Oxfordshire

JSNA

# Woodstock

## Settlement profile
## of
## Health and Wellbeing evidence

## December 2020

**CONTENTS**

V2: Document revised 1st June 2021 to correct errors in the data of figures 8-10 (section 5.3) showing change in rates from 2018-2019 to 2019-2020

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

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 population estimates, the population of Woodstock parish[1] increased from **3,044** in mid-2009 to **3,385** in mid-2019.  This growth - over a ten year period – was an apparent increase of 341 people or +11%.

- In 2019, Woodstock had a slightly higher proportion of people in the younger age group (0-15) and a **significantly higher proportion of over 65s** than the district, county, regional and national averages.

- At the time of the 2011 Census survey, Woodstock (parish) had a higher proportion of residents from an ethnic minority background compared with the wider district, but a lower proportion when compared with the county and national figures (12% compared with 7% in West Oxfordshire, 16% in Oxfordshire, and 20% in England).

- As of October 2020, there was one care homes with 46 care home beds in Woodstock.

## Deprivation and children in poverty

- Woodstock is relatively un-deprived.  According to the Indices of Deprivation 2019, the three Lower Super Output Areas covering Woodstock were each within the 10% least deprived on the overall index.

- According to the latest child poverty statistics, Woodstock and Bladon ward had a relatively low rate of children in poverty, with around 4% of children living in low income families, the second lowest in West Oxfordshire district.

## Health and wellbeing

- Public Health England indicators of health and wellbeing show that residents of Woodstock and Bladon ward were relatively healthy, with no indicators worse than average.

- GP practice data for Woodstock Surgery shows:
    - The prevalence of recorded **diabetes** was significantly lower than the national rate.
    - The prevalence of recorded **dementia** remains similar to the national rate.
    - The prevalence of recorded **depression** has increased, however, as of 2019-20, it remains similar to the national rate.

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[1] Note that "parish" refers to the geographical parish boundary, see section 2.  This is equivalent to Woodstock Town Council area.

- The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme shows that:
    - For reception children (aged 4-5 years) the rate of child obesity in Woodstock MSOA was similar to average.
    - For year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) the rate of child obesity in Woodstock MSOA was significantly below (better than) the England and Oxfordshire averages.

## House prices and commuting

- Over the past 5 years (year ending December 2014 to year ending December 2019), median prices for semi-detached houses in Woodstock and Bladon ward increased at slightly below the rate of West Oxfordshire district (+26% compared with +28%).

- According to the 2011 Census, 17% of Woodstock MSOA commuters travelled to work within the town.  Outside Woodstock, the top work destination was elsewhere in West Oxfordshire followed by Oxford.

## 2 Geographical boundaries

Data in this profile is reported using administrative and statistical geographical boundaries.

The following shows the boundary of Woodstock parish and the wider boundary of Woodstock and Bladon ward.
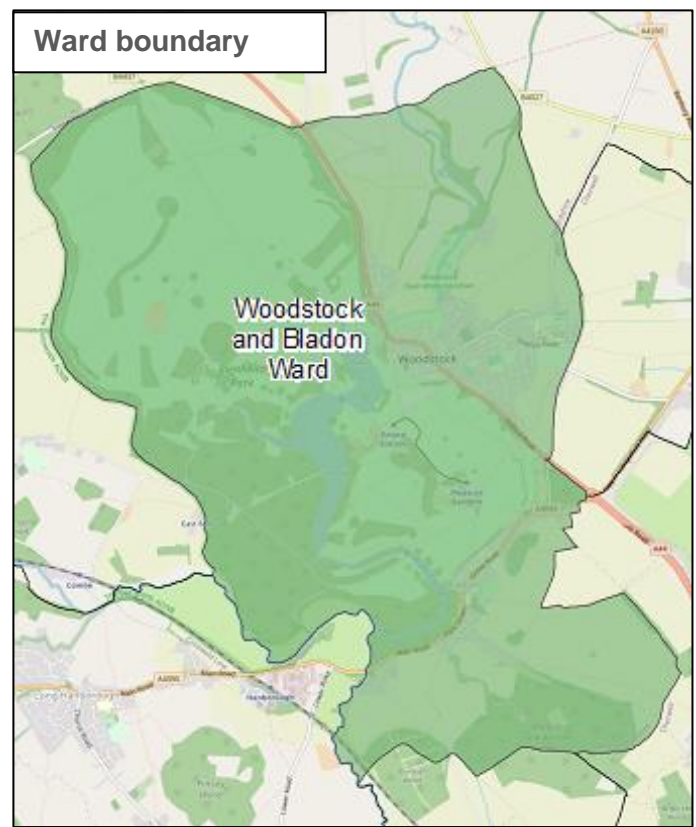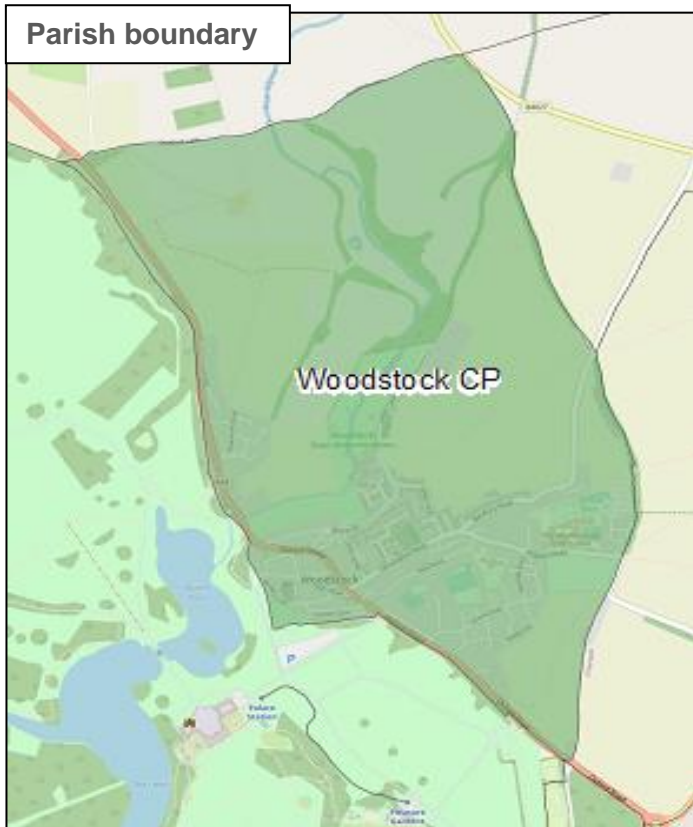
In addition to these administrative boundaries, National Statistics for small areas are reported using the statistical hierarchy developed by the Office for National Statistics.

