

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Tameside

2018/19

OUR POPULATION OUR COMMUNITIES



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Background

Due to the unique position of the local authority and local CCG, where a single commissioning function exists between the council and CCG for health and social care: This JSNA population demographic report is for Tameside & Glossop but includes both Tameside only and Tameside and Glossop information, as the CCG commissions health services for both Tameside and Glossop but public health, social care and other local authority services are commissioned and delivered on a Tameside borough level only.

Tameside and Glossop CCG commissioning relates to people who are registered with a GP in Tameside and Glossop and not where they live; whereas Tameside council commission and deliver services for people who are resident within the borough of Tameside.

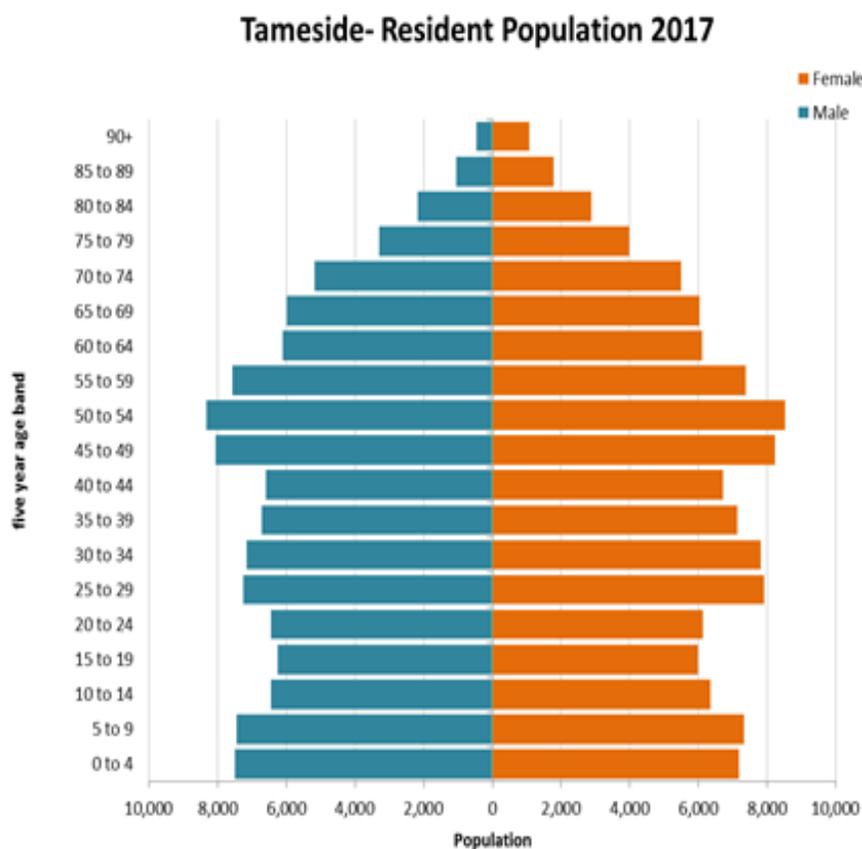
As our area gets bigger, older and more diverse, the ever-evolving composition of the population will have profound effects on Tameside & Glossop public sector services including education, health and social care, highways, housing, jobs, waste and other services and amenities. Therefore it is important for the people who plan and deliver services in the public sector to understand the population so that services and interventions are appropriate to the population and are delivered effectively and efficiently.

More people now live in Tameside and Glossop than at any time in the past, with population projections estimating that this will continue to increase over the next 10 to 20 years. The following information will breakdown the population demographics for the area into various themes and will include details on both the resident population and GP registered population. For information data and statistics are not always available at a Tameside and Glossop level. Therefore information in this report will state if the information is for Tameside or Tameside & Glossop.

The Tameside resident population

The chart and tables below (chart 1 & table 1) illustrate the estimated Tameside resident population as of 2017. It shows that the 2017 mid-year population for Tameside was 224,119. This is an increase of 0.5% (1,010 people) from 2016. The age group 70-74 years made up the largest population increase (9%, n=90 people), between 2016 and 2017.

Chart 1: Mid-year population estimates 2017 (ONS)



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

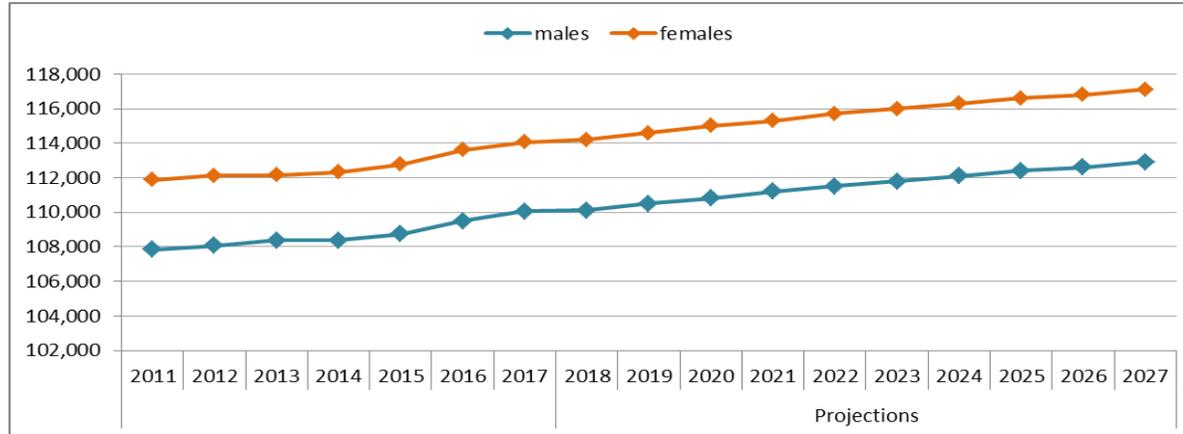
Table 1: Mid-year population estimates 2017 (ONS)

| Age | Male | Female |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0 to 4 | 7,489 | 7,175 |
| 5 to 9 | 7,446 | 7,333 |
| 10 to 14 | 6,458 | 6,362 |
| 15 to 19 | 6,245 | 5,980 |
| 20 to 24 | 6,444 | 6,128 |
| 25 to 29 | 7,253 | 7,910 |
| 30 to 34 | 7,146 | 7,812 |
| 35 to 39 | 6,728 | 7,141 |
| 40 to 44 | 6,606 | 6,729 |
| 45 to 49 | 8,059 | 8,237 |
| 50 to 54 | 8,341 | 8,525 |
| 55 to 59 | 7,565 | 7,380 |
| 60 to 64 | 6,117 | 6,100 |
| 65 to 69 | 5,981 | 6,034 |
| 70 to 74 | 5,185 | 5,504 |
| 75 to 79 | 3,300 | 3,974 |
| 80 to 84 | 2,180 | 2,872 |
| 85 to 89 | 1,053 | 1,784 |
| 90+ | 464 | 1,079 |
| Total | 110,060 | 114,059 |

Trends in the resident population (Tameside)

Population trends are important to understand the change in population numbers. Chart 2 illustrates past trends and future trends (projections) of the resident Tameside population. It is clear that for both male and female populations for all ages there has been and will continue to be a population increase. The population as of 2017 was estimated to be 224,119 and in 10 years will increase by around 3% to 230,000 people, an increase of around 5,881.

