

Welcome

Oxfordshire Analysts Networking Meeting

8th May 2018

Introduction to the Oxfordshire JSNA and SIA

Analysts' Meeting
Town Hall
Oxford
8 May 2018

Margaret Melling
Senior Research & Intelligence
Officer, Oxfordshire County Council



This presentation

- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
 - Introduction
 - Some trends from the 2018 report
 - Making use of the JSNA
- Strategic Intelligence Assessment

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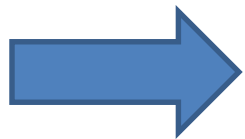
Guidance

JSNAs and JHWS statutory guidance

Statutory guidance published on Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies.

Published 26 March 2013

From: [Department of Health and Social Care](#)



To improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages

Steering, review and sign off



- Steering group includes representatives from:
 - Oxfordshire County Council (Public Health, Policy, Research & Intelligence)
 - Healthwatch Oxfordshire
 - District Councils
 - Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Scope and final report signed off by Oxfordshire County Council and Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Presented to Health and Wellbeing Board at March Board meeting and then **published** at...
insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment

Population, health and wider determinants of health and well- being

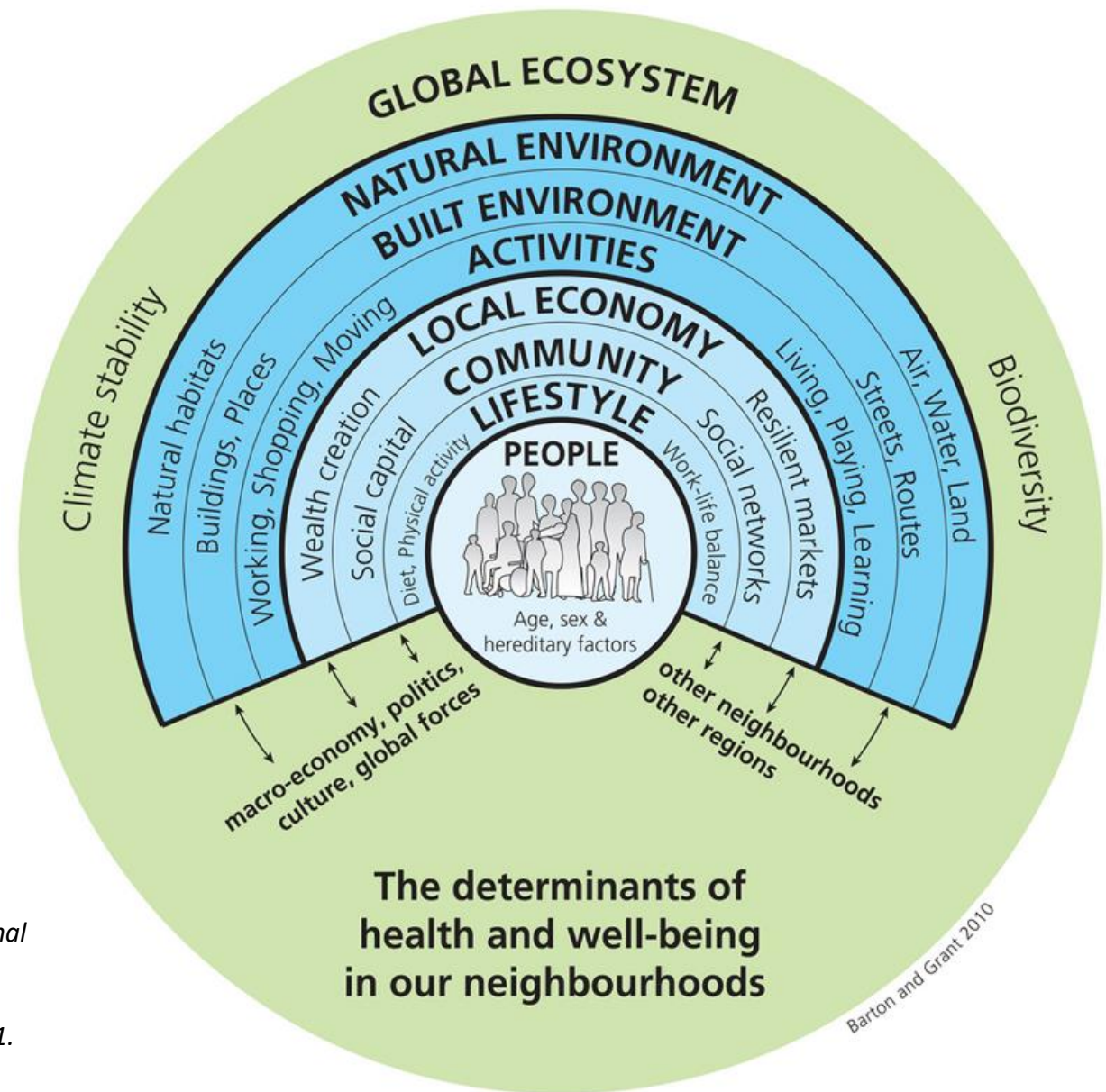
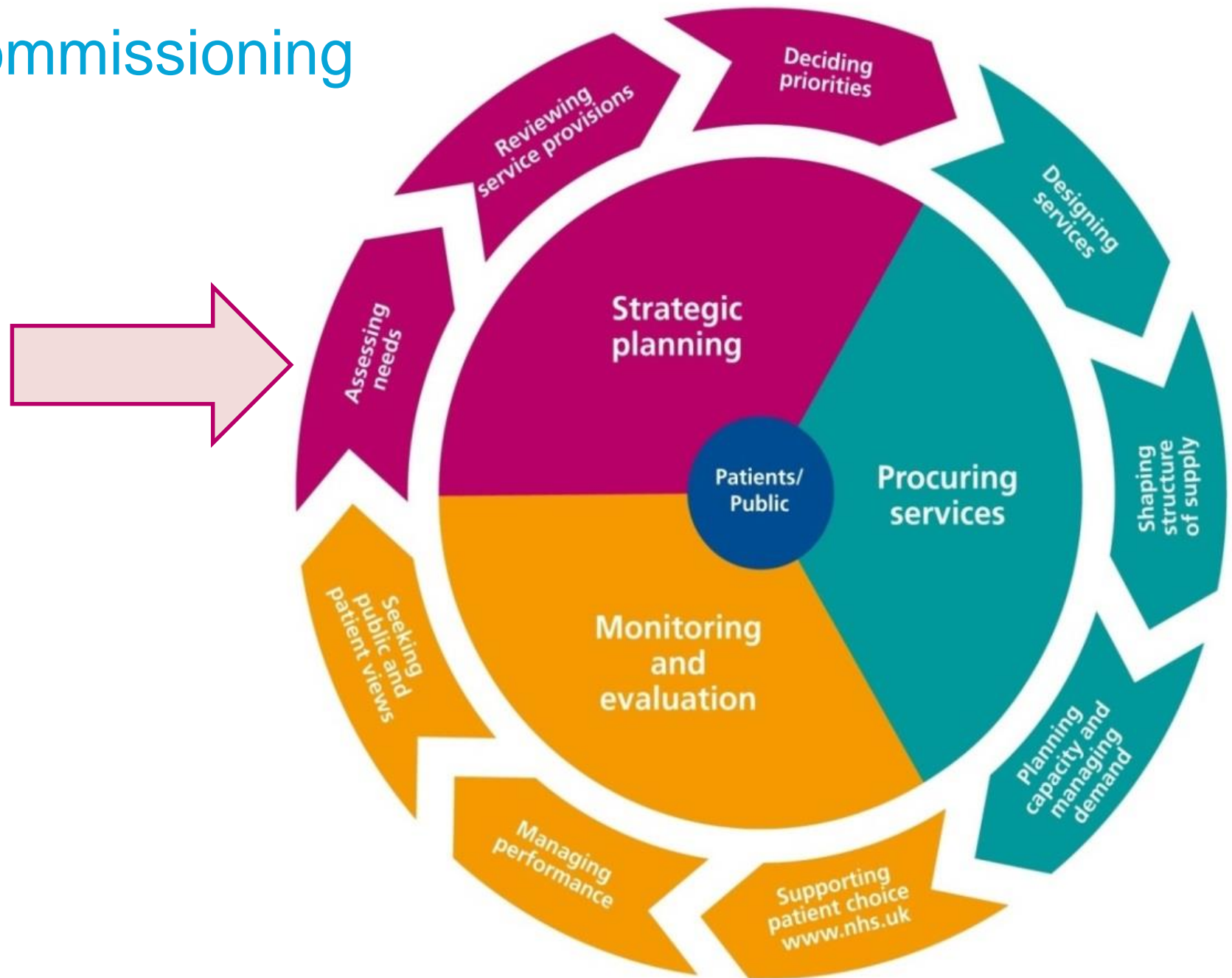


Image source: Barton, H. and Grant, M. (2006) A health map for the local human habitat. *The Journal for the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health*, 126 (6). pp. 252-253. ISSN 1466-4240 developed from the model by Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991. Dahlgren G, Whitehead M (1991). "The main determinants of health" model, version accessible in: Dahlgren G, and Whitehead M. (2007) *European strategies for tackling social inequities in health: Levelling up Part 2*. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe.

The Commissioning Cycle



One of our challenges...

Oxfordshire and districts



Clinical Commissioning Group localities



Where does the information come from? *(sorry about the acronyms..)* Part 1

National

- ONS: Census, population, house prices, earnings, life expectancy, causes of death, wellbeing score
- Public Health England (analysis by Public Health team)
- NHS Digital (GP QOF data)
- Other national – CQC, DWP, DfE, Age UK, MoD, CLG, BEIS, DfT, NDTMS, Parliamentary briefings

Where does the information come from? Part 2

Local

- County Council – social care, fire, doorstep crime, carers survey, pupil census, population forecasts, road accidents, blue badges, bus passes, not in education, troubled families
- Clinical Commissioning Group – inpatients, use of ambulance services
- Districts – air quality (District Data service), housing growth, residents surveys
- Oxford Health – mental health
- Thames Valley Police – abuse and exploitation, crimes and incidents
- Reports from partnerships – homelessness, green space (for 2019)
- Citizens Advice – clients, trends

Some questions...



