

## 4 Wider determinants of health

This chapter on the wider determinants of health reports on:

### 1. Socioeconomic Status

Including work, affluence and deprivation.

ONS analysis<sup>1</sup> has demonstrated higher life expectancies and greater life expectancy gains for people in the higher socio-economic groups.

### 2. Education and qualifications

A report on behalf of the OCED<sup>2</sup> found that:

- “there are substantial and important causal effects of education on health.”
- “empirical investigations often find that the effect of education on health is at least as great as the effect of income.”

### 3. Physical Environment

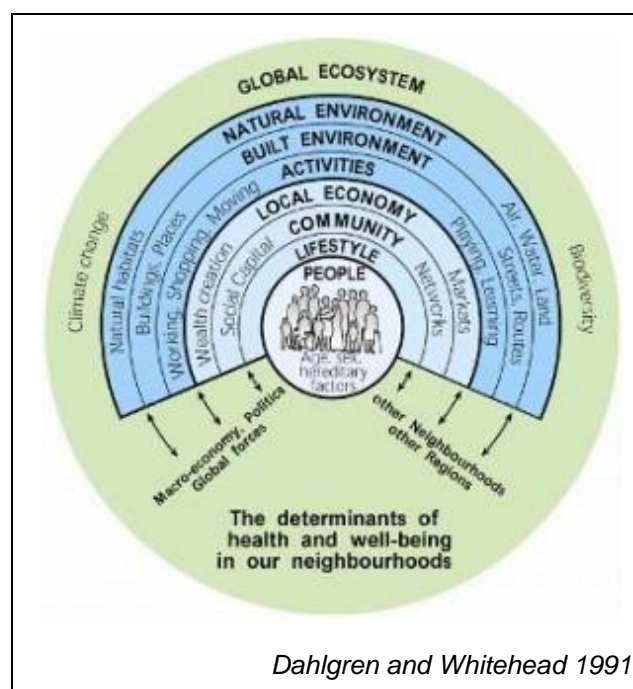
Including built and natural environment.

According to the World Health Organisation<sup>3</sup> the environment is a major determinant of health, estimated to account for almost 20% of all deaths in the WHO European Region.

### 4. Social Environment

Including social support networks within communities and between individuals, family and friends.

Research has found that being socially connected is influential for psychological and emotional well-being<sup>4</sup> and has a significant and positive influence on physical well-being<sup>5</sup> and overall longevity<sup>6</sup>.



Dahlgren and Whitehead 1991

<sup>1</sup> Trend in life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by socio-economic position based on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, England and Wales: 1982—1986 to 2007—2011

<sup>2</sup> The Effects of Education on Health: Concepts, evidence and policy implications. L Feinstein, R Sabates, TM Anderson, A Sorhaindo... - A review for the OECD, 2006

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health>

<sup>4</sup> J Holt-Lunstad, TB Smith, M Baker 2015, Loneliness and social isolation as risk factors for mortality a meta-analytic review

<sup>5</sup> Uchino BN, 2006: Social support and health: a review of physiological processes potentially underlying links to disease outcomes.

<sup>6</sup> Shor, Eran, Roelfs, David and Yogev, Tamar (2013): The strength of family ties: A meta-analysis and meta-regression of self-reported social support and mortality.



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## 4.1 Wider determinants – key findings

This section highlights the key messages from the review of data on Wider Determinants (data sources and research references are provided with the detailed data in the remainder of this chapter).

### Work, affluence and deprivation

- National statistics show that, over a 30-year period, improvements in life expectancy have been greatest for those in higher socio-economic groups.
- Unemployment remains relatively low in Oxfordshire.
- The increase in claimants of employment-related benefits in the older age group in Oxfordshire was above average.
- Earnings remain relatively high for Oxfordshire residents.
- Despite relative affluence, income deprivation is an issue in urban and rural areas.
  - 14,000 children in Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation (IMD 2015), 81% living in urban areas and 19% in rural Oxfordshire.
  - Snapshot HMRC data (Aug14) shows almost 1 in 5 children aged 0-15 in Oxford were living in low income families.
  - 13,500 older people in Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation (IMD 2015), 68% living in urban areas and 32% in rural Oxfordshire.
- Just under half of people claiming Employment and Support Allowance (for people where illness and disability affects ability to work) in Oxfordshire were aged 50 and over. The number of ESA claimants has remained a similar level in Oxfordshire and nationally since early 2015.

### Housing and homelessness

- House prices in Oxfordshire continue to increase at a higher rate than earnings.
- The Centre for Cities report 2018 again ranks Oxford as the least affordable UK city for housing. In Oxford City, social rents charged by private registered providers in 2017 were 18% above the national average.
- Over the past 6 years there has been an increase in people presenting as homeless and of people accepted as homeless and in priority need in Oxfordshire, although the latest data for 2016-17 shows a decline.
- Loss of private rented accommodation is an increasing cause of homelessness.
- There was a reduction in the number of households in temporary accommodation in Oxfordshire compared with the previous year.
- The latest data shows a significant increase in the number of people rough-sleeping in Oxford.
- As a result of the reduction of benefit cap levels in November 2016, the number of households affected by the benefit cap across Oxfordshire increased significantly, from 125 in 2015-16 to 618 households in 2016-17.



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- Between 2014 and 2015, an additional 1,600 households in Oxfordshire were classed as being “fuel poor” taking the total to 25,915 households in fuel poverty in the county. There was an increase in the proportion of households defined as “fuel poor” in each district of Oxfordshire.

### Education and qualifications

- Oxfordshire has above the England average of pupils in state-funded primary and secondary schools with learning difficulties, most significantly for pupils with moderate learning difficulties.
- Between 2016 and 2017 there was an increase in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development in all Early Learning Goals in each district in Oxfordshire, except for Cherwell where the rate declined. Girls continue to outperform boys.
- Early Years attainment for 5 year olds with Asian or Black ethnic backgrounds in Oxfordshire was below the South East average.
- The proportion of Oxfordshire’s disadvantaged pupils aged 10-11 achieving the expected standard at Key Stage 2 was below the England average in 2017.
  - For pupils with SEN support, the proportion was 17% in Oxfordshire compared with 21% nationally.
  - For pupils with a first language other than English, the proportion was 55% in Oxfordshire compared with 61% nationally.
  - For pupils eligible for Free School Meals, the proportion was 38% in Oxfordshire compared with 43% nationally.
- The latest secondary school attainment data (replacing GCSE results) shows Oxfordshire just above the national average and 6<sup>th</sup> out of 11 in its statistical neighbour group.
- Oxfordshire has a relatively high rate of unauthorised absences from school.
- Provisional apprenticeship data for 2016-17 shows a 7% fall in number of apprenticeships started by Oxfordshire residents. The number of young people not in education, employment or training has continued to fall.
- Oxfordshire has an above-average proportion of people with high level qualifications and a low proportion of people with no qualifications.
- There are 25 areas in the county (including 10 in Oxford) which are ranked in the top 10% most deprived nationally on the Education and Skills domain of the IMD 2015.

### Physical and social environment

- The British Social Attitudes Survey (national) shows an increasing willingness to walk short journeys of less than 2 miles, rather than go by car.
- A walking to school initiative, taken up by 18 schools in Oxfordshire so far, is showing an increase in active travel rates since September 2017 from 65% to 84% (+19pp).
- The number of people injured using cycles on roads in Oxfordshire has declined for a second year in a row.



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- Public Health England analysis found 423 fast food outlets in Oxfordshire of which 56% were in Cherwell and Oxford. The ward with the highest number of fast food outlets was Banbury Grimsbury & Castle (39 outlets).
- Oxfordshire continues to have 13 Air Quality Management Areas where the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide is being exceeded including the whole of Oxford city.
- It is likely that the weather patterns in Oxfordshire will change in coming decades with more heavy rainfall and more frequent heatwaves.
- As the elderly are more vulnerable to extreme heat and cold, the UK Health Protection Agency predicts that future health burdens from climate change are likely to be amplified by an ageing population.
- The UK Health Alliance has identified opportunities from climate change including the co-benefits of emission reduction activities leading to healthier lifestyles (more walking/cycling, insulating homes and others).
- Isolation and loneliness have been found to be a significant health risk and a cause of increased use of health services. Areas rated as “high risk” for isolation and loneliness in Oxfordshire are mainly in urban centres.


## 4.2 Work, affluence and deprivation

### Employment and life expectancy

 Analysis by the ONS found that, over a 30-year period, improvements in life expectancy have been greatest for those in higher socio-economic groups<sup>7</sup>. The ONS summary<sup>8</sup> reports that:

- *Since the 1970s, men have been catching women up in terms of survival. The decline of the mining industry and the move away from physical labour and manufacturing industries towards the service sector is a likely cause, along with a reduction in the proportion of men smoking.*
- *Over the past 30 years, inequalities in life expectancy by socioeconomic position have widened for both men and women **with improvements in life expectancy being greater for the most advantaged.***

The working age population in Oxfordshire (and nationally) is ageing.

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- Between 2006 and 2016, the total working age population (aged 16 to 64) in Oxfordshire increased by +4%. The growth in older working age residents (aged 50 to 64) of Oxfordshire was almost a third (+33%).

<sup>7</sup> Source: ONS Trend in life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by socio-economic position based on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, England and Wales: 1982—1986 to 2007—2011 (Oct 2015)

<sup>8</sup> <http://visual.ons.gov.uk/most-affluent-man-now-outlives-the-average-woman-for-the-first-time/>



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## Unemployment



Unemployment remains relatively low in Oxfordshire.

- The official measure of unemployment is from the ONS Annual Population Survey and not directly available at local authority level due to small survey numbers.
- For local authorities, ONS provides model-based estimates of unemployment<sup>9</sup> which, for the period Jul16 to Jun17, gives an estimate of **12,500** people unemployed in Oxfordshire (+/- 4,900).
- The estimated rate of unemployment (as a percentage of the economically active population) was **3.4% in Oxfordshire** (+/-1.3). The value was just below the regional average (**3.5%** +/-0.3) and England average (**4.6%** +/-0.1).

There has been an above-average increase in the number of claimants of benefits related to unemployment in the past year in Oxfordshire.

- The experimental claimant count indicator provided by DWP provides the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work.
- This shows of a total of **2,880 claimants in Oxfordshire** in November 2017, up from 2,700 in November 2016 (+180, +7%). Oxfordshire's increase was just above the average increase for England over this period (+6%).
- Each district saw an increase in claimants except for Cherwell where there was a slight decline.



**Table 1 Claimant count (JSA and Universal Credit seeking work) Nov 16 and Nov 17**

	Nov 2016	Nov 2017	Nov 16 to Nov 17		Nov 2017 count as % of Oxfordshire
Cherwell	520	515	- 5	-1%	18%
Oxford	1,005	1,020	15	1%	35%
South Oxfordshire	410	445	35	9%	15%
Vale of White Horse	420	500	80	19%	17%
West Oxfordshire	345	400	55	16%	14%
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	2,700	2,880	180	7%	100%

Source: DWP from nomis. This experimental series counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed.

Of the 2,660 claimants in Oxfordshire in November 2017:

- 61% were male and 39% female
- 465 (16%) were aged 18 to 24 and 875 (30%) were aged 50 and over

<sup>9</sup> Downloaded from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) from the Annual Population Survey datasets.



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The increase in claimants in the older age group was above the average for all age groups in Oxfordshire.

- Between November 2016 and November 2017, claimants aged 50 and over increased in Oxfordshire from 750 to 875 (+125, +17%). This was above the average for all ages in Oxfordshire (+7%) and above the increase in the older age group in England (+13%).

The wards in Oxfordshire with the highest number of claimants in November 2017 were Barton & Sandhills, Blackbird Leys and Banbury Grimsbury & Castle.



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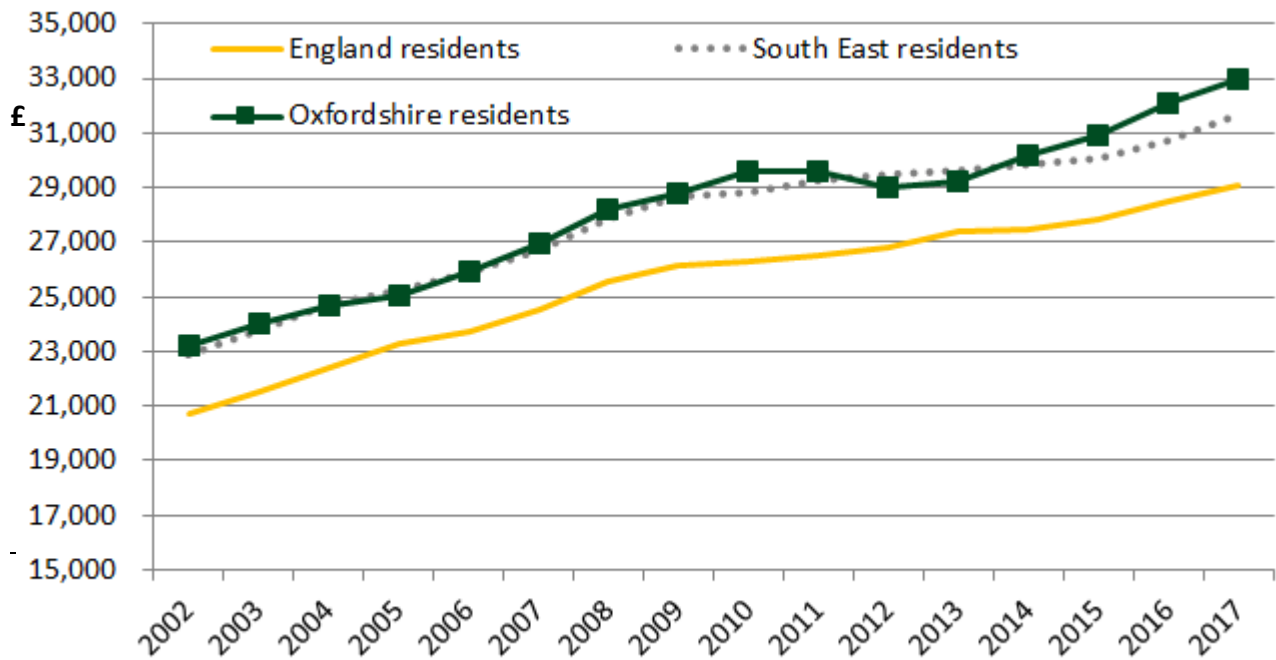
## Earnings

Earnings remain relatively high for Oxfordshire residents and median earnings for residents was above the South East average (but not statistically above).



