

# Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2022



## Oxfordshire Analyst Networking meeting

24<sup>th</sup> November 2022

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To enter the data challenge..

- ◉ Answers in the chat
- ◉ What is the population of Oxfordshire?

# This presentation

- Quick intro
- Population
- COVID-19
- Wider determinants
- Wellbeing
- Local research

Joint Strategic  
Needs Assessment |  
Oxfordshire Insight

## Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

### Health and Wellbeing facts and figures

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) shares information about Oxfordshire's population and the factors affecting health, wellbeing, and social care needs.

The report provides an evidence-base for the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and related service plans and is an opportunity for an annual discussion about the key issues and trends affecting Oxfordshire.

Producing the JSNA is a collaborative project with contributions from many analysts and sector specialists from Oxfordshire's Local Authorities, NHS, Thames Valley Police, Healthwatch Oxfordshire and Voluntary Sector organisations.

### DOWNLOAD

- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Full Report 2022 (7 Oct22)
- JSNA 2022 summary paper for Health and Wellbeing Board 6 October 2022
- Executive Summary of JSNA 2022
- Executive Summary of JSNA 2022 (accessible format)
- JSNA 2022 facts and figures on one page

### EXPLORE using our interactive tools:

- Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities dashboard (Sep22)
- Interactive Early Years JSNA dashboard (Dec21)
- Interactive healthy weight story maps (Apr22)

Note that these documents may not work with a need support accessing health and wellbeing data

### JSNA Bitesize and Health Needs Assessments

[read more](#)

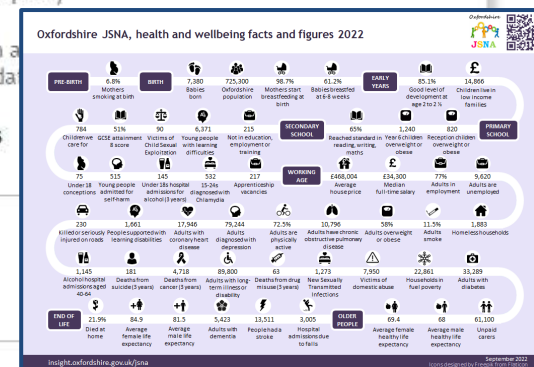
### PREVIOUS Reports

[read more](#)

Oxfordshire



JSNA



# Why do a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment?

- A statutory duty of the Health and Wellbeing Board and the basis of the [Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#)
- An annual conversation about the latest trends in health and care needs and wider determinants of health
- A way of sharing a wide range of evidence about Oxfordshire between partner organisations (who have lots of different questions)
- A start point for deep dives
- **Collaboration between analysts!**



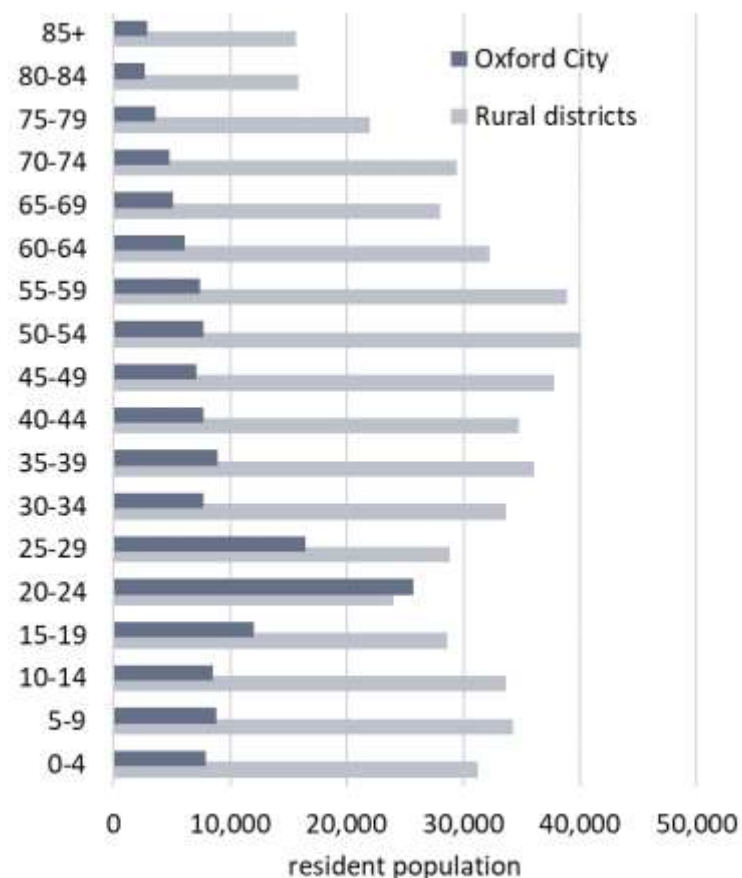
*"If you don't reveal some insights soon, I'm going to be forced to slice, dice, and drill!"*

# Population

## Oxford City vs Rural age profile

- Oxford City has a much higher proportion of people in younger age groups (including students) and a higher number of people aged 20-24 than living in Oxfordshire's four rural districts
- Rural districts have a much higher proportion of older people than Oxford City
  - In 2020, older people aged 65+ made up 20% of the estimated population of Oxfordshire's four rural districts, compared with 13% of the population of Oxford City

Population by age mid-2020, Oxford City vs Rural districts (Cherwell, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire)



