# Thame

## Community profile
## of
## Health and Wellbeing evidence

## October 2018

**CONTENTS**

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

- Between 2006 and 2016, the population of Thame increased by +9% to a total of 11,900 residents.  Over the same time period, the number of older people (aged 50 and over) increased by a third.

- At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Thame had a relatively low proportion of ethnic minority residents (7.2% compared with 16% in Oxfordshire and 20% in England).

- According to the latest Indices of Deprivation, Thame is relatively un-deprived with all areas ranked 50% least deprived nationally on the IMD.

- 12.5% of children living in Thame North and 9.9% of children living in Thame South were living in poverty in 2014.  The Oxfordshire average was 11.6%

- Public Health England local profiles show that, overall, people living in Thame are relatively healthy compared with the England average. Thame Ward is statistically worse than average on two indicators: *Admissions for injuries in 15 – 24-year olds* and *elective hospital admissions for hip replacements.*

- As of 1 August 2018, there was 1 care home with 79 care home beds in Thame.

- The proportion of people in Thame providing unpaid care was below average.

- Data recorded by the Rycote GP practice in Thame shows:

   o The prevalence of diabetes in patients was at 5.02% in 2016-17, a slight decrease from the rate of 5.06% in 2015-16, remaining above the Oxfordshire CCG average and below the national average.

   o The rate of dementia increased between 2015-16 and 2016-17 and is now above the Oxfordshire CCG average.

   o The rate of depression increased between 2015-16 and 2016-17 and remains above the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages.

- According to Sport England's small area estimates of sports participation (2011-12 once a week participation indicator), the two Middle Super Output Areas covering Thame were within the highest range of weekly sport participation.

- Over the 5 years period March 2012 to March 2017, the median price for semi-detached housing in Thame increased by £126,500 (+45%).  This was above the increase across South Oxfordshire district (+£90,000, +36%) and England (+£27,000, +16%).

- Of the people commuting to work from Thame, the majority were travelling to jobs within Oxfordshire (59%).  16% commute to Aylesbury Vale, 8% to Wycombe and 7% to London.
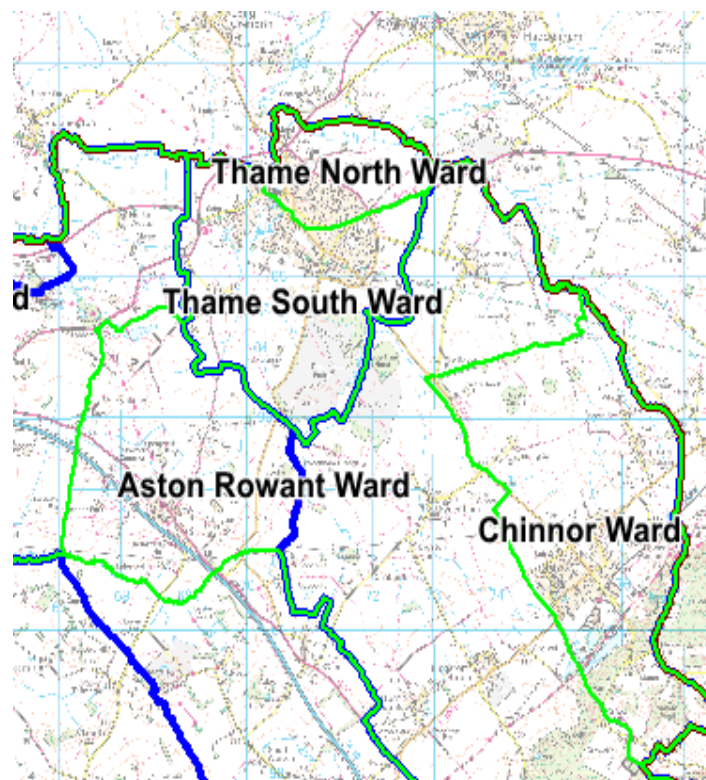
## 2   Geographical area

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

Thame was previously covered by two wards: Thame North and Thame South.  These wards have now merged to become a single ward for Thame.

**Thame Ward (2015 on)**
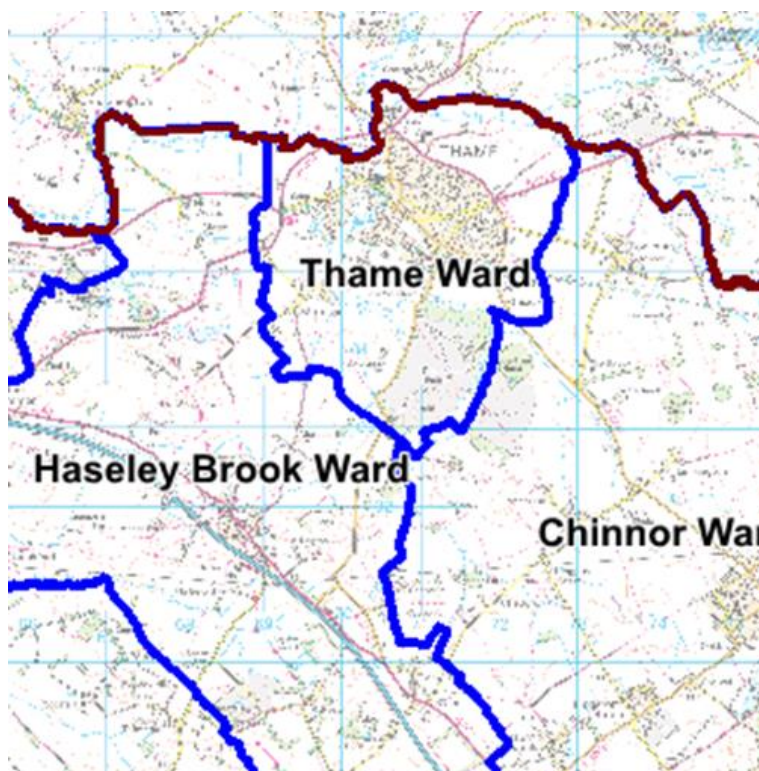
**Thame Ward old vs new wards**

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 2 complete MSOAs covering Wantage and Grove: Vale of White Horse 011 / 014. In addition, the northern edge of Vale of White Horse 015 covers part of Wantage

**Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)** are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD). Wantage and Grove is covered by a total of 12 LSOAs.

