Chapter 1

Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Executive Summary

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

This pack summarises the main findings from a strategic review of evidence about the health and wellbeing of Oxfordshire's residents, based on research carried out between July and September 2022.

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

Other JSNA resources include:

Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities dashboard
Early years JSNA data dashboard
Community Insight Profiles
Health Needs Assessments
JSNA Bitesize

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Introduction

- This chapter provides a short summary of the main findings from the 2022 Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

- It includes:
  - An introduction to Oxfordshire and health and wellbeing overall;
  - A one-page summary of the data showing the impact of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire;
  - One-page summaries for young people (Start well), for working age adults (Live well) and for older people (Age well);
  - A JSNA visual summary "snake" showing data by life-stage;
  - Small area data with health and wellbeing indicators at Middle Layer Super Output Area level and highlighting which areas rank as worse or better than the England averages.

- The full report and interactive resources is available at

  Joint Strategic Needs Assessment | Oxfordshire Insight
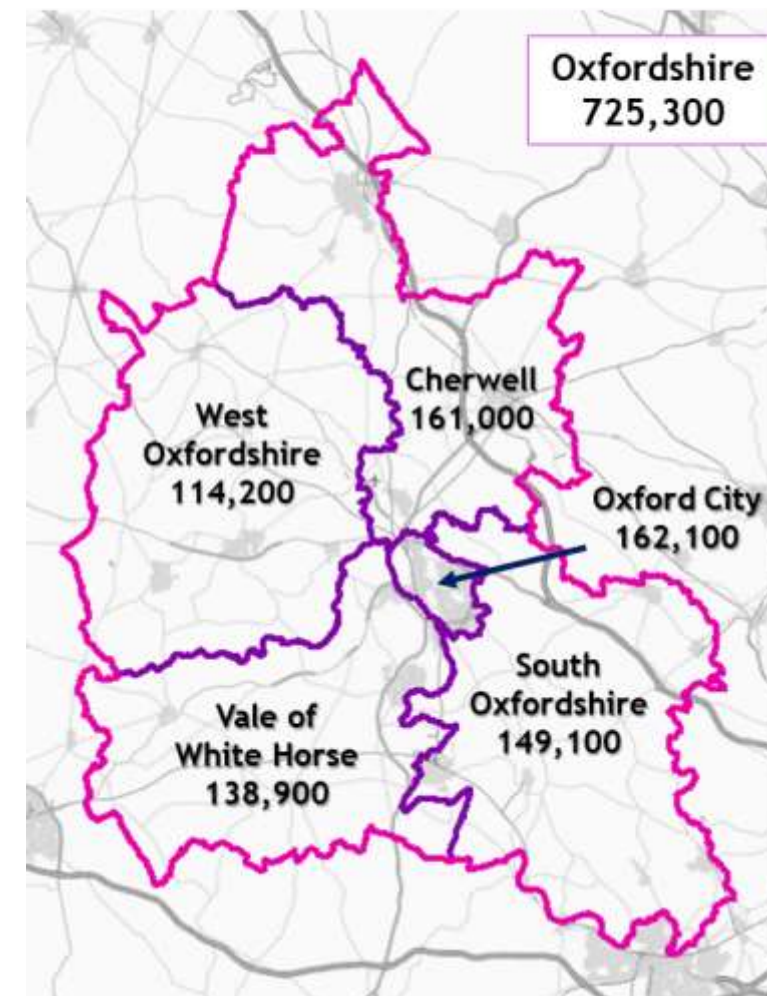
Oxfordshire's population

- The first release of Census 2021 results shows that Oxfordshire was home to an estimated 725,300 people.

- Oxfordshire's population grew by 71,500 (10.9%) since the last Census in 2011 when it was 653,800. This increase in Oxfordshire was above the growth across England (6.6%).

- Between 2011 and 2021, Oxfordshire saw significant increases in the resident population of:
  - Young people aged 5 to 14 (+15%)
  - Working aged people in their 30s (+15%) and 50s (+27%)
  - Older people aged 65+ (+25%)

- There has been a fall in the number of children aged 0-4 (-8%). This decline in the number of young children was most significant in Oxford City.

