

South Oxfordshire District Summary 2020

Published July 2020

Introduction to the District Summary for South Oxfordshire

This is a summary report for Oxford City and includes the following key areas highlighted in the JSNA 2020 Oxfordshire report:

- Historical and projected population change
- Public Health England 2020 health summary
- Key health and wellbeing facts and figures 2020
- A district inequalities summary (tartan rug)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Other resources include:

[JSNA 2020 Oxfordshire report](#)

[Public Health Dashboards](#)

[Health Needs Assessments](#)

[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)

[JSNA Bitesize](#)

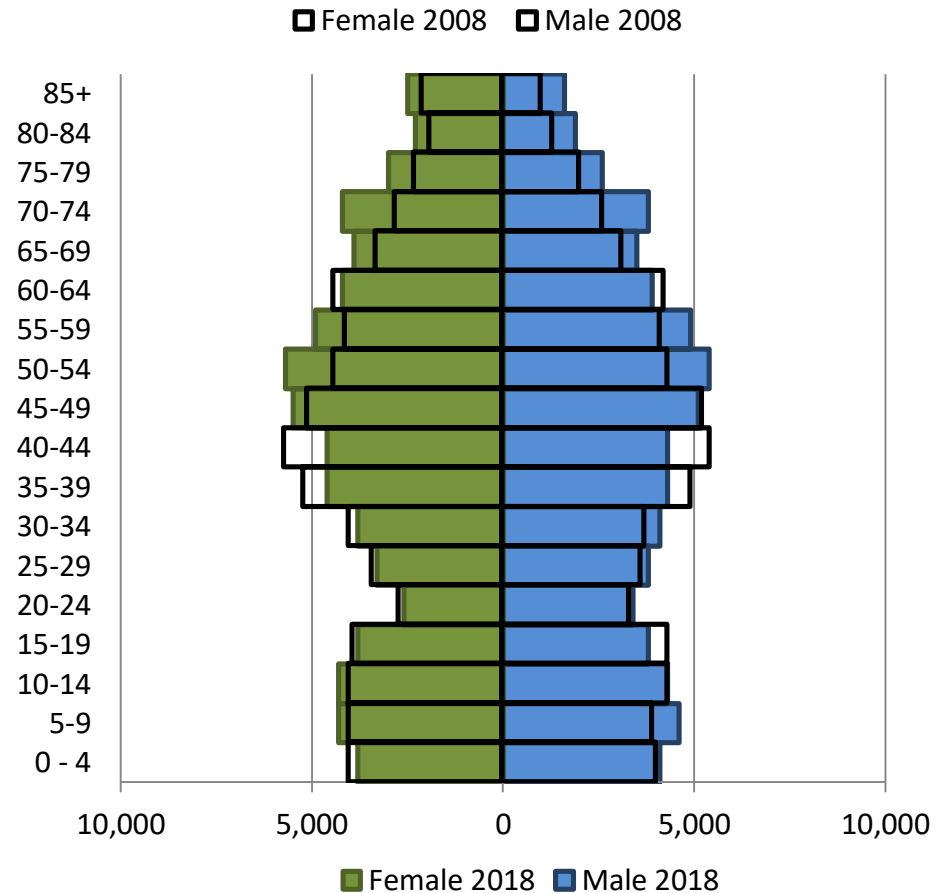
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South Oxfordshire District Population

- In mid-2018 there were 140,500 residents in South Oxfordshire.
- There were 4,100 people aged 85+ in South Oxfordshire district.
- Between 2008 and 2018 the population of South Oxfordshire increased by +6%, just below Oxfordshire (+8%) and England (+8%).
- The population pyramid shows females and males by 5-year age and an increase in the older segment of the working age population aged 50-59 and in older people aged 65+.

