

ANNEX: District summaries

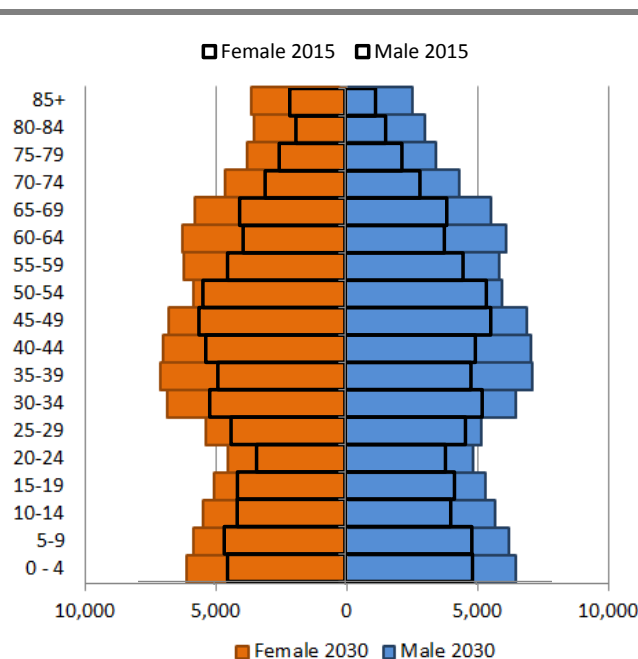
This section provides a summary of key points from this JSNA of relevance for each district in Oxfordshire. Detailed information on the sources of the data is provided in the main report.

8.1 Cherwell

Population

- As of mid-2015, the estimated population of Cherwell was **145,600** residents.
- Just under a third of the total population of Cherwell (30%) lived in areas defined as “rural” by the Office for National Statistics.
- By 2030, Oxfordshire County Council projections, based on expected growth in housing, predict the population of Cherwell will increase by over a third to 197,700 residents (+36%).
- The population aged 85 and over is expected to increase by 88% to 6,200 by 2030.

Predicted change in population, 2015 to 2030



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

Wider Determinants

- Between December 2015 and December 2016 the number of claimants of Job Seeker Allowance and Universal Credit in Cherwell increased from 440 to 500 (+14%). In December 2016, Banbury Grimsbury and Castle ward had the highest number of claimants of wards in Oxfordshire (along with 2 wards in Oxford).
- According to the supplementary indices to the IMD 2015:
 - 3,250 children in Cherwell were affected by income deprivation.
 - 3,115 older people in Cherwell were affected by income deprivation.
- HMRC data shows that the proportion of children aged 0-15 in low income families in Cherwell increased from 10.8% in August 2013 to 11.4% in August 2014.
- As of 2015 the ratio of the cheapest market housing (lower quartile) to lower quartile earnings in Cherwell was 10.34.
- In Cherwell in 2015, average social rents were 10% above the national average.
- Between 2014-15 and 2015-16 there was an increase in rough sleeping in Cherwell.
- The proportion of people cycling in Cherwell (14% in 2014-15) was well below other Oxfordshire districts and below the South East (17%) and national (15%) averages.
- Oxfordshire County Council has recorded a decline in cycle flows in Banbury.
- In 2014 Cherwell had 108 fast food outlets with 39 in Banbury Grimsbury & Castle ward (above the number in Oxford city centre).
- Cherwell has 4 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) which exceed the objective for nitrogen dioxide: two in Banbury and one each in Kidlington and Bicester.

