

Cherwell District Summary 2021

Published June 2021

Introduction to the District Summary for Cherwell

This is a summary report for Cherwell District and includes the following key areas highlighted in the JSNA 2021 Oxfordshire report:

- Historical and projected population change
- Public Health England 2021 health summary
- Key health and wellbeing facts and figures 2021
- A district inequalities summary (tartan rug)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019
- Number of deaths due to all causes and COVID-19 related.
- Clinically extremely vulnerable people.
- Historical unemployment and furlough figures.

Other resources include:

[JSNA 2021 Oxfordshire report](#)

[JSNA Inequalities dashboard](#)

[Health Needs Assessments](#)

[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)

[JSNA Bitesize](#)

EMAIL: JSNA@Oxfordshire.gov.uk
WEB: insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/jsna

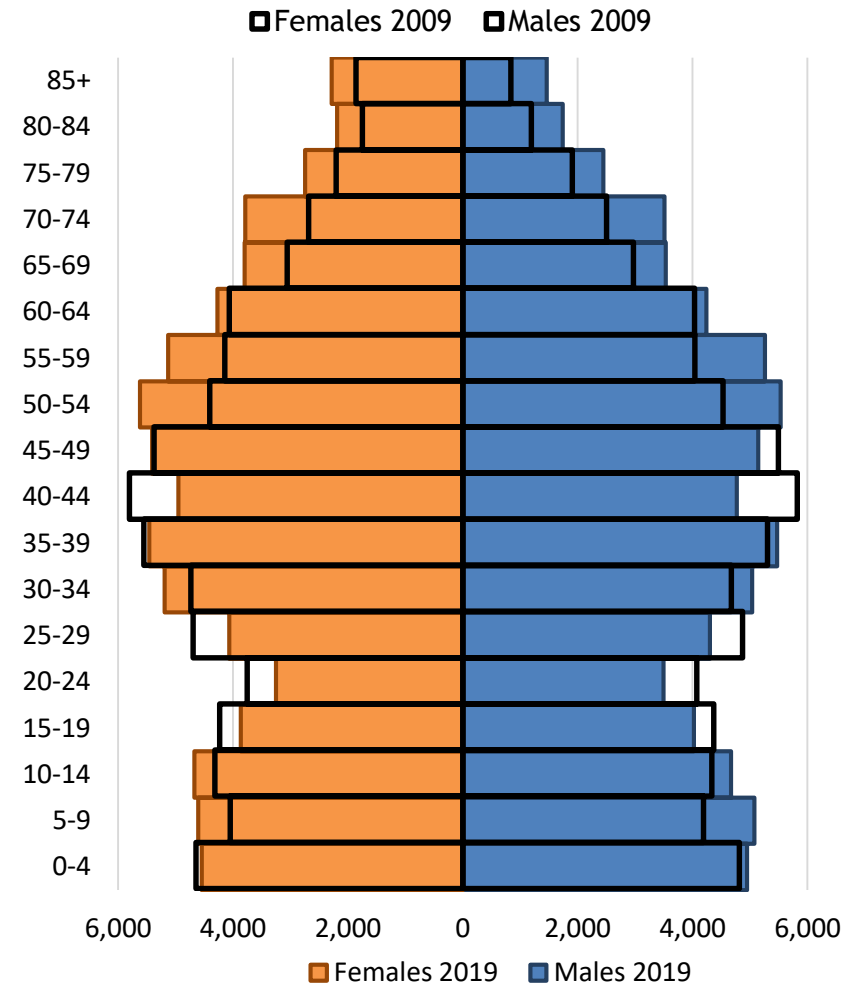
Executive Summary

- **Population** - In mid-2019 there were 150,500 residents in the Cherwell district.
- **Population Forecast** - The housing-led forecasts show the population of Cherwell increasing from 149,100 in 2018 to 174,200 by 2028 (+25,100, +17%).
- **Health Summary** - Indicators that are significantly worse than average are: Admissions for injuries under 5, under 15s and in 15-24 years olds.
- **Inequalities Summary** - In Cherwell, MSOAs with the most indicators worse than Oxfordshire or England are in Banbury. Banbury Grimsbury, Neithrop and Ruscote MSOAs have no indicators significantly better than England benchmark.
- **English Indices of Multiple Deprivation** - In Cherwell, the 20% most deprived LSOAs (Lower Layer Super Output Areas) are located in parts of Banbury Cross & Neithrop, Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown and Banbury Ruscote.
- **Total Deaths** - The total number of registered deaths (including COVID-19 and other causes) in the 12 months between January 2020 and December 2020 in Cherwell was 1,455, an increase of 20% compared to the same period in 2019.
- **COVID-19 Deaths** - There were approximately 140 deaths in Cherwell in 2020.
- **Clinically Extremely Vulnerable** - There were 5,011 people who have been identified as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) in Cherwell District.
- **Unemployment** - Unemployment in Cherwell increased during the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained high since May 2020 (3,955 claims).

Cherwell District Population

- In mid-2019 there were 150,500 residents in the Cherwell district.
- There were 3,750 people aged 85+ in the Cherwell district.
- Between 2009 and 2019 the population increased by +7.2%, just below the rate in Oxfordshire (+7.8%) and England (+8%).
- The population pyramid shows females and males by 5-year age band and compares 2009 and 2019.
- There was an increase in the older population aged 50+, a slight decrease in the population aged 15-29 and a more apparent decrease in the population aged 40-44.

Historical population change 2009 to 2019



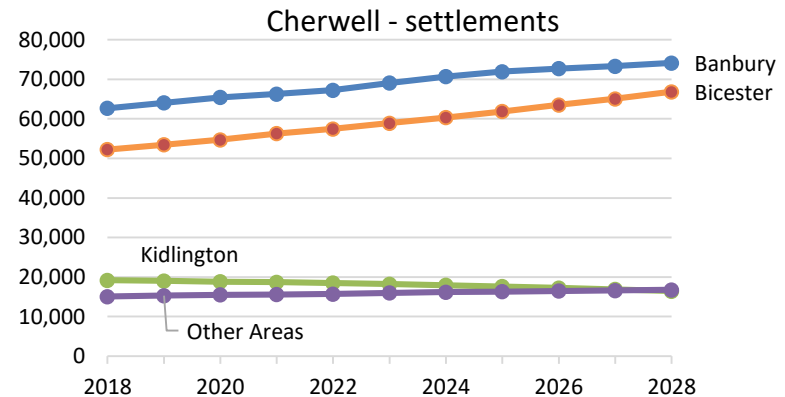
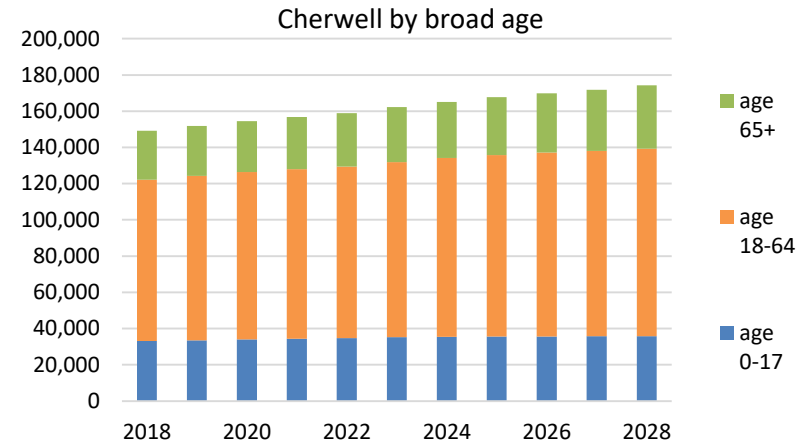
Source: [ONS mid-2019 population estimates released June 2020](#)

Cherwell District Population Forecast

The housing-led forecasts show the population of Cherwell increasing from 149,100 in 2018 to 174,200 by 2028 (+25,100, +17%).

