

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Annual Report 2018

Summary for South Oxfordshire district

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

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

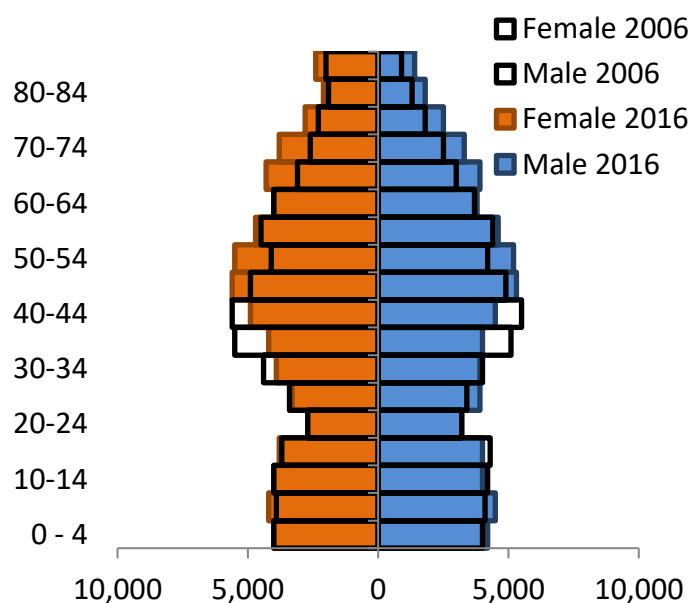
Published June 2018

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

- South Oxfordshire in mid-2016 had 139,600 residents. This is projected to increase by 30% by 2031.
- There are 3,900 people aged 85+ in South Oxfordshire. This is projected to increase by 64% by 2031.

Historical population change 2006 to 2016



Wider determinants

- South Oxfordshire was the district with the highest proportion of births to mothers aged 30+.
- South Oxfordshire was the district with the lowest rate of child poverty (7.2%).
- For fuel poverty, South Oxfordshire is significantly better than the national average.

- There are 73 fast food outlets in South Oxfordshire. Didcot South ward has 19, Didcot West ward has 11 and Henley ward has 10.
- There are three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in South Oxfordshire (Henley, Wallingford, Watlington)
- For South Oxfordshire between 2015/16 and 2016/17, there was a decrease in obesity for reception aged children (from 6.6% to 6.1%) and an increase in obesity for Year 6 children (from 11.8% to 12.9%).
- Social rents in South Oxfordshire are 16% higher than the national average.
- Areas rated as “high risk” for isolation and loneliness were mainly in urban areas such as Didcot, Henley, Thame and Wallingford.

