

Oxfordshire



Blackbird Leys

Settlement profile

of

Health and Wellbeing evidence

Updated November 2020

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

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 ward population estimates, the population of Blackbird Leys decreased from **6,276** in mid-2009 to **5,652** in mid-2019. This decline - over a ten year period – was an apparent decrease of 624 people or **-9.9%**.
- Comparing Blackbird Leys' age profile in 2019 with district, county, regional, and national profiles shows that Blackbird Leys has a much higher proportion of 0-15 year olds than the county/region/country and even when compared with the city of Oxford as a whole. Conversely, Blackbird Leys has a lower proportion of those aged 65+ than the county/region/country – but a similar proportion to the city as a whole.
- At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Blackbird Leys had a proportion of ethnic minority residents similar to that for the city of Oxford as a whole – higher than the county and country overall proportions (35% compared with 36% in Oxford, 16% in Oxfordshire and 20% in England).

Deprivation and children in poverty

- According to the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019, 3 out of the 4 LSOAs within Blackbird Leys rank amongst the 20% most deprived within England, and also amongst the 10% most deprived in terms of Education, Skills, and Training.
- According to End Child Poverty estimates for 2017/18, Blackbird Leys ranks as the Oxford city ward with the highest incidence of children living in poverty (after housing costs).

Health and wellbeing

- For the Blackbird Leys ward, half of the indicators reported on were (statistically) significantly worse than the overall values for England. One indicator – for the proportion of older people living alone – was significantly better than the national average.
- The proportion of people providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care in Blackbird Leys in 2011 appeared higher than the county and national proportions.
- GP practice data (from the Quality Outcomes Framework) shows that the prevalence of **diabetes** recorded by the Leys Health Centre was above the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) prevalence, but in line with the national prevalence.
- The prevalence of **dementia** recorded by the Leys Health Centre was lower than the national prevalence, possibly associated with the relatively youthful age profile of Blackbird Leys.
- The prevalence of **depression** recorded by the Leys Health Centre is significantly higher than the Oxfordshire CCG and national prevalences.

- According to Sport England's small area estimates the proportion of people aged 16+ in the Blackbird Leys MSOA who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was below both the national and county proportions, and the lowest across Oxford city.
- The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP, 3 years combined 2016/17 to 2018/19) shows that for reception children (aged 4-5 years), the proportion who are obese is close to the national proportion. For Year 6 children however, the proportion who are obese is significantly higher than the national (and county and Oxford city) proportions.

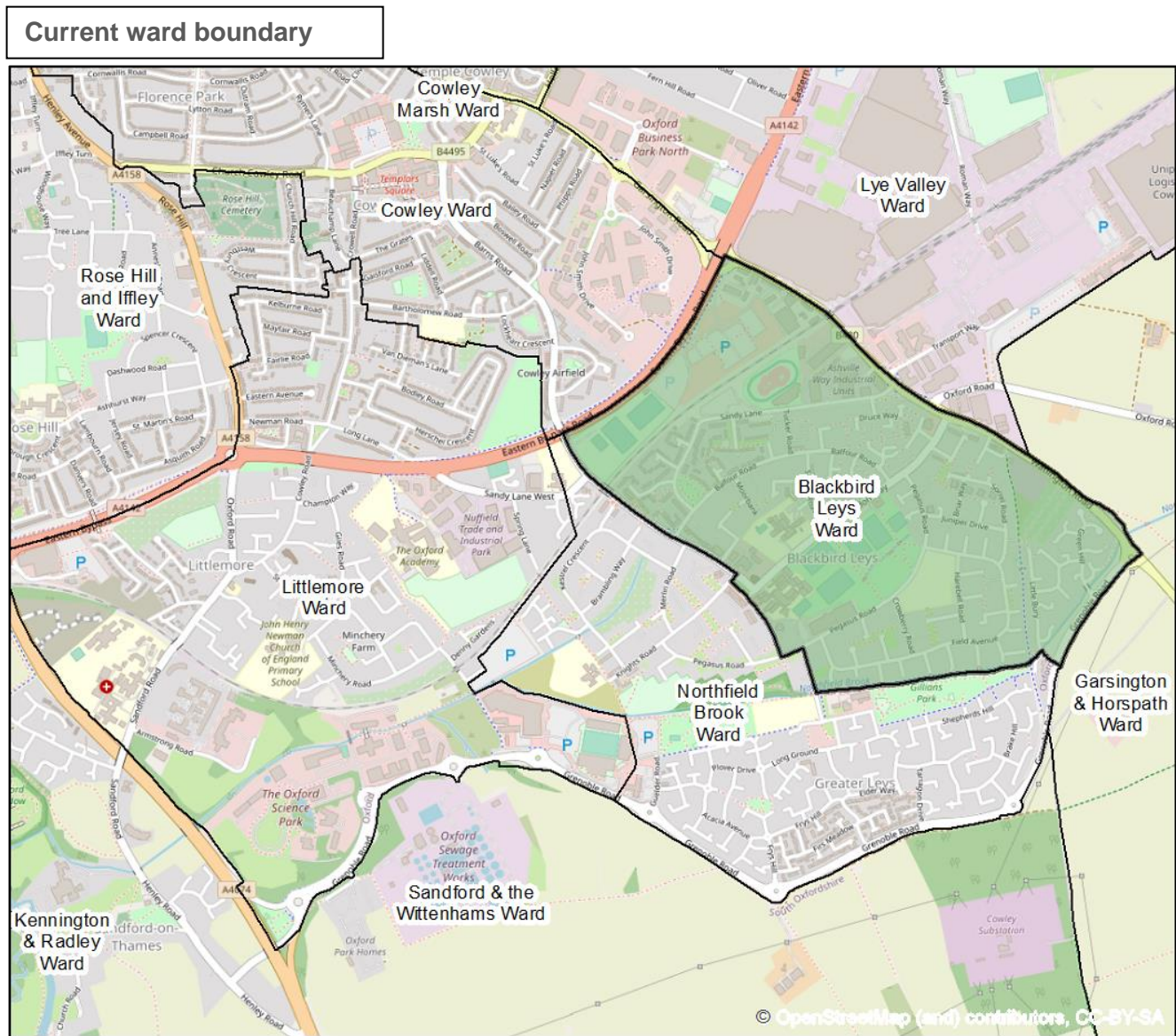
House prices and commuting

- Over the past 5 years (year ending December 2014 to year ending December 2019), the median price for semi-detached housing in Blackbird Leys has increased faster than that for England, at a similar rate to the overall increase across Oxford. The median house price for semi-detached housing in Blackbird Leys for year ending December 2019 was lower than that for Oxford overall, but still 41% higher than the national median.
- According to the 2011 Census travel to work statistics, there were 2,623 people living in Blackbird Leys in employment the week before the Census. Looking just at commuting patterns (i.e. excluding people working from home and with no fixed place of work) shows that **79% of commuters resident in Blackbird Leys travelled to work within Oxford city**. Another 16% travelled to work in other parts of Oxfordshire.

