

Oxfordshire



Chipping Norton

Community profile of Health and Wellbeing evidence

August 2021

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

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 ONS population estimates, the population of Chipping Norton increased from 6,313 in mid-2009 to 6,918 in mid-2019. This growth - over a ten-year period – was an increase of 9.6%. At the same time the older age group, aged 65 and over, increased by around a third (32%).
- Chipping Norton has a higher proportion of people aged 65 and over than the district, county, regional and national averages.
- A relatively low proportion of Chipping Norton's population is from an ethnic minority background (8% compared with 16% in Oxfordshire).

Deprivation and children in poverty

- According to the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, most of Chipping Norton is relatively undeprived. One area of the town however (to the south west) ranks within the 10% most deprived nationally on the *Education, Skills and Training* domain and within the 20% most deprived on *Income Deprivation Affecting Children* (child poverty).
- According to joint DWP and HMRC estimates (2019/2020), Chipping Norton ward had 153 children living in poverty. This figure equates to 13% of children living in poverty (before housing costs).

Health and wellbeing

- Health indicators from Public Health England for Chipping Norton ward that were significantly worse than the England average were: *% older people living alone, Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+, Incidence of prostate cancer, Life expectancy at birth for females, Deaths from all causes, all ages, Deaths from stroke, all ages, and Deaths from respiratory diseases.*
- GP practice data for Chipping Norton Health Centre, for selected health conditions, shows that:
 - The prevalence of recorded **diabetes** was significantly lower than the England rate.
 - The prevalence of recorded **dementia** was double the Oxfordshire average and nearly double the England average.
 - The prevalence of recorded **depression** was higher than the Oxfordshire and England averages.

- The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme shows that the proportion of children measured as obese in Chipping Norton was below the national average.
 - For reception children (aged 4-5 years) and for year 6 children (aged 10-11), the Chipping Norton area was significantly lower than the national average and similar to the district and county averages.

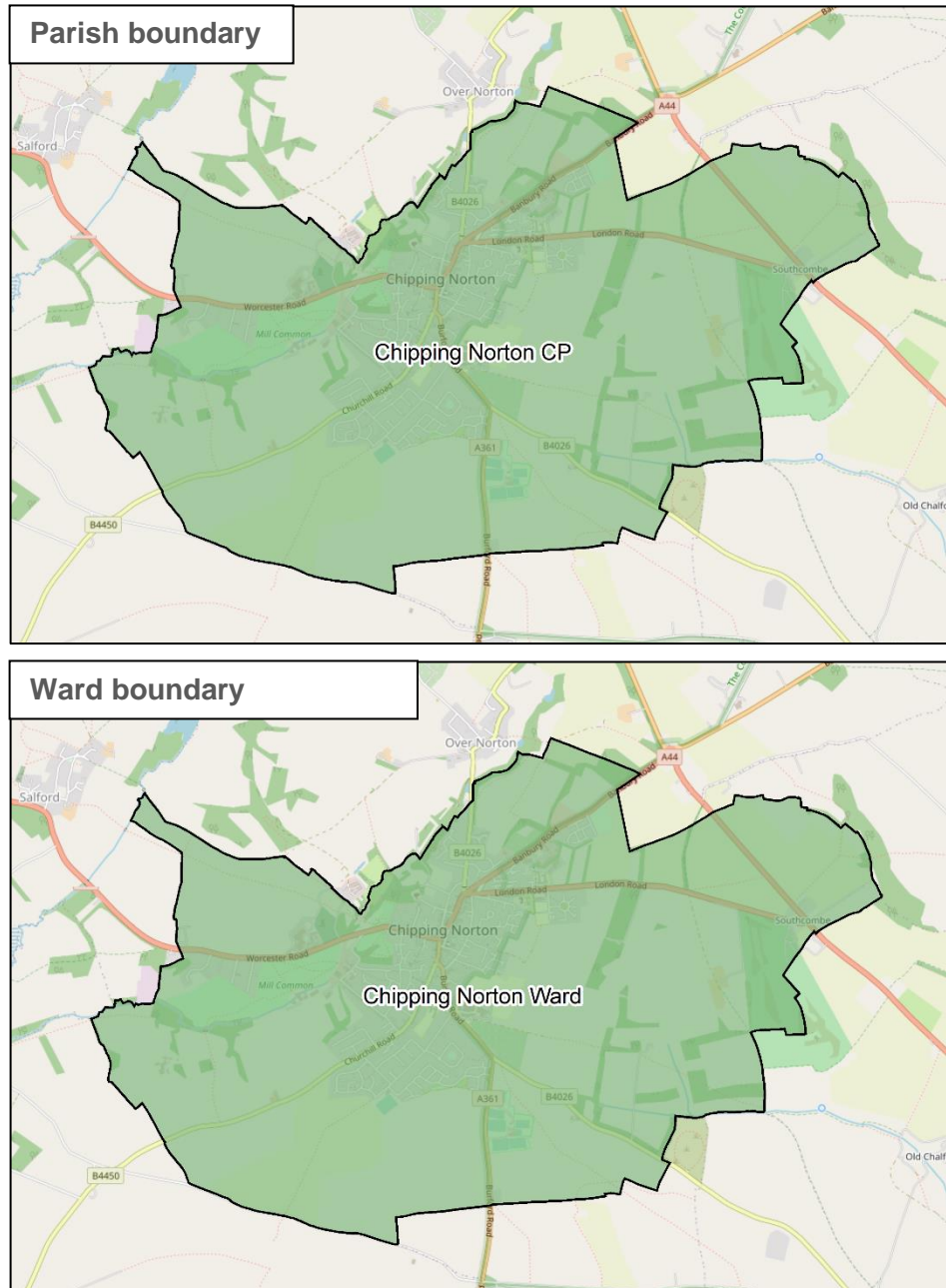
House prices and commuting

- Over the past 5 years (from year ending December 2015 to year ending December 2020), median prices for semi-detached houses in Chipping Norton ward increased by 30%, well above the average increases for West Oxfordshire district (18%) and England (24%).
- According to the 2011 Census, 31% of Chipping Norton's commuters travelled to work within the town and 20% elsewhere in West Oxfordshire. The top other work destination was Oxford (9.2%).

