

RNIB Sight Loss Data Tool - Local authority report

When a local area has been selected, the report will begin in row 7 consisting mostly of text with some supporting data tables and graphs.

Local Authority	North East Lincolnshire
Region	Yorkshire and The Humber
Country	England

Executive summary

1. Local area

North East Lincolnshire is a unitary authority in the Yorkshire and The Humber region of England.

There are 159,144 people living in North East Lincolnshire. Of the total local population, 21% are aged 17 or under (compared to 21% in England); 59% are aged 18-64 (compared to 61% in England) and 20% are aged over 65 (compared to 18% in England).

The wider demographic, social and health context of an area can have a significant impact on the level of different sight conditions in that area, how the conditions are treated and their outcomes. People living with sight loss are likely to be more detrimentally affected by the challenges and costs of their condition in areas of deprivation or where transport and mobility is more of an issue.

- North East Lincolnshire is ranked as the 25th most deprived local authority in England out of 152 authorities.
- In terms of rurality, North East Lincolnshire is urban with city and town.

People from non-white ethnic groups are at a higher risk of certain sight conditions.

- 2.6% of the total population are from a non-white ethnic group, compared to 14.6% in England as a whole.

2. Living with sight loss

Over two million people in the UK are living with sight loss that has a significant impact on their daily lives. This estimate is split into three categories depending on the level of sight loss experienced which have been termed in the literature as mild, moderate and severe. The figure includes people who are eligible to be registered blind and partially sighted and those whose sight is just better than the level which qualifies for registration (the majority of which will be in the severe and moderate sight loss categories). It also includes people who are awaiting or having treatment and preventable sight loss such as people with refractive error whose vision could be improved by wearing correctly prescribed glasses (the majority of which will be in the mild category). Refractive error makes up 39% of the total number of people living with sight loss. It is often undetected and can be a particular issue for those living in care homes or with complex, multiple disabilities. As of 2016:

- There are an estimated 5,320 people living with some degree of sight loss in North East Lincolnshire. Of this total, 3,420 are living with mild sight loss, 1,180 are living with moderate sight loss and 710 are living with severe sight loss.

- 3.3% of the total population of North East Lincolnshire are living with sight loss, compared to 3.1% of the total population of England
- By 2030, it is expected there will be 7,050 people in North East Lincolnshire living with sight loss, an increase of 32.5%. By 2030, the number of people living with severe sight loss is estimated to be 980, an increase of 38.0%.

3. Certification

A Certification of Vision Impairment (CVI) formally certifies a person as either sight impaired (partially sighted) or severely sight impaired (blind). Each CVI form is completed by a consultant ophthalmologist in an eye clinic, with a copy sent to the local social services department which provides a formal route to social care services.

- In 2014/15, 84 certificates of vision impairment were issued in North East Lincolnshire.
- 52.6 CVIs were issued per 100,000 people, compared to 42.4 per 100,000 people in England.
- The rate of age related macular degeneration CVIs per 100,000 people over 65 was 140.
- The rate of glaucoma CVIs per 100,000 people over 40 was 18.
- The rate of diabetic eye disease CVIs per 100,000 people over 12 was 7.

4. Registration

Upon receipt of a completed CVI form (BP1 in Scotland), the social services department offer registration as blind or partially sighted and other relevant advice and support. Registers of blind and partially sighted people are maintained by all local authorities to help them plan and deliver services.

- As of 2013/14, there are 175 people in North East Lincolnshire that are registered as blind or partially sighted.
- This is a rate of 109 people per 100,000 in the local area (compared to an England rate of 540).
- Of the people registered as blind or partially sighted in North East Lincolnshire, 49% are registered as blind and 51% are registered as partially sighted.
- Since 2010/11, there has been a -79% change in the number of people registered as blind or partially sighted (compared to a -3% decrease across England).
- 14% of the people registered as blind or partially sighted in North East Lincolnshire have also been recorded as having an additional disability by the local authority.

5. Children and young people

We can estimate that there are over 25,000 blind and partially sighted children aged 0-16 in the UK, and around 15,000 aged 17-25. Around half of these children (0-16) will have additional disabilities and/or special educational needs. In North East Lincolnshire:

- There are an estimated 64 blind and partially sighted children aged 0-16.
- There are an estimated 8 blind and partially sighted young people aged 17-18.
- There are an estimated 27 blind and partially sighted young people aged 19-25.
- There are 32 pupils with a statement of special educational needs (SEN) with vision impairment as their primary SEN.

6. Working age

Only around one in four blind and partially sighted people of working age are in employment. It is not possible to provide information about employment for blind and partially sighted people at a local level. However, we can provide some information about the local labour market to demonstrate the realities for people living in the area and how sight loss may increase the challenges of entering/maintaining work in the labour market. In North East Lincolnshire:

- There are an estimated 1,000 people of working age living with some degree of sight loss.
- The proportion of people who drive to work in a car or van in North East Lincolnshire is 64%, compared to a rate of 57% across England.
- 40 people of working age are registered blind or partially sighted.
- The unemployment rate in North East Lincolnshire is 7.8%, compared to a rate of 5.2% across England.
- There is a 12.0% gap in the employment rate between people with a long-term health condition and the overall population.

7. Older people

The older you are the more likely it is that you are living with sight loss. One in five people aged 75 and over are living with sight loss; compared to one in two aged 90 and over. Older people living with sight loss are also much more likely to have additional health conditions or disabilities. In North East Lincolnshire:

- There are 31,483 people aged over 65 in North East Lincolnshire. This is 19.8% of the total population (compared to 17.9% across England). 4,156 of these people are aged over 85.
- There are 1,027 people living in care homes with and without nursing.
- There are an estimated 4,260 people aged 65 and over living with sight loss.
- There are 130 people over the age of 65 registered as blind or partially sighted.

8. NHS sight tests

People are eligible for an NHS sight test under a number of different criteria, for example people who are aged 60+, aged 16 and under, or are in receipt of certain benefits. In Scotland, NHS sight tests are universally available to everyone. Published data on sight tests only highlights those paid for by the NHS. Some eye tests are privately funded and these are not included in this data.

