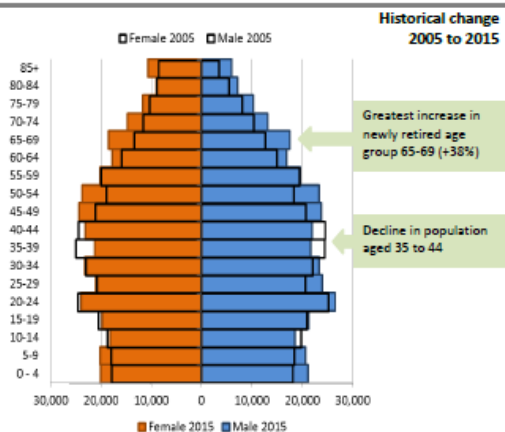


Oxfordshire JSNA 2017

Summary of key findings

June 2017

Figure 2 Oxfordshire's population by age 2005 and 2015



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

Figure 88 Hospital episodes per person by age – Oxfordshire, 2005-06 to 2015-16

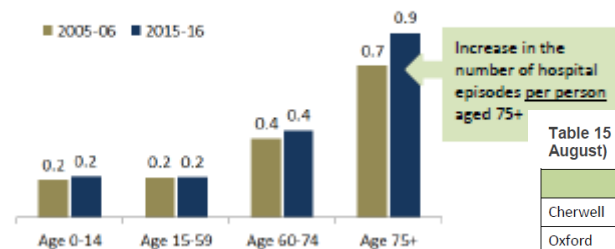


Table 15 Children aged 0-15 in low income families 2013 and 2014 (snapshot as of 31 August)

	31 Aug 2013	31 Aug 2014	Percentage point change
Cherwell	10.8%	11.4%	0.60pp
Oxford	19.5%	19.2%	-0.30pp
South Oxfordshire	7.7%	8.3%	0.60pp
Vale of White Horse	8.9%	9.4%	0.50pp
West Oxfordshire	8.0%	9.0%	1.00pp
Oxfordshire	11.1%	11.6%	0.50pp
England	18.6%	20.1%	1.50pp

Source: HM Revenue and Customs (released Sept 2016)

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 **commissioning of services, partnership work and funding bids**

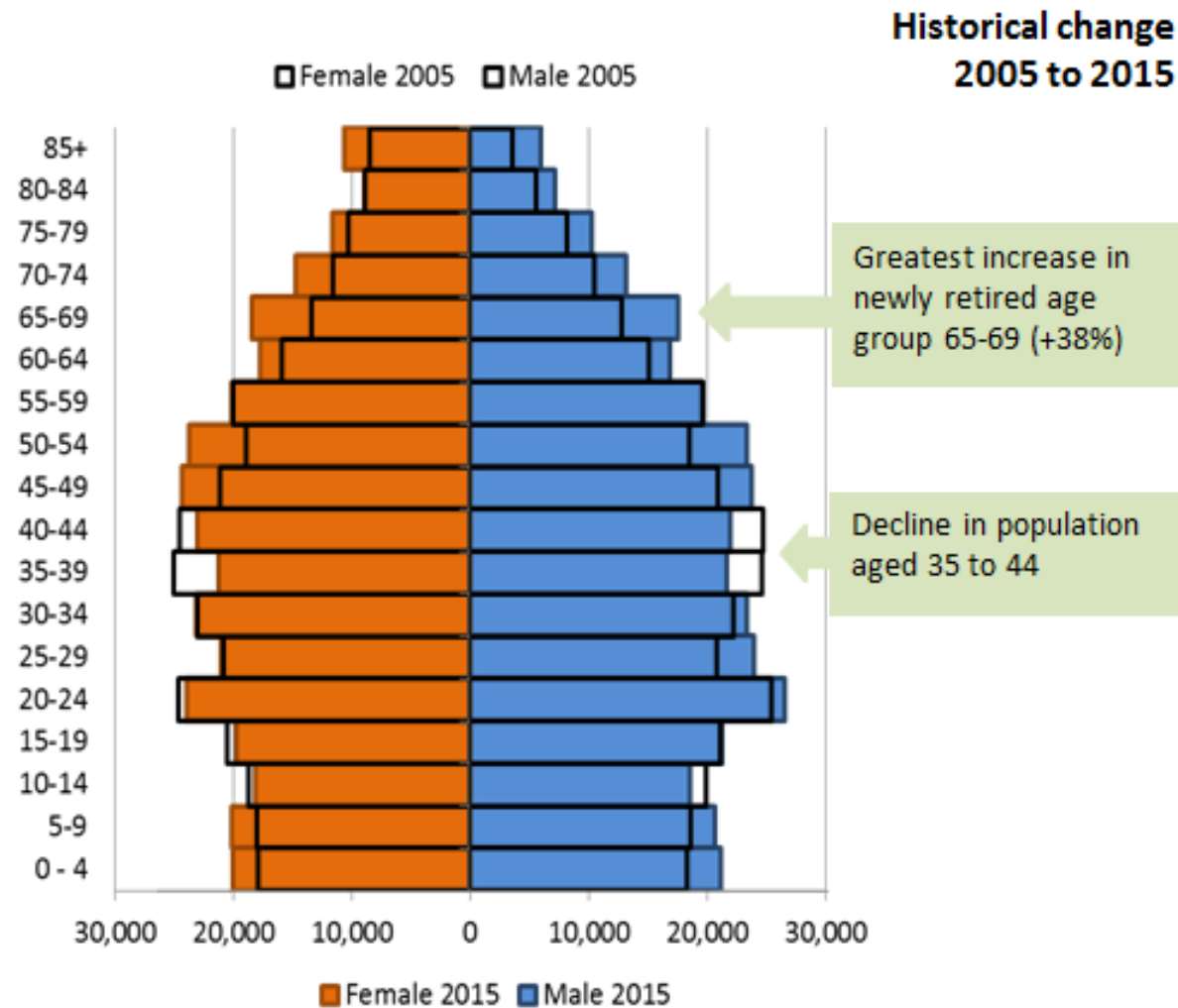
This summary covers key findings from the review of..

- Population
- Wider determinants of health
- Health conditions and causes of death
- Lifestyles
- Service use

POPULATION

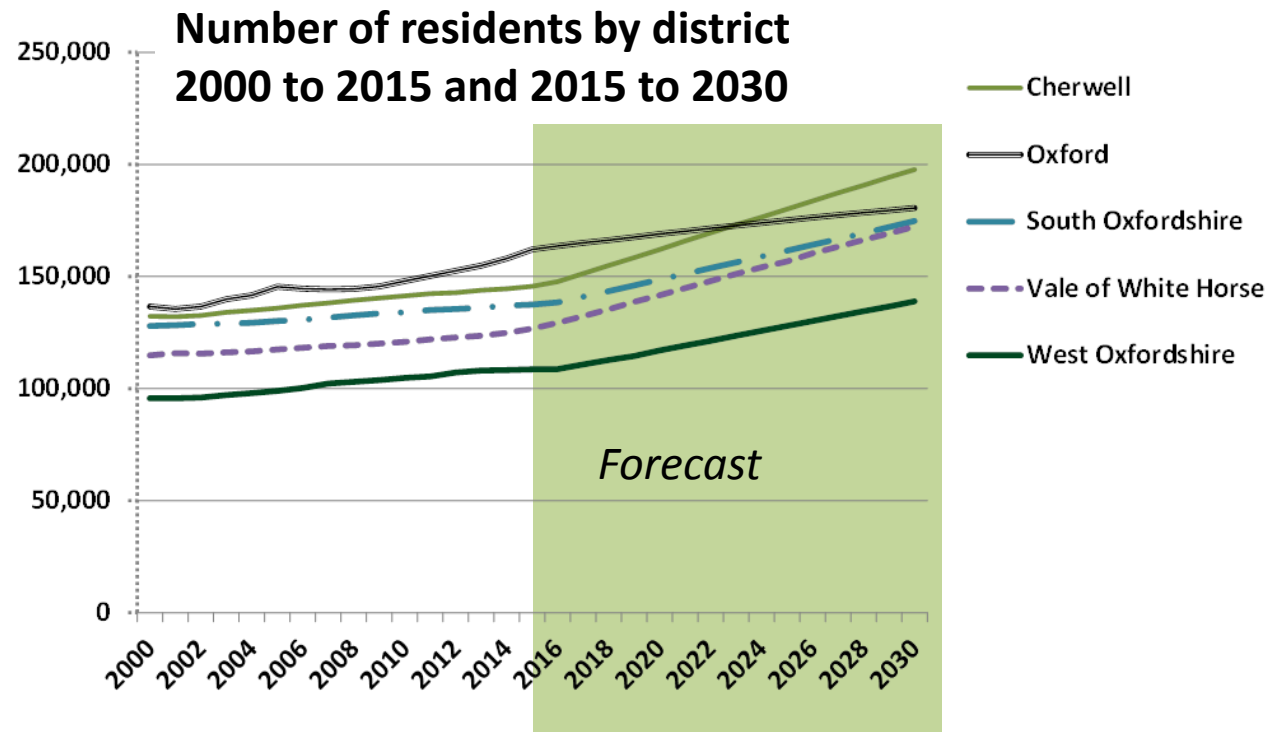
2005 to 2015 comparison shows Oxfordshire's ageing population

