

# Community data profile for Barton

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Report prepared by Oxfordshire County Council's Public Health Intelligence Team

Changes from version 1 to version 2: table in section 4.4 updated with GP QOF data for 2023-24. Original table was data for 2021-22 and quoted an inconsistent heart failure measure.

# 1 Summary of findings

## Census 2021 profile Barton & Sandhills ward

The following profile is for the Barton & Sandhills ward (2021 boundary).

It shows that, compared with Oxfordshire as a whole, Barton and Sandhills ward had an above-average proportion of:

- Young residents (0 to 15 years old) and working age residents (30 to 40 years old);
- People from an Asian ethnic background (16% vs 6%) and a Black background (8% vs 2%);
- People living in social rented households (35% vs 15%) and privately rented households (25% vs 20%);
- People economically active in employment (65% vs 61%);
- People in Routine (17% vs 10%) and Semi-routine occupations (13% vs 10%).

Figure 1 Census 2021 profile of Barton and Sandhills ward



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

From [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS](#)

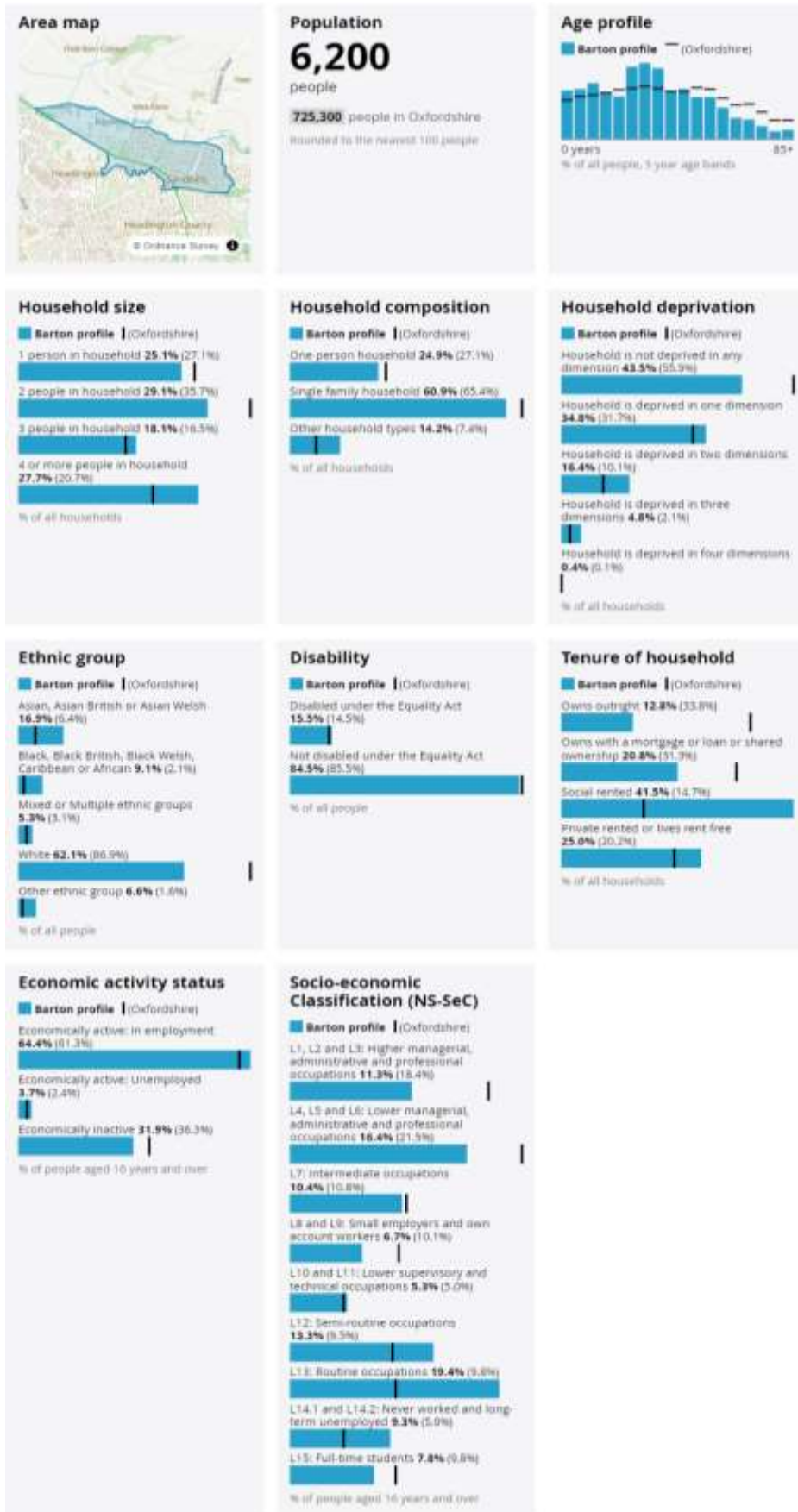
## Census 2021 profile for Barton area

The following profile is for the Barton area focused on the Barton estate and excluding the Sandhills estate to the east.

It shows that, compared with Oxfordshire as a whole, the Barton area had an above-average proportion of:

- Young residents (0 to 15 years old) and working age residents (30 to 40 years old);
- People from an Asian ethnic background (17% vs 6%) and a Black background (9% vs 2%);
- People living in social rented households (42% vs 15%) and privately rented households (25% vs 20%);
- People economically active in employment (64% vs 61%);
- People in Routine (19% vs 10%) and Semi-routine occupations (13% vs 11%).

Figure 2 Census 2021 profile of the Barton area



From [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS](#)

## Unemployment and poverty

A range of statistics shows that the Barton area\* has higher rates of unemployment and poverty than the Oxfordshire average.

### Working aged people and families

- 4% (count=190) of working aged residents in Barton were claiming unemployment-related benefits as of February 2023<sup>1</sup>, double the rate for Oxfordshire of 2%. Note that this value is from DWP and is updated every month, it differs from the self-declared unemployment data from the Census (as in figure 2 above).
- The latest fuel poverty data<sup>2</sup> for 2020 showed that the Barton area had 336 households estimated to be in fuel poverty, equivalent to 14% of households and above the average for Oxfordshire (8%).

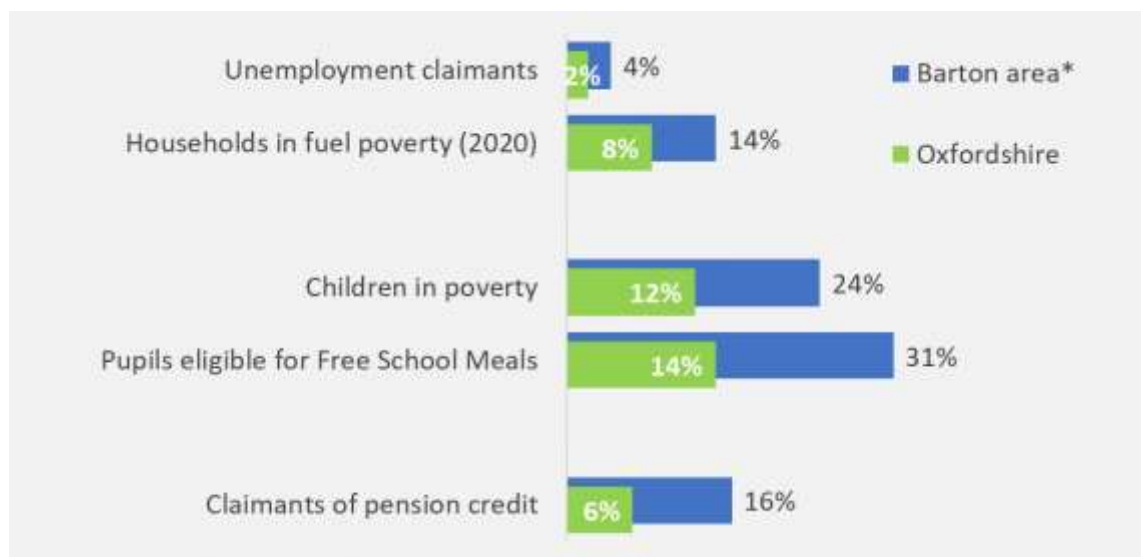
### Children and young people

- 24% (count=343) of children were living in poverty<sup>3</sup> in Barton, double the average for Oxfordshire (12%).
- 31% (count=343) of primary and secondary pupils living in the ward were eligible for Free School Meals<sup>4</sup>, over double the average for Oxfordshire (14%).

### Older people

- 16% (count=110) of older residents were claiming pension credit in Barton as of August 2022, double the average for Oxfordshire (6%).

Figure 3: Indicators of low income



\*Barton area used here is the 3 LSOAs Oxford 005A, 005B and 005C

<sup>1</sup> DWP claimant count February 2023 from nomisweb.co.uk including Job Seeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants who are out of work

<sup>2</sup> Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2020 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

<sup>3</sup> DWP statXplore, children aged 0-15, 2021/22

<sup>4</sup> January 2022 pupil census, Oxfordshire County Council



## Health and wellbeing

A range of **health and wellbeing indicators** are available for Barton in the geography Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA). These show that the Barton area has a relatively poor health profile.

Below we have chosen a range of these indicators to look at closely to compare to other areas.

Over half (19 out of 32) of local health and wellbeing indicators are ranked **as worse** than the England average including:

- Life expectancy (lower than average for males),
- Emergency hospital admissions for all causes and deaths for all causes,
- Premature deaths from all causes,
- Preventable deaths.

