

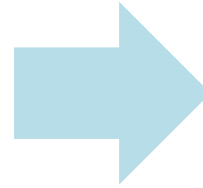
South Oxfordshire

Overview of social trends

August 2015

Introduction

- Recent review of..
 1. Population growth
 2. Changing population profile
 3. Jobs, businesses and commuting
 4. Housing
 5. Health and wellbeing
 6. Skills of young people
 7. Access to services and community safety

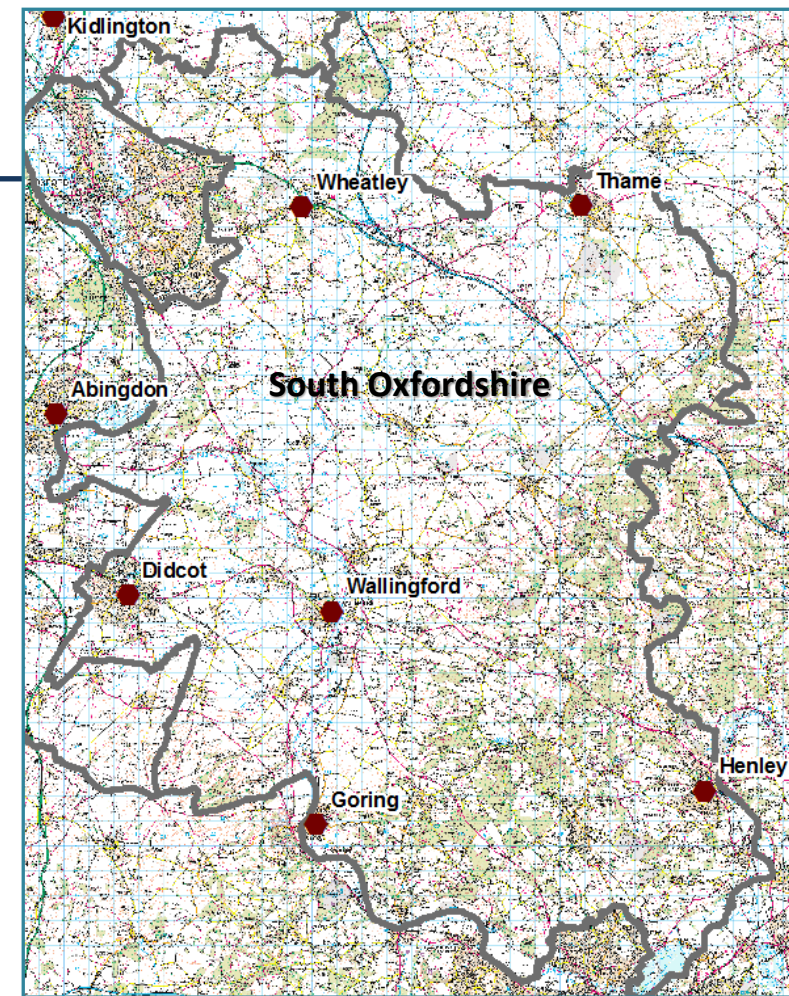


This presentation
highlights key trends

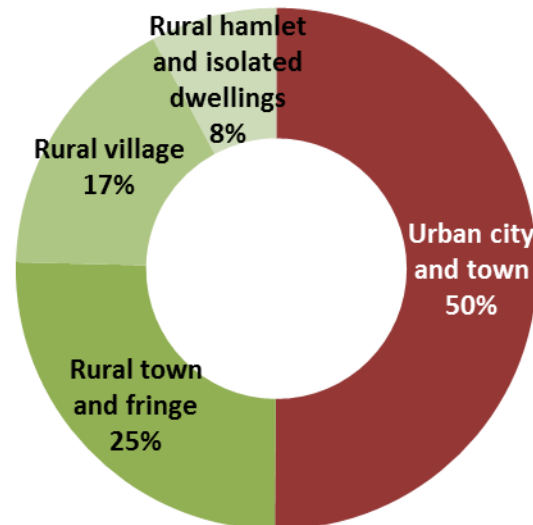
- Data is from the Office of National Statistics, or from organisations including Public Health England, Sport England, Department of Work and Pensions, Department for Business Innovation and Skills, Department for Education, Department for the Environment and Climate Change and Oxfordshire County Council.
- Data for new wards had not yet been released by the Office for National Statistics
- Further information is available from the district data service at www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdataservice and from Oxfordshire Insight at insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk

South Oxfordshire – a rural district

- Around half (50%) of South Oxfordshire's population is in rural areas, outside the main towns of Didcot, Henley, Thame and Wallingford¹.
- South Oxfordshire is the 7th most rural district in the South East region (out of 67) with a population of 2.2 people per hectare compared with 4.7 people per hectare across the South East and 4.2 across England².



