

SHARED LIVES Data Sheet

Fig. 1. Permanent Shared Lives placements in Sutton have been fairly steady for the last few years, a pattern that is replicated in London as a whole. Nationally, the numbers of placements have been steadily increasing over recent years to just over 4,000 (compared to around 200,000 people in permanent residential and nursing placements).

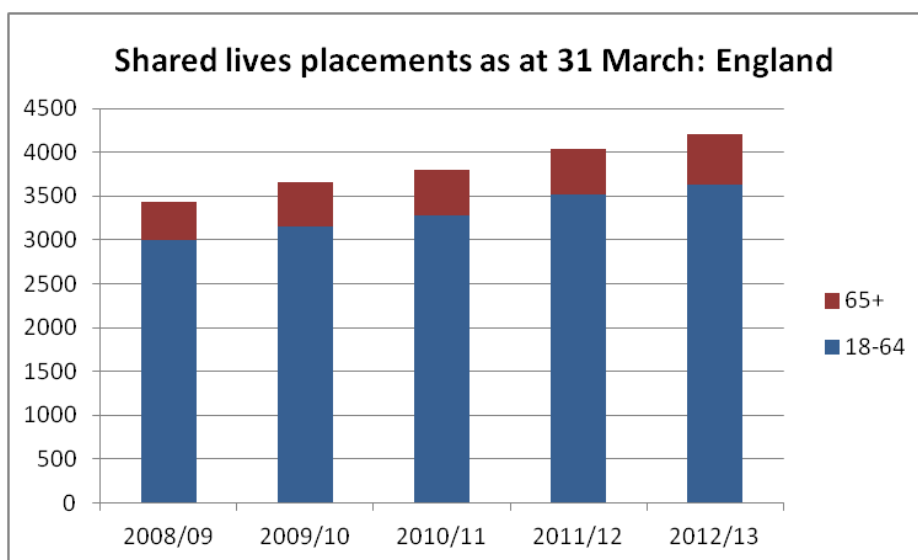
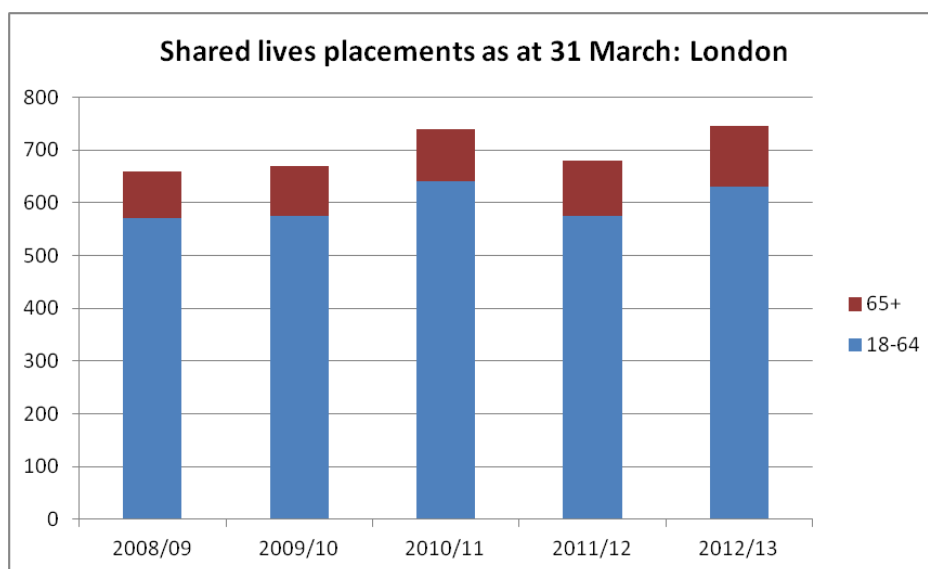


Fig. 2: Shared Lives Demand Estimates Total per user group, per year to 2020

User Group		2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	Source
Elderly and frail	65-74	14,900	15,700	16,300	16,500	16,700	The Office for National Statistics predicts that the population of older people in Sutton will increase by around 3,500 by 2020 from around 28,600 to 32,100
	75-84	9,600	9,700	9,700	9,900	10,400	
	85+	4,100	4,400	4,500	4,700	5,000	
Elderly with Dementia		2,100				2,400	Based on those ONS population projections, the Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI) (http://www.poppi.org.uk/) estimate that the numbers of people over the age of 65 with Dementia will increase from 2,100 to 2,400 between now and 2020 (a 15% rise).
Mental health needs	18-64	19,600	20,200	20,700	21,400	21,900	PANSI project an increase of 2,100 in people aged 18-64 with Common mental disorders (CMDs). These are mental conditions that cause marked emotional distress and interfere with daily function, but do not usually affect insight or cognition.
Long term disability	85+	3,230	3,470	3,550	3,710	3,940	Population projections would imply that there will be 1,750 more older people with a long-term disability in Sutton by 2020 (a 13% increase).
	75-84	5,310	5,370	5,370	5,480	5,750	
	65-74	4,970	5,240	5,440	5,510	5,570	
Learning disabilities	18-64	660	680	700	730	750	Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) (http://www.pansi.org.uk/) provide estimates of the health conditions of people aged 18-64 based on population projections from the ONS. PANSI estimate that there will be an Increase of around 90 people with LD in Sutton by 2020.
Physical disabilities (18-64)	Moderate	9,200	9,400	9,700	10,100	10,400	There is also projected to be an increase of around 400 people with a serious physical disability and 1,200 people with a moderate physical disability.
	Serious	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,050	
Young people/transition							
TOTAL							