2 Geographical boundaries

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

The following maps show Chipping Norton parish boundary and the boundary for Chipping Norton ward. They both share the same boundary

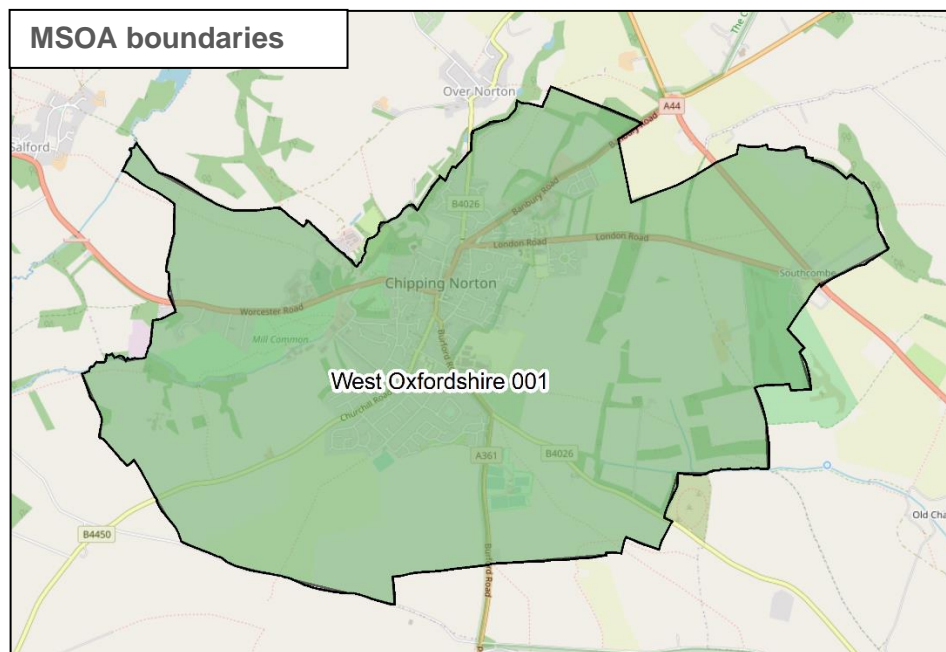


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In addition to these administrative boundaries, National Statistics for small areas are reported using the statistical hierarchy developed by the Office for National Statistics.

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

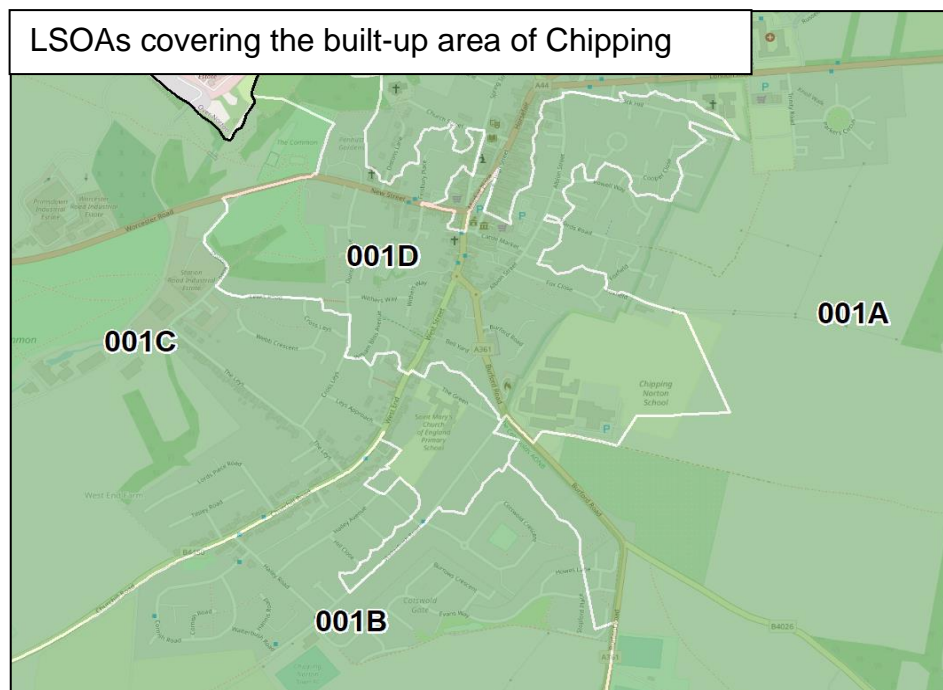
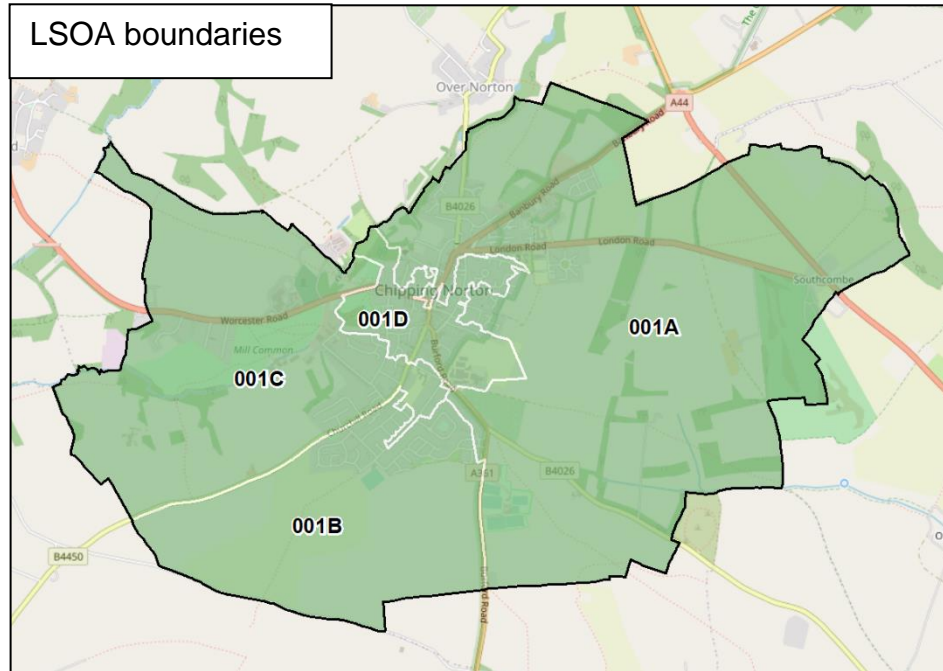
There is one MSOA covering Chipping Norton: West Oxfordshire 001. The MSOA shares the same boundary as both the parish and ward.



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Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD). Each LSOA is made up of smaller Output Areas. The main datasets available at Output Area level is the Census 2011 and Census 2001 surveys.

In Chipping Norton MSOA West Oxfordshire 001 has 4 LSOAs (01A-D)



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GP data on prevalence of health conditions has been extracted from the Quality Outcomes Framework (to the end of August 2020) for **Chipping Norton Health Centre**.



