

Specific housing issues

Interest and relevance

- 2007 CLG guidance includes core output 8: estimate of household groups who have particular housing requirements e.g. families, older people, key workers, black and minority ethnic groups, disabled people, young people, etc.
- 2013 draft housing assessment guidance covers the question “How should the needs for all types of housing be addressed?” This includes
 - Family housing including households with children
 - Housing for older people
 - Households with specific needs: *“There is no one source of information about people with disabilities who require adaptations in the home, either now or in the future. The Census provides information on the number of people with long-term limiting illness and plan makers can access information from the Department of Work and Pensions on the numbers of Disability Living Allowance/Attendance Allowance benefit claimants. Whilst these data can provide a good indication of the number of people with disabilities, not all of the people included within these counts will require adaptations in the home. Applications for Disabled Facilities Grant will provide an indication of levels of expressed need, although this could underestimate total need. If necessary, plan makers can engage with partners to better understand their housing requirements.”*
- This chapter sets out data to outline the available data on housing needs of these groups.
- The only change made in the 2013 update, is addition of maps showing 2011 Census groups, set alongside the previously-published maps which show 2001 Census results. This enables some level of comparisons, and may highlight areas to explore in more depth looking at detailed Census results as they become available.

Future monitoring

- In future SHMA development we plan to bring the JSNA and SHMA data together where possible, to map out existing provision for these groups as a basis for future provision plans. This will build on and develop the model and mapping used for Extra Care Housing, as set out in section 15.2.3

SHMA contents

1	Introduction and background
2	Defining our market area
3	Economic and demographic context
4	Dwelling profile
5	Property purchase
6	Private renting
7	Social housing for rent
8	Intermediate tenures
9	Homelessness
10	Incomes and affordability
11	Plans and land availability
12	Forecasts for homes of all tenures
13	Identifying affordable housing need
14	Size and type of homes

15 Specific housing issues

15.1	Introduction.....	3
15.2	Facts and figures.....	4
15.2.1	Population by age group	4
15.2.2	Children and young people	7
15.2.3	Older people	12
15.2.4	Physical and sensory impairment.....	22
15.2.5	Adults with learning disabilities	27
15.2.6	Ethnicity	34
15.2.7	Migrant workers	40
15.2.8	Gypsies and Travellers	46
15.3	Analysis	49
15.4	Background information.....	53
15.4.1	Links and references	53
15.4.2	Definitions of terms	55
15.4.3	Data issues	56
15.4.4	CLG guidance on specific household requirements, 2007	57
15.4.5	Children and young people: JSNA district profiles	58
15.4.6	Summary of current demography of migrant workers	59
15.4.7	Some housing issues for local black and minority ethnic communities	60

Please visit <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/shma/shma-current-version> to read other SHMA 2013 chapters

Section 15.1 Introduction

15 Specific housing issues

15.1 Introduction

- This chapter includes specific sectors and attributes of our population, including age structure, disability, migration and Gypsy and Traveller demography. More general economic and demographic context is included in Chapter 3, and projections in Chapter 12.
- The chapter is provided in response to Chapter 6 of the 2007 CLG SHMA guidance. The CLG guidance provides the following examples of groups which may demonstrate specific housing requirements, including “families, older people, black and minority ethnic groups, disabled people, young people etc”.
- This chapter covers these groups and others for whom housing may be a specific issue. It looks at broad age groups and household types, followed by current and future demography and specific housing issues for:
 - Children and young people
 - Older people
 - Migrant workers
 - Black and minority ethnic households
 - People living with disability
 - People with a learning disability
 - Migrant workers
 - Gypsies and Travellers
- Some data comes from the 2011 Census, recently released but only in outline form. Where possible we have added maps showing Census 2011 results alongside Census 2001, however we await more detailed results before further detail and insight can be gleaned from the 2011 Census.
- Other data comes from Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs), the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) and National Insurance registrations (NINo); all of which are clearly referenced in the text and links provided in Section 15.4.1.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

15.2 Facts and figures

15.2.1 Population by age group

Chapter 3 *Economic and demographic context* and Chapter 12 *Forecasts for homes of all tenures*, set out various data for the seven districts in our housing sub-region.

In this chapter we focus where possible on more detailed demographic context and forecasts for specific household groups, and highlight specific housing issues for them where applicable.

Current population by age group, sub-region

Table 1. Usual resident population by broad age group, Cambridge housing sub-region

	0 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 74	75+	All
Cambridge	16,800	10,200	31,500	46,000	11,800	7,700	123,900
East Cambridgeshire	15,300	4,600	9,000	35,200	13,000	6,700	83,800
Fenland	15,500	5,600	10,900	37,100	16,700	9,200	95,300
Huntingdonshire	30,200	10,300	19,300	71,000	26,900	11,900	169,500
South Cambridgeshire	27,500	8,700	15,200	62,800	22,900	11,600	148,800
Forest Heath	10,400	3,000	10,200	22,900	8,700	4,700	59,700
St Edmundsbury	19,000	6,500	13,700	43,200	18,800	9,700	111,000

Source: 2011 Census: based on table Po4, original data from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/population-and-household-estimates-for-england-and-wales/rft-po4.xls>

Further detail on Cambridgeshire's population and demography is available at <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/populationanddemographics>.

Forecast population by age group, Cambridgeshire

Chapter 12 *Forecasts for homes of all tenures*, includes detail on forecast population. o provides a broad age breakdown of population for each district in Cambridgeshire for 2001 to 2031.

This is a snapshot so some age groups may reach higher numbers in the intervening years; we cannot assume a steady 'trend' year on year change for every age group over the period.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Table 2. **CCRG population forecasts by age, 2010 to 2031, Cambridgeshire**

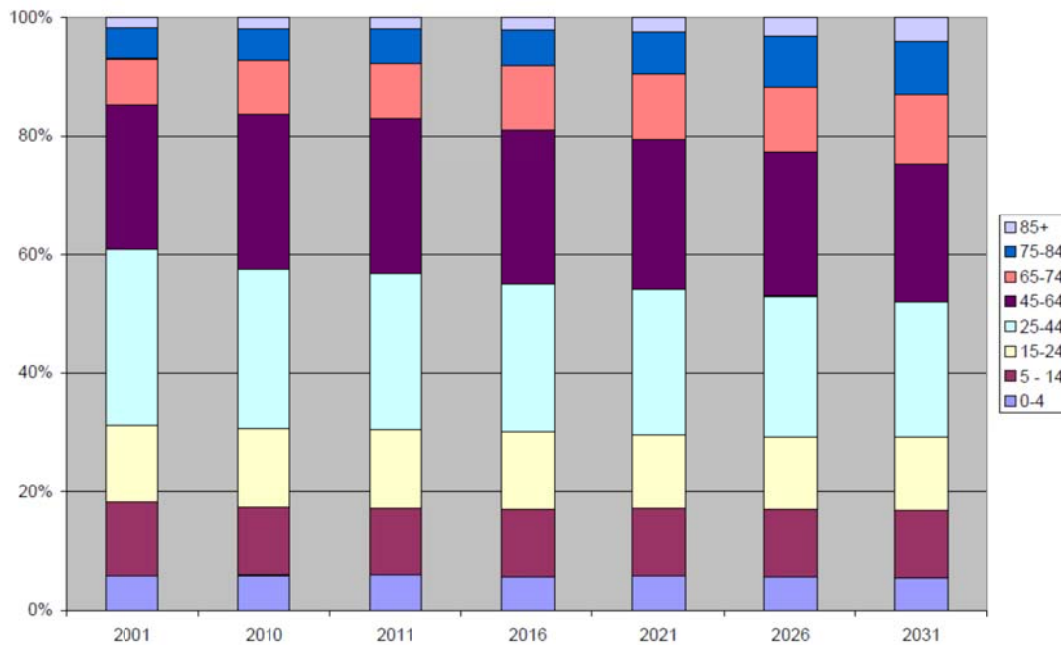
	Year	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Cambridge	2001	5,200	9,900	25,600	34,500	20,400	6,900	5,300	2,200	110,000
	2010	6,600	10,600	27,400	37,400	23,500	7,500	4,800	2,100	119,800
	2011	6,800	10,800	27,500	37,800	24,000	7,700	4,800	2,000	121,300
	2016	7,600	12,900	31,200	42,700	26,000	9,800	5,100	2,100	137,300
	2021	8,700	14,800	30,700	47,500	25,900	11,300	6,300	2,300	147,400
	2026	8,400	16,000	31,600	43,300	26,800	11,900	8,000	2,700	148,600
	2031	7,400	16,600	34,000	38,400	29,100	12,800	9,300	3,500	151,000
East Cambridgeshire	2001	4,200	9,300	7,200	20,900	17,900	6,100	4,000	1,400	70,900
	2010	5,300	9,600	8,700	20,700	22,400	7,500	5,000	1,700	80,900
	2011	5,300	9,700	8,600	20,300	22,800	7,700	5,200	1,800	81,400
	2016	5,200	10,400	8,200	19,400	24,300	9,500	5,900	2,100	85,000
	2021	5,100	10,500	8,600	18,600	25,400	10,100	7,000	2,700	88,000
	2026	5,200	10,500	9,400	19,300	25,000	10,600	8,600	3,400	92,000
	2031	6,000	11,200	10,400	22,900	25,000	12,500	9,300	4,400	101,800
Fenland	2001	4,800	10,700	8,400	22,500	21,300	8,600	5,600	1,900	83,700
	2010	5,200	11,200	10,800	22,600	25,700	9,600	6,700	2,200	94,200
	2011	5,300	11,000	10,900	22,200	26,000	9,900	6,800	2,300	94,700
	2016	5,500	11,600	12,300	21,100	27,500	12,300	6,900	3,100	100,600
	2021	6,000	12,700	12,400	22,500	28,600	13,600	7,800	3,600	107,500
	2026	6,600	13,000	12,400	23,300	28,900	14,300	9,900	4,200	112,900
	2031	6,900	13,500	12,400	24,100	27,800	16,200	10,900	5,100	117,300
Huntingdonshire	2001	10,100	21,800	16,600	48,000	40,200	11,000	7,000	2,300	157,200
	2010	9,500	20,000	19,200	44,100	46,500	15,200	8,000	2,800	165,200
	2011	9,600	19,700	19,300	43,800	47,200	15,900	8,400	2,800	166,600
	2016	9,800	19,400	19,100	43,600	49,100	19,700	10,200	3,300	174,100
	2021	10,300	20,100	17,500	45,100	50,300	20,400	13,200	4,200	181,000
	2026	9,900	20,000	16,300	44,700	48,100	20,700	16,500	5,700	181,800
	2031	9,000	19,700	16,600	41,600	45,700	23,200	17,000	7,800	180,500
South Cambridgeshire	2001	7,800	17,000	13,900	38,300	34,500	10,100	6,600	2,500	130,600
	2010	9,100	18,000	14,900	37,300	40,300	14,300	8,400	2,900	145,200
	2011	9,200	18,100	14,800	36,600	40,600	15,100	11,100	2,900	146,000
	2016	9,000	19,300	14,900	34,500	41,700	19,700	10,600	3,600	153,300
	2021	9,400	20,600	15,900	35,300	43,200	20,900	14,300	4,700	164,300
	2026	10,100	21,300	17,700	38,100	43,300	21,100	18,500	6,400	176,500
	2031	10,900	22,600	19,100	40,600	42,900	23,400	19,600	9,300	188,400
Cambridgeshire total	2001	32,100	68,700	71,700	164,200	134,300	42,700	28,500	10,300	552,400
	2010	35,700	69,400	81,000	162,100	158,400	54,100	32,900	11,700	605,300
	2011	36,200	69,300	81,100	160,700	160,600	56,300	36,300	11,800	610,000
	2016	37,100	73,600	85,700	161,300	168,600	71,000	38,700	14,200	650,300
	2021	39,500	78,700	85,100	169,000	173,400	76,300	48,600	17,500	688,200
	2026	40,200	80,800	87,400	168,700	172,100	78,600	61,500	22,400	711,800
	2031	40,200	83,600	92,500	167,600	170,500	88,100	66,100	30,100	739,000
Cambridgeshire percentage	2001	6%	12%	13%	30%	24%	8%	5%	2%	100%
	2010	6%	11%	13%	27%	26%	9%	5%	2%	100%
	2011	6%	11%	13%	26%	26%	9%	6%	2%	100%
	2016	6%	11%	13%	25%	26%	11%	6%	2%	100%
	2021	6%	11%	12%	25%	25%	11%	7%	3%	100%
	2026	6%	11%	12%	24%	24%	11%	9%	3%	100%
	2031	5%	11%	13%	23%	23%	12%	9%	4%	100%

Source: LGSS Research, Performance & Business Intelligence November 2011

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Based on the projections in Table 1 and shown in Fig 1 we can see that the age groups forecast to show the biggest increase overall are older people.

Fig 1 Change in proportion by age group, Cambridgeshire, 2001 to 2031



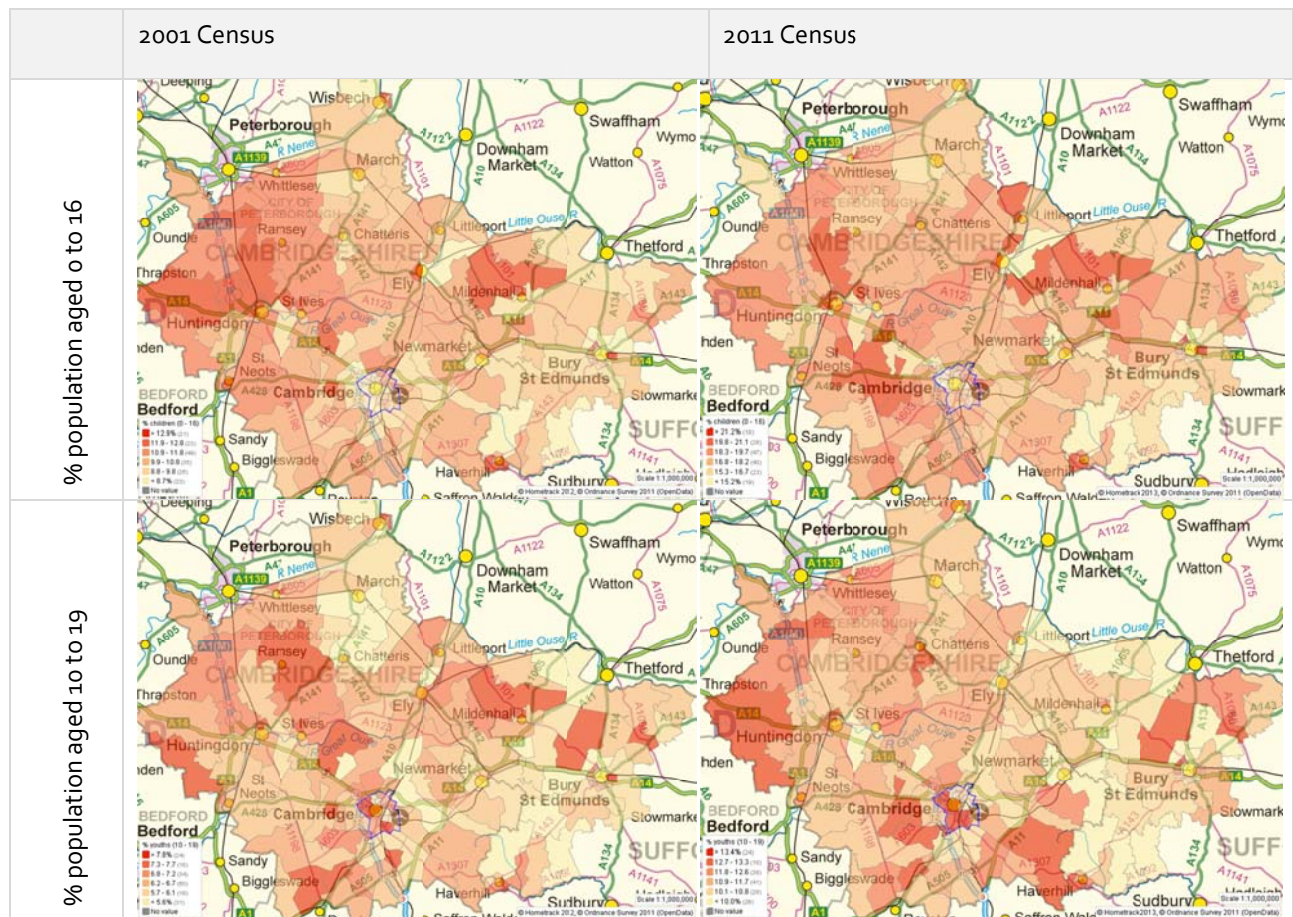
Source; LGSS Research, Performance & Business Intelligence November 2011

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

15.2.2 Children and young people

Demography: Children and young people

Map 1 % population of younger age groups, comparing Census 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011, via Hometrack

Table 3. Usual resident population of younger age groups, Cambridge housing sub-region

	0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	All ages
Cambridge	6,700	5,100	5,000	10,200	18,100	123,900
East Cambridgeshire	5,500	5,000	4,800	4,600	4,100	83,800
Fenland	5,200	4,800	5,500	5,600	5,300	95,300
Huntingdonshire	10,100	9,700	10,400	10,300	9,500	169,500
South Cambridgeshire	9,300	9,100	9,100	8,700	7,100	148,800
Forest Heath	4,100	3,200	3,100	3,000	4,700	59,700
St Edmundsbury	6,700	6,000	6,300	6,500	6,500	111,000
Cambridge sub-region	47,600	42,900	44,200	48,900	55,300	792,000
% of sub-region population	6%	5%	6%	6%	7%	100%

Source: 2011 Census: based on table Po4, original data from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/population-and-household-estimates-for-england-and-wales/rft-po4.xls>

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Table 4. **District populations aged 0 to 25 from GP registrations, Cambridgeshire**

	0-4	5-10	11-15	16-19	0-19	% distribution 0-19	20-25	0-25
Cambridge ¹	6,313	6,138	5,134	9,157	26,742	18.7%	22,692	49,434
East Cambridgeshire	4,806	5,401	4,694	3,638	18,539	13.0%	5,405	23,944
Fenland	5,106	6,249	5,834	4,533	21,722	15.2%	6,629	28,351
Huntingdonshire	9,369	11,681	10,531	8,278	39,859	27.9%	10,983	50,842
South Cambridgeshire	8,957	10,614	9,169	7,031	35,771	25.1%	8,694	44,465
Cambridgeshire	34,551	40,083	35,362	32,637	142,633	100%	54,403	197,036

Source: Exeter GP Registration System, October 2009 download

Child Poverty in Cambridgeshire

The income deprivation affecting children index (known as IDACI) shows the percentage of children under 16 who are living in families in receipt of Income Support and Job Seekers Allowance or in families in receipt of benefits.

