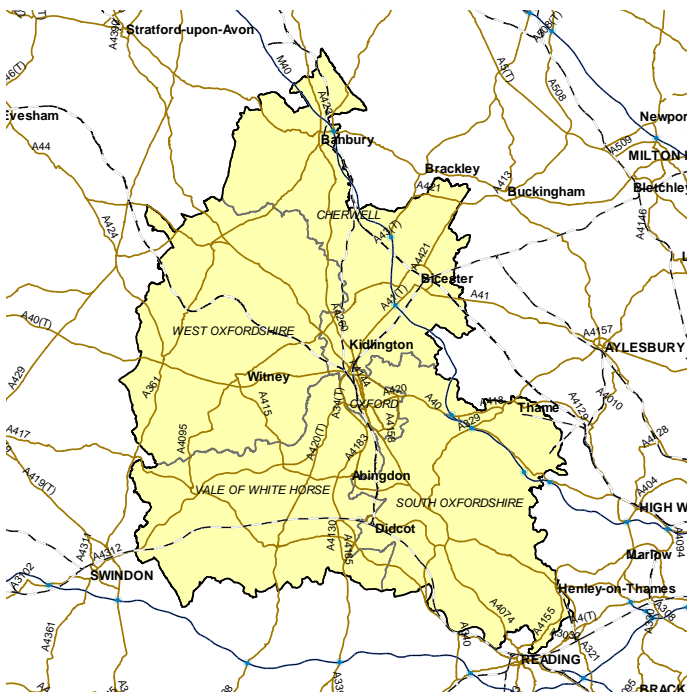


Oxfordshire

This profile gives a snapshot of health in your area. With other local information, this Health Profile has been designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health.

Health Profiles are funded by the Department of Health and produced annually by the Association of Public Health Observatories.

To view Health Profiles for other local authorities and to find out how they were produced, visit www.healthprofiles.info



POPULATION 632,000

Based on Ordnance Survey material. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
DH 100020290 2008. Other map data © Collins Bartholomew.



