

Older People Needs Assessment

Chapter 1

Introduction and Social Context

1.1 Introduction

This section looks at the existing and potential future needs of older people in North Somerset. Whilst the general definition for older people includes those over 50, in general this report focuses on those who are over 65 years of age. This is in line with the direction given in the JSNA guidance.

In October 2007, the Government announced a new single set of 198 national indicators for English local authorities and local authority partnerships. It is prudent that this needs assessment should help identify areas that may help improve performance in the priority indicators. Those that apply to this assessment are as follows:

- **NI 125** Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation / intermediate care
- **NI 128** User reported measure of respect and dignity in their treatment
- **NI 135** Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information.
- **NI 136** People supported to live independently through social services

In addition, in *"Our health our care our say: a new direction for community services"* published in January 06 by the Department of Health sets out the governments priorities for older people, one of those priorities is to ensure services support people to maintain their independence and reduce their need for more expensive residential care and medical help in future. These priorities were set out in response to the feedback from extensive consultation; in excess of 40,000 people were included in the consultation. Therefore the responses received can be seen to be representative of the population as a whole. This needs assessment will examine the statement made by CSCI that in North Somerset more older people are being admitted to residential care than in comparator authorities. The PCT and the Authority wish to examine what forms of care people want, to enable them to stay out of institutional care and to maintain an appropriate quality of life, offering choices for people.

Data collected for North Somerset is shown in the context of data for comparator authorities; these are local authorities that have been analysed by central government and identified as having significantly similar characteristics.

Census data is used to give an indication of potential future trends based on previous experience. Data collected from agencies working with older people indicate met needs. However, it is recognised that initiatives in health and social care resulting in new ways of delivering services to people in their own home will impact upon the future needs of older people.

In North Somerset, 33% of the population live in towns with a population of 25,000 or less and 27% live in rural areas. As a response to this, the Council's has four locality teams, located in the most heavily populated centres of North Somerset, namely Weston-super-Mare, Worle, Clevedon and Nailsea. These are based around clusters of GP practices; District Nurses are similarly aligned. The Partnership for Older People Project (POPP) is working to develop this further to ensure a fully integrated community health and social care services for older people. As such, data has been

grouped by both Ward area (where available) and locality team areas to help identify key areas of need.

Although the PCT acts as the main commissioning body for health services, GPs also have commissioning responsibilities, and exercise these through 2 main Practice Based Commissioning clusters, Weston super Mare and Woodspring. There is one practice that stands alone covering the area of Winscombe.

Wherever possible information from relevant strategies has been used to inform this needs assessment. Key strategies reviewed include:

- North Somerset’s strategy for Older People, 2007
- North Somerset’s Older People’s Housing Strategy, 2007
- Joint Commissioning Strategy for Mental Health Services for Older People in North Somerset

1.2 Social Context

1.2.1 Population Statistics

Age Profile by Ward

The overall age structure and projected increase in the older population in North Somerset has been well documented. The last population count was undertaken in 2001, which is now 7 years out of date. Statisticians have provided ongoing estimates taking account of population migration; the latest figures that can be used with confidence are the 2006 mid year estimates. However, these figures have not been detailed down to the ward level; a jointly commissioned project by the West of England authorities is underway to update the census statistics to a ward level, this will include data provided on local house building rates and will estimate growth projections. It is anticipated that this will be available in the Spring 2008.

The Older People Housing Strategy uses the 2006 mid year estimates (based on 2001 census), to identify the following statistics:

- 39,000 people aged 65 and over, this is 19.4% of the population
- 80,400 people aged 50 and over, 40% of the population
- 5,800 older people aged 85 plus, making up 2.9% of the overall population
- 2005 estimates were that 43% of people aged 65 or over are male and 57% are female

The 2001 Census count shows the population by Ward as follows:

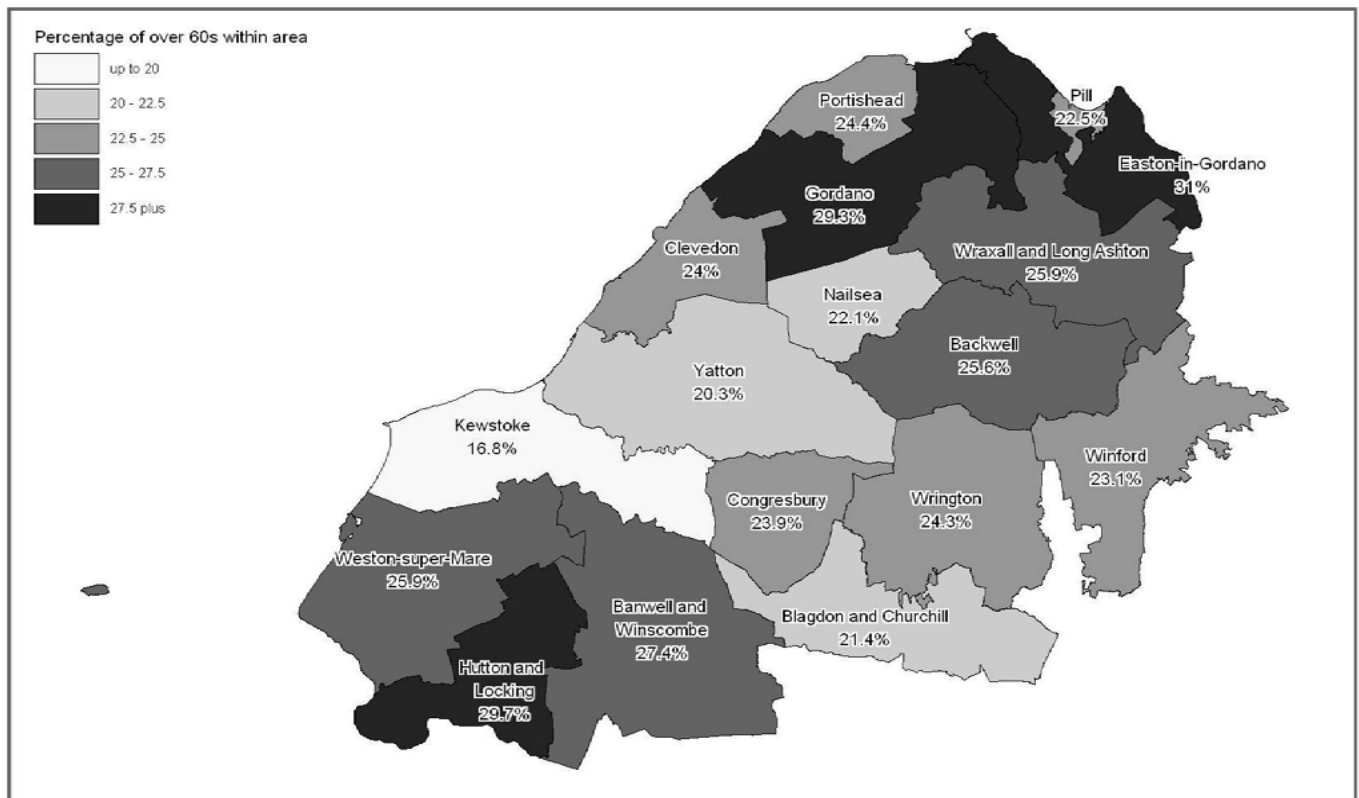
Source: National Statistics\Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census, Key Statistics Age Structure KS02