- North East Lincolnshire sits in the North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team.
- There were 914,445 sight tests in the North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team in 2015/16.
- In 2015/16, the rate of sight tests per 100,000 people was 25,382 in the Area Team/s, compared to 23,896 across England.
- In terms of the groups eligible for NHS sight tests, 551,653 sight tests were taken by people aged 60 years and over; 107,981 sight tests were taken by children aged 0-15; 20,548 sight tests were taken by students aged 16-18; and 124,488 sight tests were taken by benefit claimants.

- The rate of sight tests for people aged 60 and over is 57,405 per 100,000. The rate among children under 16 years of age is 18,474 per 100,000.

9. Cost of sight loss

There are a number of different costs associated with the provision of eye health services, such as direct costs which includes inpatient procedures, outpatient procedures, residential and community care services and the ongoing treatment of eye conditions. There are also indirect costs caused by sight loss, including the provision of unpaid care by family and friends to those with sight loss, lower employment and absenteeism.

- In NHS programme budgets, the combined spend on problems of vision in NHS North East Lincolnshire is £6.1 million pounds, or £34 per person in the general population. The proportion of overall programme budget spent on problems of vision is 2.3%.
- The total indirect cost of sight loss is estimated to be £14,530,000. million pounds.
- The indirect cost of sight loss per person is £94 in the general population.

10. Sight threatening eye conditions

There are a number of people who are living with a sight threatening eye condition. The most common conditions include age-related macular degeneration (AMD), cataract, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy. The number of people with these conditions also includes people in the early stages of these diseases who have not yet experienced any reduction in their vision. In North East Lincolnshire it is estimated that:

- 7,070 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to the early stages of AMD.
- There are two types of late stage AMD: 540 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to late stage dry AMD and 1,110 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to late stage wet AMD.
- 1,720 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to cataract.
- 1,500 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to glaucoma.
- 3,160 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to diabetic retinopathy.
- Of these, 290 have severe diabetic retinopathy, a later stage of the disease that is likely to result in significant and potentially certifiable sight loss.
- 10,380 people are estimated to be living with diabetes, putting them at risk of developing diabetic
- 79% of diabetic patients who were invited to their annual retinal screening appointment attended the appointment.

As our population changes over time, we can predict that the level of sight threatening conditions will increase. In North East Lincolnshire, between 2016 and 2030 there is estimated to be a:

- 26% increase in the number of people living with early stage AMD (compared to 35% across England).
- 41% increase in the number of people living with late stage dry AMD and a 43% increase in the number of people living with late stage wet AMD (compared to 48% and 50% across England).
- 42% increase in the number of people living with cataract (compared to 51% across England).

- 6% increase in the number of people living with glaucoma (compared to 14% across England)
- 2% increase in the number of people living with diabetic retinopathy (compared to 11% across England)
- 3% increase in people living with severe diabetic retinopathy (compared to 11% across England)
- 9% increase in the estimated number of adults living with diabetes (compared to 18% across England)

11. Support

The provision of emotional and practical support at the right time can help people who are experiencing sight loss to retain their independence and access the support they need. Patient experience in the eye clinic is crucial. It is here that people receive their diagnosis, undergo treatment and potentially go through the process of receiving a Certificate of Vision Impairment (CVI). Equally, when someone experiences sight loss it is vital for them to have support in their homes and communities. This could include social care paid for and provided by local authorities.

Early reach support

When diagnosed with an eye condition, patients attend a hospital appointment with an ophthalmology specialist. The outpatient appointment data below includes all ophthalmology appointments however only a small proportion of these will involve patients diagnosed with serious sight loss.

- There were around 449,446 ophthalmology outpatient appointments in the North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team in 2015/16. There has been a 3% change since 2013/14. See table below, beginning in row 606 for individual NHS Trusts.

Sight loss advisors (also known as eye clinic liaison officers (ECLOs) or vision support officers) are usually based within eye clinics/hospitals and are key in helping patients recently diagnosed with an eye condition understand the impact of their diagnosis and provide patients with emotional and practical support for their next steps. RNIB has collected information about where support is available. Support recorded here only includes RNIB qualified sight loss advisors. There may be other support services available locally.

- North East Lincolnshire sits in the North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team. Within the area team/s, 5 NHS Trusts had access to an Eye Clinic Liason Officer out of 8 Trusts (based on the top 150 trusts in England by ophthalmic appointments). See table below, beginning in row 606, for individual NHS Trusts.

Rehab support

Rehabilitation is the structured support put in place by a local authority (or commissioned agency) to maximise independence and quality of life for people with sight loss. In early 2014, RNIB made a Freedom of Information request to all local authorities in England to find out about the services on offer. As of the time the response was received, in North East Lincolnshire:

- A structured programme of rehabilitation was on offer to people with sight loss.
- There were 2-4 full time rehabilitation officers and assistants of visual impairment employed by the authority (or the service provider). Some of these officers may be shared across authorities and additional support may be available if it was not captured in the local authority data return.

Disability and social care

- In North East Lincolnshire, there were 220 blind and partially sighted people claiming Disabled Living Allowance (DLA) in 2016.
- There were 150 people in receipt of adult social care in 2013/14 with 'visual impairment' recorded as their primary disability.
- Since 2012/13, the number of people with a visual impairment that receive adult social care has changed by -19%. This can be compared to a change of -6% across England.
- Since 2005/06, the number of people with a visual impairment in receipt of adult social care services has changed by -17%. This can be compared to a change of -47% across England.
- Of all people that receive social care in North East Lincolnshire, 60% do not have as much social contact as they would like (compared to 55% across England).

Transport

In England, the Department for Transport publishes data each year on the number of blue badges issued to and held by all groups automatically entitled to one. In North East Lincolnshire, 33 blue badges were issued in 2015/16. 115 blue badges were held by people registered blind in 2016, which represents 135% of people who are registered blind.