2 Geographical area

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

The Blackbird Leys ward was unaffected by the boundary changes in 2015 (which affected other wards in Oxfordshire), and covers the area shown below.



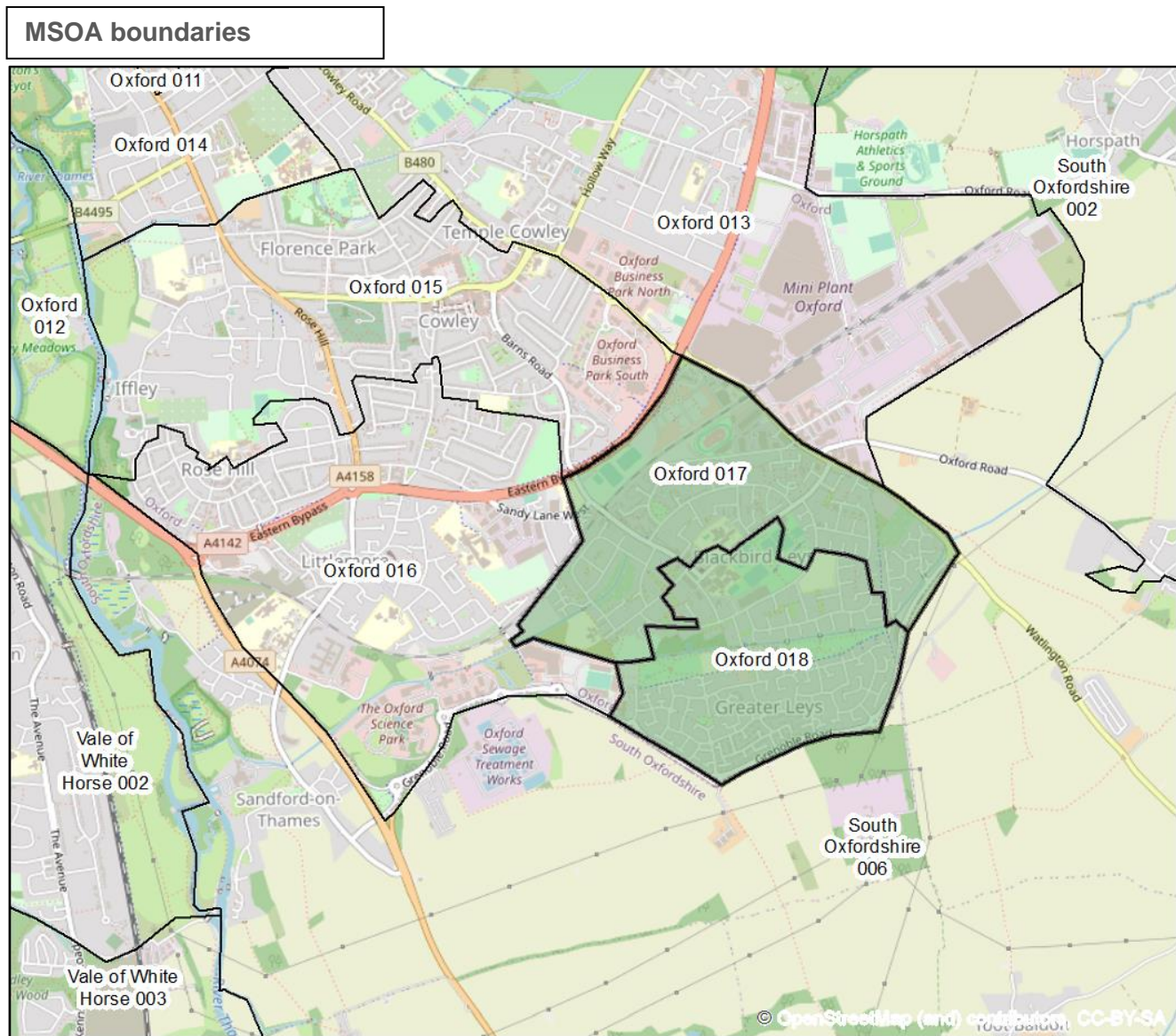
Maps by Oxfordshire County Council

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

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

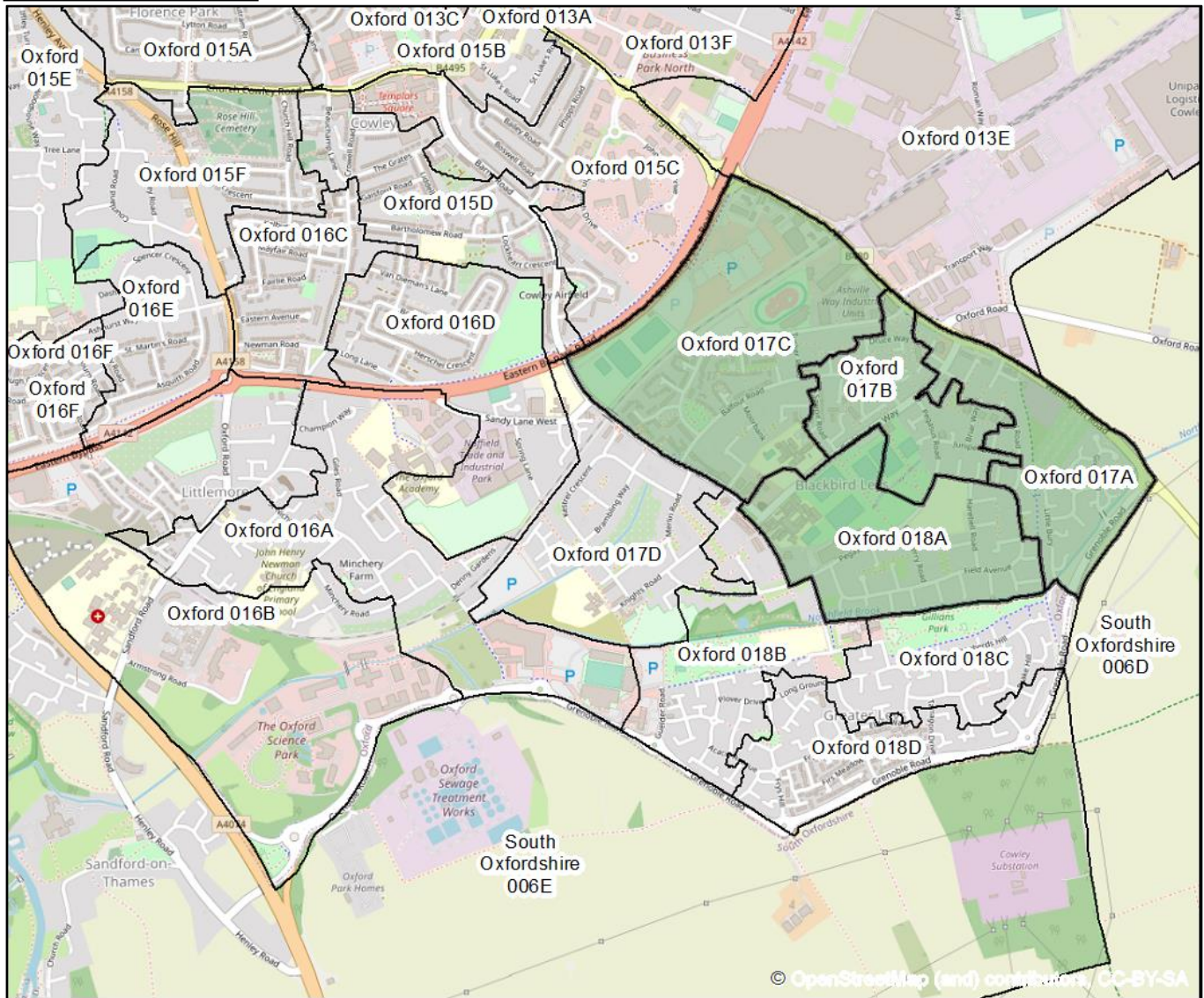
There are two MSOAs which cover Blackbird Leys: Oxford 017 and Oxford 018 (Oxford 018 also incorporates Greater Leys).

