

Kidlington

Community profile

of

Health and Wellbeing evidence

Oxfordshire



July 2021

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This report provides health and wellbeing evidence from the Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Kidlington. It follows the same format as previous profiles of towns in Oxfordshire. These are available for download at <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/places>

Reports and related information for the full Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is available on the Oxfordshire Insight website at <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment>

1 Summary

Population

- As of mid-2019, the ONS estimate of the total population of Kidlington (within the parish boundary) was 13,979.
- Between 2009 and 2019 the population of Kidlington increased from 13,697 people to 13,979 people. This growth - over a ten-year period – was an increase of 282 people (+2.1%) and was below the growth in Cherwell district (+7%), Oxfordshire (+8%) and England (+8%).
- The age profile of the town has changed, and it shows an overall decline in the number of young people aged 10-29 and an increase in people aged 55+.
- At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Kidlington (old wards) had a higher proportion of ethnic minority residents than Cherwell district and below the county and national averages (18% compared with 14% in Cherwell, 16% in Oxfordshire and 20% in England).
- Census 2011 data on country of birth shows the largest groups of non-UK born residents in Kidlington were from:
 - India (221)
 - Poland (116)
 - United States (113)
- In 2011, there were 278 people counted as living in a communal establishment in Kidlington. This includes 170 in Campsfield House detention centre, north of Kidlington.

Deprivation and children in poverty

- According to the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, Kidlington is relatively un-deprived with one area ranked within the 40% most deprived nationally on the IMD overall and the remainder in the 40% least deprived.
- One area of Kidlington East (017E) was ranked in the 10% most deprived nationally on the Education and Skills domain.
- According to the latest local measure of child poverty (HMRC, 2019/20) there was a total of 340 children aged under 16 in low income families in Kidlington wards. The rate of children aged under 16 in low income families was 10% in both Kidlington West and Kidlington East wards.

Health and wellbeing

- Health and wellbeing indicators for Kidlington Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) were similar or better than average, with the exception of Emergency

admissions for injuries in under 5s, Emergency admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 years old, Hospital stays for self-harm, and Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ where the rates were significantly worse than the England average.

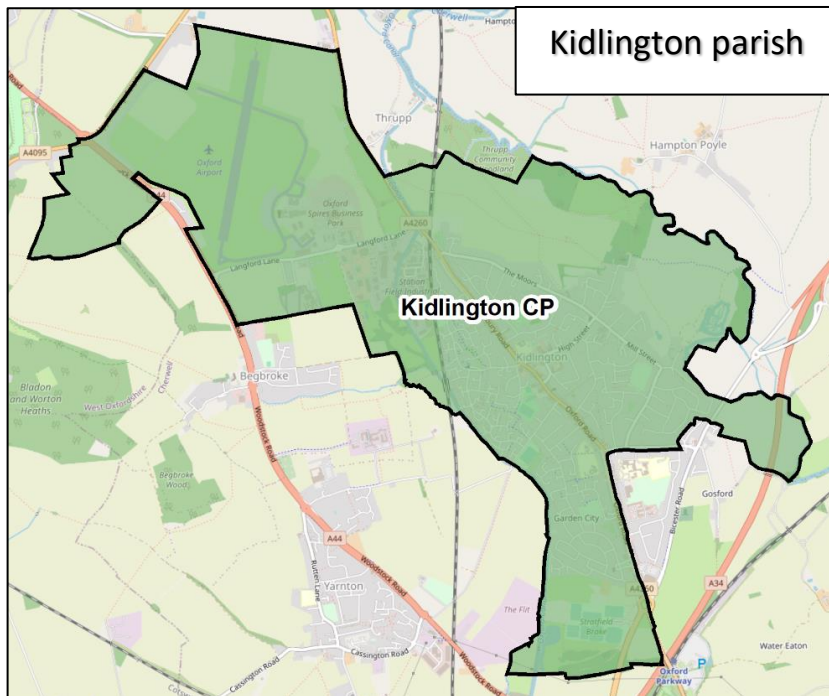
- As of 1 June 2021, there were 4 care homes with 186 care home beds in Kidlington.
- At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were 453 residents of Kidlington (2011 Census wards of Kidlington North and Kidlington South) providing 20 or more hours per of unpaid care, similar to average.
- The prevalence of diabetes at Gosford Hill Medical Centre has remained similar to England rate. The rate at The Key Medical Practice has remained significantly lower than the national rate.
- Between 2018-19 and 2019-20, the prevalence of Dementia recorded by Gosford Hill Medical Centre increased and remained significantly higher than the England rate.
- The prevalence of depression recorded by Gosford Hill Medical Centre and The Key Medical Practice each increased between 2018-19 and 2019-20.
- The proportion of people aged 16+ in Kidlington and Yarnton MSOAs who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was below the county average, but above the national average.
- The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme (3 years combined 2017/18 to 2019/20) shows that for each of reception children (aged 4-5 years) and year 6 (aged 10-11 years), the proportion who were obese in Kidlington was similar to the England average. The latest rate of obesity for year 6 children in the Yarnton MSA (which includes part of Kidlington) was above the Oxfordshire average.

House prices and commuting

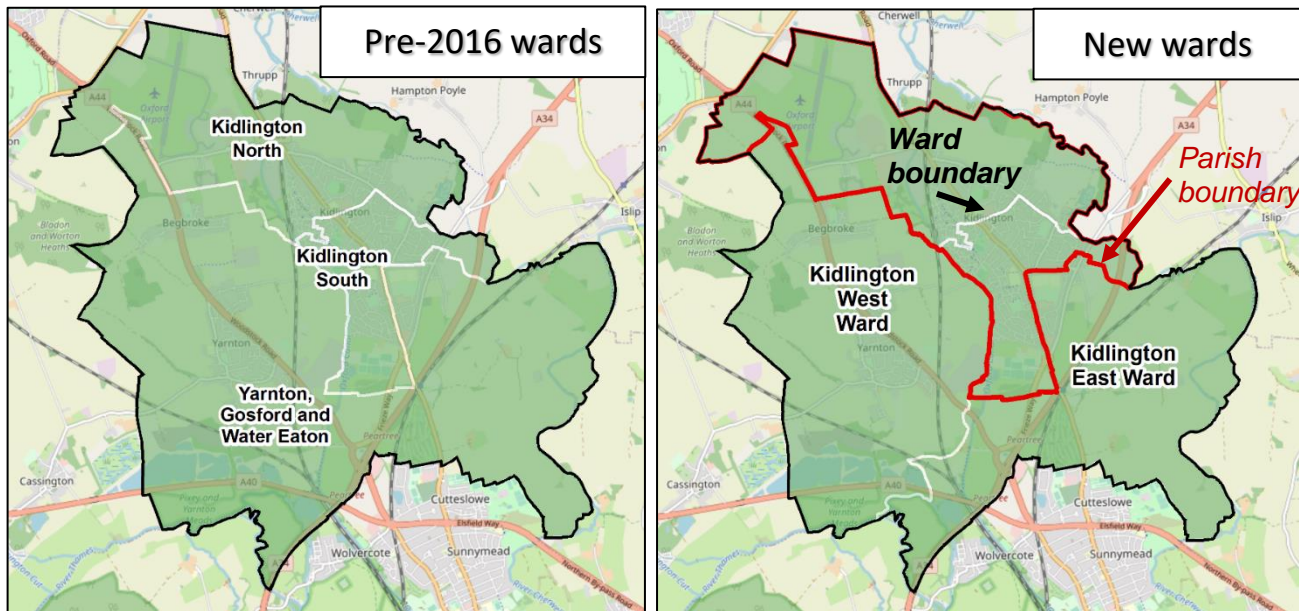
- House prices in Kidlington wards increased significantly between 2013 and 2016 and have since remained at a similar level.
- Of the people commuting from Kidlington, around a quarter (23%, 1,800) were commuting within Kidlington and 77% worked outside the town. In addition:
 - 44% of the total commuting to work (including travelling to other parts of Kidlington) travelled to work in Oxford.
 - London accounted for 131 commutes (2%). This may have increased since the 2011 Census with the opening of the new railway station.
 - The area outside Oxfordshire with the highest number of out-commuters from Kidlington, other than London, was the West Midlands (76 people, 1%).
- Around three quarters (77%) of commuters to Kidlington from outside the town were living elsewhere in Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire 23%; Cherwell 22%; Oxford 14%; Vale of White Horse 11%; South Oxfordshire 6%).

2 Geographical area

Data in this profile is reported using several types of geographical boundaries – administrative and statistical.



Kidlington is divided into the 2 (extended) district wards (Ward boundaries in white) of: **Kidlington East and Kidlington West**. (Parish boundary in red). Pre wards were divided into Kidlington North, Kidlington South, and Yarnton, Gosford and Water Eaton wards.

