Oxfordshire

JSNA

Abingdon

Settlement profile

of

Health and Wellbeing evidence

Updated October 2020

CONTENTS

1 Summary 3
2 Geographical area 5
3 Population profile 9
3.1 Population by age 9
3.2 Ethnicity 10
3.3 People living in Communal Establishments 11
4 Deprivation and Children in poverty 12
4.1 Indices of Deprivation 2019 12
4.2 Child poverty 14
5 Health and wellbeing 15
5.1 Health profiles for Abingdon wards 15
5.2 Provision of care 21
5.3 Health conditions 22
5.4 Physical activity and healthy weight 24
5.4.1 Physical activity 24
5.4.2 Child obesity 25
6 Other - house prices and commuting data 28
ANNEX 1: Data sources for indicators used in ward health profiles 30
ANNEX 2: Data sources used in this report 32
ANNEX 3: Finding out more 34

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

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 Abingdon increased from **31,837** in mid-2008 to **34,448** in mid-2018. This growth - over a ten year period – was an apparent increase of 2,611 people or **+8%**.
- Comparing Abingdon's age profile in 2018 with district, county, regional, and national profiles shows that Abingdon has a slightly lower proportion in the younger age group (0-15), and a similar proportion of over 65s.
- At the time of the 2011 Census survey, Abingdon had a slightly higher proportion of residents from an ethnic minority background compared to the wider district, but a lower proportion when compared to the county and national figures (13% compared with 10% in the Vale of the White Horse, 16% in Oxfordshire, and 20% in England).

Deprivation and children in poverty

- Abingdon has one LSOA area (within the Abingdon Caldecott ward) that is ranked within the 20% most deprived areas nationally, according to the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019. This area falls within the 10% most deprived on Education, Skills and Training and within the 20% most deprived on Income.
- End Child Poverty estimates that the proportion of children living in poverty varies from 31% in Abingdon Caldecott to 11% in Abingdon Peachcroft (pre-2015 ward boundaries).

Health and wellbeing

- The majority of health and wellbeing measures for Abingdon are (statistically) similar to, or better than, the England average. Indicators that were statistically worse than the England average include:
    - Older people living alone (2 wards: Abingdon Abbey Northcourt and Caldecott)
    - Hospital stays for self-harm (3 wards: Abingdon Abbey Northcourt, Caldecott, and Fitzharris)

- GP practice data (from the Quality Outcomes Framework) shows that the prevalence of depression recorded by each of the four GP practices in Abingdon was well above the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group and England averages.

- The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme shows that for reception children (aged 4-5 years) and for year 6 children (aged 10-11 years), areas in the north and centre of Abingdon were similar to or below county and district rates of obesity. The Abingdon South MSOA, however, displays a higher rate of child obesity than the county and district rates, and is more similar to the national rate.

House prices and commuting

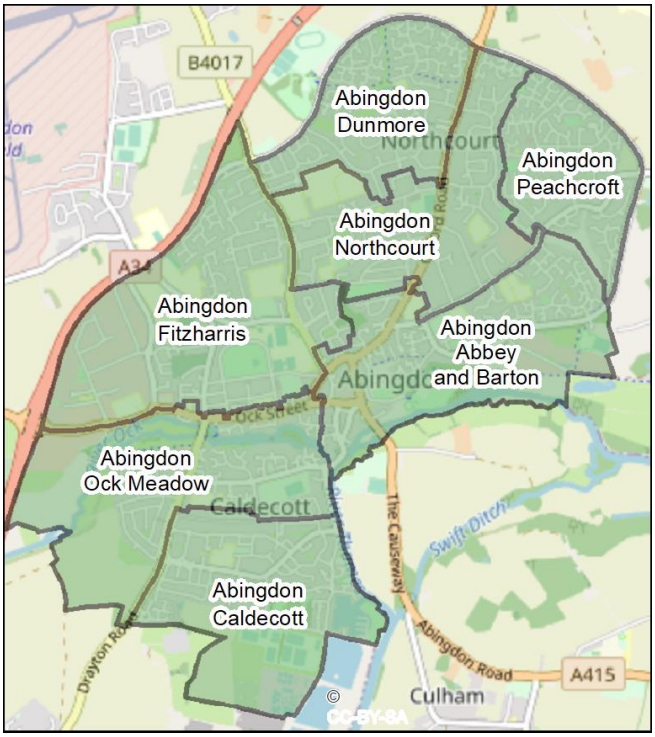
- Over the past 5 years (year ending September 2014 to year ending September 2019), median prices for semi-detached housing in Abingdon generally increased in line with the Vale of White Horse district rate. Notably, after reaching a peak in 2018, median house prices for the Abingdon Abbey Northcourt ward dropped sharply (by 19%) in 2019, leading to an overall median price decrease for that ward over the five year period.
- As of the 2011 Census, around 15,300 people living within Abingdon travelled to get to work, of which 4,900 (32%) commuted to jobs elsewhere in Abingdon. The most common destinations outside of Abingdon were Oxford (3,700), Science Vale (1,600), and various locations in South Oxfordshire (1,300). Around 300 people commute to Greater London.

2 Geographical area

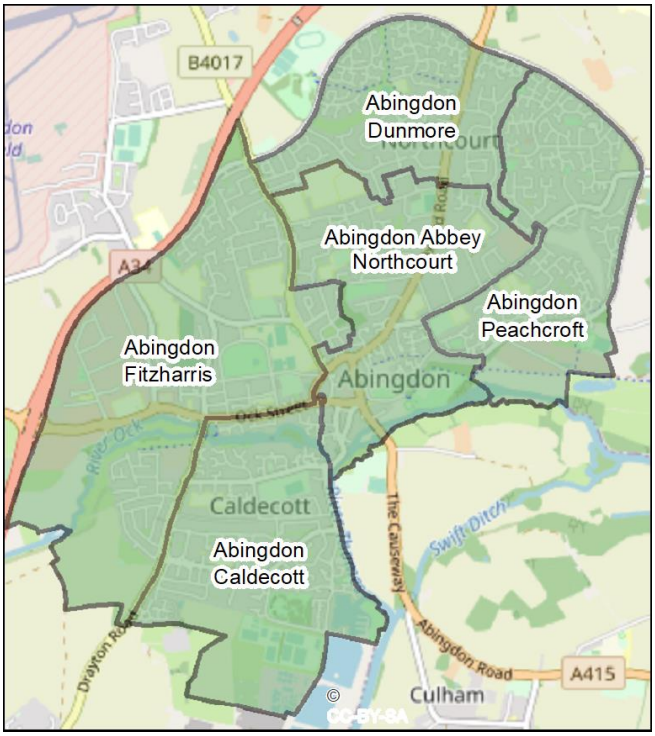
Data in this profile is reported using several types of geographical boundaries – administrative and statistical.

Following ward boundary changes in 2015, Abingdon is subdivided into the 5 administrative district wards of Abingdon Dunmore; Abingdon Peachcroft; Abingdon Abbey Northcourt; Abingdon Fitzharris; Abingdon Caldecott.

Pre-2015 ward boundaries



Current ward boundaries



Maps by Oxfordshire County Council © Crown Copyright and database rights 2019 100023343

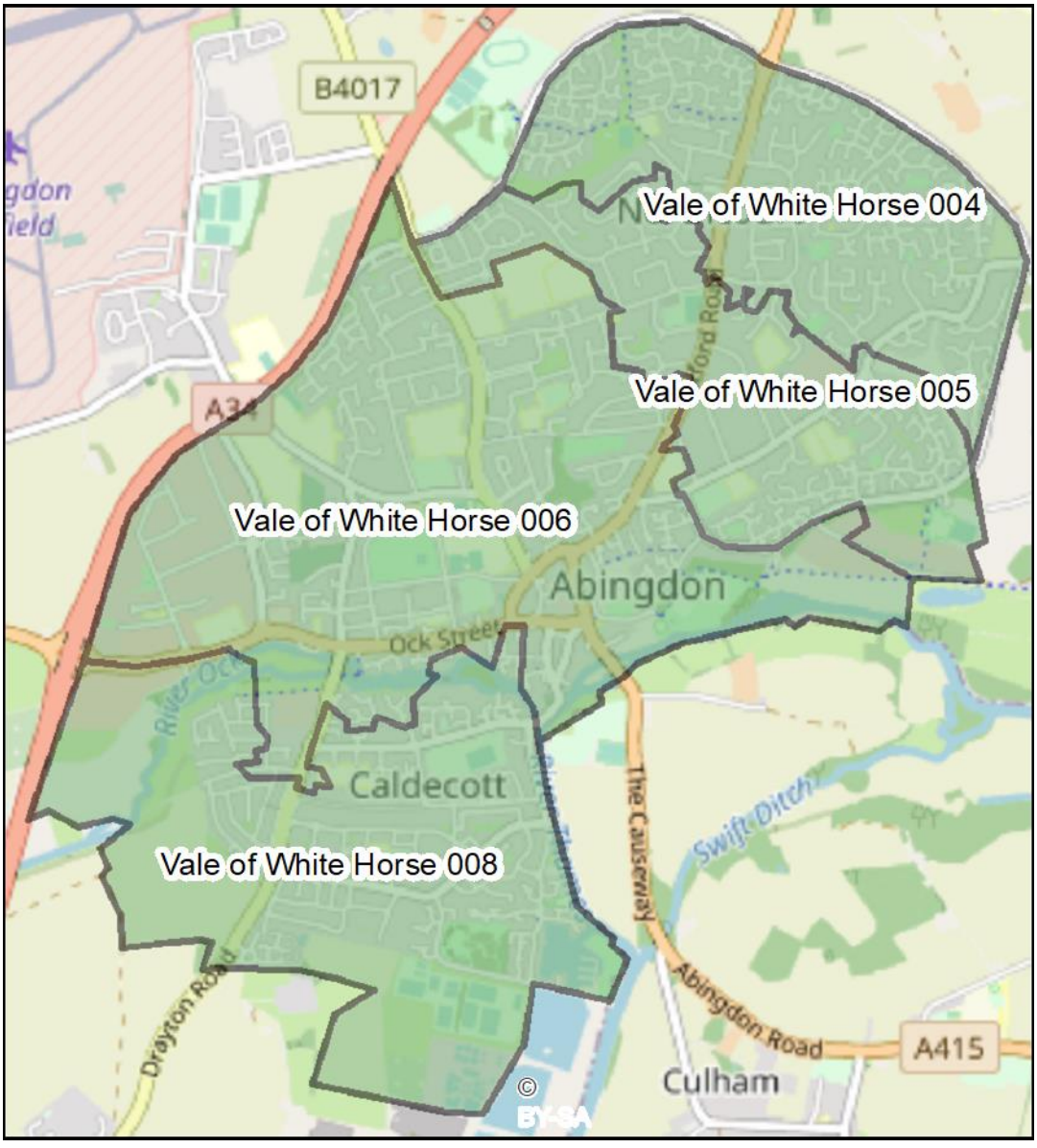
In addition to these administrative boundaries, National Statistics for small areas are reported using the statistical hierarchy developed by the Office for National Statistics.