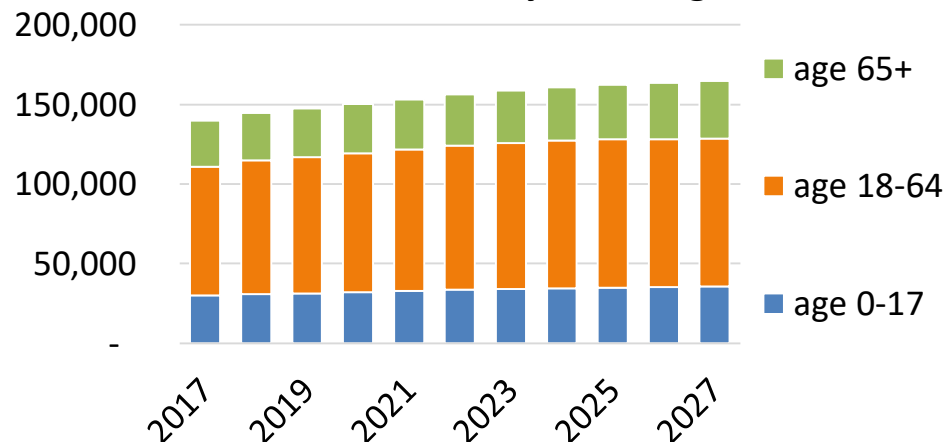
Historical population change 2008 to 2018



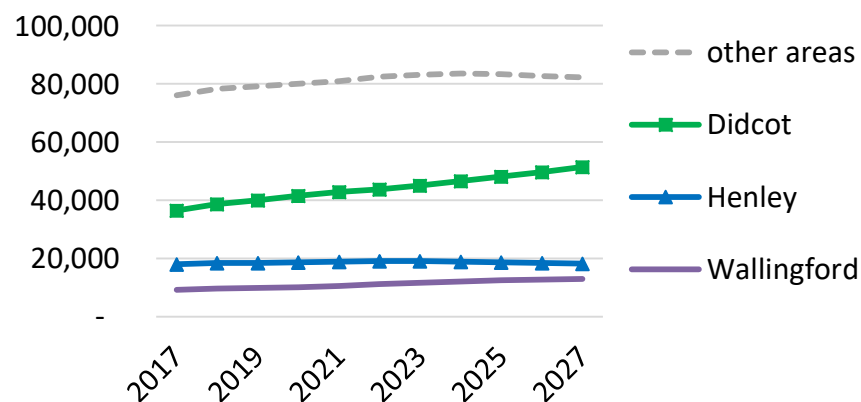
Population Forecast

- The housing-led forecasts show the population of South Oxfordshire increasing from 139,800 in 2017 to 164,700 by 2027 (+24,900, +18%).
- There is expected to be a significant increase in the population of the Didcot area with major developments in Great Western Park and east of Didcot.
- The population of Didcot and the surrounding area is expected to grow from 36,400 to 51,400 (+41%).
- **Note that Didcot-related developments to the west of the town, based in Vale of White Horse district, are included in the forecasts for Vale of White Horse.**

South Oxfordshire by broad age

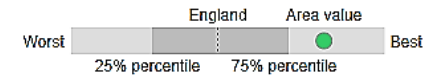


South Oxfordshire - settlements



Health Summary for South Oxfordshire

Area: South Oxfordshire



● Significantly better / England ● Not significantly different ● Significantly worse / England

- The Public Health England local health profile for South Oxfordshire shows that, for the majority of indicators, South Oxfordshire is **better** than or **similar** to the national average
- Indicators that are **worse** than average are killed and seriously injured on roads and estimated diabetes diagnosis rate