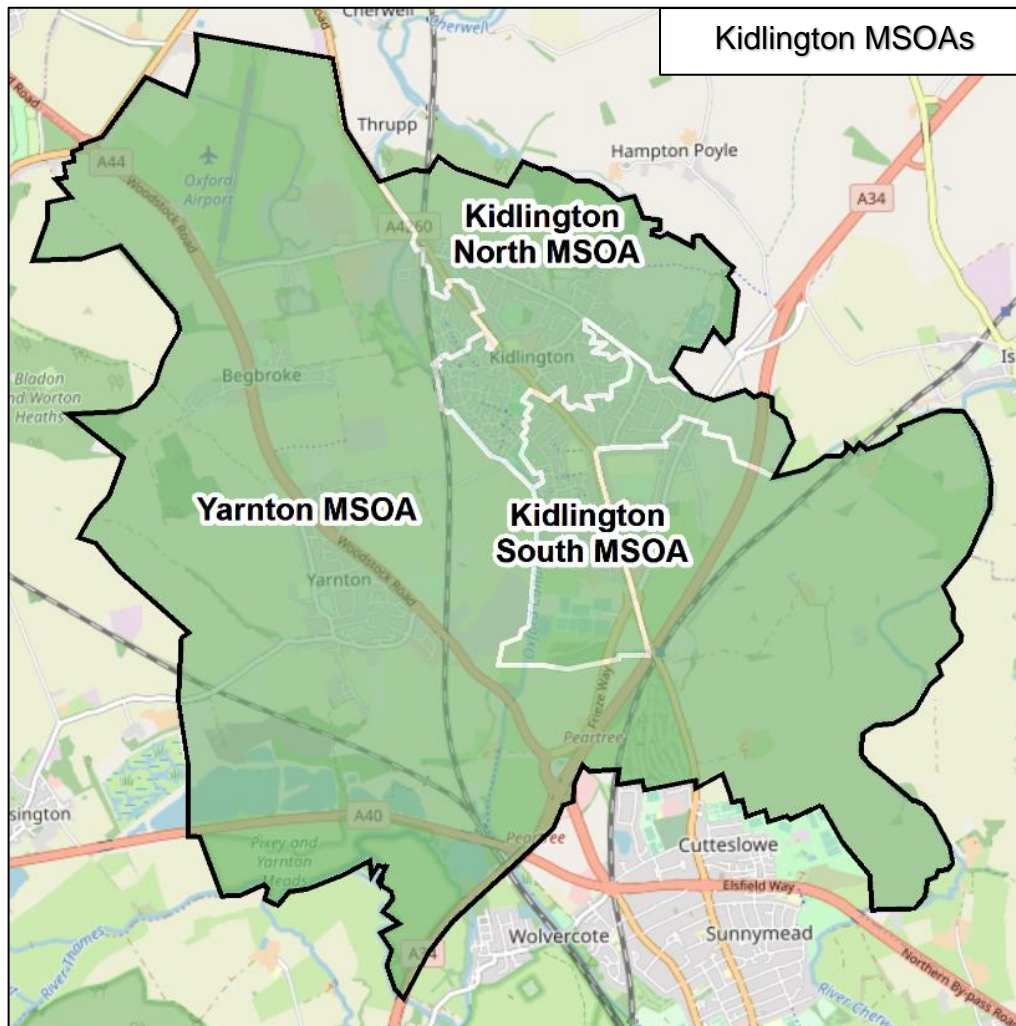


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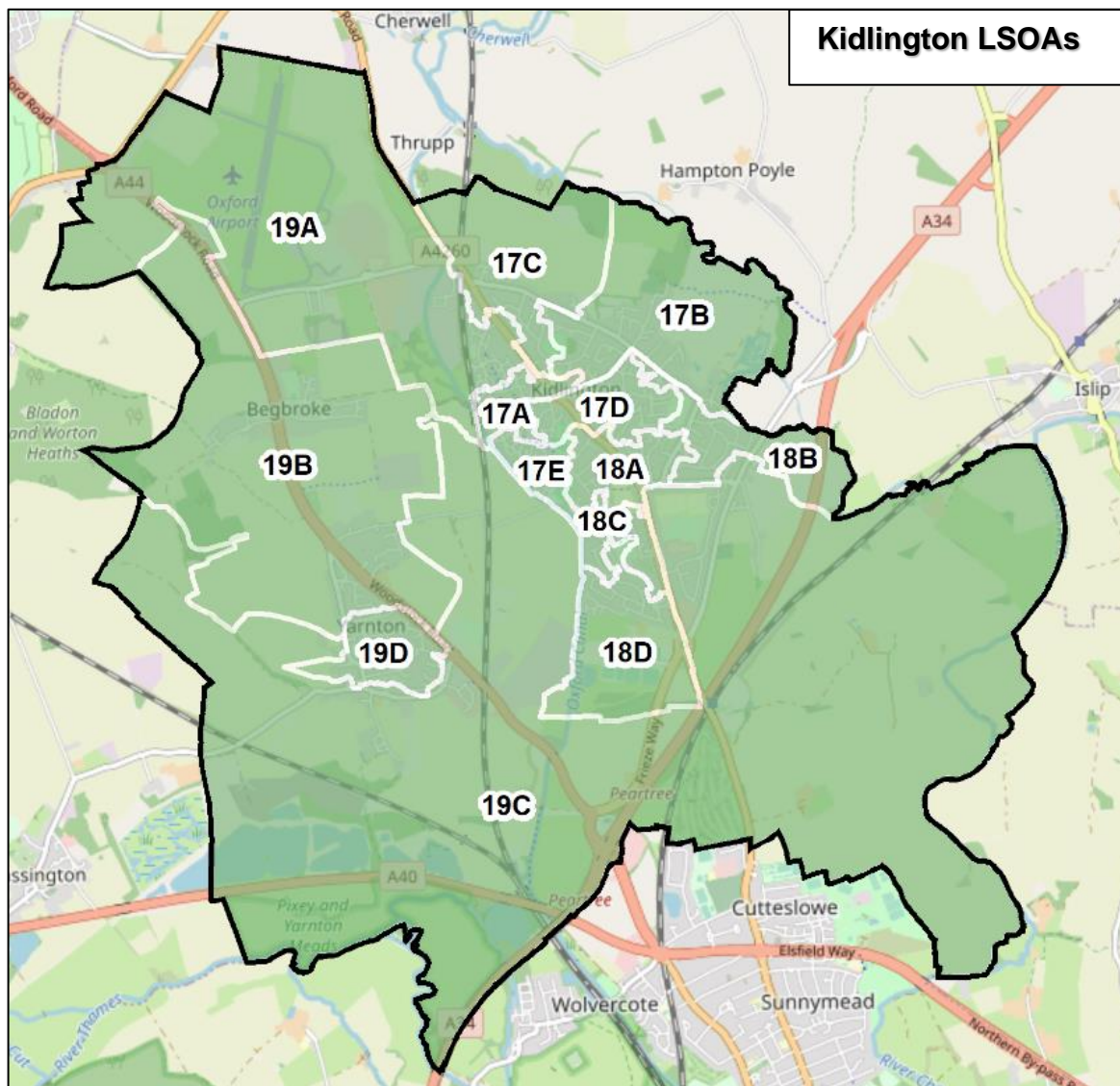
In addition to these administrative boundaries, National Statistics for small areas are reported using the statistical hierarchy developed by the Office for National Statistics.

Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are used by ONS to publish Census travel to work data and an increasing range of other social and demographic statistics.

There are two MSOAs covering the majority of Kidlington: Kidlington North (Cherwell 017) and Kidlington South (Cherwell 018). Yarnton MSOA (Cherwell 019) covers part of east Kidlington and Yarnton.



Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD). Kidlington is covered by a total of 10 LSOAs.



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GP data

Data on prevalence of health conditions has been extracted from the Quality Outcomes Framework (to the end of March 2020) for the following 2 GP practices in Kidlington:

- Gosford Hill Medical Centre
- The Key Medical Practice



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3 Population profile

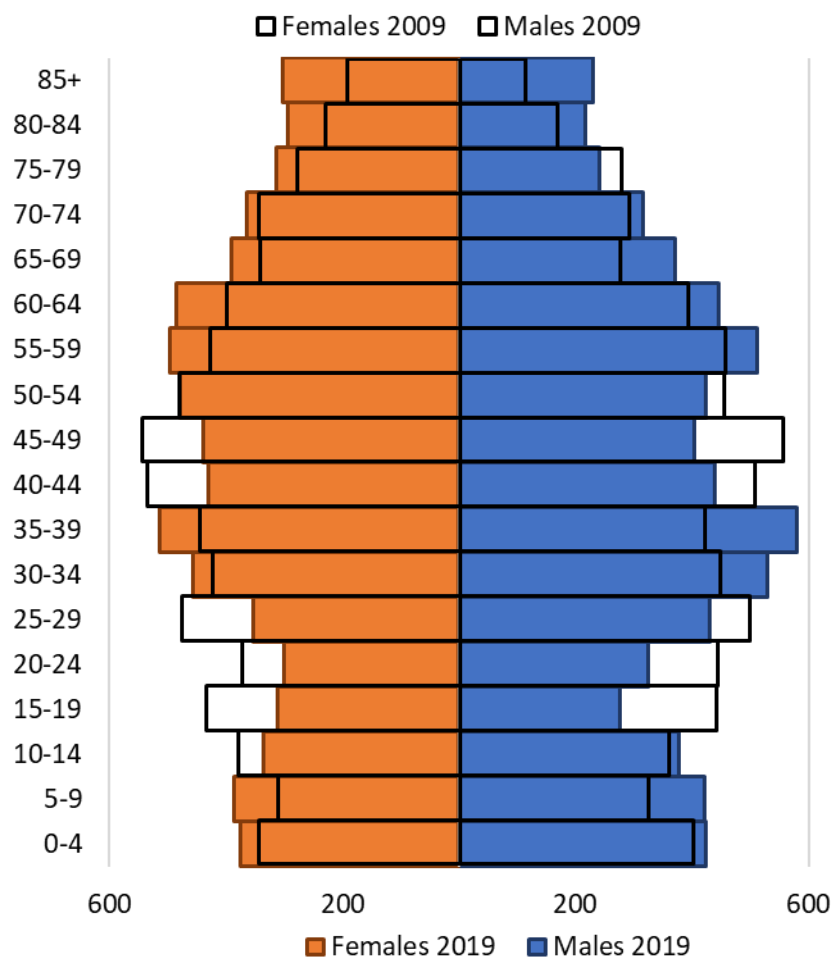
3.1 Population by age

As of mid-2019, the ONS estimate of the total population of Kidlington parish was **13,979**.

