

Older People Service Users Equalities Profile

2012/13

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1 Executive summary

As of 30th September 2012 there were 1296 older people (aged 65 and over) residing in care homes or receiving a personal budget 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:

- As expected service users that are more likely to be residing in care homes are those in the older (85+) age groups
- 71% of older people service users are female
- A higher proportion of BME older people are living at home and receiving care at home, compared to White service users
- BME service users also more likely to be receiving direct payments compared to White service users; while a higher proportion of White service users are receiving home care.

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

2 Older people in care homes or receiving care at home

As expected and in accordance with our policy of keeping more people at home in the community there are a higher proportion of service users living at home compared to those living in care homes

| Type of service | Care homes | Care at home |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Number of service users | 397 (31%) | 899 (69%) |

3. Age group

85% of service users are aged over 75 with nearly a third age over 90.

Chart 1. Service users by age group

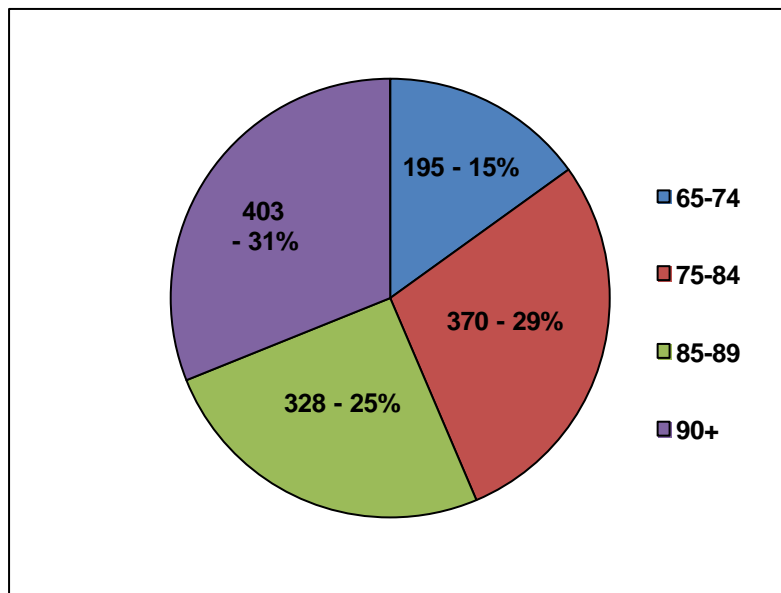


Chart 1. Service users by age group

| Age group | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85-89 | 90+ |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of service users | 195 (15%) | 370 (29%) | 328 (25%) | 403 (31%) |

3.1. Age group by type of service

As expected, there are higher proportions of people in the oldest age groups residing in care homes.

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

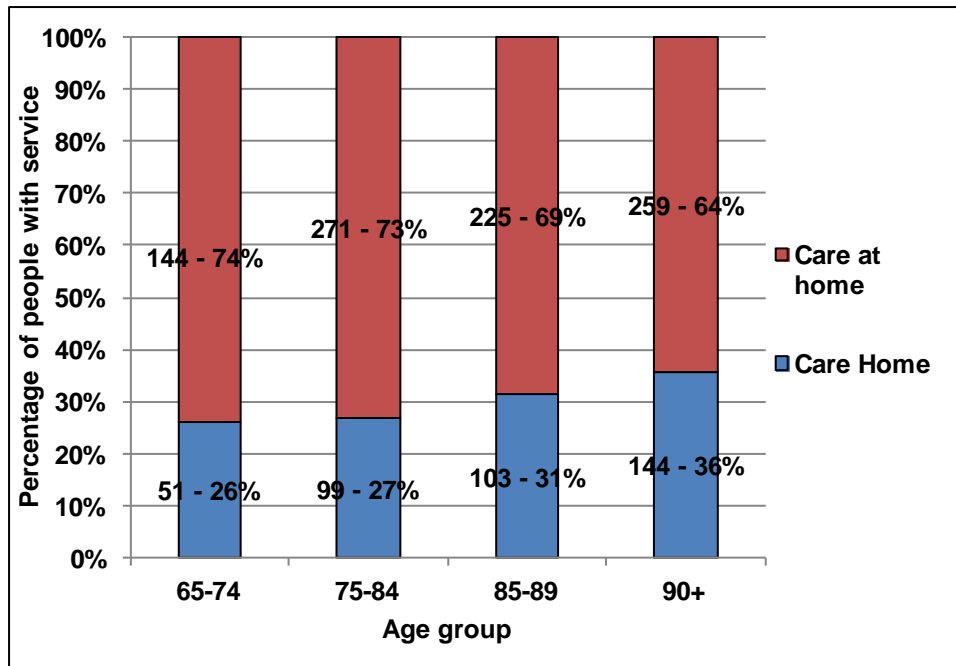


Table 2. Service users by age group and type of service

| Type of service | Age group | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85-89 | 90+ |
| Care at home | 144 (74%) | 271 (73%) | 225 (69%) | 259 (64%) |
| Care homes | 51 (26%) | 99 (27%) | 103 (31%) | 144 (36%) |

4. Gender

71% (914) of service users are female and 29% (382) are male. In comparison, the Richmond 65+ population is 57% female and 43% male but in the 75+ population, the % of females is 61% and when looking at the 90+ population it is 73%.

Chart 3. Service users by gender

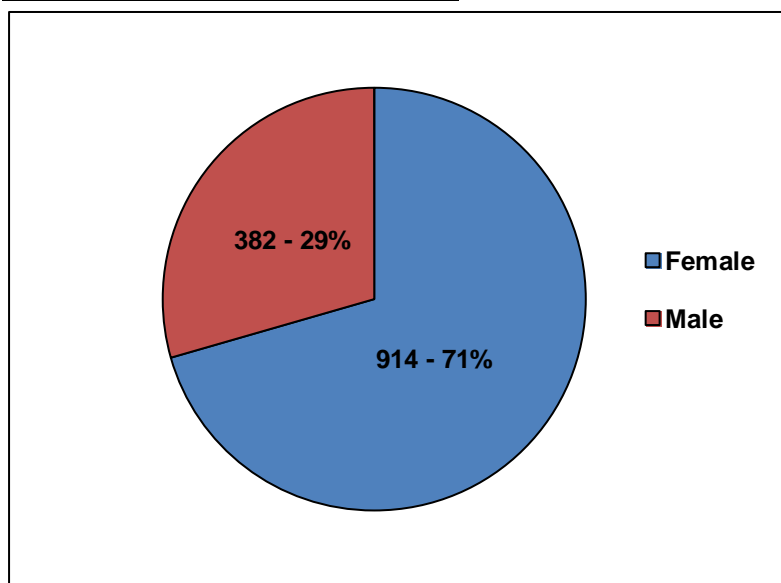


Table 3. Service users by gender

| Gender | Male | Female |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of service users | 382 (29%) | 914 (71%) |

4.1. Gender by type of service

Similar proportions of males and females are residing in care homes and receiving care at home.

