

South Oxfordshire Data Pack

latest update: 04/08/17

District Data Analysis Service
Bella Image (iimage@oxford.gov.uk)

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Can't find what you need in this data pack?

Try one of the following :

- District Data website
 - [Charts of the Month](#) (data for whole county)
 - [South Oxfordshire homepage](#)
 - South Oxfordshire [reports for small areas](#) (*parishes, wards etc*)
- [Local Insight](#) (*ask the District Data Analyst for a password*)
- [JSNA](#) (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment) for Oxfordshire

- [Health Profiles](#)
- [Strategic Intelligence Assessment](#) (crime data)

...or the **District Data Analyst** will be happy to help!

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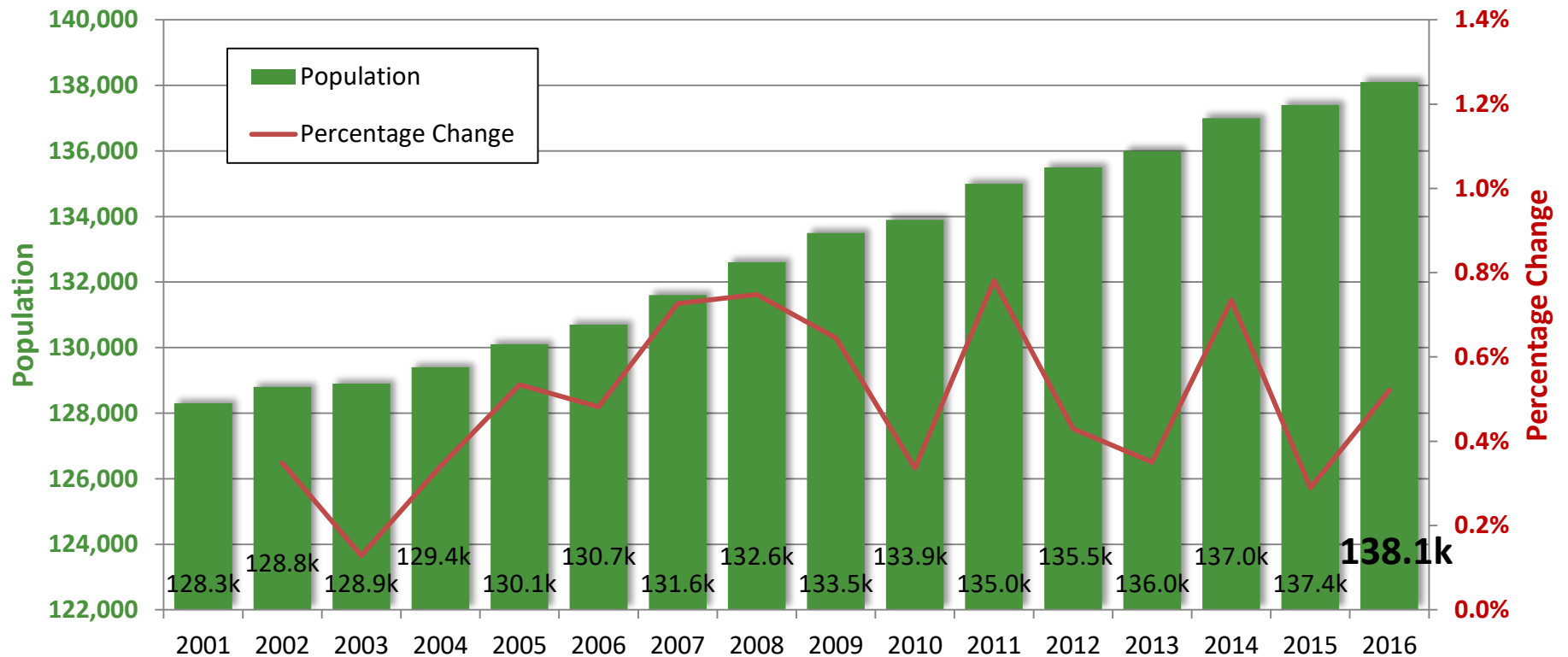


1. POPULATION

Population: growth

In mid-2016, South Oxfordshire's total population was estimated at **138,128**. Between 2004 and 2016, the population has grown by 9,821 people or 8%.

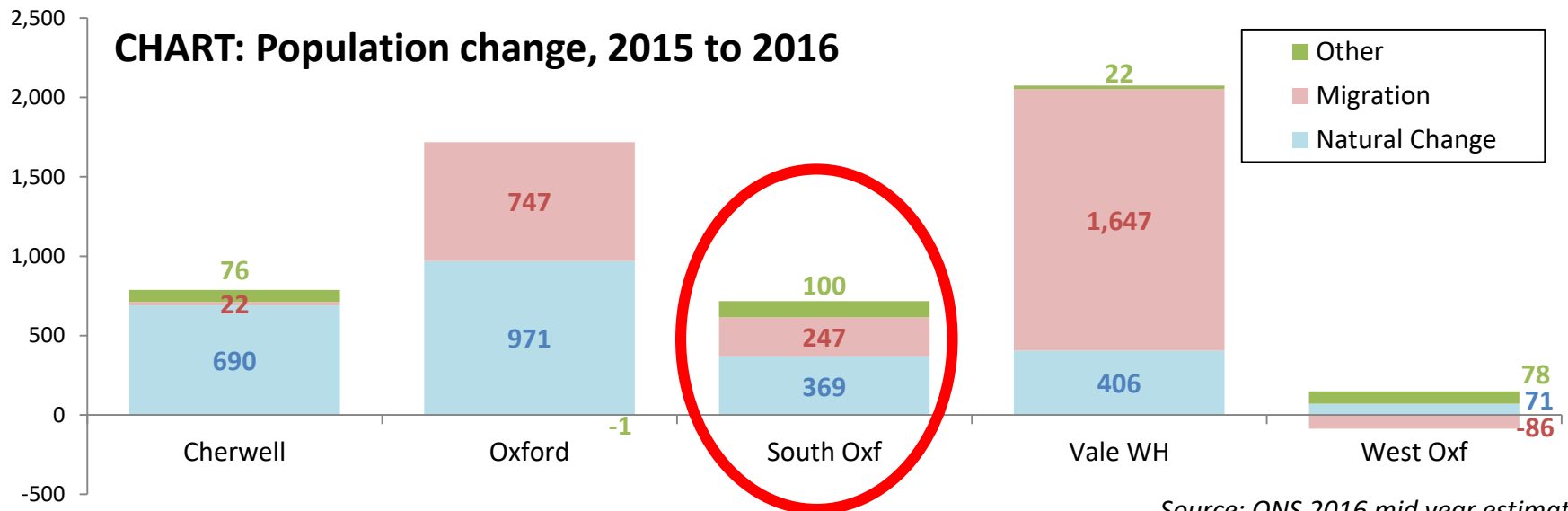
CHART: Population of South Oxfordshire, 2001-2016



Source: ONS, 2016 mid-year estimates

Population change

- South Oxfordshire's population estimate increased by 716 between 2015 and 2016.
- Most (52%) of this increase has been from natural change (births minus deaths).
- Migration can be divided into:
 - Internal migration (from within the UK): net inflow of 170 persons
 - International migration: net inflow of 77 persons
- In all, migration accounts for 247 persons or 3% of South Oxfordshire's increase.



Population change: international immigration

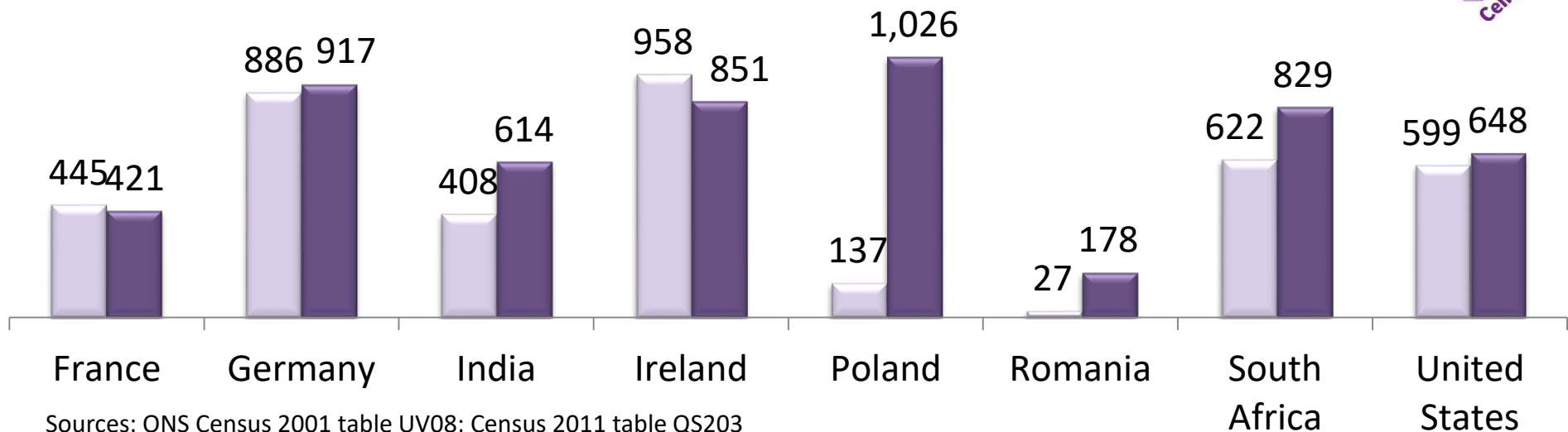


In 2011, 9% of South Oxfordshire residents were born outside the UK.

- Between 2001 and 2011, the total number of residents of South Oxfordshire born outside the UK increased from 9,400 to 12,400 (an increase of 32%).

CHART: Country of birth of South Oxfordshire residents , 2001 to 2011 – selected countries

2001 2011



Sources: ONS Census 2001 table UV08; Census 2011 table QS203

Distribution of age groups

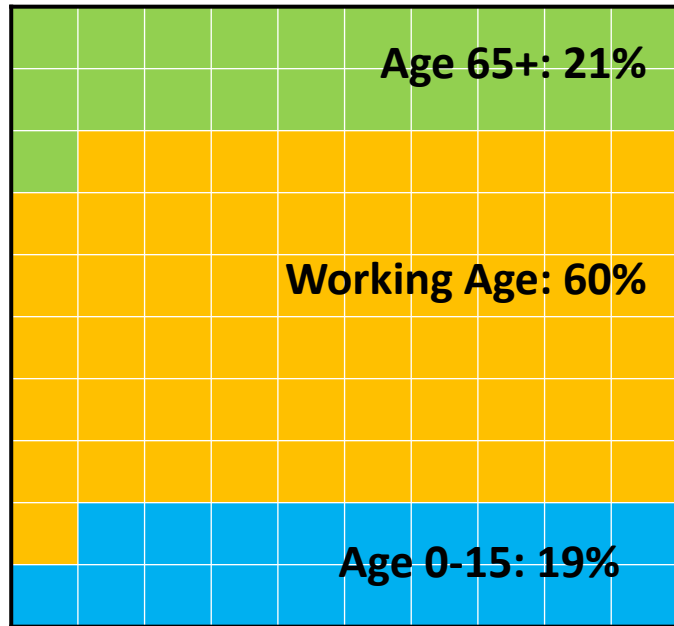


CHART1: Distribution of different ages

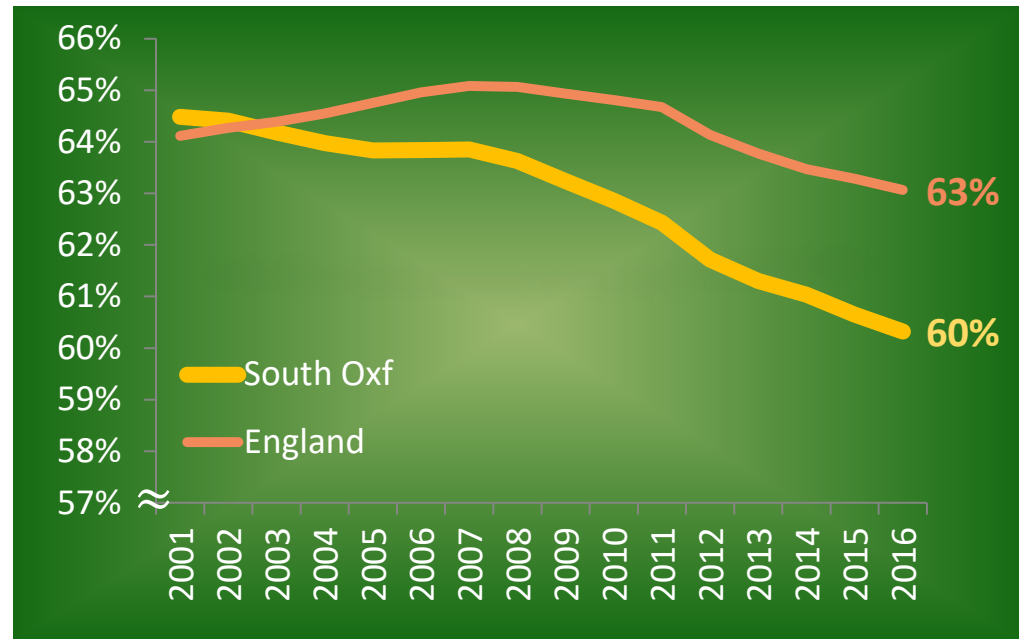


CHART2: Working Age as a proportion of the population

In South Oxfordshire, 60% of the population are working age (16-64). This is below the England proportion (63%).

The proportion of the population which is working-age has been declining since around 2007, due largely to the growth in those aged 65+.

Population: estimates by ward, 2015

In 2015, the largest ward in South Oxfordshire was Thame (11,766 residents) and the smallest was Chalgrove (3,427 residents).

Older people (aged 65+) make up at least a quarter of the population in 4 wards (Garsington & Horspath, Goring, Henley, Sonning Common). Overall, 22% of the district is aged 65+.

The population of Didcot is 27,028 (of whom 12% are aged 65+).

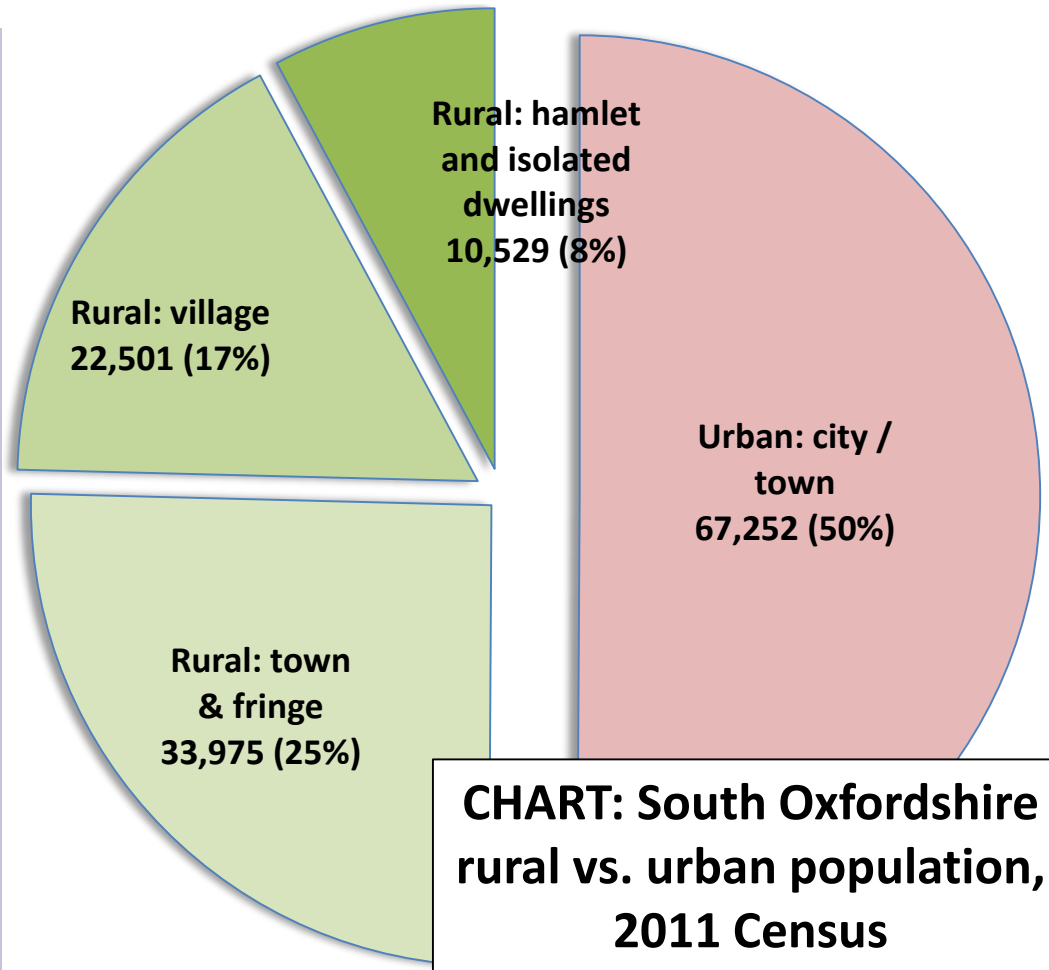
Ward Name	All Ages	65 plus	% 65+
Benson & Crowmarsh	7,983	1,558	20%
Berinsfield	4,072	796	20%
Chalgrove	3,427	693	20%
Chinnor	7,915	1,712	22%
Cholsey	8,646	1,845	21%
Didcot North East	10,532	645	6%
Didcot South	9,935	1,736	17%
Didcot West	6,561	905	14%
Forest Hill & Holton	3,661	785	21%
Garsington & Horspath	3,510	860	25%
Goring	3,755	1,228	33%
Haseley Brook	4,085	761	19%
Henley-on-Thames	11,744	2,895	25%
Kidmore End & Whitchurch	3,799	849	22%
Sandford & the Wittenhams	3,940	845	21%
Sonning Common	7,313	1,921	26%
Thame	11,766	2,377	20%
Wallingford	7,905	1,618	20%
Watlington	4,057	979	24%
Wheatley	4,032	970	24%
Woodcote & Rotherfield	8,774	1,893	22%
Total	137,412	27,871	22%

TABLE: Population by ward, 2015

Source: ONS, SAPE18 DT8, mid-year 2015

Population characteristics: Rural vs Urban

- South Oxfordshire is the 7th most rural district in the South East region (out of 67).
- It has a density **2.0 people per hectare** compared with 4.7 people per hectare across the South East and 5.0 across England.
- The 2011 Census suggested that **50%** of South Oxfordshire's population lives in urban contexts, while the other 50% live in rural contexts. However, due to building programmes this will now have changed.



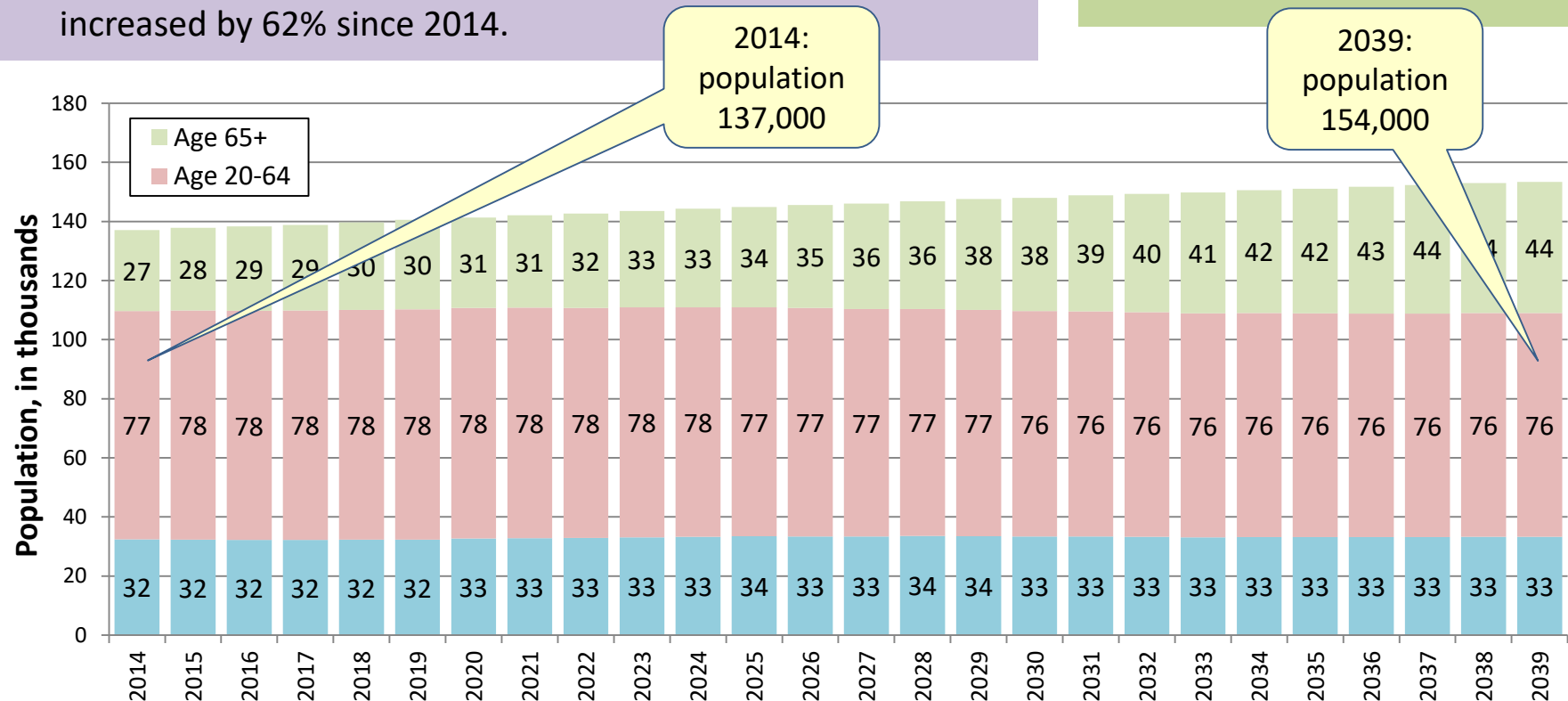
Sources: Population from ONS 2015 mid-year population estimates .
Hectares from ONS Census 2011 table KS101

Population projections

South Oxfordshire is projected to have a population of **154,000** in 2039.

- In 2039, older people (65+) are expected to make up 29% of the population. The number of older people will have increased by 62% since 2014.

Data Note: This graph uses sub-national population projections (SNPPs) published by the ONS. These **do not allow for scheduled house-building** within local areas.



Source: ONS 2014-based SNPPs

Aging population: the oldest group

- Proportionally, those aged 85+ represented 3% of the district's population in 2014.
 - This is higher than the England rate, where 2% of residents were estimated to be 85+ in 2014.
- By 2039, the number of people aged 85+ in South Oxfordshire is expected to reach 10,000.
 - This is 7% of the local population. (The England figure is 5%).
- The number of individuals aged 85+ will grow by 263% between 2014 and 2039.