Between 2009 and 2019 the population of Kidlington increased from 13,697 people to 13,979 people. This growth - over a ten-year period – was an increase of 282 people (+2.1%) and was well below the growth in Cherwell district (+7%), Oxfordshire (+8%) and England (+8%).

The population pyramid for Kidlington, showing females and males by 5-year age band (chart below), shows an overall decline in the number of young people aged 10-29, people aged 40-49, and an increase in people aged 30-39 and 55+.

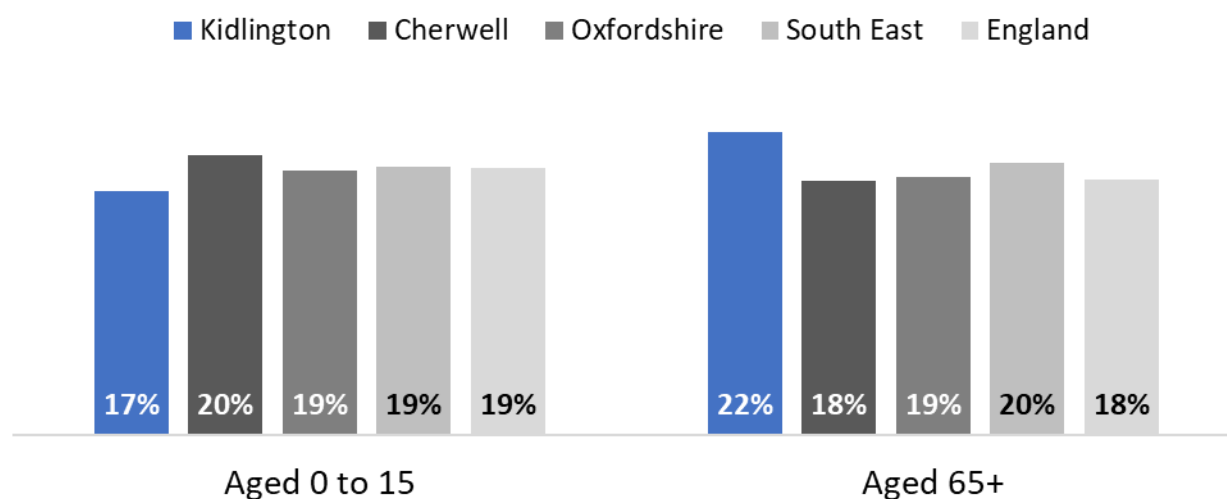
Figure 1 Population of Kidlington (parish) by 5-year age band 2009 and 2019



Source: ONS Parish population estimates for mid-2001 to mid-2019 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes (2009 and 2019)

Comparing the age profile of Kidlington parish in 2019 with the district, county and national averages, shows a lower proportion in the younger age group (0-15) and a higher proportion of older people aged 65 and over.

Figure 2 Proportion of Kidlington's population aged 0-15 and 65+ (2019)



Source: ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates

3.2 Ethnicity

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Kidlington (old wards) had a higher proportion of ethnic minority residents than Cherwell district and lower than the county and national averages¹ (18% compared with 14% in Cherwell, 16% in Oxfordshire and 20% in England).

The largest ethnic minority group was "White Other" with 715 residents, followed by Asian Indian with 398 residents and Black African (185 residents).

Census 2011 data on country of birth shows the largest groups of non-UK born residents in Kidlington were from:

- India (221)
- Poland (116)
- United States (113)
- Ireland (98)
- China (76)

¹ Census 2011: Tables KS201 and QS203, data for MSOAs 017 and 018 covering Kidlington; ethnic minority = non-white British

3.3 People living in communal establishments

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, 278 people living in Kidlington were counted as living in a communal establishment out of a total of 13,723 residents (2%).

Of the total of 278 people living in Kidlington living in a communal establishment in 2011:

- 170 were in a detention centre (Campsfield House) in Kidlington North ward
- 56 were living in an education establishment
- 48 were in care homes
- 4 were in a Local Authority children's home

Table 1 People living in communal establishments: Kidlington (2011)

Area	All people in communal establishments	Detention centres	Education	Care home	Children's home
Cherwell	2,952	170	687	799	4
Kidlington Total	278	170	56	48	4
Kidlington as % of Cherwell	9%	100%	8%	6%	100%
Kidlington North	230	170	56	0	4
Kidlington South	48	0	0	48	0

Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS421

4 Deprivation and children in poverty

4.1 Indices of Deprivation 2019

The 2019 Indices of Deprivation (IMD 2019) combines indicators across 7 domains and includes supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and older people.

According to this latest IMD, Kidlington is relatively un-deprived with one area ranked within the 40% most deprived nationally on the IMD overall and the remainder in the 40% least deprived.

One area of Kidlington East (017E) was ranked in the 10% most deprived nationally on the Education and Skills domain.

One area of Kidlington West (019A) was ranked in the 20% most deprived on the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, mainly influenced by lower rankings on distance to the nearest (combined) GP, supermarket, post office and primary school.

Figure 3 IMD ranks for areas in Kidlington (1 is most deprived decile) sorted on the overall IMD

LSOA name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment	IDACI	IDAOP
Kidlington East 17E	4	4	4	1	3	9	3	8	5	4
Kidlington East 18B	7	7	7	4	7	9	4	5	6	8
Kidlington East 18D	7	7	6	4	7	8	7	5	6	9
Kidlington West 19A	7	9	9	5	8	10	2	7	7	9
Kidlington West 17C	7	6	6	5	7	9	7	6	4	6
Kidlington West 19D	7	6	7	5	7	10	8	5	4	7
Kidlington West 19B	8	9	7	8	8	10	3	8	10	10
Kidlington West 17A	9	9	9	6	8	8	7	7	9	10
Kidlington East 18A	9	8	9	6	8	9	8	7	6	10
Kidlington East 18C	9	8	9	6	7	9	7	7	8	7
Kidlington East 19C	9	9	8	7	8	7	6	6	7	10
Kidlington East 17D	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	5	9	8
Kidlington West 17B	9	10	9	9	9	3	6	8	10	10

Numbers = deprivation decile (compared with all areas in England) where 1 = most deprived 10% nationally and 10= least deprived 10% nationally.

IDACI=Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index; IDAOP=Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

