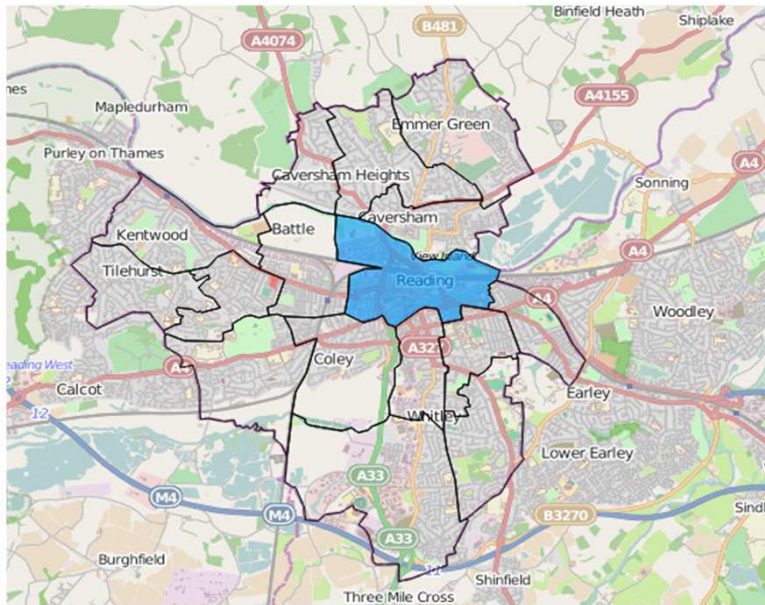


Reading Abbey

Jan-18



INTRODUCTION

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This is a profile of Abbey Ward. It is intended to accompany the wider Joint Strategic Needs Assessment of Reading. Profiles have been created for each of the Electoral Wards within Reading.

The profiles are split into nine topics with these being accompanied by a summary of key findings and supported by metadata (information about the data used within the profiles).

The profiles are a tool which will be regularly developed with both improved functionality and also new and refreshed indicator data. We welcome your comments and suggestions so that we can ensure future developments are relevant and useful to you.

The profiles are in the main based only on data that are collected nationally with a high degree of completeness. This has been supplemented with local data where this has been considered appropriate.

Some indicators may give small numbers at Ward level. This should be taken into consideration when interpreting the data. Small changes in counts can lead to wide variance in the rate, and counts can vary significantly from year to year.

Any provisional conclusions drawn from the profiles should be compared with other sources of information, both quantitative and qualitative.

1. SUMMARY

- There are 13,503 people living in Abbey 16.1% of these are children aged 0 to 15 and 6% are older people aged 65 and over. The non-white British population accounts for 51.5% of the total population. 98% of the Abbey population were born in the UK. This is more than the average of Reading.
- Out of the 16 wards in Reading, Abbey is the fifth most deprived ward. 16.3% of children in Abbey are at risk of living in poverty, compared with 18.7% across Reading.
- In Abbey 8.1% of the working age population claim benefits compared with 9.6% in Reading. 72.4% of the population of Abbey who are aged 16 to 74 years are in employment. This is higher than the average in Reading. In Abbey, the majority of people in employment (60% of workers) were employed in managerial/professional/technical occupations. 34% of workers were employed in professional occupations. 12% of working age people in Abbey have no formal qualifications.
- 56.4% of children living in Reading achieved 5 GCSEs at grade A* to C. 48% of children living in Abbey achieved 5 GCSEs at grade A* to C. 57.4% of children living in Reading achieved the expected level of attainment at Key Stage 2. 50% of children living in Abbey achieved the expected level of attainment at Key Stage 2.
- The average life expectancy at birth for males living in Abbey is 74 years. The average life expectancy at birth for females in Abbey is 83.2 years. Death rates from all causes in people aged less than 75 are higher than expected. Emergency hospital admissions for all causes are lower than expected*.
- An estimated 18.6% of adults in Abbey are obese. An estimated 25.2% of adults in Abbey binge drink. An estimated 30.7% of adults in Abbey eat healthily.
- There are a total of 6783 dwellings in Abbey. The most common housing type in Abbey is Purpose-built block of flats or tenement. This accounts for 57.01% of all housing. The average household size in Abbey is 2 people and 7.6% of housing in Abbey is classified as needing one or more bedrooms more than it has in order to be adequately sized for the number of people living there.
- There were 3330 crimes recorded in Abbey during 2013/14. This equates to 257 crimes per 1,000 people living in Abbey - a rate that is higher than the average across Reading.
- In Abbey, according to the urban/rural classification from ONS 2012, 100% of the population live in areas classified as urban city and town.

* Given the age and gender structure of the population and national death/admission rates

1. SUMMARY

| Category | Indicator | Abbey | Reading Average | Ward Range Worst | Local Authority Average | Ward Range Best |
|----------------------|--|--------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | ← Worst Best → | |
| Deprivation & access | Indices of Multiple Deprivation Score - IMD (2015) | 24.3 | 18.5 | 31.6 | | 3.0 |
| | % children in Poverty (2015) | 16.3 | 18.7 | 31.6 | | 2.3 |
| | Barriers to Housing and Services Score - IMD domain (2015) | 27.3 | 23.4 | 27.3 | | 17.2 |
| Economy & Enterprise | % Job Seekers Allowance Claimants (September 2017) | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | | 0.6 |
| | Post-16 Qualifications - % Level 3 or higher (2011) | 58.3 | 48.3 | 28.0 | | 68.6 |
| Education | % key Stage 2 Level 4+ (2012) | 80.4 | 77.2 | 65.3 | | 94.8 |
| | % 5+ GCSEs A*-C (inc Maths and English) (2013/14) | 51.2 | 56.1 | 37.9 | | 86.7 |
| Health | All Cause Mortality Rate <75, DSR per 100,000 (2012-16) | 1201.0 | 999.3 | 1444 | | 617 |
| | Life Expectancy - males (2011-15) | 74.0 | 79 | 74.0 | | 84.7 |
| | Life Expectancy - females (2011-15) | 83.2 | 83.5 | 80.1 | | 89.2 |
| | Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) 2011-16 | 85.7 | 83.7 | 105.2 | | 58.1 |
| | % low Birthweights <2500g (2011-15) | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.9 | | 1.7 |
| Housing | % occupancy rating - bedrooms -1 or less (2011) | 7.6 | 5.9 | 9.6 | | 0.6 |
| | % no Central Heating (2011) | 5.4 | 2.9 | 5.6 | | 0.8 |
| | % socially Rented (2011) | 16.3 | 15.5 | 35.7 | | 0.7 |
| Community Safety | Crime rate per 1,000 (2013/14) | 257.0 | 54.7 | 257.0 | | 16.6 |
| | Anti-social Behaviour rate per 1,000 (2013/14) | 59.4 | 22.1 | 72.2 | | 3.3 |
| | Theft and handling stolen goods rate per 1,000 (2013/14) | 159.7 | 22.1 | 159.7 | | 3.3 |
| | Violence With/Without Injury rate per 1,000 (2013/14) | 31.8 | 8.6 | 31.8 | | 1.0 |