Health

- In 2011 Cherwell was above the regional South East average on the proportion of carers aged 65 and over. The number of carers in this older age group in Cherwell was 1,346, distributed across the district.
- Cherwell district had the highest rate of people combining full time work and caring with 1.84% of the employed population also carers, compared with 1.75% across Oxfordshire and 2.34% in England.
- Of the districts in Oxfordshire, Cherwell had the greatest number of Attendance Allowance claimants (May 2016) in each age group.
- Trend data for Oxfordshire districts shows an increase in the percentage of patients with a recorded diagnosis of a severe and enduring mental health problem in the GP-registered population in Cherwell district.
- There were 18 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher admission ratio for intentional self-harm than England (2010-11 to 2014-15), these included 10 in Oxford, 4 in Cherwell, 3 in Vale of White Horse and 1 in West Oxfordshire.
- There were 5 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher mortality ratio for cancers than England (2010-14). The ward with the highest rate was Banbury Ruscote in Cherwell.
- There were 2 wards in Oxfordshire with significantly higher rates of emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease than England (2010-11 to 2014-15): Banbury Ruscote in Cherwell and Northfield Brook in Oxford.
- Mortality due to heart disease has declined in every district in Oxfordshire, with the exception of Cherwell where male mortality due to heart disease increased in both 2014 and 2015.
- There were 7 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher mortality ratio from stroke than England (2010-14) including Caversfield and Banbury Ruscote in Cherwell district. These two Cherwell wards also had higher mortality ratios from respiratory diseases.
- QOF data for GP practices located within Oxfordshire's districts shows that, when compared with the Oxfordshire average, Cherwell had a significantly higher percentage of patients recorded with diabetes.

Lifestyles

- 64% of people aged 16 or over in Cherwell are classified as overweight or obese, similar to the regional and national averages.
- In Cherwell obesity in reception age children increased to from 6.9% in 2014-15 to 7.3% in 2015-16. In Year 6 children (aged 10 or 11) obesity reduced from 19.7% to 17.4%.
- 8 wards in Oxfordshire had a significantly higher rate of hospital admissions linked to alcohol, 7 in Oxford and 1 in Banbury (Grimsbury & Castle).
- In 2016 there were around 2,900 police recorded victims of domestic abuse (crime and incidents) in Cherwell, up by 1% from the previous year.
- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of police recorded victims of rape increased in Cherwell by +14% (to 128) compared with +2% across Oxfordshire.

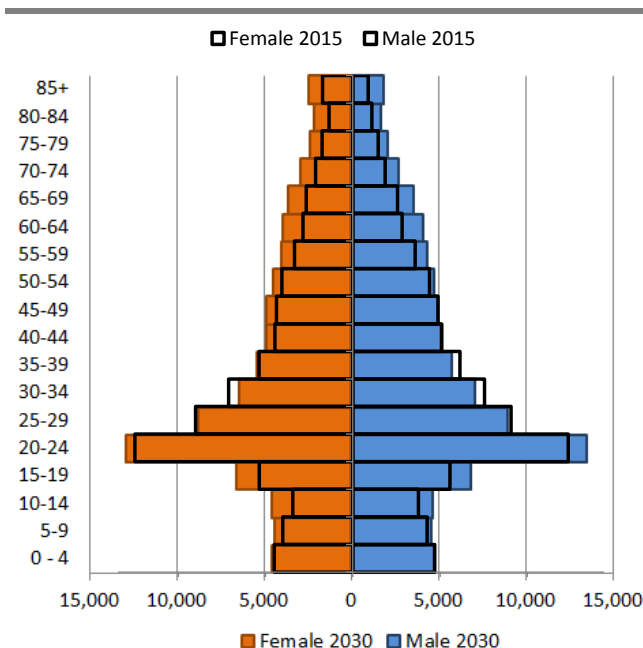
Access to services

- An estimated 30% of the population of Cherwell were in areas greater than 2 miles from the nearest GP surgery including 6,400 people aged 65 and over.

8.2 Oxford

- As of mid-2015, the estimated population of Oxford was **162,100** residents¹.
- By 2030, Oxfordshire County Council projections, based on expected growth in housing, predict the population of Oxford will increase to **180,600** residents (+11%).
- The population aged 85 and over is expected to increase by 50% to 4,200 by 2030.
- Over half of births in Oxford in 2015 were to mothers born outside the UK, the highest proportion of which was to mothers born in Europe.

