

# **South Oxfordshire District Summary 2021**

Published June 2021

# Introduction to the District Summary for South Oxfordshire

This is a summary report for South Oxfordshire 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

Other resources include:

[JSNA 2021 Oxfordshire report](#)

[JSNA Inequalities dashboard](#)

[Health Needs Assessments](#)

[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)

[JSNA Bitesize](#)

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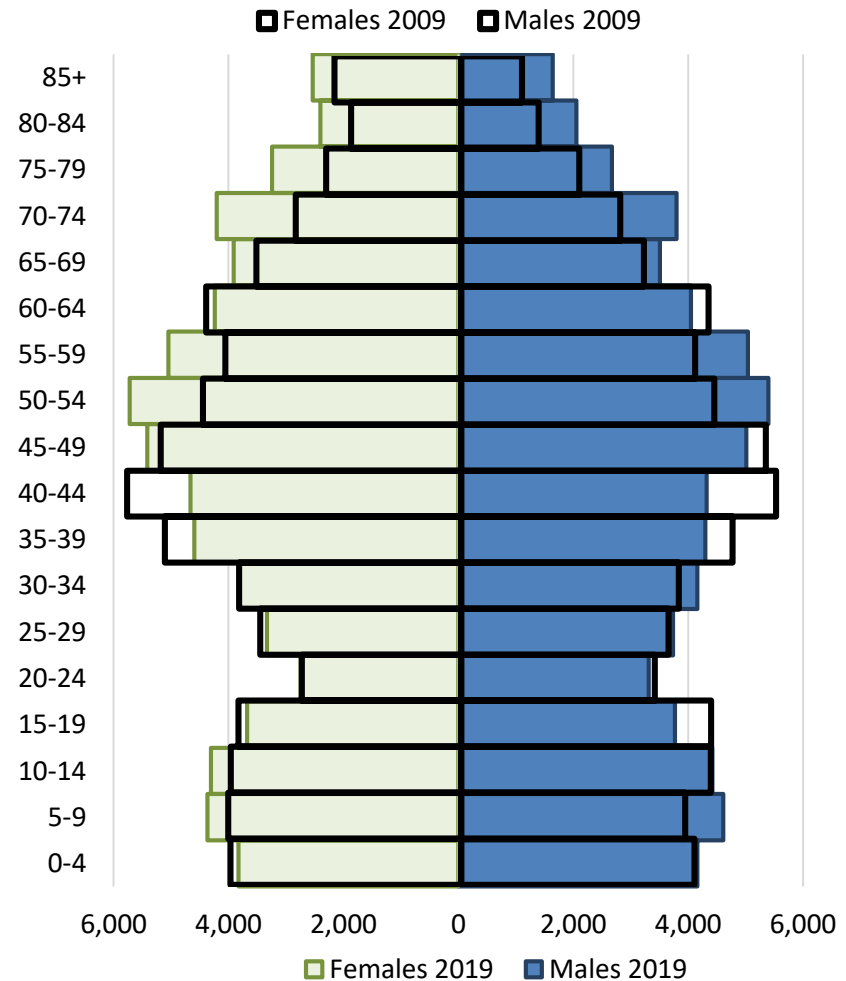
## Executive Summary for South Oxfordshire

- **Population** - In mid-2019 there were 142,000 residents in South Oxfordshire.
- **Population Forecast** - The housing-led forecasts show the population of South Oxfordshire increasing from 140,500 in 2018 to 160,300 by 2028 (+19,800, +14%).
- **Health Summary** - Indicators that are worse than average are Admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (Crude rate per 10,000), and Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR/per 100).
- **Inequalities Summary** - In South Oxfordshire, MSOAs with the most indicators significantly worse than average are Didcot South East; Didcot West; Berinsfield & Wittenham; and Chalgrove, Stadhampton & Dorchester.
- **English Indices of Multiple Deprivation** - In South Oxfordshire, Parts of Berinsfield and Didcot West are amongst the 40% most deprived areas nationally.
- **Total Deaths** - In South Oxfordshire, the total number of registered deaths (including COVID-19 and other causes ) in the 12 months between January 2020 and December 2020 was 1,291, an increase of 3% compared to the same period in 2019.
- **COVID-19 Deaths** - There were approximately 150 COVID-19 deaths in South Oxfordshire in 2020.
- **Clinically Extremely Vulnerable** - There were 4,677 people who have been identified as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) in South Oxfordshire.
- **Unemployment** - Unemployment in South Oxfordshire increased during the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained high since May 2020 (3,235).

# South Oxfordshire District Population

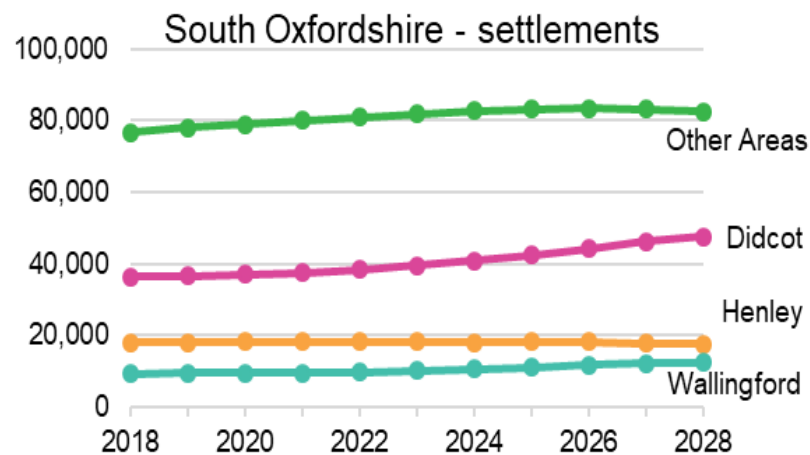
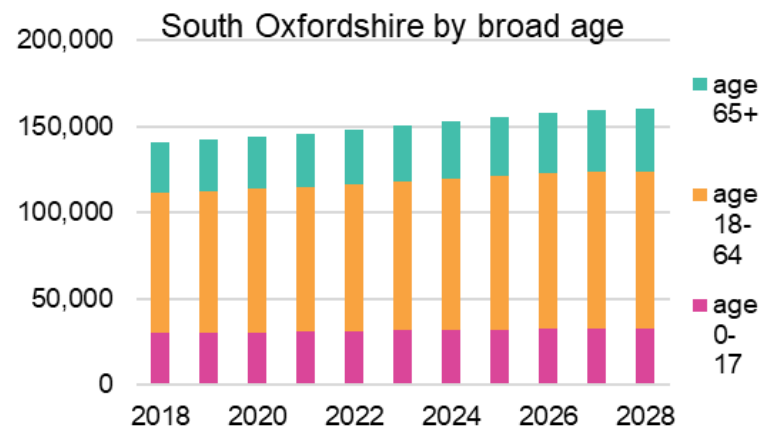
- In mid-2019 there were 142,000 residents in South Oxfordshire.
- There were 4,200 people aged 85+ in South Oxfordshire district.
- Between 2009 and 2019 the population of South Oxfordshire increased by +6.4%, just below the rate in Oxfordshire (+7.8%) and England (+8%).
- The population pyramid shows an increase in the older segment of the working age population aged 50-59 and in older people aged 65+.
- There was a decrease in the population aged 15-19 and 35-44.

