

**Learning Disability
Service Users
Equalities Profile**

2012/13

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1 Executive summary

As of 30th September 2012 there were 412 social care service users with a learning disability residing in care homes or receiving community or universal services. This report provides an overview and analysis of these service users by each relevant equalities strand: age group, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation and religion.

The report highlights the following key findings:

- The majority of adults with learning disabilities in the younger (18-44) age groups are living at home and receiving community services, while more service users in the older (45+) age groups are residing in care homes
- There are a higher proportion of males (57%) receiving a service than females (43%). This is in line with the known and estimated prevalence for learning disabilities in the general population
- A slightly higher proportion of males are living at home and receiving direct payments, compared to females
- A higher proportion of service users aged 18-24 are in receipt of a direct payment, compared to other age groups
- A comparatively higher proportion of BME service users are living at home and receiving direct payments compared to White service users. This is regarded as a positive message because direct payments give users more control to buy services that meet their needs and desired outcomes in life

The following sections of the report provide more detailed findings by each equalities strand for service users in care homes, and service users receiving community services or universal services.

2 Learning Disability - Service users in care homes or receiving community services

There are higher proportions of service users living at home (59%, 243 service users), when compared to those who reside in care homes (41%, 169 service users).

Service users by type of service

Type of service	Care homes	Community services
Number of service users	169 (41%)	243 (59%)

2.1 Age group

Age group is recorded for 100% of adults with a learning disability and is shown in Chart/ Table 1 below. These figures are similar to the known and estimated figures on prevalence of adults with a learning disability by age group, in the general population.¹

Chart 1. Service users by age group

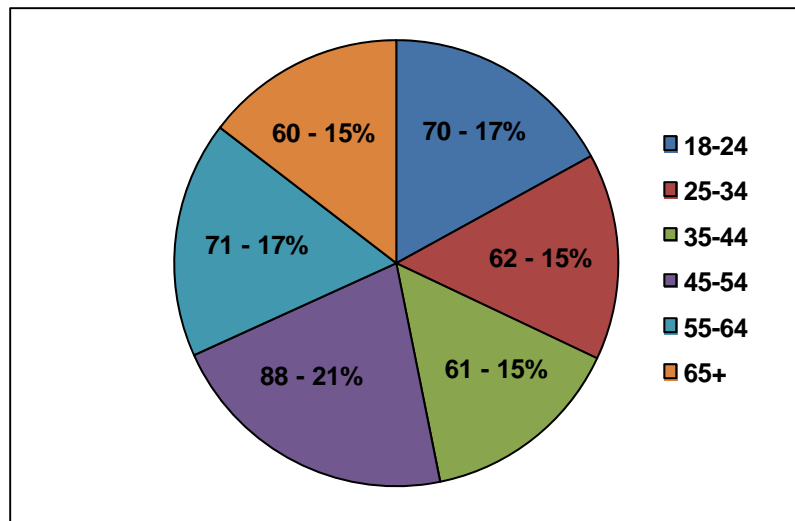


Table 1. Service users by age group

Age group	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Number of service users	70 (17%)	62 (15%)	61 (15%)	88 (21%)	71 (17%)	60 (15%)

2.1.1 Age group by type of service

Age group by type of service is shown in Chart/ Table 2. It is encouraging to note that the majority of adults with learning disabilities in the younger age groups are living at home and receiving community services. This reflects the fact that the majority of new learning disability service users entering the system are most likely to be assisted to live at home with the support of community services.

The higher numbers of older people with a learning disability in care homes may be due to the closure of Normansfield long stay Hospital in 1997.

However, benchmarking information shows that the percentage of service users with a learning disability living at home rather than in care is still comparatively higher in Richmond than in Outer London and London as a whole.²

¹ Source: [Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information \(PANSI\) 2012](#)

² Source: NHS Information Centre, Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, 2011-12.