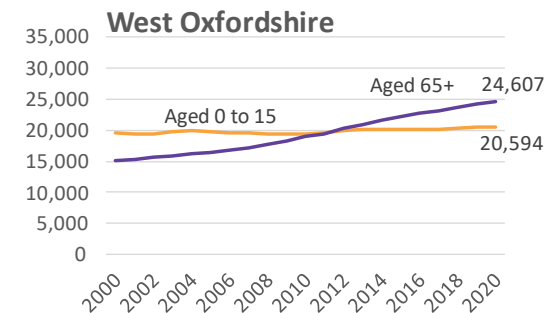
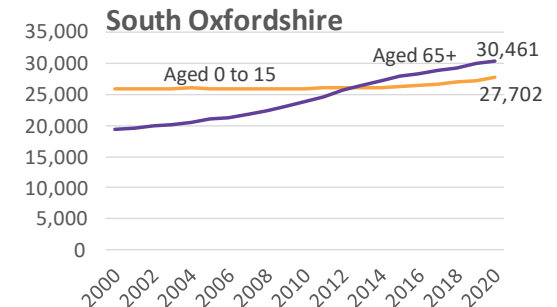
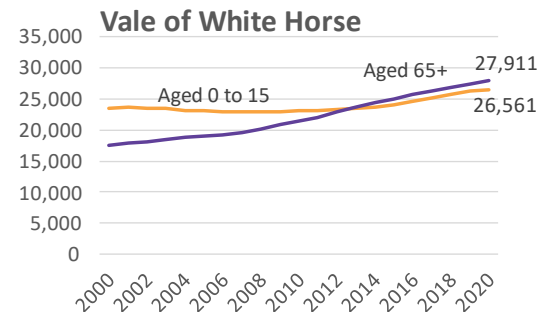
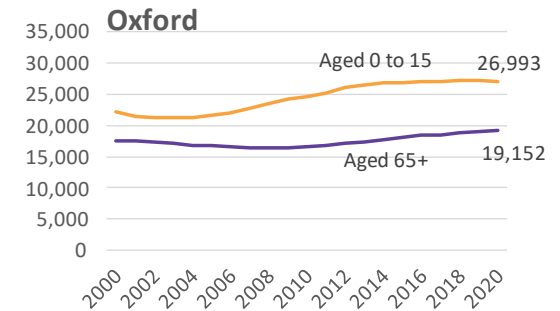
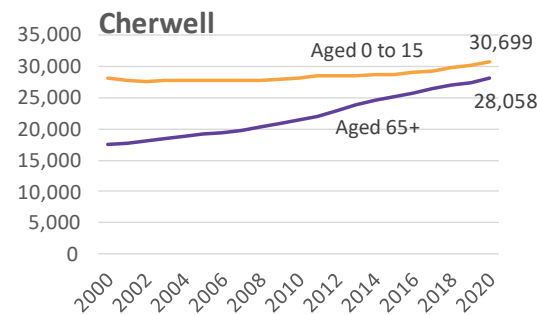
ONS mid-year 2020 population estimates from [nomis](#)

For Census 2021 populations please see [Population | Oxfordshire Insight](#)

# A changing population profile

- All districts - other than Oxford City - have seen a substantial increase in the older 65+ population and relatively little change in the number of young people aged 0-15.
- For South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire, the number of 65+ exceeds the number of 0-15s.

## Change in count of older and younger residents by district ONS 2000 to 2020

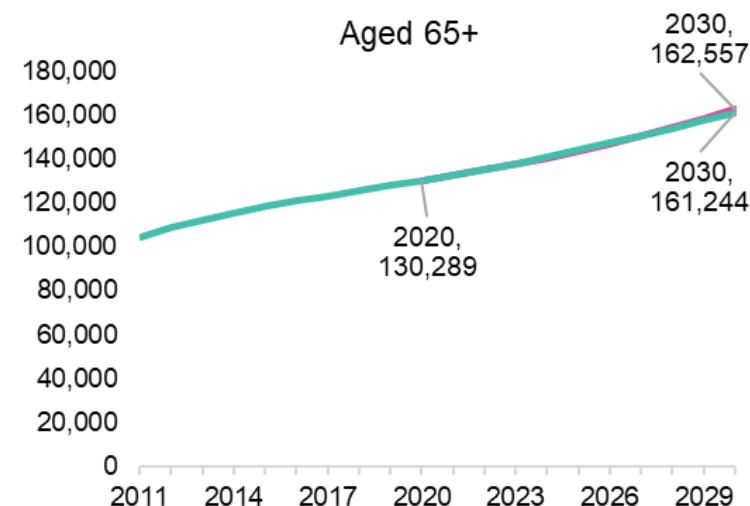
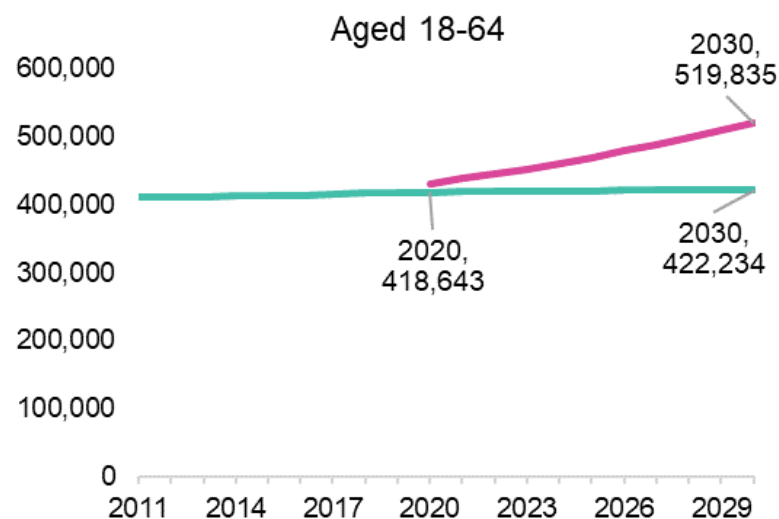
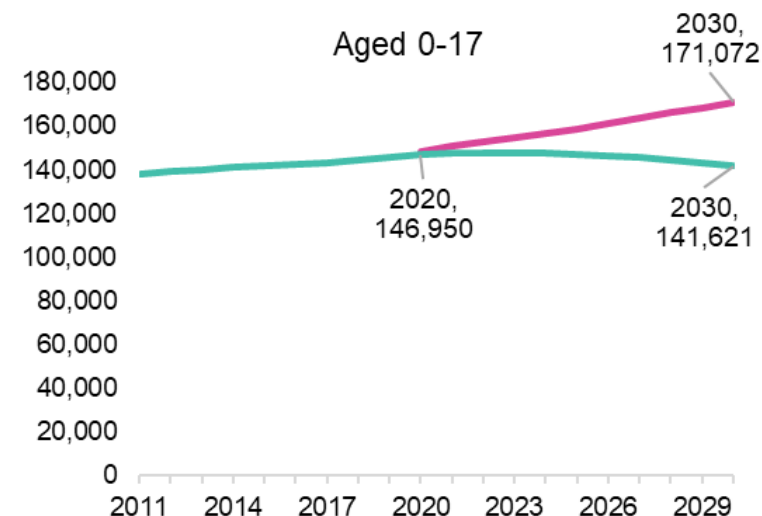


ONS mid-year population estimates from [nomis](https://www.nomis.co.uk/)

## Ageing trend expected to continue

*There are two alternative scenarios for the future change in population: (1) Oxfordshire County Council's housing-led forecasts which incorporate district council plans for a higher rate of house building than in the recent past and (2) ONS projections based on past trends.*

- For older people the growth predicted by these two models is similar, at around **32,000 additional residents aged 65+ by 2030**



