

All Age Disability

Evidence base to support strategy
development

Insight, Planning & Performance Team



Document Details

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1 Key findings

1.1.1 *Numbers of people in Staffordshire who have a disability*

- Gaining an accurate picture of the number of people with a disability in Staffordshire is challenging with estimates varying greatly. However, the 155,100 people with a long-term limiting health condition which affects their day-to-day activities a little or a lot is from the 2011 census is our best estimate.
- Numbers across Staffordshire districts and boroughs vary with Newcastle Borough, Cannock Chase and Staffordshire Moorlands having the largest proportions.
- Staffordshire has fewer adults with learning disabilities receiving community-based services than other CIPFA authorities, the West Midlands and England.
- POPPI and PANSI provide estimates by condition, with an estimated 16,400 adults aged 18 and over with a learning disability, over 87,000 with a mental health problem and over 54,000 with a physical disability in Staffordshire.
- A larger proportion of households that include a disabled person live in relative income poverty compared to those without a disabled person; a pattern evident nationally and in Staffordshire.
- The number of older people predicted to have learning disabilities or mental health problems is predicted to increase over the next 10 years. The former by 14% to 600 people in 2027, and the latter by 18% to 23,700 in 2027.

1.1.2 *The health of people with a disability*

- Whilst there is a lack of data on life expectancy and health of those with a disability overall, there is information on people with learning disabilities or mental health conditions.
- Experimental statistics for Staffordshire CCGs (2015/16) showed that on average females with learning disabilities had around an 18 year shorter life expectancy than the general population, and males had around a 14 year shorter life expectancy than the general population.
- Mental illness has a substantial effect on life expectancy with people with a mental illness dying on average 20 years earlier than those without. In Staffordshire, those with a severe mental health illness are over three times more likely to die than the general population (similar to national rate).
- Obesity is twice as common in people aged 18-34 with learning disabilities, being underweight is twice as common in people aged over 64 with learning disabilities, compared with patients with no learning disabilities.

1.1.3 The living arrangements of people with a disability

- Suitable housing can make a huge difference to the quality of life for a person with a disability.
- National research suggests that most people with a learning disability (76%) either live with family and friends (38%) or in a registered care home (22%) or supported accommodation (16%).
- With the number of people with a disability set to increase further in the next 20 years it is likely that there will be more people needing support from social services and housing departments to live independently.
- There are a high number of adults with learning disabilities living in non-settled accommodation in Staffordshire compared to other CIPFA authorities and England.
- The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently was 69% in 2015/16, higher than the national average.
- Based on Feeling the Difference Survey, more than two thirds (67%) of all disabled respondents feel that safety and security is indicative of a good place to live with one in ten (8%) saying they had been a victim of crime.
- Over the last twelve months disability hate crime has fallen by 7%.

1.1.4 Education, skills and employment

- Education and the acquisition of skills provide residents with the opportunity to gain employment and be independent.
- In 2016, only 8% of young people with a statement of special educational needs or EHCP achieved the A*-C grades in English and Maths. This was lower than the national average (10%).
- 58% of people in Staffordshire with a disability are in paid employment compared to 78% without a disability; 7% of those with a disability are unemployed compared to 5% of those without a disability.
- The proportion of adults with learning disabilities that are in paid employment in 2015/16 was significantly lower than other CIPFA authorities, the West Midlands and England.

1.1.5 Staffordshire service users with a disability

- The proportion of pupils attending Staffordshire schools that had SEN Support increased from 6% (7,700 pupils) in January 2015 to 9% (11,400 pupils) in January 2016. SEN Support replaces School Action and School Action Plus SEN categories. EHCP replaces Statements of SEN from 2014/15. The combined proportion of pupils

with either has decreased slightly in 2015/16 to 2.7% and is similar to statistical neighbours.

- The main primary need for children attending Staffordshire schools, was moderate learning difficulties (32% of pupils with a Statement).
- Staffordshire has one of the highest proportions of primary school children with a statement with a primary need of either Specific Learning Disability (12.5%) or Physical Disability (4.1%) compared to statistical neighbours. The former is also one of the highest for secondary school children along with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (24.7% and 11.2% respectively).
- Staffordshire had a higher initial budget per LD user than other CIPFA authorities but whilst Staffordshire's final expenditure was more, they did underspend. In 2015/16, Staffordshire spent just under £4million less than their initial budget - a 5% underspend. Thirteen per cent of spend was on employee costs which is higher than the national average and other similar areas. The other CIPFA authorities overspent.
- If Staffordshire spent the same per learning disabilities user as other CIPFA authorities over £4 million in efficiency savings could be made.
- In Staffordshire the total long and short term spend on learning disabilities support for adults, as a proportion of gross current expenditure, is higher than the West Midlands and England.
- Staffordshire provides more expensive long term residential and nursing care for adults aged 18-64 with learning disabilities compared to the West Midlands and England average weekly cost of care.

2 Summary table of indicators and how Staffordshire compares

Better	Similar	Worse	Lower	Similar	Higher	Suppressed / not tested / not available
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Metric	Description	Period covered	Numerator	Staffordshire	West Midlands	CIPFA Group	England	Direction of travel
Percentage	Disability living allowance claimants (16-64)	Nov-16	33,700	3.9%	4.1%	n/a	3.8%	
Percentage	Economic activity by disability (16-64)	2016/17	100,100	18.7%	19.3%	n/a	19.3%	
Percentage	Proportion of residents with a long-term health problem or disability (day-to-day activities limited)	2011	155,100	18.6%	18.5%	n/a	17.2%	
Percentage	Proportion of people with a long-standing health condition	2017	474,000	55.0%	53.9%	n/a	53.4%	
Percentage	Proportion of adults aged 18-64 with learning disabilities receiving community-based services	2015/16	1,255	72.5%	74.6%	78.3%	78.2%	
Percentage	Proportion of adults aged 18-64 with learning disabilities receiving residential care	2015/16	450	26.0%	24.1%	20.7%	20.8%	
Percentage	Proportion of adults aged 18-64 with learning disabilities receiving nursing care	2015/16	30	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	
Number	Life expectancy at birth - males (years)	2013-2015	n/a	79.6	78.7	n/a	79.5	Same
Number	Life expectancy at birth - females (years)	2013-2015	n/a	83.0	82.7	n/a	83.1	Same
Number	Disability free life expectancy - males (years)	2013-2015	n/a	65.5	62.1	n/a	63.0	Increase
Number	Disability free life expectancy - males (years)	2013-2015	n/a	64.0	61.6	n/a	62.6	Increase
Percentage	Proportion of adults aged 18-64 with learning disabilities living in settled accommodation	2015/16	1,200	69.2%	67.9%	76.5%	75.2%	
Percentage	Proportion of adults aged 18-64 with learning disabilities living in non-settled accommodation	2015/16	535	30.8%	32.1%	23.5%	24.8%	

Metric	Description	Period covered	Numerator	Staffordshire	West Midlands	CIPFA Group	England	Direction of travel
Percentage	Proportion of people satisfied with the area as a place to live	Mar-17	n/a	90.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Increase
Percentage	Proportion of people with a disability satisfied with the area as a place to live	Mar-17	n/a	86.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Decrease
Percentage	Proportion of residents who felt that safety and security is indicative of a good place to live	Mar-17	n/a	65.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Increase
Percentage	Proportion of people with a disability who felt that safety and security is indicative of a good place to live	Mar-17	n/a	67.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Increase
Percentage	Proportion of people with a disability who felt safe during the day	Mar-17	n/a	95.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Decrease
Percentage	Proportion of people with a disability who felt safe after dark	Mar-17	n/a	68.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Decrease
Percentage	Proportion of people with a disability who have experienced crime (compared to Staffordshire)	Mar-17	n/a	8.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	Increase
Percentage	Proportion of pupils attending Staffordshire schools that had SEN Support	2015/16	n/a	9.4%	n/a	n/a	11.6%	Increase
Percentage	Proportion of primary pupils with statements/EHCPs with a primary need of Specific Learning Difficulty	2015/16	n/a	12.5%	n/a	n/a	10.1%	n/a
Percentage	Proportion of primary pupils with statements/EHCPs with a primary need of Physical Disability	2015/16	n/a	4.1%	n/a	n/a	2.8%	n/a
Percentage	Proportion of secondary pupils with statements/EHCPs with a primary need of Specific Learning Difficulty	2015/16	n/a	24.7%	n/a	n/a	21.4%	n/a
Percentage	Proportion of secondary pupils with statements/EHCPs with a primary need of Autistic Spectrum Disorder	2015/16	n/a	11.2%	n/a	n/a	8.3%	n/a
Percentage	Percentage of SEN pupils achieving A*-C in English and Maths	2015/16	n/a	19.1%	n/a	LGA toolkit mean is 2014/15 (and Staffs figure different)	24.2%	Increase

Metric	Description	Period covered	Numerator	Staffordshire	West Midlands	CIPFA Group	England	Direction of travel
Percentage	Percentage of SEN support pupils achieving A*-C in English and Maths	2015/16	n/a	23.6%	n/a	LGA toolkit mean is 2014/15 (and Staffs figure different)	29.0%	Increase
Percentage	Percentage of pupils with a statement of SEN or EHCP achieving A*-C in English and Maths	2015/16	n/a	8.3%	n/a	LGA toolkit mean is 2014/15 (and Staffs figure different)	10.4%	Increase
Percentage	Working age clients with a primary support reason of learning disability in paid employment	2015/16	50	2.9%	4.5%	4.6%	5.8%	n/a
Percentage	Working age clients with a primary support reason of learning disability seeking work	2015/16	235	13.6%	14.9%	18.1%	10.4%	n/a
Percentage	Working age clients with a primary support reason of learning disability not seeking work or retired	2015/16	1,335	77.2%	54.1%	48.0%	46.1%	n/a
Currency	Average cost per week, per person aged 18-64, for long term care by learning disability support	2015/16	n/a	£1,398	£1,375	£1,359	£0	n/a
Currency	Average cost per week, per person aged 18-64, for short term care by learning disability support	2015/16	n/a	£365	£531	£494	£0	n/a

3 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to support the refresh of the current All Age Disability Strategy, refocus the priorities, and support the wider objective of making Staffordshire a disability friendly county.

The following sections provide an overview of the needs of disabled children, young people and adults in Staffordshire. Comparisons are made to England, the West Midlands¹ and similar authorities as defined by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)² where possible.

Furthermore, detailed analysis is available in the “All age disability evidence base (2016)” and “Improving mental health and wellbeing outcomes in Staffordshire: an evidence base (2016)”.

