

Community data profile for Littlemore, Oxford

Contents

1	Summary of findings.....	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Census 2021 profile Littlemore ward	9
4	Population and housing	11
4.1	Population and population growth.....	11
4.2	Population by age	12
4.3	Ethnicity	13
4.4	Housing.....	15
4.5	Shared households	15
5	Health and Wellbeing	16
5.1	Summary of Health and wellbeing indicators for Littlemore	16
5.2	Life expectancy	17
5.3	Emergency Hospital admissions and Deaths.....	18
5.4	Obesity.....	22
5.5	Adults in drugs and alcohol treatment.....	23
6	Employment	24
6.1	Economic activity	24
6.2	Occupation.....	25
6.3	Unemployment.....	26
7	Poverty and deprivation.....	27
7.1	Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	27
7.2	Household deprivation	28
7.3	Children in poverty	30
7.4	Free school meals.....	31
7.5	Fuel poverty	32
7.6	Pension credit	33
8	Crime and community safety	34
9	Living environment	35
9.1	Access to green space.....	35
9.2	Access to services	36
9.3	Transport-related social exclusion	38

Table of Figures

Figure 1 Indicators of low income	4
Figure 2 Littlemore 2021 ward	5
Figure 3 Maps showing Littlemore ward boundary change	6
Figure 4 Map showing Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA (Oxford O16)	6
Figure 5 Maps showing LSOAs within the Littlemore ward	7
Figure 6 Map of Littlemore Parish	8
Figure 7 Census 2021 profile for Littlemore ward	9
Figure 8 Census 2021 profile for Littlemore ward continued	10
Figure 9 Population change between Census 2011 and Census 2021 for Littlemore, Oxford, Oxfordshire and England by broad age.....	11
Figure 10 Proportion of the population in the area by broad age band, Littlemore ward vs Oxford district and Oxfordshire (2021)	12
Figure 11 Proportion of resident population by ethnic group (2021)	13
Figure 12 Change in population count by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 to 2021 for the Littlemore area.....	14
Figure 13 Percentage of households in Littlemore ward, Oxford district and the 4 LSOAs that encompass the Littlemore ward	15
Figure 14 Percentage of households living in part of a converted or shared house, including bedsits	15
Figure 15 Table of local health and wellbeing indicators for Littlemore & Rosehill MSOA	16
Figure 16 Life expectancy at birth by sex (2016-2020)	17
Figure 17 Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) 2016/17-2020/21	18
Figure 18 Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years (crude rate) 2016/17-2020/21	19
Figure 19 Preventable mortality 2016-2020.....	20
Figure 20 Deaths from all cancer (SMR) and deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	21
Figure 21 Prevalence of children classified as overweight (including obesity) 3-years data combined 2020/21-22/23	22
Figure 22 Rate per 1,000 of adults in structured treatment for drugs and alcohol.....	23
Figure 23 Economic activity (Census 2021)	24
Figure 24 Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (Census 2021)	25
Figure 25 Claimant count trend for Littlemore ward from January 2020 to October 2023.....	26
Figure 26 Map showing the LSOA Oxford O16A, ranked within the 20% most deprived in England and within the 10% most deprived in Income Deprivation Affecting Children	27
Figure 27 Proportion of households not deprived in any dimensions and households deprived in one, two, three or four dimensions.....	28
Figure 28 Map of Littlemore ward showing the percentage of housing deprived in three dimensions	29
Figure 29 Percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (all pupils).....	31
Figure 30 Proportion of households fuel poor in Littlemore area (LSOAs), Oxford district and Oxfordshire	32
Figure 31 Percentage of population aged 65+ claiming pension credit (May 2023).....	33
Figure 32 Overall rate of crime and Criminal damage and arson per 1,000 population for MSOAs in Oxfordshire (2022)	34
Figure 33 Natural England mapping of Green and Blue Infrastructure in Littlemore ward	35
Figure 34 Map showing estimated walk times to GPs and Health Centres in the surrounding areas of Littlemore ward	36
Figure 35 Map showing walking times to pharmacies in the surrounding areas of Littlemore ward	37
Figure 36 Map showing the risk of transport-related social exclusion for LSOAs compared with the average for Oxford City...38	

List of Tables

Table 1 Comparison of total resident population of the Littlemore area by levels of geography	8
Table 2 MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019 deciles for the LSOAs in Littlemore ward (1 is the most deprived, 10 is the least deprived)	27
Table 3 Children in poverty by age band and rate of child poverty (2021/22)	30

Compiled by the Public Health Intelligence Team at Oxfordshire County Council

1 Summary of findings

Population and housing

- The total population of Littlemore ward according to the latest data (Census 2021), was 6,230 residents.
- Compared with Oxford and Oxfordshire, Littlemore had a higher proportion of young people (aged 0 to 15 years) and those of a working age (aged 25 to 49 years).
- Over the past 10 years the population of the Littlemore area increased at above the Oxford and Oxfordshire rate. The area had a comparatively high birth rate and the growth in the number of young people was well above average.
- The proportion of social rented housing in Littlemore was above the averages for Oxford and Oxfordshire.