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 four MSOAs covering Abingdon parish: Vale of White Horse 004 / 005 / 006 / 008.

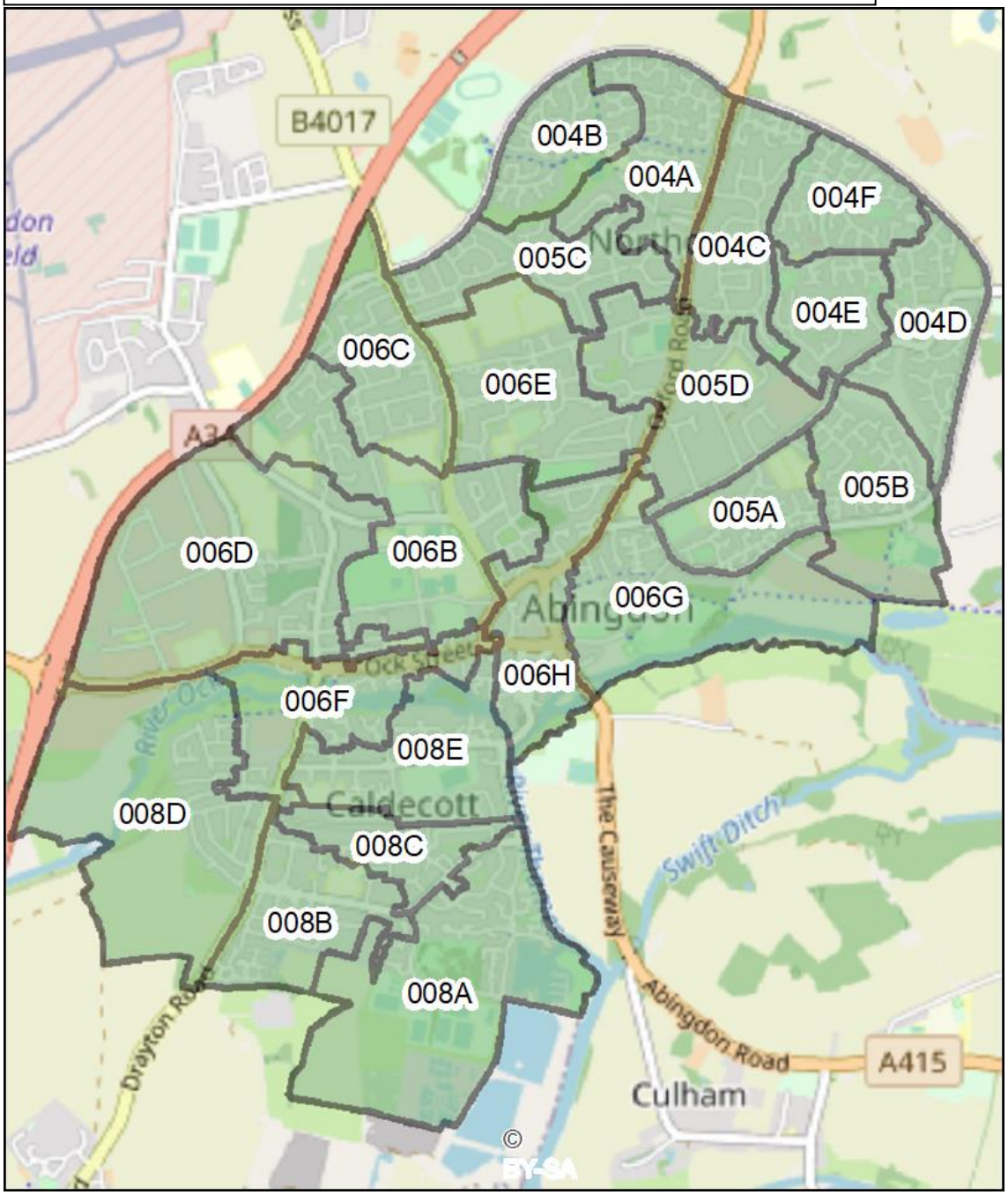
Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD). In Abingdon, there is a total of 22 LSOAs.

MSOA boundaries



Maps by Oxfordshire County Council © Crown Copyright and database rights 2019 100023343

LSOA boundaries (each code is prefixed by 'Vale of White Horse')



Maps by Oxfordshire County Council © Crown Copyright and database rights 2019 10002334

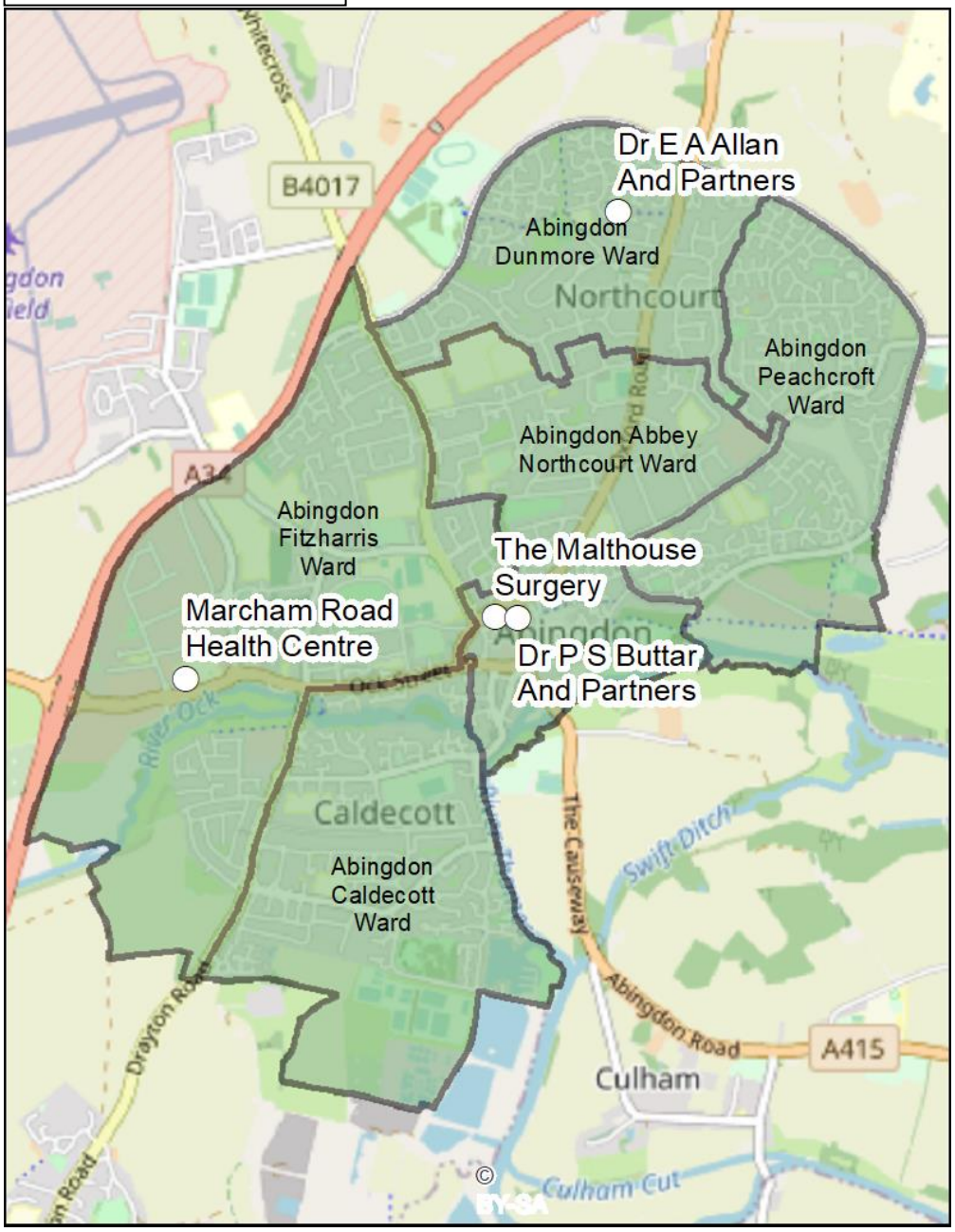
Each LSOA is made up of smaller Output Areas. The main dataset available at Output Area level is the Census 2011 and Census 2001 surveys.