**Thame MSOAs**
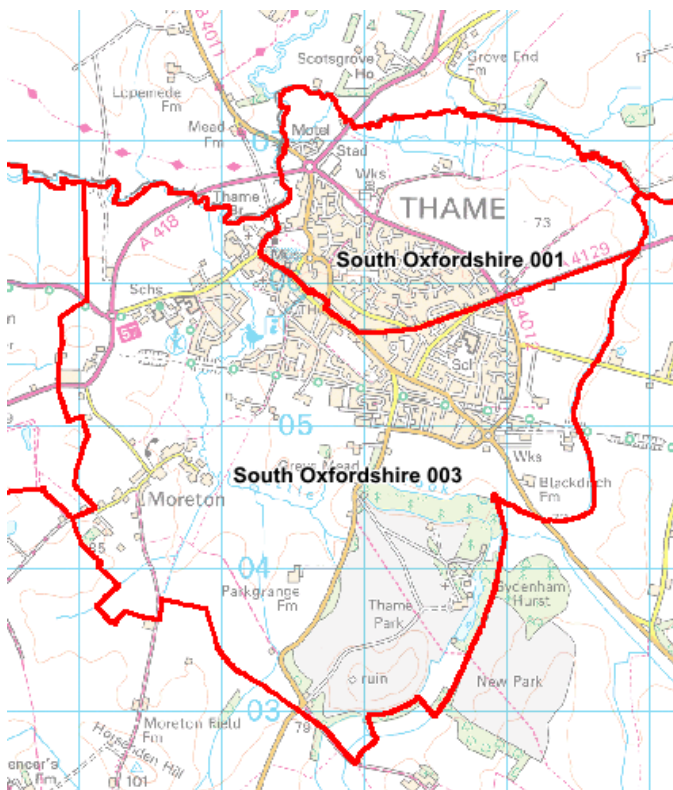


**Thame LSOAs**
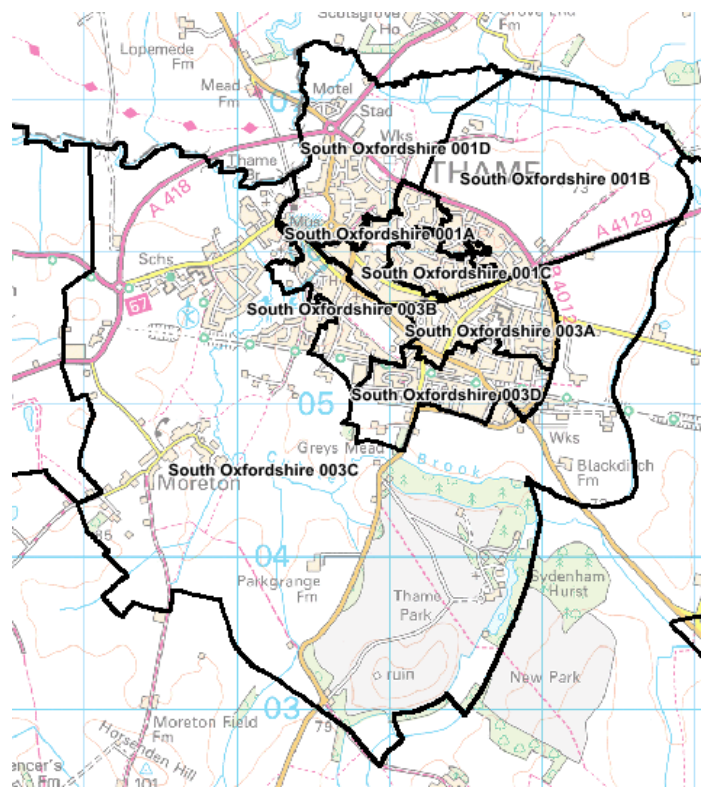


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2017 100023343

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.

A small number of datasets are available at postcode district level.  Thame is within the wider postcode district of OX9

### Thame Postcode sectors
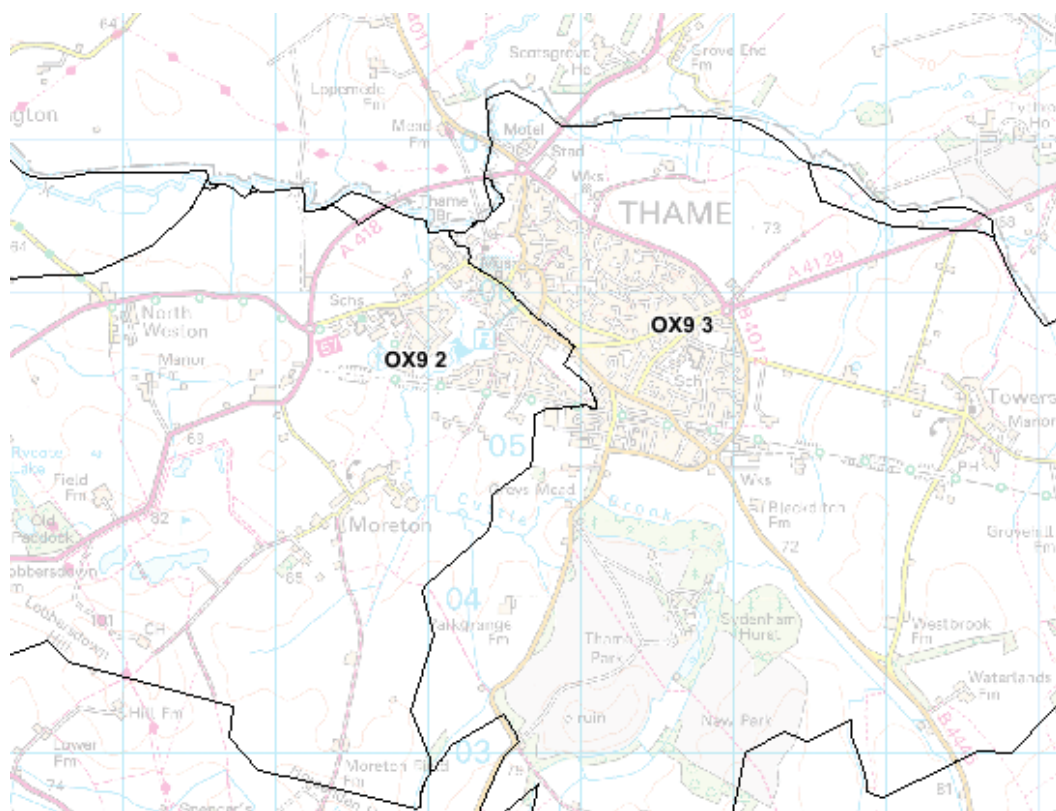
## Schools

The Thame Partnership of Schools comprises a partnership of local primary schools in the Thame region. The following schools are partnered with Lord William's School and the majority of students will go here when they begin secondary education.

