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Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

*Dahlgren and Whitehead*

The determinants of health and well-being in our neighbourhoods

## 4. Wider determinants of health

March 2019

Oxfordshire

JSNA

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Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

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### Introduction to the Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Health and Wellbeing facts and figures

- The Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment identifies the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.
- The annual JSNA report is provided to the Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing Board and underpins the Health and Wellbeing strategy
- Other JSNA resources include:  
[Public Health Dashboards](#)  
[Health Needs Assessments](#)  
[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)  
[JSNA Bitesize](#)
- This summary section is Chapter 4 of the 2019 update

  - Chapter 1: Summary
  - Chapter 2: Population overview
  - Chapter 3: Population groups
  - Chapter 4: Wider determinants of health**
  - Chapter 5: Causes of death and health conditions
  - Chapter 6: Lifestyles
  - Chapter 7: Service use
  - Chapter 8: Local research
  - [ANNEX: Inequalities indicators ward level data](#)

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## Chapter 4: Wider Determinants CONTENTS

This chapter of the 2019 JSNA presents data on a range of economic, social and environmental factors which impact on people's health.

### Summary

#### Work, income and deprivation

- [Earnings and economic activity](#)
- [Unemployment](#)
- [National Insurance number registrations to overseas nationals](#)
- [Child Poverty](#)
- [Fuel poverty](#)
- [Affordability of healthy food](#)

#### Housing and homelessness

- [House prices](#)
- [Rented housing](#)
- [Isolation and loneliness](#)
- [Homelessness and rough sleeping](#)

### Education and qualifications

- [Pupils in Oxfordshire schools](#)
- [Early years results](#)
- [Primary results \(KS2\)](#)
- [Secondary results \(GCSE\)](#)
- [Apprenticeships](#)
- [Adults without qualifications](#)

### Physical and social environment

- [Active travel](#)
- [Fast food outlets](#)
- [Air pollution](#)
- [Climate change](#)
- [Healthy place shaping](#)







### Annex: Finding out more

## Chapter 4: Wider determinants of health SUMMARY (1)

### **Work, income and deprivation**

-  [Earnings](#) growth for Oxfordshire residents continues to outpace the South East region
-  [Household income](#) varies significantly across Oxfordshire
-  Oxfordshire's [economic activity](#) rate remains above the England average and the unemployment rate remains low
-  The number of people from overseas registering for a National Insurance number in Oxfordshire has declined
-  There has been a slight increase in rates of [child poverty](#) in Oxfordshire
-  The number of households in [fuel poverty](#) has declined
-  [Healthy eating](#) is less affordable for low income families and there has been a rise in the use of emergency food provision such as food banks.

### **Housing and homelessness**

-  The cheapest market [housing](#) is over 10 times the lower earnings in each district in Oxfordshire
-  Tenure estimates suggest that 26% of private dwellings in Oxfordshire were [privately rented](#) in 2017, up from 22% in 2012.
-  The [cost of renting privately](#) in Oxfordshire remains well above the South East and national averages
-  [Isolation and loneliness](#) have been found to be a significant health risk and a cause of increased use of health services. Areas with the highest risk of loneliness are in Cherwell (Banbury, Bicester Town); Oxford (Blackbird Leys, Wood Farm, Barton, St Clements, Jericho, Cowley) and South Oxfordshire (Didcot South)
-  There has been a fall in the number of [people in temporary accommodation](#)
-  The number of [people sleeping rough](#) has continued to rise

## Chapter 4: Wider determinants of health SUMMARY (2)

### Education and qualifications

- Early years (aged 5) results for boys has improved. Early years results for free school meals pupils, for pupils with SEN and for Asian pupils in Oxfordshire are each below average. The gap between these disadvantaged pupils and other pupils has got wider
- The % of pupils aged 5 achieving a good level of development in Early Learning Goals in Oxford city has improved each year since 2014
- For children aged 10-11, achievement of Oxfordshire's disadvantaged children has remained below national average
- Pupils attaining "strong" passes in GCSE English and Maths was above average in Oxfordshire, below average in Cherwell
- Unauthorised absence from secondary schools has increased at a faster rate than nationally
- Fewer people in Oxfordshire have no qualifications (2017 compared with 2010)

### Physical and social environment

- Active Travel through cycling and walking is increasing but there has been no change in people walking or cycling at least once a week.
- There is strong evidence linking the density of fast food outlets to the level of area deprivation
- Conditions exacerbated by air pollution include asthma, chronic bronchitis, chronic heart disease (CHD), and stroke.
- Health impacts of climate change will mainly be felt through changes in temperature, disease and pollution.
- Evaluation evidence is starting to emerge from the healthy new town programmes in Bicester and Barton, highlighting strong partnership working and people actively managing their health

## Work, income and deprivation

EARNINGS

7

### Earnings growth for Oxfordshire residents continues to outpace the South East region

- There has been an increase in the (statistically significant) gap in median earnings of residents between Oxfordshire and the South East region.
  - Oxfordshire's resident earnings increased from £33,000 in 2017 to £34,400 in 2018 (+£1,400). Across the South East, earnings grew from £31,700 to £32,200 (+£600).

**Median gross full time annual pay of residents 2002 to 2018**

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 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

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EARNINGS

8

### Gap between male and female full time earnings in Oxfordshire has increased

- In 2018, median full time earnings of males was £36,713 and females was £30,071, a gap of £6,642
- This was the biggest gender pay gap in Oxfordshire in any year since 2008
- The gender pay gap in Oxfordshire was below the regional and national averages
  - Full time pay of males was 18% more than females in Oxfordshire, compared with 21% in the South East and 19% in England

**Median gross full time annual pay of males and females in Oxfordshire showing confidence intervals**

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 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.

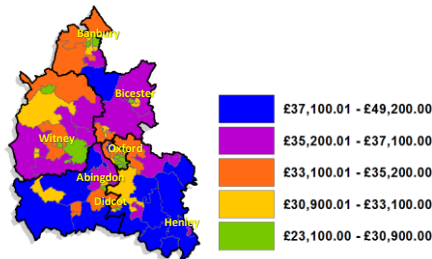
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### Household income varies significantly across Oxfordshire

Estimates of annual household income (after housing costs) for small areas in Oxfordshire show a wide variation across the county..

- from £49,200 in the Shiplake/Highmoor area of South Oxfordshire (rural area outside Henley-on-Thames)
- to £23,100 in part of Blackbird Leys ward, Oxford

Net annual household income estimate after housing costs (2015-16)

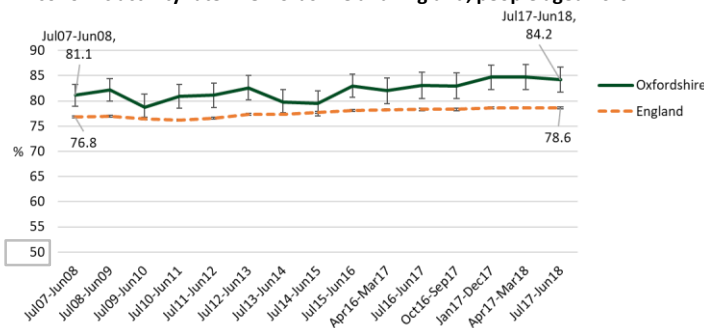


Source: Net (equivalized) annual household income estimate after housing costs 2015-16, Office for National Statistics (ONS) released April 2018  
 Data by Middle Layer Super Output Area  
 Housing costs include rent, mortgage payments, water rates, structural insurance  
 Note that confidence intervals apply  
 Mapping by Oxford City Council, Tiffany Ko

### Oxfordshire’s economic activity rate remains above the England average

- There has been an apparent increase in the rate of economic activity in Oxfordshire over 10 years from 81.1% of people aged 16-64 (Jul07-Jun08) to 84.2 (Jul17-Jun18), the difference is not statistically significant.
- Oxfordshire’s economic activity rate remains significantly above the England average

Economic activity rate in Oxfordshire and England, people aged 16-64



Residents are counted as economically active if they are employed, self-employed or unemployed. This excludes people who are retired, looking after home/family or full time students. The rate is calculated as a proportion of the working age population.