12. Falls and other health conditions and disabilities

There are other health issues and/or disabilities that are relevant when thinking about services for blind and partially sighted people. For instance, sight loss is linked to age, and as people get older they may be living with a number of different sight conditions at the same time. In addition, sometimes strokes can result in sight loss or visual dysfunction. In North East Lincolnshire it is estimated that:

- 722 people in the local area have a long standing health condition after experiencing a stroke.
- 366 people have dementia and significant sight loss, whilst 2,179 people in total are estimated to have dementia.
- 17,102 people have a moderate or severe hearing impairment, and 378 people have a profound hearing impairment.
- 190 adults have a learning disability and partial sight. A further 60 adults have a learning disability and blindness.

Dual sensory loss

- Estimates suggest that 1,031 people are living with some degree of dual sensory loss. Of these people, it is estimated that 349 are living with severe dual sensory loss.
- The register of blind and partially sighted people also records hearing impairment. In North East Lincolnshire, people registered blind and partially sighted are also deaf or hard of hearing. of these people are hard of hearing; are deaf with speech and are deaf without speech.

Falls are more common, and also more likely to have serious outcomes, amongst older people. In some cases, falls can lead to serious medical problems and a range of adverse outcomes for health and wellbeing. In North East Lincolnshire, as of 2015, it is estimated that:

- 667 people with sight loss aged over 65 experience a fall per year.
- Of these falls, 315 are directly attributable to sight loss.
- 52 people aged over 65 with sight loss experience a severe fall per year (here, a severe fall is defined as a fall that results in hospital admission through A&E).
- Of these severe falls, 25 are directly attributable to sight loss.

NOTE: figures may not sum exactly at higher geographic levels due to rounding and suppressed

Section 1: Area profile

North East Lincolnshire is a unitary authority in the Yorkshire and The Humber region of England.

There are 159,144 people living in North East Lincolnshire. Of the total local population, 21% are aged 17 or under (compared to 21% in England); 59% are aged 18-64 (compared to 61% in England) and 20% are aged over 65 (compared to 18% in England).

The wider demographic, social and health context of an area can have a significant impact on the level of different sight conditions in that area, how the conditions are treated and their outcomes. People living with sight loss are likely to be more detrimentally affected by the challenges and costs of their condition in areas of deprivation or where transport and mobility is more of an issue.

- North East Lincolnshire is ranked as the 25th most deprived local authority in England out of 152 authorities.
- In terms of rurality, North East Lincolnshire is urban with city and town.

People from non-white ethnic groups are at a higher risk of certain sight conditions.

- 2.6% of the total population are from a non-white ethnic group, compared to 14.6% in England as a whole.
- 19% of people have a long-term health condition or disability that limits their day to day life (compared to 18% across England).
- 6% of people describe their health as either 'bad' or 'very bad' (compared to 5% across England).

- 10% of people provide unpaid care (compared to 10% across England).
- 56% of carers do not have as much social contact as they would like.

People who smoke or are overweight or obese can be at an increased risk of developing certain eye conditions. In North East Lincolnshire:

- 23% of people smoke (compared to 17% across England).
- 69% of adults are either overweight or obese (compared to 65% across England).

Population by age band (2016)

	North East Lincolnshire
0-4	9,832
5-17	24,379
18-29	23,077
30-49	38,892
50-64	31,481

65-74	16,882
75-84	10,445
85+	4,156
Total	159,144

Proportion of population by age band (2016)

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
0-4	6%	6%	6%
5-17	15%	15%	15%
18-29	15%	16%	16%
30-49	24%	25%	27%
50-64	20%	19%	18%
65-74	11%	10%	10%
75-84	7%	6%	6%
85+	3%	2%	2%

Total population by ethnicity (2011)

	North East Lincolnshire
White	155,421
Mixed ethnicity	1,186
Asian / Asian British	1,524
Black / Black British	411
Other ethnic group	1,074

Proportion of population by ethnicity (2011)

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
White	97%	89%	85%
Mixed ethnicity	0.7%	1.6%	2.3%
Asian / Asian British	1.0%	6.8%	7.1%
Black / Black British	0.3%	1.5%	3.5%
Other ethnic group	0.7%	1.3%	1.8%

Health inequalities

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Percentage with long term illness or disability that limits day to day activity (2011)	19%	19%	18%
Percentage that describe their health as either 'bad' or 'very bad' (2011)	6%	6%	5%

Percentage of the population that provide unpaid care (2011)	10%	10%	10%
Percentage of carers that do not have as much social contact as they would like (2012/13)	56%	60%	62%
Smoking prevalence (2014)	23%	19%	17%
Excess weight (adults classified as overweight or obese) (2014-12)	69%	67%	65%

References

Population and ethnicity data: ONS (2017), 2016 mid-year detailed population estimates, Office for National Statistics

ONS (2012) 2011 Census: Key Statistics for local authorities in England and Wales, Ethnic group. Office for National Statistics.

Deprivation: DCLG (2015) English indices of deprivation, Department for Communities and Local Government.

Rurality: ONS, England and Wales: 2011 rural/urban classification - Local authority districts, Office for National Statistics.

Health inequalities: 2011 Census, Long-term health problem or disability, England and Wales. Office for National Statistics; 2011 Census, General Health, England and Wales. Office for National Statistics.

2011 Census (2013), General Health, England and Wales, Office for National Statistics.

Carers: ONS, (2013), 2011 Census: Provision of unpaid care England and Wales. Office for National Statistics.

PHE (2016), Public Health Outcomes Framework, 'smoking prevalence', 2015, Public Health England.

PHE (2015), Public Health Outcomes Framework, 'excess weight in adults', 2014-12, Public Health England.

PHE (2012/13) Public Health Outcomes Framework, 1.18ii - Social Isolation: % of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like, Public Health England.

