

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Annual Report 2018

Summary for West Oxfordshire district

This summary highlights the key findings from the 2018 Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for West 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 West Oxfordshire from the JSNA Inequalities Annex (including the Tartan rug overview) and the Public Health England 2017 profile for West Oxfordshire.

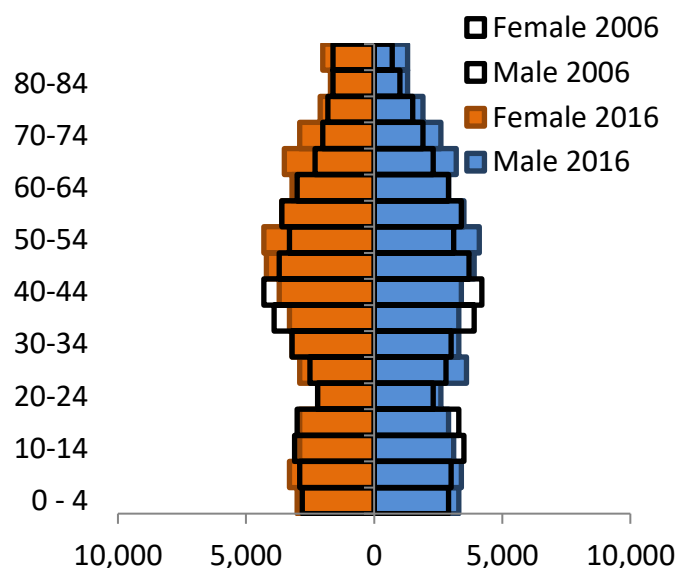
Published June 2018

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

- West Oxfordshire in mid-2016 had 109,300 residents. This is projected to increase by 26% by 2031.
- There are 3,300 people aged 85+ in West Oxfordshire. This is projected to increase by 59% by 2031.

Historical population change 2006 to 2016



Wider Determinants

- West Oxfordshire had the highest proportion living in rural areas (57%) and the highest proportion of older rural residents (67%).
- Wards with the higher rates of residents aged 85 and over (living in households) with disabilities were throughout rural districts. The ward with the highest rate was Carterton North East in West Oxfordshire.
- West Oxfordshire was the district with the highest rate of Blue Badge holders.

- West Oxfordshire had the largest number of people claiming Armed Forces Pension, War Pension and Armed Forces Compensation Scheme (2,200).
- Overall housing conditions in West Oxfordshire are better than the national average. Exceptions are Excess Cold hazards and Simple SAP energy efficiency rating, where performance is worse than the national average.
- Social rents in West Oxfordshire are 14% higher than the national average.
- The ONS suggests that, for the lowest quartile, house prices are 12.32 times earnings.
- There has been an increase in people who are accepted as statutorily homeless. West Oxfordshire was the only district where there was an increase in acceptances of status over the past year.
- In West Oxfordshire between Nov-16 and Nov-17, the number of rough sleepers rose, from zero to seven people.
- For fuel poverty, West Oxfordshire was significantly better than the national average.
- In West Oxfordshire 65% of older people in poverty were living in rural areas (1,440 people).
- In 2017, West Oxfordshire was above the regional average for children's development at age five (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile /EYFSP).
- In West Oxfordshire there was a statistically significant increase in cycling between 2013-14 and 2014-15. This increase was in people using a cycle for "utility" reasons (ie. not recreational) at least once per month.
- Between 2016 and 2017, there was a 10% increase in the number of recorded victims of domestic abuse in West Oxfordshire. There were slightly more male victims of domestic abuse in West Oxfordshire than in other districts.