South Oxfordshire: resident population by rural-urban classification²



Source: ¹classification by output area; ONS Census 2011 table KS101

²ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates

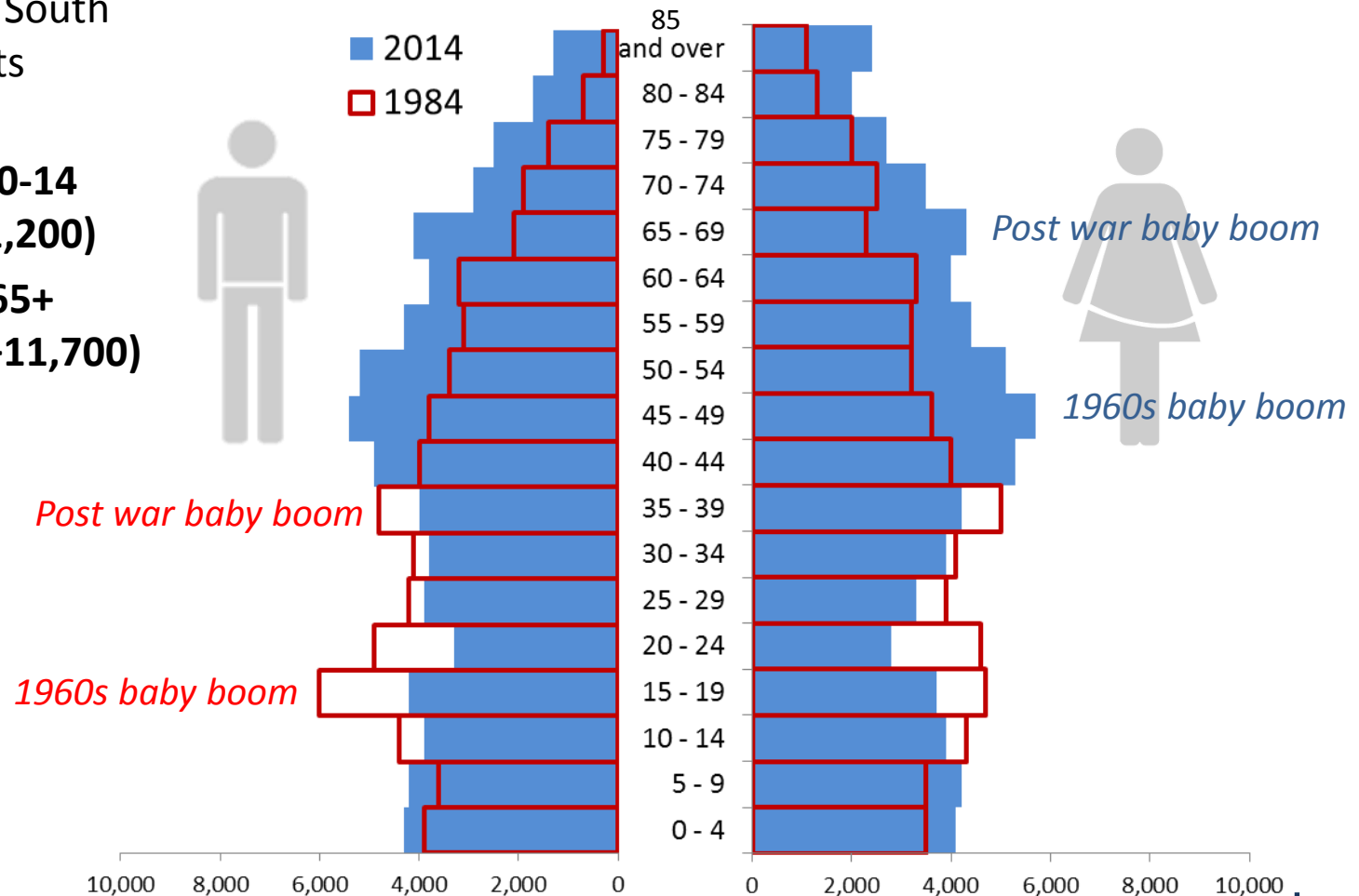
AN AGEING POPULATION

Over the past 30 years, the population of South Oxfordshire has aged

From 1984 to 2014...

- the total number of South Oxfordshire residents increased by **17%**
- **Young people aged 0-14 increased by 5% (+1,200)**
- **Older people aged 65+ increased by 75% (+11,700)**

South Oxfordshire: 1984 to 2014 population by age

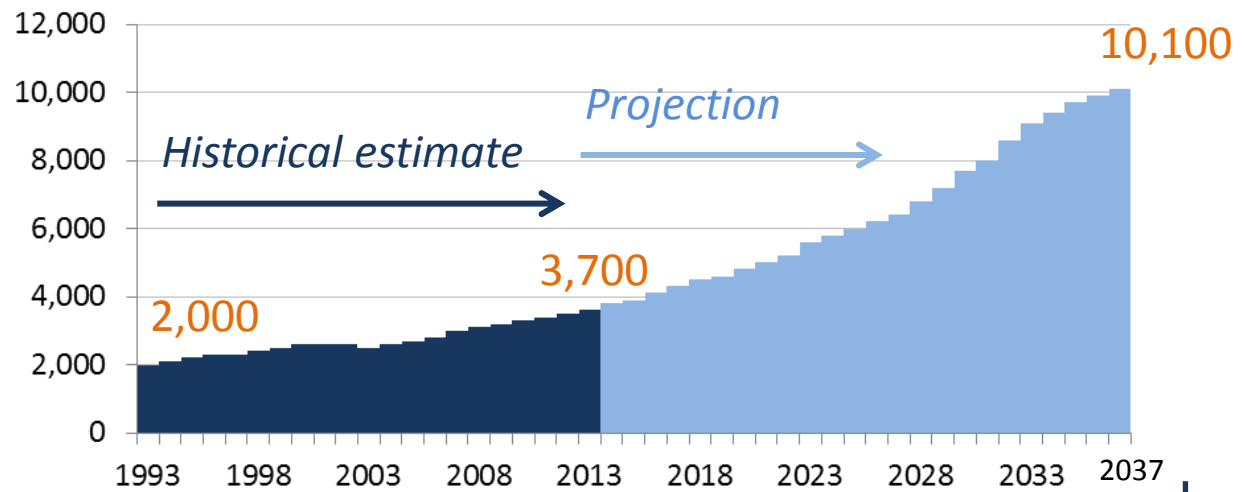


Source: ONS mid year estimates

Size of oldest population group is expected to continue to grow

- The long term prediction by the Office for National Statistics is that by 2037 the number of people aged 85+ living in South Oxfordshire is expected to reach **10,100**, almost three times the number in this age group in 2013.
- This growth is at a higher rate than the national average (+173% in South Oxfordshire vs +148% in England).
- Proportionately those aged 85+ represented 2% of the district's total population in 1993 and 3% in 2013. This is predicted to rise to 7% by 2037.

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE: People aged 85+



Source: ONS 2012-based sub-national population projections

Health and lifestyle indicators show children and adults in South Oxfordshire mainly better than average



Protecting and improving the nation's health

South Oxfordshire

District



This profile was produced on 2 June 2015

Health and lifestyle indicators from 2015 Public Health profile for SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE compared with South East average

Health Profile 2015

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher
○ Not Compared

* a note is attached to the value, hover over to see more details



Indicator	Period	S Oxon		Region England		South East region		
		Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest
CHILDREN								
Smoking status at time of delivery	2013/14	-	*	10.8%	12.0%	19.2%		5.0%
Breastfeeding initiation	2013/14	1,119	81.6%	77.0%	73.9%	-	-	-
Obese children (Year 6)	2013/14	205	15.1%	16.4%	19.1%	23.2%		9.6%
Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	2011/12 - 13/14	25	26.0	35.6	40.1	90.0		14.5
Under 18 conceptions	2013	33	13.8	20.5	24.3	36.4		7.7
ADULTS								
Smoking prevalence	2013	-	11.9%	17.2%	18.4%	26.2%		9.0%
Percentage of physically active adults	2014	307	62.8%	59.0%	57.0%	48.8%		69.3%
Obese adults	2012	-	18.0%	21.1%	23.0%	29.1%		12.8%
Excess weight in adults	2012	205	60.5%	63.1%	63.8%	72.9%		49.2%

Source: Health Profiles, Public Health England, published 6 July 2015

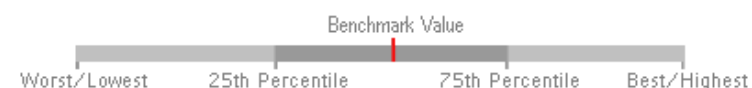
Most “disease and poor health indicators” also better than average



Disease and poor health indicators from 2015 Public Health profile for SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE compared with South East average

