

1. Executive Summary

This section summarises key findings from the JSNA report. Sources are included in footnotes throughout the relevant sections of the report.

Population

- There are thought to be around 672,500 people living in Oxfordshire
- The population has grown by more than 10% in the last 15 years
- It is expected to continue growing, due to increases in life expectancy and more people moving into the county

Population Groups

- Most people in Oxfordshire are from White British or Irish backgrounds but the county is becoming more ethnically diverse over time
- Oxfordshire remains a relatively rural county, even though two thirds of residents live in urban areas
- Levels of disability are low in Oxfordshire, compared to national averages, but around 90,000 residents report being limited in their daily activities

Wider Determinants of Health

- Oxfordshire is the 11th *least* deprived of 152 upper tier local authorities in England but some small areas experience high levels of deprivation
- The majority of residents own their own home but an increasing proportion rent privately
- Education and employment outcomes in Oxfordshire continue to exceed the national average

Morbidity and Mortality

- Oxfordshire tends to be relatively healthy compared with other parts of the country
- Common conditions include high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma, and common mental health disorders like depression and anxiety
- The leading causes of death in Oxfordshire are dementia (for women) and heart disease (for men)

Lifestyles

- Levels of excess weight are relatively low in Oxfordshire. Even so, around three in five adults, and over a quarter of Year 6 children, are overweight or obese
- Physical activity levels are high relative to other areas, with 63.1% of adults achieving the recommended 150 minutes per week
- An estimated 13.6% of adults in Oxfordshire smoke, and 10.4% of 15 year olds – a figure which is higher than the national average

Service Demand

- As of 1st January 2016, there were 77 General Practitioners (GP) practices in the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (OCCG) area, with around 720,000 registered patients
- Demand is increasing across a range of secondary health care services
- At the end of March 2015 there were 6,494 adults in Oxfordshire receiving long-term social care funded by the county council. There were 515 looked after children, and 569 children who were the subject of a child protection plan

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Limitations of the Data

In many cases up-to-date data are not available on the topics covered in the report. Therefore, some of the analysis uses older data, proxy measures, extrapolations, or regional and national data. These are likely to yield less accurate figures.

Projections and forecasts should also be treated with caution and not as a 'crystal ball', since future needs will be affected by various factors that are unpredictable at this point in time.

In general, there will always be a certain amount of error in the data and this often affects local data to a greater extent, where confidence intervals are wider than at national level.¹ This can limit the ability to make comparisons or evaluate trends in the data.

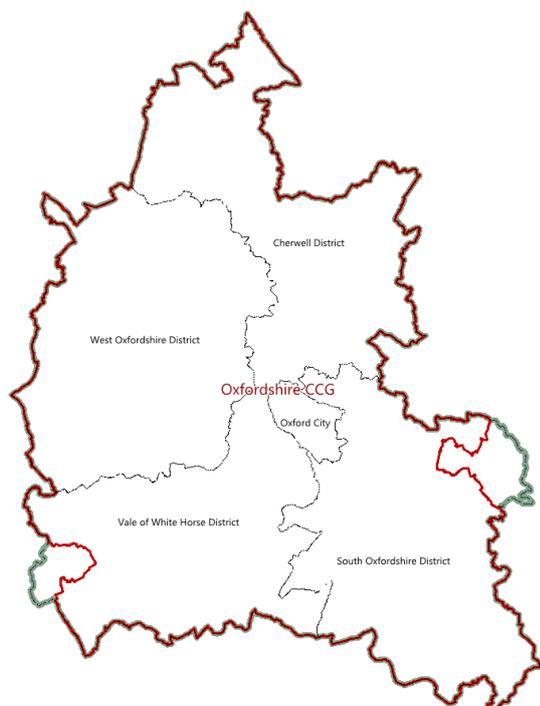
Throughout the report figures are often rounded to the nearest 100 (and percentages to one decimal place) to avoid giving a false sense of accuracy. Discussion focuses on differences that are statistically significant (the term 'significant' is used in this technical sense throughout the report).

It is not always possible to provide subgroup breakdowns, for example by district, sex or ethnicity. This is sometimes because no data are available at this level of detail, or because the numbers become too small to analyse robustly. However, subgroup analysis is provided where possible.

Geographical Boundaries

The administrative boundaries of Oxfordshire and its five districts are only partly coterminous with those of Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (OCCG) and its localities. The figure below maps the OCCG boundary (in red) with the Oxfordshire boundary (in green) and District boundaries (in black).

Figure 1: Map of Oxfordshire, Districts, and Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group



Source: NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit (January 2016)

¹ Confidence intervals reflect the range within which statistics are true to reality, usually to a confidence level of 95%.

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When interpreting the data in this report, it is important to remember that the county population and the OCCG population are different (although they are likely to overlap to a large extent).

Firstly, as is clear from the map above, there are small areas in the South East and South West which do not fall within the OCCG area.

Secondly, crucially, the OCCG boundaries are based on the location of GP practices rather than where people live. This means that some people living outside Oxfordshire will be registered with GP practices in the OCCG area. Conversely, some Oxfordshire residents will be registered with GPs located outside the county – and some may not be registered with a GP at all.

The Office for National Statistics estimates that in mid-2014 there were 658,700 people living within the boundaries of the OCCG area, and 672,500 people living in Oxfordshire. This compares with 720,029 people registered with GP practices within the CCG area as of 1st January.²

Analysis conducted in Autumn 2015 showed that 97% of patients registered with GPs in the OCCG area had an Oxfordshire address.³ Since this would give a figure that exceeds the latest population estimates by over 25,000, it is likely that several thousand individuals who are not living in the area may still be on GP registers. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to assume that around 97% of the CCG population is made up by Oxfordshire residents.⁴ It is less clear what proportion of Oxfordshire residents are in the CCG's GP-registered population, although this is also likely to be high.

In summary, although there is likely to be a very large overlap between the CCG population and the county population, caution should be taken in extrapolating the data from one to another as it is unclear exactly to what extent each population includes the same individuals.

Unless otherwise stated, data presented in the report are for the county of Oxfordshire rather than patients registered with GPs in the CCG area.

To view geographies used in the 2011 Census, including counties, districts, and wards, please visit the [interactive map](#) on Oxfordshire Insight.

Areas for Future Development

Over the past two years Oxfordshire County Council's Research and Intelligence Team has published in-depth analyses of the needs of children and young people, and the needs of working age adults. The Team plans to publish a further in-depth analysis of the needs of older people in 2016 to supplement the JSNA. The content and presentation of the JSNA will also continue to evolve, in response to feedback from those who use it.

² Health and Social Care Information Centre: <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/>

³ Analysis based on data from the Health and Social Care Information Centre's Statistics on Number of Patients Registered at a GP Practice – October 2015 (by LSOA): <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?productid=19077&topics=2%2fPrimary+care+services%2fGeneral+practice%2fGP+registered+population&sort=Relevance&size=10&page=1#top>

⁴ This is justified if we assume that similar proportions of patients from inside and outside the county remain on GP registers, despite having moved away.