Section 2: Living with sight loss

Over two million people in the UK are living with sight loss that has a significant impact on their daily lives. This estimate is split into three categories depending on the level of sight loss experienced which have been termed in the literature as mild, moderate and severe. The figure includes people who are eligible to be registered blind and partially sighted and those whose sight is just better than the level which qualifies for registration (the majority of which will be in the severe and moderate sight loss categories). It also includes people who are awaiting or having treatment and preventable sight loss such as people with refractive error whose vision could be improved by wearing correctly prescribed glasses (the majority of which will be in the mild category). Refractive error makes up 39% of the total number of people living with sight loss. It is often undetected and can be a particular issue for those living in care homes or with complex, multiple disabilities. As of 2016:

- There are an estimated 5,320 people living with sight loss in North East Lincolnshire. Of this total, 3,420 are living with mild sight loss, 1,180 are living with moderate sight loss and 710 are living with severe sight loss.
- 3.3% of the total population of North East Lincolnshire are living with sight loss, compared to 3.1% of the total population of England
- By 2030 there are expected to be 7,050 people in North East Lincolnshire living with sight loss, an increase of 33%. Of these, 980 are estimated to have severe sight loss, an increase of 38%.

Number of people estimated to be living with sight loss in North East Lincolnshire

	2016	2020	2025	2030
Mild	3,420	3,690	4,070	4,540
Moderate sight loss	1,180	1,280	1,390	1,530
Severe sight loss	710	770	870	980
Total	5,320	5,740	6,330	7,050

Percentage of population living with sight loss

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
2015	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
2020	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%
2025	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
2030	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%

References

Pezzullo L., Streatfield J., Simkiss P., and Shickle D. (2016). The economic impact of sight loss and blindness in the UK adult population. RNIB and Deloitte Access Economics. Manuscript submitted for publication.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016). Subnational Population Projections, 2014-based projections release. ONS.

3. Certification

A Certification of Vision Impairment (CVI) formally certifies a person as either sight impaired (partially sighted) or severely sight impaired (blind). Each CVI form is completed by a consultant ophthalmologist in an eye clinic, with a copy sent to the local social services department which provides a formal route to social care services.

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- 52.6 CVIs were issued per 100,000 people, compared to 42.4 per 100,000 people in England.

- The rate of age related macular degeneration CVIs per 100,000 people over 65 was 140.
- The rate of glaucoma CVIs per 100,000 people over 40 was 18.
- The rate of diabetic eye disease CVIs per 100,000 people over 12 was 7.

- No data is available from 2012/13 to comment on the change in rates.

Number and rate of CVIs issued (2014/15)

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Total number of CVIs 2014/15	84	2,762	23,017
Rate of certification per 100,000 people	53	52	42
Percentage change in rate since 2012/13	x	15%	1%

CVIs related to specific eye conditions (2014/15)

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Rate of age related macular degeneration CVIs per 100,000 people over 65	140	148	118
Rate of glaucoma CVIs per 100,000 people over 40	18	16	13
Rate of diabetic eye disease CVIs per 100,000 people over 12	7	5	3

References

PHE (2016), Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool; indicators on avoidable sight loss. Public Health England.

Public Health England (2014) Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool; indicators on avoidable sight loss. Public Health England.

Section 4: Registration

Upon receipt of a completed CVI form (BP1 in Scotland), the social services department offer registration as blind or partially sighted and other relevant advice and support. Registers of blind and partially sighted people are maintained by all local authorities to help them plan and deliver services.

- As of 2013/14, there are 175 people in North East Lincolnshire that are registered as blind or partially sighted.
- This is a rate of 109 people per 100,000 in the local area (compared to the England rate of 540).
- Of the people registered as blind or partially sighted in North East Lincolnshire, 49% are registered as blind and 51% are registered as partially sighted.
- Since 2010/11, there has been a 0% change in the number of people registered as blind or partially sighted (compared to a -3% decrease across England).
- 14% of the people registered as blind or partially sighted in North East Lincolnshire have also been recorded as having an additional disability by the local authority.

Registration by age (2013/14)

	Registered blind	Registered partial sight	Total
0-17	0	0	0
18-49	10	10	20
50-64	15	5	20
65-74	10	5	15
75+	45	70	115
Total	85	90	175

People registered as blind or partially sighted (2013/14)

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Rate of registration per 100,000 people	109	578	540
Proportion of people registered also with additional disability	14%	38%	35%
Percentage change since 2010/11	-79%	-12%	-3%

References

HSCIC (2014) Registered Blind and Partially Sighted People - England, Year ending 31 March 2014. Health and Social Care Information Centre.

HSCIC (2011) Registered Blind and Partially Sighted People - England, Year ending 31 March 2011. Health and Social Care Information Centre.

ONS (2014), Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Mid-2013, Office for National Statistics.

Section 5: Children and young people

We can estimate that there are over 25,000 blind and partially sighted children aged 0-16 in the UK, and around 15,000 aged 17-25. Around half of these children (0-16) will have additional disabilities and/or special educational needs. In North East Lincolnshire:

- There are an estimated 64 blind and partially sighted children aged 0-16.
- There are an estimated 8 blind and partially sighted young people aged 17-18.
- There are an estimated 27 blind and partially sighted young people aged 19-25.
- There are 32 pupils with a statement of special educational needs (SEN) with vision impairment as their primary SEN.
- The hyperlink below leads to North East Lincolnshire's local offer webpage for visual impairment or sensory education services for babies, children and young people. Where there was no local offer page specific to these services at the time of writing, a general local offer/sensory services link has been provided. Some local services are provided by neighbouring authorities in which case the link to the authority providing the service is given.

[North East Lincolnshire Local Offer Link](#)

General CYP population (2015)

	Number	Proportion of total population
0-16 years	32,149	20.1%
17-25 years	17,551	12.5%

Estimated number of blind and partially sighted children (2015)

	Blind	Partially sighted	Total	Estimated number with additional needs
0-16 years	16	48	64	32
17-18 years	2	6	8	x
19-25 years	7	20	27	x

Number and proportion of pupils with a statement of special educational needs (SEN) in North East Lincolnshire with vision impairment as their primary SEN (2015)

	Number	Proportion of total SENs (%)
Primary School pupils	18	1.1
Secondary School pupils	12	1.3
Special School pupils	2	0.6
All pupils	32	x

