Market Position Statement
Appendix

TOWER HAMLETS

EQUALITY
FRAMEWORK
FOR LOCAL
GOVERNMENT
EXCELLENT

POSITIVE ABOUT DISABLED PEOPLE

INVESTORS IN PEOPLE

Contents

Who this document is for

This Appendix contains supplementary information to the main Market Position Statement which provides an overview of the current and future demand for social care support in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

A significant amount of this information comes from our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The JSNA is updated periodically to provide a more detailed analysis of health and wellbeing in Tower Hamlets. You can view the JSNA resource at www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/jsna.

The detail in the analysis is the latest available at the time of publication and will be updated when more up to date information of a significant nature is available.
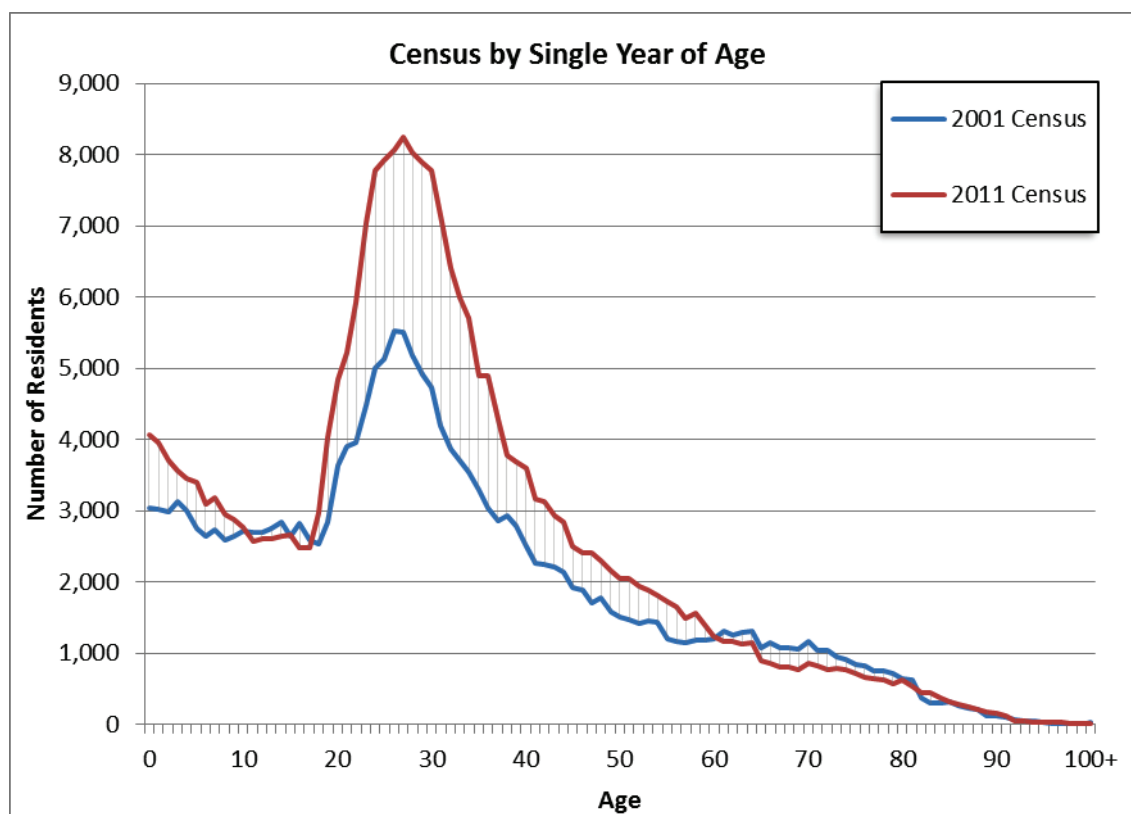
Population

Population – general population

The Greater London Authority (GLA) Population Projections place the current population of Tower Hamlets at 266,100[1] residents.

LBTH experienced the highest growth rate between the 2001 Census to the 2011 Census across all of England and Wales. Growth exceeded 29% over this period, with the increases concentrated in the younger working age population (ages 25 to 39), though there were also increases in 40 to 60 age group and those aged under 10.

Chart 1. Change in population from 2001 Census to 2011 Census

Census by Single Year of Age

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[1] http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/applications/custom-age-range-creator-tool-gla-population-projections-borough

Chart 2. 2013 Age Profile - Tower Hamlets compared to London average

2013 Age Profile - Tower Hamlets compared to London average

Source: GLA population projection 2012 round - SHLAA based Projections
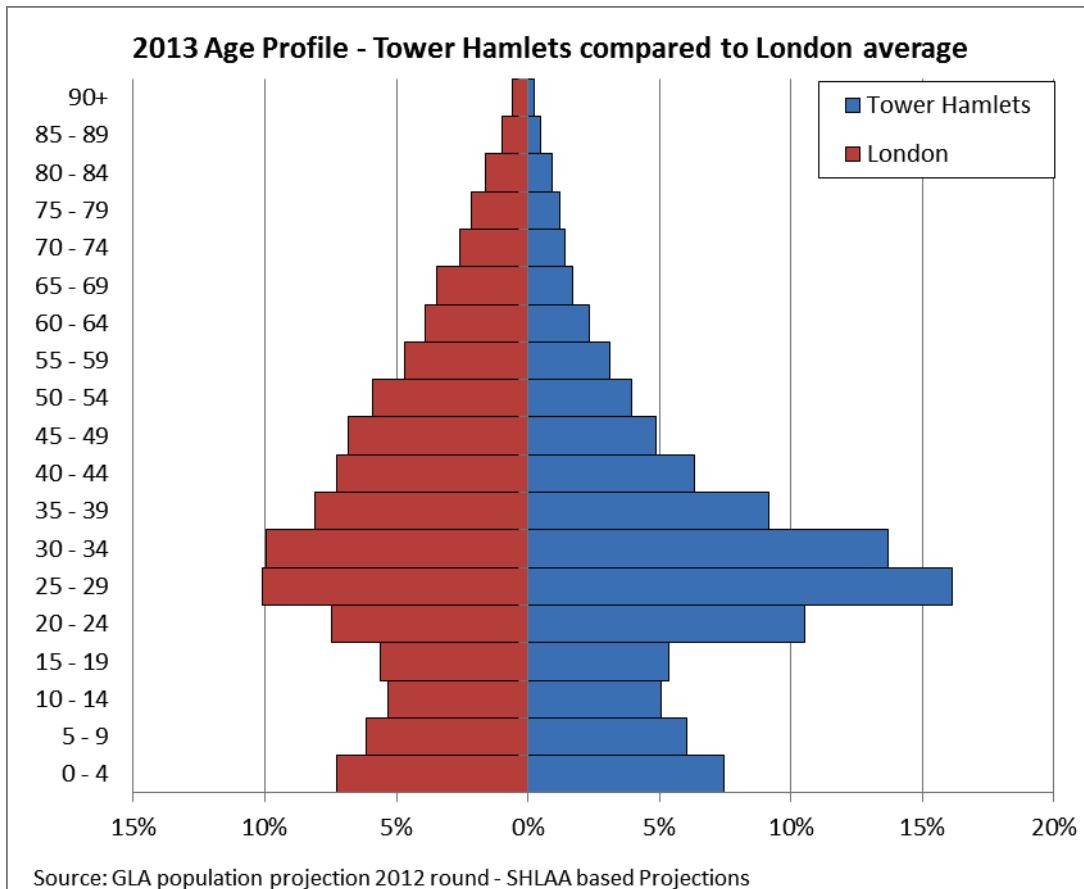
Population – older residents – trends 2001 - 2011[2]

