Oxfordshire JSNA 2023

Building blocks of health

Introduction

- This data pack provides data on social, economic and environmental factors that affect health and wellbeing, such as unemployment, poverty, housing, education and the environment.

- The quality of the built and natural environment, including housing quality, access to green spaces that enable nature connectivity, educational attainment and the ability to access secure employment and a living wage, and whether you live in a neighbourhood that enables social interaction and offers easy access by sustainable active travel to local facilities and services, are all important determinants of health and wellbeing.

- In areas of deprivation, these determinants of health are important drivers of health inequalities and can result in multi-generational poor health and wellbeing.

- Healthy place shaping is a mechanism that aims to reduce health inequalities by improving these wider determinants of health, working with communities in a place based and cross sectoral approach to promote health and wellbeing.

- Health impact assessments provide a systematic mechanism for considering these wider determinants of health when planning new developments using Oxfordshire's HIA toolkit

- Further JSNA resources are available via the JSNA page of Oxfordshire Insight.

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Wider Determinants of Health

- No single aspect of people's lives determines their health and wellbeing. Factors as varied as employment status, transport options, quality of housing and access to green space all affect people's health outcomes.

- The wider determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live work and age. They include social, cultural, political, economic, commercial and environmental factors.

- The strongest influences on people's health are social determinants such as their level of education, income, quality of housing and employment.

The determinants of health and well-being in our cities

The health map: Barton and Grant 2006 developed from a concept by Whitehead and Dahlgren 1991
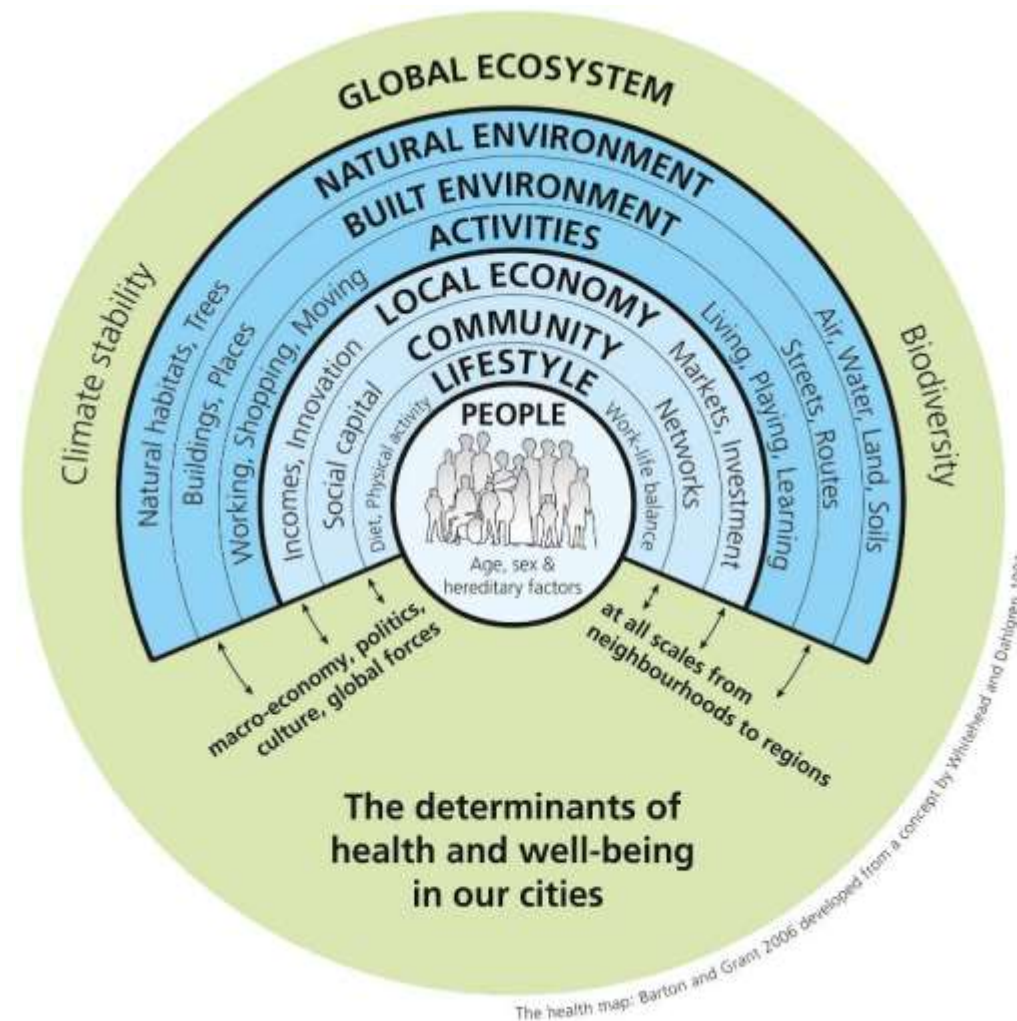
The Health Foundation, Reframing the conversation on social determinants

Factors affecting health outcomes

- The NHS Population Health Management programme (part of the NHS Long Term Plan) encompasses health, the wider determinants of health (social, economic, environmental) and the crucial role of communities and local people.

- Only 20% of a person's health outcomes are attributed to access to good quality health care.

Factors affecting health outcomes

Our environment
10% housing quality, natural and built environment

Health care
20% access to good quality care

Social and economic factors
40% education, employment, income, family/social support, community safety

Our behaviours
30% smoking, diet, exercise, alcohol & drug use, sexual health
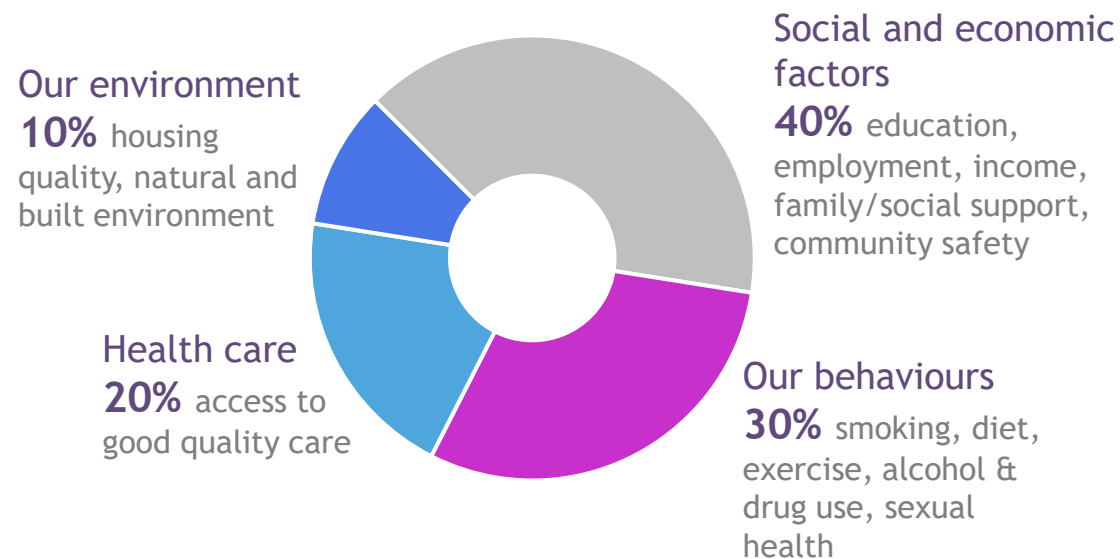
From NHS England Population Health Management

Public Health Outcomes Framework

- The Public Health Outcomes Framework examines indicators that help us understand trends in public health.

- This data tool currently presents data for available indicators at England and local authority levels, collated by the Office for Health Inequalities and Disparities.

B. Wider determinants of health

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
B01b - Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	<16 yrs	Persons	2021/22	8.48	10.8	15.3	%	—	—
B01b - Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	<16 yrs	Persons	2021/22	12.2	15.1	19.9	%	—	—
B02a - School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	5 yrs	Persons	2021/22	67.8	67.8	65.2	%	—	—
B02a - School Readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	5 yrs	Persons	2021/22	43.1	47.4	49.1	%	—	—
B02b - School readiness: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1	6 yrs	Persons	2021/22	74.5	74.9	75.5	%	◆	↓
B02b - School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1	6 yrs	Persons	2021/22	61.9	66.9	62.0	%	◆	↓
B02c - School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication and language skills at the end of Reception	5 yrs	Persons	2021/22	82.8	82.4	79.5	%	—	—
B02d - School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception	5 yrs	Persons	2021/22	69.6	69.6	67.1	%	—	—

From Public Health Outcomes Framework Oxfordshire

Introduction to Healthy Place Shaping

Healthy place-shaping is a collaborative approach which aims to create sustainable, well designed, thriving communities where healthy behaviours are the norm and which provide a sense of belonging, identity and community.

This approach can apply to new developments and to the regeneration of existing communities and involves action across these three areas:

- **The built environment**: shaping the built environment, public realm, green spaces and infrastructure at a local level to encourage healthy living

- **Community activation**: helping local people to live healthier lives with the support of community groups, schools, and employers

- **New models of care**: delivering new approaches to care closer to home and minimising hospital-based care.

Healthy place shaping | Oxfordshire County Council

Healthy Place Shaping Indicators

- A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a tool used to identify the health impacts of a plan or scheme and to develop recommendations to maximise the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts, through influencing the wider determinants of health, while maintaining a focus on addressing health inequalities.

- It is essential that specific data are used to understand how a development may impact on existing health inequalities.

- The core health indicators are listed in the table below. For more information click the image below.

Category	Indicator	Lowest geography
1. Built environment	1. Air pollution (NO_2) 2. Air pollution (particulates) (TO ADD) 3. Housing (BHBH take up plus outcome data from year 2 TBC) 4. Percentage of communities with Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure plans 5. Percentage of communities with 20 mph speed limit	1. Sites, grid 2. Sites, grid 3. Postcodes 4. Locations 5. Locations
2. Community activation	1. Sense of belonging *(residents survey Q: satisfied with area as a place to live)* 2. Number of Cycling and Walking Activation initiatives that promote inclusion 3. Any volunteering or community participation in the last 12 months *(residents survey Q: In the last 12 months have you given any unpaid help to local community groups, clubs or organisations?)* 4. Percentage reporting "often or always" feeling lonely (ONS)	1. LTLA 2. Locations 3. LTLA 4. LTLA
3. New models of care	1. People supported by social prescribing 2. People in contact with Make Every Contact Count programme 3. Increase in number of social care users accessing community-based support for health and care needs	1. LTLA 2. UTLA 3. LTLA
4. Wellbeing outcomes	1. ONS wellbeing measures of anxiety, happiness, satisfaction and worthwhile 2. Physical activity (children and adults) 3. Active travel – adults walking and cycling for travel 4. Healthy eating – 5 fruit / veg a day 5. Overweight or obese: reception and year 6 children 6. Overweight adults	1. LTLA 2. LTLA 3. LTLA 4. LTLA 5. MSOA 6. LTLA

Healthy Place Shaping on Oxfordshire Insight

Summary

Summary - 1

Work, income and deprivation

- The employment rate in Oxfordshire has increased. This is statistically greater than the national average.

- The number of people claiming unemployment benefits has reduced significantly since the peak in May 2020 but remain around 90% above pre-pandemic levels.

- There are small areas in Oxfordshire that are economically inactive due to long term sickness or disability. These areas are above the national average.

- The number of people from overseas registering for a National Insurance number in Oxfordshire has increased, similar to the national average.

- Deprivation data shows higher rates of child poverty in parts of Banbury and Oxford City.

- After removing housing costs, 12% of children in Oxfordshire are estimated to be living in poverty – within the city of Oxford this figure rises to 17%.

- Rates of fuel poverty increased between 2020 and 2021 (latest data). Oxford City remains significantly worse than the regional average on fuel poverty.

- National data shows that rising prices are having a disproportionate effect on lower income households.

- In some of Oxfordshire's small areas, half the primary school pupils received a FSM on School Census day.

Housing and homelessness

- House prices and the cost to rent in Oxfordshire have each continued to increase.

- Cheaper market housing has become less affordable for lower earners in Oxfordshire and the county remains much less affordable than the England average.

- The proportion of dwellings with low energy performance was highest in the private rented sectors.

- Annual homelessness data for Oxfordshire shows a change in the profile of households with the proportion of households with children (single or couple) increased and the proportion of single adult households decreased.

Summary - 2

Education and qualifications

- Oxfordshire continues to have a higher than average proportion of pupils with Special Educational Needs support, although the gap with England has narrowed.

- The number of children looked after (CLA) in key stage 2 with Special Educational Needs support of Autistic Spectrum Disorder was 9 percentage points above the percentage for England.

- The average GCSE attainment in Oxfordshire in 2022 was slightly higher than the England average but worse than the regional average. Cherwell was below average.

- The Oxfordshire average point score per entry for A level students was worse than the England and South East.

- The rate of young carers in Oxfordshire schools was greater than the regional and national rate.

- Oxfordshire has a lower (worse) percentage of children (eligible for Free School Meals) who had a good level of development than the South East and England rate.

Built, natural and social environment

- The percentage of adults walking and cycling for travel (rather than leisure) has increased in all areas of Oxfordshire. This stills remains lower than before the coronavirus pandemic likely due to a change in the number of people working from home.

- A new national indicator estimates 5.5% of deaths in England in 2021 were associated with long-term exposure to particulate air pollution.

- People with an underlying health condition are more likely to feel lonely.

- Adults in Oxfordshire were significantly more likely to feel lonely than average, with the highest rates in Oxford City and Cherwell.

- The large-scale GP patient survey shows Oxfordshire as above-average on people feeling isolated from others.

Work, income and deprivation

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Earnings of workers in Oxfordshire

- Oxfordshire's median gross annual pay of full time workers (people working in Oxfordshire) as of April 2021 was (statistically) similar to the South East.

- The median pay of Oxfordshire's resident full-time workers increased from £34,900 in 2021 to £36,700 in 2022 (-£1,792, 5%). Across the South East, earnings increased by £1,718 (5%).

Median gross annual pay of full time workers in the area 2002 to 2022

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is based on a 1% sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue and Customs PAYE records. ASHE does not cover the self-employed nor does it cover employees not paid during the reference period.

Employee earnings in the UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) from nomis; Note: earnings data has not been adjusted for inflation. The median is the data value at which 50% of data values are above it and 50% of data values are below it. Note vertical axis does not start at zero; chart does not show confidence intervals

Oxfordshire's employment rate

- According to the ONS Annual Population Survey, there has been an apparent increase in the rate of employment in Oxfordshire from Jan-Dec21 to Jan-Dec22.

- The latest data as of December 2022, shows Oxfordshire's employment rate as statistically greater than the England average.

Employment rate in Oxfordshire and England, people aged 16-64
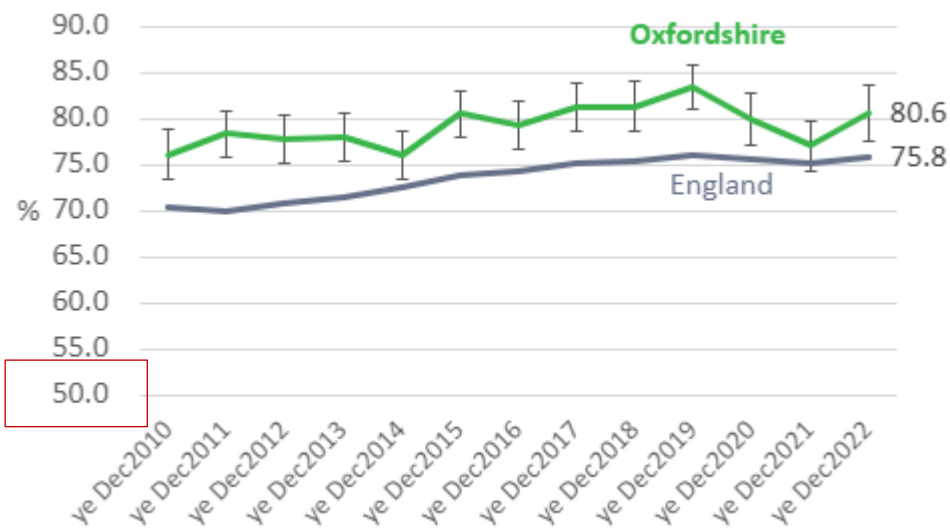
Annual Population Survey from nomis. Note that district level data is based on a small sample and, therefore, subject to wider confidence intervals. Vertical axis does not start at zero. Chart shows confidence intervals; overlapping error bars means the difference is not statistically significant.

Unemployment

- Claimant count data for March 2023 shows the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Oxfordshire was 9,775, down from 17,350 in May 2020.

Oxfordshire monthly count of unemployment claimants January 2018 to March 2023
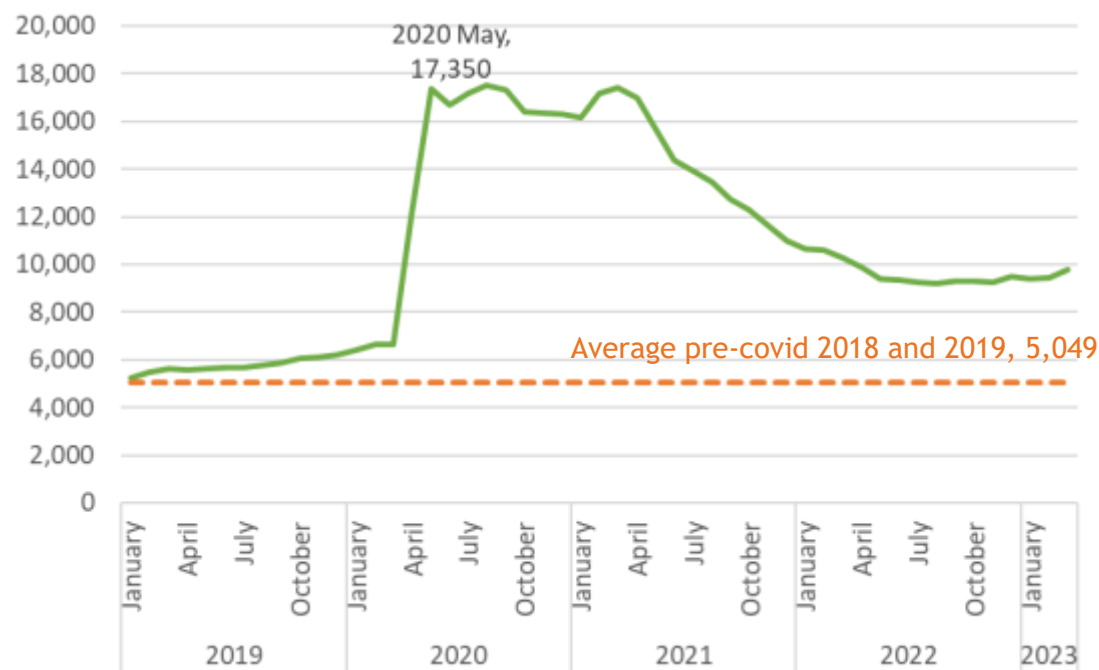
DWP from nomis For further information see Economy page on Oxfordshire Insight

Economically active and inactive

- The Annual Population Survey 2022 shows 82.2% of people aged 16-64 are economically active in Oxfordshire. This is above the England average (78.7%).

- Those who are economically inactive are people not in employment who have not been seeking work within the last 4 weeks and/or are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks, of which there are 17.8% in Oxfordshire and 21.3% in England.

- Oxfordshire has a greater % of those who are economically inactive due to being a student (33.0%) and retired (23.4%) than the England average.

- Since 2019, we have seen a 10% increase in those that are economically inactive due to retirement.

- Of those that are economically inactive, 88.6% of people in Oxfordshire did not want a job, this is lower than (worse than) the England average (82.1%)

% of the economically inactive population aged 16-64 by reason
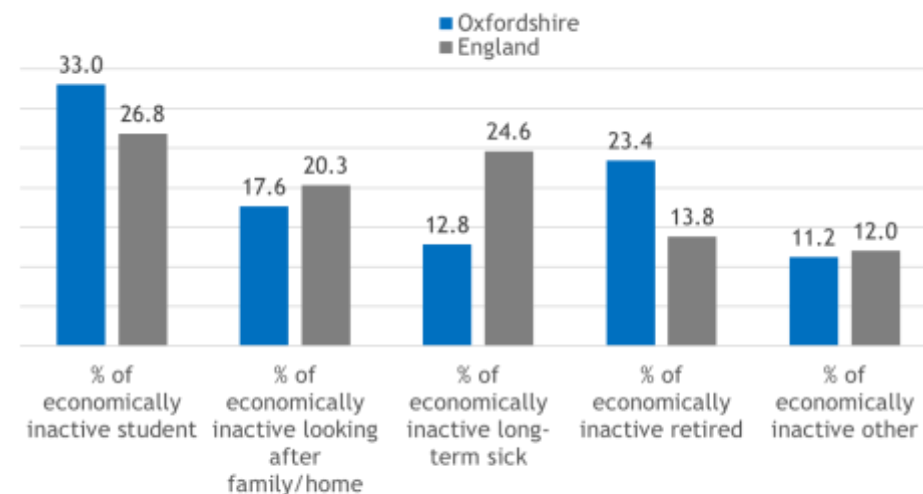
Annual Population Survey 2022

Census 2021 took place during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a period of unparalleled and rapid change; the national lockdown, associated guidance and furlough measures will have affected the labour market topic. The economically active population includes people who were put on furlough at the time of Census 2021, who were considered to be temporarily away from work.

