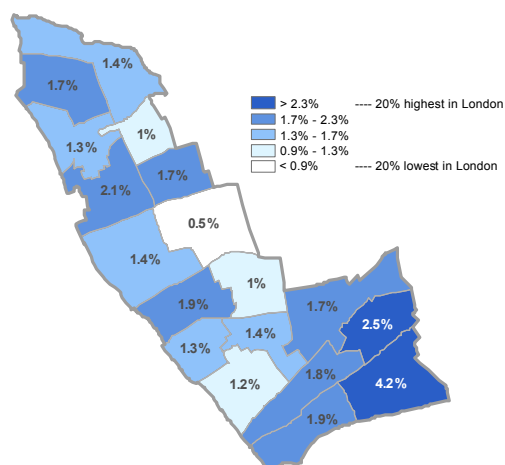




**There is a high proportion of older people living in the south of the borough. This is partly influenced by the location of care homes in the borough and Royal Hospital, the residence of the Chelsea Pensioners**

The proportion of the Royal Borough's residents who are over the age of 85 is slightly higher than the London average, but still significantly lower than nationally. The largest numbers of people over 85 are found in Royal Hospital ward, and in the Sloane Square and Knightsbridge area.

**Percentage of residents aged 85 or above, 2010**



## Ethnicity

The proportion of people over 65 in the Royal Borough who are from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) group is low (13 per cent) compared to the population as a whole (23 per cent).

Over the next 15 years, a greater proportion of Kensington and Chelsea's older people will be from a BME group, as the younger, more ethnically diverse populations within the borough approach old age,. The proportion is set to rise from the current 13 per cent, to just under 15 per cent by 2020, and nearly 16 per cent by 2025.<sup>2</sup> These increases will require certain services such as community meals and personal care to make modest adjustments to offer wider ranges of culturally sensitive service provision. These will need to take into account new faith groups and communities that had previously not been part of the Royal Borough's older population.

**Proportion of older population (65+) from Black and Minority ethnic groups, over time**

	2010	2015	2020	2025
No. of over 65s	19,027	20,058	20,892	21,878
No of over 65s from BME group	2,494	2,801	3,085	3,384
per cent of over 65 population from BME group	13.1	13.8	14.8	15.5

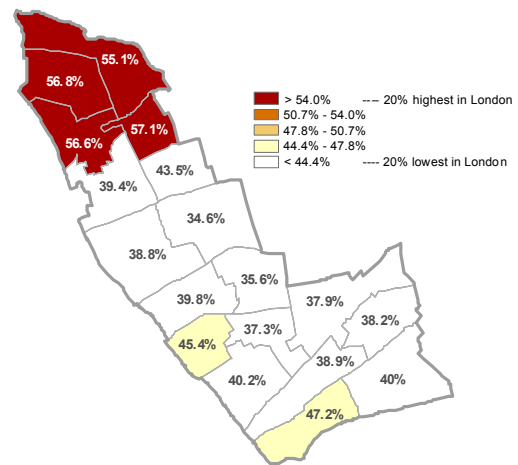
*GLA 2009 Round Ethnic Group Projections - SHLAA (revised)*

## Long-term illness and disability

Kensington and Chelsea's older people report a low rate of limiting long-term illness when compared to London or national figures. However there is a huge difference between the north and the south of the borough, with over half of older residents in the four most northerly wards stating they have a limiting long-term illness, compared to just over a third in most other parts of the borough.<sup>3</sup>

As the age profile of the borough changes over time, with an increasing proportion of the population over the age of 65, it is anticipated that there will be significant increases in the number of older people with a limiting long-term illness. By 2015, the number is expected to have risen by five per cent or an additional 450 people, in line with London increases. By 2030, it is expected that there will be an additional 2,200 older people with a limiting long-term illness; a 23 per cent rise on the current number.<sup>4</sup>