- The number of residents aged over 65 in Tower Hamlets fell from 18,362 in the 2001 Census to 15,500 in 2011. This is a reduction of 15.6% (2,862 residents), the largest in London except for Barking & Dagenham.

- The borough followed the national and London trends in having more women than men in the older age groups (over 65) with women outnumbering men by 2 to 1 for those aged 90+ (compared with 2.6 to 1 for London) reflecting gender differences in average life expectancy.

- In the older population aged 65+, London showed significantly lower growth (1.5%) than nationally (10.9%), however, both Inner London and the Olympics host boroughs saw decreases of -2.3% and -8.7% respectively. The change in this age group reflected the direction of change in Tower Hamlets, though this was more marked with the over 65 population reducing by 15.6% (2,862 residents).

- Within the over 65 age group, LBTH saw reductions in those aged 65 to 79 of 3,164 residents (a fall of 21.9%), but an increase in those aged over 80 which increased by 302 residents (an increase of 7.7%).

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[2] For further information, please email the Corporate Research Unit at cru@towerhamlets.gov.uk

- Within the over 65 cohort, LBTH did diverge from the Inner London and Olympics host borough trends. The number of those aged 65 to 79 reduced by 3.5% in Inner London and by 10.9% in the host boroughs, but Tower Hamlets saw a significantly greater reduction of 21.9% (3,164 residents). This contrasts with the figures for those over 80, where LBTH actually saw an increase of 302 residents (+7.7%) compared with growth of 1.32% in Inner London and a reduction across the host boroughs of 2.4%.

Population - older residents – population projections

Over the next nearly 20 years, the GLA predicts that the increase of population will grow by 30% from 266,100 (in 2013) to 345,400 (in 2030), an increase of 79,200 people. The greatest increase (57,600) is expected in the population aged 18 – 64 years, with an anticipated increase of 30% (note people aged 90+ will increase by 157%, from 600 to 1,700).

The table below shows a rise in population for all age groups over 65 by 2030. The rise in population for the oldest elderly is much steeper than for other age groups; this population is most likely to be in need of social care services.

Table 1. Potential population growth of older people in Tower Hamlets[3]

	2013 current figure	2015 figures and % change	2020 figures and % change	2025 figures and % change	2030 figures and % change
People aged 65-69	4,600	4,900 7%	5,700 24%	6,700 46%	7,800 70%
People aged 70-74	3,700	3,500 -5%	4,200 14%	4,900 32%	5,700 54%
People aged 75-79	3,200	3,200 0%	2,900 -9%	3,600 13%	4,100 28%
People aged 80-84	2,400	2,400 0%	2,500 4%	2,400 0%	2,900 21%
People aged 85-89	1,300	1,400 8%	1,600 23%	1,800 39%	1,700 31%
People aged 90 and over	600	700 17%	1,000 67%	1,300 117%	1,700 183%
Total population 65 and over	15,900	16,300 3%	18,000 13%	20,600 30%	23,900 50%

