



7. Service use

March 2019

Oxfordshire



JSNA



Introduction to the Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Health and Wellbeing facts and figures

 The Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment identifies the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.

 The annual JSNA report is provided to the Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing Board and underpins the Health and Wellbeing strategy

 Other JSNA resources include:
[Public Health Dashboards](#)
[Health Needs Assessments](#)
[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)
[JSNA Bitesize](#)

 This section is Chapter 7 of the 2019 update

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Chapter 2: Population overview

Chapter 3: Population groups

Chapter 4: Wider determinants of health

Chapter 5: Causes of death and health conditions

Chapter 6: Lifestyles

Chapter 7: Service use

Chapter 8: Local research

[ANNEX: Inequalities indicators ward level data](#)

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Chapter 7: Service use CONTENTS

This chapter of the 2019 JSNA provides an overview of trends from data collected by providers of health, social care and related services in Oxfordshire including Local Authorities, Health service providers, Police and Voluntary sector organisations.

SUMMARY

Primary health care

Secondary health care

Mental health services

Register of disabled children

Children's social care

Adult social care

Community safety services

Health support and preventing ill-health

Access to services

Chapter 7: Service use SUMMARY (1)

Primary health care

-  Oxfordshire has a higher GP to patient ratio than the national average and a lower ratio for nurses and admin staff
-  The difference between the number of registered GP patients and the estimated population has increased and could affect comparisons of health outcomes
-  A higher proportion of GP appointments were carried out by telephone in Oxfordshire than average

Secondary health care

-  NHS job vacancies have increased in Oxfordshire
-  There has been an increase in A&E and unplanned admissions and a decline in planned admissions and outpatients
-  Outpatient (first attendances) rate per population has increased in the older age group
-  Delayed transfers of care (out of hospital) in Oxfordshire has continued to fall

Mental health services

-  Continued increase in referrals to Oxford Health for mental health services in Oxfordshire in younger age groups
-  The pressure on Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services in Oxfordshire has increased

Children's social care

-  Referrals to Children's social care in Oxfordshire have declined
-  The number of children on child protection plans in Oxfordshire has increased and data shows rates above average. The most recent data held by Oxfordshire County Council (not published) shows the number has fallen.
-  Increase in looked after children and in children placed outside Oxfordshire
-  The % of Oxfordshire's care leavers in employment, education or training remains below the national average
-  The rate of Troubled Families in Oxfordshire was highest in Oxford City and Cherwell
-  Potential increase in demand for children's social care services by 2031, depends on level of housing growth

Chapter 7: Service use SUMMARY (2)

Adult social care

-  Increase in reablement (from a low base) and in number of adults provided with long-term social care
-  Increase in the proportion of older social care clients supported at home
-  Social care users in Oxfordshire less likely to feel socially isolated and more likely to believe their home meets their needs than average
-  Older social care users worry most about falling over
-  Almost two thirds of older people estimated to be self-funding long term care in Oxfordshire
-  Potential increase in demand for social similar whether or not housing growth is included

Community safety services

-  Domestic abuse crimes and incidents in Oxfordshire has remained at a similar level to the previous year. There have been increases in younger and older victims of domestic abuse and male victims
-  Police have recorded a significant increase in the number of victims of rape, especially in Oxford City. There have been increases in victims of Child Sexual Exploitation and Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire.

-  The number of victims of doorstep crime or rogue traders in Oxfordshire has declined again

Health support and preventing ill-health

-  Slight decline in number of adults in specialist drug treatment
-  Since the introduction of Universal Credit, Citizens Advice Oxfordshire has seen a significant increase in clients seeking advice
-  Mental health and wellbeing accounted for 20% of interventions by School Health Nurses and 14% of interventions by the College Nurse Service in Oxfordshire.

Access to services

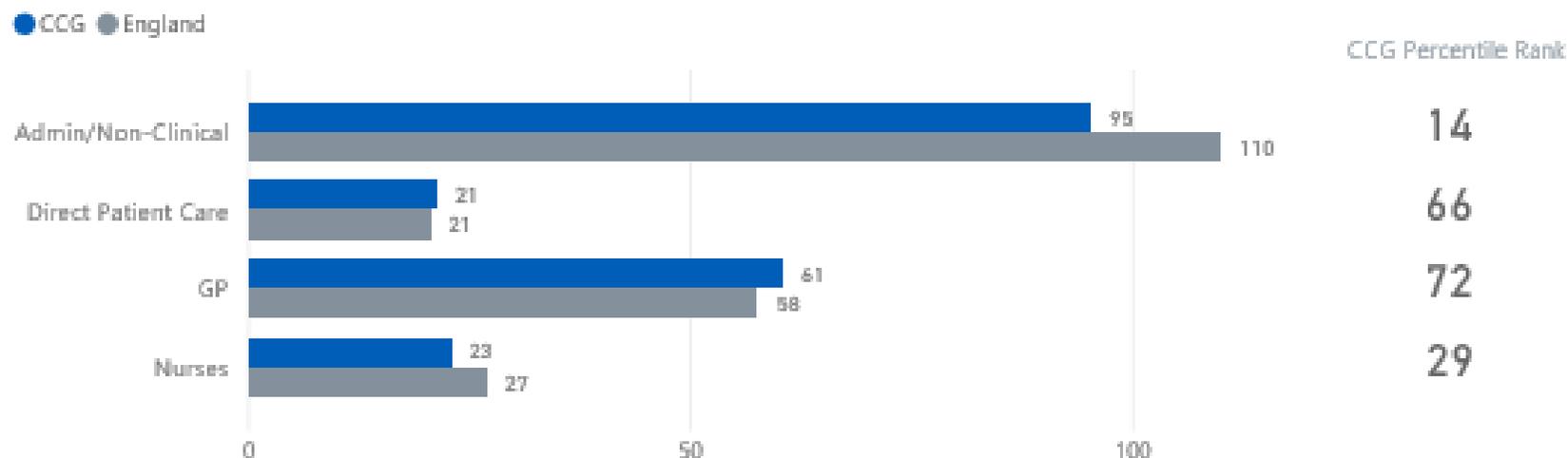
-  Wide areas of rural Oxfordshire are ranked poorly on geographical access to services according to the geographical access to services subdomain of the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation
-  Use of the internet by older people is increasing, however a significant number of older or disabled people have never used the internet

Primary health care

Oxfordshire has a higher GP to patient ratio than the national average and a lower ratio for nurses and admin staff

- 📌 There are 70 GP practices in Oxfordshire
- 📌 As of September 2018, Oxfordshire CCG had a ratio of..
 - 61 GPs per 100,000 patients compared with 58 for England
 - 23 nurses per 100,000 patients vs 27 for England
 - 95 admin staff per 100,000 patients vs 110 for England

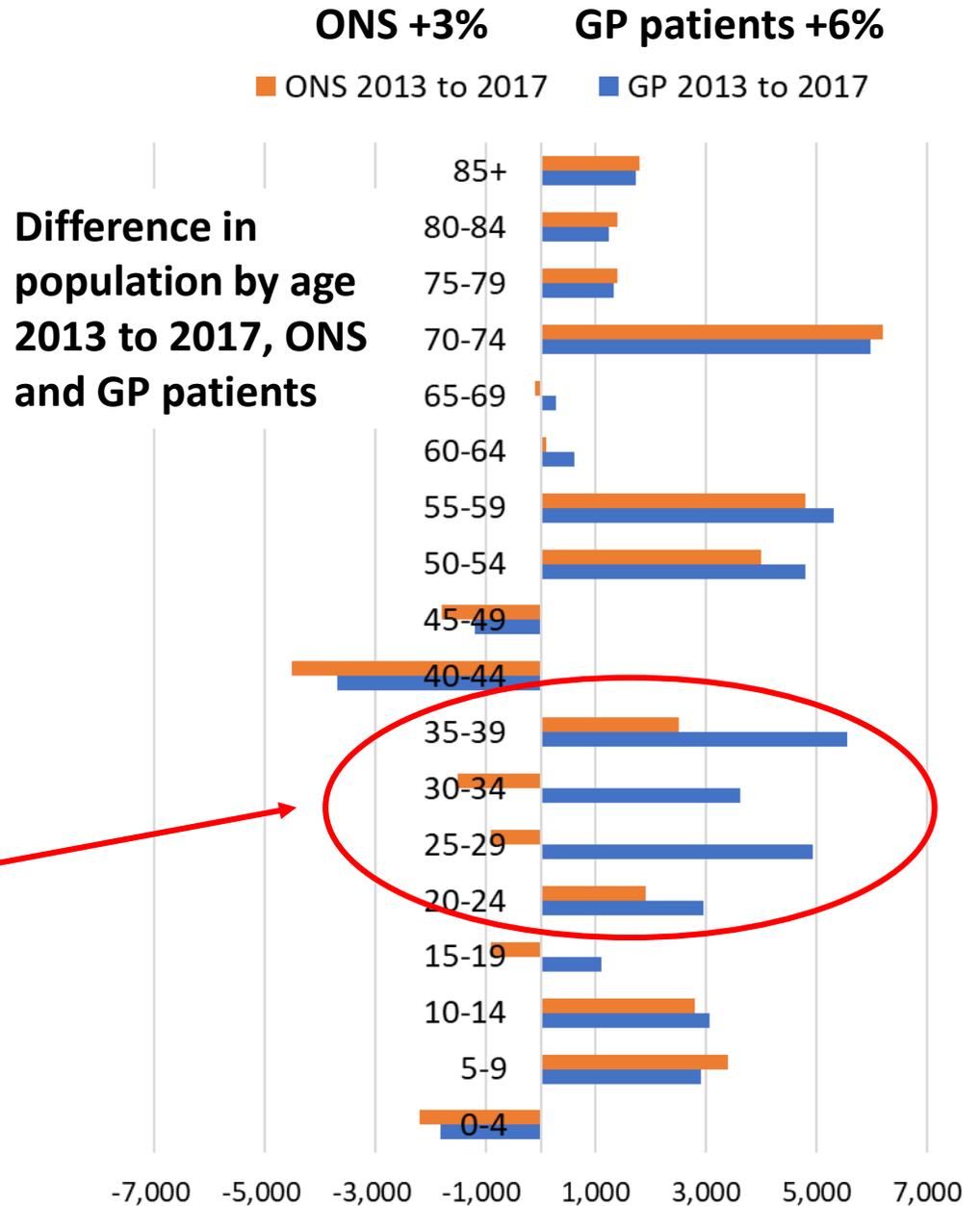
Staff FTE per 100,000 patients, CCG and England



Records extracted from Electronic Staff Record system are excluded from these figures to allow for fair comparison.

The difference between the number of registered GP patients and the estimated population has increased and could affect comparisons of health outcomes

- 📌 Between mid 2013 and mid 2017:
 - The number of patients registered at Oxfordshire CCG GP practices increased by 38,600, +6%
 - ONS estimates for the population of Oxfordshire county increased by 18,400, +3%
- 📌 Significant differences show up in age groups that may have registered in Oxford as undergraduate or post-grad students
- 📌 *If the base population is the too high, the calculated proportion of health conditions may be too low*

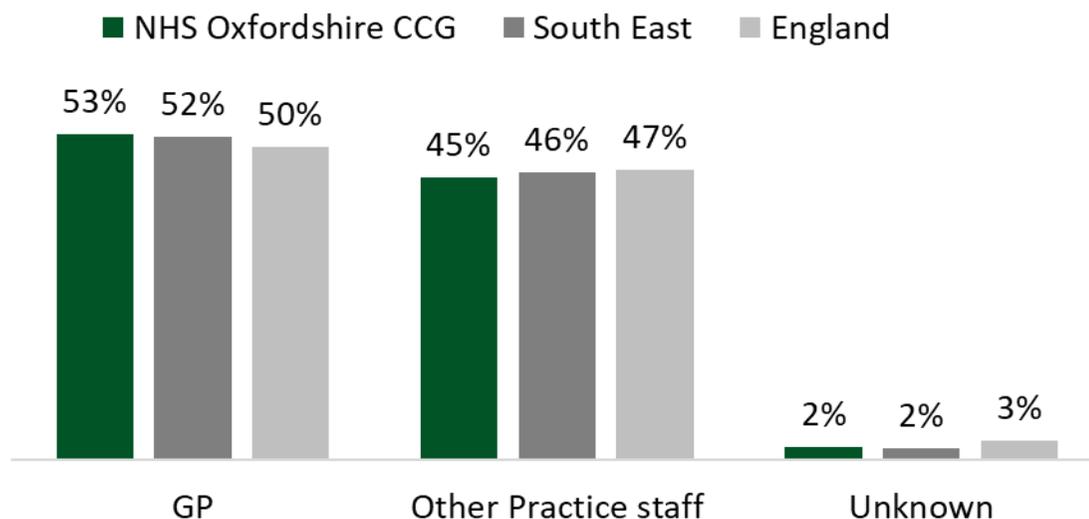


Sources: ONS mid year estimates and NHS Digital: Patients registered at a GP practice

New data indicates that GPs (rather than nurses) carry out a slightly higher proportion of primary care appointments in Oxfordshire than average

- Of the 355,000 appointments with NHS Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group GP practices in November 2018, 53% were carried out by GPs.
- This is just above the regional (52%) and national (50%) averages

Appointments by Health Care Professional Type, November 2018



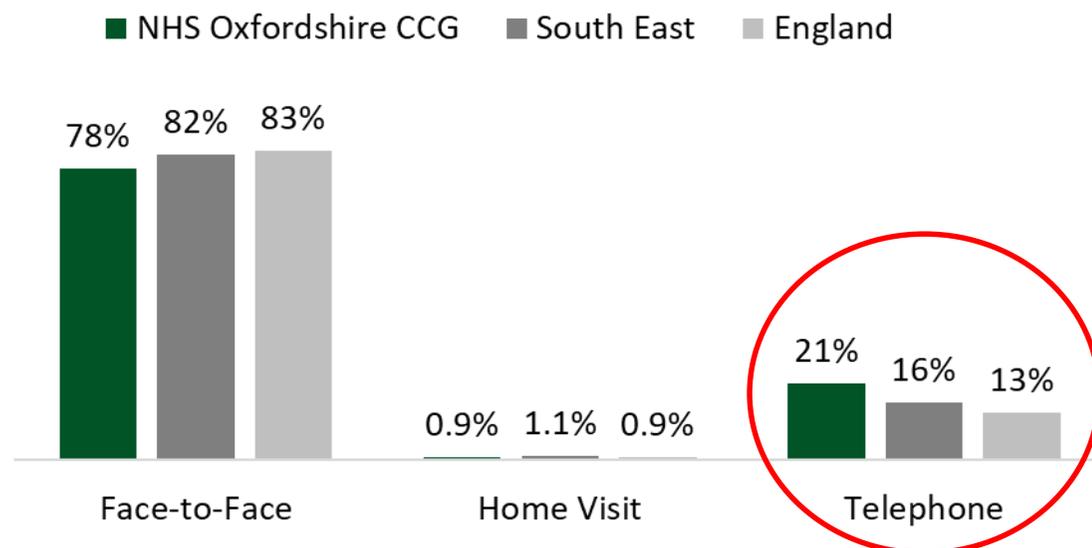
Source: NHS Digital [Appointments in General Practice, November 2018](#) (summary)

Note that, for Oxfordshire CCG, this is data for 64 out of 70 practices and excludes practices with fewer than 1,000 registered patients including Luther Street medical practice

A higher proportion of GP appointments were carried out by telephone in Oxfordshire than average

- Of the 355,000 appointments with NHS Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group GP practices in November 2018, 21% were carried out over the phone compared with 16% in the South East and 13% across England.
- Data for the previous month, October 2018, shows a similar pattern (telephone appointments = 21% OCCG, 15% SE, 13% England)

Appointments by Mode, November 2018



Source: NHS Digital [Appointments in General Practice, November 2018](#) (summary)

Note that, for Oxfordshire CCG, this is data for 64 out of 70 practices and excludes practices with fewer than 1,000 registered patients including Luther Street medical practice

Oxfordshire GP patients more satisfied with GP services than average

-  According to the 2018 GP patient survey, Oxfordshire patients were (statistically) more likely to rate their GP practice healthcare professional as good (or very good) at..
 - Giving you enough time (89% vs 87% nationally),
 - Listening to you (91% vs 89%) and
 - Treating you with care and concern (90% vs 87%)

-  Oxfordshire patients were also more likely to agree that they had enough support from local services or organisations to help manage their long term health condition (85% vs 79% nationally)

-  43% of Oxfordshire patients with long term health conditions had had a conversation with their GP practice about what is important when managing their health (40% nationally). Of these 60% had a plan. 94% of those with a plan found it useful.