| Indicators | Selection Value | England Value | England Worst | Spine chart | England Best |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years) | 82.0 | 79.5 | 74.4 | ● | 88.8 |
| Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years) | 85.2 | 83.1 | 79.6 | ● | 90.7 |
| Low birth weight of term babies (%) | 2.4 | 2.8 | 4.5 | ● | 0.0 |
| Emergency admissions in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000) | 109.3 | 149.2 | 289.9 | ● | 60.5 |
| A and E attendances in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000) | 388.2 | 551.6 | 1,761.7 | ● | 147.6 |
| Admissions for injuries in under 5s (Crude rate per 10,000) | 111.5 | 138.8 | 279.9 | ● | 0.0 |
| Admissions for injuries in under 15s (Crude rate/100,000 aged 0-17) | 96.5 | 110.1 | 185.4 | ● | 59.0 |
| Admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (Crude rate per 10,000) | 146.8 | 137.0 | 280.0 | ● | 64.2 |
| Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%) | 18.6 | 22.4 | 30.5 | ● | 14.4 |
| Obese Children, Reception Year (%) | 6.4 | 9.5 | 13.6 | ● | 4.0 |
| Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%) | 26.1 | 34.2 | 43.9 | ● | 21.6 |
| Obese Children, Year 6 (%) | 12.7 | 20.0 | 29.1 | ● | 10.3 |
| Hospital stays for self harm (SAR) | 91.3 | 100.0 | 309.0 | ● | 26.5 |
| Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR) | 71.9 | 100.0 | 183.6 | ● | 60.7 |
| Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR) | 66.6 | 100.0 | 165.0 | ● | 60.4 |
| Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR) | 85.0 | 100.0 | 133.2 | ● | 52.3 |
| Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR) | 70.8 | 100.0 | 160.9 | ● | 65.7 |
| Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR) | 84.5 | 100.0 | 130.1 | ● | 52.6 |
| Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR) | 77.3 | 100.0 | 140.1 | ● | 66.8 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR) | 79.1 | 100.0 | 142.0 | ● | 57.7 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR) | 65.7 | 100.0 | 180.1 | ● | 53.9 |
| Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR) | 72.4 | 100.0 | 165.7 | ● | 56.9 |
| Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR) | 88.5 | 100.0 | 160.6 | ● | 32.8 |
| Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR) | 78.5 | 100.0 | 157.9 | ● | 41.8 |
| Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR) | 65.5 | 100.0 | 168.3 | ● | 65.2 |

Source: PHE, [Local Health - Public Health England](#)

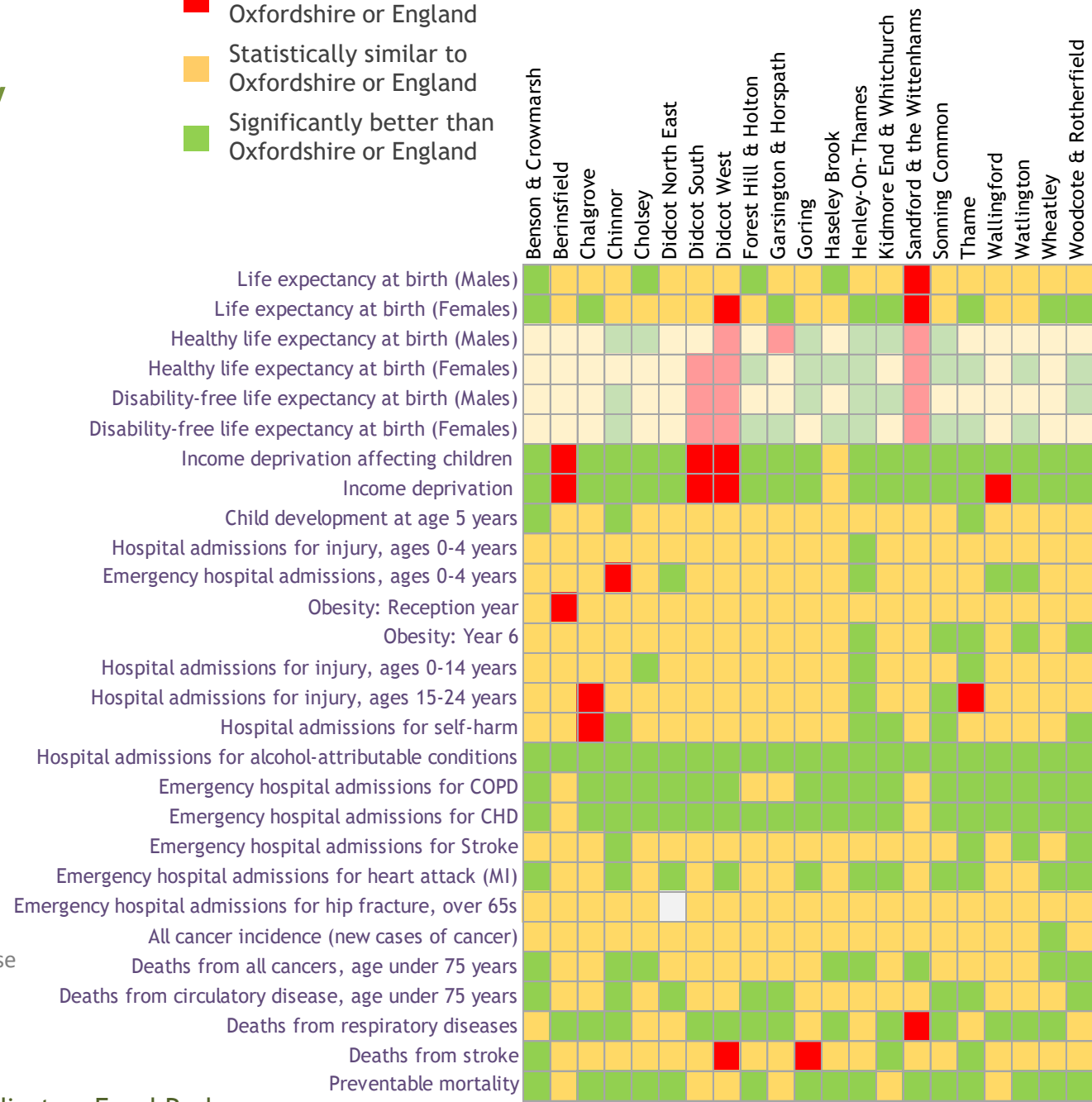
South Oxfordshire District health & wellbeing facts and figures 2020



