Vale of White Horse District Summary 2021

Published June 2021

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 2021 Oxfordshire report:

- Historical and projected population change
- Public Health England 2021 health summary
- Key health and wellbeing facts and figures 2021
- A district inequalities summary (tartan rug)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Other resources include:

JSNA 2021 Oxfordshire report

JSNA Inequalities dashboard

Health Needs Assessments

Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles

JSNA Bitesize

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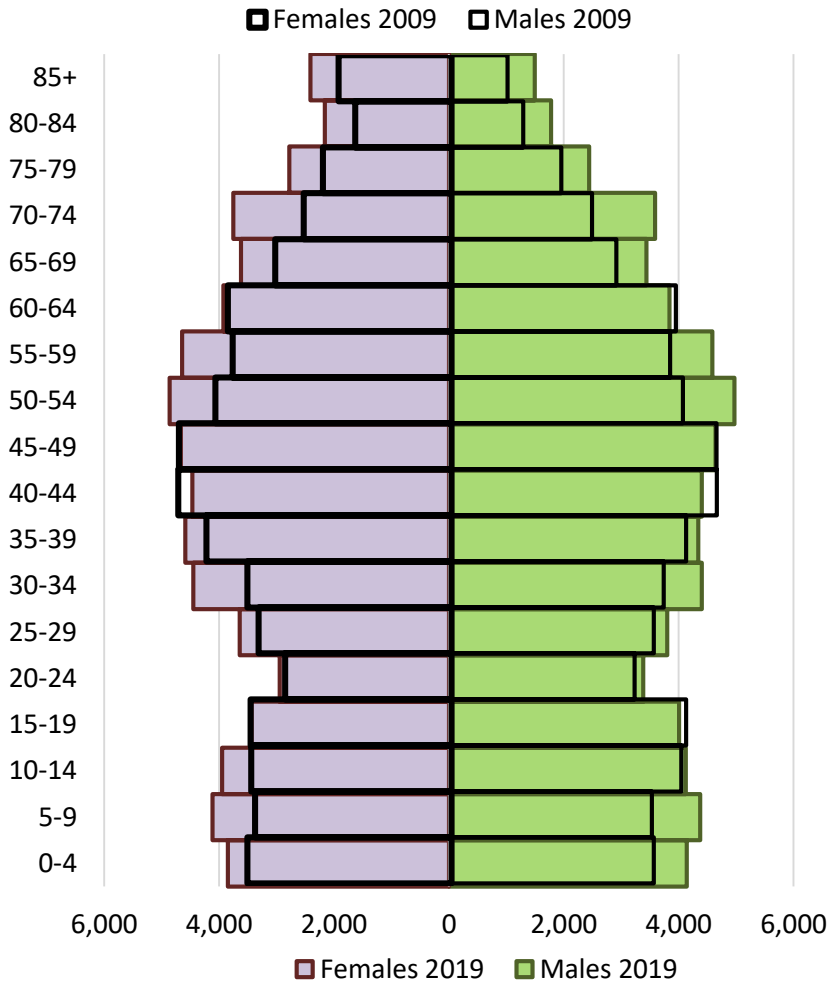
Executive Summary for Vale of White Horse

- **Population** - In mid-2019 there were 136,000 residents in Vale of White Horse.
- **Population Forecast** - The housing-led forecasts show the population of Vale of White Horse increasing from 133,700 in 2018 to 166,000 by 2028 (+32,300, +24%).
- **Health Summary** - Indicators that are significantly worse are Admissions for injuries for inquiries in 15 to 24 years olds (Crude rate per 10,000) and Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR/per 100).
- **Inequalities Summary** – In Vale of White Horse, MSOAs with the most indicators significantly worse than average are in Abingdon South and Faringdon & Stanford and Wantage Town.
- **English Indices of Multiple Deprivation** – In Abingdon, a part of Abingdon Caldecott is amongst the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally.
- **Total Deaths** - The total number of registered deaths (including COVID-19 and other causes) in the 12 months between January 2020 and December 2020 in Vale of White Horse was 1,249 an increase of 8% compared to the same period in 2019.
- **COVID-19 Deaths** - There were approximately 150 COVID-19 deaths in Vale of White Horse in 2020.
- **Clinically Extremely Vulnerable** - there were 4,117 people who have been identified as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) in Vale of White Horse.
- **Unemployment** - Unemployment in Vale of White Horse increased during the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained high since May 2020 (2,975 claims).

Vale of White Horse District Population

- In mid-2019 there were 136,000 residents in Vale of White Horse.
- There were 3,900 people aged 85+ in Vale of White Horse district.
- Between 2009 and 2019 the population increased by +13.3%, well above the rate in Oxfordshire (+7.8%) and England (+8%).
- The population pyramid shows an increase in the number of young people aged 0-14, working age people aged 20-39, 50 to 59 and older people aged 65+.

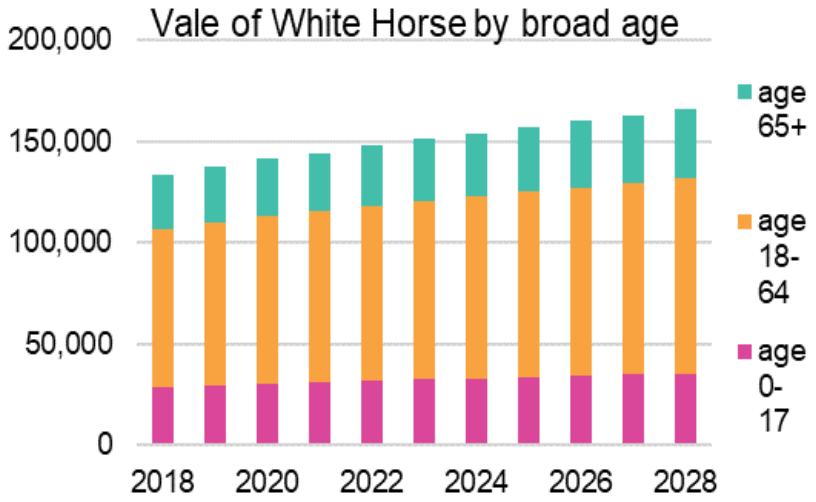
Historical population change 2009 to 2019