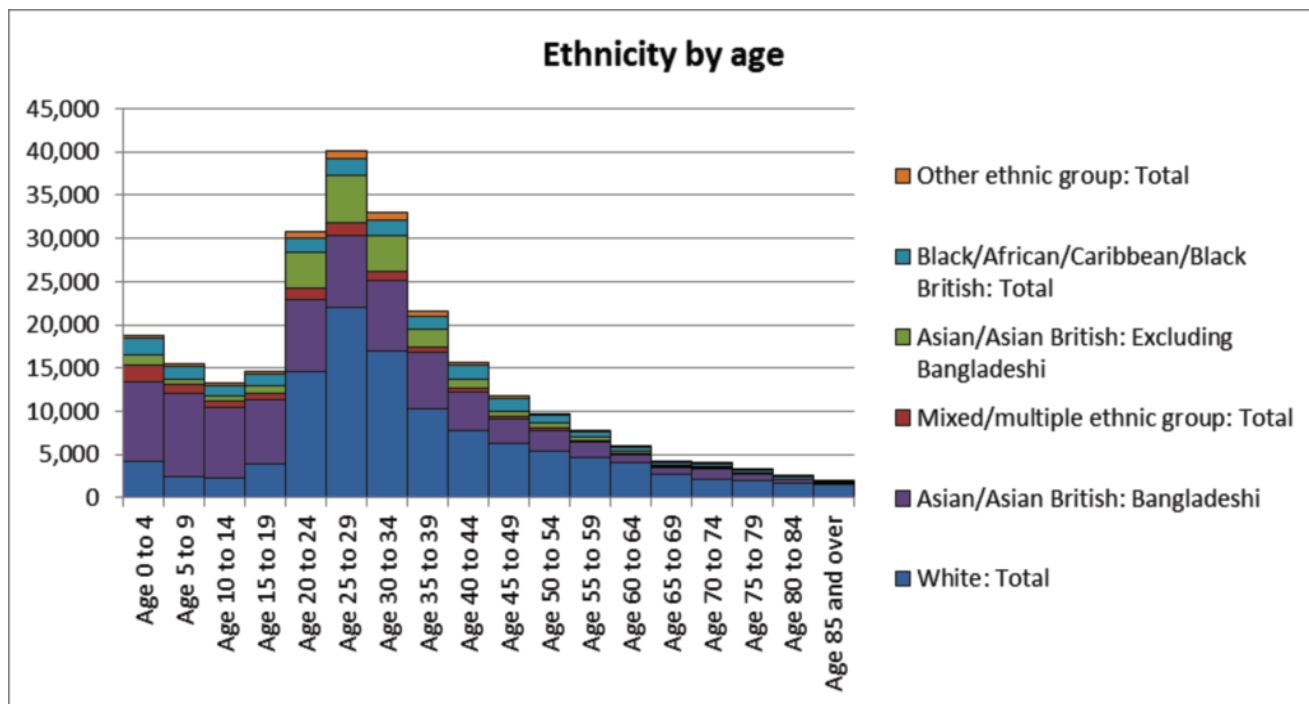[3] http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/applications/custom-age-range-creator-tool-gla-population-projections-borough
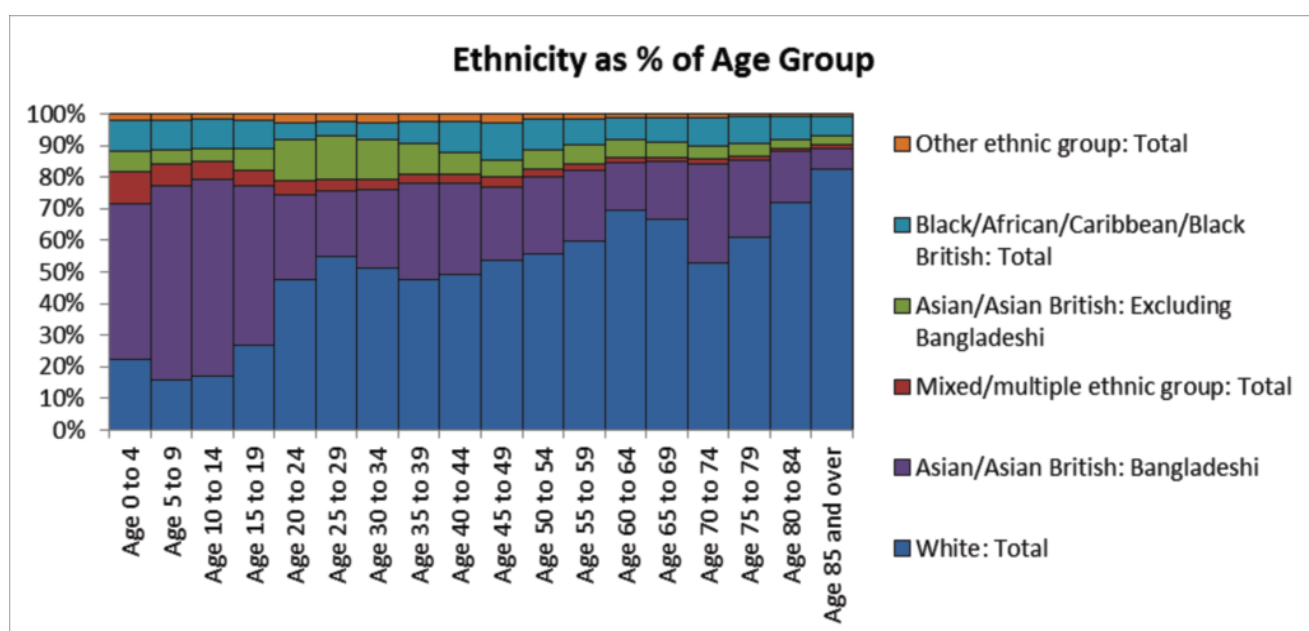
Ethnicity

The chart below shows the variation in ethnicity by age.

Chart 3. Ethnicity by age

The chart below shows that the proportion of people who are white generally increases with age. For the population aged 85+, over 80% are white.

Chart 4. Ethnicity as % of age group

Table 2: Ethnicity by Age

Ethnic Group by Age	All categories: Age	Age 50 to 54	Age 55 to 59	Age 60 to 64	Age 65 to 69	Age 70 to 74	Age 75 to 79	Age 80 to 84	Age 85 and over
All categories: Ethnic group	254,096	9,736	7,823	5,863	4,140	4,029	3,204	2,407	1,790
White: Total	114,819	5,433	4,658	4,074	2,751	2,124	1,954	1,732	1,480
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/ Northern Irish/British	79,231	4,542	3,924	3,494	2,392	1,824	1,707	1,583	1,361
White: Irish	3,863	209	229	179	152	171	130	73	47
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	175	9	5	3	2	1	0	0	1
White: Other White	31,550	673	500	398	205	128	117	76	71
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Total	10,360	243	157	83	52	58	38	23	22
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	2,837	74	31	26	13	23	15	12	14
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	1,509	41	48	14	9	7	1	3	2
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	2,961	67	42	14	9	14	8	3	1
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	3,053	61	36	29	21	14	14	5	5
Asian/Asian British: Total	104,501	2,950	2,250	1,232	967	1,438	910	459	163
Asian/Asian British: Excluding Bangladeshi	23,124	595	491	344	206	171	125	71	49
Asian/Asian British: Indian	6,787	162	107	61	45	42	34	24	6
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	2,442	69	62	47	30	30	17	10	6
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	81,377	2,355	1,759	888	761	1,267	785	388	114
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	8,109	183	183	127	68	58	45	18	26
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	5,786	181	139	109	63	41	29	19	11

[1] http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/applications/custom-age-range-creator-tool-gla-population-projections-borough

