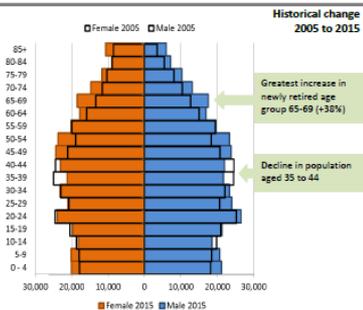




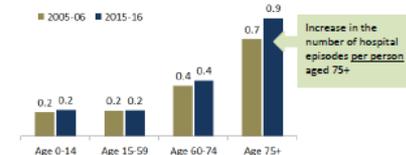
# Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment focus on older people

Figure 2 Oxfordshire's population by age 2005 and 2015



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Figure 88 Hospital episodes per person by age – Oxfordshire, 2005-06 to 2015-16



30 November 2017

Table 15 Children aged 0-15 in low income families 2013 and 2014 (snapshot as of 31 August)

	31 Aug 2013	31 Aug 2014	Percentage point change
Cherwell	10.8%	11.4%	0.60pp
Oxford	19.5%	19.2%	-0.30pp
South Oxfordshire	7.7%	8.3%	0.60pp
Vale of White Horse	8.9%	9.4%	0.50pp
West Oxfordshire	8.0%	9.0%	1.00pp
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>0.50pp</b>
England	18.6%	20.1%	1.50pp

Source: HM Revenue and Customs (released Sept 2016)

**NHS**  
**Oxfordshire**  
**Clinical Commissioning Group**





# JSNA Statutory Guidance

- Assessment of the current and future health and social care needs of the local community *“unique to each local area”*
- To improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages

# Population, health and wider determinants of health and well-being

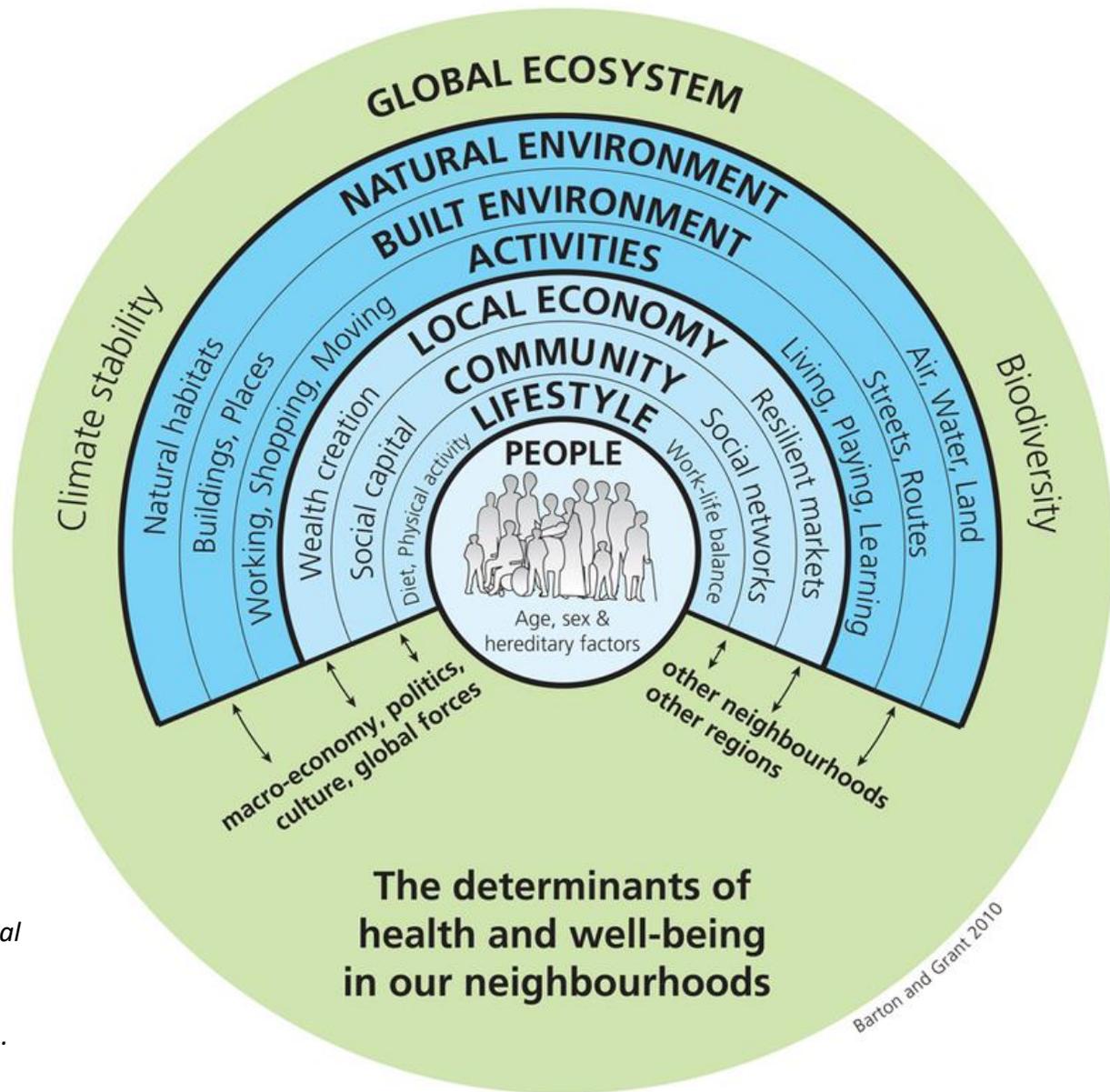


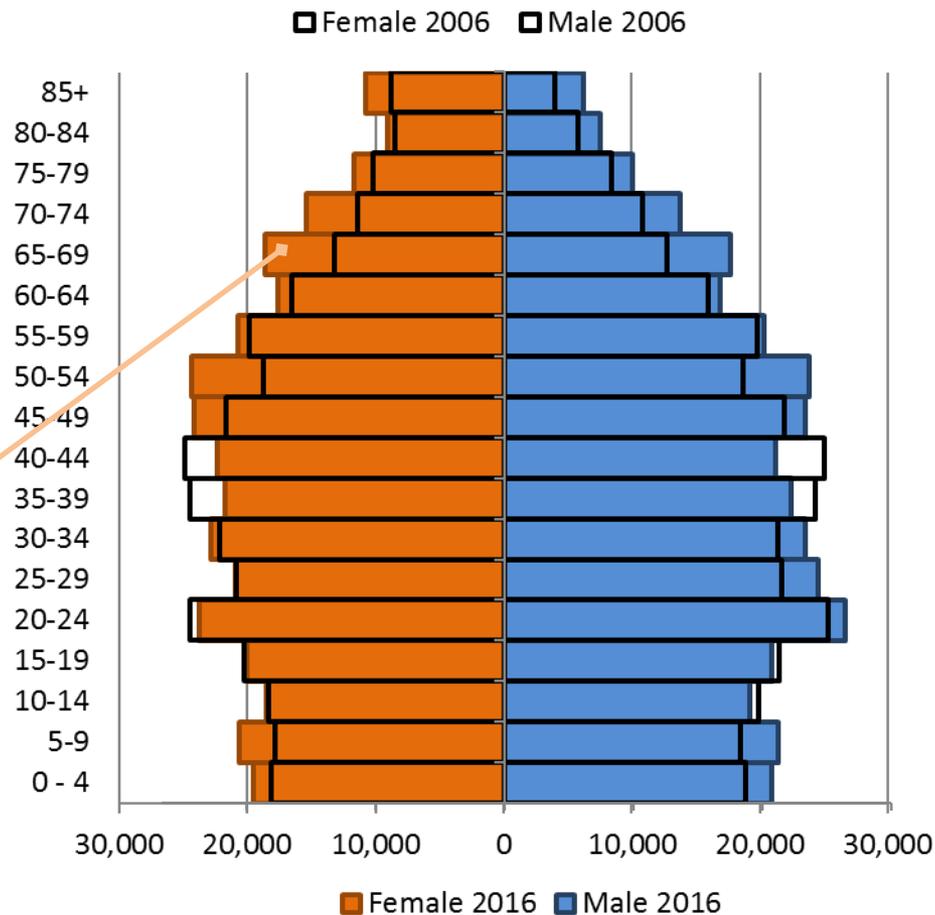
Image source: Barton, H. and Grant, M. (2006) A health map for the local human habitat. *The Journal for the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health*, 126 (6). pp. 252-253. ISSN 1466-4240 developed from the model by Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991. Dahlgren G, Whitehead M (1991). "The main determinants of health" model, version accessible in: Dahlgren G, and Whitehead M. (2007) *European strategies for tackling social inequities in health: Levelling up Part 2*. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe.