Of the 25 Cambridgeshire wards in the top most deprived quintile, 15 are in Fenland, six in Cambridge, two in South Cambridgeshire, one in East Cambridgeshire and one in Huntingdonshire. To access a map setting out deprivation ratings across Cambridgeshire, please visit

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/cambsatlas/deprivation>.

Key demography for children and young people

- The 2010 [Children and Young People JSNA](#) shows that overall, Cambridgeshire is a relatively prosperous county and in general, Cambridgeshire children have above average health, educational attainment and life chances.
- However this does not present the picture for the whole county. There are pockets where deprivation levels equal or exceed the national average, most particularly in parts of Wisbech, Huntingdon and Cambridge. Children living in these areas are exposed to multiple social deprivations which adversely affect health, educational attainment and life chances. Even in more prosperous areas, individual families may live in deprivation, with their children more at risk of poorer outcomes.
- The population is becoming increasingly diverse and the sparsely settled landscapes of rural Cambridgeshire present problems of isolation and distance, restricting choice and opportunity for many.

¹ Please note: the number of young people in Cambridge is affected by (inflated by) students in higher education.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Future demography: Children and young people, Cambridgeshire

Table 5. **Population projections for children and young people aged 0-19, Cambridgeshire**

	Forecast				2008-2021	
	2008	2011	2016	2021	% Difference	Change
Cambridge	25,000	26,800	31,100	35,600	42.4%	10,600
East Cambridgeshire	19,100	18,600	18,200	17,700	-7.3%	-1,400
Fenland	22,100	22,000	21,500	21,700	-1.8%	-400
Huntingdonshire	39,900	38,900	36,100	34,300	-14.0%	-5,600
South Cambridgeshire	34,600	34,000	36,900	39,800	15.0%	5,200
Cambridgeshire	140,800	140,300	143,700	149,100	5.9%	8,300

Source: CCC Research group Mid-2008 district level population forecasts (edited)

Between 2008 and 2021:

- The population of children and young people in Cambridgeshire aged between 0-19 years is expected to grow by approximately 6%, but this will not spread evenly across the county.
- Some districts will see a decrease. Huntingdonshire (which currently has the largest population) is expected to experience a decrease of nearly 5,500 citizens while East Cambridgeshire and Fenland will see a fall of around 1,500 and 500 respectively. By contrast, child population is expected to rise in Cambridge by around 10,500 and South Cambridgeshire may increase by 5,000.
- Numbers of primary aged children of 5-9 years old are expected to increase across the county by 3,100 or 9%. The growth is expected in the south of the county, particularly Cambridge. Numbers are expected to fall in Huntingdonshire and East Cambridgeshire.
- Across the county numbers of children aged 10-14 are expected to remain broadly similar over the next 13 years, with patterns varying between districts. Growth is anticipated in the south of the county, with increases of 2,500 in Cambridge and 1,500 in South Cambridgeshire. However numbers are expected to fall in Huntingdonshire and Fenland.
- An increase of almost 3% is forecast for Cambridgeshire's population aged 15-19 years old. Much of this growth is forecast in the south, with an increase of 2,000 in Cambridge and around 1,000 in South Cambridgeshire. Huntingdonshire is expected to experience a loss of approximately 2,000 while East Cambridgeshire and Fenland are expected to experience minimal change.

Table 6. **Forecast number of births 2008 – 2021, Cambridgeshire**

	Forecast				2008-2021	
	2008	2011	2016	2021	% Difference	Change
Cambridge	1,400	1,500	1,800	1,900	35.7%	500
East Cambridgeshire	1,000	900	800	800	- 20%	- 200
Fenland	1,000	900	900	1,000	0%	0
Huntingdonshire	1,900	1,800	1,800	1,800	- 5.3%	- 100
South Cambridgeshire	1,800	1,500	1,700	1,900	5.6%	100
Cambridgeshire	7,200	6,700	7,000	7,300	1.4%	100

Source: CCC Research group Mid-2008 district level population forecasts

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Changes in the birth rate will impact on the numbers of the pre-school population aged between 0 and 4, which is expected to grow across Cambridgeshire by almost 7.5% to approximately 37,000 by 2021 based on figures in Table 6.

Wards with significant anticipated growth of pre-school numbers include Castle, Cherry Hinton and Trumpington in Cambridge, and Teversham and the Wilbrahams in South Cambridgeshire. There are expected to be 400 children aged 0-4 years in Northstowe by 2016. (For a map showing ward names, please visit the Cambridgeshire Atlas "Ward Profiles" at <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Profiles/WardProfiles/atlas.html>). The changes in housing growth and the speed at which new development takes place will have an impact on population change.

Children, young people and housing issues

"Breaking the Cycle" - a strategy for tackling child and family poverty and economic disadvantage in Cambridgeshire, 2011 – 2014, produced by Cambridgeshire Children's Trust, was published in 2011 and is available here: <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/CMSWebsite/committee-document.aspx/partnerships/shadow-health-wellbeing-board/2012-06-18/Reports/4525/120618-3-Appendix.pdf>

The strategy sets out facts about

- Child poverty in Cambridgeshire
- Living in poverty in Cambridgeshire
- What is poverty?
- The cost of child poverty
- Child poverty and the economy
- The backdrop to action
- Where we are now
- What we are doing already
- Drivers, effects and actions
- Cambridgeshire's Child Poverty Champions Group
- Monitoring Our Progress
- Objectives, actions, outcomes and measures of success.

The Strategy's objectives are:

1. We will improve the educational attainment of children in receipt of free school meals (FSM) so that young people leave education with improved qualification levels and are better prepared for the workplace.
2. We will improve the early identification of workless and vulnerable families with young children, and make sure we intervene effectively so that they can access the services that they need, and their children are better equipped for school.
3. We will reduce barriers to work for families.
4. We will develop clear pathways to employment and progression for workless and low-income parents in poverty.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

5. We will work with Partners to match schools and skills provision with local business needs and employment opportunities, so that the workforce – particularly the excluded and low attainers – have the skills to compete in the labour market.
6. We will develop and keep under review community travel solutions for families in poverty in rural areas.
7. We will improve the way that we deliver our services so that they are more targeted for families vulnerable to poverty, including improved outreach work across the cycle.
8. We will empower communities to develop and deliver their own support mechanisms for local families.
9. We will develop and implement a multi-agency Financial Inclusion Strategy across Partners, with clearly defined accountability and responsibilities.
10. We will measure and monitor the impact of welfare benefit changes on families, including providing support mechanisms to mitigate negative impacts.
11. We will build the financial capability of children, young people and vulnerable families.

Actions to empower communities to develop and deliver their own support mechanisms for local families include:

- Ensure that families are aware of the benefits that they are entitled to.
- Ensure that families gain access to debt and financial management advice.
- Improve access to affordable credit for families on low income.

Actions to develop and implement a multi-agency Financial Inclusion Strategy across Partners, with clearly defined accountability and responsibilities include:

- Ensure that strategic managers and operational staff are aware of the potential impact of welfare benefit changes.
- Improve partnership working between District Councils, social housing providers, and the County Council, to monitor the impact of benefit changes on families.
- Use emerging knowledge to plan service provision, and identify the resources we will need to act.

Measures of success for these two objectives (8 and 9) are:

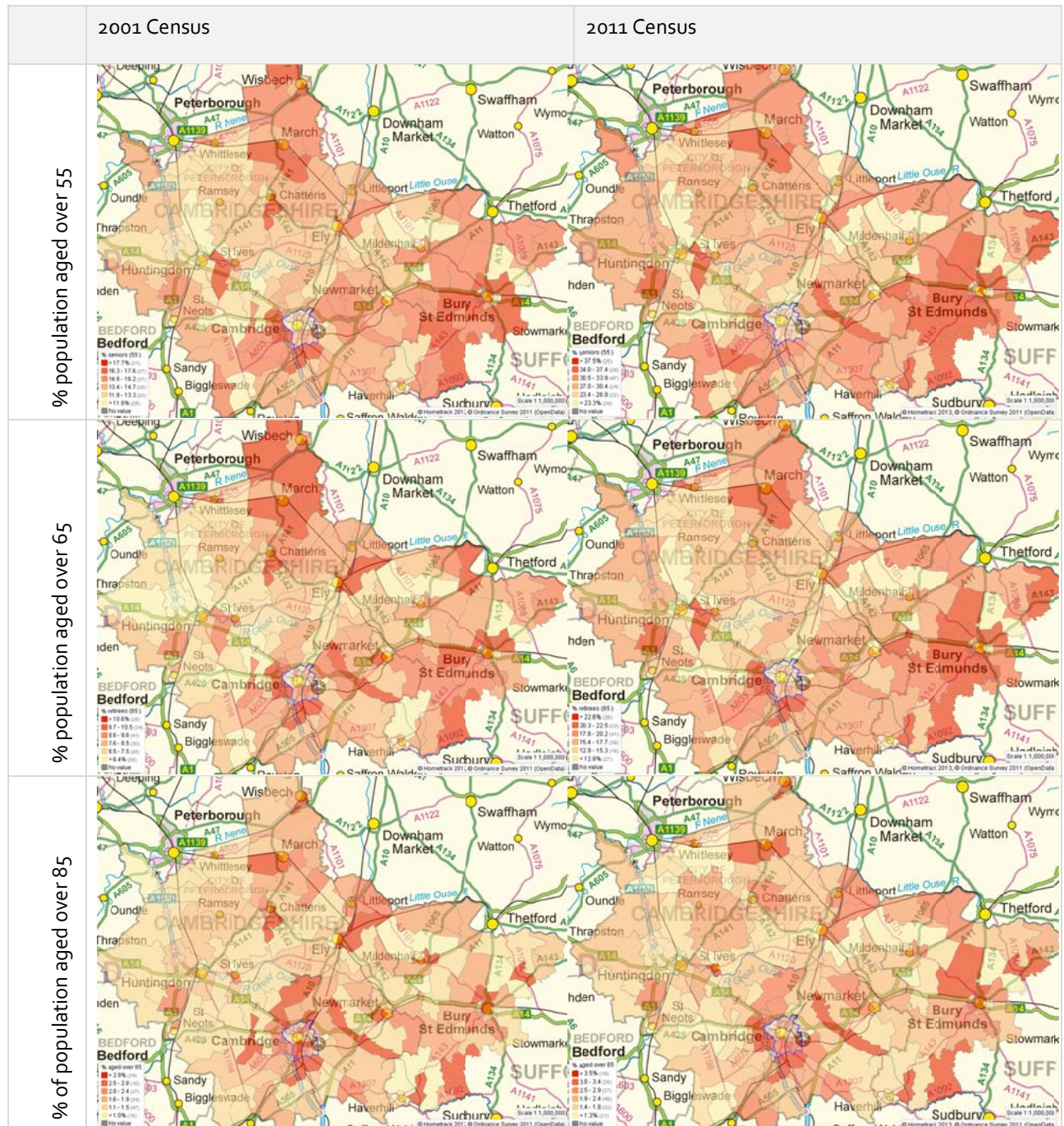
- A multi-agency Financial Inclusion Strategy is in place.
- Surveying families about access to benefits, debt, financial management support and affordable credit.
- Monitoring the number of parents, children and young people reporting improved levels of financial confidence.
- Surveying front-line staff about their confidence in providing financial capability advice.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

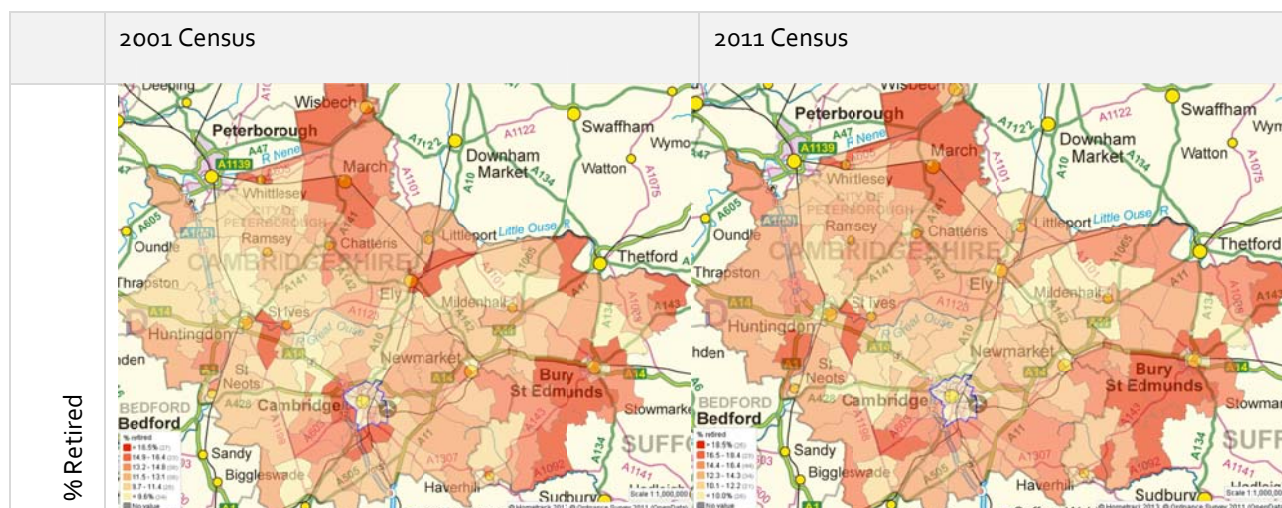
15.2.3 Older people

Current demography for older people

Map 2 Percentage of the population who are older people or retired, comparing 2001 and 2011 Census



Section 15.2 Facts and figures



Source: Census 2001 and 2011, via Hometrack

Table 7. Usually resident population, age groups over 55, Cambridge housing sub-region

	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90+	All ages
Cambridge	5,400	5,000	3,800	3,000	2,700	2,300	1,700	1,000	123,900
East Cambridgeshire	4,900	5,500	4,200	3,300	2,700	2,100	1,200	700	83,800
Fenland	6,100	6,600	5,500	4,600	3,800	2,900	1,700	800	95,300
Huntingdonshire	10,300	11,400	8,900	6,600	4,900	3,600	2,200	1,200	169,500
South Cambridgeshire	8,900	9,800	7,500	5,600	4,600	3,600	2,200	1,200	148,800
Forest Heath	3,100	3,600	2,800	2,300	1,900	1,500	900	400	59,700
St Edmundsbury	6,400	7,500	6,300	5,000	3,800	3,000	1,800	1,100	111,000
Cambridge sub-region	45,100	49,400	39,000	30,400	24,400	19,000	11,700	6,400	792,000
% of total population ²	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	100%

Source: 2011 Census: based on table Po4, original data from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census/population-and-household-estimates-for-england-and-wales/rft-po4.xls>

Cambridgeshire's [Older People JSNA](#) published in 2010 outlines that in 2009, there were:

- 95,500 people aged 65 or over - almost 16% of all residents (early 2011 Census results show 100,100 people aged over 65 in Cambridgeshire, or 16%)
- 44,000 people aged 75 or over, or 7% of all residents (early 2011 Census results show 47,100 people aged over 75 in Cambridgeshire, or 8%)
- 11,600 people aged 85 and over, or 2% of all residents (early 2011 Census results show 13,900 people aged over 85 in Cambridgeshire, or 2%)

The JSNA observes that in 2009 the older population was similar to the national picture, but there was variation across Cambridgeshire. The district with the greatest number of older residents was Huntingdonshire. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over ranged from 11.8% in Cambridge to 19.6% in Fenland.

² Rounded to 1 significant figure

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Early Census 2011 results confirm that Huntingdonshire still has the highest number of older residents (49,100 aged over 55). The proportion of residents aged over 65 ranged from 11.7% in Cambridge to 20.3% in Fenland. The sub-regional average was 16.5%.

Excerpt from Older People JSNA, looking at life expectancy³

- People in Cambridgeshire are living longer. Since 1991 life expectancy at birth has consistently increased across the county for both males to around 78 years of age and females to around 82 years of age. Increasing life expectancy means that older people are an increasing proportion of our population and this trend is set to continue.
- Generally, life expectancy in Cambridgeshire is better than the national average. The gender gap has narrowed slightly over time but differences in life expectancy in different parts of the county have remained consistent. Life expectancy at 65 has also increased to more than 17 years for men and 20 for women.
- While the length of time we can expect to live has increased, the period we can expect to live with long term illness and disability has also increased. Periods of life spent in poor health or with a limiting chronic illness or disability have increased by more than two years in the period 1981 to 2006.
- The most recent figures⁴ indicate that English males aged 65 can expect to spend 4.4 years of their life in poor health and English females can expect 5.4 years.
- Periods of life with a limiting chronic illness or disability rose from 12.8 years in 1981 to 14.6 years in 2006 for males; and from 16.0 to 17.7 years for females⁵.
- Even excluding the poorest 5% and the richest 5% of the population, the gap in life expectancy between those of low and high income is greater than the overall increase in life expectancy over the last 25 years. The less well-off die on average six years earlier, and spend 13 years more years living with disability.⁶

Disability, frailty and ageing

With increasing life expectancy more people are living to an age where they are likely to be physically frail, which has implications for housing and related services.

This section considers the likely numbers of elderly people who are frail because of a physical disability, mental disability or both. It incorporates assumptions about frailty drawn from a longitudinal population study – the Medical Research Council's 'Cognitive Function and Ageing Study' (CFAS) developed in 1999. The study provides estimates of the current prevalence of frailty amongst older people. The methodology assumes that the prevalence of frailty, by age, and sex, remains constant in the future. With medical and technical advances this may prove wrong, but there is no accepted alternative hypothesis at present, as some disabilities have replaced others in terms of prevalence. However it is worth exploring the impact of a reduction in frailty by 7% by 2021 as has been proposed by Wanless.

Table 8 provides the 'prevalence of frailty' scores which are applied to our forecast population.