- 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 (+47%)**

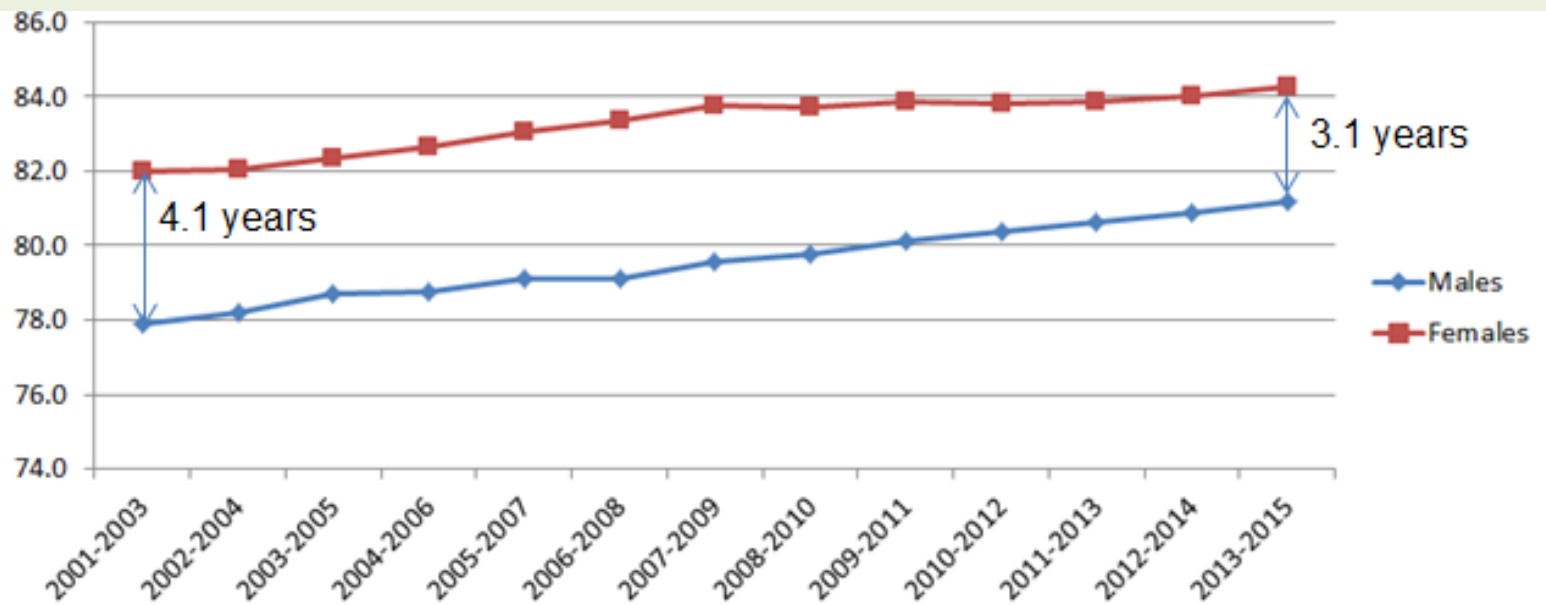
next 15 years: 2015 and 2030, is expected to be..

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

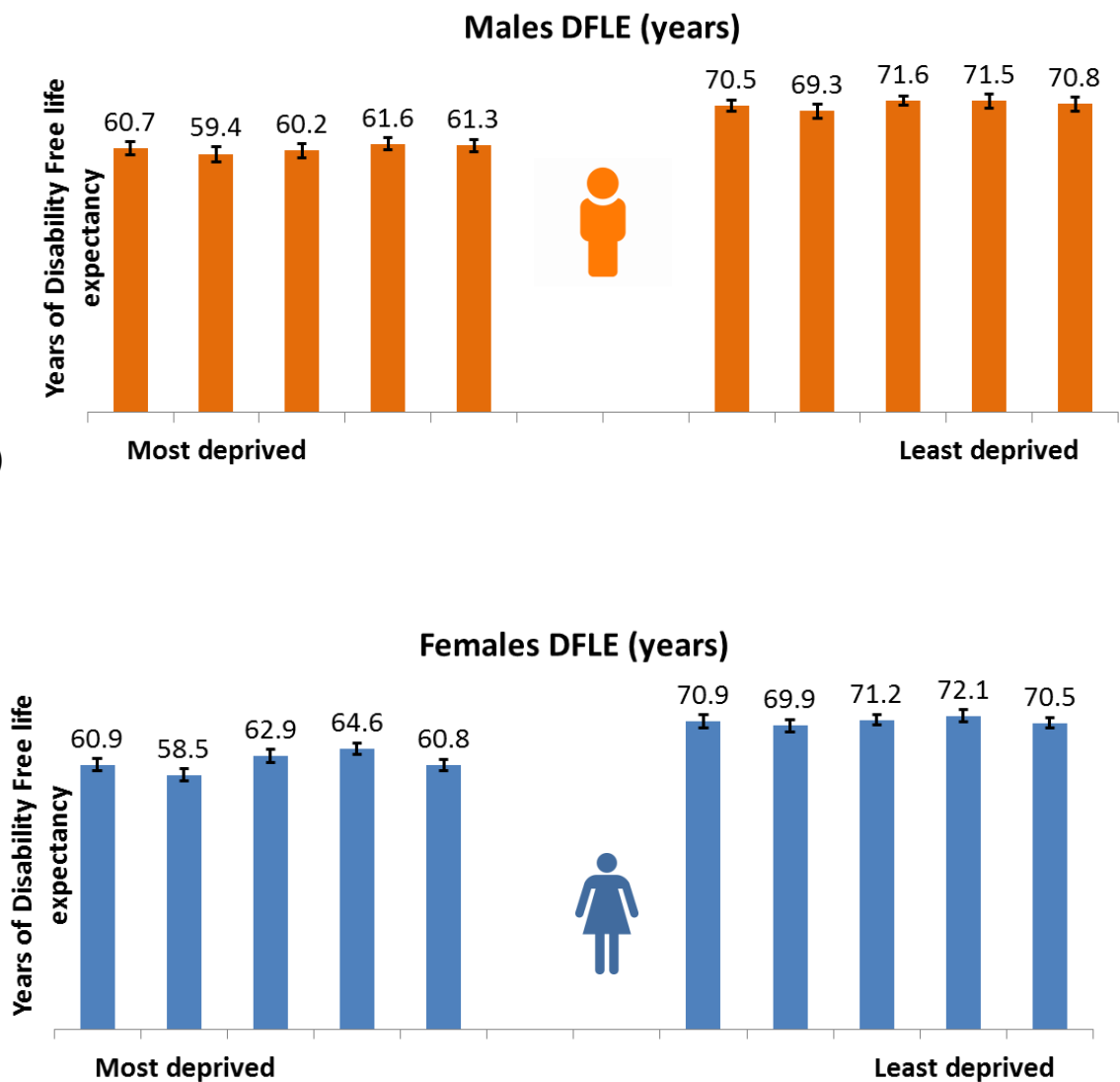
Change in Life Expectancy in Oxfordshire – males and females to 2013-15