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 four GP practices in Abingdon:

- Abingdon Surgery (Dr P S Buttar and Partners - centre of Abingdon)
- The Malthouse Surgery (centre of Abingdon)
- Marcham Road Health Centre (west Abingdon)
- Long Furlong (Dr E A Allan and Partners - north Abingdon)

GP practice locations



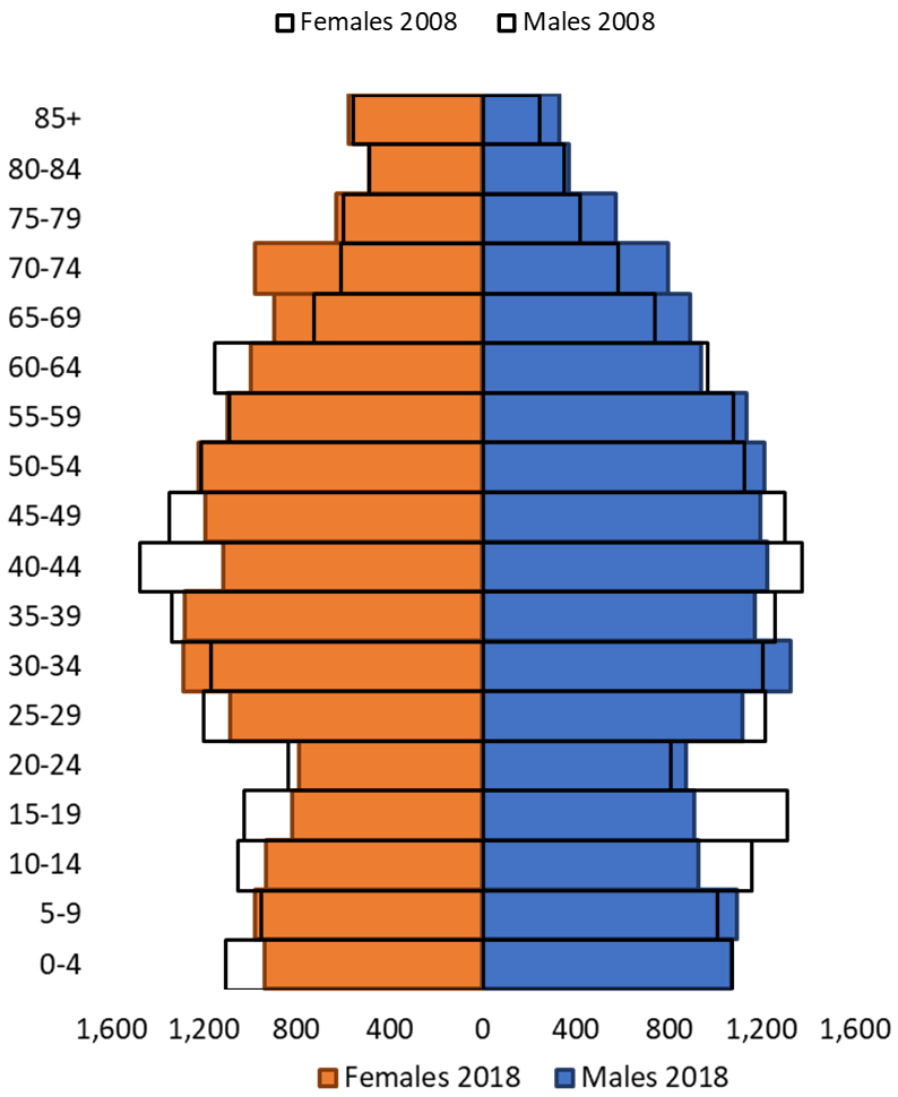
Maps by Oxfordshire County Council © Crown Copyright and database rights 2019 100023343

3 Population profile

3.1 Population by age

According to the ONS mid-year ward population estimates, the population of Abingdon increased from **31,837** in mid-2008 to **34,448** in mid-2018. This growth - over a ten year period – was an apparent increase of 2,611 people or +8%.

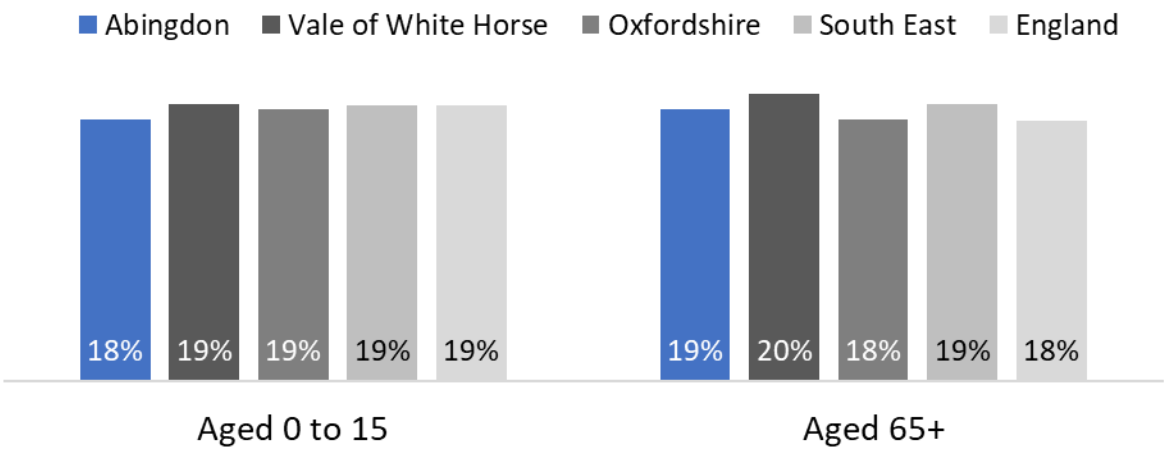
Figure 1 Population of Abingdon by 5 year age band 2008 and 2018



Source: ONS ward level mid-year population estimates from nomis

Comparing Abingdon's age profile in 2018 with district, county, regional, and national profiles shows that Abingdon has a slightly lower proportion in the younger age group (0-15), and a similar proportion of over 65s.

Figure 2 Proportion of residents aged 0-15 and 65+ (2018)



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

3.2 Ethnicity

At the time of the 2011 Census survey, Abingdon had a slightly higher proportion of residents from an ethnic minority background compared to the wider district, but a lower proportion when compared to the county and national figures (13% compared with 10% in the Vale of the White Horse, 16% in Oxfordshire, and 20% in England).

The largest ethnic minority group in Abingdon was "White Other" with 1,822 residents, followed by "Asian/Asian British" with 1,146 residents. These two groups accounted for 77% of Abingdon's ethnic minority population.

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

- Germany (332 residents)
- Poland (305 residents)
- Ireland (232 residents)
- India (221 residents)

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.

The majority of the population of Abingdon are living in households rather than communal establishments.

- At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were 299 people living in Abingdon counted as living in a communal establishment out of a total of 33,130 residents (0.9%).

Of the total of 299 people living in Abingdon counted as living in a communal establishment in 2011:

- 57 were people in a Care home with nursing and 111 in a care home without nursing.
- 87 were living in an educational establishment.

Table 1 Count of people living in Communal Establishments: Abingdon (2011)

	All categories of Communal establishment	Care home with nursing	Care home without nursing	Children's home	Mental health hospital / unit	Education (boarding)	Other
Vale of White Horse	**2,944**	301	365	5	60	1,234	979
Abingdon	**299**	57	111	5	12	87	27
Abingdon as % of Vale of WH	**10%**	19%	30%	100%	20%	7%	3%
Abingdon Abbey & Barton	**77**	-	47	-	12	-	18
Abingdon Caldecott	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abingdon Dunmore	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	1
Abingdon Fitzharris	**113**	-	21	5	-	87	-
Abingdon Northcourt	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abingdon Ock Meadow	**108**	57	43	-	-	-	8
Abingdon Peachcroft	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS421UK; note ward boundaries as in 2011

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, Abingdon has one LSOA area (within the Abingdon Caldecott ward) that is ranked within the 20% most deprived areas nationally.

The domain ranks highlight this area as within the 10% most deprived on Education, Skills and Training and within the 20% most deprived on Income.