Chart 2. Service users by age group and type of service

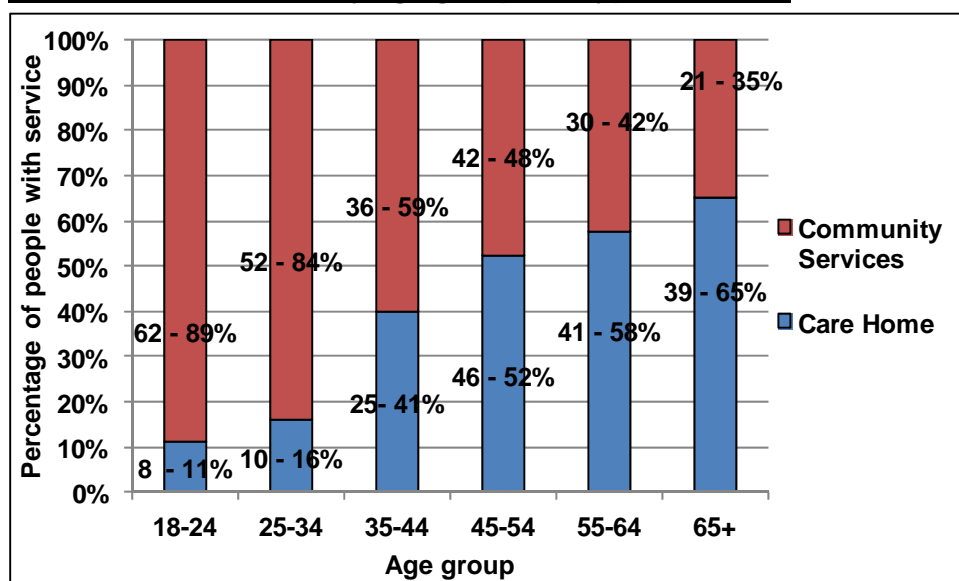


Table 2. Service users by age group and type of service

Type of service	Age group					
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Community services	62 (89%)	52 (84%)	36 (59%)	42 (48%)	30 (42%)	21 (35%)
Care homes	8 (11%)	10 (16%)	24 (41%)	46 (52%)	41 (58%)	39 (65%)

2.2 Gender

Gender is recorded for 100% of the service users. As Chart/Table 3 show, 57% (235) of the service users with a learning disability are male and 43% (177) are female. This is consistent with the known and estimated figures on prevalence of learning disabilities in the general population, which indicate that they are between 1.2 and 1.6 times more common among males than females.³

³ Sources: 1. [The NHS/Calderstone Trust](#), 2. [People with Learning Disabilities in England 2010, Emerson, Hatton, Robertson, Roberts, & Gyles Glover, Learning Disabilities Observatory](#),

Chart 3. Service users by gender

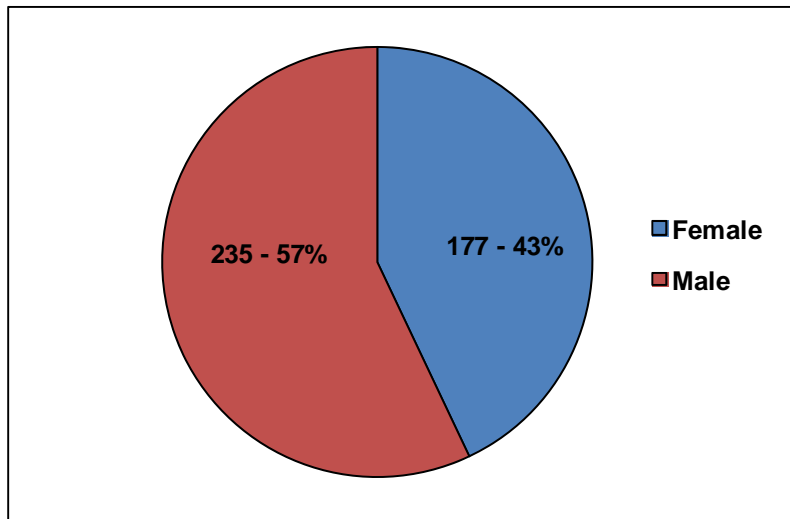


Table 3. Service users by gender

Gender	Male	Female
Number of service users	235 (57%)	177 (43%)

2.2.1 Gender by type of service

As Chart / Table 4 show, a slightly higher proportion of males (61% or 142 of the male service users) are living at home and receiving community services compared to female service users (57% or 101 of the females).