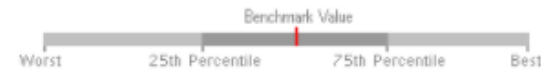
There are expected to be significant increases in the populations of the Banbury area and the Bicester area with major developments south of Salt Way and at Bankside in Banbury and at Graven Hill and sites in south east and south west Bicester.

- The population of Banbury and the surrounding area is expected to grow from 62,700 to 74,100 (+18%).
- The population of Bicester and the surrounding area is expected to grow from 52,300 to 66,800 (+28%).
- Kidlington is expected to see a slight decline as there is limited housing growth predicted.



Source: [Oxfordshire Housing-led Population Forecasts \(interim\) 2018-2028](#)

Health Summary for Cherwell District (1 of 2)



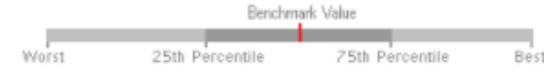
- The Public Health England local health profile for Cherwell shows that more than half of the indicators are **similar** or **better** than the national average.
- Indicators that are significantly **worse** than average are: Admissions for injuries under 5, under 15s and in 15-24 years olds.
- Other indicators that scored significantly **worse** were: incidence of breast cancer (SAR) and incidence of prostate cancer (SAR).

Indicator	Period	Cherwell		Region	England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Child Development at age 5 (%) (Persons, 5 yrs)	2013/14	—	1,073	59.6%	64.2%*	60.4%	39.0%		80.0%
Children in low income families (under 16s) (Persons, <16 yrs)	2016	↓	2,820	10.1%	12.9%	17.0%	31.8%		1.7%
Unemployment (% of the working age population claiming out of work benefit) (Persons, 16-64 yrs)	2017/18	—	549	0.6%*	1.2%*	1.9%*	6.3%		0.4%
Long-Term Unemployment-rate per 1,000 working age population (Persons, 16-64 yrs)	2017/18	—	28	0.3*	1.9*	3.6*	13.5		0.3
Older people living alone, % of people aged 65 and over who are living alone (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2011	—	5,967	27.5%	30.4%*	31.5%	50.8%		24.7%
Deliveries to teenage mothers, five year aggregate (Female, 12-17 yrs)	2011/12 - 15/16	—	71	0.9%	0.9%*	1.1%	2.4%		0.0%
Low birth weight of term babies (Persons, >=37 weeks gestational age at birth)	2019	→	31	1.86%	2.49%	2.90%	5.30%		0.79%
Admissions for injuries in under 5 years old, five year aggregate (Persons, 0-4 yrs)	2011/12 - 15/16	—	779	162.0	133.0*	138.8	279.9		0.0
Admissions for injuries in under 15 years old, five year aggregate (Persons, <15 yrs)	2011/12 - 15/16	—	1,595	118.8	104.8*	110.1	185.4		59.0
Admissions for injuries in 15-24 years old, five year aggregate (Persons, 15-24 yrs)	2011/12 - 15/16	—	1,243	158.9	137.5*	137.0	280.0		64.2
Children with excess weight Reception Year, three year average (Persons, 4-5 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	—	1,063	20.2%	21.0%	22.4%	30.5%		14.4%
Obese children Reception Year, three year average (Persons, 4-5 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	—	405	7.7%	8.2%	9.5%	13.6%		4.0%
Children with excess weight Year 6, three year average (Persons, 10-11 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	—	1,519	31.6%	30.8%	34.2%	43.9%		21.6%
Obese children Year 6, three year average (Persons, 10-11 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	—	884	18.4%	17.1%	20.0%	29.1%		10.3%
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, all ages, standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	74,351	99.9	90.0*	100.0	154.2		68.7
Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	1,600	88.6	78.6*	100.0	188.2		52.6
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	1,375	85.4	72.9*	100.0	233.4		36.4
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack), standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	898	95.3	83.1*	100.0	193.1		51.2
Incidences of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	4,050	102.7	98.9*	100.0	117.2		79.1
Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Female, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	659	110.1	104.7*	100.0	124.2		74.4
Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	451	99.0	100.4*	100.0	122.7		75.1
Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	464	93.9	83.9*	100.0	194.7		45.8
Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	627	117.5	107.3*	100.0	148.3		65.3

Compared with England ●●● ● Better 95% ● Similar ● Worse 95% ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing & getting worse ↓ Increasing & getting better ↓ Decreasing & getting worse ↓ Decreasing & getting better

Health Summary for Cherwell District (2 of 2)



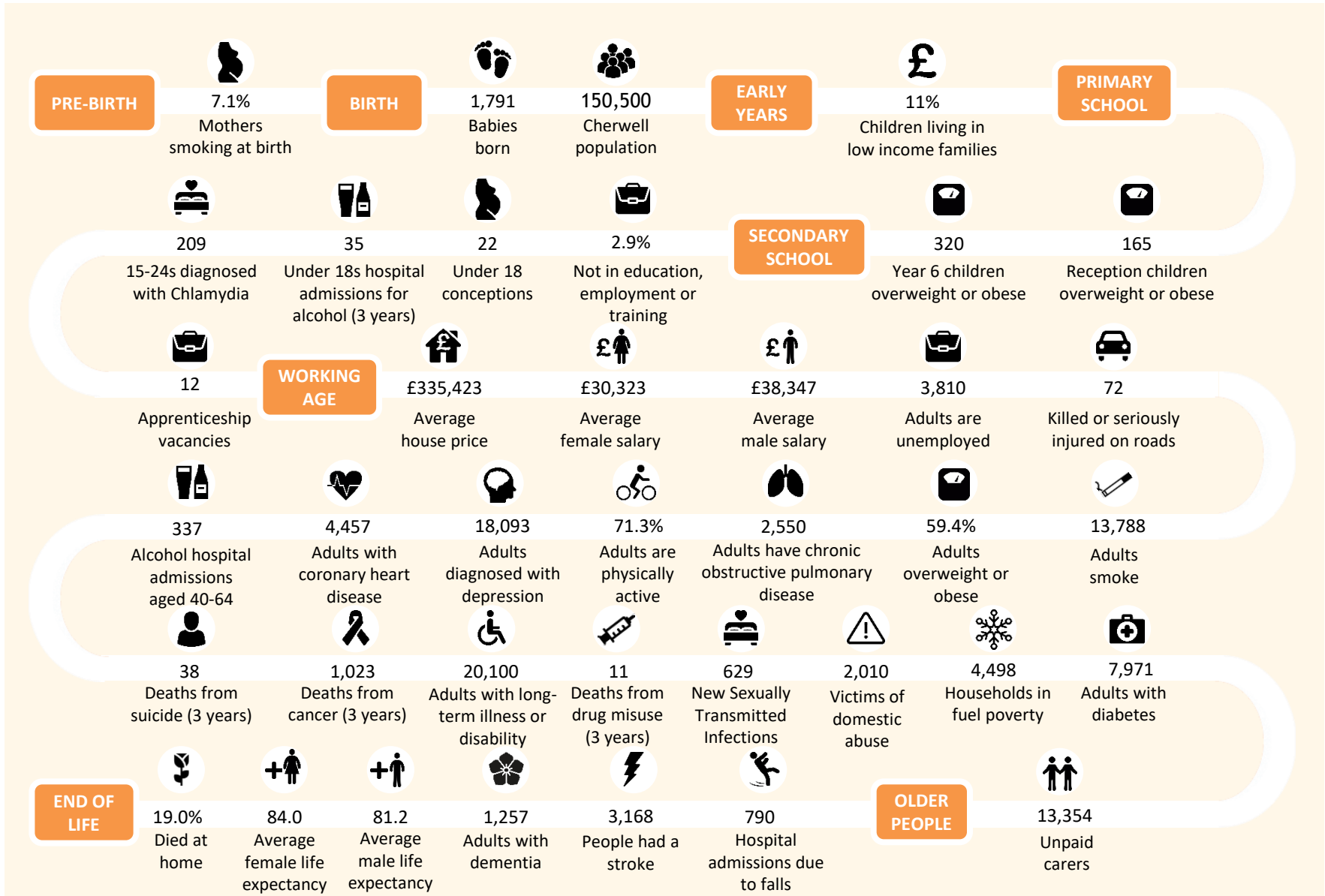
- For the second section of the health summary, Cherwell District scored **not significantly different** or **significantly better** than the national average in all the indicators.