# POPULATION CHANGE

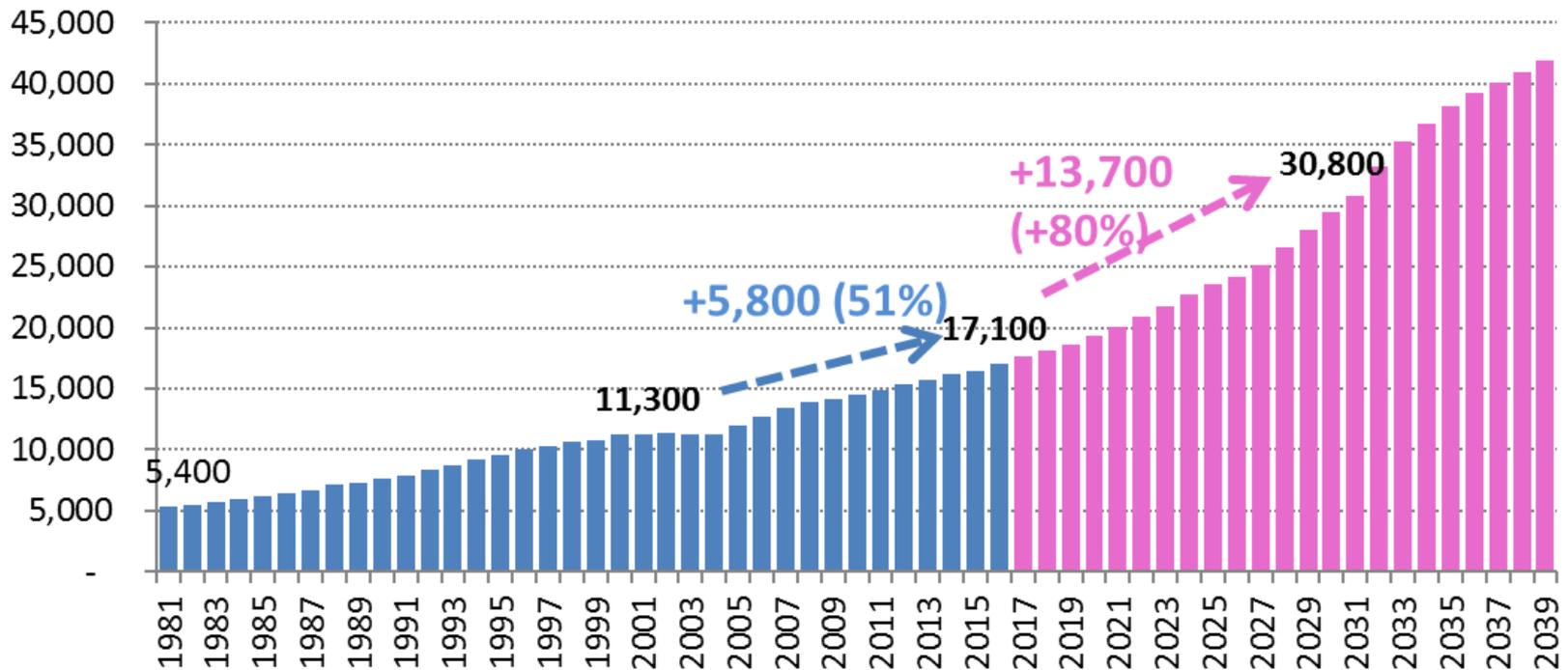
# 2006 to 2016 comparison shows Oxfordshire's ageing population

- Overall growth in the population of Oxfordshire of 52,100 people (+8%).
- Greatest increase in newly retired aged 65 to 69 (+41%) = post war baby boomers
- Decline in population aged 35 to 44.



# Significant growth predicted in number in upper age group (aged 85+)

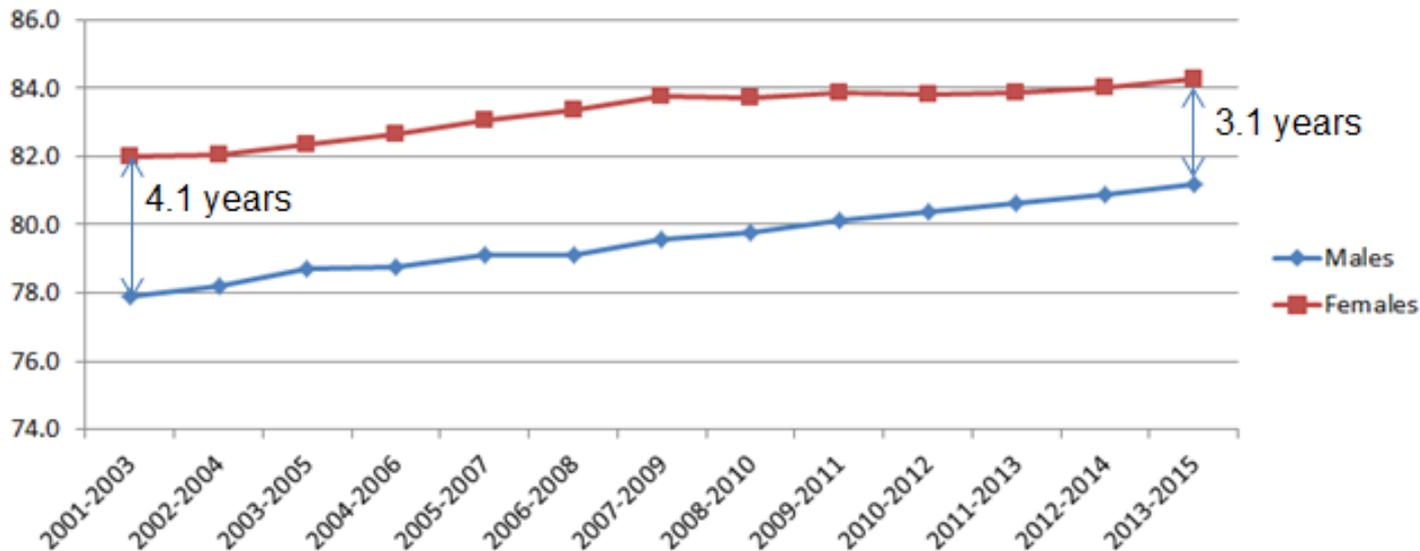
People in Oxfordshire aged 85 and over 2001 to 2016 and 2016 to 2031 (ONS)



# Increasing Life Expectancy and reducing gap in LE between males and females

- Between 2001-03 and 2013-15, the gap between male and female Life Expectancy decreased from 4.1 years to 3.1 years

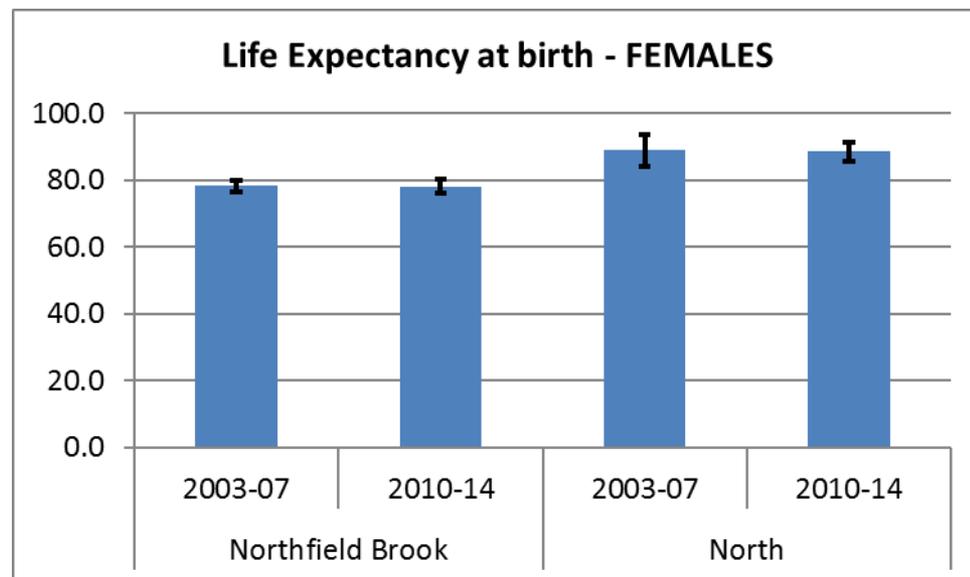
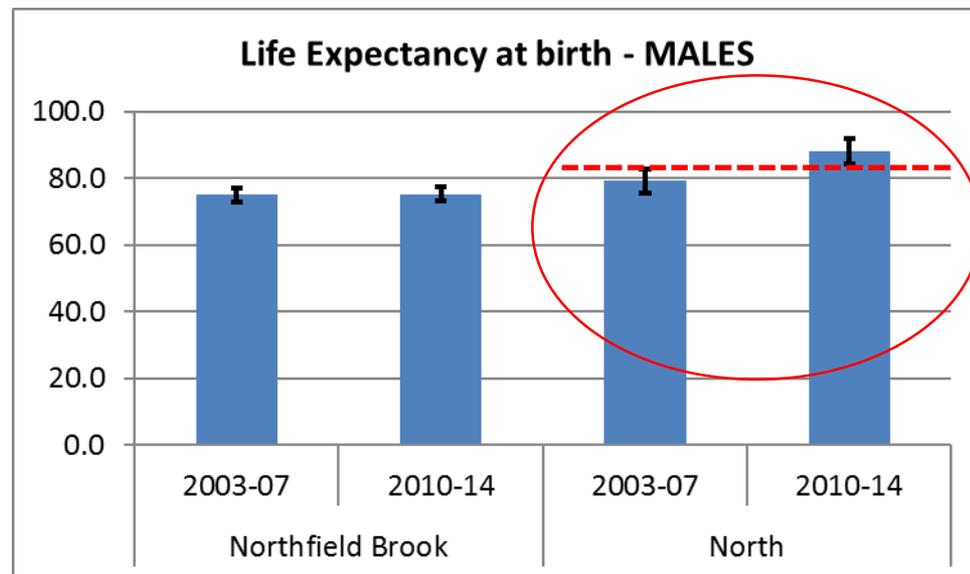
**Change in Life Expectancy in Oxfordshire – males and females to 2013-15**



Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2016; Figures are based on the number of deaths registered and mid-year population estimates, aggregated over 3 consecutive years. Note that scale does not start at 0

# LE gains not evenly distributed?

- Significant increase in MALE life expectancy in North ward - gap between Northfield Brook and North wards has increased from 4 years to just under 13 years (now 15.5 years)
- No significant change in FEMALE life expectancy. Gap in LE remains at just over 10 years.



Sources: 2010-14 data from ONS by ward from Local Health; 2003-07 data from Oxfordshire County Council archive

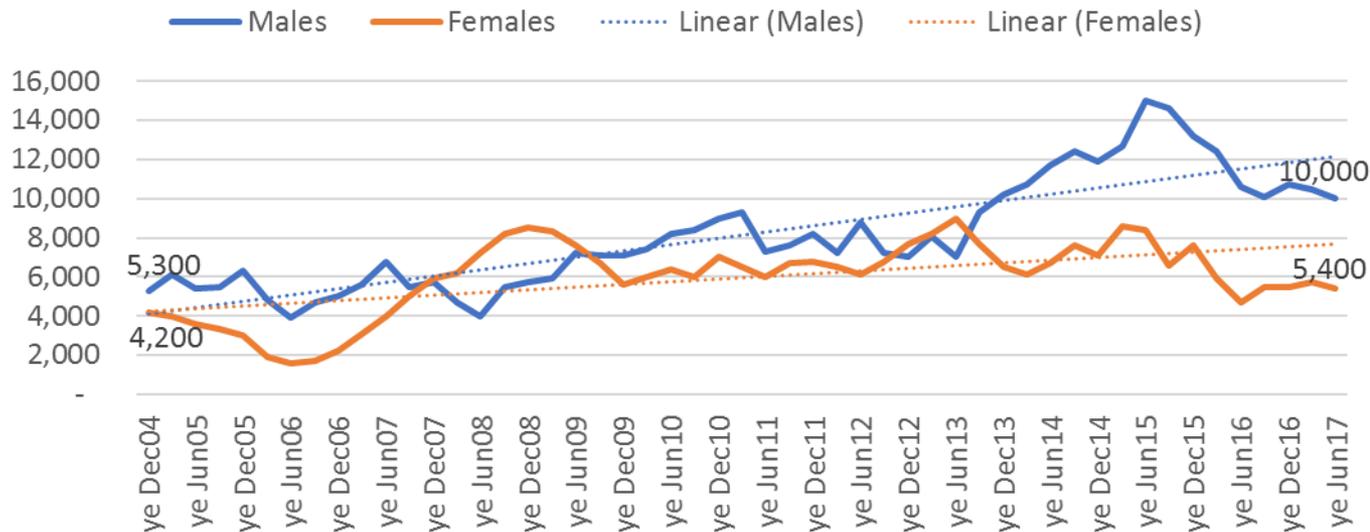


# INCOME

# Increasing number of older people in the workforce?

- Economic activity rate for people aged 65+ appears to have increased, but difference is not statistically significant

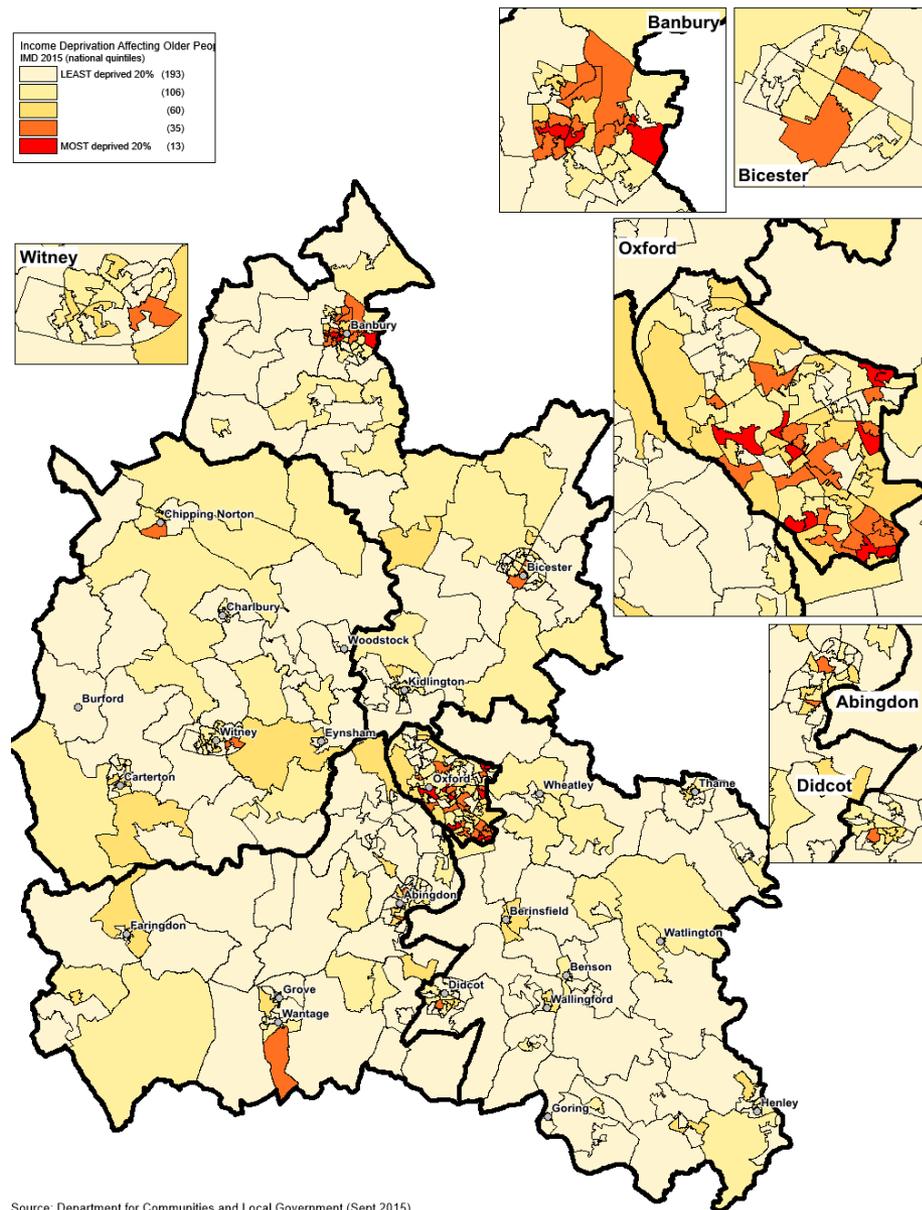
Number of economically active people aged 65+ Oxfordshire (2004 to 2017)



# Income deprivation affecting older people

- **13,500** older people in Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation (IMD 2015), 68% living in urban areas and 32% in rural Oxfordshire
- 1 area (in Banbury) within top 10% most deprived, further 12 areas within 10-20% most deprived

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People by Lower Super Output Area



