4. Wider Determinants of Health
This section considers wider economic, social and environmental factors affecting health and wellbeing.¹ Further resources are available online, by visiting the JSNA – Wider Determinants webpage.

4.1. Affluence and Deprivation

4.1.1. Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation
The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 are based on 37 indicators spanning seven broad types of deprivation.² These indicators are used to calculate an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The IMD is a key single measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in English neighbourhoods.

Overall, Oxfordshire has relatively low levels of multiple deprivation. It is the 11th/least deprived of 152 upper tier local authorities in England (up from 12th/least deprived in 2010). However, there is significant variation across different parts of the county.

Figure 31: Overall map of multiple deprivation in Oxfordshire

Source: DCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2015

The IMD provides analysis of deprivation at the level of small areas (called Lower level Super Output Areas, or LSOAs). Each LSOA contains 1,000-3,000 residents, or 400-1,200 households. The IMD compares all 32,844 LSOAs in England and ranks them according to their level of deprivation. 407 of these LSOAs fall within Oxfordshire’s boundaries.

As is evident from the map above, most of Oxfordshire’s 407 LSOAs are less deprived than the national average. 110 are among the least deprived 10% nationally. A further 83 are among the 10-20% least deprived. Overall, nearly half (46%) of the county’s population lives in areas that are among the least deprived 20% in England. More than four in five residents (82%) live in areas that are less deprived than the national average.

On the other hand, two LSOAs are among the 10% most deprived in England. These are in Oxford City, in parts of Rose Hill and Iffley ward, and Northfield Brook ward. In 2010 only the latter of these was among the 10% most deprived areas. A further 13 LSOAs are among the 10-20% most deprived (down from 17 in 2010). These are concentrated in parts of Oxford City, Banbury, and Abingdon.

In general, the areas of Oxfordshire that were identified as the most deprived in 2010 remain the most deprived. However, in Oxford City, one LSOA in Holywell ward, and another in Littlemore, have moved out of the 10-20% most deprived. However, one in Rose Hill has moved into the 10-20% category.

In Banbury, one LSOA in Ruscote ward has moved out of the 10-20% most deprived. Due to LSOA boundary changes, an LSOA in Grimsbury and Castle ward that was in the 10-20% most deprived in 2010 no longer appears in this decile. However, a new LSOA, covering much of the same area, is now within the 10-20% most deprived.

You can explore the data using the interactive deprivation tool published by Oxfordshire County Council’s Research and Intelligence Team. Further analysis is also available in the District Data Service chart of the month for December 2015.
CHAPTER 4 – WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (JSNA 2016)

Deprivation has important implications for health: an important piece of national research has shown marked health inequalities between the least deprived and most deprived areas. Analysis of 2011 Census data similarly shows that people living in deprived areas and working in routine occupations were more likely to experience greater limitations to their daily activities.

4.1.2. Index of Income Deprivation

An index of income deprivation was published as part of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. This index measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes people who are out of work, and those who are in work but have low earnings, and satisfy means tests for claiming certain income-related benefits.

Oxfordshire has relatively low levels of income deprivation: it is the 10th least deprived of 152 upper tier local authorities in England. Most of the 407 small areas in Oxfordshire are less deprived than the national average. 104 are in the 10% least deprived nationally and a further 85 are in the 10-20% least deprived.

However, three small areas are in the 10% most deprived. These are all located in Oxford City, in parts of Rose Hill and Iffley ward, Northfield Brook ward, and Blackbird Leys ward. A further 11 areas are in the 10-20% most deprived and are located in parts of Oxford and Banbury.

The map below shows the pattern of income deprivation across Oxfordshire.

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4 ONS Census 2011 analysis: http://visual.ons.gov.uk/disability-census/

Some of the other domain-specific data included in the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 are discussed elsewhere in the report.\(^6\)

### 4.1.3. Levels of Income

Estimates have been produced of the mean net weekly household income for each medium-sized area in England and Wales (technically known as middle-layer super output areas, or MSOAs).\(^7\)

The 2011/12 estimates for Oxfordshire suggest that, across the county’s 86 MSOAs, income ranges from around £411 to £921 per week (before housing costs) and from about £324 to £845 after housing costs are accounted for.

Eight areas in Oxfordshire had significantly lower income than the (median) average of all MSOAs in the county. These were all located in parts of Oxford and Banbury, as shown on the maps below.

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\(^6\) See sections: 4.2.3; 4.2.5; 4.3.5; 4.4.4; 4.5.1; 4.8.1; 4.9.3; and 5.1.

\(^7\) Data from the ONS Small Area Model-Based Income Estimates, 2011/12: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ness/small-area-model-based-income-estimates/2011-12/index.html
Figure 34: Map of areas in Oxford and Banbury with low mean net weekly household income

Source: Office for National Statistics

The chart below shows the distribution of income across all of Oxfordshire’s 86 MSOAs. This is relatively shallow but with a marked upward tick among a few MSOAs with higher levels of income (although the differences from the county median level are not statistically significant) and a drop off among MSOAs at the lower levels of income.

4.2. Housing and Homelessness

This section brings together information about housing tenure, availability, affordability, and condition, as well as statutory homelessness and rough sleeping. Further detailed analysis of housing need is available from the 2014 Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).

4.2.1. Tenure

At the time of the 2011 Census, there were 258,900 households in Oxfordshire. Around two thirds lived in housing they owned, either outright (32.3%) or with a mortgage or loan
These proportions had changed since 2001, when 29.8% of households owned their housing outright, and 40.2% with a mortgage or loan.

Around one in six households were in privately rented housing (17.5%, up from 12.6% in 2001). Around one in seven were in social housing, either rented from the council (4.6%, down from 6.5% in 2001) or from other providers (9.7%, up from 7.9% in 2001).