Population by Ward	% 65+	% 75+	% 85+	People 65+	People 75+	People 85+	Mean age
<i>England</i>	16%	8%	1.9%	7,808,000	3,705,159	954,024	38.6
<i>South West</i>	19%	9%	2.5%	919,115	455,406	122,791	40.6
<i>North Somerset</i>	19%	10%	2.7%	36,383	18,633	5,158	41.53
Clevedon Central	21%	12%	4.4%	631	367	134	41.22
Clevedon East	17%	9%	2.3%	568	294	79	39.49
Clevedon North	36%	24%	10.0%	907	621	255	51.7

Population by Ward	% 65+	% 75+	% 85+	People 65+	People 75+	People 85+	Mean age
Clevedon South	12%	5%	1.0%	386	167	34	36.49
Clevedon Walton	31%	17%	5.6%	877	480	160	49.64
Clevedon West	16%	8%	1.5%	542	266	49	39.74
Clevedon Yeo	9%	4%	0.8%	322	144	27	33.44
Easton-in-Gordano	23%	12%	3.4%	677	356	97	45.62
Gordano	20%	8%	1.5%	528	212	39	44.59
Pill	16%	8%	1.4%	561	268	47	40.18
Portishead Central	23%	15%	4.5%	351	222	68	42.86
Portishead Coast	26%	13%	4.4%	734	363	123	47.44
Portishead East	13%	6%	1.0%	425	205	32	36.95
Portishead Redcliffe Bay	23%	10%	1.9%	670	284	56	44.46
Portishead South and North Weston	17%	8%	2.5%	522	265	78	40.74
Portishead West	14%	6%	1.7%	481	208	57	38.58
Clevedon & Portishead	19%	10%	2.8%	9,182	4,722	1,335	
Backwell	19%	9%	1.8%	1045	474	96	42.77
Banwell and Winscombe	21%	11%	3.0%	1809	913	258	43.33
Blagdon and Churchill	15%	7%	1.7%	600	259	67	40.69
Congresbury	18%	9%	2.7%	616	293	93	41.74
Nailsea East	12%	5%	1.4%	851	374	96	38.3
Nailsea North and West	20%	10%	2.3%	1951	929	220	42.36
Winford	16%	6%	1.2%	455	179	34	41.47
Wraxall and Long Ashton	20%	9%	2.4%	1310	599	158	42.66
Wroughton	19%	9%	1.8%	580	288	56	41.78
Yatton	15%	8%	2.1%	1379	690	193	39.31
Nailsea Area	18%	8%	2.1%	10,596	4,998	1,271	
Hutton and Locking	23%	11%	2.3%	1370	631	133	44.18
Weston-super-Mare Central	25%	16%	5.7%	1499	935	342	44.85
Weston-super-Mare Clarence and Uphill	29%	17%	6.3%	2640	1559	565	47.47
Weston-super-Mare East	18%	9%	2.0%	1712	870	196	39.23
Weston-super-Mare South	16%	8%	1.5%	1630	788	158	36.92
Weston-super-Mare West	30%	19%	7.7%	2522	1613	646	48.94

Population by Ward	% 65+	% 75+	% 85+	People 65+	People 75+	People 85+	Mean age
Weston-super-Mare	23%	13%	4.1%	11373	6396	2040	
Kewstoke	12%	5%	1.1%	388	155	37	37.47
Weston-super-Mare Milton and Old Worle	24%	12%	2.8%	2282	1151	267	44.76
Weston-super-Mare North Worle	10%	4%	0.6%	1020	429	62	34.56
Weston-super-Mare South Worle	17%	9%	1.6%	1542	782	146	38.36
Worle Area	17%	8%	1.6%	5232	2517	512	

Mean = Average



Distribution of Residents aged 60 and over in North Somerset
(Census Data, 2001)

North Somerset COUNCIL

NORTH Scale 1:150,000
Date 30 August 2007

Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. © North Somerset Council, 100023397_2007)

It has been well reported that North Somerset has a greater proportion of its population in the over 65 age range than the national average. The figures highlighted in red in the above table show those areas that are higher than the North Somerset average. This shows that whilst individual wards within the areas of Clevedon, Portishead and Nailsea show a high proportion of their population in the