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



- Most deprived areas (MSOAs)
- part Blackbird Leys 017
 - part Blackbird Leys 018
 - Headington (Barton)
 - Littlemore, part Rose Hill
 - Banbury (Neithrop)

- Least deprived areas (MSOAs)
- Abingdon
 - Bloxham, Adderbury, Bodicote
 - Stoke Row, Woodcote, Goring
 - Henley
 - Eynsham, Cass'ton, Hanborough

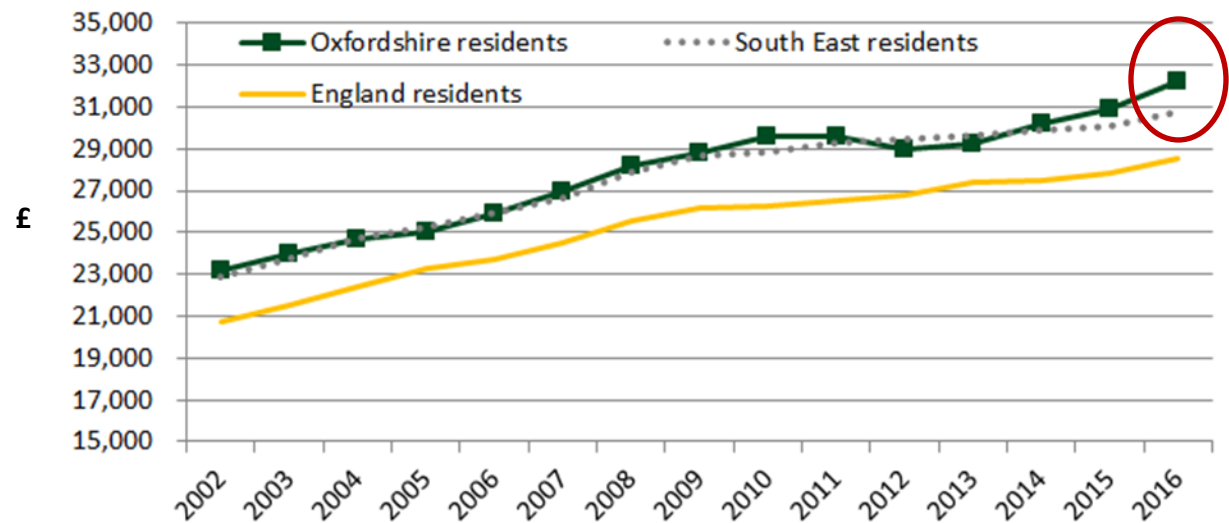
Source: ONS Disability Free Life Expectancy at birth by MSA. IMD 2015 ranks and average scores for English Middle Layer Super Output Areas created by Public Health England from population weighted averages of their constituent Lower Super Output Area scores.

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.

Median gross full time annual pay of residents 2002 to 2016



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

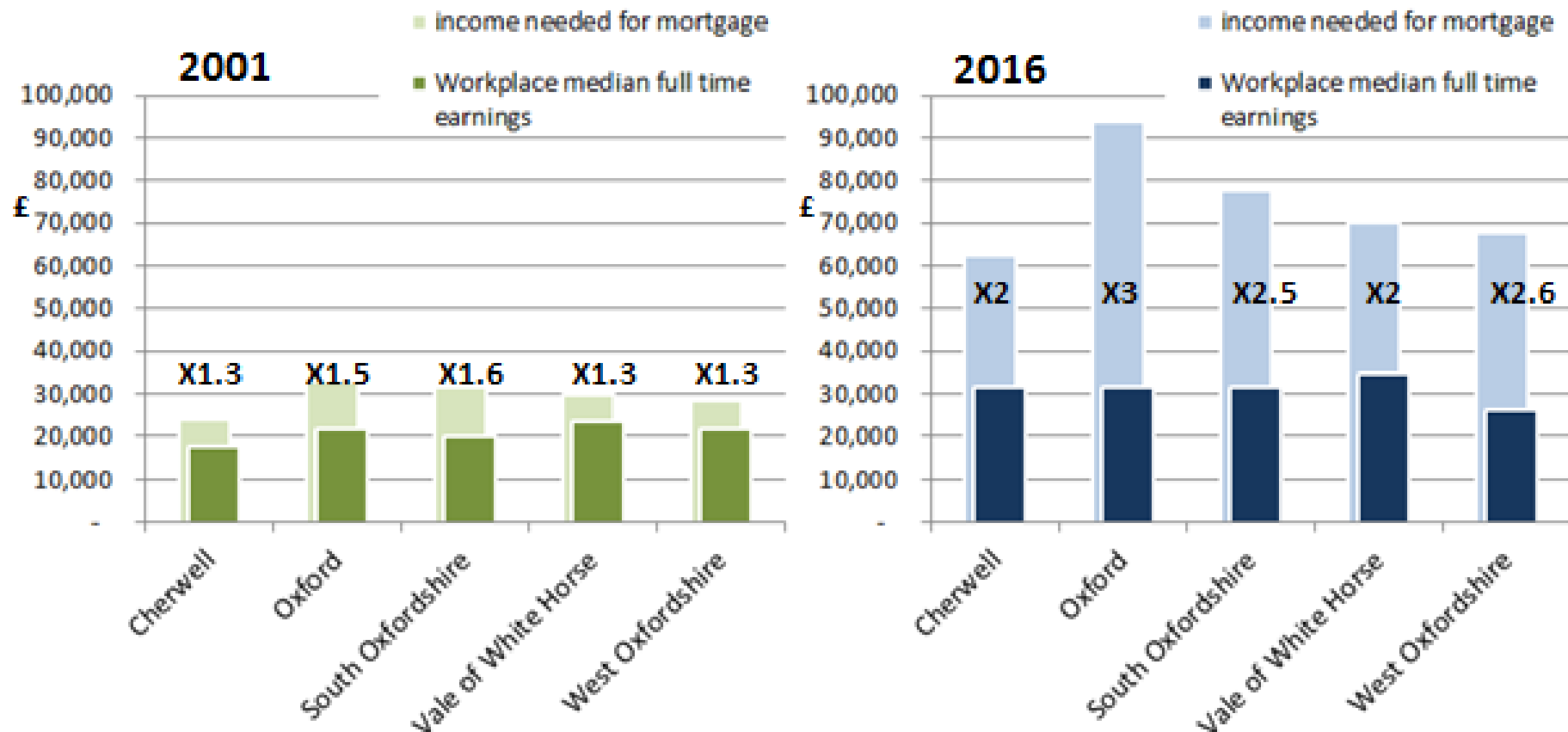
- **13,500** older people in Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation (IMD 2015), 68% living in urban areas and 32% in rural Oxfordshire