## Historical population change 2009 to 2019

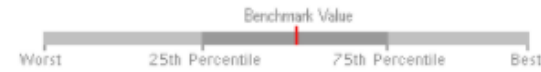


## Population Forecast

- The housing-led forecasts show the population of South Oxfordshire increasing from 140,500 in 2018 to 160,300 by 2028 (+19,800, +14%).
- 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 47,500 (+32%).
- **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.**



# Health Summary for South Oxfordshire (1 of 2)



- 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
- The only indicator that scored **worse** than average is admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 years olds (Crude rate per 1000).

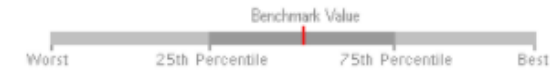
Indicator	Period	S Oxon		Region England		England		Range	Best
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst		
Child Development at age 5 (%) (Persons, 5 yrs)	2013/14	—	945	64.8%	64.2%*	60.4%	39.0%		80.0%
Children in low income families (under 16s) (Persons, <16 yrs)	2016	➔	1,910	7.9%	12.9%	17.0%	31.8%		1.7%
Unemployment (% of the working age population claiming out of work benefit) (Persons, 16-64 yrs)	2017/18	—	457	0.5%*	1.2%*	1.9%*	6.3%		0.4%
Long-Term Unemployment- rate per 1,000 working age population (Persons, 16-64 yrs)	2017/18	—	54	0.6*	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	—	6,570	26.9%	30.4%*	31.5%	50.8%		24.7%
Deliveries to teenage mothers, five year aggregate (Female, 12-17 yrs)	2011/12 - 15/16	—	40	0.6%	0.9%*	1.1%	2.4%		0.0%
Low birth weight of term babies (Persons, >=37 weeks gestational age at birth)	2019	➔	28	2.17%	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	—	459	111.5	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	—	1,179	96.5	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	—	1,035	146.8	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	—	844	18.6%	21.0%	22.4%	30.5%		14.4%
Obese children Reception Year, three year average (Persons, 4-5 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	—	290	6.4%	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	—	1,036	26.1%	30.8%	34.2%	43.9%		21.6%
Obese children Year 6, three year average (Persons, 10-11 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	—	505	12.7%	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	—	59,060	79.2	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	—	1,197	62.3	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	—	980	56.3	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	—	684	68.1	83.1*	100.0	193.1		51.2
Incidences of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	3,998	95.3	98.9*	100.0	117.2		79.1
Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Female, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	666	106.2	104.7*	100.0	124.2		74.4
Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	525	107.1	100.4*	100.0	122.7		75.1
Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	390	72.6	83.9*	100.0	194.7		45.8
Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages)	2012 - 16	—	608	105.9	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 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse ↗ Increasing & getting better ↘ Decreasing & getting better

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

# Health Summary for South Oxfordshire (2 of 2)



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

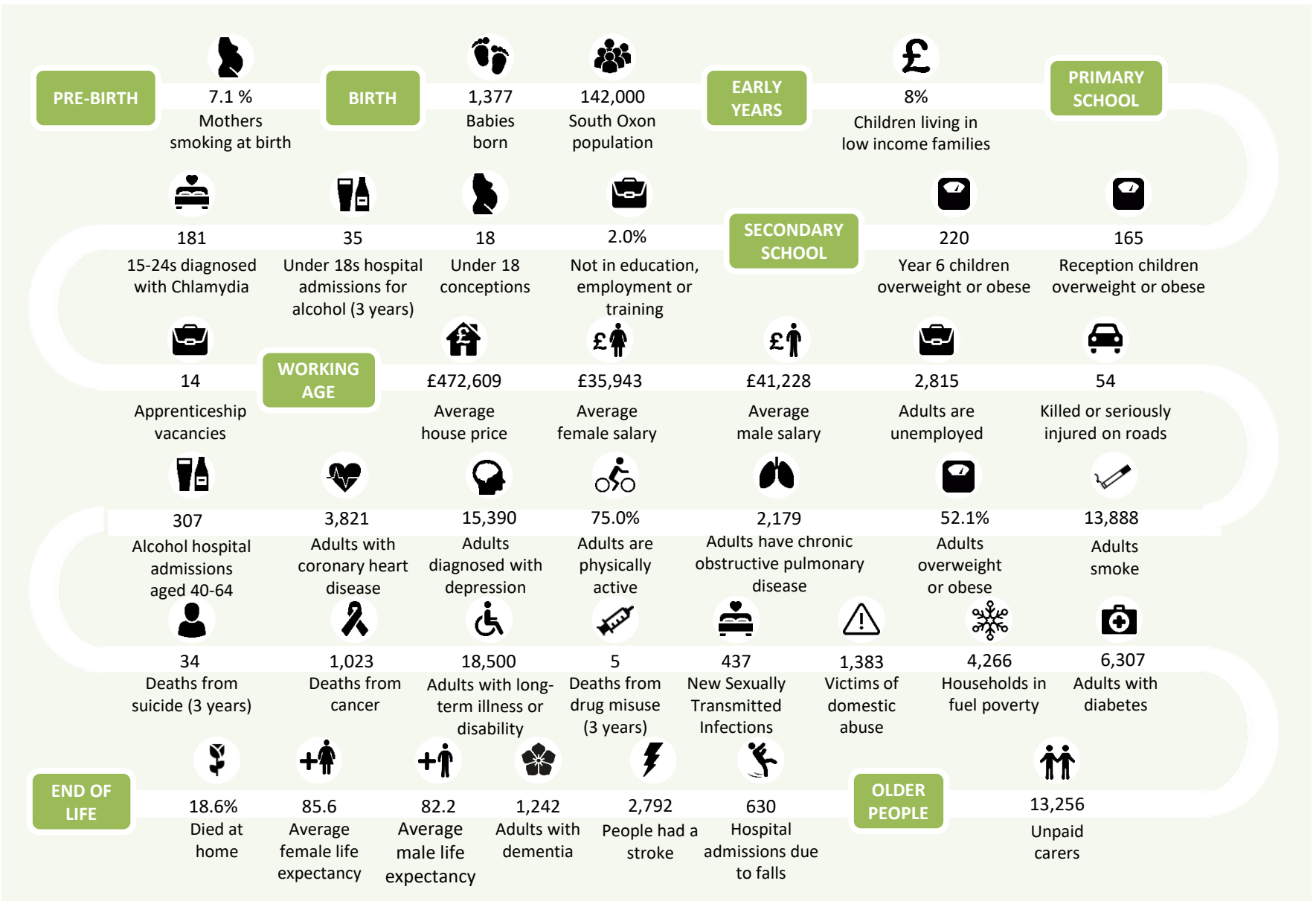
Indicator	Period	S Oxon		Region England			England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Hospital stays for self harm, standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	1,156	91.3	105.1*	100.0	309.0		26.5
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (Narrow definition), standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	—	3,140	71.9	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	—	10,015	66.6	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	—	859	102.0	97.5*	100.0	128.0		72.2
Long-term health problem or disability: % of population (Persons, All ages)	2011	—	18,500	13.8%	15.7%	17.6%	26.0%		11.2%
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (Persons, All ages)	2012	—	24,093	17.8%	17.0%	16.9%	21.4%		11.8%
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (Persons, All ages)	2012	—	14,713	10.9%	10.1%	10.2%	14.5%		6.3%
Life expectancy at birth (Male, All ages)	2017 - 19	—	-	82.2	80.8	79.8	74.4		84.9
Life expectancy at birth (Female, All ages)	2017 - 19	—	-	85.6	84.3	83.4	79.5		87.2
Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) (Male, All ages)	2009 - 13	—	-	69.0	-	64.1	56.5		71.7
Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) (Female, All ages)	2009 - 13	—	-	69.9	-	65.0	58.3		72.0
Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	5,934	85.0	92.9*	100.0	133.2		52.3
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs)	2013 - 17	—	1,500	70.8	88.8*	100.0	160.9		65.7
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	1,628	84.5	95.1*	100.0	130.1		52.6
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs)	2013 - 17	—	672	77.3	93.1*	100.0	140.1		66.8
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	1,453	79.1	92.8*	100.0	142.0		57.7
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs)	2013 - 17	—	307	65.7	83.2*	100.0	180.1		53.9
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	581	72.4	85.1*	100.0	165.7		56.9
Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	405	88.5	93.4*	100.0	160.6		32.8
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	764	78.5	90.9*	100.0	157.9		41.8
Deaths from causes considered preventable, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	—	838	65.5	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

