

# Vale of White Horse District Summary 2020

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## 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 2020 Oxfordshire report:

- Historical and projected population change
- Public Health England 2020 health summary
- Key health and wellbeing facts and figures 2020
- A district inequalities summary (tartan rug)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Other resources include:

[JSNA 2020 Oxfordshire report](#)

[Public Health Dashboards](#)

[Health Needs Assessments](#)

[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)

[JSNA Bitesize](#)

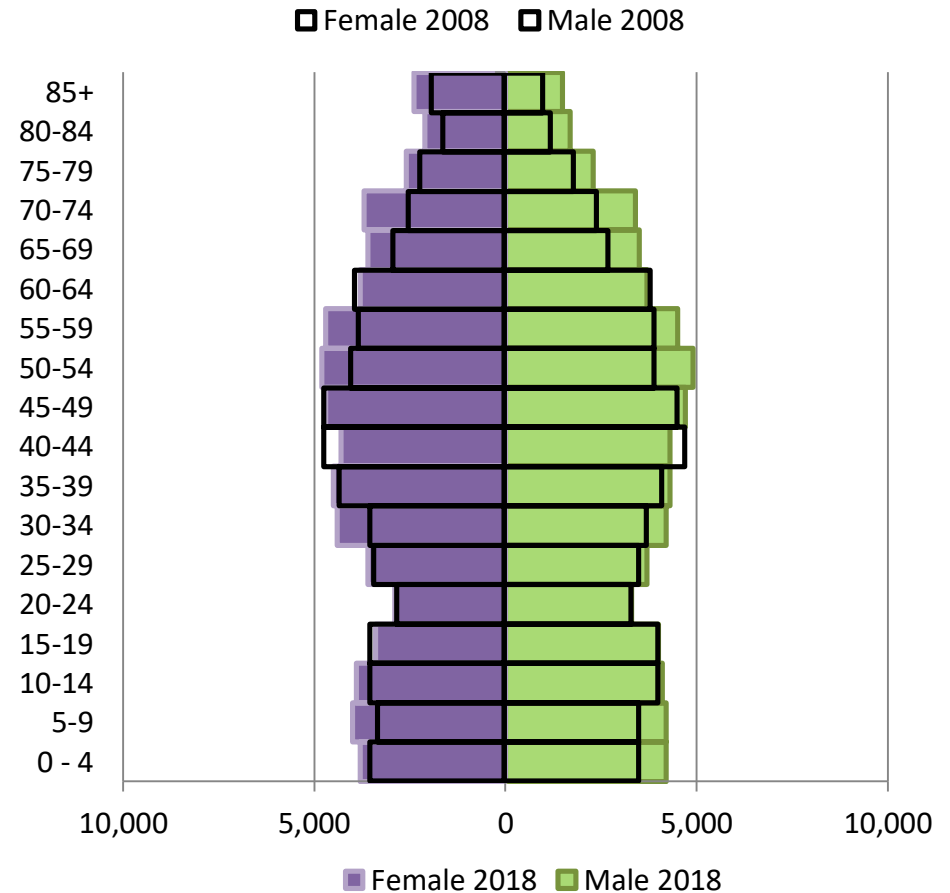
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# Vale of White Horse District Population