Percentage of population over 65 reporting a long-term illness, 2001

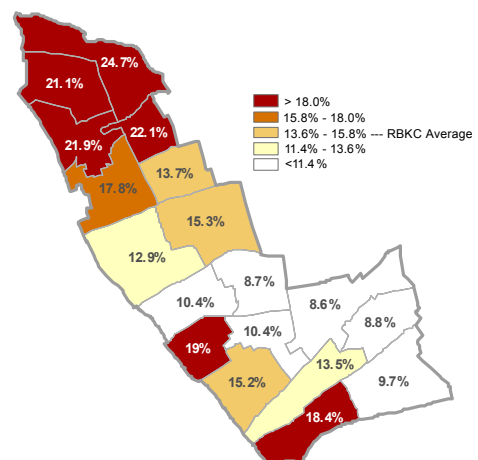


## Services

**Community care is provided to twice the proportion of older people in the north of the borough compared to the south**

Uptake of social services tends to match levels of deprivation rather than the pattern of where older people live.<sup>5</sup> Whilst one in five residents receive some form of community care in the far north of the borough, only half that amount do so in the south of the borough. Seventy one per cent of older people using day services live in the six northerly wards.

Residents 65+ receiving community care from RBKC social services, 2009/10



There has been a significant drop in the number of older people in Chelsea receiving home care and community meals, particularly in Hans Town ward, over the last two years. This may be a result of the introduction of the new adult social care charging policy in 2010.

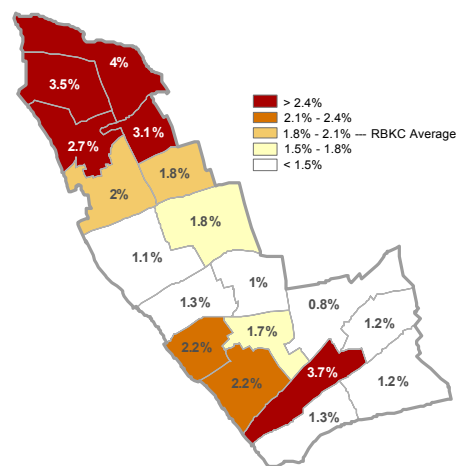
The use of day care and home care is also very closely associated with social deprivation. Between two and three times the rates of home care, and four times the rate of day care is delivered in the north compared to other areas of the borough. The number of residents receiving home care has dropped by 10 per cent in the last two years, largely from the more affluent areas.

The provision of equipment to aid with living at home in old age is focused in both the areas of deprivation, and those with large numbers of older people.

## Mental Health

In the last two years, there has been a 21 per cent increase in the number of people over the age of 65 receiving social care for mental health issues (it is possible that changes in recording of information have contributed).<sup>6</sup> Generally speaking, this service is in most demand in the four northerly wards; however, there are certain other wards with relatively high numbers of older people receiving mental health services, such as Earl's Court, Redcliffe, and Stanley wards. In the case of Stanley this is likely to be due to the nursing home situated in the area.

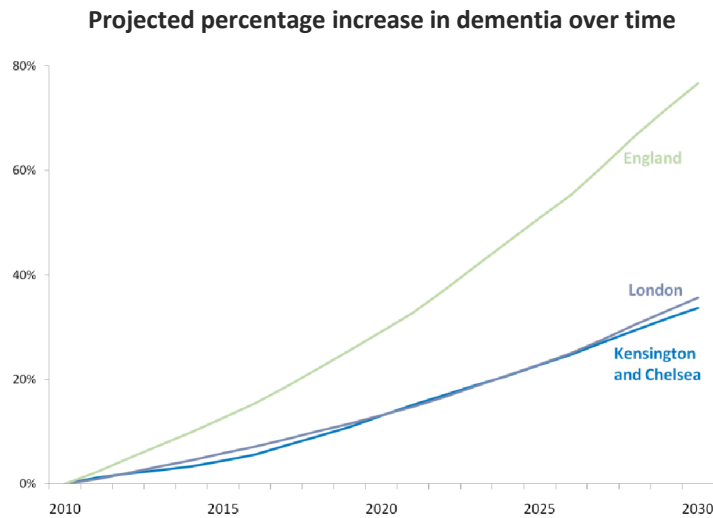
Residents 65+ receiving mental health services from RBKC social services, 2009/10