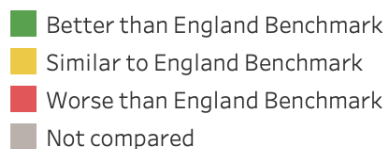
Source: [Local Health - Public Health England](#)

# South Oxfordshire District health & wellbeing facts and figures 2021



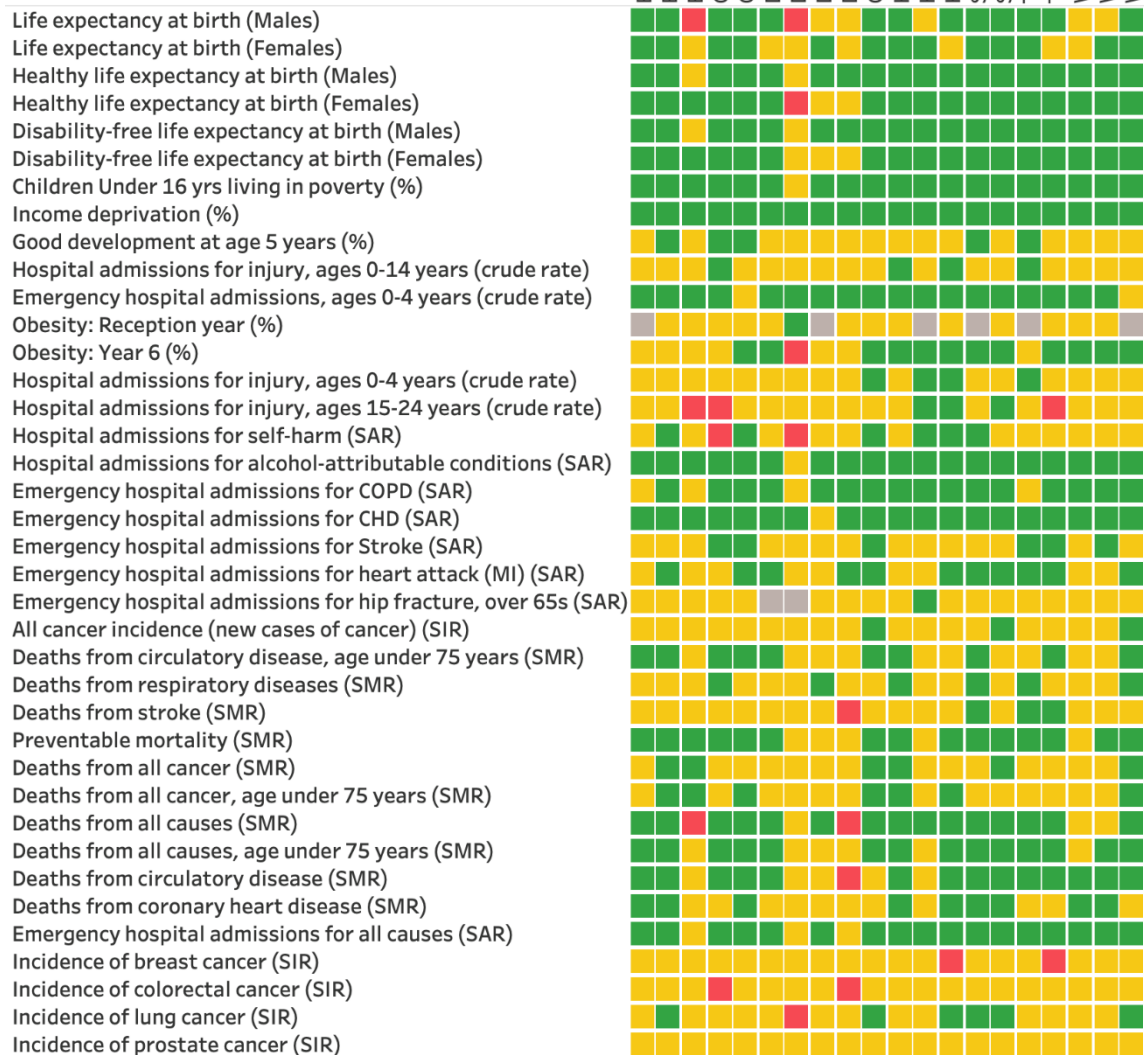


# South Oxfordshire inequalities summary



- In South Oxfordshire, fourteen out of twenty MSOAs have no indicators **worse** than average
- MSOAs with the most indicators significantly **worse** than average are Didcot South East; Didcot West; Berinsfield & Wittenham; and Chalgrove, Stadhampton & Dorchester.
- Didcot South East has the fewest indicators significantly **better** than average