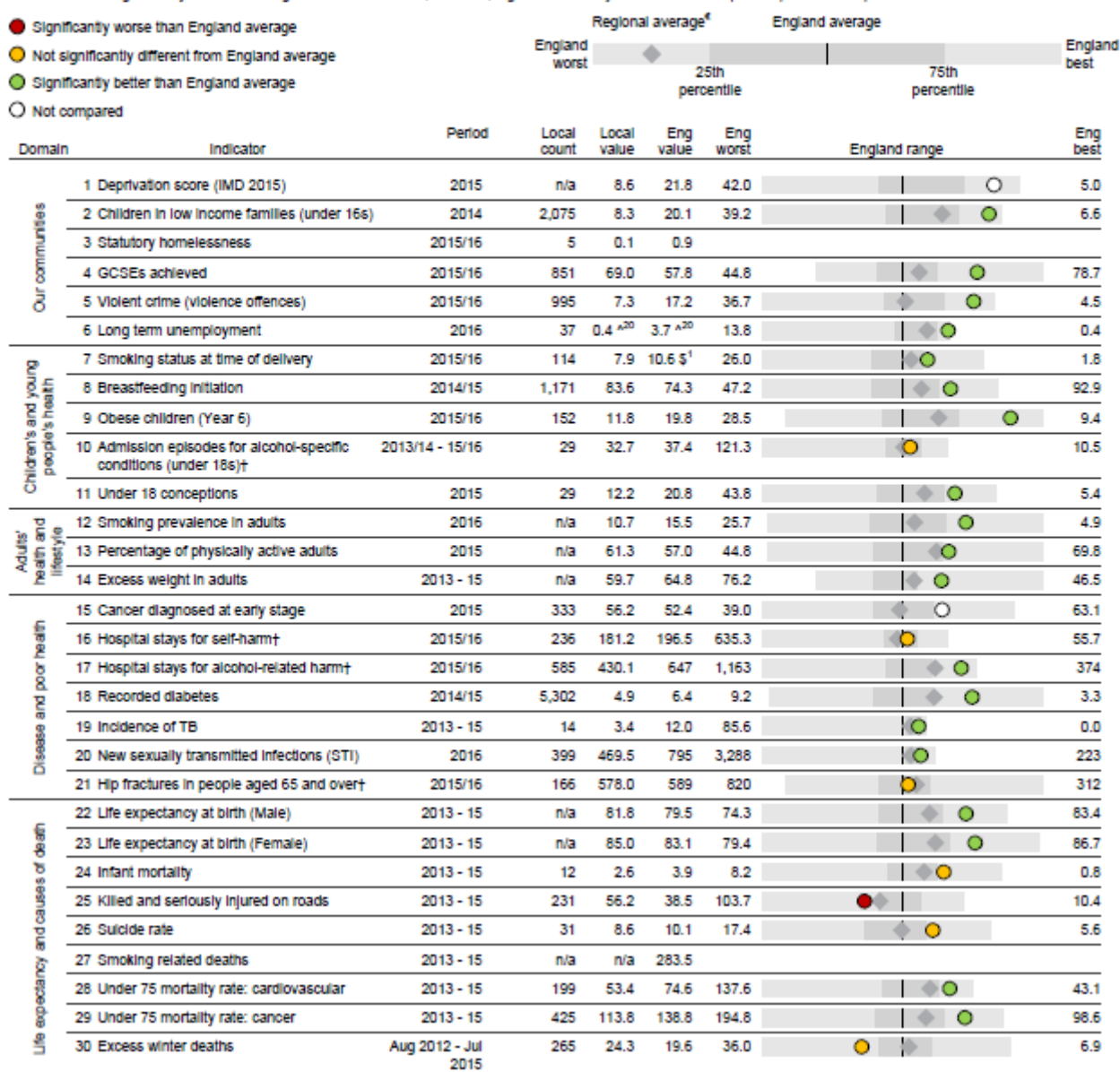
Health

- There were 15 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher admission ratio for intentional self-harm than England (2011-12 to 2015-16), including 1 in South Oxfordshire.
- Male mortality due to heart disease increased slightly in South Oxfordshire between 2015 and 2016, but it declined nationally.
- The districts with the highest estimated prevalence of people with mild to severe sight loss in Oxfordshire were South Oxfordshire and West Oxfordshire (3.5% of population).

Health summary for South Oxfordshire

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
K84001	Hart Surgery	10,375
K84002	Didcot Health Centre	18,027
K84008	Watlington and Chalgrove Surgery	7,441
K84014	Morland House Surgery	10,862
K84015	Nettlebed Surgery	3,865
K84020	Sonning Common Health Centre	8,786
K84023	Berinsfield Health Centre	4,820
K84034	Clifton Hampden Surgery	3,222
K84035	Bell Surgery	8,645
K84036	Mill Stream Surgery	4,794
K84037	Wallingford Medical Centre	16,757
K84043	Woodlands Medical Centre	11,549
K84050	Rycote Surgery	11,596
K84071	Goring and Woodcote Health Centre	9,684
K84624	Oak Tree Health Centre	10,059

NHS Digital, April 2017

There are 140,482 registered patients at GP practices within South Oxfordshire. Of this patient population, 3,740 patients (2.7%) are aged 85+ years. Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 85 and over are Goring & Woodcote Medical Practice (3.9%), The Bell Surgery (3.6%) and Sonning Common Health Centre (3.5%). The proportion of registered patient population aged 0-4 years in South Oxfordshire is 5.6% (7,815 patients). Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 0-4 are Oak Tree Health Centre (9.3%), Didcot Health Centre (7.0%) and Woodlands Medical Centre (6.7%).

