

# Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2023

*Oxfordshire*



**JSNA**

# Introduction

The Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment identifies the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.

This pack is an introduction and summary of the main findings from a strategic review of evidence about the health and wellbeing of Oxfordshire's residents, based on research carried out between February and June 2023.

The annual JSNA report is provided to the Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing Board and underpins the Health and Wellbeing strategy.

Other JSNA resources include:

- [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities dashboard](#)
- [Early years JSNA data dashboard](#)
- [Community Insight Profiles](#)
- [Health Needs Assessments](#)
- [JSNA Bitesize](#)

**We would like to thank** the very many contributors of data and commentary from organisations across Oxfordshire including:

Oxfordshire County Council, NHS Oxfordshire (BOB ICB) and NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit, Oxford Health NHS FT, Thames Valley Police, Citizen's Advice Oxfordshire, Age UK Oxfordshire, Healthwatch Oxfordshire, Cherwell District Council, Oxford City Council, South Oxfordshire District Council, Vale of White Horse District Council, West Oxfordshire District Council.

**Thanks also to members of the JSNA Steering Group for their oversight and guidance:**

Oxfordshire County Council, NHS Oxfordshire (BOB ICB), Cherwell District Council, Oxford City Council, South Oxfordshire District Council, Vale of White Horse District Council, West Oxfordshire District Council, Healthwatch Oxfordshire, Oxford University

**This report is provided for the meeting of the Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing Board 29<sup>th</sup> June 2023.**

Last updated: 12 June 2024

web: <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment>

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  - Small area data with health and wellbeing indicators at Middle Layer Super Output Area level and highlighting which areas rank as worse or better than the England averages.

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- This chapter provides a short summary of the main findings from the 2023 Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.
- It includes:
  - An introduction to Oxfordshire and health and wellbeing overall;
  - A one-page summary of the data showing the impact of COVID-19 on health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire;
  - One-page summaries for young people (Starting well), for working age adults (Living well) and for older people (Ageing well);
  - A JSNA visual summary “snake” showing data by life-stage;
  - Small area data with health and wellbeing indicators at Middle Layer Super Output Area level and highlighting which areas rank as worse or better than the England averages.
- The report is accompanied by interactive resources available at [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment | Oxfordshire Insight](#)

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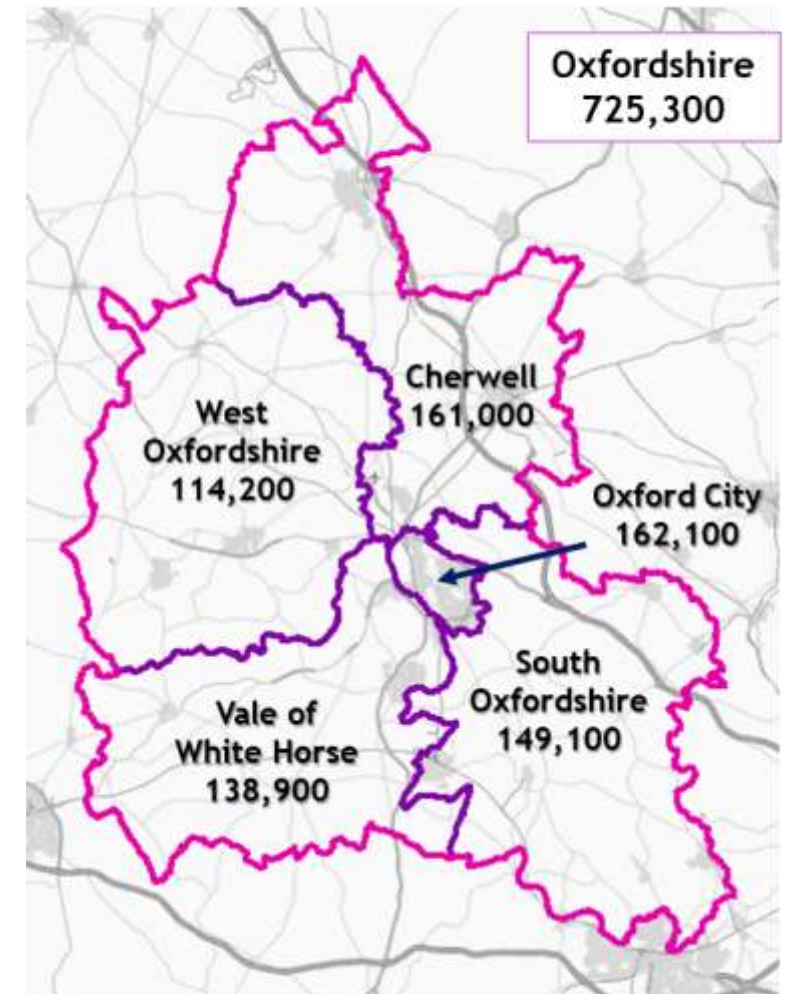
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## Oxfordshire's population

