

JSNA Health and Wellbeing Profile 2023/24

Adult Social Care

Summary points

- 4,141 adults received a community-based social care support service during 2022/23. 1,831 of these were older people (65+) and 2,310 were people aged 18-64 years
- 1,890 care home places were funded in 2022/23

Findings

This section covers adults of 18-64 years and older people 65 plus. Further data is available through the Adult Social Care Outcome Framework¹ which measures how well care and support services achieve the outcomes that matter most to people.

Full information about Bristol's strategic priorities for Adult Social Care is available in the [Market Position Statement](#)²

During 2022/23, Adult Social Care in Bristol received 34,939 contact referrals, 48.5% (16,932) related to adults with long term conditions and 31.1% (10,864) related to older people. Further breakdown is provided in the following sections, demonstrating how many referrals progress to different types of care.

Community Support Services (CSS)

Community Support Services (CSS) in Bristol are specific adult social care support services for adults (18 years+) with eligible social care needs delivered within community settings or at home³. This does not include specific home care provision but does include:

- Supported Living
- Support to Access the Community
- Day Services
- Time for You (support for carers to have a break)

At the end of 2022/23, 4,141 adults had received Community Support Services in Bristol: 1,831 older people (79 more than the previous year) and 2,310 adults aged 18-64 years (57 more than the previous year) – see Figure 1.