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher
○ Not Compared

* a note is attached to the value, hover over to see more details



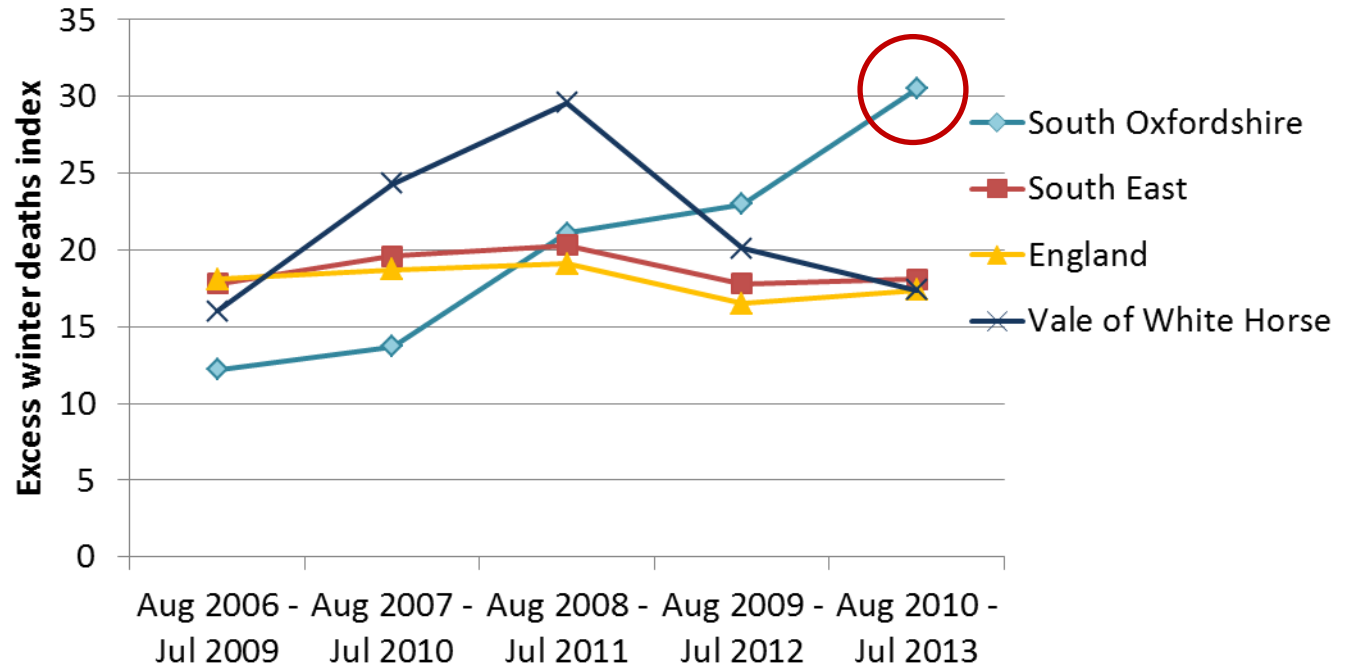
Indicator	Period	S Oxon		Region	England	Worst/ Lowest	South East region	
		Count	Value	Value	Value		Range	Best/ Highest
Incidence of malignant melanoma	2010 - 12	103	28.5	21.7	18.4	31.7		7.3
Hospital stays for self-harm	2013/14	188	146.2	204.6	203.2	355.2		65.4
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm	2013/14	641	478	525	645	733		366
Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use	2011/12	366	4.3	5.9	8.4	16.6		1.8
Recorded diabetes	2013/14	5,119	4.8%	5.6%	6.2%	8.2%		3.8%
Incidence of TB	2011 - 13	12	3.0	9.1	14.8	58.3		1.2
New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25)	2014	434	510	649	829	1,534		230
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	2013/14	173	615	585	580	746		451
Excess winter deaths (three year)	Aug 2010 - Jul 2013	323	30.5	18.1	17.4	34.3		3.9

Source: Health Profiles, Public Health England, published 6 July 2015

Excess winter deaths index has increased in South Oxfordshire

- The most recent (3 year) data shows South Oxfordshire as one of 4 areas out of 67 in the South East significantly worse than average on the Excess Winter Deaths Index (ratio of deaths in the winter compared with expected deaths)

Excess Winter Deaths Index (3 years, all ages)

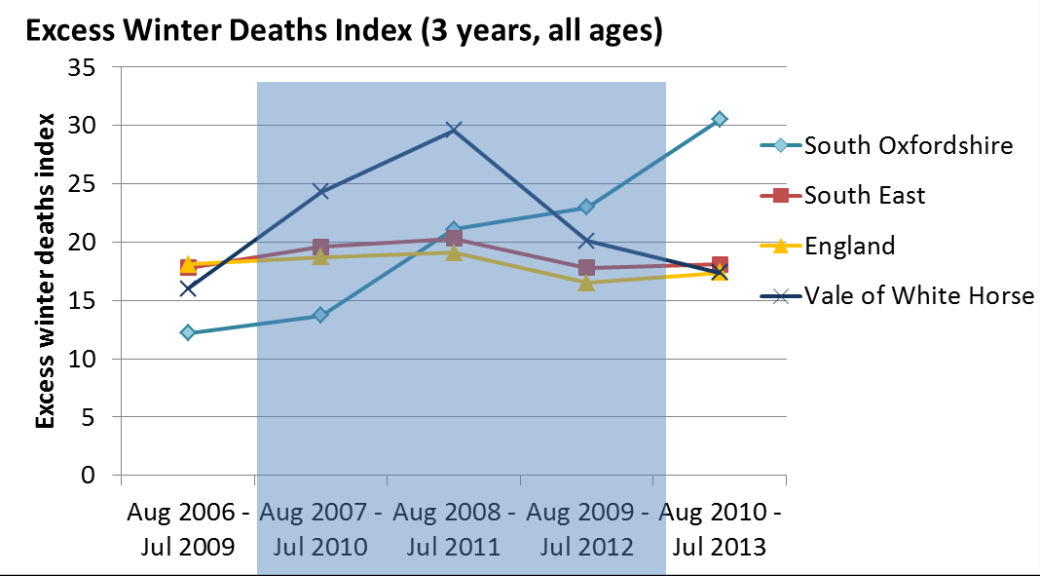


Source: Health Profiles, Public Health England, published 6 July 2015

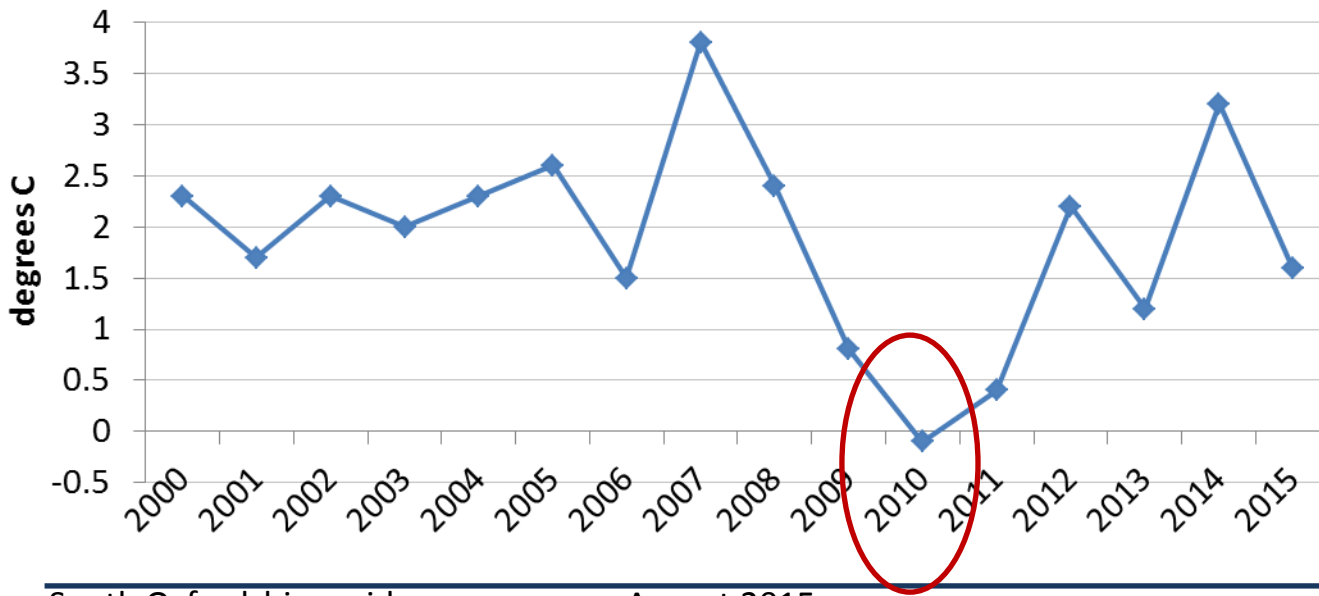
The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well equipped people are to cope with the drop in temperature. Most excess winter deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory diseases, and the majority occur amongst the elderly population. Research carried out by the Eurowinter Group and Curwen found that mortality during winter increases more in England and Wales compared to other European countries with colder climates, suggesting that many more deaths could be preventable in England and Wales.

The winter period is defined as December to March. Excess Winter Deaths compares the number of deaths that occurred in this winter period with the average number of deaths occurring in the preceding August to November and the following April to July.

Weather related?



Dec-Feb Average Minimum Temperature for Central England



data includes
Dec09/Feb10

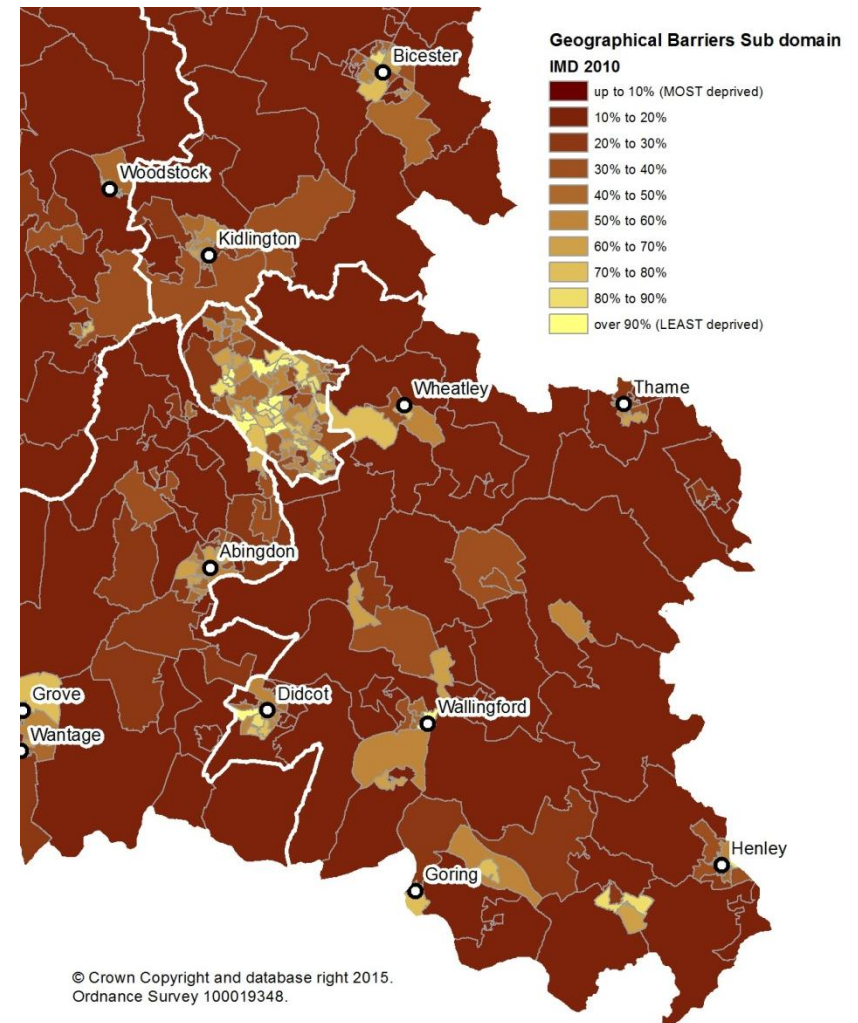
Source: Met Office Hadley Centre

Rural South Oxfordshire ranks poorly on geographical access to services

- 26 of the 89 lower super output areas* in South Oxfordshire are in the 10% most deprived areas in England on the measure of geographical access to services** – all in rural areas.

*Lower Super Output areas are used for the reporting of small area statistics and typically include a population of between 1,000 and 3,000

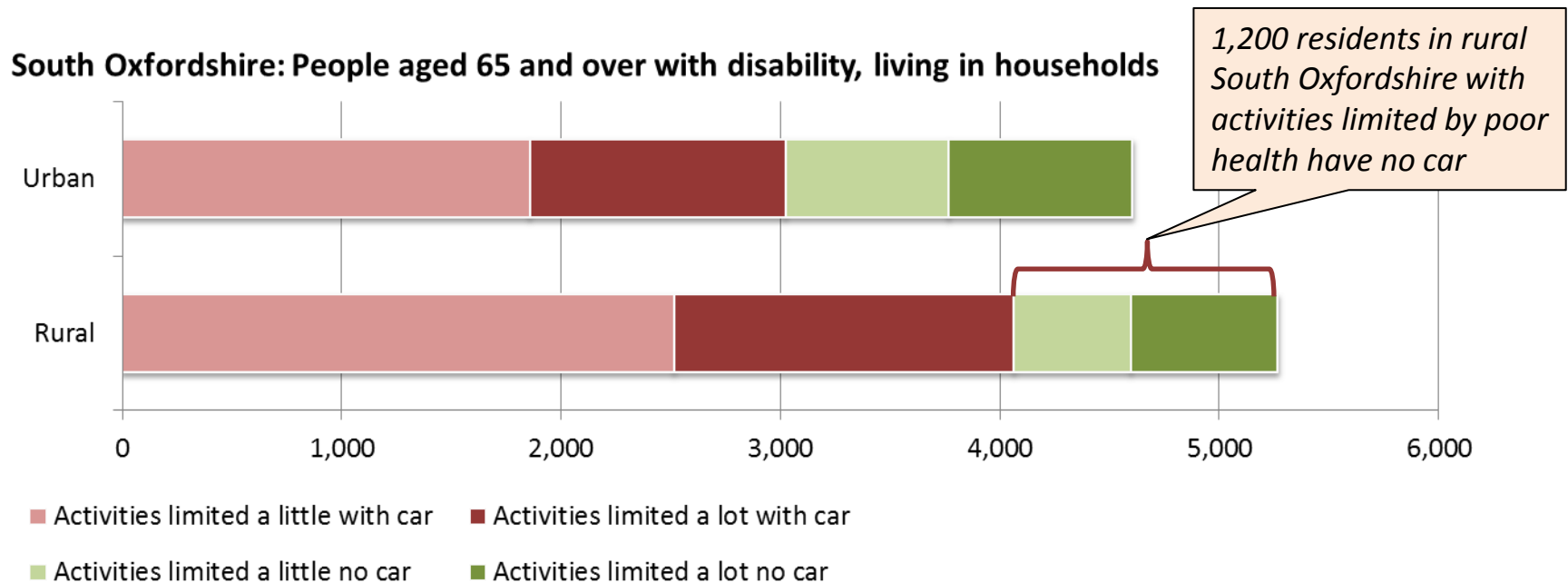
**The geographical barriers to services domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation includes road distance to GP surgery, post office, primary school and supermarket / convenience store.
Note: the Indices of Deprivation are being updated and revised data is due to be released in summer 2015



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Mapping District Data Analysis Service hosted by Oxford City Council

A significant number of older people in rural areas are living with a disability and without access to a car

- According to the 2011 Census, **9,900** household residents of South Oxfordshire were aged 65 and over and living with a disability (activities limited by health “a little” or “a lot”)
- Of these 5,300 (53%) were living in rural wards.
- A significant number of these older rural residents in poor health: **1,200**, did not have access to a car.