Economically Inactive: long term sick or disabled

- The Census 2021 asked residents to answer questions on their economic activity status. People aged 16 years and over were economically inactive if, in the week before Census 2021, they were not in employment, and they were:
    - not looking for work
    - looking for work, but were not able to start work in the next two weeks

- The Census 2021 shows 36% (215,938) of Oxfordshire residents aged 16 and over were economically inactive. This is below the South East (38%) and England (39%) average.

- Of those that were economically inactive in Oxfordshire, 2% (13,958) were inactive due to long term sickness or disability. This is below the England rate 4%.

- Some of the small areas that are economically inactive due to long term sickness or disability are:
    - Blackbird Leys (9%)
    - Northfield Brook (9%)
    - Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown (8%)

- These are above the South East (3%) and England (4%) average.
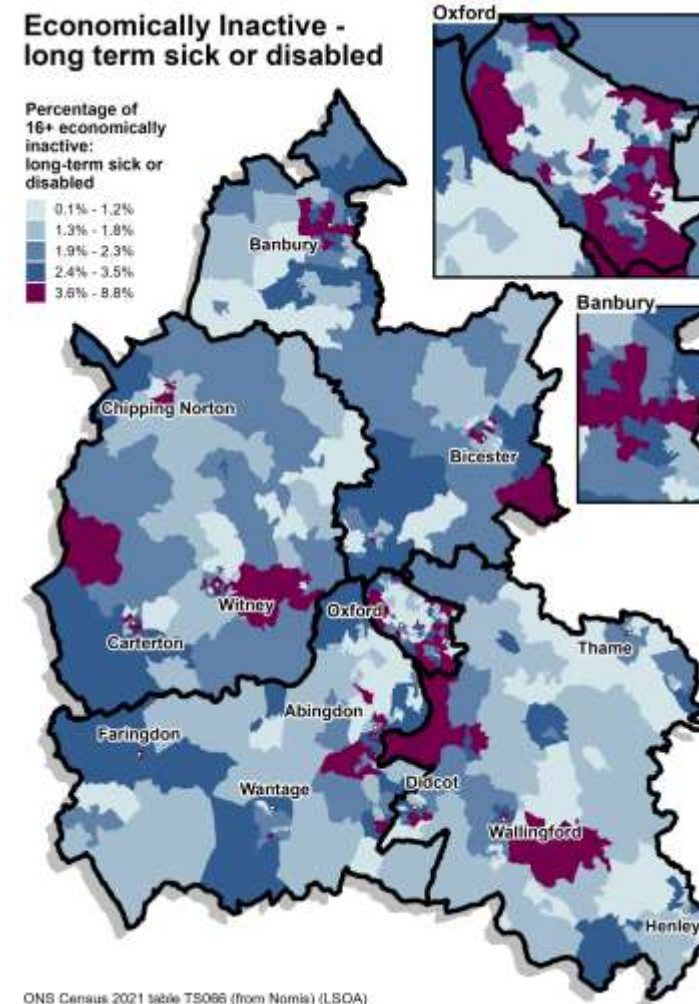
Economically Inactive - long term sick or disabled

Percentage of 16+ economically inactive: long-term sick or disabled

- 0.1% - 1.2%
- 1.3% - 1.8%
- 1.9% - 2.3%
- 2.4% - 3.5%
- 3.6% - 8.8%

ONS Census 2021 table TS066 (from Nomis) (LSOA)

TS066 - Economic activity status

Claimant count by district

- The district with the highest number of unemployment claimants in March 2023 in Oxfordshire was Oxford City (2,710), followed by Cherwell (2,220).

- Between March 2022 and March 2023, Oxford City and West Oxfordshire had the greatest percentage point decline in the unemployment (claimant) rate per population.

Change in unemployment claimants by district March 2022 to March 2023

	March-22 count	Rate per pop aged 16-64	March-23 count	Rate per pop aged 16-64	March-22 to March-23 ppt change
Cherwell	2,225	2.2%	2,220	2.2%	0
Oxford	3,055	2.6%	2,710	2.3%	-0.3
South Oxfordshire	1,730	1.9%	1,765	1.9%	0
Vale of White Horse	1,790	2.1%	1,795	2.1%	0
West Oxfordshire	1,475	2.1%	1,285	1.8%	-0.3
Oxfordshire	10,275	2.2%	9,775	2.1%	-0.1
England	1,477,455	4.2%	1,360,305	3.8%	-0.4

DWP from nomis and ONS mid-2021 population estimates (Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64)
For further information see Economy page on Oxfordshire Insight

Employment of people with Learning Disabilities

- Just over 9% of Learning Disabled adults supported by long-term social care services in Oxfordshire were in employment in 2021/22 (9.1%), a similar rate as the previous year.

- This has remained above the regional (6.6%) and national (4.8%) averages.

Proportion of working age (18-64) social care service users who received long-term support during the year with a primary support reason of learning disability support, who are in paid employment (%)
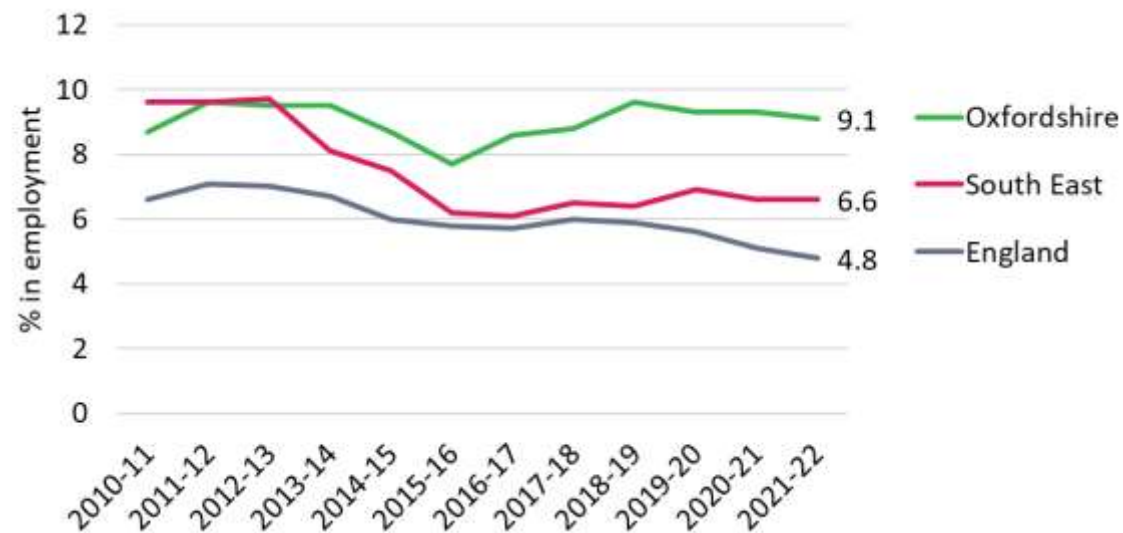
NHS Digital Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England – 2021/22 - NHS Digital

Overseas registrations for a National Insurance number

The number of people from overseas registering for a NI number is an indication of inward migration for work.

- In 2022-23 the number of new National Insurance number registrations from overseas nationals (NINo) in Oxfordshire increased by 9,268.

- Oxford City accounted for 55% of the Oxfordshire total in 2022-23 and Cherwell a further 16%.

Count of National Insurance Number registrations by overseas nationals

NOTE: Free movement ended with Brexit on 31 December 2020 and COVID restrictions affected travel from March 2020.
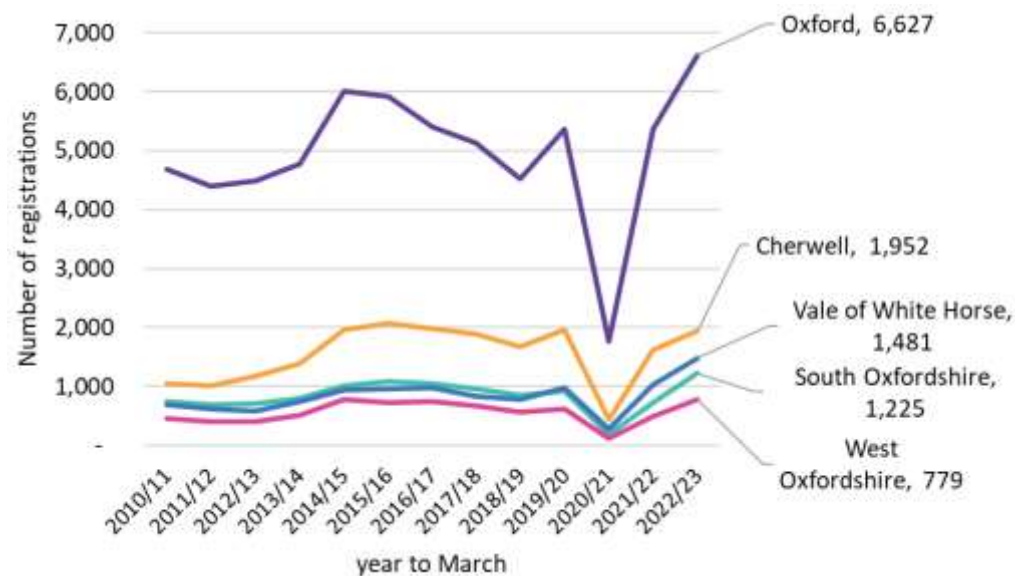
DWP National Insurance number allocations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK

Poverty and deprivation
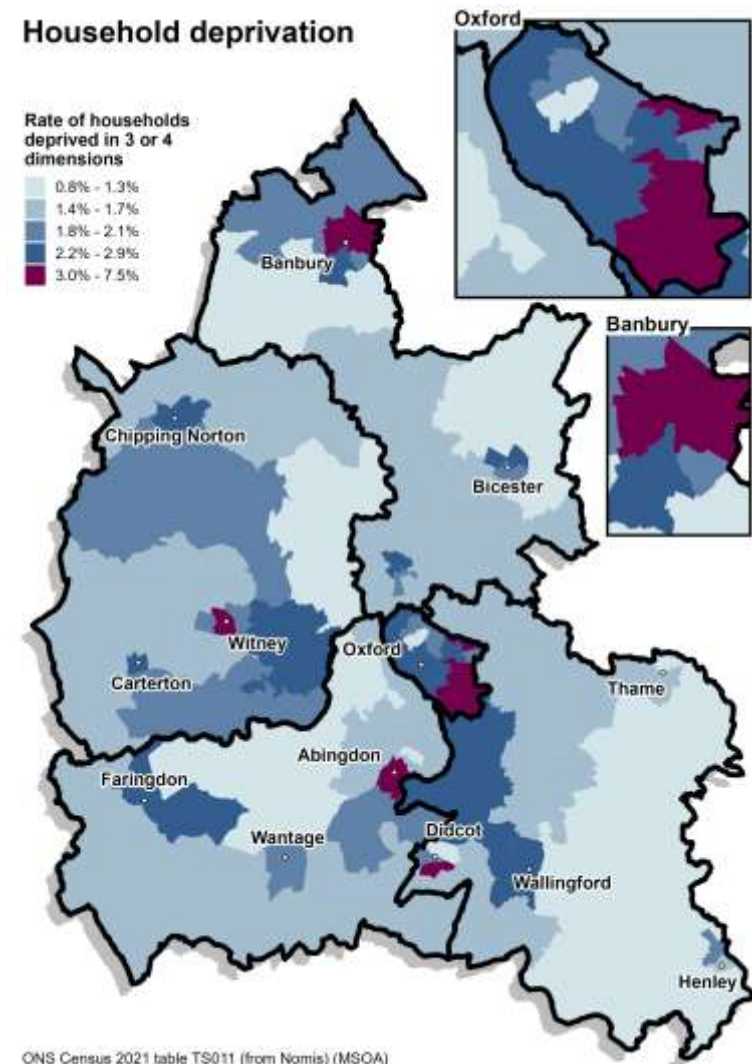
Dimensions of deprivation

The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on four selected household characteristics including:

- Education
- Employment
- Health
- Housing

- Households were considered to be deprived if they met one or more of the four dimensions of deprivation.

- In 2021, 3.7% (929,000) households in England and Wales were deprived in three dimensions, and 0.2% (57,000) were deprived in all four dimensions.

- Areas of Oxfordshire that were deprived in three or four dimensions were in parts of Blackbird Leys, Banbury Ruscote, Greater Leys, Littlemore and Rose Hill.

Census 2021 TS011 last updated 28 March 2023

Household deprivation

Rate of households deprived in 3 or 4 dimensions
- 0.8% – 1.3%
- 1.4% – 1.7%
- 1.8% – 2.1%
- 2.2% – 2.9%
- 3.0% – 7.5%

ONS Census 2021 table TS011 (from Nomis) (MSOA)

Child Poverty statistics

- In 2021-22 there was an estimated total of 15,882 children aged 0-15 lived in low-income families in Oxfordshire and an estimated 19,625 children and young people aged 0-19 (Relative measure Before Housing Costs).

- The rate of child poverty (aged 0-15) in 2021-22 in Oxfordshire was 12.2% of children and was highest in Oxford City (16.5%) and Cherwell (14.3%). 19% of children in England were in households in relative low income before housing costs.

Children in relative low income families before housing costs (2021-22)

Age band	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
0-4	1,155	952	706	705	577
5-10	1,635	1,584	952	959	832
11-15	1,563	1,634	901	913	856
16-19	971	1,052	576	612	540
TOTAL	**5,280**	**5,218**	**3,135**	**3,188**	**2,803**
Rate of child poverty (aged 0-15)	*14.3%*	*16.5%*	*9.3%*	*9.7%*	*11.0%*

Relative low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median income. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

Children in low income families: local area statistics 2014 to 2022 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) *Note that Child poverty rates are only calculated for children aged 0-15 "due to difficulty identifying 16 to 19 year olds defined as child dependents in the population estimates" [DWP]*

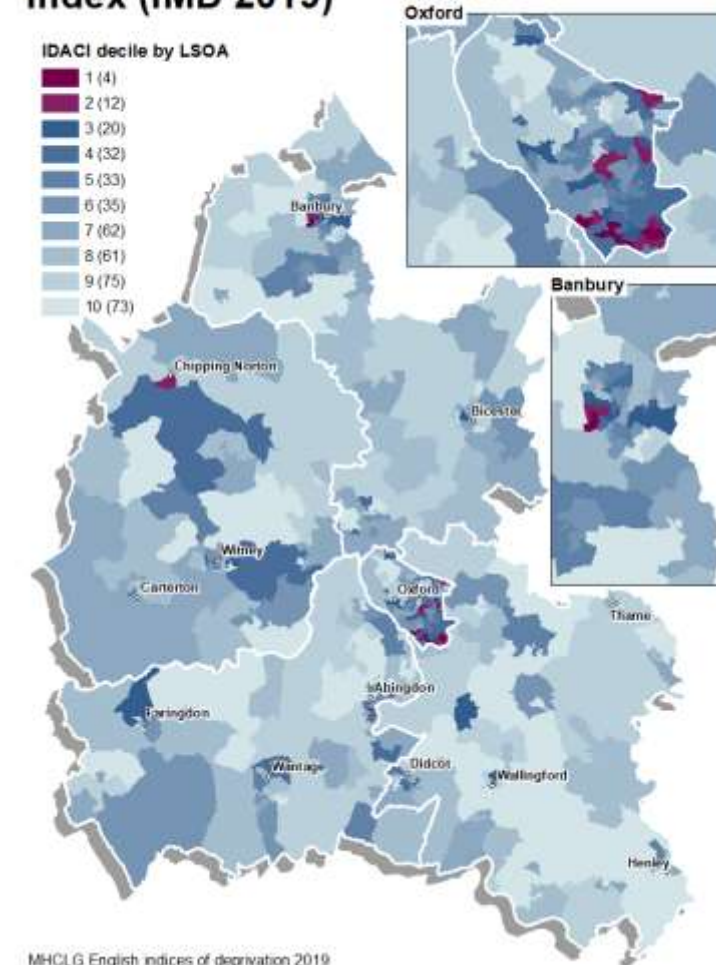## IMD: Income Deprivation Affecting Children

- According to the 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) there was a total of 11,990 children in poverty in Oxfordshire.

- 4 areas of Oxfordshire were in the most deprived 10% nationally, down from 7 areas ranked as most deprived in 2015.

- The most deprived areas on the IDACI 2019, were in parts of Banbury Ruscote, Blackbird Leys, Littlemore and Rose Hill & Iffley wards.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families, that either receive Income Support or income-based benefits or families 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. Child asylum seekers are not included in the IDACI. Data is as of 2015/16.

LSOAs are Lower Super Output Areas, a statistical geography with an average population in Oxfordshire of 1,600 residents

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government indices of deprivation – income deprivation affecting children index

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IMD 2019)

IDACI decile by LSOA
- 1 (4)
- 2 (12)
- 3 (20)
- 4 (32)
- 5 (33)
- 6 (35)
- 7 (62)
- 8 (61)
- 9 (75)
- 10 (73)

MHCLG English indices of deprivation 2019

Older people in poverty

- As of August 2022, there was a total of 8,235 claimants of pension credit in Oxfordshire, this was a rate of 63 per 1000 people aged 65+, below the rate for the South East (94) and well below England (120).

- The highest rate per population was in Oxford City (101 people per 1,000 population).

Pension credit claimants August 2022

	Guarantee only	Savings only	Both savings and guarantee	TOTAL	total per 1,000 population aged 65+
Cherwell	968	309	620	1,899	68
Oxford	1,223	228	463	1,917	101
South Oxfordshire	799	273	539	1,614	53
Vale of White Horse	727	257	451	1,433	51
West Oxfordshire	668	237	464	1,371	55
Oxfordshire	**4,390**	**1,304**	**2,536**	**8,235**	**63**

DWP from statXplore
See also New JSNA bitesize on Pension Credit | Oxfordshire Insight

IMD: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

- According to the 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) there was a total of 11,725 older people in poverty in Oxfordshire.

- 4 areas of Oxfordshire were in the most deprived 10% nationally, up from 1 area ranked as most deprived in 2015.

- The most deprived areas on the IDAOPI 2019, were in parts of Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown ward and in Carfax, Rose Hill & Iffley and St. Clement's wards.
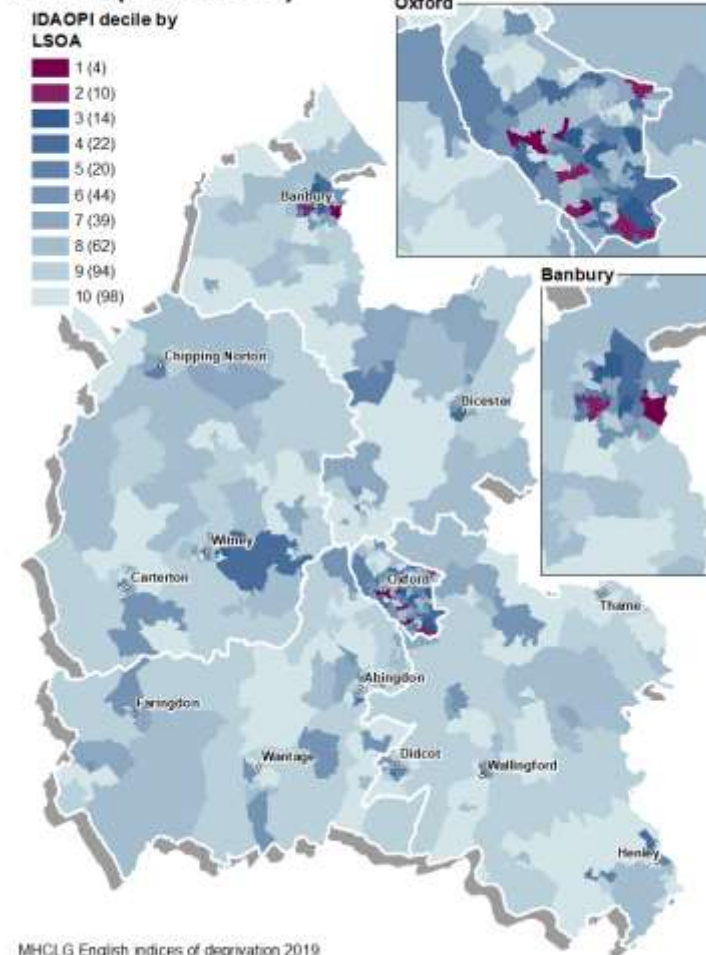
The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation: adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based benefits or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs.
Data is as of 2015/16.
LSOAs are Lower Super Output Areas, a statistical geography with an average population in Oxfordshire of 1,600 residents

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government indices deprivation – income deprivation affecting older people index

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IMD 2019)

IDAOPI decile by LSOA
- 1 (4)
- 2 (10)
- 3 (14)
- 4 (22)
- 5 (20)
- 6 (44)
- 7 (39)
- 8 (62)
- 9 (94)
- 10 (98)

MHCLG English indices of deprivation 2019

Fuel poverty

A household is considered to be fuel poor if: (a) they have a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating (FPEER) of band D or below; and (b) if they were to spend their modelled energy costs, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

- Between 2020 and 2021, the number of households in Oxfordshire classified as "fuel poor" increased from 22,861 to 23,197 (+336, +1.4%).