4 Numbers of people in Staffordshire who have a disability

To plan effectively to meet the needs of people with disabilities in Staffordshire, we need to have a good understanding of the numbers of people and the types of needs both now and in the future.

The main types of disability are learning, physical and mental disabilities. A learning disability is a condition giving rise to learning difficulties. It is typified by a reduced intellectual ability and difficult with every day activities³. A physical disability is an acquired or congenital physical and/or motor impairment such as cerebral palsy, spina bifida, amputations or genetic disorders. It also includes sensory disabilities such as visual and hearing impairments. A mental health issue becomes a disability if it has a long-term impact on normal day-to-day activity.

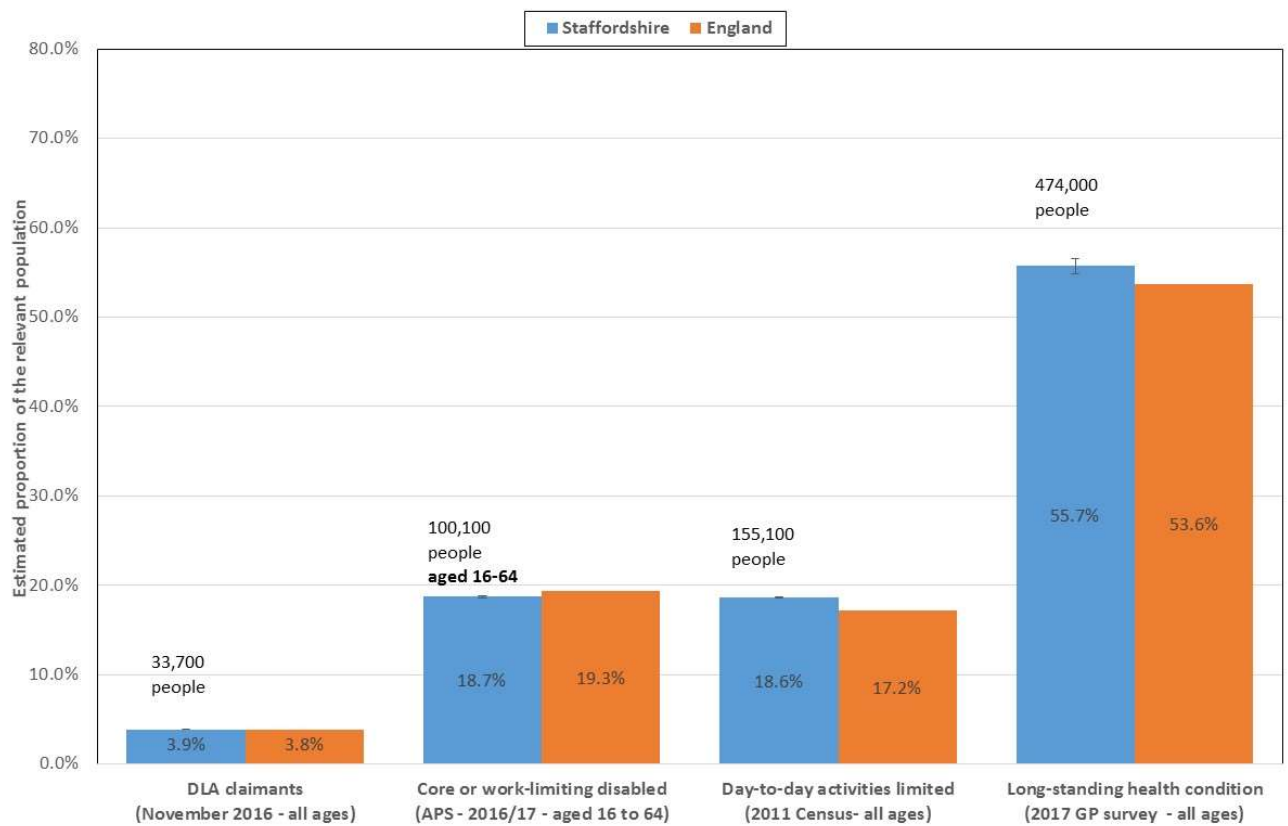
Gaining an accurate picture of the number of people with disability in Staffordshire is challenging with estimates varying greatly. They can range from 4% (Disability Living Allowance claimants) to 19% (Census) of the population; or 33,700 to 155,100 people in Staffordshire (Figure 1).

¹ West Midland Authorities: Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Herefordshire, Sandwell, Shropshire, Solihull, Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent, Telford and Wrekin, Walsall, Warwickshire, Wolverhampton and Worcestershire.

² CIPFA Authorities: Cambridgeshire, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

³ Mencap.

Figure 1: Estimates of disability in Staffordshire



Sources: Department for Work and Pensions, Annual Population Survey (April to March 2017), Office for National Statistics.

Whilst each of the indicators could be used estimate levels of disability the census provides an accurate picture of the numbers of people who had a long-term condition that affected their day-to-day activity in Staffordshire in 2011 and Staffordshire has a higher proportion than England. Numbers across Staffordshire districts and boroughs vary with Newcastle Borough, Cannock Chase and Staffordshire Moorlands having the largest proportions (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Estimates of disability across Staffordshire districts

	Disability Living Allowance (Nov 2016)		Annual Population Survey (2016/17) – 16-64		Long-term Limiting Illness (2011 census)	
	Number of people	% of population	Number aged 16-64	% of 16-64 population	Number of people	% of population
Cannock Chase	5,100	5.18%	9,200	14.72%	19,635	20.30%
East Staffordshire	3,910	3.35%	12,100	16.77%	18,970	17.00%
Lichfield	3,630	3.52%	11,100	18.02%	17,253	17.40%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	5,530	4.30%	16,200	19.78%	24,826	20.70%
South Staffordshire	3,850	3.46%	15,200	22.53%	19,055	17.90%
Stafford	4,340	3.24%	12,800	15.51%	22,436	17.60%
Staffordshire Moorlands	3,910	3.99%	13,800	23.61%	19,470	20.30%
Tamworth	3,380	4.39%	9,700	20.08%	13,426	17.60%
Staffordshire	33,660	3.88%	100,100	18.71%	155,071	18.60%
West Midlands	235,810	4.07%	696,700	19.32%	1,019,761	18.50%
England	2,125,300	3.85%	6,735,500	19.32%	8,936,954	17.20%

Key: *Statistically higher than England; statistically lower than England.*

Sources: Department for Work and Pensions, Annual Population Survey (April to March 2017), Office for National Statistics.

4.1 Learning disability

Learning disability is one of the most common forms of disability and is a lifelong condition. It is acquired before, during or soon after birth and affects an individual's ability to learn. Compared to the general population, people with learning disabilities face challenges and prejudice every day, particularly around employment, housing, social isolation and poorer health outcomes. It is estimated that there are around 16,400 adults in Staffordshire with a learning disability with the prevalence varying by age. About 3,400 of these have a severe or moderate learning disability. During 2015/16 just over 3,600 people (0.43%) with learning disabilities were registered on GP learning disability registers which is lower than England (0.46%).

Note that eligibility for social care services is determined by Care Act 2014 eligibility criteria rather than by the presence of a learning disability alone⁴. When assessing people's eligibility, the Council will take an assets-based approach to explore what people can do for themselves and the support available from family, friends and the local community.

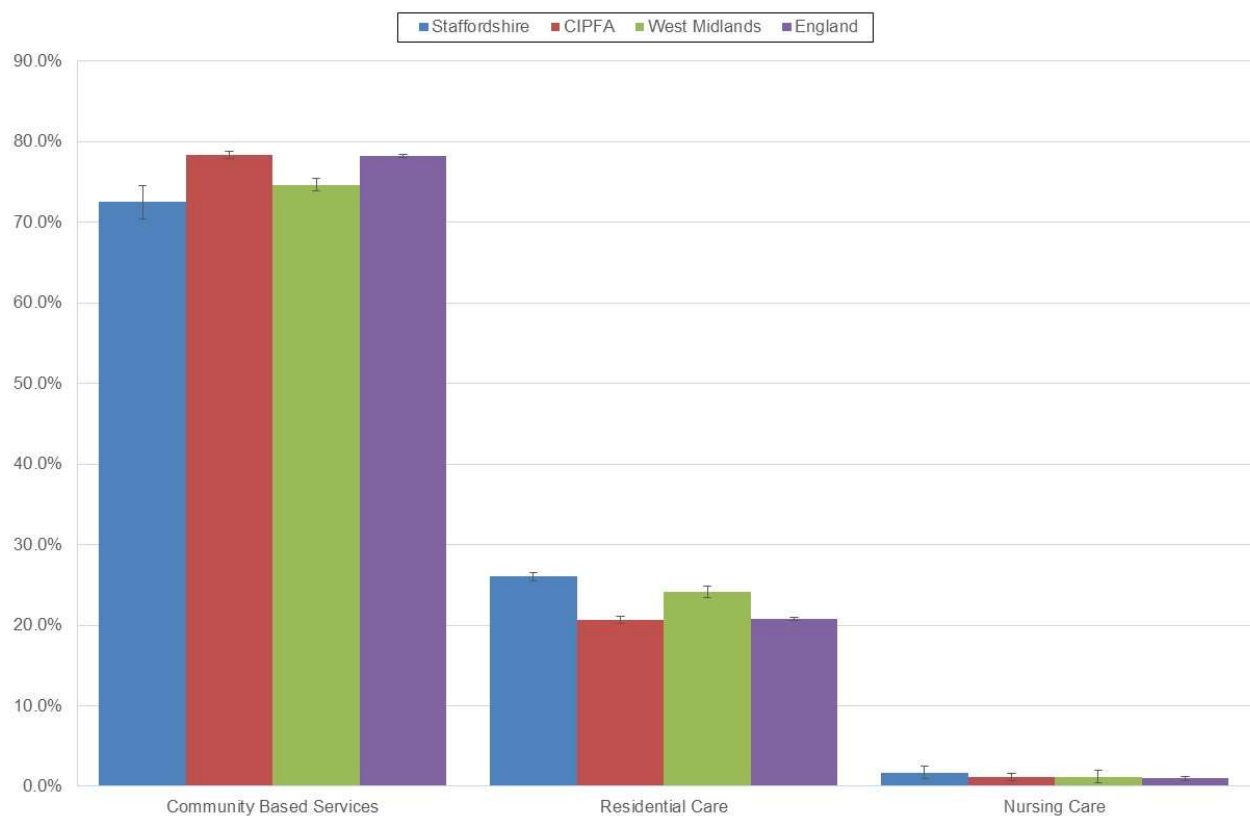
Staffordshire provided long-term care to around 1,730 adults (18-64) with a learning disability in 2015/16 - a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 which is lower than other CIPFA authorities (4.0 per 1,000) and England (3.8 per 1,000). Almost three quarters of these (73%) received community-based services, 26% received residential care and 2%⁵ received nursing care (Figure 3). While the proportion of service users is higher than England for residential and

⁴ Staffordshire County Council only provide services for those people with the most severe problems who are unable to look after themselves and have no-one else to support them.