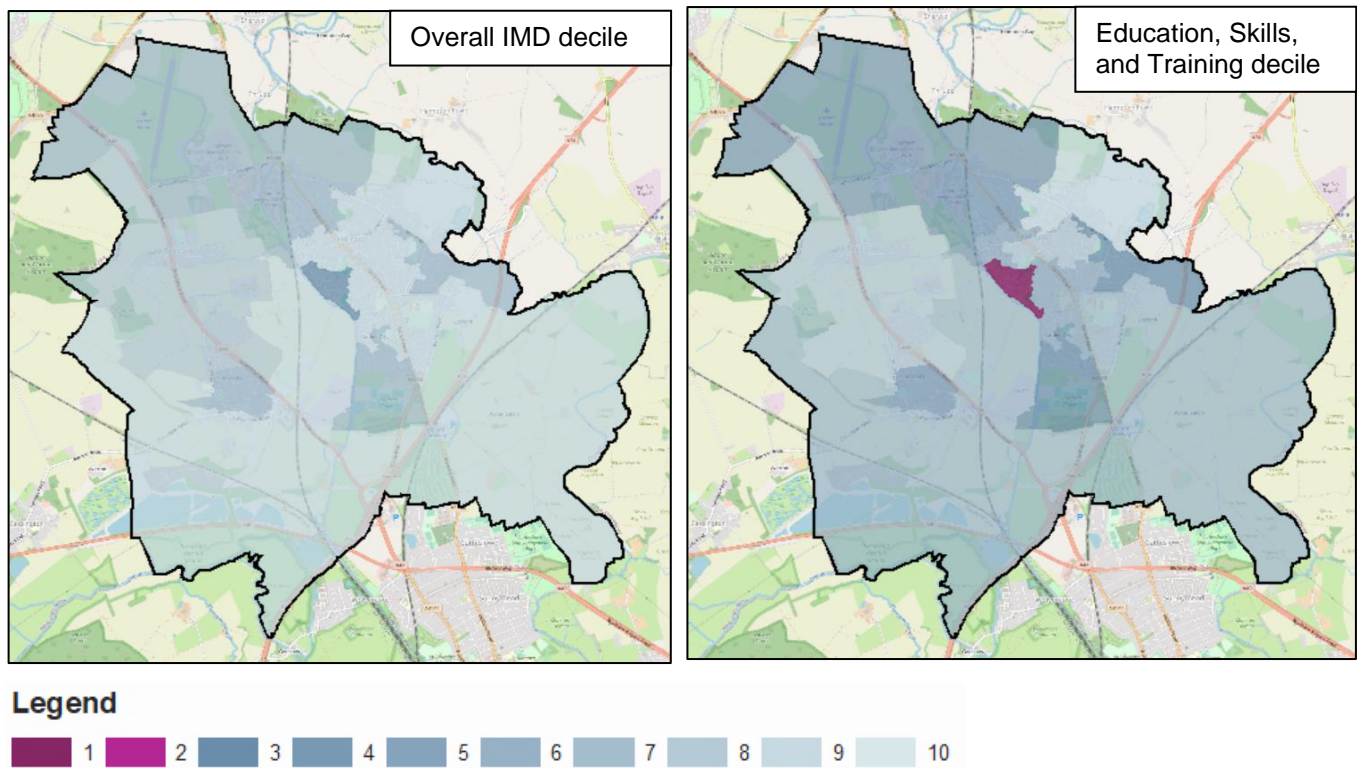
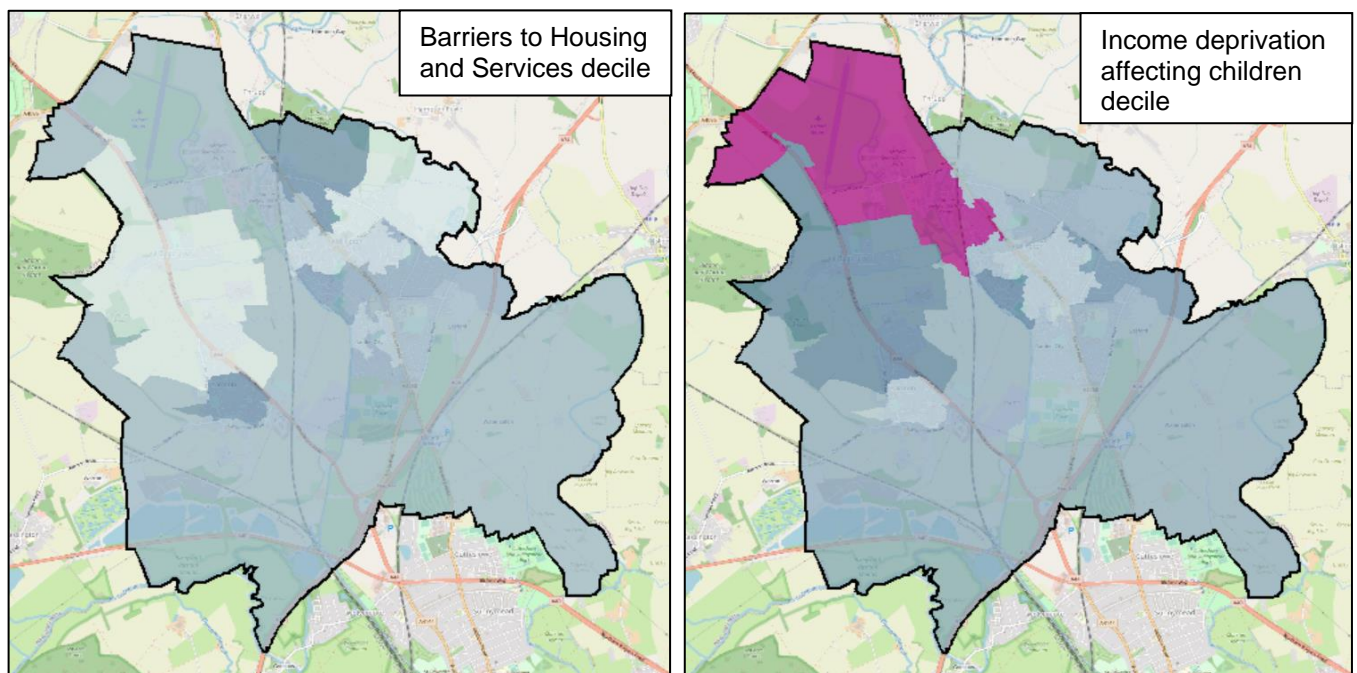


Figure 4 Kidlington – Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation rank (IMD 2019)

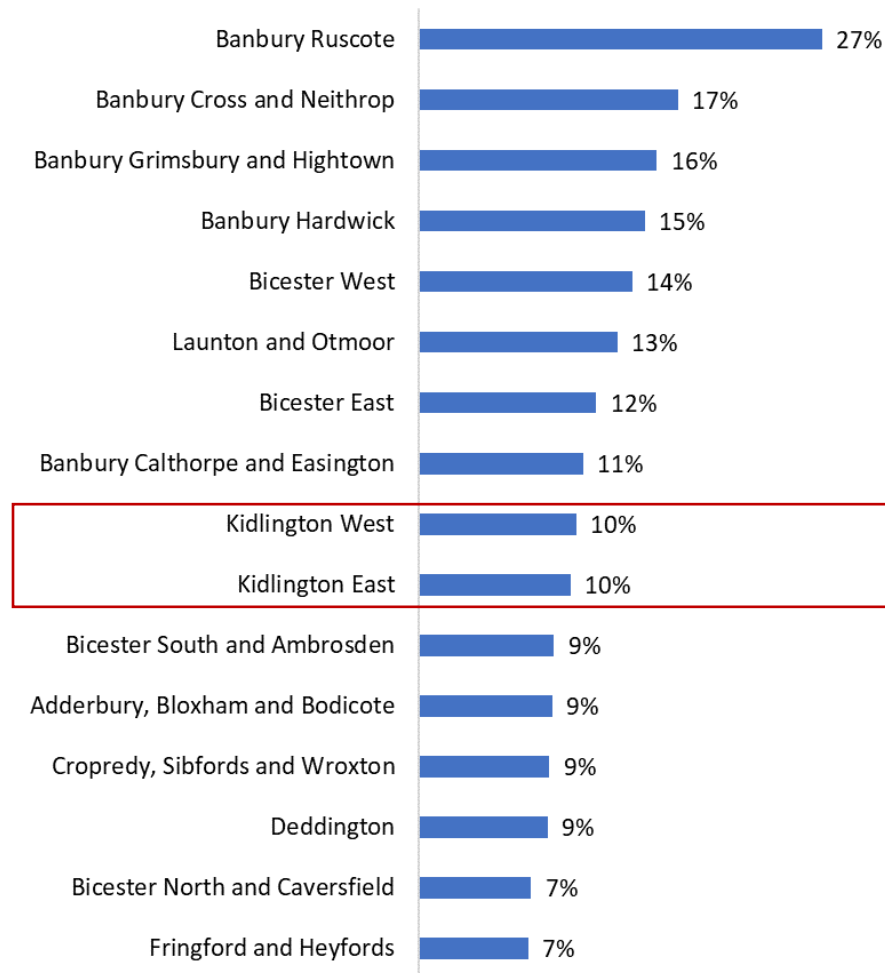


Source: DCLG, IMD 2019 mapping from http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html#. Interactive IMD mapping for Oxfordshire is available at <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/deprivation-dashboard>.

4.2 Child poverty

According to joint DWP and HMRC provisional estimates for 2019/20, there was a total of **340** children aged under 16 in low income families in Kidlington wards. The rate of children aged under 16 in low income families was 10% in both Kidlington West and Kidlington East wards.

Figure 5 Child poverty (relative) in Cherwell wards (2020)



Source: [Children in low income families: local area statistics](#) (DWP&HMRC, 2020)

