

Oxford City District Summary 2021

Published June 2021

Introduction to the District Summary for Oxford City

This is a summary report for Oxford City 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](#)

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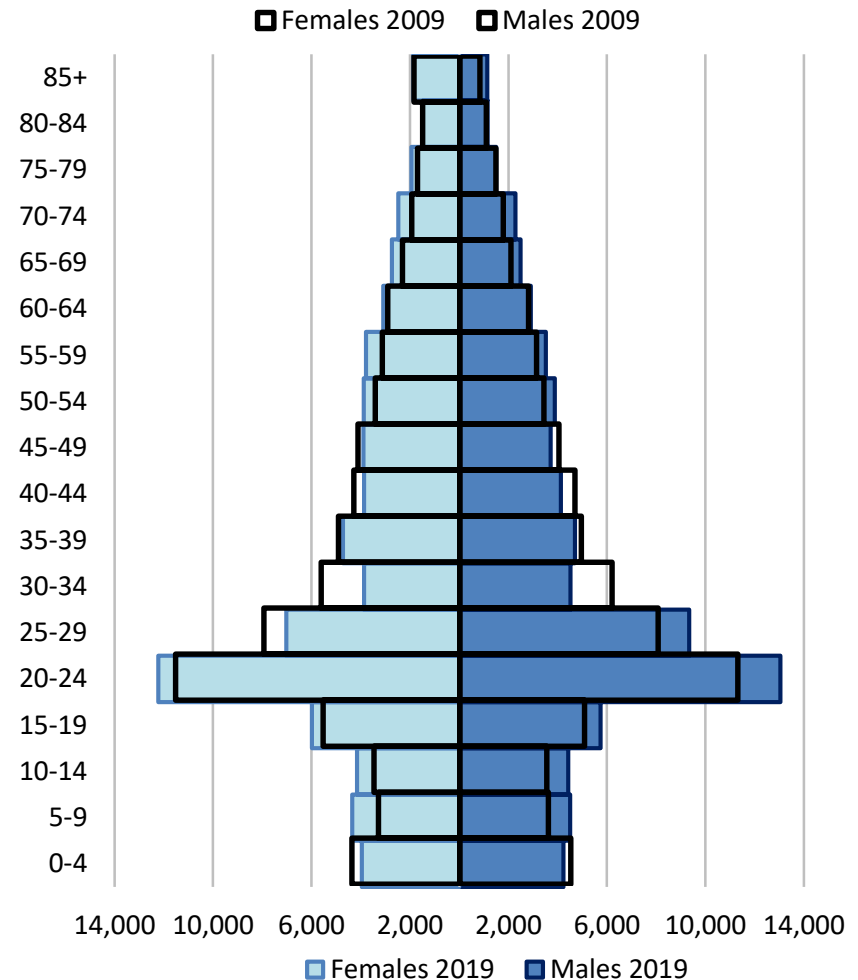
Executive Summary for Oxford

- **Population** - In mid-2018 there were 152,400 residents in Oxford City.
- **Population Forecast** - The housing-led forecasts show the population of Oxford increasing from 158,100 in 2018 to 170,200 by 2028 (+12,100, +8%).
- **Health Summary** - Indicators that are worse than average are: Child development at age 5 (%), Older people living alone (%), Admissions for injuries in under 15s (crude rate / 100,000 aged 0-17) and Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, all ages (SAR), Hospital stays for self-harm (SAR), Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition)(SAR) and Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition)(SAR).
- **Inequalities Summary** - In Oxford, MSOAs with the most indicators worse than England are Barton, Blackbird Leys, Churchill, Greater Leys, and Littlemore and Rose Hill.
- **English Indices of Multiple Deprivation** - An LSOA in Northfield Brook is amongst the 10% most deprived areas.
- **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 Oxford was 998, an increase of 9% compared to the same period in 2019.
- **COVID-19 Deaths** - There were approximately 100 COVID-19 deaths Oxford in 2020.
- **Clinically Extremely Vulnerable** - There were 3,926 people who have been identified as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) in Oxford.
- **Unemployment** - Unemployment in Oxford increased during to the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained high since May 2020 (4,580 claims).

Oxford City Population

- In mid-2018 there were 152,400 residents in Oxford City.
- There were 3,000 people aged 85+ in Oxford
- Between 2009 and 2019 the population increased by +7%, just below Oxfordshire (+8%) and England (+8%).
- The population pyramid shows a slight increase in the younger segment of the population aged 5-24 and a decrease in the population aged 30-49.

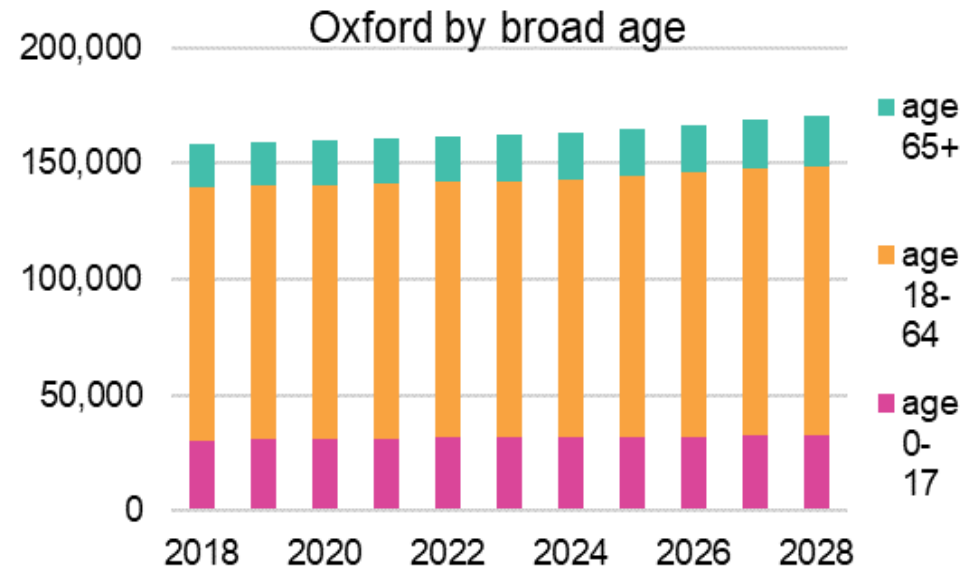
Historical population change 2009 to 2019



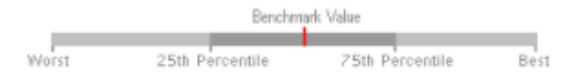
Source: [ONS mid-2019 population estimates released June 2020](#).

Population Forecast

- The housing-led forecasts show the population of Oxford increasing from 158,100 in 2018 to 170,200 by 2028 (+12,100, +8%).
- Major housing development sites are at Barton Park and the Northern Gateway (near Wolvercote).