- The first release of Census 2021 results shows that Oxfordshire was home to an estimated 725,300 people.
- Oxfordshire's population grew by 71,500 (10.9%) since the last Census in 2011 when it was 653,800. This increase in Oxfordshire was above the growth across England (6.6%).
- Between 2011 and 2021, Oxfordshire saw significant increases in the resident population of:
  - Young people aged 5 to 14 (+15%)
  - Working aged people in their 30s (+15%) and 50s (+27%)
  - Older people aged 65+ (+25%)
- There has been a fall in the number of children aged 0-4 (-8%). This decline in the number of young children was most significant in Oxford City.

First results from Census 2021 in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics ([ons.gov.uk](https://ons.gov.uk)) Interactive tools and population downloads for Oxfordshire [Population](#) | [Oxfordshire Insight](#)

Oxfordshire county and districts  
resident population (ONS Census 2021)



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## Health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire overall

- Oxfordshire is the most **rural county** in the South East region.
- Oxfordshire's population is **relatively healthy**.
  - Oxfordshire does better or similar to the national average on most Public Health indicators.
  - Life expectancy and healthy **life expectancy** in Oxfordshire are each significantly higher than national and regional averages for both males and females.
- Oxfordshire's population is **ageing**, a trend that is forecast to continue.
- **House prices** are continuing to increase, and the cost of renting remains well above average.
- The **future increase in the population** (especially the numbers of young people) is very dependent on levels of house building in future and will vary across the county.
- For 2019 to 2021, Cancer was the **leading cause of death** in Oxfordshire, followed by Heart Disease for males and Dementia & Alzheimer Diseases for females.
- The prevalence of **Cancer and Depression** in Oxfordshire in 2021-22 were each above the national average.
- The latest ONS measures of **personal wellbeing** (2021-22) for Oxfordshire show an increase in reported happiness and a decrease in anxiety. The average level of anxiety in Oxfordshire is below the England rate.
- Despite Oxfordshire's relative affluence there are wide inequalities in health and wellbeing. Males living in the more affluent areas of the county are expected to live around 11 years longer than those in poorer areas. For females the gap in **life expectancy** is around 12 years.

Explore [OHID Local Authority Health profile](#)



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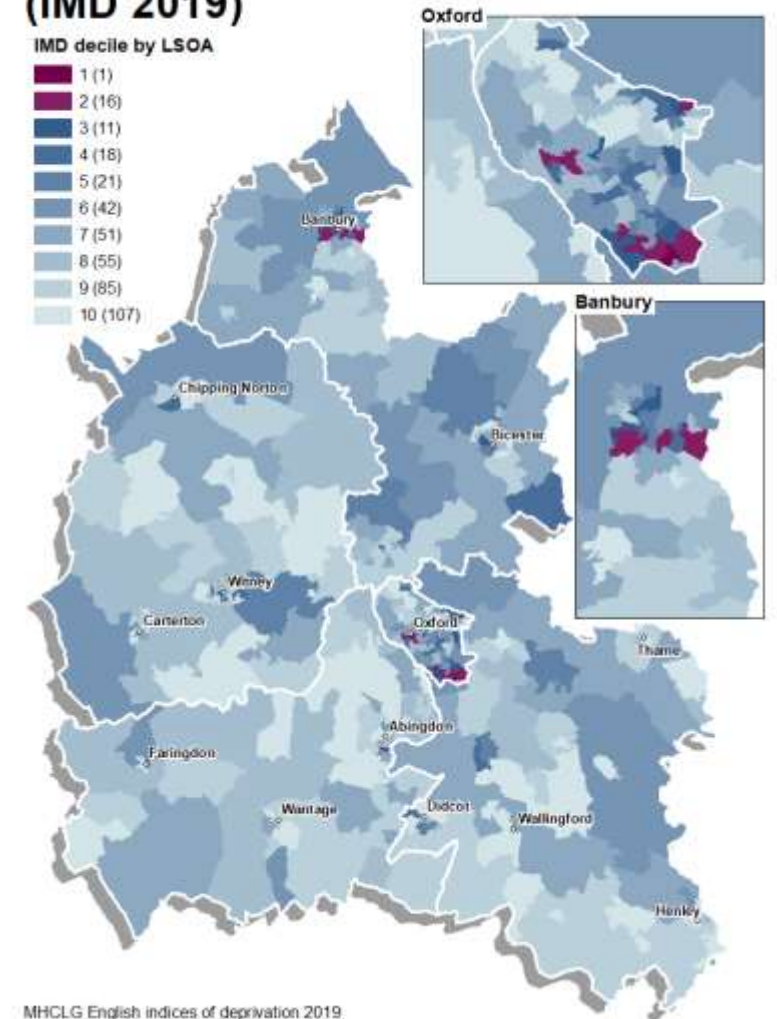
Deprivation