Thame Schools Partnership[1]:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aston Rowant Church of England Primary School | Primary |
| Barley Hill Primary School | Primary |
| Brill Church of England Combined School | Combined |
| Haddenham Junior School | Junior |
| John Hampden Primary School | Primary |
| Long Crendon Primary School | Primary |
| Lord William's School | Secondary including sixth form |
| Mill Lane Community Primary School | Primary |
| Oakley Church of England Combined School | Primary |
| St Andrew's Church of England Primary School | Primary |
| St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School | Primary |
| Tetsworth County Primary School | Primary |

## GP data

Data on prevalence of health conditions has been extracted from the Quality Outcomes Framework (to the end of March 2017) for the Rycote GP Practice in Thame.

**GP Practices in Thame**



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[1] http://www.lordwilliams.oxon.sch.uk/thame-partnership-of-school/122848.html
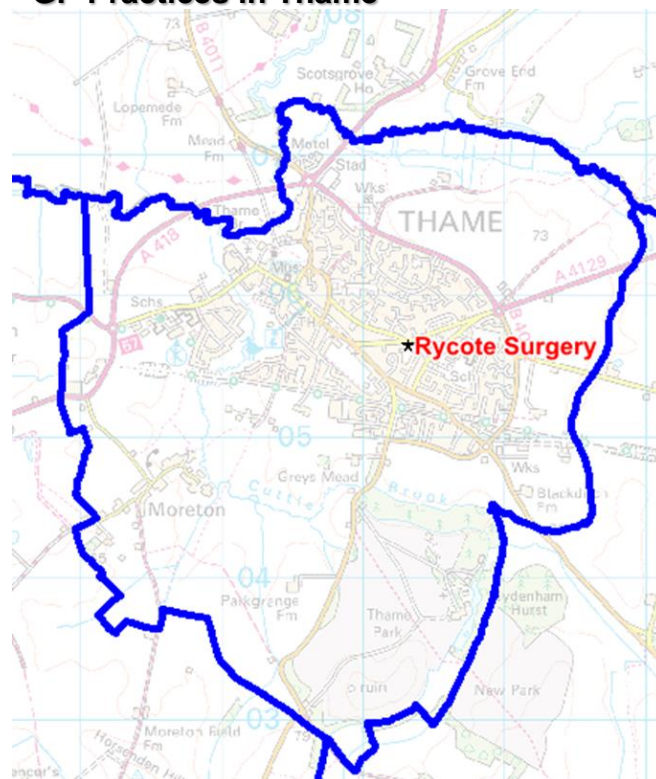
## 3   Population profile

According to the ONS mid-year ward population estimates, the population of Thame ward increased from 10,900 in mid-2006 to 11,900 in mid-2016.  This growth, over a ten-year period, was an increase of just under 1,000 people or +9%, just above the growth across Oxfordshire (+8%).

The population pyramid showing females and males by 5-year age band (chart below) shows a decline in the number of young people aged 10-14 and 15-19 and an increase in the number of people aged 50+.

**Figure 1  Population of Thame by 5-year age band**
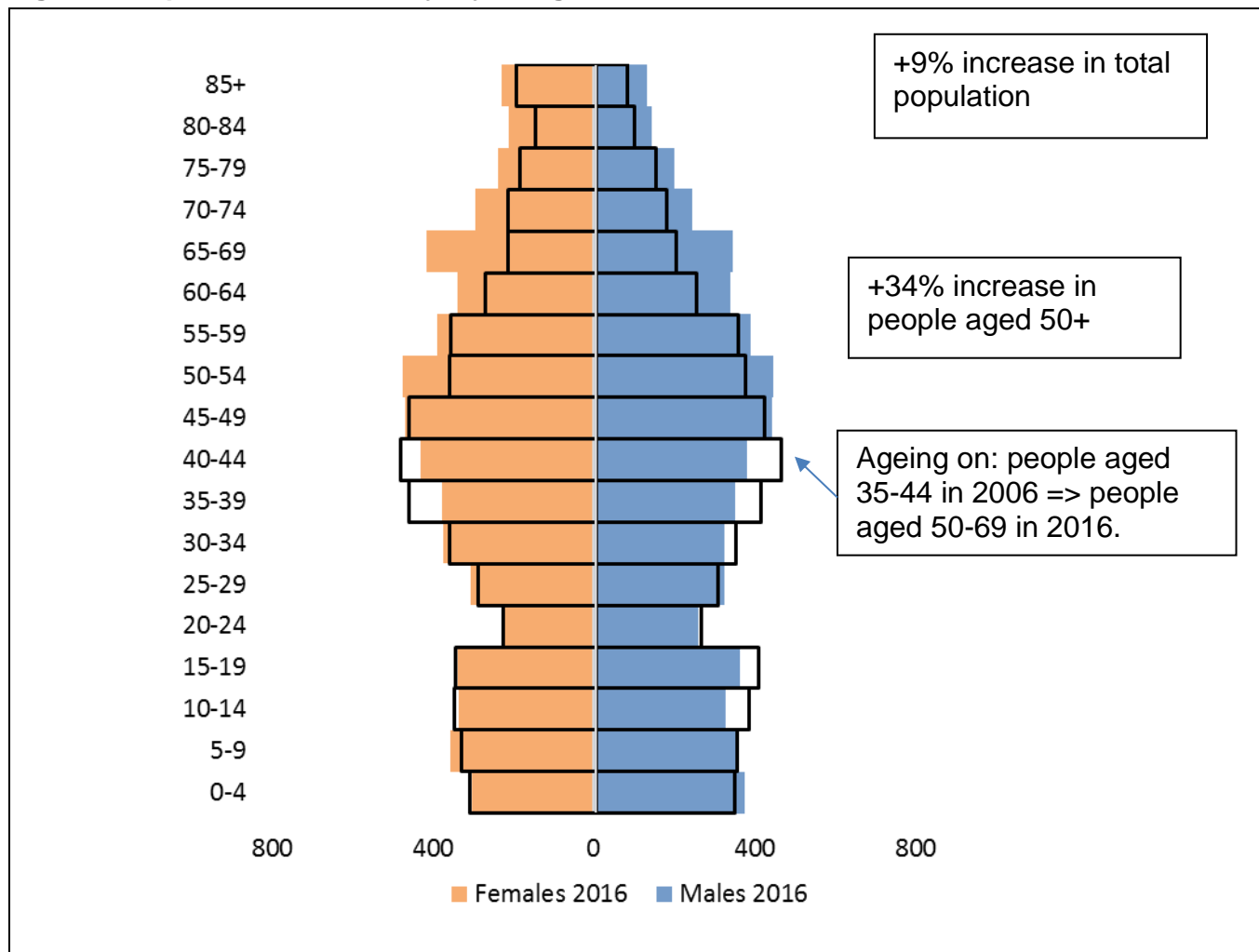


Source: ONS ward level mid-year population estimates (2006 and 2016)

Comparing the age profile of Didcot in 2016 with the district, county, regional and national averages, shows a similar proportion in the younger and older age groups.