Health Summary for Oxford City



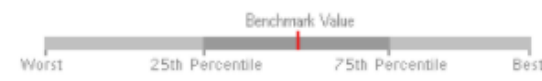
- The Public Health England local health profile for Oxford shows that though there are many indicators **similar** or **better** than the national average, there is a number that are significantly **worse**
- Indicators that are **worse** than average are: Child development at age 5 (%), Older people living alone (%), Admissions for injuries in under 15s (crude rate / 100,000 aged 0-17) and Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, all ages (SAR).

| Indicator | Period | Oxford | | Region England | | England | | Best |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| | | Recent Trend | Count | Value | Value | Value | Worst | |
| Child Development at age 5 (%) (Persons, 5 yrs) | 2013/14 | — | 858 | 55.4% | 64.2%* | 60.4% | 39.0% | 80.0% |
| Children in low income families (under 16s) (Persons, <16 yrs) | 2016 | ↓ | 3,925 | 16.2% | 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 | — | 1,103 | 1.0%* | 1.2%* | 1.9%* | 6.3% | 0.4% |
| Long-Term Unemployment- rate per 1,000 working age population (Persons, 16-64 yrs) | 2017/18 | — | 158 | 1.5* | 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 | — | 6,049 | 36.4% | 30.4%* | 31.5% | 50.8% | 24.7% |
| Deliveries to teenage mothers, five year aggregate (Female, 12-17 yrs) | 2011/12 - 15/16 | — | 72 | 0.8% | 0.9%* | 1.1% | 2.4% | 0.0% |
| Low birth weight of term babies (Persons, >=37 weeks gestational age at birth) | 2019 | → | 48 | 3.36% | 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 | — | 646 | 135.9 | 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 | — | 1,456 | 116.8 | 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 | — | 2,245 | 125.5 | 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 | — | 963 | 21.2% | 21.0% | 22.4% | 30.5% | 14.4% |
| Obese children Reception Year, three year average (Persons, 4-5 yrs) | 2015/16 - 17/18 | — | 398 | 8.8% | 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 | — | 1,209 | 33.4% | 30.8% | 34.2% | 43.9% | 21.6% |
| Obese children Year 6, three year average (Persons, 10-11 yrs) | 2015/16 - 17/18 | — | 722 | 20.0% | 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 | — | 72,803 | 102.5 | 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 | — | 1,181 | 87.5 | 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 | — | 1,188 | 100.3 | 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 | — | 649 | 91.8 | 83.1* | 100.0 | 193.1 | 51.2 |
| Incidence of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2012 - 16 | — | 2,971 | 98.6 | 98.9* | 100.0 | 117.2 | 79.1 |
| Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Female, All ages) | 2012 - 16 | — | 469 | 102.2 | 104.7* | 100.0 | 124.2 | 74.4 |
| Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2012 - 16 | — | 334 | 97.0 | 100.4* | 100.0 | 122.7 | 75.1 |
| Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2012 - 16 | — | 338 | 92.8 | 83.9* | 100.0 | 194.7 | 45.8 |
| Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages) | 2012 - 16 | — | 395 | 104.0 | 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 Oxford City (2 of 2)



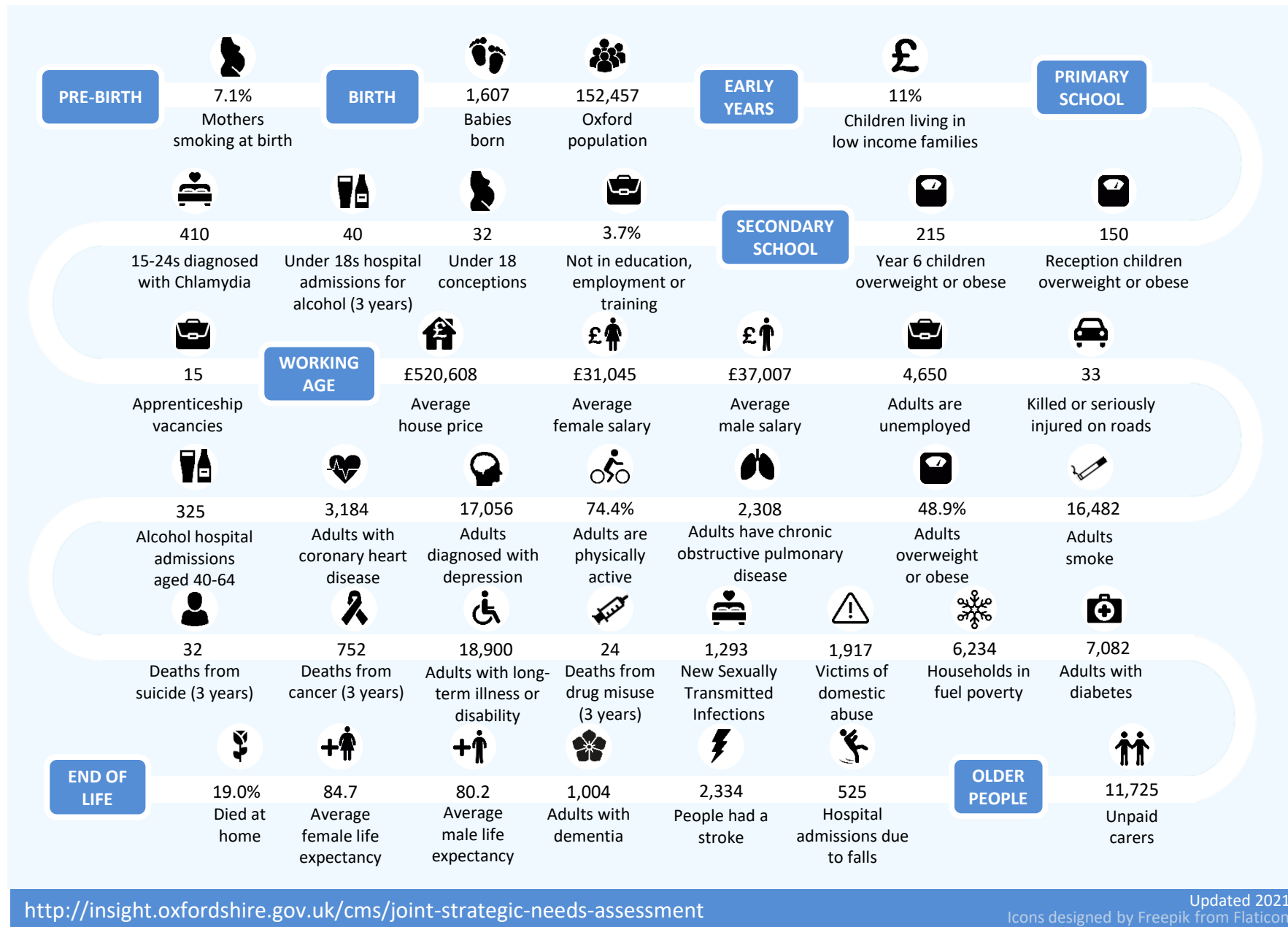
- For the second section of the health summary, indicators that scored **worse** than average in Oxford City are Hospital stays for self-harm (SAR), Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition)(SAR) and Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition)(SAR).

