Thame

Community profile
of
Health and Wellbeing evidence

March 2021

CONTENTS

V2: Document revised 1st June 2021 to correct errors in section 5.3 showing a change in the confidence intervals (95% to 99.8%).

This report provides health and wellbeing evidence from the Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Thame.

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

- According to the ONS mid-year estimates, the population of Thame increased from 11,411 in mid-2009 to 12,555 in mid-2019. This growth - over a ten-year period – was an apparent increase of 1,144 people or +10%.
- The town has an ageing population.
  - Between 2009 and 2019, the population of Thame aged 0-9 increased by 16.7% and those aged 50+ increased by 28.6%.
- At the time of the 2011 Census survey, Thame had a relatively low proportion of residents with an ethnic minority background (7.2% compared with 9% in South Oxfordshire, 16% in Oxfordshire and 20% in England).

Deprivation and children in poverty

- According to the latest Indices of Deprivation (2019), Thame was relatively un-deprived with all areas of the town within the 30% least deprived nationally.
- According to DWP/HMRC estimates for 2018/19, Thame had less than a quarter of children living in poverty (before housing costs).

Health and wellbeing

- Health indicators show Thame as relatively healthy compared with the national average.
- As of October 2020, there was 1 care home in Thame ward with 71 beds.
- GP practice data for the Rycote practice in Thame shows:
  - The prevalence of **diabetes mellitus** in 2019-20 was well below the national rate and similar to the Oxfordshire rate.
  - The prevalence of **dementia** in 2019-20 was similar to the Oxfordshire and England rates.
  - The prevalence of **depression** has been increasing at a similar rate to the average for Oxfordshire CCG and England.
- Levels of adult physical activity in Thame were higher than average.
  - According to Sport England's small area estimates, the proportion of people aged 16+ in Thame (MSOAs) who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was above the district, county and national rates.
- The rate of child obesity at the end of primary school in Thame was lower than average.
  - The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme shows that for reception children (aged 4-5 years), the Thame South MSOA was similar to the district and national averages. Data for the Thame North MSOA was not available for the latest year.

- For year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) Thame North was similar to the district and national averages while Thame South MSOA was similar to the district average and below (better than) the national average.

House prices and commuting

- Over the past 5 years (year ending June 2015 to year ending June 2020), median prices for semi-detached housing in Thame ward increased at a slightly higher rate than South Oxfordshire district and a significantly higher rate than England.

- As of the 2011 Census there was a total of 6,300 people living in Thame in employment. This included 5,000 commuters plus almost 800 working mainly at or from home and 470 with no fixed place of work.

- The most common other destinations were Aylesbury Vale (794 commuters), Oxford (531 commuters), Wycombe (401 commuters) and London (332 commuters).

- The most common mode of travel (all destinations) was the car or van (48%), followed by walking (11%), train (3%), and passenger in a car/van (3%).

2   Geographical boundaries

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

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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.

The MSOAs covering Thame are Thame North 001 and Thame South 003.

MSOA boundaries
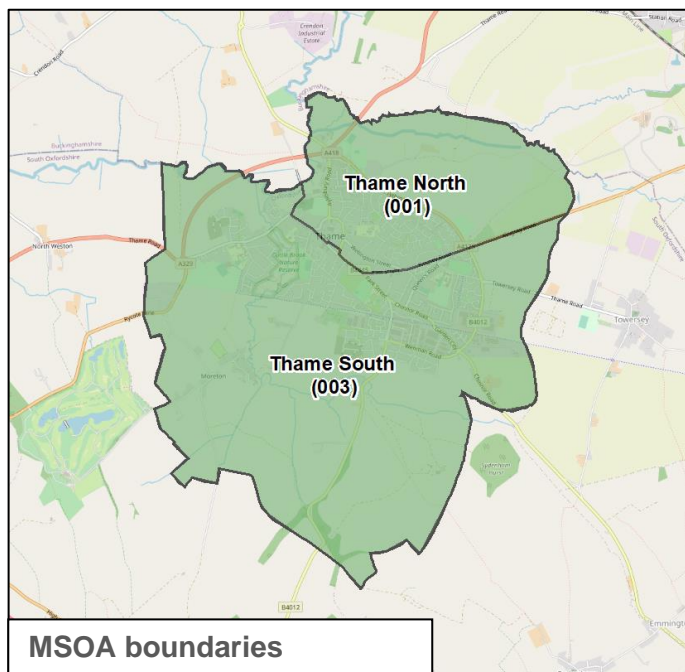
Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are used as the geography for publishing the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). In Thame, there is a total of 8 LSOAs.

LSOA boundaries
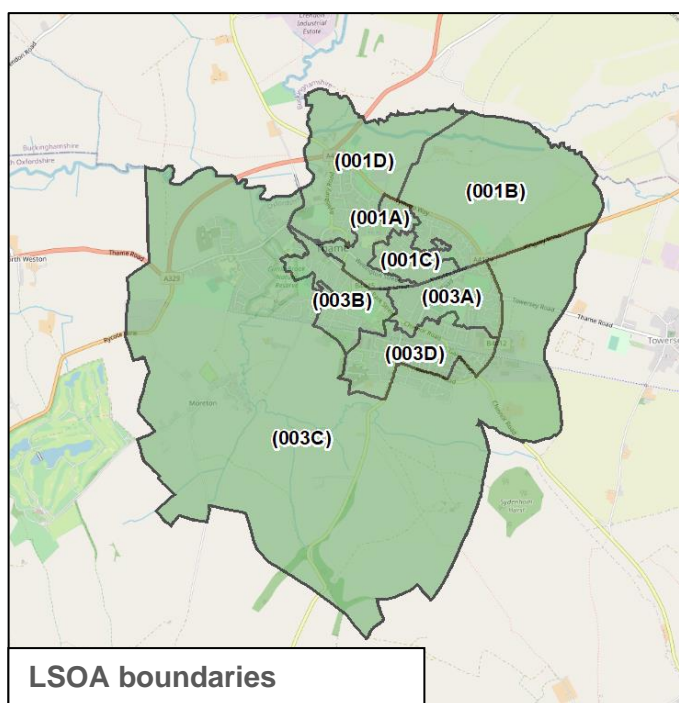
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Each LSOA is made up of smaller Output Areas. The main dataset available at Output Area level is the Census 2011 and Census 2001 surveys.

GP data

Data on prevalence of health conditions has been extracted from the Quality Outcomes Framework for The Rycote Practice at the Thame Health Centre.