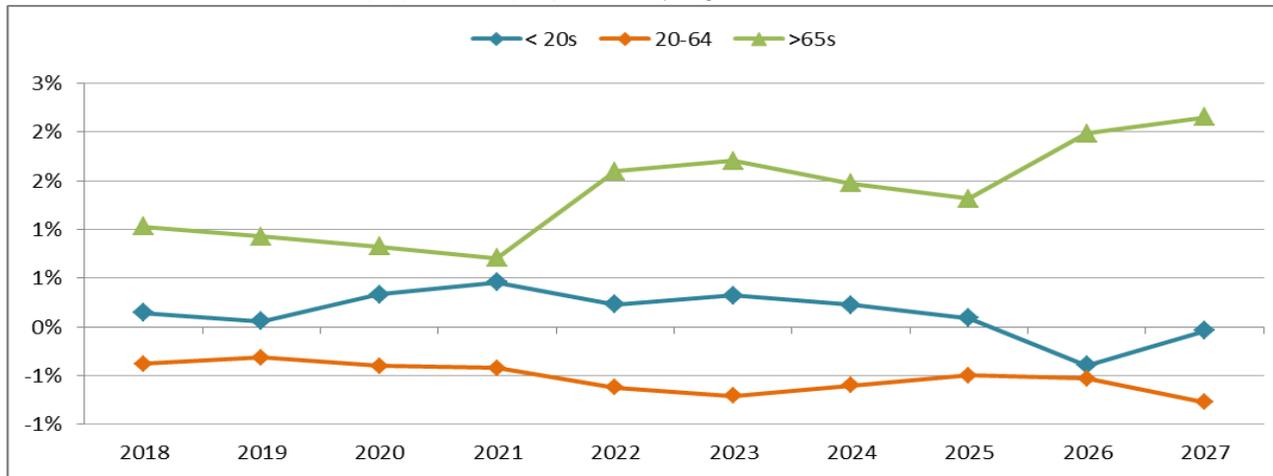
Chart 2: Tameside resident population trends and projections for all ages (ONS)



When looking at population projections by different age bands the chart below (chart 3) shows the percentage projections in population growth by age band. It shows that the highest percentage growth overall is in the age group 65 years plus. It also shows the decreasing growth of people aged 20 to 64 years and a fluctuating growth of children under 20 years.

While living longer is a cause for celebration, an ageing population may result in fewer people of working age to support those of pension age. In 2016, there were an estimated 308 people of a pensionable age for every 1,000 people of a working age. By 2037, this is projected to increase to 365 people. This increase means that there will be fewer people of working age to support a larger population over State Pension age. While a larger population increases the size and productive capacity of the workforce, it also increases pressure and demand for services such as education, healthcare and housing.

Chart 3: Tameside resident population projection by age band



Source: ONS

The table below (table 2) illustrates how the Tameside resident population has changed over time. It shows that the birth rate has decreased since 2011. Deaths have increased over all; therefore natural change has decreased by 35%. Internal and international migration into and out of Tameside have made the biggest impact on population change since 2011.

Table 2: Summary components of change, Tameside

Source: ONS

| | mid-2011 | mid-2012 | mid-2013 | mid-2014 | mid-2015 | mid-2016 | mid-2017 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Population | 219,727 | 220,201 | 220,545 | 220,696 | 221,507 | 223,109 | 224,119 |
| Births | 3,094 | 3,015 | 2,942 | 2,905 | 2,927 | 2,873 | |
| Deaths | 2,162 | 2,232 | 2,118 | 2,289 | 2,171 | 2,267 | |
| Natural Change | 932 | 783 | 824 | 616 | 756 | 606 | |
| Internal In | 6,753 | 6,886 | 7,118 | 7,017 | 7,538 | 8,567 | |
| Internal Out | 7,286 | 7,335 | 7,912 | 7,042 | 7,146 | 8,366 | |
| Internal Net | -533 | -449 | -794 | -25 | 392 | 201 | |
| International In | 578 | 559 | 588 | 698 | 909 | 762 | |
| International Out | 514 | 567 | 472 | 505 | 484 | 557 | |
| International Net | 64 | -8 | 116 | 193 | 425 | 205 | |
| Special | 2 | 19 | 11 | 29 | 15 | 1 | |
| Other | 9 | -1 | -6 | -2 | 14 | -3 | |

Note: Internal migration inflows and outflows for counties, regions and countries are not available from this tool

Note: Incorporates March 2018 revisions

Population Density

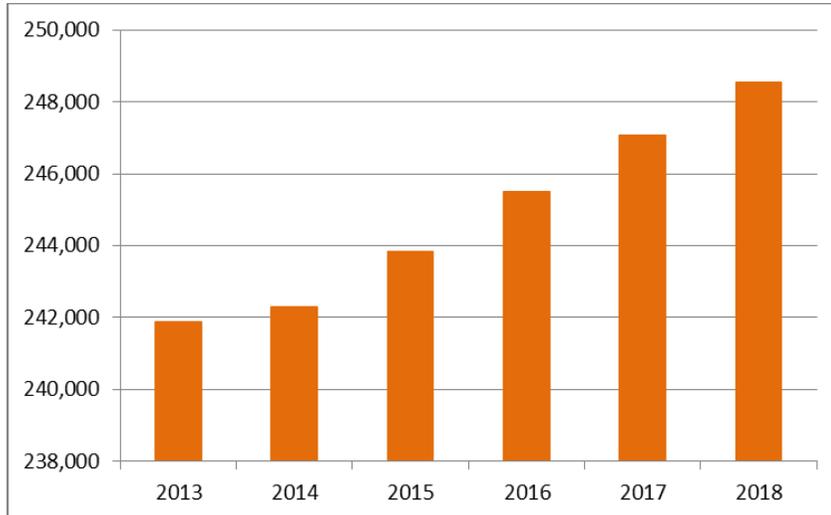
Population density is a measurement of population per unit area or unit volume; in simple terms population density refers to the number of people living in an area per square. In Tameside there are currently around 21.3 people per hectare and this varies across the borough from the lowest 6 people per hectare (Stalybridge South) to the highest 54.4 people per hectare (Droylsden West).

Tameside & Glossop Registered Population

The Tameside & Glossop registered population is made up of people who are registered to a GP Practice in Tameside & Glossop Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) geographic area. Patients can choose to register with any GP Practice that accepts them, and as a result patients don't have to live within the Tameside and Glossop boundary to be registered.

The Tameside & Glossop registered population as of June 2018 was approximately 248,024. Of this population 98.9% are residents within the Tameside and Glossop boundaries. 211,134 (Tameside residents), 34,480 (Glossop residents), 2,390 patients live outside of the Tameside and Glossop boundaries. Approximately 6% of the Tameside resident population are registered with a GP outside of Tameside and Glossop CCG.

