

Oxfordshire



Charlbury

Community profile of Health and Wellbeing evidence

June 2021

Revised (v2)

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

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>

Version 2 revision: The Health profile for Charlbury and Finstock ward (section 5.1) has been updated to correct the figure for “Deaths considered preventable, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio” (previously 166.7, now 60.0).

1 Summary

Population

- The population inside the Charlbury parish boundary increased from 2,873 in mid-2009 to **2,897** in mid-2019.
 - The 60+ age group has experienced the most population growth.
- Comparing Charlbury's age profile in 2019 (LSOAs) with the district, county, regional and national profiles shows a slightly lower proportion in the younger age group (0-15) and a higher proportion of over 65s.
- At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Charlbury (MSOA) had a relatively low proportion of ethnic minority residents (6% compared with 7% in West Oxfordshire, 16% in Oxfordshire, and 20% in England).

Deprivation and children in poverty

- According to the latest Indices of Deprivation (2019), Charlbury has no areas classified as more deprived than the national average. In the area surrounding Charlbury, levels of relative deprivation increase slightly in the direction of Chipping Norton, within the Chadlington and Churchill LSOA.
- According to joint DWP and HMRC provisional estimates for 2019/20, less than one in ten children in the Charlbury and Finstock ward live in poverty (before housing costs).

Health and wellbeing

- Health and wellbeing measures statistically worse than the England average for Charlbury (Charlbury and Finstock ward) were:
 - Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 years old
- GP practice data (Quality Outcomes Framework) shows that the prevalences of diabetes and depression recorded by the Charlbury Medical Centre are lower than the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group and England prevalences.
- According to Sport England's small area estimates, the proportion of people aged 16+ in Charlbury MSOA who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was higher than the overall national proportion, and higher than that for the county and district.
- For Year 6 children (aged 10-11 years), the latest data provided by the National Child Measurement Programme suggest that it is unlikely that child obesity prevalence in the Charlbury area is much higher than the national prevalence.

House prices and commuting

- Over the past 5 years (year ending September 2015 to year ending September 2020), median prices for semi-detached housing in the Charlbury and Finstock ward have generally increased in line with the West Oxfordshire district rate. The average price in September 2020 within the ward was 55% higher than the England average.

- As of the 2011 Census, 86% of Charlbury commuters travelled to work within Oxfordshire. The local authority areas outside Oxfordshire with the highest number of out-commuters from Charlbury were Westminster, City of London (3%) and Cotswold (1%).
- Outside Charlbury, the greatest numbers of commuters to Charlbury were mainly living in Charlbury's immediate surrounding area.

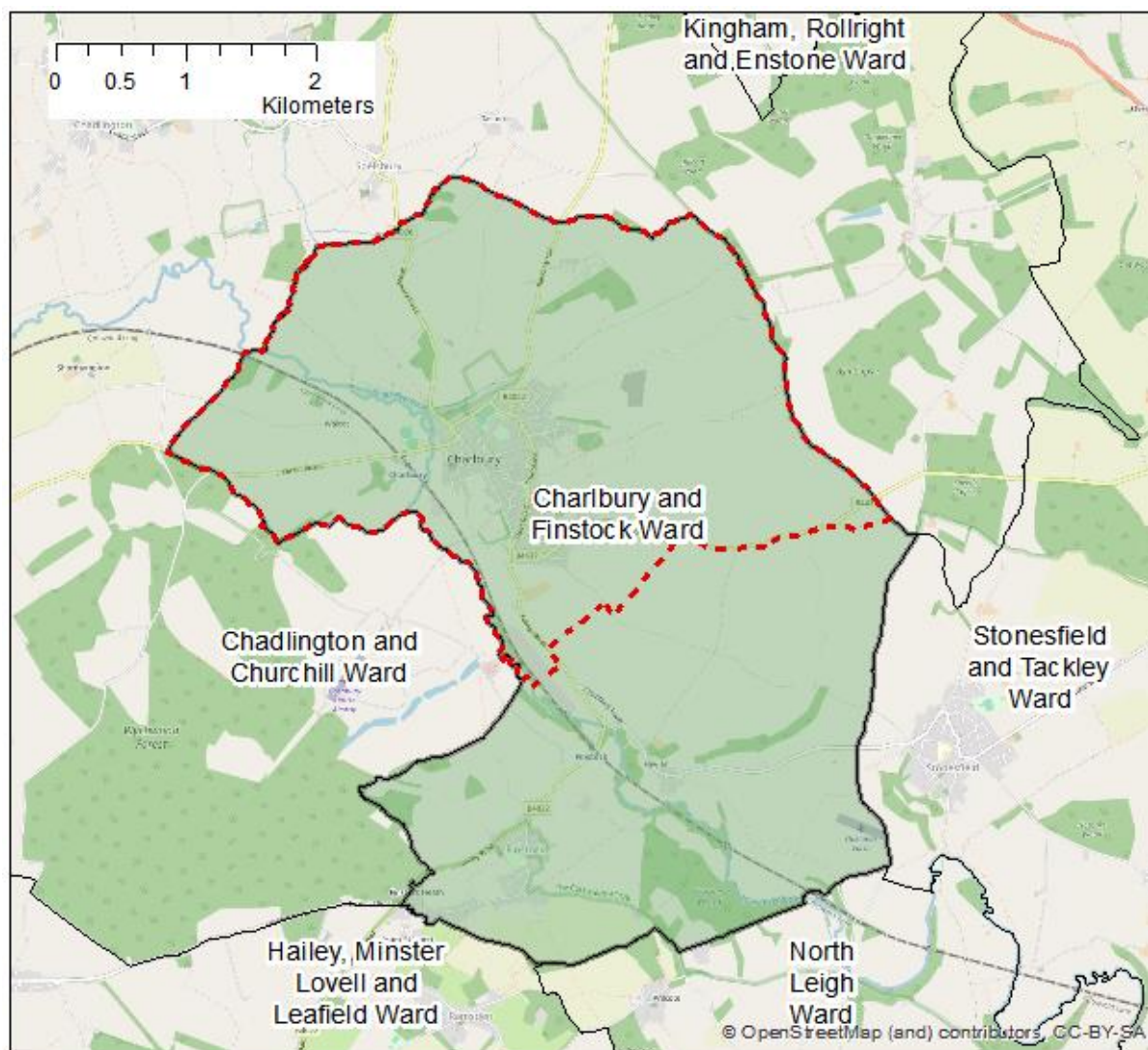
2 Geographical boundaries

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

The town of Charlbury forms part of the Charlbury and Finstock administrative district ward, and is surrounded by:

- Chadlington and Churchill ward to the north and west
- Stonesfield and Tackley ward to the east
- North Leigh ward and Haily, Minster Lovell and Leaffield ward to the south

Current ward boundaries (parish boundary in red outline)