Fig. 3: The Office for National Statistics predicts that the population of older people in Sutton will increase by around 3,500 by 2020 from around 28,600 to 32,100.

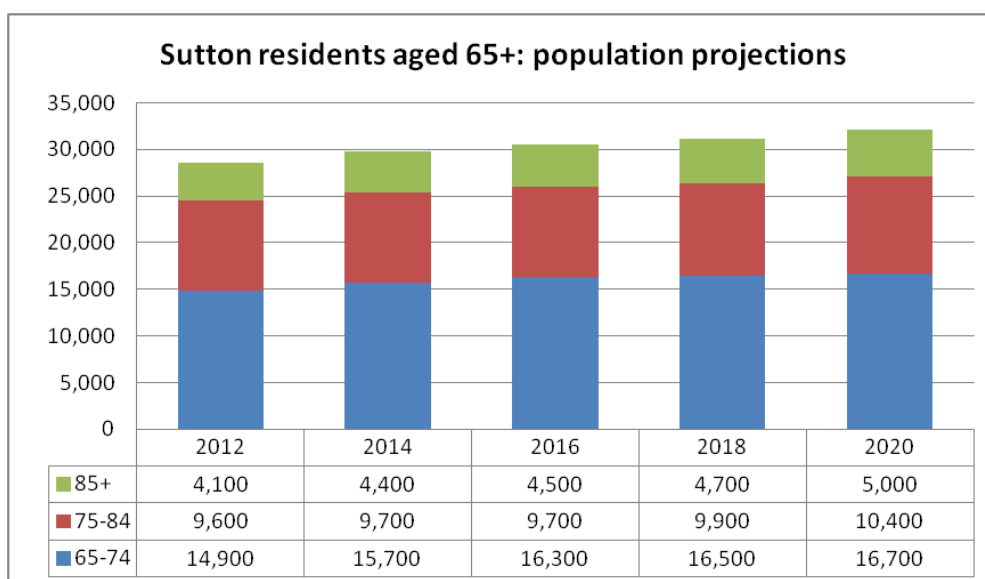


Fig. 4: % of the 65years+ population who have a long term disability in 2011.

In the Census 2011, people were asked whether their day to day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months (including problems relating to old age). The table below shows the % of Sutton residents over the age of 65 who answered 'yes' to that question.

Age group	% with a long term disability
65-74	33.4%
75-84	55.3%
85+	78.8%

Applying those percentages to the population projections would imply that there will be 1,750 more older people with a long-term disability in Sutton by 2020 (a 13% increase), see Fig.5. below.

Fig. 5: Estimates of Sutton residents aged 65+ living with a limiting long term disability

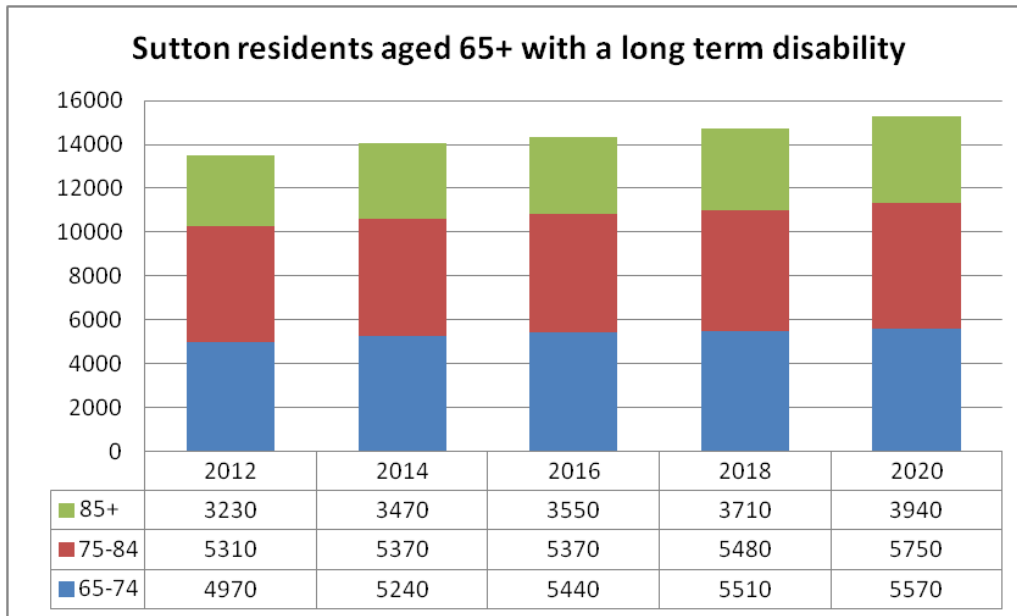


Fig. 6: PANSI estimate that there will be an Increase of around 90 people with LD in Sutton by 2020. (Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) (<http://www.pansi.org.uk/>) provide estimates of the health conditions of people aged 18-64 based on population projections from the ONS).

