Community data profile for Abingdon Caldecott (update 2024)

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Report prepared by Oxfordshire County Council's Public Health Intelligence Team

Changes from version 1 to version 2: table in Annex 2 updated with GP QOF data for 2023-24, original table was data for 2021-22 and incorrectly labelled as 2022-23.

1 Summary of findings

Population and housing

- According to the latest ONS population estimates (mid-2022) the Abingdon Caldecott area (MSOA) had a resident population of 7,836. The area had a slightly older population than the Oxfordshire average.
- Between the 2011 and 2021 Census surveys the total resident population in the Abingdon Caldecott MSOA increased by +5%. This was well below the percentage increase across Vale of White Horse district (+15%) and Oxfordshire (+11%).
- The change in Abingdon Caldecott's population by broad age between 2011 and 2021 shows a 3% decline in the younger population aged 0-19 years.
- The area is slightly less ethnically diverse than Oxfordshire as a whole. 9% were from a non-white background compared with 13% for Oxfordshire.
- The proportion of households in social rented accommodation in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA in 2021 was above the average for Vale of White Horse district (25.5% vs 14.3%) and Oxfordshire (14.7%).
- Households in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA in 2021 were more likely to be living in terraced housing or purpose-built flats than the average for Oxfordshire.

Health and Wellbeing

- According to the 2021 Census, there were 1,400 residents in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA with a (self-reported) disability, which limited day to day activities "a lot" or "a little". This was above the average for Vale of White Horse and Oxfordshire.
- Compared with England, out of 32 local health and wellbeing inequalities indicators, Abingdon Caldecott had 18 indicators which are ranked as similar, 11 that scored better than average and 3 indicators that scored worse:
    - Emergency Hospital Admissions for 0-4 Years
    - Emergency Hospital Admissions for injury 15-24 years
    - Emergency Admissions for self-harm
- Compared with Oxfordshire, Abingdon Caldecott MSOA had 11 health and wellbeing inequalities indicators scoring worse than average.
- The proportion of adults receiving structured treatment for drugs or alcohol in Abingdon Caldecott was below (better than) the Oxfordshire average
- The prevalence of children classified as overweight (including obese) at aged 4-5 years and aged 10-11 years were each similar to the values for Oxfordshire and England. Just over a third of children aged 10-11 years were measured as overweight or obese in the area.

Employment

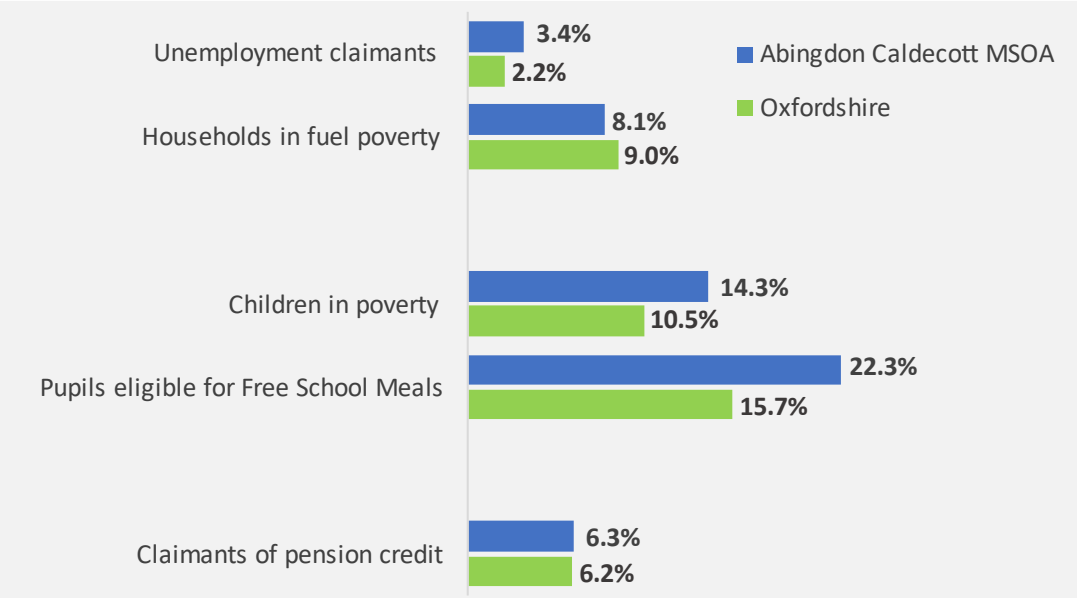
- Abingdon Caldecott had a higher proportion of people who were (self-assessed) long term sick or disabled, than the Vale of White Horse and Oxfordshire averages (2021).
- Workers in Abingdon Caldecott were less likely than the Oxfordshire average to be in managerial and professional occupations and more likely to be in routine and elementary occupations.

Poverty and deprivation

- Abingdon Caldecott (MSOA) has a higher proportion of households classified as deprived according to the 2021 Census than the averages for Vale of White Horse and Oxfordshire.
- The proportion of residents claiming unemployment-related benefits in Abingdon Caldecott was above that for Oxfordshire.

- A slightly lower proportion of households in Abingdon Caldecott were estimated to be in fuel poverty to that of Oxfordshire.
- Rates of child poverty and free school meals in Abingdon Caldecott were each well above (worse than) the average for Oxfordshire.
- The rate of older people in poverty and claiming pension credit in Abingdon Caldecott was similar to the Oxfordshire average.

Figure 1 Indicators of low income[1]



Crime and community safety

- The overall rate of crime in Abingdon Caldecott was below (better than) the Oxfordshire average.

Living environment

- A 2024 study of greenspace-deprived neighbourhoods highlighted Abingdon Caldecott ward as containing an area of Oxfordshire that is both relatively socio-economically deprived and has relatively poor provision of local, accessible greenspace.
- There is one pharmacy and no GP practices located within the Abingdon Caldecott ward. For most of the ward it is an estimated 20-minute (or more) walking time to the nearest GP practice. The whole of the ward is within a 20-minute journey time by public transport to a nearby GP practice.

[1] Sources: DWP claimant count March 2024 from nomisweb.co.uk, Claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system; Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2022 Dept for Energy Security & Net Zero, fuel poverty refers to households living in a property with fuel energy efficiency rating of band D or below as well as households which after paying their energy bill to heat their home the residual income is below the official poverty line; Child poverty from DWP statXplore, children aged 0-15, 2022/23; FSM from January 2024 pupil census, Oxfordshire County Council; Pension credit from DWP statXplore as of August 2023. Denominator is ONS 2022 mid-year estimate.

2 Introduction

This update

The first community profile for Abingdon Caldecott was published in June 2022, combining both quantitative data and community insight in a single report.

To aid accessibility, ease of use, and to be consistent with other published community insight profiles, the Abingdon Caldecott profile has been reformatted into three separate reports:

1. Community insight project report by Community First Oxfordshire.
2. Community data profile compiled by the Public Health Intelligence team of Oxfordshire County Council (this report).
3. Summary of findings.

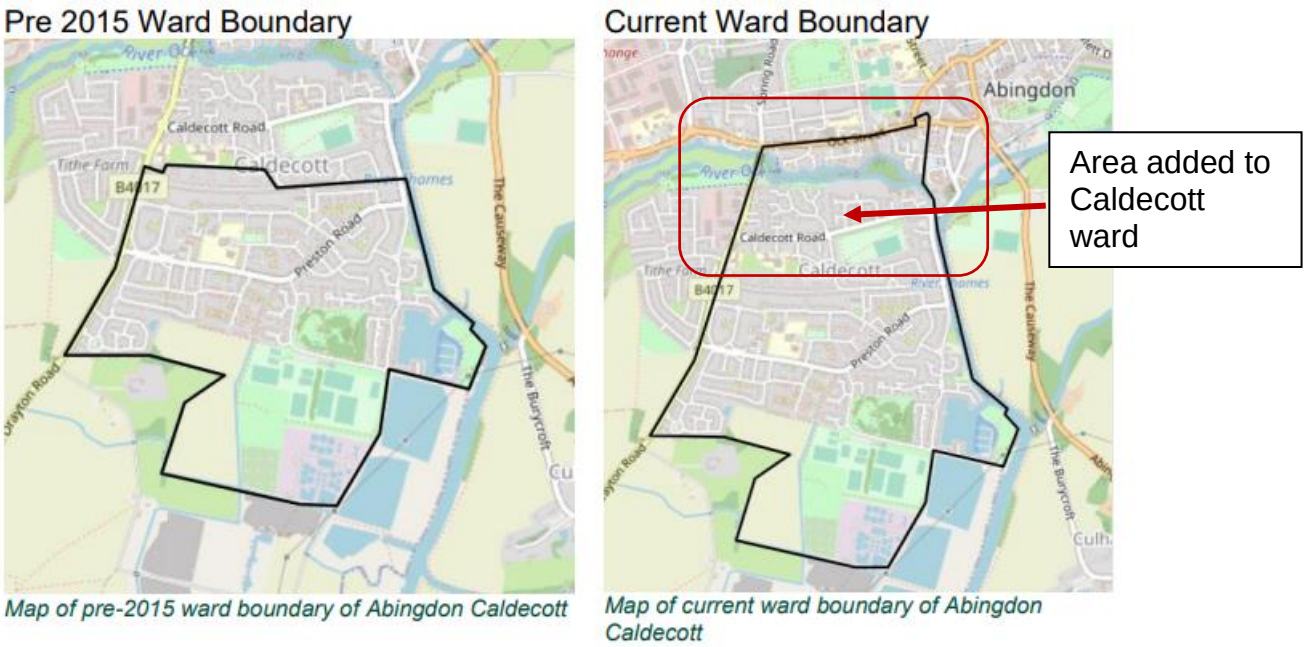
The original data profile used Census 2011 data which has now been superseded by the publication of the 2021 Census data. Extracts of the 2021 data for Abingdon Caldecott are included in this report.

Geographical area

The ward of Abingdon Caldecott is located in south Abingdon. It is bordered to the north by Rock Street, to the east by the river Thames, to the south by the Southern Town Park, and to the west by the B4017 road to Drayton.

In 2015 the boundary of the Abingdon Caldecott ward was changed, resulting in a significant increase in ward size.

Figure 2 Maps showing boundary change for Abingdon Caldecott ward



Map of pre-2015 ward boundary of Abingdon Caldecott

Map of current ward boundary of Abingdon Caldecott

Maps from www.nomis.co.uk

This change in the ward boundary means that it is not possible to look at change over time (e.g. comparing 2011 Census data to 2021 Census data) at a ward level.

In addition, other important datasets, such as DWP child poverty data, are not yet available for the new 2021 ward boundary.

Unlike the ward boundary, the statistical boundaries based on output areas (Middle Layer Super Output Areas and Lower Layer Super Output Areas) have remained unchanged and so this report will use Abingdon Caldecott MSOA as the default geography. The MSOA area is slightly larger than the ward. As of the March 2021[2] the resident population of Abingdon Caldecott ward was 7,575 and the population of the MSOA was 7,904.

Figure 3: Maps showing Abingdon Caldecott MSOA and ward areas

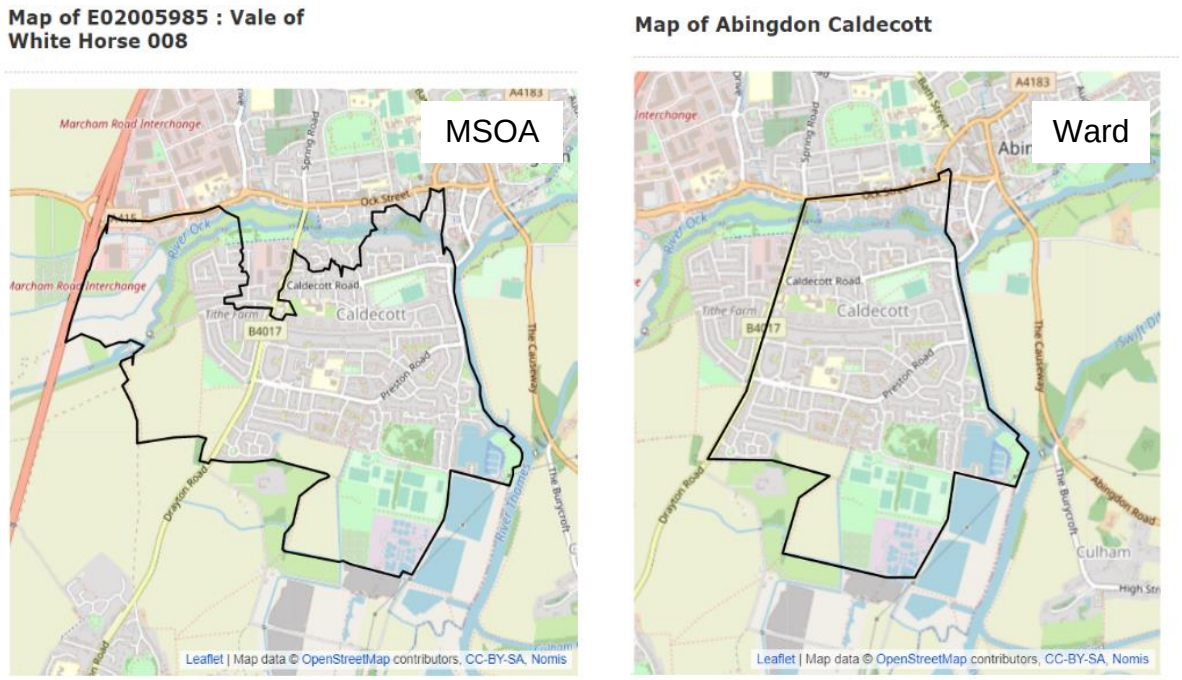
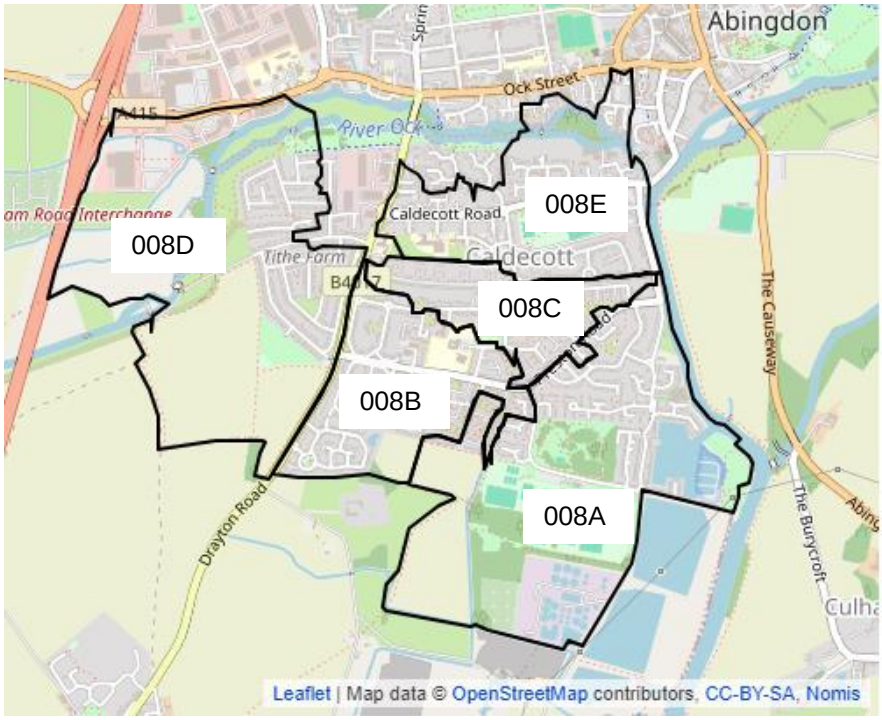