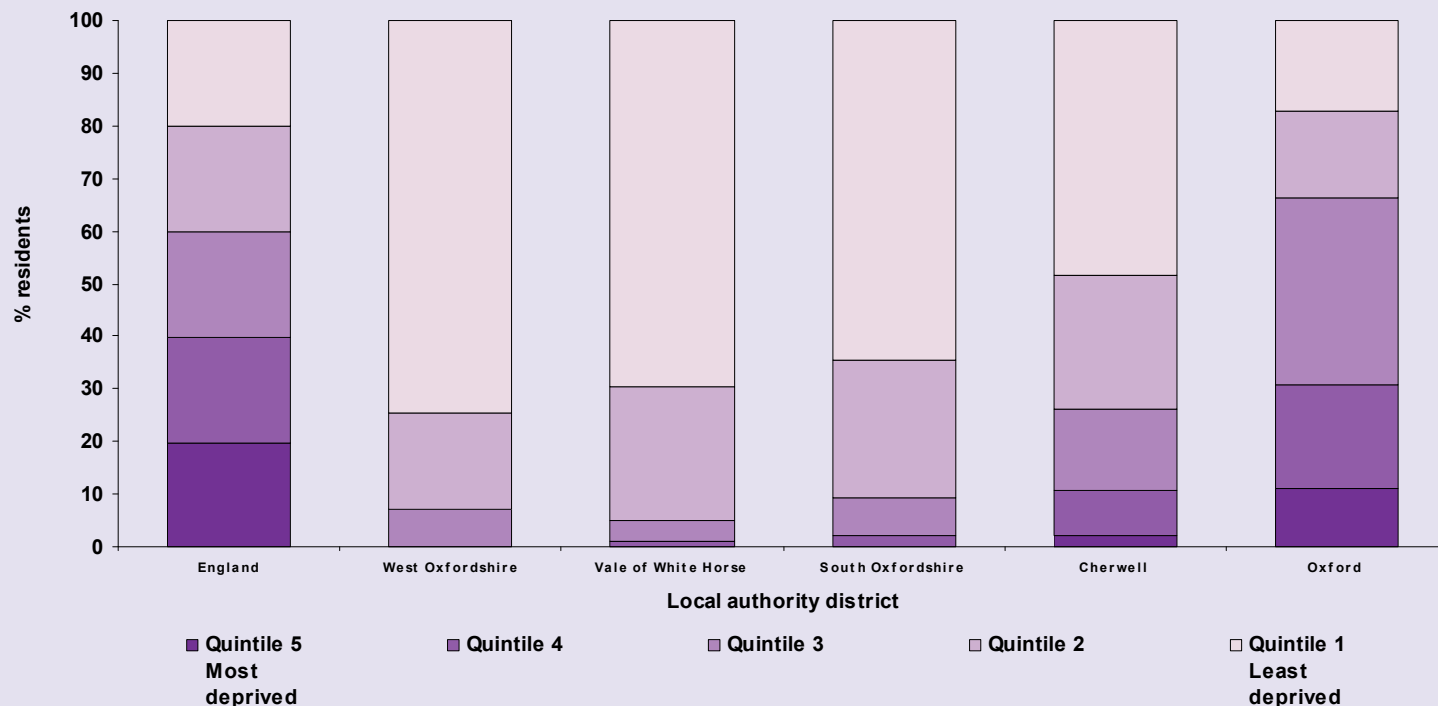
Oxfordshire at a glance

- The health of people in Oxfordshire is generally better than the England and regional averages.
- Children's health is better than the England average, although more than 14,500 children are living in poverty. GCSE achievement is below the England average.
- There are inequalities within Oxfordshire by location, gender, income and ethnicity. For example, Oxford has more deprived neighbourhoods than other district council areas. Life expectancy for men and women is above both England and regional averages.
- Over the last ten years deaths from all causes and early deaths from heart disease and stroke have improved for men and women. Early deaths from cancer have also fallen in line with those of England.
- It is estimated that nearly 1 in 4 of the adult population binge drink and 1 in 4 smoke. Although the death rate from smoking is better than the national average, smoking still accounts for over 800 deaths a year.
- The Oxfordshire Local Area Agreement for the next three years has prioritised: childhood obesity, effective treatment for drug users, teenage pregnancy, carers and all causes of mortality.
- For further detailed information refer to the Director of Public Health of Oxfordshire's annual report at www.oxfordshirepct.nhs.uk



Deprivation

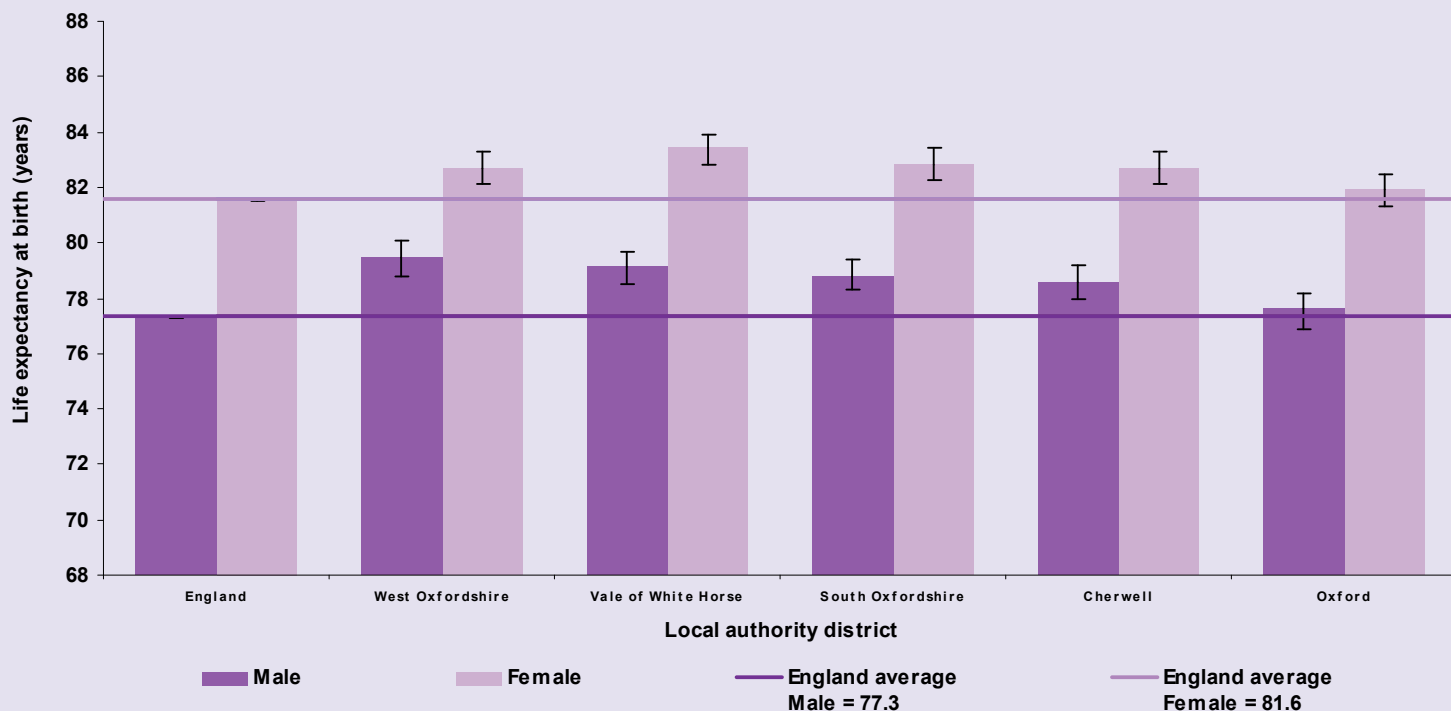
This chart shows the proportion of each local authority's residents who are living in neighbourhoods belonging to each of the five deprivation bands. These bands or 'quintiles' were derived by arranging all the small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) in England in rank order according to their deprivation scores on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, and dividing them into five equal groups. The ordering of the districts follows the same ordering as the life expectancy chart below.