Figure 4: Health and Wellbeing profile of Barton MSOA

Indicator name	Value	Worst	Med	Best	
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	28.8	86.9	18.2	2.2	
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	23.4	64.7	13.7	0.9	
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOP1)	20.6	76.0	13.0	2.0	
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	13.7	54.1	12.4	2.5	
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	17.6	48.8	10.6	0.9	
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	7.1	20.8	4.0	0.7	
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	151.7	352.2	137.9	24.8	
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	157.3	363.7	114.3	0.0	
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	8.3	21.4	9.5	2.6	
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	19.2	39.0	19.6	4.3	
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	125.6	251.2	89.2	18.7	
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	294.3	733.3	126.9	14.4	
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	201.3	541.4	88.3	10.2	
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	125.9	391.1	95.4	35.9	
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	152.1	215.6	96.5	31.5	
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	147.2	554.5	88.2	9.3	
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	118.7	396.1	96.2	23.0	
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	82.3	260.9	99.0	28.4	
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	149.6	318.7	97.0	21.4	
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	91.9	527.4	96.6	29.3	
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	76.6	66.6	79.8	94.1	
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	81.2	72.0	83.6	97.5	
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	120.1	251.0	97.5	36.0	
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	112.5	231.0	98.0	29.2	
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	167.9	374.4	95.5	12.6	
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	153.2	335.4	96.8	21.8	
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	126.9	415.7	95.4	0.0	
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	139.5	309.2	95.8	26.1	
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	120.8	200.8	99.0	32.2	
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	114.9	244.7	98.9	32.1	
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	146.9	307.5	98.0	16.6	
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	155.0	378.4	93.3	17.3	

Source: OHID Local Health from Oxfordshire JSNA inequalities dashboard [Workbook: Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard \(tableau.com\)](#)

Area map –  
Barton  
MSOA





## **Crime and community safety**

- As of Jan-Dec 2021, Barton MSOA ranked 12<sup>th</sup> out of the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire on overall rate of crime and had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate of Anti-Social Behaviour crimes per 1,000 population.

## **Access to green space**

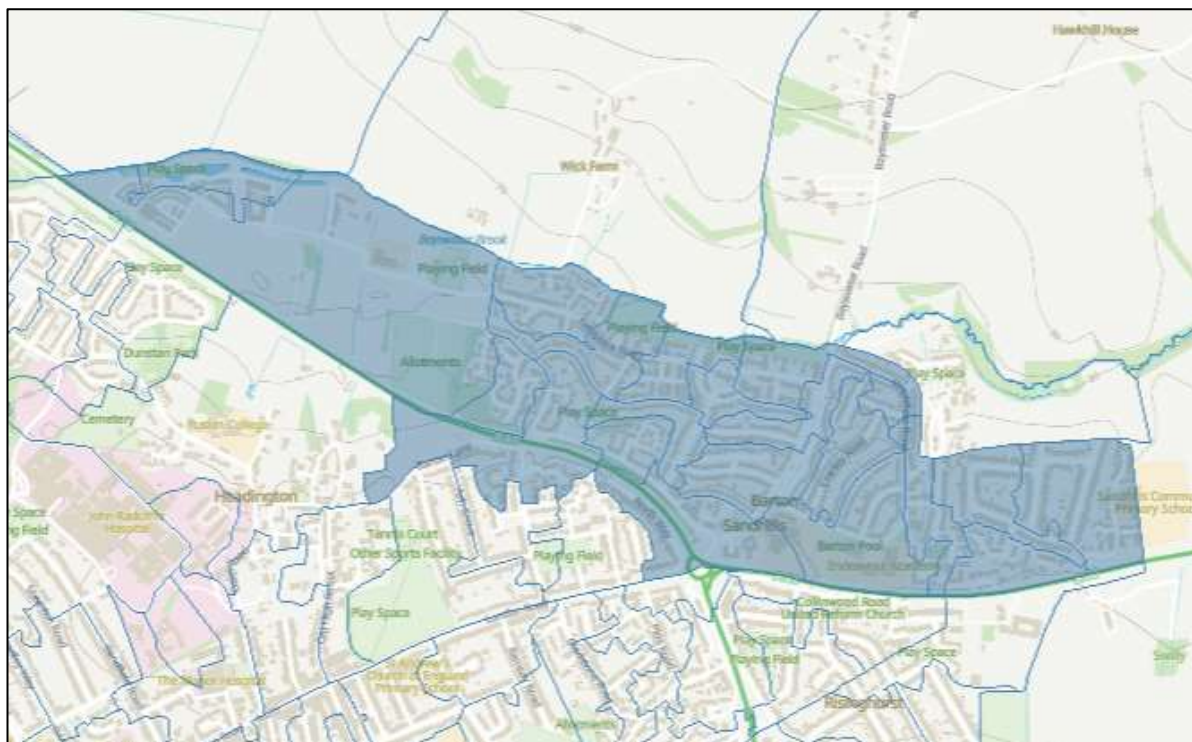
- Mapping by Natural England shows that the Barton MSOA area is surrounded by accessible natural green and blue spaces including woodland, allotments and playing fields.

## 2 Introduction

This profile provides an overview of facts and figures about the Barton area.

Barton is a neighbourhood to the northeast of Oxford City within the Barton and Sandhills ward. The ward includes Barton Park, Barton and the Sandhills estates located to the north of part of the A40 ring road around Oxford and just over 3 miles from the city centre. The main focus of this profile is on the Barton neighbourhood.

Figure 5 Barton and Sandhills 2021 ward



Map from [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS](#)

Data for the Barton is included for:

- The ward of Barton and Sandhills;
- The Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) for the Barton area (code Oxford 005);
- Lower Super Output Areas: three LSOAs Oxford 005A, 005B, 005C which cover the main Barton area and 005D the area to the south of the bypass (see maps).

Where relevant, data for Barton MSOA is compared with Oxford district, Oxfordshire County and the England averages.

Note that a new ward boundary for Barton and Sandhills was introduced in 2021. In some data sources (eg DWP statXplore) the ward boundary year is not provided.

Figure 6 Maps showing Barton and Sandhills old and new ward boundaries



Maps from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

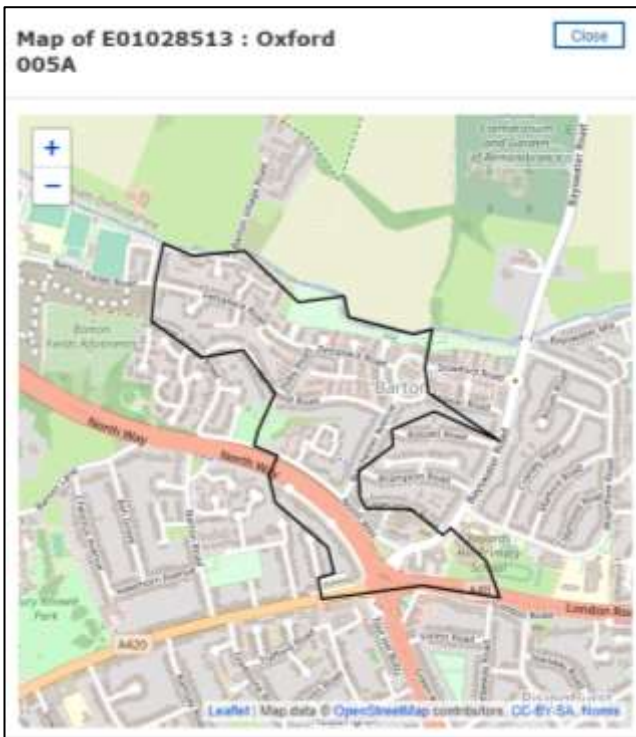
Figure 7 Map showing Barton MSOA (Oxford 005)



MSOA 2011 and 2021 boundary; Maps from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)



Figure 8: Maps showing LSOAs within Barton MSOA



Maps from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

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

Table 1 Comparison of total resident population of the Barton area by data source

Area	Source	Total count of residents
Barton area used for Census profile (1)	ONS Census 2021	6,200
Barton and Sandhills ward boundary from 2021	ONS Census 2021	7,275
Barton and Sandhills ward boundary pre-2021	ONS mid-2020 population estimate	6,926
Barton Middle Layer Super Output Area	ONS Census 2021	8,396
Barton Middle Layer Super Output Area	ONS mid-2020 population estimate	6,996
Barton LSOAs Oxford 005A, 005B, 005C	ONS Census 2021	6,600

Source: ONS from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Heneda Health provides GP services from Bury Knowle Health Centre (located south of Barton and Sandhills ward) and from Barton Surgery within the ward.

Figure 9: Map showing location of GP practices in the area of Barton and Sandhills ward.



Source: SHAPE tool

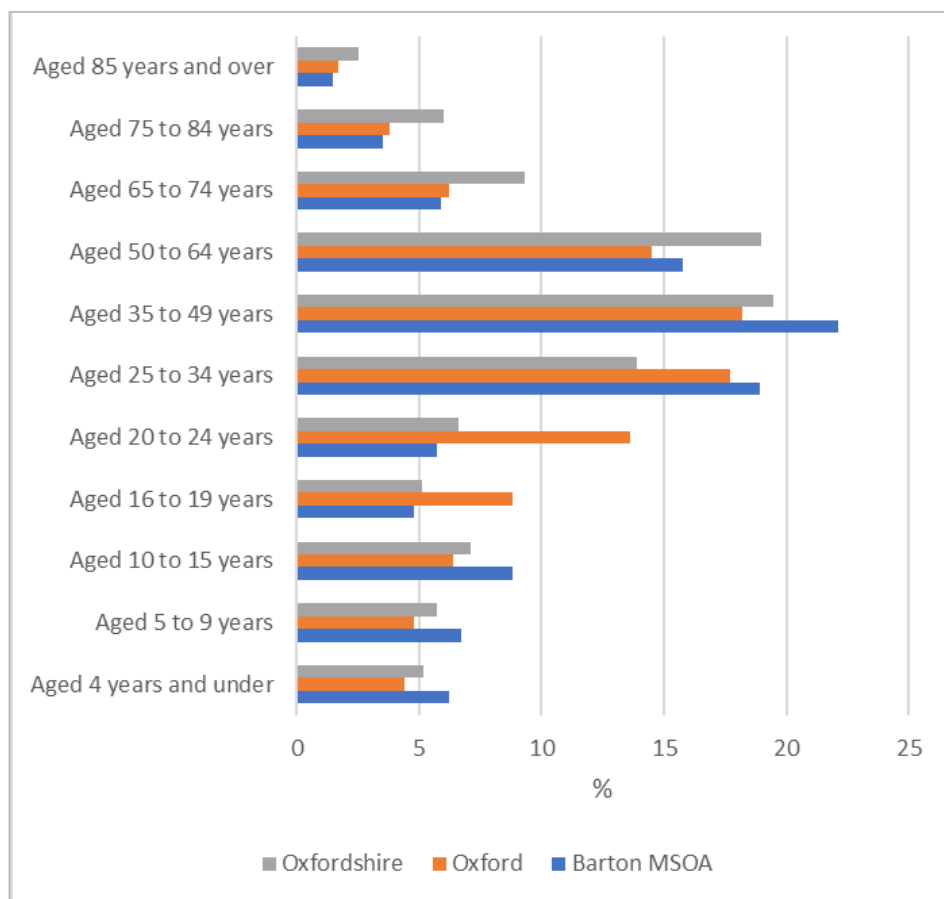
### 3 Population and housing

#### 3.1 Population profile

According to the ONS Census 2021, the total population of Barton MSOA was 8,396 up from 7,013 in Census 2011, an increase of 1,400 (+20%).

