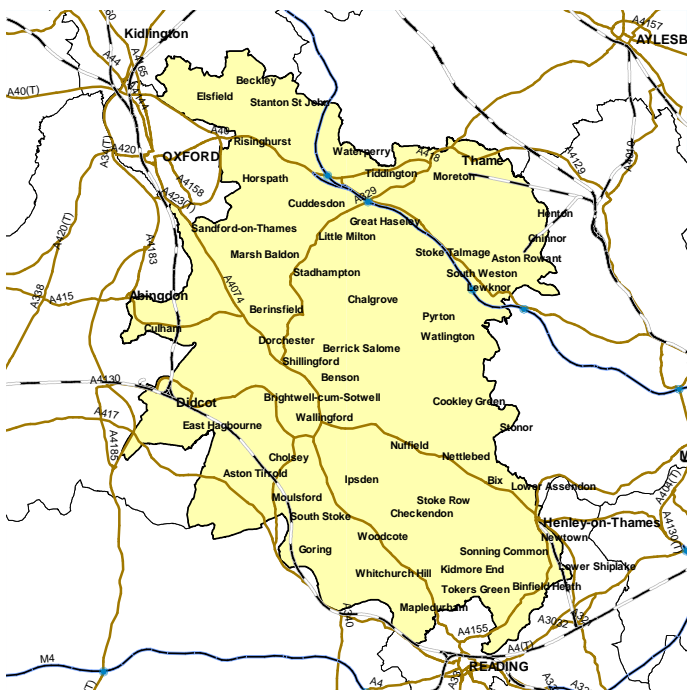


South Oxfordshire

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 128,000

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South Oxfordshire at a glance

- The health of people in South Oxfordshire is generally better than the England average. Life expectancy is higher than the national average and people appear to lead healthy lifestyles. Violent crime rates are low. While child poverty appears better than the England average, there are over 2,200 children living in poverty.
- Overall levels of deprivation are low when compared to the whole of England; however, there are health inequalities. For example, men from the least deprived areas can expect to live nearly 4 years longer than those from the most deprived areas.
- Deaths from all causes, and early deaths from heart disease and stroke have fallen over the last ten years and are below the England averages. Early deaths from cancer are similar to England and falling at the same rate. Although the death rate from smoking appears better than the England average, smoking accounts for over 170 deaths a year.
- Compared to the 2007 Health Profile, the rate of road injuries and deaths remains higher than the England average with around 100 people injured or killed on the roads of South Oxfordshire each year.
- The Oxfordshire Local Area Agreement for the next 3 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

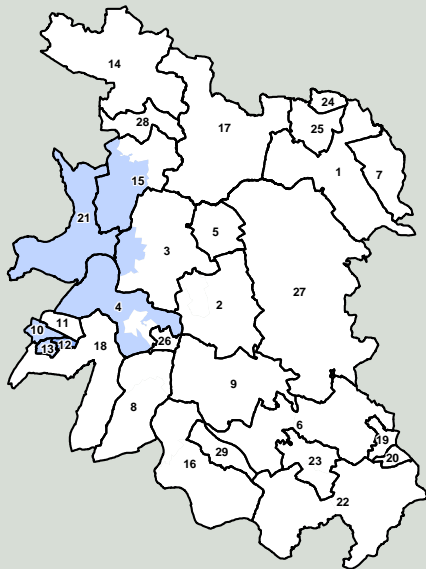


Deprivation: a national perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the whole of England* (based on IMD 2007).

National deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth of areas in England
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth of areas in England



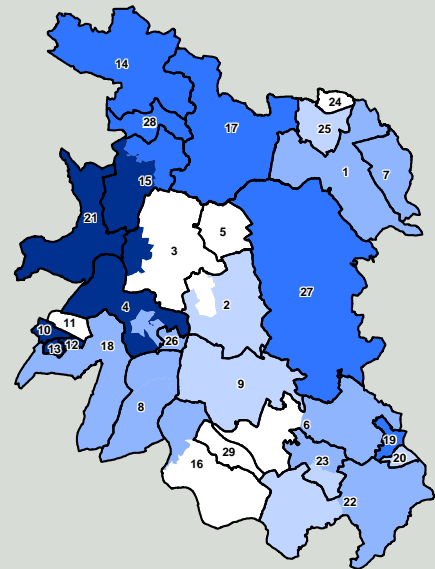
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Deprivation: a local perspective

This map shows differences in deprivation between small areas in this local authority, *compared to the local authority as a whole* (based on IMD 2007).