- According to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019), Oxfordshire was ranked the 10th least deprived of 151 upper-tier local authorities in England (up from 11th in 2015).
- Oxfordshire had 1 out of 407 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked within the 10% most deprived areas nationally, part of Northfield Brook ward, south east Oxford.
- A further 16 areas were ranked in the 20% most deprived areas nationally, 9 in Oxford City, 6 in Banbury and 1 in Abingdon.

[Explore deprivation data using our interactive dashboard on Oxfordshire Insight](#)

MHCLG [English indices of deprivation 2019](#)

**Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019)**





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## Health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire - Starting well

- Many Oxfordshire children reach a good level of development by the time they start school, however those eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) had a lower (worse) than **average good level of development**. This is also the case for children living in areas with higher income deprivation.
- Similar to the national trend, Oxfordshire has an increasing percentage of children with **social, emotional, and mental health needs**, with a higher prevalence in boys (4.8%).
- The average **A level points score** in Oxfordshire in 2022 was lower than the England average.
- The rate of young people classified **as Not in Education, Employment or Training** has increased from last year but remained lower than 2021.
- Although Oxfordshire is below the national average for pupils eligible for **FSM**, there are small areas within Oxfordshire where primary school pupils have a higher rate of eligibility.
- Within some small areas of Oxfordshire, half the primary school pupils received a FSM on Census Day. These areas are also in the 20% most deprived nationally.
- The number of mental health **referrals for young people** has increased, especially for those aged 10-19.
- The rate of hospital admissions due to **alcohol-specific conditions** in under 18s for females in Oxfordshire was significantly higher (worse than) the regional and national averages.
- There are clear inequalities for **childhood obesity** by deprivation, sex, and ethnic group.
- Combined 5-year data for 2016/17 to 2021/22 shows that children were more likely to be **obese** in the more deprived areas of Oxfordshire (a pattern observed nationally).
- In Oxfordshire primary schools, the prevalence of **obesity** was highest in boys than girls and in Black and Asian groups.

See also [Child Health Profiles](#)

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**Health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire - Living well**

- Despite Oxfordshire's relative affluence there are wide inequalities in health and wellbeing. The **cost of living**, including house/rental prices, energy prices, cost of food etc. are continuing to increase, and in many cases are above the England average.
- There are 13,636 people providing over 50 hours of **unpaid care** in Oxfordshire, many of whom are not in good health.
- The **health conditions** that are above the national average include cancer and osteoporosis.
- Two of Oxfordshire's small areas, Banbury Ruscote and Banbury Neithrop had significantly higher rates of hospital admissions for **coronary heart disease** than England.
- Six of Oxfordshire's small areas had significantly higher rates of hospital admissions for **heart attacks** than England.
- The prevalence of depression in adults has further increased in Oxfordshire, however remained just below the England average.
- Cherwell had the highest (65.8%) percentage of adults classified as **overweight or obese**. This was above the England average of 63.5%.

See also [Health Needs Assessment for Promoting Healthy Weight](#)

- Oxfordshire has a greater proportion of those who are **economically inactive** due to being a student (33.0%) and retired (23.4%) than the England average.
- Of those that are **economically inactive**, 88.6% of people in Oxfordshire did not want a job, this is lower (worse) than the England average (82.1%).
- Oxfordshire was ranked the **loneliest** county compared with its statistical neighbours.
- In 2022, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 7,818 victims of **domestic abuse** in Oxfordshire. This was 2% above the 3-year average for the years 2019 to 2021.
- The prevalence of **smoking** in working age adults in routine and manual occupations in Oxfordshire was 30.7%. This was well above the England rate of 24.5%.

