Health Inequalities
Basket of Indicators

First published July 2019
Contents

This pack contains the most recent data at small area level (ward, MSOA, district, and GP practice). Some indicators have not been updated since the 2018 publication of the health inequalities basket of indicators. All indicators are labelled with the year of last update.

Ward level indicators

**Ward summary ‘Tartan Rug’**

- Life expectancy at birth (males)
- Life expectancy at birth (females)
- Healthy life expectancy at birth (males)
- Healthy life expectancy at birth (females)
- Disability free life expectancy at birth (males)
- Disability free life expectancy at birth (females)
- Children Under 16 years living in poverty
- Income deprivation
- Good development at 5 years
- Injuries 0-4 yrs hosp admission
- Emergency admissions 0-4 yrs
- Obesity in Reception year
- Obesity in Year 6

**Admission for injuries 0-14 yrs**

**Admission for injuries 15-24 yrs**

**Hospital stays for self-harm**

**Hospital stays for alcohol harm**

**Emergency hospital admissions for COPD**

**Emergency hospital admissions for CHD**

**Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke**

**Cancer mortality, under 75 years**

**Circulatory mortality, under 75 years**

**Respiratory mortality, all ages**

**Stroke mortality, all ages**

**Emergency admissions Myocardial Infarction (MI)**

**Emergency admissions for hip fracture, 65+ years**

**All cancer incidence**

**Preventable mortality**
Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are geographies used for publishing national statistics. There are 86 in Oxfordshire with an average of 7,600 residents. MSOA names do not include the names of the settlements within them, therefore data reported at this level are presented in maps.

District level indicators are used when there is no available data at a smaller level. These tend to be where small numbers or survey data are used.

GP Practice data come from the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) and reflect numbers recorded at GP practices. These do not necessarily reflect true prevalence in the population.

**MSOA level indicators**
- Unemployment
- Fuel poverty

**District level indicators**
- Low birth weight
- Infant mortality
- Tooth decay
- Eligible homeless not in priority need
- Households accepted as homeless
- Households in temporary accommodation
- Smoking prevalence in adults
- Smoking prevalence in routine and manual workers
- Tuberculosis incidence
- Suicide

**GP Practice level indicators**
- Depression incidence
- Depression prevalence
- Prevalence of severe mental illness (SMI)
- People on SMI register with a Comprehensive Care Plan
- Primary care reviews of recorded depression
Ward level indicators
### Tartan rug: wards significantly worse than the Oxfordshire or England average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Chiltern</th>
<th>Cherwell</th>
<th>Oxford</th>
<th>South Oxfordshire</th>
<th>West Oxfordshire</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxfordshire average</strong></td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>68.6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Carterton North East</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Carterton North West</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ascott &amp; Shirton</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Banbury East</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Banbury North</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Banbury South</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chipping Norton</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Cowley</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Headington</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Launton &amp; Otmoor</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Littlemore</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Oxford</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Didcot South</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Didcot West</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The number of indicators which are worse than average for each ward is shown in brackets next to ward name.

Data shown at ward level are for ward boundaries in place in 2016.

Some indicators, including health state life expectancies, use ward boundaries in place prior to 2016, and may be different from current boundaries. These indicators are shown in pink.

Where possible Oxfordshire figure is based on the same data used at ward level.
Interpreting the charts

Bar charts:

- Ward charts include values for the Oxfordshire districts in colour, and wards significantly different from the Oxfordshire or England average in grey.
- Features of the charts are explained in this diagram (right).

Source: Link

Link to source of data used in the chart. Click on the link to go to the source website.
Life expectancy at birth for males,
Wards significantly lower and higher than Oxfordshire figure, 2013- 2017

Gap between highest and lowest wards = 16.0
↓ 0.9 years

Source: PHE Local Health
Life expectancy at birth for females, Wards significantly lower and higher than Oxfordshire figure, 2013-2017

Source: PHE Local Health
Healthy life expectancy at birth (male), wards significantly lower and higher than Oxfordshire, 2009-2013

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Healthy life expectancy at birth (female), wards significantly lower and higher than the Oxfordshire average, 2009-2013

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Disability Free Life Expectancy (male), wards significantly lower and higher than the Oxfordshire average, 2009-2013

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Disability Free Life Expectancy (male), wards significantly lower and higher than the Oxfordshire average, 2009-2013