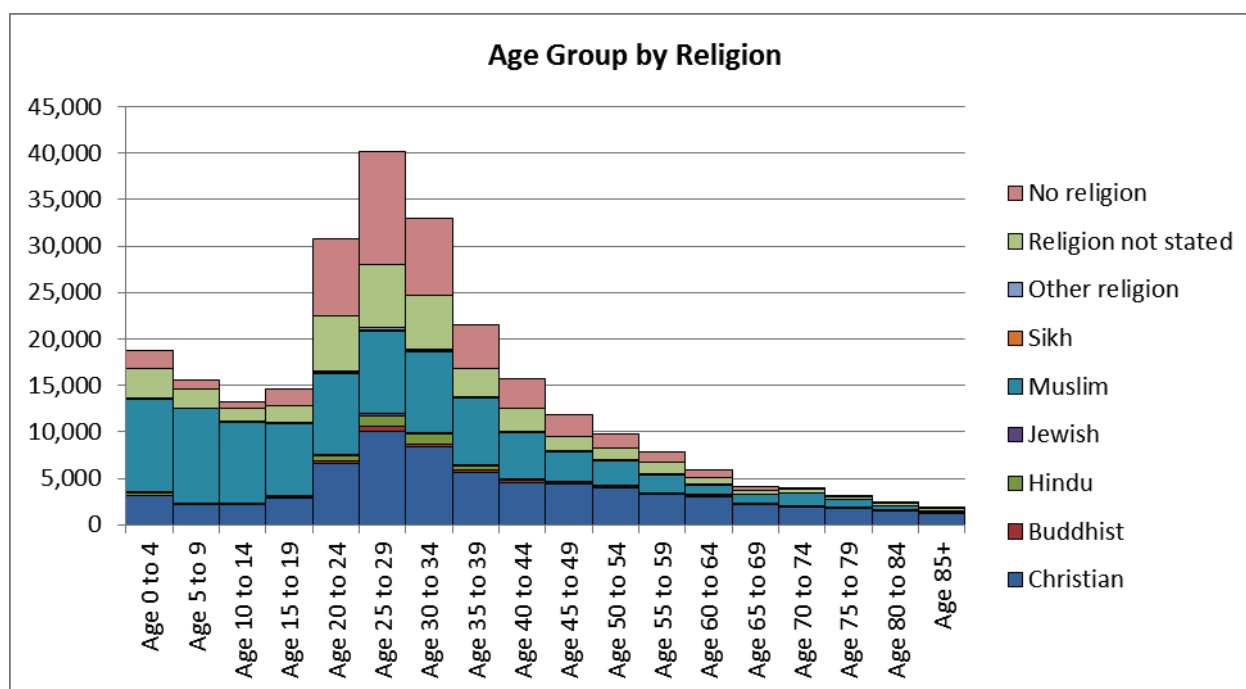| Ethnic Group by Age	All categories: Age	Age 50 to 54	Age 55 to 59	Age 60 to 64	Age 65 to 69	Age 70 to 74	Age 75 to 79	Age 80 to 84	Age 85 and over
All categories: Ethnic group	254,096	9,736	7,823	5,863	4,140	4,029	3,204	2,407	1,790
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total	18,629	933	616	400	319	359	276	172	112
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	9,495	390	248	196	117	119	71	49	39
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	5,341	411	296	152	151	196	170	99	52
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	3,793	132	72	52	51	44	35	24	21
Other ethnic group: Total	5,787	177	142	74	51	50	26	21	13
Other ethnic group: Arab	2,573	72	56	24	16	9	5	3	1
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	3,214	105	86	50	35	41	21	18	12

Religion

Tower Hamlets has the highest percentage of Muslim residents in England – 35% compared with a national average of 5%. Conversely, the borough has the lowest proportion of Christian residents in England: 27% compared with a national average of 59%.

Since 2001, the most significant changes in the borough's faith profile include a fall in the proportion of Christian residents (39 to 27%) and a rise in the percentage with no religion (14 to 19%) – these changes reflect national trends over the same period. In Tower Hamlets, there was also a rise in the percentage who did not state their religion from 7 to 15%. The proportion of Muslim residents has shown little change over the period (36 vs. 35%).[4]

The 2011 Census recorded the proportion of Christian residents generally increasing in the older age ranges. For the 1,790 residents aged 85+, almost 70% are Christian. The next largest proportion, 12%, did not state their religion, whilst 9% are Muslim.

Chart 5. Age group by religion
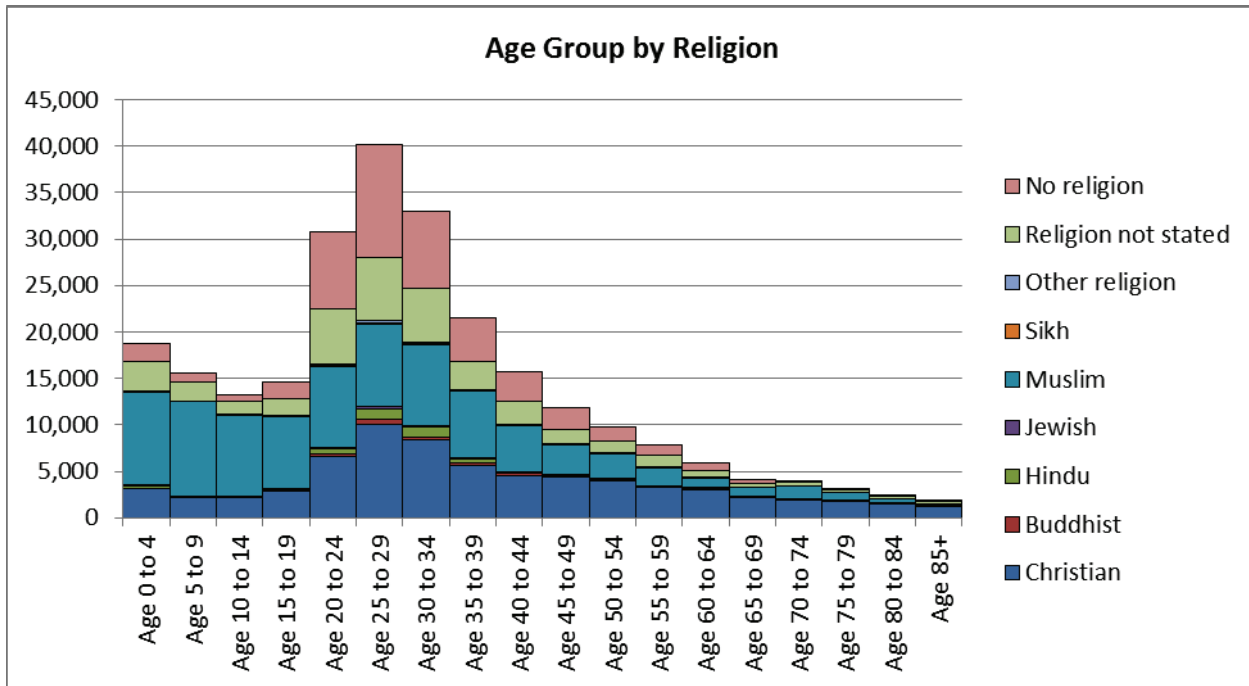

Age Group by Religion

Legend: No religion, Religion not stated, Other religion, Sikh, Muslim, Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist, Christian