**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 MSOA (West Oxfordshire 004) covering Woodstock also includes Bladon, Tackley and Kiddington.
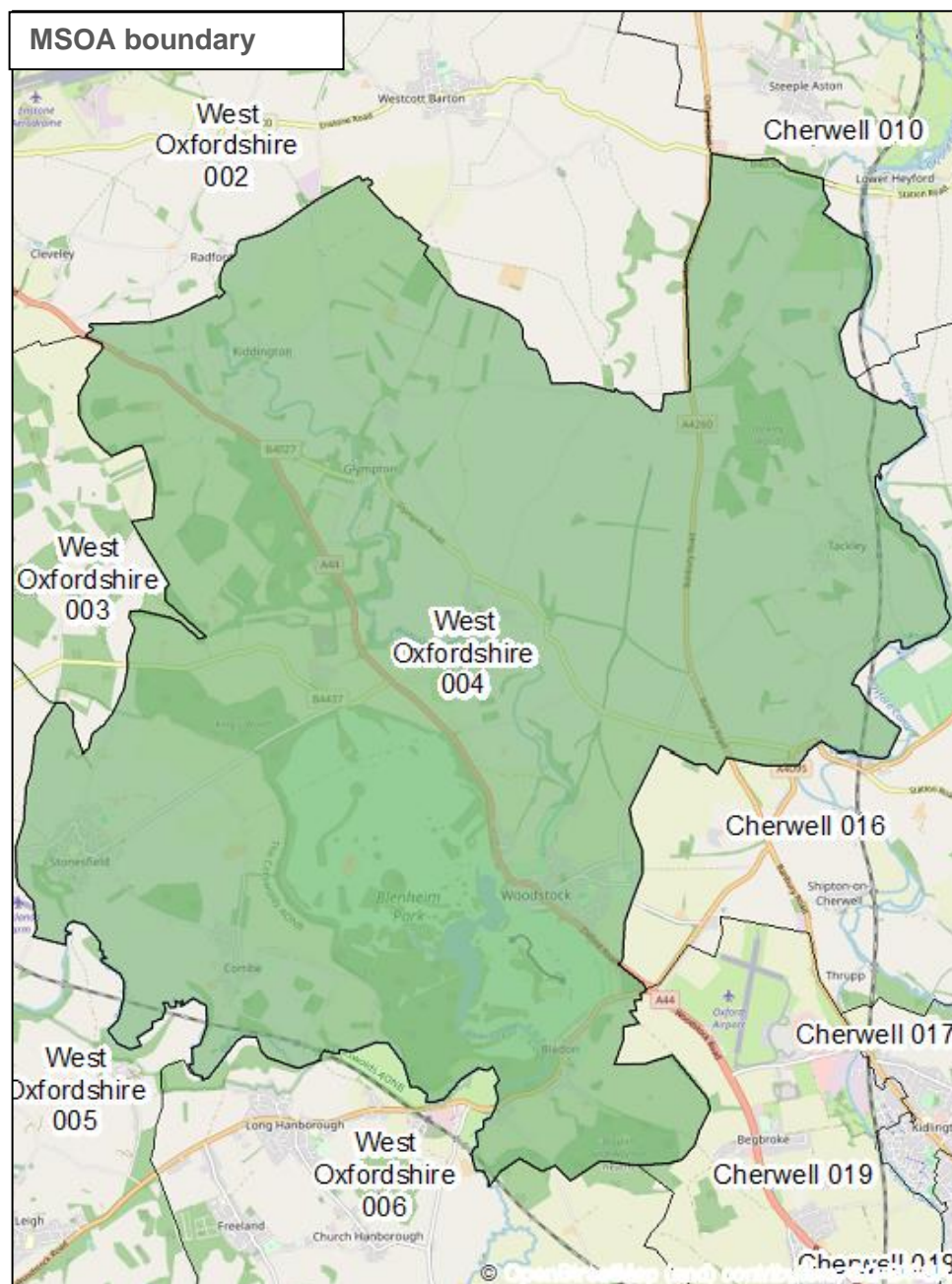
**Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)** are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD).

There are three LSOAs covering Woodstock: West Oxfordshire 004D, 004E and 004F.
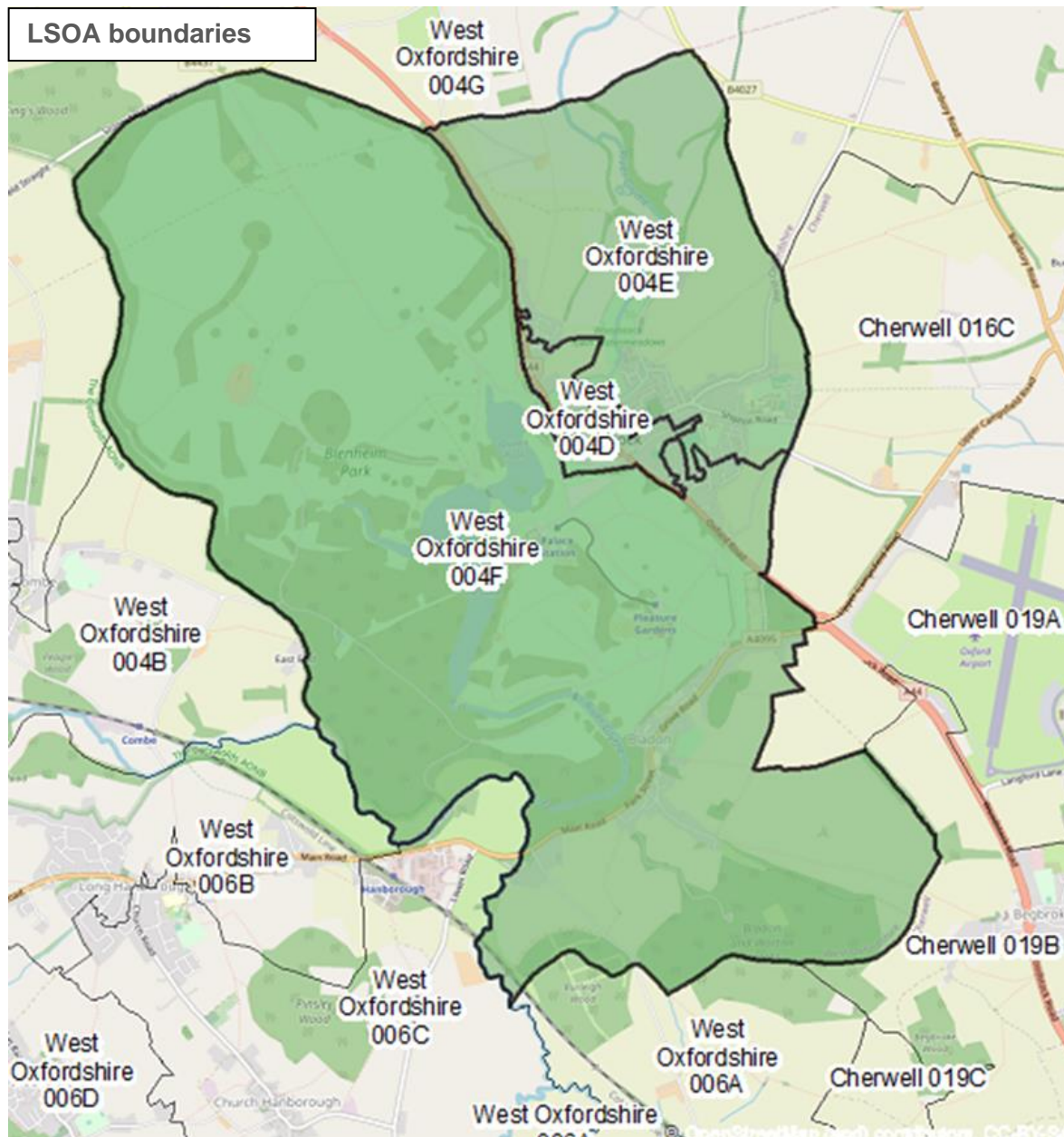


Maps by Oxfordshire County Council

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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 **Woodstock Surgery**.

**Woodstock GP**

Woodstock Surgery

# 3   Population profile

## 3.1  Population by age

According to the ONS mid-year population estimates, the population of Woodstock parish[2] increased from **3,044** in mid-2009 to **3,385** in mid-2019.  This growth - over a ten year period – was an apparent increase of 341 people or +11%.

