OXFORDSHIRE NEEDS ANALYSIS

Community Friendship

March 2019

This report was produced by Oxfordshire Community Foundation using community mapping and reporting tool Local Insight. This tool has been developed by OCSI and makes use of open data to help councils and community organisations make informed funding and policy decisions. It brings in up-to-date data drawn from the Census, the Department for Work and Pensions, deprivation indices and other sources. The majority of place-based data is published at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). In this report we have used LSOA, Middle Super Output Areas (MSOA) and Wards. For an explanation of statistical geographies please view the appendix at the end of the document.

Note that data will change regularly as information is updated on Local Insight. This report was correct at the date of publication.

Key to maps:	20% least deprived				20% most deprived

Oxfordshire Community Foundation
Local people helping local people

Local Insight

Introduction

Oxfordshire Community Foundation has always funded projects that help build stronger communities in our neighbourhoods. Over recent years we have been proud to support many organisations that are bringing our diverse population together to share a positive community experience. We are now building on this work.

OCF's Community Friendship Grants aim to bring people from different backgrounds together. We are looking to support projects that build long-lasting relationships between people of different ethnicities, socio-economic backgrounds or ages.

This paper is written to identify the areas of Oxfordshire that may be in greatest need, where there is greatest potential to foster community friendships, and to build a sense of belonging that is so beneficial to everybody's wellbeing.
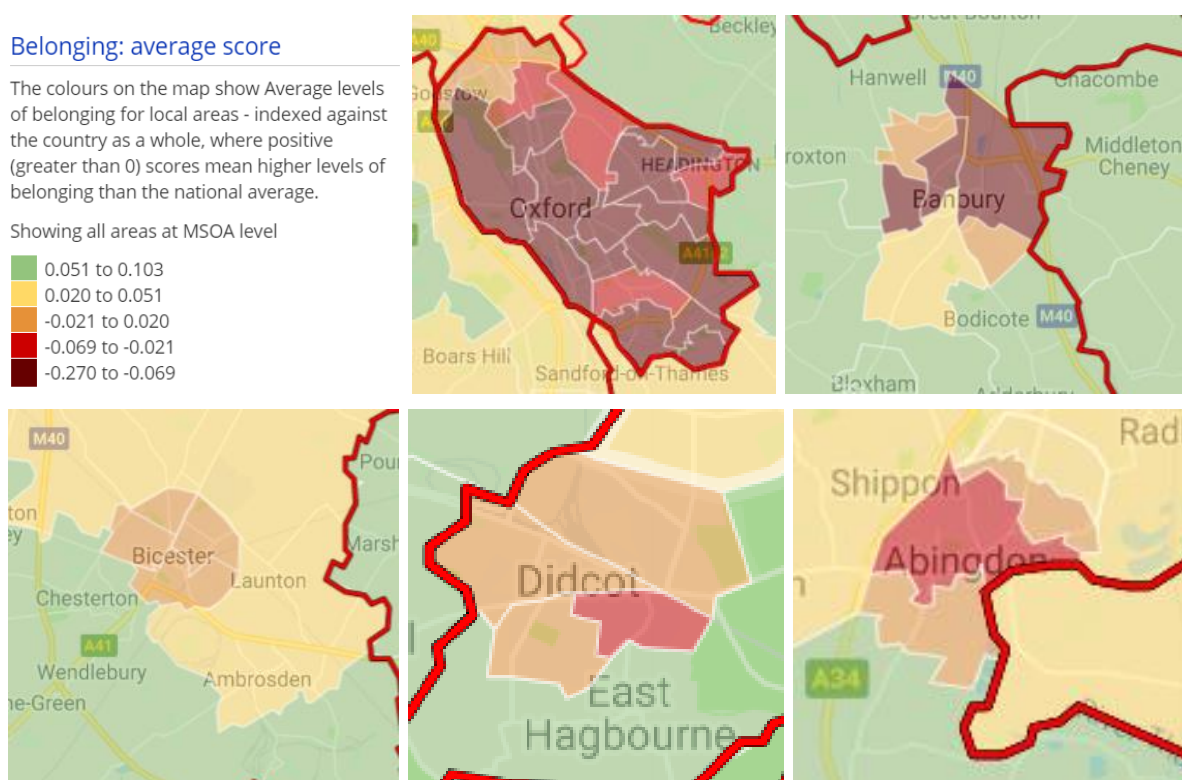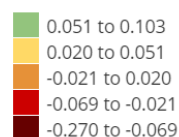
Belonging

The Community Life Survey is an annual survey commissioned by Cabinet Office to provide official statistics. This survey measures how strongly respondents feel a sense of belonging by combining responses to the statements "I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood" and "I plan to remain resident of this neighbourhood for a number of years".

