Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Annual Report 2018

Summary for Cherwell district

This summary highlights the key findings from the 2018 Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Cherwell district including historical and projected population change, wider determinants, health and mortality.

Also included is a summary of health inequalities indicators for wards in Cherwell from the JSNA Inequalities Annex (including the Tartan rug overview) and the Public Health England 2017 profile for Cherwell.
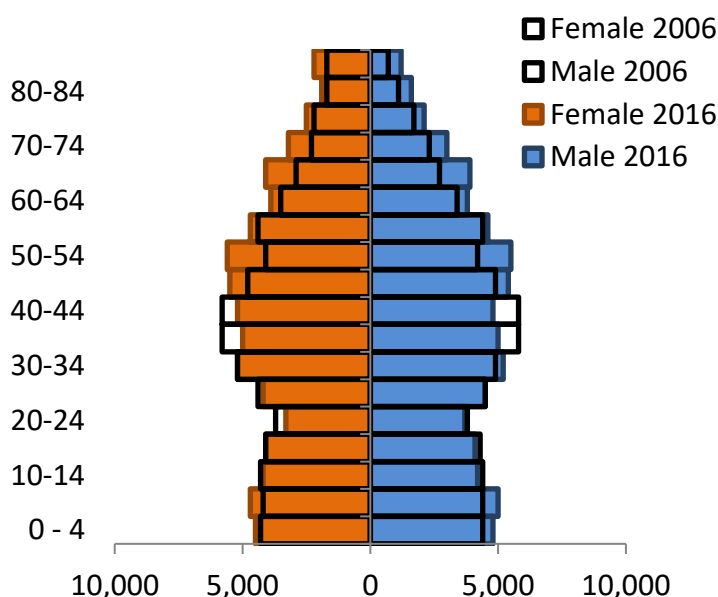
Published June 2018

Addition information and data sources are available from the full JSNA 2018 report
https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-report-2018

Population

- Cherwell in mid-2016 had 148,200 residents. This is projected to increase by 38% by 2031.

- There are 3,400 people aged 85+ in Cherwell. This is projected to increase by 56% by 2031.

Historical population change 2006 to 2016

Legend:
- Female 2006
- Male 2006
- Female 2016
- Male 2016

Wider determinants

- Cherwell has a higher proportion of the 85+ reporting a disability than other districts (83%).

- Cherwell is the district with the highest number of (a) Attendance Allowance claimants in each age group (b) Blue Badge holders.

- Cherwell had 1346 <u>carers aged 65+</u>. The proportion who were carers was above the South East average.

- Cherwell is below the regional average in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development in all <u>Early Learning Goals</u>, and was the only district to see a decrease in this measure between 2016 and 2017.

- Public Health England analysis found 423 <u>fast food outlets</u> in Oxfordshire of which 26% were in Cherwell.
  - Banbury Grimsbury & Castle was the ward with the highest number of fast food outlets (39); Bicester Town ward had the third highest number of fast food outlets (20).

- Overall <u>housing conditions</u> in Cherwell are better than the national average. Exceptions include Excess Cold hazards and Simple SAP energy efficiency rating, where Cherwell is worse than average.

- There are 13 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Oxfordshire, of which four are in Cherwell. In 2016, the highest diffusion tube reading in Oxfordshire for nitrogen dioxide pollution was on Hennef Way Banbury at 81 µg/m^3 (the recommended maximum is 40 µg/m^3).

- In Cherwell, <u>obesity</u> in reception aged children decreased from 7.3% to 6.9% and Year 6 increased from 17.4% to 18.8%.

- In 2015-16 Cherwell was the district with the highest number of <u>apprenticeship</u> starts (1,080).

- Of victims of <u>child sexual exploitation</u> recorded between 2014 and 2017, 26% were in Cherwell.

- <u>Social rents</u> in Cherwell are 10% higher than the national average

- For <u>fuel poverty</u>, Cherwell was significantly better than the national average.

- Areas rated as "high risk" for isolation and loneliness were mainly in urban areas such as Banbury, Bicester and Kidlington.
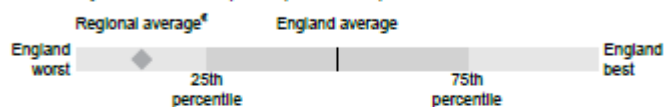

Health & Mortality

- The mortality rate for females due to <u>Dementia and Alzheimer's</u> disease was above the national average in Cherwell in 2015 and 2016.

- Cherwell district had the highest number of <u>excess winter deaths</u> (255) and the highest EWM Index (22.4). However, the EWM figure was not significantly higher than Oxfordshire as a whole.

- Cherwell has a significantly higher rate of people <u>killed or seriously injured</u> than in the South East (50.6) and England (39.7), with 62.3 deaths per 100,000 population.