- Oxford City remains significantly worse than the regional average on fuel poverty. Other Oxfordshire districts are each significantly better than average.

Percentage of households in fuel poverty (2020 and 2021)
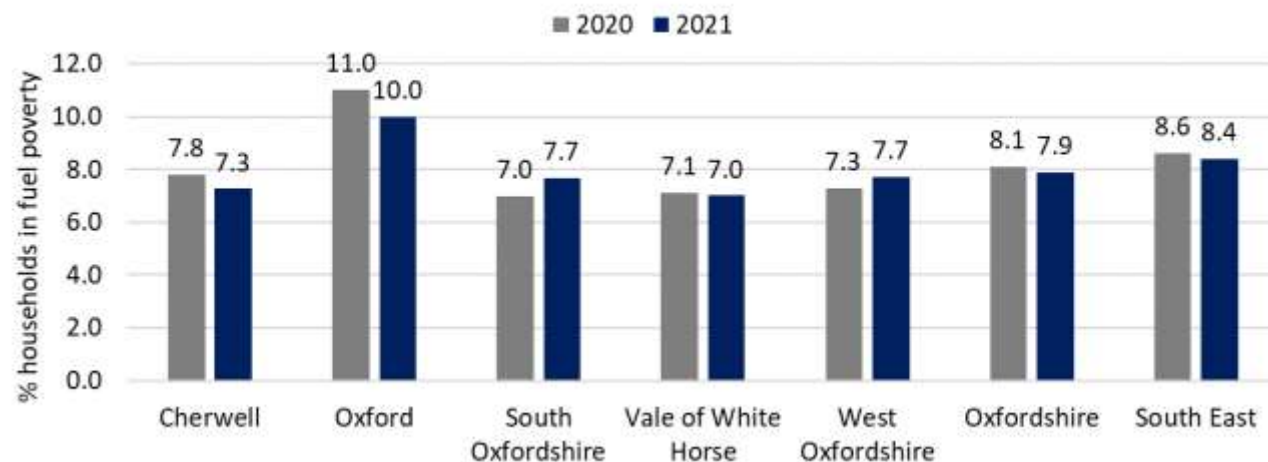
Dept for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Fuel poverty sub-regional statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) This workbook was updated on 27th April 2023

Cost of food – national

- ONS data[1] shows that rising prices are having a disproportionate effect on lower income households.

- ONS experimental analysis of 30 lowest price food products in seven supermarkets[2] showed increases in the year to April 2022 for 24 out of 30 items with low price pasta increasing by 50% in the year.

- In March 2022, Citizens Advice (national) data[3] showed a continued monthly increase in people needing crisis support (help with Food Banks or Other Charitable Support) with a 44% increase compared with March 2021.

- In 2021-22, Citizen's Advice North Oxfordshire and South Northants issued 651 food vouchers used in food banks in Cherwell. Each voucher supported, on average, 2.6 people (1.5 adults and 1.2 children)[4].

[1] Inflation and the cost of living for UK households, overview - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) [2] Tracking the price of the lowest-cost grocery items, UK, experimental analysis - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) [3] Citizens Advice crisis support record broken again in March - Citizens Advice [4] Data provided by Citizens Advice North Oxon and South Northants

Lowest price of selected 30 everyday groceries, item-level price changes, April 2022 compared with April 2021
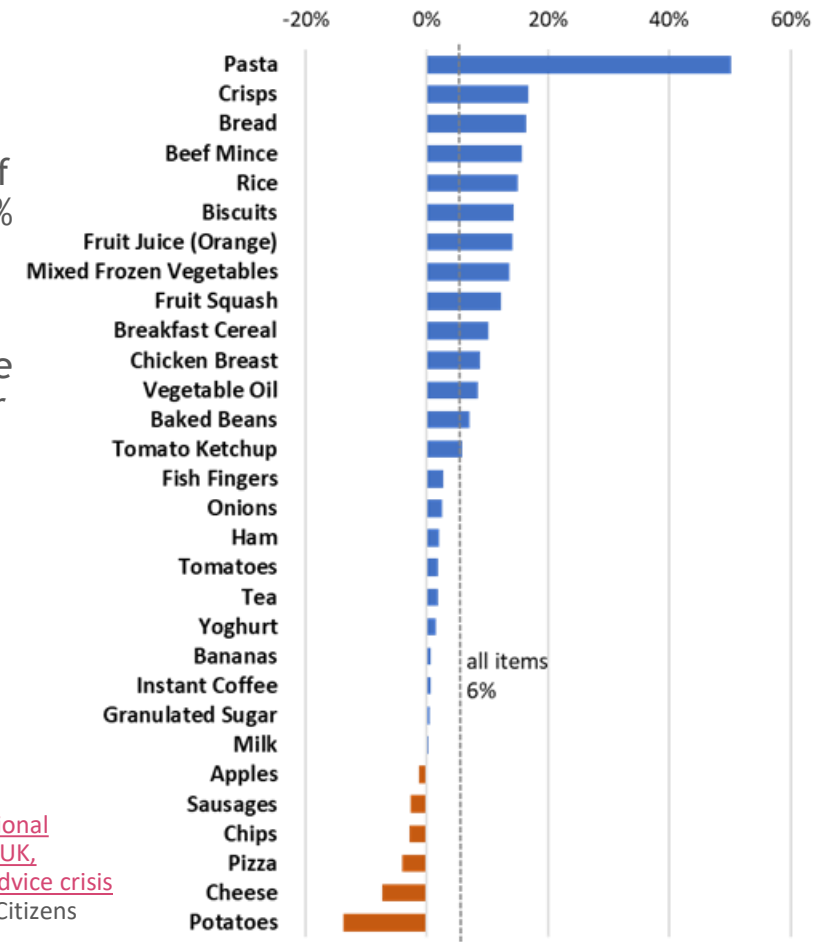
Healthy Start Vouchers

Healthy Start is a government public health scheme that provides a nutritional safety net for pregnant women, new mums and young children in very low-income families. Healthy Start Vouchers are provided to women who are 10 weeks pregnant or have a child under four years and who are claiming income-related benefits. A voucher is worth £3.10 and can be spent on milk, fruit or vegetables.

- As of April 2023 there were 2,490 recipients of Health Start vouchers in Oxfordshire out of 4,049 eligible, a take up of 61%. This was below the England average of 65%.

Take up of Healthy Start Vouchers, April 2023

Local Authority	Total Entitled Beneficiaries	Total Eligible Beneficiaries	Uptake (%)
Cherwell	594	996	60%
Oxford	566	929	61%
South Oxfordshire	419	693	60%
Vale of White Horse	548	833	66%
West Oxfordshire	363	598	61%
Oxfordshire	2,490	4,049	61%

Healthy Start uptake data (accessed April23)
Total Entitled Beneficiaries: The total number of active beneficiaries across the paper voucher and pre-paid digital card schemes (for the reporting month)
Total Eligible Beneficiaries: The total number of beneficiaries eligible to receive the healthy start benefit (for the month prior to the entitled reporting month) (source: HMRC/DWP scan data)
Uptake (%) Total entitled beneficiaries/total eligible beneficiaries

Free School Meals

Children in state-funded schools in England are entitled to receive free school meals if a parent or carer were in receipt of any of the following benefits:

- *Income Support*
- *Income-based Jobseekers Allowance*
- *Income-related Employment and Support Allowance*
- *Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999*
- *the guaranteed element of State Pension Credit*
- *Child Tax Credit (provided they were not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and had an annual gross income of no more than £16,190, as assessed by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs)*
- *Working Tax Credit run-on - paid for 4 weeks after you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit*
- *Universal Credit - if you apply on or after 1 April 2018 your household income must be less than £7,400 a year (after tax and not including any* benefits)

- As of 9 May 23, a total of 14,984 pupils at schools in Oxfordshire were known to be eligible for Free School Meals (FSM).

"Known to be eligible" is for all state funded schools and for all pupils of any age
Note that, since 1 April 2018, transitional protections have been in place which will continue to be in place during the roll out of Universal Credit. This has meant that pupils eligible for free school meals on or after 1 April 2018 ***retain their free school meals eligibility even if their circumstances change****. This has been the main driver in the increase in the proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals as pupils continue to become eligible but fewer people stop being eligible.*
Department for Education year end 31 March 2023 Oxfordshire County Council

Free School Meals

- In Oxfordshire, 15.2% of pupils are eligible for free school meals, up from 14.0% in 2022. This is below the South East (18.8%) and England (23.8%) rates.

- There are areas in Oxfordshire with a higher rate of primary school pupils receiving a free school meal.

- These include Rose Hill and Iffley, Banbury Ruscote and Littlemore, where half the primary school pupils received a FSM on School Census day.

Free school meals
(Reception to Year 6)

Rate of pupils
with free school
meals in Reception
to Year 6

- 0.0% - 7.6%
- 7.7% - 11.2%
- 11.3% - 15.4%
- 15.5% - 21.2%
- 21.3% - 50.4%

Oxfordshire County Council January 2023 School Census
Only state-maintained schools and LSOAs by pupil home location

Totals include state-funded nursery, primary, secondary, alternative provision (AP) schools and special schools, and non-maintained special schools. Does not include independent schools.

Department for Education year end 31 March 2023 Oxfordshire County Council
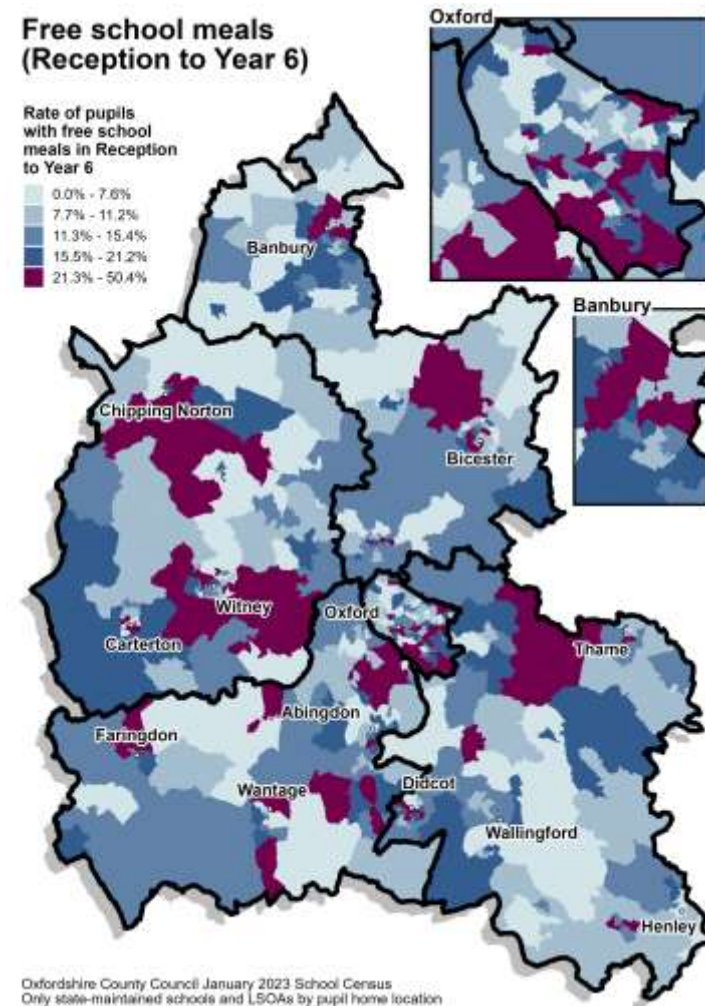
Fast food outlets

- In December 2020 there were 479 fast food outlets across Oxfordshire - the highest number of these were in Cherwell and Oxford

- Nationally, local authorities that are ranked as more deprived also have a greater density of fast food outlets
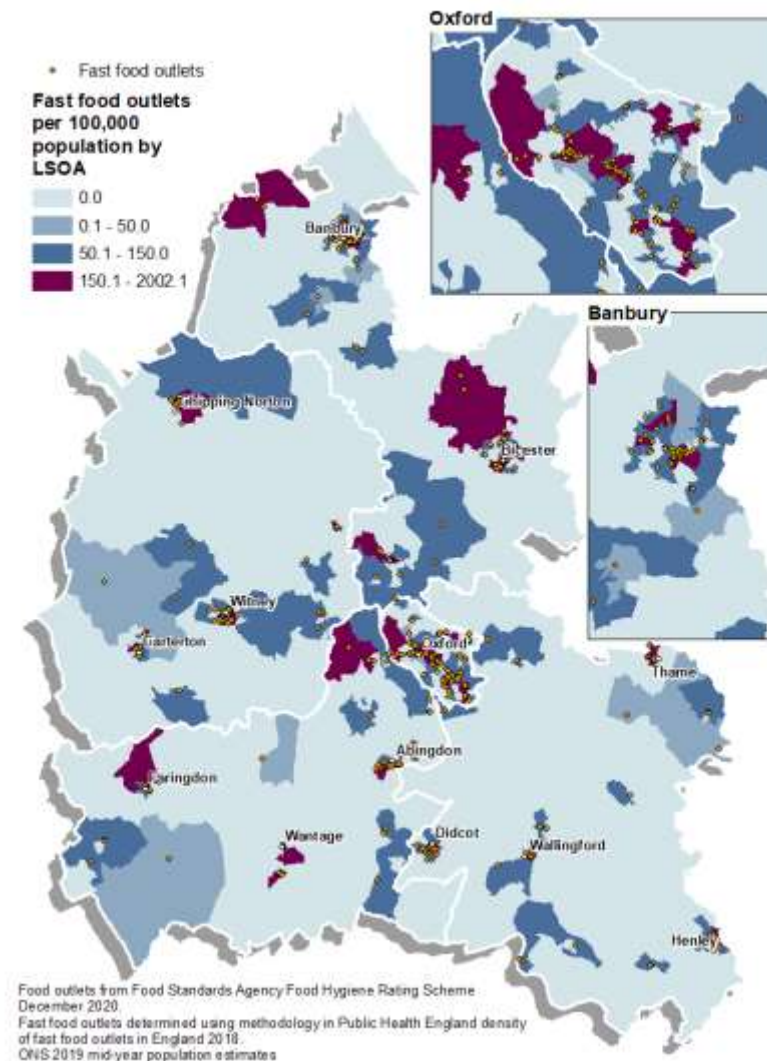
Relationship between fast food outlets and deprivation by local authority (excludes City of London data)

Scatter plot: Fast food outlets per 100,000 population vs Deprivation score (IMD 2015), Higher score = more deprived. Trend line equation $y = 2.5098x + 41.869$, $R^2 = 0.5045$
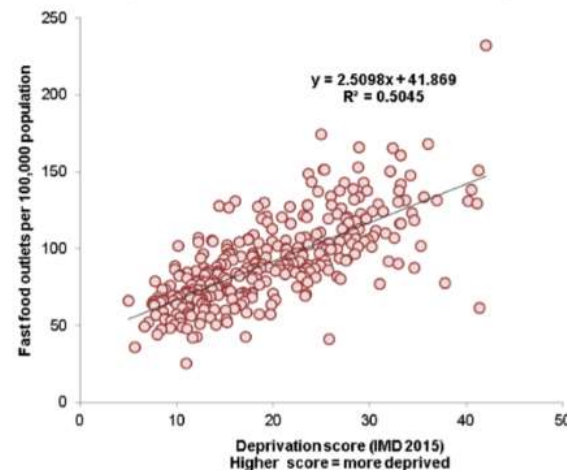
- National planning guidance states: "Planning policies and decisions should aim to … support healthy lifestyles… – for example through the provision of … access to healthier food"

Public Health England, density of fast food outlets; 2019 review of the use of the planning system to regulate hot food takeaway outlets

Fast food outlets

- Fast food outlets

Fast food outlets per 100,000 population by LSOA
- 0.0
- 0.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 150.0
- 150.1 - 2002.1

Food outlets from Food Standards Agency Food Hygiene Rating Scheme December 2020.
Fast food outlets determined using methodology in Public Health England density of fast food outlets in England 2018.
ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates

Housing and homelessness

- Housing affordability
- Housing quality and condition
- Homelessness
- Rough sleeping

Housing affordability

- The impacts of housing affordability on health can be viewed in two ways [1] :
  - Direct – causing issues with mental and physical wellbeing (e.g. stress and anxiety).
  - Indirect – causing a reduction in disposable income that might otherwise be used to promote a healthy lifestyle (e.g. food quality and exercise).

- Research on housing affordability and health:
  - A 2010 study in the U.S., of 10,004 residents of Philadelphia compared health outcomes of resident self reported to be living in unaffordable or affordable housing [2]. They found:
    - People living in unaffordable housing had increased chances of poor self-rated health; hypertension; arthritis; cost-related healthcare nonadherence and cost-related prescription nonadherence.
    - Renting rather than owning a home heightened the association between unaffordable housing and self-rated health.
  - A 2017 research partnership between Shelter and ComRes [3], of 20 GPs and 3,500 English Adults, found:
    - Where housing was seen as the sole cause of mental health conditions, the most commonly cited conditions were anxiety and depression.
    - 1 in 5 English adults (21%) said a housing issue had negatively impacted upon their mental health in the last 5 years.
    - Housing affordability was the most frequently referenced issue by those who saw housing pressures having had a negative impact upon their mental health.

[1] Better housing is crucial for our health and the COVID-19 recovery - The Health Foundation
[2] Housing affordability and health among homeowners and renters - PubMed (nih.gov)
[3] Research: The impact of housing problems on mental health - Shelter England

House prices in Oxfordshire

- At the end of September 2022, the average house price for Oxfordshire was £474,3091.

- The lower quartile house price in Oxfordshire was £290,000, this was 61% higher than England (£180,000).From September 2021 to September 2022, Oxfordshire saw a 0.7% decrease in lower quartile house prices.

- Across Oxfordshire's five local authorities between September 2021 and September 2022, house prices declined in four districts. In West Oxfordshire, house prices increased by £502.50.

Lower Quartile Price Paid (all dwellings), year ending Sep 2019 to year ending Sep 2022[2]

Legend: Sep-20, Sep-21, Sep-22

Data labels: England £180,000.00; Oxfordshire £290,000.00; Cherwell £258,000.00; Oxford £343,500.00; South Oxfordshire £329,775.00; Vale of White Horse £286,950.00; West Oxfordshire £280,500.00
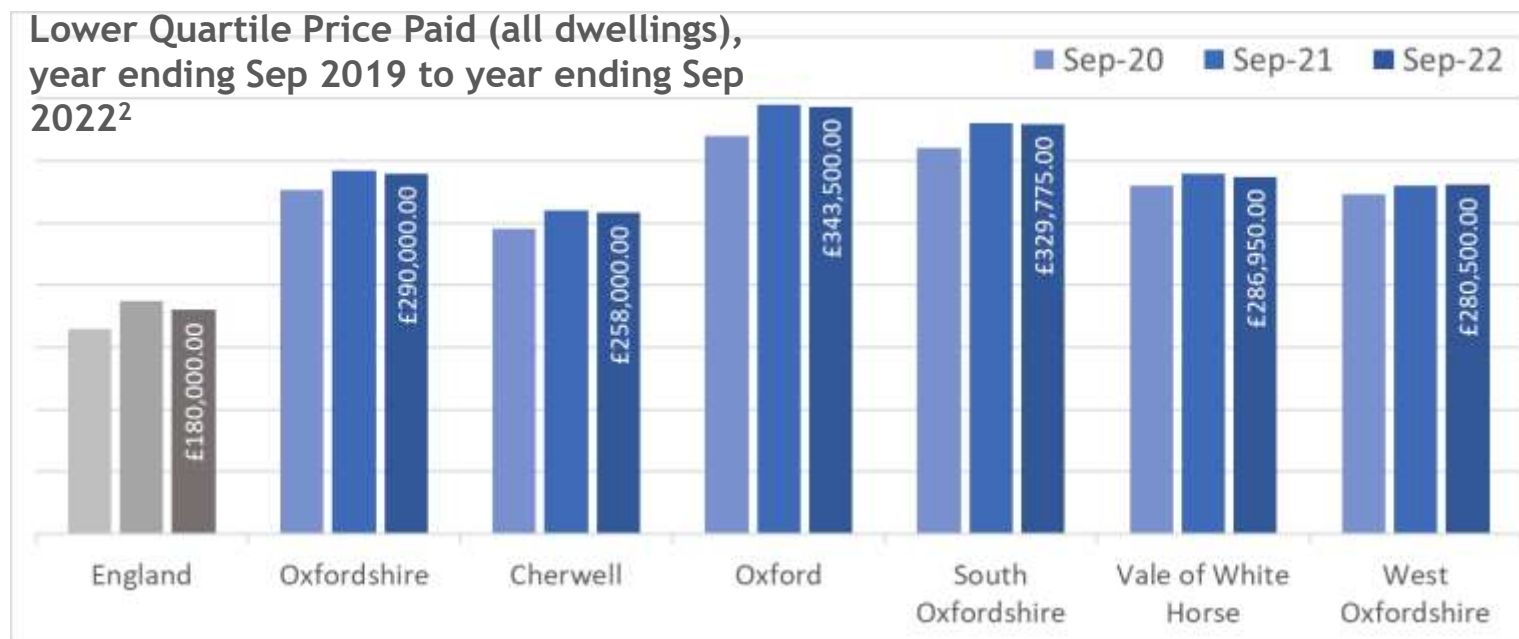
[1] Mean house prices for administrative geographies (existing dwellings): HPSSA dataset 14 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) [2] Lower quartile house prices for administrative geographies: HPSSA dataset 15 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Cost of renting

- Between October 2021 and September 2022, the average lower quartile private rent for a 2 bedroom property in Oxfordshire was £929 p/m, this was 49% higher than England (£625).