Indicator	Period	Recent Trend	Cherwell		Region England		England		Best
			Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	
Hospital stays for self harm, standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	1,353	98.1	105.1*	100.0	309.0		26.5
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (Narrow definition), standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	3,611	81.6	82.6*	100.0	183.6		60.7
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (Broad definition), standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	11,970	81.2	81.9*	100.0	165.0		60.4
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in persons 65 years and over, standardised admission ratio (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	791	106.8	97.5*	100.0	128.0		72.2
Long-term health problem or disability: % of population (Persons, All ages)	2011	—	20,072	14.1%	15.7%	17.6%	26.0%		11.2%
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (Persons, All ages)	2012	—	24,733	17.3%	17.0%	16.9%	21.4%		11.8%
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (Persons, All ages)	2012	—	14,849	10.4%	10.1%	10.2%	14.5%		6.3%
Life expectancy at birth (Male, All ages)	2017 - 19	—	-	81.2	80.8	79.8	74.4		84.9
Life expectancy at birth (Female, All ages)	2017 - 19	—	-	84.0	84.3	83.4	79.5		87.2
Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) (Male, All ages)	2009 - 13	—	-	67.2	-	64.1	56.5		71.7
Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) (Female, All ages)	2009 - 13	—	-	67.6	-	65.0	58.3		72.0
Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	6,076	96.8	92.9*	100.0	133.2		52.3
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs)	2013 - 17	—	1,823	89.0	88.8*	100.0	160.9		65.7
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	1,700	96.2	95.1*	100.0	130.1		52.6
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs)	2013 - 17	—	793	95.4	93.1*	100.0	140.1		66.8
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	1,417	86.6	92.8*	100.0	142.0		57.7
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs)	2013 - 17	—	348	77.9	83.2*	100.0	180.1		53.9
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	608	84.1	85.1*	100.0	165.7		56.9
Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	359	88.8	93.4*	100.0	160.6		32.8
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	809	94.0	90.9*	100.0	157.9		41.8
Deaths from causes considered preventable, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	1,072	87.1	87.8*	100.0	168.3		65.2

Compared with England ●●● ● Better 95% ● Similar ● Worse 95% ○ Not applicable

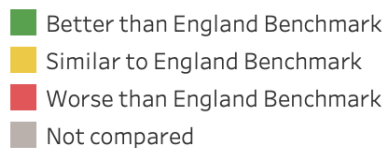
Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing & getting worse ↓ Increasing & getting better ↓ Decreasing & getting worse ↓ Decreasing & getting better

Cherwell District health and wellbeing facts and figures 2021



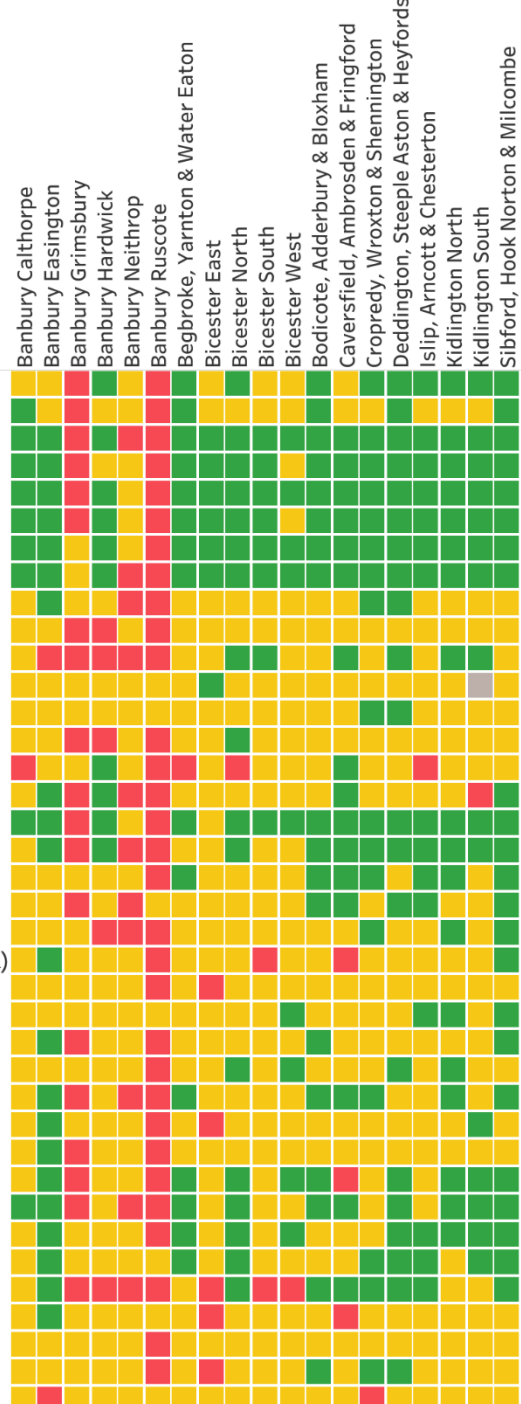
Cherwell inequalities summary

- In Cherwell, MSOAs with the most indicators **worse** than Oxfordshire or England are in Banbury. Banbury Grimsbury, Neithrop and Ruscote MSOAs have no indicators significantly **better** than England benchmark.
- Four of the nineteen Cherwell MSOAs have no indicators **worse** than average: Adderbury, Bloxham & Bodicote; Deddington; Fringford & Heyfords; and Kidlington East
- The indicators with the most MSOAs **worse** than average are: Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (7), Emergency hospital admissions - ages 0-4 years (5), and Hospital admissions for injury - ages 15-24 years (5).



