



Oxfordshire JSNA 2023

# Service use

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## This data pack...

- This data pack provides an overview of data collected by providers of health, social care and related services in Oxfordshire including Local Authorities, Health service providers, Police and Voluntary sector organisations.
- Health and care service data in this data pack has been divided into:
  - Primary care - mainly data on use of General Practice services (GPs)
  - Secondary care - mainly hospital-based services
  - Mental health services - data is included from health providers
  - Social care services - Oxfordshire County Council adult and child social care, private care providers
  - Community safety services - police and trading standards
  - Health support - health visiting/nursing, smoking, alcohol, drugs services, sexual health, support from library services and voluntary sector services
- **NOTE**
  - This data pack includes data accessed in March and April 2023.
  - Further JSNA resources are available via the [JSNA page of Oxfordshire Insight](#).
- With thanks to the analysts and service experts who worked with us and provided advice and data extracts for this data pack.

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## Summary (1)

### Changes to Health and Care services

- From October 2023, there will be new plans to cap adult social care costs. This will see an introduction of a new £86,000 cap on the amount anyone in England will need to spend on their personal care over their lifetime.

### Primary health care

- Oxfordshire has an above-average number of GPs and a below-average number of nurses and admin staff per population. Primary care appointments were more likely to be carried out by a GP than nationally.
- Face-to-face appointments were higher than telephone appointment in 2023. Oxfordshire have less fact-to-face appointments than nationally.
- 59% of Oxfordshire patients aged 13+ years old had registered for the NHS App in Oxfordshire.

### Secondary health care

- Oxford Health Community Services saw increases in Children's Community Nursing and Falls and Care Home Support. Decreases were seen in District Nursing and Diabetes services.

### Mental health and dementia services

- Mental health services have seen growing numbers of referrals, especially for young people:
  - Based on the predicted forecast from Oxford Health, 11% of 10-19 year olds were referred to mental health services in Oxfordshire.
- The estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over) in Oxfordshire is significantly worse than the England average.
- Dementia Oxfordshire saw an increase in active clients in Jan-Mar 2023 compared to the previous year.

### Children's social care

- Comparing the latest year of 2021-22 to the pre-pandemic year 2019-20 shows:
  - An increase in the yearly rate of referrals to children's social care;
  - A higher rate of children who were the subject of a child protection plan;
  - A higher rate of cared for children, partly driven by the increase in Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children placed in Oxfordshire.

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## **Summary (2)**

- There was an increase in Strengths and Needs cases submitted to Oxfordshire County Council compared to 2021.
- There is potential for an increase in demand for children's social care services by 2031, depending on levels of housing growth.

### **Adult social care**

- There has been an increase of adults in Oxfordshire receiving ongoing long-term social care compared to 2022.
- There is potential for an increase in demand for adult social care services as a result of the ageing population.

### **Community safety services**

- Comparing year ending December 2022 with the average of the previous 3 years (2019 to 2021), shows an increase in the number of police recorded victims of domestic abuse, older victims of violence and sexual offences, rape and modern slavery in Oxfordshire.
- Crime statistics from Thames Valley Police indicate an increase in incidents of domestic abuse affecting children.

### **Health support and preventing ill-health**

- The NHS Health Check programme was significantly reduced at the start of the pandemic. The latest data shows a considerable increase in the take-up of health checks.
- Oxfordshire's Library service has supported a significant increase in health and wellbeing activities and in health-related conversations with library visitors.
- Making Every Contact Count (MECC) champions within Oxfordshire's Libraries have recorded an 84% increase in MECC conversations in 2022/23 compared to the previous year.

### **Access to services and digital exclusion**

- Close to a quarter (23%) of people aged 85+ live in areas of Oxfordshire ranked in the most deprived areas nationally on access to services.
- Ofcom research indicates that the pandemic has created an even greater digital divide.

# Changes to Health and Care Services

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## Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire West Integrated Care System set up in 2022

- The [2022 Health and Care Act](#) set up 42 new Integrated Care Systems (ICSs) across England.
- Each Integrated Care System has two core parts: an Integrated Care Board (ICB) and an Integrated Care Partnership (ICP).
  - an Integrated Care Board (ICB) is a statutory NHS organisation that decides how to spend the NHS budget and plans how to improve people's health, deliver high-quality care and get better value for money.
  - an Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) is a statutory committee that brings the NHS together with local authorities and other key partners, to develop the overall strategy to improve health and wellbeing.
- NHS trusts are also coming together as “provider collaboratives”, new partnerships between hospitals, mental health services and community services.
- From 1 July 2022, the new Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire West Integrated Care Board (BOB ICB) took over the commissioning responsibilities of the area's three Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs - which were dissolved from 30 June), together with some current national functions, including community pharmacy, optometry and dentistry.
- ICS's are expected to reduce inequalities in healthcare and the NHS has provided a [Core20PLUS5](#) framework to support this work.



[What is the Integrated Care System? | BOB ICB](#)

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## Primary Care Networks

- The [NHS Long Term Plan](#) set out priorities for healthcare with a focus on preventing ill-health, improving care, supporting staff and investing in new technology.
- As part of the plan, Primary Care Networks (PCNs) were established across England in 2019 and continue to evolve as groups of GP practices serving patient population of 30-50,000.
- Oxfordshire's 20 PCNs continue to deliver the NHS Long Term Plan commitments including:
  - Improved access for patients including a core digital offer,
  - During 2021-22 PCN service specifications included structured medication review and medicines optimisation, enhanced health in care homes, supporting early cancer diagnosis, social prescribing and inequalities planning.
- PCNs are funded by a Directed Enhanced Service (DES) - a voluntary add-on to the core GP contract. They receive allocations for some core costs plus supporting care homes.
- Most of their funding is to employ additional staff, currently:
  - clinical pharmacists and pharmacy technicians
  - social prescribing link workers, care co-ordinators and health and wellbeing coaches
  - physician associates
  - first contact physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, podiatrists
  - nursing associates and trainees
  - community paramedics and mental health practitioners

NHS England, [Investment and Evolution: Update to the GP contract agreement 2020/21 - 2023/24](#)

NHS England, [A five-year framework for GP contract reform to implement The NHS Long Term Plan](#)

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## Primary Care Networks in Oxfordshire

- There are 20 Primary Care Networks in Oxfordshire providing for between 27,000 and 52,000 (GP patient population).

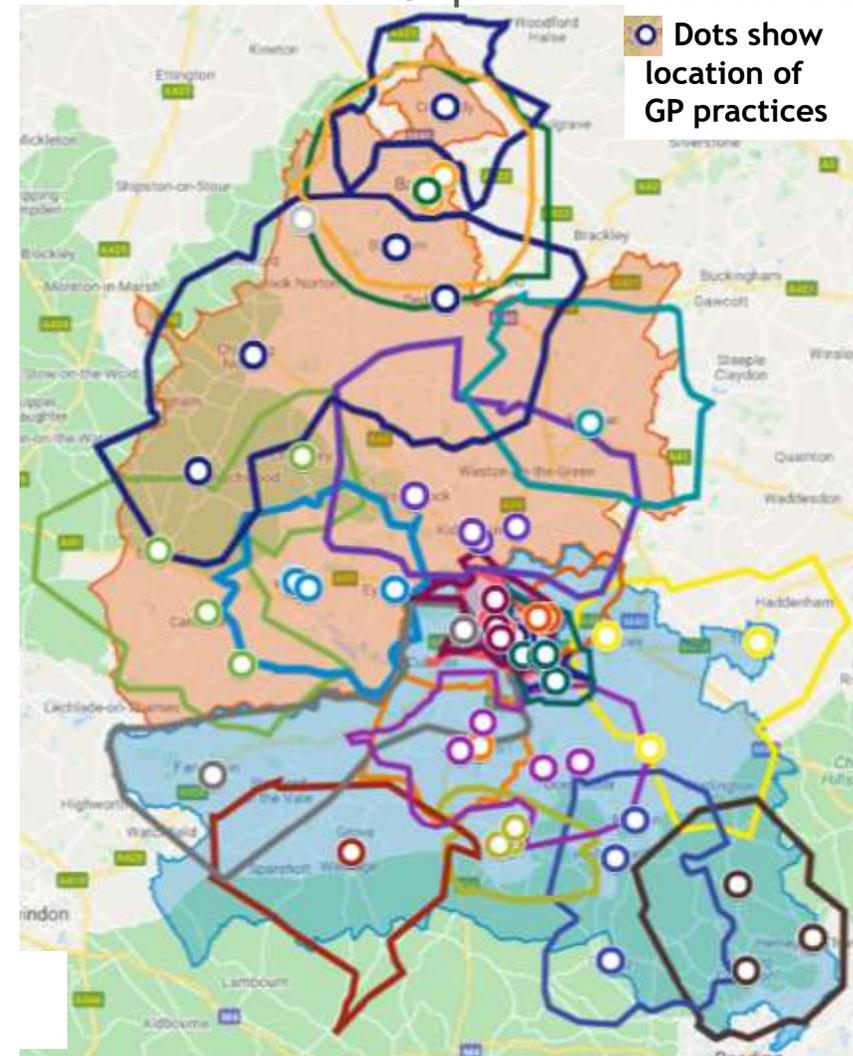
### PCNs as of December 2020

Northern Oxfordshire	Oxford
Banbury Cross	City - East Oxford
Banbury Alliance	City - OX3+
NORA (North Oxfordshire Rural Alliance)	Oxford Central
Bicester	Healthier City Oxford Network
KIWY (Kidlington, Islip, Woodstock, Yarnton)	SEOxHA
Eynsham & Witney	
Rural West	
Southern Oxfordshire	
Henley SonNet	Abingdon Central
Thame	Abingdon & District
Wallingford & Surrounds	Wantage
Didcot	White Horse Botley

[NHS Oxfordshire Primary Care Networks](#)

*Sibford Surgery is not part of a PCN*

Oxfordshire's Primary Care Networks showing boundaries based on GP practice catchment areas



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## Adult Social Care

- Adult social care is provided by Local Authorities and covers a wide range of activities to help people who are older or living with disability or physical or mental illness live independently and stay well and safe.
- Social care includes:
  - support in people's own homes (e.g. home care or 'domiciliary care');
  - care provided by care homes and nursing homes ('residential care');
  - 'reablement' services to help people regain independence;
  - providing information and advice;
  - and providing support for family carers.
- Social care is often categorised as 'short-term' or 'long-term':
  - Short-term care refers to a care package that is time limited with the intention of maximising the independence of the individual using the care service and eliminating their need for ongoing support.
  - Long-term services range from high-intensity services like nursing care to lower-intensity community support.
- In Oxfordshire, adult social care services are commissioned by Oxfordshire County Council.

[Key facts and figures about adult social care | The King's Fund \(kingsfund.org.uk\)](#)

[Adult social care | Oxfordshire County Council  
livewell.oxfordshire.gov.uk](#)

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## Adult Social Care Charging Reforms, October 2023

- From October 2023, there will be an introduction of a new £86,000 cap on the amount anyone in England will need to spend on their personal care over their lifetime.
- There will also be a change to the capital limits at which a person becomes eligible for financial support from their local authority.
- The lower capital limit, the point at which people become eligible to receive some financial support from their local authority, will rise to £100,000 from the current £23,250
- The lower capital limit, the threshold below which people will not have to pay anything for their care from their assets will increase to £20,000 from £14,250.

System	Assets less than £14,250	Assets £14,250 to £23,250 (£20,000 after reform)	Assets £23,250 (£20,000 after reform) to £100k	Assets over £100k
<b>Current System</b>	Fully LA funded for their care (except contributions from income)	Partially LA funded for their care under means test (plus contributions from income)	Entirely Self-funded for their care	
<b>Reformed System</b>	Fully LA funded for their care (except contributions from income)	Partially LA funded for their care under means test (plus contributions from income)	Partially LA funded for their care under means test (plus contributions from income)	Entirely Self-funded for their care, unless they reach the cap

[Adult social care charging reform](#)

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## Primary health care

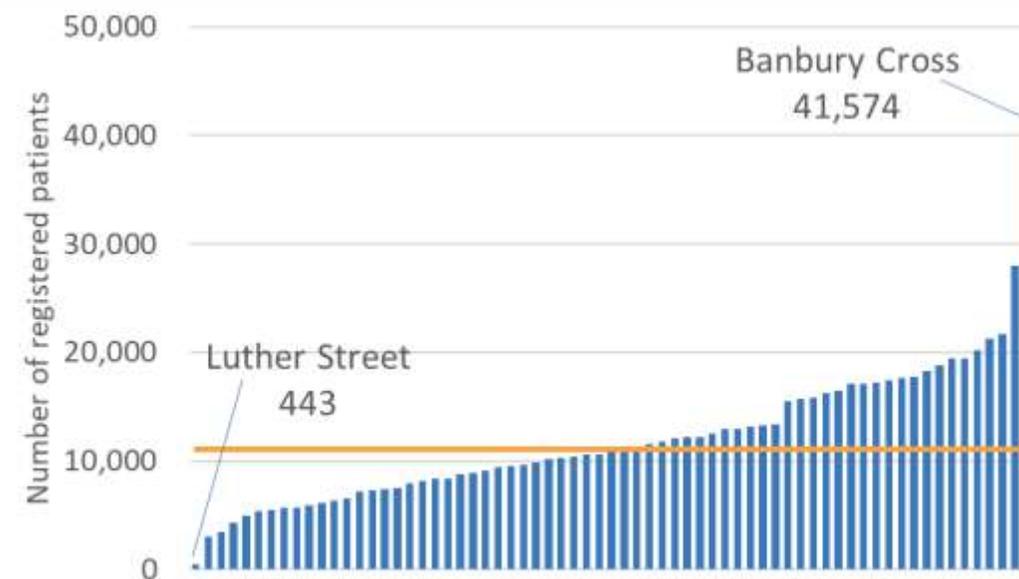
Primary care services provide the first point of contact in the healthcare system, acting as the 'front door' of the NHS. Primary care includes general practice, community pharmacy, dental, and optometry (eye health) services.

- In Oxfordshire there are: 67 GP practices, 85 General Dental practices, 8 Orthodontic practices and 105 Community Pharmacies (August 2022)
- As of March 2023, the number of patients registered at GP practices in Oxfordshire ranges from 41,574 (Banbury Cross Health Centre) to 443 (Luther Street Medical Practice\*, Oxford).

**Oxfordshire GP practices, by number of registered patients (March 23)**

**Orange line = median (11,091 patients)**

\* Luther Street Medical Practice provides healthcare to people experiencing homelessness in Oxford City.



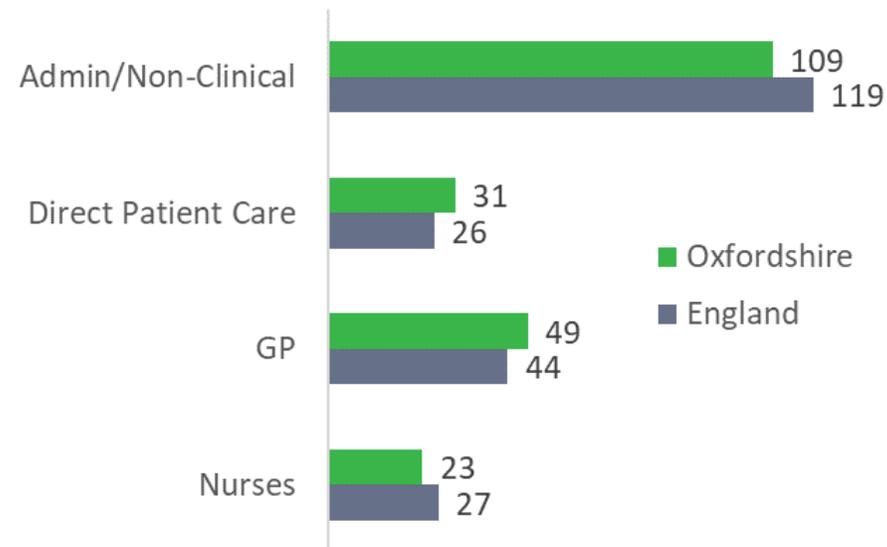
NHS England, [Primary care services](#) NHS Digital, [Patients Registered at a GP Practice, March 2023- NHS Digital](#) Oxfordshire [Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment](#)

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## GP workforce to patient ratio

- As of February 2023, Oxfordshire's primary care workforce included (full time equivalent) 395 GPs and 186 nurses with ratios of..
  - 49 GPs per 100,000 patients, above the average of 44 for England
  - 23 nurses per 100,000 patients, below the average of 27 for England
  - 31 direct patient care staff per 100,000 patients, above the average of 26 for England
  - 109 admin staff per 100,000 patients below the average of 119 for England

**Staff Full Time Equivalent per 100,000 patients, Oxfordshire (Feb 2023)**



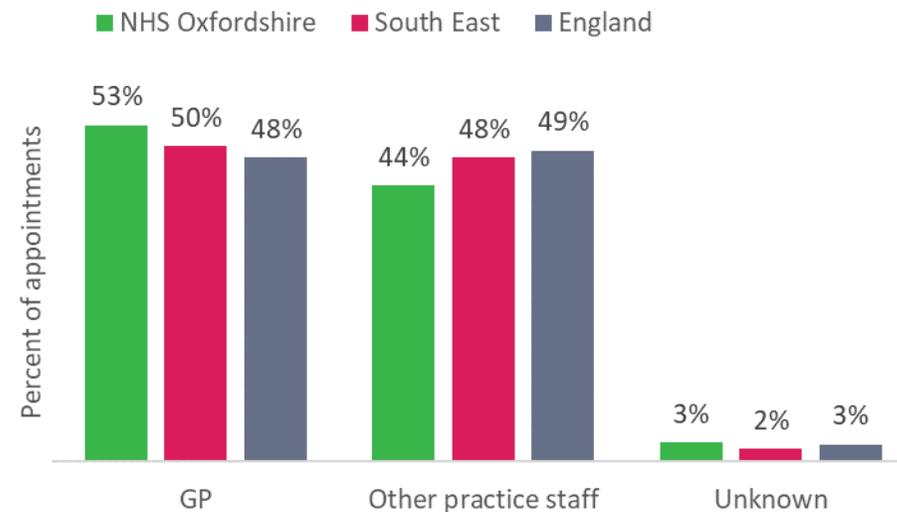
NHS Digital [General Practice Workforce](#) selected information from dashboard Feb 2023  
 GP Registrar records are excluded as not all training placement locations are identified in the data

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### Proportion of primary care appointments by health care professional type

- Of the 357,461 appointments with NHS Oxfordshire GP practices carried out in February 23, 53% were by GPs, above the regional (50%) and national (48%) proportions.
- This is similar to June 2022 (NHS Oxfordshire 56% vs 52% in the South East and 50% in England).

**Appointments in General Practice by Health Care Professional Type - Feb 2023**



[Appointments in General Practice, Feb 2023 - NHS Digital](#) The GP appointment book systems from which this data is taken are not primarily designed for data analysis purposes. These quality issues impose limitations on what can be inferred from this data and as such they should continue to be considered as experimental statistics. The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) has led to unprecedented changes in the work and behaviour of General Practices and subsequently the GP appointments data within this publication. Read more [here](#)

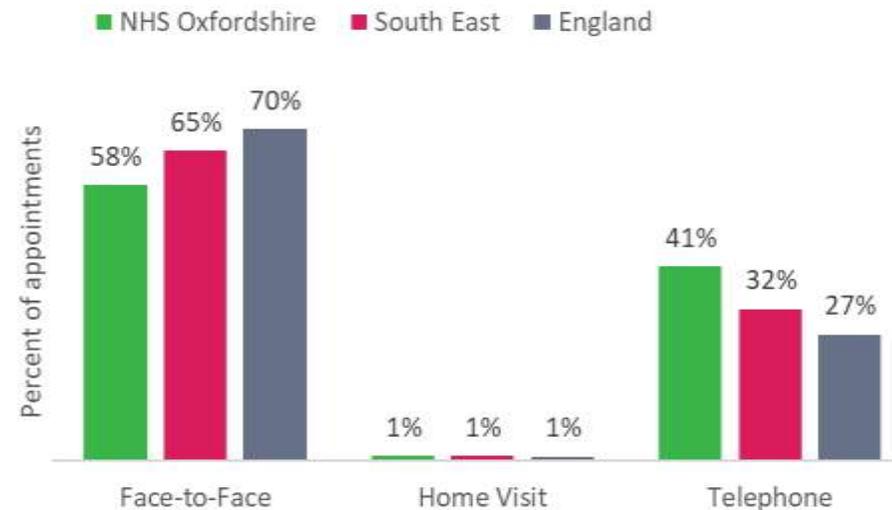
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### Proportion of appointments carried out by telephone

- Of the 357,461 appointments with NHS Oxfordshire GP practices in February 2023, 41% were carried out over the phone compared with 32% in the South East and 27% nationally.
- This is a decrease compared to June 2022 (telephone appointments = 44% NHS Oxfordshire, 36% SE, and 31% England).

