

Population Health Management

Estimating Social Care Demand – 65 years and over population segmentation



In 2018 there were an estimated 195,500 residents in West Sussex aged 65 years or over. To help plan services for older people this poster sets out different approaches to estimating how many (in any year) may need help to maintain or regain independence, and how many may need on-going support from others. To do this we segmented the 195,500 residents into 4 distinct groups

In any one year...set out below are four possible segments (or scenarios)

Most people aged 65+ are "fully" independent and need no formal (paid) support

Independent

Some people need temporary support (for example after a fall or a short term illness)

Short-term/Regain

Some people need on-going and long term support, in the community or in residential care

On-going

And finally we can estimate how many people aged 65+ (in total) die each year

Die

There are various ways to estimate these population segments, three are set out below, using different datasets:

METHOD 1
Segmentation based on population health data from the census

Using data from the census relating to general health status, limiting long term illness and communal establishment residents

METHOD 2
Segmentation based on assumptions about the need for support to undertake activities for daily living

This approach is based on the work of the **Wanless Review** (Securing Good Health for Older People Review for the King's Fund with the Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU) at the London School of Economics (2006)).

This review grouped data from national surveys into 5 groups, according to whether a person had difficulty or could not perform core activities of daily living:

- transferring: get in and out of bed (or a chair)
- using a toilet
- getting dressed and undressed
- being able to feed oneself

The review also used the ability to undertake "instrumental" activities of daily living (IADL) such as shopping, housework, laundry, cooking and preparing meals, managing personal affairs etc

METHOD 3
Segmentation based on the prevalence of people with long-term health conditions

Registered patient data provide detail of age, sex, long term conditions (nature of condition and number), and may include some data on health care activity and cost. Public Health has some, but limited, access to data.

Locally, we have been able analyse anonymised data to provide a population level view of health and used this to segment the 65+ population. The intelligence provided by the sample of records (approximately 30% of the West Sussex 65+ population) has then been applied to the total West Sussex population.

Applying assumptions to the 2018 65+ population in West Sussex

Independent

Short-term/Regain

On-going

Die

METHOD 1
Segmentation based on population health data from the census

114,900

33,200

33,200

8,100

METHOD 2
Segmentation based on assumptions about the need for support to undertake activities for daily living

131,900

33,500

21,900

8,100

METHOD 3
Segmentation based on the prevalence of people with long-term health conditions

117,500

49,800

20,100

8,100