

Ageing Well 2017/18

Public Health Intelligence

1. Key messages

- The number of people aged over 65 in Wokingham borough is estimated to increase by 17% between 2018 and 2025, from 29,600 to 34,514 respectively.
- Estimated number of elderly population living alone
- Self-assessed health of older people (POPPI)
- Falls and mobility
- End of life care
- Excess winter deaths
- Delayed transfers of care

2. Introduction

This chapter looks at the public health issues of the elderly population. The elderly population is usually categorised as people aged 65 and over. However, with the increase in life expectancy and in pensionable age, the age threshold for the elderly population will soon increase.

Older people have specific public health needs and may often require specialised services, especially those suffering from a long-term condition such as dementia. The Local Authority provides a number of services for elderly people. Some of these are.....(name services)

The table below shows numbers of population 65 and over by age and gender in Wokingham borough. The data comes from the ONS 2014-based sub-national population projections for Local Authorities.

| Year | Females | | | | | Males | | | | |
|------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|
| | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85-89 | 90 and over | 65+ | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85-89 | 90 and over | 65+ |
| 2018 | 8,439 | 5,185 | 1,526 | 988 | 16,139 | 7,515 | 4,426 | 1,060 | 460 | 13,462 |
| 2019 | 8,398 | 5,431 | 1,591 | 1,033 | 16,453 | 7,545 | 4,626 | 1,090 | 507 | 13,767 |
| 2020 | 8,438 | 5,643 | 1,637 | 1,088 | 16,806 | 7,554 | 4,789 | 1,135 | 547 | 14,026 |
| 2021 | 8,431 | 5,839 | 1,708 | 1,147 | 17,124 | 7,678 | 4,895 | 1,179 | 597 | 14,348 |
| 2022 | 8,252 | 6,270 | 1,742 | 1,214 | 17,476 | 7,563 | 5,228 | 1,265 | 641 | 14,696 |
| 2023 | 8,243 | 6,554 | 1,830 | 1,260 | 17,887 | 7,605 | 5,507 | 1,319 | 686 | 15,117 |
| 2024 | 8,288 | 6,748 | 1,898 | 1,324 | 18,257 | 7,685 | 5,671 | 1,357 | 732 | 15,444 |
| 2025 | 8,359 | 6,991 | 1,933 | 1,389 | 18,671 | 7,900 | 5,766 | 1,399 | 782 | 15,847 |

In the Borough Profile chapter of the JSNA on [page X](#) there is a map showing distribution of population aged 65+ by ward.

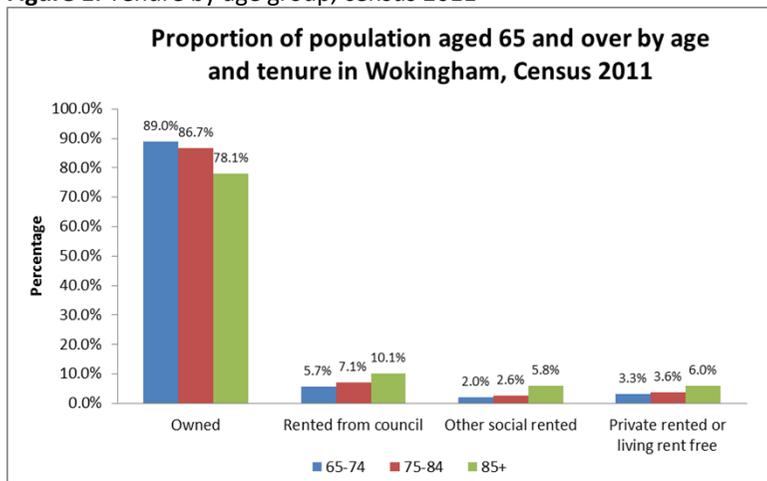
Add life expectancy for people aged 65+ and healthy life expectancy at 65+

The last Census counted the majority (96.3%) of the population over 65 in Wokingham being from the White ethnic group. This is slightly higher than the national equivalent with 95.3%. In 2017 it was estimated that there were 10,442 people aged 65 and above in Wokingham borough who lived alone (source: POPPI). This was equivalent to 36% of the resident population aged 65 and over, which meant that nearly four out of ten persons aged 65 and over were living alone.