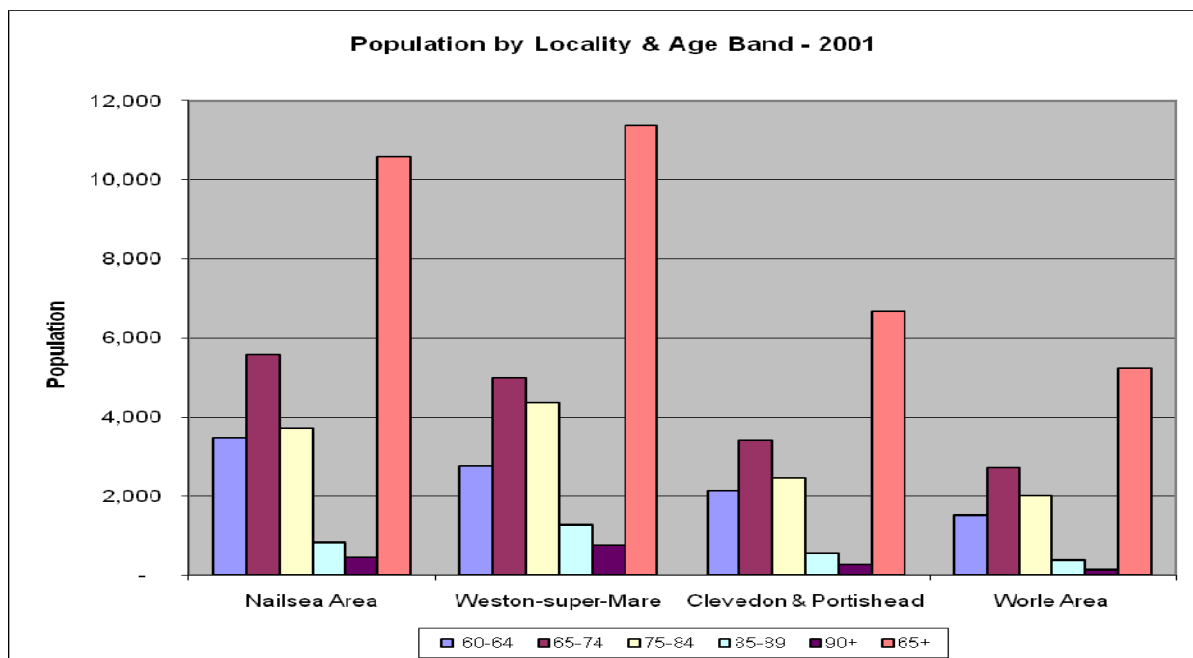
higher age ranges, when the wards are grouped into areas, only the Weston Area as a whole has a higher than North Somerset average older population.

Similarly when looking at the numbers of older people, it is the wards of

- Weston Super Mare West,
- Clarence and Uphill &
- Milton and Old Worle

that reveal the highest number of people in the 65+, 75+ and 85+ age ranges; the same 3 wards show more than 1,000 people over 75 years of age and have well in excess of 2000 people over the age of 65, indicating likely future growth of over 75 year olds in these areas. For North Somerset as a whole, there are 18,633 people over 75 years of age.

The chart below identifies the numbers of people in the 2001 Census according to age and grouped by locality area.



This shows that in 2001, the area of Weston-super-Mare had the greatest number of people 65+, closely followed by Nailsea. However, it is Nailsea that has the greatest numbers within the 60-64 and 75-74 age range suggesting that Nailsea is likely to see the greatest increase in older people over the coming years.

Projected Population Growth for North Somerset

Table (to be inserted when the figures are available from the West of England Group) below shows the Predicted growth in population:

North Somerset's older population is estimated to grow constantly over the next 20 years. Figures taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) are based on the revised 2004 mid year population estimates and project forward the population from 2005 to 2029, it is estimated that the numbers of older people in North Somerset will change in the following way:

Predicated Population change

(The percentage relates to year on year changes, not the overall position)

Year	Population aged 85 +	Population aged 65 +
2008	6,100	40,200
2010	6,500 (+6.6%)	42,800 (+6.5%)
2015	7,100 (+9.2%)	49,800 (+16.4%)
2020	8,200 (+15.5%)	55,100 (+10.6%)
2025	9,900 (+20.7%)	60,300 (+9.4%)

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) subnational population projections (POPPI)

These figures show;

- An almost 24% increase in the 65 and over age group in the 7 years between 2008-2015
- An overall increase in the over 65 population of 50% between 2008 and 2025. This compares with an estimated growth in England of 37% for the same period.
- A 16% increase in the number of people aged 85 by 2015 and 62% increase by 2025.

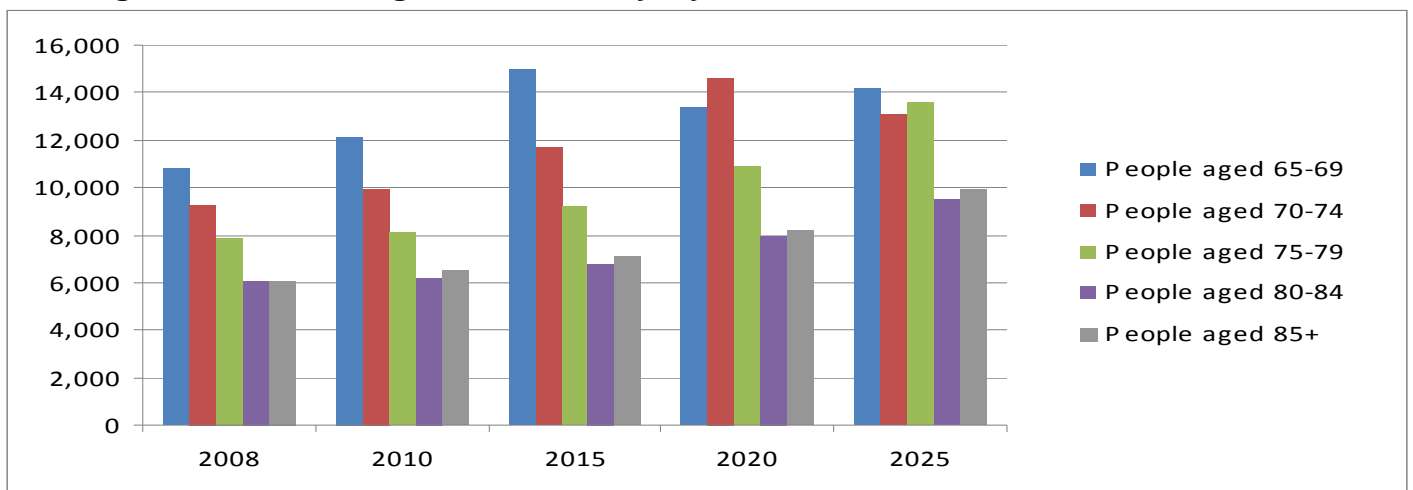
These long-term population projections are an indication of the future trends in population. The projections are derived from assumptions about births, deaths and migration based on trends over the last five years. The projections do not take into account any future policy changes. The projections are shown below:

Age Structure Changes 2008-2025

Age Bands	2008	2025	increase	% increase over period
65-69	10,800	14,200	3,400	31%
70-74	9,300	13,100	3,800	41%
75-79	7,900	13,600	5,700	72%
80-84	6,100	9,500	3,400	56%
85 +	6,100	9,900	3,800	62%
Total 65 +	40,200	60,300	20,100	50%