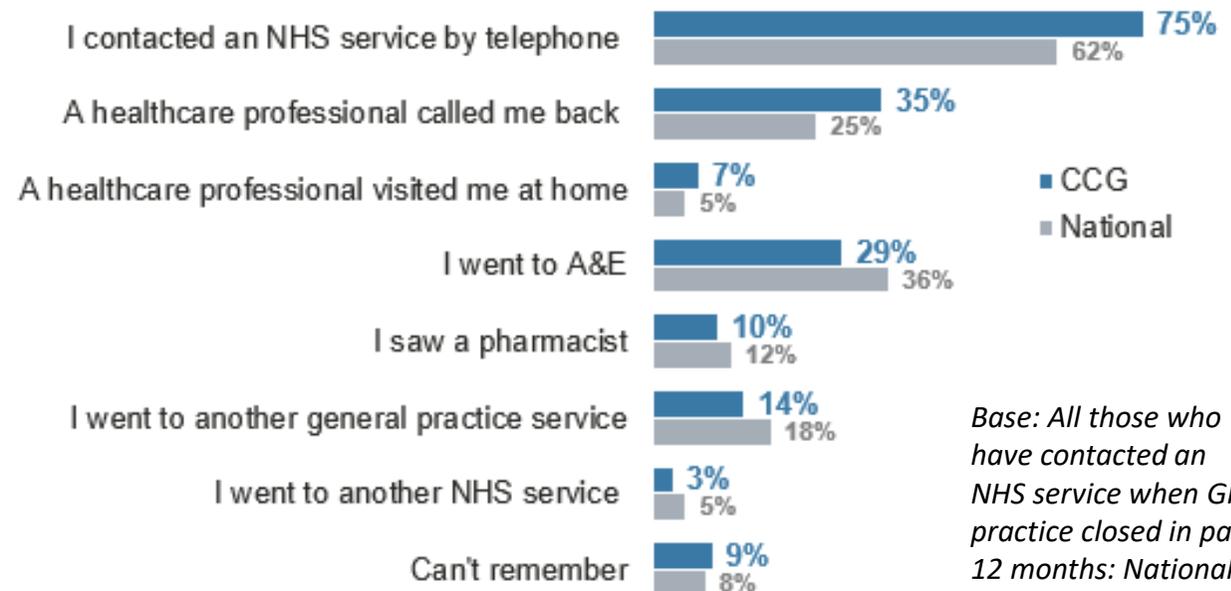
Source: NHS [GP Patient Survey 2018](#) (fieldwork Jan-March 2018)

NOTE: The 2018 questionnaire was significantly redeveloped ahead of fieldwork to reflect changes to primary care services in England as set out in the GP Forward View. Trends are not presented this year, even where question wording remains similar. This is because the changes to the questionnaire impacted not just the new or amended individual questions but the questions around them ('context effects'). Analysis has found that these changes, together with the inclusion of 16 and 17 year olds, mean that the results are not comparable for most questions.

Out-of-hours Oxfordshire GP patients were less likely than average to go to A&E and more likely to contact another NHS service by phone

- 📌 When their GP practice was not available, Oxfordshire respondents to the GP patient survey were less likely to go to A&E and more likely to contact NHS services by phone than average.
 - 29% went to A&E compared with 35% nationally.
- 📌 Oxfordshire GP patient respondents were also more likely to agree that the time to receive care provided out-of-hours was “about right” (75% compared with 65% nationally)

**Q: Considering all of the services you contacted, which of the following happened on that occasion?
Oxfordshire CCG vs national**



Base: All those who have contacted an NHS service when GP practice closed in past 12 months: National (138,025); CCG (1,389)

Secondary health care

Medical provision in Oxfordshire

-  Urgent medical care in Oxfordshire for the public is provided by:
 - Accident and Emergency departments of the John Radcliffe Hospital in Oxford and Horton Hospital in Banbury (Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust)
 - Minor Injuries Unit (MIU) in Henley, Witney and Abingdon (Oxford Health NHS FT)
 - First Aid Unit (FAU) Chipping Norton, Wallingford and Bicester (Oxford Health NHS FT)

-  In addition, GPs can refer Oxfordshire patients to:
 - Emergency Multidisciplinary Units (EMU) providing sub-acute care based at Abingdon and Witney community hospitals (Oxford Health NHS FT)
 - Rapid Access Care Unit (RACU) for non bed-based care, Townlands Hospital Henley (Oxford Health NHS FT)

NHS job vacancies have increased in Oxfordshire

- In March 2018 there were **836** advertised vacancy full-time equivalents in Oxford University Hospitals NHS FT and Oxford Health NHS FT published, up from 659 in April 2017.
- The highest percentage was *Nursing and Midwifery Registered* with 43% of the total vacancy FTE equivalents.

Number of advertised vacancy full-time equivalents in Oxford University Hospitals NHS FT and Oxford Health NHS FT (Provisional Experimental Statistics)

	Apr-17	Mar-18
Additional Clinical Services	54	154
Additional Professional Scientific and Technical	42	36
Administrative and Clerical	125	153
Allied Health Professionals	66	48
Estates and Ancillary	11	20
Healthcare Scientists	9	15
Medical and Dental	26	50
Nursing and Midwifery Registered	327	360
Students	0	0
Total	659	836

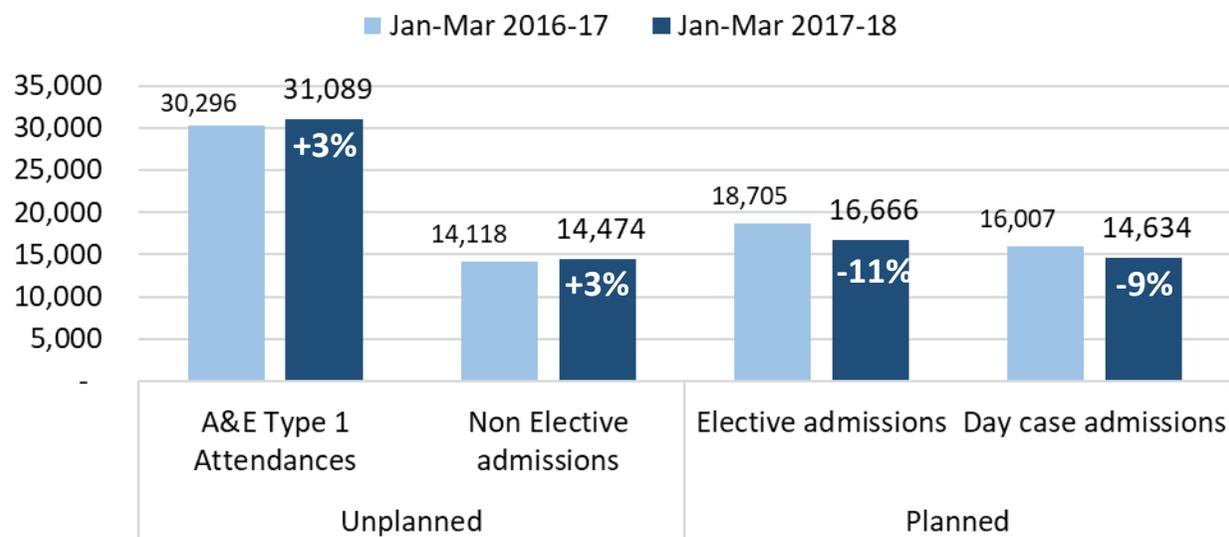
Source: NHS Digital [NHS Vacancy Statistics England - February 2015 - March 2018, Provisional Experimental Statistics](#)

Increase in number of A&E and unplanned admissions, decline in planned admissions and outpatients

📌 Data for Quarter 4 (January to March) in 2017 and 2018 shows an increase in A&E and unplanned admissions and a decline in planned admissions (elective and day case)

📌 Outpatient first attendances also declined (by 7%)

Count of Oxfordshire CCG patients attending A&E, admissions and outpatients – Q4 2016-17 to Q4 2017-18



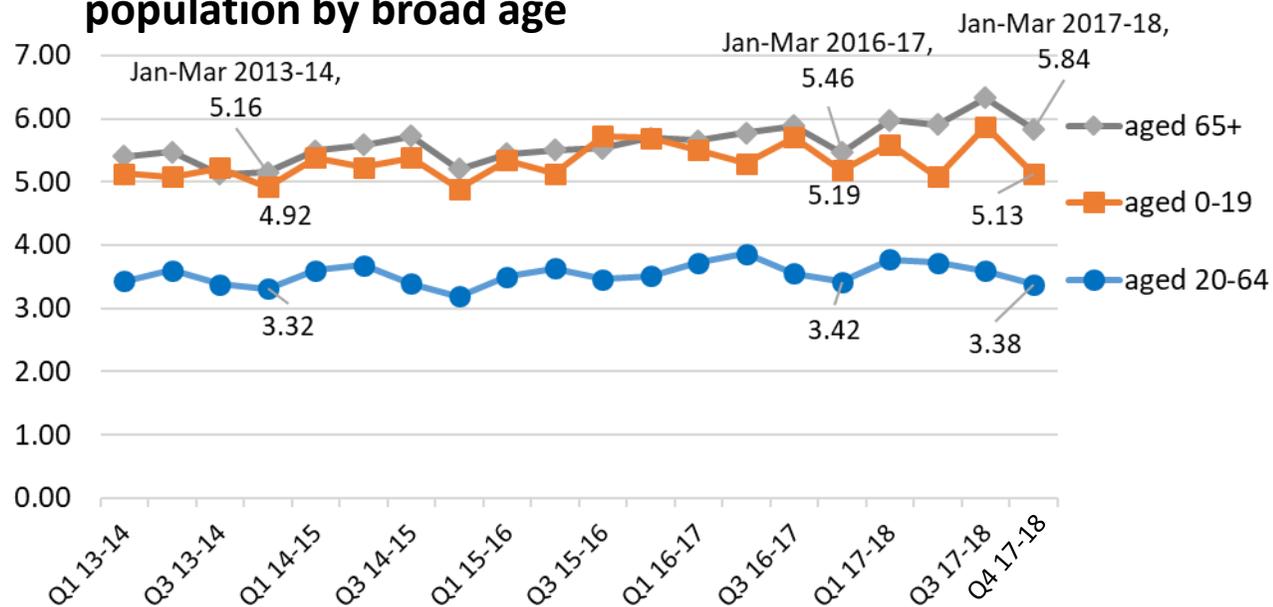
	Jan-Mar 2016-17	Jan-Mar 2017-18	change	
A&E Type 1 Attendances	30,296	31,089	793	3%
Non Elective admissions	14,118	14,474	356	3%
Elective admissions	18,705	16,666	-2,039	-11%
Day case admissions	16,007	14,634	-1,373	-9%
Outpatients	56,121	52,321	-3,800	-7%

Source: from analysis 28/09/18 provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit, data source SUS, all providers

Increase in rate per population of Oxfordshire patients attending Accident and Emergency

- 📌 In quarter 4 2017-18 (January to March) a total of 31,000 Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group patients attended Accident and Emergency, a rate of 4% of the GP registered population. This included:
 - 8,600 people aged 0-19 (5.1%)
 - 15,300 people aged 20-64 (3.4%)
 - 7,200 people aged 65+ (5.8%)

Oxfordshire CCG patients attending A&E per 100 population by broad age



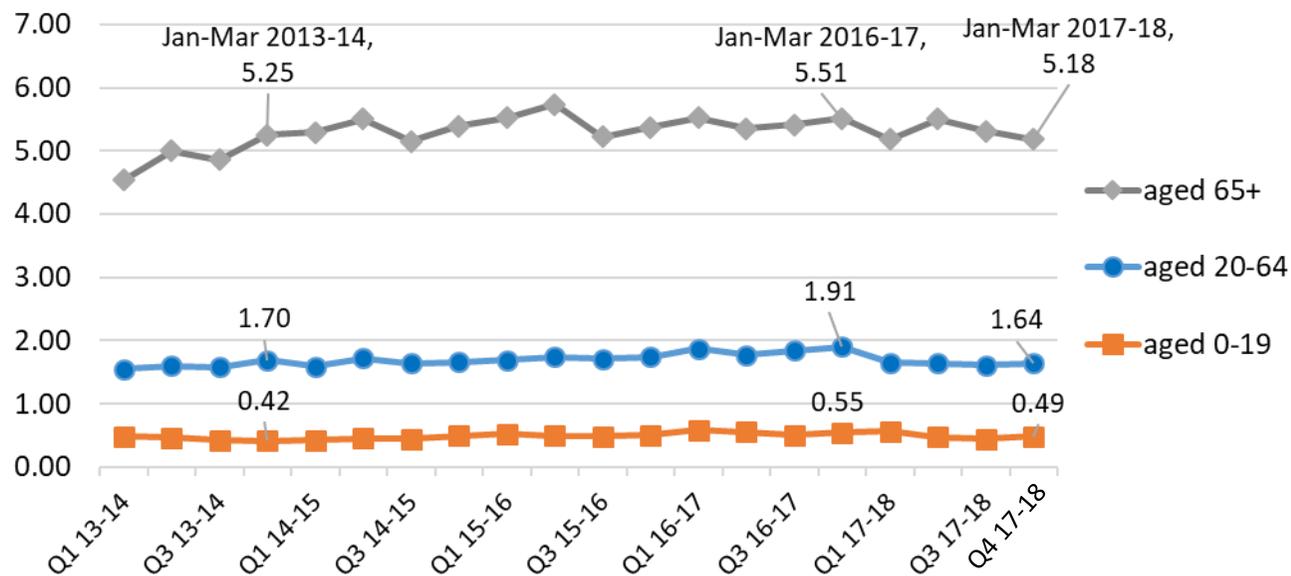
Source: from analysis 28/09/18 provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit, data source SUS, all providers, population denominator is GP registered population. Counts are rounded

Day case admissions rate per population has remained at similar levels in each broad age group

In quarter 4 2017-18 (January to March) a total of 14,600 Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group day case patients were admitted to hospital, a rate of 2% of the GP registered population. This included:

- 800 people aged 0-19 (0.5%)
- 7,400 people aged 20-64 (1.6%)
- 6,400 people aged 65+ (5.2%)

Oxfordshire CCG day case admissions per 100 population by broad age



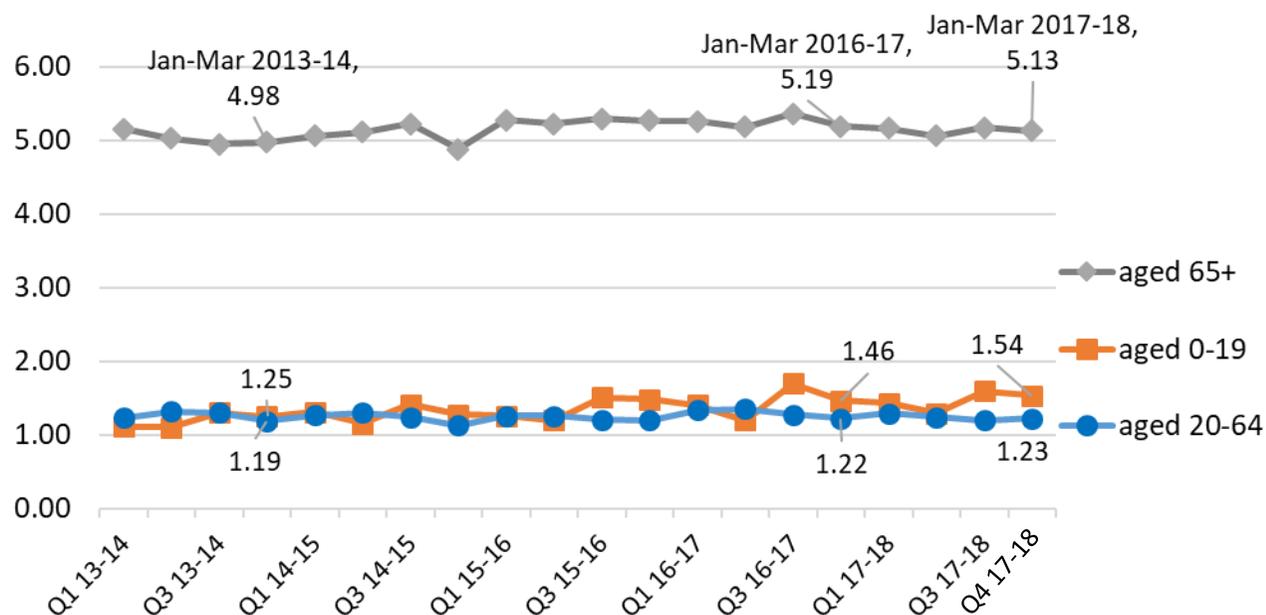
Source: from analysis 28/09/18 provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit, data source SUS, all providers, population denominator is GP registered population

Non Elective admissions rate per population has stayed at a similar level

 In quarter 4 2017-18 (January to March) a total of 14,500 Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group patients were admitted to hospital unplanned (non elective), a rate of 2% of the GP registered population. This included:

- 2,600 people aged 0-19 (1.5%)
- 5,500 people aged 20-64 (1.2%)
- 6,400 people aged 65+ (5.1%)

Oxfordshire CCG Non Elective and Non Elective Short Term admissions per 100 population by broad age



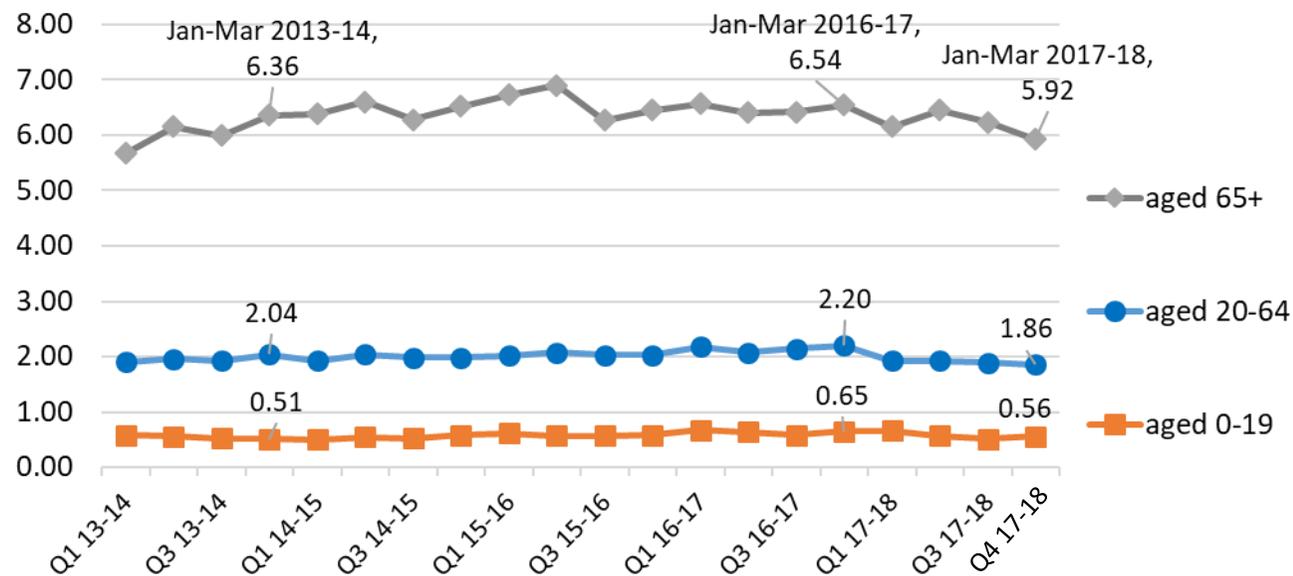
Source: from analysis 28/09/18 provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit, data source SUS, all providers, population denominator is GP registered population

Elective admissions rate per population has stayed at a similar level

 In quarter 4 2017-18 (January to March) a total of 16,700 Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group patients were admitted to hospital for planned care (elective), a rate of 2.2% of the GP registered population. This included:

- 900 people aged 0-19 (0.6%)
- 8,400 people aged 20-64 (1.9%)
- 7,300 people aged 65+ (5.9%)

Oxfordshire CCG Elective admissions per 100 population by broad age



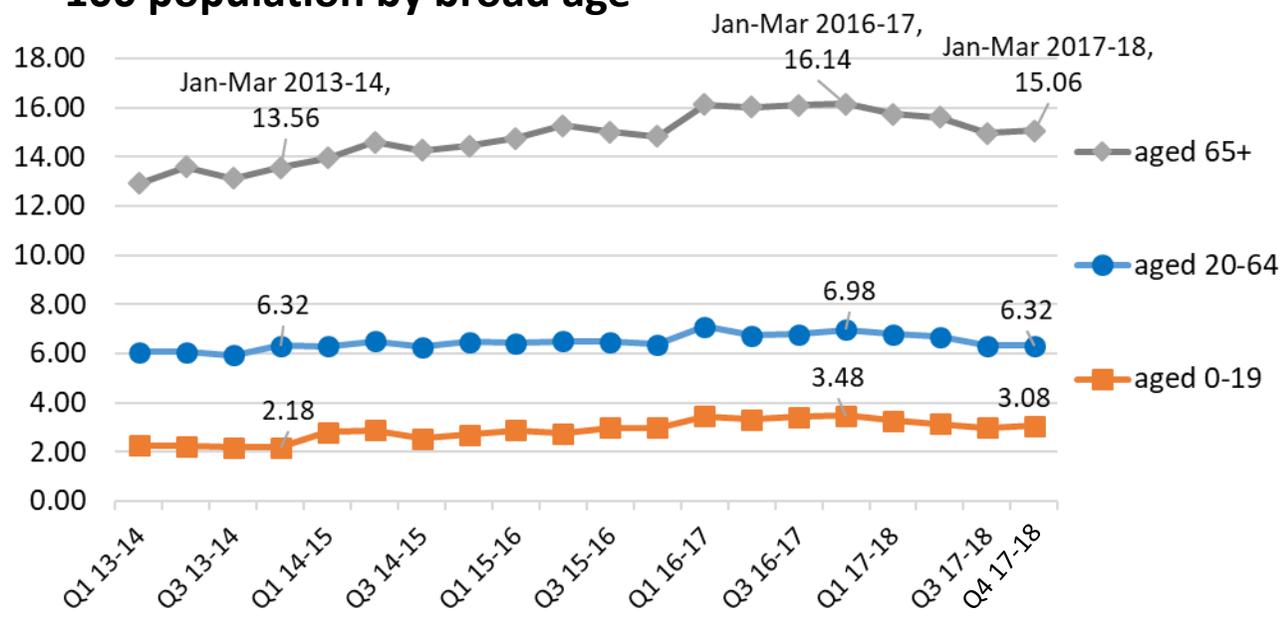
Source: from analysis 28/09/18 provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit, data source SUS, all providers, population denominator is GP registered population

Outpatient (first attendances) rate per population has increased in the older age group

 In quarter 4 2017-18 (January to March) a total of 52,300 Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group patients attended outpatients, a rate of 7% of the GP registered population. This included:

- 5,200 people aged 0-19 (3%)
- 28,500 people aged 20-64 (6.3%)
- 18,700 people aged 65+ (15%)

Oxfordshire CCG Outpatient first attendances per 100 population by broad age

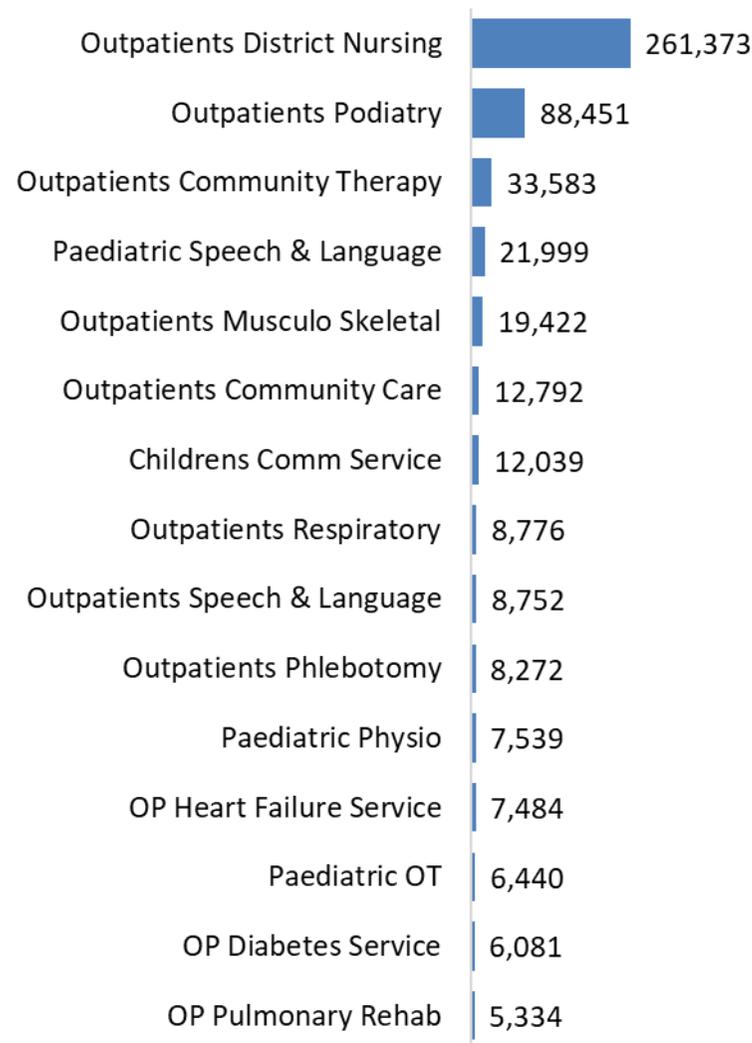


Source: from analysis 28/09/18 provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit, data source SUS, all providers, population denominator is GP registered population

Oxford Health Community Services

- 
 Around half of appointments with Oxford Health Community Services in 2017-18 were with District Nursing
- 
Further detail on services and type of people receiving services is being developed

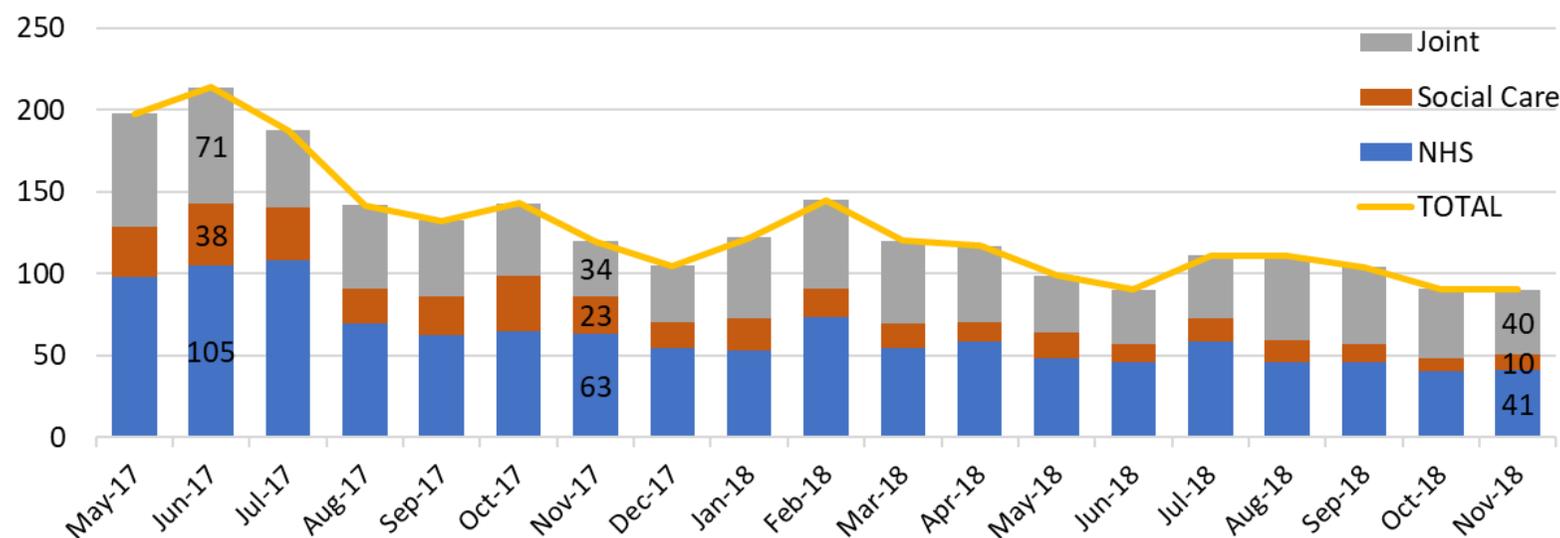
Oxford Health NHS FT, top 15 services by count of contacts (appointments), total for Oxfordshire CCG area, 2017-18



Delayed transfers of care (out of hospital) in Oxfordshire has continued to fall

- NHS England data shows that, between November 2017 and November 2018, there was a 25% drop in the number of monthly Delayed Transfers of Care (beds) in Oxfordshire, down from 120 to 90

Delayed transfers of care (beds) Oxfordshire Local Authority by responsible organisation



The DTOC Beds figure is calculated by dividing the number of delayed days during the month by the number of calendar days in the month. This is more representative of the entire month rather than providing a view on one particular day.