**Figure 1  Population of Woodstock by 5-year age band 2009 and 2019**
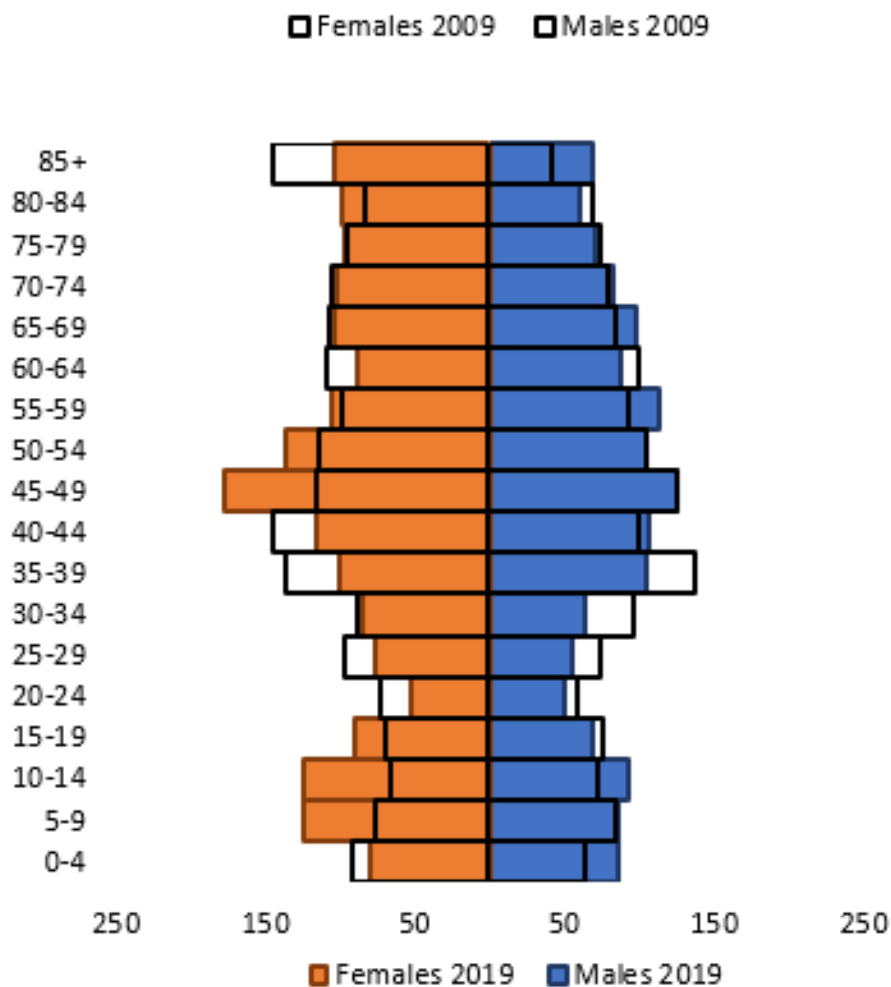


Source: ONS mid-year population estimates for parishes

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[2] Note that "parish" refers to the geographical parish boundary, see section 2.  This is equivalent to Woodstock Town Council area.

Comparing the age profile of Woodstock and Bladon ward in 2019 with the district, county, regional and national averages, shows a slightly higher proportion in the younger age group (0-15) and a significantly higher proportion of over 65s.

**Figure 2  Proportion of residents aged 0-15 and 65+ (2019)**
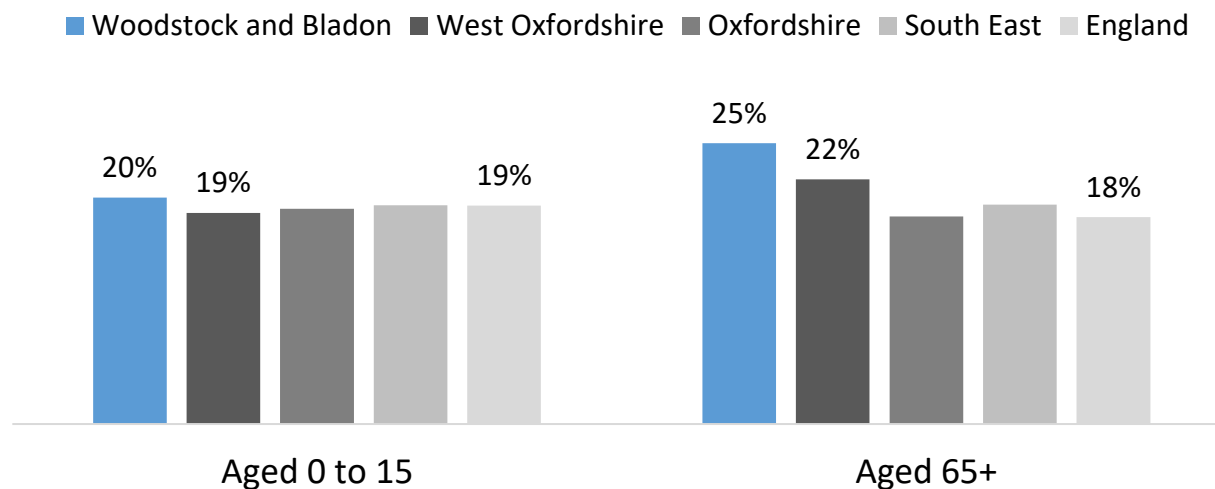


Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

## 3.2  Ethnicity

*The most recent data on the ethnic background of the resident population of an area is still the 2011 Census.*

As of 2011, 12% of Woodstock (parish) was from an ethnic minority background[3].

This was above West Oxfordshire district (7%) and below of the proportion of ethnic minority residents in Oxfordshire as a whole (16%).

The largest ethnic minority group in Woodstock was "White Other" with 185 residents, followed by "White Irish" with 33 residents. These two groups accounted for just under half (59%) of Woodstock's ethnic minority population.

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[3] Source: ONS Census 2011, table KS201

## 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 54 people living in Woodstock counted as living in a communal establishment out of a total of 3,385 residents (1.6%).

Of these 50 were in a Care home with nursing and 4 in "other" establishments.

**Table 1  People living in Communal Establishments: Woodstock (2011)**

|  | All categories of Communal establishment | Other | Care home with nursing |
|---|---|---|---|
| West Oxfordshire | 2,364 | 1,117 | 450 |
| Woodstock | 54 | 4 | 50 |
| Woodstock as % of West Oxfordshire | 2.3% | 0.4% | 11% |

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 Deprivation (IMD2019) combines indicators across 7 "domains" and includes supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and older people.*

According to the Indices of Deprivation 2019:

- The three Lower Super Output Areas covering Woodstock were each within the 10% <u>least</u> deprived on the overall index.

- Within the *barriers to housing and services* domain (including geographical barriers – distance to selected services - and access to housing/affordability), one area of Woodstock was in the 40% most deprived nationally.

**Figure 3  IMD ranks for areas in Woodstock and Bladon (1 is most deprived decile) sorted on the overall IMD**

| Area name | IMD | Income | Emp | Education | Health | Crime | Barriers to Housing and Services | Living Environment | Income Depr Affecting Children | Income Depr Affecting Older People |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Oxfordshire 004D | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 |
| West Oxfordshire 004E | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| West Oxfordshire 004F | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 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.*

The following maps show the rank of areas across Woodstock on: the overall index, the education, skills and training domain and the two supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people.