The majority of the elderly population in Wokingham own their homes. Figure 1 below illustrates tenure by age group as recorded during the

2011 Census. However there is a small proportion that rents and this is higher in the 85+ age group.

Figure 1: Tenure by age group, census 2011



The table below shows estimated numbers of people aged 65+ living in a local authority and non-local authority care home. Numbers have been calculated by applying percentages of people living in care homes/nursing homes in 2011 to projected population figures.

| | People aged 65+ living in a LA care home with or without nursing | People aged 65-74 living in a non-LA care home with or without nursing |
|------|--|--|
| 2017 | 42 | 1698 |
| 2020 | 47 | 1900 |

| | | |
|------|----|------|
| 2025 | 57 | 2328 |
| 2030 | 67 | 2783 |
| 2035 | 81 | 3437 |

Source: POPPI June 2018

3. Living well

3.1 Falls and mobility

Requested five cumulative years admissions to hospital by ward from CCG

Compare with POPPI estimates

3.2 End of life care

Public Health England’s National End of Life Care Intelligence Network has developed End of Life Care Profiles, as part of the Fingertips suite of tools. The Profile provides data at a CCG and local authority level to help with the planning and delivery of local services that impact on end of life care.

In 2015, 1,184 Wokingham residents died at a rate of 867 per 100,000 population. This was significantly lower than the national rate of 1,001 per 100,000 population.

In 2016, cancer was the main underlying cause of death for people in Wokingham at 29%, followed by circulatory disease (26%) and respiratory disease (13%). This reflected the national picture.

In 2016, 44% of Wokingham resident deaths were in a hospital, which was similar to the England figure of 47%. 24% of deaths in Wokingham were at home, which was similar to the England figure of 23%. 21% of

deaths were in care homes, which was similar to the England figure of 22%. The percentage of deaths at home or in a care home have increased in Wokingham over the last 10 years, while the percentage of deaths in hospital has decreased.

The proportion of deaths in usual place of residence (DiUPR) is a key indicator for end-of-life care, as it acts as a proxy quality marker for choice and access. Survey data suggests that many people would prefer to die at home, given the choice, with few wishing to die in hospital. A Usual Place of Residence is counted as a person's own home, care home or religious establishment.

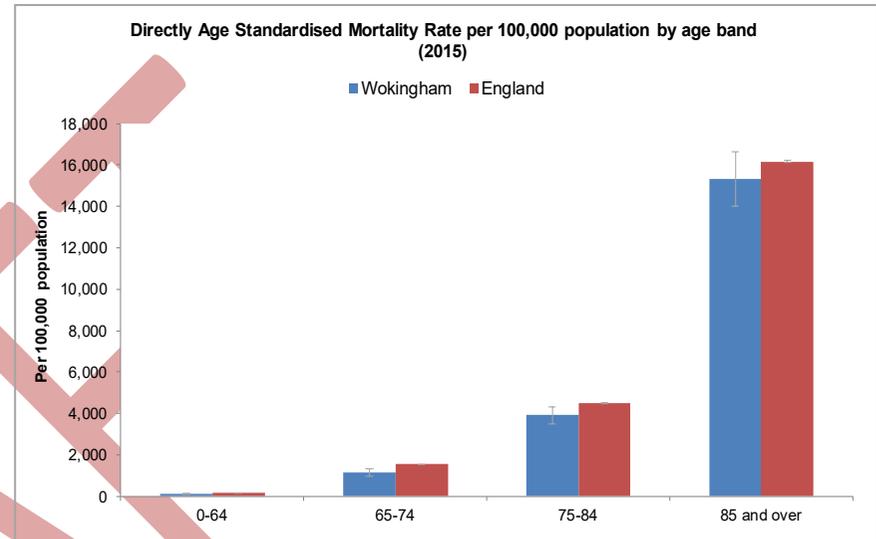
In 2015, 46% of deaths in Wokingham were in a person's Usual Place of Residence, which was similar to the England figure of 46%. Locally, this is an increase of 10% points since 2005, which reflects the national trend.