Mental health services

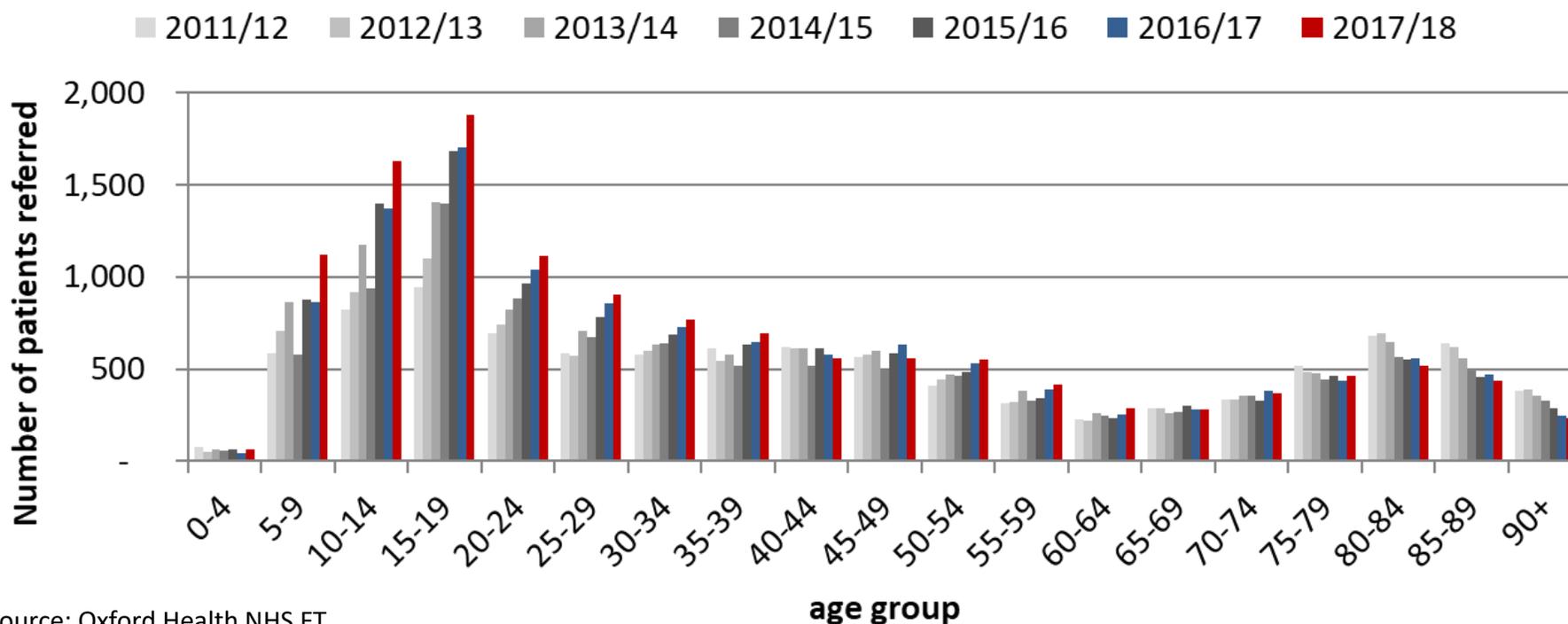
Continued increase in referrals to Oxford Health for mental health services in Oxfordshire in younger age groups

 Between 2011-12 and 2017-18, the number of patients referred to Oxford Health mental health services increased by:

+93% for people aged 0-19

+10% for people aged 20 and over

Number of Oxfordshire residents referred to Oxford Health mental health services by age (2011-12 to 2017-16)



Source: Oxford Health NHS FT

District data shows Cherwell and Oxford had higher numbers and rates of mental health referrals

- 📌 1.8% of Oxfordshire residents were referred to Oxford Health mental health services in 2017-18.
- 📌 The rates were highest in Cherwell and Oxford and lowest in South Oxfordshire

Number of Oxfordshire residents referred to Oxford Health mental health services by district 2017-18

	Count of patients	Rate per population
Cherwell	2,900	2.0%
Oxford	3,100	2.0%
South Oxfordshire	2,200	1.5%
Vale of White Horse	2,200	1.7%
West Oxfordshire	2,000	1.9%
Oxfordshire	12,300	1.8%

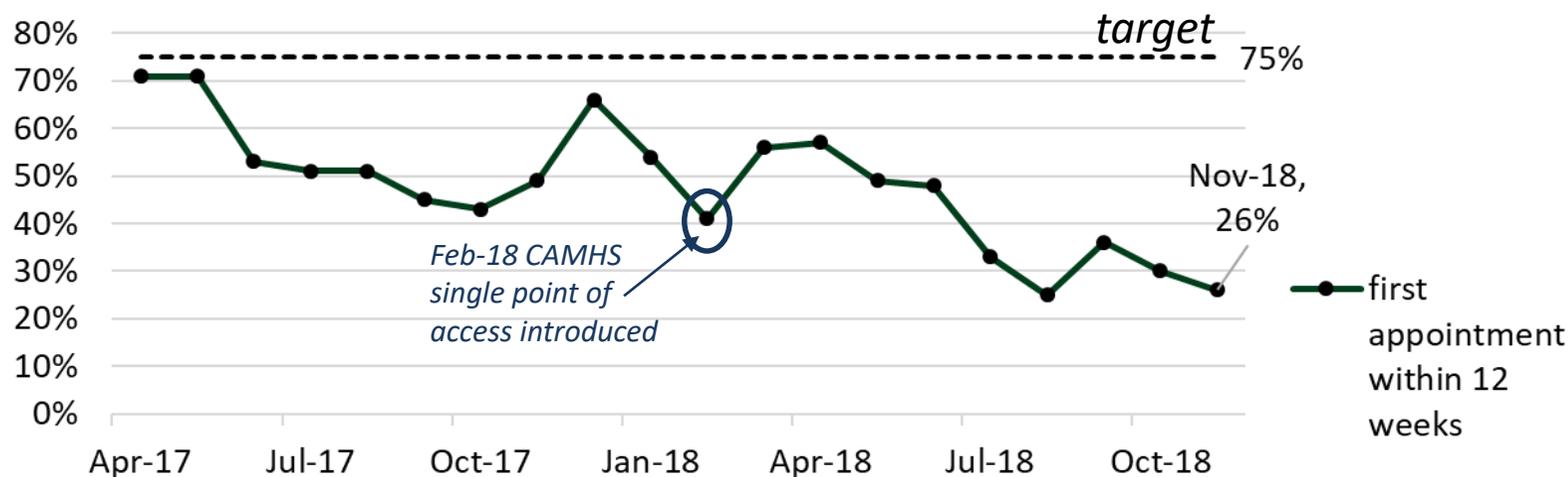
Outside Oxfordshire	500
No Fixed Abode	23
No Postcode	42
Grand Total	12,800

Source: Oxford Health NHS FT; population denominator from [ONS mid-2017 estimate](#)

The pressure on Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services in Oxfordshire has increased

- As of April 2017, almost three quarters (71%) of young people, in the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group area who were referred to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), were seen within 12 weeks. In November 2018, a quarter of referrals (26%) were seen within 12 weeks.

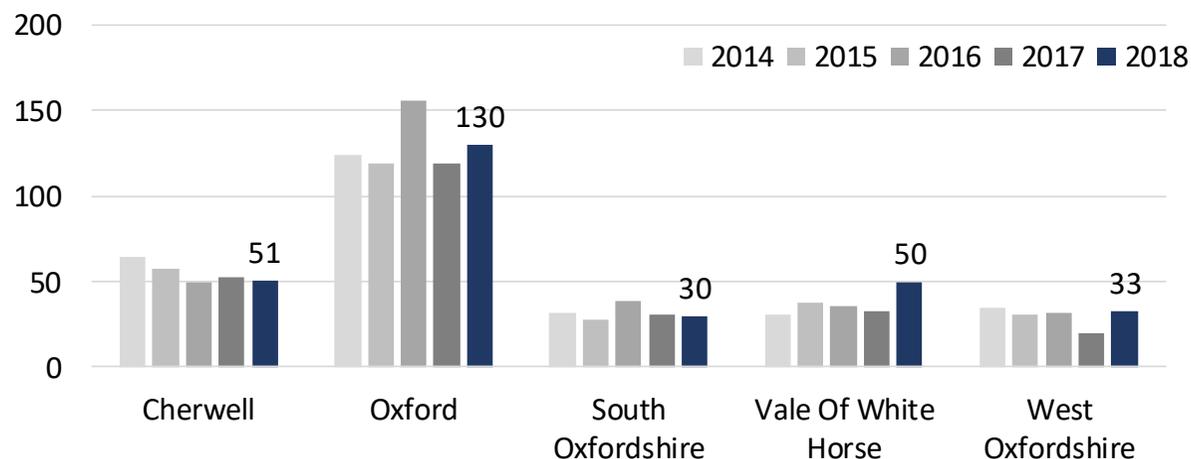
% of patients referred to CAMHS with first appointment within 12 weeks



The most recent year of data shows an increase in Police detentions under section 136 of the Mental Health Act

- Between 2017 and 2018, there was an increase in section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire, from 256 to 294 (+38, +15%). This followed a decline in the previous year.
- During the five years from January 2014 to December 2018, there was a total of 1,423 Section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire of which 648 (46%) were in Oxford City.
- In the latest year, there were increases in detentions in Oxford, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire. The numbers have fallen slightly in Cherwell and South Oxfordshire.
- The majority (53%) of detentions were of people aged in their 20s and 30s. 11% were aged under 20.

Count of Section 136 detentions by district 2014 to 2018 (calendar year)



Section 136 of the Mental Health Act enables the police to act if they believe that someone is suffering from a mental illness and needs immediate treatment or care. The police may take that person from a public place to a place of safety, either for their own protection or for the protection of others. This is known as a Section 136 detention.

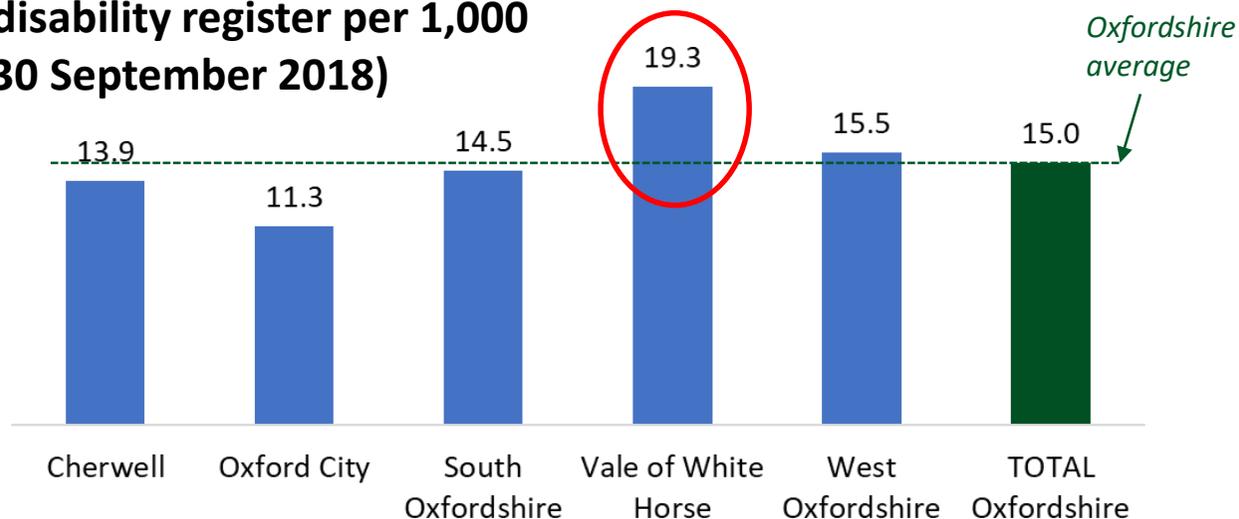
Source: Thames Valley Police

Register of disabled children

Register of disabled children shows highest rate in Vale of White Horse

- As at 30 September 2019, there were a total of 3,296 children and young people aged 0-25 on Oxfordshire County Council's register of disabled children¹
- The district area with the highest rate of children and young people on the register was Vale of White Horse with 19.3 per 1,000 aged 0-25, compared with 15.0 for Oxfordshire

Rate of children and young people aged 0-25 on Oxfordshire disability register per 1,000 population (30 September 2018)



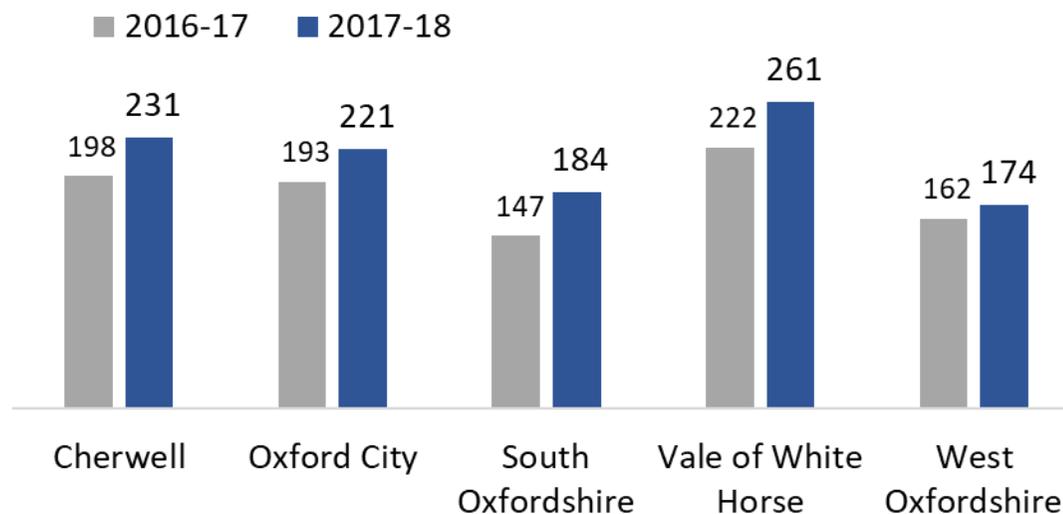
Note: [1] Oxfordshire County Council's register of disabled children sources data from (a) Social Care services; (b) short breaks for disabled children; (c) applicants for Max card (discounts for families with disabled children)

Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Disability Services; ONS 2017 population estimates

Increase in short breaks for disabled children

- There has been an increase in the number of short breaks provided for disabled children from 952 in 2016-17 to 1,117 in 2017-18 (+165, +17%).
- Around a third of children on Oxfordshire County Council's disability register had a short break in 2017-18

Number of short breaks for disabled children in Oxfordshire, 2016-17 to 2017-18



Note: Short breaks provide opportunities for disabled children and young people to spend time away from their families and have fun; they also provide families with a break from their caring responsibilities.

[Short Break services](#) are commissioned by Oxfordshire County Council.