GP practice locations
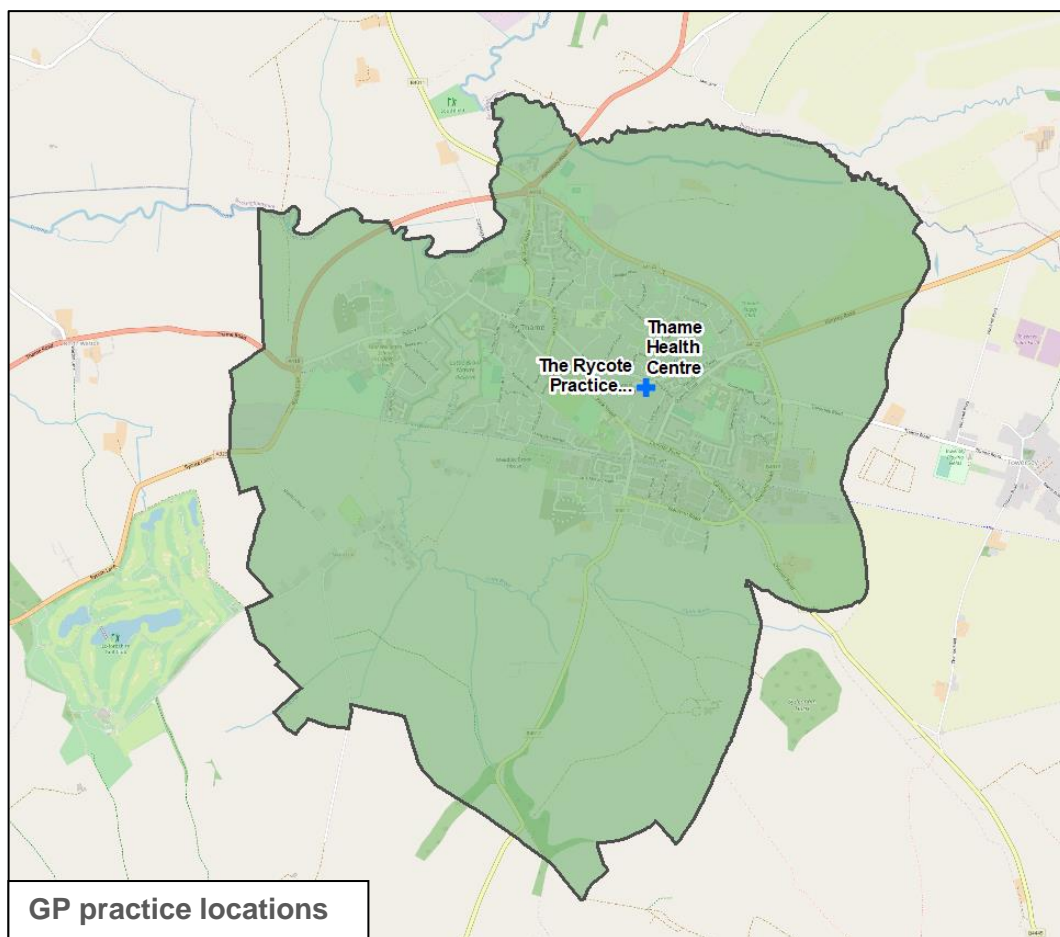
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3 Population profile

3.1 Population by age

According to the ONS mid-year estimates, the population of Thame increased from **11,411** in mid-2009 to **12,555** in mid-2019. This growth - over a ten-year period – was an apparent increase of 1,144 people or **+10%**.

Over this time period, 2009 and 2019, the population of Thame aged 0-9 increased by 16.7% and those aged 50+ increased by 28.6%.

Figure 1 Population of Thame by 5-year age band 2009 and 2019
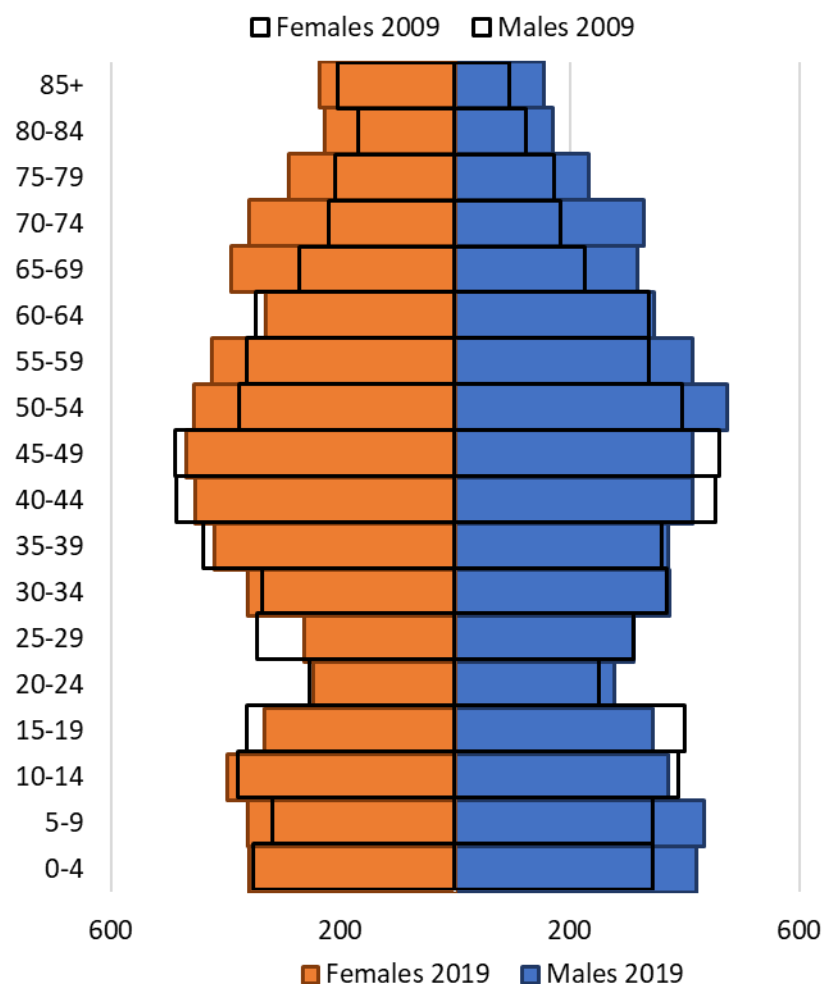
Source: ONS mid-year population estimates for parishes based on best fitting of output areas

In mid-2019, compared with the district, county, regional and national averages, Thame had a slightly higher proportion in both the younger age group (0-15) and the group that includes older people aged 65+.

Figure 2 Proportion of residents aged 0-15 and 65+ (2019)
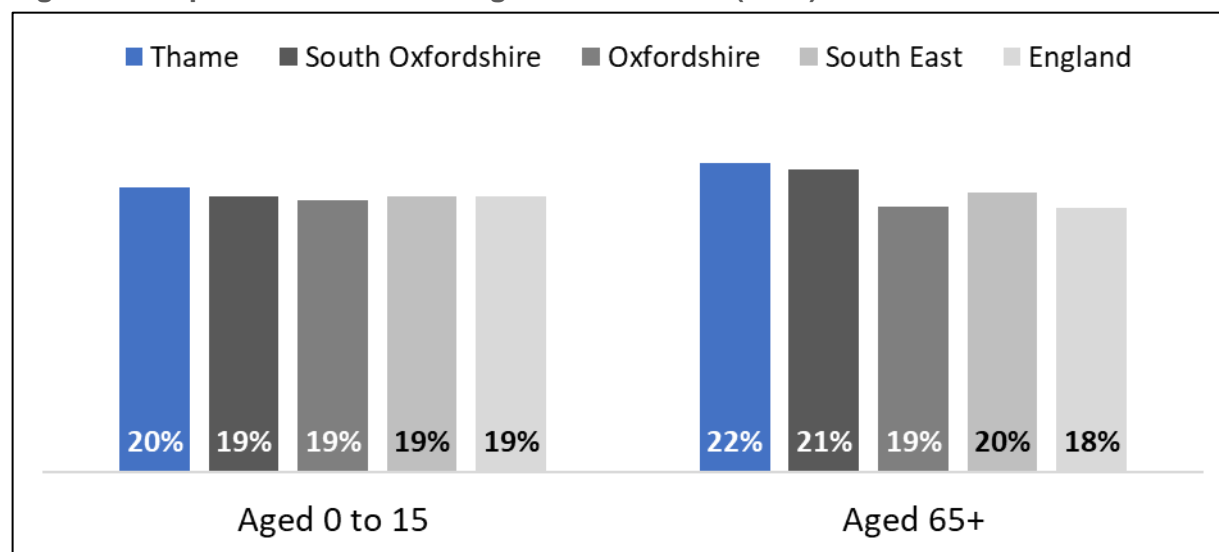
Source: ONS mid-year population estimates (Thame parish)

3.2 Ethnicity

The most recent data on ethnicity is still the 2011 Census.