Chart 4: Trends in GP registers (2013-2018)



Since the formation of CCGs in 2013 and October 2018 there has been a 3% increase in the registered population in Tameside & Glossop (n=6667)

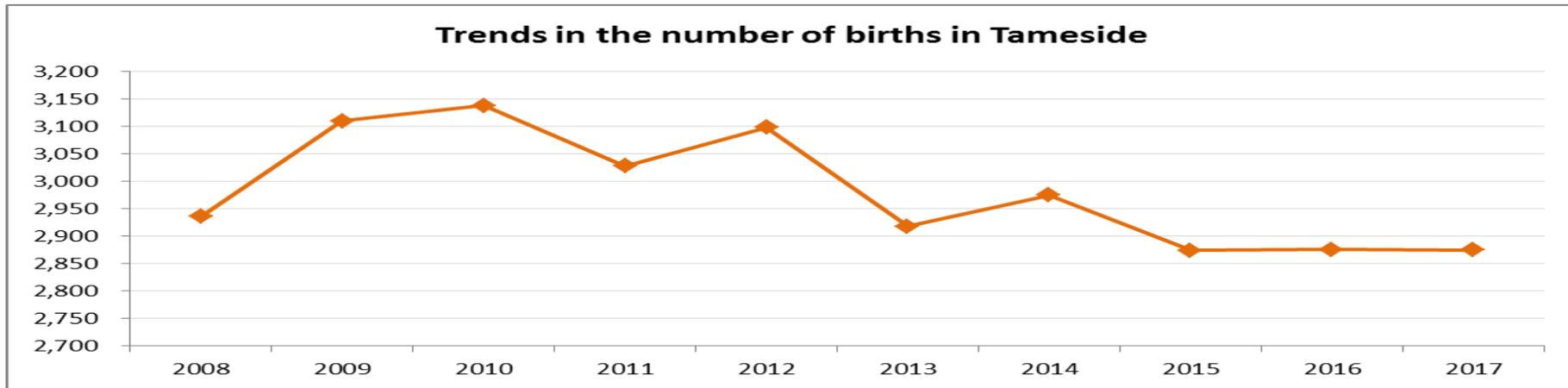
The largest increase is seen in the age group aged 65 years and above. Which has seen an increase of 20%; A 10% increase is seen in the population of people aged 75 years and over and a 12% increase in people age 85 years and over. This follows a similar pattern to that of the resident population

Source: NHS Digital

Births

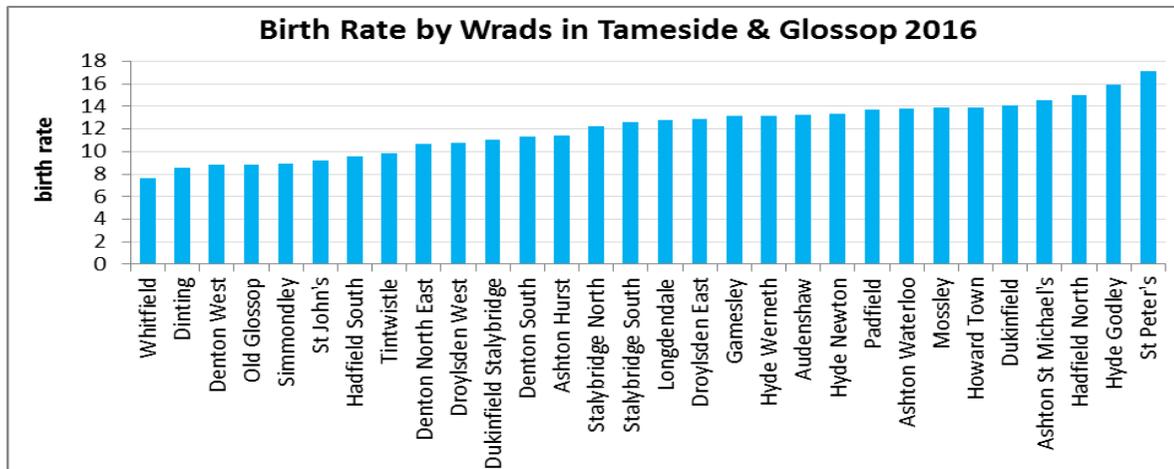
Births are an important aspect of population demographics and in particular population change. Nationally birth rates have been on the decline over the last five years. Locally in Tameside there were 2,875 live births in 2017. There were 357 births in Glossop in 2016. Trends in the number of births has declined in recent years, this follows the national pattern.

Chart 5: Trends in births for Tameside



Source: ONS

Chart 6: Birth Rates by Ward



Birth rates vary by wards in Tameside and Glossop. Chart 6 illustrates this. It shows that the highest proportion of births occur in the more deprived wards in Tameside and Glossop. This is important for Tameside and Glossop as we know from evidence that health and wellbeing outcomes for people from deprived areas are worse than those from more affluent areas. Therefore children born in more deprived areas are more likely to have a lower birth weight, higher chance of infant mortality, lower educational attainment and therefore fewer opportunities and have a significant lower life expectancy than children born in more affluent area.

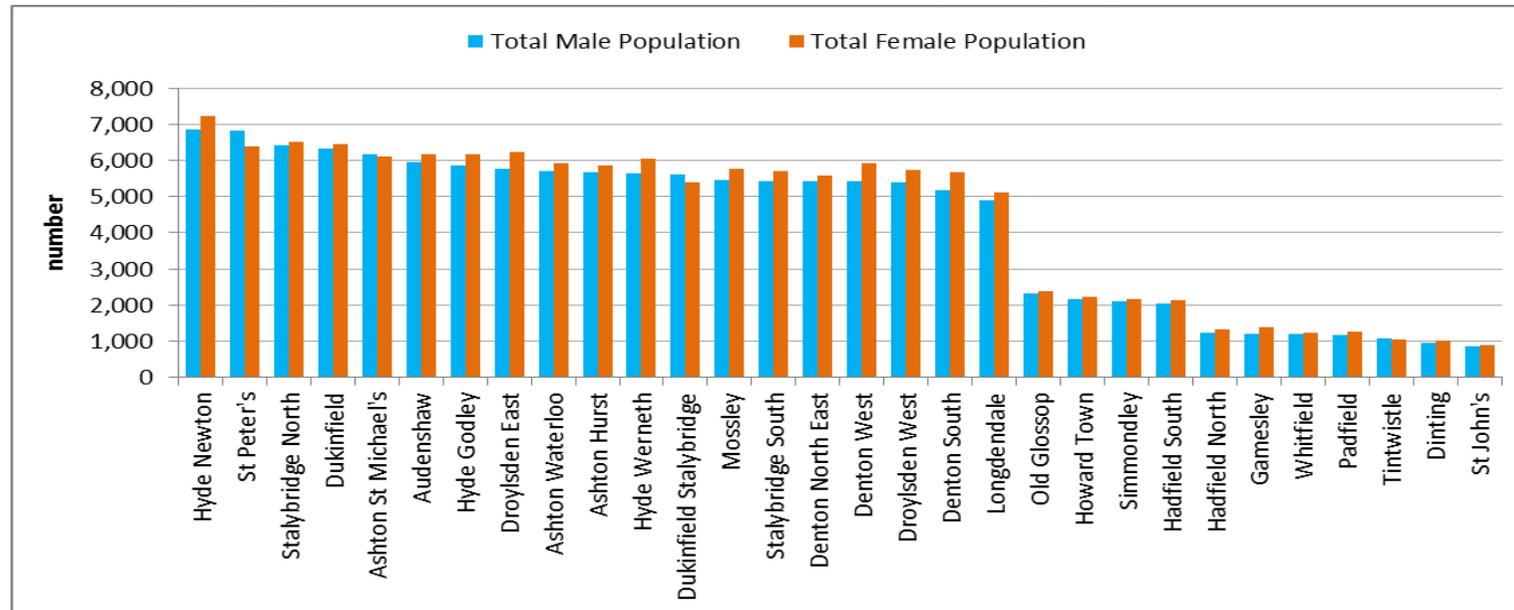
Wider Characteristics of the population

Populations are diverse and contain people with varying characteristics. This next section will highlight the key characteristics that make up the Tameside and Glossop population and include populations by neighbourhood and ward, ethnicity, disability and long term conditions and other characteristics that are important to understand.