³ Source: http://cambridge.newcastlejsna.org.uk/webfm_send/52

⁴ http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/Health-Expectancies-2000-2007_submitted.xls

⁵ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=934>

⁶ <http://www.marmotreview.org/AssetLibrary/pdfs/Reports/FairSocietyHealthyLives.pdf>

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Table 8. **Prevalence of frailty, England**

Prevalence	64 - 74		75 - 84		85+		Total 65+	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
% frail	6%	7%	14%	21%	36%	54%	11%	19%
Frailty:								
Physical only	59%	75%	53%	69%	48%	59%	54%	66%
Cognitive only	28%	18%	29%	15%	22%	16%	27%	16%
Combined	13%	7%	17%	15%	30%	25%	19%	18%

Source: MRC CFAS Study, 1999

Table 9 shows that numbers of frail elderly residents in Cambridgeshire are forecast to increase by 7,660 over 15 years, from just under 14,000 in 2006 to over 21,500 in 2021. There are increases of over 50% in each of the three categories, although with an additional 4,700 people, the 'physically frail' sector accounts for just over 60% of the total increase. The mentally frail population is expected to increase by over 1,500, slightly more than the increase in people with both mental and physical frailty (1,400). Table 9 also shows the forecast numbers of frail elderly residents for Cambridgeshire, as well as for Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury based on the same prevalence and trends.

Table 9. **Forecast Numbers of Frail Elderly Residents, Cambridge housing sub-region**

	2006	2011	2021	2006/21 change	% change (rounded)
Cambridgeshire					
Physically frail	8,620	9,720	13,320	4,690	54%
Mentally frail	2,700	3,070	4,250	1,550	57%
Both mental and physical frailty	2,570	2,880	4,000	1,420	55%
Total frail	13,900	15,670	21,560	7,660	55%
Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury					
Physically frail	2,600	2,880	3,680	1,080	41%
Mentally frail	820	910	1,170	360	44%
Both mental and physical frailty	790	870	1,140	350	45%
Total frail	4,210	4,660	5,990	1,780	42%

Source: MRC; Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group 2005 base population forecasts; ARU for Suffolk population forecasts

Table 9 shows that in the two Suffolk districts, an additional 1,780 frail elderly people are expected to be resident in 2021 as compared with 2006, giving a total of around 6,000.

The biggest proportional increase is in the population with both physical and mental frailty, up by almost 45% in fifteen years. However all three frailty groups will experience a growth of 40% or more. Of the overall increase in Cambridgeshire an estimated 4,560 will be females and 3,100 males.

In the two Suffolk districts the expected split is an additional 700 frail males and just over 1,000 frail females. If a 7% reduction in frailty is achieved by 2021 (following Wanless, as described above) this will imply a total of 20,050 elderly frail residents of Cambridgeshire and 5,570 in the two Suffolk districts. The increase as compared with 2006 will be 6,150 and 1,360 respectively, 44.2% and 32.3%.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Older people and ethnicity

Estimates of older people in each ethnic group, described as 'experimental' by the Office of National Statistics, show that the number of older Black and Minority Ethnic people may have slightly since 2001, though still only comprising around 2% of the total population.

There is some variation across Cambridgeshire; with more older BME people in Cambridge than elsewhere.

Older Gypsies and Travellers

Cambridgeshire has one of the largest Gypsy and Traveller populations in the United Kingdom. A JSNA focusing specifically on Travellers was published in 2010. Older people from Gypsy and Traveller communities face potentially severe social exclusion and vulnerability in several respects:⁷

- Much lower life expectancy than the national average
- Low percentage of Gypsies and Travellers aged over 50 in paid employment
- Low likelihood of entitlement to full pension
- Low levels of literacy
- Lack of awareness of entitlements to state benefits
- Complex issues around accommodation policies and planning permission which make it difficult for older people to settle on authorised sites with other family members or with carers
- Barriers in accessing health and social care services
- Discrimination and negative attitudes towards Gypsy and Traveller communities
- Lack of cultural awareness, sensitivity and appropriate outreach methods by housing, health and social care professionals.

Commissioning Strategy for Extra Care Sheltered Housing in Cambridgeshire 2011-15

Extra Care Sheltered Housing provides a real alternative to institutional care for Older People in Cambridgeshire. The Extra Care Housing Strategy sets out the commitment of key commissioning organisations to deliver appropriate levels and standards of extra care sheltered housing in Cambridgeshire. Specifically, it identifies targets, priorities and standards for this purpose.

The strategy seeks to clarify the process for prioritisation and authorisation of funding streams. It also provides guidance on best practice for the planning, development, and implementation of schemes. The latter includes guidance on the allocation process for tenancies.

The strategy framework focuses primarily on the development of new extra care sheltered housing schemes for older people, taking into account current and future needs based on demographic projections.

⁷ http://www.gypsy-traveller.org/pdfs/older_gypsies_and_travellers_report.pdf

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

The definition of older people in this instance is people aged over sixty five. The strategy also provides operating guidance that is applicable to existing schemes. Additionally, it makes links to the earlier broader Best Value Review of Sheltered Housing.

Needs

- In 2010 there were an estimated 92,768 people aged 65 or over living in Cambridgeshire.
- Of this number over 42,000 are aged over 75, and 11,130 aged over 85. These numbers are projected to increase significantly.
- By 2021, there will be an increase of 54% in the 75 to 84 year age range. The over 85 age group will increase by even more at 57%.
- All areas will experience an increase in their older people's population. However, most of the impact of the demographic change will be felt in the rural districts.
 - South Cambridgeshire is expected to see the largest increase in over 75s at 80%
 - Huntingdonshire over 75s will increase by 69%
 - East Cambridgeshire over 75s will increase by 53%
 - Fenland over 75s will increase by 35%
 - Cambridge over 75s will increase by 22%.

Physical and mental frailty increases with age. It is anticipated that there are currently approximately 13,900 older people experiencing physical frailty, mental frailty or a combination of both. Approximately 8,500 are supported by Adult Social Care, and will have been assessed as having "critical and substantial" needs. The majority of this number is aged over 75.

The total number of older people in residential and nursing care, in Cambridgeshire is 3,235 (July 2007). Some 1,282 of these are funded by Adult Social Care. Without the additional provision of extra care it is anticipated that, local authority funded, care numbers would rise to 1647 by 2021.

Hospital usage also increases with age with the biggest pressure being in emergency care.

Vision and Priorities for Older People in Cambridgeshire

The Joint Commissioning Strategy (NHS Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire County Council. 2008) sets out the vision for Older People:

"Our vision is to develop communities in which older people are truly engaged, exercising choice and control over their lives... Our focus is on independence, empowerment, respect, dignity, the promotion of wellbeing through the prevention of illness and social breakdown"

This approach is strengthened by the housing vision identified within the best value review of Sheltered Housing:

"Our vision is for a positive, creative approach to building homes, neighbourhoods and communities. This includes high quality, cost-effective public services that meet the needs of local people, tackling climate change, building sustainable communities and ensuring strong and inclusive communities.

We will work with Older People to improve their quality of life by:

- Listening to what older people have to say and involving them in the development of services

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

- Challenging and addressing ageism whilst promoting positive views of older people
- Working with others to promote well-being in all aspect of an older person's life
- Designing and delivering services around individual needs
- Enabling older people to live in a safe home and environment
 - Tailored to meet their needs
 - In an active community
 - In a secure environment
 - Promoting independence in all of our services"

Health and Social Care Commissioning Priorities

- Support more people to live at home to maximise independence
- Not to commission any more residential care for older people
- Ensure that older people and their families / carers have as much choice as possible in their care, support and treatment options as part of a person-centred approach
- Develop alternatives to residential living e.g. extra care schemes
- Develop community based services which respond to older people's needs and prevent unnecessary admissions to hospital
- Provide more responsive and integrated services for older people
- Encourage older people to directly buy services to suit their needs through self-directed support

Source Cambridgeshire health and Social care Joint Commissioning Strategy 2008 to 2011

Housing Commissioning Priorities

- Mixed communities providing a range of housing types and tenures to offer people choice
- Plan for and respond to the sub-region's changing demography, particularly the needs of a growing number of older people.
- Respond to the diverse and changing needs of our communities
- Tackle both housing and support issues for people who are most vulnerable.
- Make best use of existing homes and extend housing options
- Prevent and tackle homelessness, help reduce deprivation and improve health and social inclusion.

Source: Cambridge Sub Regional Housing Strategy 2008- 2011

Definition and role of Extra Care

Extra care housing is specifically identified as a vehicle by which strategic objectives for older people can be delivered and by which improved outcomes can be achieved. It is defined as specialist accommodation designed to maximise the independence of older people by providing a safe, secure and stimulating environment. Residents retain the independence of having their own home and at the same time benefit from the availability of around the clock social care and housing support.

The defining characteristics of extra care housing according to the toolkit produced by the Housing Learning and Improvement Network, called [Strategic Housing for Older People](#) (SHOP) are as follows:

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

- Living at home – not in a home.
- Having one's own front door.
- Flexible care delivery based on individual need – which can increase or diminish according to circumstance.
- The opportunity to preserve or rebuild independent living skills.
- The provision of accessible buildings with smart technology that make independent living possible for people with a range of abilities.
- Building a real community, including mixed tenures and mixed abilities. Extra care should be permeable to the wider community and offer the same benefits and services available to all older people.

Typically schemes offer a range of additional services and facilities available to the wider community to enhance health and wellbeing. Examples include restaurant and recreational facilities as well as health and social care services such as intermediate care, assistive technology and outreach support.

The approach in Cambridgeshire will include encouragement to develop services that benefit the wider community, as well as the residents of the scheme, in order to maximise the benefits attainable in terms of outcomes and cost effectiveness.

Outcomes

All extra care schemes should support the achievement of the well being requirements for older people identified within National Indicators and the Local Area Agreement. Additionally they must meet the Health and Social Care outcomes specified in [Our Health, Our Care, Our Say](#) (DoH 2006), namely:

- Improved health and emotional well-being
- Improved quality of life
- Making a positive contribution
- Choice and Control
- Freedom from discrimination
- Economic well-being
- Personal Dignity and respect

Housing and Community Outcomes:

- Good quality, cost effective and accessible affordable housing in areas of housing need, either through remodelling of existing or provision of new schemes;
- Flexible design to meet current and potential future needs of older people, and the diverse needs of our communities;
- Homes developed in the most environmentally sustainable way possible, to minimise impact of use in relation to CO₂ emissions and fuel costs;
- Responsive, flexible and person centred housing related support and care.

Source: Cambridge Sub Regional Housing Strategy

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

User Groups Eligible for the Service

Older People, and their partners' who meet the eligibility requirements for adult social care. Examples include older people with:

- Long term physical conditions
- Mental Health Needs (including dementia)
- Visual Impairments
- Learning Disability

Note: Dementia: The number of older people with dementia, in Cambridgeshire is expected to rise from 6,600 in 2006 to 10,200 by 2021. The National Dementia Strategy (DOH.2009) requires services to end prejudice and improve support available. The prevalence of dementia increases significantly with age. It is therefore essential that, within extra care, staff are adequately trained to support people with dementia and their carers.

Diversity

In planning for and designing schemes, providers should consider the diverse needs of older people within the local community, taking into account needs identified through the Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Cambridgeshire Sub-regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). This could include the needs of people with dementia, physical or learning disabilities, cultural or ethnic needs etc.

Service providers within schemes must also recognise and value equality and diversity. Service users have a right to equal access to services without hindrance from discrimination, prejudice, or social exclusion, and providers must, as a minimum, comply with legal requirements in this area, such as the Equality Act 2010.

Extra Care Targets and Priorities

The Best Value Review in 2004 established key principles for the development of supported housing for older people. In particular it aimed for an equity of provision across the county and an increase of 1079 additional extra care units in Cambridgeshire. Up to July 2010 there have been 425 units developed with a further 167 in development.

Given the length of time that has elapsed since the Best Value review and considering the financial pressures on both capital and revenue budgets the Extra Care Commissioning Strategy Group carried out a mapping exercise to identify areas of high demand yet low supply of extra care housing. The aim of this was to prioritise new schemes to be funded out of the resources available. A series of maps were developed that showed the following factors which may influence demand for extra care sheltered housing:

- The pattern of home care use
- The numbers of people over 75 years of age
- The numbers of people with long term limiting conditions
- The numbers of people claiming Disability Living Allowance

There were several other symbols added to the maps which showed existing facilities. These were

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

- Sheltered Housing Schemes
- Existing and planned Extra Care Schemes
- Residential Homes

When this data was analysed it was clear there were certain areas where demand for extra care is likely to be high and supply relatively limited. These areas were shown to be mainly in Huntingdonshire, South Cambridgeshire and Fenland.

The maps of extra care housing demand across the county, on which this scoping process was based, can be found through the following link: <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/older-people-including-dementia/older-people-including-dementia>

This exercise resulted in the following locations as being priorities for development:

Table 10. **High priority locations for development based on mapping exercise (extra care commissioning strategy)**

District	Location(s)	New or Re-Development
South Cambridgeshire (north of district)	Histon & Impington Over, Willingham or Cottenham	Potential redevelopment of existing sheltered scheme in Over Or New scheme required
South Cambridgeshire	Fulbourn	New scheme required
Huntingdonshire / Fenland	Ramsey/North Hunts Or Whittlesey	New scheme required
Huntingdonshire	St Ives	New scheme required

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

15.2.4 Physical and sensory impairment

In November 2009 Cambridgeshire produced a JSNA focusing on Adults with a Physical or Sensory Impairment and/or Long Term condition. The full JSNA available at <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/jsna-topics-published-previously/adults-physical-or-sensory-impairment-and-or-long-term-condition> and includes the following key demographic facts and figures.

Current demography⁸

Surveys of Disability were carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) between 1985 and 1988. These estimated the prevalence and severity of disability by age, gender, region and the West Indian and Asian ethnic groups. The surveys focus specifically on disability rather than on limiting long term conditions.

2001 Census asked whether any long term illness, health problem or disability limits daily activities or work. The definition used is wider than just disability, so the numbers in Table 11 are larger for Census than for OPCS.

Table 11. **Comparison of estimated number of people with a disability, UK**

	2006 estimate of the numbers 15-64 years and % of population	2021 estimate	Increase (number)	Increase (%)
OPCS Survey of Disability	28,500 (8%)	30,885	+ 4,000	14%
Census limiting long term illness	41,336 (11%)	44,791	+ 5,000	13%

Source: OPCS 1985-1988, Census 2001

Long-term illness

Residents are more likely to have a limiting long-term illness or to perceive their health to be poor in wards to the north of the county particularly in and around Wisbech, Huntingdon North, and parts of Cambridge. The pattern of poor health, as measured by the 2001 Census, is broadly similar to the pattern of deprivation as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

In the County's Place Survey of Autumn 2008 some 33% of respondents reported having some long-standing illness, disability or infirmity. The rate was higher than the county's average in Fenland (40%) and East Cambridgeshire (34%); it was lower in Cambridge (30%), Huntingdonshire (31%) and especially lower in South Cambridgeshire (28%).⁹

⁸ A note on definitions and data sources for Cambridgeshire figures: Estimates of disability prevalence are highly dependent on the definition of disability used. There is no single or 'gold standard' measure or estimate of disability. The two most widely used sources are the 2001 Census and OPCS disability surveys (1988), both of which have their advantages and disadvantages.

⁹ Note: results were not weighted for age. In the 65+ age group more than half of respondents reported having some long-standing illness, disability or infirmity.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

There were 3,020 people receiving any benefits in the grouping 'disability' in the benefits data for Cambridgeshire in 2009. Of these, 2,990 were receiving Disability Living Allowance.

Table 12. **Disabled people receiving benefits by duration of claim, Cambridgeshire**

	Total disabled people receiving benefits	For less than 6 months	For 6 months to 1 year	For 1 to 2 years	For 2 to 5 years	For more than 5 years
Cambridge	450	30	20	40	80	280
East Cambridgeshire	370	20	20	30	60	230
Fenland	610	30	40	40	110	400
Huntingdonshire	870	50	50	70	140	550
South Cambridgeshire	710	40	40	60	110	470
Cambridgeshire	3,020	180	170	250	510	1,920

Source: ONS, NOMIS May 2009

Table 13. **Reported causes of disabilities among adults, England**

Health Complaint	%
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue:	34%
Arthritis	21%
Others	13%
Disease of the ear and mastoid processes	24%
Disease of the circulatory system	16%
Diseases of the respiratory system	10%
Eye disorders	8%
Diseases of the nervous system (other than eye or ear)	5%
Injury and poisoning	4%
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	3%
Neoplasms	2%
Mental disorders	2%
Others	13%

Source: The Health Survey for England 1995

Cambridgeshire service users

Clients with the most severe forms of physical and sensory impairment are eligible for social services support. Social service authorities are required to maintain registers of people in their area who are blind or partially sighted.

There were 570 people aged between 18 and 64 who were blind or partially sighted registered with councils in Cambridgeshire, at 31 March 2008. Some 20% also have an additional disability. Social services are also required to maintain registers of people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Table 14. **People Registered as Deaf or Hard of Hearing, Cambridgeshire**

	All	Ages			
		0-17	18-64	65-74	75 or over
Deaf	435	25	195	45	175
Hard of hearing	1,075	10	205	160	700
Total	1,510	35	400	205	875

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/social-care/disability/people-registered-as-deaf-or-hard-of-hearing-year-ending-31-march-2007-england-ns>, for year ending 31 March 2007

Table 15. **Some detail from Cambridgeshire's Physical and Sensory Impairment JSNA**

Condition	National summary / issues	Local summary / issues
HIV and AIDS	Data is available from the Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID) which is collected and summarised on all people diagnosed HIV positive who seek statutory care each year. Clinician reporting began in 2000 and may show underreporting.	There were 271 patients in treatment; 62% men and 38% women. The majority of men (70) and women (40) were in the 35-44 year age group. The countywide specialist social worker offers social care support to everyone attending specialist clinics, working closely with the two specialist nurses and backed up by support from the local voluntary agency and Supporting People. Cambridgeshire social workers currently had an active caseload of 32 service users at the time the JSNA was written.
Trauma and head injury	Head injury in England is common. It has been estimated that 6.6% of those attending A&E in any given year have a head injury and over 100,000 people are admitted as a consequence.	In Cambridgeshire there were 1,266 hospital admissions for head injury in 2007/08, of which 642 were aged 15 to 64. Much needs to be done on prevention. Road traffic accidents, for example, are high in parts of Cambridgeshire. There are at least 70 people known to social services requiring significant follow-up care for severe physical disabilities following head injury.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	The primary care disease registers show that there are 7,207 people with COPD.	Cambridgeshire's PCT was a national pilot site for "Co-creating Health" which promotes physician and patient training and self care. Effective stop smoking campaigns should reduce the number of people with COPD in future generations. There is unmet need for more people to have pulmonary rehabilitation.
Diabetes		There were 19,579 people registered for diabetes in Cambridgeshire GP practices in 2006/07.
Arthritis	The 2001 Health Survey for England reported 18% of adults having a moderate or serious disability of which 40% were attributed to musculoskeletal conditions. Some 11.4% of GP consultations in 2004 in England and Wales related to the musculoskeletal / connective tissue.	
Coronary Heart Disease	Reduction of coronary heart disease is one of the key health targets and pledges in the East of England.	An estimated 785 men and 312 women aged 25 to 74 present as new coronary heart disease cases each year.
Stroke	Reduction of stroke and the immediate diagnosis and management of stroke is a national priority.	Using national study estimates, the number of first new strokes is estimated at 1,136 per year across Cambridgeshire, of which 872 are aged over 65.
Multiple Sclerosis	In the UK, the prevalence of MS is about 100 to 150 per 100,000 population. Careful attention to aids at home and at work can provide real benefit to an individual with MS, vehicles can be adapted; visual aids and computer technology can allow continuation of employment.	