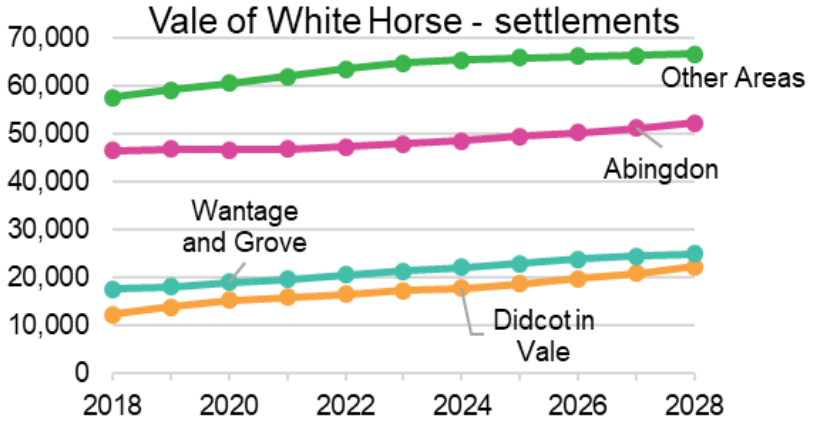


Source: ONS mid-2019 population estimates released June 2021

Population Forecast

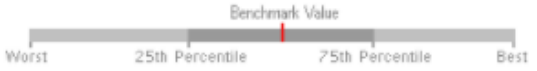
- The housing-led forecasts show the population of Vale of White Horse increasing from 133,700 in 2018 to 166,000 by 2028 (+32,300, +24%).
- There is expected to be a significant increase in the population of the Wantage and Grove area with developments at Grove airfield and north east Wantage. The area 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 17,500 to 24,900 (+42%).
- The area west of Didcot is expected to nearly double in population, from 12,100 to 22,200.





Source: Oxfordshire Housing-led Population Forecasts (interim) 2018-2028

Health Summary for Vale of White Horse (1 of 2)



- 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 significantly worse are Admissions for injuries for inquiries in 15 to 24 years olds (Crude rate per 10,000) and Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR/per 100).

Indicator	Period	White Horse			Region	England	England		England
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Child Development at age 5 (%) (Persons, 5 yrs)	2013/14	–	817	57.9%	64.2%*	60.4%	39.0%		80.0%
Children in low income families (under 16s) (Persons, <16 yrs)	2016	↓	1,905	8.5%	12.9%	17.0%	31.8%		1.7%
Unemployment (% of the working age population claiming out of work benefit) (Persons, 16-64 yrs)	2017/18	–	534	0.7%*	1.2%*	1.9%*	6.3%		0.4%
Long-Term Unemployment- rate per 1,000 working age population (Persons, 16-64 yrs)	2017/18	–	47	0.6*	1.9*	3.6*	13.5		0.3
Older people living alone, % of people aged 65 and over who are living alone (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2011	–	5,947	27.3%	30.4%*	31.5%	50.8%		24.7%
Deliveries to teenage mothers, five year aggregate (Female, 12-17 yrs)	2011/12 - 15/16	–	52	0.8%	0.9%*	1.1%	2.4%		0.0%
Low birth weight of term babies (Persons, >=37 weeks gestational age at birth)	2019	→	29	2.10%	2.49%	2.90%	5.30%		0.79%
Admissions for injuries in under 5 years old, five year aggregate (Persons, 0-4 yrs)	2011/12 - 15/16	–	423	112.5	133.0*	138.8	279.9		0.0
Admissions for injuries in under 15 years old, five year aggregate (Persons, <15 yrs)	2011/12 - 15/16	–	1,062	96.6	104.8*	110.1	185.4		59.0
Admissions for injuries in 15-24 years old, five year aggregate (Persons, 15-24 yrs)	2011/12 - 15/16	–	1,011	152.1	137.5*	137.0	280.0		64.2
Children with excess weight Reception Year, three year average (Persons, 4-5 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	–	799	18.5%	21.0%	22.4%	30.5%		14.4%
Obese children Reception Year, three year average (Persons, 4-5 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	–	270	6.2%	8.2%	9.5%	13.6%		4.0%
Children with excess weight Year 6, three year average (Persons, 10-11 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	–	1,062	28.6%	30.8%	34.2%	43.9%		21.6%
Obese children Year 6, three year average (Persons, 10-11 yrs)	2015/16 - 17/18	–	564	15.2%	17.1%	20.0%	29.1%		10.3%
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, all ages, standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	–	54,969	80.6	90.0*	100.0	154.2		68.7
Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	–	1,243	71.6	78.6*	100.0	188.2		52.6
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	–	682	43.4	72.9*	100.0	233.4		36.4
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack), standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	–	695	76.5	83.1*	100.0	193.1		51.2
Incidences of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2012 - 16	–	3,573	94.4	98.9*	100.0	117.2		79.1
Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Female, All ages)	2012 - 16	–	573	102.8	104.7*	100.0	124.2		74.4
Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2012 - 16	–	435	98.1	100.4*	100.0	122.7		75.1
Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2012 - 16	–	329	67.9	83.9*	100.0	194.7		45.8
Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages)	2012 - 16	–	574	109.6	107.3*	100.0	148.3		65.3

Compared with England ▪▪▪ ● Better 95% ● Similar ● Worse 95% ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated; → No significant change; ↑ Increasing & getting worse; ↑ Increasing & getting better; ↓ Decreasing & getting worse; ↓ Decreasing & getting better

Source: Local Health – Public Health England

Health Summary for Vale of White Horse (2 of 2)

- For the second section of the health summary, Vale of White Horse shows that, the majority of indicators are significantly better than the national average.

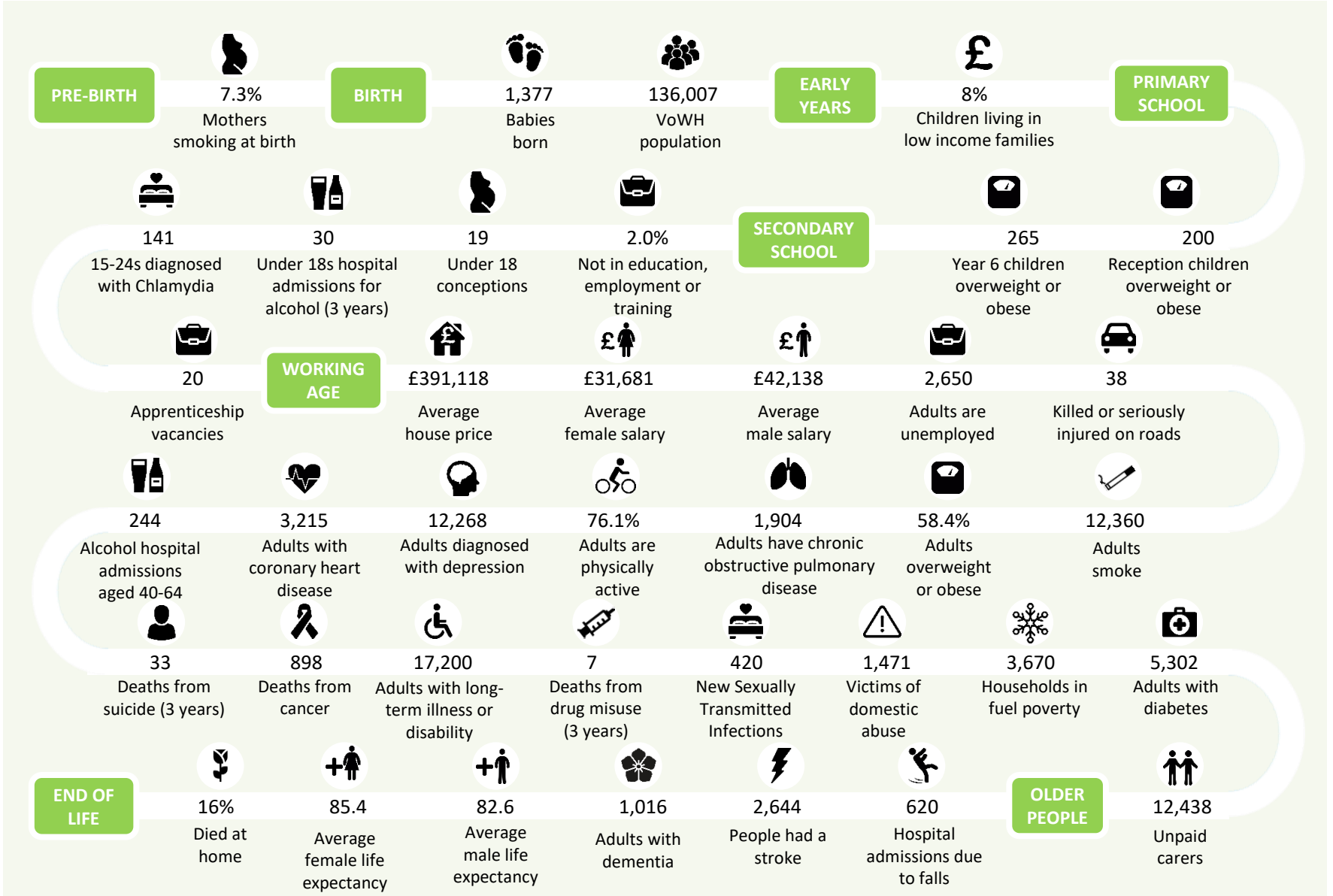
Indicator	Period	White Horse			Region England	England	England		England
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Hospital stays for self harm, standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	–	1,120	95.2	105.1*	100.0	309.0		26.5
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (Narrow definition), standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	–	2,981	75.0	82.6*	100.0	183.6		60.7
Hospital stays for alcohol-related harm (Broad definition), standardised admission ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013/14 - 17/18	–	9,202	67.5	81.9*	100.0	165.0		60.4
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in persons 65 years and over, standardised admission ratio (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2013/14 - 17/18	–	755	98.7	97.5*	100.0	128.0		72.2
Long-term health problem or disability: % of population (Persons, All ages)	2011	–	17,184	14.2%	15.7%	17.6%	26.0%		11.2%
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (Persons, All ages)	2012	–	21,520	17.5%	17.0%	16.9%	21.4%		11.8%
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (Persons, All ages)	2012	–	12,922	10.5%	10.1%	10.2%	14.5%		6.3%
Life expectancy at birth (Male, All ages)	2017 - 19	–	-	82.6	80.8	79.8	74.4		84.9
Life expectancy at birth (Female, All ages)	2017 - 19	–	-	85.3	84.3	83.4	79.5		87.2
Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) (Male, All ages)	2009 - 13	–	-	69.0	-	64.1	56.5		71.7
Disability free life expectancy, (Upper age band 85+) (Female, All ages)	2009 - 13	–	-	69.1	-	65.0	58.3		72.0
Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	–	5,200	82.1	92.9*	100.0	133.2		52.3
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs)	2013 - 17	–	1,379	72.1	88.8*	100.0	160.9		65.7
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	–	1,492	85.6	95.1*	100.0	130.1		52.6
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs)	2013 - 17	–	617	78.7	93.1*	100.0	140.1		66.8
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	–	1,337	80.2	92.8*	100.0	142.0		57.7
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, <75 yrs)	2013 - 17	–	278	66.1	83.2*	100.0	180.1		53.9
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	–	574	78.8	85.1*	100.0	165.7		56.9
Deaths from stroke, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	–	365	87.8	93.4*	100.0	160.6		32.8
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	–	671	75.9	90.9*	100.0	157.9		41.8
Deaths from causes considered preventable, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2013 - 17	–	814	70.4	87.8*	100.0	168.3		65.2

Compared with England ●●● Better 95% Similar Worse 95% Not applicable

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated; No significant change; Increasing & getting worse; Increasing & getting better; Decreasing & getting worse; Decreasing & getting better

Source: PHE, Local Health – Public Health England

Vale of White Horse District health & wellbeing facts and figures 2021



http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment

Updated June 2021
Icons designed by Freepik from Flaticon

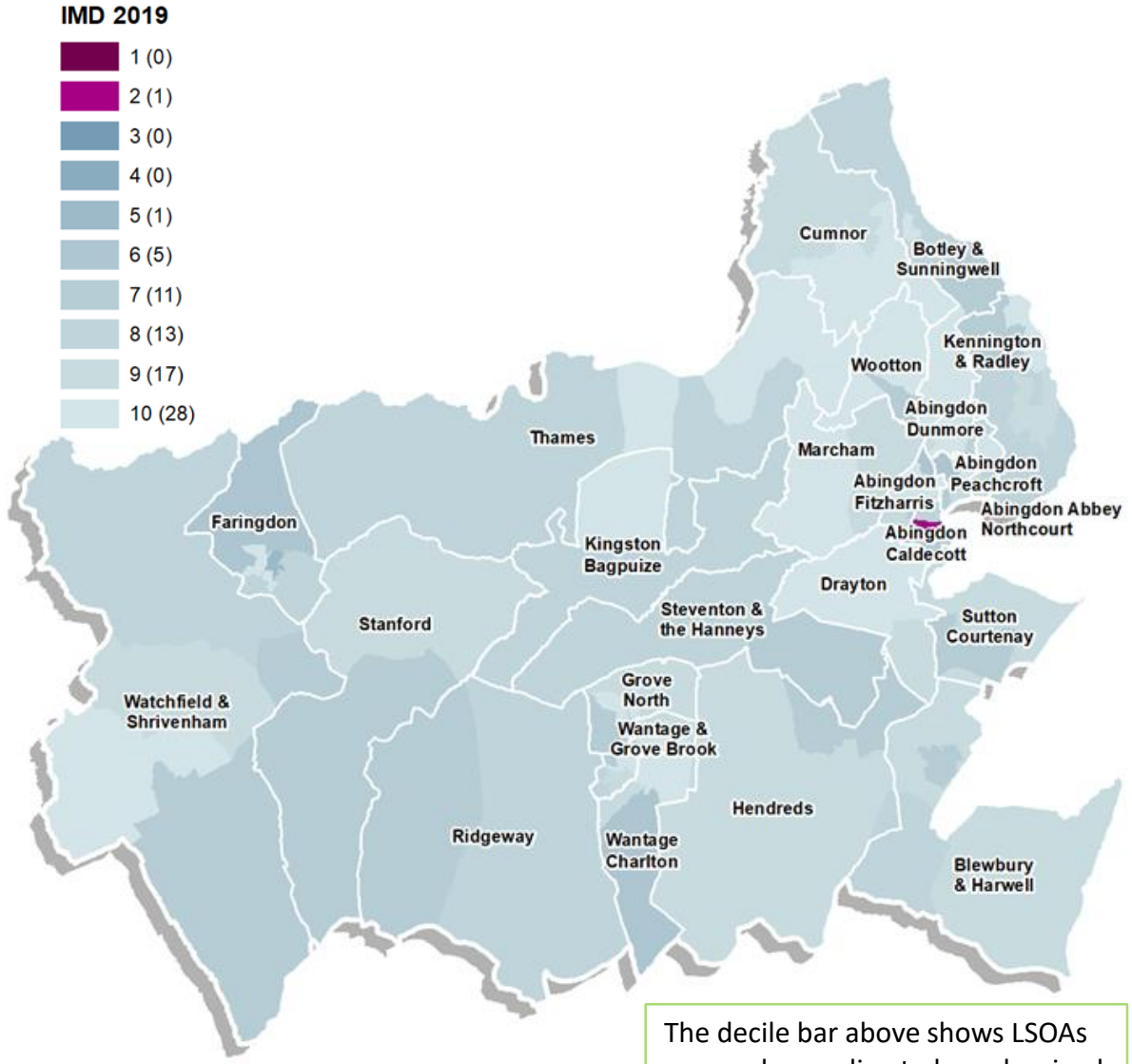
Vale of White Horse inequalities summary

- In Vale of White Horse, six out of fourteen MSOAs have no indicators worse than average.
- MSOAs with the most indicators significantly worse than average are in Abingdon South and Faringdon & Stanford and Wantage Town.
- Indicators with the most MSOAs worse than England benchmark are Hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years (crude rate) and Hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR).

For more information, see the JSNA Inequalities dashboard

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 at national level

- Between 2015 and 2019, Vale of White Horse has become relatively less deprived – from being 301st to being 305th 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 nationally.
- A small area in Faringdon is within the 50% most deprived LSOAs nationally.



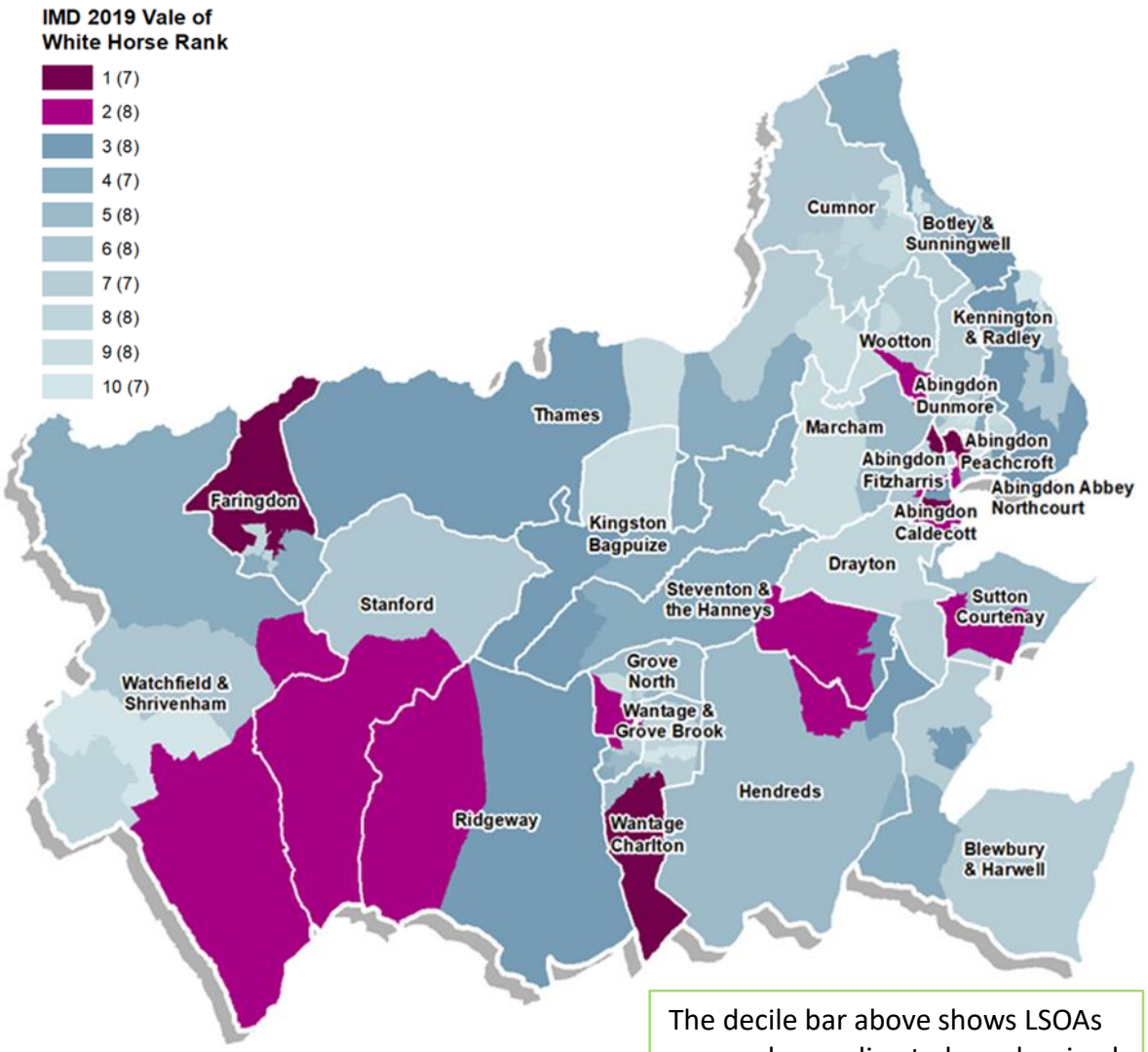
The decile bar above shows LSOAs grouped according to how deprived they are , where **1 is most deprived** and **10 is least deprived**.

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

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.



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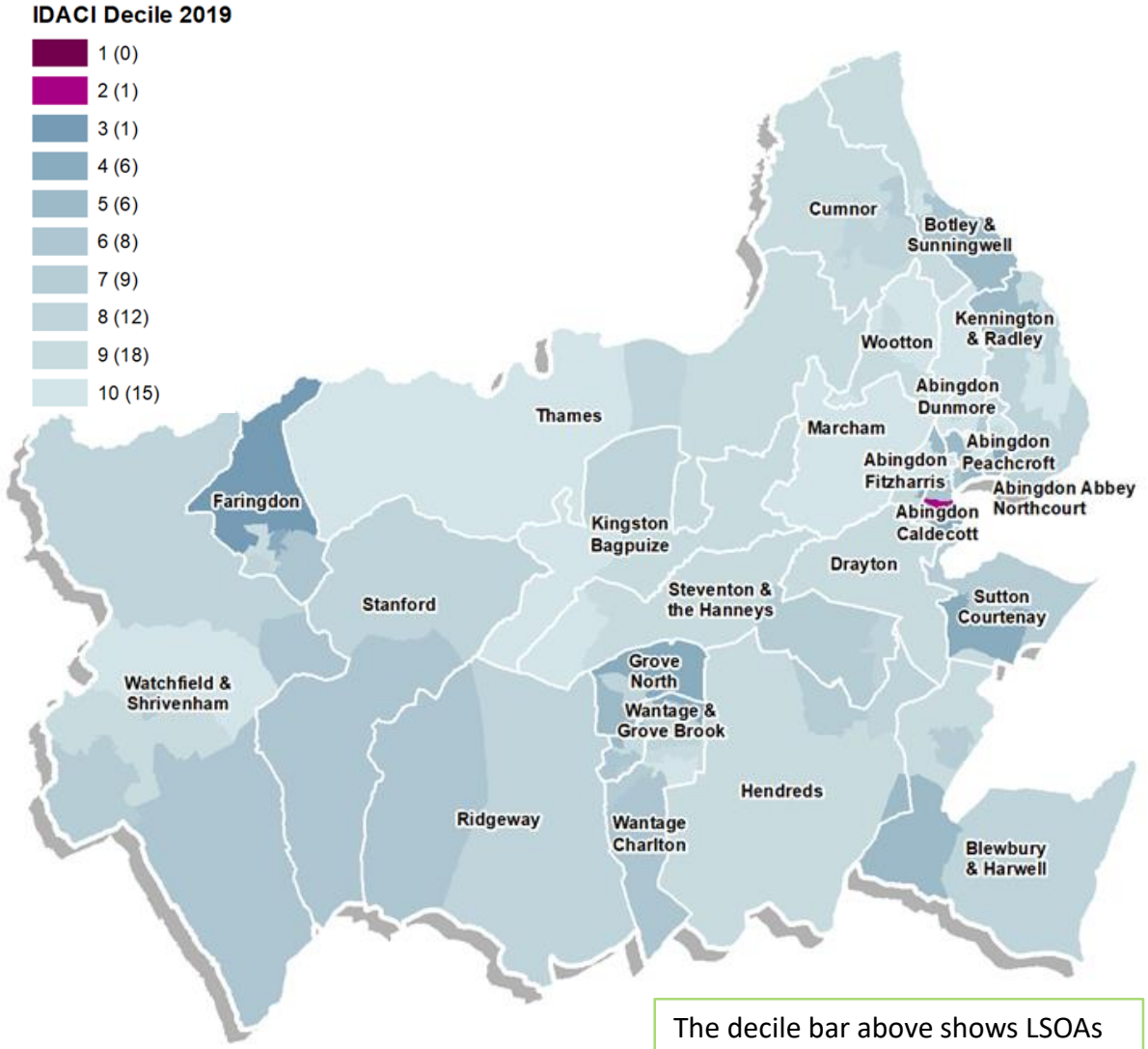
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019
Mapped by District Data Analysis service

EXPLORE the data for districts and small areas with our interactive deprivation dashboard

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.



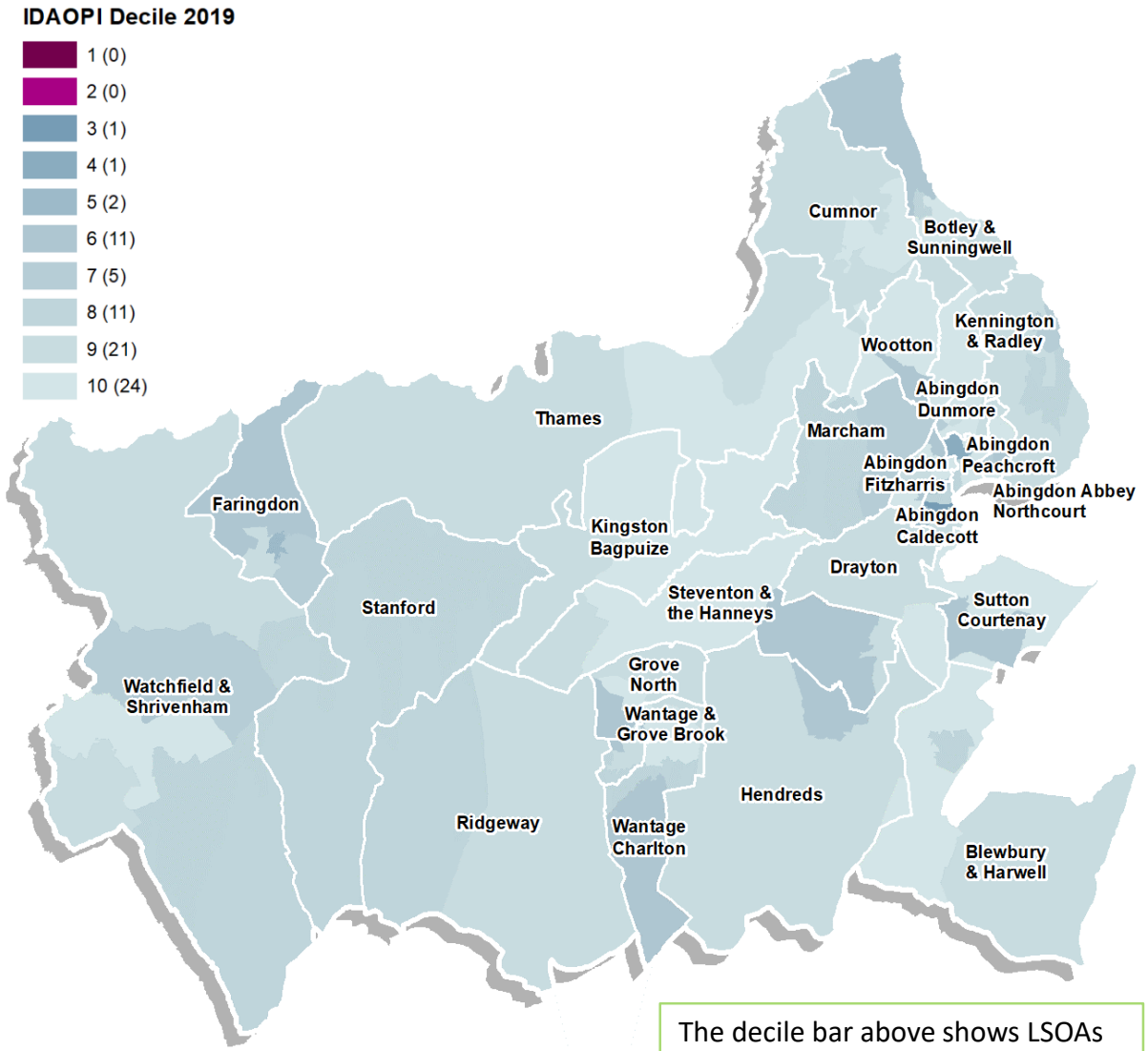
The decile bar above shows LSOAs grouped according to how deprived they are , where **1 is most deprived** and **10 is least deprived**.

Sources: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Explorer / Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2021

EXPLORE the data for districts and small areas with our interactive deprivation dashboard

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.



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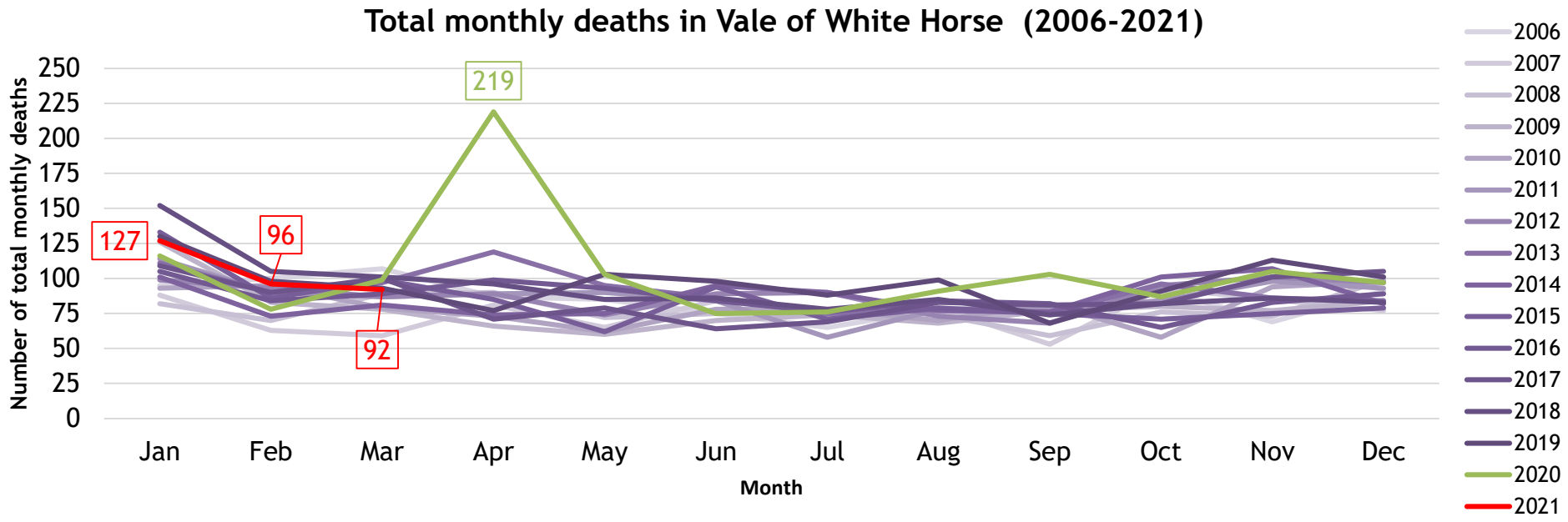
Sources: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Explorer / Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2021

EXPLORE the data for districts and small areas with our interactive deprivation dashboard

Coronavirus (COVID-19) statistics

Total monthly deaths in Vale of White Horse

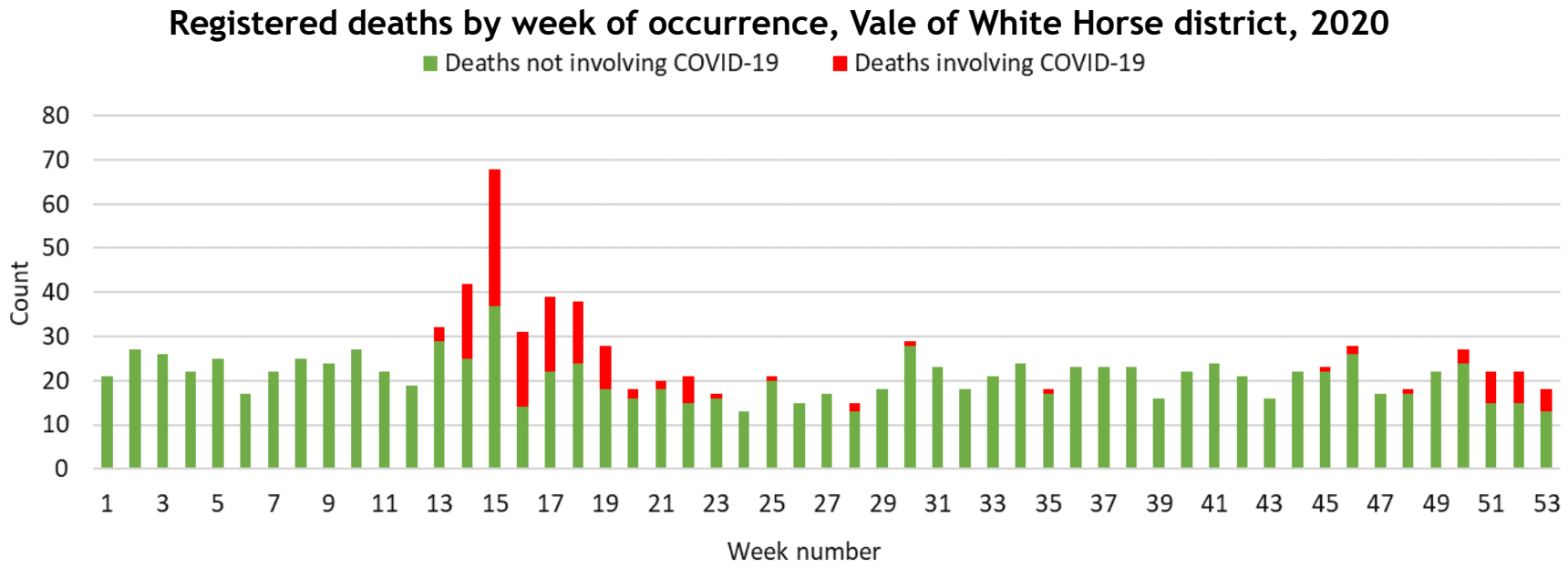
- According to the Office for National Statistics, the total number of registered deaths (including COVID-19 and other causes) in the 12 months between January 2020 and December 2020 in Vale of White Horse was 1,249 - an increase of 8% compared to the same period in 2019.
- In 2020, there was a peak in deaths in April (219 deaths), followed by a 53% decrease in May.
- In the period of January 2021 to March 2021, there were 315 deaths registered in Vale of White Horse.



Sources: Deaths registered monthly in England and Wales

COVID-19 Deaths in Vale of White Horse

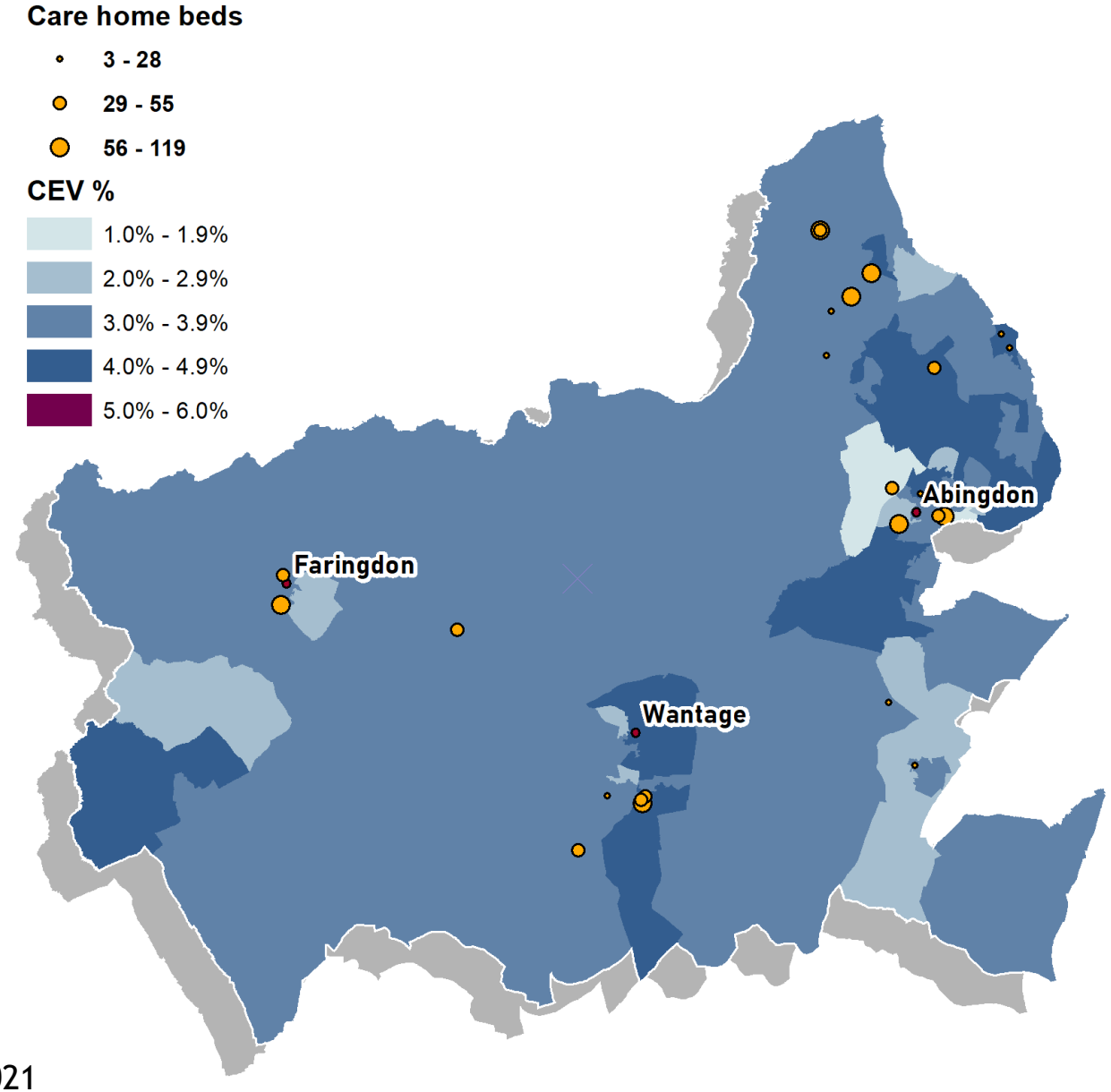
- In 2020, there were 2,882 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Vale of White Horse, equivalent to a rate of 2,119 cases per 100,000 population, the lowest in Oxfordshire.
- According to the Office of National Statistics, there were approximately 150 COVID-19 deaths in Vale of White Horse in 2020.
- The majority of deaths involving COVID-19 in Vale of White Horse were registered with hospital or care home as a place of death.