Ward level population Estimates

Wards are geographic boundaries within local authorities. Within Tameside and Glossop there are 30 wards in total; nineteen wards in Tameside and eleven wards in Glossop and all vary in size and demographics. Chart 7, illustrates the population breakdown by wards and shows that the highest populated wards are in the Tameside borough.

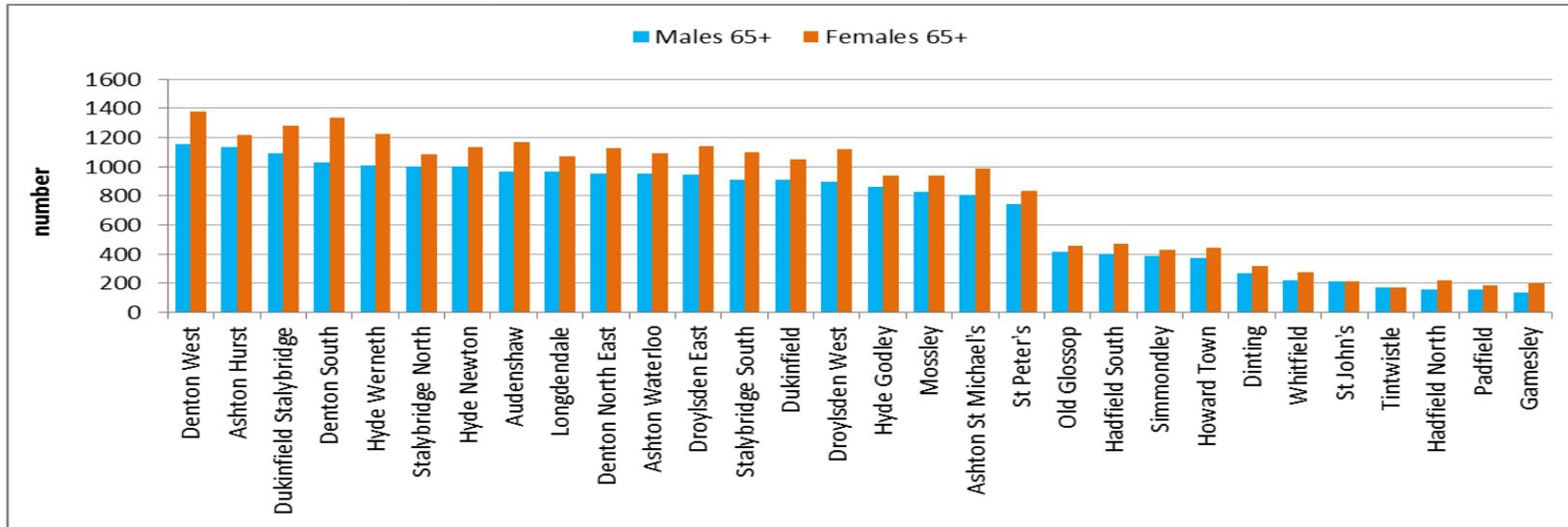
Chart 7: Mid-year population Estimates for wards in Tameside & Glossop 2017 (ONS)



When looking at sex, 26 out of the 30 wards have higher numbers of female residents compared to males. This is more apparent in the population aged 65 years and over; (Chart 6) where 28 wards out of 30 have more female residents than males. This highlights the inequality in the life expectancy of males compared to females, as overall the 65 years plus population are made up of 54% female to 46% male.

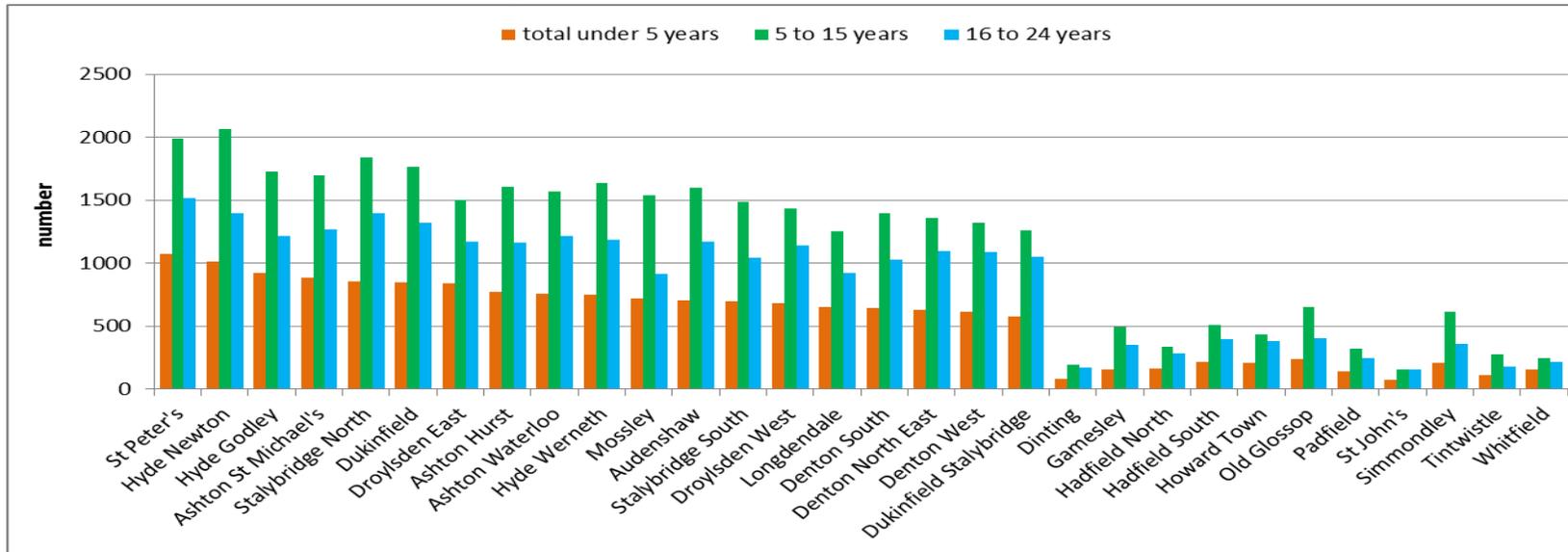
Tameside and Glossop have a relatively young population, with around 30% of the population being under 25 years. (Chart 7); 18% being over 65 years and the rest of the population falling into the age groups 25 years to 64 years.

