

Oxfordshire



Wallingford

Settlement profile of Health and Wellbeing evidence

October 2020

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V2: Document revised 1st June 2021 to correct errors in the data of table 3-5 (section 5.3) showing change in rates from 2018-2019 to 2019-2020

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

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 population estimates, the population of Wallingford parish¹ increased from **7,391** in mid-2009 to **7,816** in mid-2019. This growth - over a ten year period – was an apparent increase of 425 people or **+6%**.
- Over this time period, 2009 and 2019, the population of Wallingford aged 0-49 declined slightly (-2%), while the number of people aged 50+ increased by 20%.
- At the time of the 2011 Census survey, Wallingford parish had a similar proportion of residents from an ethnic minority background compared with the wider district, but a lower proportion when compared with the county and national figures (9% compared with 9% in South Oxfordshire, 16% in Oxfordshire, and 20% in England).
- There is one care home within Wallingford with 61 beds (Oct20).

Deprivation and children in poverty

- According to the latest Indices of Deprivation (2019), Wallingford was relatively un-deprived. One area of the town was in the 10% least deprived nationally and four areas were in the 30% least deprived.
- According to End Child Poverty estimates for 2017/18, the old wards of Cholsey & Wallingford South and Wallingford North each had around a fifth of children living in poverty (after housing costs).

Health and wellbeing

- Health indicators for Wallingford ward were similar to or better than the England average with the exception of older people living alone (from Census 2011) where Wallingford was significantly worse (i.e. more older people living alone) than the national average.
- GP practice data shows that the prevalence of depression recorded by Wallingford Medical Practice was well above the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group and England averages.
- Levels of adult physical activity were higher than average.
 - According to Sport England's small area estimates, the proportion of people aged 16+ in Wallingford (MSOA) who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was just above the district and county rates and above the national rate.
- The rate of child obesity at the end of primary school was lower than average.
 - The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme shows that for reception children (aged 4-5 years), the Wallingford

¹ Note that "parish" refers to the geographical parish boundary, see section 2. This is equivalent to Wallingford Town Council area.

area was similar to the district and national averages. For year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) the Wallingford area was significantly below (better than) the national average.

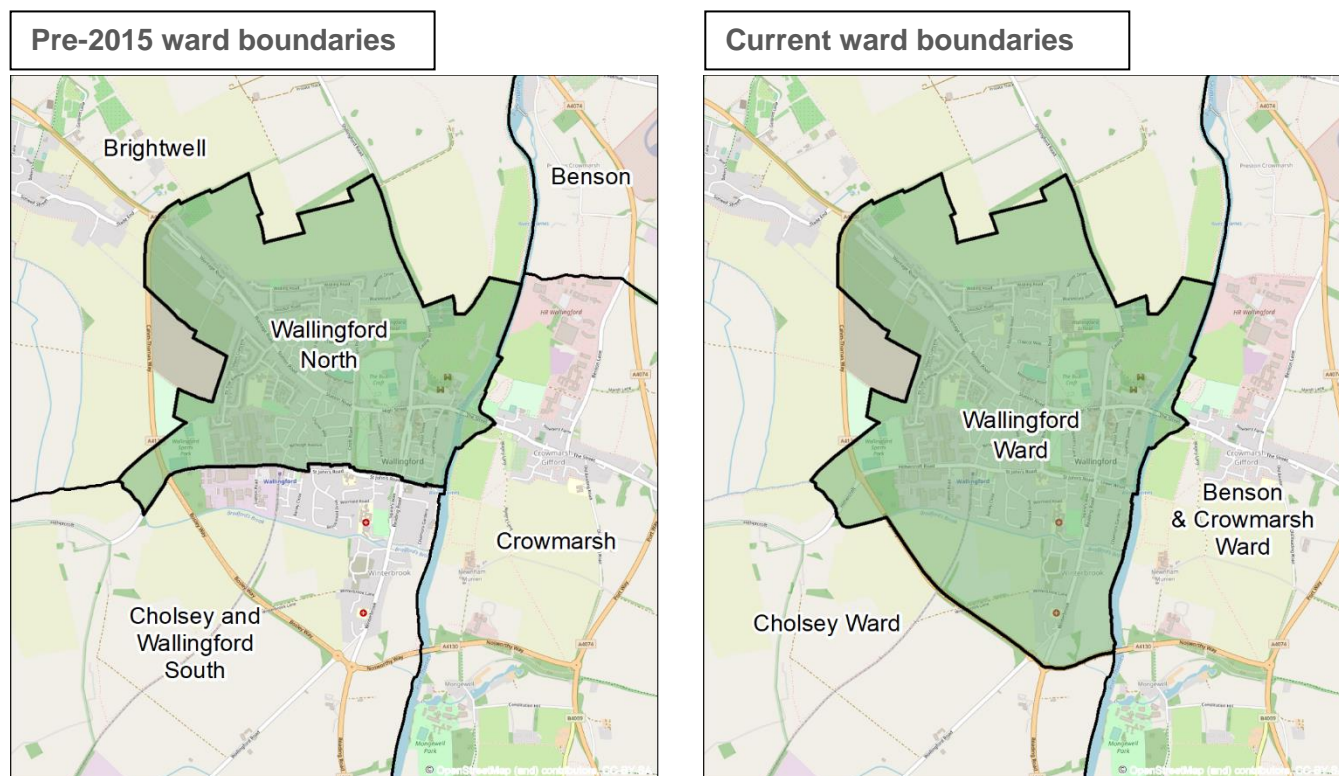
House prices and commuting

- Over the past 5 years (year ending December 2014 to year ending December 2019), the median price for semi-detached housing in Wallingford increased in line with the South Oxfordshire district rate.
- As of the 2011 Census, around 3,799 people living within Wallingford travelled to get to work, of which just over a quarter commuted to jobs in Wallingford itself.
- The most common other destinations were Oxford (427 commuters), the area to the east of Wallingford including RAF Benson (395 commuters) and Reading (166). 159 people living in Wallingford in 2011 commuted to London.

2 Geographical boundaries

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

Following ward boundary changes in 2015, the wards covering Wallingford changed from Wallingford North and Cholsey and Wallingford South to the single Wallingford ward.