The proportions for each tenure type were broadly comparable with those of England, as can be seen in the figure below.

**Figure 36: Households by tenure type**

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011 Census

The figure above demonstrates considerable variation in tenure patterns across different parts of the county. Most notably, the proportion of Oxford’s households in local authority social housing was about three times higher than for Oxfordshire overall (13.6%, compared with 4.6%).

### 4.2.2. Availability of Social Housing

The availability of social housing varies among districts. In South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse, the shortfall remains in excess of half of the existing social housing stock. In other districts the shortfall has declined to below a quarter of the current stock.

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8 Census 2011, table KS402UK; Census 2001, table S049: [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk)
4.2.3. Barriers to Housing

An index of barriers to housing and services was published as part of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. This index is composed of two subdomains: geographical barriers (see section 4.9.3: Geographical Barriers) and wider barriers to housing, including indicators of overcrowding, homelessness, and affordability.

In terms of wider barriers to housing, most of Oxfordshire’s 407 small areas (technically known as lower layer super output areas, or LSOAs) are less deprived than the national average. 93 are in the 20% least deprived of 32,844 small areas in England.

However, three of Oxfordshire’s small areas (in parts of Northfield Brook and Blackbird Leys wards in Oxford) are in the 10% most deprived nationally. A further 36 small areas are in the 10-20% most deprived nationally. These are also concentrated in parts of Oxford City.

The map below shows where barriers to housing are more or less of a problem in Oxfordshire.

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4.2.4. Housing Affordability

House Prices
Housing in Oxfordshire can be expensive. In all districts of the county, median house sale prices have been rising and remain higher than in the majority of local authorities in England and Wales.¹⁰

Prices vary across different types of dwelling and across districts, as shown in the figure below.

The map below shows in more detail where house prices are highest in Oxfordshire.

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11 This trend chart does not take account of inflation: prices are shown in nominal not real terms.
Although salaries in Oxfordshire are often higher than elsewhere ratios of house prices to salaries are also high and rising. In 2014 median house prices tended to be over ten times median gross annual salaries.\footnote{Wendell Cox, in the 11th Annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey: 2015 (http://www.demographia.com/dhi.pdf) classes a multiple in excess of 5 as “extremely unaffordable”. Anything above 3 is considered unaffordable to some extent.} Again, the ratio is higher than in the majority of English and Welsh local authorities.

\begin{table}[ht]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
Area & Ratio of median house price to median gross annual salary \\
\hline
Cherwell & 10.7 \\
Oxford & 12.1 \\
South Oxfordshire & 11.6 \\
Vale of White Horse & 10.3 \\
West Oxfordshire & Official data unavailable. However, Oxfordshire County Council has produced an estimate of 10.1\footnote{Salary data is not available for West Oxfordshire for 2014. Oxfordshire County Council’s Research and Intelligence Team has applied the percentage increase in Oxfordshire salaries, from 2012 to 2014, to the 2012 salary figure provided for West Oxfordshire, to arrive at a best estimate.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Ratio of median house price to median gross annual salary, by district (2014)}
\end{table}

Source: Office for National Statistics House Price Statistics for Small Areas/ Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
The map below shows in more detail where the ratio of house prices to income is highest, i.e. in parts of Oxford and South East Oxfordshire.14 **NB this map uses data on weekly income rather than annual salary, so the absolute ratios are larger than in the table above.**

Figure 43: Map showing the ratio of house prices to net weekly household income (2011/12)

Private Sector Rents
Renting in Oxfordshire also tends to be expensive: in all districts median monthly private sector rent in 2014 was higher than in most local authorities in England.15

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Private sector rents in Oxfordshire tend to account for between a third and a half of earnings, with particular pressures evident in Oxford.

### Figure 45: Median monthly private sector rent as a % of median gross monthly salary, by district (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Median monthly private sector rent as % of median gross monthly salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherwell</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Oxfordshire</td>
<td>40.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale of White Horse</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Oxfordshire</td>
<td><strong>Official data unavailable. However, Oxfordshire County Council has produced an estimate of 39.3%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics Housing Statistics/ Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

**Social Housing Rents**

Social housing rents in Oxfordshire have been rising in all districts and remain higher than in most local authorities in England and Wales.\(^{16}\)

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\(^{16}\) This trend chart does not take account of inflation: prices are shown in nominal not real terms.

\(^{17}\) Salary data is not available for West Oxfordshire for 2014. Oxfordshire County Council’s Research and Intelligence Team has applied the percentage increase in Oxfordshire salaries, from 2012 to 2014, to the 2012 salary figure provided for West Oxfordshire, to arrive at a best estimate.

Figure 46: Average weekly social housing rent by district (1998-2014)\(^{19}\)

![Graph showing average weekly social housing rent by district (1998-2014)](image)

Source: Office for National Statistics Housing Statistics

For someone whose earnings are in the lowest 10% nationally, social rents could account for all (or more) of earnings, on average. These proportions have risen substantially in all districts since the early 2000s. However, the figures do not take account of other sources of income or financial support.

Figure 47: Average weekly social housing rent as a % of tenth percentile gross weekly salary, by district (2014)\(^{20}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Median monthly social housing rent as % of tenth percentile gross weekly salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherwell</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>80.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Oxfordshire</td>
<td>111.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale of White Horse</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Oxfordshire</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics Housing Statistics

For more information about housing costs in Oxford City, see the [Oxford City Council Chart of the Month for September 2015](#).

### 4.2.5. Housing Conditions

It has been found that bad housing conditions – including homelessness, temporary accommodation, overcrowding, insecurity, and housing in poor physical condition – can constitute a risk to physical and mental health.\(^{21}\) This can include, for example, increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and depression and anxiety.

**Indoor Living Environment**

An index of deprivation in relation to indoor living environments was published as a sub-domain of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015.\(^{22}\) This index includes indicators on central heating and housing in poor condition.