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD). 4 LSOAs cover the Blackbird Leys ward area.



Maps by Oxfordshire County Council

LSOA boundaries



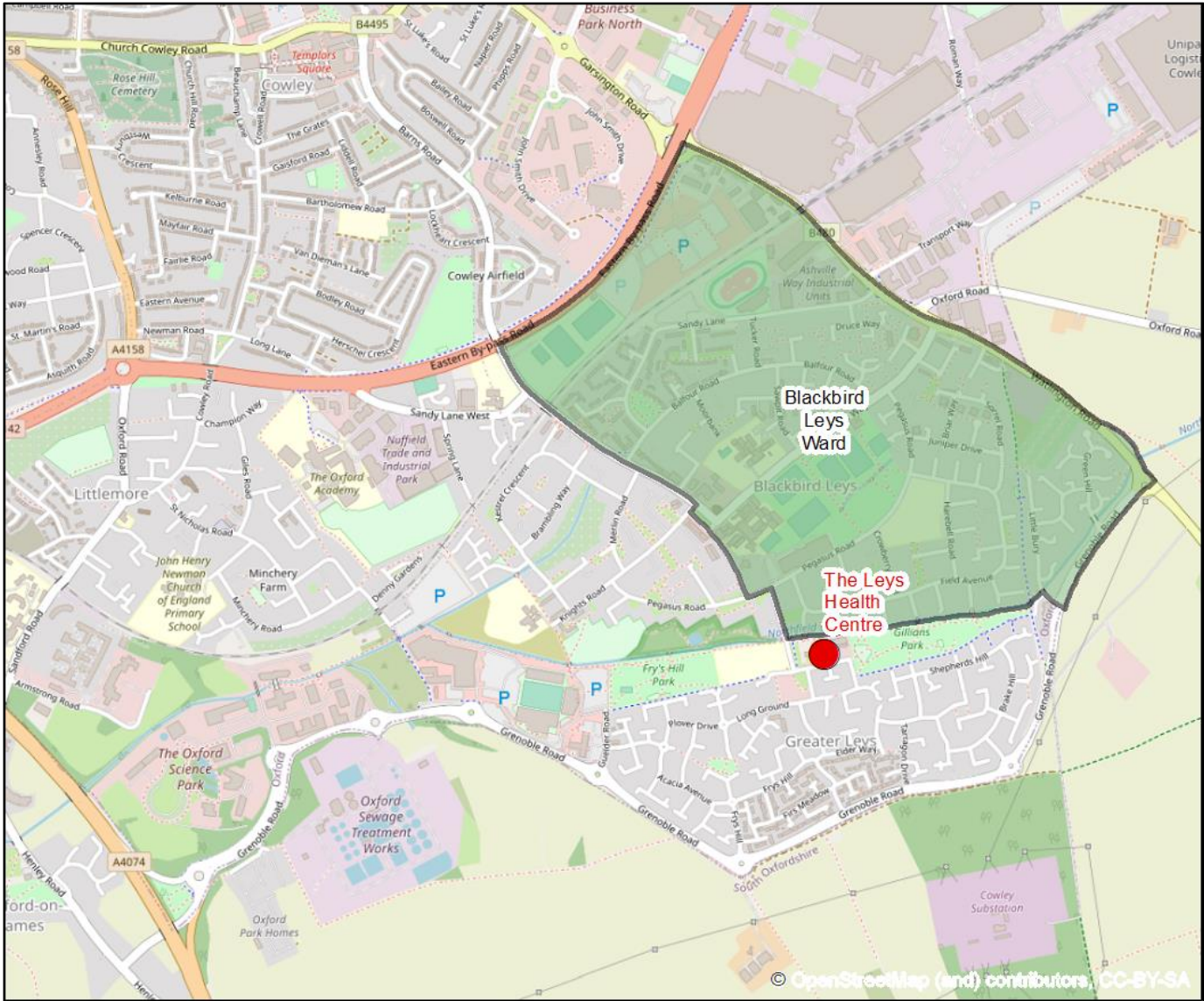
Maps by Oxfordshire County Council

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

GP data

Data on prevalence of health conditions has been extracted from the Quality Outcomes Framework (to the end of March 2020) for the Leys Health Centre, which is located within the vicinity of Blackbird Leys.