Compared with Oxfordshire and Oxford, Barton MSOA has a higher proportion of young people (aged 0 to 15 years) and working age (aged 25 to 64 years) and a lower proportion of older people (aged 65+).

Figure 10: Proportion of the population in the area by broad age band, Barton MSOA vs Oxford district and Oxfordshire (Census 2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 table TS007 from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

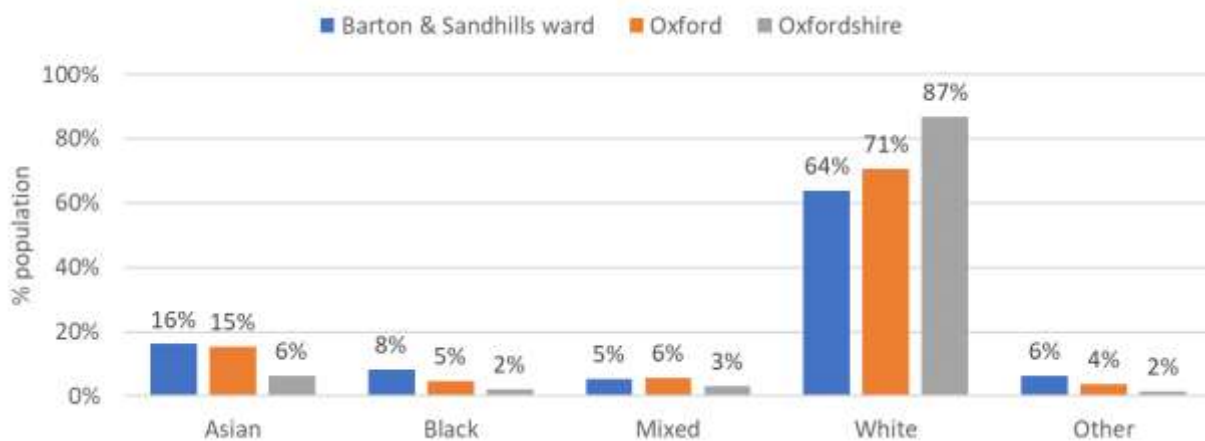
### 3.2 Ethnicity

The most recent data on ethnicity is the 2021 Census. At the time of the Census, 64% of residents in Barton and Sandhills ward identified as White this was below the district and county percentage (71% and 87% respectively).

The percentage of the Asian ethnic group is higher (16%) in Barton ward than the Oxford and Oxfordshire County average 15% and 6% respectively.

The percentage of Black ethnic group is higher (8%) in Barton ward than Oxford and Oxfordshire County average 5% and 2% respectively.

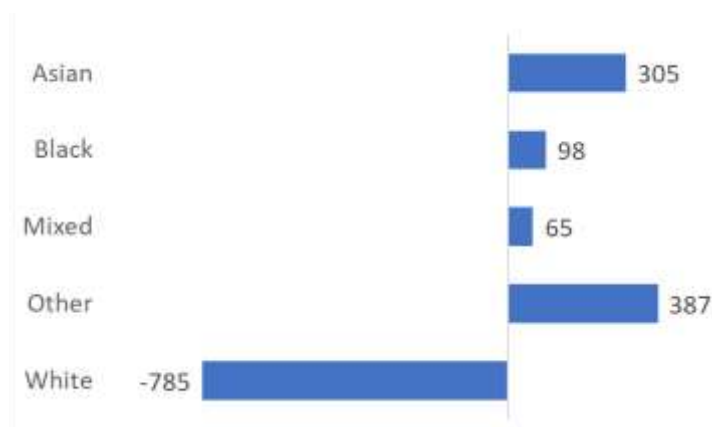
Figure 11: Proportion of the resident population by ethnic group (2021)



Source: Census 2021 table TS021

Between 2011 and 2021 the population of Barton & Sandhills ward became more ethnically diverse, with increases in the Asian and Other ethnic groups and a decrease in the number of residents from a White background.

Figure 12: Change in number of residents of Barton & Sandhills ward by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 to Census 2021



Source: Census 2011 and 2021 (count)

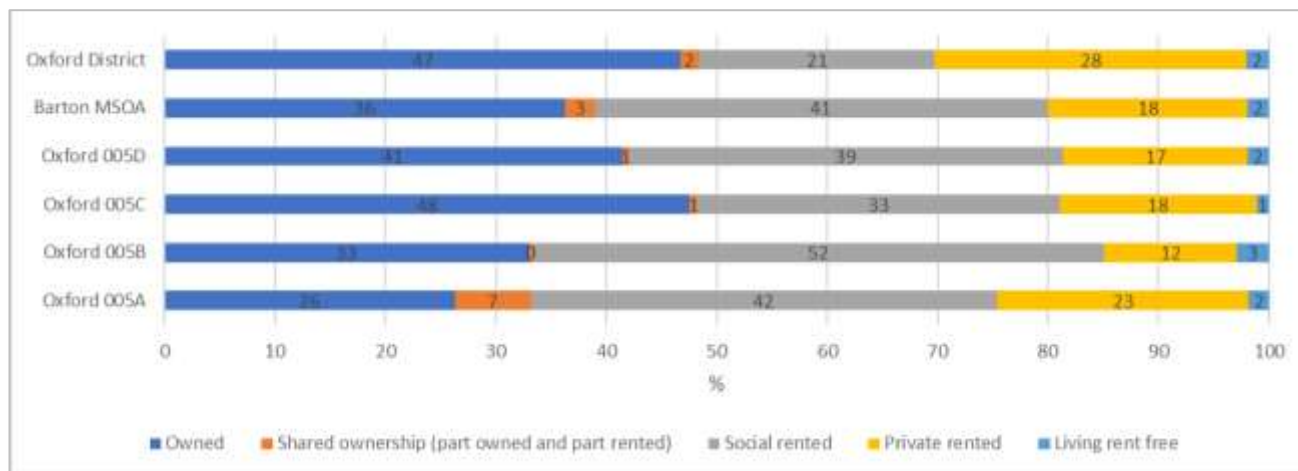


### 3.3 Housing

According to the Census 2021, the proportion of households in social rented accommodation in Barton MSOA was well above the average for Oxford City (41% vs 21%).

The rate was highest in the small area (LSOA) Oxford 005B where just over half of households were social rented.

Figure 13: Percentage of households in Barton MSOA, Oxford district and the 4 LSOAs that encompass Barton MSOA.

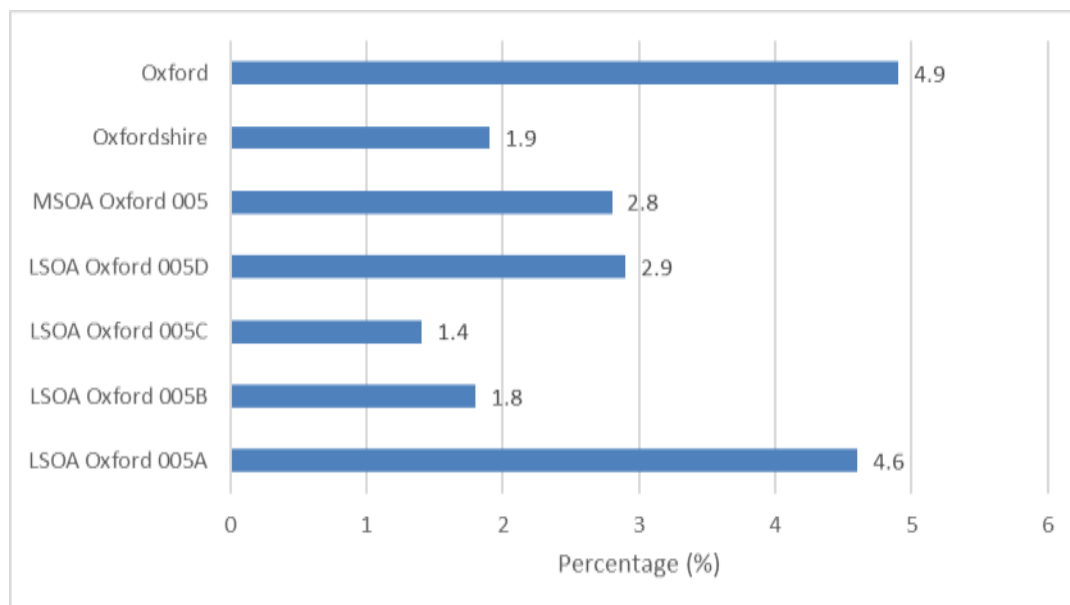


Source: Census 2021

### 3.4 Shared households

The proportion of households in Barton MSOA living in part of a converted or shared house, including bedsits was 2.8% in 2021, below the proportion for Oxford. The LSOA with the highest percentage was Oxford 005A (4.6%).

Figure 14: Percentage of households living in a part of a converted or shared house, including bedsits.



