

# Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Annual Report 2018

## Summary for Oxford City

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

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

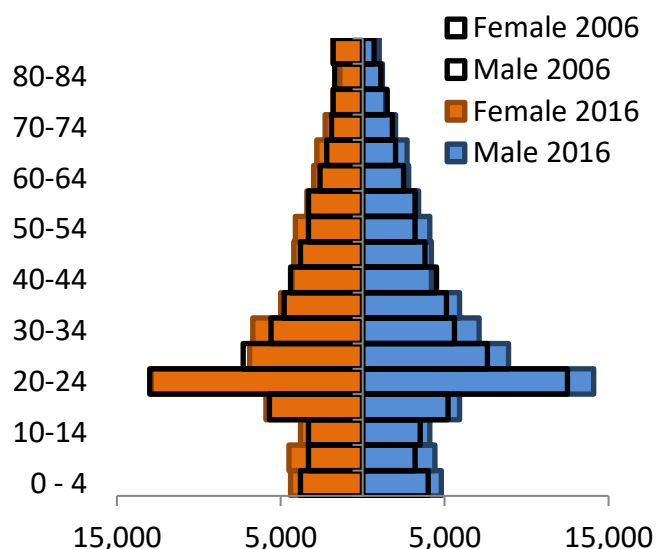
Published June 2018

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

- Oxford in mid-2016 had 161,400 residents. This is projected to increase by 7% by 2031.
- There are 2,900 people aged 85+ in Oxford. This is projected to increase by 26% by 2031.
- In Oxford, the gap in male life expectancy between the more affluent North ward and the relatively deprived ward of Northfield Brook has increased from 4 years in 2003-07 to 15 years in 2011-15. Female life expectancy in these wards has remained at similar levels with a gap of just over 10 years.

Historical population change 2006 to 2016



### Wider Determinants

- Oxford City had the second highest ethnic minority population (36%) in the South East region after Slough.

- In Oxford in 2016-17, over half (55%) of Citizens Advice clients of housing, employment, benefits and debt services were from ethnic minority groups.
- Half of births in Oxford in 2016 were to mothers born outside the UK. Most of these were to mothers born in Europe.
- Oxford had 90 young carers (aged under 16), double the national average rate. Half of these were in the wards of Cowley Marsh, Northfield Brook, Lye Valley, Blackbird Leys and Hinksey Park.
  - Oxford was above the regional average on the proportion of working age carers aged 35 to 49.
- In Oxford City, social rents charged by private registered providers in 2017 were 18% above the national average.
- Between Nov-16 and Nov-17, there was a significant increase in the number of people rough-sleeping in Oxford from 47 to 89 (+89%).
- Oxford housing stock is better than the national average, except for (a) disrepair, particularly in the private stock; (b) simple SAP energy efficiency rating, which in Oxford is lower than the national average
- Oxford is the least affordable city in the country for housing: house prices were 17.3 times annual salaries (up from 16.7 in 2016). The national average was 9.9.
- Oxford is one of 9 (out of 67) LAs in the South East to be significantly worse than the national average on fuel poverty (2015).
- The most deprived areas of Oxfordshire on income deprivation were 3 areas within Oxford (parts of Rose Hill & Iffley, Blackbird Leys and Northfield Brook wards).
- Snapshot HMRC data (Aug14) shows almost 1 in 5 children aged 0-15 in Oxford were living in low income families.
  - ECP estimates that after housing costs, 26% of Oxford children are living in poverty.
- The district with the highest number and rate of older people in poverty was Oxford.
- There are 10 areas in Oxford which rank in the top 10% most deprived nationally on the Education and Skills domain of the IMD 2015.
- The whole of Oxford is designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), where nitrogen dioxide levels regularly exceed the recommended maximum of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.
- In Oxford 43% of the population cycle at least once a month – more than double the national rate (15%).
- As reported by the (old) active people survey of Oct12-Oct13 and Apr15-Mar16, there was a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people participating in sport in Oxford.
- There are 127 fast food outlets in Oxford, of which 36 are in Carfax ward and 15 are in St Mary's ward.
- As an urban area, Oxford was 'high risk' for isolation and loneliness.
- In Oxford 67% of 5 year olds were free from dental decay (lower than the national average).