**Figure 2 Proportion of the population of Thame aged 0-15 and 65+ (2016)**
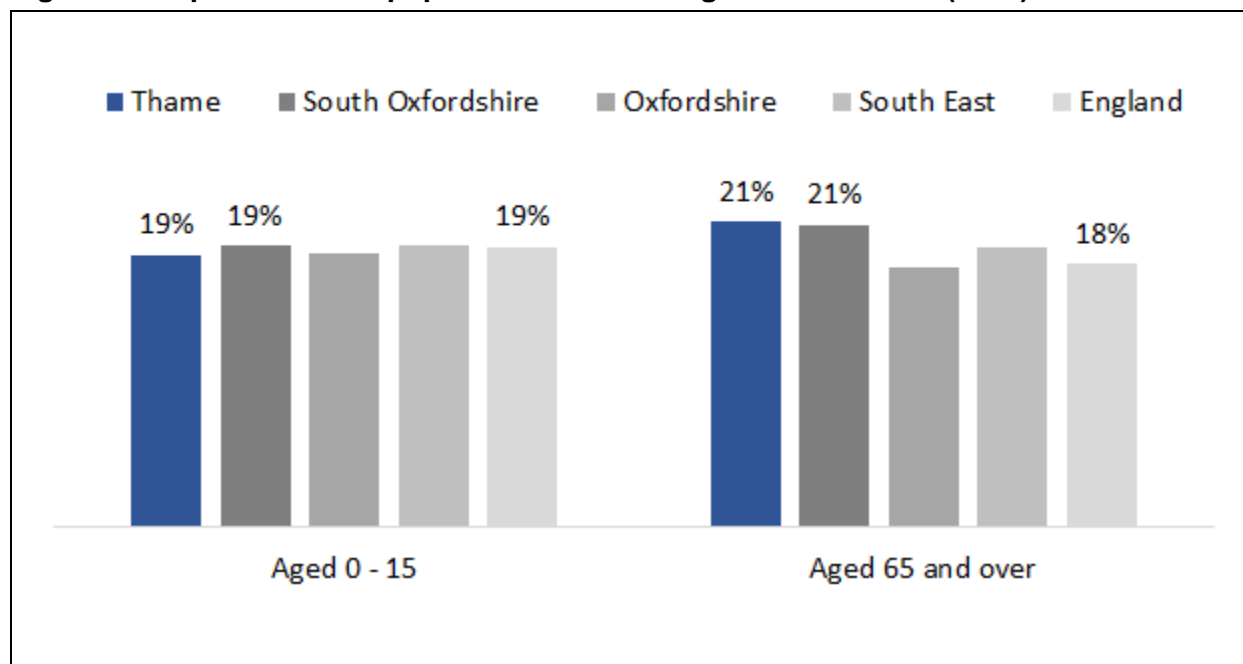


Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

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).

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 shows relatively low numbers of non-UK born residents living in Thame from:

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

## 4   People living in Communal Establishments

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% |
| Thame | 50 | 50 |

Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS421

# 5   Deprivation and Children in poverty

**Indices of Deprivation 2015**

The 2015 Indices of Deprivation (IMD2015) combines measures across 7 "domains" and includes supplementary indices of deprivation affecting children and older people.

According to this latest IMD, Thame is relatively un-deprived with all areas ranked 50% least deprived nationally on the IMD.

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

| LSOA name (2015 ward and LSOA end code) | Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2015) | Income | Employment | Education, Skills and Training | Health Deprivation and Disability | Crime | Barriers to Housing and Services | Living Environment | Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index | Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thame 001A | 9 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| Thame 001B | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Thame 001C | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| Thame 001D | 10 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Thame 003A | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Thame 003B | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| Thame 003C | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Thame 003D | 9 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 9 |

**Figure 4  IMD 2015**
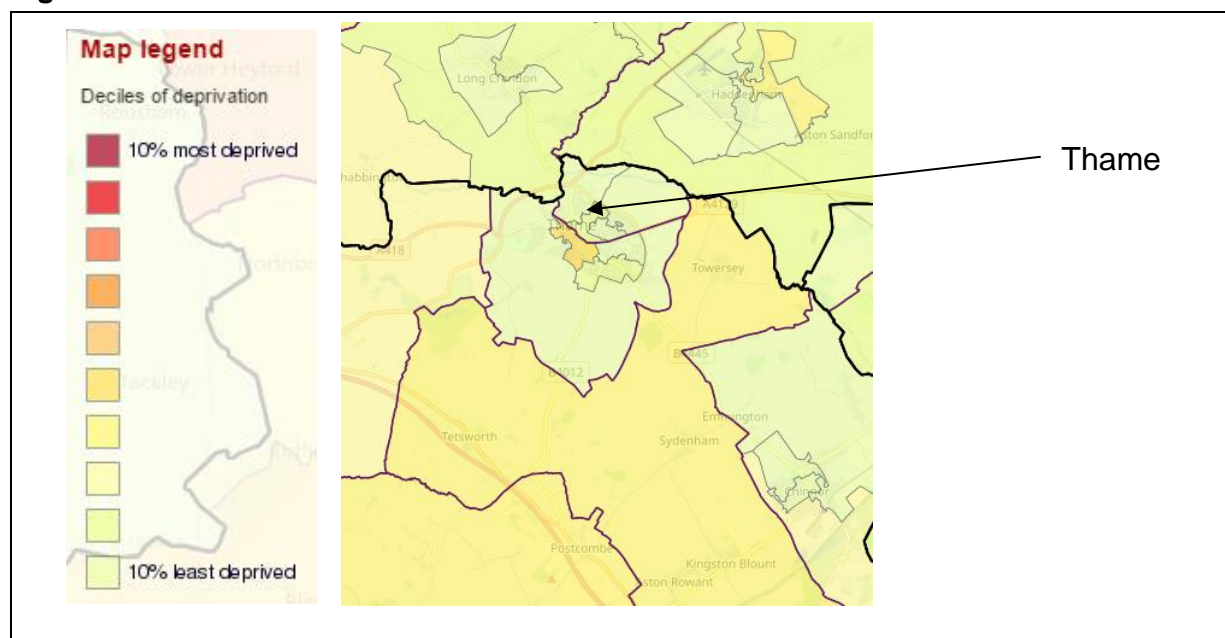


Source: DCLG, IMD 2015 mapping from http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html.  Interactive IMD mapping for Oxfordshire is available at http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/index-multiple-deprivation-dashboard

According to the latest local measure of child poverty (HMRC, Aug 2014) there was a total of **170** children aged under 16 in low income families in Thame.