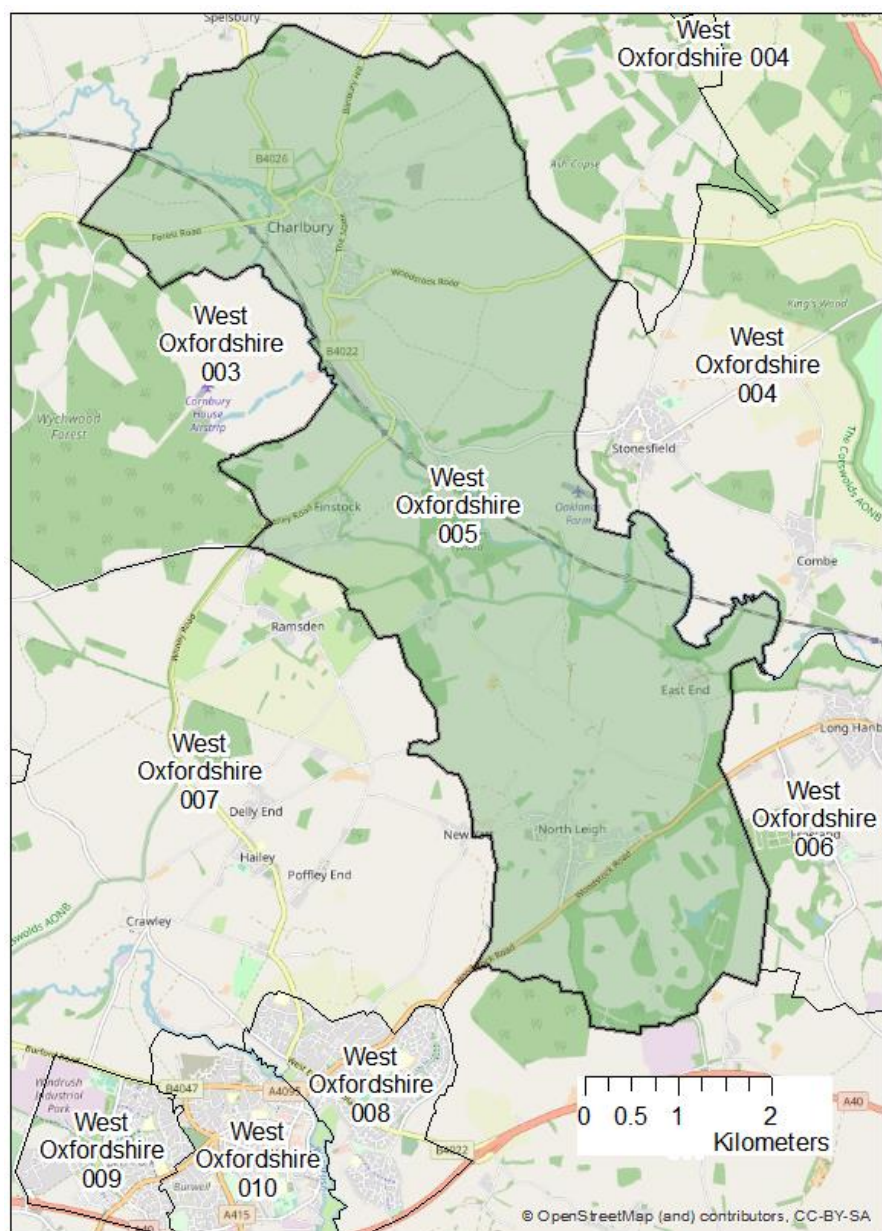
Maps by Oxfordshire County Council

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 an increasing range of other social and demographic statistics.

There is one MSOA covering Charlbury parish: West Oxfordshire 005 ("Charlbury MSOA" in this report).

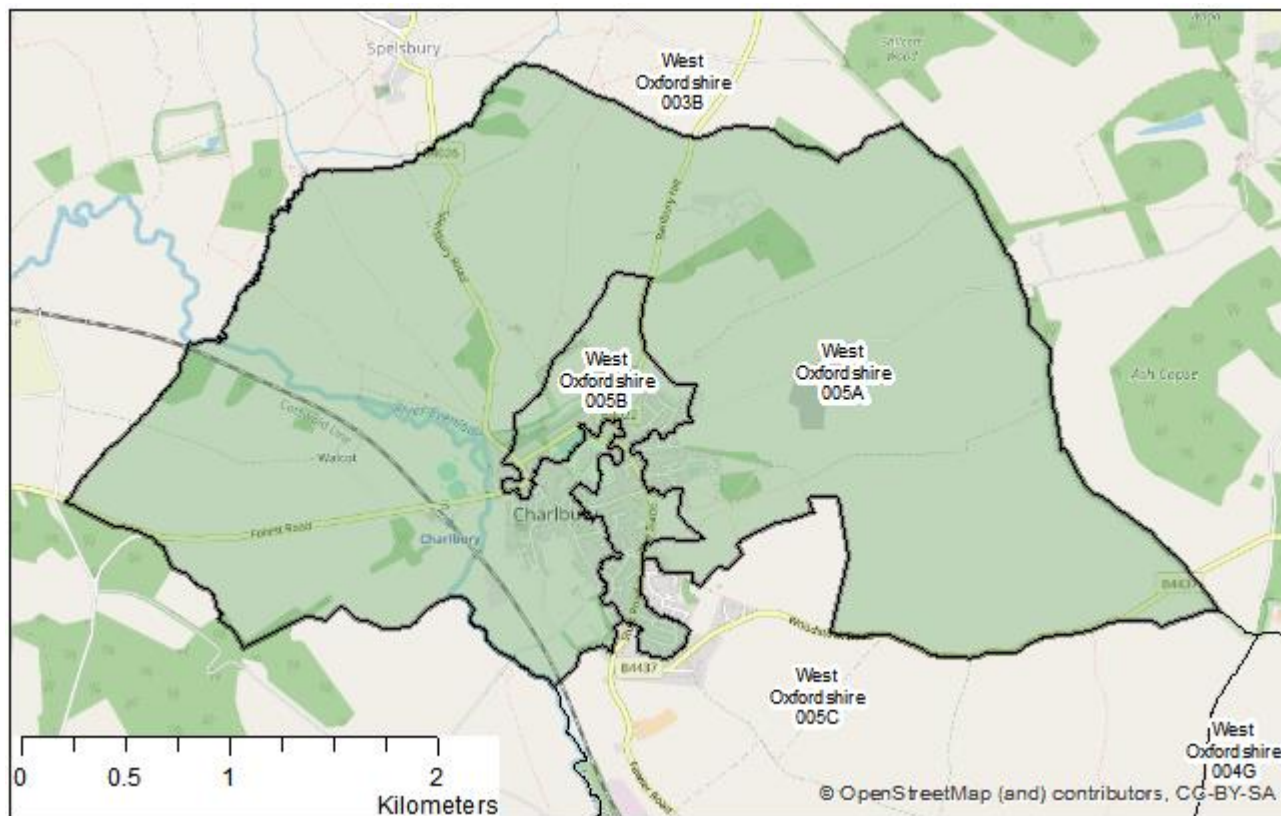
MSOA boundaries



Maps by Oxfordshire County Council

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD). In Charlbury, two LSOAs cover the majority of the town (West Oxfordshire 005a and b).