Chart 3. Service users by gender

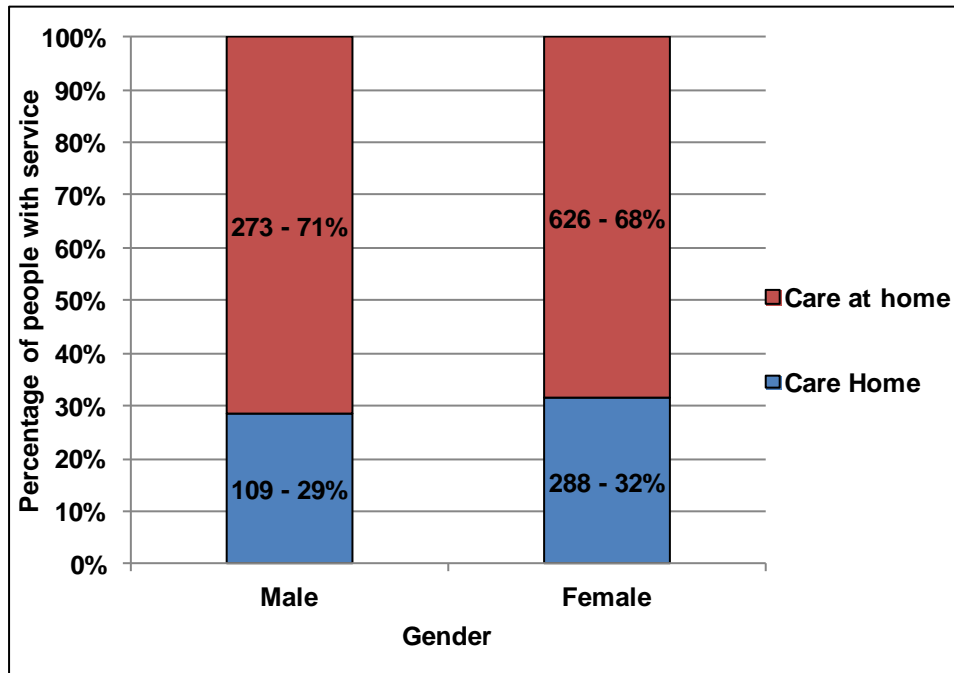


Table 3. Service users by gender

| Gender | Type of service | |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Care Home | Care at home |
| Male | 109 (29%) | 273 (71%) |
| Female | 288 (32%) | 626 (68%) |

5. Ethnicity

95% (1215) of service users are White and 5% (70) are from BME ethnic backgrounds¹.

Chart 5. Service users by ethnicity

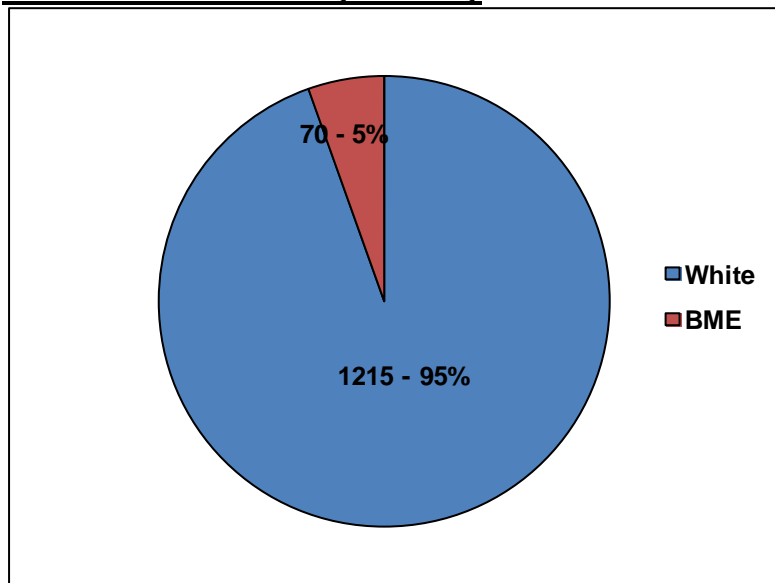


Table 5. Service users by ethnicity

| Ethnicity | White | BME |
|----------------------|------------|---------|
| No. of service users | 1215 (95%) | 70 (5%) |

5.1. Ethnicity by type of service

A higher proportion of the BME older people are living at home and receiving care at home (79%, 55 service users), compared with white service users (69%, 835).

¹ Ethnicity was not known for 14 service users.