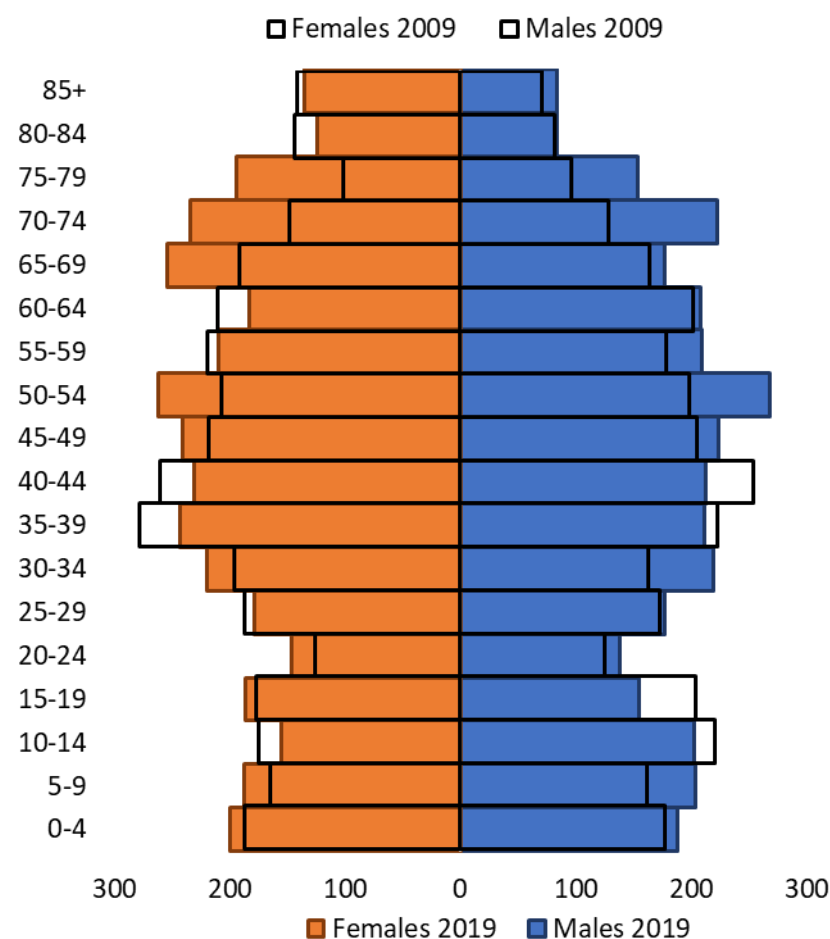
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3 Population profile

3.1 Population by age

According to ONS population estimates, the population of Chipping Norton increased from 6,313 in mid-2009 to 6,918 in mid-2019. This growth - over a ten-year period – was an increase of 9.6%. At the same time the older age group, aged 65 and over, increased by around a third (32%).

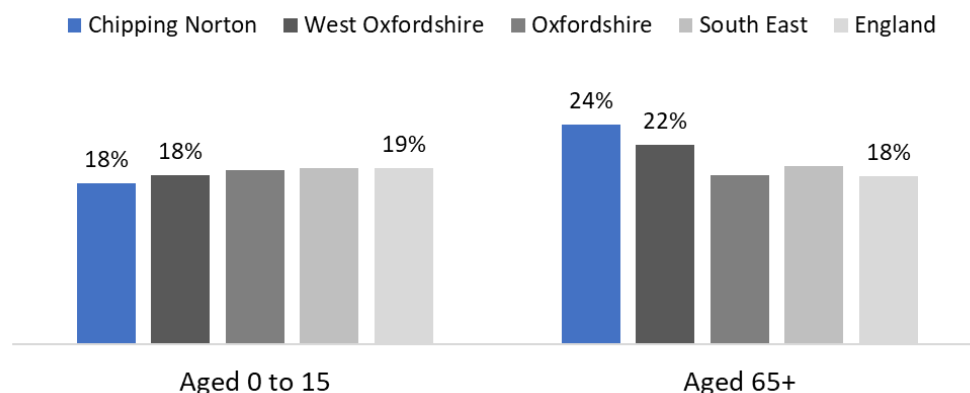
Figure 1 Population of Chipping Norton by 5-year age band 2009 and 2019



Source: ONS parish level mid-2019 population estimates from [Nomis](#)

Comparing Chipping Norton's age profile in 2019 with the district, county, regional and national averages, shows a similar proportion in the younger age group (0-15) and a higher proportion of people aged 65 and over.

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.

A relatively low proportion of Chipping Norton's population is from an ethnic minority background.

- As of 2011, 8% of Chipping Norton's population was from an ethnic minority background¹.
- This was slightly higher than West Oxfordshire district (7%) and half of the proportion of ethnic minority residents in Oxfordshire as a whole (16%).

The largest ethnic minority group in Chipping Norton was "White Other" with 220 residents, followed by "Asian/ Asian British" with 112 residents. These two groups accounted for 70% of Chipping Norton's ethnic minority population.

Country of birth data² shows that the largest groups of non-UK born residents in Chipping Norton were from:

- United States (49 residents)
- South Africa (42 residents)
- Germany (36 residents)
- Ireland (33 residents)
- Philippines (24 residents)

¹ ONS Census 2011 table KS201

² ONS Census 2011 table QS203

3.3 People living in Communal Establishments

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

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were 54 people living in Chipping Norton counted as living in a communal establishment out of a total of 5,042 residents.

Of these residents, 25 were living in a care home without nursing and 27 in children's homes.

Data on care home beds from the Care Quality Commission (see [section 5.2](#)) suggests that the number of communal establishment residents in Chipping Norton will have increased significantly since the Census 2011 survey.

Table 1 People living in Communal Establishments: Chipping Norton and surrounding parishes (2011)

Area	All categories of Communal establishment	Care home without nursing	Children's homes	Hotel: guest house; B&B; youth hostel
West Oxfordshire	2,364	450	27	60
Chipping Norton	54	25	27	2
Chadlington	0	0	0	0
Churchill	28	28	0	0
Enstone	33	33	0	0
Over Norton	0	0	0	0
Salford	77	77	0	0
Spelsbury	0	0	0	0

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 this latest IMD, most of Chipping Norton is relatively un-deprived. One area of the town however (to the south west) ranks within the 10% most deprived nationally on the *Education, Skills and Training* domain and within the 20% most deprived on *Income Deprivation Affecting Children* (child poverty).

