


Inequalities across Oxfordshire

Place based inequalities within Oxfordshire


Oxfordshire is one of the most affluent areas of the country. This hides the fact that there are **10 wards** in Oxfordshire which feature areas which are in the **20% most deprived** in England¹

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Northfield Brook | Banbury Ruscote | Rose Hill & Iffley | Blackbird Leys | Banbury Cross & Neithrop | Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown | Carfax | Barton & Sandhills | Abingdon Caldecott | Littlemore |

Oxford has the **least affordable housing** in the country, meaning a higher proportion of income goes on housing costs²



Oxford is the **2nd least equal** city in the country, less equal than London. This is because it has the **most unequal wage distribution**³



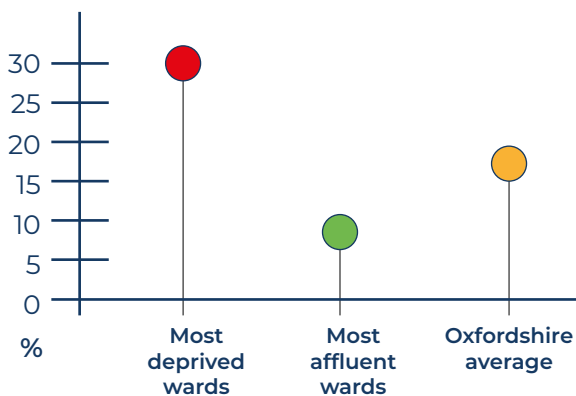
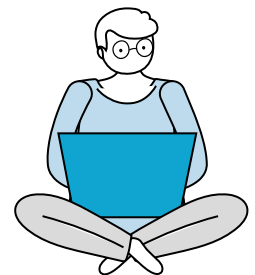
Oxfordshire is failing on the **opportunities** our young people from disadvantaged backgrounds have to **succeed**. Oxford is in the worst performing 20% of authorities for **social mobility**⁴



Inequalities in physical activity behaviour (pre-COVID-19)⁵

Inactivity levels reach as high as **29.5%** in our most deprived wards and as low as **9.8%** in our most affluent wards, compared to the **17.8%** average across Oxfordshire

Inactivity is **3x** higher in our poorest areas compared to our wealthiest



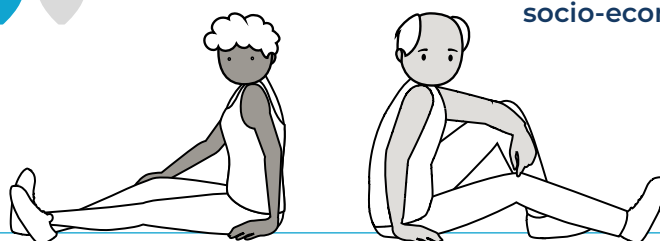
The wards containing the **most inactive** areas are:

- Northfield Brook
- Blackbird Leys
- Banbury Ruscote
- Banbury Cross & Neithrop

Inactive inequality **between men and women** is getting worse in **four of our five** districts



People from **lower socio-economic groups** are much **more likely to be inactive** than any other socio-economic group