| Indicator | Period | Recent Trend | Oxford | | 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 | — | 2,337 | 128.0 | 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 | — | 4,280 | 103.3 | 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 | — | 12,528 | 102.0 | 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 | — | 617 | 104.8 | 97.5* | 100.0 | 128.0 | | 72.2 |
| Long-term health problem or disability: % of population (Persons, All ages) | 2011 | — | 18,851 | 12.4% | 15.7% | 17.6% | 26.0% | | 11.2% |
| Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (Persons, All ages) | 2012 | — | 21,420 | 14.0% | 17.0% | 16.9% | 21.4% | | 11.8% |
| Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (Persons, All ages) | 2012 | — | 12,588 | 8.3% | 10.1% | 10.2% | 14.5% | | 6.3% |
| Life expectancy at birth (Male, All ages) | 2017 - 19 | — | - | 80.2 | 80.8 | 79.8 | 74.4 | | 84.9 |
| Life expectancy at birth (Female, All ages) | 2017 - 19 | — | - | 84.7 | 84.3 | 83.4 | 79.5 | | 87.2 |
| Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) (Male, All ages) | 2009 - 13 | — | - | 65.4 | - | 64.1 | 56.5 | | 71.7 |
| Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) (Female, All ages) | 2009 - 13 | — | - | 66.7 | - | 65.0 | 58.3 | | 72.0 |
| Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2013 - 17 | — | 4,595 | 91.3 | 92.9* | 100.0 | 133.2 | | 52.3 |
| Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs) | 2013 - 17 | — | 1,465 | 93.9 | 88.8* | 100.0 | 160.9 | | 65.7 |
| Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2013 - 17 | — | 1,203 | 90.2 | 95.1* | 100.0 | 130.1 | | 52.6 |
| Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs) | 2013 - 17 | — | 543 | 89.9 | 93.1* | 100.0 | 140.1 | | 66.8 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2013 - 17 | — | 1,141 | 87.4 | 92.8* | 100.0 | 142.0 | | 57.7 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs) | 2013 - 17 | — | 290 | 89.2 | 83.2* | 100.0 | 180.1 | | 53.9 |
| Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2013 - 17 | — | 448 | 79.6 | 85.1* | 100.0 | 165.7 | | 56.9 |
| Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2013 - 17 | — | 323 | 98.6 | 93.4* | 100.0 | 160.6 | | 32.8 |
| Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2013 - 17 | — | 614 | 89.0 | 90.9* | 100.0 | 157.9 | | 41.8 |
| Deaths from causes considered preventable, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages) | 2013 - 17 | — | 890 | 94.0 | 87.8* | 100.0 | 168.3 | | 65.2 |

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

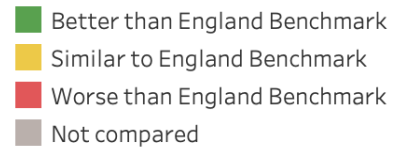
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Oxford City health and wellbeing facts and figures 2021



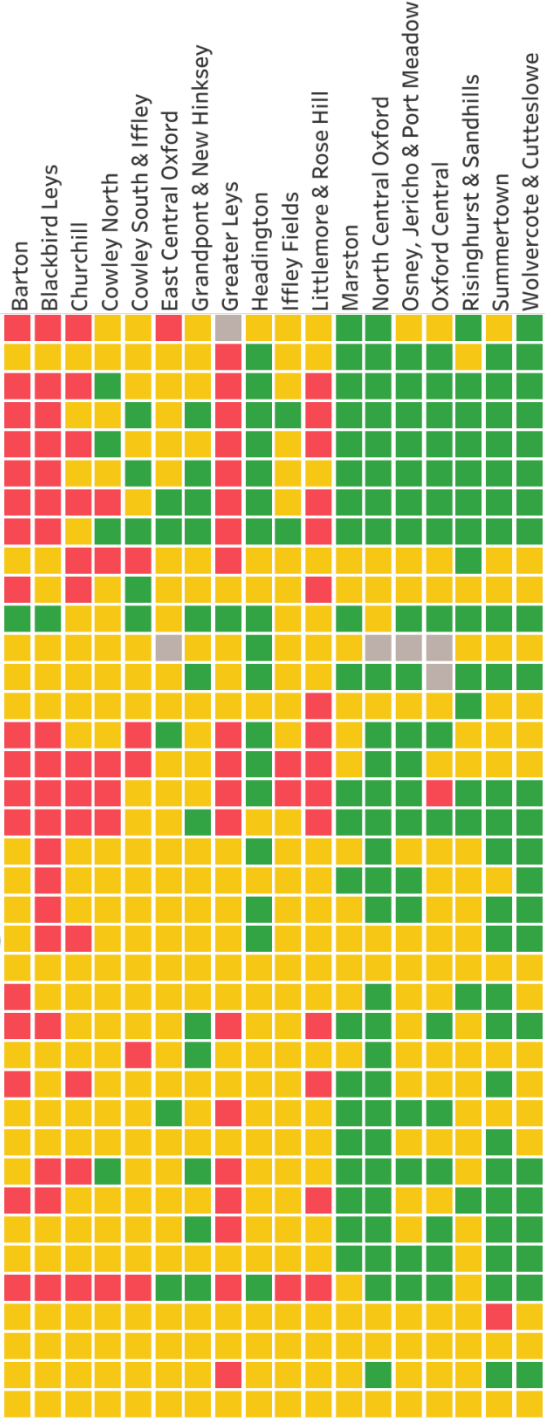
Oxford inequalities summary

- In Oxford, MSOAs with the most indicators **worse** than England are Barton, Blackbird Leys, Churchill, Greater Leys and Littlemore and Rose Hill.
- Littlemore & Rose Hill, and Churchill have no indicators **better** than the England benchmark.
- Seven out of eighteen MSOAs have no indicators **worse** than average.
- The indicators with the most MSOAs **worse** than average are: Children under 16 years living in poverty, Hospitals admissions for self-harm (SAR), Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SAR), Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR), and Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR).