## Historical population change 2008 to 2018

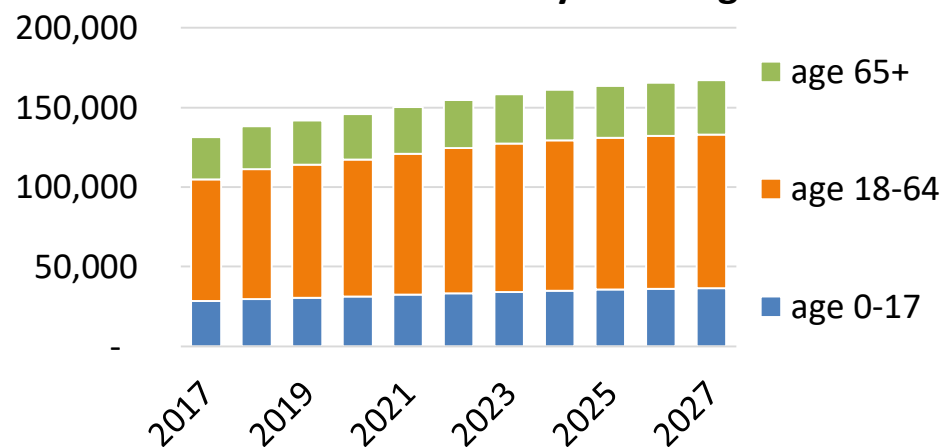
- In mid-2018 there were 133,700 residents in Vale of White Horse.
- There were 3,900 people aged 85+ in Vale of White Horse district.
- Between 2008 and 2018 the population increased by +12%, above the average of both Oxfordshire (+8%) and England (+8%).
- The population pyramid shows females and males by 5-year age and an increase in the number of young people aged 0-14, working age people aged 30-34 and in older people aged 50 to 59 and 65+.



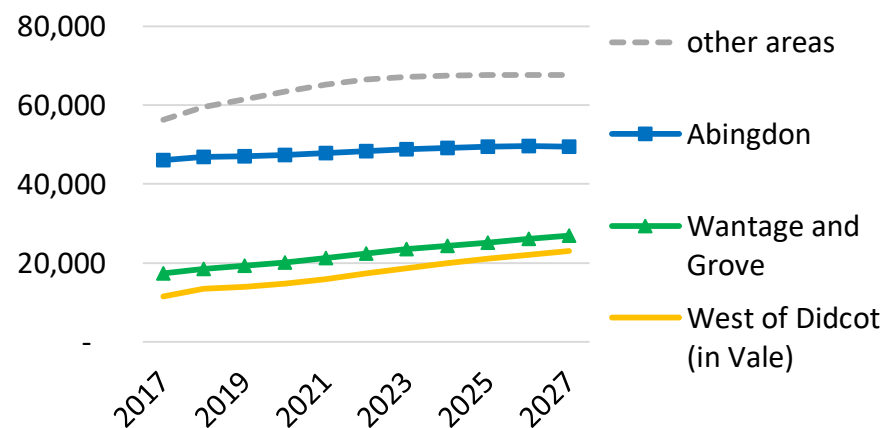
# Population Forecast

- The housing-led forecasts show the population of Vale of White Horse increasing from 131,200 in 2017 to 167,200 by 2027 (+36,000, +27%).
- There is expected to be a significant increase in the population of the Wantage and Grove area with developments at Grove airfield and north east Wantage. The area west of Didcot within the Vale of White Horse includes the major Valley Park development.
  - The population of Wantage and Grove is expected to grow from 17,300 to 27,000 (+56%).
  - The area west of Didcot is expected to double in population, from 11,500 to 23,000.

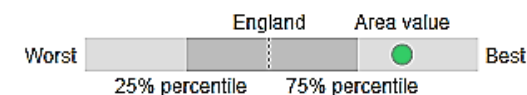
Vale of White Horse by broad age



Vale of White Horse - settlements



# Health Summary for Vale of White Horse



Area: Vale of White Horse

● Significantly better / England ● Not significantly different ● Significantly worse / England

- The Public Health England local health profile for Vale of White Horse shows that, the majority of indicators are significantly better than the national average.

- Indicators that are **not significantly different** are Hospital stays for self-harm (SAR)

- Indicators that are **worse than average** are: admissions to injuries in 15-24 years old.