Source: POPPI 2004 projections for North Somerset

Age Structure Changes 2008-2025 by 5 year intervals



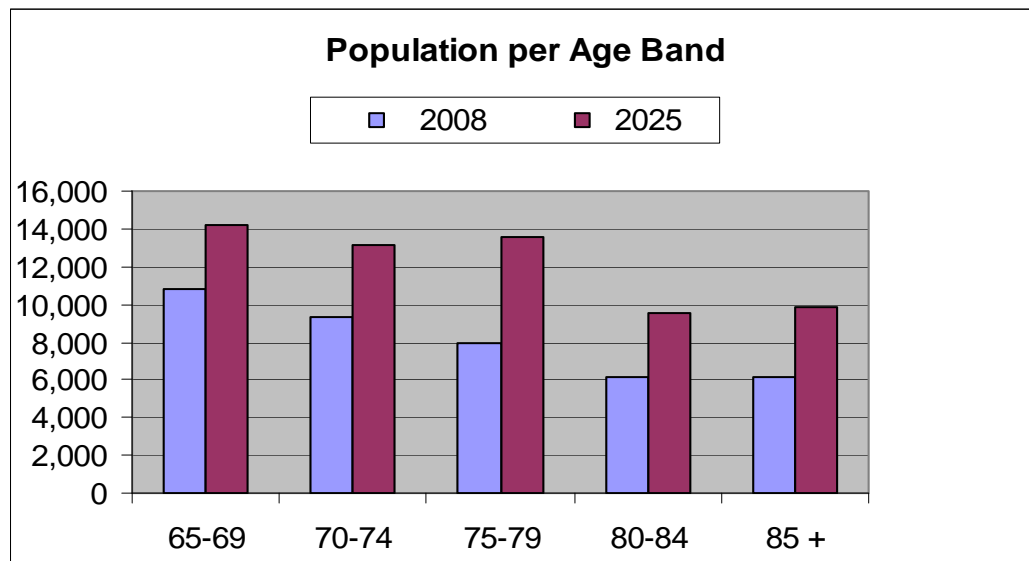
Source: POPPI 2004 MYE projections

This shows that by 2025 the numbers within each age band have evened out; there will be almost a similar number of people aged 75-79 as there are 65-69. The numbers of younger, older people will proportionally decrease.

This change in population structure may mean that there will be less people available to informally care for those in the older age range and may reduce the availability of unpaid carers. Alternatives will need to be found for the care and support of people in the future.

The chart below uses the same information to show the extent of the change over the 17 year period.

Age Structure Changes 2008-2025



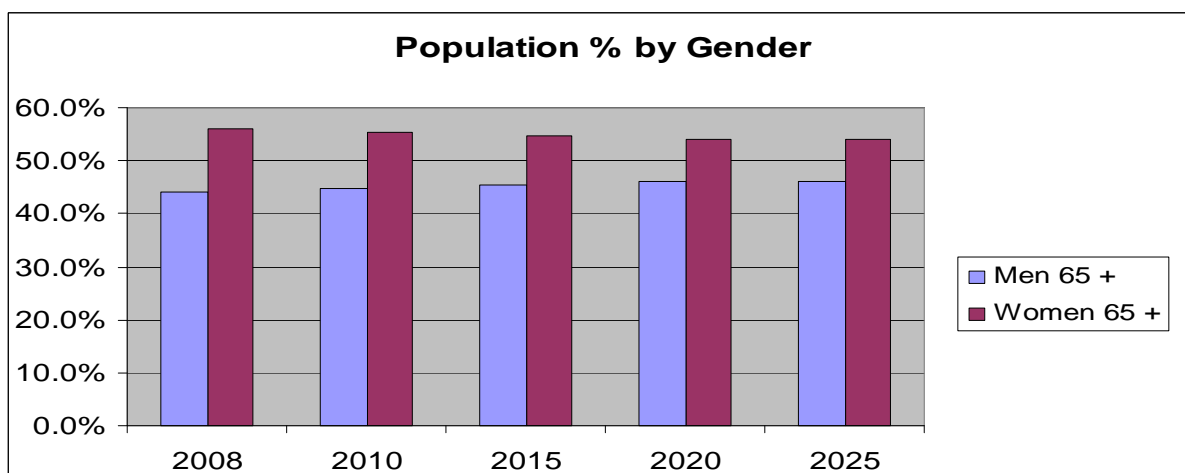
Source: POPPI 2004 projections for North Somerset

The largest proportional increase is shown to be in those over 80 years of age, indicating possible increasing pressure on services in future years.

The chart below further illustrates the gender ratio for men and women. This remains fairly constant with women making up slightly over 50% of the over 65 year old population, although the margin is expected to slowly reduce over time.

Population Change by Gender

Source: POPPI 2004 projections for North Somerset



Living Arrangements

Communal Establishments

The 2001 census identified as a distinct group, those living in a communal establishment. A communal establishment is defined as 'an establishment providing managed residential accommodation'. 'Managed' means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation. In most cases (for example, prisons, large hospitals, hotels) communal establishments can be easily identified. Identification is less easy with small hotels, guesthouses and sheltered accommodation. Special rules apply in these cases:

- **small hotels and guest houses** are treated as communal establishments if they have the capacity to have 10 or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family.
- **sheltered housing** is treated as a communal establishment if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households

In the 2001 Census, a resident in a communal establishment included any person who had been living, or intended to live, in the establishment for six months or more. Anyone staying in the establishment who did not have a usual address elsewhere was also classified as resident.

Within the "Communal Establishment" category, there is further analysis to identify children's homes, medical & care establishments and other communal establishments. 1.79% of the population of North Somerset live in a communal establishment. The details for North Somerset are shown in the table below. This identifies 2795 residents living in a Medical / Care establishment, of which 2744 were in and Adult residential or nursing care home. This includes the homes for people with Drug and Alcohol dependency, and with Learning Disabilities and Mental Health care needs.

Numbers in Communal Establishments		Worle	Nailsea	Clevedon	Weston	North Somerset
Number of residents		40	613	863	1851	3370
Medical and Care Establishment	NHS: Psychiatric	0	34	0	10	44
	NHS: Other	0	0	0	7	7
	NHS Sub Total	0	34	0	17	51
	Local Authority:	11	0	3	17*	31
	Housing Association	0	0	29	59	88
	Other: Nursing homes	7	212	337	629	1185
	Other: Residential care homes	18	160	491	771	1440
	Non-NHS Sub Total	36	372	860	1476	2744
	Medical & Care Home Total	36	406	860	1493	2795
Other: Other	0	5	3	110	118	
Other establish-ments	4	202	0	248	457	

In 2001 58% of people living in care homes were located in Weston Super Mare and 31% were in the locality of Clevedon. The greatest number of residents living in care homes (excluding NHS provision), were located as follows:

- Clevedon North 268
- Weston-super-Mare Central 422
- Weston-super-Mare Clarence and Uphill 469
- Weston-super-Mare West 656

Tenure

The following Table shows the tenure for North Somerset's over 55 years of age population, this is taken from the 2001 Census.

Tenure	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 +
Owned	88.26%	85.90%	80.00%	73.20%
Rented from council*	5.32%	7.23%	9.72%	10.25%
Other social rented	0.84%	1.72%	3.23%	5.63%
Private rented or living rent free	5.57%	5.16%	7.04%	10.92%

Source: POPPI Modelling Tool, Figures may not sum due to rounding
Crown copyright 2006

* Council Housing has since transferred from Local Authority management to a Housing Association, now called North Somerset Housing.

The terms used to describe tenure are defined as:

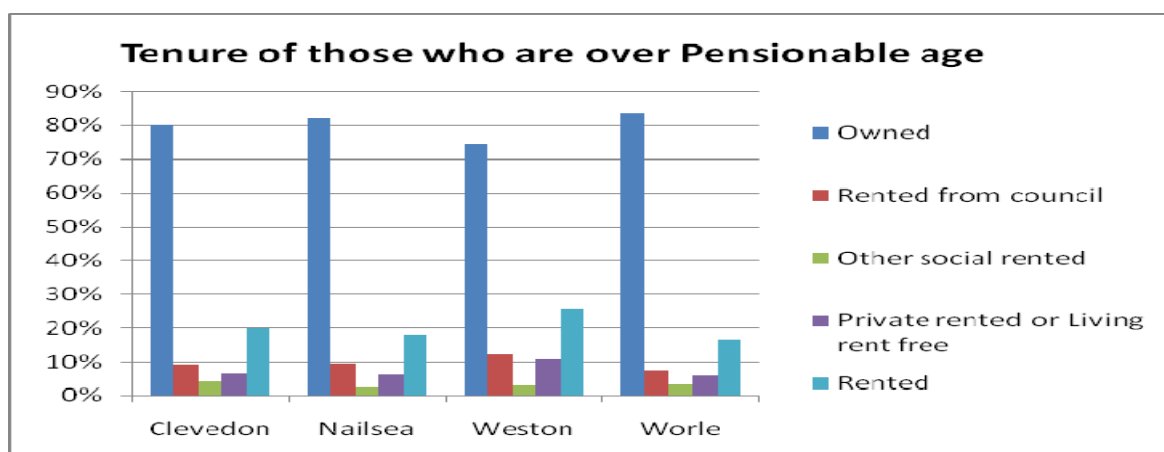
- **Owned:** either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or paying part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership).
- **Other social rented:** includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing association, Housing Co-operative and Charitable Trust.
- **Private rented:** renting from a private landlord or letting agency, employer of a household member, or relative or friend of a household member or other person.
- **Living rent free:** could include households that are living in accommodation other than private rented.

In the 2001 Census, standard reports included those relating to people of "pensionable age". This term is used as shorthand for men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years of age. These reports have been used in favour of those over 75 years of age as the data is readily available and do not require detailed manipulation.

In 2001 there were 25,300 households in North Somerset where the householder was of pensionable age. Of these, 15% were located in Worle, 30% each in Nailsea and Weston and 25% in Clevedon as follows:

Locality	Households where Householder is of Pensionable Age	
Clevedon	6231	25%
Nailsea	7563	30%
Weston	7635	30%
Worle	3871	15%
North Somerset	25,300	100%

In North Somerset as a whole, 21% of households who have the main householder of pensionable age rent their accommodation and 79% are owner-occupiers. The chart below shows the tenure for each of the locality areas:



Within this, there are 5 wards showing 30% or more householders renting their accommodation, they are as follows:

- Portishead Central 30%
- Clevedon North 30%
- Pill 35%
- Clevedon Central 43%
- Weston-super-Mare South 56%

This indicates that should alternative accommodation arrangements be sought by householders who no longer wish to live without support then options will need to be found that meet the aspirations of owner occupiers.

Household Composition

Figures are taken from Office for National Statistics (ONS) subnational population projections by sex and quinary age groups. The latest subnational population projections available for England are based on the revised 2004 mid year population estimates and project forward the population from 2005 to 2029. The projections are derived from assumptions about births, deaths and migration based on trends over the last five years. The projections do not take into account any future policy changes.

The following table shows those predicted to live alone over the age of 75 years of age. This data is not available down to a ward level.

Population Predicted to live alone	% Increase year on year									
	2008		2010		2015		2020		2025	
Males aged 75+	2,268		2,380	4.9%	2,744	15.3%	3,304	20.4%	4,088	23.7%
Females aged 75+	7,198		7,257	0.8%	7,906	8.9%	8,968	13.4%	10,856	21.1%
Total aged 75 and over	9,466		9,637	1.8%	10,650	10.5%	12,272	15.2%	14,944	21.8%

Source: POPPI 2004 population projections for North Somerset

It is anticipated that between 2008 and 2025 the population of those living alone aged over 75 years will increase as follows:

- 80% increase of men
- 51% increase in women
- 58% total increase

Again this is another indication of a potential increasing demand on support and care services with the possible onset of frailties.

It is possible, using the 2001 census data to identify people of pensionable age who live alone at ward level. The table below, shows that it is the locality of Weston that has the greatest number of single households over pensionable age and that there are 9 Ward areas that have in excess of 500 people living alone above the pension age.

Locality	All Households	One Person Pensioner Household	% Population
Clevedon	20,231	3,002	15%
Nailsea	24,275	3,479	14%
Weston	22,287	4,068	18%
Worle	13,198	1,876	14%
Ward Area	Single Pensioner living alone		
Weston-super-Mare South Worle	580		
Weston-super-Mare Central	601		
Banwell and Winscombe	621		
Weston-super-Mare East	642		
Nailsea North and West	741		
Weston-super-Mare South	754		
Weston-super-Mare Clarence & Uphill	800		
Weston-super-Mare Milton & Old Worle	821		
Weston-super-Mare West	847		

1.2.2 Areas of Deprivation

It is clear by the above that the older population is set to grow over the coming years. However, what is not clear are the numbers that might need help to maintain their independence. In the *Public Health Observatory (SWPHO) and the Regional Public Health Group Report* entitled: *“Second blooming: towards achieving a healthy and active mature population in the South West; South West”* It states:

“Increasing age does not necessarily equate with poor health. However the geographical distribution of older adults with a poorer experience of health tends to correlate with deprivation.....Many of the risk factors that contribute to poor health in the older population are the same as those for the general population. These include low income, poor housing, poor nutrition, obesity and lack of physical exercise.”

Similarly, the *Scottish Executive National Statistics Publication “Social Focus on Deprived Areas 2005”* found that *“around twice as many people from the 15% most deprived areas said that they or a member of their household required help or care than those in the rest of Scotland over all of the years. In 2003, 19 per cent of those in the 15% most deprived areas required help or care, compared with 9% in the rest of Scotland”*

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 are the most detailed way of looking at where the most deprived areas across the country are located. In 2004, small geographical areas (within Wards) were defined for the first time, called super output areas (SOA).

There are 124 Super Output areas (SOA) in North Somerset and 32,482 across the UK. On average around 1,500 people live in each one with each area score on the following seven deprivation themes or domains:

- Barriers to housing and services
- Crime
- Education
- Employment
- Health
- Income
- Living environment

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 describes the area by combining information from all seven domains. The bigger the score, the more deprived the ward.

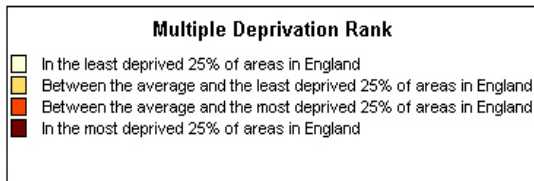
The following diagram identifies the SOAs within North Somerset.

Appendix Three – Maps of wards and Super Output Areas in North Somerset

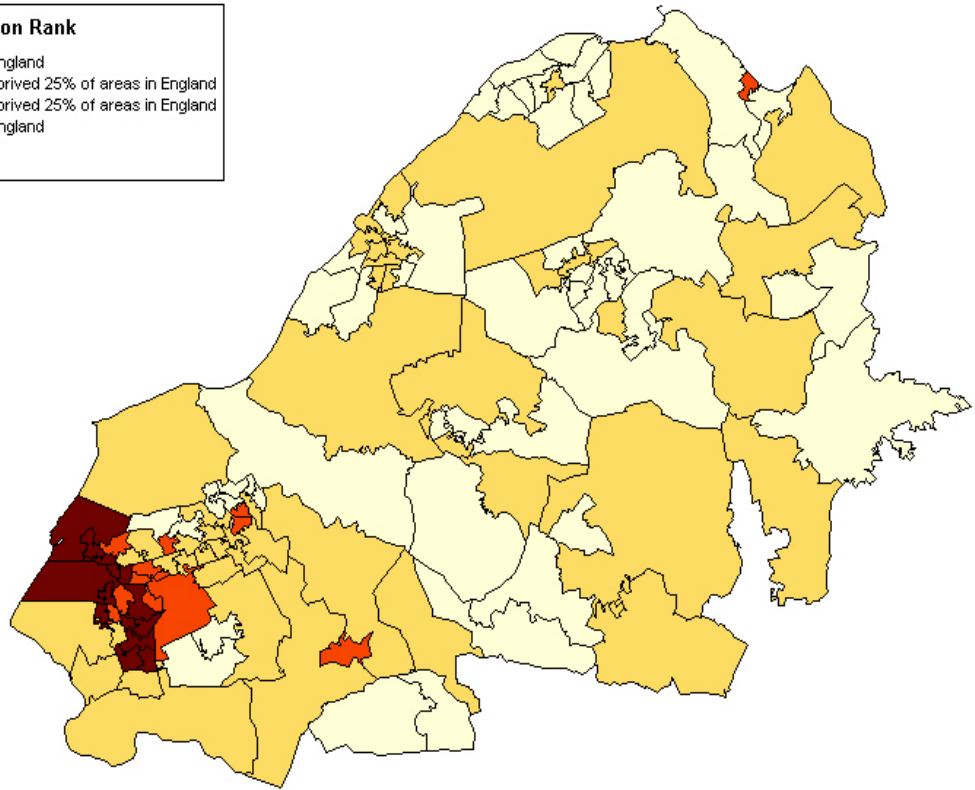


Areas of Multiple Deprivation

The following map shows the Multiple Deprivation ranking (2004 Revised) for the 124 SOAs in North Somerset:



The areas Weston-super-Mare and Banwell are highlighted as being the most deprived in North Somerset; these match the areas of high older population.



(c) Crown Copyright 2004. The Index has been constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the University of Oxford. All figures can only be reproduced if the source (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004 (Revised)) is fully acknowledged.

In summary:

- 5 fall in the 10% of most deprived areas in England (2 of these fall in the bottom 4%); all of these areas are in Weston-super-Mare South and Weston-super-Mare Central wards.
- 14 that are within the most deprived 25% of areas in England, all are within Weston-super-Mare.
- Of the 11 that are below average two areas fall outside of the town and cover the village of Banwell and Pill
- Pill is the only area in the North of the district that is below average in the multiple deprivation ranking.
- In general the more rural village locations in North Somerset fair well or better than average against deprivation indicators due to them being the more affluent and socially advantaged areas in the district.