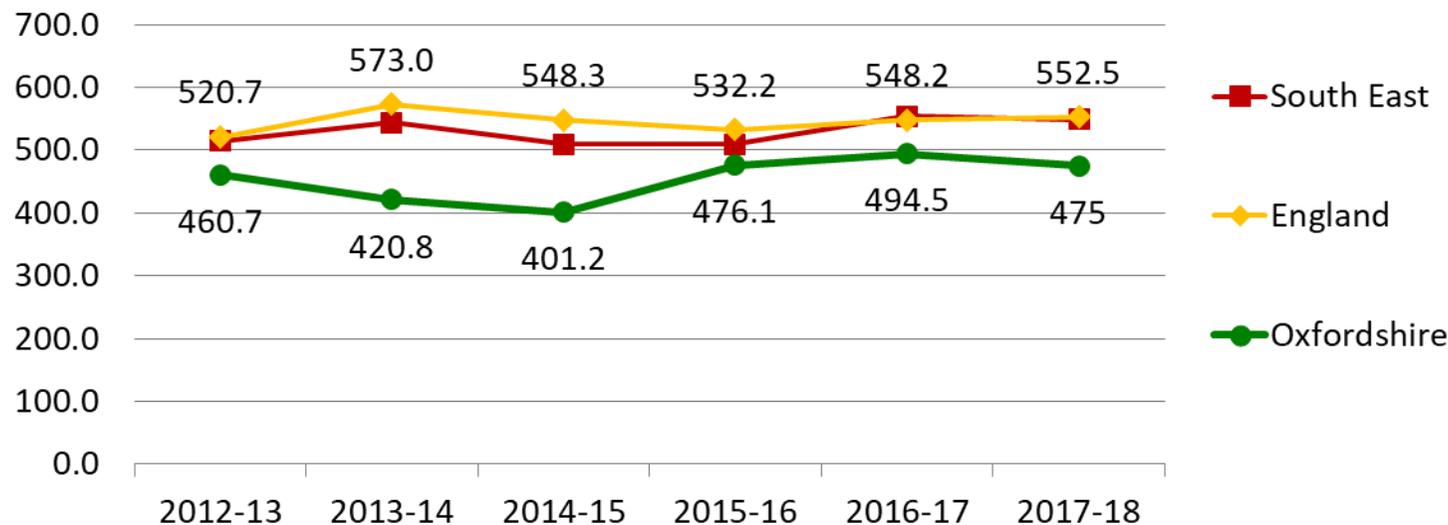
Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Disability Services

Children's social care

Referrals to Children's social care in Oxfordshire have declined

- As at the end of March 2018 there were 6,814 referrals to child social care in Oxfordshire related to 6,326 children. This was a reduction in the number and rate per population compared with the previous year (7,066 referrals and 6,429 children).
- A relatively high proportion of referrals resulted in no further action (20% in Oxfordshire compared with 9% nationally)

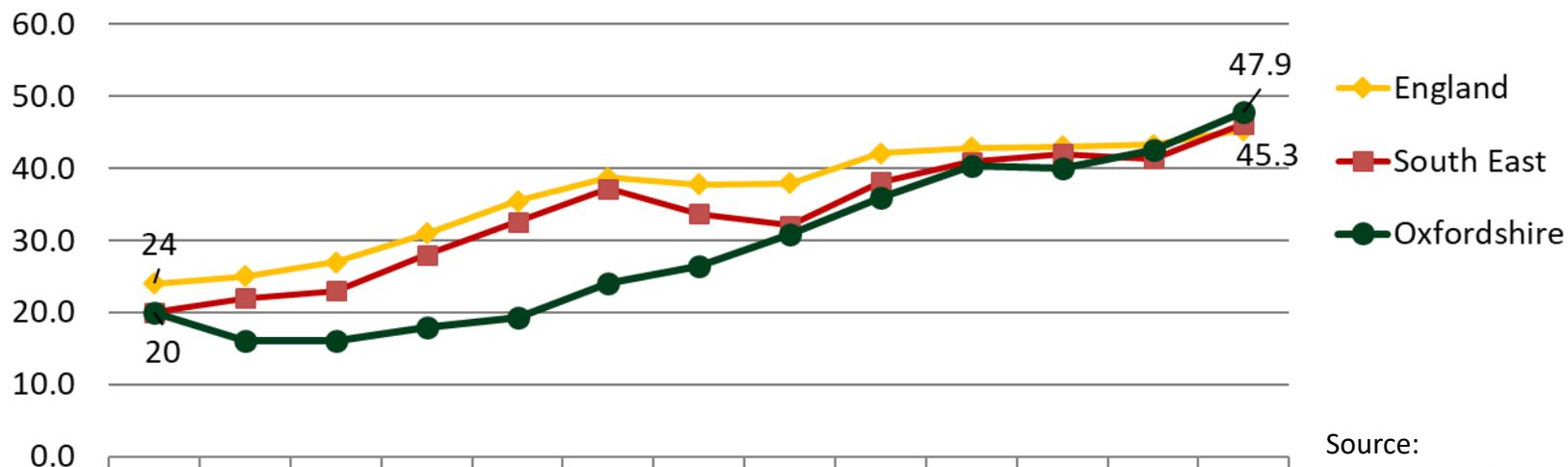
Rates of referrals to Children's Social Care (as at 31 March each year) per 100,000 children aged 0-17



The number of children on child protection plans in Oxfordshire has increased

- The number of children on child protection plans in Oxfordshire increased between 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018, from 607 to 687 (+78, +13%)
- The latest data (31 March 2018) shows Oxfordshire above the national average
- The most recent data held by Oxfordshire County Council (not published) shows that at the end of December 2018, this number had fallen to 608 (not shown on chart)

Rate of children who were the subject of a child protection plan (as at 31 March each year) per 100,000 children aged 0-17

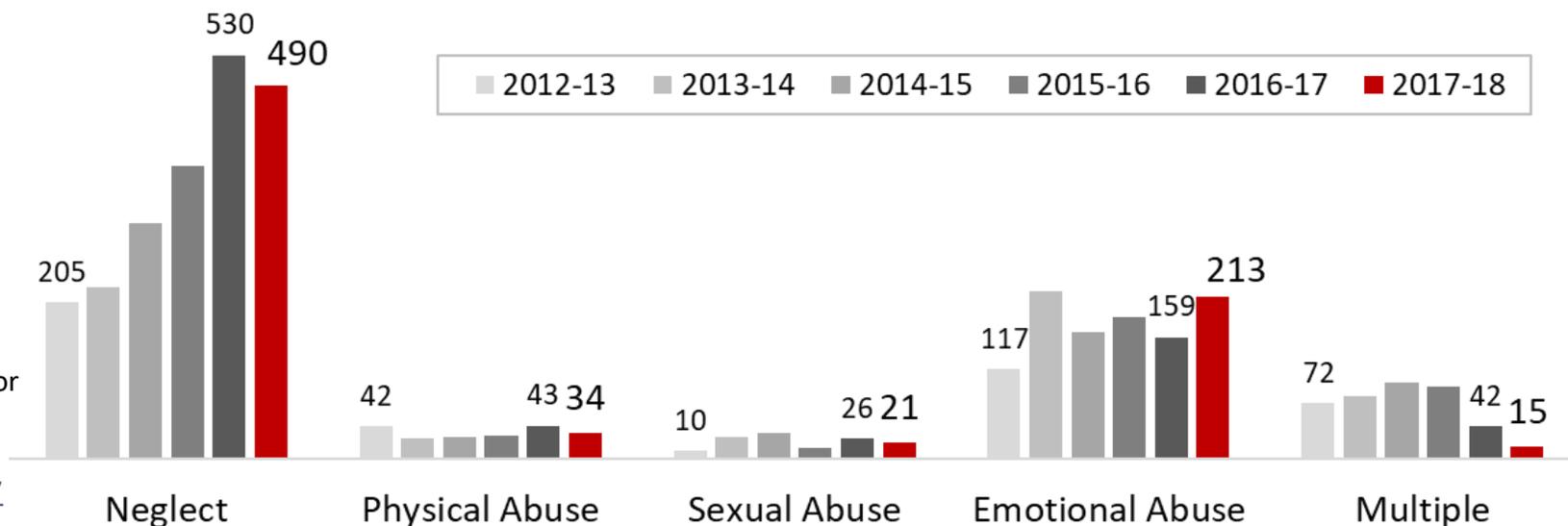


Source:
Department for Education
[Characteristics of children in need: 2017 to 2018](#)

Child protection cases due to neglect have fallen; increase in emotional abuse cases

- Between 2016-17 and 2017-18 the number of child protection cases started in Oxfordshire as a result of neglect (initial category) reduced from 530 to 490 (-40).
- The number of emotional abuse cases increased from 159 to 213 (+54).

Count of number of child protection plans starting in Oxfordshire by initial category of abuse, during the year ending 31 March

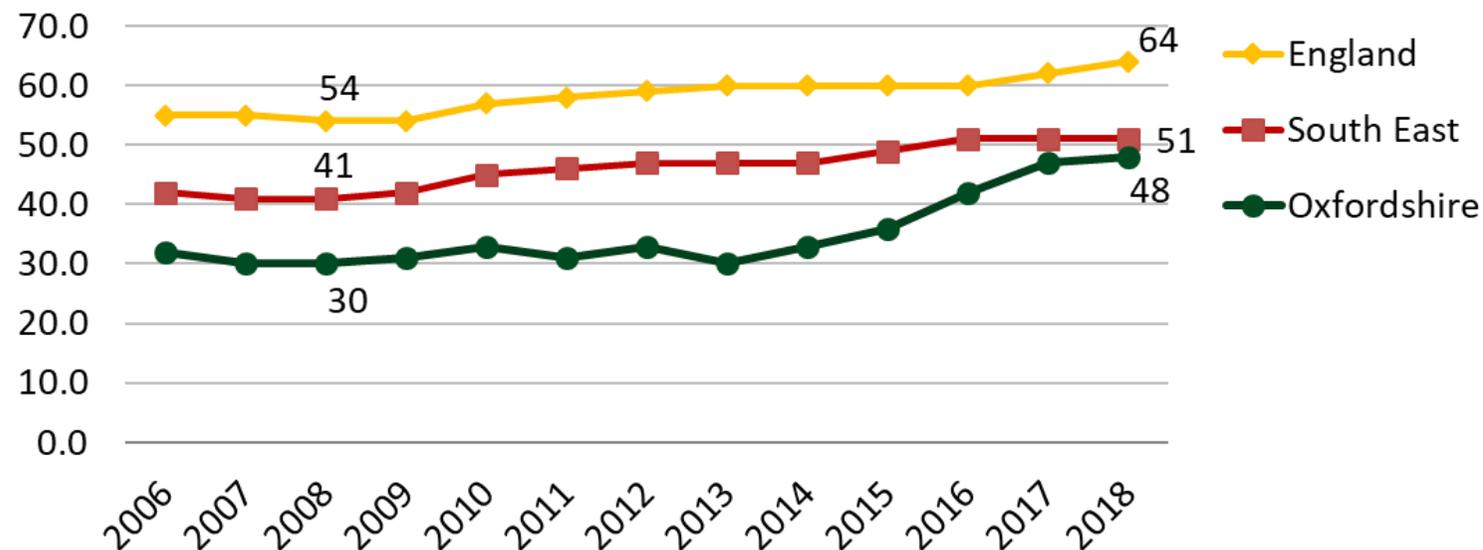


Source: Department for Education
[Characteristics of children in need: 2017 to 2018](#)

Increase in looked after children in Oxfordshire

- At the end of March 2018 there were **685** looked after children in Oxfordshire, up from 666 as of 31 March 2017 (+25, +3%).
 - At the end of December 2018 this had increased to **794** looked after children (not shown on chart)
 - The latest published data (for 31 March 18) shows Oxfordshire below the national and regional averages
- During the year 2017-18 there were 57 looked after children who were unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in Oxfordshire, just above the number in 2016-17 (54)

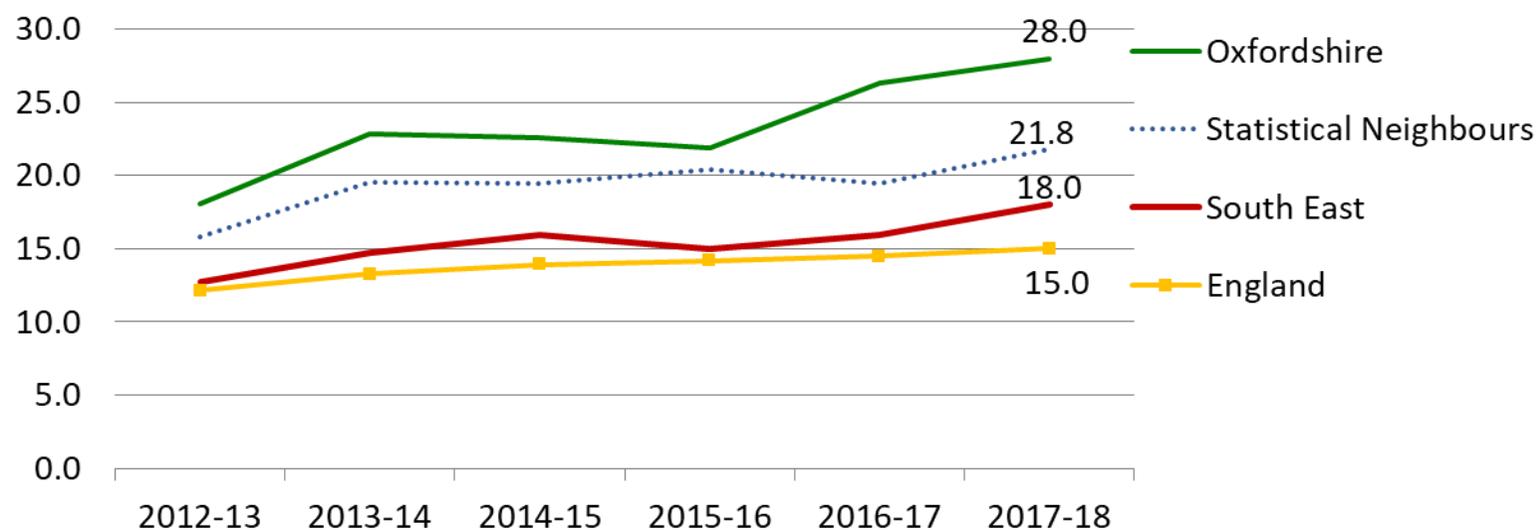
Rates of Looked After Children (as at 31 March each year) per 10,000 children aged 0-17



Increasing proportion of Oxfordshire's Looked After Children placed outside the county

-  The proportion of Oxfordshire's Looked After Children placed more than 20 miles from their home, outside Oxfordshire increased from 26% as at 31 March 2017 to 28% as at March 2018
-  Oxfordshire was well above the regional and national averages and 4th in its group of 10 statistical neighbours on this measure

% of children looked after at 31 March, placed more than 20 miles from their homes, outside Local Authority boundary

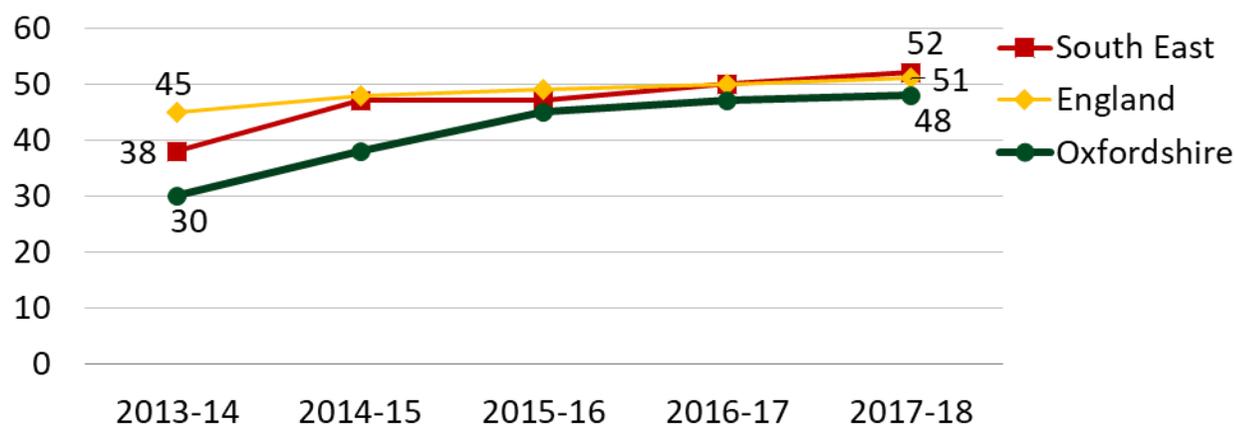


Source: Department for Education, downloaded from [Local Authority Interactive tool](#)

The % of Oxfordshire's care leavers in employment, education or training remains below the national average

- Young people leaving care tend to be particularly vulnerable to poor health and wellbeing. For example, national research shows that they are at greater risk of social exclusion, unemployment, health problems, and offending.
- As of 31 March 2018, there were 242 care leavers¹ in Oxfordshire. Of these, 117 (48%) were in education, employment or training and the education/employment, 81 were NEET and the status of a further 44 was unknown.
- Benchmarking data from 2013-14 and 2017-18 shows Oxfordshire as below average on the proportion of care leavers in employment, education or training.