Chart 8: Population of people aged 65 years and over by ward



Source: ONS

Chart 9: Population of children and young people under 25 years



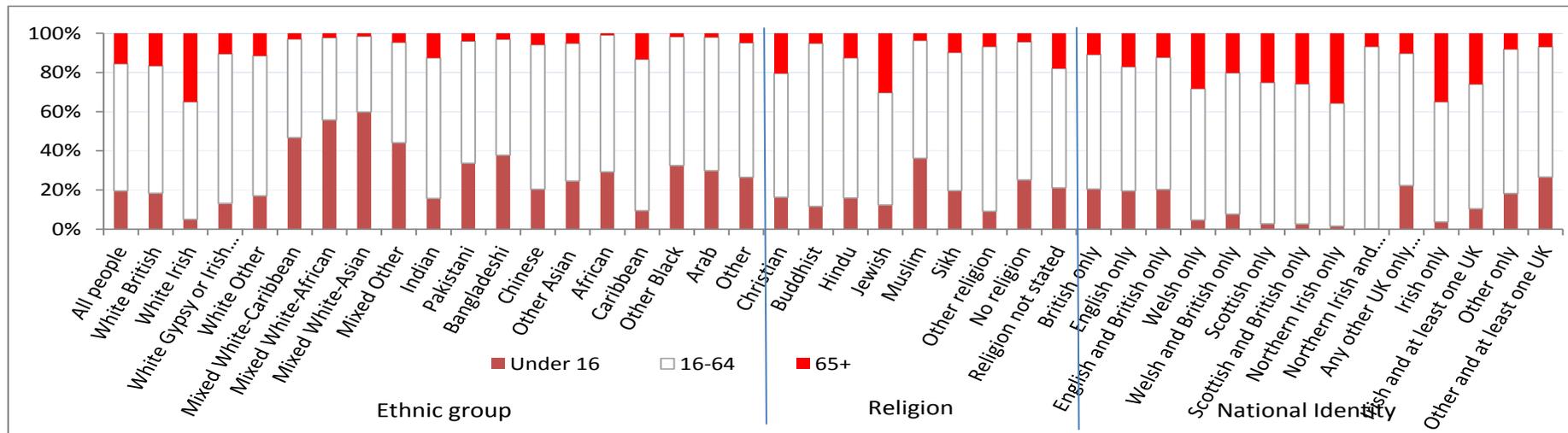
Ethnicity

Understanding the ethnic characteristics of a population is important, as Black and minority ethnic groups in the UK have some of the worst health outcomes in many areas than the general population. Evidence suggests that the poorer socio-economic position of some ethnic groups is the main driver of ethnic health inequalities.¹

However, building an accurate picture of the ethnic characteristics of the Tameside population is difficult as only concise data collections on population demographics such as ethnicity are only collected at each census, the last being in 2011.

Based on Census 2011 data: The resident population of Tameside is predominately white British (88%) with 12% being from a minority ethnic group

Chart 10: Population segmentation by ethnicity, religion and national identity (Tameside)



Source: Census at Nomis

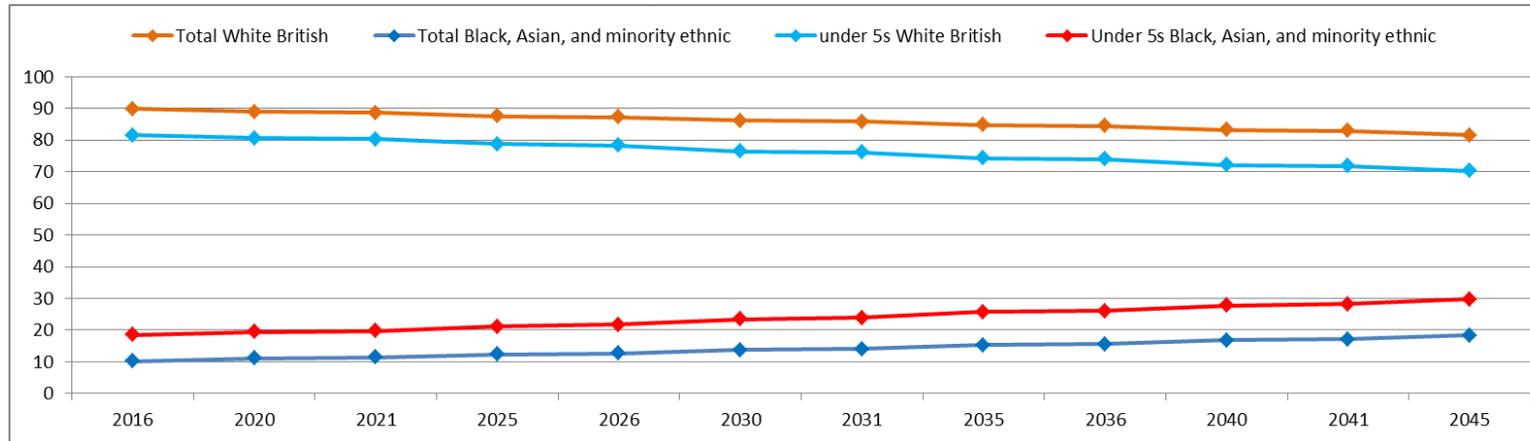
However, since the last Census the general mid-year population estimates for Tameside and the rest of the country have increased and we therefore also need to assume that this increase will include people from minority populations. Looking at live births in 2016, 77% of all births

¹ .Ethnicity and National Identity in England and Wales 2011 - Part of 2011 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities in England and Wales Release; Office for National Statistics 953):141-7.

in Tameside were to mothers/fathers whose country of birth was the UK. However, this doesn't necessarily illustrate the total number of babies born into ethnic minority groups as there are now 2nd and 3rd generation migrant families whose country of birth would be the UK.

Looking at estimated projections for Tameside², they show that for Tameside there is estimated to be an overall 8% increase in the total ethnic population for all ages between 2016 and 2045. For children under 5 years the change will be slightly higher, with an estimated increase in of 11% over the same period.

Chart 11: Projected trends in the population (all ages and 0-4 years)



Source: ethpop.org

Asylum Seekers and refugees

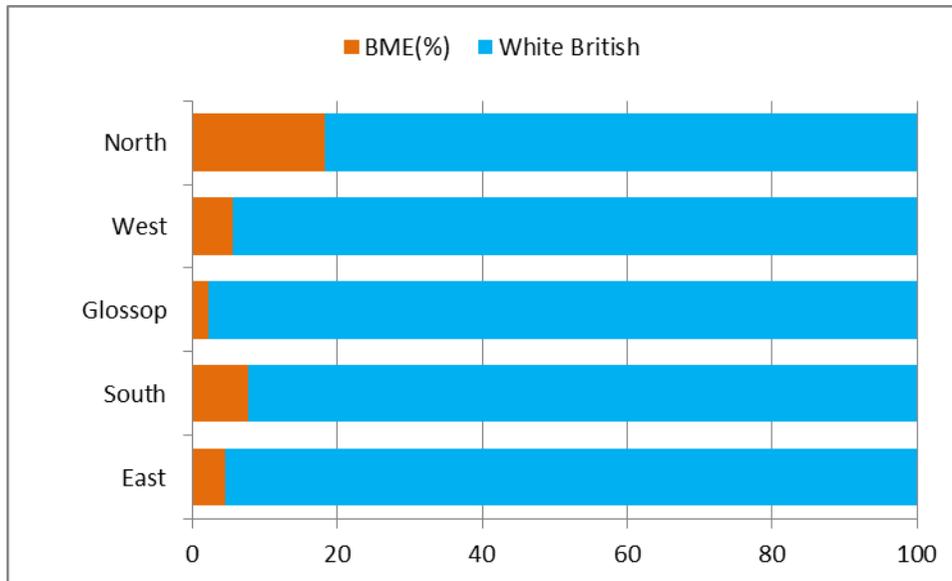
Asylum seeker and refugee status is not included in ethnicity population statistics, and therefore reported on separately. People seeking asylum in the UK, who lack the means to support themselves, are entitled to support while the Home Office is processing their asylum application. This support is called Section 95 support. In the period to the end of June 2017; 1,679 people were registered as asylum seekers in Tameside, this is a rise on the previous year. It is important to understand the numbers of asylum seekers in an area in order to give them the support they may need while their application is being processed.

² <https://www.ethpop.org/secure/search>

Ethnicity estimates of the registered population (Tameside & Glossop)

Based on 2011 Census data, BME population estimates show that around 9% of the registered population in Tameside & Glossop are from a BME background. At a Tameside & Glossop neighbourhood level, see chart 10 below, it shows that the population breakdown by ethnicity varies considerably across neighbourhoods.