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[4] For further information, please email the Corporate Research Unit at cru@towerhamlets.gov.uk

Chart 6. Religion as percentage of age group

Age Group by Religion

Legend:
- No religion
- Religion not stated
- Other religion
- Sikh
- Muslim
- Jewish
- Hindu
- Buddhist
- Christian

Table 3. Religion by age

Age	All categories: Religion	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
All categories: Age	254,096	68,808	2,726	4,200	1,283	87,696	821	825	48,648	39,089
Age 50 to 54	9,736	3,961	157	82	61	2,611	32	48	1,543	1,241
Age 55 to 59	7,823	3,230	121	57	59	1,907	14	40	1,083	1,312
Age 60 to 64	5,863	3,043	93	35	73	1,050	11	18	817	723
Age 65 to 69	4,140	2,237	51	23	61	917	11	4	391	445
Age 70 to 74	4,029	1,948	32	32	46	1,397	4	1	226	343
Age 75 to 79	3,204	1,777	23	19	59	871	10	7	167	271
Age 80 to 84	2,407	1,501	15	10	68	449	3	3	125	233
Age 80 to 84	1,790	1,229	16	2	84	152	3	3	96	205

Introduction and context

Language[5]

The Census records information about the main language used by residents – which is intended to capture a person's first or preferred language. In Tower Hamlets, English and Bengali are the two most commonly used main (first or preferred) languages: **two thirds (66%) of residents use English as their main language and 18% use Bengali** (which includes Sylheti and Chatgaya).

The remaining 16% of residents cite a wide variety of other European and international languages. After English and Bengali, the largest language groups in Tower Hamlets are: Chinese, French, Spanish, Italian and Somali – each used by between 1-2% of the population. In total, **the Census identifies at least 90 different languages (or groups of languages) being used in the borough**.

Tower Hamlets has a relatively high proportion of residents who use a main language other than English: 34% compared with 22% across London and 8% nationally – **the third highest percentage in England**, after both Newham and Brent.

In Tower Hamlets, **117 residents used sign language,** 91 of whom used British Sign Language.

Tower Hamlets is the 4th most linguistically diverse area in England and Wales.

Tower Hamlets remains unique with regard to its high proportion of Bengali speakers - 18% compared with 3% across Inner London and less than 1% nationally. **Tower Hamlets has the largest number, and proportion of, Bengali speakers in England.**

The proportion of residents who cite Bengali as their main language is lower than the proportion of the population that are ethnically Bangladeshi (18 vs. 32%) - indicating that **many Bangladeshi residents use either English, or another (non-Bengali) language, as their main language**.

Tower Hamlets ranks highly on the size of its Chinese speaking population. Considered together, residents using Chinese languages comprise 1.7% of the borough's population – the third highest proportion in England.

Among those whose main language was not English the majority (77%) said they could speak English *well* or *very well* and just under one quarter said they have low or no proficiency in spoken English. So while Tower Hamlets has a relatively high proportion of residents using languages other than English, the proficiency data show that **the majority of this group are also fluent in English, highlighting the significant number of bi-lingual residents in the borough.**

When expressed as a proportion of the whole population, the percentage of the Tower Hamlets population who have poor (or no) fluency in spoken English is 8% – around one in 12 residents – which is the second highest proportion nationally after Newham (9%). This compares with 4% across London and 2% in England.

The proportion of residents who report low levels of, or no, proficiency in spoken English ranges from 4% in Bow East and Millwall wards up to **11% in the wards of Bethnal Green South, Bromley-by-Bow and Spitalfields & Banglatown**.

Statistics linking language with age are not available. This information will be added to the Market Position Statement in due course.

Life Expectancy

- The average life expectancy at birth for males in Tower Hamlets born between 2006 and 2010 is currently 76.3 years, and for females it is 80 years, which is lower than the national average of 78.3 years for men and 82.1 years for women. [6]

- Although life expectancy in the borough is below that for the UK, this masks substantial differences between the wards. For males in Bow East and St Dunstans and Stepney Green ward life expectancy at birth over 2006-2010 was 72.3 and 72 years. The corresponding figure for Spitalfields and Banglatown ward was 83.2 years.

- The figures for females show life expectancy falling as low as 78.8 years in Bethnal Green North ward to as high as 94.8 years in Millwall ward. (next highest is 88.6 in Bethnal Green South).

Please see http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgsl/901-950/916_borough_statistics/life_expectancy.aspx for further information on life expectancy.

Health and Disability

Table 4. Key factors that may influence potential changes in demand for health and social care in people aged 65 and over living in Tower Hamlets[7][8]

	2013 current figure	2015 figures and % change	2020 figures and % change
People aged 85 and over with a limiting long-term illness, living alone	1,211	1,388 15%	1,530 26%
People with a limiting long-term illness	8,690	8,818 2%	9,219 6%
People living with dementia	1,095	1,086 -1%	1,160 6%
People unable to manage at least one personal care task	5,238	5,253 1%	5,454 4%

[6] http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgsl/901-950/916_borough_statistics/life_expectancy.aspx

[7] http://poppi.org.uk, as at March 2013

[8] Figures for 2025 and 2030 are currently not available on POPPI (as of March 2013). When the most recent census figures become available, POPPI will update to include forecasts for years further into the future and we will add these into the next Market Position Statement update.