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Thame had a relatively low proportion of residents from an ethnic minority (7.2% compared with 9% in South Oxfordshire, 16% in Oxfordshire and 20% in England)[1].

The largest ethnic minority background was Asian/Asian British with 188 residents, followed by Mixed/multiple ethnic groups with 164 residents.

Census 2011 data on country of birth[2] shows relatively low numbers of non-UK born residents living in Thame from:

- South Africa: 65
- United States: 53
- Germany: 61
- Poland: 45

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[1] ONS Census 2011 table KS201; ethnic minority includes all groups other than white British

[2] ONS Census 2011 table QS203

3.3 People living in Communal Establishments

The most recent data on people living in communal establishments (such as care homes, boarding schools, halls of residence) is still the 2011 Census.

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were 50 people living in Thame counted as living in a communal establishment all of whom were living in a care home (without nursing).

Table 1 People living in Communal Establishments: Thame (2011)

Area	All people in communal establishments	Care home without nursing
South Oxfordshire	2,774	365
Thame total	50	50
Thame as percentage of South Oxfordshire	2%	14%

Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS421

4 Deprivation and Children in poverty

4.1 Indices of Deprivation 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019

The 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019) combines measures across 7 domains and includes supplementary indices of deprivation affecting children and older people.

According to this latest IMD, Thame was relatively un-deprived with all areas of the town within the 30% least deprived nationally.

• One area of Thame (03D) ranked within the 40% most deprived areas nationally on the *Education, skills and training*.
• Two areas of the town (01B and 03C) rank within the 10% most deprived nationally on the *Barriers to Housing and Services domain*. This is due to the low score in the geographical barriers subdomain which measures the physical accessibility and proximity of local services.

Figure 3 IMD deciles for areas covering Thame (1 is most deprived decile) sorted on the overall IMD

LSOA area name	IMD	Income	Employ-ment	Education, skills and training	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environ-ment	IDACI	IDAOPI
Thame 03B	8	6	7	5	8	8	8	9	7	6
Thame 01A	8	8	9	6	10	8	2	9	7	6
Thame 03D	9	7	9	4	10	10	6	9	5	9
Thame 01B	9	10	10	9	10	10	1	10	9	9
Thame 03C	9	10	10	9	10	9	1	9	9	10
Thame 01D	10	9	10	7	10	8	5	8	8	10
Thame 01C	10	10	10	9	10	10	2	10	10	9
Thame 03A	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	9	10	10

Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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
IDAOPI= Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

Figure 4 Thame showing deciles of IMD, Education, skills & training, Barriers to housing and services, IDACI and IDAOPI (from IMD 2019)

IMD=Indices of Multiple Deprivation
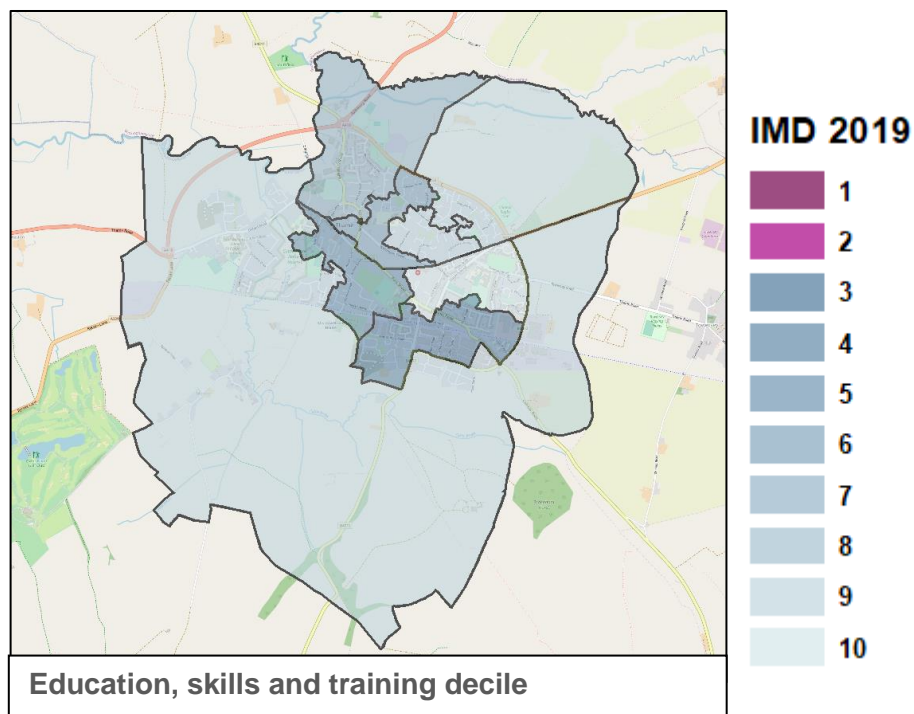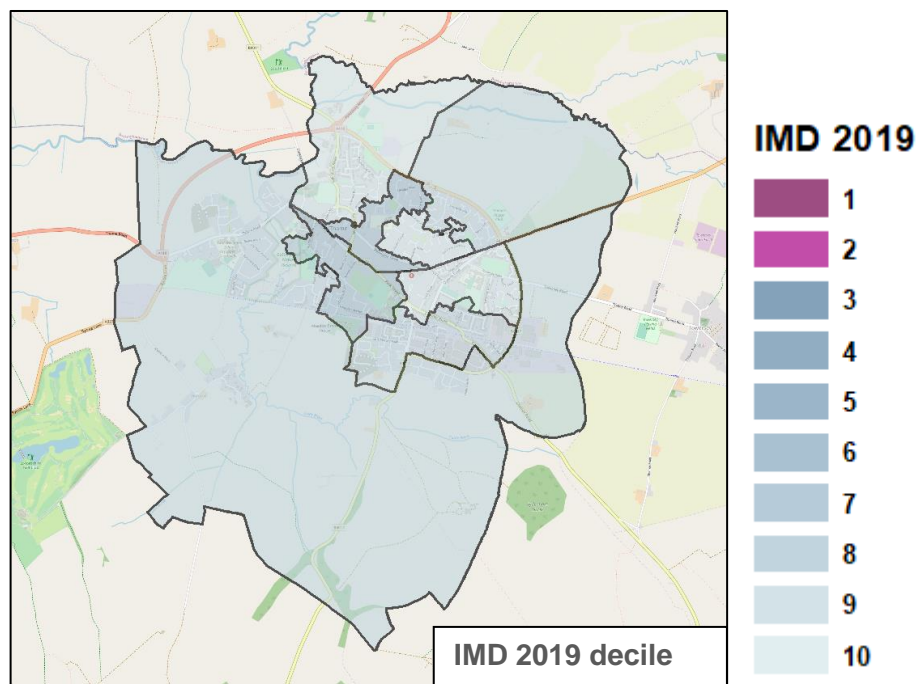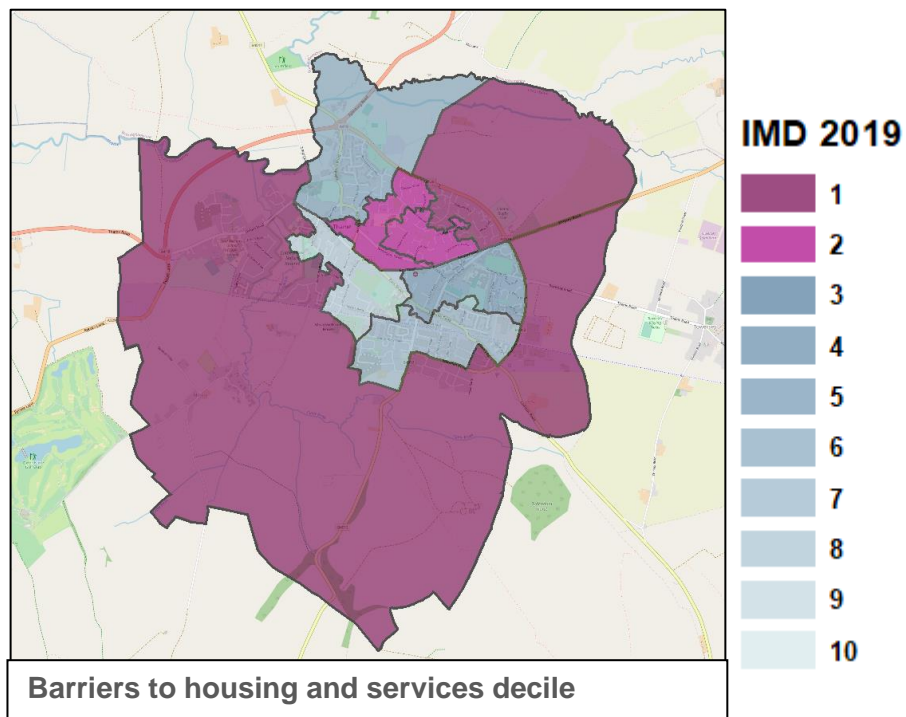
Barriers to housing and services decile