Health and Wellbeing

- 14 out of 32 local health and wellbeing indicators for Littlemore are ranked as worse than the England average including:
 - Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm
 - Emergency hospital admissions for all causes
 - Deaths from all cancers
 - Preventable deaths
- 3 out of 32 local health and wellbeing indicators for Littlemore are ranked as better than the England average.
- The proportion of adults receiving drugs or alcohol treatment in Littlemore ward has remained above the average for Oxfordshire since 2019.
- Littlemore had the third highest proportion of Year 6 children (aged 10 to 11 years) classified as overweight (including obesity) out of all areas in Oxfordshire. The proportion of overweight children in reception (aged 4 to 5 years) was also above (worse than) the Oxfordshire average.

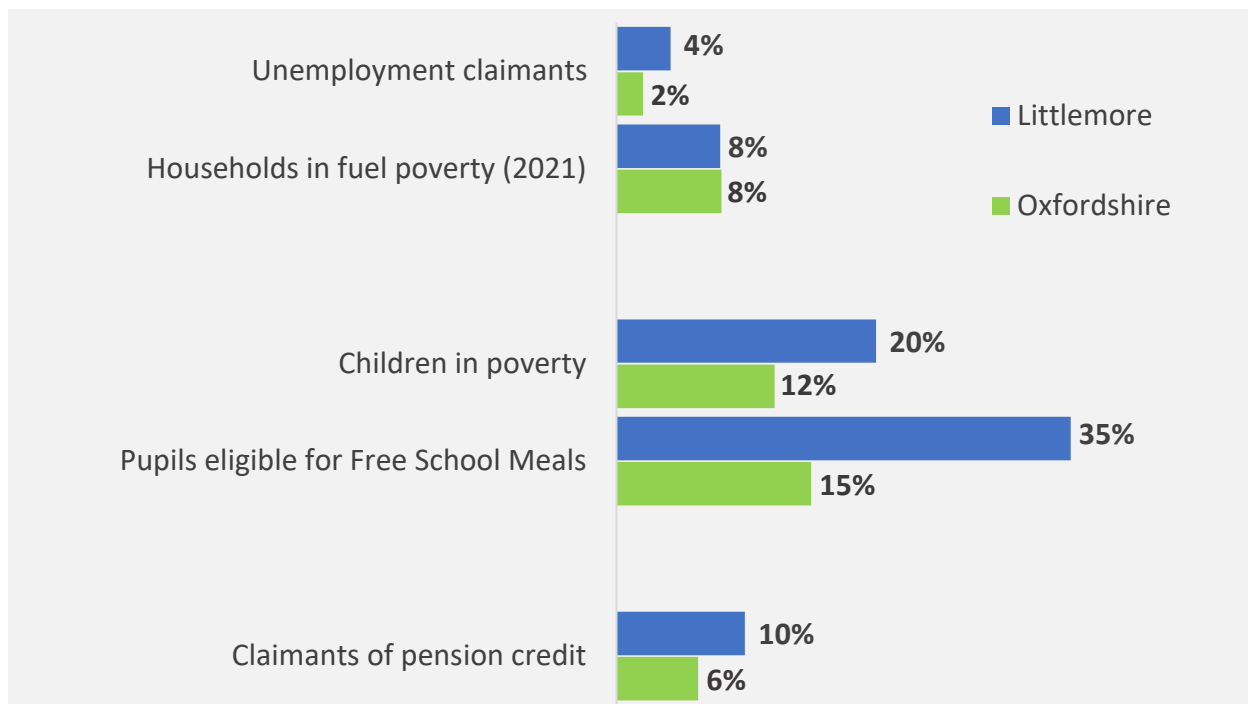
Employment

- A much higher percentage of people in employment in Littlemore were in the (generally lower paid) caring, leisure, process and elementary occupations than the average for Oxford and Oxfordshire.
- Littlemore has a higher proportion of people looking after their home or family and also a higher proportion who were long term sick or disabled, than the Oxford and Oxfordshire averages.