Predicted change in population, 2015 to 2030



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

Wider Determinants

- Between December 2015 and December 2016 the number of claimants of Job Seeker Allowance and Universal Credit in Oxford increased from 920 to 985 (+7%). In December 2016, Northfield Brook and Blackbird Leys were 2 of the 3 wards in Oxfordshire with the highest number of claimants.
- According to the supplementary indices to the IMD 2015:
 - 5,125 children in Oxford were affected by income deprivation.
 - 3,270 older people in Oxford were affected by income deprivation.
- HMRC data shows that the proportion of children aged 0-15 in low income families in Oxford declined from 19.5% in August 2013 to 19.2% in August 2014.
- As of 2015 the ratio of the cheapest market housing (lower quartile) to lower quartile earnings in Oxford was 11.73.
- The Centre for Cities report 2017 ranks Oxford as the least affordable UK city for housing. The analysis uses average house prices and average earnings and found that:
 - In 2016, the average house price in Britain was 9.8 times the average annual salary.
 - Oxford, London and Cambridge were the top 3 least affordable cities.
 - In Oxford, the least affordable city, house prices were 16.7 times annual salaries. In Burnley, the most affordable city, this figure was 4.1.
- In Oxford in 2015, average social rents were 18% above the national average.
- Between 2014-15 and 2015-16 there was an increase in rough sleeping in Oxford.
- The proportion of people cycling in Oxford (any cycling in the last 4 weeks) appears to have increased and remains well below other Oxfordshire districts and above the South

¹ Note that this is the Oxfordshire County Council estimate which uses the Office for National Statistics 2015 SPD_v2 in preference to the mid-year estimates. The ONS mid-year estimates appear to incorrectly model student flows.

East and national averages. Oxfordshire County Council has recorded an increase in cycle flows in parts of Oxford.

- In September 2010 Oxford City Council made an Air Quality Management Order declaring the whole of the city as an AQMA, to include the 7 localised hotspots where pollution levels of nitrogen dioxide have exceeded national objectives.

Health

- In 2011 Oxford had double the national average of young carers (aged under 16). The number of carers in this age group in Oxford was 90, of which half (45) were residents in the wards of Cowley Marsh, Northfield Brook, Lye Valley, Blackbird Leys and Hinksey Park.
- Oxford was above the regional South East average on the proportion of working age carers aged 35 to 49.
- Trend data for Oxfordshire districts shows an increase in the percentage of patients with a recorded diagnosis of a severe and enduring mental health problem in the GP-registered population in Oxford city.
- There were 18 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher admission ratio for intentional self-harm than England (2010-11 to 2014-15), these included 10 in Oxford, 4 in Cherwell, 3 in Vale of White Horse and 1 in West Oxfordshire.
- Between 2013 and 2015, age standardised mortality rates for cancer in Oxfordshire remained at a broadly similar level. The cancer mortality rate for females in Oxford increased to just above the national average.
- There were 5 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher mortality ratio for cancers than England (2010-14) including 3 in Oxford: Headington Hill & Northway, Blackbird Leys and Cowley.
- There were 2 wards in Oxfordshire with significantly higher rates of emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease than England (2010-11 to 2014-15): Banbury Ruscote in Cherwell and Northfield Brook in Oxford.
- There were 7 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher mortality ratio from stroke than England (2010-14) including Cowley in Oxford.