How to read the spine chart:

The shapes on the graph represent the value of the ward compared against the Local Authority average. If positioned to the right of the average line this suggests the ward is performing 'better' in a particular indicator, to the left suggests it is 'worse'. This does not necessarily mean higher or lower values, e.g. high GCSE attainment is 'better', whereas a high crime rate is 'worse'. The light grey rectangle represents the range between the 'best' and 'worst' wards in the local authority. The yellow circles represent values that are within the 75th and 25th percentile for that indicator, or where most values typically lie. The black triangles represent values that are better than the average, whilst the blue diamond shows values that are worse.

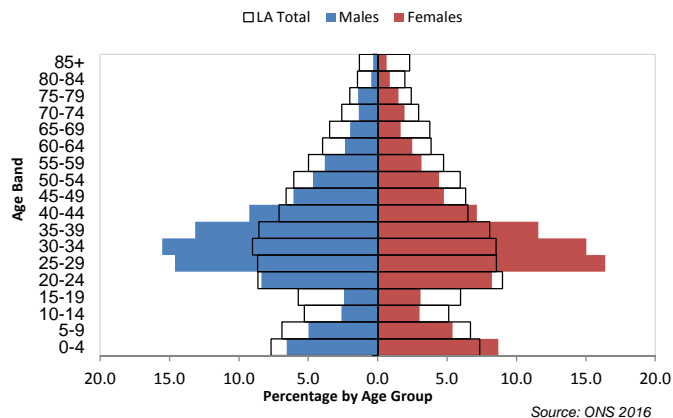
2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Summary 2016

- Abbey has a population of 13,503. This figure has increased at a greater rate than it has on average across Reading since 2001.
- The working age population is relatively large in comparison to Reading.
- Related to this, the ward has a proportionately smaller young population (16%) and a smaller older population (6%).
- The 2011 Census indicates that 52% of Abbey are BME, which is higher than the Reading average.
- The largest single BME population is the 'White: Other' group. This group represents 25.1% of BME people and 13.8% of the total population of the ward.

| | Abbey | Reading |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Total Population | 13,503 | - |
| Males | 7,325 | 54.2% |
| Females | 6,178 | 45.8% |
| Children (0-15) | 2,169 | 16.1% |
| Working Age (16-64) | 10,520 | 77.9% |
| Older People (65+) | 814 | 6.0% |
| BME** Population (2011 Census data) | 6,960 | 51.5% |
| Population (2001) | 8,448 | - |
| Population Change (2001-2016) | 5,055 | 59.8% |
| | | 12.4% |

Population structure 2016



Religion 2011

| | Abbey | Reading |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| Christian | 5,040 | 39.9% |
| Buddhist | 257 | 2% |
| Hindu | 1,347 | 10.7% |
| Jewish | 25 | 0.2% |
| Muslim | 1,323 | 10.5% |
| Sikh | 87 | 0.7% |
| Any other religion | 61 | 0.5% |
| No Religion | 3,596 | 28.5% |
| Religion not stated | 893 | 7.1% |
| | | 7.3% |

** Black and minority ethnic (used to collectively refer to non 'White: British' ethnicities)

2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity

| | Abbey | | Reading | | Abbey | | Reading | |
|--|-------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|--|
| Total BME (Non White British) Population | 6,960 | 55.1% | 34.7% | | | | | |
| White | | | | Asian or Asian British | | | | |
| British | 5,669 | 42.0% | 65.3% | Indian | 1,500 | 11.1% | 4.2% | |
| Irish | 213 | 1.6% | 1.5% | Pakistani | 733 | 5.4% | 4.5% | |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 17 | 0.1% | 0.1% | Bangladeshi | 65 | 0.5% | 0.4% | |
| Other White (Including White European) | 1,749 | 13.0% | 7.9% | Chinese | 203 | 1.5% | 1.0% | |
| Mixed | | | | Other Asian | 643 | 4.8% | 3.5% | |
| White and Black Caribbean | 181 | 1.3% | 1.7% | Black or Black British | | | | |
| White and Black African | 73 | 0.5% | 0.5% | Black Caribbean | 557 | 4.1% | 3.9% | |
| White and Asian | 140 | 1.0% | 0.9% | Black African | 302 | 2.2% | 2.1% | |
| Other Mixed | 126 | 0.9% | 0.8% | Other Black | 124 | 0.9% | 0.7% | |
| Other Ethnic Group | | | | | | | | |
| Other Ethnic Group | 334 | 2.5% | 1.0% | | | | | |

Household Composition

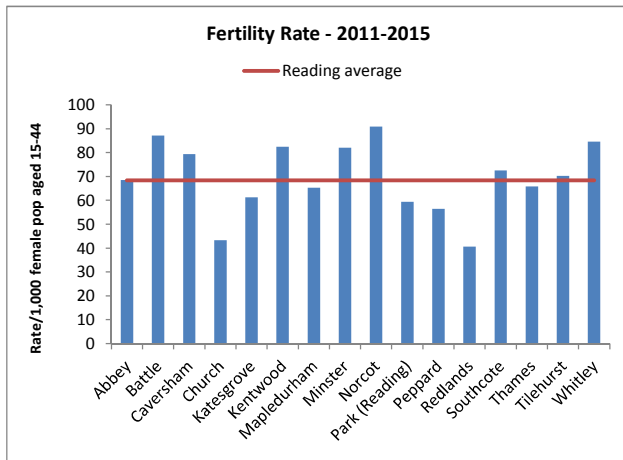
| | Abbey | | Reading | | Abbey | | Reading | |
|--|-------|-------|---------|------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|--|
| All Households: | 6331 | | 62,869 | | | | | |
| One Person Household: | 2747 | 43.4% | 30.6% | Lone Parent | 396 | 6.3% | 10.8% | |
| One Family Household: | 2755 | 43.5% | 57.3% | Dependent children | 274 | 4.3% | 7.5% | |
| All aged over 65 | 77 | 1.2% | 5.2% | Non dependent children | 122 | 1.9% | 3.3% | |
| Married or same-sex civil partnership couple | 1442 | 22.8% | 30.6% | Other household types | 829 | 13.1% | 12.1% | |
| No children | 686 | 10.8% | 10.6% | With dependent children | 127 | 2.0% | 3.2% | |
| Dependent children | 685 | 10.8% | 15.7% | All full-time students | 50 | 0.8% | 1.5% | |
| Non dependent children | 71 | 1.1% | 4.2% | All aged 65 and over | 9 | 0.1% | 0.2% | |
| Cohabiting couple | 840 | 13.3% | 10.7% | Other | 643 | 22.8% | 30.6% | |
| No children | 718 | 11.3% | 6.7% | | | | | |
| Dependent children | 116 | 1.8% | 3.6% | | | | | |
| Non dependent children | 6 | 0.1% | 0.4% | | | | | |