- In the four year period from October 2019 to September 2022, the average lower quartile private rent across Oxfordshire's districts have all increased. The highest percentage increase was in Vale of White Horse from £825 to £895 (8%).

Lower Quartile Private Rents (2 bedroom), financial years 2019-20 to 2021-22[1]
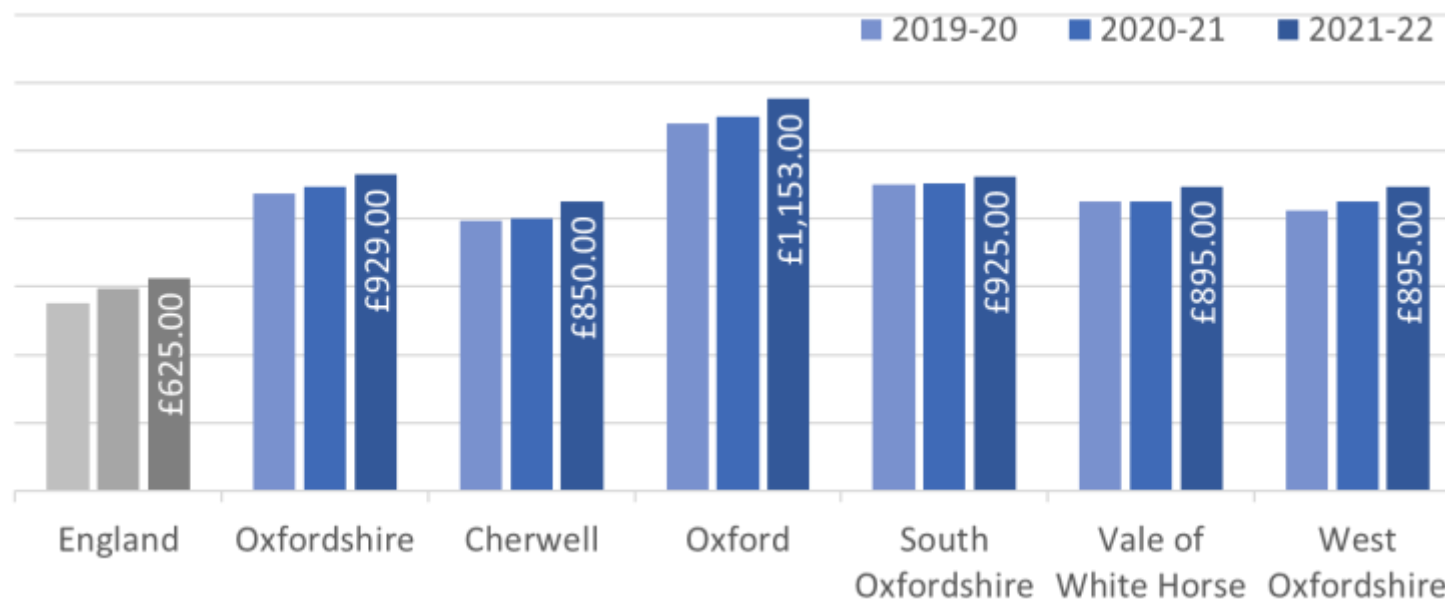
[1] Private rental market summary statistics in England - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Housing affordability – workplace-based earnings

- The ratio of the cheapest market housing and lowest earnings (lower quartile) in 2022 shows that housing was much less affordable in Oxfordshire (10.54) than England (7.37).

- Between 2019 and 2022 the lower quartile affordability ratio decreased in all districts other than Oxford City – which meant that cheaper housing became more affordable for low income workers in four out of five districts.

- The largest increase in affordability was in West Oxfordshire. Affordability improved by 12% over the four year period.

Lower Quartile Affordability Ratio (workplace-based earnings), 2019-2022[1]

Legend: ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022

	2020	2021	2022
England		8.15	7.37
Oxfordshire		11.4	10.54
Cherwell		10.67	10.77
Oxford		12.62	11.98
South Oxfordshire		13.13	12.18
Vale of White Horse		10.45	9.89
West Oxfordshire		12.66	10.55
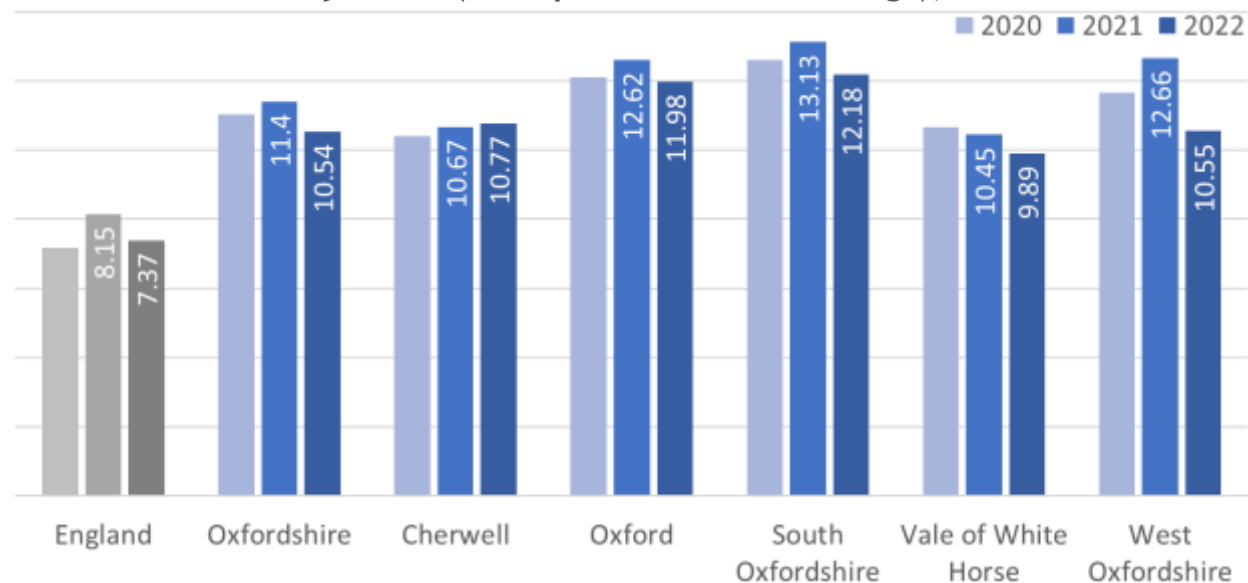
[1] House price to workplace-based earnings ratio - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Housing quality and condition

- This relates to the physical characteristics of homes, such as damp[1].
  - Studies have linked damp to a number of health problems, including respiratory issues, physical pain, and headaches, particularly affecting children.

- Research on housing quality and health:
  - A study from 2018, investigated tenant healthcare utilisation associated with upgrading 8,558 council houses to a national quality standard[2]. They found:
    - Residents aged 60 years and over living in homes when improvements were made were associated with up to 39% fewer admissions compared with those living in homes that were not upgraded[2].
    - Reduced admissions were associated with electrical systems, windows and doors, wall insulation, and garden paths[2].
  - A major New Zealand study from 2020, using linked datasets for over 200,000 homes, found that a national home insulation intervention was associated with reduced hospital admissions[3].They found:
    - Excess winter mortality and morbidity are often greater in countries with relatively mild climates than in countries with colder climates[3].
    - This paradox has been linked to poorer thermal efficiency of housing in temperate countries leading to colder indoor temperatures and creating an environment more susceptible to damp and mould[3].

[1] Better housing is crucial for our health and the COVID-19 recovery - The Health Foundation
[2] Emergency hospital admissions associated with a non-randomised housing intervention meeting national housing quality standards: a longitudinal data linkage study | Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health (bmj.com)
[3] Association between home insulation and hospital admission rates: retrospective cohort study using linked data from a national intervention programme | The BMJ

House quality and condition – non-decent homes in the South East

- Between 2010 and 2020, the number of non-decent homes in the South East Region reduced from 834,000 to 363,000.

- The percentage of non-decent homes remains highest in private rented sector at 12.5%.

- Social Rent tenures remain the lowest percentage of non-decent homes at 8.2%.

- In Oxfordshire, these percentages would equate to around: 18,000 non-decent owner occupied dwellings; 7,400 non-decent private rented dwellings; 3,600 non-decent social rent dwellings.

Non-Decent Homes (%), by Tenure (2010 – 2020), South East Region[1]
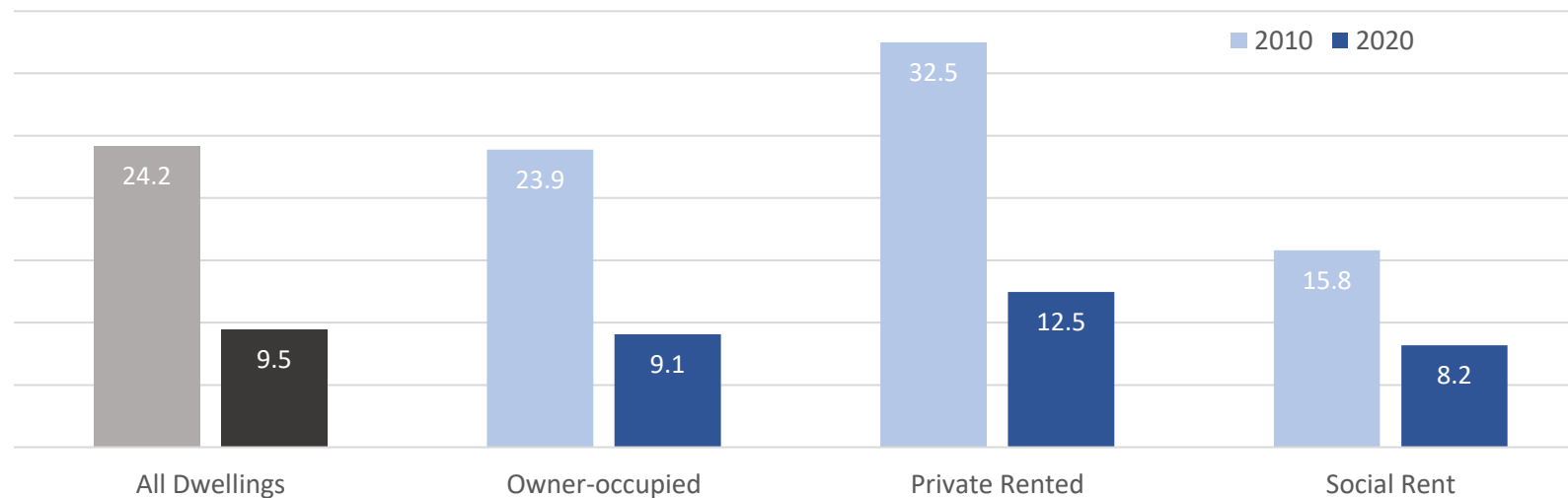
	2010	2020
All Dwellings	24.2	9.5
Owner-occupied	23.9	9.1
Private Rented	32.5	12.5
Social Rent	15.8	8.2

[1] English Housing Survey, 2020 to 2021: housing quality and condition - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

House quality and condition – homes with damp problems in the South East

- According to the English Housing Survey, damp problems in the South East decreased across all tenure types. Owner-occupied dwellings had the greatest decrease in damp problems.

- Damp problems remains highest in private rented dwellings at 6.4%.

- In Oxfordshire, these percentages would equate to damp problems in around: 2,000 owner-occupied dwellings; 3,800 private rented dwellings and 1,600 social rent dwellings.

Damp Problems (%), by Tenure (2010 – 2020), South East Region[1]
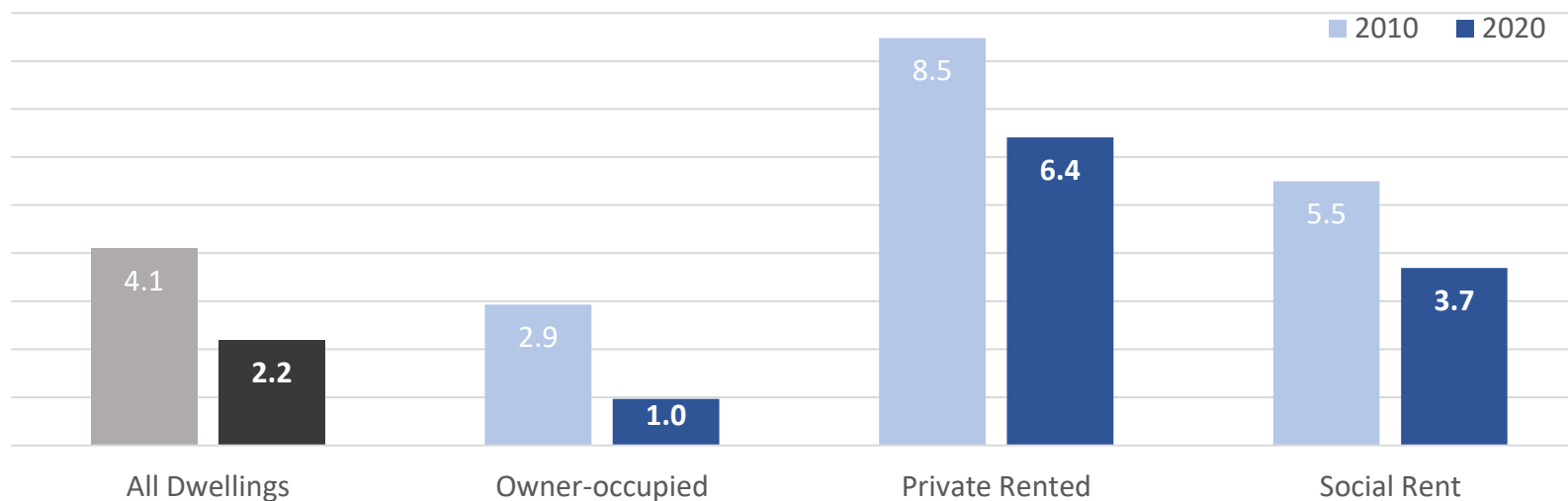
■ 2010 ■ 2020

	All Dwellings	Owner-occupied	Private Rented	Social Rent
2010	4.1	2.9	8.5	5.5
2020	2.2	1.0	6.4	3.7

[1] English Housing Survey, 2020 to 2021: housing quality and condition - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

House quality and condition – EPC (Energy Performance Certificate)

- An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) indicates the energy efficiency of a building. It is based on data about a building's energy features (for example, the building materials used and the heating systems and insulation).

- The EPC records how energy efficient a property is as a building, using an A to G rating scale where A is the most efficient and G is the least efficient.

- There is a strong relationship between energy efficiency and housing quality, and most homes with poor energy efficiency do not meet the Decent Homes Standard[1].

[1] English Housing Survey, 2020 to 2021: housing quality and condition - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

House Quality and Condition – EPC (Energy Performance Certificate)

- At the end of March 2022, the social rented sector was the best performing in terms of % energy efficient dwellings in Oxfordshire and nationally.

- Of the districts in Oxfordshire, South Oxfordshire district had the highest proportion of owner-occupied and private rented dwellings rated with a low energy performance.

Percentage of Dwellings with least efficient EPC Band D-G (%), by Tenure (Year Ending March 2022)[1,2]

Legend: England, Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire

Owner-occupied: 68.85, 56.58, 61.57, 65.82, 53.59, 59.85
Private rent: 62.36, 53.98, 54.57, 66.97, 57.87, 57.52
Social rent: 41.86, 39.89, 29.54, 36.62, 38.95, 39.21
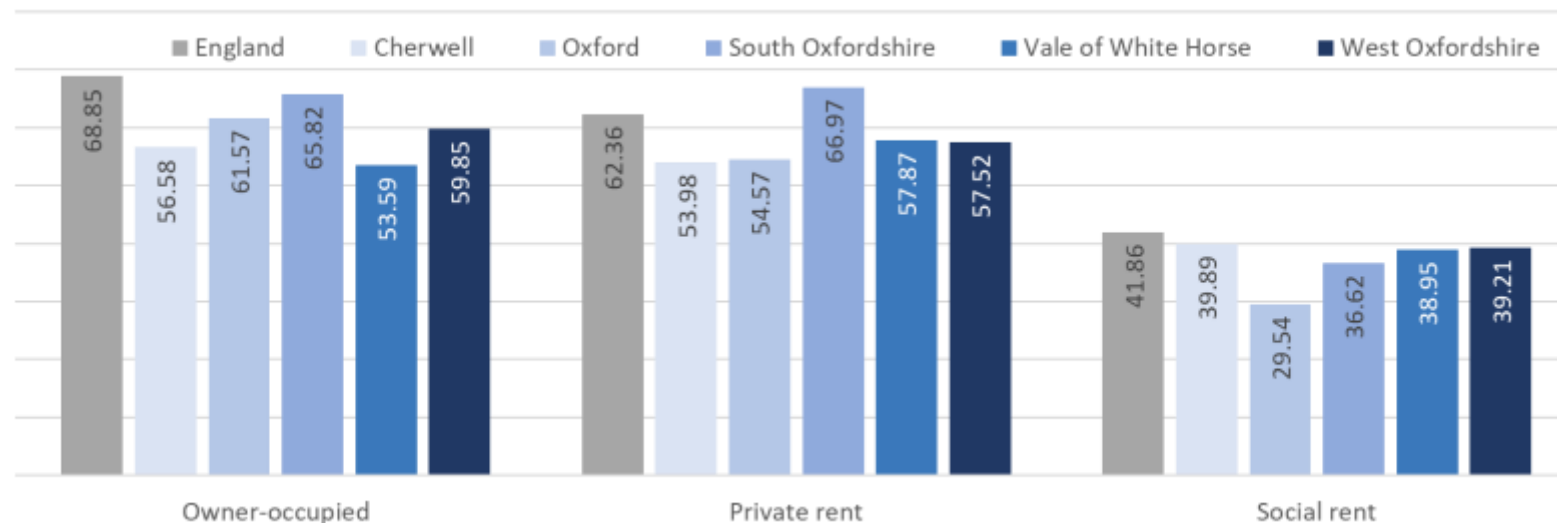
[1] Energy efficiency of Housing, England and Wales, country and region - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
[2] Energy efficiency of Housing, England and Wales, local authority districts - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Note 1: This data does not reflect all dwellings because not every dwelling has an EPC (they are only required when a dwelling is constructed, sold or let).
Note 2: EPCs are valid for 10 years. This dataset contains EPCs that are no longer valid.

Homelessness and health – national

- People without a home are in poorer health and live shorter lives than average. National data shows:
  - 80% of homeless people reported that some form of mental health issue and 45% had a diagnosed mental health condition[1].
  - Two thirds of people cite drug or alcohol use as a reason for first becoming homeless[2].
  - 85% of people who are homeless smoke[3].
  - Almost two in five deaths of homeless people were related to drug poisoning[4].
  - People who are homeless die on average 30 years younger. In 2019, the average age at death for identified homeless deaths was 46 years for males and 43 years for females, compared with 76 years for men and 81 years for women (England and Wales)[4].

- In addition, research by Crisis has found that:
  - Homeless people are 17 times more likely to be victims of violence[5]. Almost 1 in 4 female rough sleepers had been sexually assaulted[6].

[1] Homeless Link. (2014)
[2] Crisis: Drugs and alcohol
[3] Groundswell Report 2016
[4] ONS Deaths of homeless people 2019
[5] Crisis 2016
[6] Crisis 2013

Homelessness

- For the financial year 2021-22, there was a total of 1,827 households assessed as owed a homelessness duty (prevention or relief) in Oxfordshire, below the previous year (1,856 in 2020-21).

- In the first two quarters of 2022-23 financial year, there was a total of 911 households assessed.

- Between April and June in 2020, during the first lockdown, there was a peak in assessed households in Oxford City (184).