Chart 6. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

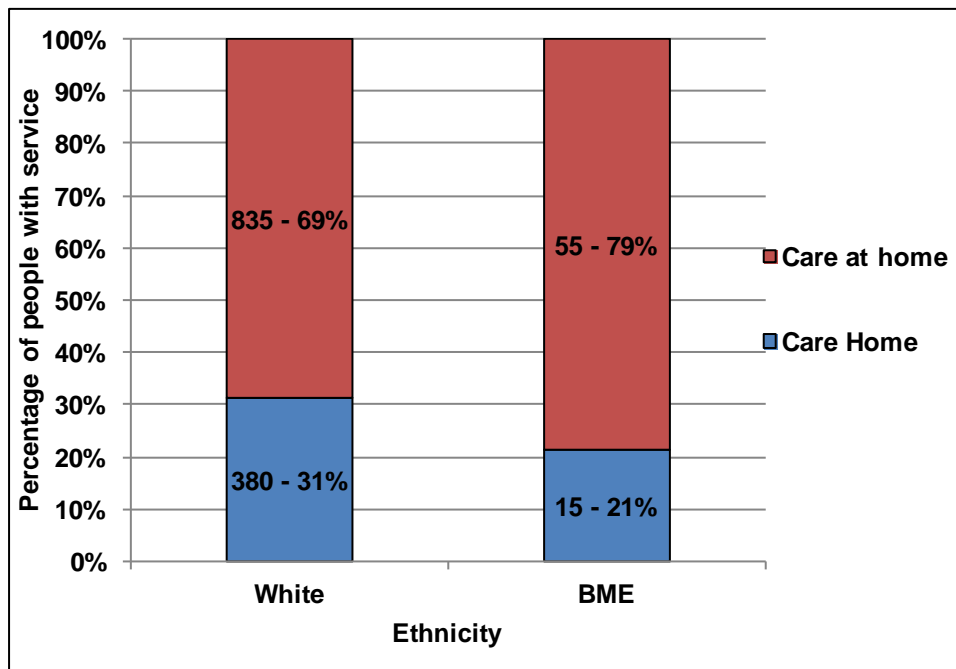


Table 6. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

| Ethnicity | Care Home | Care at home |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| White | 380 (31%) | 835 (69%) |
| BME | 15 (21%) | 55 (79%) |

6. Religion

Religion is recorded for 717 (55%) of service users, and of these 81% (579) are Christian, 13% have no religion, and 6% (46) are of other non-Christian religions

Chart 7. Service users by religion

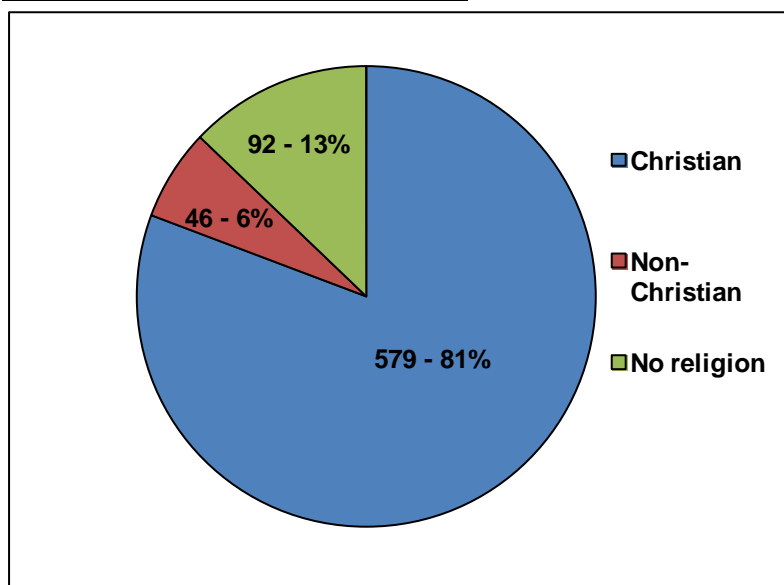


Table 7. Service users by religion

| Religion | Christian | Non-Christian | No religion |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| No. of service users | 579 (81%) | 46 (6%) | 92 (13%) |

7. Sexual orientation

- Sexual orientation is recorded for 709 (55%) of the service users and not recorded or recorded as 'prefer not to say' for 587 (45%)
- The 709 service users for whom sexual orientation is recorded are all Heterosexual

8. Older People receiving services at home

There are 662 older people living at home and receiving care at home. Care at home includes day care, home care, direct payments and other community services².

Older people - service users receiving care at home - by service³

| Type of service | Day care | Home care | Direct payments | Other Com. Services |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|
| No. of service users | 99 (15%) | 473 (71%) | 138 (21%) | 12 (2%) |

8.1 Age group

83% of service users are aged 75 and over, and 28% over 90. In comparison, the Richmond 65+ population as a whole is made up of a higher proportion of 65 - 74 year olds - 51%, while 49% are aged 75 and over and only 6% aged 90+⁴.

² Care at home 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.

³ Service users can receive more than one care at home/ universal service, therefore the percentages total more than 100%.

⁴ Source: ONS Census 2011.