The percentage of deaths in a Usual Place of Residence differs by underlying cause of death. In 2015, 39% of deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease in Wokingham were in a usual place of residence, compared to 42% of deaths from respiratory disease.

In 2015, 131 people with Dementia or Alzheimer's Disease died in Wokingham. 73% of these deaths were in the person's usual place of residence, which is similar to the England figure of 71%.

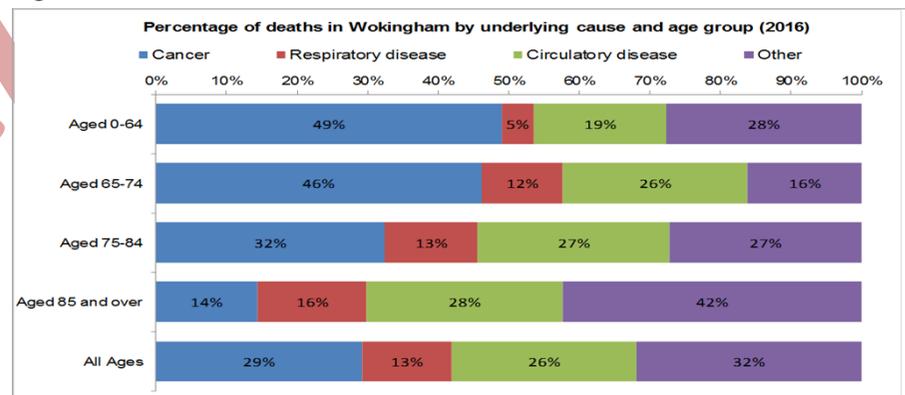
Source: Public Health England: End of Life Profiles

Figure X: Directly Age Standardized Mortality Rate by age band (2015)



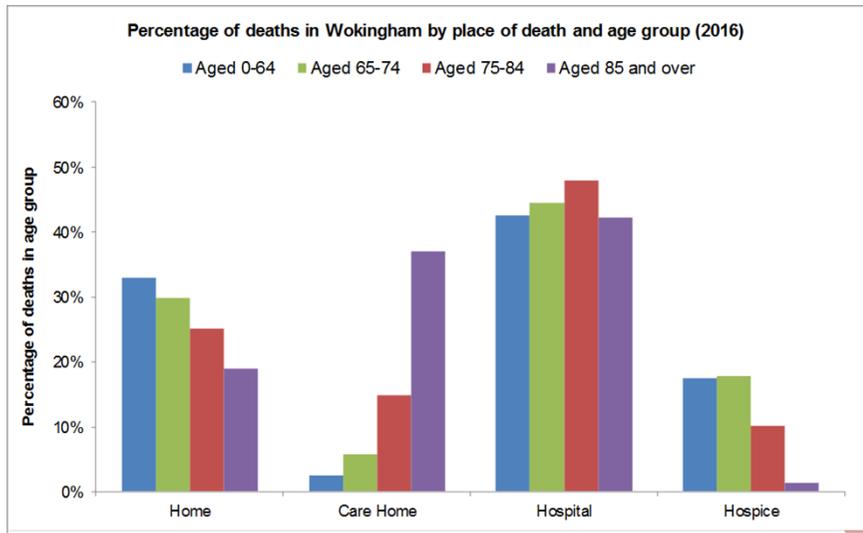
Source: Public Health England: End of Life Profiles

Figure X:



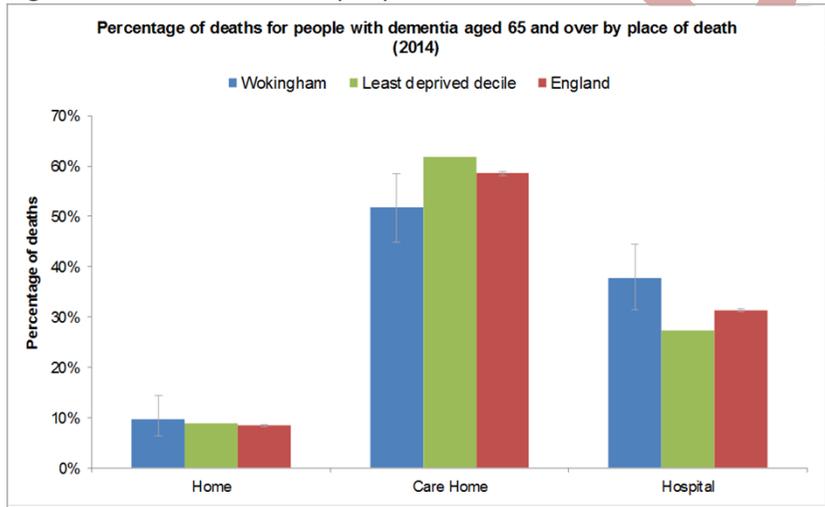
Source: Public Health England: End of Life Profiles

Figure X: Place of death by age group



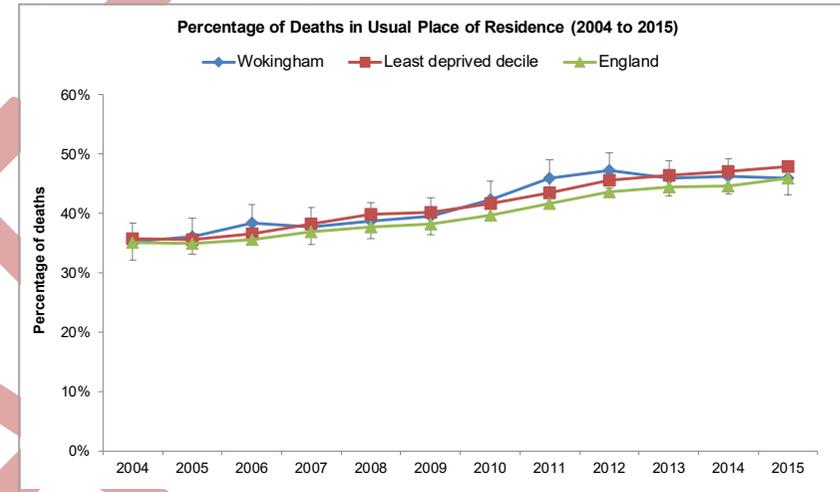
Source: Public Health England: End of Life Profiles

Figure X: Place of death for people with dementia



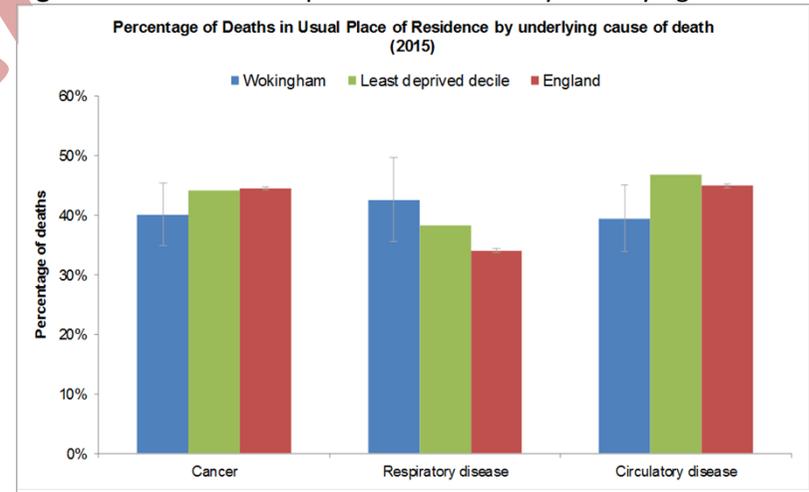
Source: Public Health England: End of Life Profiles

