

JSNA Health and Wellbeing Profile 2024/25

Adult Social Care

Summary points

- 4,074 adults received a community-based social care support service during 2023/24. 1,727 of these were older people (65+) and 2,347 were people aged 18-64 years
- 1,435 care home places were funded in 2023/24

Findings

This section covers adults of 18-64 years and older people 65 plus. Full information about Bristol's strategic priorities for Adult Social Care is available in the [Market Position Statement](#)¹

During 2023/24, Adult Social Care in Bristol received 37,051 contact referrals, 46.3% (17,138) related to adults with long term conditions and 29.7% (10,991) related to older people. Further breakdown is provided in the following sections, demonstrating how many referrals progress to different types of care.

Please note that the data used for this 2023/24 section excludes funded nursing care, suspensions and services delivered inhouse. It is not comparable with previous years where these services were included and therefore no trend graphs have been produced.

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 home². 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 2023/24, 4,074 adults had received Community Support Services in Bristol: 1,727 older people and 2,347 adults aged 18-64 years. For CSS clients of working age (18-64 years) nearly 28% have a mental health issue, 27% have a learning disability and 24% have a physical impairment, whilst for clients aged 65+ the largest client group was for physical impairment (59%) followed by mental health (21%) – see Figure 1 overleaf.

Equalities data: In 2023/24, women accounted for approximately 54% of the take up of services, with 46% for men. For older people, women accounted for 65% of take up, with 35% men. Across all age groups, 71% of clients were of White ethnicity, 11.4% were of Black/Black British ethnicity and 4.9% were of Asian ethnicity.

¹ Bristol City Council "Working with us for Better Lives", June 2018

² See www.bristol.gov.uk/csscommissioning

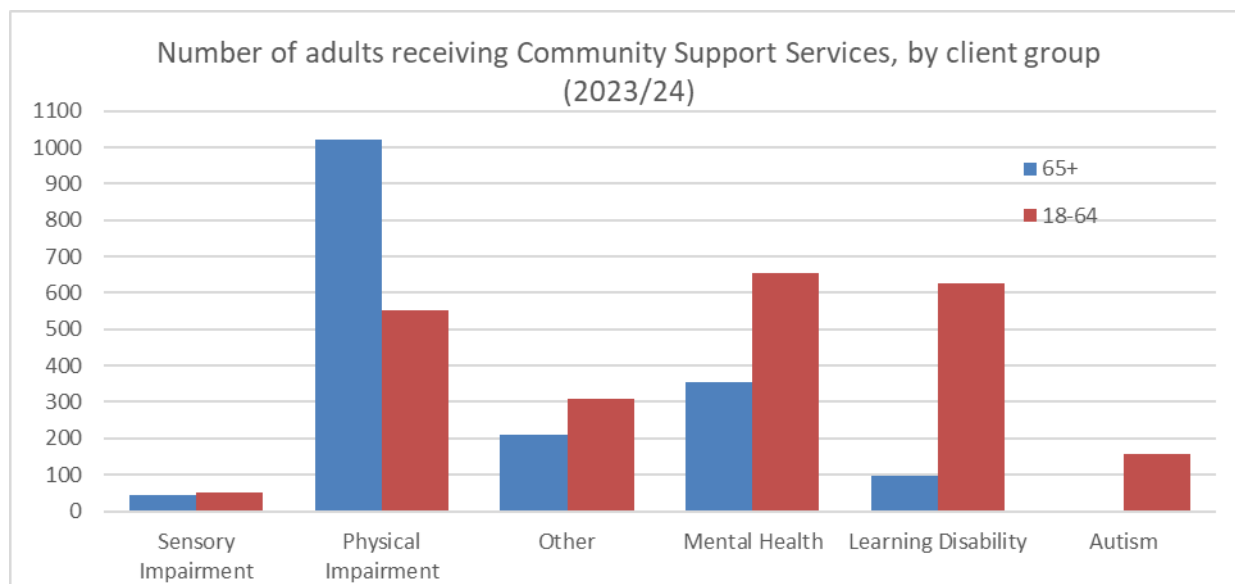


Figure 1: CSS client by client group; BCC – October 2024

Across the city by locality, 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 city average for older people is 26.4 per 1,000 population and ranges from 21.7 per 1,000 people in the North & West of Bristol to 38.6 per 1,000 people in the Inner City & East locality of Bristol (Figure 2). Whilst the rates are much lower in the younger age category (Figure 3) there is again a higher rate of demand for services in the Inner City & East locality than elsewhere in the city. The city average rate is 6.4 per 1,000 population aged 18-64.