LSOA boundaries



Maps by Oxfordshire County Council

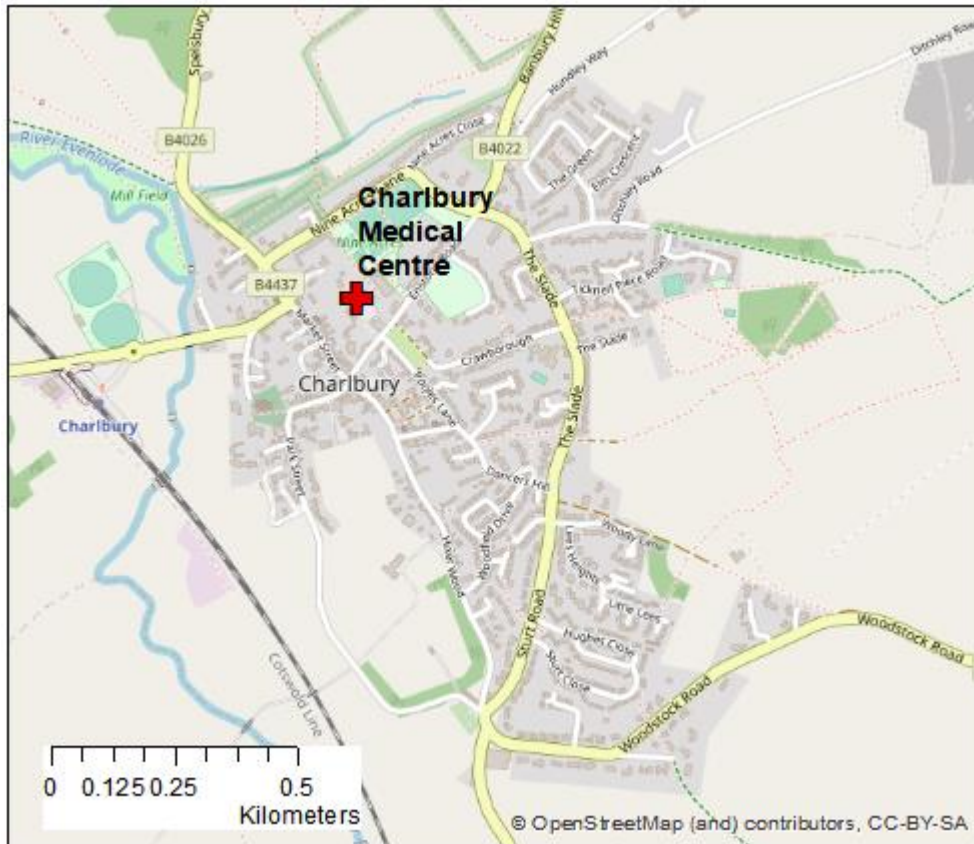
Each LSOA is made up of smaller Output Areas. The main dataset available at Output Area level is the Census 2011 and Census 2001 surveys.

GP data

Data on prevalence of health conditions has been extracted from the Quality Outcomes Framework (to the end of March 2020) for the following GP practice in Charlbury:

- Charlbury Medical Centre

GP practice location



Maps by Oxfordshire County Council

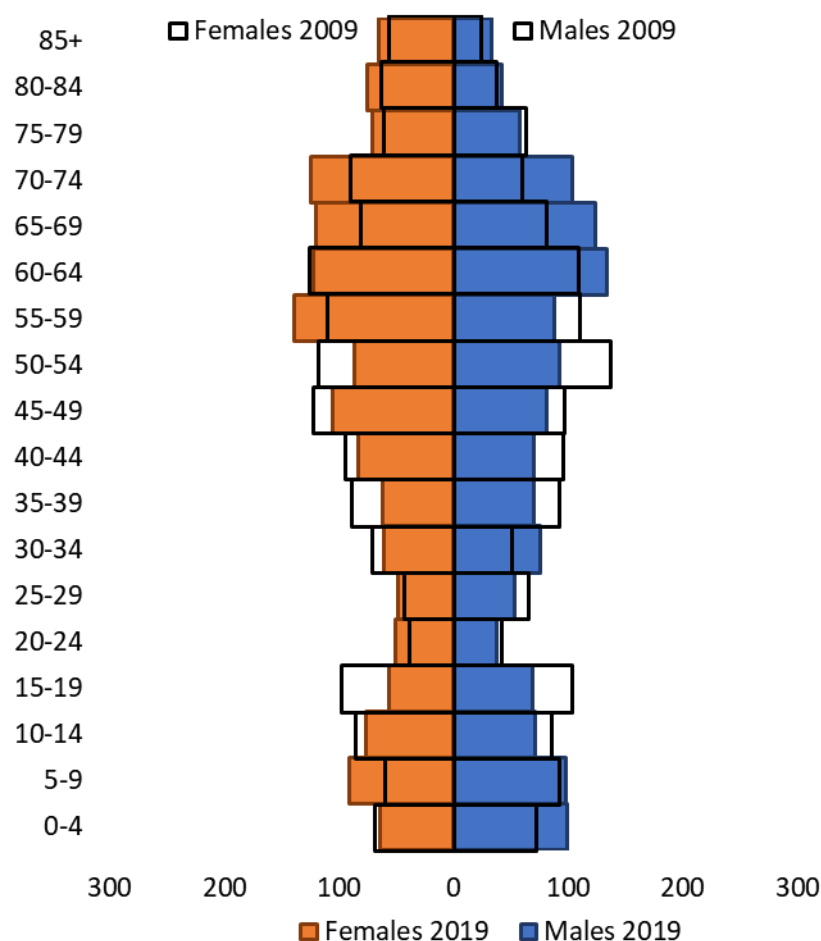
3 Population profile

3.1 Population by age

According to the ONS mid-year estimates, the population of Charlbury has increased slightly from **2,873** in mid-2009 to **2,897** in mid-2019 (+24 people, or +0.8%).

The population pyramid showing females and males by 5 year age band (chart below) appears to show an ageing population profile, with population growth concentrated in the over 60 age groups.