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

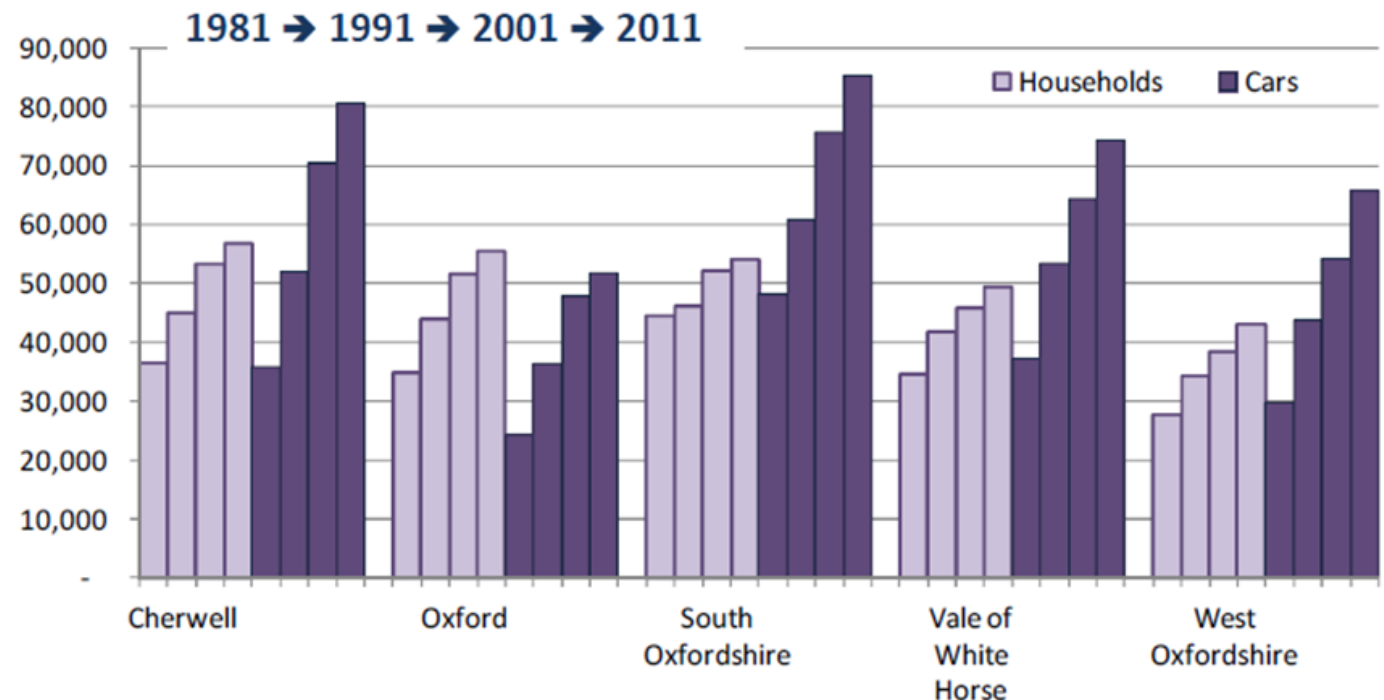
Income required for a mortgage (at 4.5X loan-to-income ratio and 95% loan-to-value for median-priced semi-detached), compared with median full-time annual earnings for workers in the district



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)

Number of households and number of cars by district 1981 to 2011



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



Oxford Road in Bagley Wood collapsed after the heavy rain in November 2012 saturated the ground. The road reopened a year later. Repairs cost £1 million.



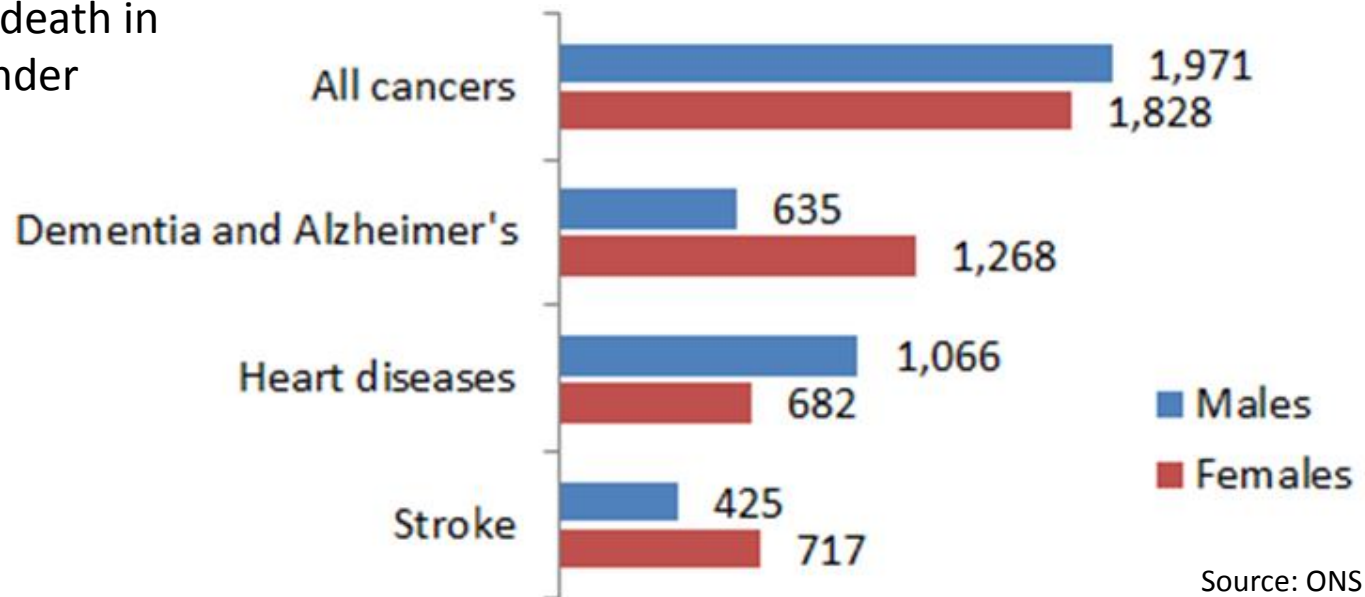
Residents at Bablockhythe had to evacuate their homes due to flooding twice in the opening weeks of 2014.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH

Leading causes of death

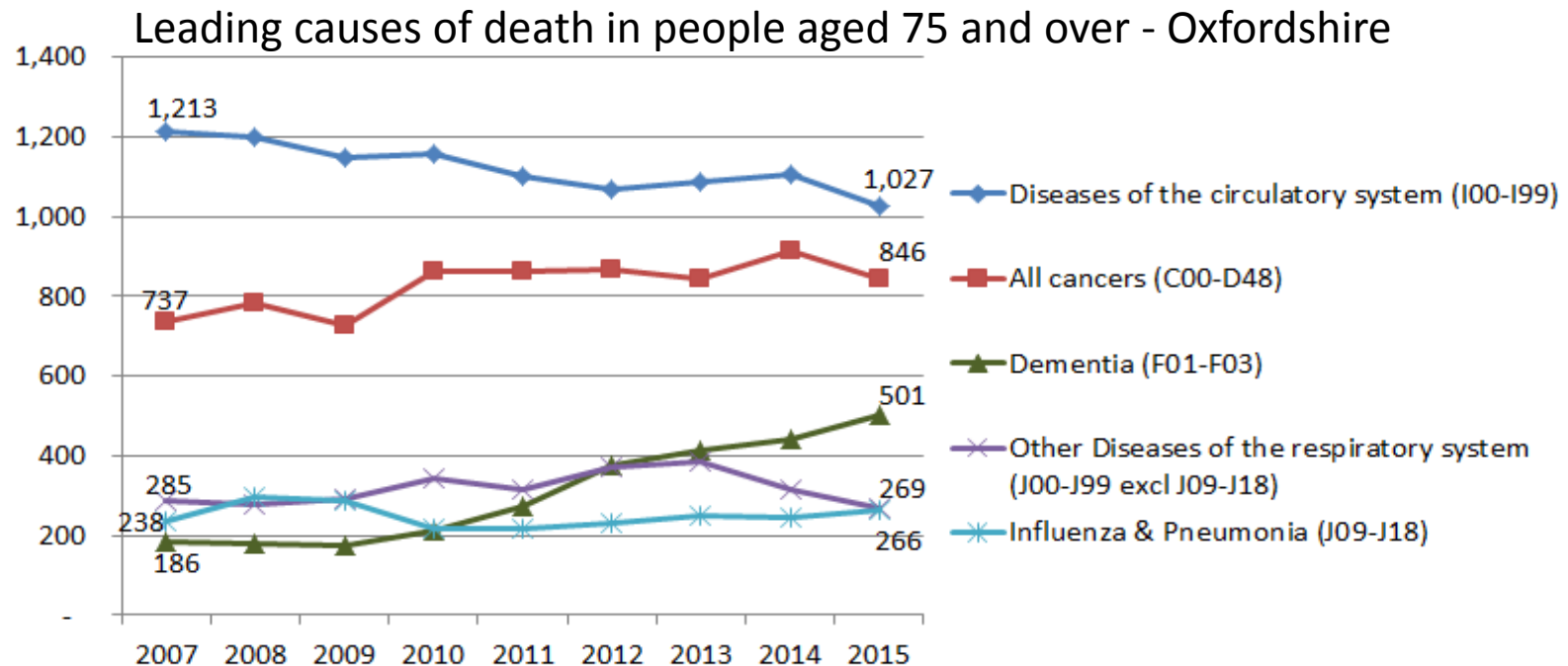
- Cancer was the leading cause of death in Oxfordshire (for the combined years 2013, 2014 and 2015), 26% of deaths of males and 22% of deaths of females.
- The proportion of GP-registered patients with a cancer diagnosis in Oxfordshire has remained above the national average

