



Bromley Clinical Commissioning Group



THE LONDON BOROUGH  
[www.bromley.gov.uk](http://www.bromley.gov.uk)

# **BROMLEY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

## **Older People JSNA Chapter Update 2019**

For more information visit [www.bromley.gov.uk/JSNA](http://www.bromley.gov.uk/JSNA) or contact  
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## Introduction

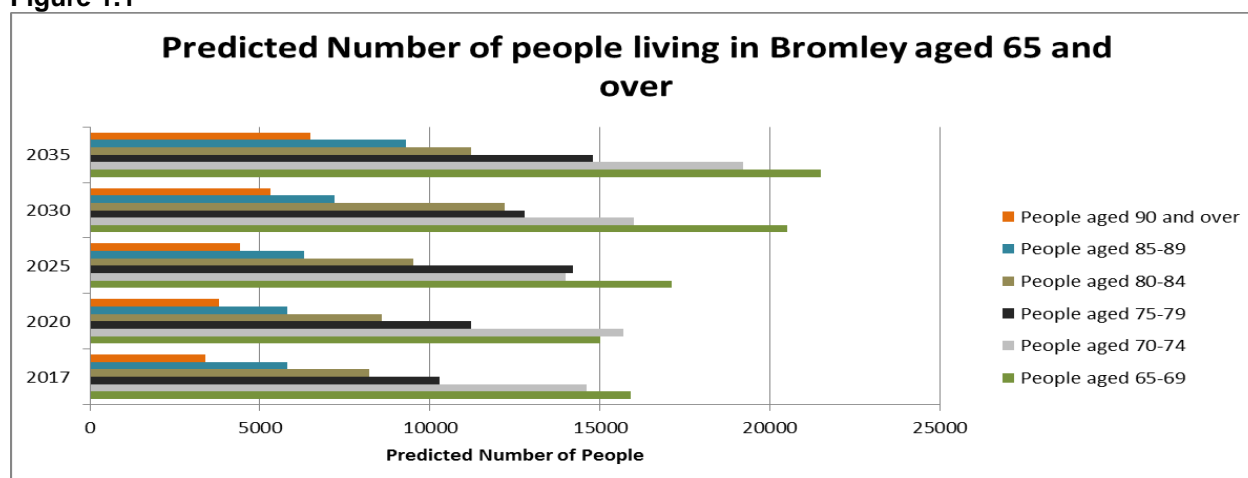
This section focuses on the care needs of the Borough's older people. For this Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Chapter it particularly focuses on the following areas:

- Bromley demographics
- Impact of increasing populations and related needs
- What service users are telling us

## Demographic Information

Bromley has the largest population of older people of all the London boroughs, with 58,200 people aged 65+ years in 2017 (POPPI, January 2019). It is expected that this will increase to 60,100 by 2020 (3% increase) and 82,500 (42% increase) by 2035. (These figures differ from the GLA population projections).

Figure 1.1



Source: Projecting Older People Population Information System, January 2019

Table 1.1

The number of people living in Bromley aged 65 and over		2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
People aged 65-69	↑	15,900	15,000	17,100	20,500	21,500
People aged 70-74	↑	14,600	15,700	14,000	16,000	19,200
People aged 75-79	↑	10,300	11,200	14,200	12,800	14,800
People aged 80-84	↑	8,200	8,600	9,500	12,200	11,200
People aged 85-89	↑	5,800	5,800	6,300	7,200	9,300
People aged 90 and over	↑	3,400	3,800	4,400	5,300	6,500
<b>Total population 65 and over</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>58,200</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>82,500</b>

Source: Projecting Older People Population Information System, January 2019

The older people's population is predicted to increase by 24,300 by 2035; with the 80-84 year cohort is expected to have the smallest increase at 3,000.

## Impact of increasing populations and health needs

The implication of this growing demographic situation is the increased demand for social care services from people who desire to stay and are living at home longer. As people's needs become more complex it may be the case that support packages will become increasingly expensive to deliver and will put pressure on already constrained budgets. This is compounded by the fact that many of Bromley's older population are 'asset rich but cash poor' and unable to contribute to the cost of their care packages as their money is tied up with their properties. People's expectations are also increasing with the introduction of more self-directed support and less reliance on residential care. This section will explore the following:

- Falls
- Excess winter deaths
- Limiting long-term illness
- Living with Dementia
- Increased demand for complex need care packages
- Delayed Hospital Discharges
- Partnership working & Integration (health and social care)

### Falls

The Public Health Outcomes Framework for 2016/17 (**table 1.2**) reflects that when compared to London and England, Bromley's 'age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions for injuries due to falls in persons aged 65 and above per 100,000 population' is noticeably lower. However, for persons aged 80 and over Bromley has a higher rate than both London and England.