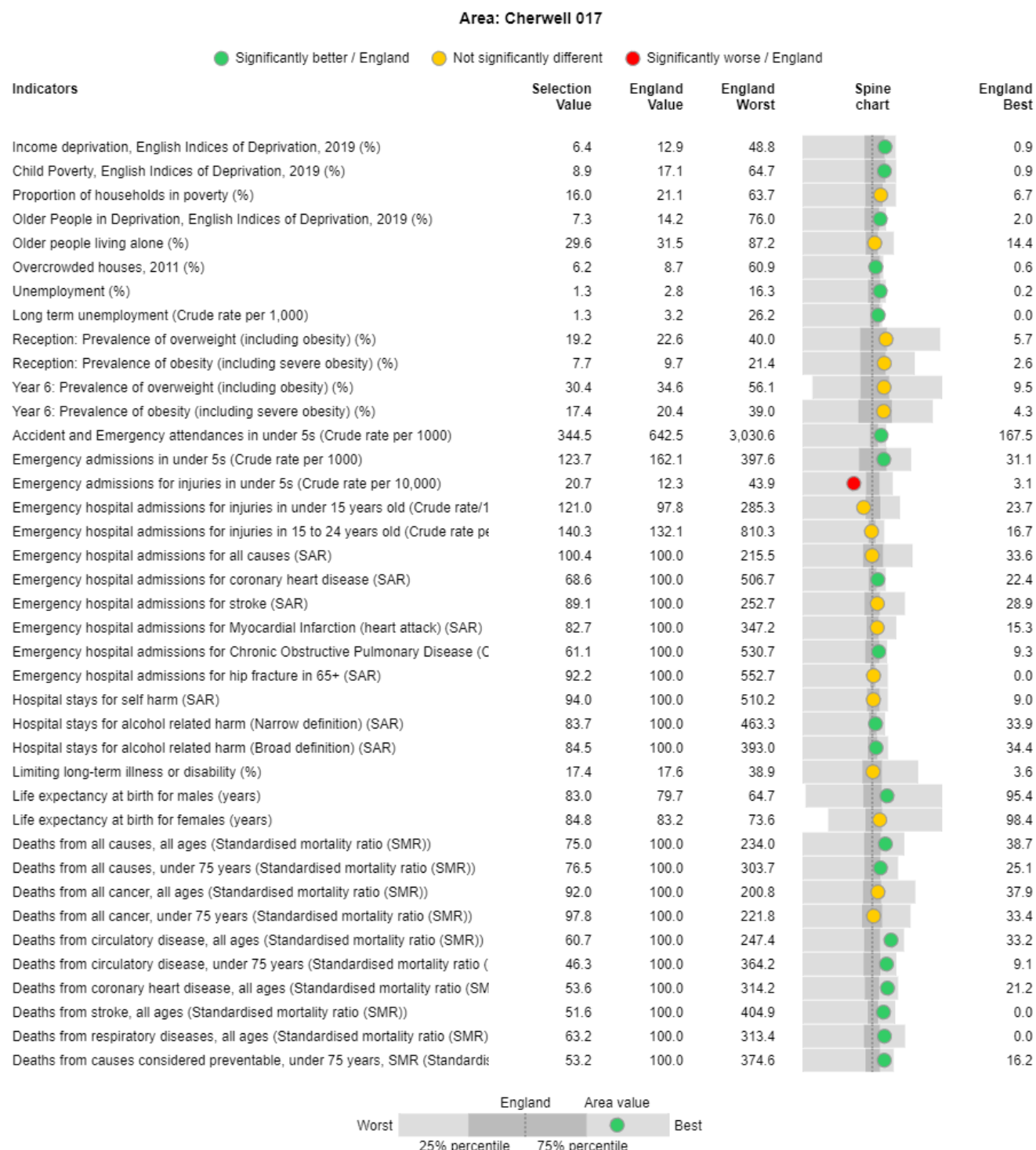
5 Health and wellbeing

5.1 Health profiles for Kidlington

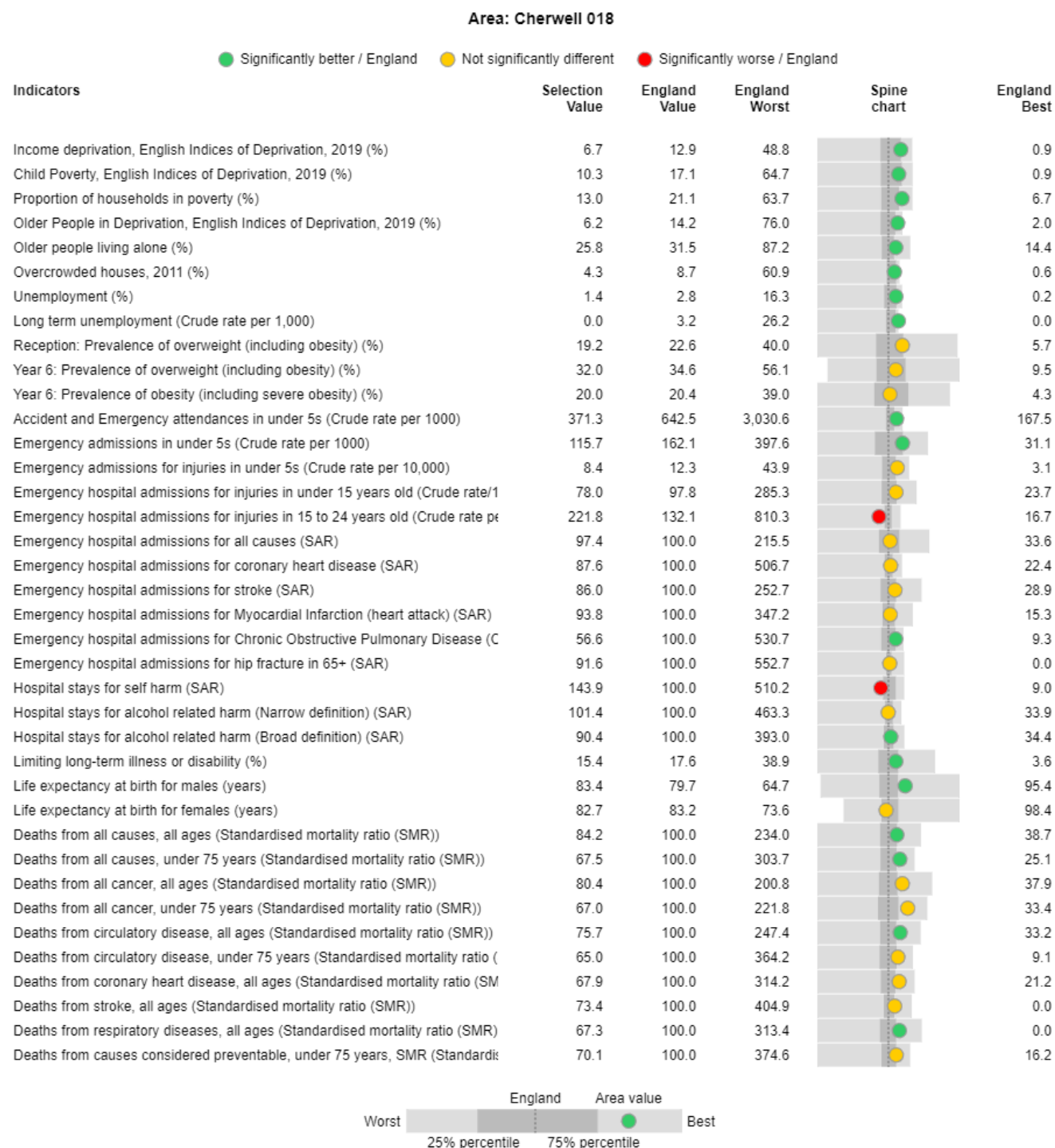
Public Health England publishes a range of health indicators to a local level at www.localhealth.org.uk

The following tables shows the health indicators for the MSOAs of Kidlington North Kidlington South and Yarnton which were significantly worse than the England average.

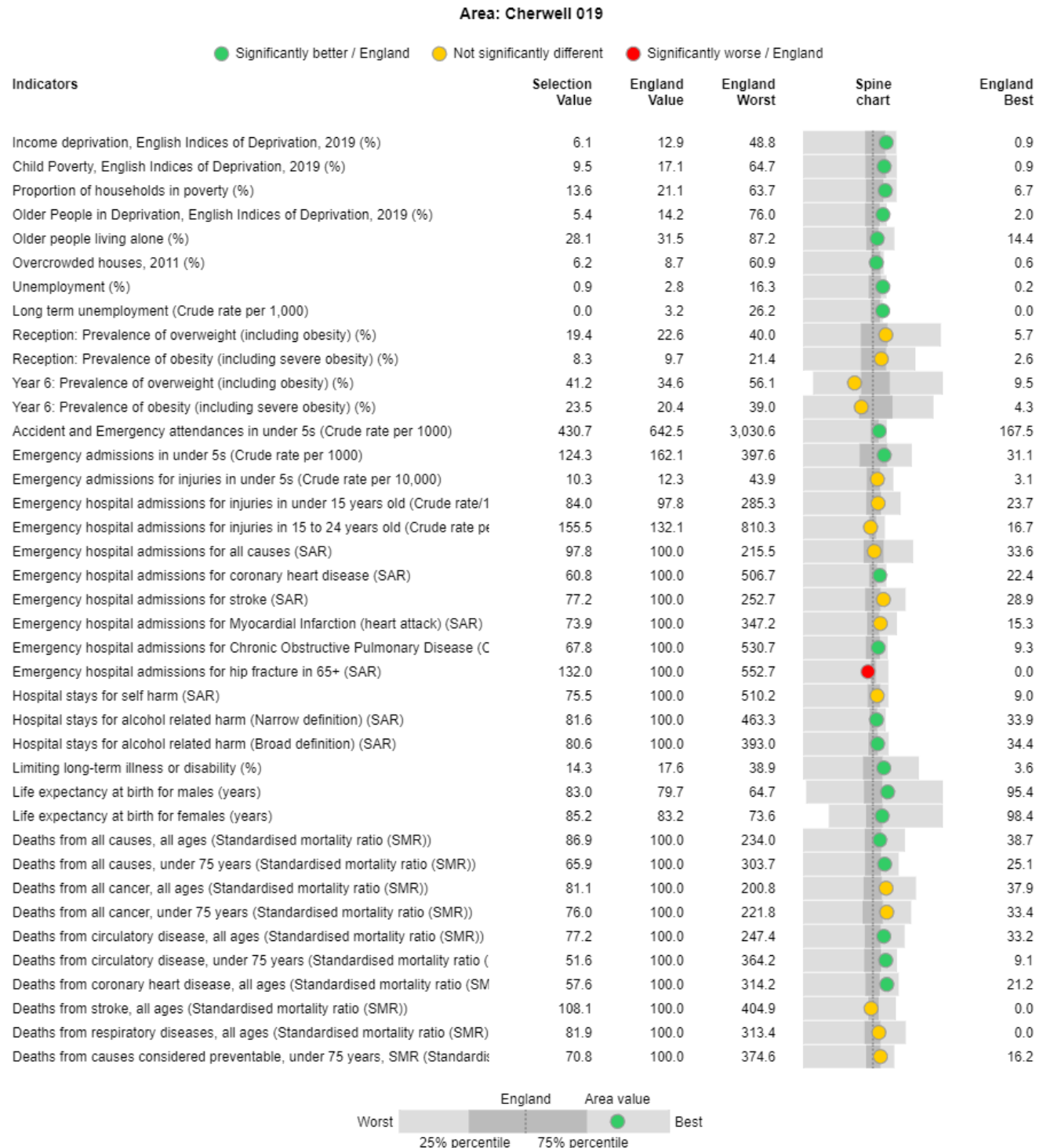
	Health indicators significantly worse than England average
Kidlington North	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emergency admissions for injuries in under 5s (Crude rate per 10,000).
Kidlington South	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emergency admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 years old (Crude rate per 10,000).• Hospital stays for self-harm (SAR)
Yarnton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)

Figure 9: Health profile for Kidlington North MSOA (Cherwell 017)

© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

Figure 10: Health profile for Kidlington South MSOA (Cherwell 018)

© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

Figure 11: Health profile for Yarnton MSOA (Cherwell 019)