Figure X: Death in usual place of residence trend



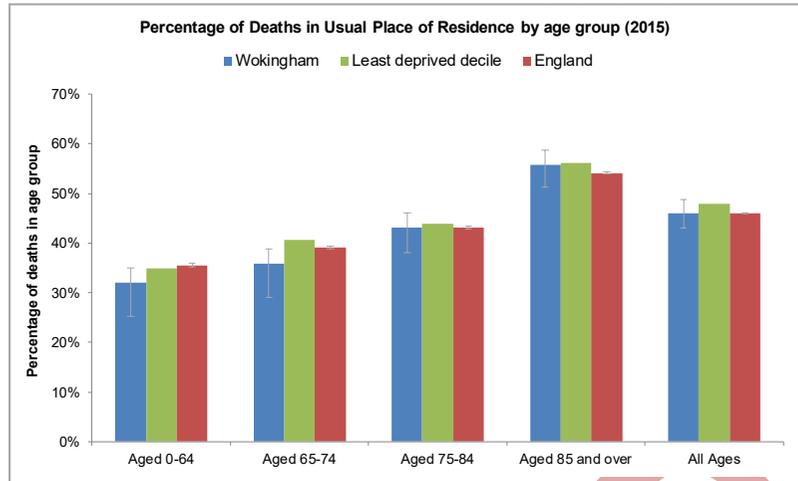
Source: Public Health England: End of Life Profiles

Figure X: Death in usual place of residence by underlying cause



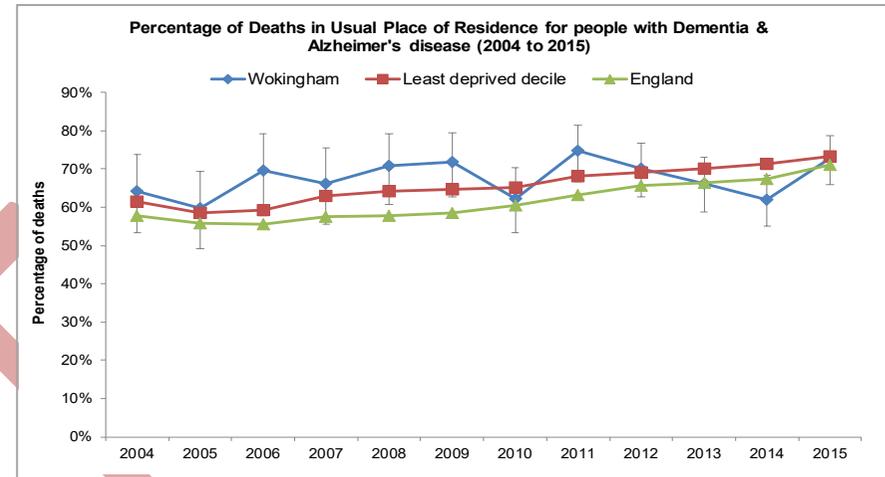
Source: Public Health England: End of Life Profiles

Figure X: Death in Usual Place of Residence by age group (2015)



Source: Public Health England: End of Life Profiles

Figure X: Death in Usual Place of Residence for people with Dementia and Alzheimer's disease, all ages (2004 to 2015)



Source: Public Health England: End of Life Profiles

Look at NHS Digital for further information

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3.3 Excess winter deaths

More people die in the Winter than in the Summer in England and Wales as is common with other countries. Excess Winter Deaths (EWD) are calculated by comparing the number of death in Winter (Dec to Mar) with the number of deaths in the Summer. Figures for the 2016 to 2017 winter period are considered provisional as not all deaths may have been registered at the time of their calculation.

The Excess Winter Mortality (EWM) Index is calculated as a percentage of the average number of non-winter deaths showing the percentage of extra deaths that occurred in the winter. In the 2016 to 2017 winter

period there were 34,300 EWDs in England and Wales which represents an EWM index of 20.9%.

There was an increase in EWDs in 2016 to 2017 compared to 2015 to 2016. It was the second highest peak over the last five winter periods. The highest seen in the 2014 to 2015 winter period. Females and the elderly were most affected by excess winter mortality in the 2016 to 2017 winter period and over one-third of all excess winter deaths were caused by respiratory disease.

Excess Winter Deaths in Local Authority areas are monitored as part of the Public Health Outcomes Framework. Final figures are used as provisional figures are not calculated at this local level. Therefore, the most recent available Local Authority data relates to the 2015 to 2016 winter period.

There were 24,850 EWDs in England and Wales in 2015 to 2016 which represents an EWM index of 14.9%. Females and the elderly were most affected by excess winter mortality in the 2015 to 2016 winter period and the majority of all excess deaths were caused by respiratory disease.