References

ONS (2016), 2015 mid-year detailed population estimates, Office for National Statistics.
 Keil (2013) Key statistics on number of blind and partially sighted children and young people in England. RNIB.
 Morris and Smith (2008) Educational provision for blind and partially sighted children and young people in Britain: 2007. National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) for RNIB.
 DfE (2017) Special educational needs in England: January 2017. Department for Education.
 RNIB (2016), Local Offer contact information for English local authorities, Evidence and Service Impact

Section 6: People of working age

Only around one in four blind and partially sighted people of working age are in employment. It is not possible to provide information about employment for blind and partially sighted people at a local level. However, we can provide some information about the local labour market to demonstrate the realities for people living in the area and how sight loss may increase the challenges of entering/maintaining work in the labour market. In North East Lincolnshire:

- There are an estimated 1,000 people of working age living with some degree of sight loss.
- The proportion of people who drive to work in a car or van in North East Lincolnshire is 64%, compared to a rate of 57% across England.
- 40 people of working age are registered blind or partially sighted.
- The unemployment rate in North East Lincolnshire is 7.8%, compared to a rate of 5.2% across England.
- There is a 12.0% gap in the employment rate between people with a long-term health condition and the overall population.

People of working age

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Estimated number of people of working age living with sight loss	1,000	32,910	333,840
Number of people of working age registered as blind or partially sighted	40	7,735	70,760
Unemployment rate of people aged 16-64, 2016	8%	6%	5%
Proportion of population that drive to work in a car or van, 2011	64%	61%	57%

Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate, 2014	12%	9%	9%
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References

Pezzullo L., Streatfield J., Simkiss P., and Shickle D. (2016). The economic impact of sight loss and blindness in the UK adult population. RNIB and Deloitte Access Economics. Manuscript submitted for publication.

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HSCIC (2014) Registered Blind and Partially Sighted People - England, Year ending 31 March 2014. Health and Social Care Information Centre.

ONS, (2012), 2011 Census: Method of travel to work, local authorities in England and Wales, Office for National Statistics.

ONS (2016), UK Labour Market Survey: Unemployment rate - aged 16-64, Office for National Statistics.

PHE (2014/15) Public Health Outcomes Framework, 1.08i - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate, Public Health England.

Section 7: Older people

The older you are the more likely it is that you are living with sight loss. One in five people aged 75 and over are living with some degree of sight loss; compared to one in two aged 90 and over. Older people living with sight loss are also much more likely to have additional health conditions or disabilities.

- There are 31,483 people aged over 65 in North East Lincolnshire. This is 19.8% of the total population (compared to 17.9% across England). 4,156 of these people are aged over 85.
- There are 1,027 people living in care homes with and without nursing.
- There are an estimated 4,260 people aged 65 and over living with sight loss.
- There are 130 people over the age of 65 registered as blind or partially sighted.

Number of older people living in care homes and number of older people registered blind and partially sighted

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Living in care home with nursing	211	11,378	115,584
Living in care home without nursing	816	16,505	158,456
Number of people aged over 85	4,156	125,820	1,328,092
Number of people registered BPS aged 65-74	15	3,030	28,605
Number of people registered BPS aged 75+	115	19,005	182,200

Estimated number of older people living with sight loss

Estimated number of people living with sight loss aged 65-74	1,060	34,260	340,890
Estimated number of people living with sight loss aged 75-84	1,520	46,250	457,140
Estimated number of people living with sight loss aged 85 and over	1,680	51,770	550,930

Number and proportion of older people

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Proportion of population aged 65-74	11%	10%	10%
Proportion of population aged 75-84	7%	6%	6%
Proportion of population aged 85+	3%	2%	2%
Number of people aged 65-74	16,882	545,860	5,413,344
Number of people aged 75-84	10,445	317,772	3,141,405
Number of people aged 85+	4,156	125,820	1,328,092

References

ONS (2013) 2011 Census: Communal establishment residents, local authorities in England and Wales. Office for National Statistics.

ONS (2013), Subnational Population Projections, 2012-based projections release. Office for National Statistics.

Pezzullo L., Streatfield J., Simkiss P., and Shickle D. (2016). The economic impact of sight loss and blindness in the UK adult population. RNIB and Deloitte Access Economics. Manuscript submitted for publication.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2016). Subnational Population Projections, 2014-based projections release. ONS.

HSCIC (2014) Registered Blind and Partially Sighted People - England, Year ending 31 March 2014. Health and Social Care Information Centre.

Section 8: NHS sight tests

In the UK, free NHS sight tests are available to people who meet certain criteria. For example, people who are aged 60 or over, children aged 15 and under, and people in receipt of certain benefits. However, in Scotland, free sight tests have no criteria and are available to everyone. Public data on sight tests only records those paid for by the NHS. Privately funded sight tests are not included in this data.

- North East Lincolnshire sits in the North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team.
- There were 914,445 sight tests in the North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team in 2015/16.
- In 2015/16, the rate of sight tests per 100,000 people was 25,382 in the Area Team/s, compared to 23,896 across England.
- In terms of the groups eligible for NHS sight tests, 551,653 sight tests were taken by people aged 60 years and over; 107,981 sight tests were taken by children aged 0-15; 20,548 sight tests were taken by students aged 16-18; and 124,488 sight tests were taken by benefit claimants.
- The rate of sight tests for people aged 60 and over is 57,405 per 100,000. The rate among children under 16 years of age is 18,474 per 100,000.

Number and rate of NHS sight tests

	England	North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team	Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear Area Team
Number of NHS sight tests	12,979,762	441,165	473,280
Number of NHS sight tests - people aged 60 years and over	5,651,025	242,348	309,305
Number of NHS sight tests - people aged 0-15	2,672,489	82,696	25,285
Number of NHS sight tests - students aged 16-18	492,851	14,556	5,992
Number of NHS sight tests - benefit claimants	1,792,087	42,623	81,865

	England	North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team	Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear Area Team
Estimated rate of NHS sight tests per 100,000 population	23,896	26,352	24,413

Estimated rate of NHS sight tests for people aged 60 years and over per 100,000 population	45,383	53,301	61,508
Estimated rate of NHS sight tests for children aged 0-15 per 100,000 population	25,937	29,288	7,660

References

HSCIC (2016) General Ophthalmic Services, Activity Statistics, England, 2015-16. Health and Social Care Information Centre.