Indicator all

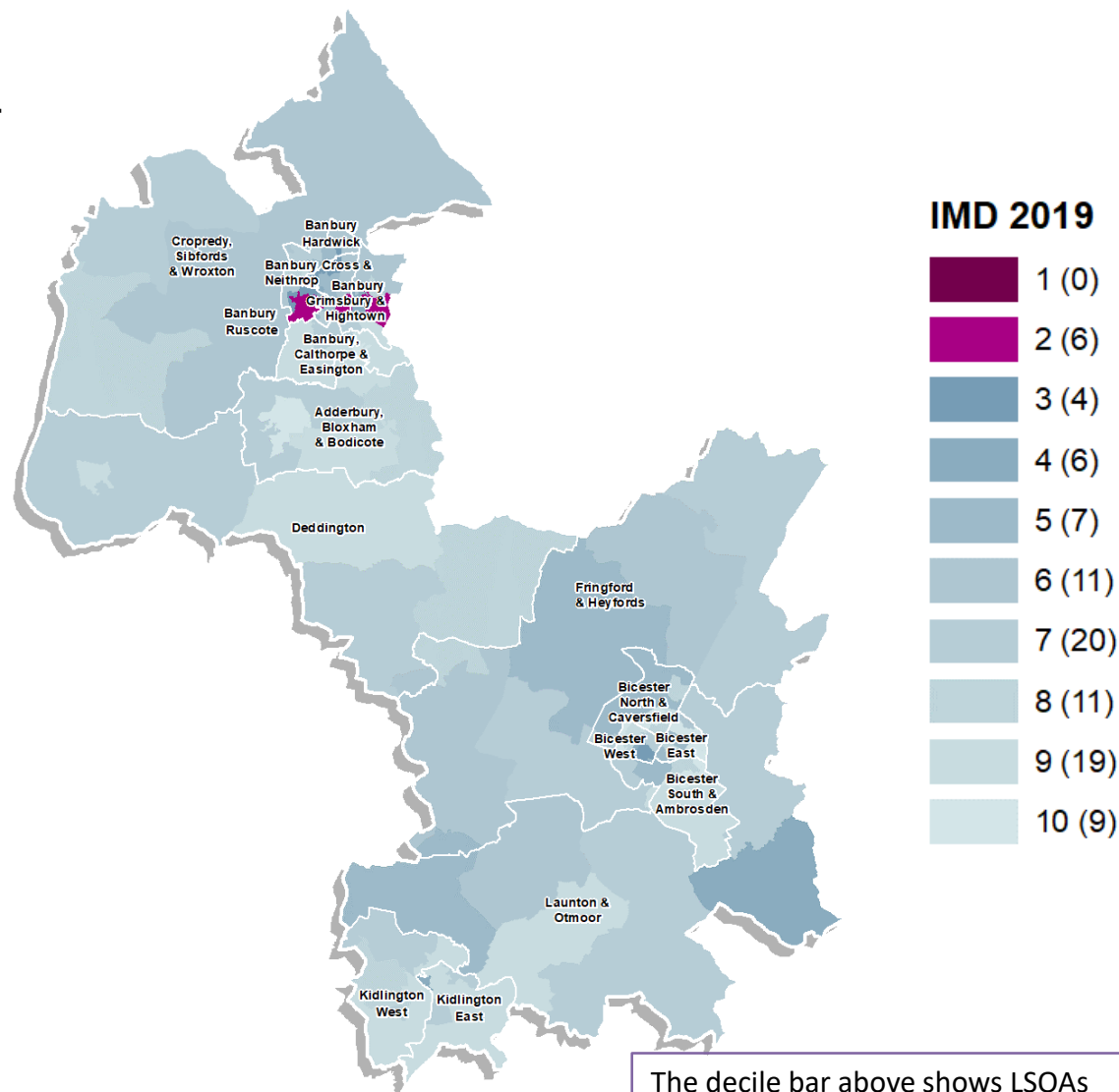
Indicator	Banbury Calthorpe	Banbury Easington	Banbury Grimsbury	Banbury Hardwick	Banbury Neithrop	Banbury Ruscote	Begbroke, Yarnton & Water Eaton	Bicester East	Bicester North	Bicester South	Bicester West	Bodicote, Adderbury & Bloxham	Caversfield, Ambrosden & Fringford	Croxford, Wroxton & Shennington	Deddington, Steeple Aston & Heyfords	Islip, Arncliff & Chesterton	Kidlington North	Kidlington South	Sibford, Hook Norton & Milcombe
Life expectancy at birth (Males)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Life expectancy at birth (Females)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Healthy life expectancy at birth (Females)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Males)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Females)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Children Under 16 yrs living in poverty (%)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Income deprivation (%)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Good development at age 5 years (%)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 years (crude rate)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude rate)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Obesity: Reception year (%)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Obesity: Year 6 (%)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 years (crude rate)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years (crude rate)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SAR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (SAR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
All cancer incidence (new cases of cancer) (SIR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deaths from stroke (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Preventable mortality (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deaths from all causes (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y



For more information, see the [JSNA Inequalities dashboard](#)