Caution should be applied when interpreting these results at small area level due to the small sample size of the survey. However, when looking at these maps at MSOA (Middle Super Output Area) level, we can build a picture of where people feel they don't have a sense of belonging.

Belonging: average score

The colours on the map show Average levels of belonging for local areas - indexed against the country as a whole, where positive (greater than 0) scores mean higher levels of belonging than the national average.

Showing all areas at MSOA level

- 0.051 to 0.103
- 0.020 to 0.051
- -0.021 to 0.020
- -0.069 to -0.021
- -0.270 to -0.069

The maps above show all the MSOAs that have an average belonging score less than 0 (the national average).

Oxford City has the greatest representation of people who don't feel they belong or who have no intention to remain for more than a small number of years. This low belonging score in Oxford could be in part due to the large transient population who are linked to the universities. There are however a number of areas, particularly in south Oxford, where there are fewer students. In these areas, a lack of belonging is more concerning.

In **Cherwell** we can see a poor sense of belonging in Banbury, and a slightly below average score in Bicester. Kidlington also doesn't have a very strong sense of belonging. In **South Oxfordshire**, Didcot stands out, with a below national average score. Henley also doesn't show a strong sense of belonging. Abingdon is the only area below average in the **Vale of White Horse**, with Faringdon, Grove and Wantage also showing a low sense of belonging. **West Oxfordshire** shows areas in Witney and Brize Norton with a below-average sense of belonging.

Because this metric is based on a relatively small (although well selected) sample, it needs to be treated with some care and should not be considered the sole identifier of areas where people have a low sense of belonging. To further analyse which areas are likely to be in greatest need of stronger communities and better relationships, we should look at some of the causes and consequences of a lack of social cohesion.

From our previous work and most research available, we believe that **ethnic diversity** and **socio-economic factors** have the greatest influence on community cohesion. Diversity of ethnicity, nationality, religion, age, gender, etc is positive, and something that OCF believes communities should aspire to; however, diversity may also present communities with some challenges, and it may be harder to give people from a diverse range of cultures a sense of belonging to their community.

Deprivation or poverty can also have a very negative effect on community cohesion. It may result in people withdrawing further from the community, participating less in community activities, which may lead to loneliness, isolation and even a decline in mental health. More alarming consequences may include a rise in anti-social behaviour and crime.

Ethnic diversity

As can be seen from the table below, Oxfordshire does not have a high proportion of ethnic diversity. This is especially true when compared with the nation as a whole, although these figures are skewed by London and other cities such as Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Leicester and Bradford, where there are many areas in which non-white-British people are in the majority.

Area	Non-White-British*	Number
England	20.2%	10,731,448
Oxfordshire	16.4%	106,948
Cherwell	13.7%	19,377
Oxford City	36.4%	55,273
South Oxfordshire	9.1%	12,174
Vale of White Horse	10.2%	12,340
West Oxfordshire	7.4%	7,784

* This includes everyone who does not identify as "White British" on the census, ie British people of non-white ethnicity, and white people who are not of British nationality

A number of scholars, including Putnam (2007), have noted a negative relationship between diversity and social capital. In particular, diversity has been linked with lower levels of civic engagement, participation in group activities and social trust. Fieldhouse and Cutts (2010) state "The pattern in both the US and the UK consistently showed that, as diversity increases, levels of social capital (trust, group membership and so forth) fell".

The reason behind this effect could be ascribed to 'conflict theory' which predicts that due to a variety of factors, including conflict over limited resources (housing, work, school places, doctors, etc), members of the majority group feel threatened by 'outsiders', leading to distrust and intolerance.
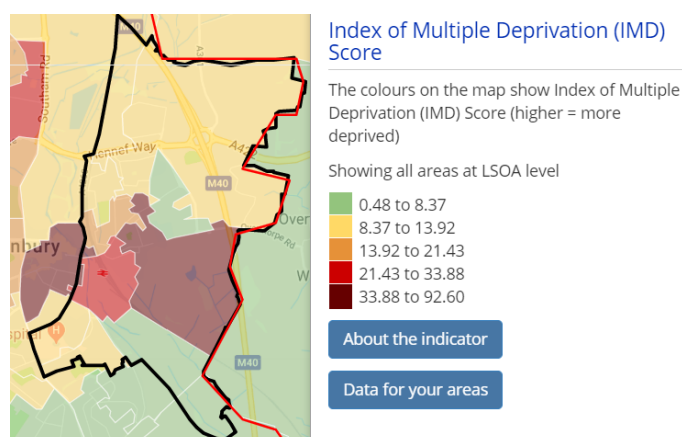
Mixing matters

Countering conflict theory is the 'contact hypothesis', which posits that experience of diverse populations makes us more tolerant. Fieldhouse and Cutts share evidence of this in children, where the conflict for resources has not started. Furthermore, children who have contact with people of different ethnicities at school or in a multi-cultural community are less likely to discriminate throughout their lives.