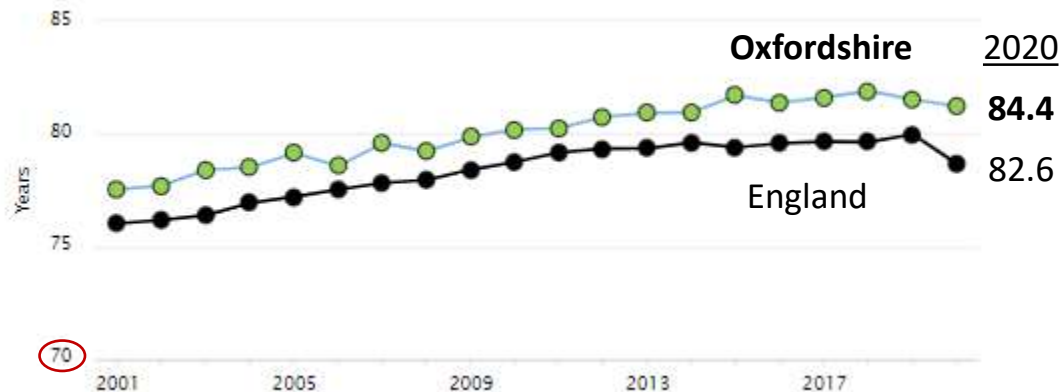


# Change in Life Expectancy

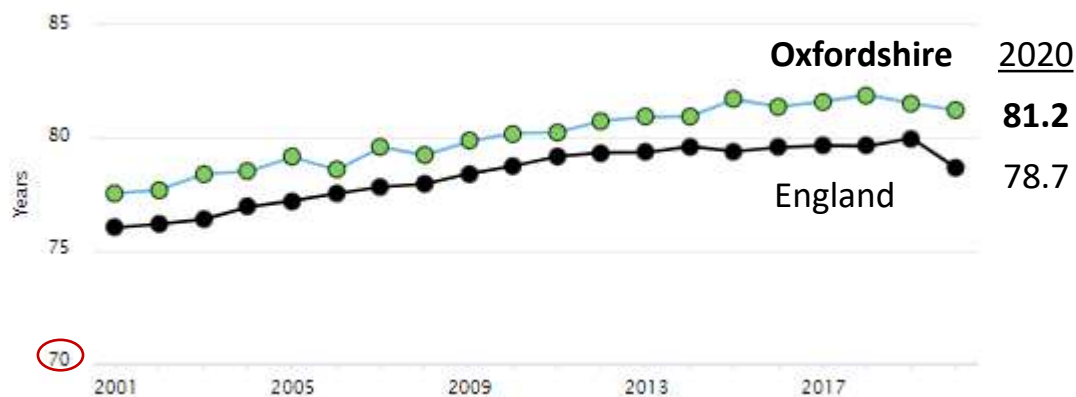
- Between 2019 and 2020 there was an apparent decline in Life Expectancy in Oxfordshire for both females and males (neither change was statistically significant)
  - Female LE in Oxfordshire reduced from 85.4 years in 2019 to 84.4 years in 2020
  - Male LE reduced from 81.5 years to 81.2 years