People unable to manage at least one domestic care task	6,411	6,438 1%	6,693 4%	
People providing more than 50 hours care per week	288	280 -3%	256 -11%	

Table 5. Predicted population in Tower Hamlets of people age 18-64 with a disability or mental health problem.[9] (Note – there is an under-recording of learning disabilities in Tower Hamlets and the predicted figures are estimated to be higher.)

	2013 current figure	2015 figures and % change	2020 figures and % change	2025 figures and % change	2030 figures and % change
People with a moderate or severe learning disability	1,054	1,149 9%	1,273 21%	1,380 31%	1,474 40%
People with moderate physical disability	11,460	12,489 9%	14,091 23%	15,498 35%	16,706 46%
People with a severe physical disability	2,792	3,062 10%	3,549 27%	4,028 44%	4,435 59%
People with a moderate or severe personal care disability	6,183	6,795 10%	7,823 27%	8,742 41%	9,500 54%
People with a mental health problem	30,576	32,980 8%	35,981 18%	38,221 25%	40,283 32%

Figures 1 and 2 overleaf show the distribution of the older people's population in Tower Hamlets in 2011. Figure 3 shows the number of older people living alone. These people are potentially more likely to need to access services.

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[9] Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information: www.pansi.org.uk

Figure 1: Proportion of population estimates per ward of people age 65+ (2011)

Map of residents aged 65+
Source: Greater London Authority Projections 2015
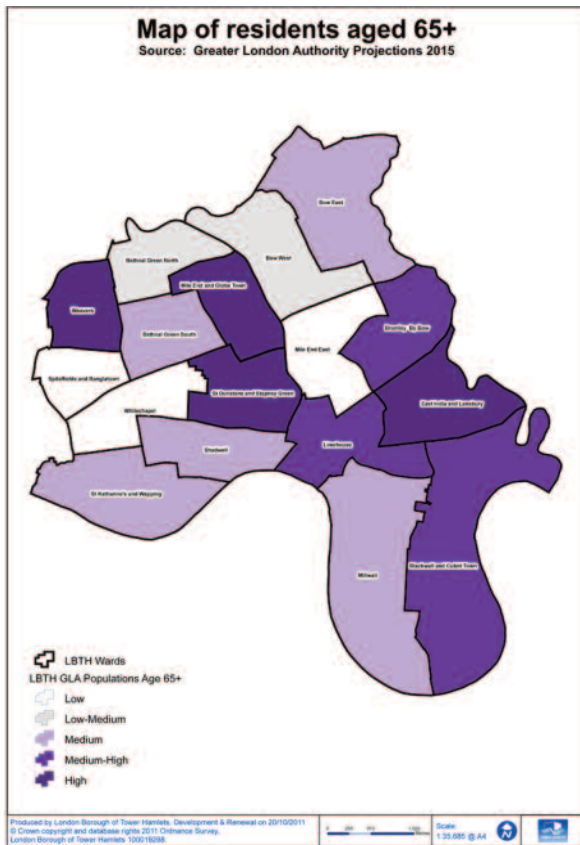
Figure 2. Proportion of population estimates per ward of people age 85+ (2011)

Map of residents aged 85+
Source: Greater London Authority Projections 2015
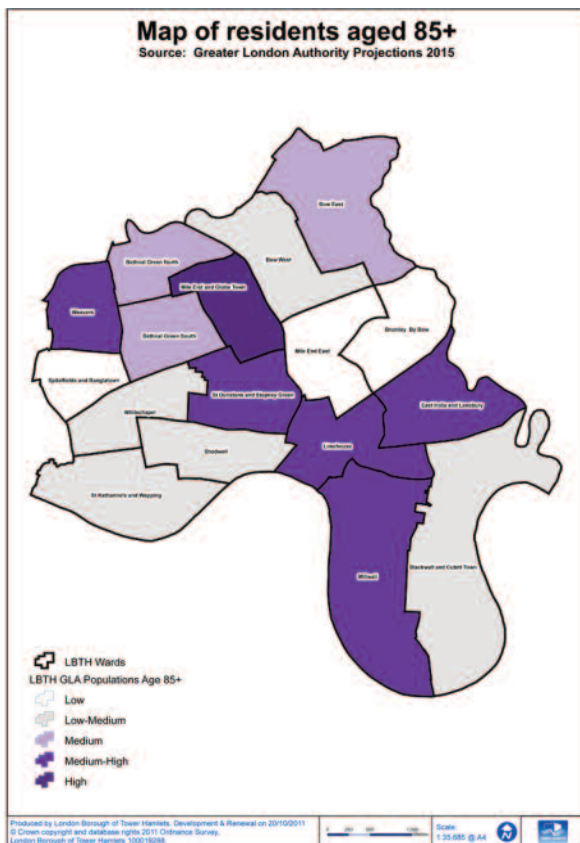
Figure 3. Proportion of people over 65 living alone by ward
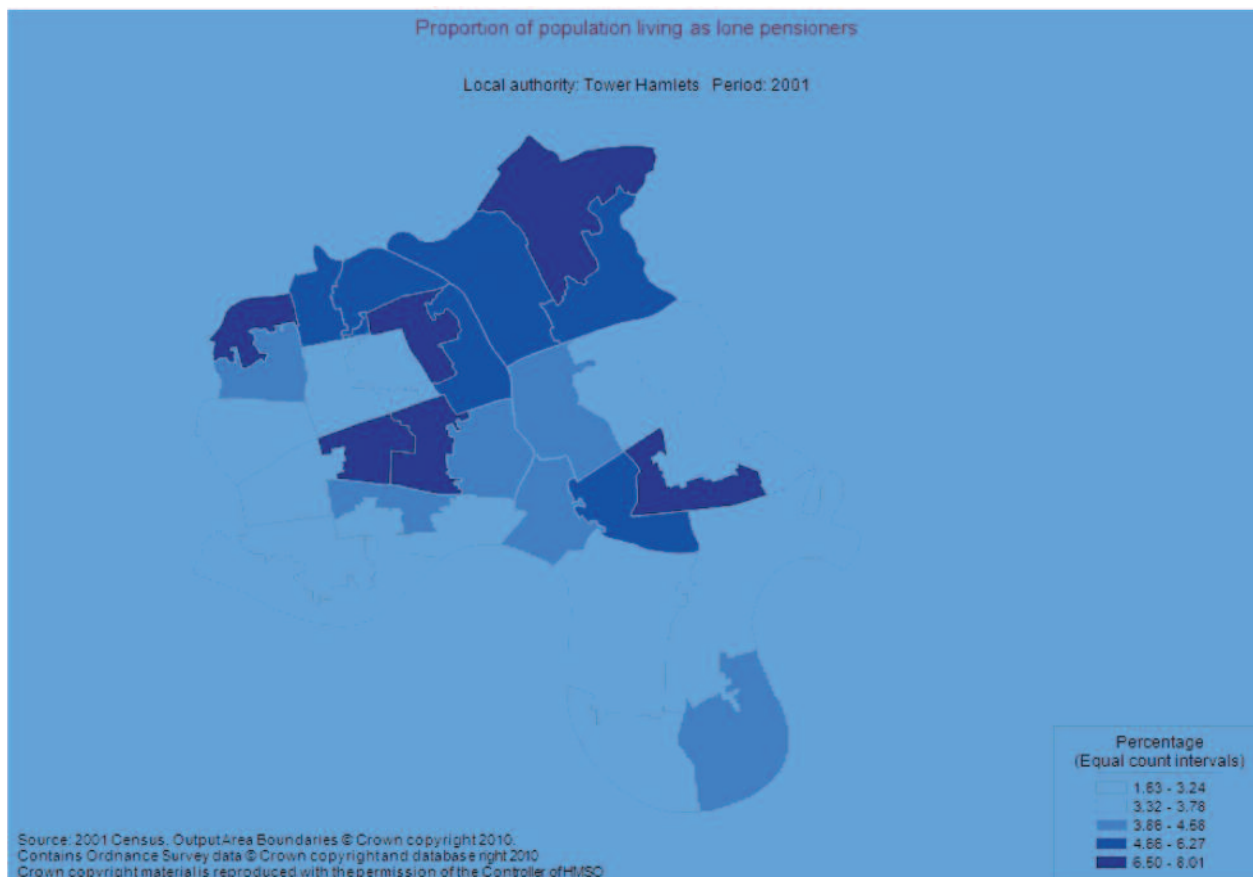
Households with a long-term health problem or disability[10]