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

LSOA area name	IMD	Income	Employ-ment	Education, Skills and Training	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Env	Income Dep Affecting Children Index	Income Dep Affecting Older People
Abingdon Caldecott 08C	2	2	3	1	4	7	9	8	2	3
Abingdon Caldecott 08B	6	5	5	4	5	10	6	8	7	5
Abingdon Fitzharris 06C	6	6	6	3	5	9	4	8	5	6
Abingdon Abbey Northcourt 06E	6	5	5	3	7	8	8	8	5	4
Abingdon Caldecott 08A	7	6	6	3	10	8	5	10	4	9
Abingdon Caldecott 06F	7	5	6	5	6	8	6	8	4	6
Abingdon Abbey Northcourt 06H	7	6	5	8	7	4	9	6	6	8
Abingdon Peachcroft 05B	8	6	8	7	9	10	3	9	4	6
Abingdon Dunmore 04C	8	7	7	5	9	10	7	7	7	9
Abingdon Caldecott 08E	8	7	6	5	10	7	9	8	6	8
Abingdon Peachcroft 05A	9	8	8	8	9	10	5	9	9	7
Abingdon Fitzharris 08D	9	10	9	6	10	8	4	8	9	10
Abingdon Abbey Northcourt 06G	9	7	8	7	9	6	9	8	5	10
Abingdon Dunmore 04A	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	10	10	10
Abingdon Dunmore 04B	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	9	9	9
Abingdon Dunmore 05C	10	10	10	9	10	10	6	8	10	10
Abingdon Fitzharris 06B	10	10	9	10	10	7	6	7	10	10
Abingdon Fitzharris 06D	10	10	9	10	10	10	8	7	10	9
Abingdon Abbey Northcourt 05D	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	8	10	10
Abingdon Peachcroft 04D	10	10	10	8	10	10	3	10	10	10
Abingdon Peachcroft 04E	10	10	10	9	10	10	3	8	9	10
Abingdon Peachcroft 04F	10	10	10	8	10	10	4	9	10	10

Source: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019

Numbers = deprivation decile (compared with all areas in England) where 1 = most deprived 10% nationally and 10= least deprived 10% nationally.

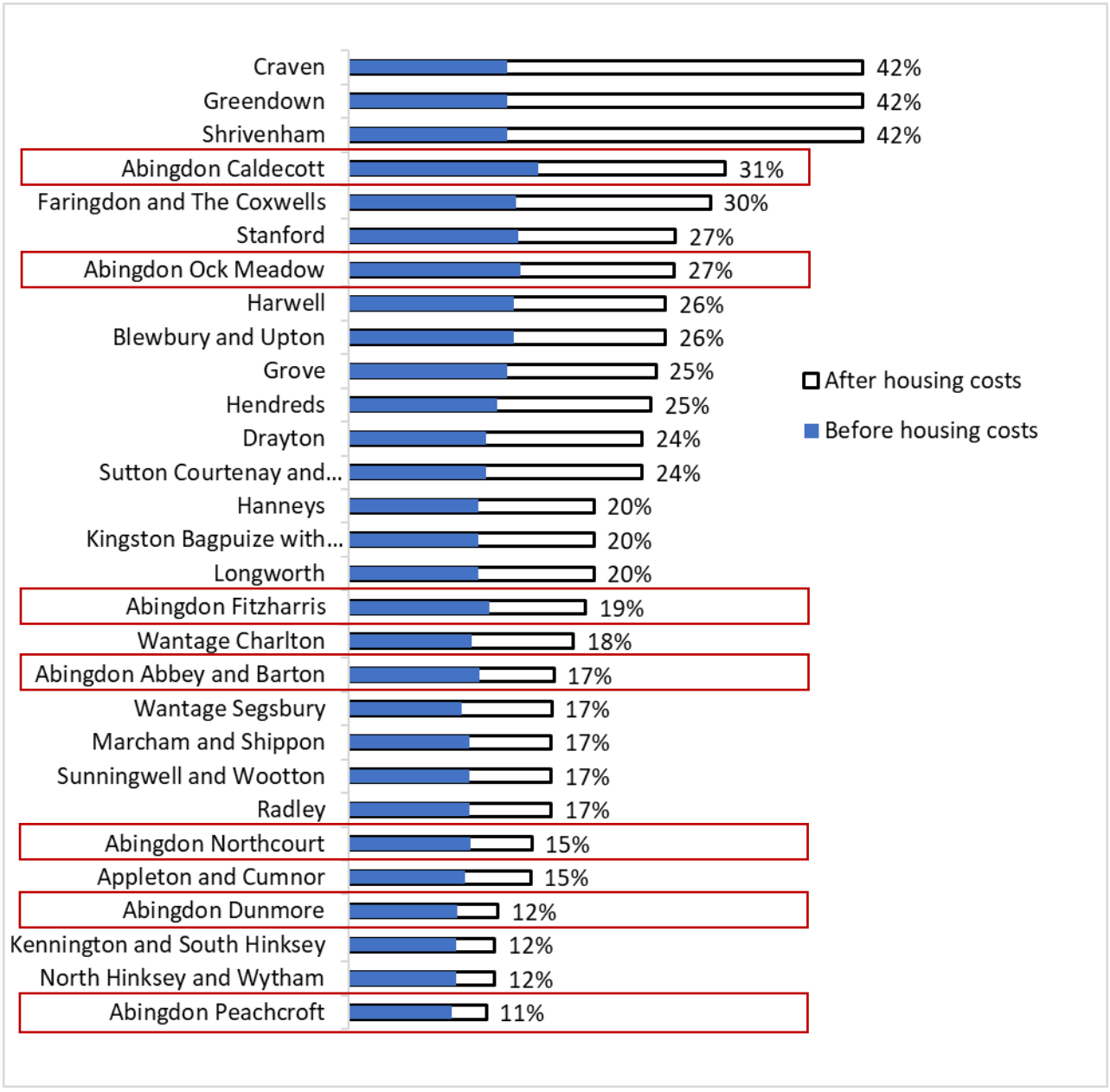
Figure 4 Abingdon showing decile of overall index, decile of Education Skills and Training domain, decile of Income deprivation affecting children, and decile of Income deprivation affecting older people (2019)

Source: MHCLG IMD 2019

4.2 Child poverty

According to End Child Poverty 2019 estimates, the Abingdon Caldecott and Abingdon Ock Meadow wards each had over a quarter of children living in poverty (after housing costs) and were both in the top quarter most affected wards in the Vale of the White Horse district. The Abingdon Peachcroft ward, however, has the lowest incidence of children living in poverty (after housing costs) in the district (11%).

Figure 5 Child poverty estimates in Vale of White Horse (old) wards (2017/18 estimates)



Labelled with % child poverty *after* housing costs
Source: End Child Poverty estimates, http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/

5 Health and wellbeing

5.1 Health profiles for Abingdon wards

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 Abingdon's wards, which health indicators are (statistically) significantly worse than the England average.

Table 2 Health indicators from Public Health ward profiles for Abingdon where indicator is significantly worse than England average

	Health indicators where ward is significantly worse than England average
Abingdon Abbey Northcourt	• Older people living alone • Hospital stays for self-harm
Abingdon Caldecott	• Older people living alone • Hospital stays for self-harm
Abingdon Dunmore	• *No indicators significantly worse than England value*
Abingdon Fitzharris	• Hospital stays for self-harm
Abingdon Peachcroft	• *No indicators significantly worse than England value*

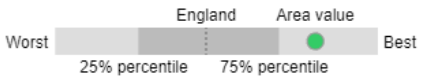
Source: Public Health England Local Health (downloaded 1 September 2020)

Figure 6 Health Profile for Abingdon Abbey Northcourt

Area: Abingdon Abbey Northcourt

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

Indicators	Selection Value	England Value	England Worst	Spine chart	England Best
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	10.1	14.6	51.4		0.8
Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	15.6	19.9	65.1		0.7
Child Development at age 5 (%)	58.4	60.4	25.0		88.2
GCSE Achievement (%)	59.5	56.6	14.8		100.0
Unemployment (%)	1.3	1.9	12.1		0.0
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	0.5	3.6	34.0		0.0
Older people living alone (%)	36.0	31.5	63.3		13.1
Older People in Deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	10.7	16.2	85.4		0.7
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	17.5	22.4	37.3		7.0
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	6.1	9.5	19.7		2.2
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	25.4	34.2	51.9		12.1
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	13.5	20.0	34.6		5.0
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	88.2	100.0	210.6		28.2
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	65.5	100.0	351.0		23.5
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	76.7	100.0	482.5		11.8
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	66.7	100.0	360.7		20.2
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	101.2	100.0	138.9		69.6
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	116.9	100.0	186.9		42.1
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	91.4	100.0	187.4		34.7
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	76.9	100.0	306.9		23.7
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	125.9	100.0	211.6		36.2
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	136.5	100.0	574.3		12.7
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	85.4	100.0	318.7		36.6
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	78.2	100.0	283.6		34.4
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	116.4	100.0	243.0		35.1
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	15.2	17.6	40.8		2.2
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	16.3	16.9	24.8		9.5
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	9.3	10.2	17.9		5.1
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	80.6	79.5	64.7		90.8
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	85.8	83.1	71.2		100.2
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	84.7	100.0	296.5		42.6
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	67.6	100.0	339.9		23.4
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	101.7	100.0	223.0		39.3
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	69.3	100.0	264.4		15.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	76.1	100.0	321.8		27.3
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	50.3	100.0	331.2		0.0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	61.8	100.0	284.4		10.7
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	99.1	100.0	453.1		0.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	89.0	100.0	311.2		14.3
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	68.6	100.0	385.8		21.3



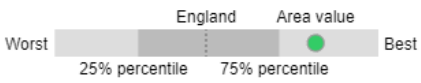
© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