Indicators	Selection Value	England Value	England Worst	Spine chart	England Best
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	82.1	79.5	74.4	●	88.8
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	85.0	83.1	79.6	●	90.7
Low birth weight of term babies (%)	2.3	2.8	4.5	●	0.0
Emergency admissions in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000)	98.6	149.2	289.9	●	60.5
A and E attendances in under 5s (Crude rate per 1000)	357.4	551.6	1,761.7	●	147.6
Admissions for injuries in under 5s (Crude rate per 10,000)	112.5	138.8	279.9	●	0.0
Admissions for injuries in under 15s (Crude rate/100,000 aged 0-17)	96.6	110.1	185.4	●	59.0
Admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 year olds (Crude rate per 10,000)	152.1	137.0	280.0	●	64.2
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	18.5	22.4	30.5	●	14.4
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	6.2	9.5	13.6	●	4.0
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	28.6	34.2	43.9	●	21.6
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	15.2	20.0	29.1	●	10.3
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	95.2	100.0	309.0	●	26.5
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	75.0	100.0	183.6	●	60.7
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	67.5	100.0	165.0	●	60.4
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	82.1	100.0	133.2	●	52.3
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	72.1	100.0	160.9	●	65.7
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	85.6	100.0	130.1	●	52.6
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	78.7	100.0	140.1	●	66.8
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	80.2	100.0	142.0	●	57.7
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	66.1	100.0	180.1	●	53.9
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	78.8	100.0	165.7	●	56.9
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	87.8	100.0	160.6	●	32.8
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	75.9	100.0	157.9	●	41.8
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	70.4	100.0	168.3	●	65.2

Source: PHE, [Local Health - Public Health England](#)

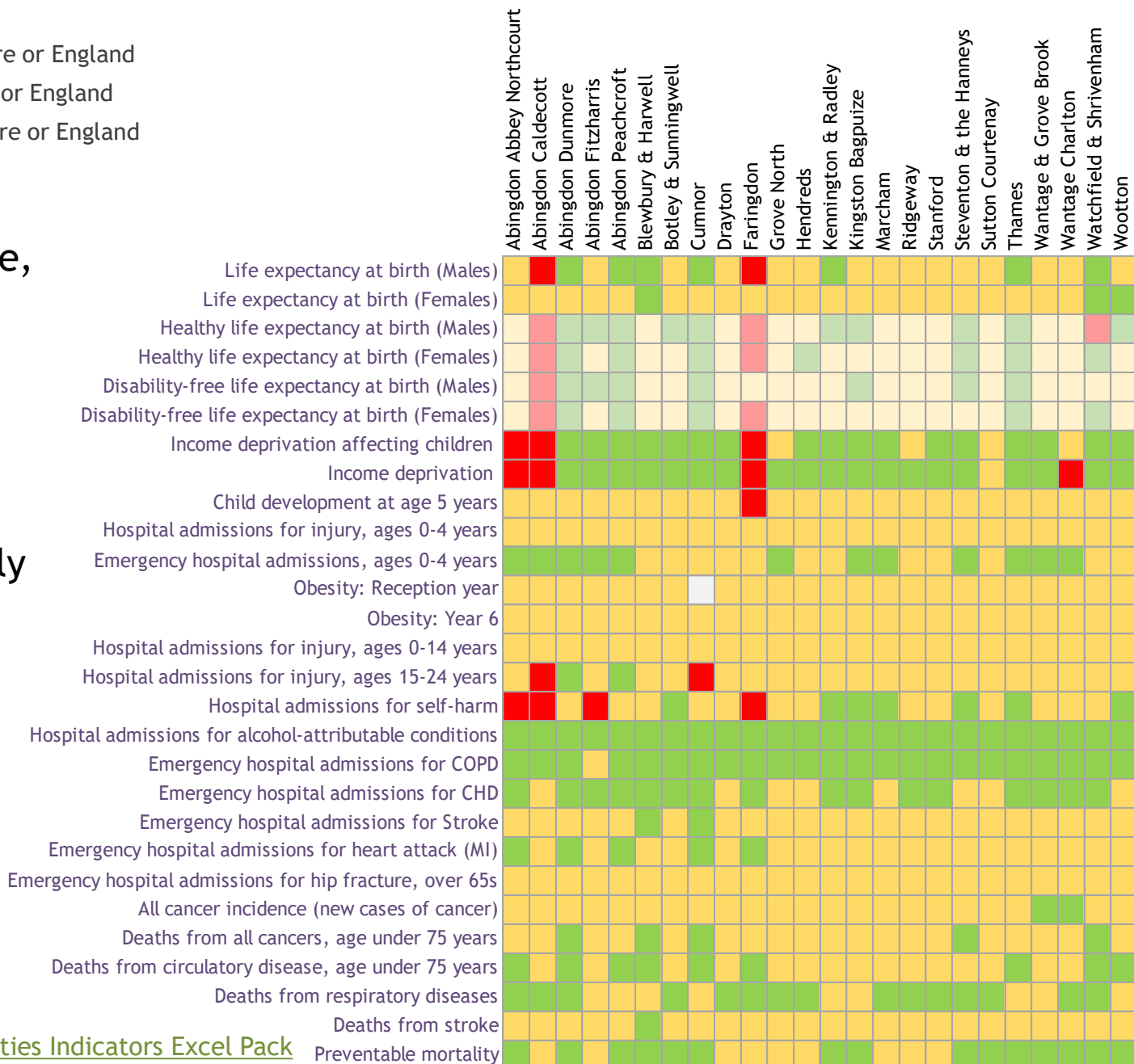
# Vale of White Horse District health & wellbeing facts and figures 2020