Total count of households assessed as owed a homeless prevention or relief duty by quarter (2019-22)[1]
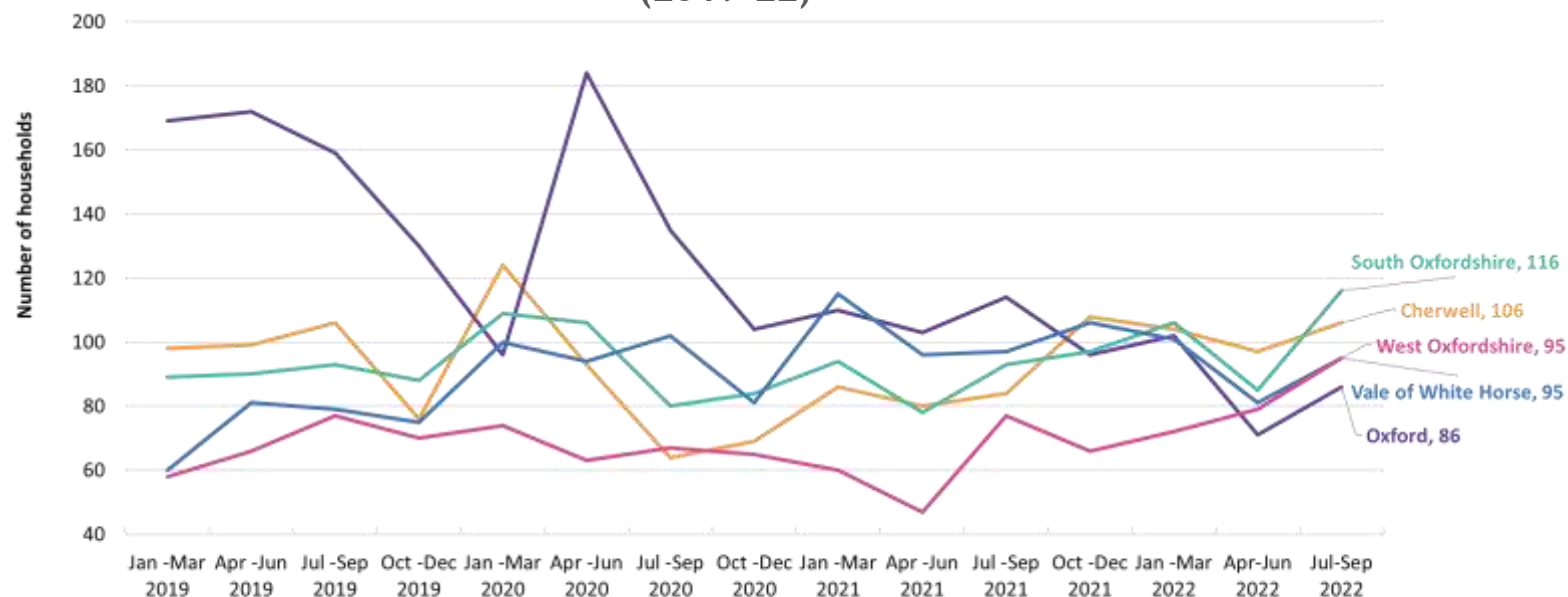
[1] Homelessness statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Homelessness

- In the past three financial years, the group with the highest number of applications assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty in Oxfordshire was Single adults.

- Between 2020-21 and 2021-22, the proportion of households with children (single or couple) increased and the proportion of single adult households decreased.

Number of households owed a prevention or relief duty by household composition[1]

[1] Homelessness statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Rough sleeping

- The homeless population is difficult to see and measure but represents a broad group with diverse needs.. The best guess of the number of rough sleepers at any one time comes from estimates based on street counts.

- A health needs assessment of the adult street homeless population in Oxfordshire in 2019 estimated that, on any one night, **100-150** people sleep rough somewhere in the county and between **350-400** homeless adults sleep in some form of supported accommodation each night.

- It is estimated that **600-700** people sleep rough somewhere in Oxfordshire in the course of a year, and around **600-650** homeless adults are accommodated in some form of supported accommodation in the course of a year.

- By combining annual estimates of rough sleepers (~600-700) with those in supported accommodation (~600-650), and then discounting the overlap between these groups (~200-300), it is estimated that **around 1,000 homeless adults sleep rough or in supported accommodation in the course of a year**. Around 500 homeless adults either sleep rough (~100-150) or in supported accommodation (~350-400) on any given night.

- Around 80% of homeless adults are male, but the proportion of women has increased in recent years. Most homeless adults are aged between 30 and 50, but the proportion of young people has increased in recent years.

Oxfordshire County Council, A health needs assessment of the adult street homeless population in Oxfordshire

Education and qualifications

- Early Years Foundation
- GCSE attainment
- A level attainment
- Pupils with special educational needs
- First language of primary school pupils
- Young carers
- Young people not in education, employment or training
- Apprenticeships
- Adults lacking qualifications

Education and health

The Public Health England Mental Health JSNA toolkit sets out the role of education in wellbeing, including that:

- *Education is an important determinant of later health and wellbeing. It improves peoples' life chances, increases their ability to access health services and enables people to live healthier lives.*

- *Education increases peoples' ability to get a job and avoid living in poverty.*

- *Participation in adult learning can help encourage wellbeing and protect against age-related cognitive decline in older adults.*

- *Education can also improve levels of health literacy. People with low health literacy experience a range of poorer health outcomes and are more likely to engage in behaviours that risk their health.*

2. Mental health: environmental factors - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Pupils in Oxfordshire schools

- There was a total of **118,857** pupils attending 359 schools in Oxfordshire (January 2023), up from 116,781 pupils at 360 schools in January 2020 (+2,076, +2%).

- Of these, 84.6% were attending state-funded schools (nursery, primary, secondary, special).

- As of January 2023, 15.3% of pupils in Oxfordshire attended independent schools. This was over double the national average (6.5%).

Count and percentage of pupils at types of schools in Oxfordshire, 2020 and 2023

	2020	**2023**	*2020 to 2023*		**Oxon %**	**Eng %**
State-funded nursery	475	450	-25	*3%*	0%	0%
State-funded primary	54,641	55,418	777	*1%*	47%	51%
State-funded secondary	41,127	43,368	2,241	*7%*	36%	40%
State-funded special school	1,274	1,315	41	*14%*	1%	2%
Non-maintained special school	91	95	4	*19%*	0%	0%
State-funded AP school	39	8	-31	*-74%*	0%	0%
Independent school	16,915	18,203	1,288	*4%*	15%	6%
TOTAL	114,562	118,857	4,295	*4%*	100%	100%

[Department for Education, Schools, pupils and their characteristics](): January 2023 updated June 2023

Child development

From 2015 all children in England became eligible for a Healthy Child Programme development review, delivered as part of the universal health visitor service, around their second birthday.
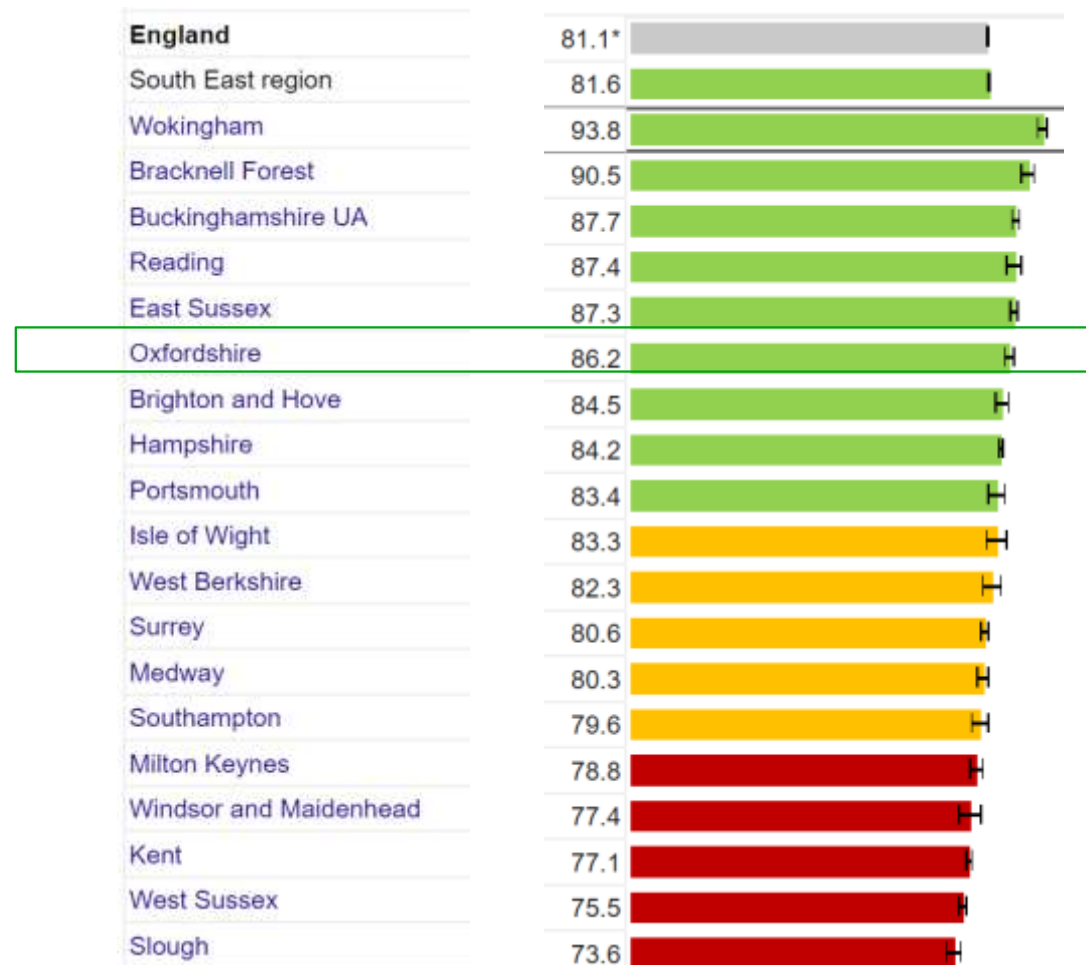
- As of 2021-22, Oxfordshire was statistically above (better than) the national average on the proportion of children achieving a good level of development at 2-2 ½ years (86.2% compared with 81.1%).

Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk) Percentage of children who received a 2-2½ year review who were at or above the expected level in the in all five Ages and Stages Questionnaire-3 (ASQ-3) domains. OHID using interim reporting of health visiting metrics
Note that there are concerns about the quality of this data *(accessed 02 May23)*

Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2-2 ½ years (2021-22)

England	81.1*
South East region	81.6
Wokingham	93.8
Bracknell Forest	90.5
Buckinghamshire UA	87.7
Reading	87.4
East Sussex	87.3
Oxfordshire	86.2
Brighton and Hove	84.5
Hampshire	84.2
Portsmouth	83.4
Isle of Wight	83.3
West Berkshire	82.3
Surrey	80.6
Medway	80.3
Southampton	79.6
Milton Keynes	78.8
Windsor and Maidenhead	77.4
Kent	77.1
West Sussex	75.5
Slough	73.6

Early Years Foundation Stage

- The early years foundation stage (EYFS) statistics report on teacher assessments of children's development at the end of the EYFS, specifically the end of the academic year in which a child turns 5.

- The 2021/22 EYFS results show Oxfordshire has a lower percentage of children who had a good level of development known to be eligible for FSMs (43.1%), than the South East (47.4%) and England (49.1%) rate.

- South Oxfordshire (37.4%) had the lowest percentage of children who had a good level of development known to be eligible for FSMs.

% of children with a good level of development known to be eligible for free school meals

Cherwell — 50.6%
Oxford — 41.3%
South Oxfordshire — 37.4%
Vale of White Horse — 39.2%
West Oxfordshire — 42.6%
Oxfordshire — 43.1%
South East — 47.4%
England — 49.1%
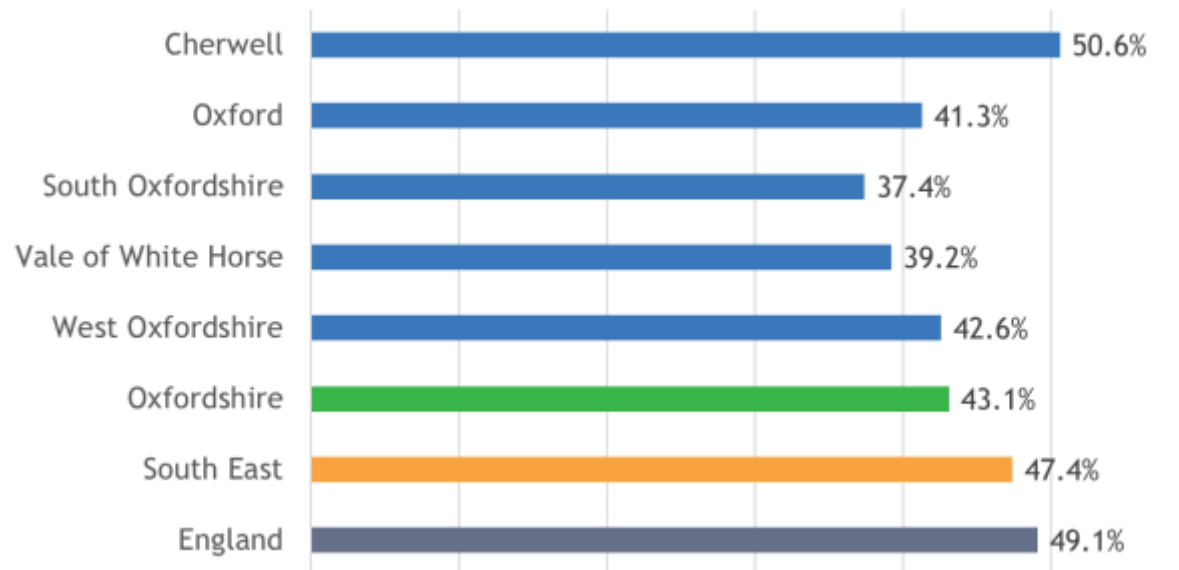
Early years foundation stage profile results Published 24 November 2022

Pupils with Special Educational Needs Support

- As of January 2022, there were 21,045 pupils attending schools in Oxfordshire with Special Educational Needs (SEN) support or with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan. This was up from 19,322 in January 2020 (+1,723, +9%). This percentage increase over 2 years was just above the increase across England (+8%).

- The % of pupils with SEN support at schools in Oxfordshire in January 2022 was 2 percentage points above the percentage for England.

% Pupils with Special Educational Needs support, Oxfordshire vs England

% SEN support

Oxfordshire 14.6

England, 12.6

% EHC Plan

England, 4.0

Oxfordshire 3.5

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022
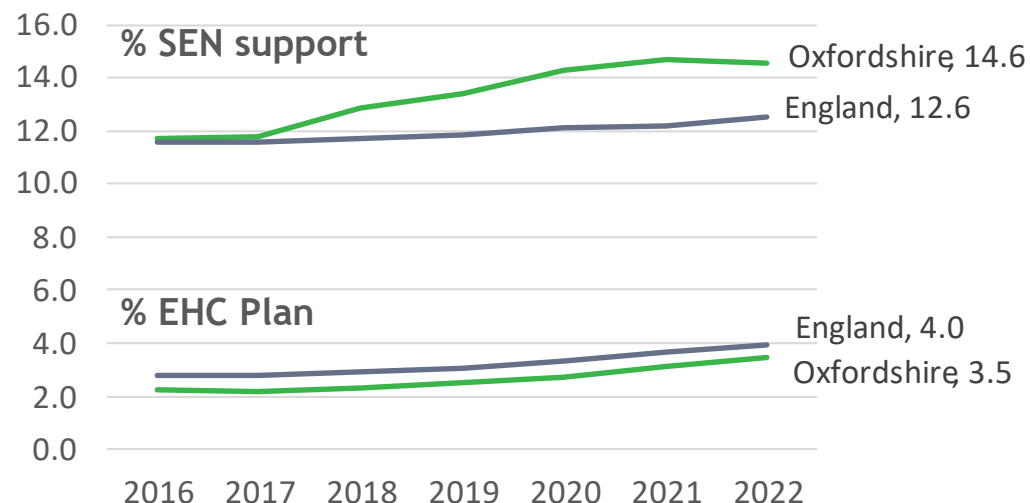
Special educational needs in England: January 2022 Department for Education, based on where child attends school

Pupils in key stage 2 with Special Educational Needs Support – Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

- The % of children on a child protection plan, excluding children looked after (CPPO) with SEN support having primary type of need for ASD in Oxfordshire schools was 2 percentage points above the percentage for England (6.8%).

- The % of children in need, excluding children on a child protection plan and children looked after (CINO) with SEN support having primary type of need for ASD in Oxfordshire schools was 2 percentage points below the percentage for England (19.3%).

- The % of children looked after (CLA) with SEN support having primary type of need for ASD in Oxfordshire schools was 9 percentage points above the percentage for England (7.3%).

% Pupils at Key stage 2 with SEN support having primary type of need: Autistic Spectrum Disorder, by social care group, Oxfordshire
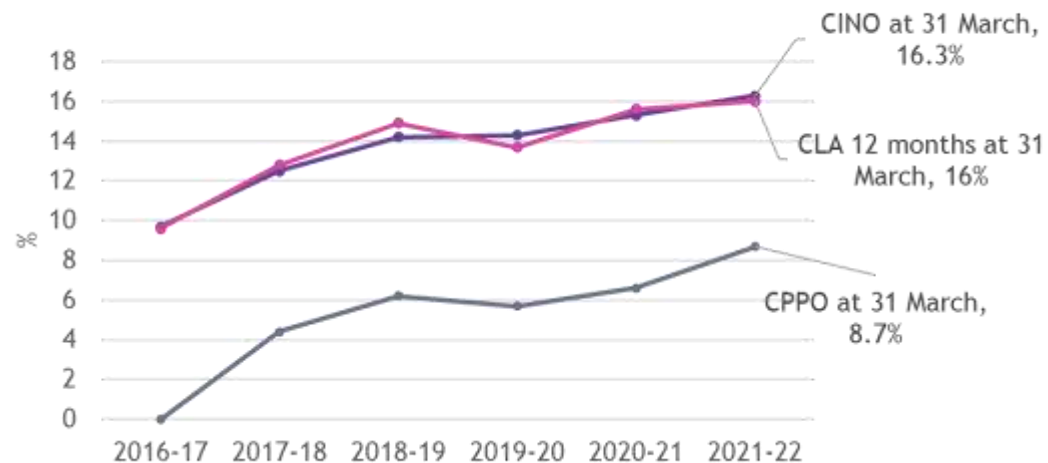
Education Statistics: percentage with SEN support having primary need ASD

Primary results (Key Stage 2)

- In 2021/22, 58% of the 7,873 eligible 10-11 year old pupils in Oxfordshire attained at least the expected standard at Key Stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics, similar to the national average (59%).

Percentage of pupils achieving at least the expected standard at Key Stage 2 Oxfordshire vs England
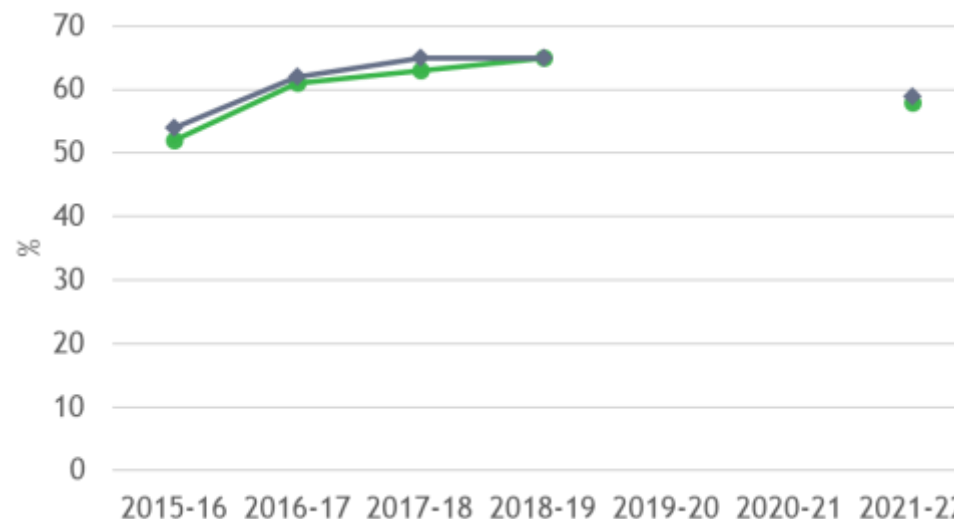
Department for Education, National curriculum assessments: key stage 2, Education statistics eligible key stage 2. Note from DfE on primary performance tables: In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department for Education cancelled the 2019/20 and 2020/21 national curriculum assessments and associated data collections. As primary national curriculum assessments will be returning in 2021/22 for the first time since 2018/19, without any adaptations, the results will not be published in key stage 2 performance tables in academic year 2021/22.

GCSE attainment – Key Stage 4

- The average GCSE attainment 8 score for Oxfordshire in 2022 was 49.7 was above the England average (48.9) and below the average for the South East (50.1).

- The district in Oxfordshire with the lowest average GCSE score was Cherwell (48.6).

Average Attainment 8 score per pupil 2022

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the summer exam series was cancelled in both 2020 and 2021, and alternative processes set up to award grades.