Percentage of Care leavers aged 19-21 in education, employment or training



NOTE: [1] Care leavers now aged 19, 20 and 21 who were looked after for a total of at least 13 weeks after their 14th birthday including some time after their 16th birthday

The rate of Troubled Families in Oxfordshire was highest in Oxford City and Cherwell

- As of 31 December 2018, there was a total of 6,650 families identified in Oxfordshire that met two or more of the six Troubled Families criteria¹
- This was a rate of 9.4 families per 100 in Oxfordshire. The rate was above average in Cherwell (10) and in Oxford city (13.3)
- 85% of families met the criterion on worklessness, 55% on domestic abuse and 44% on children needing help

About the Troubled Families Programme

The first phase of the Troubled Families programme ran from 2012 to 2015. It set a target to work with, and 'turn around', families with multiple problems. Problems included crime, anti-social behaviour, truancy and unemployment.

Local authorities received payment-by-results from central Government.

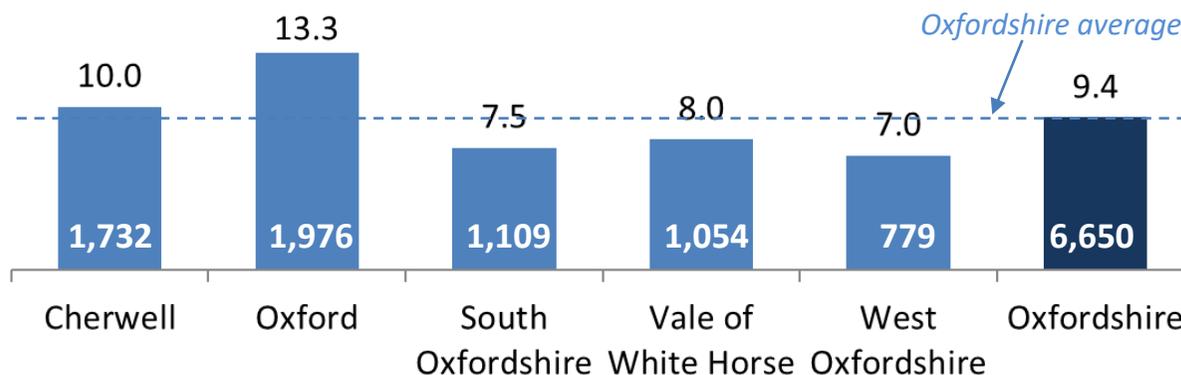
The programme was expanded for 2015-2020 to work with 400,000 additional families.

Second phase targeted additional problems, including domestic violence, health, drug abuse, mental health and children at risk.

House of Commons briefing paper 20 Oct 2016

[1] The six Troubled Families criteria are: health; education; crime/ASB; children needing help; domestic violence and abuse; worklessness

Troubled families rate per 100 families by district as of 31 December 2018 (showing count)



Sources: Oxfordshire County Council; denominator is number of households with dependent children from ONS Census 2011 table KS105

Potential increase in demand for children's social care services by 2031, depends on level of housing growth

-  *There are two sources of predicted population growth for Oxfordshire: (1) Oxfordshire County Council forecasts which include assumptions on housing development (2) ONS projections based on past trends*
-  National ONS projections suggests a slight fall in the population of children aged 0-17, whereas Oxfordshire County Council's local forecasts predict an increase.
-  Applying the current rate of referrals to child social care (i.e. assuming no change in prevalence) to population forecasts/projections gives a potential change by 2031 of:
 - +1,500** (6,800 to 8,300) from 2018 to 2031 based on Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts including housing growth
 - 200** (6,800 to 6,600) from 2018 to 2031 based on ONS trend-based population projections

Adult social care

Recent increase in short term adult social care (reablement) from a relatively low base

‘Reablement’ is a social care service aimed at supporting people to regain independence that may have been reduced or lost through illness or disability.

Reablement services are constrained by people receiving higher packages than originally expected, and having to stay with the service once the reablement period has finished due to difficulties in sourcing long term home care.

-  The Department of Health has estimated that between 2% and 5% of the over 65 population should be offered reablement each year. This would equate to 2,500 to 6,200 people in Oxfordshire¹. Half would be supported to leave hospital and half to remain in their own home
-  In 2017-18, 1.4% of older people in Oxfordshire who left hospital were supported via reablement, equivalent to 888 people². This compares to 2.9% nationally.
-  In the first 8 months of 2018-19 (April to December), 1,915 people in Oxfordshire have received reablement. This is a 34% increase on the previous Apr-Dec 2017, but still below other areas.

Sources and notes: [1] using ONS mid-2017 population estimate; [2] The national comparison is taken from the Adult Social Care Outcome Framework measure 2B(2) Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home, including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting (%). This is published by NHS Digital. The figure is for the period October to December only and is 222. It has been scaled up here for comparative purposes. Oxfordshire County Council

Increase in adults provided with long-term social care

-  At the end of March 2018 there were 7,010 adults in Oxfordshire receiving long-term social care from Oxfordshire County Council, up from 6,713 in March 2017 (+4%).
-  The majority (59%) of Oxfordshire's long-term social care clients were older people aged 65 and over. 14% were aged 90 or over.
-  Just over a quarter (26%) of people receiving social care support are people with learning disabilities.

Number of adults provided with long-term social care services by Oxfordshire County Council as of 31 March 2018

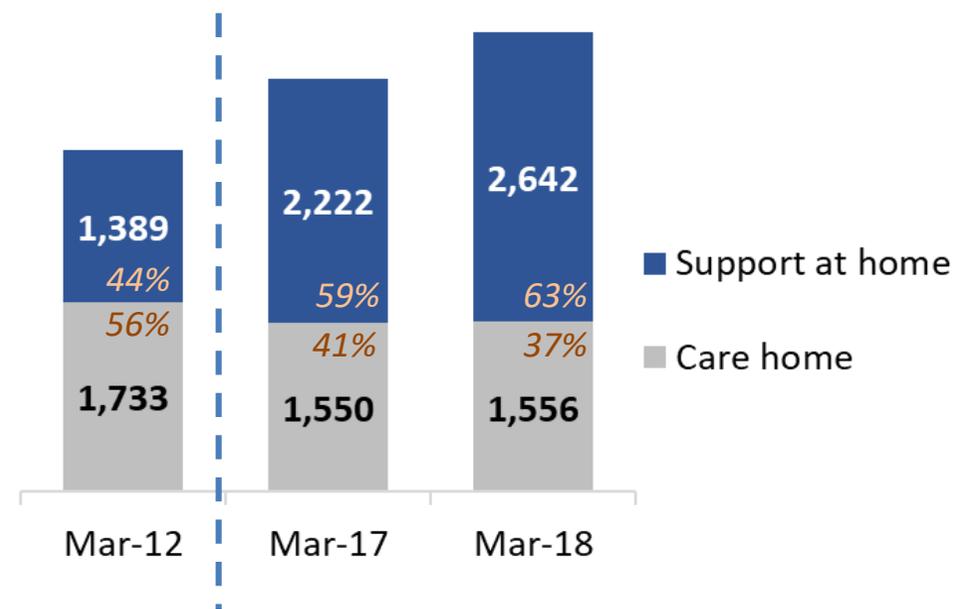
	Learning disability	Physical/ Mental	Total	
aged 18 to 49	1,164	542	1,706	24%
aged 50 to 59	362	411	773	11%
aged 60 to 69	172	542	714	10%
aged 70 to 79	95	1,018	1,113	16%
aged 80 to 89	20	1,660	1,680	24%
aged 90 and over	4	1,004	1,008	14%
TOTAL	1,819	5,191	7,010	100%
<i>% of total</i>	26%	74%	100%	
aged 65+	174	3,973	4,147	59%

Source: Oxfordshire County Council, CONTROCC

Increase in the proportion of older social care clients supported at home

-  The proportion of older adults receiving a social care service at home (rather than in a care home) has continued to increase.
-  At the end of March 2018, 63% of older adult social care clients were receiving a service at home up from 59% the previous year and 44% in March 2012.

Number of older clients (65+) of long-term social care services provided by Oxfordshire County Council receiving services at home vs in a care home



Rate of older people supported by social care services varies by district

- By district, the highest number of older people being supported with long-term social care services as of end March 2018 was Cherwell and the highest rate (per 1,000 population aged 65+) was Oxford city.
- South Oxfordshire had the lowest number and rates of people supported either in a care home or at home.

Older clients (65+) of long-term social care services provided by Oxfordshire County Council by setting: count and rate per 1,000 population as of March 2018

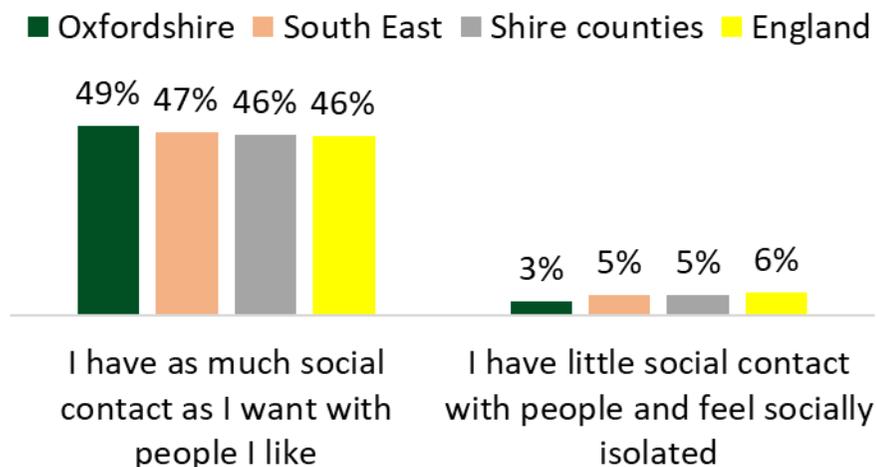
	Care home		Supported at home		Total	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Cherwell	325	12.3	620	23.5	945	35.8
Oxford	267	14.4	548	29.6	815	44.1
South Oxfordshire	256	8.9	481	16.6	737	25.5
Vale of White Horse	270	10.3	520	19.8	790	30.0
West Oxfordshire	341	14.8	465	20.1	806	34.9
Oxfordshire	1,459	11.8	2,634	21.4	4,093	33.2
Outside Oxfordshire	97		8		105	
TOTAL	1,556		2,642		4,198	

Source: Oxfordshire County Council, CONTROCC, excludes those supported outside Oxfordshire; ONS mid-2017 population estimates

Social care users less likely to feel socially isolated..

- According to the Adult Social Care Survey 2017-18, 49% of care user respondents in Oxfordshire have as much social contact as they would like, above the South East (47%) and England (46%) averages.

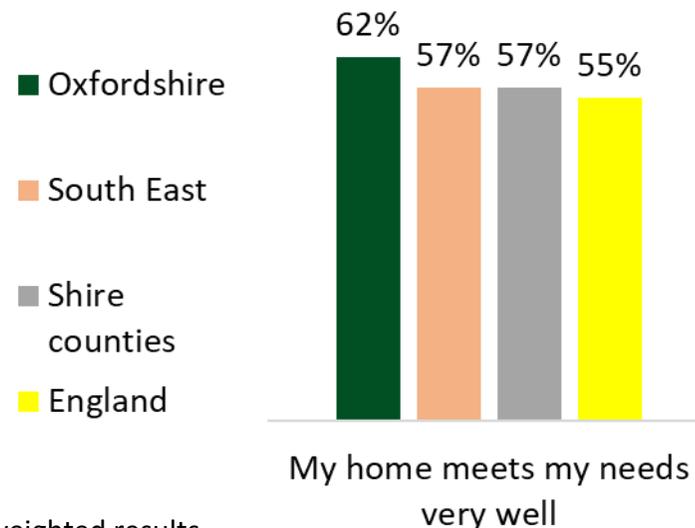
Question 8a - Thinking about how much contact you've had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation?



..and more likely to believe their home meets their needs

- 62% of care user respondents in Oxfordshire believe their home is designed to meet their needs "very well". This was above the South East (57%) and England (55%) averages.

Question 17 - How well do you think your home is designed to meet your needs?



Source: [Personal Social Services Adult Social Care Survey, England - 2017-18](#) NHS Digital, weighted results

Note: The Adult Social Care User survey is a national survey run annually. 2017-18 survey was sent out Feb 2018. The survey covers individuals who were in receipt of a local authority-funded long-term support service. In 2017-18 in Oxfordshire, 717 out of a sample of 2,373 responded (30%).