The rate of children in low income families was 9.9% in Thame North and 12.5% in Thame South, compared with 20% of under 16-year olds in England.

**Figure 5  Child poverty* (snapshot August 2014, South Oxfordshire)**

| Area | Rate |
|---|---|
| England | 20.1% |
| Oxfordshire | 11.6% |
| South Oxfordshire | 9.0% |
| Crowmarsh | 16.7% |
| Berinsfield | 14.8% |
| Didcot Ladygrove | 13.6% |
| Didcot Northbourne | 13.1% |
| Thame South | 12.5% |
| Hagbourne | 12.0% |
| Thame North | 9.9% |
| Goring | 9.7% |
| Chalgrove | 8.7% |
| Forrest Hill | 8.5% |
| Didcot Park | 8.1% |
| Cholsey & Wallingford South | 8.0% |
| Great Milton | 7.0% |
| Wallingford North | 6.6% |
| Chinnor | 6.4% |
| Henley South | 6.1% |
| Garsington | 5.8% |
| Didcot All Saints | 5.5% |
| Henley North | 5.5% |
| Shiplake | 5.5% |
| Wheatley | 5.30% |
| Sonning Common | 4.7% |
| Chiltern Woods | 4.1% |
| Bampton and Clanfield | 4.1% |
| Brightwell | 4.0% |
| Watlington | 3.8% |
| Benson & Crowmarsh | 3.6% |

Number of children in low income families (2014)

Thame: 170

South Oxfordshire: 2,075

Source: HM Revenue & Customs released 30 Sept 2016; *Number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance.

# 6 Health and wellbeing

## 6.1 Health profile for Thame

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

The following table lists for Thame, which health indicators are (statistically) significantly worse than the England average.

**Table 2 Health indicators from Public Health profiles for Thame where indicators are significantly worse than England average**

|  | Health indicators where ward is significantly worse than England average |
|---|---|
| Thame | • *Admissions for injuries 15-24-year olds*<br>• *Elective hospital admissions for hip replacements* |

Source: Public Health England Local Health (downloaded April 2018)

Indicators of healthy lifestyles from the Thame health profiles show:

- Teenage smokers: Thame not significantly different to England average
- Binge Drinking adults: Thame not significantly different to England average
- Healthy eating adults: Thame not significantly different to England average
- Hospital stays for alcohol related harm: Thame is better than the England average

**Figure 6  Health Profile for Thame**

| Indicators | Selection value | England value | England worst | Summary chart | England best |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%) | 5.3 | 14.6 | 51.4 | | 0.8 |
| Low Birth Weight of term babies (%) | 3 | 2.8 | 7 | | 0.6 |
| 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 | | 88.9 |
| GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%) | 64.1 | 56.6 | 14.8 | | 100 |
| General Health - bad or very bad (%) | 2.9 | 5.5 | 16.2 | | 0 |
| General Health - very bad (%) | 0.6 | 1.2 | 4.3 | | 0 |
| Limiting long term illness or disability (%) | 12.6 | 17.6 | 40.8 | | 2.2 |
| Overcrowding (%) | 4.3 | 8.7 | 54.4 | | 0.2 |
| Provision of 1 hour or more unpaid care per week (%) | 8.8 | 10.2 | 16.8 | | 1.7 |
| Provision of 50 hours or more unpaid care per week (%) | 1.6 | 2.4 | 7.2 | | 0 |
| Pensioners living alone (%) | 31.5 | 31.5 | 63.3 | | 13.1 |
| Older People in Deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 ( | 8 | 16.2 | 85.4 | | 0.7 |
| Deliveries to teenage mothers (%) | 0 | 1.1 | 6.2 | | 0 |
| Emergency admissions in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000) | 112.5 | 149.2 | 378.2 | | 36 |
| A&E attendances in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000) | 317.5 | 551.6 | 2553.6 | | 119.4 |
| Admissions for injuries in under 5s (Crude rate per 10,000) | 93.2 | 138.8 | 458.2 | | 37.6 |
| Admissions for injuries in under 15s (Crude rate per 10,000) | 80.7 | 110.1 | 254.6 | | 38.1 |
| Admissions for injuries in 15 - 24 year olds (Crude rate per 10,00( | 180.5 | 137 | 517.2 | | 34.2 |
| Occasional smoker (modelled prevalence, age 15) (%) | | 4 | 7.8 | | 0.8 |
| Regular smoker (modelled prevalence, age 15) (%) | | 8.7 | 16.7 | | 1.5 |
| Obese adults (%) | 20.9 | 24.1 | 34.8 | | 5.9 |
| Binge drinking adults (%) | 19.2 | 20 | 56.4 | | 3.3 |
| Healthy eating adults (%) | 29.5 | 28.7 | 12.3 | | 54.1 |
| Obese Children (Reception Year) (%) | 6.6 | 9.3 | 18.7 | | 2.6 |
| Children with excess weight (Reception Year) (%) | 18.5 | 22.2 | 36.2 | | 7.4 |
| Obese Children (Year 6) (%) | 10.4 | 19.3 | 35.5 | | 4.5 |
| Children with excess weight (Year 6) (%) | 24.9 | 33.6 | 52.1 | | 12.6 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) | 74.8 | 100 | 211.5 | | 25.5 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR) | 73.1 | 100 | 362.3 | | 26 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for stroke (SAR) | 72.1 | 100 | 228.9 | | 32.4 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart a | 75.7 | 100 | 358 | | 21.9 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmona | 59.4 | 100 | 586.1 | | 9.7 |
| Incidence of all cancer (SIR) | 103.1 | 100 | 142 | | 68.7 |
| Incidence of breast cancer (SIR) | 117.6 | 100 | 179.2 | | 46.3 |
| Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR) | 102.4 | 100 | 179.6 | | 34.5 |
| Incidence of lung cancer (SIR) | 72.7 | 100 | 295.9 | | 24.5 |
| Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR) | 118.6 | 100 | 213 | | 32.6 |
| Hospital stays for self harm (SAR) | 79.1 | 100 | 584 | | 10.5 |
| Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (SAR) | 76.9 | 100 | 311.1 | | 37.7 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR) | 94.5 | 100 | 240.7 | | 38.1 |
| Elective hospital admissions for hip replacement (SAR) | 146.3 | 100 | 190.2 | | 15.9 |
| Elective hospital admissions for knee replacement (SAR) | 61.2 | 100 | 204.1 | | 18.2 |
| Life expectancy at birth for males, 2011- 2015 (years) | 81.2 | 79.4 | 64 | | 91.9 |
| Life expectancy at birth for females, 2011- 2015 (years) | 85.8 | 83.1 | 72.1 | | 96 |
| Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR) | 80.7 | 100 | 273 | | 43.5 |
| Deaths from all causes, under 65 years (SMR) | 73.1 | 100 | 377.4 | | 0 |
| Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR) | 73.8 | 100 | 323.5 | | 27.8 |
| Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR) | 96.3 | 100 | 326.6 | | 0 |
| Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR) | 84.5 | 100 | 347.6 | | 0 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR) | 68.4 | 100 | 286.1 | | 0 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR) | 42.1 | 100 | 345.6 | | 0 |
| Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR) | 69.6 | 100 | 485.5 | | 0 |
| Deaths from coronary heart disease, under 75 years (SMR) | 33.6 | 100 | 496.4 | | 0 |
| Deaths from stroke, all ages (SMR) | 77.8 | 100 | 1181.9 | | 0 |
| Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages (SMR) | 81 | 100 | 328.8 | | 0 |