Chart 12: Neighbourhood BME Population



The North neighbourhood has the highest proportion of population groups from a BME background (18%). This neighbourhood includes the wards of Ashton Hurst, Ashton St. Michaels, Ashton St. Peters and Ashton Waterloo. Glossop has the lowest (2%). It is important to know this because some BME groups generally have worse health outcomes than the overall population; although some BME groups fare much worse than others, and patterns vary from one health condition to the next. Evidence suggests that the poorer socio-economic position of BME groups is the main factor driving ethnic health inequalities.³

Source: ONS

LGBT Population

Little reliable data is available about the size and profile of the LGBT population. The national Census, for example, does not ask people about their sexual orientation or gender identity (these remain the only two protected characteristics not to be measured by the Census). Nevertheless, a number of national surveys include some relevant data. Data collected from the annual population survey and the GP patient survey, estimates that the proportion of people in Tameside & Glossop who identify themselves as LGB is approximately 2%, that's around 3,588 people in 2017.

³ <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/post/postpn276.pdf>

Military Veterans

The Ministry of Defence estimates that 4.2% of people living in Greater Manchester have served in the Armed Forces.⁴ Using this data, we estimate that in 2016 there were approximately 7,500 people living in Tameside who have served in the UK's Armed Forces. The wider ex-service community includes adult and child dependents of ex-military personnel. The Royal British Legion estimates that in England in 2012, 1.5% of the population were children of ex-service personnel, and 3.2% of the population were adult dependents of ex-service personnel.⁵ The lack of good local data on the numbers of Tameside residents who have served in the Armed Forces, their lengths of service and service backgrounds, means that it is possible that the health of former members of the Armed Forces in Tameside could differ substantially from the picture painted by national surveys and research.

Deprivation, Income and Employment

Tameside and Glossop are relatively deprived when compared to other area in Greater Manchester and England. Tameside local authority is the 41st most deprived local authority in England and Tameside & Glossop CCG is the 45th most deprived CCG in England. 17% of its LSOAs fall into the most 10% deprived nationally. In Greater Manchester, Tameside & Glossop is ranked the 8th most deprived CCG and 5th most deprived Local Authority. 36% of the Tameside & Glossop population fall under deprivation Quintile 1 (most deprived)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

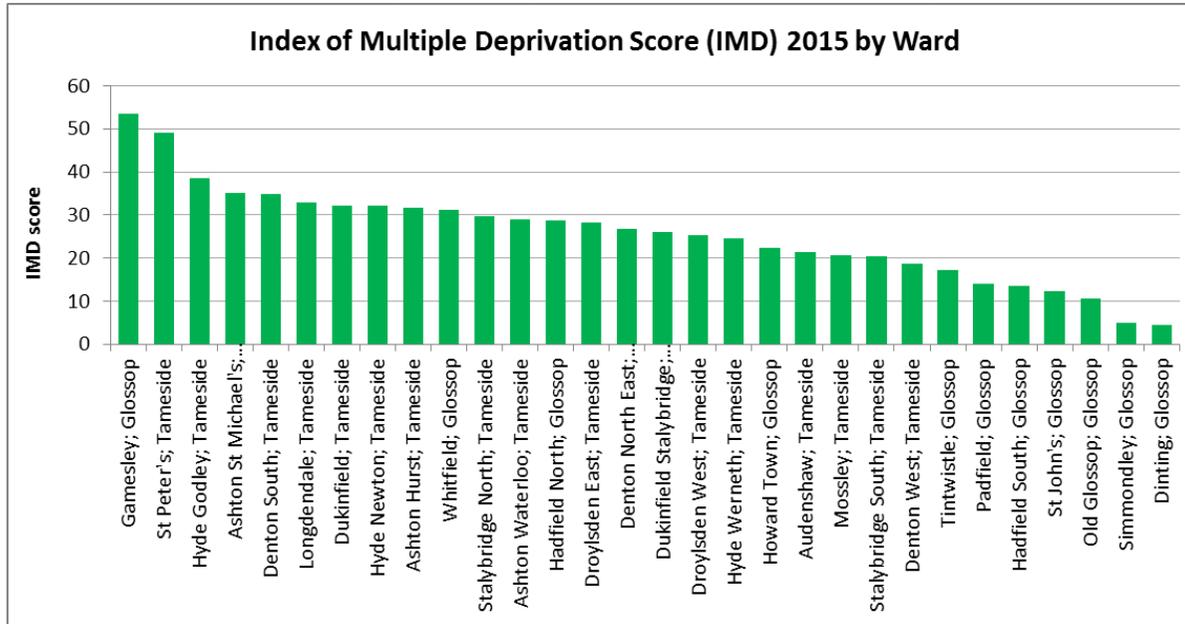
The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation. IMD is part of the Indices of Deprivation and it is the most widely used of these indices. It combines information from seven domain indices (which measure different types or dimensions of deprivation) to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The seven domains are Income; employment; education, skills and training; health; crime; barriers to housing and living environment. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

At ward level, the chart below (chart 11) illustrates that there is wide variation in deprivation between wards within Tameside & Glossop. Gamesley in Glossop and Ashton St. Peters in Tameside are by far the most deprived wards, followed by Hyde Godley and Ashton St. Michaels.

⁴ Ministry of Defence. Annual Population Survey: UK Armed Forces Veterans residing in Great Britain, 2015. (2016).

⁵ Royal British Legion. A UK Household Survey of the Ex-Service Community. (2014).

Chart 13: Index of Multiple Deprivation by Wards in Tameside & Glossop



Source: Department for Communities & Local Government

There are 162 LSOA areas in Tameside and Glossop of these, 31% of the LSOAs fall into the most 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally. The table below illustrates the proportion of LSOAs by deprivation quintile. 141 LSOAs are in Tameside and 21 are in Glossop.

Table 3: Proportion of LSOAs within deprivation quintiles 1 to 5

| Deprivation Quintile | Number of LSOA in Quintile | % LSOAs in Quintile |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 (most deprived) | 50 | 31% |
| 2 | 43 | 27% |
| 3 | 38 | 23% |
| 4 | 17 | 10% |
| 5 (least deprived) | 14 | 9% |