Life Expectancy at Birth - FEMALES



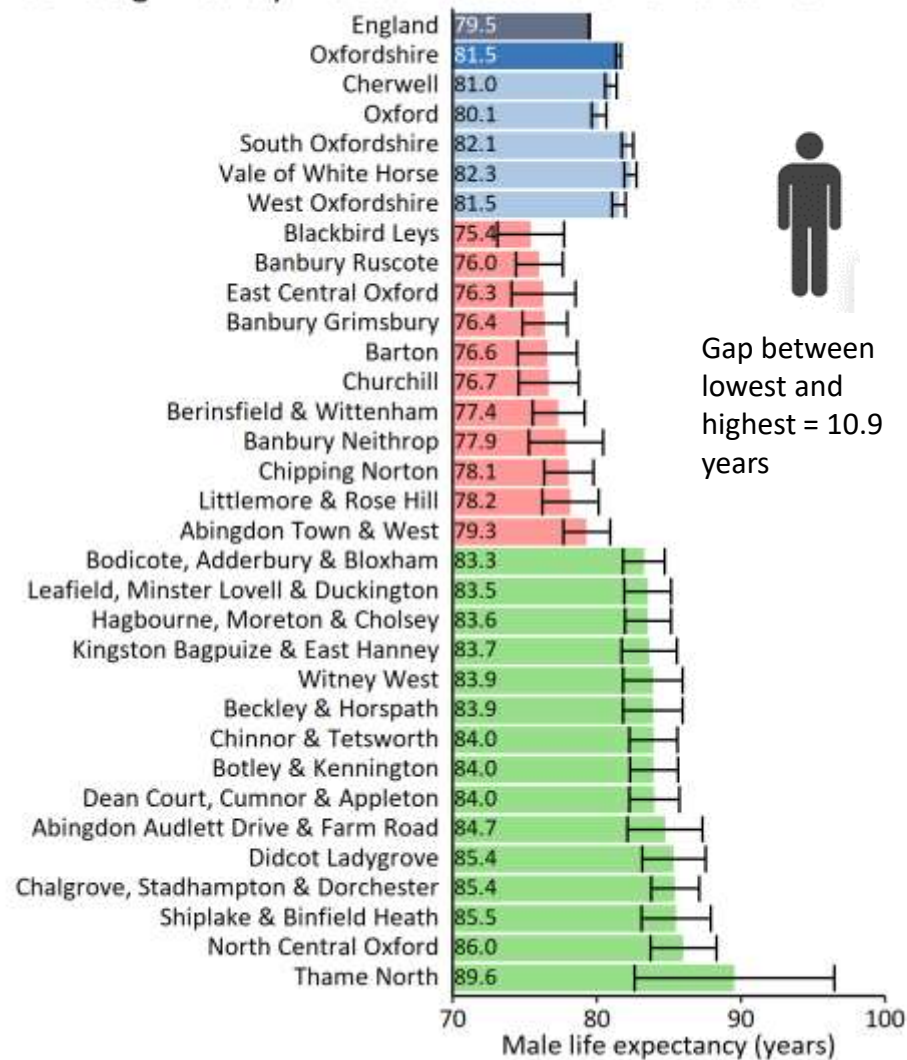
Life Expectancy at Birth - MALES



# Difference in life expectancy by area

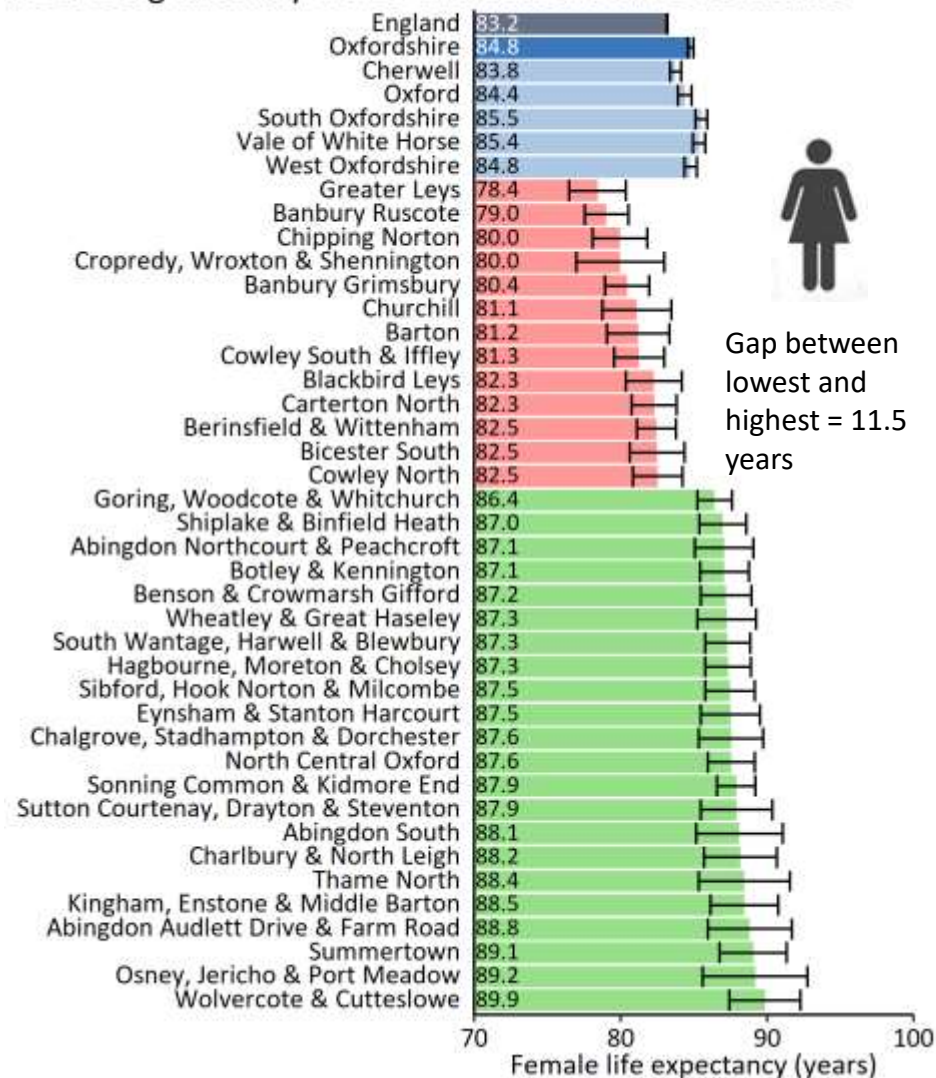
## Life expectancy at birth for males, 2016-20

MSOAs significantly worse and better than Oxfordshire



## Life expectancy at birth for females, 2016-20

MSOAs significantly worse and better than Oxfordshire



# COVID-19

## Barton and Greater Leys saw highest rates in Oxfordshire

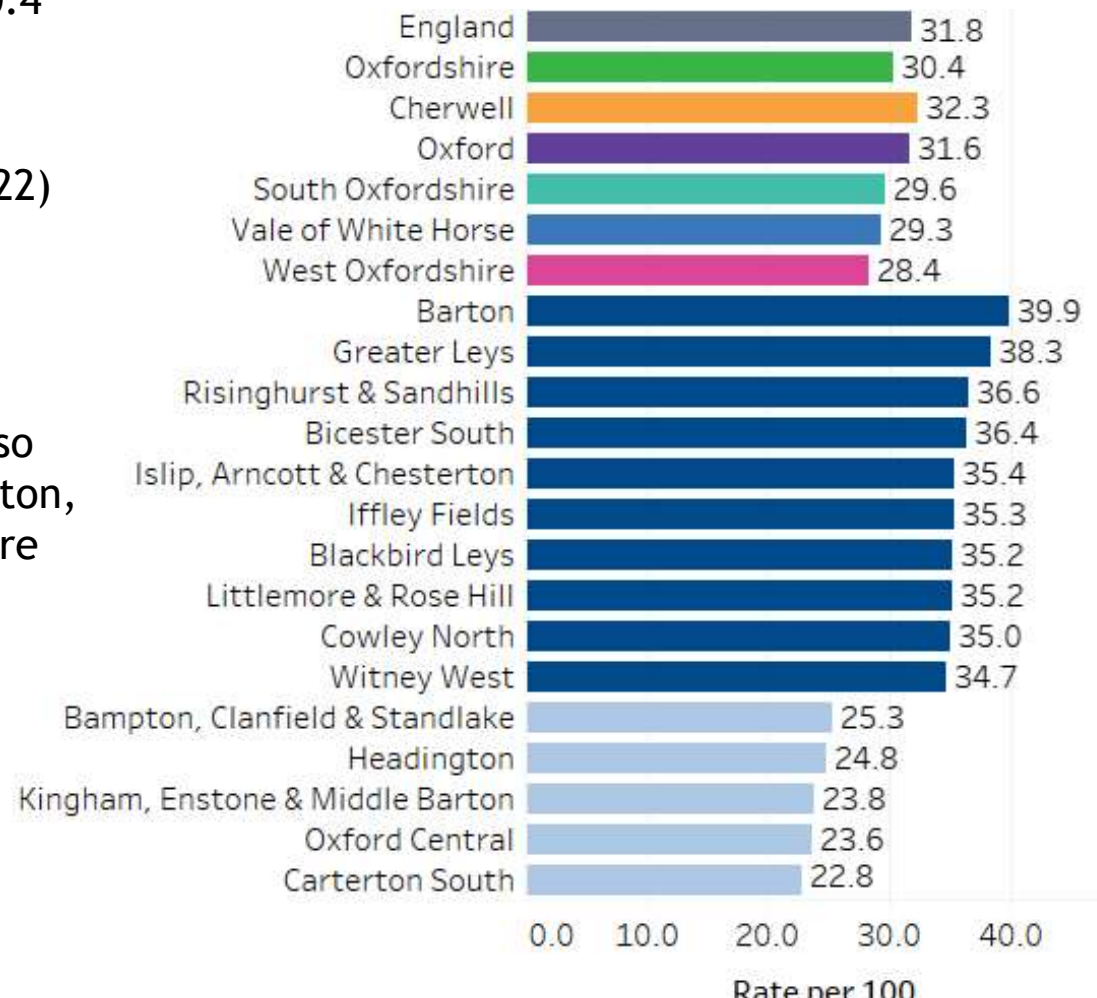
- Between March 2020 and March 2022, there was a total of 211,588 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in people living in Oxfordshire, equivalent to a rate of 30.4 cases per 100 population.
- Areas of Oxfordshire with the highest rates of COVID-19 cases (Mar20 to Mar22) were:
  - Barton (Oxford) with 39.9
  - Greater Leys (Oxford) with 38.3
- Some of the higher COVID areas are also ranked as more deprived including Barton, Greater Leys, Blackbird Leys, Littlemore & Rose Hill.