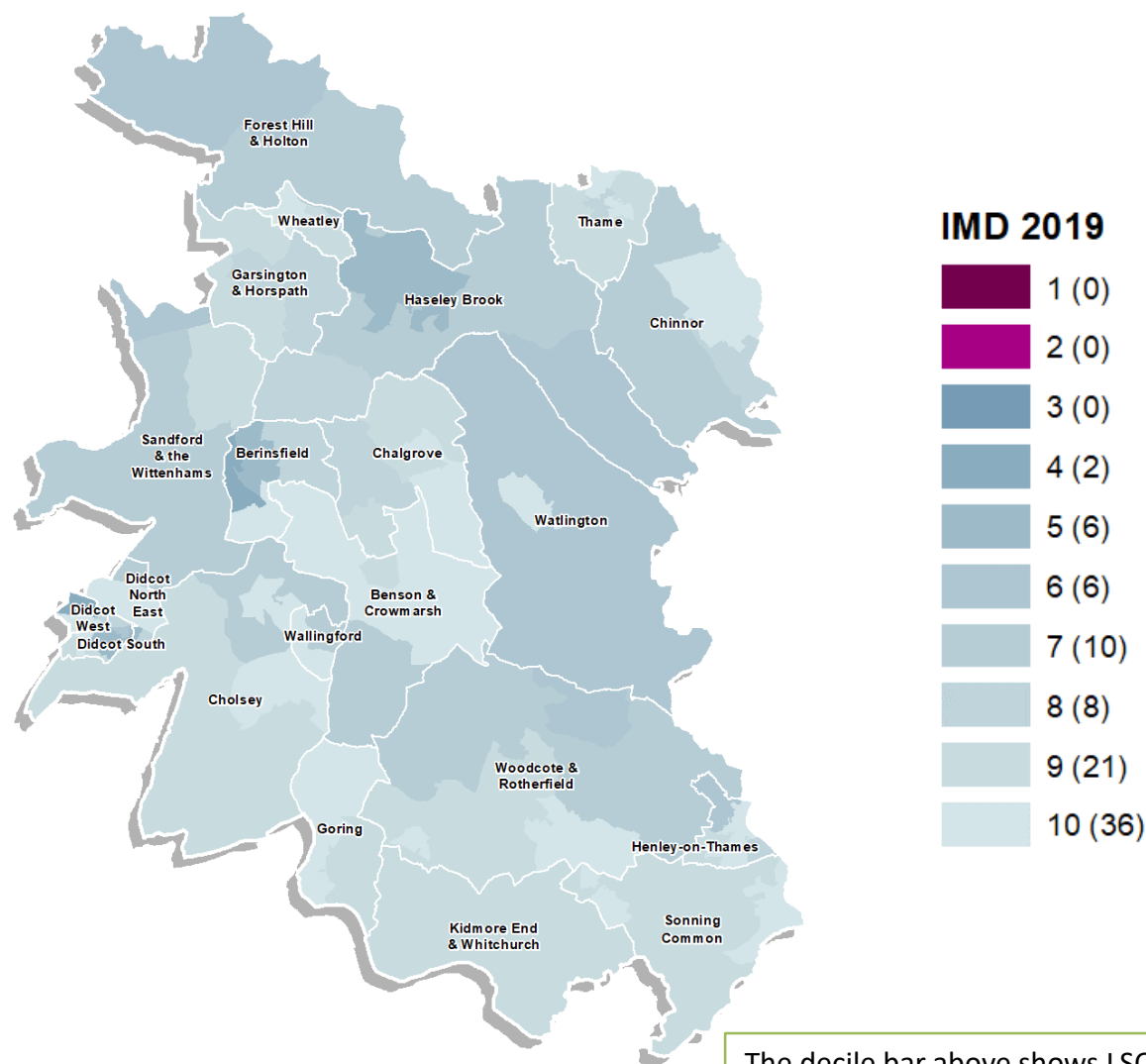
Indicator all



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

## 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 300 in 2015 to 302 in 2019 out of 317 local authorities where 1 most deprived and 317 is least deprived.



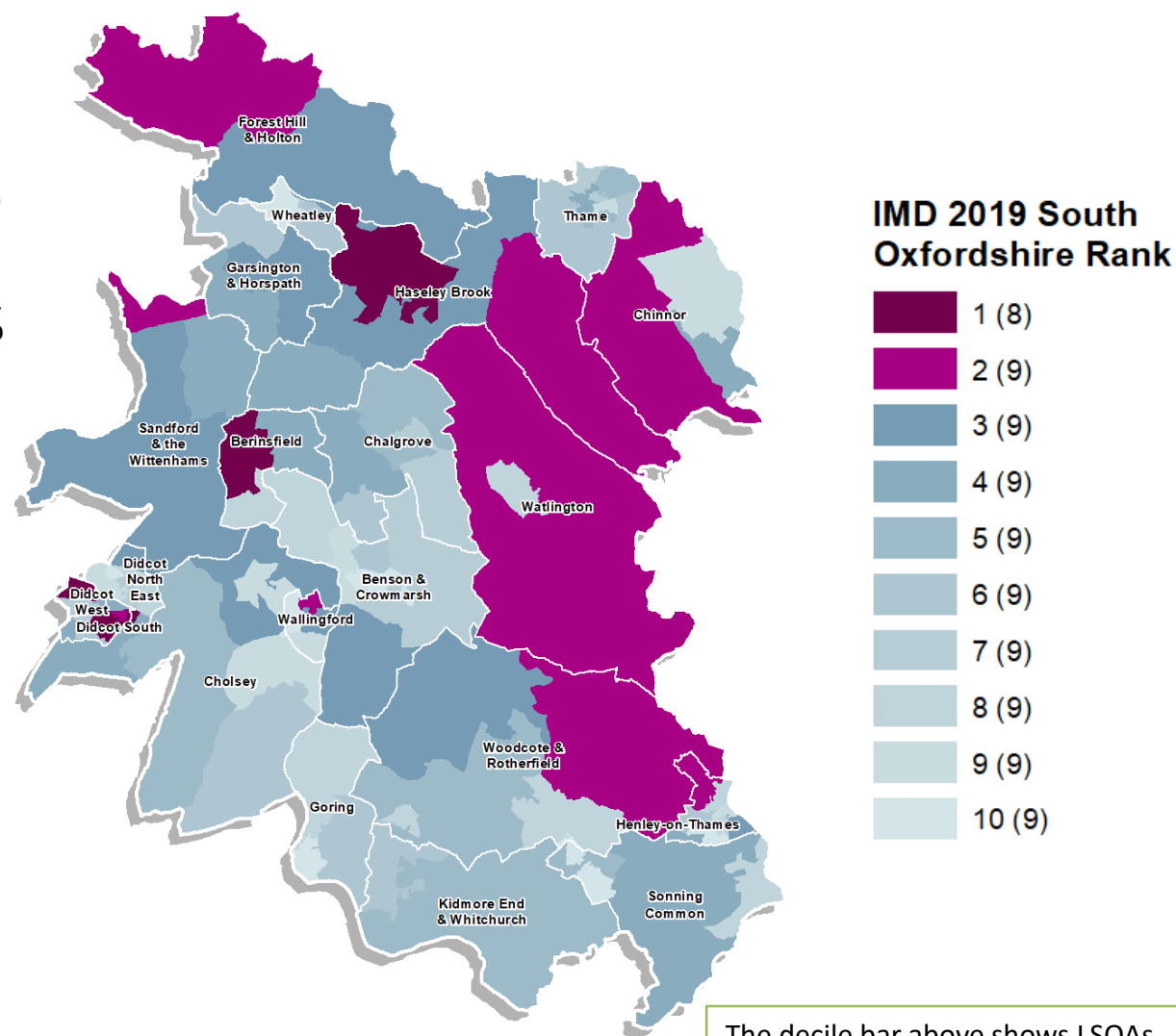
Source: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)  
Mapped by District Data Analysis service