2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Fertility Rate

Understanding the demography of an area will help with planning of appropriate services. The fertility rate is the ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 population per year.

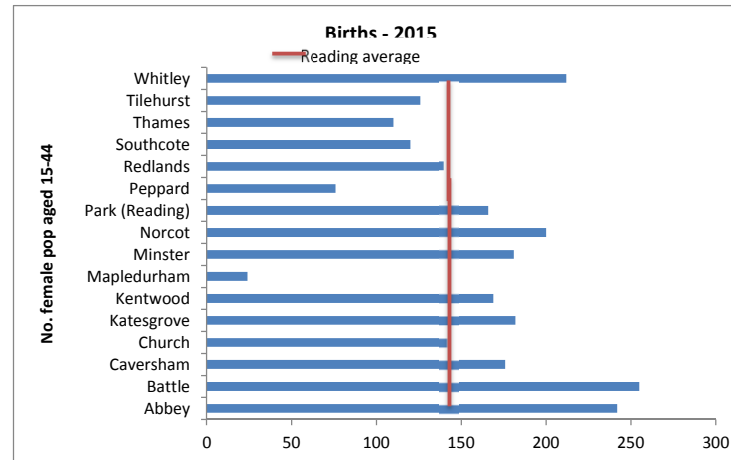
- The fertility rate, per 1,000 female population aged 15-44, in Reading is 69.4, which is above the national average of 63.2.
- The fertility rate in Abbey is 68.5 per 1,000 female population aged 15-44, this is more than the Reading rate.



New Births

Local authorities are key user of birth statistics. Data are used, for example, to plan maternity services, inform policy decisions and monitor child mortality.

- There were 2,521 live births in Reading in 2015.
- 242 of those were to mothers who reside in Abbey.
- 51% were boys and 49% were girls.
- 64% were born within a marriage/civil partnership and 36% were born outside a marriage/civil partnership.
- 99% were born in an NHS hospital.
- The average age of mother at birth of child was 30.
- 33% of births were to mothers born in the UK.



2. DEMOGRAPHICS

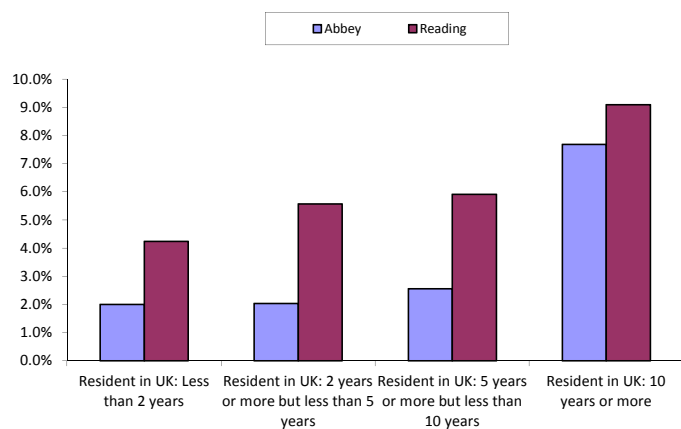
Migration

- 98% of the Abbey population were born in the UK. This is more than the average of Reading.
- The majority of people living in Abbey who were not born in the UK have been resident in the UK for 10 years or more.
- The majority of people living in Abbey who were not born in the UK moved to the UK when they were aged between 20 to 24.

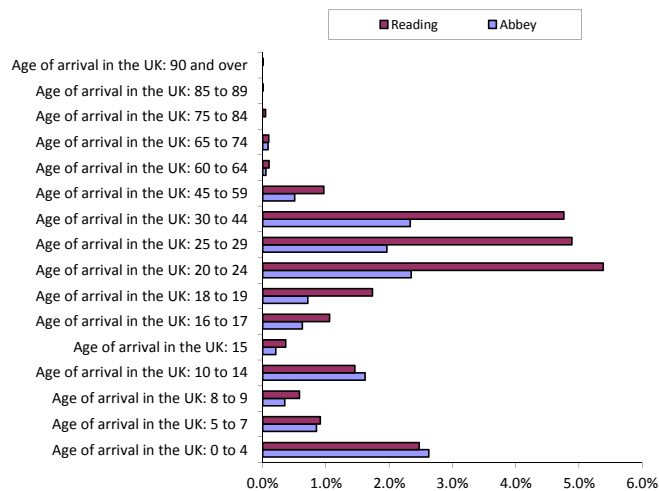
Country of birth 2011

| | Abbey | | Reading |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|
| United Kingdom | 7,063 | 97.6% | 75.2% |
| Ireland | 174 | 2.4% | 1.1% |
| Other EU | 0 | 0.0% | 6.4% |
| Other Countries | 0 | 0.0% | 17.3% |

Length of time in UK (non-UK born residents)



Age of arrival in UK (non-UK born residents)



3. DEPRIVATION, POVERTY AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

- Out of the 16 wards in Reading, Abbey is the fifth most deprived ward.
- There aren't any people in the ward who are living in an area classed amongst the 10% most deprived in Reading, according to the latest Indices of Deprivation.
- Nationally, there aren't any people in the ward who live in an area classed amongst the 10% most deprived areas in England according to the latest Indices of Deprivation.

Child Poverty

- 16.3% of children in Abbey are at risk of living in poverty, compared with 18.7% across Reading.
- This figure has fallen by 12.6% since 2006, and Reading has decreased by 1.8% since 2006.