A pupil's Attainment 8 score is calculated by adding up the points for their 8 subjects (with English and Maths counted twice), and dividing by 10. A Local Authority Attainment 8 score is the average of all of its eligible pupils' scores.
Key stage 4 performance, Academic Year 2021/22– Explore education statistics – GOV.UK (explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk)

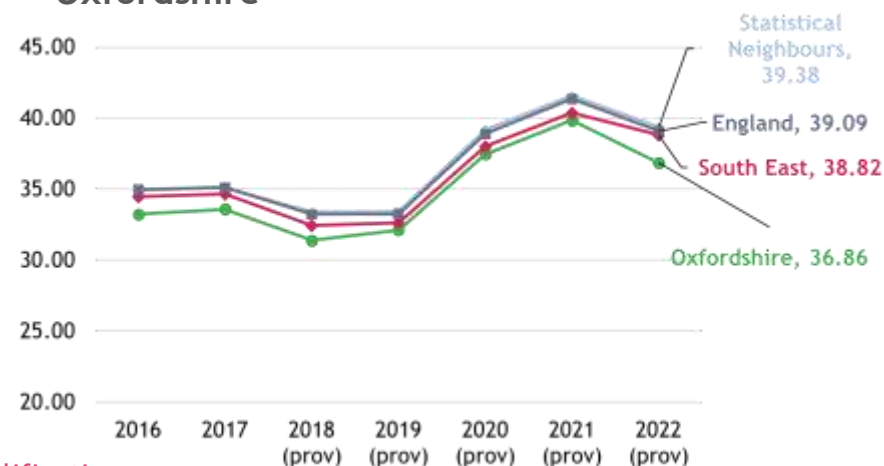## A level attainment – Key Stage 5

- The data shows the average point score and equivalent grade for students taking:
  - A levels, applied generals and tech levels – these are all examples of level 3 qualifications, which are usually taken by 16 to 18 year olds and are equal to A levels in difficulty
  - technical certificates – these are level 2 vocational qualifications

- The number of points depends on the qualification and grade. The average point score is worked out by dividing the total point score by the total size of entries. The higher the point score the better.

- In 2022, the average point score per entry in Oxfordshire is 36.86, this is a decrease of 2.99 from 2021.

- The Oxfordshire score is below the England and South East.

Average point score per entry – Best 3 A levels Oxfordshire

Statistical Neighbours, 39.38
England, 39.09
South East, 38.82
Oxfordshire, 36.86

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the summer exam series was cancelled in both 2020 and 2021, and alternative processes set up to award grades.

Average score for students taking A levels and other qualifications
'Attainment and other performance measures - region and student characteristics' for All state-funded schools and colleges and All state-funded students in Oxfordshire and South East between 2017/18 and 2021/22

Young carers by national curriculum year group

- Data on young carers has been collected in the school census for the first time in 2022/23.

- Section 17ZA of the Children Act 1989 says a young carer is a person under 18 who provides or intends to provide care for another person (which isn't to a contract or voluntary work).

- In Oxfordshire schools, 777 (0.8%) pupils were identified as being known to be a young carer with the highest rate, 1.3% of pupils being known young carers in secondary school. This is above the South East (0.9%) and England (0.6%) rate.

Known to be a young carer by national curriculum year group 2022/23, Oxfordshire, South East and England

	Oxfordshire		South East %	England %
	Number of pupils	%	%	%
State-funded primary	217	0.4	0.6	0.3
State-funded secondary	560	1.3	0.9	0.6
Total	777	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%

Education Statistics – Young Carers Totals include state-funded nursery, primary, secondary, alternative provision (AP) schools and special schools, and non-maintained special schools. Does not include independent schools Data on young carers has been collected in the school census for the first time in 2022/23. The young carer indicator identifies, for those children on roll on spring census day, whether they have been identified as a young carer either by the school (including where the pupil self declares) or by parent or guardian

Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training

- As of March 2023, in the age range 16 to 18 (school year 12-13), there was a total of **276 (2.0%)** young people in Oxfordshire who were classified as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). This was an increase on the rate in March 2022 (1.5%) but below a peak in March 2021.

- The district with the highest rate of young people classified as NEET was Oxford City (2.8%).

Proportion of young people aged 16-18 who are Not in Education, Employment or Training

	Mar-21	Mar-22	Mar-23
Cherwell	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%
Oxford	3.8%	1.9%	2.8%
South Oxfordshire	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Vale of White Horse	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%
West Oxfordshire	2.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Oxfordshire	2.4%	1.5%	2.0%

Oxfordshire County Council
Historically, this slide has used December data however March data has greater accuracy versus December data due to improved data validation.

Apprenticeships

- Data for January to March 2023 shows that Apprenticeship vacancies have decreased since the same period in 2022.

- Apprenticeship vacancies have seen a 14% (-182) decrease from Jan – March 2023 compared to the same period in 2022.

Oxfordshire Apprenticeship vacancies advertised Jan 2021 to Apr23

NOTE: Apprenticeship vacancies may contain blanks due to staff absences.
From 2021: It is possible the DfE counts of apprenticeships are currently inflated - many apprenticeships that would have ended naturally without COVID-19 lockdowns have had contracts extended or those young people were put on furlough, these still count as being in an apprenticeship. In addition, the introduction of the apprenticeship levy means that money can be spent on current members of staff and so counts do not reflect new people starting in apprenticeship (particularly affects higher level apprenticeships).
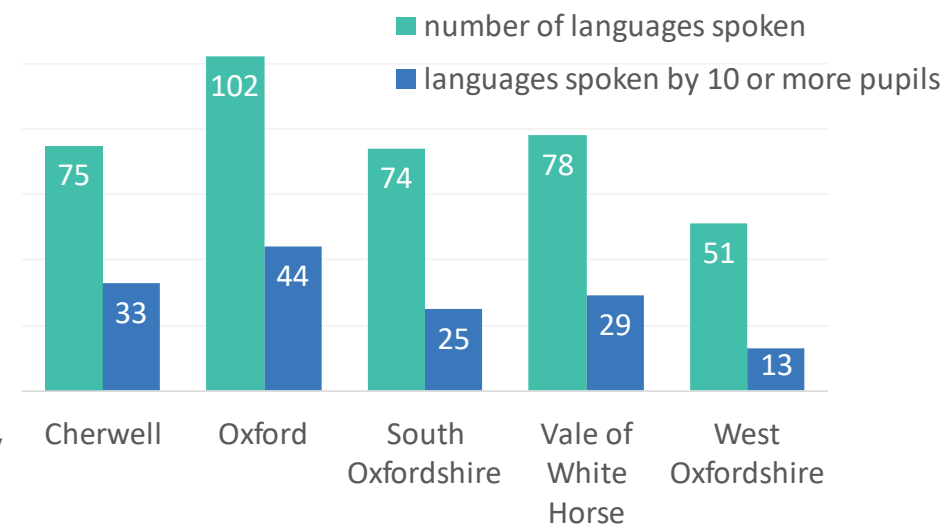Oxfordshire County Council

First language of Oxfordshire's primary school pupils

- The top first languages (other than English) of primary school pupils across Oxfordshire were: Polish (1,072 pupils), Urdu (505), Portuguese (498) and Arabic (391).
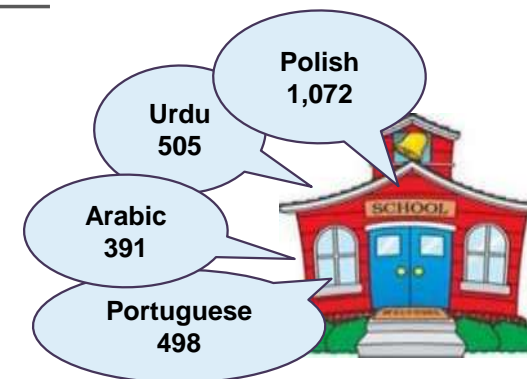
- Oxford City has a very wide range of languages spoken (as a first language) by primary school pupils.

- As of January 2022, in Oxford City, there were at least 102 different languages spoken and 44 of these were spoken by 10 or more primary school pupils.

Oxfordshire County Council, School Census January 2022 – First language breakdown not available from the School Census 2023 as of 21/06/2023

Number of first languages (other than English) spoken by primary school pupils (January 2022)

Adults without qualifications

National data shows that some of the most vulnerable members of society have the least access to the training and learning that could help improve their career prospects

- The proportion of the economically active population in Oxfordshire with no qualifications (2.5%) was statistically below the national average (3.9%) in the period Jan-Dec 2021.

- Since 2004, the proportion of adults with no qualifications in Oxfordshire has decreased, in line with the national trend.

Proportion of the economically active population with no qualifications (NVQ) aged 16-64
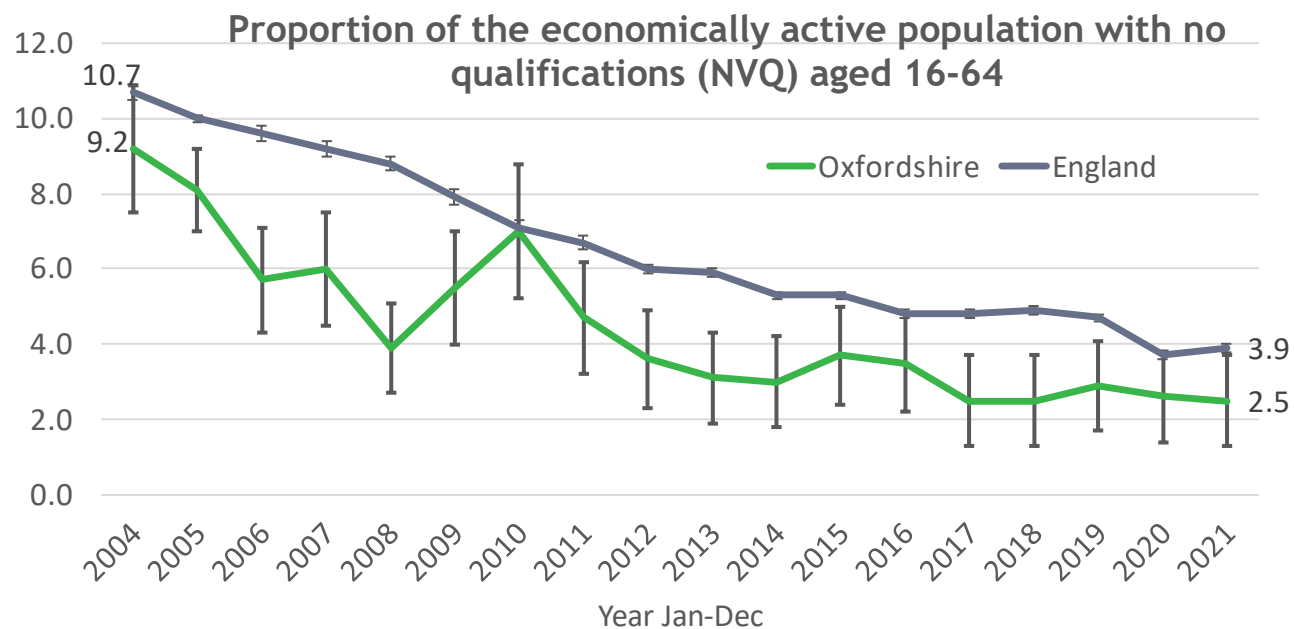
ONS analysis of Adult Education Survey 2016 and ONS Annual Population Survey Live link here nomis

The built and natural environment

- Built environment
- Access to green spaces
- 20 minute neighbourhoods
- Active travel
- Air quality
- Climate change

The built environment

- The built environment can affect health directly and indirectly either through immediate, passive impact (e.g. effects of indoor environmental quality) or by influencing behaviours that can affect health, which can involve individuals' active participation (e.g. encouraging walking to increase physical activity)[1].

- The quality of the built and natural environment, including housing quality and affordability, access to green spaces that enable nature connectivity, and a neighbourhood that enables social interaction and sustainable, active travel to local facilities and services, are all important determinants of health and wellbeing.

- Greener living environments which support nature connectivity are known to reduce the impact of other socioeconomic determinants of health (such as low income), whilst nature-based activities or specific interventions offer the greatest health benefits to people from more deprived backgrounds or with established health needs.

- Natural England's People and Nature Survey shows that access to nature and associated health benefits is currently inequitably distributed and contributes to health inequalities in Oxfordshire.

- Healthy place shaping uses a number of tools including Health Impact Assessments, the 20 minute neighbourhood dashboard and local cycling and walking plans to promote a health enabling built environment.

The impact of the built environment on health behaviours and disease transmission in social systems | Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences (royalsocietypublishing.org)
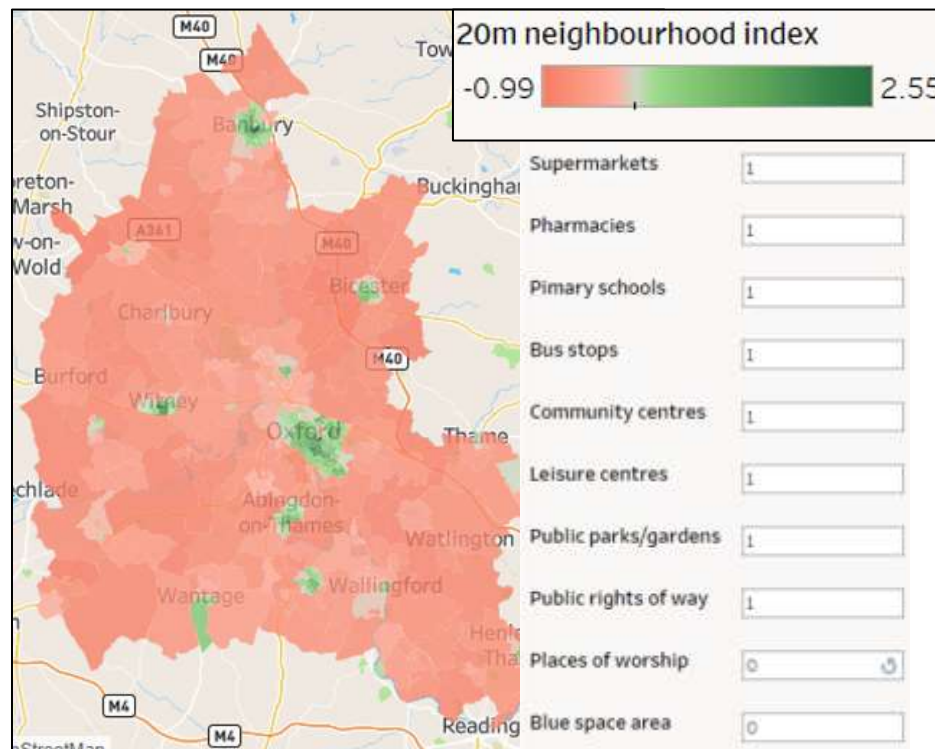
20 minute neighbourhoods

- Oxfordshire has developed a 20 minute neighbourhood dashboard which allows selection and weighting of community facilities to create and display a 20 minute index.

- 20 minute neighbourhoods are places where residents can meet most of their daily needs* within a short walk or cycle. The benefits include healthier communities, cleaner air, stronger local economies, and better resilience against climate change.

- 20 minute neighbourhoods involve a 10 minute walk out and a 10 minute walk back however:

  " – the name is not the point, nor is the number of minutes specified. What matters is that, at its best, this is a holistic and transformational approach to place-making, with significant potential to improve people's health and wellbeing." (TCPA, 2021)

*E.g. shopping, school, community and healthcare facilities, places of work, green spaces

Example display from 20 minute neighbourhood tool showing overall picture of areas within a short distance of community services

Link to online 20 minute neighbourhood dashboard
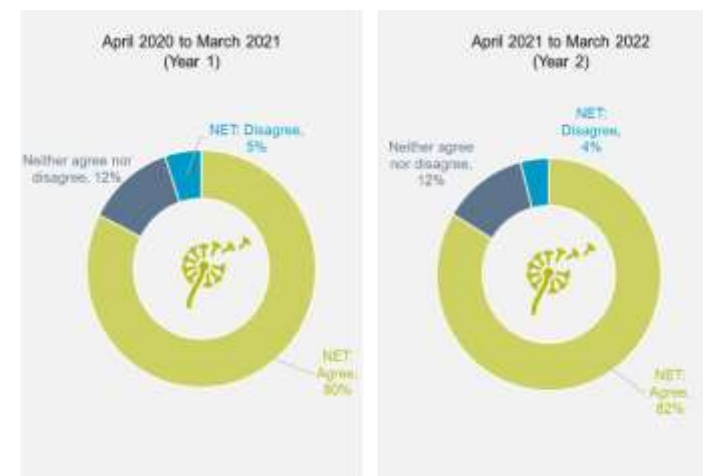
People and Nature survey – national

The People and Nature survey (online panel) by Natural England has replaced the previous, "Monitor of Engagement with the Nature Environment" survey (face-to-face).

- The People and Nature survey for England from April 2020 to March 2022 showed that reasons for not spending free time outdoors included:

  - Bad/poor weather (36%)

  - Being too busy at home (20%)

  - Being too busy with work/commitments (19%)

  - Poor physical health (19%)

- Concerns about contracting or spreading coronavirus was no longer the most common factor (as per previous year).

*Percentage who agree / disagree with the statement 'Being in nature makes me very happy' (April 2020 and March 2022, England.

Click image to expand

People and Nature Survey
*The samples for this question were 23,314 (April 2020 – March 2021), 24,987 (April 2021 – March 2022).

Access to public green space

The COVID-19 lockdown emphasised the importance of access to public green space and gardens.
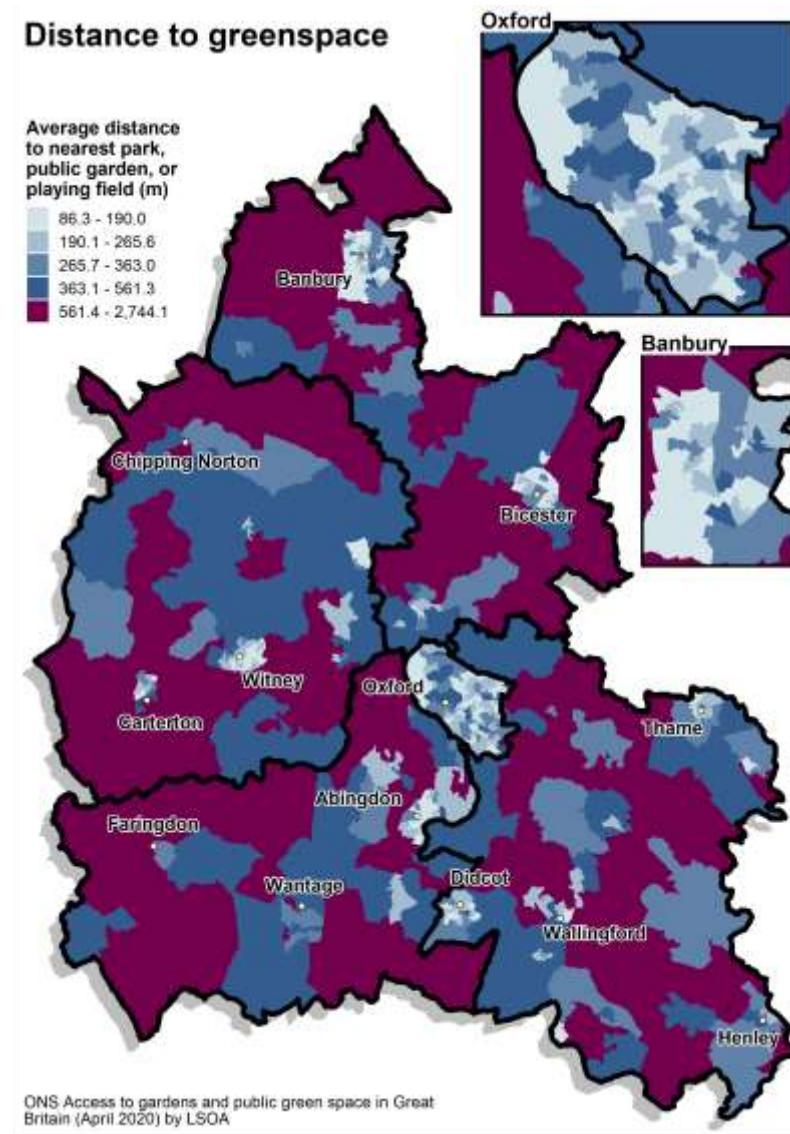
- According to ONS analysis of Ordnance Survey data, the average distance to parks, public gardens or playing fields (greenspace) varies across Oxfordshire, with the greater distances in rural areas (as might be expected).

- By district, average distances were lowest in Oxford City and greatest in Vale of White Horse.

- *Note that this data shows proximity to rather than use of green spaces.*

Average distance (m) to nearest park, public garden or playing field (April 2020)

	Average distance
Cherwell	440
Oxford	290
South Oxfordshire	475
Vale of White Horse	533
West Oxfordshire	462
South East	*394*
England	*385*

ONS Access to parks, public gardens or playing fields

Distance to greenspace

Average distance to nearest park, public garden, or playing field (m)

- 86.3 - 190.0
- 190.1 - 265.6
- 265.7 - 363.0
- 363.1 - 561.3
- 561.4 - 2,744.1

ONS Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain (April 2020) by LSOA

Active travel

Introduction to Active Travel

The Department for Transport's active travel fund supports plans to reallocate road space to cyclists and pedestrians and create an environment that is safer for walking and cycling. Since 2020 we've secured over £3 million of funding, including additional funds from OxLEP to deliver:

- improved and new cycle routes in Bicester and Witney

- six low traffic neighbourhoods – read more here

- Quietways through the LTNs - are signed cycling routes linking key destinations that follow backstreet routes avoiding some of the busier highly roads in the area.