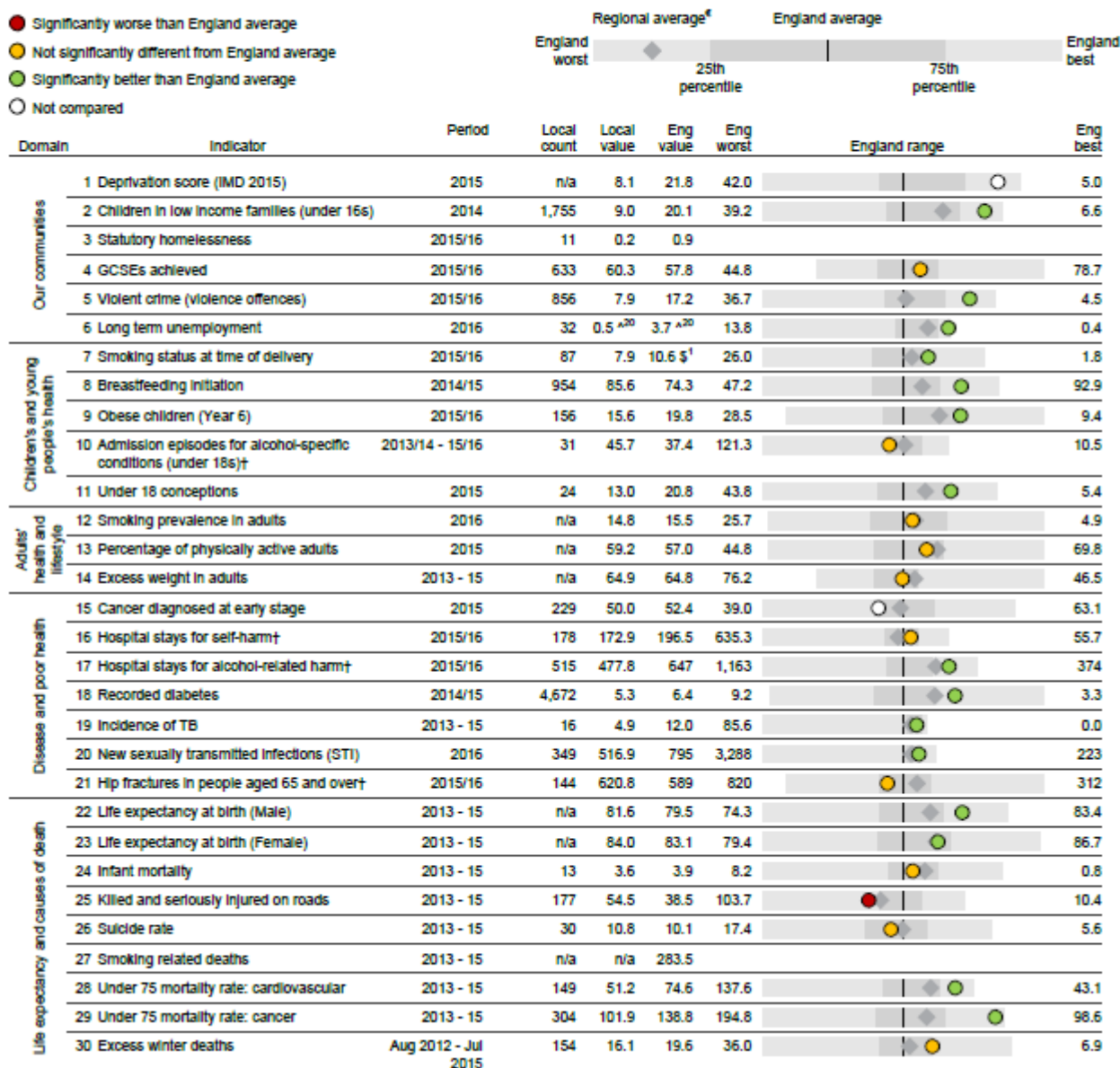
Health

- For West Oxfordshire between 2015/16 and 2016/17, obesity in reception year children remained at 6.7% and Year 6 prevalence decreased from 15.6% to 14.7%.
- Adults in West Oxfordshire were less likely to be overweight than those in England overall.
- In 2016 there were 32 alcohol-related deaths in West Oxfordshire.
- In West Oxfordshire over the three years 2014-16, the age-standardised mortality rate for females due to Dementia and Alzheimer's disease increased to well above the national and regional averages.
- There were 15 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher admission ratio for intentional self-harm than England (2011-12 to 2015-16). Of these one is in West Oxfordshire.
- Mortality due to heart disease has declined nationally, but not in West Oxfordshire where male mortality due to heart disease increased slightly between 2015 and 2016.
- The number of patients recorded with diabetes in West is significantly higher than the Oxfordshire average. However, it is significantly lower than the national average.
- West Oxfordshire GPs have had a significantly higher percentage of patients recorded with hypertension than England

- The rate per population of ambulance service activity due to falls was above the county average in West Oxfordshire.
- Areas rated as “high risk” for isolation and loneliness were mainly in urban areas such as Chipping Norton and Witney.

Health summary for West 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.



Source: Public Health England Health Profiles 2017

K Code	Practice Name	Registered patients
K84006	Eynsham Medical Centre	13,922
K84010	Bampton Surgery	8,395
K84017	Windrush Medical Practice	16,700
K84030	Chipping Norton Health Centre	15,136
K84042	Woodstock Surgery	9,076
K84046	Wychwood Surgery	6,032
K84047	Burford Surgery	6,498
K84072	Nuffield Health Centre	12,096
K84075	Broadshires Health Centre	10,202
K84610	Charlbury Surgery	5,318
K84618	Cogges Surgery	7,465

NHS Digital, April 2017

There are 110,840 registered patients at GP practices within West Oxfordshire. Of this patient population, 3,464 patients (3.1%) are aged 85+ years. Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 85 and over are Nuffield Health Centre (4.0%) and Wychwood Surgery (3.9%).