Figure 4: Map of LSOAs within Abingdon Caldecott MSOA area



Maps from www.nomis.co.uk

[2] ONS Census 2021 table TS001

Note that the MSOA *Vale of White Horse 008* is referred to as "Abingdon Caldecott" in this report, however this area is named "Abingdon South" in online MSOA statistics.

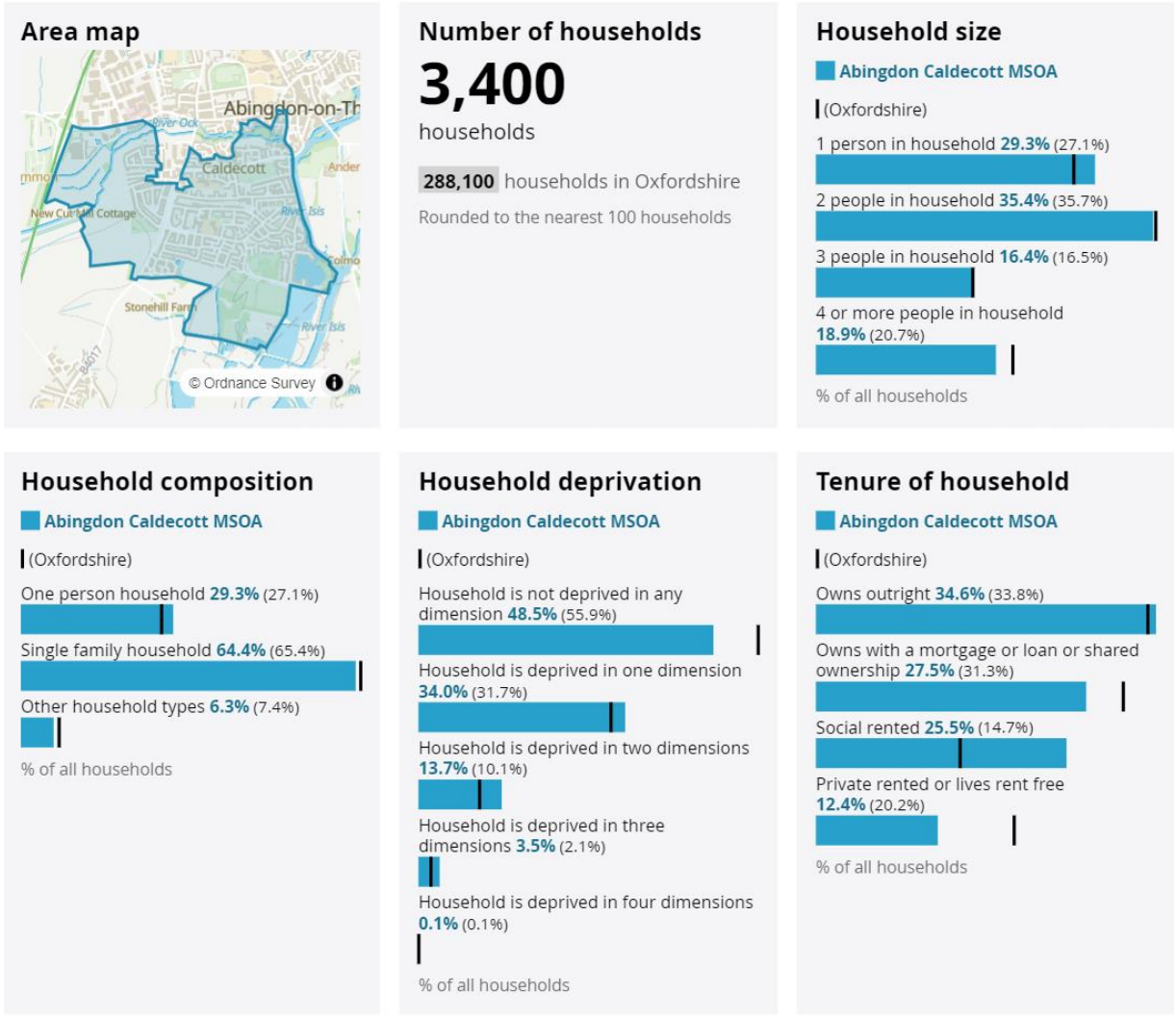
Where relevant, data for Abingdon Caldecott is compared with the averages for Vale of White Horse district, Oxfordshire and England to add context and comparison.

3 Census 2021 profile

The Census profile for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA shows that, compared with Oxfordshire as a whole, the area had a higher proportion of:

- Households with one or more dimensions of deprivation (51% vs 44%)
- Social rented households (26% vs 15%)
- Residents with disabilities (18% vs 15%)
- Residents who had never worked or were long term unemployed (7% vs 5%) and those in semi-routine occupations (12% vs 10%) and in routine occupations (14% vs 10%)

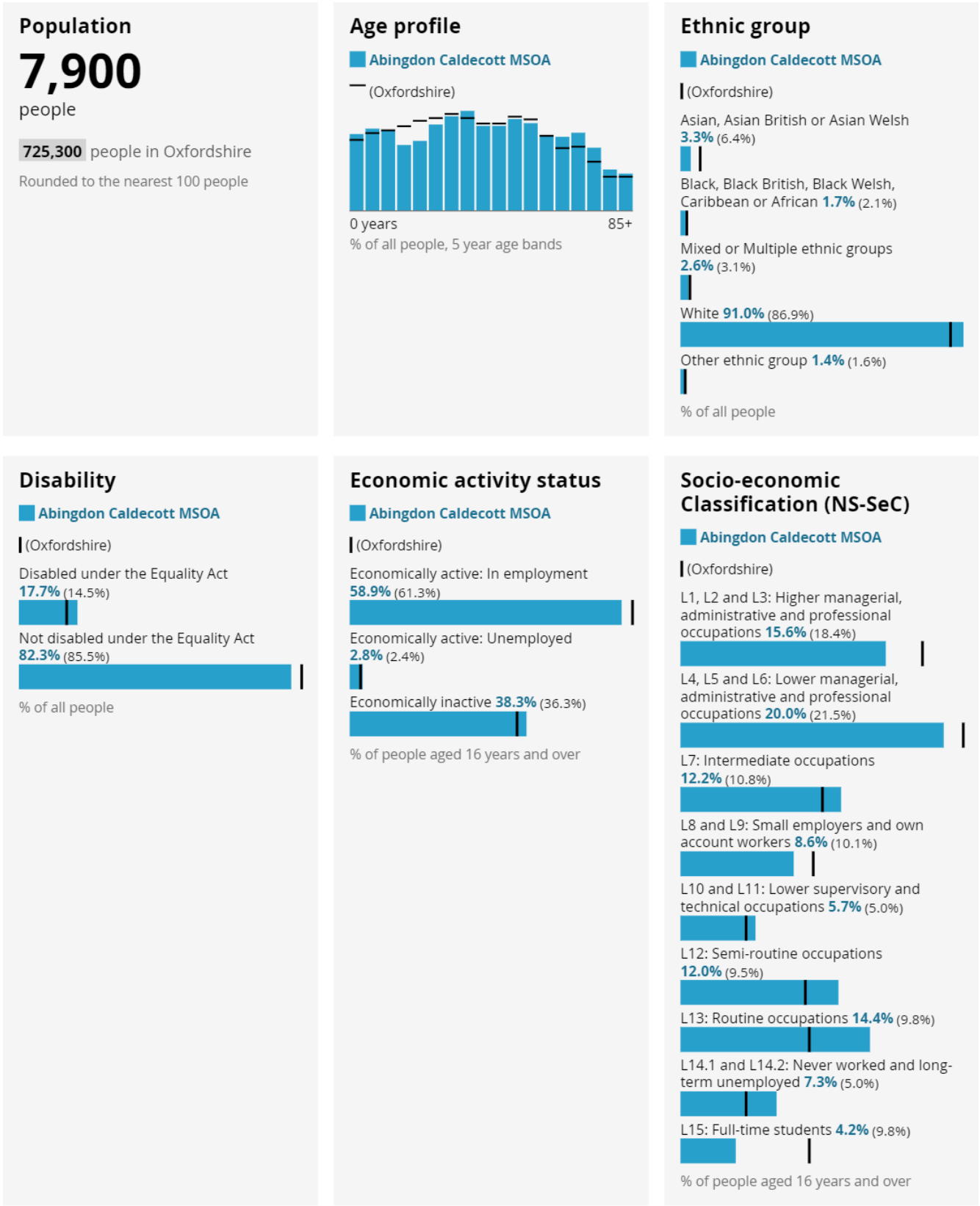
Figure 5: Census 2021 profile for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA – households



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

From: [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS]

Figure 6: Census 2021 profile for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA – population



From: [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS]

4 Population and housing

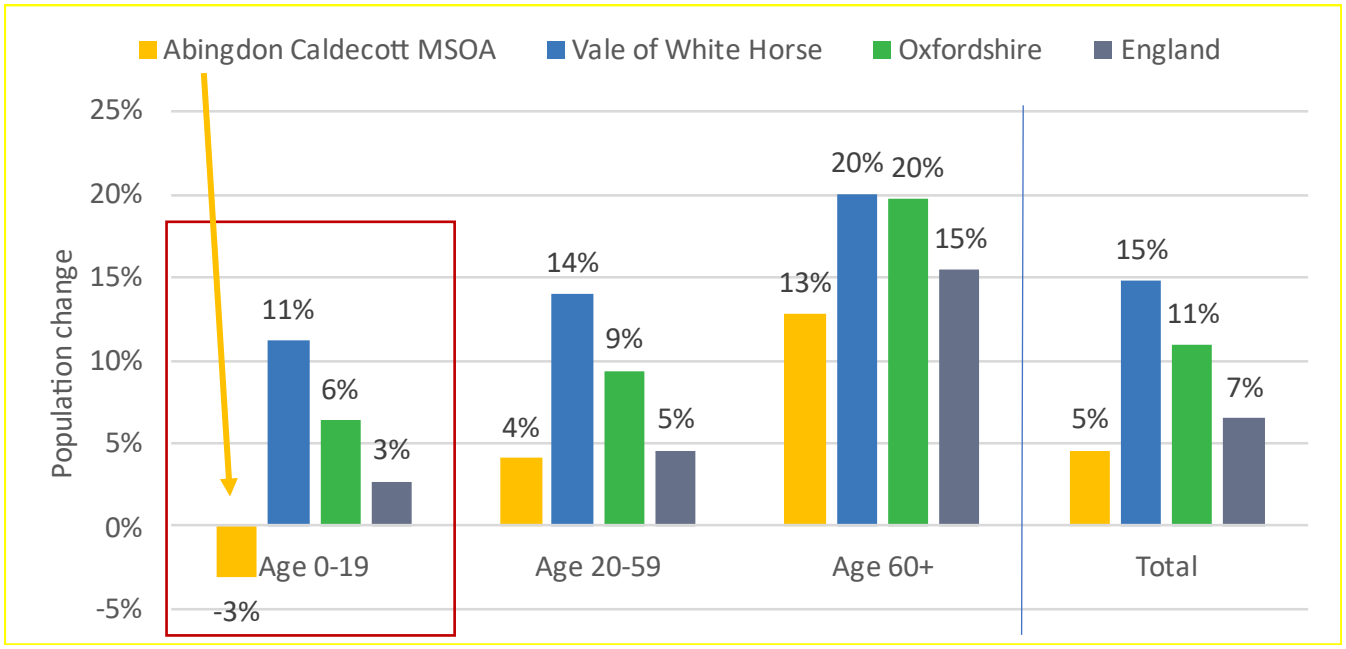
4.1 Population and population growth

According to the ONS 2021 Census, Abingdon Caldecott MSOA had a resident population of **7,903**. The latest ONS mid-year population estimate for mid-2022 shows that the population of the area had decreased slightly to 7,836.

Between the 2011 and 2021 Census surveys the total resident population in the Abingdon Caldecott MSOA increased from 7,556 to 7,903, by +5%. This was well below the percentage increase across Vale of White Horse district (+15%) and Oxfordshire (+11%).