The majority of residents (83%) in Tower Hamlets reported that they either had very good or good health. This is just below the percentage for London (84%) and just above the percentage for England (82%).

However, 20,840 households in the borough (20.6%) contain at least one person with a long-term health problem or disability, a lower proportion than in London (22.4%) and England (25.7%).

Of these households 5,742 (27.6%) also have dependent children, a higher proportion than in London (22.3%) and England (18.0%). The proportion of households with no dependent children, and that have one person with a long-term health problem or disability is 14.9%. This is lower than London 17.4% and England 21%.

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[10] 2011 Census: Second Release - Headline Analysis All information is publicly available on the Office for National Statistics website, http://www.ons.gov.uk/. For deeper analysis, please email the Corporate Research Unit at cru@towerhamlets.gov.uk.

More residents in Tower Hamlets than nationally said that their day to day activities were not limited by a long term health problem or disability. In Tower Hamlets 65% said that was the case compared to 65% in London and 56% nationally. This is a function of the age profile of the borough which has a higher proportion of younger residents. The rates per 1,000 residents by age band show that older groups do tend to have worse outcomes on this measure when compared with London and England.

People aged 65 and over are more likely to report a limiting illness or disability in Tower Hamlets (651 per 1,000) than London or England (53 per 1,000).

Table 6. Long-term health problem or disability by age

Limited a little or a lot					
Rates per 1,000 residents	**All categories: Age**	**Age 0 to 15**	**Age 16 to 49**	**Age 50 to 64**	**Age 65 and over**
Tower Hamlets	135.0	39.2	79.4	388.7	650.8
London	141.6	34.2	75.6	240.6	531.4
England	176.4	37.4	86.5	233.5	531.3
Limited a lot					
Rates per 1,000 residents	**All categories: Age**	**Age 0 to 15**	**Age 16 to 49**	**Age 50 to 64**	**Age 65 and over**
Tower Hamlets	67.9	18.5	33.1	206.4	387.9
London	67.5	14.9	31.8	113.9	277.9
London	83.1	15.4	36.5	106.5	268.7
Limited a little					
Rates per 1,000 residents	**All categories: Age**	**Age 0 to 15**	**Age 16 to 49**	**Age 50 to 64**	**Age 65 and over**
Tower Hamlets	67.1	20.7	46.3	182.3	262.9
London	74.1	19.3	43.8	126.7	253.5
England	93.3	22.0	50.0	127.0	262.6

In response to the question about long term health problem or disability, 11% of the working age population in Tower Hamlets said that they had a long term health problem or disability, compared to 13% nationally. A number of London boroughs have seen a significant improvement in the incidence of long term health problems amongst residents. Whilst Tower Hamlets had the largest decrease (improvement), there is also evidence of improvement amongst other East London boroughs, Hackney (a decrease of 3.6 percentage points), Barking & Dagenham and Newham (both a reduction of 3.5 percentage points).

In terms of bad or very bad health Tower Hamlets has the 4th highest rate in London, (6%) after Islington (6.4%), Hackney (6.2%) and Barking and Dagenham (6.1%).

The census also included a question which asked whether people had a health problem or disability that had lasted for at least 12 months and limited day to day activities. In Tower Hamlets 4.1% of working age residents (16-64) said they had a long term health problem or disability. For all persons the percentage increased to 6.8%.

With a reduction of 3.7 percentage points, Tower Hamlets has had the largest reduction in the proportion of residents with a limiting long term health problem since 2001.

Mental Health Wellbeing – 2009 Tower Hamlets Health & Lifestyle Survey[11]

The survey used questions from the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (WEMWBS) to gain an understanding of mental health of Tower Hamlets.

This approach identified a strong relationship between age and mental health with older residents making up the significant proportion of those who feel "very low". Almost one third (27%) of residents aged 55- 64 are in the "very low" category, as are 26% of residents aged 65-74 and 37% of residents aged 75+.