The proportion of registered patient population aged 0-4 years in West Oxfordshire is 5.2% (5,748 patients). Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 0-4 are Broadshires Health Centre (8.5%), Cogges Surgery (5.8%) and Windrush Medical Practice (5.8%).

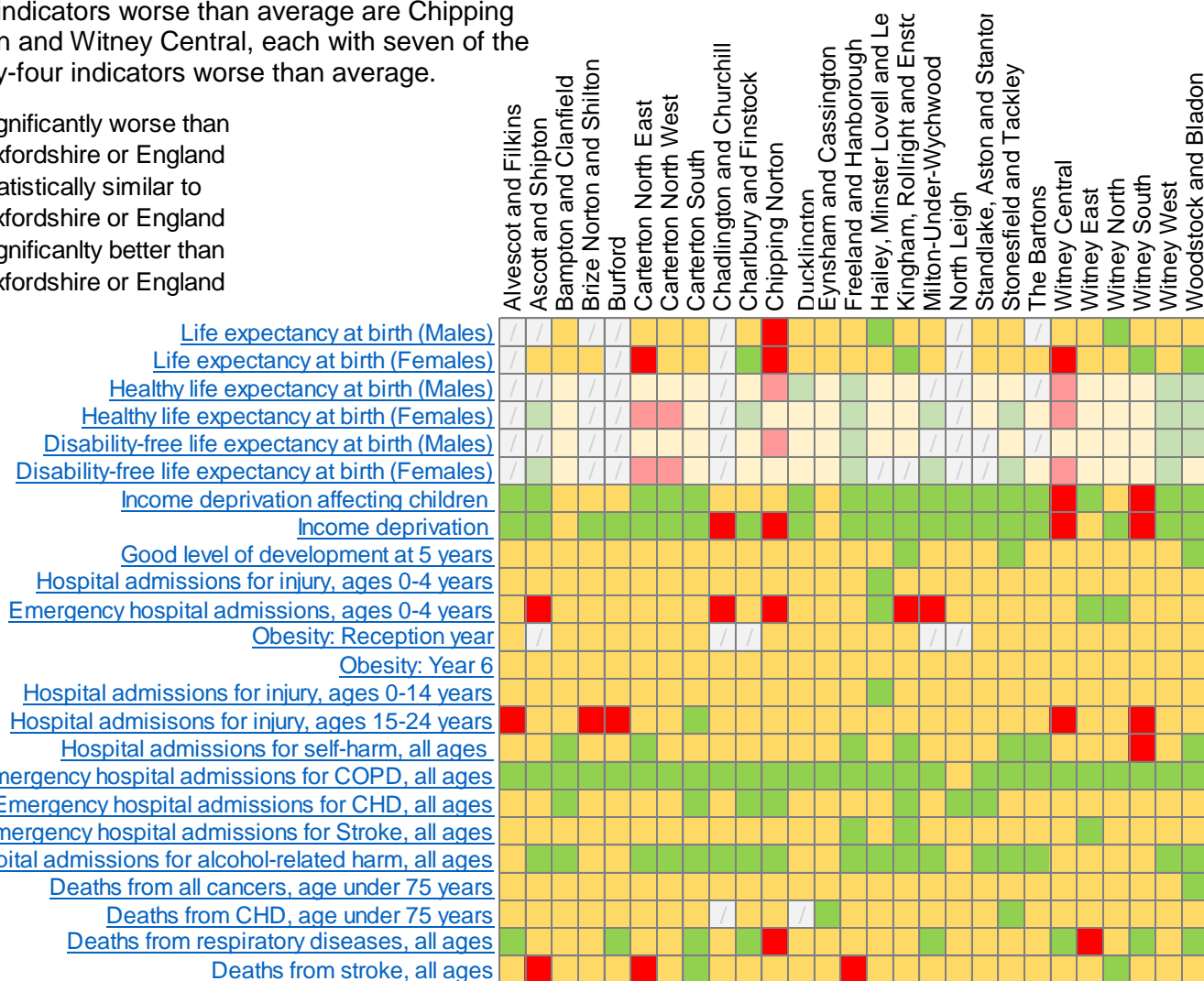
There are 28 care homes with 997 care home beds in West Oxfordshire. Cumnor has the highest provision with 205 beds across 5 care homes.

Approximately 8.5% of households in this district are estimated to be in fuel poverty. The highest proportions of fuel poverty are in Kingham, Rollright & Enstone, and Burford. Lowest proportions are in Witney East, Carterton North West, and Witney West.

Tartan Rug

In West Oxfordshire, thirteen out of twenty-seven wards have no indicators worse than average. Wards with the most indicators worse than average are Chipping Norton and Witney Central, each with seven of the twenty-four indicators worse 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.