South Oxfordshire inequalities summary

- Significantly worse than Oxfordshire or England
- Statistically similar to Oxfordshire or England
- Significantly better than Oxfordshire or England

- In South Oxfordshire, eleven out of twenty-one wards have no indicators worse than average
- Wards with the most indicators significantly worse than average are Didcot South, Didcot West, and Sandford & the Wittenhams
- Berinsfield has the fewest indicators significantly better than average

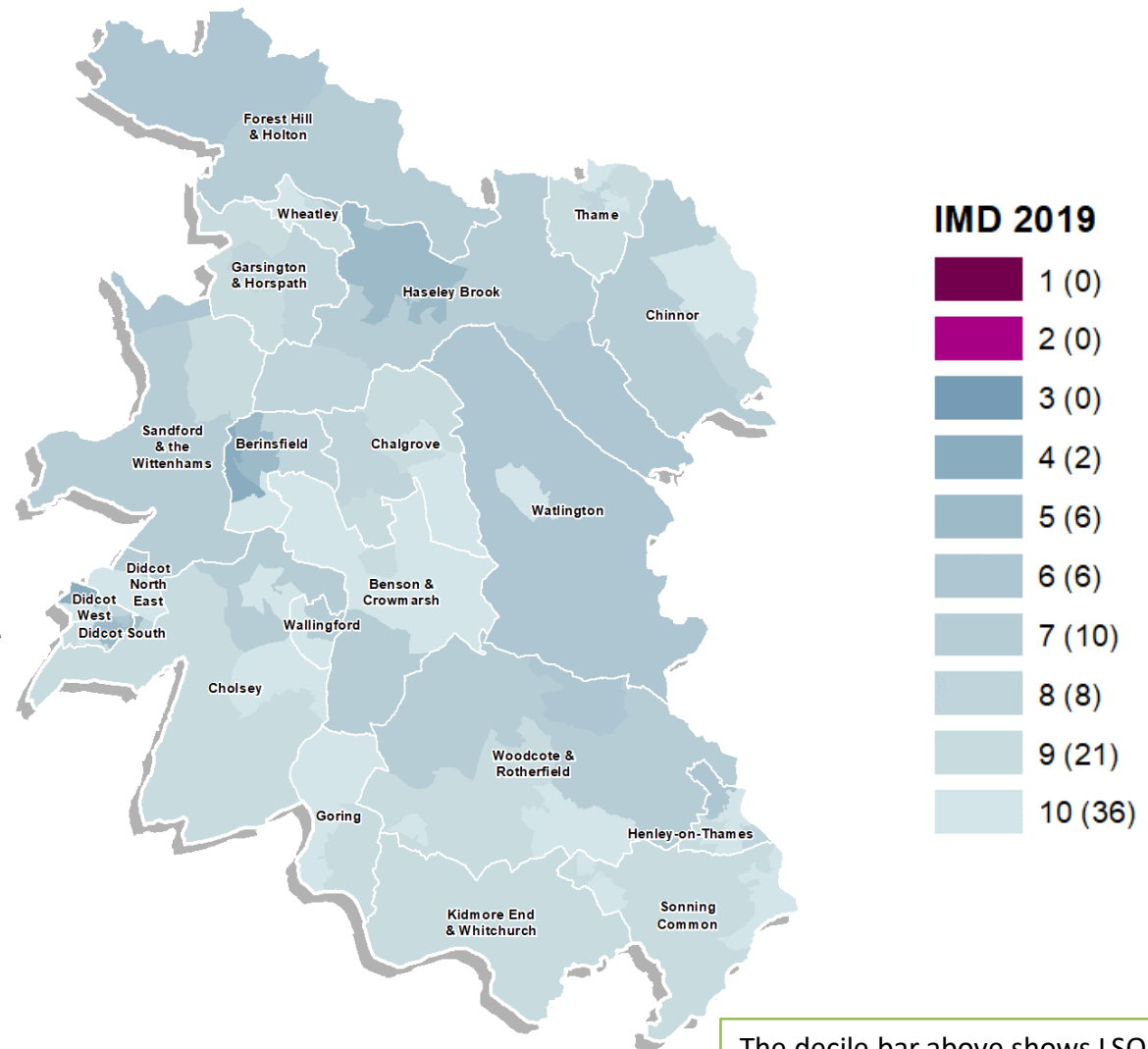


Data are shown at ward level for ward boundaries in place in 2016. Health state life expectancy indicators use ward boundaries in place prior to 2016 which may be different from current boundaries and cause discrepancies in the tartan rug. These indicators are shown in a paler colour scheme.

For more information, see the [Inequalities Indicators Excel Pack](#)

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 at national level

- The map shows that 64% (57) of the LSOAs (Lower Layer Super Output Areas) in South Oxfordshire are within the 20% least deprived areas nationally.
- Parts of Berinsfield and Didcot West are amongst the 40% most deprived areas nationally.
- Least deprived areas in South Oxfordshire are located in parts of Didcot, Thame, Henley-on-Thames, Wallingford and Wheatley all within the 10% least deprived areas nationally.
- Overall South Oxfordshire is relatively less deprived as it has moved up from place 200 in 2015 to 202 in 2019 out of 317 Local authorities where 1 most deprived and 317 is least deprived.