Poverty and deprivation

- Littlemore has a higher proportion of households classified as deprived in one or more dimensions than the Oxford and Oxfordshire averages.
- The proportion of residents claiming unemployment-related benefits in Littlemore was double that for Oxfordshire.
- A similar proportion of households in Littlemore ward were estimated to be in fuel poverty to that of Oxfordshire.
- Rates of child poverty and free school meals in Littlemore were well above (worse than) the average for Oxfordshire.
- The rate of older people in poverty and claiming pension credit in Littlemore was above the average for Oxfordshire.

Figure 1 Indicators of low income¹



Note that the geography used for households in fuel poverty, children in poverty, claimants of pension credit indicators is the four LSOAs Oxford 016A, 016B, 016C and 016D.

Crime and community safety

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

Living environment

- Littlemore ward is surrounded by accessible natural green and blue spaces including woodland, allotments, water courses and playing fields and public parks.
- There are no GPs located within the Littlemore ward and it is at least a 20-minute walking time from the majority of Littlemore ward area to a GP practice. There are also currently no pharmacies located within the ward but there are some pharmacies within a 20 – minute walking distance from most parts of the ward.

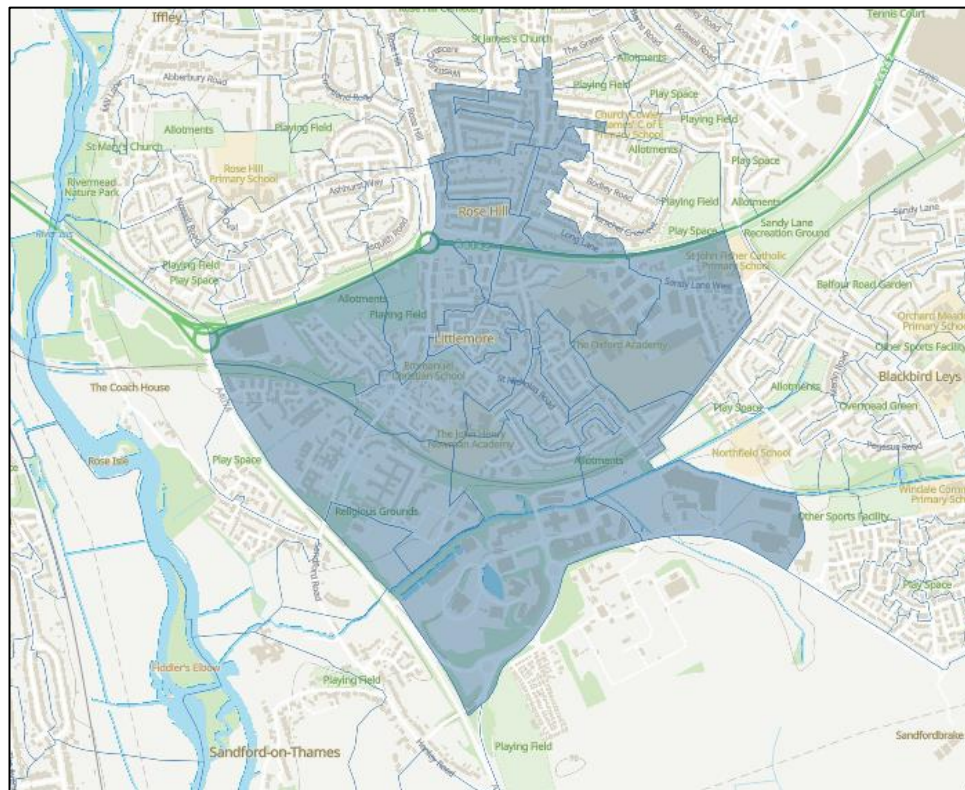
¹ Sources: DWP claimant count October 2023 from nomisweb.co.uk, Claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system; Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2021 Dept for Business, Energy and 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 0-15, 2021/22; FSM from January 2023 pupil census, Oxfordshire County Council; Pension credit from DWP statXplore as of May 2023.

2 Introduction

This profile provides an overview of facts and figures about the Littlemore ward.

Littlemore ward is located southeast of Oxford City, between Rose Hill, Blackbird Leys, Cowley, and Sandford-on-Thames.