To build stronger, more cohesive communities, mixing matters. A truly successful community will have tolerance, trust and friendships between people from different ethnicities, nationalities, socio-economic backgrounds, and ages. OCF believes that both the conflict and the contact theories are probably true, and so we would like to fund projects that appease conflict, and encourage contact.

Socio-economic diversity

As stated above, socio-economic factors affect community. The class system, although changed, is still present in UK society. Oxford and Oxfordshire demonstrate some of the most extreme inequalities of the country. There are neighbouring areas across the county that appear at opposing ends of the deprivation spectrum.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Score

The colours on the map show Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Score (higher = more deprived)

Showing all areas at LSOA level

- 0.48 to 8.37
- 8.37 to 13.92
- 13.92 to 21.43
- 21.43 to 33.88
- 33.88 to 92.60

About the indicator

Data for your areas

For instance, Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown is made up of five defined neighbourhoods (and parts of a further four); they range from being in the least to most deprived 20% of the IMD.

This pattern can be seen in a number of the other wards. When looking over Oxfordshire's towns and city, this inequality is still more obvious.
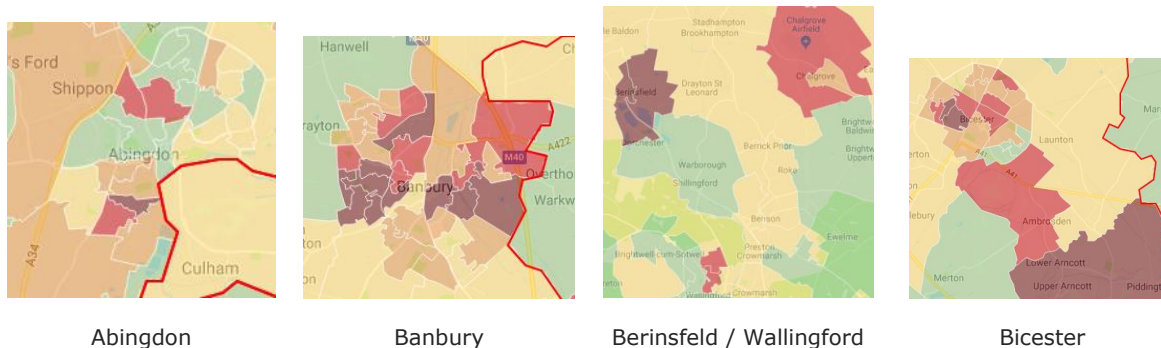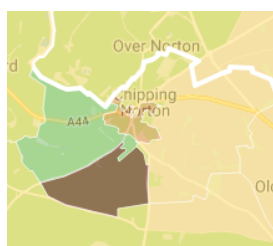
Abingdon   Banbury   Berinsfield   Bicester

Chipping Norton   Didcot   Oxford   Witney

All of these places show both areas in green (least deprived) and in red (most deprived).
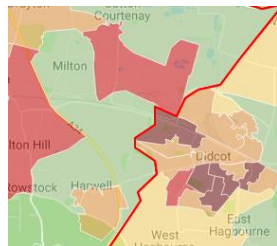
Education, language and practical skills

There is great inequality in education within Oxfordshire, the gap being at its greatest in Oxford. Educational inequality creates barriers in communities – the Oxford 'town and gown' saying shows this. If the inequality is felt it can limit the will to participate in the community. The more one participates in activities within a community, the greater one feels part of that community and a sense of belonging.

Areas of great inequalities in education and skills can be seen below. We see a patchwork of red and green, demonstrating that there are neighbouring areas at opposite ends of the Index of Deprivation for Education, Skills and Training.

ID 2015 Education, Skills and Training Score

The colours on the map show ID 2015 Education, Skills and Training Score (higher = more deprived)

Showing all areas at LSOA level

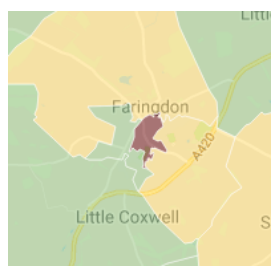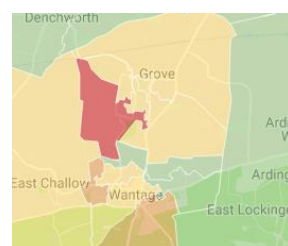|	
	0.01 to 5.93
	5.93 to 12.35
	12.35 to 20.91
	20.91 to 35.84
	35.84 to 99.50