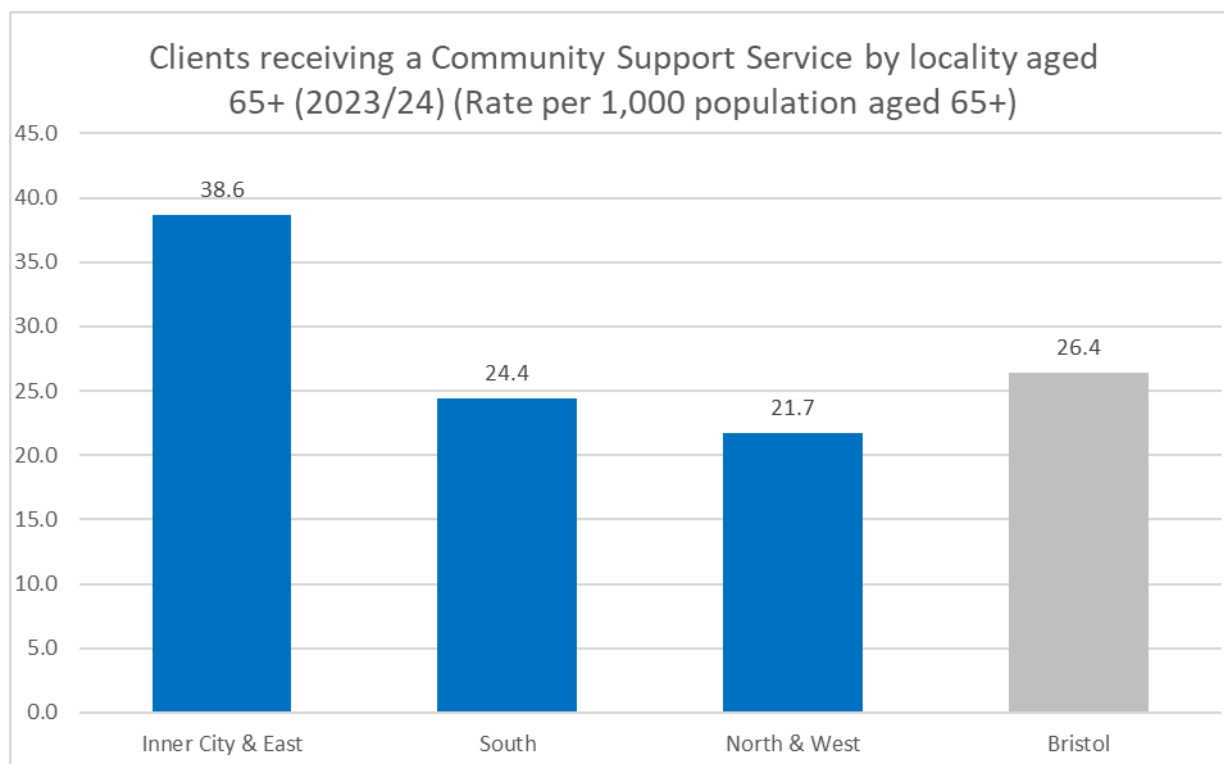


Figure 2: 2023/24 rate of CSS clients aged 65+ by locality. Source: BCC – October 2024