Indicator all

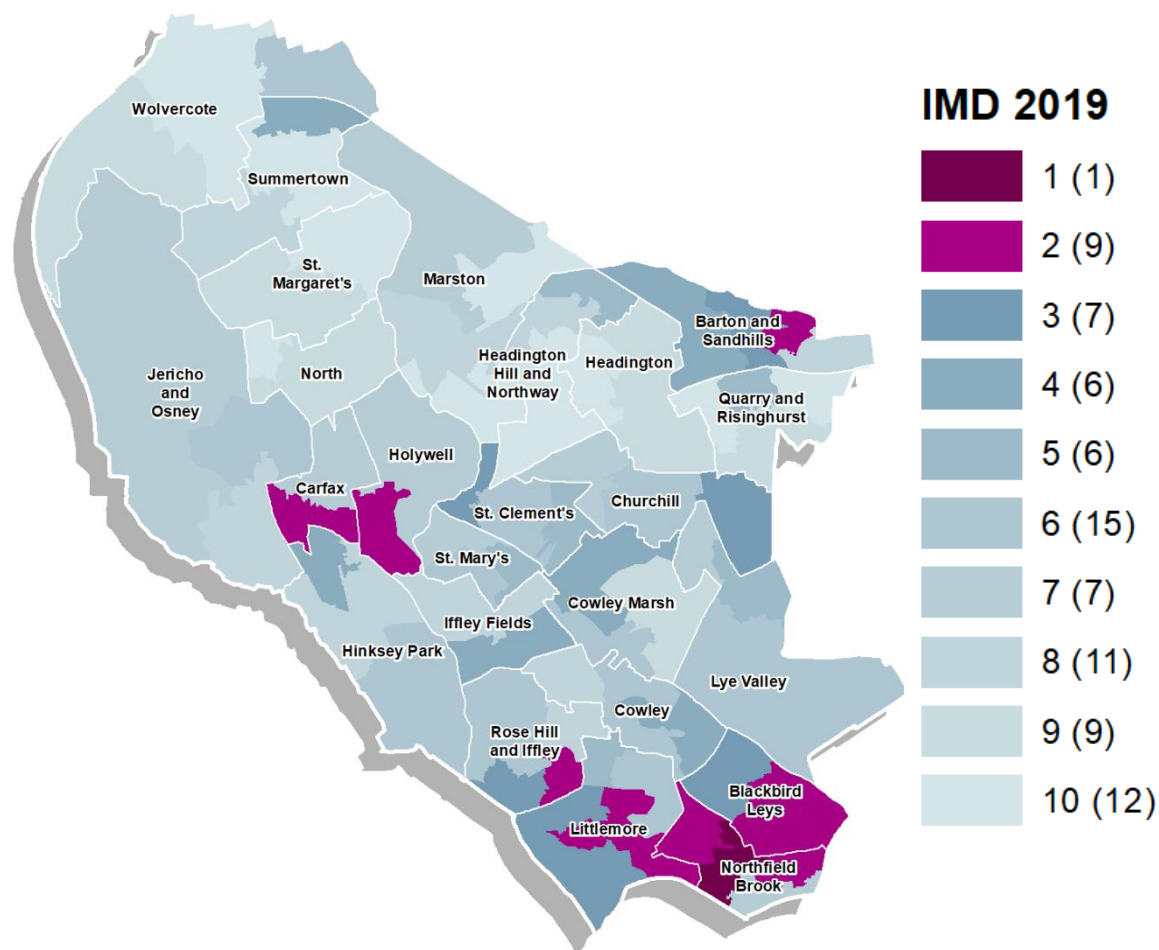
Life expectancy at birth (Males)
 Life expectancy at birth (Females)
 Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males)
 Healthy life expectancy at birth (Females)
 Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Males)
 Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Females)
 Children Under 16 yrs living in poverty (%)
 Income deprivation (%)
 Good development at age 5 years (%)
 Hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 years (crude rate)
 Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude rate)
 Obesity: Reception year (%)
 Obesity: Year 6 (%)
 Hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 years (crude rate)
 Hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years (crude rate)
 Hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)
 Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SAR)
 Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)
 Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)
 Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)
 Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)
 Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (SAR)
 All cancer incidence (new cases of cancer) (SIR)
 Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SMR)
 Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)
 Deaths from stroke (SMR)
 Preventable mortality (SMR)
 Deaths from all cancer (SMR)
 Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)
 Deaths from all causes (SMR)
 Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)
 Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)
 Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)
 Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)
 Incidence of breast cancer (SIR)
 Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR)
 Incidence of lung cancer (SIR)
 Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR)



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

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 at national level

- Between 2015 and 2019, Oxford became relatively less deprived - from being the 166th to being the 189th out of 317 local authorities, where 1 is most deprived and 317 is least deprived.
- The map shows that an LSOA (Lower Layer Super Output Areas) in Northfield Brook is amongst the 10% most deprived areas.
- Areas in Barton, Blackbird Leys, Carfax, Rose Hill and Littlemore are amongst the 20% most deprived areas nationally.



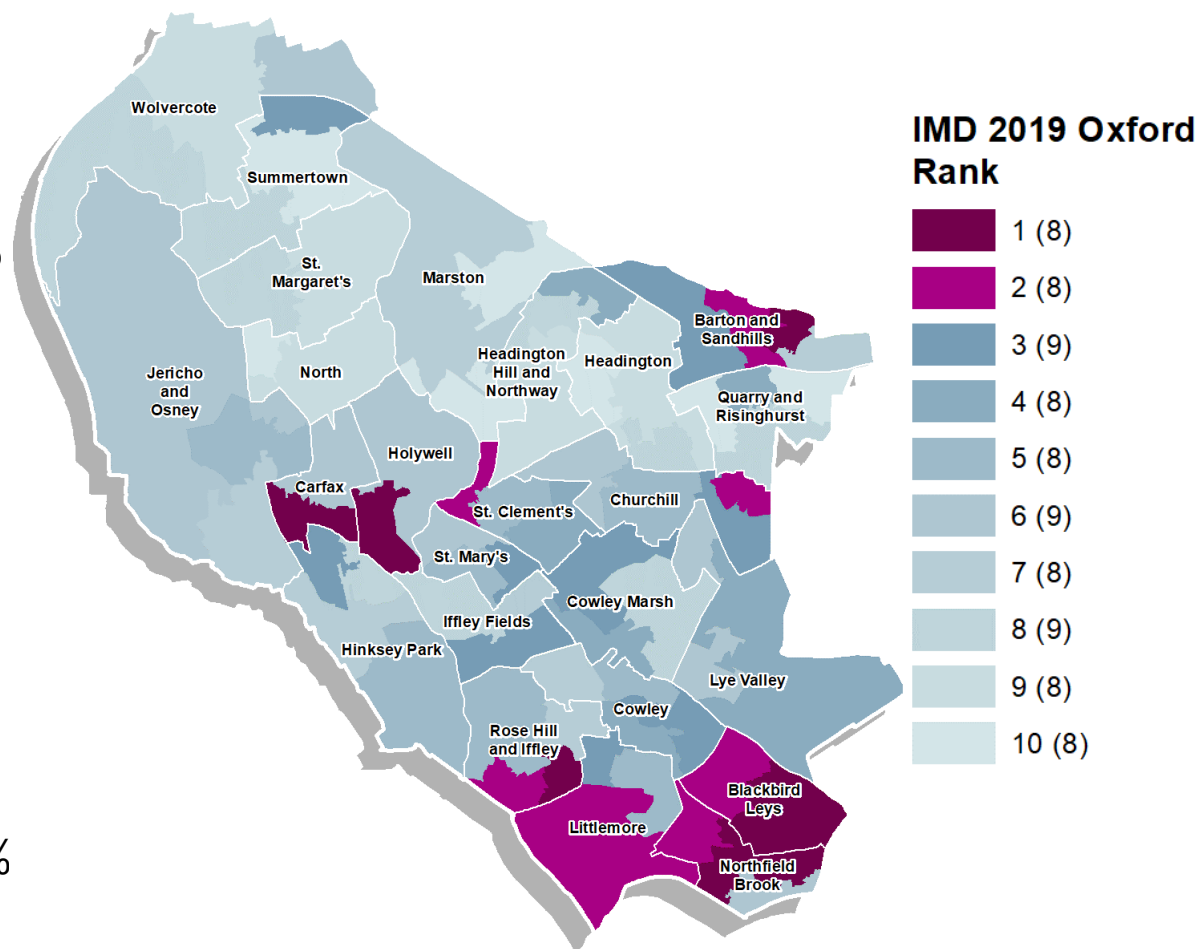
Source: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)
Mapped by District Data Analysis service