Income deprivation

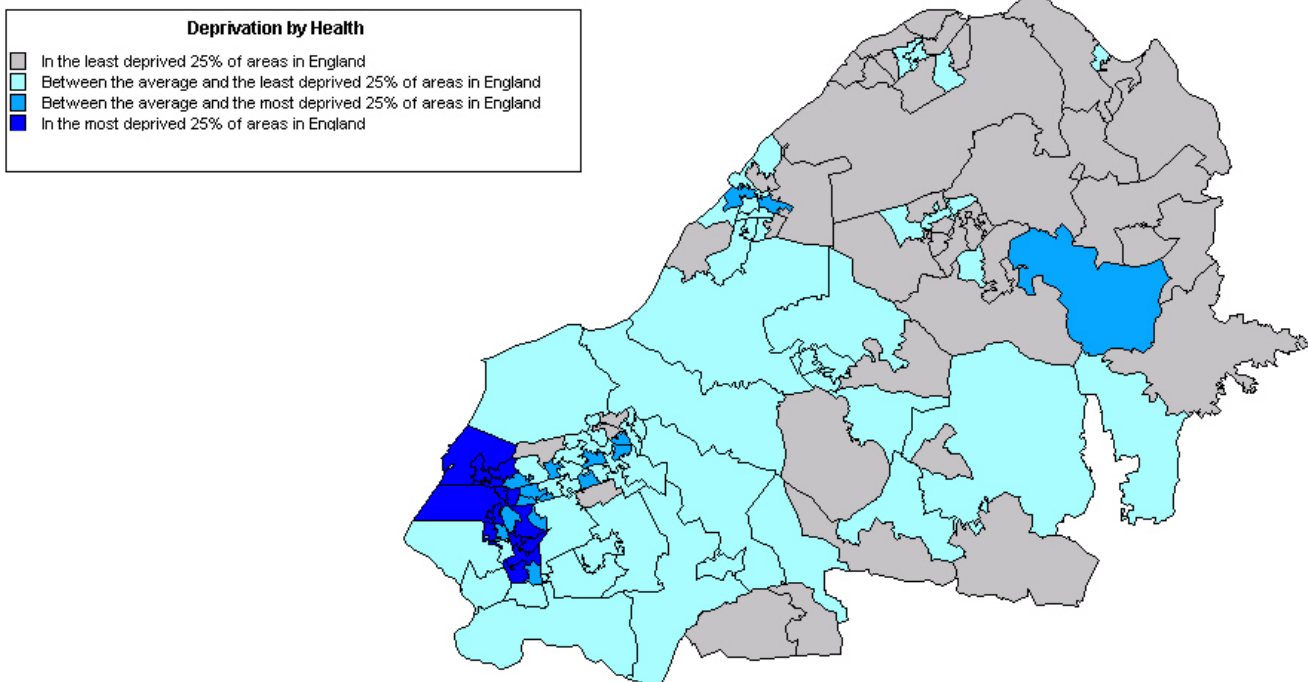
North Somerset has four areas, all in Weston-super-Mare South in the worst 10% nationally, including two in the worst 4% and one in the worst 2%

Health deprivation and disability

Seven areas in Weston-super-Mare South, Central and West are in the bottom 10% nationally, with two areas (both in WsM Central) in the bottom 4%

Barrow Gurney, Flax Bourton and areas of Backwell fall within the average and most 25% deprived areas of England

This is shown in the following map:



Indices of Deprivation 2004 (Revised) - Health Domain

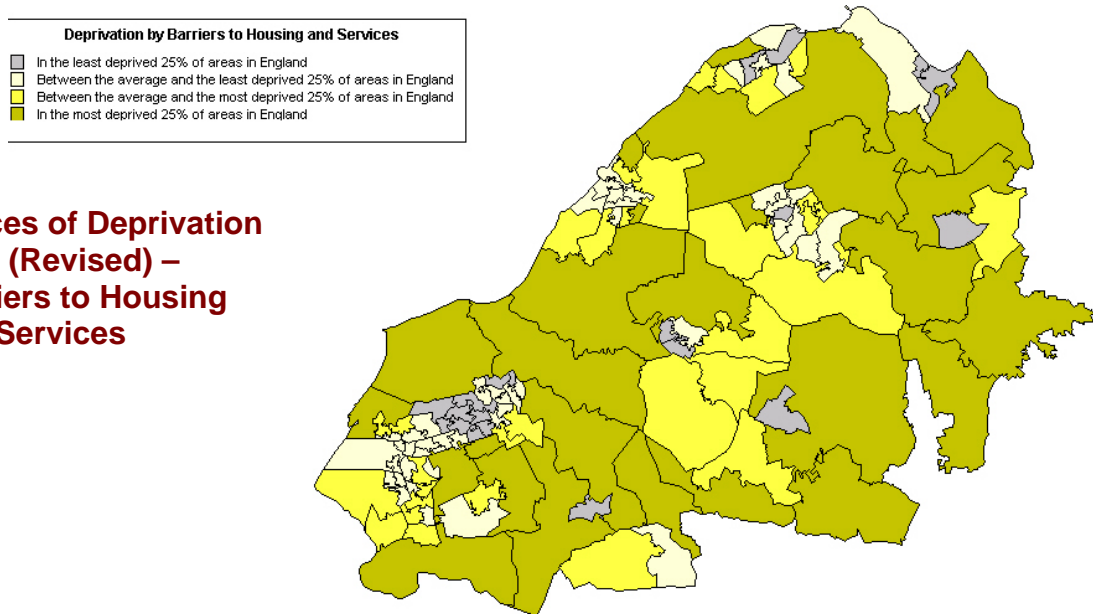
(c) Crown Copyright 2004. The Index has been constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the University of Oxford. All figures can only be reproduced if the source (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004 (Revised)) is fully acknowledged.

Barriers to Housing & Services

Within this domain, there is an inverse pattern of deprivation to the other individual deprivation domains and to the multiple deprivation results as follows:

- The rural and village locations in North Somerset tend to have generally higher house prices and are more likely to be geographically remote from services. This can have an adverse effect on individuals whose circumstances change, or who live in affluent areas but are less privileged, especially if combined with limited mobility.

- 7 areas fall in the bottom 10%. In stark contrast to the other domains, these areas are in Easton-in-Gordano, Wrington, Yatton, Blagdon & Churchill, Clevedon Walton, Gordano, and Banwell & Winscombe.



Indices of Deprivation 2004 (Revised) – Barriers to Housing and Services

(c) Crown Copyright 2004. The Index has been constructed by the Social Disadvantage Research Centre at the University of Oxford. All figures can only be reproduced if the source (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of Deprivation 2004 (Revised)) is fully acknowledged.

Access to transport

The ability to travel can become a problem with age. The House of Lords Scientific Committee Report on 'Ageing' highlighted that many older people lack access to suitable transport, leading to social isolation and inactivity. A report published by ONS found that older people are more dependent on public transport and are more likely to report difficulties accessing local amenities. Across North Somerset a sizable minority of the population live in rural villages and settlements (30%). This can exacerbate feelings of isolation born out by a lack of transport.

Results from the 2001 census recorded 8,650 pensioners¹ without access to transport, of those over 80% of people lived on their own. These numbers tended to be lower in more rural or fringe areas such as Winford and higher in more urban areas such as Weston Super Mare South. Common sense would suggest that having access to a car is more likely to have an impact on a person's quality of life if they live somewhere where it is harder to access services such as rural areas.