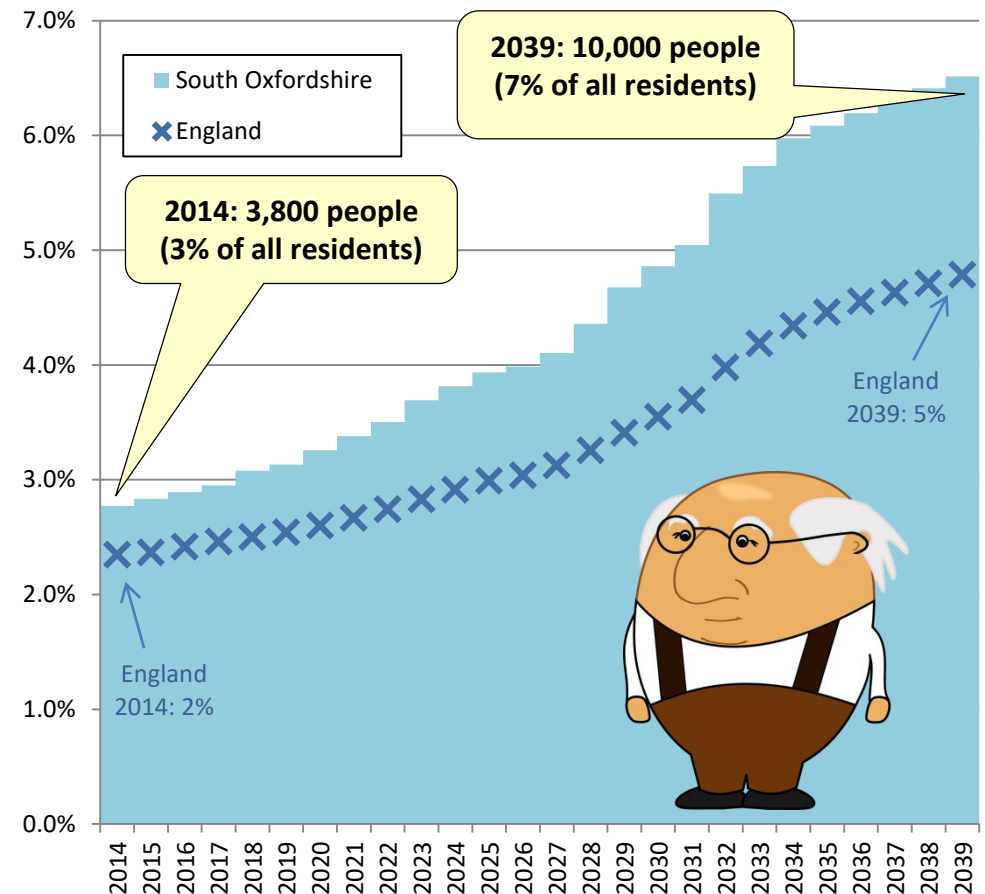


CHART: Proportion of the population that is aged 85+

Source: ONS 2014-based SNPPs



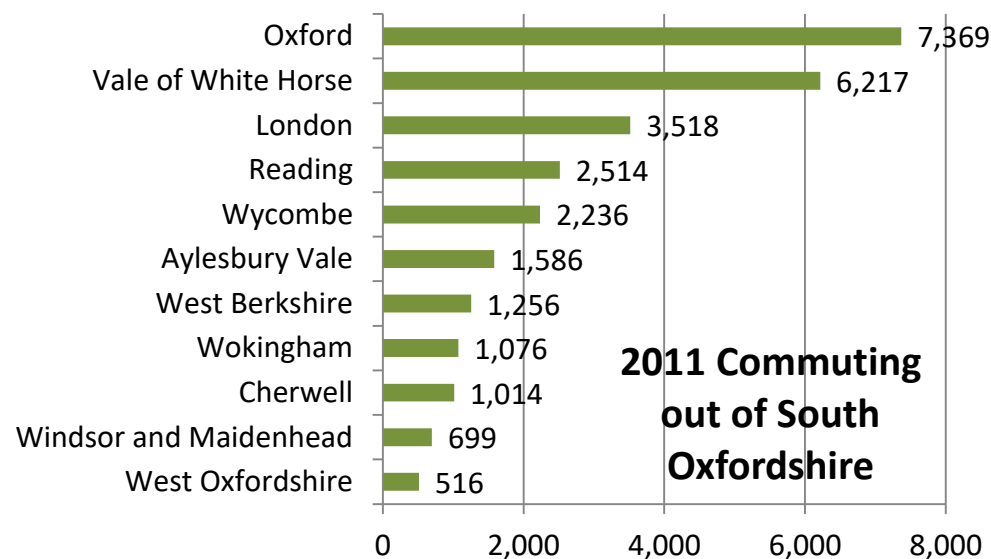
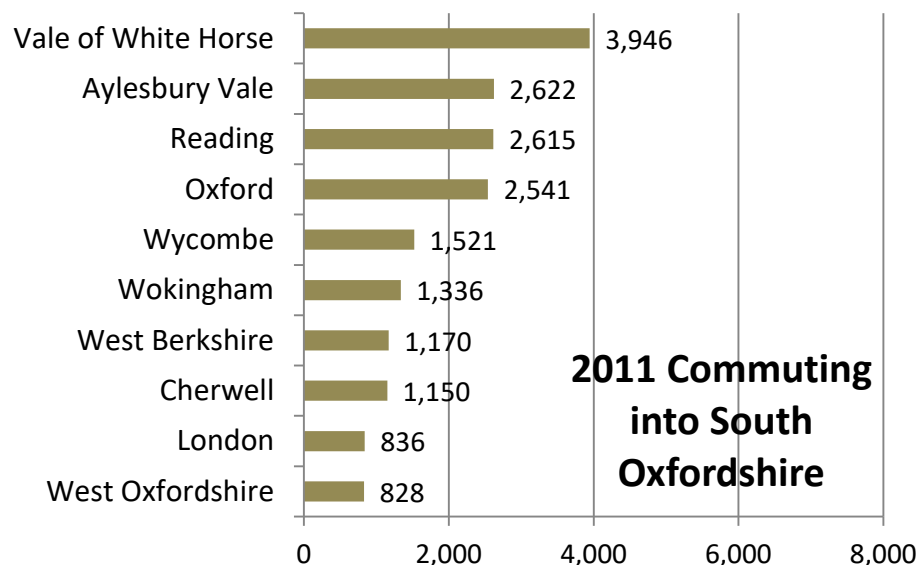
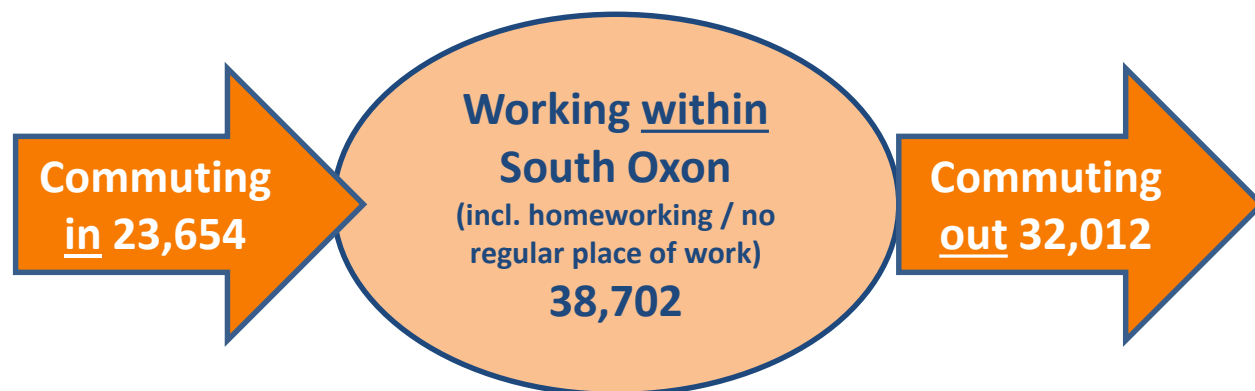
2. TRAVEL

Data under the theme of 'travel' is from the 2011 Census

Commuting: location of work, 2011

The number of commuters has increased by 9% since the 2011 census.

South Oxfordshire has net commuting outflows of 8,358 persons.

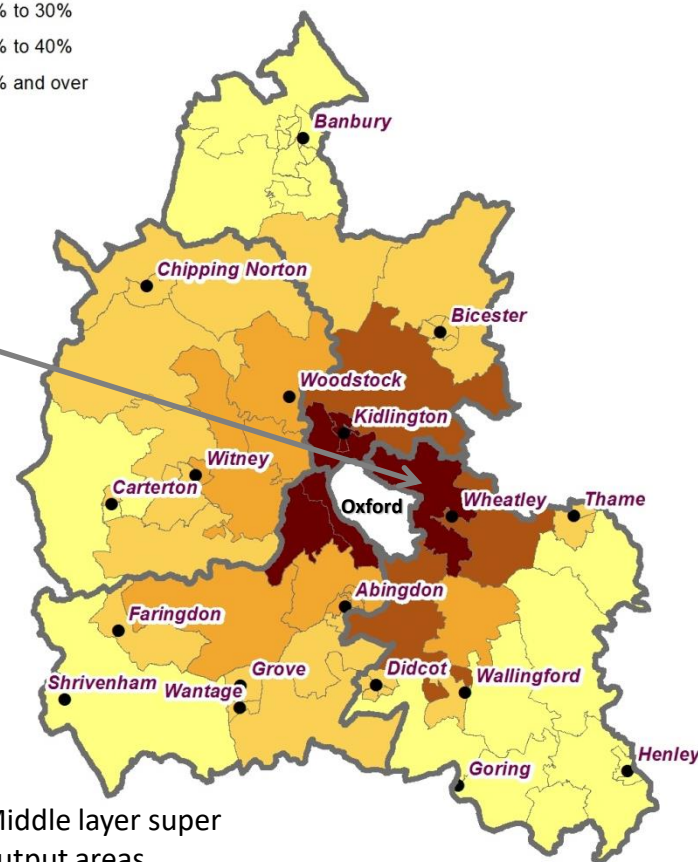


Source: ONS 2001 Census table T103 and T10; 2011 Census table WU03

Commuting: to Oxford

- 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

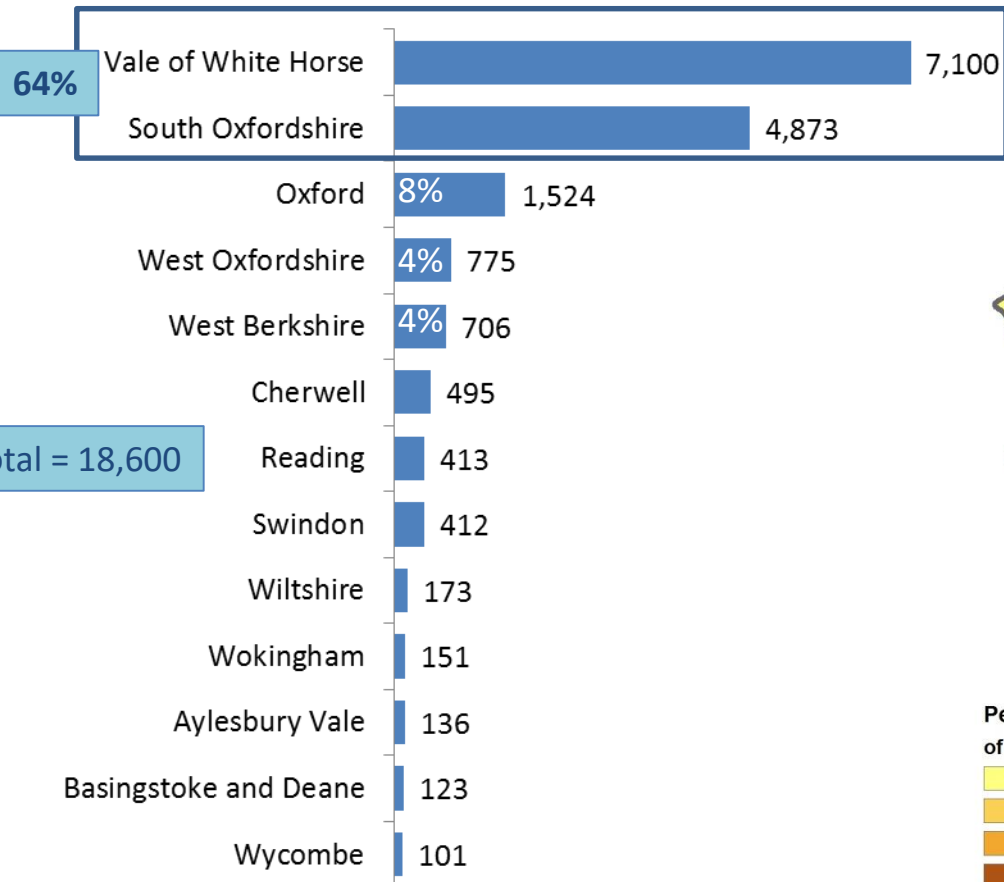


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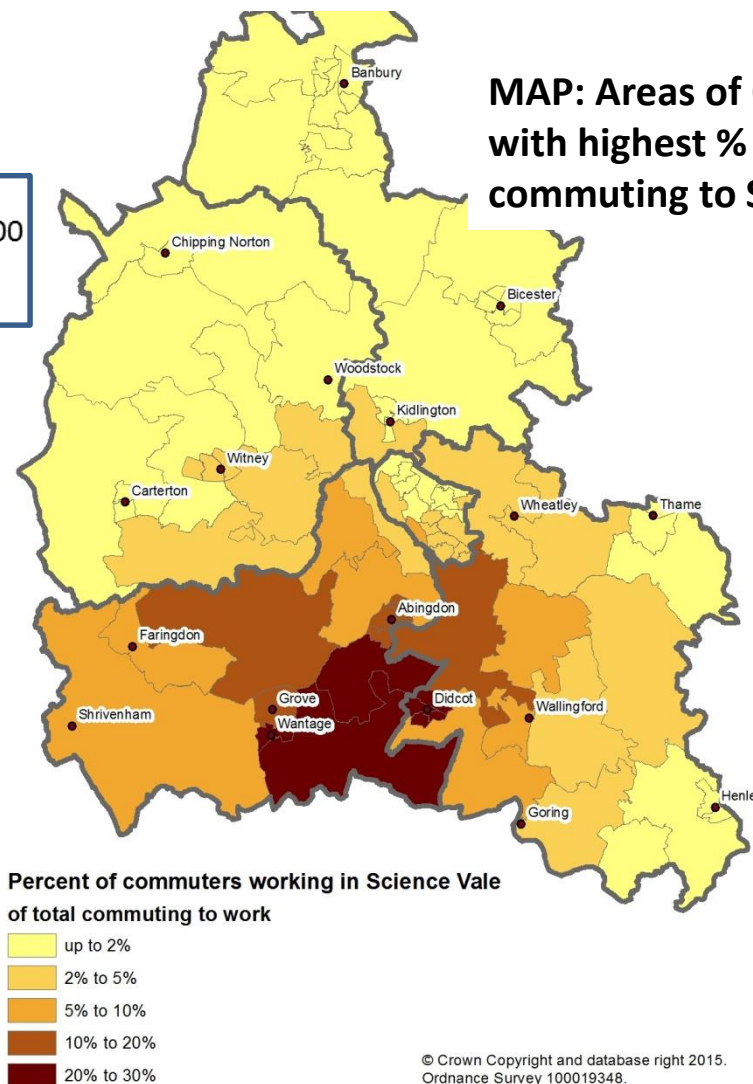
Source: ONS Census 2011 table WU02

Commuting: to Science Vale

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



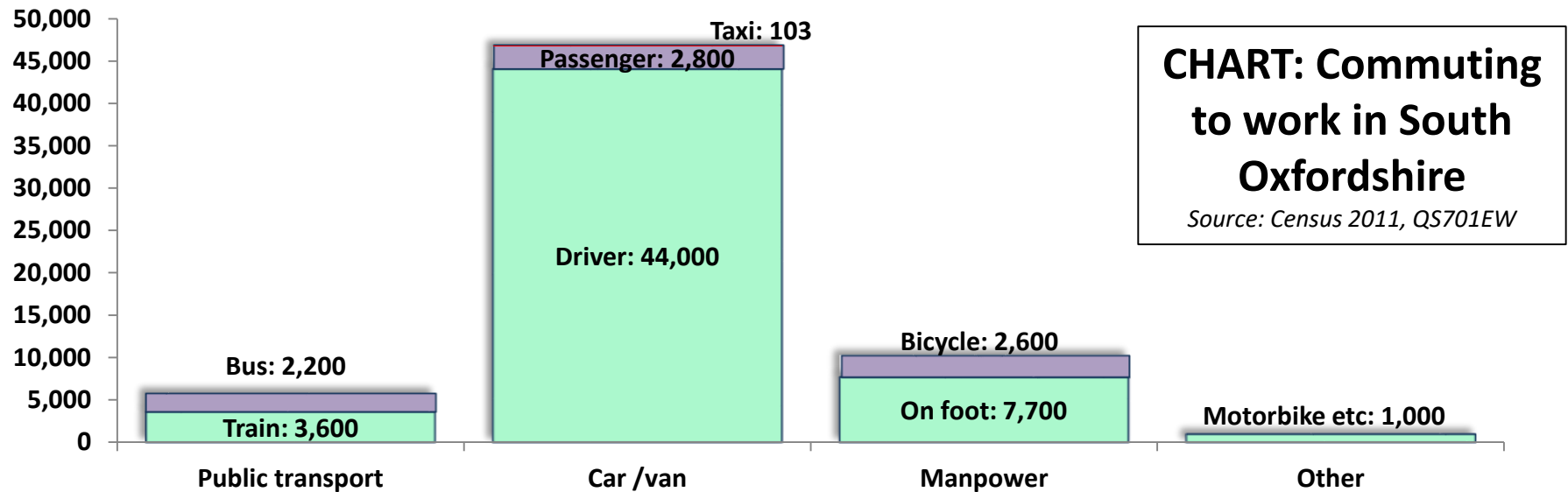
MAP: Areas of Oxfordshire with highest % of people commuting to Science Vale



Source: ONS Census 2011 table WU01

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Commuting: mode of travel



At the 2011 Census **63,900** South Oxfordshire residents commuted to work.

- Of these, 9% used public transport, 73% were in a car and 16% were cycling or on foot.
- Nationally 13% use public transport.

Changes since 2011 are not available for South Oxfordshire specifically but national factsheets for 2016 (including on school runs and shopping trips) can be found on the [National Transport Survey website](#).

Home working

Across South Oxfordshire, **6%** of workers work from home.

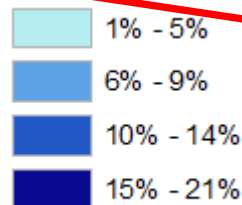
- This compares to 3% nationally and 4% in the South East.

Homeworking is highest in the area around Henley.

The LSOA with the lowest homeworking is in southern Didcot (2%). The LSOA with the highest homeworking covers Lower Shiplake (21%).

Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) are areas used mainly for reporting statistical data. They have an average of around 1,500 residents and 650 households.

MAP: Home working as a proportion of those economically active by LSOA



Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS701

A third of lone older people in rural areas have no car

In 2011, **12%** of South Oxfordshire households had no car. (The England figure is 26%). Urban households were more likely not to have a car.

This is higher for lone older households (where a person 65+ lives alone): **43%** of lone older households (2,800 older people) had no car. Of those who live rurally, over a third had no car. In urban areas, nearly a half had no car.