The change in Abingdon Caldecott's population by broad age shows a 3% decline in the younger population aged 0-19 years.

Figure 7 Population change between Census 2011 and Census 2021 by broad age

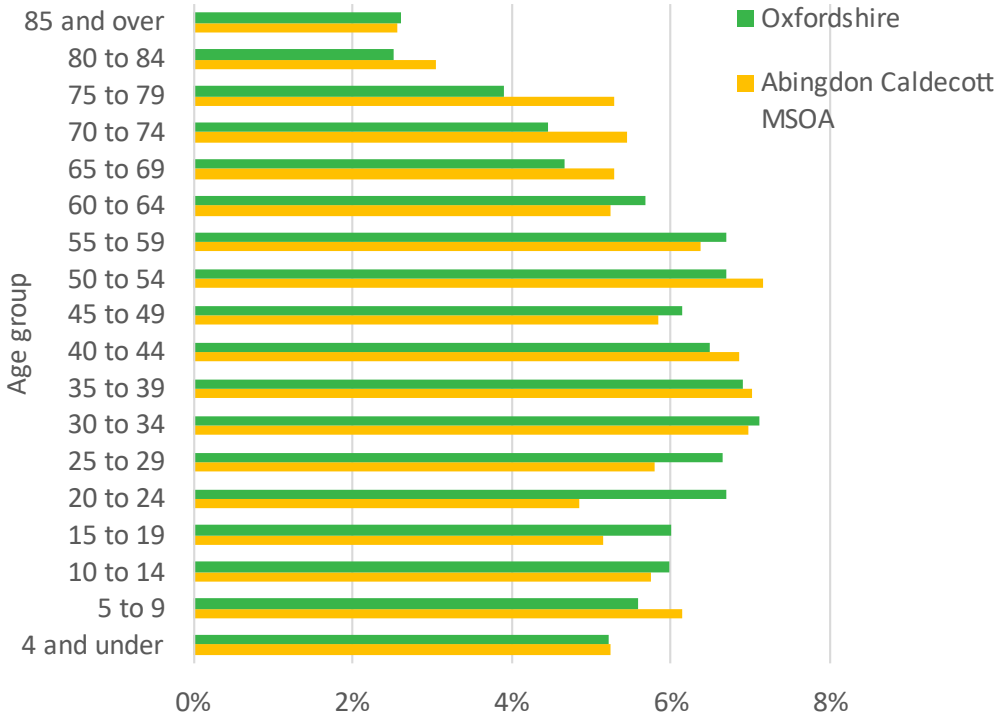


Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS103 and Census 2021 table TS007A from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

4.2 Population by age

As of mid-2022, the Abingdon Caldecott MSOA had slightly older population than the Oxfordshire average. 27% of the resident population in Abingdon Caldecott were aged 60+ compared with 24% in Oxfordshire.

Figure 8 : Proportion of the population in the area by broad age band (mid-2022)



Source: ONS mid-year population estimate from [Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)]

4.3 Ethnicity

The most comprehensive recent data on the ethnicity of the resident population is from the 2021 Census.

The Abingdon Caldecott area is slightly less ethnically diverse than Oxfordshire as a whole, with 9% of residents from a non-white background in the MSOA, similar to Vale of White Horse district and just below Oxfordshire (13%).

The largest non-white group in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA was Asian (3.3%), followed by people from a Mixed ethnic background (2.6%).

Table 1 Resident population by ethnic group (2021)

	Abingdon Caldecott MSOA		Vale of White Horse		Oxfordshire	
Asian	258	*3.3%*	5,490	*4%*	46,389	*6%*
Black	133	*1.7%*	2,315	*2%*	14,883	*2%*
Mixed or Multiple	207	*2.6%*	3,452	*2%*	22,611	*3%*
White	7,193	*91%*	126,104	*91%*	630,054	*87%*
Other ethnic group	113	*1.4%*	1,552	*1%*	11,357	*2%*
Total: All usual residents	7,904		138,913		725,294	

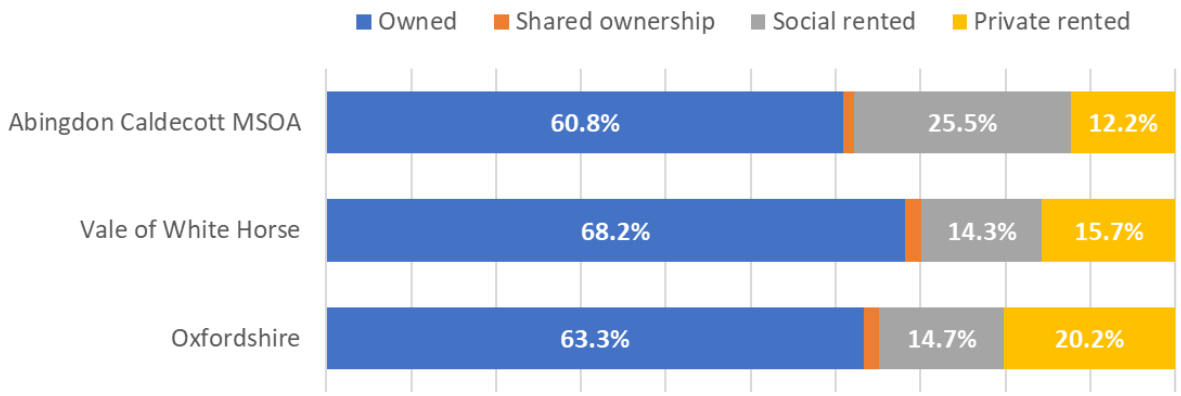
Source: Census 2021 table: TS021 from www.nomisweb.co.uk

4.4 Housing

Tenure

The proportion of households in social rented accommodation in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA in 2021 was above the average for Vale of White Horse district (25.5% vs 14.3%) and Oxfordshire (14.7%).

Figure 9 Percentage of households by tenure (2021)

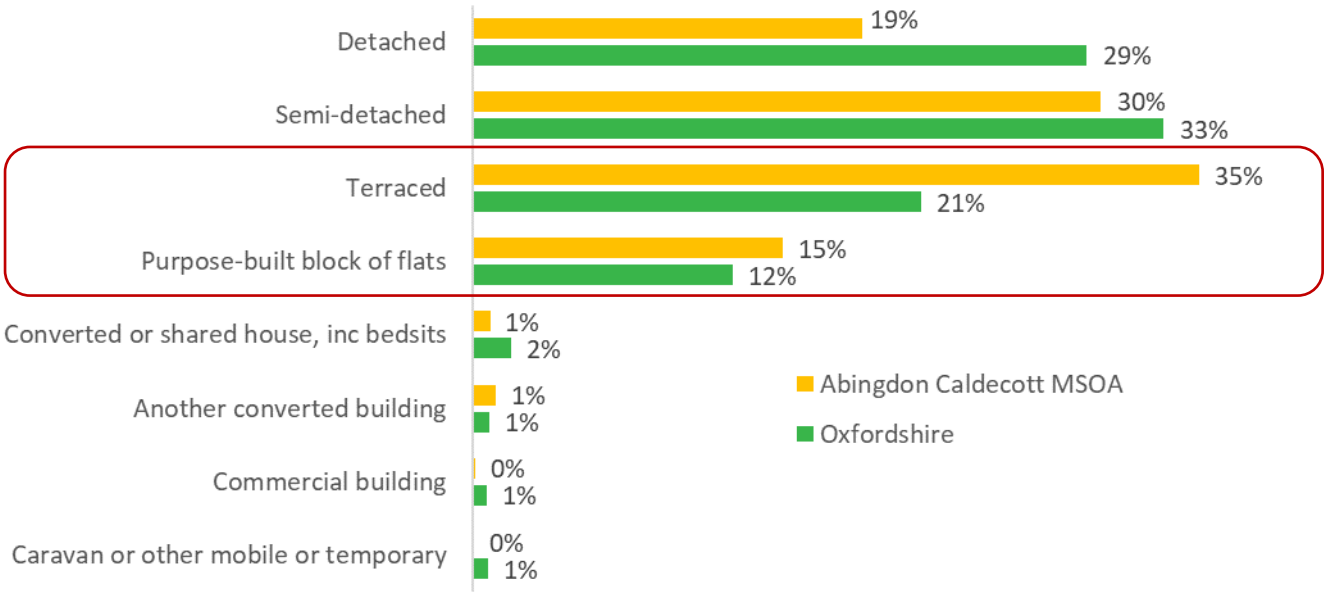


Source: Census 2021 table TS054 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

Accommodation type

Households in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA in 2021 were more likely to be in terraced housing or purpose-built flats than the average for Oxfordshire.

Figure 10 Percentage of households by accommodation type (2021)



Source: Census 2021 table TS044 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

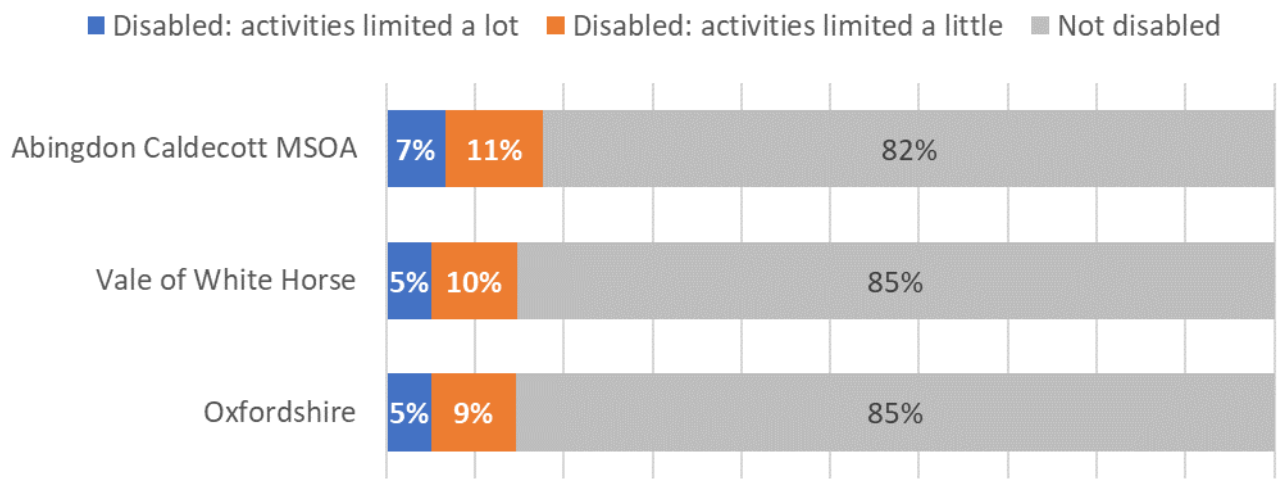
5 Health and Wellbeing

5.1 Health and Disability

According to the 2021 Census, there were 1,400 residents in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA with a (self-reported) disability, which limited day to day activities “a lot” or “a little”.

This was 18% of the resident population, above the rate for Vale of White Horse (15%) and Oxfordshire (15%).

Figure 11 Proportion of population by disability



Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS038 from www.nomisweb.co.uk

5.2 Summary of Health and wellbeing indicators for Abingdon

The following chart shows indicators for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA which relate to health inequalities. The values are compared with the England and Oxfordshire averages.

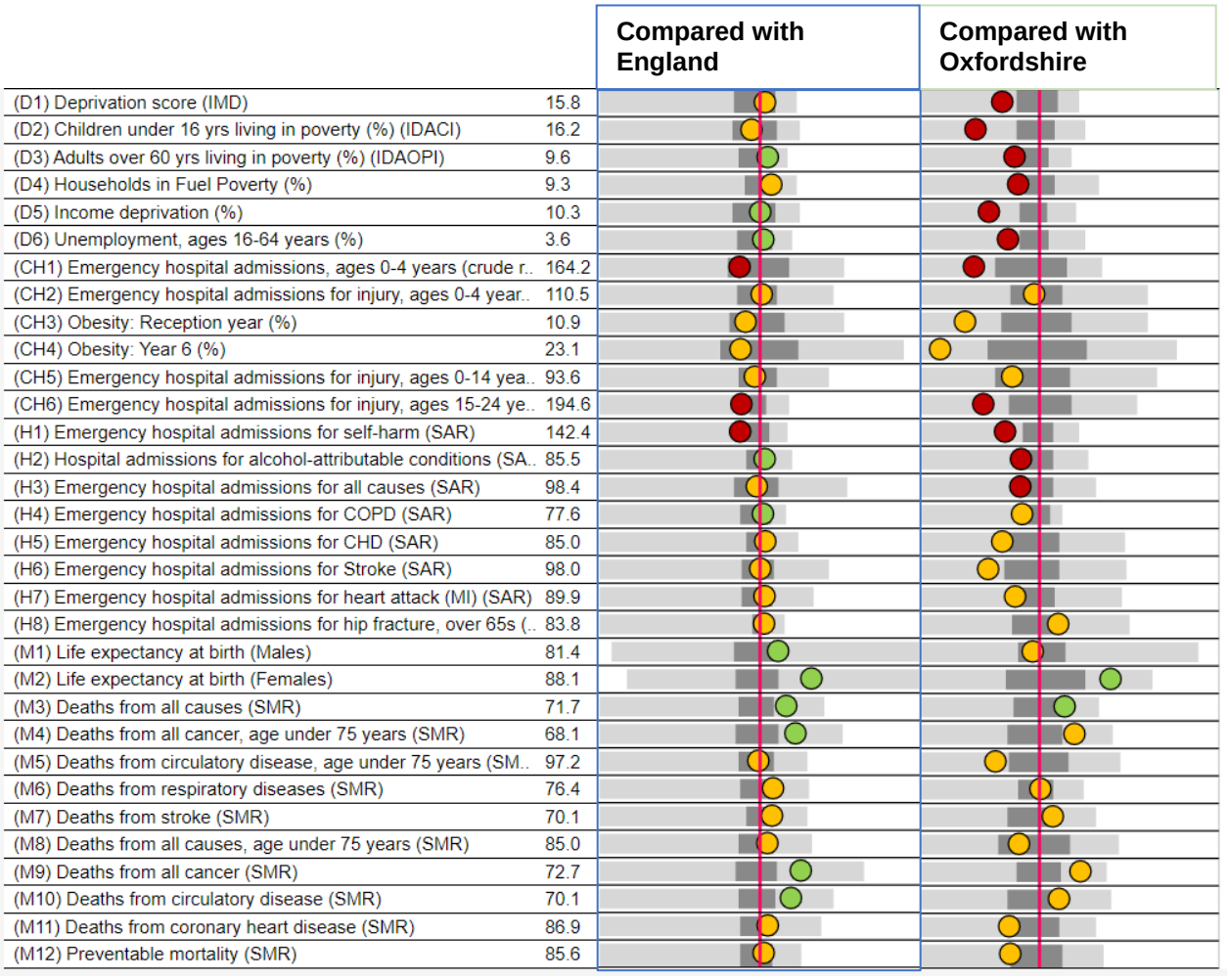
Compared with England, the majority of indicators (18 out of 32) were **similar to average (yellow)**, with 11 indicators scoring better **than average (green)**

Abingdon Caldecott MSOA has 3 indicators **that scored worse (red)** than the England average:

- Emergency Hospital Admissions for 0-4 Years
- Emergency Hospital Admissions for injury 15-24 years
- Emergency Admissions for self-harm

Compared with Oxfordshire, Abingdon Caldecott MSOA had 11 indicators **scoring worse (red**) than average.