**Table 1.2: PHOF Injuries due to falls in older people**

	Time	Sex	Age	Bromley	London	England
2.24i – Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2016/17	Persons	65 and over	2069	2201	2114
2.24ii - Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79	2016/17	Persons	65-79 yrs	927	1114	993
2.24iii - Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+	2016/17	Persons	80+ yrs	5380	5353	5363

**Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2019**

The Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI) predicts that 22,922 people aged over 65 in Bromley will have a fall during 2035. This is 28% of the borough's over 65 population and in all age bands, the rates for women predicting at least one fall in twelve months was higher than men.

POPPI also predicts that admissions to hospital as a result of unintentional falls for 2035 will be 1,827, with 1,538 being in the 75 plus age group.

### Excess Winter Deaths

Bromley has a higher than average level of Excess Winter Deaths compared to London or England. The winter period not only sees a significant rise in deaths but also a substantial increase in illnesses, which places additional stress on health and social care services and negatively impacts on people's physical and mental wellbeing. According to the Public Health outcomes Framework, between August 2014 and July 2017 Bromley had a rate of 32.9% of excess winter deaths compared to London's rate of 30.6% and the England rate of 29.3%.

The entire elderly Bromley population is at risk of Excess Winter Deaths, although those in the coldest homes, of the greatest age, and with the highest burden of ill health, are likely to be most at risk. Individuals with these risk factors may reside anywhere in the borough, but at ward level certain areas have less thermally efficient properties, older populations, or higher levels of cardiovascular and respiratory disease which may point to particularly vulnerable areas for Excess Winter Deaths.

A full Winter Resilience Action Plan is implemented to cope with pressures over the winter period to increase capacity to support hospital discharge and prevent patient readmission. Between October 2015 and March 2016, 182 people had been supported by the plan. There has been a 40% reduction in the number of patients discharged to long-term care homes as a result of the Winter Resilience Action Plan, with an average of 6 London Borough of Bromley funded placements a month in the past 6 months and prior to that this figure was 10 placements a month.

**Table 1.3**

<b>Number of Patients assessed by Hospital Care Management Team and number of discharges by Winter Resilience schemes</b>							
	<b>Oct 2015</b>	<b>Nov 2015</b>	<b>Dec 2015</b>	<b>Jan 2016</b>	<b>Feb 2016</b>	<b>Mar 2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
Patients Assessed	62	55	67	57	51	41	333
Discharged by Winter Resilience Schemes	22	24	48	35	28	25	182
Discharged into Re-ablement	38	35	33	42	33	27	208

**Source: Key Performance of Winter Resilience Schemes, April 2016**

### **Limiting long-term illness**

The Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI) predicts that 16,994 people aged over 65 in Bromley will live with a limiting long term illness whose day-to-day activities will be limited a lot during 2035. This is 21% of the borough's over 65 population.

**Table 1.4: Predicted changes in the number of people living in Bromley with limiting long-term illness**

		<b>2035</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>
People aged 65-74 whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot	↑	4,594	4,120	3,511	3,466	3,443
People aged 75-84 whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot	↑	5,835	5,611	5,319	4,444	4,152
People aged 85 and over whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot	↑	6,564	5,193	4,445	3,988	3,822
<b>Total population aged 65 and over with a limiting long term illness whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot</b>	↑	<b>16,994</b>	<b>14,924</b>	<b>13,275</b>	<b>11,898</b>	<b>11,417</b>

**Source: Projecting Older People Population Information System, January 2019**

### **Living with Dementia**

The incidence of dementia has risen nationally over the last seven years, a trend which is reflected in the projections for Bromley over the next five years in the 70 and older age group (see **Table 1.5** below).

Dementia is clinically defined as an age related progressive disease associated with cognitive impairment, disorientation, memory loss, change in personality, difficulties with activities of

daily living and behaviour that is out of character. There are currently over 4,300 (POPPI, 2019) people living in Bromley with dementia, and with the ageing population the incidence of dementia is set to rise by 752 people by 2025 and will increase by an additional 1,644 people by 2035.