*Appointments marked as online, video or video conference are shown as “Online / Video”. This may or may not include a video element. Non-video based online consultations such as live chat or VOIP and video based appointments are all included in this category. It is likely that many video consultations start as a telephone appointment then switch to video and therefore may be undercounted. From March 2020, face to face appointment mode data may not be entirely reflective of what happens in the practices, as appointment types have been assigned to appointment modes prior to the pandemic. Thus, even if the appointment was carried out through a different mode, the appointment registers as a face to face appointment on the system.*

**Appointments in General Practice by Mode, February 2023**



[Appointments in General Practice, Feb 2023 - NHS Digital](#)

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## GP appointments by main mode: trend over time

- Following the first rise of COVID-19 cases in early 2020, the number of face to face GP appointments in Oxfordshire dropped sharply, accompanied by an increase in the number of telephone appointments.
- Between March 2022 and Feb 2023 the monthly average number of face-to-face GP appointments in Oxfordshire was 25% above the number carried out by telephone (202,851 face-to-face vs 151,647 by telephone average per month).

**Oxfordshire monthly count of appointments in General Practice by Mode (December 2018 to Feb 2023)**



[Appointments in General Practice, April 2023 - NHS Digital](#) (66 of 67 GP practices in Oxfordshire included)  
 [1] Total triage is the system by which every patient contacting a practice is first triaged before deciding what steps need to be taken to support that patient

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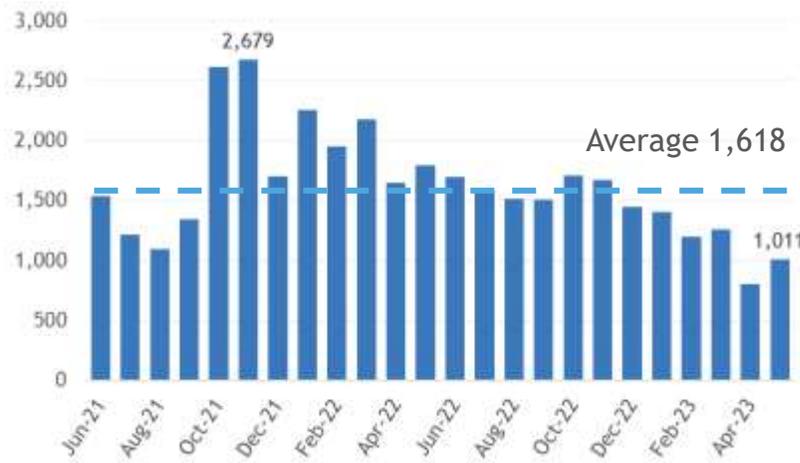
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## Use of online consultations

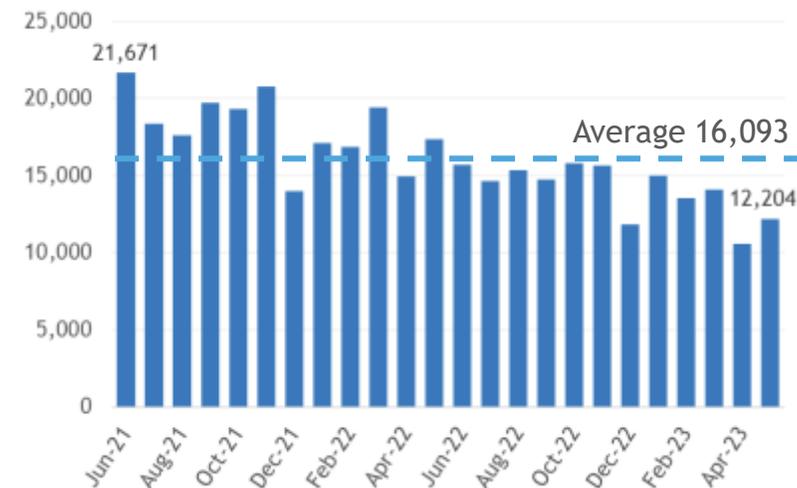
- Between June 2021 and May 2023, there were 425,063 eConsults in Oxfordshire.
- Econsults are split into diverted and submitted. The diverted submissions relate to the number of patients who started a journey and hit one of the safety red flags which diverted them to more urgent care.
- The number of diverted eConsults in May 2023 has reduced by 44% (-782) compared to May 2022.
- The number of submitted eConsults in May 2023 has reduced by 30% (5,169) compared to May 2022.

Diverted monthly submission eConsult data for Oxfordshire June 2021 - May 2023



Source: NHS Oxfordshire

Submitted monthly submission eConsult data for Oxfordshire June 2021 - May 2023



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## Use of the NHS App

- The NHS App has over 15 million log-ins a month, and over 31 million people have signed up. NHS England is working to give more of the public access to following functions:
  - Navigation
  - Appointment and Choice including hospital appointment
  - Prescriptions request
  - Record Access see new information as it is added to record
  - DX therapeutics , Digital therapeutics (DTx) are software-based products for the prevention, management and treatment of health conditions.
  - Messaging, secure and safe messaging.
  - Hospital Appointment can now be seen on the NHS app for certain NHS Providers
- As of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2023, 59% of Oxfordshire patients aged 13+ years old had registered for the NHS App.

### GP Patients 13+ registered for NHS App (31<sup>st</sup> May 2023)

Area	NHS App registrations
National	56%
South East	58%
Oxfordshire	59%

Source: NHS Oxfordshire includes both High level registration verification (P9) and low Level registration verification (P5)  
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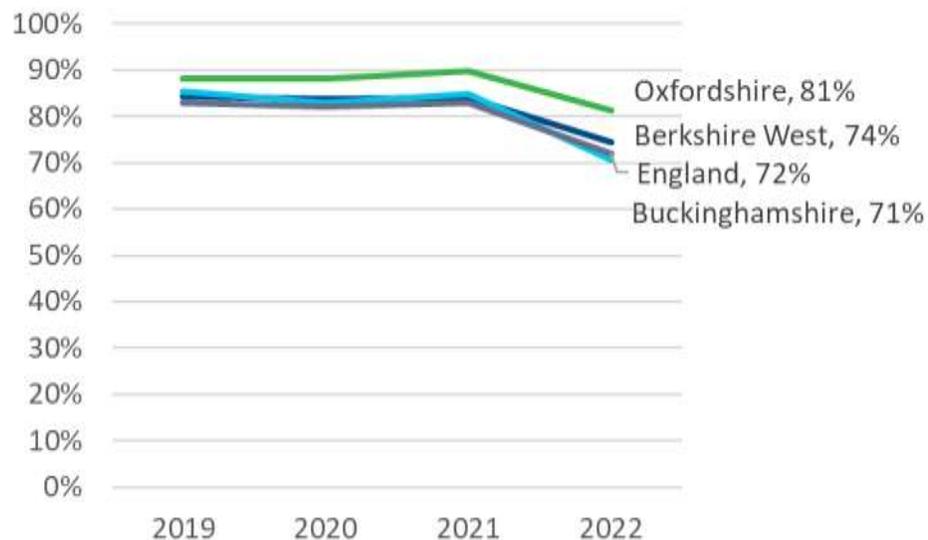
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## GP Patient survey - overall experience of GP practice

- GP Patient survey respondents who ranked their overall experience of their GP as 'very good' or 'fairly good' in 2022 was well below that in 2021 in Oxfordshire, Berkshire West, Buckinghamshire and nationally.
- Oxfordshire has remained above the national average (81% compared with 72% in England).

### Overall experience of GP practice - % Summary result - Good (Combined 'very good' and 'fairly good' responses)



*Note: The 2022 GP Patient survey was conducted from 10 Jan to 11 Apr 2022. This was after a rise in Covid-19 cases in Dec 2021 but as restrictions were being eased. The 2021 survey took place during the third Covid-19 lockdown.*

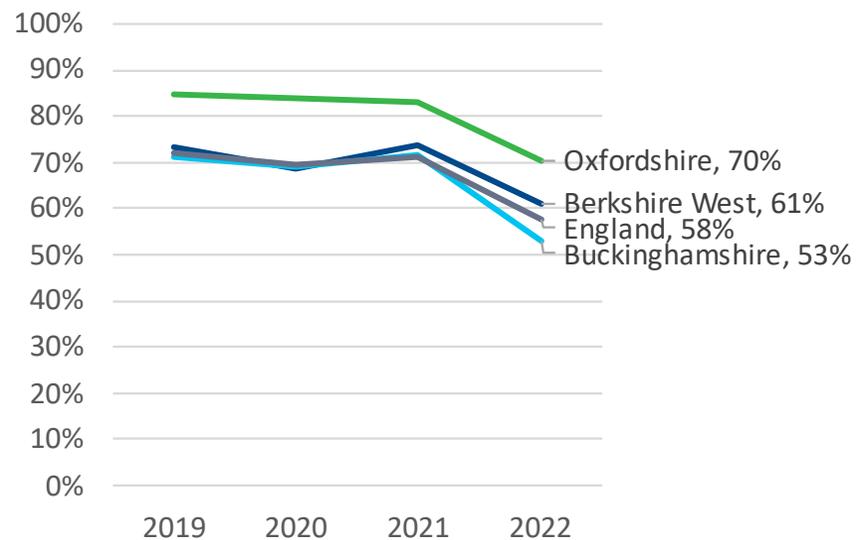
Data from [GP Patient Survey 2022 results - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gp-patient-survey-2022-results) Analysis by NHS Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire West Integrated Care Board, Population Health Management

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## GP Patient survey - getting through on the phone

- Oxfordshire was above average on the proportion of GP Patient survey respondents who found it easy (very or fairly) to get through to a practice on the phone.

Percentage of people who said it was 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to get through to a practice on the phone.



*Note: The 2022 GP Patient survey was conducted from 10 Jan to 11 Apr 2022. This was after a rise in Covid-19 cases in Dec 2021 but as restrictions were being eased. The 2021 survey took place during the third Covid-19 lockdown.*

Data from [GP Patient Survey 2022 results - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gp-patient-survey-2022-results) Analysis by NHS Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire West Integrated Care Board, Population Health Management

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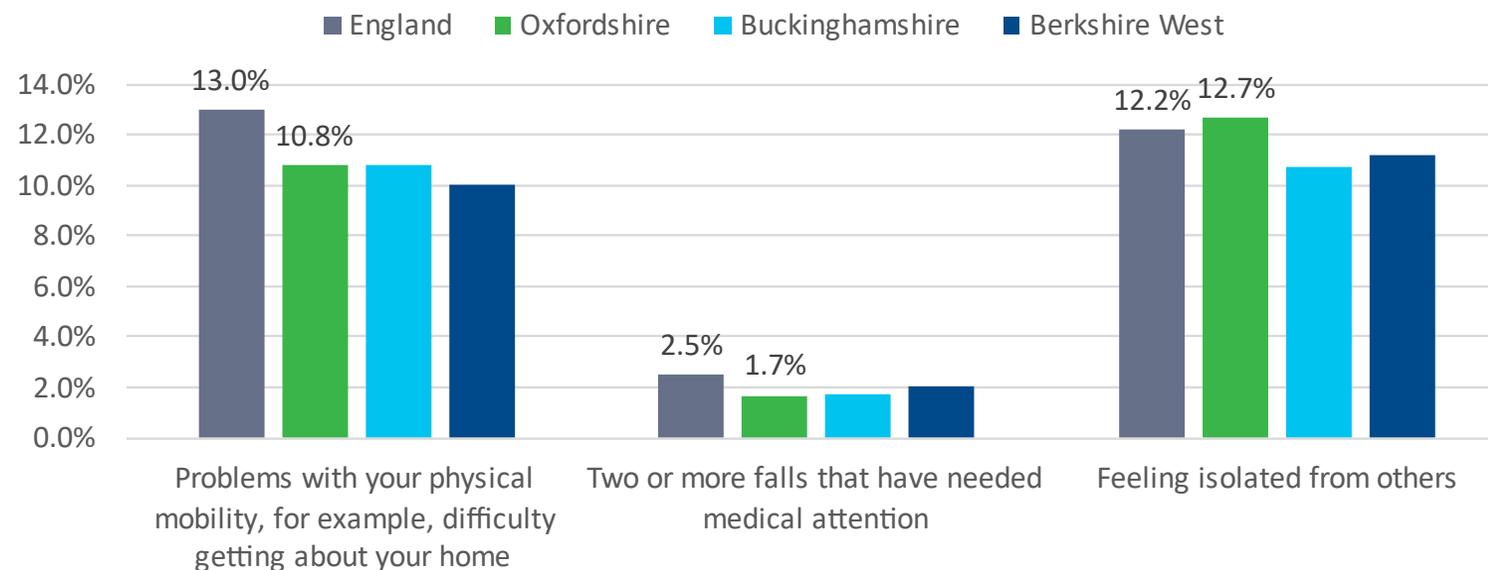
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## GP Patient survey - physical mobility, falls and isolation

- The proportion of Oxfordshire's GP Patient survey respondents (2022) was lower than the national average on (a) problems with physical mobility and (b) two or more falls needing medical attention.
- Oxfordshire was above average and above both Buckinghamshire and Berkshire West on the proportion from the GP Patient survey "feeling isolated from others".

### GP Patient survey 2022, people responding yes to...



Data from [GP Patient Survey 2022 results - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gp-patient-survey-2022) Analysis by NHS Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire West Integrated Care Board, Population Health Management

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## GP patient survey dental statistics

- Data from the GP patient survey shows that as of Jan-Apr21, Oxfordshire had an above-average proportion of respondents successful in getting an NHS dental appointment (79% compared with 74% across England) and an above average experience of NHS services (79% vs 77%).
- The latest data for Jan-Mar22 for NHS Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire West Integrated Care Board\* was 76% successful in the last year (73% Eng). (Ratings are only available at national level).

Percentage successful in getting an NHS dental appointment (Jan-Apr21)



Overall, how would you describe your experience of NHS dental services? Percentage Very good and fairly good\* (Jan-Apr21)



*Includes respondents who have tried to get an NHS dental appointment in the last 2 years*

■ NHS Oxfordshire CCG ■ England

[Survey and Reports \(gp-patient.co.uk\)](#) for data from 2021 (weighted); \*Data for 2022 is at ICS level and not available for Oxfordshire Place; [Statistics » GP Patient Survey Dental Statistics; January to March 2022, England](#)

# Social prescribing

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## Social prescribing - introduction

- Social prescribing, also sometimes known as community referral, is a means of enabling health professionals to refer people to a range of local, non-clinical services. The referrals generally, but not exclusively, come from professionals working in primary care settings, for example, GPs or practice nurses<sup>1</sup>.
- Recognising that people's health and wellbeing are determined mostly by a range of social, economic and environmental factors, social prescribing seeks to address people's needs in a holistic way. It also aims to support individuals to take greater control of their own health.
- In order to understand the take-up and impact of social prescribing, the Professional Records Standards Body<sup>2</sup> is developing a social prescribing standard. The standard is in three parts:
  - The referral to social prescribing (unless it's a self-referral)
  - The link worker's record
  - The message back to the GP and referrer (if different)
- As of 16 January 2023, the social prescribing standard has now achieved ISN Status following rigorous quality assurance by the NHS Data Alliance Partnership Board.

[1] [What is social prescribing? | The King's Fund \(kingsfund.org.uk\)](https://www.kingsfund.org.uk)

[2] [Social Prescribing Standard V0.2 - PRSB \(theprsb.org\)](https://www.theprsb.org)

Further information:

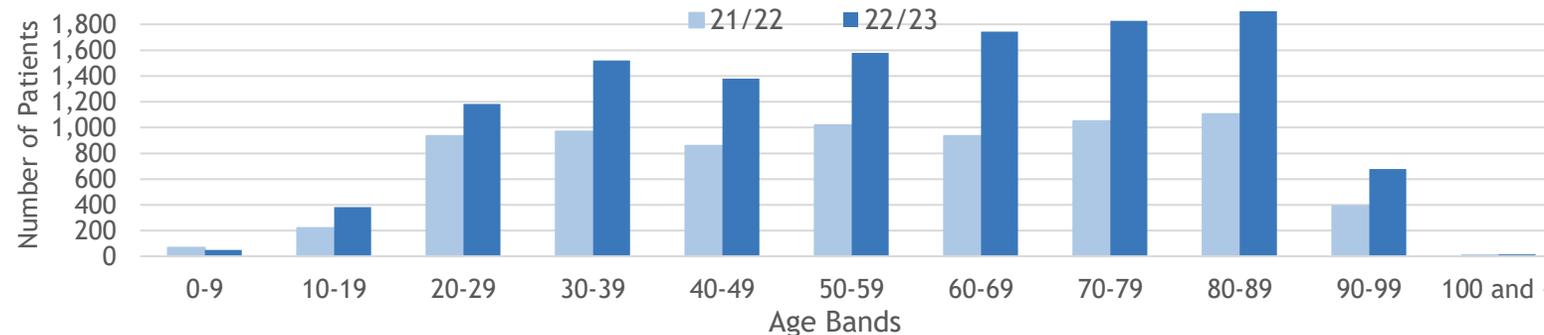
- Social Prescribing hub with a heat map (at ICS level) [Social prescribing heat maps | ORCHID RSC](#)
- Research network [Home – Oxford Social Prescribing Research Network](#)

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## Provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit

- Social prescribing is being rolled out in Oxfordshire with a variety of local arrangements including:
  - Link workers employed directly by GP practices
  - Link workers provided by Oxfordshire Mind, Age UK Oxfordshire or a neighbouring Primary Care Network of GP practices
- In 2022-23 there was a total of 12,287 patients referred to Social Prescribing in Oxfordshire and 19,338 referrals. Almost two thirds (62%) of patients referred were female and 38% were male.
- Between 2021-22 and 2022-23 there was a 73% (+162) increase in the number of 10-19 year olds and a 86% (+808) increase in 60-69 year olds being referred.