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 Oxford

- This map shows how the LSOAs within Oxford compare to each other.
- Areas that score within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Oxford are in parts of Barton and Sandhills, Blackbird Leys, Carfax, Hollywell, Northfield Brook, and Rose Hill & Iffley.
- Parts of Barton & Sandhills, Blackbird Leys, Churchill, Littlemore, Northfield Brook, Rosehill & Iffley, and St. Clement's are within the 20% most deprived areas within Oxford.



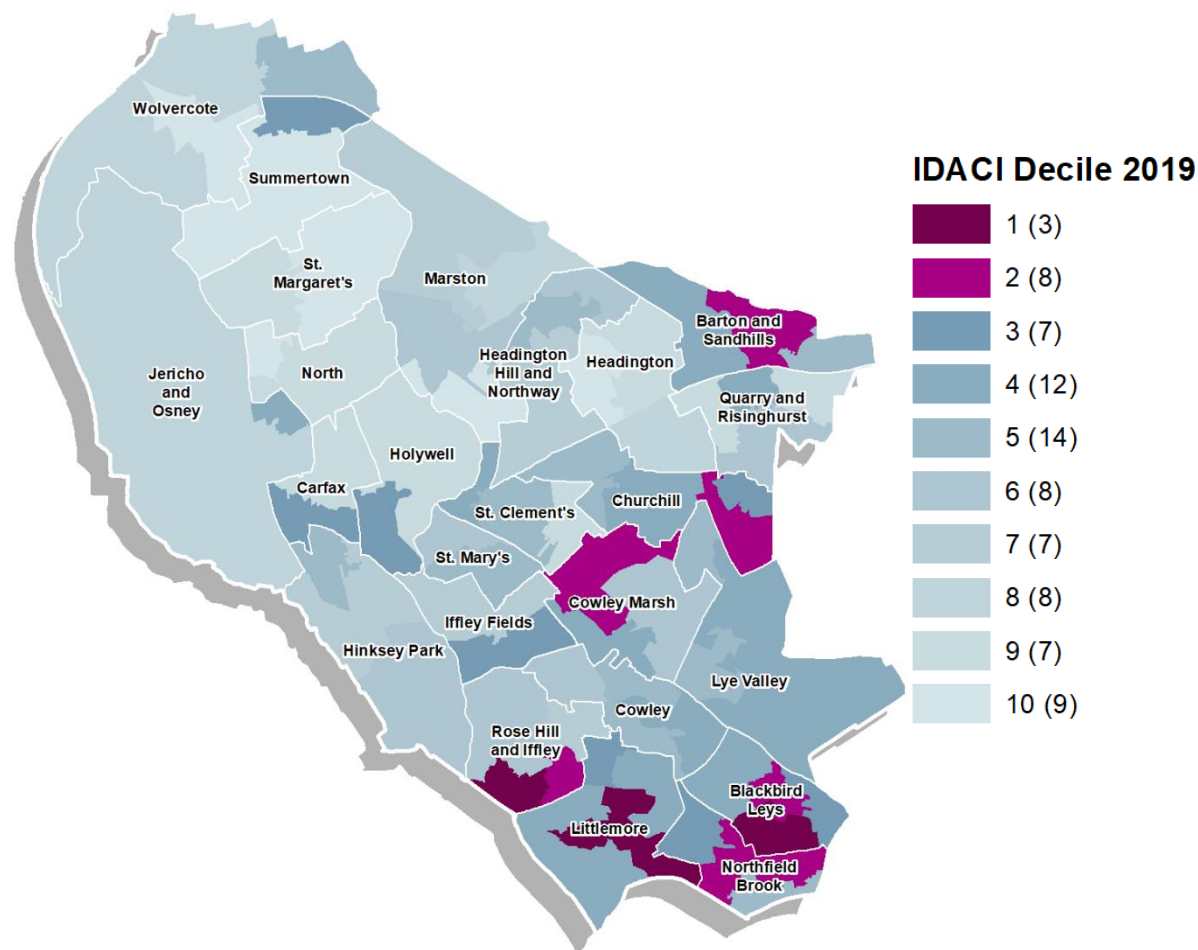
Source: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)
 Mapped by District Data Analysis service

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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 of IDACI in Oxford were in parts of Blackbird Leys, Littlemore, and Rose Hill & Iffley, all in the 10% most deprived areas nationally.
- The least deprived areas in Oxford are located in parts on St. Margaret's, North, Summertown and Wolvercote.