IDACI= Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
IDAOPI= Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

IDACI decile

IDAOPI decile
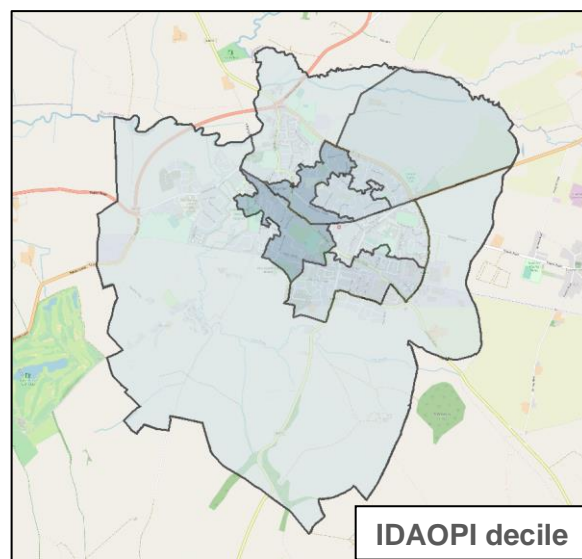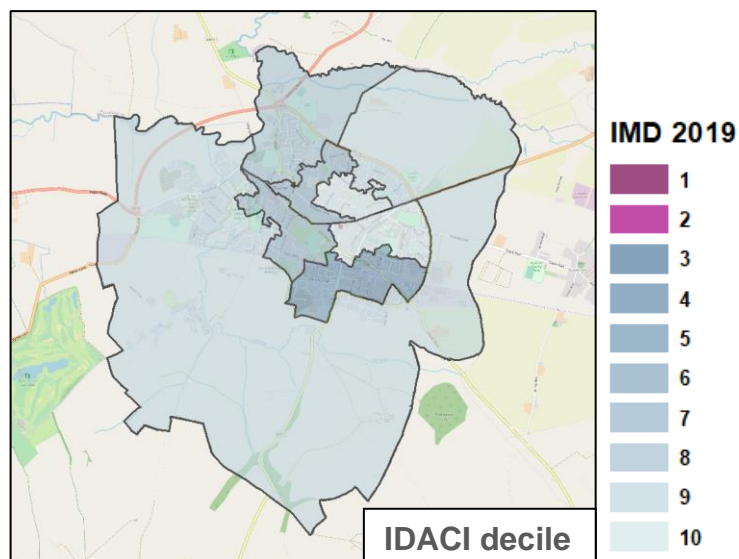
Maps by Oxfordshire County Council © Crown Copyright and database rights 2019 100023343

Source: MHCLG IMD 2019

To explore deprivation visit our interactive dashboard on Oxfordshire Insight

4.2 Child poverty

According to DWP/HMRC estimates for 2018/19, Thame has less than a quarter of children living in poverty (before housing costs).

Figure 5 Children in low income families (relative low income*) in South Oxfordshire wards (2018/19 estimates)
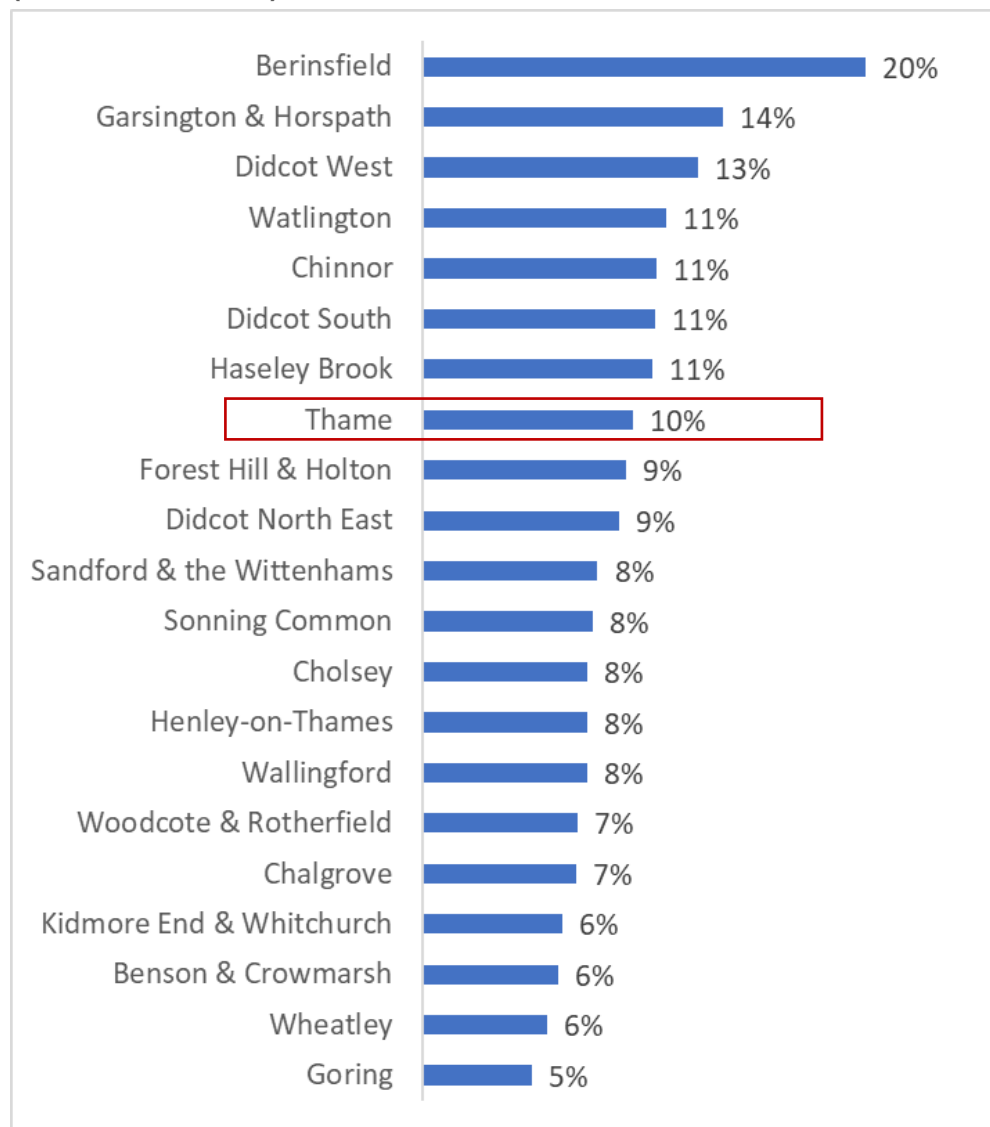
Source: [Children in low income families: local area statistics](#) (DWP&HMRC, 2020)