Figure 12: Spine chart of Health and Wellbeing Indicators for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA



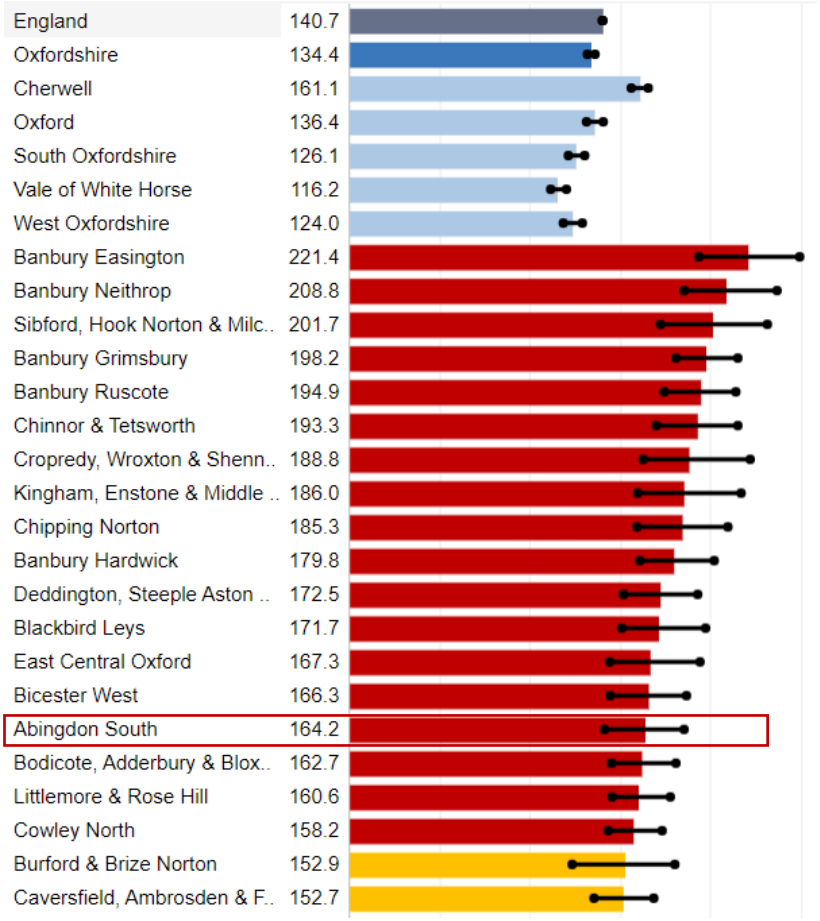
Source: Spine chart from: [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard]

5.3 Emergency hospital admissions for children aged 0-4 years

For the 4 years combined 2016/17 to 2020/21, there were 220 emergency hospital admissions for children aged 0 to 4 years (for any cause) from Abingdon Caldecott MSOA (named Abingdon South in the chart below).

The rate of admissions was 164.2 per 10,000 resident population and was above the rates seen within Oxfordshire (134.4) and England (140.7).

Figure 13 Emergency Hospital Admissions in 0-4 years (crude rate 201617-20/21)



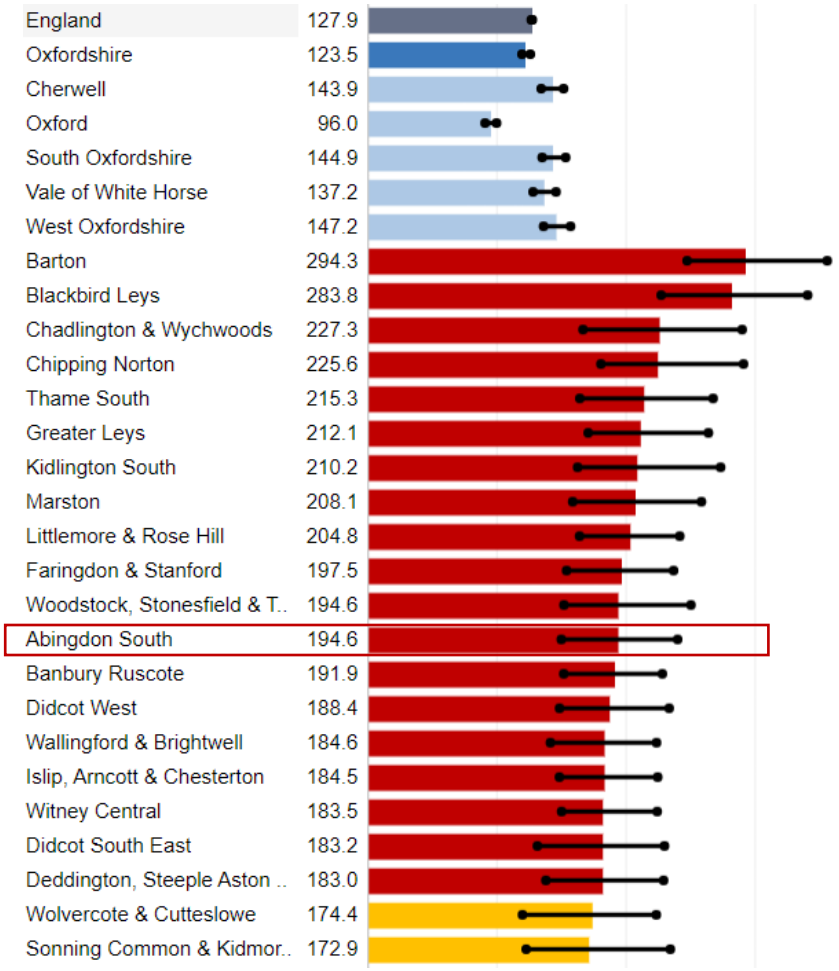
from: *Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard*

5.4 Emergency hospital admissions for injury young people aged 15-24 years

For the 4 years combined 2016/17 to 2020/21, there were 75 emergency hospital admissions for injuries in young people aged 15-24 years from Abingdon Caldecott MSOA (named Abingdon South in the chart below).

The rate of admissions was 194.6 per 10,000 resident population and was above the rates seen within Oxfordshire (123.5) and England (127.9).

Figure 14 Emergency Hospital Admissions for Injury in 15 to 24-year-olds (crude rate 201617-20/21)

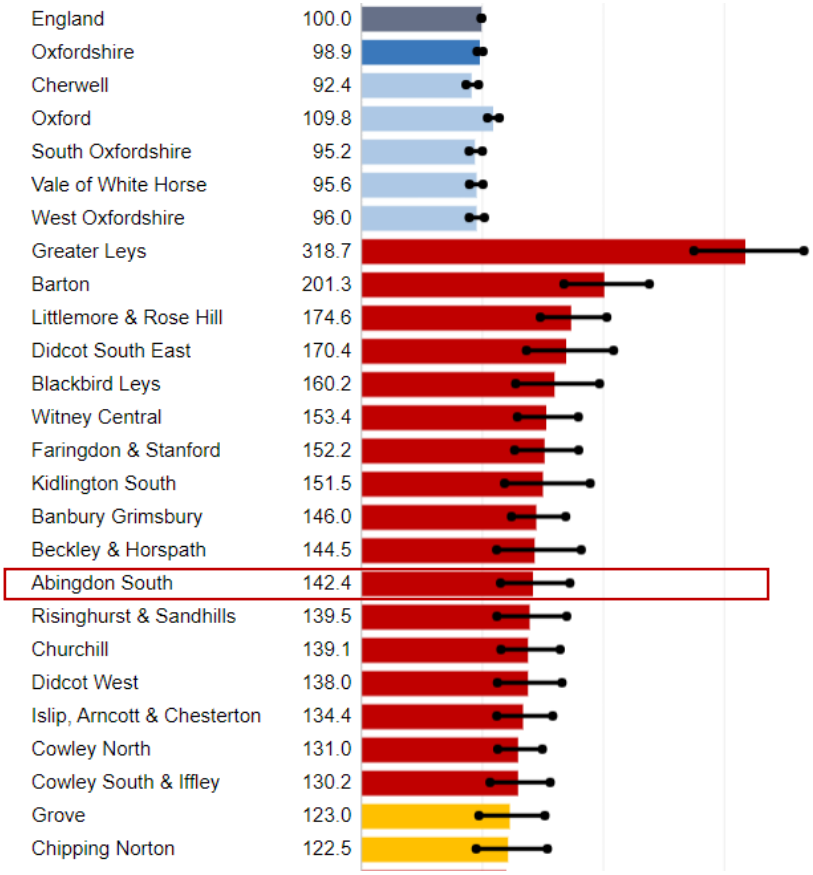


from: [*Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard*]

5.5 Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm

For the 4 years combined 2016/17 to 2020/21, the standardised admission ratio (SAR) for self-harm (all ages) for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA (named Abingdon South in the chart below) was 142.2 and was above the rate seen within Oxfordshire (98.9) and England (100).

Figure 15: Emergency Admission for Self-Harm (SAR 201617-20/21)



from: *Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard*

5.6 Life Expectancy

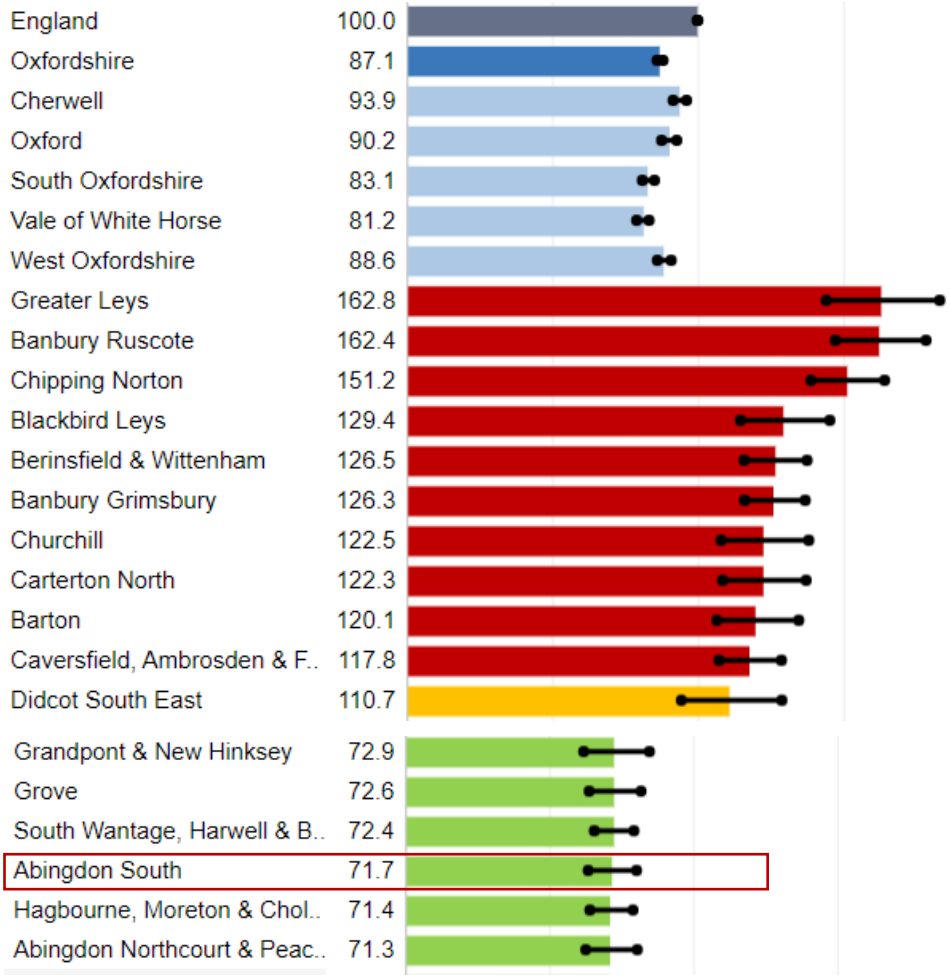
Life expectancy data for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA shows the average life expectancy (2016-2020)[3] was 81.4 years for males and 88.1 years for females, each better than the England average.

Compared with Oxfordshire, life expectancy for Abingdon Caldecott males was similar to average and for females was better than average.