England data from: [England Summary | Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in the UK \(data.gov.uk\)](#); Oxfordshire data from: COVID-19 Situational Awareness Explorer; ONS 2020 mid year estimate. Analysis by Oxfordshire County Council. For more information about COVID-19, see [Finding out more – coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#); data for 2 March 2020 to 1 April 2022

\*MSOA= Middle Layer Super Output area (86 in Oxfordshire)

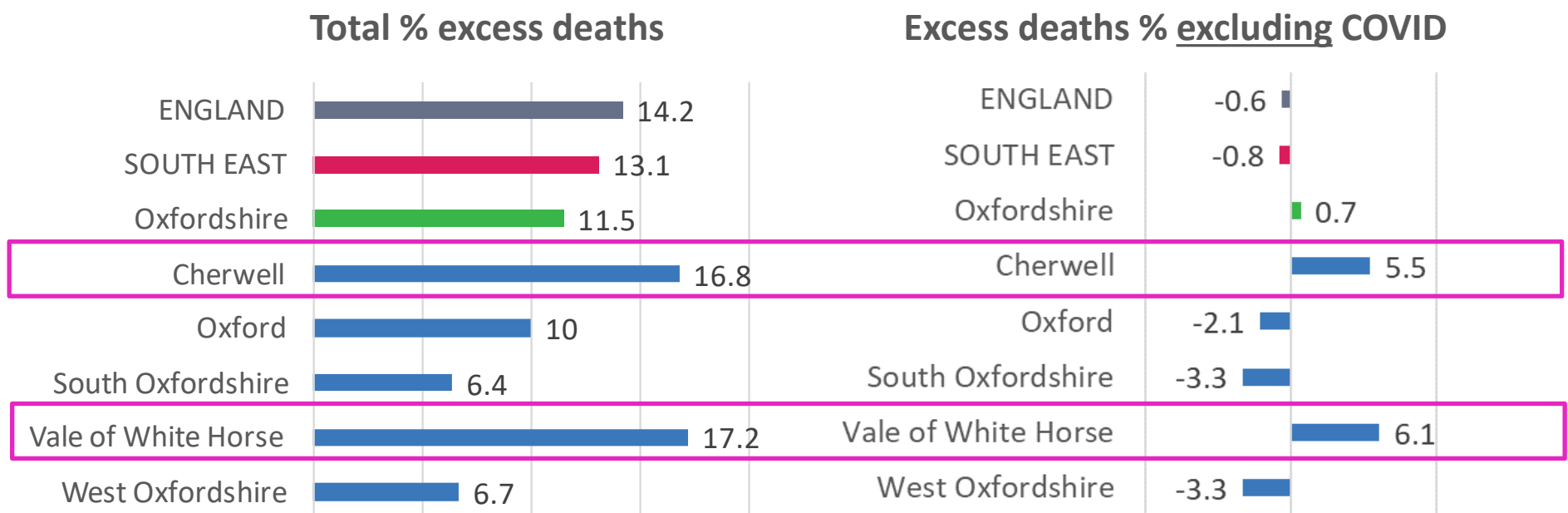
## Confirmed rate of cases of COVID-19 (per 100) Mar20 to Mar22

### Oxfordshire, districts, 10 MSOA\*s with highest rates and 5 MSOA\*s with lowest rates in Oxfordshire



# Excess deaths above average in Cherwell and Vale of White Horse

## Percentage of excess deaths March 2020 to December 2021



*Excess deaths are defined as the number of deaths above or below the five-year average.*

Excess deaths in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics ([ons.gov.uk](https://ons.gov.uk)) (released March 2022)

# Pandemic-related changes

- National data shows that:
  - COVID-19 has had a disproportionate impact on **ethnic minority communities**.
    - *most Black and South Asian groups remained at higher risk than White British people in the second wave even after adjustments<sup>1</sup>.*
  - People with **learning disabilities** with COVID-19 were five times more likely to be admitted to hospital and eight times more likely to die compared with the general population of England.
  - Ofcom research indicates that the pandemic has created an even greater **digital divide**.
  - **Long COVID** estimated to affect 3.1% of the UK population.
  - During lockdown, high-income households increased their **time spent keeping fit** while low-income households did not.
  - The abrupt cessation of **volunteering** activities of and for older people because of the COVID-19 pandemic is “highly likely” to have negative health and wellbeing effects on older adults<sup>2</sup>.
- In Oxfordshire:
  - In 2020 and again in 2021, police recorded increases in the number of victims of **domestic abuse**.
  - Some **health support activities** were paused
    - The NHS Health Check programme was significantly reduced at the start of the pandemic. The latest data shows Oxfordshire well below average on take-up of health checks.
    - Interventions by School Health Nurses and College Health Nurses were affected by COVID-19 as the majority of children and young people were not in school from Mar20 to Jun20 and staff were redeployed.
  - The **dementia** diagnosis rate has not yet recovered to pre-pandemic levels and the number of dementia referrals in Oxfordshire has increased significantly.

[1] [Updating ethnic contrasts in deaths involving the coronavirus \(COVID-19\), England - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandlife/articles/updatingethniccontrastsindeathsinvolvingthecoronavirus(covid-19)/england)

[2] [The health and wellbeing effects of the cessation of volunteering on older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