Older social care users worry most about falling over



The top worries about safety for older Oxfordshire social care users (aged 65 and over) were: falling over inside the house, falling over outside and uneven, dangerous pavements

Q25 If you worry about your safety, which things concern you most? Oxfordshire Social Care User Survey 2017-18, people aged 65+

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire
Falling over inside the house	48%	43%	49%	54%	44%	47%
Falling over outside	36%	41%	39%	34%	30%	35%
Uneven, dangerous pavements	29%	25%	31%	27%	14%	25%
Too many changes in care staff	20%	20%	11%	11%	24%	16%
Care staff not arriving	14%	18%	7%	11%	18%	13%
Silent phone calls	12%	8%	7%	10%	10%	9%
Tripping over shoes or rugs	4%	18%	8%	7%	4%	8%
Feeling not noticed in a wheelchair	7%	4%	8%	4%	10%	6%
Knowing who to call/ phone when needing help	6%	0%	10%	7%	4%	6%
Not having the right equipment to keep you safe	3%	2%	7%	10%	2%	5%
Is there anything else that makes you feel unsafe?	6%	8%	3%	6%	4%	5%
Local Crime	6%	8%	1%	7%	0%	4%
Intimidation by people who are drunk in public	3%	10%	1%	1%	0%	3%
Local groups of youths	3%	4%	1%	0%	4%	2%
Intimidation by members of the public	1%	4%	3%	1%	2%	2%
Other residents in the care home	1%	4%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Being harmed by someone who cares for me	0%	4%	0%	1%	2%	1%
BASE	69	51	71	71	50	325

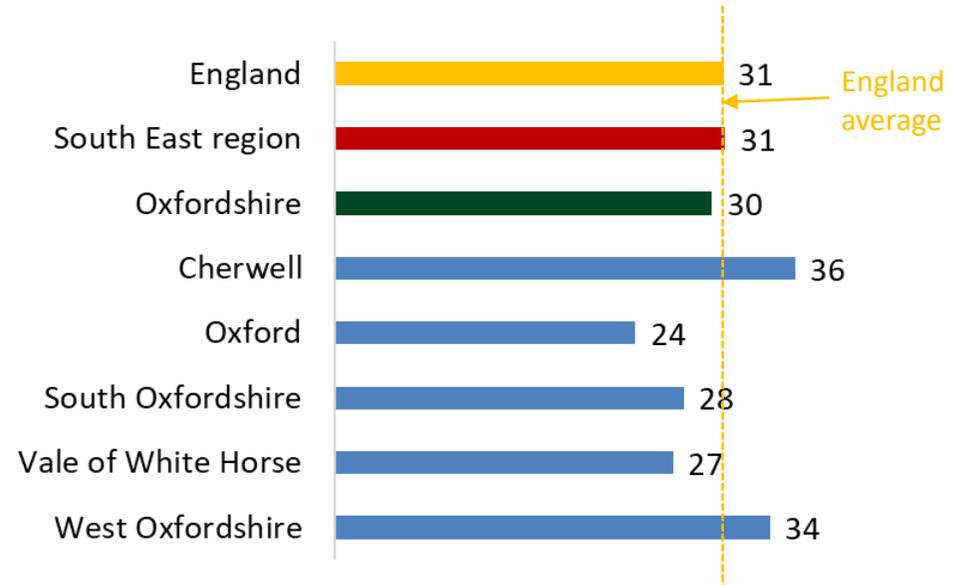
box = highest % in each row

Adult Social Care Users Survey 2017-18, Oxfordshire County Council
Note – these were locally added questions which means the data is for Oxfordshire only

Higher rates of care home beds for older people in Cherwell and West Oxfordshire

-  As of 3 April 2018, there were 126 care homes in Oxfordshire providing 5,170 care home beds for older people of which 4,011 (78%) include nursing care
-  As a proportion of the number of residents aged 85 and over, the rate of care home beds for older people in Cherwell and West Oxfordshire were each above the national, regional and county averages.
-  The rate for Oxford City, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse were each below average.

Care home beds (Apr2019) for older people per 100 people aged 85 and over



Almost two thirds of older people estimated to be self-funding long term care in Oxfordshire

 As of 31 March 2018 around 4,400* older people (aged 65+) are supported by Oxfordshire County Council (or NHS) either in care home beds or in their own home

 Using the latest information on numbers of care home beds and a national ratio of self-funders at home vs in care homes gives an estimate of 7,400 older people self-funding long term care in Oxfordshire (63% of the total)

*adults supported by social care aged 65+ only (i.e. not including people aged 18-64 with learning difficulties or other care needs)

Estimate of older people who are self-funding long term care in Oxfordshire (31 March 2018)

	Count
1. OCC and NHS funded care home beds	
1.1 People aged 65+ in Care homes* who are OCC funded (end March 2018)	1,556
1.2 Care home beds NHS funded (end March 2018)	197
2. Total care home beds	
2.1 Total Care home beds for older people (CQC as of 1 April 2017)	5,170
2.2 Estimate of total Care home beds in use (OCC estimate 90%)	4,653
<i>Estimate of Care home beds occupied by self-funders</i>	2,900
3. Care at home	
3.1 People aged 65+ receiving OCC funded care in own home (end March 2018)	2,642
3.2 Ratio of self-funders at home VS self-funders in care homes (data from national seminar on Funding Reform July 2013)	1.55
<i>Estimate of people self-funding care at home</i>	4,495
TOTAL self-funding (rounded)	7,400
TOTAL supported by OCC or NHS (rounded)	4,400

*excludes respite and temporary provision

Potential increase in demand for adult's social care services by 2031, similar whether or not housing growth is included

 *There are two sources of predicted population growth for Oxfordshire:*
(1) Oxfordshire County Council forecasts which include assumptions on housing development (2) ONS projections based on past trends

 Applying the current rate of older people provided with long-term social care (i.e. assuming no change in prevalence) to population forecasts/projections gives a potential change by 2031 of:

+2,700 (7,000 to 9,700) from 2018 to 2031 based on Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts including housing growth

+2,200 (7,000 to 9,200) from 2018 to 2031 based on ONS trend-based population projections

Community safety services

Domestic abuse crimes and incidents in Oxfordshire has remained at a similar level to the previous year

 Between January and December 2018, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 5,592 domestic abuse crimes and 6,378 incidents (non crime) in Oxfordshire

 The overall total (DA crime plus non crime) was similar to that recorded in 2017

 ***Note that changes in recording practice has contributed to the increase in the count of DA crimes*

****NOTE:** When compared to last year Oxfordshire has seen an 67% increase in the number of DA crimes recorded. This increase is across all the LPAs. This is following the HMIC inspection, which lead to various changes in recording practises. The Force Crime Registrars and now the supervisors in the control rooms carry out daily audits. The audit looks at crimes that have not had a DA flag attached to them but the Offence Enquiry Log includes words that indicate a domestic incident may have occurred. Another factor to the increase is the removal of the classification - Domestic Incident - Non Crime. All DA crimes now go on as a DA crimes, once assessed if it is deemed to be a non crime it will be made non valid. While the number of incidents are decreasing the number of crimes has increased because of the auditing and crime recording changes.

	Domestic Abuse Crimes		
	2016	2017	2018
Cherwell	775	889	1,363
Oxford	1,006	1,008	1,603
South Oxfordshire	501	539	950
Vale Of White Horse	516	517	907
West Oxfordshire	353	399	769
Grand Total	3,151	3,352	5,592

	Domestic Abuse Non Crime Occurrences		
	2016	2017	2018
Cherwell	2,254	2,220	1,639
Oxford	2,431	2,311	1,661
South Oxfordshire	1,329	1,480	1,086
Vale Of White Horse	1,443	1,333	1,013
West Oxfordshire	1,147	1,222	979
Grand Total	8,604	8,566	6,378

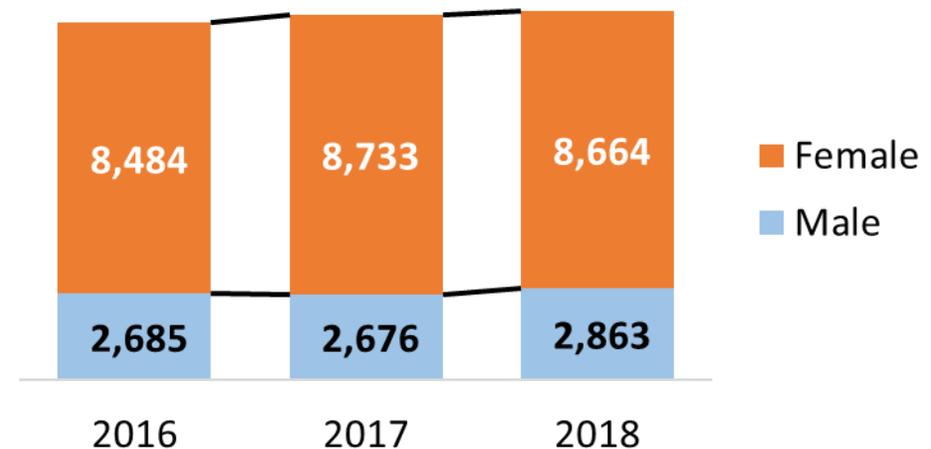
	Domestic Abuse All Occurrences		
	2016	2017	2018
Cherwell	3,029	3,109	3,002
Oxford	3,437	3,319	3,264
South Oxfordshire	1,830	2,019	2,036
Vale Of White Horse	1,959	1,850	1,920
West Oxfordshire	1,500	1,621	1,748
Grand Total	11,755	11,918	11,970

Data Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; 2018 data extracted January 2019. Calendar years. Note: The above data is for all offences in Oxfordshire where either the Domestic Abuse Finalisation or the Domestic Abuse Latest qualifiers have been selected.

Increases in younger and older victims of domestic abuse and male victims

- 📌 Between 2017 and 2018 the number of victims of domestic abuse (crimes and incidents) in Oxfordshire increased from 11,446 to 11,586 (+140, +1%).
- 📌 Increases have been recorded for:
 - Younger victims, aged up to 17 (+19%) and older victims, aged 65 and over (+18%)
 - Males (+7%), the number of female victims has gone down slightly

Victims of Domestic Abuse (crimes and incidents) in Oxfordshire by gender



Increase in recorded victims of rape offences

-  Between 2017 and 2018, Thames Valley Police recorded an increase in the total number of victims of rape crimes and crime related occurrences in Oxfordshire from 611 in 2017 to 699 in 2018 (+14%)
-  *NOTE: that police recorded rape is at the time of reporting rather than time of offence.*

Crime Related Occurrence: This term is used to describe a record of an incident which has come to the attention of the police, which, on the Balance of Probabilities would normally amount to a notifiable crime, but a resultant crime has not been recorded. The specific circumstances where this would happen are

1. The incident is reported by a third party and either
 - The alleged victim declines to confirm the crime or
 - The alleged victim cannot be traced
2. The incident is being dealt with by another police force
3. The National Crime Recording Standard or Home Office Counting Rules for Recording Crime direct that a crime should not be recorded

Victims of Rape (Crime and Crime related occurrences)

	2016	2017	2018	change from 2017 to 2018	
Cherwell	128	136	144	8	6%
Oxford	228	222	293	71	32%
South Oxfordshire	70	98	88	-10	-10%
Vale Of White Horse	69	82	102	20	24%
West Oxfordshire	53	73	72	-1	-1%
Grand Total	548	611	699	88	14%

Source: Data Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; 2018 data extracted January 2019. Note: The above data is for all victims of Rape offences. People who have been victims multiple times during the period will be included in the dataset.

Female genital mutilation, forced marriage and honour based violence



As of 2018 Thames Valley Police recorded a total of:

- 5 victims of Female Genital Mutilation in Oxfordshire (all in Oxford city);
- 3 victims of forced marriage in Oxfordshire (all in Oxford city);
- 34 victims of honour-based violence in Oxfordshire, mainly in Cherwell and Oxford (see table below). This was half the number recorded in 2017.

Victims of Honour Based Violence All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime)

	2016	2017	2018
Cherwell	15	10	10
Oxford	36	47	20
South Oxfordshire	1	5	0
Vale Of White Horse	8	3	2
West Oxfordshire	0	4	2
Grand Total	60	69	34

Source: Data Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; 2018 data extracted January 2019. Note: The above HBV data is for all victims of offences where either the HBV Latest or HBV Finalisation qualifier has been used or the Occurrence Type or Classification has been recorded as Honour Based Violence - Non Crime Occurrence.

Note: According to the Crown Prosecution Service guidance: There is no specific offence of "honour based crime". It is an umbrella term to encompass various offences covered by existing legislation. Honour based violence (HBV) can be described as a collection of practices, which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Such violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code.

Increase in recorded victims of Child Sexual Exploitation

- The number of victims of Child Sexual Exploitation recorded by Thames Valley Police in Oxfordshire has increased, from 106 in 2017 to 138 in 2018 (+30%).

Victims of Child Sexual Exploitation All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime)

	2016	2017	2018
Cherwell	41	36	31
Oxford	94	21	78
South Oxfordshire	16	24	7
Vale Of White Horse	10	16	18
West Oxfordshire	9	9	4
Grand Total	170	106	138

Increase in victims of Modern slavery

- The number of victims of Modern Slavery recorded by Thames Valley Police in Oxfordshire has again increased significantly, from 106 in 2017 to 144 in 2018 (+36%).

Victims of Modern Slavery and Trafficking - All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime)

	2016	2017	2018
Cherwell	12	30	51
Oxford	20	50	52
South Oxfordshire	1	6	13
Vale Of White Horse	2	15	24
West Oxfordshire	2	5	4
Grand Total	37	106	144

Source: Data Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; 2018 data extracted January 2019

Similar number of fires in Oxfordshire as previous year, but significant fall in number of fire-related injuries

 In 2017-18 there were **387** dwelling fires in Oxfordshire (386 in 2016-17)

 There were **23** recorded injuries due to fire, down from 44 in 2016-17

NOTES:

All injuries due to fire:

Includes all Fire Cause motives: Accidental, Deliberate and Not Known

Includes all severities of injury as per list below:

(1) Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious

(2) Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight

(3) First Aid given at scene

(4) Precautionary check recommended

Includes all injuries either confirmed as fire related or not known

Excludes Fatalities, and non-fire related injuries

Serious Injuries due to fire:

Includes all Fire Cause motives: Accidental, Deliberate and Not Known

Includes only 'Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious'

Includes all Serious injuries either confirmed as fire related or not known

Excludes Serious Injuries that are non-fire related

Excludes Fatalities, and all other non-serious injury types

All Dwelling Fatalities:

Includes all Fire Cause motives: Accidental, Deliberate and Not Known

Includes all fire related, not known & non-fire related dwelling fatalities

Dwelling Fatalities due to fire:

Includes all Fire Cause motives: Accidental, Deliberate and Not Known

Includes all Fatalities confirmed as fire related or not known

Excludes Fatalities confirmed as non-fire related

DWELLING FIRES	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total Number of Dwelling Fires	490	499	471	416	464	386	387
Accidental or unknown Cause	461	480	450	401	447	359	359
Deliberate cause	29	19	21	15	17	27	28
All Injuries due to fire	52	67	67	42	54	44	23
Serious injuries due to fire	5	3	5	3	2	1	1
All Dwelling Fire Fatalities	2	4	2	2	3	4	0
Dwelling Fatalities due to fire	1	4	2	2	2	4	0

Fire related injuries/fatalities by age group

Age Group	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
0-10	4	4	4	2	5	3	1
11-20	3	7	1	5	3	2	2
21-30	10	9	11	7	5	6	3
31-40	11	11	7	5	5	2	1
41-50	4	7	8	7	6	4	1
51-60	3	7	5	4	4	1	1
61-70	6	3	3	3	4	3	1
71-80	7	3	4	4	3	4	1
81-90	4	4	2	2	4	3	1
90+	1	3	3	0	0	1	2
Unknown	0	13	21	5	17	19	9
Totals	53	71	69	44	56	48	23

Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Fire and Rescue Services

The number of victims of doorstep crime or rogue traders in Oxfordshire has declined again

-  In 2017-18 there were **284** victims of doorstep crime or rogue traders in Oxfordshire, down from 377 in the previous year, a fall of 25% (-93).
-  The majority of victims continue to be elderly residents, with 74% aged 60 or over (where age recorded).
-  The top 3 types of “services” were (1) driveways and patios, (2) roofing and (3) gardening and landscaping.