# 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

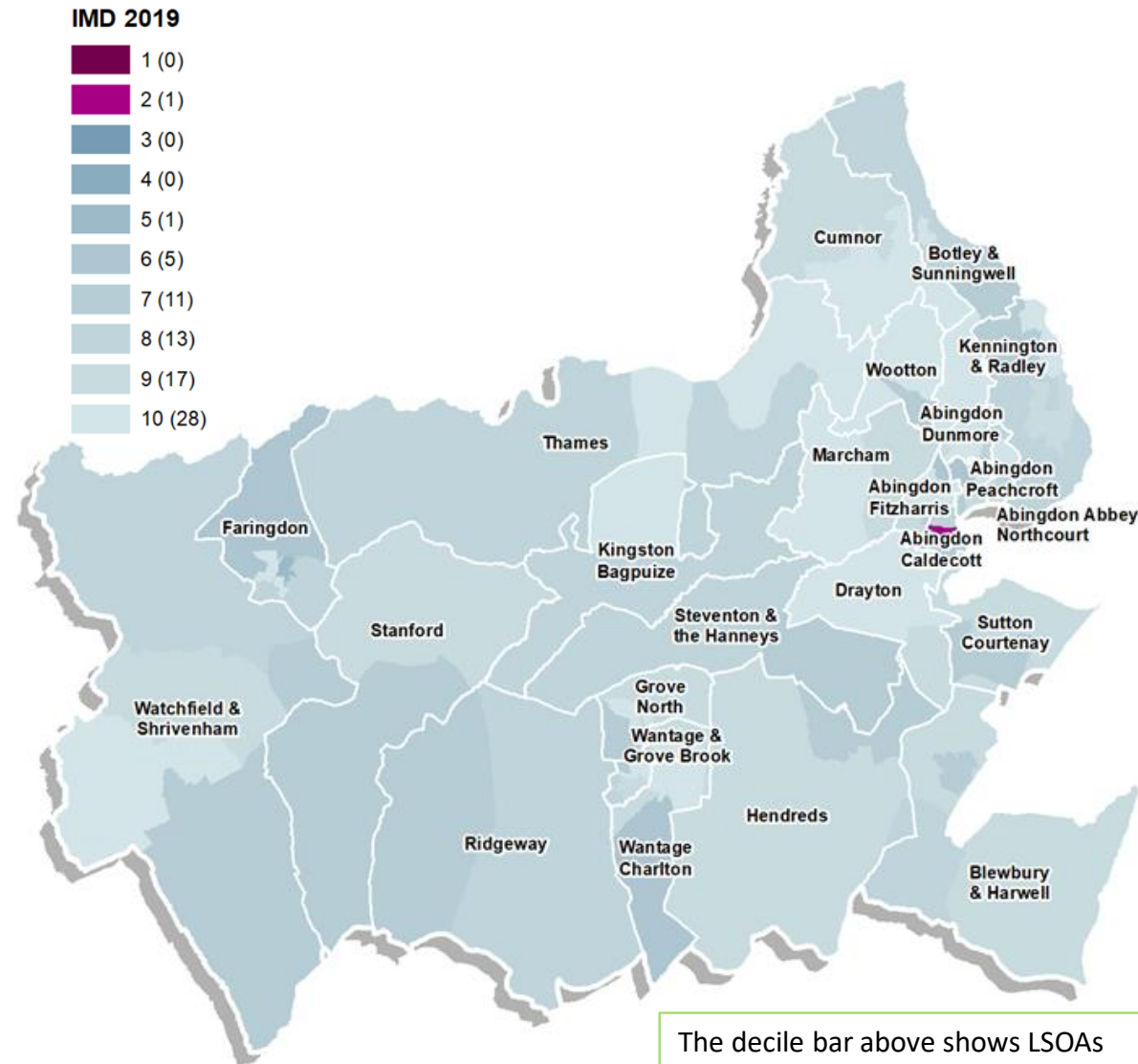


Data are shown at ward level for ward boundaries in place in 2016. Health state life expectancy indicators use ward boundaries in place prior to 2016 which may be different from current boundaries and cause discrepancies in the tartan rug. These indicators are shown in a paler colour scheme.

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

## Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 at national level

- Compared with the IMD 2015, Vale of White Horse has moved up 3 places and it is now ranked 305 out of 317 local authorities, where 1 is most deprived and 317 is least deprived.
- The map shows that most LSOAs (Lower Layer Super Output Areas) within Vale of White Horse are relatively less deprived.
- In Abingdon, a part of Abingdon Caldecott is amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods.
- A small area in Faringdon is within the 50% most deprived LSOAs nationally.