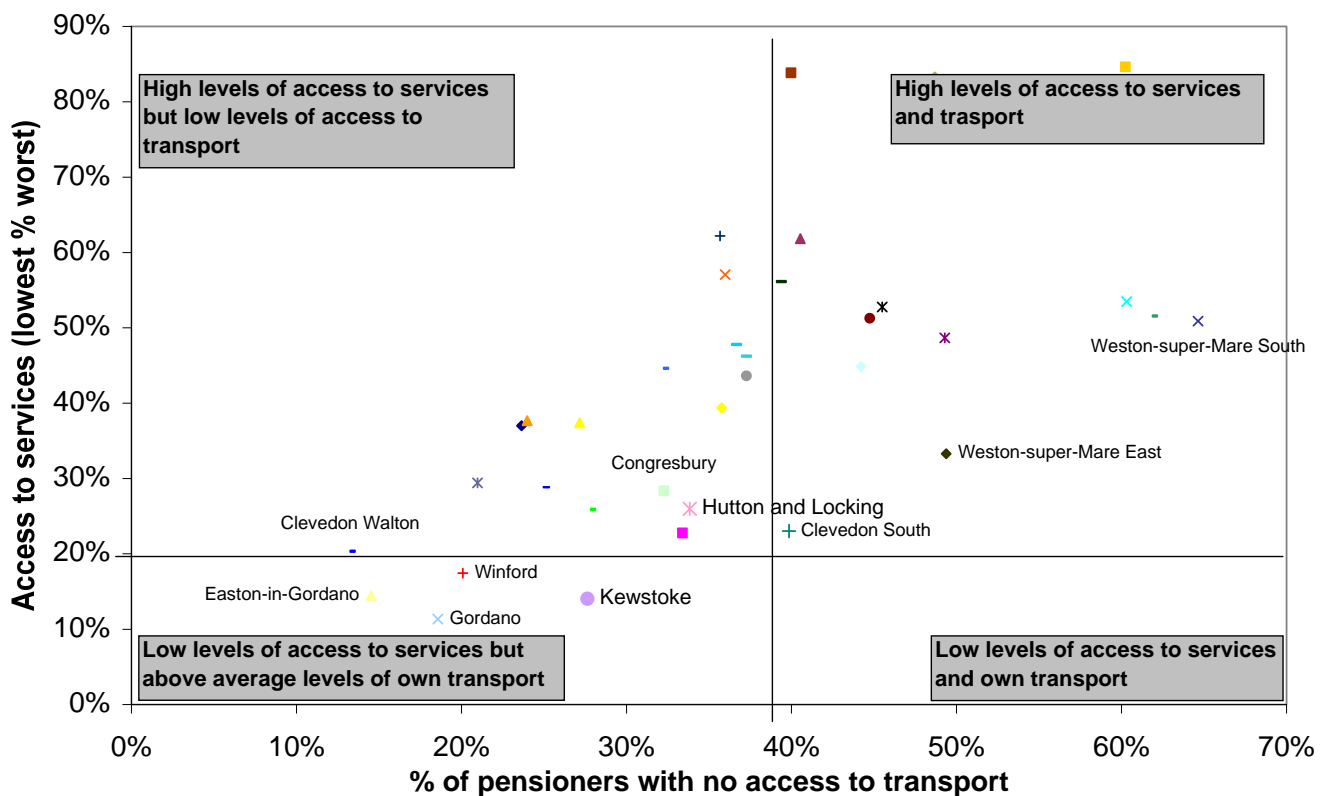
Below is a graph plotting the levels of car ownership against the 2007 IMD score on access to services for all wards within North Somerset. Those areas of most concern are wards that fall within the bottom half of the graph. Here it has been

¹ The term pensioner means people of pensionable age, i.e., 65 and over for males and 60 and over for females.

estimated that that it is hard to access services such as GP's, Post Office and Supermarkets and there is an above average number of pensioners who don't have access to their own transport.

. No wards within North Somerset fall in the bottom right hand of the graph², where not only are access to services poor but car ownership is below average. However these figures are aggregated, and around 300 pensioners live in areas where access to services are low (Easton in Gordano, Gordano, Kewstoke and Winford) and don't have access to transport.

Car ownership by access to services (IMD 2007)



Source: 2007 IMD and 2001 Census.

Population Statistics Summary

- The wards of Weston Super Mare West, Clarence and Uphill & Milton and Old Worle have the highest number of people in the 65+, 75+ and 85+ age ranges;
- It is estimated that there will be a 16% increase in the number of people aged 85 by 2015 and 62% increase by 2025.
- By 2025 the numbers within each age band are estimated to have evened out; there will be almost a similar number of people aged 75-79 as there are 65-69.
- The numbers of younger, older people will proportionally decrease, potentially resulting in less people available to informally care for those in the older age

² Defined as falling below the North Somerset average (39%)

range (unpaid carers).

- 1.79% of the population of North Somerset is resident in a communal establishment, 58% of those living in care homes reside in Weston super Mare with the wards of Weston Super Mare West, Clarence and Uphill & Weston super Mare Central having the greatest concentration of care home residents.
- With the exception of the ward of Weston Super Mare South, the vast majority of pensioner householders are owner occupiers, as such alternative housing options will need to meet the aspirations of owner occupiers.
- It is anticipated that between 2008 and 2025 the population of those living alone aged over 75 years will increase by 58% and dramatically by 80% for men, indicating a potential increasing demand on support and care services with the possible onset of frailties.

Areas of Deprivation Summary

- Increasing age does not necessarily equate with poor health. However, the distribution of older adults with poorer experience of health tends to correlate with deprivation.
- A study by the *Scottish Executive National Statistics Office* has show that 19% of those in the 10% most deprived areas required help or care compared to 9% in the rest of Scotland.
- In North Somerset 5 areas fall into the 10% most deprived areas, all are located within Weston Super Mare South and Central wards (2004 IMD)
- In the Multiple Deprivation Ranking, Banwell and Pill are the only areas outside of Weston Super Mare that are below average,(between the average and the most deprived 25% of areas in England)..
- Areas within Easton-in-Gordano, Wrington, Yatton, Blagdon & Churchill, Clevedon Walton, Gordano, and Banwell & Winscombe fall in the bottom 10% for barriers to housing and services
- 277 pensioners still live in areas where access to services are low and they don't have access to transport

Recommendations – Introduction and Social Context

1. With the exception of the ward of Weston Super Mare South, the vast majority of pensioner householders are owner occupiers, as such it is recommended that any new housing options aimed at those over 65 years of age meets the aspirations of owner occupiers.
2. Focus is needed to ensure people in rural areas are able to access community / social facilities in order to reduce social isolation and potential deprivation.