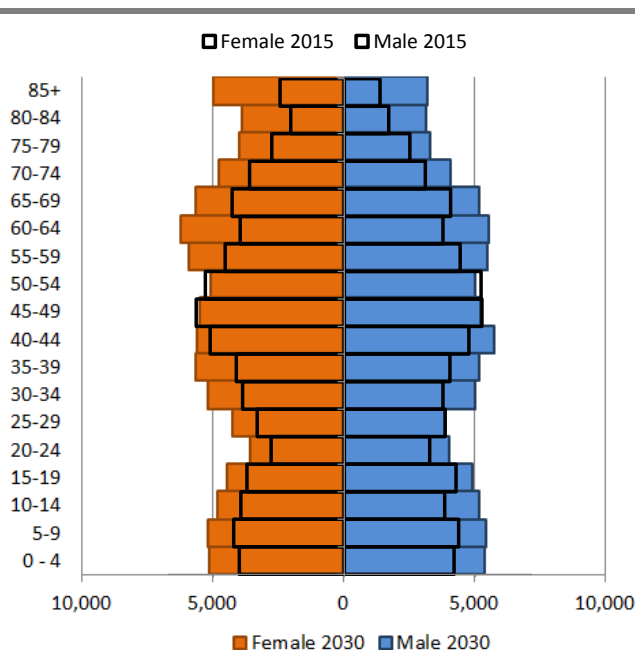
Lifestyles

- 52% of people aged 16 or over in Oxford are classified as overweight or obese, this was below the county, regional and national averages.
- In Oxford, obesity in reception aged children (aged 4 or 5) and Year 6 children (aged 10 or 11) have each increased. Reception increased from 8.0% to 8.8% and Year 6 increased from 19.2% to 20.2%.
- Between the active people survey of Oct12-Oct13 and Apr15-Mar16, there was a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people participating in sport in Oxfordshire as a whole and in Oxford and the Vale of White Horse districts.
- Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions in Oxford increased between 2013-14 and 2014-15, remaining significantly above the national and regional averages.
- 8 wards in Oxfordshire had a significantly higher rate of hospital admissions linked to alcohol, 7 of which were in Oxford.
- The rate of deaths from drug misuse (not including alcohol and tobacco) was statistically above the national average in Oxford.
- In 2016 there were around 3,300 police recorded victims of domestic abuse (crime and incidents) in Oxford, up by 3% from the previous year.
- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of police recorded victims of Honour Based Violence, Child Sexual Exploitation and Modern Slavery each increased in Oxford.
- The rate of emergency admissions for injuries due to falls in males and females aged 80+ in Oxford was significantly higher than the England rate.

8.3 South Oxfordshire

- As of mid-2015, the estimated population of South Oxfordshire was **137,400** residents.
- By 2030, Oxfordshire County Council projections, based on expected growth in housing, predict the population of South Oxfordshire will increase to **174,700** residents (+27%).
- The population aged 85 and over is expected to more than double (+116%) to 8,200 by 2030.

Predicted change in population, 2015 to 2030



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

Wider Determinants

- Between December 2015 and December 2016 the number of claimants of Job Seeker Allowance and Universal Credit in South Oxfordshire increased from 365 to 410 (+12%).
- According to the supplementary indices to the IMD 2015:
 - 1,935 children in South Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation.
 - 2,535 older people in South Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation.
- HMRC data shows that the proportion of children aged 0-15 in low income families in South Oxfordshire increased from 7.7% in August 2013 to 8.3% in August 2014.
- As of 2015 the ratio of the cheapest market housing (lower quartile) to lower quartile earnings in South Oxfordshire was 11.66.
- In South Oxfordshire in 2015, average social rents were 16% above the national average.
- ONS analysis has ranked South Oxfordshire as one of 5 local authorities in England and Wales with the largest decline in affordability of social housing.
- In 2011, the number of cars per household in Oxfordshire districts was highest in South Oxfordshire (1.58), above the average for the South East (1.35) and England (1.16).
- South Oxfordshire has 3 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) which exceed the objective for nitrogen dioxide: Henley, Wallingford and Watlington.

Health

- There were 7 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher mortality ratio from stroke than England (2010-14) including Didcot West in South Oxfordshire district.
- The mortality rate for Dementia and Alzheimer's disease for males in 2015 in South Oxfordshire was above the England average.
- QOF data for GP practices located within Oxfordshire's districts shows that, when compared with the Oxfordshire average, South Oxfordshire had a significantly higher percentage of patients recorded with diabetes.

Lifestyles

- 60% of people aged 16 or over in South Oxfordshire are classified as overweight or obese (below the national average).
- For South Oxfordshire there has been an increase in obesity of reception age children from 5.7% to 6.6% and a decrease from 12.8% to 11.8% for Year 6 children (aged 10 or 11).
- In 2016 there were around 1,700 police recorded victims of domestic abuse (crime and incidents) in South Oxfordshire, a decline of -1% from the previous year.

