



# **NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF RESIDENTIAL AND NURSING CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA TO 2025 BOROUGH OF POOLE - 2011 UPDATE**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Main aim of the needs assessment

The main aim of this needs assessment is to provide quality evidence and guidance on the capacity required in care homes for people with dementia in Poole to 2025. There will be a specific focus on how many residential and nursing care placements the Borough of Poole needs to commission and how many beds will be required to meet the demand.

## 1.2 Specific objectives of the needs assessment

- Describe the population at risk of dementia, highlighting characteristics relevant to Poole
- Estimate the current and future number of people with dementia in Poole
- Assess service utilisation by people with dementia in Poole
- Outline current and future care home demand in Poole
- Quantify existing and likely future care home supply within Poole
- Gap analysis of current and future demand and supply of care home beds
- Set out key messages for future strategic and service developments

## 1.3 Definition of dementia

Within social services dementia is defined as:

*'a set of symptoms in which there is evidence of a decline in memory and thinking which is of a degree sufficient to impair functioning in daily living, present for six months or more. Dementia is not a disease in itself but a term used to describe symptoms that occur when the brain is affected by one of many specific diseases, the most common being Alzheimer's and stroke. It is characterised by a progressive decline of mental abilities accompanied by changes in personality and behaviour. Dementia is more common in older people but may occur earlier. For a client to be recorded in the subset "dementia" they do not have to be clinically diagnosed with dementia<sup>1</sup>.'*

## 1.4 Background

The capacity required in care homes for people with dementia in Poole to 2025 will be affected by five key components:

1. Make up and size of Poole's population
2. Incidence and prevalence of dementia in the population
3. Needs of individuals with dementia and their carers
4. Service requirements as set out by national and local strategies
5. Models of housing and care

Dementia is an age-related condition, with a prevalence that nearly doubles for every five years after the age of 65<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, longer life expectancy and the expected big increase in the number of people aged 80 and over, will cause a significant increase in the number of people with dementia. The rising number of people with dementia will be a major determinant of the demand for social care, over the next two decades<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The Information Centre for Health and Social Care

<sup>2</sup> Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007

<sup>3</sup> Wanless social care review: Dementia Care. King's Fund 2006

Accurate estimates of the numbers of people who currently have dementia and those who will develop it in the future are an essential foundation for planning and commissioning services for people with dementia now and in the future. This Needs Assessment estimates there are currently around 2,350 people with dementia in Poole. Numbers are forecast to increase to 3,360 by 2025.

Any change in future prevalence rates for dementia will have an impact on the demand for social care, including residential and nursing care. These might be affected by various risk factors associated with dementia. Studies have identified a number of risks associated with dementia including some wider determinants of health such as economic and social background, and lifestyle factors<sup>3</sup>. However, the MRC's Cognitive Function and Ageing Study<sup>4</sup> showed that improved health and mortality were not likely to guard against the risk of developing dementia.

It is also possible that new treatments will emerge to prevent, delay or alleviate the symptoms of dementia. However, there are as yet no cures for dementia and only relatively few drugs available that in some cases slow down the progression of symptoms.

The level of social care needed by those with dementia varies according to the stage of the disease, the support available from informal carers and the need those carers themselves have for support. In the initial, mild stages, many people with dementia continue to live in their own homes and rely on informal care from family members. However, as the disease progresses through the moderate to severe stages, there is a greater need for formal social care services and an increased likelihood of admission to a residential or nursing care home. Estimates suggest that 45% of people with dementia have the moderate to severe stages of the disease.

People with dementia represent a large proportion of those in institutional care. Various estimates are available. The Dementia UK Report<sup>5</sup> estimates just over a third (37%) of people with dementia live in a care home. The number of people with dementia in care homes is expected to increase as a result of population ageing. If current rates continue unchanged, in the longer term to 2025, estimates suggest that around 1,350 people with dementia will be requiring care home beds in 2025. This is an increase of 450 (+50%) from 900 in 2010. However, the position could vary if different models of care are in place.

The Bournemouth and Poole Dementia Joint Commissioning Strategy for 2010-15, sets out eight commissioning intentions. It intends to increase the range of low level community support services for people with dementia and their carers in order to support the person with dementia at home for as long as possible. It also intends to have the right capacity and capability in care homes for people with dementia.

The priority for many older people in Poole is to stay independent and live at home for as long as they can<sup>6</sup>. Just over three quarters (77%) of people aged 60 and over feel they can get the services and support they need to continue to live at home for as long as they want. This increases to 86% for those aged 80 and over<sup>7</sup>. Appropriate support, care services and technology are a priority in Poole to help people remain independent for as long as they can<sup>8</sup>.

However, residential care will remain a core option for people with severe dementia and high quality care homes will be required.

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<sup>4</sup> Cognitive Function and Ageing Study (MRC CFAS). Medical Research Council 2005

<sup>5</sup> Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007

<sup>6</sup> Community Strategy Consultation 2009

<sup>7</sup> Shaping Poole Survey 2011

<sup>8</sup> Poole's Older People Strategy 2010

## 2. Executive Summary

### 2.1 Demographic background

- Demographic data sets the context for any needs assessment. The number of older people now and in the future, will have a significant impact on the numbers of people with dementia. Their socio-economic status, housing, and family and (informal) carer circumstances, will also impact on the demand for social care, including residential and nursing care.
- Poole has high numbers and proportions of older people, higher than the national average. 30,100 older people aged 65 and over live in Poole. They constitute 21% of the overall population, 5% higher than for England and Wales overall.
- Poole's population is ageing. Older people aged over 65 will become an increasingly significant proportion of the population. Numbers of over 65s may increase by 9,200 to 39,300 by 2025.
- The fastest growing age groups in the entire population will be those aged 75-84 and 85 and over. By 2025, there could be an additional 6,700 people aged 75 and over in Poole.
- Older people in Poole are not a homogeneous group and will become less so. Their experience of later life varies hugely dependent on age, gender, ethnicity, social class, wealth, and health. It is important that the wider ranging needs of an increasingly varied older population are integral to future service development and provision.
- Socio-economic circumstances vary widely across the Borough with extremes of poverty and wealth affecting older people. Health inequalities among older people are most closely linked to household resource and deprivation.
- Current estimates suggest around 3,500 people aged 65 and over (12%) provide unpaid care. This could increase to 4,400 by 2025 if rates remain stable.
- A particular issue for dementia care is the pool of potential family care givers being reduced by changes such as more women going out to work, increases in divorce rates, more single person households, and fewer generations of families living together. Also many families may not be able to provide the specialist care that people with more complex conditions and dependencies such as dementia will increasingly require.

### 2.2 People with dementia in Poole

- Accurate estimates of the numbers of people who currently have dementia and those who will develop it in the future are an essential foundation for planning and commissioning services for people with dementia.
- An estimated 2,354 people are affected by late onset dementia in Poole in 2010.
- Dementia is an age related condition with a prevalence that nearly doubles every five years after age 65.
- Almost three quarters (73%) of people with late onset dementia in Poole are aged over 80. A fifth (21%) is aged over 90.
- Over half (55%) of people with late onset dementia will have mild dementia, 32% moderate dementia, and 13% severe dementia.

- 2010 estimates suggest that around 45% (945 people) had a diagnosis of dementia registered with a GP in Poole. This is the same proportion as those expected to have moderate or severe dementia. The large unmet need in the community arising from under-diagnosed conditions, particularly dementia has been identified as a key priority for Poole.
- In the short-term to 2015, the overall number of people with late onset dementia in Poole is forecast to increase by around 250 (+11%) to 2,603.
- In the longer-term to 2025, the number of people with late onset dementia in Poole is forecast to increase by around 1,000 (+43%) to 3,360.
- The majority (95%) of the increase in the number of people with dementia in Poole to 2025 will be among those aged over 75, especially those aged 90-94.
- Over half the increase to 2025, will be people with mild dementia (+527 people). A third will be people with moderate dementia (+327 people). And 15% will be people with severe dementia (+152 people).
- The number of yearly new cases of people with late onset dementia is estimated to be around 670 people in 2010, rising to 900 new cases per year by 2025.
- Current estimates suggest just over a third (36.5%) of people with dementia live in a care home, around 900 people in Poole in 2010.
- Just over half of the people, with dementia living in a care home in Poole, are in a bed not specifically registered for dementia care.
- If current rates continue unchanged, estimates suggest that around 1,350 people with dementia will require care home beds in 2025, an increase of 450 (+50%) from 2010.
- 61% of this increase in people with dementia living in care homes to 2025, will be among those aged 90 and over, 36% will be those aged 75 to 89. High numbers of these will have moderate or mild dementia.

## **2.3 Service utilisation**

- The number of dementia/mental health clients receiving services through Poole Adult Social Care (ASC) peaked in 2008/09 at 934. Thereafter, the number of clients has dropped back to 761 in 2010/11.
- The number of dementia/mental health clients receiving services through Adult Social Care in 2010/11 equate to almost a third (32%) of the estimated number of people with late onset dementia in 2010.
- The downward trend in dementia/mental health clients is likely to be the result of the decision to raise eligibility criteria for non-residential Social Care in Poole, in October 2010.
- This has resulted in a fall in the number of clients receiving home care and respite care in particular since 2010.
- Carer's assessments, services, and information and advice for dementia/ mental health clients of ASC in Poole, have increased since 2007/08. However, when compared to the estimated 1,500 people with dementia not living in residential care, many of whom live with an informal carer, the number of carers receiving services remains low.
- The number of dementia/ mental health ASC clients receiving residential care has increased from 194 in 2007/08 to 222 in 2010/11. The number of dementia/mental health ASC clients receiving nursing care was 56 in 2010/11.

- Dementia/ mental health clients account for 44% of all clients in residential or nursing care supported through the local authority.
- The dementia/mental health clients receiving residential care supported through the local authority account for almost a third (31%) of all people with late onset dementia living in care homes in Poole in 2010.
- The potential impact, of the increase in people with dementia on the number of dementia/ mental health clients receiving residential support through Poole ASC, could be in the region of an additional 40 clients by 2015, and 140 clients by 2025. This is based on the assumption that future eligibility levels, the financial means of the pensioner population, and the prevalence rates of dementia will remain unchanged.
- There will be an increase in demand for residential and nursing care placements commissioned by the Borough of Poole. How many will depend on future models of care.

## **2.4 Care home provision in Poole**

- Currently there are 38 care homes in Poole, with 1,435 bed spaces.
- An estimated 1,300 people currently live in care homes in Poole, suggesting an occupancy rate of around 90%.
- In 2010/11 502 people aged 65+ were receiving residential care through Adult Social Care Services in Poole. A further 182 clients were receiving residential nursing care. These account for just over half (52%) of all people aged 65 and over living in residential care.
- If current proportions living in residential care remain unchanged, the number of people living in care homes in Poole could increase by around 42% to 1,850 by 2025.
- There is potential for an additional 561 care home beds from current planning consents in Poole. This would provide a total of just under 2,000 residential bed spaces in Poole.
- The viability of smaller care homes will continue to be vulnerable to a squeeze on fees and margins. Therefore, there will be a risk of closure to smaller care homes in particular. Also there is a risk the anticipated additional care home capacity from planning consents may not be realised, due to unfavourable economic conditions.
- The threat of care home closures and reduced development of new care home capacity matters because there will be significant increases in demand, as a result of Poole's ageing population, and the consequent increase in the number of people with dementia. Care home closures and development should, therefore, be closely monitored.
- There are currently 427 beds specifically for Alzheimer's/ Dementia in Poole care homes.
- Given that an estimated 900 people with dementia in Poole live in care homes, it appears that just over half of these people are currently living in a home not specifically registered for dementia care.
- There is currently an under provision of care home beds in Poole offering specific provision for people with dementia, and an over provision of general personal care beds. In particular there are insufficient Level 3 and 4 Dementia Care Homes.
- If all current planning consents are developed, creating 322 additional bed spaces specifically for Alzheimer's/ Dementia care, just under half the people with dementia in a care home in Poole (48%), would be living in a bed not specifically registered for dementia care in 2025.