5.2 Provision of care

Care home beds

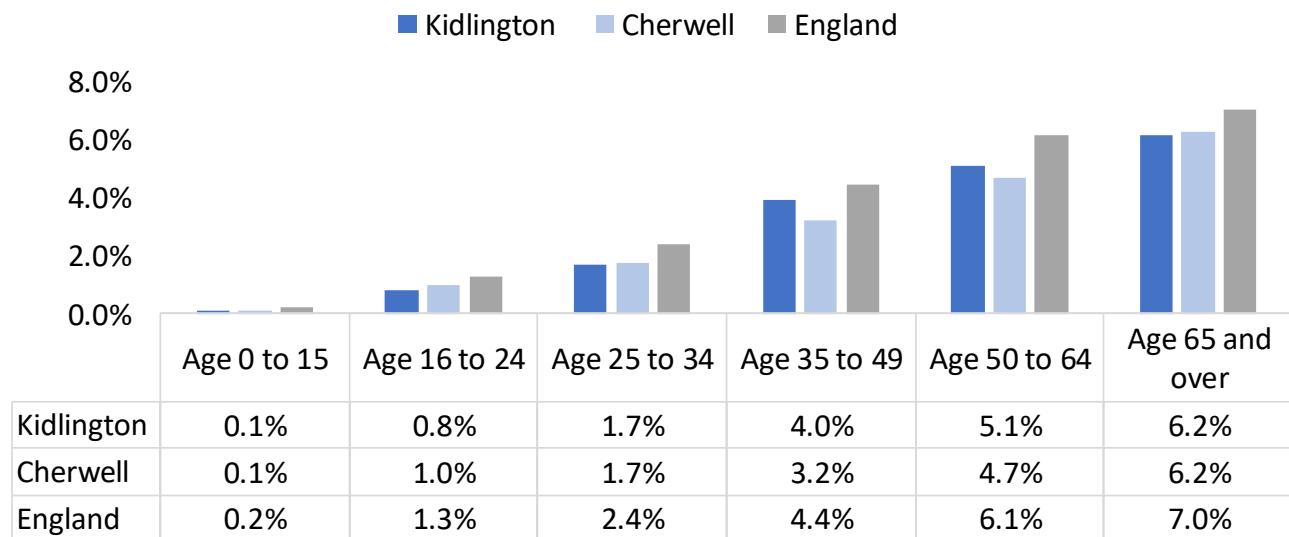
As of 1 June 2021, there were 4 care homes with 186 care home beds in Kidlington².

People providing unpaid care

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were **453** residents of Kidlington (2011 Census wards of Kidlington North and Kidlington South) providing 20 or more hours per of unpaid care.

The proportion of people providing 20+ hours or more unpaid care by age in Kidlington was below the England average for all age groups and above the Cherwell average for carers aged 35 to 64.

Figure 6 People providing 20 hours or more per week of unpaid care by age as % of resident population in Kidlington (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

² Source: Care Quality Commission, care directory with filters from <http://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data> ; Care homes listed with a Kidlington address

5.3 Health conditions

Diabetes

Between 2018-19 and 2019-20, the recorded prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus increased in Gosford Hill Medical Centre and in The Key Medical Practice.

The prevalence of diabetes at Gosford Hill Medical Centre has remained similar to England rate. The rate at The Key Medical Practice has remained significantly lower than the national rate.

Table 2 Change in prevalence (ages 17+) of Diabetes mellitus recorded by GP Practices in Kidlington (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19		2019-2020		Change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
<i>England</i>	3,319,266	6.9	3,455,176	7.1	+0.2pp ↑
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	31,146	5.0	30,982	5.0 *	+0.02pp ↑
Gosford Hill Medical Centre	423	7.1%	453	7.5	+0.39pp ↑
The Key Medical Practice	653	6.2%	664	6.3 *	+0.05pp ↑

Source: [NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework](#) published Aug 2020

2019-20 rates with a red asterisk indicate a significantly higher rate for a GP practice compared to the national rate. Green asterisks indicate a significantly lower rate. Tested at a 99.8% confidence level.

Mental health

Between 2018-19 and 2019-20, the prevalence of Dementia recorded by Gosford Hill Medical Centre increased. The prevalence decreased in The Key Medical Practice.

The rate at Gosford Hill Medical Centre remained significantly higher than the England rate. The rate at The Key Medical Centre remained similar to the national rate.

Table 3 Change in prevalence of Dementia recorded by GP Practices in Kidlington (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19		2019-2020		Change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
<i>England</i>	464,860	0.8%	474,537	0.8	0.00pp
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	5,862	0.8%	5,821	0.8 *	+0.02pp ↑
Gosford Hill Medical Centre	92	1.3%	99	1.4 *	+0.08pp ↑
The Key Medical Practice	122	0.9%	115	0.9	-0.05pp ↓

Source: [NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework](#) published Aug 2020

2019-20 rates with a red asterisk indicate a significantly higher rate for a GP practice compared to the national rate. Green asterisks indicate a significantly lower rate. Tested at a 99.8% confidence level.

The prevalence of depression recorded by Gosford Hill Medical Centre and The Key Medical Practice each increased between 2018-19 and 2019-20.

The rate recorded by The Key Medical Practice remains significantly higher than the national average. At Gosford Hill Medical Centre the rate of recorded depression was similar to the England average.

Table 4 Change in prevalence of Depression recorded by GP Practices in Kidlington (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19		2019-2020		Change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
<i>England</i>	5,077,090	10.7%	5,565,443	11.6	+0.81pp ↑
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	67,557	11.1%	73,648	11.8 *	+0.74pp ↑
Gosford Hill Medical Centre	585	9.9%	635	10.6%	+0.71pp ↑
The Key Medical Practice	1,462	14.0%	1,532	14.6% *	+0.55pp ↑

Source: [NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework](#) published Aug 2020

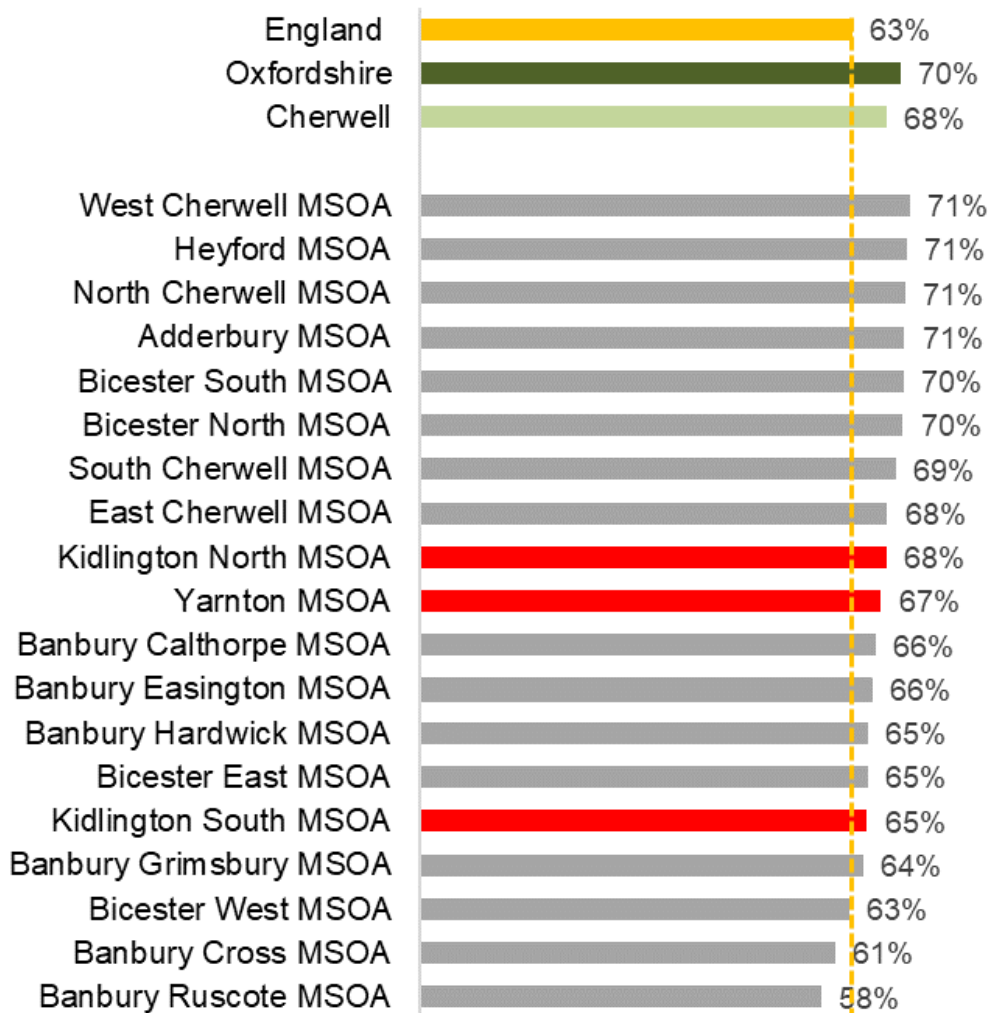
2019-20 rates with a red asterisk indicate a significantly higher rate for a GP practice compared to the national rate. Green asterisks indicate a significantly lower rate. Tested at a 99.8% confidence level.

5.4 Physical activity

5.4.1 Physical activity

According to Sport England's small area estimates³, the proportion of people aged 16+ in Kidlington and Yarnton MSOAs who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was below the county average and above the national average.

Figure 7 Proportion of adults aged 16+ who are physically active at least 150 minutes a week (November 2018-19), Cherwell MSOAs.