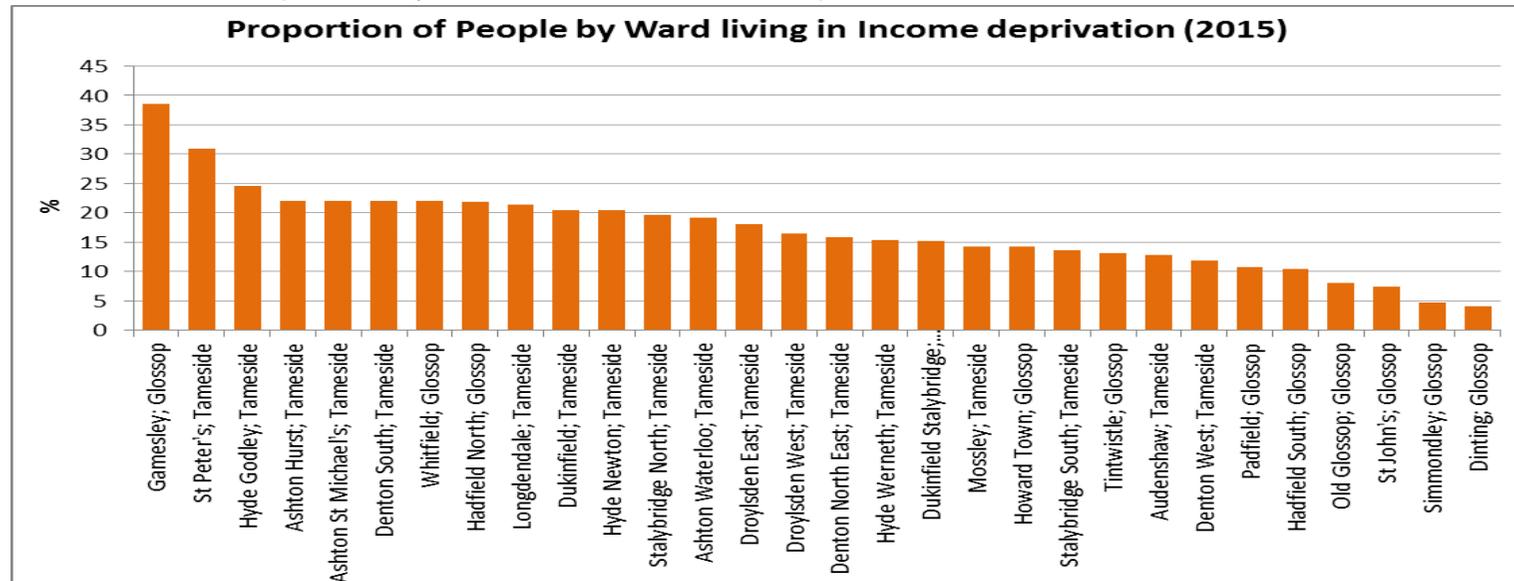
Source: Department for Communities & Local Government

Income deprivation

Income deprivation is defined as those living in low income families who will be reliant on means tested benefits, such as Tax Credit, Job Seekers Allowance and Pension Credit (or Universal Credit) and is the main contributor to overall Index of multiple deprivation scores. The pattern of income deprivation in Tameside & Glossop follows a similar pattern to overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Tameside is ranked 41st most income deprived local authority out of 326 in England and Tameside & Glossop CCG is ranked 48th most income deprived out of 209 CCGs.

Within Tameside & Glossop, wide variations exist with regard to income deprivation and again follow similar patterns to overall IMD. Gamesley in Glossop, Ashton St. Peters and Hyde Godley are the 10% most income deprived wards within Tameside & Glossop. Three wards in Glossop, Dinting, Simmondley and St. Johns are the least deprived with regard to income.

Chart 14: Income Deprivation by Wards in Tameside & Glossop



Source: Department for Communities & Local Government

Employment and Income

Work and income are important influences on health and there is a lot of evidence to support this. Levels of disposable income affect our ability to meet basic needs and the way we live. For example; the quality of our home and neighbourhood, the school our children go to and the food we eat.

Having a good job is good for our health, but the quality of our jobs makes the difference.⁶ There have been several studies showing the links between quality of work and health. The studies found that those in higher status roles were less likely to die of heart disease than those in lower status roles. It is thought those in higher status roles are able to make meaningful decisions in their work and have a greater level of control in their life. This seems to have a protective effect on their health.⁷

We also know that income and social status, often defined by the jobs we have, are closely linked to health outcomes. The evidence all suggests that good work is crucial in promoting health. We know good work is vital for people's health and wellbeing. Therefore, we must create high quality employment for every person, in every part of the UK. We believe for a job to be high quality it must meet the four core good work attributes. By providing good work for all, we can reduce socio-economic inequalities and create a healthier society.⁸

The following information is for the Tameside area only, no data is available for Glossop as it forms part of the High Peak local authority.

As of 2017/18 there were 110,800 people classed as economically active, this is 49% of the total population of Tameside. Of these 105,200 people are employed and 5,200 unemployed (4.7%) This is slightly higher than the England average.

Of the people who are economically inactive, 31% are on long term sick; significantly higher than the England average; 12.4% are retired, lower than the England average: 19% are students, lower than the England average.

Around 18% of households in Tameside are classed as workless households; significantly higher than the England average. Within these households' approximately 8,100 children are affected and this directly impacts on the proportion of children under 16 years living in poverty.

Qualifications are important in determining the type of work/occupation a person can take up. In Tameside around 11% of the population aged 16 to 64 years have no qualifications; this is higher than the England average, 26% of the population aged 16 to 64 years have NVQ4 plus qualification; significantly lower than the England average. Therefore only 34% of the working age population are in

When looking at the types of jobs the working age population are employed in, the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC)

⁶ Duncan Selby; Public Health England

⁷ <https://www.health.org.uk/blog/infographic-how-work-good-our-health>

⁸ <https://www.health.org.uk/blog/infographic-how-work-good-our-health>

The table below (table 4) illustrates the types of occupations people across Tameside work in using the Standard Occupation Classification. The highest proportion of the working age population in Tameside work in classification three (associate professional and technical occupations); these include engineers, telecommunication roles and information technology roles. The 2nd highest are roles relating to classification four (administrative and secretarial occupations).

When looking at the actual jobs/industry the working age population of Tameside are employed in. The highest proportions work in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (21%), human health and social work activities (16%) and Manufacturing (16%).

Table 4: Standard Occupation Classification Comparisons 2017/18

| Standard Occupation Classification | Tameside | Greater Manchester | England |
|--|----------|--------------------|---------|
| | % | % | % |
| 1: managers, directors and senior officials | 6.6 | 9.1 | 11.2 |
| 2: professional occupations | 13.3 | 19.5 | 20.4 |
| 3: associate prof & tech occupations | 14.0 | 13.4 | 14.7 |
| 4: administrative and secretarial occupations | 13.4 | 11.3 | 10.2 |
| 5: skilled trades occupations | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| 6: caring, leisure and other service occupations | 9.0 | 9.9 | 8.9 |
| 7: sales and customer service occupations | 11.6 | 8.7 | 7.5 |
| 8: process, plant and machine operatives | 8.3 | 6.6 | 6.2 |
| 9: elementary occupations | 11.9 | 11.5 | 10.5 |

Source: NOMIS

Table 5: Gross weekly incomes

| Sex | Average Gross weekly pay 2017/18 | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Tameside | Greater Manchester | England |
| Male Full Time Workers | £572.6 | £661.0 | £755.4 |
| Male Part Time Workers | £225.1 | £225.2 | £238.0 |
| Female Full Time Workers | £480.4 | £540.1 | £605.5 |
| Female Part Time Workers | £219.8 | £225.0 | £225.7 |
| Full Time Workers | £536.2 | £611.0 | £696.0 |
| Part Time Workers | £221.3 | £225.1 | £228.9 |

When looking at average incomes across Tameside compared with Greater Manchester and England as a whole. (Table 5) Average weekly gross incomes are considerable lower than the Greater Manchester and England averages. For example, males in full time employment in Tameside earn on average around £183 less than the England average and £83 less than the Greater Manchester average. This has a marked impact on the choices the working age population in Tameside have to make and backs up all the evidence that exists regarding the relationship between income and inequalities in health.

Long term conditions and Disability

Long term conditions and chronic health problems

In Tameside and Glossop people generally have poorer health outcomes than the England average. Knowing the number of people in the population with a disability or long term condition is important in order to plan and deliver the right services to support people through their disability or illness and to put into place policies and strategies to prevent people from getting ill in the first place.