Chart 8. Service users by age group

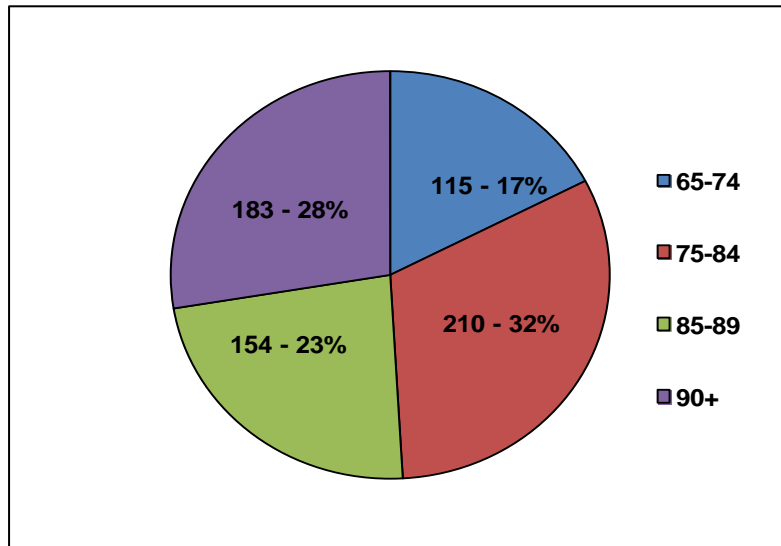


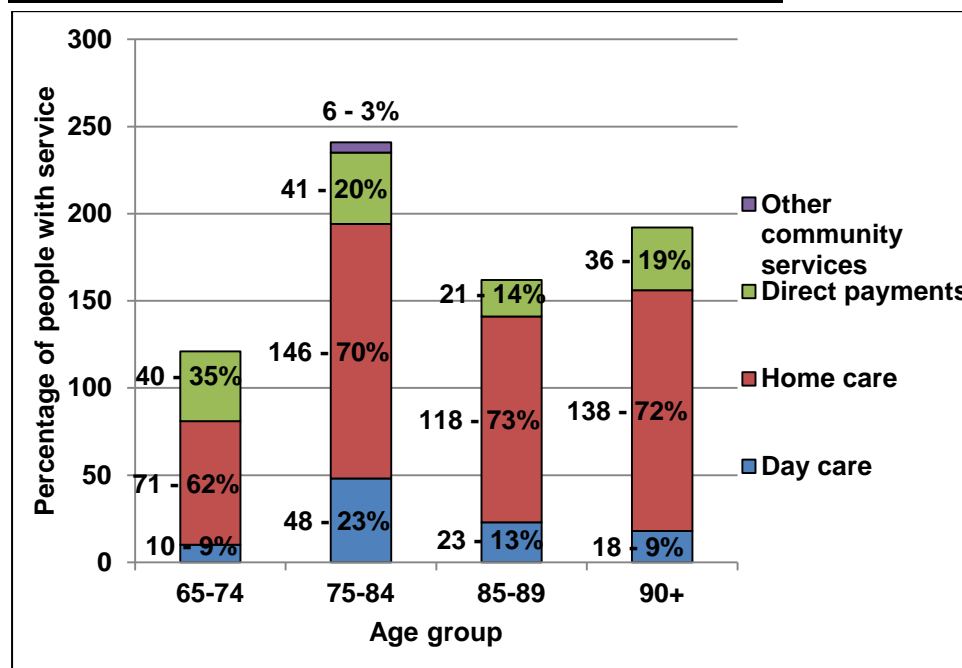
Table 8. Service users by age group

| Age group | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85-89 | 90+ |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| No of service users | 115 (17%) | 210 (32%) | 154 (23%) | 183 (28%) |

3.1.1 Age group by type of service

As Chart/Table 9 show, home care is most common among the older age groups, while direct payments are most common among the youngest (65-74) age group.

Chart 9. Service users by age group and type of service⁵



⁵ This graph shows numbers only and not percentages, as services can receive more than one care at home/ universal service the percentages total more than 100%,

Table 9. Service users by age group and type of service³

| Type of service | Age group | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85-89 | 90+ |
| Day care | 10 (9%) | 48 (23%) | 23 (14%) | 18 (9%) |
| Home care | 71 (62%) | 146 (70%) | 118 (73%) | 138 (72%) |
| Direct payments | 40 (35%) | 41 (20%) | 21 (13%) | 36 (19%) |
| Other Community | 0 (0%) | 6 (3%) | -* | -* |

3.2 Gender

69% (455) of the older people service users are female and 31% (207) are male. In comparison, the Richmond 65 + population as a whole is 57% female and 43% male. However, when looking at the 75+ population, the proportion of females is 61% and when looking at the 90+ population it is 73%.

Chart 10. Service users by gender

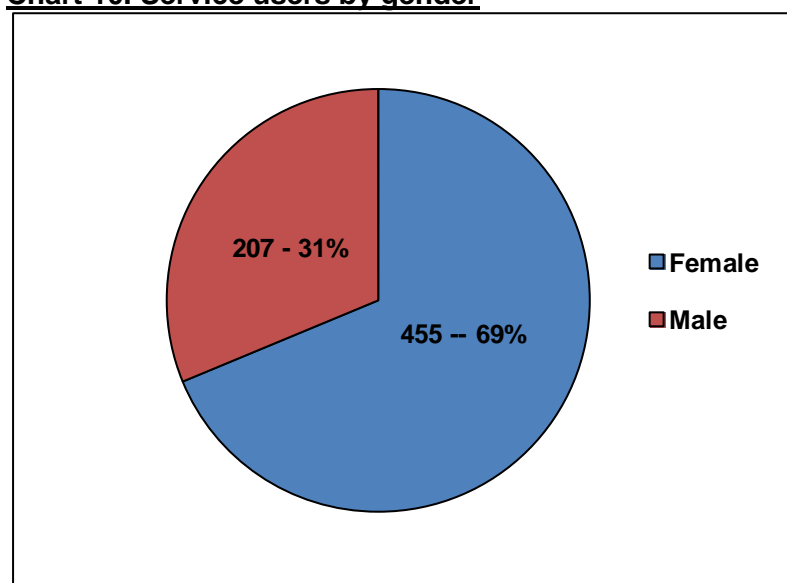


Table 10. Service users by gender

| Gender | Male | Female |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. of service users | 207 (31%) | 455 (69%) |

* Numbers less than 5 have been suppressed so individuals are not identifiable.

3.2.1 Gender by type of service

As Chart/Table 11 show, similar proportions of males and females are receiving home care, day care and direct payments.

Chart 11. Service users by gender and type of service

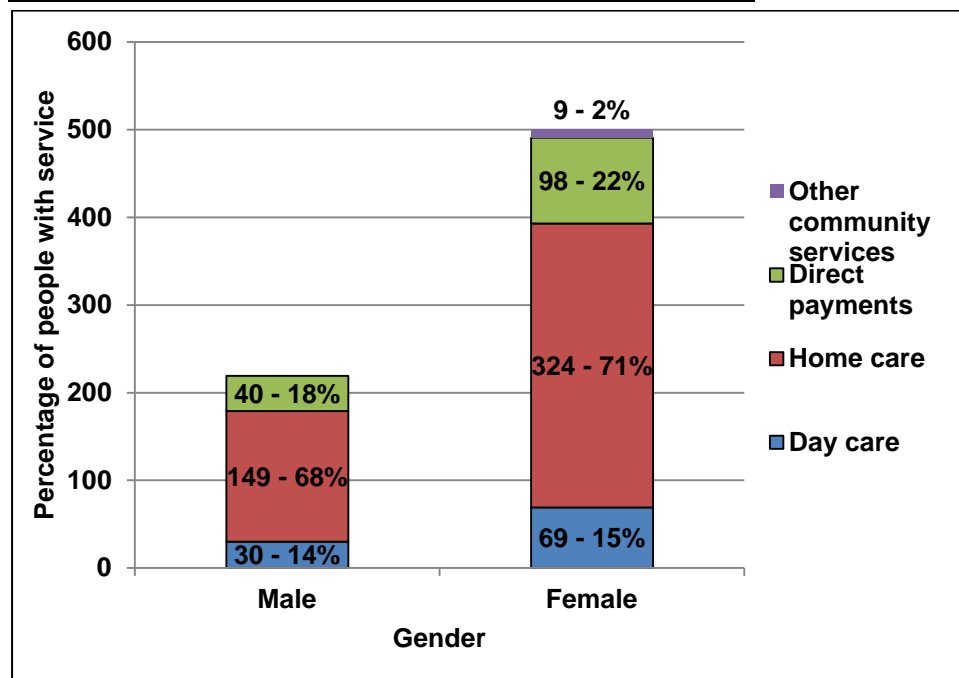


Table 11. Service users by gender and type of service⁷

| Gender | Type of service | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Day care | Home care | Direct payments | Other Care at home |
| Male | 30 (14%) | 149 (68%) | 40 (18%) | -* |
| Female | 69 (15%) | 324 (71%) | 98 (22%) | 9 (2%) |

3.3 Ethnicity

Ethnicity is recorded for 99% (656) of the service users and not recorded for 1% (6 service users). As Chart/Table 12 show, 93% of the service users are White and 7% are BME.