- In 2017, the median wage for Oxfordshire residents was £33,000 compared with £31,700 in the South East.
- Earnings will be strongly influenced by the mix of employment in the area.

Figure 1 Median gross full time annual pay of residents 2002 to 2017



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings from nomis; NOTES: chart does not show confidence intervals. Median is the mid-point of the range. Scale does not start at 0



## Income deprivation

The income deprivation domain of the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows Oxfordshire as a relatively affluent county.

- Out of the 407 lower super output areas in Oxfordshire, the clear majority (80%) were ranked within the least deprived 50% in England on the income deprivation domain.
- The most deprived areas of Oxfordshire on income deprivation were 3 areas within Oxford (parts of Rose Hill & Iffley, Blackbird Leys and Northfield Brook wards).



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## Income Deprivation Affecting Children

According to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children supplementary index<sup>10</sup>, **14,000** children in Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation, 81% of whom were living in urban areas and 19% in rural Oxfordshire.

Oxford City had the highest rate, with 20% of the population aged 0-15 counted as income deprived.

**Table 2 Income deprivation affecting children aged 0-15 (from IMD 2015) – rural vs urban by district**

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	count	% of population	count	% of population	count	% of population
Cherwell	475	5.9%	2,775	13.5%	3,250	11.4%
Oxford	15	4.6%	5,110	19.8%	5,125	19.7%
South Oxfordshire	715	5.7%	1,220	9.0%	1,935	7.4%
Vale of White Horse	680	7.1%	1,365	9.9%	2,045	8.8%
West Oxfordshire	735	6.8%	915	10.0%	1,650	8.3%
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>11,385</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>14,005</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
<i>% of Oxfordshire</i>	<i>19%</i>		<i>81%</i>		<i>100%</i>	

Source: CLG IMD 2015, underlying indicators, analysis by Oxfordshire County Council; indicators as of 2012

<sup>10</sup> The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. Income deprived families are defined as families that either receive Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs.




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## Child Poverty

 According to HM Revenue and Customs data on children in low income (local measure), between 2014 and 2015, the proportion of children in poverty in Oxfordshire decreased (from 11.3% to 9.8%), remaining below the national average (16.6%).

The Oxfordshire district with the highest rate of children in poverty was Oxford (16.4%) and the lowest was South Oxfordshire (7.2%).

**Table 3 Children in low income families (local measure) 2013, 2014, 2015 (snapshot as of 31 August)**

	31 Aug 2013	31 Aug 2014	31 Aug 2015	2014 to 2015 Percentage point change
Cherwell	10.4%	11.3%	9.9%	-1.4
Oxford	18.9%	19.2%	16.4%	-2.8
South Oxfordshire	7.4%	8.1%	7.2%	-0.9
Vale of White Horse	8.4%	9.1%	7.6%	-1.5
West Oxfordshire	7.6%	8.6%	7.4%	-1.2
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	10.7%	11.3%	9.8%	-1.5
England	18.0%	19.9%	16.6%	-3.3

Source: HM Revenue and Customs (released Feb 2018); all dependent children under the age of 20

### Children in Poverty HMRC data

Children in "Poverty" is defined as the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) Job Seeker Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data)

For more information and definitions refer to the technical note available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure>

Latest release:


<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2015-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2015>



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 Analysis by the End Child Poverty (ECP) Coalition<sup>11</sup> indicates that HMRC data undercounts children in poverty in working households.

ECP has produced a different set of local estimates of child poverty (before and after housing costs). These are more closely aligned to the national measure of low income households (based on the family resources survey) and make use of Labour Force Survey trend data to give more recent estimates than the HMRC data.

After housing costs, ECP estimates 26% of children in Oxford City are living in poverty.

**Table 4 Comparison of Children Poverty estimates: HMRC (end Aug14) vs End Child Poverty (July-Sept 2017)**

	HMRC 31 Aug 2015	ECP: Before Housing Costs (July-Sept 2017)		ECP: After Housing Costs (July-Sept 2017)	
		Number of children	%	Number of children	%
Cherwell	9.9%	3,371	10.5%	5,452	17.0%
Oxford	16.4%	4,669	16.8%	7,351	26.4%
South Oxfordshire	7.2%	2,211	7.6%	3,622	12.5%
Vale of White Horse	7.6%	2,293	8.8%	3,737	14.4%
West Oxfordshire	7.4%	1,862	8.2%	3,043	13.4%

Source: HM Revenue and Customs (latest estimate for Aug14 released Sept 2016) and ECP (released January 2018)

### The End Child Poverty local indicators

The ECP figures are based on tax credit data, used to estimate the percentage of children on low incomes. They also use national trends in worklessness to estimate recent changes in the number of children who are in poverty because their parents have lost their jobs, to update the local tax credit data which is more than two years old.

This is not a direct measure of exactly how many children are in poverty on the official definition, but is based on the closest to an equivalent measure we have of local levels of child poverty. The data have been adjusted to produce figures compatible with the measures derived from the national survey of income, showing how many children live in households with below 60 per cent of median income. Specifically, the adjustments ensure that the total reported level of child poverty, before and after housing costs, is similar when adding up all the local figures as the official national totals. Thus, the local data gives an idea of the relative poverty levels in different areas, but are adjusted to estimate what these actual levels would be if they could be measured on the same basis as the national household income survey.

The local data starts by classifying children in poverty if they live in families in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of in-work tax credits where their reported family income is less than 60 per cent of median income. This indicator, compiled officially as a local estimate of child poverty, has been reported for August 2014 by HMRC. However, on its own it provides an inaccurate picture of actual child poverty,

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/>



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considerably overstating the numbers in out-of-work poverty and understating the numbers in working poverty. While these factors may balance out overall, they can seriously misrepresent the overall trend where working and non-working poverty change in different ways, as well as misrepresenting local differences where working poverty is relatively more important in some areas than others. Therefore, the figures include an upward adjustment in the in-work figure and a downward adjustment in the out-of-work figure. The adjustments are made separately for AHC and BHC estimates, in each case according to how the total of the local estimates compare to the actual national measure. Figures are then updated, taking into account Labour Force Survey data on the number of children in non-working households for the third quarter of 2017.

<http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area-2018/>

## Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

According to the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People supplementary index<sup>12</sup>, **13,500** older people in Oxfordshire were affected by income deprivation, 68% of whom were living in urban areas and 32% in rural Oxfordshire.

The districts with the highest number and rate of older people in poverty were Oxford and Cherwell.

In West Oxfordshire 1,440 older people in poverty were living in rural areas, 65% of the total in poverty in the district.

**Table 5 Income deprived older people – rural vs urban by district (from IMD 2015)**

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	count	% of population	count	% of population	count	% of population
Cherwell	765	6.9%	2,350	11.7%	3,115	10.0%
Oxford	30	8.5%	3,240	14.4%	3,270	14.3%
South Oxfordshire	1,160	6.5%	1,375	8.6%	2,535	7.5%
Vale of White Horse	945	7.5%	1,405	7.8%	2,350	7.7%
West Oxfordshire	1,440	8.0%	790	9.0%	2,230	8.3%
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>4,340</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
<i>% of Oxfordshire</i>	<i>32%</i>		<i>68%</i>		<i>100%</i>	

Source: CLG IMD 2015, underlying indicators, analysis by Oxfordshire County Council; indicators as of 2012

<sup>12</sup> The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This includes adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee).



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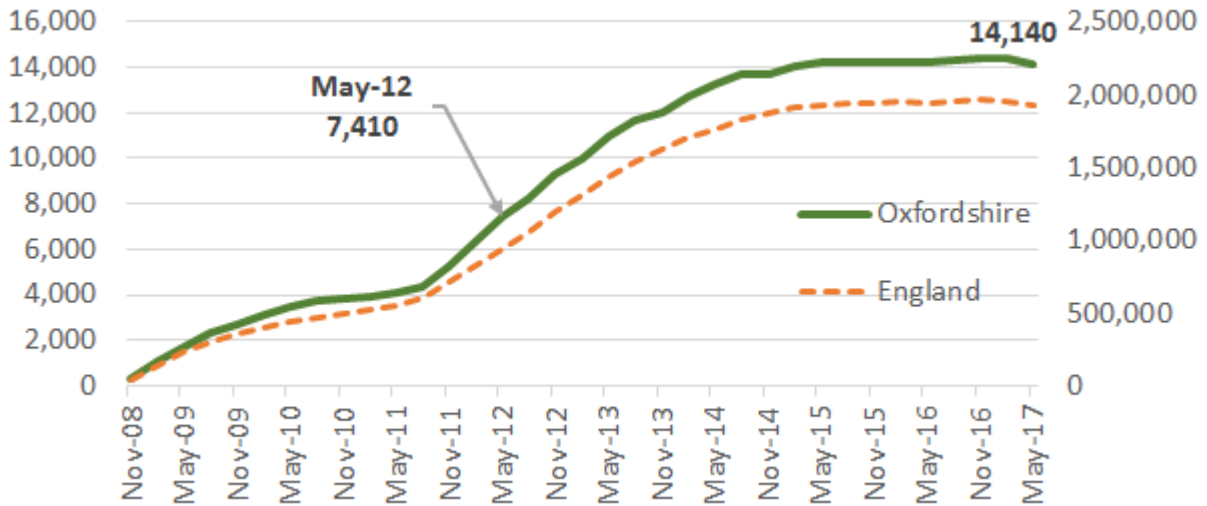


## Employment and Support Allowance claimants

As of May 2017, there was a total of **14,140** people claiming Employment and Support Allowance (for people where illness and disability affects ability to work) in Oxfordshire of which just under half (6,270, 44%) were people aged 50 and over.

The number of ESA claimants has remained a similar level in Oxfordshire and nationally since early 2015.

**Figure 2 Count of claimants of Employment and Support Allowance in Oxfordshire**



Source: DWP from nomis; claimants aged 16-64

Just over half (51%) of claimants in Oxfordshire were as a result of mental and behavioural disorders, slightly higher than in England (49%).

The next highest condition was *Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue* with 11% of claimants.

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is an income-related benefit for people where illness or disability affects ability to work. Claimants must be: under State Pension age; not getting Statutory Sick Pay or Statutory Maternity Pay and haven't gone back to work; not getting Jobseeker's Allowance.

There are 3 types of ESA:

- contribution-based ESA - if enough National Insurance contributions have been paid
- 'new style' ESA for people entitled to claim Universal Credit
- income-related ESA - on its own or on top of contribution-based ESA, for people on a low income



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### 4.3 Housing and homelessness

#### House prices

House prices in Oxfordshire continue to increase at a higher rate than earnings.

- As of 2016 the ratio of the cheapest market housing (lower quartile) to lower quartile earnings was above 10X in each district in Oxfordshire.