## 2.5 Planning for the future

- Estimates of the future demand for residential care in Poole are sensitive to assumptions made about the future balance of care, between institutional forms of care, extra care and sheltered housing, and community or home care.
- The balance of care will need to take account of the relative effectiveness, relative cost, and user and family preferences. It is essential the needs and aspirations of an increasingly varied older population are integral to future service development and provision.
- There are currently gaps in evidence comparing different models of housing and care and their outcomes and cost-effectiveness. The balance of care is therefore currently difficult to quantify for Poole and further work is required on this.
- The following predictions have been made based on assumptions that the future prevalence of dementia and proportions living in care homes remain constant, and that eligibility levels for social care and the financial means of the pensioner population remain unchanged.

### Short term residential care requirements in Poole to 2015

The current supply of 1,435 care home beds in Poole should be sufficient, in the short term to 2015, if the proportion of older people living in care homes does not increase. This seems reasonable given the current emphasis on promoting independence and increasing community support services.

### Long term residential care requirements

There should be sufficient care home beds in Poole to 2028, if all current planning consents are developed. Care home closures and development should be closely monitored.

### Provision of dementia specific care home beds

There is currently an under provision of care home beds in Poole offering specific provision for people with dementia, and an over provision of general personal care beds. In the longer term to 2025, the provision of care home beds for people with high dependency levels will become more acute, as it is likely that the dependency levels of residents will increase.

### Residential and nursing care placements commissioned by the Borough of Poole

There will be an increase in demand for residential and nursing care placements commissioned by the Borough of Poole. The increase to 2025, could be in the region of an additional 140 dementia / mental health clients requiring residential / nursing care support through the local authority.

- It is likely the future costs of this traditional style support (e.g. residential and nursing care) will be unaffordable<sup>9</sup>.
- Any strategy, to reduce the need for care home beds by those with dementia in the longer term in Poole, should explore alternative models of care for 75 to 89 year olds and 90 to 94 year olds in particular. The over 90s will comprise over 60% of the increase in people with dementia likely to be living in care homes to 2025, 36% will be those aged 75 to 89.
- Providing appropriate information and support for carers will be critical in harnessing the pool of potential family care givers. The availability of support from families, neighbours and community groups heavily influences the level and type of need for formal care.
- New models of early intervention and community support must be developed for older people with dementia. High numbers of these will have mild to moderate levels of dementia.
- Support in sheltered housing and extra care housing should play a key role in reducing the future need for residential care.

<sup>9</sup> NHS Bournemouth and Poole Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010-15



## 3. Demographic background

### 3.1 Introduction

Demographic data sets the context for any needs assessment. Dementia is an age-related condition, with a prevalence that nearly doubles for every five years after the age of 65<sup>10</sup>. Therefore, the number of older people now and in the future, will have a significant impact on the numbers of people with dementia. Their socio-economic status, housing, and family and (informal) carer circumstances, will also impact on the demand for social care, including residential and nursing care<sup>11</sup>.

This section provides information on Poole's older population size and structure now and to 2025, levels of poverty, residential status, and informal carers.

### 3.2 Key points

- Poole has high numbers and proportions of older people, higher than the national average. 30,100 older people aged 65 and over live in Poole. They constitute 21% of the overall population, 5% higher than for England and Wales overall.
- Poole's population is ageing. Older people aged over 65 will become an increasingly significant proportion of the population. In 2025, over a quarter (26%) of Poole's population could be aged 65 and over.
- The number of older people is predicted to increase by +12% to 2015 and +31% to 2025. Numbers of over 65s will increase by 9,200 to 39,300 by 2025.
- The fastest growing age groups in the entire population will be those aged 75-84 and 85 and over. By 2025, there could be an additional 6,700 people aged 75 and over, a 43% increase from 2010.
- Older people in Poole are concentrated along the coastal belt of Canford Cliffs, Parkstone and Penhill, in Poole Town Centre and Broadstone.
- Older people in Poole are not a homogeneous group and will become less so. Their experience of later life varies hugely dependent on age, gender, ethnicity, social class, wealth, and health. It is important that the wider ranging needs of an increasingly varied older population are integral to future service development and provision.
- Socio-economic circumstances vary widely across the Borough with extremes of poverty and wealth affecting older people. Health inequalities among older people are most closely linked to household resource and deprivation.
- Current estimates suggest around 3,500 people aged 65 and over (12%) provide unpaid care, rising to 4,400 by 2025 if rates remain stable.
- A particular issue for dementia care is the pool of potential family care givers being reduced by changes such as more women going out to work, increases in divorce rates, more single person households, and fewer generations of families living together. Also many families may not be able to provide the specialist care that people with more complex conditions and dependencies such as dementia will increasingly require.
- Providing appropriate information and support for carers will be critical in harnessing the pool of potential family care givers.

<sup>10</sup> Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007

<sup>11</sup> Wanless Social Care Review 2006

### 3.3 Number of older people in Poole, 2010 to 2025

In this section we look at the number and trends, for people aged 65 and over living in Poole, to 2025.

#### Poole has high proportions of older people – higher than the national average

Currently there are 30,100 people aged 65 and over in Poole<sup>12</sup>. A more detailed age breakdown is given in Figure 1. These constitute 21% of the total population of 142,100. Because Poole is a popular retirement town, older people in Poole comprise a larger share of the total population, around 5% higher than for England and Wales, Figure 1.

Figure 1: Population distribution by age, Poole versus England & Wales 2010<sup>9</sup>

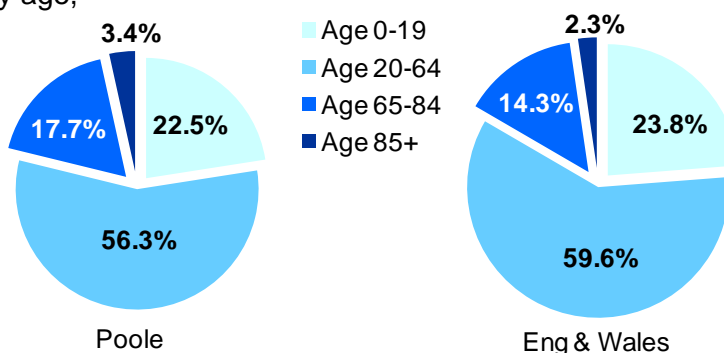
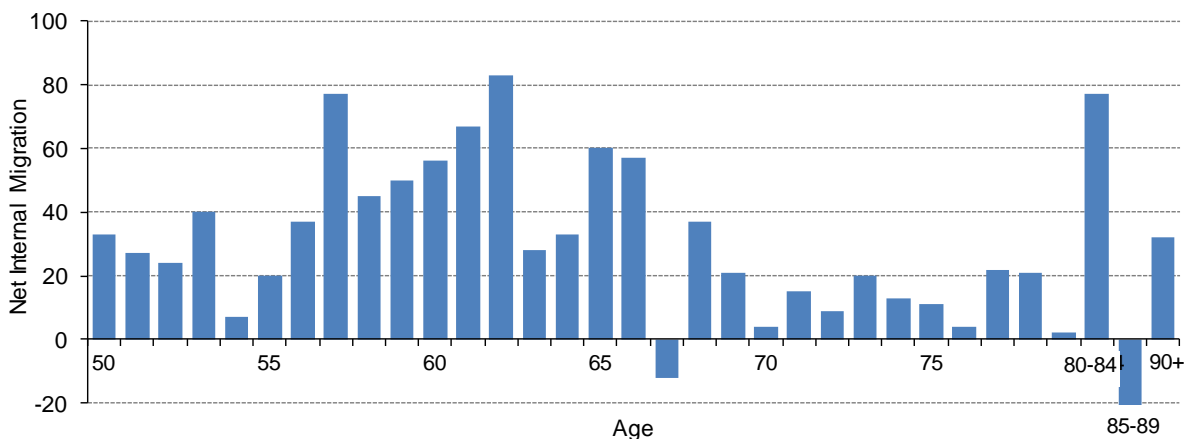


Figure 2 clearly shows the high net inflow of older people into Poole as a result of migration, especially between the ages of 55 and 65, thereafter numbers tail off. However, the net inflow continues into the oldest (aged 80+) age groups. The net inflow of older people aged 65 and over into Poole from 2007-09 was around 370 people overall.

Figure 2: Net migration of people into Poole age 50+, by age, 2007-09



Source: FHSA GP Registration data 2007-09

#### Numbers of older people are predicted to experience significant growth to 2025

In the short term to 2015, the population aged 65 and over in Poole is projected to increase by 12%, an increase of 3,600 people to 33,700, Table 3 and Figure 4.

By 2025, the population aged 65 and over is projected to increase by almost a third (+31%) to 39,300, Table 3 and Figure 4. That is a potential increase of 9,200 older people in Poole.

Older people aged over 65 will become an increasingly significant proportion of the population. In 2025, over a quarter (26%) of the population could be aged over 65, compared to 21% in 2010.

<sup>12</sup> Office of National Statistics Mid Year Estimates 2010

Table 3: Population aged 65 and over, Poole 2010-2025

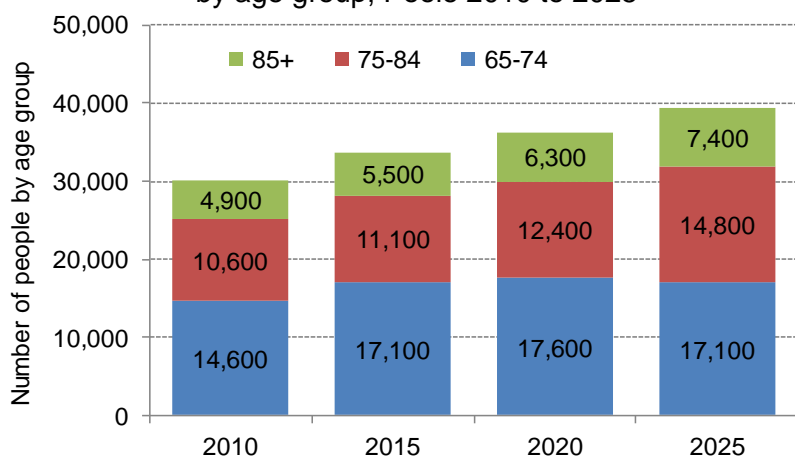
Age group	2010	2015	2020	2025	Growth 2010-15	Growth 2010-25	% Growth 2010-15	% Growth 2010-25
Total 65+	30,100	33,700	36,200	39,300	3,600	9,200	12%	31%
Total pop	142,100	145,100	149,100	153,400	3,000	11,200	2%	8%
% 65+	21	23	24	26				

Source: ONS 2010 Mid Year Estimates and 2008-based sub-national population projections

**The biggest increases in numbers will be among those aged 75 and over**

The fastest growing age groups in the entire population will be 75-84, and 85 and over, Figure 4.

Figure 4: Number of people aged 65 and over, by age group, Poole 2010 to 2025



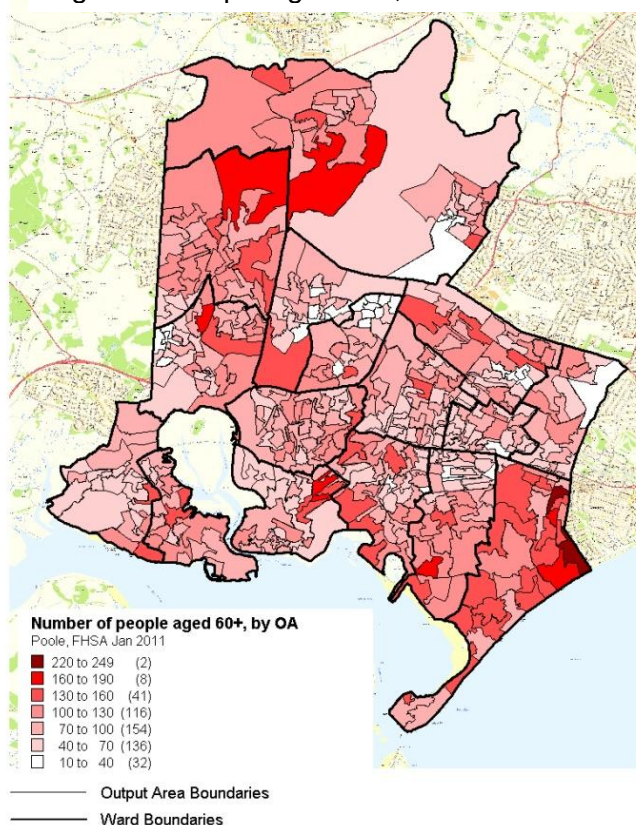
In the short term to 2015, the number of people aged 75-84 and 85 and over are projected to increase by around 500 and 600 respectively.