**Age breakdown of Oxfordshire GP Patients referred to Social Prescribing (2021-22 and 2022-23)**



NHS South, Central and West

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## Medical provision in Oxfordshire

- The public are advised to use the [NHS 111 online service](#) or NHS 111 by phone for an urgent medical problem and the NHS 999 service for a medical or mental health emergency
- Urgent medical care in Oxfordshire 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), patients should call 111 prior to attending the MIU to arrange an appointment in Henley, Witney or Abingdon (Oxford Health NHS FT). MIUs have X-Ray facilities and are for injuries, such as deep cuts, eye injuries, broken bones, severe sprains, minor head injury, minor burns and scalds<sup>1</sup>.
  - First Aid Unit (FAU), patients should call 111 prior to attending the FAU to arrange an appointment in Chipping Norton, Wallingford or Bicester (Oxford Health NHS FT). FAUs are also for minor injuries but do not have X-Ray facilities<sup>1</sup>.
  - Urgent Community Response (UCR) treatment at home for adults and older adults, who are having a health crisis or difficulties at home because their main unpaid carer is not able to cope caring for them.
- 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)

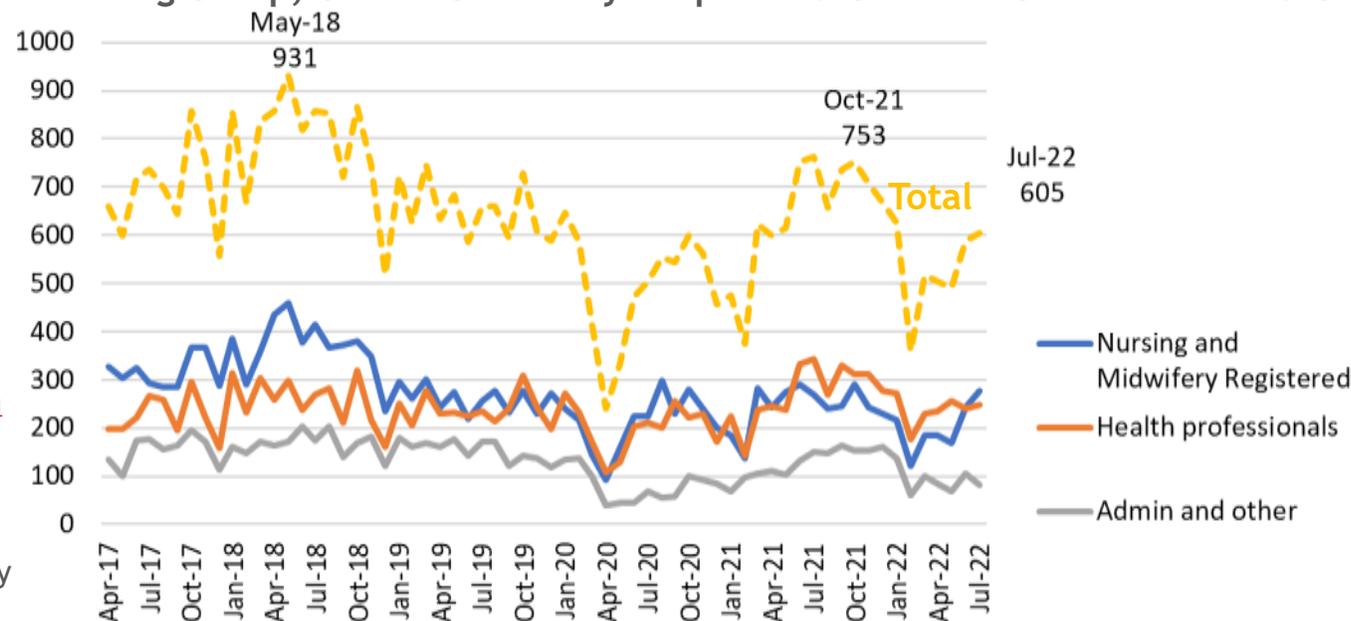
[1] NHS Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust [Minor Injuries Units and First Aid Units](#)

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### NHS job vacancies in Oxfordshire

- The number of advertised vacancies for staff at NHS organisations in Oxfordshire dropped significantly at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and at times of COVID pressures in winter 2021 and winter 2022.
- In July 2022 there were **605** advertised vacancy full-time equivalents for NHS Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group, Oxford University Hospitals NHS FT and Oxford Health NHS FT.

**Number of advertised vacancy full-time equivalents in Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group, Oxford University Hospitals NHS FT and Oxford Health NHS FT**



[Advertised FTE in England by NHS England region, organisation, NWD Staff Group - NHS Digital \(July 22\)](#)

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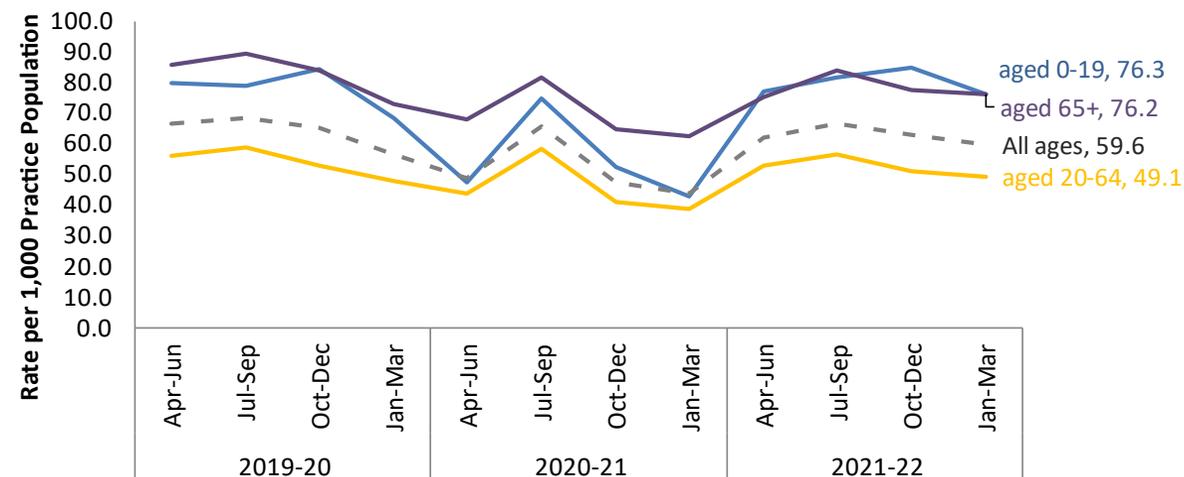
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## Use of acute services by broad age

- As a result of the COVID pandemic, in Apr-Jun20 and again in Jan-Mar21, the rate of attendance at Accident and Emergency fell significantly for all ages - with the greatest reduction, on each occasion, in the youngest age group, age 0-19.
- The rates of A&E attendances by age for Jan-Mar22 were similar to the average for 2019-20

**A&E Type 1 attendances Oxfordshire patients, rate by broad age group per 1,000 GP patient population per quarter**



Due to System Outage at Oxford Health from August 2022, there is no update for 2023  
 Provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit

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## Use of hospital services

- In 2020-21, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the monthly counts of use of hospital services was well below the previous year.
- Comparing the average monthly counts between 2019-20 (pre-pandemic) and 2021-22 for Oxfordshire patients, shows significant increases in 111 calls and outpatient attendances. Outpatient procedures more than doubled\*.

### Average monthly count of unplanned and planned use of hospital services (April to March)

		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	% change 2019-20 to 2021-22
Unplanned	111 Calls	11,401	14,196	12,756	11.9%
	Out of Hours	7,971	8,164	6,191	-22.3%
	Ambulance (SCAS)	9,810	8,094	7,753	-21.0%
	A&E (All)	16,362	13,303	16,435	0.4%
	Non-Elective	6,405	5,629	6,467	1.0%
Planned	Elective and Daycase	5,454	3,460	4,943	-9.4%
	Outpatients First Attendance	18,010	14,982	21,086	17.1%
	Outpatients Follow-ups attendance	29,392	24,821	30,052	2.2%
	Outpatient Procedures	7,657	11,264	17,218	124.9%

Due to System Outage at Oxford Health from August 2022, there is no update for 2023

Provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit, NCDR data

*A Non-Elective Admission is one that has not been arranged in advance. It may be an emergency admission, a maternity admission or a transfer from a Hospital Bed in another Health Care Provider.*

*\*Note that OUH started recording additional Diagnostic Imaging in 2020. Without this change in recording, the First Outpatient activity would be approximately 25% lower.*

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**Oxford Health Community Services**

- Between 2020 and 2022-23, the Oxford Health Community Services that showed the greatest reductions in average monthly counts were:
  - District Nursing (-591, -3%)
  - Diabetes (-186, -34%)
- The greatest increases were in:
  - Children’s Community Nursing (+785, +71%)
  - Falls and Care Home Support (+622, +49%)

**Oxford Health NHS FT, top community services - monthly average of attended appointments**

	FY20-21 Last year's figures provided (Averages)	FY21-22 Last year's figures provided (Averages)	FY2022/23 Figures (Averages)	20-21 to 22-23	% Difference
<b>Team Type</b>	<b>FY20-21</b>	<b>FY21-22</b>	<b>FY22/23</b>		
District Nursing	23,080	22,295	22,489	- 591	-3%
Podiatry	4,724	5,252	4,628	- 96	-2%
Community Therapy Service	3,023	3,241	2,979	- 44	-1%
Oxon Integrated Therapies Paediatric SALT	1,864	1,857	2,394	530	29%
Community Respiratory Service	1,426	1,815	1,722	296	16%
Falls & Care Home Support Service	641	1,262	1,263	622	49%
Childrens Community Nursing	891	1,098	1,676	785	71%
Heart Failure	979	1,005	894	- 85	-8%
Oxon Ingegrated Therapies Paediatric OT	742	916	860	118	13%
Phlebotomy	687	699	624	- 63	-9%
Adult Speech & Language	578	648	592	14	2%
Oxon Integrated Therapies Paediatric Physio	603	614	666	63	10%
Diabetes Service	669	550	483	-186	-34%
Bladder & Bowel Service	352	332	418	66	20%

Provided by NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit  
 Note that a number of staff were redeployed from Oxford Health Community Services from March 2020 to help with COVID efforts around the healthcare system

# Mental health services

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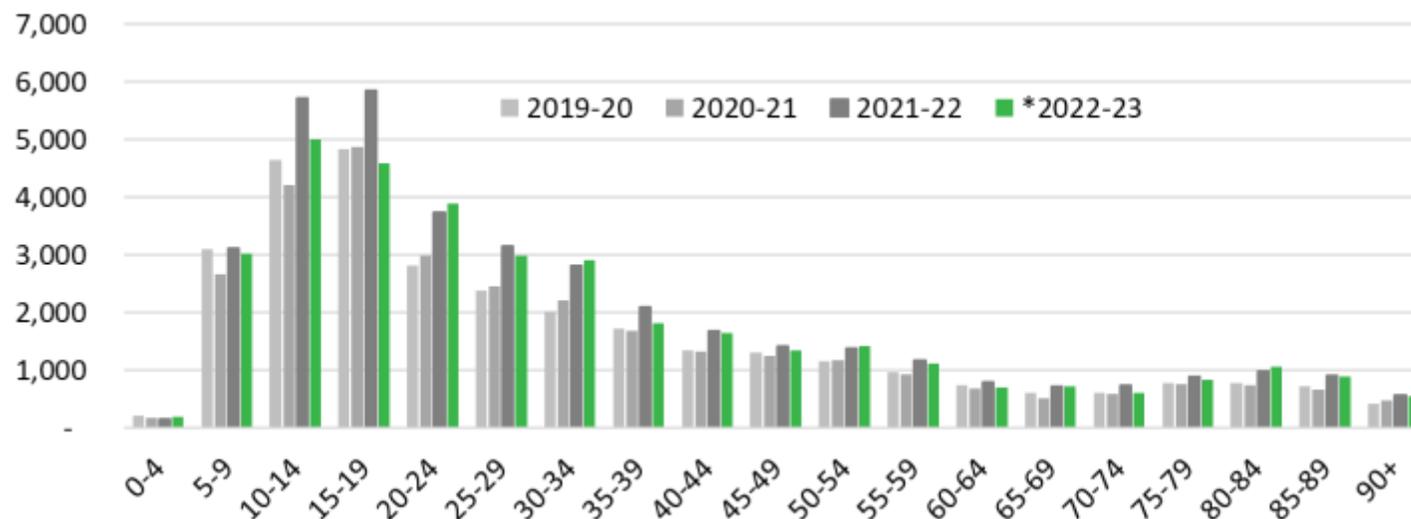
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## Referrals for mental health services by age

- Based on the predicted forecast from Oxford Health, 2022-23 saw 35,289 (5%) people referred to mental health services in Oxfordshire. This was a 7% (-2,637) decrease from 2021/22.
- We saw an increase in the age groups 0-4 (+35), 20-24 (+145), 30-34 (+83) and 80-84 (+90).
- Of the 10-19 year olds, 11% of the population were referred to mental health services in Oxfordshire.

**Oxfordshire count of referrals to Oxford Health mental health services by age**



Oxford Health NHS FT; \*Due to System Outage at Oxford Health from August 2022, a predicted forecast has been provided based on data from April 2021 to June 2022 in Carenotes System.

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## Talking therapies for depression or anxiety

*Improving Access to Psychological Therapies programme (IAPT) is run by the NHS in England and offers NICE-approved therapies for treating people with depression or anxiety.*

- Between April 2021 and March 2022 18,210 NHS Oxfordshire patients were referred to IAPT services and 14,430 (79%) started treatment. This is higher than the England average, where 69% of referrals started treatment.
- Of the NHS Oxfordshire patients who entered treatment:
  - 92% were aged 18 to 64
  - 67% were female
  - 16% were from an ethnic minority group (compared with 23% ethnic minority in Oxfordshire county<sup>1</sup>)
- 8,115 finished a course of IAPT treatment and 3,615 moved to recovery (i.e. they were no longer classed as having a clinical case of a mental health problem).
- 5,165 showed a reliable improvement in their condition after finishing a course of IAPT treatment.
- In Oxfordshire, deprivation has an impact on how many patients finished a course of treatment:
  - 22% of patients living in the least deprived areas finished a course of treatment
  - 4% of patients living in the most deprived areas finished a course of treatment

Data used here is taken from [Psychological Therapies, Report on the use of IAPT services](#) (last updated 19 May 23). See also [NHS Mental Health dashboard](#) with quarterly data for Oxfordshire CCG

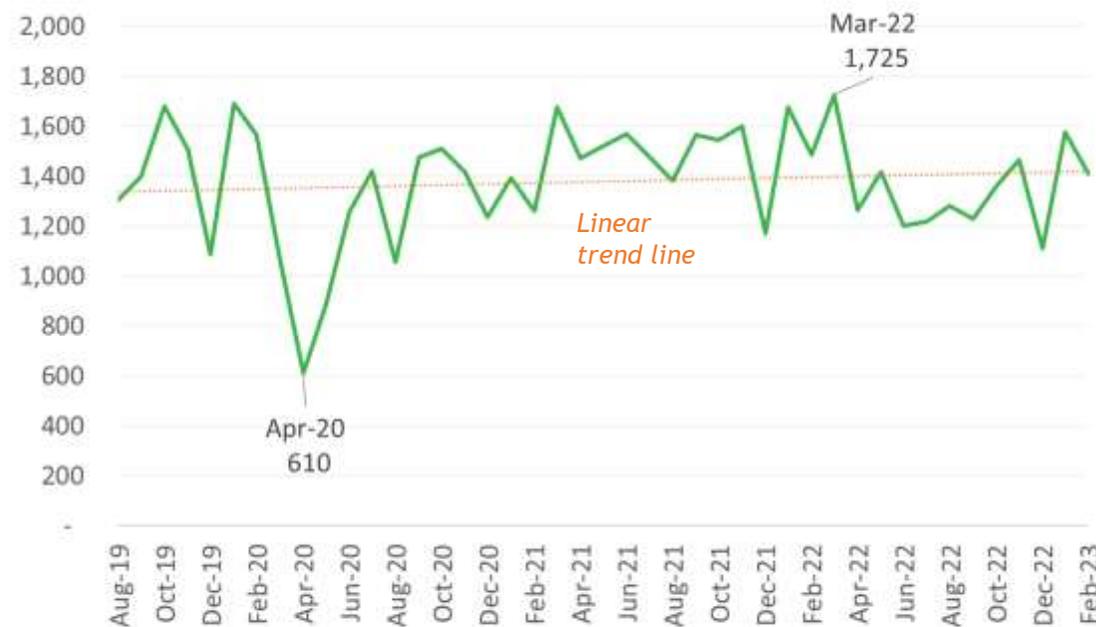
[1] [Census 2021](#), = all groups other than white British (all ages)

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### People accessing talking therapies

- The number of Oxfordshire patients referred to Talking therapy services (IAPT) fell in March and April 2020 at the start of the first COVID-19 lockdown.
- Between March 2021 and year ending Feb 2023, the average number of IAPT referrals decreased by 10% (from a monthly average of 1,511 to 1,355, -156).

**Count of “referrals received” of NHS Oxfordshire patients to IAPT services August 2019 to Feb 2023**



NHS Digital: [Psychological Therapies, Report on the use of IAPT services](#) (report accessed: 21/05/23)

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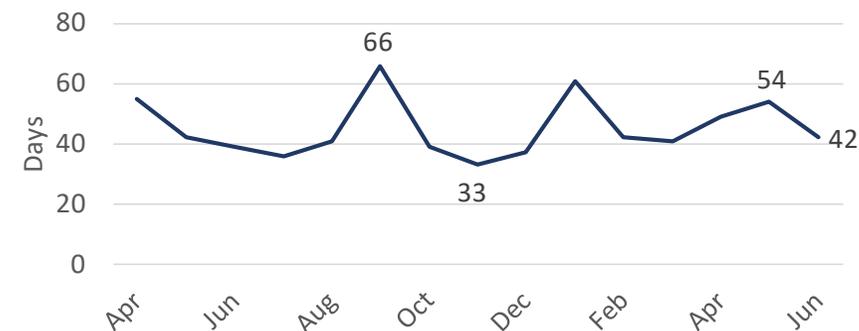
## Access to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)

- In August 2022, there was a National clinical systems outage. The Trust is currently going through a recovery plan however this means the data on this slide is unavailable at this time.
- Between January and June 2022, the median\* number of days of all children and young people waiting for CAMHS appointments was between 40 and 60 days (42 in June 2022).
- Between August 2021 and June 2022, Median Waiting Days for the Neuro-developmental Diagnostic Clinic\* has been close to or over 300 days (10 months).

Oxfordshire Health NHS FT \*The Neuro-developmental Diagnostic Clinic (NDC) is one of the specialist Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). The NDC offers diagnostic assessment of autism and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), as well as other neuro-developmental conditions  
\*median refers the point above and below which half (50%) the observed data falls, the midpoint of the data.

[National Clinical System Outage](#)

All CAMHS Median Wait Apr21 -Jun22



CAMHS Median Wait excluding NDC\* Apr21 - Jun22



CAMHS NDC\* Median Wait Apr21 -Jun22



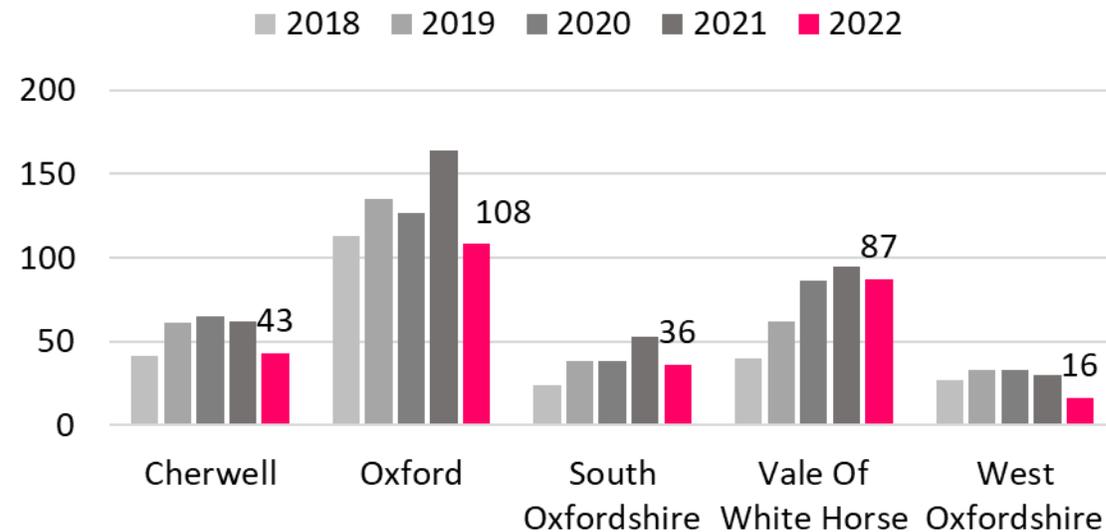
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## Police detentions under S136 of mental health act

*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.*

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 290 section 136 detentions in Oxfordshire.
- This was 20% below the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021). Thames Valley Police saw a decrease in section 136 detentions (-13%).
- Vale of White Horse saw an increase compared to the benchmark years of +7%.

**Count of Section 136 detentions by district 2018 to 2022 (Jan-Dec)**



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - NICHE RMS & Mental Health Master

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## Dementia

- The estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over) in Oxfordshire (60.7%) is significantly worse than the England (62%) average. The higher the percentage the better.