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\(^{19}\) The data cover larger private registered providers of social housing only

\(^{20}\) The figures do not take account of other sources of income or financial support.


In terms of the indoor living environment, the majority of Oxfordshire’s 407 small areas (technically known as lower layer super output areas, or LSOAs) are less deprived than the national average. 106 are in the 20% least deprived of 32,844 small areas in England.

However, 12 of Oxfordshire’s small areas are among the 10% most deprived nationally. These are located towards the northern, north-western, western, and south-eastern edges of the county, as well as in parts of Oxford City. A further 28 small areas are in the 10-20% most deprived nationally and are similarly spread around different parts of the county.

The map below shows the pattern of living environment deprivation in Oxfordshire.

Source: DCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2015

Separate national research has estimated that 15.3% of homes in England fall into the category of ‘poor housing’, having at least one major hazard. More than another 20% contain hazards considered significant. The associated impact on health and health services is thought to be substantial, costing the NHS £2bn per year.

**Overcrowding**

At the time of the 2011 Census, a third of people in Oxfordshire lived in households with more than one person per bedroom (33.3%). This was a slightly smaller proportion than was seen in the South East (34.9%) and England overall (36.8%).

Across the county, the proportion of people living in households with more than one person per bedroom was higher in Oxford (38.5%) and Cherwell (35.1%) than in the other districts: 31.9% in South Oxfordshire, 30.5% in West Oxfordshire and 29.3% in Vale of White Horse.

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23 *The cost of poor housing to the NHS* (BRE, 2015): [http://www.bre.co.uk/page.jsp?id=3611](http://www.bre.co.uk/page.jsp?id=3611)

24 Census 2011, table QS414EW: [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk)
National analysis of data from the 2011 Census shows that people living in overcrowded houses tended to be in worse health.  

**Fuel Poverty**

Tens of thousands of UK residents are made ill by living in a home that is too cold. People at greatest risk include those who:

- have cardiovascular or respiratory conditions
- are under the age of five
- are over the age of 65
- have mental health conditions
- are pregnant
- have low incomes

Under the 'Low Income High Cost' measure of fuel poverty, households are considered to be fuel poor when: (i) they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) and (ii) were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official fuel poverty line.

In 2013 an estimated 21,800 people in Oxfordshire were living in fuel poverty, making up 8.2% of the population (broadly similar to the proportion in the previous two years). This was also similar to the South East average (8.1%) and below that for England overall (10.4%).

Oxford had proportionately more people living in fuel poverty (11.9% or around one in ten people). For the other districts, fuel poverty affected around 7% of people (approximately one in fourteen).

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Households not connected to the gas network are reliant on fuels that could be more expensive, such as heating oils and solid fuels. To that extent, they may be more vulnerable to fuel poverty.

Estimates indicate that in 2013 around 42,500 households in Oxfordshire were not connected to the gas network. Across the county, proportionately more households were unconnected in West Oxfordshire (23%), Cherwell (22%) and South Oxfordshire (18%) than in Vale of White Horse (15%) and Oxford (10%).

4.2.6. Homelessness

Homelessness is linked to a range of indicators of adverse health. More information about the healthcare needs of homeless patients who present at Oxford’s Luther Street Medical Centre is provided in section 5.3: Morbidity.

**Statutory Homelessness**

To be deemed statutorily homeless a household must have become homeless unintentionally and must be considered to be in priority need. The Public Health Outcomes Framework tracks the following two kinds of statutory homelessness:

i. Homelessness acceptances: households accepted as being owed a duty by their local authority under homelessness legislation, as a result of being eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and in priority need

ii. Households in temporary accommodation.

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In 2014/15 the rate of homelessness acceptances in Oxfordshire was 1.2 households per 1,000.\textsuperscript{31} This rate has remained at a similar level for the past five years and is still lower than the South East average (2.0 in 2014/15) and England average (2.4).

The rate of households in temporary accommodation in Oxfordshire in 2014/15 was 0.7 households per 1,000.\textsuperscript{32} Again, this rate has not shown any significant change over the past five years and is lower than the averages for the South East (1.6 in 2014/15) and England (2.8).

Across the county, Oxford had higher rates of both kinds of statutory homelessness than the county average. This could in part be related to the presence of homeless facilities in the city. Conversely, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse had rates of homelessness acceptances that were below the county average in 2014/15. Meanwhile, West Oxfordshire had a lower rate of households in temporary accommodation.

**Rough sleeping**

In 2014/15 there were estimated to be 70 people sleeping rough in Oxfordshire.\textsuperscript{33} This figure combines the annual estimates produced by each district in the autumn, using the same approved and verified methodology. Oxford City also undertakes quarterly street counts (which are not practicable in other districts) and the alternative figure as of autumn 2014 is provided in the third column of the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number sleeping rough (estimate)</th>
<th>Number sleeping rough (count)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherwell</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Oxfordshire</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale of White Horse</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Oxfordshire</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Oxfordshire Health Improvement Board/ DCLG

**4.3. Education and Qualifications**

Differences in educational attainment have been found to correlate with health inequalities including, for example, being overweight, smoking and developing lung cancer and other limiting illnesses.\textsuperscript{34} International research has found that the most consistent predictor of the likelihood of death in any given year is level of education.\textsuperscript{35}

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\textsuperscript{34} Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: [http://www.lho.org.uk/LHO_Topics/National_Lead_Areas/Marmot/MarmotIndicators2014.aspx](http://www.lho.org.uk/LHO_Topics/National_Lead_Areas/Marmot/MarmotIndicators2014.aspx)

\textsuperscript{35} McGinnis JM, Williams-Russo P, Knickman JR. The case for more active policy attention to health promotion. Health Aff (Millwood) 2002;21(2):78-93. [http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/21/2/78.long#ref-15](http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/21/2/78.long#ref-15)
4.3.1. Early Years
In 2014/15 the proportion of children in Oxfordshire achieving a ‘good’ level of development at the end of reception (the early years foundation stage, or EYFS) was 66.2%. This was up from 60.1% in 2013/14. Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve the expected level of development across a range of personal, social, emotional, physical, communication, language, mathematics, and literacy measures.