- In 2016 there were 55 <u>alcohol-related deaths</u> in Cherwell.

- The proportion of patients recorded with <u>diabetes</u> in Cherwell is significantly higher than the Oxfordshire average

- Cherwell had a higher rate of <u>hospital inpatient spells</u> than other districts in 2016-7.

Health summary for Cherwell

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- ● Significantly worse than England average
- ○ Not significantly different from England average
- ○ Significantly better than England average
- ○ Not compared

Domain	Indicator	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst	England range	Eng best
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	12.6	21.8	42.0		5.0
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	3,170	11.4	20.1	39.2		6.6
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	25	0.4	0.9			
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	784	55.6	57.8	44.8		78.7
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	1,842	12.7	17.2	36.7		4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	38	0.4 [20]	3.7 [20]	13.8		0.4
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	135	7.9	10.6 $[1]	26.0		1.8
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	1,407	76.6	74.3	47.2		92.9
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	277	17.4	19.8	28.5		9.4
	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	32	33.1	37.4	121.3		10.5
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	37	13.9	20.8	43.8		5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	9.5	15.5	25.7		4.9
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	58.8	57.0	44.8		69.8
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	63.8	64.8	76.2		46.5
Disease and poor health	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	299	51.5	52.4	39.0		63.1
	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	261	182.7	196.5	635.3		55.7
	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	679	490.3	647	1,163		374
	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	7,057	5.6	6.4	9.2		3.3
	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	52	12.0	12.0	85.6		0.0
	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	654	700.1	795	3,288		223
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	169	675.8	589	820		312
Life expectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	80.2	79.5	74.3		83.4
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	83.5	83.1	79.4		86.7
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	12	2.2	3.9	8.2		0.8
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	291	67.1	38.5	103.7		10.4
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	39	10.5	10.1	17.4		5.6
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5			
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	208	59.1	74.6	137.6		43.1
	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	452	127.7	138.8	194.8		98.6
	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	250	22.3	19.6	36.0		6.9

K Code	Practice Name	Registered patients
K84003	Islip Surgery	5,859
K84024	Windrush Surgery	7,690
K84028	West Bar Surgery	16,978
K84038	Montgomery House Surgery	14,042
K84040	Horsefair Surgery	16,547
K84045	Gosford Hill Medical Centre	7,165
K84052	Bicester Health Centre	13,652
K84055	Deddington Health Centre	10,470
K84056	Cropredy Surgery	3,735
K84058	Bloxham Surgery	7,415
K84059	Hightown Surgery	11,162
K84062	Woodlands Surgery	7,034
K84065	Sibford Gower Surgery	2,710
K84082	The Key Medical Centre	12,672
K84613	Alchester Medical Group	19,635
Y02754	Banbury Health Centre	6,186

NHS Digital, April 2017

There are 162,952 registered patients at GP practices within Cherwell.

Of this patient population, 3,649 patients (2.2%) are aged 85+ years. Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 85 and over are Gosford Hill Medical Centre (3.6%) and Cropredy Surgery (2.8%). The proportion of registered patient population aged 0-4 years in Cherwell is 5.9% (9,556 patients). Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 0-4 are Banbury Health Centre (9.3%), Woodlands Surgery (6.9%) and Langford Medical Practice (6.9%).