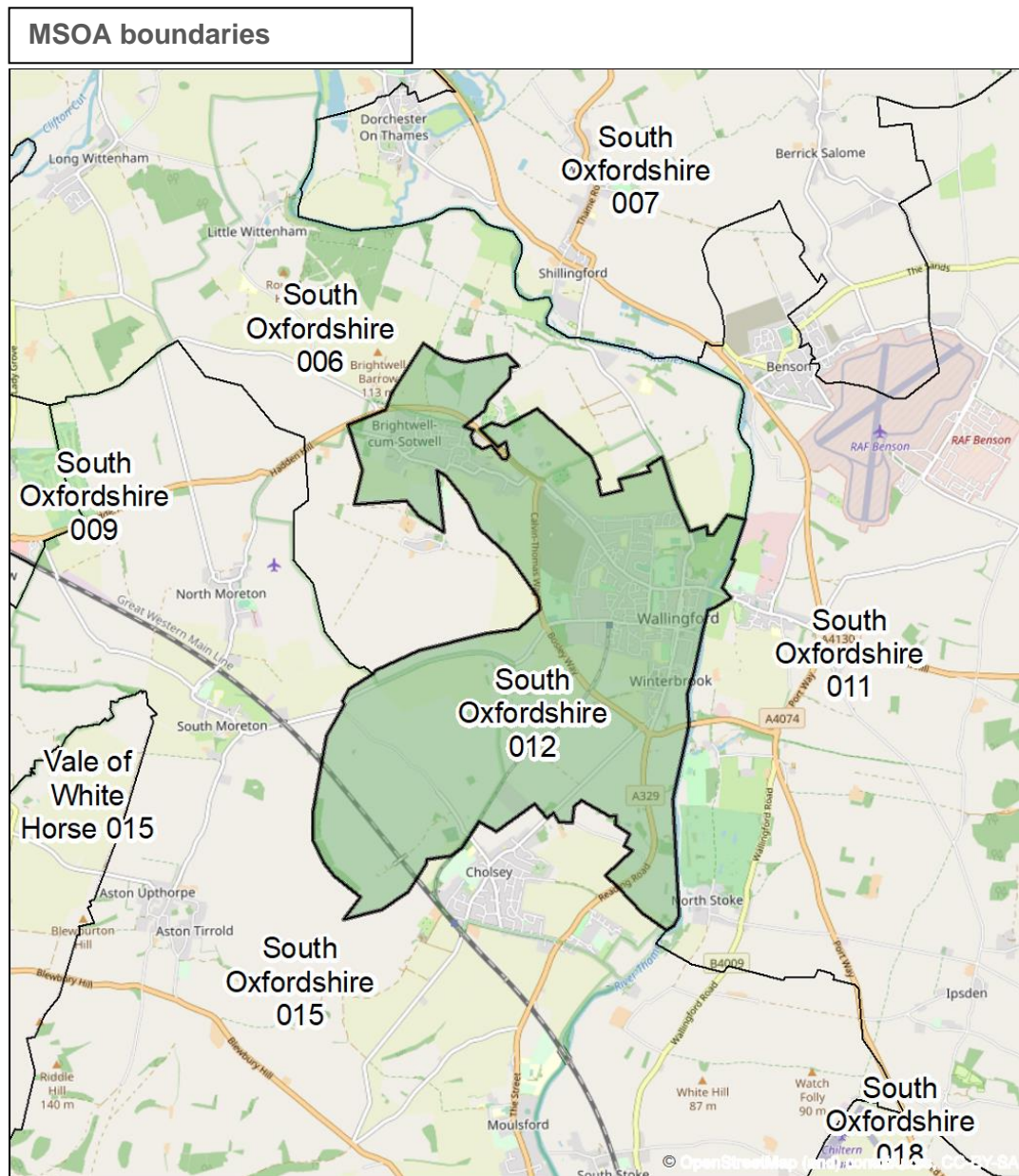


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In addition to these administrative boundaries, National Statistics for small areas are reported using the statistical hierarchy developed by the Office for National Statistics.

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

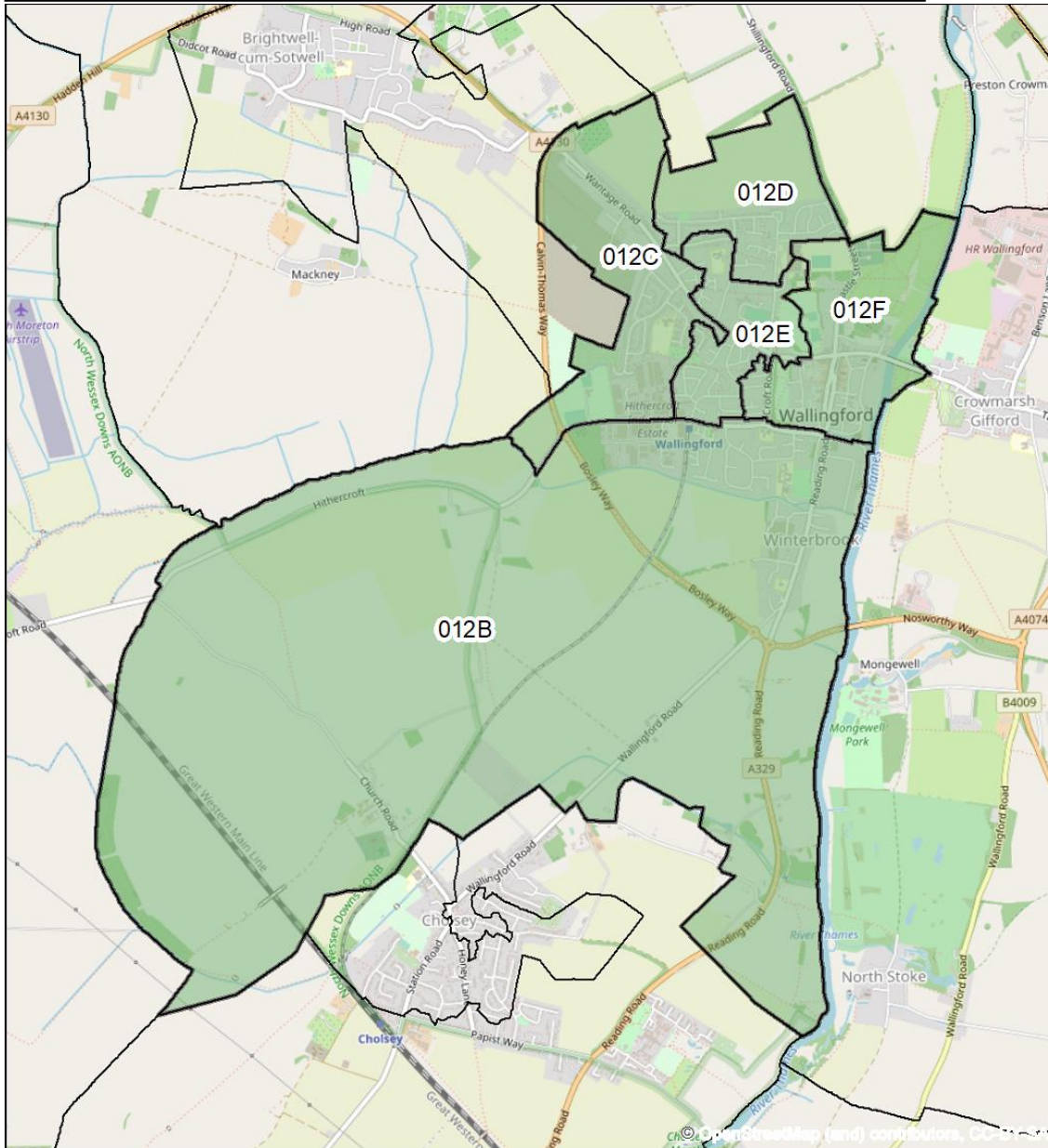
The MSOA covering Wallingford is South Oxfordshire 012, the area includes Wallingford and Brightwell-cum-Sotwell.



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Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD). In Wallingford, there is a total of 5 LSOAs.

LSOA boundaries (each code is prefixed by 'South Oxfordshire')



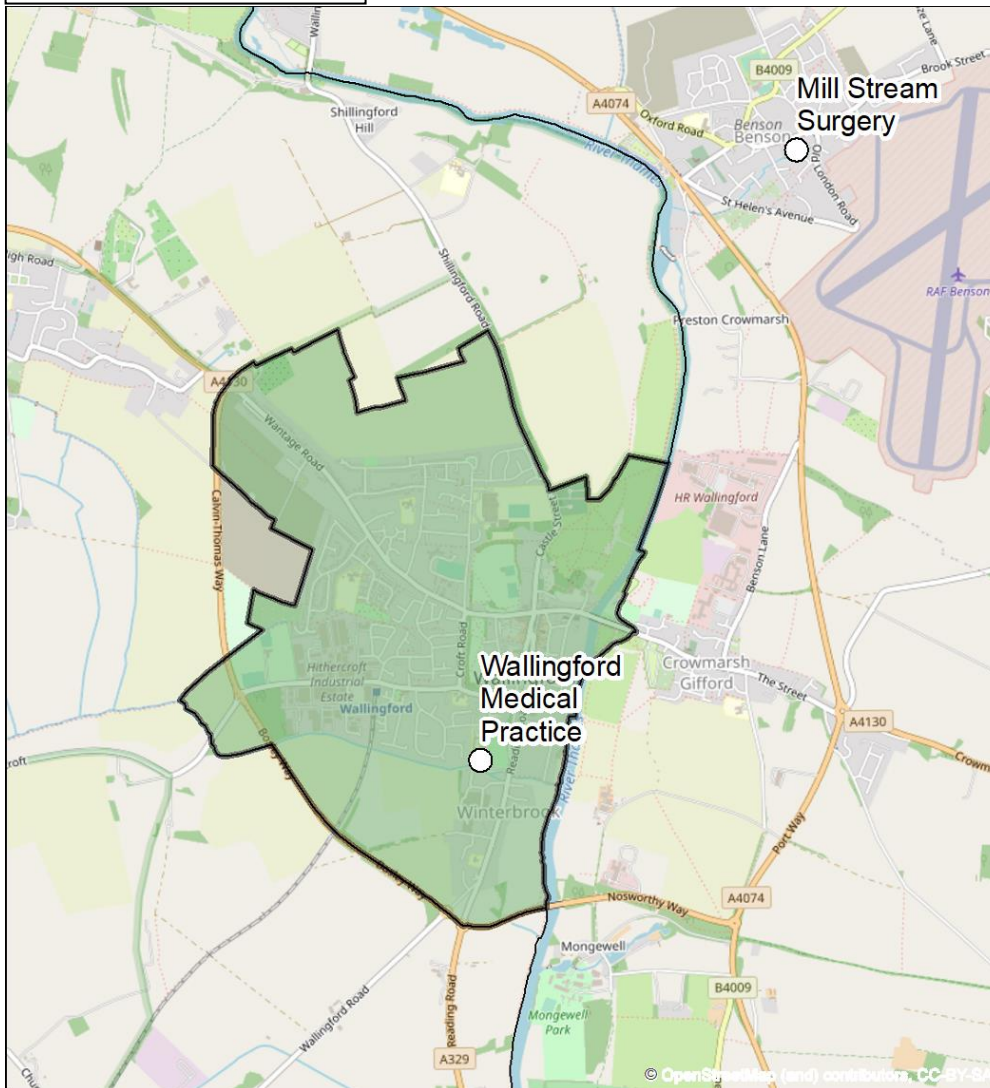
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Each LSOA is made up of smaller Output Areas. The main dataset available at Output Area level is the Census 2011 and Census 2001 surveys.

GP data

Data on prevalence of health conditions has been extracted from the Quality Outcomes Framework (to the end of March 2020) for Wallingford Medical Practice.

GP practice locations



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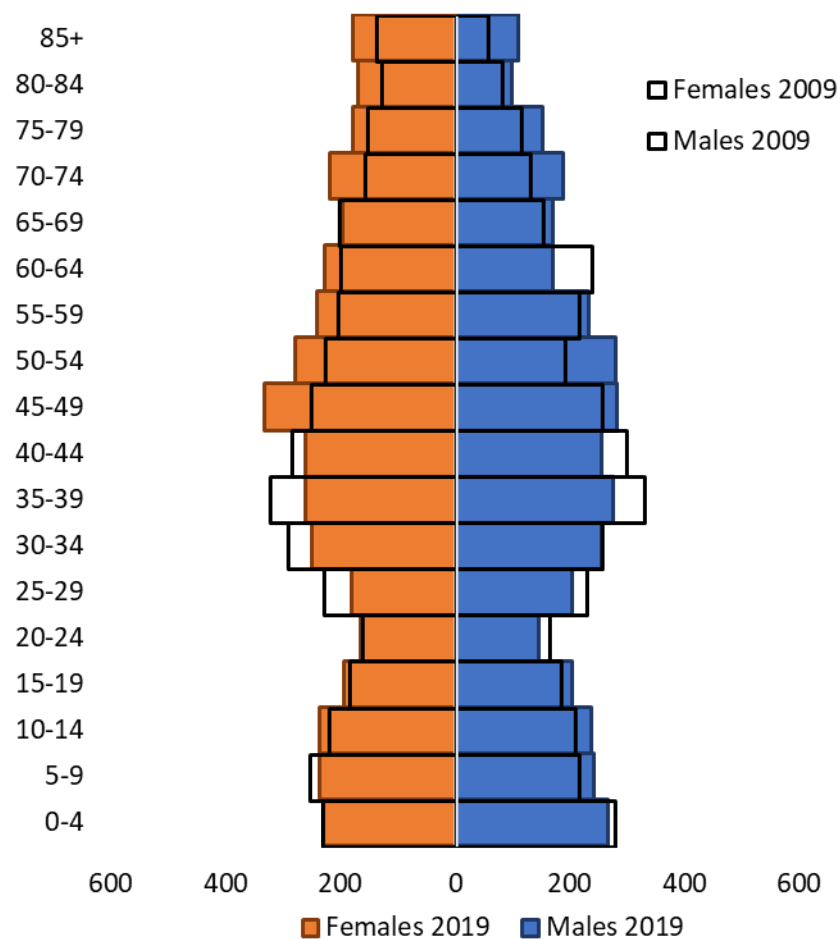
3 Population profile

3.1 Population by age

According to the ONS mid-year ward population estimates, the population of Wallingford parish increased from **7,391** in mid-2009 to **7,816** in mid-2019. This growth - over a ten year period – was an apparent increase of 425 people or **+6%**.

Over this time period, 2009 and 2019, the population of Wallingford aged 0-49 declined slightly (-2%), while the number of people aged 50+ increased by 20%.

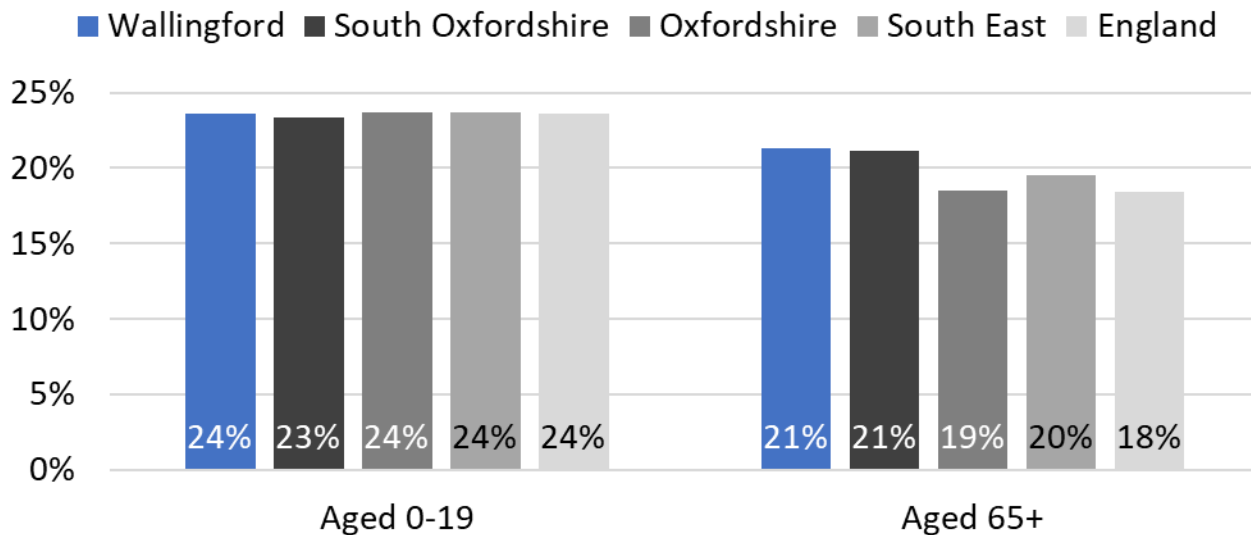
Figure 1 Population of Wallingford parish by 5 year age band 2009 and 2019



Source: [ONS mid-year population estimates for parishes based on best fitting of output areas](#)

In mid-2019, there was a similar proportion of people in the younger age group (0-19) in Wallingford parish compared with the district, county, regional and national averages and a similar proportion of older people aged 65+ compared with the district average (just above the averages for Oxfordshire, South East and England).

Figure 2 Proportion of residents aged 0-19 and 65+ (2019)



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates (Wallingford parish)

3.2 Ethnicity

At the time of the 2011 Census survey, Wallingford parish had a similar proportion of residents from an ethnic minority background compared with the wider district, but a lower proportion when compared with the county and national figures (9% for Wallingford vs 9% in South Oxfordshire, 16% in Oxfordshire, and 20% in England)².

The largest ethnic minority group in Wallingford was “White Other” with 323 residents, followed by “White Irish” with 77 residents.

Census 2011 data on country of birth³ shows that the largest groups of non-UK born residents in Wallingford were from:

- Poland (69 residents)
- Ireland (55 residents)
- Germany (52 residents)
- South Africa (41 residents)

² ONS Census 2011 table KS201

³ ONS Census 2011 table QS203

3.3 People living in Communal Establishments

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

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were 68 people living in Wallingford counted as living in a communal establishment out of a total of 7,542 residents (1%).

Of the total of 68 people living in Wallingford living in a communal establishment in 2011:

- 61 were people in a Care home with nursing and 3 in a care home without nursing.
- 4 were living in “other” establishment (hotel/guest house/B&B/youth hostel).

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

	All categories of Communal establishment	Care home with nursing	Care home without nursing	Other
South Oxfordshire	2,774	880	327	101
Wallingford parish	68	61	3	4
<i>Wallingford as % of South Oxfordshire</i>	2%	11%	1%	4%

Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS421UK

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, Wallingford was relatively un-deprived.

- One area of the town was in the 10% least deprived nationally and four areas were in the 30% least deprived.

One area of the town (Wallingford 12D) ranked more poorly on child poverty (income deprivation affecting children index).

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

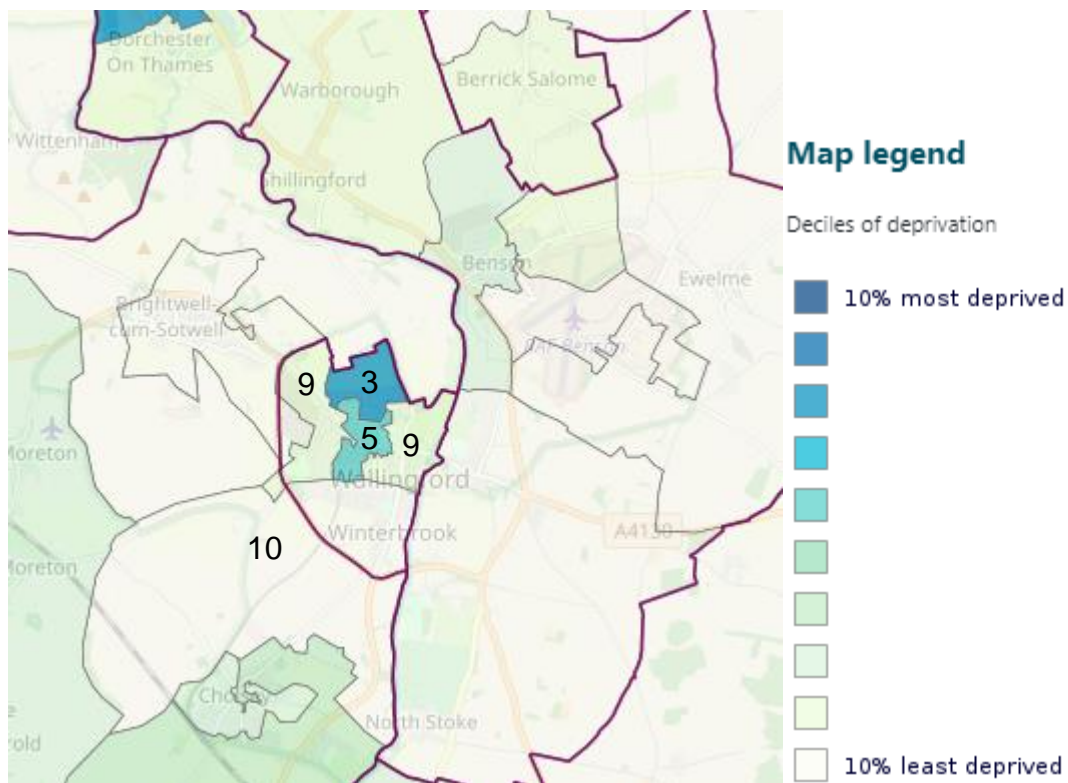
LSOA area name	IMD	Income	Employ- ment	Education, Skills and Training	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Env	Income Dep Affecting Children Index	Income Dep Affecting Older People
Wallingford 12B	10	10	9	9	10	10	9	8	10	10
Wallingford 12C	10	9	9	10	10	10	8	10	9	10
Wallingford 12D	7	5	6	4	9	8	7	9	3	6
Wallingford 12E	7	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	5	5
Wallingford 12F	7	7	6	9	7	4	9	4	9	6

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 Wallingford showing decile of Income deprivation affecting children (from IMD 2019)

Areas covering Wallingford labelled with decile (e.g. 3=30% most deprived)



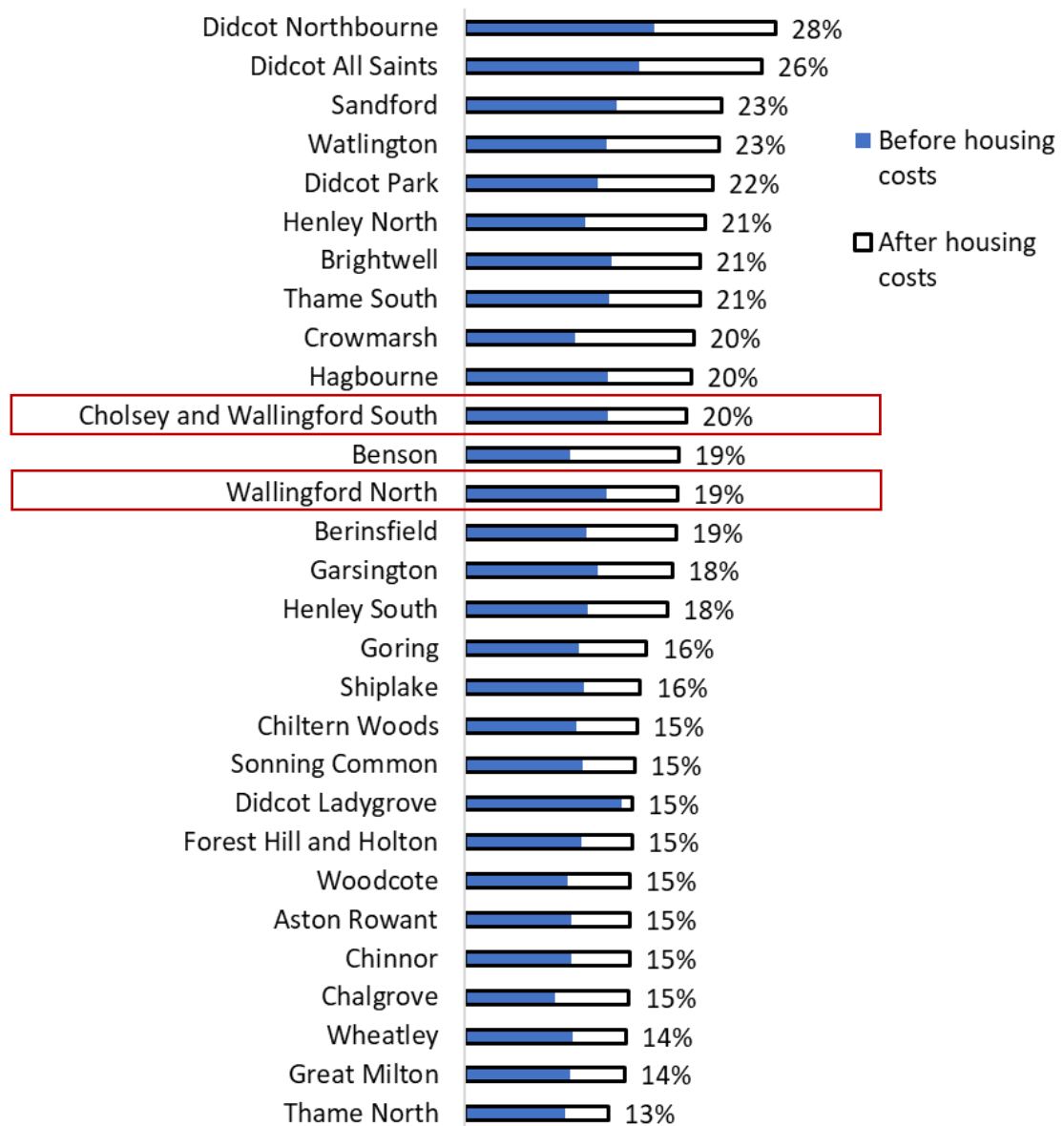
Source: [MHCLG IMD 2019](#)

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

4.2 Child poverty

According to End Child Poverty estimates for 2017/18, the old wards of Cholsey & Wallingford South and Wallingford North each had around a fifth of children living in poverty (after housing costs).

Figure 5 Child poverty estimates in South Oxfordshire (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 indicators

Health indicators for Wallingford ward were similar to or better than the England average with the exception of older people living alone (from Census 2011) where Wallingford was significantly worse (i.e. more older people living alone) than the national average.

Figure 6 Health Profile for Wallingford ward



Source: Public Health England [Local Health](#) (downloaded 28 October 2020)

5.2 Provision of care

Care home beds

As of October 2020 there was 1 care home in Wallingford ward with 61 beds⁴.

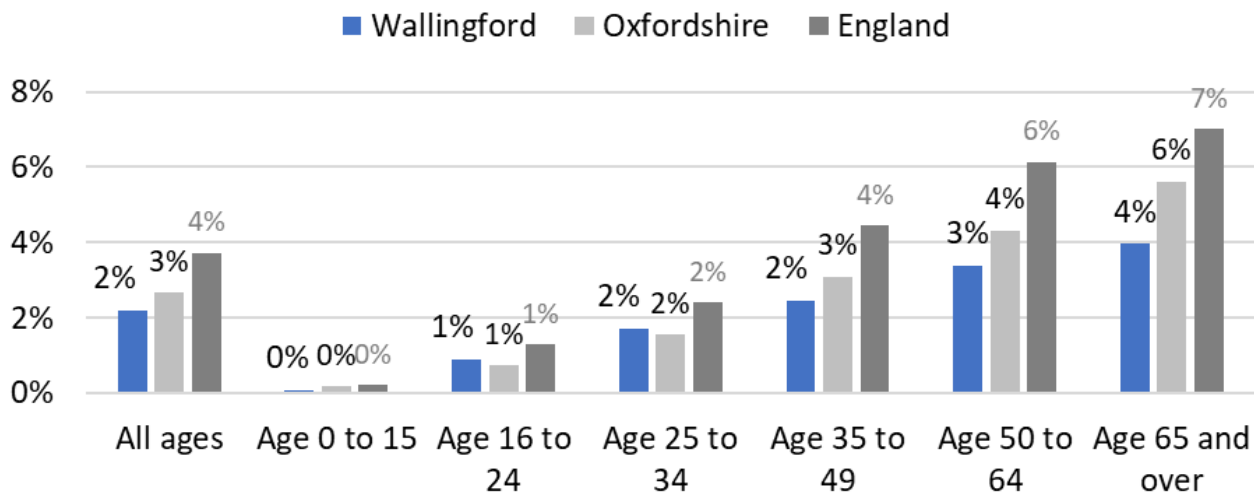
People providing unpaid care

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

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were **165** residents of Wallingford parish providing a significant number of hours per week (20 or more) of unpaid care.

Overall the proportion of people providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care in Wallingford in 2011 was below the county and national averages.

Figure 7 People providing 20 hours or more per week of unpaid care by age as % of resident population (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

⁴ Source: Care Quality Commission, 2020

5.3 Health conditions

Diabetes

The prevalence of **diabetes mellitus** recorded by Wallingford Medical Practice in 2019-20 was well significantly lower than the national rate.

Table 3 Change in prevalence (ages 17+) of Diabetes mellitus (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
Wallingford Medical Practice	696	5.16	711	5.19 *	+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 99.8% confidence level.

Mental health

The prevalence of **dementia** recorded by Wallingford Medical Practice in 2019-20 was significantly higher than the England rate.

Table 4 Change in prevalence of Dementia (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 ↓
Wallingford Medical Practice	200	1.18	178	1.03 *	-0.14pp ↓

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

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

The prevalence of **depression** recorded by Wallingford Medical Practice was well above the national rate.

Table 5 Change in prevalence of Depression (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 ↑
Wallingford Medical Practice	2,075	15.61	2,215	16.40 *	+0.79pp ↑

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

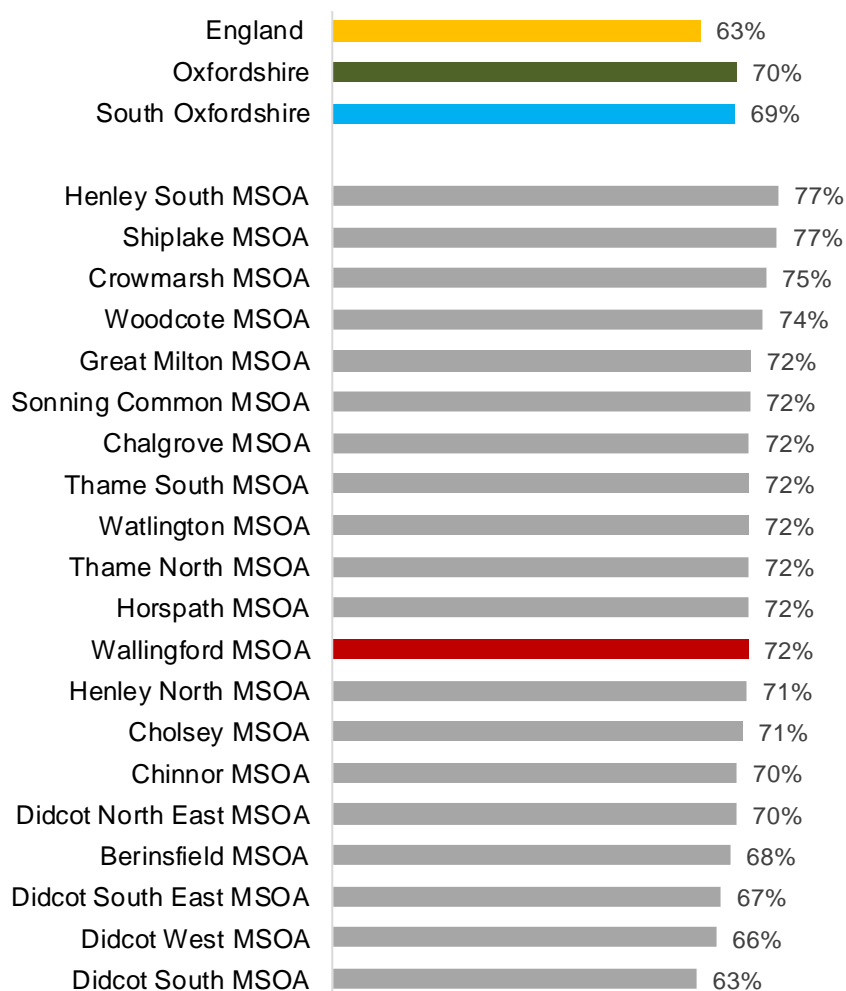
2019-20 rates with a red asterisk indicate a significantly higher rate for a GP practice compared to the national rate. Green asterisks indicate a significantly lower rate. Tested at a 99.8% confidence level.