GP practice locations



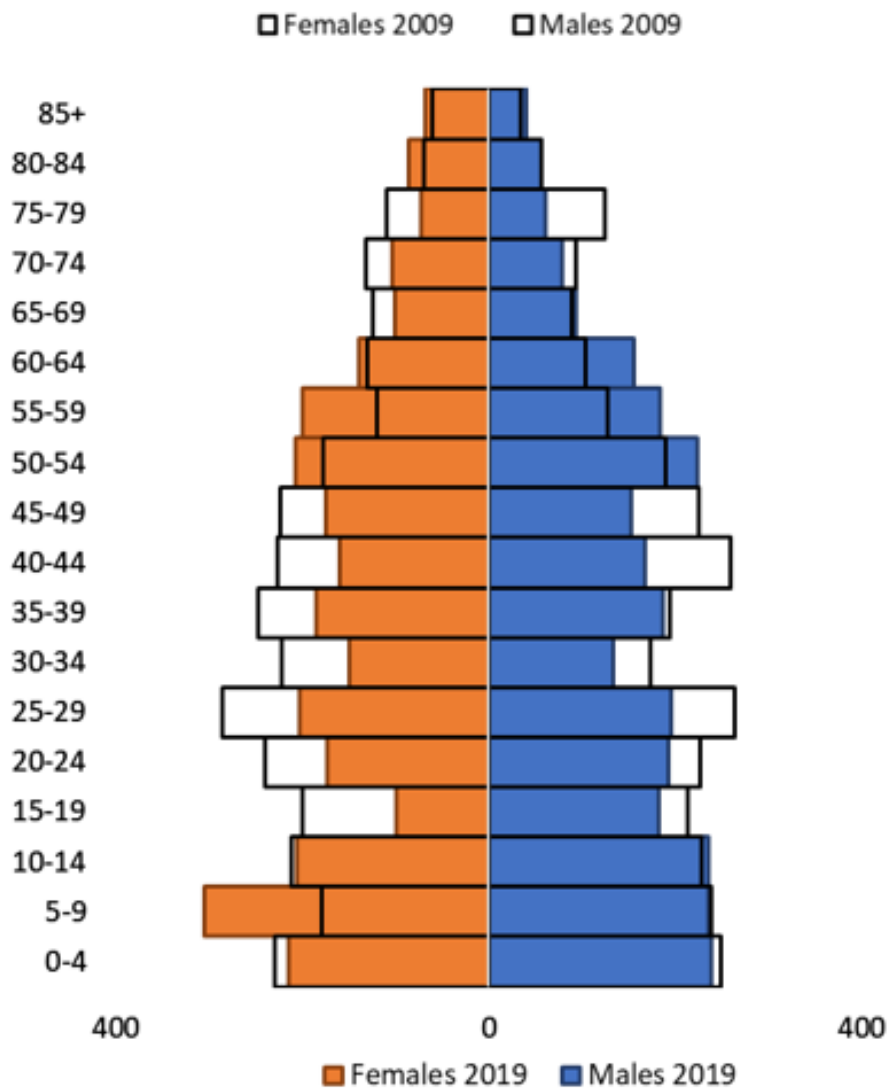
Maps by Oxfordshire County Council

3 Population profile

3.1 Population by age

According to the ONS mid-year ward population estimates, the population of Blackbird Leys decreased from **6,276** in mid-2009 to **5,652** in mid-2019. This shrinkage - over a ten year period – was an apparent decrease of 624 people or -9.9%.

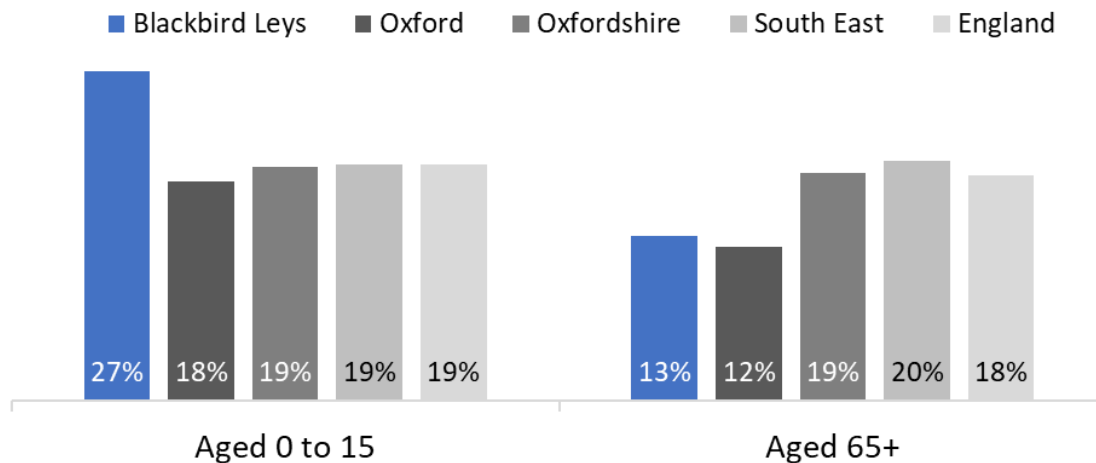
Figure 1 Population of Blackbird Leys by 5 year age band, 2009 and 2019



Source: ONS ward level mid-year population estimates for 2019 from [nomis](#), mid-year population estimates for 2009 from the [ONS](#).

Comparing Blackbird Leys' age profile in 2019 with district, county, regional, and national profiles shows that Blackbird Leys has a much higher proportion of 0-15 year olds than the county/region/country and even when compared with the city of Oxford as a whole. Conversely, Blackbird Leys has a lower proportion of those aged 65+ than the county/region/country – but a similar proportion to the city as a whole.

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



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates for 2019

3.2 Ethnicity

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

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Blackbird Leys had a proportion of ethnic minority residents similar to that for the city of Oxford as a whole – higher than the county and country overall proportions¹ (35% compared with 36% in Oxford, 16% in Oxfordshire and 20% in England).

The largest ethnic minority background was “White Other” with 390 residents, followed by “Black African” with 334 residents.

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

- Poland (159)
- Ireland (97)
- Caribbean excluding Jamaica* (93)
- Jamaica (91)

¹ Census 2011: Tables QS201 and QS203, data for LSOAs Oxford 017A, B, C and 018A.

* The Census 2011 data does not break down individual countries within this category

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 46 people living in Blackbird Leys counted as living in a communal establishment² out of a total of 6,077 residents (0.8%). All 46 people were recorded as residing within a (non-local authority) care home with nursing.

4 Deprivation and Children in poverty

4.1 Indices of Deprivation 2019

Indices of Deprivation 2019

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

According to this latest IMD, 3 out of the 4 LSOAs within Blackbird Leys rank amongst the 20% most deprived within England, and amongst the 10% most deprived in terms of Education, Skills, and Training.

Figure 3 IMD deciles for areas in Blackbird Leys (1 is most deprived decile) sorted on the overall IMD

LSOA area name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education Skills and Training	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
Blackbird Leys 17A	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	7	3	6
Blackbird Leys 17B	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	7	2	3
Blackbird Leys 17C	3	3	4	2	3	3	6	3	4	3
Blackbird Leys 18A	2	2	3	1	3	2	4	7	1	3

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.

² Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS421

Figure 4 Blackbird Leys showing decile of overall index, decile of Education Skills and Training domain, decile of Income deprivation affecting children, and decile of Income deprivation affecting older people (2019)

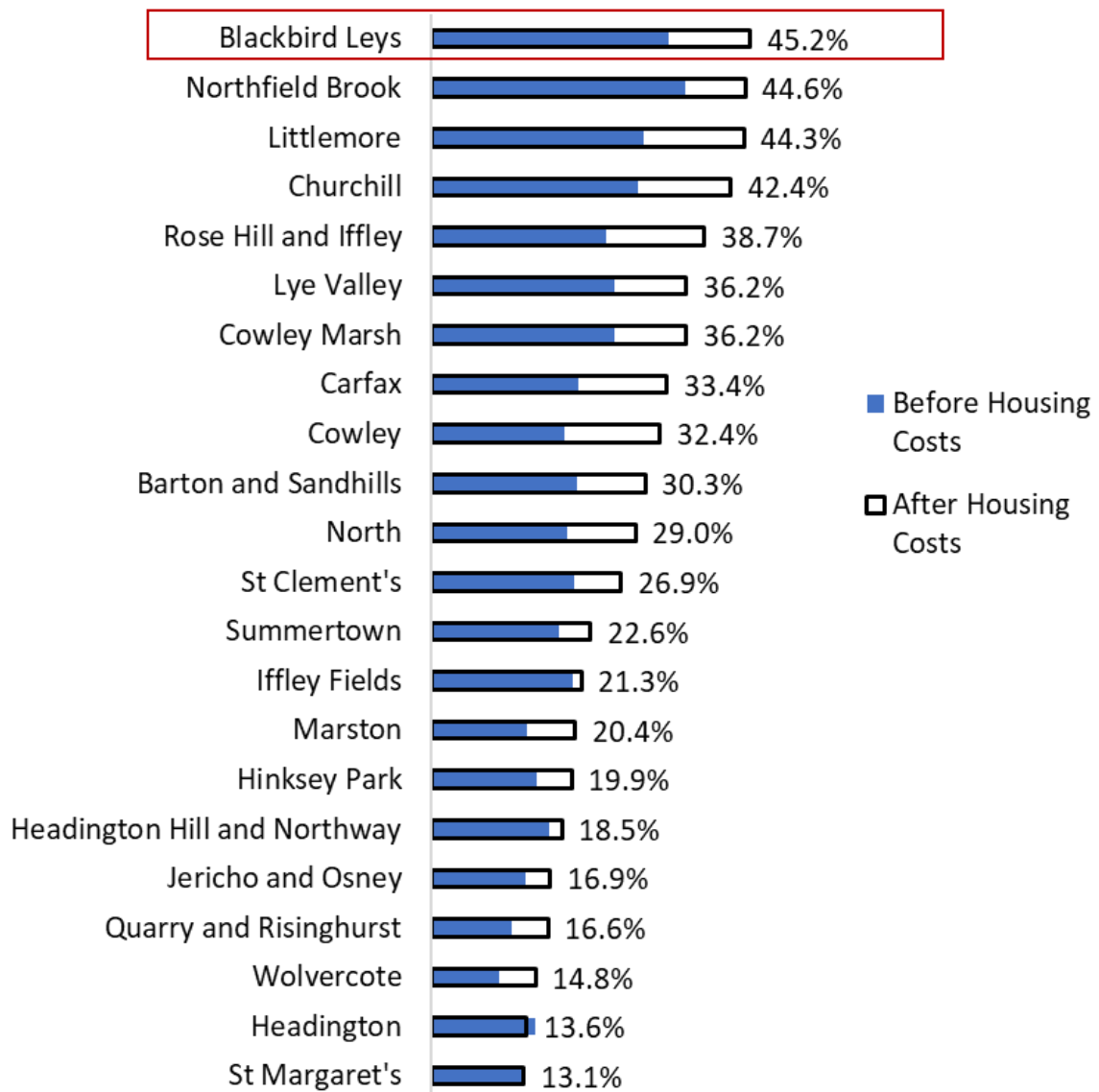


Source: MHCLG IMD 2019

4.2 Child poverty

According to End Child Poverty estimates for 2017/18, Blackbird Leys ranks as the Oxford city ward with the highest incidence of children living in poverty (after housing costs).

Figure 5 Child poverty estimates in Oxford City (pre-2015) wards (2017/18 estimates)



Labelled with % child poverty *after* housing costs.

Data for Holywell and St Mary's wards was not available.

Source: End Child Poverty estimates, <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/>

5 Health and wellbeing

5.1 Health profile for Blackbird Leys ward

Public Health England publishes a range of health indicators to a local level at www.localhealth.org.uk. For the Blackbird Leys ward, half of the indicators reported on were (statistically) significantly worse than the overall values for England. These indicators are listed in the table below. One indicator – for the proportion of older people living alone – was significantly better than the national average.

Table 1 Health indicators from Public Health ward profile for Blackbird Leys where indicator is significantly worse than England average

	Health indicators where ward is significantly worse than England average
Blackbird Leys ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income deprivation • Child poverty • GCSE achievement • Unemployment • Older people in deprivation • Children with excess weight, Reception Year • Children with excess weight, Year 6 • Obese children, Year 6 • Emergency hospital admissions for all causes • Emergency hospital admissions for CHD • Emergency hospital admissions for COPD • Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) • Hospital stays for self-harm • Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (for both narrow and broad definitions) • Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ • Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 • Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 • Deaths from all causes, all ages • Deaths from all causes, under 75 years • Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons

Source: Public Health England Local Health (downloaded 3 November 2020)

Figure 6 Health Profile for Blackbird Leys



© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

5.2 Provision of care

Care home beds

As of October 2020 there was one care home located within Blackbird Leys and one located on the ward boundary with Northfield Brook. Together these two care homes provide 114 beds³.

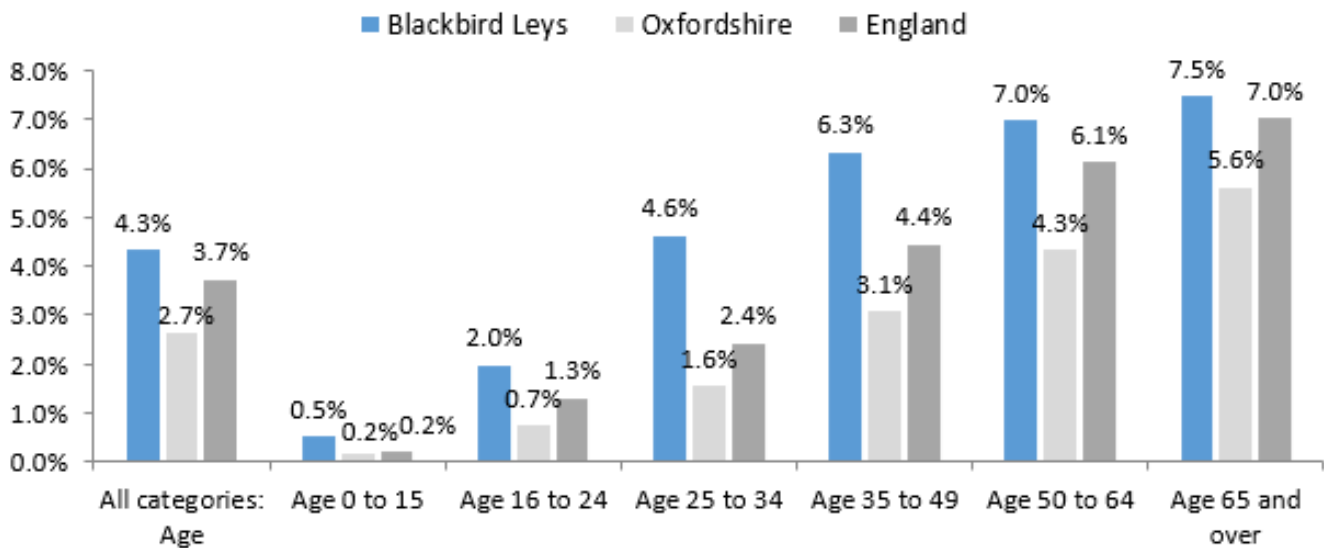
People providing unpaid care

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

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were **263** residents in Blackbird Leys providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care.