* *Relative low income* is defined as a family with an income less than 60% of the median income in 2018 to 2019.

5 Health and wellbeing

5.1 Health indicators

Health indicators show Thame as relatively healthy compared with the national average. All of the Public Health England health indicators for Thame ward were similar to or better than the England average.

Figure 6 Health Profile for Thame ward

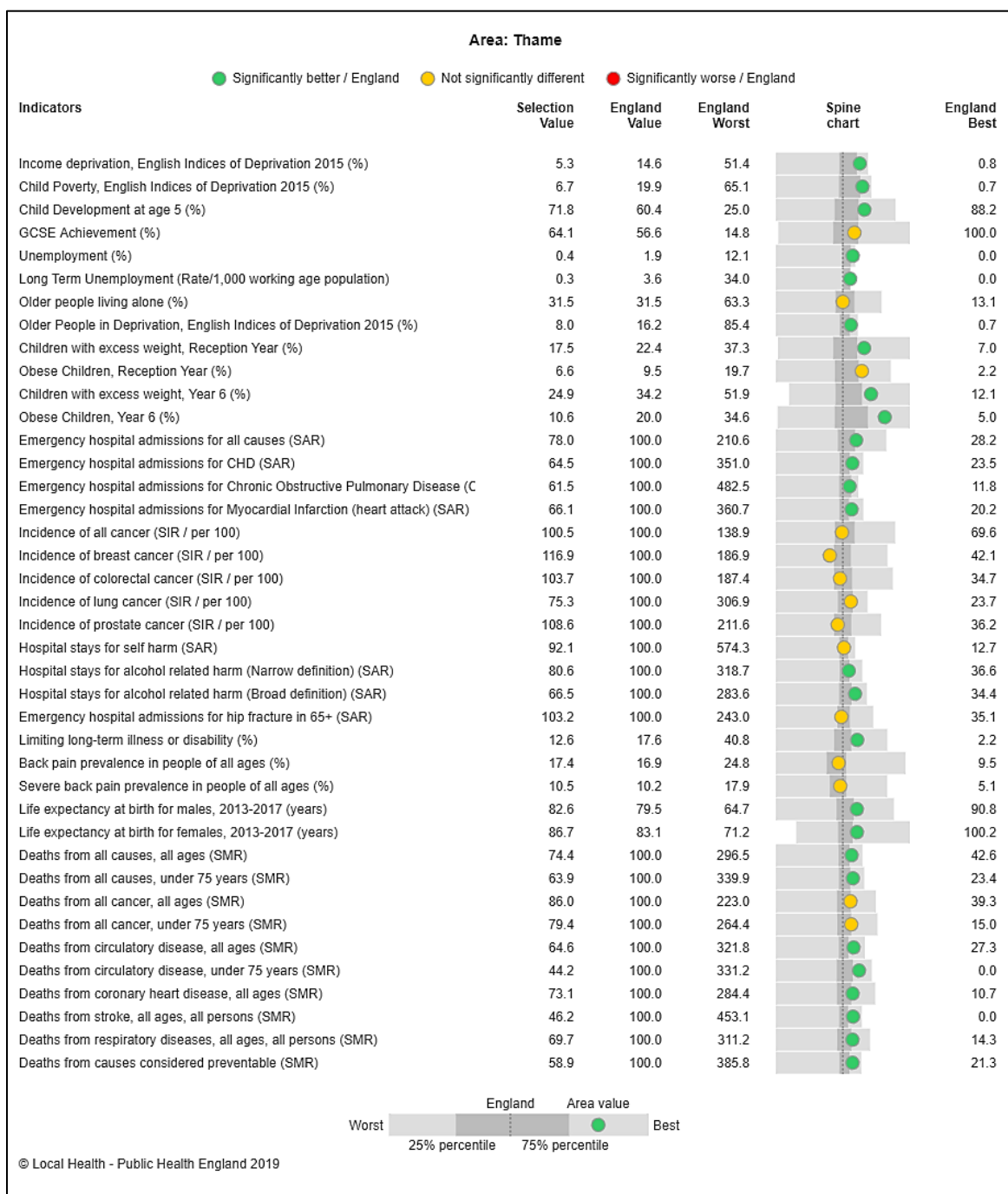| Indicators	Selection Value	England Value	England Worst	Spine chart	England Best
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	5.3	14.6	51.4		0.8
Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	6.7	19.9	65.1		0.7
Child Development at age 5 (%)	71.8	60.4	25.0		88.2
GCSE Achievement (%)	64.1	56.6	14.8		100.0
Unemployment (%)	0.4	1.9	12.1		0.0
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	0.3	3.6	34.0		0.0
Older people living alone (%)	31.5	31.5	63.3		13.1
Older People in Deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	8.0	16.2	85.4		0.7
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	17.5	22.4	37.3		7.0
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	6.6	9.5	19.7		2.2
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	24.9	34.2	51.9		12.1
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	10.6	20.0	34.6		5.0
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	78.0	100.0	210.6		28.2
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	64.5	100.0	351.0		23.5
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (C	61.5	100.0	482.5		11.8
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	66.1	100.0	360.7		20.2
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	100.5	100.0	138.9		69.6
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	116.9	100.0	186.9		42.1
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	103.7	100.0	187.4		34.7
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	75.3	100.0	306.9		23.7
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	108.6	100.0	211.6		36.2
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	92.1	100.0	574.3		12.7
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	80.6	100.0	318.7		36.6
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	66.5	100.0	283.6		34.4
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	103.2	100.0	243.0		35.1
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	12.6	17.6	40.8		2.2
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	17.4	16.9	24.8		9.5
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	10.5	10.2	17.9		5.1
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	82.6	79.5	64.7		90.8
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	86.7	83.1	71.2		100.2
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	74.4	100.0	296.5		42.6
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	63.9	100.0	339.9		23.4
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	86.0	100.0	223.0		39.3
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	79.4	100.0	264.4		15.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	64.6	100.0	321.8		27.3
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	44.2	100.0	331.2		0.0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	73.1	100.0	284.4		10.7
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	46.2	100.0	453.1		0.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	69.7	100.0	311.2		14.3
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	58.9	100.0	385.8		21.3

Source: Public Health England Local Health (downloaded 01 March 2021)

5.2 Provision of care

Care home beds

As of October 2020, there was 1 care home in Thame ward with 71 beds[3].