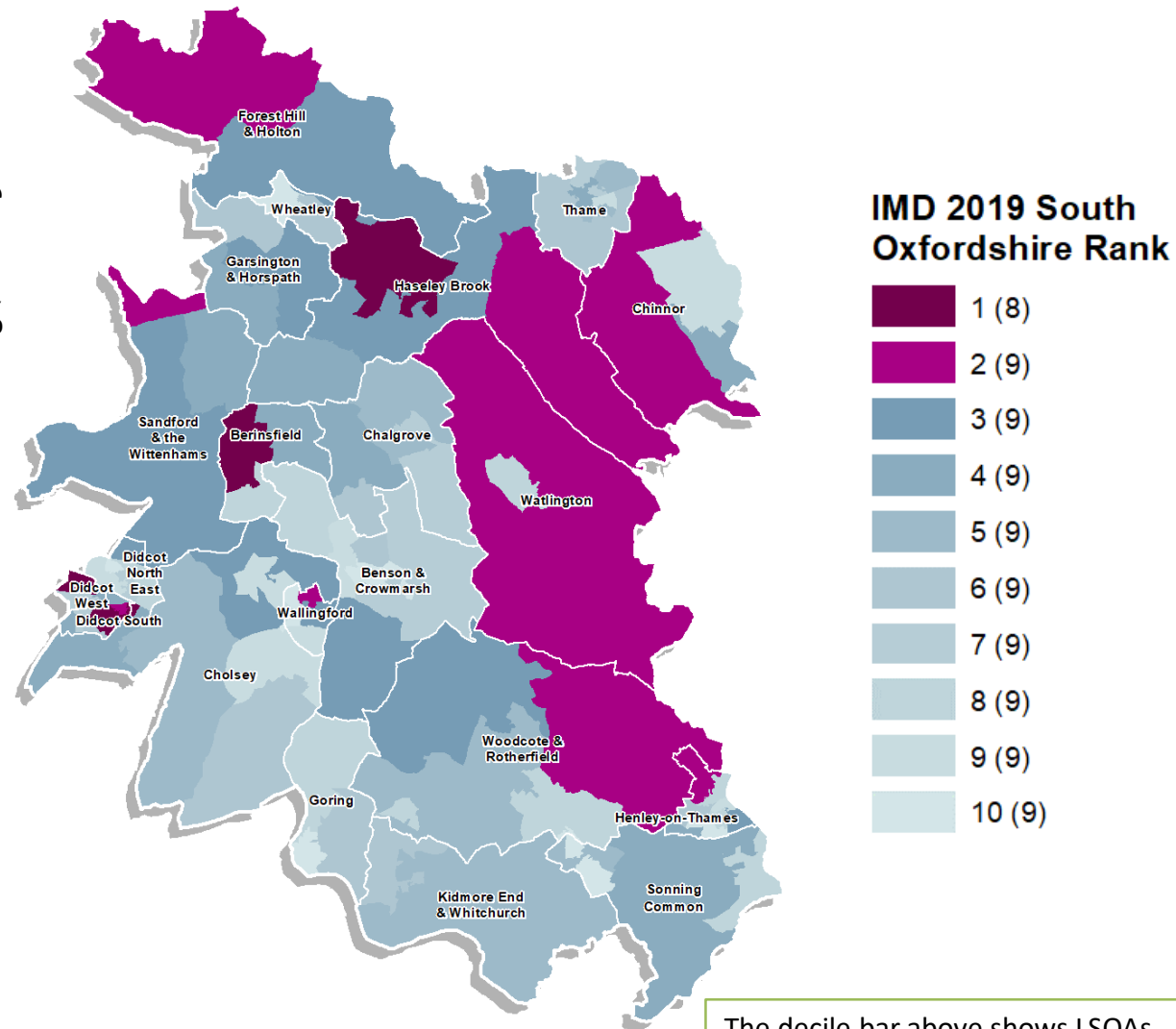
Source: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)
Mapped by District Data Analysis service

EXPLORE the data for districts and small areas with our [interactive deprivation dashboard](#)

The decile bar above shows LSOAs grouped according to how deprived they are, where **1 is most deprived** and **10 is least deprived**.

IMD Ranking within South Oxfordshire

- This map shows how all the LSOAs within South Oxfordshire compare to each other.
- Areas that score within the 10% most deprived within South Oxfordshire are in parts of Berinsfield, Didcot South, Didcot West and Haseley Brook.
- Parts of Chinnor, Forest Hill & Holton, Henley-on-Thames, Sandford & the Wittenhams, Wallingford, Watlington, and Woodcote & Rotherfield are within the 20% most deprived areas in the district.