5.7 Deaths from all causes

ONS data on deaths from all causes for the period 2016-2021 (standardised mortality ratio) shows that Abingdon Caldecott MSOA (named Abingdon South in the chart below) ranked better than the Oxfordshire and England averages.

Figure 16 Deaths from all causes (SMR) 2016-2021



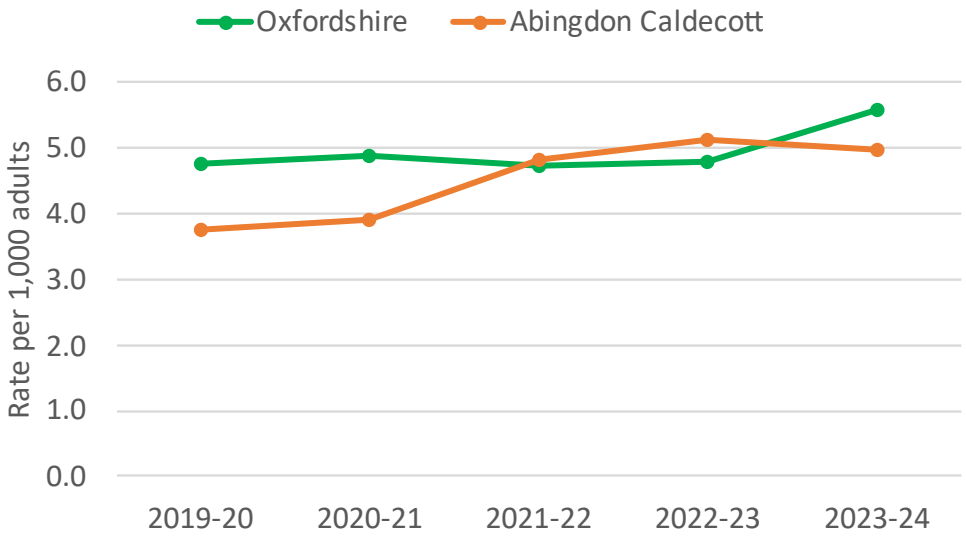
from: *Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard*

[3] ONS from fingertips

5.8 Adults in drugs and alcohol treatment

During the financial year 2023-24, a total of 31 residents of Abingdon Caldecott MSOA, aged 18 years and over, were receiving structured drug and alcohol treatment. This was a rate of 5 per 1,000 population, just below the Oxfordshire rate of 5.6 per 1,000.

Figure 17 Rate per 1,000 of adults in structured treatment for drugs and alcohol



Source: Local drugs and alcohol services commissioned by Oxfordshire County Council; rate calculated using ONS mid-year population estimates

5.9 Obesity

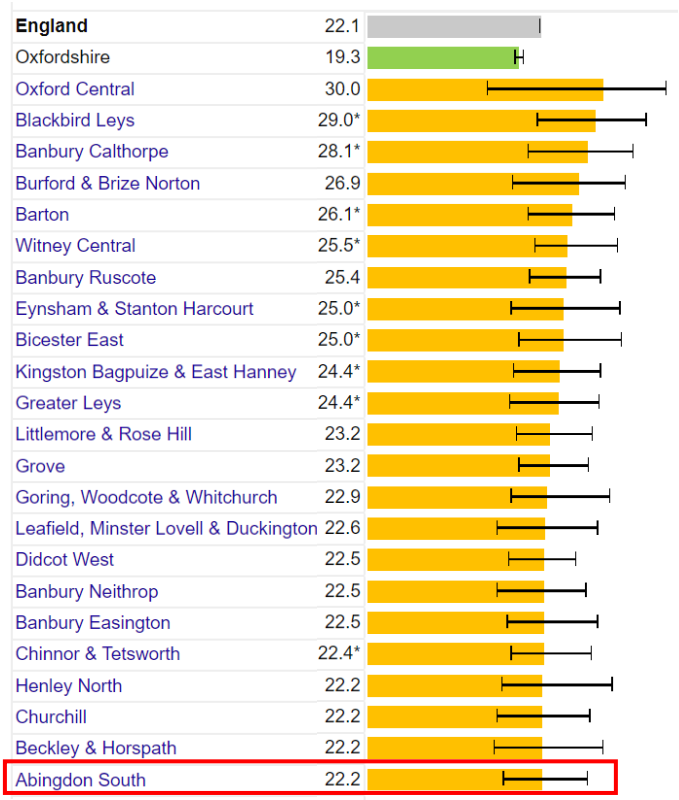
Obesity is defined as "abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health". Prevalence of Obesity is increasing within the UK with rates having increased between 15-28% since 1993[4]. Currently, 1 in every 4 adults and around 1 in every 5 children aged 10 to 11[5]. Obesity increases the risk of several health conditions: Type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, several types of cancers and depression. Obesity is more likely amongst those living in a deprived area.

According to the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 3 years combined 2020/21 to 2022/23, the prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA was:

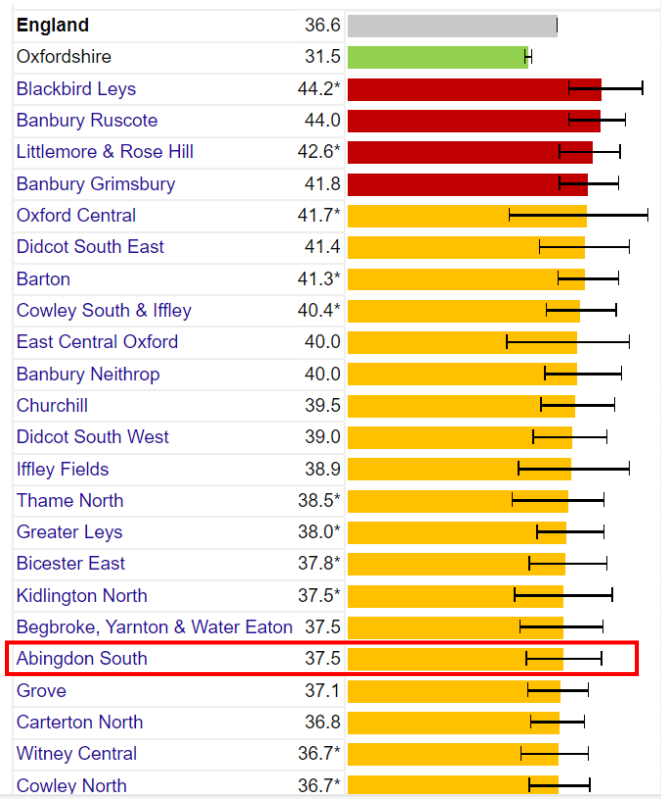
- 22.2% for children in reception (aged 4-5 years). This was statistically similar to the average for Oxfordshire (19.3%) and England (22.1%).
- 37.5% for children in year 6 (aged 10-11 years). This was statistically similar to the average for Oxfordshire (31.5%) and England (36.6%).

Figure 18 Prevalence of children classified as overweight (including obesity) 3-years data combined 2020/21-22/23

Reception (aged 4-5 years)



Year 6 (aged 10-11 years)



Source: OHID fingertips, using National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital; Abingdon Caldecott area highlighted below (named Abingdon South in these charts)

[4] Houses Of Commons Library - Obesity statistics (2023) (Accessed 27/11/23)
[5] NHS – Obesity (2023) (Accessed 27/11/23).

6 Employment

6.1 Economic activity

Data on economic activity is available from the 2021 Census and counts people aged 16 years and over as economically active if, between 15 March and 21 March 2021, they were:

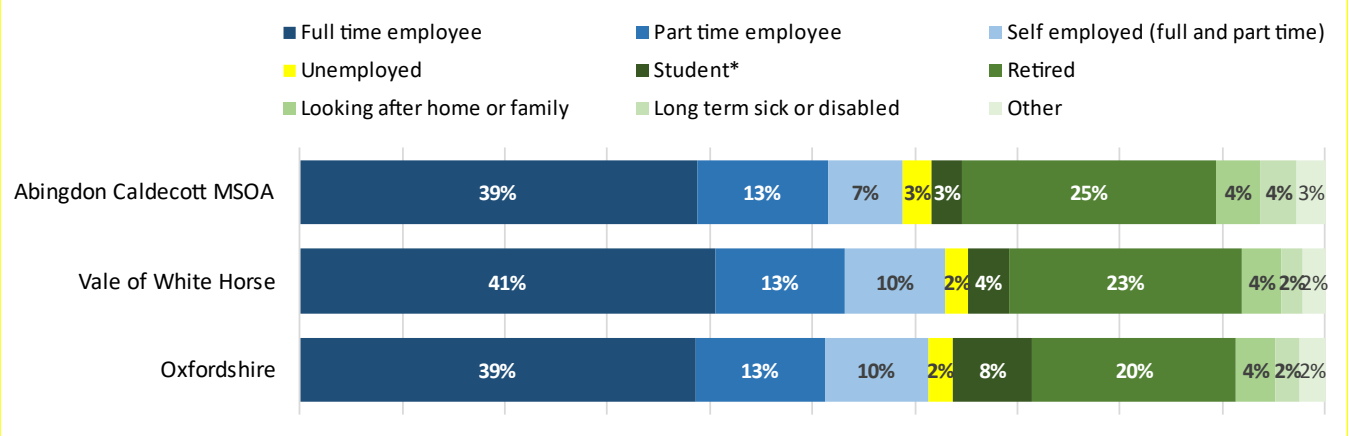
- *in employment (an employee or self-employed),*
- *unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks,*
- *unemployed but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted.*

As of March 2021, the percentage of people who were economically active in the Abingdon Caldecott MSOA was 62%, this was below the average for Vale of White Horse district (65%) and Oxfordshire (64%).

Further breakdown of economic activity shows that, compared with Vale of White Horse and Oxfordshire averages, Abingdon Caldecott MSOA had a:

- Lower proportion of self-employed (7% vs 10% in Oxfordshire);
- Higher proportion of unemployed (2.8% vs 2.4% in Oxfordshire);
- A lower proportion of students (3% in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA vs 4% in Vale of White Horse and 8% in Oxfordshire);
- A higher proportion retired compared with Oxfordshire (25% vs 20%);
- A higher proportion who were long term sick or disabled (3.6% in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA vs 2.2% in Vale of White Horse and 2.3% in Oxfordshire).

Figure 19 Proportion of people aged 16+ years by economic activity (2021)



Source: ONS Census table TS066 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

**student includes economically inactive full time students only, some full time students are included in the economically active populations.*

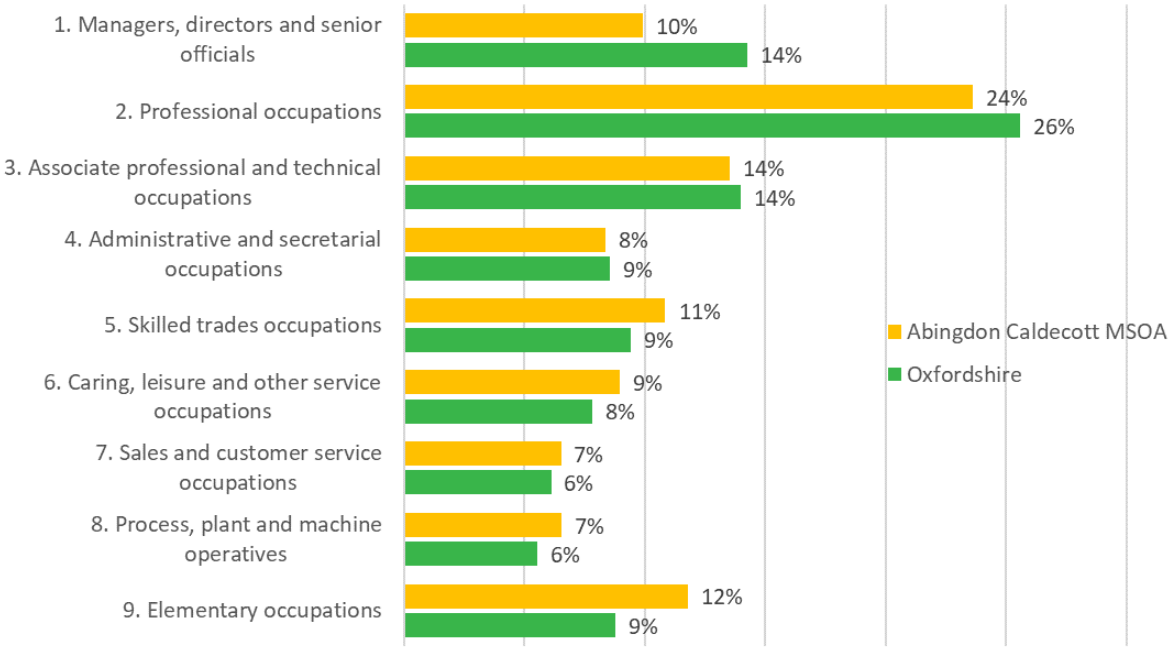
6.2 Occupation

The occupation indicator classifies what people, aged 16 years and over, do as their main job. This includes job title or details of activities they do in their job and any supervisory or management responsibilities.

The following chart shows the population aged 16+ by type of occupation from the 2021 Census.

Workers in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA were less likely than the Oxfordshire average to be in managerial and professional occupations and more likely to be in routine and elementary occupations.