People providing unpaid care

The most recent data on people providing unpaid care is still the 2011 Census.

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were **265** residents of Thame parish providing a significant number of hours per week (20 or more) of unpaid care.

Overall, the proportion of people providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care in Thame in 2011 was below the county and national averages.

Figure 7 People providing 20 hours or more per week of unpaid care by age as % of resident population (2011)
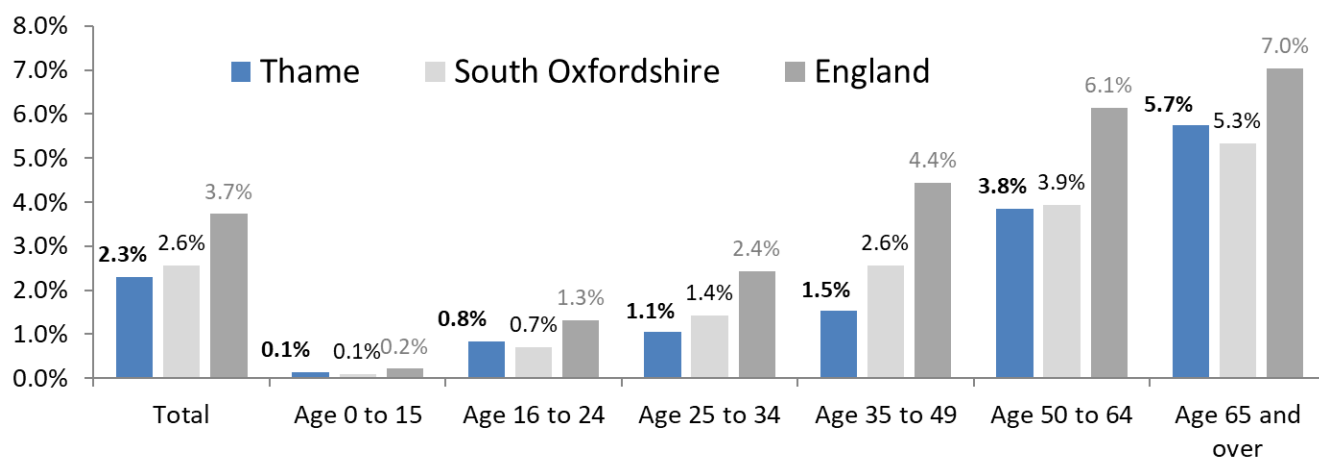
Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

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[3] Source: Care Quality Commission, 2020

5.3   Health conditions

Diabetes

The prevalence of **diabetes mellitus** recorded by Rycote practice in Thame in 2019-20 was well below the national rate and similar to the Oxfordshire rate.

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

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Rate	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Rate	change
England	3,265,562	6.94	3,455,176	7.08	+0.14pp ↑
Oxfordshire CCG	30,868	5.05	31,982	5.05	<0.01pp
The Rycote practice	496	5.02	512	5.10 ✳	+0.08pp ↑

Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework, 2019-20
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

The prevalence of **dementia** recorded by Rycote practice in Thame in 2019-20 was similar to the Oxfordshire and England rates.

Table 3 Change in prevalence of Dementia (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

|	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Rate	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Rate	change
England	458,102	0.79	474,537	0.79	<0.01pp
Oxfordshire CCG	5,831	0.78	5,821	0.75	-0.03pp ↓
The Rycote practice	90	0.74	90	0.72	<0.01pp

Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework, 2019-20
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 Rycote practice in Thame has been increasing at a similar rate to the average for Oxfordshire CCG and England.

Table 4 Change in prevalence of Depression (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Rate	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Rate	change
England	4,999,672	10.77	5,565,443	11.56	+0.79pp ↑
Oxfordshire CCG	66,656	11.06	73,648	11.81	+0.74pp ↑
The Rycote practice	1,166	11.98	1,243	12.52	+0.55↑

Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework, 2019-20
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 and Healthy weight

Physical activity

According to Sport England's small area estimates[4], the proportion of people aged 16+ in Thame South and Thame North MSOAs who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week were each 72%, above the district (69%), county (70%) and national rates (63%).

Figure 8 Estimated proportion of adults aged 16+ who are physically active at least 150 minutes a week (year ending November 2019), South Oxfordshire MSOAs
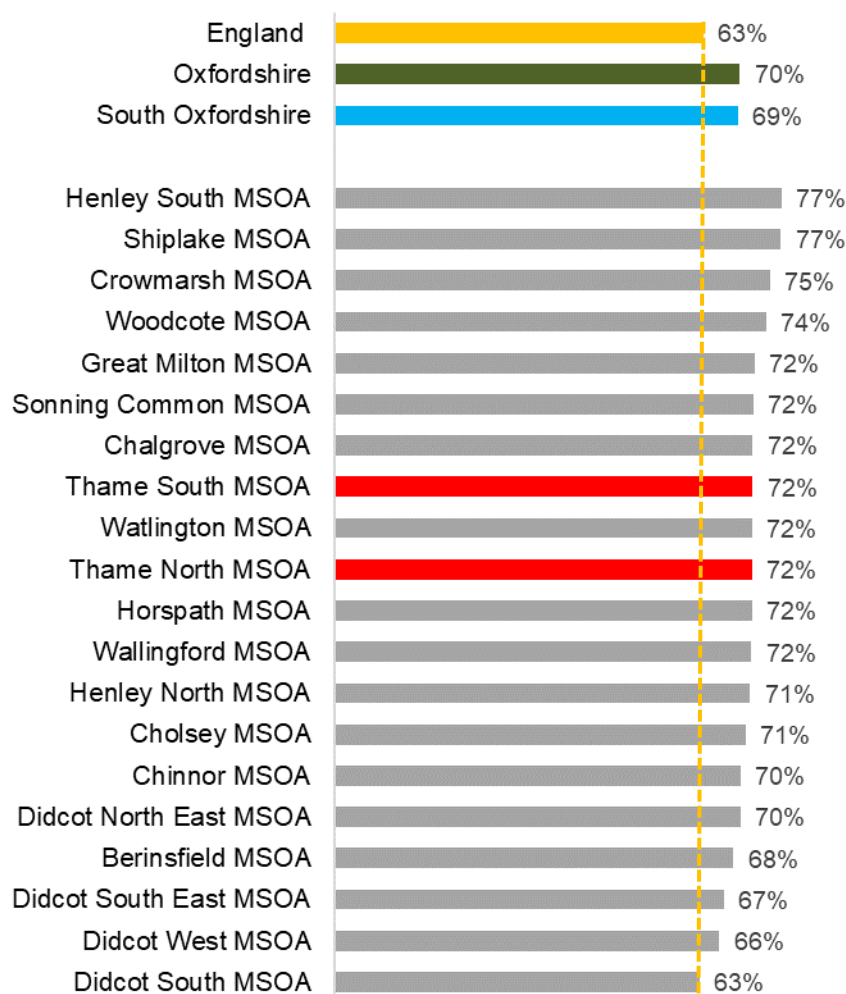
Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) labelled with names to show the area covered

Source: Sport England Active Lives survey, November 2018-19; map showing MSOAs in Oxfordshire

Note: for Oxfordshire's local authorities, including South Oxfordshire, 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.

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[4] https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables

Child Obesity

The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP, 2 years combined 2017/18 to 2019/20) shows that:

- for reception children (aged 4-5 years), the Thame South MSOA was similar to the district and national averages. Data for the Thame North MSOA was not available for the latest year.
- For year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) Thame North was similar to the district and national averages while Thame South MSOA was similar to the district average and below (better than) the national average.

**Figure 9 Prevalence of obesity among children 2017/18 to 2019/20 (showing 95% confidence intervals)**
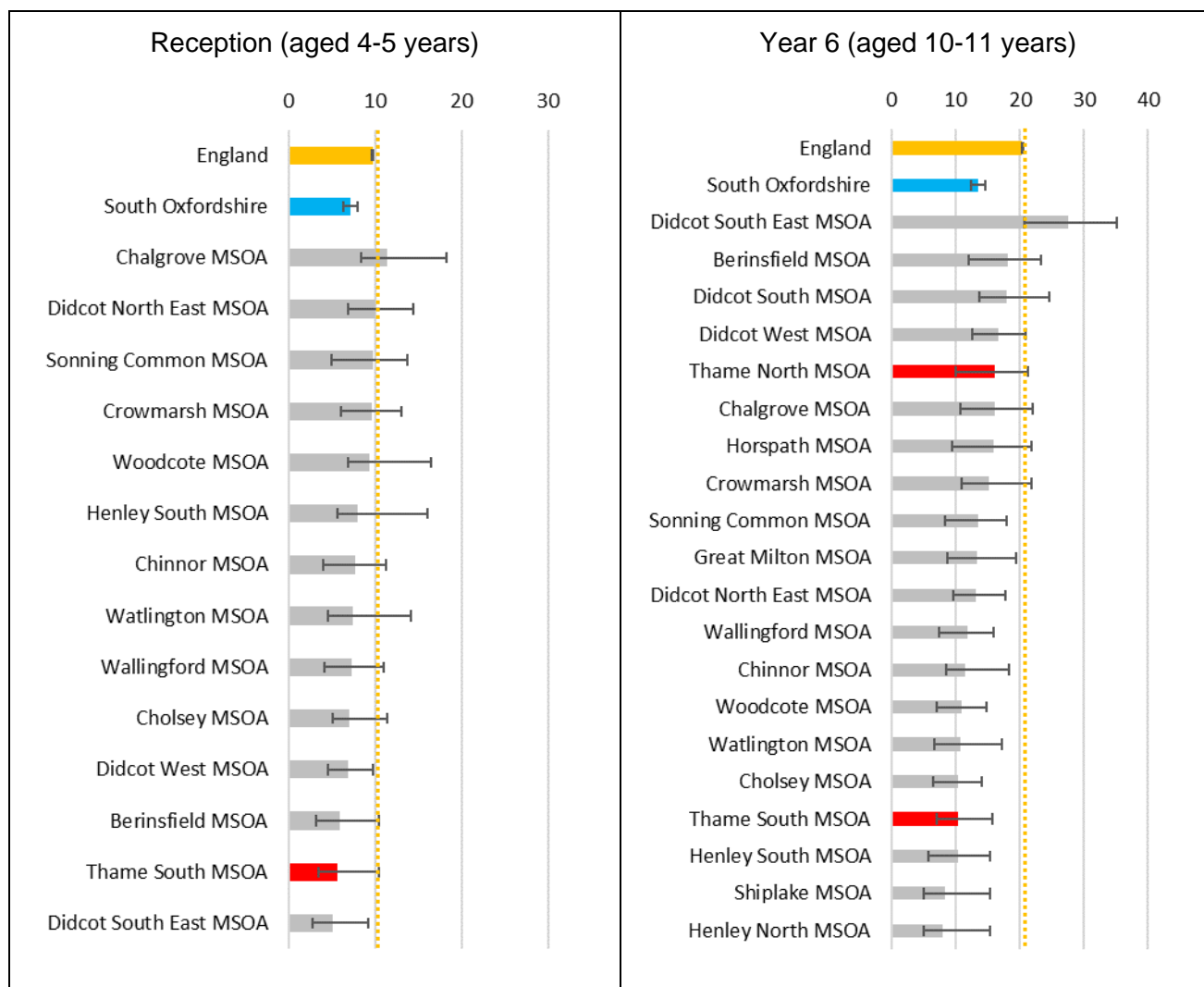
Source: PHE - Fingertips

The 3-year average rate of year 6 child obesity in Thame North MSOA appears to have increased from 15% in 2008/09-2010/11 to 16.1% in 2017/18-2019/20. The 3-year average rate of year 6 child obesity in Thame South MSOA appears to have reduced from 12.4% in 2008/09-2010/11 to 10.3% in 2017/18-2019/20.