First results from Census 2021 in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) Interactive tools and population downloads for Oxfordshire Population | Oxfordshire Insight

Oxfordshire county and districts resident population (ONS Census 2021)

Oxfordshire 725,300

Cherwell 161,000

West Oxfordshire 114,200

Oxford City 162,100

Vale of White Horse 138,900

South Oxfordshire 149,100

Health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire overall

- Oxfordshire is the most rural county in the South East region.

- Oxfordshire's population is relatively healthy.

  - Oxfordshire does better or similar to the national average on most Public Health indicators.

  - Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in Oxfordshire are each significantly higher than national and regional averages for both males and females.

- Oxfordshire's population is ageing, a trend that is forecast to continue.

- House prices are continuing to increase, and the cost of renting remains well above average.

- The future increase in the population (especially the numbers of young people) is very dependent on levels of house building in future and will vary across the county.

- For 2019 to 2021, Cancer was the leading cause of death in Oxfordshire, followed by Heart Disease for males and Dementia & Alzheimer Diseases for females.

- The prevalence of Cancer and Depression in Oxfordshire in 2020-21 were each above the national average.

- The latest ONS measures of personal wellbeing (2020-21) for Oxfordshire show a decline in reported happiness and an increase in anxiety. The average level of anxiety in Oxfordshire has remained above the England average.

- Mental health rates of diagnosis and referrals are continuing to increase.

- Despite Oxfordshire's relative affluence there are wide inequalities in health and wellbeing. Males living in the more affluent areas of the county are expected to live around 11 years longer than those in poorer areas. For females the gap in life expectancy is around 12 years.

Explore OHID Local Authority Health profile

Deprivation

- According to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019), Oxfordshire was ranked the 10th least deprived of 151 upper-tier local authorities in England (up from 11th in 2015).

- Oxfordshire had 1 out of 407 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked within the 10% most deprived areas nationally, part of Northfield Brook ward, south east Oxford.

- A further 16 areas were ranked in the 20% most deprived areas nationally, 9 in Oxford City, 6 in Banbury and 1 in Abingdon.

Explore deprivation data using our interactive dashboard on Oxfordshire Insight

MHCLG English indices of deprivation 2019

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019)
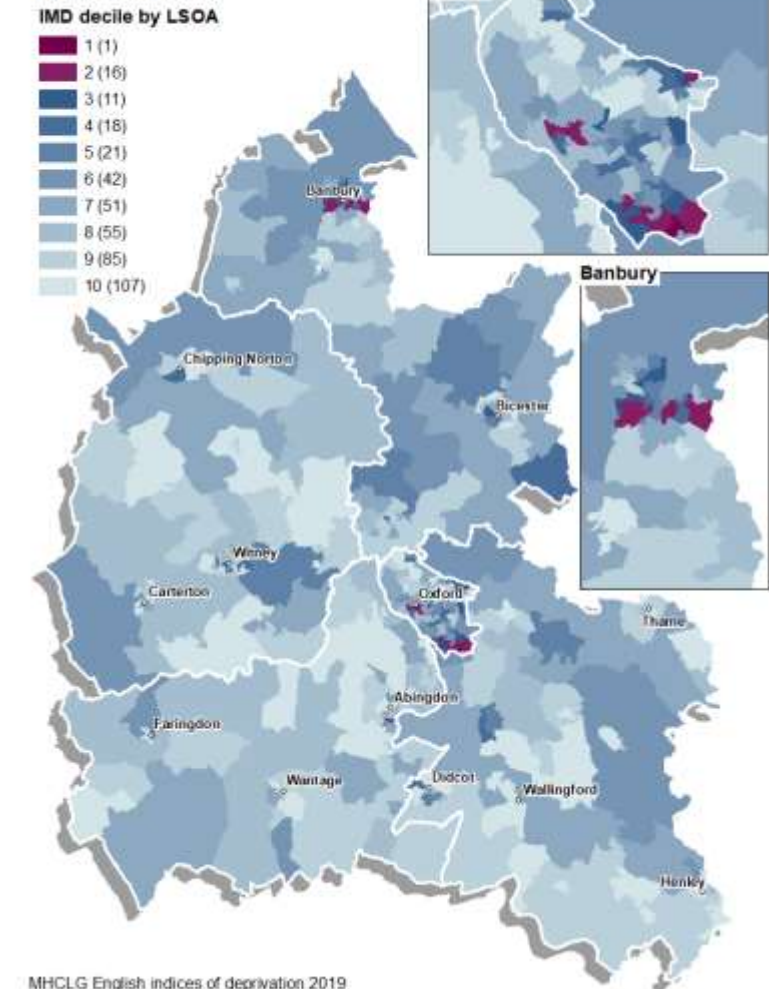
IMD decile by LSOA
- 1 (1)
- 2 (16)
- 3 (11)
- 4 (18)
- 5 (21)
- 6 (42)
- 7 (51)
- 8 (55)
- 9 (85)
- 10 (107)