Source: Sport England Active Lives survey, year ending November 2019; MSOA = Middle Layer Super Output Area (cover an average of 7,600 residents); map showing MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Note: for Oxfordshire's local authorities, including Oxford, the Active Lives survey is completed by a minimum of 500 respondents, which is 20-30 people per MSOA. This is too few to derive precise direct estimates.

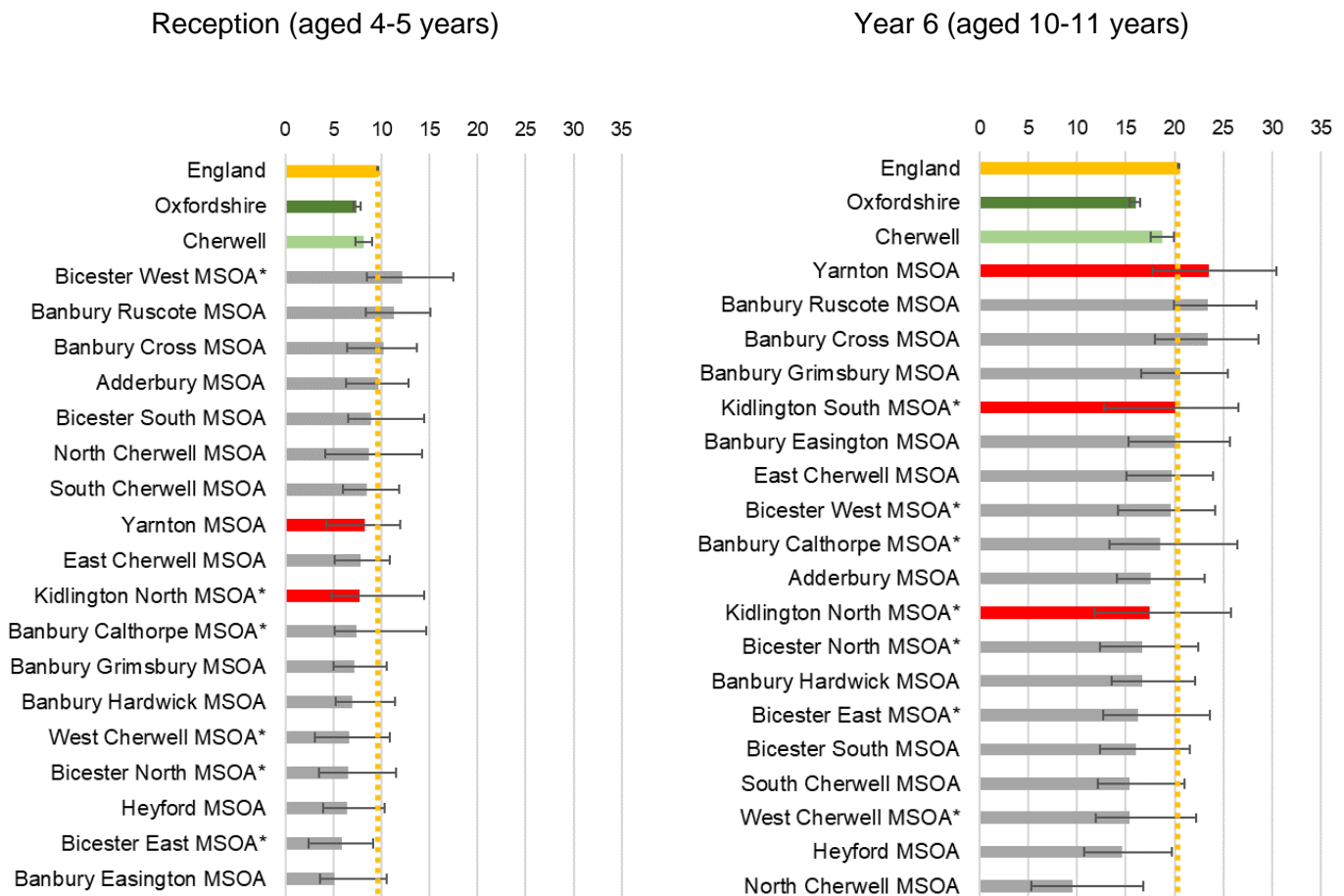
³ <https://www.sportengland.org/our-work/partnering-local-government/small-area-estimates/>

5.4.2 Child obesity

The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP, 3 years combined 2017/18 to 2019/20) shows that for each of reception children (aged 4-5 years) and year 6 (aged 10-11 years), the proportion who were obese in Kidlington North and Yarnton MSOAs was similar to the England average. Kidlington South MSOA had no data available.

Year 6 obesity in Yarnton MSOA was above the Oxfordshire average.

Figure 9 Prevalence (%) of obesity among children 2017/18 to 2019/20 in Cherwell MSOAs (showing 95% confidence intervals)

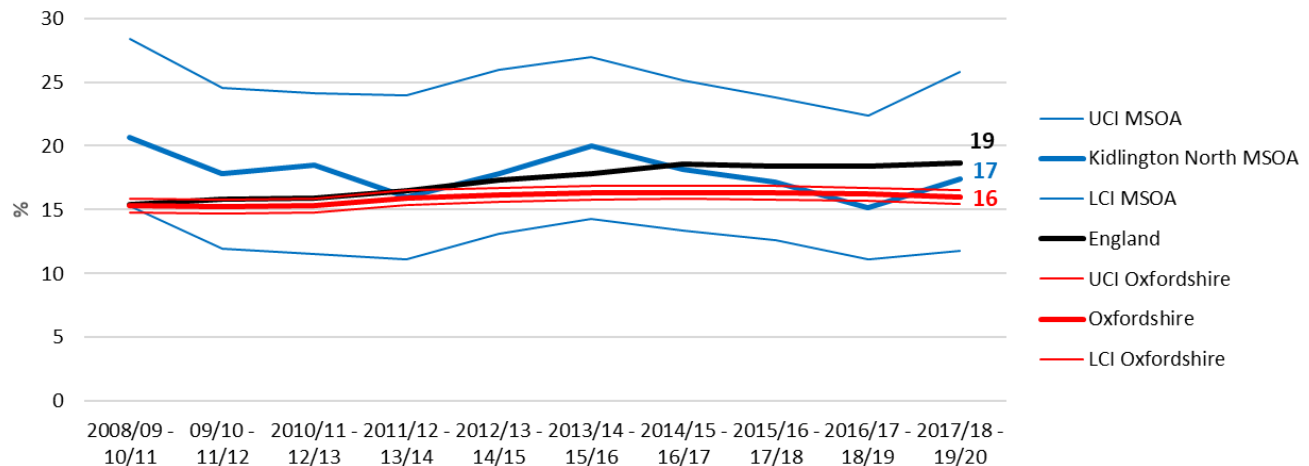


Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

*Note: 2019/20 data has less weight in the three-year averages for MSOAs accompanied by asterisks, due to less data being collected after Covid-19 related school closures in March 2020.

The 3-year average rate of year 6 child obesity in Kidlington North MSOA appears to have decreased slightly between 2008/09 and 2019/20. The differences between the MSOA and the county and national averages are not statistically significant (overlapping confidence intervals).

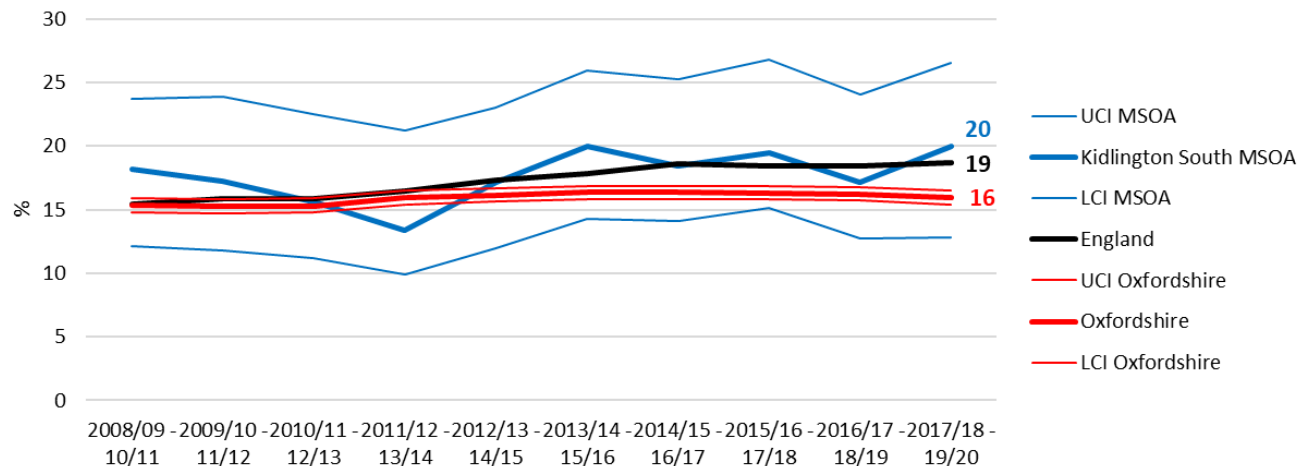
Figure 10: Kidlington North MSOA Year 6 child obesity trend



Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

The 3-year average rate of year 6 child obesity in Kidlington South MSOA remained similar between 2008/09 and 2019/20 and above the county and national rates. The differences between the MSOA and the county and national averages are not statistically significant (overlapping confidence intervals).