Unpaid Care[12]

There are over 20,000 people providing unpaid care in Tower Hamlets. 4.3% of residents provide 1- 19 hours per week, 1.4% provide 20-49 hours per week and 1.9% provide 50 hours or more per week. For all three ranges this is at or below the rates for England and Wales (6.5%, 1.4% and 2.4%) and similar to London (5.3%, 1.3% and 1.8%).

In London there has been little change in the last 10 years, with 8.4% of all Londoners providing unpaid care compared to 10.3% nationally.

Table 7. Predicted number of carers in Tower Hamlets[13]

	2010 figure	2015 figures and % change	2020 figures and % change
Number of carers (any number of unpaid hrs. per week)	20,746	22,883 10%	24,284 17%
Number of carers providing 50 or more hours per week	5,761	6,354 10%	6,744 17%

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[11] Mental health in East London and the City JSNA 2011
[12] For further information, please email the Corporate Research Unit at cru@towerhamlets.gov.uk
[13] Carers JSNA 2010

FACS-eligible services (services provided following assessment)

We are working to provide service usage figures for future updates of the Market Position Statement. In the meantime, please see the borough's Local Accounts page[14]. The Local Account is published annually, and the new version should be out in January 2014.

Table 8. Distribution of older people by top ten wards as compared to those in receipt of council support

Ranking	Ward by total population (2011 Census)	Ward by population over 65 (2011 Census)	Ward by number of council funded packages of day care (as at Dec 2011)	Ward by number of council funded packages of domiciliary care (as at Dec 2011)
1	Millwall 24,885	Mile End and Globe Town 1,450	Whitechapel	St Dunstans and Stepney Green
2	Blackwall and Cubitt Town 24,582	Blackwall and Cubitt Town 1,383	Limehouse	East India and Landsbury
3	Bromley-by-Bow 18,723	East India and Lansbury 1,327	St Dunstans and Stepney Green	East
4	Mile End and Globe Town 16,965	Weavers 1,291	East India and Landsbury	Bromley by Bow
5	Limehouse 16,328	Bromley-by-Bow 1,275	Bethnal Green North	Bethnal Green North
6	St. Dunstan's and Stepney Green 15,852	Millwall 1,257	Bow East	Bethnal Green South
7	Bethnal Green South 15,517	St Dunstans and Stepney Green 1,252	Mile End East	Whitechapel
8	Whitechapel 15,058	Limehouse 1,206	Bethnal Green South	Limehouse
9	Mile End East 14,675	Bow East 1,116	Bromley by Bow	Shadwell
10	East India and Lansbury 14,618	Bethnal Green South 1,107	Millwall	Bow West

[14] http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgsl/101-150/147_how_we_are_doing_in_social.aspx

Learning Disabilities

Table 9. Approximate number of CLDS clients, projected to 2030[15]

	2013	2015 figures and % change	2020 figures and % change	2025 figures and % change	2030 figures and % change
People with a moderate or severe learning disability	1,098	1,193 9%	1,319 20%	1,432 30%	1,535 40%

Accommodation

Table 10. Existing provision and projected demand for Sheltered, Leasehold (retirement) and Extra care housing units[16]

		on model (adjusted)	on model (adjusted)	on model (adjusted)
Sheltered housing (rent)	895	858	943	1,295
Leasehold retirement housing	0	210	231	318
Extra care (all tenures)	161	470	517	719
TOTAL	1,056	1,538	1,691	2,323

Estimating demand for future services

The table below shows the projected increase in service users to 2025.

Table 11. Estimated number of service users projected to 2025[17]

Age Group	2010	2015	2020	2025
18-64 years	2,880	3,220 12%	3,520 22%	3,810 32%
65 years and over	3,500	3,665 27%	4,020 40%	4,640 61%

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[15] Learning disabilities JSNA 2010-11
[16] Older People's Housing Needs Assessment (2010) http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgsl/701-750/732_jsna/old_age.aspx
[17] NASCIS RAP Data 2009/10, applied to GLA Population Projections (Our Strategy for Promoting Independence in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, p.18)

Commissioned Social Care Activity in Tower Hamlets

Millwall has the lowest proportion of residents aged 65 and over (4%) and St. Dunstan's and Stepney the highest percentage, 9%. [18]

Table 12. Percentage of older people choosing care homes outside the borough 2011-12 and 2012 - 2013[19]

	Overall number of placements 2011-12	Percentage of out-of-borough placements 2011-12	Overall number of placements 2011-12	Percentage of out-of-borough placements 2011-12
Residential: Total placements for year	60	47%	80%	61%
Residential dementia: Total placements for year	84	30%	81%	60%
Nursing: Total placements for year	98	33%	41%	49%
Nursing dementia: Total placements for year	38	37%	32%	31%
Overall average		36%		50%

Supporting People

Table 13. Service Summary per Client Group 2012-13

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[18] 2011 Census results Population and Household estimates for Tower Hamlets Wards For further information, please email the Corporate Research Unit at cru@towerhamlets.gov.uk

[19] 100% NHS Continuing Health Care funded Nursing & Nursing dementia placements were procured by the NHS (formerly the PCT) and have not been included in Local Authority reporting for 2012-2013. Only Nursing & Nursing dementia placements funded by LBTH with a NHS Funded Nursing Care contribution have been reported on for 2012-2013.

Commissioned Social Care Activity in Tower Hamlets

	Supporting People Units			
Client Groups	Accommodation Based	Floating Support	Total	% of Total Units (rounded)
Domestic Violence	66	0	66	2%
Drugs & Alcohol	85	0	85	2%
Ex-Offenders	20	0	20	1%
HIV/PD	0	20	20	1%
Learning Disabilities	52	9	61	2%
Mental Health - AB FS	180	143	323	9%
Mental Health – FS	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health - High Support Services	40	0	40	1%
Older People - Alarm Services	0	618	618	17%
Older People - Frail Elderly	220	0	220	6%
Older People - Sheltered Services	712	0	712	20%
Single Homeless – Generic	0	456	456	13%
Single Homeless – Hostels	522	0	522	15%
Single Homeless - Supported Housing	185	75	260	7%
Young People Services	141	14	155	4%
	2,222	1,335	3,557	100.00% (rounded)

For more information about the Market Position Statement
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