Leading causes of death in Oxfordshire by gender (2013 to 2015)



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

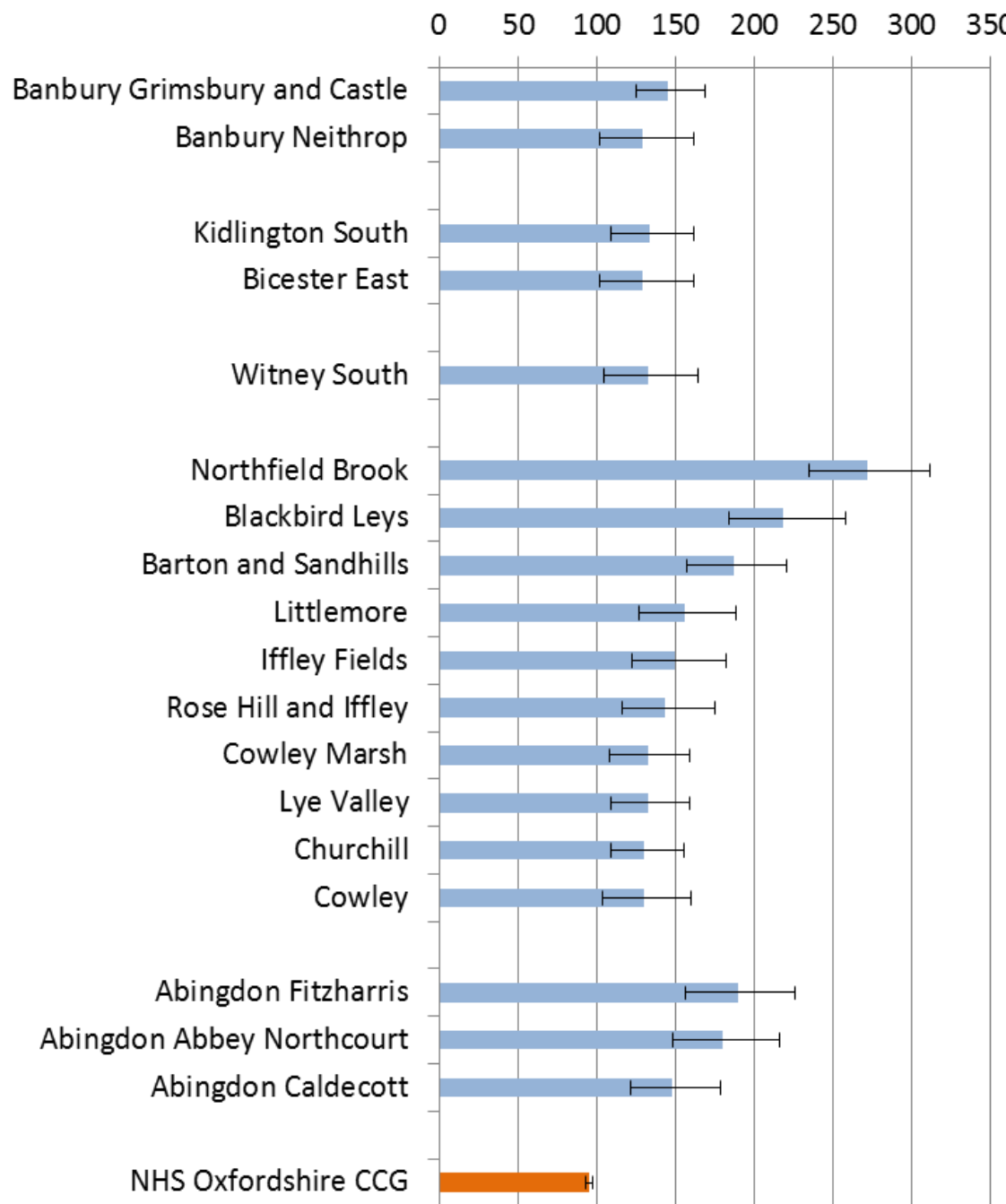
- From the Quality and Outcomes Framework data, the health conditions with the greatest number of GP-registered patients in Oxfordshire were:
 - Hypertension (high blood pressure): 87,500 patients
 - Depression: 50,900 patients
 - Asthma: 41,100 patients
 - Diabetes: 28,600 patients

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 standardised admission ratio for intentional self harm than England (2010-11 to 2014-15)