Figure 7 Health Profile for Abingdon Caldecott

Area: Abingdon Caldecott

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

Indicators	Selection Value	England Value	England Worst	Spine chart	England Best
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	13.8	14.6	51.4		0.8
Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	21.9	19.9	65.1		0.7
Child Development at age 5 (%)	54.1	60.4	25.0		88.2
GCSE Achievement (%)	45.8	56.6	14.8		100.0
Unemployment (%)	1.3	1.9	12.1		0.0
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	1.2	3.6	34.0		0.0
Older people living alone (%)	34.4	31.5	63.3		13.1
Older People in Deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	13.1	16.2	85.4		0.7
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	19.7	22.4	37.3		7.0
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	8.9	9.5	19.7		2.2
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	30.7	34.2	51.9		12.1
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	17.4	20.0	34.6		5.0
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	93.3	100.0	210.6		28.2
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	86.4	100.0	351.0		23.5
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	59.3	100.0	482.5		11.8
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	101.7	100.0	360.7		20.2
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	96.0	100.0	138.9		69.6
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	89.1	100.0	186.9		42.1
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	70.9	100.0	187.4		34.7
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	102.3	100.0	306.9		23.7
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	91.5	100.0	211.6		36.2
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	148.5	100.0	574.3		12.7
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	99.8	100.0	318.7		36.6
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	90.4	100.0	283.6		34.4
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	85.3	100.0	243.0		35.1
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	16.9	17.6	40.8		2.2
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	18.4	16.9	24.8		9.5
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	11.3	10.2	17.9		5.1
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	78.5	79.5	64.7		90.8
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	83.6	83.1	71.2		100.2
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	96.6	100.0	296.5		42.6
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	110.3	100.0	339.9		23.4
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	94.4	100.0	223.0		39.3
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	89.0	100.0	264.4		15.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	97.8	100.0	321.8		27.3
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	111.3	100.0	331.2		0.0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	118.5	100.0	284.4		10.7
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	85.7	100.0	453.1		0.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	106.7	100.0	311.2		14.3
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	113.5	100.0	385.8		21.3



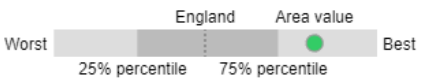
© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

Figure 8 Health Profile for Abingdon Dunmore

Area: Abingdon Dunmore

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

Indicators	Selection Value	England Value	England Worst	Spine chart	England Best
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	4.1	14.6	51.4		0.8
Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	5.3	19.9	65.1		0.7
Child Development at age 5 (%)	59.1	60.4	25.0		88.2
GCSE Achievement (%)	72.3	56.6	14.8		100.0
Unemployment (%)	0.5	1.9	12.1		0.0
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	0.0	3.6	34.0		0.0
Older people living alone (%)	25.4	31.5	63.3		13.1
Older People in Deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	5.2	16.2	85.4		0.7
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	15.8	22.4	37.3		7.0
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	5.2	9.5	19.7		2.2
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	24.5	34.2	51.9		12.1
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	10.7	20.0	34.6		5.0
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	69.4	100.0	210.6		28.2
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	64.5	100.0	351.0		23.5
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	30.0	100.0	482.5		11.8
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	65.4	100.0	360.7		20.2
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	103.6	100.0	138.9		69.6
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	119.5	100.0	186.9		42.1
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	117.0	100.0	187.4		34.7
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	73.6	100.0	306.9		23.7
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	130.9	100.0	211.6		36.2
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	75.6	100.0	574.3		12.7
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	61.6	100.0	318.7		36.6
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	60.1	100.0	283.6		34.4
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	97.8	100.0	243.0		35.1
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	12.0	17.6	40.8		2.2
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	17.7	16.9	24.8		9.5
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	10.8	10.2	17.9		5.1
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	83.8	79.5	64.7		90.8
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	87.9	83.1	71.2		100.2
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	67.1	100.0	296.5		42.6
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	56.7	100.0	339.9		23.4
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	88.6	100.0	223.0		39.3
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	65.5	100.0	264.4		15.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	52.5	100.0	321.8		27.3
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	39.1	100.0	331.2		0.0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	55.5	100.0	284.4		10.7
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	60.1	100.0	453.1		0.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	72.0	100.0	311.2		14.3
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	50.4	100.0	385.8		21.3



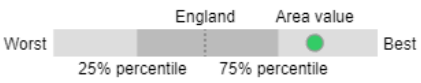
© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

Figure 9 Health Profile for Abingdon Fitzharris

Area: Abingdon Fitzharris

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

Indicators	Selection Value	England Value	England Worst	Spine chart	England Best
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	6.4	14.6	51.4		0.8
Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	8.6	19.9	65.1		0.7
Child Development at age 5 (%)	55.2	60.4	25.0		88.2
GCSE Achievement (%)	53.6	56.6	14.8		100.0
Unemployment (%)	0.8	1.9	12.1		0.0
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	0.1	3.6	34.0		0.0
Older people living alone (%)	28.3	31.5	63.3		13.1
Older People in Deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	7.3	16.2	85.4		0.7
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	17.9	22.4	37.3		7.0
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	7.2	9.5	19.7		2.2
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	26.5	34.2	51.9		12.1
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	14.6	20.0	34.6		5.0
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	92.8	100.0	210.6		28.2
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	71.3	100.0	351.0		23.5
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	82.4	100.0	482.5		11.8
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	76.7	100.0	360.7		20.2
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	100.7	100.0	138.9		69.6
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	111.7	100.0	186.9		42.1
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	87.5	100.0	187.4		34.7
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	88.5	100.0	306.9		23.7
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	119.7	100.0	211.6		36.2
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	147.6	100.0	574.3		12.7
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	91.6	100.0	318.7		36.6
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	83.3	100.0	283.6		34.4
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	112.8	100.0	243.0		35.1
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	14.9	17.6	40.8		2.2
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	16.3	16.9	24.8		9.5
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	9.3	10.2	17.9		5.1
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	80.6	79.5	64.7		90.8
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	83.6	83.1	71.2		100.2
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	99.0	100.0	296.5		42.6
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	87.6	100.0	339.9		23.4
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	79.7	100.0	223.0		39.3
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	78.5	100.0	264.4		15.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	99.0	100.0	321.8		27.3
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	141.4	100.0	331.2		0.0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	72.5	100.0	284.4		10.7
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	143.5	100.0	453.1		0.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	61.2	100.0	311.2		14.3
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	89.3	100.0	385.8		21.3



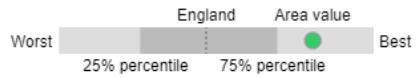
© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

Figure 10 Health Profile for Abingdon Peachcroft

Area: Abingdon Peachcroft

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

Indicators	Selection Value	England Value	England Worst	Spine chart	England Best
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	4.5	14.6	51.4		0.8
Child Poverty, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	6.4	19.9	65.1		0.7
Child Development at age 5 (%)	60.6	60.4	25.0		88.2
GCSE Achievement (%)	71.3	56.6	14.8		100.0
Unemployment (%)	0.5	1.9	12.1		0.0
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	0.8	3.6	34.0		0.0
Older people living alone (%)	22.5	31.5	63.3		13.1
Older People in Deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	6.1	16.2	85.4		0.7
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	16.2	22.4	37.3		7.0
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	4.9	9.5	19.7		2.2
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	24.8	34.2	51.9		12.1
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	11.2	20.0	34.6		5.0
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	70.3	100.0	210.6		28.2
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	64.1	100.0	351.0		23.5
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	31.7	100.0	482.5		11.8
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	64.4	100.0	360.7		20.2
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	102.7	100.0	138.9		69.6
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	117.9	100.0	186.9		42.1
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	111.5	100.0	187.4		34.7
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	70.3	100.0	306.9		23.7
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	128.3	100.0	211.6		36.2
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	80.1	100.0	574.3		12.7
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	63.9	100.0	318.7		36.6
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	61.9	100.0	283.6		34.4
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	97.0	100.0	243.0		35.1
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	9.8	17.6	40.8		2.2
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	17.7	16.9	24.8		9.5
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	10.9	10.2	17.9		5.1
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	85.0	79.5	64.7		90.8
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	87.1	83.1	71.2		100.2
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	60.7	100.0	296.5		42.6
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	57.0	100.0	339.9		23.4
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	75.2	100.0	223.0		39.3
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	76.3	100.0	264.4		15.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	63.0	100.0	321.8		27.3
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	33.7	100.0	331.2		0.0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	48.8	100.0	284.4		10.7
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	75.9	100.0	453.1		0.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	34.2	100.0	311.2		14.3
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	57.1	100.0	385.8		21.3



© Local Health - Public Health England 2019

5.2 Provision of care

Care home beds

As of September 2020 there were 5 care homes with 216 care home beds in Abingdon[1].