Source: Excess Winter Mortality in England and Wales, ONS

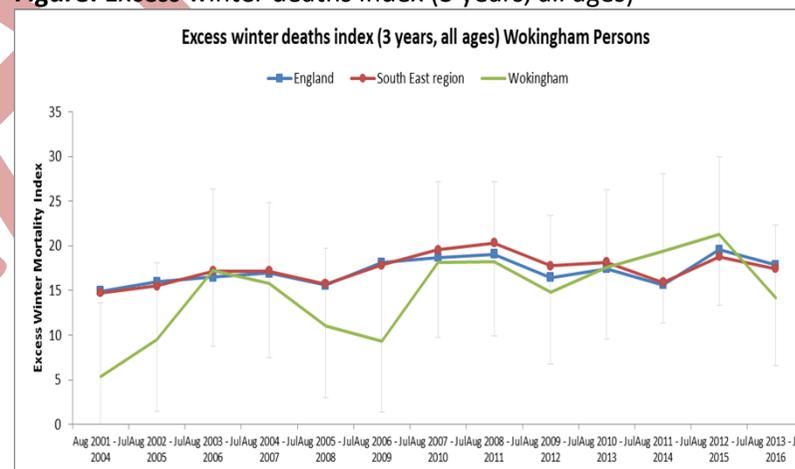
During the winter periods of 2013/14, 2014/15, and 2015/16, there were 159 excess winter deaths amongst people of all ages living in Wokingham. This equates to an Excess Winter Mortality Index of 14%. This is the same as the National average and is the same as the average for the South East Region.

Excess winter mortality is greatest in males in Wokingham. This is different to the National pattern where excess winter mortality is higher in females.

Excess winter mortality is greatest in The all age group when compared to the older 85 plus age group. In Wokingham. This is different to the national pattern where excess winter mortality is higher in the older age group aged 85 plus when compared to the all age group.

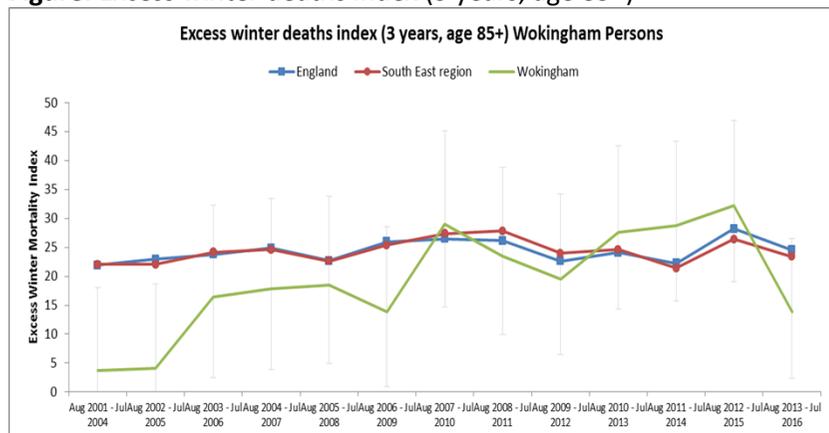
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure: Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages)



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Figure: Excess winter deaths index (3 years, age 85+)



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

4. Keeping well

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) states a key objective is to put service users in control of their care and support by ensuring that support more closely matches their individual needs and wishes. The ASCOF includes a measure of the proportion of service users who report having control over their daily lives as a measure of this outcome.

In England in 2016/17 75% of adults aged 65 and over report having control over their daily life. This is significantly lower than the proportion of services users age 18-64 reporting having control over their daily life (83%).

In 2016/17 43% of adults aged 65 and over report having as much social contact as they would like. This is significantly lower than the proportion

of service users aged 18-64 reporting having as much social contact as they would like (49%).

The ASCOF states that avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing homes is a good measure of delaying dependency. In England in 2016/17 there were 611 admissions per 100,000 population aged 65 and over. The number of admissions has fallen year on year since 2014/15

Reablement seeks to support people and maximise their levels of independent, in order to minimise their need for ongoing support and dependence on public services. The proportion of older people (age 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services is used to measure the benefit to individuals from reablement, intermediate care and rehabilitation.