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Percentage living in income deprived households, 2015
Wards higher and lower than Oxfordshire and England

No confidence intervals for this indicator

Source: PHE Local Health
Good level of development at 5 years, 2013-14
Wards significantly lower and higher than Oxfordshire figure

Source: PHE Local Health
Crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (aged 0-4), 2011/12-2015/16

Wards significantly higher or lower than Oxfordshire average

Source: PHE Local Health
Crude rate of emergency hospital admissions for children (aged under 5 years), per 1,000 resident population, 2013/14-2015/16 (financial years pooled)
Wards significantly higher or lower than Oxfordshire average

Emergency admissions in under 5s  | Oxfordshire  | England

Source: PHE Local Health
Obesity in children in Reception year (4/5 years) - 2015/16 - 2017/18
Wards significantly higher than Oxfordshire

Source: PHE, National Child Measurement Programme
Prevalence of obesity among Reception Year children in ward compared to Oxfordshire and England, NCMP 2008/09 to 2017/18

**Blackbird Leys**

- 2008/09 to 2010/11: 11.7%
- 2010/11 to 2011/12: 9.5%
- 2011/12 to 2012/13: 7.3%

**Northfield Brook**

- 2008/09 to 2010/11: 11.4%
- 2010/11 to 2011/12: 9.5%
- 2011/12 to 2012/13: 7.3%
Percentage of obesity in Year 6 (ages 10/11 years) - 2015/16 - 2017/18 combined
Wards significantly higher than Oxfordshire

Gap between highest and lowest wards = 19.5

0.3 %

Source: PHE, National Child Measurement Programme
Prevalence of obesity among Year 6 children in ward compared to Oxfordshire and England, NCMP 2008/09 to 2017/18

Littlemore

Banbury Ruscote

Blackbird Leys

Rose Hill & Iffley

Northfield Brook
Prevalence of obesity among Year 6 children in ward compared to Oxfordshire and England, NCMP 2008/09 to 2017/18

- Barton & Sandhills
  - 2008/09 to 2016/17
  - Ward: 23.5%
  - England: 20.0%
  - Oxfordshire: 16.3%

- Cowley
  - 2008/09 to 2016/17
  - Ward: 23.4%
  - England: 20.0%
  - Oxfordshire: 16.3%

- Lye Valley
  - 2008/09 to 2016/17
  - Ward: 23.7%
  - England: 20.0%
  - Oxfordshire: 16.3%

- Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown
  - 2008/09 to 2016/17
  - Ward: 22.3%
  - England: 20.0%
  - Oxfordshire: 16.3%

- Banbury Cross & Neithrop
  - 2008/09 to 2016/17
  - Ward: 22.7%
  - England: 20.0%
  - Oxfordshire: 16.3%

- Cowley Marsh
  - 2008/09 to 2016/17
  - Ward: 23.7%
  - England: 20.0%
  - Oxfordshire: 16.3%
Crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (aged 0-14), 2011/12-2015/16
Wards significantly higher or lower than Oxfordshire average

Source: PHE Local Health
Crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (aged 15-24), 2011/12-2015/16
Wards significantly higher or lower than Oxfordshire average

Admissions for injuries in 15 - 24 year olds
Oxfordshire
England

Source: PHE Local Health
Hospital stays for self-harm, all ages, Standardised admissions ratio, 2013/14 - 2017/18 combined
Wards significantly higher or lower than England

Source: PHE Local Health
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm, all ages, standardised admissions ratio, 2013/14 - 2017/18
Wards in Oxfordshire significantly higher than England

Gap between highest and lowest wards = 119.6
↑ 10.3

Source: PHE Local Health
Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); standardised admission ratio; 2013/14 - 2017/18 combined
Wards significantly higher or lower than England

Source: PHE Local Health
Emergency hospital admissions for Coronary Heart Disease (CHD), all ages, standardised admission ratio, 2013/14 - 2017/18 combined, Wards significantly higher or lower than England

Gap between highest and lowest wards = 119.5

Source: PHE Local Health
Emergency admissions for Stroke, all ages, standardised admission ratio, 2013-14 - 2017/18 combined
Wards significantly higher or lower than England

Source: PHE Local Health
Deaths from cancer in all person under 75 years; standardised mortality ratio; 2013 - 2017 combined; Wards significantly higher and lower than England

Source: PHE Local Health
Motality from Circulatory Diseases in under 75 years; standardised mortality ratio; 2013 - 2017 combined years; Wards significantly higher or lower than England

Source: PHE Local Health
Mortality from stroke in all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2013 - 2017 combined years, Wards that are significantly higher or lower than England

Continent:
- Mortality from Stroke
- Oxfordshire
- England
- Previous data point

Gap between highest and lowest ward = 232.4
\[\uparrow 16.4\]
Emergency admissions for Myocardial Infarction (MI), All ages, Standardised admissions ratio, 2013/14-17/18 combined Wards in Oxfordshire significantly higher or lower than England.

