

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.

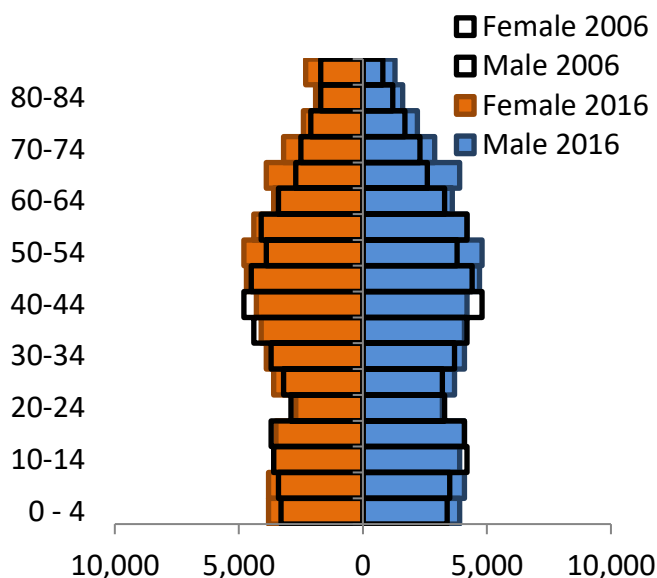
Published June 2018

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 rough sleeping in Vale of White Horse rose from 8 to 10.

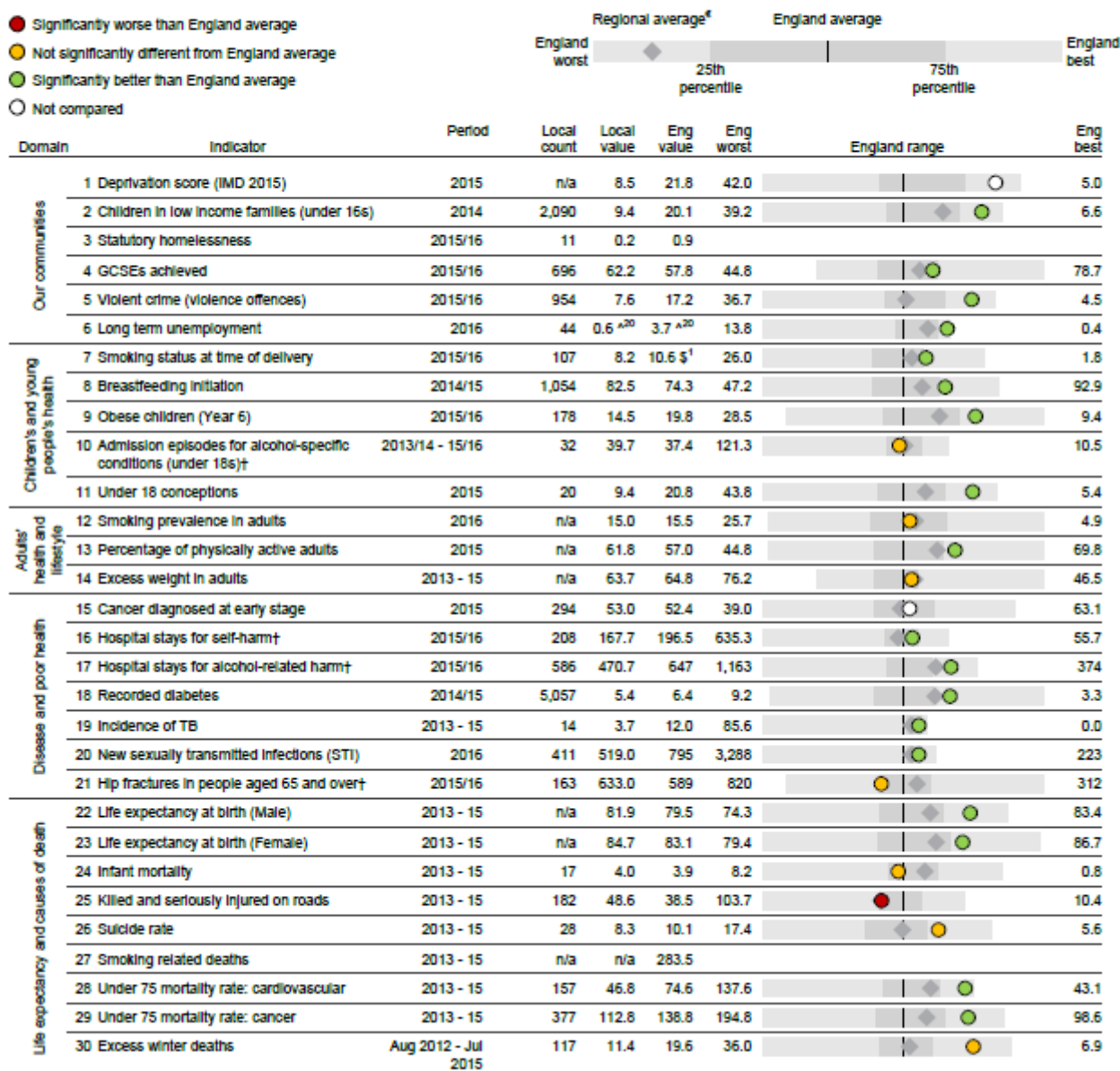
- Vale WH has three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), where the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide is being exceeded (Abingdon, Botley, Marcham).
- For fuel poverty, Vale WH was significantly better than the national average.
- There are 59 fast food outlets in Vale WH. Wantage Charlton ward 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 participating in sport 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 cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) for males in Vale of White Horse was above average in 2016.
- The proportion of patients recorded with diabetes 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.