There are 27 care homes with 1,254 care home beds in Cherwell. Banbury Cross & Neithrop has the highest provision with 262 beds across 6 care homes. Three wards have no care home beds.
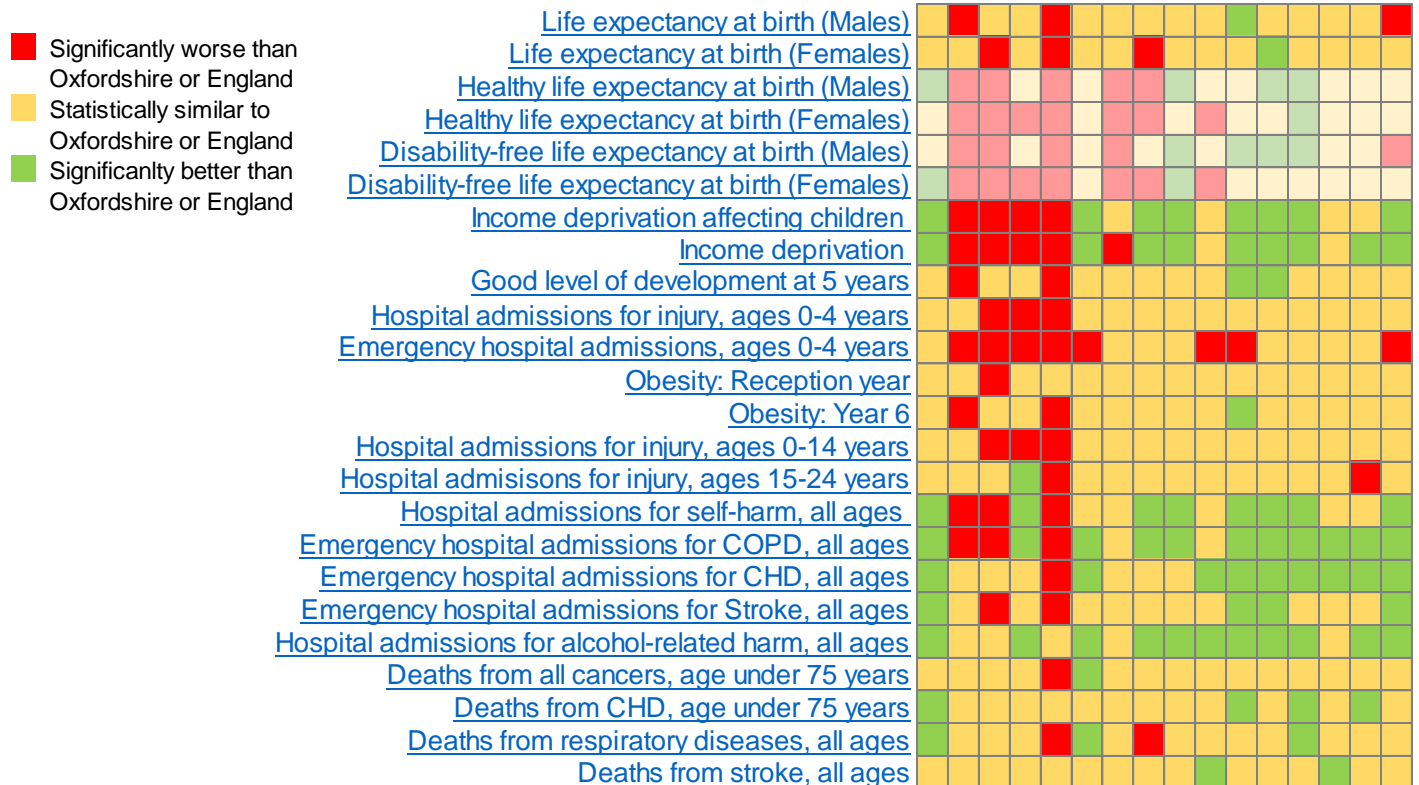
Approximately 8.3% of households in this locality are estimated to be in fuel poverty. The highest proportions of fuel poverty are in Wroxton, Fringford and Cropredy. Lowest proportions are in Bicester.

Tartan Rug

In Cherwell, wards with the most indicators worse than Oxfordshire or England are in Banbury. Three of the four Banbury wards have no indicators singificantly better than Oxfordshire or England.

Five of the sixteen Cherwell wards have no indicators worse than average: Abberbury, Bloxham & Bodicote; Bicester South & Ambrosden; Deddington; Fringford & Heyfords; and Kidlington East.

The indicators with the most wards worse than average are health state life expectancies and emergency hospital admissions in children aged 0-4 years.

Legend:
- Significantly worse than Oxfordshire or England (red)
- Statistically similar to Oxfordshire or England (yellow)
- Significanlty better than Oxfordshire or England (green)

Ward columns: Adderbury, Bloxham & Bodicote; Banbury Cross & Neithrop; Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown; Banbury Hardwick; Banbury Ruscote; Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington; Bicester East; Bicester North & Caversfield; Bicester South & Ambrosden; Bicester West; Cropredy, Sibfords & Wroxton; Deddington; Fringford & Heyfords; Kidlington East; Kidlington West; Launton & Otmoor

Indicator rows:
- Life expectancy at birth (Males)
- Life expectancy at birth (Females)
- Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males)
- Healthy life expectancy at birth (Females)
- Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Males)
- Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Females)
- Income deprivation affecting children
- Income deprivation
- Good level of development at 5 years
- Hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 years
- Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years
- Obesity: Reception year
- Obesity: Year 6
- Hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 years
- Hospital admisisons for injury, ages 15-24 years
- Hospital admissions for self-harm, all ages
- Emergency hospital admissions for COPD, all ages
- Emergency hospital admissions for CHD, all ages
- Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke, all ages
- Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm, all ages
- Deaths from all cancers, age under 75 years
- Deaths from CHD, age under 75 years
- Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages
- Deaths from stroke, all ages

Data are shown at ward level for boundaries in place in 2016. Health state life expectancy indicators use ward boundaries in place prior to 2016 which may be different from current boundaries and cause discrepancies in the tartan rug. These indicators are shown in a paler colour scheme.