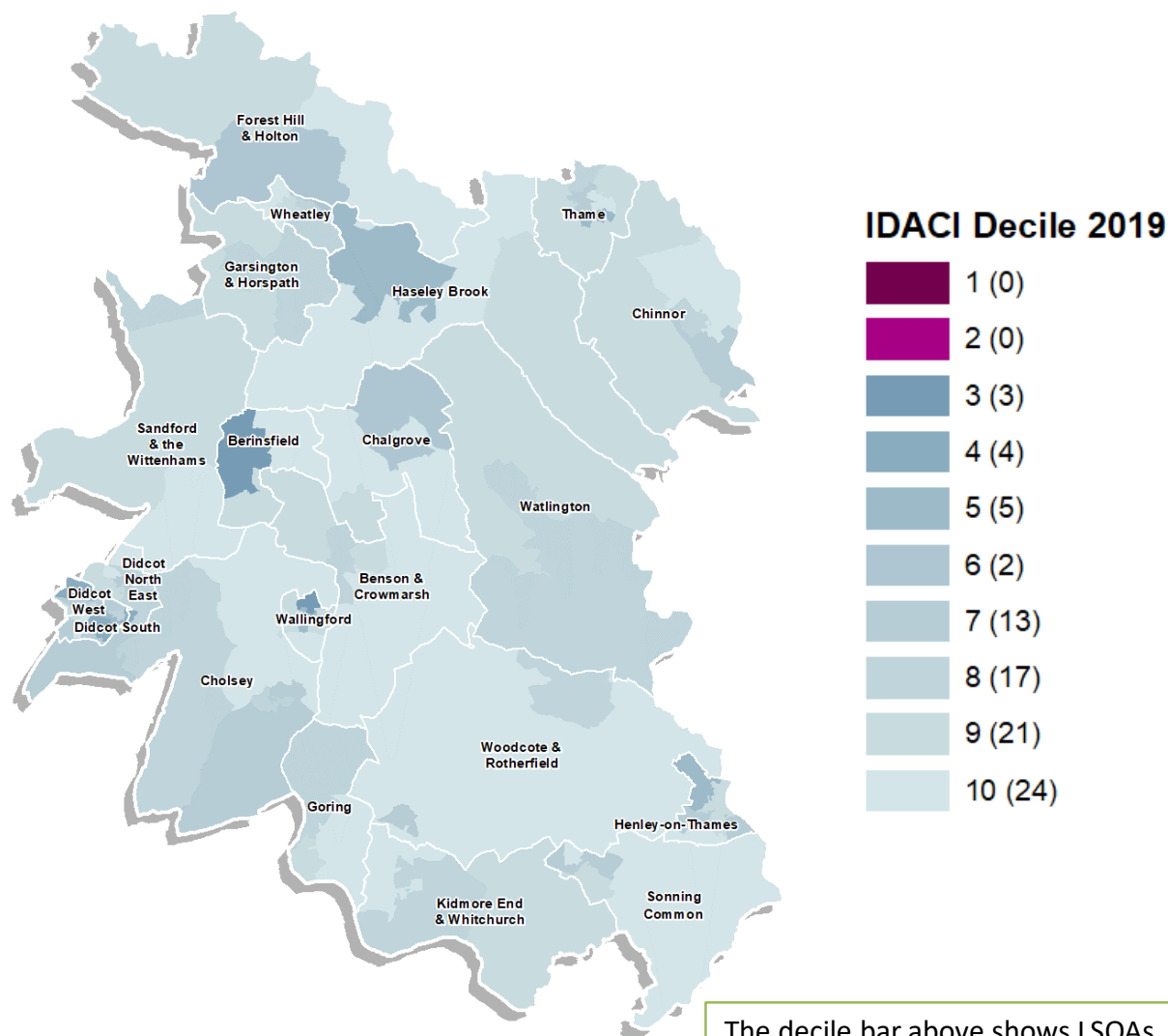
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Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2019

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is the proportion of children age 0-15 living in income deprived families.
- The most deprived areas in the IDACI are in parts of Berinsfield and Wallingford in the 30% most deprived LSOAs nationally.
- The least deprived areas are in Woodcote & Rotherfield, Sonning Common, Thame, Didcot and Cholsey all in the 10% least deprived LSOAs nationally.