Section 9: Cost of sight loss

There are a number of different costs associated with the provision of eye health services, such as direct costs which includes inpatient procedures, outpatient procedures, residential and community care services and the ongoing treatment of eye conditions. There are also indirect costs caused by sight loss, including the provision of unpaid care by family and friends to those with sight loss, lower employment and absenteeism.

NHS programme budgets are an important resource and can allow commissioners to link spend to outcome data, assessing value for money and prioritising future initiatives. For the year 2013/14, the cost of sight loss has been published by Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) rather than by Primary Care Trust (PCT), as published in 2012/13. CCGs do not commission the same set of services as previously commissioned by PCTs, therefore not all eye health costs are captured in the new CCG data and the missing data is unpublished. This means that the eye health costs associated with CCGs are not comparable to previous years and do not reflect the true direct cost of sight loss in the CCG area. A full list of the expenditure published by CCG and previously by PCT is available in the guidance notes.

- North East Lincolnshire is coterminous with NHS North East Lincolnshire.
- In NHS programme budgets, the combined spend on problems of vision in NHS North East Lincolnshire is £6.1 million pounds, or £34 per person in the general population. The proportion of overall programme budget spent on problems of vision is 2.3%.
- The total indirect cost of sight loss is estimated to be £14,530,000. million pounds.
- The indirect cost of sight loss per person is £94 in the general population.

	Total healthcare expenditure on problems of vision (millions)	Healthcare expenditure on problems of vision per person	Proportion of overall programme budget spent on problems of vision
NHS North East Lincolnshire	£6.1	£34.28	2.3%

Direct and Indirect costs of sight loss - cost per person

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Indirect cost	£14,530,000	£457,190,000	£4,651,520,000
Indirect cost per person	£94	£89	£89

References

ONS (2013), Subnational Population Projections for 2015, 2012-based projections release. Office for National Statistics.

Pezzullo L., Streatfield J., Simkiss P., and Shickle D. (2016). The economic impact of sight loss and blindness in the UK adult population. RNIB and Deloitte Access Economics. Manuscript submitted for publication.

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Section 10: Sight threatening eye conditions

The most common sight threatening conditions include age-related macular degeneration (AMD), cataract, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy. The number of people with these conditions also includes people in the early stages of these diseases who have not yet experienced any reduction in their vision. In North East Lincolnshire it is estimated that:

- 7,070 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to the early stages of AMD.
 - There are two types of late stage AMD: 540 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to late stage dry AMD and 1,110 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to late stage wet AMD.
 - 1,720 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to cataract.
 - 1,500 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to glaucoma.
 - 3,160 people are at risk of or living with sight loss due to diabetic retinopathy.
 - Of these, 290 have severe diabetic retinopathy, a later stage of the disease that is likely to result in significant and potentially certifiable sight loss.
 - 10,380 people are estimated to be living with diabetes, putting them at risk of developing diabetic eye disease.
- 79% of diabetic patients who were invited to their annual retinal screening appointment attended the appointment.

Projected number of people at risk of or living with sight loss due to sight threatening eye conditions in North East Lincolnshire

	2016	2020	2025	2030
Early stage AMD	7,070	7,740	8,340	8,940
Late stage dry AMD	540	610	680	760
Late stage wet AMD	1,110	1,230	1,390	1,590
Cataract	1,720	1,940	2,150	2,450
Glaucoma	1,500	1,530	1,570	1,590
Diabetic retinopathy	3,160	3,150	3,190	3,230

Of which is severe diabetic retinopathy	290	290	290	300
Adults with diabetes	10,380	10,540	10,930	11,290
Proportion of patients who were invited to and attended a retinal screening appointment **2012/13**	79%			

Projected percentage change in levels of sight threatening eye conditions

As our population changes over time, we can predict that the level of sight threatening conditions will increase. In North East Lincolnshire, between 2016 and 2030 there is estimated to be a:

- 26% increase in the number of people living with early stage AMD (compared to 35% across England).
- 41% increase in the number of people living with late stage dry AMD and a 43% increase in the number of people living with late stage wet AMD (compared to 48% and 50% across England).
- 42% increase in the number of people living with cataract (compared to 51% across England).
- 6% increase in the number of people living with glaucoma (compared to 14% across England)
- 2% increase in the number of people living with diabetic retinopathy (compared to 11% across England)
- 3% increase in people living with severe diabetic retinopathy (compared to 11% across England)
- 9% increase in the estimated number of adults living with diabetes (compared to 18% across England)

Trends table 1: Percentage change in sight threatening conditions between 2016 and 2030

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Early stage AMD	26%	31%	35%
Late stage dry AMD	41%	45%	48%
Late stage wet AMD	43%	47%	50%
Cataract	42%	47%	51%
Glaucoma	6%	10%	14%
Diabetic retinopathy	2%	8%	11%
Severe diabetic retinopathy	3%	8%	11%
Adults with diabetes	9%	14%	18%

References

- ONS (2013), Subnational Population Projections, 2012-based projections release. Office for National Statistics.
- ONS (2016), Subnational Population Projections, 2014-based projections release. Office for National Statistics.
- NEHEM (2013) National Eye Health Epidemiological Model. Data and models by Public Health Action Support Team, published by Local Optical Committee Support Unit.
- R. Mathur et al (2015), Diabetic eye disease: A UK Incidence and Prevalence Study, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. (currently unpublished)
- Diabetes UK (2013) Diabetes in the UK 2013. Diabetes UK.
- Public Health England (2014) Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool, Access to non-cancer screening programmes: diabetic retinopathy, 2012/13.

Section 11: Support

The provision of emotional and practical support at the right time can help people who are experiencing sight loss to retain their independence and access the support they need. Patient experience in the eye clinic is crucial. It is here that people receive their diagnosis, undergo treatment and potentially go through the process of receiving a Certificate of Vision Impairment (CVI). Equally, when someone experiences sight loss it is vital for them to have support in their homes and communities. This could include social care paid for and provided by local authorities.