Source: Annual Population Survey from [nomis](http://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 rate remains relatively low in Oxfordshire

- The estimated total number of people unemployed in Oxfordshire (Oct17-Sep18) was **7,800**, down from an estimated 12,100 in the previous year
- The comparative rate of unemployment for Oct17-Sep18 remains relatively low in Oxfordshire at **2.1%** (+/- 1.0), lower than the South East region (3.4% +/- 0.3) and lower than the England rate (4.2% +/- 0.1)
- Model-based estimates for districts show that the lowest rates were in South and West Oxfordshire (2.5% +/- 0.8) and the highest rate was Oxford City (3.4% +/- 1.2)

**Unemployment count and rate**  
(model-based estimates for districts)

	Oct16-Sep17	Oct17-Sep18	Change 16-17 to 17-18		Rate Oct17-Sep18
Cherwell	2,100	2,300	200	10%	2.8
Oxford	3,000	3,300	300	10%	3.4
South Oxfordshire	1,800	1,800	-	0%	2.5
Vale of White Horse	1,800	1,800	-	0%	2.9
West Oxfordshire	1,400	1,500	100	7%	2.5
Oxfordshire	12,100	7,800	-4,300	-36%	2.1
South East			1,900	1%	3.4
England			-79,100	-6%	4.2

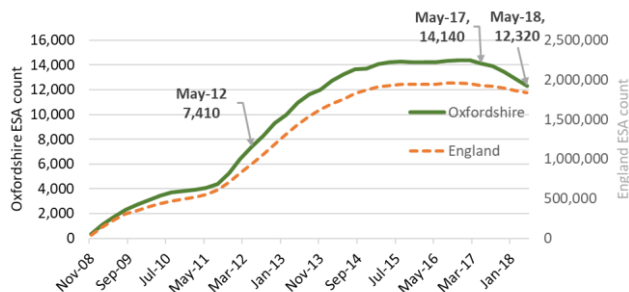
Unemployment count: all people aged 16+ without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.  
Unemployment rate: the unemployment count as a percentage of the economically active population aged 16+.

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey for Oxfordshire, South East and England; DWP Model-Based estimates of unemployment for districts from [nomis](#). This dataset gives the official unemployment figures for local authorities. The model-based estimate improves on the Annual Population Survey estimate by borrowing strength from the claimant count to produce an estimate that is more precise.

## Fall in claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, linked to the introduction of Universal Credit

- Universal Credit is gradually replacing income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) as the main benefit for people who can't work because of sickness or disability. Universal Credit was introduced in Oxfordshire in October 2017.
- As of May 2018 there were 12,320 claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (for people where illness and disability affects ability to work) in Oxfordshire. This was down from 14,140 in May 2017 (-1,820, -13%)
- Just over half (6,430, 52%) of Employment and Support Allowance claimants in Oxfordshire have a primary condition of a mental and behavioural disorder

**Count of claimants of Employment and Support allowance**

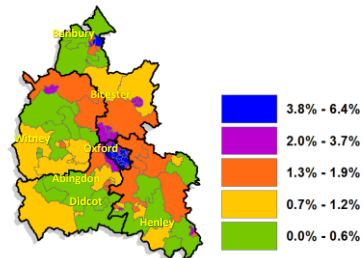


Source: Department for Work and Pensions from [nomis](#), claimants aged 16-64

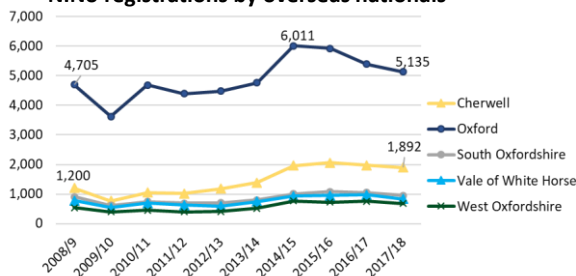
### The number of people from overseas registering for a National Insurance number in Oxfordshire has declined; less of a decline than nationally

- Between 2016-17 and 2017-18, National Insurance number registrations from overseas nationals (NINo) in Oxfordshire fell from 10,144 to 9,485 (-7%). This was less of a decline than the South East (-19%) and England (-18%)
- Oxford City accounted for 54% of the Oxfordshire total in 2017-18 and Cherwell a further 20%
- 70% of overseas registrations in 2017-18 in Oxfordshire were from EU nationals

#### People from overseas registering with a National Insurance Number (year to March 2018)



#### NINo registrations by overseas nationals



Source: DWP [National Insurance number allocations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK from DWP Stat-Xplore](#)  
 Mapping by Oxford City Council. © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey 100019348

### Latest HMRC data shows a slight increase in Child Poverty in Oxfordshire

- The proportion of children in poverty in Oxfordshire according to HMRC data increased slightly from 9.8% in 2015 to 10.1% in 2016 (as of 31 August)
  - Oxford City saw a slight decline in child poverty rates to 16.2% and Cherwell remained the same.
  - Other districts had a slight increase, but there has been no consistent trend since 2013.
- These rates were below alternative estimates from End Child Poverty which show 1 in 4 children in Oxford City living in poverty after housing costs

#### Children in low income families (local measure) 2013 to 2016 (snapshot as of 31 August) and End Child Poverty estimates before and after housing costs

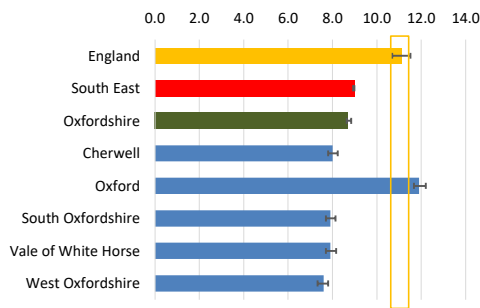
Source: [Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure: 2016 snapshot, HMRC \[1\]](#)  
 The Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure shows the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of UK median income.  
 Source: [End Child Poverty](#) local estimates [2] take into account housing costs, based on tax credit data and trends using Labour Force Survey data

	[1] HMRC Children in low income families local measure				2015 to 2016 Percentage point change	[2] End Child Poverty indicators July-Sept 2017	
	31-Aug-13	31-Aug-14	31-Aug-15	31-Aug-16		before housing costs	after housing costs
Cherwell	10.4%	11.3%	9.9%	9.9%	0	10.5%	17.0%
Oxford	18.9%	19.2%	16.4%	16.2%	-0.2	16.8%	26.4%
South Oxfordshire	7.4%	8.1%	7.2%	7.6%	0.4	7.6%	12.5%
Vale of White Horse	8.4%	9.1%	7.6%	8.2%	0.6	8.8%	14.4%
West Oxfordshire	7.6%	8.6%	7.4%	7.9%	0.5	8.2%	13.4%
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>0.3</b>		
England	18.0%	19.9%	16.6%	17.0%	0.4		

### Number of households in fuel poverty in Oxfordshire have reduced; rate in Oxford City remains above the national average

- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of households in Oxfordshire classified as “fuel poor” reduced from 25,900 to 23,900 (-2,000, -8%). The change across the South East was -3%.
- Oxford City remains significantly worse than the national average on fuel poverty (2016). Other Oxfordshire districts are each significantly better than average.
- All districts show a reducing number of households in fuel poverty over time.

Percentage of households in fuel poverty (2016)

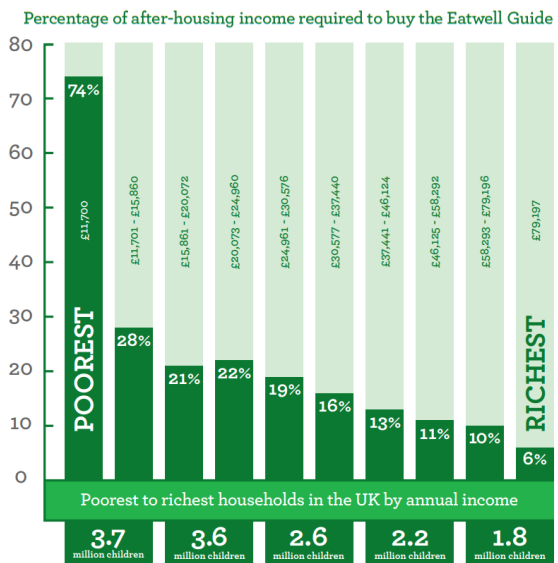


A household is considered to be fuel poor if fuel costs are above average and, were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below official poverty line. Fuel poverty is distinct from general poverty; some households could be pushed into fuel poverty if they have high energy costs.