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Condition	National summary / issues	Local summary / issues
Cerebral Palsy	Prevalence of cerebral palsy is calculated at school entry age (six years old); it is about 2.4 in every 1,000 children.	
Parkinson's disease	Parkinson's can occur at any age but is mainly a condition of middle/late life; about 1% of 65+ and 2% of the 80+ are affected.	
Epilepsy	About 1 in 200 individuals have active epilepsy. Epilepsy is more common in people with learning difficulties.	
Alcohol	About 1% of the population are "moderately or severely dependent on alcohol". This increases to 2% in people with neurotic disorders, 5% in those with phobias and 6% in those with 2+ neurotic disorders.	

Note: Others mentioned: Muscular Dystrophy, Myalgic Encephalomyelitis, Spina Bifida, Huntingdon's Disease

Service uptake for social care: assessments

During 2006/2007, 780 new people aged 16 to 64 years with physical disabilities had completed assessments¹⁰. Over 70% of first assessments for new clients are for people with physical disability, frailty and/or temporary illness. The majority of people, or 96%, of people with physical disabilities, are receiving community based services in their own home.

Analysis of the breakdown of community based services by client type, aged years 18-64 shows that people with physical disabilities are most likely to receive day care services (10%) home care services (24%) and overnight respite outside their home (4%) and meals (2%).¹¹ Some 266 patients had direct payments, 193 required professional support and 1,180 required equipment and adaptations.

Housing and social inclusion as wider determinants of health for people with disabilities

Housing is a major factor determining physically disabled people's health and wellbeing. Many disabled people still live in unsuitable accommodation. Physical disability also affects family members, as they often have to give up their employment to become carers or, if parents, they need to face the financial needs of raising a disabled child. People on low incomes are more likely to have disabilities than people on medium or high-level income. Moreover, people with physical disabilities tend to have less disposable income than people without disabilities. Often this leads to debt problems and living in more deprived housing.

Housing

The Cambridgeshire Disability Housing Strategy was drafted by the Disability Strategic Housing Network in February 2008. The 2010 [Older Peoples JSNA](#) contains a summary of the identified gaps and priorities for action. Housing is a major factor in determining physically disabled people's health and wellbeing. It appears that many disabled people still live in unsuitable accommodation, from national estimates. The Papworth Trust has presented some national data on housing for disabled adults. There are 50 million

¹⁰ ☐ Known as RAP, or "Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care" assessments

¹¹ Please note: each client may receive services from different service type simultaneously

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

people in 21 million households in England. Some 19.5 million (18.2%) have a disability. Some 1.5 million have a disability and need adapted accommodation (3%). An estimated 371,000 in need of adapted accommodation live in unsuitable housing. An estimated 97,000 wheelchair users live in unsuitable accommodation.

Summary of Disability Housing Strategy “gaps and priorities for action”:

- Undertake further work to refine knowledge about the level of housing need and shortfalls in provision.
- Ensure information is available and accessible to all.
- Move from a model of residential provision and grouped living arrangements to that of single or shared, where requested, tenancies and home ownership.
- Maintain access to adaptations and assistive technology to maintain and develop independence.
- Maintain consultation and involvement of disabled people in the continuing development of housing and support.
- Develop flexible support services to include floating and where necessary specialist support services.
- Ensure best practice and standards inform developments across the county.
- Take account of 16+ needs to avoid the need for out of county placement (develop work practices and a protocol between local housing authorities and social care including young people with an aim if possible to include 16+).

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

15.2.5 Adults with learning disabilities

In September 2008 a JSNA was produced for Cambridgeshire, centering on adults with learning disability. The full JSNA is available here <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/jsna-topics-published-previously/adults-learning-disability>. Key facts about the population of adults with learning disability is included below, from the JSNA text. A profile is available for 2012 from the Learning Disabilities Observatory, at <http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/profiles/>

Current demography, adults with learning disabilities

Across the total population, 2% of adults are estimated to have some form of learning disability. In Cambridgeshire, this corresponds to around 10,000 people aged 15 and above. If local service provision patterns reflected national patterns, we would expect around 2,200 of these people to be receiving support or services through Cambridgeshire County Council. Of these, eight out of ten are likely to be aged between 20 and 64, one in ten is likely to be aged between 15 and 19 and one in ten aged over 65. Travellers represent the largest single ethnic minority group in Cambridgeshire making up about one percent of the population. There is a much higher than national prevalence of learning disability in the Traveller community.

The actual figures for people with learning disabilities in Cambridgeshire receiving support correlate well with the national picture. Learning Disability Partnership (LDP) teams currently provide health or social care support to around 2,230 individuals with learning disability, of whom around 1,700 receive social care support (LDP June 2007). In 2008/2009, Cambridgeshire County Council Adult Social Care provided services for 1,340 clients with learning disabilities (18 years and above).

Table 16. **Est. current and future number of people with learning disabilities, Cambridgeshire**

	Future prevalence of LD	Estimate 2005	Forecast 2011	Forecast 2016	Forecast 2021	% change 2005-2021
Total people with learning disability	Remains constant ¹²	9,990	11,000	11,510	11,670	14.6%
	Increases	9,990	11,870	12,480	12,790	22.4%
Number of people with LD receiving support	Remains constant	2,200	2,410	2,490	2,490	11.6%
	Increases	2,200	2,520	2,610	2,650	17.2%

Source: Emerson and Hatton (2004) and CCC Research Group mid-2005 population estimates.

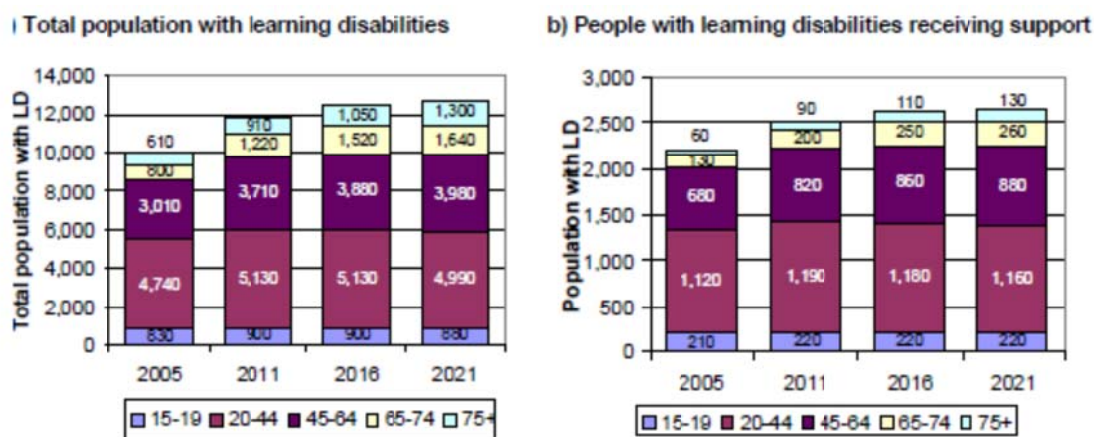
Cambridgeshire's population is forecast to grow by around 16% between 2006 and 2021. As the total population grows, we would expect the number of people with learning disabilities also to increase. In addition, as people with learning disabilities are living longer and more babies with complex needs are surviving, we would expect increased numbers of people with learning disabilities in the population and increasing numbers with multiple severe disabilities.

¹² at about 2%

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

The location of people with learning disability is affected by service location, housing costs and development opportunity. As a result of cheaper housing, more people with learning disability live in Fenland.

Fig 2 **Estimated age structure of people with learning disabilities 2005-2021**



Source: Emerson and Hatton (2004) and CCC Research Group mid-2005 population estimates.

The standardised ratio of service users is the observed number of service users in a district divided by the expected number based on the district's population and Cambridgeshire's average age-specific prevalence of service users.

Autistic Spectrum Disorder

It is difficult to give definite numbers for adults with autistic spectrum disorders. There is no doubt however that over the past decade or so there has been an increase in awareness of the condition by families, practitioners and funders. According to The National Autistic Society the prevalence rate is 91 per 10,000 of the population nationally. Based on that prevalence, Table 17 shows the estimated number of people of working age with autistic spectrum disorder in Cambridgeshire by district. "Working age" is defined as males aged between 16 and 64 and females aged between 16 and 59. For the total number of people with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) a prevalence rate of 91 per 10,000 of the population was applied to mid-2006 population estimates for Cambridgeshire.

Table 17. **Est. number of people of working age with Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Cambridgeshire**

	Total 18 to 64 years	People with ASD	Kanner Autism	Other Spectrum Disorder	People with learning disabilities	Asperger Syndrome	Other spectrum disorder	Total people with ASD
Cambridge	82,180	160	40	120	580	300	290	750
East Cambs	47,380	90	20	70	340	170	170	430
Fenland	54,170	110	30	80	380	200	190	490
Huntingdonshire	102,880	210	50	150	730	370	360	940
South Cambs	87,010	170	40	130	620	310	300	790
Total	373,610	750	190	560	2,650	1,340	1,310	3,400

Source: Paul Shattock & Paul Whiteley, "The changing prevalence of autism?", Autism Research Unit, University of Sunderland, and CCRG mid-2008 population figures. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Table 17 shows that there may be approximately 3,400 people with Autistic Spectrum Disorder across Cambridgeshire.

Those with low-functioning autism include people who meet the criteria for the autistic spectrum and also have a learning disability (IQ of less than 70). This means we would expect 750 people with typical autism who should be known to services. Those with high functioning autism (IQ greater than 70) includes people with Asperger Syndrome (36 per 10,000 population) and Other Spectrum Syndrome (35 per 10,000 population). We would expect around 2,650 people in this category. These individuals may not fit the learning disability criteria for services but may still have considerable support needs.

Some years ago it was considered that about 70% of people meeting criteria for the autistic spectrum also had a learning disability. However, this figure is changing as more people with Asperger's syndrome and high functioning autism are identified, now it is generally considered that only about 20% to 40% of those meeting criteria for an autistic spectrum disorder also have a LD. These people would by definition meet the access criteria for Learning Disabilities services. Therefore, all community teams have people with autism and Learning Disabilities on their caseload.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust (2005) has highlighted the need for a clear lead within both mental health and learning disability services to prevent people being passed between the two services or not receiving any services at all.

Current demography of Cambridgeshire service users

This section compares this profile with that of Cambridgeshire's total population and of national prevalence rates for learning disability. In 2008 Learning Disability Partnership teams were providing health or social care support or advice to around 2,230 individuals with learning disability. All of these may not receive a social care funded package or regular support.

The geographic spread of the individuals in contact with the LDP team is not evenly spread across the county. Around half are linked to the South and City Area teams, the reason for the inconsistent spread is due to historic and service development reasons.

Age and gender profile: of the 1,704 people with learning disabilities known to the Social Care element of Cambridgeshire Learning Disabilities Partnership in June 2007; some 52% of service users are male and 48% are female, compared to the total population where 49% are male and 51% are female (of those aged 15+). Service users have a younger age profile than the overall population. A small proportion of service users are aged 15 to 19, many people of this age being in full time education and therefore yet to come into contact with the LDP.

The LDP works with adults with learning disabilities, with a much higher proportion of service users aged 20 to 24 than seen in the total population. This may reflect an underlying increase in the prevalence of learning disability, or may result from the way that services are structured.

A small number of LDP staff work with children. It is possible that during 'transition', when young people transfer from education-based services to adult services, a high proportion receive support in the form of training for work programmes or supported living.

As they grow older people may cease to receive support (perhaps because they move into employment); some lose contact with services; some die younger than average. Only a small number of service users are aged over 65. This may reflect the lower life expectancy found among people with some learning

Local authority of residence

Map 3 shows the distribution of service users living outside Cambridgeshire in June 2007. Between 10 and 20 service users live in Lincolnshire and Bedfordshire while Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Milton Keynes and Northamptonshire each host between 5 and 10 people. Other counties across England host small numbers, including places as far away as Devon, Cornwall and Scotland.

Number of placements

- 20 to 40 (2)
- 10 to 20 (2)
- 5 to 10 (5)
- 1 to 5 (24)
- 0 to 0 (116)

Note:
Scotland: 2 placements
Wales: 1 placement

London Boroughs Inset:
Enfield, Haringey, Barnet, Sutton, Croydon

Other labeled areas:
Northumberland, North Yorkshire, Dorchester, Rotherham, Trafford, Stockport, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicestershire, Birmingham, Northamptonshire, Milton Keynes, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, Essex, Surrey, West Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall

See London Boroughs Inset

© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Cambridge City Council. 10003206.

Source: Head . V MPhil "A new geography of learning disability" University of Cambridge 2007

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

The majority of out-of-county placements are due to the complexity of the service users' needs and/or the lack of specialised or suitable facilities within the county. There are at least two distinct groups that need to be considered:

- a) People in semi-secure or high-secure NHS or independent sector hospital placements, detained for treatment under the Mental Health Act.
- b) People in enhanced residential or supported living placements.

Within Cambridgeshire housing and support services are currently provided in a range of models either provided by statutory agencies (Social Services in-house or Mental Health Trust), voluntary, or independent providers.

Key housing issues

- The demand for quality housing and support is increasing.
- Joint work with the housing agencies is key to:
 - Ensure access is fair and prioritized appropriately.
 - Expand the range of housing available including rental, shared ownership and full ownership.
 - Ensure needs of disabled people are taken into account in future developments.
- The development of in county services is needed to enable people living out of County to move back to the Cambridgeshire.
- Supporting People services need to be flexible, user focused and not accommodation based.
- People want choice about the type of accommodation, where they live and who they live with.

Local picture

Access to housing and support is one of the priority areas in "[Valuing People Now](#)". We know from both national evidence and local consultation that people want:

- A secure and homely place to live
- To live alone or with people whom they choose and like to be with
- Sufficient levels of support to ensure people can live full lives in their community

People need access to:

- Advice and general support services
- A range of opportunities including; social rented housing; private rented or low cost / shared ownership housing.
- Home aid agencies
- Equipment and assistive technology.
- Support to manage their tenancies and care needs,

Whilst some individuals live in residential or nursing care current trends are to access mainstream housing opportunities. Current non-residential/nursing housing provision used by disabled people varies according to the individual need. In broad terms housing could normally be seen to fall into one of the following formats:

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

- Ordinary housing not adapted (single or multiple occupancy with family or non disabled others but used by / identified for small group)
- Ordinary housing but adapted either to meet individual need (single or multiple occupancy with family or non disabled others), or used by / identified for small group.
- Single clustered accommodation which may be adapted or not.
- Purpose built accommodation
- Single adapted (individual or grouped occupancy) accommodation
- Clustered accommodation (likely to be adapted)

There is a gradual increase in the number of people considering shared ownership. This can be a real option for people using special schemes facilitating mortgage and rent payments via benefit entitlement.

The table below shows the residential location by type of users known to social care services. It should be noted that some people will still be living with their relatives or in individual tenancies with visiting support, These will be shown as other and not broken down into separate groupings.

Table 18. **Residential location by home type, June 2007, Cambridgeshire**

	Extra care / supported	Residential	Nursing	Other residential or group	Other	Total
Cambridge	55	18	-	-	165	238
East Cambridgeshire	31	57	5	-	102	195
Fenland	62	67	-	-	210	347
Huntingdonshire	71	43	-	-	269	384
South Cambridgeshire	43	117	-	-	179	344
Out of county	9	118	11	12	15	165
Total	271	420	23	19	940	1,673

Source: SWIFT data, Cambridgeshire County Council, June 2007 – denotes less than 5 individuals

Access to social housing

In 2008 housing authorities across the Cambridge housing sub-region formed a new Choice Based Lettings (CBL) scheme, Home Link. While local housing authority lettings policies may vary on some issues, all the policies operate through the same principles including the same banding system which prioritises housing need. Available properties are advertised and the onus is on the applicants registered on the housing register to submit an expression of interest for the properties. The result being that all homes are allocated to those in the greatest need who have specifically requested to live there, thereby increasing choice to the applicants and sustainability of the tenancy.

The LDP are able to indicate to housing authorities if they consider the person with learning disability to be in priority need. There are significant financial pressures on social care budgets. In order to prioritise limited resources the Disability Service has identified priority groups. These are:

- Person is in 'unsafe' accommodation (ie Protection of Vulnerable Adults).
- Person is homeless or at high risk of becoming so in very near future.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

- Young person is currently 'looked after' (Leaving Care).
- Family / carer unable to maintain their role or at high risk of becoming unable to do so.
- The person is unable to remain in their current accommodation.

Demand

Current demand for both housing and support outstrips available resources. The main pressure points are seen as:

- People living longer (low move through rate).
- Increased health needs impacting on the type of accommodation and care needs
- Increased expectation of carers particularly younger carers – early solutions needed.
- Increased expectations of service users (independence / small or individual homes).
- Cost of property / rent levels / housing benefits / home ownership.
- Availability of staffing affecting the viability of services.
- Older carers reaching crisis point and unable to maintain caring role.
- Hidden older carers needing emergency placements.
- Appropriate shared accommodation in all areas / local to family.
- Limited revenue and the need to exploring other funding streams.
- Some individuals currently placed in out of county residential placements wish to return to Cambridgeshire where suitable property and support available
- Increase in prevalence of obesity and the numbers of people with other larger space requirements for equipment and wheelchairs.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

15.2.6 Ethnicity

Demography

This section looks first at the available information on the black and minority ethnic (BME) population across the housing sub-region, comparing it to the East of England. BME data currently available does not include information on European Union migrant workers, many of whom have moved to the UK since the 2001 Census was carried out. One of the largest “ethnic groups” in the housing sub region are Gypsies and Travellers, please see section 15.2.8.