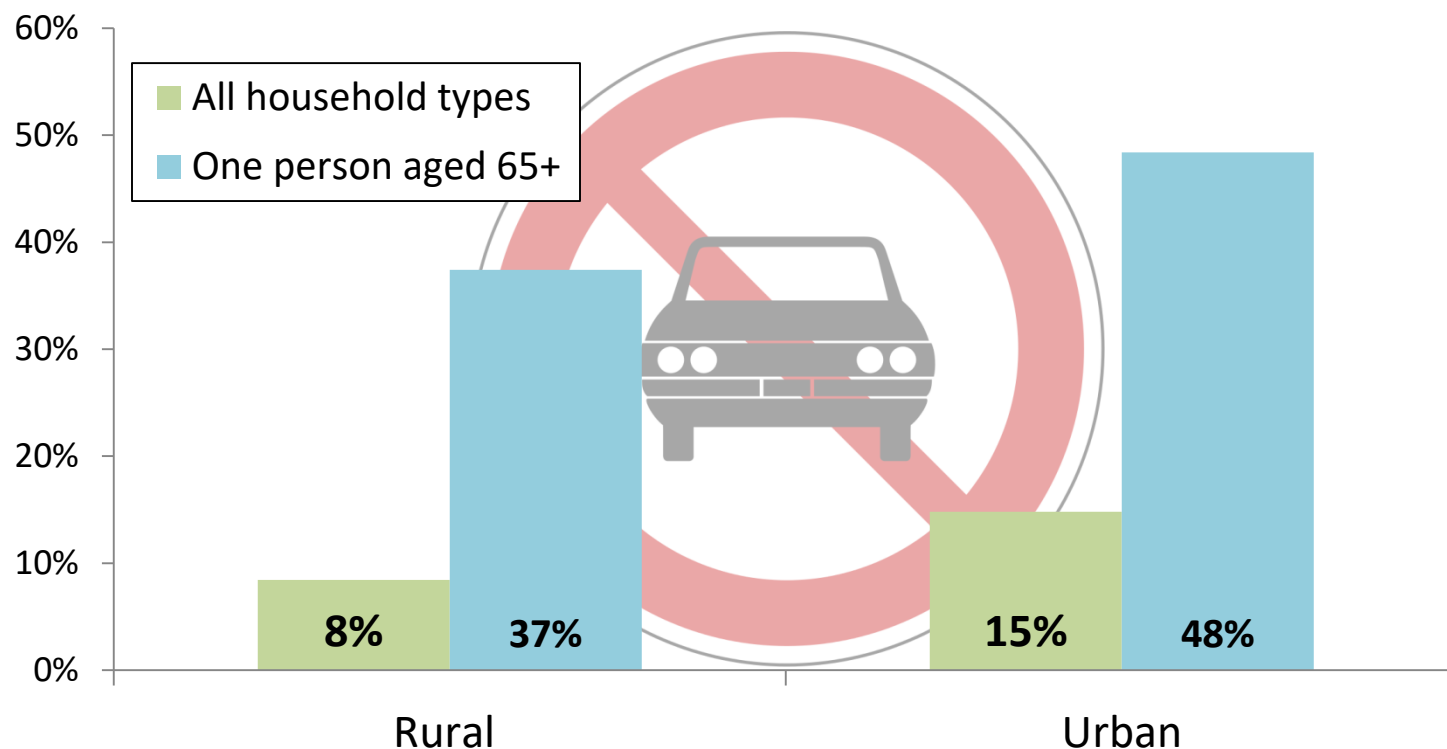


CHART: % of South Oxon households with no car

Source: ONS Census 2011

3A. ECONOMY: ENTERPRISES

Enterprises: size & sector

CHART: Number of enterprises by sector, South Oxfordshire 2016

In South Oxfordshire, in 2016,

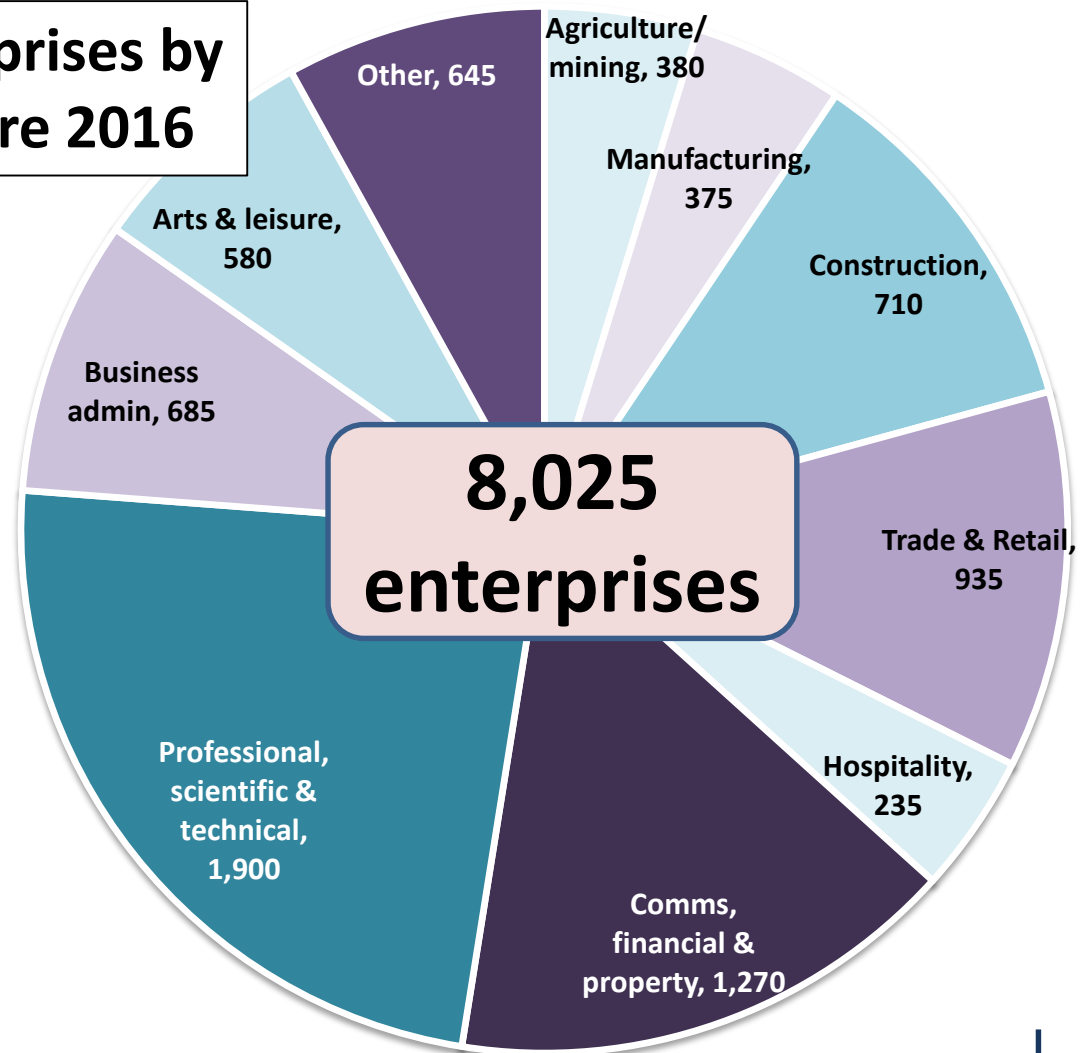
91% of enterprises are 'micro' (ie. with 0-9 employees).

- This is similar to the England proportion of 89%.

A further **8%** of enterprises are 'small' (ie. with 10-49 employees).

- This is similar to the England proportion of 9%.

Any given enterprise may have more than one local unit.



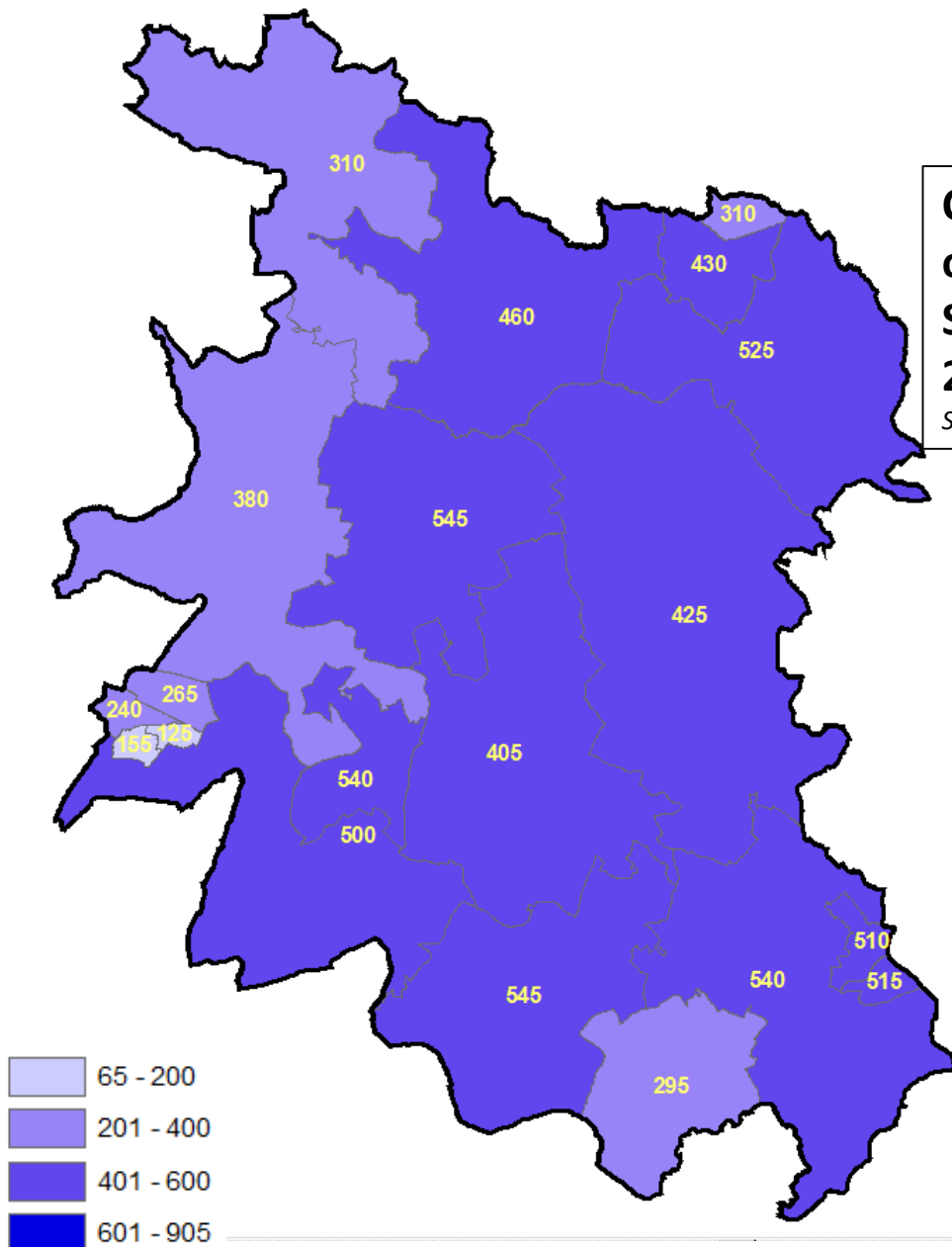
Source: Business Counts, Nomis 12/05/17

Enterprises: distribution by MSOA

CHART: Distribution of enterprises across South Oxfordshire, 2016, by MSOA

Source: UK Business Counts, Nomis

Definition: MSOAs (middle layer super output areas) are used for reporting Census data. They have an average of around 7,500 residents and 3,000 households.



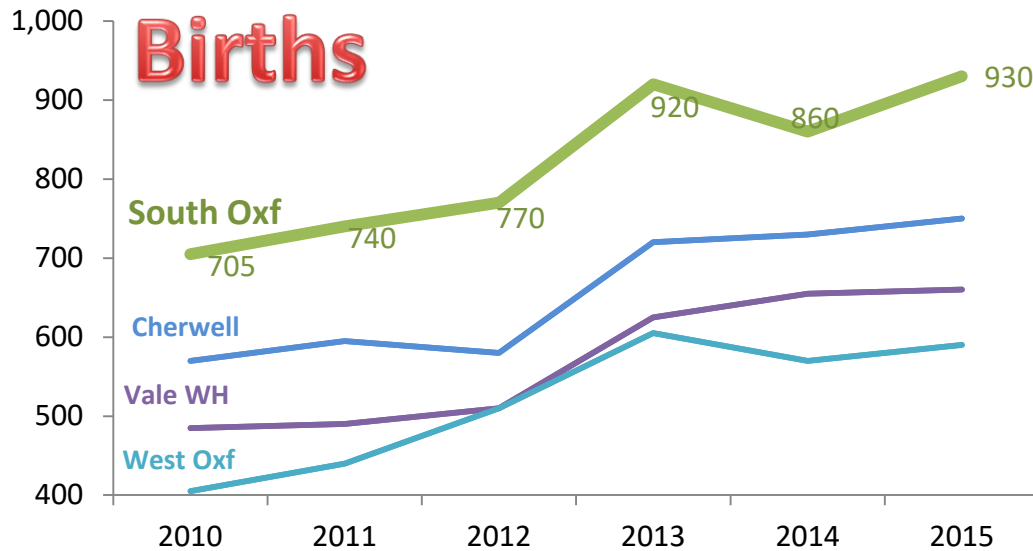
In 2016, in South Oxfordshire,

...the area with the greatest number of enterprises was in the area containing Stadhampton and Chalgrove (545).

...the area with the smallest number of enterprises was in Didcot (125).

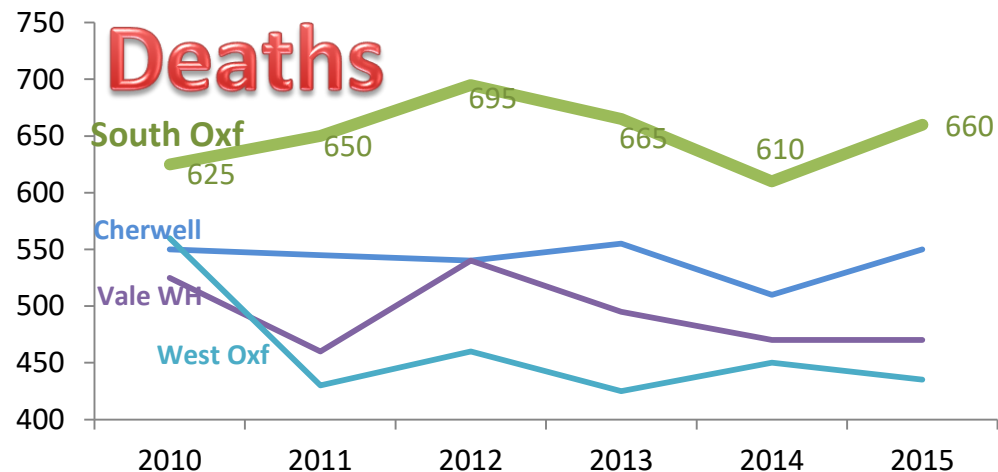
Any enterprise may have more than one local unit (premises).

Enterprises: births & deaths



Births. Since 2010 there has been an increasing number of new businesses.

- In 2015 there were 11 new businesses per 100 existing enterprises. This is lower than the national rate (15 births per 100 businesses).



Deaths. Since 2010 deaths have remained roughly the same.

- There were 8 deaths per 100 businesses (compared to 10 per 100 nationally).

3B. ECONOMY: EMPLOYMENT

Numbers of jobs: various estimates

There are a number of sources of jobs data for South Oxfordshire. The table below shows the latest data, with a note of what is included within each dataset.

Source of jobs data	South Oxfordshire	Note
ONS Census 2011 Workplace population	61,700 (2011)	Workplace population has a usual place of work in the area, including both individuals who live and work in area and individuals who work in the area but commute from a home elsewhere. <u>Includes</u> all types of jobs but with some undercounting as some people will have more than one job. Available for small areas. Updated every 10 years.
ONS Business Register and Employment Survey	59,000 (2015)	“Employee jobs” – from ONS survey of businesses. <u>Excludes</u> self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. Available for small areas. Updated annually.
ONS Jobs	73,000 (2015)	A workplace-based measure, <u>includes</u> employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. Available for LAs only. Updated annually.

Employment: jobs through time

Number of jobs: At latest count there were **73,000** jobs in South Oxfordshire.

This is the highest value since the series began.

Job Density: There are around **0.88** jobs per person aged 16-64.

There are more jobs per person in South Oxfordshire compared to England (0.84) or the South East (0.86).

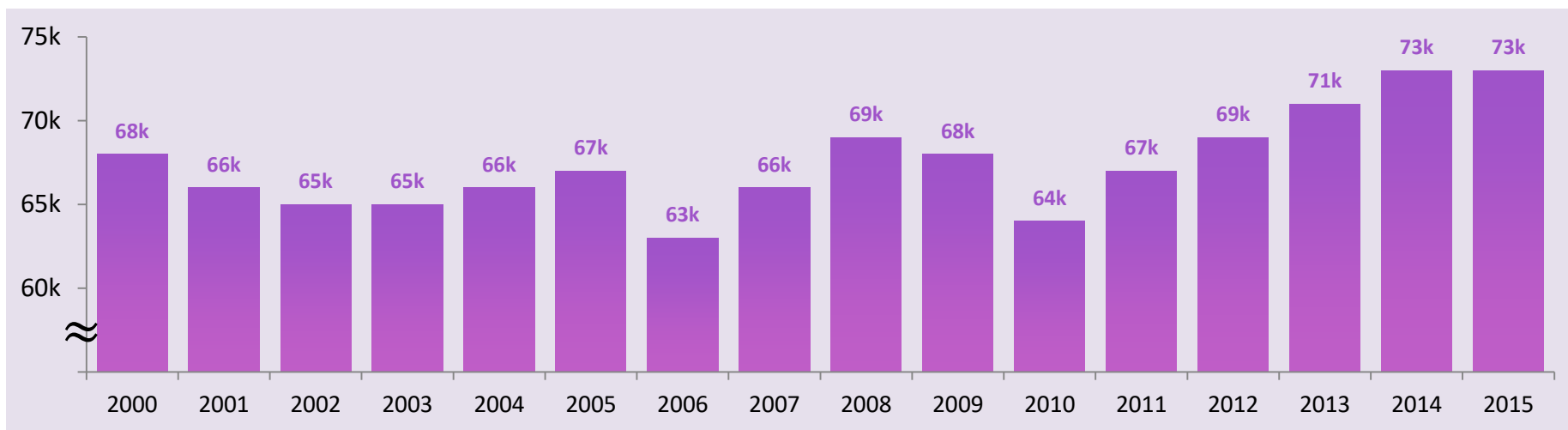


CHART: Count of jobs in South Oxfordshire

Source: ONS. Taken from Nomis "Jobs Density"

Employment: number of employees

In 2015, businesses in South Oxfordshire employed **59,000** people, of whom a third were part time. (NB this excludes the self-employed).

Since 2009, full-time employment in South Oxfordshire has increased by 18%. Part-time employment has been roughly stable.

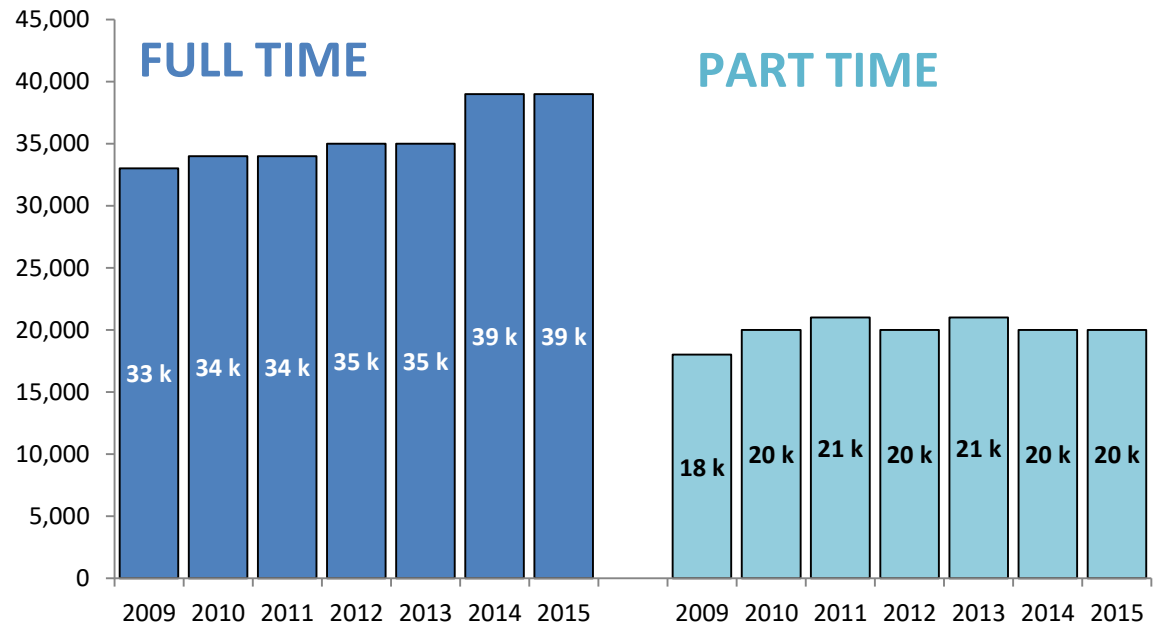
Definitions:

“Full-time”: those working more than 30 hours per week.

“Part-time”: those working 30 hours or fewer per week.

GRAPH: Count of business employees, South Oxfordshire 2015

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment survey



Definitions:

“Employee” is anyone aged 16+ that an organization pays directly from its payroll, in return for a full- or part-time job or training scheme. It **excludes the self-employed**, voluntary workers, working owners who are not paid via PAYE.

Employment by occupation (Jan 2016-Dec 2016)

	South Oxfordshire (Numbers)	South Oxfordshire (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3	41,700	60.6	49.7	45.5
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	8,500	12.2	11.9	10.6
2 Professional Occupations	23,100	33.3	22.4	20.3
3 Associate Professional & Technical	10,100	14.6	15.3	14.4
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5	11,200	16.3	20.6	20.6
4 Administrative & Secretarial	5,500	7.9	10.3	10.2
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	5,700	8.2	10.3	10.3
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7	8,500	12.4	16.0	16.8
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	5,500	8.0	9.2	9.1
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	#	#	6.8	7.5
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9	7,400	10.8	13.6	17.2
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	#	#	4.8	6.4
9 Elementary Occupations	#	#	8.8	10.7

Source: ONS annual population survey

Sample size too small for reliable estimate ([see definitions](#))

Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+

% is a proportion of all persons in employment

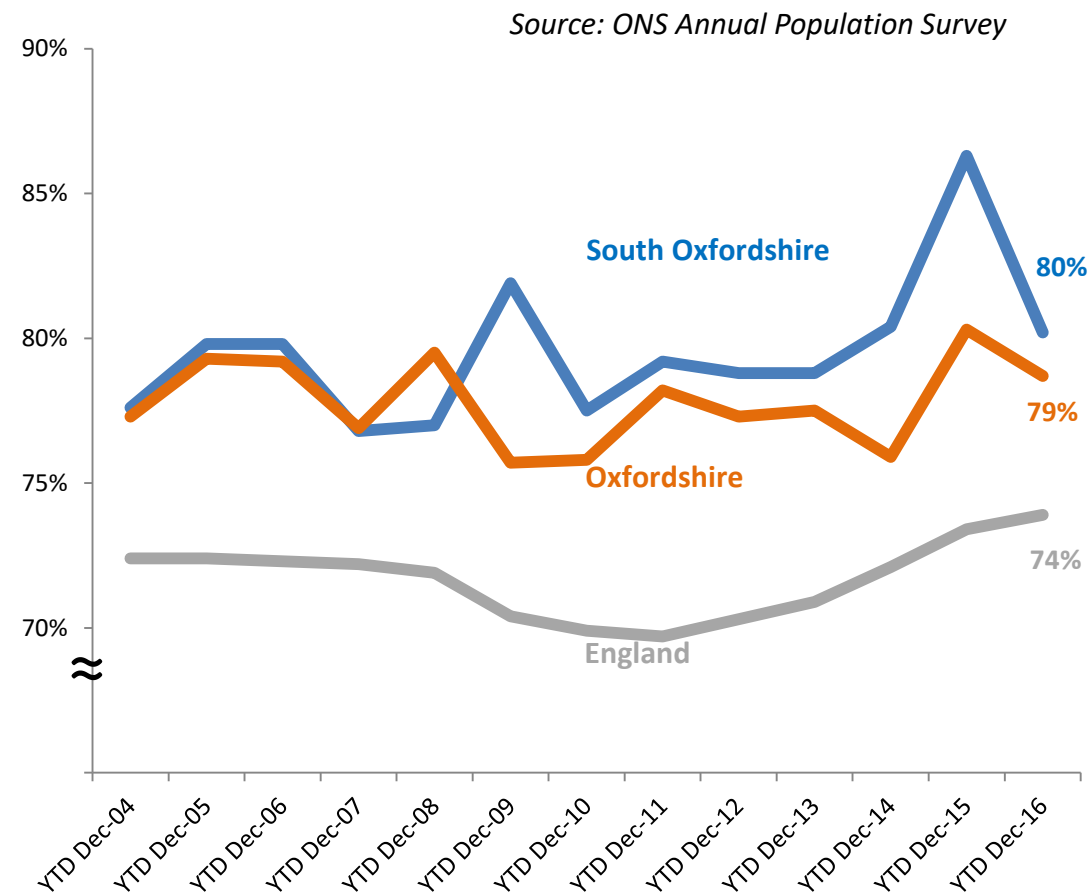
Employment: by occupation

In South Oxfordshire, in 2016, **60.6%** of employees are managerial or professional.

- This is higher than the rate either regionally (49.7%) or nationally (45.5%).
- In particular, a third of employees are in professional occupations, compared to only a fifth nationally.

Source: Nomis area profiles

Employment: national comparison



**GRAPH: Proportion of those 16-64
who are employed or self-employed**

As measured by the Annual Population Survey,

- **66%** of the working age population is employed
- **14%** of the working age population is self-employed
- In all, **80%** of the working aged are employed or self-employed.

Employment has been higher than the national average since the series began.

Self-employment

In South Oxfordshire in 2011, **18%** of those in employment were self employed.

- Men are more likely than women to be self-employed.
- Those in rural areas are more likely to be self-employed than those in cities.