Source: Fuel poverty sub-regional statistics last updated June 2018

### Healthy eating is less affordable for low income families

- There is little available data at a local level about access to healthy food
- The Eatwell Guide is a policy tool used to define government recommendations on eating healthily and achieving a balanced diet
- Healthy foods are three times more expensive than unhealthy foods. The weekly cost of the Eatwell Guide for 2 adults and 2 children £103.17; 1 adult £41.93.
- The percentage of disposable income (after housing costs) UK families require to spend on food to buy a healthy diet ranges from 74% in the poorest households to 6% in the richest households.



Source: The Food Foundation  
Source: The Eatwell Guide, Public Health England



## Healthy Start Vouchers and Free School Meals

*Pregnant women and children under four years old may be entitled to Healthy Start vouchers to help buy some healthy foods. This important means-tested scheme provides vouchers to spend with local retailers.*

- There has been a decrease in the number of beneficiaries entitled to Healthy Start Vouchers. For the most recent “wave” (month of Nov 2018) there was 68% uptake nationally.
- Healthy Start uptake among eligible beneficiaries in Oxfordshire districts was:
  - 56% in South Oxfordshire (171 of 288);
  - 61% in Cherwell (301 / 492) and West Oxfordshire (159 / 248);
  - 62% in Vale of White Horse (196 / 301) and
  - 71% in Oxford City (432 / 586).

*Free school meals are offered to children whose parents receive benefits such as Income Support, Income-based Employment & Support Allowance, Income-based Job-seekers allowance etc.*

- As of January 2018, the proportion of state-funded pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals in Oxfordshire was:
  - 8.4% of nursery and primary pupils (9.8% in South East and 13.7% England)
  - 6.7% of secondary pupils (8.1% in South East and 12.4% England).

Sources: [Healthy Start](#), NHS; Mapped data available [here](#); DfE Free School Meals from [Schools, pupils and their characteristics: January 2018](#)

## Growth in emergency food provision

- A publication by the Church of England notes in the last two or three years there has been a rapid growth in emergency food provision across the Thames Valley region.
- A diverse range of projects are in operation, most commonly food banks, covering towns, cities and rural areas.
- No data is available on the use of food banks in Oxfordshire.
- Oxfordshire projects include Abingdon, Banbury, Bicester, Chipping Norton (North Oxfordshire Food Bank), Didcot, Henley upon Thames, Oxford City (Oxford Food Bank, Oxford Emergency Food, Iffley Community Cupboard), Thame, Wantage and Grove and Witney (Oxfordshire West Food Bank).
- Good Food Oxford was launched in 2013 to help support existing work of organisations in and around Oxford City to improve the food system with new initiatives and collaborations.

Source: [999 Food](#) – Emergency food aid in the Thames Valley  
Source: [Good Food Oxford](#)

## Key drivers for people using food banks

- The profile of people receiving emergency food assistance from The Trussell Trust Foodbank Network in Britain (2017) showed that:
- Households using food banks face extreme financial vulnerability. All food bank users had, in the last month, an income well-below the threshold of low income in the whole population.
- The people using food banks are groups who have been most affected by recent welfare reforms: people with disabilities, lone parents, and large family households. These groups are seeing further reductions in their entitlements from April 2017 forward.
- 28% of those who had experienced rising expenses said this was due to housing costs, such as rent or energy, going up. Tenants in private housing were more likely to find it difficult to keep up with rents than socially rented properties.
- Over 50% of households included a disabled person, consistent with the definition used in national surveys. 75% experienced ill health in their household. Mental health conditions affected people in 1/3 of households.

Source: Financial insecurity, food insecurity, and disability, The Trussell Trust

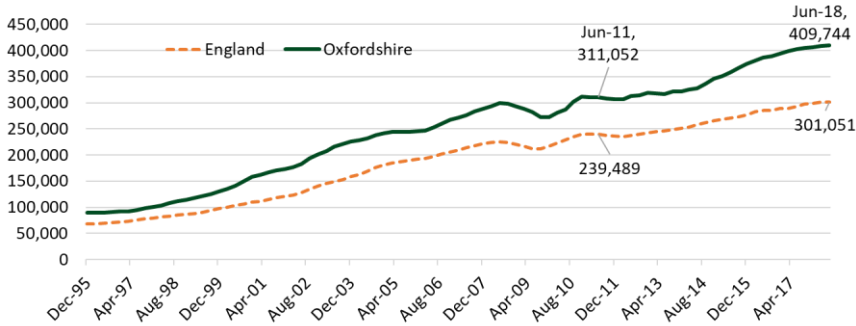
To find out more about affordable and healthy food, see [Annex: Affordable and healthy food data resources](#)

## Housing and homelessness

### House prices in Oxfordshire remain well above average, recent growth was below average

Between year ending June 2017 and year ending June 2018, average house prices in Oxfordshire increased from £403,031 to £409,744. The change of +1.7% in Oxfordshire was below the increase across England of 2.7%.

**Average house prices (all dwellings), year ending Dec 1995 to year ending Jun 2018**



Source: ONS Mean house prices for administrative geographies: HPSSA dataset 12, released 13 December 2018

### The cheapest market housing is over 10 times the lower earnings in each district in Oxfordshire

The ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings in Oxfordshire was 11.28 in 2017, remaining well above the ratio for England (7.26)

All districts were above 10 times lower earnings

**Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile gross annual (where available) workplace-based earnings 2014 to 2017**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cherwell	9.45	10.21	11.13	<b>10.47</b>
Oxford	10.42	<b>11.36</b>	12.23	12.18
South Oxfordshire	10.97	<b>11.00</b>	12.69	13.13
Vale of White Horse	8.83	9.45	10.27	10.69
West Oxfordshire	<b>9.97</b>	10.15	12.52	12.92
Oxfordshire	9.64	10.15	11.11	11.28
England	6.91	7.11	7.16	7.26

1. House price data are taken from ONS House Price Statistics for Small Areas for the year ending September.

2. Earnings data are taken from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. These figures are estimates of gross workplace-based individual full-time annual earnings where available.

3. Data for annual earnings are not available for some areas since 1999. For these areas the ratio of house prices to earnings has been calculated using annualised weekly earnings. These are recorded in **bold grey italics**. Annualised weekly earnings are not produced on an identical basis to annual earnings and are therefore not directly comparable.

Source: ONS [House prices to workplace earnings ratio](#)

### Increase in private renting

- As of 2017 there was a total 285,750 dwellings<sup>1</sup> in Oxfordshire: 244,860 (86%) private sector and 40,890 (14%) social housing
- Tenure estimates<sup>2</sup> (not official statistics) suggest that 26% of private sector dwellings in Oxfordshire were privately rented in 2017, up from 22% in 2012. The proportion of private rented dwellings in 2017 was just above the national average (26% in Oxfordshire compared with 24% in England)

#### Dwelling stock by tenure estimates 2012 and 2017, Oxfordshire districts

	2012 Owner Occupied	2012 Privately Rented	2012 total	2012 % private rent	2017 Owner Occupied	2017 Privately Rented	2017 total	2017 % private rent
Cherwell	43,723	8,057	51,780	16%	44,480	10,850	55,330	20%
Oxford	28,444	15,656	44,100	36%	26,701	19,279	45,980	42%
South Oxfordshire	40,622	9,338	49,960	19%	43,312	9,858	53,170	19%
Vale of White Horse	35,413	8,097	43,510	19%	36,425	12,155	48,580	25%
West Oxfordshire	30,818	8,712	39,530	22%	29,637	12,153	41,790	29%
Oxfordshire	179,020	49,860	228,880	22%	180,555	64,295	244,850	26%

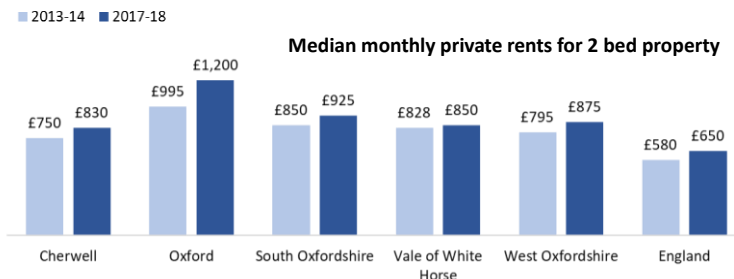
Sources: [1] ONS Table 100: number of dwellings by tenure and district  
 [2] ONS Subnational dwelling stock by tenure estimates; NOTE These are research outputs and are not official statistics

### The cost of renting privately in Oxfordshire remains well above the South East and national averages

- In Oxford the median (mid-point) private rent for a 2 bed property in 2017-18 was £1,200 per month, 21% higher than in 2013-14.
- Oxford's 2 bed rent was 37% above the South East average and 85% above England.