People providing unpaid care

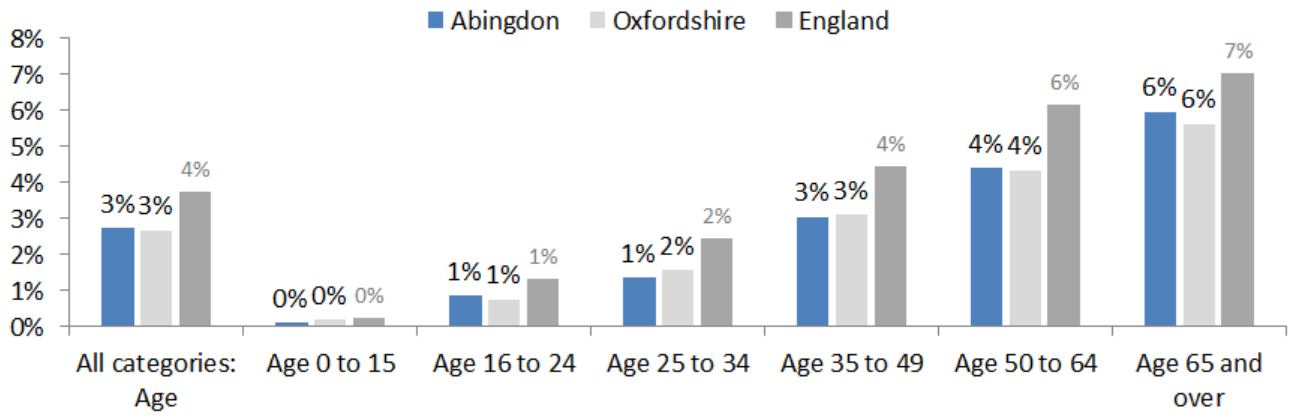
The most recent data on people providing unpaid care is still the 2011 Census.

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there was **905** residents of Abingdon 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 Abingdon in 2011 was similar to the county average and below the national average.

The proportion of residents providing care in Abingdon in the age group 16 to 24 and aged 50 and over were each just above the county average.

Figure 11 People providing 20 hours or more per week of unpaid care by age as % of resident population (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

[1] Source: Care Quality Commission, 2020

5.3 Health conditions

Diabetes

The prevalence of **diabetes mellitus** recorded by each of the four GP practices in Abingdon in 2019-20 was significantly below the national rate.

Table 3 Change in prevalence (ages 17+) of Diabetes mellitus recorded by GP Practices in Abingdon (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Rate	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Rate	change
England	3,265,562	6.94	3,455,176	7.08	+0.14pp ↑
Oxfordshire CCG	30,868	5.05	31,982	5.05	<0.01pp
The Abingdon Surgery	560	4.28	602	4.36 *	+0.08pp ↑
Malthouse Surgery	921	6.47	916	6.49 *	+0.02pp ↑
Marcham Road Health Centre	595	6.01	601	6.11 *	+0.10pp ↑
Long Furlong Medical Centre	305	4.20	320	4.40 *	+0.20pp ↑

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 Marcham Road GP practice in Abingdon in 2019-20 was significantly above England rate, but has decreased slightly since 2018-19.

Table 4 Change in prevalence of Dementia recorded by GP Practices in Abingdon (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Rate	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Rate	change
England	458,102	0.79	474,537	0.79	<0.01pp
Oxfordshire CCG	5,831	0.78	5,821	0.75	-0.03pp ↓
The Abingdon Surgery	139	0.84	141	0.81 *	-0.07pp ↓
Malthouse Surgery	136	0.78	119	0.69	-0.09pp ↓
Marcham Road Health Centre	107	0.88	98	0.81	-0.07pp ↓
Long Furlong Medical Centre	57	0.59	50	0.52	-0.03pp ↓

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 each of the four GP practices in Abingdon was above the Oxfordshire CCG and England rates. Amongst these practices, the greatest increase in prevalence between 2018-19 and 2019-20 was at the Abingdon Surgery.

Table 5 Change in prevalence of Depression recorded by GP Practices in Abingdon (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2018-19 to 2019-20

	2018-19 Count	2018-19 Rate	2019-20 Count	2019-20 Rate	change
England	4,999,672	10.77	5,565,443	11.56	+0.79pp ↑
Oxfordshire CCG	66,656	11.06	73,648	11.81	+0.74pp ↑
The Abingdon Surgery	1,946	15.04	2,142	15.70*	+0.66pp ↑
Malthouse Surgery	2,029	14.48	2,199	15.81*	+1.33pp ↑
Marcham Road Health Centre	1,305	13.37	1,329	13.69*	+0.32pp ↑
Long Furlong Medical Centre	914	13.02	947	13.47*	+0.45pp ↑

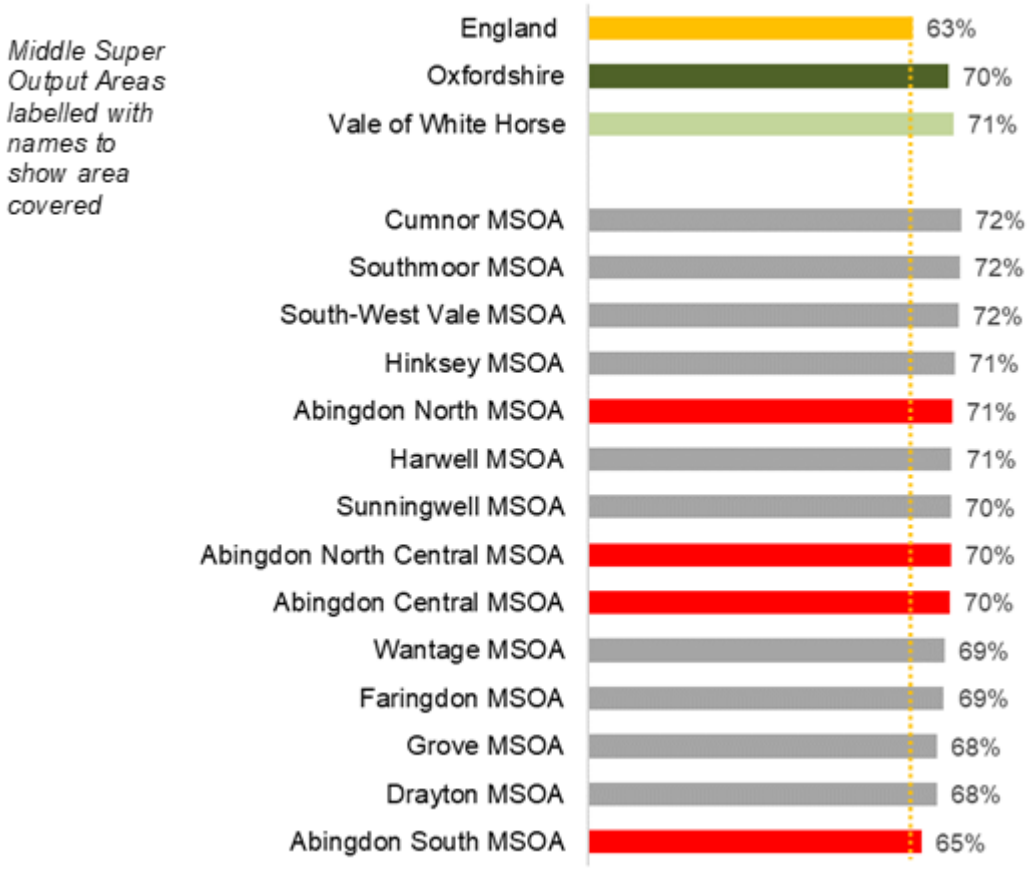
Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework, 2019-20
2019-20 rates with a red asterisk indicate a significantly higher rate for a GP practice compared to the national rate. Green asterisks indicate a significantly lower rate. Tested at a 95% confidence level.

5.4 Physical activity and healthy weight

5.4.1 Physical activity

According to Sport England's small area estimates[2], the proportion of people aged 16+ in Abingdon who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was similar to the district and county rates – apart from in the Abingdon South MSOA, where this proportion was much lower.

Figure 12 Estimated proportion of adults aged 16+ who are physically active at least 150 minutes a week (November 2018-19), Vale of the White Horse MSOAs