Figure 20 Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 table TS063 from www.nomisweb.co.uk

According to the 2021 Census the three largest employment industries[6] within Abingdon Caldecott MSOA were:

- Education (13%)
- Specialist construction (9%)
- Retail (9%)

[6] ONS Census 2021 table TS060 industry as % of all residents aged 16 and over in employment the week before the census

6.3 Unemployment

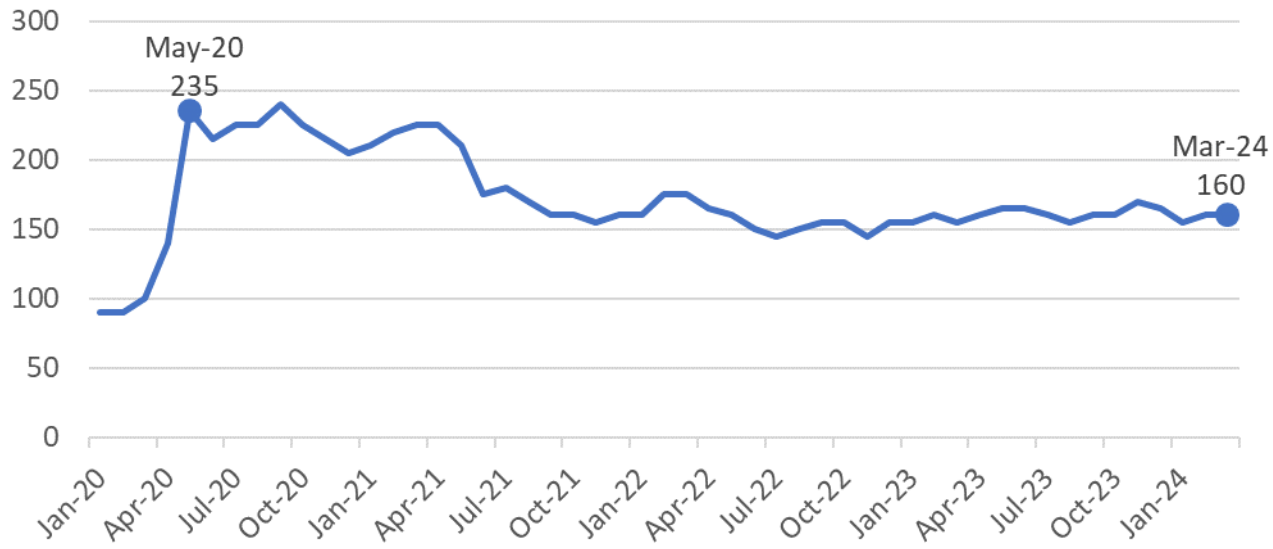
The claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system.

The below chart is a trend chart showing the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (claimant count) for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA between January 2020 and March 2024.

The claimant count in Abingdon Caldecott increased significantly at the start of the pandemic in March and May 2020 and has remained above pre-pandemic levels.

As of March 2024, the claimant count as a proportion of the residents aged 16-64 for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA was 3.4%. This was above the average for Vale of White Horse (2.3%) and Oxfordshire (2.2%).

Figure 21 Claimant count trend for Abingdon Caldecott MSOA, January 2020 to March 2024



Source: DWP Claimant count from www.nomisweb.co.uk ; rate uses ONS mid-2022 estimate for people aged 16-64

7 Poverty and deprivation

7.1 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The index of multiple deprivation is an official measure of relative deprivation of small areas within England. The measure is created by combining and weighting data from 7 different domains: income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education and skills training, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The overall IMD score is used to rank small areas based on level of deprivation.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income deprivation Affecting Older People Index are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. The IDACI measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. The IDAOPI measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

The table below shows the Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA ranked against areas across England.

The LSOA Vale of White Horse 008C falls within the 20% most deprived areas in England and is ranked within the 10% most deprived for the *Education, Skills and Training* domain.

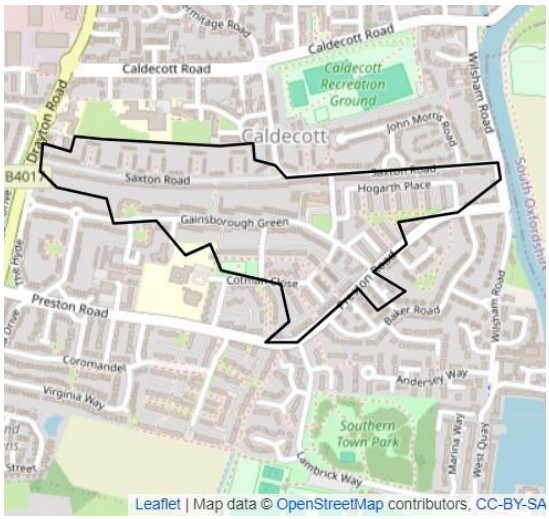
Please see Annex 1 for a Census demographic profile of this more deprived area Vale of White Horse 008C.

Table 2 IMD for the LSOAs in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA (1 is the most deprived, 10 is the least deprived)

LSOA name (2011)	Overall Index	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
Vale of White Horse 008A	7	6	6	3	10	8	5	10	4	9
Vale of White Horse 008B	6	5	5	4	5	10	6	8	7	5
Vale of White Horse 008C	2	2	3	1	4	7	9	8	2	3
Vale of White Horse 008D	9	10	9	6	10	8	4	8	9	10
Vale of White Horse 008E	8	7	6	5	10	7	9	8	6	8

Source MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019, based on data from 2011 to 2016

Figure 22 Map showing LSOA Vale of White Horse 008C



Map from www.nomisweb.co.uk

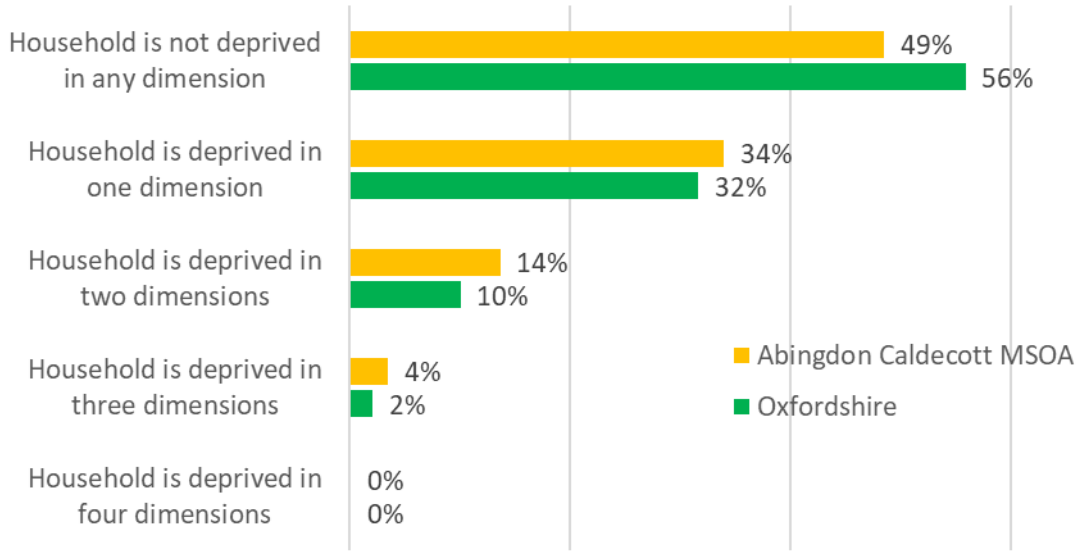
7.2 Household deprivation

The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households in the Census are indicators based on four selected household characteristics.

- *Education: A household is classified as deprived in the education dimension if no one has at least level 2 education and no one aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student.*
- *Employment: A household is classified as deprived in the employment dimension if any member, not a full-time student, is either unemployed or economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.*
- *Health: A household is classified as deprived in the health dimension if any person in the household has general health that is bad or very bad or is identified as disabled.*
- *Housing: A household is classified as deprived in the housing dimension if the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.*

The Abingdon Caldecott MSOA has a higher proportion of households classified as deprived in one or more dimensions (51%) than the Vale of White Horse (42%) and Oxfordshire (44%) averages,

Figure 23 Proportion of households not deprived in any dimensions and households deprived in one, two, three or four dimensions

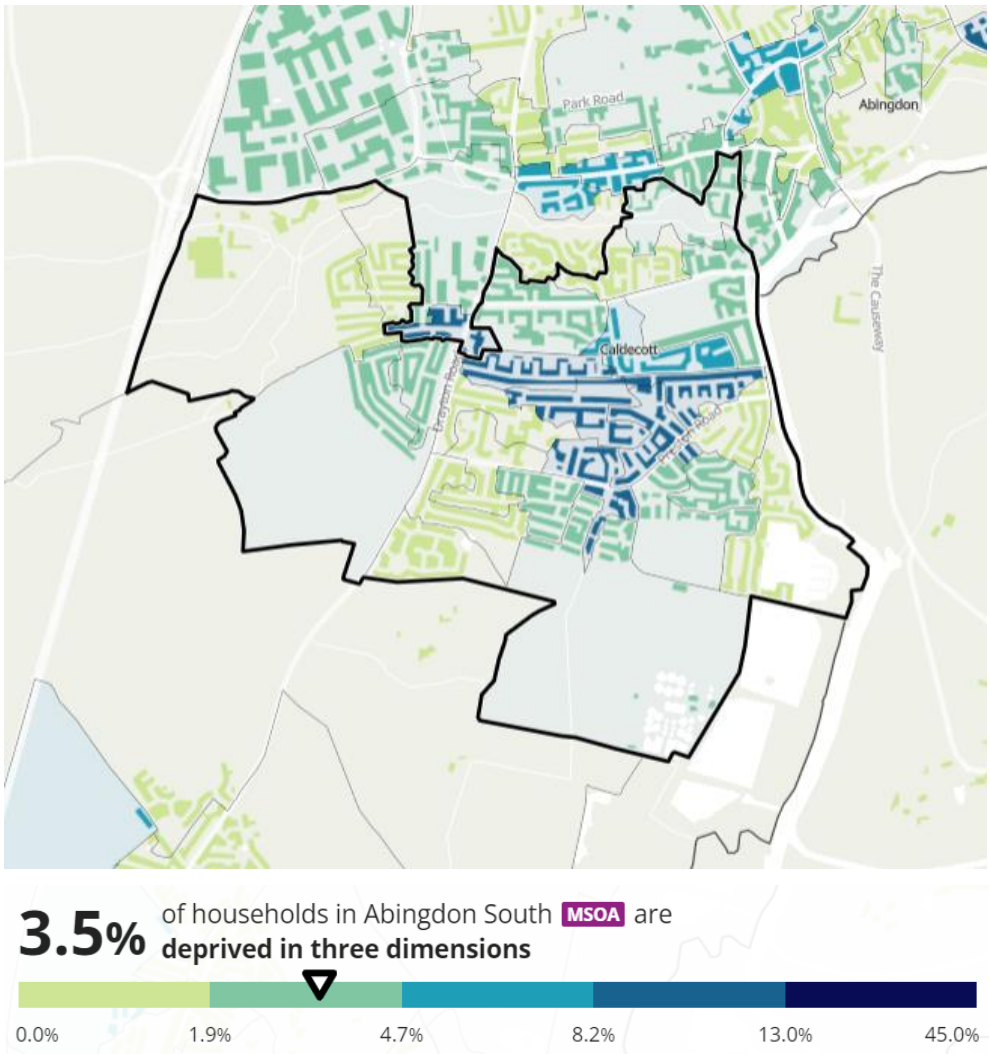


Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS011 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

However, there is variation in household deprivation across the Abingdon Caldecott area, which means that the average for the area hides wide differences.

Households deprived in three dimensions are mainly concentrated in the LSOA area that is highlighted by the IMD data (see section 7.1).

Figure 24 Map of Abingdon Caldecott (Abingdon South) MSOA showing the percentage of housing deprived in three dimensions



Dark blue=more deprived

Source: [Household deprivation - Census Maps, ONS]

7.3 Children in poverty

Relative low-income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

As of 2022/23, there were 206 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (relative low-income families) in the Abingdon Caldecott MSOA area, a rate of 14.3% per population aged 0-15. This was above the average for Vale of White Horse (8.4%) and Oxfordshire (10.5%).

Table 3 Children in poverty by age band and rate of child poverty (2022/23)

Age band of child	Abingdon Caldecott MSOA	Vale of White Horse	Oxfordshire
0-4 years	55	680	3,724
5-10 years	77	816	5,071
11-15 years	74	815	5,172
Total 0-15 years	**206**	**2,311**	**13,967**
Rate of child poverty per population aged 0-15	***14.3%***	***8.4%***	***10.5%***

Source: DWP Stat Xplore, Children in relative low-income families, rate uses ONS mid-2022 population estimate

See also Children in low income families: local area statistics, financial year ending 2023 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) released March 2024

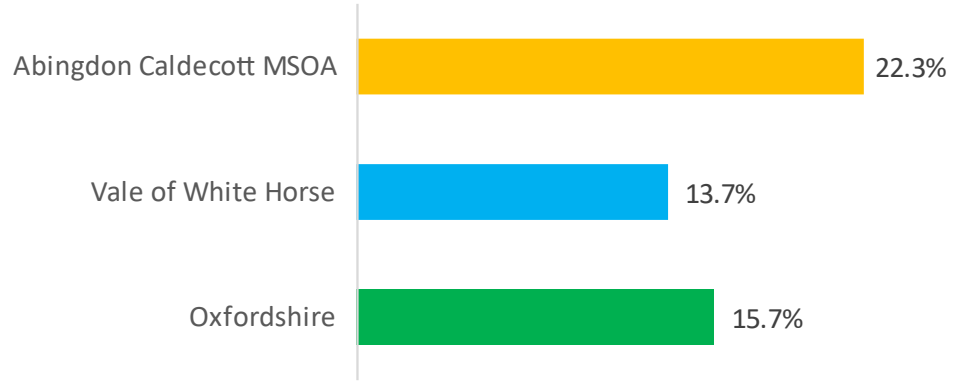
7.4 Free school meals

Pupils are eligible for Free School Meals if the household receives any of the below:

- *Income Support*
- *income-based Jobseeker's Allowance*
- *Income-related Employment and Support Allowance*
- *Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999*
- *The guaranteed element of Pension Credit*
- *Child Tax Credit (provided not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)*
- *Working Tax Credit run-on - paid for 4 weeks after you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit*
- *Universal Credit - household income must be less than £7,400 a year (after tax and not including any benefits)*

As of January 2024, there were 253 school pupils in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA who were eligible for free school meals. This was 22% of pupils and was higher than rates for Vale of White Horse (14%) and Oxfordshire (16%).