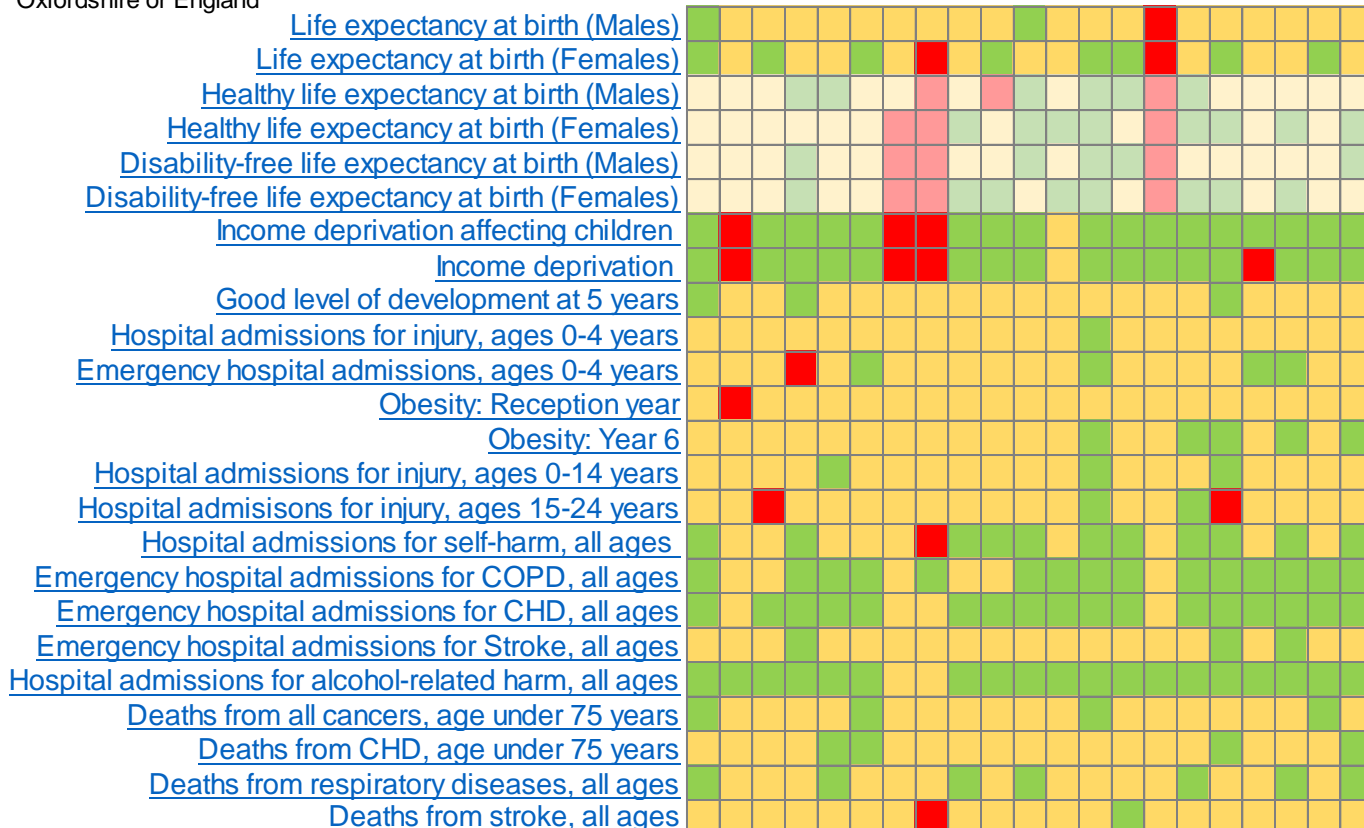
There are 30 care homes with 1,081 care home beds in South Oxfordshire. Sandford & the Wittenhams has the highest provision with 165 beds across 4 care homes. 10 wards have no care home beds.

Approximately 8.3% of households in this district are estimated to be in fuel poverty. The highest proportions of fuel poverty are in Haseley Brook and Woodcote & Rotherfield. Lowest proportions are in Didcot North East.

Tartan Rug

In South Oxfordshire, twelve out of twenty-one wards have no indicators worse than average. Wards with the most indicators significantly worse than average are Didcot South, Didcot West, and Sandford & the Wittenhams. Didcot South is the only ward with no indicators significantly better than average.

- 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.