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%).

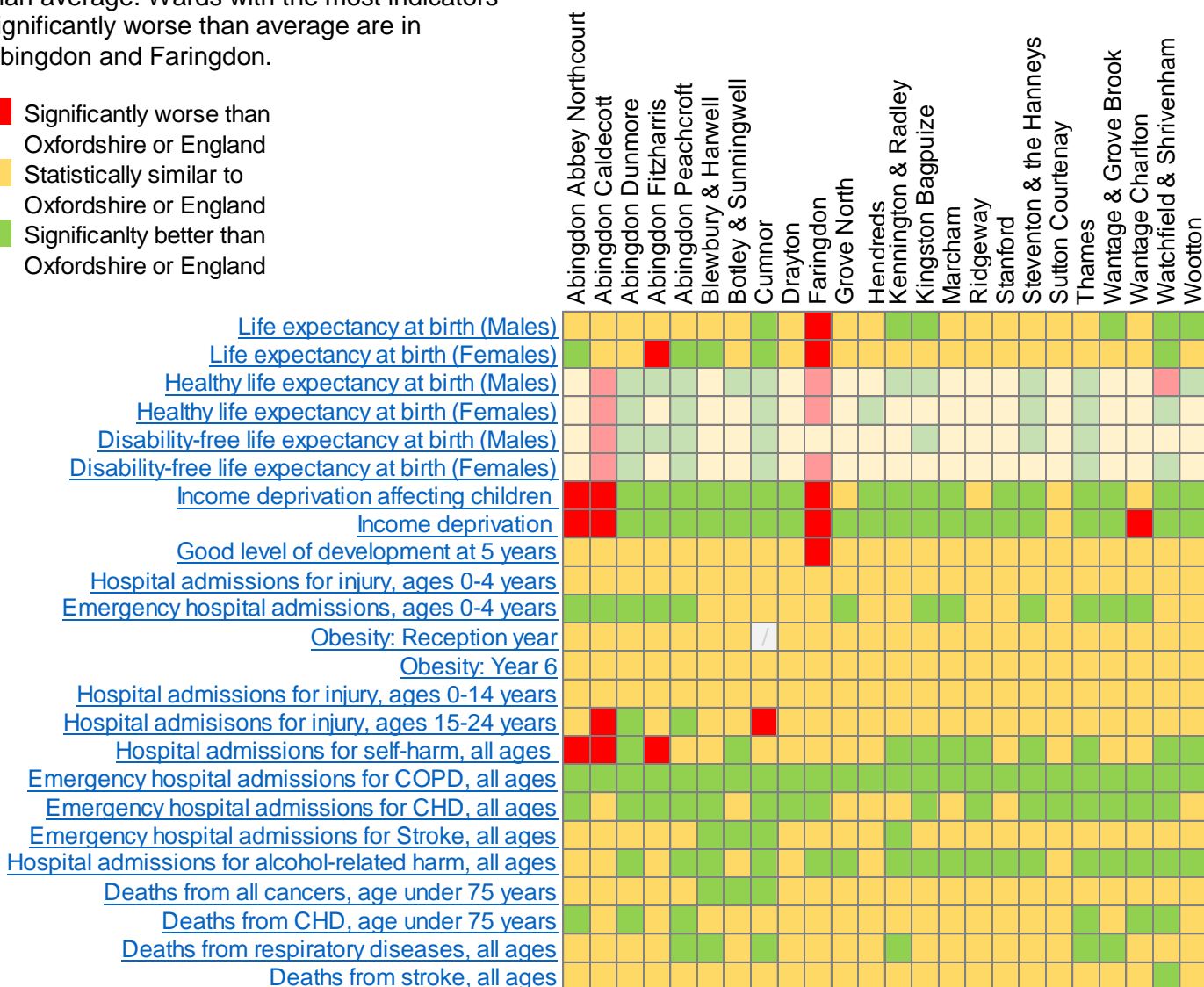
There are 26 care homes with 1,018 care home beds in Vale of White Horse. Cumnor has the highest provision with 205 beds across 5 care homes. Eleven wards have no care home beds.

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
- Significantly better than Oxfordshire or England



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.