Long-term conditions are more prevalent in older people (58 per cent of people over 60 compared to 14 per cent under 40) and in more deprived groups (people in the poorest social class have a 60 per cent higher prevalence than those in the richest social class and 30 per cent more severity of disease).⁹ Treatment and care for people with long-term conditions is estimated to take up around £7 in every £10 of total health and social care expenditure¹⁰

In Tameside & Glossop approximately 30% (n=30,000) of the adult population have at least one long term condition, around 13% (n=26,000) have two long term conditions and approximately 11% (n=22,000) have three or more long term conditions.¹¹

The table below illustrates the types of conditions on GP registers and the total numbers and proportions of those registered with the condition for people registered with a GP in Tameside & Glossop.

⁹ Department of Health (2012). Report. Long-term conditions compendium of Information: 3rd edition

¹⁰ Department of Health (2012). Report. Long-term conditions compendium of Information: 3rd edition

¹¹ <http://tools.england.nhs.uk/litcdashboard/flash/atlas.html>

Table 6: Prevalence of Disease in Tameside & Glossop 2017/18

| QOF Prevalence of disease 2017/18 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----|
| Long term condition | | Number | % | Long term condition | | Number | % |
| Cardiovascular diseases | Atrial Fibrillation | 4405 | 1.8 | High Dependency conditions | Cancer | 6216 | 2.5 |
| | Coronary Heart Disease | 9727 | 3.9 | | Chronic Kidney Disease | 5855 | 2.4 |
| | Heart Failure | 2146 | 0.9 | | Epilepsy | 1888 | 0.8 |
| | Stroke/TIA | 5065 | 2.1 | | Dementia | 2111 | 0.9 |
| | Peripheral Arterial Disease | 2290 | 0.9 | Musculoskeletal conditions | Rheumatoid Arthritis | 1549 | 0.6 |
| | Hypertension | 38346 | 15.6 | | Osteoporosis | 232 | 0.1 |
| Respiratory conditions | Asthma | 16607 | 6.7 | Lifestyle | Obesity | 19641 | 8 |
| | COPD | 6964 | 2.8 | | Diabetes | 14947 | 6.1 |

Source: NHS Digital

People with a learning Disability

It is well documented that people with a learning disability experience poorer health and wellbeing outcomes than the general population and that premature deaths among this group are unacceptably high. It is therefore important to improve the way people with learning disabilities are identified so that services can better respond to their needs.

Population statistics for people with a learning disability is not routinely collected unless they are health or social care service users. Therefore many of the statistics reported here are estimates.

Children and Young people

In Tameside there are currently approximately 4,897 school aged children with a special educational need. This could be related to a learning and/or a health or physical disability. Of these children around 2% have a statement of special educational needs or Health and Care Plan (EHC).¹² There are approximately 1,429 children in Tameside with moderate, severe and profound learning disabilities and around 304 children with Autism.¹³

Adults

Estimates of adults aged 18 years to 64 years show that for Tameside there are around 3,259 people with a learning disability, of these approximately 1,332(41%) are Autistic, 930 have a mild learning disability(30%), 742 (23%) have a moderate learning disability, 195(6%) have a severe learning disability and around 60(2%) have challenging behaviour.¹⁴

In addition to this there are 1,191 adults registered with a GP as having a learning disability in Tameside & Glossop.

In addition to estimates of adults with a learning disability there are currently (2018) 597 adults being supported by adult social services in Tameside, this includes supported with Routes to Work (RTW), Of these 68 have Asperger's Syndrome / High Functioning Autism or Asperger's Syndrome / High Functioning Autism.

Older people (over 65 years)

There are approximately 827 older people in Tameside with a learning disability.¹⁵ 114 (14%) are estimated to be moderate to severe with around 372 (45%) having Autism.

People with Physical and sensory disabilities

It is estimated that nearly 14,000 adults (18-64 years) in Tameside have a moderate or serious physical disability,¹⁶ with around 47% requiring help with personal care. Around 874 people have severe visual or hearing disabilities and approximately 13,331 of residents have some hearing loss.

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

¹³ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/learning-disabilities/data#page/0/gid/1938132702/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/102/are/E08000008/iid/200/age/1/sex/4>

¹⁴ <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

¹⁵ <http://www.poppi.org.uk/>

¹⁶ <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

For people aged 65 years and over, approximately 21,874 people have a limiting long term condition. 48% of these have a limiting long term condition that limits their day-to-day activities a little and 52% where it that limits their day-to-day activities a lot. 4,449 (20%) of older residents in Tameside have a moderate to severe visual impairment and around 2,857(13%) have severe hearing loss. It is estimated that around 6,874 older residents have mobility issues.

People with Mental Health conditions and Dementia

Certain population subgroups are at higher risk of mental health problems because of greater exposure and vulnerability to unfavourable social, economic, and environmental circumstances,¹⁷ for example black and minority ethnic communities, homeless people, survivors of violence and abuse, LGBT community and people living with disabilities. Mental health problems are strongly linked to health and social inequalities and a person's position in society plays an important part in their mental health, with less advantaged people having greater experience of poor mental health.¹⁸

Children and Young people

It is estimated that 3,124 children aged 5 to16 years have a mental health condition in Tameside. (2015/16) Of these 38% are related to emotional conditions such as anxiety and depression. Around 61% have conduct disorders such as behavioural issues. 17% have hyperkinetic conditions relating to developmental issues. It is also estimated that 3,349 16 to 24 year olds have Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and 3,183 children and young people have an eating disorder.¹⁹ Around 758 (2%) school aged children are supported in school due to social, emotional and mental health needs. (2018)

Adults

In Tameside & Glossop there are 2,160 people registered with a serious mental health condition, 2,539 people who were newly diagnosed with depression in 2017/18 and more than 23,500 people with a history of depression.

It is estimated that approximately 21,649 adults aged 18 to 64 years in Tameside have a common mental health condition such as anxiety or depression. Nearly 10,000 adults are estimated to have two or more mental health conditions.²⁰

¹⁷ <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/our-work/challenging-mental-health-inequalities>

¹⁸ http://www.healthscotland.scot/media/1626/inequalities-briefing-10_mental-health_english_nov_2017.pdf

¹⁹ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/>

²⁰ <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

Older people

There are no estimates available of the number of older people with common mental health conditions. But we do know that depression affects one in 5 older people living in the community and 2 in 5 living in care homes.²¹ What we also know is that approximately 15,000 people aged 65 years and over lives alone in Tameside & Glossop and those who are lonely have a higher risk of developing dementia and depression.²²

The number of people aged 65 years and over with dementia in Tameside & Glossop is approximately 2,111 (QOF; 2017/18), however the expected prevalence is around 2,529, 16% higher than the reported prevalence. It is also estimated that around 58 people each year are diagnosed with early onset dementia under the age of 65 years.²³

Carers

It is estimated that around 24,059 people in Tameside and around 4,000 people in Glossop have caring responsibilities for someone. Around 7% of carers are children and young people and 27% aged 65 years and over. Around 22% of carers provide more than 50 hours of unpaid care each week.

One in four carers cares for someone with a mental health condition and around 11% cares for someone with dementia. Nearly 1 in 8 workers in Tameside and Glossop is a carer and one in five carers will give up their work to care full time.

²¹ NHS England. Adult Improving Access to Psychological Therapies programme

²² 4.Faculty of Public Health, Mental Health Foundation. Better Mental Health for All: A Public Health Approach to Mental Health Improvement (2016) ↵ ↵2 ↵3 ↵4

²³ <http://www.pansi.org.uk/index.php?pageNo=402&PHPSESSID=cj5feg08ss21c3n2t6rsc01ic7&sc=1&loc=8373&np=1>