● significantly worse  ● significantly better  ● not significantly different from average

## 6.2 Provision of care

**Care home beds**

As of 1st August 2018, there was one care home with 71 beds in Thame[2].

**People providing unpaid care**

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

The proportion of people in Thame providing unpaid care was below average (2.3% compared with 2.6% in South Oxfordshire and 3.7% in England).

**Figure 9: People providing 20-49 and 50+ hours of unpaid care per week in Thame**
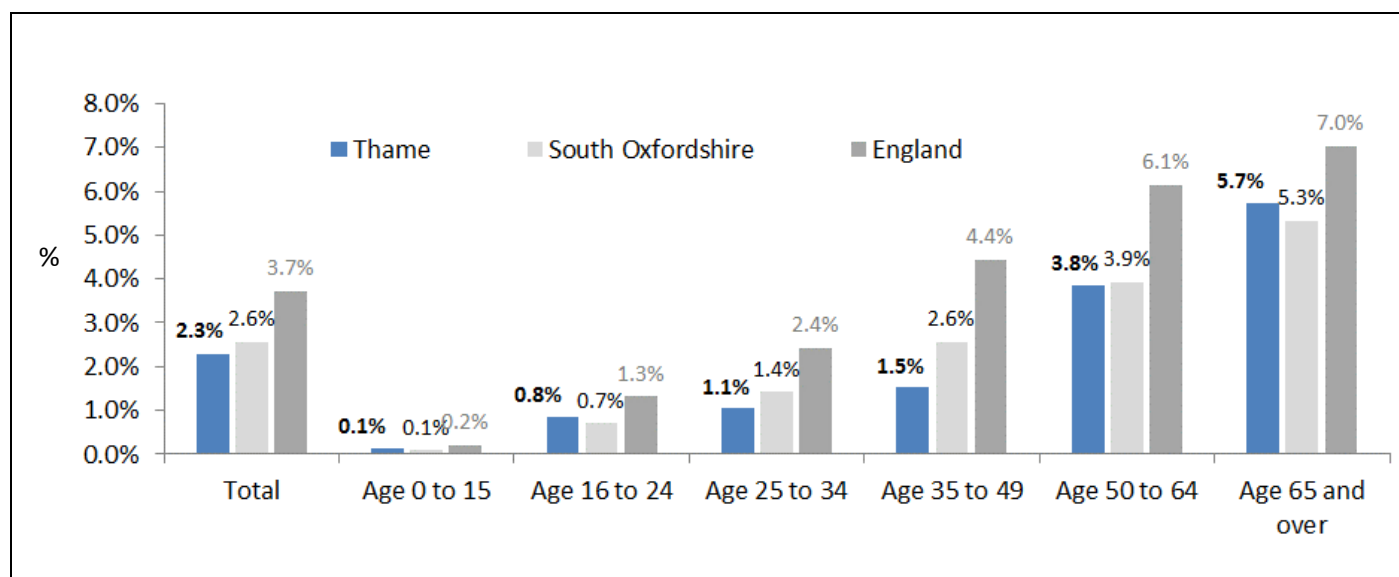


Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

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[2] Source: Care Quality Commission, care directory with filers from http://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data ; Care homes within Thame.

## 6.3   Health conditions

**Diabetes**

The prevalence of diabetes in patients recorded at The Rycote Practice in Thame was at 5.02% in 2016-17, a slight decrease from the rate of 5.06% in 2015-16, remaining above the Oxfordshire CCG average and below the national average.

**Figure 7  Change in prevalence (ages 17+) of Diabetes mellitus recorded by GP Practices in Thame (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2015-16 to 2016-17**

| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | change |
| *England* | | *6.54* | | *6.67* | +0.13pp ↑ |
| *Oxfordshire CCG* | 27,925 | 4.92 | 29,469 | 4.97 | +0.05pp ↑ |
| The Rycote Practice | 9,329 | 5.06 | 9,456 | 5.02 | -0.04↓ |

Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB30124 published Oct 2017

**Mental health**

The rate of dementia as recorded by the Rycote Practice increased between 2015-16 and 2016-17 and is now above the Oxfordshire CCG average.

**Figure 11 Change in prevalence of Dementia recorded by GP Practices in Thame (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2015-16 to 2016-17**

| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | change |
| *England* | | *0.76* | | *0.76* | +0.13pp ↑ |
| *Oxfordshire CCG* | 5,176 | 0.74 | 5,461 | 0.75 | +0.05pp ↑ |
| The Rycote Practice | 77 | 0.67 | 93 | 0.80 | +0.13↑ |

**Depression**

The rate of depression as recorded by the Rycote Practice increased between 2015-16 and 2016-17 and remains above the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages.