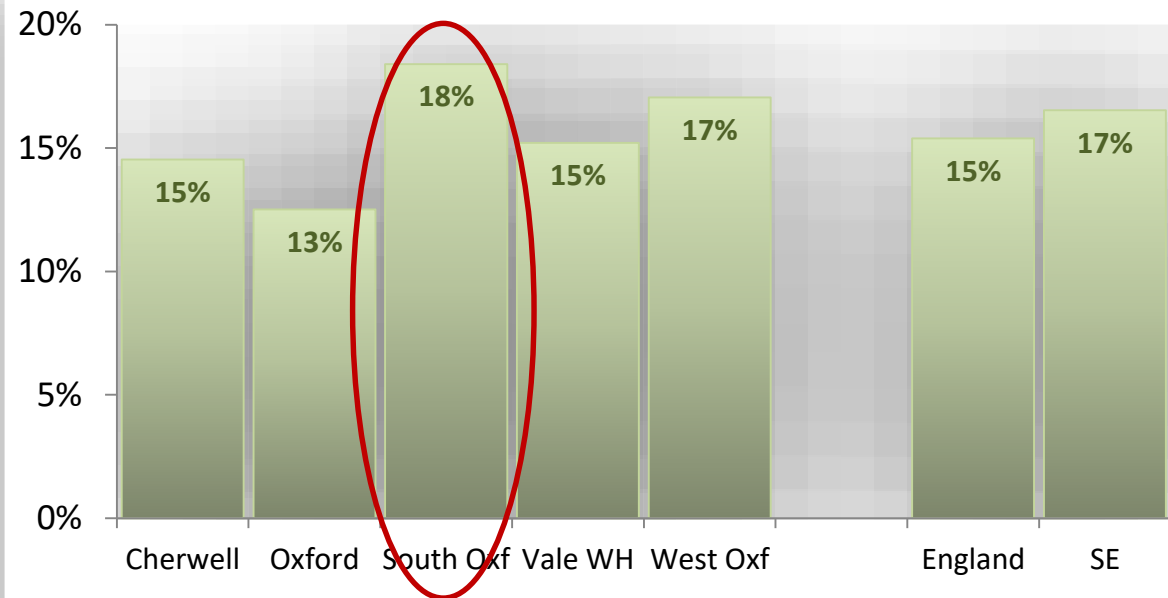


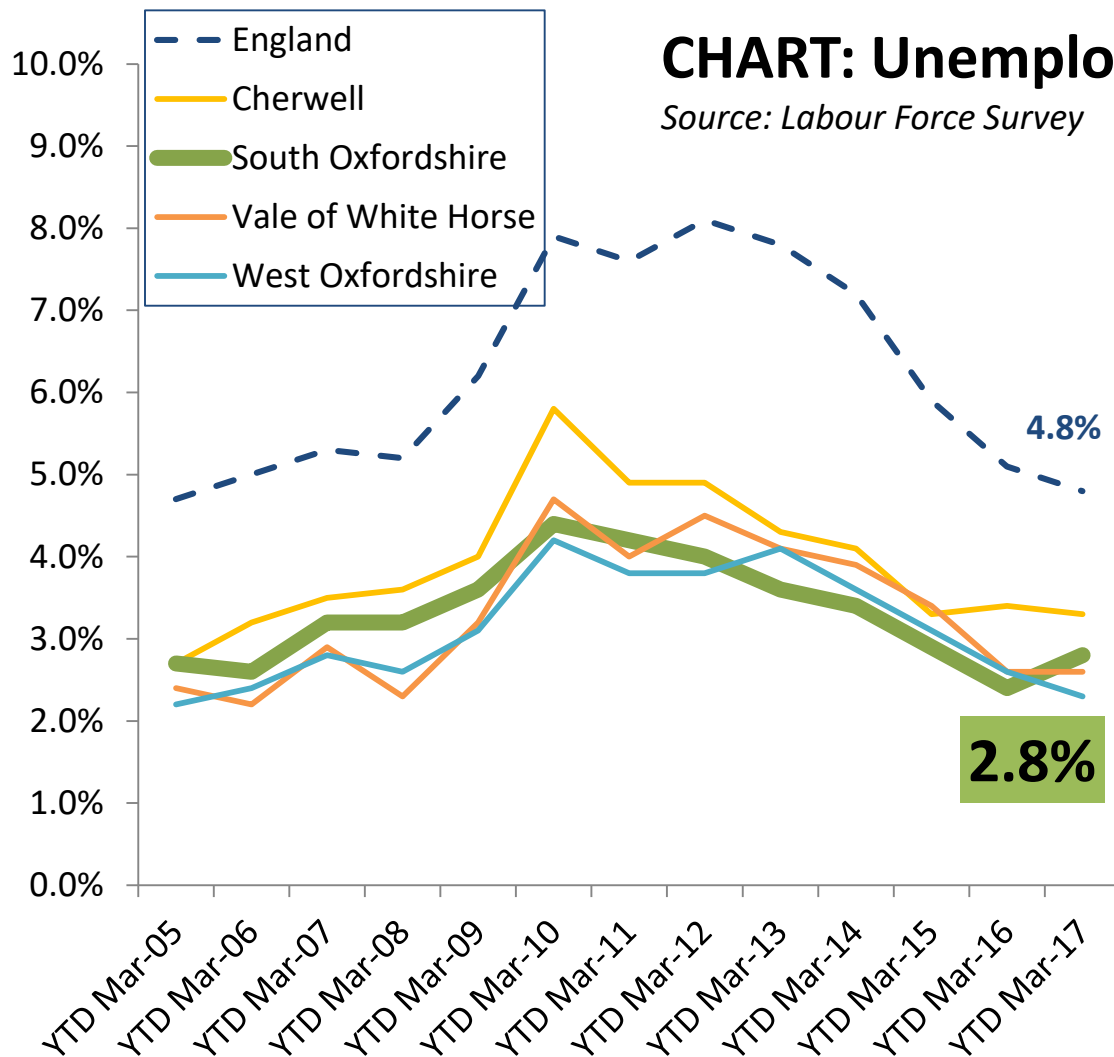
CHART: Self-employment in Oxfordshire, 2011

Source: Census 2011

Also older people are more likely to be self-employed than younger people.

- Of workers aged 60+ in South Oxfordshire, 32% are self-employed.
- This compares to 9% of workers aged 25-29.
- (However, far fewer older people are economically active).

Unemployment



In Mar-17, the South Oxfordshire unemployment rate was **2.8%**.

- (This is the number of people out of work, divided by the number of economically active individuals aged 16+).
- This was equivalent to **1,800** persons unemployed.

Unemployment in all Oxfordshire rural districts has been consistently below England's unemployment for over a decade.

Employees: Job Sectors

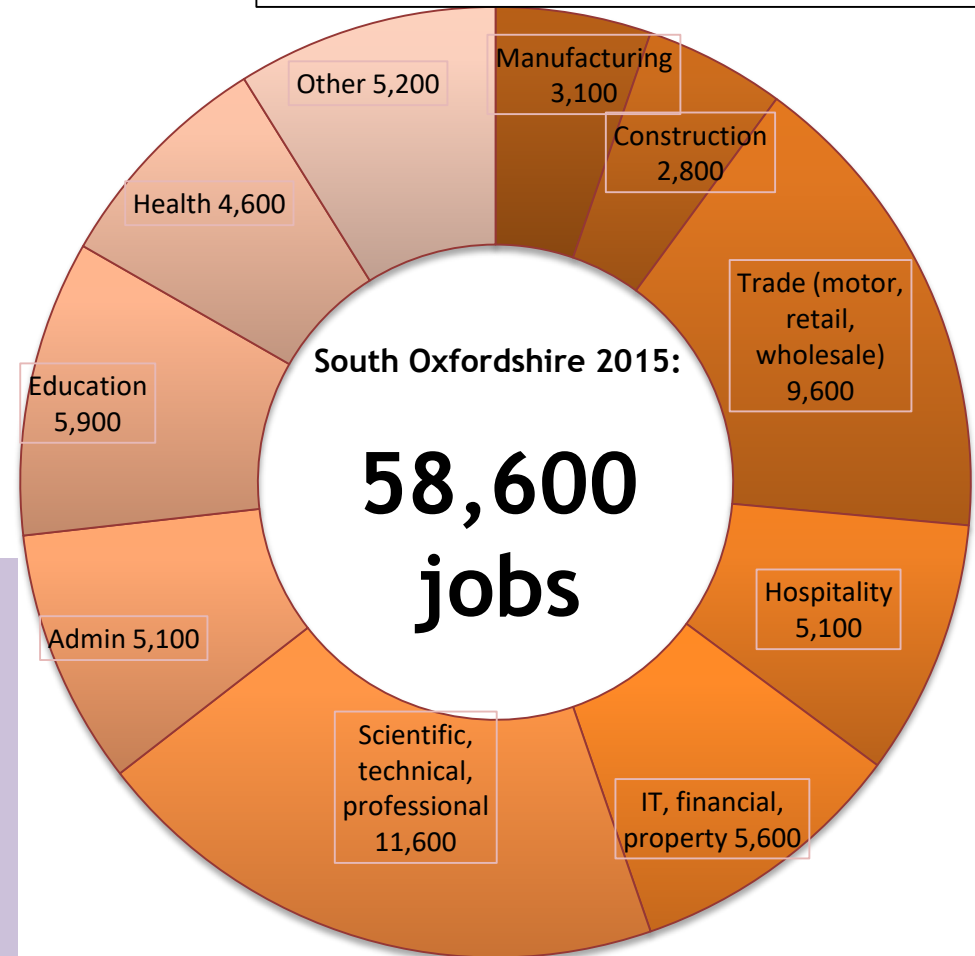
In 2015,

- 20% of South Oxfordshire employees were in 'Scientific, technical, professional' employment.
 - This is more than twice the England proportion (England 9%).
- 16% of South Oxfordshire employees work in 'Trade' (England 16%).
- Conversely, compared to the England proportions, South Ox employs fewer than average people in Manufacturing, Admin, and Health.

Compared to 2009, there are **7,300** more jobs.

- There have been over 1,000 new jobs in each of 'Trade', 'Hospitality' and 'IT / financial' services.
- There have been 2,300 new jobs in the 'Scientific, technical, professional' sector.
- 500 jobs altogether have disappeared in 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction'.

CHART: Employment by sector



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

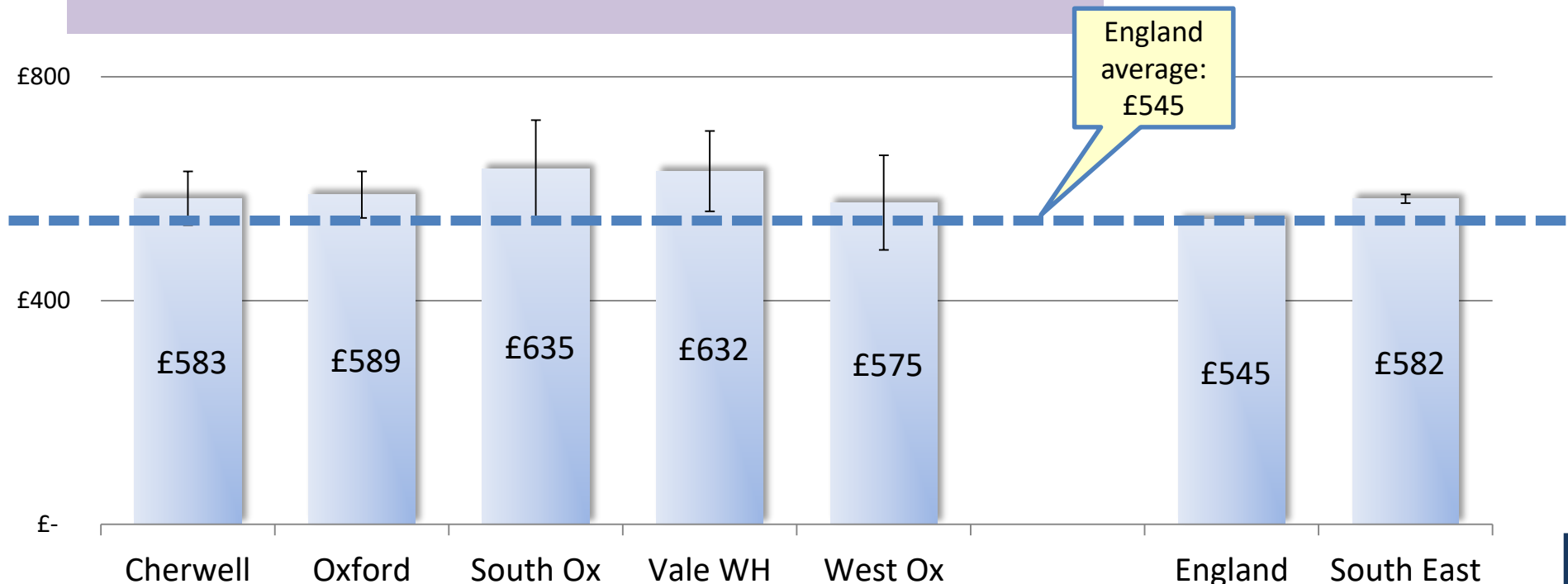
Earnings: full-time

In 2016, the median gross earnings of full-time employees resident in South Oxfordshire was **£635** per week (equivalent to around **£34,378** a year).

This is significantly higher than the national average.

GRAPH: Median weekly earnings for full-time workers

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 02/05/17



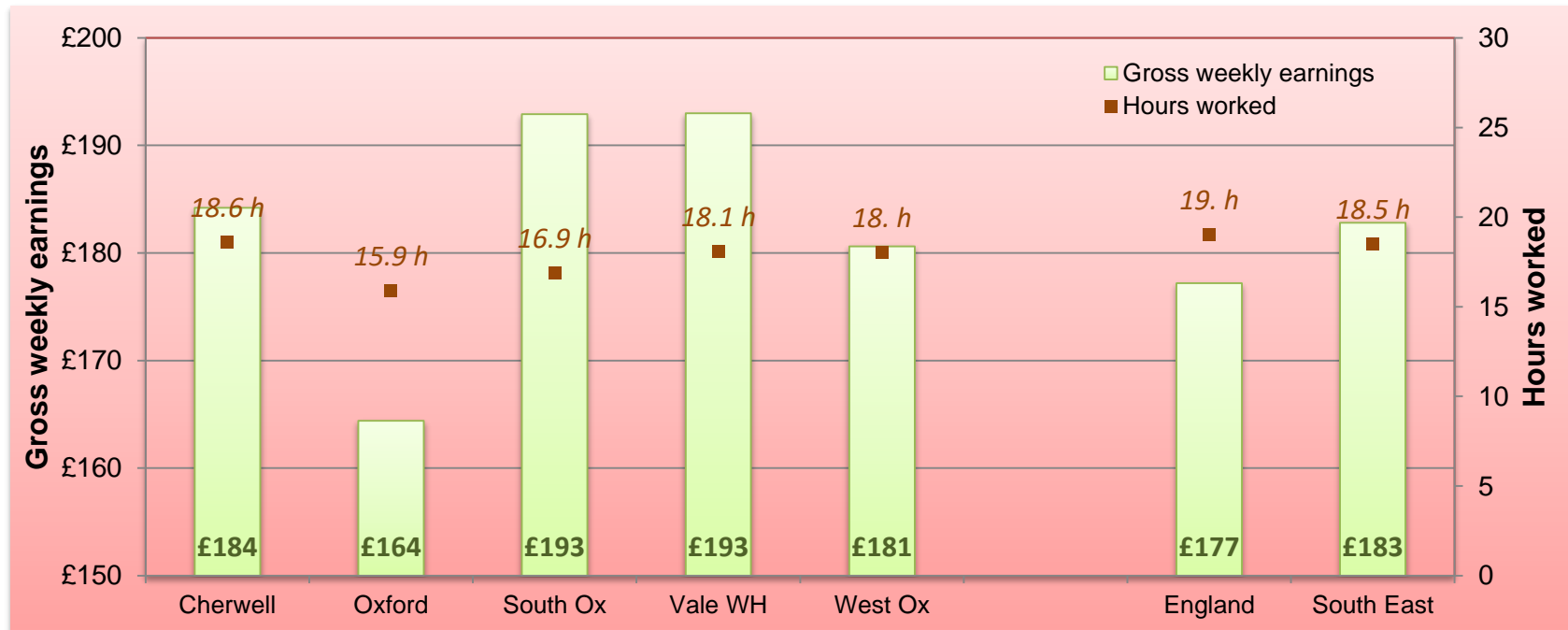
Earnings: part-time

GRAPH: Part time workers: (a) average earnings and (b) average hours worked

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 02/05/17

In 2016, the median gross earnings of part-time employees resident in South Oxfordshire was **£193** per week.

This was based on an average of **16.9** hours per week, at an average rate of **£11.45** an hour. (The England average for part-time workers is £8.95 an hour).



NINO registrations: breakdown in 2016

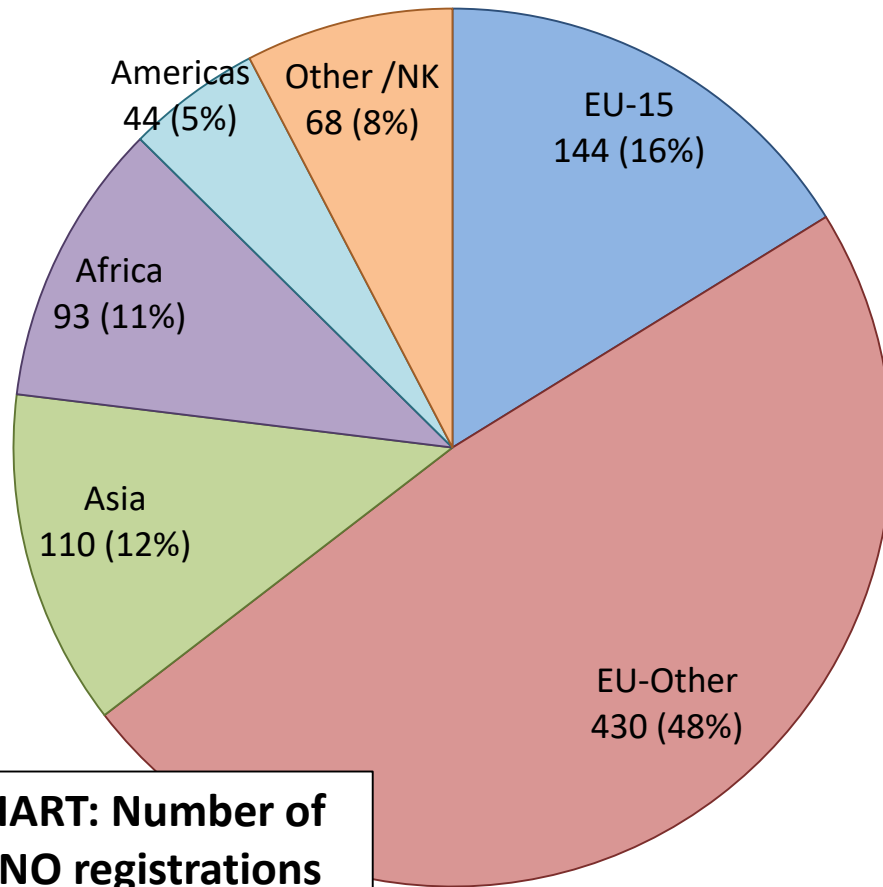


CHART: Number of NINO registrations in South Oxfordshire, 2016

Source: DWP Stat X-plore, 02/05/17

In 2016, **890** overseas nationals based in South Oxfordshire registered for a National Insurance number.

76% are aged between 18 and 34.

48% came from EU countries other than the EU15. (This mostly means 'accession' countries and/or those in Eastern Europe.)

Definition of "EU-other": Estonia, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Malta, Cyprus, Croatia

NINO registrations: change through time

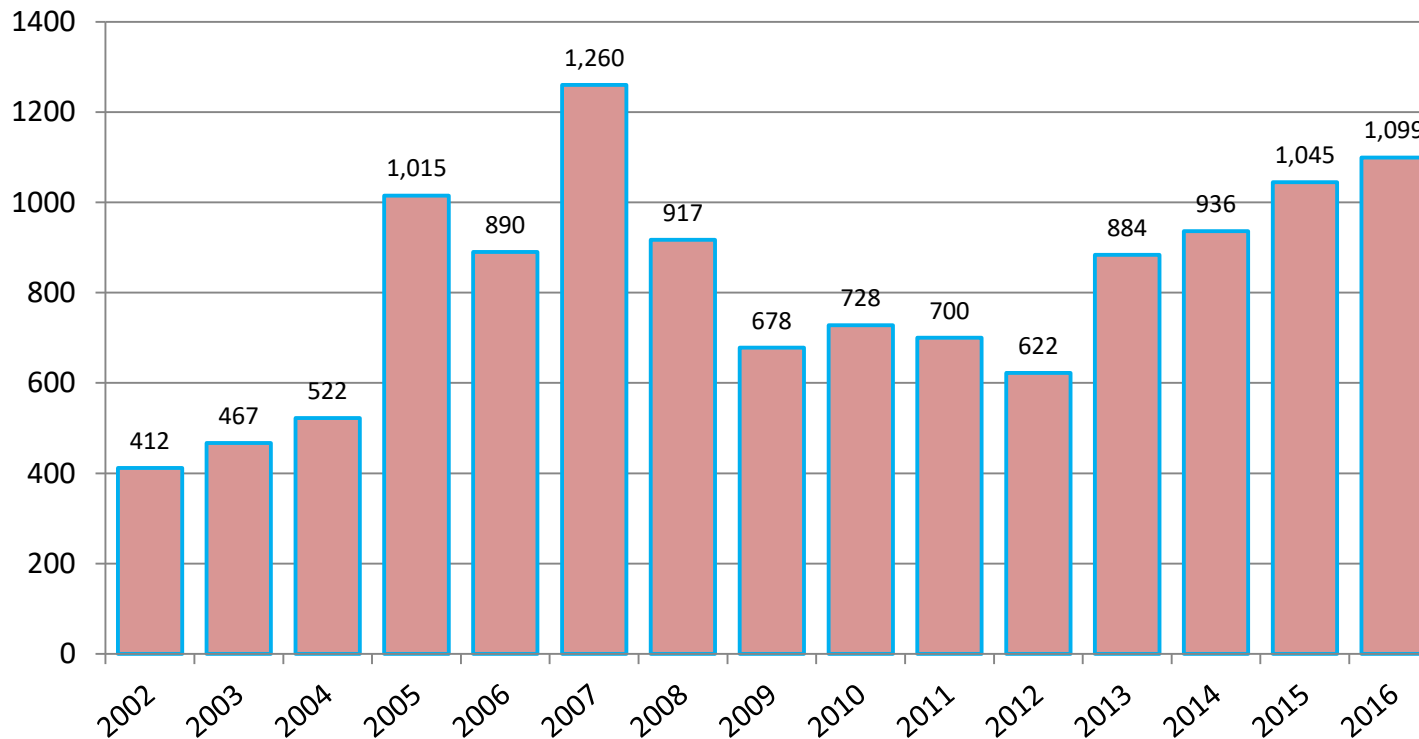


CHART: Number of NINO registrations in South Oxfordshire, 2002-2016

Source: DWP Stat X-plore, 02/05/17

This data covers NINO allocations (a) for all types of work, incl. self-employed & part-time students (b) whatever the length of stay in the UK (c) adult overseas nationals allocated a NINO to claim benefits or tax credits.