- There were 816 'troubled families' in Oxford in 2017.

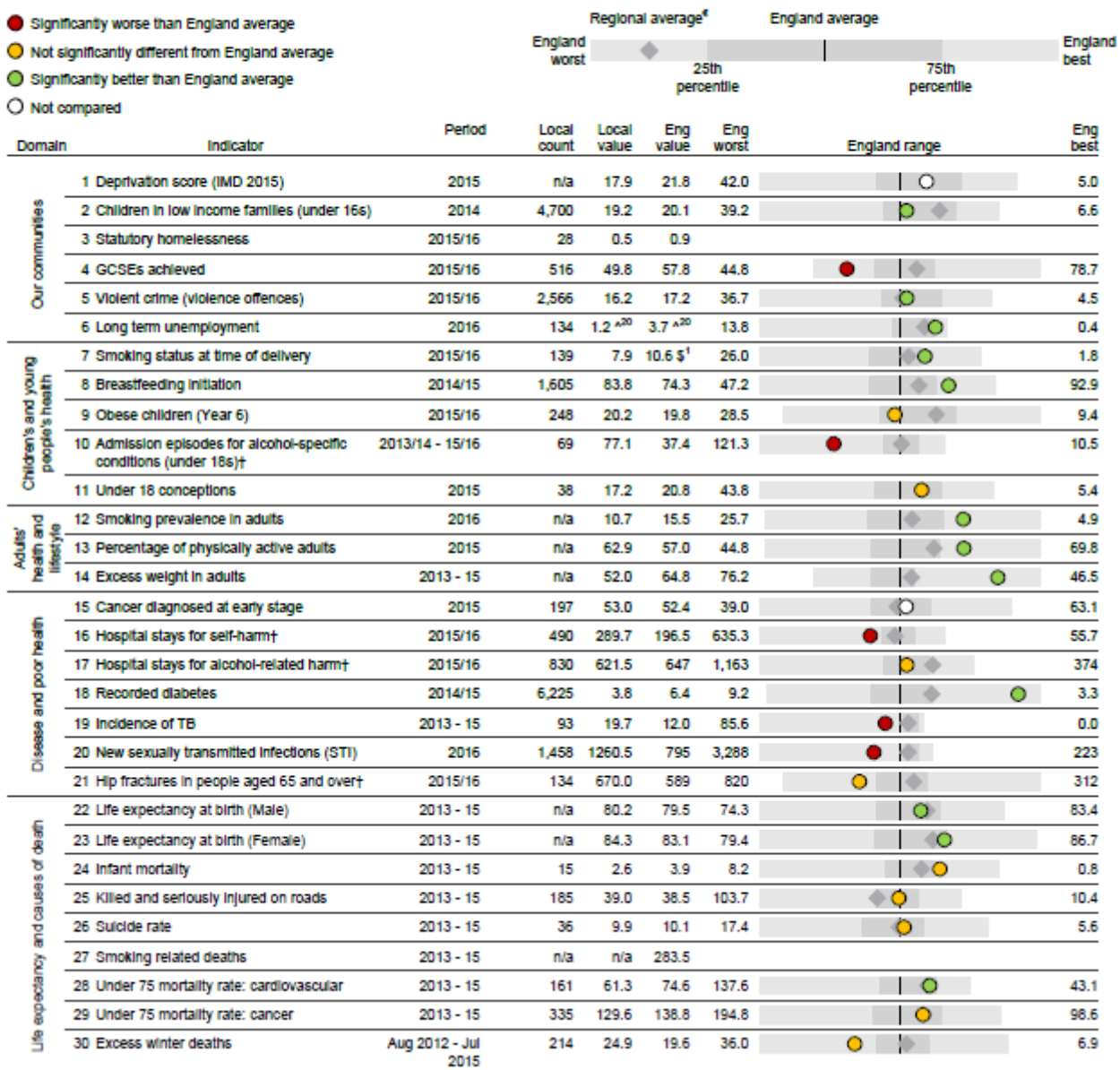
## Health

- In Oxford City, the proportion of GP-registered patients with a recorded diagnosis of a severe and enduring mental health problem remains well above the average for NHS Oxfordshire CCG.
- In 2016 there were 51 alcohol-related deaths in Oxford City.
- Stroke in females in Oxford was above average in 2016.
- Rates of hospital admissions in Oxford City are significantly higher than Oxfordshire as a whole.
- The percentage of patients in Oxford City recorded with diabetes is significantly lower than Oxfordshire and than England.
- Oxford City has a significantly lower percentage of patients with a recorded diagnosis of hypertension than other LAs in Oxfordshire.
- Oxford City continues to have a significantly higher rate of Tuberculosis than Oxfordshire as a whole.
- In Oxford City, 2.7% of reception year children and 4.8% of children in Year 6 were severely obese; this is higher than elsewhere in the county.
  - In Oxford, obesity in reception decreased slightly from 8.8% to 8.6% and Year 6 increased from 20.2% to 21.3%
- As of 2016, the rate of new diagnoses of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) per 100,000 population (aged 15 to 64) in Oxford City was 1280, which is above the rate for England (795).
  - Since 2011, the rate of diagnosis of gonorrhoea in Oxford has increased at above the national rate.
- Within the districts, emergency hospital admissions for falls in people aged 65+ were statistically above average in Oxford.

# Health summary for Oxford

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