In 2016/17 2.7% of all over 65s discharged from hospital reported having received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital. 82.5% of older people were reported as still being at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services. This is a slight drop from 82.7% in 2015/16. The proportion of people receiving reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge increase with age in 2016/17.

During 2016/17, 76.7% of Wokingham service users aged 65 and over reported that they felt that they had control over their daily life. This can be compared against the average for England of 74.7%. People aged 65 and over are less likely to feel in control over their daily lives than people aged 18 to 64.

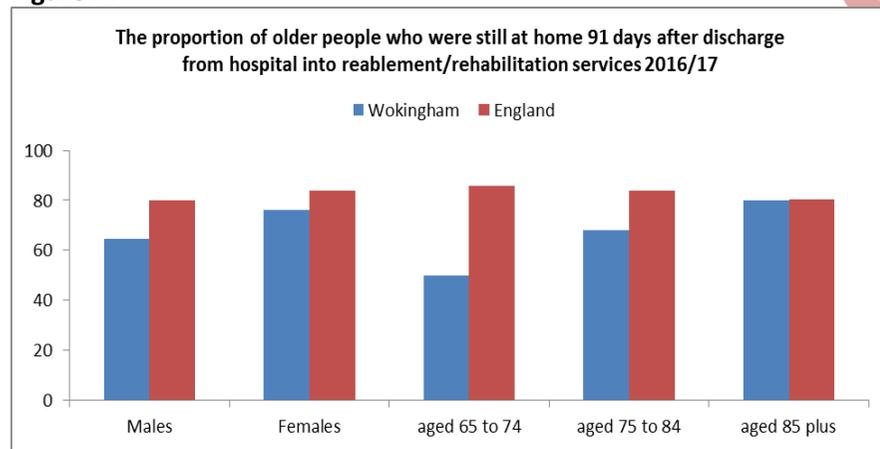
During 2016/17, 47.8% of Wokingham service users aged 65 and over reported that they felt that they had as much social contact as they would

like. This can be compared against the average for England of 43.2%. People aged 65 and over are less likely to feel that they have as much social contact as they would like than people aged 18 to 64.

During 2016/17, 72.7% of older people resident in Wokingham were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services. This can be compared against the average for England of 82.5%.

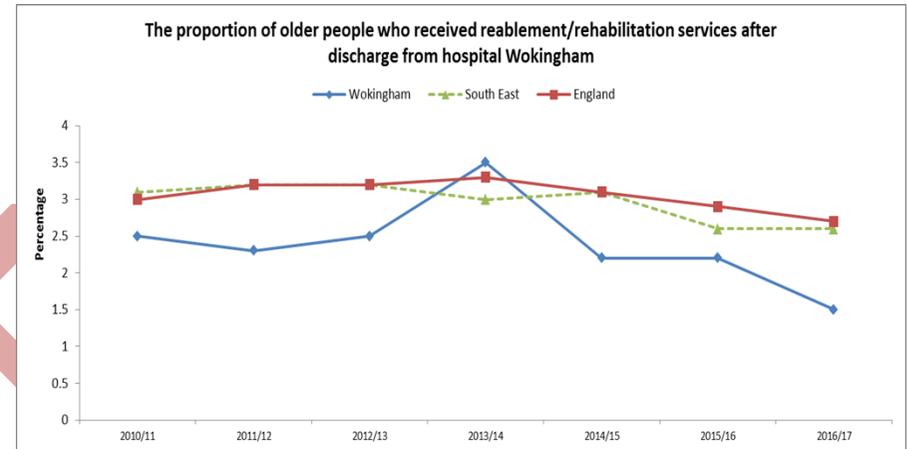
Breakdowns by gender and age group can be seen in the chart below compared to the values for England.