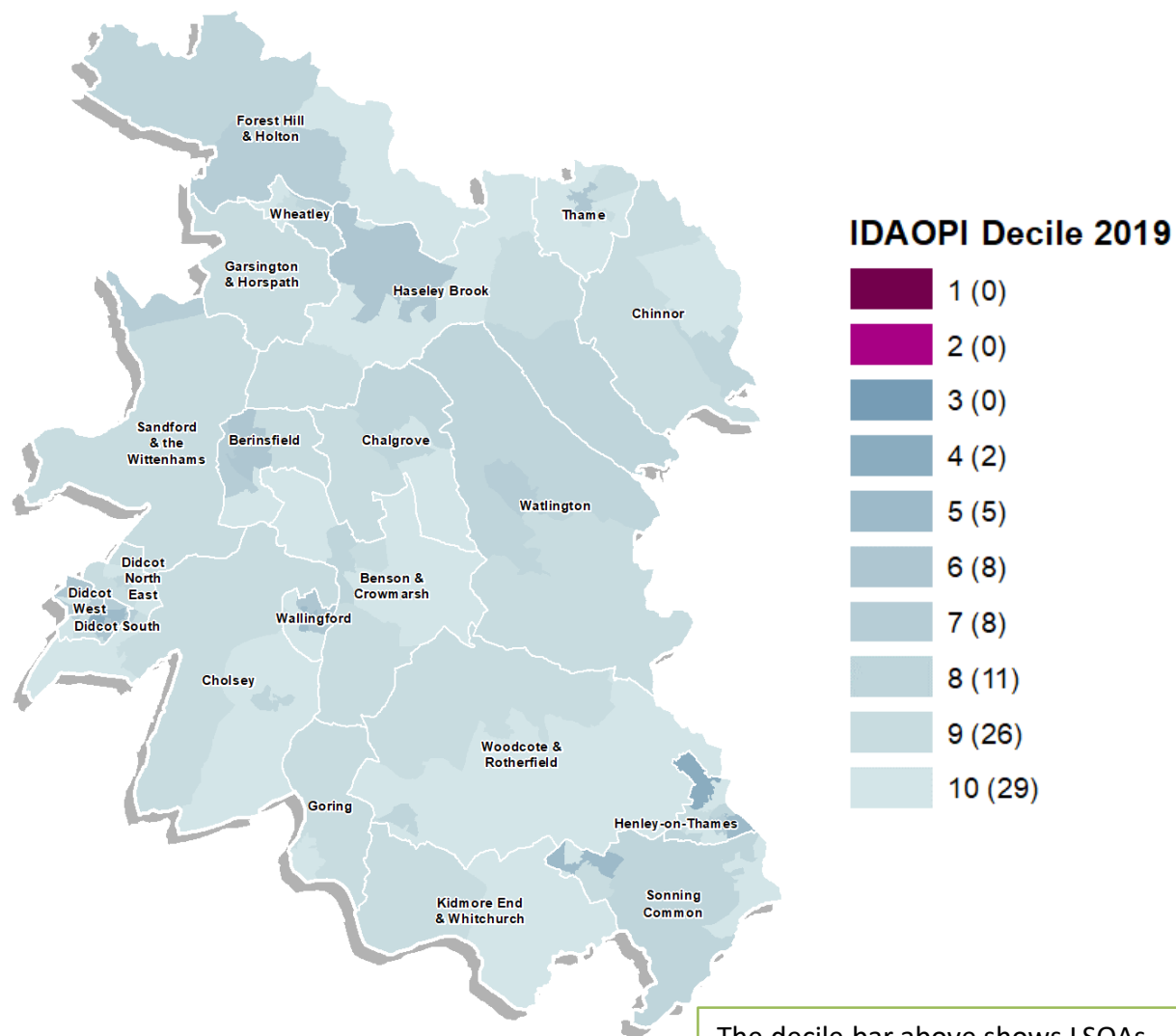
Sources: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Explorer/](#)
[Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2020](#)

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Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2019

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi) is the proportion of those age 60 or over who experience income deprivation.
- The most deprived areas in the IDAOPi in South Oxfordshire are located in parts of Didcot South and Henley-on-Thames in the 40% most deprived LSOAs nationally.
- The least deprived areas are located in parts of Goring, Woodcote & Rotherfield, Wallingford and Wheatley all in the 10% least deprived LSOAs nationally.



Sources: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Explorer/](#)
[Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2020](#)

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Finding out more

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

[Oxfordshire 2020 JSNA report](#)

[ANNEX: Inequalities indicators ward level data](#)

[Ward inequalities indicators excel pack including OCCG and District summaries](#)

[Public Health 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

Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts are published on Oxfordshire Insight (select “future population change”)

<http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population-0>