LIFESTYLES

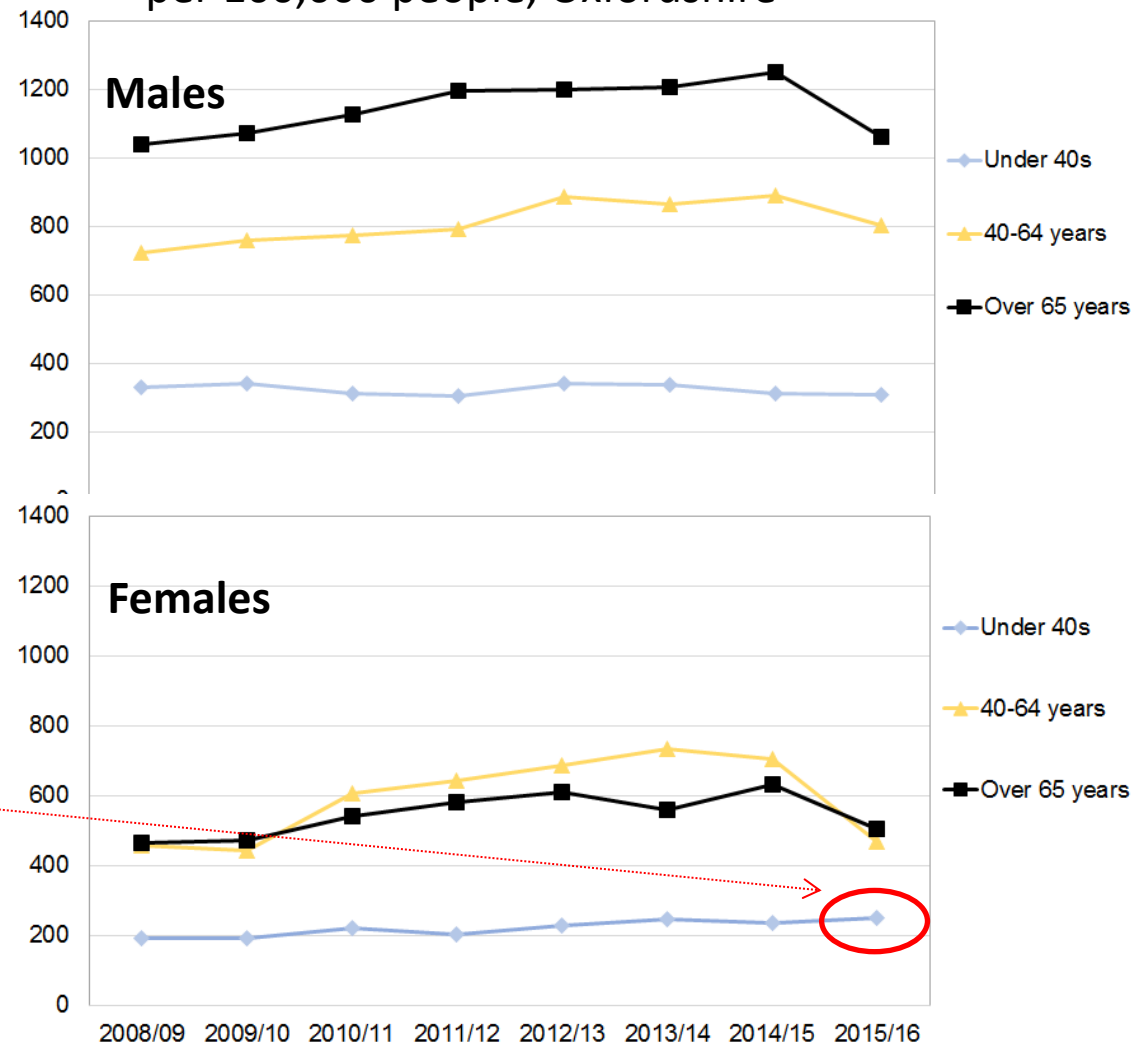
Obesity is increasing in young children (aged 4-5) and national data shows less active boys

- 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

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow), directly standardised rate per 100,000 people, Oxfordshire



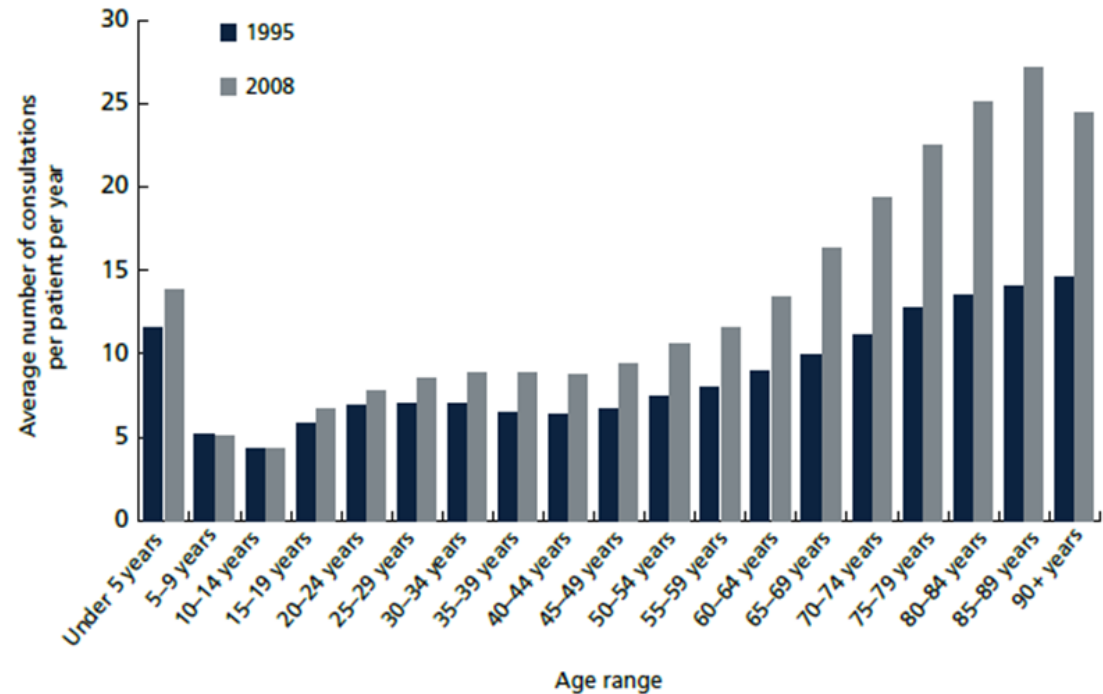
Source: Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles from Hospital Episode statistics and ONS population estimates
Definition: Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable code or a secondary diagnosis is an alcohol-attributable external cause code

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

Change in the average number of primary care consultations per patient per year in England 1995 to 2008

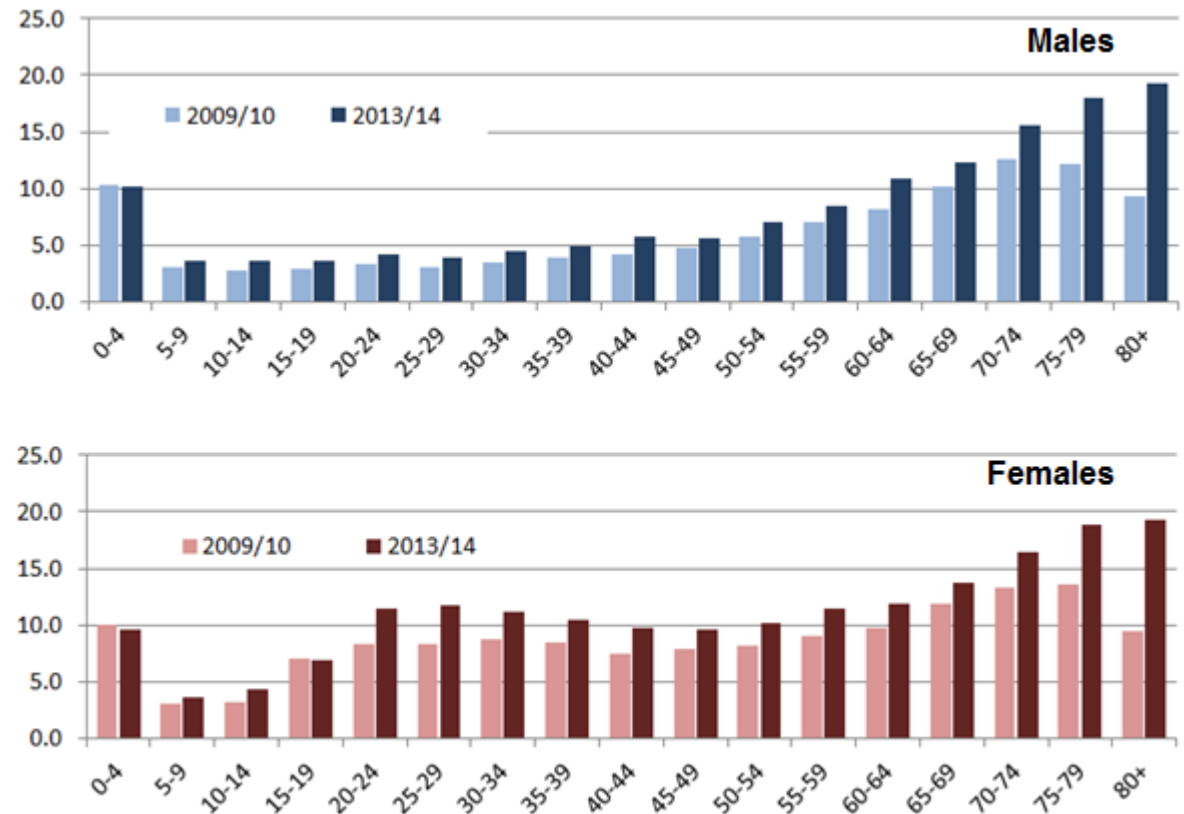


Source: The 2022 GP Compendium of evidence, Royal College of General Practitioners; data from Hippisley-Cox J, Vinogradova Y. Trends in consultation rates in general practice 1995/96 to 2008/9.