By 2025, there could be an additional 4,200 people aged 75-84 and 2,500 additional people aged 85 and over. Today the population aged 75 and over represent 11% of the total population of Poole. By 2025, it will increase to 15%.

Source: ONS 2010 Mid Year Estimates and 2008-based sub-national population projections

**3.4 Where ‘older people’ live in Poole**

Figure 5: People aged 65+, Poole 2011



Currently, older people in Poole are concentrated along the coastal belt of Canford Cliffs, Parkstone and Penhill, in Poole Town Centre and Broadstone, shown in darkest red in Figure 5.

Source: FHSA GP Registration data, January 2011

### 3.5 Increasing diversity of older people in Poole

Older people in Poole are not a homogeneous group, and will become less so.

Within this group, their experience of later life varies hugely dependent on age, gender, ethnicity, social class, wealth, and health, which all lead to differing needs and aspirations and choices. It is therefore, very important that the wider ranging needs of an increasingly varied older population are integral to future service development and provision.

Some key issues to consider are: older disabled people; higher proportions of women than men; small increases in the older population from BME groups; a small but increasing lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and trans-sexual older population.

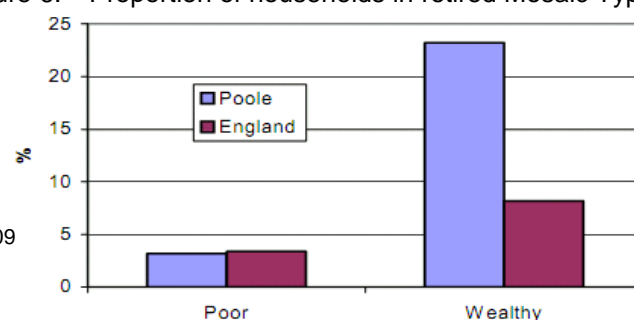
### 3.6 Older people living in poverty

Poole has a high proportion of wealthy elderly

Old age and poverty are no longer synonymous. Poole has a significantly higher proportion of 'retired wealthy' residents when compared to the England average. However, it also has a similar proportion of 'retired poor' to England as a whole<sup>13</sup>, Figure 6.

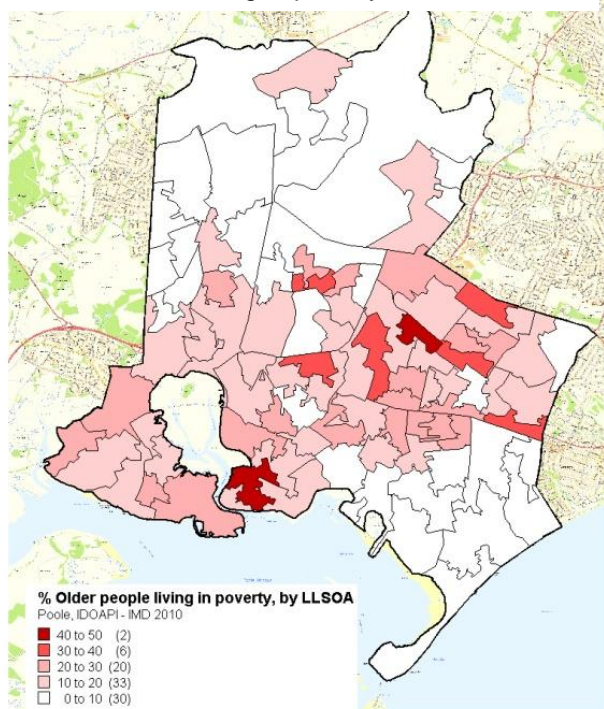
Source: Mosaic 2009

Figure 6: Proportion of households in retired Mosaic Types



Significant inequalities exist within the Borough

Figure 7: Proportion of people aged 60 and over living in poverty, IDOAPI 2010



— Lower Level Super Output Area Boundaries  
— Ward Boundaries

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Significant inequalities exist within the Borough. Estimates show that overall 14% of those aged 60 and over are living in poverty<sup>14</sup>. These tend to be polarised in small areas of the Borough with significant levels of poverty, Figure 7.

Areas<sup>15</sup> in Poole with the highest proportions of older people living in poverty include: Poole Town Centre, and pockets of Alderney, Newtown and Canford Heath. Ten areas in Poole are among the worst 25% of areas in England. In two of these over 40% of older people are estimated to be living in poverty, darkest red areas in Figure 7.

Understanding levels of poverty in an area is significant, since there is evidence of the link between poverty and poor outcomes for older people, including poor health and exclusion<sup>16</sup>.

Older people in Poole are becoming increasingly concerned about financial hardship, and levels of poverty are likely to increase with the proposed changes to the benefits system.

Source: IDOAPI, Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010

<sup>13</sup> Mosaic 2009

<sup>14</sup> Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDOAPI), Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

<sup>15</sup> Areas refer to Lower Level Super Output Areas (LLSOAs)

<sup>16</sup> Excluded Older People: Social Exclusion Unit Interim Report 2005

### 3.7 Residential status of older people

#### Increasing numbers of older people are living alone

The likelihood of living alone remains a significant characteristic of getting older. Estimates suggest 11,600 over 65s in Poole currently live alone. If proportions remain unchanged this is projected to increase to 15,300 by 2025<sup>17</sup>.

Women are more likely to live alone than men, and the proportion of women living alone increases with age. In 2001, 34% of men aged 75 and over and 61% of women lived on their own in Poole<sup>18</sup>.

#### Numbers living in residential establishments

More people in recent years have been helped to remain in their homes due to a shift in the focus of care. The priority for many older people in Poole is to stay independent and live at home for as long as they can<sup>19</sup>. However, just over a fifth (22.4%) of people aged 60 and over feel they cannot get the services and support they need to continue to live at home for as long as they want<sup>20</sup>. Appropriate support, care services and technology are a priority in Poole to help people remain independent for as long as they can<sup>21</sup>.

Currently, it is estimated that around 1,300 people aged over 65 live in care homes in Poole<sup>22</sup>. This suggests occupancy rates of care homes in Poole stand at around 90%. In 2010/11 502 people aged 65+ were receiving residential care through Adult Social Care Services in Poole. A further 182 clients were receiving residential nursing care. Just over half (52%) of all people aged 65 and over living in residential care.

The likelihood of living in a communal establishment increases with age, from 4% for those aged 75-84 to 15% for those aged 85 and over<sup>21</sup>.

The number of people in care homes is expected to increase as a result of population ageing, but the position could vary if different models of care are in place. Section 7.5 provides estimates on this. However, residential care will remain a core option for people with severe dementia and high quality care homes will be required. Estimates of numbers of people with dementia living in care homes are given in Section 4.9.

### 3.8 Informal carers

Estimates of the future capacity required in care homes for people with dementia will be sensitive to the potential future supply of informal care. Current estimates suggest around 3,500 people aged 65 and over provide unpaid care, rising to 4,400 by 2025 if rates remain stable<sup>23</sup>.

However, a particular issue for dementia care is that the pool of potential family care givers is being reduced by changes in a range of factors, such as more women going out to work, increases in divorce rates, more single person households, and fewer generations of families living together. Another key factor will be that many families will not be able to provide the kind of specialist care that people with more complex conditions and dependencies such as dementia will increasingly require.

It is unclear what informal care patterns will emerge in the future, but due to Poole's ageing population, we can expect an increase in the numbers of very elderly needing care, and a rise in the numbers of elderly providing care. Providing appropriate support for these carers will be critical.

<sup>17</sup> POPPi – Projecting older people population information system – calculation based on data from General Household Survey 2007

<sup>18</sup> 2001 Census

<sup>19</sup> Community Strategy Consultation 2009

<sup>20</sup> Shaping Poole Survey 2011

<sup>21</sup> Poole's Older People Strategy 2010

<sup>22</sup> Based on care home and long stay hospital rates - Care of elderly people UK market survey 2010/11

<sup>23</sup> POPPi – Projecting older people population information system – calculation based on data from 2001 Census

## 4. People with dementia in Poole

### 4.1 Introduction

Accurate estimates of the numbers of people who currently have dementia and those who will develop it in the future are an essential foundation for planning and commissioning services for people with dementia.

Estimates of the numbers of people with dementia are made by applying a prevalence estimate (the proportion of people affected) to the number of people in any given population. This section provides best estimates of prevalence rates of dementia in the UK. It applies these to current and projected population data to generate estimates of current and future numbers of people with dementia in Poole, by age and sex. It also provides estimates of numbers of people with dementia in Poole by the levels of severity of dementia, and residential status.

### 4.2 Key points

- An estimated 2,354 people are affected by late onset dementia in Poole in 2010.
- Dementia is an age related condition with a prevalence that nearly doubles every five years after age 65.
- Almost three quarters (73%) of people with late onset dementia in Poole are aged over 80. A fifth (21%) is aged over 90.
- Over half (55%) of people with late onset dementia will have mild dementia, 32% moderate dementia, and 13% severe dementia.
- 2010 estimates suggest that around 45% (945 people) had a diagnosis of dementia registered with a GP in Poole. This is the same proportion as those expected to have moderate or severe dementia. The large unmet need in the community arising from under-diagnosed conditions, particularly dementia has been identified as a key priority for Poole.
- In the short-term to 2015, the overall number of people with late onset dementia in Poole is forecast to increase by around 250 (+11%) to 2,603.
- In the longer-term to 2025, the number of people with late onset dementia in Poole is forecast to increase by around 1,000 (+43%) to 3,360.
- The majority (95%) of the increase in the number of people with dementia in Poole to 2025 will be among those aged over 75, especially those aged 90-94.
- Over half the increase to 2025, will be people with mild dementia (+527 people). A third will be people with moderate dementia (+327 people). And 15% will be people with severe dementia (+152 people).
- The number of yearly new cases of people with late onset dementia is estimated to be around 670 people in 2010, rising to 900 new cases per year by 2025.
- Current estimates suggest just over a third (36.5%) of people with dementia live in a care home, around 900 people in Poole in 2010.
- Just over half of the people, with dementia living in a care home in Poole, are in a bed not specifically registered for dementia care.
- If current rates continue unchanged, estimates suggest that around 1,350 people with dementia will require care home beds in 2025, an increase of 450 (+50%) from 2010.
- 61% of this increase in people with dementia living in care homes to 2025, will be among those aged 90 and over, 36% will be those aged 75 to 89. High numbers of these will have moderate dementia.

### 4.3 Prevalence and incidence rates of dementia

Prevalence rates provide a measure of the proportion of people with dementia at any given point in time. Incidence rates give the rate of occurrence of new cases over a given period.

#### Prevalence rates of dementia

Currently the best available prevalence estimates for dementia in the UK, are from the Delphi consensus exercise carried out for the Dementia UK 2007 Report for the Alzheimer's Society.

Tables 8 and 9 below, set out the consensus dementia prevalence rates by age and gender. Dementia can affect people of any age, but is most common in older people. Its prevalence nearly doubles for every five years after the age of 65. Therefore, there are two sets of prevalence tables below: one for early onset dementia (up to age 64), the other late onset dementia (affecting people age 65 and over).

These prevalence rates were applied to the ONS 2010 Mid Year population estimates for Poole to produce estimates of numbers of people with dementia in Poole in 2010. Projections of numbers of people with dementia in Poole to 2025 were made by applying the prevalence rates to the ONS 2008-based sub national population projection for Poole.

Table 8: Consensus estimates of the population prevalence (**per 100,000**) of **early** onset dementia

Age	Female (per 100,000)	Male (per 100,000)
30-34	9.5	8.9
35-39	9.3	6.3
40-44	19.6	8.1
45-49	27.3	31.8
50-54	55.1	62.7
55-59	97.1	179.5
60-64	118.0	198.9
<b>45-64</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>99.5</b>

Table 9: Consensus estimates of the population prevalence (**%**) of **late** onset dementia

Age	Female (%)	Male (%)
65-69	1.0	1.5
70-74	2.4	3.1
75-79	6.5	5.1
80-84	13.3	10.2
85-89	22.2	16.7
90-94	29.6	27.5
95+	34.4	30.0

Source: Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007

#### Incidence rates of dementia

The following incidence rates for dementia by age and sex, give the rate of occurrence of new cases of dementia, Table 10. These estimates are derived from the Medical Research Council's Cognitive Function and Ageing Study<sup>24</sup>.

Table 10: MRC CFAS estimates of the population incidence (**per 1000**) of **late** onset dementia

Age	Female (per 1,000)	Male (per 1,000)
65-69	6.3	6.9
70-74	6.1	14.5
75-79	14.8	14.2
80-84	31.2	17.0
85+	71.7	58.4

<sup>24</sup> Matthews, F, Brayne, C. The Incidence of Dementia in England and Wales: Findings from the Five Identical Sites of the MRC CFA Study. PLoS Medicine, Vol 2 Issue 8, August 2005

## 4.4 Current number of people with dementia in Poole

### Numbers of people with dementia in Poole

Current prevalence estimates suggest that in 2010 there were 38 people with early onset dementia (onset before age 64), and 2,354 people with late onset dementia (onset after age 65) in Poole.

Therefore, early onset dementia is comparatively rare, accounting for only 1.6% of all people with dementia in Poole. Numbers of people with early onset dementia are projected to remain relatively stable over time.

The current estimate of late onset dementia is lower than that predicted for 2010 in the '2008 Dementia Needs Assessment for Poole', Table 11. This is because the 2008 estimates were based on higher prevalence estimates of 5% prevalence for 65-79 year olds and 20% prevalence for those aged over 80. The more comprehensive age/sex specific estimates used above were not available at this time.

Table 11: Revised 2011 versus 2008 Dementia Needs Assessment Estimates for the number of people with late onset dementia in Poole in 2010

	2008 Dementia Needs Assessment	2011 Dementia Needs Assessment	Difference
Estimated number of people with late onset dementia in 2010	2,996	2,354	-642 (-21%)

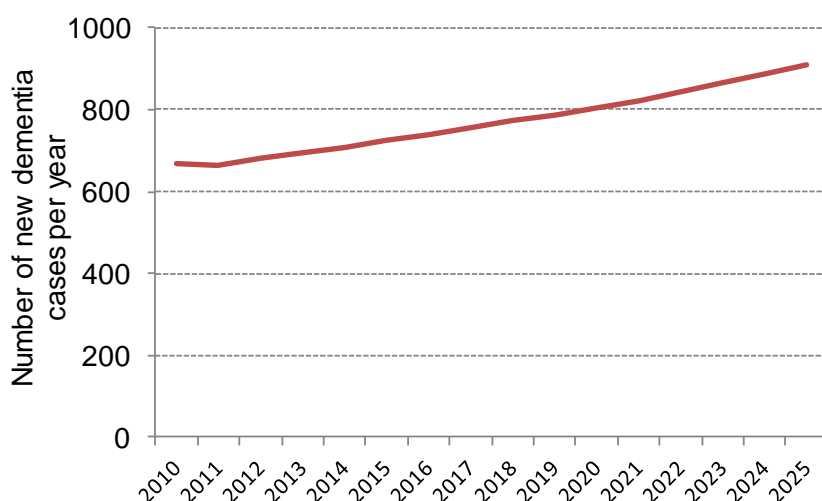
Source: Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007 and ONS Mid Year Estimates 2010

### Number of new cases (incidence) of dementia in Poole

Applying the MRC CFAS incidence rates for dementia in Table 10 above, to Poole's 2010 population estimates suggests there were around 670 new cases of late onset dementia in Poole in 2010.

The number of new cases of late onset dementia is likely to increase gradually to around 750 in 2015 and to around 900 new cases by 2025. Sixty percent of new cases in 2025 will be aged 85 and over.

Figure 12: Estimated yearly new cases of late onset dementia in Poole, 2010 to 2025



## 4.5 Projected increase in number of people with dementia to 2025

### Short-term increase in number of people with dementia to 2015

In the short term to 2015, the number of people with dementia in Poole is forecast to increase by around 250 (+11%) to 2,603, Table 13.



### Longer-term increase in number of people with dementia to 2025

In the longer term to 2025, the number of people with dementia in Poole is forecast to increase by just over 1,000 (+43%) to 3,360, Table 13.

Table 13: Total number of people with late onset dementia in Poole 2010 to 2025  
2008 and 2011 Dementia Needs Assessments compared

	2010	2015	2020	2025	Growth Numbers 2010-15	Growth Numbers 2010-25
<b>2011 Dementia Needs Assessment</b>	<b>2354</b>	<b>2603</b>	<b>2923</b>	<b>3360</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1006</b>
2008 Dementia Needs Assessment	2996	3300	3579	3985	304	989

Source: Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007, ONS Mid Year Estimates 2010, and ONS 2008 based sub-national population projections

Since we have assumed that the age and sex specific prevalence of dementia will not vary over time, the projected increases are driven entirely by the ageing population process.

Therefore, longer life expectancy and the expected big increase in the number of people aged 75 and over, will cause the significant increase in the number of people with dementia in Poole. The rising number of people with dementia will be a major determinant of the demand for social care, over the next two decades. Its impact will be addressed in Sections 5 and 6.

While overall numbers of people with dementia are estimated to be lower in the 2011 Needs Assessment. The increase in the numbers of people with dementia to 2025 is similar, at around +1,000 people, for both the 2008 and 2011 Needs Assessments. This is because the projected increase in the older population overall has not changed significantly since the last Needs Assessment.

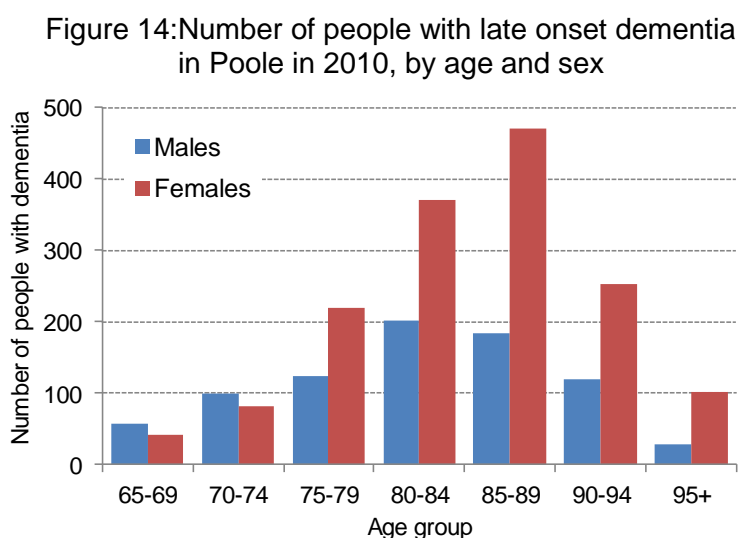
## 4.6 Number of people with dementia by age and sex

### Current number of people with dementia by age and sex

Dementia is an age-related condition, with a prevalence that nearly doubles for every five years after the age of 65.

Therefore, the number of people with late onset dementia in Poole continues to increase for each five year age band up to age 80-84 for males, and age of 85-89 for females, Figure 14.

Almost three quarters (73%) of people with late onset dementia in Poole are aged over 80. A fifth (21%) are aged over 90.



Overall almost twice as many women have late onset dementia than men, 65% women and 35% men. This is due to longer life expectancy and higher prevalence rates from age 75 onwards for women.

### Growth in number of people with dementia by age and sex to 2025

The majority of the increase in the number of people with dementia in Poole to 2025 will be among those aged over 75, especially those aged 90-94, Table 15. The 90-94 age group account for a third of the total increase in the number of people with dementia to 2025.

The increases in the number of people with dementia aged under 75 will be relatively small, +52 people, only 5% of the total increase.

Therefore, by 2025 there will be a shift towards higher proportions of older people aged 90 and over with dementia in Poole, Figure 16.

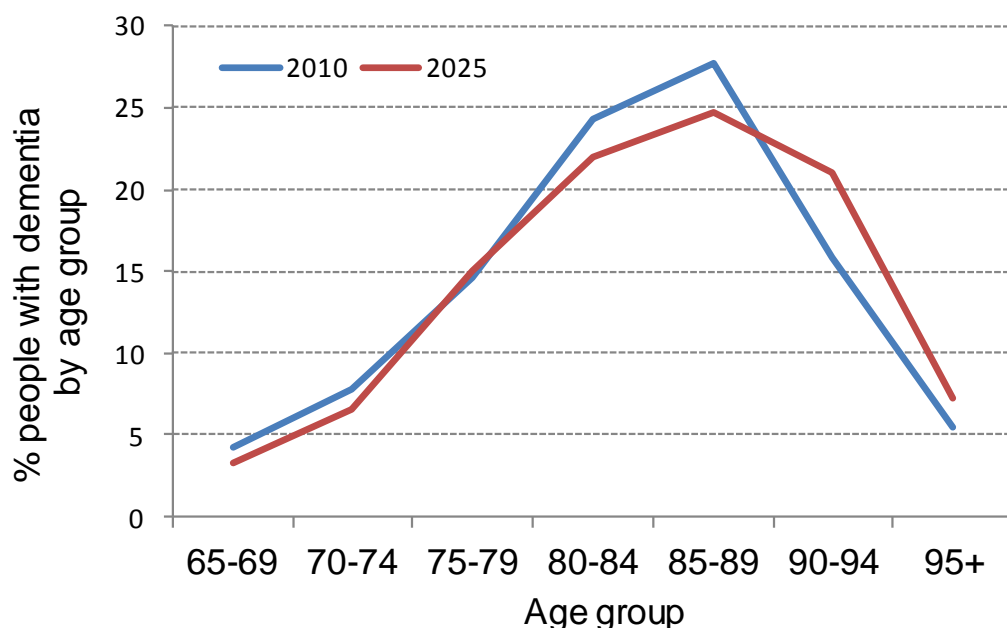
Numbers of people with early onset dementia are projected to remain relatively stable.

Table 15: Total number of people with late onset dementia and growth in numbers Poole 2010 to 2025, by age group

Age group	2010	2015	2025	Growth Numbers 2010-15	Growth Numbers 2010-25
65-69	98	119	112	20	14
70-74	183	206	222	23	38
75-79	343	358	503	15	<b>160</b>
80-84	573	596	740	22	<b>167</b>
85-89	654	681	831	27	<b>177</b>
90-94	372	476	709	<b>104</b>	<b>337</b>
95+	130	167	244	37	<b>113</b>
All	2354	2603	3360	249	1006

Source: Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007, ONS Mid Year Estimates 2010, and ONS 2008 based sub-national population projections

Figure 16: Proportion of people with late onset dementia in Poole 2010 and 2025, by age group

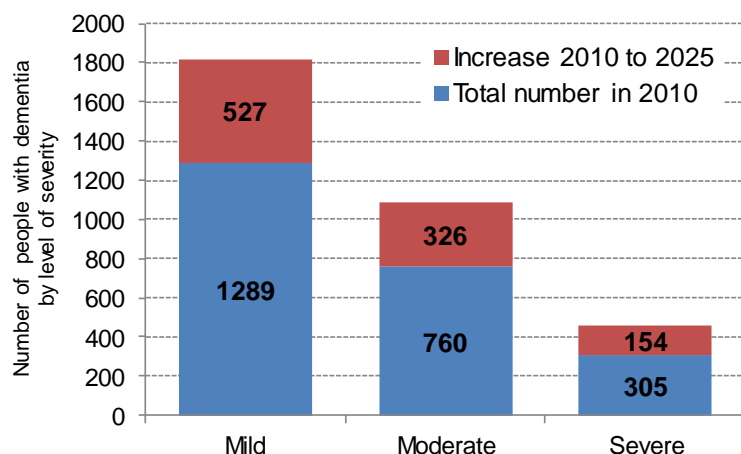


## 4.7 Number of people with dementia by level of severity

### Current number of people with dementia by severity

The severity of dementia can be classified as mild, moderate and severe.

Figure 17: Number of people with dementia in Poole 2010 and 2025, by level of severity



The Dementia UK Report<sup>25</sup> estimates that at any point in time 55% of those with late onset dementia will have mild dementia, 32% moderate dementia, and 13% severe dementia.

Figure 17 gives the number of people with dementia in Poole, by level of severity.

The proportion considered to have severe dementia increases with increasing age, from 6% for those aged 65-69 to 23% for those aged 95 and over.

The level of severity is significant as the level of social care needed by those with dementia will vary according to the stage of the disease. In the initial, mild stages, many people with dementia continue to live in their own homes and rely on informal care from family members. However, as the disease progresses through the moderate to severe stages, there is a greater need for formal social care services and an increased likelihood of admission to a residential or nursing care home.

### Growth in number of people with dementia by severity to 2025

Over half the increase in people with dementia in Poole to 2025, will be people with mild dementia. Almost a third of the increase will be people with moderate dementia. Overall, the number of people with severe dementia will increase by around 150 (+50%), Table 18. That is assuming that the proportions of people with dementia by level of severity will remain unchanged over time.

Increases in mild and moderate dementia will be largely among the 75 to 94 year olds. Forty per cent of the increase in severe dementia will be among the 90-94 year olds, Table 18.

Table 18: Total number of people with late onset dementia in Poole 2010 to 2025, by severity and age

Age group	Mild			Moderate			Severe		
	2010	2025	Change 2010-25	2010	2025	Change 2010-25	2010	2025	Change 2010-25
65-69	61	69	8	32	36	4	6	7	1
70-74	114	138	24	56	67	12	13	16	3
75-79	196	287	<b>91</b>	108	158	<b>50</b>	40	58	18
80-84	326	420	<b>95</b>	183	236	<b>53</b>	65	84	19
85-89	355	451	<b>96</b>	213	271	<b>58</b>	86	109	23
90-94	182	347	<b>165</b>	123	234	<b>111</b>	67	128	<b>61</b>
95+	55	103	48	45	84	39	30	57	26
All	1289	1816	527	759	1086	327	307	459	152

<sup>25</sup> Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007

## Number of people with dementia and other disabilities and health conditions

Increasing numbers of older people with dementia will have other disabilities and health conditions. Recent studies have highlighted the high incidence of dementia for those with learning disabilities<sup>26</sup> and the deaf community<sup>27</sup>.

### 4.8 Levels of dementia diagnosis

Many of the needs of older people with dementia stem from deterioration in their health and are usually met by health care services. GPs are the gateway to care for many people experiencing symptoms of dementia. The number of patients recorded with dementia on GP registers provides some indication of levels of dementia diagnosis in Poole.

In Poole there were 945 patients registered with a Poole GP practice who had a diagnosis of dementia<sup>28</sup> in 2009/10 (this is not age specific). This equates to around 45% of people expected to have dementia at this time. The proportion of people with dementia recorded on GP registers varies widely between practices in Poole, ranging from 16% to 107%. Numbers and proportions diagnosed with dementia in GP practices in Poole have increased over the past five years, Table 19.

Table 19: Number of patients recorded with dementia in Poole GP practices and recorded dementia as percent of expected cases, 2006/07 to 2009/10

	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07
Number diagnosed with dementia	945	846	861	834
% of those expected to have dementia registered	45%	44%	44%	37%

Source: NHS Qualities and Outcomes Framework (QoF) database

Not all people with dementia would be expected to be recorded with dementia on GP registers, because many would be in the early stages with relatively mild symptoms, however, the current coverage accounts for just over two fifths of the population affected. This is the same proportion (45%) as those expected to have moderate or severe dementia<sup>29</sup>.

In the community, we know that there can be barriers to the diagnosis, treatment and care of dementia. The NHS Bournemouth and Poole Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010-15 highlights the, 'large unmet need in the community arising from under-diagnosed conditions, particularly dementia' as a key priority.

### 4.9 Number of people with dementia by residential status

The living arrangements for people with dementia vary with age, severity and family circumstances. The most common arrangements are: living at home with family (or others); living at home alone; living in housing with care schemes; and living in a care home (residential or nursing).

#### Current number of people with dementia living in care homes

People with dementia represent a large proportion of those in institutional care. Current estimates suggest just over a third (36.5%) of people with dementia live in a care home<sup>30</sup>. This equates to just over 900 people in Poole in 2010<sup>31</sup>.

<sup>26</sup> King, N and Pannell, J Access and diversity in housing with care 2010

<sup>27</sup> Blood, I Equality and diversity and older people with high support needs 2010

<sup>28</sup> NHS Qualities and Outcomes Framework (QoF) data

<sup>29</sup> Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007

<sup>30</sup> Knapp, M. and Prince, M. Dementia UK: the Full Report. Alzheimer's Society 2007

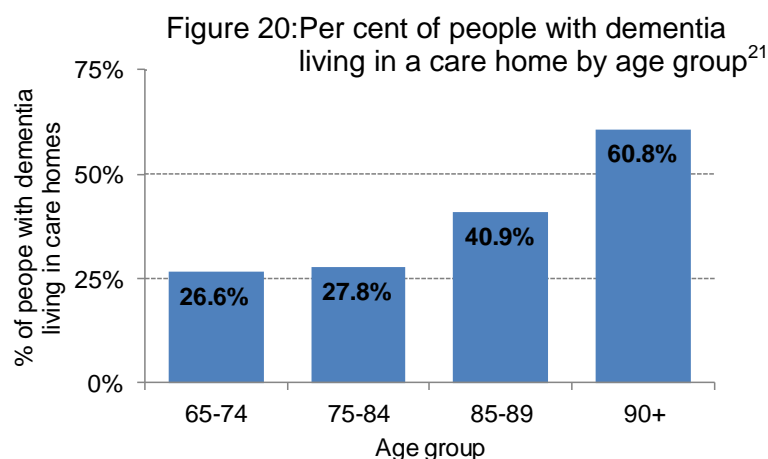
Market analysis suggests there are currently<sup>32</sup> 38 care homes in Poole, with 1,435 bed spaces. 427 of these beds are specifically for Alzheimer's/Dementia Care Provision. Section 6 provides more detail on current care home provision in Poole.

Given that an estimated 900 people with dementia in Poole live in care homes, it appears that just over half of these people are living in a home that is not specifically registered for dementia care. This may not be that surprising given that 13%, an estimated 300 people had severe dementia in 2010.

#### Number of people with dementia living in care homes by age and severity

The proportion of people with dementia living in care homes increases with age, especially from age 85 onwards, Figure 20.

This is understandable given the increasing severity of dementia, especially from age 85, and the lack of informal support among older people who have been widowed or lost many of their friends through bereavement.



Comparison with the numbers of people with dementia by level of severity and age, suggests that significant numbers of people with moderate levels of dementia live in care homes from age 75, and some with mild dementia live in care homes from age 90.

#### Growth in number of people with dementia living in care homes to 2025

The number of people with dementia in care homes is expected to increase as a result of population ageing. However, the position could vary if different models of care are in place.

If current rates continue unchanged, in the short term to 2015, estimates suggest that around 1,020 people with dementia will be requiring care home beds. This is an increase of 120 (+13%) from 900 in 2010. Almost three quarters (72%) of this increase will be among those aged 90 and over, Table 21.

In the longer term to 2025, estimates suggest that around 1,350 people with dementia will be requiring care home beds in 2025. This is an increase of 450 (+50%) from 900 in 2010.

#### Growth in number of people with dementia living in care homes to 2025, by age and severity

Over 60% of the increase, in people with dementia living in care homes to 2025, will be among those aged 90 and over (+274 people), over a third will be those aged 75 to 89 (+163 people), Table 21.

Due both to the rise in numbers of people with dementia, and the significant increases in numbers of those aged 90 and over who are likely to have high support needs, it is likely that dependency levels of care home residents will increase. The trend of increased dependency is already evident and reflected in other research, which found that the number of care home hours per resident per week provided by nursing homes for older people had increased by 5% between 2004 and 2008<sup>33</sup>.

<sup>31</sup> Note this figure of 900 is based on the age sex prevalence rates of people with dementia in care homes, and is higher than that produced by applying the overall rate of 36.5%

<sup>32</sup> www.carehome.co.uk

<sup>33</sup> Laing, W Calculating a Fair Market Price for Care: a toolkit for residential and nursing homes, Third Edition. The Policy Press (2008)

Comparison with data on increases in the number of people with dementia by level of severity and age (Table 18), suggest over half the increase in people aged 90 and over with dementia living in care homes are likely to have moderate dementia, almost a third severe dementia, and the remainder mild dementia. Almost two thirds of the increases, of those aged 75 to 89 in care homes with dementia, are likely to have moderate dementia and a third severe dementia.

Table 21: Total number of people with late onset dementia living in a care home, Poole 2010 to 2025, by age group

Age group	2010	2015	2025	Growth Numbers 2010-15	Growth Numbers 2010-25
65-74	75	86	89	12	14
75-84	255	265	346	10	<b>91</b>
85-89	267	279	340	11	<b>72</b>
90+	305	391	579	<b>86</b>	<b>274</b>
All	903	1021	1353	119	451

## 5. Service utilisation

### 5.1 Introduction

People with dementia require a wide range of services for each stage of their 'dementia journey'. The Dementia Joint Commissioning Strategy for Bournemouth and Poole 2010-15, describes the current profile of services provided in Poole in broad terms. It is beyond the remit of this needs assessment to assess the utilisation of all these services by people with dementia.

However, to assess the future need for care home places in Poole, with a specific focus on how many residential and nursing care placements the Borough of Poole needs to commission; this section assesses the number of people with dementia in Poole who are currently accessing Social Services in Poole. In particular residential care, home care, respite care, and extra care housing.

### 5.2 Key points

- The number of dementia/mental health clients overall, peaked in 2008/09 at 934. Thereafter, the number of clients has dropped back to 761 in 2010/11.
- The number of dementia/mental health clients receiving services through Adult Social Care in 2010/11 equate to almost a third (32%) of the estimated number of people with late onset dementia in 2010.
- The downward trend in dementia/mental health clients resulted from the decision in October 2010 to change the eligibility criteria for non-residential Social Care in Poole.
- This resulted in a fall in the number of clients receiving home care and respite care in particular since 2010.
- Carer's assessments, services, and information and advice for dementia/ mental health clients of ASC in Poole, have increased since 2007/08. However, when compared to the estimated 1,500 people with dementia not living in residential care, many of whom live with an informal carer, the number of carers receiving services remains low.
- The number of dementia/mental health clients receiving residential care has increased from 194 in 2007/08 to 222 in 2010/11. The number of dementia/mental health clients receiving nursing care was 56 in 2010/11.
- Dementia/mental health clients account for 44% of all clients in residential or nursing care supported through the local authority.
- The dementia/mental health clients receiving residential care supported through the local authority account for almost a third (31%) of the estimated number of people with late onset dementia living in care homes in 2010.
- The potential impact the increase in the number of people with dementia could have on the number of dementia/mental health clients receiving residential support through Poole ASC could be somewhere in the region of an additional 36 clients by 2015, and 138 clients by 2025. This is based on the assumptions that future eligibility levels, the financial means of the pensioner population, and the prevalence rates of dementia will remain unchanged.

Table 22: Number of dementia/mental health clients aged 65+ receiving services through Poole Adult Social Care, 2007/08 to 2010/11

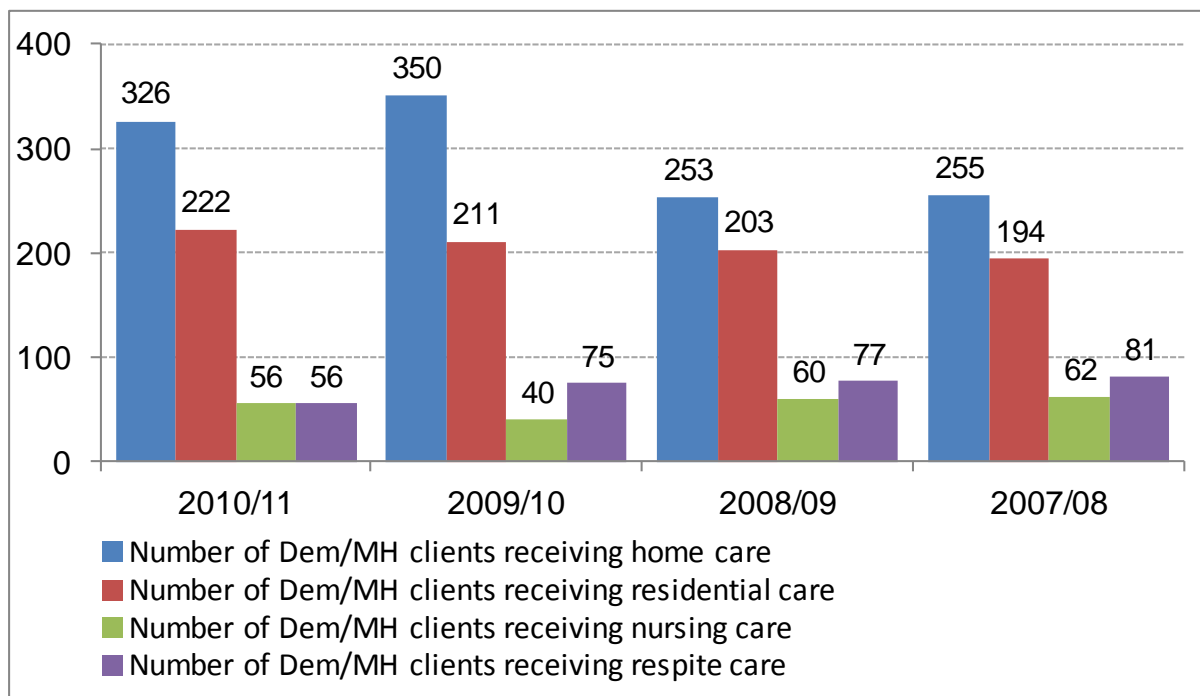
	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08
Number of dementia/mental health clients	761	899	934	810
Number of Dem/MH clients receiving home care	326	350	253	255
Number of Dem/MH clients receiving residential care	222	211	203	194
Number of Dem/MH clients receiving nursing care	56	40	60	62
Number of Dem/MH clients receiving respite care	56	75	77	81
New client assessments for Dem/MH	217	258	286	185
Reviews of dementia clients	516	559	586	467
Reviews of mental health clients (excluding dementia)	114	139	101	67
Carers Assessments/reviews when caring for Dem/MH clients	237	231	235	95
Carers services provided for Dem/MH clients	207	207	204	85
Carers information and advice provided for Dem/MH clients	29	23	26	7
Number of clients (all client groups) receiving residential care	502	483	444	429
Number of clients (all client groups) receiving nursing care	126	110	144	157



### 5.3 Adult social care support for people with dementia in Poole

The Borough of Poole provides social care services, case management and support to people with dementia and their carers. Table 22 and Figure 23 summarise the number of dementia/mental health clients aged 65 and over receiving services through Adult Social Care over the five year period 2007/08 to 2010/11.

Figure 23: Number of dementia/mental health clients aged 65+ receiving services through Poole Adult Social Care, 2007/08 to 2010/11



#### Overall number of dementia/mental clients receiving services through Poole ASC

The number of dementia/mental health clients overall<sup>34</sup>, peaked in 2008/09 at 934. Thereafter, the number of clients has dropped back to 899 in 2009/10 and 761 in 2010/11. Note the number of clients using services relates only to those that are funded through the Borough of Poole. Those people who have the financial means to fund their own care would not be included in the data on service users.

The number of dementia/mental health clients receiving services through Adult Social Care in 2010/11 equates to almost a third (32%) of the estimated number of people with late onset dementia in 2010.

Note that the downward trend in dementia/mental health clients is not consistent with the increase in the numbers of people aged 65 and over with dementia in Poole outlined in Section 4. This is likely to be due to the decision in October 2010 to change the eligibility criteria for non-residential Social Care in Poole.

Fair Access to Care Services (FACS) is a framework used to determine who is eligible for non-residential Social Care under section 7 of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970. The eligibility framework is graded into four bands: critical, substantial, moderate, and low. These describe the seriousness of the risk to independence and well-being or other consequences if needs are not addressed.

Until November 2010, Poole provided services to people with moderate, substantial and critical needs. Given the Government’s emphasis on personalization and early intervention, together with the increasing demands for social services and greater costs pressures, the decision was taken to change Poole’s eligibility to those with substantial and critical needs only.

<sup>34</sup> No data is available for dementia clients alone.

As a result, Poole residents with moderate needs were no longer eligible for non residential social care services.

This has resulted in a reduction in the number of dementia/mental health clients overall, and a fall in the number of clients receiving home care and respite care in particular since 2010, Figure 23.

Carer's assessments, services and information and advice, for dementia/ mental health clients of ASC in Poole, have continued to increase since 2007/08, Table 22. However, when compared to the estimated 1,500 people with dementia not living in residential care many of whom live with an informal carer, numbers of carers receiving services remain low.

#### Dementia clients receiving residential care services through Poole ASC

The number of dementia/mental health clients receiving residential care has continued to increase from 194 in 2007/08 to 222 in 2010/11. The number of dementia/mental health clients receiving nursing care was 56 in 2010/11. These account for 44% of all clients in residential or nursing care supported through the local authority, Table 22.

The dementia/mental health clients receiving residential care supported through the local authority account for almost a third (31%) of all the estimated number of people with late onset dementia living in care homes in Poole in 2010.

#### Future demand for dementia/mental clients receiving services through Poole ASC

Estimating the number of dementia/mental clients receiving ASC Services in Poole in the future is difficult as it will depend on future eligibility levels and the financial means of the pensioner population. However, if these were to remain unchanged, the potential impact the predicted increase in the number of people with dementia could have on the number of dementia/ mental health clients supported by the local authority could be somewhere in the region of an additional 325 clients by 2025.

#### Future demand for dementia residential care placements commissioned by Poole ASC

The potential impact the predicted increase in the number of people with dementia could have on the number of dementia/ mental health clients receiving residential support through Poole ASC could be somewhere in the region of an additional 36 clients by 2015, and 138 clients by 2025, Table 24. This is based on the assumption that future eligibility levels and the financial means of the pensioner population will remain unchanged.

Table 24: Estimated number of people with dementia living in a care home in Poole, and potential number of dementia/mental health clients receiving residential support through ASC, 2010 to 2025

	2010	2015	2025	Growth Numbers 2010-15	Growth Numbers 2010-25
Number with dementia living in a care home	903	1021	1353	119	451
Number of dementia/mental health clients receiving residential support through Poole ASC	278	314	416	36	138

There will be an increase in demand for residential and nursing care placements commissioned by the Borough of Poole. However, how many will depend on future models of care.

The balance of care, between institutional forms of care and community or home care will need to take account of the relative effectiveness, relative cost, and user and family preferences. It is essential the needs and aspirations of an increasingly varied older population are integral to future service development and provision.

Currently, there are significant gaps in the evidence comparing different models of housing and care and their outcomes and cost-effectiveness for people at different stages of dementia<sup>35</sup>. The likely future balance of care in Poole is therefore currently difficult to quantify and further work is required on this.

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<sup>35</sup> Garwood, S Better life for older people with high support needs in housing with care (2010).

## 6. Care home provision in Poole

### 6.1 Key points

- Currently there are 38 care homes in Poole, with 1,435 bed spaces.
- An estimated 1,300 people currently live in care homes in Poole, suggesting an occupancy rate of around 90%.
- The current supply of 1,435 care home beds in Poole should be sufficient, in the short term to 2015, if the proportion of older people living in care homes remains unchanged. This seems reasonable given the current emphasis on promoting independence and increasing community support services.
- There is potential for a 28% increase in the supply of care home beds, from current planning consents, providing a total of just under 2,000 bed spaces in Poole.
- If all current planning consents are developed, creating an additional 561 bed spaces, there should be sufficient care home beds overall in Poole to 2028.
- The viability of smaller care homes will continue to be vulnerable to a squeeze on fees and margins. Therefore, there will be a risk of closure to smaller care homes in particular. Also if the anticipated additional care home capacity from planning consents is not realised, due to unfavourable economic conditions, this could result in shortages of care home beds in the longer term to 2025.
- The threat of care home closures and reduced development of new care home capacity matters because there will be significant increases in demand, as a result of Poole's ageing population, and the consequent increase in the number of people with dementia. Care home closures and development should, therefore, be closely monitored.
- There are currently 427 beds specifically for Alzheimer's/Dementia in Poole care homes.
- Given that an estimated 900 people with dementia in Poole live in care homes, it appears that just over half of these people are currently living in a home not specifically registered for dementia care. Some of these people will have moderate or mild dementia together with other conditions or dependencies.
- In 2010/11 222 dementia / mental health clients aged 65+ were receiving residential care through Adult Social Care Services in Poole. A further 56 clients were receiving residential nursing care.
- There is currently an under provision of care home beds in Poole offering specific provision for people with dementia, and an over provision of general personal care beds. In particular there are insufficient Level 3 and 4 dementia Care Homes.
- In the longer term to 2025, the provision of care home beds for people with high dependency levels will become more acute, as it is likely that dependency levels of residents will increase. This is due to increases in numbers of people with dementia, increases in the 'oldest old' aged 90 and over who are likely to have high support needs, and increasing numbers of older people with dementia who have other disabilities and health conditions such as a learning disability.
- If all current planning consents are developed, creating 322 additional bed spaces specifically for Alzheimer's/Dementia care, just under half the people with dementia in a care home in Poole (48%), would be living in a bed not specifically registered for dementia care in 2025. This is without taking account of the threat of care home closures and reduced development of new care home capacity already mentioned above.

## 6.2 Care home provision – national perspective

The 'Care of Elderly People – UK Market Survey 2010/11', provides an assessment of the present state and future prospects of the long term care market in the UK. It highlights some key issues for care home provision at national level which include:

- Care home demand has remained stable over the past 5 years to 2010, following a decade of declining demand.
- There has been a rapid growth in the private sector market share and a fall in public sector in-house provision.
- Average home size has been increasing, now 34 beds per home in England. Care home closures have been disproportionately common among small homes and those with a positive social environment.
- Occupancy rates across all care homes for older people have weakened to 89% for March 2010. This dip is due to capacity expanding faster than demand.
- Closures of capacity remain unchanged for 2010, at about half the rate of new registrations.

## 6.3 Existing care home bed supply in Poole

There are currently 38 care homes in Poole, with 1,435 bed spaces<sup>36</sup>, Table 25 and Map 26.

The majority of homes in Poole are privately run, although some are operated by specialist voluntary organisations. There are no local authority run care homes in the Borough. Both private and voluntary run homes are able to accept self funded and financially assisted residents.

Table 25: Current Care Home Bed Space Supply in Poole 2011

Type of care home	Number of care homes	Capacity (bed spaces)	Current supply
Personal care (elderly)	20	729	1,008
Personal care offering provision for a specific care need (e.g. Alzheimer's/ Dementia)	8	279	
Alzheimer's/ Dementia care provision	10	335	427
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,435</b>

Source: Care Quality Commission Inspection Reports

<sup>36</sup> Care Quality Commission Inspection Reports [www.carehome.co.uk](http://www.carehome.co.uk)

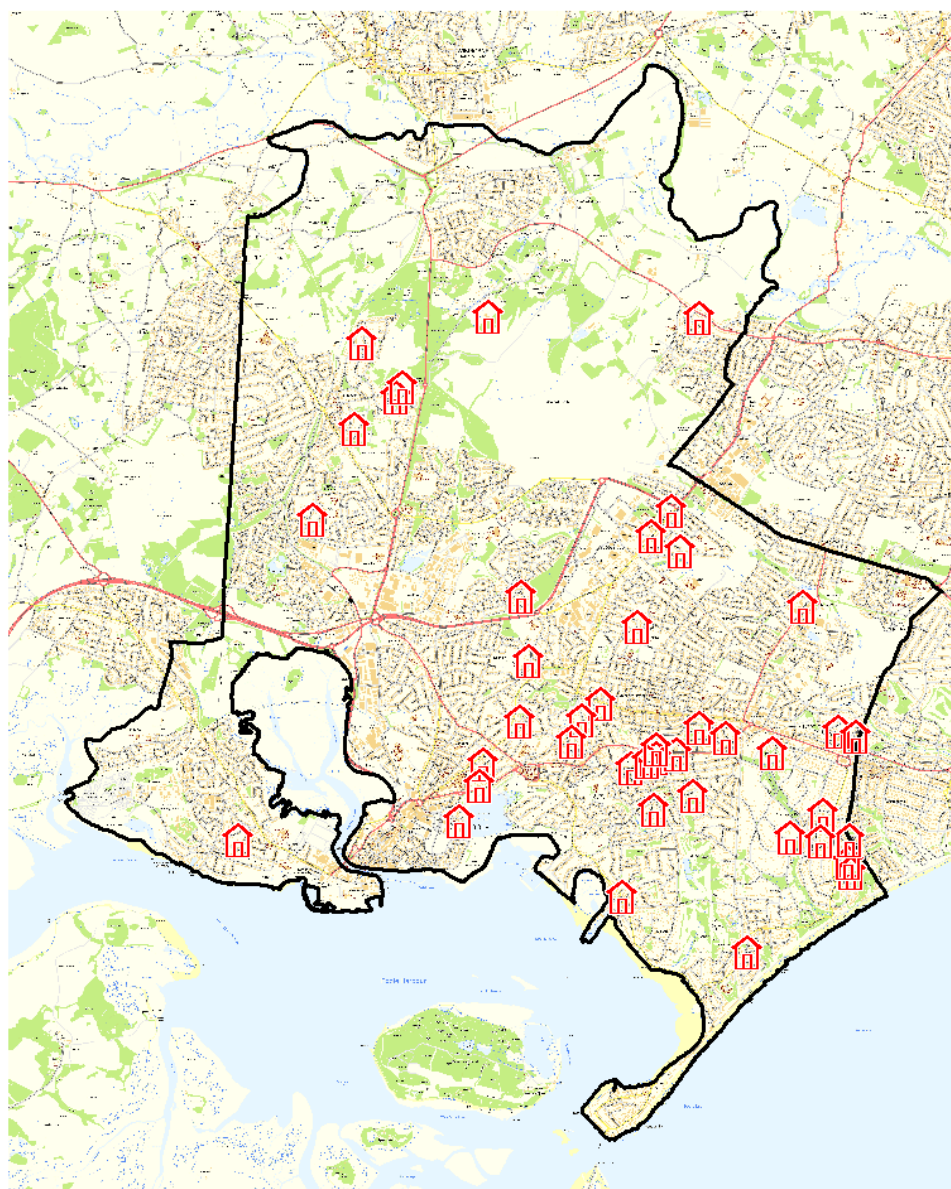
20 care homes in Poole offer personal care only. These account for 729 bed spaces.

8 care homes are registered to offer personal care with provision for a specific care need, for example, Alzheimer's / Dementia care provision. Of the 371 beds in this category 92 are reserved for dementia or mental disorder care.

10 care homes in Poole are registered specifically for Alzheimer's /Dementia care provision. These account for 335 bed spaces.

In all there are 427 beds available specifically for Alzheimer's/Dementia care provision in Poole. Given that an estimated 900 people with dementia in Poole live in care homes, it appears that just over half of these people are currently living in a home that is not specifically registered for dementia care.

Map 26: Location of Care Homes in Poole 2011



————— Poole Borough Boundary

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## 6.4 Future care home bed supply in Poole

Table 27 provides a summary of the potential impact of planning consents and care home closures on the number of care home beds in Poole. There is potential for a 28% increase in the supply of care home beds, providing a total of just under 2,000 spaces in Poole.

This is dependent, however, on whether these planning consents are developed and the number of home closures. Estimates suggest 250 beds could be lost in the small care homes most at risk of closure. Recent studies have highlighted the risk of increases in care home closures as fees stagnate and costs rise<sup>37</sup>. This may also effect the future development of new care homes.

Table 27: Summary of future care home bed supply in Poole

Type of care home	Current capacity (bed spaces)	Potential impact of planning consents (bed spaces)	Future capacity with consents (bed spaces)	Potential impact of home closures (bed spaces)
Personal care (elderly)	729	+155	884	-132
Personal care offering provision for a specific care need (e.g. Alzheimer's/ Dementia)	279	+84	455	
	92			
Alzheimer's/ Dementia care provision	335	+322	657	-113
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>+561</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>-245</b>

### Potential future supply of care home beds by current planning consents

Current planning consents provide an indication of the potential future supply of additional care home beds already in the planning process.

Assuming current planning consents are developed, these could provide an additional 561 care home beds in Poole, Table 28. 322 beds would be specifically for Alzheimer's/Dementia care provision.

### Home closures

In order to predict future care home bed supply in Poole, it is necessary to understand which homes may be at risk of closure.

Since 2004, 8 care homes have closed in Poole with a loss of 130 registered beds<sup>38</sup>. Care home closures in Poole have been disproportionately common among small homes. 6 of the care homes closed had between 10-20 beds, and 2 had between 20 and 25 beds. Average size for deregistered homes nationally in the year to April 2010 was 36 for nursing homes, and 22 for personal care homes<sup>39</sup>.

There are currently 8 personal care homes in Poole with less than 22 beds, and 6 nursing homes with less than 36 beds. These provide a total of 245 beds, most at risk of closure in Poole. 113 of these beds are specifically for Alzheimer/Dementia Care.

<sup>37</sup> BUPA Report 2011, Funding adult social care over the next decade – who cares?

<sup>38</sup> Care Quality Commission

<sup>39</sup> Care of Elderly People – UK Market Survey 2010/11

Table 28: Planning consents for future supply of care home beds in Poole

Consents for Alzheimer's/Dementia care bed provision	
<b>Development Under Construction</b>	
19 & 19a Moor Road, 1, 1a & 1b Golf Links Road, Broadstone	61
<b>Outline Consents</b>	
Park Place, 6 North Road	105
<b>Consents</b>	
Sheridan Nursing Home, 14 Durlston Road	8
Former Poole Pottery site, York Road/Sopers Lane	80
47a Lindsay Road	68
<b>Total consents for Alzheimer's/Dementia care beds</b>	<b>322</b>
Consents for mix of Alzheimer's/Dementia and elderly care bed provision	
Burwood Nursing Home, 100 Dunyeats Road	34
10 Mount Road	50
<b>Total consents for mix Alzheimer's/Dementia and elderly care beds</b>	<b>84</b>
Consents for elderly care bed provision only	
250-260 Herbert Avenue	80
Bourne House, Langside Avenue	60
Lilliput Rest Home, 297-301 Sandbanks Road	15
<b>Total consents for elderly care beds only</b>	<b>155</b>

## 6.5 Supply versus demand for care home beds in Poole to 2025

Figures 29 and 30 compare the estimated number of people requiring care homes beds in Poole (both overall and dementia specific) to the number of care home beds currently available, and the potential number of beds given the planning consents and care home closures discussed in Section 6.4. A number of conclusions may be drawn with regard to whether the future supply of care home beds in Poole will match the predicted increase in demand.

Estimates of the future demand for residential care are sensitive to assumptions made about future models of care, between institutional forms of care, extra care and sheltered housing, and community or home care.

The Bournemouth and Poole Dementia Joint Commissioning Strategy 2010-15, sets out some key commissioning intentions. Two intentions are to increase the range of low level community support services for people with dementia and their carers in order to support the person with dementia at home for as long as possible. It also intends to have the right capacity and capability in care homes for people with dementia. However, the balance of care is currently difficult to quantify for Poole and further work is required on this.

The following predictions are, therefore, based on assumptions that the future prevalence of dementia and proportions living in care homes remain constant, and that eligibility levels for social care and the financial means of the pensioner population remain unchanged.



1. The current supply of 1,435 care home beds in Poole should be sufficient, in the short term to 2015, if the current proportion of older people living in care homes does not increase. This seems reasonable given the current emphasis on promoting independence and increasing community support services.
2. If all current planning consents are developed, creating an additional 561 bed spaces, there should be sufficient care home beds overall in Poole to 2028.
3. The viability of smaller care homes will continue to be vulnerable to a squeeze on fees and margins. Therefore, there will be a risk of closure to smaller care homes in particular. Also if the anticipated additional care home capacity from planning consents is not realised, due to unfavourable economic conditions, this could result in shortages of care home beds in the longer term to 2025.
4. The threat of care home closures and reduced development of new care home capacity matters because there will be significant increases in demand, as a result of Poole's ageing population, and the consequent increase in the number of people with dementia. Care home closures and development should, therefore, be closely monitored.
5. There is currently an under provision of care home beds in Poole offering specific provision for people with dementia, and an over provision of general personal care beds. In particular there are insufficient Level 3 and 4 dementia Care Homes<sup>40</sup>.  
  
There are currently 427 beds specifically for Alzheimer's/Dementia in Poole care homes. Given that an estimated 900 people with dementia in Poole live in care homes, it appears that just over half of these people are living in a home not specifically registered for dementia care. Some of these people will have moderate or mild dementia together with other conditions or dependencies.
6. If all current planning consents are developed, creating 322 additional bed spaces specifically for Alzheimer's/ Dementia care, 1,112 beds will be available for Alzheimer's/ Dementia patients. Just under half the people with dementia in a care home in Poole (48%), would be living in a bed not specifically registered for dementia care in 2025.  
  
The number of people with severe dementia is predicted to increase by 50%, an additional 150 people by 2025. Over half will be aged over 90. By 2025 an estimated 450 people will have severe dementia in Poole, 1,100 will have moderate dementia.
7. In the longer term to 2025, the provision of care home beds for people with high dependency levels will become more acute, as it is likely that dependency levels of residents will increase. This is due to increases in numbers of people with severe dementia, the significant increases in numbers of those aged 90 and over who are likely to have high support needs (Table 21), and increasing numbers of older people with dementia who have other disabilities and health conditions such as a learning disability.

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<sup>40</sup> Bournemouth and Poole Dementia Joint Commissioning Strategy 2010-15, April 2010