Figure 3 IMD ranks for areas in Chipping Norton (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	IDACI	IDAOP
Chipping Norton 01B	4	3	4	1	6	4	4	8	2	5
Chipping Norton 01D	9	6	7	7	8	7	9	9	7	6
Chipping Norton 01C	9	8	8	9	7	7	6	7	9	7
Chipping Norton 01A	10	8	8	8	10	8	10	9	9	9

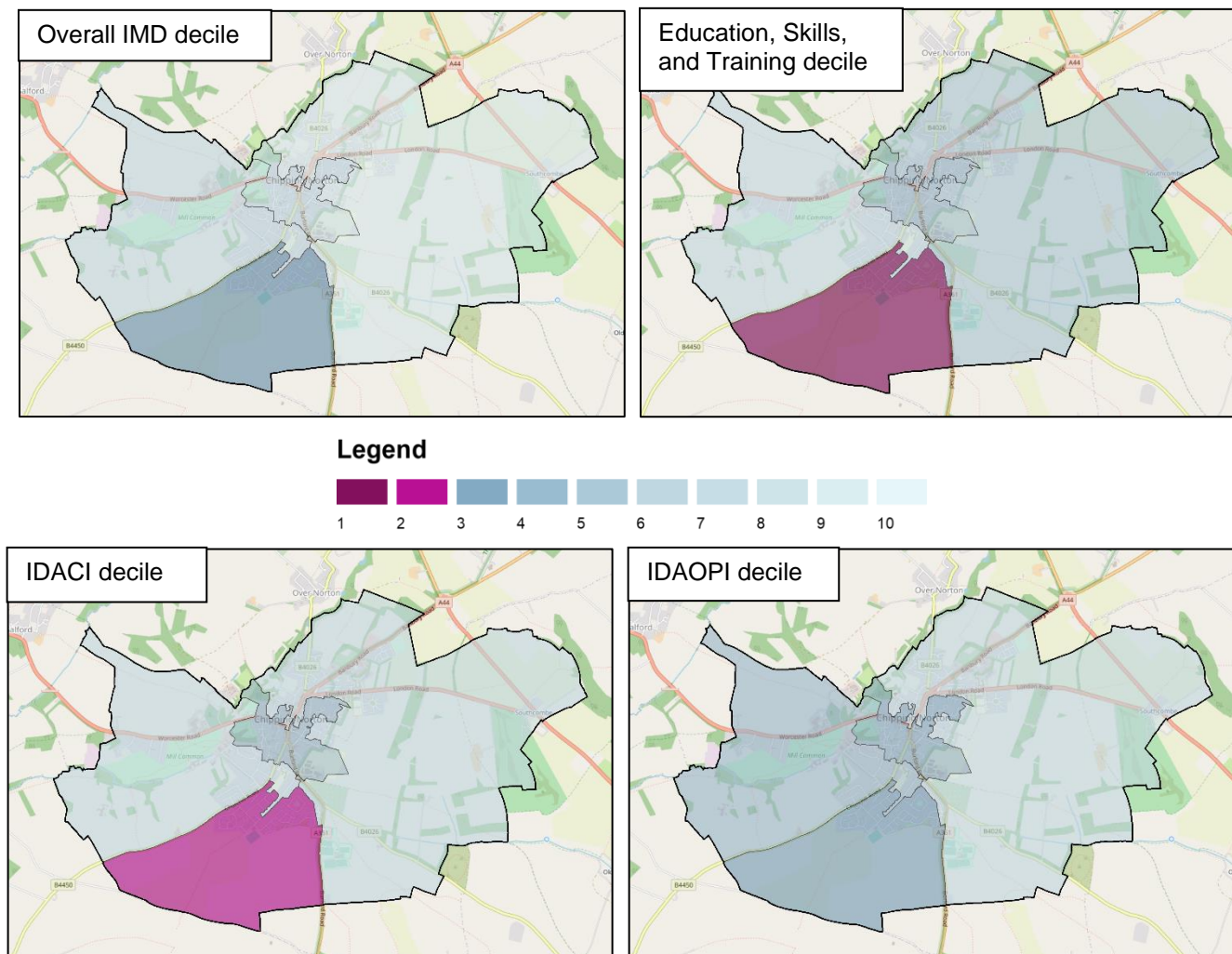
Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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 Chipping Norton 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.

- On the Education domain, one area of Chipping Norton is in the 10% most deprived nationally.
- On the IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children), one area is in the 20% most deprived nationally.
- On the IDAOP (Income Deprivation Affecting Older People), one area is in the 50% most deprived nationally.

Figure 4 Chipping Norton 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)



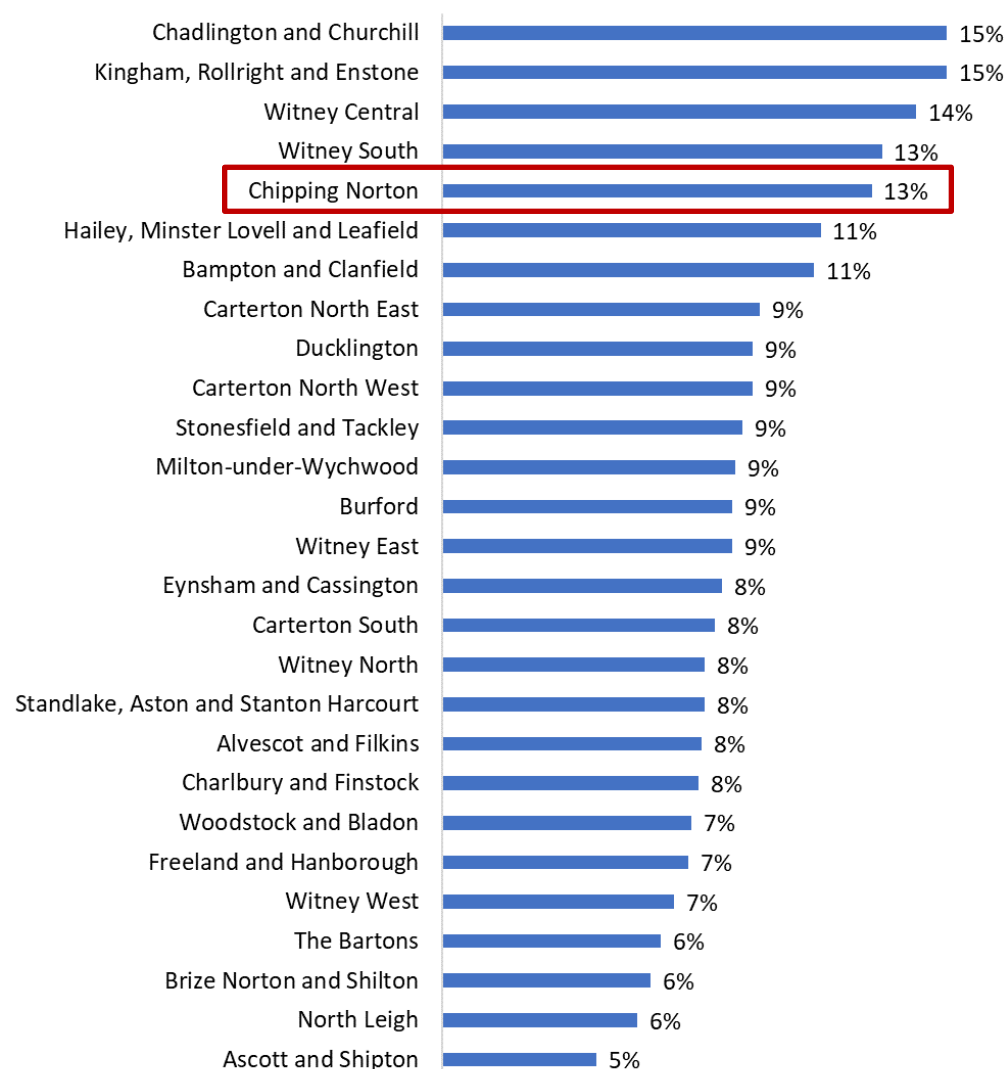
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Source: [MHCLG IMD 2019](#)