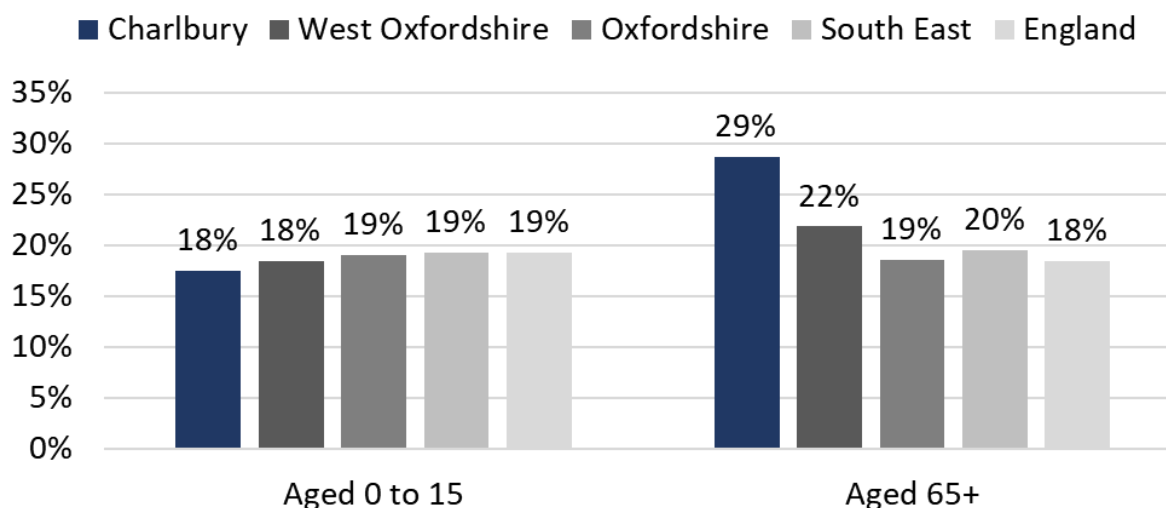
Figure 1 Population of Charlbury parish by 5 year age band 2009 and 2019



Source: [ONS parish population estimates](#)

Compared with the wider district, county, region, and country, Charlbury has a higher proportion of older (aged 65+) residents, and a smaller proportion of younger (aged 0-15) residents.

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



[Source: ONS mid-year population estimates for Charlbury LSOAs](#)

3.2 Ethnicity

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

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Charlbury (MSOA) had a relatively low proportion of ethnic minority residents¹ (6% compared with 7% in West Oxfordshire, 16% in Oxfordshire, and 20% in England).

The largest ethnic minority background was “Other White” with 181 residents, followed by “Mixed/multiple ethnic groups”. Together these two groups accounted for 68% of Charlbury’s ethnic minority population.

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

- United States (55)
- Germany (26)
- South Africa (24)

¹ Census 2011: Tables KS201 and QS203, data for Charlbury MSOA.

3.3 People living in Communal Establishments

At the time of the Census 2011 survey (*most recent data*), there was 1 person living in Charlbury and Finstock ward classified as living in a communal establishment (at a guest house/B&B/youth hostel).

The largest numbers of people living in communal establishments in the surrounding area are within care homes located in Chadlington and Churchill ward and in Hailey, Minster Lovell and Leaffield ward.

Table 1 People living in Communal Establishments: Charlbury and surrounding wards (2011)

Area	All people in communal establishments	Care home without nursing	Guest house, B&B, youth hostel
Charlbury and Finstock	1	0	1
Chadlington and Churchill	28	28	0
Hailey, Minster Lovell and Leaffield	59	55	4
North Leigh	17	0	17
Stonesfield and Tackley	0	0	0
West Oxfordshire	2,364	450	60
Charlbury as % of West Oxfordshire	<1%	0	<1%

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 measures across 7 “domains” and includes supplementary indices of deprivation affecting children and older people.

According to the latest IMD figures, Charlbury has no areas classified as more deprived than the national average. In the area surrounding Charlbury, levels of relative deprivation increase slightly in the direction of Chipping Norton, within the Chadlington and Churchill LSOA.

Figure 3 IMD ranks for areas in Charlbury and surrounding LSOAs (1 is most deprived decile)

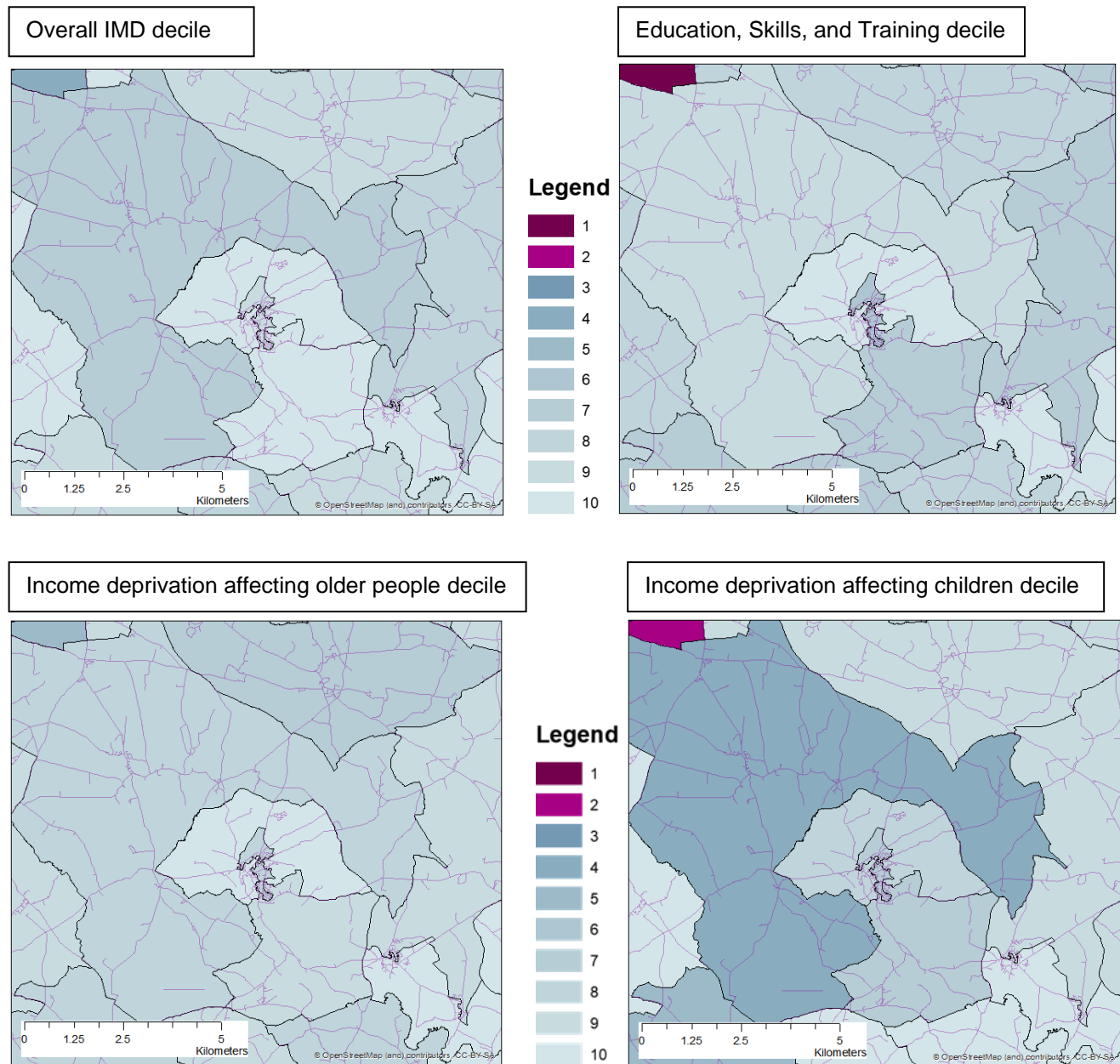
Area name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment	IDACI	IDAOP
Charlbury and Finstock 05A	10	8	8	10	9	8	9	7	8	10
Charlbury and Finstock 05B	9	7	6	6	9	10	9	9	7	8
Chadlington and Churchill 03B	7	6	7	9	9	7	2	5	4	8
Charlbury and Finstock 05C	10	8	9	7	10	8	9	9	7	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.