**Figure 8  Change in prevalence of Depression recorded by GP Practices in Thame (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2015-16 to 2016-17**

| | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | change |
| *England* | | *8.24* | | *9.09* | +1.8pp ↑ |
| *Oxfordshire CCG* | 49,662 | 8.88 | 56,795 | 9.71 | +0.83pp ↑ |
| The Rycote Practice | 9,168 | 9.82 | 9,313 | 10.28 | +0.46pp↑ |

Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB30124 published Oct 2017
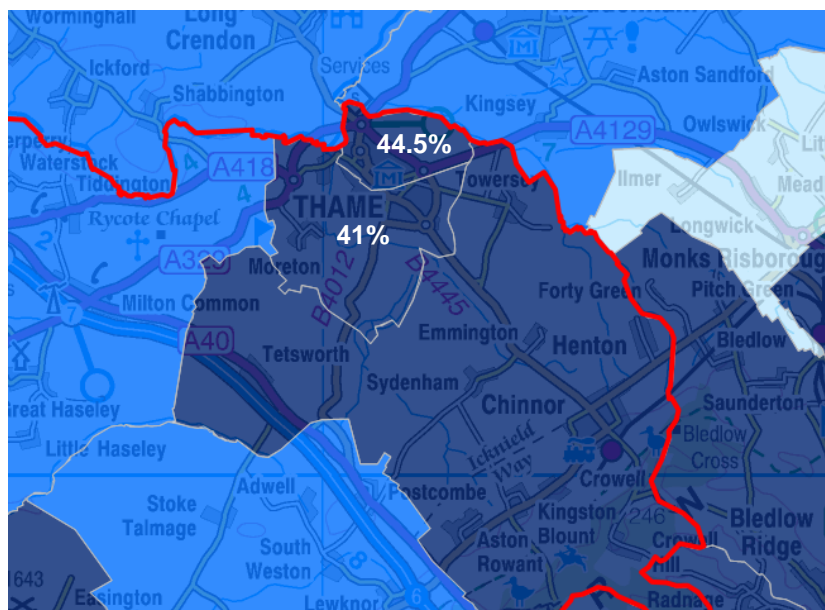
## 6.4   Physical activity

According to Sport England's small area estimates of sports participation (2011-12 once a week participation indicator), the two Middle Super Output Areas covering Thame were within the highest range of weekly sport participation.

**Figure 9  Once a week sport participation in Thame (1x30), APS6 (2011/2012)**



Source: Sport England Small Area estimates http://sae.sportengland.org/

**The sports participation indicator** measures the percentage of people (age 16+) participating in at least 30 minutes of sport at moderate intensity at least once a week. This includes all recreational cycling. It does not include recreational walking but includes more intense/strenuous walking activities such as power walking, hill trekking, cliff walking and gorge walking. Please note this data was updated in October 2015.

Modelled estimates of participation are based on data from Sport England's Active People Survey 6 (October 2011-October 2012).

MSOA participation estimates are based on modelled estimates of participation. Modelled estimates combine survey data from Active People with other data sources that are available at the area level (for example, health indicators, socioeconomic status etc.)

Middle Super Output areas (MSOA's) are a geography for the collection and publication of small area statistics. MSOA's have a minimum population of 5,000; and a mean population of 7,200.

## 7   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.*

Over the 5 years period March 2012 to March 2017, the median price for semi-detached housing in Thame increased by £126,500 (+45%).  This was above the increase across South Oxfordshire district (+£90,000, +36%) and England (+£27,000, +16%).

**Figure 10  Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings to year ending December 2017 for Thame ward, South Oxfordshire and England.**
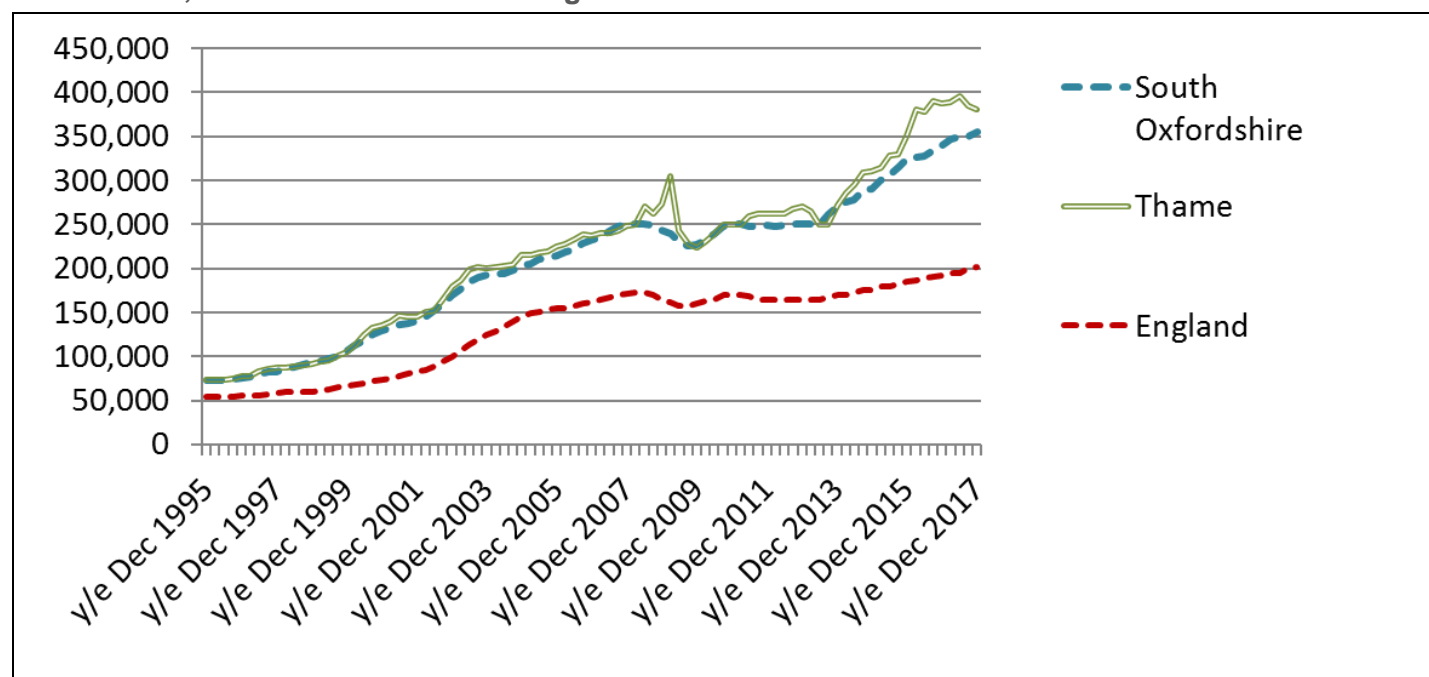