See also [Learning Disability Profiles](#)

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## Health and wellbeing in Oxfordshire - Age well

- Oxfordshire's population is ageing, with a substantial **recent** and **predicted growth** in the number of older people and decline in younger people.
- There are clear inequalities in **Life Expectancy** across Oxfordshire. Males living in the more affluent areas of the county are expected to live around 11 years longer than those in poorer areas. For females, the gap in life expectancy is around 12 years.
- In 2021-22 the rate of **hospital admissions due to falls** in Oxfordshire was above the national average.
- Areas with higher rates of **adult social care users** living at home include the more deprived urban areas of Oxfordshire in Oxford, Banbury and part of Abingdon.
- Between 2020-21 and 2022-23, the number of referrals of Oxfordshire patients to Oxford Health for **mental health** services increased by 9% for people aged 80-84.
- The estimated **dementia** diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over) in Oxfordshire (60.7%) is significantly worse than the England (62%) average.
- Close to a quarter (23%) of people aged 85+ live in areas of Oxfordshire ranked in the most deprived areas nationally on **access to services**.
- Research has found that the abrupt cessation of volunteering of and for older people due to COVID-19 is likely to have negatively impacted health and wellbeing.
- Nationally, the proportion of people participating in formal and informal **volunteering** has dropped.

See also [Productive Healthy Ageing Profiles](#)

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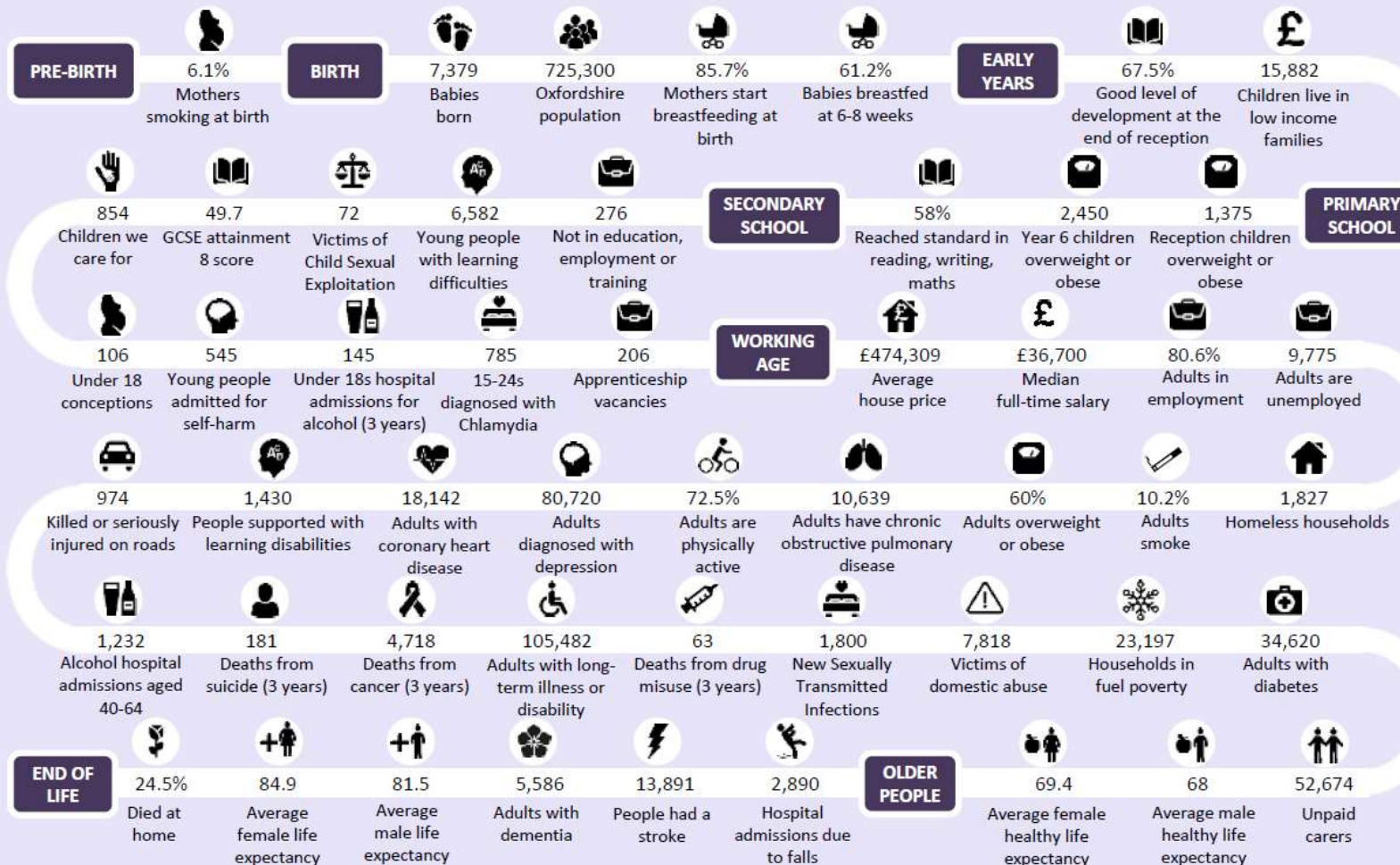
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# Oxfordshire JSNA, health and wellbeing facts and figures 2023