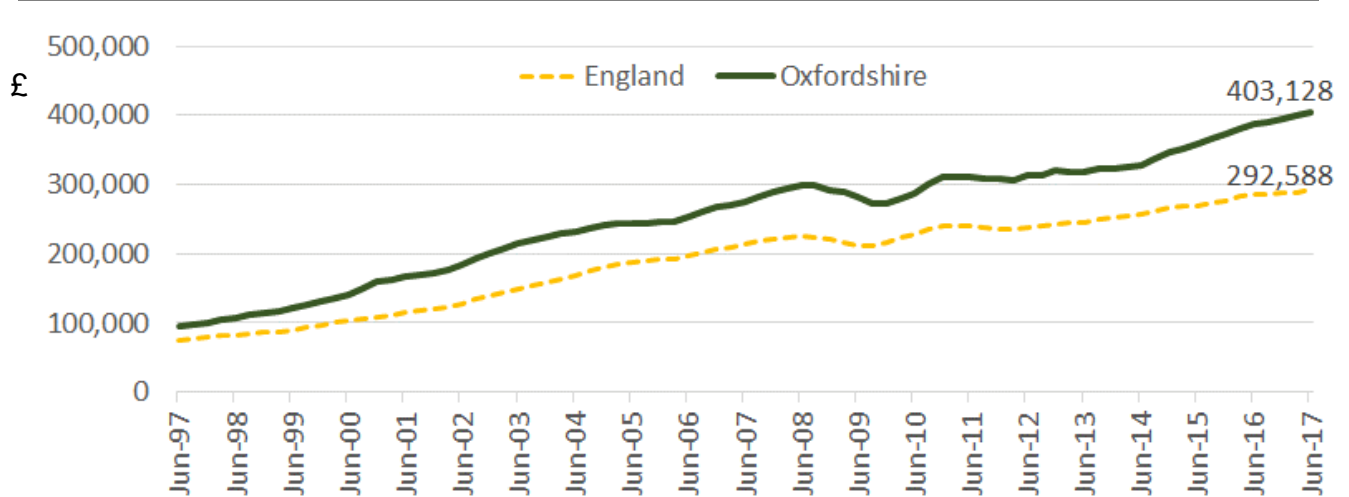
**Table 6 Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings**

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cherwell	8.71	9.45	10.21	10.85
Oxford	10.72	10.43	11.40	12.22
South Oxfordshire	11.09	10.97	11.00	11.84
Vale of White Horse	8.18	8.83	9.45	10.08
West Oxfordshire	9.71	9.97	10.15	12.32

Source: ONS Ratio of house price to workplace-based earnings (lower quartile) released March 2017

The average (mean) price paid for a dwelling in Oxfordshire to year ending June 2017 was £403,128, over a third more expensive than the England average.

**Figure 3 Mean price paid (all dwellings) to year ending June 2017**




Source: ONS Mean price paid for administrative geographies - HPSSA Dataset 12, released December 2017



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 The Centre for Cities report 2018<sup>13</sup> has again ranked Oxford as the least affordable UK city for housing. The analysis uses average house prices and average earnings and found that:

- In 2017, the average house price in Britain was 9.9 times the average annual salary.
- Oxford, London and Cambridge were the 3 least affordable cities.
- In Oxford, the least affordable city, house prices were 17.3 times annual salaries (up from 16.7 in 2016). In Burnley, the most affordable city, this figure was 4.2.

## Social rented housing

 The proportion of social housing stock varies by district from between 11% and 13% in Oxfordshire's rural districts to 22% in Oxford. Since 2010 the proportion of social housing has declined in all districts in Oxfordshire other than Cherwell.

**Table 7 Social housing stock as a percentage of total housing stock, 2010 to 2016**

	2010	2015	2016
Cherwell	12.8	12.92	12.91
Oxford	23.9	23.28	21.97
South Oxfordshire	12.5	11.31	11.31
Vale of White Horse	15.3	12.70	12.95
West Oxfordshire	14.1	14.06	12.07

Source: ONS Housing Summary Measures 2017

Between 2016 and 2017, social rents charged by private registered providers in Oxfordshire fell by 1% in each district in Oxfordshire, by around £1 per week (similar to the national trend).

In Oxford City, social rents charged by private registered providers (such as A2Dominion, Catalyst Housing and SoHa housing) in 2016 were 18% above the national average.

**Table 8 Average social rents charged by Private Registered Providers all sizes of dwellings, £ per week (as at 31st March each year)**

	2016	2017	2016 to 2017		2017 social rents vs national average
Cherwell	£107.7	£106.7	-£0.97	-0.9%	10%
Oxford	£114.5	£113.6	-£0.91	-0.8%	18%
South Oxfordshire	£113.4	£112.3	-£1.03	-0.9%	16%
Vale of White Horse	£111.0	£109.3	-£1.67	-1.5%	13%
West Oxfordshire	£111.9	£110.5	-£1.44	-1.3%	14%
ENGLAND	£97.8	£96.6	-£1.23	-1.3%	0%

Source: DCLG Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies, table 704, Figures are based on general needs stock available for social rent only and are only taken from the larger Private Registered Providers excl Council owned properties

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.centreforcities.org/publication/cities-outlook-2018/>




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## Multi-person households

 At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there was a total of 10,200 multi-person households in Oxfordshire, over half (56%) of which were in Oxford City.


Just over 1,000 multi-person households in Oxford City were occupied by an average of more than 1 person per bedroom, potentially indicating occupation by families.

**Table 9 Persons per bedroom in multi-person households, all tenures (2011)**


	TOTAL multi-person households	up to 1 person per bedroom	Over 1 person per bedroom	Over 1 person per bedroom percent of total
Cherwell	1,394	1,180	214	15%
Oxford	5,724	4,649	1,075	19%
South Oxfordshire	1,164	993	171	15%
Vale of White Horse	1,068	952	116	11%
West Oxfordshire	891	775	116	13%
Oxfordshire	10,241	8,549	1,692	17%
ENGLAND	787,684	608,329	179,355	23%

Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC4408

## Homelessness

 Indicators on homelessness are reported annually to the Oxfordshire Health Improvement Board. This section is from the 2016-17 report<sup>14</sup>.

### Homeless households in priority need

 There has been an upward trend in people presenting as homeless<sup>15</sup>, over the whole County, in the past six years, rising from 457 in 2011/12 to 482 in 2016/17, although the figure has fallen from last year's figure (2015/16) of 505. The situation differs across Districts, with some experiencing greater volumes of presentations and some less, over this six-year period.

The reasons for homelessness presentations are changing. The loss of private rented accommodation is becoming an increasing cause of homelessness and, in some Districts, has overtaken exclusion by family or friends as the main reason for homelessness.

There has been an increase in people who are accepted as statutorily homeless and are in priority need in the County since 2011/12 to 2016/17 (279 to 304 households). There was however a reduction in acceptances from 324 in 2015/16. There are differences between Districts however. Over the past year, all Authorities have seen reductions apart from West Oxfordshire.

<sup>14</sup> <http://mycouncil.oxfordshire.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=899&MId=5211&Ver=4>

<sup>15</sup> It should be noted that the indicators reported here exclude homeless applicants with a 'not homeless' or a 'not eligible' decision, so the total figure is not entirely the full number of all homeless presentations



Data has been updated in this version




Data has been reviewed and is unchanged




The numbers of people found to be intentionally homeless has fallen for four years in a row; from a total of 141 in 2013/14 to 94 in 2016/17.

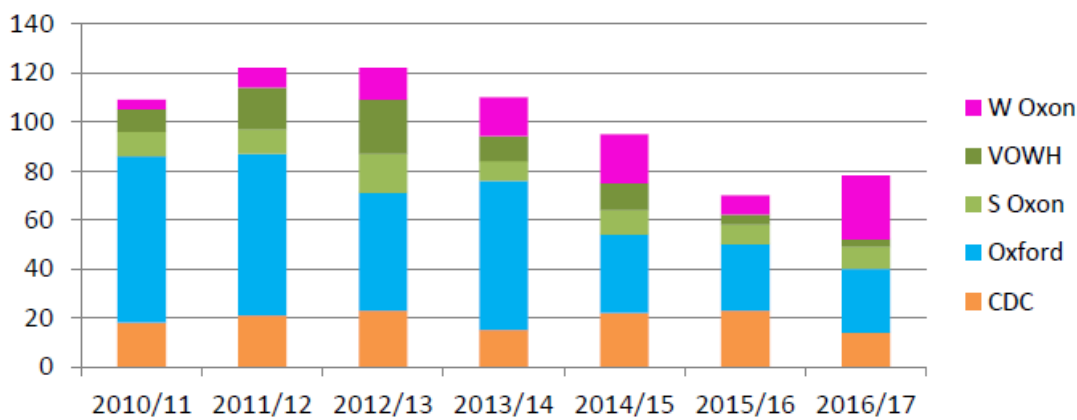
**Young people accepted as homeless**

 In 2015/16, 70 people aged 18 -24 were accepted as homeless in Oxfordshire. There was no-one aged 16 or 17. In 2016/17 the 18-24 figure rose slightly to **78**; however, this is still significantly lower than 2011/12, 2012/13 & 2013/14 figures (respectively: 122, 122 & 110).

**Priority need because of physical or mental illness**


 The number of households who are in priority need because of physical or mental illness remains moderately low. In 2016/17, there were 11 homeless households where a member had a physical disability and 23 because of mental health. In 2016/17 just 13 households accepted as homeless with the main reason being rent arrears (same figure as 2015/16).

**Figure 4 Homeless applicants (unintentionally homeless in priority need) aged 18-24 years**





Source: Health Improvement Board, Basket of Indicators for Housing and Health, Annual Report 2016-17

**Households in Temporary Accommodation**

 There were **161** households in temporary accommodation at the end of the financial year 2016/17, a reduction of 29 from the previous year.

**Rough-Sleeping**

 The estimated number of people rough sleeping in 2016/17 was **79**. This was below the number in 2015/16 (90 people).

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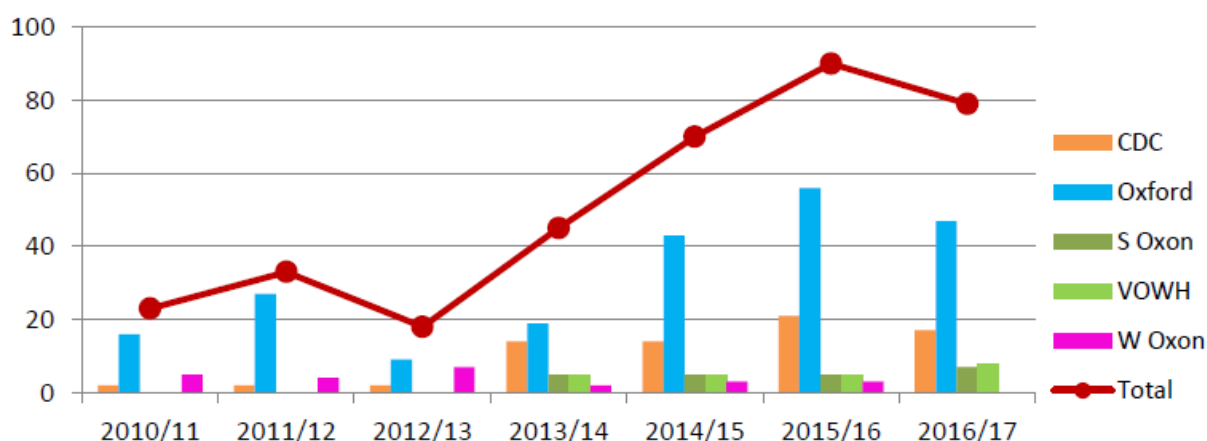
 Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

Figure 5 Estimate of number of people sleeping rough



Source: Health Improvement Board, Basket of Indicators for Housing and Health, Annual Report 2016-17

➔ The latest data, reported February 2018, shows an increase in rough sleeping.

- Between November 2016 and November 2017, the number of people estimated to be rough sleeping in Oxfordshire rose by from 79 to 117 (+38 people, 48%).
- The numbers fell in two district council areas (Cherwell and South Oxfordshire), but rose in the other three (Oxford City, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire).
- The increase was most significant in Oxford City, which saw an 89% increase (42 people) based on the estimate figures.
- West Oxfordshire also shows a significant change from zero to seven people in their estimate.

➔ Table 10 People estimated to be sleeping rough in Oxfordshire, November 2016 to November 2017

Description/ District	CDC	City	South	Vale	West	Total
Number of people estimated to be sleeping rough (Nov 16)	17	47	7	8	0	<b>79</b>
Number of people estimated to be sleeping rough (Nov 17)	9	89	2	10	7	<b>117</b>
Percentage change (Nov 16 to Nov 17)	-47%	+89%	-71%	+25%	-	<b>+48%</b>

Source: Exception Report by Housing Support Advisory Group, report on the number of people rough sleeping in the City of Oxford to Health Improvement Board 8<sup>th</sup> February 2018

Oxford City Council also conducts a street count of people observed as rough sleeping, and bedded down at the time of the count. In November 2016 the count recorded 33 people and in November 2017 the count had increased to 61 (+85%). This is the highest number ever recorded in Oxford.

➔ Data has been updated in this version

○ Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

Figures just published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government show that the number of people sleeping rough increased nationally by 15% (with an 18% rise in London and 14% in the rest of England) for the same period (Nov 16 to Nov 17).

The report notes that just under half of this increase was due to increases reported by eight local authorities, including Oxford. When considered per 1,000 households of population, Oxford is the 7th highest local authority listed, after City of London, Westminster, Brighton & Hove, Camden, Bedford & Luton.

### Households affected by removal of Spare Room Subsidy and Benefit Cap

In 2016/17, the number of households who found that their housing benefit has been reduced because of the Social Sector size criteria<sup>16</sup> was 2,053. This is a reduction from 2,154 households in 2015/16.

#### Benefit Cap

The benefit cap is a limit on the total amount of income from certain benefits a household can receive. If people receive more than the benefit cap allows then their Housing Benefit or Universal Credit is reduced until within the cap.

In November 2016, the benefit cap was changed.

- The maximum level for single adults who don't have children or whose children don't live with them fell from £350.00 per week to £257.69 per week, and
- The maximum level for couples (with or without children living with them) and single parents whose children live with them fell from £500.00 per week to £384.62 per week.

As a result of the reduction of benefit cap levels, the number of households affected by the benefit cap across Oxfordshire increased significantly from 125 in 2015-16 to 618 households in 2016-17.