Figure 2 Littlemore 2021 ward



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

Data for the Littlemore area is included for:

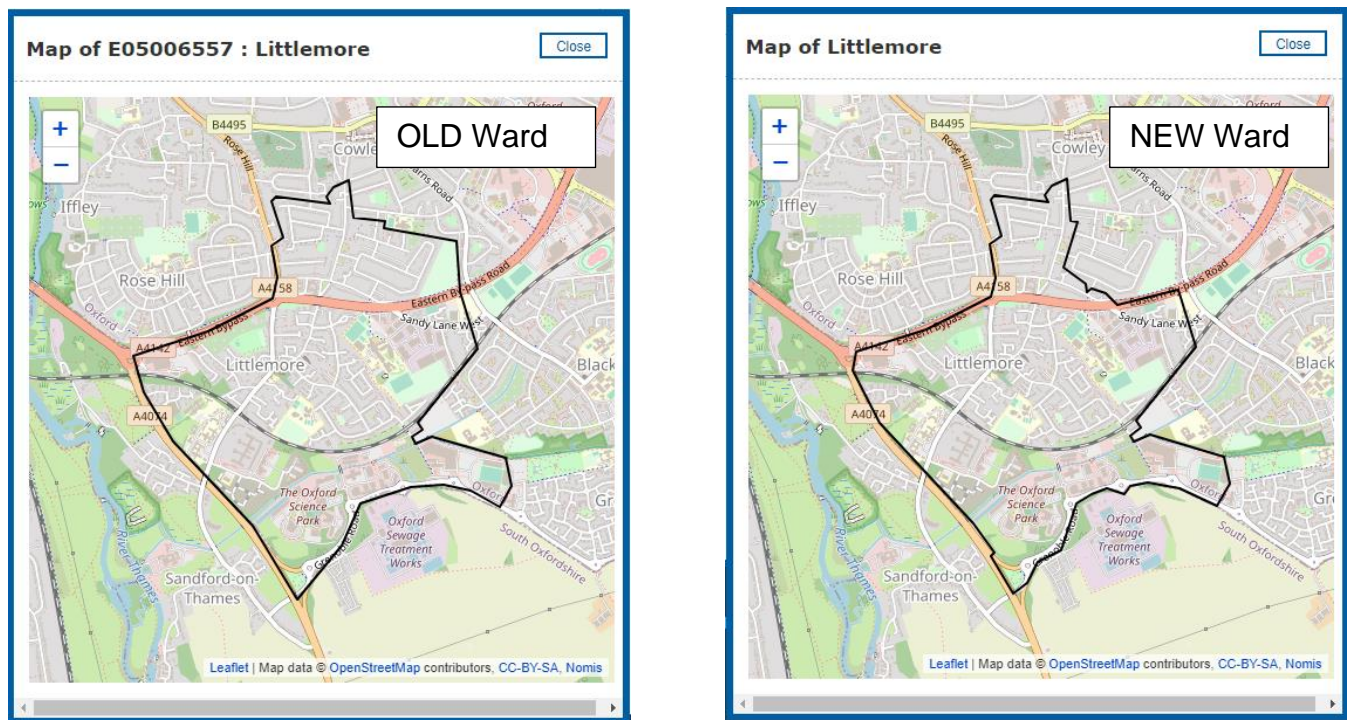
- The Littlemore ward;
- The Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) for the Littlemore area (code Oxford 016);
- Lower Super Output Areas: two LSOAs Oxford 016A and 016B which cover the main Littlemore area and are the areas of deprivation associated with the ward. LSOAs Oxford 016C and 016D are located to the north of the ward and the bypass (see maps).

Please note that the Littlemore ward boundary differs slightly from the Parish boundary. There is little data available for the parish boundary and for consistency, data in this profile has focused on the ward boundary.

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

Note that there was a change in the ward boundary for Littlemore introduced in May 2021 (Figure 3) and some data (e.g. DWP benefits data) has not yet been updated to apply to the new ward area.