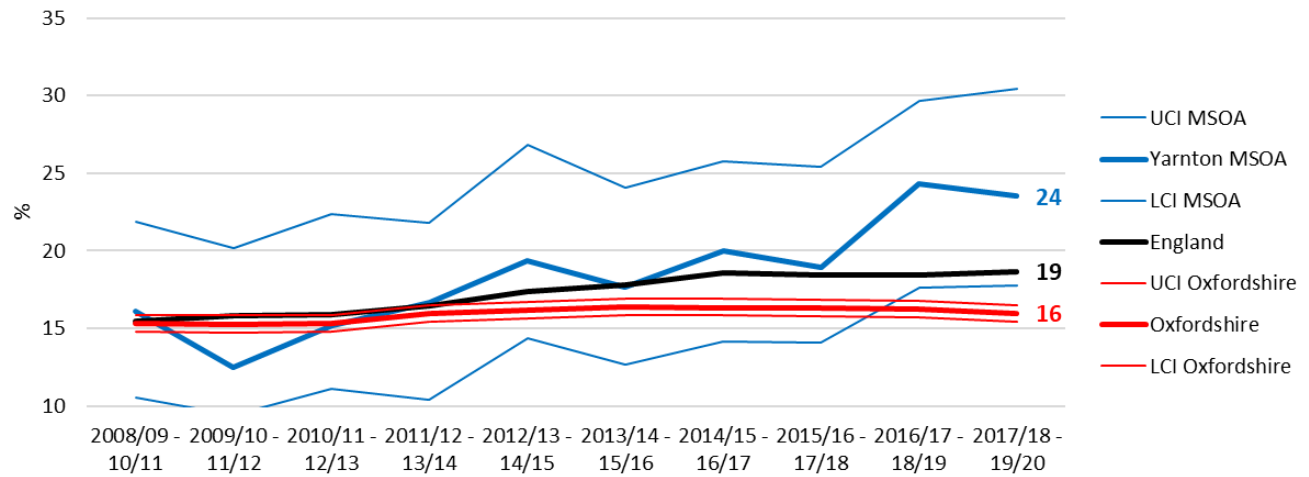
Figure 11: Kidlington South MSOA Year 6 child obesity trend



Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

The 3-year average rate of year 6 child obesity in Yarnton MSOA shows an apparent increase between 2008/09 and 2019/20 and the area is now significantly above the rate for Oxfordshire.

Figure 12: Yarnton MSOA Year 6 child obesity trend



Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

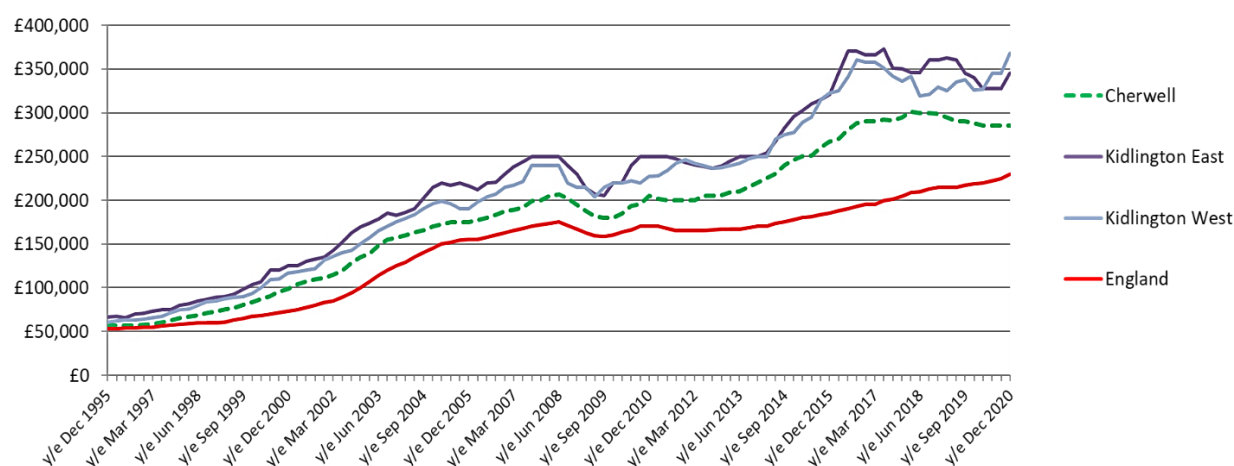
6 Other - House prices and commuting data

6.1 House prices

Median house prices are very dependent on the mix of housing sold (detached, semi-detached, terraced, flats). Looking at individual housing types gives a more comparable trend and the following data is for semi-detached dwellings only.

House prices in Kidlington wards increased significantly between 2013 and 2016 and have since remained at a similar level.

Figure 13 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings year ending September 1998 to year ending December 2020 – Kidlington wards



Source: ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending September 2018; quarterly rolling year

Table 5 Median price (£) paid for semi-detached dwellings, Year ending December 2015 to year ending December 2020 – Kidlington

	Year ending Dec 2015	Year ending Dec 2020	Difference	
Kidlington East	£321,000	£345,000	£24,000	8%
Kidlington West	£322,500	£367,500	£45,000	14%
Cherwell	£267,250	£285,000	£18,000	7%
England	£185,000	£230,000	£45,000	24%

Source: ONS House price statistics for small areas; quarterly rolling year

6.2 Travelling to work

The travel to work data in this section is for the areas covered by Middle Layer Super Output Areas 017, 018 and 019, this includes Kidlington and Yarnton.

According to the 2011 Census travel to work statistics, there was around 9,700 people living in Kidlington in employment the week before the Census and around 8,100 people were commuting to work (the remainder were working mainly from home or had no fixed place of work).

Of the people commuting from Kidlington, around a quarter (23%, 1,800) were living and working in Kidlington and 77% worked outside the town. In addition:

- 44% of the total commuting to work (including travelling to other parts of Kidlington) travelled to work in Oxford.
- London accounted for 131 commutes (2%). This may have increased since the 2011 Census with the opening of the new Oxford Parkway railway station.
- The area outside Oxfordshire with the highest number of out-commuters from Kidlington, other than London, was the West Midlands (76 people, 1%).

Table 6 Travel to work by residents of Kidlington - Cherwell MSOAs 017, 018 and 019

Category	Count	% of commuters
Total commuting	8,105	
Commuting to work in Kidlington	1,836	23%
Commuting within Cherwell	2,584	32%
Commuting within Oxfordshire	7,424	92%
working in..		
Oxford	3,575	44%
Cherwell	2584	32%
West Oxfordshire	552	7%
Vale of White Horse	479	6%
South Oxfordshire	234	3%
London	131	2%
West Midlands	76	1%
Mainly work at or from home	912	
No fixed place	725	
Commuting + working from home + no fixed place	9,742	

Source: ONS Census 2011, table WU03

Around three quarters (77%) of commuters to Kidlington from outside the town were living elsewhere in Oxfordshire (West Oxfordshire 23%; Cherwell 22%; Oxford 14%; Vale of White Horse 11%; South Oxfordshire 6%).

Further data on journeys to work from the Census 2011 survey is available on the Oxfordshire Insight website at <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/travel-3>

ANNEX 1: Public Health indicator dates

Table 6 Indicators used in ward profiles from Public Health England Local Health (section 6.1)

Income deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (%)	IMD 2019
Child Poverty - English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (%)	
Child Development at age 5 (%)	DfE 2019
GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%)	DfE 2013/14
Unemployment (%)	DWP from nomis (last updated 2019)
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	
Older people living alone (%)	ONS Census 2011
Older People in Deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (%)	IMD 2019
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	NCMP (last updated 2020)
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Digital (last updated 2019)
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System (last updated 2019)
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Digital (last updated 2019)
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	ONS Census 2011
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	

Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	Musculoskeletal (MSK) Calculator by Imperial College London for Arthritis Research UK based on data from the Health Survey for England (HSE) (last updated 2019)
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	Public Health England from ONS 2013-2017 (last updated 2019)
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	

ANNEX 2: Data sources used in this report

Data sources used in this report (links last accessed June 2021)

Data	Source
Administrative boundaries	https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/
Locations of GP practices	Oxfordshire County Council
ONS mid-year population estimates	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (‘Small area by single year of age’ query)
2011 Census: ethnicity	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘KS201EW’ query)
2011 Census: country of birth	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘QS203EW’ query)
2011 Census: people living in communal establishments	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘QS421UK’ query)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - scores	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019 (File 1: index of multiple deprivation)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - maps	https://data-communities.opendata.arcgis.com/ (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 dataset)
2017/18 Child Poverty Estimates	http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/ (‘Local Data’)
2019 PHE Health Indicators	https://www.localhealth.org.uk/ (Indicators > Summary)
2020 numbers of care homes and beds	https://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data (‘Care directory with filters’)
2011 Census: people providing unpaid care	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘LC3304EW’ query)

2019/20 Prevalence of diabetes	https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/quality-and-outcomes-framework-achievement-prevalence-and-exceptions-data (Prevalence, achievement and personalised care adjustments; High dependency and other long term conditions group; GP practice level)
2019/20 Prevalence of dementia and depression	https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/quality-and-outcomes-framework-achievement-prevalence-and-exceptions-data (Prevalence, achievement and personalised care adjustments; mental health and neurology group; GP practice level)
2018/19 Sport England physical activity estimates	https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables (Small Area Estimates – Activity Levels Estimates for Middle Super Output Areas)
Child Obesity MSOA area comparisons	PHE Fingertips tool > NCMP and Child Obesity Profile > NCMP small area data
Child obesity trends over time	PHE Fingertips tool > NCMP and Child Obesity Profile > NCMP small area data
House price statistics	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housepricestatisticsforsmallareas/yearendingjune2020 (Median house prices by ward: HPSSA dataset 37)
2011 Census: Travelling to work	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'WF01BEW' query – commuting destinations) (Census 2011 'QS701EW' query – modes of transport)