Abingdon   Banbury   Berinsfeld / Wallingford   Bicester
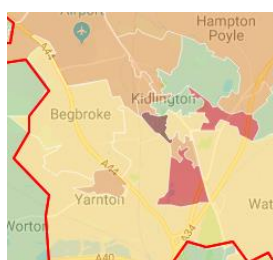
Chipping Norton

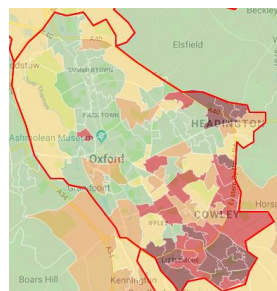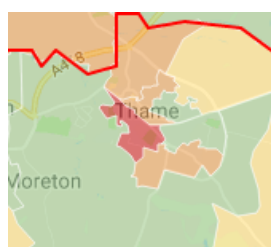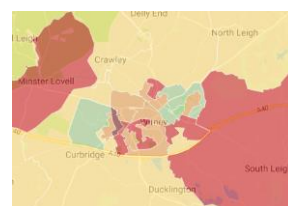Didcot/Milton

Faringdon

Grove/Wantage

Kidlington

Oxford

Thame

Witney

It is no coincidence that the areas with poor attainment in Education, training and skills are very similar to those that have high scores on the IMD, or the indices relating to income.

Projects that help some of the more disadvantaged gain education or skills might give them greater opportunities in work and the confidence to participate in more community activities. We suggest that this would give a greater sense of belonging.

Whilst education projects are not a primary purpose of this round, where a direct route to community participation can be seen, and so the strengthening of the community, these projects should be considered.

Generational diversity

A community is made of people from different generations and ages. Sometimes we see fractures in our communities along age lines. Most frequently we see either the older (65+) or the younger members of our society losing a sense of belonging.

Families have become more transient. It has become rarer that three generations live within one street, neighbourhood, or even town. We know from charities and community groups working with families that the role of a grandparent is now more frequently only played on an infrequent visit basis, or only on holidays such as Christmas. This can have a negative effect on both the older and younger generation. The older can feel lonely and isolated, less connected to the community. The younger generation miss out on the wisdom and experience of the elder generation.
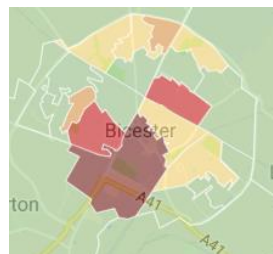
The consequences of the younger generations feeling alienated from their community can often be seen in a rise in anti-social behaviour and drug use. The areas of Oxfordshire with higher rates of anti-social behaviour map quite closely with those with lower belonging scores and higher levels of deprivation, as can be seen below.
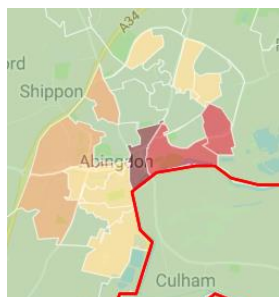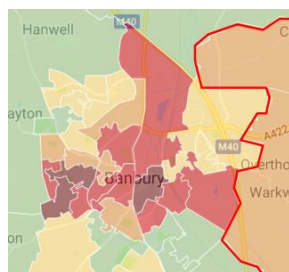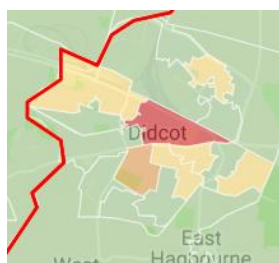

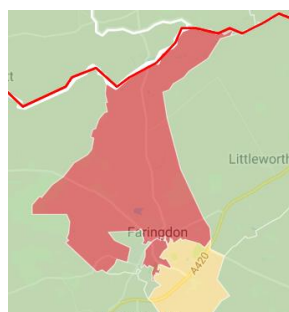|			
Abingdon	Banbury	Bicester	Chipping Norton
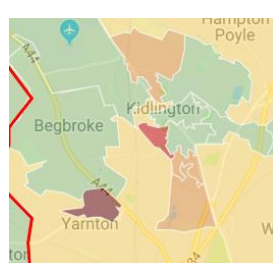
Didcot	Faringdon	Kidlington/Yarnton	Oxford
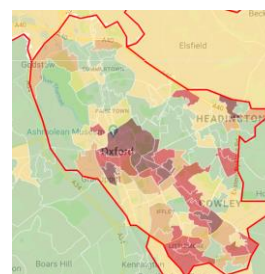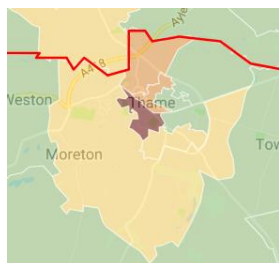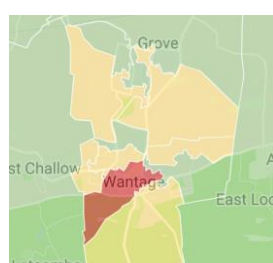
Thame	Wallingford	Wantage	Witney
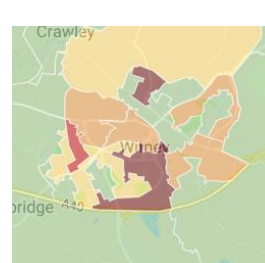
A lack of participation in community activities and in membership of community groups is often reason for a feeling of lack of belonging and then anti-social behaviour. This can create a vicious circle: as anti-social behaviour increases; more people feel less of a sense of belonging and so hunker down and participate less in their community.