**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.



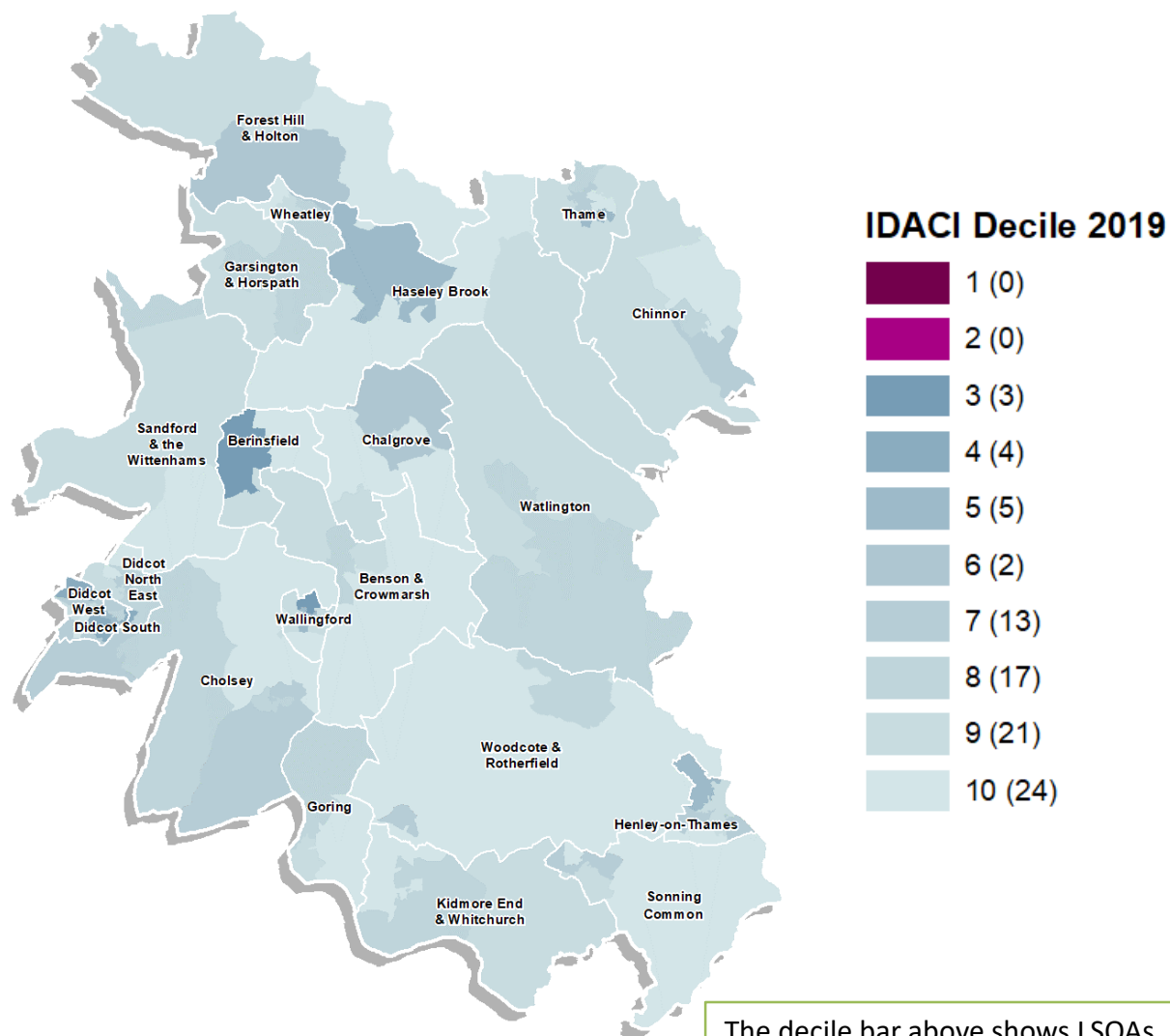
Source: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)  
 Mapped by District Data Analysis service

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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.