**Figure 4 Woodstock, Bladon and Tackley showing rank of overall index, rank of Education Skills and Training domain, rank of Income deprivation affecting children and rank of Income deprivation affecting older people (2019)**
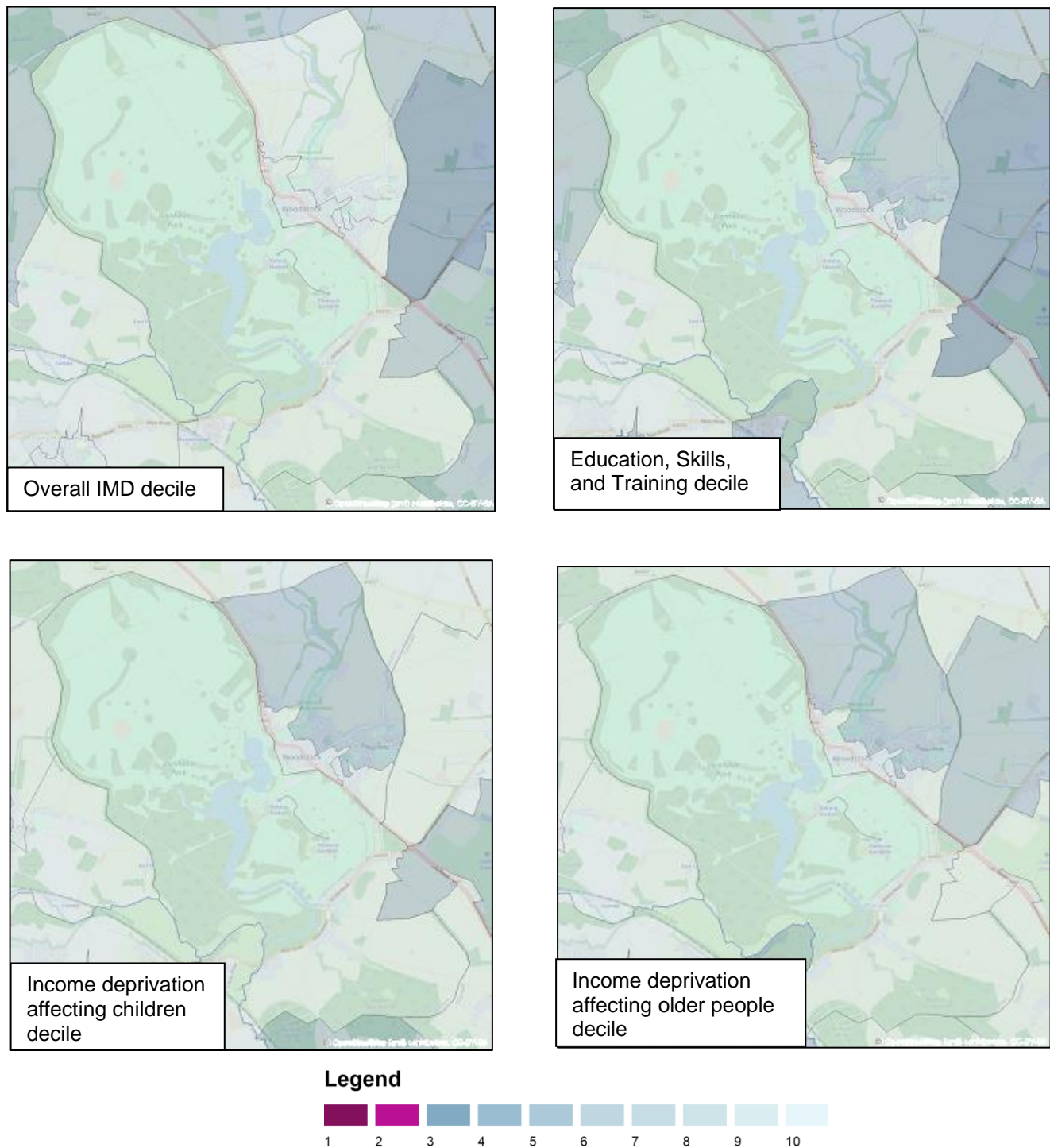


Maps by Oxfordshire County Council © Crown Copyright and database rights 2020 100023343

Source: MHCLG IMD 2019, https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019

## 4.2  Child poverty

According to the latest DWP/HMRC child poverty statistics, Woodstock and Bladon ward had a relatively low rate of children in poverty, with around 4% of children living in families in either relative or absolute low income*, the second lowest in West Oxfordshire district.

**Figure 5  Children aged 0-15 in low income families West Oxfordshire wards (2018/19 prov)**
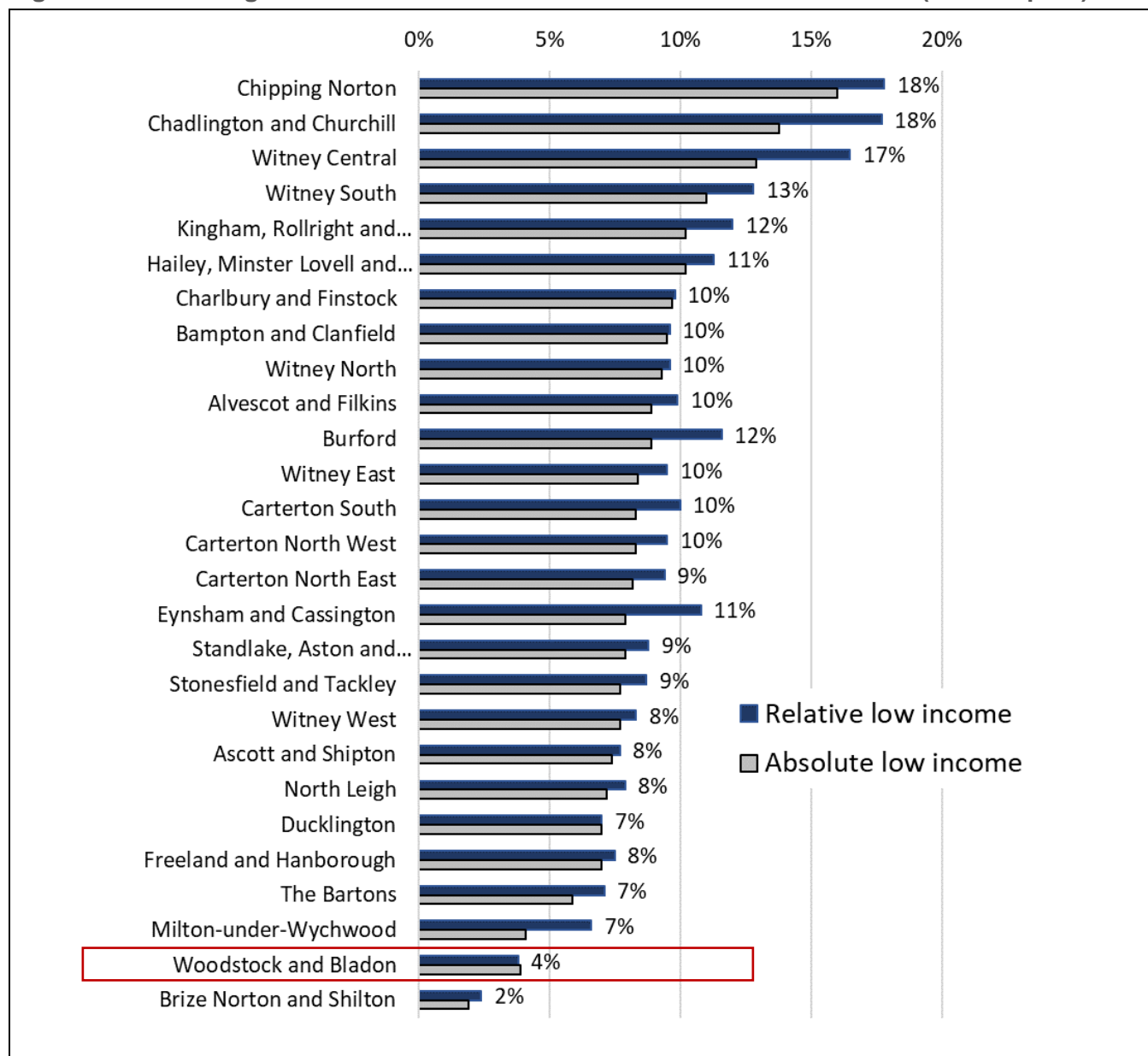


Source: DWP/HMRC Children in low income families: local area statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
* *Relative low income* is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.  *Absolute low income* is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year in comparison with incomes in 2010/11. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

## 5 Health and wellbeing

### 5.1 Health profile for Woodstock and Bladon

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

Woodstock and Bladon ward shows no indicators significantly worse than England average.