Oxfordshire has seen a significant improvement in EYFS levels of development since 2012/13, and is now in line with the national average of 66.3%. However, the 2013/14 figure remained below the regional average of 70.1%.

Girls in Oxfordshire continue to outperform boys at EYFS: 74.6% of girls achieved a good level of development against 58.4% of boys a gap of 16.2%. This gap is larger than both the national and the regional averages (15.6% and 15.5% respectively).

Children with free school meal status are less likely to be achieving a good level of development at the end of reception. In 2014/15, fewer than half of these children in Oxfordshire were achieving a good level of development (45%). Although this figure has been improving over the past two years, it remains below the national and regional averages (51% and 53%, respectively).

4.3.2. Pupil Attainment at Key Stage 2 (Year 6)
Pupils are assessed at the end of Key Stage 2, which runs from Year 3 to Year 6. The key performance measure is the percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths.

In 2015 over four in five pupils in Oxfordshire schools (81%) achieved level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths. This compares with an England average of 80%.

Across the county two districts – Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire – were in the top 25% of districts nationally in 2015, for the proportion of pupils achieving level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths. This compares with one district (West Oxfordshire) in 2014, and four Oxfordshire districts in 2013. The performance of pupils in Oxford has increased by four percentage points in 2015 but Oxford continues to rank in the bottom 25% of districts nationally.

For all subjects, at least 90% of pupils in Oxfordshire made the expected progress (equivalent to two levels) between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2.

61% of pupils known to be eligible for free school meals in Oxfordshire achieved level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths. This was 22 percentage points lower than the figure for all other pupils (83%). The attainment gap remains larger than the national average (which was 17 percentage points in 2015).

4.3.3. Pupil Attainment at Key Stage 4 (GCSE)
The key performance measure at Key Stage 4 is the percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C grades at GCSE, including English and maths. The way in which performance is

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reported changed in 2014 and is now based on First Entry (i.e. the first time a pupil sits an exam), rather than Best Entry (which can include resits).

In 2015 59.7% of pupils at schools in Oxfordshire achieved 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE, including English and maths. This was above the England average of 57.3%.

Figure 51: Percentage of pupils attaining five or more A*-C grades at GCSE, including English and maths

![Graph showing percentage of pupils attaining five or more A*-C grades at GCSE, including English and maths from 2011/12 to 2014/15.]

The way in which performance is reported changed in 2014 and is now based on First Entry rather than Best Entry. For this reason previous years’ results cannot be directly compared.

Source: Department for Education

Two districts ranked in the top quartile nationally for their schools’ GCSE results (Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire) whilst West Oxfordshire ranked in the second quartile. Cherwell and Oxford City ranked in the third quartile, meaning that Oxford City schools remained out of the bottom quartile for a second year. Oxford City recorded the greatest percentage point increase in pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grades including English and maths out of all the county districts.

In 2015 the proportion of pupils at schools in Oxfordshire making the expected progress in English and maths (of three whole levels between Key Stages 2 and 4) was higher than the national average. NB Around 25% of maintained schools boycotted key stage 2 tests in 2010. Where pupils have missing test results due to the 2010 boycott, teacher assessments have been used as their prior attainment level to calculate progress.

Pupils known to be eligible for free school meals in Oxfordshire schools were 31 percentage points less likely to achieve five or more A*-C grades at GCSE, including English and maths, than those who were ineligible. This gap has narrowed by 3 percentage points compared to 2014 but remains wider than the national average (28 percentage points).

4.3.4. Qualifications

At the time of the 2011 Census, 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%).

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Across the county, Oxford contained the highest proportion of people with at least a bachelor’s degree (42.6%) and the lowest proportion of people with no qualification (13.6%). There were proportionately more people in Cherwell with no qualification (19.7%) than the county average (16.7%). However, this was still below the proportion seen in England overall (22.5%).

You can explore the data using the interactive qualification dashboards on the Oxfordshire Insight website.

4.3.5. Education and Deprivation

An index of deprivation relating to education, skills and training was published as part of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. This index covers two sub-domains relating to children’s and young people’s attainment, on one hand, and adult skills and qualifications on the other.

Oxfordshire has relatively low levels of education deprivation: it is the 34th least deprived of 152 upper tier local authorities in England. Most of the 407 small areas in Oxfordshire are less deprived than the national average. 69 are in the 20% least deprived nationally.

However, 25 small areas are in the 10% most deprived in terms of education and a further 15 are in the 10-20% most deprived. These areas are scattered around different parts of the county, as shown in the map below.

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Separate national research shows that children in care or in need, perform relatively poorly in terms of educational outcomes, with the gap widening through each key stage.40

4.3.6. Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training
As of the end of 2014 there were estimated to be just under 700 Oxfordshire residents aged 16-18 who were not in education, employment or training (and were therefore classified as ‘NEET’).31 NEETs made up around 3.7% of all 16-18 year olds in the county. This figure has fallen from 4.8% at the end of 2013 and 6.6% at the end of 2012. The Oxfordshire rate remains below the average rate for England as a whole (4.7%).

4.4. Work and Earnings
Correlations have been found between being in good quality employment and better health; conversely, unemployment is linked to poorer health.42

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4.4.1. Economic Activity

In the financial year 2014/15 there were an estimated 360,900 economically active people in Oxfordshire. This was equivalent to 80.1% of people aged 16-64, a rate which has remained fairly stable over the last ten years. The economic activity rate in Oxfordshire was similar to that for the South East (80%) and England (77.6%). It was higher among men (84.6%) than women (75.8%).