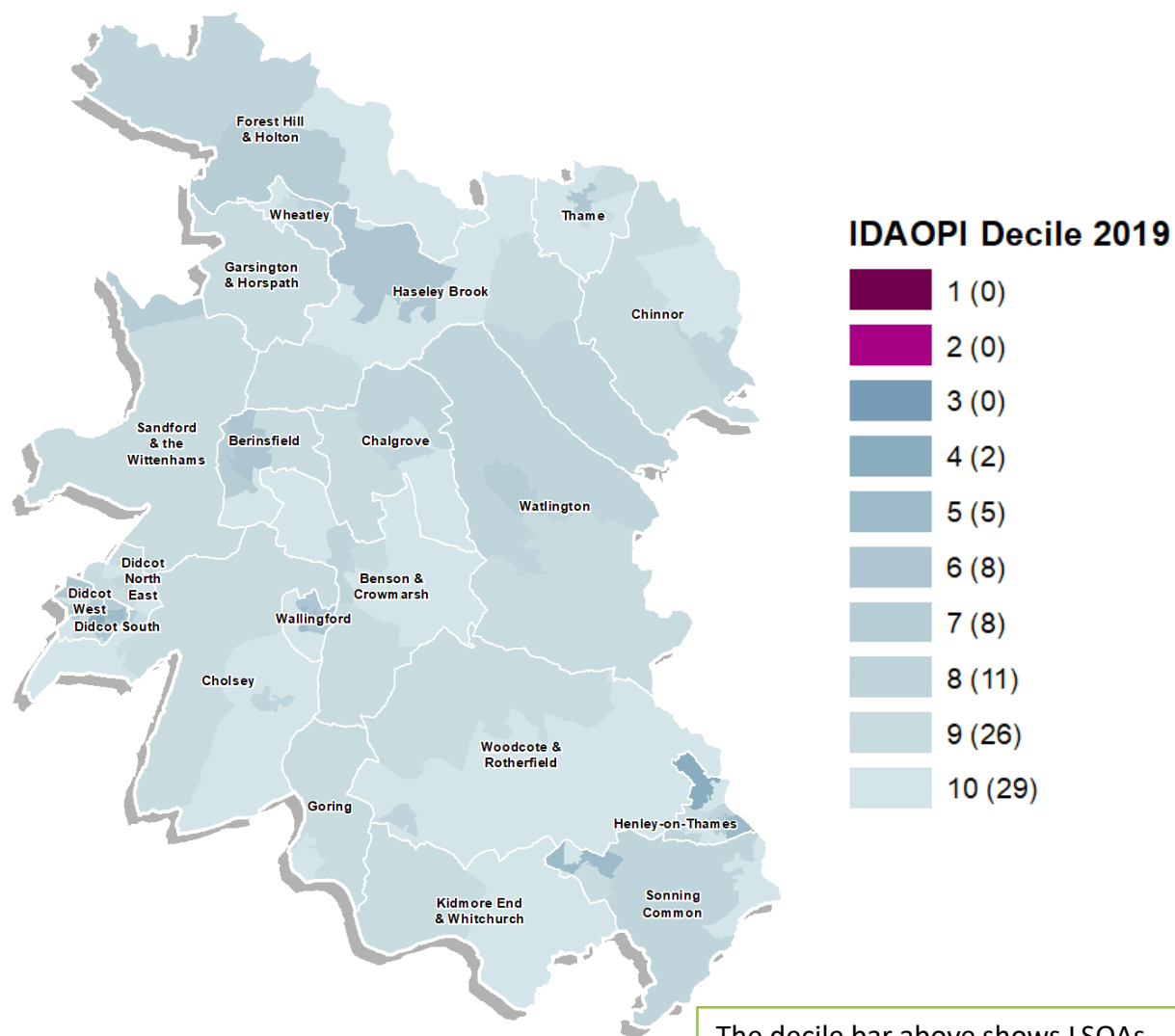
Sources: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Explorer/](#)  
[Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2021](#)

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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 2021](#)

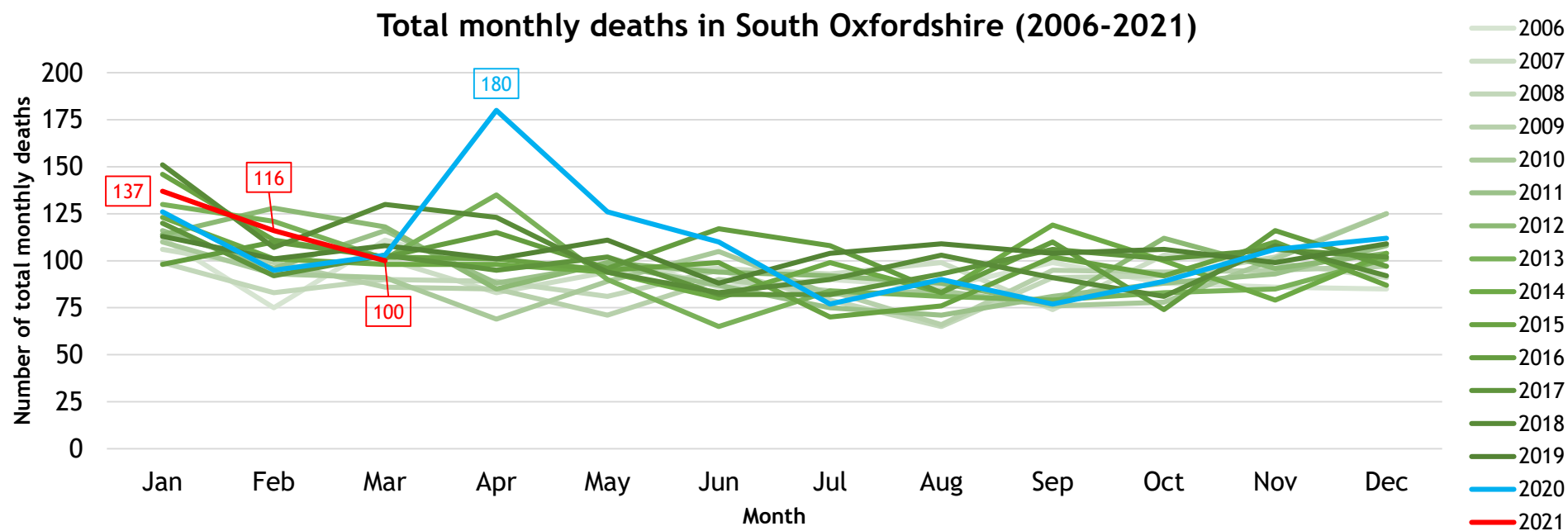
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# Coronavirus (COVID-19) statistics