Figure 29: Supply and demand for care homes beds in Poole 2010-2025

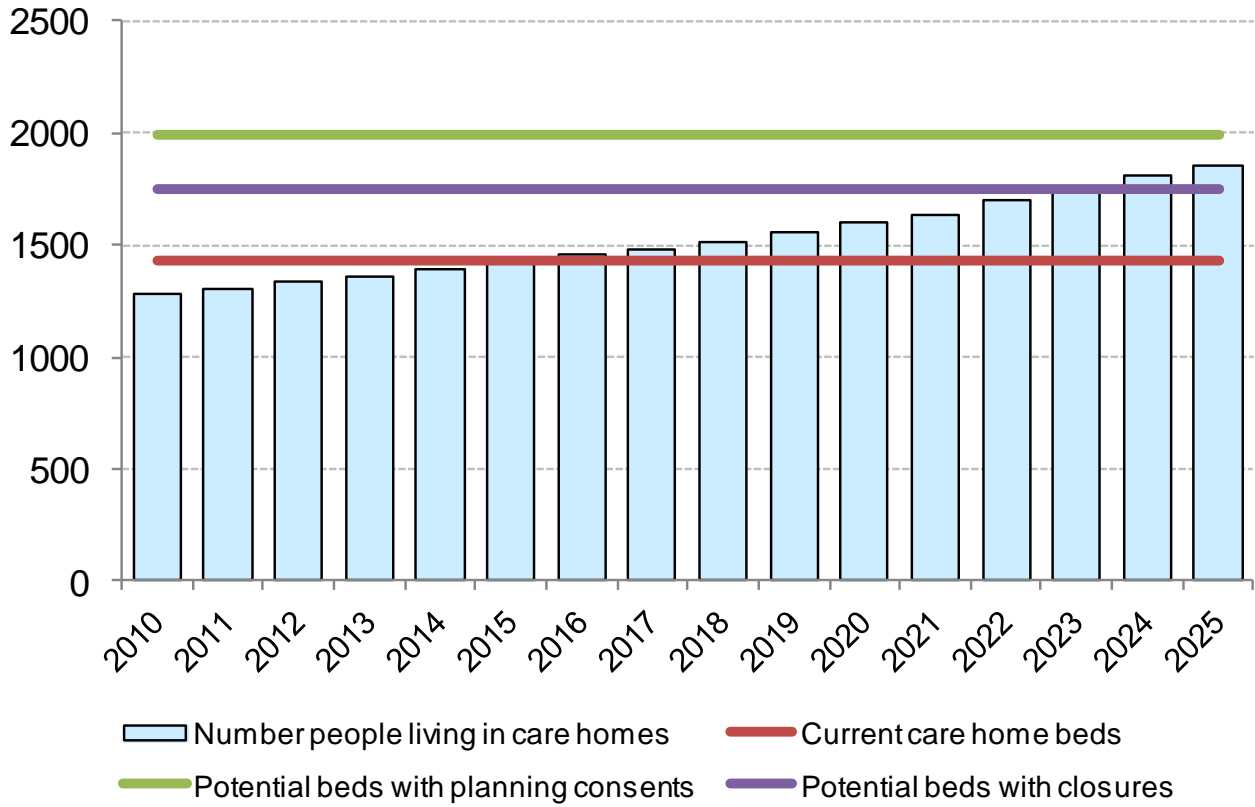
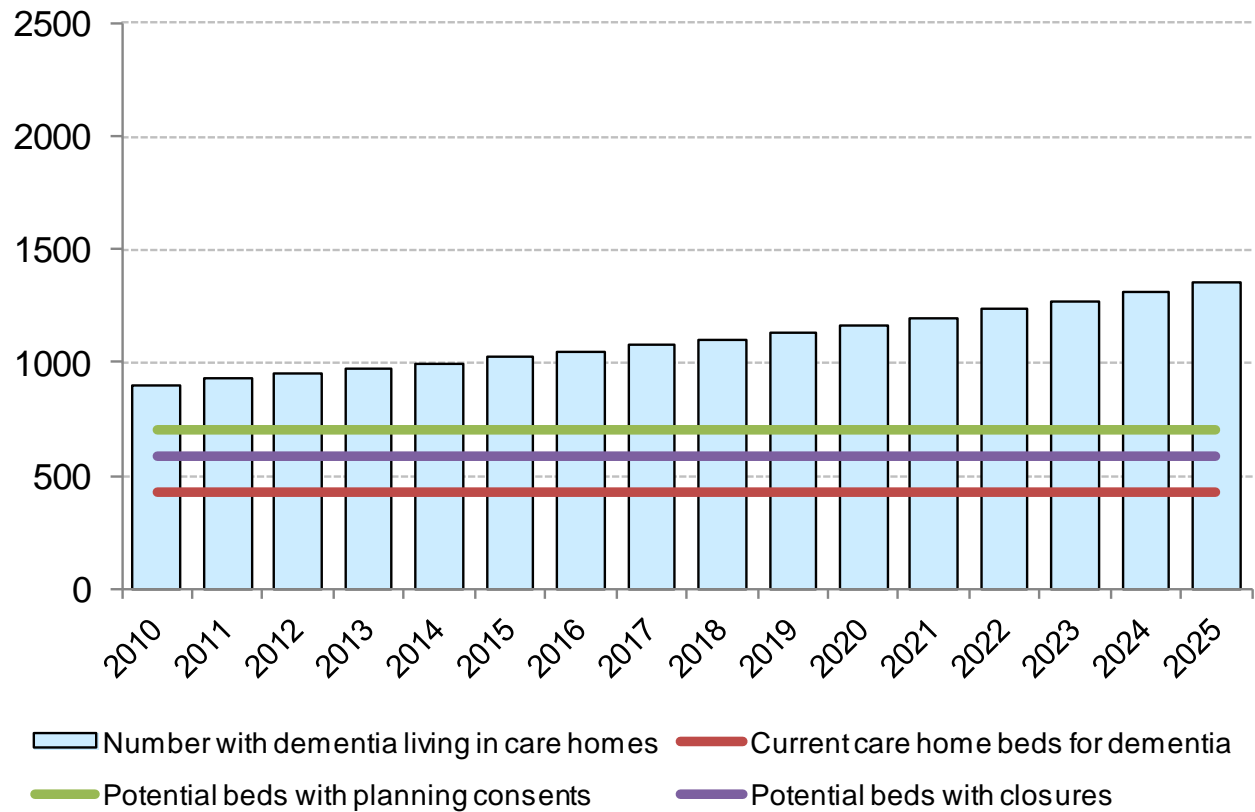


Figure 30: Supply and demand for care homes beds for people with dementia in Poole 2010-2025



## 7. Planning for the future

### 7.1 Key points

- Estimates of the future demand for residential care in Poole are sensitive to assumptions made about the future balance of care, between institutional forms of care, extra care and sheltered housing, and community or home care.
- There are currently gaps in evidence comparing different models of housing and care and their outcomes and cost-effectiveness. The balance of care is therefore currently difficult to quantify for Poole and further work is required on this.
- The following predictions have been made based on the assumptions that the future prevalence of dementia and proportions living in care homes remain constant, and that eligibility levels for social care and the financial means of the pensioner population remain unchanged.

#### Short term residential care requirements in Poole to 2015

The current supply of 1,435 care home beds in Poole should be sufficient, in the short term to 2015.

#### Long term residential care requirements

There should be sufficient care home beds overall in Poole to 2028, if all current planning consents are developed. However, care home closures and development should be closely monitored.

#### Provision of dementia specific care home beds

There is currently an under provision of care home beds in Poole offering specific provision for people with dementia, and an over provision of general personal care beds.

In the longer term to 2025, the situation will become more acute, as it is likely that the dependency levels of residents will increase.

#### Residential and nursing care placements commissioned by the Borough of Poole

There will be an increase in demand for residential and nursing care placements commissioned by the Borough of Poole. The increase to 2025, could be in the region of an additional 140 dementia / mental health clients requiring residential / nursing care support through the local authority.

- It is likely the future costs of this traditional style support (residential and nursing care) will be unaffordable.
- Any strategy, to reduce the need for care home beds by those with dementia in the longer term in Poole, should explore alternative models of care for 75 to 89 year olds and 90 to 94 year olds in particular. The over 90s will comprise over 60% of the increase in people with dementia likely to be living in care homes to 2025, 36% will be those aged 75 to 89.
- Providing appropriate information and support for carers will be critical in harnessing the pool of potential family care givers, which heavily influences the need for formal care.
- New models of early intervention and community support must be developed for older people with dementia. High numbers of these will have mild to moderate levels of dementia.
- Support in sheltered housing and extra care housing should play a key role in reducing the future need for residential care.

## 7.3 Strategic influences

The Bournemouth and Poole Dementia Joint Commissioning Strategy 2010-15, clearly sets out the key national, regional and local strategic influences which inform the Strategy.

The Bournemouth and Poole Dementia Joint Commissioning Strategy for 2010-15, itself sets out eight commissioning intentions. These are to:

1. Increase the range of low level community support services for people with dementia and their carers.
2. Offer the person with dementia access to a dementia advisor for lifetime support to services that are appropriate for each stage of their dementia journey.
3. Provide early diagnostic services in primary and secondary care.
4. Disinvest in beds in specialist secondary care to divert resources to community support services.
5. Support the person with dementia in crisis, and their carers, with locality based teams.
6. Provide high level care in all hospitals for people with dementia.
7. Have a well trained workforce, who understands the needs of people with dementia and their carers.
8. Have the right capacity and capability in care homes for people with dementia.

## 7.4 Priorities for older people in Poole

Older people in Poole are not a homogeneous group and will become less so. Their experience of later life varies hugely dependent on age, gender, ethnicity, social class, wealth, and health. It is important that the wider ranging needs and aspirations of an increasingly varied older population are integral to future service development and provision.

The priority for many older people in Poole is to stay independent and live at home for as long as they can<sup>41</sup>. An increasing proportion of older people are homeowners, around 80% in Poole.

Just over three quarters (77%) of people aged 60 and over feel they can get the services and support they need to continue to live at home for as long as they want. This increases to 86% for those aged 80 and over<sup>42</sup>. Appropriate support, care services and technology are a priority in Poole to help people remain independent for as long as they can<sup>43</sup>.

However, residential care will remain a core option for people with high dependency levels, and severe dementia in particular, and high quality care homes will be required.

## 7.5 Future care home requirements in Poole

Estimates of the future demand for residential care in Poole are sensitive to assumptions made about future models of care. The balance of care, between institutional forms of care, extra care and sheltered housing, and community or home care will need to take account of the relative effectiveness, relative cost, and user and family preferences.

There are significant gaps in the evidence comparing different models of housing and care and their outcomes and cost-effectiveness. The likely balance of care in Poole is, therefore, currently difficult to quantify and further work is required on this.

<sup>41</sup> Community Strategy Consultation 2009

<sup>42</sup> Shaping Poole Survey 2011

<sup>43</sup> A Time of Our Lives: Poole Older People's Strategy 2010

The following conclusions about future care home requirements in Poole are based on the assumptions that future prevalence rates of dementia and the proportions living in care homes will remain constant, and also that eligibility levels for social care and the financial means of the pensioner population will remain unchanged.

### Short term requirements to 2015

The current supply of 1,435 care home beds in Poole should be sufficient, in the short term to 2015, if the proportion of older people living in care homes does not increase. This seems reasonable given the current emphasis on promoting independence and increasing community support services.

### Long term requirements

There should be sufficient care home beds overall in Poole to 2028, if all current planning consents are developed. However, care home closures and development should be closely monitored.

The viability of smaller care homes will continue to be vulnerable to a squeeze on fees and margins. Therefore, there will be a risk of closure to smaller care homes in particular. Also if the anticipated additional care home capacity from planning consents is not realised, due to unfavourable economic conditions, this could result in shortages of care home beds in the longer term to 2025.

The threat of care home closures and reduced development of new care home capacity matters because there will be significant increases in demand, as a result of Poole's ageing population, and the consequent increase in the number of people with dementia requiring care home provision.

### Provision of dementia specific care home beds

More care home beds specifically designed to meet the living and care needs of people with dementia are required. There is currently an under provision of care home beds in Poole offering specific provision for people with dementia, and an over provision of general personal care beds. In particular there are insufficient Level 3 and 4 dementia Care Homes<sup>44</sup>.

There are currently 427 beds specifically for Alzheimer's/Dementia in Poole care homes. Given that an estimated 900 people with dementia in Poole live in care homes, it appears that just over half of these people are living in a home not specifically registered for dementia care. Some of these people will have moderate or mild dementia together with other conditions or dependencies.

If all current planning consents are developed, creating 322 additional bed spaces specifically for Alzheimer's/Dementia care, 1,112 beds will be available for Alzheimer's/Dementia patients. Just under half the people with dementia in a care home in Poole (48%), would be living in a bed not specifically registered for dementia care in 2025.

In the longer term to 2025, the provision of care home beds for people with high dependency levels will become more acute, as it is likely that the dependency levels of residents will increase. This is due to increases in numbers of people with severe dementia, increases in the 'oldest old' aged 90 and over who are likely to have high support needs, and increasing numbers of older people who have other disabilities and health conditions such as a learning disability.

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<sup>44</sup> Bournemouth and Poole Dementia Joint Commissioning Strategy 2010-15, April 2010

## Residential and nursing care placements commissioned by the Borough of Poole

There will be an increase in demand for residential and nursing care placements commissioned by the Borough of Poole. How many will depend on the future balance of care, between institutional forms of care and community or home care, future eligibility levels and the financial means of the pensioner population.

If these proportions were to remain unchanged, the demand for residential care placements for dementia/ mental health clients commissioned by the BOP could be around 314 for 2015 and 416 for 2025, an increase from 278 in 2010/11.

### **7.6 Key messages for future strategic and service developments**

It is likely these numbers will be financially unsustainable for the council, as the future costs of traditional style support (e.g. residential and nursing care) will be unaffordable<sup>45</sup>.

Any strategy, to reduce the need for care home beds by those with dementia in the longer term in Poole, should explore alternative models of care for 75 to 89 year olds and 90 to 94 year olds in particular. These age groups will account for the majority of the increase in people with dementia in Poole to 2025. The over 90s will comprise over 60% of the increase in people with dementia likely to be living in care homes to 2025, 36% will be those aged 75 to 89. High numbers of these will have mild to moderate levels of dementia.

Some evidence suggests substituting home care for residential care (where possible) provides better value for money to councils. It also provides a better outcome for those older people who prefer to stay in their own homes and communities<sup>46</sup>. Therefore, models of early intervention and community support should be further developed for older people with dementia in Poole.

Providing appropriate information and support for carers will be critical in harnessing the pool of potential family care givers. The availability of support from families, neighbours and community groups heavily influences the level and type of need for formal care.

Support in sheltered housing and extra care housing should also play a key role in reducing the future need for residential care. New models of enhanced and extra care housing have emerged, offering the possibility of supporting higher levels of dependency. Further research will need to be carried out to assess the future balance of provision between sheltered and extra care housing and residential care in Poole.

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<sup>45</sup> NHS Bournemouth and Poole Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010-15

<sup>46</sup> Wanless, D. Securing good care for older people: Taking a long-term view. King's Fund, 2006.