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 at national level

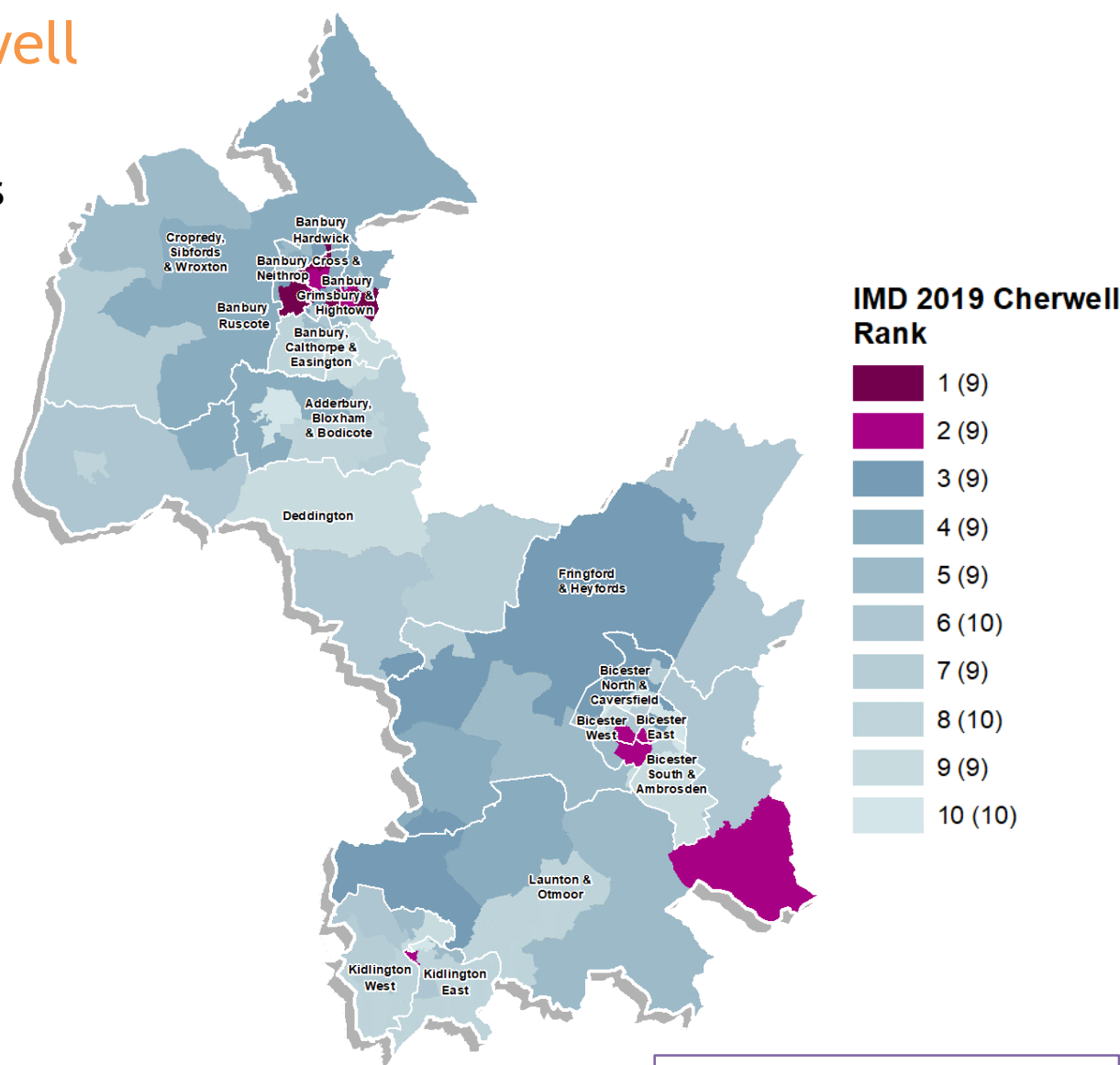
- Between 2015 and 2019, Cherwell became relatively more deprived - from being 249th to 220th out of 317 local authorities, where 1 is most deprived and 317 is least deprived.
- The map shows that the 20% most deprived LSOAs (Lower Layer Super Output Areas) are located in parts of Banbury Cross & Neithrop, Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown and Banbury Ruscote.
- The amount of LSOAs amongst the 20% most deprived areas in Cherwell have increased from 4 in 2015 to 6 in 2019 which means that overall Cherwell is relatively more deprived.



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 Cherwell

- This map shows how the LSOAs within Cherwell compare to each other.
- Areas that score within the 10% most deprived within Cherwell are in parts of Banbury Cross & Neithrop, Banbury Grimsby & Hightown and Banbury Ruscote.
- Parts of Banbury Cross & Neithrop, Banbury Ruscote, Bicester South & Ambrosden, Bicester West, Kidlington East, and Launton & Otmoor are within the 20% most deprived areas in Cherwell.



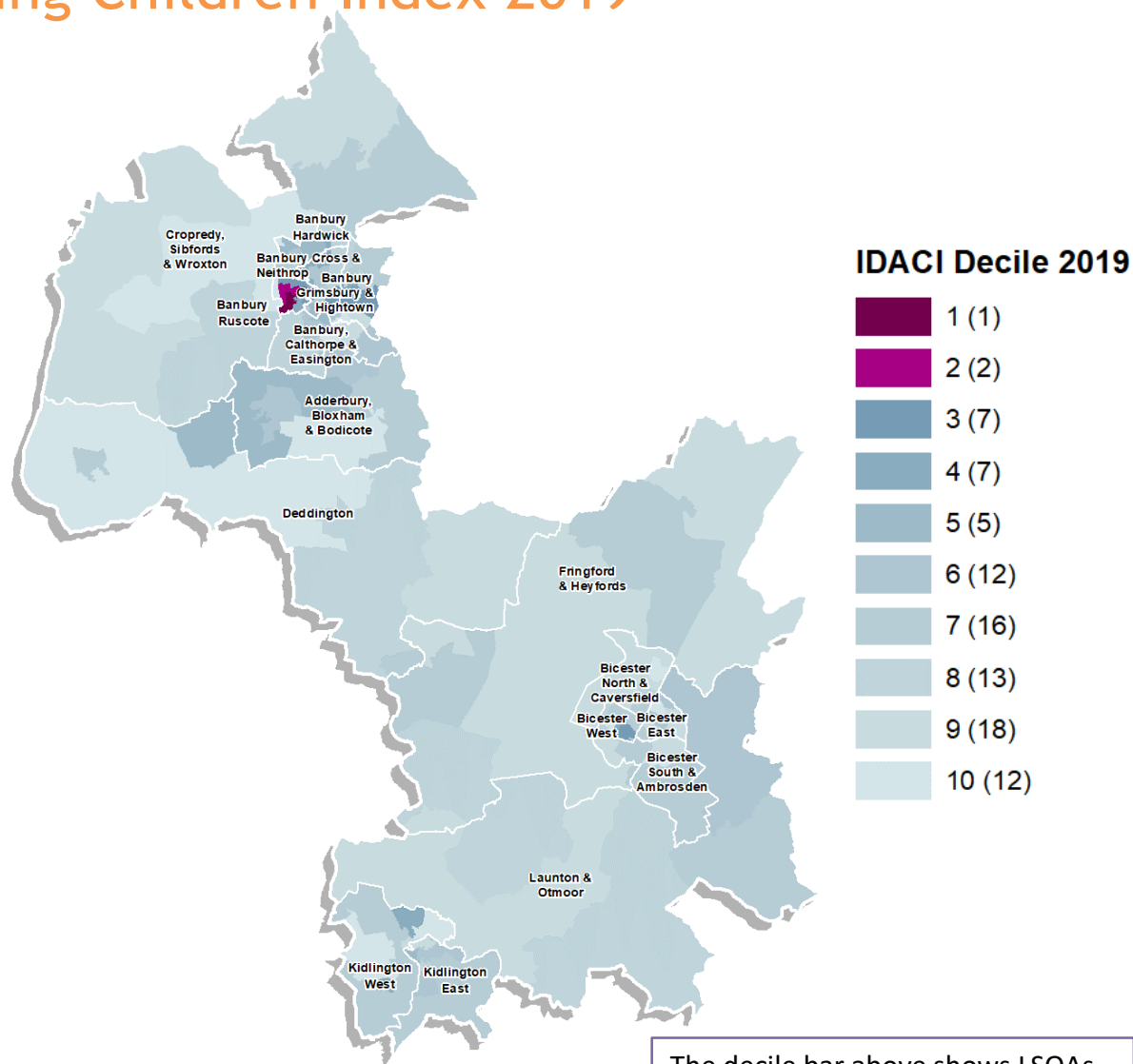
Source: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)
 Mapped by District Data Analysis service

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**.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2019

