 - Offenders

Workless

2011 Census showed in Stockport that of the working age population:

- 7,928 (4.4%) were unemployed
- 952 (0.5%) had never worked
- 3,128 (1.7%) were long term unemployed

There are 4,649 Job Seekers Allowance claimants in Stockport in April 2014, which fell to 2,695 by April 2015 as national levels continue to fall post recession (NOMIS)

Of these claimants

- 10% have been claiming for less than a month
- 30% have been claiming for more than a year

Rates vary by deprivation and are highest in Brinnington and Central

Rates vary by age, 408 16-18 year olds in Stockport are NEET (not in employment education or training) (Dec 13)

JSA claimants- trend				
April-11	April-12	April-13	April-14	April-15
5,692	6,209	5,917	4,649	2,695

JSA claimants Mar 15 by ward	
Ward	Number NEET
Bramhall North	66
Bramhall South and Woodford	28
Bredbury and Woodley	154
Bredbury Green and Romiley	102
Brinnington and Central	545
Cheadle and Gatley	107
Cheadle Hulme North	73
Cheadle Hulme South	101
Davenport and Cale Green	248
Edgeley and Cheadle Heath	223
Hazel Grove	90
Heald Green	74
Heatons North	117
Heatons South	142
Manor	151
Marple North	54
Marple South	74
Offerton	141
Reddish North	179
Reddish South	177
Stepping Hill	62

NEET by year		
Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13
507	480	408

Cross-cutting topics

- Mental health
- Long term conditions
- Unhealthy lifestyles

Veterans

There are an estimated **22,524 veterans** in Stockport (NHS Wirral), over half are aged 65 and over.

Most have no need for services beyond what their age group would have.

Small numbers have additional needs for:

- Mental health
- Alcohol
- Homeless
- Offenders

age group	Estimated number
16-24	489
25-34	985
35-44	2,272
45-54	2,224
55-64	2,380
65-74	5,762
75+	8,412
All ages	22,524

Cross-cutting topics

- People with mental health problems
- Drug/substance/alcohol misuse
- Offenders
- Homeless