4.4.2. Employment

In the financial year 2014/15 an estimated 77.4% of Oxfordshire residents aged 16-64 were in employment (67.3% were employees; 9.8% were self-employed). This proportion has also remained fairly stable over the last ten years. The proportion employed was similar to the South East average (76.3%) but higher than that for England overall (72.9%).

Employment rates remain similar across different parts of the county.

4.4.3. Unemployment

Over the same period, an estimated 11,800 people in Oxfordshire were unemployed. This is equivalent to 3.5% of economically active residents aged 16-64, similar to the 2013/14 figure (3.4%), following a fall from a nine-year high of 6.8% in 2012/13. As a proportion of the total economically active population aged 16 and over, the unemployment rate was 3.3%. Oxfordshire’s unemployment rates were not statistically different from those for the South East but remained below those for England overall.

Unemployment rates are difficult to compare at district level, due to the small numbers of survey respondents from each area.

Experimental statistics show that in December 2015 there were 2,490 people aged 16 and over in Oxfordshire who were out of work and were either claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance or were claiming Universal Credit. (Ideally only those Universal Credit claimants who are out of work and required to seek work should be included in the claimant count, but it is not currently possible to produce estimates on this basis. The claimant count therefore currently includes some out of work claimants of Universal Credit who are not required to look for work; for example, due to illness or disability.)

Fewer than one in one hundred (0.6% of) people aged 16-64 in Oxfordshire were out of work and claiming Jobseekers Allowance or Universal Credit. The rate among men was 0.7%; among women it was 0.4%.

The figure below shows trends in the claimant count (for both men and women combined) in Oxfordshire, compared with England, the South East, and individual districts. The time series begins in November 2013, as Universal Credit claimants were counted differently, or not at all, prior to that date. Over the past two years, both the number and proportion of claimants has fallen, and has remained stable at the current level since mid-2015.

43 Official labour market statistics: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk.
44 Those counted as being in employment include people who did some paid work in the survey reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday); those on government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work. Of the 19.9% of 16-64 year olds who were not economically active, over a third were studying (35.1%) and over a quarter were looking after the family or home (27.4%). Smaller numbers were retired (15%) and long-term sick (14.2%).
45 Those counted as being unemployed include people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.
46 Official Claimant Count data, downloaded from Nomis: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/
An index of employment deprivation was published as part of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. This index measures the proportion of the working age population in an area who would like to work but are unable to do so.

Oxfordshire has relatively low levels of employment deprivation: it is the 9th least deprived of 152 upper tier local authorities in England. Most of the 407 small areas in Oxfordshire are less deprived than the national average. 224 are in the 20% least deprived nationally.

However, 7 small areas in parts of Oxford City, Banbury, and Abingdon are in the 10% most deprived in terms of employment. A further 17 areas are in the 10-20% most deprived and are concentrated in parts of Oxford City, Banbury, and Witney.

The map below shows the pattern of employment deprivation across Oxfordshire.

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4.4.5. Earnings

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is the most comprehensive source of data on earnings in the UK.\(^{48}\) ASHE is based on a 1% sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) PAYE records. It does not cover the self-employed, nor does it cover employees not paid during the reference period.

The ONS’s preferred measure of average earnings is median pay, representing the value below which 50% of people fall.\(^{49}\) In 2014 the median gross full-time pay of Oxfordshire’s residents was estimated at £579 per week (or £30,200 per year).\(^{50}\) The provisional figure for 2015 was £578 per week (or £30,100 per year). Average earnings in the county have remained fairly stable over the past six years.\(^{51}\)

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\(^{49}\) The median is preferred to the mean because it is less affected by a relatively small number of very high earners and the skewed distribution of earnings. It therefore gives a better indication of typical pay than the mean.

\(^{50}\) ASHE data downloaded from NOMIS: [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/default.asp](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/default.asp). Gross pay means pay before tax.

\(^{51}\) Although there is a 3.6% difference between estimates of average earnings in 2013 and 2014, the confidence intervals either side of these figures mean that the difference is not statistically significant.
In 2014 a quarter of people working full time in Oxfordshire were estimated to be earning more than £796 per week, with the top 10% earning more than £1,105. In contrast, another quarter earned less than £422 per week, and the bottom 10% earned less than £329.

Comparing across sexes, male full time employees resident in Oxfordshire earned an average of £606 per week in 2014; female employees earned £514. This remains a statistically significant difference, in line with the national pattern.

Overall, average earnings of Oxfordshire residents are higher than the national average but similar to the rest of the South East. There are no significant differences at district-level.

You can explore the data using the interactive earnings dashboard on the Oxfordshire Insight website.

4.4.6. Workplace Health and Wellbeing

Between 2010 and 2012, an average of 1.7% of working days were lost due to sickness absence in Oxfordshire. This was the same as the 2009-2011 level. The proportion was similar to that across England (1.6%) and the South East (1.5%) and did not vary significantly across the county.

At a UK level, nearly a third of sickness absence in 2013 was due to minor illnesses (30%) whilst a fifth was due to musculoskeletal problems (20%). The next most significant reasons for sickness absence included stress, depression and anxiety (8%) and gastrointestinal problems (7%).

Working hours lost due to sickness absence were proportionately higher among women (2.6%) than men (1.6%). Relatively more working hours were lost among older than younger age groups: 2.8% of working hours were lost among the 50-64 age group; 2.3% among those aged 65 and over; and 2% among the 35-49 age group. This compares with 1.2% and 1.5% among the 16-24 and 25-34 age groups, respectively.

4.5. Crime

4.5.1. Crime Deprivation

An index of crime deprivation was published as part of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. This index measures the risk of violence, burglary, theft, and criminal damage.