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)

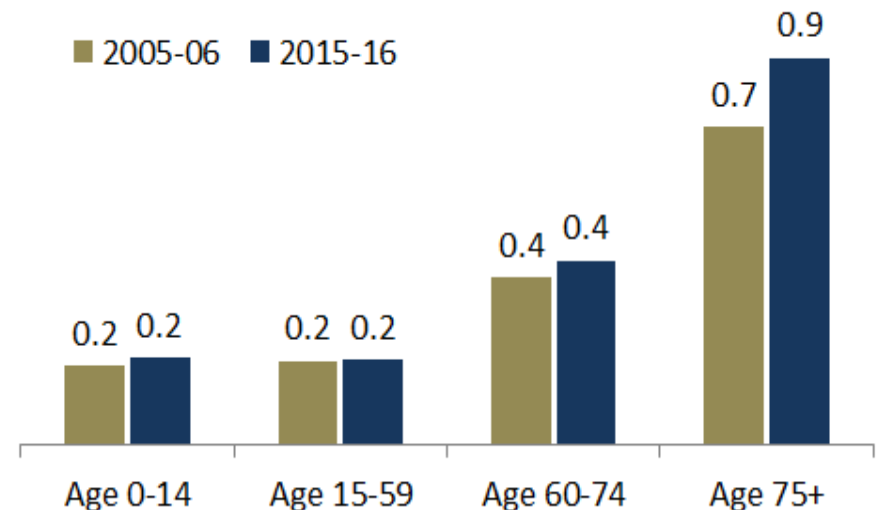


Source: NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit; includes consultations and administrative tasks including repeat prescriptions

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.

Hospital episodes per person by age – Oxfordshire, 2005-06 to 2015-16

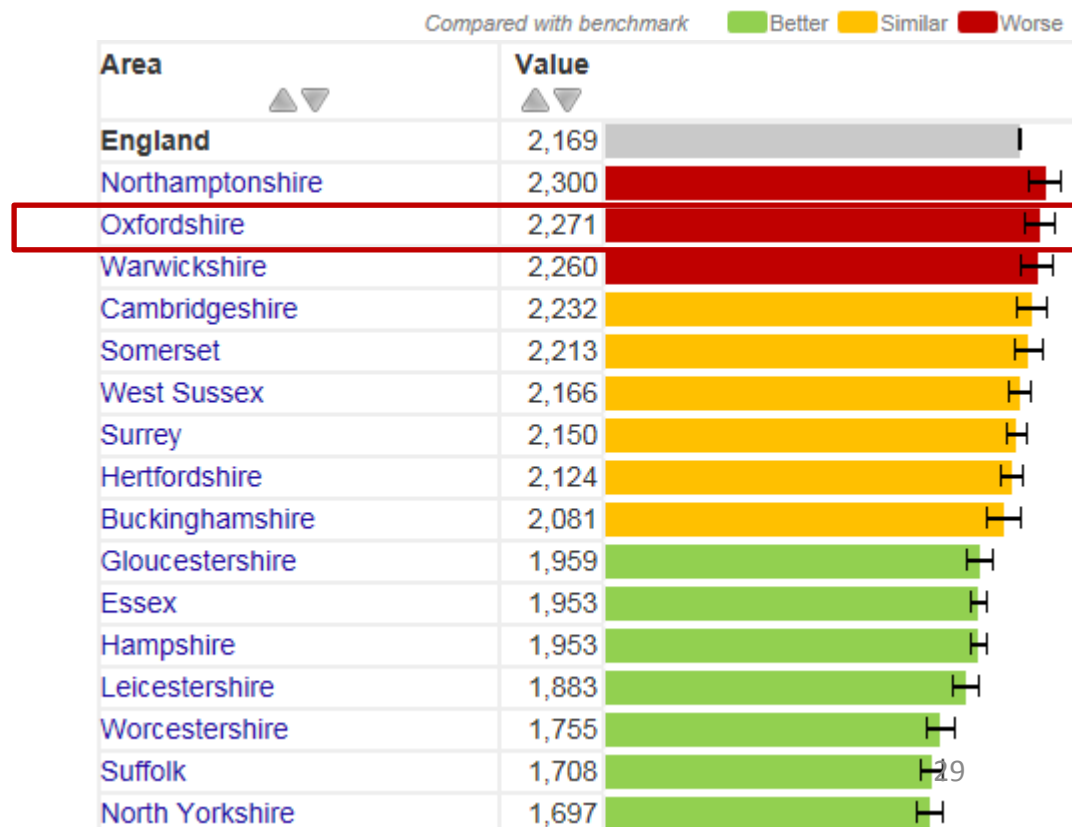


Source: NHS Digital, Hospital Episode Statistics for England. Admitted Patient Care statistics; ONS mid year population estimates. Note that data for 2005-06 is for the five Primary Care Trusts in Oxfordshire at that time and data for 2015-16 is for the NHS Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group, there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

Admissions due to falls above average

- According to Public Health England¹ 30% of people aged 65 and over will fall at least once a year. For those aged 80 and over it is 50%. A fall can lead to pain, distress, loss of confidence and lost independence. In around 5% of cases a fall leads to fracture and hospitalisation.
- In 2015-16, Oxfordshire's rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls was above the England average and most stat neighbours

2015-16 age-sex standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in persons aged 65+ per 100,000 population, Oxfordshire and CIPFA nearest neighbours



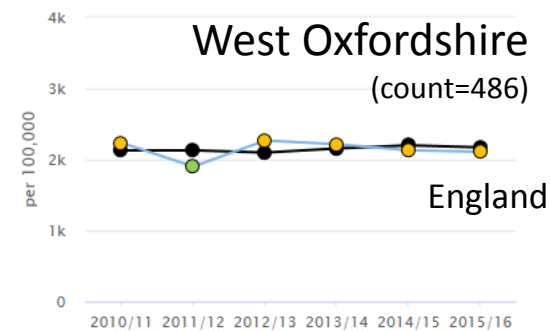
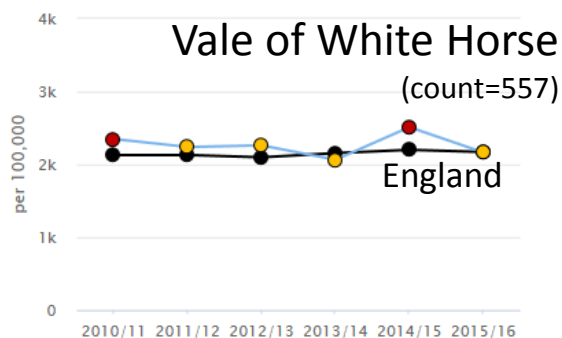
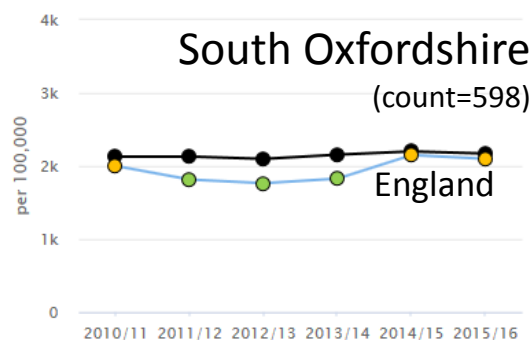
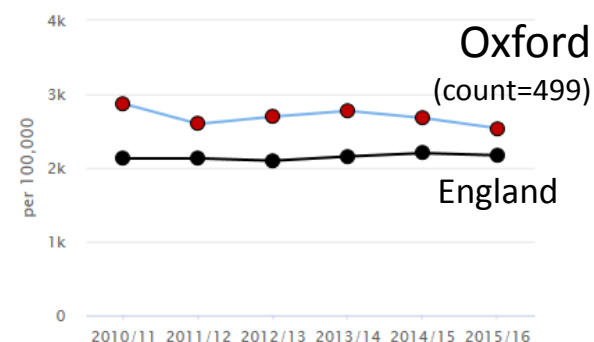
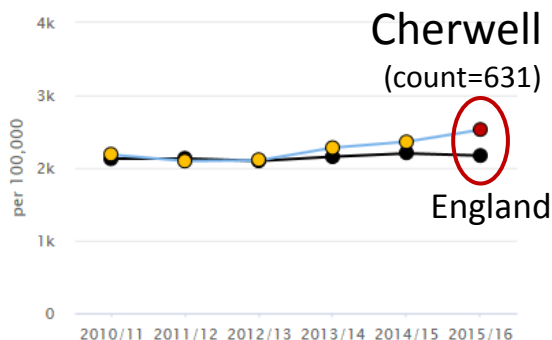
¹Falls and fracture consensus statement, Supporting commissioning for prevention January 2017