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

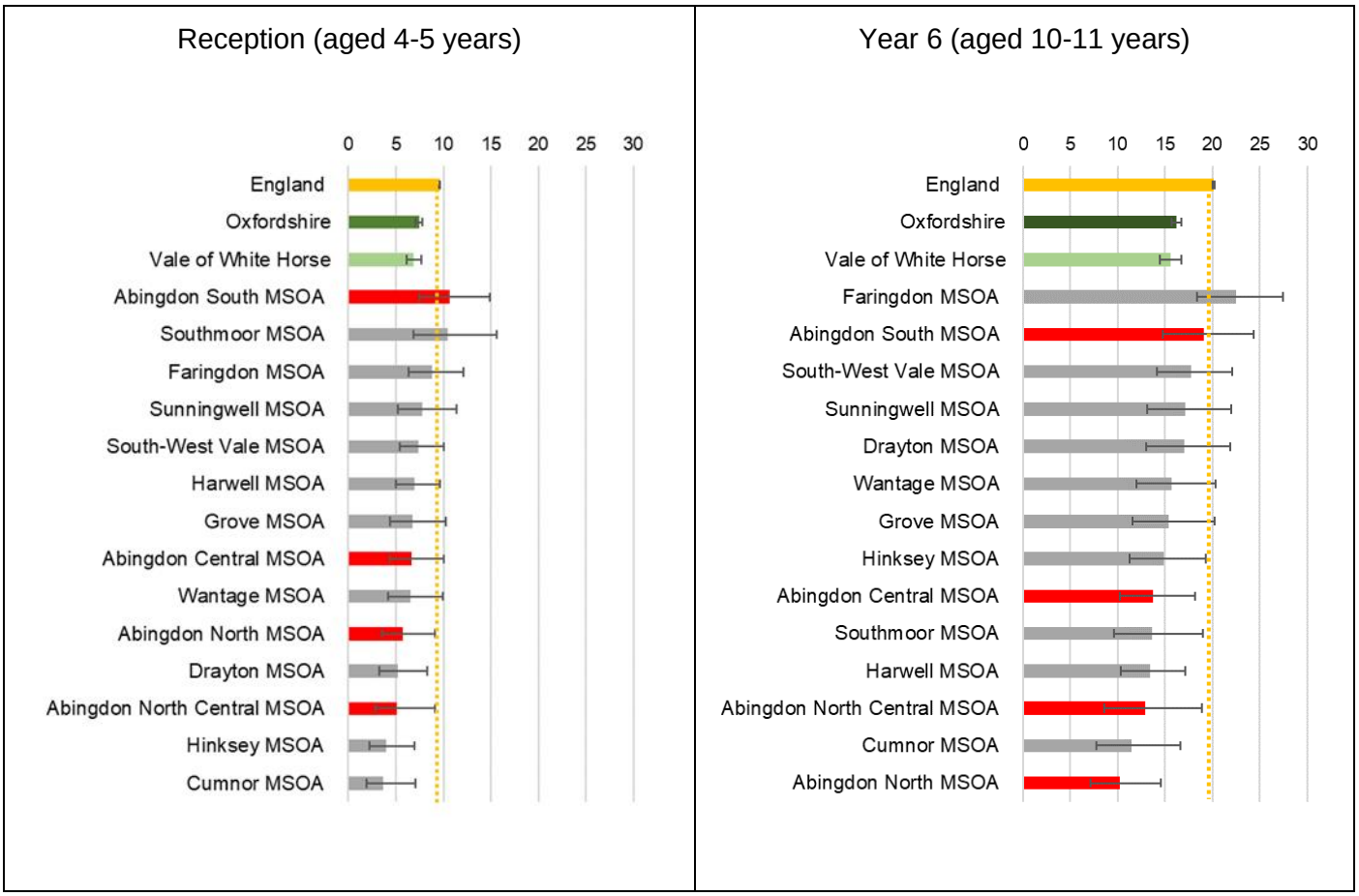
Note: for Oxfordshire's local authorities, including Vale of the White Horse, the Active Lives survey is completed by a minimum of 500 respondents, which is 20-30 people per MSOA. This is too few to derive precise direct estimates.

[2] 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 (aged 4-5 years) and for year 6 children (aged 10-11 years), areas in the north and center of Abingdon were similar to or below county and district rates of obesity. The Abingdon South MSOA, however, displays a higher rate of child obesity than the county and district rates, and is more similar to the national rate.

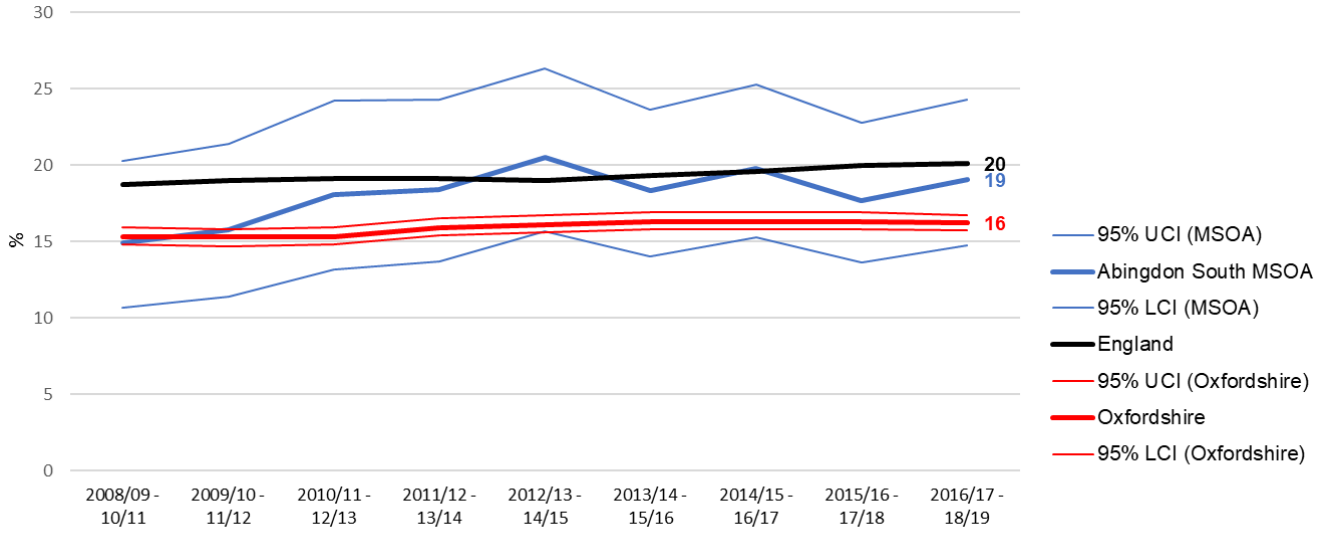
Figure 13 Prevalence of obesity among children 2016/17 to 2018/19 (showing 95% confidence intervals)



Source: National Child Measurement Programme

The 3 year average rate of year 6 child obesity in Abingdon South MSOA remained stable between 2008 and 2019.

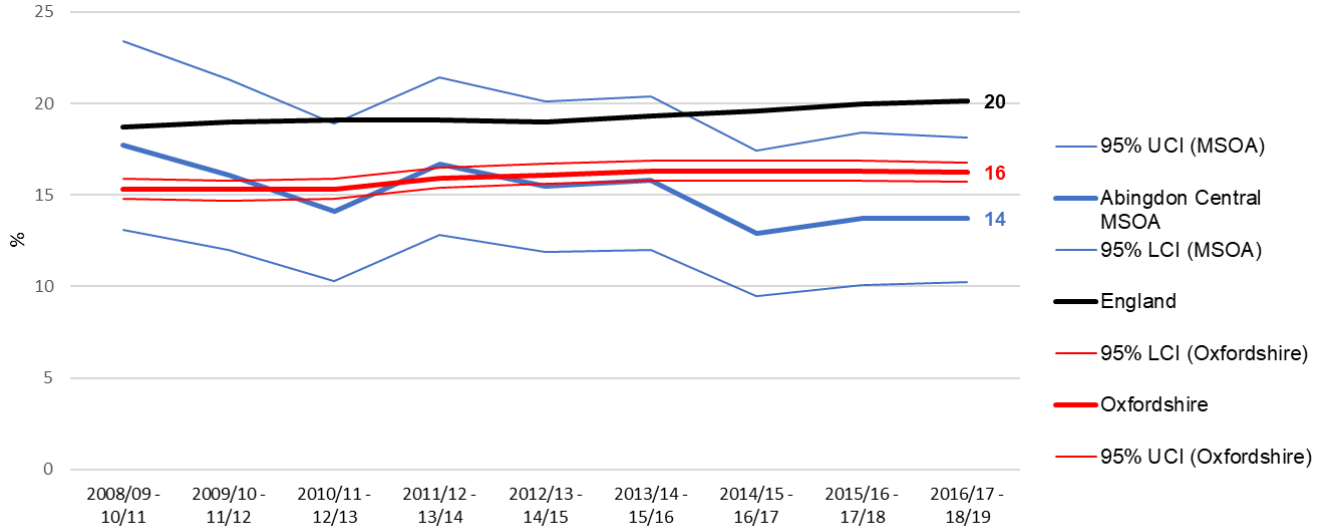
Figure 14: Abingdon South MSOA Year 6 child obesity trend



Source: National Child Measurement Programme

The 3 year average rate of year 6 child obesity in Abingdon Central MSOA remained relatively stable between 2009 and 2019, falling below the England rate (as that rate increased slightly).

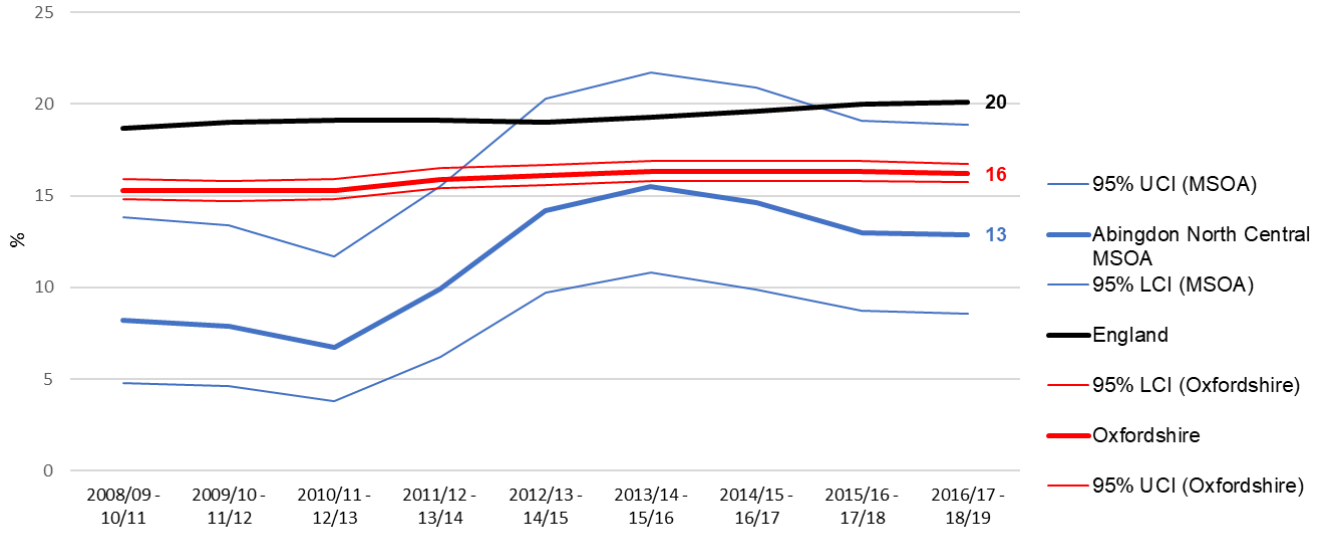
Figure 15: Abingdon Central MSOA Year 6 child obesity



Source: National Child Measurement Programme

in 2016-19, the 3 year average rate of year 6 child obesity in Abingdon South MSOA was no longer significantly below the Oxfordshire rate (compared to 2008-11).