⁵ Service users may be counted in more than one service area depending on movement between services.

nursing care, Staffordshire has significantly fewer users receiving community-based services. The proportion of people receiving residential care in Staffordshire is also higher than other CIPFA authorities, but fewer users receive community-based services in Staffordshire compared to CIPFA authorities. The proportion of services in Staffordshire across all three areas is similar to the regional (West Midlands) comparators.

Figure 3: Proportion of adults with learning disabilities receiving community-based services, residential care, 2015/16



Source: Short and Long-Term Support (SALT), LTS001a, tables 1a and 1b, Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2016.

Table 1 shows Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) and POPPI Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) projections of people with learning disabilities in the first row. The table also shows various other learning disability projections. It is worth noting that the rows below learning disability do not add up to the learning disability total.

Table 1: Estimates and projections of adults with learning disabilities in Staffordshire

	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Learning disability	16,400	16,500	16,800	17,100	17,400
Moderate or severe learning disability	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Severe learning disability (adults aged 18-64)	700	700	700	700	700
Moderate or severe learning disability and living with a parent (adults aged 18-64)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Learning disability, predicted to display challenging behaviour (adults aged 18-64)	200	200	200	200	200
Down's syndrome	300	300	300	300	300
Autistic spectrum conditions	6,400	6,500	6,700	6,800	7,000

NB: The rows below learning disability do not add up to the learning disability total.

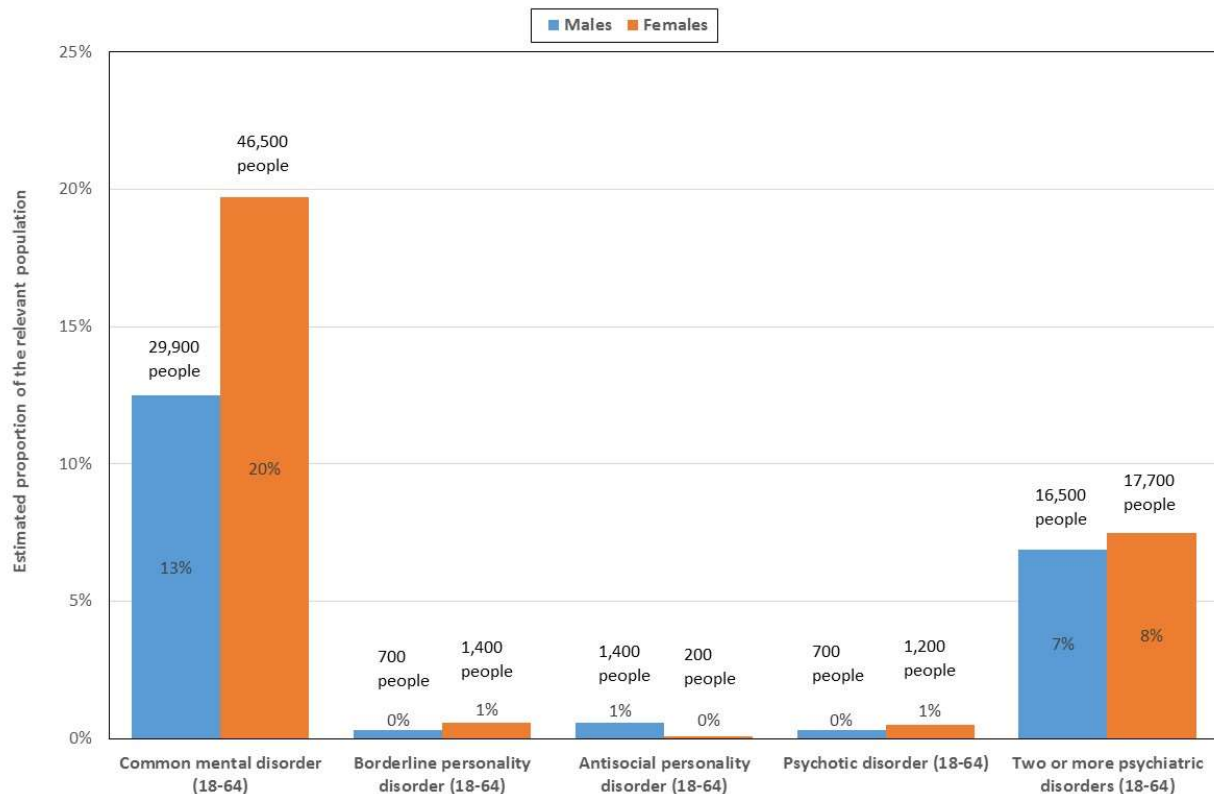
Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) and Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI).

4.2 Mental health

The Social, Emotional and Mental Disorder primary need makes up 13% of all children with a special educational need or disability (SEND) on the 2016 school census estimates.

Figure 4 shows estimates for the number of people in Staffordshire aged 18 to 64 with mental health problems based on POPPI and PANSI estimates.

Figure 4: Estimates of the number of adults aged 18-64 with mental health problems in Staffordshire (2017)



Source: *Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)* – based on the report *Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: Results of a household survey*, published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre in 2009.

Common mental health disorders are the most prevalent with 20% of females and 13% of males aged 18-64 predicted to have a common mental health disorder such as depression, generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder and social anxiety disorder. This represents about 47,000 females and 30,000 males in Staffordshire. Those with two or more psychiatric disorders make up about 17,000 males (7%) and 18,000 females (8%), of the population aged 18-64.

4.3 Physical disability

About 42,100 people aged 18-64 in Staffordshire are estimated to have a moderate physical disability and 12,700 a serious physical disability (Figure 5). Prevalence increases with age for both moderate and serious physical disabilities.

Figure 5: Estimates of people with a moderate or serious physical disability in Staffordshire, 2017

Age range	Moderate physical disability		Serious physical disability	
	% of age range	Estimated number (2017)	% of age range	Estimated number (2017)
18-24	4.1%	2,800	0.8%	500
25-34	4.2%	4,300	0.4%	400
35-44	5.6%	5,600	1.7%	1,700
45-54	9.7%	12,600	2.7%	3,500
55-64	14.9%	16,800	5.8%	6,500
18-64 total	8.1%	42,100	2.5%	12,700

Source: PANSI - based on the prevalence data for moderate and serious disability by age and sex included in the Health Survey for England, 2001, edited by Madhavi Bajekal, Paola Primatesta and Gillian Prior.

4.4 Disability Living Allowance

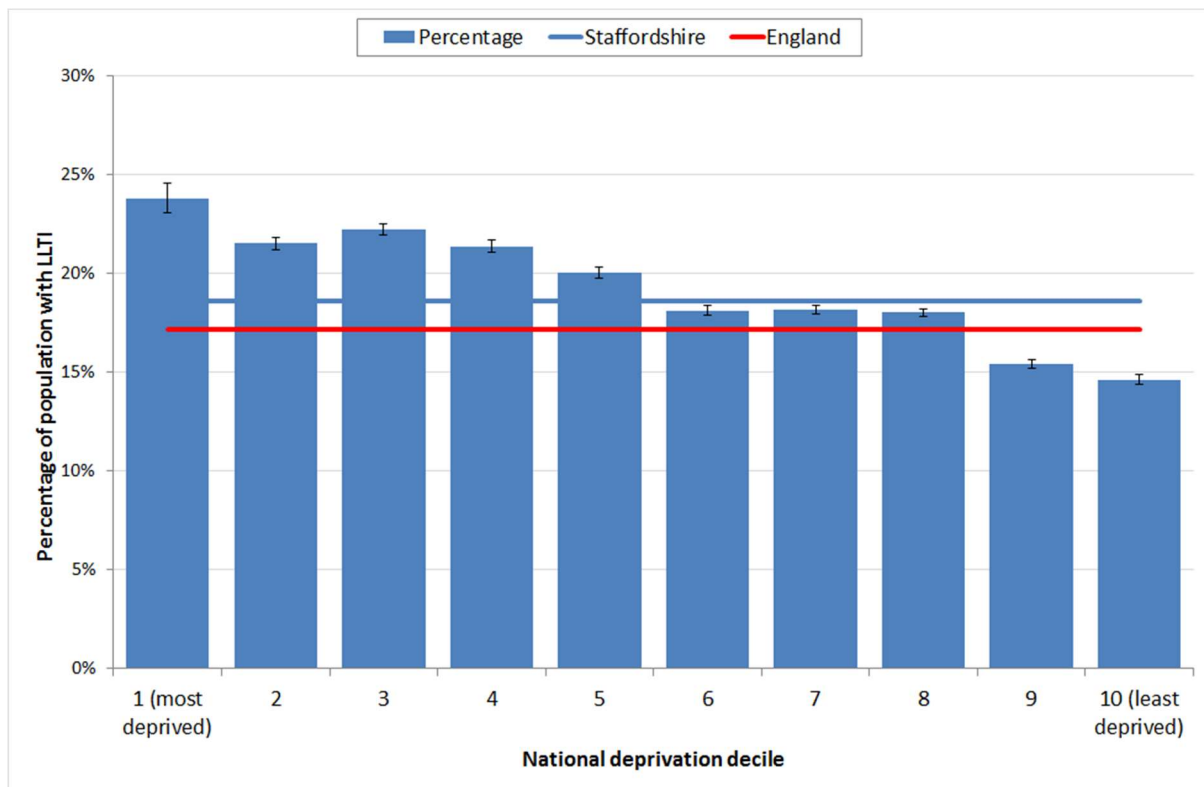
Disability Living Allowance (DLA) claimant data gives more detailed information about disabled residents who are in receipt of the benefit. It shows that the most common disabling conditions are arthritis (20%) and learning disabilities (15%), which make up over a third of all people claiming benefits.

The most common disabling condition for those aged under 65 is learning difficulties (5,130 or 26%) and the most common disabling condition for those aged 65 and above is arthritis (5,080 or 36%).

4.5 Disability and deprivation

Nationally, 19% of households that include a disabled person live in relative income poverty (below 60% of median income), compared to 14% of households without a disabled person. In Staffordshire disability is more common in deprived areas (Figure 6), the percentage of Staffordshire residents with a limiting long-term health problem or disability that live in the most deprived national decile was 24%, nine percentage points higher than in the least deprived decile (15%).

Figure 6: Limiting long- term health problem or disability by deprivation decile, 2011

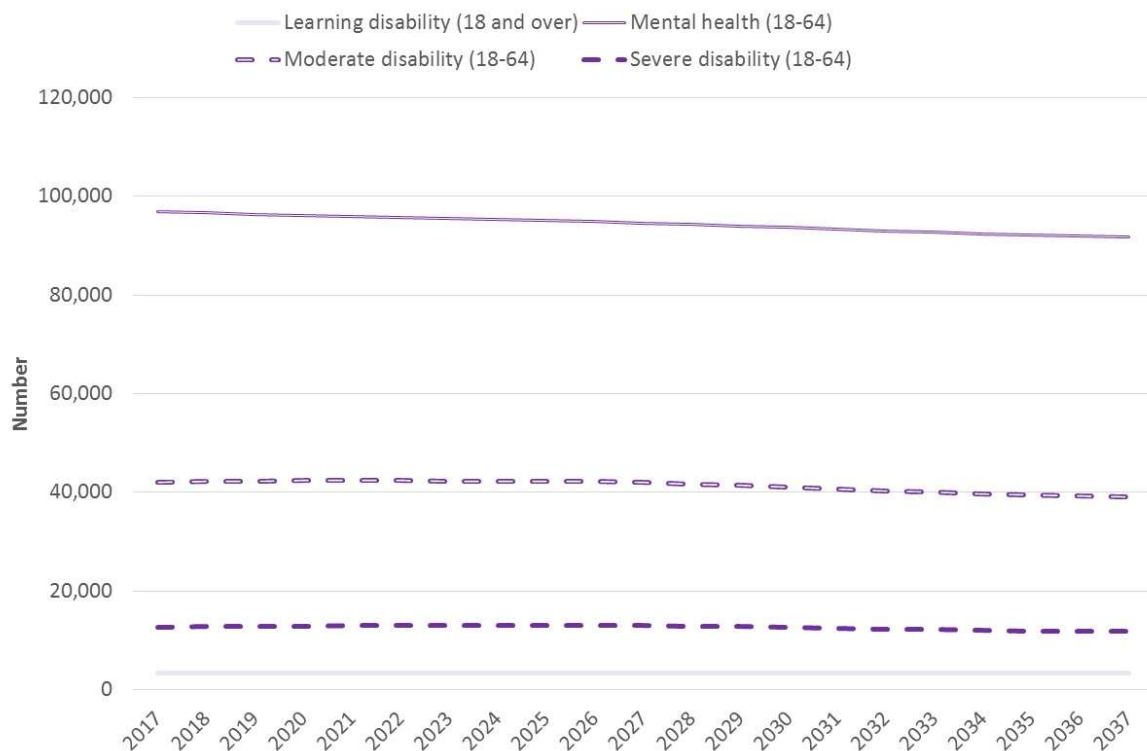


Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, Crown copyright and Indices of Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government.

4.6 Estimated projections

Figure 7 shows the number of people aged 18 and over predicted to have a mental health problem or disability. The number of people predicted to have learning disabilities remains the same between 2017 and 2027 (3,400). The number of people aged 18-64 predicted to have mental health problems decreases from 96,800 in 2017 to 94,500 in 2027, a fall of 2,300 people or 2%. The number of people aged 18-64 predicted to have moderate disabilities decreases from 42,100 in 2017 to 42,000 in 2027, a fall of just 100 people or less than 1%. The number of people aged 18-64 predicted to have severe disabilities increases from 12,700 in 2017 to 13,000 in 2027, an increase of 300 people or 2%.

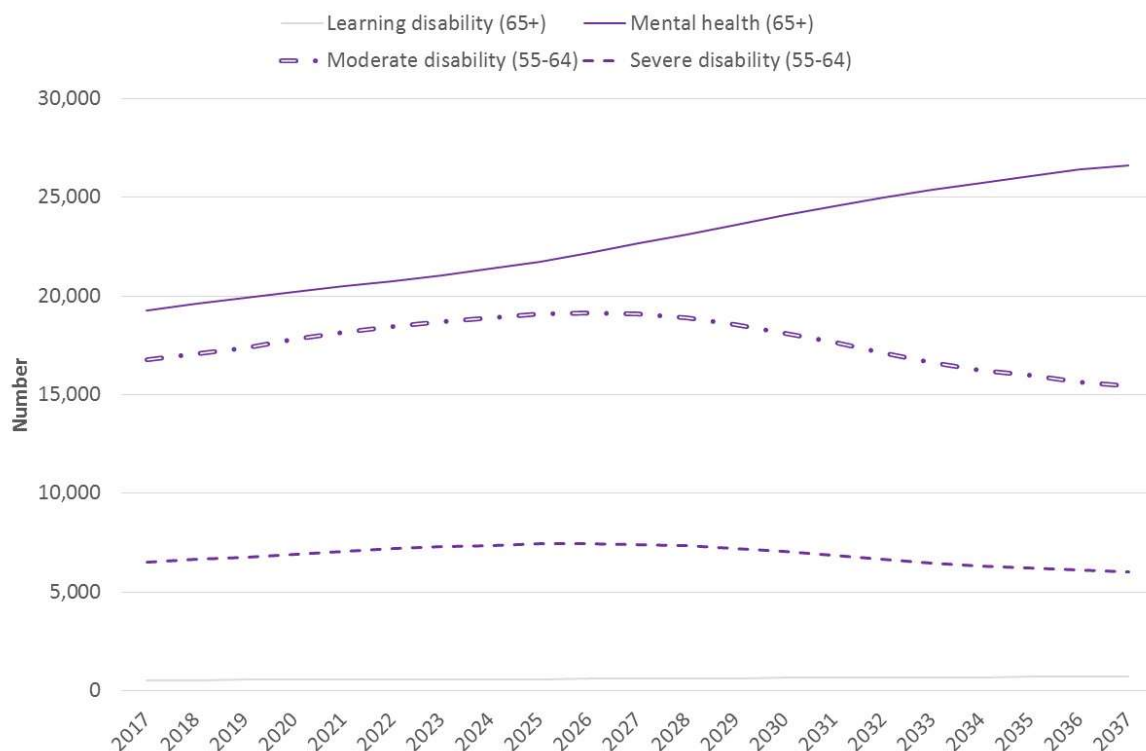
Figure 7: Projections of the number of Staffordshire residents with a mental health problem or disability



Source: *Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England*, by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, June 2004, *Health Survey for England, 2001*, edited by Madhavi Bajekal, Paola Primatesta and Gillian Prior and *Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014*, NHS Digital, Copyright © 2016, Health and Social Care Information Centre.

Projecting future levels of disability is not straightforward, but it is largely acknowledged that the number of people with a disability will increase as the population becomes older. Figure 8 shows the number of older people predicted to have a mental health problem or disability. The number of people aged 65 and over predicted to have learning disabilities increases from 500 in 2017 to 600 in 2027, an increase of 100 people or 14%. The number of people aged 65 and over predicted to have mental health problems increases from 19,300 in 2017 to 23,700 in 2027, an increase of 3,400 people or 18%. The number of people aged 55-64 predicted to have moderate disabilities increases from 16,800 in 2017 to 19,100 in 2027, an increase of 2,300 people or 14%. The number of people aged 55-64 predicted to have severe disabilities increases from 6,500 in 2017 to 7,400 in 2027, an increase of 900 people or 14%.

Figure 8: Projections of the number of Staffordshire residents with a mental health problem or disability



Source: *Estimating Future Need/Demand for Supports for Adults with Learning Disabilities in England*, by Eric Emerson and Chris Hatton of the Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, June 2004, *Health Survey for England, 2001*, edited by Madhavi Bajekal, Paola Primatesta and Gillian Prior and *Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey 2014*, NHS Digital, Copyright © 2016, Health and Social Care Information Centre.

5 The health of people with a disability

Disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) estimates lifetime spent free from a limiting long-term illness or disability and is based on self-reported measures of health. Based on the 2013 to 2015 mortality and health status rates, males at birth could expect to live on average for 79.6 years, with 65.5 of these years (82.3%) spent disability-free. In comparison, females could expect to live longer (83.0 years) with a similar amount of years (64.0 years) spent free from disability (77.1%). Although females could expect to live 3.4 years longer than males, these years could be spent living with a disability.

Whilst there is a lack of data on life expectancy and health of those with a disability overall, there is some information on the health of those with learning disabilities or mental health conditions. A wide range of studies indicate that people with learning disabilities have poorer health than people without learning disabilities and receive poorer healthcare. Experimental statistics⁶ for Staffordshire clinical commissioning groups (CCG) for 2015/16 show that:

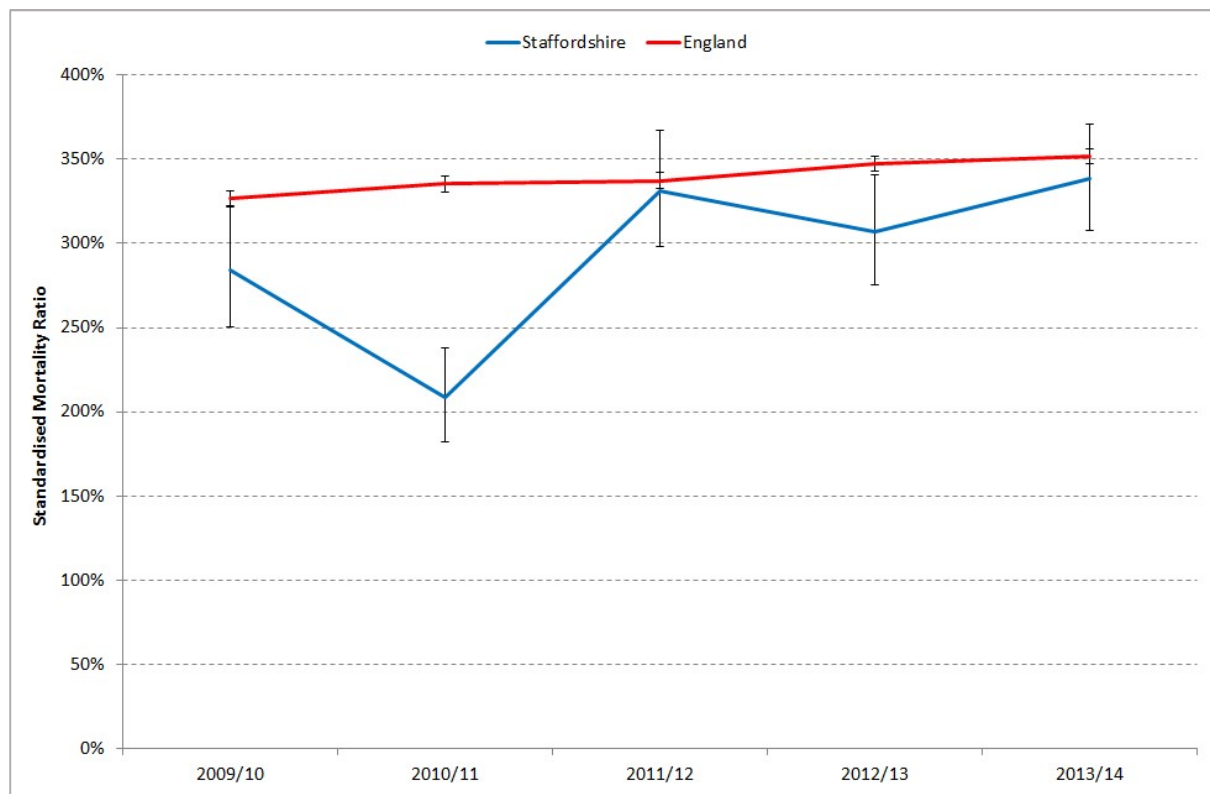
- Just over 83 per cent of patients registered at General Practices in England are represented in this dataset, including 3,157 people with a learning disability and 703,976 people without a learning disability.
- On average, females with learning disabilities had around an 18 year shorter life expectancy than the general population, and males had around a 14 year shorter life expectancy than the general population.
- 2 in 3 eligible patients with a learning disability received colorectal cancer screening, an increase from just over 1 in 2 in 2014-15.
- Breast cancer screening for eligible female patients aged 50 and over decreased in both patients with and without a learning disability. Females aged 50 to 59 with a learning disability saw the largest decrease, from just under 51% in 2014-15 to around 43% in 2015-16.
- The percentage of patients known to their GP as having a learning disability who received an annual learning disability health check increased to 37 per cent from 35 per cent in 2014-15.
- Obesity is twice as common in people aged 18-34 with learning disabilities, being underweight is twice as common in people aged over 64 with learning disabilities, compared with patients with no learning disabilities.

It is widely accepted that poor physical health increases the risk of mental illness, while at the same time mental ill health is associated with increased chances of physical illness. Mental illness has a substantial effect on life expectancy with people with mental illness dying on average 20 years younger. Severe mental illnesses have a greater impact in reducing years of life than many cancers, diabetes or smoking. People with severe mental illness have life expectancies closer to those seen in low or middle-income countries than those seen in the UK.

In Staffordshire during 2013/14 there were 434 deaths from people with serious mental illness, the expected deaths in the general community was 134, giving a standardized mortality ratio (SMR) of 338%, meaning people with a severe mental illness are over three times more likely to die than the general population. The SMR for Staffordshire is similar to the national rate and has generally been the same over the last five years (Figure 9).

⁶ Published by NHS Digital. These are aggregated data on key health issues for people who are recorded by their GP as having a learning disability, and comparative data about a control group who are not recorded by their GP as having a learning disability, <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/article/7543/Health-and-Care-of-People-with-Learning-Disabilities>.

Figure 9: Excess under 75 mortality rates in adults with serious mental illness, 2009/10 to 2013/14



Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved.

6 The living arrangements of residents with a disability

Suitable housing can make a huge difference to the quality of life for a person with a disability. There are many different housing options available to them including buying or renting adapted properties, sheltered housing, supported housing in the community and shared living schemes. There are also adaptations that can be made to existing homes such as adding grab rails, raising toilet seats, widening doors, installing ramps and improving access to rooms and facilities such as adding stair lifts and installing a downstairs bathroom⁷.

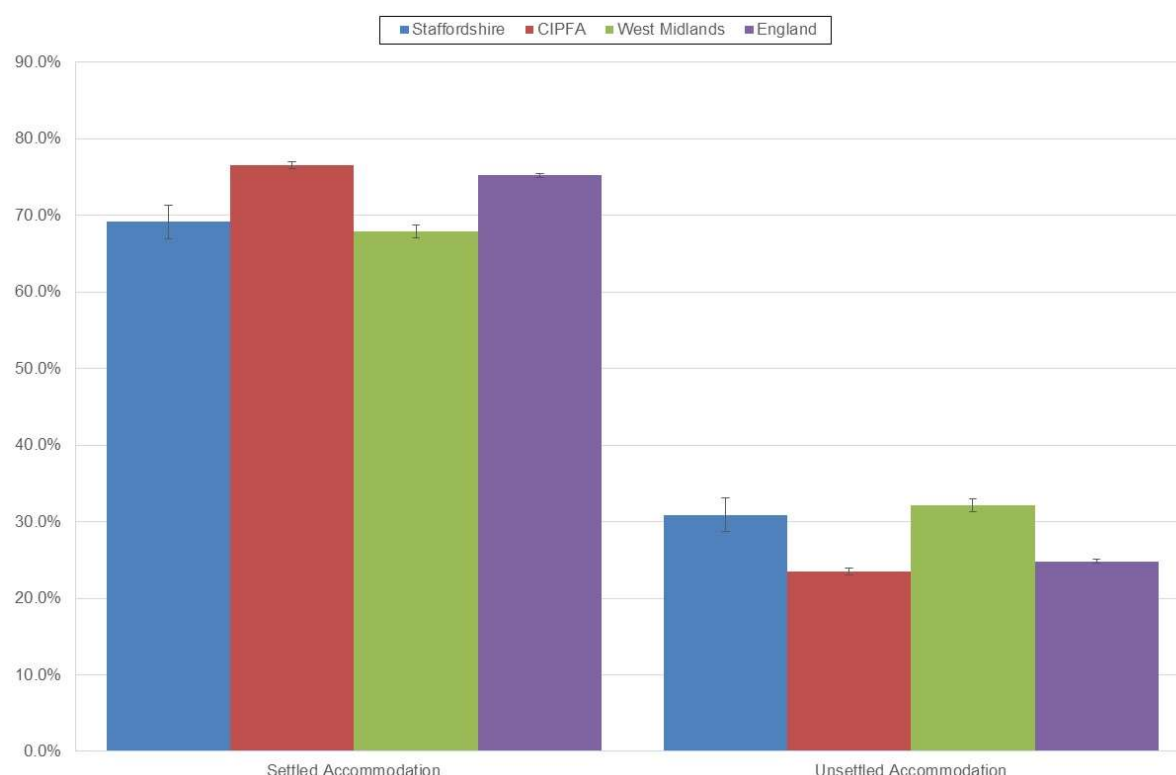
National research suggests that the majority of people with a learning disability (76%) either live with family and friends (38%) or in a registered care home (22%) or supported accommodation (16%). Most people with a learning disability, who live with family and friends want greater independence, with around 70% wanting to change their current housing arrangements to achieve this. With the number of people with a disability set to increase further in the next 20 years it is likely that there will be more people needing support from social services and housing departments to live independently.

Most adults with a learning disability for all authorities are within settled accommodation, living in stable homes either independently or with family members. However, within

⁷ NHS Choices, *Housing options to suit your needs*: <http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/social-care-and-support-guide/Pages/housing-options-for-older-and-disabled-people.aspx>.

Staffordshire, the proportion of adults with learning disabilities in non-settled accommodation (i.e. residences where a person does not have security of tenancy – squatting, emergency hostel, temporary accommodation, residential facility, care or nursing home or prison) is significantly higher than the average for other CIPFA authorities and England (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Proportion of adults with learning disabilities settled or non-settled accommodation, 2015/16



Source: Short and Long Term Support (SALT), LTS004, tables 2a and 2b, Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2016.

Maintaining stable and appropriate accommodation and providing social care in this environment helps secondary mental health users by promoting personalisation and quality of life, preventing the need to be readmitted into hospital or costlier residential care and ensures a positive experience of social care. The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently was 69% in 2015/16, higher than the national average.

6.1 Feeling safer, happier and more supported

‘Feeling the Difference’ is a long-standing, bi-annual, public opinion survey giving our residents an opportunity to give their views on their area as a place to live, their safety and wellbeing and local public services. The latest round of results (Wave 22, March 2017) reveals that 90% of Staffordshire respondents were satisfied with the area as a place to live. For Staffordshire’s disabled residents⁸, 87% were satisfied with the area as a place to live.

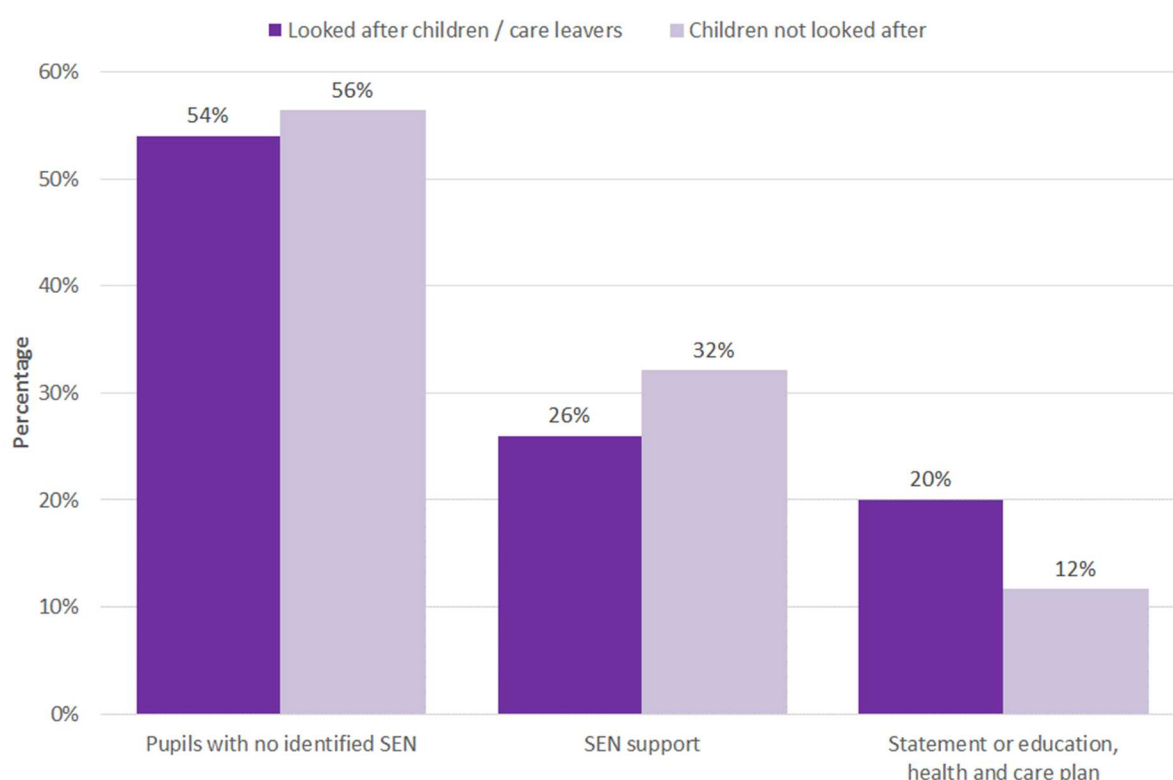
⁸ Data from four Feeling the Difference survey waves have been combined to produce figures for disabled residents in Staffordshire, Waves 19-22.

Based on Feeling the Difference Survey, nearly two thirds of all respondents (65%) feel that safety and security is indicative of a good place to live. The figure is similar for disabled residents (67%). Nearly all (96%) of respondents with a disability said they felt safe during the day whereas more than two out of three respondents (69%) said they felt safe after dark; nearly one in ten respondents with a disability (8%) said they had been a victim of crime.

Between July 2016 and June 2017 there have been 163 'reported' cases of disability hate crime⁹ in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. A fall by 7% on the previous 12 months.

Recent work between the Insight, Planning & Performance Team and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner in Staffordshire¹⁰ highlighted that the proportion of children who have either a statement of educational needs or disability (SEND) or an educational health and care plan appears to be higher in the looked after children cohort using Staffordshire Youth Offending Services than those not looked after (Figure 11).

Figure 11: SEND status of children using Staffordshire Youth Offending Services, 2016



Source: Staffordshire Youth Offending Service.

⁹ Disability hate crime include a range of crime types; from arson and violent crime with injury to theft, violence against the person and public order offences.

¹⁰ Understanding why looked after children in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent are over represented in the Criminal Justice System, July 2017

7 Education, skills and employment

Education and the acquisition of appropriate skills provide our residents with increased chances of employment and help them access more good jobs and feel the benefits of economic growth.

7.1 Education

Note: From 2016 a new secondary school accountability system was implemented. The previous 5 A-C GCSEs Including Eng. and Maths would no longer be the headline measure; and this would be replaced with Attainment 8, Progress 8, A*-C in Eng. and Maths at GCSE, and the English Baccalaureate.*

Progress 8 gives an indication of pupils' progress between the end of Key Stage Two and Key Stage Four, whilst Attainment 8 measures the attainment of pupils across eight approved qualifications.

7.1.1 Percentage of pupils achieving A*-C in English and Maths

19.1% of Staffordshire SEN pupils achieved A*-C in English and Maths, 5.1% below the national comparator of 24.2%. SEN Support pupils in Staffordshire have seen a slight increase of 1.0% to 23.6%, whilst nationally SEN Support pupils have improved at a faster rate of 3.7% in 2016 to 29.0%. In 2016 8.3% of pupils with a statement of SEN or Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) achieved an A*-C in Eng. and Maths compared to 10.4% nationally.

7.1.2 Percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate

2.8% of Staffordshire pupils with SEN achieved the English Baccalaureate in 2016, 2.1% below the national average of 4.9%. The Staffordshire result has improved at a faster rate than national. The SEN gap for Staffordshire pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate is 20.1%, 3.1% narrower than the national average of 23.3%. This is partly down to a smaller proportion of non-SEN pupils in Staffordshire achieving the English Baccalaureate than the national average.

7.1.3 Attainment 8

Staffordshire SEN Support pupils achieved a score of 35.5 in the new Attainment 8 measure in 2016. This is 0.7 points lower than the England average of 36.2. Pupils with a Statement of SEN or EHCP did not perform as well in comparison to national, with a score of 14.1 for Staffordshire and 17.0 for national. The whole SEN cohort in Staffordshire achieved a score of 29.2, which is 2.0 points below the national comparator of 31.2.

7.1.4 Progress 6

Staffordshire's SEN pupils achieved a Progress 8 score of -0.51; this is 0.04 points below the national comparator of -0.55. SEN Support pupils in Staffordshire achieved a Progress 8

score of -0.27; which is 0.11 points better than national comparator of -0.38. Pupils in Staffordshire with a Statement of SEN or EHCP scored a Progress 8 score of -1.11; this is below the national figure of -1.03 which is 0.08 points above Staffordshire.

7.2 Employment

As well as the obvious links to low income and worklessness, detachment from the labour market can lead to a few social and psychological disadvantages. People who are unemployed tend to have higher levels of premature mortality and poorer general health than those who work. People with disabilities are less likely to be in work, leading to poorer health and wellbeing and reduced contribution to the economy.

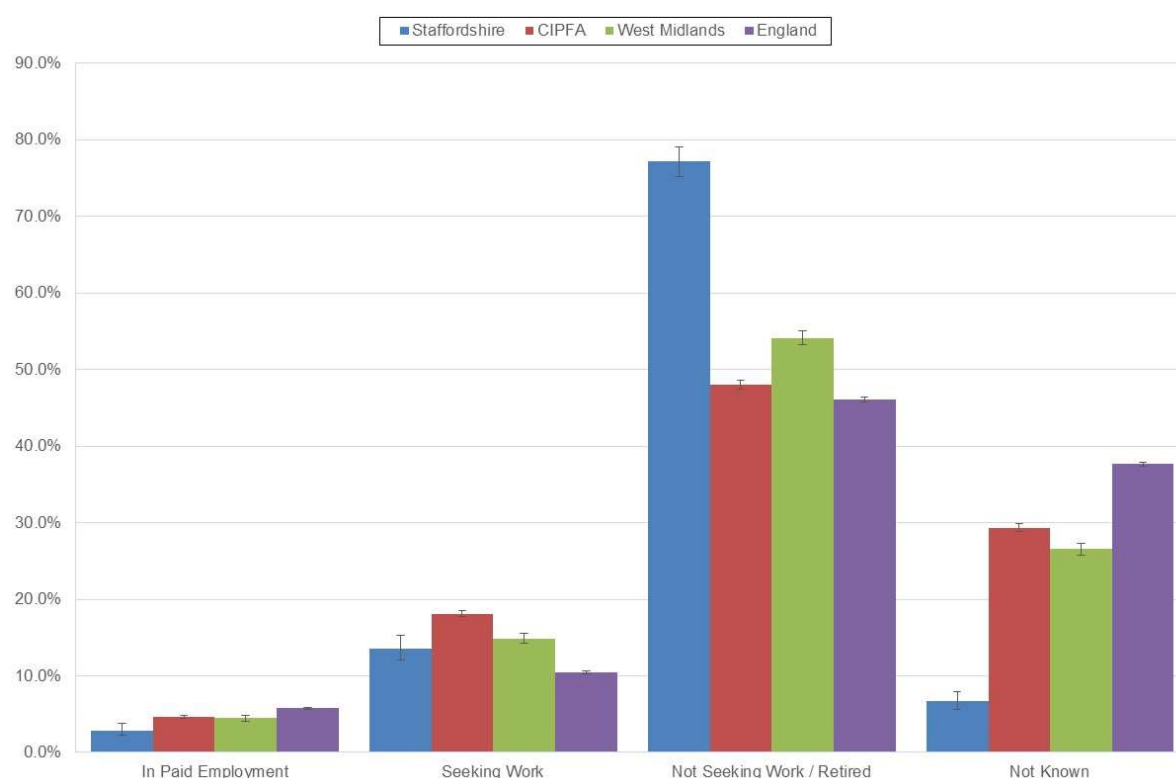
The Labour Force / Annual Population Survey looks at the economic activity of persons aged 16-64 with or without a self-reported disability. Of those with and without a disability in Staffordshire:

- 58% are in employment (78% for those without a disability)
- 7% are unemployed (5% for those without a disability)
- 38% are inactive (18% for those without a disability)

The unemployed category includes those that are jobless but are people who want to work, are available to work and are actively seeking employment.

Figure 12 shows the employment status of service users in Staffordshire with learning disabilities. Of those users, less than 3% are in paid employment lower than other CIPFA authorities, West Midlands and England. Although the number of users who are not in employment – but actively seeking work – is higher than the national figure, it is lower than other CIPFA authorities. However, for those who are not in paid employment nor are actively seeking work/retired the proportion is significantly higher than both CIPFA authorities and the national figure.

Figure 12: Employment status of working age clients with a primary support reason of learning disability, 2015/16



Source: Short and Long-Term Support (SALT), LTS001a, tables 1a and 1b, Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2016.

8 Staffordshire service users with a disability

A number of those with disabilities use services provided or commissioned by Staffordshire County Council. The largest three service area groups are children with special education needs attending Staffordshire schools and children and adults using service provided by Independent Futures and Adult Social Care. Independent Futures and Adult Social Care users are covered in detail in the All Age Disability Evidence Base¹¹. The following section will provide a current position around SEND pupils in Staffordshire and some recent cost analysis work around Independent Futures.

8.1 Special educational needs pupil profile in Staffordshire

Numbers of pupils on roll in Staffordshire schools with a Sole or Main Dual registration has remained static since 2011/12 with an increase in 2015/16 (Table 2). School Action and School Action Plus SEN categories have now been phased out were replaced by SEN Support. Statements of SEN have been replaced by Education Health and Care Plans from 2014/15, with existing statements being converted. The combined proportion of pupils with a Statement of SEN or an EHCP has decreased slightly in 2015/16 to 2.7%.

¹¹ Insight, Planning and Performance Team, 2016.

Table 2: Special educational needs pupil profile in Staffordshire (1)

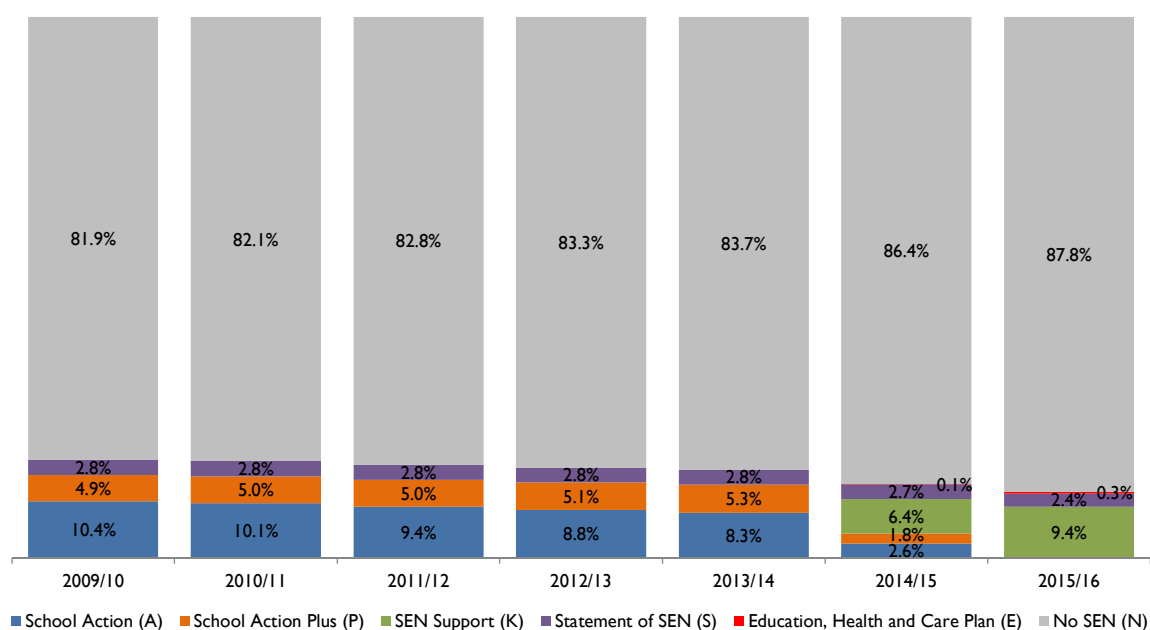
Year	School Action (A)	School Action Plus (P)	SEN Support (K)	Statement of SEN (S)	Education, Health and Care Plan (E)	No SEN (N)	Total Pupils
2009/10	12,593 (10.4%)	5,933 (4.9%)	-	3,414 (2.8%)	-	99,085 (81.9%)	121,025 (100.0%)
2010/11	12,080 (10.1%)	6,020 (5.0%)	-	3,381 (2.8%)	-	98,656 (82.1%)	120,137 (100.0%)
2011/12	11,264 (9.4%)	5,975 (5.0%)	-	3,329 (2.8%)	-	99,055 (82.8%)	119,623 (100.0%)
2012/13	10,555 (8.8%)	6,072 (5.1%)	-	3,309 (2.8%)	-	99,704 (83.3%)	119,640 (100.0%)
2013/14	9,901 (8.3%)	6,286 (5.3%)	-	3,318 (2.8%)	-	100,135 (83.7%)	119,640 (100.0%)
2014/15	3,156 (2.6%)	2,151 (1.8%)	7,711 (6.4%)	3,244 (2.7%)	66 (0.1%)	103,536 (86.4%)	119,864 (100.0%)
2015/16	-	-	11,386 (9.4%)	2,942 (2.4%)	395 (0.3%)	105,998 (87.8%)	120,721 (100.0%)

Pupil numbers shown above include pupils with a C (Sole) or M (Main Dual) registration. Subsidiary/Guest pupils are not included. All numbers relate to the January School Census in the relevant year

Source: January school census in each academic year.

The percentage of pupils without SEN in Staffordshire has increased in each of the last six academic years. The combined proportion of pupils with SEN provision of School Action, School Action Plus, and SEN Support has decreased over the past six years.

Figure 13: Special educational needs pupil profile in Staffordshire (2)



Source: January school census in each academic year.

8.1.1 Number of pupils with SEN based on where pupils attends

The recent SEND Annual Pupil Attainment and Progress Report (2015/16) contains a detailed breakdown about the number of pupils with SEN based on where pupils attends compared to statistical neighbours¹². Key findings are:

- The percentage of Staffordshire pupils in state funded schools with a statement of SEN or EHCP is fairly similar to statistical neighbours.
- Staffordshire is ranked 8th amongst its statistical neighbours for highest percentage of pupils in State funded schools with SEN support.
- The percentage of Staffordshire pupils in special schools with a statement of SEN or EHCP is fairly similar to statistical neighbours and the national average.
- Staffordshire has the 3rd highest percentage of pupils in special schools with SEN support amongst its statistical neighbours.
- Staffordshire has the joint second lowest percentage of pupils with both Statements of SEN/EHCPs and SEN Support in state funded primary schools amongst its statistical neighbours.
- Staffordshire (0.7%) has a below national average (1.3%) percentage of SEN pupils in state funded primary schools, and second lowest of its statistical neighbour group.
- Staffordshire has the second lowest percentage of secondary age pupils with statements/EHCPs of its statistical neighbour group.
- Staffordshire is ranked 7th of its statistical neighbour group for the percentage of pupils with SEN attending state funded secondary schools.

8.1.2 Number and Percentage of pupils with SEN by Primary Need

Staffordshire has one of the highest proportions of primary pupils with statements/EHCPs with a primary need of either Specific Learning Disability or Physical Disability amongst its statistical neighbours (Figure 14). 21.9% of primary pupils in Staffordshire with SEN have a primary need of Speech, Language and Communications Needs; less than Worcestershire which had the highest proportion (39.2%).

¹² Source: DfE National Statistics - Special educational needs in England: January 2016 (Table 14).

Figure 14: Number and Percentage of pupils with SEN by Primary Need, Primary Schools

Figure 14: Number and Percentage of pupils with SEN by Primary Need, Primary Schools

LA	Specific Learning Difficulty	Moderate Learning Difficulty	Severe Learning Difficulty	Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	Social, Emotional and Mental Health (5)	Speech, Language and Communication Needs	Hearing Impairment	Visual Impairment	Multi-Sensory Impairment	Physical Disability	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	Other Difficulty/Disability	SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need (6)	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	%
ENGLAND	10.1	25.0	0.7	0.3	15.5	28.0	1.6	0.9	0.2	2.8	6.3	4.3	4.1	619,094	100.0
Cheshire West and Chester	16.1	17.7	0.6	0.3	13.9	27.8	1.3	1.0	0.1	2.5	5.8	6.1	6.7	3,562	100.0
Lancashire	12.5	30.7	0.5	0.2	13.8	21.5	1.9	1.0	0.2	3.7	6.3	5.4	2.2	10,834	100.0
Warrington	10.9	35.3	0.8	0.2	11.7	25.2	1.8	2.0	0.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	1.9	2,389	100.0
East Riding of Yorkshire	11.2	33.5	1.1	0.1	10.7	22.6	1.5	1.1	0.2	2.7	4.5	8.2	2.6	3,214	100.0
Derbyshire	8.0	32.4	1.2	0.6	19.7	19.8	2.3	0.9	0.2	3.6	5.9	3.4	4.1	8,710	100.0
Northamptonshire	10.5	21.5	1.6	0.4	19.1	23.8	1.9	1.0	0.1	2.9	7.9	4.8	4.6	6,357	100.0
Nottinghamshire	8.7	27.2	1.0	0.5	16.0	19.7	1.6	1.3	0.4	4.3	12.6	5.1	1.4	5,977	100.0
Staffordshire	12.5	32.5	0.9	0.4	12.1	21.9	1.6	1.1	0.2	4.1	6.8	3.8	2.1	6,495	100.0
Warwickshire	8.0	35.5	1.0	0.3	16.5	24.1	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.8	6.9	1.6	1.1	5,479	100.0
Worcestershire	10.1	19.9	0.5	0.2	15.3	39.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.6	4.1	4.0	2.0	5,821	100.0
Essex	7.1	34.3	1.1	0.6	14.9	23.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	2.5	8.5	3.0	2.0	14,156	100.0

Key:

Highest percentage of pupils with primary need of statistical neighbour LAs

Lowest percentage of pupils with primary need of statistical neighbour LAs

Source: DfE Statistics – Special educational needs in England: January 2016 (Table 16 & 17).

Staffordshire continues to have one of the lowest proportions of secondary pupils with SEN with a primary need of Social Emotional and Mental Health needs amongst its statistical neighbours (Figure 15). Staffordshire has one of the highest proportions of secondary pupils with statements/EHCPs with a primary need of either Autistic Spectrum Disorder or Specific Learning Disability. Staffordshire has the lowest proportion of secondary pupils with SEN with a primary need of Social Emotional and Mental Health needs amongst its statistical neighbours.

Figure 15: Number and Percentage of pupils with SEN by Primary Need, Secondary Schools

	Specific Learning Difficulty	Moderate Learning Difficulty	Severe Learning Difficulty	Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	Social, Emotional and Mental Health (5)	Speech, Language and Communication Needs	Hearing Impairment	Visual Impairment	Multi-Sensory Impairment	Physical Disability	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	Other Difficulty/Disability	SEN support but no specialist assessment of type of need (6)	Total	
LA	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	%
ENGLAND	21.4	25.2	0.5	0.1	18.5	10.3	2.2	1.3	0.1	2.9	8.3	6.6	2.6	406,431	100.0
Cheshire West and Chester	28.4	19.6	0.2	0.1	15.3	9.5	2.2	0.9	0.1	2.6	7.1	13.2	0.8	2,349	100.0
Lancashire	22.3	25.7	0.4	0.0	14.1	7.7	3.4	1.5	0.1	4.1	9.9	7.9	2.7	6,213	100.0
Warrington	23.0	22.8	0.3	0.1	21.1	8.3	2.9	1.7	0.1	3.3	6.1	8.5	1.8	1,794	100.0
East Riding of Yorkshire	19.8	32.9	0.3	0.0	13.8	7.7	2.6	1.4	0.1	3.6	5.9	11.1	0.7	2,146	100.0
Derbyshire	14.1	28.8	0.9	0.1	20.4	5.0	2.8	1.7	0.1	3.4	9.8	5.7	7.2	5,260	100.0
Northamptonshire	22.3	25.1	0.6	0.8	16.5	7.5	2.1	1.5	0.1	3.1	10.2	5.3	4.8	4,765	100.0
Nottinghamshire	16.4	20.6	0.8	0.1	24.3	5.4	1.7	1.6	0.2	4.2	17.8	5.9	0.9	3,360	100.0
Staffordshire	24.7	32.1	0.5	0.1	11.1	7.8	2.2	1.3	0.1	3.2	11.2	5.1	0.6	5,765	100.0
Warwickshire	20.8	34.9	0.4	0.0	18.6	4.9	1.4	1.2	0.1	3.0	10.5	3.8	0.3	4,478	100.0
Worcestershire	21.2	24.3	0.4	0.1	17.7	12.4	1.7	1.3	0.1	2.5	8.7	8.8	0.6	5,012	100.0
Essex	16.8	36.4	0.9	0.1	17.9	7.6	1.9	1.1	0.1	3.1	7.5	4.8	1.7	9,924	100.0

Highest percentage of pupils with primary need of statistical neighbour LAs

Lowest percentage of pupils with primary need of statistical neighbour LAs

Source: DfE Statistics – Special educational needs in England: January 2016 (Table 16 & 17).

8.1.3 Reported expenditure

The reported expenditure on SEN in Staffordshire is based on the total reported weekly expenditure on SEN by the local authority, divided by the number of pupils with statements or EHC plans. In Staffordshire, this figure is £80 per week per child, in the previous period it

was £90; this compares to the average for CIPFA authorities of £93 and the for All English regions of £94¹³.

8.2 Independent futures

Independent Futures is an assessment and care management service that helps people with learning disabilities achieve an independent and active life. Independent Futures is focused on providing personalised support in all areas of life from health and well-being to accommodation and education as well as ensuring control and support in the way the user chooses.

Over the last few years there have been cost pressures within the budget for services for people with learning disabilities resulting in an overspend for the county. In 2017, the Insight, Planning and Performance Team were asked to undertake a user-cost analysis. The purpose of the report was to provide a comparative user and cost analysis for adults with learning disabilities (aged 18-64 years) within Staffordshire. The focus of the report was to provide an analysis of the number of adults with learning disabilities and the associated cost of providing support and care for these people.

8.2.1 Overall cost

For the year 2015/16, Staffordshire had an initial budget of just under £77 million for the provision of social care services for adults with learning disabilities and an outturn expenditure of just under £73 million, resulting in an under spend of 5% (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Percentage difference between initial social care budget and final expenditure

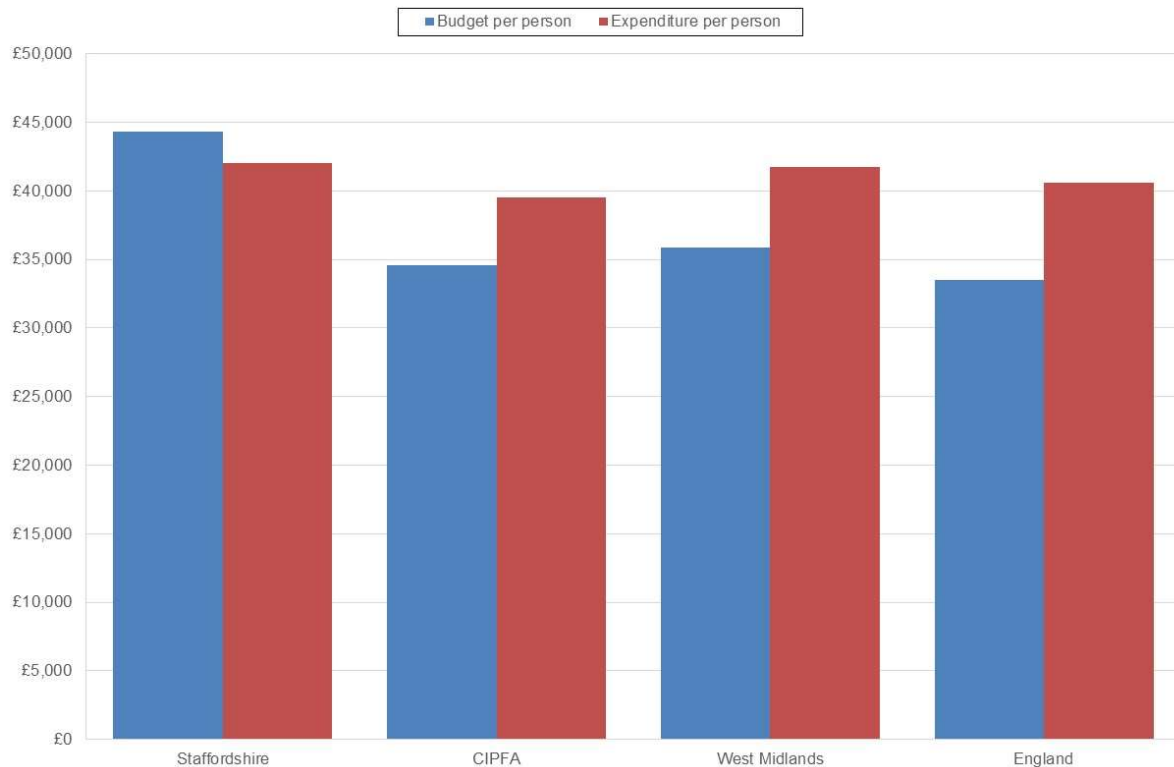
Area	Estimated Budget	Expenditure	Overspend / Underspend	%
Staffordshire	£76,713,000	£72,771,000	£3,942,000	-5.1%
CIPFA	£1,060,884,000	£1,212,889,000	-£152,005,000	14.3%
West Midlands	£442,534,000	£514,804,000	-£72,270,000	16.3%
England	£4,283,806,000	£5,181,467,000	-£897,661,000	21.0%

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government Revenue Outturn (RO) returns 2015-16 - RO3 data, and Revenue Account Budget Figures 2015-16.

The initial budget per learning disabilities user aged 18-64 is statistically higher than comparable CIPFA authorities by £9,747 (Figure 17). However, in terms of actual expenditure for the financial year Staffordshire underspent and spent £2,279 less per learning disabilities user. The final expenditure for Staffordshire is £2,511 more per user than other CIPFA authorities in England (who overspent), £295 more than the West Midlands (who overspent) and £1,498 more than England (who underspent). If Staffordshire spent the same per learning disabilities user as other CIPFA authorities over £4 million in efficiency savings could be made.

¹³ Table 3440, Department for Education, LAIT and [Local Area SEND Report](#).

Figure 17: Initial budget and final expenditure per learning disabilities user for the provision of social care services

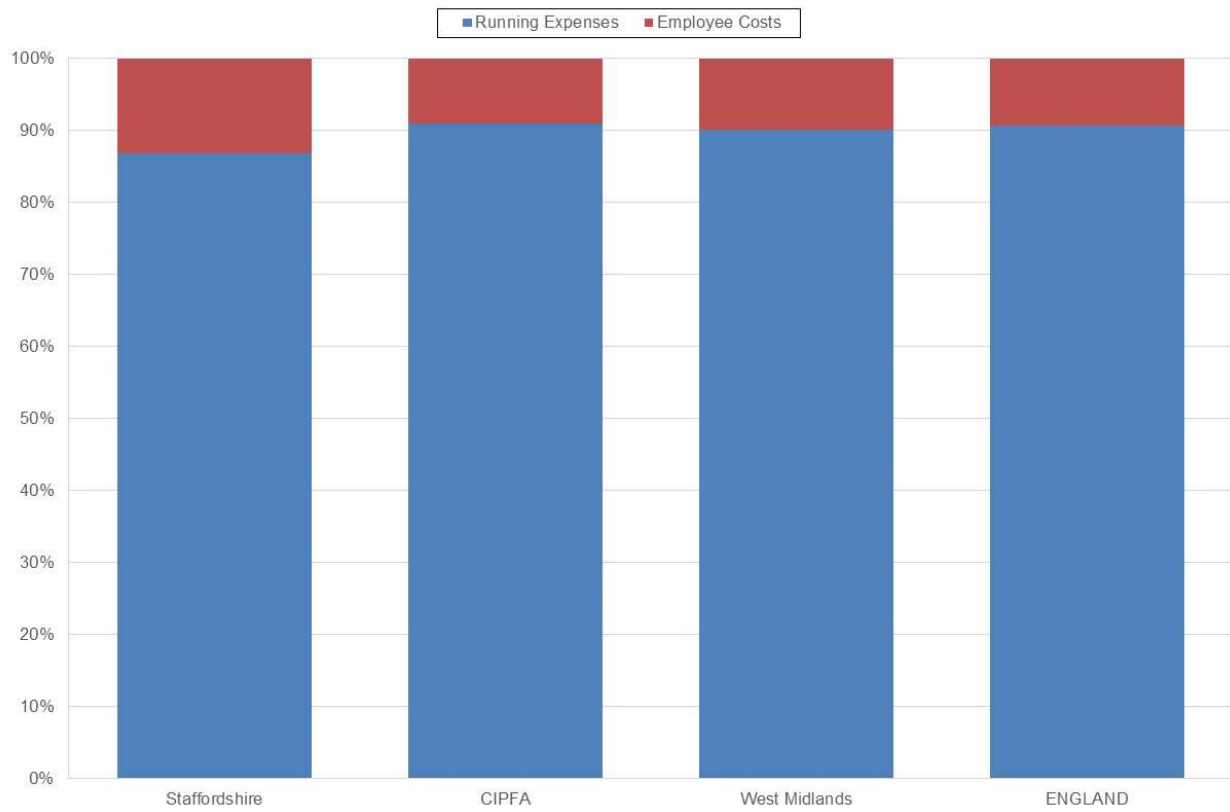


Source: Revenue Outturn (RO) returns 2015-16 - RO3 data, and Revenue Account Budget Figures 2015-16, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016.

In terms of overall expenditure (Figure 18), Staffordshire spent £63 million on running expenses¹⁴ which is below the average for all CIPFA authorities, the West Midlands and England. Importantly, 13% of the overall expenditure for Staffordshire accounted for employee costs, 4% more than the other CIPFA authorities, 3% more than West Midlands, and 4% more than England.

¹⁴ The specific definition for what to include within running expenses is on page 9 of the General fund revenue account outturn [General Guidance](#). In summary these are premises-related expenditure (excluding CRC allowances), transport-related expenditure, supplies and services, third party payments (including agency staff), transfer payments and support services.

Figure 18: Expenditure breakdown of social care services for adults with learning disabilities



Source: Local Government Revenue Account Budget Figures 2015-16, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016.

8.2.2 Cost of personal social services

The report also covered spending on Adult Social Care Services in 2015/16 of Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs). Some key findings are:

- The largest proportion of long term spend in Staffordshire during 2015/16 is in residential care (£70,449,000); home care is the second (£32,757,000).
- The largest source of income in Staffordshire was client contributions, similar to West Midlands and England. Income from the NHS was the second largest source for all, but in Staffordshire no income was received from joint arrangements.
- In Staffordshire the total long and short term spend on learning disabilities support for adults, as a proportion of gross current expenditure, is higher than the West Midlands and England.
- Staffordshire provides more expensive long term residential and nursing care for adults aged 18-64 with learning disabilities compared to the West Midlands and England average weekly cost of care.