Oxfordshire has relatively low levels of crime deprivation: it is the 16th least deprived of 152 upper tier local authorities in England. Most of the 407 small areas in Oxfordshire are less deprived than the national average. 167 are in the 20% least deprived nationally.

However, 7 small areas in parts of Oxford City and Banbury are among the 10% most deprived in terms of crime. A further 19 areas are in the 10-20% most deprived and are located in parts of Oxford City, Banbury, Bicester, Abingdon, and Didcot.

The map below shows the pattern of crime deprivation across Oxfordshire.

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4.5.2. Crime Trends

In the 12 months to 30 September 2015 the police recorded 34,556 crimes in Oxfordshire. This represents an increase of 3.1% (1,032 crimes) compared with the previous 12 months. This has been driven in large part by a nationwide improvement in police forces’ compliance with national recording standards for violent and sexual offences.

Over the longer term, recorded crime in Oxfordshire has fallen by a third (33%) between (the 12 months to) September 2007 and (the 12 months to) September 2015. Over the last four years, it has fallen by 6%.

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4.6. Abuse and Exploitation

4.6.1. Domestic Violence and Abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

This definition (which is not a legal definition) includes so called ‘honour’ based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and it is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

During the 2015 calendar year, Thames Valley Police recorded 3,161 domestic abuse crimes in Oxfordshire, although a minority of these crimes will involve individuals who are aged under 16 or are unknown to one another, and therefore fail to meet the national definition.\(^{56}\) This number has increased in each of the last two years, which is likely to reflect improved reporting rates.

In the same year, the police recorded 8,516 domestic abuse incidents that were non crime occurrences, although again a minority of these incidents will involve individuals who are aged under 16 or are unknown to one another, and therefore fail to meet the national definition. Similarly to domestic abuse crimes, the number of non crime occurrences has increased in each of the two years since 2013.

\(^{56}\) Data in this subsection are from the Thames Valley Police Summary of Notifiable Offences (downloaded in January 2016): [http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/aboutus/aboutus-operf/aboutus-operf-figs.htm](http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/aboutus/aboutus-operf/aboutus-operf-figs.htm). Due to recording issues, these data are thought to provide a better picture of domestic abuse than the data on incidents known to meet the national definition.
More detailed data on domestic violence and abuse in Oxfordshire are available from the Oxfordshire Safer Communities Partnership’s Strategic Intelligence Assessment.

Research across the EU Member States shows that women in the UK are more likely than average to report experiencing physical and/or sexual violence (44% of UK women compared with an EU average of 33%). Women in the UK were also more likely to say they had experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence before the age of 15 (40% compared with and EU average of 35%). These data are only available at national level, so it is not possible to establish what the local picture looks like.

A recent report published by Public Health England highlights the heightened risk of domestic abuse among people with a disability, particularly women.

### 4.6.2. Female Genital Mutilation

Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. Procedures are mostly carried out on young girls sometime between infancy and age 15, and occasionally on adult women. The practice is most common in the western, eastern, and north-eastern regions of Africa, in some countries in Asia and the Middle East, and among some migrants from these areas. FGM is illegal in the UK and violates treaty provisions in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Research commissioned by the UK Home Office estimated that at the time of the 2011 Census up to 60,000 girls had been born in England and Wales to mothers who had undergone FGM. The study estimated that approximately 103,000 women and girls aged between 15 and 49 and approximately 24,000 women aged 50 and over who have migrated to England and Wales may already be living with the consequences of undergoing the practice. In addition, approximately 10,000 girls under 15 who have migrated to England and Wales are likely to have undergone FGM. However, the true extent is unknown due to the 'hidden' nature of FGM.

Experimental statistics published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre indicate that in the first quarter of the 2015/16 financial year there were over 1,000 newly recorded cases of FGM in England (note that these are not new incidents of FGM but newly recorded observations). In the second quarter, there were a further 1,385 newly recorded cases (155 of which were in the South of England). However, no figure is available for the total number of people who may have been affected by FGM.

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59 Health and Social Care Information Centre Female Genital Mutilation Dataset: [http://www.hscic.gov.uk/fgm](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/fgm)


61 Health and Social Care Information Centre Female Genital Mutilation Dataset: [http://www.hscic.gov.uk/fgm](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/fgm)
**4.6.3. Forced Marriage**

In 2014 the UK Forced Marriage Unit gave advice or support related to a possible forced marriage in 1,267 cases nationwide. This was down from 1,302 in 2013 and 1,485 in 2012. 10.8% of the cases were in the South East, compared with 11% in 2012.

**4.6.4. Child Sexual Exploitation**

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is when people use the power they have over children to groom, coerce and exploit them into participating in sexual activity. CSE is a form of child sexual abuse. Victims of CSE can experience severe and enduring consequences on their physical and mental health. The prevalence of CSE has been an emerging national issue of concern over recent years. As knowledge and understanding of the issue grows, there is increasing awareness of the different models of abuse and the growing risk to children through on-line grooming and abuse; this includes pressurising children to send indecent images, which are then used to threaten or blackmail the child or are sold on to paedophiles.

Both boys and girls are known to be victims of abuse through sexual exploitation and boys remain harder to identify, although there is growing understanding of the ways in which boys are groomed.

Perpetrators of CSE are mainly male but females are also known to be involved. Perpetrators include older adults and similar age peers, and they groom children on-line, on the streets, at ‘parties’, and in other face-to-face situations. Perpetrators act alone, in groups and in gangs. Like their victims, they come from all sectors of the community.

Since 2011, when Operation Bullfinch commenced, there have been a number of successful convictions across Oxfordshire and there are a number of active investigations into both recent and non-recent (historic) abuse.

Since its inception in November 2012 the multi-agency CSE specialist Kingfisher team has worked with 299 children at risk of sexual exploitation. The majority of these were aged between 13 and 17 years.