#### Median monthly private rents for 2 bed property

	2013-14	2017-18	4 year change	% change
Cherwell	£750	£830	£80	11%
Oxford	£995	£1,200	£205	21%
South Oxfordshire	£850	£925	£75	9%
Vale of White Horse	£828	£850	£22	3%
West Oxfordshire	£795	£875	£80	10%
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>£850</b>	<b>£930</b>	<b>£80</b>	<b>9%</b>
South East	£770	£875	£105	14%
England	£580	£650	£70	12%

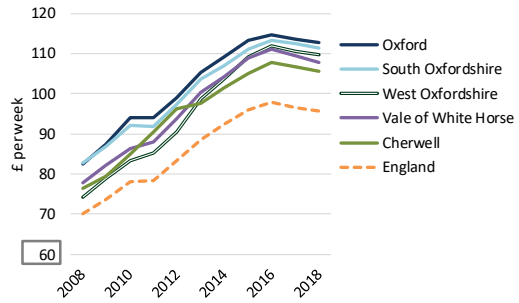


Source: Private rental market statistics, Valuation Office Agency

### Slight fall in social rents in Oxfordshire and nationally

- Between 2017 and 2018, social rents charged by private registered providers in Oxfordshire fell by 1% in each district, by around £1 per week (similar to the national trend).
- Social rents in Oxford City remained 18% above the England average.

**Average social rents charged by large Private Registered Providers, £ per week 2008 to 2018, as at 31 March each year**

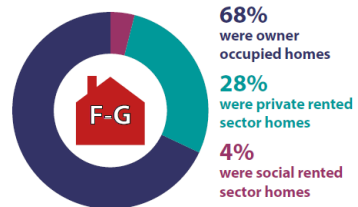


Source: DCLG [Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies](#), table 704. Figures are based on general needs stock available for social rent only and are only taken from the larger Private Registered Providers (PRPs)

### Private-rented housing is more likely to have the worst energy efficiency rating

- There is no recent local data on housing conditions including energy efficiency.
- The latest national report, published in July 2018, relates to data from a survey on 12,292 occupied or vacant dwellings (a physical inspection was carried out).
- Energy efficiency of English Housing stock has increased over last two decades. This increase was evident in all tenures.
- Over same period, and across all tenures, the proportion of dwellings in lowest energy efficiency (bands F or G) has decreased.
- Private rented sector stock is over-represented among one in twenty homes which have worst energy efficiency rating.

Of the one in twenty homes with an F or G rating:



Source: [English Housing Survey: Energy Efficiency](#)

## Isolation and loneliness is a significant health risk

- Isolation and loneliness have been found to be a significant health risk and a cause of increased use of health services.
  - Loneliness can be as harmful for our health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day<sup>1</sup>.
  - Lonely individuals more likely to visit their GP, have higher use of medication, higher incidence of falls and increased risk factors for long term health care<sup>2</sup>.
- Analysis by Age UK<sup>3</sup> showed that factors more associated with a higher prevalence of loneliness were health and household type.
- Age UK has published [heat maps](#) showing the variation in the risk of loneliness within local authority districts. These maps highlight the following areas as being in the highest risk quintile of all neighbourhoods in England:
  - Cherwell: Banbury, Bicester Town
  - Oxford: Blackbird Leys, Wood Farm, Barton, St Clements, Jericho, Cowley
  - South Oxfordshire: Didcot South
- ONS has recently (December 2018) developed [recommended indicators of loneliness](#) and aims to implement a harmonised approach to measuring loneliness across government

<sup>1</sup>Source: [Social relationships and mortality risk: a meta-analytic review](#) PLoS Med 2010;7(7)

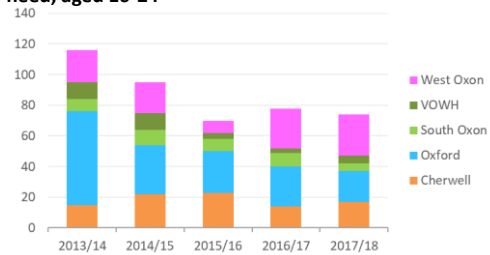
<sup>2</sup>Source: [The impact of professionally conducted cultural programs on the physical health, mental health, and social functioning of older adults](#), The Gerontologist 46 (6)

<sup>3</sup>Source: [Loneliness Heat Map](#), Age UK

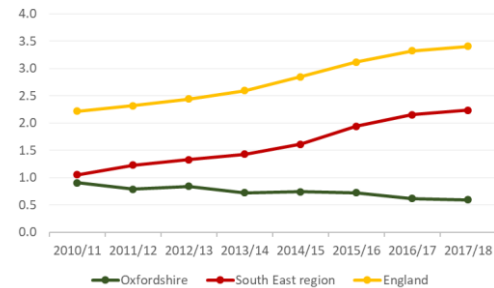
## Fall in number of people in temporary accommodation

- In 2017/18 there were 304 households accepted as statutorily homeless and in priority need, the same number as in 2016/17
  - 74 people were aged between 16 and 24, similar to in 2015/16 and 2016/17 (when there were 70 and 78 respectively)
- 140 people were eligible homeless but not in priority need. The majority of this group tends to be single homeless people
- At the end of 2017/18, there were 165 households in temporary accommodation, equivalent to a rate of 0.6 per 1,000 households
  - This has decreased from 230 (0.9 per 1,000) households in 2010/11, against the regional and national upward trends

**Numbers accepted as being homeless and in priority need, aged 16-24**



**Households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households**

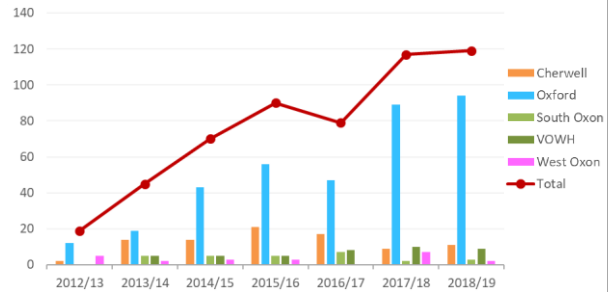


Source: [Live Tables on Homelessness](#), MHCLG  
 Source: [Public Health Outcomes Framework](#), PHE  
 Source: [Basket of Indicators for Housing and Health Annual report 2016-17](#), Oxfordshire Health Improvement Board

## Number of people sleeping rough continues to rise

- In November 2018, the number of people estimated to be rough sleeping in Oxfordshire was 119, similar to the 2017 estimate of 117. Of the 119 people, 94 (79%) were sleeping rough in Oxford City
- These numbers represent an extreme upward trend, with the number in 2018/19 over 6 times higher than in 2012/13
- Oxford City Council also conducts a street count of people bedded down at the time of the count. In November 2018 the count recorded 45 people, a decrease from 61 in 2017

Estimated number of people sleeping rough in Oxfordshire



To find out more about what influences the number of people counted during the street count, visit [Oxford City Council: Street count FAQ](#). Information about the Oxfordshire Homeless Pathway can be found in the [Report on Single Homelessness and Rough Sleeping in Oxfordshire \(Item 8\)](#)

Source: [Oxford City Council rough sleeping estimates](#)  
 Source: [Basket of Indicators for Housing and Health Annual report 2016-17](#), Health Improvement Board

## Education and qualifications

## Between 2017 and 2018 there was a small increase in the number of pupils attending schools in Oxfordshire

- There was a total of 111,291 pupils in schools in Oxfordshire (January 2018), up from 111,049 in January 2017 (+242, +0.2%)
- Of these, 84.6% were attending state-funded schools (nursery, primary, secondary, special)
- 15.3% of pupils in Oxfordshire attended independent schools as of January 2018, over double the national average and a similar proportion to January 2011 (15.1%)

Count and % of pupils at schools in Oxfordshire

	Oxfordshire				2018 % of total	
	2017	2018	2017 to 2018		Oxfordshire	England
State-funded nursery	551	488	-63	-11%	0.4%	0.5%
State-funded primary	54,103	54,319	216	0%	48.8%	54.0%
State-funded secondary	38,119	38,290	171	0%	34.4%	37.3%
Special - state	1,034	1,098	64	6%	1.0%	1.3%
Special - non maintained	72	68	-4	-6%	0.1%	0.0%
Pupil referral units	46	53	7	15%	0.0%	0.2%
Independent	17,124	16,975	-149	-1%	15.3%	6.7%
All schools	111,049	111,291	242	0.2%	100%	100%