**Table 1.5: Predicted changes in the number of people living in Bromley with Dementia**

		2035	2030	2025	2020	2017
People aged 65-69 predicted to have dementia	↑	266	254	212	185	196
People aged 70-74 predicted to have dementia	↑	523	440	378	427	398
People aged 75-79 predicted to have dementia	↑	872	757	833	658	607
People aged 80-84 predicted to have dementia	↑	1,338	1,445	1,136	1,042	995
People aged 85-89 predicted to have dementia	↑	1,845	1,428	1,256	1,139	1,161
People aged 90 and over predicted to have dementia	↑	1,923	1,568	1,306	1,130	1,013
<b>Total population aged 65 and over predicted to have dementia</b>	↑	<b>6,766</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>5,122</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>4,370</b>

*Source: Projecting Older People Population Information System, January 2019*

- Approximately 2,732 people were identified as being on the dementia registers of Bromley GP practices in 2016 (Quality and Outcomes Framework).
- MindCare Dementia Support Centres in Beckenham and Orpington supported a total of 204 clients in 2014-15. Individual Support Plans are reviewed and refreshed throughout the year to give each client personalised roles and tasks to recover or maintain life skills and boost self-esteem.
- The largest numbers of clients within Residential placements are those with Memory & Cognition issues. These account for 49% of placements in 2016
- As of April 2016, Bromley has a dementia diagnosis rate of 67.5%, against of national average of 66.7%. This is an improvement on the previous year's diagnosis rate of 49.9%, which was considerably lower than the national average.

### **Increased demand for complex need care packages**

There is an increasing move, both within Bromley and across England, for older people to maintain their independence by being supported either within their own home, or for families to arrange or support their own care. Although the Council provides services to only a relatively small number of people with dementia, expected significant increase in the population will have a direct impact on the number of older people eligible to receive support from the Council.

Residential care homes in Bromley are all provided by the private sector, although in August 2016, Bromley Council funded 293 people in residential care beds.

The gross total cost of long term Residential and Nursing for all adult groups and older people is £46k per annum per placement.

### **Delayed Hospital Discharges**

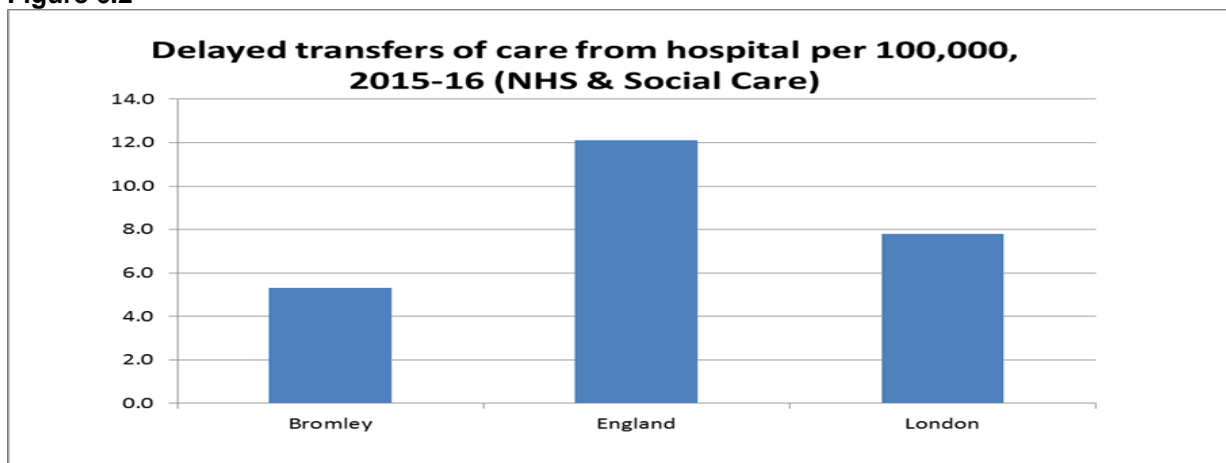
Work has been undertaken with the Bromley Clinical Commissioning Group, Bromley Healthcare and hospitals to create a bureau where the point of hospital discharge will be decided by one of the consultants and will be led as a multi partner operation. It is envisaged

that this will streamline the process from referral, admittance to hospital, assessment and referral to care home (if required).

Reablement is an intensive short term service used to support people to relearn daily skills and regain their confidence to live independently, and can be used to support people.