Oxfordshire





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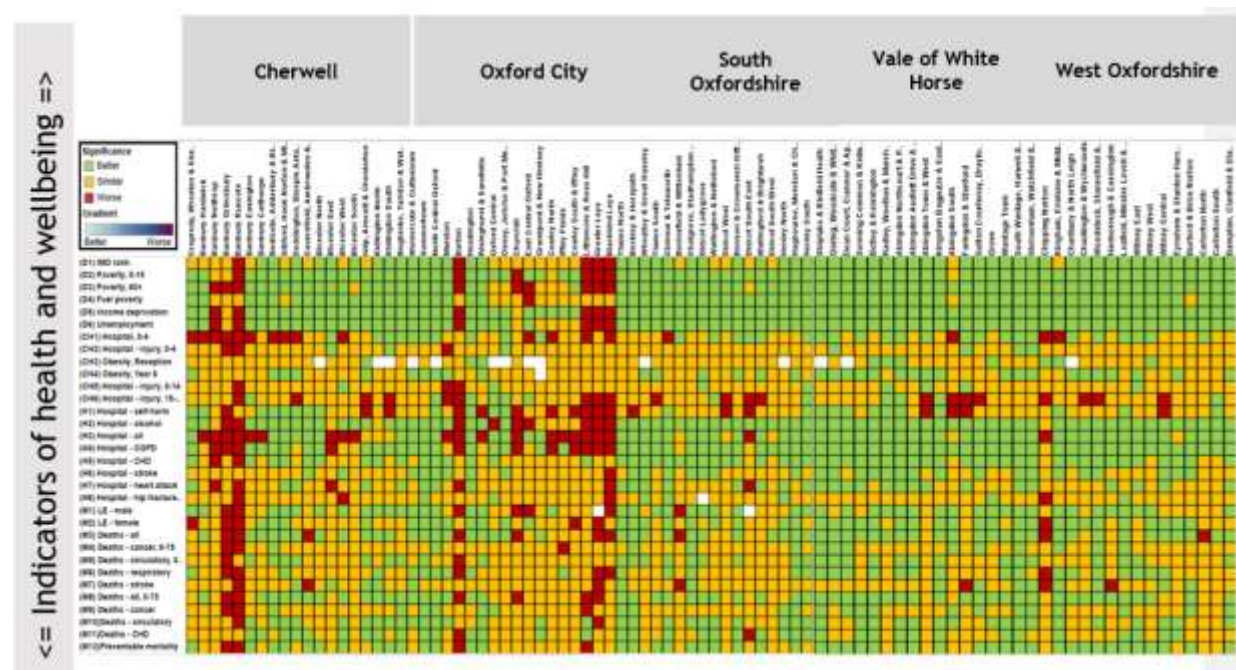
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Health inequalities - small area overview

- The following table shows health indicators for small areas in Oxfordshire grouped by district. Overall, most indicators are ranked as significantly better or similar to the England average.
- Areas that are ranked as significantly worse tend to be concentrated in Oxford City and Banbury.
- Explore this data using our [inequalities dashboard](#).