Chart 12. Service users by ethnicity

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

* Numbers less than 5 have been suppressed so individuals are not identifiable.

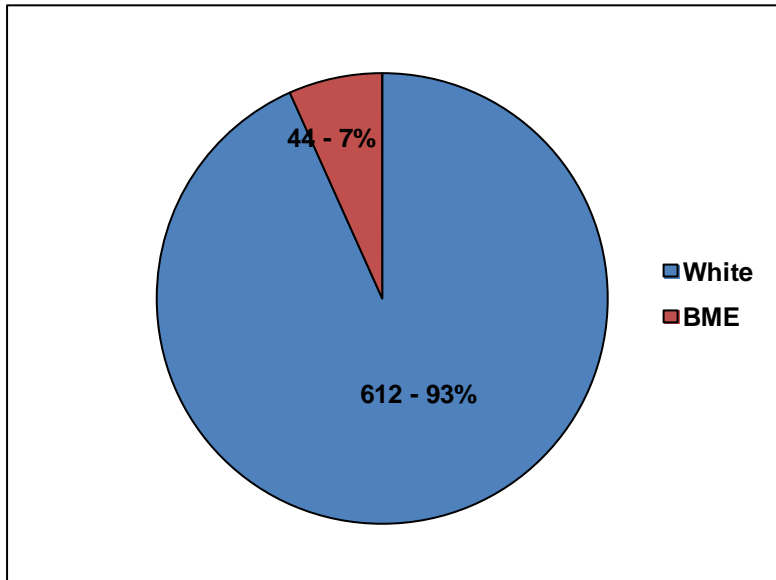


Table 12. Service users by ethnicity

| Ethnicity | White | BME |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Number of service users | 612 (93%) | 44 (7%) |

3.3.1 Ethnicity by type of service

As Chart/Table 13 show, a higher proportion of BME service users are receiving direct payments; 45% (21), compared to 19% (117) of White service users. A higher proportion of White service users are receiving home care; 74% (452) compared to 35% (16) of BME service users.

Chart 13. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

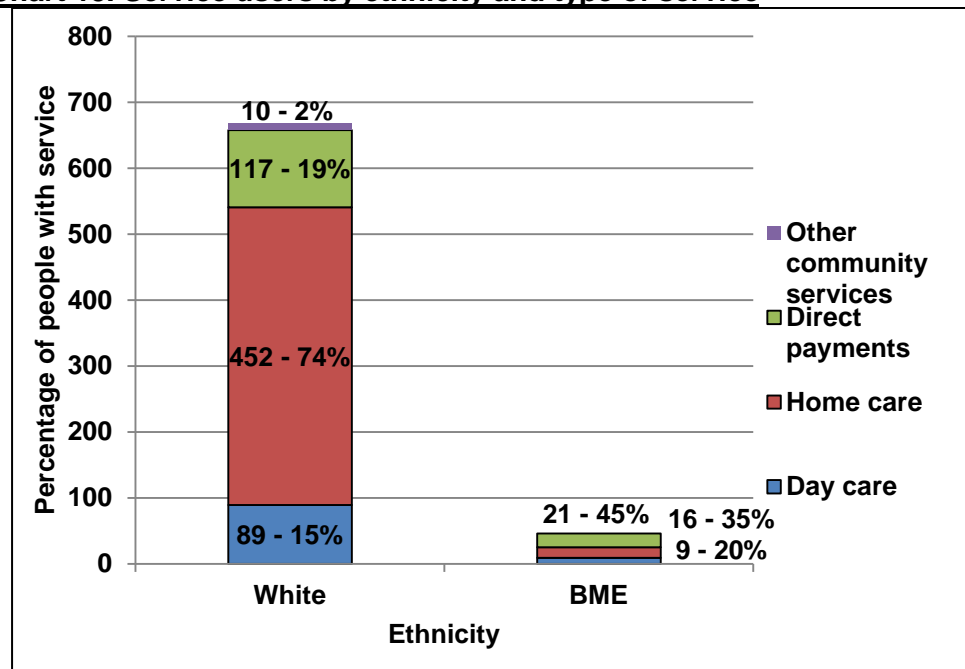


Table 13. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

| Ethnicity | Type of service | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Day care | Home care | Direct payments | Other Care at home |
| White | 89 (15%) | 452 (74%) | 117 (19%) | 10 (2%) |
| BME | 9 (20%) | 16 (35%) | 21 (45%) | -* |

3.5 Religion

- Religion is not recorded for 42% (280) of the older people receiving community or universal services
- As Chart/Table 14 show, of the 382 service users for whom religion is recorded, the majority - 79% (303) are Christian
- 17% (50) of the service users define themselves as having no religion, and 10% (29) are of other non-Christian religions

Chart 14. Service users by religion

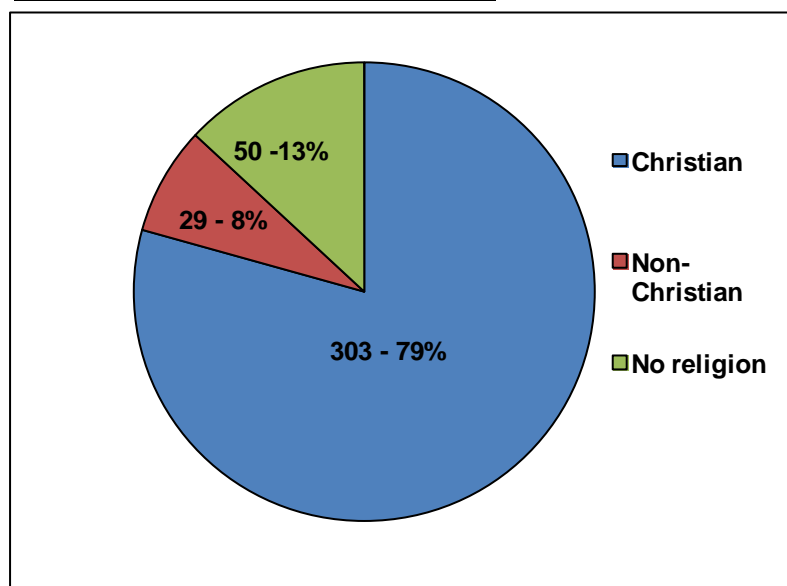


Table 14. Service users by religion

| Religion | Christian | Non-Christian | No religion |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Number of service users | 303 (79%) | 29 (8%) | 50 (13%) |

* Numbers less than 5 have been suppressed so individuals are not identifiable.