We should look to support projects that can engage more people, especially the young, in their community. These projects may use sport or arts or could be projects to encourage volunteering.

The benefit of intergenerational projects is also well proven. OCF has funded many intergenerational projects in the past and would consider doing so again within this theme. OCF would favour intergenerational projects that are working within any of the areas highlighted in this report; those that demonstrate higher levels of deprivation or ethnic diversity.

Combining factors

It is possible to identify some areas that combine all of the factors identified so far: a low sense of belonging, higher ethnic diversity, and greater levels of deprivation. These factors together make an area much more likely to experience conflict between different populations, as well as having potential for greater contact. We can use the various data points to specify these areas at ward level.

The table below shows data for four metrics for wards in Oxfordshire:

- **Belonging**: average score. This shows how people have responded to statements from the Community Life Survey detailed in the section above: "I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood" and "I plan to remain resident of this neighbourhood".

- **Percentage of people in an ethnic minority group** (non-white-British), according to the 2011 census.

- **Percentage of people aged three and above whose main language is not English**, or who cannot speak English well.

- **Index of Multiple Deprivation** 2015 (IMD) score. The IMD is a relative measure of deprivation for small neighbourhoods averaging approximately 1,650 people and 700 households (Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs).

Numbers shaded in dark red show areas measuring in the top 20% nationally for any of these. The brighter red represents the next 20%. The orange is the middle 20% nationally, and the yellow are scoring as less deprived/diverse than the national average.

Local Authority	Ward	Belonging: average score	% people non-white-British	% main language is not English	IMD score*
Oxford City	Blackbird Leys	-0.122866	34.70	1.54756	38.08
Oxford City	Northfield Brook	-0.121172	31.58	1.46379	33.77
Oxford City	Barton and Sandhills	-0.098442	34.05	1.16502	30.02
Cherwell	Banbury Ruscote	-0.084811	18.91	1.65229	28.26
Oxford City	Rose Hill and Iffley	-0.059324	37.86	2.38057	27.34
Oxford City	Littlemore	-0.106727	28.61	1.44928	24.27
Cherwell	Banbury Cross and Neithrop	-0.076215	23.42	2.10479	22.60
Oxford City	Holywell	-0.193849	34.64	0.22193	20.88
Oxford City	Churchill	-0.134387	42.15	1.89513	20.65
Oxford City	Cowley	-0.056626	46.69	3.94821	19.17
Oxford City	St Mary's	-0.189705	36.06	1.57390	18.49
Oxford City	Cowley Marsh	-0.105048	47.61	3.34328	18.38
South Oxfordshire	Berinsfield	-0.009664	11.13	0.35506	18.36
Oxford City	St Clement's	-0.161052	33.90	1.30316	18.12
Oxford City	Carfax	-0.203403	40.04	0.69642	18.09
Oxford City	Hinksey Park	-0.140276	36.73	1.54089	17.94
Cherwell	Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown	-0.052565	27.52	3.11116	17.36

Local Authority	Ward	Belonging: average score	% people non-white-British	% main language is not English	IMD score*
Vale of White Horse	Abingdon Caldecott	-0.027038	12.71	0.69930	16.99
Oxford City	Iffley Fields	-0.116969	38.28	2.24945	16.79
Oxford City	Lye Valley	-0.070768	43.50	2.60128	16.26
Oxford City	Jericho and Osney	-0.149530	37.84	1.19733	14.79
South Oxfordshire	Didcot South	-0.005144	10.11	0.85322	14.20
Cherwell	Bicester West	-0.009870	11.63	0.62592	14.02
South Oxfordshire	Didcot West	-0.018518	9.00	0.42908	13.44
West Oxfordshire	Witney South	0.000101	11.41	1.19008	13.35
West Oxfordshire	Witney Central	-0.003552	9.79	0.31759	13.31
Cherwell	Banbury Hardwick	-0.016945	12.57	0.88850	12.16
Cherwell	Bicester East	-0.018821	12.35	0.97500	12.09
Vale of White Horse	Abingdon Abbey Northcourt	-0.047014	15.64	0.80369	11.35
Oxford City	Quarry and Risinghurst	-0.049180	28.69	1.33824	10.61
Oxford City	Summertown	-0.038876	31.35	0.96140	10.48
Oxford City	Headington Hill and Northway	-0.098749	39.22	1.41596	10.31
Cherwell	Kidlington East	0.004118	16.66	0.86618	10.12
Oxford City	Wolvercote	-0.003700	25.50	1.04001	8.93

* IMD scores are calculated at an LSOA level. Most wards will be made up of between three and five LSOAs. Some of the wards included have a lower deprivation score but have at least one LSOA that is in the most deprived 40% nationwide. The IMD is shaded in the colour representing its most deprived LSOA.