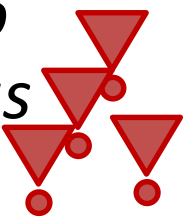
Any caveats?

Are changes significant?

Oxfordshire JSNA outputs

- JSNA report and Basket of Inequalities Indicators
- Summaries for Districts and for CCG localities
- Ad hoc Insight briefings (e.g. Carers survey)
- Community health and wellbeing profiles
- JSNA reports to support strategic planning – Children & Young People, Older People, Mental Health
- Enquiry service

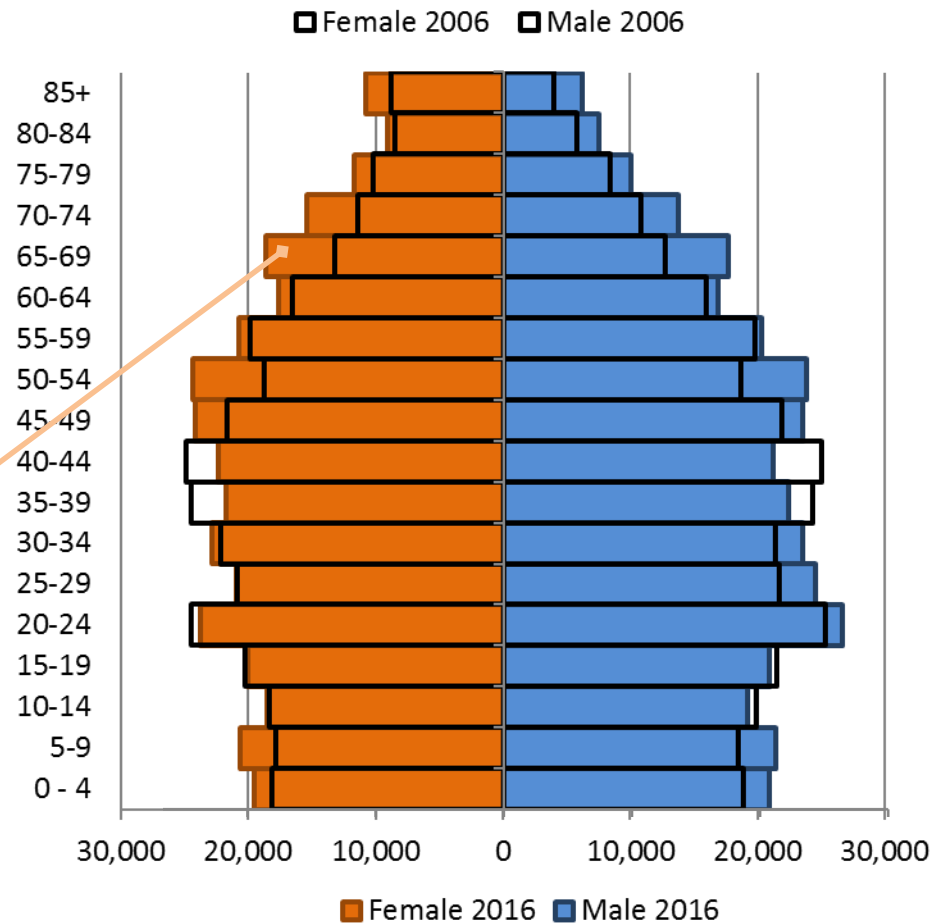
The annual report takes about 6 months...

- Call for evidence, research and requesting information from October
 - *A lot of data gets published December - February*
- Draft report circulated for comment and peer review
 - *This year we tried a new idea, highlighting things to note ▼ it didn't quite work...the exec summary was* 
- Sign off February
- Presented to Health and Wellbeing Board in March

EXAMPLES OF TRENDS

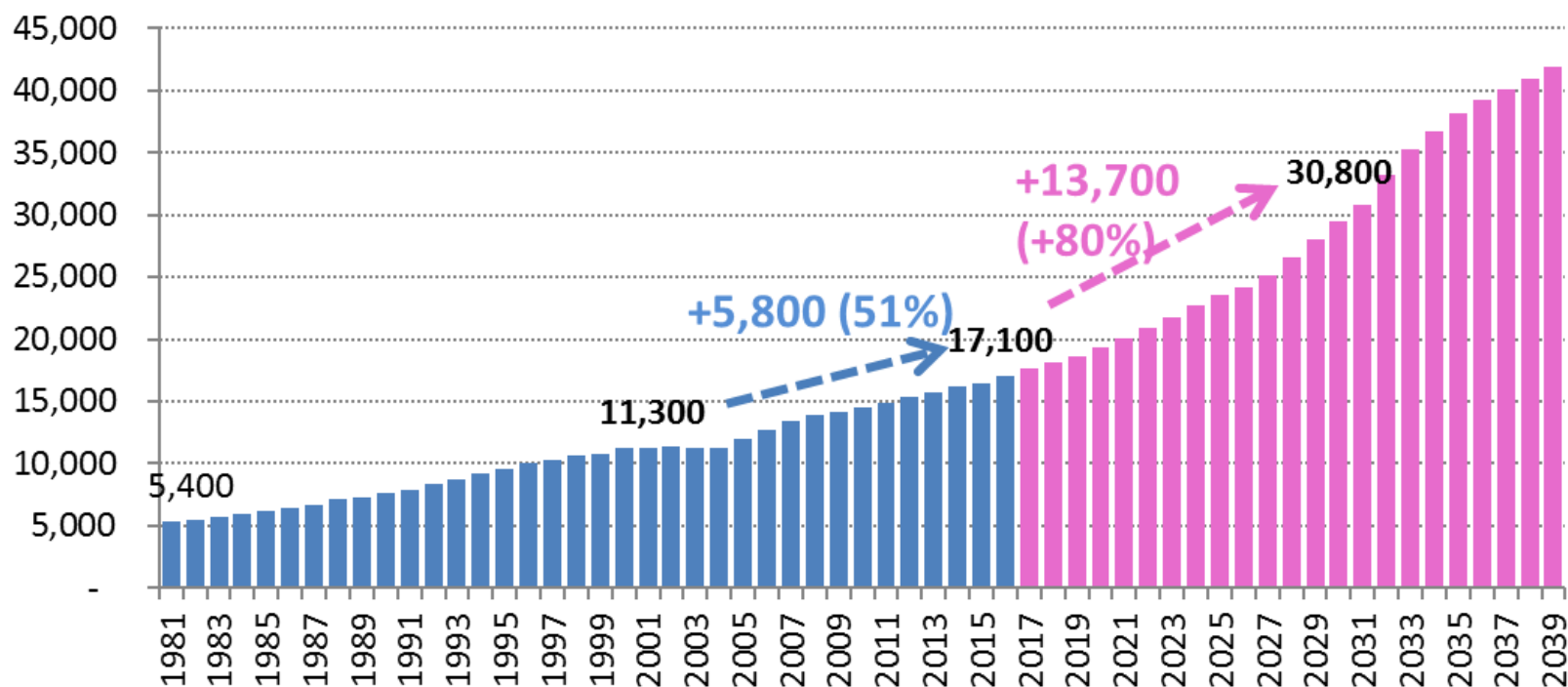
2006 to 2016 comparison shows Oxfordshire's ageing population

- Overall growth in the population of Oxfordshire of 52,100 people (+8%).
- Greatest increase in newly retired aged 65 to 69 (+41%) = post war baby boomers
- Decline in population aged 35 to 44.



Significant growth predicted in number in upper age group (aged 85+)

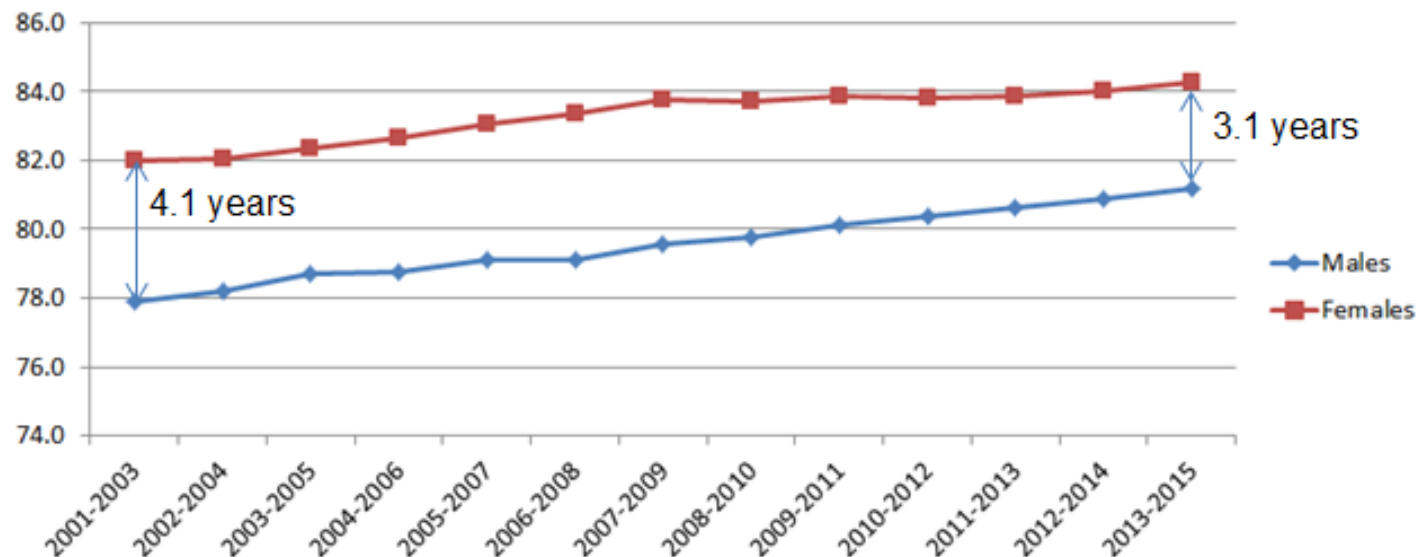
**People in Oxfordshire aged 85 and over
2001 to 2016 and 2016 to 2031 (ONS)**



Increasing Life Expectancy and reducing gap in LE between males and females

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

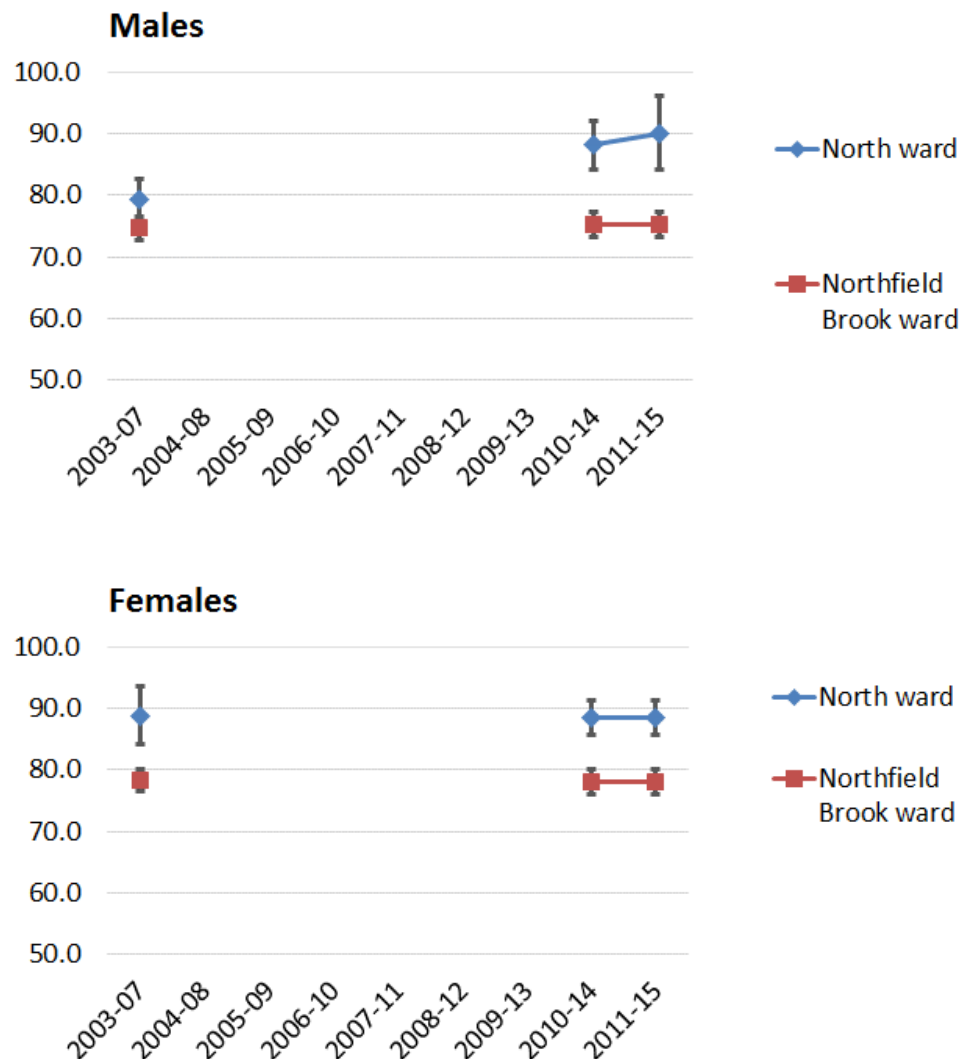
Change in Life Expectancy in Oxfordshire – males and females to 2013-15



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

LE gains not evenly distributed

- Significant increase in MALE life expectancy in North ward - gap between Northfield Brook and North wards has increased from 4 years to just under 13 years (now 15.5 years)
- No significant change in FEMALE life expectancy. Gap in LE remains at just over 10 years.



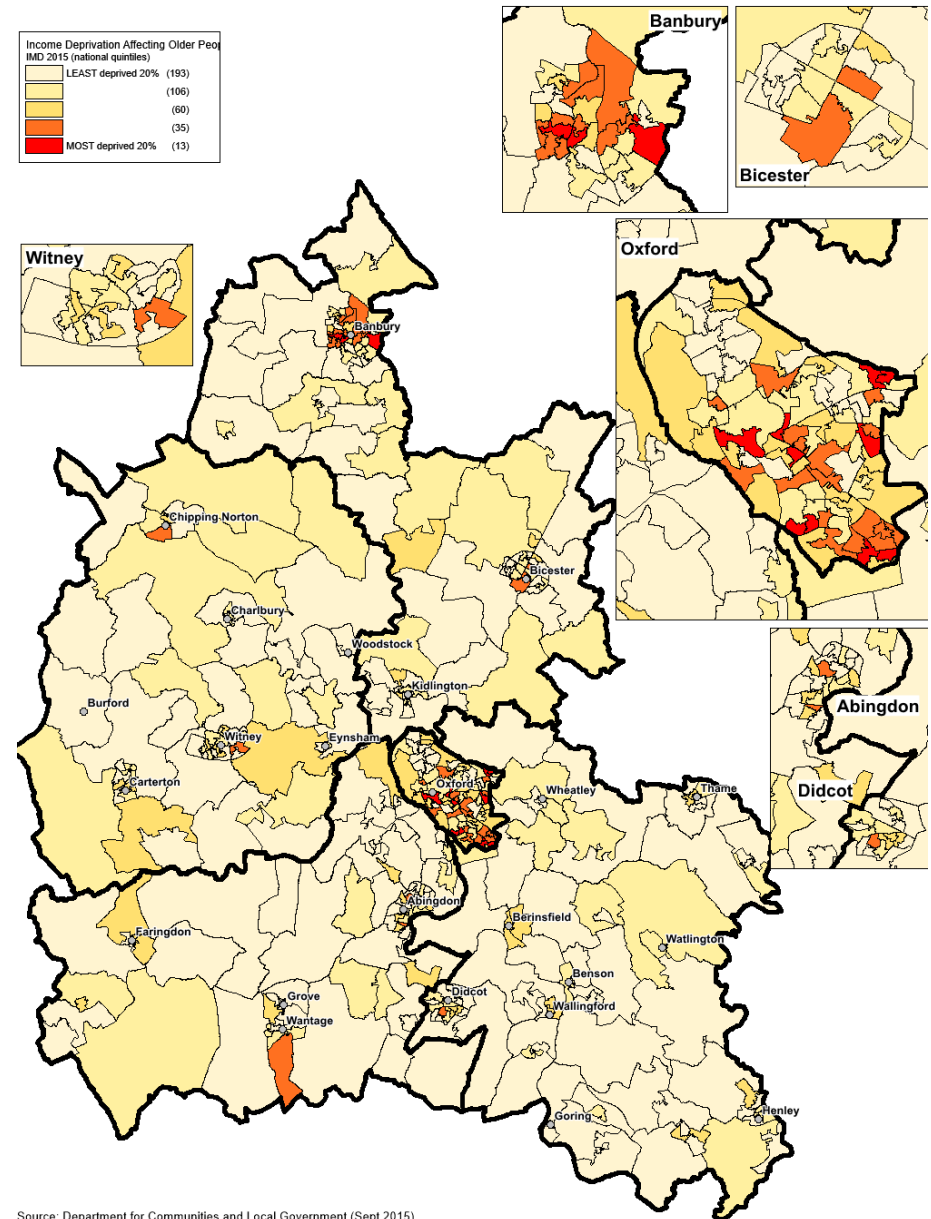
Sources: 2010-14 data from ONS by ward from Local Health; 2003-07 data from Oxfordshire County Council archive

Income deprivation affecting older people

- **13,500** older people in Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation (IMD 2015), 68% living in urban areas and 32% in rural Oxfordshire
- 1 area (in Banbury) within top 10% most deprived, further 12 areas within 10-20% most deprived

Income deprivation affecting older people is a supplementary index to the IMD 2015 and is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This includes adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee). Indicators are DWP from 2012.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People by Lower Super Output Area



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

Copyright
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National data continues to show older people with lower activity levels

LEVELS OF ACTIVITY

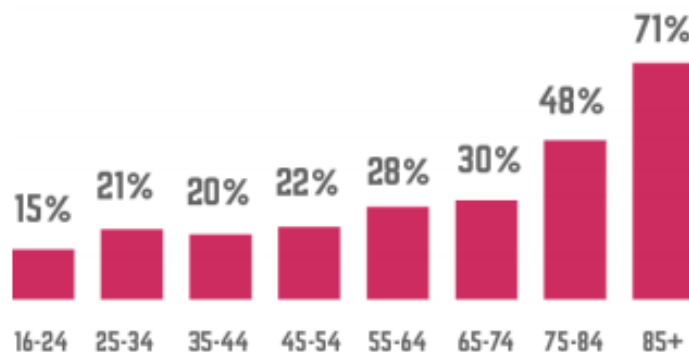


AGE

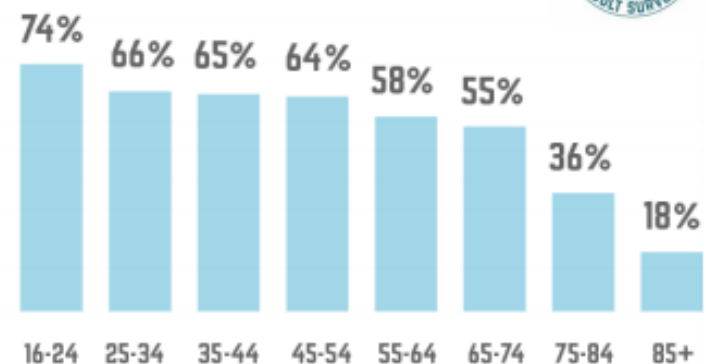
The proportion of those reaching 150+ minutes of physical activity a week generally decreases with age. People aged 75-84 are half as likely to be active as 16-24 year olds.

Half of all inactive people are aged 55+, but they account for just 36% of the adult population. Inactivity levels generally increase with age, but the sharpest increase comes between ages 75 and 84 (48%) and age 85+ (71%).

INACTIVE (LESS THAN 30 MINUTES A WEEK)



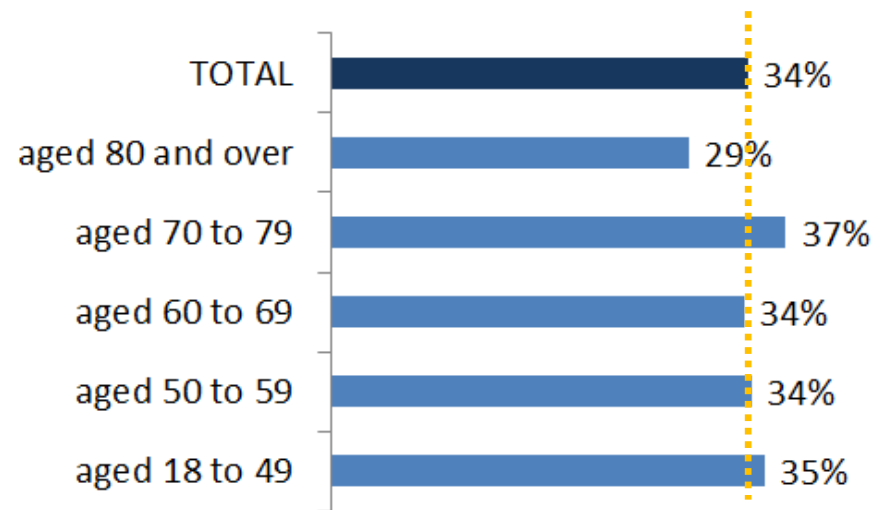
ACTIVE (150+ MINUTES A WEEK)



Oxfordshire carers more likely to visit GP than average

- Around a third (34%) of Oxfordshire carer respondents have had to see their own GP in the past 12 months because of their caring role. This was above the England average (29.3%)
- Similar % in all broad age categories

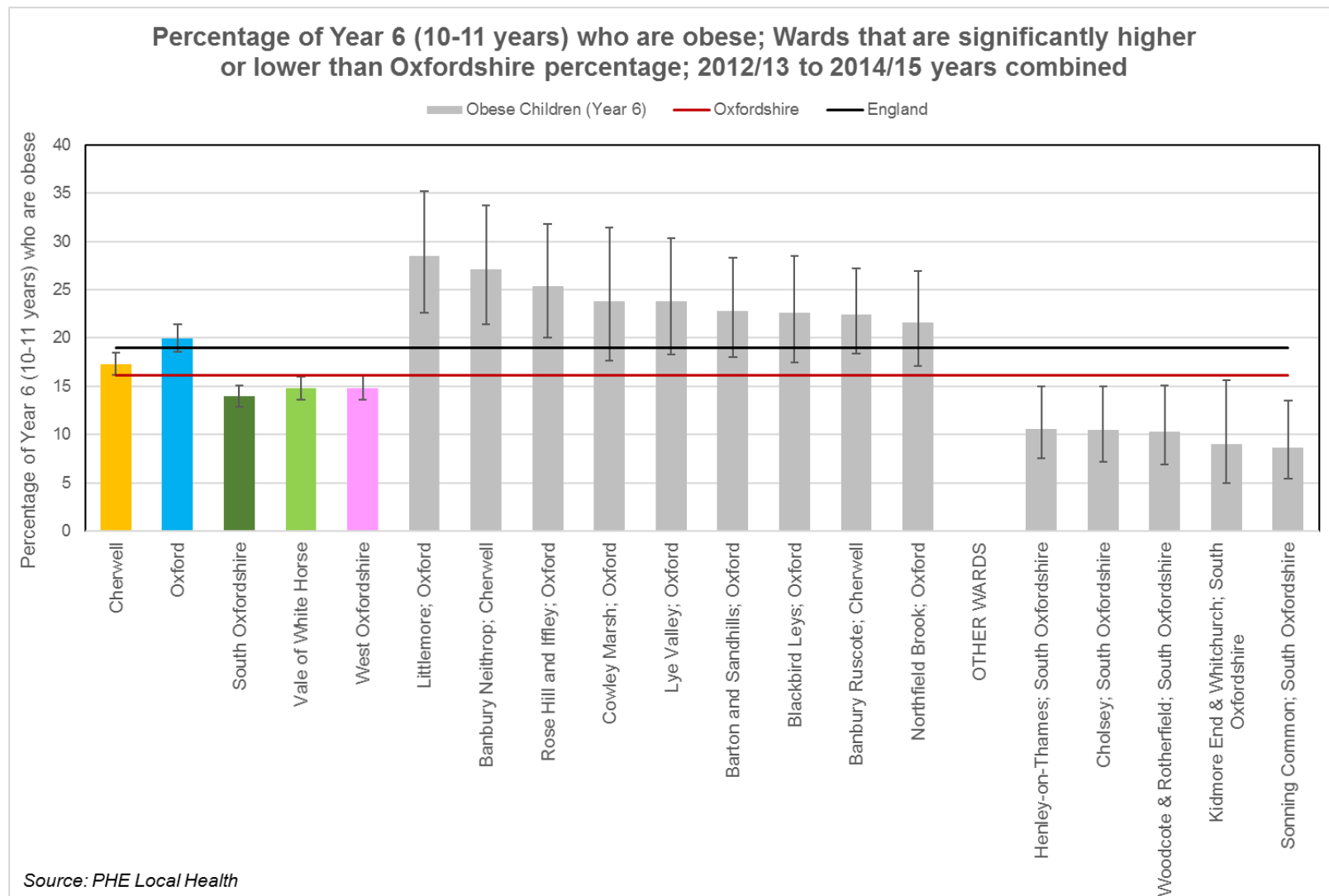
% of Oxfordshire carer respondents who had to see their own GP because of their caring role, by broad age of carer



Carers survey 2016-17, analysis by Oxfordshire County Council
Base = 702 responding to this question

**THE TARTAN RUG
(...BASKET OF HEALTH INEQUALITIES
INDICATORS)**





Wards that are significantly worse than Oxfordshire OR than England average		Life expectancy at birth (males)	Life expectancy at birth (females)	% Children Under 16 yrs living in poverty	Income deprivation (%)	Fuel poverty households %	% good development at 5 years	Injuries 0-4 yrs hosp admission (crude rate)	Emergency admissions 0-4 yrs (crude rate)	% Reception year children who are obese	% Year 6 children who are obese	Admission for injuries Under 15 yrs	Admission for injuries 15-24 yrs	Hospital stays for self-harm (SAR)	Emergency Hospital admissions COPD	Emergency Hospital admissions CHD	Emergency Hospital admissions Stroke	Hospital stays for alcohol-harm (SAR)	Cancer mortality under 75 years	Mortality under 75 from coronary heart disease	Mortality from respiratory diseases (all ages)	Mortality from stroke (all ages)	GP practices serving high wards (i.e. those with most patients resident in those wards)	Practice IMD
Oxfordshire average		80.9	84.1	11.8	8.0	9.1	60.3	132.0	122.8	6.9	16.3	107.5	143.9	96.8	66.9	78.0	85.2	85.9	88.4	68.9	85.8	94.9		
CHERWELL	Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown																						West Bar, Horsefair and Woodlands	16.4, 15.2, 17.0
	Banbury Hardwick																						West Bar, Horsefair and Hightown	16.4, 15.2, , 12.3
	Banbury Ruscote																						West Bar and Horsefair	16.4, 15.2
	Banbury Cross & Neithrop																						West Bar and Horsefair	16.4, 15.2
	Bicester North and Caversfield																						Alchester, Montgomery, Bicester HC	9.0, 11.8, 11.8
OXFORD	Launton & Otmoor																						Islip Surgery	11.1
	Barton and Sandhills																						Bury Knowle and Manor Surgery	16.2, 14.7
	Blackbird Leys																						Leys HC	33.2
	Carfax																						19 Beaumont St. and Jericho HC	15.0, 15.0
	Churchill																						St Bartholomew's and Manor Surgery	16.4, 14.7
	Cowley																						Donnington MC and Temple Cowley	22.4, 21.5
	Cowley Marsh																						St Bartholomew, Bartlemas, TempleCowley & Cowley Rd	16.4, 21.0, 20.9
	Headington																						Manor Surgery and Bury Knowle	14.7, 16.2
	Hinksey Park																						South Oxfordshire HC	16.8
	Ilffey Fields																						Donnington MC and St Bartholomew's	16.4
	Littlemore																						Donnington MC and Temple Cowley	21.5
	Lye Valley																						Hollow Way, Bury Knowle and St Bartholomew's	19.8, 16.2, 16.4
	Northfield Brook																						Leys HC	33.2
	Rose Hill and Ilffey																						Donnington MC	22.4
	St Mary's																						St Bartholomew's	16.4
	Quarry & Risinghurst																						Bury Knowle and Manor Surgery	16.2, 14.7
SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE	Berinsfield																						Berinsfield HC	16.8
	Didcot West																						Didcot HC and Woodlands MC	12.0, 11.2
	Sandford & The Whittenhams																						Clifton Hampden	10.4
VALE OF WHITE HORSE	Abingdon Caldecott																						Malthouse and Abingdon	10.1, 9.9
	Abingdon Fitzharris																						Malthouse, Marcham Rd and Abingdon	10.1, 8.9, 9.9
	Faringdon																						White Horse Practice	9.5
WEST OXFORDSHIRE	Alvescot & Filkins																						Burford Surgery and one outside Oxfordshire CCG	9.2
	Ascott & Shipton																						Wychwood Surgery	7.1
	Burford																						Burford Surgery	9.2
	Brize Norton & Shilton																						Burford, Broadshires and Bampton	9.2, 7.9, 7.4
	Carterton North East																						Broadshires HC	7.9
	Chadlington & Churchill																						Chipping Norton	10.5
	Chipping Norton																						Chipping Norton	10.5
	Kingham, Rollright and Enstone																						Chipping Norton	10.5
	Witney Central																						Windrush HC and Nuffield HC	9.9, 10.0
	Witney South																						Windrush and Nuffield HC	9.9, 10.0

Wards included in the tartan rug are worse than average on two or more indicators.

Data shown at ward level are for ward boundaries in place in 2016. Data shown for wards in the worst quintile (i.e. the highest) in Oxfordshire for each indicator separately.

Indicators not updated this year are for ward boundaries in place 2015, and may be different from 2016 boundaries. These indicators are shown in pink.

Income deprivation (%) is a good measure of Deprivation at ward level.

Where possible Oxfordshire figure is based on the same data used at ward level.

MAKING USE OF THE JSNA

Steve Thomas, Performance and Information Manager (Social Care)
Oxfordshire County Council

The problem

Some key facts

It was a shared
problem – how
do you engage
your partners?
..by helping
solve their
problems

In last 4 years

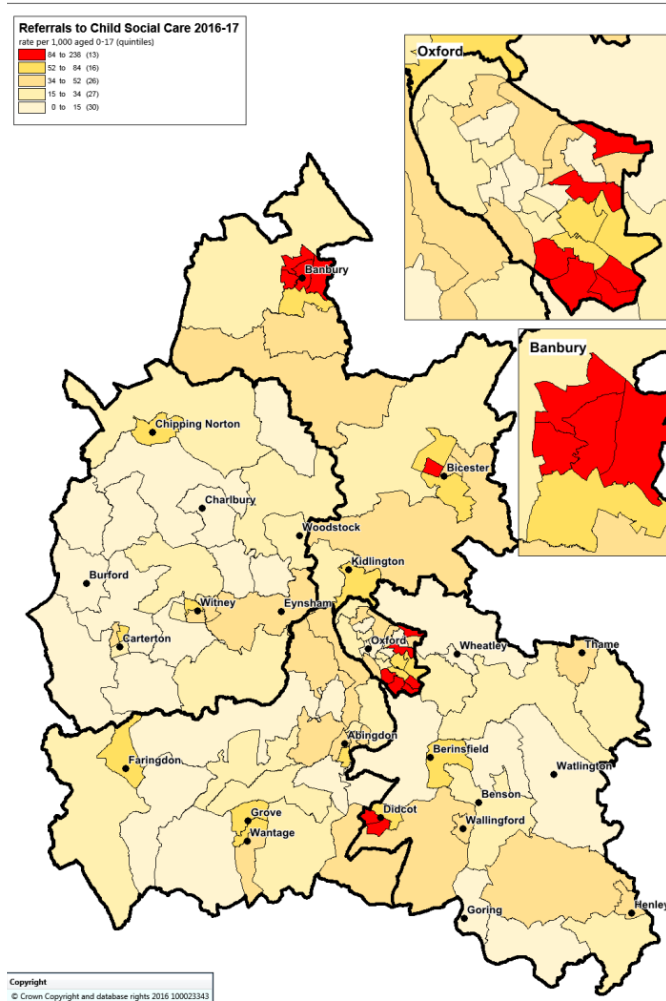
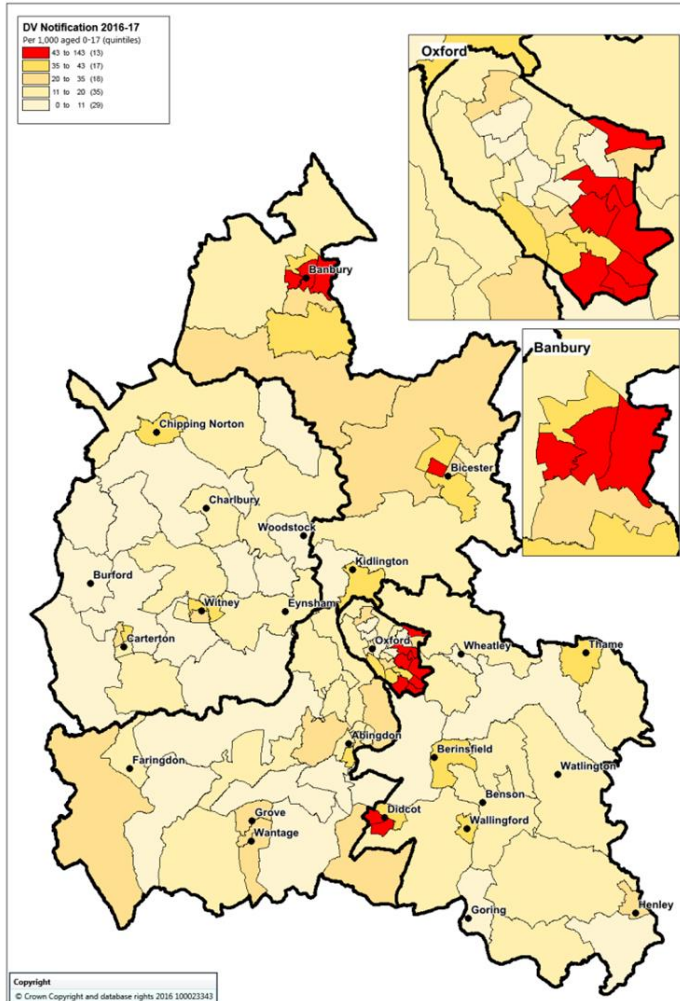
- **Doubling** of reported incidents of missing children
- **More than doubling** of children recorded as victims of crime
- **60%** increase in Looked After Children
- **41%** increase in Children the Subject of a child protection plan

Other facts

- **33%** increase in MASH enquiries since inception
- **46%** increase in social care assessments last year and 2/3 lead to no further social care action
- **34%** increase in referrals to CAMHS
- **19%** increase in the number of pregnant women scored with a risk of 3 or 4 last year
- **Over 500 children** (12-17) turned up at A&E for self harm last year
- **22%** more likely to have an alcohol specific hospital admission in Oxon than nationally

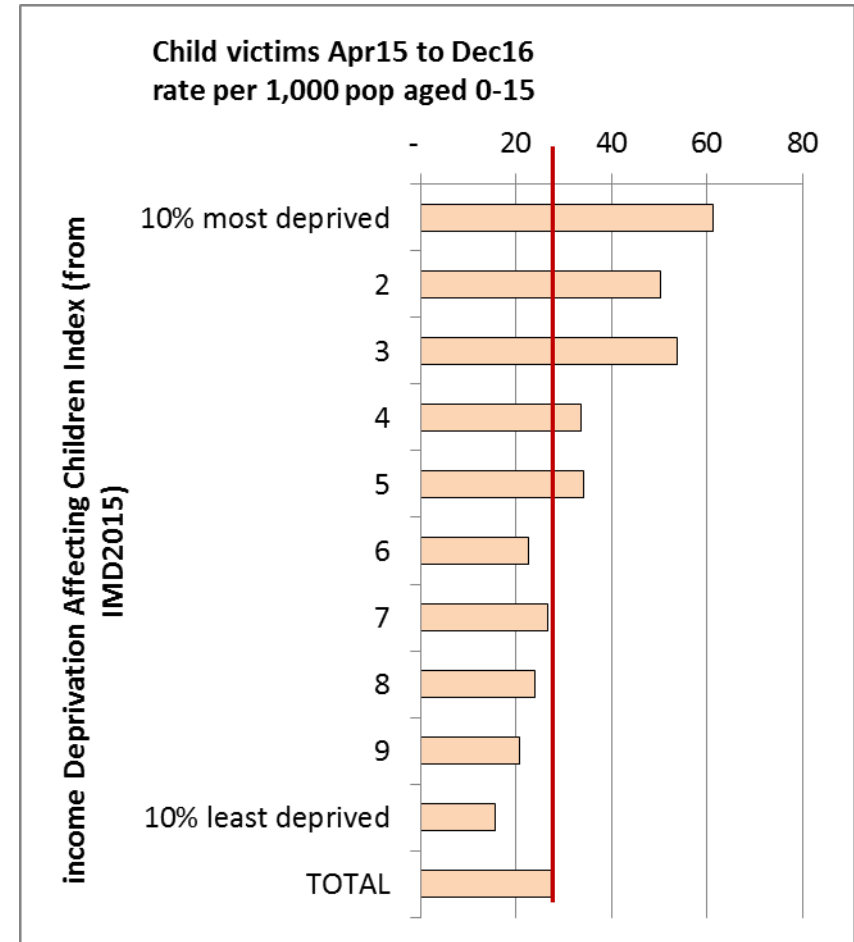
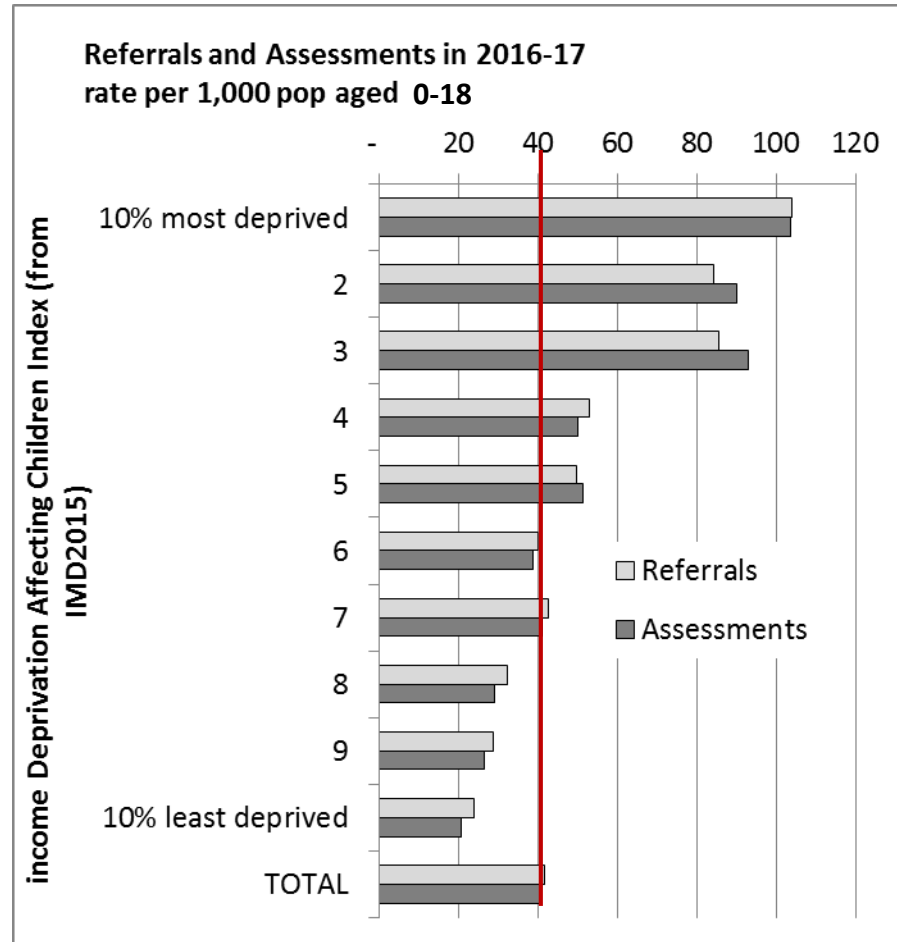
All working with the same people

- an example



9 of the top 10 wards for domestic violence are the in the top 10 for referrals to social care

Links to inequalities



Children as victims of Crime

Oxfordshire

	Sexual offence	Other offence	Total	
In school time	120	364	484	30.7%
Outside school time	236	858	1094	69.3%
Time not recorded	105	208	313	
Total	461	1430	1891	

Leading to..

- Focused work in wards with clear targets
- Community Impact Zones in Banbury and Oxford

Population Estimates

Making Minutiae Meaningful

Tiffany Ko, Data Analyst

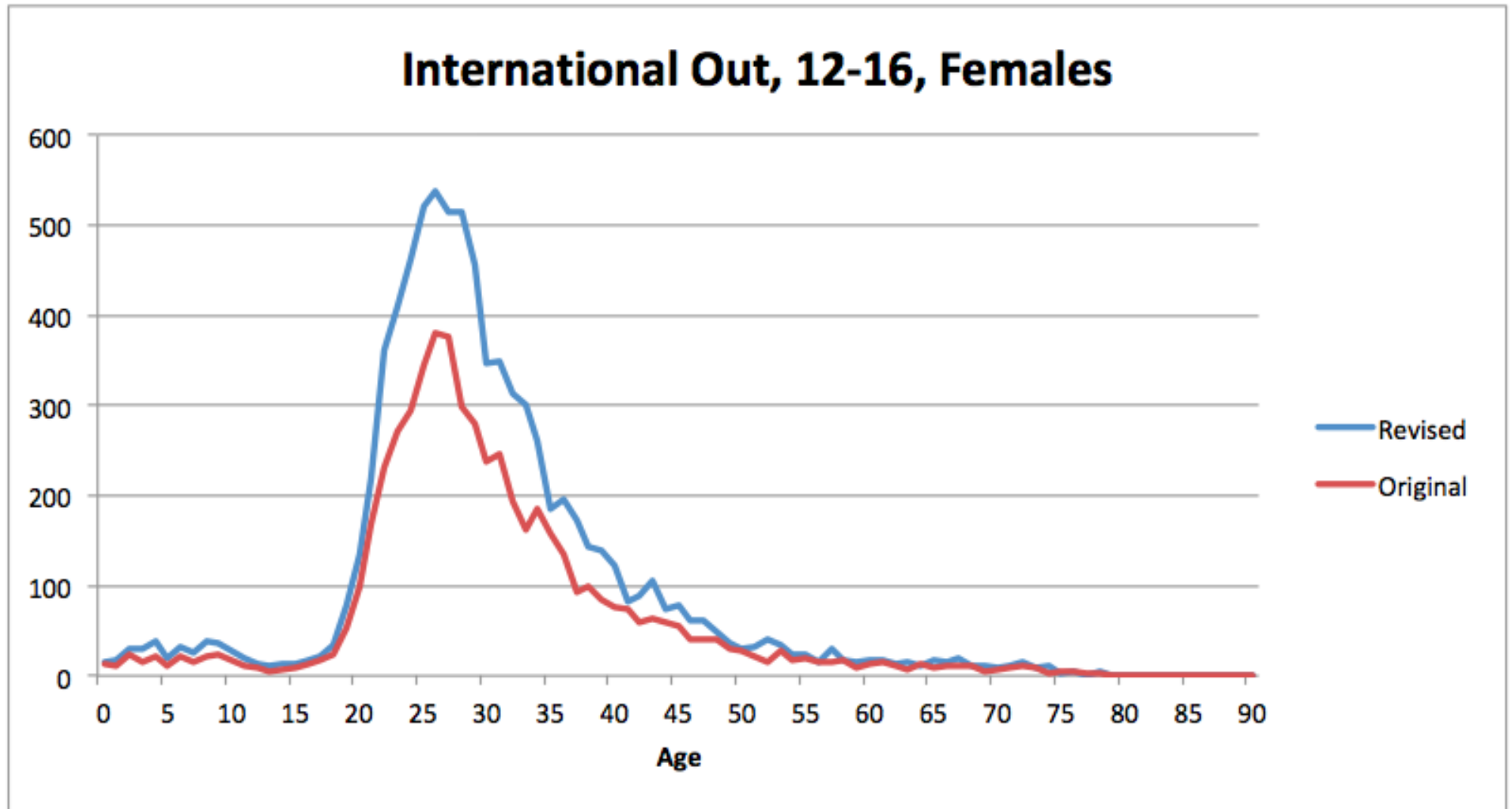
ONS Revised Population Estimates

Of all local authorities, 96% have revised mid-2016 estimates that are **less than 1% different** to the original estimates.

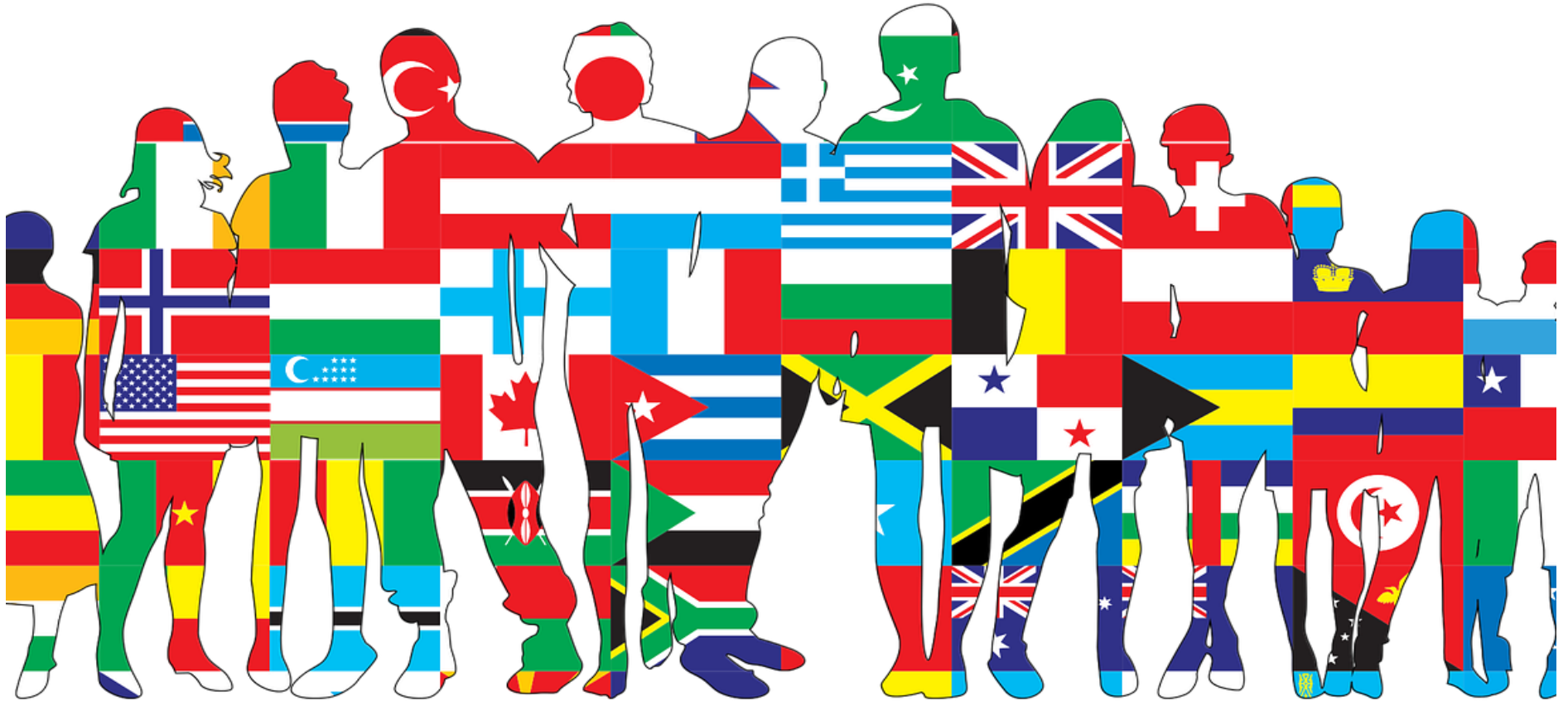
The population of four local authorities have been revised downwards by more than 5,000 people (Cambridge, Haringey, **Oxford** and Westminster).

Oxford's population was revised from 161,000 to 152,000 (**-3.7%**).

International Emigration



International Students



International Students



Implications

Corporate knowledge

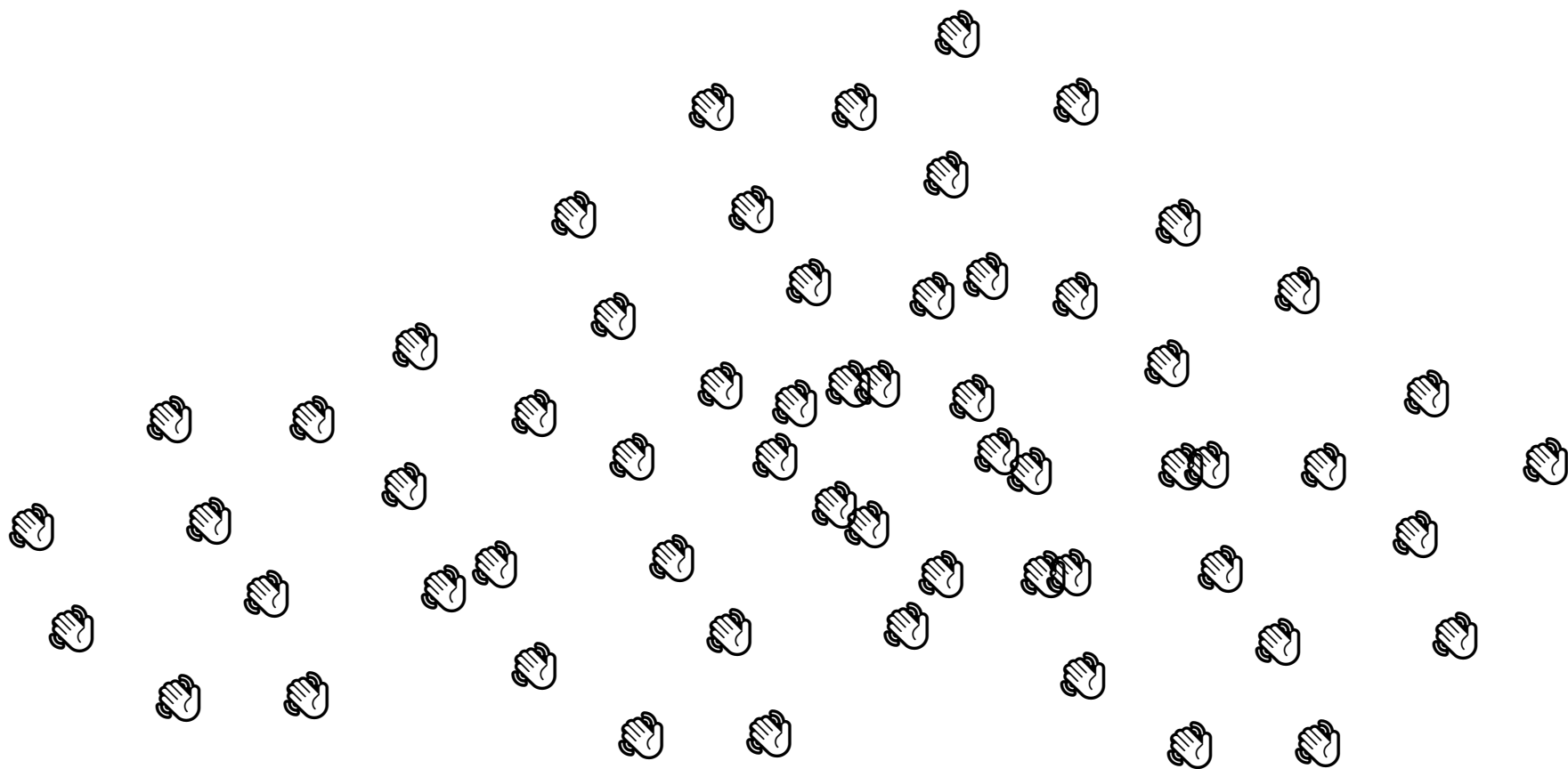
Funding

Narrative



Framework

1. Sticky issue
 2. Communication
 3. Challenge
-
1. Action



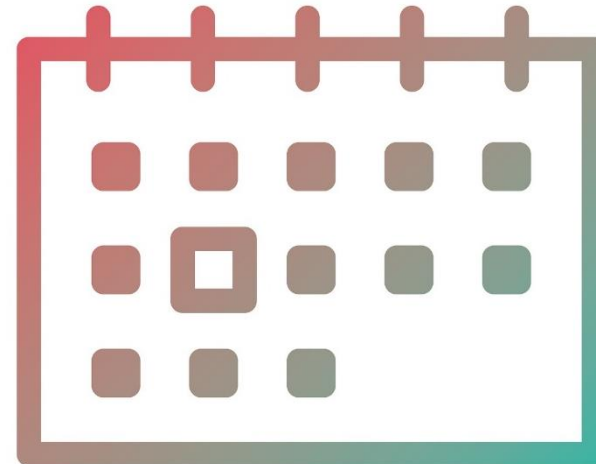
Upcoming releases from the ONS

Subnational population projections: 2016-based projections

Thursday, 24 May 2018

Population estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2017

Thursday, 28 June 2018



Oxfordshire and District population forecasts

A hard question...

- What is the population of Oxfordshire?

Modelling the growth in population

- Births, deaths, migration, communal establishment populations
- Housing growth
- Start year = ONS 2016 with adjustments
- Modelled at district level (published) and MSOA level (in progress)

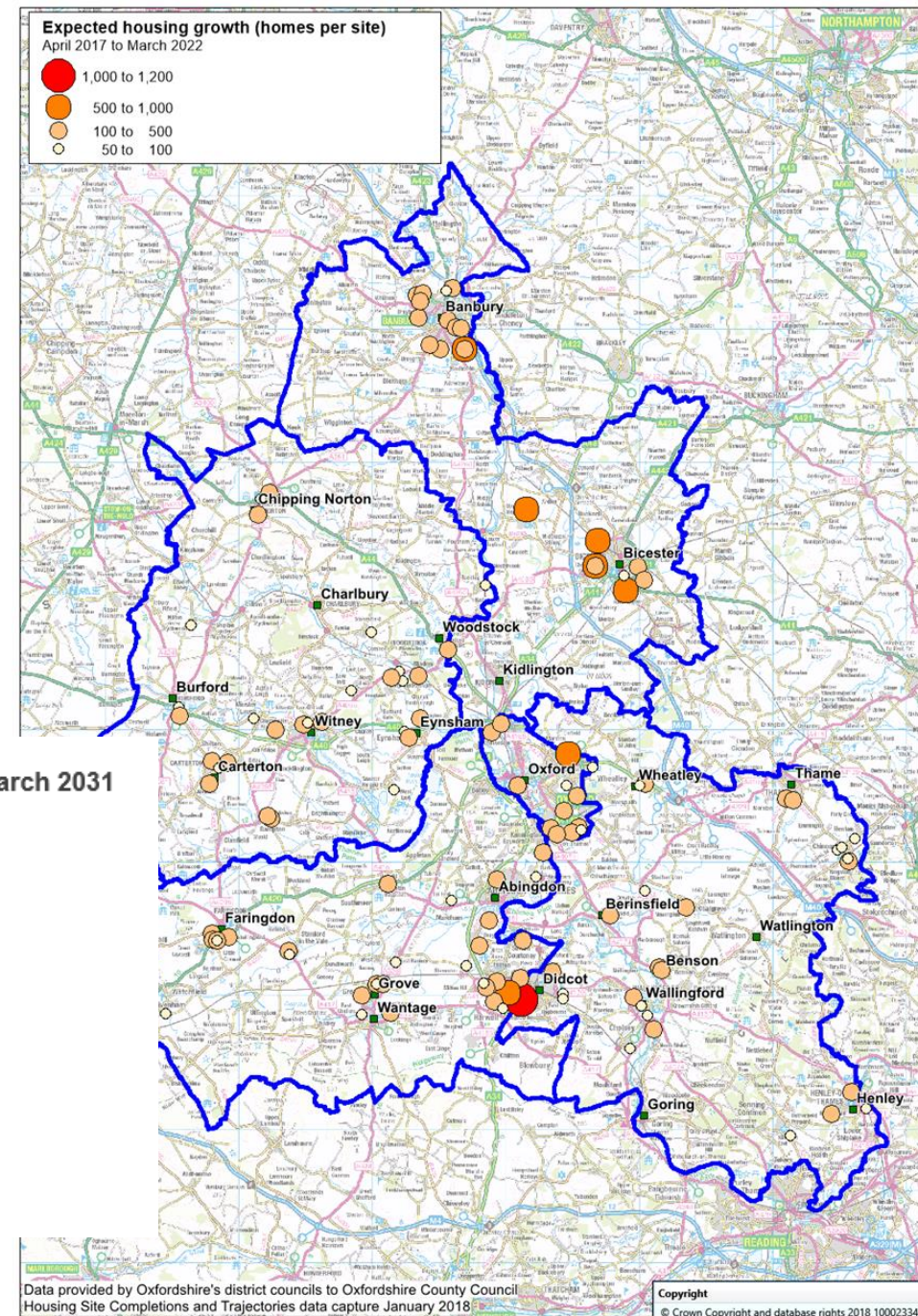
Where is new housing expected?

- Link with the work of the Growth Board

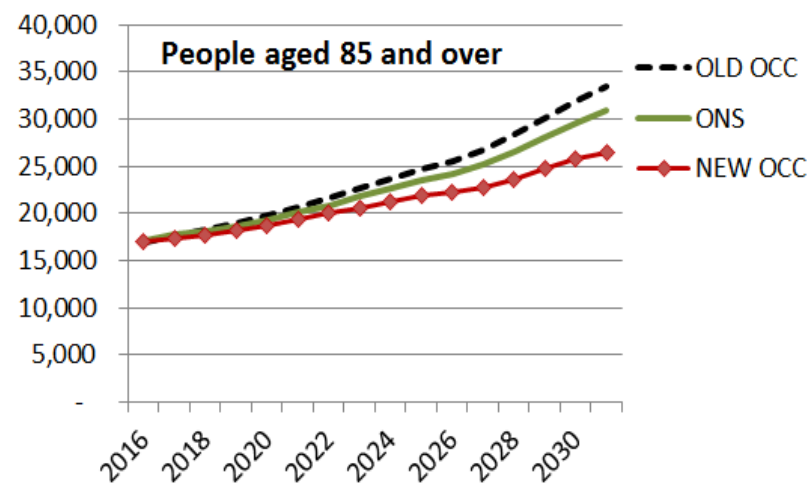
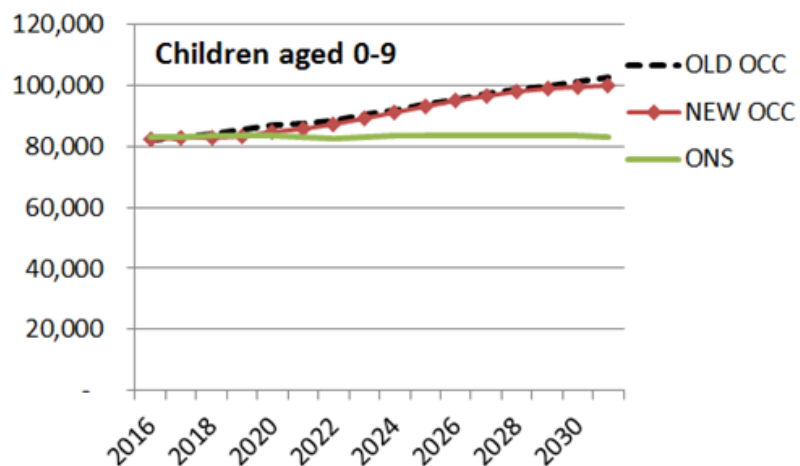
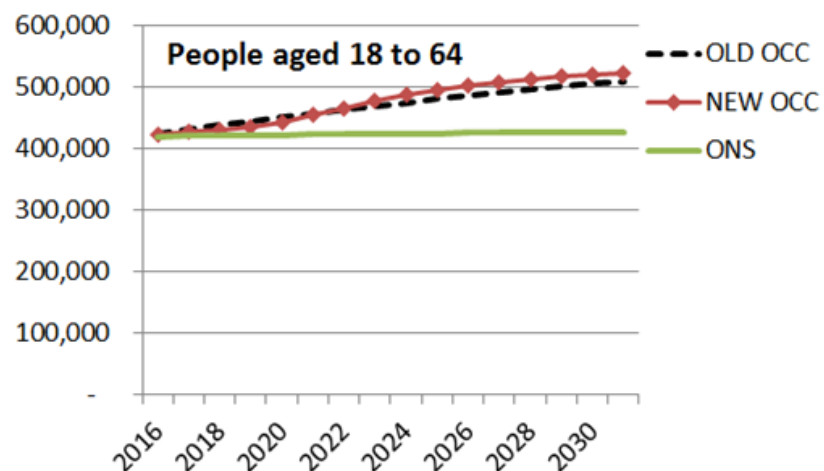
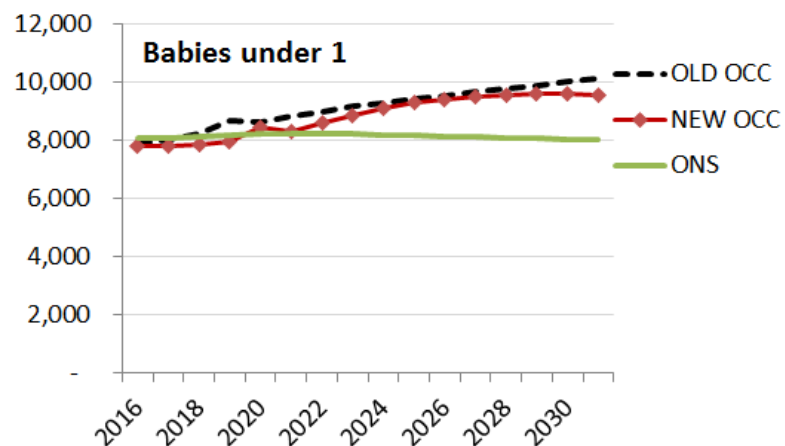
Table 1 Total homes planned (adopted and draft local plans) for Oxfordshire to March 2031

	Apr17 to Mar22	Apr22 to Mar31
Cherwell	10,082	13,214
Oxford City	3,156	3,849
South Oxfordshire	7,021	10,628
Vale of White Horse	9,357	10,455
West Oxfordshire	4,687	9,037
Oxfordshire total	34,302	47,183

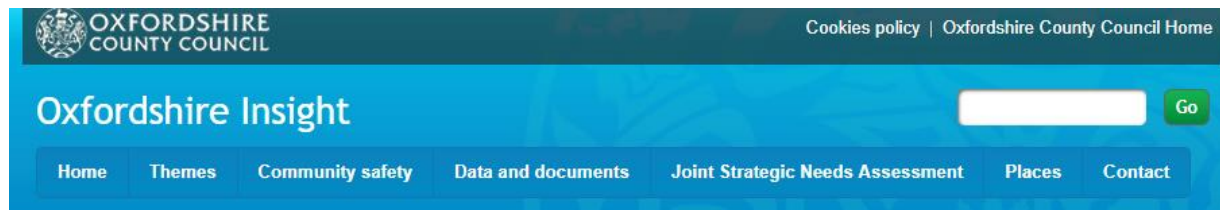
Based on Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy housing site completions and trajectories reviewed January 2018



Predicting our growing population..



Published as spreadsheets – plans for interactive content and a layer for Local Insight (TBC)



Insight.Oxfordshire.gov.uk

[Home](#) > [Themes](#) >

Population

Oxfordshire is home to an estimated 683,200 residents, including students and armed forces (ONS, mid year population estimate 2016). This latest estimate was an increase of +28,400 (+4%) compared with the population of the county 5 years ago (mid-2011).



The number and age profile of people living in Oxfordshire, and how this population is likely to change over time, is key information for planning services such as schools, health care, and care for the elderly.

The 2018 JSNA includes a chapter on population.

Current Population

[read more](#)

Related News

New Oxfordshire County Council housing-led population forecasts for districts
10 April 2018

December newsletter: Oxfordshire among the fastest growing economies
14 December 2015

November newsletter: provisional GCSE data
24 November 2015

September migration
15 September 2015
August Oxfordshire
24 August 2015

REVISED OCC housing-led forecasts for districts

Released 10 April 2018

Oxfordshire County Council housing-led forecasts (revised April 2018) for districts. Downloadable excel workbooks provide rounded data for Oxfordshire and districts, persons, males, females from 2016 to 2037.

[REVISED OCC 5-year age bands district level housing-led forecasts Apr18](#)
[REVISED OCC SYA district level housing-led forecasts Apr18](#)

↓
Scroll down

Includes data and assumptions..

	A	B	C
1			
2		REVISED Oxfordshire County Council 2016-based housing-led forecasts for districts	
3		released 9 April 2018	
4		5 year age bands	
5		2016 to 2037	
6			
7		<u>Content</u>	
8		This replaces the OCC 2016-based housing-led forecasts released 9 March 2018.	
9		This revision has corrected errors in the way that some of the source data had been copied into the model in the March release.	
10		The differences are small. Oxfordshire's total population by 2031 from the previous March release was 874,900 and is now 874,400, a difference of 500	
11		NOTE: data in the "total" column may not sum due to rounding	
12			
13		<u>Content</u>	
14		All persons (Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire)	
15		Males (Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire)	
16		Females (Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire)	
17			
18		<u>Assumptions</u>	
19		The population profile in the first year (starting population) by district, age and sex* is from the 2016 Office for National Statistics mid year population estimate, with the exception of the age range 20-30 where 2016 SPD_v2 is used as this has a more accurate method for capturing student flows. There	
20		was some improvements with the SPD between V1 used last year and V2 this year. They are explained here:	
		https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/censustransformationprogramme/administrativedatacensusproject/methodology/methodologyofstatisticalpopulationdatasetv2	
		NOTES	
		Person (age bands)	
		Male (age bands)	
		Female (age bands)	

And we can send you more technical detail

If you can't find what you need

- Please ask!

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Questions for Knowledge Cafe

1. **Sharing what you know** - what tools/training/resources are most useful for you?
2. **Barriers to sharing** - what are the barriers to data sharing in Oxfordshire? And how can we overcome them?
3. **Working together** – how can we be resources for each other?
4. **Making data more accessible to *data phobes*** - how can we improve our use of visual tools (e.g. infographics) to share data in an accessible way?