The proportion of people providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care in Blackbird Leys in 2011 appeared higher than the county and national proportions.

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

³ Source: Care Quality Commission, 2020

5.3 Health conditions

Diabetes

The prevalence of **diabetes mellitus** recorded by The Leys Health Centre is higher than the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) prevalence, but not statistically different from the overall prevalence for England.

Table 2 Change in prevalence (ages 17+) of Diabetes mellitus recorded by the Leys Health Centre (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Rate	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Rate	change
<i>England</i>	3,265,562	6.94	3,455,176	7.08	+0.14pp ↑
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	30,868	5.05	31,982	5.05	<0.01pp
The Leys Health Centre	591	7.38	602	7.33	-0.04pp ↓

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 95% confidence level.

Mental health

The prevalence of **dementia** recorded by the Leys Health Centre is significantly lower than the national and Oxfordshire CCG prevalences. This could be associated with the relatively low proportion of people aged 65+ living in Blackbird Leys (see section 3).

Table 3 Change in prevalence of Dementia recorded by the Leys Health Centre (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Rate	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Rate	change
<i>England</i>	458,102	0.79	474,537	0.79	<0.01pp
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	5,831	0.78	5,821	0.75	-0.03pp ↓
The Leys Health Centre	78	0.74	76	0.71 *	-0.04pp ↓

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 95% confidence level.

The prevalence of **depression** recorded by the Leys Health Centre is significantly higher than the Oxfordshire CCG and national prevalences. The increase in the prevalence of depression between 2018/19 and 2019/20 also seems to be higher for the Leys Health Centre than for the wider CCG/ country.

Table 4 Change in prevalence of Depression recorded by the Leys Health Centre (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Rate	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Rate	change
<i>England</i>	4,999,672	10.77	5,565,443	11.56	+0.79pp ↑
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	66,656	11.06	73,648	11.81	+0.74pp ↑
The Leys Health Centre	981	12.43	1,120	13.85 *	+1.42pp ↑

Source: NHS Digital, [Quality Outcomes Framework, 2019-20](#)

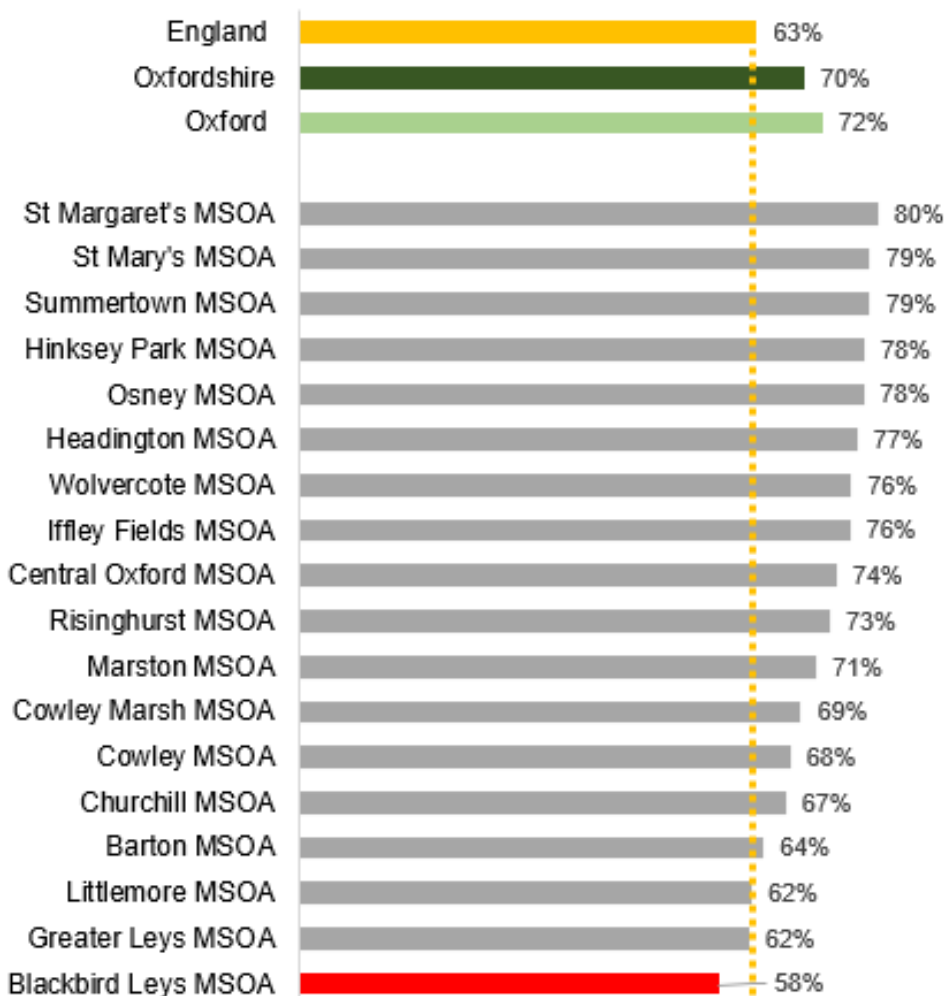
2019-20 rates with a red asterisk indicate a significantly higher rate for a GP practice compared to the national rate. Green asterisks indicate a significantly lower rate. Tested at a 95% confidence level.

5.4 Physical activity and healthy weight

5.4.1 Physical activity

According to Sport England's small area estimates⁴, the proportion of people aged 16+ in the Blackbird Leys MSOA who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was below both the national and county proportions. The differences in levels of physical activity (as previously defined) between MSOA's within the city of Oxford is show below. Blackbird Leys reports the lowest levels of physical activity amongst this group.