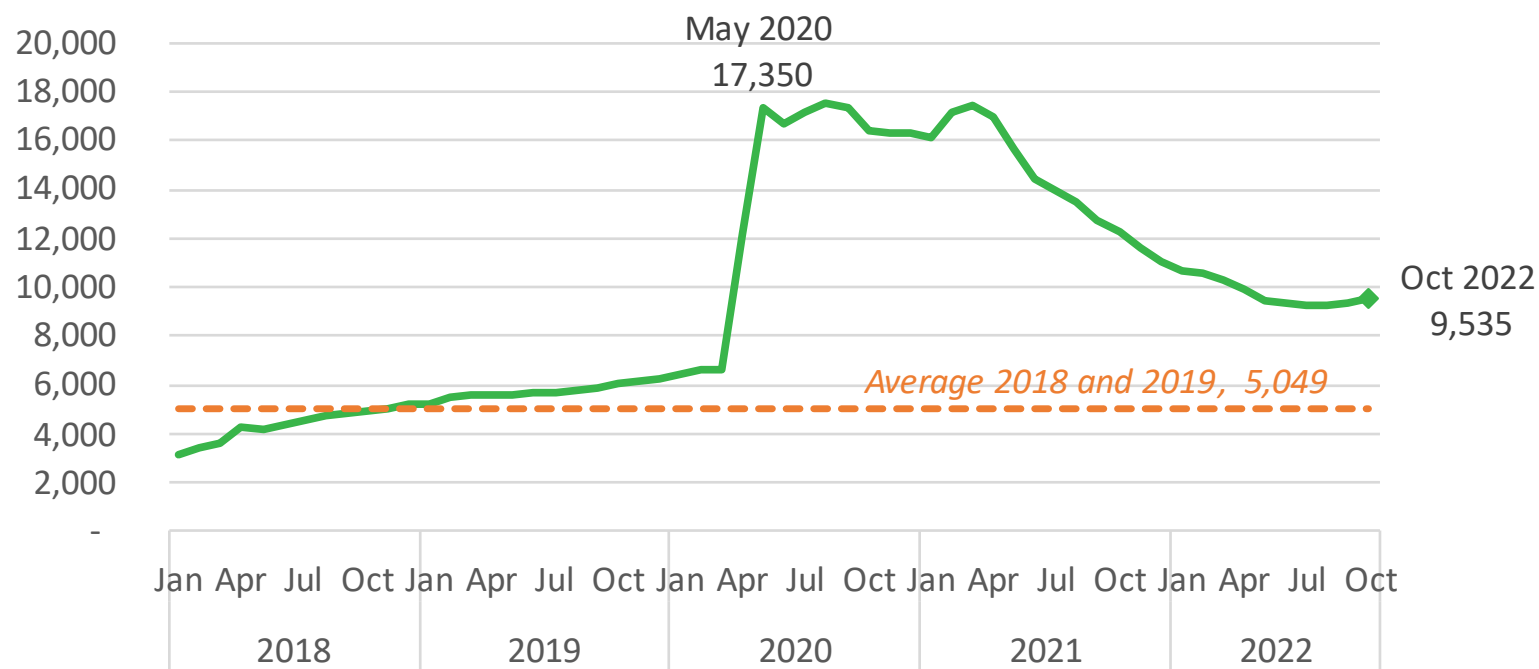


# Wider determinants

# Unemployment

- The number of people claiming unemployment benefits has reduced significantly since the peak in May 2020, but remain almost double pre-pandemic levels.

**Oxfordshire monthly count of unemployment claimants  
January 2018 to August 2022**



updated

DWP from [nomis](#) For further information see [Economy page on Oxfordshire Insight](#)



# Poverty

## Children

- ◉ In 2020-21 there was an estimated total of 14,866 children aged 0-15 lived in low-income families in Oxfordshire<sup>1</sup>.
- ◉ The most deprived areas on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children measure (IMD 2019), were in parts of **Banbury Ruscote, Blackbird Leys, Littlemore and Rose Hill & Iffley wards**.

## Older people

- ◉ As of February 2022, there was a total of 8,238 claimants of pension credit in Oxfordshire<sup>2</sup>.
- ◉ The highest rate per population was in Oxford City.
- ◉ 4,300 older residents of Oxfordshire estimated to be eligible for the benefit but not claiming.

## Fuel poverty

- ◉ Between 2019 and 2020, the number of households in Oxfordshire classified as “fuel poor” increased from 20,746 to 22,861 (+2,115, +10%)<sup>3</sup>.
- ◉ Oxford City remains significantly worse than the regional average on fuel poverty. Other Oxfordshire districts are each significantly better than average.
- ◉ 33% of fuel poor households were in urban areas and 67% in rural areas.

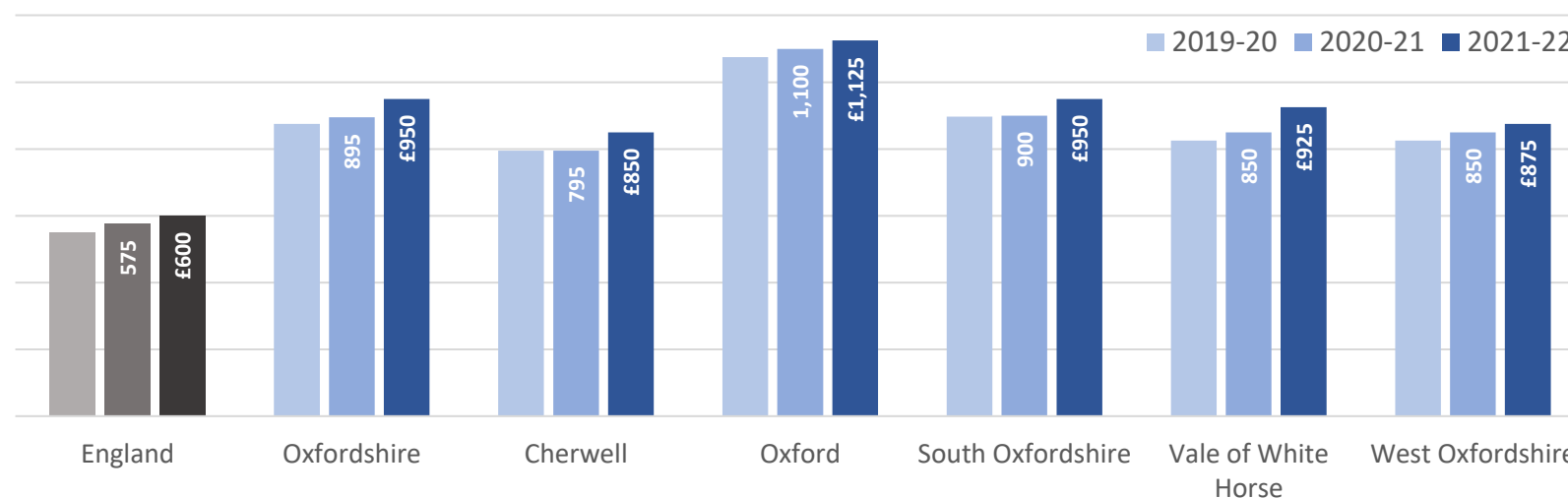
[1] [Children in low income families: local area statistics 2014 to 2021](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-2014-to-2021) - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)) Note that Child poverty rates are only calculated for children aged 0-15 “due to difficulty identifying 16 to 19 year olds defined as child dependents in the population estimates” [DWP]

[2] DWP from statXplore [3] [Fuel poverty statistics](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fuel-poverty-statistics) - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk))

## Rents for cheaper properties in Oxfordshire well above average

- As of 2021-22, the lower quartile private rent for a 2 bedroom property in Oxfordshire was £950 p/m, this was 58% higher than England (£600).
- In the three years period from 2019-2020 to 2021-2022, the lower quartile private rent across Oxfordshire's districts all increased. The highest increase was in Vale of White Horse from £825 to £925 (12%).