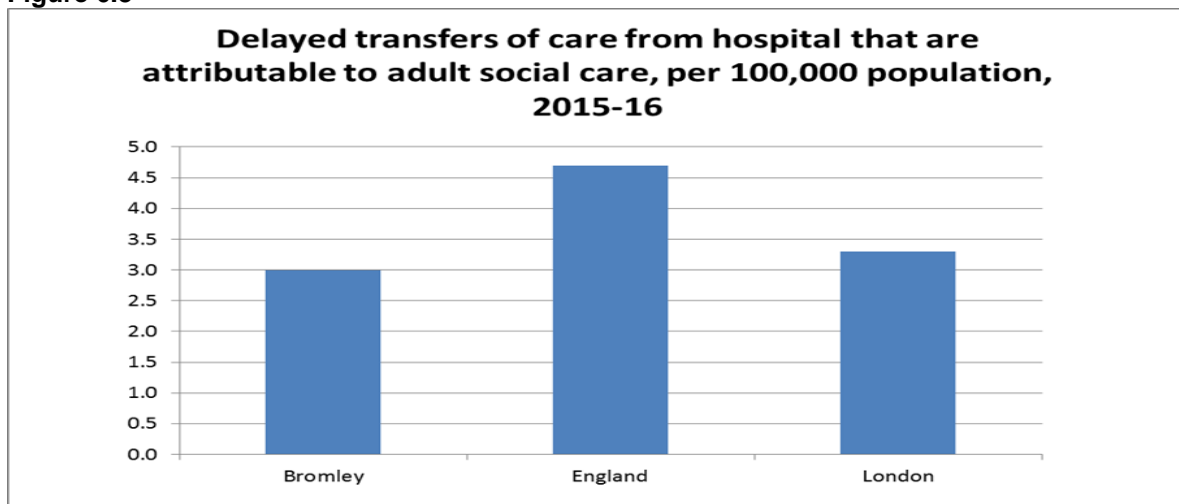
Reablement may be used after a spell in hospital, an illness or accident and can also prevent hospital admissions. As at April 2016, of the 3,698 people who have received reablement since the start of the programme in February 2010, 2,348 (62%) did not require an ongoing service and 91.6% were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital. The reablement and hospital discharge service continue to work closely to facilitate discharge and to support people whose more intense immediate support requirements would have historically been met by the provision of a care package prior to commencement of reablement.

**Figure 6.2**



Source: NHS Digital ASCOF, August 2016

**Figure 6.3**



Source: NHS Digital ASCOF, August 2016

**Fig 6.2 and Fig 6.3** above reflect that when compared to Bromley's comparator group and England, the level of delayed discharges in Bromley, both as a whole and attributable to social care, is low.

## **Partnership Working and Integration (health and social care)**

The NHS community provider is reorganising its teams to operate as co-located locality teams comprising a dedicated team leader and team co-ordinator, community matron, district nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, nurse rehabilitation assistants, healthcare assistants and physiotherapy assistants. In one of the localities, the team has already been joined by a co-located social care manager and community psychiatric nurse to support joint assessment via a single point of entry. The allocation of a lead professional is based on prevailing/overriding need and the improved coordination of care and care planning. The evaluation of the pilot is expected to lead to integrated health and social care teams across each of the community localities.

Bromley continues to work with its health partners to develop digital solutions which allow health and social care teams to share information about their clients in a secure way, subject to individual consent. Bromley CCG is leading on the development of an Integrated Care Record (ICR), allowing GPs and hospital providers to have 'real time' access to key clinical information and summary care plans for individuals in their care. The ICR will extend to community health, mental health, hospice and social care providers, to enable more integrated and proactive care across health and social care, reducing phone calls and unnecessary chasing of information between agencies.

## **What service users are telling us**

The **National Adult Social Care Survey** (2017/18) revealed that 18.1% of adult service users in Bromley said they had some social contact but not enough (in England this figure was 15.9%), and 5.1% had little social life and felt socially isolated (England 5.8%).

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) reflected that in 2017/18, 46.0% of adult social care users had as much social contact as they would like. This is higher than the London percentage of 41.4%.

The '**Living Well with Dementia in Bromley**' survey was carried out to inform the conference that took place in November 2015 which was attended by 68 people. The purpose of the consultation was to talk to people about their experiences of living with dementia in Bromley or caring for someone with dementia. The survey is for all those who live in the borough who have dementia or who care for someone who has dementia. The Council want to understand people's experiences of living in the community and how dementia friendly all parts of the London Borough of Bromley are.

### **What does this mean for Bromley residents?**

- An increasing number of older people are being supported within their own home which will have an increasing impact on community based services by all organisations that are required
- The increasing complexity of needs of the older people in residential care will impact on the services required to be provided by care homes, and the cost to the Council
- Community based services need to continue to support people with complex needs within their own homes – including trained workforce
- Integrated approach to the commissioning and provision of services for people with dementia and their carers
- Bromley has a higher percentage of adult social care users who have more social contact when compared to London and England