Source: Census 2021, Accommodation type

## 4 Health and Wellbeing

### 4.1 Summary of Health and wellbeing indicators for Barton


The below table is showing indicators for Barton MSOA which relate to health inequalities. The values are compared to the England average and are showing either similar to the England value (yellow) or worse (red) than the England average.

Compared with other areas of Oxfordshire, the Barton area has a relatively poor health profile, with 19 out of 32 local health and wellbeing indicators ranked as worse than the England average.

Figure 15 Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Barton MSOA

Barton					
Indicator name	Value	Worst	Med	Best	
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	28.8	86.9	18.2	2.2	
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	23.4	64.7	13.7	0.9	
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOP1)	20.6	76.0	13.0	2.0	
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	13.7	54.1	12.4	2.5	
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	17.6	48.8	10.6	0.9	
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	7.1	20.8	4.0	0.7	
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r...	151.7	352.2	137.9	24.8	
<b>(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year...</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>363.7</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	8.3	21.4	9.5	2.6	
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	19.2	39.0	19.6	4.3	
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea...	125.6	251.2	89.2	18.7	
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye...	294.3	733.3	126.9	14.4	
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	201.3	541.4	88.3	10.2	
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA...	125.9	391.1	95.4	35.9	
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	152.1	215.6	96.5	31.5	
<b>(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>554.5</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	118.7	396.1	96.2	23.0	
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	82.3	260.9	99.0	28.4	
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	149.6	318.7	97.0	21.4	
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (...)	91.9	527.4	96.6	29.3	
<b>(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>94.1</b>	
<b>(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>97.5</b>	
<b>(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>251.0</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>36.0</b>	
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	112.5	231.0	98.0	29.2	
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM...	167.9	374.4	95.5	12.6	
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	153.2	335.4	96.8	21.8	
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	126.9	415.7	95.4	0.0	
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	139.5	309.2	95.8	26.1	
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	120.8	200.8	99.0	32.2	
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	114.9	244.7	98.9	32.1	
<b>(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>307.5</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	
<b>(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>378.4</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	

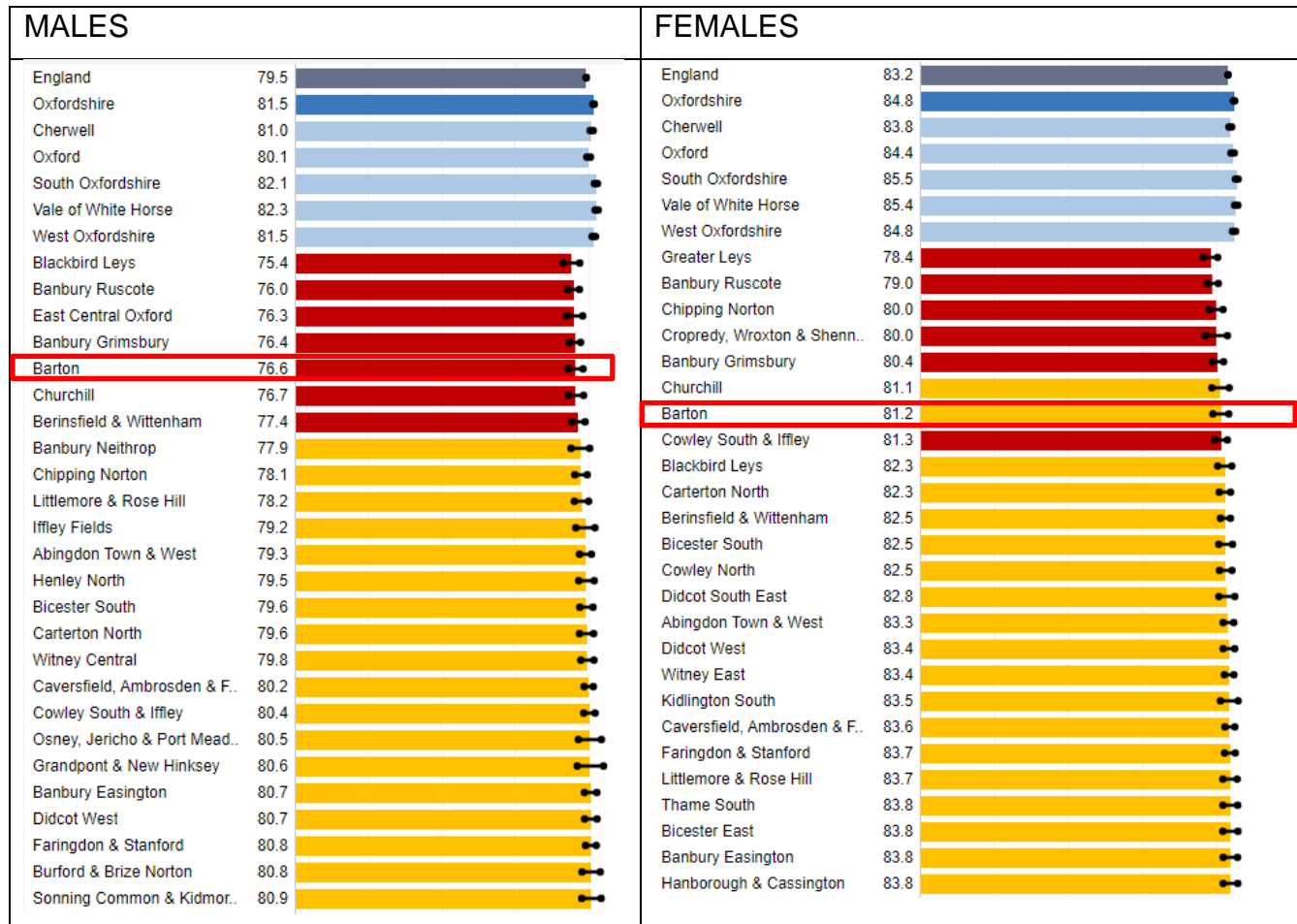
Source: ONS from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

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

## 4.2 Life expectancy at birth

Barton has one of the lowest life expectancies for males in Oxfordshire, each statistically below (worse than) the England average. Life expectancies for females is similar to the England average.

Figure 16: Life expectancy at birth by sex



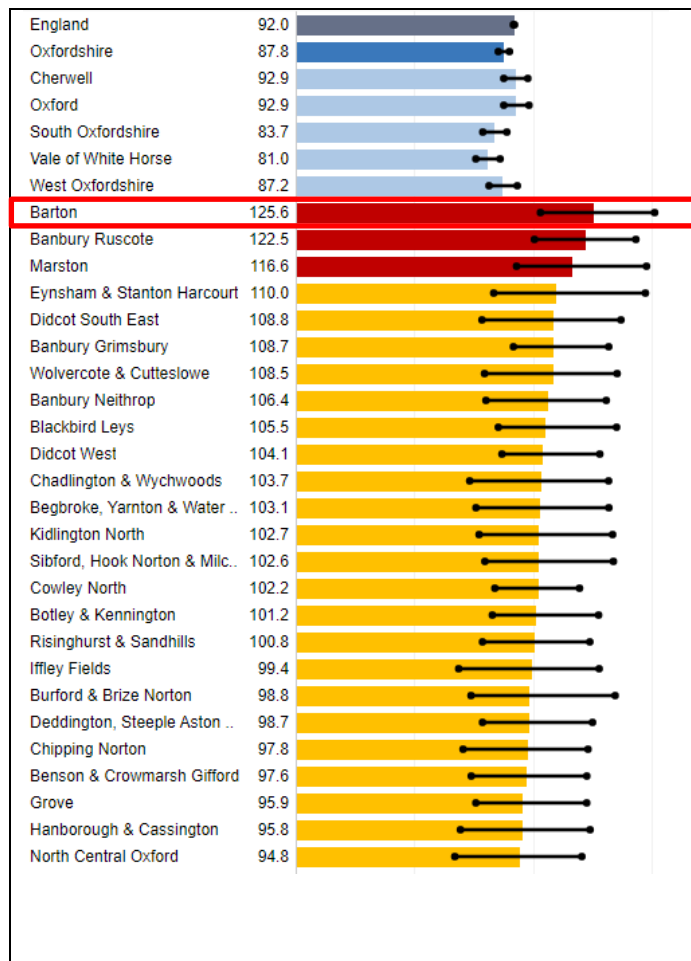
Source: ONS from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

### 4.3 Emergency Admissions

The below indicators look at the crude rate of hospital admissions for children aged under 5 years per 1,000 resident population as well as admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children.

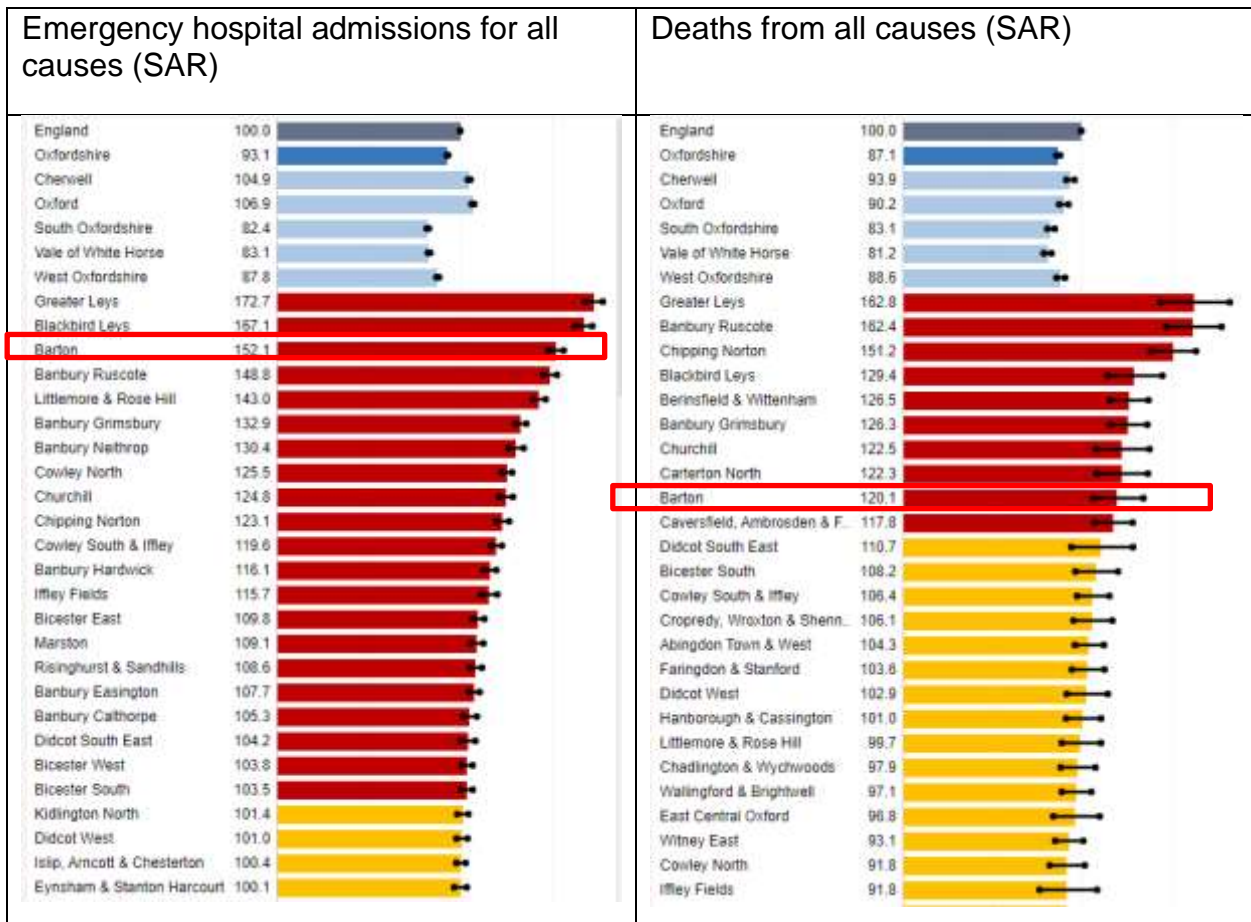
Barton ranks worse than Oxford, Oxfordshire and England. This is also true for the next four indicators; emergency hospital admissions for self-harm; hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions; emergency hospital admissions for all causes and emergency hospital admissions for COPD.

Figure 17: Emergency hospital admissions, aged 0-4 years (crude rate).



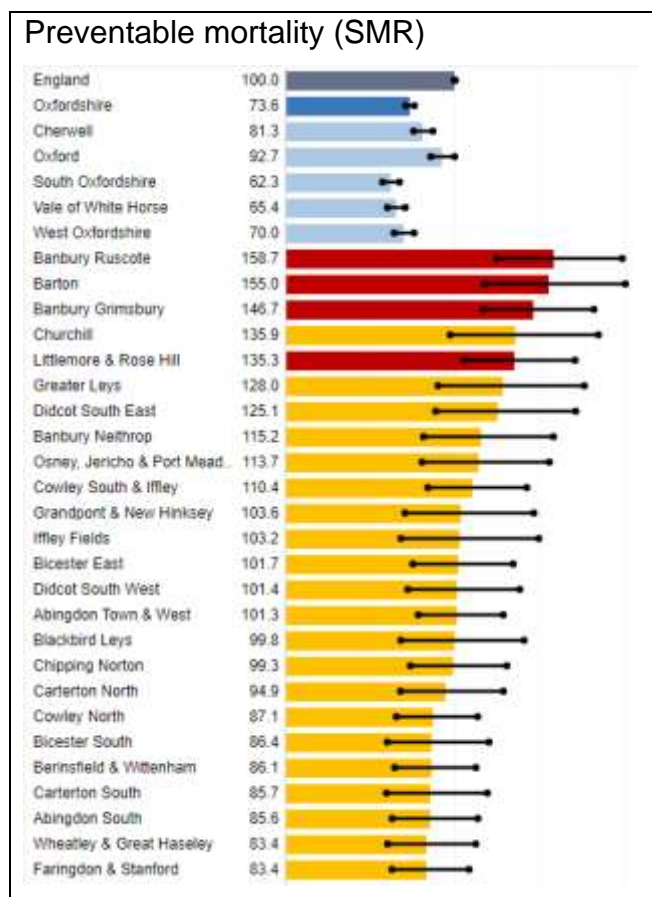
Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

Figure 18: Emergency hospital admissions for all causes and deaths from all causes.



Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

Figure 19: Preventable mortality.



Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

## 4.4 GP Quality and Outcomes Framework data

The following table shows measures published as part of the GP Practice Quality Outcomes Framework for 2023-24 (NHS Digital) for the GP practice in Barton – Hedena Health.

Patients living both inside and outside the Barton area are registered with Hedena Health and it is not possible to separate health prevalence measures for the Barton area specifically using this data source.

For most of the GP QOF indicators, GP practice Hedena Health is better than the NHS Oxfordshire average with the exception of *Mental health* and *Osteoporosis* prevalence (difference has not been tested for significance).

 Shaded cells show rates above the average for NHS Oxfordshire.

Table 2: QOF data Hedena Health GP practice and Oxfordshire 2023-24

	Hedena Health (K84009)	NHS Oxfordshire (10Q)
<b>Cardiovascular group</b>		
Atrial fibrillation, prevalence (%)	1.04	2.20
Coronary heart disease, prevalence (%)	1.42	2.32
Hypertension, prevalence (%)	8.66	13.29
Heart failure, prevalence (%)	0.63	0.95
Peripheral arterial disease, prevalence (%)	0.39	0.45
Stroke and transient ischaemic attack, prevalence (%)	0.98	1.78
<b>Respiratory group</b>		
Asthma, prevalence (%)	4.18	6.12
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, prevalence (%)	1.10	1.31
<b>Lifestyle group</b>		
Obese, prevalence (%)	7.47	10.73
<b>High dependency and other long term conditions group</b>		
Cancer, prevalence (%)	2.11	4.15
Chronic kidney disease, prevalence (%)	2.17	3.38
Diabetes Mellitus, prevalence (%)	4.21	5.61
Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia, prevalence (%)	3.77	4.64
Palliative care, prevalence (%)	0.22	0.29
<b>Mental health and neurology group</b>		
Dementia, prevalence (%)	0.48	0.75
Epilepsy, prevalence (%)	0.51	0.73
Learning disability, prevalence (%)	0.36	0.43
Mental health, prevalence (%)	0.96	0.86
Depression (new diagnosis), incidence (%)	1.29	1.64
<b>Musculoskeletal group</b>		
Osteoporosis, prevalence (%)	2.67	1.96
Rheumatoid arthritis, prevalence (%)	0.44	0.68

Source: [NHS Digital QOF 2023-24](#) data accessed 4Oct24

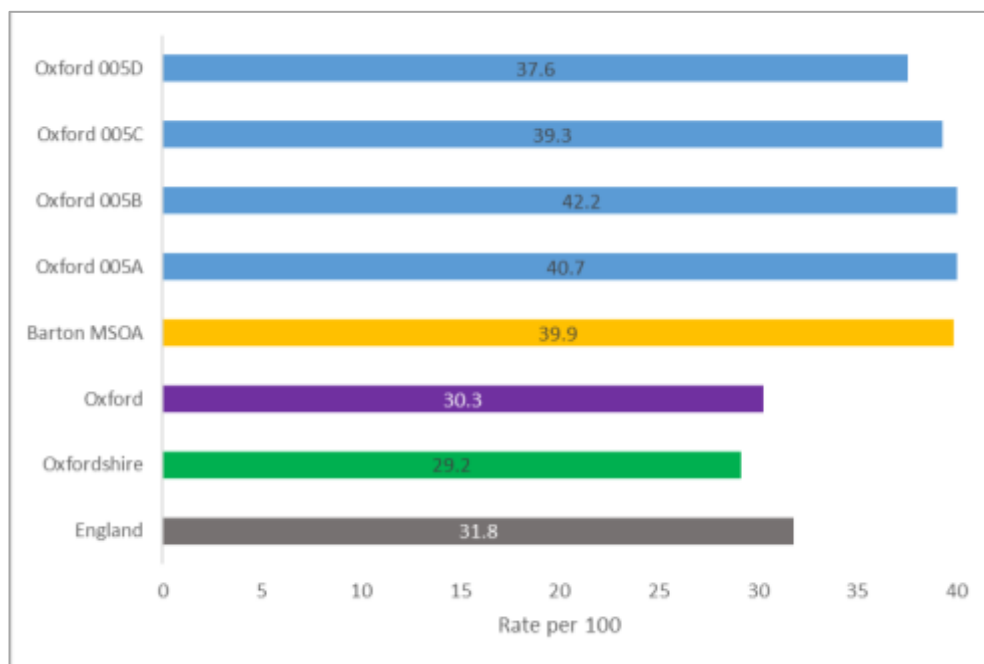


## 4.5 Cases of COVID-19

Between March 2020 and March 2022, Barton MSOA had a total of 2,791 reported cases of COVID-19, equivalent to a rate of 39.9 per 100, this was above the rate for Oxford (30.3) and Oxfordshire (29.2).

Oxford 005B LSOA had the highest rate per 100 between March 2020 and March 2022 compared to the other LSOAs and the other area rates.

Figure 20: Rate of COVID-19 cases per 100 in England, Oxfordshire, Oxford, Barton MSOA and the 4 LSOAs within the Barton MSOA



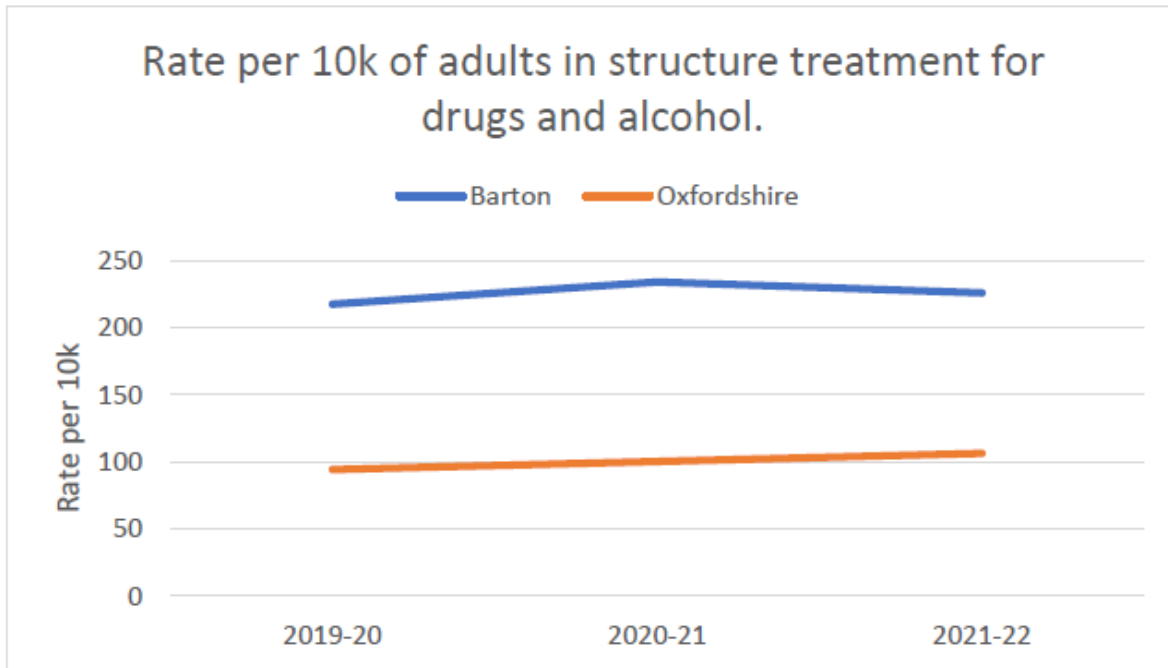
Source: LADAP Power BI dashboard, rate as a % of total residents (ONS mid-2020)

## 4.6 Adults in drugs treatment

The rates for adults (18+) per 10,000 receiving drugs or alcohol treatment in Barton MSOA have been above the rates for Oxfordshire since March 2019.

For 2021-22 the rate per 10,000 for Barton was double the rate for Oxfordshire.

Figure 21 Rate per 10,000 of adults in structure treatment for drugs and alcohol.



Source: Local drugs and alcohol services commissioned by Oxfordshire County Council.

## 5 Employment and poverty

### 5.1 Economic activity

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

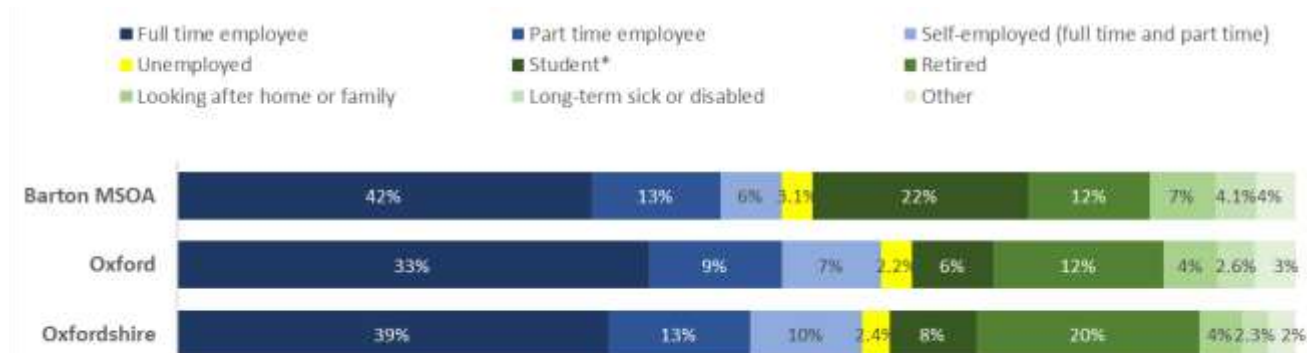
- in employment (an employee or self-employed),
- unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks,
- unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted.

As of March 2021, the percentage of people who were economically active in the Barton area was 64%, this was above the rate for Oxford (52%) and Oxfordshire (61%).

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

- Higher proportion of full-time employees;
- Lower proportion of self-employed;
- Slightly higher proportion unemployed (3.1% in Barton MSOA vs 2.2% in Oxford and 2.4% in Oxfordshire).
- Lower proportion of retired compared to Oxfordshire (12% vs 20%);
- Higher proportion looking after home and family (7% vs 4%);
- Slightly higher proportion who were long term sick or disabled (4.1% in Barton MSOA vs 2.6% in Oxford and 2.3% in Oxfordshire).

Figure 22: Economic activity (Census 2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 table TS066 from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

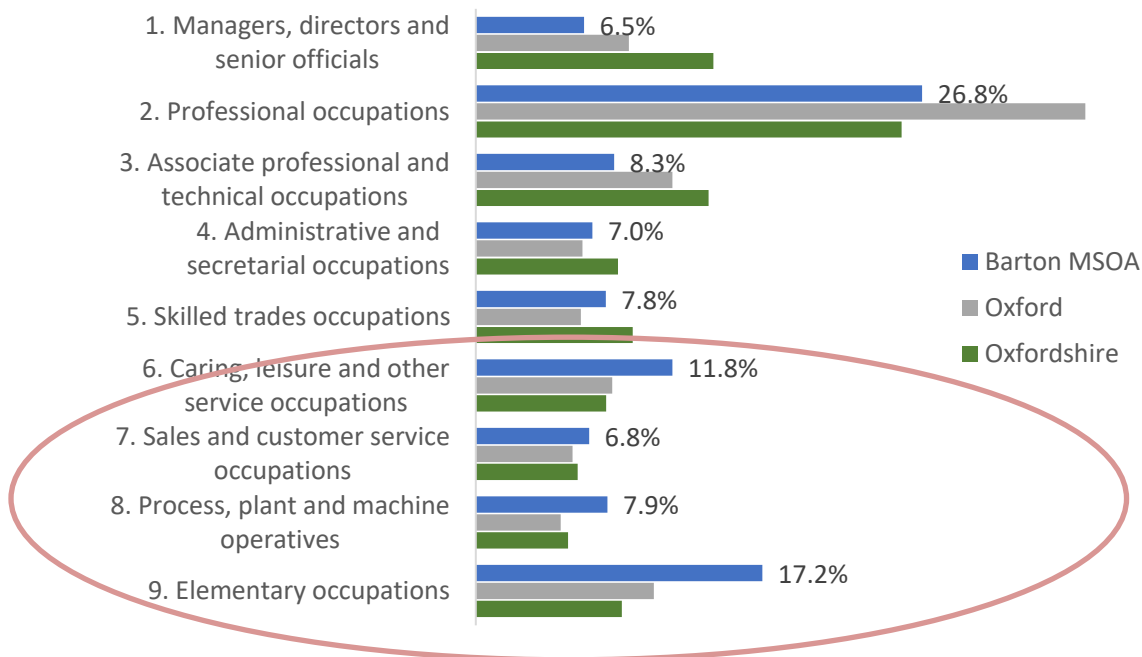
\*student includes economically inactive full time students only, some full time students are included in the economically active populations.

## 5.2 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 2021 Census, a third (37%) of people in employment in Barton MSOA were in the (generally lower paid) caring, leisure, process and elementary occupations. This was well above the averages for Oxford (24%) and Oxfordshire (23%).

Figure 23: Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (Census 2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS063

The three largest employment (industry) sectors<sup>5</sup> for Barton and Sandhills ward (number in brackets shows the percentage of residents in employment in these sectors) were:

- Health and social work (27.6%)
- Education (14.1%)
- Retail (11%)

<sup>5</sup> ONS Census 2021 table TS060 - industry  
Version No: 2nd edition Issue date: October 2024  
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### 5.3 Unemployment

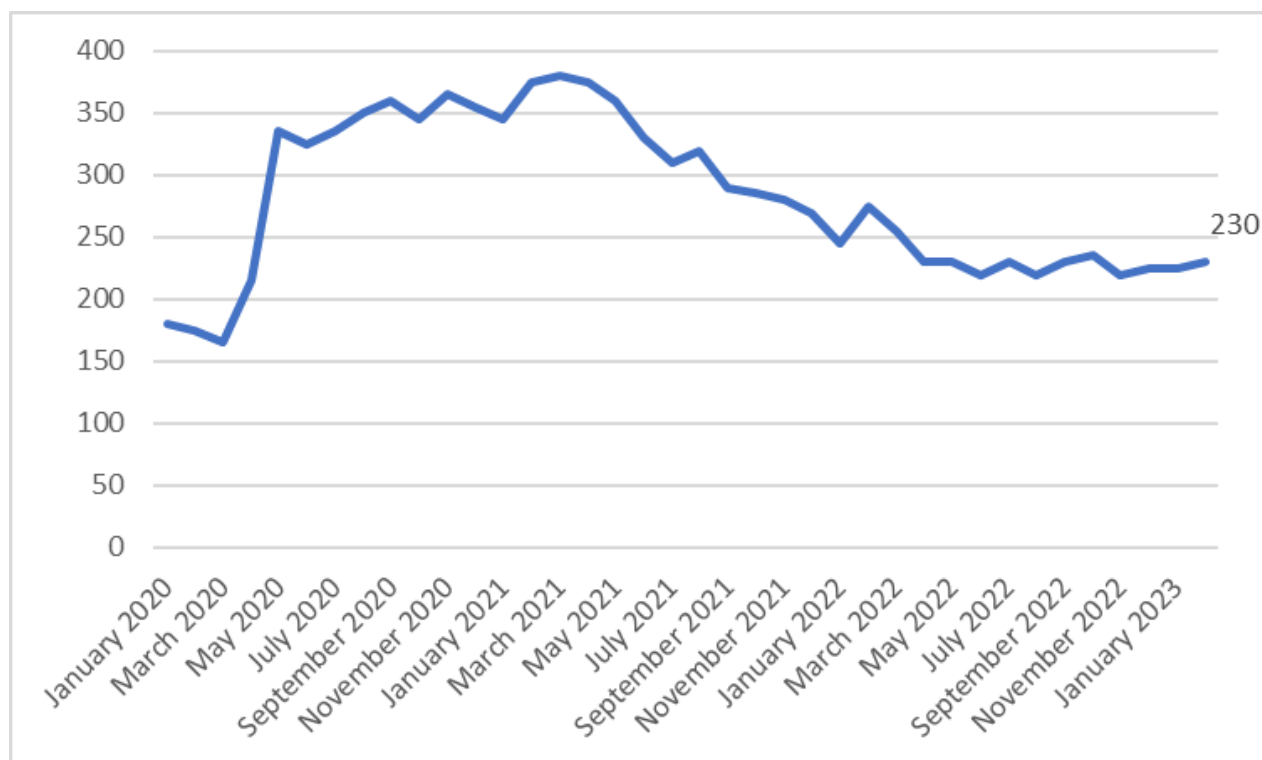
The claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system.

The below chart is a trend chart showing the claimant count for Barton MSOA between January 2020 and February 2023.

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in the Barton area increased significantly at the start of the pandemic in March and May 2020 and remains above pre-pandemic levels.

Claimant count as a proportion of the residents aged 16-64 for Barton MSOA as of February 2023 was 4.1%, above the average for Oxford (2.3%) and Oxfordshire (2.1%).

Figure 24: Claimant count trend for Barton MSOA from January 2020 to February 2023



Source: DWP Claimant count from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) ; rate uses ONS Census 2021 for people aged 16-64

## 5.4 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 weighing 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 table below shows the LSOAs in Barton MSOA ranked against areas across England.

The LSOA Oxford 005B falls within the 20% most deprived in England. Oxford 005A and Oxford 005B also fall within the 10% most deprived in Education, skills and training.

Table 3: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019 deciles for the LSOAs in Barton (1 is most deprived, 10 is least deprived).

LSOA Area Name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, skills and training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and services	Living Environment	Income Deprivation affecting children	Income deprivation affecting older people
Oxford 005A	3	2	3	1	3	4	3	6	2	2
Oxford 005B	2	2	3	1	3	4	5	6	2	2
Oxford 005C	4	4	4	3	6	2	4	5	4	7
Oxford 005D	5	5	5	3	3	8	5	6	6	4

Figure 25: Maps showing the more deprived LSOAs Oxford 005A and Oxford 005B



Maps from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

## 5.5 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 453 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (relative low-income families) in Barton MSOA, a rate of 25% per population aged 0-15. This was above the averages for Oxford (16%) and Oxfordshire (12%).

For the area within the MSOA covering the Barton area (LSOAs Oxford 005A, 005B and 005C), the number of children in poverty was 343 (24%).

*Table 4: Children in poverty by age band and rate of child poverty (2021/22)*

Age band of child	Barton LSOAs*	Barton MSOA (Oxford 005)	Oxford	Oxfordshire
0-4	77	91	952	4054
5-10	135	180	1,584	5,959
11-15	131	182	1,634	5,869
<b>Total 0-15</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>15,882</b>
<b>Rate of child poverty per population 0-15</b>	24%	25%	16%	12%

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



## 5.6 Free school meals

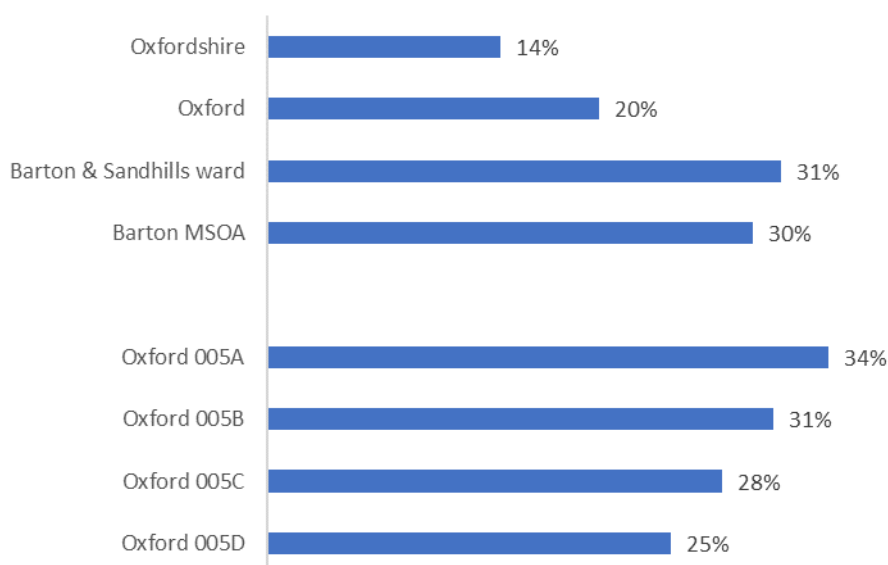
Pupils are eligible for Free School Meals if the household receives any of the below:

- 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 2022, 31% (count=382) of primary and secondary pupils living in Barton & Sandhills ward were eligible for Free School Meals. This was above the average for Oxford (16%) and Oxfordshire (14%).

For Barton MSOA the rate was 30% and the smaller (LSOA) areas had a rate of Free School Meals that varied from 25% to 34%.

Figure 26: Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals (all pupils)



Source: Oxfordshire County Council (January 2022)

## 5.7 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

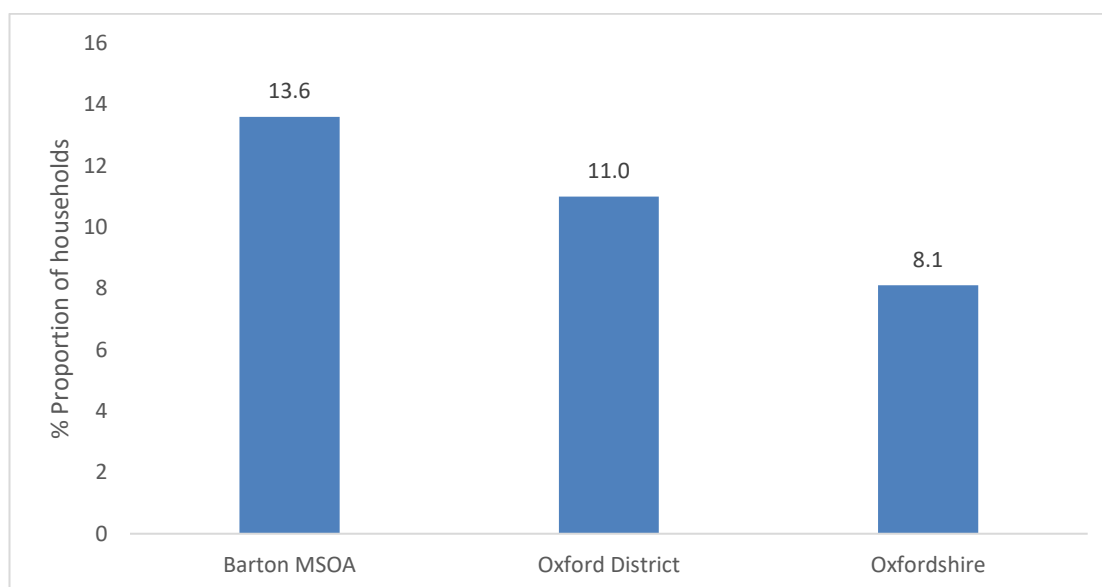
and

- 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 and is offered at a subnational level for LSOAs in England. Barton MSOA includes the 4 LSOAs: Oxford 005A, Oxford 005B, Oxford 005C and Oxford 005D.

The chart below shows that in 2020, the Barton area had a higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than the average for Oxford and Oxfordshire.

Figure 27: Proportion of households fuel poor in Barton MSOA, Oxford and Oxfordshire.



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2020

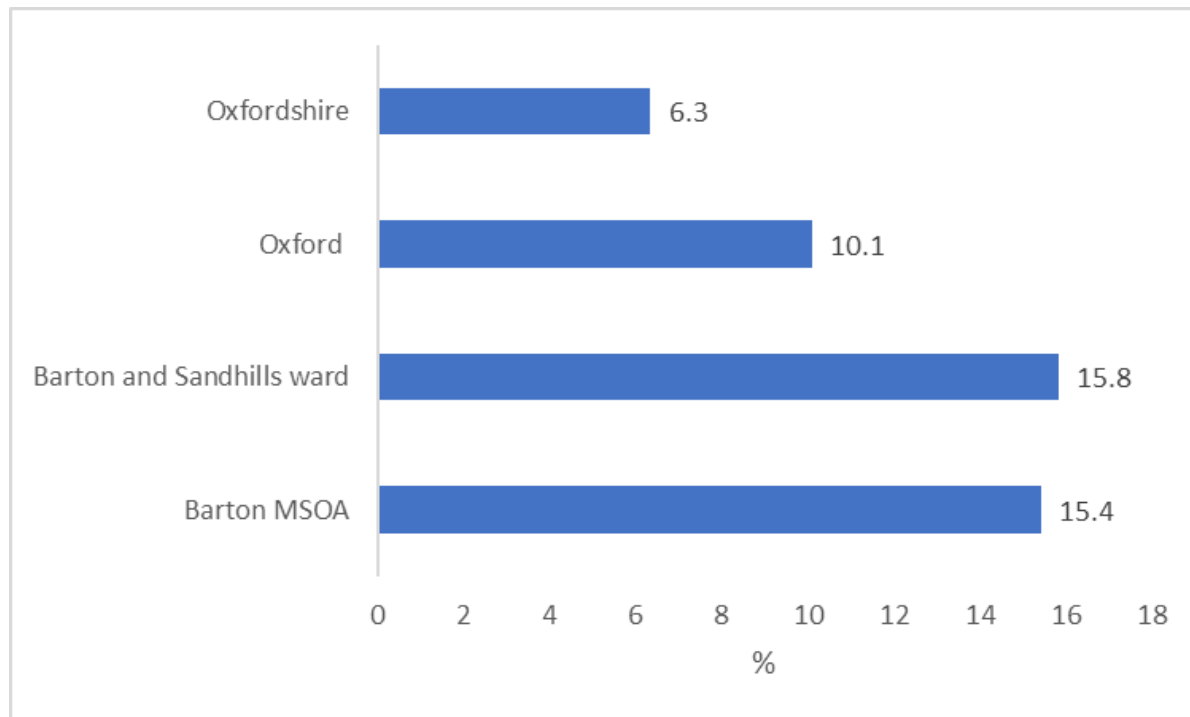
## 5.8 Pension credit

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

As of August 2022, 15.4% (count=141) of older residents were claiming pension credit in Barton MSOA and 15.8% (count=118) in Barton & Sandhills ward, each over double the average for Oxfordshire (6.3%).