### Condition of housing stock

 The latest house condition surveys in Oxfordshire show that overall housing conditions (all hazards) in Cherwell, Oxford City and West Oxfordshire are each better than the national average.

Exceptions are:

- Disrepair in Oxford City, particularly in the private rented sector, which is believed to be due in part to the older housing stock (50% of Oxford's housing stock was built before 1944)

---

<sup>16</sup> This affects households where the tenants are of working age and do not fall within one of the exception categories and they are assessed as having one or more bedrooms than they require according to the following formula of one bedroom for

- each adult couple
- any other person aged 16 or over
- two children of the same sex under the age of 16
- two children under the age of 10 regardless of their sex
- any other child
- a carer (who does not normally live with the tenant) if the tenant or their partner needs overnight care.

Tenants who are under occupying by one bedroom, have their benefit reduced by 14% of eligible rent, and tenants who are under occupying by two or more bedrooms have their benefit reduced by 25% of eligible rent.



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

- Excess Cold hazards, where Cherwell District Council and West Oxfordshire each have a higher rate than the national average.
- Simple SAP energy efficiency rating, which suggests that the energy performance of buildings in Cherwell, Oxford and West Oxfordshire is lower than the national average. Rural areas tend to have higher rates of energy inefficient dwellings.

**Table 11 Number and % of dwellings with a Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) Category 1 hazard**

	Dwellings	All hazards	Excess Cold	Falls	Disrepair	Simple SAP
EHS* 2009 (all Stock)		21%	8%	12%	6%	53
Cherwell (2013)	58,946	10,190 (17%)	5,903 (10%)	4,052 (7%)	2,449 (4%)	52
Oxford (2014)	52,704	9,204 (17%)	2,753 (5%)	5,979 (11%)	4,110 (8%)	51
West (2013)	41,219	8,289 (20%)	4,997 (12%)	3,120 (8%)	2,174 (5%)	51

Source: Oxford City Council, Cherwell and West Oxfordshire District Councils, collated by Oxfordshire County Council.


\*English Housing Survey 2009

Table shows number of dwellings with a Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) Category 1 hazard, which means there is one of 29 potential hazards that need action to be taken to make the property safe. The surveys, commissioned by District Councils, include the amount of disrepair, defined in the Governments former Decent Homes Standard criterion for disrepair.

Simple SAP is an estimate of the Governments energy efficiency rating - the higher the score the lower the running costs, with 100 representing zero energy cost.

Housing condition surveys for South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse have not been carried out in the past 5 years.

## Fuel poverty

 Between 2014 and 2015, an additional 1,600 households in Oxfordshire were classed as being “fuel poor” taking the total to 25,915 households in fuel poverty in the county.

There was an increase in the proportion of households defined as “fuel poor” in each district of Oxfordshire.

Oxford is one of 9 (out of 67) local authority districts in the South East to be significantly worse than the national average on fuel poverty (2015). Cherwell, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire were each significantly better than the national average.

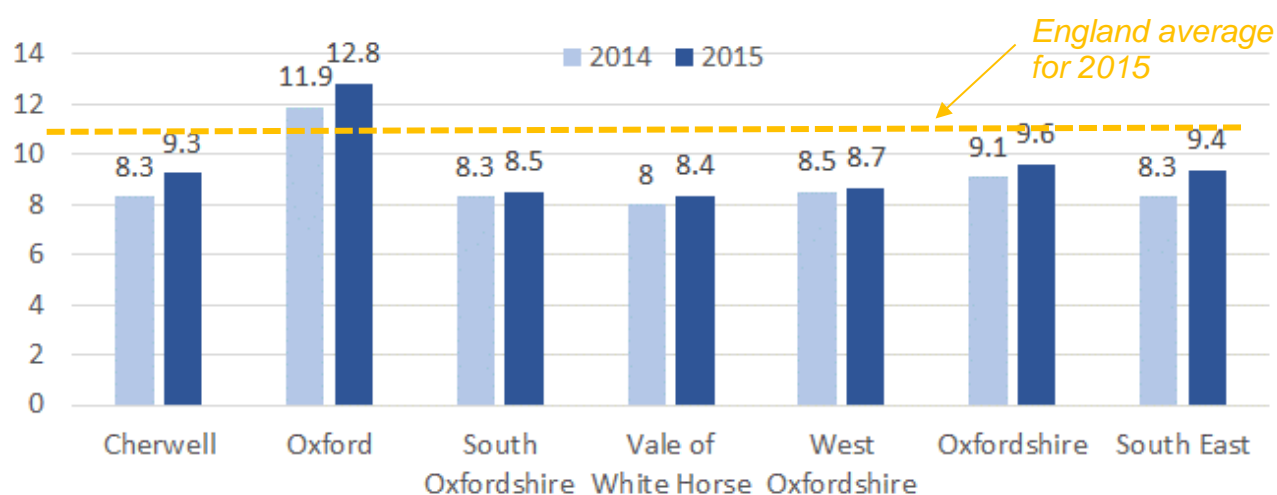


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Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

Figure 6 Percentage of households in fuel poverty 2014 and 2015



Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy published June 2017

Low Income High Costs (LIHC) definition: a fuel poor household is one in which (1) A household has required fuel costs that are above the median level; and (2) were the household to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

The greatest increase in the estimated number of fuel poor households was in Cherwell (+13%), similar to the regional average (13%).



Table 12 Estimated number of Fuel Poor Households

	2014	2015	2014 to 2015		% fuel poor 2015
			Change	%	
Cherwell	4,870	5,481	611	13%	9.3
Oxford	6,840	7,406	566	8%	12.8
South Oxfordshire	4,670	4,809	139	3%	8.5
Vale of White Horse	4,099	4,306	207	5%	8.4
West Oxfordshire	3,798	3,913	115	3%	8.7
Oxfordshire	24,277	25,915	1,638	7%	9.6
South East	305,289	346,392	41,103	13%	9.4
England					11.0

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy published June 2017

Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) indicator. Under the LIHC indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level).
- were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

## 4.4 Education and qualifications

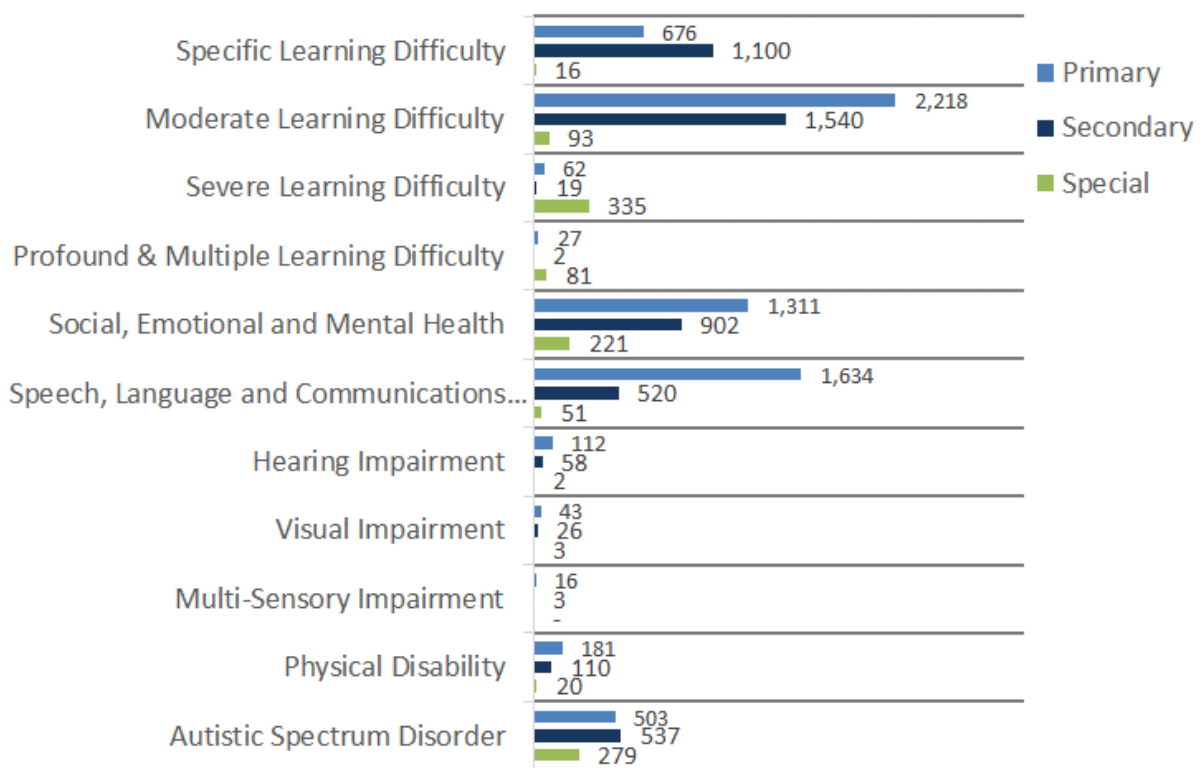
### Special Educational Needs



In January 2017, there was a total of 13,000 pupils in Oxfordshire’s primary, secondary and special schools with special educational needs (SEN). Of these:

- 47% (6,169) had a primary need of specific, moderate, severe or profound learning difficulty.
- 19% (2,434) had social, emotional or mental health needs.
- 17% (2,205) had speech, language and communications needs.
- 10% (1,319) had a primary need of Autistic Spectrum Disorder

**Figure 7 Count of pupils in Oxfordshire in state-funded primary, secondary and special schools with Special Educational Needs by primary type of need (January 2017)**



Source: Special educational needs January 2017, SFR 27/2017



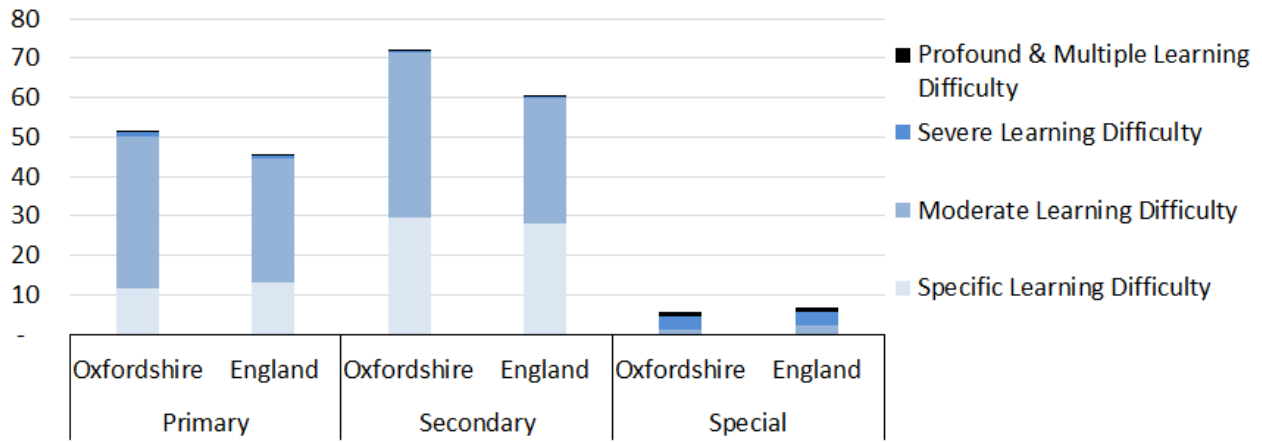
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Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

Oxfordshire has above the England average of pupils in state-funded primary and secondary schools with learning difficulties, most significantly for pupils with moderate learning difficulties.

**Figure 8 Rate per 1,000 population of primary, secondary and special school pupils with learning difficulties, Oxfordshire vs England (Jan17)**



Source: Special educational needs January 2017, SFR 27/2017; Denominator is ONS population estimate 2016 (primary = age 5-11; secondary = age 12-16; special = age 5-16)



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged



## Early years

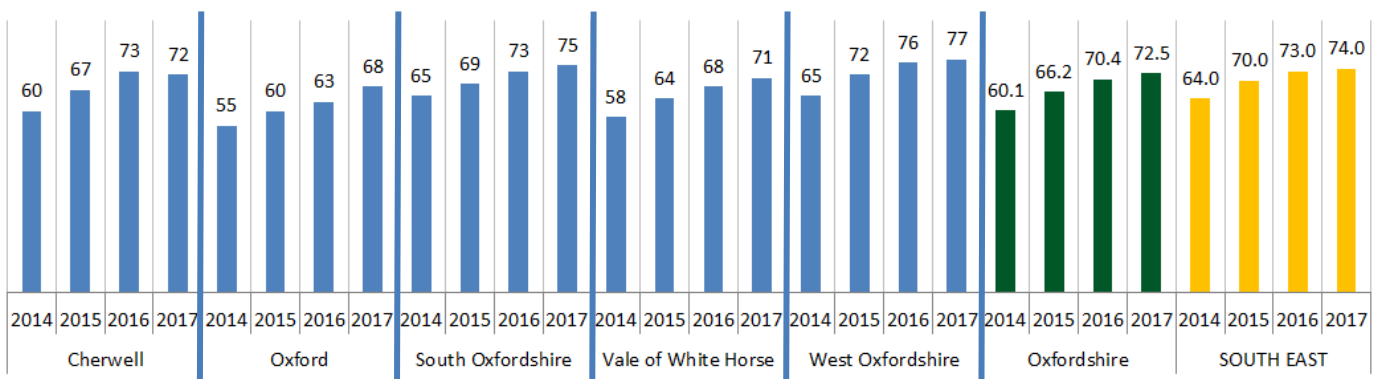
The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) is a teacher assessment of children's development at the end of the academic year in which the child turns five.