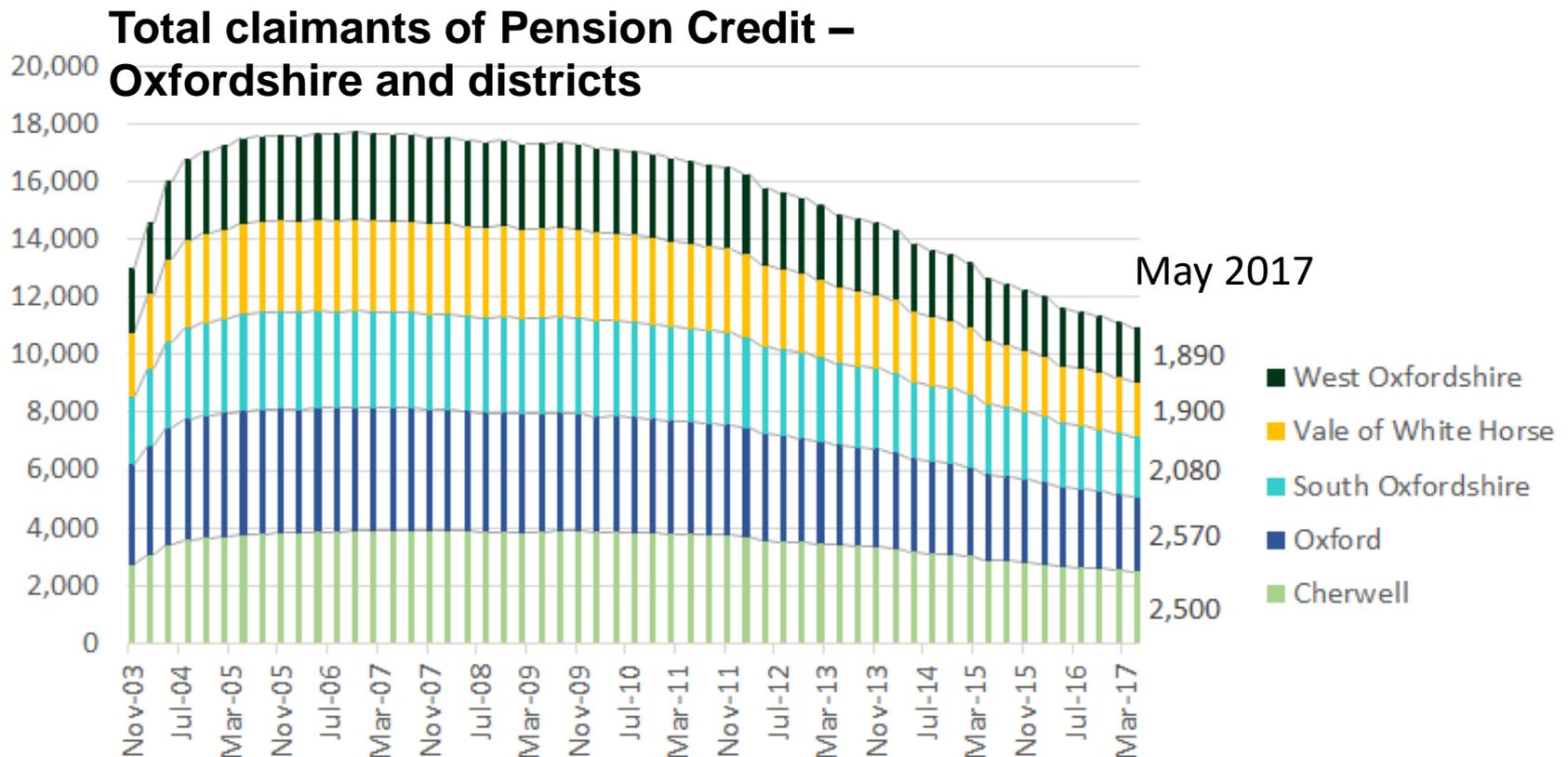
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (Sept 2015)  
Data shown by Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) a statistical geography with an average of 1,500 residents per LSOA.

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Income deprivation affecting older people is a supplementary index to the IMD 2015 and is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This includes adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee). Indicators are DWP from 2012.

# Decline in claimants of pension credit

- Total claimants of pension credit in Oxfordshire = **10,950** in May 2017, down from 15,790 in May 2012 (-31%)



Source: DWP from nomis



# Estimate of entitled residents NOT claiming pension credit

## TOTAL

- Pension credit claimants in Oxfordshire (May 2017) = 10,950
- Estimate of people not claiming = 6,400 to 7,600

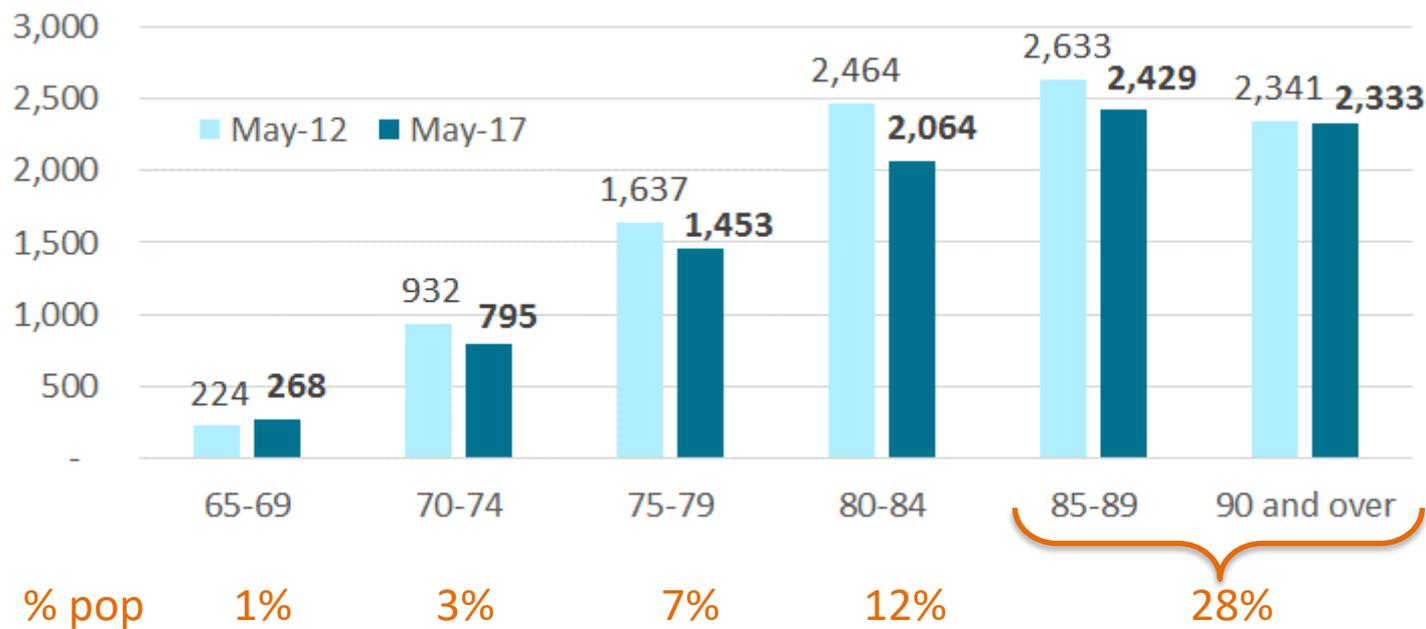
## Guarantee element

- Pension credit guarantee claimants in Oxfordshire (May 2017) = 5,260
- Estimate of people not claiming = 2,500 to 3,300

# Decline in attendance allowance cases

- AA cases in Oxfordshire were **9,342** in May 2017, down from 10,231 in May 2012 (-9%)

## Attendance Allowance Cases in payment – Oxfordshire, May 2012 and May 2017 by age



# Estimate of people self-funding care

People aged 65+ (rounded estimates) being supported with long term care at home or in care homes:

Total = 10,600, of which..