Since 2013 there has been a growth in the number of NINO registrations. However, Brexit may change the pattern in future years.

4. WELFARE & BENEFITS

Benefit claimants: client groups (working-age)

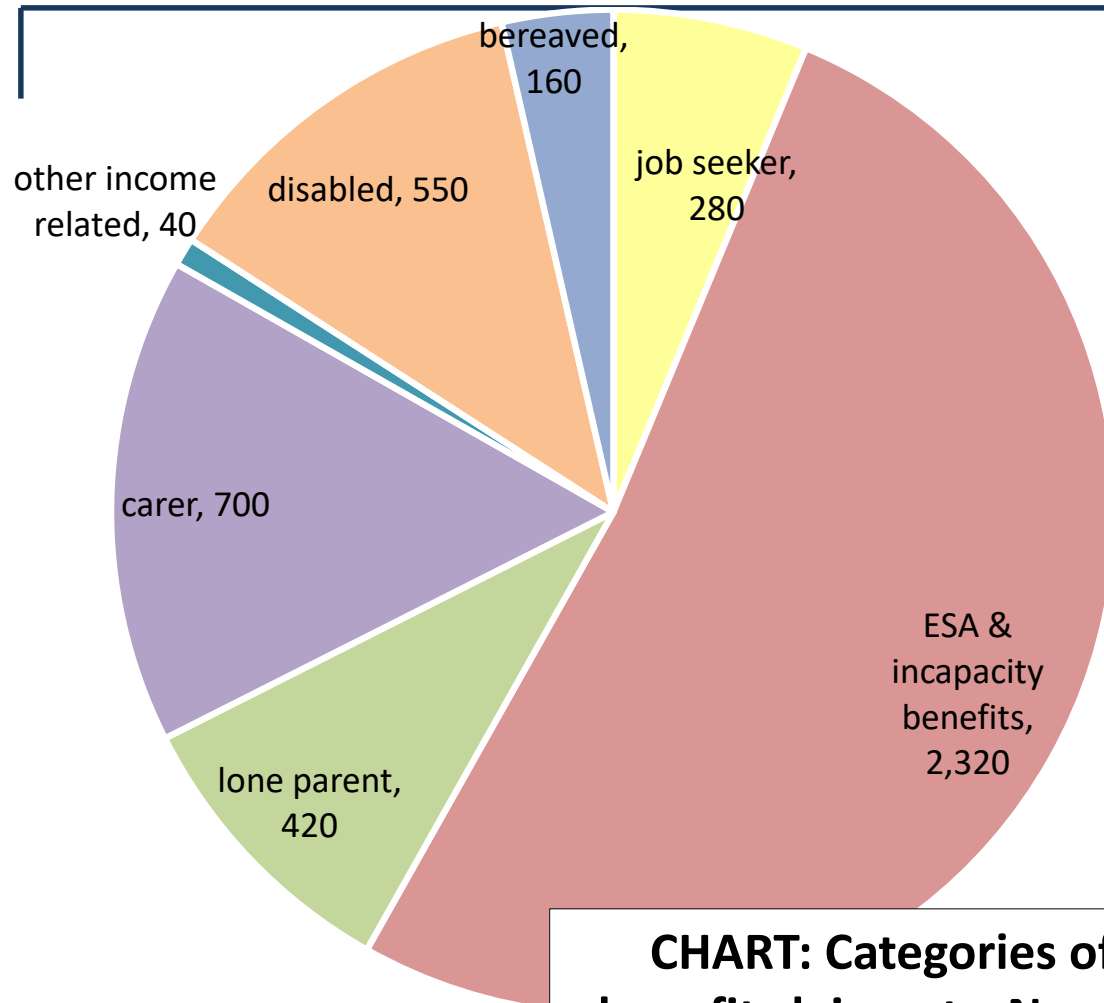


CHART: Categories of benefit claimants, Nov-16

Source: DWP working-age client group data, accessed through Nomis

In Nov-16, there were 4,470 working-age benefit claimants in South Oxfordshire.

- Of these, 52% are in the category “Employment Support Allowance or other incapacity benefits”.

In South Oxfordshire, 5.4% of the working-age population are on benefits.

- This is lower than the rate England (10.7%)

Benefit claimants: proportion of population (working age)

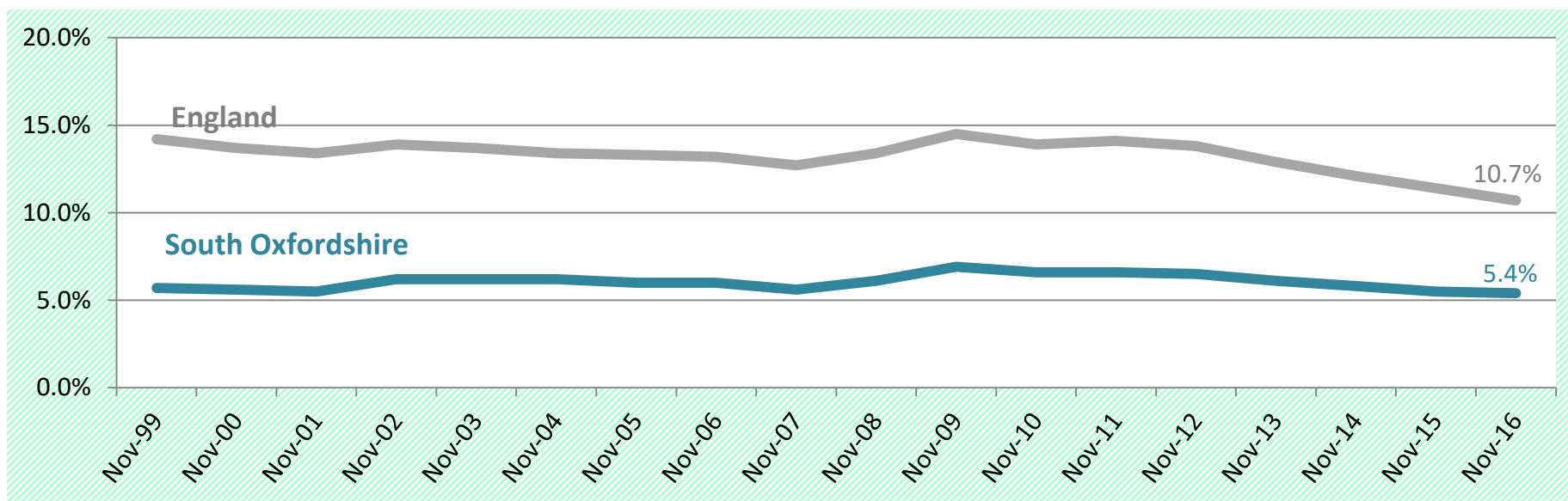


CHART: Proportion of working-age population claiming benefits

Source: DWP working-age client group data,
accessed through Nomis

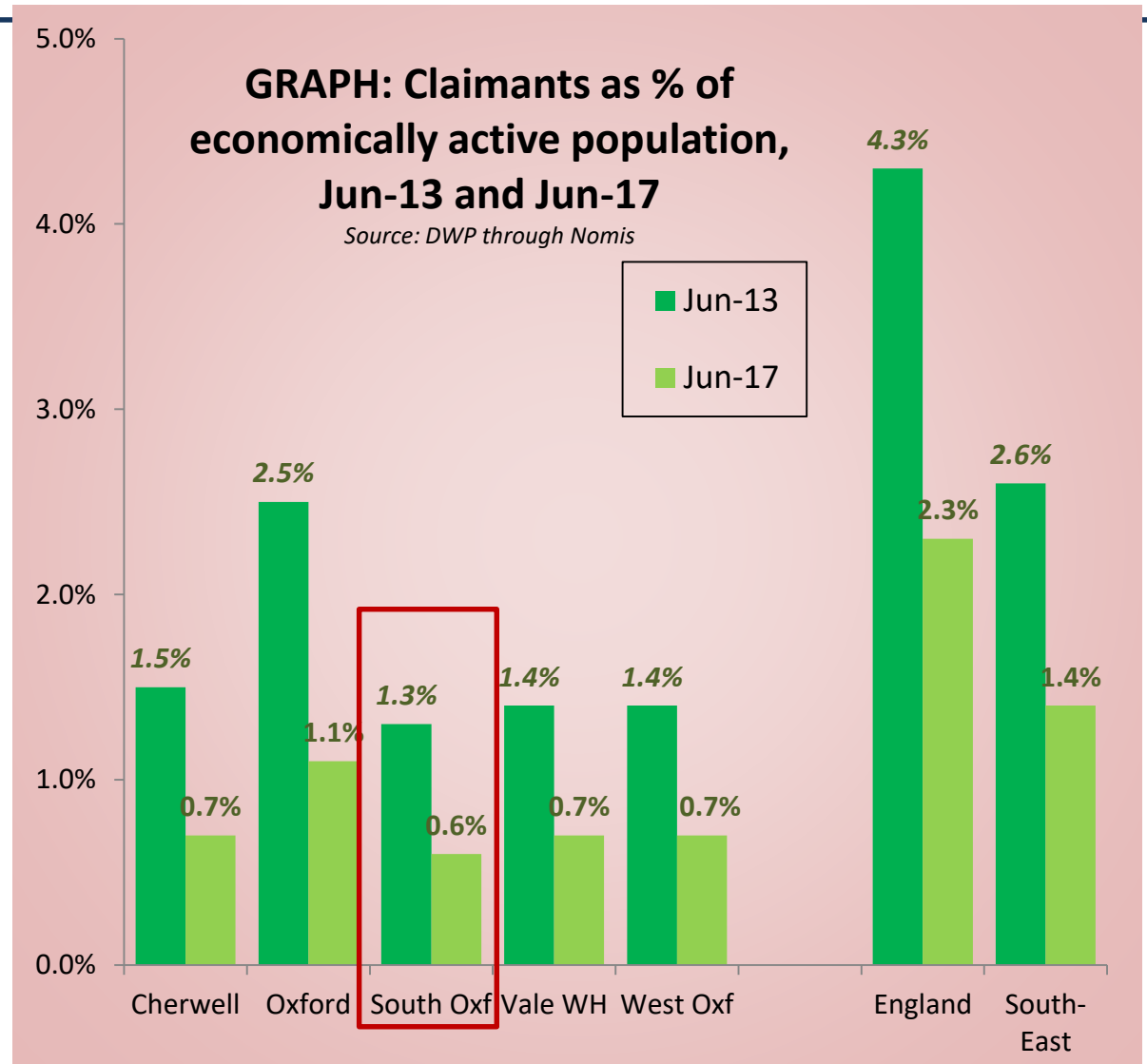
In South Oxfordshire, 5.4% of working-age residents today are on benefits, compared to 5.7% in Aug-99.

In England, today's figure is 10.7% compared to 14.2% in 1999.

Jobseekers: June 2017

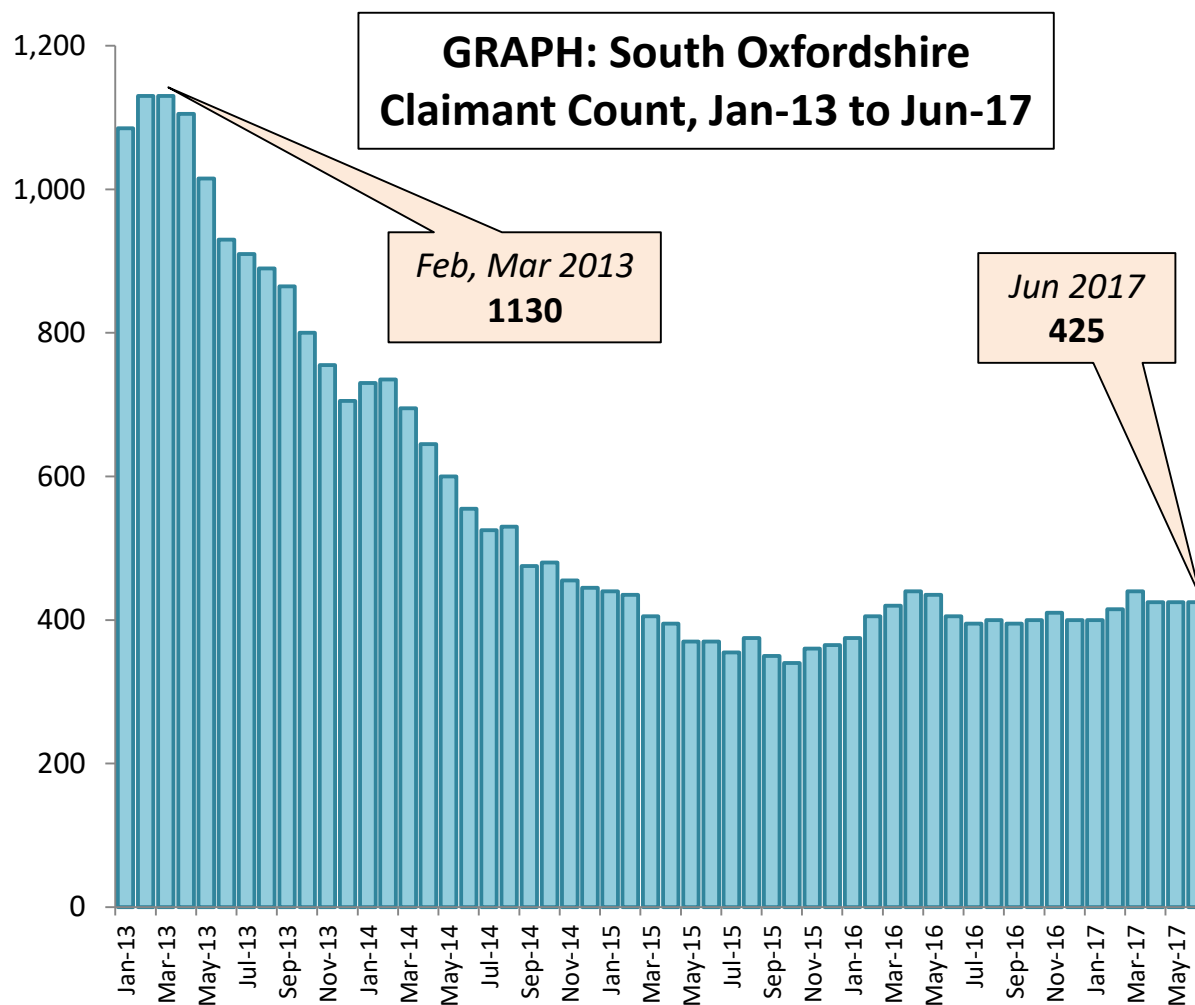
In June 2017, in South Oxfordshire, **0.6%** of economically active people were on unemployment benefit.

This compares with a national average of 2.3%.



Jobseekers: Change through time

In June 2017, **425** residents of South Oxfordshire were claiming benefits in respect of worklessness (either Jobseeker's Allowance or Universal Credit).



Source: DWP (Nomis), 14/07/17

5. EDUCATION & SKILLS

GCSE attainment

In 2014/15, **65%** of KS4 pupils resident in South Oxfordshire attained the benchmark of 5+ A* to C grades including English and Maths.

This is the highest in the district.

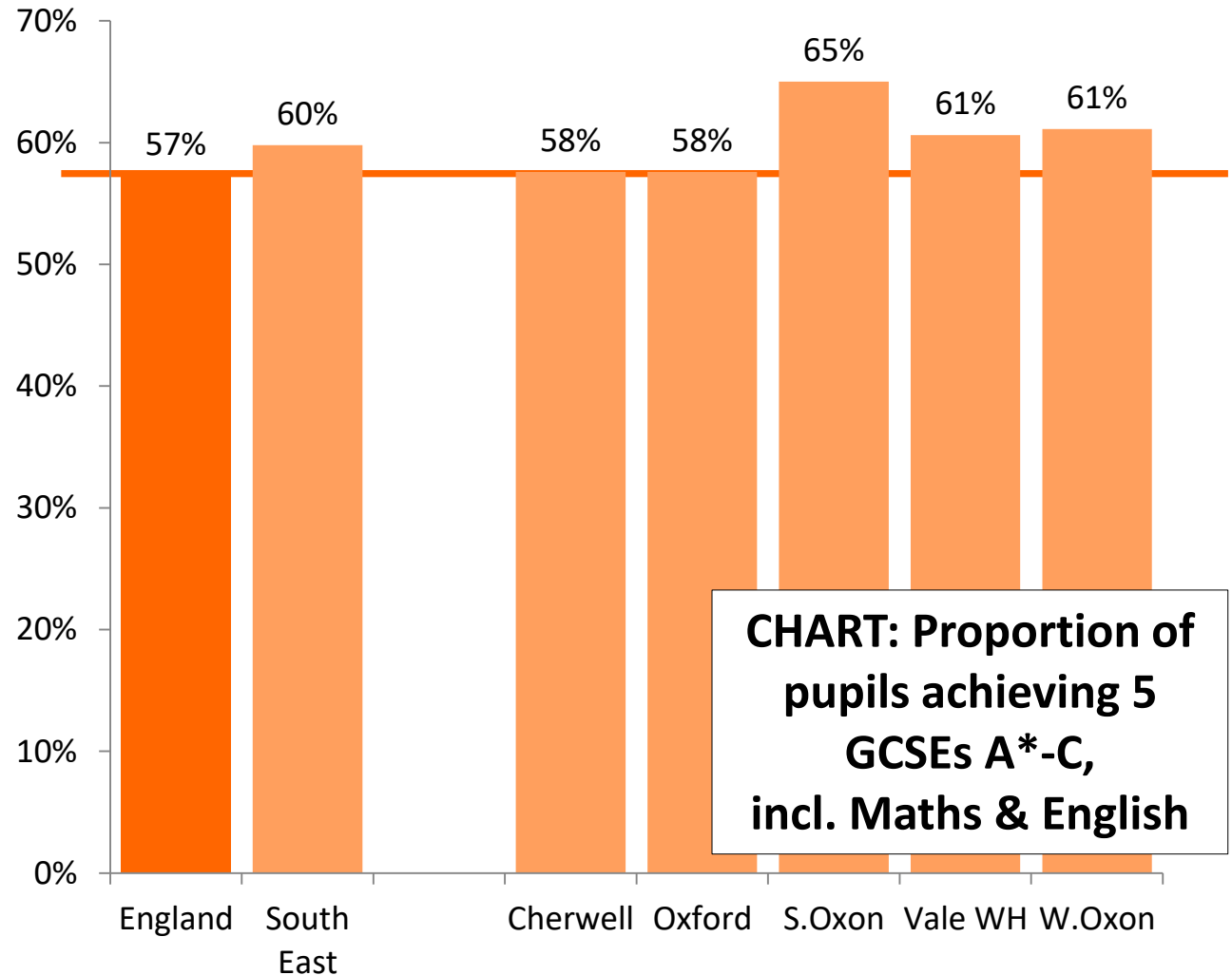


CHART: Proportion of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C, incl. Maths & English

Source: Department for Education, 2014/15 results
NOTE: data excludes pupils in private schools

GCSE attainment: by school

In 2014/5, most of South Oxfordshire's secondary schools were above the national average on the % of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (incl. English & Maths).

Chiltern Edge Community School has the lowest score on this measure; however, it also has the highest number of disadvantaged children (19%, nearly a fifth).

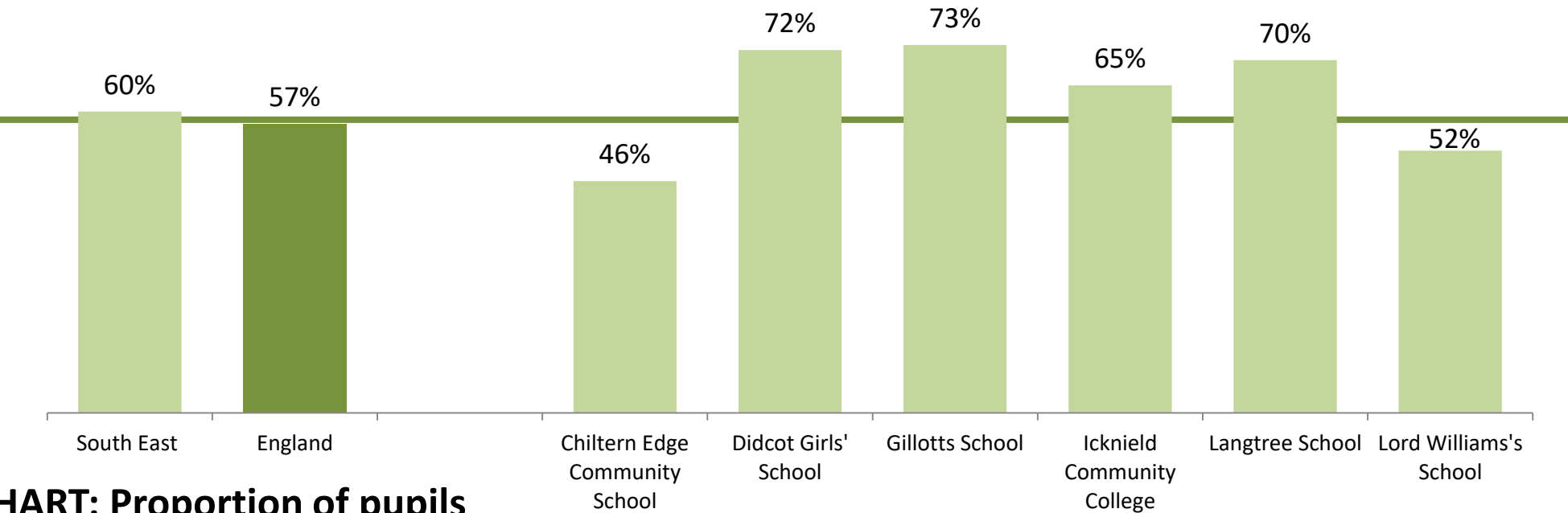


CHART: Proportion of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C, incl. Maths & English

Source: Department for Education (2014/15 results)

Free School Meals pupils: attainment

In Aug-14, the proportion of South Oxfordshire's resident pupils achieving five GCSEs A*-C (including English and Mathematics) was **39%**.

This was higher than the England average.

The attainment gap (ie. the gap between the FSM and non-FSM pupils) was **29 percentage points**.

This was greater than the gap for England (27 percentage points).