- five Quickways – quickways are cycle routes linking key destinations via main routes into the city centre.

- 20mph routes in the City along Cowley Road/Oxford Road, Iffley Road/Henley Avenue/Rose Hill, St Clement's Street, Donnington Bridge Road/Weirs Lane, Marston Road, Morrell Avenue, Between Towns Road/Church Cowley Road, and Abingdon Road

Active Travel | Oxfordshire County Council

Active travel in Oxfordshire

- The latest Sport England data (November 2021-22) shows that Oxfordshire county had the highest proportion of adults (39.4%) participating in active travel (at least twice in the last 28 days) of England's counties. Cambridgeshire was the second highest at 36.5%.

- Oxford City had a high proportion of adults participating in active travel (60%). West Oxfordshire (32%) was just below the national average (33%).

- There has been a rise in active travel in all districts since November 2020-21. However, active travel remains lower than before the coronavirus pandemic which maybe due to changes in active travel because of home working.

Participation in active travel: At least twice in the last 28 days

	Nov 2020/21	Nov 2021/22	Change
Cherwell	23%	33%	+10%
Oxford	51%	60%	+9%
South Oxfordshire	21%	33%	+12%
Vale of White Horse	21%	36%	+15%
West Oxfordshire	20%	32%	+12%
Oxfordshire	28%	39%	+11%
England	26%	33%	+7%

Sport England, Active Lives Survey latest data as at 19/06/2023

Introduction of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods

- Low traffic neighbourhoods (LTN's) are an area where motorised traffic is prevented from taking shortcuts through a residential area by means of traffic filters. This creates quieter and safer streets where residents may feel safer and more comfortable when making local journeys by bus, by cycle or on foot.

- There are three low traffic neighbourhoods in Cowley and three in East Oxford (currently being trialled):

  - Temple Cowley

  - Church Cowley

  - Florence Park

  - Divinity Road

  - St Clement's

  - St Mary's areas

Oxfordshire County Council

Air quality

Air quality and health – national

Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. There is strong evidence that air pollution causes the development of coronary heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and lung cancer, exacerbates asthma and has a contributory role in mortality (Air Pollution Evidence Review – PHE, 2019).

The annual burden of air pollution in the UK has been estimated to be equivalent to approximately 28,000-36,000 deaths at typical ages and an associated loss of population life of 328,000-416,000 life years lost (COMEAP, 2018).

Although air pollution can be harmful to everyone, it particularly affects people living in polluted areas, those who are exposed to higher levels of air pollution in their day-to-day lives, and those who are more susceptible to health problems caused by air pollution, widening health inequalities.

The annual average metric is a summary of typical environmental conditions and the population weighting accounts for human exposure. In addition to this indicator, other air pollutants (such as NO2), as well as indoor air pollutants, are also considered important.

Primary Particulate Matter (PM$_{2.5}$) can shorten lifespans. Those most likely to be affected are:

- People already suffering from lung and heat conditions;
- Elderly people, pregnant women and their unborn babies and the very young.

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) exacerbate symptoms of those already suffering from lung or heart conditions

- Short-term exposure to high concentrations of NO$_2$ can cause inflammation of the airways
- Increases susceptibility to respiratory infections and allergens

A new report suggests a link between long-term exposure to air pollution and developing dementia.

Health matters: air pollution - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
*Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method)
Air pollution: cognitive decline and dementia

Health Impacts of poor air quality

$PM_{2.5}$ *is particularly harmful because the particles are very small and can travel deep into the lungs where they can cause damage to the tissue. Exposure has been linked to a range of health outcomes including asthma, respiratory disease, coronary heart disease, stroke, and lung cancer, with emerging evidence showing impacts on diabetes and low birth weight.*

Inhaling NO_2 affects our health by diffusing into the cells which line the respiratory tract. This can cause effects such as tightening of the airways in the lungs (causing wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath), inflammation, and a reduced immune response. NO_2 has been associated with causing asthma, and lung cancer, with emerging evidence showing impacts on type 2 diabetes, low birth weight and dementia. NO_2 can also exacerbate existing conditions, especially asthma.

- In Oxfordshire, it was estimated that over 2,300 years of healthy life (DALYs) were lost due to ambient particulate matter in 2019. These were mainly attributed to cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and kidney diseases, and chronic respiratory diseases.

One Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY) can be thought of as one lost year of "healthy" life. DALYs are calculated as the sum of the Years of Life Lost (YLL) due to premature mortality in the population and the Years Lost due to Disability (YLD) for people living with the health condition or its consequences.
The sum of DALYs for a population is a measurement of the gap between current health status and the situation where the entire population lives to an advanced age, free of disease and disability.

IHME, Global Burden of Disease tool, accessed 26.01.2021
PHE, Estimation of costs to the NHS And social care due to the health impact of air pollution

Oxfordshire DALYs from ambient particulate matter, by cause, 2019
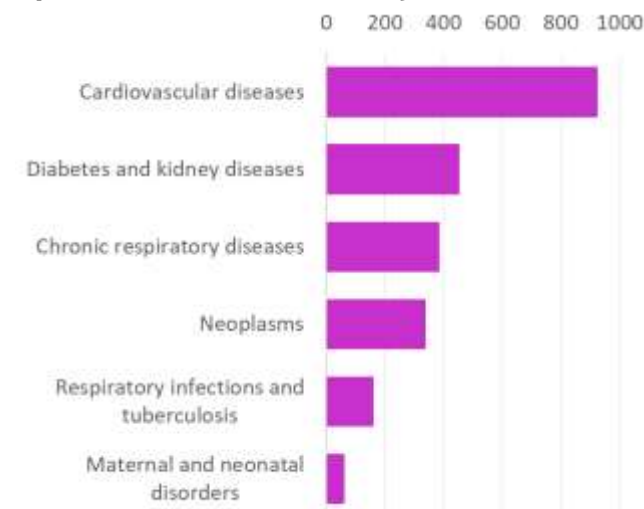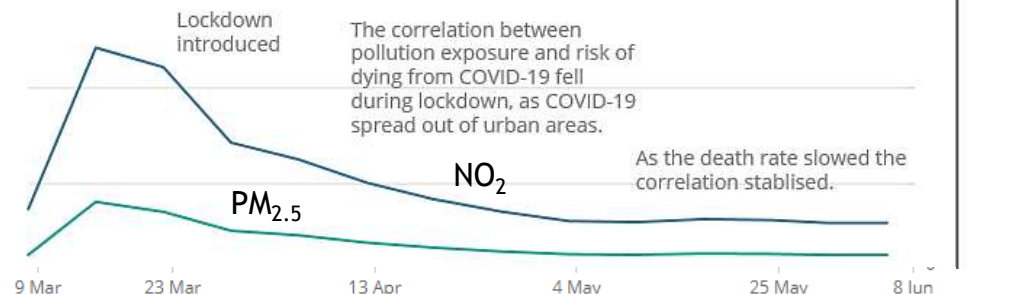
Air pollution and COVID-19 deaths – national data

Consistent exposure to air pollution is a known cause of breathing difficulties and other long-term conditions in the lungs and the heart.

- ONS data shows that more than one-third (35%) of deaths involving COVID-19 in England up to the end of June 2020 had a respiratory or cardiovascular disease as the main pre-existing health condition.

- ONS analysis found that *"polluted areas initially had higher rates of COVID-19 deaths, but this trend decreased as the death toll rose"*.

ONS Does exposure to air pollution increase the risk of dying from the coronavirus (COVID-19)? 2020

Analysis includes 46,471 deaths involving COVID-19 among usual residents of England between 7 March 2020 and 12 June 2020, registered by 22 June 2020.

Correlation between COVID-19 deaths in England and 10-year exposure to nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

High correlation

At the start of the pandemic infection rates were highest in cities where air pollution is also high

Lockdown introduced

The correlation between pollution exposure and risk of dying from COVID-19 fell during lockdown, as COVID-19 spread out of urban areas.

As the death rate slowed the correlation stablised.

NO_2

$PM_{2.5}$

9 Mar   23 Mar   13 Apr   4 May   25 May   8 Jun

Health Impacts of Air Pollution in Oxford

Research by King's College London (Nov19) highlighted some of the impacts of air pollution in Oxford.

- Each year on average, higher air pollution days in Oxford are responsible for:
    - 6 more cardiac arrests outside hospital.
    - 4 more hospital admissions for stroke.
    - 5 more people to hospital for cardiovascular disease than lower air pollution days.

- Roadside air pollution in Oxford stunts lung growth in children by 14.1%.

- In Oxford, an extra 1 adult and 1 child are hospitalised with asthma on days where air pollution is high compared to days where air pollution is low on average each year.

- On high air pollution days, 4 more children with asthma in Oxford experience asthma symptoms than on lower pollution days.

- Cutting air pollution in Oxford by one fifth would result in:
    - 83 fewer cases of coronary heart disease each year.
    - 28 fewer cases of lung cancer each year.
    - 77 fewer children with low lung function each year.
    - 38 fewer asthmatic children with bronchitic symptoms each year.
    - 31 fewer children with a chest infection (acute bronchitis) each year.
    - 1 less baby born underweight each year.
    - an increase in children's lung capacity by around 2.8%.

King's College London (November 2019) and Clean Air Fund

Air pollution - Oxfordshire

- Oxfordshire has 13 designated Air Quality Management Areas where air quality objectives are not being met.

- The latest (2020) modelled air pollution data from DEFRA highlights urban centres and roads in Oxfordshire with the highest annual average levels of nitrogen oxides.

- The sites with the highest readings for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) in Cherwell, Oxford and West Oxfordshire have each seen a slight increase since 2020. The sites with the highest readings of NO_2 in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse have seen a decrease in readings.

Nitrogen dioxide and nitric oxide are referred to together as oxides of nitrogen (NOx).
Modelled background pollution data - Defra, UK
Oxfordshire AirQuality (air-quality.info)
Air quality reports: Cherwell   Oxford City South Oxfordshire
Vale of White Horse   West Oxfordshire
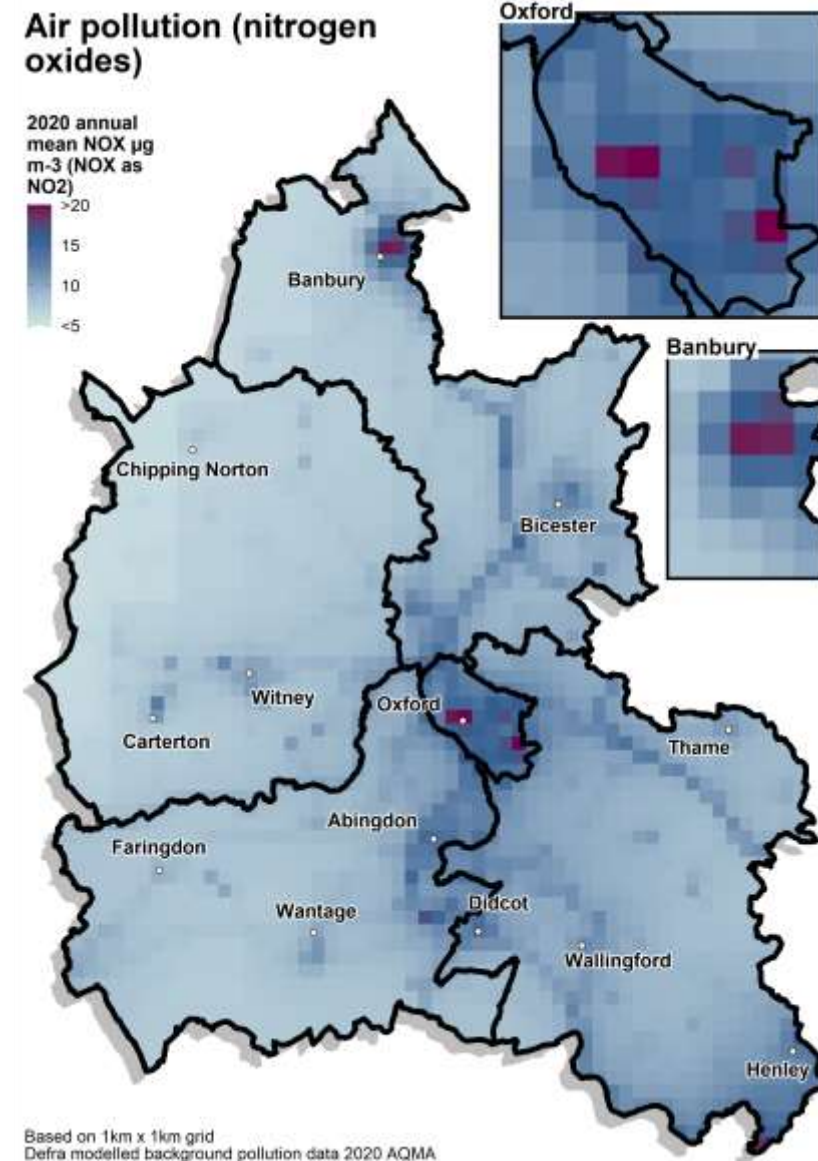
Air pollution (nitrogen oxides)

2020 annual mean NOX µg m-3 (NOX as NO2)
>20
15
10
<5

Based on 1km x 1km grid
Defra modelled background pollution data 2020 AQMA

Air pollution - Oxfordshire

World Health Organisations (WHO) guidelines state that PM2.5, fine particulate matter of 2.5 micrometres or less in diameter, is the most dangerous pollutant because it can penetrate the lung barrier and enter the blood system, causing cardiovascular and respiratory disease and cancers. It affects more people than other pollutants and has health impacts even at very low concentrations. The updated WHO target is for annual average concentrations of PM2.5 not exceeding 5 μg/m3.

The current UK target is to achieve annual average concentrations of PM2.5 of 10 μg/m3 by 2040. Around half of UK concentrations of PM comes from anthropogenic sources in the UK such as domestic wood burning and tyre and brake wear from vehicles.

- As of 2021, the fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution value for Oxfordshire was 5.5%, slightly above the South East average (5.4%) and similar to the England average (5.5%).

Based on 1km x 1km grid
Defra modelled background pollution data 2021 AQMA
Mapping by Oxfordshire County Council using modelled data from
Modelled background pollution data - Defra, UK
Oxfordshire AirQuality (air-quality.info)
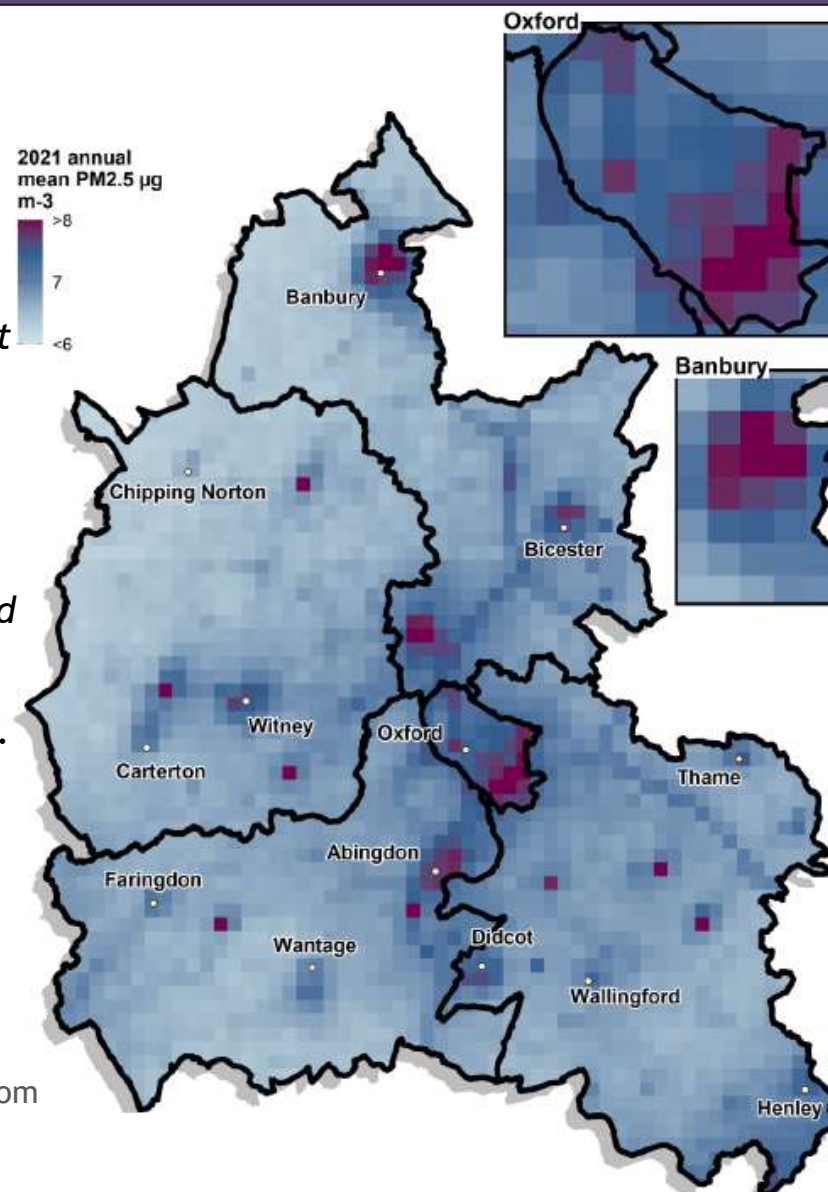
Climate change

Climate-sensitive health risks
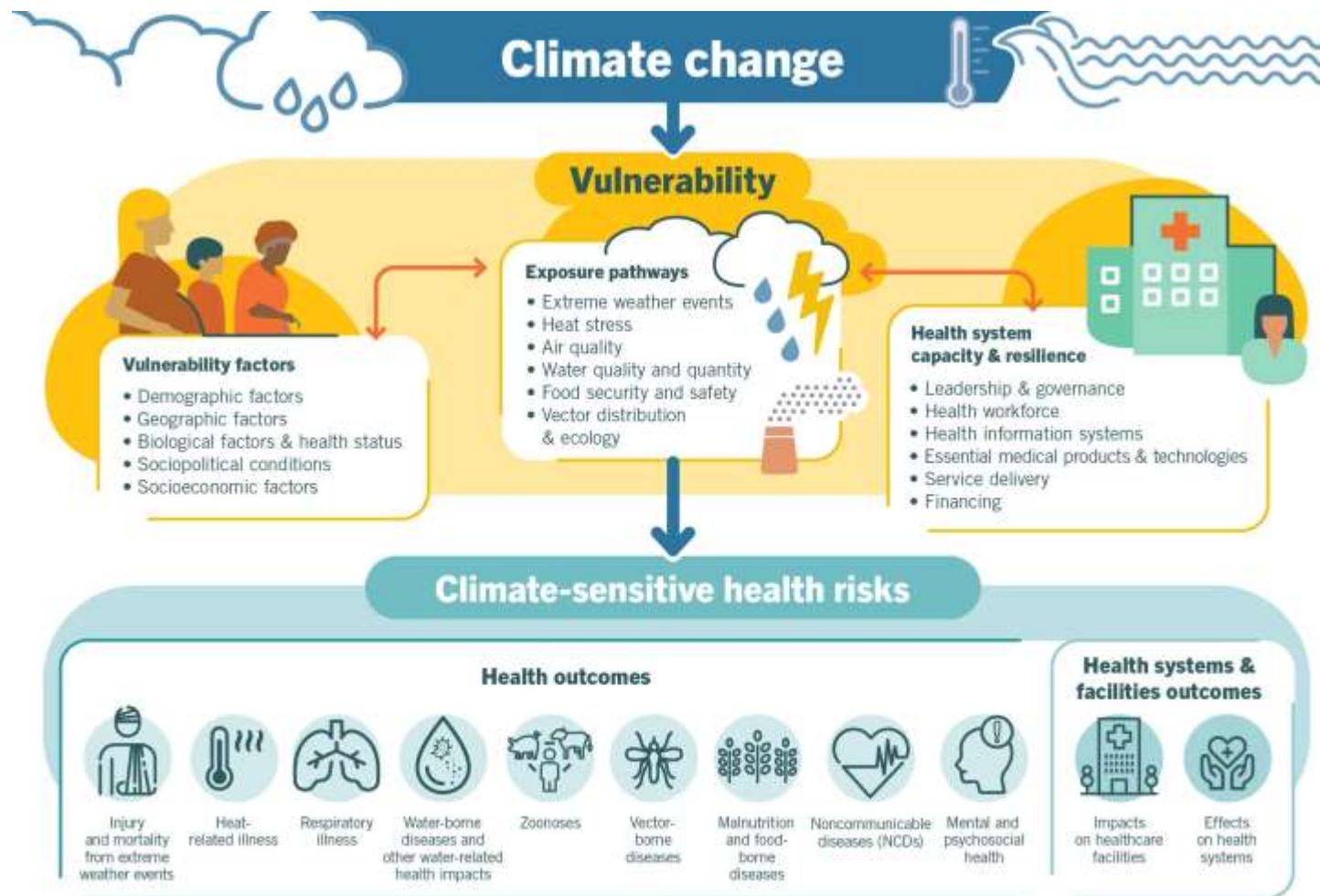

WHO 30 October 2021

Carbon dioxide emissions

Between 2008* and 2020:

- Total carbon emissions from Oxfordshire fell by 39% between 2008 and 2020, from 5,516.1 kt to 3,346.3 CO2e.