**Figure 6 Health Profile for Woodstock and Bladon ward.**

**Area: Woodstock and Bladon**

● Significantly better / England　● Not significantly different　● Significantly worse / England

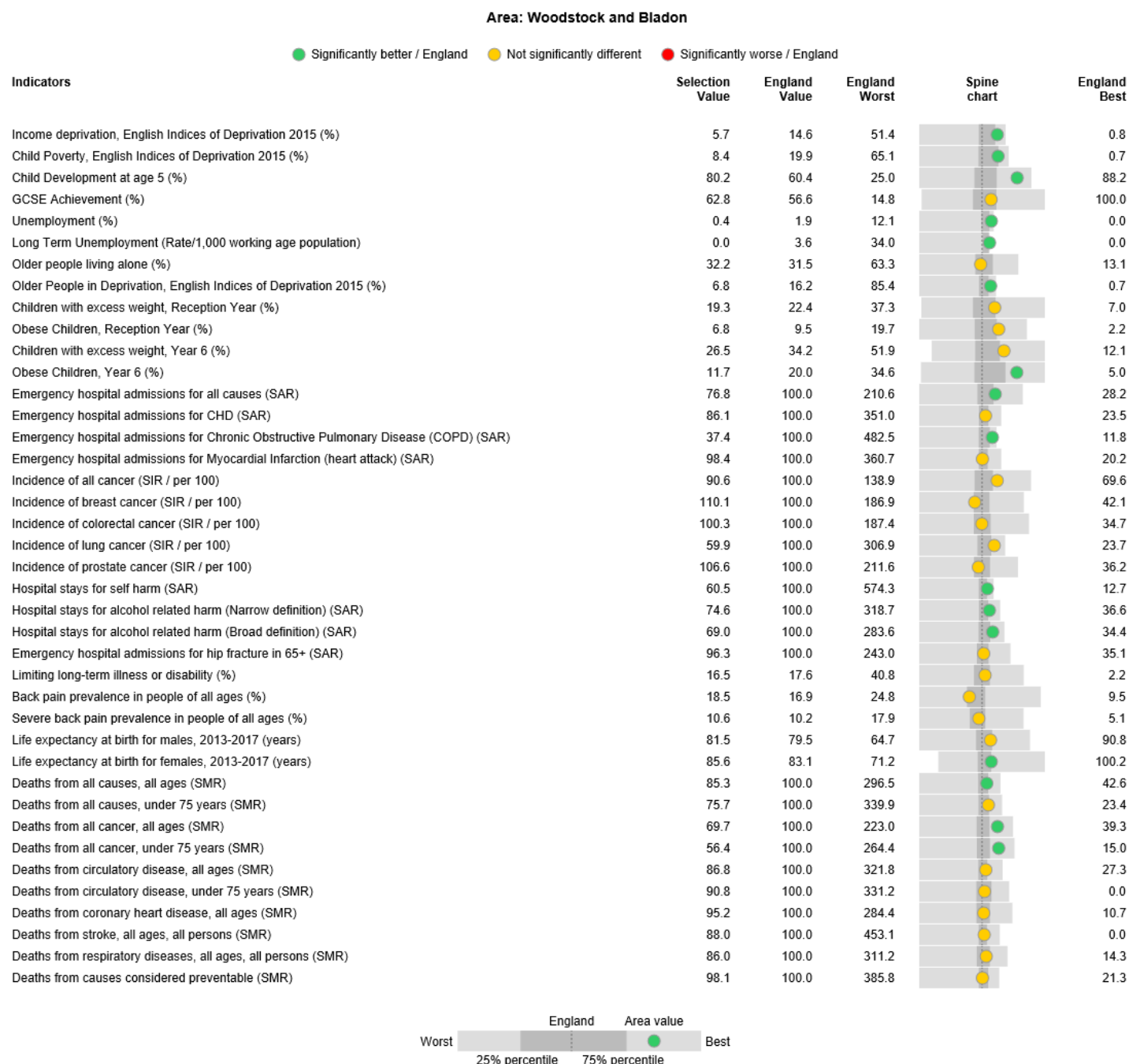| Indicators | Selection Value | England Value | England Worst | Spine chart | England Best |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%) | 5.7 | 14.6 | 51.4 | | 0.8 |
| Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%) | 8.4 | 19.9 | 65.1 | | 0.7 |
| Child Development at age 5 (%) | 80.2 | 60.4 | 25.0 | | 88.2 |
| GCSE Achievement (%) | 62.8 | 56.6 | 14.8 | | 100.0 |
| Unemployment (%) | 0.4 | 1.9 | 12.1 | | 0.0 |
| Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population) | 0.0 | 3.6 | 34.0 | | 0.0 |
| Older people living alone (%) | 32.2 | 31.5 | 63.3 | | 13.1 |
| Older People in Deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%) | 6.8 | 16.2 | 85.4 | | 0.7 |
| Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%) | 19.3 | 22.4 | 37.3 | | 7.0 |
| Obese Children, Reception Year (%) | 6.8 | 9.5 | 19.7 | | 2.2 |
| Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%) | 26.5 | 34.2 | 51.9 | | 12.1 |
| Obese Children, Year 6 (%) | 11.7 | 20.0 | 34.6 | | 5.0 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) | 76.8 | 100.0 | 210.6 | | 28.2 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR) | 86.1 | 100.0 | 351.0 | | 23.5 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR) | 37.4 | 100.0 | 482.5 | | 11.8 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR) | 98.4 | 100.0 | 360.7 | | 20.2 |
| Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100) | 90.6 | 100.0 | 138.9 | | 69.6 |
| Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100) | 110.1 | 100.0 | 186.9 | | 42.1 |
| Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100) | 100.3 | 100.0 | 187.4 | | 34.7 |
| Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100) | 59.9 | 100.0 | 306.9 | | 23.7 |
| Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100) | 106.6 | 100.0 | 211.6 | | 36.2 |
| Hospital stays for self harm (SAR) | 60.5 | 100.0 | 574.3 | | 12.7 |
| Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR) | 74.6 | 100.0 | 318.7 | | 36.6 |
| Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR) | 69.0 | 100.0 | 283.6 | | 34.4 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR) | 96.3 | 100.0 | 243.0 | | 35.1 |
| Limiting long-term illness or disability (%) | 16.5 | 17.6 | 40.8 | | 2.2 |
| Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%) | 18.5 | 16.9 | 24.8 | | 9.5 |
| Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%) | 10.6 | 10.2 | 17.9 | | 5.1 |
| Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years) | 81.5 | 79.5 | 64.7 | | 90.8 |
| Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years) | 85.6 | 83.1 | 71.2 | | 100.2 |
| Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR) | 85.3 | 100.0 | 296.5 | | 42.6 |
| Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR) | 75.7 | 100.0 | 339.9 | | 23.4 |
| Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR) | 69.7 | 100.0 | 223.0 | | 39.3 |
| Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR) | 56.4 | 100.0 | 264.4 | | 15.0 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR) | 86.8 | 100.0 | 321.8 | | 27.3 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR) | 90.8 | 100.0 | 331.2 | | 0.0 |
| Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR) | 95.2 | 100.0 | 284.4 | | 10.7 |
| Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR) | 88.0 | 100.0 | 453.1 | | 0.0 |
| Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR) | 86.0 | 100.0 | 311.2 | | 14.3 |
| Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR) | 98.1 | 100.0 | 385.8 | | 21.3 |

　　　　　　　　　　England　　Area value
Worst　　　　　　　　　　　●　　Best
　　25% percentile　　75% percentile

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## 5.2  Provision of care

**Care home beds**

As of October 2020, there was one care homes with 46 care home beds in Woodstock[4].

