

Vale of White Horse

This profile gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

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Population 120,000

Mid-2010 population estimate

Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk



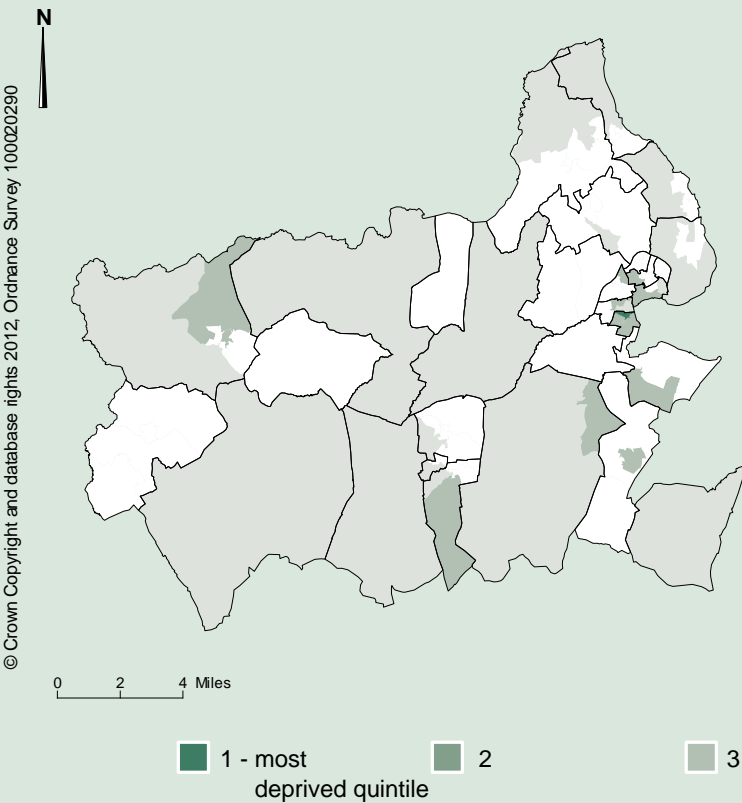
Vale of White Horse at a glance

- The health of people in Vale of White Horse is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 2,200 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average.
- Life expectancy is 4.2 years lower for men in the most deprived areas of Vale of White Horse than in the least deprived areas.
- Over the last 10 years, all cause mortality rates have fallen. Early death rates from cancer and from heart disease and stroke have fallen and are better than the England average.
- About 13.2% of Year 6 children are classified as obese, lower than the average for England. Levels of teenage pregnancy, alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18, breast feeding initiation and smoking in pregnancy are better than the England average.
- Estimated levels of adult physical activity and obesity are better than the England average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections, smoking related deaths and hospital stays for alcohol related harm are better than the England average. The incidence of malignant melanoma is higher than average.
- Priorities in Vale of White Horse include tackling obesity, increasing physical activity levels, reducing high risk alcohol behaviour and encouraging more smoking quitters. For more information see www.oxfordshirepct.nhs.uk or www.oxfordshire.gov.uk

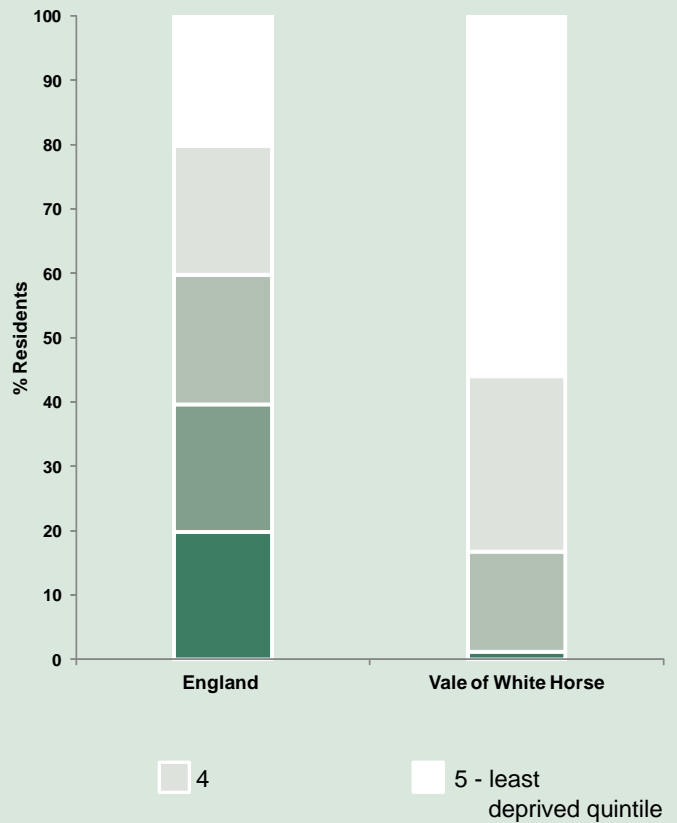


Deprivation: a national view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