3.6 Sexual orientation

- Sexual orientation is not recorded or recorded as 'prefer not to say' for 37% (226) of the older people receiving care at home
- The 436 (71%) 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.

9. Older People – Universal services

There are 349 older people living at home and receiving universal services. Universal services are services that have been provided outside of our eligibility criteria. These include meals, equipment and adaptations, sensory services and telecare.

The most common universal services received by older people are sensory services (43%, 149 service users), meals (42%, 148 service users) and reablement (9%, 32 people).

As this information is a snapshot at 30th September 2012 and it only reflects the number of people who get an 'ongoing' service and therefore, the number of people who received equipment or telecare is likely to be low. .

Older people - service users receiving universal services - by service⁹

| Type of service | Meals | Equipment/ adaptations | Sensory services | Telecare | Reablement |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|----------|------------|
| Number of service users | 148 (42%) | 9 (3%) | 149 (43%) | 52 (15%) | 32 (9%) |

9.1. Age group

Age group is recorded for 100% of older people and is shown in Chart/ Table 15 below. As for the older people in care homes and receiving care at home, the majority of older people receiving universal services are also in the oldest age groups: 86% (301) are aged 75 and over, and 32% (111) are over 90.

As previously noted, the Richmond 65+ population as a whole is made up of a higher proportion of 65 - 74 year olds - 51%, while 49% are aged 75 and over and only 6% aged 90+¹⁰.

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

¹⁰ Source: ONS Census 2011.

Chart 15. Service users by age group

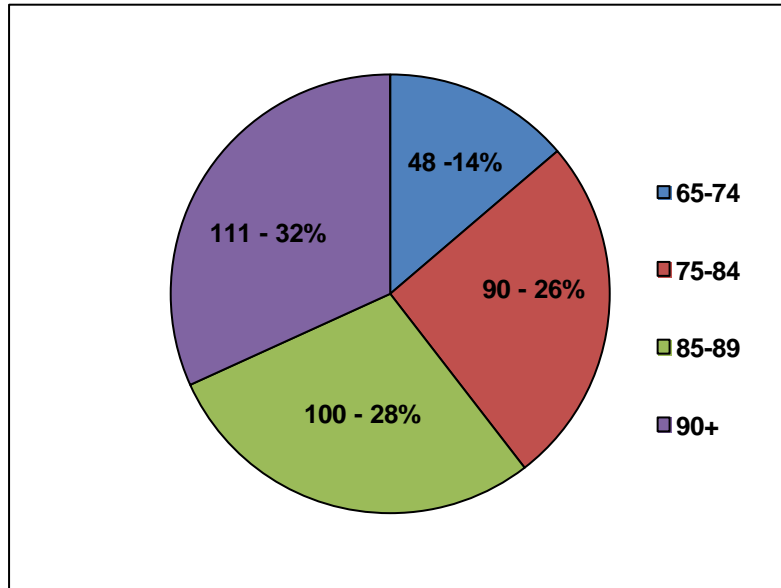


Table 15. Service users by age group

| Age group | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85-89 | 90+ |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of service users | 48 (14%) | 90 (26%) | 100 (28%) | 111 (32%) |

9.1.1. Age group by type of service

As Chart/Table 16 shows, sensory services are most common in the oldest (90+) age group, while equipment/adaptations are most common among the youngest 65-74 age group.

Chart 16. Service users by age group and type of service ¹¹

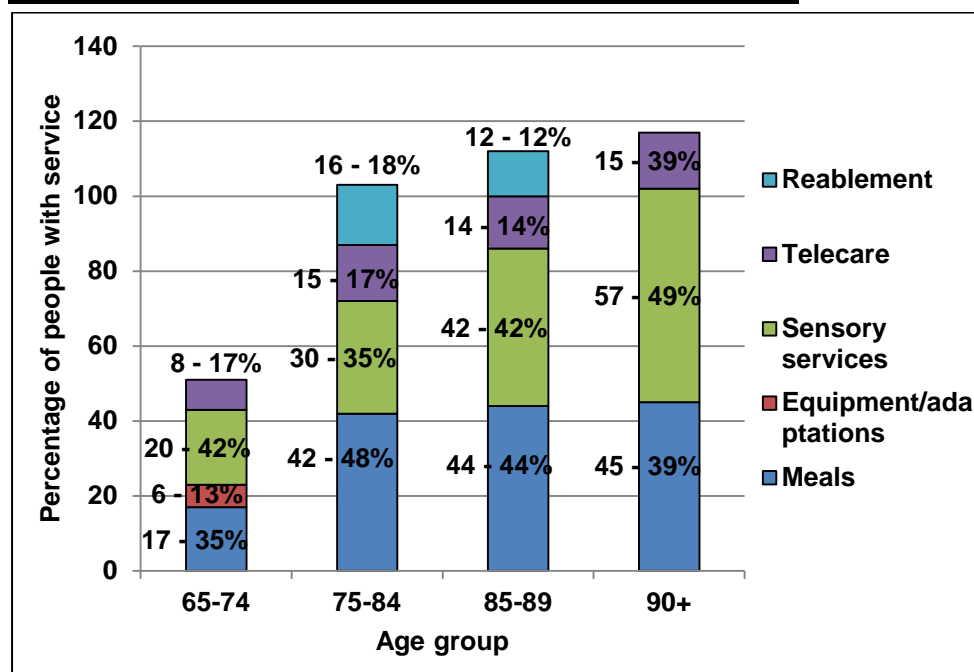


Table 16. Service users by age group and type of service ^{12 13}

| Type of service | Age group | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85-89 | 90+ |
| Meals | 17 (35%) | 42 (48%) | 44 (44%) | 45 (39%) |
| Equipment/adaptations | 6 (13%) | -* | 0 | -* |
| Sensory services | 20 (42%) | 30 (35%) | 42 (42%) | 57 (49%) |
| Telecare | 8 (17%) | 15 (17%) | 14 (14%) | 15 (12%) |
| Reablement | -* | 16 (18%) | 12 (12%) | -* |

9.2. Gender

Gender is recorded for 100% of the service users. As Chart/Table 17 show, 71% (249) of the older people service users are female and 29% (100) are male.