Lower Quartile Private Rents (2 bedroom), financial years 2019-20 to 2021-22<sup>1</sup>



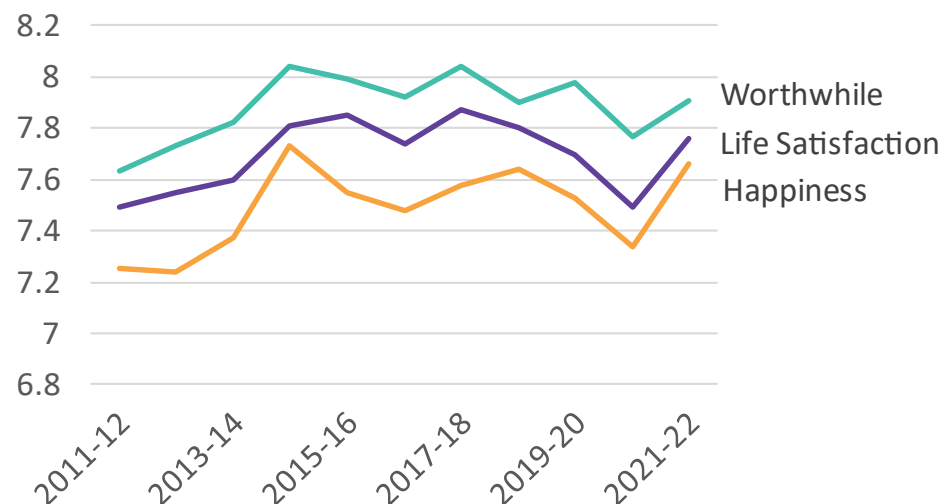
[1] [Private rental market summary statistics in England - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/private-rental-market-summary-statistics-in-england)

# Wellbeing

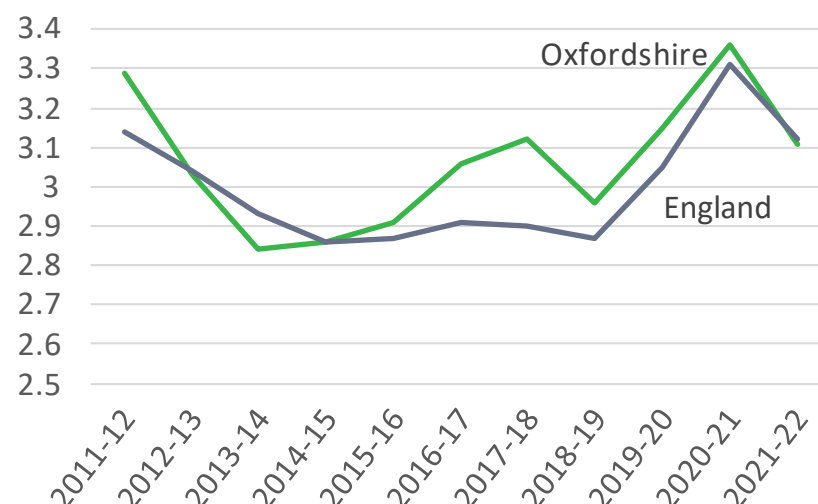
# New data shows personal wellbeing measures have improved

- Between 2020/21 and 2021/22, the mean score for feeling “worthwhile”, “happiness” and “life satisfaction” each increased.
- The average anxiety score (out of 10) in Oxfordshire has reduced and is now similar to the England average

Trend in average wellbeing scores in Oxfordshire to year ending March 2022



Trend in average level of Anxiety to year ending March 2022, Oxfordshire vs England



[ONS Personal wellbeing in the UK](#) released 31Oct22 *note that vertical scales do not start at zero*

The personal wellbeing estimates are from the Annual Population Survey (APS), which provides a representative sample of those living in private residential households in the UK. People living in communal establishments (such as care homes) or other non-household situations are not represented in this survey and this may be important in interpreting the findings in relation to those people reporting lower personal wellbeing.

[Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

## Other measures of loneliness or isolation

- Almost a quarter of adults feel lonely often/some of the time  
*Active Lives Survey Nov20-Nov21: Oxfordshire 24.3% vs Eng 25%*
- Over 1 in 10 of GP patients feel isolated  
*GP Patient survey 2022: people responding YES to “feeling isolated from others” Oxfordshire 12.7%, Bucks 10.8%, Berks West 11.2%*
- 7.5% of social care clients feel socially isolated  
*Adult social care survey 2021-22: I have little social contact with people and feel socially isolated: Oxfordshire 7.5% (down from 15.4% in 2020-21), England 8.3%*

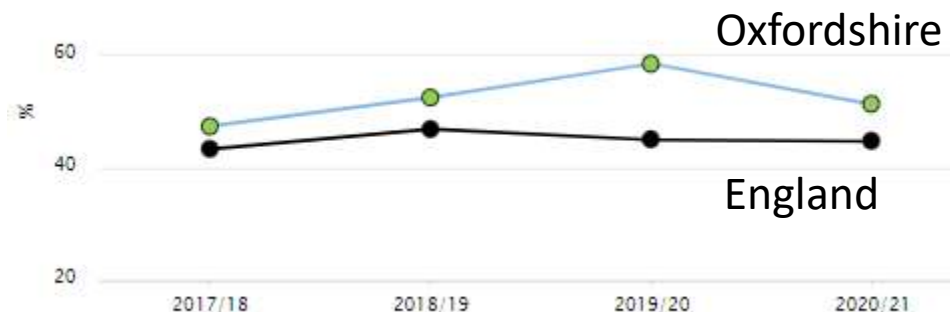
## Activity and weight - children

- Physically activity of children & young people in Oxfordshire declined between 2019-20 and 2020-21 from 58% to 51% but the difference was not statistically significant