Health inequalities: life expectancy

The chart shows life expectancy at birth for men and women for each district of the county (2004-06). For more detailed information, and to view a Health Profile for each district within the county, see www.healthprofiles.info. The districts are ordered so that the district with the highest life expectancy for males is on the left and the district with the lowest life expectancy is on the right.

95% confidence interval. These indicate the level of uncertainty about each value on the graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different.



Health inequalities: changes over time

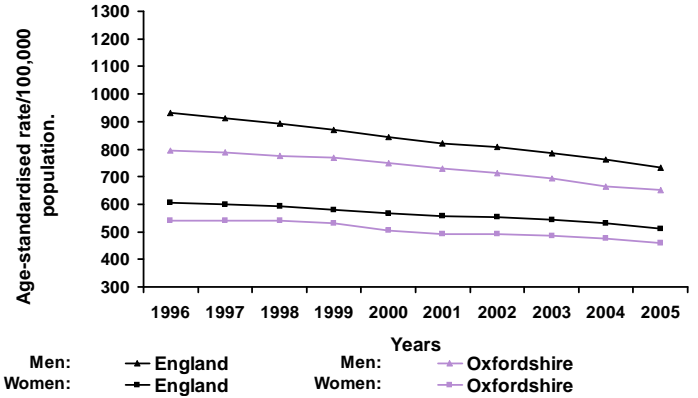
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates i.e. 1996 represents the 3 year period 1995-97.

Trend 1 compares death rates (at all ages and from all causes) in this local authority with those for England.

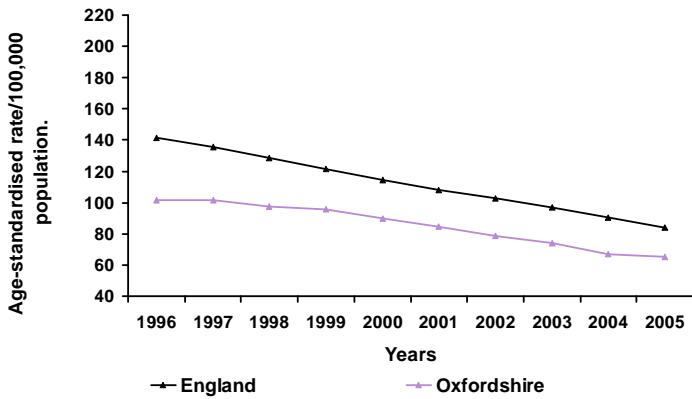
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