Figure 8 Estimated proportion of adults aged 16+ who are physically active at least 150 minutes a week (November 2018-19), Oxford city MSOAs



Source: [Sport England Active Lives survey](#), November 2018-19; MSOA = Middle Layer Super Output Area (cover an average of 7,600 residents); [map showing MSOAs in Oxfordshire](#)

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

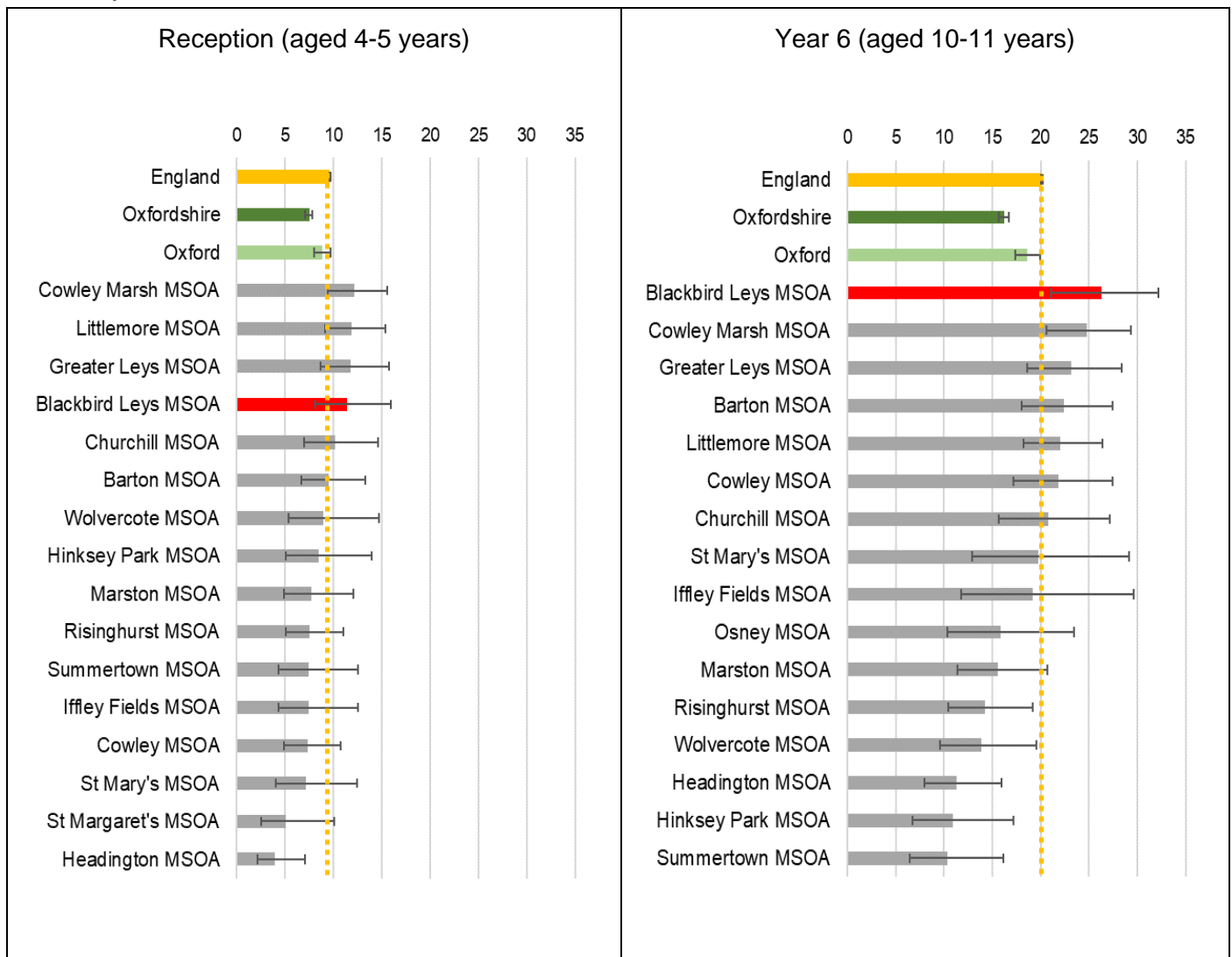
⁴ <https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables>

5.4.2 Child obesity

The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP, 3 years combined 2016/17 to 2018/19) shows that:

- for Reception children, the prevalence of obesity in Blackbird Leys MSOA is close to the national prevalence, and also appears to be higher than the prevalence for the county and Oxford city (although difference this may not be statistically significant).
- for Year 6 children, the prevalence of obesity in Blackbird Leys MSOA is significantly higher than the prevalence for the country, county, and that for the Oxford city.

Figure 9 Prevalence of obesity among children 2016/17 to 2018/19 (showing 95% confidence intervals)

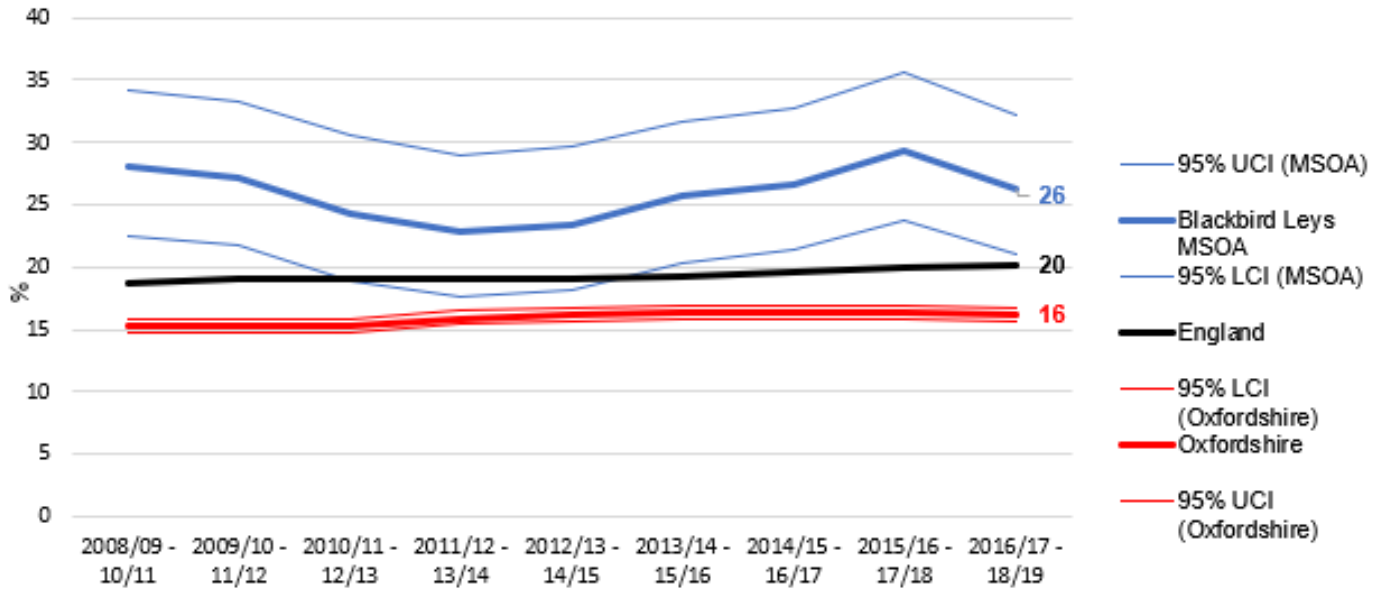


Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

Note: Reception data for Central Oxford and Osney MSOA's has been suppressed for disclosure control reasons. Year 6 data for Central Oxford and St. Margaret's MSOA are suppressed for the same reason.