4.2 Child poverty

According to joint DWP and HMRC estimates (2019/2020), Chipping Norton ward had 153 children living in poverty. This figure equals to 13% of children living in poverty (before housing costs).

Figure 5 Child poverty estimates (relative low income*) in West Oxfordshire wards (2019/2020 estimates)



Source: [Children in low income families: local area statistics](#) (DWP&HMRC, March 2021)

* *Relative low income* is defined as a family with an income less than 60% of the median income in 2019 to 2020.

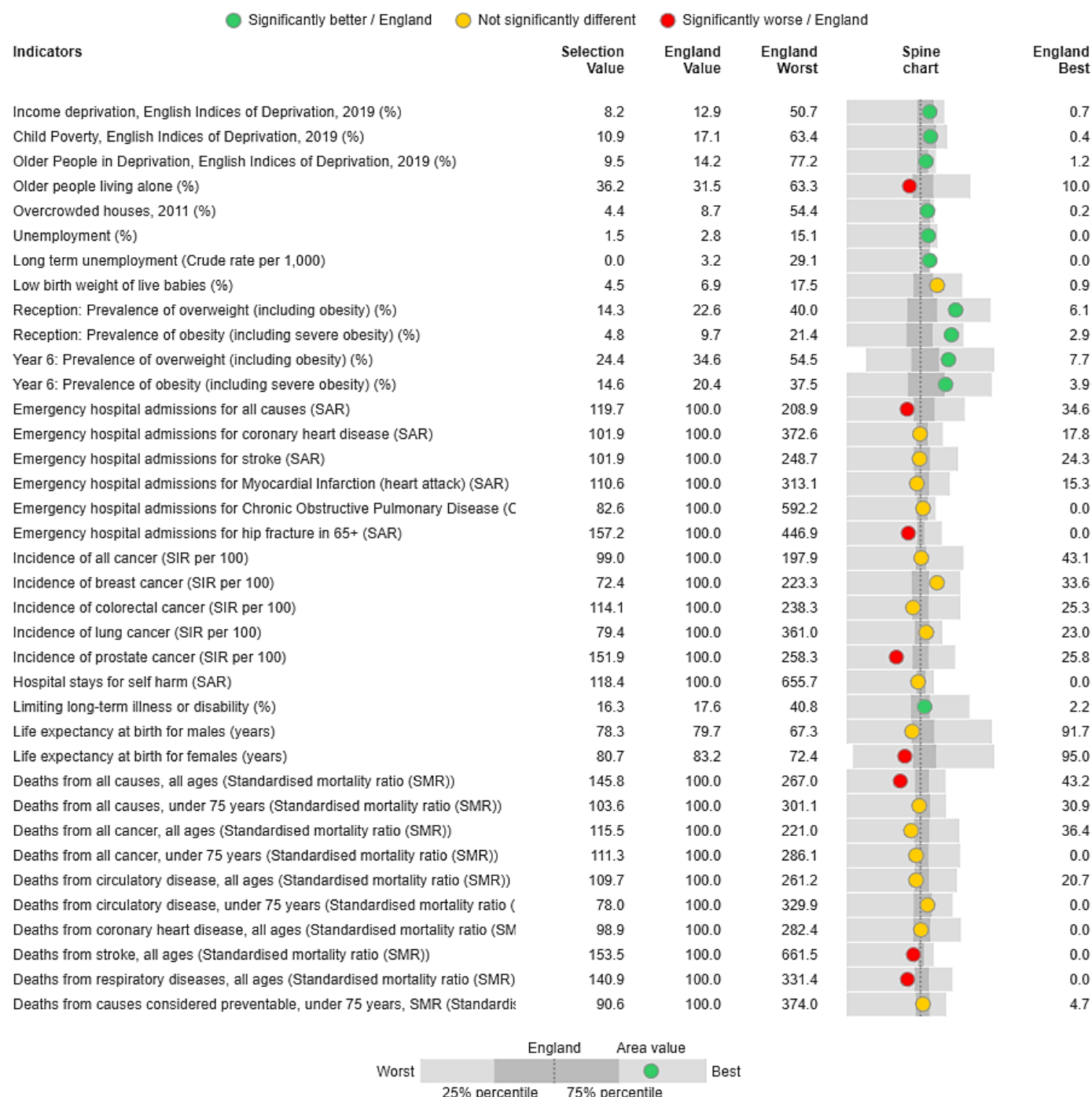
5 Health and wellbeing

5.1 Health profiles for Chipping Norton ward

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

	Health indicators where ward is significantly worse than England average
Chipping Norton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % older people living alone• Emergency hospital admissions for all causes• Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+• Incidence of prostate cancer• Life expectancy at birth for females• Deaths from all causes, all ages• Deaths from stroke, all ages• Deaths from respiratory diseases

Figure 6 Health Profile for Chipping Norton ward



© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

5.2 Provision of care

Care home beds

As of July 2021³, there was eight care homes with 397 care home beds in Chipping Norton.