Local deprivation groups

- 1 Least deprived fifth in this local authority
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Most deprived fifth in this local authority



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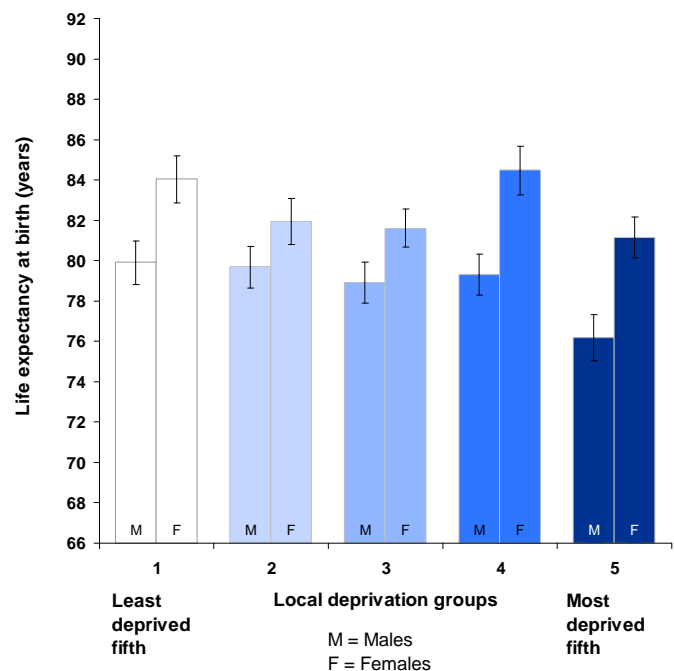
Ward legend

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Aston Rowant | 29 Woodcote |
| 2 Benson | |
| 3 Berinsfield | |
| 4 Brightwell | |
| 5 Chalgrove | |
| 6 Chiltern Woods | |
| 7 Chinnor | |
| 8 Cholsey and Wallingford South | |
| 9 Crowmarsh | |
| 10 Didcot All Saints | |
| 11 Didcot Ladygrove | |
| 12 Didcot Northbourne | |
| 13 Didcot Park | |
| 14 Forest Hill and Holton | |
| 15 Garsington | |
| 16 Goring | |
| 17 Great Milton | |
| 18 Hagbourne | |
| 19 Henley North | |
| 20 Henley South | |
| 21 Sandford | |
| 22 Shiplake | |
| 23 Sonning Common | |
| 24 Thame North | |
| 25 Thame South | |
| 26 Wallingford North | |
| 27 Watlington | |
| 28 Wheatley | |

Ward boundaries 2005 are superimposed upon MSAO (Middle Super Output Area) boundaries. Each MSAO is shaded by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007. For details refer to www.communities.gov.uk. Numbers correspond to ward legend. Ward boundaries may have changed.

Health inequalities: a local perspective

Inequalities in life expectancy (2002-2006) for men and women who live in areas with different levels of deprivation (within this local authority).



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

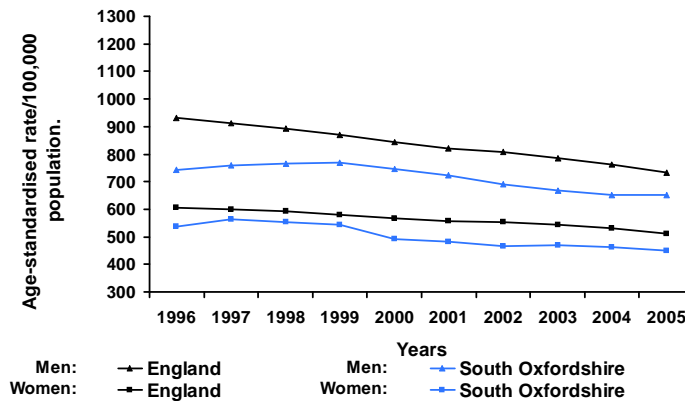
These trend graphs show how changes in health for this local authority compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points are mid-points of 3 year moving averages of annual rates i.e. 1996 represents the 3 year period 1995-97.