The latest release of data<sup>17</sup> shows that between 2016 and 2017 there was an increase in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development in all Early Learning Goals in each district in Oxfordshire, except for Cherwell where the rate declined.

In 2017, South and West Oxfordshire was each above the average for the South East and Cherwell, Oxford and Vale of White Horse were below average.

**Figure 9 % achieving a good level of development in all Early Learning Goals\* 2014-2017**



Source: Department for Education (released Oct2017), based on area of pupil residency

\*There are 17 **Early Learning Goals**:

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Listening and attention         | 2. Understanding                            |
| 3. Speaking                        | 4. Moving and handling                      |
| 5. Health and self-care            | 6. Self-confidence and self-awareness       |
| 7. Managing feelings and behaviour | 8. Making relationships                     |
| 9. Reading                         | 10. Writing                                 |
| 11. Numbers                        | 12. Shape, space and measures               |
| 13. People and communities         | 14. The World                               |
| 15. Technology                     | 16. Exploring and using media and materials |
| 17. Being imaginative              |   |

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results-2016-to-2017>



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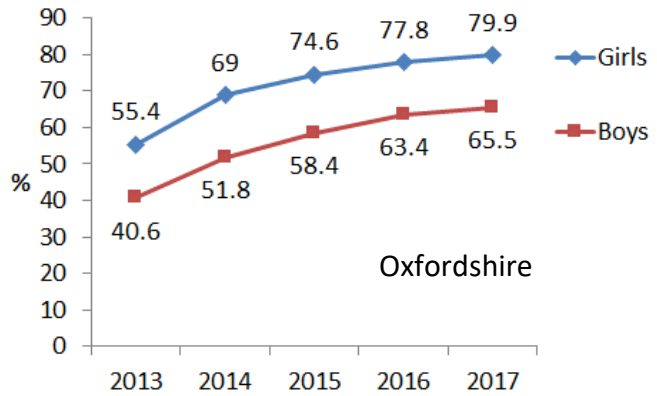
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**Figure 10 % achieving a good level of development in all Early Learning Goals by GENDER, Oxfordshire (2013 to 2017)**

Girls continue to outperform boys in achieving the Early Learning Goals at aged 5 in Oxfordshire (and nationally).

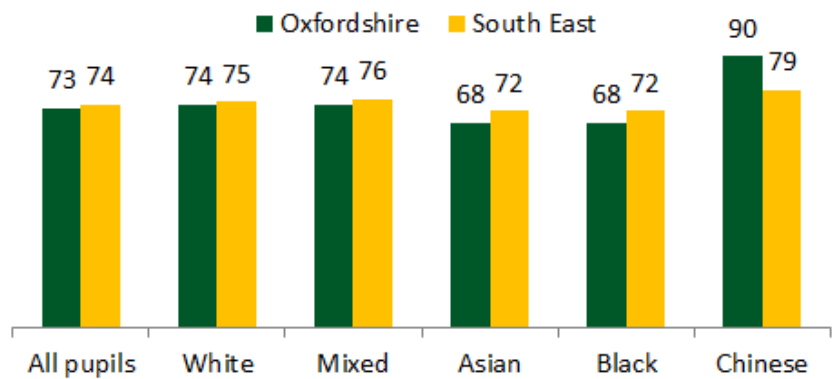
The gap between girls and boys in Oxfordshire was 14.8 in 2013 and 14.4 in 2017.



**Figure 11 % achieving a good level of development in all Early Learning Goals by ETHNICITY, Oxfordshire vs South East (2017)**

The ethnic groups with the lowest % of pupils achieving a good level of development in 2017 in Oxfordshire were Asian and Black, each 5 percentage points (ppts) below the average for the county.

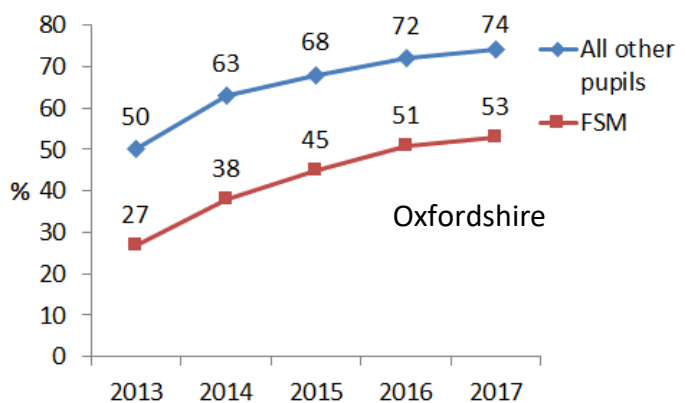
5 year olds with an Asian or Black ethnic backgrounds in Oxfordshire were 4 ppts below the average for these ethnic groups in the South East.



**Figure 12 % achieving a good level of development in all Early Learning Goals by FSM, Oxfordshire (2013 to 2017)**

The % of pupils known to be eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) in Oxfordshire and achieving a good level of development in ELGs remains significantly below other (non-FSM) pupils.

The gap has reduced slightly from 23 percentage points in 2013 to 21ppts in 2017.



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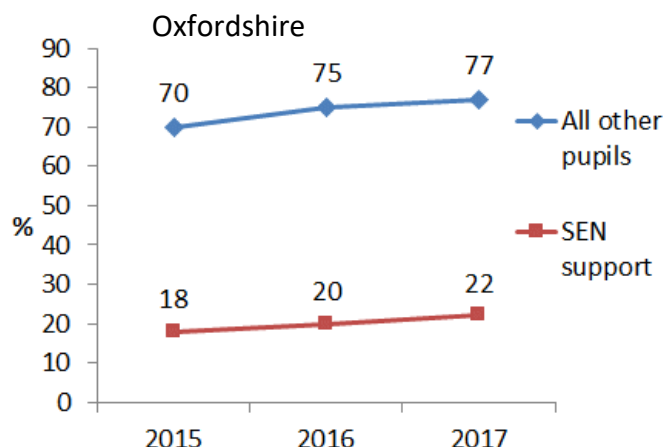


Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

**Figure 13 % achieving a good level of development in all Early Learning Goals with and without Special Educational Needs Support Oxfordshire (2015 to 2017)**

The % of pupils registered for Special Educational Needs in Oxfordshire and achieving a good level of development in ELGs remains significantly below other (non-SEN support) pupils.

The gap has increased from 52 percentage points in 2015 to 55pp in 2017.



Source: Department for Education (released Oct2017)

### Pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 (aged 10-11)

In 2017 the proportion of pupils in Oxfordshire attaining at least the expected standard at Key Stage 2 in reading writing and mathematics was 61% just below the national average (62% in England).

The proportion of girls in Oxfordshire achieving the standard was similar to the national average. For boys, the proportion was slightly below average.

**Table 13 Pupils achieving at least the expected standard at Key Stage 2 (pupils aged 10-11) in reading, writing and mathematics (2016 and 2017)**

	2016			2017		
	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
Oxfordshire	52%	47%	56%	61%	57%	66%
ENGLAND (state-funded schools)	54%	50%	58%	62%	58%	66%

Source: ONS National curriculum assessments: key stage 2, 2016 (revised) Dec 2017;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-curriculum-assessments-key-stage-2-2017-revised>

The proportion of Oxfordshire’s disadvantaged pupils aged 10-11 achieving the expected standard was below the England average at Key Stage 2 in 2017.

- For pupils with SEN support, the proportion was 17% in Oxfordshire compared with 21% nationally.
- For pupils with a first language other than English, the proportion was 55% in Oxfordshire compared with 61% nationally.
- For pupils eligible for Free School Meals, the proportion was 38% in Oxfordshire compared with 43% nationally.



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

## Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (GCSE)

A new secondary school accountability system was implemented in 2016. The headline accountability measures for schools from 2016 are: Attainment 8, Progress 8, Attainment in English and Maths (A\*-C), and English Baccalaureate (EBacc) entry and achievement.

Although this is the second year of reporting against new measures, the data is not fully comparable. The Department for Education advises that..

*Users should be cautious when comparing Attainment 8 scores between 2017 and 2016. In 2017, Attainment 8 scores were calculated using slightly different point score scales in comparison to 2016, in order to minimise change following the introduction of 9-1 reformed GCSEs. This means that Attainment 8 scores are likely to look different in 2017, as a result of changes to the methodology.*

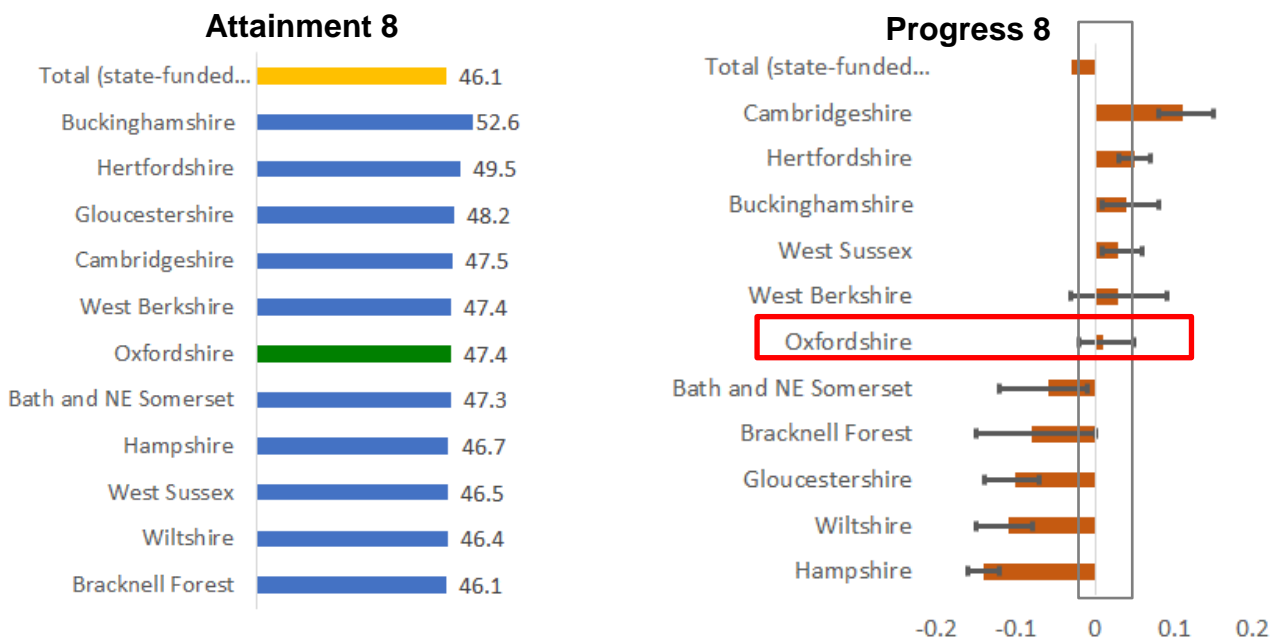
➔ The Attainment 8 score for Oxfordshire in 2016-17 was **47.4**. This was above the average for the state funded sector of 46.1.

The Progress 8 score for Oxfordshire was **0.01** which means that, on average, pupils in the county are making slightly more progress than pupils with the same prior attainment nationally.

Compared with Oxfordshire’s statistical neighbour group<sup>18</sup>, the county was ranked 6 out of 11 on Attainment 8 and 6 out of 11 on Progress 8.

Taking into account the confidence intervals on the Progress 8 measure, Oxfordshire was statistically better than the national average and better than Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Hampshire. Oxfordshire was statistically worse than Cambridgeshire.

➔ **Figure 14 Attainment 8 and Progress 8 Oxfordshire and Statistical Neighbours (2016-17)**



Source: DfE GCSE and equivalent results: 2016 to 2017 (provisional) last updated 6 Dec 2017

<sup>18</sup> Statistical neighbour group – a set of local authorities designated by National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) on behalf of the DfE as having the most similar socio-economic characteristics.

➔ Data has been updated in this version

○ Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

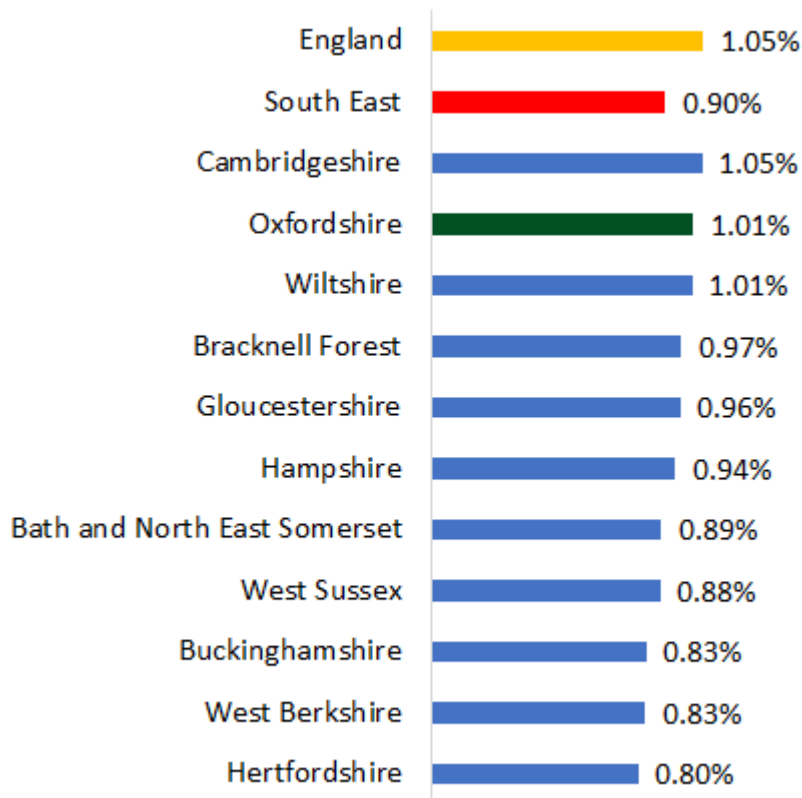
## Pupil Absence



Oxfordshire has a relatively high rate of unauthorised absences from school.