**The prevalence of Dementia will increase in the borough in the next few decades, but growth will be slower than in London and England**

The prevalence of dementia across Kensington and Chelsea is similar to London, but significantly below the England average.<sup>7</sup> Dementia directly affects 0.31 per cent of the Royal Borough's population. This compares to 0.29 per cent in London, and 0.43 per cent in England as a whole. This disparity is probably due to the smaller number of older people in the borough. There is significant under-diagnosis of dementia: the diagnosis rate is estimated to be 33 per cent compared to 35.5 per cent for London.<sup>8</sup> Higher recorded rates of dementia are

found in parts of the borough with concentrations of older people, particularly in care homes.



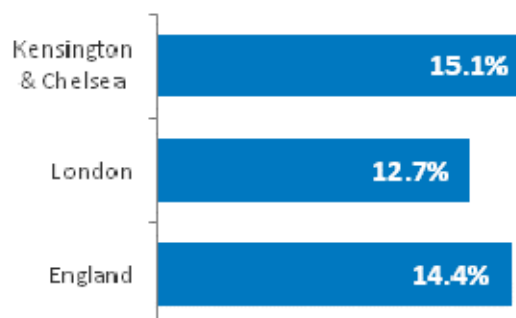
Greater life expectancy is expected to lead to a seven per cent rise in cases of dementia in the Kensington and Chelsea population by 2020 (289 people). The year-on-year rise is expected to be slower than nationally, given the current age structure and migratory patterns in the Royal Borough. This growth in numbers is likely to increase at a faster pace from 2020, by which time 'baby boom' generation will reach old age. For people with dementia, those with a carer are 20 times less likely to require residential care

## Housing

There are relatively few older people from Kensington and Chelsea in council-funded residential placements or nursing care compared to elsewhere. There are currently 133 people in residential care, 76 of whom are placed in the borough. A further 103 people are currently in nursing homes, 33 of whom are in borough.<sup>9</sup> Only 11 other boroughs in the country have fewer people in residential care or nursing care. Kensington and Chelsea ranks first in terms of quality of residential care in comparison to the other London boroughs.<sup>10</sup>

**Kensington and Chelsea has a higher proportion of lone pensioner households than London and England**

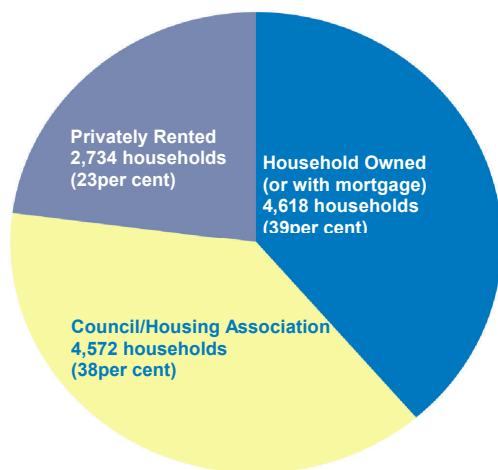
**Proportion of households occupied by lone pensioners, 2001**



In Kensington and Chelsea 61 per cent of people over the age of 65 live alone, and more than one in seven households is a lone pensioner household.<sup>11</sup> This is particularly high compared to other boroughs and means there is increased risk of social isolation amongst the older population. Living alone can sometimes lead to a range of problems including malnutrition, anxiety, depression, and a general neglect of health and well-being. Lone pensioner households are most common in the Chelsea area, where they represent nearly one in five of all households.