Figure X:



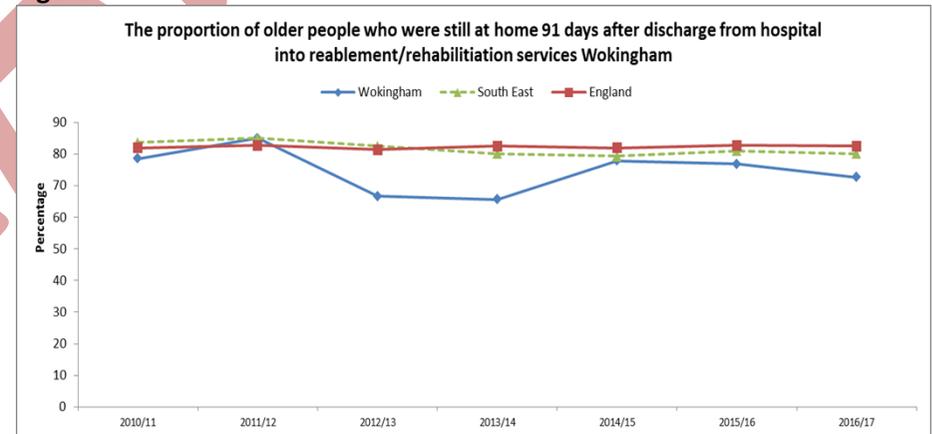
Source: [Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, NHS Digital](#)

Figure X:



Source:

Figure X:



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4.1 Delayed transfers of care

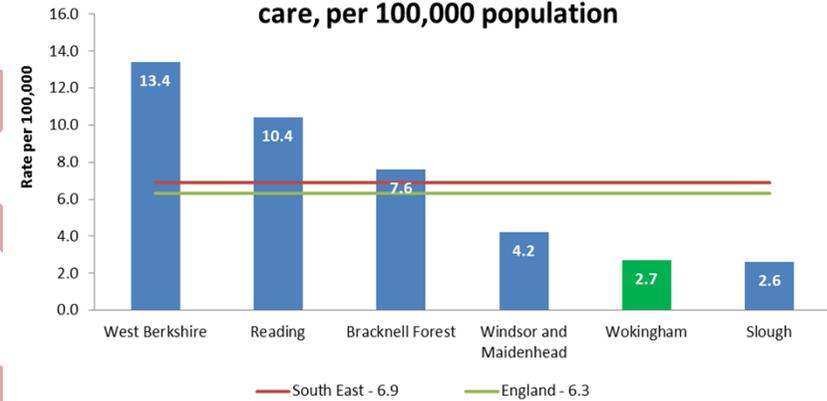
Delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000

Average number of delayed transfers of care on a particular day taken over the year (aged 18 and over) - this is the average of the 12 monthly snapshots collected in the monthly Situation Report (SitRep).

Average number of delayed transfers of care on a particular day taken over the year that are attributable to social care or jointly to social care and the NHS (aged 18 and over) - this is the average of the 12 monthly snapshots.

Figure X: Delayed transfers of care that are attributable to social care

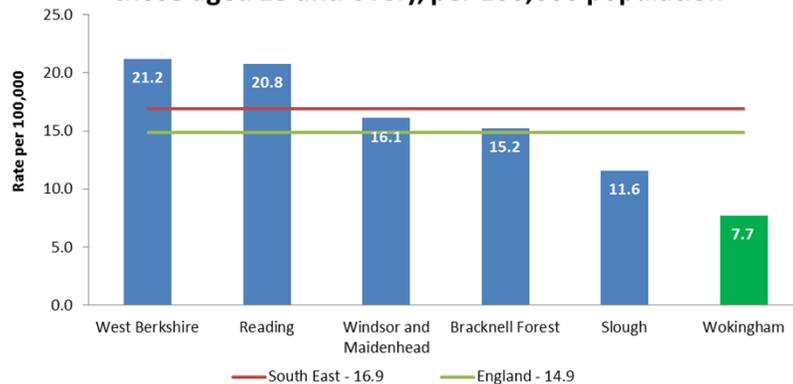
Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over) that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population



Source: ASCOF 2016/17

Figure X: Delayed transfers of care

Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over), per 100,000 population



Source: ASCOF 2016/17

Look at ASCOF for further information

Add a section with performance of key local services for the elderly population including sports and leisure and social care.