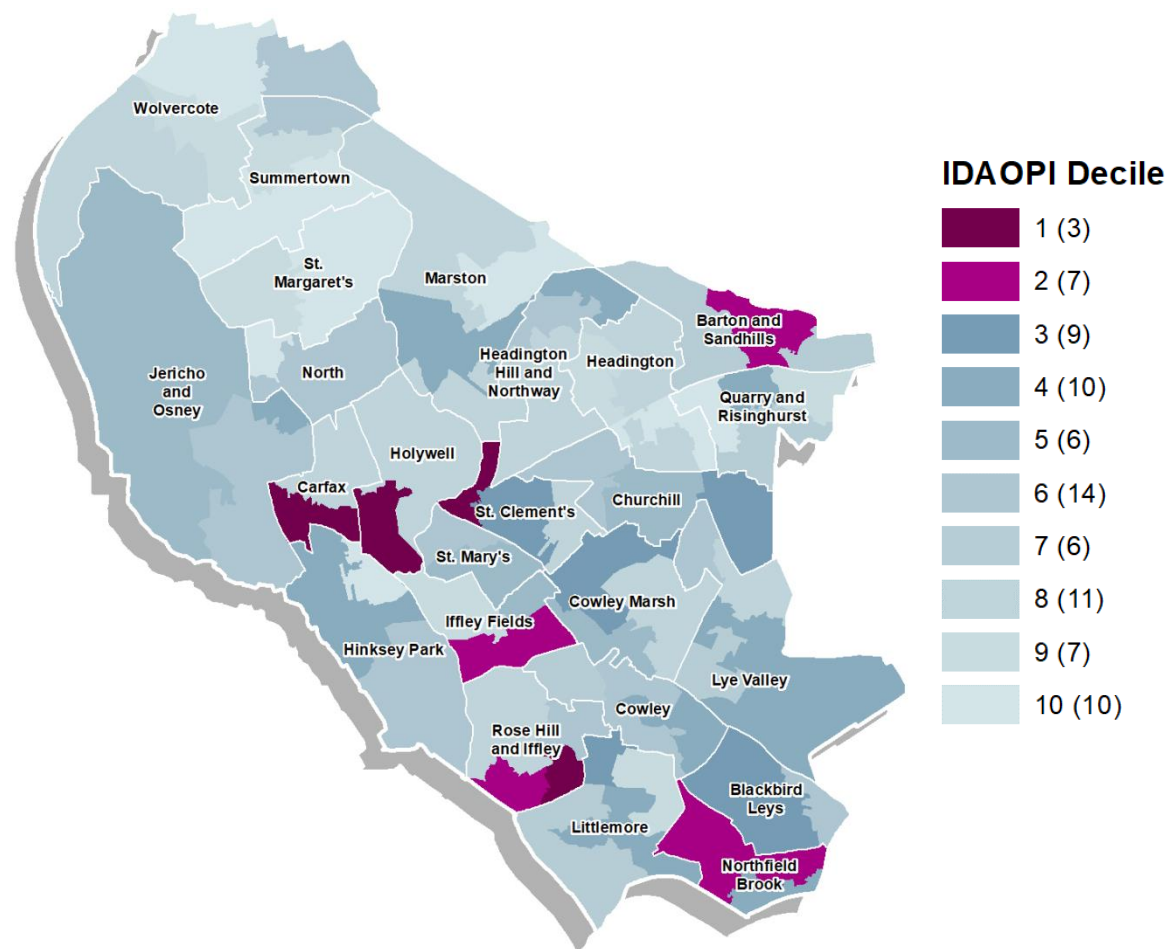
Sources: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Explorer / Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2021](#)

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**.

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 Oxford are in parts of Barton & Sandhills, Carfax and St. Clements, all in the 10% most deprived areas nationally.
- The 10% least deprived areas are in parts of Headington, Summertown, Iffley Fields and Wolvercote.



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

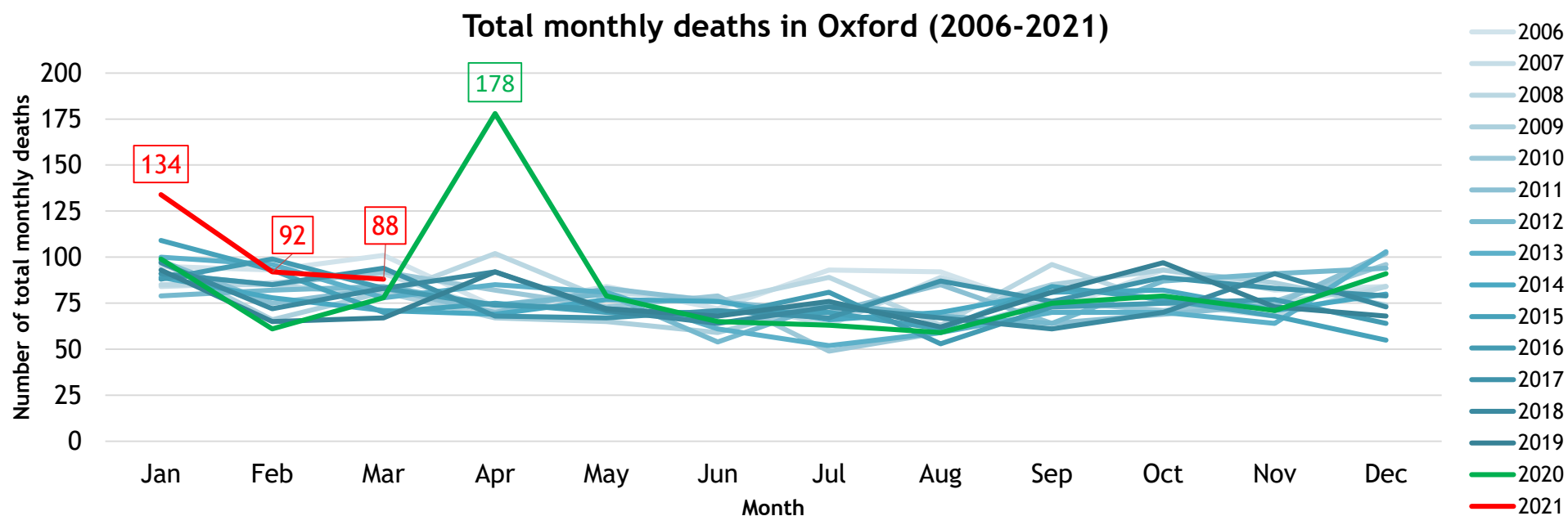
EXPLORE the data for districts and small areas with our [interactive deprivation dashboard](#)

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Coronavirus (COVID-19) statistics