**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 **95** residents of Woodstock and Bladon 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 Woodstock and Bladon in 2011 was well 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)**
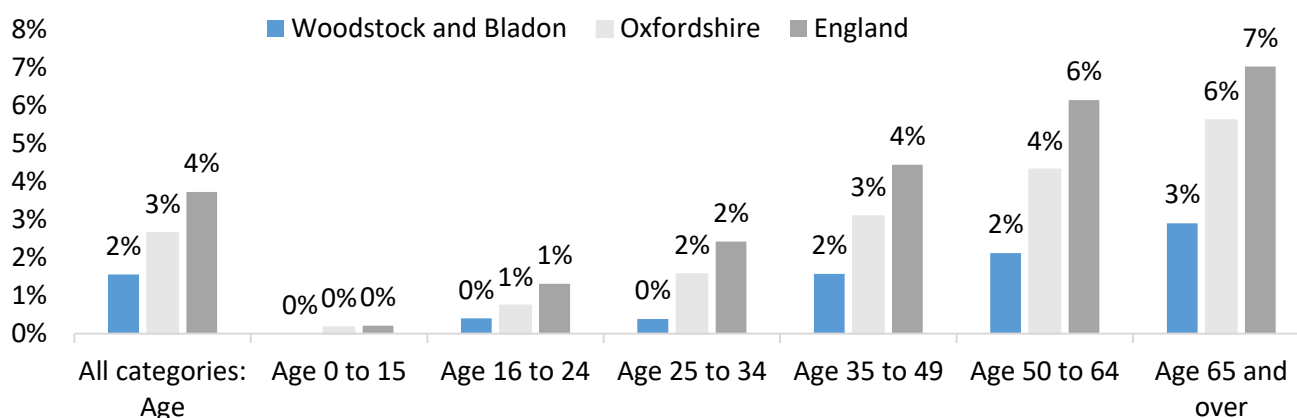


Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

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[4] Source:  Care Quality Commission, 2020

## 5.3   Health conditions

### Diabetes

Between 2018-19 and 2019-20 the prevalence of diabetes mellitus according to GP Quality Outcomes Framework data (QOF) increased in England and across Oxfordshire.  However, the rate recorded by Woodstock Surgery has decreased.

In 2019-20, the prevalence of diabetes recorded by Woodstock Surgery was significantly lower than the national rate.

**Figure 8  Change in prevalence (ages 17+) of Diabetes mellitus recorded by GP Practice (Quality Outcomes Framework) in Woodstock 2018-19 to 2019-20**

|  | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Count | Rate | Count | 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 |
| Woodstock Surgery | 387 | 5.16 | 382 | 5.08 ✳ | -0.08 ↓ |

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

The prevalence of **dementia** recorded by Woodstock Surgery decreased between 2018-19 and 2019-20, however, it remains similar to the national rate.

**Figure 9  Change in prevalence of Dementia recorded by GP Practice (Quality Outcomes Framework) in Woodstock 2018-19 to 2019-20**

|  | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Count | Rate | Count | 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 ↓ |
| Woodstock Surgery | 86 | 0.95 | 78 | 0.86 | -0.09 ↓ |

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 Woodstock Surgery has increased, however, as of 2019-20, it remains similar to the national rate.

**Figure 10  Change in prevalence of Depression recorded by GP Practice (Quality Outcomes Framework) in Woodstock 2018-19 to 2019-20**

|  | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | **Count** | **Rate** | **Count** | **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 ↑ |
| Woodstock Surgery | 477 | 6.45 | 535 | 7.20 ✳ | +0.76 ↑ |

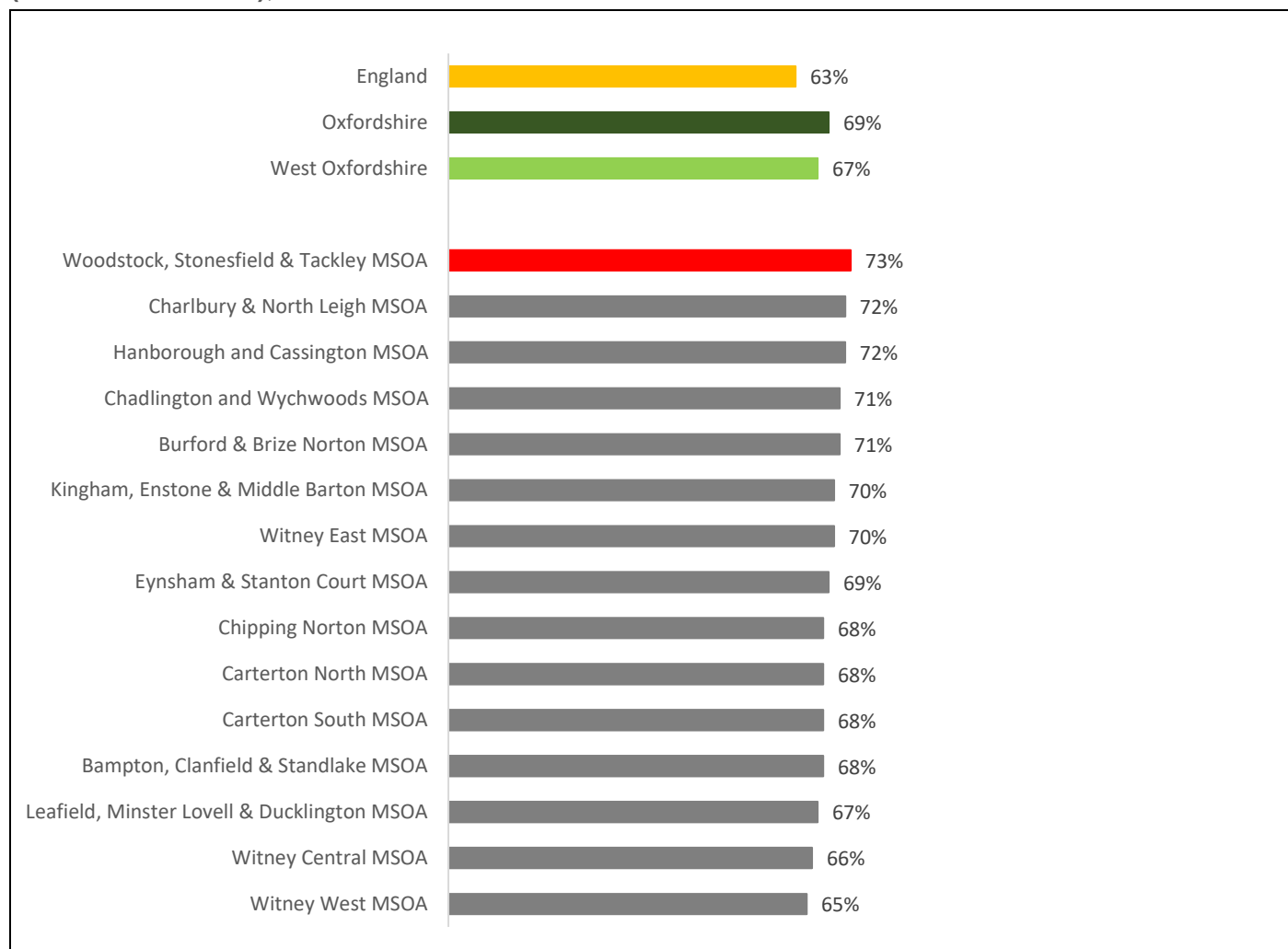Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework  published Aug 2020

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 and healthy weight

### 5.4.1  Physical activity

According to Sport England's small area estimates[5], the proportion of people aged 16+ in Woodstock, Stonesfield & Tackley MSOA, who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week, was above the district, county and national averages.