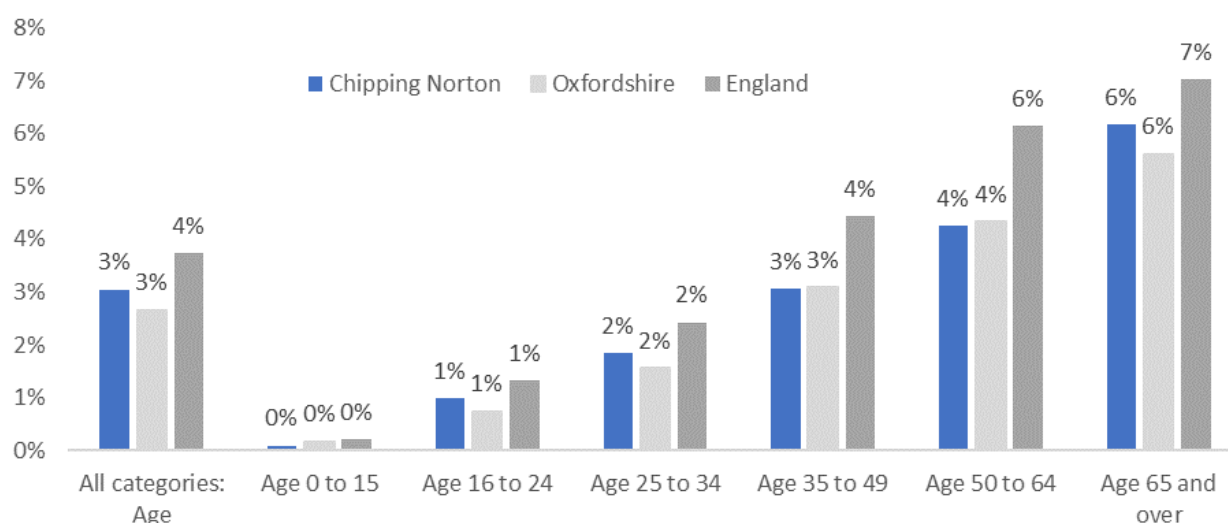
People providing unpaid care

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

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were 193 residents of Chipping Norton parish providing a significant number of hours per week (20 or more) of unpaid care.

Overall, the proportion of people providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care in Chipping Norton in 2011 was similar to the county average and below national average.

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 [Care Quality Commission care directory](#)

5.3 Health conditions

Diabetes

Between 2018-19 and 2019-20 the prevalence of diabetes mellitus recorded by Chipping Norton Medical Centre according to GP Quality Outcomes Framework data (QOF) increased. In 2019-20, the prevalence of diabetes recorded by Chipping Norton Health Centre was significantly lower than the England rate.

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

	2018-19		2019-20		change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
England	3,265,562	6.94	3,455,176	7.08	0.14 ↑
Oxfordshire CCG	30,868	5.05	31,982	5.05	<0.01 ↑
Chipping Norton Health Centre	701	5.48	712	5.52 *	+0.03 ↑

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 Chipping Norton Health Centre increased between 2018-19 and 2019-20 and, as of 2019-20, was double the Oxfordshire CCG and nearly double the England average.

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

	2018-19		2019-20		change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
England	458,102	0.79	474,537	0.79	<0.01 ↑
Oxfordshire CCG	5,831	0.78	5,821	0.75	-0.03 ↓
Chipping Norton Health Centre	224	1.44	237	1.50 *	0.06 ↑

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 Chipping Norton Health Centre increased between 2018-19 and 2019-20 and, as of 2019-20, it remains above both the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages.

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

	2018-19		2019-20		change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
England	4,999,672	10.77	5,565,443	11.56	+0.79↑
Oxfordshire CCG	66,656	11.06	73,648	11.81	+0.74↑
Chipping Norton Health Centre	1,507	11.98	1,638	12.89*	+0.91 ↑

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

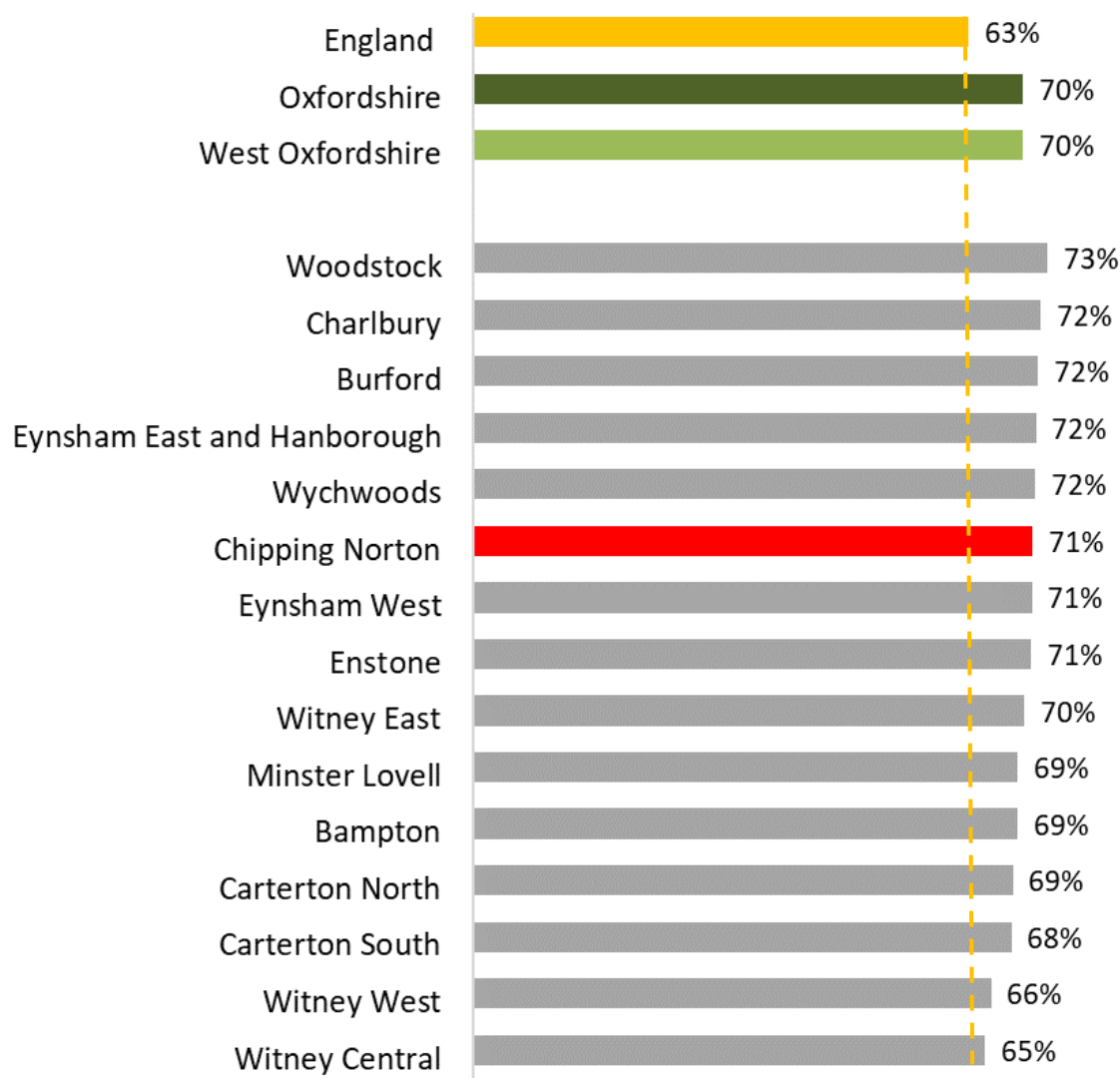
2019-20 rates with a red asterisk indicate a significantly higher rate for a GP practice compared to the national rate. Green asterisks indicate a significantly lower rate. Tested at a 99.8% confidence level.