There is limited information on the housing needs of BME residents apart from Census data, a problem which was highlighted in the East of England Regional BME Housing Study (2006). More detailed analysis of the county findings of the Census 2001 is available in Cambridgeshire County Council’s Census 2001: Ethnicity and Religion Report, at

www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/community/census/Ethnicityandreligionincambridgeshire.htm.

Hometrack has been used to enable comparison of 2001 Census data across the seven districts in our housing sub-region, including maps of the five main ethnic classification groups. The 2011 update presents this information in summary form. The previous, larger scale maps and more detailed commentary are available to access at www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/shma

The JSNA site¹³ summarises Cambridgeshire’s ethnicity data as follows:

- The population of Cambridgeshire is increasingly diverse.
- Across the county almost 9.5% of school children are from a black or minority ethnic group, including Gypsies and Travellers.
- The south of Cambridge had the highest proportion of minority ethnic families - in January 2009 some 25% of school pupils were from this group.
- There were also significant minority ethnic communities in other parts of the county, notably Pakistanis in Huntingdonshire, Gypsy/Roma in Fenland and Indians and Irish Travellers in South Cambridgeshire.
- Increasing numbers of migrant workers, chiefly from Eastern Europe and Portugal, live throughout the county.
- Many children of minority ethnic heritage, particularly those from the Gypsy/Traveller, Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities, have not enjoyed the same level of educational outcomes as the majority. However, in Cambridge particularly there are also children of visiting academics or business people who may be high achievers.

In addition the presence of USAF forces may increase the number of BME households. This is particularly evident in the number of Black residents in Forest Heath.

¹³ <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/children-and-young-people/ethnicity>

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Table 19. **Ethnicity profile – region and Cambridge housing sub-region, 2001**

	Cambridge housing sub-region		East of England region	
	Number	%	Number	%
British	638,399	90.38%	4,935,152	91.5%
Irish	6,255	0.89%	61,266	1.1%
Other White	33,937	4.80%	136,737	2.5%
White	678,591	96.07%	5,133,155	95.1%
White and Black Caribbean	1,687	0.24%	19,833	0.4%
White and Black African	1,017	0.14%	6,037	0.1%
White and Asian	2,470	0.35%	17,378	0.3%
Other Mixed	2,652	0.38%	14,569	0.3%
Mixed	7,826	1.11%	57,818	1.1%
Indian	3,880	0.55%	51,043	1.0%
Pakistani	1,504	0.21%	38,803	0.7%
Bangladeshi	1,373	0.19%	18,478	0.3%
Other Asian	1,395	0.20%	13,440	0.3%
Asian or Asian British	8,152	1.15%	121,764	2.3%
Caribbean	1,559	0.22%	26,108	0.5%
African	1,671	0.24%	16,989	0.3%
Other Black	1,314	0.19%	5,273	0.1%
Black or Black British	4,544	0.64%	48,370	0.9%
Chinese	3,929	0.56%	20,482	0.4%
Other Ethnic Group	3,278	0.46%	14,428	0.3%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	7,207	1.02%	34,910	0.7%
Total	706,320	100%	5,396,016	100%

Source: Census 2001, from National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk via Hometrack. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

From Table 19 we can see that:

- Some 90% of residents (or 638,399 people) across the sub-region class themselves as White British (compared to 91.5% across the Region).
- Across the sub-region some 0.89% people class themselves as White Irish and 4.8% are "Other White". This compares to 1.1% and 2.5% across the region, respectively.
- Sub-regionally, some 27,729 or 3.93% of residents define themselves as having an ethnicity other than White. This compares to 5% across the region.
- Of the residents who have an ethnicity other than White in the Cambridge housing sub-region, the largest numbers are Chinese (3,929), Indian (3,880) other ethnic group (3,278) and other mixed (2,652).

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Table 20 shows the detailed ethnicity data from the 2001 Census for each district in the housing sub-region.

Table 20. **Ethnicity profile for the sub-region (number), 2001**

	Cambridge	East Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Huntingdonshire	South Cambridgeshire	Forest Heath	St Edmundsbury
British	85,472	68,546	80,911	146,570	121,378	42,427	93,095
Irish	1,708	496	434	1,180	1,071	643	723
Other White	10,187	2,638	1,037	4,735	3,844	9,073	2,423
White	97,367	71,681	82,382	152,485	126,293	52,142	96,241
White & Black Caribbean	439	85	143	371	238	185	226
White & Black African	220	33	48	191	141	308	76
White & Asian	756	185	152	464	405	328	180
Other Mixed	728	218	114	438	356	557	241
Mixed	2,143	521	457	1,464	1,140	1,378	723
Indian	1,951	209	200	567	681	112	160
Pakistani	526	41	21	548	181	132	55
Bangladeshi	980	30	45	150	68	38	62
Other Asian	637	52	54	171	223	68	190
Asian or Asian British	4,094	332	320	1,436	1,153	350	467
Caribbean	512	69	91	335	230	133	189
African	789	59	57	215	233	213	105
Other Black	103	86	14	249	94	700	68
Black or Black British	1,404	214	162	799	557	1,046	362
Chinese	2,301	307	140	373	533	72	203
Other Ethnic Group	1,487	171	51	402	432	555	180
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	3,788	478	191	775	965	627	383
Total	108,796	73,226	83,512	156,959	130,108	55,543	98,176

Source: Census 2001, from National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk via Hometrack. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

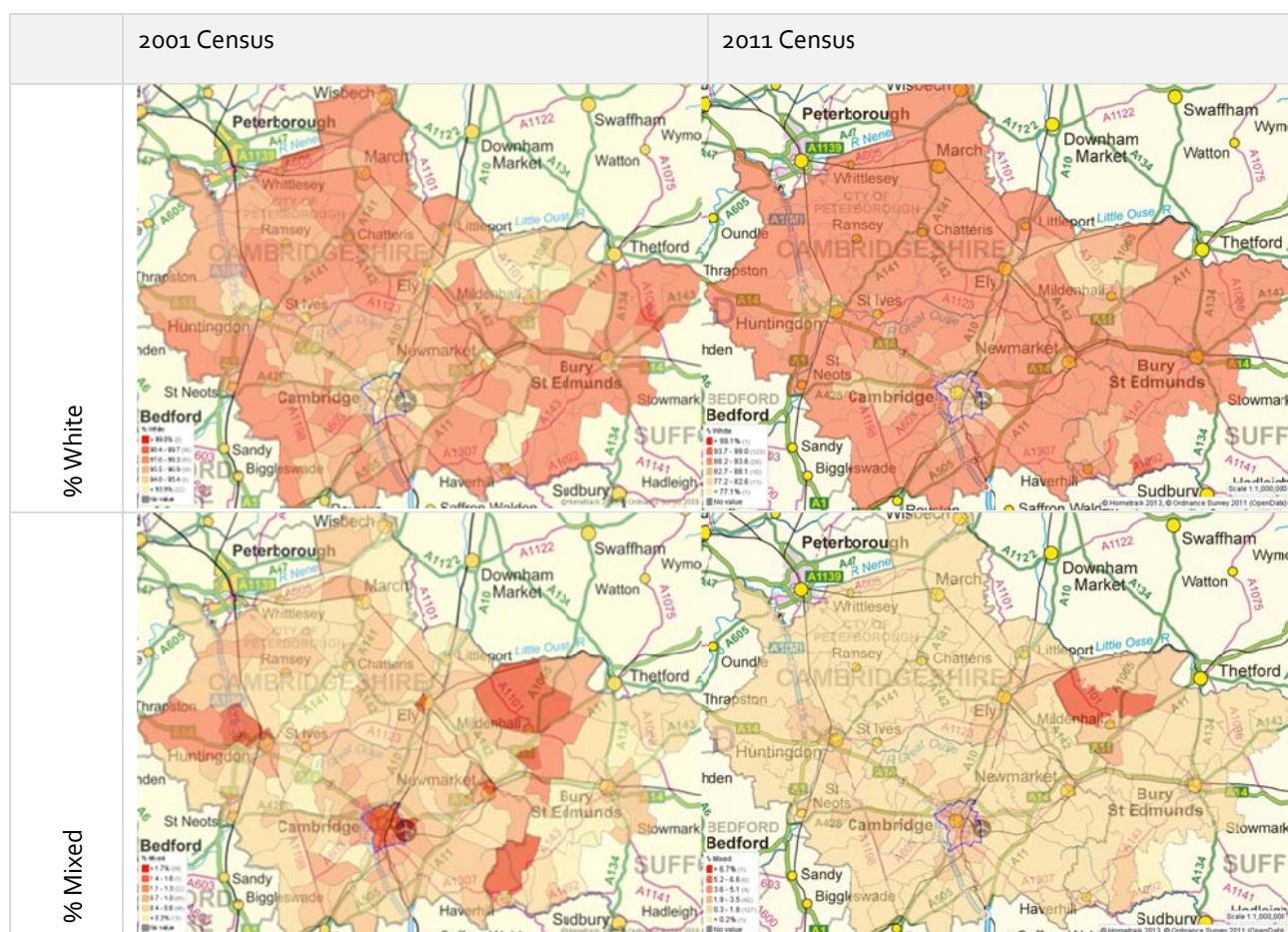
Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Table 21. Update based on 2011 Census results on “headline” groups (percentage, rounded)

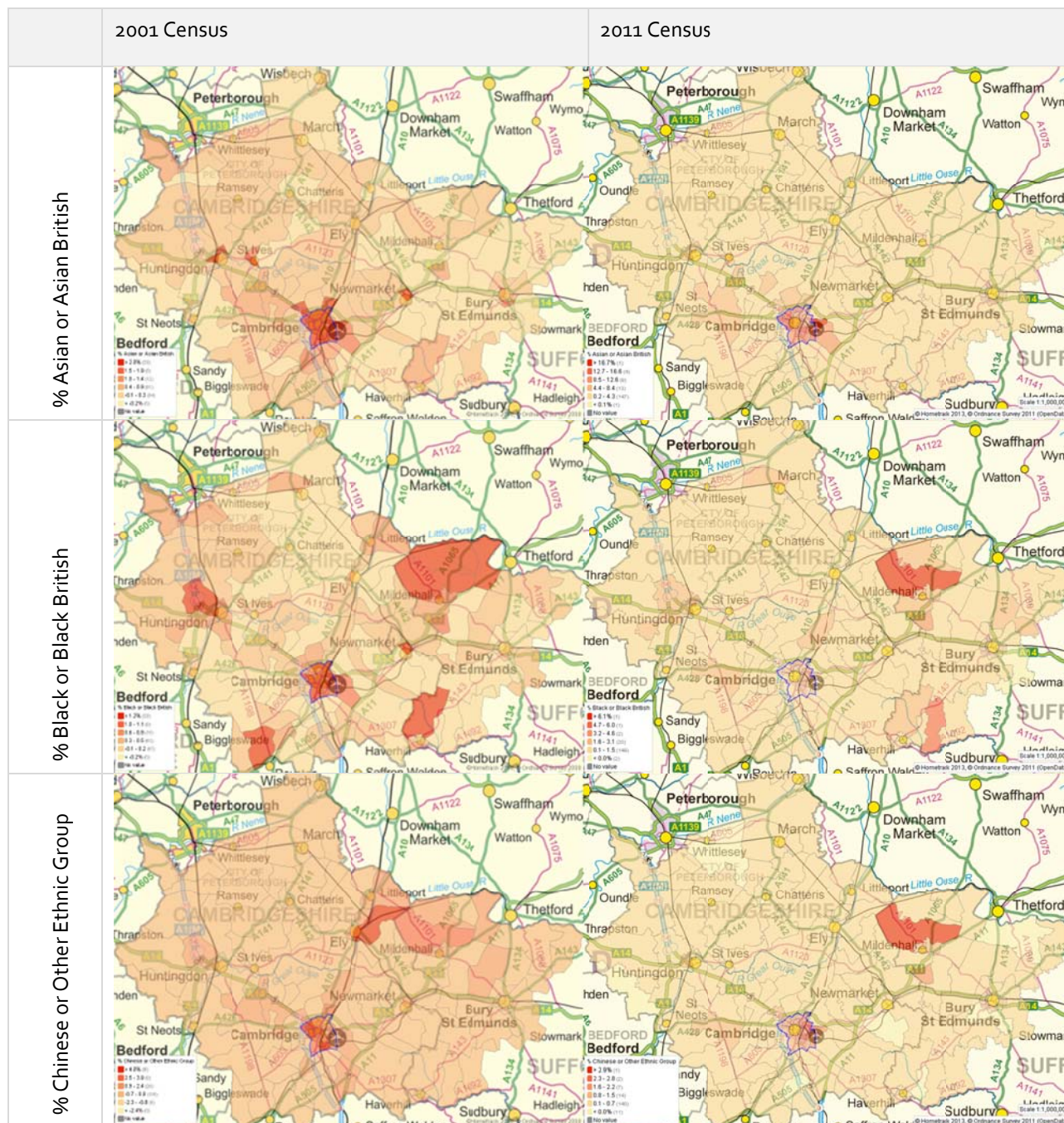
		Cambridge	East Cambridge-shire	Fenland	Huntingdon-shire	South Cambridge-shire	Forest Heath	St Edmunds-bury
White	2001	89	98	99	97	97	94	98
	2011	83	96	97	95	93	92	96
Mixed	2001	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
	2011	3	1	1	2	2	3	1
Asian or Asian British	2001	4	0	0	1	1	1	0
	2011	11	2	1	3	4	2	2
Black or Black British	2001	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
	2011	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	2001	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
	2011	2	0	0	0	0	1	0

Map 4 shows the five “headline” ethnic groups by ward for the whole housing sub-region.

Map 4 % population in the five “headline” ethnic groups, comparing Census 2001 and 2011



Section 15.2 Facts and figures



Section 15.2 Facts and figures

preferences were changing, how they differ from those of white Britons and what kind of affordable housing provision may be required in the future to ensure that these needs will be adequately met.

Key messages:

- Black and minority ethnic populations, and their proportion of England's overall population, are growing. The demand for affordable housing from black and minority ethnic households is likely to increase in future.
- High house prices together with tightened credit regulations and lending criteria have made it increasingly difficult for newly formed households to access home ownership. This may lead to lower home-ownership rates in the future, especially among Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations.
- The locational preferences of black and minority ethnic households are changing, but fear and threat of racism continue to restrict black and minority ethnic households' area choice.
- Although cultural preferences regarding the design of the dwelling continue to exist, preferences are generally influenced more by household size and type than by ethnicity specifically.
- Bilingual and culturally sensitive services are of great importance, especially to recent migrants and to older people born outside the UK. The demand for culturally sensitive services for older people is likely to increase as England's black and minority ethnic populations grow and age.

Please visit <http://www.better-housing.org.uk/briefings/looking-future-changing-black-and-minority-ethnic-housing-needs-and-aspirations> to read the full report.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

15.2.7 Migrant workers

In 2009 a JSNA was produced focusing on [Migrant Workers in Cambridgeshire](#).

However much of the data used has since been updated through the [Migrant Workers Monitoring report](#). The following data comes from the Migrant Workers Monitoring report, updated on the basis of 2010 data and published in 2012. It highlights some of the trends for migrant workers across Cambridgeshire.

Monitoring International Migration in Cambridgeshire

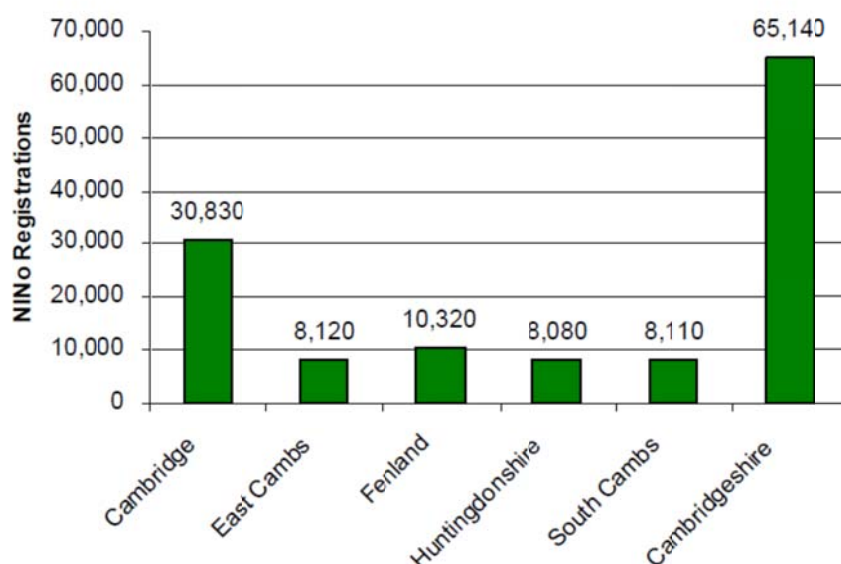
Since 2001, the number of international migrants coming to Cambridgeshire has increased markedly. The Cambridgeshire County Research Group (CCRG) report, *The Demographic Impact of International Migration in Cambridgeshire* (2008), estimated that approximately 13,100 non-UK nationals may have become residents in Cambridgeshire between 2001 and 2006, and that the county had a non-UK born population of approximately 61,500.

This annual monitoring report is not an attempt to calculate population numbers, but to assess changes in migration and migrant levels for the year 2010. A link to the full Migrant worker monitoring report is provided in Section 15.4.1. Cambridgeshire results published in August 2012 show that:

National Insurance Registration Scheme Data (NINo)

- Between 2002 and 2010, more than 65,000 people registered for a NINo in Cambridgeshire. Some 47% of these resided in Cambridge.