From the table above we can see that many of the wards with a lower sense of belonging are also wards with a greater proportion of people from an ethnic minority background. We can also deduce that the areas with a greater ethnic diversity and a lower sense of belonging are more likely to be areas with higher levels of deprivation.

Wards which don't have any one of these metrics in the most deprived 40% nationally have been excluded from the table, leaving 34 wards out of 112. It is the areas identified in this table that OCF's grant-making should focus on.

Conclusion and recommendations

We must not conclude that because ethnically diverse communities are often areas of deprivation, that ethnic diversity is a bad thing. Quite the opposite.

We must encourage projects that help resolve the issues raised by conflict theory, such as misunderstanding or suspicion between different communities. We must also support the contact hypothesis by encouraging interaction between groups from different backgrounds, thereby building dialogue, understanding, trust and friendships. Priority should be given to projects that put the participants in contact with each other on a number of occasions, as opposed to one-off events. To build genuine community cohesion, relationships need to be long lasting, rather than fleeting encounters.

Mixing matters. We should favour projects that are truly inclusive. They should be open to and reach out to all residents of the community, white-British included, and reaching across socio-economic barriers. Ensuring that beneficiaries are from a variety of backgrounds can be done in a number of ways:

- Collaboration between groups – a joint project between two or more groups is going to have a broader outreach. We should favour applications showing collaboration between groups that may not usually work together, such as different faiths or nationalities.

- Innovative outreach – whether the activity is a project or an event, thought needs to be given as to how to reach the desired diverse beneficiaries through a range of channels. Advertising or marketing needs to reach audiences that may not have previously been contacted. OCF would support innovative outreach or marketing of projects that will encourage a diverse audience to take part, and not merely preach to the converted.

Type of project

The following sorts of projects all have a great capacity to be catalysts for economic equality, and to create social capital for many ethnicities and nationalities. OCF should look to support initiatives using any of these activities to bring people from different backgrounds together, and build friendships by sharing their common interest. Funding may also be required to reach out into more deprived communities.

- **Arts and music**. Events that showcase music from a wide range of cultures, or programmes where music or arts are used to build contacts between a diverse range of beneficiaries (including funding to provide the more disadvantaged with musical instruments or arts equipment). Cross-cultural music projects that build long-lasting friendships between participants.

- **Sport**. Sporting events where teams of different nationalities compete against one another. Sports clubs of no particular nationality who wish to reach out to improve their diversity. A team bond or mutual interest in a sport can build strong relationships. To create a level playing field, projects may require funding to provide the more disadvantaged with sporting equipment or bursaries.

- **Food**. We all eat and many of us love to try food from different cultures. Groups who share their cooking and get together over a good meal. Social enterprises using catering as a vehicle to bring people from ethnic minority backgrounds into contact with the wider community and build long-term contact.

- **Practical skills**. We have seen positive outcomes from groups who have used sewing, gardening, woodwork, and many other skills that could help people to work or to a new hobby. These have often been projects that have brought people of different cultures together.

- **Language**. Language can be a great barrier to social integration. We should fund language courses or conversation groups that help those who find it difficult to communicate. Many other projects will have an additional benefit to their core purpose by improving language.

Geography

OCF should prioritise applications of this type that are taking place in wards with a higher proportion of non-white-British residents.

The highest proportion of non-white-British people for a ward is 47% – so white-British people are still the majority, and we must remember that the minorities may come from many different ethnic backgrounds or nationalities. From the table above, we should prioritise funding any of these activity types in those areas where the percentage of people in an ethnic minority group (non-white-British) appears in dark red or red.

As most studies into this topic suggest that socio-economic factors exert an equal or greater bearing on community cohesion than ethnic diversity, we should also give priority to organisations operating in areas with a higher IMD score.