6 Physical activity and healthy weight

6.1 Physical activity

According to Sport England's small area estimates⁴, the proportion of people aged 16+ in Chipping Norton MSOA who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week, was higher than the district, county and national averages.

Figure 8 Proportion of adults aged 16+ who are physically active at least 150 minutes a week (November 2018-19), West Oxfordshire MSOAs



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.

This small area (MSOA) level data is modelled data on the basis of a range of local variables

Source: Sport England Active Lives survey, November 2018-19; MSOA = Middle Layer Super Output Area covering an average of 7,600 residents; [map showing MSOAs in Oxfordshire](https://www.sportengland.org/our-work/partnering-local-government/small-area-estimates/)

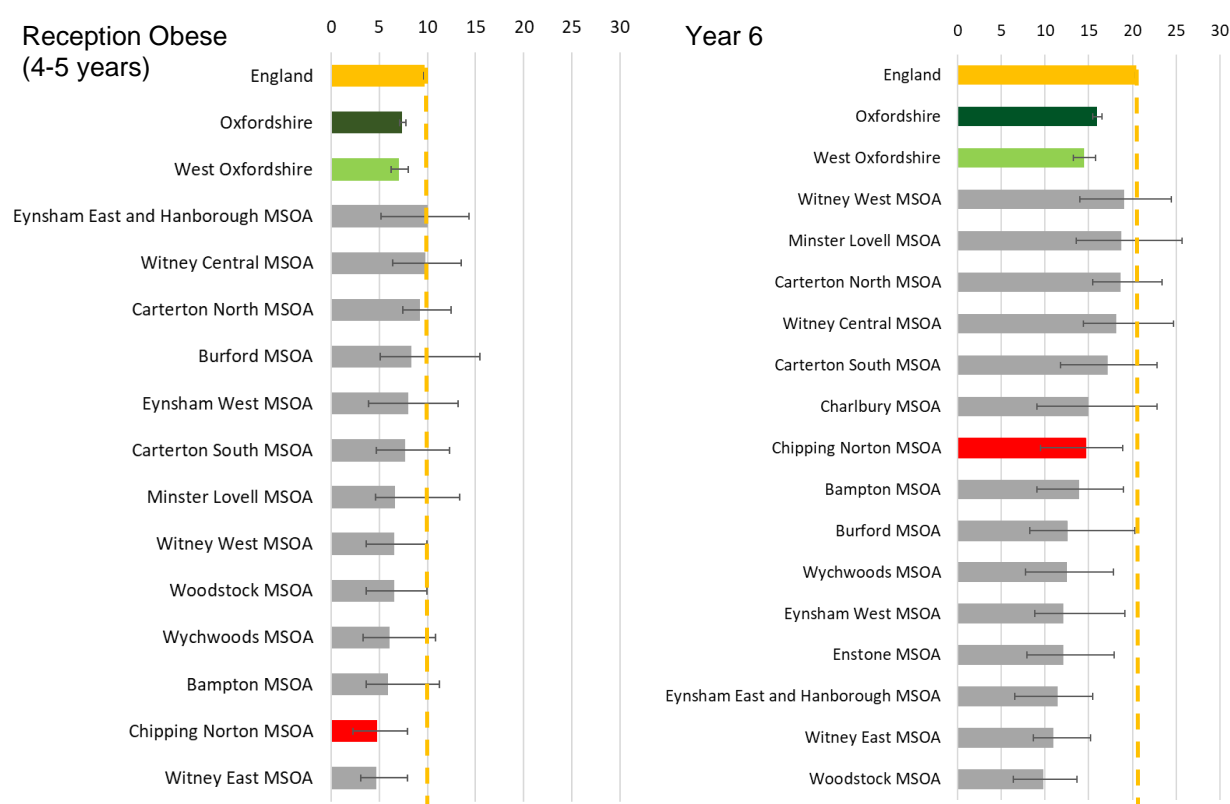
⁴ <https://www.sportengland.org/our-work/partnering-local-government/small-area-estimates/>

6.2 Child obesity

The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme shows that:

- for reception children (aged 4-5 years), the Chipping Norton MSOA was significantly lower than the national average and similar to (with overlapping confidence intervals) the district and county averages.
- for year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) Chipping Norton MSOA was below (better than) the national average and similar to (with overlapping confidence intervals) the district and county averages.

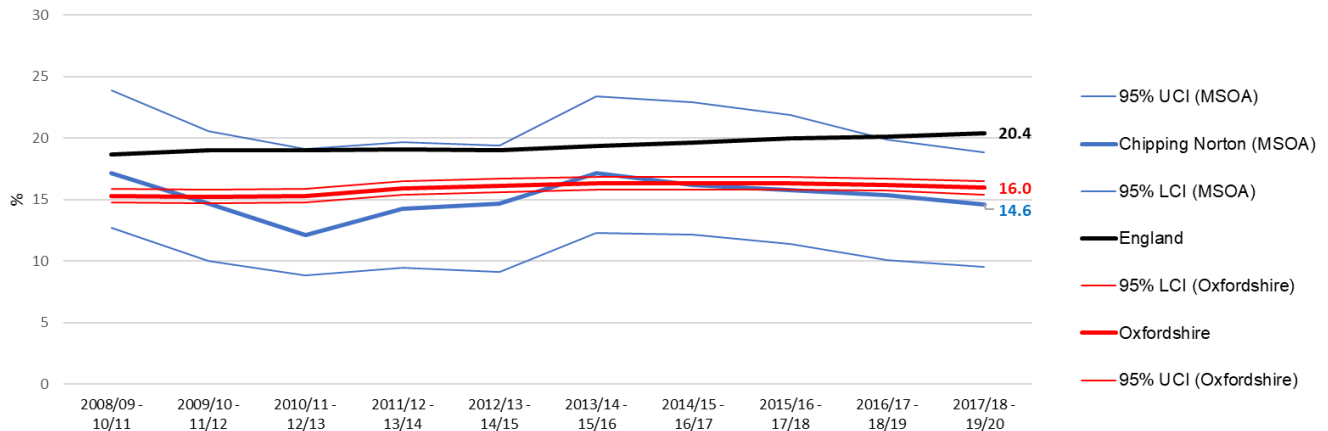
Figure 9 Prevalence of obesity among children 2017/18 to 2019/20 (showing confidence intervals)



Source: [Fingertips – Obesity profile](#), June 2021

Year 6 obesity trend data for Chipping Norton MSOA shows that prevalence of obesity among year 6 children (aged 10-11) has remained at a similar level. The latest data shows Chipping Norton below the national average.