Source: PHE Local Health
Emergency admissions for Hip Fracture in 65+ years, Standardised admission ratio, 2013/14-17/18 combined, Wards in Oxfordshire significantly higher or lower than England

Source: PHE Local Health
Incidence of all cancers; all ages;
Standardised incidence ratio, 2012-16
Wards significantly higher or lower than England

Source: PHE Local Health
Deaths from causes that are considered preventable; 2013-17; Standardised mortality ratio, all ages
Wards significantly higher or lower than England

Source: PHE Local Health
MSOA level indicators
Unemployment – proportion claiming out of work benefit 2017/18, Oxfordshire MSOAs

Note measure is average of the monthly claimant count April to March (2017-18) from NOMIS Labour Market statistics. This is different to item on unemployment in JSNA report (Annual Population Survey).

Source: PHE Local Health
Proportion of households in fuel poverty, 2016
Oxfordshire MSOAs

Source: PHE Local Health
District level indicators
Percentage of live births at term with birth weight under 2500g

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework
Infant mortality - Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 2015-17

Gap between highest and lowest = 0.9

Source: PHE Local Authority Health Profiles
Percentage of five year old children free from dental decay 2016/17
Oxfordshire districts, England and Oxfordshire

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework
Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people NOT in priority need per 1,000 households, 2017/18

Gap between highest and lowest = 1.5

Source: PHE Local Authority Health Profiles
Households accepted as homeless and in priority need - rate per 1,000 households - 2017/18
Oxfordshire Districts, England and Oxfordshire

Source: PHE Local Authority Health Profiles
Households in temporary accommodation - crude rate per 1,000 households - 2017/18
Oxfordshire Districts, England and Oxfordshire

Source: PHE Public Health Outcomes Framework
Smoking prevalence in adults (18+years) 2018
Oxfordshire districts, England and Oxfordshire

Source: PHE Local Tobacco Control Profiles
Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18-64 years) in the Routine and Manual Occupation group, 2018

Gap between highest and lowest = 10.7  
↑ 2.8

Source: PHE Local Tobacco Control Profiles
Incidence of TB per 100,000 population, 2015-17 combined

- Oxfordshire
- England

Source: PHE Local Authority Health Profiles
Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent, 2015-17 combined

Gap between highest and lowest = 5.7

Source: PHE Local Authority Health Profiles
GP Practice level indicators
New diagnosis of depression (Incidence) 18+ years; GP Practices in Oxfordshire 2017/18 with significantly high or low recording compared to NHS Oxfordshire CCG

Source: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)
Prevalence of Depression in 18+ years - diagnosed within GP practice
GP Practices in Oxfordshire 2017/18 with significantly high or low recording compared to NHS Oxfordshire CCG

Source: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)
Recorded prevalence of Severe Mental Illness (SMI) in people of all ages; GP practices in NHS Oxfordshire CCG significantly higher or lower than the average; 2017/18

Source: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)
People on Severe Mental Illness register with a Comprehensive Care Plan (% of all on SMI register); GP practices in Oxfordshire significantly higher or lower than NHS Oxfordshire CCG - 2017/18

Source: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)
Primary Care Reviews of Recorded Depression (18+ years)
GP practices significantly higher or lower than NHS Oxfordshire CCG average - 2017/18

Source: NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)
Finding out more

The latest JSNA giving health and wellbeing facts and figures for Oxfordshire is available on [Oxfordshire Insight](#).

- Inequalities indicators excel pack
- Oxfordshire JSNA report
- Public Health Surveillance Dashboards
- Health Needs Assessments
- Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Public Health England provides a wide range of health indicators and profiles on [Fingertips](#)

ONS population estimates and population projections for county and districts, benefits claimants and the annual population survey are available from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts are published on Oxfordshire Insight (select “future population change”) [http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population-0](http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population-0)