5.4 Physical Activity and Healthy weight

Physical activity

According to Sport England's small area estimates⁵, the proportion of people aged 16+ in Wallingford (MSOA) who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was 72%, just above the district (69%) and county rates (70%) and above the national rate (63%).

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



Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) labelled with names to show the area covered

Source: [Sport England Active Lives survey](#), November 2018-19; [map showing MSOAs in Oxfordshire](#)

Note: for Oxfordshire's local authorities, including South Oxfordshire, 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.

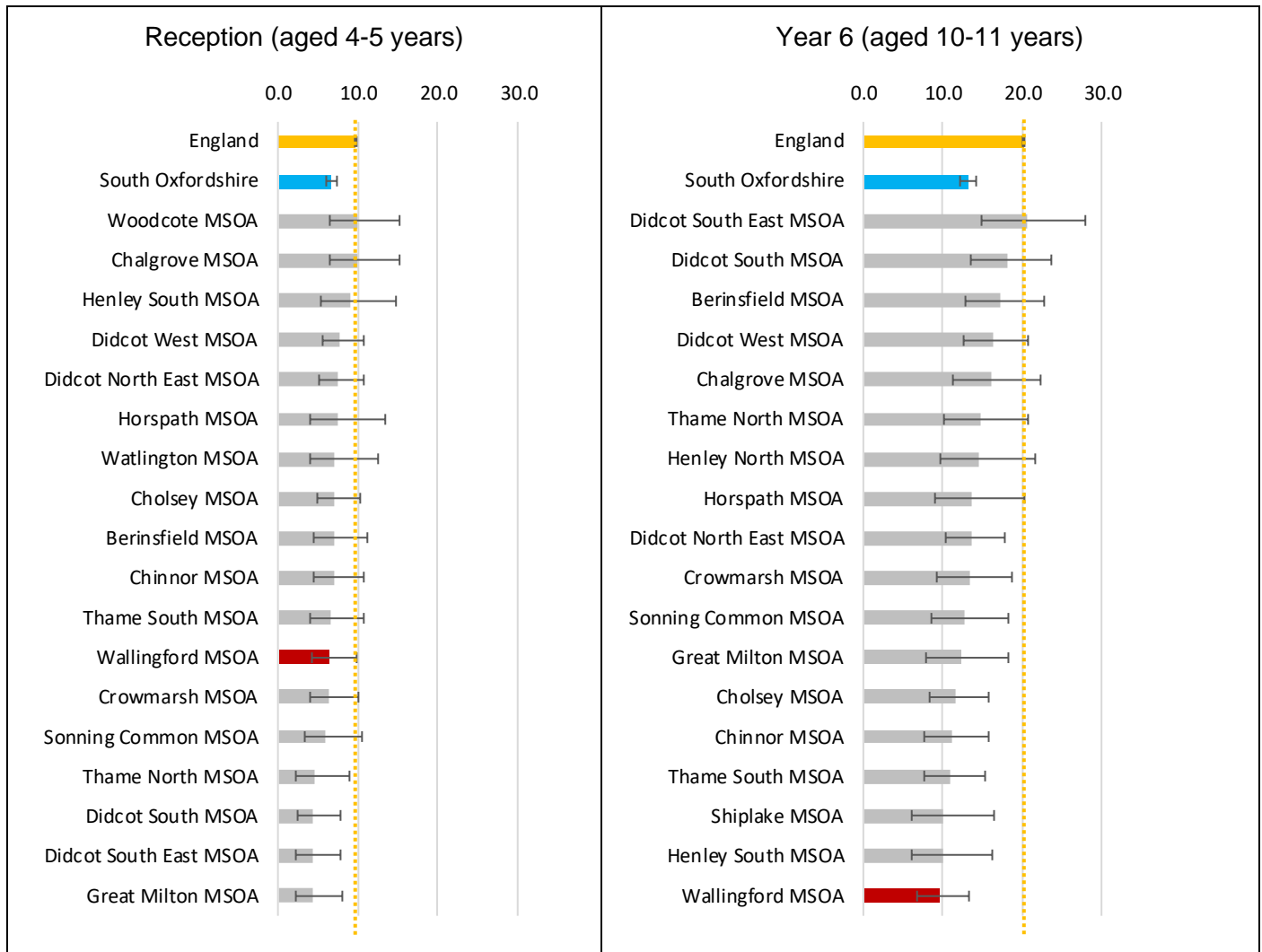
⁵ <https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables>

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), the Wallingford MSOA was similar to the district and national averages.
- for year 6 children (aged 10-11 years) the Wallingford MSOA was significantly below (better than) the national average.

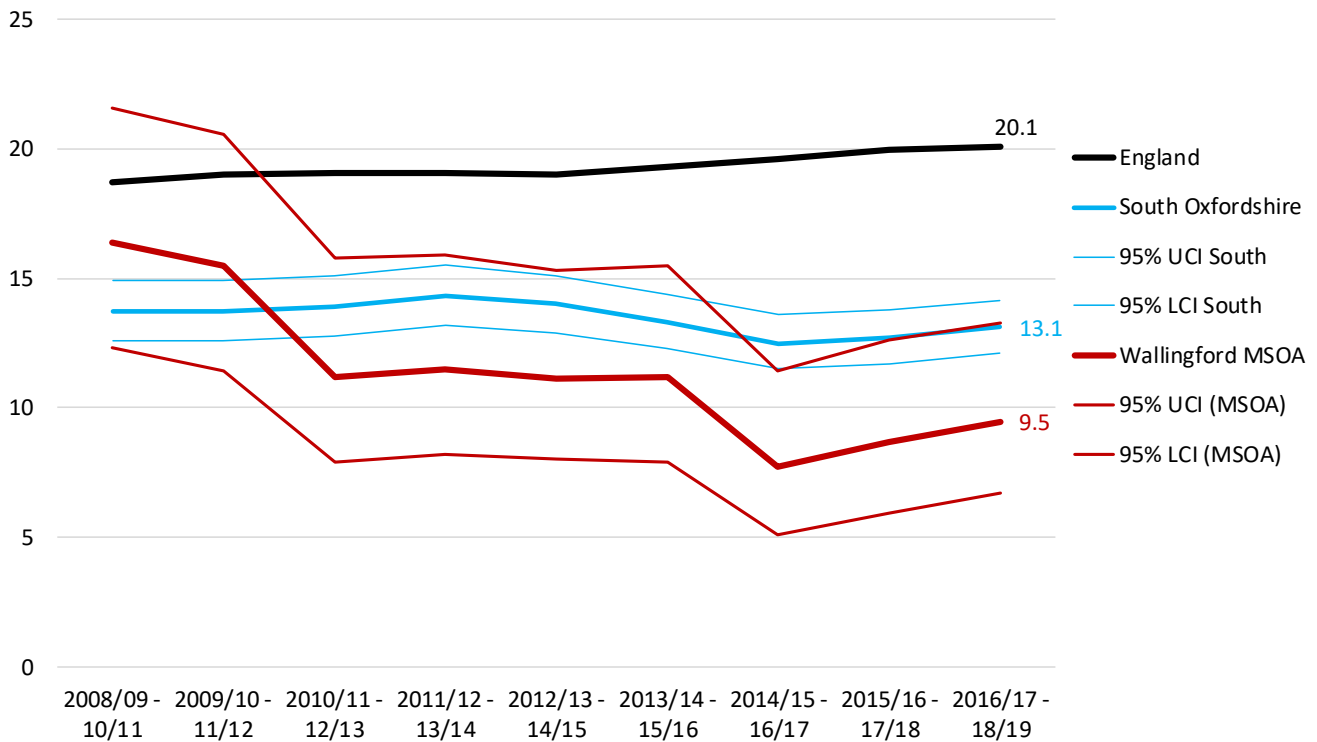
Figure 13 Prevalence of obesity among children 2016/17 to 2018/19 (showing 95% confidence intervals)



Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

The 3 year average rate of year 6 child obesity in Wallingford MSOA appears to have reduced from 16% in 2008/09-2010/11 to 13% in 2016/17-2018/19, although the confidence intervals overlap slightly so the difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 14: Wallingford MSOA Year 6 child obesity trend



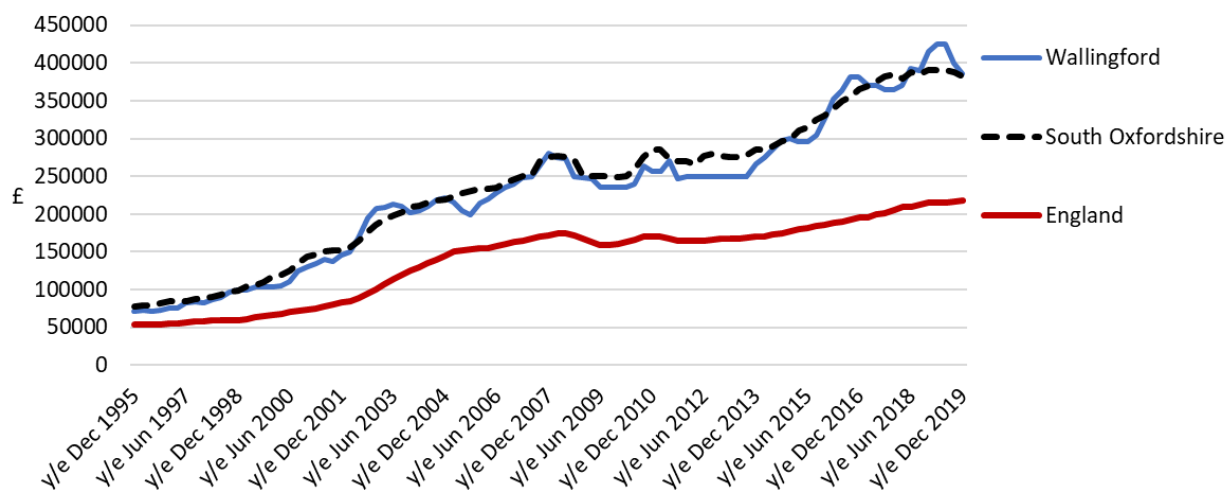
Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#)

6 Other - house prices and commuting data

Median house prices are very dependent on the mix of housing sold (detached, semi-detached, terraced, flats). Looking at individual housing types gives a more comparable trend.

Over the past 5 years (year ending December 2014 to year ending December 2019), median prices for semi-detached housing in Wallingford increased in line with the South Oxfordshire district rate.

Figure 18 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings to year ending December 2019 – Wallingford ward



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 December 2014 to year ending December 2019 – Wallingford ward

	Year ending Dec 2014	Year ending Dec 2019	<i>difference</i>	
Wallingford	300,000	385,000	85,000	28%
South Oxfordshire	300,000	382,500	82,500	28%
England	177,950	218,000	40,050	23%

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 3,799 people living within Wallingford travelled to get to work, of which 1,009 (27%) commuted to jobs elsewhere in Wallingford itself.

The most common other destinations were Oxford (427 commuters), the area to the east of Wallingford including RAF Benson (South Oxfordshire 011, 395 commuters) and Reading (166). 159 people living in Wallingford in 2011 commuted to London.

The most common mode of travel (all destinations) was the car or van (65%), followed by walking (16%), cycling (6%), and buses (4%).

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

Table 2 Indicators used in ward profiles from Public Health England Local Health (section 5.1)

Income deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	IMD 2015
Child Poverty - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	
Child Development at age 5 (%)	DfE 2014
GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%)	DfE 2013/14
Unemployment (%)	ONS from nomis (last updated 2019)
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	
Older people living alone (%)	ONS Census 2011
Older People in Deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	IMD 2015
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	NCMP (last updated 2020)
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Digital (last updated 2019)
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System (last updated 2019)
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Digital (last updated 2019)
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	ONS Census 2011
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	Musculoskeletal (MSK) Calculator by Imperial College London for Arthritis
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	

	Research UK based on data from the Health Survey for England (HSE) (last updated 2019)
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	Public Health England from ONS 2013-2017 (last updated 2019)
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	

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

ANNEX 2: Data sources used in this report

Data sources used in this report

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

2019/20 Prevalence of dementia and depression	https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/quality-and-outcomes-framework-achievement-prevalence-and-exceptions-data (Prevalence, achievement and personalised care adjustments; mental health and neurology group; GP practice level)
2018/19 Sport England physical activity estimates	https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables (Small Area Estimates – Activity Levels Estimates for Middle Super Output Areas)
Child obesity	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data (Small area NCMP data: MSOA)
House price statistics	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housepricestatisticsforsmallareas/yearendingdecember2019 (Median house prices by ward: HPSSA dataset 37)
2011 Census: Travelling to work	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ (Census 2011 'QS701EW' query)

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