





# Vale of White Horse District Summary 2019

Published July 2019

# Introduction to the District Summary for Vale of White Horse

This is a summary report for Vale of White Horse District and includes the following key areas highlighted in the JSNA 2019 Oxfordshire report:

-  Historical and projected population change
-  Public Health England 2019 health summary
-  Key health and wellbeing facts and figures 2019
-  A district inequalities summary (tartan rug)

Other resources include:

[JSNA 2019 Oxfordshire report](#)

[Public Health Dashboards](#)

[Health Needs Assessments](#)

[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)


[JSNA Bitesize](#)


EMAIL: [JSNA@Oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:JSNA@Oxfordshire.gov.uk)

WEB: [insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment](https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment)

# Vale of White Horse District Population

## Historical population change 2007 to 2017


 In mid-2017 there were 131,200 residents in Vale of White Horse. This is projected to increase by 41% by 2037

 There were 3,800 people aged 85+ in Vale of White Horse district. This is projected to increase by 92% by 2037



# Health Summary for Vale of White Horse

 The Public Health England local health profile for Vale of White Horse shows that, for the majority of indicators, Vale of White Horse is better than or similar to the national average

 Indicators that are worse than average are killed and seriously injured on roads and estimated diabetes diagnosis rate

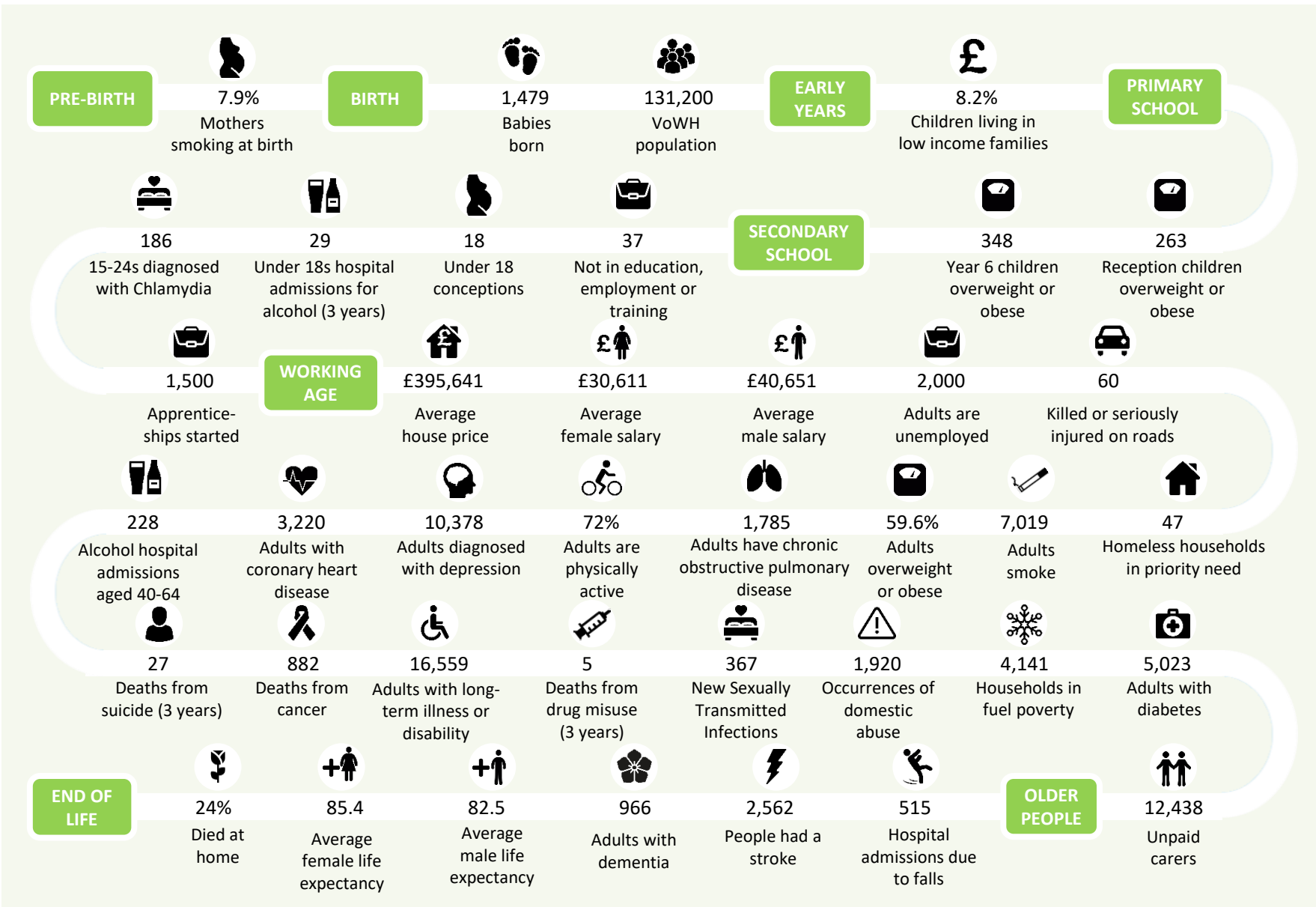
The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown 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.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared




	Indicator names	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst		Eng best
Life expectancy and causes of death	1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 – 16	n/a	82.3	79.5	74.2		83.7
	2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2014 – 16	n/a	85.4	83.1	79.4		86.8
	3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes	2014 – 16	803	233.7	333.8	545.7		215.2
	4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2014 – 16	159	46.0	73.5	141.3		42.3
	5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2014 – 16	381	110.6	136.8	195.3		99.1
	6 Suicide rate	2014 – 16	26	7.6	9.9	18.3		4.6
Injuries and ill health	7 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2014 – 16	195	51.3	39.7	110.4		13.5
	8 Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17	234	189.0	185.3	578.9		50.6
	9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+)	2016/17	135	501.2	575.0	854.2		364.7
	10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2016	278	54.6	52.6	39.3		61.9
	11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+)	2017	n/a	67.7	77.1	54.3		96.3
	12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	966	62.9	67.9	45.1		90.8
Behavioural risk factors	13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s)	2014/15 – 16/17	29	35.5	34.2	100.0		6.5
	14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays	2016/17	573	450.5	636.4	1,151.1		388.2
	15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 18+)	2017	9,821	9.7	14.9	24.8		4.6
	16 Physically active adults (aged 19+)	2016/17	n/a	73.1	66.0	53.3		78.8
	17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+)	2016/17	n/a	58.9	61.3	74.9		40.5
Child health	18 Under 18 conceptions	2016	27	12.5	18.8	36.7		3.3
	19 Smoking status at time of delivery	2016/17	107	8.0	10.7	28.1		2.3
	20 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	1,031	83.5	74.5	37.9		96.7
	21 Infant mortality rate	2014 – 16	12	2.8	3.9	7.9		0.0
	22 Obese children (aged 10–11)	2016/17	195	16.0	20.0	29.2		8.8
Inequalities	23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	8.5	21.8	42.0		5.0
	24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations	2017	n/a	27.6	25.7	48.7		5.1
Wider determinants of health	25 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	1,755	7.8	16.8	30.5		5.7
	26 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	696	62.2	57.8	44.8		78.7
	27 Employment rate (aged 16–64)	2016/17	63,100	83.8	74.4	59.8		88.5
	28 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	*1	*1	0.8			
	29 Violent crime (violence offences)	2016/17	1,068	8.4	20.0	42.2		5.7
Health protection	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2013 – Jul 2016	133	13.5	17.9	30.3		6.3
	31 New sexually transmitted infections	2017	368	460.3	793.8	3,215.3		266.6
	32 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 – 16	12	3.2	10.9	69.0		0.0


# Vale of White Horse District health & wellbeing facts and figures 2019



# Vale of White Horse inequalities summary

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

 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

	Abingdon	Abbey Northcourt	Abingdon Caldecott	Abingdon Dunmore	Abingdon Fitzharris	Abingdon Peachcroft	Blewbury & Harwell	Botley & Sunningwell	Cumnor	Drayton	Faringdon	Grove North	Hendreds	Kennington & Radley	Kingston Bagpuize	Marcham	Ridgeway	Stanford	Steventon & the Hanneys	Sutton Courtenay	Thames	Wantage & Grove Brook	Wantage Charlton	Watchfield & Shrivensham	Wootton
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	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Child development at age 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 admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hospital admissions for self-harm	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Emergency hospital admissions for COPD	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
All cancer incidence (new cases of cancer)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Deaths from all cancers, age under 75 years	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Deaths from respiratory diseases	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Deaths from stroke	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preventable mortality	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Data are shown at ward level for ward 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.

For more information, see the [Inequalities Indicators Excel Pack](#)

## Finding out more

The latest JSNA giving health and wellbeing facts and figures for Oxfordshire is available on [Oxfordshire Insight](#)

[Oxfordshire JSNA report](#)

[ANNEX: Inequalities indicators ward level data](#)

[Ward inequalities indicators excel pack including OCCG and District summaries](#)

[Public Health Dashboards](#)

[Health Needs Assessments](#)

[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)

Public Health England provides a wide range of health indicators and profiles on [Fingertips](#)

ONS population estimates and population projections for county and districts, benefits claimants and the annual population survey are available from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts are published on Oxfordshire Insight (select “future population change”)

<http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population-0>