Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Annual Report 2018

Summary for Vale of White Horse district

This summary highlights the key findings from the 2018 Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Vale of White Horse district including historical and projected population change, wider determinants, health and mortality.

Also included is a summary of health inequalities indicators for wards in Vale of White Horse from the JSNA Inequalities Annex (including the Tartan rug overview) and the Public Health England 2017 profile for Vale of White Horse.

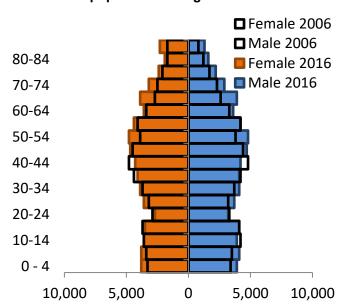
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Addition information and data sources are available from the full JSNA 2018 report https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-report-2018

Population

- Vale WH in mid-2016 had 129,400 people. This is projected to increase by 38% by 2031.
- There are 3,600 individuals aged 85+ in Vale of White Horse.
 This is projected to increase by 66% by 2031.

Historical population change 2006 to 2016



Wider determinants

- Social rents in Vale WH are 13% higher than the national average
- Between November 2016 and November 2017, the number of people <u>rough sleeping</u> in Vale of White Horse rose from 8 to 10.

- Vale WH has three <u>Air Quality</u> Management Areas (AQMAs), where the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide is being exceeded (Abingdon, Botley, Marcham).
- For <u>fuel poverty</u>, Vale WH was significantly better than the national average.
- There are 59 fast food outlets in Vale WH. Wantage Charlton ward has 16 outlets .
- In 2017 there were 447 'Troubled Families' in Vale WH
- In 2017 there were in Vale WH 16 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation, and 15 victims of Modern Slavery / Trafficking offences.
- There was a statistically significant increase in the proportion of people <u>participating in sport</u> in Vale of White Horse.
- Areas rated as "high risk" for isolation and loneliness were mainly in urban areas such as Abingdon, Faringdon, Wantage and Grove.

Health

- Stroke in males in Vale of White Horse was above average in 2016.
- There were 15 wards in Oxfordshire with a significantly higher admission ratio for intentional self-harm than England (2011-12 to 2015-16), these included 7 in Oxford, 3 in Cherwell, 3 in Vale of White Horse, 1 in South Oxfordshire, and 1 in West Oxfordshire.
- The age-standardised mortality rate for <u>cerebrovascular diseases</u> (stroke) for males in Vale of White Horse was above average in 2016.
- The proportion of patients recorded with <u>diabetes</u> in Vale of WH significantly higher than the Oxfordshire average, but significantly lower than the national average.
- In Vale of White Horse between 2015/16 and 2016/17, there was an increase in childhood obesity for both reception and Year 6 children (reception rose from 5.1% to 6.9% and Year 6 from 14.5% to 16%)
- In 2016 there were 39 alcohol-related deaths in Vale of White Horse.

Health summary for Vale of White Horse

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

Signit	cantly worse than England average		England	-	al average	e.	England average	
O Not significantly different from England average				~				England best
Significantly better than England average			worst	25th percentile			75th percentile	
O Not o	ompared	Local	Local	E	Foo		E	
Domain	Indicator	Period	Local	value	Eng value	Eng worst	England range	Eng best
Our communities	1 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	8.5	21.8	42.0		5.0
	2 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	2,090	9.4	20.1	39.2		6.6
	3 Statutory homelessness	2015/16	11	0.2	0.9			
	4 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	696	62.2	57.8	44.8	40	78.7
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	954	7.6	17.2	36.7	•	4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	2016	44	0.6 A ²⁰	3.7 ^ ²⁰	13.8		0.4
young	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	107	8.2	10.6 \$1	26.0	00	1.8
	8 Breastfeeding Initiation	2014/15	1,054	82.5	74.3	47.2	♦ ○	92.9
and s	9 Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	178	14.5	19.8	28.5	• •	9.4
Children's and young people's health	10 Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (under 18s)†	2013/14 - 15/16	32	39.7	37.4	121.3	Q	10.5
	11 Under 18 conceptions	2015	20	9.4	20.8	43.8	• •	5.4
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence in adults	2016	n/a	15.0	15.5	25.7	Þ	4.9
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	2015	n/a	61.8	57.0	44.8	••	69.8
	14 Excess weight in adults	2013 - 15	n/a	63.7	64.8	76.2	(a)	46.5
health	15 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	294	53.0	52.4	39.0	þ	63.1
	16 Hospital stays for self-harm†	2015/16	208	167.7	196.5	635.3	(0	55.7
poor h	17 Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm†	2015/16	586	470.7	647	1,163	0	374
ge :	18 Recorded diabetes	2014/15	5,057	5.4	6.4	9.2	••	3.3
8	19 Incidence of TB	2013 - 15	14	3.7	12.0	85.6	10	0.0
Disease	20 New sexually transmitted infections (STI)	2016	411	519.0	795	3,288	10	223
	21 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over†	2015/16	163	633.0	589	820	0 0	312
ectancy and causes of death	22 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2013 - 15	n/a	81.9	79.5	74.3	• •	83.4
	23 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2013 - 15	n/a	84.7	83.1	79.4	• •	86.7
	24 Infant mortality	2013 - 15	17	4.0	3.9	8.2	Q •	0.8
	25 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013 - 15	182	48.6	38.5	103.7	•	10.4
	26 Suicide rate	2013 - 15	28	8.3	10.1	17.4	• •	5.6
	27 Smoking related deaths	2013 - 15	n/a	n/a	283.5			
	28 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013 - 15	157	46.8	74.6	137.6	• •	43.1
edoe '	29 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013 - 15	377	112.8	138.8	194.8		98.6
eği.	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2012 - Jul 2015	117	11.4	19.6	36.0	•	6.9