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

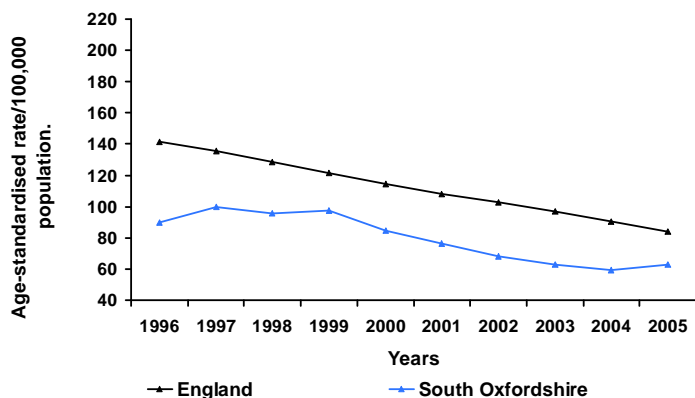
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this local authority with those for England.

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

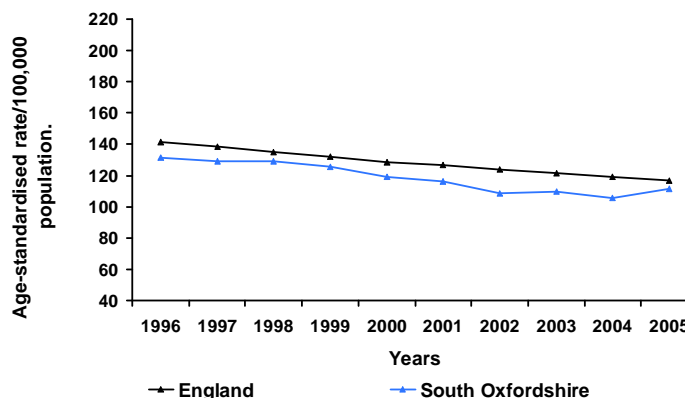
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



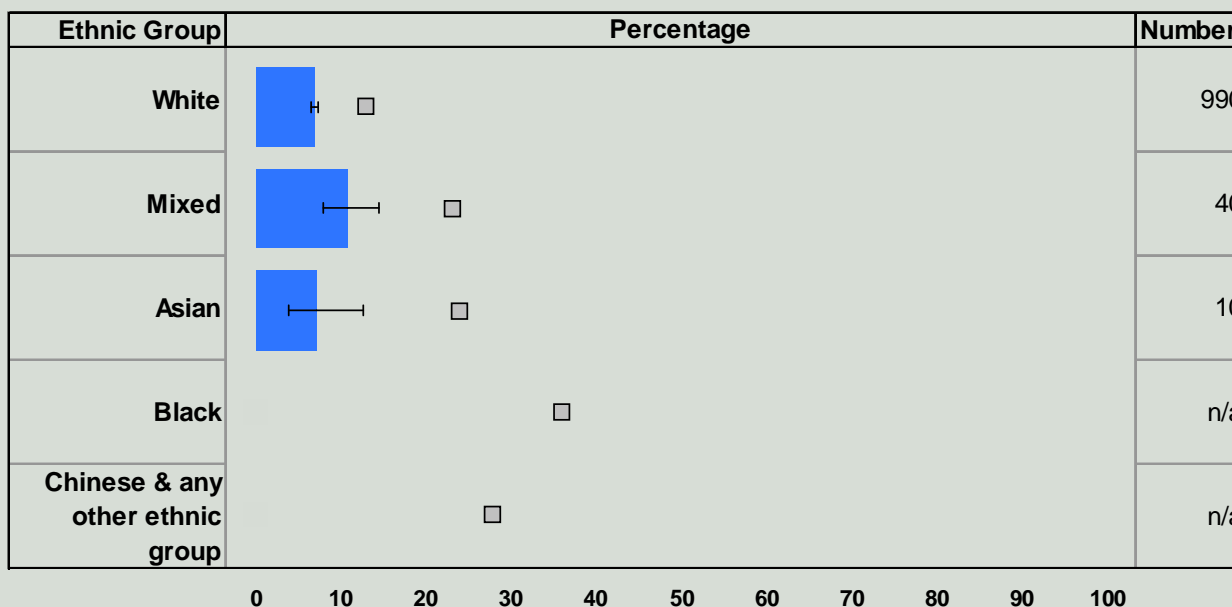
Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



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 local authority 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.