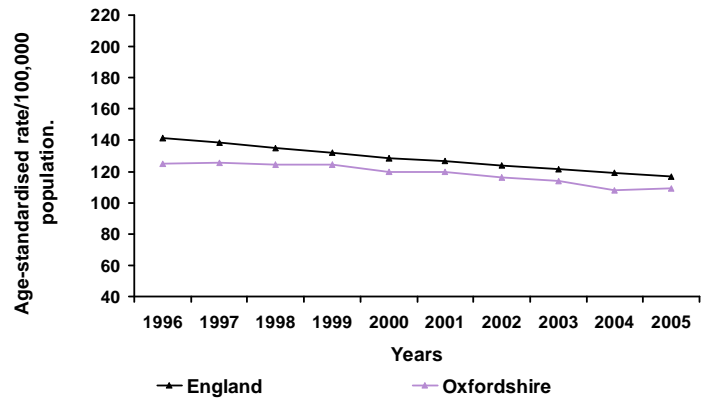
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



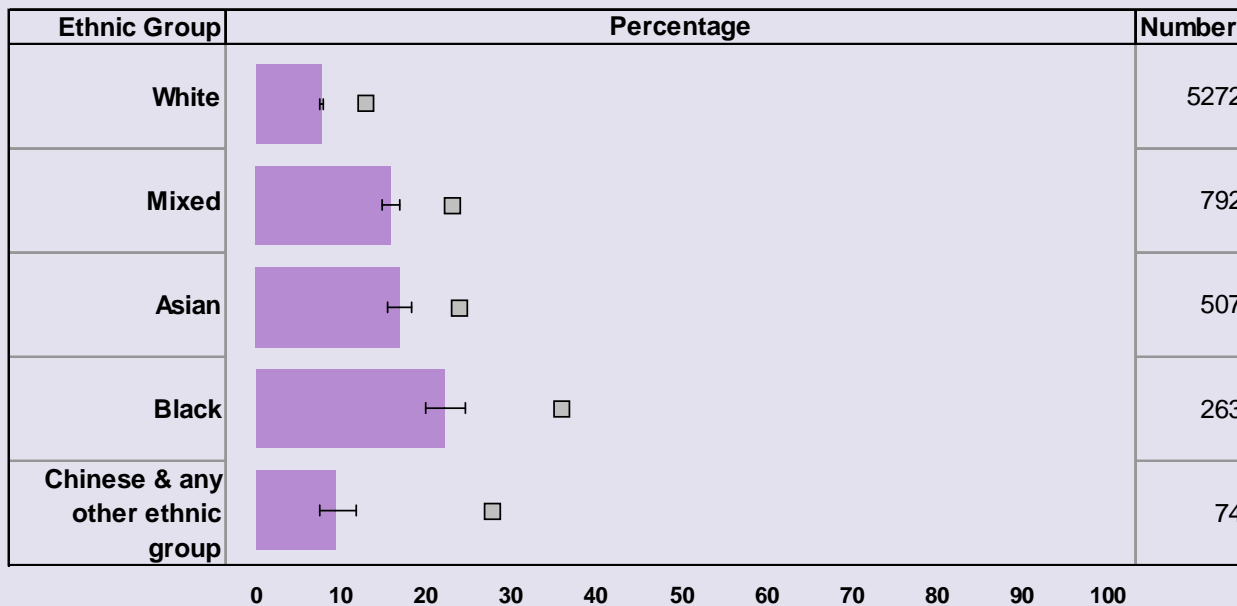
Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity

This chart compares the percentage of children in each ethnic group who are eligible for free school meals (2007). Eligibility for free school meals is an indicator of deprivation, and people who suffer more deprivation tend to have poorer health. Comparing deprivation by ethnic group helps identify potential health inequalities between groups.

Percentage and number of children eligible for free school meals



Where the total school population in an ethnic group in the county is less than 30, no data have been presented and the number column shows n/a. Where the number is less than 5, no percentage is shown.