Chart 4. Service users by gender and type of service

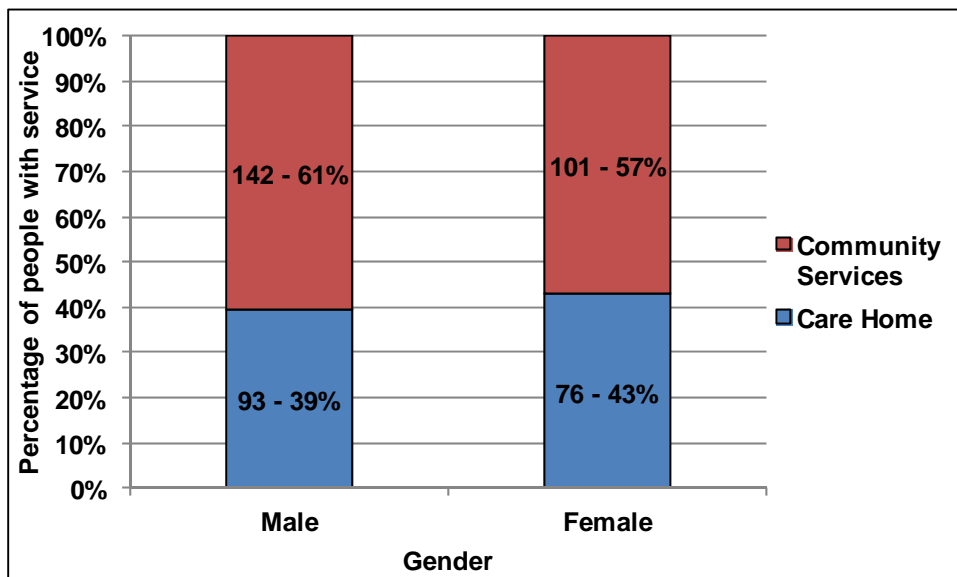


Table 4. Service users by gender and type of service

Gender	Type of service	
	Care Home	Community services
Male	93 (39%)	142 (61%)
Female	76 (43%)	101 (57%)

2.3 Ethnicity

Ethnicity is recorded for 99% (410) of the service users and is not recorded for 1% (2 service users). As Chart/Table 5 show, of the 410 service users with known ethnicities, 90% (370) are White and 10% (40) are from BME ethnic backgrounds.

This reflects the Richmond borough population as a whole, which is 86% White and 14% BME.⁴

Chart 5. Service users by ethnicity

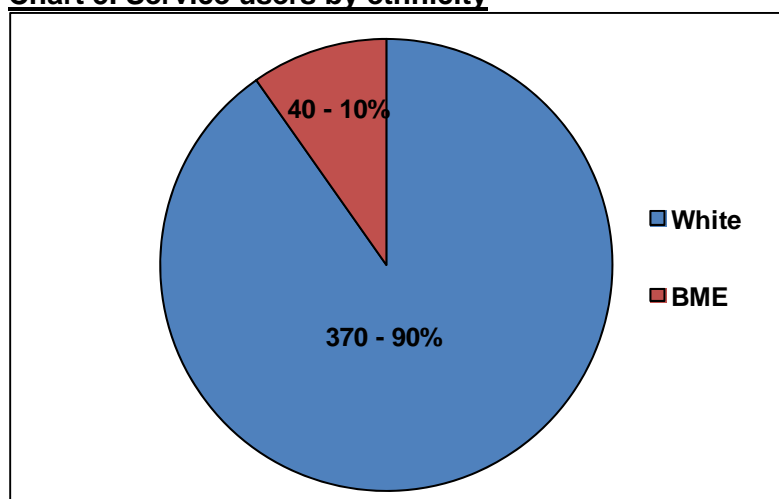


Table 5. Service users by ethnicity

Ethnicity	White	BME
Number of service users	370 (90%)	40 (10%)

2.3.1 Ethnicity by type of service

As Chart/Table 6 show, a higher proportion of the White service users are residing in care homes (43% or 160 of the White service users) in comparison to the BME service users; only 22% (9) of the BME service users are residing in care homes while over three quarters (78% or 31 service users) are living at home and receiving community services.