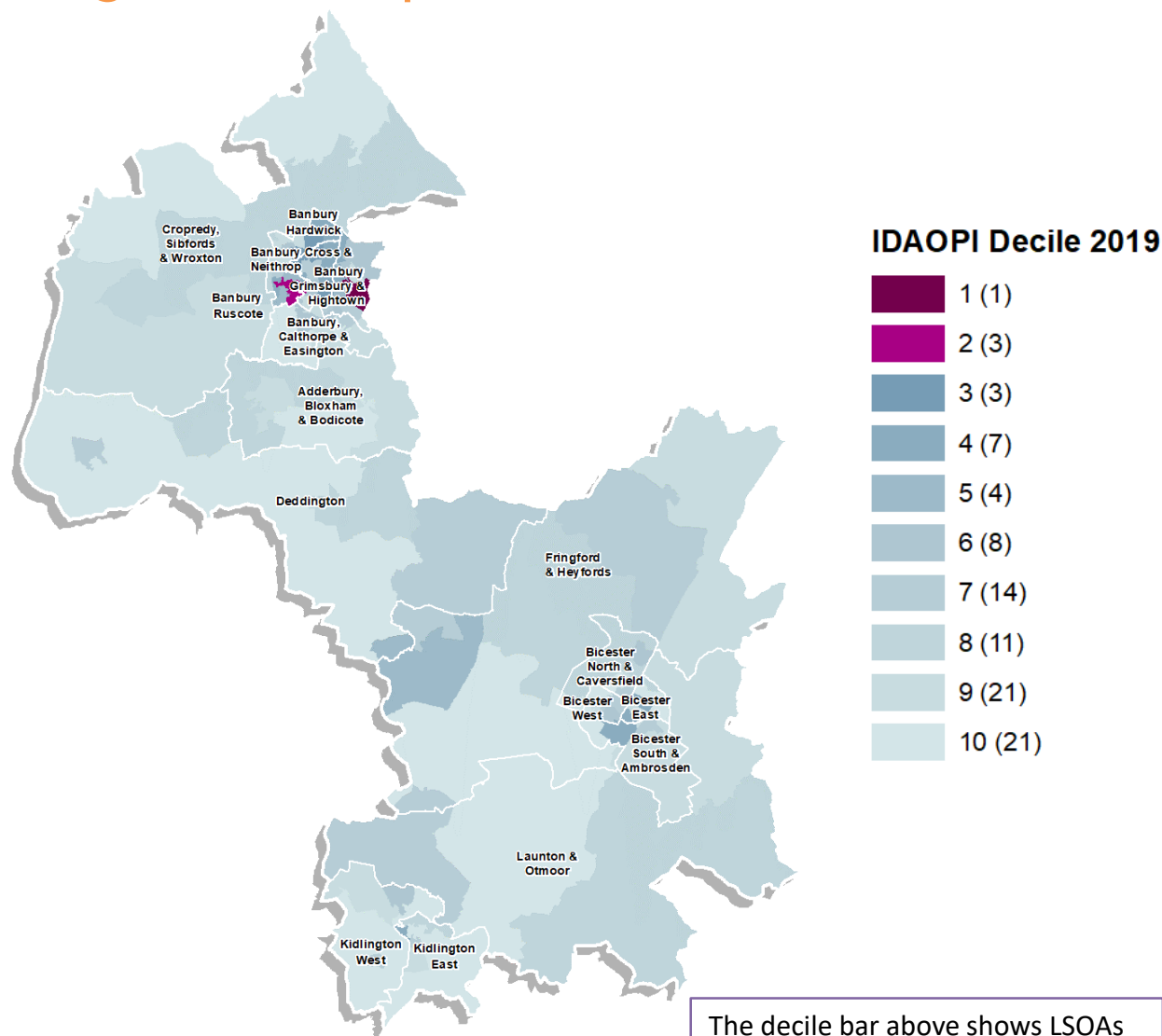
- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is the proportion of children age 0-15 living in income deprived families.
- The most deprived areas on the IDACI in Cherwell were in parts of Banbury Ruscote and both are within 10% and 20% most deprived LSOAs in the country.
- The least deprived areas are located in parts of Adderbury, Bloxham and Bodicote, Cropredy, Sibfords & Wroxton, and Deddington are all within the 10% least deprived LSOAs.



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

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 on the IDAOPi in Cherwell are in parts of Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown in the 10% most deprived areas and Banbury Ruscote and Banbury Cross & Neithrop in the 20% most deprived areas.
- The least deprived areas are in parts of Deddington, Fringford & Heyfords and Bicester West are amongst the 10% least deprived LSOAs.



Sources: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Explorer](#) / [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2021](#)

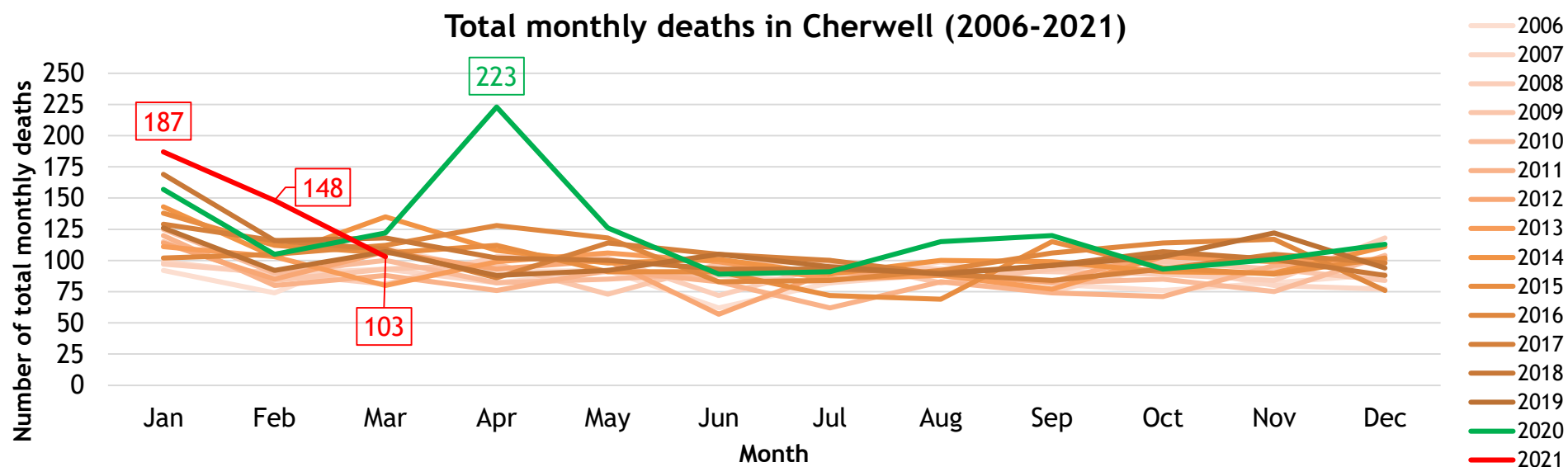
EXPLORE the data for districts and small areas with our [interactive deprivation dashboard](#)