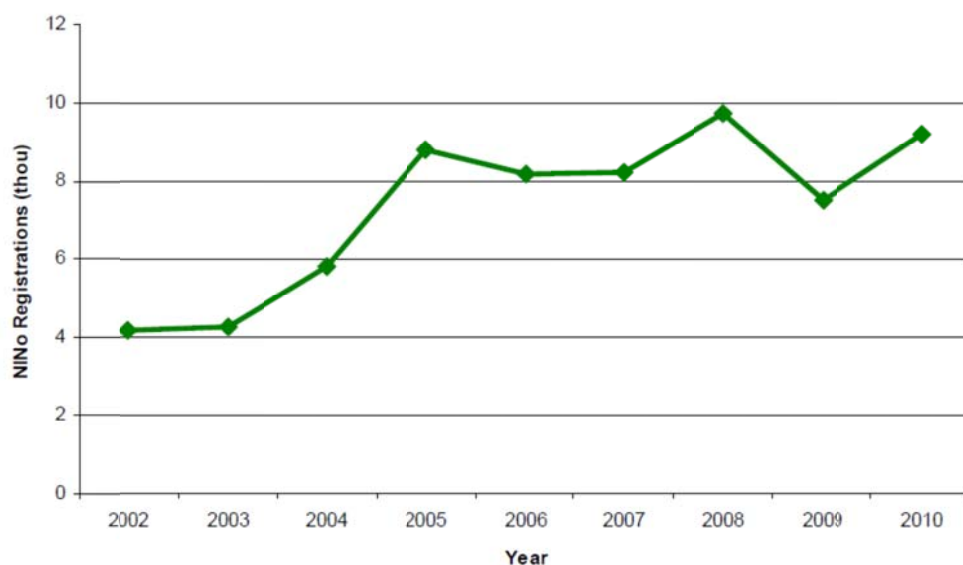
Fig 3 NINo registrations, 2002 to 2010, Cambridgeshire



- NINo data indicate that migration into Cambridgeshire increased between 2009 and 2010. In 2010 some 9,190 registrations were made, which was 23% higher than registration numbers in 2009.
- The increase in NINo registrations between 2009 and 2010 is consistent with the national data, which also indicates a 23% increase.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Fig 4 **NINo registrations per year, 2002 to 2010, Cambridgeshire**



- NINo data indicate that each of the Cambridgeshire districts has experienced growth in immigration between 2009 and 2010, however most growth has been in Cambridge.

Table 22. **NINo registrations by year and district, 2002/3 to 2009/10, Cambridge housing sub-region**

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/8	2008/09	2009/10
Cambridge	2,550	2,430	2,900	3,830	3,770	4,260	3,230	4,080
East Cambridgeshire	260	280	400	1,210	1,010	1,710	1,030	1,170
Fenland	210	300	780	1,570	1,200	1,560	1,570	1,900
Huntingdonshire	510	500	720	1,040	1,350	1,100	780	970
South Cambridgeshire	650	610	900	1,160	940	1,090	880	1,070
Forest Heath	360	410	650	1,030	760	-	-	-
St Edmundsbury	480	440	450	770	620	-	-	-
Sub-Region	5,020	4,970	6,800	10,610	9,650	-	-	-

Source: National Insurance Registration Scheme

- In 2010, most NINo applications (4,730) came from Eastern European nationals.
- In 2010, Lithuania, Latvia, and Poland were the most common countries of origin for NINo registrations.
- Lithuania is the most common country of origin for NINo registrations. 980 of the 1,480 Lithuanian registrations were made in the Fenland district.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Fig 5 **NINo registrations by world area, 2002 to 2010, UK and Cambridgeshire**

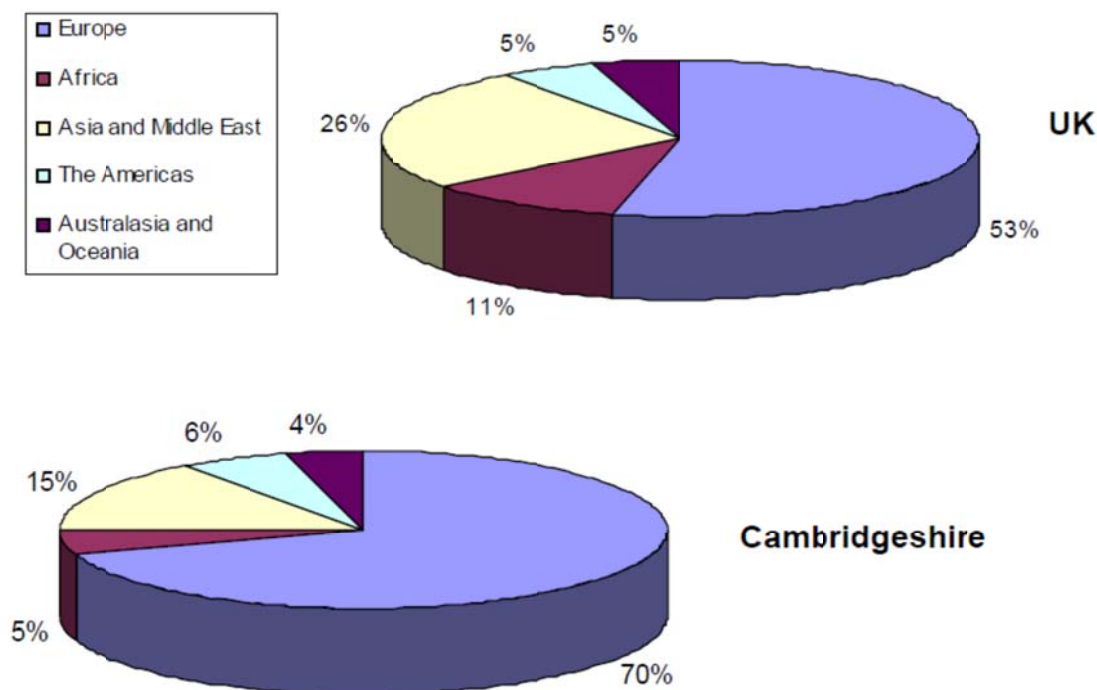
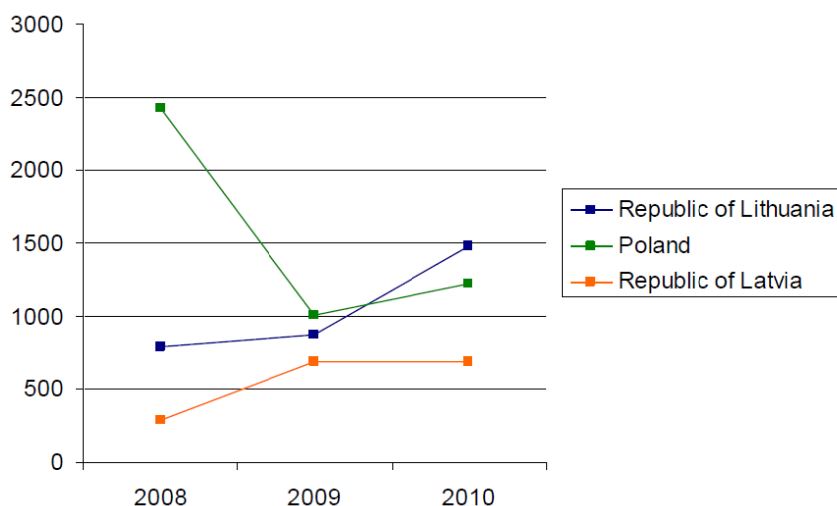


Fig 6 **NINo registrations by migrant workers from Lithuania, Poland and Latvia, Cambridgeshire**



Summary of 2010 NINo data for Cambridgeshire: NINo registrations were higher in 2010 than in 2009 in all districts. NINo registrations were also higher for each continent of origin across the county except Oceania. Within districts there were variations as well as some broad trends. All districts, for example, recorded large increases in the numbers of registrations by Lithuanian migrants, yet Polish migrants have presented a rather varied trend in numbers across the districts.

The Workers Registration Scheme (WRS)

There is more specific information about migrant workers from the A8 countries through the worker's registration scheme. This began in 2004 and provides information supplied by citizens of the eight

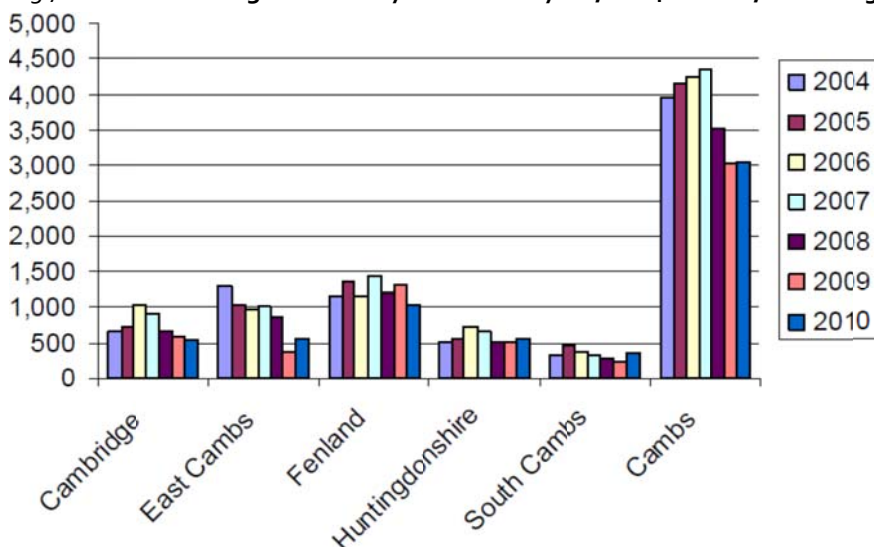
Section 15.2 Facts and figures

accession states (E8) when they obtain jobs in the UK. These workers are required to register once they obtain a job and to re-register for subsequent jobs until they have worked a total of 12 out of 13 months. Self-employed individuals do not have to register. There is also no deregistration information and it is not possible to use it to make assumptions about how long people stay in an area, or how many are working in an area at any one time. The A8 countries are:

- the Czech Republic
- Hungary
- Poland
- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Slovakia, and
- Slovenia.

Although a useful data set, the WRS data does have some limitations that are worth considering (please see section **Error! Reference source not found.**). It is also worth noting that the WRS ended on April 30th 2011 so the data will not be available for subsequent years. From May 2011, citizens from A8 countries became entitled to the same freedom of employment as other EU citizens.

Fig 7 **WRS registrations by district and year, 2004 to 2010, Cambridgeshire**



- Some 3,060 Worker's Registration Scheme registrations were made in 2010. This was 1% more than for 2009.
- Poland was the most common country of origin for Worker's Registration Scheme registrations in Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire in 2010. Lithuania was the most common country of origin for Worker's Registration Scheme registrations in Fenland and South Cambridgeshire in 2010.
- Worker's Registration Scheme applications reduced in Cambridge and Fenland between 2009 and 2010.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

- According to Worker's Registration Scheme data, 57% of migrants found employment in the administration, business and managerial services sector in 2010. 43% of these were in the Fenland district.
- Agriculture was the second largest sector for employment of migrants registered on the Worker's Registration Scheme, accounting for 20%. The largest provider of agricultural employment was Fenland in 2009, but in 2010 this was East Cambridgeshire (54%).

Comparing the Workers Registration Scheme and NINo

Given that migrants from the A8 countries have formed such a large proportion of migrants to Cambridgeshire since 2004, it is useful to compare NINo figures for A8 migrants and WRS figures as a way of triangulating the data.

NINo and Worker's Registration Scheme comparisons show a similar number of registrations across the county, however there are notable variations between districts and also between nationalities.

Table 23. **WRS and NINo (for A8) registrations, Cambridgeshire**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cambridge	WRS	660	730	1040	920	659	595	545
	NINo	760	1230	1200	1120	940	580	740
East Cambridgeshire	WRS	1285	1030	965	1015	862	370	560
	NINo	170	960	700	550	870	310	520
Fenland	WRS	1145	1350	1145	1425	1210	1305	1030
	NINo	450	1310	1060	990	1320	1430	1720
Huntingdonshire	WRS	520	560	720	655	524	515	565
	NINo	320	580	930	790	620	390	550
South Cambridgeshire	WRS	325	480	370	330	281	240	360
	NINo	340	490	380	350	390	270	310
Total	WRS	3935	4150	4240	4345	3536	3025	3060
	NINo	2040	4570	4270	3800	4140	2980	3840

Summary of NINo and WRS data comparison: The NINo and WRS administrative sources do not attempt to calculate population numbers, but are a useful source to identify migration trends. Although the two data sources can not provide direct comparisons, due to difference in their definitions, the WRS and NINo data for Cambridgeshire does demonstrate similarities in the number of registrations over the 2004-2010 period. They also provide consistency in indicating the proportion of registrations in each district. This aggregate information is informative, and provides a level of confidence in solely utilising the NINo data to show migration trends post-2010, beyond the WRS programme.

GP registrations

Flag 4 records are the record of when non-UK nationals register with a doctor at a general practice (GP). A Flag 4 is generated if a person registering with a GP was either

- born outside of the UK and is registering for the first time, or
- whose previous address was outside of the UK.

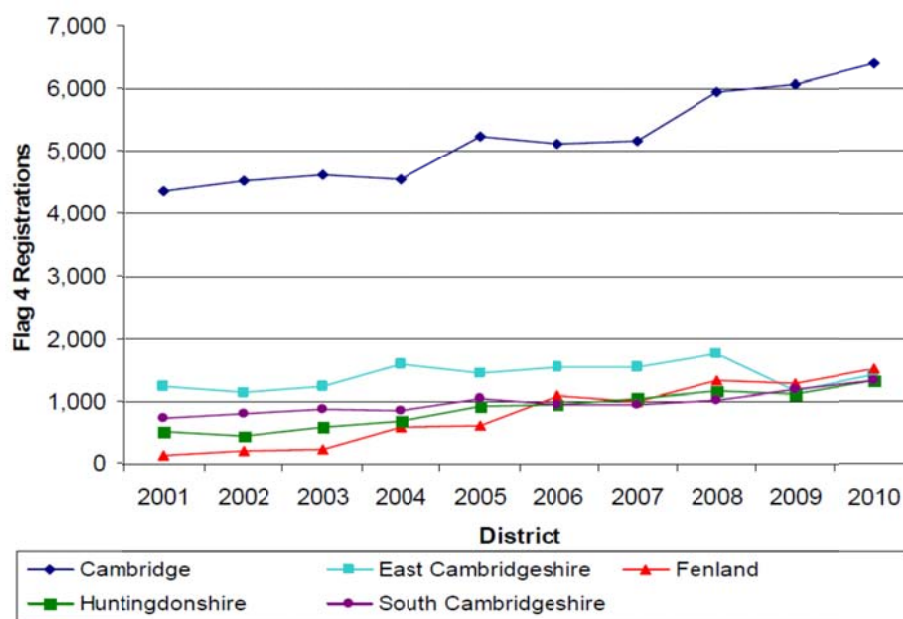
Section 15.2 Facts and figures

Flag 4s are not, therefore, precise indicators of international migrants but can provide another means of tracking migrant movements. There are distinct differences between Flag 4 data and NINo / WRS data.

In 2010, 12,012 Flag 4 GP registrations were received. Flag 4 GP registrations increased across all districts in 2010 compared to 2009. Please see Section **Error! Reference source not found.** for further detail.

Fig 8 shows gradually increasing Flag 4 registrations in all districts between 2001 and 2010.

Fig 8 **Flag 4 registrations by district, 2001 to 2010, Cambridgeshire**



Flag 4 data are broadly in line with other data and are indicative of the rising level of migration within Cambridgeshire.

2010 saw increased Flag 4 registrations across all districts, consistent with NINo data. Some 12,012 registrations were received in 2010 - 1,175 more than in 2009.

Between 2009 and 2010, Cambridge experienced a 6% increase and East Cambridgeshire experienced a 23% increase. What is notable is that the proportion of registrations in Cambridge is increasing.

In 2010, Flag 4 registrations included 3,044 outside of the 20-64yrs age group, so less likely to be of working age.

When considering that Flag 4 registrations include migrants of all ages it may be anticipated that Flag 4 registrations would exceed NINo or WRS registrations. However, as migrants may register for a GP a considerable time after their arrival, it makes it difficult to compare year to year data between the data sources.

Flag 4 data must be used with caution and may not include all migrants.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

15.2.8 Gypsies and Travellers

In 2010 a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) was produced relating to [Gypsies and Travellers](#) across Cambridgeshire. The following text covers key demographic facts and figures included in the JSNA, for this group.

Current demography

The numbers of Gypsies and Travellers in the population is difficult to ascertain for a variety of reasons. Previously the national census did not include Gypsies or Travellers. The 2011 census will allow, for the first time, people to select Gypsy or Irish Traveller as their ethnic group. Work will need to be undertaken to encourage the Gypsy and Traveller community to complete the census to ensure that high quality information is obtained about the community.

Organisations often do not include Gypsies and Travellers in their ethnic monitoring. If they are included there are issues around the subjective definition of Gypsies and Travellers and reluctance to declare their identity for fear of discrimination, which may lead to significant underreporting. Estimating the number of Gypsies and Travellers can therefore be problematic.

- Estimates of the Gypsy and Traveller population vary widely in Britain. In 2005, the former Commission for Racial Equality noted estimates of between 180,000 to 350,000 of whom the majority live in conventional 'bricks and mortar' housing¹⁴. Although Gypsy and Traveller communities are poorly captured in most national datasets, they are thought to represent 0.6% of the total UK population. Estimates suggest that the largest group in England, possibly half of all the community, is Romany Gypsies (63,000), followed by Irish Travellers (19,000). 13% of local authorities suggested they are the largest single ethnic minority group in their area¹⁵.
- Gypsies and Travellers make up almost 1% of the population in Cambridgeshire and represent the largest ethnic minority in the county. In Cambridgeshire it is estimated that approximately 70% are Romany Gypsies, 20% are Irish Travellers and 10% are others including Scottish and Welsh Travellers and an increasing number of Eastern European Gypsies. There appears to be a difference in demographics across the county with a higher number of Irish Travellers in South Cambridgeshire and Eastern European Roma in Fenland.
- With regards to travelling showpeople, a number of showmen have permanent winter quarters in yards. In East Cambridgeshire there are 13 authorised travelling showpeople sites, one planning application for an additional site has been refused and is currently subject to an appeal. Fenland has one unauthorised Travelling Show people site as at January 2007 and South Cambridgeshire has two authorised travelling showpeople sites (of 21 plots).
- Of the total number of statutory aged Traveller children enrolled in Cambridgeshire schools during the 2008/09 academic year, 81.5% were Romany Gypsies, 11% Irish Travellers, 4% Showmen and 3.5% Eastern European Roma. (CREDS 2008/09 Cambridgeshire Traveller Education Data)
- The Cambridge Sub-region Traveller Needs Assessment (CSTNA) carried out in 2005¹⁶ estimated the Gypsy and Traveller population in Cambridgeshire to be 5,702, shown in the table below. The 2005 CSTNA was the largest survey of Travellers in the Country interviewing 313 Gypsies and Travellers. However the figures regarding households in housing should be treated with caution as the figures

¹⁴ The Road Ahead. Department for Communities and Local Government, December 2007.