⁴ Source: ONS Census 2011.

Chart 6. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

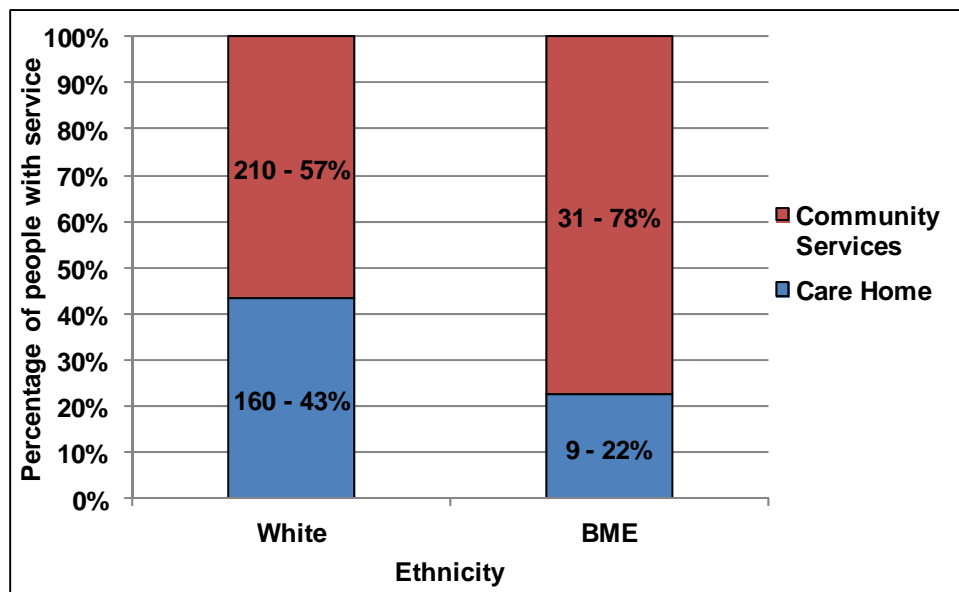


Table 6. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

Ethnicity	Type of service	
	Care Home	Community services
White	160 (43%)	210 (57%)
BME	9 (22%)	31 (78%)

2.4 Religion

- Religion is not recorded for 72% (295) of the learning disability service users residing in care homes or receiving community services
- As Chart/Table 7 show, of the 117 service users for whom religion is recorded, the majority - 85% (100) are Christian
- 9% (10) of the service users are of other non-Christian religions, and 6% (7) define themselves as having no religion.

Chart 7. Service users by religion

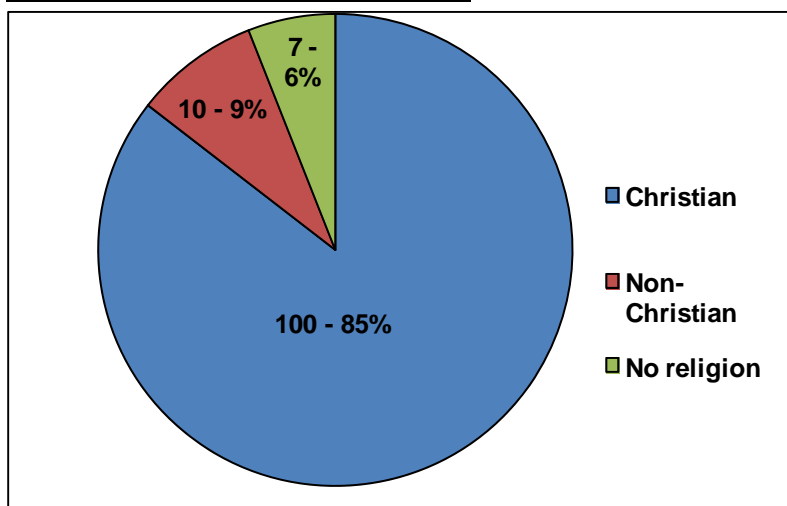


Table 7. Service users by religion

Religion	Christian	Non-Christian	No religion
Number of service users	100 (85%)	10 (9%)	7 (6%)