**Figure 11  Proportion of adults aged 16+ who are physically active at least 150 minutes a week (November 2017-18), West Oxfordshire MSOAs**

| Area | % |
| --- | --- |
| England | 63% |
| Oxfordshire | 69% |
| West Oxfordshire | 67% |
| Woodstock, Stonesfield & Tackley MSOA | 73% |
| Charlbury & North Leigh MSOA | 72% |
| Hanborough and Cassington MSOA | 72% |
| Chadlington and Wychwoods MSOA | 71% |
| Burford & Brize Norton MSOA | 71% |
| Kingham, Enstone & Middle Barton MSOA | 70% |
| Witney East MSOA | 70% |
| Eynsham & Stanton Court MSOA | 69% |
| Chipping Norton MSOA | 68% |
| Carterton North MSOA | 68% |
| Carterton South MSOA | 68% |
| Bampton, Clanfield & Standlake MSOA | 68% |
| Leafield, Minster Lovell & Ducklington MSOA | 67% |
| Witney Central MSOA | 66% |
| Witney West MSOA | 65% |

Note that for Oxfordshire's local authorities including West Oxfordshire, the Active Lives survey is completed by 500 respondents, which is 20-30 people per MSOA.  This is too few to derive precise direct estimates.
Middle Super Output Areas labelled with names to show area covered.
This small area (MSOA) level data is <u>modelled</u> data on the basis of a range of local variables.
Source: Sport England Active Lives survey, November 2017-18; MSOA = Middle Layer Super Output Area covering an average of 7,600 residents; <u>map showing MSOAs in Oxfordshire</u>

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[5] 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 shows that:

- For reception children (aged 4-5 years) the rate of child obesity in Woodstock MSOA was similar to average.

- For year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) the rate of child obesity in Woodstock MSOA was significantly below (better than) the England and Oxfordshire averages.

**Figure 12  Prevalence of obesity among children 2015/16 to 2017/18**
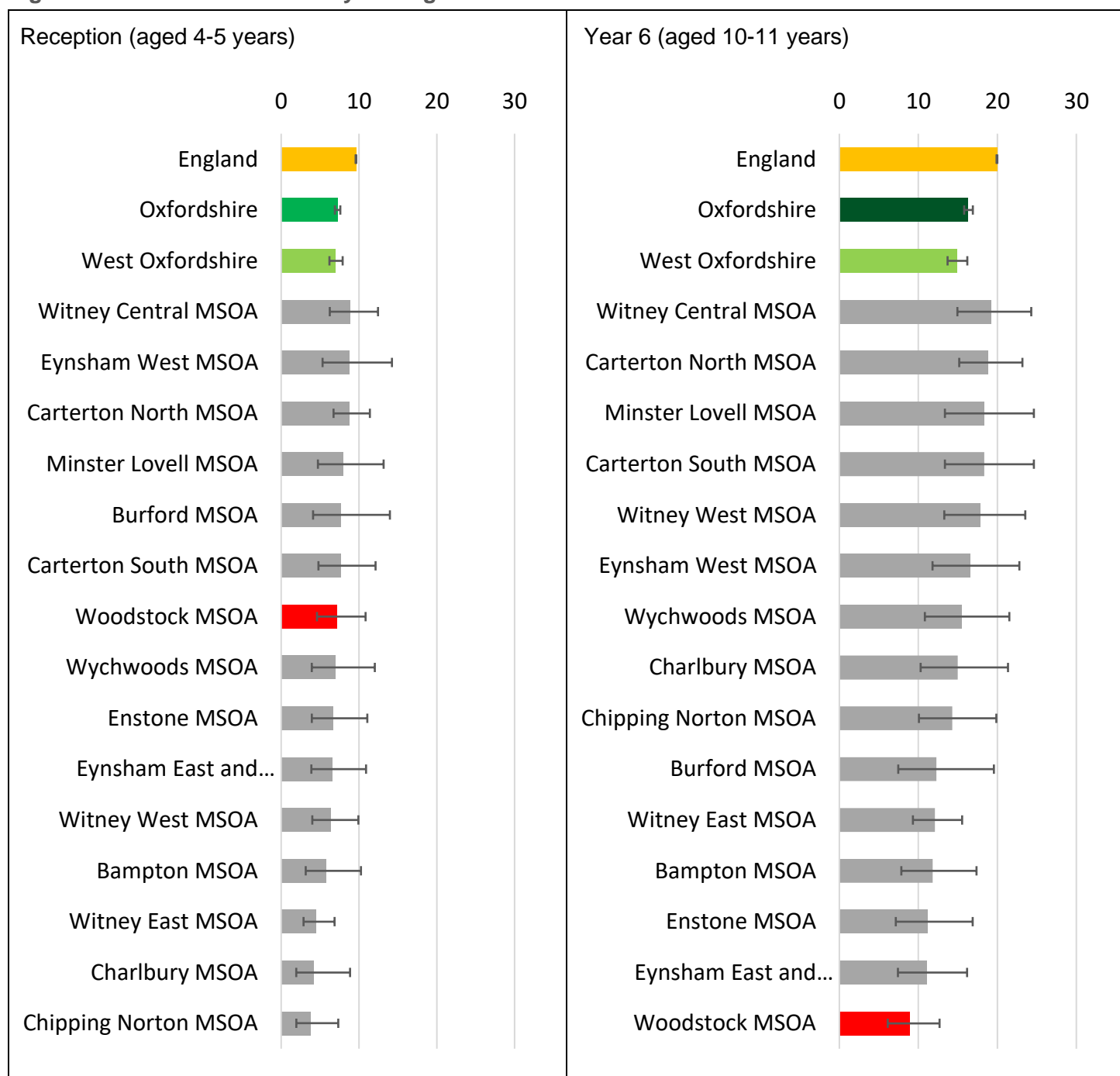


Source: National Child Measurement Programme; This data is estimated from suppressed MSOA data

Year 6 obesity trend data for the Woodstock MSOA shows no significant difference over time (see following chart).