Free school meals

- 22.1% of children living in Reading and attending schools in Reading are eligible for and receiving free school meals. 23% of children living in Abbey are eligible for and receiving free school meals.

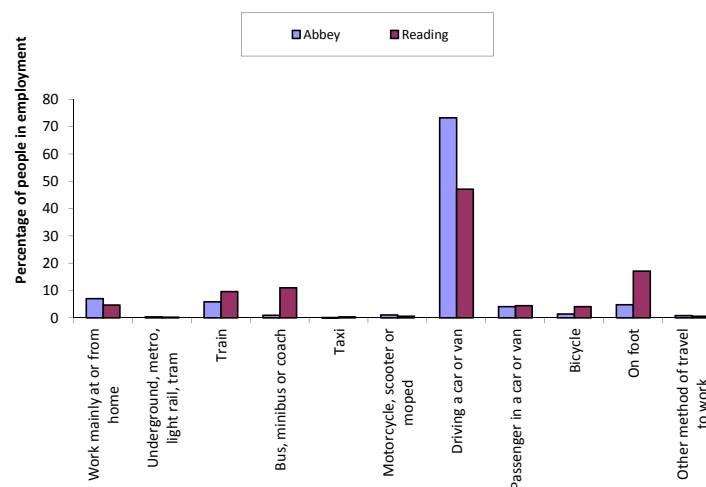
Accessibility

- Abbey is a 13 minutes walk from the centre of Reading. Local bus services are provided by Reading Buses, First, Thames Travel and Newbury Buses.
- Reading is a major junction point of the National Rail system, and hence Reading station is a major transfer point and terminus. Railway lines link Reading to both Paddington and Waterloo stations in London and inter-city services also link Reading to Swindon, Bristol, Cardiff and South Wales, Exeter, Plymouth and South West England, Birmingham and the North of England and Southampton. Other stations in the Reading area are Reading West, Tilehurst and Earley.
- The ReadyBike 24 hour on-street bike hire service operates in Reading, providing 200 bicycles for hire for residents and visitors from 29 locations in Reading and the surrounding area.

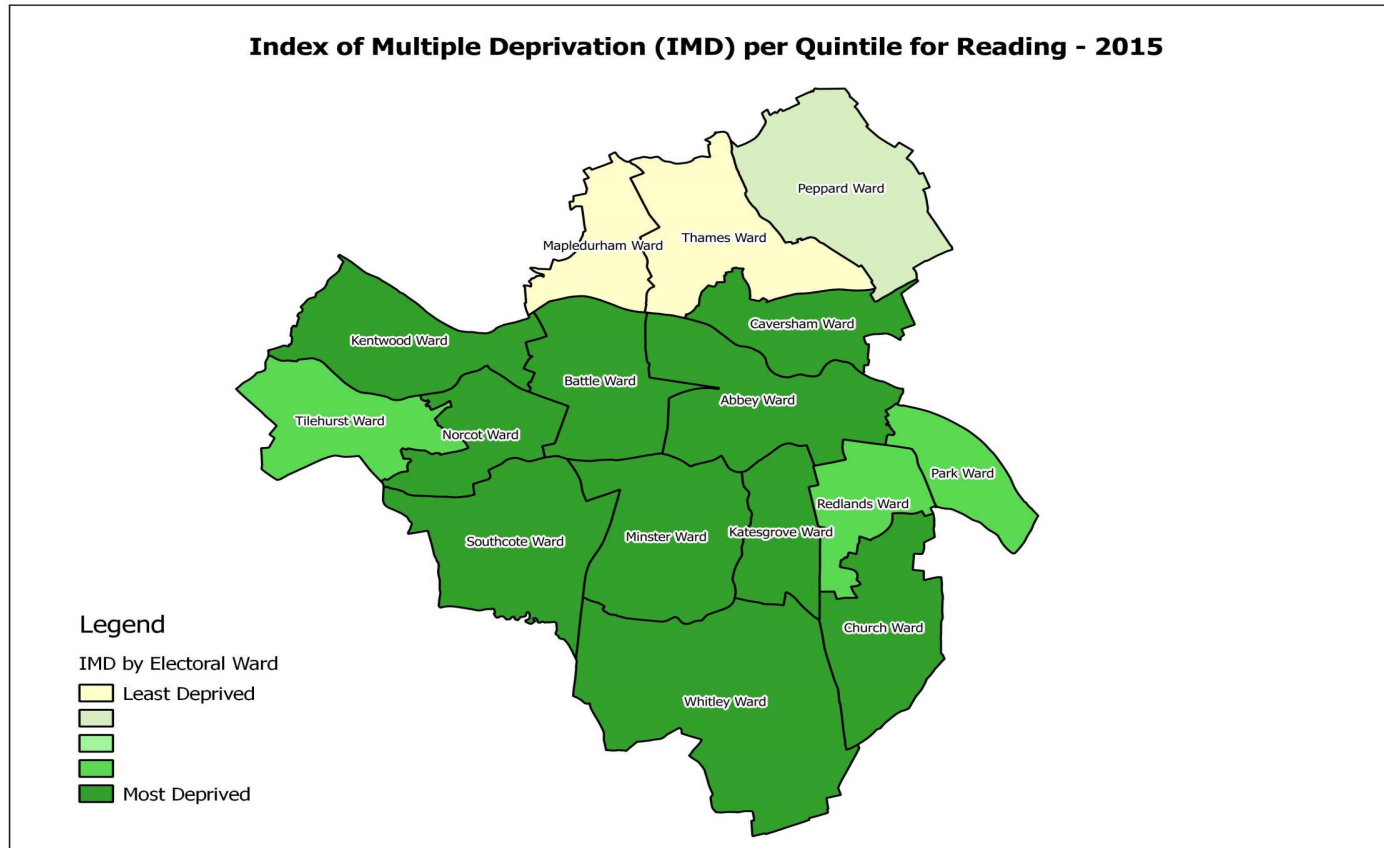
Access to Services

- There are 2844 households in Abbey who do not own a car or van. This is 44.92% of all households in the Ward which is more than the Reading average.
- The indices of multiple deprivation includes a measure of barriers to housing and services. On this measure Abbey is the 4th most deprived ward in Reading (out of 16 Wards).
- 4106 people in the ward are living in an area classed amongst the 10% most deprived in Reading, against the barriers to housing and services measure.
- Nationally, 13% of people in the ward live in an area classed amongst the 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services, according to the latest Indices of Deprivation.

Method of travel to work



IMD 2015: Reading



4. ECONOMY AND ENTERPRISE

Benefit Claimants (November 2016-2017)

In Abbey 8.1% of the working age population claim benefits compared with 9.6% in Reading. Broken down:

| Statistical Group | Abbey | | Reading | |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Number | % of Ward Population | Number | % of Ward Population |
| Job Seekers | 155 | 1.5% | 1,605 | 1.5% |
| ESA and Incapacity Benefits | 505 | 4.8% | 5,110 | 4.7% |
| Lone parents | 75 | 0.7% | 1,435 | 1.3% |
| Carers | 55 | 0.5% | 1,020 | 0.9% |
| Other income benefits | 15 | 0.1% | 235 | 0.2% |
| Disabled | 45 | 0.4% | 965 | 0.9% |
| Bereaved | 5 | 0.0% | 180 | 0.2% |
| Total Claimants | 855 | 8.1% | 10,550 | 9.6% |

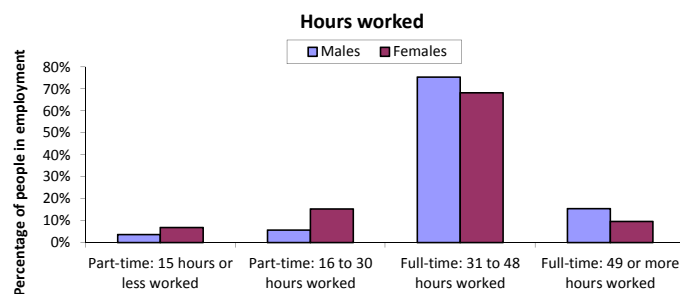
Qualifications

Recent statistics on qualifications are available at ward level using data collected as part of the 2011 Census. This showed that:

- 12% of working age people in Abbey have no formal qualifications.
- 58.3% were qualified to NVQ Level 3 or higher compared with 48.2% in Reading as a whole.
- Please see the 'Education' section of these Ward Profiles for information on school attainment.

Employment

- In Abbey, the majority of people in employment (60% of workers) were employed in managerial/professional/technical occupations. 34% of workers were employed in professional occupations.
- In Reading as a whole the majority of people in employment (47% of workers) were employed in managerial/professional/technical occupations. 25% of workers were employed in professional occupations.
- 72.4% of the population of Abbey who are aged 16 to 74 years are in employment. This is higher than the average in Reading.
- 5.1% of the population of Abbey who are aged 16 to 74 years are unemployed. This is higher than the average in Reading.



5. EDUCATION

We have to treat the following data with some caution due to the small numbers that are involved in the calculations. It is likely that differences between areas will be largely due to random effects occurring within the data. Data is only available at a Ward level for children who both live in, and attend school within, the local authority.

Pupil characteristics

- 52.6% of children living in Reading come from non-White British backgrounds. 76.5% of children living in Abbey come from non-White British backgrounds.
- 32.8% of children living in Reading have English as a second language. 55% of children living in Abbey have English as a second language.

Unauthorised absences

- 1.1% of school sessions were missed through unauthorised absences by children living in Reading. 1.6% school sessions were missed by children living in Abbey.

Key Stage 2 attainment

- 57.4% of children living in Reading achieved the expected level of attainment in Key Stage 2. 50% of children living in Abbey achieved the expected level of attainment in Key Stage 2.

GCSE attainment

- 56.4% of children living in Reading achieved 5 GCSEs including English and Maths. 48% of children living in Abbey achieved 5 GCSEs including English and Maths.

Free school meals

- 22.1% of children living in Reading receive free school meals. 23% of children living in Abbey receive free school meals.

Schools

- There are three primary schools located in Abbey; EP Collier Primary School, St John's CofE (Aided) Primary School and The Deenway Montessori School.

NEET

- 8.1% of 16 - 18 year olds in Reading are not in education, employment or training (2017). 8.7% whose activity is no known.

6. HEALTH

It is often difficult to use health data when looking at small areas such as Wards. This is because of the size of the numbers involved. For example, only a few people from each Ward may be admitted to hospital each year for a specific condition. When we are looking at numbers that are very small we have to consider two key points before they are used in profiles such as this. Firstly, when numbers are small we are not legally able to share them as the individual may be identifiable from the data. Secondly, it is difficult to come to any reliable conclusions from information which is based on these small numbers. It may also be the case that the information is not available at these low levels. This is particularly true of information about peoples lifestyles (for example, how many people smoke or drink alcohol). One of the ways that this is overcome is to use 'modelled' data. This is data that has been taken from a much larger number of people and used to estimate the likelihood of a certain characteristic appearing in other areas such as Wards depending on some key features of that area such as how many people of a particular age group live there.

Health Data 2011-16

- The percentage of live births to mothers living in Abbey which were of a low birth weight is estimated to be 3.6%. The percentage on average across Reading is 2.8%. Any difference is not statistically significant.
- The number of people living in Abbey who are diagnosed with cancer is as expected given the age and gender structure of the population.
- The average life expectancy at birth for males living in Abbey is 74 years. The average life expectancy at birth for females in Abbey is 83.2 years.

Deaths

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Deaths from all causes, all ages | higher than expected* |
| Deaths from all causes, under 65 | higher than expected |
| Deaths from all causes, under 75 | higher than expected |
| Deaths from all cancer, all ages | as expected |
| Deaths from all cancer, under 75 | as expected |
| Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages | higher than expected |
| Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages | as expected |

* Given the age and gender structure of the population and national death rate

Hospital admissions

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Emergency hospital admissions for all causes | lower than expected* |
| Planned hospital admissions for all causes | lower than expected |
| Emergency hospital admissions for all coronary heart disease | as expected |
| Emergency hospital admissions for stroke | higher than expected |
| Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack | as expected |
| Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | as expected |

* Given the age and gender structure of the population and national admission rates

Top 5 causes of deaths

Abbey

| Cause of death | Number |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Cancer (malignant neoplasms) | 27 |
| Ischaemic heart diseases | 23 |
| Accidents | 17 |
| Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 17 |
| Dementia and Alzheimer disease | 5 |

* Figures under 5 have been suppressed

6. HEALTH

Childhood Obesity

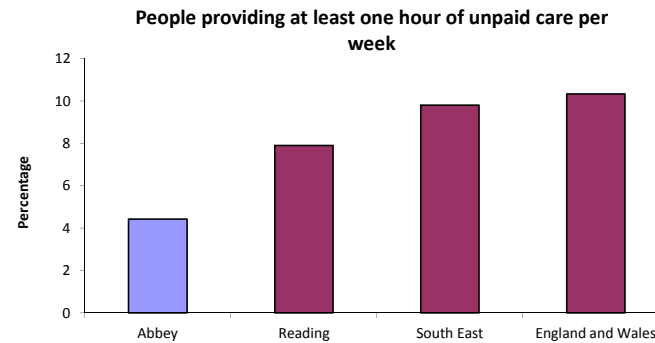
- The heights and weights of children in reception year and year 6 are measured annually as part of the National Child Measurement Programme.
- 10.4% of reception year children in Abbey are obese. An average of 10% of reception year children in Reading are obese.
- 25.7% of year six children in Abbey are obese. An average of 21% of year six children in Reading are obese.
- It is important to note that this data at Ward level involves small numbers and any differences between areas will be, in part, due to chance occurrences in the data.

Adult Lifestyles

- An estimated 18.6% of adults in Abbey are obese.
- An estimated 25.2% of adults in Abbey binge drink.
- An estimated 30.7% of adults in Abbey eat healthily.

Sense of health and wellbeing

- According to the 2011 Census 87.9% of adults in Abbey feel that they are in either good or very good health.
- 4.5% of adults in Abbey feel that their lives are limited a lot due to ill health or disability and 5.4% of adults in Abbey feel that their lives are limited a little due to ill health or disability.



6. HEALTH

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. The tables below show falls related admissions broken down by local authority and electoral ward.

Falls admissions by age

| Age Band | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Under 20s | 114 | 91 | 89 | 87 | 29 |
| 20-64 | 118 | 107 | 151 | 142 | 47 |
| 65-79 | 117 | 104 | 98 | 128 | 40 |
| 80+ | 331 | 255 | 231 | 278 | 88 |
| Total | 680 | 557 | 569 | 635 | 204 |

Falls admissions by fiscal month

| Month | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Jan | 65 | 50 | 43 | 58 | 57 |
| Feb | 55 | 46 | 49 | 50 | 68 |
| Mar | 48 | 46 | 40 | 49 | 79 |
| Apr | 63 | 39 | 61 | 57 | |
| May | 51 | 49 | 45 | 56 | |
| Jun | 60 | 42 | 45 | 40 | |
| Jul | 75 | 41 | 43 | 47 | |
| Aug | 57 | 40 | 49 | 45 | |
| Sep | 55 | 50 | 57 | 57 | |
| Oct | 51 | 54 | 43 | 46 | |
| Nov | 43 | 45 | 42 | 59 | |
| Dec | 57 | 55 | 52 | 71 | |
| Total | 680 | 557 | 569 | 635 | 204 |

Yearly Practice Falls Admissions by ward

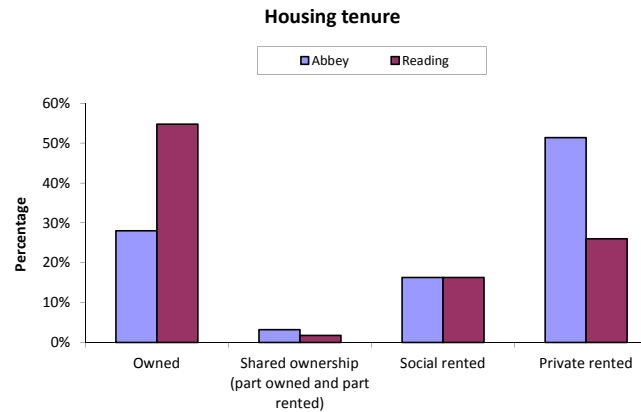
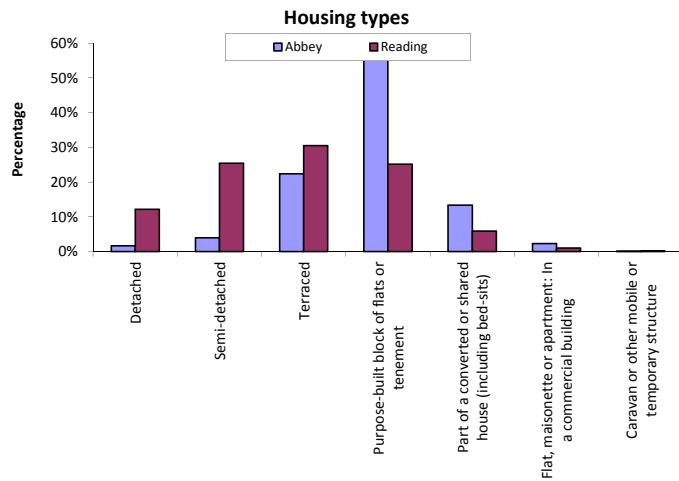
| Ward Name | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Abbey | 38 | 24 | 24 | 47 |

- The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above and it is estimated that about 30% people (2.5 million) aged 65 and above living at home and about 50% of people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.
- Falls that results in injury can be very serious - approximately 1 in 20 older people living in the community experience a fracture or need hospitalisation after a fall. Falls and fractures in those aged 65 and above account for over 4 million bed days per year in England alone, at an estimated cost of £2 billion.

7. HOUSING

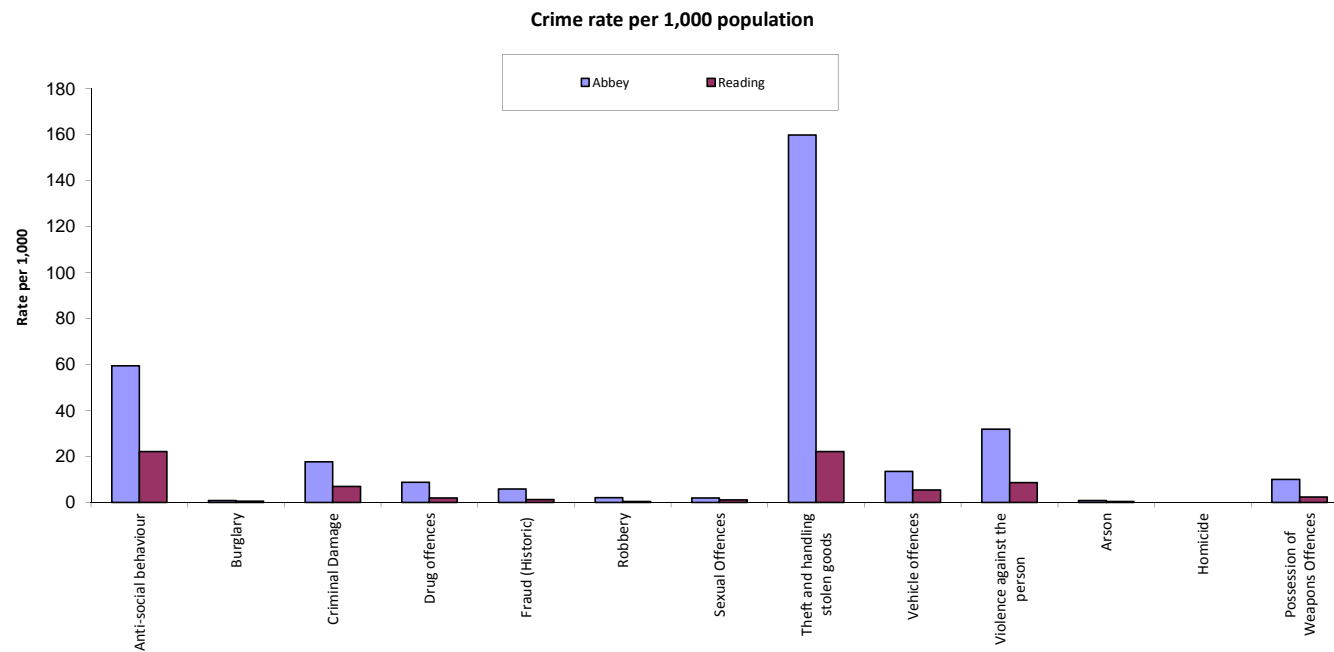
- The most common council tax band in which housing in Reading falls is Band C. This accounts for 40.9% of all dwellings. Data is not available of council tax banding for Abbey Ward.
- There are a total of 6,783 dwellings in Abbey. 0.35% of these are shared dwellings. This is greater than the average number of shared dwellings across Reading.
- The most common housing type in Abbey is Purpose-built block of flats or tenement. This accounts for 57.01% of all housing.

- The average household size in Abbey is 2 people, which is smaller than the average for Reading.
- The average number of rooms in houses in Abbey is 3.8. This is fewer than the average for Reading.
- The average number of bedrooms in houses in Abbey is 1.9, which is fewer than the average for Reading.
- 7.6% of housing in Abbey is classified as needing one or more bedrooms more than it has in order to be adequately sized for the number of people living there. This is more households than the Reading average.
- 5.4% of houses in Abbey do not have central heating. This is more than the average for Reading.



8. COMMUNITY SAFETY

- There were 3330 crimes recorded in Abbey during 2013/14. This equates to 257 crimes per 1,000 people living in Abbey - a rate that is higher than the average across Reading.
- The most commonly occurring crime was classified as Theft and handling stolen goods for which there were 159.7 crimes per 1000 people living in Abbey.



9. ENVIRONMENT

Area

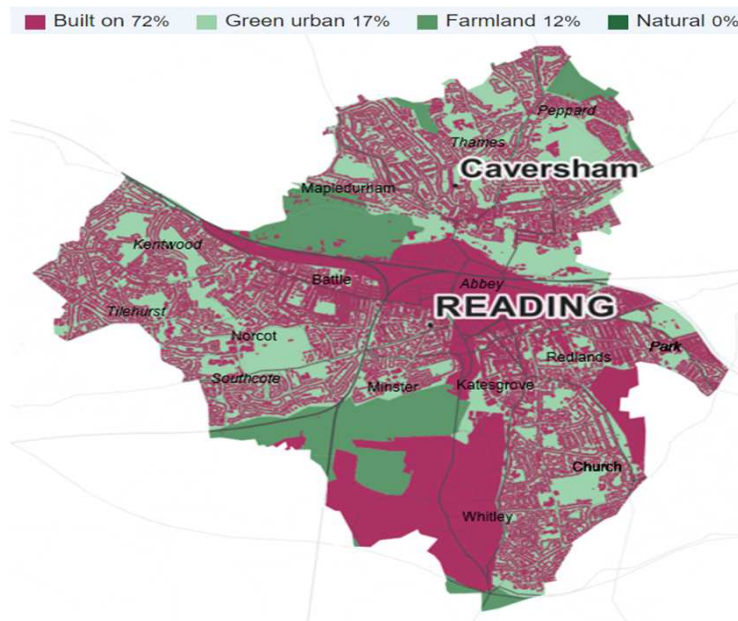
- In Abbey, according to the urban/rural classification from ONS 2012, 100% of the population live in areas classified as urban city and town.
- Abbey has an area of 1.02 square kilometers which represents 3% of the total area of Reading.

Population Density

- Population density describes the average number of people living in each square kilometre of land in an area.
- There are an average of 13,238 people living in each square kilometer of Abbey and an average of 82,198 people living in each square kilometer of Reading.

Land Use

- The most common land use in Reading is Built on (roads, buildings etc), followed by Green urban (parks, gardens, golf courses, sports pitches etc), then Farmland (fields, orchards etc).
- Reading has no land area termed Natural (moors, heathland, natural grassland etc).