Total monthly deaths in Oxford

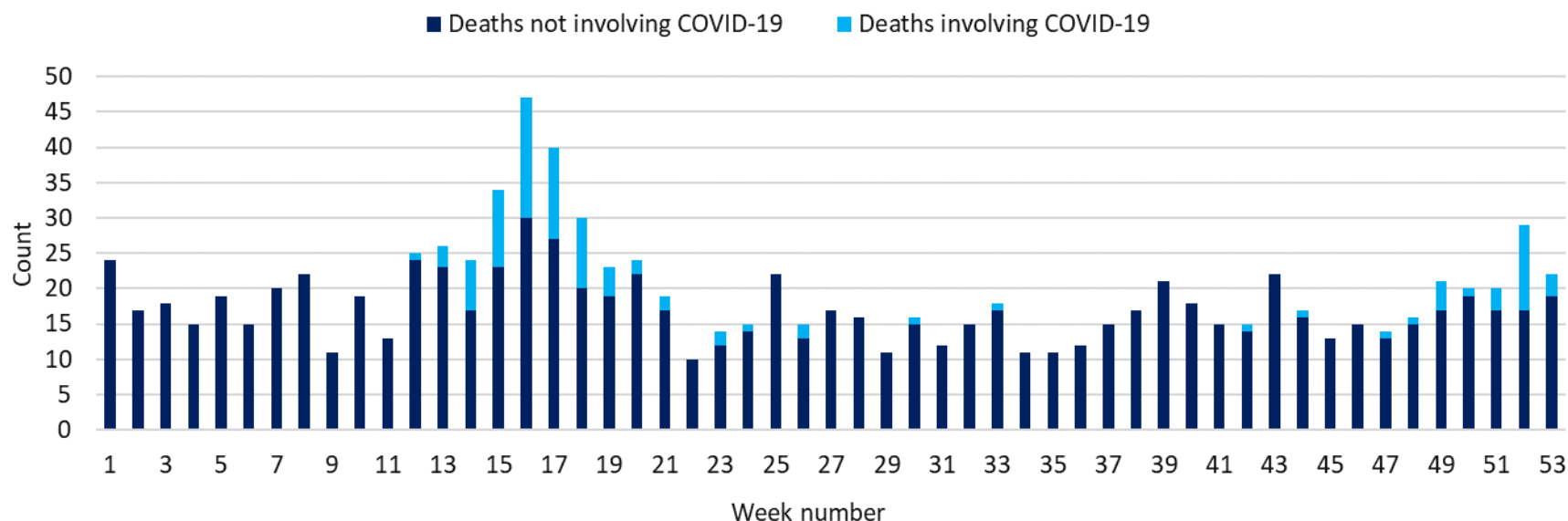
- According to the Office for National Statistics, the total number of registered deaths (including COVID-19 and other causes) in the 12 months between January 2020 and December 2020 in Oxford was 998, an increase of 9% compared to the same period in 2019.
- In 2020, there was a peak in deaths in April (178 deaths), followed by a 56% decrease in May.
- In the period of January 2021 to March 2021, there were 314 deaths registered in Oxford.



COVID-19 Deaths in Oxford

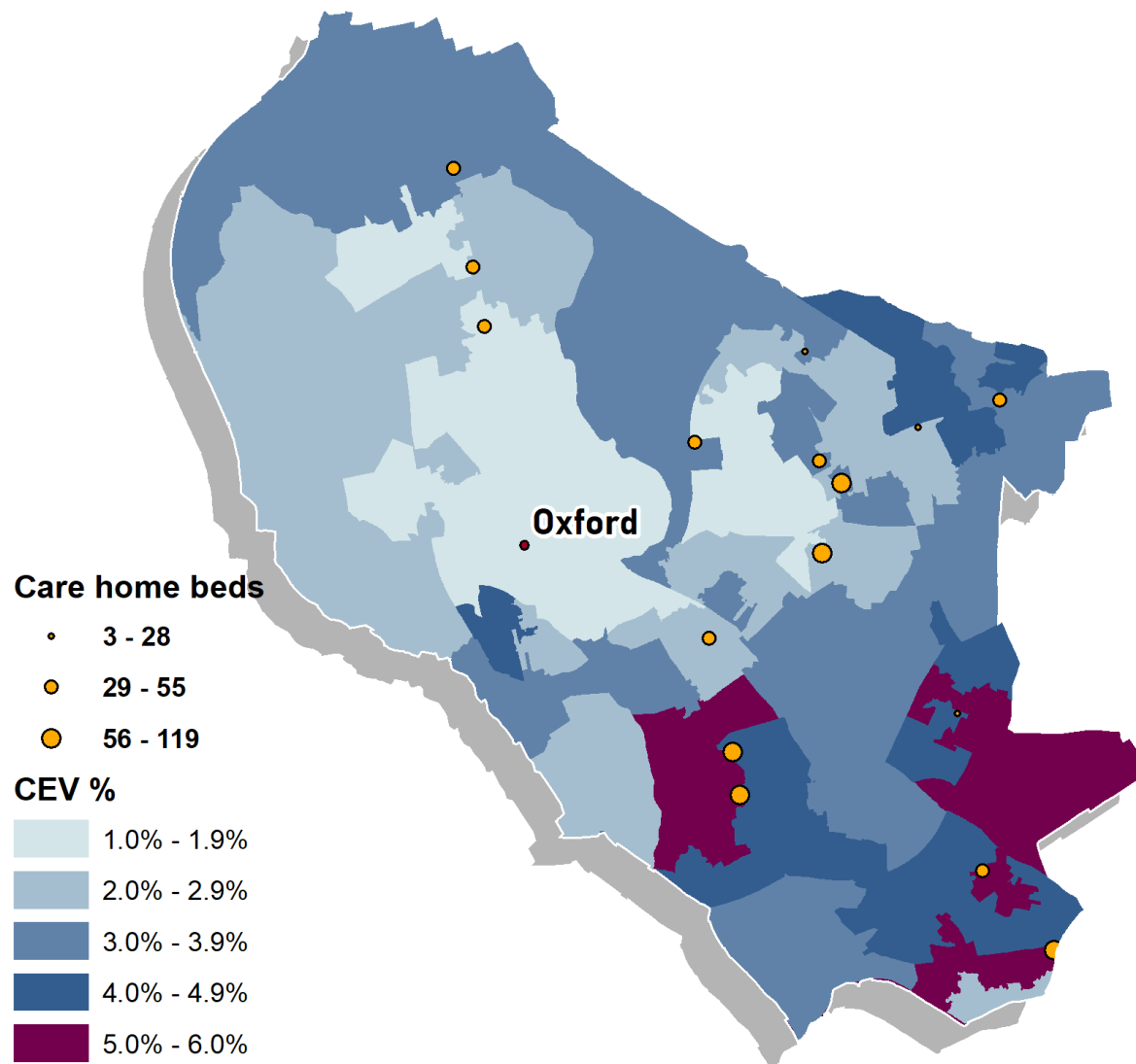
- In 2020, there were 5,490 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Oxford, equivalent to a rate of 3,601 cases per 100,000 population.
- According to the Office of National Statistics, there were approximately 100 COVID-19 deaths in Oxford in 2020.
- The majority of deaths involving COVID-19 in Oxford were registered with hospital or care homes as place of death.