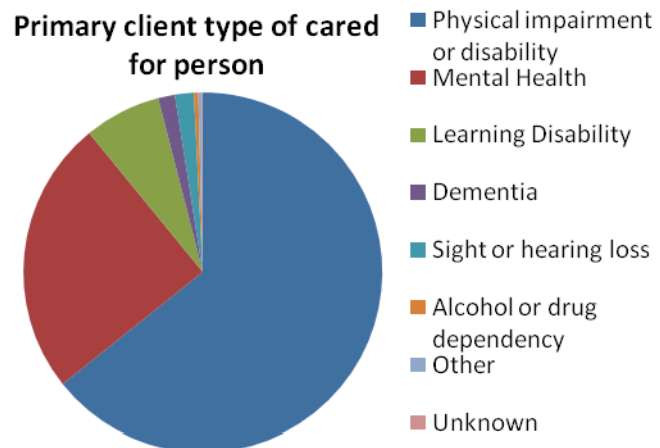
Almost a quarter of households with pensioners are in privately rented accommodation, more than twice the London and England averages.<sup>12</sup> This limits opportunities for carrying out home adaptations

#### Tenure of lone pensioner households in RBKC



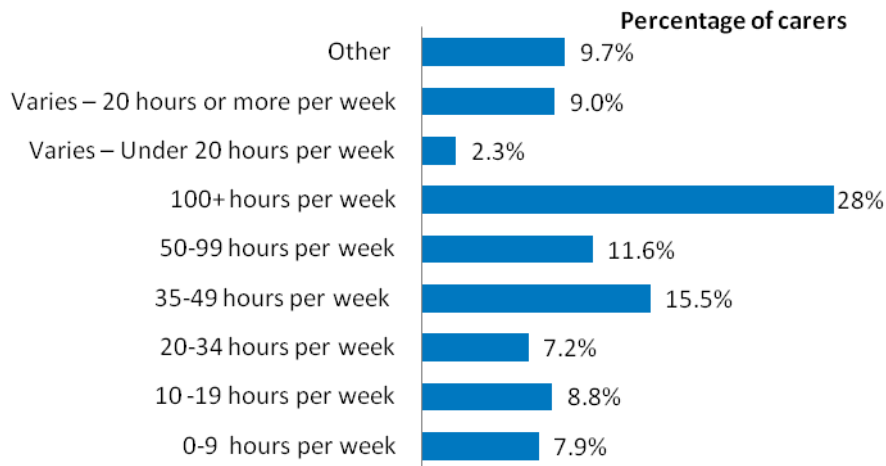
### Informal Care

The Royal Borough is currently in contact with 1,373 carers,<sup>13</sup> yet over 11,000 people in the borough identified themselves as carers in the last census (2001). Of these, 1,500 identified themselves as providing over 50 hours of unpaid care every week.



The 2009 Carers Survey identified that 64 per cent of carers under 65, are caring for an older person<sup>14</sup>. More than a quarter of carers provide 100 or more hours of care per week, or 14+ hours per day.

Over the past 12 months, only one in five carers had a break from caring of more than 24 hours. The new services for carers being introduced are intended to provide carers with the information they need to access respite services.



See the **Data Factsheets** for more data and analysis:

<http://www.rbkc.gov.uk/voluntaryandpartnerships/jsna/2010datafactsheets.aspx>

<sup>1</sup> GLA 2009 SHLAA revised population projections

<sup>2</sup> GLA 2009 SHLAA Revised Ethnic Projections for 2010

<sup>3</sup> Office for National Statistics, 2001 census

<sup>4</sup> Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI) applied to GLA 2009 (low) population projections

<sup>5</sup> RBKC RAP data 2009/10 and GLA 2009 (low) population projections for 2010

<sup>6</sup> RBKC RAP data 2009/10 and GLA 2009 (low) population projections for 2010

<sup>7</sup> QOF 2009/10 NHS information centre website

<sup>8</sup> Taken from NHS Comparators and updated using QOF 2009/10 data

<sup>9</sup> RBKC service data, 2010

<sup>10</sup> RBKC service data 2010

<sup>11</sup> Office for National Statistics, 2001 census

<sup>12</sup> Office for National statistics, 2001 Census

<sup>13</sup> RBKC, NHS K&C information

<sup>14</sup> Carers survey 2010