IDACI= Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

IDAOP= Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

Figure 4 Charlbury and surrounding area, showing selected IMD deprivation deciles (2019)

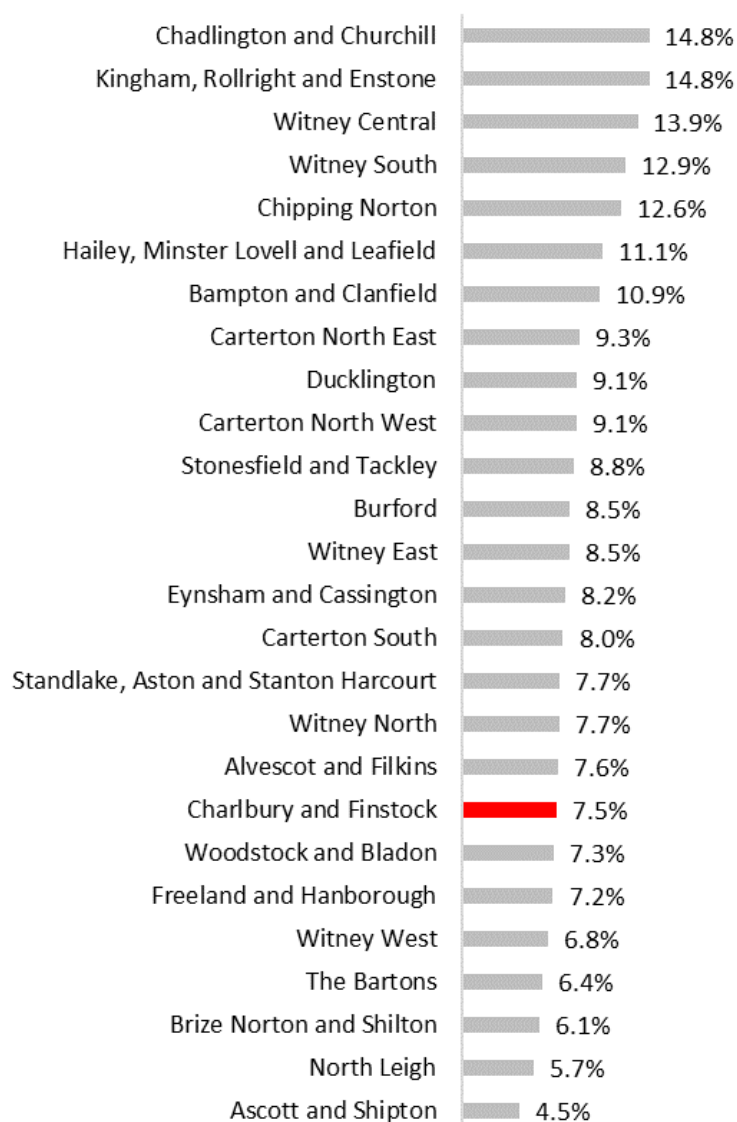
Source: MHCLG IMD 2019

To explore deprivation visit our [interactive dashboard on Oxfordshire Insight](#)

4.2 Child Poverty

According to joint DWP and HMRC provisional estimates for 2019/20, less than one in ten children in the Charlbury and Finstock ward live in poverty (before housing costs). This proportion (7.5%) is below the estimated overall proportion for West Oxfordshire (9%) and nationally (19%). The nearby Chadlington and Churchill ward, however, has the highest proportion of all West Oxfordshire wards (14.8%).

Figure 5 Child poverty estimates (relative low income*) in West Oxfordshire wards (2019/20 estimates)



Source: [Children in low income families: local area statistics](#) (DWP&HMRC, 2020)

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

5 Health and wellbeing

5.1 Health profiles for Charlbury

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

The following table lists, for each of the Charlbury and Finstock ward, which health indicators are (statistically) significantly worse than the England average.

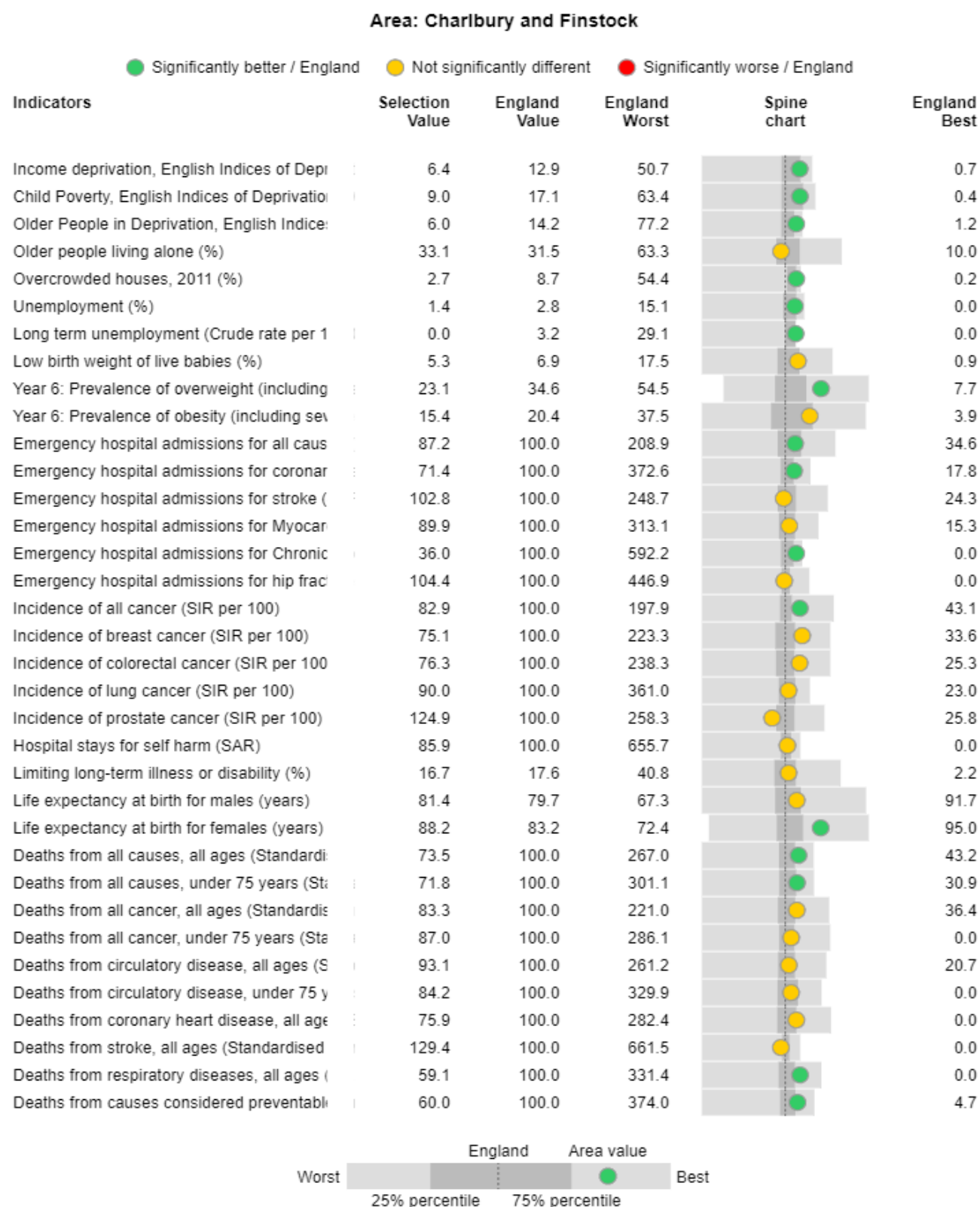
Overall, Charlbury and Finstock is similar to, or better than, the national benchmark across most health indicators.