¹⁵ Inclusion Health Evidence pack. Department of Health and Cabinet Office social exclusion task force, March 2010.

¹⁶ Cambridge Sub Region Traveller Needs Assessment. Robert Home and Margaret Greenfields, May 2006.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

are based on information from 40 Gypsies/Travellers living in housing. Cambridgeshire County Council have since updated the model and figures from the 2006 assessment.

Table 24. **Estimated Gypsy/Traveller population in GTNA study area districts, ranked and rounded, 2006**

	Caravans	Households in caravans	Households in housing	Total households 2005	Population 2005
Cambridge	30	18	37	55	264
East Cambridgeshire	180	106	115	221	1061
Fenland	485	285	309	594	2851
Huntingdonshire	60	35	5	40	192
South Cambridgeshire	425	250	28	278	1334
Total	1180	694	494	1188	5702

The 2011 GTANA update

This 2011 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) was delivered using a modeling approach, developed in partnership with Planning, Housing and Traveller Liaison Officers in nine participating local authorities. As with the 2006 study, the districts were:

- Cambridge
- East Cambridgeshire
- Fenland
- Forest Heath
- Huntingdonshire
- King's Lynn and West Norfolk
- Peterborough
- South Cambridgeshire
- St Edmundsbury.

The model takes account of guidance and policy from Government and fits within a suite of other local Gypsy and Traveller focused needs assessments and strategies. The robustness of this approach is that it is based on counted numbers of caravans and young people from twice-yearly caravan counts, planning records and education data.

The model takes actual figures for each district based on counted caravans and pitches, such as: unauthorized caravans and temporary planning permissions from the DCLG six-monthly caravan counts; Gypsies and Travellers registered for housing; and counted numbers of young people of family forming age from Travellers Education Services and the Schools Census. Then it applies adjustments to the counted figures to allow for such things as unauthorized caravans visiting for temporary work rather than requiring a permanent pitch, and young people forming families wishing to move into houses rather than onto sites.

Section 15.2 Facts and figures

The results are shown as Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs assessment for each district for 2011-2031, broken into four time periods. There is also a Travelling Showpeople indicative pitch needs assessment 2011-2016.

The 2011 GTANA also identified the need for some form of transit or emergency stopping place provision across the study area. Outputs are summarised in Table 25

Table 25. **Summary results - Gypsies and Traveller pitch needs assessment, Cambridge housing sub-region (please see footnote relating to SCDC figures)**

	GTANA assessed need		GTANA projected need		GTANA Total	
	2011 – 2016	2016 – 2021*	2021 – 2026	2026 – 2031	2011 – 2021	2011 – 2031
Cambridge	0	0	1	0	0	1
East Cambridgeshire	10	13	10	5	23	38
Fenland	0	2	0	0	2	2
Huntingdonshire ¹⁷	17	7	18	11	24	53
South Cambridgeshire ^{18, 19}	65	0	20	0	65	85
Forest Heath	8	6	10	6	14	30
St Edmundsbury	3	3	4	2	6	12

Table 26. **Travelling Showmen/Showpeople pitch indicative need by local authority 2011 to 2016, Cambridge housing sub-region**

	Total 2011 – 2016
Cambridge	0
East Cambridgeshire	4
Fenland	2
Huntingdonshire	0
South Cambridgeshire	4
Forest Heath	2
St Edmundsbury	1

The full report is available at http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/webfm_send/341

¹⁷ Huntingdonshire calculation includes 16 existing pitches with temporary permission included in the backlog for 2011 - 2016

¹⁸ South Cambridgeshire calculation includes 65 existing pitches with temporary permission included in the backlog for 2011 – 2016.

¹⁹ SCDC Housing Portfolio Holder Report June 2012

Section 15.3 Analysis

15.3 Analysis

Children and young people

- Overall Cambridgeshire is a relatively prosperous county and in general, children have above average health, educational attainment and life chances. However there are pockets where deprivation levels equal or exceed the national average, most particularly in parts of Wisbech, Huntingdon and Cambridge.
- Children living in these areas are exposed to multiple social deprivations which adversely affect health, educational attainment and life chances. Even in more prosperous areas, individual families may live in deprivation, with their children more at risk of poorer outcomes. The population is becoming increasingly diverse and the sparsely settled landscapes of rural Cambridgeshire present problems of isolation and distance, restricting choice and opportunity for many.
- The population of children and young people is expected to decrease overall in East Cambridgeshire, Fenland and Huntingdonshire; while child population is expected to rise in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. Wards with significant anticipated growth of pre-school numbers include Castle, Cherry Hinton and Trumpington in Cambridge, and Teversham and the Wilbrahams in South Cambridgeshire. There are expected to be 400 children aged 0-4 yrs in Northstowe by 2016. The changes in housing growth and the speed at which new development takes place will have an impact on population change. The main reason for an increase in children and young people in these areas is probably due to new large scale housing development.
- "Breaking the Cycle" - a strategy for tackling child and family poverty and economic disadvantage in Cambridgeshire was produced by Cambridgeshire Children's Trust. This highlights areas for action, including "empower communities to develop and deliver their own support mechanisms for local families" and "develop and implement a multi-agency Financial Inclusion Strategy across Partners, with clearly defined accountability and responsibilities" which housing agencies are seen as key players.

Older people

- Early Census 2011 results confirm that Huntingdonshire still has the highest number of older residents (49,100 aged over 55). The proportion of residents aged over 65 ranged from 12% in Cambridge to 20% in Fenland. The sub-regional average was 17% (rounded).
- Generally, life expectancy in Cambridgeshire is better than the national average. The gender gap has narrowed slightly but differences in life expectancy in different parts of the county remain consistent. While the length of time we can expect to live has increased, the period we can expect to live with long term illness and disability has also increased. Periods of life spent in poor health or with a limiting chronic illness or disability have increased by more than two years in the period 1981 to 2006. With increasing life expectancy more people are living to an age where they are likely to be physically frail, which has implications for housing and related services.

Physical and sensory impairment

- Housing is a major factor determining physically disabled people's health and wellbeing. Many disabled people still live in unsuitable accommodation.
- People on low incomes are more likely to have disabilities than people on medium or high-level incomes. Moreover, people with physical disabilities tend to have less disposable income than people without disabilities. Often this leads into debt problems and living in more deprived housing.

Section 15.3 Analysis

- The Cambridgeshire Disability Housing Strategy was drafted by the Disability Strategic Housing Network in 2008. The Physical and sensory impairment JSNA summarises the identified gaps and priorities for action. These include:
 - Undertake further work to refine knowledge about the level of housing need and shortfalls in provision.
 - Ensure information is available and accessible to all.
 - Move from a model of residential provision and grouped living arrangements to that of single or shared, where requested, tenancies and home ownership.
 - Maintain access to adaptations and assistive technology to maintain and develop independence.
 - Maintain consultation and involvement of disabled people in the continuing development of housing and support.
 - Develop flexible support services to include floating and where necessary specialist support services.
 - Ensure best practice and standards inform developments across the county.
 - Take account of 16+ needs to avoid the need for out of county placement (develop work practices and a protocol between local housing authorities and social care including young people with an aim if possible to include 16+).

Adults with learning disabilities

- Across the total population 2% of adults are estimated to have some form of learning disability. In Cambridgeshire, this corresponds to around 10,000 people aged 15 and above. The actual figures for people with learning disabilities in Cambridgeshire receiving support correlate well with the national picture. In 2007 the County's Learning Disability Partnership teams currently provide health or social care support to around 2,230 individuals with learning disability, of which around 1,700 receive social care support. In 2008/2009, Cambridgeshire County Council Adult Social Care provided services for 1,340 clients with learning disabilities, aged 18 and above. Cambridgeshire's total population is forecast to grow by around 16% between 2006 and 2021. As the total population grows, we would expect the number of people with learning disabilities also to increase.
- In addition, as people with learning disabilities are living longer and more babies with complex needs are surviving, we would expect increased numbers of people with learning disabilities in the population and increasing numbers with multiple severe disabilities.
- It is difficult to give definite numbers for adults with autistic spectrum disorders. Over the past decade or so there has been an increase in awareness of the condition by families, practitioners and funders. Based on The National Autistic Society's prevalence rates and mid-2008 population figures, the number of people of working age with autistic spectrum disorder in Cambridgeshire can be estimated at around 3,400.
- In 2005 the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust highlighted the need for a clear lead within both mental health and learning disability services to prevent people being passed between the two services or not receiving any services at all.
- The demand for quality housing and support is increasing. Joint work with the housing agencies is key, to ensure access is fair and prioritized appropriately; to expand the range of housing available including rental, shared ownership and full ownership; and to ensure the needs of disabled people are taken into account in future developments.

Section 15.3 Analysis

- The development of in-county services is needed to enable people living out of County to move back to the Cambridgeshire. Supporting People services need to be flexible, user focused and not accommodation based. People want choice about the type of accommodation, where they live and who they live with.

Ethnicity

- The population of Cambridgeshire is increasingly diverse. One of the largest “ethnic groups” in the housing sub region are Gypsies and Travellers. Across the county almost 9.5% of school children are from a black or minority ethnic group, including Gypsies and Travellers.
- The south of Cambridge had the highest proportion of minority ethnic families - in January 2009 some 25% of school pupils were from this group. There were also significant minority ethnic communities in other parts of the county, notably Pakistanis in Huntingdonshire, Gypsy/Roma in Fenland and Indians and Irish Travellers in South Cambridgeshire.
- Many children of minority ethnic heritage, particularly those from the Gypsy/Traveller, Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities, have not enjoyed the same level of educational outcomes as the majority. However, in Cambridge particularly there are also children of visiting academics or business people who may be high achievers.

Migrant workers

- Between 2002 and 2010, more than 65,000 people registered for a National Insurance Number in Cambridgeshire. Some 47% of these resided in Cambridge. The increase in registrations between 2009 and 2010 is consistent with the national data. Each of the Cambridgeshire districts has experienced growth in immigration between 2009 and 2010, however most growth has been in Cambridge.
- In 2010, most National Insurance Number applications came from Lithuania, Latvia, and Poland. 980 of the 1,480 Lithuanian registrations were made in the Fenland district.
- Between 2004 and 2010, some 26,300 A8 nationals registered with the Worker’s Registration Scheme. 3,060 registrations were made in 2010, 1% more than in 2009. Poland was the most common country of origin for Worker’s Registration Scheme registrations in Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire in 2010. Lithuania was the most common country of origin for Worker’s Registration Scheme registrations in Fenland and South Cambridgeshire in 2010.
- According to Worker’s Registration Scheme some 57% of migrants found employment in the administration, business and managerial services sector in 2010. Agriculture was the second largest sector for employment of migrants registered on the Worker’s Registration Scheme, accounting for 20%. The largest provider of agricultural employment was East Cambridgeshire in 2010.
- National Insurance Number and Worker’s Registration Scheme comparisons show a similar number of registrations across the county, however there are notable variations between districts and also between nationalities.
- In 2010 some 12,012 Flag 4 GP registrations were received. Flag 4 GP registrations increased across all districts in 2010 compared to 2009.

Gypsies and Travellers

- In 2011 an updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) was delivered using a modeling approach. The model takes account of guidance and policy from Government and fits within a suite of other local Gypsy and Traveller focused needs assessments and strategies.

Section 15.3 Analysis

- The robustness of this approach is that it is based on counted numbers of caravans and young people from twice-yearly caravan counts, planning records and education data.
- The results are shown as Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs assessment for each district for 2011-2031, broken into four time periods. There is also a Travelling Showpeople indicative pitch needs assessment 2011-2016.
- To summarise, there is a continuing need for suitable accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers in our area, and for Travelling Showpeople. Each district will be using the GTANA findings, along with other evidence, to formulate and consult on Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople policy through their local plan processes.
- Future editions of the SHMA will include updates of the GTANA model, as and when these updates are commissioned and run by individual districts.

Section 15.4 Background information

15.4 Background information

15.4.1 Links and references

Correct at January 2013

Strategic Housing Market Assessments, Practice Guidance Version 2, August 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government

"Breaking the Cycle - A strategy for tackling child and family poverty and economic disadvantage in Cambridgeshire 2011 – 2014", Cambridgeshire Children's Trust <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/CMSWebsite/committee-document.aspx/partnerships/shadow-health-wellbeing-board/2012-06-18/Reports/4525/120618-3-Appendix.pdf>

For names of wards across Cambridgeshire: Cambridgeshire Atlas "Ward Profiles"
<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Profiles/WardProfiles/atlas.html>

Commissioning Strategy for Extra Care Sheltered Housing in Cambridgeshire 2011-15
http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/documents/crhb/publications/final_delivery_strategy.pdf

Cambridgeshire Disability Housing Strategy action plan (draft)
http://www.google.co.uk/url?q=http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/documents/crhb/meetings/dec_o8/0512_o8_item6.pdf&sa=U&ei=MNXKUOmYCM7JoAXpxlCgCg&ved=oCBUQFjAA&usg=AFQjCNFrQq2MJ6X7Ajs4wKxCKavC7sQXcw

JSNA: Children and Young People, December 2010, <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/currentreports/children-and-young-people>

JSNA: Older People, 2010, <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/currentreports/older-people-including-dementia>

Housing LIN toolkit, Strategic Housing for Older People (SHOP)
<http://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/browse/HousingExtraCare/ExtraCareStrategy/SHOPv2/>

DoH briefing note on "Our Health, Our Care, Our Say"
http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4127604.pdf

JSNA: Adults with a Physical or Sensory Impairment and/or Long Term condition, 2009,
<http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/jsna-topics-published-previously/adults-physical-or-sensory-impairment-and-or-long-term-condition>

JSNA: Adults with learning disability, 2008, <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/jsna-topics-published-previously/adults-learning-disability>.

Profile of adults with learning disability, 2012, Learning Disabilities Observatory,
<http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/profiles/>

Department of Health, *Valuing people now: a new three-year strategy for people with learning disabilities*, 2009,
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_093377

Study into the Housing Needs of Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in the East of England (2006)
<http://www.google.co.uk/url?q=http://www.shu.ac.uk/assets/pdf/cresr-study-housing-needs-BME-EastEngland.pdf&sa=U&ei=adTKUNSfEaqaoQXM14FY&ved=oCBUQFjAA&usg=AFQjCNH2PYaH3s4Rl9mXq3lkySoVLCmvxg>

Cambridgeshire Insight: population and demographics
<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/populationanddemographics>

Section 15.4 Background information

JSNA: Migrant Workers in Cambridgeshire http://cambridge.newcastlejsna.org.uk/webfm_send/47

Migrant worker monitoring reports

<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/population/Migration.htm>

Migrant worker monitoring report August 2011: <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2FFB24F2-D234-40FE-8230-17Fo8624CAEF/0/2010MigrantMonitoringReport.pdf>

Race Equality Foundation "Looking to the future: changing black and minority ethnic housing needs and aspirations" Author(s): Sanna Markkanen; Briefing series: Better Housing Briefing Paper 11; Publisher: Race Equality Foundation; Publication date: 2009 <http://www.better-housing.org.uk/sites/default/files/briefings/downloads/housing-brief11.pdf>

JSNA: Gypsies and Travellers, 2010, <http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/currentreports/travellers>

2006 GTANA http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/documents/crhb/publications/cambridge_sub-region_traveller_needs_assessment_2006.pdf

2011 GTANA <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/gtana-o>

Section 15.4 Background information

15.4.2 Definitions of terms

Term used	Abbreviation	Meaning
National Insurance Number registration scheme	NINos	All people coming to the UK to take up employment for the first time must obtain a National Insurance Number. NINo data show registration by nationality, and residential location by district. We assume that all those registering within Cambridgeshire are also resident in the County. Data are released annually. We take the financial year of registration as our data period.
Workers Registration Scheme	WRS	This scheme monitored the arrivals of migrants from the Accession (A8) States who took up paid work in the UK. The A8 states were Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. WRS data recorded all A8 nationals registering for work in Cambridgeshire by nationality and workplace location by district. The WRS ended on April 30th 2011. Thereafter, citizens from A8 countries became entitled to the same freedom of employment as other EU citizens.
FLAG 4 GP registration	FLAG 4	A Flag 4 is generated when a person registers with a GP (General Practitioner) if that person was either a) born outside of the UK and is registering for the first time, or b) whose previous address was outside of the UK.
Office of Population Censuses and Surveys	OPCS	The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS), was created in 1970 through the merger of the General Register Office and the Government Social Survey Department. It was a forerunner, with the UK Central Statistical Office, of the Office for National Statistics (ONS). They combined in 1996 under a single director who, from 2000 was also known as the National Statistician.

Section 15.4 Background information

15.4.3 Data issues

Workers Registration Scheme (WRS) data limitations

When using WRS data it is worth considering the following caveats:

- The data in this publication are based on Management Information, are provisional and may be subject to change.
- The data are not National Statistics.
- Figures indicate registered workers rather than the number of applications made.
- The figures are for initial applications only (not multiple applications, where an individual is doing more than one job simultaneously, nor re-registrations, where an individual has changed employers).
- Anecdotal evidence suggests that the administration, business and managerial category may be a misleading indicator of which sector migrants are actually working in. Workers are often employed through agencies even though their actual place of work may be a food processing factory, for example. However, since they are paid by the agency rather than the factory (or other employer), they are listed under the administration, business and managerial category.

Flag 4 GP registration data

Flag 4 data are presented according to mid-year time frames, which do not match the financial year time frames used for NINo or WRS figures. In addition, unlike NINo and WRS data, the Flag 4 registration is not necessarily generated at the onset of migration, therefore making it difficult to compare year on year data; GP migrants may only register at a GP if they need to use one, for example. Despite these caveats, Flag 4 is valuable at providing context for the migrant population of all ages, not just those working, and is therefore considered a useful indicator alongside other data.