In comparison, the Richmond 65 + population as a whole is 57% female and 43% male. However, when looking at the 75+ population, the proportion of females is 61% and when looking at the 90+ population it is 73%.

¹¹ This graph shows numbers only and not percentages, as services can receive more than one community/universal service the percentages total more than 100%,

¹² Service users can receive more than one community/universal service therefore the percentages total more than 100%,

* Numbers less than 5 have been suppressed so individuals are not identifiable.

Chart 17. Service users by gender

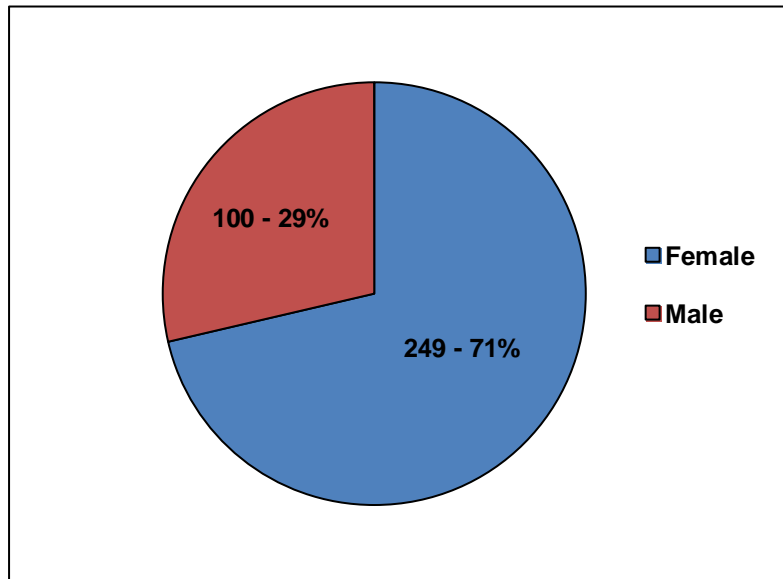


Table 17. Service users by gender

| Gender | Male | Female |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of service users | 100 (29%) | 249 (71%) |

9.2.1. Gender by type of service

As Chart/Table 18 show, a slightly higher proportion of females are receiving sensory services compared to males, while a slightly higher proportion of males are receiving telecare.

Chart 18. Service users by gender and type of service

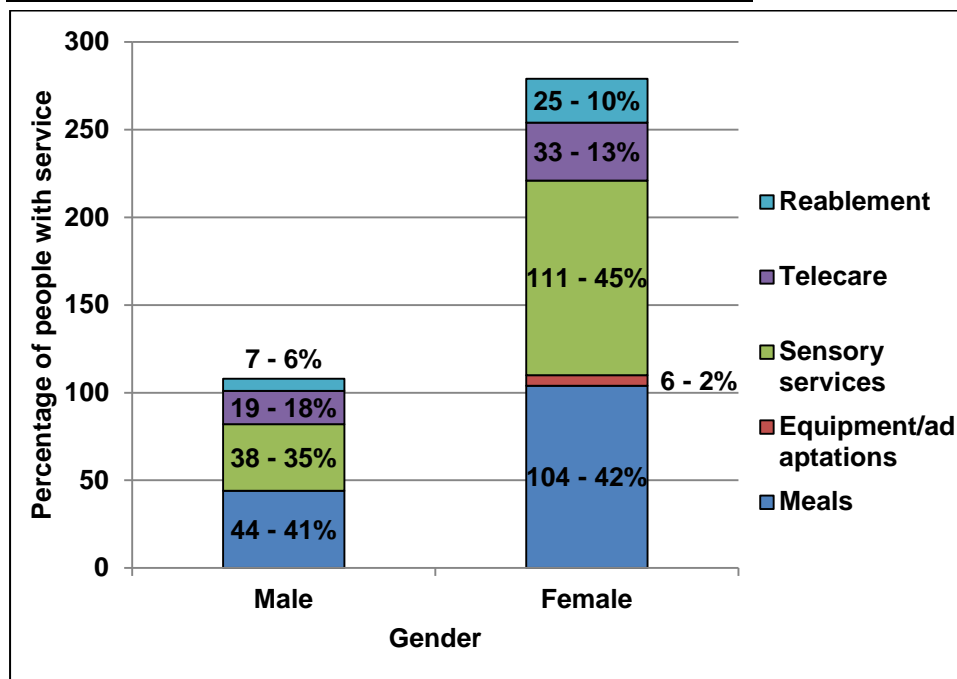


Table 18. Service users by gender and type of service¹⁴

| Gender | Type of service | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------|------------|
| | Meals | Equipment/adaptations | Sensory services | Telecare | Reablement |
| Male | 44 (41%) | -* | 38 (35%) | 19 (18%) | 7 (6%) |
| Female | 104 (42%) | 6 (2%) | 111 (45%) | 33 (13%) | 25 (10%) |

9.3. Ethnicity

Ethnicity is recorded for 99% (345) of the service users and not recorded for 1% (4 service users). As Chart/Table 19 show, 95% (328) of service users are White and 5% (17) are BME,

¹⁴ Service users can receive more than one community/universal service therefore the percentages total more than 100%.

* Numbers less than 5 have been suppressed so individuals are not identifiable.