Appendix: Sources

Local Insight data

Belonging

Belonging: average score. Shows predicted average levels of belonging for local areas. Figures are presented indexed against the country as a whole, where positive scores mean higher levels of belonging than the national average. Negative scores mean lower levels of belonging than the national average. The results have been calculated by combining responses about how strongly residents felt about the following statements from the Understanding Society Survey: "I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood" and "I plan to remain resident of this neighbourhood for a number of years". Social Life construct this indicator using modelled data from the annual Community Life Survey (2014–15). For more information about Social Life research, please visit at www.social-life.co or contact them on hello@social-life.co. Note, data is modelled from the Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey (based on the socio-demographic characteristics of the local area). Date: 2015/16

Source: Social Life (modelled from the annual Community Life Survey) (**https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/community-life-survey**)

Ethnic diversity

People in Ethnic Minority group (non-White-British). This indicator shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as not "White British" (including people of white non-British ethnicity and people from non-white ethnic groups). This information was created from responses to the ethnic group question in the 2011 Census. The ethnic group question records the perceived ethnic group and cultural background of an individual. The ethnic group question covers all people usually resident in the area. Rate calculated as = (People in Ethnic Minority group (non-White British))/(All usual residents (census KS201))*100. Date: 2011. How often updated: 10 yearly (published July 2014).

Source: Census 2011 (**https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks201ew**)

Main language is not English: Cannot speak English well. Shows the proportion of people aged three and over whose main language is not English and who cannot speak English well. Figures are self-reported and taken from the English language proficiency questions in the 2011 Census. Rate calculated as = (Main language is not English (English or Welsh in Wales): Cannot speak English well (census QS205))/(All usual residents aged 3 and over (census QS205))*100. Date: 2011. How often updated: 10 yearly (published July 2014).

Source: Census 2011 (**https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs205ew**)

Socio-economic diversity

ID 2015 Income Score (rate) The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). The following indicators are included: Adults and children in Income Support families; Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families; Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families; Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families; Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance, or Pension Credit (Guarantee), and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs; Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support accommodation support or both. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Rate calculated as = (ID 2015 Income Domain numerator)/(ID 2015 Total population: mid 2012 (excluding prisoners))*100. Date: 2015. How often updated: Irregular (September 2015).

Source: Communities and Local Government (CLG)
(**https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015**)

ID 2015 Education, Skills and Training Score. The Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 Education Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is the "Children and young people" sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the "Skills" sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working-age adult population ('stock'). Children and Young People sub-domain includes: Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams; Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4; Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school; Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16, and Entry to higher education: The proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education. The Adult Skills sub-domain sub-domain includes: Adult skills: The proportion of working-age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64; English language proficiency: The proportion of working age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Date: 2015. How often updated: Irregular (September 2015).

Source: Communities and Local Government (CLG)
(**https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015**)

Anti-social behaviour. Shows 12-month total of neighbourhood-level incidents of anti-social behaviour, and as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate output area and Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). Rate calculated as = (Anti-social behaviour offences)/(Population aged 16–64)*1000. Date: Dec-17 to Nov-18. How often updated: Quarterly (published January 2019), with next update expected Apr-19.

Source: Police UK (Police recorded crime figures) (**https://data.police.uk/**)

Other sources

Putnam, Robert D. (2007), 'E Pluribus Unum: Diversity and Community in the Twenty-first Century: The 2006 Johan Skytte Prize Lecture'

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-9477.2007.00176.x

Ethnic diversity is increasing in most advanced countries, driven mostly by sharp increases in immigration. In the long run immigration and diversity are likely to have important cultural, economic, fiscal, and developmental benefits. In the short run, however, immigration and ethnic diversity tend to reduce social solidarity and social capital. New evidence from the US suggests that in ethnically diverse neighbourhoods, residents of all races tend to 'hunker down'. Trust (even of one's own race) is lower, altruism and community cooperation rarer, friends fewer. In the long run, however, successful immigrant societies have overcome such fragmentation by creating new, cross-cutting forms of social solidarity and more encompassing identities. Illustrations of becoming comfortable with diversity are drawn from the US military, religious institutions, and earlier waves of American immigration.

Fieldhouse, Edward, and Cutts, David (2010), 'Does Diversity Damage Social Capital? A Comparative Study of Neighborhood Diversity and Social Capital in the US and Britain', Canadian Journal of Political Science. 43. 289–318. 10.1017/S0008423910000065.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/231996385_Does_Diversity_Damage_Social_Capital_A_Comparative_Study_of_Neighborhood_Diversity_and_Social_Capital_in_the_US_and_Britain

A number of scholars have noted a negative relationship between ethnic diversity and social capital or social trust, especially in the US. Evidence from other countries has been more mixed and sometimes contradictory. This paper provides the first Anglo-American comparative analysis of the relationship between neighbourhood diversity and social capital, and shows how this relationship varies across ethnic categories. Multilevel structural equation models are applied to individual level data from the 2000 Citizen Benchmark Survey for the US and the 2005 Citizenship Survey for Great Britain. The findings suggest that while for attitudinal social capital among whites, the negative underlying relationship with diversity is apparent in both countries, the effect is much weaker or reversed for minority groups. For structural social capital, the negative relationship is apparent for minorities but not whites, but this is mainly attributable to other neighbourhood characteristics.