*Estimated dementia diagnosis - The rate of persons aged 65 and over with a recorded diagnosis of dementia per person estimated to have dementia given the characteristics of the population and the age and sex specific prevalence rates of the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II, expressed as a percentage with 95% confidence intervals.*

### Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over), 2022

	A ▲	Recent Trend	Value ▲▼	
England		→	62.0	
Neighbours average		-	-	
Surrey		→	64.0	
Gloucestershire		→	63.1	
Staffordshire		→	61.7	
Hampshire		→	61.4	
Oxfordshire		→	60.7	
Essex		→	60.6	
West Sussex		→	59.6	
Hertfordshire		→	59.5	
Leicestershire		↓	59.4	
Kent		→	58.3	
Suffolk		→	58.3	
North Yorkshire Cty		→	58.2	
Warwickshire		→	54.4	
Somerset Cty		→	53.6	
Worcestershire		→	51.8	
Cambridgeshire		↓	51.3	

Source: NHS Digital

[Dementia Diagnosis Rate - PHE Fingertips](#)

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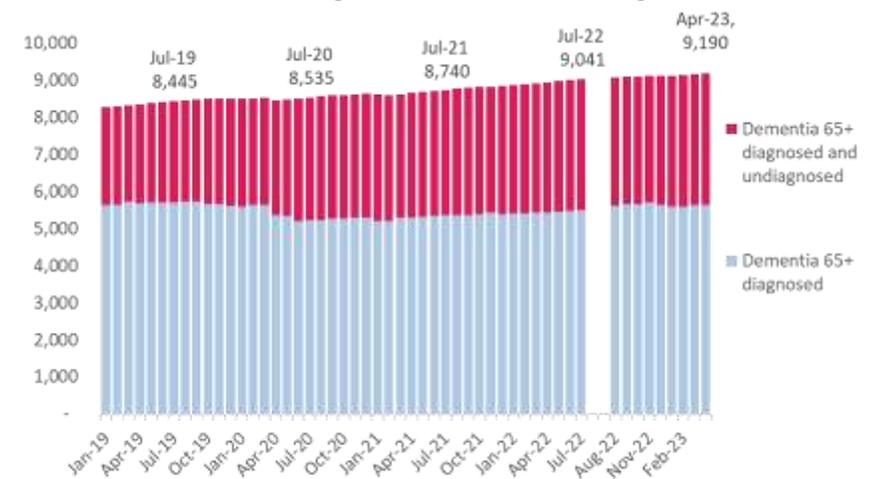
**Dementia services**

- As of April 2023, NHS modelled data shows the total number of older people aged 65+ with dementia in Oxfordshire (diagnosed and undiagnosed) was 9,190.
- This includes 5,649 registered patients with dementia aged 65+ recorded by Oxfordshire GPs, a diagnosis rate of 62%.
- As of April 2023, the GP surgeries with the greatest percentage of patients over 65 registered with dementia are:
  - 28 Northgate surgery 9% (211)
  - St Clements Surgery 7% (179)
  - The Leys Health Centre 7% (351)
  - Temple Cowley Health Centre 7% (371)
  - Woodlands Surgery 7% (249)
  - Berinsfield Health Centre 7% (327)
  - Cogges Surgery 7% (351)

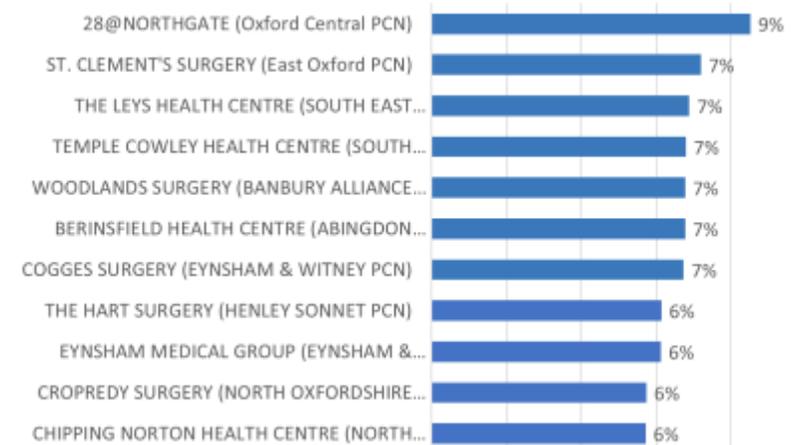
[Recorded Dementia Diagnoses - NHS Digital](#)  
[Primary Care Dementia by LA Organisation](#)  
[Registered patients By GP practice](#)

The "Primary Care Dementia Data" publication series supersedes the "Recorded Dementia Diagnoses" series.

**Oxfordshire count of total patients aged 65+ with dementia - diagnosed and undiagnosed**



**Registered patients aged 65+ with dementia by GP practice (Oxfordshire)**



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## Dementia services

- The Dementia Oxfordshire community support service mainly takes referrals from Memory Clinics and GPs.
- Dementia Oxfordshire saw a 9% increase in active clients in Jan-Mar 2023 than Jan-Mar 2022.

**Count of active clients with Dementia Oxfordshire  
(Jan 2021 - Mar 2023)**



[Dementia Oxfordshire](#) active clients shows the story of how many people Dementia Oxfordshire help rather than how many people are referred. Data unavailable prior to 2021 due to database changes.

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## Young Onset dementia

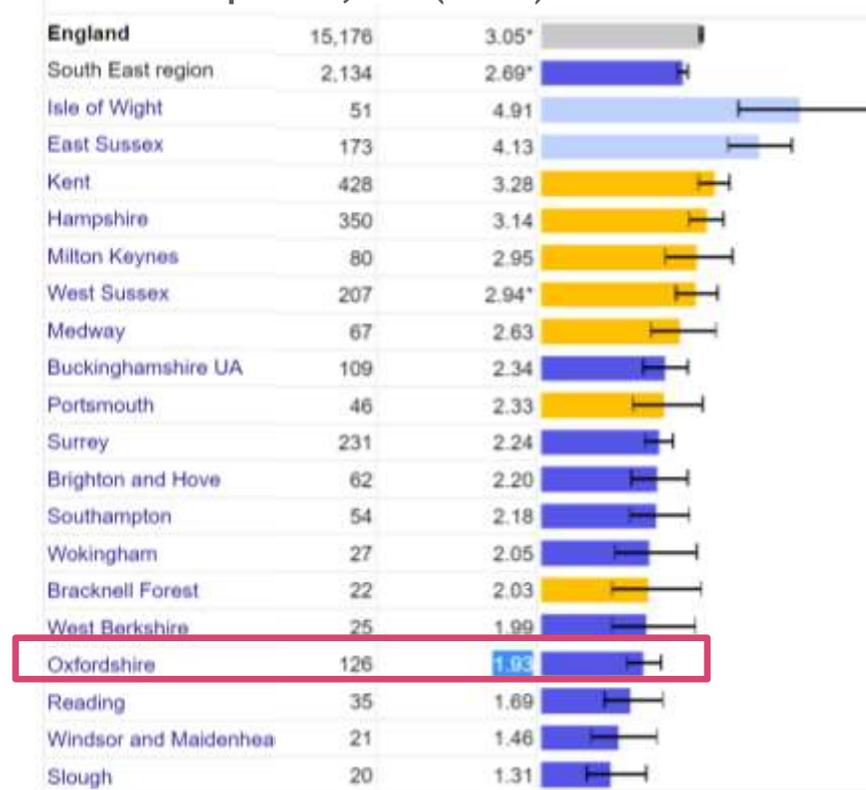
- Dementia is described as ‘young onset’ when symptoms develop before the age of 65, usually between 30 to 65 years of age.
- As of February 2023, NHS data shows the total number of people aged 0 to 64 with dementia in Oxfordshire was 147.
- Oxfordshire was below the England and South East rate per 10,000 for dementia in under 65’s.

**Oxfordshire count of patients aged 0-64 with a record of dementia**



[Primary Care Dementia Data](#)  
[Dementia UK](#)

**Dementia: Crude recorded prevalence aged under 65 per 10,000 (2020)**



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## Children's social care - summary

Comparing the latest year of 2021-22 to the pre-pandemic year 2019-20 shows:

- An increase in the yearly rate of referrals to children's social care;
- A higher rate of children who were the subject of a child protection plan (as of March);
- A higher rate of cared for children, partly driven by the increase in Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children placed in Oxfordshire.

### Change over time in rates of children recorded by children's social care Rate per 10,000 children aged 0-17

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22 vs 2019-20
Yearly rate of referrals to Children's Social Care	475	468.2	<b>513.4</b>	439.1	<b>452.7</b>	-60.7
Rate of children who were the subject of a child protection plan (as of March)	47.9	40.9	<b>37.2</b>	30.5	<b>37.7</b>	0.5
Rate of cared for children (as of March)	48	54	<b>52</b>	53	<b>58</b>	5.7

Department for Education [Statistics on Looked After Children](#)  
Department for Education, downloaded from [Local Authority Interactive tool](#).

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## Early Help

- Early Help can reduce problems and improve outcomes for children, young people and families. Oxfordshire County Council have adapted the Early Help Assessment form into a user-friendly Strengths and Needs Form. This assessment aims to identify the children/families strengths and needs.
- In 2022, there were 3,412 Strengths and Needs cases submitted to Oxfordshire County Council. This is 15% increase on the previous year.
- We have seen a considerable increase in the abuse or neglect category of 27% (+195).

### Strengths and Needs cases by presenting issue in Oxfordshire (2020-2022)

Presenting Issue	2020	2021	2022	2022 vs 2021
Abuse or neglect	132	517	712	27%
Childs disability	375	584	656	11%
Parental illness or disability	112	192	187	-3%
Family in acute stress	607	925	1108	17%
Family dysfunction	240	381	357	-7%
Socially Unacceptable Behaviour	170	243	343	29%
Low income	18	5	18	72%*
Absent Parenting	3	6	8	25%*
Cases other than children in need	3	17	11	-55%*
Not stated	29	27	12	-125%*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1689</b>	<b>2897</b>	<b>3412</b>	<b>15%</b>

*Note: figures have been grouped into high level categories to minimise anonymity. There are 70 presenting issue categories in total with each sub category falling under one of the high level categories in the table opposite.*

[Early Help](#) Oxfordshire County Council \* denotes small figures <30

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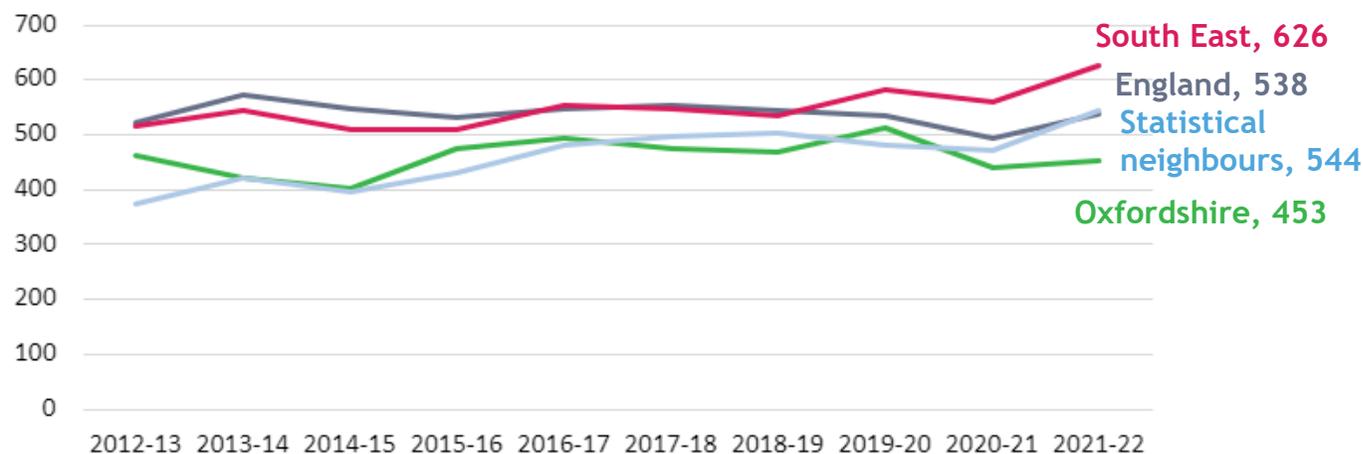
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## Referrals to Children's social care

- During 2021-22 there were 6,702 referrals to children's social care in Oxfordshire. Referrals were 3% higher than the previous year but below comparator rates.
- A significantly lower proportion of referrals than nationally resulted in no further action (3% in Oxfordshire compared with 8% nationally).
- The most recent data held by Oxfordshire County Council (not yet published) shows that at the end of March 2023, there had been 5,209 referrals to children's social care in the year.

**Rates of referrals to Children's Social Care per 10,000 children aged 0-17**



Department for Education [Characteristics of children in need: 2021 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Local authority interactive tool \(LAIT\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Statistical neighbours include: Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Wiltshire, West Berkshire, West Sussex, Bath and North East Somerset, Bracknell Forest, Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, and Gloucestershire.

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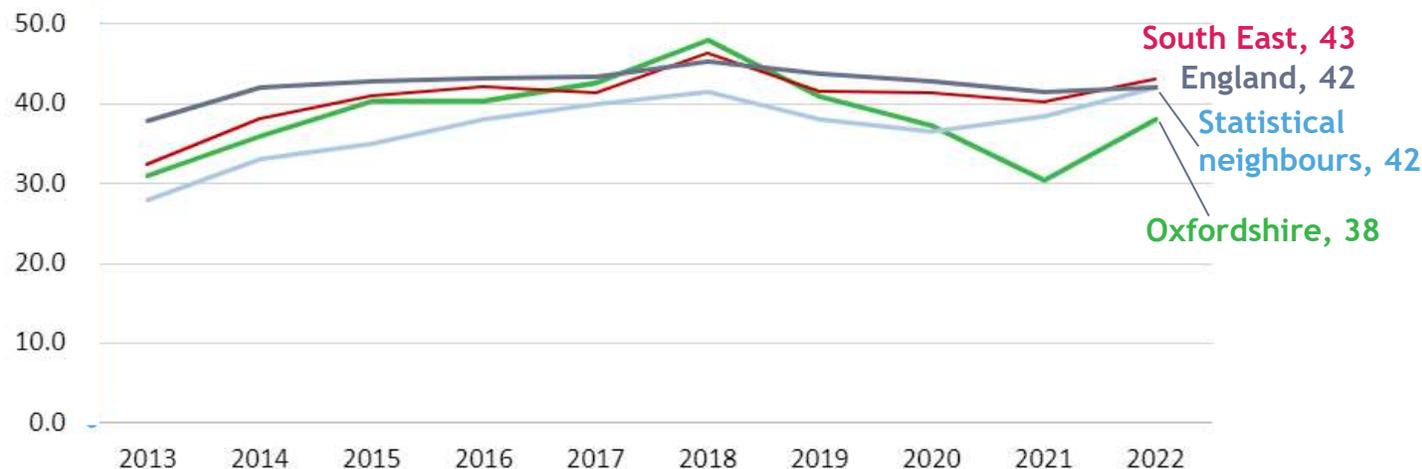
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## Children on child protection plans

- The number of children on child protection plans in Oxfordshire increased between 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022, from 451 to 559. This is a reversal on the previous 3 years reductions.
- Oxfordshire's rate of children on Child Protection Plans remains lower than national and regional averages.
- The most recent data held by Oxfordshire County Council (not yet published) shows that at the end of March 2023, the number of children on child protection plans had increased by 1 to 560 (not shown on chart).

**Rate of children who were the subject of a child protection plan (as at 31 March each year) per 10,000 children aged 0-17**



Department for Education [Characteristics of children in need: 2021 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2021-to-2022)

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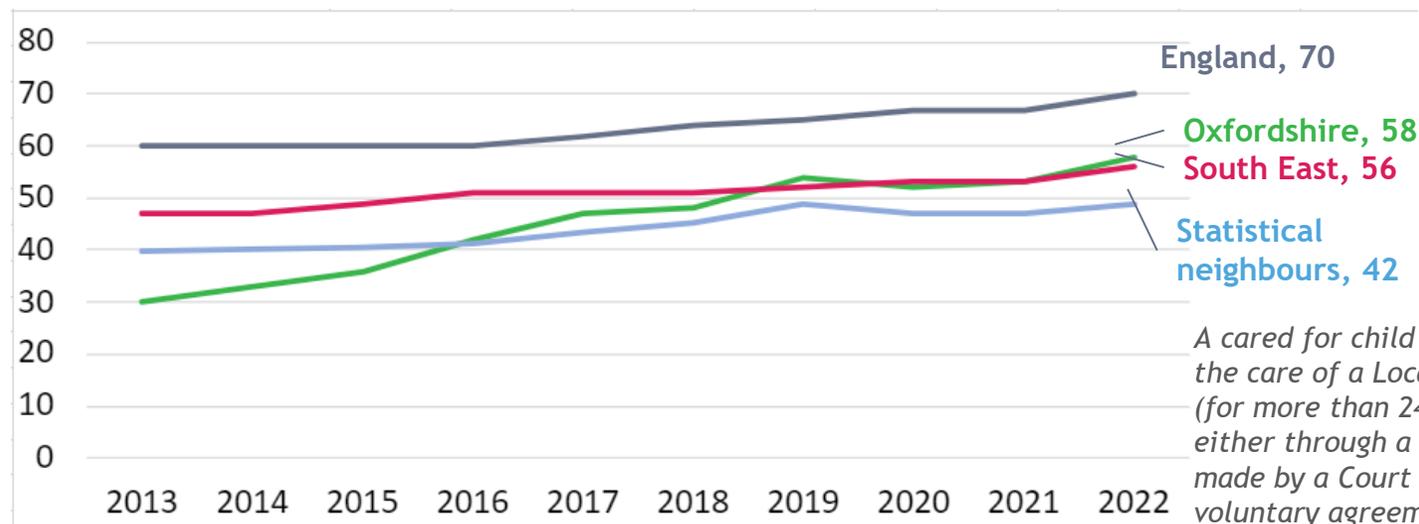
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## Children we care for

- At the end of March 2022 there were 854 cared for children in Oxfordshire, up from 784 as of 31 March 2021.
- The rate of cared for children as of March 2022 was similar to the South East average and lower than the national average.
- The most recent data held by Oxfordshire County Council (not yet published) shows that at the end of March 2023, there were 869 cared for children which includes 103 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.
- As at 31 March 2022 there were 58 cared for children who were unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in Oxfordshire, below the number for 2019 (64). This has increased to 103 in 2023.

Rates of cared for children (as at 31 March each year) per 10,000 children aged 0-17



*A cared for child is a child in the care of a Local Authority (for more than 24 hours) either through a Care Order made by a Court or by voluntary agreement with their parent(s).*

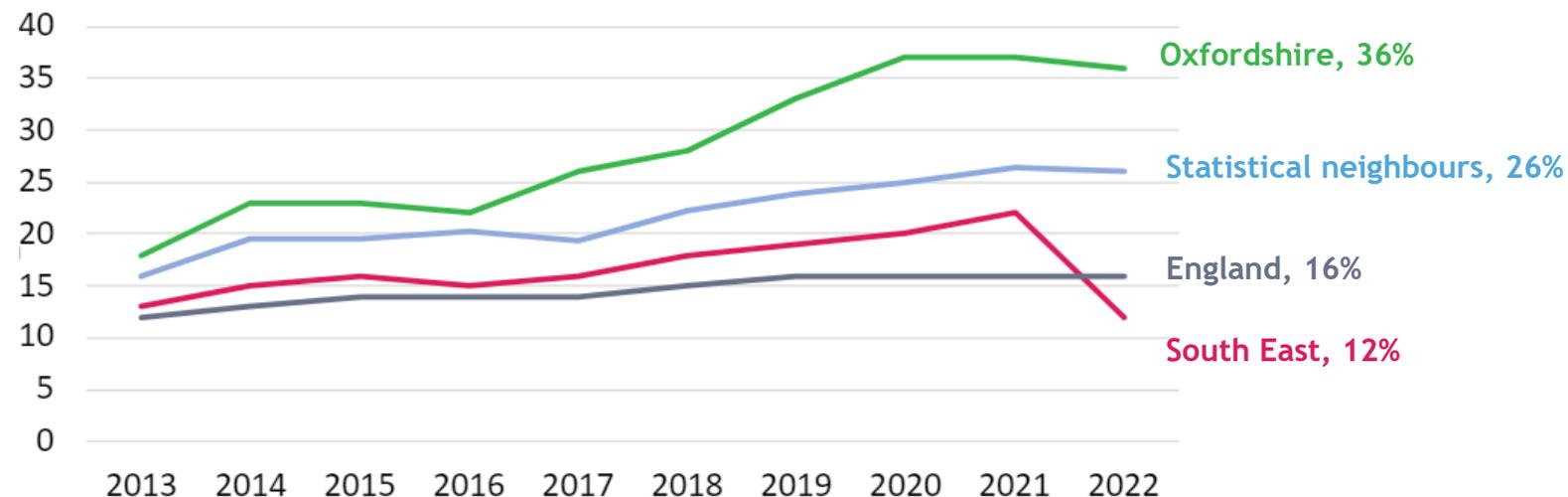
Department for Education, downloaded from [Local Authority Interactive tool](#).