Section 15.4 Background information

15.4.4 CLG guidance on specific household requirements, 2007

Introduction

There are several reasons why housing market partnerships should consider gathering information about the housing requirements of specific household groups, and why doing so will improve planning and housing policy, including:

- The Race and Equality Act requires Government and local authorities to assess the impact of their policies on different ethnic and minority groups, and the 2005 Disabilities legislation requires Government and local authorities to assess the impact of their policies on people with disabilities. Partnerships should ensure that no one group is systematically excluded from the assessment;
- Particular groups and gender types may exert considerable influences within the housing market area that need to be better understood and planned for (e.g. families, older people, key workers, first time buyers);
- Particular groups and gender types may be ill-suited to their dwelling type over the longer term (e.g. families with children and older people living in the private rented sector with insecurity of tenure); and
- Partnerships may wish to obtain evidence about the number of households eligible for intermediate affordable housing.

If there are concerns about the housing requirements of specific groups (and their constituent gender types) or good reason to believe that their needs significantly differ to the general population, partnerships should ensure that they have appropriate evidence, and undertake additional analysis where they do not. Linked to Chapter 2, these issues may be identified as specific research questions for the assessment to address. Unlike previous chapters, this chapter does not set out a step by step approach since partnerships will need to select the analyses most suited to their research questions. Instead, this chapter outlines some of the issues and approaches that they may wish to consider with respect to families, older people, minority and hard to reach groups, households with specific requirements, low-cost market housing and the intermediate affordable housing market.

The chapter provides further guidance on some of the issues for:

- Families
- Older People
- Minority and hard to reach households
- Households with specific needs

Core Output 8

This section should enable the partnership to produce estimate of groups who have particular housing requirements e.g. families, older people, black and minority ethnic groups, disabled people, young people, etc.

Source: Strategic Housing Market Assessments, Practice Guidance Version 2, August 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government

Section 15.4 Background information

15.4.5 Children and young people: JSNA district profiles

Cambridge

- There are around 26,700 children and young people aged 0-19 currently living in Cambridge. The child population (aged 0-19) is expected to rise by about 10,600 in Cambridge (from 25,000 in 2008 to 35,600 in 2021).
- Cambridge is a multicultural city, with sizeable Bangladeshi, Chinese, Roma, Black African and Black Caribbean communities and 22% of school pupils are from Black and minority ethnic communities.

East Cambridgeshire

- There are around 18,500 children and young people aged 0-19 currently living in East Cambridgeshire. The child population of the district is expected to decrease by over 7% between now and 2021, with a projected 20% fall in the birth rate.
- The population is predominantly white (94%) with comparatively few Black and Asian children.

Fenland

- There are around 21,700 children and young people aged 0-19 currently living in Fenland. The child population of this District is expected to decrease slightly between now and 2021.
- The population is predominantly white (95%). There are comparatively few Black and Asian children, with a sizeable and long-established Gypsy/Roma community, particularly in North Fenland. Increasing numbers of Eastern European children are settling in the area, particularly Lithuanian speakers in Wisbech where they comprise 9.8% of all pupils in the Medworth Ward, but most new arrivals in the area are adult migrant workers.

Huntingdonshire

- There are approximately 39,000 children and young people aged between 0 and 19 years currently living in Huntingdonshire Area, with around 12,000 in each of Huntingdon and Ramsey, Sawtry and Yaxley localities and roughly 5,000 in St Ives.
- Huntingdonshire District currently has the highest child population of the five Districts in Cambridgeshire but is facing a decrease of around 5,600 between now and 2021, largely because of a fall in the birthrate.
- The youth and adult population is predominantly white (93%), with a sizeable Pakistani community in St Ives and north Huntingdon and a Chinese community in St Neots. There are increasing numbers of Eastern European children in schools as numbers of migrant workers grow.

South Cambridgeshire

- There are around 35,000 children and young people aged 0-19 currently living in South Cambridgeshire. The child population (aged 0-19) is expected to rise by almost 5,200 in South Cambridgeshire by 2021 to around 39,800.
- In South Cambridgeshire there are sizeable communities of Indian, and Irish Traveller children.

Source: http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/webfm_send/124

Section 15.4 Background information

15.4.6 Summary of current demography of migrant workers

- The 2001 Census showed that 9% of Cambridgeshire's population were born outside the UK, of which 34% were born in Western Europe, 24% were born in Asia and 20% were born in America.
- Analysis of data from National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations and the WRS suggests that Cambridgeshire has among the highest numbers of migrant workers in the East of England, while the East of England ranks third in the country after London and the South East. Within Cambridgeshire, Cambridge has the highest number of work-related migrants overall, while Fenland and East Cambridgeshire have particularly high numbers of migrants from the A8 countries.
- Since 2001, NINo registrations indicate around 30,000 people have come to Cambridgeshire for work purposes. Of these, 38% have come from Eastern Europe, 24% from Western Europe and 19% from Asia. The highest numbers of migrants in terms of individual countries are from Poland, Lithuania and India. Numbers of migrants across Cambridgeshire rose from around 4,000 in 2002-2004, to a high of 8,700 in 2005/6, and subsequently fell to 8,150 in 2006/7.
- Comparing NINo registrations and GP registrations suggests that many people who come to Cambridgeshire and work do not register with a GP. This is most apparent with migrants from the A8 countries, among whom just one in four were registered. This may point to a lack of awareness that they can access primary health services here, or relate to unwillingness to lose wages by taking the time to visit a doctor during working hours. At the same time, however, as many of these migrants are likely to be here temporarily only, they may not need health care during their stay. Most migrants from the A8 countries are single young adults, and a high proportion are male. These groups in the general UK population tend to show lower engagement with health services than those with children or those who are older.
- At the time of the 2001 Census, people from Western Europe formed the largest group of Cambridgeshire's population that was born abroad, followed by people born in Asia and then people born in America. The research presented here suggests that, despite the impact of A8 migration, people from Western Europe remain the most numerous group in Cambridgeshire, followed by people born in Asia. Depending on the number of people from A8 countries who have settled in the district, there may currently be similar numbers of migrants from the A8 countries as people born in Africa in the resident population.
- The research suggests that around 13,100 additional migrant workers could now be resident in Cambridgeshire compared to 2001, bringing the total number of people born abroad to 61,500. This estimate would suggest that the proportion of the population born abroad has risen from 9% in 2001 to 11% in 2006.

Section 15.4 Background information

15.4.7 Some housing issues for local black and minority ethnic communities

Cambridge

- The City Council's black and minority ethnic housing strategy recognises that the relatively high BME population in the City is influenced by the student population.
- However there is a need to ensure that ethnic minorities can achieve equal access to housing.
- Services must not be discriminatory, and must be appropriate to different cultures.
- The City has improved its data collection and monitoring, and now makes proactive use of that data.
- In particular, data for Home-Link applicants and the Council's own tenants is being used to ensure the City's objectives are met.

East Cambridgeshire's Housing Strategy: People of Black and Minority Ethnic Origin, Gypsies and Travellers, Migrant Workers

- The ethnic minority population of East Cambridgeshire is small compared with that of the rest of Cambridgeshire and of England as a whole. It differs from the ethnic minority population of England as a whole in several respects.
- The BME population is more likely than the white British population to have a degree level of education.
- BME groups are slightly more likely to be unemployed and are likely to be living in overcrowded accommodation or accommodation with no central heating.
- BME groups are more likely to be living in privately rented accommodation.
- The largest groups of concern are migrant workers, most of whom have arrived since 2001 and who do not necessarily appear in BME statistics, or who may be listed as "other white". This is a rapidly growing population and more information is required about where migrant workers live, where they want to live and their living conditions.
- Gypsies and Travellers are a significant ethnic minority group within East Cambridgeshire and a need has been identified for additional pitches for caravans in the district. Further local research is being undertaken to provide better quality information about people's preferences. Pitches will be identified within the Development Plan documents when The Local Development Framework (the main planning policy document) is completed (see Chapter 33, Gypsy and Traveller Housing Issues).
- The district's BME housing strategy identifies the following gaps in knowledge which require further investigation:
 - Understanding which groups are living in overcrowded households and houses in multiple occupation as the district has a high percentage (4.4%) of people living in shared accommodation compared to the rest of the County (0.4%).
 - Understanding the social economic status of people living in private rented properties.
 - Analysing employment data to check the possibility of discrimination on employment.
 - Analysis of the housing conditions, needs and aspirations of non-BME migrant workers.

From: <http://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/docs/publications/corpservices/bmsehstrat.pdf>

Section 15.4 Background information

Fenland

- Fenland has a large migrant population. Recent immigration from outside the UK includes workers attracted by opportunities for employment in the food industry and the local service economy. Migrant workers have traditionally formed an important sector of Fenland's seasonal labour force, however recently migrant communities have tended to become more established and less 'seasonal'. There has been a distinct increase in migrant workers numbers since the last (2001) Census.
- Research for the Primary Care Trust identifies that the largest settled population of migrant workers live in and around Wisbech and are Portuguese. Eastern Europeans (mainly Lithuanians, Poles, Latvians and Estonians) make up the next largest group. The numbers have increased following the accession of several eastern European countries to the European Union in May 2004. The district sees this as having a direct correlation with community cohesion issues. In the 2006 BVPI survey, only 57% of people in Fenland agreed with the statement, "This local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together".
- Fenland believes that active, cohesive and empowered communities are the best foundation for long-term reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour. Fenland is working towards inclusive, diverse and cohesive communities with reduced levels of discrimination and disadvantage. Outcomes that the Fenland Strategic Partnership are trying to achieve and ways in which the Council are helping are described at <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/ccm/content/corporate-level/safer-and-stronger-communities.en> and <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/ccm/content/corporate-level/sustainable-communities.en>
- Fenland also has a significant Gypsy and Traveller population, described in detail in Chapter 33, *Gypsy and Traveller housing issues*. There are six Local Authority managed Gypsy and Traveller sites in Fenland and is recognised as an exemplar authority, demonstrating how, with proper engagement, appropriate community support can be delivered to ensure that our residents enjoy living on our sites and are 100% satisfied with how they are managed. The approach to partnership working with the Gypsy and Traveller community is internationally recognised and Fenland continue to share knowledge of the approach with the rest of the country. Fenland will continue to consult with our Gypsy and Traveller community, to aim to meet their future accommodation and support needs in the district.

Huntingdonshire's Black and Minority Ethnic Housing Strategy 2006

- Although Huntingdonshire has a small BME population, this is no excuse for inaction. Indeed it could be said that quite the opposite is true – as Huntingdonshire's BME population is such a small minority, it is particularly important for the Council to develop a Strategy that examines the issues and ensures that people are not excluded or marginalized. This BME Strategy sets out: the ethnic profile of the district; an analysis of the use of the Council's Housing Service; conclusions from an independent housing needs study; and sets some priority action areas.
- At a local level, the Council has: a Race Equality Scheme; an Equality and Inclusion Strategy; and has achieved the Commission for Racial Equality's Equality Standard level 3 (Summer 2009). This work is important for the Council and is enshrined Growing Success, the Council's Corporate Plan. Targets are also in the Council's Corporate Scorecard, the new performance management framework. This demonstrates the mainstreaming of race equality in Huntingdonshire.
- The Council is an active member of the local Diversity Forum and Open Out project which aims to combat race crime. This is a key objective for the Community Safety Strategy.

Section 15.4 Background information

- In 2005, the Council commissioned some specific research into the housing needs and preferences of BME groups in Huntingdonshire. The work was undertaken by BMG consultants and included interviews with stakeholders and partners, community representatives and 106 face to face interviews with the BME community.
- The main findings of this Strategy are:
 - The BME population in Huntingdonshire is 2.9% - lower than regional and national levels.
 - The percentage of BME households is 2% because BME households are on average, 41% larger than White households.
 - The biggest single non-White ethnic group in the district area is Asian - Indian with 0.38% of the population, closely followed by Asian Pakistani with 0.36%, and Mixed Race – White and Asian with 0.29%. The smallest is the Asian - Bangladeshi group.
 - Services provided to young people are particularly important to BME groups because 40.9% of the BME population is aged 0-19 years.
 - Take up of services aimed at older people will be less among BME groups because older people aged 65+ make up just 3.7% of the BME population.
 - The BME population is not concentrated in lower level employment and when taken as a percentage of their relative populations, there is a higher percentage of employees in Professional Occupations and Associate Professional & Technical Occupations than the total population of Huntingdonshire.
 - There are tenure differences among ethnic groups. Home ownership among the BME population is higher in Huntingdonshire than nationally but still below the white population. Black-African households are 5 times more likely to live in the private rented sector than other ethnic groups. Asian - Pakistani, and households of Mixed race are 50% more likely to live in social rented housing than White households.
 - BME groups are more likely to live in over crowded conditions and to live in accommodation without central heating. Increasing awareness of the services provided by the Council to improve housing conditions is therefore important.
 - There are a total of 2,646 applicants on the Housing register, as of the 15th June 2009. Of these, 90.8% of those who gave an answer to the question of ethnicity were classed as White British, and 95.2% were classed as White, leaving 4.8% non-white and 9.2% Non-White-UK. The biggest number of Non-White UK applicants was the White-Other category – this is mainly Polish and Lithuanian, with some Portuguese. The biggest Non-White Category was Black African, with ca 1.0% of applicants on the register.
 - As regards comparisons with the local population, the percentages are slightly higher than the 2.8% Non-White-UK, and 6.6% Non-White extracted from the 2001 Census. This may indicate that the BME population, through poverty, is more likely to apply for social housing. Additionally, 9.2% of all respondents did not give an answer to this question.
 - Lettings within the district show that a slightly lower percentage of clients on the housing register, and/or living in the district from a BME or Non-White-UK background were housed – 2.2% were Non-White (against 2.8% from the Census and 4.8% on the register) and 5.6% Non-White-UK (against 6.6% from the Census and 9.2% from the register). There could be a number of reasons for this, but most of all, one needs to see that a small number of people can skew the percentages quite dramatically. Had we rehoused another 2 people from a Non-White background, this would have matched the census percentage).

Section 15.4 Background information

- The other reason(s) to be considered are that there are a number of people on the register presently in RSL accommodation, which, for historical reasons, are not as diverse as the present population – mainly because much of the immigration to the area is recent. This is certainly an area that we should continue to monitor closely. Additionally, 24 clients did not respond to this question, 4.6% of the total number of people rehoused.
- There is a generally low take up of housing grants for either aids and adaptations or repairs and maintenance. The younger age profile and low number of older people in BME groups will have an impact on this but general awareness raising is thought to be important in the future.
- Equality impact assessments have been done on all policies.
- Overall, satisfaction seems to be high among users of the service. This was also found by BMG in their independent research.
- Lack of affordable housing was identified as a problem for BME groups but this is a problem for people regardless of ethnicity in this district and there was nothing in the research to suggest that access to affordable housing was any more of a problem for BME groups than the population at large.
- BMG found that language barriers and publicity was a problem and increasing awareness across all services should be addressed. This finding was also endorsed by the work of the Diversity Forum.
- A problem with racial harassment, particularly on Oxmoor was identified and the Council's work with other agencies on tackling racial harassment and promoting good relations remains important.
- Future consultation and engaging with BME groups will continue to be a challenge – this was found to be difficult by BMG Research and the Diversity Forum's Breaking Through project. Informal networking and community engagement and development is important and needs to be continued. There is also a need to continue to encourage and promote good race relations and to encourage BME people to become more involved in public services.
- The needs of Gypsies and Travellers were assessed in a comprehensive assessment in 2005/6. The recent Regional Spatial Strategy Single Issue Review (2009) sets targets for the provision of new pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and the Council is in the process of developing a Development Plan document to identify appropriate sites to meet this need.
- Strategic objectives and some priority actions have been identified as a result of this work.

South Cambridgeshire

- The 2001 Census data showed that in South Cambridgeshire 93.29 of the population were White British, a further 3.77% were White Irish and White Other, with just over 3,800 people identified as from minority ethnic groups. The largest identified minority ethnic groups were Indian, Chinese, and Other Ethnic group which overall represent around 1% of the population.
- Gypsies & Travellers were not separately identified in the Census, but the Cambridge Area Travellers Needs Assessment of 2005 estimated their population in the county at just over 6000, making them Cambridgeshire's largest single minority ethnic group. The estimate for South Cambridgeshire was 1,330, about 1 percent of the overall population, and, after Fenland, the second highest level in the county. The majority of Gypsies and Travellers in the district (90 %) are transient rather than 'housed'.

Section 15.4 Background information

- The council collects information regarding employee ethnicity through the job application process, and this information was supplemented in 2007 through a staff survey. As of 31 March 2008, 16 members of staff declared themselves to be from a minority ethnic group, with 60 employees choosing not to answer.
- The Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 includes an action plan, with detailed actions under 4 side headings:
 - Demonstrable leadership and corporate commitment to race equality
 - Improved community engagement and accountability
 - Race equality reflected in service delivery and customer care
 - Employment practices and training to improve race equality
- Summary points for housing
 - The BME population is small and dispersed throughout the district, with no particular pockets with high concentrations of BME communities.
 - Needs surveys have not identified any particular housing needs for any BME groups

This is available from http://www.scambs.gov.uk/admin/documents/retrieve.asp?pk_document=908042

Forest Heath

- Some 16% of the population (over 9,000) are described as “white other”. These are almost exclusively American personnel housed either on the bases at Mildenhall or Lakenheath or who tend to rent or buy privately. They do not seek or wish to have local authority/RSL housing largely due to a substantial housing allowance they receive every month and/or because they can only stay in the UK for four years.
- The Council accepts the need to be clear about the number of BME households living in the district which is made complex by the presence of the USAF on the two air bases in Mildenhall and Lakenheath.
- Once established, there is an ongoing need to consult with this group and to monitor access to services especially around new initiatives for example Choice Based Lettings and to develop a strategy to ensure that the Council’s Strategic Housing Service is accessible to all eligible household groups.

St Edmundsbury’s Equality Scheme 2008–2011: our approach to diversity

- The council values the range of different people in Suffolk, but recognises some can be disadvantaged and discriminated against both as an employee and a service user. The council is committed to advancing equality, valuing diversity and opposing unfair treatment. They aim to ensure that services are accessible and our recruitment and employment practices fair.
- Equality of opportunity and freedom from discrimination is a fundamental right and the Council will execute leadership in promoting this right within our community.
- The Council recognises that whilst BME groups make up only a small part of our population they may have unrecognized housing needs which may not have been identified.

The full Equality Scheme is available from <http://www.stedmundsbury.gov.uk/sebc/live/Equality-and-Diversity.cfm>