Data and chart from Public Health England.

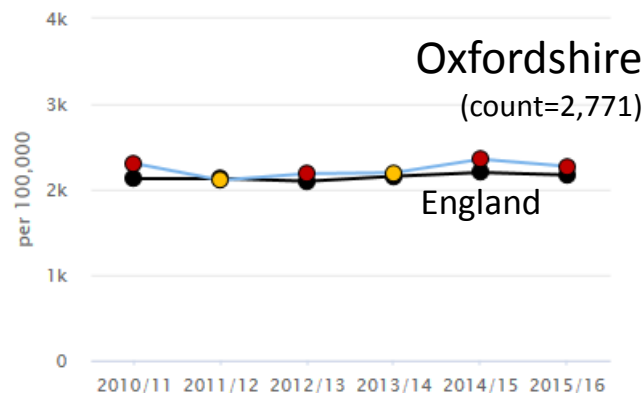
Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital for the respective financial year, England. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2016, Re-used with the permission of NHS Digital. All rights reserved. Local Authority estimates of resident population, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Trend in emergency admissions for injuries due to falls: people aged 65+

2010-11 to 2015-16 age-sex standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in persons aged 65+ per 100,000 population (and count for year 2015-16)



Compared with benchmark ● Better ● Similar ● Worse



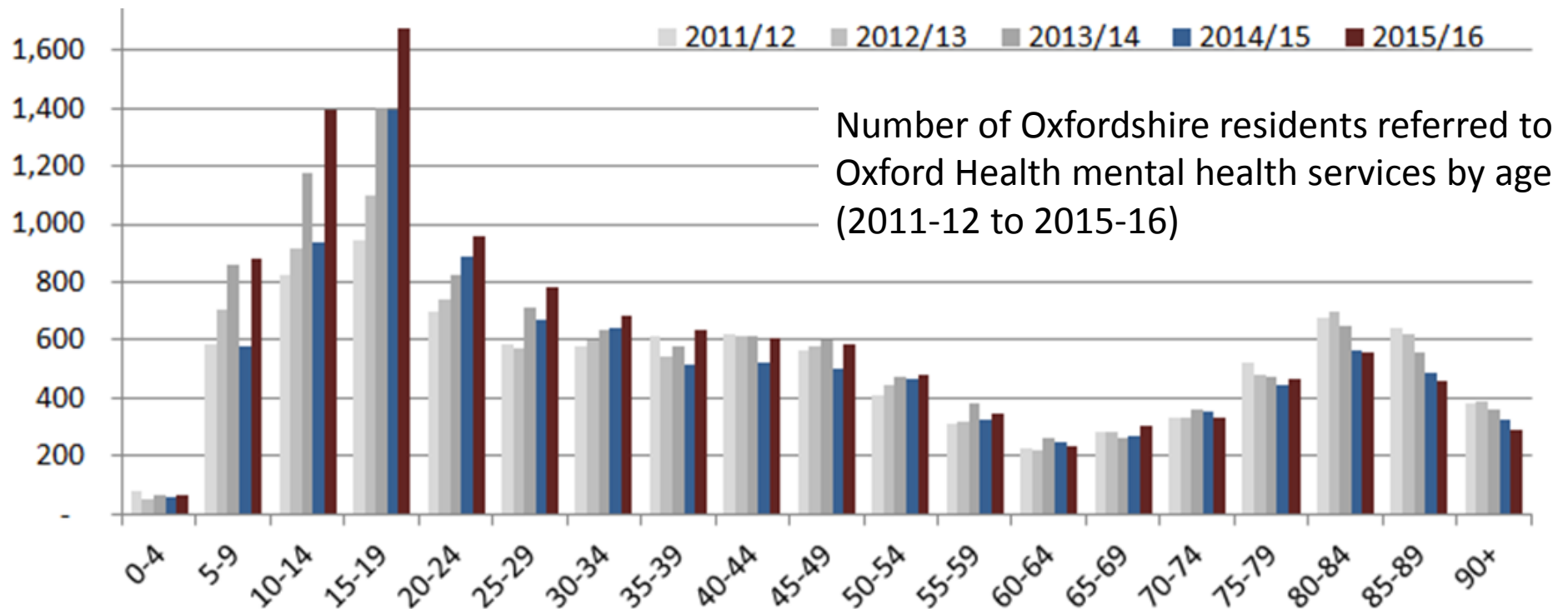
- In the most recent year of data the rate increased in Cherwell district

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

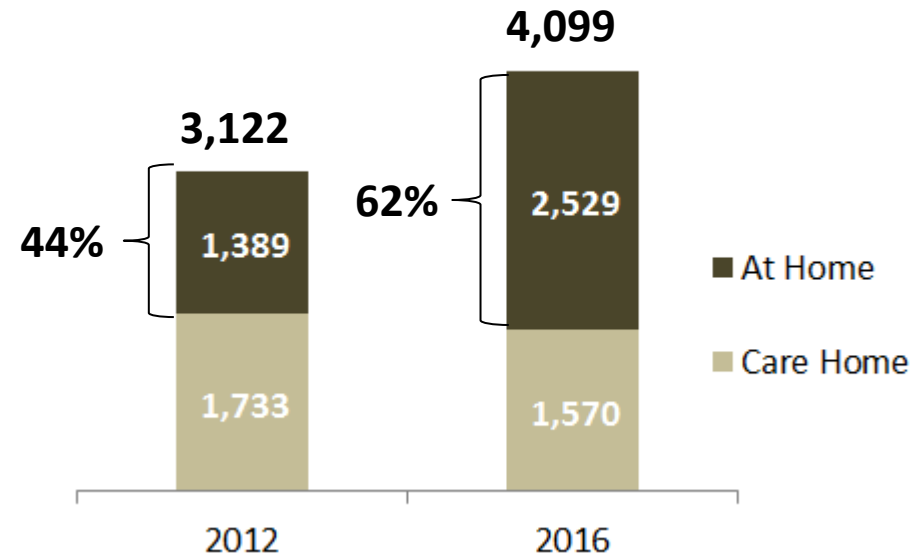
- Between 2011-12 and 2015-16, the number of patients referred to Oxford Health mental health services overall increased by 19%. The number of patient referrals aged 10-14 increased by 70% and aged 15-19 increased by 77%.



Increase in social care clients supported at home

- There has been an increase in the number and proportion of older social care clients who are supported at home: from 44% of clients in 2012 to 62% in 2016

Older social care clients supported by Oxfordshire County Council 1 Apr 2012 to 1 Apr 2016



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