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## Children we care for - placed out of county

- The proportion of Oxfordshire's cared for children who were placed more than 20 miles from their home and outside Oxfordshire remained at 36% as at March 2022.
- Oxfordshire rate is above the regional and national rates.
- Provisional data for March 2023 shows a slight improvement with 33% of cared for children placed out of county and more than 20 miles from their home.

**% of Children We Care For (at 31 March), placed more than 20 miles from their homes, outside LA boundary**



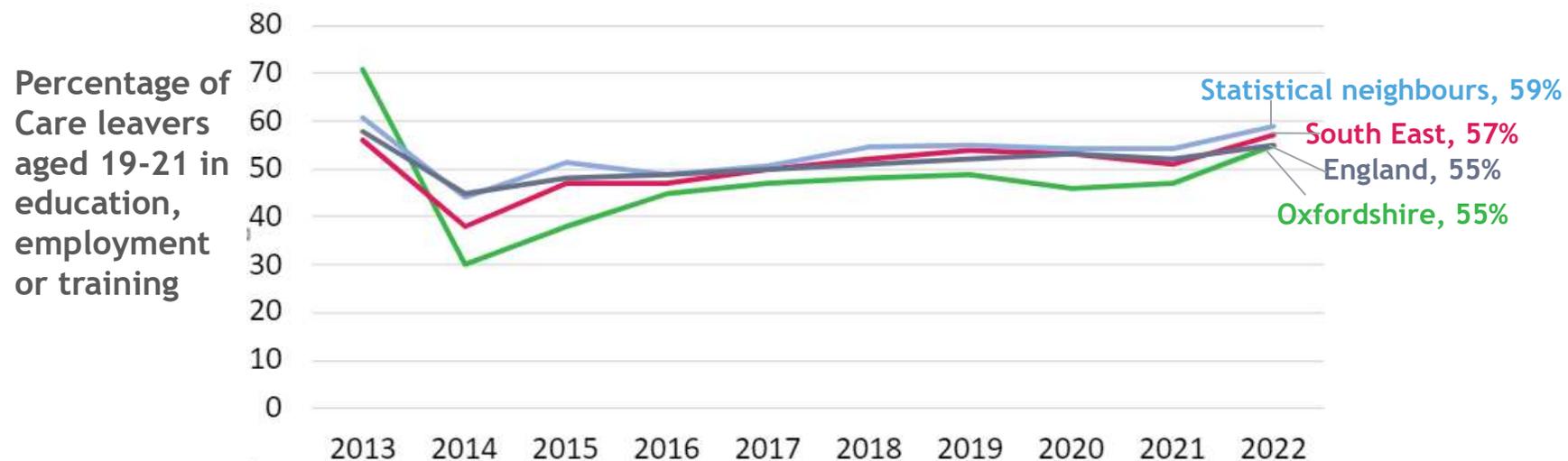
Department for Education, downloaded from [Local Authority Interactive tool](#). Statistical neighbours include: Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Wiltshire, West Berkshire, West Sussex, Bath and North East Somerset, Bracknell Forest, Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, and Gloucestershire.

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## Care leavers in employment, education or training

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 2022, there were 332 care leavers<sup>1</sup> in Oxfordshire. Of these, 184 (55%) were in education, employment or training.
- Oxfordshire's rate is the same as that for England and slightly below the regional average
- Data for 2023 is not yet available.



Department for Education, downloaded from [Local Authority Interactive tool](#). Next updated Nov22  
 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

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## Estimate of future demand for children's social care

*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:
  - +600** (6,700 to 7,200, rounded) from 2021 to 2031 based on Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts including housing growth
  - 300** (6,700 to 6,400, rounded) from 2021 to 2031 based on ONS trend-based population projections

Oxfordshire County Council; [OCC forecasts](#); [ONS 2018-based population projections](#)

# Register of disabled children

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## Register of Disabled Children

- The Oxfordshire County Council register of disabled children and young people (CYP) is compiled from three sources:
  - OCC EYES\* database which includes short Breaks and Social Care Children cases with a disability.
  - MAX Cards (had a discount card for SEN or disabled child).
- As of 31 March 2023 there were 4,177 CYP aged 0-24 (up to 25) on the register. This is a decrease of 8% (-366) from last year.
- Due to a change in the way the data is collected, there is no location data linked to Max Card data. The remaining CYP on the register (OCC EYES) is highest in West Oxfordshire with 24 CYP per 1,000 population.

### Disability register count and rate by district in Oxfordshire (March23)

<b>District</b>	<b>Count of children</b>	<b>Rate per 1000 population</b>
Cherwell	856	4
Oxford	860	19
South Oxfordshire	504	8
Vale of White Horse	680	17
West Oxfordshire	936	24

Oxfordshire County Council Disability Register Data 31 Mar 2023; \*Oxfordshire County Council Early Years and Education Management System. [P02 Census 2021: Usual resident population by five-year age group, local authorities in England and Wales](#)

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## Disability registered children more likely to be male and of secondary school age

- Of the total of 4,177 children and young people on the disability register in Oxfordshire as of 31 March 2023:
  - 30% had a recorded gender of female
  - 70% had a recorded gender of male
- Over half of young people on the disability register were aged 10-17.

### Register of disabled children by age (March23)

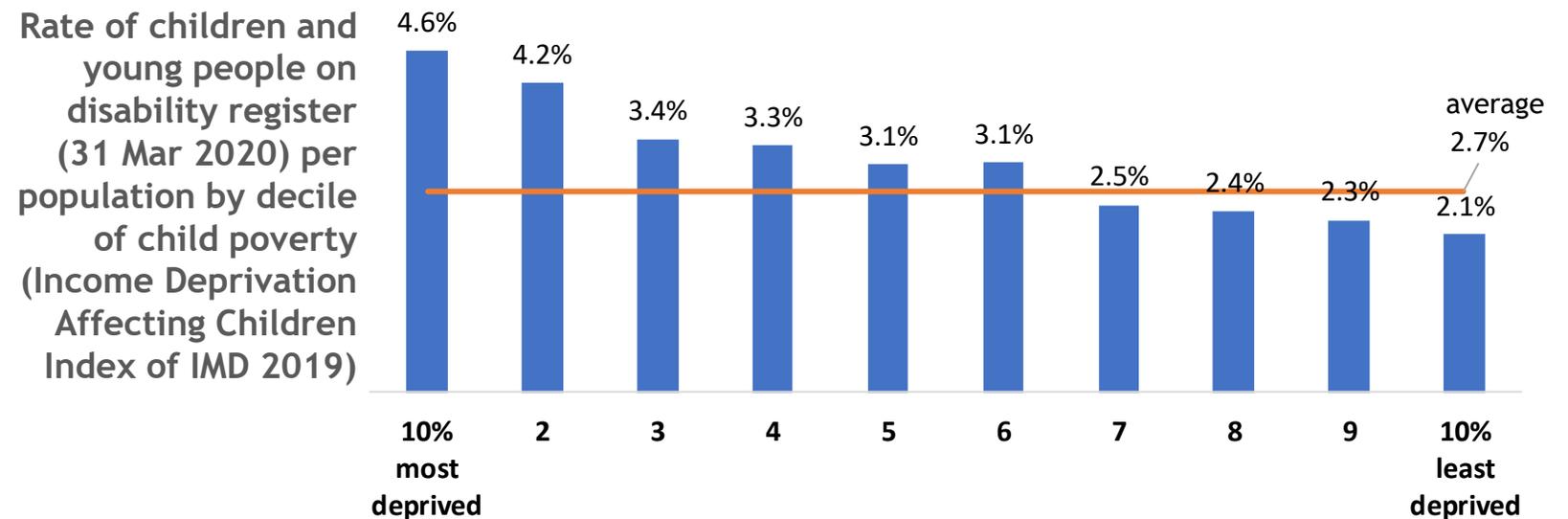
Age band	Count	Percent of total
0-4	236	5.7%
5-9	1,172	28%
10-14	1,746	41.8%
15-19	1,003	24%
20-24	19	0.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,176*</b>	<b>100%</b>
0-17	4,145	99%
10-17	2,737	66%

Source: Oxfordshire County Council Disability Register Data 31Dec21 \*missing age information for 1xCYP

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## Disability register by child poverty index

- Research by Contact a Family in 2012, and cited by Public Health England, estimated that it costs three times as much to raise a disabled child<sup>[1]</sup>
- Areas of Oxfordshire ranked as more deprived on child poverty also have higher rates of children and young people on the Oxfordshire disability register



Disability register Oxfordshire County Council as of 31 March 2020 MHCLG IMD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children decile Denominator used is children aged 0-17 from ONS mid year population estimate by LSOA as of mid 2018

[1] [Public Health England Disabilities in Children and Young People in London September 2017](#)

<sup>1</sup>[Contact a Family \(2012\) Counting the Costs 2012: The Financial reality for families with disabled children UK](#)

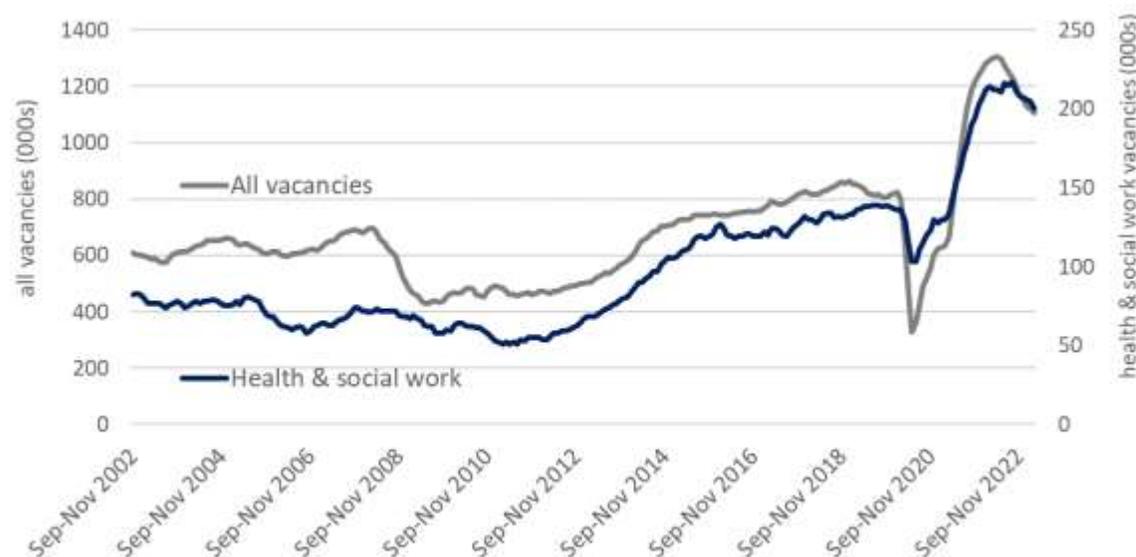
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## Vacancies in health and social work have reduced - national

- Job vacancies for all types of jobs in the UK have seen a slight reduction in the latest data (Jan-March 2023) to a vacancy rate of 3.5 per 100 jobs.
- Vacancies in health and social work have decreased on year by 6.5%, compared to a decrease of 14.5% for all vacancies. The rate of vacancies remain above average at 4.6 per 100 jobs.

Number of vacancies in Health and Social Work vs All vacancies  
UK trend



[Vacancies and jobs in the UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

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## Adult Social Care workforce

- The total number of (whole time equivalent) jobs in Adult Social Care (ASC) in Oxfordshire in 2021-22 was 11,500, equivalent to a rate of 89 per 1000 people aged 65+. This was above the rate per population of selected comparator areas.
- The ASC workforce turnover rate in 2021-22 was 46% and the vacancy rate was 11%.

### Adult Social Care workforce statistics 2021-22, Oxfordshire and selected comparator authorities

	Jobs (whole time equivalent)	Jobs per 1,000 people aged 65+	Turnover rate	Vacancy rate
Buckinghamshire	8,400	81	31%	11%
Cambridgeshire	9,800	78	40%	10%
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>11%</b>
West Berkshire	2,400	76	33%	7%

[Local area information \(skillsforcare.org.uk\)](#) from the Adult Social Care Workforce Data Set  
[Population estimates: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

These 2021-22 estimates refer to the adult social care sector as those jobs in the local authority sector and independent sectors only. Those working in the NHS and for direct payment recipients are not included in these workforce estimates. Independent sector information is derived from the ASC-WDS as at May 2023. Data has been rounded.

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## Reablement and short term social care interventions

- Between April 2021 and March 2022, 2,663 people in Oxfordshire received reablement.
  - Of these, 2,331 were helped to leave hospital, 30 were diverted from hospital and 302 were supported via a community referral.
- In the same period 2,983 people who made requests for support in Oxfordshire received equipment or Occupational Therapy (OT) support.
- In 2020-21, 3.2% of older people (aged 65+) in Oxfordshire who left hospital were supported via reablement compared to 3.1% nationally (see following slide).

Oxfordshire County Council, Department of Health SALT return STS001 tables 1a and 1b, “low level support” (equipment). \*Oxfordshire is expected to be lower than the England average given the health and income profile of the county.

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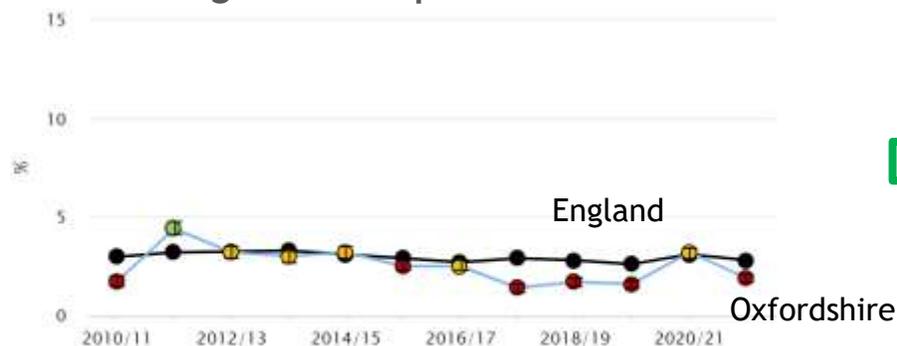
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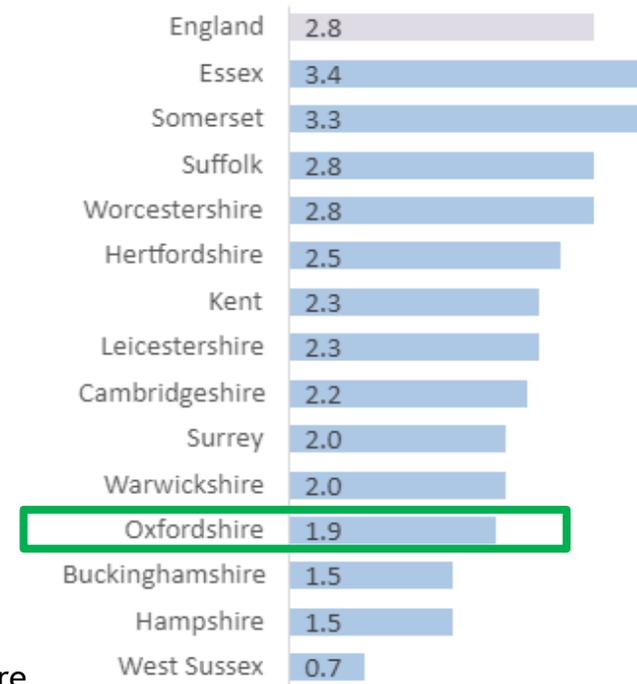
**Reablement**

- As of 2021-22, Oxfordshire was ranked 12<sup>th</sup> in its group of 16 statistical neighbours on the % of older people offered reablement services following discharge from hospital.
- 1.9% of people aged 65 and over are offered reablement services in Oxfordshire. This is lower than the national average (2.8%).

**Percentage of people aged 65 and over offered reablement services following discharge from hospital to 2021-22**



**Percentage of people aged 65 and over offered reablement services following discharge from hospital, Oxfordshire and Statistical Neighbours (2021-22)**



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England 2021-22 (statistical neighbours are relevant to adult social care) [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk)

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## Adults provided with long-term social care

- As of 1 April 2023 there were 6,415 adults in Oxfordshire receiving ongoing long-term social care from Oxfordshire County Council, up from 5,954 at 1 April 2022 (+8%).
- The majority (61%) of Oxfordshire's ongoing long-term social care clients were older people aged 65 and over. 15% 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 1 April 2023

	Learning Disability	Physical/Mental	Total	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>6,415</b>	<b>100%</b>
% of Total	26%	72%	100%	
aged 65 and over	191	3,693	3,884	61%
aged 18 to 49	1,044	459	1,503	24%
aged 50 to 59	298	346	644	10%
aged 60 to 69	225	537	762	11%
aged 70 to 79	72	949	1021	16%
aged 80 to 89	18	1527	1554	24%
aged 90 and over	2	938	940	15%

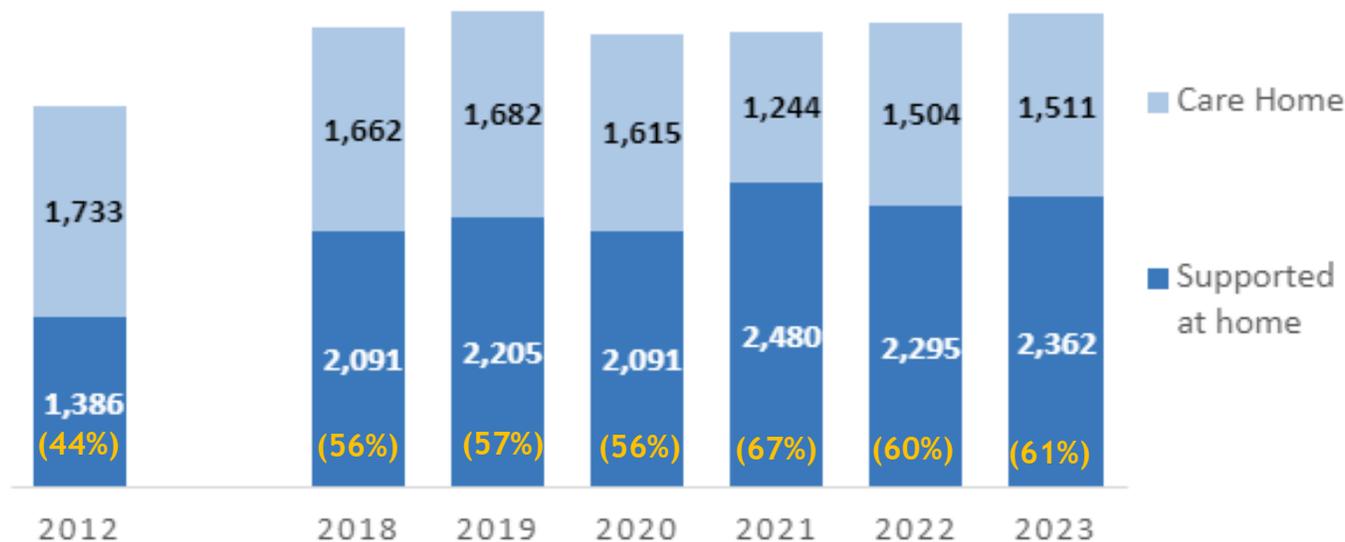
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### Older social care clients supported at home

- More than half of older social care clients are supported at home.
- At the beginning of April 2023, 61% of older adult social care clients were receiving a service at home. This proportion was higher than 10 years previously as of April 2012 (44%).

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 as at 1 April



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## Older people supported by social care services by district

- By district, the highest number of older people being supported with long-term social care services as of 1 April 2023 was Cherwell and the highest rate (per 1,000 population aged 65+) was Oxford City.
- Care support is means tested, so if an area has a higher proportion of its older population living in more deprived areas, it is more likely that a higher proportion of the older population will qualify for care.
- South Oxfordshire had the lowest 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 as of 1 April 2023 and rate per 1,000 aged 65+ population**

<b>(1 Apr23)</b>	<b>In care home count</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>At home count</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>TOTAL count</b>	<b>Total Rate</b>
Cherwell	297	1.02	574	2.03	864	3.05
Oxford	234	1.35	438	2.29	696	3.64
South Oxfordshire	257	0.83	425	1.38	681	2.21
Vale of White Horse	285	1.07	470	1.70	767	2.77
West Oxfordshire	334	1.24	443	1.78	753	3.02
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>2.87</b>
Outside Oxfordshire	97		12		112	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,504</b>		<b>2,362</b>		<b>3,873</b>	

Oxfordshire County Council CONTROCC system; ONS 2021 mid-year estimates

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## Care home beds for older people in Oxfordshire

- As of 1 April 2023, there were 133 care homes in Oxfordshire providing 5,771 care home beds for older people of which 4,334 (75%) included nursing care.
- As a proportion of the number of residents aged 75 and over, the rate of care home beds for older people in Oxfordshire was 9.3 per 100. Cherwell and West Oxfordshire were each above the county rate.