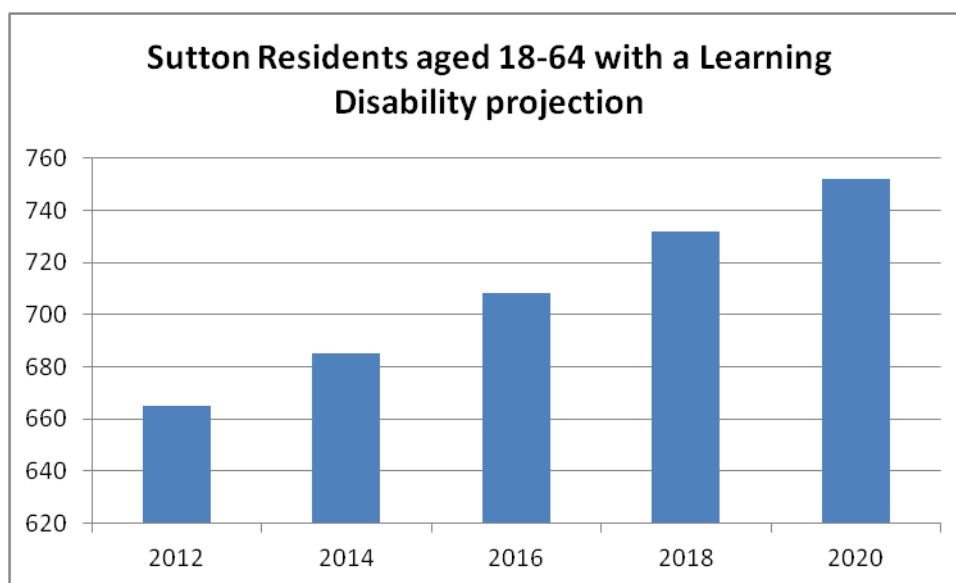


Fig. 7: There is also projected to be an increase of around 400 people with a serious physical disability and 1,200 people with a moderate physical disability.

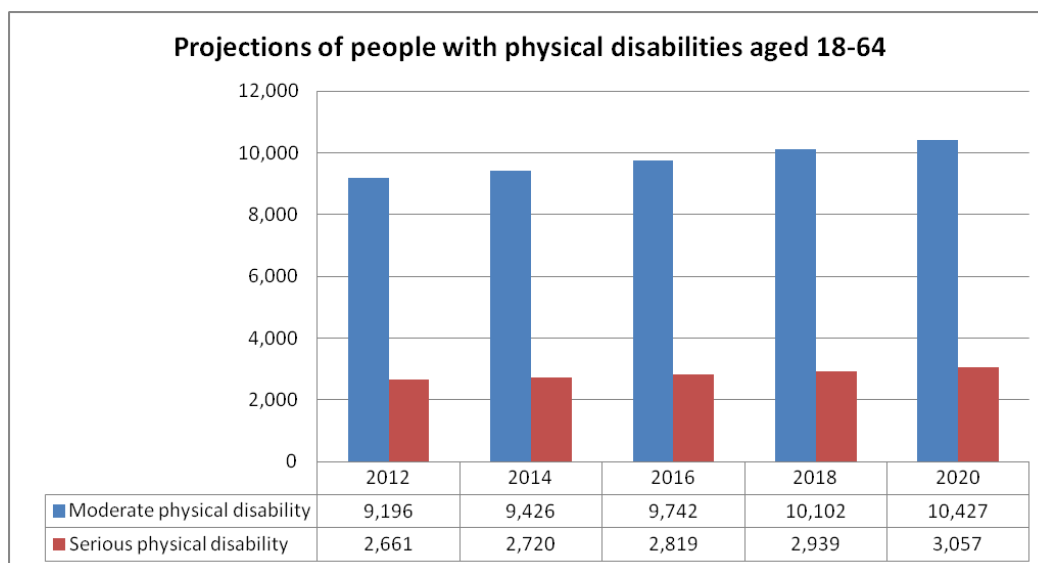


Fig. 8. PANSI project an increase of 2,100 in people aged 18-64 with Common mental disorders (CMDs). These are mental conditions that cause marked emotional distress and interfere with daily function, but do not usually affect insight or cognition. They comprise different types of depression and anxiety, and include obsessive compulsive disorder.