Sources: ONS - Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board

Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) population in Vale of WH

- As of 15th February 2021, there were 4,117 people identified as Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) in Vale of White Horse.
- Vale of White Horse is the district with the second lowest CEV rate per population (3.03%).
- The map shows that the most vulnerable areas in Vale of White Horse are located in South-West Vale, Harwell, Grove, Abingdon North and Sunningwell MSOAs.

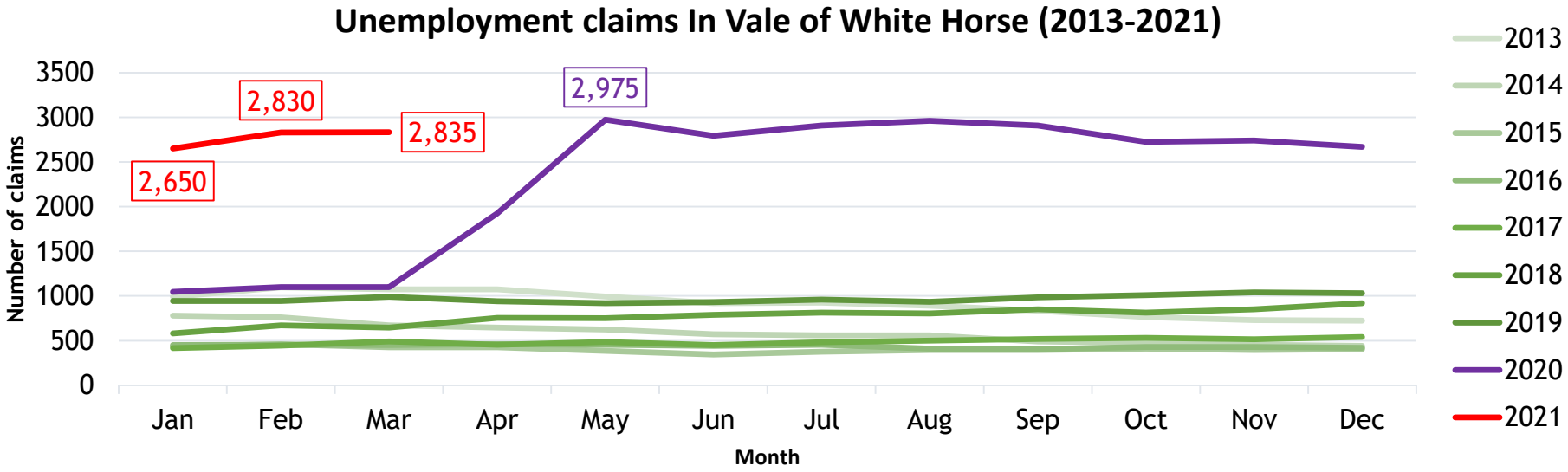


Oxfordshire County Council, 15th February 2021

NHS list of categories of people at high risk (clinically extremely vulnerable

Unemployment in Vale of White Horse

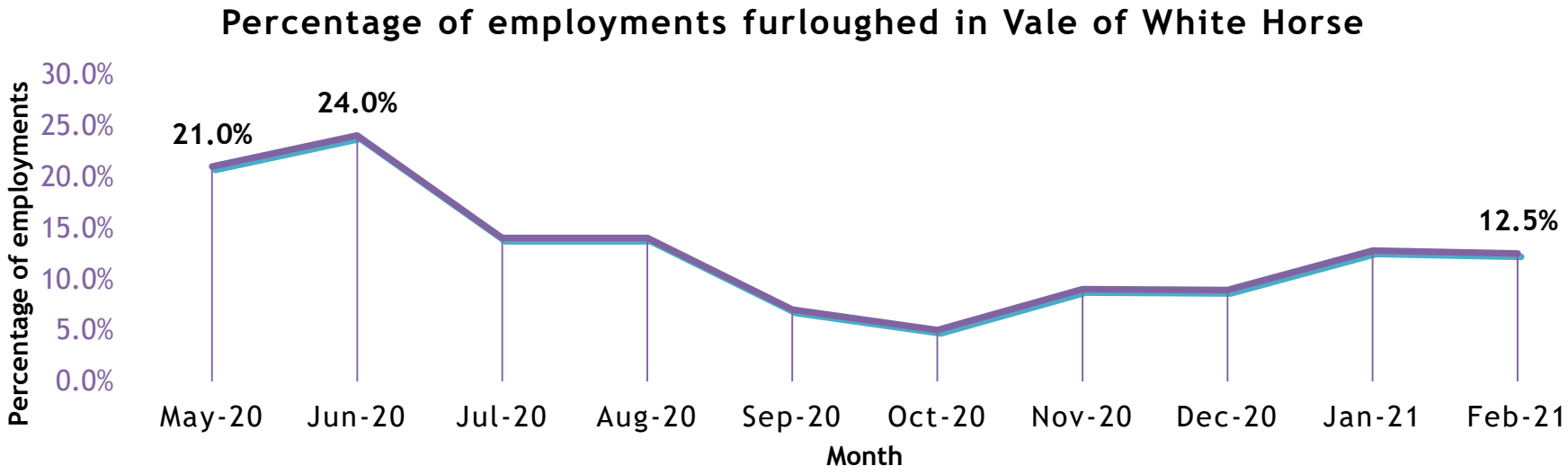
- Unemployment in Vale of White Horse increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic and has remained high since May 2020 (2,975 claims).
- Age groups with the highest claimant rates in Vale of White Horse are those aged years with a rate of 6.1%, followed by those aged 25-49 with 4.2% of the total claims in March 2021.
- 2021 started high with 2,650 claims in January and by March the number of claims has not yet decreased.



Sources: ONS - CC01 Regional labour market: Claimant Count by unitary and local authority
More unemployment data in Oxfordshire is available at: https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/unemployment-dashboard

Coronavirus Job Retention scheme in Vale of White Horse

- In June 2020, Vale of White Horse had 16,200 jobs furloughed which amounts to 24% of the total eligible employments.
- The percentage of furloughed employments in Vale of White Horse have decreased in 2021, compared to 2020.
- In February 2021, furloughed employments in Vale of White Horse made up for 12.5% of the total eligible employments.
- Furloughed figures in Vale of White Horse show that the number of employments furloughed decrease by 49.4% from June 2020 to February 2021.



Sources: HMRC coronavirus (COVID-19) statistics - Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme

Finding out more

The latest JSNA giving health and wellbeing facts and figures for Oxfordshire is available on Oxfordshire Insight

- Oxfordshire 2021 JSNA report
- ANNEX: Inequalities indicators MSOA dashboard
- 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

Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts are published on Oxfordshire Insight https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population