- County Council and NHS funded care 4,200 (40%)
- Estimated self-funding care 6,300 (60%)

	Count
<b>1. OCC and NHS funded care home beds</b>	
1.1 People aged 65+ in Care homes* who are OCC funded (end March 2017)	1,568
1.2 Care home beds NHS funded (end March 2017)	175
<b>2. Total care home beds</b>	
2.1 Total Care home beds for older people (CQC as of 1 April 2017)	4,895
2.2 Estimate of total Care home beds in use (OCC estimate 90%)	4,226
<b>Estimate of Care home beds occupied by self-funders</b>	<b>2,482</b>
<b>3. Care at home</b>	
3.1 People aged 65+ receiving OCC funded care in own home (end March 2017)	2,496
3.2 Ratio of self-funders at home VS self-funders in care homes (data from national seminar on Funding Reform July 2013)	1.55
<b>Estimate of people self-funding care at home</b>	<b>3,865</b>

\*excludes respite and temporary provision



# HEALTH AND WELLBEING

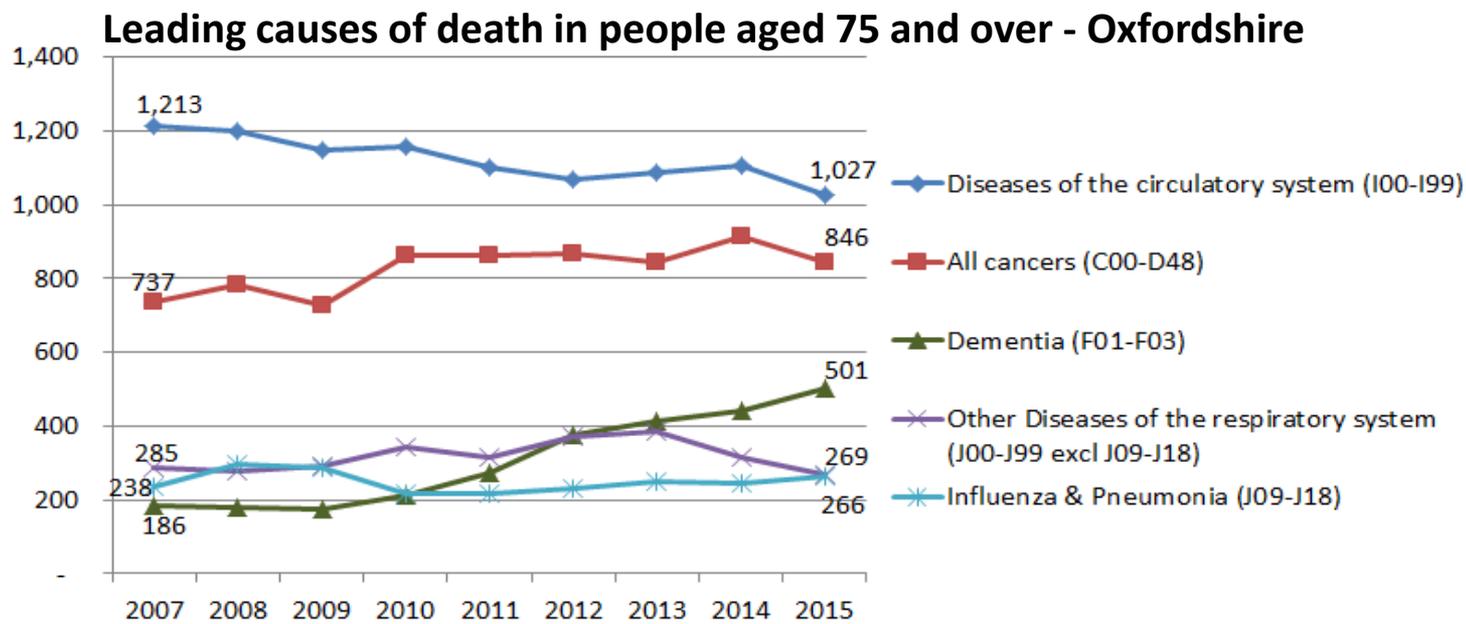
# Older people health profile – Oxfordshire vs South East

Compared with benchmark ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ○ Not Compared

Indicator	Period	Oxon			Region England		South East region			Best/ Highest
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest	
Supporting information - % population aged 65+	2016	–	120,971	17.7%	18.9%	17.9%	9.7%		27.1%	
0.1ii - Life expectancy at 65 (Male)	2013 - 15	–	-	19.6	19.2	18.7	17.6		19.8	
0.1ii - Life expectancy at 65 (Female)	2013 - 15	–	-	21.7	21.7	21.1	20.2		22.4	
Supporting information - Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	–	-	11.5	-	21.8	-		-	
Percentage of deaths in usual place of residence among people aged 65 years and over	2015	↑	2,315	51.1%	49.5%	47.5%	35.0%		53.5%	
Rate of deaths from Cardiovascular Disease among people aged 65 years and over	2013 - 15	–	3,723	1,038.8	1125.8	1191.9	1,595.8		998.4	
Rate of deaths from Cancer among people aged 65 years and over	2013 - 15	–	3,578	1,023.2	1066.4	1122.0	1,275.7		979.0	
Rate of deaths from Respiratory Disease among people aged 65 years and over	2013 - 15	–	1,974	551.1	593.3	646.2	830.5		483.3	
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65+)	Apr 2017	–	5,331	4.33%	4.22%	4.29%	3.17%		4.72%	
4.12i - Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)	2015/16	→	97	81.9	101.5*	114.0	185.3		17.9	
4.14i - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	2015/16	–	776	632	-	589	-		-	
4.15ii - Excess winter deaths index (single year, age 85+)	Aug 2015 - Jul 2016	–	150	19.8	18.1	17.7	37.6		-7.4	
4.15iv - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, age 85+)	Aug 2013 - Jul 2016	–	561	25.6	23.4	24.6	32.5		9.7	

# Increase in deaths of older people as a result of dementia

- Between 2007 and 2015, the number of deaths of older people (aged 75 and over) from circulatory diseases in Oxfordshire declined by 15%, while deaths from dementia more than doubled.



Source: ONS data for 2007 to 2013 sourced from that received by Public Health when in Oxfordshire PCT. Data for 2014 and 2015 are sourced from NOMIS. (Note: data for 2014 and 2015 for Other respiratory diseases appear to be quite low. Please use with caution.)



# Dementia

- Diagnosed dementia in Oxfordshire = 5,400 (Aug17)
- Estimated total = 8,000
- Expected to increase to 11,000 by 2031 assuming prevalence stays the same

# National data continues to show older people with lower activity levels

## LEVELS OF ACTIVITY

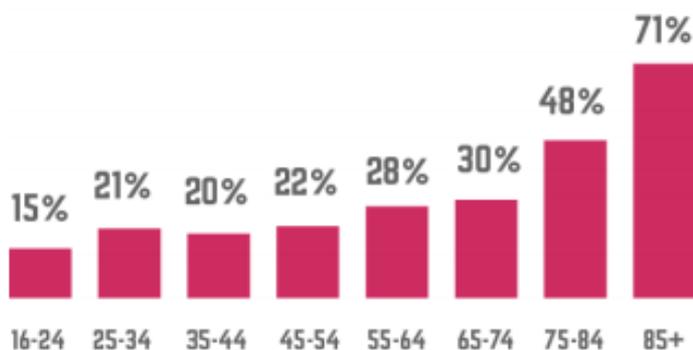


### AGE

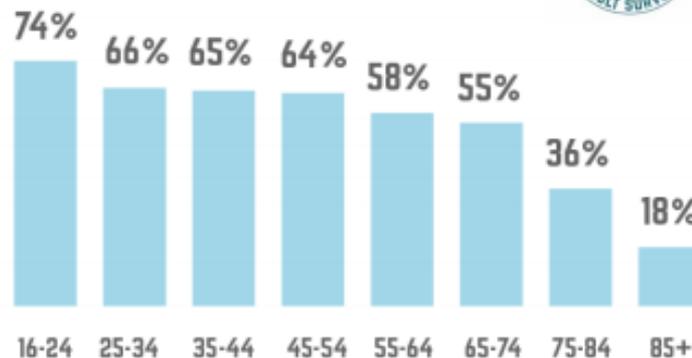
The proportion of those reaching 150+ minutes of physical activity a week generally decreases with age. People aged 75-84 are half as likely to be active as 16-24 year olds.

Half of all inactive people are aged 55+, but they account for just 36% of the adult population. Inactivity levels generally increase with age, but the sharpest increase comes between ages 75 and 84 (48%) and age 85+ (71%).

### INACTIVE (LESS THAN 30 MINUTES A WEEK)



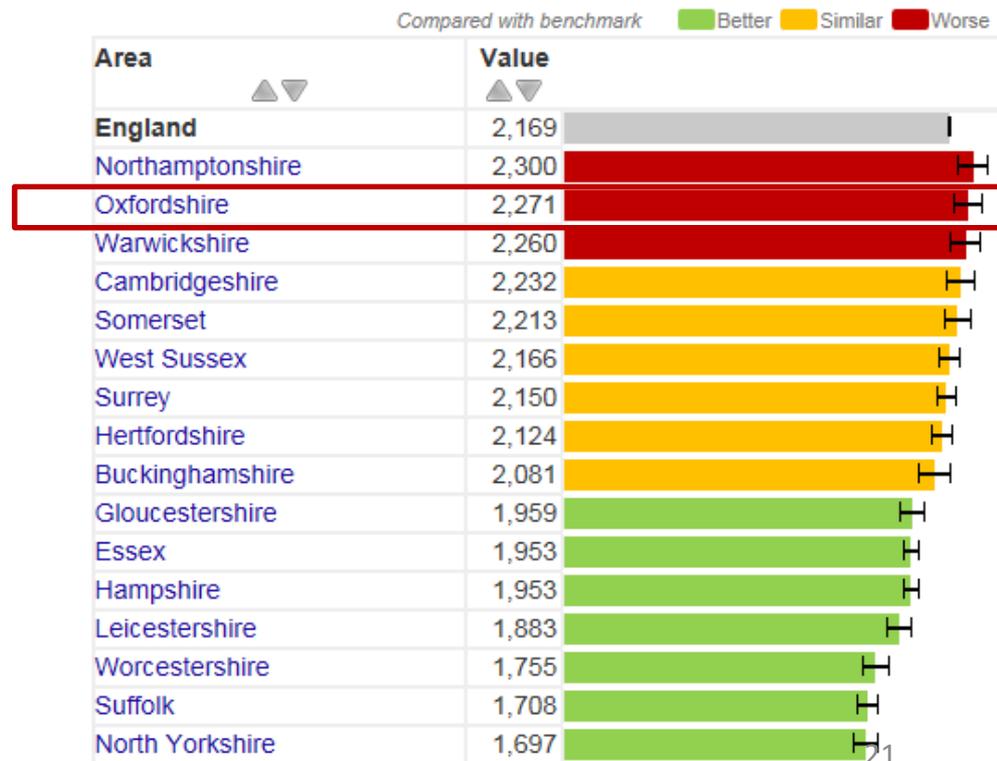
### ACTIVE (150+ MINUTES A WEEK)



# Admissions due to falls above average

- According to Public Health England<sup>1</sup> 30% of people aged 65 and over will fall at least once a year. For those aged 80 and over it is 50%. A fall can lead to pain, distress, loss of confidence and lost independence. In around 5% of cases a fall leads to fracture and hospitalisation.
- In 2015-16, Oxfordshire's rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls (aged 65+) was above the England average and most stat neighbours

2015-16 age-sex standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in persons aged 65+ per 100,000 population, Oxfordshire and CIPFA nearest neighbours



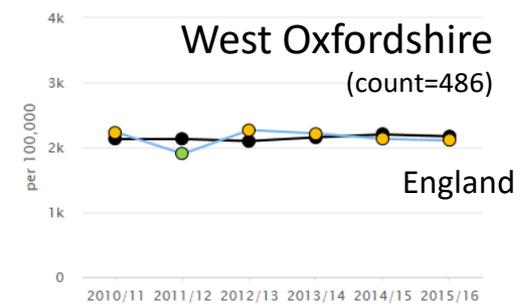
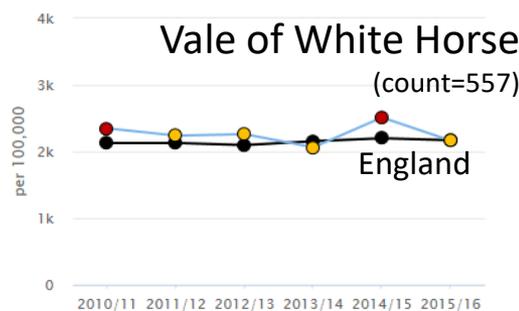
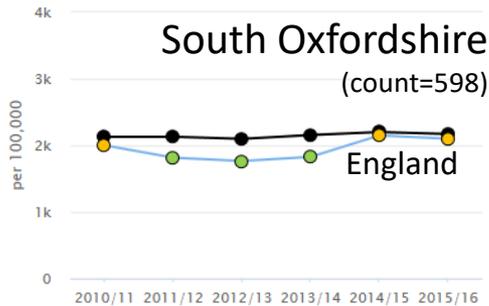
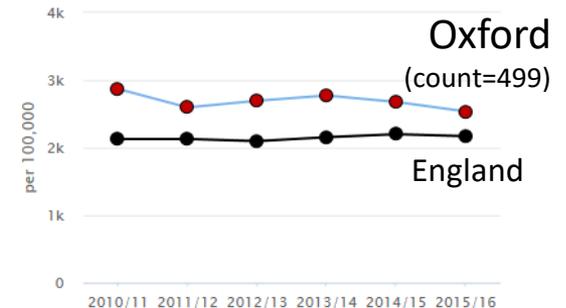
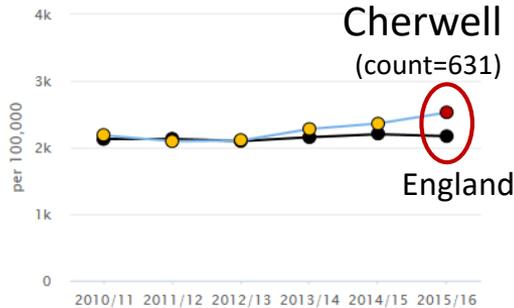
<sup>1</sup>Falls and fracture consensus statement, Supporting commissioning for prevention January 2017

Data and chart from Public Health England.

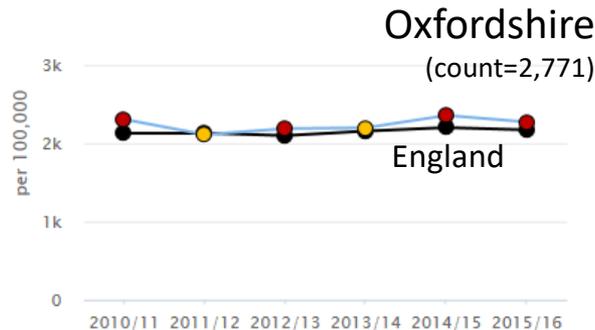
Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital for the respective financial year, England. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2016, Re-used with the permission of NHS Digital. All rights reserved. Local Authority estimates of resident population, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

# Trend in emergency admissions for injuries due to falls: people aged 65+

2010-11 to 2015-16 age-sex standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in persons aged 65+ per 100,000 population (and count for year 2015-16)



Compared with benchmark ● Better ● Similar ● Worse

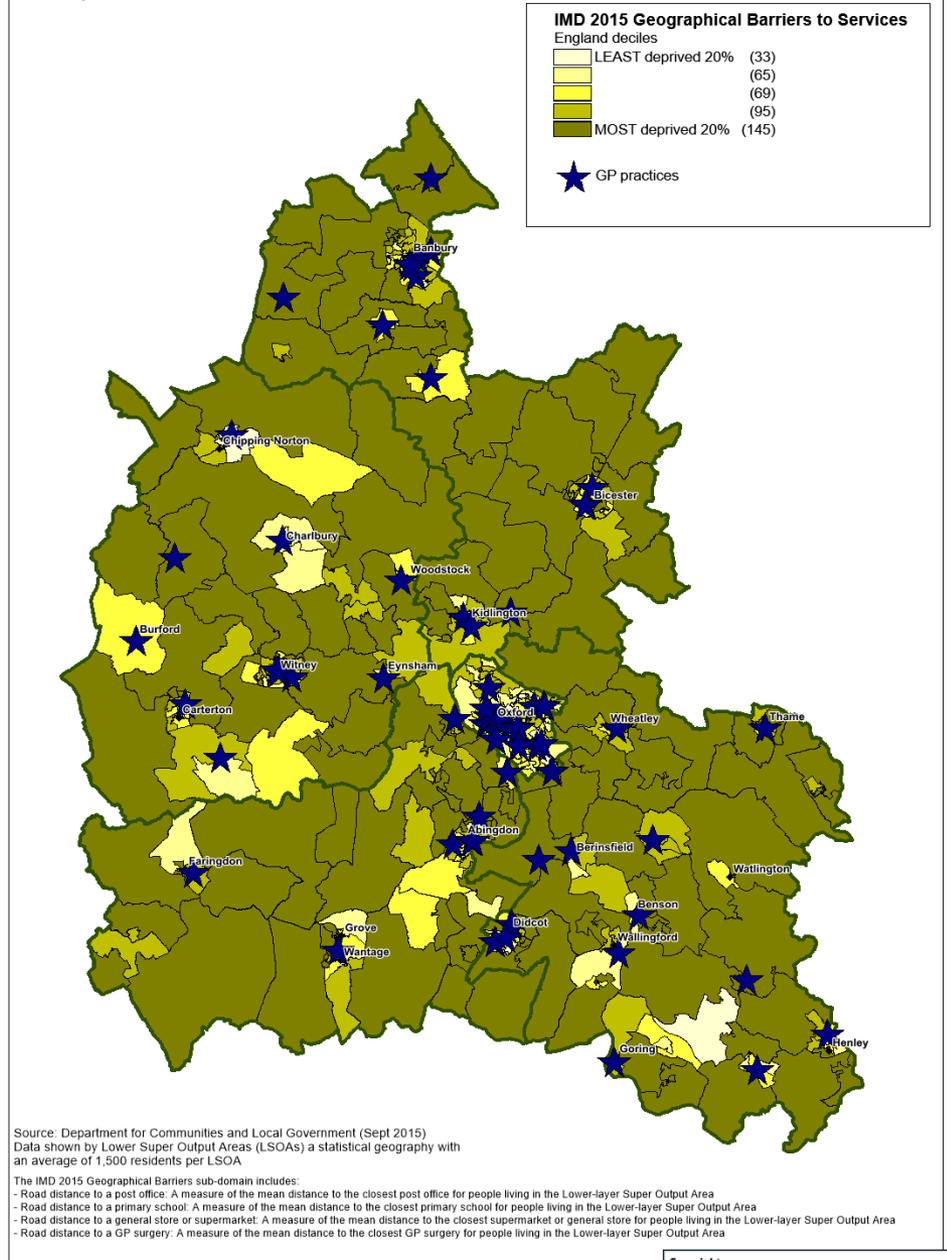


- In the most recent year of data the rate increased in Cherwell district

# Barriers to services

- Areas classified as 2 miles or more from a GP surgery in rural districts in Oxfordshire covered ESTIMATED 28,800 people aged 65+ (34% of the older population in rural districts)