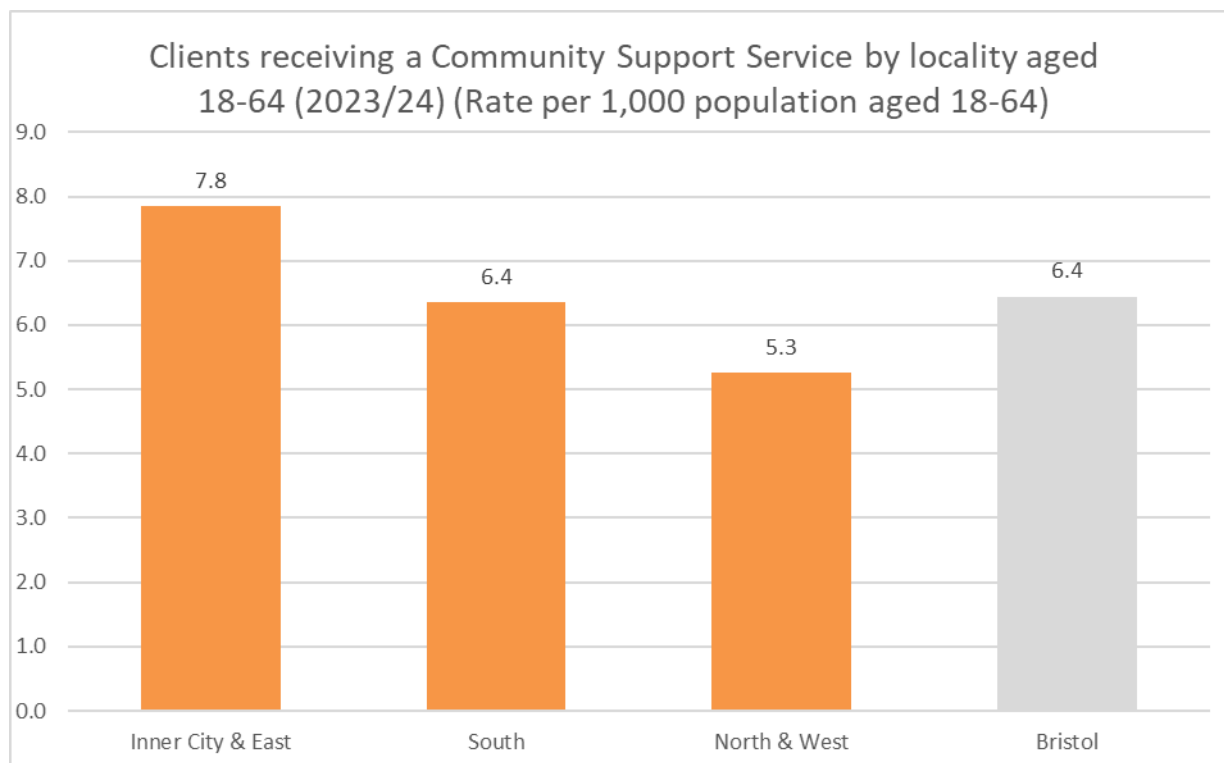


Figure 3: 2023/24 rate of CSS clients 18-64 years by locality. Source: BCC – October 2024

Care home placements

At a snapshot taken on the 31st March 2024 there were 1,435 clients in care homes, of which 1,028 were older people aged 65 and over and 407 were aged 18-64. The majority of older clients were in care homes for physical impairment issues (39%) or mental health issues (42%) whilst the majority of people aged 18-64 were placed in a care home for issues relating to a learning disability (51%) or a mental health issue (28%).

Equalities data: 54% of care home places for all clients were given to females and 46% were given to males. By age group, 39% of places for clients aged 18-64 were given to females and 61% were given to men. In contrast 60% of places for clients aged 65 and over were given to females and 40% were given to men. In terms of ethnicity the largest recipient group were White (83.7%), followed by Black / Black British (6.2%) and mixed / multiple ethnicity (2.5%).

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 2023/24, BCC funded 1,006 home (“domestic”) care packages for older people (65+) of which 68% supported physical impairments and 21% supported mental health issues. An additional 379 home care packages were funded for people of working age (18-64) of which 50% were for physical impairments, 20% for mental health and 9% for learning disabilities.

Equalities data: Approximately 65% of all home care packages were received by females and 35% by men. By age group, 57% of packages for clients aged 18-64 were received by females and 43% by men. For clients aged 65 and over 68% were received by females and 32% were received by men. By ethnic group, 69% of recipients were White, British, 12% were Black / Black British and 4% were Asian.

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 2023/24, there were 442 ECH packages received by people aged 55 and over, of which 58% were provided to support physical impairments and 20% to support mental health issues.

Equalities data: 58% of ECH packages (55+) were received by women in 2023/24 and 42% were received by men. 81% of recipients were White, 3.8% were of mixed / multiple ethnicity and 3.2% were Black / Black British.

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 2023/24, 862 clients received direct payments in Bristol, of which 627 were aged 18 to 64 and 235 clients were aged 65 and over. Physical impairment was the main need met by a payment accounting for over half of older clients requests and 39% of payments received by 18 to 64 year olds.

Equalities data: 61% of clients receiving direct payments were female and 39% were male. In terms of ethnicity the largest recipient group were White (61%), followed by Black / Black British (19%) and Asian (9.6%).

Further data / links:

- [Adult Social Care Strategic Plan 2016 to 2020](#)
- [Better Lives in Bristol - Supported Housing Delivery Plan 2024-29](#)

Date updated: October 2024

Date of next update: May 2025