Source: Department for Education: Schools, Pupils and their Characteristics: January 2018 – Local Authority Tables

## The top first languages (other than English) in Oxfordshire schools were Polish and Urdu

- As of January 2018, English was (known or believed to be) the first language of 85% of Oxfordshire primary school pupils (years 1-6) and 88% of Oxfordshire secondary school pupils (years 7-11)
- There were 128 different first languages spoken by pupils in Oxford City
- The top languages in Oxfordshire's schools were Polish, Urdu, Panjabi, Portuguese, Arabic, French, Spanish and Bengali

### Primary School pupils years 1-6 by first language January 2018

LANGUAGE

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxon	Vale of WH	West Oxon	Grand Total
English	8,846	5,936	8,292	7,730	6,952	38,361
Polish	458	235	181	116	123	1,122
Urdu	202	296	17	30	2	549
Panjabi	128	220	8	13	4	373
Portuguese	74	170	29	49	34	360
Arabic	30	226	15	72	16	359
Spanish	46	113	39	67	22	290
French	33	91	49	98	15	289
Bengali	17	153	15	16	17	219
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,542</b>	<b>8,974</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>8,695</b>	<b>7,396</b>	<b>45,226</b>
English as % of total	84%	66%	92%	89%	94%	85%

### Secondary School pupils years 7-11 by first language January 2018

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxon	Vale of WH	West Oxon	Grand Total
English	6,271	4,231	5,901	5,499	4,899	28,362
Polish	185	86	53	34	59	429
Urdu	123	194	11	15	2	347
Panjabi	74	161	1	10	1	252
Portuguese	59	96	30	25	32	250
French	8	56	54	56	11	190
Arabic	20	126	6	26	7	186
Spanish	24	57	26	23	26	162
Bengali	9	119	12	7	13	161
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,091</b>	<b>5,996</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>5,928</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>32,125</b>
English as % of total	88%	71%	94%	93%	95%	88%

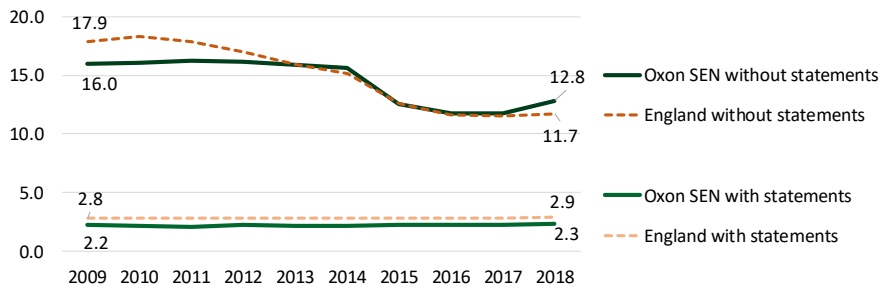
Source: Oxfordshire County Council from pupil census January 2018. By first language "known or believed to be". Pupils at state primary, secondary, academies and special schools (not including independent school pupils)



### The % of pupils with Special Educational Needs support in Oxfordshire has increased to above the national average

- As of January 2018, there were 16,900 pupils attending schools in Oxfordshire with Special Educational Needs (SEN) support up from 15,500 in January 2017 (+1,300, +9%)
- The % of pupils with SEN support without statements at schools in Oxfordshire is now 1.1 percentage points above the rate for England

% Pupils with Special Educational Needs support, Oxfordshire vs England



Source: Special educational needs in England: January 2018, Department for Education, based on where child attends school

### Pupils living in Oxford city saw greatest improvement in Early Learning Goals

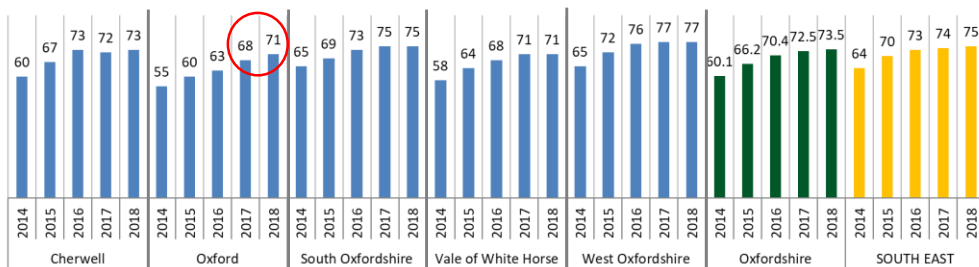
- The % of pupils aged 5 achieving a good level of development in Early Learning Goals in Oxford city has improved each year since 2014
- In academic year ending 2018, results were above the South East average in West Oxfordshire district, similar to average in South Oxfordshire and below average in Cherwell, Oxford and Vale of White Horse

The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile is an assessment of children's development at the end of the academic year in which the child turns 5.

There are 17 Early Learning Goals including health and self-care, reading, numbers, making relationships and being imaginative.

Practitioners' assessments are based on observing a child's daily activities and events.

% achieving a good level of development in all Early Learning Goals to academic year ending in 2018

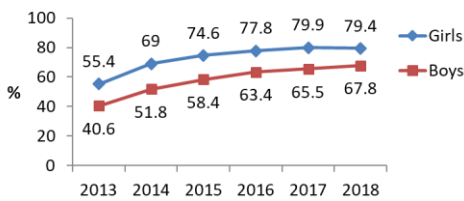


Source: Early years foundation stage profile results, Department for Education, based on area of pupil residency

The early years (aged 5) gender gap in achievement has decreased

- The gap in early years foundation stage profile results between boys and girls aged 5 has reduced due to improvements in the percentage of boys achieving a good level of development

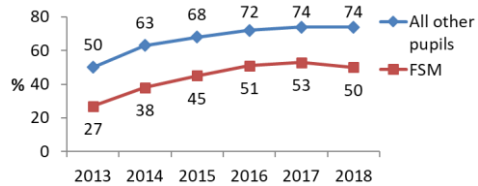
% achieving a good level of early years development Oxfordshire by gender



Results for aged 5 pupils from poorer families have declined

- Between 2017 and 2018, the gap between aged 5 pupils known to be eligible for and claiming Free School Meals (FSM) and other pupils has increased from 21 to 24 percentage points

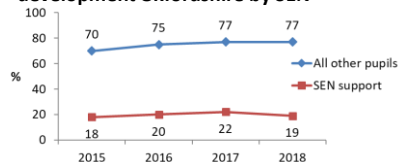
% achieving a good level of early years development Oxfordshire by Free School Meals



Early years results for aged 5 pupils with SEN support have declined

- Between 2017 and 2018, the early results for pupils with Special Educational Needs support (SEN) declined from 22% to 19% and the gap with other pupils in Oxfordshire increased from 55 to 58 percentage points

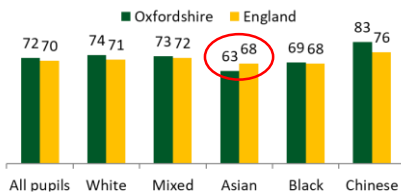
% achieving a good level of early years development Oxfordshire by SEN



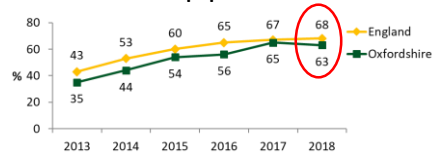
Early years results for Asian pupils have declined

- The ethnic group with the lowest early years results was Asian, followed by Black ethnic group
- Development at age 5 for Asian pupils in Oxfordshire has declined in the latest year and remains below the England average

% achieving a good level of early years development Oxfordshire by ethnicity



Trend for Asian pupils

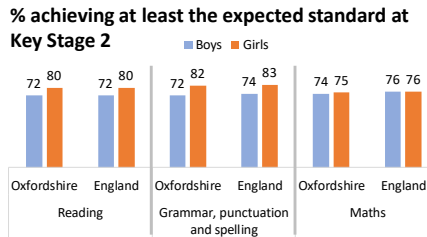


## Achievement of Oxfordshire’s disadvantaged children aged 10-11 has remained below national average

In 2018, 64% of 10-11 year old pupils in Oxfordshire attained at least the expected standard at Key Stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics (up from 61% in 2017), the same as the national average

Boys and girls had similar performance in Maths. Girls outperformed boys in reading and writing

Oxfordshire boys did less well than average in Grammar, punctuation and spelling



The proportion of Oxfordshire’s disadvantaged pupils aged 10-11 achieving the expected standard at Key Stage 2 in 2018 has remained below the England average...