Source: Public Health England Health Profiles 2017

K Code	Practice Name	Registered patients
K84004	Donnington Medical Partnership	13,606
K84007	Temple Cowley Health Centre	7,959
K84009	Hedena Health	23,114
K84011	Summertown Medical Group	16,273
K84013	St Bartholomews Medical Centre	19,211
K84016	19 Beaumont Street Surgery	14,575
K84021	Banbury Road Medical Centre	8,018
K84026	Observatory Medical Practice	11,012
K84031	The Leys Health Centre	10,744
K84032	Bartlemas Surgery	9,034
K84044	Manor Surgery	15,660
K84048	Hollow Way Medical Centre	8,627
K84049	27 Beaumont Street Surgery	6,910
K84060	St Clements Surgery	4,742
K84063	Cowley Road Medical Practice	8,465
K84066	Luther Street Medical Centre	458
K84078	Jericho Health Centre	7,694
K84080	28 Beaumont Street Surgery	5,113
K84605	King Edward Street Surgery	4,897
K84617	South Oxford Health Centre	4,172

NHS Digital, April 2017

There are 200,284 registered patients at GP practices within Oxford. Of this patient population, 3,035 patients (1.5%)\* are aged 85+ years. Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 85 and over are Temple Cowley Health Centre (2.7%), Banbury Road Medical Centre (2.4%) and Manor Surgery (2.4%). The proportion of registered patient population aged 0-4 years in Oxford is 4.6% (9,198 patients)\*. Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 0-4 are The Leys Health Centre (7.3%), Cowley Road Medical Practice (6.5%) and Hollow Way Medical Centre (6.4%).

\* Calculated excluding Luther Street Medical Centre

There are 20 care homes with 703 care home beds in Oxford. Headington has the highest number of beds with 88 across 2 care homes. Ten wards have no care home beds.