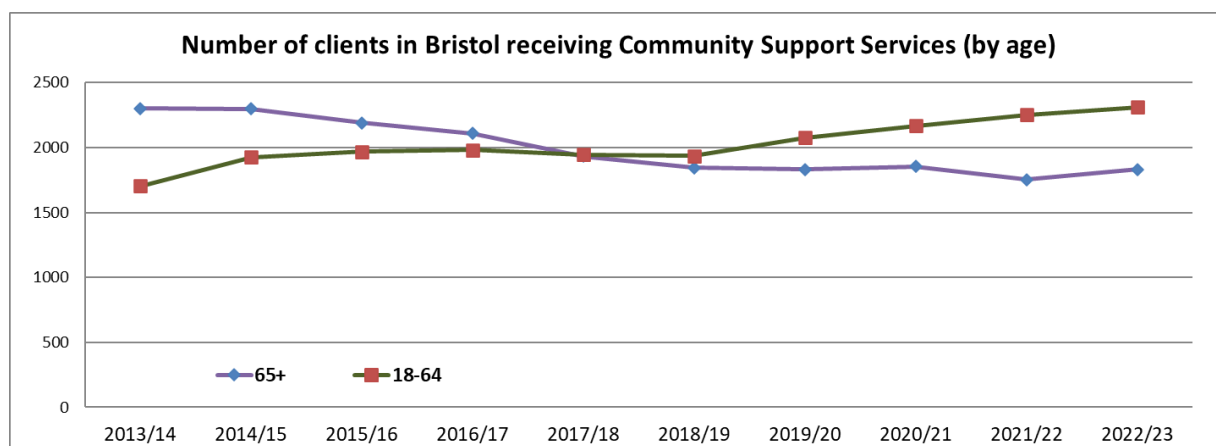


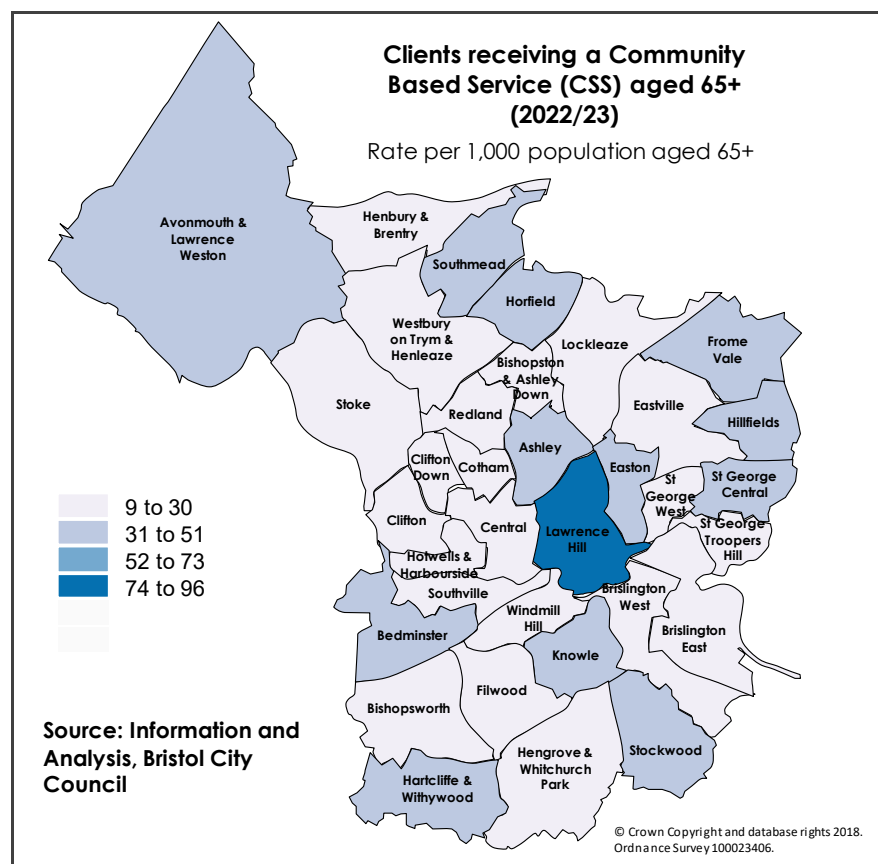
Figure 1: Snapshot of CSS client, 2014 to 2023; Source: BCC – May 20223

¹ <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/article/3695/Adult-Social-Care-Outcomes-Framework-ASCOF>

² Bristol City Council "Working with us for Better Lives", June 2018

³ See www.bristol.gov.uk/csscommissioning

Equalities data: In 2022/23, women accounted for approximately 47% of the take up of services, with 53% for men. For older people, women accounted for 61% of take up, with 39% men.



Across the city, there are large differences in the rates of people receiving CSS services (per 1,000 population) for both older people age 65+ and people aged 18-64. The range for older people is from 11 and under per 1,000 in St George Troopers Hill, Redland and Hotwells and Harbourside to 95.8 per 1,000 in Lawrence Hill (Figure 2). Whilst the rates are much lower in the younger age category (Figure 3) there appears to be a higher demand for services in the east of Bristol with the wards of Lockleaze (13.2) and Frome Vale (15.9) experiencing the highest rates.

Figure 2: 2022/23 rate of CSS clients aged 65+ by ward; Source: BCC – May 2023

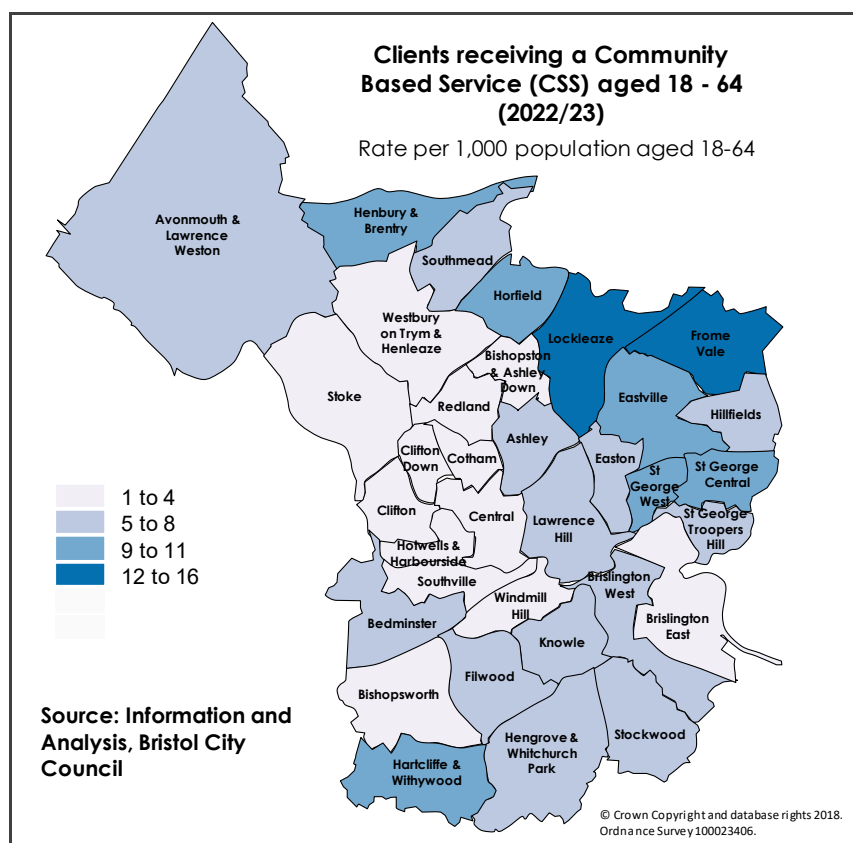


Figure 3: 2022/23 rate of CSS clients 18-64 years by ward; Source: BCC – May 2023

For CSS clients of working age (18-64 years) the majority have a learning disability (674), a physical impairment (632), or a mental health issue (523), whilst for clients aged 65+ the largest client group was for physical impairment (1,094) - Figure 4.

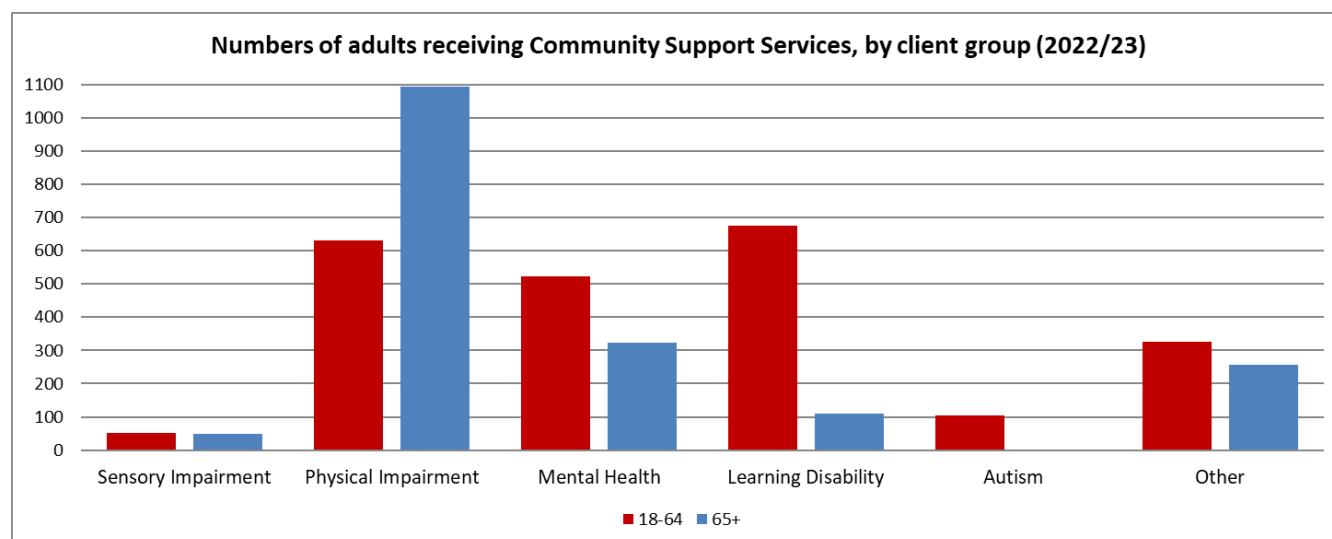


Figure 4: CSS client by client group; BCC – May 2022/23

Care home placements

During 2022/23, BCC funded 1,890 care home places: 1,440 for older people (65+) and 450 for adults aged 18-64. Compared to the previous year there has been a slight decrease of 12 placements as evidenced in figure 5 below.

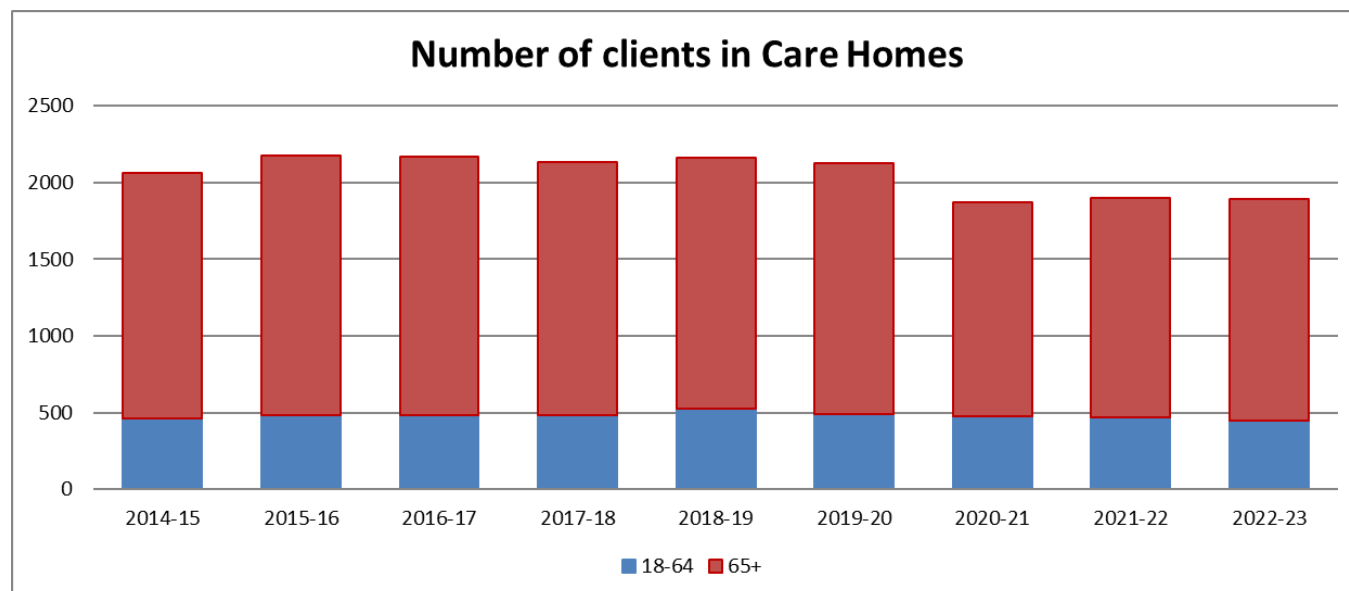


Figure 5: Care home placements; Source: BCC – May 2023

Equalities data: Just under 60% of care home places for all clients were given to females and just over 40% were given to males. By age group, 40% of places for clients aged 18-64 were given to females and 60% were given to men. In contrast 65.8% of places for clients aged 65 and over were given to females and 34.2% were given to men. In terms of ethnicity the largest recipient group were White British (71.2%), followed by White (7.7%) and Caribbean (2.3%).

There is evidence to suggest that BCC places more people in residential and nursing placements than in other comparator local authorities. However the number of placements made in residential and nursing care is reducing as BCC builds and commissions alternatives to this care e.g. more Extra Care Housing and home care supply.

Home care packages

At the end of 2022/23, BCC funded 1,041 home (“domestic”) care packages for older people (65+), an increase on the previous year of 68 packages. There were also 356 home care packages funded for people of working age (18-64), an increase of 12 funded packages on the previous year – see Figure 6. However, prior to 2020/21 there had been a gradual reduction in the number of home care packages over a five year period. This is partly due to investment in alternative options to traditional home care such as community based provision, Technology Enabled Care to maximise people’s independence. It also in part related to issues with the supply of home care, which have since been addressed through the way it is commissioned and an increase in the hourly rate which has improved recruitment and retention. The improvement in supply has led to the increase over the last two years, which has also been effected by Covid and more people wanting to be supported at home rather than in a care home.

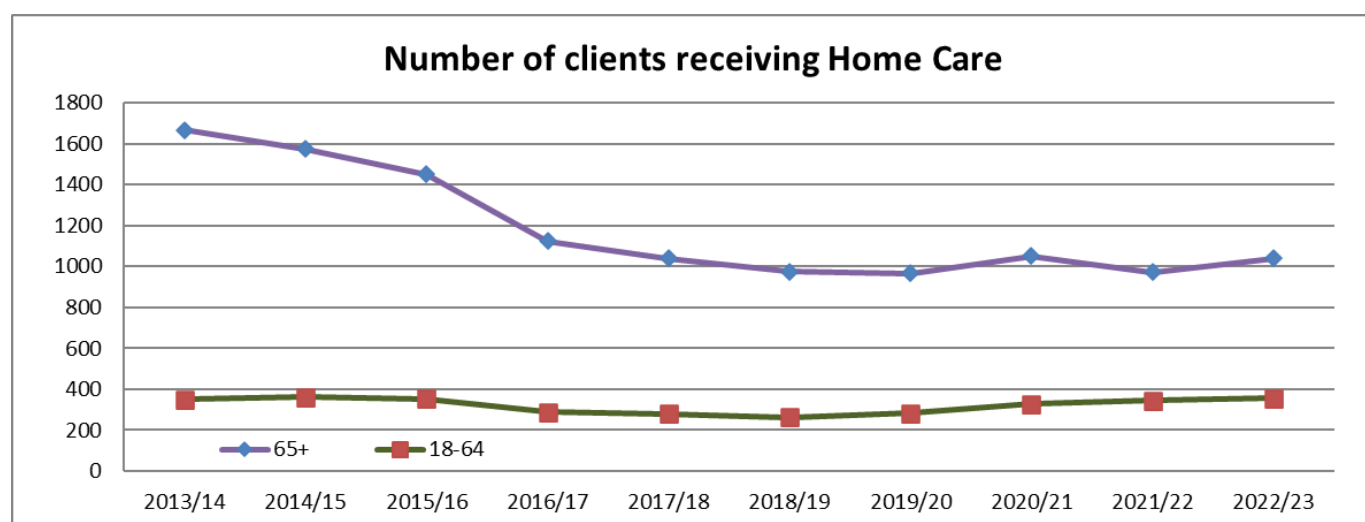


Figure 6: Home care clients; Source BCC – May 2023

Equalities data: Approximately 63% of all home care packages were received by females and 37% by men. By age group 50% of packages for clients aged 18-64 were received by females and 50% by men. For clients aged 65 and over 64% were received by females and 36% were received by men. By ethnic group, 70.2% of recipients were White British, 3.7% were Black / Black British and 2.7% were mixed / multiple ethnicities,

Extra care housing (ECH)

Extra care housing, sometimes known as assisted living, is for older people with care and support needs who want to be active and independent. It is an alternative to residential care allowing older people to live in either one or two bedroom ECH flats, houses or bungalows which are part of complexes with public spaces that may include a restaurant, activity room, lunch club, hairdressers, shop.

During 2022/23, there were 436 ECH packages received by people aged 55 and over, slightly lower than the previous year (442 packages) (Figure 7).

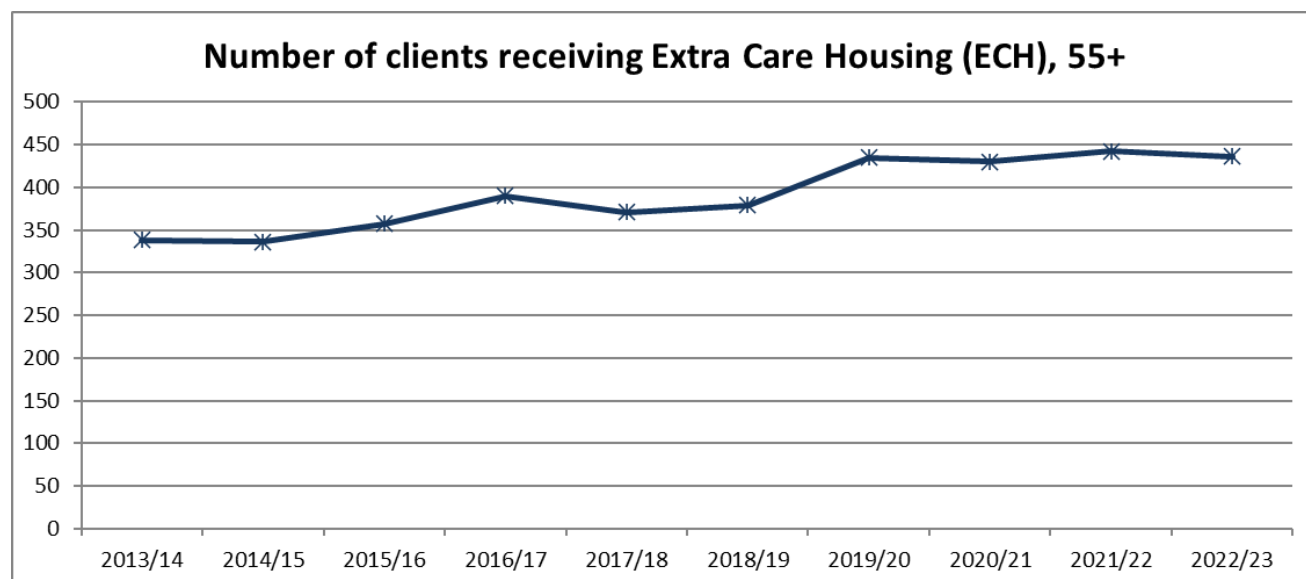


Figure 7: Extra care housing; Source: BCC – May 2023

Equalities data: 62% of ECH packages (55+) were received by women in 2022/23 and 38% were received by men. 80.5% of recipients were White British and 3.9% were mixed / multiple ethnicities.

Direct payments

A direct payment is money provided by BCC to pay for care and support needs for people who have been assessed and choose to use the money to meet their assessed needs. This enables more choice and control about the care that is received and can be used to:

- employ a personal assistant
- pay an agency for support
- employ a family member as long as they don't live in the same home

In 2022/23, 964 clients received direct payments in Bristol, a similar number to the previous year (971). 687 clients receiving payments were aged 18 to 64 and 277 clients were aged 65 and over (Figure 8).

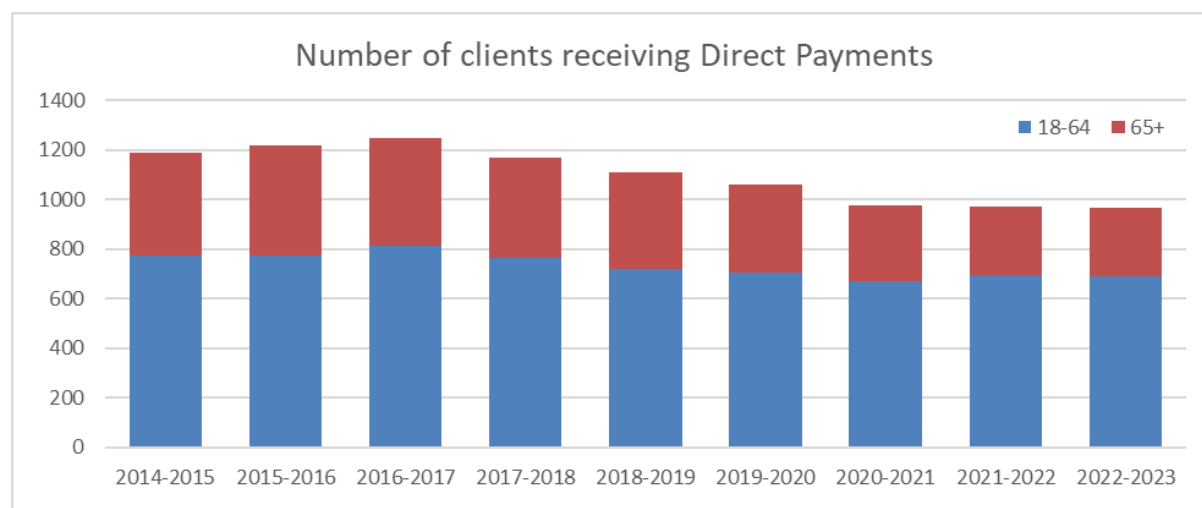


Figure 8: Direct Payments; Source: BCC – May 2023

Equalities data: Just under 64% of clients receiving direct payments were female and just over 36% were male, similar to the previous year. 64% of recipients were aged between 18 and 64 and 36% were aged 65+. In terms of ethnicity the largest recipient group were White British (53.6%), followed by Somali (8.7%) and Black / Black British (4.3%).

Further data / links:

[Adult Social Care Strategic Plan 2016 to 2020](#)

[Adult Social Care Market Position Statement \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#)

Date updated: June 2023

Date of next update: May 2024