### Care home beds for older people in Oxfordshire (as of 1 April 2023)

	Care homes	Beds for older people	Beds with nursing	<i>Beds per pop aged 75+</i>
Cherwell	28	1293	1048	9.9
Oxford City	17	709	429	7.8
South Oxfordshire	33	1309	1009	8.7
Vale of White Horse	28	1225	943	9.2
West Oxfordshire	27	1235	905	10.3
Oxfordshire	133	5771	4334	9.3

Source: [Care Quality Commission \(with filters\)](#) as of 1 April 2022. ONS 2021 population estimates from [nomis](#)

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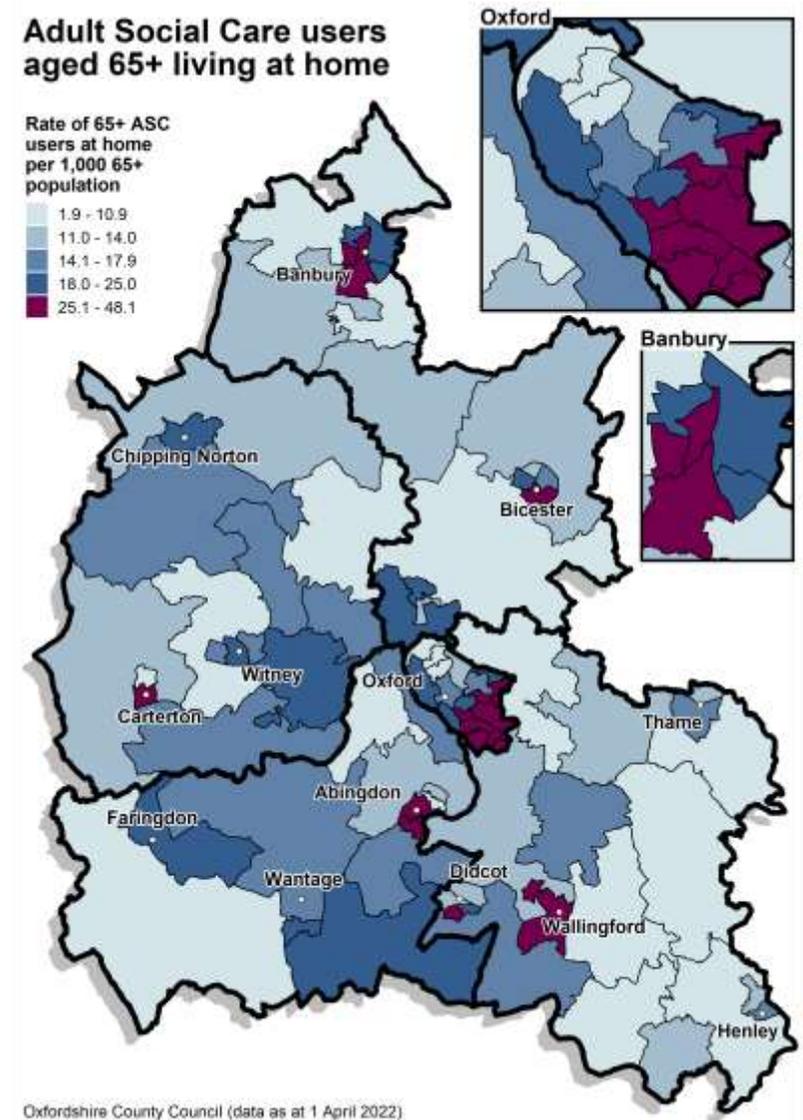
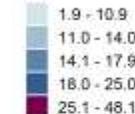
## Adult social care users mapped

- Older adult social care users (living at home) are more likely to be living in urban areas of Oxfordshire than the general older population.
- In urban areas\* there is:
  - 57% of the total 65+ population (ONS 2020).
  - 66% of aged 65+ adult social care users living at home or in a care home.
  - 69% of age 65+ adult social care users living at home.
- Areas with higher rates of adult social care users living at home include the more deprived urban areas of Oxfordshire in Oxford, Banbury and part of Abingdon.

Oxfordshire County Council, adult social care users (aged 65+) as at 1 April 2022, [2011 rural-urban classification](#), \*analysis based on classification by middle layer super output area. ONS 2020 mid-year population estimates

### Adult Social Care users aged 65+ living at home

Rate of 65+ ASC users at home per 1,000 65+ population



Oxfordshire County Council (data as at 1 April 2022)

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## Estimate of future demand for adult social care

- 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 (aged 65+) provided with long-term social care (i.e. assuming no change in prevalence) to population forecasts/projections gives a potential change by 2031 of:
  - +900** (3,900 to 4,800, rounded) from 2021 to 2031 based on Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts including housing growth
  - +700** (3,900 to 4,600, rounded) from 2021 to 2031 based on ONS trend-based population projections

Oxfordshire County Council; [Oxfordshire Housing-led Projections 2021 to 2031](#); [ONS 2018-based population projections](#)

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## Abuse and exploitation - summary

- Comparing year ending December 2022 with the average of the previous 3 years (2019 to 2021), shows an increase in the number of police recorded victims of domestic abuse, older victims of violence and sexual offences, rape and modern slavery in Oxfordshire.
- There was a decrease in the number of recorded victims of child sexual exploitation, honour-based violence and female genital mutilation, however these are often hidden harms which are not reflected by crime figures.

Number of police recorded victims\* of abuse and exploitation in Oxfordshire (Jan-Dec)

Recorded victims of..	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change from average of 2019-21 to 2022	
Domestic abuse	7,163	7,285	7,851	7,950	7,818	123	2%
Older victims of violence and sexual offences	403	410	555	601	589	67	13%
Rape crimes	473	508	503	588	597	64	12%
Modern slavery	124	132	149	182	209	55	35%
Child sexual exploitation	106	60	94	90	72	-9	-11%
Honour-based violence	33	34	24	26	26	-2	-7%
Female genital mutilation	6	2	1	0	0	-1	-100%

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; [1] count is of total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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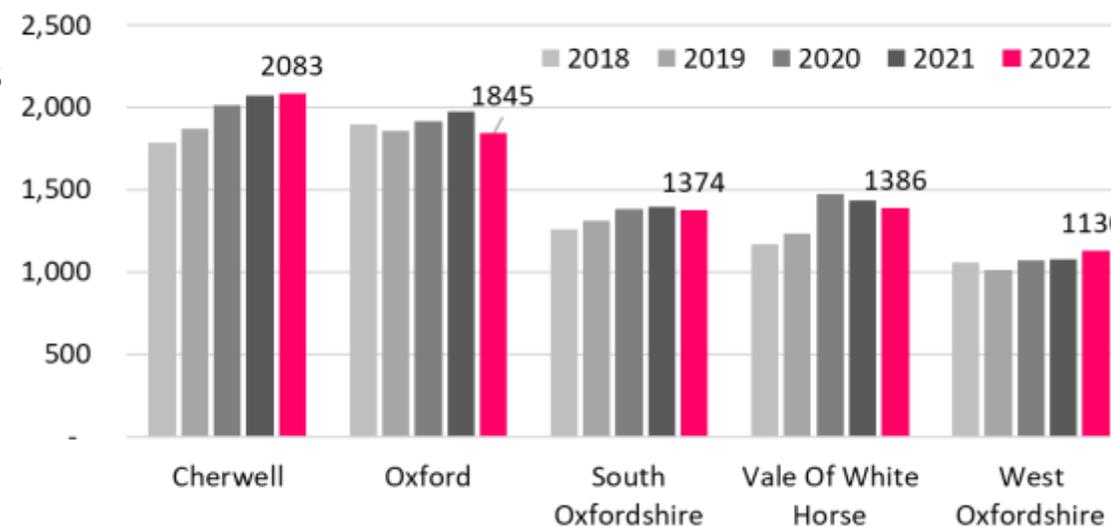
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## Domestic abuse

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 7,818 victims of domestic abuse in Oxfordshire
- This was 2% above the 3 year average for the years 2019 to 2021, with the greatest increases in West Oxfordshire (+7%) and Cherwell (5%).
- The rate (per 1,000 population) of domestic abuse victims, for year ending December 2022, was highest in the age group 25-34 (20 per 1,000 population).
- There has been an increase in the rate (per 1,000 population) of domestic abuse victims compared to 2020 data, in the age groups 0-15 and 75+.

Count of police recorded victims<sup>1</sup> of domestic abuse (all occurrences)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS; \* count is of total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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## Domestic abuse affecting children

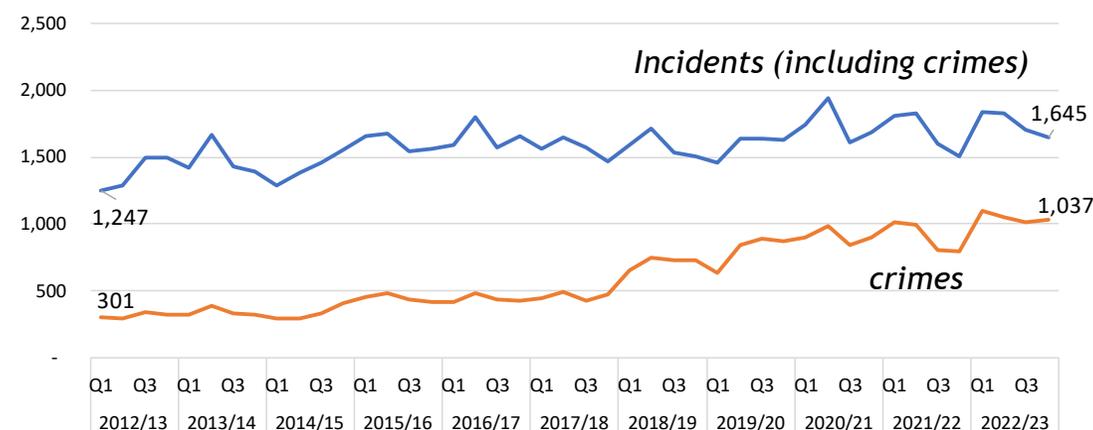
- Data for Apr22-Mar23 shows a total of 4,202 police recorded domestic crimes involving children in Oxfordshire and a 16% increase compared with the previous year.
- All districts saw an increase with the greatest change in South Oxfordshire (+25%).

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche Data includes where domestic abuse qualifiers have been applied to the offences and a child has been recorded as "involved". [Domestic Abuse | The Crown Prosecution Service \(cps.gov.uk\)](#) children are deemed to be victims of DA if they see, hear, or experience the effects of abuse and they are related to the victim or offender.

## Police recorded domestic crimes involving children

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22 to 2022-23 change	
Cherwell	985	985	1,106	+121	+12%
Oxford	823	856	946	+90	+11%
South Oxfordshire	624	591	739	+148	+25%
Vale of White Horse	687	671	810	+139	+21%
West Oxfordshire	504	514	601	+87	+17%
Oxfordshire	3,623	3,617	4,202	+585	+16%

## Number of police recorded domestic abuse incidents and crimes involving children, Oxfordshire per quarter

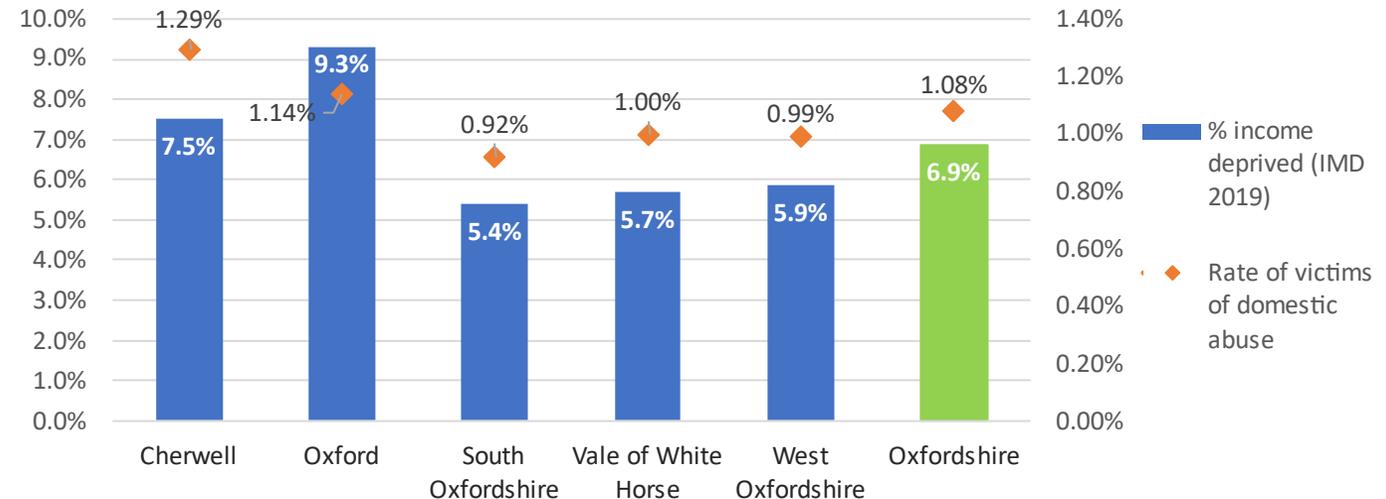


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## Rates of poverty vs domestic abuse by district

- Districts with higher rates of income deprivation also have higher rates of victims of domestic abuse, but the pattern for Cherwell and Oxford is reversed.
  - Oxford had the highest rate of income deprivation of districts in Oxfordshire (IMD 2019).
  - Cherwell had the highest rate of victims of domestic abuse (Jan-Dec 2022)

### Rate of victims of domestic abuse per population Jan-Dec 2022 vs % income deprived (from IMD 2019)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche

[English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk) uses underlying indicator (count) for Income deprivation and the population denominator supplied with the IMD publication

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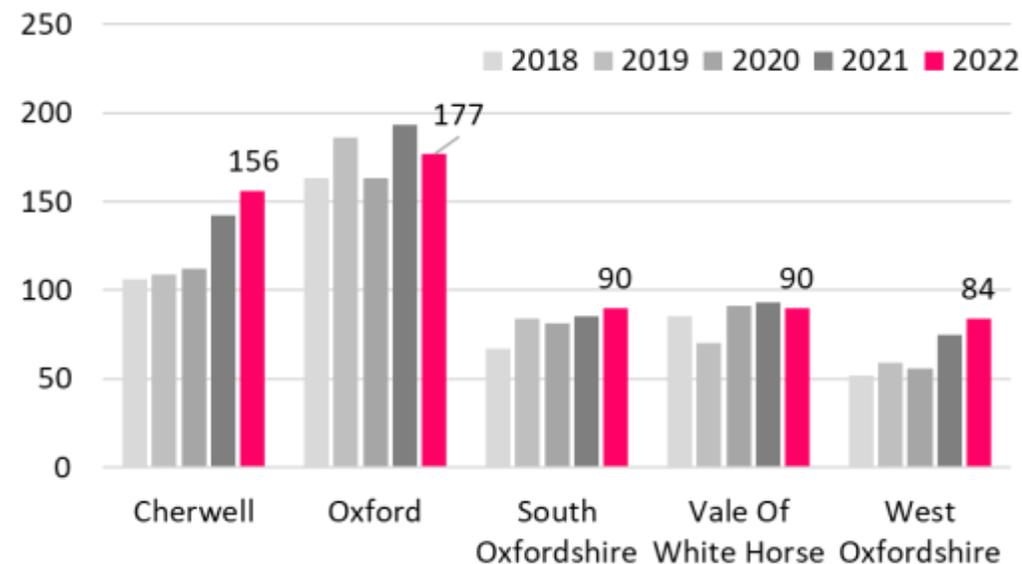
## Rape

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 597 victims of rape crimes in Oxfordshire. This was 12% above the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021), with the greatest increases in West Oxfordshire (+33%) and Cherwell (+29%)
- 88% of victims were female
- 63% of victims were aged under 25

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

Recorded victims<sup>1</sup> of rape crimes



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. Year is Jan-Dec. NOTE: that police recorded rape is at the time of reporting rather than time of offence. \* Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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## Female genital mutilation, forced marriage and honour based violence

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of:
  - No victims of Female Genital Mutilation in Oxfordshire, same as 2021 figures;
  - NHS data indicates there were between 1 and 5 women and girls who had an attendance within Oxfordshire where FGM was identified.
  - No victims of forced marriage in Oxfordshire (none in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021).
  - 25 victims of honour-based violence in Oxfordshire, mainly in Cherwell and Oxford (see table below).

### Recorded victims\* of Honour-based violence (Crime and non Crime)

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.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Value change 2021-22
Cherwell	10	18	10	10	5	-5
Oxford	19	11	13	10	14	4
South Oxfordshire	0	2	0	2	4	2
Vale Of White Horse	2	2	1	4	0	-4
West Oxfordshire	2	1	0	0	2	2
Oxfordshire	33	34	24	26	25	-1

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS Note: The above HBV data is a count of unique 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. [NHS Digital FGM quarterly Statistics](#)

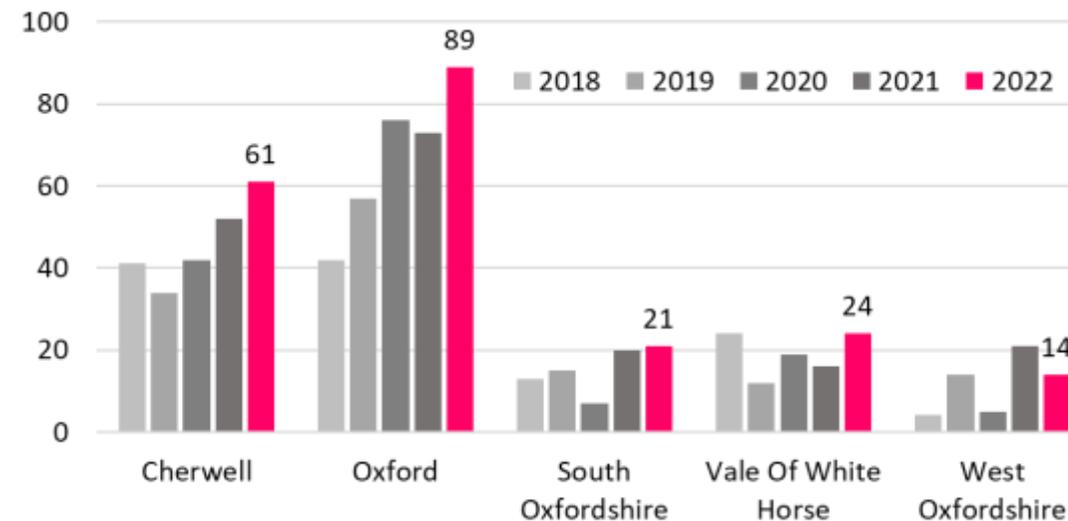
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## Modern Slavery

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 209 victims of Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire.
- This was 35% above the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021), with the greatest increases in the rural districts of Vale of White Horse (+53%) and South Oxfordshire (+50%)

### Recorded victims<sup>1</sup> of Modern Slavery and Trafficking - All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime)

According to [Modern slavery is closer than you think: infographic](#), modern slavery comprises sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, domestic servitude, forced labour. There has been a 17% increase in victims since 2015.



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. The above data is for a count of unique victims of Modern Slavery and Trafficking offences. Modern Slavery offences have been identified where either the HO Category Number is 106 or the Modern Slavery Finalisation Qualifier has been used. Trafficking offences have been identified where either the classification or Occurrence Type has been recorded as trafficking for exploitation or sexual exploitation, into, out of or within the UK. [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

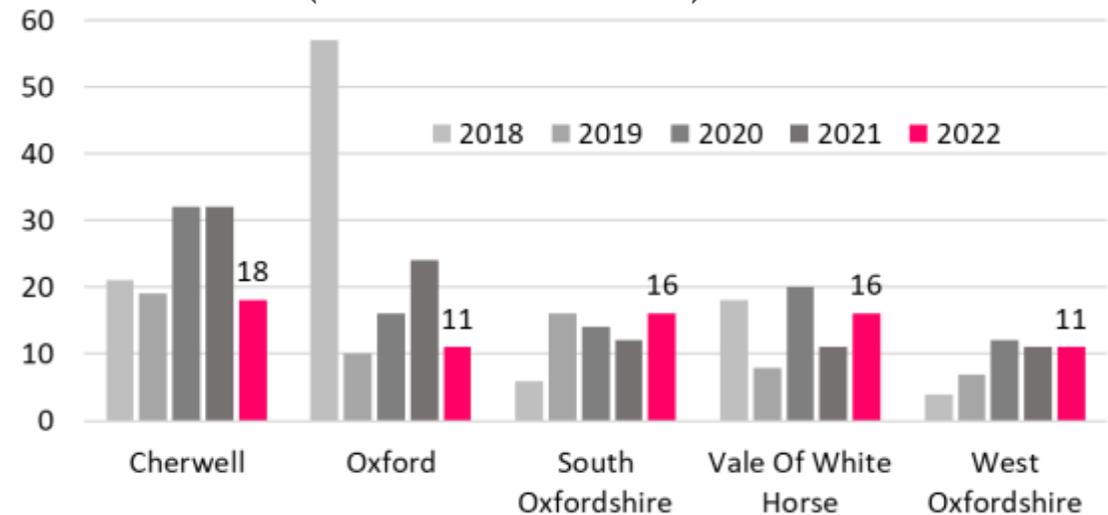
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## Child Sexual Exploitation

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 72 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire.
- This was 11% below the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021), with the greatest reductions in Cherwell (-35%) and Oxford (-34%). The greatest increases were in Vale of White Horse (+23%).

Note: The [definition of Child Sexual Exploitation from government guidance](#) is: Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Recorded victims<sup>1</sup> of Child Sexual Exploitation All Occurrences (Crime and Non Crime)



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. The above CSE data is for all victims of offences where either the 'Child Sexual Exploitation' qualifier has been used or the Occurrence Type has been recorded as 'Suspected CSE - Non Crime Incident' [1] Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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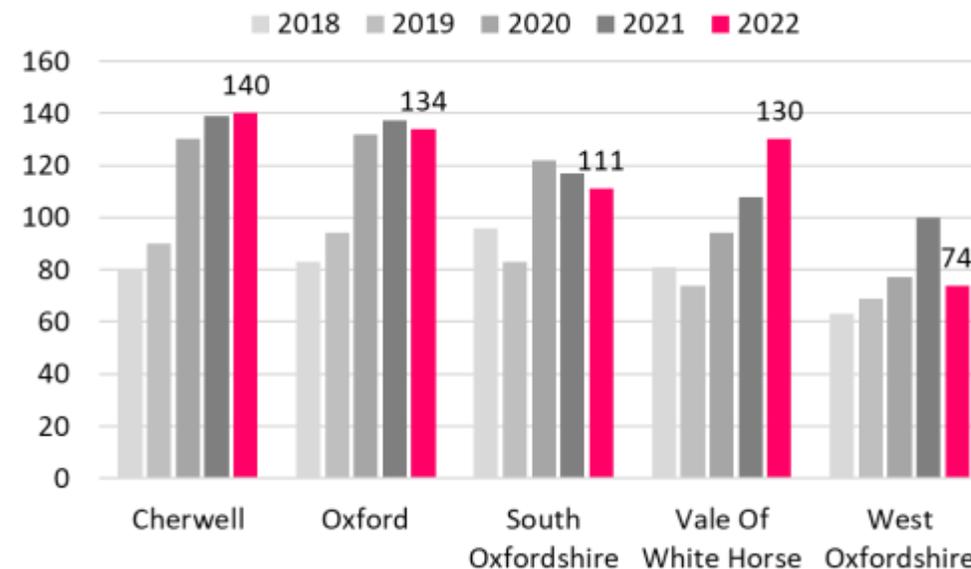
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## Older victims of crime (violence or sexual offences)

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 589 older victims (aged 65 and over) of crimes of violence or sexual offences in Oxfordshire.
- This was 13% above the 3 year average (for the years 2019 to 2021), same as the increase across Thames Valley (+13%) and with the greatest increases in Vale of White Horse (+41%).
- The increase is well above the growth in the older population in Oxfordshire.
- The rate of older victims of crime per 1,000 population aged 65+ was highest in Oxford City 7.1 compared with 4.5 in Oxfordshire and 5.2 across Thames Valley)

**Recorded victim\*  
aged 65 or over of  
violence against the  
person or sexual  
offences (crimes)**



Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. \*Total recorded unique victims in the 12 month period, whether or not individuals have been a victim more than once

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## Victims of fires

- In 2022-23 there were 310 dwelling fires in Oxfordshire, down from 354 in 2021-22 (-44, -12%).
- There were 29 recorded injuries due to fire\* (up from 37 in 2021-22) and 1 fire-related fatality.

\*Includes all injuries confirmed as fire related or not known excludes fatalities

### Number of victims of fire related injuries and fatalities (indicated by (+)) by broad age group

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
age 0-20	11	5	7	8	5	3	6	14	2	3	3
age 21 to 60	32 (+2)	31	22 (+1)	20	12 (+1)	7	24	26	18	18	22
age 61+	11 (+2)	10 (+2)	9	9 (+2)	9 (+3)	5	17 (+1)	14 (+1)	12 (+3)	16 (+1)	4 (+1)
unknown	13 (+4)	21 (+2)	4 (+2)	17 (+2)	20 (+4)	9	0 (+1)	0 (+1)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 (+8)</b>	<b>67 (+4)</b>	<b>42 (+3)</b>	<b>54 (+4)</b>	<b>46 (+8)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>47 (+2)</b>	<b>54 (+2)</b>	<b>32 (+3)</b>	<b>37 (+1)</b>	<b>29 (+1)</b>

Oxfordshire County Council Fire and Rescue Services

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## Victims of criminal traders

- In 2022 there were 175 victims of traders classed as a criminal breach within Oxfordshire, down from 296 in the previous year, a fall of 41% (-121).
- In 2021-22 there was an increase in the monies paid by victims.
- Roofing, roof sealing and chimney repairs was the most reported complaint with 24 complaints made during 2022.

## Top 5 Goods Service Areas in Oxfordshire 2022

Goods Service	Count
Roofing, roof sealing and chimney repairs	24
Gardeners, tree surgeons and landscapers	23
Window frames and doors (excluding electric garage doors)	19
Major renovations (including lofts, conversions and extensions)	18
Plumbers and plumbing	16

Trading Standards - Citizens Advice Portal

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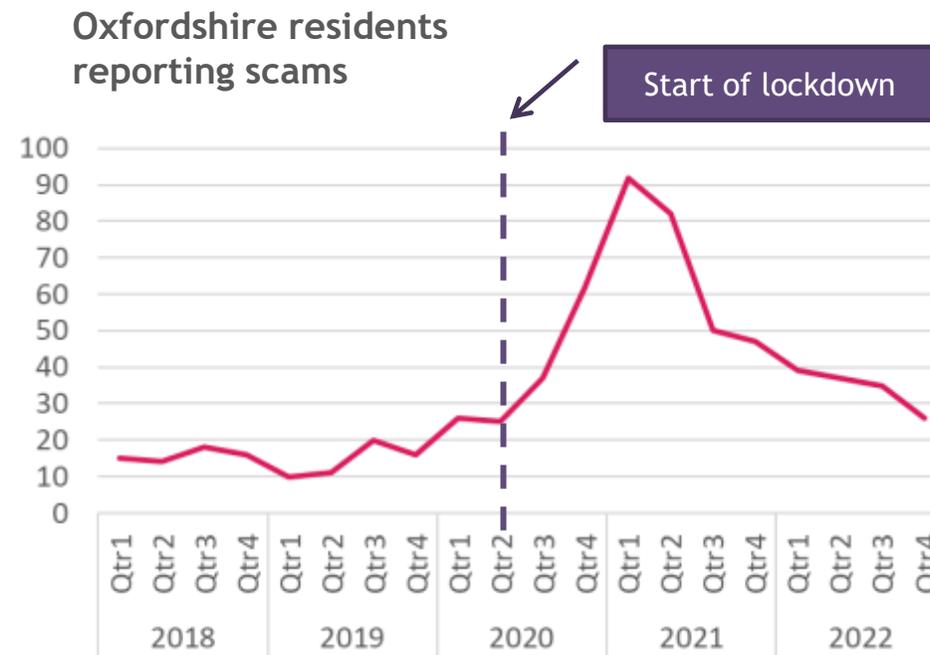
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**Victims of scams**

- The Covid pandemic has accelerated change in the consumer protection landscape. Some of the more traditional scams such as doorstep crime were curtailed by the imposed lockdown restrictions. Criminals adapted quickly, which has led to a surge in different tactics being deployed by scammers, who have sought to exploit social change and evolving technology. UK Finance has reported that so-called ‘impersonation scams’ have doubled as criminals pretend to be from banks, delivery firms or the government to dupe consumers and businesses.
- The number of scams reported by Oxfordshire residents increased significantly at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Data ending December 2022 indicate levels remain higher than pre-COVID.
- These scams relate to ‘bogus selling’ which can be via unsolicited phone call, unsolicited mail or email.



[Action Fraud](#), [National Trading Standards](#), Citizens Advice data for ‘bogus selling’ Oxfordshire consumers

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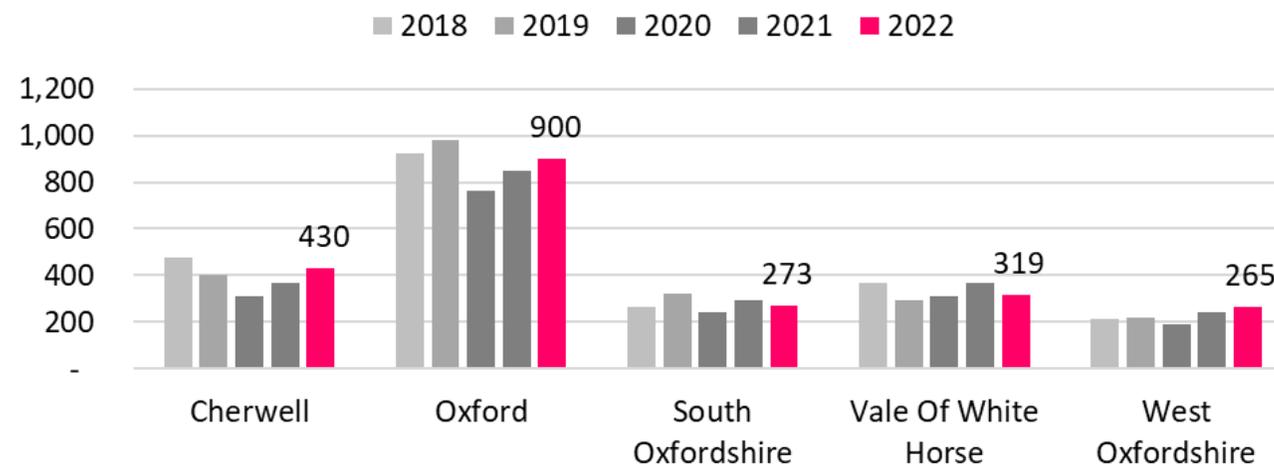
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## Alcohol-related crime

- In 2022 (Jan-Dec) Thames Valley Police recorded 2,187 alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire above the number in 2021 (2,187). Alcohol-related crimes were 5% of all crimes in the county.
- Comparing 2022 with the average for 2019-21 shows a 7% increase in Oxfordshire and the greatest increase in West Oxfordshire (22%).

### Alcohol-related crimes in Oxfordshire



*Note: This data is for all recorded crimes in Oxfordshire where the substance use field has been recorded as 'Alcohol' related. 2018 data has also had the new qualifiers of 'Alcohol related - crime suspect' and 'Alcohol related - crime victim' added to the report.*

Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

# Health support and preventing ill-health

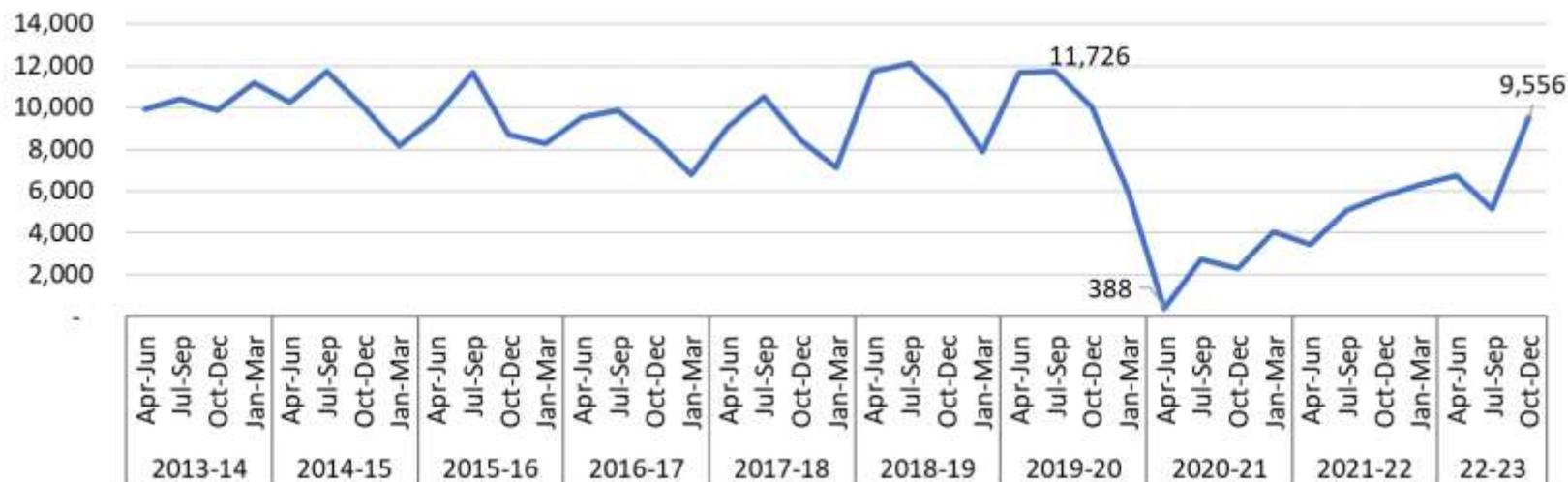
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## NHS Health Checks

The NHS Health Check programme aims to help prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes, kidney disease and certain types of dementia. People between the ages of 40 and 74 (not already diagnosed with one of these conditions) is invited once every five years to have a check to assess their risk and be given support and advice to help reduce or manage that risk.

- The average quarterly number of health checks offered to the eligible population in Oxfordshire in 2018-19 and 2019-20 was 10,200. In April-June 2020, at the start of the pandemic the total for the quarter was 388. Between October December 2023 the total health checks offered had reached 9,556.

**Quarterly count of NHS Health Checks offered to eligible population in Oxfordshire**



[NHS Health Check - Home](#) \*people aged 75+ are provided with health checks via an alternative service  
[NHS Health Check - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

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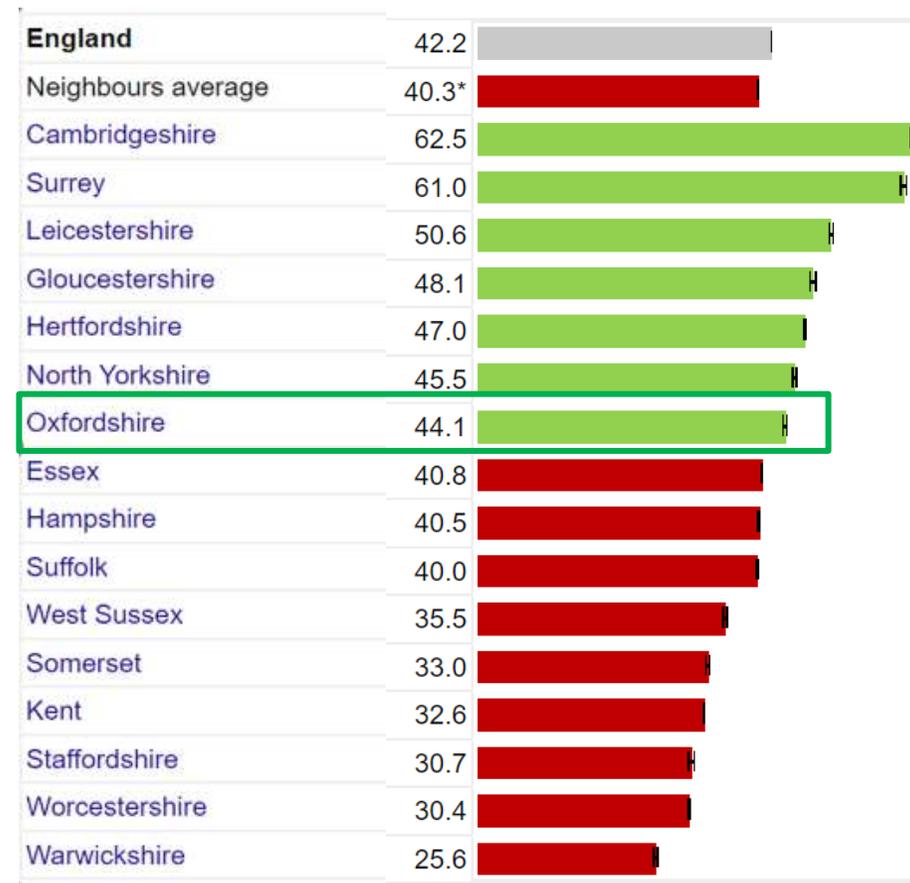
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## NHS Health Checks

- From April 2018 to January 2023, the proportion of people taking up a health check invitation in Oxfordshire was above average (44.1% compared with 42.2% across England).

[NHS Health Check - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)  
Local authorities collect information on the number of NHS Health Checks offered and the number of NHS Health Checks received each quarter and return this data to OHID.

People taking up an NHS Health Check invite  
2018-19 Q1 to 2022-23 Q3 (crude rate %)  
Vs nearest statistical neighbours to Oxfordshire



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## Drug and alcohol services

### Adults

- In 2021-22 there were **2,014** adults (aged 18 and over) in specialist drug treatment in Oxfordshire. This is up by 1.1% since the previous year.
- 73% of the total adults in drug treatment were males and 27% were females.
- The majority of those in drug treatment were aged between 30 to 49 (1,395 people, 69%)
- The number of adults in treatment for alcohol only in Oxfordshire in 2021-22 was **694**. This was up by 12.5% from last year. The majority (74%) were aged 30 to 59.

### Young people

- In 2021-22 the number of young people (aged under 18 years) in specialist substance misuse services in Oxfordshire was **144**, up by 4% from the previous year.
  - 73 began using their main substance before they reached 15 years of age
  - 74 were using two or more substance (this includes Alcohol)
  - 63 Identified as having a mental health treatment need
  - 47 Receiving treatment for their mental health needs
  - 20 were affected by domestic abuse
- Referrals were predominantly from education services (32%) and children and family services (44%).

Oxfordshire County Council, Public Health team

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## Health Visiting and Family Nurse Partnership

*Pregnant mothers are seen during the antenatal period, and again at 6-8 weeks after birth to receive a maternal mood assessment. Babies are seen and checked at least by 14 days old, at 6-8 weeks and at 1 year and 2 years.*

- In 2021-22, there were 7,309 births to Oxfordshire residents.
- In the same year, health visitors had 95,315 contacts.

*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 available. Once the child reaches 2 years they transition into the Health Visitor Service and receive ongoing advice and support.*

- Averaging the caseload across the year 2021-22, 196 of 200 places were filled. This is broken down by district areas with individuals in Cherwell occupying the most places, followed by Vale of White Horse and Oxford City. West Oxfordshire and South Oxfordshire have fewer places. This does fluctuate during the year as families do move locations.
- 65.4% of mothers are recruited before 16 weeks of pregnancy in line with the licence, the national figure is 37.4% (2021-22).