10. SOURCES OF DATA

| Item | Source | Date | Description |
|--|--|---------|---|
| 1. Summary Indicators | | | |
| Indices of Multiple Deprivation - IMD (2015) | Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) | 2015 | A national index of deprivation, where 32,480 Lower Super Output Areas are ranked in order of relative deprivation |
| % children in Poverty (2015) | Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) | 2016 | Measures the % of children in households receiving Child Tax Credits and with incomes 60% or less of the median |
| Barriers to Housing and Services - IMD domain (2015) | DCLG | 2015 | A national index of deprivation, where 32,480 Lower Super Output Areas are ranked in order of relative deprivation |
| % JSA Claimants (September 2017) | NOMIS | 2017 | DWP benefits data published by NOMIS |
| Post-16 Qualifications - % Level 3 or higher (2011) | 2011 Census | 2011 | % of working age population with level 3 or higher |
| % key Stage 2 Level 4+ (2012) | Department for Education, ONS | 2011/12 | % of pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in both English and Maths |
| % 5+ GCSEs A*-C (inc Maths and English) (2016) | DFE/Berkshire Local Authorities | 2016 | % of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C including English and Maths |
| All Cause Mortality <75 (2012-16) | Public Health England | 2016 | Age/sex standardised mortality rates |
| Life Expectancy - males (2011-15) | Public Health England | 2017 | Life expectancy at birth calculated from all cause, all age mortality |
| Life Expectancy - females (2011-15) | Public Health England | 2017 | Life expectancy at birth calculated from all cause, all age mortality |
| Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (2011/12-2015/16) | Public Health England | 2017 | Age/sex standardised hospital admission rates |
| % low Birthweights <2500g (2011-15) | Public Health England | 2017 | Percentage of live births with weight <2,500g |
| % occupancy rating - bedrooms -1 or less (2011) | Public Health England | 2011 | A measure of under-occupancy and over-crowding. A value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household. |
| % no Central Heating (2011) | 2011 Census | 2011 | The percentage of housing which does not have central heating |
| % socially Rented (2011) | 2011 Census | 2011 | The percentage of households that socially rent |
| Crime rate per 1,000 (2013/14) | 2011 Census | 2014 | Total crime rate per 1,000 population |
| Anti-social Behaviour rate per 1,000 (2013/14) | Thames Valley Police | 2014 | Total ASB rate per 1,000 population |
| Theft and handling stolen goods rate per 1,000 (2013/14) | Thames Valley Police | 2014 | Total Theft and Handling of Stolen Goods rate per 1,000 population |
| Violence with/without injury (2013/14) | Thames Valley Police | 2014 | Total violence with/without injury rate per 1,000 population |
| 2. Demographics | | | |
| Population size | Office for National Statistics (ONS) | 2017 | Mid-2016 Population Estimates for 2015 Wards in England and Wales |
| Ethnicity | ONS | 2011 | Ethnic group of usual resident population on Census day 2011. BME is defined by ONS as including White Irish, White other (including White asylum seekers and refugees and Gypsies and Travellers), mixed (White & Black Caribbean, White & Black African, White & Asian, any other mixed background), Asian or Asian British (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, any other Asian background), Black or Black British (Caribbean, African or any other Black background), Chinese, and any other ethnic group. |
| Religion | ONS | 2011 | Religion or belief of usual resident population on Census day 2011 |

| Item | Source | Date | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|---|
| Household composition | ONS | 2011 | Members of each household on Census day 2011 |
| Migration | ONS | 2011 | Usual residents who were not born in the UK recorded on Census day 2011 |
| Fertility Rate (2011-2015) | PHE/ONS | 2017 | Crude fertility rate: live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, 2011-2015 |
| Live Births (2015) | NHS Digital | 2016 | The annual extract of births data for 2015. |
| 3. Deprivation | | | |
| Indices of Multiple Deprivation | DCLG | 2015 | A national index of deprivation, where 32,480 Lower Super Output Areas are ranked in order of relative deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2010 is not a measure of affluence; all of the indicators used in the index are designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence. Therefore the area ranked as the least deprived is not necessarily the most affluent. Follow link for more information: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6320/1870718.pdf |
| Child Poverty (2015) | DWP | 2016 | Measures the % of children in households receiving Child Tax Credits and with incomes 60% or less of the median |
| Pupils eligible for free school meals | DFE/Berkshire Local Authorities | 2017 | % of pupils eligible for free school meals |
| Car Ownership/Public Transport | ONS | 2011 | Car ownership per household as recorded on Census day 2011 |
| Method of travel to work | ONS | 2011 | Method of travel to work (those in employment) as recorded on Census day 2011 |
| 4. Economy and enterprise | | | |
| Benefits claimants | DWP/NOMIS | 2017 | DWP benefits data published by NOMIS |
| Employment status | ONS | November 2011 | Employment status as recorded on Census day 2011 |
| Qualifications | ONS | 2011 | Highest level of qualification as recorded on Census day 2011 |
| 5. Education | | | |
| All education indicators | DFE/Berkshire Local Authorities | 2017 | The educational data provides 2017 year-end information on pupil residency-based small area pupil attainment. Pupils who reside and attend schools within the Local Authority |
| 6. Health | | | |
| Low birth weight babies (2011-15) | Public Health England | 2017 | Percentage of live births with weight <2,500g |
| Cancer incidence (2011-15) | Public Health England | 2017 | Cancer incidence rates - age/sex standardised |
| Life expectancy (2011-15) | Public Health England | 2017 | Life expectancy at birth calculated from all cause, all age mortality |
| Mortality (2012-16) | Public Health England | 2017 | Age/sex standardised mortality rates |
| Hospital admissions | Public Health England | 2011-16 | Age/sex standardised hospital admission rates |
| Childhood obesity | Public Health England | 2013-16 | Children classified as having a body mass index of 30 or more recorded during the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) |
| Lifestyle behaviours | Public Health England | 2006-2008 | Self-reported lifestyle behaviours as measured in the Health Survey for England |
| Sense of health and wellbeing | ONS | 2011 | Persons self-reported wellbeing on Census day 2011 |
| Providing unpaid care | ONS | 2011 | Persons reporting themselves as providing unpaid care at least one hour per week on Census day 2011 |
| Falls data | Berkshire West Better Care Fund Dashboard | 2016 | Falls data |

| Item | Source | Date | Description |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---|
| 7. Housing | | | |
| Council tax bands | Neighbourhood Statistics | 2011 | Council tax bands of dwelling stock |
| Number of dwellings | ONS | 2011 | Number of dwellings recorded on Census day 2011 |
| Shared dwellings | ONS | 2011 | Dwellings containing members belonging to two or more different families |
| Household size | ONS | 2011 | The average number of people resident in a household |
| Room numbers | ONS | 2011 | The average number of rooms in a household |
| Household size | ONS | 2011 | The average number of people resident in a household |
| Central heating | ONS | 2011 | The percentage of housing which does not have central heating |
| 8. Community Safety | | | |
| Crime rates | Thames Valley Police | 2013/14 | Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 population |
| 9. Environment | | | |
| Urban/rural classification | ONS | 2012 | ONS urban/rural classification (lower super output area). A super output area is a geographical area designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics. There are two layers: smaller Lower SOAs and larger middle SOAs. |
| Population density | ONS | 2016 | Persons per square kilometre |
| Land Use | Corine Land Cover inventory/BBC | 2016 | Land use by local authority |

Acknowledgments

Sheffield City Council Ward Profiles - David Leather - <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/your-city-council/sheffield-profile/ward-profiles.html>

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