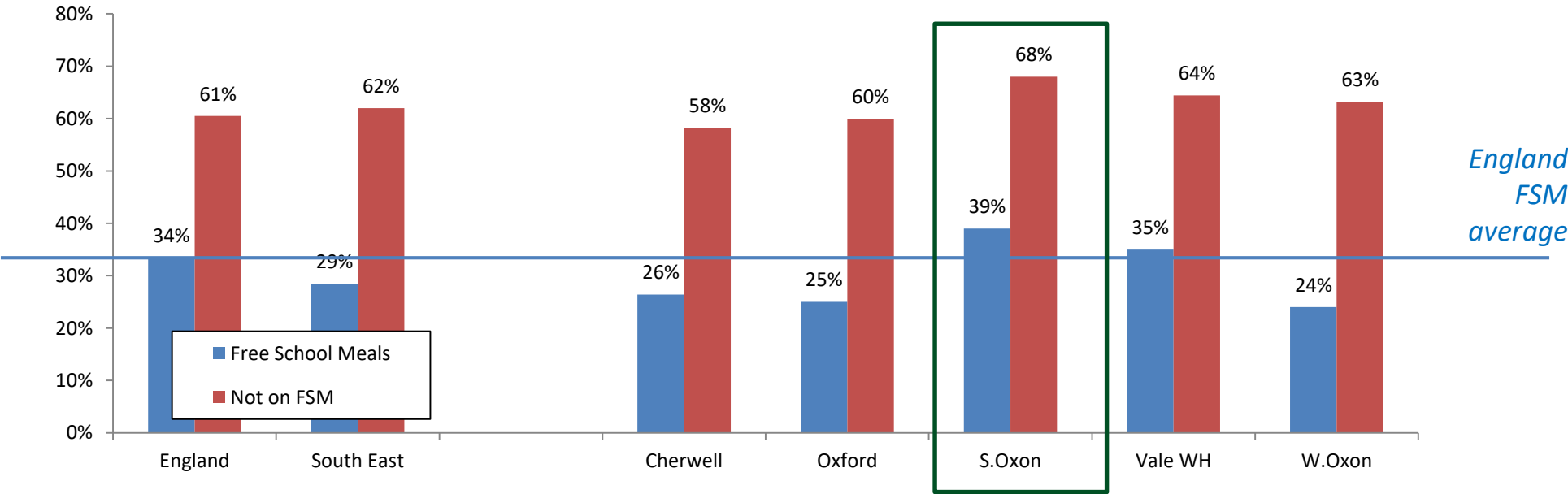


CHART: Proportion of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C, incl. Maths & English

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, based on Aug-14 results

Free School Meals pupils: non-attainment

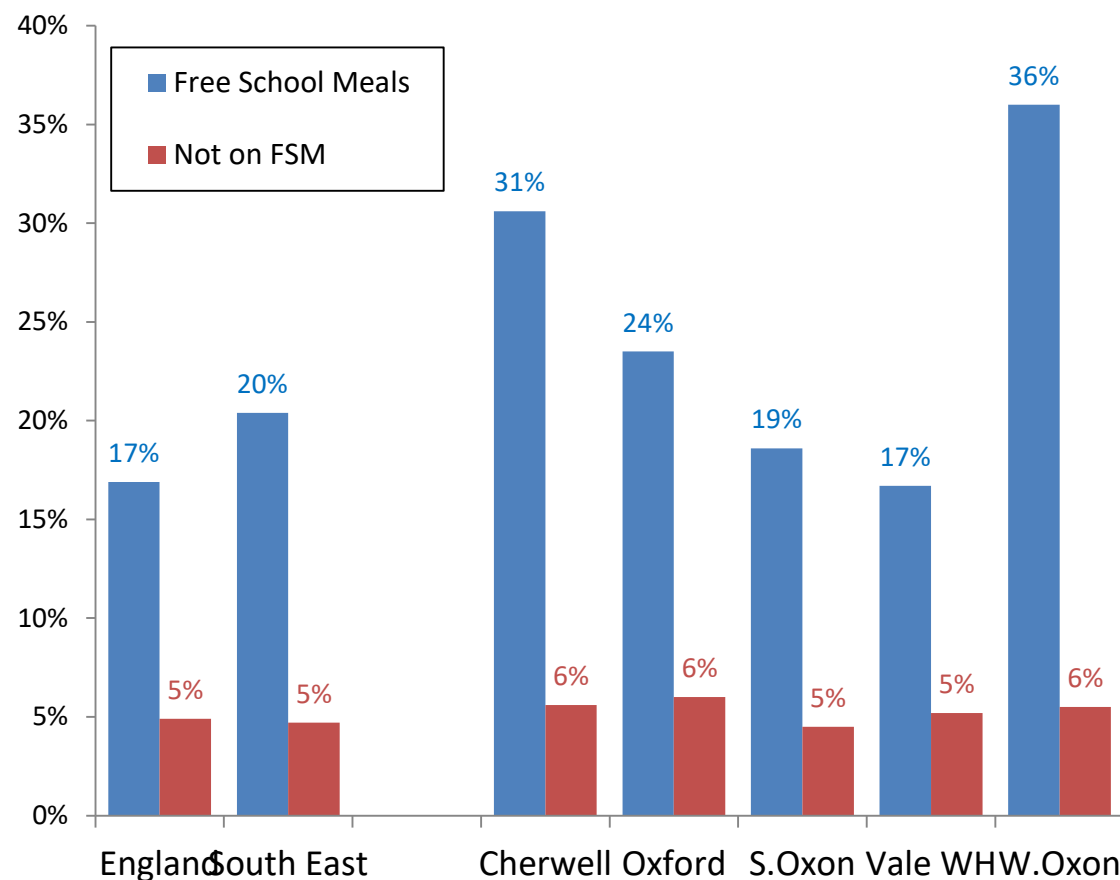


CHART: Proportion of pupils who do not achieve 5 GCSEs

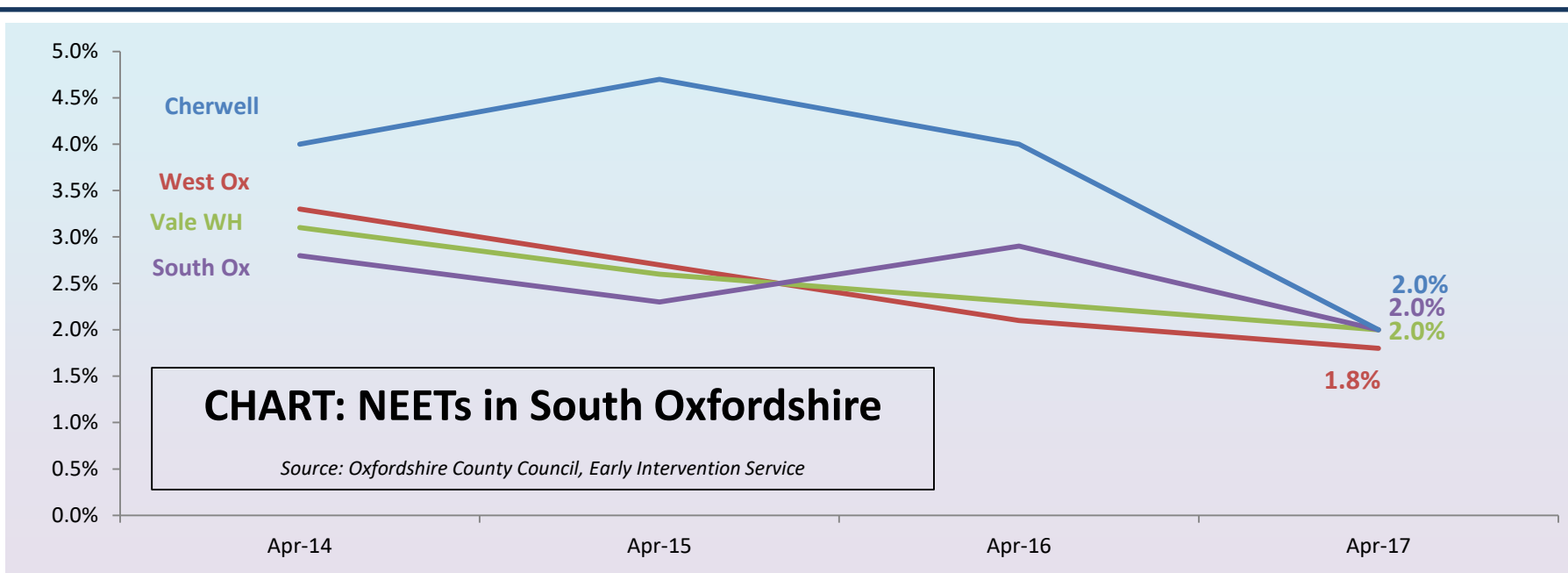
Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, based on Aug-14 results

In Aug-14, in South Oxfordshire,

19% of free school meal pupils did not achieve 5 GCSEs (A*-G) at end of Key Stage 4.

This is higher than the national figure of 17%.

NEETs (Not in Education, Employment or Training)



In Apr 2017 **2.0%** of young people in South Oxfordshire were classed as NEETs.

The proportions are currently very similar across the Oxfordshire districts.

Definition: NEETs are young people aged 17-19 (Years 12 to 14) who are not in education, employment or training.

Apprenticeship participation stable over the past few years

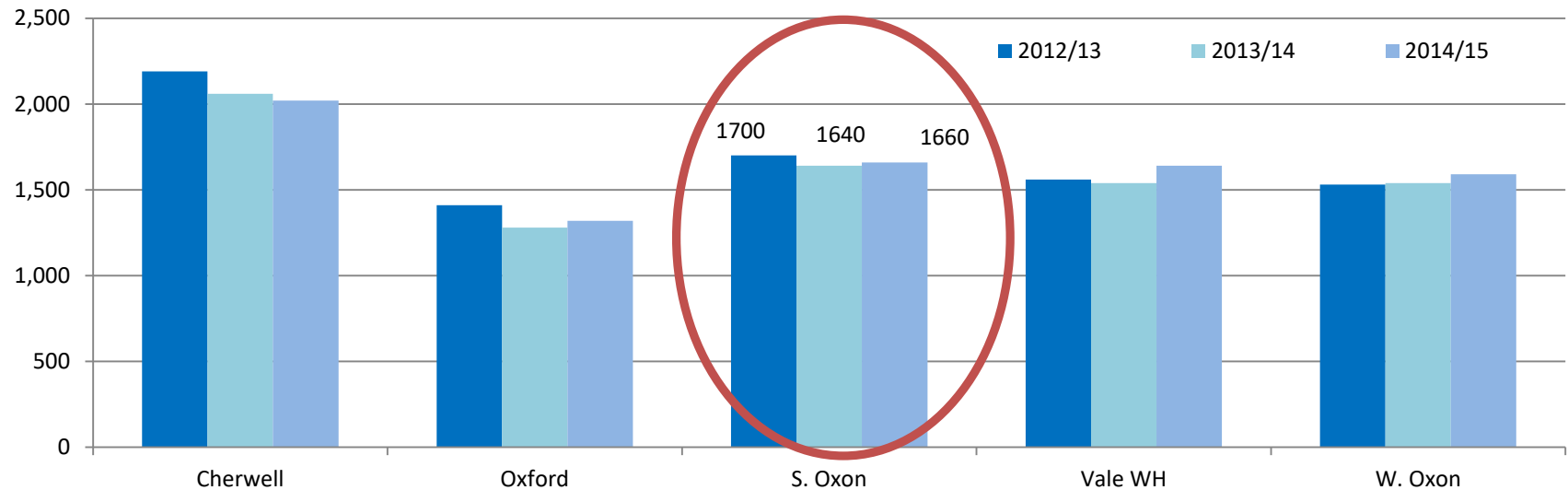


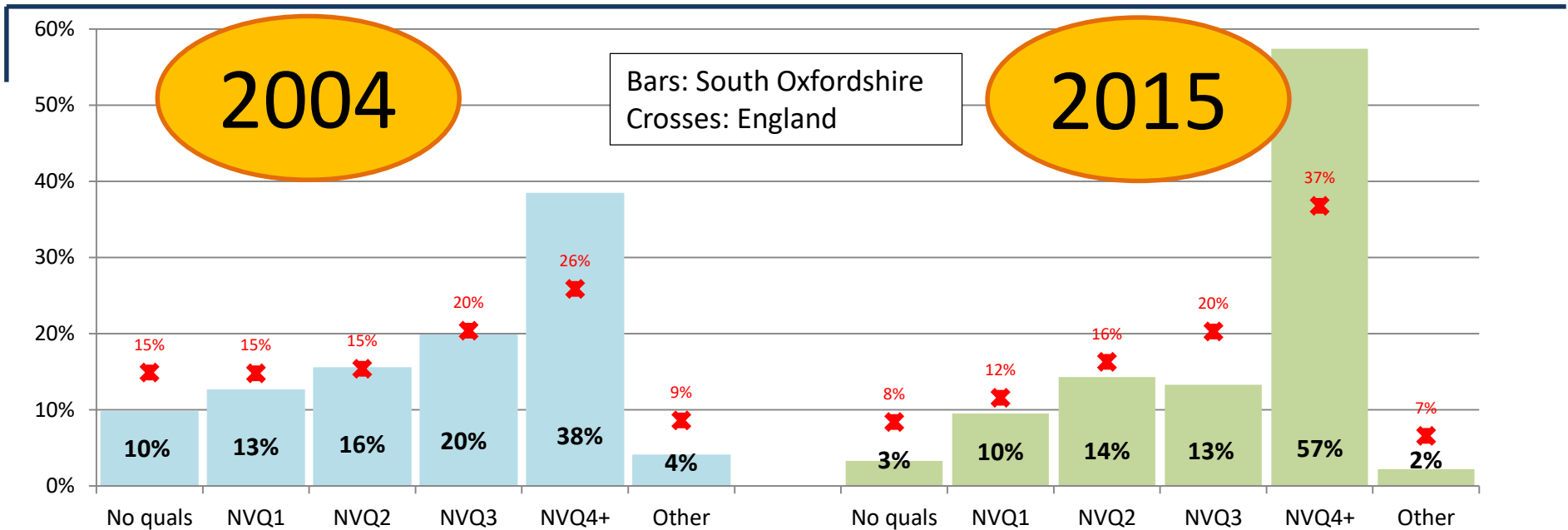
CHART: Numbers participating in apprenticeship programmes

Source: FE data, through Oxfordshire LEP

Apprenticeship participation has remained stable in South Oxfordshire over the past few years.

However, trends may change in future. This will be the last year in which apprenticeship funding is largely grant funded. From April 2017, apprenticeships will be funded through a new apprenticeship levy on businesses.

Qualifications



Source: Annual Population Survey, via Nomis

In 2004, 38% of South Oxfordshire residents aged 16-64 were at NVQ4 or NVQ5 (indicating a BA degree /higher diploma or above).

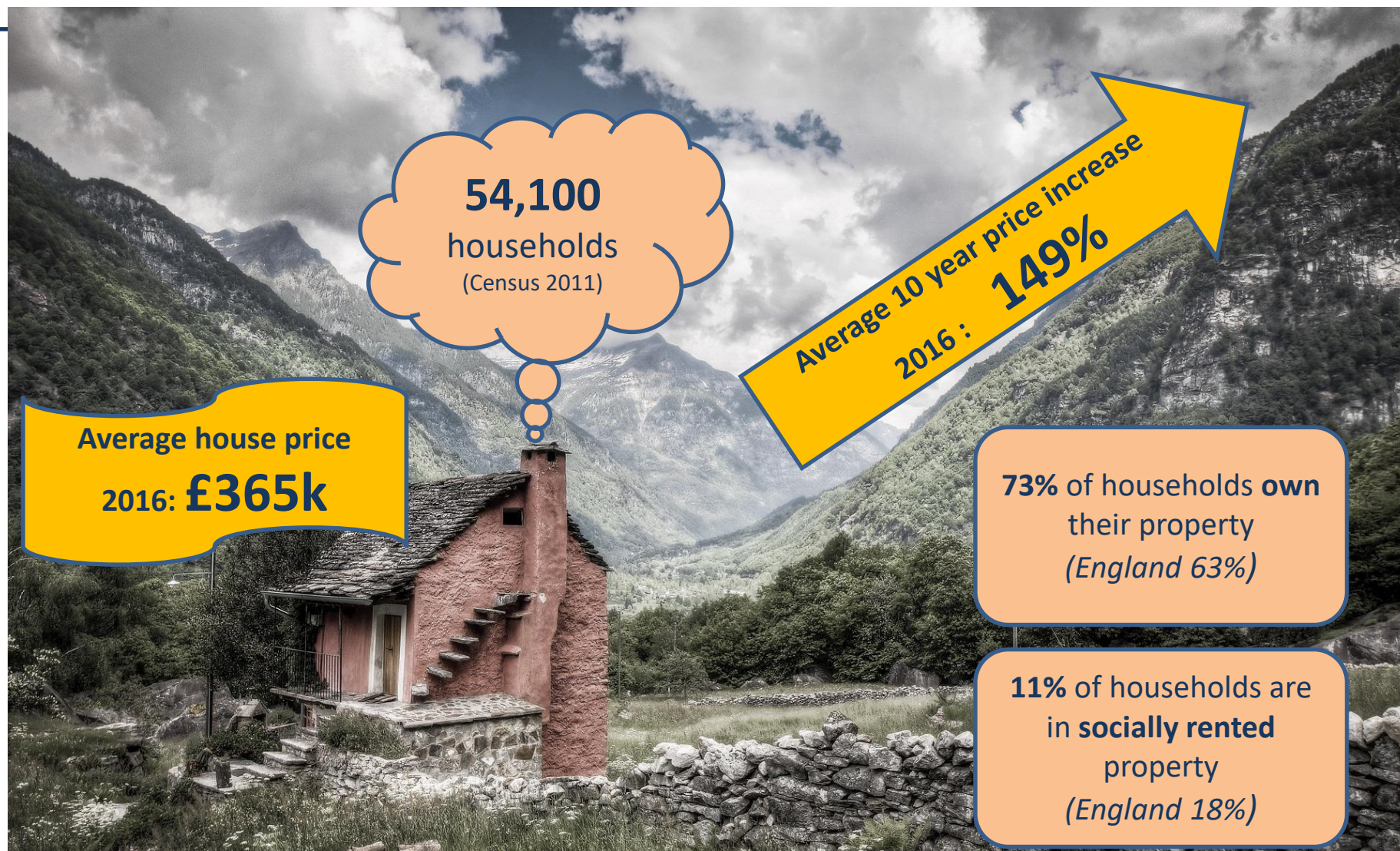
This was more than the national average of 26%.

In 2015, 57% (three-fifths) of South Oxfordshire residents were at NVQ4+; much higher than the national average (37%).

Moreover, now only 3% of residents have no qualification at all.

6. HOUSING

Housing: South Oxfordshire key facts



Source: House price & increase: ONS, HPSSA table 9. Renting /ownership info: Census 2011.

Social rented sector: occupancy

Single person social rented households in South Oxfordshire occupied:

- 78% of 1 bed
- 32% of 2 bed
- 15% of 3 bed
- 9% of 4 bed or more

CHART: Occupancy of social rented households by number of bedrooms (South Oxfordshire 2011)



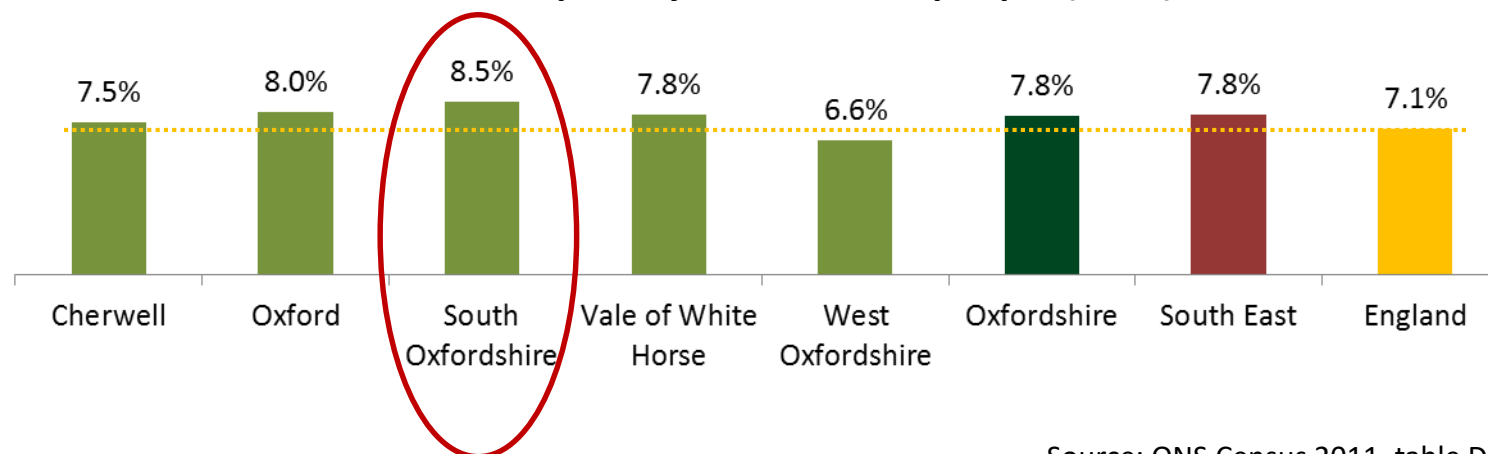
Source: ONS Census 2011, table DC4405

Social rented sector: over-crowding

In the 2011 Census,

- 3,797 (62%) of South Oxfordshire social rented households had one or two bedrooms.
- Of these, **322 (8.5%)** were occupied by four or more people.
- On this measure of over-crowding, South Oxfordshire was above the national average.

Overcrowding: Percentage of social rented households with ONE OR TWO bedrooms that were occupied by four or more people (2011)



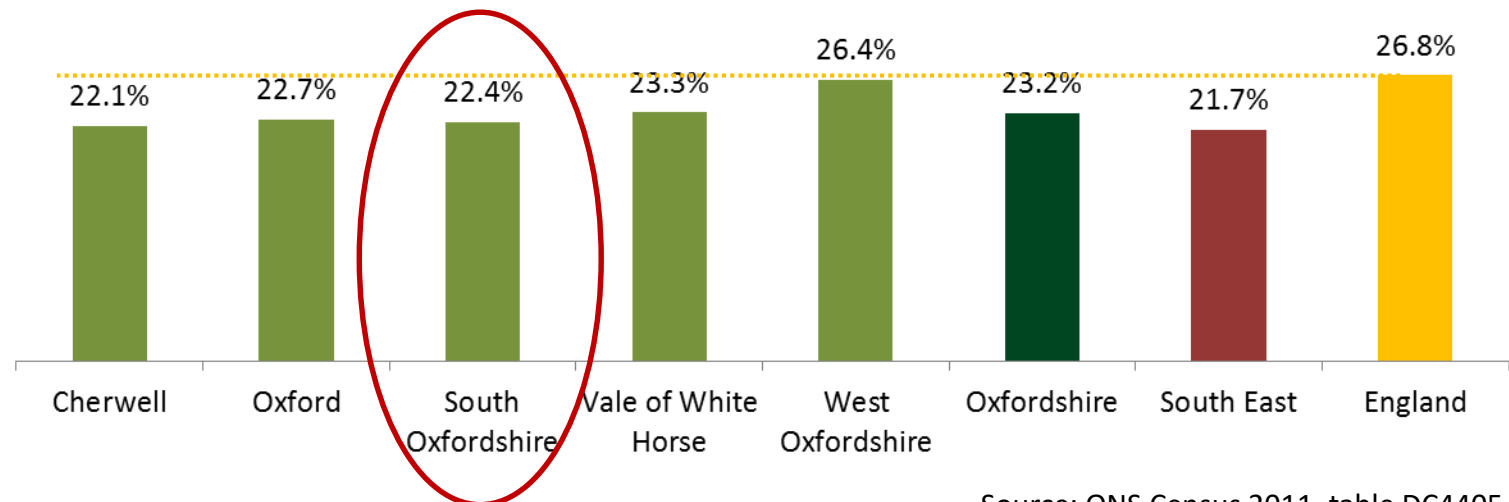
Source: ONS Census 2011, table DC4405

Social rented sector: under-occupancy

In Census 2011,

- 4,489 social rented households in South Oxfordshire had 2 or more bedrooms
- Of these, 1,005 (22%) were occupied by one person.
- South Oxfordshire's rate of under-occupancy was below the national average but above the regional average.