Registered deaths by week of occurrence, Oxford City, 2020



Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) population in Oxford

- As of 15th February 2021, there were 3,926 people identified as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) in Oxford.
- Oxford City is the district with the lowest rate of CEV per population (2.58%).
- The map shows that the most vulnerable areas in Oxford are located in parts of Blackbird Leys, Cowley North, Cowley South, Greater Leys and Iffley Fields

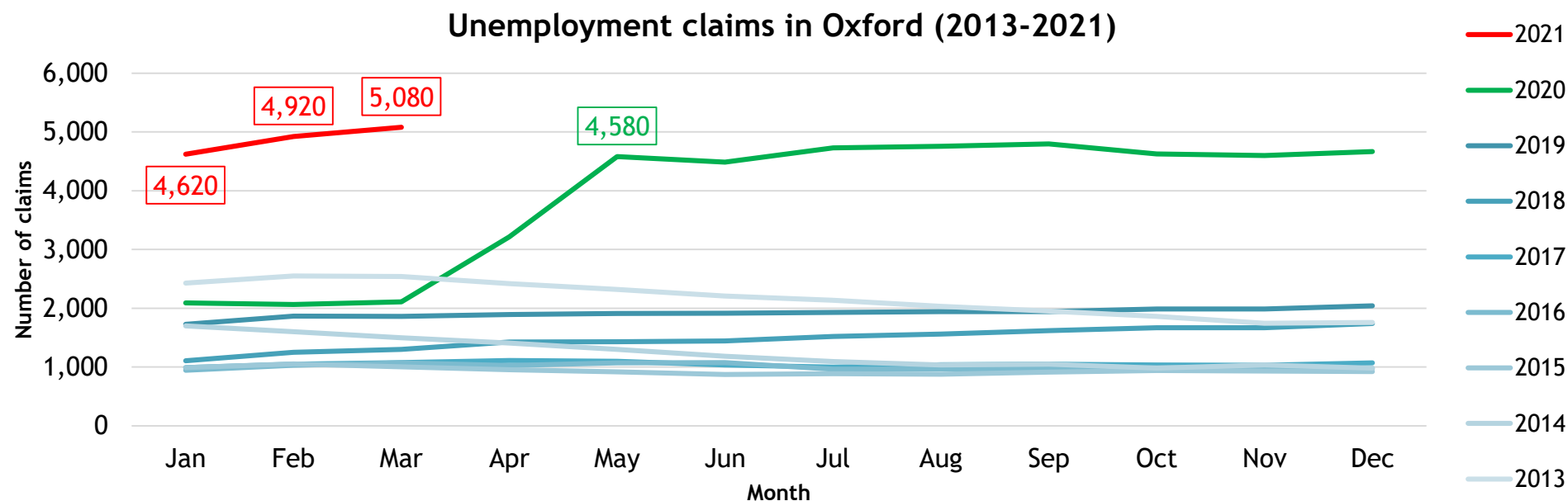


Oxfordshire County Council, 15th February 2021

[NHS list of categories of people at high risk \(clinically extremely vulnerable\)](#)

Unemployment in Oxford

- Unemployment in Oxford increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained high since May 2020 (4,580 claims).
- Age groups with the highest claimant rates in Oxford are those aged 25-49 years with a rate of 7.5%, followed by those aged 50+ years with 7.2% of the economically active population in March 2021.
- 2021 started high with 4,620 claims in January and by March the number of claims has not yet decreased.

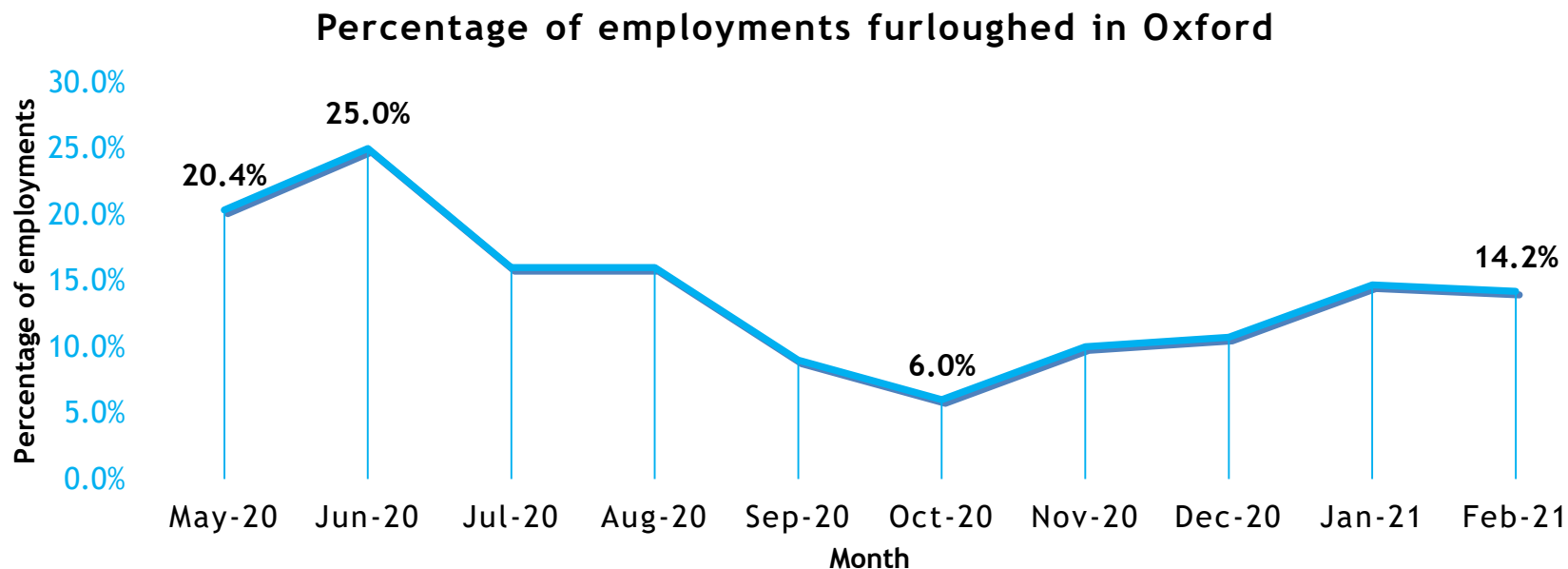


Sources: [ONS - CC01 Regional labour market: Claimant Count by unitary and local authority](#)

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

Coronavirus Job Retention scheme in Oxford

- In June 2020, Oxford had 19,900 jobs furloughed which amounted to 25% of the total eligible employments.
- The percentage of furloughed employments in Oxford decreased in 2020, compared to 2020.
- In February 2021, furloughed employments in Oxford made up for 14.2% of the total eligible employments in the city.
- Furloughed figures in Oxford show that from June 2020 to February 2021, the number of employments furloughed decrease by 47.2%.



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>