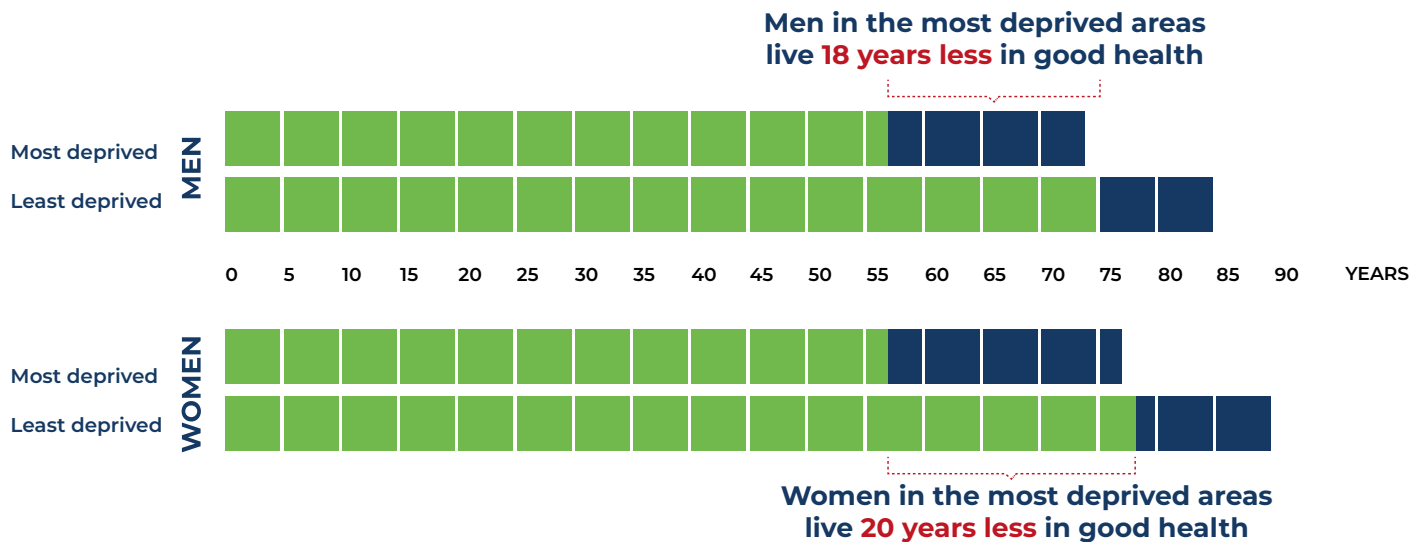


Health Inequalities (pre-COVID-19)

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy across Oxfordshire



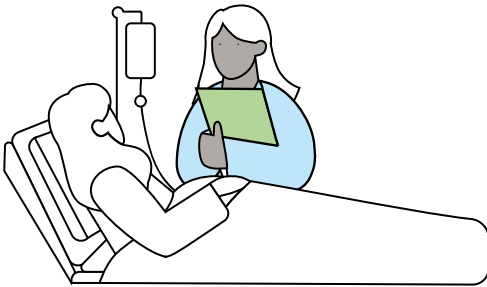
People in more deprived areas spend, on average, a far greater part of their already shorter lives in poor health⁶



The total length of the bar represents overall life expectancy with the **green portion** representing years lived in good health and the **blue portion** representing additional years lived with poor health

Long-term health conditions

Long-term health conditions are one of the **major causes of poor quality of life** in England



Deprivation also **increases the likelihood of having more than one** long-term condition at the same time

On average people in the most deprived fifth of the population develop multiple long-term conditions **10 years earlier** than those in the least deprived fifth⁷

People's behaviour is a major determinant of how healthy they are⁷

Risky health behaviours

- ✗ Smoking
- ✗ Poor diet
- ✗ Physical inactivity
- ✗ High alcohol consumption

People's circumstances make it harder for them to move away from unhealthy behaviours, particularly if they are worse off in terms of wider socio-economic factors such as **debt, housing or poverty**

This is compounded by differences in the environments in which people live.



Wider socio-economic Inequalities

The wider determinants of health – including income, education, access to green space and healthy food, the work people do and the homes they live in – when taken together are the principal drivers of how healthy people are



Income determines people's ability to buy health improving goods and services from healthy foods to physical activity opportunities⁷



Low income families have approx. £3.21 to **spend on sports activities** per week, compared to the national average of £12.11⁸



Poor-quality and overcrowded **housing** conditions are associated with increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, depression and anxiety as well as increased risk of transmission of COVID-19⁷



Those in areas of deprivation have greater exposure to **air pollutants** and is estimated to cut short 28-36,000 lives a year in the UK⁷



Those living in the most deprived areas have a 50% greater risk of dying in a **road accident** compared with those in the least deprived areas. Children in deprived areas are four times more likely to be killed or injured on the road than those in wealthier areas⁷



Unemployment is associated with lower life expectancy and poorer physical and mental health, both for individuals who are unemployed and for their households⁷



There are approximately 28,000 **children living in poverty** (after housing costs) in Oxfordshire. Some city wards including Blackbird Leys, Rose Hill & Iffley and Barton & Sandhills have child poverty rates of a third⁹

Healthy Place Shaping is one of Active Oxfordshire's Three Pillars, and a Place Based Approach to tackling inequalities is at the heart of everything we do. Find out how we are working with communities & key partners to drive forward change: [Active Oxfordshire – Healthy Place Shaping](#)

Sources

Unless otherwise stated data is drawn from Sport England's Active Lives CYP survey 2018/19

1. Oxfordshire CC. Some are more equal than others: Hidden inequalities in a prospering Oxfordshire 2019/10 Director of Public Health Annual Report
2. Centre for Cities: City monitor – Housing affordability. Accessed Nov 20
3. Centre for Cities: Gini Coefficient
4. Social Mobility & Child Poverty Commission: The Social Mobility Index
5. Sport England's Active Lives Adult Survey 2018/19
6. Public Health England, 2016- 2018
7. The King's Fund: What are health inequalities?
8. Street Games
9. End Child Poverty: Local child poverty rates after housing