□ England - average
■ South Oxfordshire

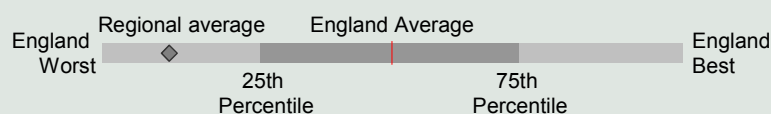
Confidence intervals are shown for local data

Health summary for South 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	0	0.0	19.9	89.2	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	2 Children in poverty *	2261	8.8	22.4	66.5	[Bar with green circle]	6.0
	3 Statutory homelessness	69	1.2	4.4	14.4	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achievement (5 A*-C) *	1133	61.8	60.1	35.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	82.7
	5 Violent crime	1578	12.3	19.3	38.9	[Bar with green circle]	4.5
	6 Carbon emissions *	1106	8.6	7.6	20.6	[Bar with white circle]	4.6
Children and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy	168	10.8	16.1	38.8	[Bar with green circle]	4.4
	8 Breast feeding initiation *	1208	77.9	69.2	33.2	[Bar with green circle]	90.9
	9 Physically active children *	16247	95.1	85.7	63.3	[Bar with green circle]	99.2
	10 Obese children *	90	7.5	9.9	16.1	[Bar with green circle]	4.9
	11 Children's tooth decay (at age 5)	n/a	1.1	1.5	3.2	[Bar with yellow circle]	0.4
	12 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) *	50	21.9	41.1	83.1	[Bar with green circle]	12.5
Adults' health and lifestyle	13 Adults who smoke *	n/a	17.8	24.1	40.9	[Bar with green circle]	13.7
	14 Binge drinking adults	n/a	16.1	18.0	28.9	[Bar with yellow circle]	9.7
	15 Healthy eating adults	n/a	32.4	26.3	14.2	[Bar with green circle]	45.8
	16 Physically active adults	n/a	12.4	11.6	7.5	[Bar with yellow circle]	17.2
	17 Obese adults	n/a	20.5	23.6	31.2	[Bar with green circle]	11.9
Disease and poor health	18 Under-15s 'not in good health'	191	8.0	11.6	20.8	[Bar with green circle]	6.4
	19 Incapacity benefits for mental illness *	860	11.1	27.5	68.6	[Bar with green circle]	8.4
	20 Hospital stays related to alcohol *	207	154.4	260.3	741.1	[Bar with green circle]	87.6
	21 Drug misuse	319	3.8	9.9	34.9	[Bar with white circle]	1.3
	22 People diagnosed with diabetes	3767	2.9	3.7	5.9	[Bar with green circle]	2.1
	23 Sexually transmitted infections						
	24 New cases of tuberculosis	4	3.0	15.0	102.0	[Bar with green circle]	0.0
	25 Hip fracture in over-65s	149	546.6	479.8	699.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	219.0
Life expectancy and causes of death	26 Life expectancy - male *	n/a	78.8	77.3	73.0	[Bar with green circle]	83.1
	27 Life expectancy - female *	n/a	82.8	81.6	78.3	[Bar with green circle]	87.2
	28 Infant deaths	5	3.2	5.0	10.3	[Bar with yellow circle]	0.0
	29 Deaths from smoking	173	173.2	225.4	355.0	[Bar with green circle]	139.4
	30 Early deaths: heart disease & stroke *	89	62.8	84.2	142.4	[Bar with green circle]	39.7
	31 Early deaths: cancer *	158	111.7	117.1	167.8	[Bar with yellow circle]	76.7
	32 Road injuries and deaths *	94	73.1	56.3	194.6	[Bar with red circle]	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 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 14 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 15 % Modelled estimate from Health Survey for England. 2003-2005 16 % aged 16+ 2005/06 17 % Modelled 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

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