Under-occupancy: Percentage of social rented homes with TWO OR MORE bedrooms that were occupied by one person (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011, table DC4405

Housing (un)affordability ratio



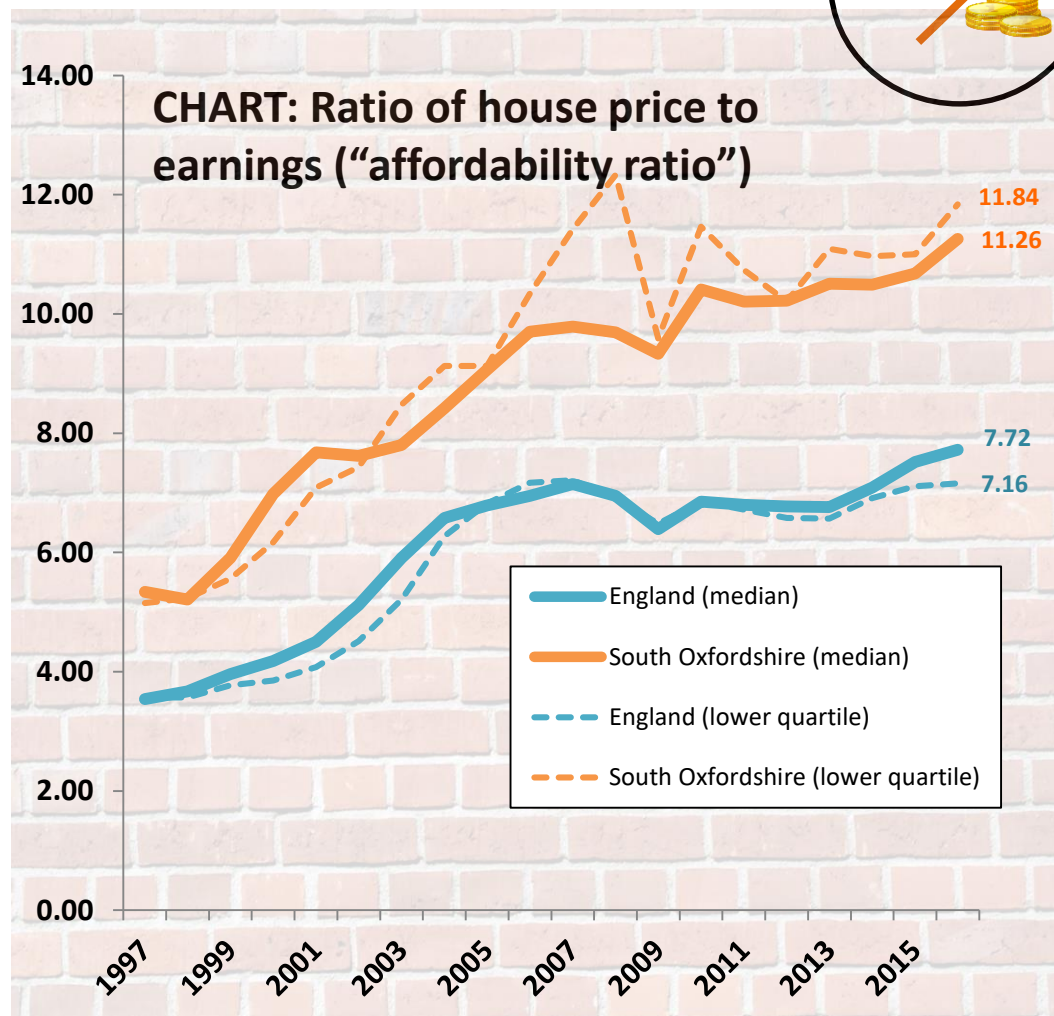
In 2016, median housing was **11.26** times the income of the average worker.

- This is higher than the national value (7.72).

The cheapest market housing is *more unaffordable*, being **11.84** times more than the income of the lowest salaried workers (both measured as the lowest quartile).

Example: In 2016, mean house price in South Oxfordshire was **£355,000** and median workplace earnings was **£31,533**.

Dividing house price by earnings gives a ratio of 11.26.



Source: Ratio of house price to workplace based earnings, ONS.
Downloaded July 2017

7. DEPRIVATION

Index of Multiple Deprivation

According to the Indices of Deprivation 2015, there were no areas of the district ranked within the 20% most deprived in England.

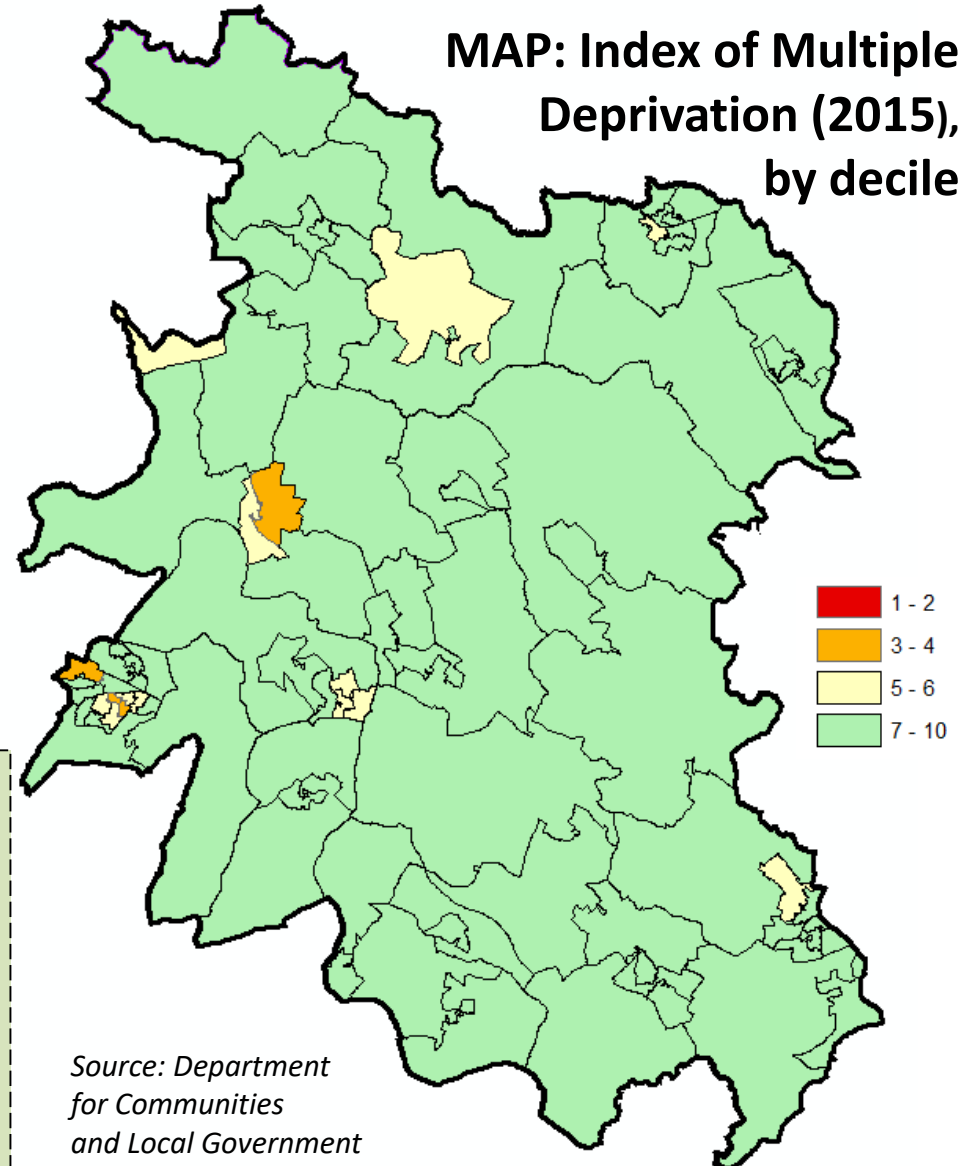
Of the district's 89 LSOAs, **92%** are in the top four deciles (score 7, 8, 9, 10).

One LSOA in Didcot is in the third decile. There are two LSOAs in the fourth decile, in Didcot and Berinsfield.

Definition: The **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)** is a combined index made up of seven domains: income, employment, skills, health, housing & services, crime, living environment.

Definition: "**Lower Super Output Areas**" (LSOAs) are used for the reporting of small area statistics and typically include a population of between 1,000 and 3,000.

MAP: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015), by decile



Deprivation affecting Children

MAP: Income Deprivation affecting children (2015), by decile

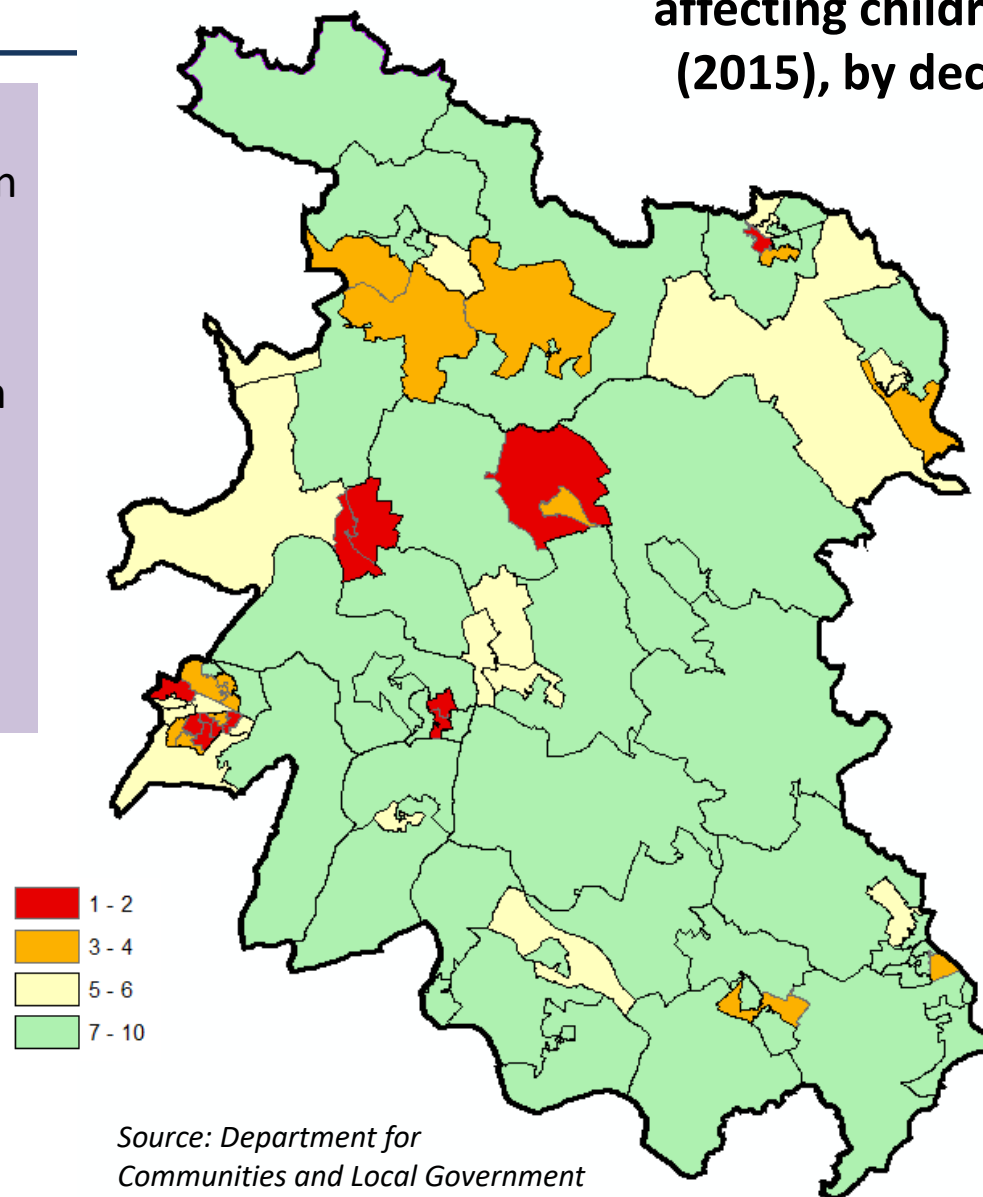
Of the district's 89 LSOAs, only **51%** are in the top four deciles (score 7 – 10) for the IDACI.

9 LSOAs (10%) score 1; of these, five are in Didcot, two in Berinsfield and one each in Wallingford and Thame.

Two more LSOAs (2%) score 2, in Wallingford and near Chalgrove.

Definition: This chart shows **IDACI** or *Income Deprivation affecting Children & Young People Index*.

The **IDACI** measures the proportion of children (aged 0-15) living in households below the poverty line.



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Deprivation: Geographical barriers to services

MAP: Geographical barriers to services, by decile (2015)

Rural South Oxfordshire generally scores badly for access to services.

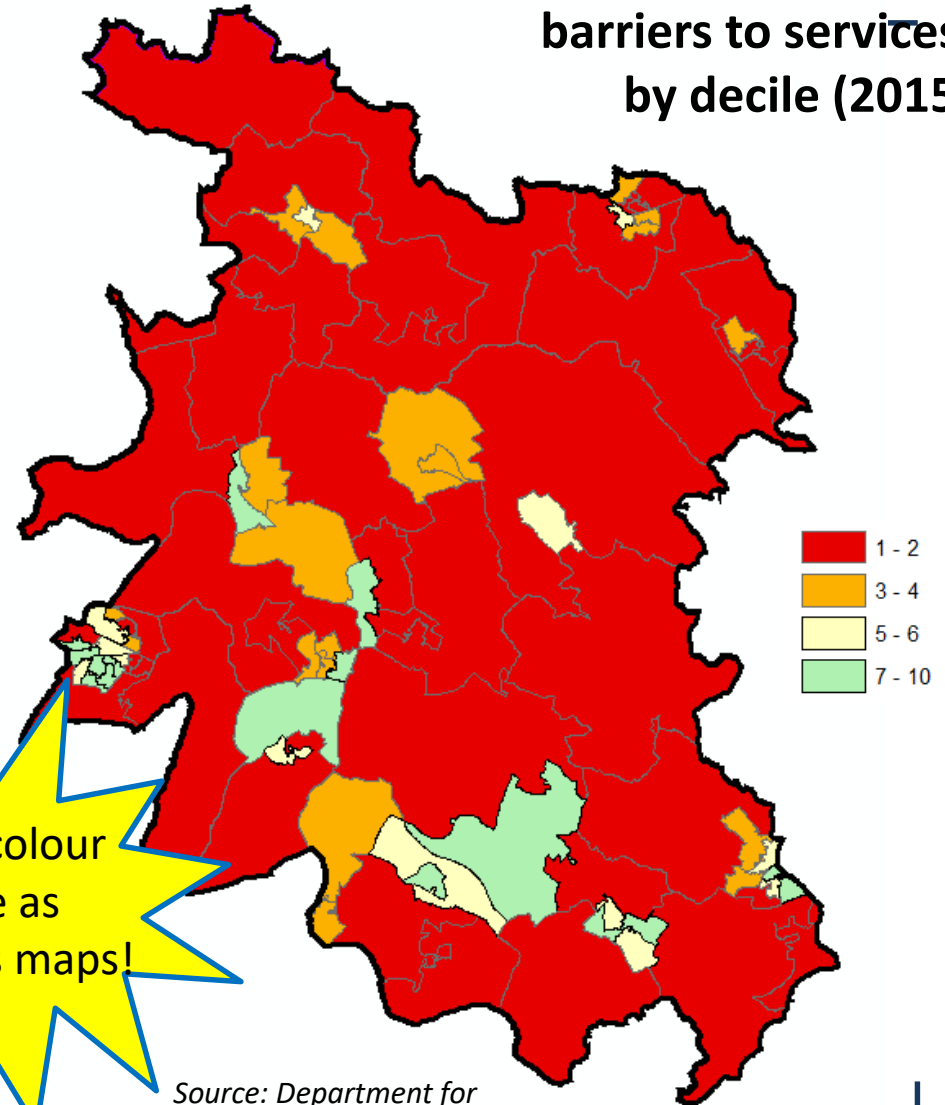
- 25 LSOAs (28%) have a score of 1.
- A further 17 LSOAs (19%) have a score of 2.

In all, almost half of South Oxfordshire's LSOAs are among the worst 20% in England for access to services.

Definition: "Geographical barriers to services" is a sub-domain of the IMD.

It is made of four indicators measuring road distance to GP surgery, post office, primary school, and supermarket / general store.

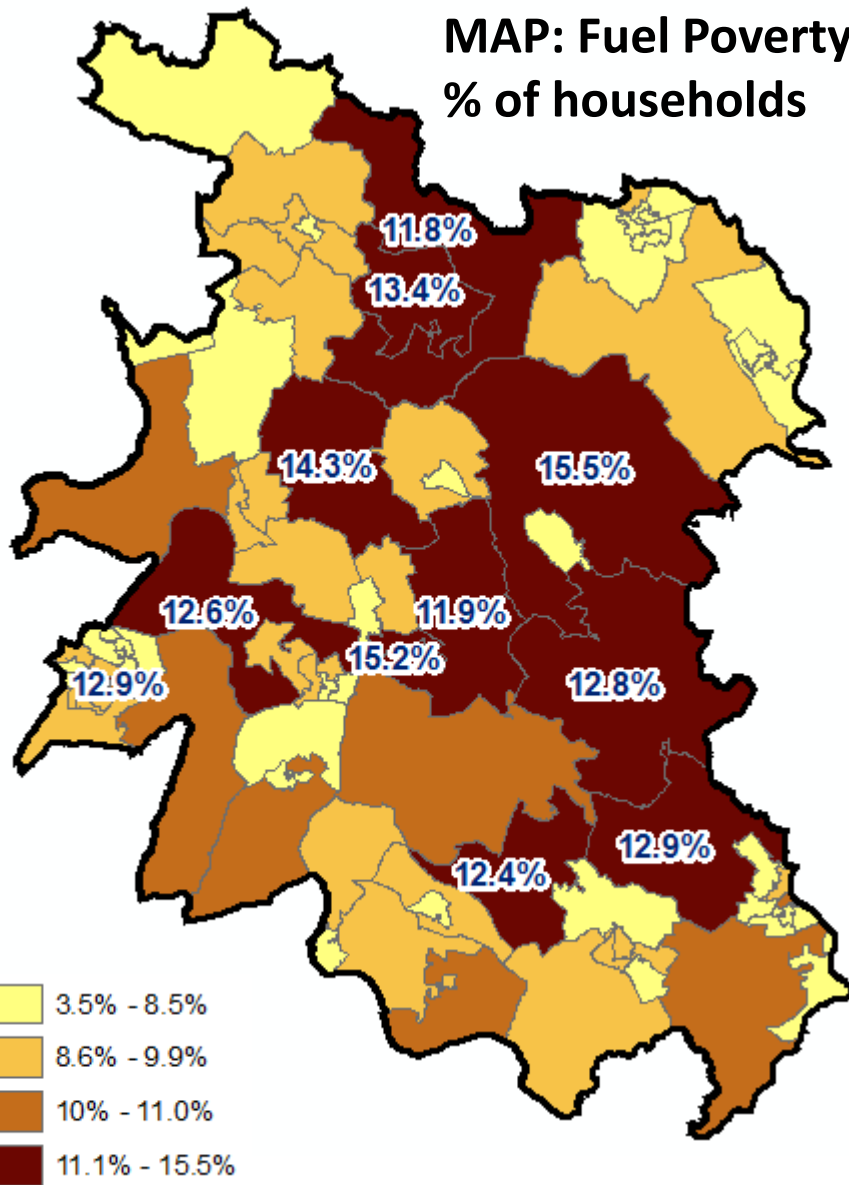
Same colour scale as previous maps!



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

MAP: Fuel Poverty 2015, % of households

Fuel Poverty



Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, publ. June 2017

In South Oxfordshire in 2015, an estimated **4,809** households (**8.5%**) experienced fuel poverty.

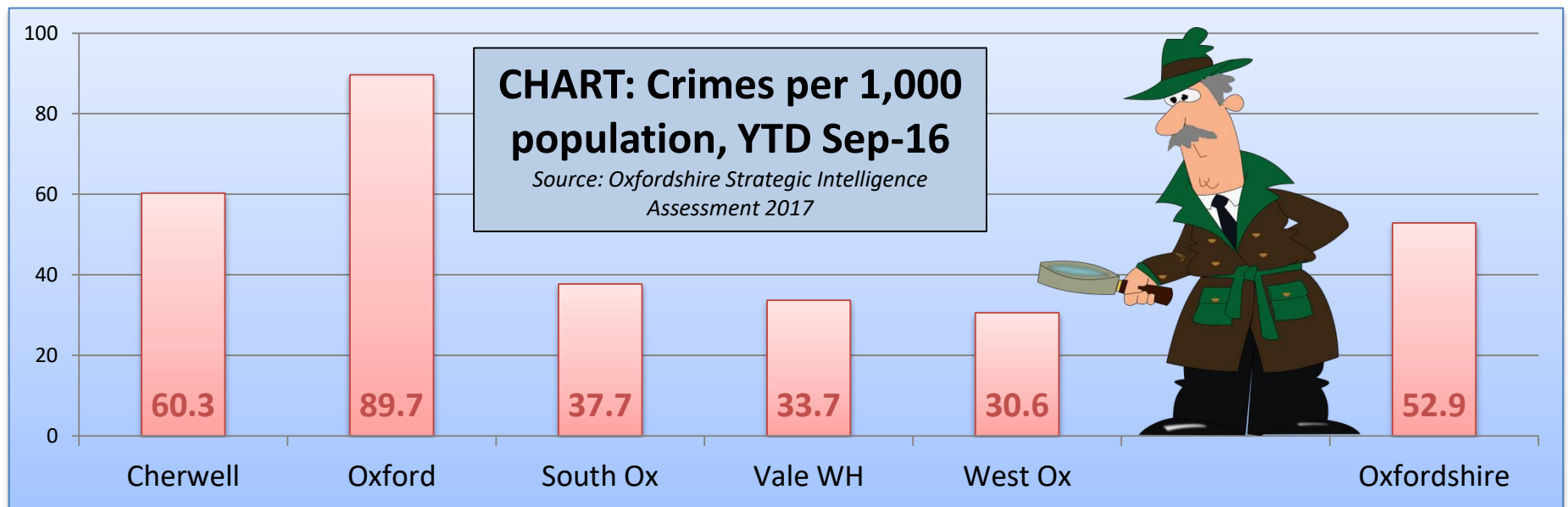
- This compares with 11.0% of English households, and 9.6% of Oxfordshire households.
- Fuel poverty has increased since 2013 when 3,854 households were estimated fuel poor.