Table 2 Health indicators from Public Health profiles for Charlbury where indicator significantly worse than England average

Health indicators where ward is significantly worse than England average	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 years old (crude rate per 10,000)	

Source: Public Health England Local Health (data downloaded June 2021)

Figure 6 Health Profile for Charlbury and Finstock ward



© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

5.2 Provision of care

Care home beds

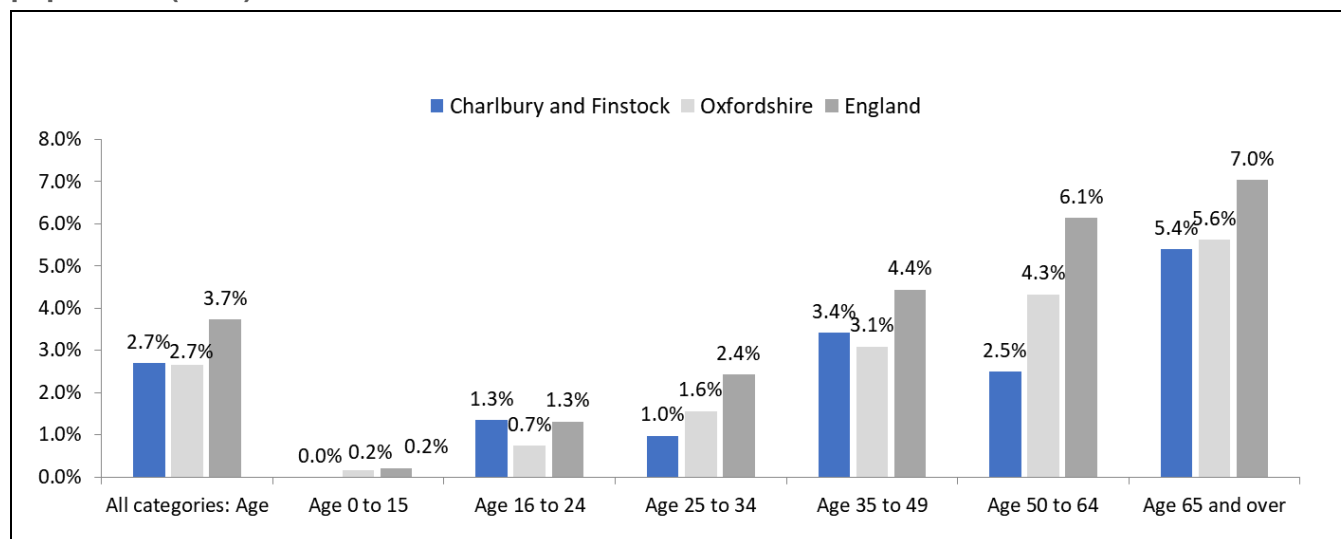
As of 1 June 2021 there were no care homes in Charlbury².

People providing unpaid care

At the time of the Census 2011 survey (*most recent data*), there were **98** residents of the Charlbury and Finstock ward 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 Charlbury and Finstock in 2011 was below the national proportion, but close to the proportion for Oxfordshire.

Figure 77 People providing 20 hours or more per week of unpaid care by age as % of resident population (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

² Source: Care Quality Commission, 2021

5.3 Health conditions

Diabetes

The prevalence of **diabetes mellitus** recorded by the Charlbury Medical Centre is below that for England.

Figure 8 Change in prevalence (ages 17+) of diabetes mellitus recorded by the Charlbury Medical Centre (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 %	2019-20 Count	2019-20 %	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 Charlbury Medical Centre	223	4.95	228	4.96*	+0.01pp ↑

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

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

Mental health

The prevalence of **dementia** recorded by the Charlbury Medical Centre is similar to that for England.

Figure 9 Change in prevalence of dementia recorded by the Charlbury Medical Centre (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 %	2019-20 Count	2019-20 %	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 Charlbury Medical Centre	32	0.59	35	0.64	+0.05pp ↑

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

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

The prevalence of **depression** recorded by the Charlbury Medical Centre is below that for England and the Oxfordshire CCG.

Figure 10 Change in prevalence of depression recorded by the Charlbury Medical Centre (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 %	2019-20 Count	2019-20 %	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 Charlbury Medical Centre	297	6.68	346	7.64 *	+0.96pp ↑

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

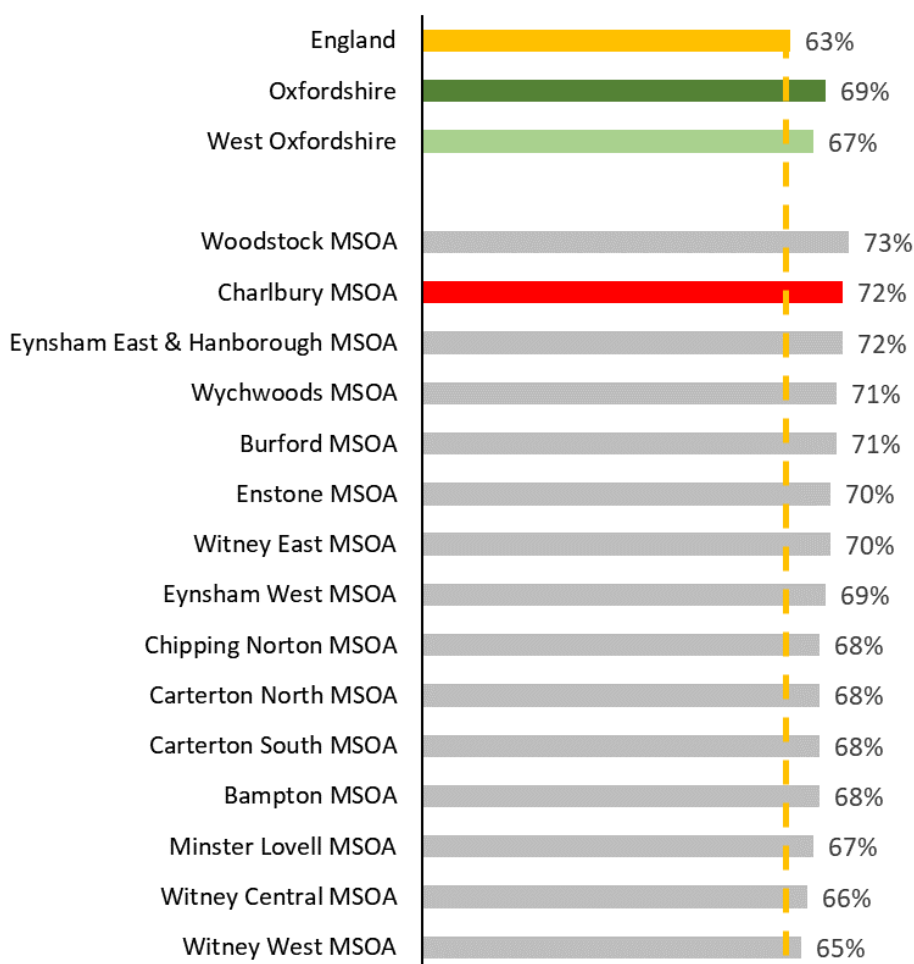
2019-20 rates with a red asterisk indicate a significantly higher rate for a GP practice compared to the national rate. Green asterisks indicate a significantly lower rate. Tested at a 99.8% confidence level.