## Total monthly deaths in South Oxfordshire

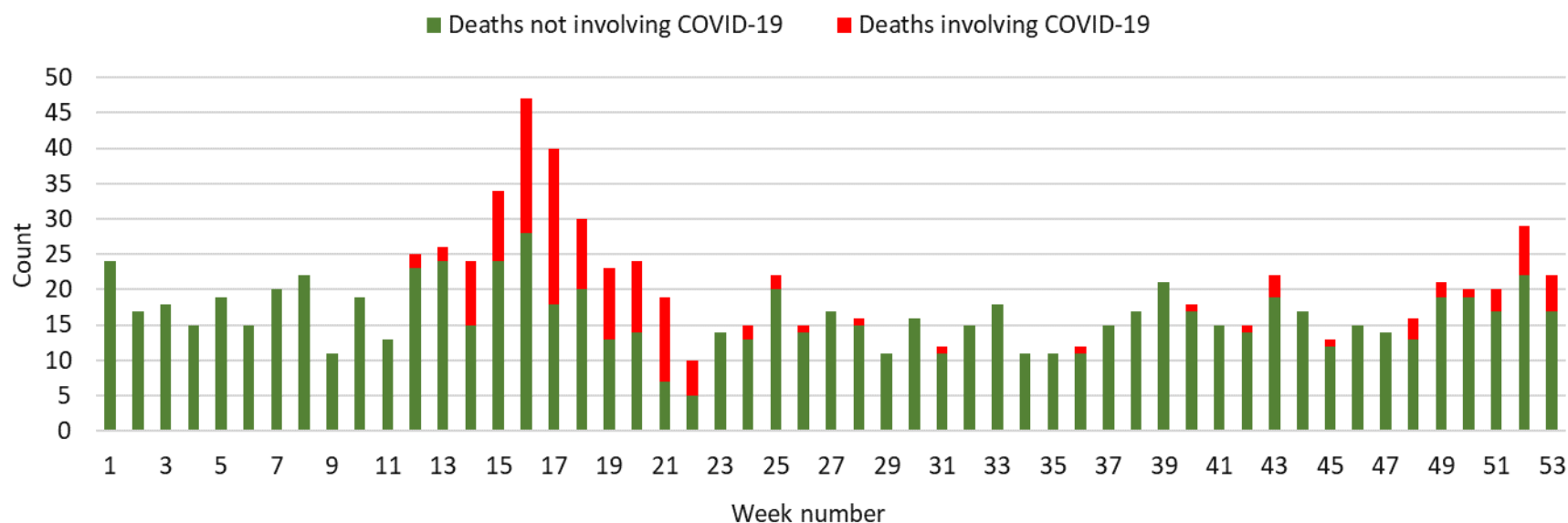
- In South Oxfordshire, the total number of registered deaths (including COVID-19 and other causes ) in the 12 months between January 2020 and December 2020 was 1,291, an increase of 3% compared to the same period in 2019.
- In 2020, there was a peak in deaths in April (180 deaths), followed by a 30% decrease in May.
- In the period of January 2021 to March 2021, there were 353 deaths registered in South Oxfordshire.



## COVID-19 deaths in South Oxfordshire

- In 2020, there were 3,440 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in South Oxfordshire, equivalent to a rate of 2,422 cases per 100,000 population.
- According to the Office of National Statistics, there were approximately 150 COVID-19 deaths in South Oxfordshire in 2020.
- The majority of deaths involving COVID-19 in South Oxfordshire were registered with hospital or care homes as place of death.

Registered deaths by week of occurrence, South Oxfordshire district, 2020

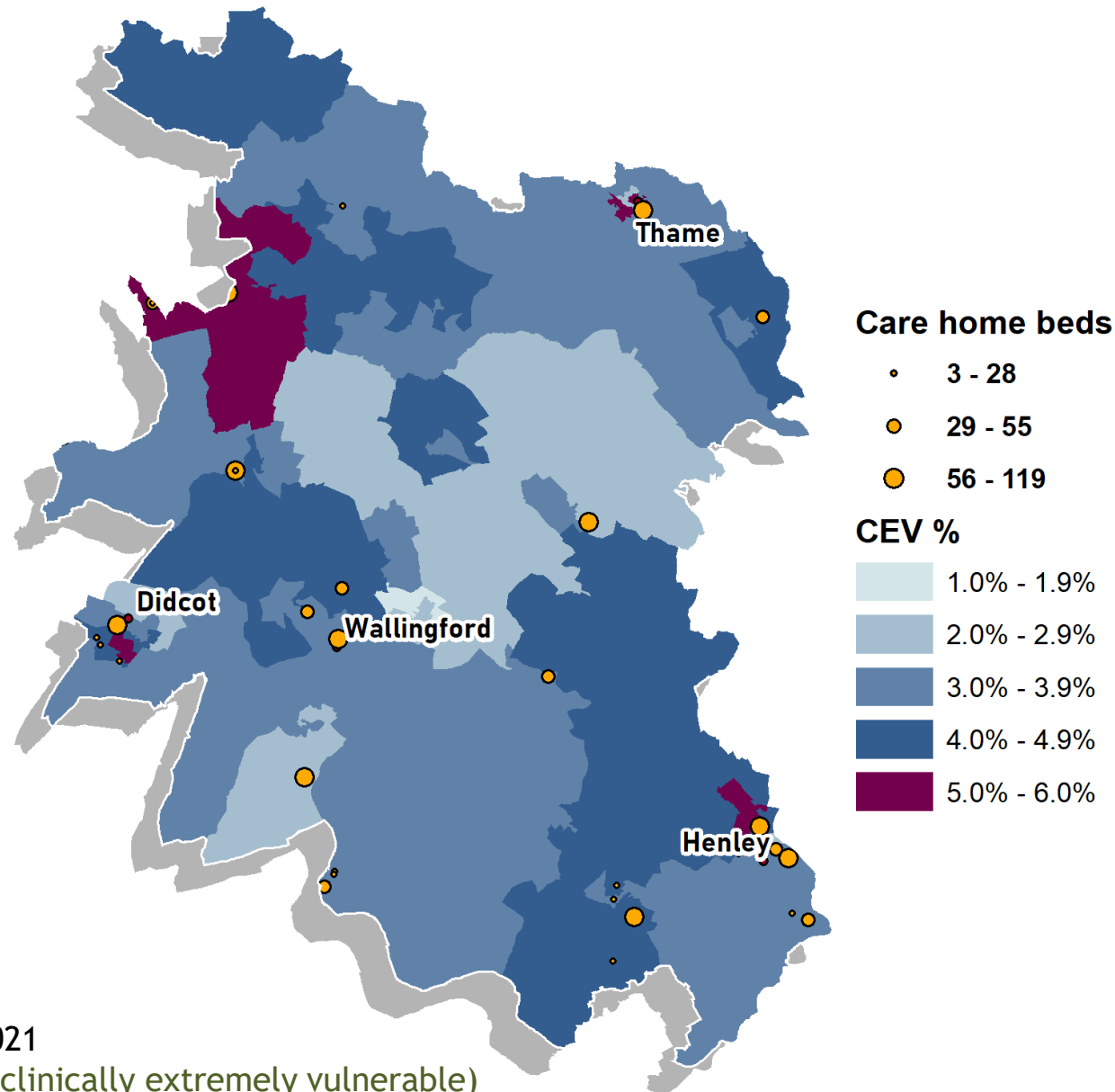


Sources: [ONS - Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board](#)



## Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) population in Oxford

- As of 15<sup>th</sup> February 2021, there were 4,677 people identified as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) in South Oxfordshire.
- South Oxfordshire has a CEV rate of 3.29% of the total population.
- The map shows that the most vulnerable areas in South Oxfordshire are in parts of Henley North, Berinsfield, Horspath, Thame South, Thame North and Didcot South.