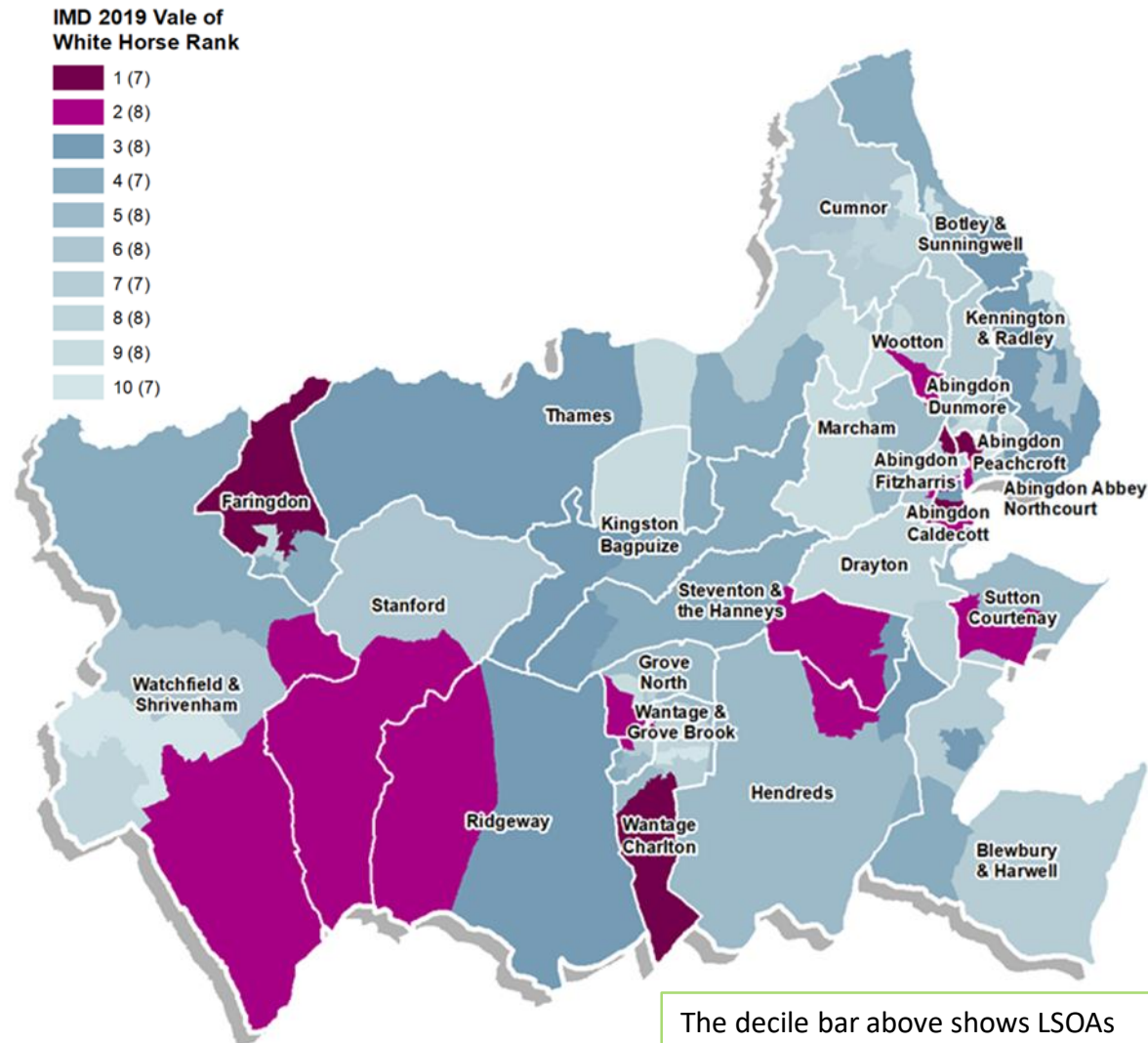


The decile bar above shows LSOAs grouped according to how deprived they are, where **1 is most deprived** and **10 is least deprived**.



## IMD Ranking within the Vale of White Horse

- This map shows how all the LSOAs within the Vale of White Horse compare to each other.
- Areas that score inside the 10% most deprived within Vale of White Horse are in parts of Abingdon Caldecott, Abingdon Northcourt, Faringdon & the Coxwells, and Wantage Charlton.
- Parts of Abingdon Abbey Northcourt, Grove North, Steventon & the Hanneys, Watchfield & Shrivenham are within the 20% most deprived areas in the district.