The 3 year average proportion of children who are obese in the Blackbird Leys MSOA has remained relatively stable since 2008-11, and quite consistently above the national and county proportions.

Figure 10: Blackbird Leys MSOA Year 6 child obesity trend



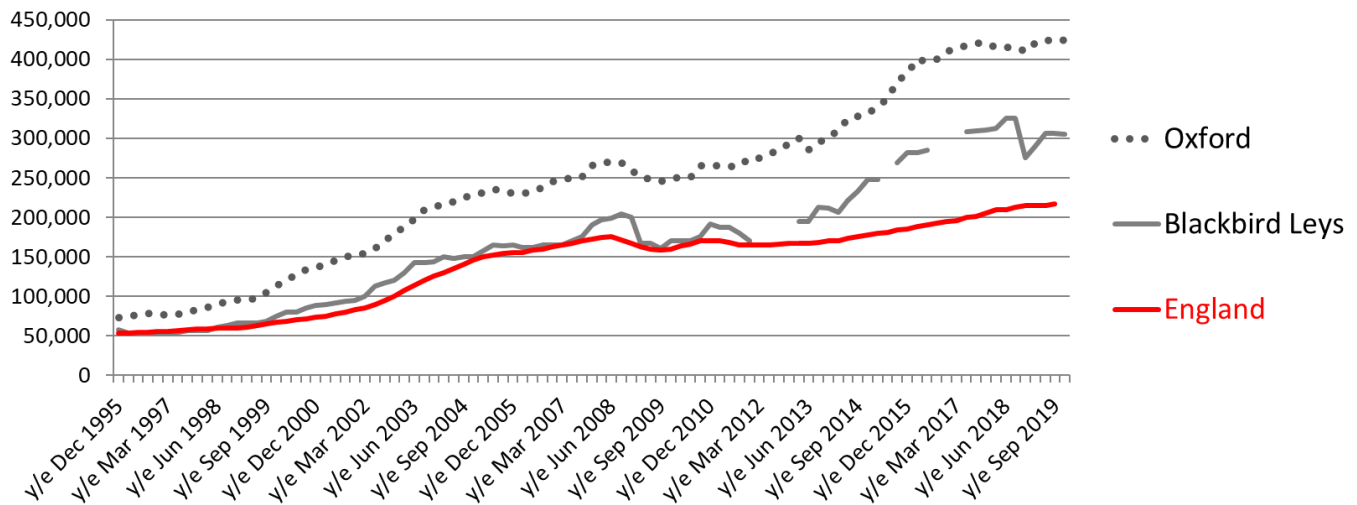
Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

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.

Over the past 5 years (year ending December 2014 to year ending December 2019), the median price for semi-detached housing in Blackbird Leys has increased faster than that for England, at a similar rate to the overall increase across Oxford. The median house price for semi-detached housing in Blackbird Leys for year ending December 2019 was lower than that for Oxford overall, but still 41% higher than the national median.

Figure 11 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings – Blackbird Leys ward



Source: [ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending December 2019](#); quarterly rolling year dataset 37

Note: Blackbird Leys data for some years has been suppressed where there have been 5 or less house sales, since 5 or less sales were deemed not enough to produce a robust average.

Table 5 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings, Year ending December 2014 to year ending December 2019 – Blackbird Leys ward

	Year ending Dec 2014	Year ending Dec 2019	difference	
Blackbird Leys	247,500	305,500	58,000	+23%
Oxford	330,850	425,000	94,150	+28%
England	175,000	216,500	41,500	+24%

Source: [ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending December 2019](#); 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, there were 2,623 people living in Blackbird Leys in employment the week before the Census⁵.

Looking just at commuting patterns (i.e. excluding people working from home and with no fixed place of work) shows that **79% of commuters resident in Blackbird Leys travelled to work within Oxford city**. Another 16% travelled to work in other parts of Oxfordshire.

The most common mode of travel when commuting to work was by car (43%), followed by bus (23%), walking (16%), and cycling (10%)⁶.

The greatest numbers of commuters to Blackbird Leys from outside the area were mainly living elsewhere in Oxford (56% of commuters)⁷.

⁵ Source: ONS Census 2011 table WF01BEW for LSOAs Oxford 017A, B, C and Oxford 018A

⁶ Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS701EW for LSOAs Oxford 017A, B, C and Oxford 018A

⁷ Source: ONS Census 2011 table WF01BEW for LSOAs Oxford 017A, B, C and Oxford 018A

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

Table 6 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 (links last accessed November 2020)

Data	Page(s)	Source
Administrative boundaries	5-8	https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/
Locations of GP practices	8	Oxfordshire County Council
ONS mid-year population estimates	9-10	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (‘Small area by single year of age’ query) For pre-2011: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimatesexperimental
2011 Census: ethnicity	10	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘KS201EW’ query)
2011 Census: country of birth	10	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘QS203EW’ query)
2011 Census: people living in communal establishments	11	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘QS421UK’ query)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - scores	11	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019 (File 1: index of multiple deprivation)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - maps	12	https://data-communities.opendata.arcgis.com/ (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 dataset)
2017/18 Child Poverty Estimates	13	http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/ (‘Local Data’)
2019 PHE Health Indicators	14-15	https://www.localhealth.org.uk/ (Indicators > Summary)
2020 numbers of care homes and beds	16	https://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data (‘Care directory with filters’)
2011 Census: people providing unpaid care	16	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘LC3304EW’ query)

2019/20 Prevalence of diabetes	17	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	17-18	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	19	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) https://activelives.sportengland.org/Query/EditQuery?queryId=737 (Build query to get national, county, and district figures)
Child Obesity MSOA area comparisons	20	PHE Fingertips tool > NCMP and Child Obesity Profile > NCMP small area data
Child obesity trends over time	21	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data (Small area NCMP data: MSOA)
House price statistics	22	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housepricestatisticsforsmallareas/yearendingdecember2019 (Median house prices by ward: HPSSA dataset 37) (Median house prices by administrative geography: HPSSA dataset 9)
2011 Census: Travelling to work	23	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'WF01BEW' query – commuting destinations) (Census 2011 'QS701EW' query – modes of transport)

For more data and statistics on Oxfordshire and place profiles please visit [Oxfordshire Insight](#)