- Pupils with Special Educational Needs support = 20% in Oxfordshire vs 24% nationally
- Pupils with first language other than English = 62% in Oxfordshire vs 65% nationally
- Pupils eligible for Free School Meals = 41% in Oxfordshire vs 51% nationally

Source: National curriculum assessments: key stage 2, 2018 (revised), Department for Education

## Pupils attaining “strong” passes in GCSE English and Maths was above average in Oxfordshire, below average in Cherwell

In 2018, the proportion of pupils attaining a “strong” pass in English and Maths (grade 9 to 5) in Oxfordshire was 46.6%. This was above the national average (43.2%)

The proportion was lowest in Cherwell and below the national average (41.6%) and highest in Vale of White Horse (52%)

Between 2017 and 2018, the proportion with a strong pass declined in Oxfordshire and in each district with the exception of Vale of White Horse

% of pupils attaining “strong” pass (9-5) in English and Maths, by pupil residence

	Grade 9-5 pass		2018 compared with England
	2017	2018	
Oxfordshire	48.1	46.6	Above
Cherwell	44.4	41.6	Below
Oxford	46.5	43.5	Above
South Oxfordshire	53.3	51.5	Above
Vale of White Horse	46.2	52.0	Above
West Oxfordshire	54.0	48.9	Above
England	42.9	43.5	-

NOTE: In 2017, pupils sat reformed GCSEs in English language, English literature and maths for the first time, graded on a 9 to 1 scale. In March 2017, the Department for Education announced that the ‘strong’ pass would be used in headline attainment accountability measures. The headline English and Maths measure is, therefore, the percentage of pupils achieving a grade 5 or above in English and maths. There is also an additional measure showing the percentage of pupils achieving a grade 4 or above in English and maths in performance tables (not shown here).

Source: Key stage 4 and multi-academy trust performance 2018 (revised), Department for Education

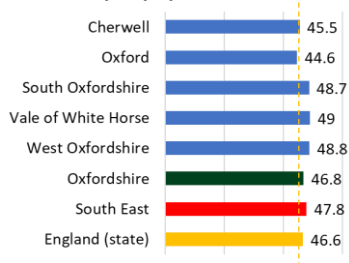
### Average Attainment 8 score for GCSE pupils in Oxfordshire in 2018 was similar to the national average

- In 2018, the Attainment 8 score for Oxfordshire was 46.8. This was similar to the national average for the state-funded sector of 46.6.
- Cherwell and Oxford City were below average, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire were each above average.

**Average Attainment 8 score per pupil, 2016 to 2018**

	2016	2017	2018
Oxfordshire	50.4	47.6	46.8
National	50.1	46.4	46.6
Oxon ranking (national)	Joint 61st	44th	Joint 58th
	2nd Quartile	2nd Quartile	2nd Quartile

**Average Attainment 8 score per pupil, 2018**



Source: [Key stage 4 and multi-academy trust performance 2018 \(revised\)](#), Department for Education Pupil residency based tables and LA tables; ranking analysis by Oxfordshire County Council

Notes: district data is based on where pupils live. 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.

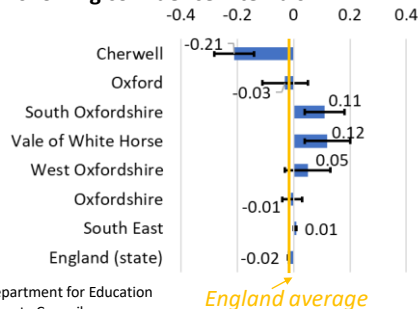
### GCSE pupils in Oxfordshire making similar progress to pupils nationally

- In 2018, the Progress 8 score for Oxfordshire was -0.01. This means that, on average, pupils in Oxfordshire make 0.01 of a grade less progress than pupils with the same starting point nationally, however the difference is not statistically significant.
- Cherwell was significantly below the national, regional and county averages. Oxford was below average but not significantly. South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse were each significantly above average.

**Average Progress 8 score per pupil, 2016 to 2018**

	2016	2017	2018
Oxfordshire	0.01	0	-0.01
National	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
Oxon ranking (national)	Joint 59th	Joint 61st	64th
	2nd Quartile	2nd Quartile	2nd Quartile

**Average Progress 8 score per pupil, 2018, showing confidence intervals**



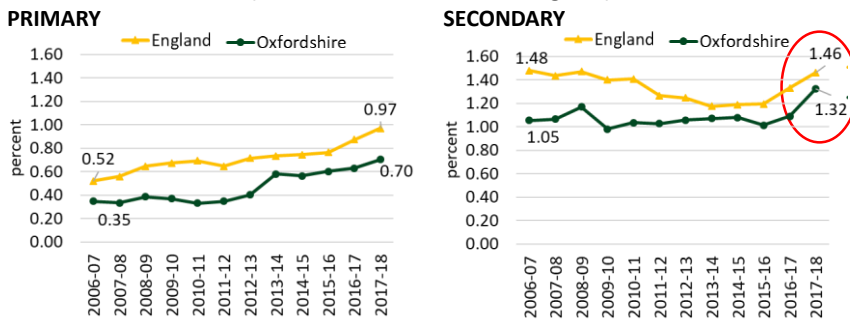
Source: [Key stage 4 and multi-academy trust performance 2018 \(revised\)](#), Department for Education Pupil residency based tables and LA tables; ranking analysis by Oxfordshire County Council

Notes: district data is based on where pupils live. Progress 8 was introduced in 2016. A score of +1 means pupils are achieving an average of 1 grade more than similar pupils elsewhere. A score of -1 means pupils are achieving an average of 1 grade less. -0.5 is the minimum standard expected.

### Unauthorised absence from secondary schools in Oxfordshire has increased at a faster rate than nationally

- The rate of unauthorised absences in Oxfordshire’s secondary schools increased by 0.23 percentage points between 2016-17 and 2017-18 (autumn and spring terms), this was above the increase for England (+0.13pp)
- For primary schools the rate increased by 0.07pp in Oxfordshire, just below the increase nationally (0.1pp)

**Unauthorised absences as a percent of sessions, Autumn and Spring terms (schools in Oxfordshire and England)**

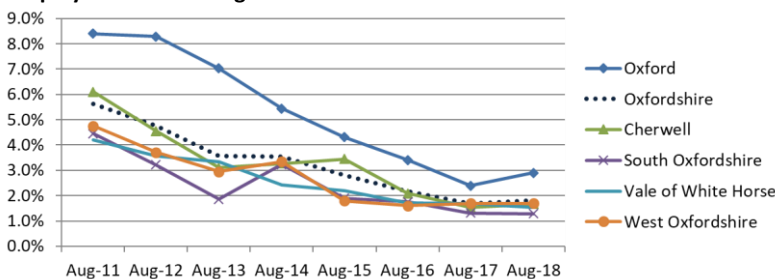


Source: Pupil absence in schools in England autumn 2017 and spring 2018, Department for Education (county rates are available in “underlying data”, district rates not published – available on request to DfE)

### Slight increase in NEET young people in Oxford, expected to be a temporary change

- As of August 2018, in the age range 16 to 19 (school year 10-13), there was a total of 227 young people in Oxfordshire who were classified as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)
- The district with the highest rate was Oxford with 2.9% young people NEET, up from 2.4% in August 2017. This slight increase is likely to be a temporary effect of a local change in staffing arrangements.

**Proportion of young people aged 16-19 who are Not in Education, Employment or Training**



Source: Oxfordshire County Council

The number of apprenticeship starts in Oxfordshire has continued to fall, less of a decline than regionally or nationally

- In 2017-18 there was a total of 6,830 apprenticeships started in Oxfordshire and 4,640 apprenticeships completed
- The number of apprenticeship starts in Oxfordshire has fallen from 7,940 in 2016-17 to 6,830 in 2017-18 (a difference of -1,110, -14%). This was less of a decline than the South East (-17%) and England (-24%).