Count of victims of doorstep crime or rogue traders in Oxfordshire

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Cherwell	78	99	80	83	80	58
Oxford City	67	66	115	85	101	58
South Oxfordshire	83	97	42	63	73	62
Vale of White Horse	97	89	56	80	58	44
West Oxfordshire	48	79	50	49	53	36
SUM of districts	373	430	343	360	365	258
District not recorded	20	197	34	19	12	26
TOTAL Oxfordshire	393	627	377	379	377	284

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Trading Standards

Health support and preventing ill-health

Slight decline in number of adults in specialist drug treatment

-  In 2017-18 there were **1,916** adults (aged 18 and over) in specialist drug treatment in Oxfordshire. This is down by 2% from last year.
-  The majority of those in drug treatment were aged between 30 to 49 (72%)
-  The number of adults in treatment for alcohol only in Oxfordshire in 2017-18 was **561**, the majority of whom were aged 30 to 59. (78%)
-  In 2017-18 the number of young people (aged under 18 years) in specialist substance misuse services in Oxfordshire was **148**.
 - 68 began using their main substance before they reached 15 years of age
 - 66 were using more than one substance
 - 32 reported being affected by others' substance misuse.
 - 41 Identified as having a mental health treatment need
 - 33 Receiving treatment for their mental health need(s)
-  Referrals were predominantly from education services (29%) and children and family services (50%).

Since the introduction of Universal Credit, Citizens Advice Oxfordshire has seen a significant increase in clients seeking advice

- 📌 Universal Credit was introduced in Oxfordshire in October 2017
- 📌 Oxfordshire Citizens Advice agencies saw a 25% increase in benefits enquiries between October 2017 and March 2018 compared with same period in the previous year

A high proportion of Oxfordshire CA clients are disabled

- 📌 In 2017-18, the proportion of Oxfordshire Citizens Advice clients who were disabled (37%) was more than double the proportion of disabled people in the population as a whole (14%, Census 2011)
- 📌 Of CA clients with disabilities, a third had a long term health condition, a quarter had a physical or sensory impairment and 22% had a mental health problem

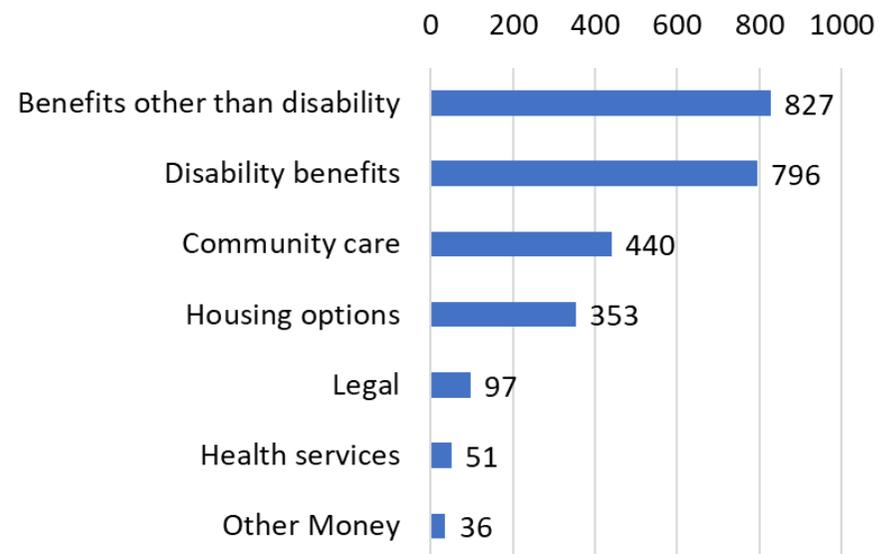
Oxfordshire has open-door Citizens Advice services based in offices in Abingdon, Banbury, Bicester, Didcot, Henley, Thame, Oxford, and Witney. Citizens Advice also runs outreach services in Brackley, Carterton, Chipping Norton, Farringdon, Kidlington, RAF Benson, RAF Brize Norton, South Abingdon, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Wallingford, Watlington, and Woodcote.

Almost half of enquiries to the general Age UK Oxfordshire helpline in 2018 were from people with long term illness, disabilities or memory issues

- 📌 Of the 1,652 enquiries to the general Age UK Oxfordshire helpline from January to December 2018:
 - 64% were female, 35% male
 - 43% had a long term illness, disability or memory issues
 - 22% were recorded as living alone
 - 14% had an informal carer living with them
 - 11% were carers

- 📌 The top reasons for contacting the helpline were: benefits, including disability-related, community care and housing options

Top reasons for contacting the Age UK Oxfordshire general helpline Jan-Dec 2018



Source: Age UK Oxfordshire. Note that data relates to the general Age UK Oxfordshire helpline and not the Oxfordshire Specialist Advice Service. Full demographic details are not always recorded from each enquirer, e.g. if the enquiry is unrelated to disability then the disability status of the caller may not be recorded. Enquiries may cover more than one topic.

Family Nurse Partnership

The Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) supports first time mothers aged up to 19 years. It focuses on supporting young mothers for a healthy pregnancy, improving child's health and development and improving parents' economic self-sufficiency.

-  Oxfordshire has 200 places. Once the child reaches 2 years they transition into the Health Visitor Service and receive ongoing advice and support.
-  This service was embedded within 0-5 Public Health Service which started in April 2017.

Health visiting

The Health Visiting service transitioned from NHS to Local Authority in October 2015. Public Health (Oxfordshire County Council) recommissioned the service for Oxfordshire in 2016; new contract started in April 2017.

-  There were 7,161 birth deliveries in 2017-18.
-  In 2017-18, health visitors had 128,943 direct contacts and 13,904 indirect contacts.
-  Pregnant mothers are seen during the antenatal period, and again at 6-8 weeks to receive a maternal mood assessment.
-  Babies are seen at least 10-14 days old, at 6-8 weeks and at 1 year and 2 years.

School health nursing

The School Health Nursing (SHN) Service is for children and young people aged 5-19 years. The contract started in April 2014 and the full service was delivered from September 2014.

-  During 2017-18 there were 24,440 contacts with SHN and 38,381 interventions.
-  The reasons for interventions varied:
 - Liaison (25%)
 - Mental Health & Wellbeing (20%)
 - Sexual Health (18%)
 - Safeguarding (18%)

College Nurse Service

The College Nurse Service is for young people aged 14-25 years.

-  Total contacts in 2017-18 were 1,528.
-  There were 3,537 interventions as a result of these contacts.
-  Reasons for interventions were predominantly sexual health (76%).
-  Mental health accounted for a further 14% of interventions.

Access to services

Wide areas of rural Oxfordshire are ranked poorly on geographical access to services

Oxfordshire has 85 out of 407 lower super output areas ranked within the most deprived 10% nationally on the geographical access to services sub-domain (road distance to post office, primary school, GP and supermarket) of the 2015 IMD.

By district the number of LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived are:

Cherwell: 25 out of 93

Oxford: 0 out of 83

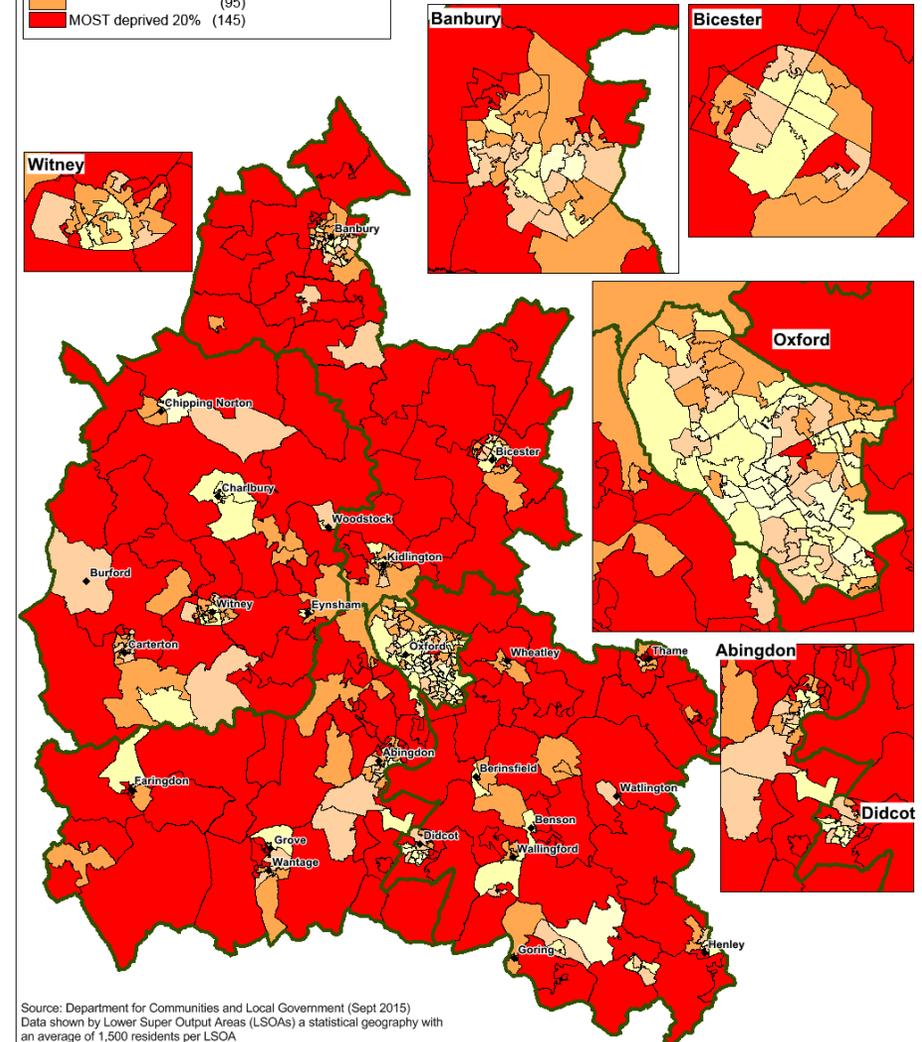
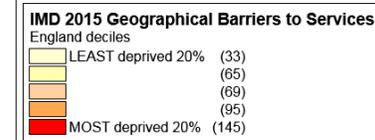
South: Oxfordshire 25 out of 89

Vale of White Horse: 23 out of 76

West Oxfordshire: 12 out of 66

Note that updated Indices of Deprivation are due to be released in summer 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2015, Geographical Barriers to Services by Lower Layer Super Output Areas showing District boundaries



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (Sept 2015)
Data shown by Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) a statistical geography with an average of 1,500 residents per LSOA

The IMD 2015 Geographical Barriers sub-domain includes:

- Road distance to a post office: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area
- Road distance to a primary school: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area
- Road distance to a GP surgery: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area

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Use of the internet by older people is increasing, however a significant number of older or disabled people have never used the internet

-  According to the latest (national) ONS data¹ on internet use:
 - The generation gap is closing, with recent internet use in the 65 to 74 age group increasing from 52% in 2011 to 80% in 2018 and in those aged 75+ increasing from 20% in 2011 to 44% in 2018
 - 20% of disabled adults had never used the internet in 2018, down from 22% in 2017.
-  Based on these findings, it is estimated that almost **40,000** people aged 65+ living in Oxfordshire will have never used the internet.

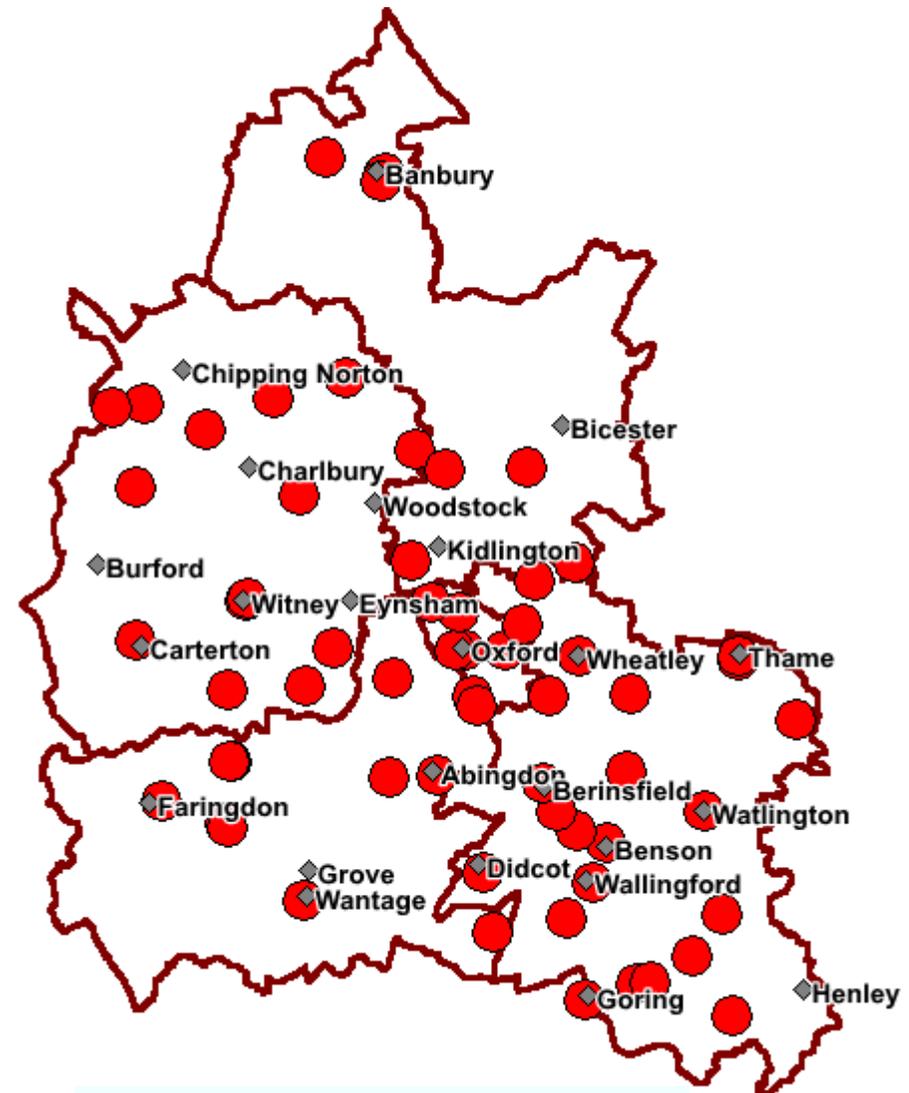
Community transport schemes operate throughout Oxfordshire

The community transport directory as of November 2018, lists a total of 72 schemes in Oxfordshire offering a very wide range of services - some with limited availability and local to one parish and some operating a timetabled service over a wide area.

Of these, there were:

- 10 in Cherwell
- 7 in Oxford
- 26 in South Oxfordshire
- 16 in Vale of White Horse
- 13 in West Oxfordshire

Location of Community Transport schemes offering services in Oxfordshire (Nov2018)



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From CT directory, Oxfordshire County Council and Community First Oxfordshire