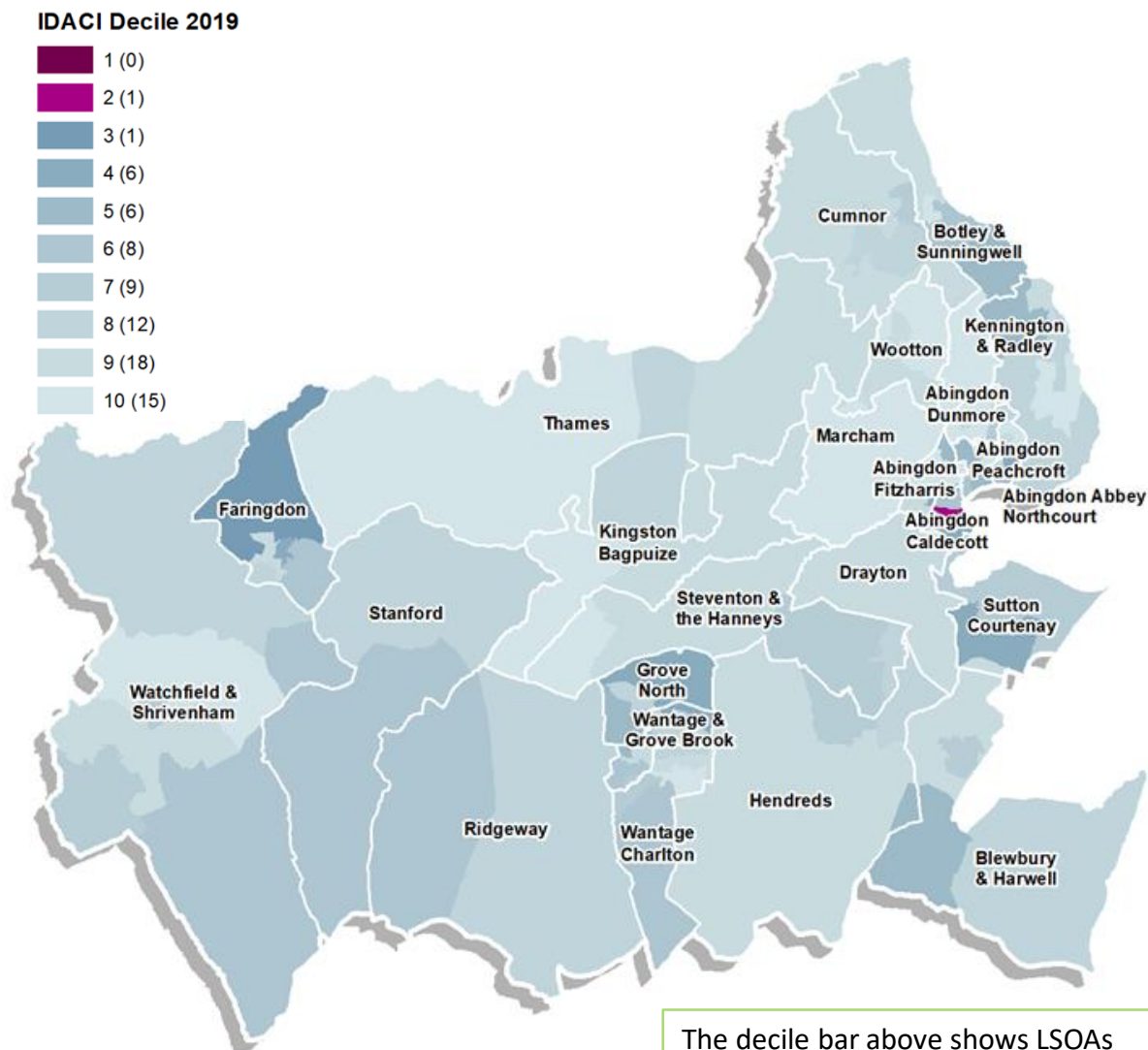
Source: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)  
Mapped by District Data Analysis service

EXPLORE the data for districts and small areas with our [interactive deprivation dashboard](#)

The decile bar above shows LSOAs grouped according to how deprived they are, where **1 is most deprived** and **10 is least deprived**.

# Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2019

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is the proportion of children age 0-15 living in income deprived families.
- The most deprived areas on the IDACI in Vale of White Horse were in parts of Abingdon Caldecott in the 20% most deprived and an area in Faringdon & the Coxwells in the 30% most deprived areas.
- The least deprived areas are located in parts of Radley, St. Helen Without and Marcham.



Sources: [Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Explorer/](#)  
[Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2020](#)