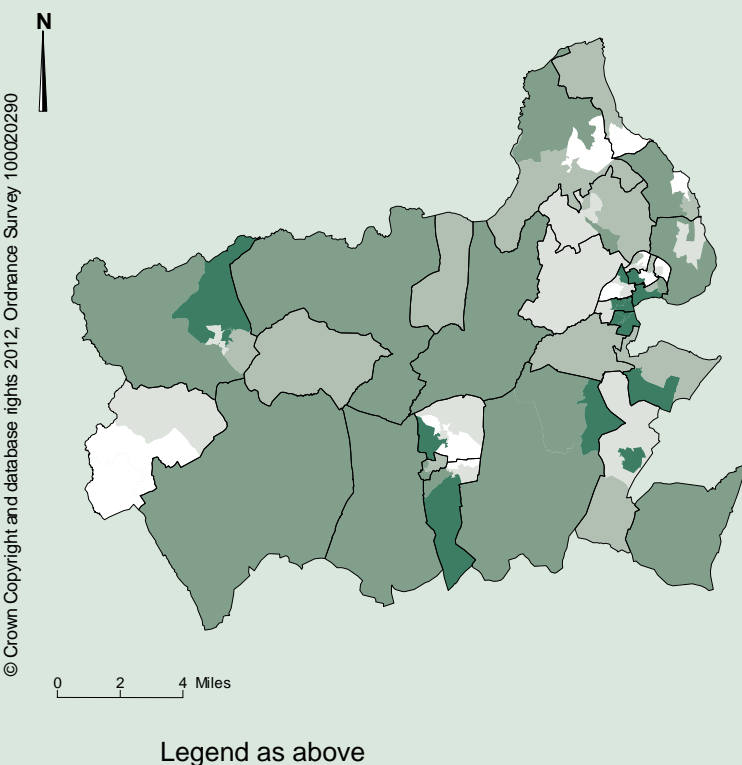


This chart shows the percentage of the population in England and this area who live in each of these quintiles.

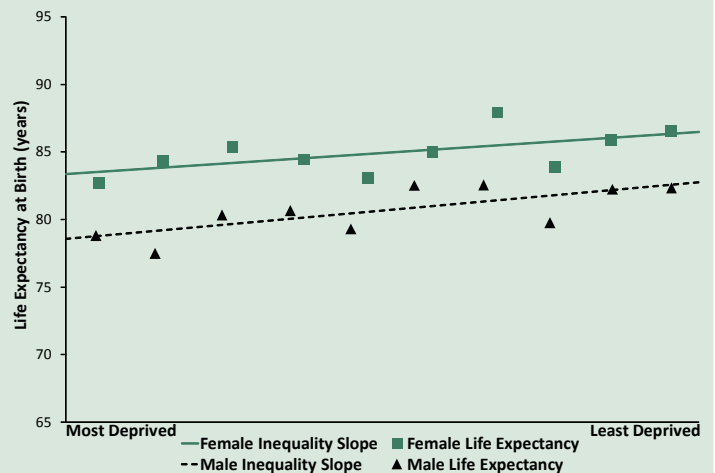


Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



The lines on this chart represent the Slope Index of Inequality, which is a modelled estimate of the range in life-expectancy at birth across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010, this range is 4.2 years for males and 3.1 years for females. The points on this chart show the average life expectancy in each tenth of the population of this area.



Health inequalities: changes over time

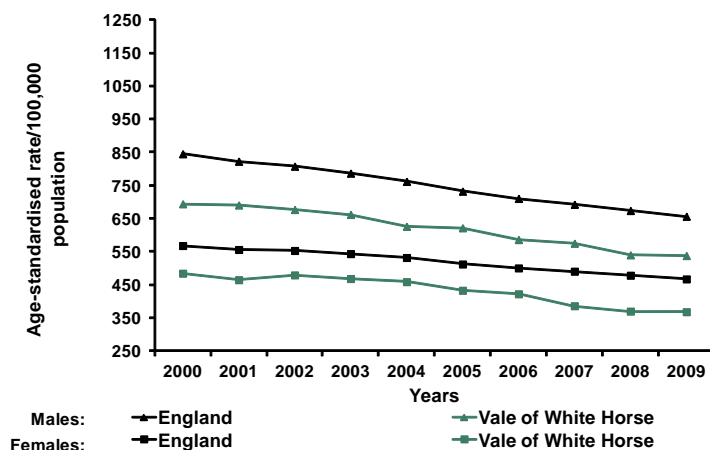
These graphs show how changes in death rates for this area compare with changes for the whole of England. Data points on the graph are mid-points of 3-year averages of yearly rates. For example the dot labelled 2003 represents the 3-year period 2002 to 2004.

Trend 1 compares rates of death, at all ages and from all causes, in this area with those for England.

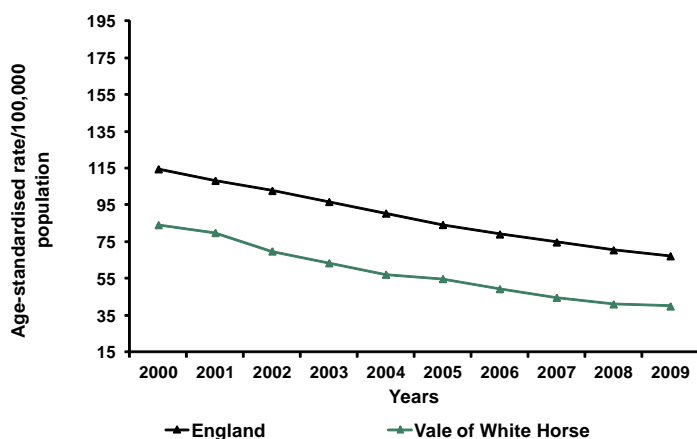
Trend 2 compares rates of early death from heart disease and stroke (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

Trend 3 compares rates of early death from cancer (in people under 75) in this area with those for England.

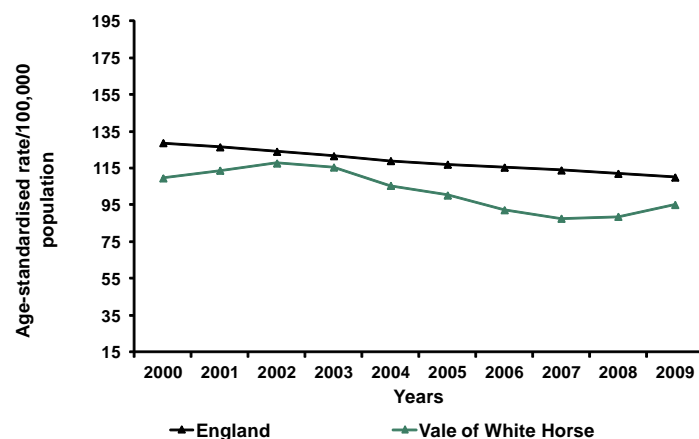
Trend 1: All age, all cause mortality



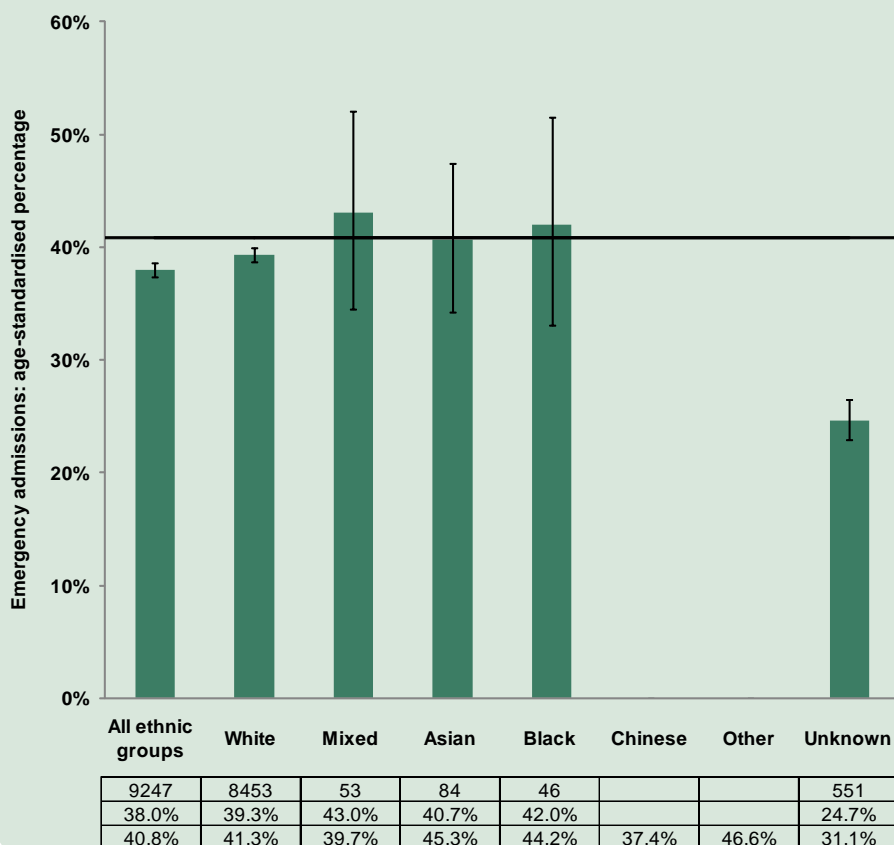
Trend 2: Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Trend 3: Early death rates from cancer



Health inequalities: ethnicity



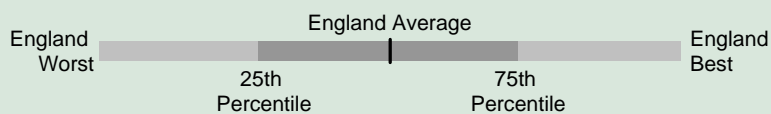
This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2010/11 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

■ Vale of White Horse
— England average (all ethnic groups)
| 95% confidence intervals

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

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.