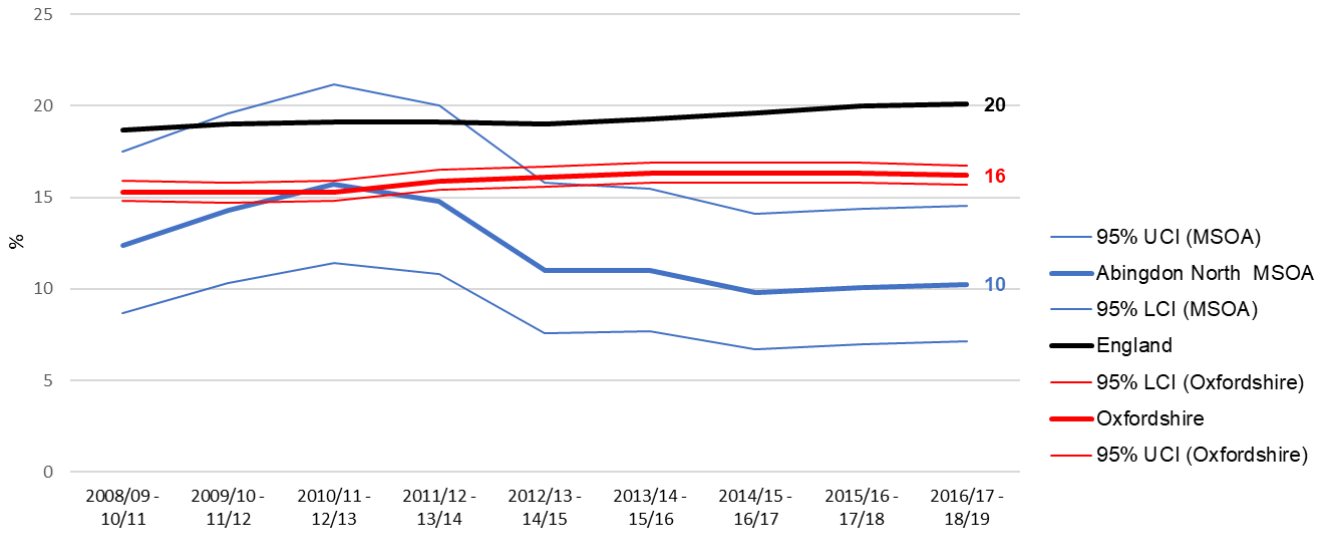
Figure 16: Abingdon North Central MSOA Year 6 child obesity trend



Source: National Child Measurement Programme

The rate of year 6 child obesity in Abingdon North MSOA in 2016-19 became significantly lower than the Oxfordshire rate (compared to 2008-11).

Figure 17: Abingdon North MSOA Year 6 child obesity trend



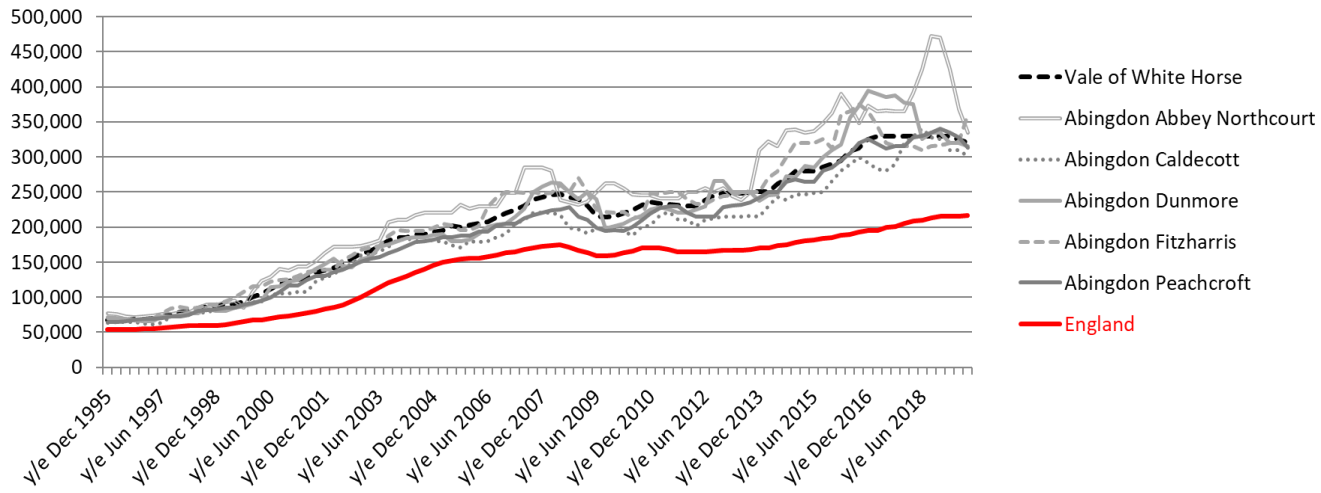
Source: National Child Measurement Programme

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 2014 to year ending September 2019), median prices for semi-detached housing in Abingdon generally increased in line with the Vale of White Horse district rate. Notably, after reaching a peak in 2018, median house prices for the Abingdon Abbey Northcourt ward dropped sharply (by 19%) in 2019, leading to an overall decrease in median house price for the ward over the five year period.

Figure 18 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings – Abingdon wards



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

Table 6 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings, Year ending September 2014 to year ending September 2019 – Abingdon wards

	Year ending Sep 2014	Year ending Sep 2019	difference	
Abingdon Abbey Northcourt	338,000	335,000	-3,000	-1%
Abingdon Caldecott	238,250	301,250	63,000	26%
Abingdon Dunmore	272,000	315,000	43,000	16%
Abingdon Fitzharris	299,975	360,000	60,025	20%
Abingdon Peachcroft	265,000	313,000	48,000	18%
Vale of White Horse	268,020	320,000	51,980	19%
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.

As of the 2011 Census around 15,300 people living within Abingdon travelled to get to work, of which 4,900 (32%) commuted to jobs elsewhere in Abingdon.

The most common other destinations were Oxford (3,700), Science Vale (1,600) and various locations in South Oxfordshire (1,300). Around 300 people commute to Greater London.

The most common mode of travel (all destinations) was the car or van (63%), followed by walking (9.9%), cycling (9.7%), and buses (9.3%).

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

Table 3 Indicators used in ward profiles from Public Health England Local Health (section 6.1)

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 September 2020)

Data	Page(s)	Source
Administrative boundaries	5-9	https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/
Locations of GP practices	9	Oxfordshire County Council
ONS mid-year population estimates	10	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ ('Small area by single year of age' query)
2011 Census: ethnicity	11	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'KS201EW' query)
2011 Census: country of birth	11	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'QS203EW' query)
2011 Census: people living in communal establishments	12	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'QS421UK' query)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - scores	13	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019 (File 1: index of multiple deprivation)
2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation - maps	14	https://data-communities.opendata.arcgis.com/ (Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 dataset)
2017/18 Child Poverty Estimates	15	http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2019/ ('Local Data')
2019 PHE Health Indicators	16-21	https://www.localhealth.org.uk/ (Indicators > Summary)
2020 numbers of care homes and beds	22	https://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data ('Care directory with filters)
2011 Census: people providing unpaid care	22	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'LC3304EW' query)
2019/20 Prevalence of diabetes	23	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	23-24	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	25	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	26-28	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data (Small area NCMP data: MSOA)
House price statistics	29	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/ bulletins/housepricestatisticsforsmallareas/yearendingdecember2019 (Median house prices by ward: HPSSA dataset 37)
2011 Census: Travelling to work	30	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'QS701EW' query)

ANNEX 3: Finding out more

Local statistics on Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse are available from:

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

Main national sources of statistics include:

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

2019 English Indices of Deprivation dashboard: http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/deprivation-dashboard

Business Demography 2014: http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable

BRES data (small area business data: requires registering for a license specific to the intended purpose of using the data): https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/670.aspx

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

Local crime data Data.Police.Uk: https://data.police.uk/

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

Accident data (exact locations, LSOAs): https://data.gov.uk/dataset/cb7ae6f0-4be6-4935-9277-47e5ce24a11f/road-safety-data