Legend:
 England - average
 Oxfordshire

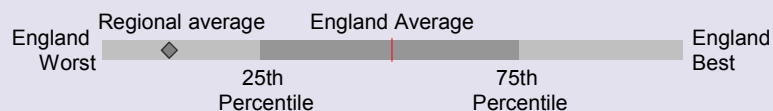
Confidence intervals are shown for local data

Health summary for Oxfordshire

The chart below shows how people's health in this local authority compares to the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England which is shown as a bar. A green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- No significance can be calculated

* relates to National Indicator 2007



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	19364	3.1	19.9	89.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	14540	12.2	22.4	66.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	775	3.0	4.4	14.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	0.0
	4 GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) *	3879	57.4	60.1	35.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a red circle significantly worse than England average]	82.7
	5 Violent crime	11380	18.1	19.3	38.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	4.5
	6 Carbon emissions *	5508	9.1	7.6	20.6	[Bar chart showing local result as a white circle with no significance]	4.6
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	869	11.0	16.1	38.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	4.4
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	6103	77.5	69.2	33.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	90.9
	9 Physically active children *	61394	86.8	85.7	63.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	99.2
	10 Obese children *	429	8.0	9.9	16.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	4.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.1	1.5	3.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	0.4
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	362	31.9	41.1	83.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	12.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	25.0	24.1	40.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle not significantly different from England average]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	23.3	18.0	28.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle not significantly different from England average]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	33.7	26.3	14.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	13.0	11.6	7.5	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	17.2
	17 Obese adults	n/a	23.7	23.6	31.2	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle not significantly different from England average]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Under-15s 'not in good health'	946	8.8	11.6	20.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	6.4
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	6200	15.4	27.5	68.6	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	8.4
	20 Hospital stays related to alcohol *	1274	194.4	260.3	741.1	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	87.6
	21 Drug misuse	1975	4.7	9.9	34.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	19045	3.0	3.7	5.9	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	2.1
	23 Sexually transmitted infections					[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	
	24 New cases of tuberculosis	62	9.0	15.0	102.0	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	0.0
	25 Hip fracture in over-65s	636	510.0	479.8	699.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle not significantly different from England average]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.8	77.3	73.0	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	83.1
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.7	81.6	78.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	87.2
	28 Infant deaths	33	4.3	5.0	10.3	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle not significantly different from England average]	0.0
	29 Deaths from smoking	816	182.7	225.4	355.0	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	139.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	408	65.4	84.2	142.4	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	39.7
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	677	109.1	117.1	167.8	[Bar chart showing local result as a green circle significantly better than England average]	76.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	364	57.9	56.3	194.6	[Bar chart showing local result as a yellow circle not significantly different from England average]	20.8

Note (numbers in bold refer to the above indicators)

1 % of people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas of England 2005 **2** % of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits 2005 **3** Crude rate per 1,000 households 2005-2006 **4** % at Key Stage 4 2006-2007 **5** Recorded violence against the person crimes (crude rate per 1,000 population) 2006-2007 **6** Total end user CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes CO2 per resident) 2005 **7** % of mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known 2006-2007 **8** % of mothers initiating breast feeding where status known 2006-2007 **9** % 5-16 year olds who spend at least 2 hrs/wk on high quality PE and school sport 2006-2007 **10** %. Schoolchildren in Reception year. 2006-2007 **11** Average (mean) number of teeth per child which were actively decayed, filled, or had been extracted (age 5) 2005-2006 **12** Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females (crude rate) 2004-2006 (provisional) **13** %. Direct estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **14** %. Direct estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **15** %. Direct estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **16** % aged 16+ 2005/06 **17** %. Direct estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 **18** % who self assessed general health as 'not good' (directly age standardised) 2001 **19** Crude rate per 1,000 working age population. 2006 **20** Directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 pop. 2006-2007 **21** Crude rate per 1000 population aged 15-64. No significance calculated for lower tier authorities. 2004-2005 **22** % of people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes. 2005-2006 **23** Indicator blank as data not yet available for local authorities. **24** Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006 **25** Directly age-standardised rate for emergency admission 2006/07 **26** At birth, years 2004-2006 **27** At birth, years 2004-2006 **28** Rate /1,000 live births 2004-06 **29** Per 100,000 population age 35+, directly age standardised rate. 2004-2006 **30** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 **31** Directly age standardised rate/100,000 pop. under 75 2004-2006 **32** Per 100,000 population (3-year average crude rate) 2004-2006

For more information from your regional PHO, visit www.apho.org.uk

You may use this profile for non-commercial purposes provided the source is acknowledged. 'Source: APHO and Department of Health. © Crown Copyright 2008.'