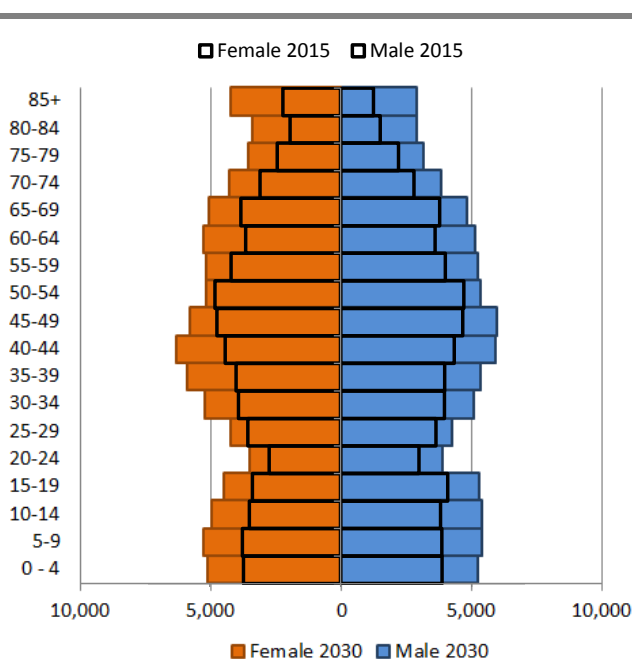
Access to services

- An estimated 36% of the population of South Oxfordshire were in areas greater than 2 miles from the nearest GP surgery including 8,900 people aged 65 and over.

8.4 Vale of White Horse

- As of mid-2015, the estimated population of Vale of White Horse was **126,700** residents.
- By 2030, Oxfordshire County Council projections, based on expected growth in housing, predict the population of Vale of White Horse will increase to **172,200** residents (+27%).
- The population aged 85 and over is expected to more than double (+103%) to 7,100 by 2030.

Predicted change in population, 2015 to 2030



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

Wider Determinants

- Between December 2015 and December 2016 the number of claimants of Job Seeker Allowance and Universal Credit in Vale of White Horse increased from 400 to 415 (+4%).
- According to the supplementary indices to the IMD 2015:
 - 2,045 children in Vale of White Horse were affected by income deprivation.
 - 2,350 older people in Vale of White Horse were affected by income deprivation.
- HMRC data shows that the proportion of children aged 0-15 in low income families in Vale of White Horse increased from 8.9% in August 2013 to 9.4% in August 2014.
- As of 2015 the ratio of the cheapest market housing (lower quartile) to lower quartile earnings in Vale of White Horse was 10.57.
- In Vale of White Horse in 2015, average social rents were 14% above the national average.
- Vale of White Horse has 3 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) which exceed the objective for nitrogen dioxide: Abingdon, Botley and Marcham.

Health

- There were 18 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher admission ratio for intentional self-harm than England (2010-11 to 2014-15) including 3 in Abingdon in Vale of White Horse: Abingdon Fitzharris; Abingdon Abbey Northcourt and Abingdon Caldecott.
- Faringdon in Vale of White Horse had a significantly higher mortality rate than England for respiratory diseases (2014).
- QOF data for GP practices located within Oxfordshire's districts shows that, when compared with the Oxfordshire average, Vale of White Horse had a significantly higher percentage of patients recorded with diabetes.

Lifestyles

- 64% of people aged 16 or over in Vale of White Horse were classified as overweight or obese, similar to the national average.
- In Vale of White Horse there was been a decrease in obesity of reception age children to 5.1% (from 6.6%) and an increase in Year 6 children (aged 10 or 11) to 14.5% (from 13.9%).
- Between the active people survey of Oct12-Oct13 and Apr15-Mar16, there was a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people participating in sport in Oxfordshire as a whole and in Vale of White Horse.
- In 2016 there were around 1,900 police recorded victims of domestic abuse (crime and incidents) in Vale of White Horse, an increase of 11% from the previous year.