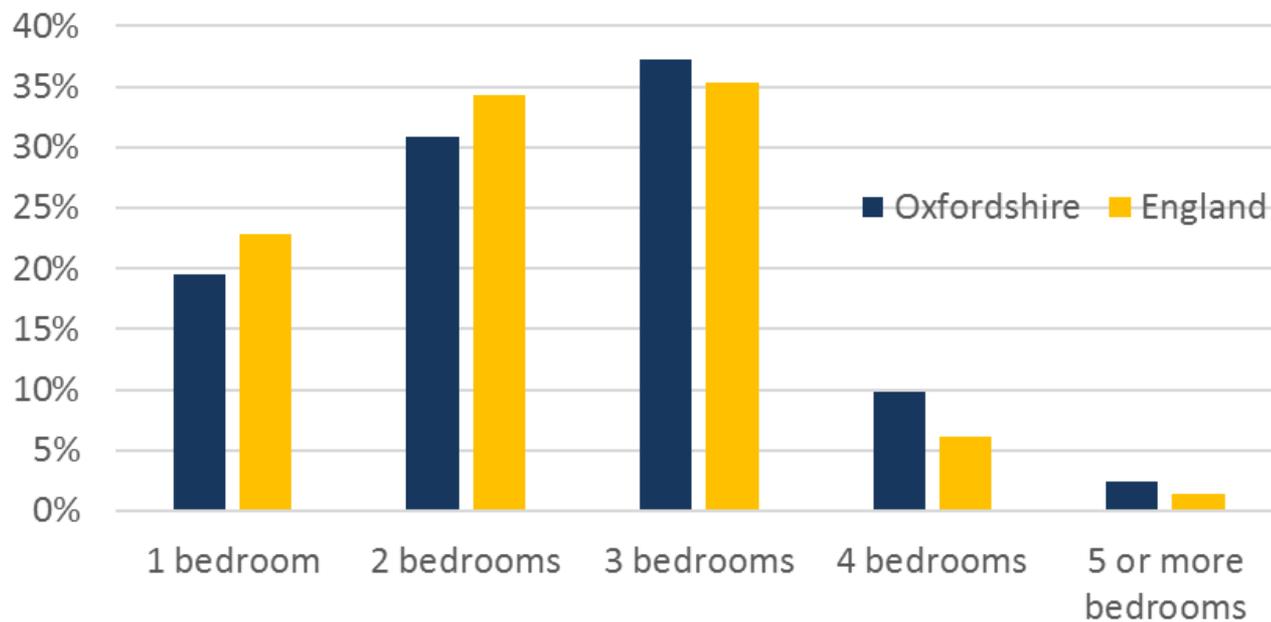
Indices of Deprivation 2015, Geographical Barriers to Services by Lower Layer Super Output Areas showing District boundaries and GP practices



# Higher % of older people living alone in larger homes than average

- As of 2011 there were 29,900 people aged 65 or over living alone in Oxfordshire, 5,800 in 1 bed homes
- 3,700 (12%) were living in homes of 4 or more bedrooms, a higher % than average (Eng=7%)

**% of one person households aged 65+ by number of bedrooms**

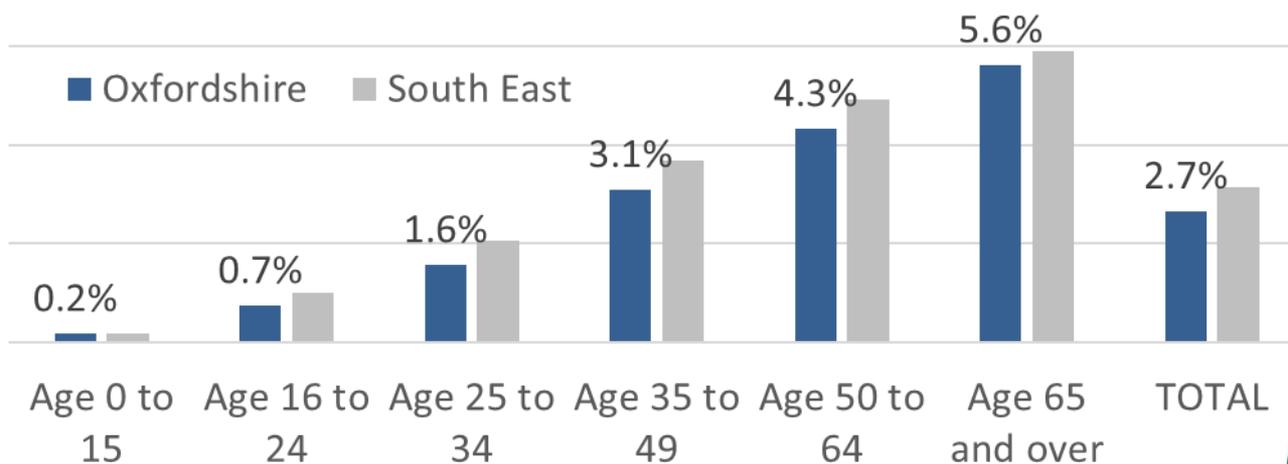




# Unpaid carers

- 17,400 people in Oxfordshire providing significant amounts of unpaid care (20 or more hours per week) including 5,800 people aged 65+

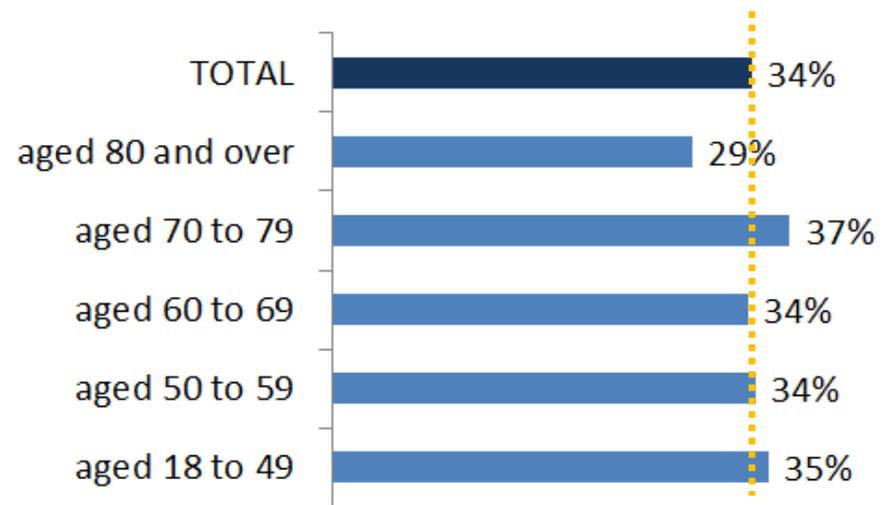
**% of resident out of term time population providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care (2011)**



# Oxfordshire carers more likely to visit GP than average

- Around a third (34%) of Oxfordshire carer respondents have had to see their own GP in the past 12 months because of their caring role. This was above the England average (29.3%)
- Similar % in all broad age categories