- Per capita emission have reduced by 44%, from 8.6 to 4.8 tCO2e.

- In 2020, Cherwell district had the highest overall CO2 emissions (984 kt CO2) with 47% (466) relating to transport.

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions includes all sources, latest data as of Jan21 Methodology changes may mean previously published figures may differ from those noted above. *2008 is the baseline year for the Oxfordshire Energy Strategy emission reduction target

Oxfordshire Carbon Emissions per person 2008 vs 2020 (tCO2e)
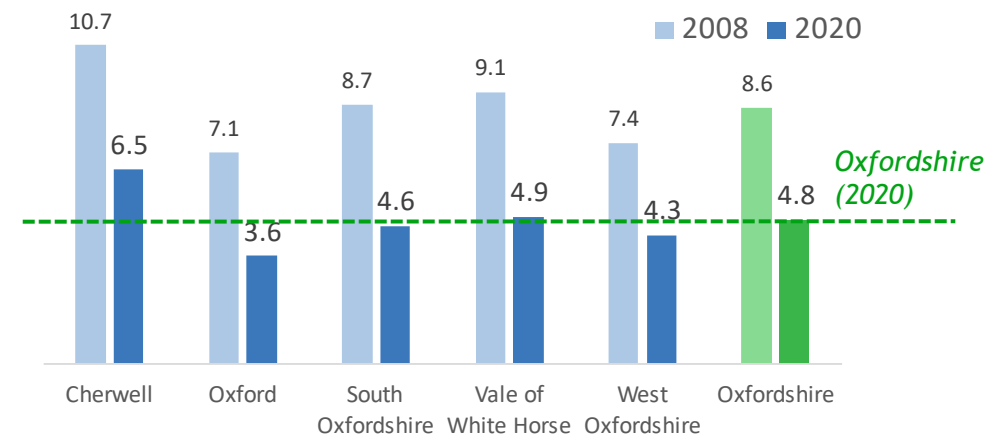
Oxfordshire carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions estimates 2020 (kt CO2e)

Place-based carbon calculator

- The Place-Based Carbon Calculator estimates the average (consumption based) carbon footprint per person for each LSOA* in England.

- 22 of Oxfordshire's 407 LSOAs were rated in the worst 1% in England with a grading of F- "high emissions".

- These areas of high emissions include rural parts of Cherwell and South Oxfordshire; a mix of rural and urban areas of Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire, and parts of North ward and Headington in Oxford City.
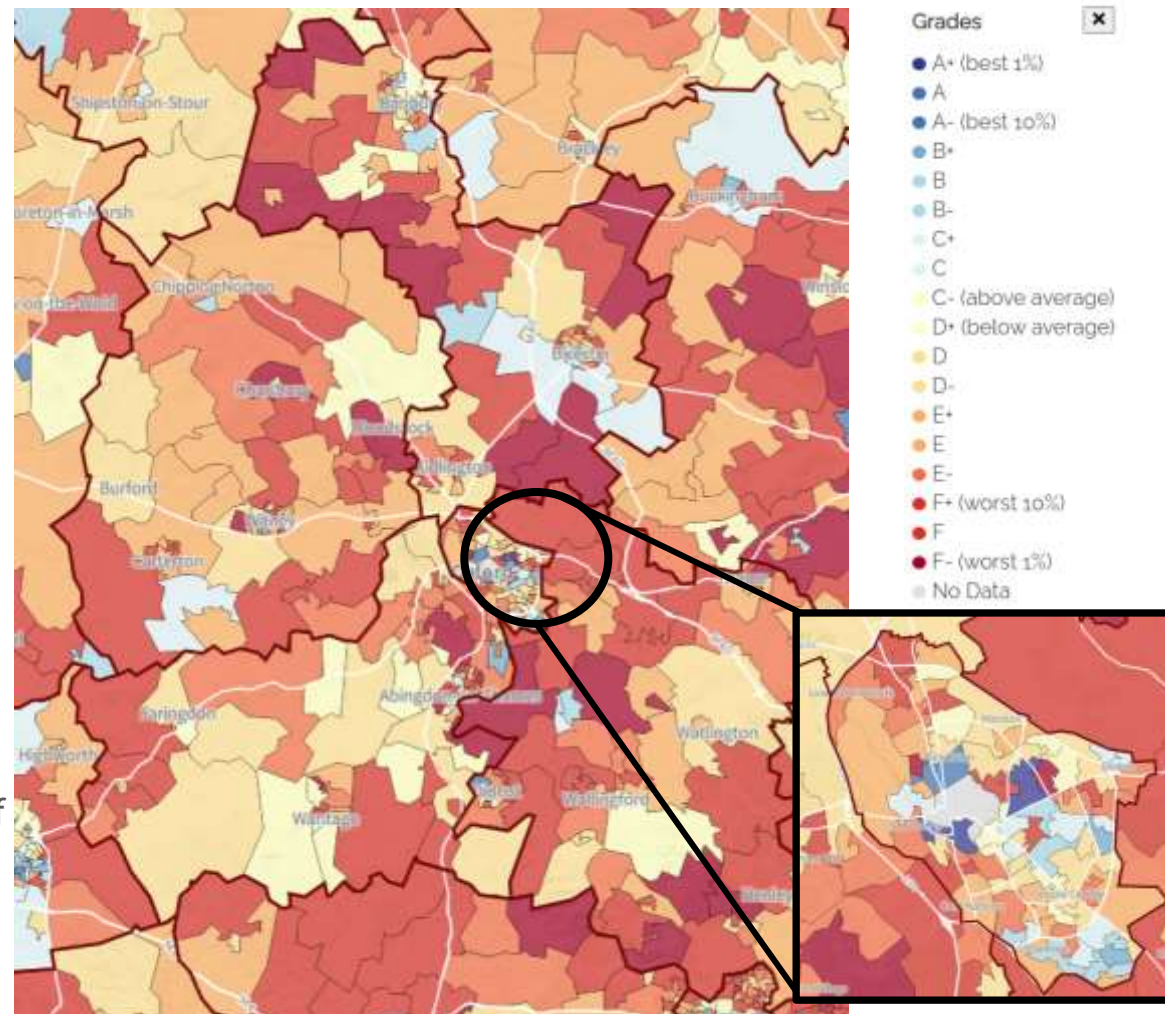
Place-based carbon calculator last updated 08/09/2022   A place-based carbon calculator for England | Zenodo
*LSOA = Lower Super Output Area with an average of 1,300 residents

Social environment and loneliness

- Communities
- Community volunteering
- Loneliness

Community and voluntary groups

- In 2021-22 Oxfordshire Community and Voluntary Action (OCVA) had 270 registered members, up from 220 in 2020/21.

- OCVA supported 1,131 groups in 2021/22, an increase of 5% from the previous year.

- The Live Well Oxfordshire database provides a searchable directory of activities and support for health and wellbeing with links and contact details Live Well Oxfordshire Home – Oxfordshire

[OCVA annual report

Volunteering

- In June 2022, Oxfordshire County Council undertook its 2022 residents' satisfaction survey. The survey provides an opportunity to gauge residents' satisfaction with the council's services and the area in which they live, as well as asking about their opinions of what the council's priorities should be regarding spending and saving on services.

- 40% of respondents to the Oxfordshire County Council residents survey (2022) had provided unpaid help to their local community groups, clubs or organisations in the previous 12 months.

- This was a new question for 2022 and therefore we have no previous years data to compare.

In the last 12 months have you given any unpaid help to local community groups, clubs or organisations ?

Given unpaid help at least once a week	14%
Given unpaid help less often	25%
No unpaid help	60%
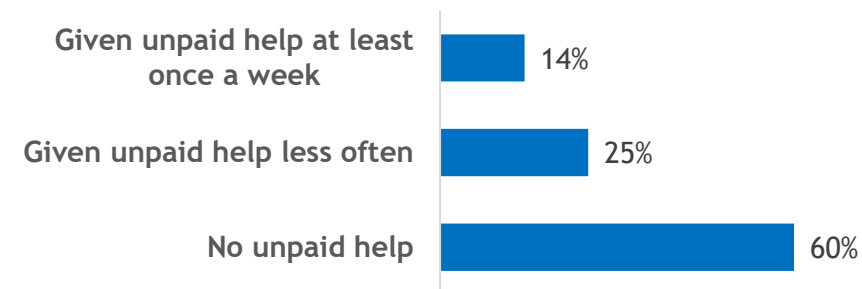
Base = 1,021 (weighted total count of responses to this question)
Oxfordshire County Council residents' survey 2022

Community transport schemes operate throughout Oxfordshire

- The Community Transport Directory 2022 is a community-led solution to unmet local transport needs. In a rural county like Oxfordshire, the minibus and car schemes provide flexible and accessible transport services for vulnerable and isolated people. Some are local and others cover the whole county.

- Of these, there were:
  - 13 in Cherwell
  - 3 in Oxford
  - 25 in South Oxfordshire
  - 16 in Vale of White Horse
  - 17 in West Oxfordshire
  - 1 that covers the entire county

From CT directory, Oxfordshire County Council and Community First Oxfordshire

Loneliness research - national

- Research published April 2021 by ONS found that:
  - Age and marital status are known to be significant factors in experiences of loneliness. Pre-pandemic, those aged 16 to 24 years, renting, and single were more likely to say they often felt lonely than older age groups or those who were married.
  - Research during the pandemic found nearly two-thirds of students have reported a worsening in their mental health and well-being. Over a quarter report feeling lonely often or always, a significantly higher amount than the adult population (8%). This is likely to be affecting loneliness scores for younger people in general at a local level.

Mapping loneliness during the coronavirus pandemic - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
The values in the chart are odds ratios; this is the comparison of the odds of reporting lockdown loneliness for someone in a certain age group compared with those aged 75 years and over, while controlling for other possible influences.
Lockdown loneliness is defined as those who said their well-being had been affected by the coronavirus through feeling lonely in the last seven days.

Younger people were more likely to experience "lockdown loneliness"

Odds of reporting feeling lonely in last 7 days, of people who said their well-being was affected by the coronavirus, Great Britain, 14 October 2020 to 22 February 2021.

Source: Office for National Statistics - Opinions and Lifestyle Survey

Loneliness and health - national

- Data from the ONS Opinions and Lifestyle survey (included in the national Wider Impacts of COVID dashboard) from June 2020 to May 2021, shows higher rates of loneliness in people with an underlying health condition.

  - In July 2020, 10.1% of those with underlying health conditions felt lonely often, compared with 3.3% of those with no underlying health condition.

  - By May 2021 this had risen to 12.9% of those with underlying health conditions felt lonely often, compared with 6.2% of those with no underlying health condition

Percentage of respondents who are "often" lonely in England, by underlying health condition

[Wider Impacts of COVID-19 (phe.gov.uk)](https://www.gov.uk)
PHE/OHID analysis of Opinions and Lifestyle Survey data from ONS
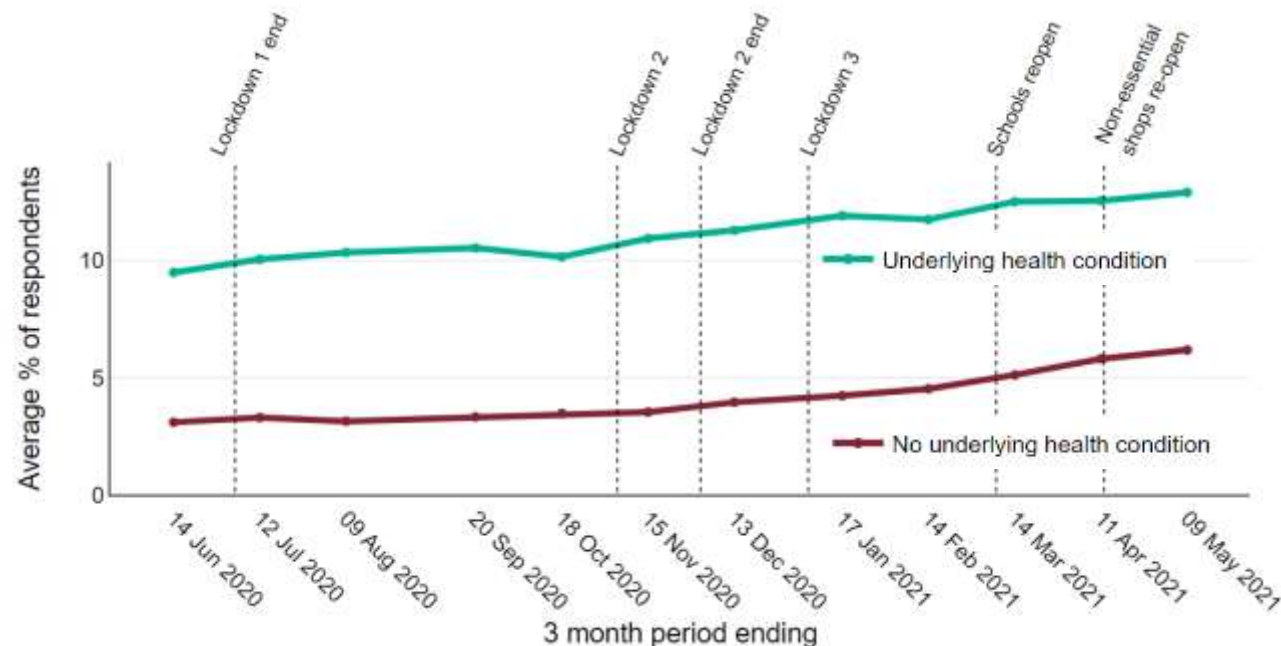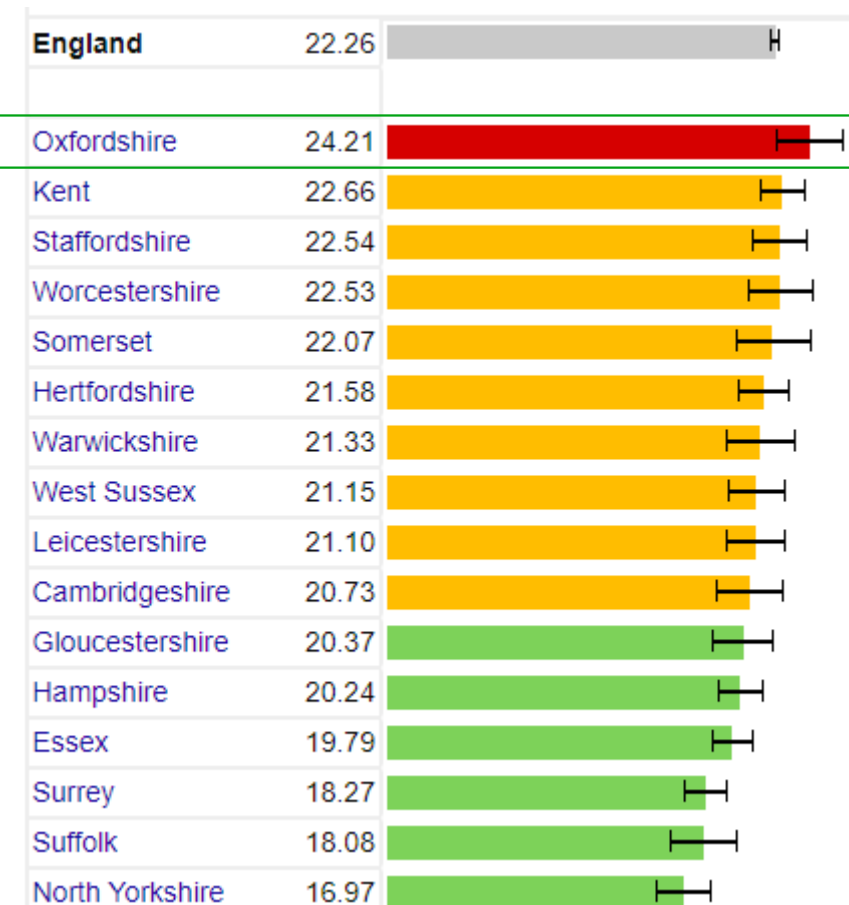
Loneliness - Oxfordshire

Loneliness is a feeling that most people will experience at some point in their lives. When people feel lonely most or all of the time, it can have a serious impact on an individual's well-being, and their ability to function in society. Feeling lonely frequently is linked to early deaths and its health impact is thought to be on a par with other public health priorities like obesity or smoking. Lonely people are more likely to be readmitted to hospital or have a longer stay and there is also evidence that lonely people are more likely to visit a GP or A&E and more likely to enter local authority funded residential care.

- According to the loneliness measure from the Active Lives survey (Nov19-Nov20), the rate of adults who felt lonely always/often or some of the time in Oxfordshire was above the national average (24% vs 22%).

- Oxfordshire was ranked highest (most lonely) compared with its statistical neighbours on this measure.

Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk) (from Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

The percentage of adults (aged 16+) that responded to the question "How often do you feel lonely?" with "Always / often" or "Some of the time" (Nov19 to Nov20) Oxfordshire vs statistical neighbours

England	22.26
Oxfordshire	24.21
Kent	22.66
Staffordshire	22.54
Worcestershire	22.53
Somerset	22.07
Hertfordshire	21.58
Warwickshire	21.33
West Sussex	21.15
Leicestershire	21.10
Cambridgeshire	20.73
Gloucestershire	20.37
Hampshire	20.24
Essex	19.79
Surrey	18.27
Suffolk	18.08
North Yorkshire	16.97

Loneliness – Oxfordshire's Districts

- The districts in Oxfordshire ranked highest on the rate of adults who felt lonely always/often or some of the time were Oxford City and Cherwell which were each significantly above the Oxfordshire (24%) and national (22%) averages.

- Vale of White Horse, South Oxfordshire and West Oxfordshire were each similar to the national average.

The percentage of adults (aged 16+) that responded to the question "How often do you feel lonely?" with "Always / often" or "Some of the time" (Nov19 to Nov20) Oxfordshire's Districts

England	22.26	
Oxfordshire Districts		
Oxford	29.43	
Cherwell	26.70	
Vale of White Horse	22.06	
South Oxfordshire	21.89	
West Oxfordshire	18.98	

[Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)](https://phe.org.uk) (from Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

Feeling isolated – GP patients survey

- According to the Oxfordshire's GP Patient survey (2022), Oxfordshire was above average and above both Buckinghamshire and Berkshire West on the proportion "feeling isolated from others".

- East Oxford, Didcot and OX3+ PCN's was above the Oxfordshire average and above the England average on the proportion "feeling isolated from others).

% feeling isolated from others by Oxfordshire PCN

GP Patient survey 2022, people responding yes to "feeling isolated from others"
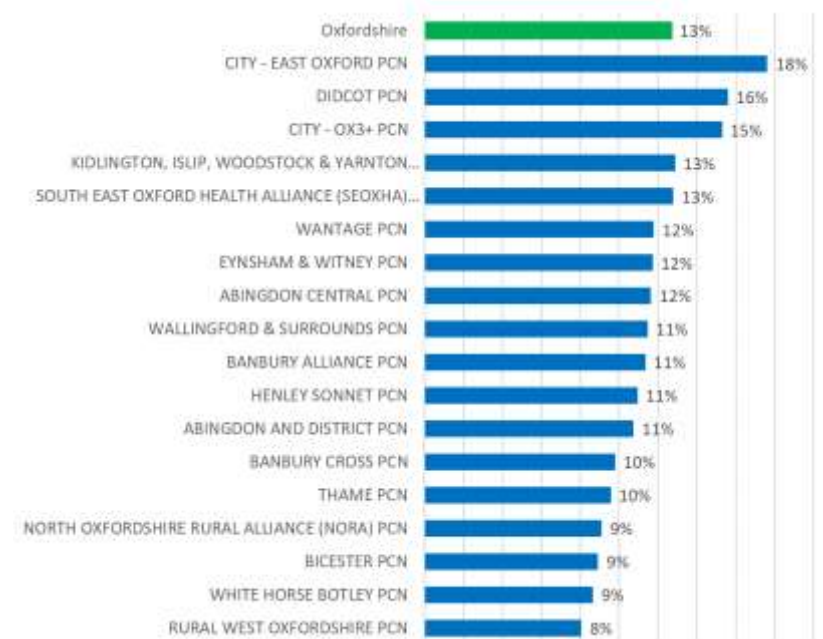
Data from GP Patient Survey 2022 results - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)   Analysis by NHS Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire West Integrated Care Board, Population Health Management. Oxfordshire base = 9,211 respondents

Finding out more

- Citizens Advice cost of living data dashboard CA cost of living data dashboard | Flourish

- PHE Fingertips Wider Determinants of Health profile

- Oxfordshire Insight- Deprivation dashboard

Healthy Place Shaping

- NHS England, Healthy New Towns

- King's Fund Supporting the Healthy New Towns programme

- 20 minute neighbourhoods dashboard

- The impact of the built environment on health behaviours and disease transmission in social systems

- Rojas-Rueda et al. Green spaces and mortality: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies

- Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Climate change

- Oxfordshire County Council Climate action in Oxfordshire

- Oxfordshire Districts Air Quality Air Quality

- Climate Change Committee Climate change advice

- UK Health Security Agency Understanding the health effects of climate change

- Defra Air quality map