The area containing Shirburn and Britwell Salome has the highest fuel poverty at 15.5%.

Definition: Fuel Poverty is assessed using the 'Low Income, High Costs' indicator. This looks at households below the poverty line who have higher fuel costs than expected for their housing type.

8. CRIME

Crime: overall



- There were **5,178** reported crimes in South Oxfordshire in the year to September 2016. These figures do not include fraud.
- Crime in South Oxfordshire is around average when compared to its 'statistical neighbours' (which include places like Vale WH, West Oxfordshire, Chiltern and Horsham).
- Since the previous year, there was a reduction in 'robbery', but a growth 'possession of weapons offences'.

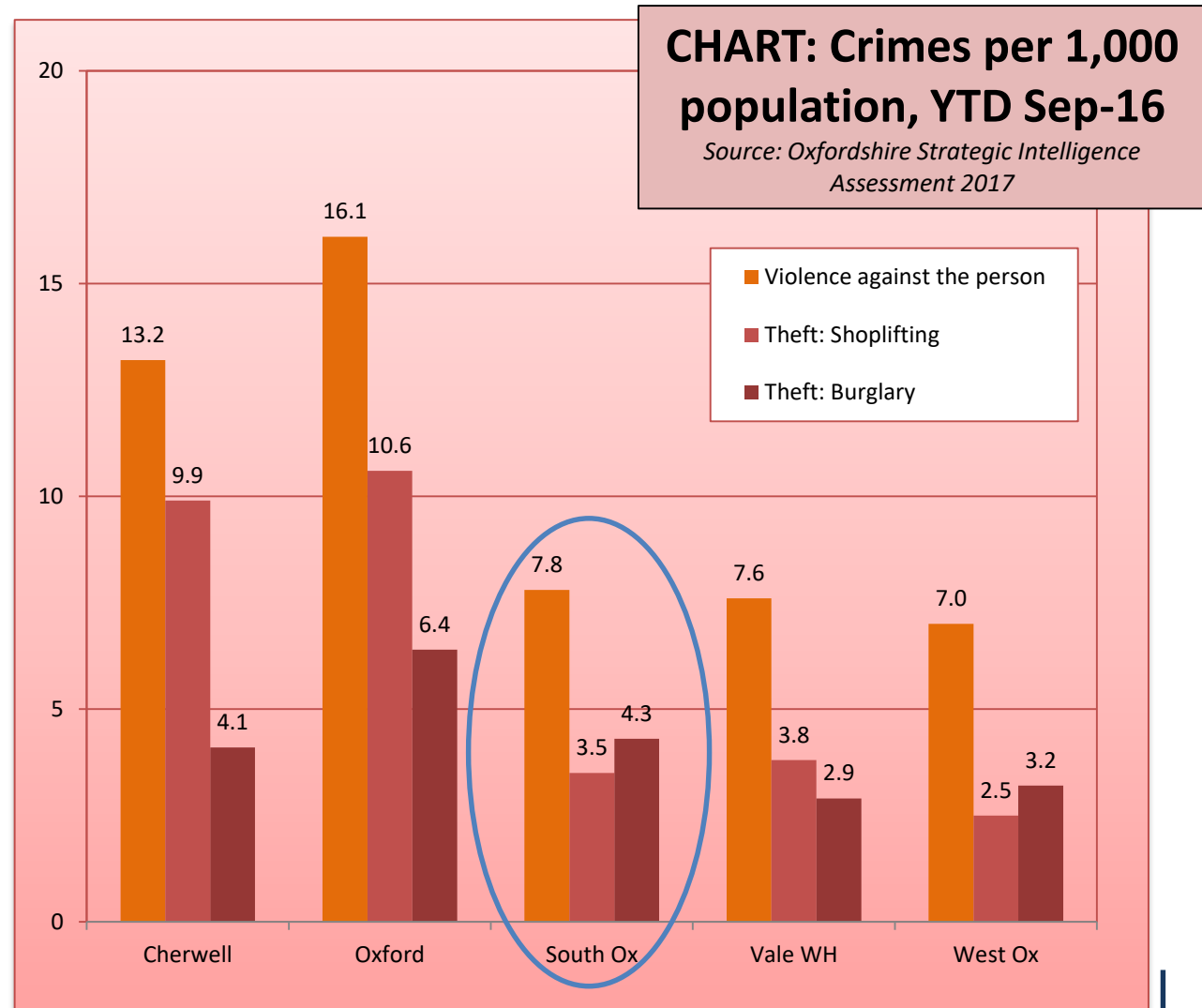
Crime: a few specific offences

This chart indicates rates for a few specific offences.

It is expected for crime to be higher in cities (e.g. Oxford).

South Oxfordshire has a slightly higher rate of 'violence against the person' and 'burglary' than Vale WH or West Oxfordshire.

For more crime figures, refer to the [Strategic Intelligence Assessment for Oxfordshire](#).



Crime: Child Sexual Offences, Hate Crime

There were **15** 'child sexual offences' in South Oxfordshire in the year to date Sep-2016. This is 9% of Oxfordshire's total.

In 2016 there were **65** hate crimes in the 'racism' category. Hate crime increased in the months after June 2016 but has now decreased again. However, it is also now more likely to be reported.

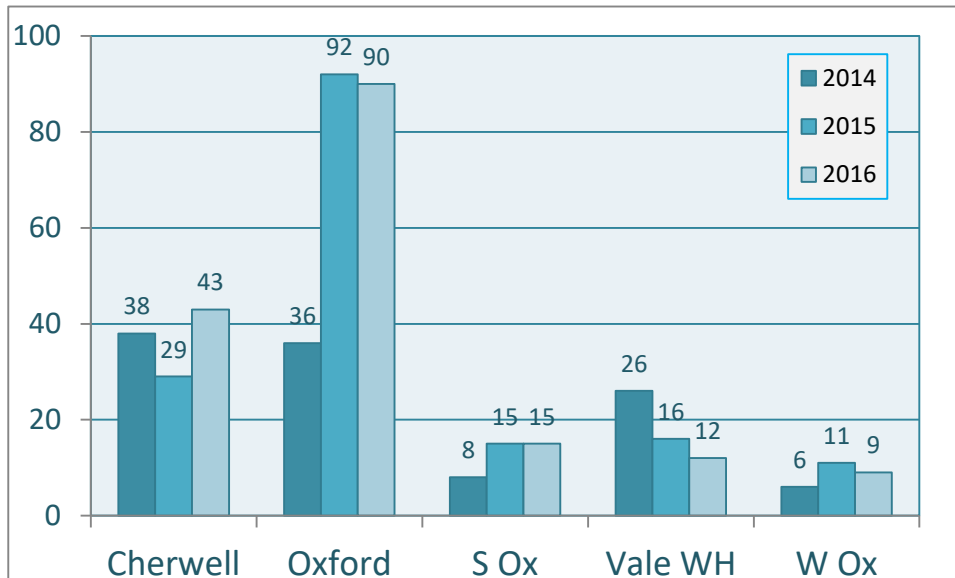


CHART: Child Sexual Offences

Source: Oxfordshire SIA 2017

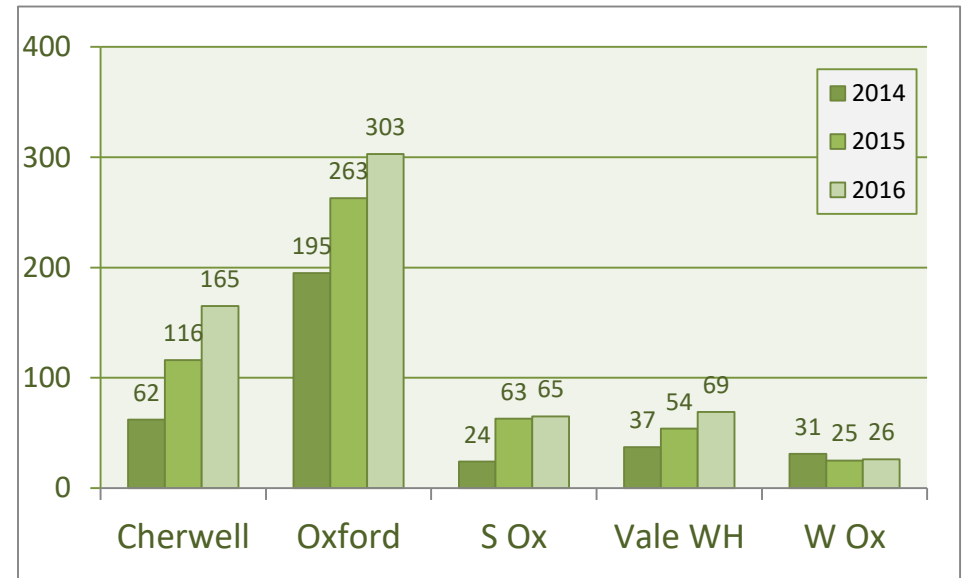


CHART: Hate Crime: Race

Source: Oxfordshire SIA 2017

9. HEALTH

Health: Year 6 obesity

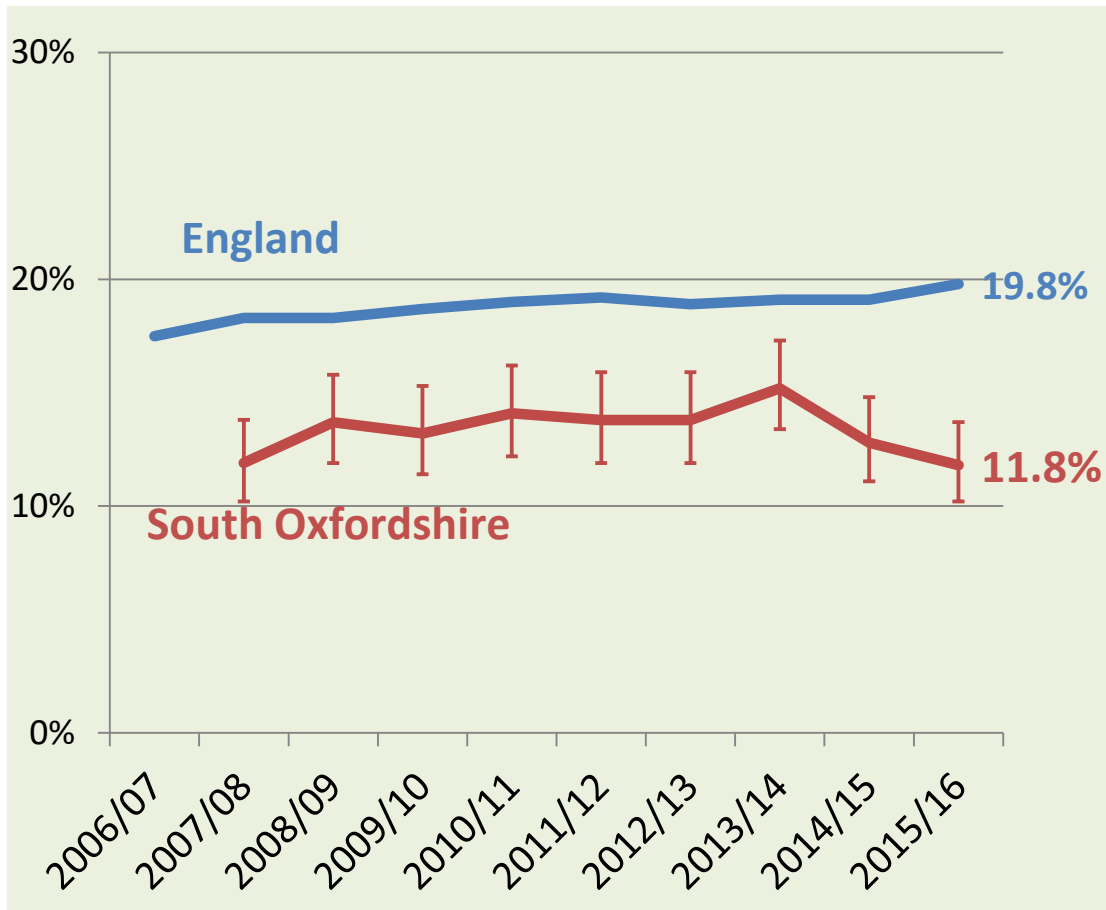


CHART: Proportion of Year 6 children who are obese

Source: Public Health England

In South Oxfordshire, in 2015/16,

152 Year 6 children were obese. This is 11.8% of the cohort.

This is significantly less than the England rate of 19.8%.

- (i.e. the blue line is outside the error bars on the red line)

Other public health info available through the South Oxfordshire Health Profile, available through Public Health England [here](#)

Health: long-term limiting illness (self-defined)

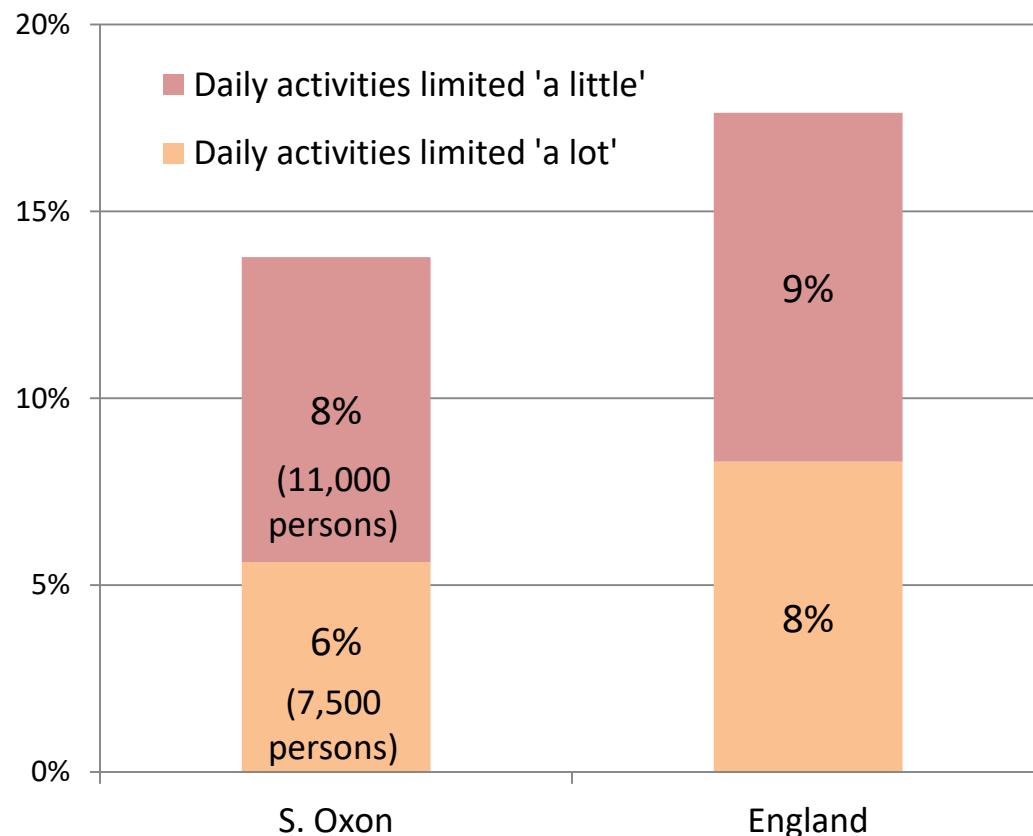


CHART: Persons feeling their activities have been limited for at least a year by health

Source: Census 2011, Table QS303EW

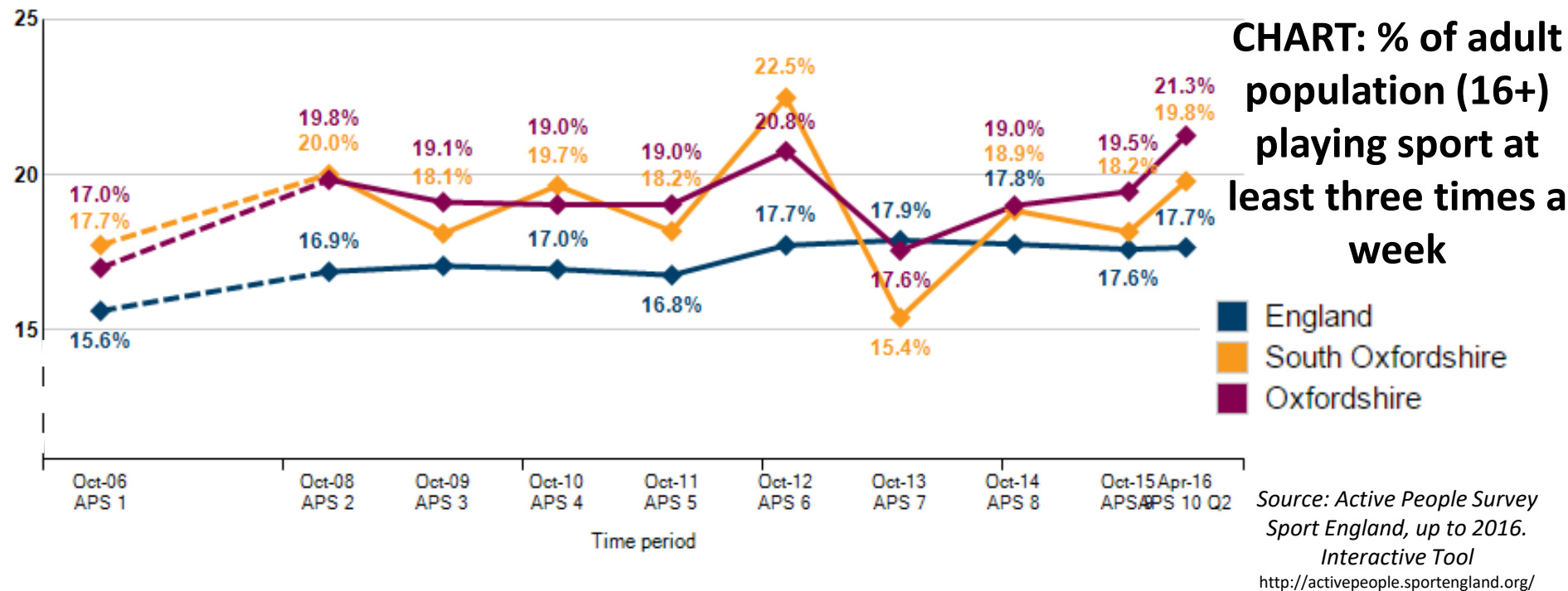
In South Oxfordshire in 2011, **18,500** individuals (14%) felt that their day-to-day activities were limited either 'a little' or 'a lot' by a health problem or disability that had lasted more than 12 months.

NB: totals may not sum due to rounding.

This is lower than the England rate of 18%.

(This measure is self-defining, and thus would differ from DWP benefit claimants.)

Health: Sport participation in South Oxfordshire above national average

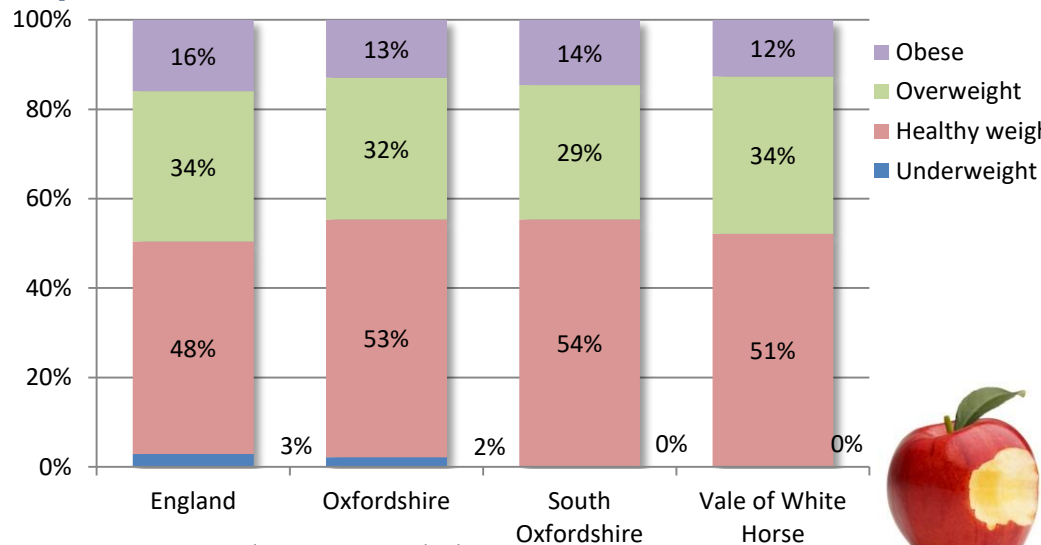


Since 2008, Sports England reports that there has been a steady increase in the proportion of adults engaging in sport at least three times a week.

In South Oxfordshire, 19.8% of adults meet this measure, which is more than the England level of 17.7%. However the data is volatile and may not be significant.

Health: eating

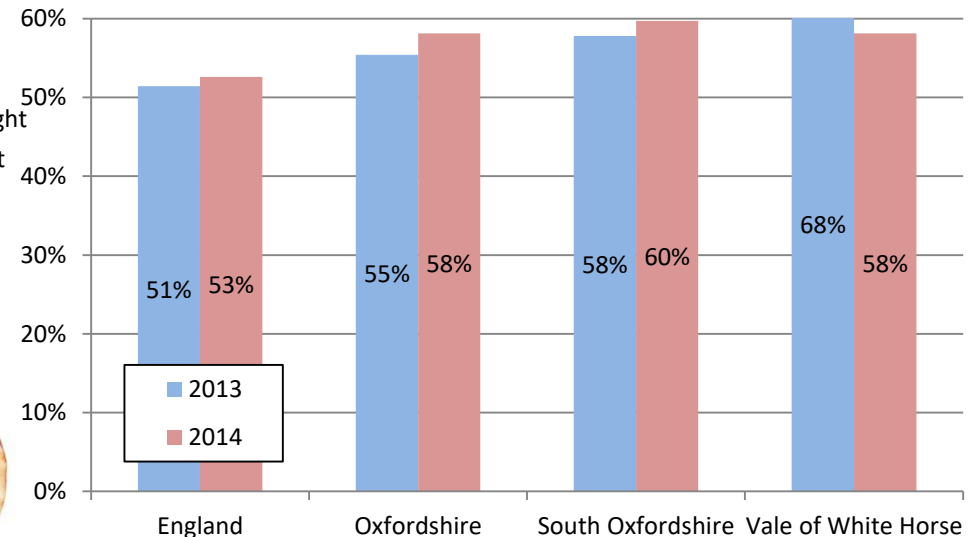
CHART 1: % of adults with 'healthy' weight



A healthy weight is one with a BMI between 18.4 and 24.9 (as defined by the World Health Organization).

In 2014/15, 54% of South Oxfordshire residents were in this bracket. The others were mostly overweight.

CHART 2: % of adults daily eating 5+ portions of fruit and veg



In 2014/5, three-fifths of South Oxfordshire residents ate at least five portions of fruit or veg daily.

This is higher than the national average, and a slight increase since the previous year.

END