Risk factors linked to the risk of CSE include children going missing from home, from care and from school, children with a history of abuse and children in care. During the first half of 2015, there were 203 reports of missing children known to social care in Oxfordshire, with 29% of those going missing on more than two occasions. The numbers of children going missing have reduced significantly in the last twelve months but more of those children are missing more often.

The Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board (OSCB) has a CSE strategy and action plan which is managed through a dedicated CSE sub-group with wide partnership representation. The subgroup monitors missing children and the prevalence of CSE across the county.

In 2015 the OSCB undertook a CSE Stocktake and a Learning Review, both of which are published on the website (www.oscb.org.uk).

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62 Forced marriage Unit Statistics: [https://www.gov.uk/forced-marriage](https://www.gov.uk/forced-marriage)

4.6.5. Human Trafficking

At national level, in 2014 the UK National Referral Mechanism received 2,340 referrals of potential victims of trafficking; this represented a 34% increase on 2013 referrals, which in turn was a 49% increase on 2012 referral totals.\(^6^4\)

More detailed data on human trafficking and modern slavery are available from the Oxfordshire Safer Communities Partnership’s Strategic Intelligence Assessment.

4.7. Troubled Families

Oxfordshire’s Troubled Families programme supports families identified as being among the most in need of help. This is based on national and local criteria relating to:

- Poor school attendance and behaviour
- Anti-social and criminal behaviour
- Offending
- Domestic violence
- Children being subject to a child in need plan or a child protection plan
- A family member being in a treatment plan for drug or alcohol dependence
- Adults out of work
- Young people not being in education, employment or training

As of the end of January 2016, 424 troubled families had been identified in Oxfordshire, and were being worked with to improve outcomes across employment, education, offending and anti-social behaviour, children’s social care, and public health.\(^6^5\)

4.8. Environmental Quality

4.8.1. Outdoor Environment

An index of deprivation in relation to outdoor environments was published as a sub-domain of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015.\(^6^6\) This index includes indicators on air quality and road traffic accidents.

In terms of the outdoor environment, the majority of Oxfordshire’s 407 small areas (technically known as lower layer super output areas, or LSOAs) are less deprived than the national average. 178 are in the 20% least deprived of 32,844 small areas in England.

However, 8 of Oxfordshire’s small areas are among the 10% most deprived nationally. A further 39 small areas are in the 10-20% most deprived nationally. These areas are concentrated in Oxford City.

The map below shows the pattern of living environment deprivation in Oxfordshire.


\(^6^5\) Data provided by Oxfordshire County Council Joint Commissioning Team. As of the end of October 2015, 13 of these families had achieved ‘Continuous Employment’, based on their achievement of national employment, education, offending and anti-social behaviour outcomes.

4.8.2. Air Quality

Poor air quality is known to have negative impacts on health.

**Air Quality Monitoring and Management**

Air quality across Oxfordshire is considered to be generally good as the county is largely rural in nature. In the more densely populated areas of the county, and those which experience high traffic flows, increased levels of air pollution are of concern. In these areas, road traffic is the most significant source of pollutant emissions.

Air quality is regularly monitored at many locations across Oxfordshire. At some locations air quality is at levels where legal intervention is required by Local Authorities. Under the

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67 More information about monitoring is available through the Oxfordshire Air Quality website and District Council websites:

- Cherwell: [http://www.cherwell.gov.uk/airqualitymanagement](http://www.cherwell.gov.uk/airqualitymanagement)
- Oxford: [http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decEH/Air_Pollution_occw.htm](http://www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decEH/Air_Pollution_occw.htm)
- South Oxfordshire: [http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/environment/air-quality](http://www.southoxon.gov.uk/services-and-advice/environment/air-quality)
- West Oxfordshire: [https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/residents/environment/environmental-health/air-quality/](https://www.westoxon.gov.uk/residents/environment/environmental-health/air-quality/)
Environment Act 1995: where national air quality objectives are unlikely to be achieved, an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be declared and an action plan produced. There are currently 13 AQMAs in Oxfordshire, where the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide is being exceeded (four in Cherwell, one covering the whole of Oxford, three in South Oxfordshire, three in Vale of White Horse and two in West Oxfordshire).\textsuperscript{68}

Trends in air quality across some of Oxfordshire’s long-standing AQMAs show signs of improvement, with reductions in concentrations of nitrogen dioxide over recent years. However, new AQMAs are still being identified.

**Air Quality and Mortality Estimates**

In 2010 the UK Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants estimated that removing all man-made, particulate matter air pollution could save the UK population approximately 36.5 million life years over the next 100 years, and would be associated with an increase in UK life expectancy from birth, of six months on average.\textsuperscript{69}

In April 2014 Public Health England (PHE) produced a report estimating local mortality burdens associated with particulate air pollution which is helpful in raising awareness of air pollution on public health.\textsuperscript{70} All-cause mortality data was used for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010. However there were uncertainties associated with the modelling process and this increased for local estimates of mortality. The calculated attributable proportion of deaths associated with air pollution, among those aged 25 and over in Oxfordshire, was 5.6% in 2010. However, given the uncertainties this could, in fact, be somewhere between 0.9% and 11%.

For 2013 it was estimated that 5.3% of all-cause mortality among people aged 30 and over in Oxfordshire was attributable to particulate air pollution from man-made sources.\textsuperscript{71} This value has fluctuated between 5.1% and 5.6% over the years between 2010 and 2013 but it is not possible to tell whether or not changes are statistically significant. The national and regional averages in 2013 were 5.3% (England) and 5.2% (South East). Meanwhile, the proportion of mortality attributable to man-made air pollution in the districts ranged from 5% (in West Oxfordshire) to 5.6% (in Oxford) with the other three districts at 5.3%. Again, it should be noted that there remains considerable uncertainty around the figures.