- Department for Education data on pupil absence (Autumn 2016 to Spring 2017) shows Oxfordshire as second highest in its group of statistical neighbours on the percentage of unauthorised sessions in primary and secondary state-funded schools.

**Figure 15 Unauthorised absence sessions as % of total sessions possible (Autumn 2016 to Spring 2017) state-funded primary and secondary schools**



Source: Department for Education published Oct17, SFR55



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

## 16-19 bursary

In 2010 the Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA), for transport and other costs of accessing education (not university), was closed in England and replaced by a 16-19 bursary scheme.

This discretionary bursary is allocated to education institutions which then assess and award varying amounts to any eligible student.

Responding to a data enquiry from Oxfordshire County Council in November 2016, the Education Funding Agency said that it cannot provide the number of students accessing the 16-19 bursary.

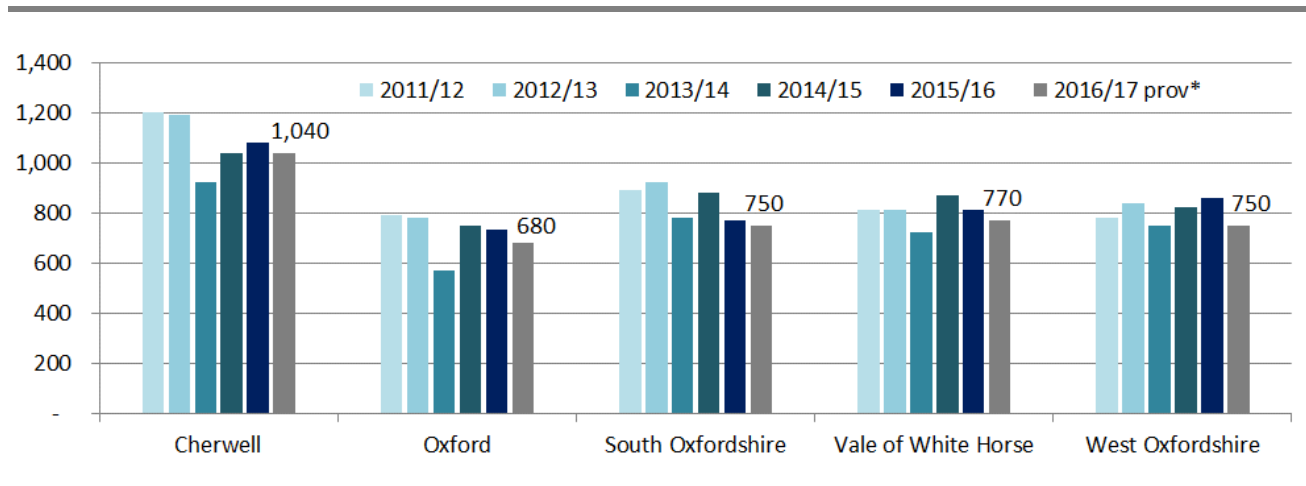
*Because of how the scheme is administered it cannot be assumed how many students have been supported by the bursary allocation. We therefore rely on institutions to report numbers accessing support on the ILR. This is not always done and the data is therefore is not reliable.*

## Apprenticeships

In 2015-16 there was a total of **4,250** apprenticeships started by Oxfordshire residents, the greatest number of which were from Cherwell district (1,080).

Provisional data for 2016-17 appears to show there were **3,970** Oxfordshire resident starts, a decrease of 6.6%. It is thought that this decrease is as a result of the introduction of the employer levy for apprenticeships.

Figure 16 Apprenticeship starts, Oxfordshire and districts, 2011-12 to 2016-17



Source: Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership; All figures are rounded to the nearest 10. \*2016/17 data is provisional and may change

The industry sectors with the highest numbers of Oxfordshire resident apprenticeship starts in 2015-16 were Health/Public Services/Care, Retail & Commercial, Business/Admin/Law and Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies. These together accounted for 84% of the total.



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

## Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training

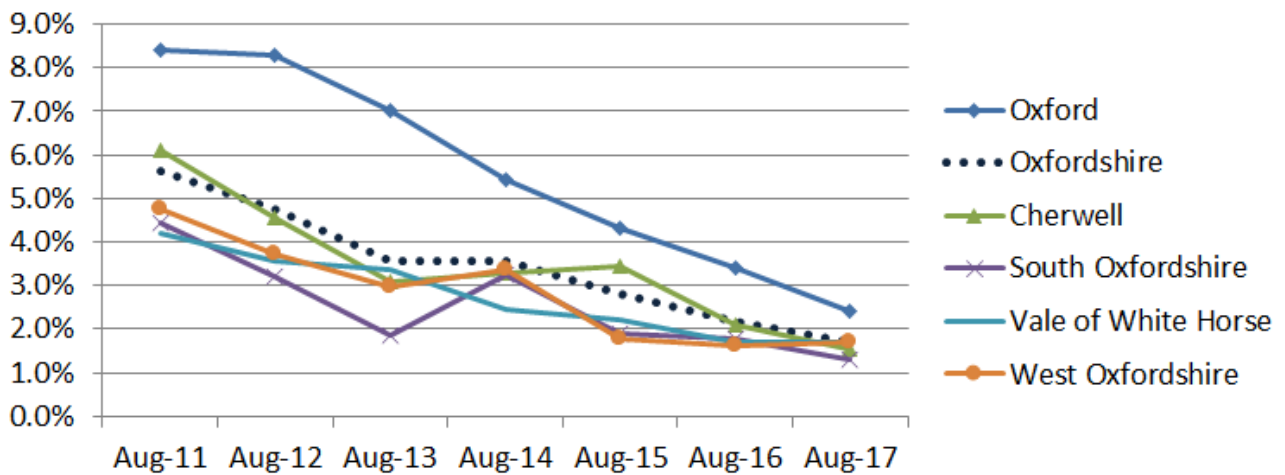
In September 2013, the education leaving age was raised to 17, and from September 2015 it was raised to 18.

It is now compulsory for young people in England between the ages of 16 and 18 to either:

- stay in full-time education, for example at a college;
- start an apprenticeship or traineeship;
- spend 20 hours or more a week working or volunteering, while in part-time education or training.

➔ As of August 2017, in the age range 16 to 19, there was a total of **210** young people in Oxfordshire who were classified as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). This was equivalent to 1.7% of the population of that age group. The district with the highest rate was Oxford with 2.4% young people NEET.

**Figure 17 Proportion of young people aged 16-19 who are Not in Education, Employment or Training, districts and county (consistent age range used in each year)**



Source: Oxfordshire County Council



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged



## Qualifications

As reported in the previous JSNA (2016)<sup>19</sup>, Oxfordshire had an above-average proportion of people with higher qualifications and a below-average proportion of people with no qualifications.

- At the time of the 2011 Census survey, 35.7% of people over 16 in Oxfordshire had at least a bachelor's degree (census category level 4 and above). This was up from 27.7% in 2001. The proportion was higher than in the South East (29.9%) and England overall (27.4%).
- 16.7% of Oxfordshire's population lacked any qualification (down from 18.6% per cent in 2001). This was below the proportions seen in the South East (19.1%) and England (22.5%).

The **Education and Skills domain** of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 had **25 areas** within Oxfordshire ranked in the top 10% most deprived nationally.

**Table 14 Number of lower super output areas\* within the 10% most deprived in England by domain**

	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	Income	Employment	Education Skills and Training	Health and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment
Cherwell	0	0	0	8	0	1	16	1
Oxford	2	3	0	10	2	6	3	6
South Oxfordshire	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	0
Vale of White Horse	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0
West Oxfordshire	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government IMD2015; \*lower super output areas are a statistical geography and have an average of around 1,500 residents and 650 households, LSOAs are the main geography used for the IMD.

<sup>19</sup> <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment>



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## 4.5 Physical and social environment

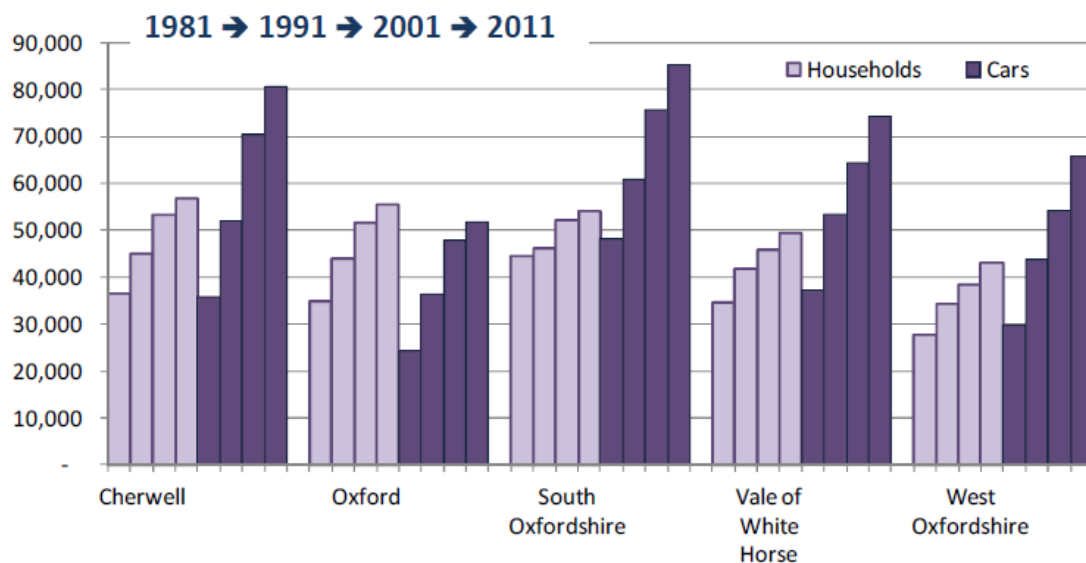
The environment is a major determinant of health. A well-designed physical environment can provide opportunities for:

- **people to be more active** e.g. encouraging walking and cycling as modes of transport, open spaces/green spaces for play and recreation, sports and leisure.
- **healthier food choices** e.g. restricting proximity of hot food takeaways to schools and encouraging healthy food provision in public spaces such as community centres, leisure centres and park kiosks.
- **social interaction** e.g. encouraging social community infrastructure and opportunities for social interaction, reducing social isolation and loneliness.

### Car ownership

Between 1981 and 2011 the growth in the number of cars in each of Oxfordshire's districts was well above the growth in households.

Figure 18 Number of households and number of cars by district 1981 to 2011



Source: ONS Census 2011, table KS404, 1981 to 2001 original analysis carried out by Oxfordshire County Council transport planning team, chart from District Data Analysis service [www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata](http://www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata)

As of 2011, the number of cars per household in Oxfordshire was 1.38, above the average for the South East (1.35) and England (1.16).

The number of cars per household in Oxfordshire districts was highest in South Oxfordshire (1.58), West Oxfordshire (1.52), Vale of White Horse (1.50) and Cherwell (1.48) and lowest in Oxford (0.93).