Source: Public Health England Health Profiles 2017

K Code	Practice Name	Registered patients				
K84012	Elm Tree Surgery	6,939				
K84019	Newbury Street Practice	15,455				
K84025	Botley Medical Centre	9,628				
K84027	Malthouse Surgery	18,082				
K84033	Church Street Practice	13,841				
K84041	Marcham Road Health Centre	12,245				
K84051	White Horse Practice	15,272				
K84054	Abingdon Surgery	14,423				
K84079	Long Furlong Medical Centre	9,283				
NHS Digital, April 2017						

There are 115,168 registered patients at GP practices within Vale of White Horse. Of this patient population, 3,078 patients (2.7%) are aged 85+ years. Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 85 and over are Gosford Hill Medical Centre (3.6%) and Cropredy Surgery (2.8%).

The proportion of registered patient population aged 0-4 years in Vale of White Horse is 5.8% (6,686 patients). Practices with the highest proportion of patients aged 0-4 are Malthouse Surgery (3.5%), Church Street Practice (3.2%) and Newbury Street Practice (3.0%).

There are 26 care homes with 1,018 care home beds in Vale of White Horse. Cumnor has the highest provision with 205 beds across 5 care homes. Eleven wards have no care home beds.

Approximately 8% of households in this district are estimated to be in fuel poverty. The highest proportions of fuel poverty are in Thames and Ridgeway. Lowest proportions are in Abingdon Peachcroft.

Tartan Rug

In Vale of White Horse, seventeen out of twenty-four wards have no indicators worse than average. Wards with the most indicators significantly worse than average are in Abingdon and Faringdon.

Significantly worse than Oxfordshire or England Statistically similar to Oxfordshire or England

> Significanlty better than Oxfordshire or England

Abingdon Abbey Northcourt Steventon & the Hanneys Watchfield & Shrivenham Wantage & Grove Brook Hendreds Kennington & Radley Botley & Sunningwel Abingdon Peachcroft Abingdon Dunmore Abingdon Fitzharris Abingdon Caldecott Blewbury & Harwell Kingston Bagpuize Wantage Charlton Sutton Courtenay Grove North Faringdon Ridgeway Marcham Stanford Cumnor Drayton Life expectancy at birth (Males) Life expectancy at birth (Females) Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males) Healthy life expectancy at birth (Females) Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Males) Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Females) Income deprivation affecting children Income deprivation Good level of development at 5 years Hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 years Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years Obesity: Reception year Obesity: Year 6 Hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 years Hospital admisisons for injury, ages 15-24 years Hospital admissions for self-harm, all ages Emergency hospital admissions for COPD, all ages Emergency hospital admissions for CHD, all ages Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke, all ages Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm, all ages Deaths from all cancers, age under 75 years Deaths from CHD, age under 75 years Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages Deaths from stroke, all ages

Data are shown at ward level for boundaries in place in 2016. Health state life expectancy indicators use ward boundaries in place prior to 2016 which may be different from current boundaries and cause discrepancies in the tartan rug. These indicators are shown in a paler colour scheme.