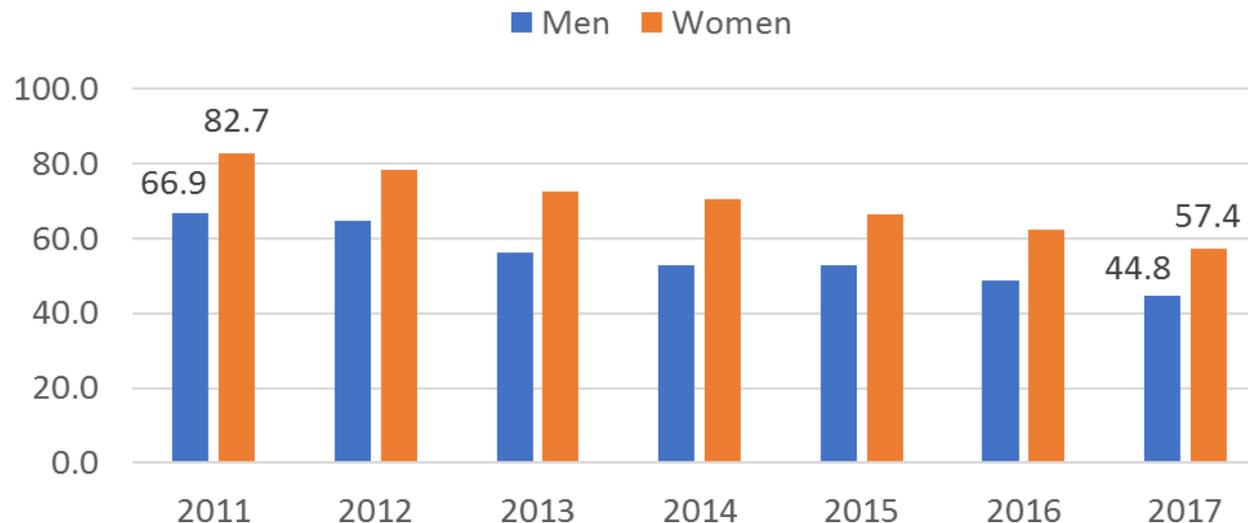
**% of Oxfordshire carer respondents who had to see their own GP because of their caring role, by broad age of carer**



Carers survey 2016-17, analysis by Oxfordshire County Council  
Base = 702 responding to this question

# National data shows around half of older people aged 75+ have never used the internet

% of people aged 75+ who have never used the internet (Jan-Mar each year)



- Applying national %ages to Oxfordshire's population gives an estimated 10,700 men and 18,100 women aged 75+ having never used the internet



# Active communities

- Indications of an active and engaged older population
  - Newly retired volunteers are critical for parish councils, community planning and third sector activities
  - Example of growing number of local development plans which need significant amounts of voluntary effort



# Summary

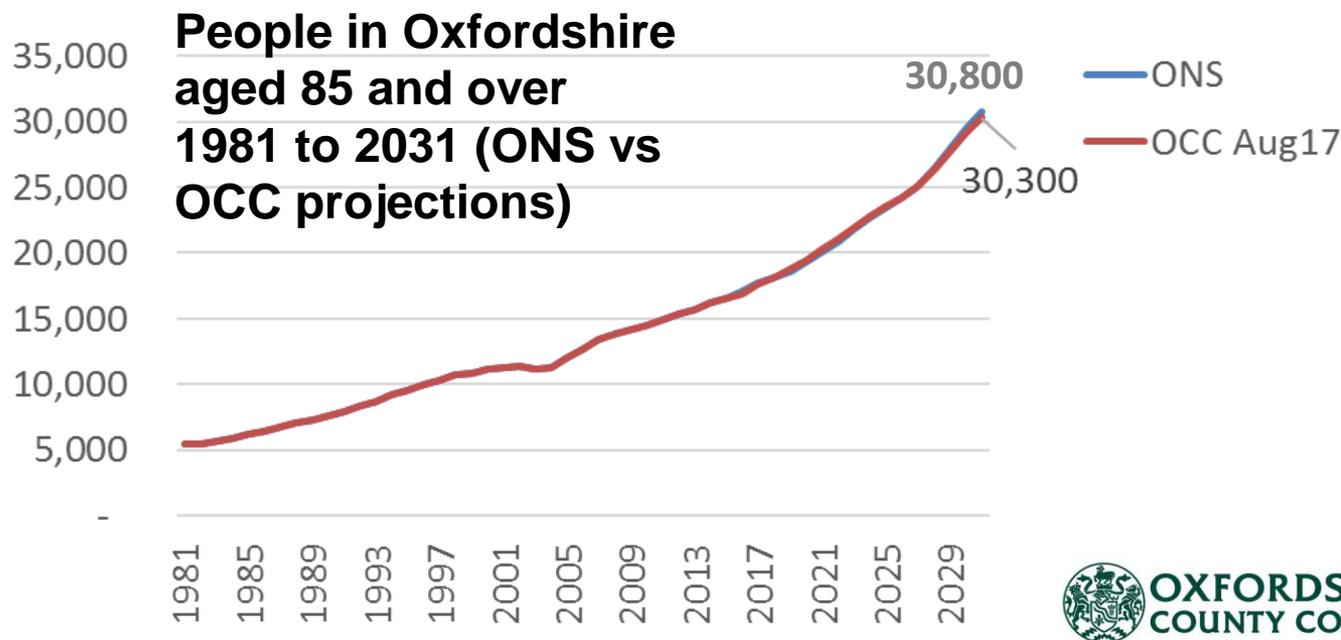
- Significant growth in numbers predicted in upper age group (aged 85+)
- Male life expectancy catching up female, but inequality between areas is growing
- Increasing number of older people in the workforce?
- Drop in claimants of pension credit and attendance allowance
- Health indicators generally better than average
- Growing number of deaths of older people as a result of dementia and dementia cases expected to increase in future
- Admissions due to falls statistically above average
- Oxfordshire carers more likely to visit GP as a result of caring role than average
- Older people still well behind on internet use
- Indications of an engaged and active older population



# OTHER SLIDES

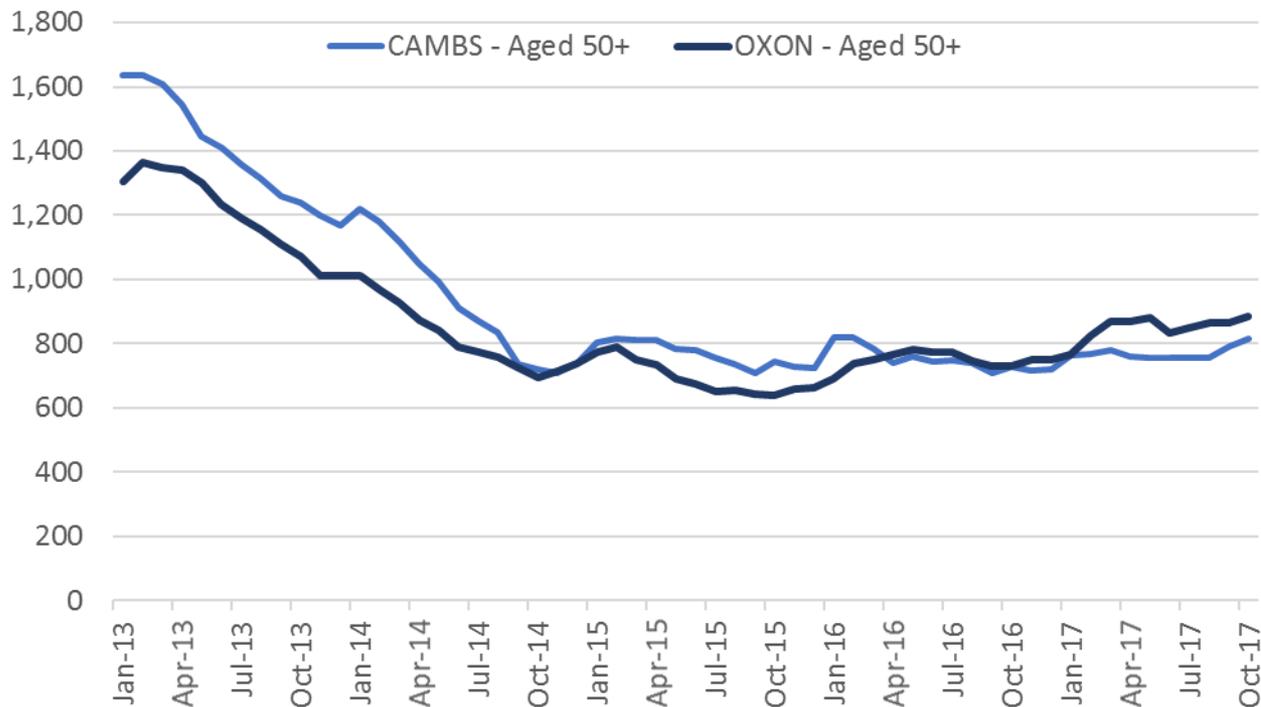
# Adding housing growth makes little difference to this age group

- By 2031, the ONS prediction of 30,800 people aged 85+ in Oxfordshire is slightly above the number predicted by the County Council population model including housing growth (30,300)



# Reducing number of older people claiming Job seeker allowance

- Older people claimant count trend



# Factors associated with loneliness

## Health

- Poorer self-reported health
- Having difficulty with one or more activities of daily living

## Household type

- Being single, divorced or separated and widowhood
- Household size is inversely related with prevalence of loneliness (the more people in the household the less like the respondent feels lonely)