Source:  ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending December 2017; quarterly rolling year

**Table 3  Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings, Year ending December 2012 to year ending December 2017 – Thame**

|  | Year ending Dec 2012 | Year ending Dec 2017 | difference | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thame | 270,000 | 387,500 | 117,500 | +45% |
| South Oxfordshire | 250,000 | 340,000 | 90,000 | +36% |
| England | 165,000 | 192,000 | 27,000 | +16% |

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

Travelling to work

*The travel to work data in this section is for the areas covered by Middle Layer Super Output Areas MSOA01 and MSOA03 which represent the area of Thame.*

According to the 2011 Census travel to work statistics, there was 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% commute to Aylesbury Vale, 8% to Wycombe and 7% to London.

**Table 4 Travelling to work by residents of Thame (MSOAs 001 and 003)**

| Category | Count | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Total commuting within and outside Thame | 5,026 | [1] |
| Mainly work at or from home | 796 | |
| No fixed place | 470 | |
| Total commuting plus mainly working at or from home and no fixed place | 6,292 | [2] |
| Living and Working in Thame (including at home or no fixed place) | 2,865 | 46% (of [2]) |
| **% of commuters (of [1])** | | |
| Commuting within Thame (MSOA01 and 03) | 1,599 | 31% |
| South Oxfordshire (Thame included) | 2,112 | 42% |
| Oxfordshire (Thame included) | 2,950 | 59% |
| To Oxford | 531 | 11% |
| To Aylesbury Vale | 794 | 16% |
| To Wycombe | 401 | 8% |
| To London | 332 | 7% |

Source: ONS Census 2011, table WU03

The greatest number of people working in Thame and commuting from outside were from Aylesbury Vale (1,752 people), followed by Chinnor (409) and Cherwell (338).

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: Indicator dates

**Indicators used in ward profiles from Public Health England Local Health**

| |
|---|
| Percentage living in income deprived households reliant on means tested benefit, Income domain score from the Indices of Deprivation, 2015 |
| Live births with a recorded birth weight under 2500g and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks as a percentage of all live births with recorded birth weight and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks, 2011-15 |
| Child Poverty - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) |
| Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at age 5, 2013/14 |
| Percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades of A*-C including English and Maths, at the end of the academic year 2013/14. |
| Number of people who reported in the 2011 Census that their health in general was bad or very bad, as a percentage of the total number of respondents to the census question. |
| Number of people who reported in the 2011 Census that their health in general was very bad, as a percentage of the total number of respondents to the census question. |
| Percentage of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability in the 2011 Census |
| Percentage of households with 1 or more rooms too few, reported in 2011 Census |
| Number of people who reported providing 1 hour or more of unpaid care per week as a percentage of the total number of respondents in the 2011 Census |
| Number of people who reported providing 50 hours or more of unpaid care per week as a percentage of the total number of respondents in the 2011 Census |
| Number of people aged 65 and over living alone, as a percentage of the total number of people aged 65 and over, as reported in the 2011 Census |
| Older people deprivation -2015 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) |
| Percentage of deliveries where the mother is aged under 18 years, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Crude rate of emergency hospital admissions for children (aged under 5 years), per 1,000 resident population, 2013/14-2015/16 (financial years pooled) |
| Crude rate of A&E attendance rate per 1,000 population aged 0-4 years, 2013/14-2015/16 |
| Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (aged 0-4), 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (aged 0-14), 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (aged 15-24), 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Modelled prevalence of people aged 15 who are occasional smokers, 2009-2012 |
| Modelled prevalence of people aged 15 who are regular smokers, 2009-2012 |
| Percentage of the population aged 16+ with a body mass index (BMI) of 30+, modelled estimates, 2006-2008 |
| Percentage of the population aged 16+ that binge drink, modelled estimate, 2006-2008 |
| Percentage of the population aged 16+ that consume 5 or more portions of fruit and veg per day, modelled estimate, 2006-2008 |

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| Percentage of measured children in Reception Year who were classified as obese, 2013/14-2015/16 |
| Percentage of measured children in Reception Year who were classified as overweight or obese, 2013/14-2015/16 |
| Percentage of measured children in Year 6 who were classified as obese, 2013/14-2015/16 |
| Percentage of measured children in Year 6 who were classified as overweight or obese, 2013/14-2015/16 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for stroke, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for stroke, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| New cases of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015 |
| New cases of female breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015 |
| New cases of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015 |
| New cases of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015 |
| New cases of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures, persons aged 65+, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Elective hospital admissions for hip replacement, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Elective hospital admissions for knee replacement, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16 |
| Life expectancy at birth for males, 2011- 2015 |
| Life expectancy at birth for females, 2011- 2015 |
| Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from all causes, under 65 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from coronary heart disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from coronary heart disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |
| Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015 |

## ANNEX 2: Finding out more

Local statistics on Oxfordshire and West Oxfordshire are available from:

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| Oxfordshire Insight | insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk |
| District Data Analysis Service | https://www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata |

Main national sources of statistics include:

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| Nomis | www.nomisweb.co.uk |
| The Office for National Statistics | www.statistics.gov.uk |

Land registry house transaction data (including prices): http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/

NOMIS (all 2011 census data can be found there): https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Create query option for full access to all Census tables). Or, try this Census table finder: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

2015 English Indices of Deprivation dashboard: http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/index-multiple-deprivation-dashboard

Business Demography: http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable

BRES data (small area business data): https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/670.aspx

2011 Census Travel to Work dashboard: http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/travel-3

School performance data: https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/ (Search for Thame in location box).

Local crime data: https://data.police.uk/

Strategic Intelligence Assessment: http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/community-safety-0

Accident data (exact locations, LSOAs): https://data.gov.uk/dataset/road-accidents-safety-data. https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/road-casualties

Thame School Partnerships: http://www.lordwilliams.oxon.sch.uk/thame-partnership-of-school/122848.html

Department for Work and Pensions: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/691917/households-below-average-income-1994-1995-2016-2017.pdf

Care Quality Commission: http://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data