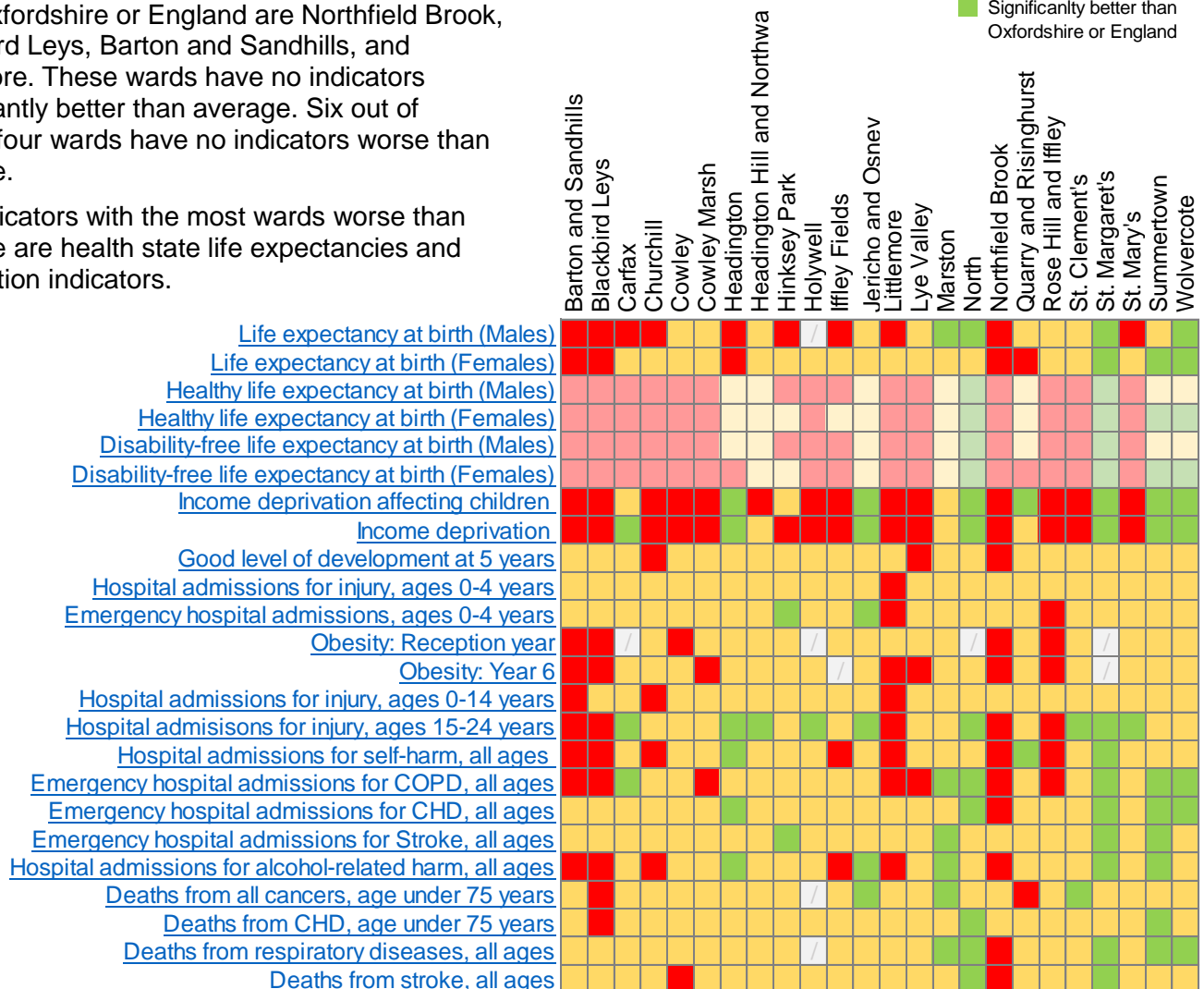
Approximately 12% of households in this district are estimated to be in fuel poverty. The highest proportions of fuel poverty are in St. Mary's, St. Clement's and Iffley Fields. Lowest proportions are in Wolvercote and Northfield Brook.

### Tartan Rug

In Oxford, wards with the most indicators worse than Oxfordshire or England are Northfield Brook, Blackbird Leys, Barton and Sandhills, and Littlemore. These wards have no indicators significantly better than average. Six out of twenty-four wards have no indicators worse than average.

The indicators with the most wards worse than average are health state life expectancies and deprivation indicators.

- Significantly worse than Oxfordshire or England
- Statistically similar to Oxfordshire or England
- Significantly better than Oxfordshire or England



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.