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

**→ Holders of driving licences**

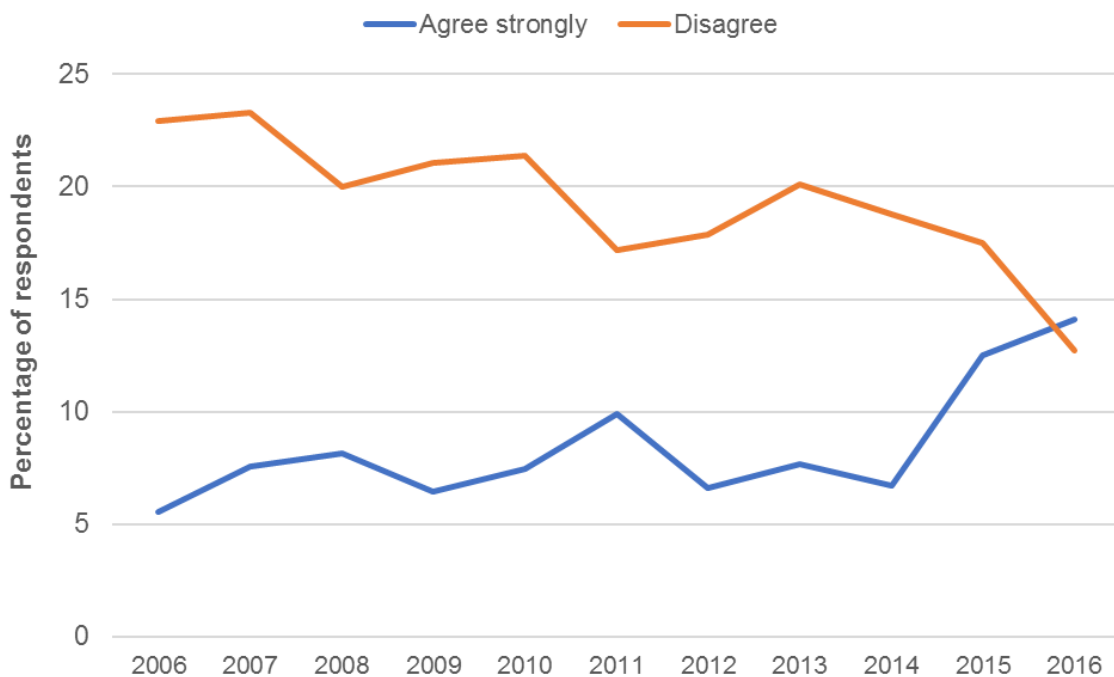
The increasing access to cars is reflected by trends in driving licence holding. 73% of all adults aged 17+ in England held a full car driving licence in 2016<sup>20</sup>. This was an increase from 48% in the mid-1970s, and represented over 32 million licence holders.

While over the long-term licence holding among both men and women has increased, the rate of increase has been much greater for women. The proportion of males holding a licence has been flat since the early-1990s. For women it has continued to increase, reaching 67% in 2016, compared with 80% of men.

**→ Active travel**

The British Social Attitudes Survey<sup>21</sup> measures public attitudes towards transport and has been doing so since 1996. Recent data (2016) shows that there is a strong willingness to walk short journeys less than 2 miles, rather than go by car. This has increased, from 6% in 2006 to 14% in 2016, whilst the proportion disagreeing has fallen from 23% to 13% in the same period.

**Figure 19 “Many of the journeys of less than 2 miles that I now make by car I could just as easily walk” - Proportions agreeing and disagreeing**



Source: Department for Transport, British Social Attitudes Survey

<sup>20</sup> Department for Transport: Driving licence holding and vehicle availability (NTS02)

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/att03-attitudes-and-behaviour-towards-roads-and-road-travel#table-att0315>




Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

The same survey looks at perception of cycling danger. In 2016, 59% agreed that “It is too dangerous for me to cycle on the roads”, which is significantly lower than the 64% who agreed in 2015. The perception that roads are too dangerous for cyclists is at its lowest since the question was first asked in 2011.

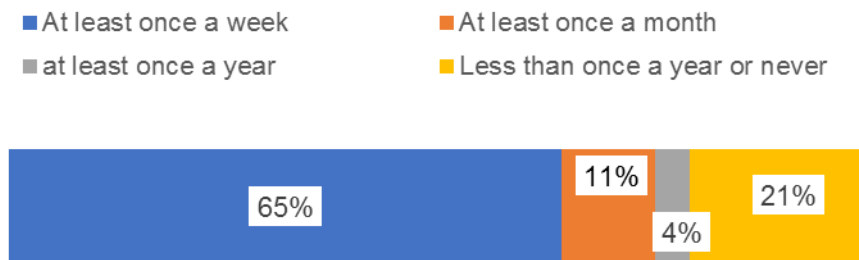
## Walking

 The National Travel Survey (NTS)<sup>22</sup> is a household survey of personal travel by residents of England travelling within Great Britain, from data collected via interviews and a one week travel diary. The NTS is part of a continuous survey that began in 1988, following ad-hoc surveys from the 1960s, which enables analysis of patterns and trends. Latest data is for 2016.

The NTS asks people to estimate how often they did a walk of more than 20 minutes. Around 65% of respondents said at least once a week.

Around 21% said less than once a year or never, but this varied by age. For age groups up to 50- 59, less than 20% of respondents gave this answer, compared to 45% of people aged 70 and over.

**Figure 20 Walking frequency (walks of 20 minutes or more) 2016**



Source: National Travel Survey 2016

The UK Time Use survey<sup>23</sup> provides an insight into the amount of time children in the UK (aged 8 to 15) spend engaging with the outdoors or participating in sports activities.

On any given day, 46% of children engaged in active travel – walking or cycling. 12% were active in an outdoor location.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/nts03-modal-comparisons#table-nts0312>

<sup>23</sup> United Kingdom Time Use Survey, 2014-2015; <https://www.timeuse.org/node/10833>



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

**Table 15 Participation rates of children engaging with the outdoors and sports activities in the UK, April 2014 to December 2015**

Activity	Daily participation rate (%)	Lower 95% Confidence Interval	Upper 95% Confidence Interval
Sport	32.74	29.60	36.06
Entertainment and culture	9.54	7.69	11.78
Pet care and gardening	12.48	10.60	14.64
<b>All activities</b>	<b>47.19</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>50.71</b>
Active travel	46.16	42.93	49.43
<b>All activities including active travel</b>	<b>68.75</b>	<b>65.35</b>	<b>71.97</b>
Outdoor location	12.22	10.05	14.79

Participation rates refer to the proportion of children who took part in an activity as a percentage of all children aged 8 to 15 surveyed on any given day

Notes:

1. Children in this analysis are defined as those aged 8 to 15 years old.
2. Sports and exercise activities (physical or productive exercise) includes outdoor sports activities such as walking, jogging, biking, ball games, swimming, water sports, hunting and fishing, picking berries etc. and other unspecified sports related activities as well as indoor activities such as gymnastics, dance and fitness.
3. Entertainment and culture includes visiting historical, wildlife and botanical sites, leisure parks urban park playgrounds or designated play areas.
4. Pet care and gardening includes gardening, tending domestic animals, caring for pets, walking the dog, and other specified gardening and pet care and gardening/pet care to help other households.
5. Active travel includes travelling on foot and travelling by bicycle.
6. Outdoor location includes parks, countryside, seaside, beach or coast.
7. All activities includes sports and exercise, entertainment and culture and pets and gardening

### Walking to school in Oxfordshire

Living Streets, the UK charity for everyday walking, has the ambition *“Every child that can, walks to school”*.

The challenge is a behavioural change programme that incentivises primary school children, their parents and teachers to travel actively all or part of the way to school.

Every day pupils record how they get to school on the WOW Travel Tracker. Children who walk at least once per week for a month are rewarded with themed badges.

In Oxfordshire 18 schools are signed up to take part in the challenge, with good results so far and an increase in active travel rates since September 2017 from 65% to 84% (+19pp).

As of February 2018, there were 4,755 pupils in 18 Oxfordshire schools taking part in the challenge. Between mid-October 2017 and February 2018, trips to school..

- By car reduced by 3%.
- By walking increased over 7%
- By Park & Stride increased by 3%

<https://www.livingstreets.org.uk/>



Data has been updated in this version



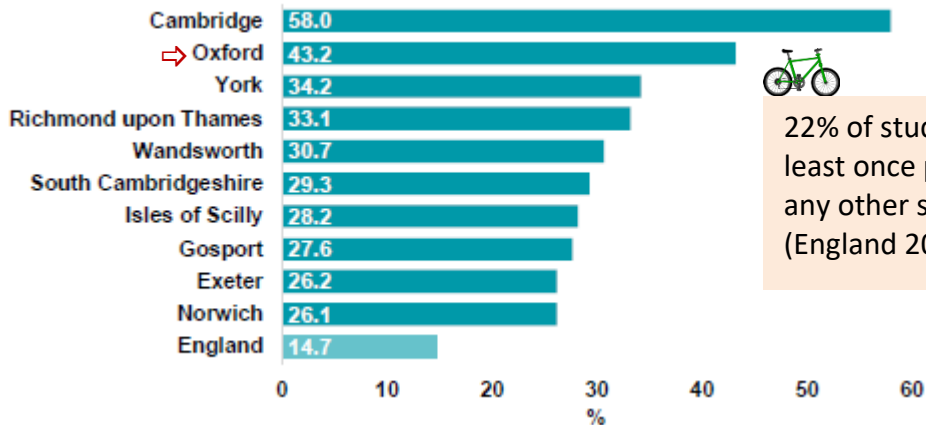
Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

## Cycling

Oxford continues to have relatively high rates of cycling, influenced by the higher rate of cycling amongst students.

- In England, the proportion of the adult population who cycled at least once per month has remained at around 15%. In Oxford, the proportion was over double this national rate (43%).

**Figure 21 Percentage of adults cycling at least once a month: top 10 local authorities, England, 2014-15**



22% of students report cycling at least once per month, more than any other socio-economic group (England 2014-15)

Source: Walking and cycling statistics Dept for Transport from Active People Survey (published July 2016, latest as of Jan18)

Comparing rates of walking and cycling between 2013-14 and 2014-15 shows little change in Oxfordshire’s districts.

The exception was West Oxfordshire where there was a statistically significant increase in cycling between 2013-14 and 2014-15. The increase in West Oxfordshire was in people using a cycle for “utility” reasons (anything other than recreational, i.e. including cycling to work) at least once per month.

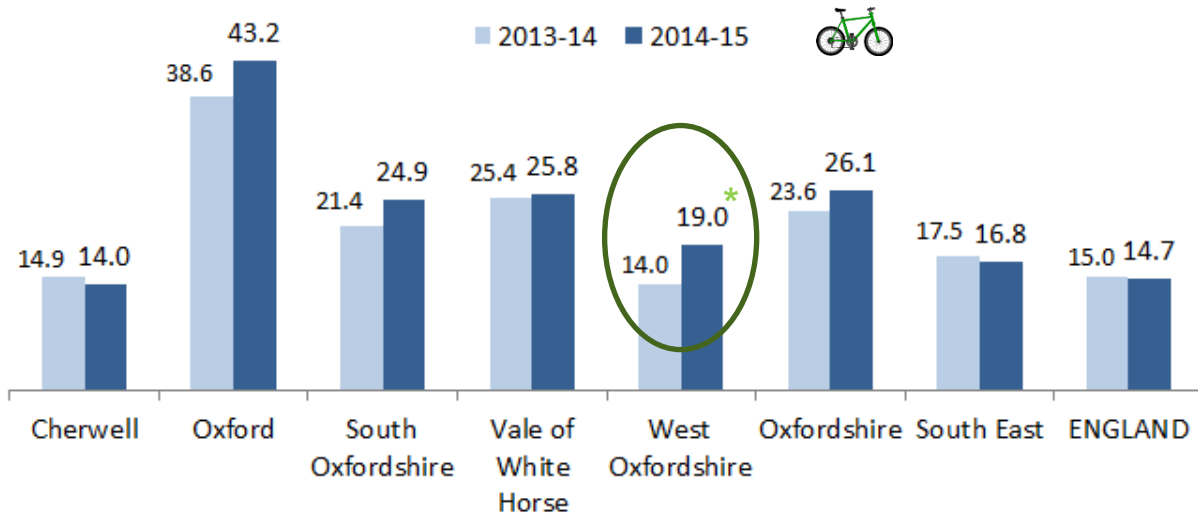


Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

Figure 22 Any cycling in the last 4 weeks (% of survey respondents)



\*statistically significant increase

Source: Walking and cycling statistics Dept for Transport from Active People Survey (published July 2016)

National analysis (England)<sup>24</sup> shows differences between walking and cycling in urban vs rural local authorities:

- Walking and cycling for recreational purposes is more prevalent in rural areas,
- Walking and cycling for utility purposes is more prevalent in urban areas.
- Overall cycling prevalence levels are higher in rural authorities.

Oxfordshire County Council operates 28 automatic counters for monitoring cycling. According to transport monitoring data, between 2015 and 2016<sup>25</sup>, there was:

- A decline in cycle flows (counts) in Abingdon and Witney.
- An increase in cycle flows (counts) in Oxford (Barracks Lane, Parks cycle route) and A40 near Cassington.