Figure 25 Pupils eligible for free school meals January 2024



Source: Oxfordshire County Council (School Census January 2024)

7.5 Fuel poverty

Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator. Under this indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- *they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below*

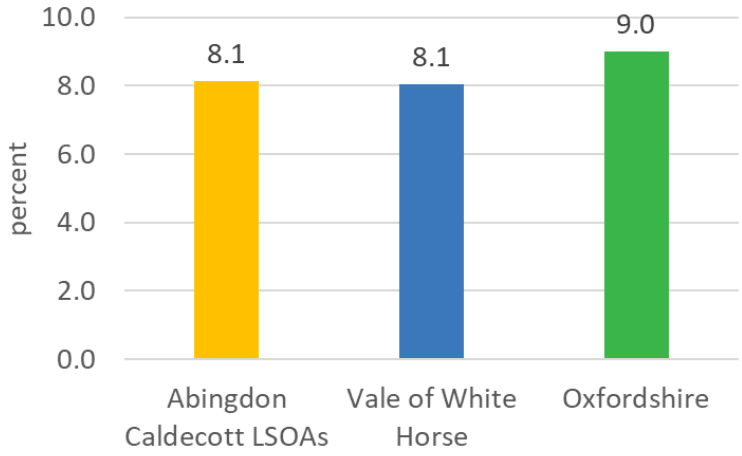
and

- *when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line.*

The data in this graph is produced from the Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics at a subnational level for LSOAs in England. The Abingdon Caldecott MSOA area includes 5 LSOAs: Vale of White Horse 008A, 008B, 008C, 008D and 008E and the total for the MSOA is the average of the proportion of households categorised as fuel poor in these areas.

The chart below shows that in 2022, the Abingdon Caldecott area had a similar proportion of households in fuel poverty to the average for Vale of White Horse, and slightly below the rate for Oxfordshire.

Figure 26 Proportion of households in fuel poverty in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA, Vale of White Horse and Oxfordshire (2022)



Source: Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (data released 25th April 2024)

Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2024 (2022 data) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

7.6 Pension credit

Pension credit can be claimed by those who have reached state pension age (currently 66 years for men and women) and with income below a threshold (guarantee credit) or meeting specific criteria (carer, disability, housing costs, savings). Pension credit can help access other forms of benefit such as help with health and housing costs, TV licence and cold weather payments.

As of 2022/23, there were 107 older people aged 65 and over claiming pension credit in the Abingdon Caldecott MSOA area, a rate of 6.3% per population aged 65 years and over. This was above the average for Vale of White Horse (5.1%) and similar to Oxfordshire (6.2%).

Table 4 Claimants of pension credit (August 2023)

Type of pension credit	**Abingdon Caldecott MSOA**	**Vale of White Horse**	**Oxfordshire**
Guarantee Credit only	54	738	4,565
Savings Credit only	13	249	1,236
Both Guarantee and Savings Credit	40	447	2,470
Total	107	1,438	8,279
Rate of pension credit per population aged 65+	***6.3%***	***5.1%***	***6.2%***

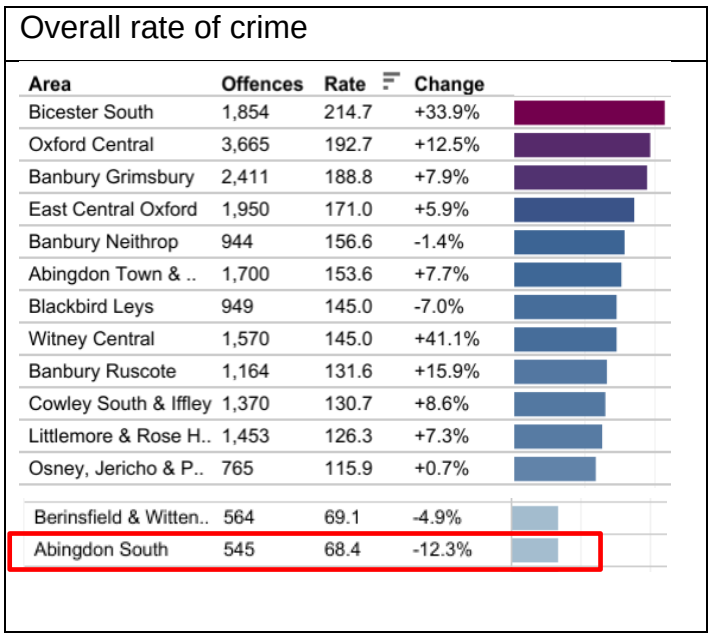
Source: Pension credit claimants from StatXplore; rate used ONS mid-2022 population estimate (aged 65+)

8 Crime and community safety

In 2022 the overall rate of crime for Abingdon Caldecott (Abingdon South) MSOA was 68.4 crimes per 1,000 residents, ranking 32 out of all the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire. This was below the average rate of crime for Oxfordshire of 74.5.

The highest-ranking crime in Abingdon Caldecott MSOA was *Violence and sexual offences* (34.0 crimes per 1,000).

Figure 27 Overall rate of Crime per 1,000 population for MSOAs in Oxfordshire (2022)



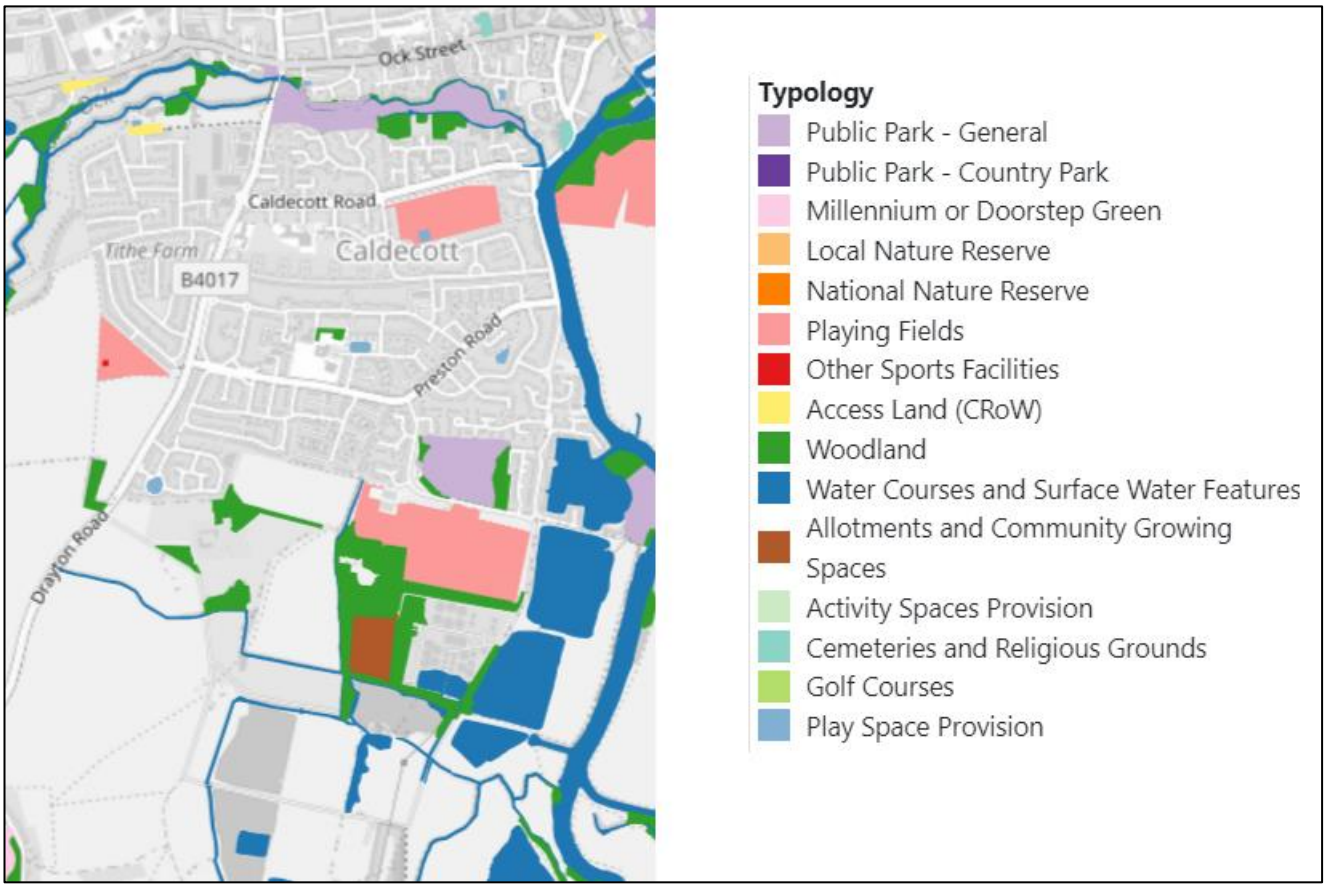
Source: Police UK data from Oxfordshire Crime dashboard [Community safety | Oxfordshire Insight]

9 Living environment

9.1 Access to green space

Mapping by Natural England shows that the Abingdon Caldecott Ward has several public playing fields and parks and is bordered to the east by the river Thames. The Abingdon Caldecott ward is surrounded by fields however, these seem to be privately managed with limited access.

Figure 28 Map showing green infrastructure in the Abingdon Caldecott area



Source: Map from naturalengland.org.uk

9.2 Greenspace-deprived neighbourhoods

Introduction

This section provides information from a March 2024 report on greenspace-deprived neighbourhoods[7] funded by University of Oxford's Leverhulme Centre for Nature Recovery and designed in partnership with the Oxfordshire Local Nature Partnership, Oxfordshire County Council and Wild Oxfordshire. The study had the aim of identifying:

> *Oxfordshire neighbourhoods that are both socio-economically deprived and have poor provision of local, accessible greenspace, and should thus potentially be prioritised in greenspace funding, strategy and policy.*

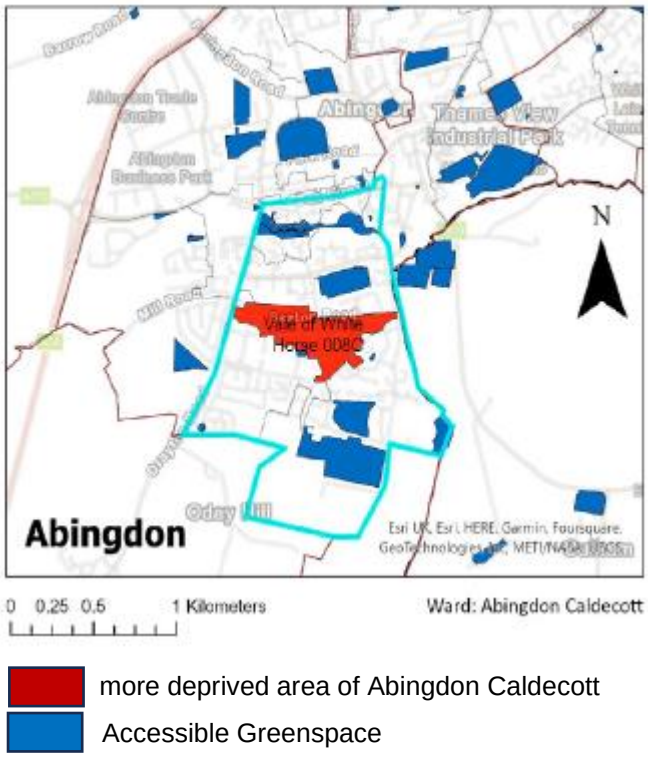
Natural England defines greenspace as "an area of vegetation that is set within a landscape or townscape. Greenspace can include blue space (i.e. lakes, rivers and wetlands) and may include built environment features."

Greenspaces are described as being accessible if they are freely open to the public without payment and with what amounts to no time restrictions; e.g. if a park is locked overnight it would still be described as accessible, whereas a private estate that is open to the public 2-3 days a year would not be considered accessible.

Abingdon Caldecott

The study highlighted Abingdon Caldecott ward as containing an area of Oxfordshire that is both relatively socio-economically deprived and has relatively poor provision of local, accessible greenspace.

Figure 29 Map showing accessible greenspace in and around Abingdon Caldecott ward



Contains data supplied by Natural England, Ordnance Survey, Forestry Commission, Historic England © Natural England Source: Oxfordshire's greenspace-deprived neighbourhoods (March 2024)

[7] Crockatt et al Oxfordshire's greenspace-deprived neighbourhoods (March 2024)

Table 5 Oxfordshire neighbourhoods with poor local provision of accessible greenspace and socio-economically deprived

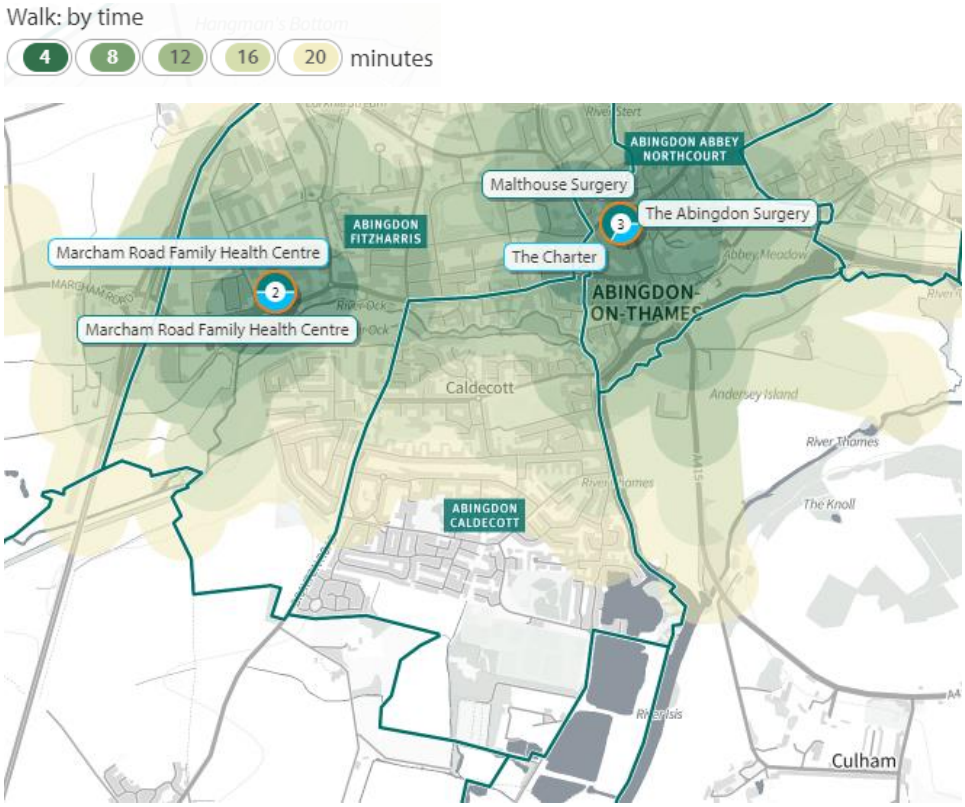
LSOA (neighbourhood) name (2011)	IMD Decile	Ward (2021)	% LSOA meeting Doorstep standard	% LSOA meeting Local standard	% LSOA meeting Neighbourhood standard
Oxford 017A	2	Blackbird Leys	0	0	0
Oxford 017B	2	Blackbird Leys	0	0	0
Oxford 018C	2	Northfield Brook	8.8	28.3	0
Cherwell 004G	2	Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown	15.2	0	24.3
Oxford 016A	2	Littlemore	16.7	13.4	0
Vale of White Horse 008C	2	Abingdon Caldecott	29.3	18.6	0
Oxford 016B	3	Littlemore	27.9	0	0

Contains data supplied by Natural England, Ordnance Survey, Forestry Commission, Historic England © Natural England Source: [Oxfordshire's greenspace-deprived neighbourhoods (March 2024)]

9.3 Proximity to health services

There are no GP practices located within the Abingdon Caldecott ward and for most of the ward it is an estimated 20-minute (or more) walking time to the nearest GP practice. The whole of the ward is within a 20-minute journey time by public transport to a nearby GP practice.

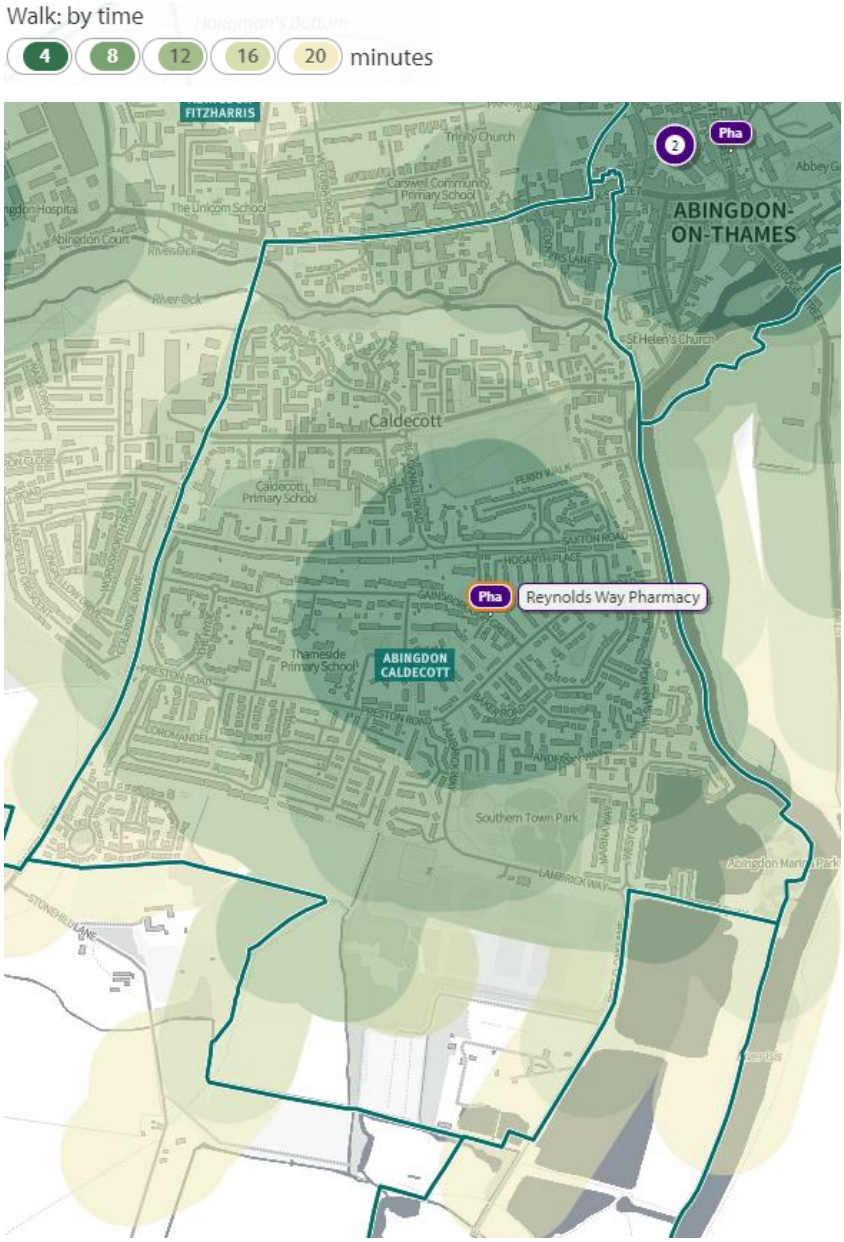
Figure 30 Map showing estimated walk times to GPs and Health Centres serving the Abingdon Caldecott area



Source: [SHAPE tool]

Reynolds Way Pharmacy is located within Abingdon Caldecott ward and the majority of the ward is within an estimated 16-minute walking time of the pharmacy site.

Figure 31 Map showing estimated walk times to pharmacies serving the Abingdon Caldecott area



Source: [*SHAPE tool*]

ANNEX 1 – profile of more deprived area within Abingdon Caldecott

Introduction

As set out in section 7.1, one of the small areas within Abingdon Caldecott area, Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) Vale of White Horse 008C, is ranked within the 20% most deprived in England on the 2019 Indices of Deprivation.

Note that it is not possible to provide the majority of the health outcomes datasets used in this profile at an LSOA level. Census data, however, is available for LSOAs and this annex provides a summary of data for Vale of White Horse 008C from the Census 2021 survey.

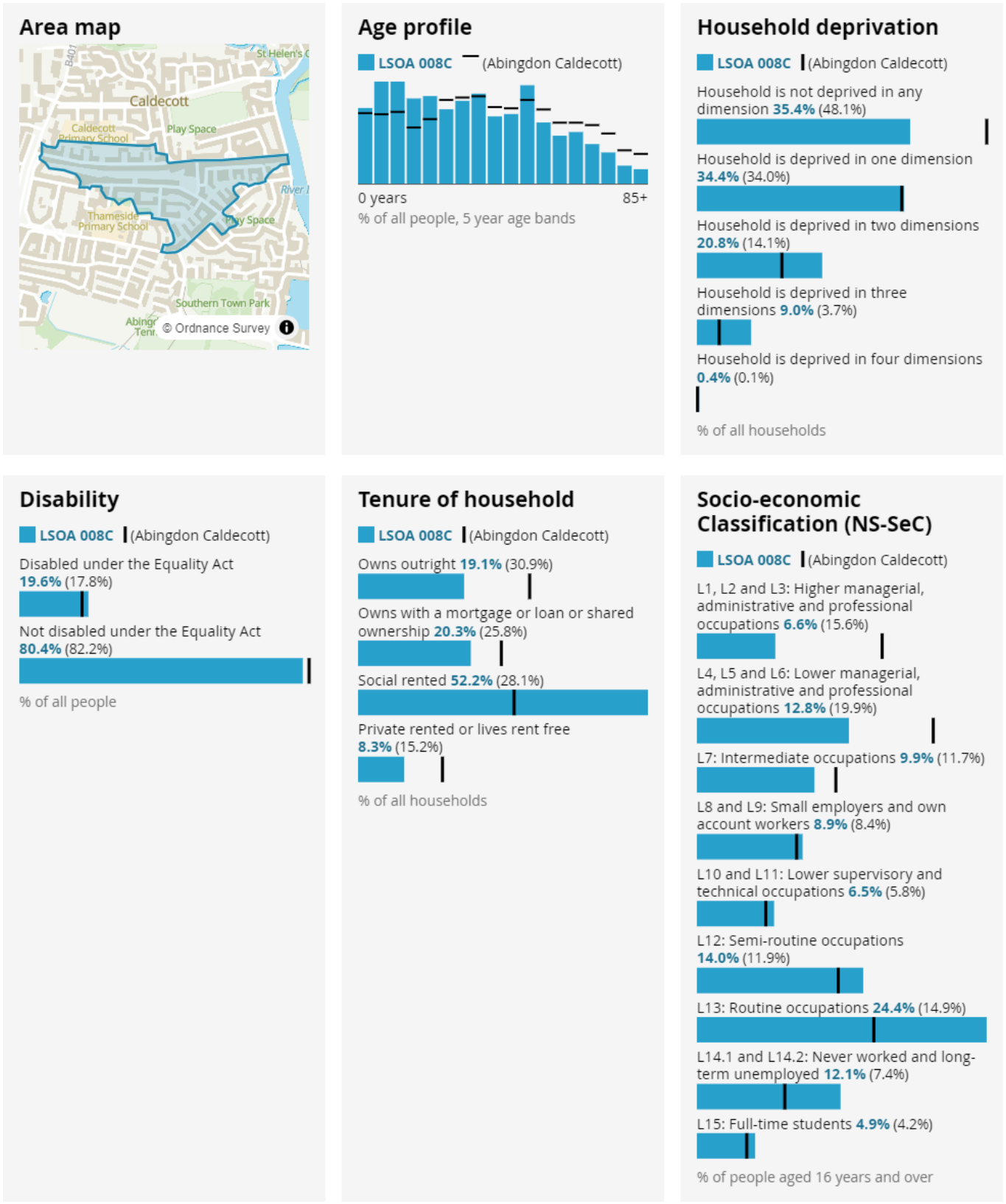
Key findings

When compared with the wider Abingdon Caldecott ward[8], Vale of White Horse 008C had a higher proportion of:

- Young people 0-14 years (23% vs 18%)
- Households with one or more dimension of deprivation (64% vs 52%)
- Residents with disabilities (20% vs 18%)
- Social rented houses (52% vs 28%)
- Those working in routine (24% vs 15%) and semi-routine occupations (14% vs 12%)
- Those who have never worked or have been long term unemployed (12% vs 7.4%)

[8] Abingdon Caldecott MSOA area is not available to be selected as a comparator area in this ONS Census 2021 tool

Figure 32 Census 2021 Profile for LSOA 008C



From: [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS]

ANNEX 2 – GP Quality and Outcomes Framework data

The following table shows measures published as part of the GP Practice Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) for 2023-24 (NHS Digital) for Malthouse Surgery, Marcham Road Family Health Centre and The Abingdon Surgery.

NOTES (1) it is not possible to report prevalence of health conditions for Abingdon Caldecott patients using this dataset because patient data for local residents cannot be disaggregated from patients living elsewhere. (2) data is not age standardised.

Shaded cells show rates above the average for NHS Oxfordshire.

Figure 33 Prevalence of health conditions for GP practices in Abingdon (2023-24)

	Malthouse Surgery (K84027)	Marcham Rd Family Health Centre (K84041)	The Abingdon Surgery (K84054)	NHS Oxfordshire (10Q)
Cardiovascular group				
Atrial fibrillation, prevalence (%)	3.52	2.56	2.17	2.20
Coronary heart disease, prevalence (%)	3.36	2.84	2.14	2.32
Hypertension, prevalence (%)	19.26	16.14	12.87	13.29
Heart failure, prevalence (%)	1.49	1.00	0.89	0.95
Peripheral arterial disease, prevalence (%)	0.61	0.37	0.45	0.45
Stroke and transient ischaemic attack, prevalence (%)	3.69	2.66	2.09	1.78
Respiratory group				
Asthma, prevalence (%)	7.42	6.10	7.23	6.12
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, prevalence (%)	2.88	1.53	1.36	1.31
Lifestyle group				
Obese, prevalence (%)	15.32	11.79	14.61	10.73
High dependency and other long term conditions group				
Cancer, prevalence (%)	5.93	5.07	4.08	4.15
Chronic kidney disease, prevalence (%)	7.13	4.67	4.10	3.38
Diabetes Mellitus, prevalence (%)	7.79	6.28	5.40	5.61
Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia, prevalence (%)	7.23	5.60	5.41	4.64
Palliative care, prevalence (%)	0.24	0.49	0.30	0.29
Mental health and neurology group				
Dementia, prevalence (%)	0.79	0.77	0.67	0.75
Epilepsy, prevalence (%)	1.05	0.84	0.78	0.73
Learning disability, prevalence (%)	0.66	0.61	0.44	0.43
Mental health, prevalence (%)	1.13	0.71	0.89	0.86
Depression (new diagnosis), incidence (%)	1.83	1.37	2.27	1.64
Musculoskeletal group				
Osteoporosis, prevalence (%)	4.58	1.08	3.25	1.96
Rheumatoid arthritis, prevalence (%)	1.10	0.51	0.75	0.68

Source: NHS Digital QOF 2023-24 data accessed 4Oct24