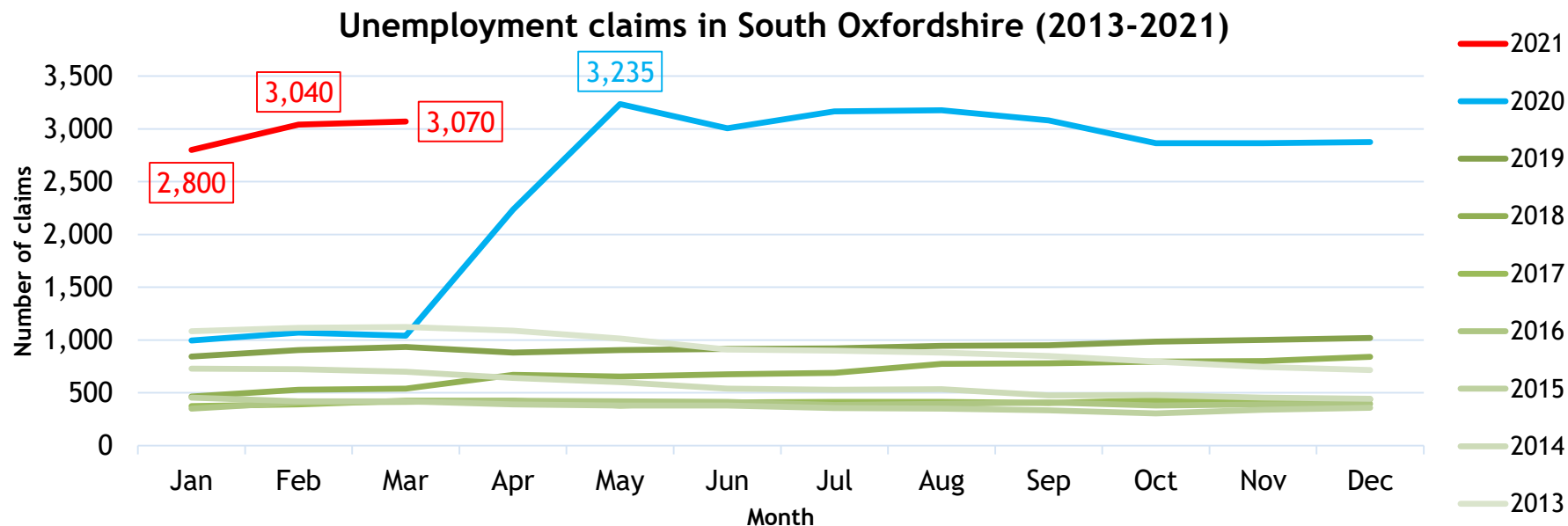


Oxfordshire County Council, 15<sup>th</sup> February 2021

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

## Unemployment in South Oxfordshire

- Unemployment in South Oxfordshire increased during the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained high since May 2020 (3,235).
- Age groups with the highest claimant rates in South Oxfordshire are those aged 16-24 years with a rate of 6.6%, followed by those aged 25-49 with 4.3% of the economically-active population in March 2021.
- 2021 started high with 2,800 claims in January and by March the number of claims has not yet decreased.

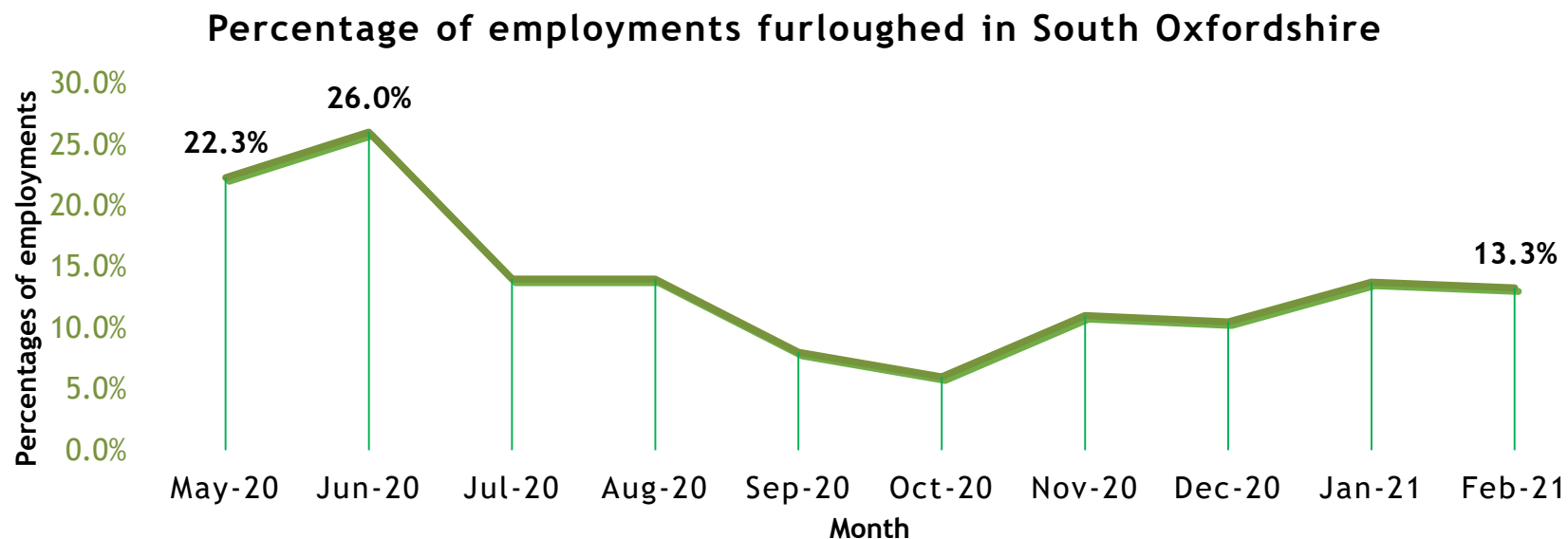


Sources: [ONS - CC01 Regional labour market: Claimant Count by unitary and local authority](#)

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

## Coronavirus Job Retention scheme in South Oxfordshire

- In June 2020, South Oxfordshire had 17,700 jobs furloughed which amounted to 26% of the total eligible employments.
- The percentage of furloughed employments in South Oxfordshire have decreased in 2021, compared to 2020.
- In February 2021, furloughed employments in South Oxfordshire made up for 13.3% of the total eligible employments.
- Furloughed figures in South Oxfordshire show that the number of employments furloughed decrease by 48.6% from June 2020 to February 2021.



## 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](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts are published on Oxfordshire Insight <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population>