**Figure 13  Prevalence of obesity among Year 6 children (aged 10-11) Woodstock MSOA compared with Oxfordshire and England, from 2008/09-2010/11 to 2016/17-2018/19 (3 years aggregated data)**
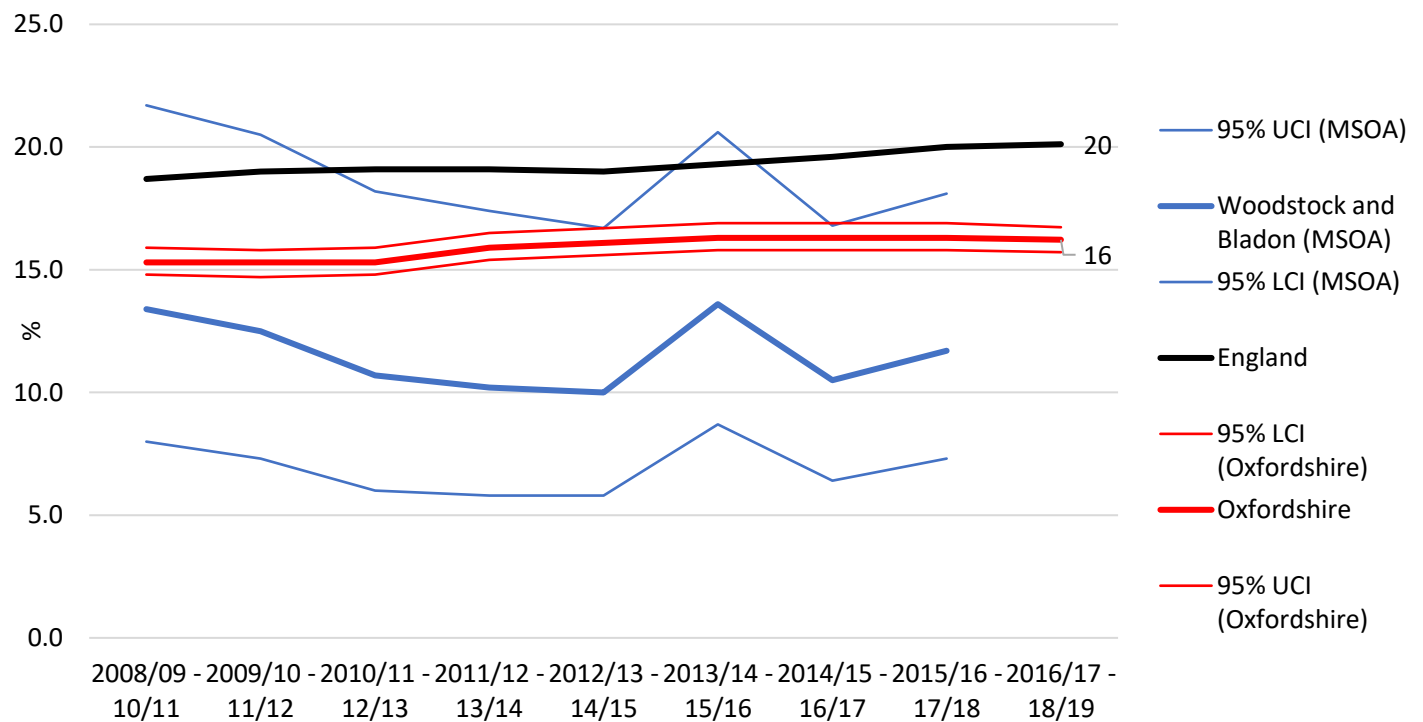


Source: National Child Measurement Programme; This data is estimated from suppressed MSOA data

# 6 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.*

Over the past 5 years (year ending December 2014 to year ending December 2019), median prices for semi-detached houses in Woodstock and Bladon ward increased at slightly below the rate of West Oxfordshire district (+26% compared with +28%).

**Figure 14  Median price paid for semi-detached houses to year ending December 2019 – Woodstock and Bladon ward**
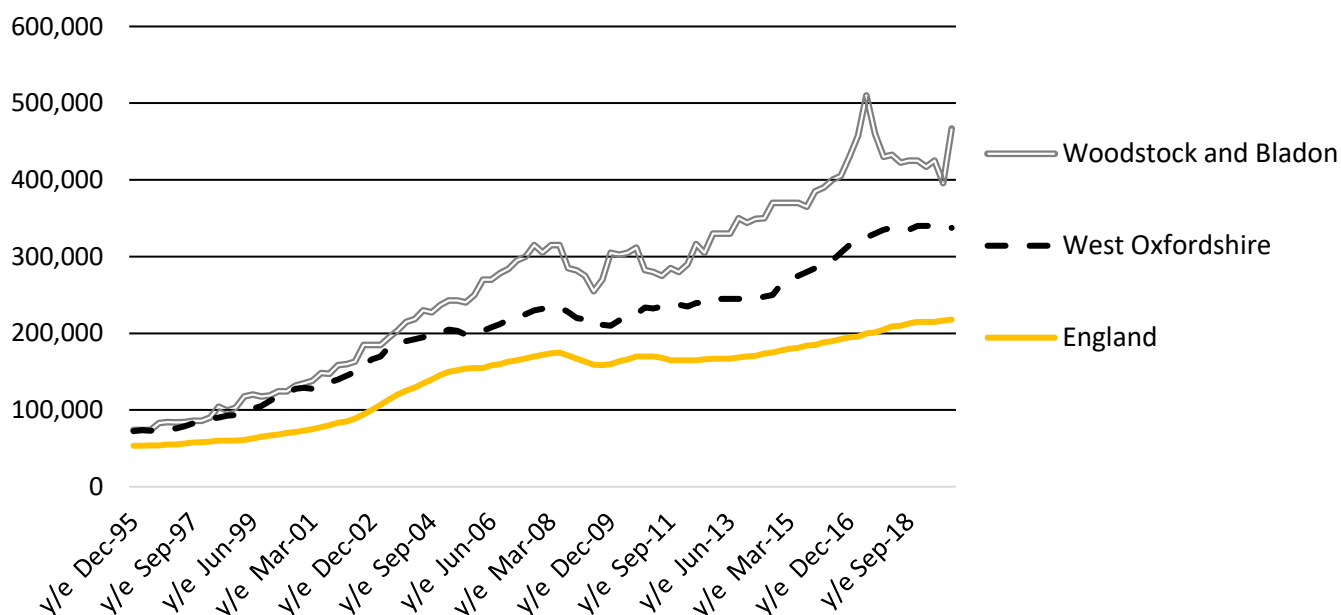


Source:  ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending June 2019; quarterly rolling year dataset 37

**Table 2  Median price paid for semi-detached houses, Q4 2014 to Q4 2019 – Woodstock and Bladon ward**

|  | Year ending Dec 2014 | Year ending Dec 2019 | difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woodstock and Bladon | 370,000 | 467,000 | 97,000 | 26% |
| West Oxfordshire | 264,000 | 337,500 | 73,500 | 28% |
| England | 177,950 | 218,000 | *40,050* | *23%* |

Source:  ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending December 2019; quarterly rolling year dataset 37

<u>Travelling to work</u>

According to the 2011 Census, 17% of Woodstock MSOA commuters[6] travelled to work within the town.  Outside Woodstock, the top work destination was elsewhere in West Oxfordshire followed by Oxford.

- o As of March 2011, there were 3,144 people in employment and living within Woodstock MSOA.  539 of these travelled to work within Woodstock (17%) and 34% travelled to elsewhere within West Oxfordshire district.
- o The most common other destinations were Oxford (942, 30%) and Cherwell (499, 16%).

The most common mode of travel was the car or van (75%), followed by walking (8%), buses (7%), cycling and train (3% each).

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[6] Source: ONS Census 2011, table WU03EW; data for MSOA West Oxfordshire 004

## ANNEX 1: Indicator dates

**Table 3  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 2015 |
| GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%) | DfE 2013/14 |
| Unemployment (%) | DWP from nomis 2017/18 |
| 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 2015/16 to 2017/18 |
| 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  2013/14 to 2017/18 |
| 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 2012 to 2016 |
| 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  2013/14 to 2017/18 |
| 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) 2012 |
|---|---|
| Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years) | Public Health England from ONS 2013-2017 |
| 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

| 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/ <br> ('Small area by single year of age' query) |
| 2011 Census: ethnicity | https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ <br> (Census 2011 'KS201EW' query) |
| 2011 Census: country of birth | https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ <br> (Census 2011 'QS203EW' query) |
| 2011 Census: people living in communal establishments | https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ <br> (Census 2011 'QS421UK' query) |
| 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - scores | https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019 <br> (File 1: index of multiple deprivation) |
| 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - maps | https://data-communities.opendata.arcgis.com/ <br> (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 dataset) |
| 2018/19 Child Poverty Estimates | https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics |
| 2019 PHE Health Indicators | https://www.localhealth.org.uk/ <br> (Indicators > Summary) |
| 2020 numbers of care homes and beds | https://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data <br> ('Care directory with filters) |
| 2011 Census: people providing unpaid care | https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ <br> (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 <br> (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