<sup>24</sup> Dept for Transport: Local area walking and cycling in England 2014-15  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-area-walking-and-cycling-in-england-2014-to-2015>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/transport-monitoring>



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged





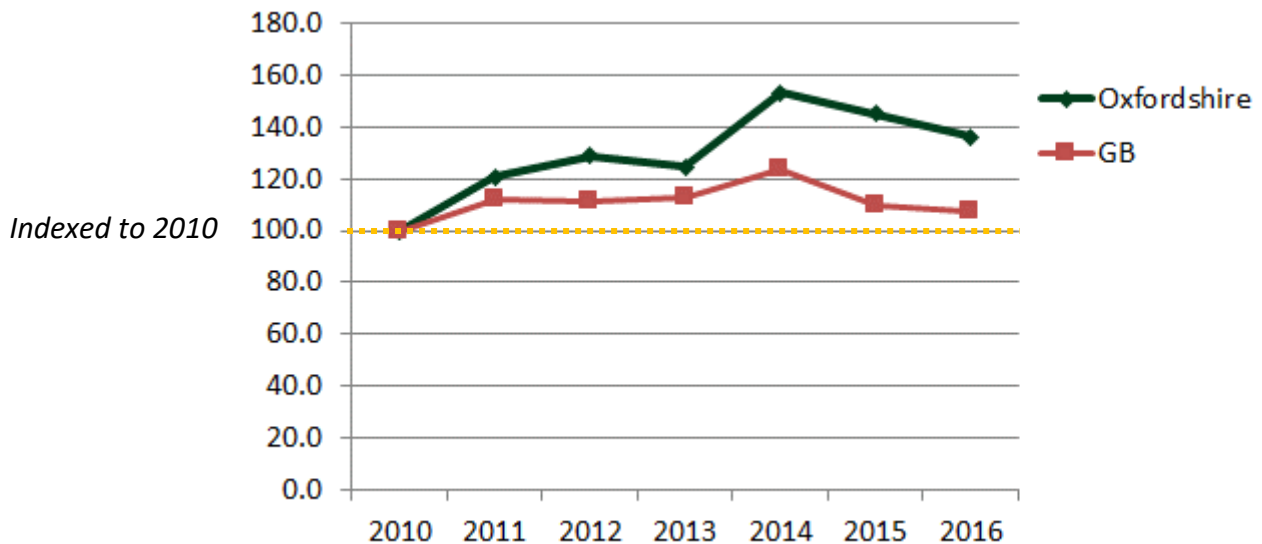
## People injured on cycles

The number of people injured using cycles on roads in Oxfordshire has declined for the second year in a row.

In 2016 there was a total of **323** people injured on a pedal cycle (including killed, seriously injured or 'slight' casualties) in Oxfordshire down from 344 in 2015 (-6%).

Of the 323 injuries in 2016, 2 were fatal, 70 were serious and 251 were slight casualties.

**Figure 23** Trend in casualties using a pedal cycle, Oxfordshire vs GB



Source: Oxfordshire County Council; GB data from Department for Transport statistics table RAS30004



## Green spaces

An October 2016 Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology briefing on Green space and Health<sup>26</sup> found that:

- Areas with more accessible green space are associated with better mental and physical health.
- The risk of mortality caused by cardiovascular disease is lower in residential areas that have higher levels of 'greenness'.
- There is evidence that exposure to nature could be used as part of the treatment for some conditions.

<sup>26</sup> <http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/POST-PN-0538>



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

## Access to healthy food choices

There is limited data about the availability of healthy food choices at a local area. As part of work on obesity, Public Health England has published information on the number of fast food outlets by local authority and ward<sup>27</sup>.

According to this analysis by Public Health England, there was a total of 423 fast food outlets in Oxfordshire of which 56% were in Cherwell and Oxford.

**Table 16 Count and rate per 100,000 population of fast food outlets in Oxfordshire (2014)**


	Count of outlets	Rate per 100,000 population	% of Oxfordshire outlets total
Cherwell	108	75	26%
Oxford	127	80	30%
South Oxfordshire	73	53	17%
Vale of White Horse	59	47	14%
West Oxfordshire	56	52	13%
Oxfordshire	423	63	100%

Source: Public Health England; rate uses ONS population estimate mid 2014

Banbury town centre (and surrounding retail areas) had more fast food outlets than Oxford city centre. Oxfordshire wards with the highest number of fast food outlets were:

- Banbury Grimsbury and Castle (39)
- Carfax (36)
- Bicester Town (20)
- Didcot South (19)
- Wantage Charlton (16)
- St Mary's, Oxford (15)
- Witney South (14)
- Didcot West (11)
- Henley-on-Thames (10)

## Air quality

 Since the UK Clean Air Act's passage in the 1950s, there has been a steady stream of reports and epidemiologic studies that correlate human exposure to air pollutants with a variety of health impacts.

Most recently, such studies have increased significantly, mainly due to improvements of monitoring technology, coupled with scientific advances in modern chemistry and modelling.

In April 2016, the Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants<sup>28</sup>, responsible for carrying out research into the link between air quality and human health stated that

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation>

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/comeap-reports#history>



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

considered epidemiological evidence was suggestive of an association between long term exposure to particulate pollution and chronic bronchitis. The committee's sensitivity analyses estimated that over 722,000 cases of chronic phlegm in 2010 could be attributable to exposure to particulate pollution (anthropogenic PM10) in the UK, and that a reduction of 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  of this pollutant in 2010 could have led to over 65,000 fewer cases in 2010.

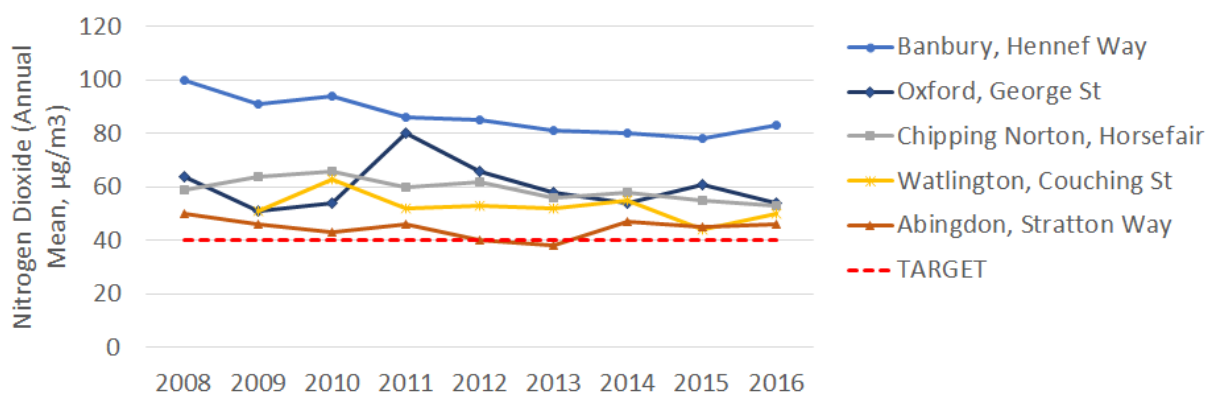
In February 2016, the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health published a study<sup>29</sup> estimating the amount of deaths in the UK attributable to exposure to outdoor air pollution of 40,000/year. In the same study, air pollution was linked to diseases such as cancer, asthma, stroke, heart disease, diabetes, obesity and dementia, and points out that neither the concentration limits set by the governments and the World Health Organization (WHO) define levels of exposure that are entirely safe for the population.

At a more regional level, in 2014 Public Health England estimated the mortality burden attributed to long term fine particulate air pollution exposure in Oxfordshire to be 5.6% of the population, equivalent to 276 deaths (Age 25+) and equivalent to 2,944 life years lost. However, given the uncertainties this could, in fact, be somewhere between 0.9% and 11%.

The Environment Act 1995 states that where national air quality objectives are unlikely to be achieved for a certain area, an **Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)** must be declared and an action plan produced. Oxfordshire has 13 Air Quality Management Areas, where the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide is being exceeded<sup>30</sup>: four in Cherwell, one covering the whole of Oxford, three in South Oxfordshire, three in Vale of White Horse and two in West Oxfordshire. These are within the most populated areas of the county, where a direct link can be made between air pollution and emissions from road traffic.

According to diffusion tube data reported by the District Data Analysis Service<sup>31</sup>, nitrogen dioxide levels have shown some improvement since 2008, although remain above the 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  target, especially in Banbury.

**Figure 24 Mean nitrogen dioxide at selected diffusion tubes in Oxfordshire**



Source: District Data Analysis service December 2017 chart of the month; diffusion tube reading provided by District Council Environmental Officers. Tubes selected by districts as those with highest readings in 2016

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/outputs/every-breath-we-take-lifelong-impact-air-pollution>

<sup>30</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs list of local authorities with AQMAs <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/list>

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata/downloads/file/665/chart\\_of\\_the\\_month\\_-\\_nitrogen\\_dioxide](http://www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata/downloads/file/665/chart_of_the_month_-_nitrogen_dioxide)



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

with the exception of Oxford. The St Clement's tube had a higher reading than George St in 2016 but a long term trend for that location is not available

## Noise Pollution

As reported by the 2016 JSNA, in 2011 Public Health England estimated that 3.4% of Oxfordshire's population was exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65 A-weighted decibels or more, during the daytime.

At the same time, an estimated 5.4% of Oxfordshire's population was exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 A-weighted decibels or more, during the night-time.

In 2013/14 the rate of complaints about noise in Oxfordshire was estimated at 5.3 per 1,000 people in the population. This was similar to rates in the previous two years. It was also similar to the estimate for the South East (5.4) but lower than that for England overall (7.4). Across the county there were thought to be proportionately more complaints in Oxford (9 per 1,000 people in the population) than in other districts.

## Climate change

The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017<sup>32</sup> by the Committee on Climate Change<sup>33</sup>, (July 2016) summarises the greatest direct climate change-related threats for the UK as:

- large increases in flood risk
- exposure to high temperatures and heatwaves,
- shortages in water,
- substantial risks to UK wildlife and natural ecosystems,
- risks to domestic and international food production and trade, and
- risks from new and emerging pests and diseases.

A 2012 report from the Health Protection Agency<sup>34</sup> on the health effects of climate change reported that:

- At present, the health burden due to low temperature exceeds that of high temperature. However, heat-related mortality, which is currently around 2,000 premature deaths per year, is projected to increase steeply in the UK throughout the 21st century.
- Southern, central and eastern England appear to be most vulnerable to current and future effects of hot weather compared with other UK regions. Cold is still likely to contribute to the majority of temperature related health effects over the coming decades, although the health burden due to the cold is projected to decline by the 2080s compared with the present-day levels.
- The elderly are more vulnerable to extreme heat and cold than younger people, so **future health burdens are likely to be amplified by an ageing population.**

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.theccc.org.uk/tackling-climate-change/preparing-for-climate-change/climate-change-risk-assessment-2017/>

<sup>33</sup> The Committee on Climate Change (CCC) is an independent statutory body established under the Climate Change Act 2008 to advise the UK and devolved administration governments on setting and meeting carbon budgets, and preparing for climate change.

<sup>34</sup> Health effects of climate change in the UK 2012 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-health-effects-in-the-uk>



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

The Health Protection Agency report considered:

- ozone-related mortality, air pollution;
- aeroallergens associated with pollen grains and fungal spores;
- building overheating, indoor air pollution, flood damage and water and biological contamination of buildings;
- levels of Ultraviolet (UV) radiation;
- health implications of flooding, particularly impacts on mental health and impacts from disruption to critical supplies of utilities;
- range, activity and vector potential of ticks and mosquitoes (expected to increase across the UK by the 2080s). The potential for introduction of exotic species and pathogens;
- water and food-borne diseases;
- health co-benefits of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. increased physical activity as a result of reduced car use in urban centres).

A recent report by the UK Health Alliance<sup>35</sup> sets out the challenges and opportunities from climate change. Opportunities include the **co-benefits of emission reduction activities** leading to healthier lifestyles (more walking/ cycling, insulating homes and others).

It is likely that the weather patterns in Oxfordshire will change in coming decades. As reported in "Oxfordshire in a changing climate" (Oxfordshire County Council, updated January 2016):

- The widespread flooding in winter 2014 and winter 2012, show the county's vulnerability to severe weather.
- Climate models indicate that severe weather events could become more frequent in Oxfordshire in the future with:
  - **More heavy rainfall** - more days with heavy rainfall of 25mm (1 inch) or more, particularly in winter.
  - **More frequent heatwaves** - average temperatures likely to increase by between 2.5 and 8.0 °C by the 2080s. Heat waves likely at least once in every three years by 2050s.

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<sup>35</sup> A Breath of Fresh Air: Addressing Climate Change and Air Pollution Together for Health 2016  
<http://www.ukhealthalliance.org/new-report-breath-fresh-air-addressing-climate-change-air-pollution-together-health/>



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

## Isolation and loneliness

Isolation and loneliness have been found to be a significant health risk and a cause of increased use of health services.

- Loneliness can be as harmful for our health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day<sup>36</sup>.
- Lonely individuals more likely to visit their GP, have higher use of medication, higher incidence of falls and increased risk factors for long term health care<sup>37</sup>.

In 2015, Age UK carried out a study to predict risk of loneliness at a local area level by applying findings from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (wave 5) to local demographic and social statistics.

The factors which were more associated with a higher prevalence of loneliness were:

- Health
  - The poorer the self-reported health, the more likely the respondent feels lonely.
  - Having difficulty with one or more activities of daily living is positively associated with the prevalence of loneliness
- Household type:
  - Being single, divorced or separated and widowhood are associated with a higher prevalence of loneliness compared to being married.
  - Household size is inversely related with prevalence of loneliness (the more people in the household the less like the respondent feels lonely).

Areas rated as “High risk” for isolation and loneliness in Oxfordshire were mainly found in Oxford and the urban centres of Banbury, Bicester, Kidlington, Didcot, Henley, Thame, Wallingford, Abingdon, Faringdon, Wantage and Grove, Chipping Norton and Witney.

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<sup>36</sup> Social relationships and mortality risk: a meta-analytic review. Holt-Lunstad J, Smith TB, Layton JB. PLoS Med 2010;7(7)

<sup>37</sup> Cohen, G.D. et al. 2006 'The impact of professionally conducted cultural programs on the physical health, mental health, and social functioning of older adults' The Gerontologist 46 (6)  
<http://gerontologist.oxfordjournals.org/content/46/6/726>



Data has been updated in this version



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged