Community data profile for Central Oxford (St. Thomas, St. Ebbe's, Friars Wharf and Grandpont)

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Compiled by the Public Health Intelligence Team at Oxfordshire County Council

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1 Summary of findings

This profile is based on a bespoke non-contiguous area within Central Oxford, covering the areas of St. Thomas, St. Ebbe's, Friars Wharf and Grandpont, chosen because of their relatively high rates of social housing and high levels of deprivation.

Population and housing

- The total population of the Central Oxford Community Insight area according to the latest data (Census 2021), was 1,178 residents.
- Compared with Oxford and Oxfordshire, Central Oxford has a much lower proportion of those aged 35 to 49 years and a much higher proportion of those from an Asian ethnic background.
- Between the Census 2011 and Census 2021 surveys, the resident population of Central Oxford increased by nearly double that of the average for Oxfordshire.
    - The largest increases were seen in those aged 0-19 years and those living in student halls of residence.
- The proportion of social rented housing in Central Oxford was over four times the average for Oxfordshire.

Health and Wellbeing

- For the wider Central Oxford area (this area is explained further in section 5.1), 1 of the 32 local health and wellbeing indicators, is ranked as worse than the England average, with the remaining 31 indicators ranked as better than or similar to average. The indicator highlighted as worse for the area was Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions.
- The rate for adults receiving drugs or alcohol treatment in the Central Oxford Community Insight area has remained much higher than the average for Oxfordshire since 2019.

Employment

- The percentage of people who were economically active in the Central Oxford Community Insight area (Census 2021) was much lower than the rate for Oxford and Oxfordshire, with a lower proportion of people in full time employment.
- The proportion of residents who were long-term sick or disabled in the area was over three times the average for Oxford.

Poverty and deprivation

- The Central Oxford Community Insight area has a much higher proportion of households classified as deprived in one or more dimensions than the Oxford and Oxfordshire average.
- Compared to the average for Oxfordshire, a similar proportion of working aged residents in the Central Oxford area were claiming unemployment-related benefits.
- A slightly lower proportion of households in Central Oxford area were estimated to be in fuel poverty to that of Oxfordshire.
- Rates of child poverty in the Central Oxford area were above the average for Oxfordshire.
- The proportion of children eligible for free school meals in the Central Oxford area was over double the average for Oxfordshire.
- The rate of older people in poverty and claiming pension credit in Central Oxford was well over the average for Oxfordshire.

Figure 1 Indicators of low income[1]

Indicator	Central Oxford Community Insight area	Oxfordshire
Unemployment claimants*	2.2%	2.0%
Households in fuel poverty (2021)*	7%	8%
Children in poverty	14%	12%
Pupils eligible for Free School Meals	35%	15%
Claimants of pension credit	31%	6%
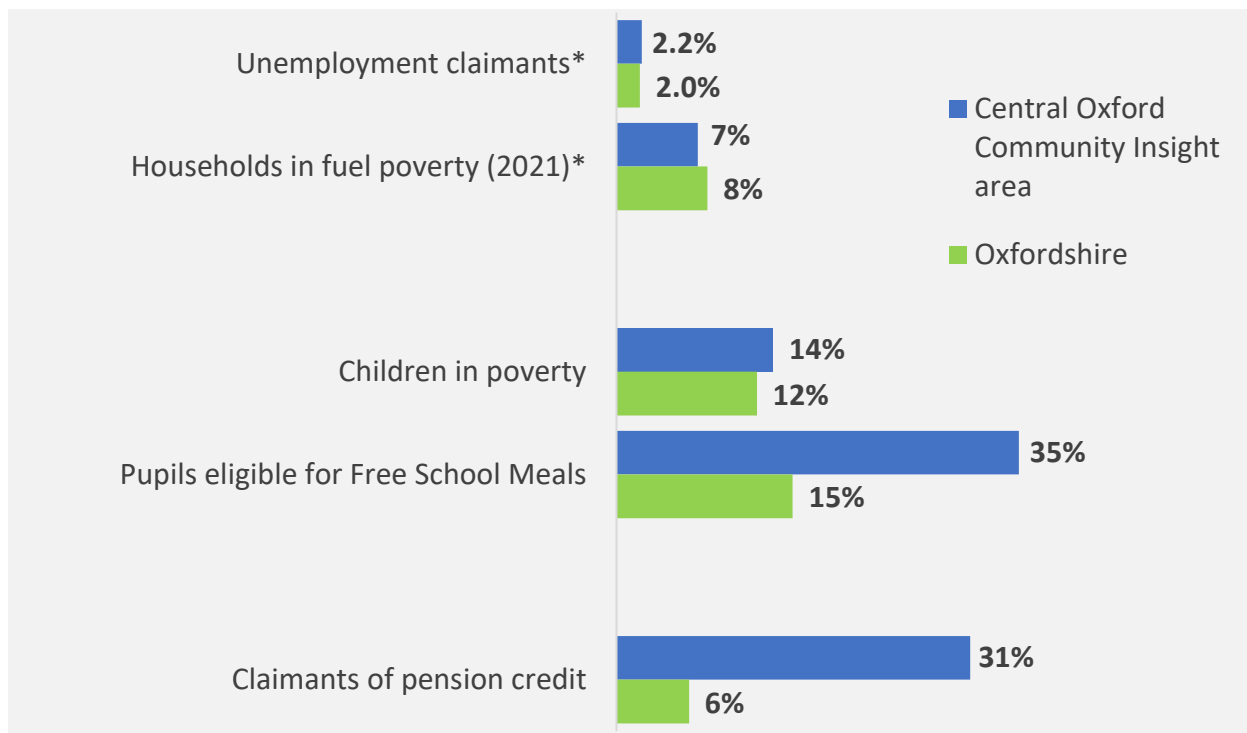
*Note that the geography used for these two indicators is the two LSOAs Oxford 008B and 012C, and the other indicators use data at Output Area level.

Crime and community safety

- The overall rate of crime in Central Oxford was well above the Oxfordshire average.

Access to green space

- The Central Oxford area is surrounded by accessible natural green and blue spaces including woodland, water courses, allotments, public parks, playing fields and other sports facilities.

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[1] Sources: DWP claimant count October 2023 from nomisweb.co.uk, Claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system; Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2021 Dept for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, fuel poverty refers to households living in a property with fuel energy efficiency rating of band D or below as well as households which after paying their energy bill to heat their home the residual income is below the official poverty line; Child poverty from DWP statXplore, children aged 0-19, 2021/22; FSM from January 2023 pupil census, Oxfordshire County Council; Pension credit from DWP statXplore as of May 2023.

2   Introduction

The following profile provides an overview of facts and figures for a bespoke area in Central Oxford covering the areas; St. Thomas, St. Ebbe's, Friars Wharf and Grandpont.

Previously Carfax ward, located within Central Oxford, was classified as one of the "10 most deprived wards" in Oxfordshire because of the (part) inclusion of the Lower Super Output Area Oxford 008B, ranked in the 20% most deprived areas in England. However, Oxford City ward boundary changes in 2021 meant that LSOA Oxford 008B moved and was split between the two wards of Osney & St Thomas and Holywell.

These two wards cover a much wider area than the central area of deprivation, so it was agreed with the community insight profile steering group that the geography for the Central Oxford Community Insight Profile should include only those more deprived areas (sub-LSOA, output areas), as well as areas with high levels of social housing.

Therefore, the Central Oxford area in this profile is based on a geographical area built from smaller Output Areas (see Figure 2) and going forward this area will be referred to as the Central Oxford Community Insight area.

Figure 2 Map showing Output Areas selected for the Central Oxford Community Insight area
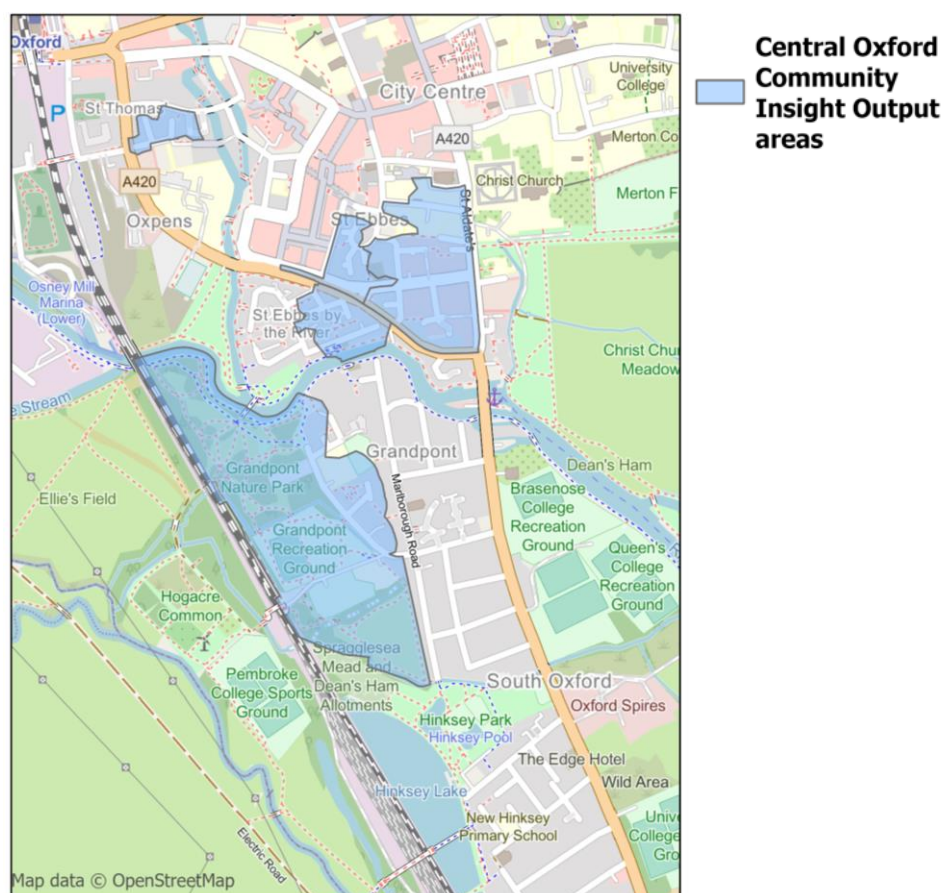
Mapping by Oxfordshire County Council

Data for the Oxford Central area is included for:

- Five Output Areas: E00145406, E00145403, E00145308, E00172582, E00185959
- Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs): Oxford 008B and Oxford 012C
- Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs): Oxford Central (Oxford 008) and Grandpont & New Hinksey (Oxford 012)

Where relevant, data for Oxford Central area is compared to Oxford City, Oxfordshire County and the England averages.

Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are made up of groups of LSOAs, usually four or five. MSOAs fit within local authorities and comprise between 2,000 and 6,000 households. Health data is usually provided at this level of geography. Note that the MSOAs for the Central Oxford Community Insight area cover a larger area than the one used in this profile and therefore include other areas, for example central North Oxford.

Figure 3 Maps showing Oxford central MSOA (Oxford 008) and Grandpont & New Hinksey MSOA (Oxford 012)

Maps from www.nomisweb.co.uk

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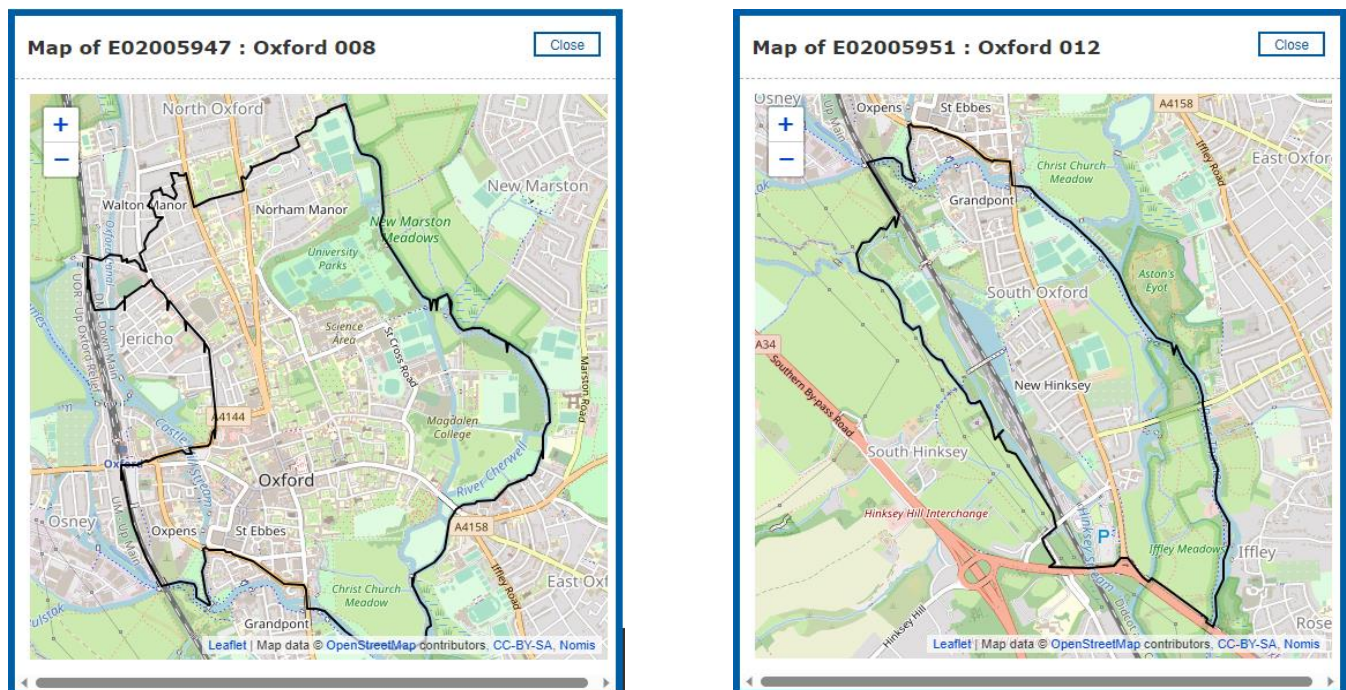
The following maps show the two Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) covering the Central Oxford Community Insight area. An LSOA has on average 650 households.

Figure 4 Maps showing LSOAs Oxford 008B and 012C associated with the Central Oxford Community Insight area
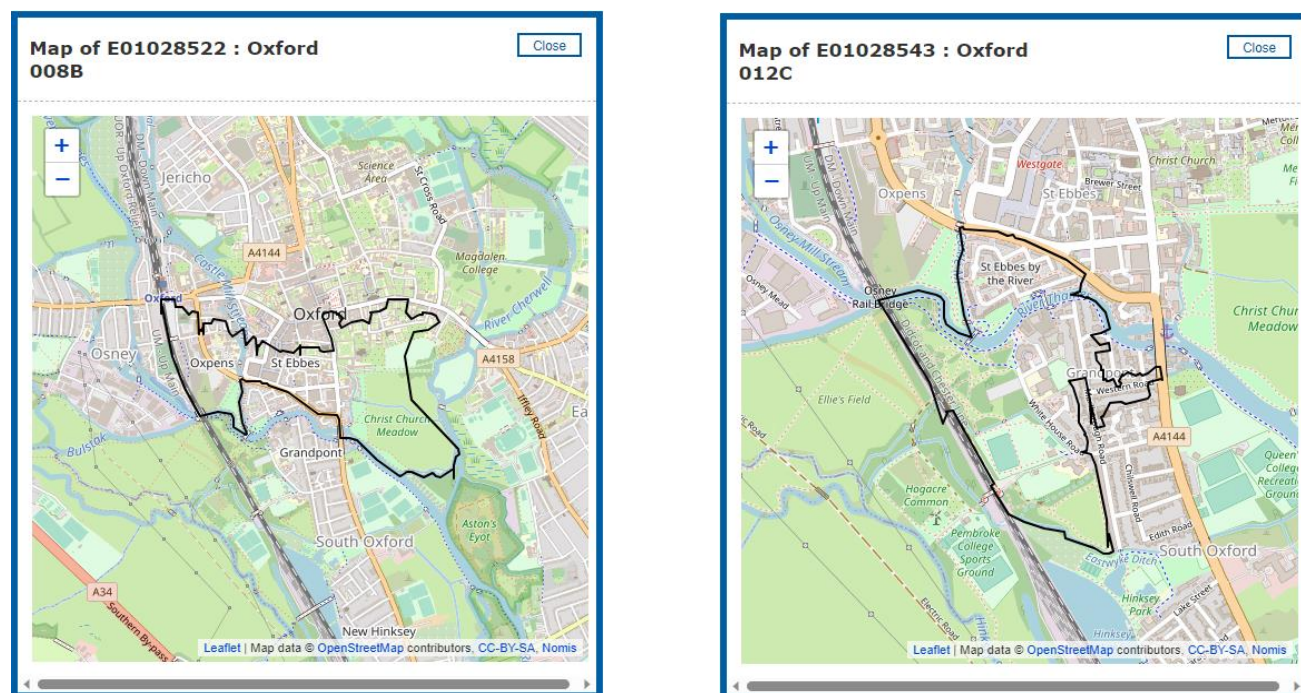
Maps from www.nomisweb.co.uk

Figure 5 Map of the Central Oxford Community Insight area used in this profile, showing the five Output Areas which make up the profiled area

Map from www.nomisweb.co.uk

For reference, the table below shows the total resident population of the different geographical areas covering the Central Oxford area.

Table 1 Comparison of total resident population of the Central Oxford area by levels of geography

Area	Source	Total count of residents
Central Oxford Community Insight area (from Output areas)	ONS Census 2021	1,178
Central Oxford LSOAs (Oxford 008B and 012C)	ONS Census 2021	5,303
Oxford Central Middle Layer Super Output Area (Oxford 008)	ONS Census 2021	18,475
Grandpont & New Hinksey Middle Layer Super Output Area (Oxford 012)	ONS Census 2021	5,578

Source: ONS from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

3 Census 2021 profile

The following profile is for the bespoke, Central Oxford Community Insight area.

It shows that, the Central Oxford Community Insight area was above the Oxfordshire average on the proportion of:

- People living in social rented households (65% vs 15%) and living in privately rented households (24% vs 20%);
- Young and working aged residents (5 to 9 and 15 to 34 years old);
- People from an Asian ethnic background (23% vs 6%), Black ethnic backgrounds (6% vs 2%) and Mixed ethnic backgrounds (8% vs 3%);
- People who are economically inactive (54% vs 36%);
- People in routine (13% vs 10%) or semi-routine occupations (11% vs 10%), who are long term unemployed (11% vs 5%) and full-time students (27% vs 10%).

Figure 6 Census 2021 profile of the Central Oxford Community Insight area
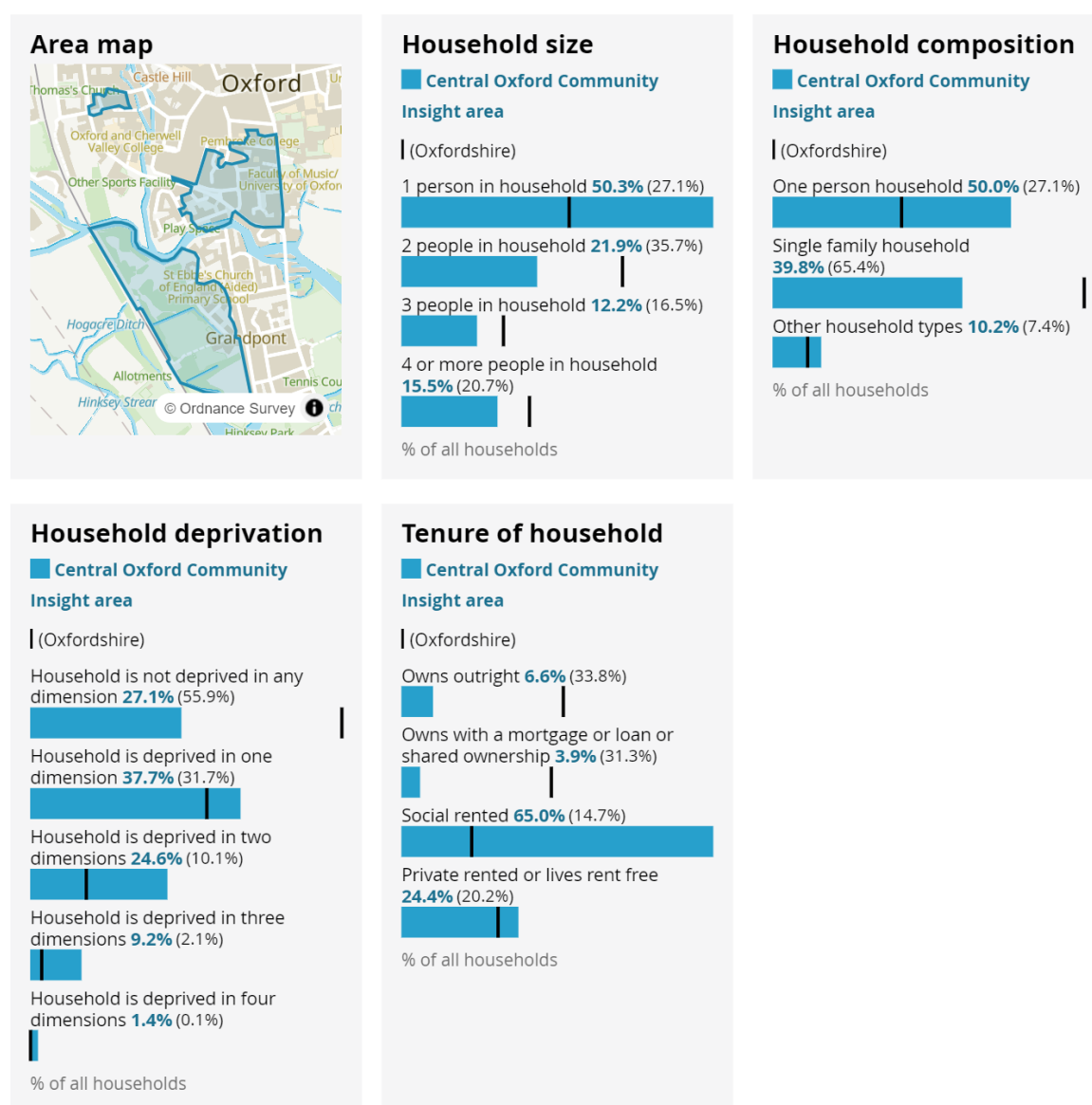
From Build a custom area profile – Census 2021, ONS

Figure 7 Census 2021 profile of the Central Oxford Community Insight area continued

Population

1,200
people

725,300 people in Oxfordshire
Rounded to the nearest 100 people

Age profile

■ **Central Oxford Community Insight area**

— (Oxfordshire)

0 years   85+
% of all people, 5 year age bands

Ethnic group

■ **Central Oxford Community Insight area**

| (Oxfordshire)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **22.6%** (6.4%)

Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **6.4%** (2.1%)

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **7.6%** (3.1%)

White **58.8%** (86.9%)

Other ethnic group **4.6%** (1.6%)

% of all people

Disability

■ **Central Oxford Community Insight area**

| (Oxfordshire)

Disabled under the Equality Act **21.4%** (14.5%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act **78.6%** (85.5%)

% of all people

Economic activity status

■ **Central Oxford Community Insight area**

| (Oxfordshire)

Economically active: In employment **41.2%** (61.3%)

Economically active: Unemployed **4.9%** (2.4%)

Economically inactive **53.8%** (36.3%)

% of people aged 16 years and over

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

■ **Central Oxford Community Insight area**

| (Oxfordshire)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **9.6%** (18.4%)

L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **10.8%** (21.5%)

L7: Intermediate occupations **7.7%** (10.8%)

L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **5.4%** (10.1%)

L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **5.3%** (5.0%)

L12: Semi-routine occupations **10.7%** (9.5%)

L13: Routine occupations **13.1%** (9.8%)

L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **10.6%** (5.0%)

L15: Full-time students **26.8%** (9.8%)

% of people aged 16 years and over

From Build a custom area profile – Census 2021, ONS

4 Population and housing

4.1 Population and population growth

According to the ONS Census 2021, the Central Oxford Community Insight Area had a resident population of 1,178 people.

The use of the Central Oxford Community Insight Area to analyse population change is not possible due to boundary changes in 2021, meaning that the there is no comparable area to the Central Oxford Community Insight Area in 2011. As a result, the Central Oxford area used here is slightly larger (see annex 1).

In 2021, the area had a resident population of 1,927 people, which was up from 1,589 residents in Census 2011, an increase of 338 (21%). This high increase in population between Censuses, may be explained by the large housing development in this area, leading to an increase in the resident population (see annex 1 for a breakdown of population change by Output area).

The change in Central Oxford's population by broad age group shows an increase in each group, with the largest increase seen in those aged 0-19 years (56%), a change that was well above average.

Figure 8 Population change between Census 2011 and Census 2021 for Central Oxford area, Oxford, Oxfordshire and England by broad age group
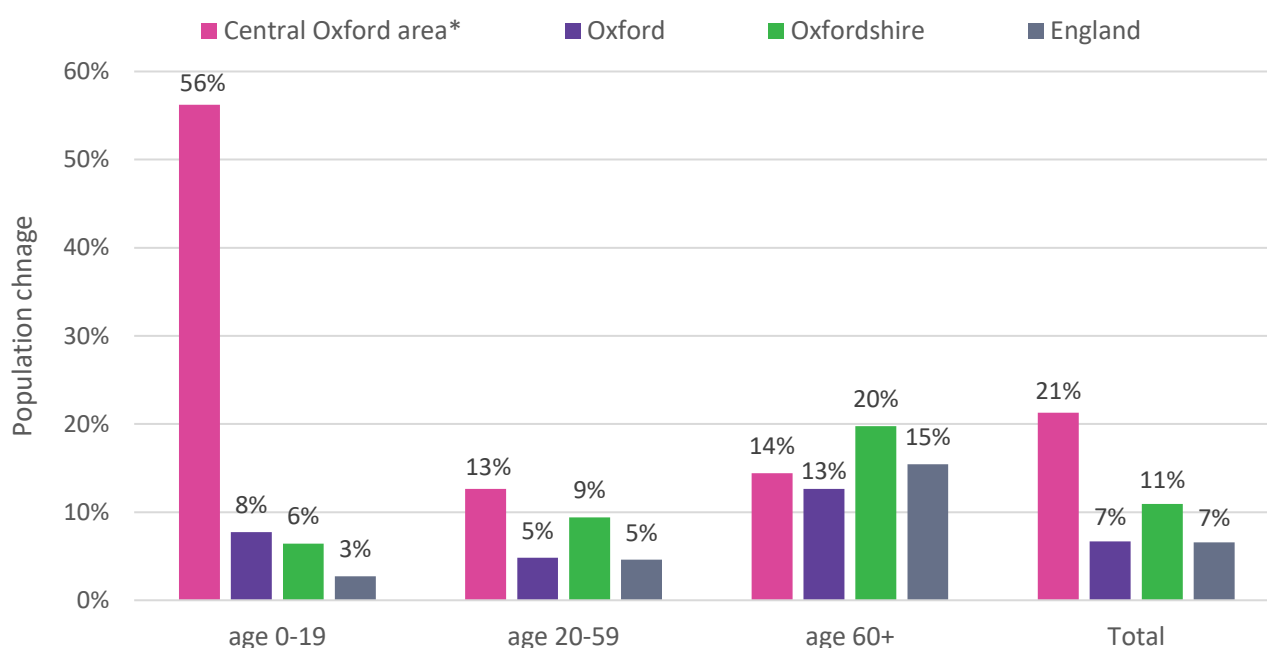
Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS102EW and Census 2021 table TS001 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

*See annex 1 for the description of Central Oxford area used here

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Between Census 2011 and Census 2021, there was an increase in people living in both households and communal establishments in the Central Oxford area, 19% and 28% respectively, however this increase was larger among those living in communal establishments, exclusively due to an increase in the population of student halls of residence[2].

Figure 9 Population change between Census 2011 and Census 2021 for Central Oxford area* for those living in households and those living in communal establishments
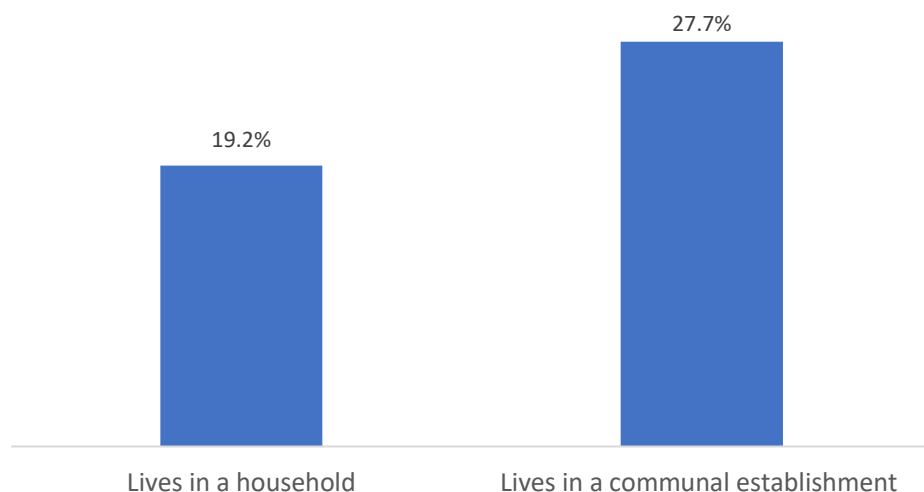
Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS102EW and Census 2021 table TS001 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

*See annex 1 for the description of Central Oxford area used here

4.2 Population by age

Compared with Oxford and Oxfordshire, the Central Oxford Community Insight Area has a higher proportion of young people aged 5 to 9 years and a much lower proportion of those aged 35 to 49 years.

Figure 10 Proportion of population in the area by broad age band, Central Oxford Community Insight Area vs Oxford District and Oxfordshire County (Census 2021)
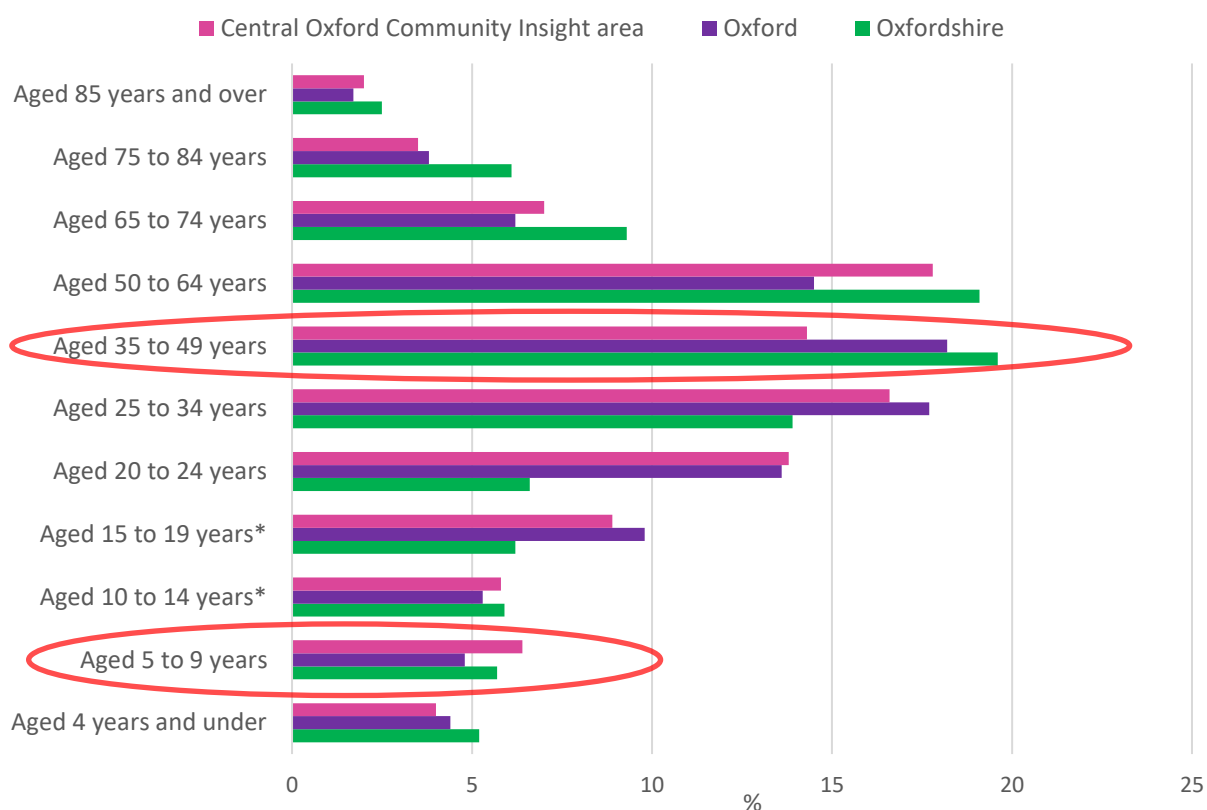
Source: ONS Census 2021 table TS007 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

*Note that, as this data is based on output areas, the age categories are slightly different to ones used in other Community Insight profiles for Oxfordshire.

4.3 Ethnicity

The most recent data on ethnicity is from the 2021 Census. At the time of the Census, 59% of residents in the Central Oxford Community Insight Area identified as White, this was below the district (71%) and county percentages (87%).

The percentages of the Mixed, Asian, Black and Other ethnic groups are all higher in the Central Oxford Community Insight Area than the district and County averages. In particular, the percentage of the Asian ethnic group (23%) is well above that of the Oxford district and Oxfordshire average, 15% and 6% respectively.

Figure 11 Proportion of resident population by broad ethnic group (2021)
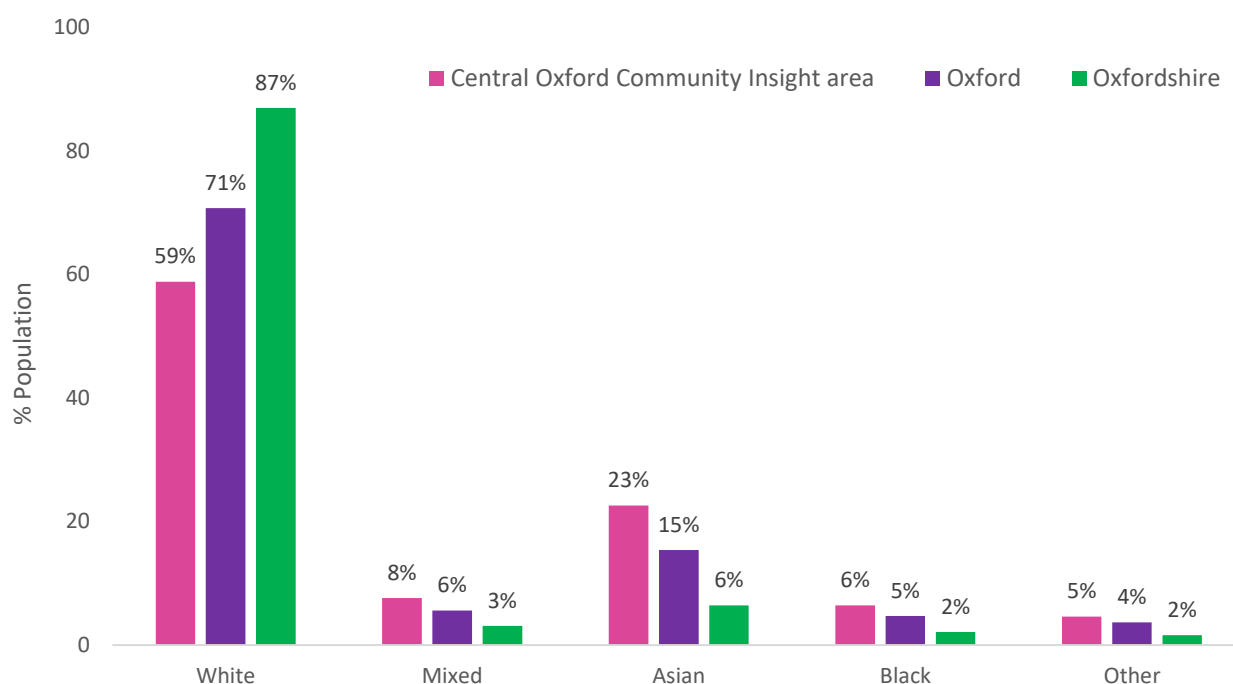
Source: Census 2021 table TS021 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

Between 2011 and 2021, the population of Central Oxford area became more ethnically diverse, with high increases in all the broad ethnic groups apart from the White ethnic group.

Figure 12 Change in population count in the Central Oxford area by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 and Census 2021
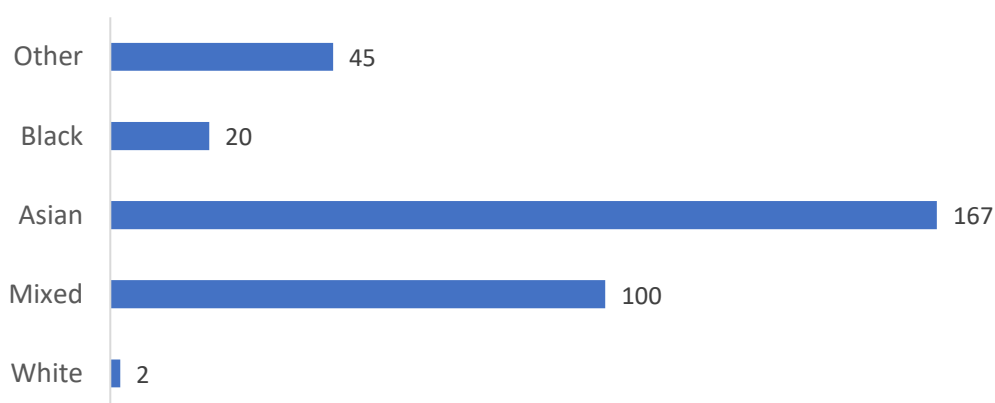
Source: Census 2011 table KS201UK and 2021 table TS021 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

4.4 Housing

According to the Census 2021, the proportion of households in social rented accommodation in the Central Oxford Community Insight area (65%) was well above the average for Oxford City (21%) and Oxfordshire average (15%).

Figure 13 Percentage of households in the Central Oxford Community Insight area, Oxford City and Oxfordshire County
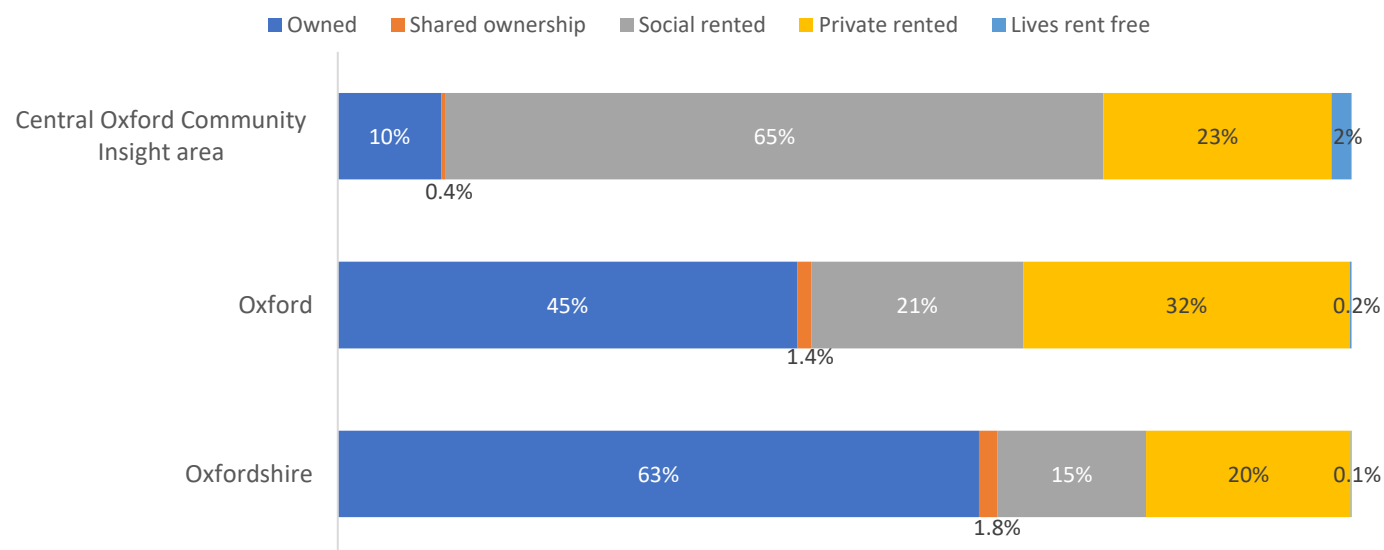
Source: Census 2021 table TS054 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

5 Health and Wellbeing

5.1 Summary of Health and wellbeing indicators for Central Oxford

The below charts show indicators for Oxford Central MSOA and Grandpont & New Hinksey MSOA which relate to health inequalities. The values are compared to the England and Oxfordshire average and are shown as either better than (green), similar to (yellow) or worse than (red) than the England/Oxfordshire average.

Of the local health and wellbeing indicators for Oxford Central MSOA, only 1 out of 32 indicators is ranked as worse than the England average. For Grandpont & New Hinksey MSOA no indicators are ranked as worse than the England average.

When comparing to Oxfordshire, Oxford Central MSOA has 4 indicators worse than the County average and Grandpont & New Hinksey MSOA has 6 indicators that are worse.

Note that these two MSOAs cover an area much larger than the Central Oxford Community Insight area. This is likely to influence the health and wellbeing profile for the area and may explain why most indicators are similar to or better than average, unlike the more localised health measures from the Census survey and the Indices of Deprivation which each show poorer health outcomes.

Figure 14 Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Oxford Central MSOA

Indicator name	Value	Compared to: England average	Compared to: Oxfordshire average
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	16.2		
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	7.4		
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOPI)	15.2		
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	12.2		
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	3.6		
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	1.1		
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	117.1		
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	100.2		
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	Null		
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	18.2		
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	59.0		
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	64.1		
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	81.3		
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	137.9		
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	70.7		
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	69.0		
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	62.2		
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	102.0		
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	74.0		
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	47.5		
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	81.0		
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	85.2		
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	75.9		
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	65.1		
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	75.4		
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	87.3		
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	127.9		
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	81.7		
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	72.0		
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	80.2		
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	66.6		
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	81.4		

Source: OHID Local Health from Oxfordshire JSNA Inequalities Dashboard (tableau.com)

Figure 15 Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Grandpont & New Hinksey MSOA

Indicator name	Value	Compared to: England average	Oxfordshire average
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	15.2		
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	10.4		
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOPI)	13.6		
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	9.5		
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	8.7		
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	4.5		
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	115.5		
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	95.5		
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	Null		
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	Null		
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	74.4		
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	102.8		
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	83.8		
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	95.5		
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	93.5		
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	66.0		
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	79.9		
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	69.8		
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	88.1		
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	90.7		
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	80.6		
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	86.1		
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	72.9		
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	95.8		
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	71.9		
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	65.4		
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	62.9		
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	102.9		
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	88.8		
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	52.1		
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	57.9		
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	103.6		

Source: OHID Local Health from Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard (tableau.com)

Area map – Oxford Central MSOA

Area map – Grandpont & New Hinksey MSOA

The highlighted indicators 🟥 are further broken down below in the following charts.

5.2 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth (2016-2020) for Oxford Central MSOA (Oxford 008) was:

- 81.0 years for males. This rate was similar to both the average life expectancies across Oxfordshire (81.5) and England (79.5).
- 85.2 years for females. This rate was similar to the Oxfordshire (84.8) and England average (83.2).

Life expectancy at birth (2016-2020) for Grandpont & New Hinksey MSOA (Oxford 012) was:

- 80.6 years for males. This rate was similar to both the average life expectancies across Oxfordshire (81.5) and England (79.5).
- 86.1 years for females. This rate was similar to the Oxfordshire (84.8) and England average (83.2).

5.3 Hospital admissions

Oxford Central MSOA had the 3rd highest rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions of all 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire and was well above the Oxford City and Oxfordshire averages. Grandpont & New Hinksey ranked 14th highest of all MSOAs and had a rate that was lower than the average for England and Oxford, but above the Oxfordshire average.

Figure 16 Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SAR) 2016/17-2021/22

England	100.0
Oxfordshire	77.1
Cherwell	81.5
Oxford	101.3
South Oxfordshire	67.3
Vale of White Horse	66.9
West Oxfordshire	72.1
Greater Leys	182.3
Blackbird Leys	151.8
Oxford Central	137.9
Churchill	130.8
Banbury Ruscote	129.6
Barton	125.9
Littlemore & Rose Hill	122.2
Banbury Grimsbury	114.5
East Central Oxford	109.9
Cowley North	104.2
Iffley Fields	101.5
Kidlington North	98.6
Bicester East	95.9
Grandpont & New Hinksey	95.5
Banbury Neithrop	95.1
Cowley South & Iffley	94.5
Chipping Norton	93.3
Witney Central	93.2
Kidlington South	89.8
Osney, Jericho & Port Mead..	89.2
Didcot South East	88.7
Eynsham & Stanton Harcourt	86.3
Abingdon Town & West	86.0
Banbury Calthorpe	85.5
Abingdon South	85.5

Source: NHS Digital from Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard

5.4   Health Deprivation and Disability (Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019)

The index of multiple deprivation 2019 (IMD) is an official measure of relative deprivation of small areas within England. The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain of the IMD measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. This domain is based on four underlying indicators:

- *Years of potential life lost (Premature death), Comparative illness and disability ratio (Work-limiting illness or disability), Acute morbidity (Emergency hospital admissions) and Mood and anxiety disorders (Mental ill-health).*

This data is provided at subnational level for LSOAs in England. Central Oxford Community Insight area includes the LSOAs Oxford 008B and 012C.

Compared to all LSOAs in Oxfordshire, Oxford 008B had the highest measure of premature death and measure of work limiting illness or disability. Oxford 012C also ranked highly for both measures against all LSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 17 Premature death and work-limiting illness or disability indicators for LSOAs in Oxfordshire

Premature death (2013-2017)

Work-limiting illness or disability (2016)
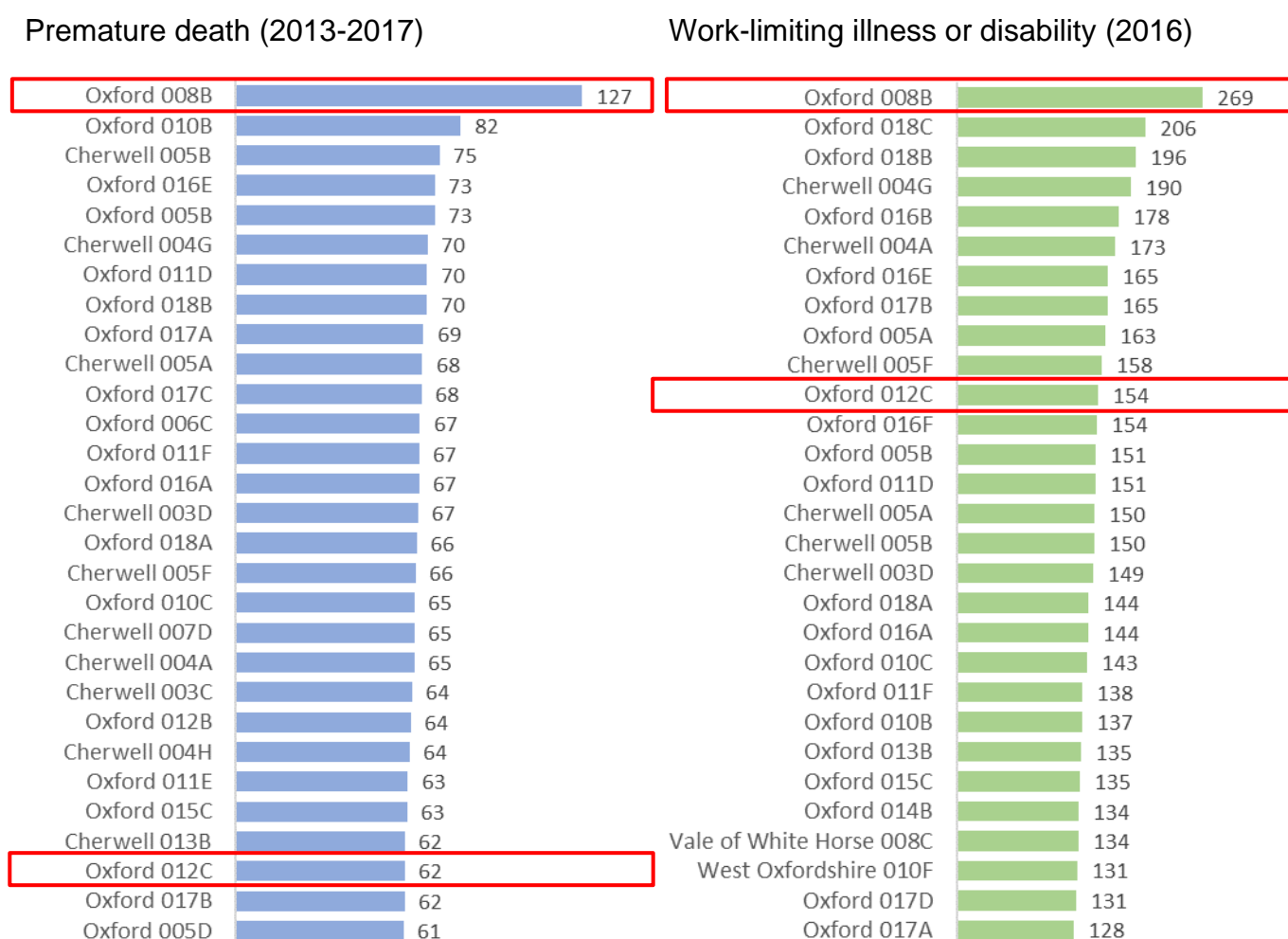
Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019 – Underlying indicators

Note that a higher score represents a higher level of deprivation.

Oxford 008B also ranked the highest compared to all LSOAs in Oxfordshire for levels of emergency admissions to hospital.

Figure 18 Emergency hospital admissions and mental ill health indicators for LSOAs in Oxfordshire

Emergency hospital admissions (2015/16-2016/17)   Mental ill-health (2013-2018)
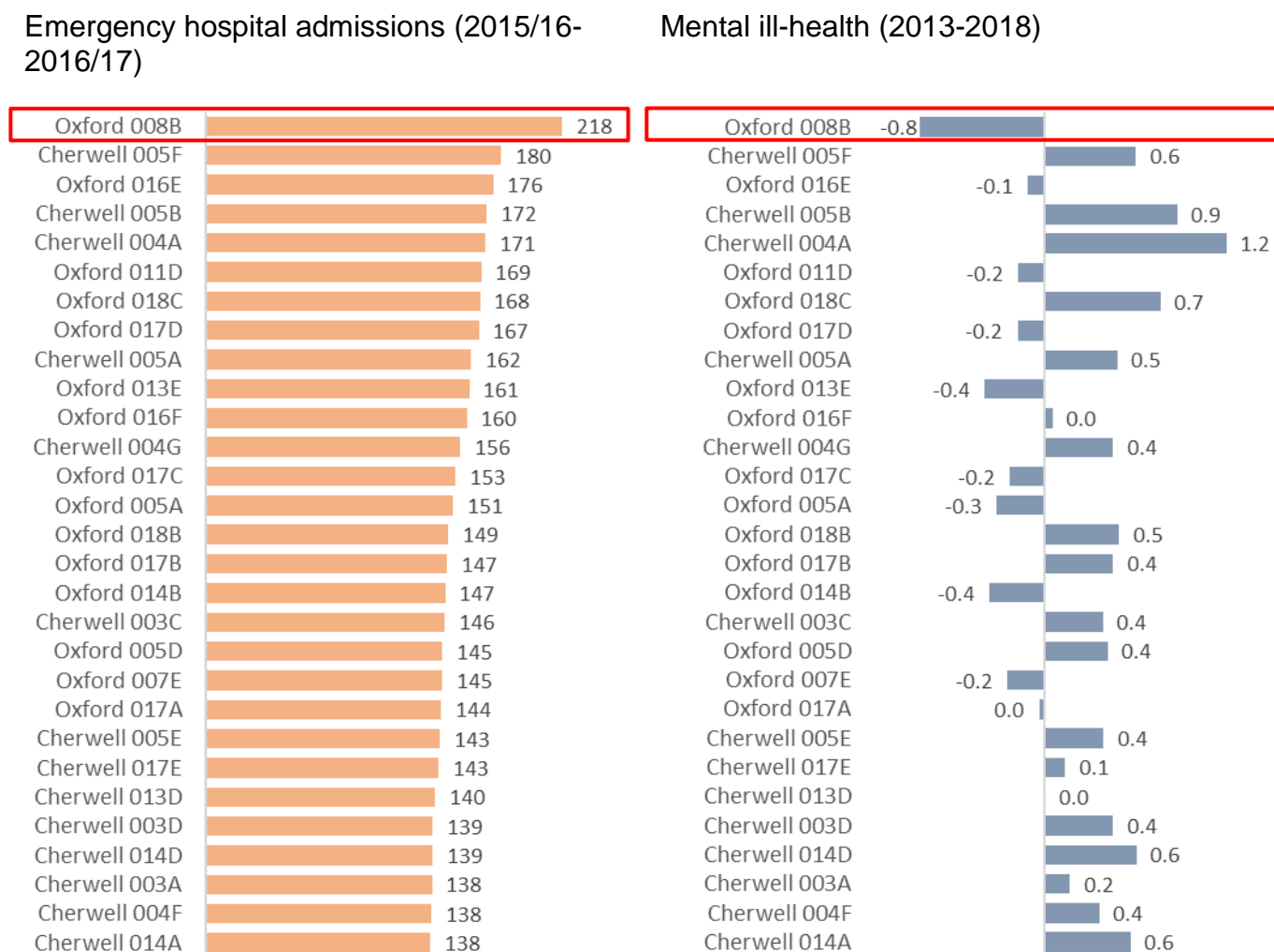
Source: <u>English Indices of Deprivation 2019 – Underlying indicators</u>

Note that mental-ill health is sorted by acute morbidity indicator and is not age and sex standardised. A higher score represents a higher level of deprivation.

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5.5 Adults in drugs and alcohol treatment

The rates for adults (18+) per 1,000 population receiving drugs or alcohol treatment in the Central Oxford Community Insight area are higher than the rates for Oxfordshire since March 2019.

For 2022-23 the rate was 71.0 per 1,000 for Central Oxford compared to the Oxfordshire rate of 5.1 per 1,000.

Figure 19 Rate per 1,000 of adults in structured treatment for drugs and alcohol
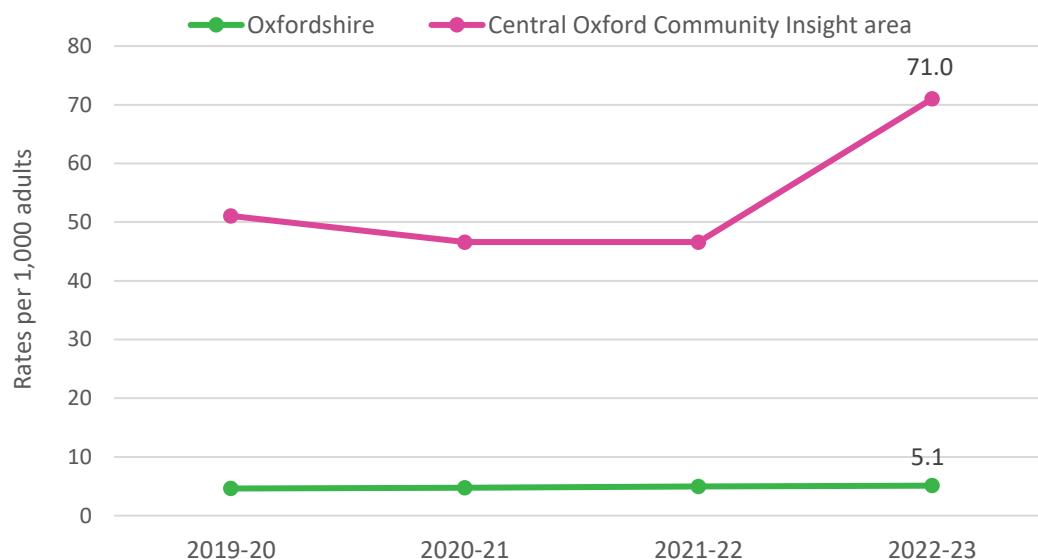
Source: Local drugs and alcohol services commissioned by Oxfordshire County Council, rate calculated using ONS Census 2021 table RM121

6 Employment

6.1 Economic activity

Data on economic activity is available from 2021 Census and counts people aged 16 years and over as economically active if, between 15 March and 21 March 2021, they were:

- *In employment (an employee or self-employed),*
- *Unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks*
- *Unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted*

As of March 2021, the percentage of people who were economically active in the Central Oxford Community Insight area was 46.0%, this was much lower than the rate for Oxford (56.8%) and Oxfordshire (63.7%).

Further breakdown of economic activity shows that, compared with Oxford and Oxfordshire averages, Central Oxford had a:

- A much lower proportion of full-time employees
- A lower proportion of residents self-employed
- A higher proportion unemployed
- A much higher proportion of students compared to Oxfordshire (22.9% vs 7.7%) and a similar proportion to Oxford (22.9% vs 21.8%)
- A much lower proportion retired compared to Oxfordshire (12.1% vs 19.9%) and a similar proportion to Oxford (12.1% vs 12.0%)
- A higher proportion who were looking after their home or family
- A much higher proportion who were long-term sick or disabled (8.5% vs 2.6% vs 2.3%)

Figure 20 Economic activity (Census 2021)
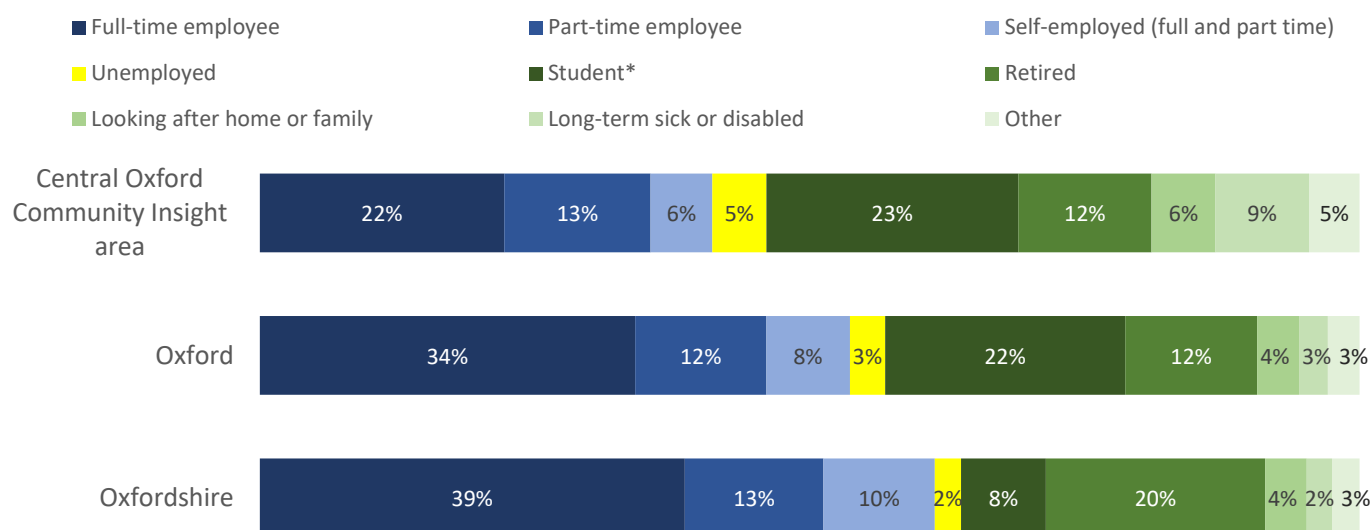
Source: ONS Census table TS066 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

*student includes economically inactive full time students only, some full time students are included in the economically active populations.

6.2 Occupation

The occupation indicator classifies what people aged 16 years and over, do as their main job. This includes job title or details of activities they do in their job and any supervisory or management responsibilities.

According to the Census, 31.5 % of people in employment in the Central Oxford Community Insight area were in the (generally lower paid) caring, leisure, process, and elementary occupations. This was higher than the averages for Oxford (24.0%) and Oxfordshire (22.1%).

Figure 21 Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (Census 2021)
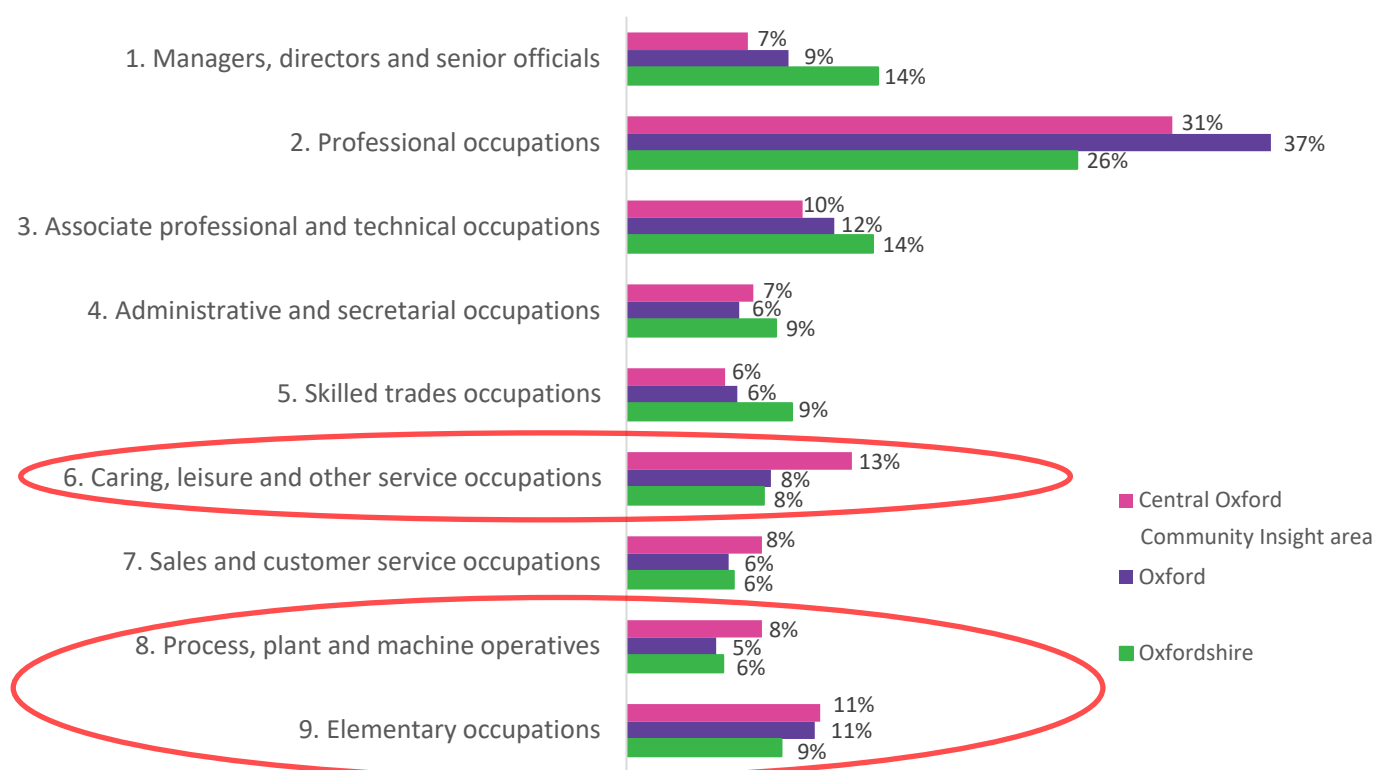
Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS063 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

6.3 Unemployment

The claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system.

The below chart shows the trend in the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (claimant count) for the Central Oxford LSOAs (Oxford 008B and 012C).

The claimant count increased significantly at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, but has since slowly decreased and is now similar to pre-pandemic levels.

Claimant count as a proportion of the residents aged 16-64 in both LSOAs Oxford 008B and Oxford 012C was 2.2% as of September 2023, slightly below the average for Oxford (2.3%) but above the Oxfordshire average (2.0%).

Figure 22 Claimant count trend for Central Oxford LSOAs from January 2020 to October 2023
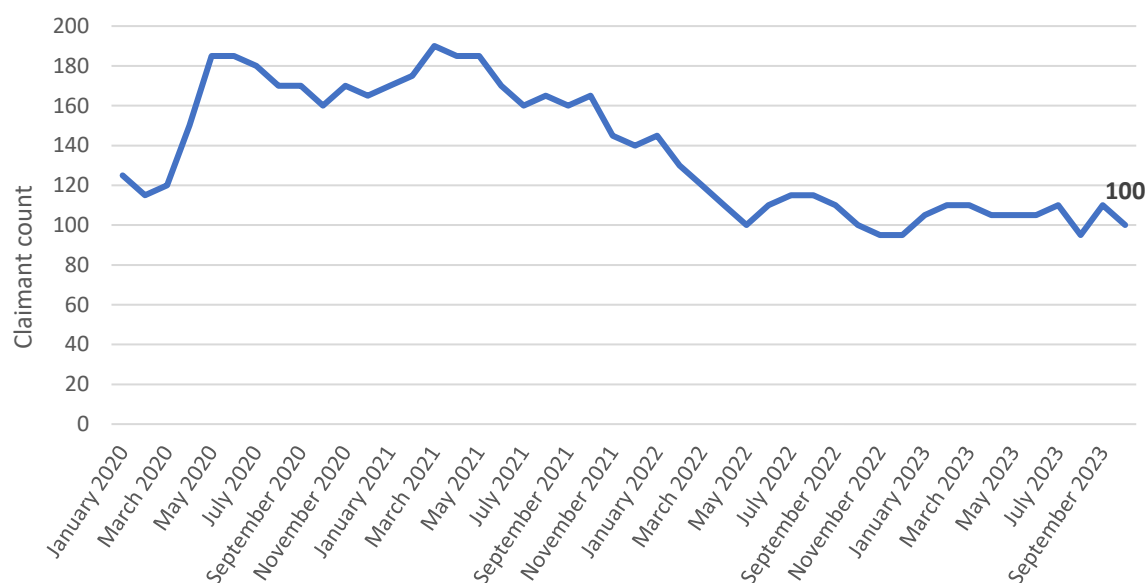
Source: DWP Claimant count from www.nomisweb.co.uk ; rate uses ONS Census 2021 Table RM121 and Table TS001 for people aged 16-64

7 Poverty and deprivation

7.1 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The index of multiple deprivation is an official measure of relative deprivation of small areas within England. The measure is created by combining and weighting data from 7 different domains: income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education and skills training, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The overall IMD score is used to rank small areas based on level of deprivation.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. The IDACI measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived famles. The IDAOPI measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

The table below shows the LSOAs in the Central Oxford area ranked against areas across England (see Figure 4 for maps of these areas).

The LSOA Oxford 008B falls within the 20% most deprived areas in England and falls within the 10% most deprived for the *Health Deprivation and Disability* and *Living Environment* IMD domains and for the *Income Deprivation Affecting Older People* Index.

Table 2 MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019 deciles for the LSOAs in the Central Oxford area (1 is the most deprived, 10 is the least deprived)

| LSOA Area Name | Overall IMD Score | IMD Subdomains | | | | | | | IDACI and IDAOPI | |
	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment Decile	Income Deprivation Affecting Children	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
Oxford 008B	2	5	4	3	1	3	2	1	3	1
Oxford 012C	4	4	3	7	4	3	2	5	5	4

7.2 Household deprivation

The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households in the Census are indicators based on four selected household characteristics.

- *Education: A household is classified as deprived in the education dimension if no one has at least level 2 education and no one aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student.*

- *Employment: A household is classified as deprived in the employment dimension if any member, not a full-time student, is either unemployed or economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.*

- *Health: A household is classified as deprived in the health dimension if any person in the household has general health that is bad or very bad or is identified as disabled.*

- *Housing: A household is classified as deprived in the housing dimension if the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.*

The Central Oxford Community Insight area has a much higher proportion of households classified as deprived in one or more dimensions (73%) than the Oxford (48%) and Oxfordshire average (44%) or a lower proportion classified as not deprived.

Figure 23 Proportion of households not deprived in any dimensions, deprived in one, two, three or four dimensions
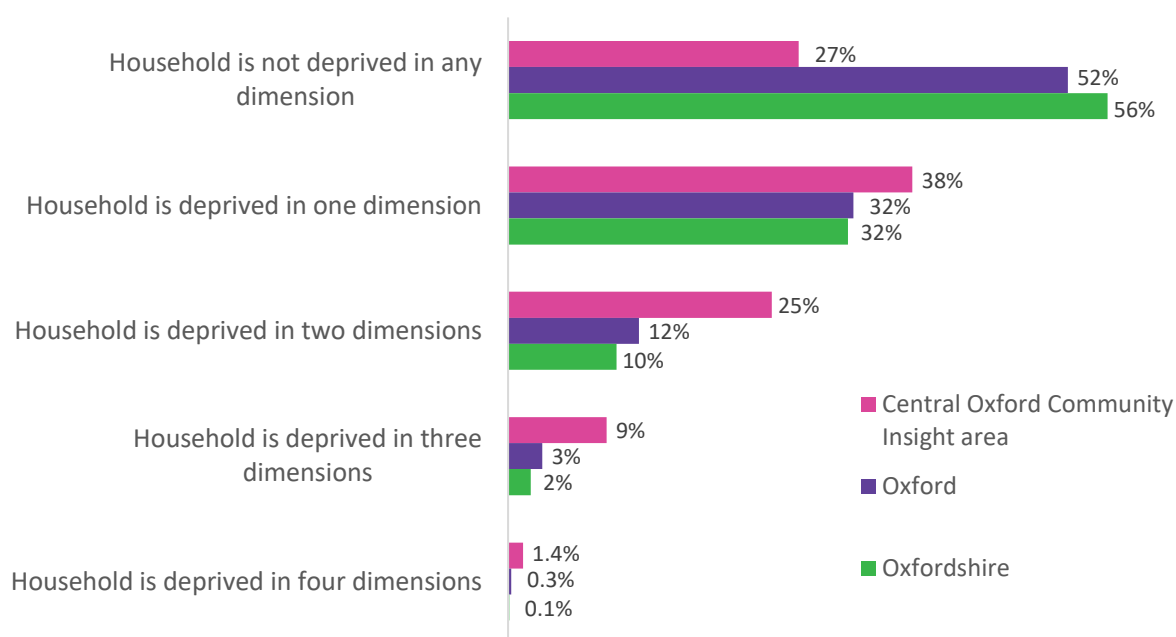
Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS011 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk

However, there is variation in household deprivation within the Central Oxford Community Insight area, which means that the averages for the area may hide wide differences.

The area near White House Road (circled in Figure 21) is more likely to have households in relative deprivation.

Figure 24 Map of the Central Oxford Community Insight area showing the percentage of housing deprived in three dimensions
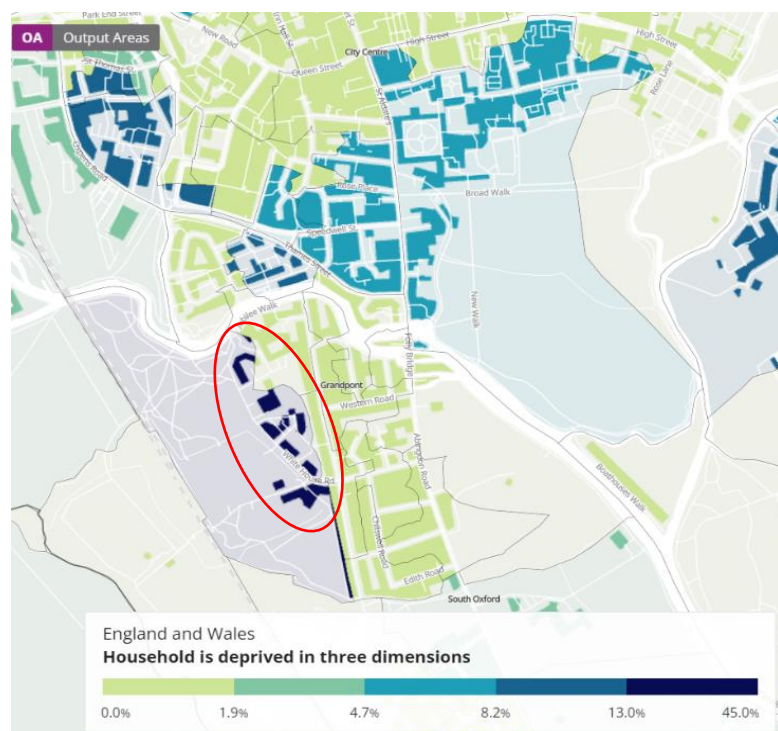
[Household deprivation - Census Maps, ONS](#)

7.3 Children in poverty

Relative low-income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

As of 2021/22, there were 65 children aged 0-19 years living in poverty (relative low-income families) in the Central Oxford Community Insight area, a rate of 14% per population age 0-19. This was slightly above the average for Oxford (13%) and Oxfordshire (12%).

Table 3 Children in poverty by age band and rate of child poverty (2021/22)

Age band of child	Central Oxford Community Insight area	Oxford	Oxfordshire
Total 0-19	65	5,222	19,632
Rate of child poverty per population 0-19	14%	13%	12%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore, Children in relative low income families, rate uses ONS Census 2021 (0-19 years) see also [Children in low income families: local area statistics, financial year ending 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)](www.gov.uk)

Note that Child poverty rates are usually calculated for children aged 0-15 "due to difficulty identifying 16 to 19 year olds defined as child dependents in the population estimates". However, DWP data is suppressed at Output Level meaning that data is only available for the full age band 0-19 years. The relatively high number of students living in the area, and included in the age range 0-19, is likely to mean that the calculated percentage of children in poverty in the Central Oxford area is lower than it would be if students were excluded from the population base.

Data from StatXplore is based on 2011 geographies. The bespoke Central Oxford Community Insight area did not exist in 2011 and therefore a slightly different area for Central Oxford has been used here in order to calculate this (see annex 1).

7.4   Free school meals

Pupils are eligible for Free School Meals if the household receives any of the below:
- *Income Support*
- *income-based Jobseeker's Allowance*
- *Income-related Employment and Support Allowance*
- *Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999*
- *The guaranteed element of Pension Credit*
- *Child Tax Credit (provided not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)*
- *Working Tax Credit run-on - paid for 4 weeks after you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit*
- *Universal Credit - household income must be less than £7,400 a year (after tax and not including any benefits)*

As of January 2023, 35.0% (count=50) of primary and secondary pupils living in the Central Oxford Community Insight area were eligible for Free School Meals. This was well above the average for Oxford (20.8%) and Oxfordshire (15.3%).

Figure 25 Percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meal (all pupils)
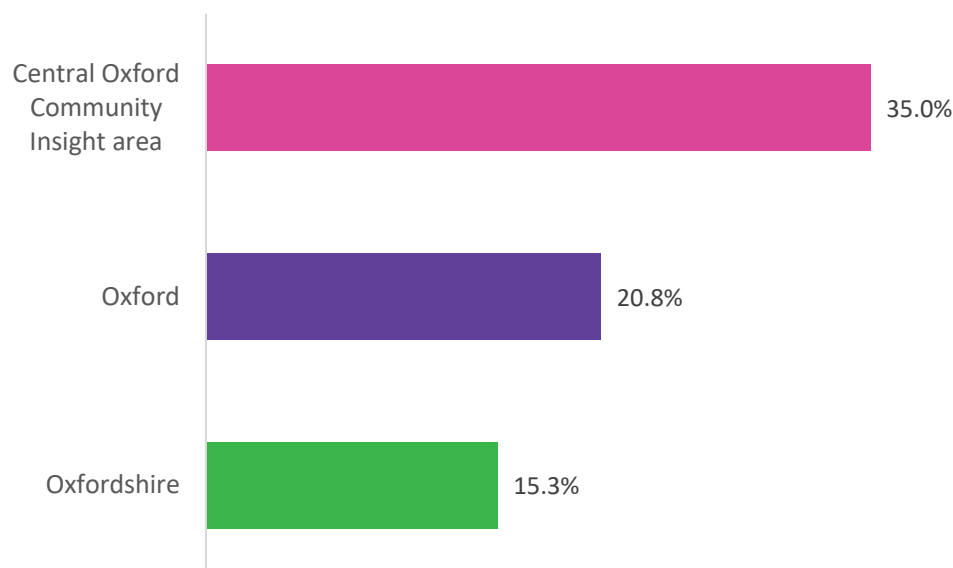
Source: Oxfordshire County Council (January 2023)

7.5 Fuel poverty

Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator. Under this indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- *they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below*

and

- *when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line.*

The data in this graph is provided from the Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics at a subnational level for LSOAs in England. Central Oxford Community Insight area includes the LSOAs Oxford 008B and 012C.

The chart below shows that in 2021, Central Oxford had a lower proportion of households in fuel poverty (7.0%) than the average for Oxford (10%) and Oxfordshire (7.9%).

This lower percentage of fuel poor households in the Central Oxford area may be explained by the high proportion of socially rented housing in the area, which in Oxford, are less likely than privately rented and owner-occupied households to be living in Bands D-G (Low Energy Efficiency)[3].

Figure 26 Proportion of households fuel poor in Central Oxford area (LSOAs Oxford 008B and 012C)
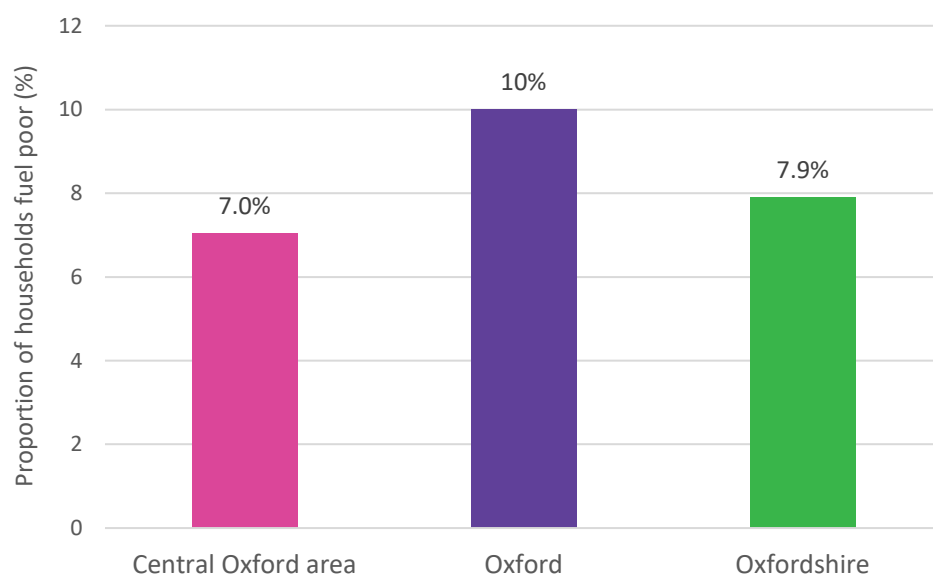
Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2021

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[3] ONS - Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Band C or above 2023

7.6 Pension credit

Pension credit can be claimed by those aged 65 and over who reached state pension age before 5th April 2016 and have made some additional provision for their retirement, for example through private pension or savings.

As of February 2023, 30.7% (count=59) of older residents were claiming pension credit in the Central Oxford Community Insight area, nearly five times the average for Oxfordshire (6.3%).

Figure 27 Percentage of population aged 65+ claiming pension credit
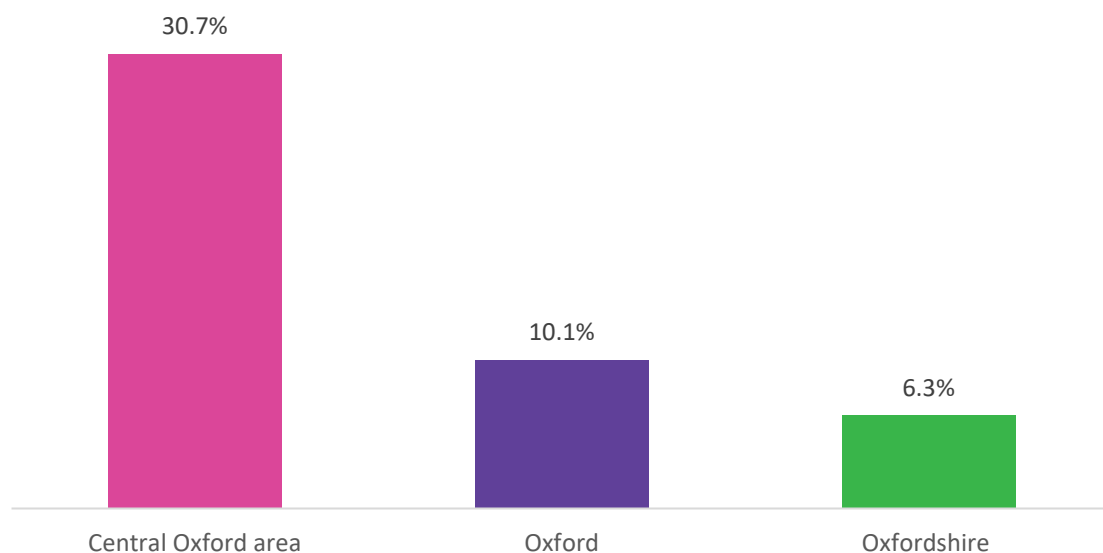
Source: Pension Credit from StatXplore; rate uses ONS Census population (aged 65+)

Note that data from StatXplore is based on 2011 geographies. The bespoke Central Oxford Community Insight area did not exist in 2011 and therefore a slightly different area for Central Oxford has been used in order to calculate this (see annex 1).

8 Crime and community safety

Based on the area's LSOAs, IMD subdomain deciles rank Central Oxford as relatively deprived, compared to other areas in England in relation to *Crime,* which measures the risk of personal and material victimisation (see section 7.1).

In 2022 the overall rate of crime in Oxford Central MSOA was 192.7 crimes per 1,000 residents, ranking 2nd out of all the 86 MSOAs. The overall rate of crime in Grandpont & New Hinksey MSOA was 92.8 crimes per 1,000 residents, ranking 17th out of all the 86 MSOAs. Both of these areas were well above the average rate of crime for Oxfordshire of 74.5.

The highest ranking crime for both Oxford Central and Grandpont & New Hinksey was *Violence and sexual offences* (62.6 and 31.1 crimes per 1,000 respectively).

These two MSOAs cover an area much larger than the Central Oxford Community Insight area, including that of Oxford City centre which has a large population size and night time economy. This will have an impact on crime rates for the local area but may not directly affect residents in the Central Oxford Community Insight area.

Figure 28 Overall rate of crime for MSOAs in Oxfordshire (2022)

Overall rate of crime

Area	Offences	Rate	Change	
Bicester South	1,854	214.7	+33.9%	
Oxford Central	3,665	192.7	+12.5%	
Banbury Grimsbury	2,411	188.8	+7.9%	
East Central Oxford	1,950	171.0	+5.9%	
Banbury Neithrop	944	156.6	-1.4%	
Abingdon Town & ..	1,700	153.6	+7.7%	
Blackbird Leys	949	145.0	-7.0%	
Witney Central	1,570	145.0	+41.1%	
Banbury Ruscote	1,164	131.6	+15.9%	
Cowley South & Iffley	1,370	130.7	+8.6%	
Littlemore & Rose H..	1,453	126.3	+7.3%	
Osney, Jericho & P..	765	115.9	+0.7%	
Churchill	792	103.1	-13.0%	
Barton	856	101.3	-4.1%	
Didcot West	985	98.7	+0.7%	
Greater Leys	680	98.0	-15.0%	
Grandpont & New H..	516	92.8	+1.6%	
Didcot South East	494	88.6	-10.6%	
Headington	993	87.5	-1.9%	
Iffley Fields	503	86.5	-3.3%	
Banbury Easington	792	86.2	-6.8%	
Banbury Calthorpe	475	84.2	-5.8%	
Wheatley & Great H..	557	82.6	-12.1%	
Begbroke, Yarnton ..	555	82.3	-4.3%	
Bicester West	720	81.7	+3.5%	
Cowley North	1,369	81.6	-10.3%	
Chipping Norton	575	79.1	+6.8%	
Wantage Town	824	78.5	+13.2%	
Banbury Hardwick	632	69.5	-10.4%	
Eynsham & Stanton..	413	69.4	-12.3%	
Berinsfield & Witten..	564	69.1	-4.9%	
Abingdon South	545	68.4	-12.3%	

Source: Police UK data from Oxfordshire Crime dashboard Community safety | Oxfordshire Insight

Out of all the crime categories, Oxford Central ranked the highest for the category *Public Order*, with a rate of 27.1 crimes per 1,000 residents, placing it 1st out of the MSOAs in Oxfordshire. Grandpont & New Hinksey ranked the highest for the category *Burglary*, with a rate of 7.6 crimes per 1,000 residents, placing it 2nd out of the MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 29 Rate of Public order and Burglary per 1,000 population for MSOAs in Oxfordshire (2022)

Public order					Burglary				
Area	**Offences**	**Rate**	**Change**		**Area**	**Offences**	**Rate**	**Change**	
Oxford Central	515	27.1	-9.5%		East Central Oxford	92	8.1	+4.7%	
Abingdon Town & ..	293	26.5	+9.4%		Grandpont & New H..	42	7.6	+122.4%	
Banbury Grimsbury	311	24.4	-7.2%		Cowley South & Iffley	63	6.0	-2.9%	
Bicester South	191	22.1	+8.5%		Summertown	42	5.9	+68.5%	
East Central Oxford	228	20.0	-9.0%		Cropredy, Wroxton ..	36	5.2	+69.5%	
Banbury Neithrop	117	19.4	-2.6%		Banbury Grimsbury	65	5.1	+12.6%	
Banbury Ruscote	156	17.6	+19.7%		Witney Central	55	5.1	+82.1%	
Blackbird Leys	114	17.4	-25.2%		North Central Oxford	31	5.0	-3.0%	
Littlemore & Rose H..	188	16.3	+12.8%		Risinghurst & Sand..	37	4.4	-42.8%	
Witney Central	172	15.9	+23.8%		Chadlington & Wyc..	28	4.4	+27.1%	
Osney, Jericho & P..	103	15.6	-25.2%		Headington	49	4.3	-34.0%	
Cowley South & Iffley	157	15.0	+0.2%		Barton	36	4.3	+5.9%	
Didcot West	137	13.7	+7.4%		Osney, Jericho & P..	28	4.2	-45.0%	
Grandpont & New H..	74	13.3	+14.5%		Oxford Central	80	4.2	+24.5%	
Didcot South East	68	12.2	+40.0%		Kingham, Enstone ..	26	4.1	-33.8%	
Barton	103	12.2	-9.6%		Blackbird Leys	26	4.0	+18.7%	

Source: Police UK data from Oxfordshire Crime dashboard Community safety | Oxfordshire Insight

In 2022 Oxford Central MSOA had a rate of 3.8 drug offences per 1,000 residents, this was slightly higher than the rate of drug offences in Grandpont & New Hinksey MSOA (2.3 crimes per 1,000 residents.

*Figure 30 Rate of drug offences per 1,000 population for MSOAs in Oxfordshire (2022)*

Drug offences

Area	Offences	Rate	Change	
Abingdon Town & ..	96	8.7	-31.9%	
Greater Leys	40	5.8	-20.0%	
Blackbird Leys	35	5.3	-32.4%	
East Central Oxford	54	4.7	-12.0%	
Banbury Grimsbury	58	4.5	-31.8%	
Witney Central	47	4.3	+11.1%	
Bicester South	37	4.3	+2.2%	
Oxford Central	73	3.8	-37.1%	
Banbury Neithrop	22	3.6	-31.4%	
Littlemore & Rose H..	38	3.3	+0.5%	
Iffley Fields	19	3.3	+34.4%	
Banbury Easington	30	3.3	-37.3%	
Banbury Ruscote	28	3.2	+34.1%	
Barton	25	3.0	-26.4%	
Osney, Jericho & P..	19	2.9	-4.8%	
Cowley North	48	2.9	-10.0%	
Abingdon South	22	2.8	-5.2%	
Bicester East	21	2.7	-22.4%	
Wolvercote & Cutte..	15	2.4	-18.6%	
Wheatley & Great H..	16	2.4	-5.9%	
Grandpont & New H..	13	2.3	-18.3%	
Didcot South East	13	2.3	+16.8%	
Wantage Town	24	2.3	+15.1%	
Thame South	18	2.3	-33.6%	
Henley South	13	2.1	-49.9%	
Cowley South & Iffley	21	2.0	-29.9%	
Churchill	15	2.0	-60.6%	
Banbury Calthorpe	11	2.0	-8.2%	
Carterton South	11	1.9	+265.4%	
Henley North	11	1.9	+0.2%	
Wallingford & Bright..	17	1.8	+41.8%	
Berinsfield & Witten..	14	1.7	-44.9%	

9 Living environment

Based on the area's LSOAs, IMD subdomain deciles rank Central Oxford as relatively deprived, compared to other areas in England in relation to *Barriers to Housing and Services*, which measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services (see section 7.1).

Mapping by Natural England shows that the Central Oxford Community Insight area is surrounded by accessible natural green and blue spaces including woodland, water courses, allotments, public parks, playing fields and other sports facilities.

Figure 31 Natural England mapping of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Central Oxford Community Insight area
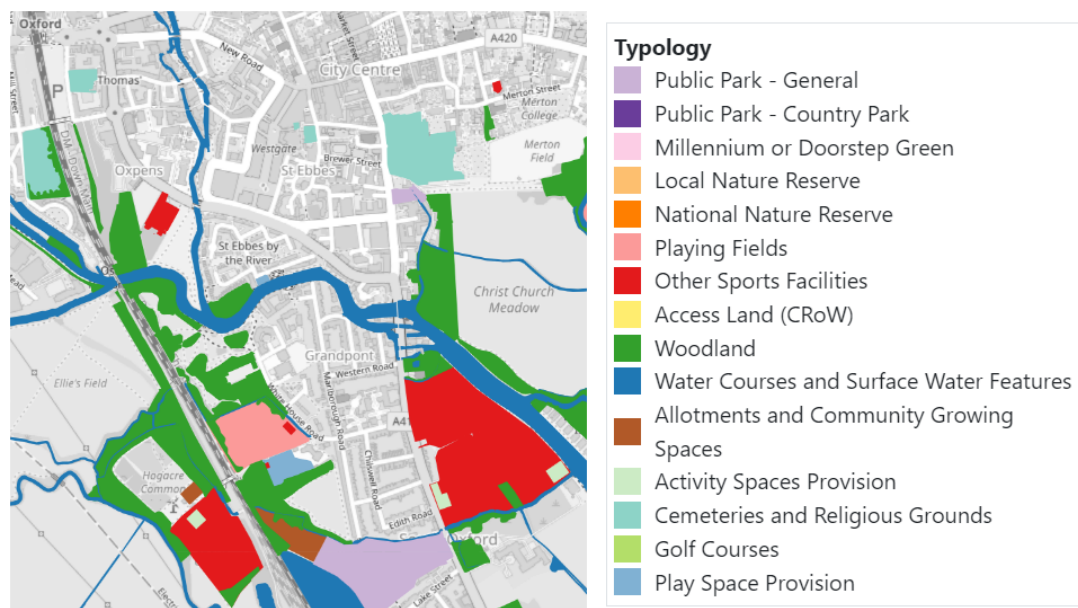
Source: Green Infrastructure Map (naturalengland.org.uk)

ANNEX: Technical note on the change in Output Area boundaries

Between the 2011 and 2021 Census surveys, one of the output areas within the Oxford Central area (E00145307) was split into three new Output areas. Only one of these three new Output areas is included in the Central Oxford Community Insight profile area used in this report.
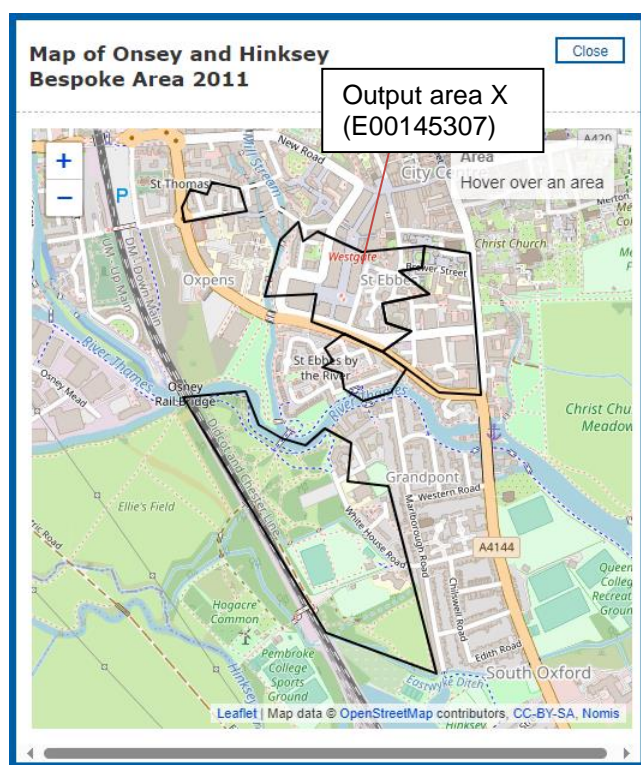
However, there are a number of datasets where it is not possible to make use of the new 2021 boundary including:

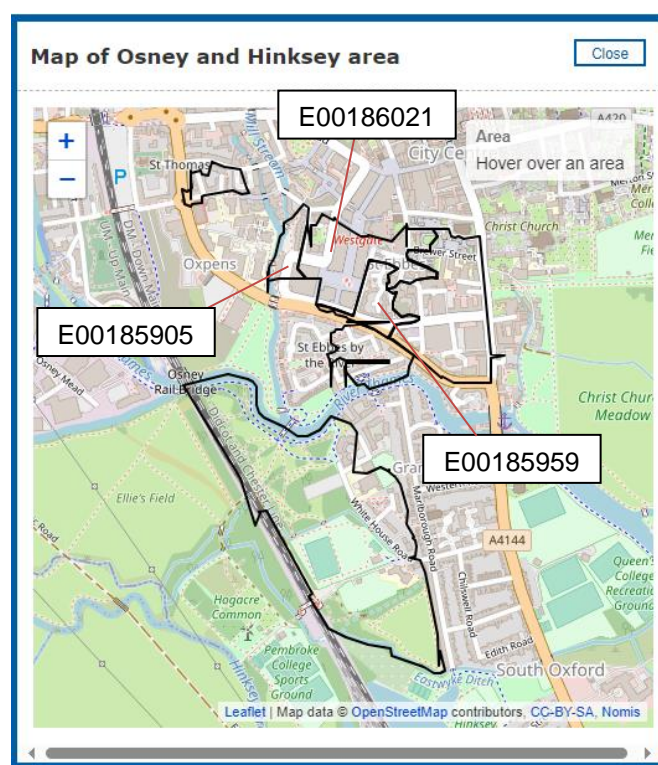- Population change 2011 to 2021
- Child poverty
- Pension credit

For these a wider area has been used (2011 Central Oxford area, see below Figure 29). Note that the use of the larger Central Oxford area may slightly skew the data.

Figure 32 Maps showing wider area used to analyse population change between Censuses, child poverty and pension credit data in 2011 and 2021

2011 Oxford Central area   2021 Oxford Central area

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Apart from Output area "X" (Figure 30), each Output area in the Oxford Central Community Insight area had an overall decrease in population between Census 2011 and Census 2021.

Figure 33 Total population change between Census 2011 and Census 2021 for the Output areas in the Oxford Central Community Insight area

Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS102EW and Census 2021 table TS001 from https://www.nomisweb.co.uk
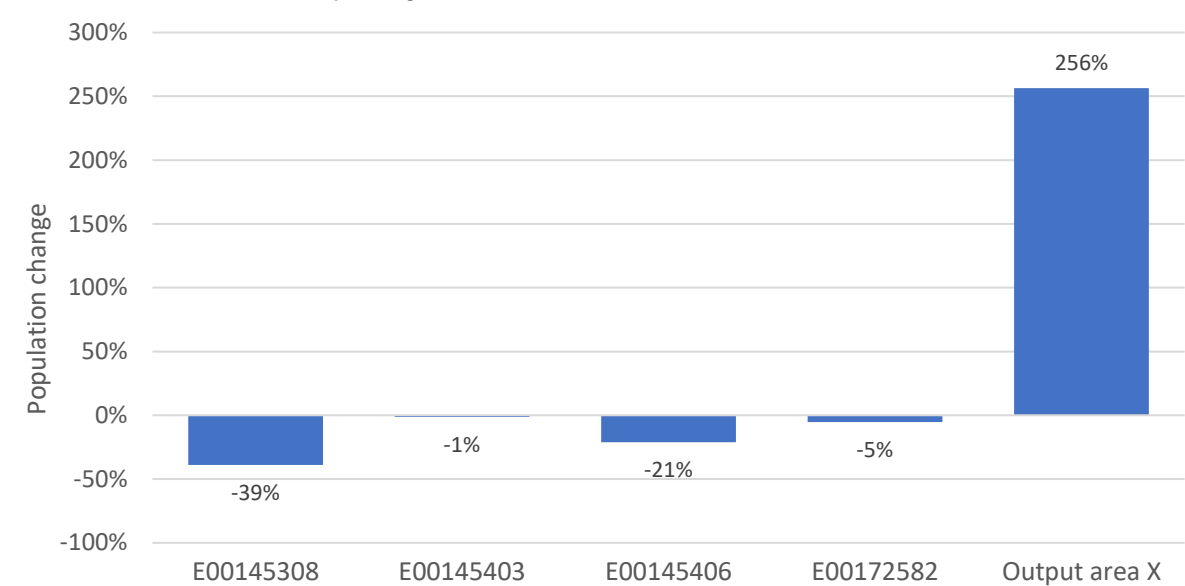
Figure 34 Map showing Output "X" with 2011 Output area E00145307 boundary overlapping with 2021 Output areas E00185905, E00186021 and E00185959
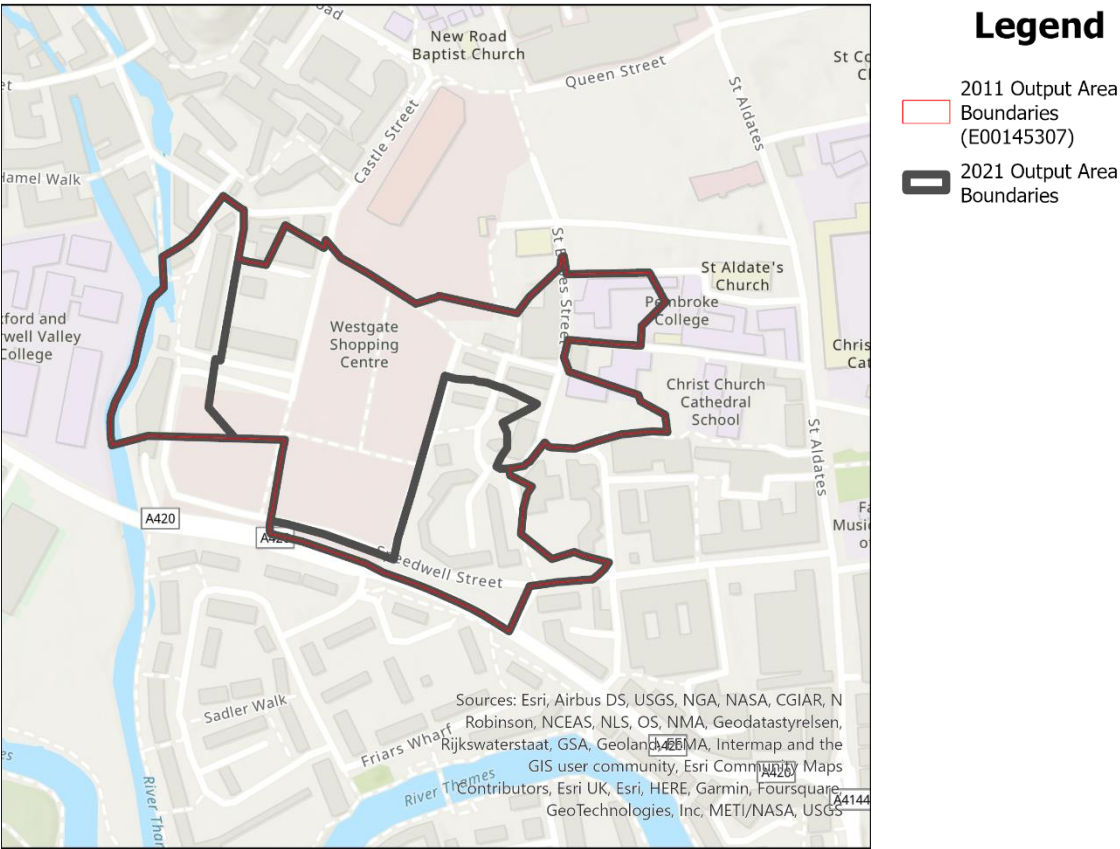
Table 4 List of Output area in the Central Oxford Community Insight area compared to the Central Oxford area (2011)

Central Oxford Community Insight area	Central Oxford area (2011)
E00145406	E00145406
E00145403	E00145403
E00145308	E00145308
E00172582	E00172582
E00185959	E00185959
	E00185905
	E00186021