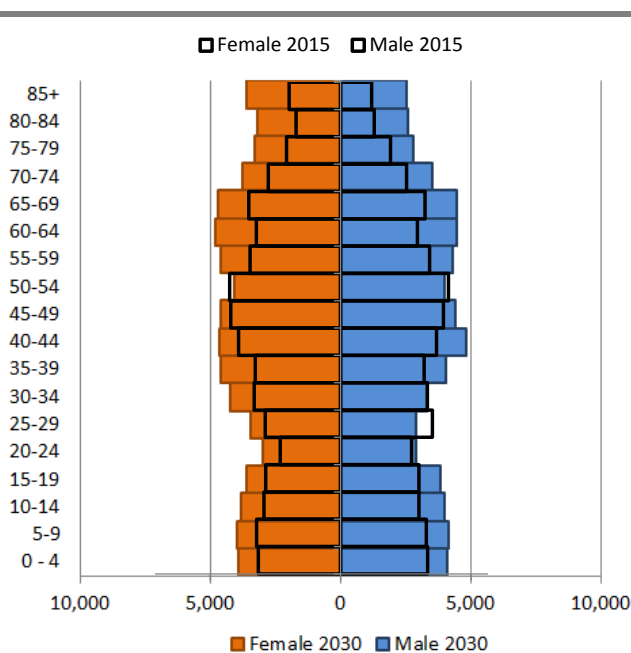
Access to services

- An estimated 32% of the population of Vale of White Horse were in areas greater than 2 miles from the nearest GP surgery including 7,400 people aged 65 and over.

8.5 West Oxfordshire

- As of mid-2015, the estimated population of West Oxfordshire was **108,600** residents.
- By 2030, Oxfordshire County Council projections, based on expected growth in housing, predict the population of West Oxfordshire will increase to **138,900** residents (+28%).
- The population aged 85 and over is expected to almost double (+94%) by 2030, to 8,200.

Predicted change in population, 2015 to 2030



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

Wider Determinants

- Between December 2015 and December 2016 the number of claimants of Job Seeker Allowance and Universal Credit in West Oxfordshire decreased from 370 to 350 (-5%). All other districts in Oxfordshire saw an increase in claimants over this period.
- According to the supplementary indices to the IMD 2015:
 - 1,650 children in West Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation.
 - 2,230 older people in West Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation.
- HMRC data shows that the proportion of children aged 0-15 in low income families in West Oxfordshire increased from 8% in August 2013 to 9% in August 2014.
- As of 2015 the ratio of the cheapest market housing (lower quartile) to lower quartile earnings in West Oxfordshire was 11.13.
- In West Oxfordshire in 2015, average social rents were 14% above the national average.
- Comparing rates of walking and cycling between 2013-14 and 2014-15 shows little change in Oxfordshire's districts. The exception was West Oxfordshire where there was a statistically significant increase in cycling between 2013-14 and 2014-15. The increase in West Oxfordshire was in people using a cycle for "utility" reasons (anything other than recreational, i.e. including cycling to work) at least once per month.
- West Oxfordshire has 2 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) which exceed the objective for nitrogen dioxide: Chipping Norton and Witney.

Health

- There were 18 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher admission ratio for intentional self-harm than England (2010-11 to 2014-15) including Witney South in West Oxfordshire.
- Chipping Norton in West Oxfordshire had a significantly higher mortality rate than England for respiratory diseases (2014).

JSNA 2017 Annex: District Summaries

- There were 5 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher mortality ratio for cancers than England (2010-14) including Chipping Norton in West Oxfordshire.
- There were 7 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher mortality ratio from stroke than England (2010-14), mainly in rural areas. These included Chipping Norton and Freeland & Hanborough in West Oxfordshire.
- In each of 2014 and 2015, the age-standardised mortality rate for females due to Dementia and Alzheimer's disease in West Oxfordshire increased and is well above the national and regional averages.
- QOF data for GP practices located within Oxfordshire's districts shows that, when compared with the Oxfordshire average, West Oxfordshire had a significantly higher percentage of patients recorded with diabetes.

Lifestyles

- 65% of people aged 16 or over in West Oxfordshire were classified as overweight or obese, similar to the national average.
- In West Oxfordshire there was been an increase in obesity of reception age children from 5.4% to 6.7% and an increase in obesity of Year 6 children (aged 10 or 11) from 14.8% to 15.6%.
- In 2016 there were around 1,400 police recorded victims of domestic abuse (crime and incidents) in West Oxfordshire, an increase of 2% from the previous year.

Access to services

- An estimated 30% of the population of West Oxfordshire were in areas greater than 2 miles from the nearest GP surgery including 6,100 people aged 65 and over.