Haidt, Jonathan (2012), *The Righteous Mind: Why Good People are Divided by Politics and Religion*, **Penguin UK**

In *The Righteous Mind*, psychologist Jonathan Haidt answers some of the most compelling questions about human relationships. Why can it sometimes feel as though half the population is living in a different moral universe? Why do ideas such as 'fairness' and 'freedom' mean such different things to different people? Why is it so hard to see things from another viewpoint? Why do we come to blows over politics and religion? Jonathan Haidt reveals that we often find it hard to get along because our minds are hardwired to be moralistic, judgmental and self-righteous. He explores how morality evolved to enable us to form communities, and how moral values are not just about justice and equality – for some people authority, sanctity or loyalty matter more. Morality binds and blinds, but, using his own research, Haidt proves it is possible to liberate ourselves from the disputes that divide good people.

Appendix: Statistical Geographies

The vast majority of place-based open data is published at least one of the following geographies. Output Areas and Super Output Areas are standard areas that were primarily designed for the publication of the Census. They have been designed to be fairly homogenous in terms of population size, so that you can compare like-for-like when looking at changes over time & when comparing different areas and different datasets.

Output Areas (OAs): These are the smallest of the geographies that data is published at and have an average population of about 310 residents (the table below shows the upper and lower thresholds). Not very much data is published at this level, although Census outputs are.

Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs): LSOAs have an average population of 1500 people or 650 households. A lot more data is available directly at LSOA level, including the majority of the data included within Local Insight.

Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs): MSOAs have an average population of 7500 residents or 4000 households. There are some datasets out there that are published at MSOA level as the smallest geography – for example estimates on prevalence of different health conditions.

Area Type	Lower threshold		Upper threshold	
	People	**Households**	**People**	**Households**
Output Areas	100	40	625	250
Lower Layer Super Output Areas	1,000	400	3,000	1,200
Middle Layer Super Output Areas	5,000	2,000	15,000	6,000
Electoral wards/divisons	100	40	n/a	n/a
Source: Office of National Statistics				

The whole of England and Wales can be broken down into these constituent areas – or building blocks (Scotland and Northern Ireland are a different story). OAs nestle within the boundaries of LSOAs, LSOAs nestle within the boundaries of MSOAs and MSOAs nestle within the boundaries of Local Authorities.

Local Authority	MSOA	LSOA	OA
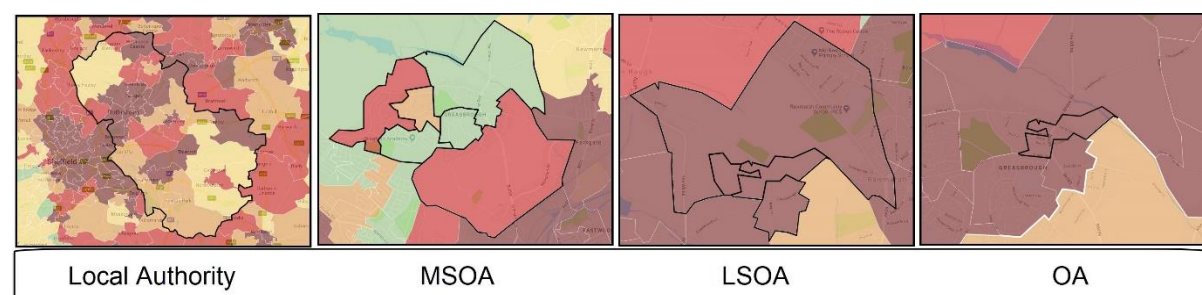
NB: Each image is not to scale. These images show how OAs nestles within LSOAs and LSOAs within MSOAs.

These geographies are really useful in providing the structure for collecting, processing, storing and aggregating data, as well as being a great unit to show comparison. However, they do have one pretty big drawback and that is people do not tend to relate to them, at all. There are no names associated with LSOAs and they cut across neighbourhoods rather than aligning with real communities on the ground.

Wards

People generally tend to be more familiar with the term wards and will be more likely to identify which ward they are from, rather than which LSOA. Wards are a very useful unit for analysis precisely because of this.

However, datasets are often not published directly at ward level. Firstly, because ward boundaries change a lot and are therefore less likely to be consistent over time (not too mention the administrative headache it would be). Secondly, wards vary greatly in size (anything from 1000 to 30,000 people), and therefore it is difficult to compare different areas to each other.

So when using place-based data, you may need to source data for different types of areas depending on the questions you are trying to answer and the audiences you are engaging with (read to the end for resources that can help with this).