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

Coronavirus (COVID-19) statistics

Total monthly deaths in Cherwell

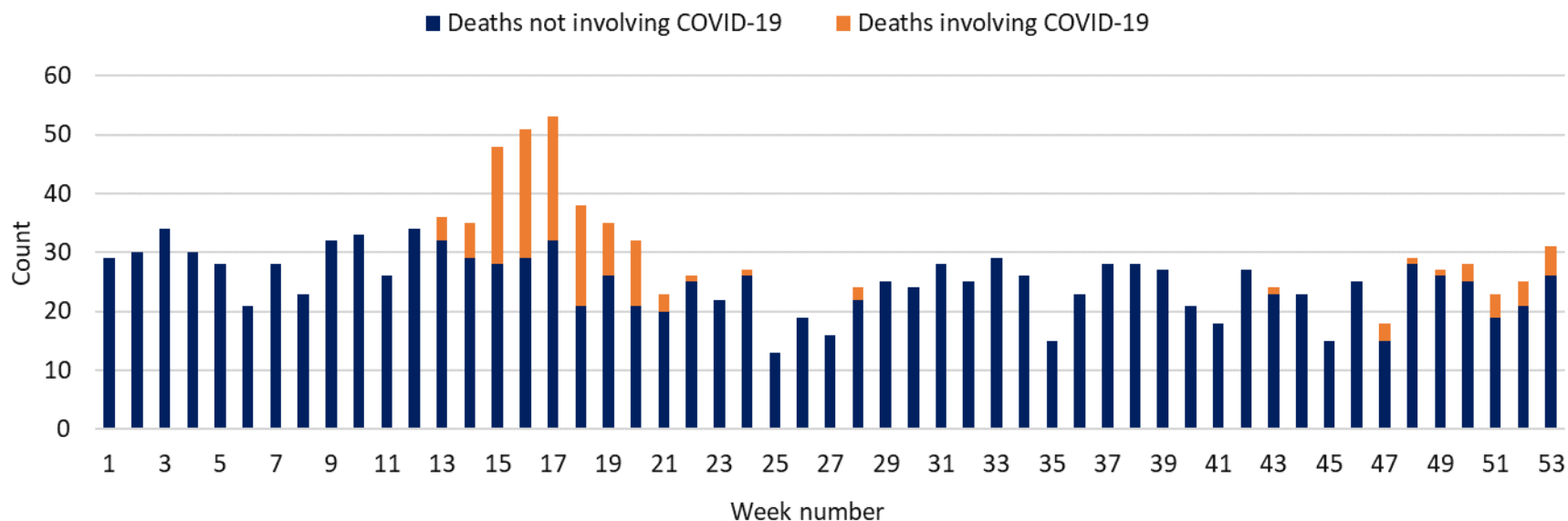
- According to the Office for National Statistics, the total number of registered deaths (including COVID-19 and other causes) in the 12 months between January 2020 and December 2020 in Cherwell was 1,455, an increase of 20% compared to the same period in 2019.
- In 2020, there was a peak in deaths in April 2020 (223 deaths), followed by a 43% decrease in May 2020.
- In the period of January 2021 to March 2021, there were 438 deaths registered in Cherwell.



COVID-19 deaths in Cherwell

- In 2020, there were 4,929 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Cherwell, equivalent to a rate of 3,275 cases per 100,000 population, the second highest of districts in Oxfordshire.
- According to the Office of National Statistics, there were 139 registered deaths involving COVID-19 in Cherwell in 2020.
- The majority of deaths involving COVID-19 in Cherwell were registered with hospital or care home as a place of death.

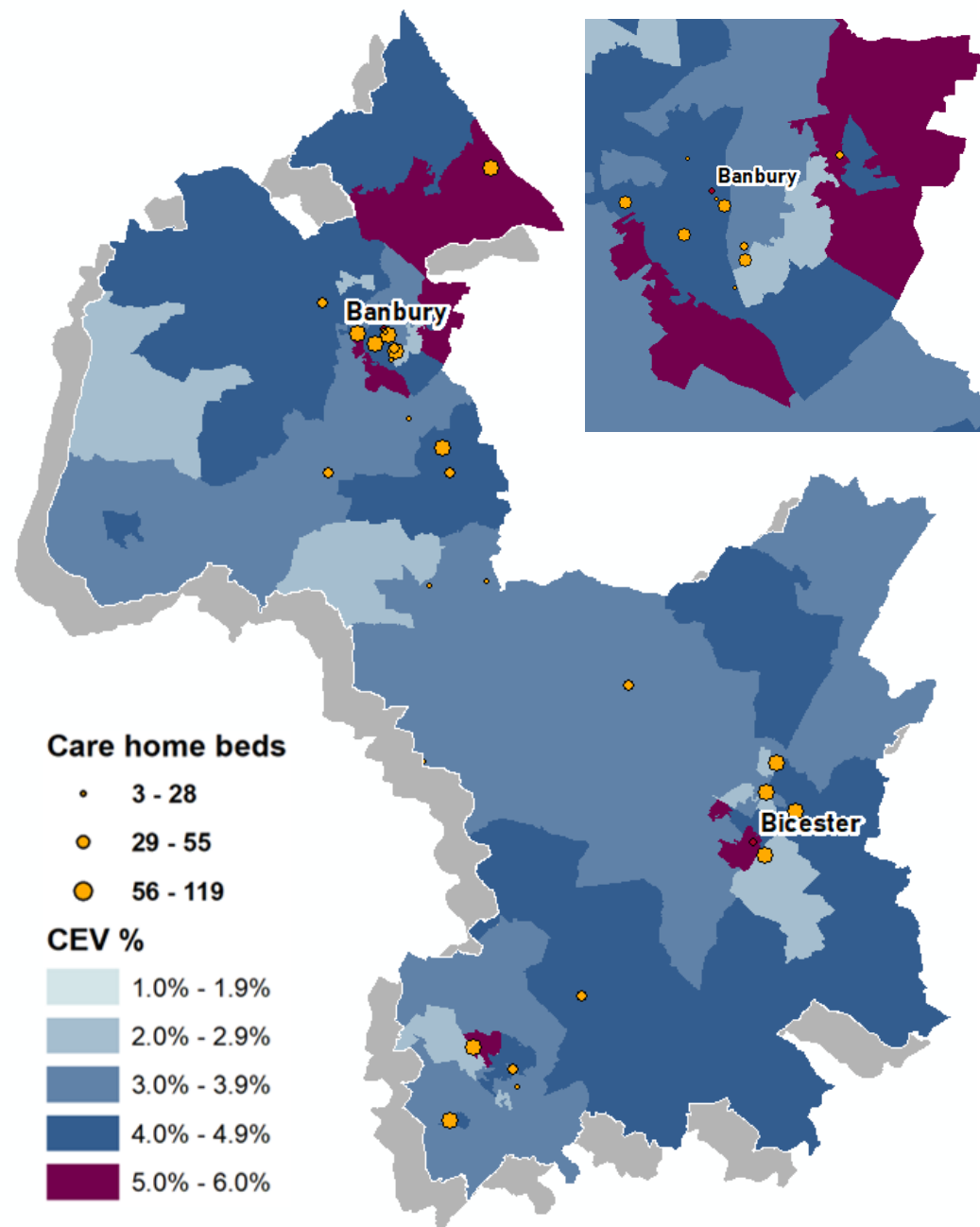
Registered deaths by week of occurrence, Cherwell district, 2020



Sources: [ONS - Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board](#)

Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) population in Cherwell

- As of 15th February 2021, there were 5,011 people identified as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) in Cherwell District.
- Cherwell is the district with the second highest rate of CEV per population (3.33%).
- The map shows that the most vulnerable areas in Cherwell are located in Banbury Grimsbury, Banbury Easington, Banbury Ruscote, Bicester South, Bicester West, North Cherwell and Kidlington North MSOAs.