Data by Middle Layer Super Output Area (86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire) from Public Health England Fingertips [Local Health](#)

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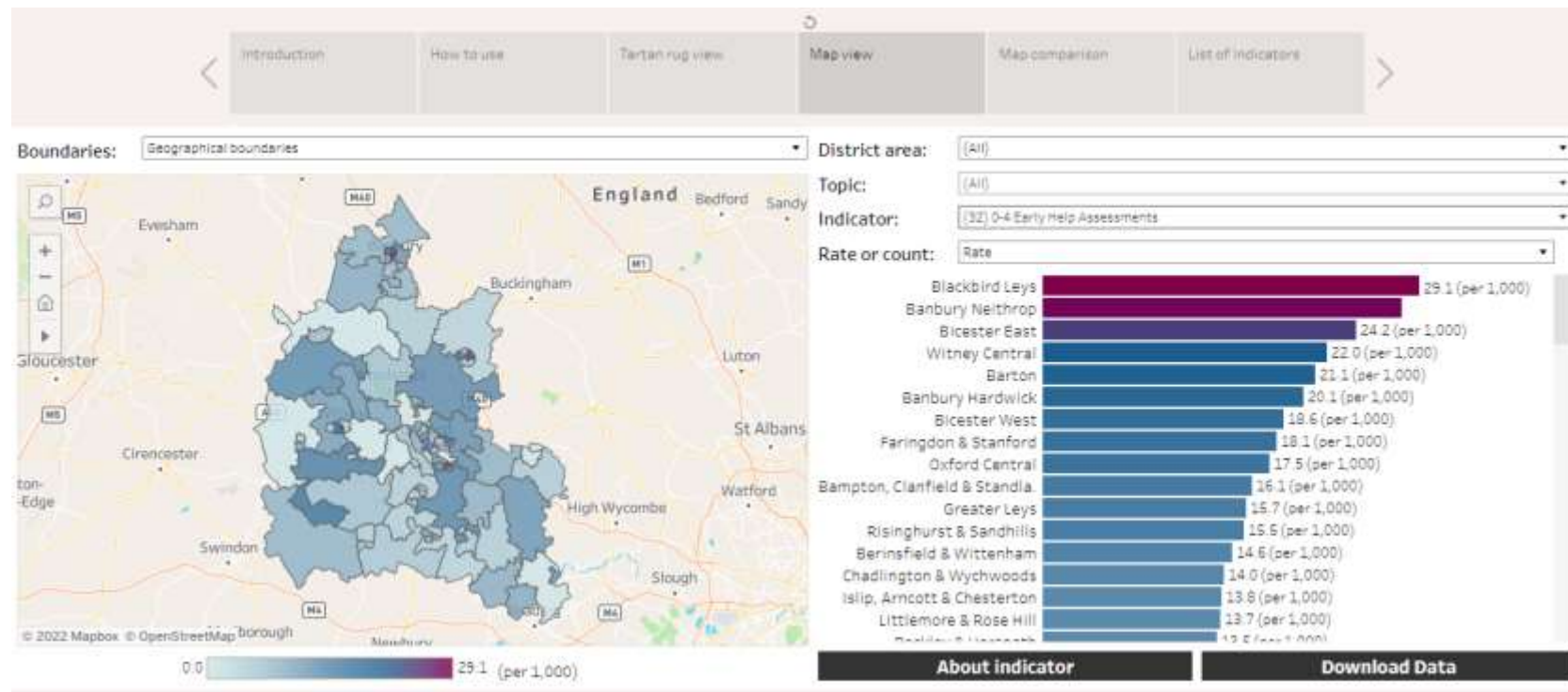
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## Early Years JSNA data dashboard

- The Early Years JSNA data dashboard shares a wide range of data at small area level for children aged 0-4 in Oxfordshire. The dashboard was developed as a collaborative project for the Oxfordshire Children’s Trust.
- Data is from national published sources and from local organisations including Oxford Health NHS FT, Oxfordshire County Council and Thames Valley Police and can be visualised in maps, charts and as a summary “tartan rug”.



[Workbook: Children in Oxfordshire \(tableau.com\)](#)

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## Healthy weight story map

- Oxfordshire County Council's plan involves the vision of 'thriving communities for everyone in Oxfordshire.' This includes helping people live safe, healthy lives and play an active part in their community and providing services that enhance the quality of life in our communities and protect the local environment.
- Almost two thirds of Oxfordshire adults are classified as overweight or obese and almost half of children in Oxfordshire are not meeting the daily physical activity guidelines. The map will allow you to investigate data related to healthy weight and physical activity to discover information related to different population groups and local areas.
- Click on the image below for the Healthy Weight Story Map.



## Healthy Weight Story Map

[Healthy weight story map](#)