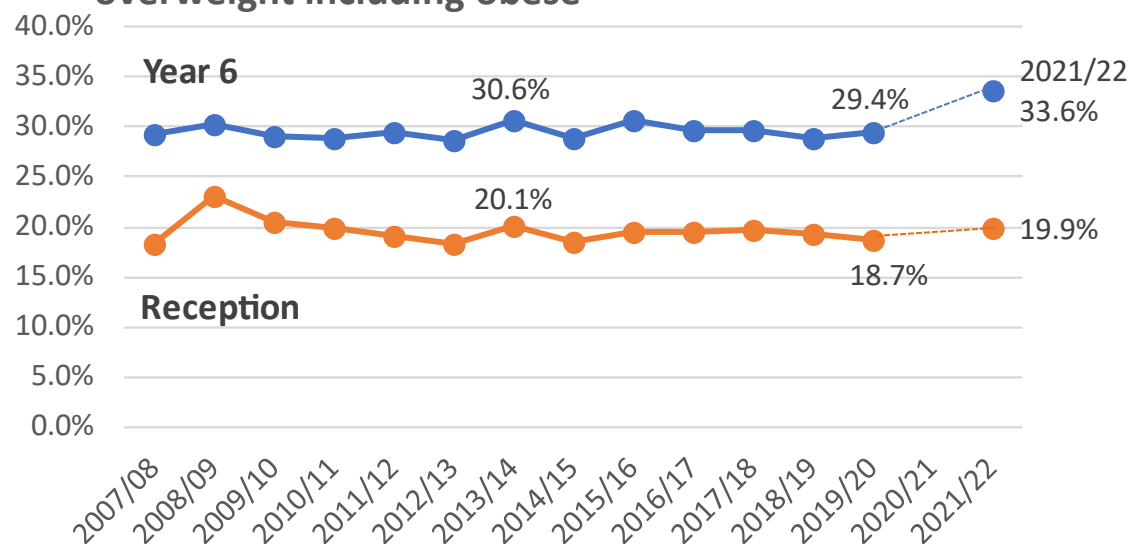
- 2021-22 child measurement data shows an increase in the % of children in year 6 measured as overweight (incl. obese)

*NCMP data for LAs not available in 2020-21*

Percentage of physically active children and young people (aged 5-16)



Oxfordshire percentage of children in reception and year 6 overweight including obese



Percentage of children aged 5-16 that meet the UK Chief Medical Officers' (CMOs') recommendations for physical activity (an average of at least 60 minutes moderate-vigorous intensity activity per day across the week) [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)  
 NCMP data up to 2019/20 is available on fingertips [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/) The latest year (2021/22) is available on NHS Digital [National Child Measurement Programme, England, 2021/22 school year - NHS Digital](https://www.nhs.uk/nationalchildmeasurementprogramme/)

# Local research

## Highlighting local research

Held a workshop session in September 2022 to share findings from local research relevant to Health and Wellbeing.

- *“Highlights importance of giving communities trust, ownership, time and respect in the research process”*
- *“Quality over quantity in local health research seems to be the way to go!”*
- *“Loved hearing about all the different things these organisations are doing and the impact on the community”*
- Found it interesting *“hearing all the research going on. The people and organisations doing them and the findings. Why/how haven’t we heard about this before, what’s been missing?”*

Local research highlighted in the 2022 JSNA include hearing from...

- Oxford’s multi-ethnic community about local maternity services (supported by Healthwatch Oxfordshire)
- COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy research among people experiencing Drug and Alcohol addiction (supported by Oxford City Council)
- The Storytelling project to collect stories from people involved in mental wellbeing support (supported by the Oxfordshire Communications Group of partners)



# Community Insight Profiles

# Community Insight Profiles

- Focused on areas with higher risk of poor health or experience health inequalities
- Locally-developed detailed profiles with statistics, community feedback and community assets
- Profile complete and community group now planning actions in..
  - Abingdon Caldecott
  - The Leys
- In progress:
  - Banbury
  - Barton & Sandhills
  - Rose Hill & Iffley
  - Littlemore
  - Carfax

## Community Insight Profiles

Oxfordshire County Council's Public Health team is working with local partners and communities to produce in-depth Community Insight Profiles to understand health outcomes and the factors that influence these outcomes.



The areas selected are those where residents are most at risk of poor health or experience health inequalities, as identified in the [Oxfordshire Director of Public Health Annual Report](#). In June 2020 a "proof of concept" for Banbury Ruscote ward was taken to the Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing Board.

Community Insight Profiles have been completed for Abingdon Caldecott and the Leys (see below). These profiles have taken the approach of setting up locally-based steering groups to help shape the direction of the profiles, along with an external organisation capturing the community insight.

### DOWNLOAD

#### [Abingdon Caldecott Community Insight Profile](#) (Sept 2022)

- [Annex 1: Groups, Organisations and Assets](#) (Sept 2022)
- [Annex 2: Community Based Initiatives Since 2010](#) (Sept 2022)
- [Annex 3: Research Questions](#) (Sept 2022)
- [Annex 4: Community and Young People Surveys](#) (Sept 2022)

#### [The Leys Community Insight Profile](#) (Sept 2022)

Further Community Insight profiles are in development, and will be published here, for:

- Cherwell district: Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown, Banbury Cross and Neithrop, Banbury Ruscote (a refreshed profile),
- Oxford City: Barton & Sandhills, Rose Hill & Iffley, Littlemore, Carfax.

# Your data challenge..

# What is the population of Oxfordshire?



Currently 5 valid options..

- ONS estimate mid-2020 = **696,880** (*update due 21Dec22*)
- ONS Census 2021 unrounded = **725,291**  
ONS Census 2021 from slide 5 = 725,300
- ONS population projection mid-2022 = **703,002**
- OCC population forecast mid-2022 = **733,151**
- NHS Patients registered at a GP practice Oxon mid-2022 = **796,260**



\_\_\_\_\_ depends on what you need the number for..

## Making use of the JSNA - an ongoing process

Published resources provide..

- An overview of health and wellbeing facts and figures for Oxfordshire that were current as of Aug/Sept 2022.
- Summaries that highlight key messages
- Metadata and links to sources so that you can find further information
- **Please copy whatever you need** - some people use visuals, we can provide originals if needed

And finding out more..

- New data is published **ALL THE TIME**
- If the chart or data isn't quite what you need, please ask [jsna@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:jsna@oxfordshire.gov.uk)
- And if you know of a forum /working group who would like a presentation of some aspect of the JSNA, please let us know!

# Health and Wellbeing data resources for Oxfordshire

- ◉ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Full Report 2022
- ◉ Executive Summary of JSNA 2022
- ◉ Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities dashboard
- ◉ Early years JSNA data dashboard
- ◉ Community Insight Profiles
- ◉ Health Needs Assessments
- ◉ JSNA Bitesize

## More from the Census 2021

- Topics summaries and data for local areas from 2Nov22 onwards
- Health and caring topic summary due 19Jan22

# Oxfordshire JSNA, health and wellbeing facts and figures 2022