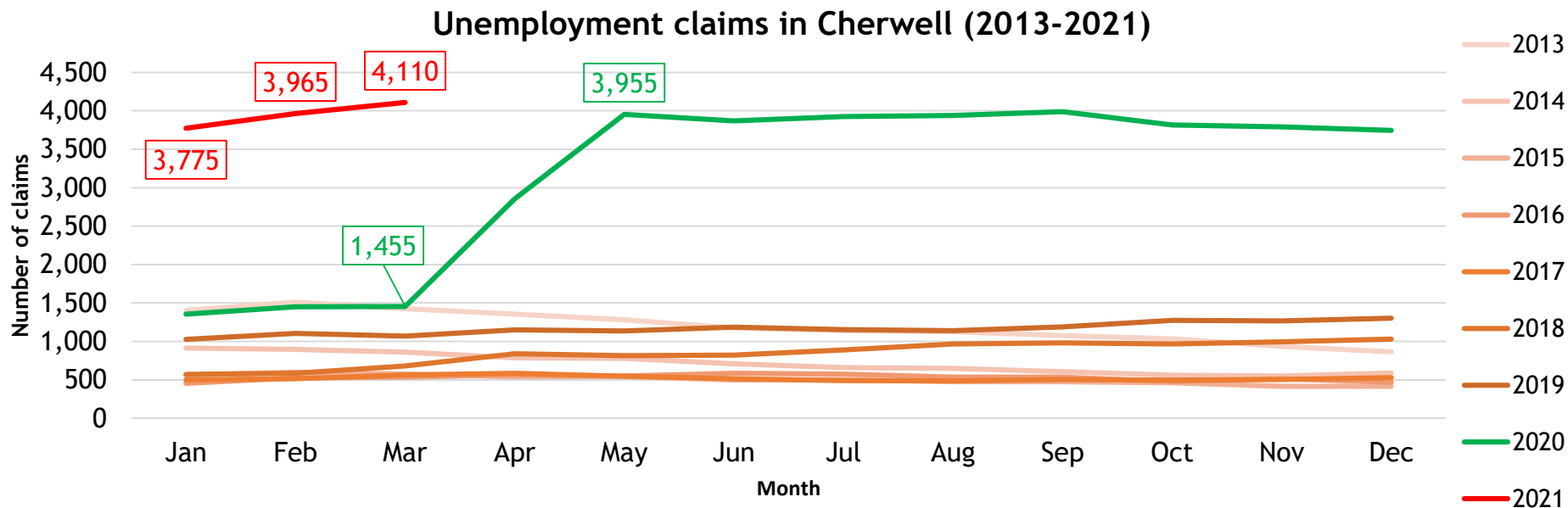


Oxfordshire County Council, 15th February 2021

[NHS list of categories of people at high risk \(clinically extremely vulnerable\)](#) based on the ONS mid-2019 population estimates.

Unemployment in Cherwell

- Unemployment in Cherwell increased during the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained high since May 2020 (3,955 claims).
- Age groups with the highest claimant rates in Cherwell are those aged 16-24 years with a rate of 8.8%, followed by those aged 25-49 years with 5.4% of the economically active population in March 2021.
- 2021 started high with 3,775 claims in January and by March, the number of claims has not yet decreased.

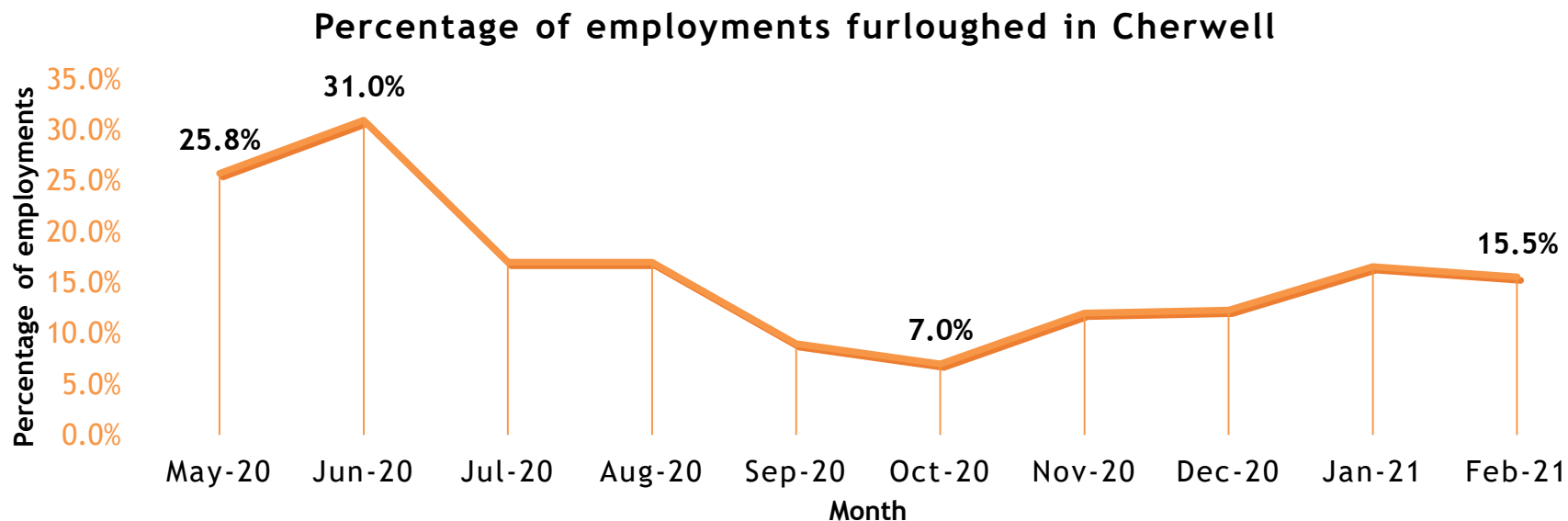


Sources: [ONS - CC01 Regional labour market: Claimant Count by unitary and local authority](#)

More unemployment data in Oxfordshire is available at: <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/unemployment-dashboard>

Coronavirus Job Retention scheme in Cherwell

- In June 2020, Cherwell had 25,300 of jobs furloughed which amounted to 31% of the total eligible employments.
- The percentage of furloughed employments in Cherwell increased in June 2020 (31%), then decreased by October 2020 (7%).
- In February 2021, furloughed employments in Cherwell made up for 15.5% of the total eligible employments.
- Furloughed figures in Cherwell show that from June 2020 to February 2021, the number of employments furloughed decrease by 49.8%.



Finding out more

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

[Oxfordshire 2021 JSNA report](#)

[Inequalities indicators MSOA dashboard](#)

[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 <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population>