Early reach support

When diagnosed with an eye condition, patients attend a hospital appointment with an ophthalmology specialist. The outpatient appointment data below includes all ophthalmology appointments however only a small proportion of these will involve patients diagnosed with serious sight loss.

- There were around 449,446 ophthalmology outpatient appointments in the North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team in 2015/16. There has been a 3% change since 2013/14. See table below, beginning in row 606 for individual NHS Trusts.

Sight loss advisors (also known as eye clinic liaison officers (ECLOs) or vision support officers) are usually based within eye clinics/hospitals and are key in helping patients recently diagnosed with an eye condition understand the impact of their diagnosis and provide patients with emotional and practical support for their next steps. Sight loss advisor support is not available in every NHS Trust/Health Board and RNIB has collected information about where support is available. Support recorded here only includes RNIB qualified sight loss advisors. There may be other support services available locally.

- North East Lincolnshire sits in the North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team. Within the area team/s, 5 NHS Trusts had access to an Eye Clinic Liason Officer out of 8 Trusts (based on the top 150 trusts in England by ophthalmic appointments). See table below, beginning in row 606, for individual NHS Trusts.

Ophthalmic outpatient appointments 2015/16	Number of NHS Trusts	Number of NHS Trusts with RNIB qualified ECLO support
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North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team	233,721	4	3
Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear Area Team	215,725	4	2

Ophthalmology appointments and access to sight loss advisor

	Ophthalmic outpatient appointments 2015/16	Ophthalmic outpatient appointments 2014/15	Ophthalmic outpatient appointments 2013/14	Percentage change 2015/16 - 2013/14	Access to RNIB-qualified sight loss advisor (also known as ECLO, VSO) (Jun 2017)
North Yorkshire and Humber Area Team					
Harrogate and District NHS Foundation Trust	25,899	25,689	25,882	0%	Yes
Hull and East Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust	64,000	64,611	68,299	-6%	Yes
Northern Lincolnshire and Goole NHS Foundation Trust	47,056	45,328	44,408	6%	No
York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	96,766	92,025	91,471	6%	Yes

	Ophthalmic outpatient appointments 2015/16	Ophthalmic outpatient appointments 2014/15	Ophthalmic outpatient appointments 2013/14	Percentage change 2015/16 - 2013/14	Access to RNIB-qualified sight loss advisor (also known as ECLO, VSO) (Jun 2017)
Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear Area Team					
City Hospitals Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust	60,107	55,360	54,929	9%	Yes
South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust	4,901	5,326	5,531	-13%	No
The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	111,174	109,729	109,258	2%	Yes

North Cumbria University Hospitals NHS Trust	39,543	38,699	36,775	7%	No
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Rehab support

Rehabilitation is the structured support put in place by a local authority (or commissioned agency) to maximise independence and quality of life for people with sight loss. In early 2014, RNIB made a Freedom of Information request to all local authorities in England to find out about the services on offer. As of the time the response was received, in North East Lincolnshire:

- A structured programme of rehabilitation was on offer to people with sight loss.
- There were 2-4 full time rehabilitation officers and assistants of visual impairment employed by the authority (or the service provider). Some of these officers may be shared across authorities and additional support may be available if it was not captured in the local authority data return.

Disability and social care

- In North East Lincolnshire, there were 220 blind and partially sighted people claiming Disabled Living Allowance (DLA) in 2016.
- There were 150 people in receipt of adult social care in 2013/14 with 'visual impairment' recorded as their primary disability.
- Since 2012/13, the number of people with a visual impairment that receive adult social care has changed by -19%. This can be compared to a change of -6% across England.
- Since 2005/06, the number of people with a visual impairment in receipt of adult social care services has changed by -17%. This can be compared to a change of -47% across England.
- Of all people that receive social care in North East Lincolnshire, 60% do not have as much social contact as they would like (compared to 55% across England).

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Number of blind or partially sighted people claiming DLA 2016	220	6,290	54,950
Proportion of people registered as blind or partially sighted people claiming DLA	126%	20%	19%

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Number of people with visual impairment in receipt of adult social care 2013/14	150	3,445	25,595

Percentage change in number of people with visual impairment in receipt of adult social care between 2012/13 - 2013/14	-19%	x	-6%
Percentage change in number of people with visual impairment in receipt of adult social care between 2005/06 - 2013/14	-17%	x	-47%
Proportion of people registered as blind or partially sighted people in receipt of adult social care	86%	11%	9%
Proportion of adult social care users that do not have as much social contact as they would like	60%	54%	55%

Transport

Blue Badges' are parking badges for disabled people. Local authorities issue them to individuals and organisations concerned with the care of disabled people. Upon issue, a Blue Badge is valid for a period of three years. People who are registered as blind are automatically entitled to a blue badge if they register for one (i.e. there will be no further assessment of need).

In England, the Department for Transport publishes data each year on the number of blue badges issued to and held by all groups automatically entitled to one. In North East Lincolnshire, 33 blue badges were issued in 2015/16. 115 blue badges were held by people registered blind in 2016, which represents 135% of people who are registered blind.

Blue badges issued to people registered blind in North East Lincolnshire over the past six years (2014/15 unavailable):

Blue badges issued in 2015/16	Blue badges issued in 2013/14	Blue badges issued in 2012/13	Blue badges issued in 2011/12	Blue badges issued in 2010/11	Blue badges issued in 2009/10
33	47	45	22	59	72

Blue badges held by people registered blind in North East Lincolnshire in 2016:

Blue badges held by people registered blind in 2016	Proportion of people registered blind with blue badge
115	135%

References

HSCIC (2016) Outpatients - Provider level analysis 2015-16, Table 8: Hospital provider attendances broken down by main specialty, Health and Social Care Information Centre.

RNIB (2017), Mapping of RNIB-qualified sight loss advisors in the UK. Unpublished.

RNIB (2014), Rehabilitation services Freedom of Information request to all English local authorities, Jan 2014.

NOMIS (2016), DWP, Benefit claimants - disability living allowance by disabling condition May 2016, Department for Work and Pensions.