For the area within the MSOA covering Barton area (LSOAs Oxford 005A, 005B and 005C) 15.7% (count=699) of older residents were claiming pension credit.

*Figure 28 Percentage of population aged 65+ claiming pension credit*



Source: Pension Credit from StatXplore; rate uses ONS Census 2021 population (aged 65+)

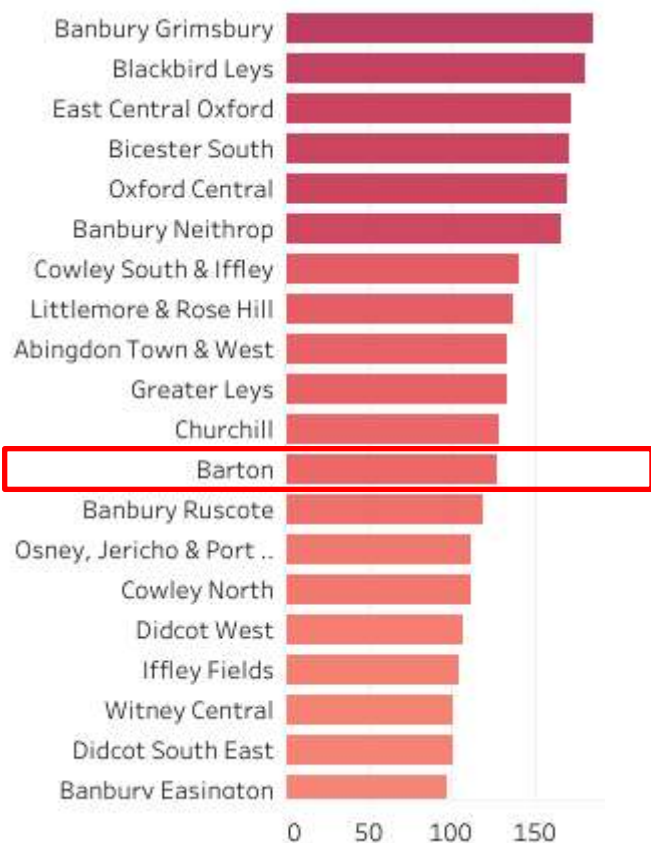
## 6 Crime and community safety

As of Jan-Dec 2021 the overall rate of crime in Barton MSOA was 128 crimes per 1,000 population, ranking 12<sup>th</sup> out of all MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

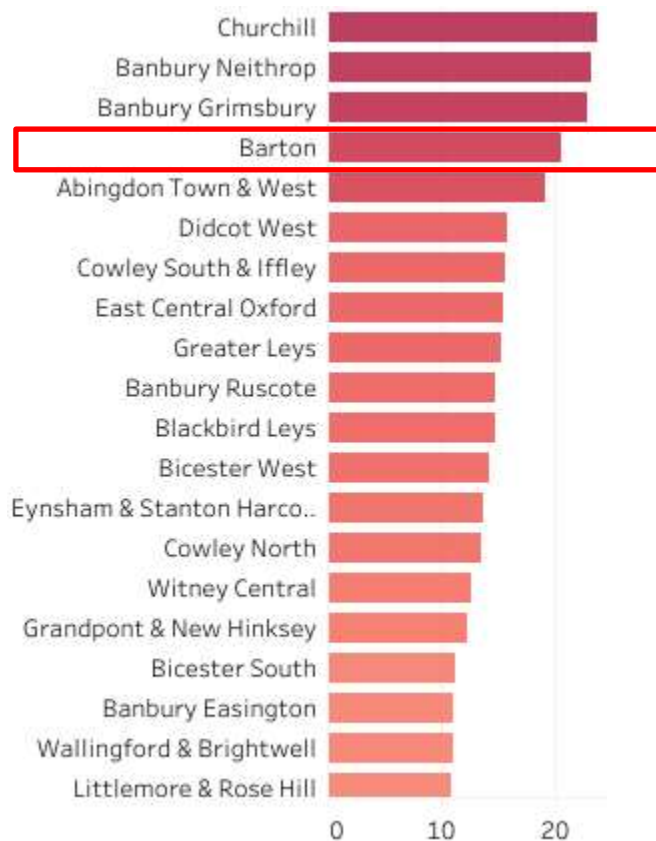
The rate of crimes in the crime category *Anti-Social Behaviour* in Barton was 20.6 crimes per 1,000 population, placing it 4<sup>th</sup> of the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 29 Overall rate of crime and Anti-Social Behaviour per 1,000 population MSOAs in Oxfordshire (Jan-Dec 2021)

### Overall rate of crime



### Anti-Social Behaviour

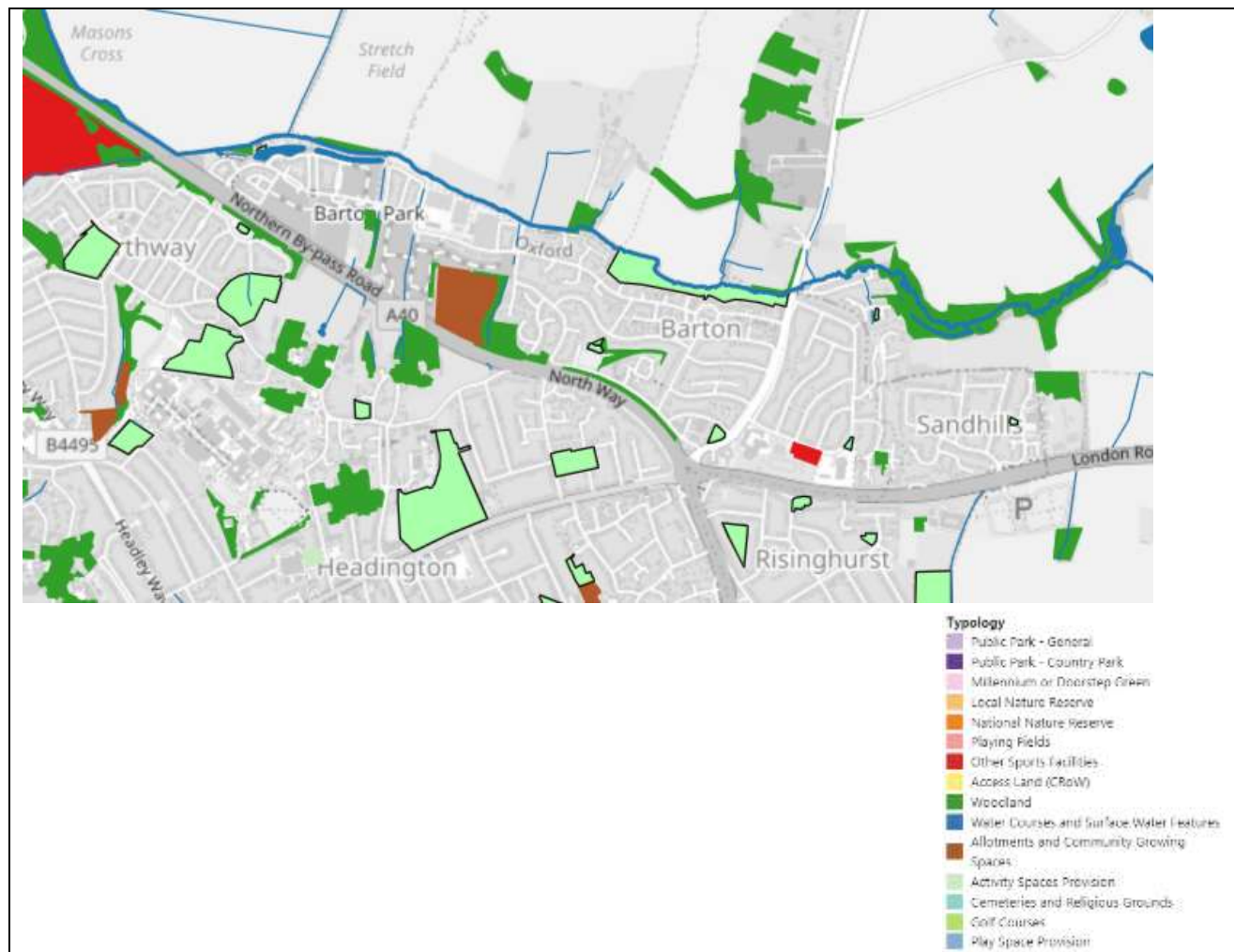


Source: Police UK data from Oxfordshire Crime dashboard [Community safety | Oxfordshire Insight](#)

## 7 Access to green space

Mapping by Natural England shows that the Barton area is surrounded by accessible natural green spaces including woodland, allotments and playing fields.

Figure 30 Natural England mapping of Green and Blue Infrastructure in Barton MSOA area.



Source: [Green Infrastructure Map \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](https://naturalengland.org.uk)