Chart 19. Service users by ethnicity

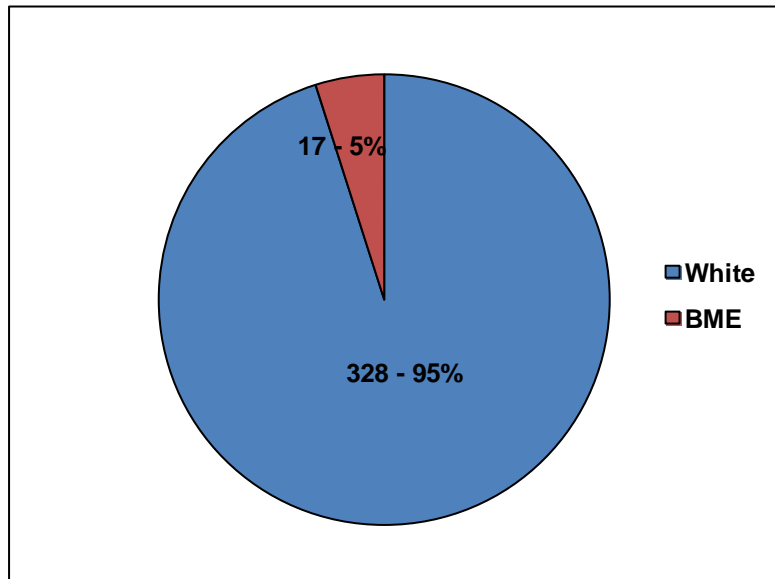


Table 19. Service users by ethnicity

| Ethnicity | White | BME |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Number of service users | 328 (95%) | 17 (5%) |

3.3.1 Ethnicity by type of service

As Chart/Table 20 show, the majority of White service users are receiving meals and sensory services, while the majority of BME service users are receiving sensory services and telecare.

Chart 20. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

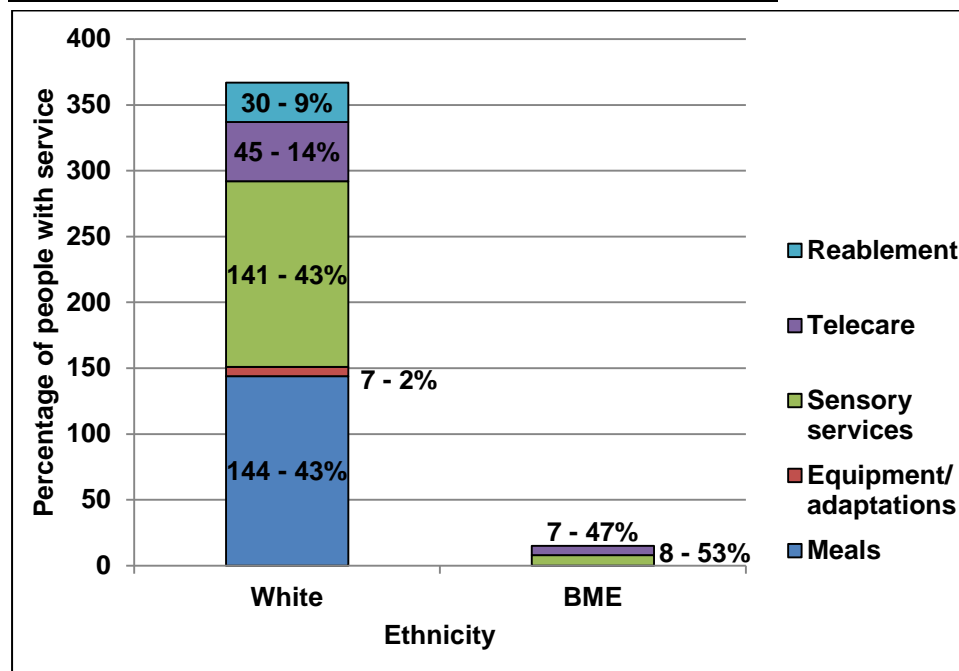


Table 20. Service users by ethnicity and type of service

| Ethnicity | Type of service | | | | Reablement |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------|------------|
| | Meals | Equipment/adaptations | Sensory services | Telecare | |
| White | 144 (43%) | 7 (2%) | 141 (43%) | 45 (14%) | 30 (9%) |
| BME | -* | -* | 8 (53%) | 7 (47%) | 0 |

4.4 Religion

- Religion is not recorded for 43% (149) of the older people receiving universal services
- As Chart/Table 21 show, of the 200 service users for whom religion is recorded, the majority - 80% (161) are Christian
- 13% (25) of the service users define themselves as having no religion, and 7% (14) are of other non-Christian religions

Chart 21. Service users by religion

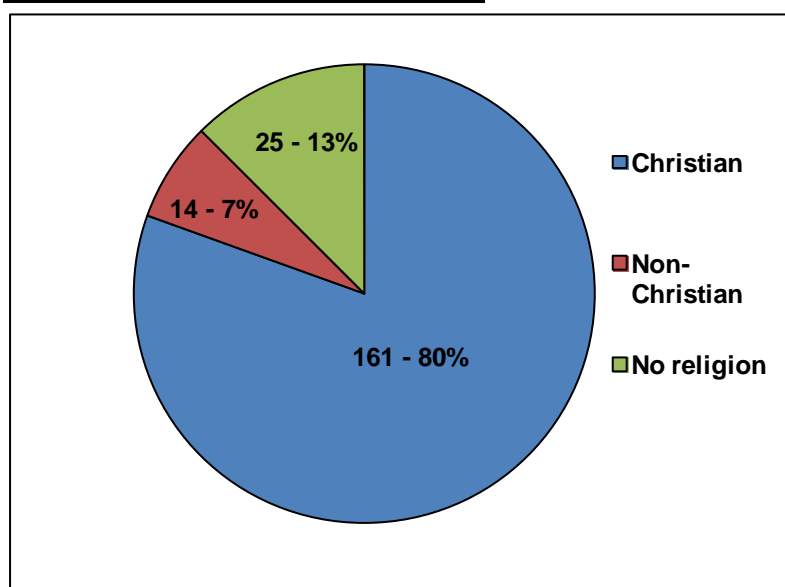


Table 21. Service users by religion

| Religion | Christian | Non-Christian | No religion |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Number of service users | 161 (80%) | 14 (7%) | 25 (13%) |

* Numbers less than 5 have been suppressed so individuals are not identifiable.

4.5 Sexual orientation

- Sexual orientation is not recorded or recorded as 'prefer not to say' for 71% (249) of the older people receiving universal services
- The 100 (29%) 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.