NASCIC (2014) Adult social care: Referrals, Assessments and Packages of Care data, 2013/14, National Adult Social Care Information Centre.

HSCIC (2014) Registered Blind and Partially Sighted People - England, Year ending 31 March 2014. Health and Social Care Information Centre.

PHE (2013/14) Public Health Outcomes Framework, 1.18i - Social Isolation: % of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like, Public Health England.

Department for Transport Statistics (2016), Blue badge scheme statistics: 2016, data tables, DfT.

Section 12: Falls and other health conditions and disabilities

There are other health issues and/or disabilities that are relevant when thinking about services for blind and partially sighted people. For instance, sight loss is linked to age, and as people get older they may be living with a number of different sight conditions at the same time or may also experience hearing loss alongside sight loss. People are more likely to experience a stroke as they get older. Strokes can result in sight loss or visual dysfunction.

The following estimates are based on on national prevalence estimates that have been applied to local population data. Caution should be taken when interpreting figures at a local level as factors contributing to local variations have not been included in the model.

In North East Lincolnshire it is estimated that:

- 722 people in the local area have a long standing health condition after experiencing a stroke.
- 366 people have dementia and significant sight loss, whilst 2,179 people in total are estimated to have dementia.
- 17,102 people have a moderate or severe hearing impairment, and 378 people have a profound hearing impairment.
- 190 adults have a learning disability and partial sight. A further 60 adults have a learning disability and blindness.

Dual sensory loss

- Estimates suggest that 1,031 people are living with some degree of dual sensory loss. Of these people, it is estimated that 349 are living with severe dual sensory loss.

- The register of blind and partially sighted people also records hearing impairment. In North East Lincolnshire, people registered blind and partially sighted are also deaf or hard of hearing. of these people are hard of hearing; are deaf with speech and are deaf without speech.

Falls are more common, and also more likely to have serious outcomes, amongst older people. In some cases, falls can lead to serious medical problems and a range of adverse outcomes for health and wellbeing. In North East Lincolnshire, as of 2015, it is estimated that:

- 667 people with sight loss aged over 65 experience a fall per year.
- Of these falls, 315 are directly attributable to sight loss.
- 52 people aged over 65 with sight loss experience a severe fall per year (here, a severe fall is defined as a fall that results in hospital admission through A&E).
- Of these severe falls, 25 are directly attributable to sight loss.

Falls estimates

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Estimated number of falls in the general population	8,290	257,694	2,581,796
Number of people aged 65+ with sight loss that experienced a fall	667	20,719	207,576
Number of people aged 65+ with sight loss that experienced a severe fall	52	1,611	16,147
Number of people aged 65+ that experienced a fall directly attributable to sight loss	315	9,792	98,108
Number of people aged 65+ that experienced a severe fall directly attributable to sight loss	25	762	7,632

Dementia and stroke

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Estimated number of people with dementia and significant sight loss	366	11,111	111,603
Estimated number of people with dementia	2,179	66,754	679,059
Estimated number of people that have a long standing health condition due to a stroke	722	22,427	224,303

Hearing impairment

	Moderate or severe	Profound
20-64 years	3,880	35
65-74 years	3,184	101
75-84 years	6,550	66
85 years and over	3,488	176
Total	17,102	378

Learning disability and visual impairment in adults

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
Estimated number of adults with a learning disability and visual impairment (partial sight)	190	6,470	65,250
Estimated number of adults with a learning disability and blindness	60	1,860	18,710
Estimated number of adults with a learning disability and blindness or partial sight	250	8,330	83,960

Dual sensory impairment

North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
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Estimate of number of people with less severe and severe dual sensory impairment	1,031	32,310	328,021
Estimate of number of people with severe dual sensory impairment	349	10,814	111,117
Registered with sight impairment and deaf with speech	0	x	3,795
Registered with sight impairment and deaf without speech	0	x	1,820
Total registered with sight impairment and deaf	0	x	5,615
Registered with sight impairment and hard of hearing	0	x	19,085
Total registered with sight impairment and deaf or hard of hearing	0	x	24,700

References

- ONS (2013), Subnational Population Projections for 2015, 2012-based projections release. Office for National Statistics.
- POPPI (2013) Projecting Older People Population Information System. Institute of Public Care for the Department of Health.
- Boyce T, Stone MK, Johnson S and Simkiss P (2013) Projecting numbers of falls related to visual impairment. British Journal of Healthcare Management 2013 Vol 19 No 6.
- Thomas Pocklington Trust (2007) Dementia and serious sight loss, Occasional paper February 2007, number 11.
- Emerson and Hatton (2004), Estimating the Current Need/Demand for Supports for People with Learning Disabilities in England. Lancaster: Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, 2004.
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RNIB Sight Loss Data Tool Version 3.0 report for North East Lincolnshire generated on

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Guidance notes

There is a comprehensive set of guidance notes that accompany RNIB's Sight Loss Data Tool. These notes explain the sources of all the data used in this report, how indicators have been calculated and what limitations may apply. You can download a copy of the guidance notes from www.rnib.org.uk/datatool.

For additional information and contact details for local services and support please visit the Sightline Directory - www.sightlinedirectory.org.uk. Sightline is an online directory of organisations and services supporting blind and partially sighted people.

Further information

Please email research@rnib.org.uk if you have any questions or comments about this resource.

RNIB publishes a range wide of reports related to the circumstances of blind and partially sighted people and those at risk of sight loss. To keep up to date with the latest publications, including being notified of updates to the Sight Loss Data Tool, you can email research@rnib.org.uk.

Disclaimer

There are tens of thousands of data items in the Sight Loss Data Tool. We have thoroughly checked the information for accuracy, but there may still be some errors. If anything looks out of place please contact us at research@rnib.org.uk.

Much of the data used in the Sight Loss Data Tool comes from official statistics. In some cases there are limitations to this data, and the guidance notes should be consulted for further information. In addition, the data tool uses modelled estimates for some indicators if there is no other data source available. These provide an evidenced-based estimate based on demography, but they do not take into account any local factors - for example deprivation, access to services, etc. Therefore, this data tool should be seen as complimentary to expert local knowledge.

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