**Number of apprenticeships started in Oxfordshire and districts (2017-18) and change since previous year**

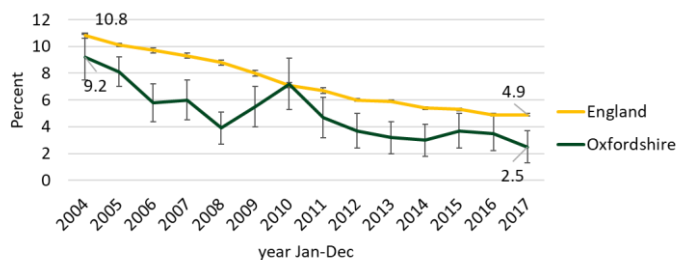
	2017-18 Apprenticeship starts				Total		
	Intermediate Apprenticeship	Advanced Apprenticeship	Higher Apprenticeship	Total 2017-18	2016-17	2016-17 to 2017-18	
Cherwell	720	840	160	1,740	2,080	-340	-16%
Oxford	440	520	120	1,080	1,340	-260	-19%
South Oxfordshire	540	680	180	1,380	1,500	-120	-8%
Vale of White Horse	620	740	140	1,500	1,520	-20	-1%
West Oxfordshire	480	520	160	1,140	1,500	-360	-24%
Oxfordshire	2,790	3,290	760	6,830	7,940	-1,110	-14%

Source: Apprenticeships and traineeships data, Department for Education

**Fall in rate of people without qualifications in Oxfordshire**

- National data shows that some of the most vulnerable members of society have the least access to the training and learning that could help boost their career prospects<sup>1</sup>
- There has been a reduction in economically active population without qualifications in Oxfordshire since 2010, with the county rate remaining below the national average<sup>2</sup>

**% Working age population (16-64) with no qualifications, Oxfordshire vs England showing confidence intervals**



Source: [1] ONS analysis (released January 2019) of Adult Education Survey 2016  
 Source: [2] ONS Annual Population Survey from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

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

**People to be more active** e.g. encouraging walking and cycling as modes of transport, open spaces/green spaces for play and recreation, sports and leisure

**Healthy food choices** e.g. restricting proximity of hot food takeaways to schools and encouraging health food provision in public spaces such as community centres, leisure centres and kiosks

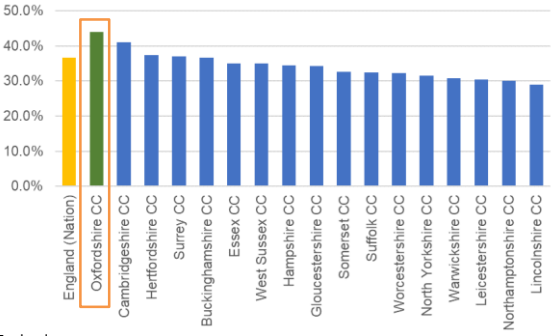
**Social interaction** e.g. encouraging social community infrastructure and opportunities for social interaction, reducing social isolation and loneliness

# Physical and social environment

Active Travel (walking or cycling) is above average and has increased






- Active Travel is cycling or walking for travel (rather than for leisure).
- Oxfordshire has a higher proportion of adults (44%) participating in active travel at least twice in the last 28 days compared with Oxfordshire’s nearest (statistical) neighbours and England.
- This is an increase of 4% on Nov 2015/16 survey for Oxfordshire.

Participation in active travel, Oxfordshire compared with nearest neighbours and England






Source: Active Lives Survey, Sport England

### Active travel to school programme continues in Oxfordshire

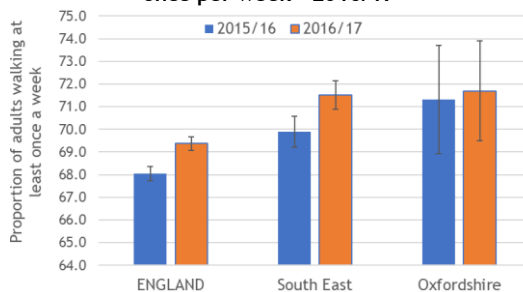
-  *Living Streets, the UK charity for everyday walking, has the ambition “Every child that can, walks to school”.*
-  14 of the 18 schools signed up in Oxfordshire in 2017-18 have remained in the programme (78% retention) and continue to maintain and record their active travelling in 2018-19.
-  A further four schools signed up for the Public Health programme in 2018/19. 6,683 pupils from the 18 schools record how they get to school on the WOW Travel Tracker.
-  88% of children taking part in the programme are travelling actively all or part of the way to school (Autumn Term 2018-19). This is an increase of 1% from 2017/18.
-  Total active trips = 94,077 and inactive trips = 12,881 (4 Sept to 21 Dec 2018)
 
  - 61% walk (trips = 65,517)
  - 5% cycle (trips = 5,550)
  - 4% scooter (trips = 4,604)
  - 16% park and stride (trips = 17,359)

Source: [Living Streets UK](#)

### No change to people walking at least once a week

-  In 2017 “just walk” was the most common walking trip purpose (23% of all walking trips). Commuting and business was the least common purpose for walking.
-  People without access to a car are more reliant on walking as a mode of transport.
-  71% of adults in Oxfordshire walk at least once a week. There has been little change since 2015/16.

Proportion of adults who do any walking at least once per week - 2016/17




Source: [Walking & Cycling Statistics 2017](#); Dept. for Transport




### No change to people cycling at least once a week

- Oxfordshire has a higher proportion (19.5%) of people cycling at least once a week (for any purpose) than England (11.9%). There has been no significant change to 2016/17 data.
- Men cycle more often and further than women and adults in their forties cycle the most.
- People most commonly cycle for commuting and leisure

**Travel purpose [NTS]**

 **37%** of cycling trips are for **commuting/business**

 **36%** of cycling trips are for **leisure purposes**

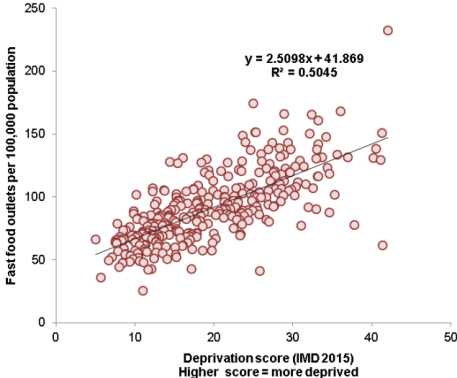
**Leisure purposes:** Visit friends at home and elsewhere, entertainment, sport, holiday and day trip.

Source: [Walking & Cycling Statistics 2017](#); Dept. for Transport; National Travel Survey

### Link between fast food outlets and deprivation

- There is strong evidence linking the density of fast food outlets to the level of area deprivation
- There are 459 fast food outlets across Oxfordshire county, with a higher density in Cherwell and Oxford City

Relationship between fast food outlets and deprivation by local authority



This chart illustrates the association between density of fast food outlets and area level deprivation.

The local authorities with a higher deprivation score (i.e. more deprived) have a greater density of fast food outlets.

Evidence from health survey data shows that the prevalence of overweight and obesity also rises with deprivation and fruit and vegetable consumption falls with deprivation.<sup>5,6</sup>

\*City of London data excluded from chart

Source: [Public Health England](#)  
Source: [Geography of fast food outlets: a review](#)

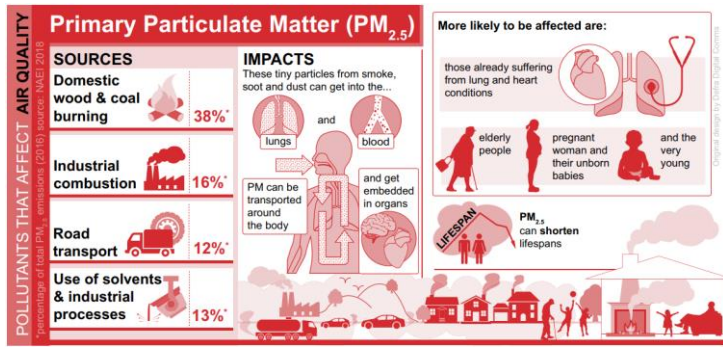
## National data shows air pollution causes more harm than passive smoking

*Air pollution is the largest environmental health risk in the UK. It causes more harm than passive smoking. Conditions exacerbated by air pollution include asthma, chronic bronchitis, chronic heart disease (CHD), and strokes*

Air pollution comes from many sources; 38% of UK primary particulate matter (PM) emissions come from burning wood and coal, 12% from road transport and 13% from solvent use and industrial processes

Emissions of nitrogen oxides fell by 27% between 2010 and 2016; however transport remains a significant source of emissions of air pollution

For most of us, the [health benefits of walking and cycling](#) far outweigh the risks of roadside exposure to air pollution. Aside from the health benefits of the additional exercise, it has the potential to reduce your exposure to air pollution. This is because air quality inside a car or van can be worse than it is outside.