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## Health Nurse Services

*School nurses are specialist community public health nurses who work with school-aged children and young people (aged 5-19) and their families to improve health and wellbeing outcomes and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities.*

During academic year Sept 2021 to July 2022, Oxfordshire Health Nurse Services carried out:

- 6,316 **primary school** 1:1 interventions
  - 25.3% children were universal
  - 32.9% children were universal plus/targeted
  - 41.1% children were universal partnership plus/specialist interventions
- 15,795 **secondary school** 1:1 interventions
  - 12.9% of young people were universal
  - 61.2% of young people were universal plus/targeted
  - 21.5% of young people were universal partnership plus/specialist
- 1,632 **college** 1:1 interventions
  - 3.0% young people were universal
  - 72.5% of young people were universal plus/targeted
  - 19.9% of young people were universal partnership plus/ specialist

Oxfordshire County Council

[Health visiting and school nursing partnership](#)

*Universal Services include prompts for immunisations, conducting health and development reviews.*

*Universal Plus delivers a rapid response from the health visiting team eg parental mental health, attachment, domestic abuse; Universal Partnership Plus provides ongoing support to families who have complex needs.*

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## Stop Smoking Services

*It is estimated that approximately 30% of smokers every year make a serious attempt to quit. Most are unsuccessful with only 5% of smokers achieving a successful attempt at stopping smoking. Of the people who quit, 2% do so through a Local Stop Smoking Service.*

*Oxfordshire County Council currently commission a Local Stop Smoking Service, known as Stop for Life Oxon, to help smokers to quit with the use of nicotine replacement therapy, e-cigarettes, behavioural support and pharmacotherapy (when available). There is strong evidence that offering behavioural support in combination with these approaches is the most effective way to quit smoking.*

*The Oxfordshire Tobacco Control Strategy sets out the aim to reduce smoking prevalence in the adult population, and in the following priority populations:*

- *People in routine and manual occupation group*
  - *People with serious mental illness*
  - *Pregnant women*
  - *Children and young people*
- *During 2022-23, 803 smokers in Oxfordshire successfully stopped smoking, of which 106 were from routine and manual occupations/ not employed/ unable to work.*

Oxfordshire County Council,

[The Final Push: A Tobacco Control Strategy for a smokefree society in Oxfordshire 2020-2025](#)

NHS Digital, [Statistics on NHS Stop Smoking Services in England](#)

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## Specialist Sexual Health Services

*The Oxfordshire Sexual Health Service provides free STI testing and treatment, notification of sexual partners of infected persons and free provision of contraception across clinics, tiered from Level 1-3 (set by the British Association for Sexual Health and HIV (BASHH)):*

- *Level 1 - for asymptomatic services users*
  - *Level 2 - for symptomatic service users*
  - *Level 3 - for service users with complex/specialist needs*
- During 2021-22 there were 38,045 contacts with Oxfordshire Sexual Health Service for STI testing and treatment services (excluding online provision), an increase from 33,100 in 2020-21. In addition, there were 23,657 STI / HIV self-sampling test kits requested via the online pathways (compared to 18,154 in 2020-21 and 4,447 in 2019-20), with 97% of these STI and HIV self-sampling kits issued within two working days of the request .
  - During 2021-22 there were 13,670 contacts with the Oxfordshire Sexual Health Service for contraception services (compared to 11,084 in 2020-21), with 100% of women having access to emergency contraceptive services within 48 hours of contacting the Service. In addition, there were 22,464 free condoms distributed to Oxfordshire residents.

Oxfordshire County Council

BASHH [Standards for the management of sexually transmitted infections \(STIs\)](#)

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## Contraception Services in primary care

*The Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) Service in GP Practice settings provides further access to methods of birth control that provide effective contraception for an extended period of time without requiring user action. The provision of services fitting LARCs is seen as essential health care in preventing unplanned pregnancies.*

- During 2021-22 there were 5,379 LARCs fitted (excluding injections) by GP Practices in Oxfordshire. In 2020, the rate of GP prescribed LARC (excluding injections) was 35.4 per 1,000 resident female population aged 15-44 years, this is greater than both the South East (29) and England (21.1) averages.

*Access to emergency contraception comes in the form of a Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC) Service, commonly known as the 'morning after pill', and can be accessed within Community Pharmacy settings. The aim of the service is to reduce the risk of unintended and unwanted pregnancy in young women.*

- During 2022-23, there were 763 consultations to provide EHC, for free to all women where there was unprotected sexual intercourse (where pregnancy was not desired), or in the event of contraceptive failure (e.g. slit condom).

Oxfordshire County Council.

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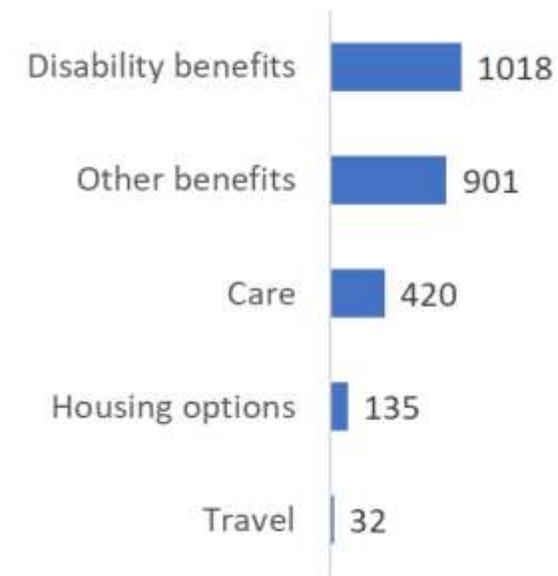
[Access to service and digital exclusion](#)

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## Age UK Oxfordshire helpline

- In 2022-23 the Age UK Oxfordshire helpline received a total of 1,654 calls covering 2,725 topics.
- Age UK ran a cost-of-living campaign focused on Pension Credit which resulted in the helpline experiencing a 27% increase in calls, which resulted in an 80% increase of benefits checks for the period October -December 2022 compared with Oct -Dec 2021.
- Of the callers/subject of the call in 2022-23:
  - 61% female, 36% male (3% withheld),
  - 61% were aged 75 and over,
  - 14% had an informal carer involved with them,
  - 41% had a long-term illness or memory problems.
- The top reasons for contacting the helpline were: benefits, including disability-related, care and housing options.

### Top reasons for contacting the Age UK Oxfordshire general helpline Apr22 to Mar23



[Age UK Oxfordshire](#). Note that data relates to the general Age UK Oxfordshire helpline. 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.

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## Health and Wellbeing support provided by Libraries

Oxfordshire's Library Service supports the health and wellbeing of residents through book lending, access to information and ICT resources, and the provision of community spaces. The Service also provides specific health and wellbeing engagement and outreach activities, and book collections.

### Health and wellbeing activities

- In 2022/23 Oxfordshire's Libraries delivered 515 health and wellbeing activities attended by 5,010 people.

### Health and wellbeing themed collections

- *Books on Prescription/Reading Well* collections cover themes including young people's mental health, dementia, adult mental health, long term conditions, and children's health
- In 2022/23 there were 358,270 loans of health and wellbeing books/e-books) from Oxfordshire Libraries.

[Oxfordshire County Council Library Service](#): CollectionHQ (books) and Overdrive e-platform (ebooks, eaudio, emags). Note that these figures are known to be an undercount due to the difficulty of analysing detailed catalogue/performance data on the library management and e-loans systems.

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## Make Every Contact Count (MECC)

- MECC is an approach that uses opportunistic conversations in everyday life to talk about health-related behaviour. It involves responding appropriately to cues from others to encourage them to think about behaviour change and steps that they could take to improve their health and wellbeing.
- MECC training involves giving people in contact with members of the public the skills and confidence to have brief conversations about health with others and to follow up with signposting for support.
- In Oxfordshire the [Oxfordshire Live Well website](#) is used as the main signposting tool.
- [Oxfordshire's Library Service](#) is well established in supporting MECC, and as of May 2023 there were 44 library service MECC champions.
- Between April 2022 and March 2023 there were a total of 7,324 MECC conversations recorded through Oxfordshire Libraries (an 84% increase on the 3,977 conversations in 2021/22). Conversations were about:
  - Smoking (63)
  - Alcohol (76)
  - Weight/healthy eating (282)
  - Physical activity (454)
  - Mental health and wellbeing (3,130)
  - Other health topic (2,056)
  - Signpost to health resource or services (1,263)

[Making Every Contact Count \(MECC\)](#) [New models of care](#) | [Oxfordshire County Council](#)  
[Oxfordshire County Council Library Service](#)

# Access to services and digital exclusion

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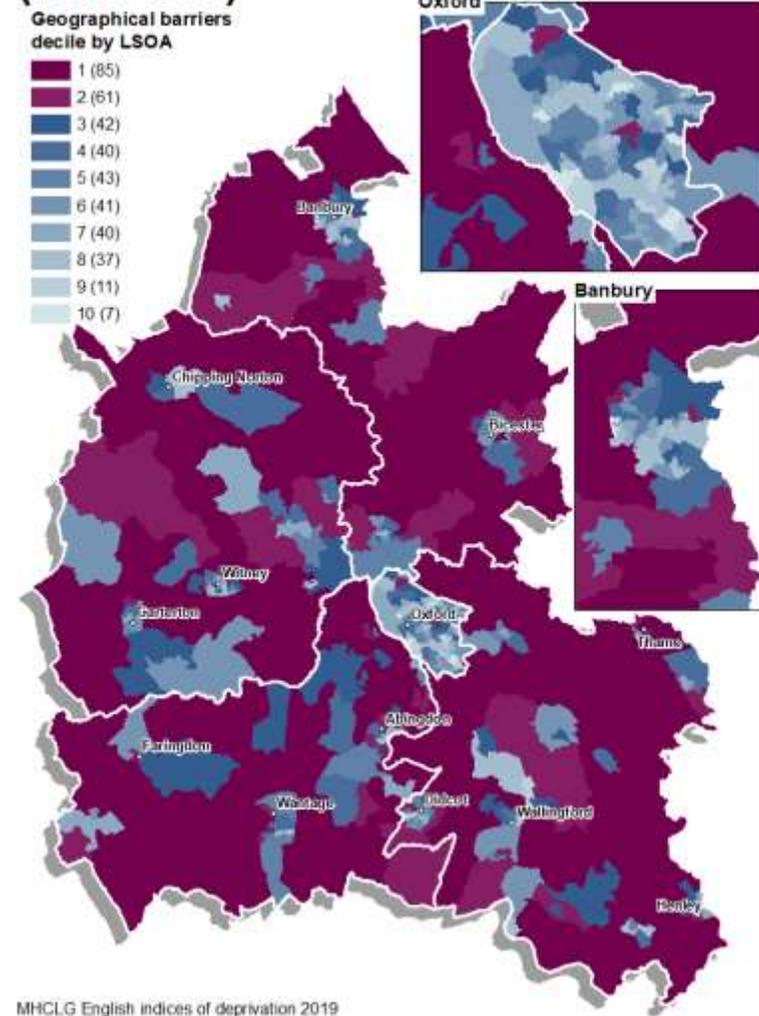
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## Geographical access to services

- According to the sub-domain of the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, 85 out of 407 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Oxfordshire are 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 2019 IMD.
- By district the number of LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived are:
  - Cherwell: 22 out of 93
  - Oxford: 1 out of 83
  - South Oxfordshire: 25 out of 89
  - Vale of White Horse: 24 out of 76
  - West Oxfordshire: 13 out of 66
- Areas ranked poorly on geographical access to services (within worst 10%) include:
  - 21% of the total population
  - 27,600 (21%) people aged 0-15
  - 30,100 (24%) people aged 65+ and
  - 4,000 (23%) people aged 85+

[English indices of deprivation 2019, MCLG](#)

## Geographical Barriers to Services (IMD 2019)



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## Access to health assets and hazards

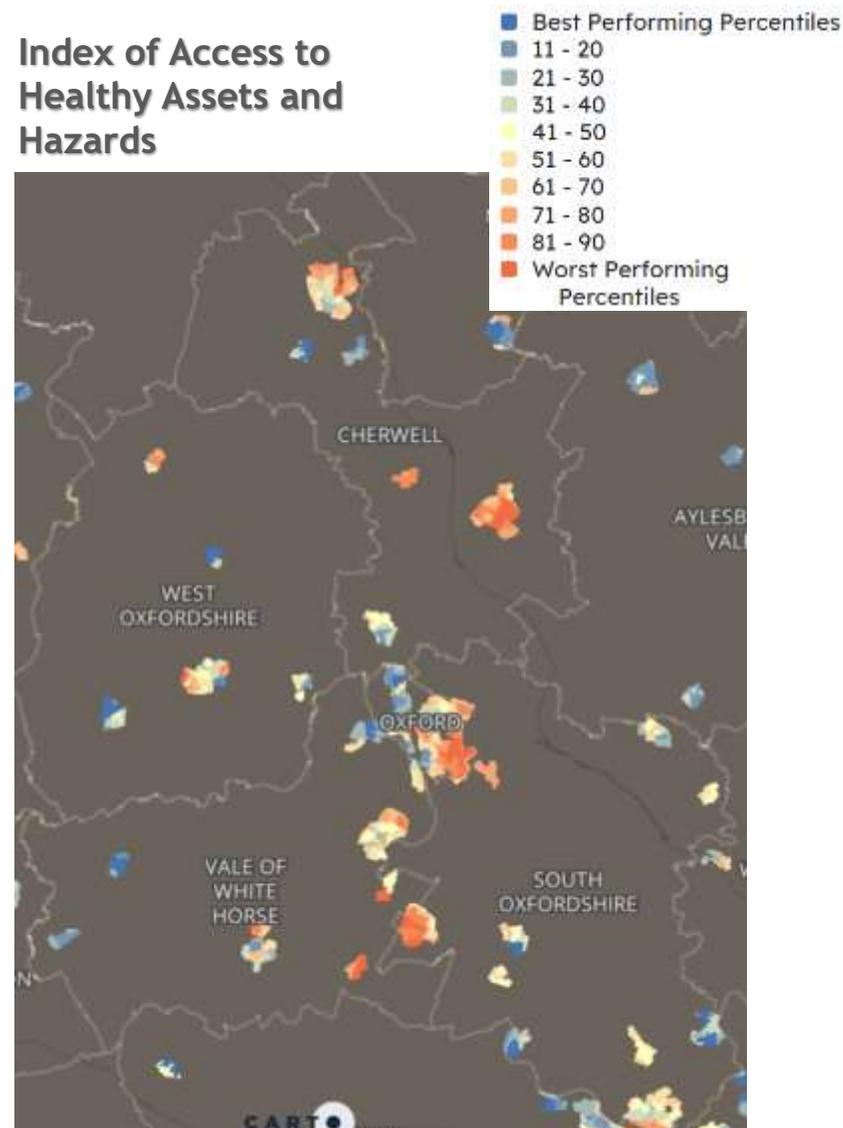
CDRC has developed a multi-dimensional index measuring how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are. It combines indicators under four different domains of accessibility: retail environment, health services, physical environment and air quality. A higher score indicates that an area has a poorer health-related environment.

- The percentage count of areas ranked within the worst performing decile in Oxfordshire include:
  - Cherwell 7%
  - Oxford 10%
  - South Oxfordshire 9%
  - Vale of White Horse 11%
  - West Oxfordshire 2%

[Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards \(AHAH\) | CDRC Data](#) (Nov 2022).

Map from [Local Insight \(communityinsight.org\)](https://communityinsight.org)

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## Internet use (national)

- According to (national) 2020 ONS data on internet access:
  - 92% of adults in the UK were recent internet users in 2020, up from 91% in 2019.
  - Almost all adults aged 16 to 44 years in the UK were recent internet users (99%), compared with 54% of adults aged 75 years and over.
  - While there has been little change in internet use for adults aged 16 to 44 years in recent years, the proportion of those aged 75 years and over who are recent internet users nearly doubled since 2013, from 29%, to 54% in 2020.
  - 6.3% of adults in the UK had never used the internet in 2020, down from 7.5% in 2019.
  - The number of disabled adults who were recent internet users in 2020 reached almost 11 million, 81% of disabled adults; up from just over 10 million (78% of disabled adults) in 2019.
  - London continued to be the UK region with the highest recent internet use (95%) in 2020, the rate for the South East region was 94%.

[Internet access - households and individuals, Great Britain: 2020](#) The survey data for this release were collected by the Labour Force survey (LFS) between January and March 2020. This straddles the period before and after the COVID outbreak in March 2020 so it is not possible to use the 2020 data to indicate changes in internet usage as a result of the pandemic.

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## Digital exclusion and health - national

- A study by the Good Things Foundation (Aug21)<sup>1</sup> on digital exclusion and health highlights:
  - a correlation between digital exclusion and social exclusion and
  - that poverty is the most reliable predictor of internet access.
- People experiencing digital exclusion are:
  - Locked out of digital health tools and services;
  - Unable to access jobs requiring digital skills - impacting earnings;
  - May be more isolated than those who are able to use digital to connect with family/friends/communities
- However the data is not yet good enough..
  - *We still don't have enough good quality data - quantitative or qualitative - to understand and track whether (and how) digital exclusion contributes to poor health outcomes, and whether (and how) digital inclusion promotes better health outcomes and healthier lives.*
- Ofcom research<sup>2</sup> indicates that the pandemic has:
  - created an even greater digital divide;
  - resulted in an abundance of information, which includes inaccurate and misleading information. In late March 2020, when the UK had just gone into lockdown, 46% of UK adults who were getting news or information about the coronavirus pandemic said that they had come across information or news that they thought was false or misleading. This proportion had fallen to 30% by early 2021.

[1] [Good-Things-Foundation-2021---Digital-Exclusion-and-Health-Inequalities-Briefing-Paper.pdf](#)  
([goodthingsfoundation.org](#)) [2] [Online Nation 2021 report \(ofcom.org.uk\)](#)

[Digital exclusion: a review of Ofcom's research on digital exclusion among adults in the UK](#) (March 2022)

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**Digital exclusion and health - Oxfordshire**

- The Oxfordshire County libraries began offering day-to-day assistance to library customers with digital needs in 2017, through a digital helper volunteer programme. Library users can sign up in person or call to schedule 30-minute digital help sessions with a volunteer.
- Research in 2020 (published 2021) by the University of Oxford and Oxfordshire County Council Libraries looked into the digital needs of people who rely on public library digital services.
- The research found that:
  - Many digital help seekers are interested in achieving a particular end goal, such as signing up for Universal Credit or applying for a specific job.
  - The service is reaching a relatively high proportion of people on low incomes, 58.4% have incomes of £20,000 or less, compared to 40.9% of the British population.

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

The library primarily serves low-income people, 31% of computer users have annual household incomes of £12,500 or less and another 27% have incomes between £12,500 and £20,000.

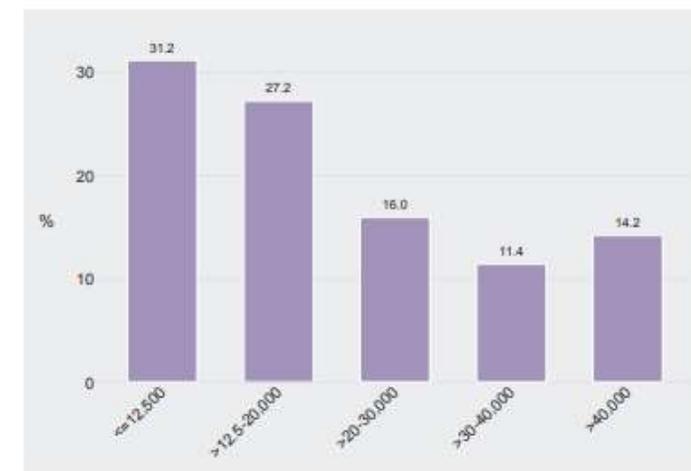


FIGURE 2: HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF LIBRARY COMPUTER USERS

[Libraries on the front lines of the digital divide: the Oxfordshire Digital Inclusion Project Report 2021 Oxfordshire Digital Inclusion Strategy](#)

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- [Indices of Deprivation 2019](#)
- [Population data for Oxfordshire](#)
- [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)
- [Public Health Mental Health Dashboard](#)
- [Care Quality Commission surveys](#)
- [Live Well Oxfordshire](#)
- [Local authority interactive tool \(LAIT\) for statistics on children - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- [GP practice workforce data - NHS Digital](#)
- [Local Adult Social Care workforce intelligence \(skillsforcare.org.uk\)](#)
- [Oxfordshire's Overarching Domestic Abuse Strategy 2022-2025](#)