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



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Our communities	1 Deprivation	1451	1.2	19.8	83.0	[Grey bar, red circle]	0.0
	2 Proportion of children in poverty ‡	2200	10.0	21.9	50.9	[Grey bar, red circle]	6.4
	3 Statutory homelessness ‡	43	0.9	2.0	10.4	[Grey bar, green circle]	0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	649	60.1	58.4	40.1	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	79.9
	5 Violent crime	1094	9.2	14.8	35.1	[Grey bar, green circle]	4.5
	6 Long term unemployment	175	2.3	5.7	18.8	[Grey bar, green circle]	0.9
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking in pregnancy ‡	119	8.2	13.7	32.7	[Grey bar, green circle]	3.1
	8 Breast feeding initiation ‡	1137	78.5	74.5	39.0	[Grey bar, green circle]	94.7
	9 Obese Children (Year 6) ‡	142	13.2	19.0	26.5	[Grey bar, green circle]	9.8
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	12	44.6	61.8	154.9	[Grey bar, green circle]	12.5
	11 Teenage pregnancy (under 18) ‡	51	23.9	38.1	64.9	[Grey bar, green circle]	11.1
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Adults smoking ‡	n/a	19.4	20.7	33.5	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	8.9
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	24.1	22.3	25.1	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	15.7
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	30.2	28.7	19.3	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	47.8
	15 Physically active adults ‡	n/a	13.6	11.2	5.7	[Grey bar, green circle]	18.2
	16 Obese adults ‡	n/a	20.9	24.2	30.7	[Grey bar, green circle]	13.9
Disease and poor health	17 Incidence of malignant melanoma	34	26.5	13.6	26.8	[Grey bar, red circle]	2.7
	18 Hospital stays for self-harm ‡	231	212.3	212.0	509.8	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	49.6
	19 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm ‡	1747	1172	1895	3276	[Grey bar, green circle]	910
	20 Drug misuse	398	5.2	8.9	30.2	[Grey bar, green circle]	1.3
	21 People diagnosed with diabetes ‡	4214	4.6	5.5	8.1	[Grey bar, green circle]	3.3
	22 New cases of tuberculosis	6	5.1	15.3	124.4	[Grey bar, green circle]	0.0
	23 Acute sexually transmitted infections	631	527	775	2276	[Grey bar, green circle]	152
	24 Hip fracture in 65s and over ‡	116	390	452	655	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	324
Life expectancy and causes of death	25 Excess winter deaths ‡	70	24.3	18.7	35.0	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	4.4
	26 Life expectancy – male	n/a	81.1	78.6	73.6	[Grey bar, green circle]	85.1
	27 Life expectancy – female	n/a	85.2	82.6	79.1	[Grey bar, green circle]	89.8
	28 Infant deaths ‡	5	3.7	4.6	9.3	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	1.2
	29 Smoking related deaths	148	151	211	372	[Grey bar, green circle]	125
	30 Early deaths: heart disease and stroke ‡	56	40.0	67.3	123.2	[Grey bar, green circle]	35.5
	31 Early deaths: cancer ‡	132	95.1	110.1	159.1	[Grey bar, green circle]	77.9
	32 Road injuries and deaths ‡	61	51.1	44.3	128.8	[Grey bar, yellow circle]	14.1

‡ Substantially similar to indicator proposed in the Public Health Outcomes Framework published January 2012

Indicator Notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2010 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2009 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2010/11 4 % at Key Stage 4, 2010/11 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2010/11 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2011 7 % mothers smoking in pregnancy where status is known, 2010/11 8 % mothers initiating breast feeding where status is known, 2010/11 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2010/11 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2007/08 to 2009/10 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2008-2010 12 % adults aged 18 and over, 2010/11 13 % aged 16+ in the resident population, 2008/2009 14 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 15 % aged 16 and over, Oct 2009-Oct 2011 16 % adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008 17 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2006-2008 18 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 19 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/11 20 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2009/10 21 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2010/11 22 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010 23 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2010 (chlamydia screening coverage may influence rate) 24 Directly age and sex standardised rate for emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2010/11 25 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 1.08.07-31.07.10 26 At birth, 2008-2010 27 At birth, 2008-2010 28 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2008-2010 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2008-2010 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2008-2010 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010

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