Figure 10 Prevalence of obesity among year 6 children (aged 10-11) in Chipping Norton MSOA compared to West Oxfordshire and England, from 2008/09-2010/11 to 2017/18-2019/20 (3 years aggregated data)



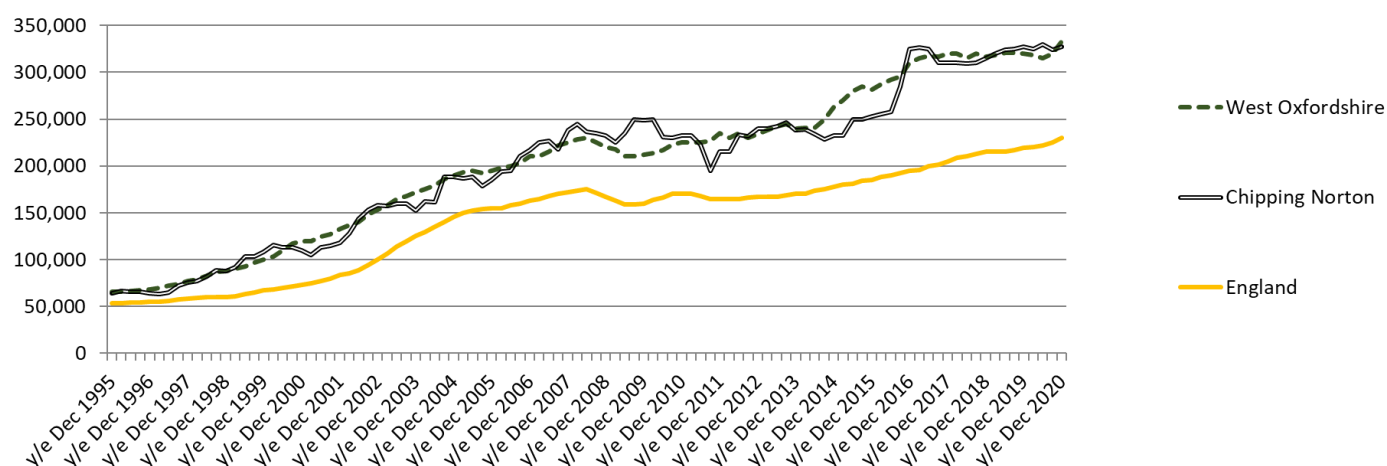
Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#);

7 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 (from year ending December 2015 to year ending December 2020), median prices for semi-detached houses in Chipping Norton ward increased by 30%, well above the average increases for West Oxfordshire district (18%) and England (24%).

Figure 118 Median price paid for semi-detached houses to year ending December 2019 – Chipping Norton ward



Source: [ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending December 2020](#); quarterly rolling year datasets 9 and 37.

Table 5 Median price paid for semi-detached houses, Q4 2015 to Q4 2020

	y/e December 2015	y/e December 2020	Dec 15 to Dec 20	
Chipping Norton	252,500	327,500	75,000	30%
West Oxfordshire	281,500	332,750	51,250	18%
England	185,000	230,000	45,000	24%

Source: [ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending December 2020](#); quarterly rolling year datasets 9 and 37.

Travelling to work

According to the 2011 Census, 31% of Chipping Norton's commuters⁵ travelled to work within the town and 20% elsewhere in West Oxfordshire. The top other work destination was Oxford (9.2%).

- As of the 2011 Census 3,015 people in employment (16-64 years) and living within Chipping Norton travelled to get to work. 936 of these travelled to other parts of Chipping Norton, and 593 travelled elsewhere within the West Oxfordshire district.
- The most common other single destinations were Oxford (277) and Cherwell (351). Around 31 people commuted to London.

The most common mode of travel was the car or van (1,726, 57.2%), followed by walking (595, 19.7%), passenger in a car or van (173, 5.7%), and bus, minibuss or coach (87, 2.9%).

⁵ Source: ONS Census 2011, table WU03EW and KS015; data for MSOA West Oxfordshire 001

ANNEX 1: Indicator dates

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

Income deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (%)	IMD 2019
Child Poverty - English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (%)	
Child Development at age 5 (%)	DfE 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 Research UK based
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	

	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 (links last accessed September 2020)

Data	Source
Administrative boundaries	https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/
Locations of GP practices	Oxfordshire County Council
ONS mid-year population estimates	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (‘Small area by single year of age’ query)
2011 Census: ethnicity	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘KS201EW’ query)
2011 Census: country of birth	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘QS203EW’ query)
2011 Census: people living in communal establishments	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘QS421UK’ query)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - scores	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019 (File 1: index of multiple deprivation)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - maps	https://data-communities.opendata.arcgis.com/ (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 dataset)
2017/18 Child Poverty Estimates	http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/ (‘Local Data’)
2019 PHE Health Indicators	https://www.localhealth.org.uk/ (Indicators > Summary)
2020 numbers of care homes and beds	https://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data (‘Care directory with filters’)
2011 Census: people providing unpaid care	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘LC3304EW’ query)
2019/20 Prevalence of diabetes	https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/quality-and-outcomes-framework-achievement-prevalence-and-exceptions-data (Prevalence, achievement and personalised care adjustments; High dependency and other long-term conditions group; GP practice level)
2019/20 Prevalence of dementia and depression	https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/quality-and-outcomes-framework-achievement-prevalence-and-exceptions-data

	(Prevalence, achievement and personalised care adjustments; mental health and neurology group; GP practice level)
2018/19 Sport England physical activity estimates	https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables (Small Area Estimates – Activity Levels Estimates for Middle Super Output Areas)
Child obesity	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data (Small area NCMP data: MSOA)
House price statistics	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housepricestatisticsforsmallareas/yearendingdecember2019 (Median house prices by ward: HPSSA dataset 37)
2011 Census: Travelling to work	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'QS701EW' query)

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