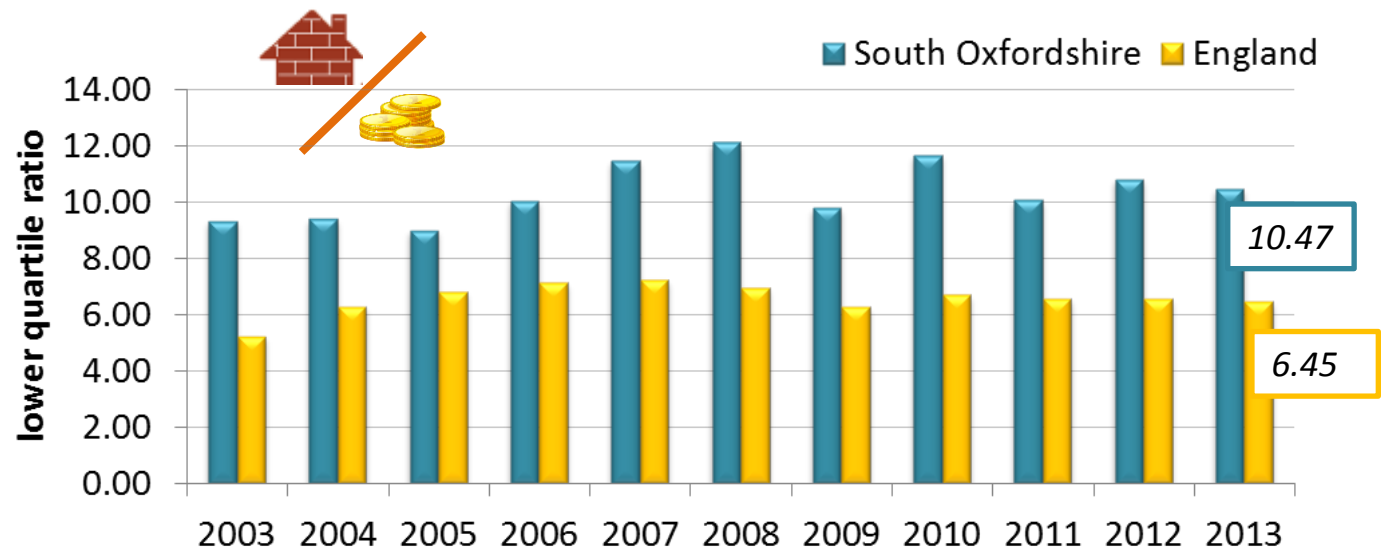
Source: ONS Census 2011, table LC3407, rural-urban classification by ward

CHANGING HOME OWNERSHIP

Cheapest market housing remaining unaffordable for lower paid workers

- In 2013 the cheapest (lower quartile) market housing in South Oxfordshire was over 10 times a lower band salary.
- The South Oxfordshire ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings remains well above the national average.

South Oxfordshire: Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings

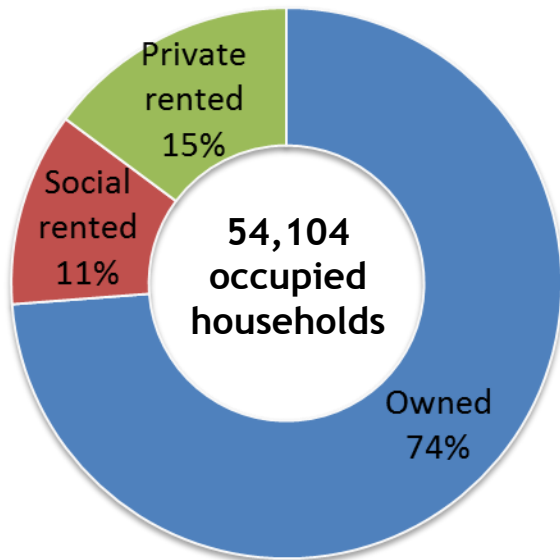


Source: Live tables on housing market and house prices, DCLG

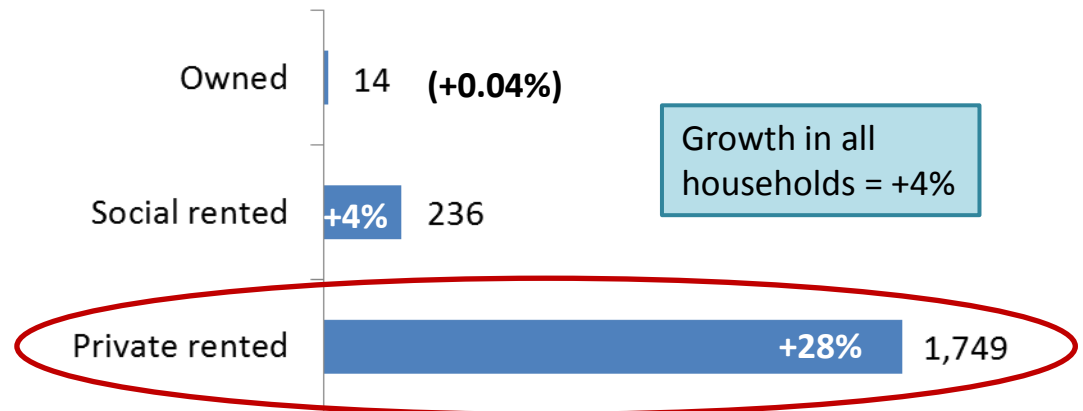
Growth in private rented households

- As of 2011, there were **54,104** occupied households in South Oxfordshire, 74% of which were owned in full or with a mortgage.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the total number of households in South Oxfordshire increased by 2,000 (+4%).
- The majority of this growth was in private rented households.

South Oxfordshire: households by tenure (2011)



South Oxfordshire: growth in households by tenure (count and %) from 2001 to 2011

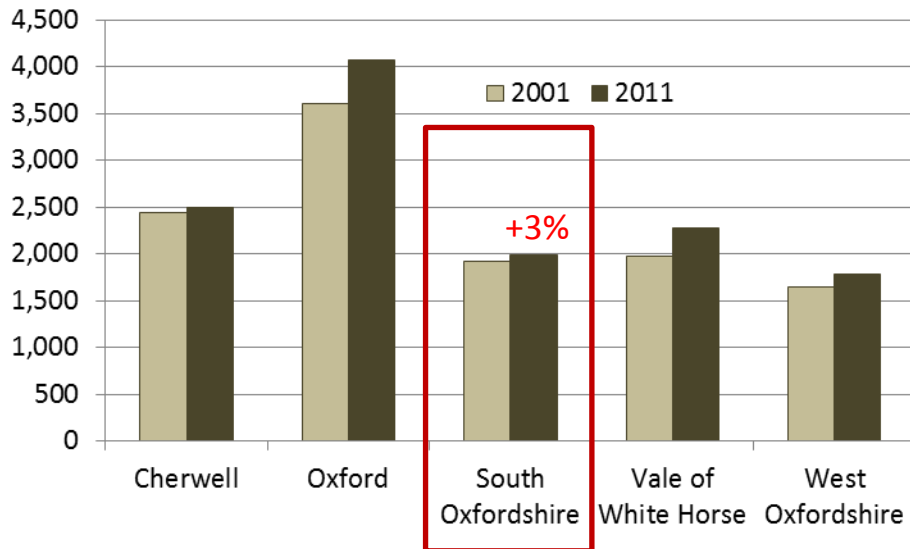


Source: ONS Census 2001 KS18, Census 2011 KS402

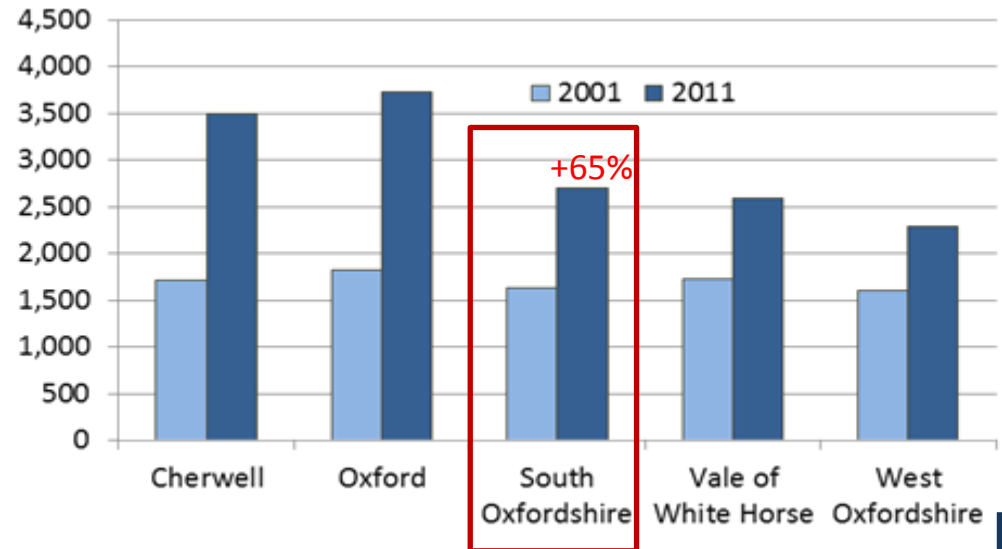
More families with children now in private rented than social rented accommodation

- Between 2001 and 2011 there was significant increase in the number of private rented households occupied by families with dependent children in South Oxfordshire, from 1,636 households in 2001 to 2,701 in 2011, a growth of 65%.
- The number of families with children in private rented households in South Oxfordshire is now above the number of families in social rented housing.

Households with dependent children in **social rented** accommodation, 2001 to 2011



Households with dependent children in **private rented** accommodation, 2001 to 2011

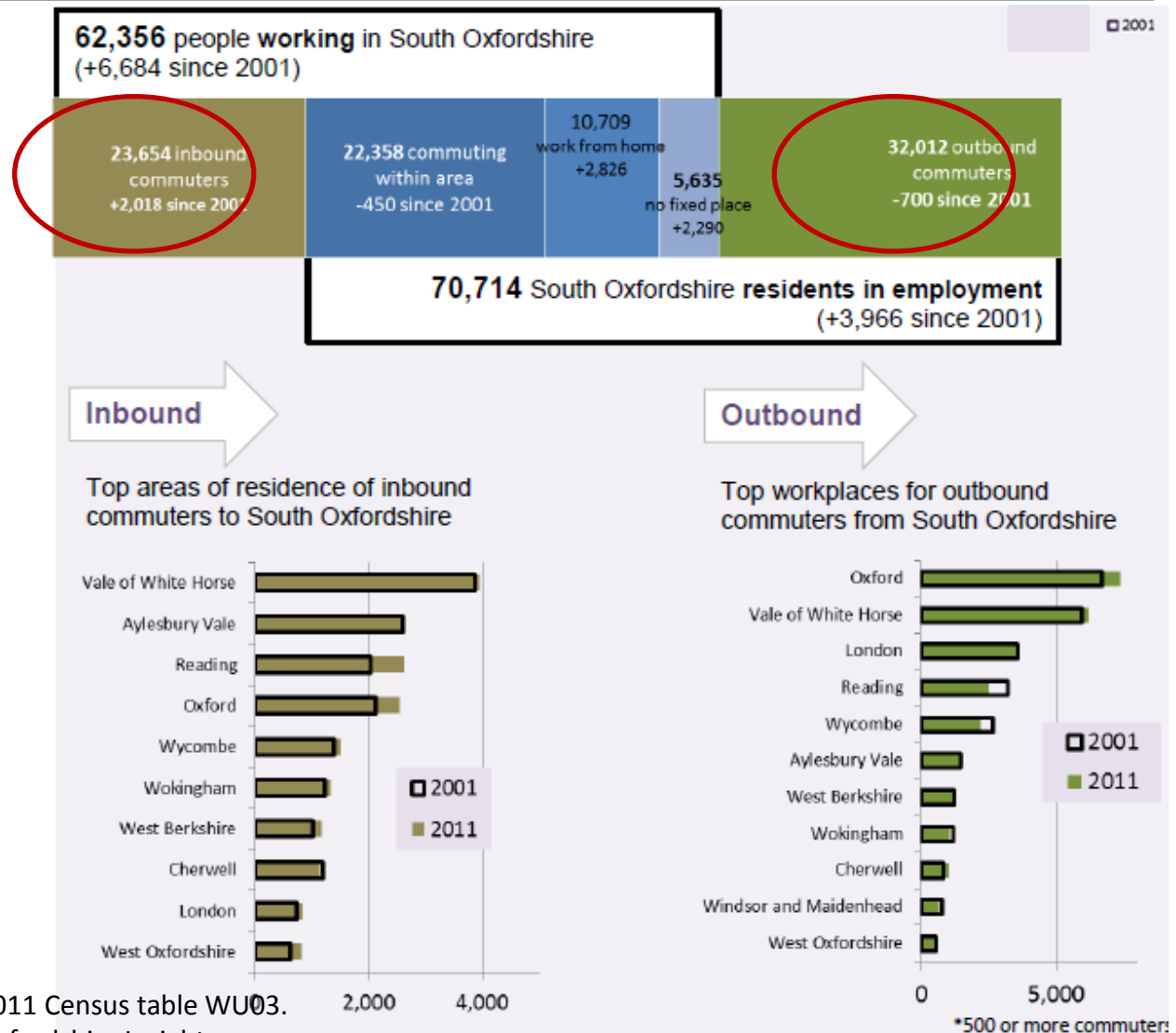


Source: ONS, Census 2001 table T08 and Census 2011 table LC4412

TRAVEL PATTERNS

Inbound commuting has increased, outbound commuting has declined

- Between 2001 and 2011 inbound commuting to South Oxfordshire increased.
- At the same time the number of people commuting to work outside the district declined and there was also a slight fall in the number of people commuting within the district
- This resulted in a change in the net outflow of workers, down from 11,076 in 2001 to 8,358 in 2011.
- The greatest fall in outbound commuting from South Oxfordshire was to Reading and Wycombe

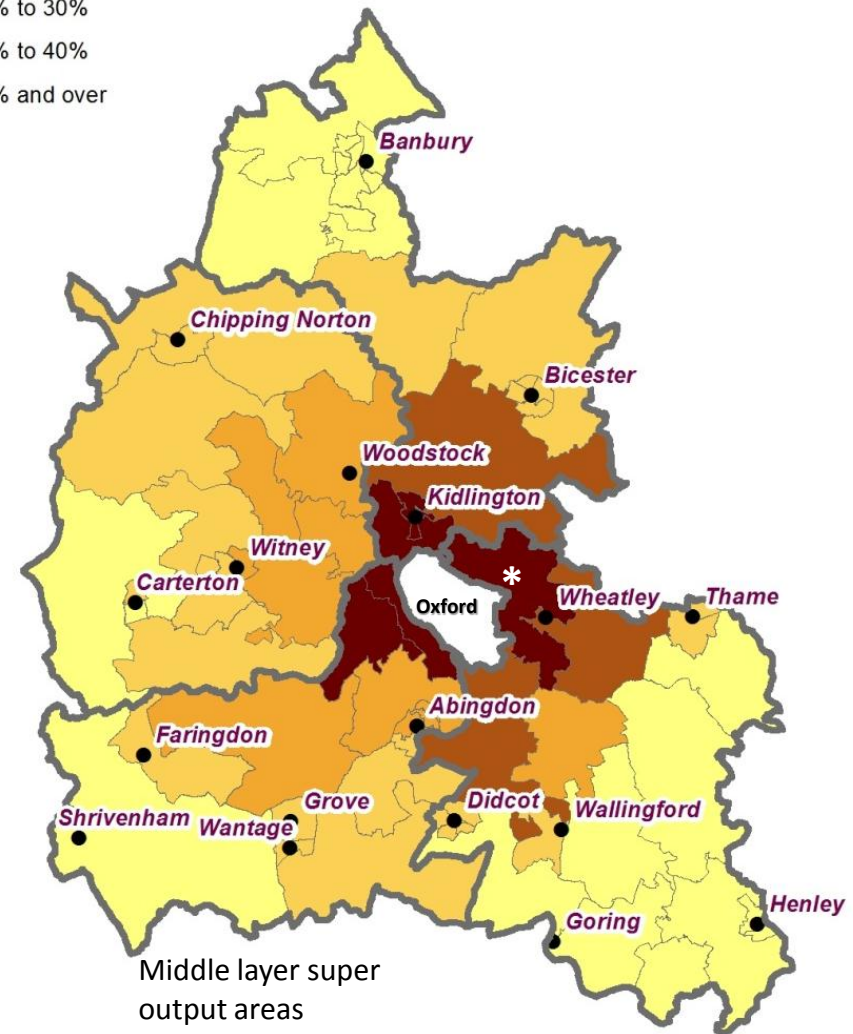


Source: ONS 2001 Census table T103 and T10; 2011 Census table WU03.
From joint Travel to Work briefing available on Oxfordshire Insight

High % commuting to Oxford in some areas of the district

- According to the Census 2011 survey, 14% commuters in South Oxfordshire travelled to Oxford to work.
- The area with the highest proportion was the rural area to the east of the city including Stanton St John* with 50% commuting to Oxford.

Percent of commuters working in Oxford of total commuting to work

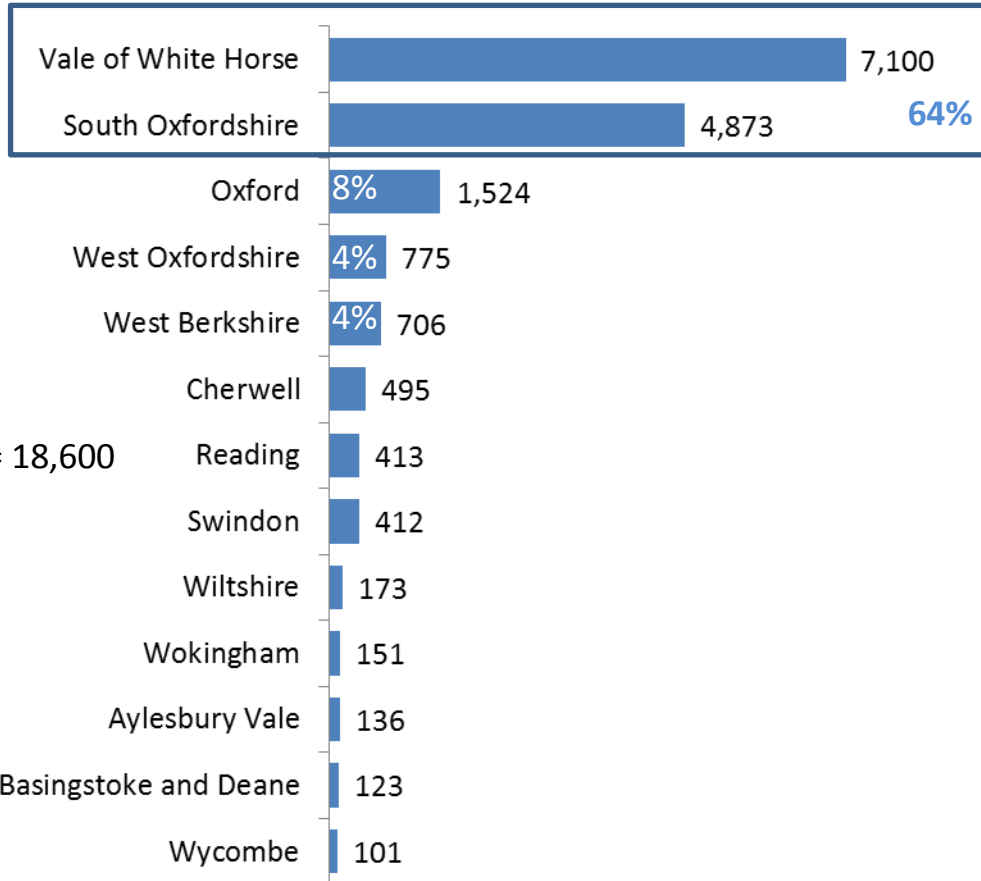


© Crown Copyright and database right 2015.
Ordnance Survey 100019348.

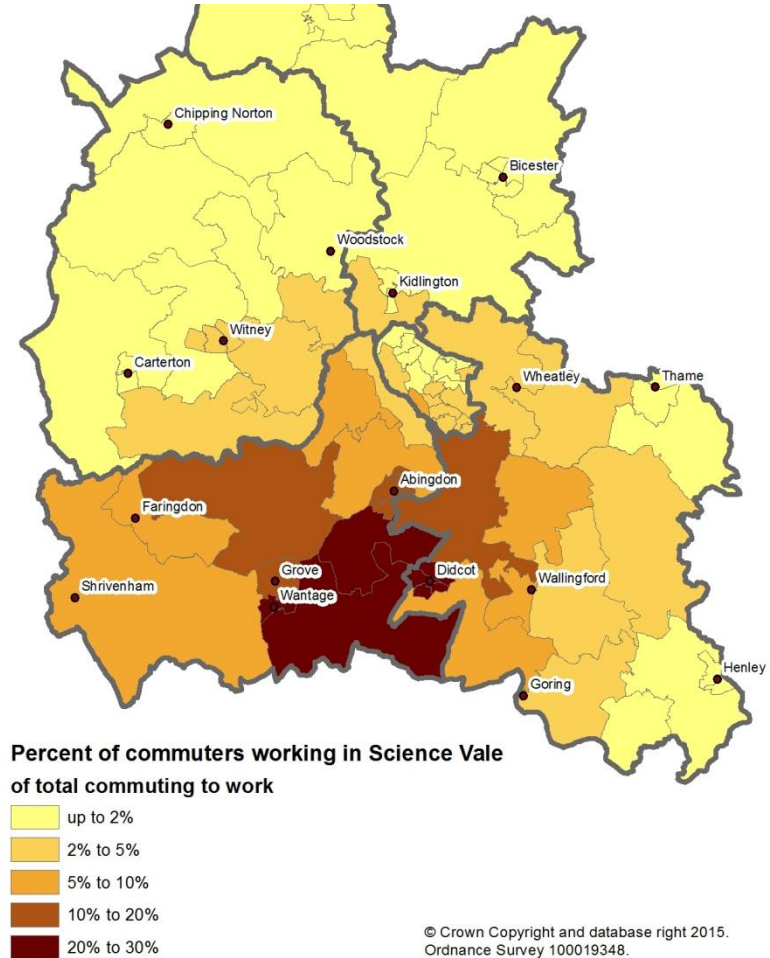
Source: ONS Census 2011 table WU02

64% of commuters to Science Vale live in South Oxfordshire or Vale of White Horse districts

Number of people by local authority of residence commuting to work to Science Vale (Harwell, Milton Park, Culham) Census 2011



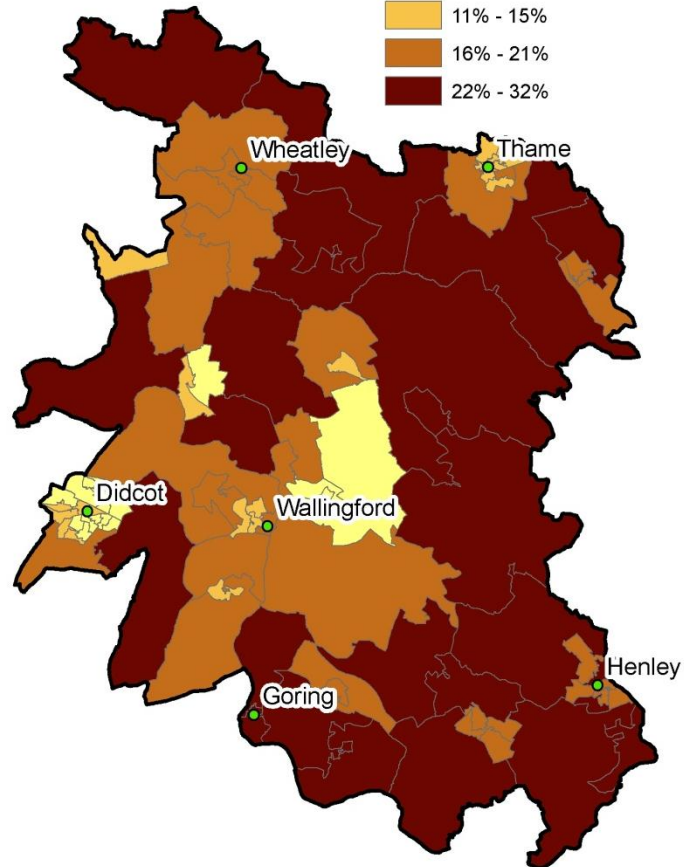
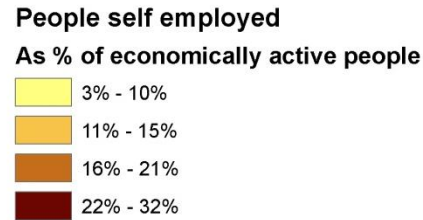
Areas of Oxfordshire with highest % of people commuting to Science Vale



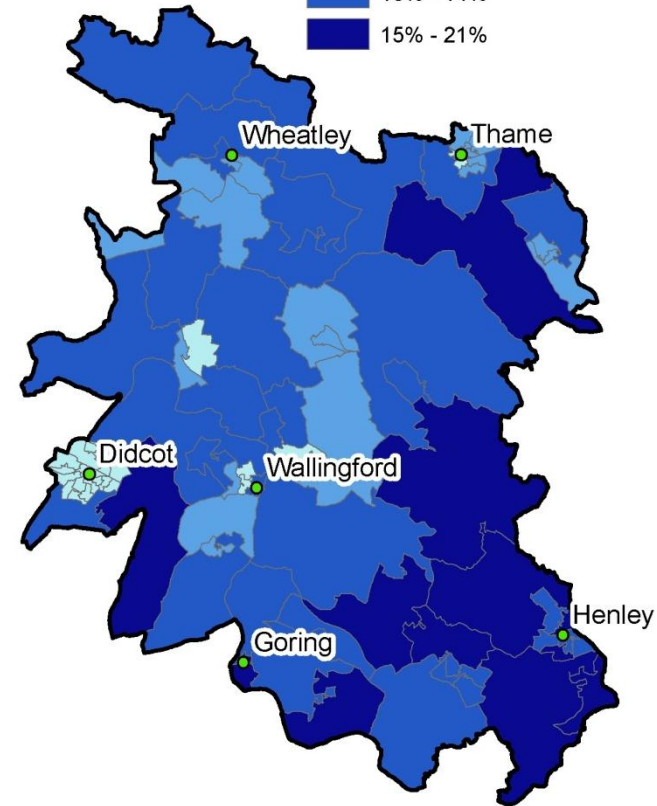
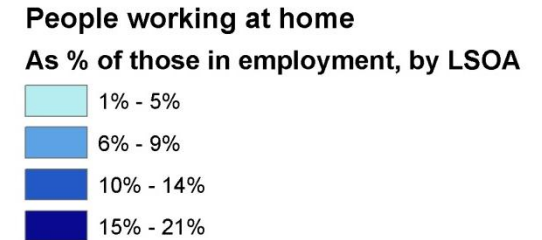
Source: ONS Census 2011 table WU01

Rates of self employment and home working are highest in rural areas

Self employed by lower layer super output area



Working from home by lower layer super output area



Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS601

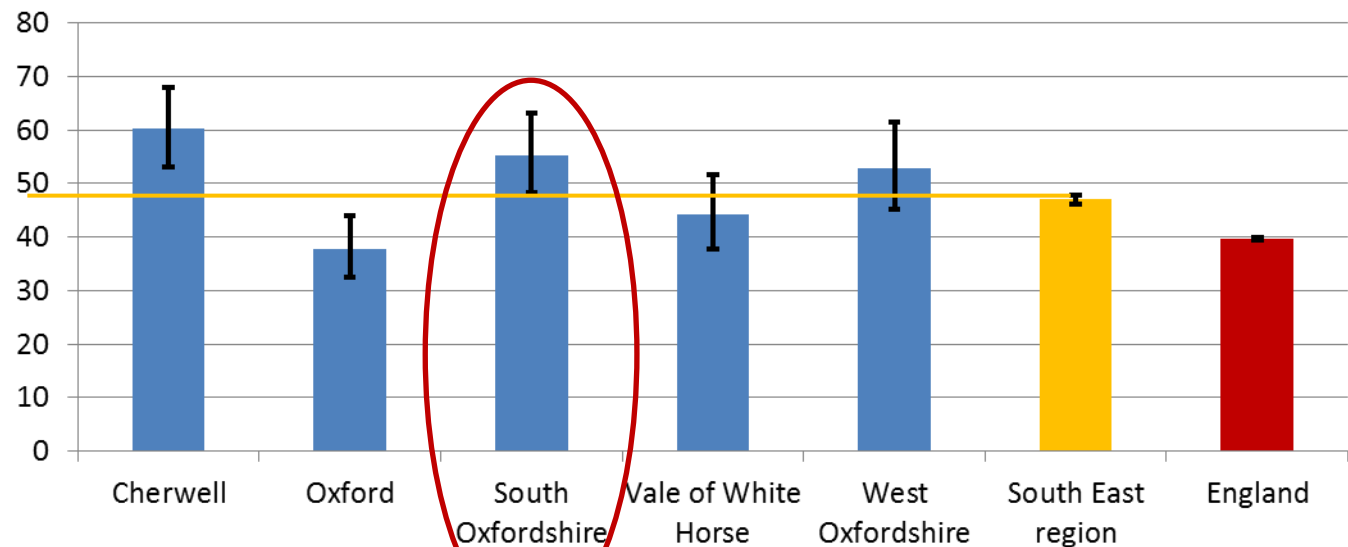
Lower layer super output areas are a statistical geography used mainly for reporting Census data and have an average of around 1,500 residents and 650 households

Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS701

The 2011 to 2013 rate of people killed and seriously injured in South Oxfordshire was above average

- For 2011 to 2013, there was a total of 225 people killed and seriously injured in South Oxfordshire, a rate of **55.3** per 100,000 resident population.
- This was significantly¹ above the average for the South East region (47) and well above the national average (40).

Rate of people reported killed or seriously injured on roads per 100,000 people (2011 to 2013)



Source: Health Profiles, Public Health England, published 6 July 2015
¹confidence intervals do not overlap

Key issues for South Oxfordshire

Key issues for South Oxfordshire from this 2015 review of evidence are that...

1. The district has an ageing population especially in rural areas. By 2037 the number of people aged 85 and over in South Oxfordshire is expected to reach 10,100, almost three times the number in this age group in 2013.
2. Rural South Oxfordshire has a comparatively poor ranking on access to local services.
3. Low cost housing remaining unaffordable for many and there is an increasing dependence on private rented accommodation.
4. Between the census surveys of 2001 and 2011, jobs in South Oxfordshire increased at a higher rate than employed residents resulting in an increase in inbound commuters.
5. Rate of people reported killed or seriously injured on roads is above average.