Source: Clean Air Strategy 2019

## Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Oxfordshire

Each district in Oxfordshire has a number of Air Quality Management Areas. The table below shows the annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> reading (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) in 2017. The arrow shows the direction of change since 2014.

Mean nitrogen dioxide NO<sub>2</sub> in 2017 Target = 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>

Oxford						
St Aldates	40 ↓	High Street	39 ↓	St Ebbes	14 ↓	
Cherwell						
Hennef Way, Banbury	84.8 ↓	Southam Rd / Oxford Rd, Banbury	42 ↑	Bicester Rd Kidlington	39.2 ↓	Kings End, Queens Ave. Field St. / St John's, Bicester 41.7 ↓
South Oxfordshire						
Henley	53.03 ↑	Wallingford	40.03 ↓	Watlington	58.43 ↑	
Vale of White Horse						
Abingdon	33.3 ↓	Botley	50.8 ↓	Marcham	42.7 ↓	
West Oxfordshire						
Chipping Norton	48.1 ↓	Witney	49.9 ↓			

Source: [Oxfordshire Air Quality](#)  
Air Quality Management Areas, UK Air Information Resource; target EU Environment Standards

## Heat-related Morbidity and Mortality expected to increase

- 📌 England's climate is changing and will continue to change as a result of greenhouse gas emissions ([Environment Agency](#)).
- 📌 England temperatures show the 21st century has so far been warmer than previous three centuries.
- 📌 Summer of 2018 was the joint hottest ever recorded in England.
- 📌 Many people will experience climate change through its effects on water (floods and droughts).
- 📌 Heat related morbidity and mortality in the population are also expected to increase.
- 📌 Health impacts will mainly be felt through changes in temperature, disease and pollution ([Health Climate Change Impacts](#)).
- 📌 Outdoor activities could become more attractive, with an increase in active transport, such as cycling, and walking leading to benefits for health and well-being, as well as climate change mitigation from reductions in car use ([Climate Change Risk Assessment](#).)

Source: [Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation, Environment Agency](#), November 2018  
 Source: Living with Environmental Change; Report Card 2015  
 Source: [UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017](#), Defra

## Creating healthy communities

- 📌 NHS England is working with ten housing developments across England to shape the health of communities, and to rethink how health and care services can be delivered.
- 📌 Two of the 10 developments are in Oxfordshire - in Bicester and in Barton.
- 📌 The programme aims *to unite public health, NHS providers and commissioners, planning and housing development to plan and build healthier places.*



### NHS England's Healthy New Towns Programme

#### The ten sites

<b>Barking Riverside, London</b> 10,800 homes being built on brownfield land alongside the River Thames.	<b>Halton Lea, Runcorn</b> 800 new homes and a health and wellbeing campus on a brownfield site.
<b>Barton, Oxford</b> 885 homes on a site next to John Radcliffe Hospital.	<b>Northstowe, Cambridgeshire</b> 10,000 homes being built on the former RAF Oakington base and surrounding land.
<b>Bicester, Oxfordshire</b> 13,000 homes being built over 20 years.	<b>Whitehill &amp; Bordon, Hampshire</b> 3,350 homes and commercial space being built on former Ministry of Defence land.
<b>Cranbrook, Devon</b> 8,000 homes being built on greenfield land.	<b>Whyndyke Garden Village, Lancashire</b> A 1,400 home development on a 91ha site planned for the Fylde coast.
<b>Darlington, County Durham</b> 3,600 homes being built on three sites between 2018 and 2025.	
<b>Ebbsfleet Garden City, Kent</b> Up to 15,000 homes being built on brownfield sites by 2026.	

Source: NHS England: [Putting Health into Place: Introducing NHS England's Healthy New Towns programme](#) (updated December 2018)

## Barton Healthy New Town programme - 'One Barton'



*All Barton residents (Barton and Barton Park) to have an equal opportunity to achieve good physical and mental health outcomes*

NHS-funded health and wellbeing programme in Barton, Oxford.

**Built environment:** major refurbishment of local Neighbourhood Centre; expanded GP surgery; way-finding project including dementia-friendly trails.

**New Models of Care:** Population health focus; integrating Primary Care with local communities and voluntary sector, expanding local Primary Care Network with Community and Council teams linking people with long term health conditions with community activities; maximising social prescribing; Trialling a new *Team Around the Patient (TAP)* model for patients with complex needs; identifying gaps in services.

**Community Activation:** community involvement in the Healthy New Town programme; supporting local health & wellbeing projects; food projects including children's breakfast club and community cupboard; training local stakeholders on mental health awareness, food poverty and conversations about healthy lifestyles.

Find out more about [Barton Healthy New Town](#)

Initial impact...

**Influencing wider planning policy:** inclusion of a new requirement by Oxford City Council within the draft Oxford Local Plan 2036 stipulating that for development proposals of more than 9 dwellings or 1000m<sup>2</sup> the Council will require a health impact assessment to be submitted.

**A wide range of service providers working as a team** to support people with chronic, complex medical and mental health conditions.

**Early case study findings** show local people benefitting from linking with appropriate services (health, benefits advice, housing and voluntary services) and improving in confidence.

**Strong Partnership working** for the delivery of the programme.

→ Informing Oxfordshire's Health & Wellbeing Board and Oxfordshire's Growth Board

## Bicester Healthy New Town programme



*To create a healthy community by making it easy, attractive and affordable for people of all ages to live healthy sustainable lifestyles*

NHS-funded health and wellbeing programme launched in Bicester Town Centre May 2017

**Walking and cycling:** 3X 5km blue marked health routes; discovery walk; cycling and walking wayfinding; outdoor gym equipment; promoting active travel

**Community activation:** building the capacity of the voluntary sector; involvement of schools; Facebook page; cookery skills; health & wellbeing at work with small businesses; increasing parenting skills; increasing intergenerational activities

**New model of care:** integrated training for carers; improving diabetes self-care; coordinating care of people with complex needs; social prescribing; promoting health conversations

Find out more about [Bicester Healthy New Town](#)

Initial impact...



**More people physically active:** increasing participation in health walks, more children active in lunchtimes, doing the 'Daily Mile' and attending active holiday hubs; new man vs Fat league; 2 new clubs to encourage people back into exercise, 2 new running groups

**More people trying to prevent poor health or manage their health condition:** new users of self care Apps; increasing uptake of Go Active for Diabetes scheme

**Early evidence that programme is increasing third sector capacity and is reaching a wide range of residents, including those in more deprived areas**

→ Informing Oxfordshire's Health & Wellbeing Board and Oxfordshire's Growth Board









## Annex: Finding out more (1)

-  Wider Determinants of Health Public Health England profiles  
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants>
  - [Wider Determinants Oxfordshire PHE profile](#)
-  Healthy place shaping
  - The economic benefits of creating healthy built environments: Moving Health Upstream In Urban Development [UPSTREAM] <https://urban-health-upstream.info/info/>
  - [Bicester Healthy New Town](#)
  - [Barton Healthy New Town](#)

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## Annex: Finding out more (2)

### Affordable Healthy Food

-  [Community Fridges](#) are a way to redistribute surplus food and save it from going to waste.
-  Having a balanced diet is about getting the right types of foods and drinks in the right amounts. An easy guide to finding the right balance. [British Nutrition Foundation](#)
-  Breakfast Club in schools or community centres. There are a number of places that run a breakfast club with varying prices (no direct weblink).
-  [All about Allotments](#) - a single website that provides hundreds of links to anything and everything to do with allotment gardening
-  The cost of malnutrition in the UK economic report [Malnourishment](#)
-  [Healthy high street](#). This campaign offers practical guidance for local authorities and members of the public who want to make their high streets more health-promoting
-  [Family spending in UK](#) An insight into the spending habits of UK households, broken down by household characteristics and types of spending.
-  [Garden City standards](#) Guide from Town & County Planning Association on creating health-promoting environments