2.5 Sexual orientation

- Sexual orientation is not recorded or recorded as 'prefer not to say' for 93% (382) of the learning disability service users
- The 30 (7%) service users for whom sexual orientation is recorded are all Heterosexual
- Due to the lack of known information on sexual orientation, meaningful reporting on this equality strand is limited at this time.

3 Learning Disability – Service users receiving community services

There are 243 adults with a learning disability living at home and receiving community services or universal services. Community services include day care, home care, direct payments, supported living and other community services.⁵ Universal services are services that have been provided outside of our eligibility criteria. These include employment services, telecare and sensory services. Only employment services have been included in this analysis, as the numbers of service users receiving telecare and sensory services are too small for reporting on.⁶

The most common community or universal service received by learning disability service users are direct payments (41%, 100 service users), supported living (33%, 79 service users) and employment (29%, 70 service users).

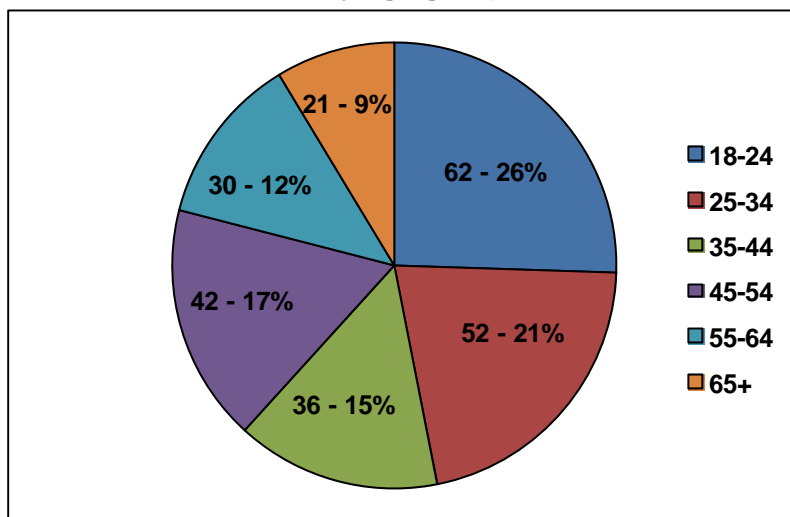
Learning Disability - service users receiving community - by service⁷

Type of service	Day care	Home care	Direct payments	Supported living	Other Com. Services	Employment
Number of service users	28 (12%)	55 (23%)	100 (41%)	79 (33%)	22 (9%)	70 (29%)

3.1 Age group

Age group is recorded for 100% of adults with a learning disability and is shown in Chart/ Table 8 below.

Chart 8. Service users by age group



⁵ Other community services consist of the following services: ad-hoc services, adult placement, specialist/other services, short term residential care, education residential care, rehabilitation residential care and short term nursing care.

⁶ Categories where the numbers of service users are less than 5 have not been included in this report.

⁷ Service users can receive more than one community or universal service, therefore the percentages total more than 100%.

Table 8. Service users by age group

Age group	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Number of service users	62 (26%)	52 (21%)	36 (15%)	42 (17%)	30 (12%)	21 (9%)

3.1.1 Age group by type of service

As Chart/Table 9 show, higher proportions of adults with a learning disability in the younger age groups are receiving direct payments. In particular, a very high proportion of service users in the youngest (18-24) age group are receiving direct payments - 76% or 47 service users.

Chart 9. Service users by age group and type of service⁸

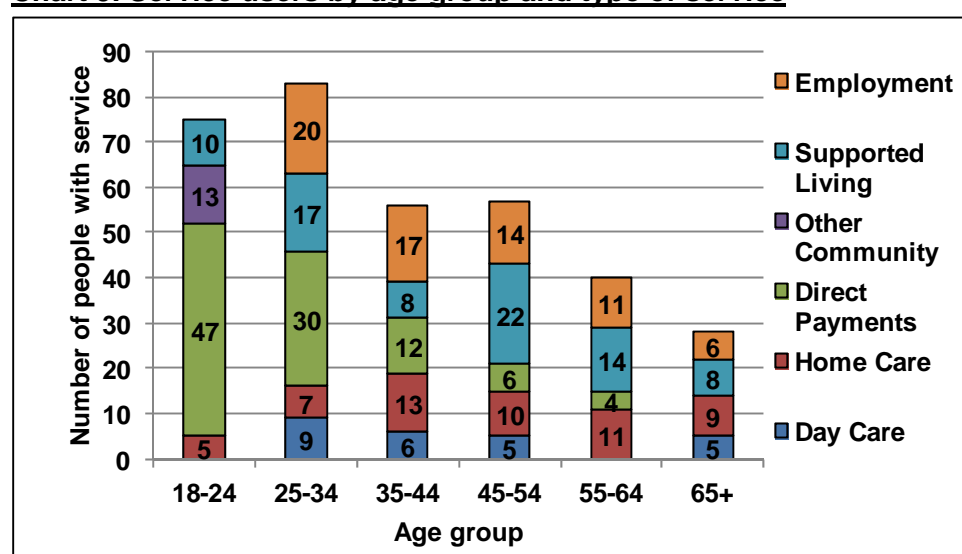


Table 9. Service users by age group and type of service^{9 10}

Type of service	Age group					
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Day care	-	9 (17%)	6 (17%)	5 (12%)	-	5 (24%)
Home care	5 (8%)	7 (13%)	13 (36%)	10 (24%)	11 (36%)	9 (43%)
Direct payments	47 (76%)	30 (58%)	12 (33%)	6 (14%)	-	-
Other Community	13 (21%)	-	-	-	-	-
Supported living	10 (16%)	17 (33%)	8 (22%)	22 (52%)	14 (47%)	8 (38%)

⁸ This graph shows numbers only and not percentages, as services can receive more than one community/universal service the percentages total more than 100%.

⁹ Service users can receive more than one community/universal service therefore the percentages total more than 100%

¹⁰ Categories where the numbers of service users are less than 5 have not been included in this report.

Type of service	Age group					
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Employment	-	20 (38%)	17 (47%)	14 (33%)	11 (36%)	6 (29%)

3.2 Gender

Gender is recorded for 100% of the service users. As Chart/ Table 10 show, 58% (142) of the service users with a learning disability receiving community services are male and 42% (101) are female. This is consistent with known and estimated figures on prevalence of learning disabilities in the general population, which indicate that they are between 1.2 and 1.6 times more common among males than females.³

Chart 10. Service users by gender

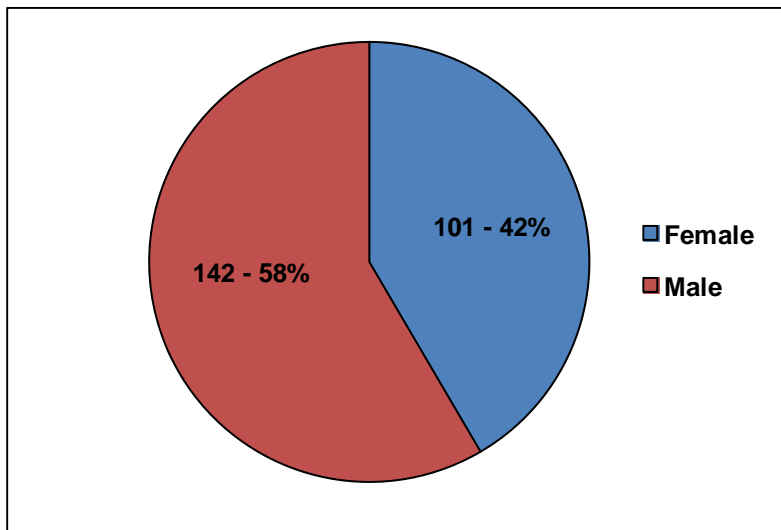


Table 10. Service users by gender

Gender	Male	Female
Number of service users	142 (58%)	101 (42%)

3.2.1 Gender by type of service

As Chart/Table 11 show, a higher proportion of males are receiving direct payments compared to females; 45% (64) of males compared to 36% (36) females are receiving direct payments. A higher proportion of males are also receiving employment; 33% (48) of males compared to 22% (22) of females are receiving employment services. More females (40% or 40 service users) are in supported living compared to males (27% or 39 service users).

Chart 11. Service users by gender and type of service

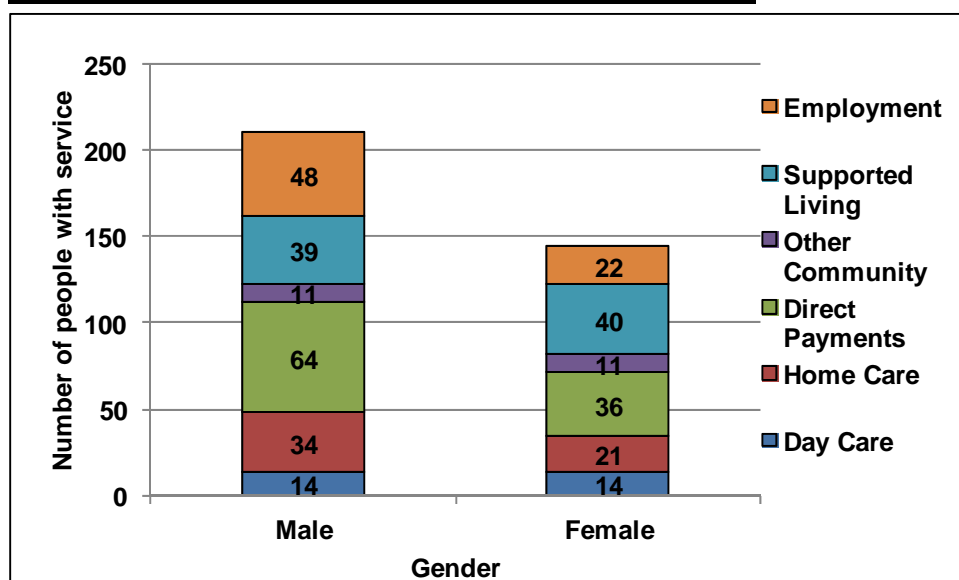


Table 11. Service users by gender and type of service¹¹

Gender	Type of service					
	Day care	Home care	Direct payments	Supported living	Other community	Employment
Male	14 (10%)	34 (24%)	64 (45%)	39 (27%)	11 (8%)	48 (33%)
Female	14 (14%)	21 (21%)	36 (36%)	40 (40%)	11 (11%)	22 (22%)

3.3 Ethnicity

Ethnicity is recorded for 99% (241) of the service users and not recorded for 1% (2 service users). As Chart/Table 12 show 87% (210) of adults with a learning disability receiving community services/universal services are White and 13% (31) are of BME ethnic backgrounds. This reflects the Richmond borough population as a whole, which is 86% White and 14% BME.¹²

¹¹ Service users can receive more than one community/universal service therefore the percentages total more than 100%

¹² Source: ONS Census 2011.

Chart 12. Service users by ethnicity

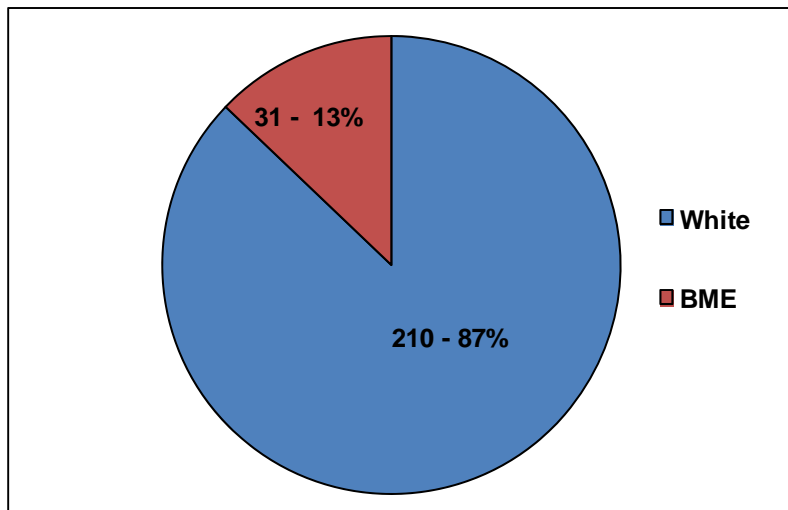


Table 12. Service users by ethnicity

Ethnicity	White	BME
Number of service users	210 (87%)	31 (13%)

3.3.1 Ethnicity by type of service

As Chart/Table 13 show, a higher proportion of the BME service users are receiving direct payments (55%, 17 service users) compared to the proportion of White service users (39% or 82 service users) who are in receipt of direct payments. A higher proportion of White service users are in supported living (34% or 71 service users) compared to BME service users (23% or 7).

Chart 13. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

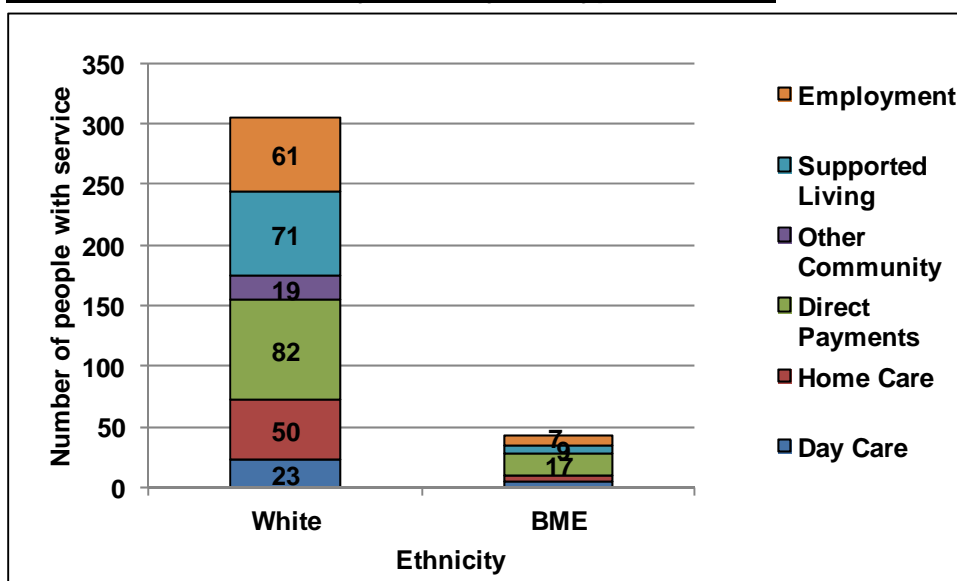


Table 13. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

Ethnicity	Type of service					
	Day care	Home care	Direct payments	Supported living	Other comm. Service	Employment
White	23 (11%)	50 (24%)	82 (39%)	71 (34%)	19 (9%)	61 (29%)
BME	5 (16%)	5 (16%)	17 (55%)	7 (23%)	-	9 (29%)

3.4 Religion

- Religion is not recorded for 72% (176) of the adults with a learning disability receiving community or universal services
- Of the 67 service users for whom religion is recorded, the majority - 83% (56) are Christian
- As there are only 11 service users recorded in the other categories for religion, the numbers are too small to report on
- Due to the lack of known information on religion, meaningful reporting on this equality strand is limited at this time.

3.5 Sexual orientation

- Sexual orientation is not recorded or recorded as 'prefer not to say' for 89% (217) of the adults with a learning disability receiving community or universal services
- The 26 (11%) service users for whom sexual orientation is recorded are all heterosexual
- Due to the lack of known information on sexual orientation, meaningful reporting on this equality strand is limited at this time.