5.4 Physical activity and healthy weight

5.4.1 Physical Activity

According to Sport England's modelled small area estimates, the proportion of people aged 16+ living in the MSOA covering Charlbury who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was higher than the overall national proportion, and higher than that for the county and district.

Figure 11 Estimated proportion of adults aged 16+ who are physically active at least 150 minutes a week (year ending November 2019), West Oxfordshire MSOAs



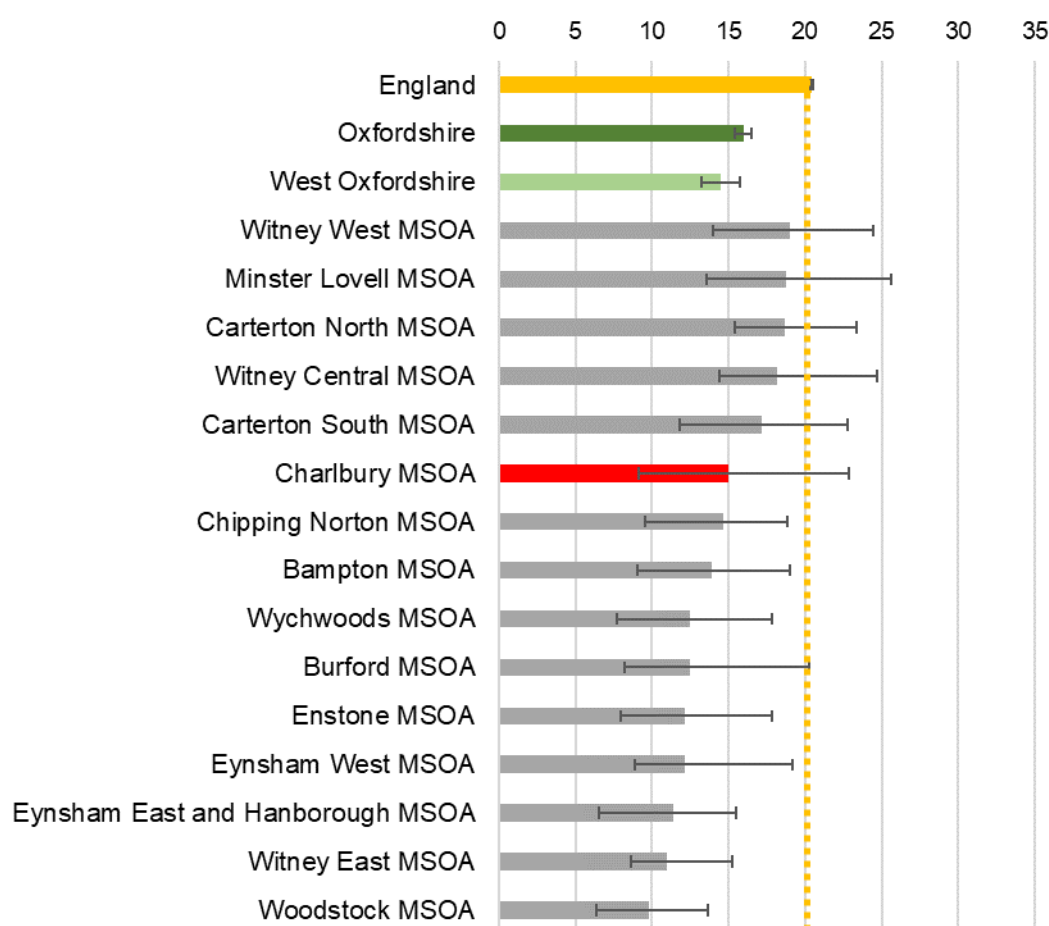
Source: [Sport England Active Lives survey](#), year ending November 2019; MSOA = Middle Layer Super Output Area (cover an average of 7,600 residents); [map showing MSOAs in Oxfordshire](#)

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. Estimates will therefore have low precision.

5.4.2 Child obesity

The relatively small numbers of children living in the Charlbury area make it difficult to provide precise estimates for the local prevalence of child obesity. The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP, 3 years combined 2017/18 to 2019/20) suppresses estimates for Reception children (aged 4-5) within the area partly for this reason. For Year 6 children (aged 10-11 years), the data provided by the NCMP suggest that it is unlikely that child obesity prevalence in the area is much higher than the national prevalence.

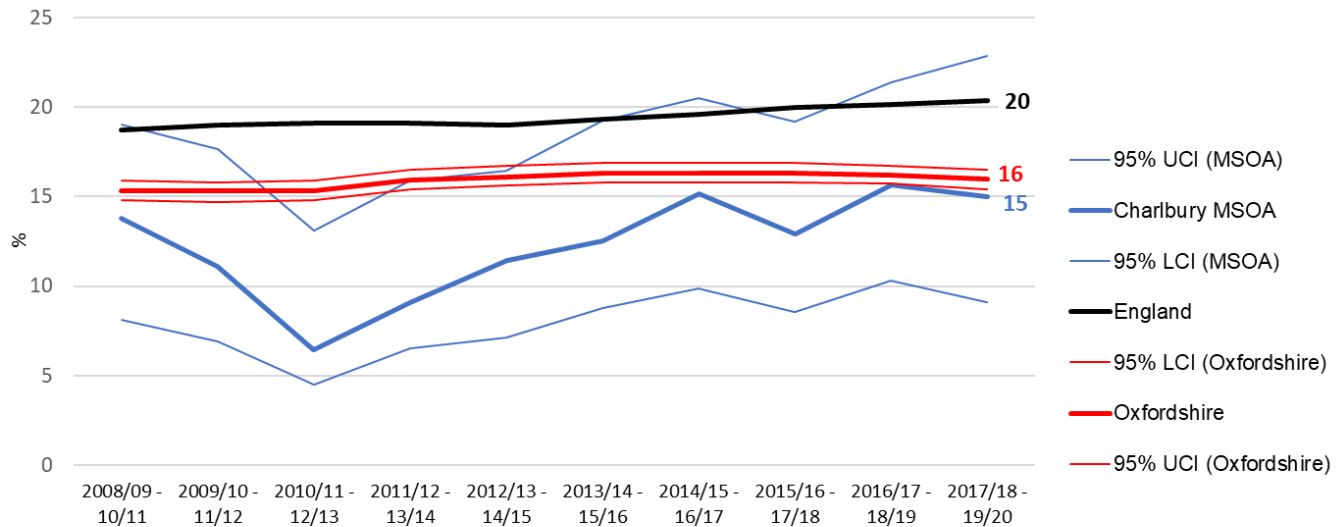
Figure 12 Prevalence (%) of obesity among year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) 2017/18 to 2019/20 in West Oxfordshire MSOAs (showing 95% confidence intervals)



Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

The 3 year average proportion of year 6 child obesity in the Charlbury MSOA has possibly increased slightly between 2010/11 and 2019/20, however it is difficult to say this for certain because of the low precision of the prevalence estimates.

Figure 13: Charlbury MSOA Year 6 child obesity trend



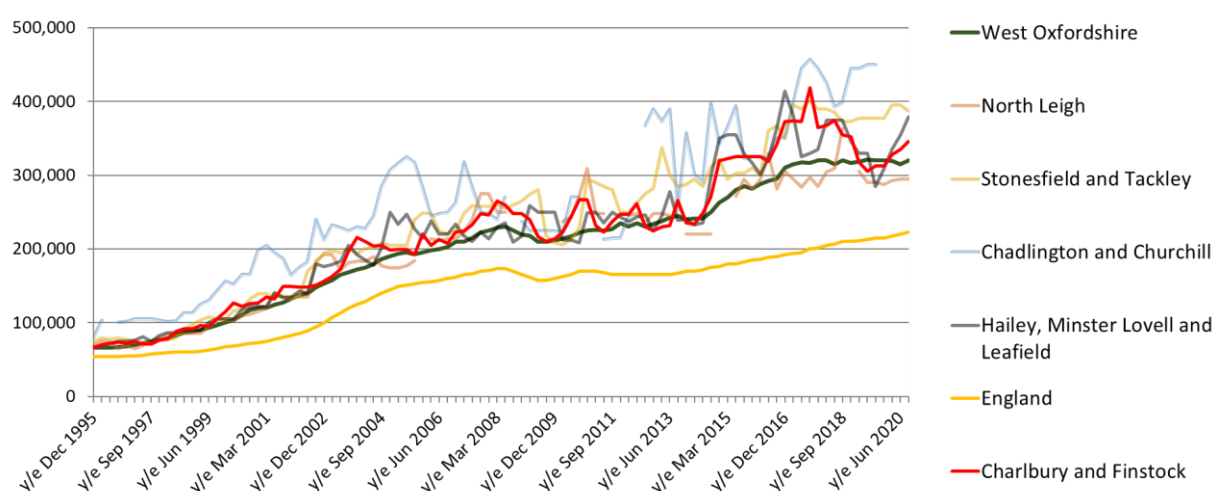
Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

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 September 2015 to year ending September 2020), median prices for semi-detached housing in the Charlbury and Finstock ward have generally increased in line with the West Oxfordshire district rate. The average price in September 2020 within the ward was 55% higher than the England average.

Figure 14 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings – Charlbury and surrounding wards



Source: [ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending Sep. 2020](#); quarterly rolling year dataset 37

Table 3 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings, Year ending September 2015 to year ending September 2020 – Charlbury and surrounding wards

	Year ending Sep. 2015	Year ending Sep. 2020	difference	
Charlbury and Finstock	325,000	345,500	+20,500	+6%
North Leigh	295,000	295,000	0	0
Stonesfield and Tackley	302,500	387,500	+85,000	+28%
Chadlington and Churchill	322,500	550,000	+227,500	+71%
Hailey, Minster Lovell and Leafield	330,000	378,750	+48,750	+15%
England	182,000	223,000	+41,000	+23%

Source: [ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending Sep. 2020](#); quarterly rolling year dataset 37

Travelling to work

According to the 2011 Census travel to work statistics³, there was a total of 1,335 people living in Charlbury in employment the week before the Census.

Of these, 35% (470) were living and working in Charlbury and 75% worked outside the town.

- People living and working in Charlbury includes people working mainly at or from home in Charlbury (242) and employed Charlbury residents with no fixed place of work (116).

Looking just at commuting patterns (i.e. excluding people working from home and with no fixed place of work) shows that **86% of Charlbury commuters travelled to work within Oxfordshire**. The local authority areas outside Oxfordshire with the highest number of out-commuters from Charlbury were Westminster, City of London (3%) and Cotswold (1%).

Outside Charlbury, the greatest numbers of commuters to Charlbury were mainly living in Charlbury's immediate surrounding area:

- Chadlington and Wychwoods MSOA (27)
- Witney (25)
- Leafield, Minster Lovell, and Duckington MSOA (21)

³ ONS Census 2011 table WF01BEW from www.nomisweb.co.uk

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

Table 4 Indicators used in ward profiles from Public Health England Local Health (section 5.1)

Income deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (%)	IMD (2019)
Child Poverty - English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (%)	
Older People in Deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (%)	
Older people living alone (%)	ONS Census (2011)
Overcrowded houses, 2011 (%)	
Unemployment (%)	NOMIS labour market statistics (2019-20)
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	
Low birth weight of live babies (%)	ONS (2015-2019)
Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (%)	NCMP (2017/18-2019/20)
Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (%)	
Accident and Emergency attendances in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES, 2017/18 - 2019/20)
Emergency admissions in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000)	
Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years old (Crude rate/10,000 aged 0-15)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES, 2015/16 - 2019/20)
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	
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)	
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System (2014-18)
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 (HES, 2015/16 - 2019/20)
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	ONS Census 2011

Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	Public Health England from ONS 2015-2019
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	

Source: Indicator dates available from the 'Definitions' section of the Local Health tool on the [NHS fingertips website](#).

ANNEX 2: Data sources used in this report

Data sources used in this report

Data	Source
Administrative boundaries	https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/
Locations of GP practices	Oxfordshire County Council
ONS mid-year population estimates	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (‘Small area by single year of age’ query)
2011 Census: ethnicity	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘KS201EW’ query)
2011 Census: country of birth	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘QS203EW’ query)
2011 Census: people living in communal establishments	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 ‘QS421UK’ query)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - scores	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019 (File 1: index of multiple deprivation)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - maps	https://data-communities.opendata.arcgis.com/ (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 dataset)
2017/18 Child Poverty Estimates	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-201415-to-201819
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	Oxfordshire County Council (Local Insight tool)
Child Obesity MSOA area comparisons	PHE Fingertips tool > NCMP and Child Obesity Profile > NCMP small area data
Child obesity trends over time	PHE Fingertips tool > NCMP and Child Obesity Profile > NCMP small area data
House price statistics	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	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'QS701EW' query)

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