The quantification of mortality burden associated with long term nitrogen dioxide concentration exposure is likely to be available during the first half of 2016.\textsuperscript{72}

### 4.8.3. Use of Outdoor Space

For the period March 2013 – February 2014 it was estimated that 15.7% of people in Oxfordshire used outdoor space for exercise or health reasons.\textsuperscript{73} This was down from 19.4%...
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in 2012/13 but similar to the 2011/12 level of 15.1%. Due to wide confidence levels, the proportion of people in Oxfordshire using outdoor space was not statistically different from that for the South East (18%) and England (17.1%).

Green spaces have been found to have a beneficial impact on physical and mental wellbeing and cognitive function through both physical access and usage.74

4.8.4. Noise
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.75

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 nighttime.76

In 2013/14 the rate of complaints about noise in Oxfordshire was estimated at 5.3 per 1,000 people in the population.77 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.

4.9. Isolation, and Loneliness
Various national and international research studies have linked social isolation and loneliness with adverse health outcomes, including higher mortality rates.78 Meanwhile, social engagement has been found to be a driver of quality of life.79

A national survey of GPs in 2013 found that over a quarter saw one to five people per day who they thought had come in mainly because they were lonely.80 One in ten reported seeing between six and ten lonely patients a day, and a small minority (4 per cent) said they saw more than 10 lonely people a day.

There is evidence to suggest that older people can be more susceptible to social isolation and loneliness and this is being covered in more detail in a forthcoming in-depth piece of analysis on the needs of older people in Oxfordshire.

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74 Public Health Outcomes Framework: http://www.phoutcomes.info/
75 Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 1.14ii: http://www.phoutcomes.info/
76 Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 1.14iii: http://www.phoutcomes.info/
77 Public Health Outcomes Framework, indicator 1.14i: http://www.phoutcomes.info/ This figure is a modelled or synthetic estimate.
78 A useful summary of research is provided here: http://www.campaigntoendloneliness.org/threat-to-health/. See also: McGinnis JM, Williams-Russo P, Knickman JR. (2002). The case for more active policy attention to health promotion. Health Aff (Millwood): 21(2):78-93:
80 Lonely visits to GPs: http://www.campaigntoendloneliness.org/blog/lonely-visits-to-the-gp/
4.9.1. Social Contact
Social contact among carers and care users is discussed in sections 3.11: Carers and 7.7.1: Adult Social Care, respectively.

4.9.2. Living Alone
At the time of the 2011 Census over a quarter of households in Oxfordshire were one-person households (27.4%, numbering 70,800).\(^{81}\) This was similar to the proportion in 2001 (27.1%). This was broadly similar to the proportions seen across the South East (28.8%) and England overall (30.2%). In Oxford around a third of households were composed of one person (33.1%) whereas the proportion was lower in other districts: 26.4% in Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire; 25.4% in South Oxfordshire; and 25.2% in Cherwell.

Based on current trends in people living alone, applied to Oxfordshire County Council’s principal population projection, there could be around 91,500 people living alone in the county by 2024 (an increase of 29% on the 2011 number).\(^{82}\)

In 2011 slightly more people aged 65 and over lived alone (28.8%, numbering 29,900). Again, this figure was broadly similar to proportions in the South East (30.4%) and England (31.5%). In Oxford proportionately more older people lived alone (36.4%) relative to the other districts: 27.6% in West Oxfordshire, 27.5% in Cherwell, 27.3% in Vale of White Horse and 26.9% in South Oxfordshire.

Based on current trends in people aged 65 and over living alone, applied to Oxfordshire County Council’s principal population projection, there could be around 40,700 older people living alone in the county by 2024 (an increase of 36% on the 2011 number).

In 2011 a third of occupants of one-person households in Oxfordshire had a long-term health problem or disability (33.3%). This was slightly lower than the proportions seen in the South East (35.9%) and England overall (38.6%). The proportions were broadly similar across districts.

Among people aged 65 and over living alone in Oxfordshire, over half had a long-term health problem or disability (54.2%, numbering 16,200).\(^{83}\) This was similar to the proportion seen in the South East (54.9%) and slightly below that for England overall (59.6%). Again, proportions were broadly similar across districts.

Although living alone does not necessarily imply loneliness, people who make the transition to living alone in later life (primarily due to the death of a cohabiting partner) have been found to be more vulnerable to psychological distress in the initial period thereafter.\(^{84}\) Social support (discussed in the last subsection) has been shown to affect the extent to which people recover from the transition to living alone.

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81 Census 2011, table KS105EW and KS102EW; Census 2001, table T08: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk
82 The projected figures are based on the 2011 Census ratio of numbers living alone to the number of households represented by a person who is single (never married, divorced, separated or widowed) but not necessarily living alone. The assumption is that this ratio stays constant over the projection period. Further details of Oxfordshire County Council’s population projections are at Appendix A.
83 Census 2011, table DC1301EW: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk
84 Living alone in later life and its psychological impacts – the significance of the means of transition into living alone: http://ageing.oxfordjournals.org/content/42/3/366.full.pdf+html
4.9.3. Geographical Barriers

An index of geographical barriers was published as a sub-domain of the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. This index is based on road distances to post offices, primary schools, GP surgeries, and general stores or supermarkets. It therefore relates to the degree of rurality, covered in section 3.9: Rural Population.

In terms of geographical barriers, the majority of Oxfordshire’s 407 small areas (technically known as lower layer super output areas, or LSOAs) are more deprived than the national average. 85 are among the 10% most deprived nationally and are concentrated outside the main urban centres. A further 60 small areas are in the 10-20% most deprived nationally. The map below shows the pattern of geographical barriers in Oxfordshire.

Source: DCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2015

For more detailed analysis of geographical barriers, see the District Data Service chart of the month for December 2015.

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