MHCLG English indices of deprivation 2019

The impact of COVID-19 on Health and Wellbeing

- Between March 2020 and March 2022 in Oxfordshire, there was a total of 211,588 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 1,273 deaths with COVID-19 on the death certificate. COVID deaths accounted for 10% of deaths overall, 15% of deaths in hospital and 15% of deaths in care homes.

- The districts with the highest rates of excess deaths (Mar20-Dec21) were Cherwell and Vale of White Horse which were each above the national average.

- National data shows that:

  - COVID-19 has had a disproportionate impact on ethnic minority communities.

  - The mortality rates from COVID-19 in the most deprived areas were more than double the least deprived areas.

  - People with learning disabilities with COVID-19 were five times more likely to be admitted to hospital and eight times more likely to die compared with the general population of England.

- In 2020 and again in 2021, police recorded increases in the number of victims of domestic abuse.

- From December 2020 Oxfordshire operated a major COVID-19 vaccination programme.

- The NHS Health Check programme was significantly reduced at the start of the pandemic. The latest data shows Oxfordshire significantly below average on take-up of health checks.

- Interventions by School Health Nurses and College Health Nurses were affected by COVID-19 as the majority of children and young people were not in school from Mar20 to Jun20 and staff were redeployed.

- Compared with 2019-20 (pre-pandemic) there has been a significant increase in 111 calls and in outpatient attendances. The rate of A&E attendances is relatively unchanged.

- The dementia diagnosis rate has not yet recovered to pre-pandemic levels and the number of dementia referrals in Oxfordshire has increased significantly.

- Ofcom research indicates that the pandemic has created an even greater digital divide.

Health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire – Start well

- A higher proportion than average of Oxfordshire's children reach a good level of development at age 2 to 2 ½ years.

- After removing housing costs, 11% of children in Oxfordshire are estimated to be living in poverty – within the city of Oxford this figure rises to 14%.

- In Oxfordshire's most deprived areas, just over a third (36%) of pupils were eligible for Free School Meals, over double the average of 14%.

- Oxfordshire continues to have a higher than average proportion of pupils with Special Educational Needs support, although the gap with England has narrowed.

- The average GCSE attainment in Oxfordshire in 2021 was slightly higher than the England average. Oxford City was below average.

- The rate of young people classified as Not in Education, Employment or Training has fallen significantly since a peak in 2020.

- Pupils in Oxford City are from a very diverse range of backgrounds. Pupils attending primary schools in the city have over 100 different first languages.

- The number of mental health referrals for young people has increased significantly.

- The rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s for females in Oxfordshire was significantly higher (worse than) the regional and national averages. Rates for males under 18 were similar to average.

- National estimates show that 3% of school pupils aged 11 to 15 were current smokers, equivalent to around 1,200 pupils in Oxfordshire.

- The child weight measurement programme has been affected by school closures through the pandemic. The last full dataset (2019-20) showed almost one in five children in Reception, and almost one in three children in Year 6 was overweight or obese.

- Just over half of Oxfordshire's children and young people were meeting the guidelines for physical activity, above the national average. An estimated 44,000 children in Oxfordshire's schools were not doing enough physical activity.

See also Child Health Profiles

Health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire – Live well

- Rates of fuel poverty increased between 2019 and 2020 (latest data). Two thirds of households classified as fuel poor were in rural areas.

- The number of people claiming unemployment benefits has reduced significantly since the peak in May 2020 but remain around 85% above pre-pandemic levels.

- The number of people from overseas registering for a National Insurance number in Oxfordshire has continued to decline.

- Over half of Oxfordshire adults are classified as overweight or obese (58%). Prevalence is higher in males, older people, some ethnic groups and more deprived areas.

- A slightly higher percentage of Oxfordshire adults meets recommended physical activity guideline (150 minutes per week) than national and regional figures. Almost 1 in 4 adults do not meet the guidelines.

- Just over 1 in 10 of Oxfordshire's adult population (11.5%) were estimated to be current smokers in 2020. The rate of smoking in working-age people in manual occupations was over double, at 23%.

- Around 14% of the population suffer with a musculoskeletal condition. Depression and anxiety are more common in people with persistent pain.

- Adults in Oxfordshire were significantly more likely to feel lonely than average, with the highest rates in Oxford City and Cherwell.

- The large-scale GP patient survey shows Oxfordshire as above-average on people feeling isolated from others.

- In trends likely to be affected by a change in the number of people working from home, adults walking and cycling for travel (rather than leisure) has decreased in all areas of Oxfordshire over the past 3 years (2018 vs 2021).

- Climate-sensitive health risks include respiratory and heat-related illnesses, mental and psychosocial health.

Learning Disabilities

- People with learning disabilities (LD) have a lower life expectancy than average and are likely to have much higher rates of certain health conditions than the general population. Rates of Epilepsy are almost 30 times higher for people with LD.

- Over two thirds (68%) of adults on Oxfordshire GP practice Learning Disabilities registers were measured as overweight or obese, 10 percentage points above the general adult population.

See also Learning Disability Profiles

Health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire – Age well

- Oxfordshire's population is ageing, with a substantial recent and predicted growth in the number of older people.

- Oxfordshire has a relatively low rate of older people claiming pension credit, however, it is estimated that 4,300 older residents are eligible but not claiming.

- In 2020-21 the rate of hospital admissions due to falls in Oxfordshire was above the national average. Oxford City has had a consistently high rate of admissions due to falls, the rate in Cherwell has see a recent and significant increase.

- The proportion of older people offered reablement services has increased significantly, moving from below average to similar to the national average.

- 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.

- In 2020 and again in 2021, there were increases in the number of police recorded older victims of violence.

- 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.

- Research has found that the abrupt cessation of volunteering of and for older people due to COVID-19 is likely to have negatively impacted health and wellbeing.

- Nationally, the proportion of people participating in formal volunteering has dropped significantly, informal volunteering has increased.

- Oxfordshire projects have reported a reduction in the number of older people volunteering.

See also Productive Healthy Ageing Profiles

Oxfordshire JSNA, health and wellbeing facts and figures 2022
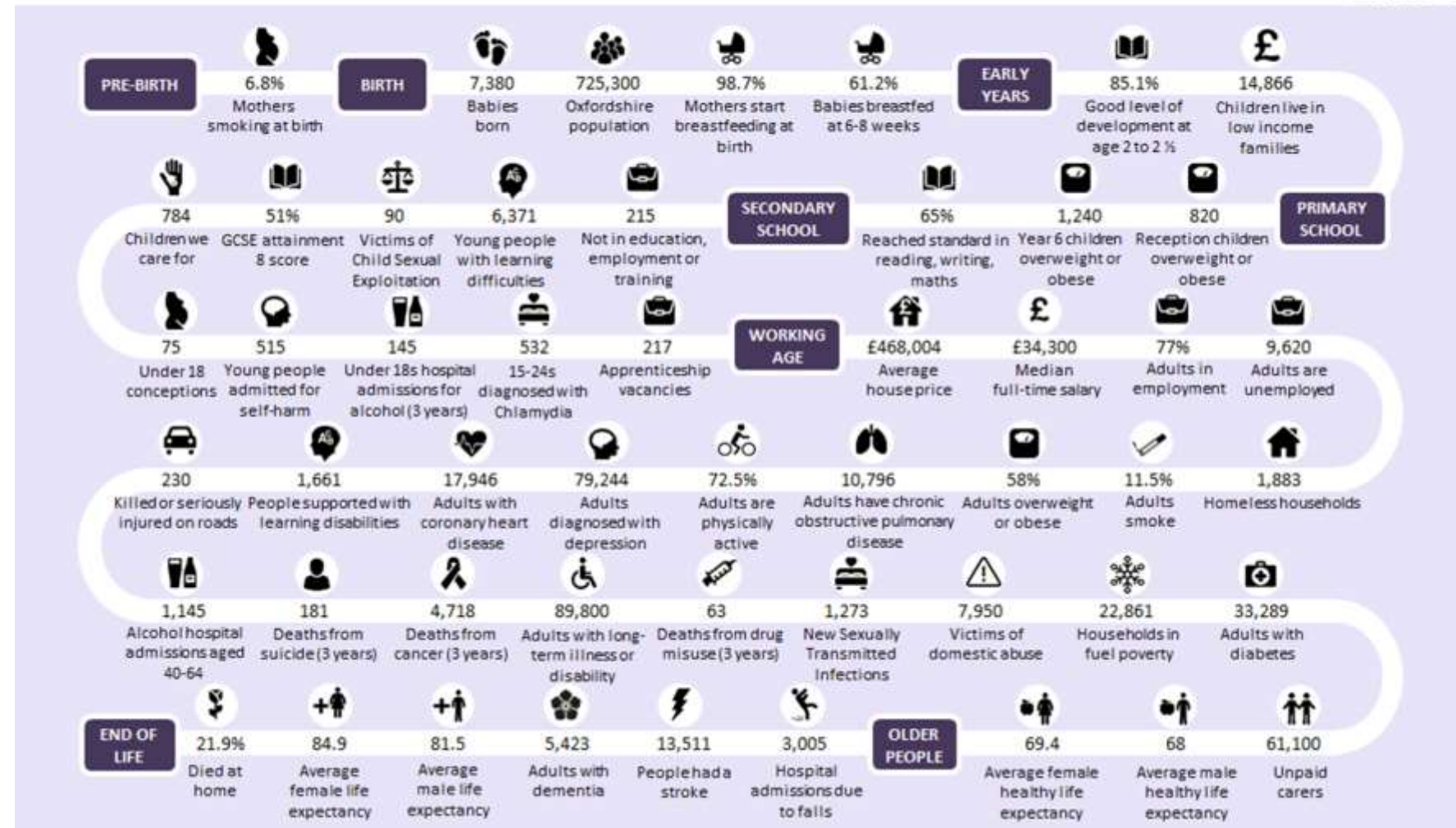
Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2022

Icons designed by Freepik from Flaticon
NOTE that data used in this graphic is the latest available, but not all will be from 2022, please refer to the main report for details

updated   11

Oxfordshire
JSNA

Health inequalities – small area overview

- The table shows health indicators for small areas in Oxfordshire grouped by district

- Overall, most indicators are ranked as significantly better or similar to the England average

- Areas that are ranked as significantly worse tend to be concentrated in Oxford City and Banbury

- Explore this data using our inequalities dashboard

Data by Middle Layer Super Output Area (86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire) from Public Health England Fingertips Local Health

Significantly worse than England

Statistically similar to England

Significantly better than England
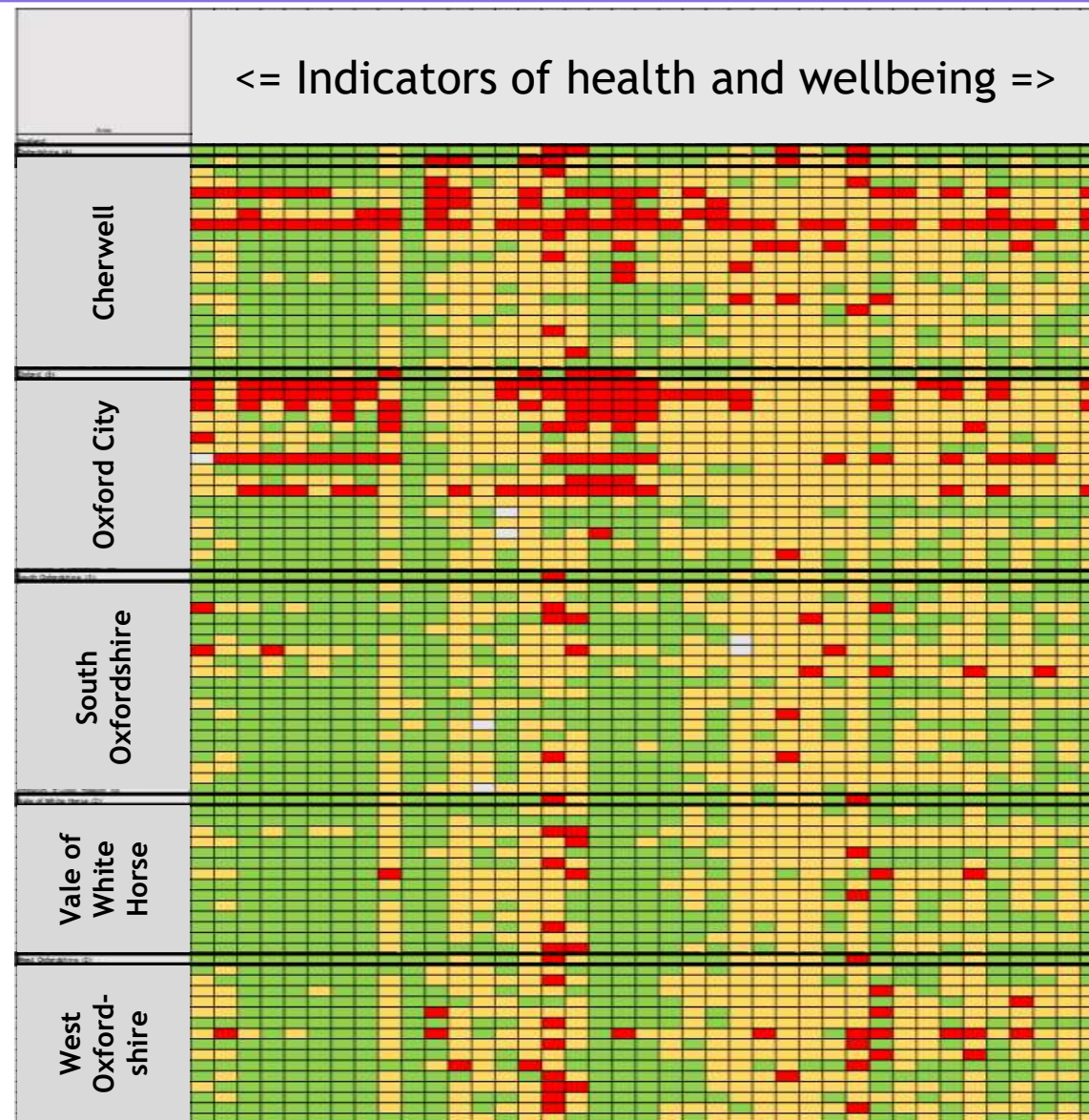
<= Indicators of health and wellbeing =>

Cherwell

Oxford City

South Oxfordshire

Vale of White Horse

West Oxford-shire

Early Years JSNA data dashboard

- The Early Years JSNA data dashboard shares a wide range of data at small area level for children aged 0-4 in Oxfordshire. The dashboard was developed as a collaborative project for the Oxfordshire Children's Trust.

- Data is from national published sources and from local organisations including Oxford Health NHS FT, Oxfordshire County Council and Thames Valley Police and can be visualised in maps, charts and as a summary "tartan rug".
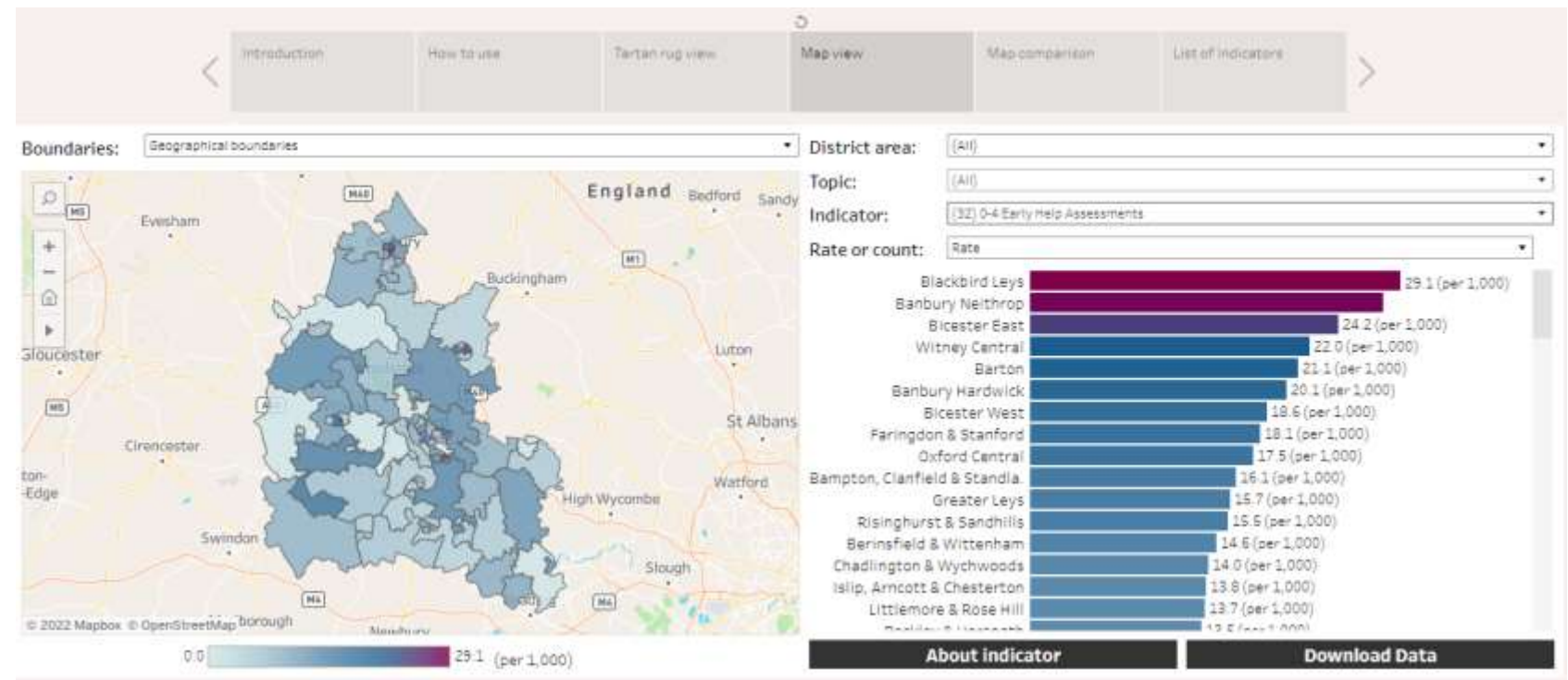
Workbook: Children in Oxfordshire (tableau.com)