**Figure 10: Thame MSOAs Year 6 child obesity trend**
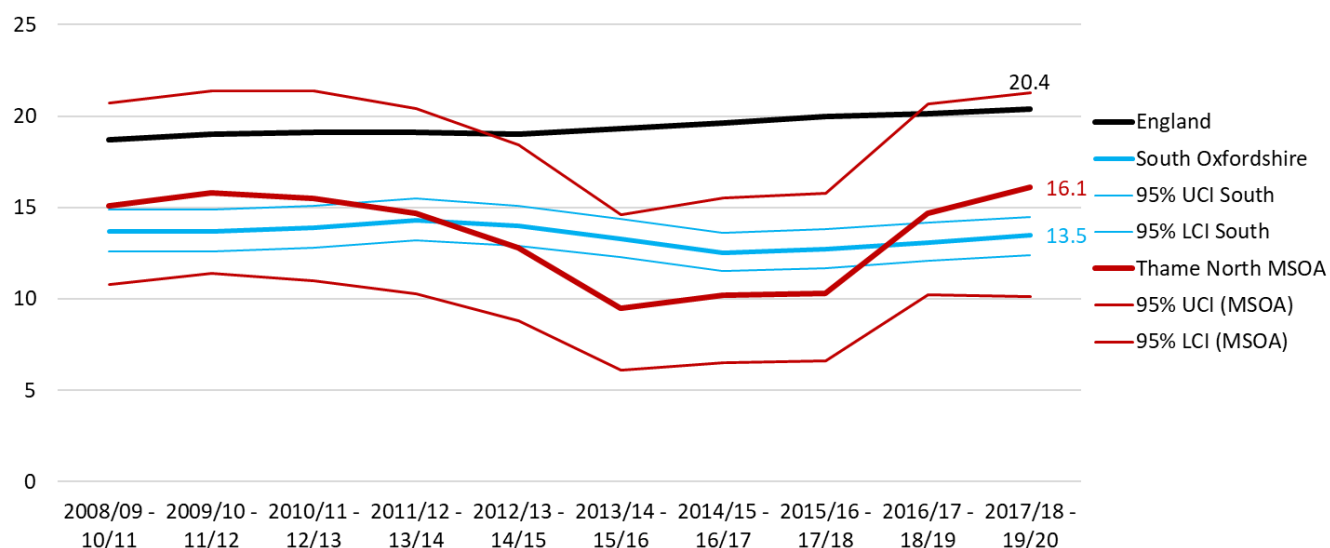
Source: PHE - Fingertips
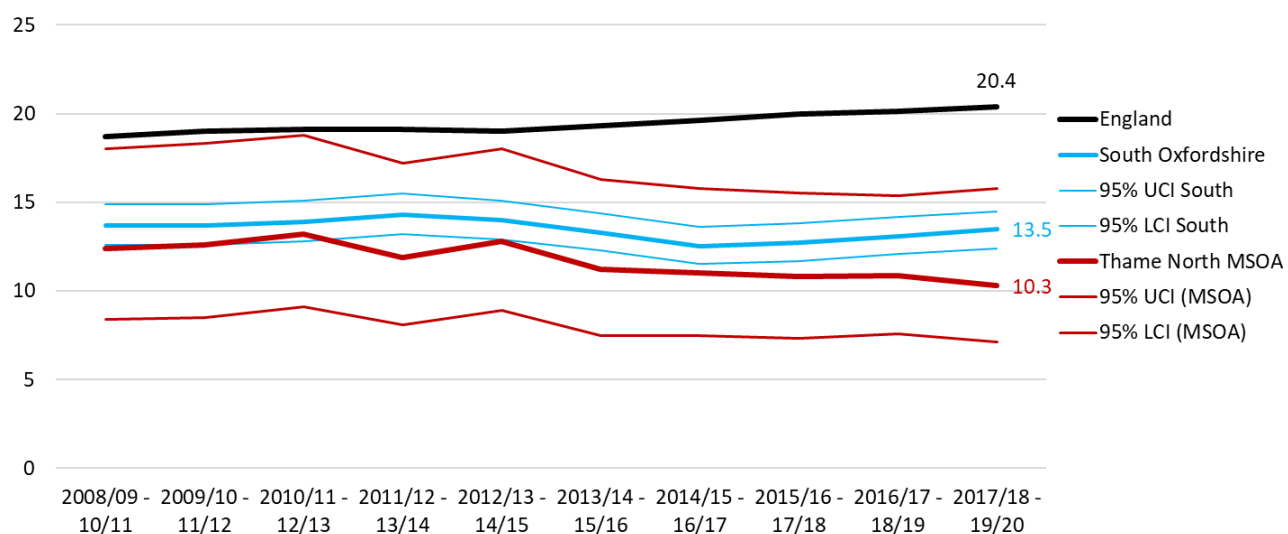
Source: PHE - Fingertips

6 Other - house prices and commuting data

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, so the following data is for semi-detached housing only.

Over the past 5 years (year ending June 2015 to year ending June 2020), median prices for semi-detached housing in Thame ward increased at a slightly higher rate than South Oxfordshire district and a significantly higher rate than England.

Figure 11 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings to year ending December 2019 – Thame ward
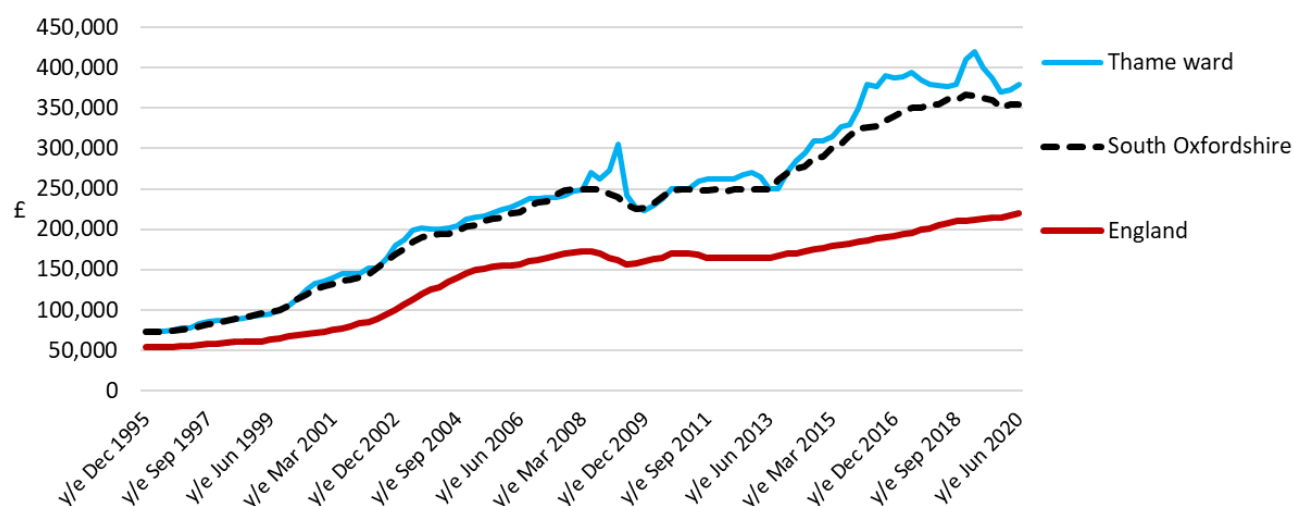
Source: ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending June 2020; quarterly rolling year dataset 37

Table 5 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings, Year ending June 2015 to year ending June 2020 – Thame ward

	Year ending Jun 2015	Year ending Jun 2020	difference	
Thame ward	327,000	380,000	53,000	*16%*
South Oxfordshire	305,000	354,000	49,000	*16%*
England	180,000	220,000	40,000	*22%*

Source: ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending June 2020; quarterly rolling year dataset 37

Travelling to work

The most recent data on travelling to work is still the 2011 Census.

According to the 2011 Census travel to work statistics[5], there was a total of 6,300 people living in Thame (MSOAs 001 and 003) in employment the week before the Census. This included 5,000 commuters plus almost 800 working mainly at or from home and 470 with no fixed place of work.

Of the people commuting to work from Thame, the majority were travelling to jobs within Oxfordshire (59%). 16% commuted to Aylesbury Vale, 11% to Oxford, 8% to Wycombe and 7% to London.

The most common mode of travel (all destinations) was the car or van (48%), followed by walking (11%), train (3%), and passenger in a car/van (3%).

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[5] Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS701EW

ANNEX 1: Data sources for indicators used in ward health profiles

Table 2 Indicators used in ward profiles from Public Health England Local Health (section 5.1)

Income deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	IMD 2015
Child Poverty - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	
Child Development at age 5 (%)	DfE 2014
GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%)	DfE 2013/14
Unemployment (%)	ONS 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 2015 (%)	IMD 2015
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 (%)	Musculoskeletal (MSK) Calculator by Imperial College London for Arthritis
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	

	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)	

Source: Indicator dates available from the 'Definitions' section of the Local Health tool on the NHS fingertips website.

ANNEX 2: Data sources used in this report

Data sources used in this report

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	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data (Small area NCMP data: MSOA)
House price statistics	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housepricestatisticsforsmallareas/yearendingdecember2019 (Median house prices by ward: HPSSA dataset 37)
2011 Census: Travelling to work	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'QS701EW' query)

For data and statistics on Oxfordshire and place profiles please visit Oxfordshire Insight