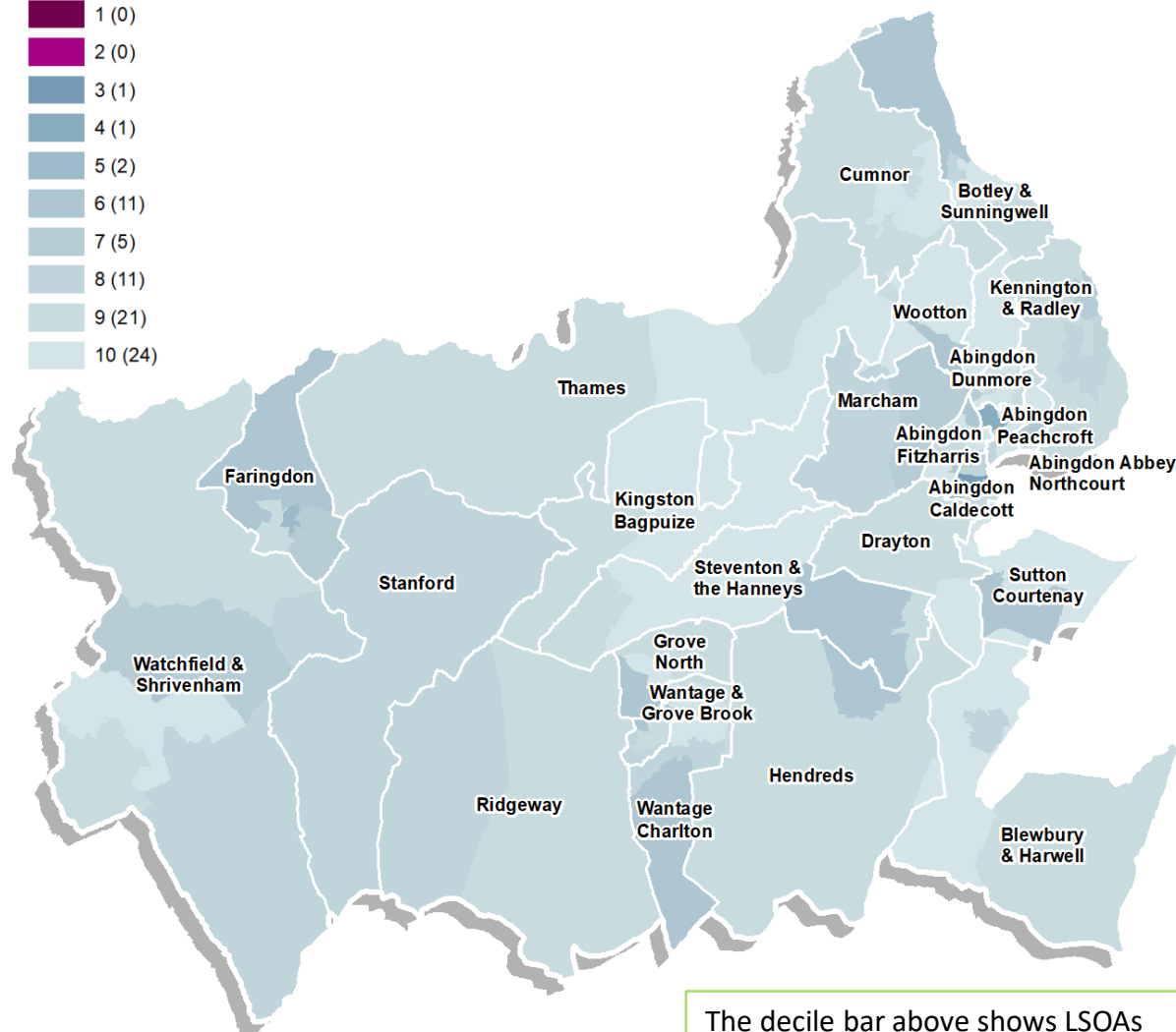
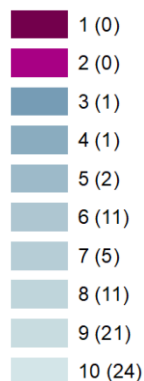
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# Income Deprivation affecting Older People Index 2019

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi) is the proportion of those age 60 or over who experience income deprivation.
- The most deprived areas on the IDAOPi in Vale of White Horse are in parts of Abingdon Caldecott in the 30% most deprived and Abingdon Abbey Northcourt in the 40% most deprived.
- The least deprived areas are in parts of Cumnor, Milton, and Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor.

IDAOPi Decile 2019



The decile bar above shows LSOAs grouped according to how deprived they are, where **1 is most deprived** and **10 is least deprived**.

## Finding out more

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

[Oxfordshire 2020 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>