Oxfordshire JSNA 2017

Summary of key findings

June 2017
The Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

• Review of evidence on behalf of the Oxfordshire Health and Well Being Board

• Resource for organisations and residents of Oxfordshire

• Supports partnership work and funding bids
This summary covers key findings from the review of:

• Population
• Wider determinants of health
• Health conditions and causes of death
• Lifestyles
• Service use
POPULATION
2005 to 2015 comparison shows Oxfordshire’s ageing population

- Overall growth in the population of Oxfordshire of 50,200 people (+8%).
- Greatest increase in newly retired age group 65 to 69 (+38%).
- Decline in population aged 35 to 44.
Expected future housing growth => increase in population

• Forecasts, based on expected housing growth, predict an increase in the number of Oxfordshire residents from 677,900 in 2015 to 864,200 in 2030

• This is an additional 183,900 residents (+27%)

• More than double the growth of the previous 15 year period (2000 to 2015)

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates and Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts
Significant growth in population aged 85+

Change in number of Oxfordshire’s residents aged 85+ over the past 15 years: 2000 and 2015, was:

11,200 to 16,500 = +5,300 (+27%)

Change in number of Oxfordshire’s residents aged 85+ over the next 15 years: 2015 and 2030, is expected to be:

16,500 to 31,900 = +15,300 (+92%)
Increasing Life Expectancy and reducing gap in LE between males and females

• Between 2012-14 and 2013-15...
  – Male Life Expectancy increased from 80.9 to 81.2 (+0.3 years)
  – Female Life Expectancy increased from 84.0 to 84.3 (+0.3 years)

• Between 2001-03 and 2013-15, the gap between male and female Life Expectancy decreased from 4.1 years to 3.1 years

![Change in Life Expectancy in Oxfordshire – males and females to 2013-15](image)

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2016; Figures are based on the number of deaths registered and mid-year population estimates, aggregated over 3 consecutive years. Note that scale does not start at 0.
Inequalities in disability free life expectancy

Disability Free Life Expectancy: most deprived vs least deprived MSOAs in Oxfordshire, 2009-2013

Source: ONS Disability Free Life Expectancy at birth by MSOA. IMD 2015 ranks and average scores for English Middle Layer Super Output Areas created by Public Health England from population weighted averages of their constituent Lower Super Output Area scores.
WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH
Earnings increase to above South East average

- Unemployment remains relatively low and earnings remain relatively high for Oxfordshire residents.

- For the first time in the past 15 years of data, median earnings for residents was statistically above the South East average.

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings from nomis; NOTES: chart does not show confidence intervals. Median is the mid point of the range. Scale does not start at 0.
Despite higher earnings, income deprivation is an issue in urban and rural areas

Older people in poverty

• **13,500** older people in Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation (IMD 2015), 68% living in urban areas and 32% in rural Oxfordshire

Children in poverty

• **14,000** children in Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation (IMD 2015), 81% living in urban areas and 19% in rural Oxfordshire

• Snapshot HMRC data (Aug2014) shows almost 1 in 5 children aged 0-15 in Oxford were living in low income families.
Buying a family home now requires 2-3 times a median income

Income required for a mortgage (at 4.5X loan-to-income ratio and 95% loan-to-value for median-priced semi-detached), compared with median full-time annual earnings for workers in the district.

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings; ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas (rolling year to end Q1 2011 and to end Q1 2016)
Number of cars has increased at well above the rate of growth in households

- Cars per household highest in South Oxfordshire (1.58 in 2011)

Source: ONS Census 2011, table KS404, 1981 to 2001 original analysis carried out by Oxfordshire County Council transport planning team, chart from District Data Analysis service [www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata](http://www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata)
Health burdens of changing climate expected to be “amplified by an ageing population”* 

- Climate models** indicate more heavy rainfall and more frequent heatwaves in future

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**Oxfordshire in a changing climate, Oxfordshire County Council**

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*Health Protection Agency*
HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH
Leading causes of death

• Cancer was the leading cause of death in Oxfordshire (for the combined years 2013, 2014 and 2015), 26% of deaths of males and 22% of deaths of females.

• The proportion of GP-registered patients with a cancer diagnosis in Oxfordshire has remained above the national average.

Source: ONS from nomis
Increase in deaths of older people as a result of dementia

- Between 2007 and 2015, the number of deaths of older people (aged 75 and over) from circulatory diseases in Oxfordshire declined by 15%, while deaths from dementia more than doubled.

Source: ONS data for 2007 to 2013 sourced from that received by Public Health when in Oxfordshire PCT. Data for 2014 and 2015 are sourced from NOMIS. (Note: data for 2014 and 2015 for Other respiratory diseases appear to be quite low. Please use with caution.)
Most prevalent health conditions

From the Quality and Outcomes Framework data, the health conditions with the greatest number of GP-registered patients in Oxfordshire were:

- Hypertension (high blood pressure): 87,500 patients
- Depression: 50,900 patients
- Asthma: 41,100 patients
- Diabetes: 28,600 patients
Increase in mental health disorders

- Over the past 15 years, national data shows mental health disorders increasing in women:
  - One adult in six had a common mental disorder (depression or anxiety), about one woman in five and one man in eight. Since 2000, the rate for women has steadily increased.
  - As of 2014, common mental disorder symptoms were about three times more common in young women (aged 16 to 24) than young men.

- Between 2014-15 and 2015-16, the number of GP-registered patients in the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group area with depression increased by **19% to 50,900**

18 wards in Oxfordshire had high hospital admission rates for intentional self-harm

Wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher admission ratio for intentional self harm than England (2010-11 to 2014-15)

Source: Public Health England Local Data Tool
LIFESTYLES
Obesity is increasing in young children (aged 4-5) and national data shows less active boys

- An estimated 60% of people aged 16 or over in Oxfordshire are classified as overweight or obese (below the national average)
- Data from the National Child Measurement Programme shows an increase in obesity of younger children (aged 4-5 years) in Oxfordshire and a slight decline in obesity of children aged 10-11
- Survey data for England shows a significant decline in the proportion of boys meeting physical activity recommendations. Among girls there has been no significant change.
Increase in hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions

- Alcohol consumption in general has been declining (national data)
- Overall males continue to have higher rates than females for alcohol-related admission episodes.
- Between 2008/09 and 2015/16 there was a significant increase in the rate for younger females

Source: Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles from Hospital Episode statistics and ONS population estimates
Definition: Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code
SERVICE USE
Increasing use of health services per person

• National data suggests that the number of primary care consultations per patient per year has increased significantly, especially in the older age groups.

• More recent analysis comparing 2007 to 2014 primary care consultations has shown this trend continuing.

Similar pattern observed in sample of GPs in Oxfordshire

- A study by the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group, used data from 12 (self-selecting) OCCG Practices
- Data shows an increase in consultation rates in the older age bands, similar to the national trend.

Number of primary care consultations per person by age and gender, Oxfordshire CCG (12 GP practices)

Source: NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit; includes consultations and administrative tasks including repeat prescriptions
Increase in hospital admissions and admissions per person

- Between 2005-06 and 2015-16 the total number of hospital episodes in Oxfordshire increased by almost a quarter (23%).

- The number of episodes per person in the age group 75+ in Oxfordshire increased from 0.7 per person to 0.9.

Source: NHS Digital, Hospital Episode Statistics for England. Admitted Patient Care statistics; ONS mid year population estimates. Note that data for 2005-06 is for the five Primary Care Trusts in Oxfordshire at that time and data for 2015-16 is for the NHS Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group, there are differences in the geographical boundaries between these areas and the Oxfordshire county population denominator.
Hospital admissions due to a fall in Oxfordshire were above England average

- Injuries due to falls in people aged 80+ were statistically higher than average for males and females. Oxford City rates for males and females and Vale of White Horse rate for females were each significantly higher than the England rate.

Emergency admissions for injuries due to falls in males and females aged 80+ years - directly standardised rate per 100,000
National data* shows people with mental health conditions now more likely to access services

• One person in three with common mental disorders (mainly depression or anxiety) reported current use of mental health treatment in 2014 up from one in four in 2000 and 2007.
  – Change driven by steep increases in reported use of psychotropic medication. Increased use of psychological therapies was also evident among people with more severe mental disorder symptoms.

• Since 2007, people with common mental disorders had become more likely to use community services and more likely to discuss their mental health with a GP.

Increase in referrals for mental health services in Oxfordshire especially in younger age groups

- Between 2011-12 and 2015-16, the number of patients referred to Oxford Health mental health services overall increased by 19%. The number of patient referrals aged 10-14 increased by 70% and aged 15-19 increased by 77%.

Source: Oxford Health
Increase in social care clients supported at home

- There has been an increase in the number and proportion of long term social care clients who are supported at home: from 58% of clients in 2012 to 71% in 2016

### Social care clients supported by Oxfordshire County Council 1 Apr 2012 to 1 Apr 2016

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2012 to 2016</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Older social care clients</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Care Home</td>
<td>1,733</td>
<td>1,570</td>
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<td>At Home</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Physically disabled</strong></td>
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<td>Care Home</td>
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<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Home</td>
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<td>370</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>749</td>
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<tr>
<td>Care Home</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>282</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Home</td>
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<td>1,476</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1,758</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Care Home</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Home</td>
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<td>4,669</td>
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<td>5,110</td>
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<td>1,496</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Oxfordshire County Council
Other services

• The vast majority of victims of doorstep crime and rogue traders were older people and Oxfordshire Trading Standards has seen a repeat targeting of elderly and vulnerable victims.

• A higher than average proportion of clients of Oxfordshire’s Citizens Advice services were disabled (26%, compared with 14% with activities limited by health or disability in Oxfordshire in 2011).

• Of Citizens Advice clients with disabilities, just over a third had a long term health condition, a quarter had a physical or sensory impairment and one in five (21%) had a mental health problem.

• The district with the greatest number of clients with multiple health impairments was Oxford.
Access to services

• National data shows that a significantly lower proportion of disabled people used the internet to find information about goods and services (57% disabled compared with 80% not disabled).

• Looking for health information online is a less popular use of the internet than many other activities – including for older people.

• Areas of rural Oxfordshire classified as 2 miles or more from a GP surgery cover almost a third of the younger population (aged 0-15, 32%) and a third of the older population (aged 65+, 34%) in rural districts.
Summary

- A growing and ageing population
- Buying a family home in Oxfordshire now requires 2-3 times a median income
- Number of cars has increased at well above the rate of growth in households
- Increase in deaths of older people as a result of dementia
- Obesity remains an issue and national data shows less active boys
- Increase in mental health referrals especially in the younger age groups
- Increase in hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions in the 40 to 64 age group
- Increasing use of health services overall and per person
- Increasing proportion of social care clients supported at home