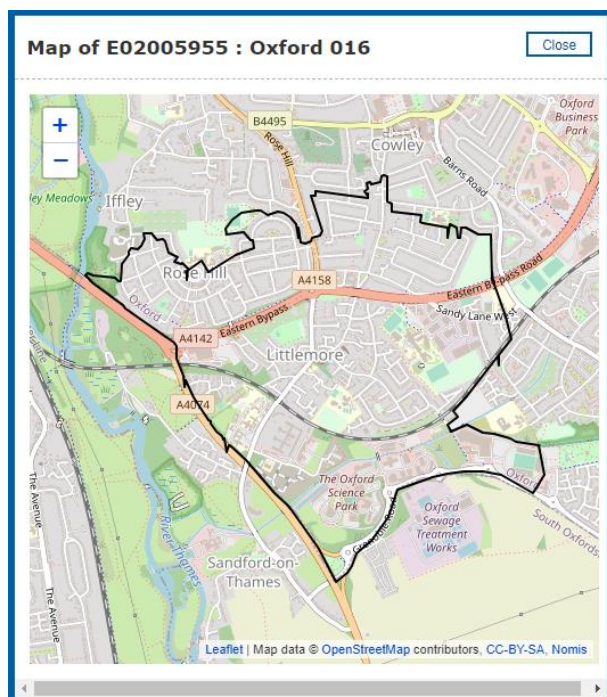
Figure 3 Maps showing Littlemore ward boundary change



Maps from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are made up of groups of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), usually four or five. They comprise between 2,000 and 6,000 households and have a resident population between 5,000 and 15,000 persons. MSOAs fit within local authorities and health data is usually provided at this level of geography. Note that the MSOA for Littlemore covers a larger area than the ward and therefore includes other areas (i.e. Rose Hill).

Figure 4 Map showing Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA (Oxford 016)



MSOA 2011 and 2021 boundary; Maps from www.nomisweb.co.uk

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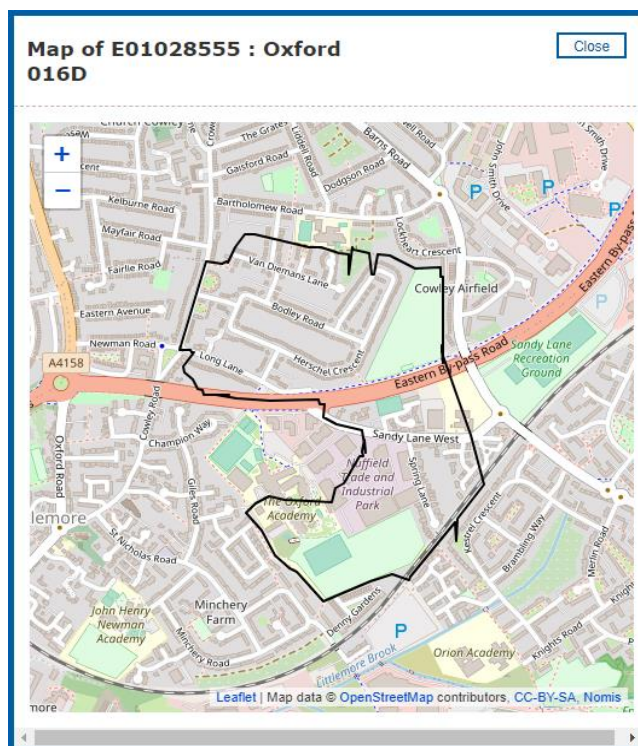
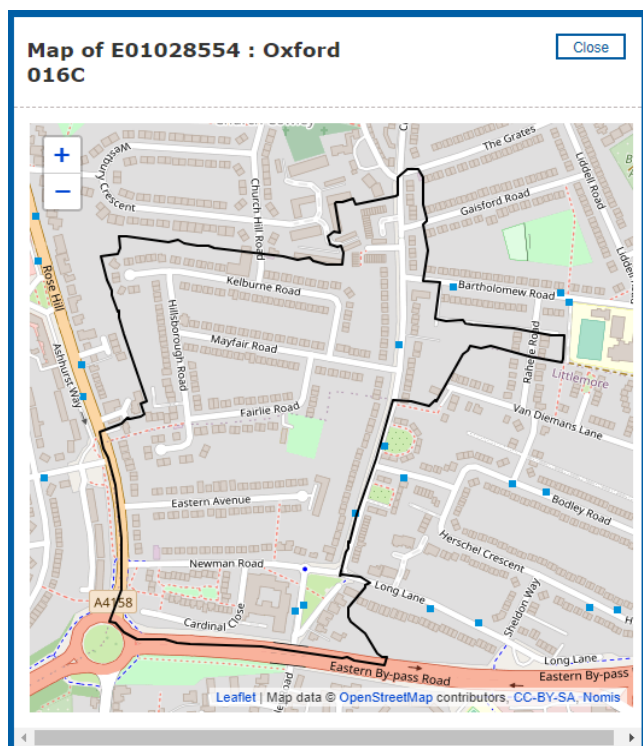
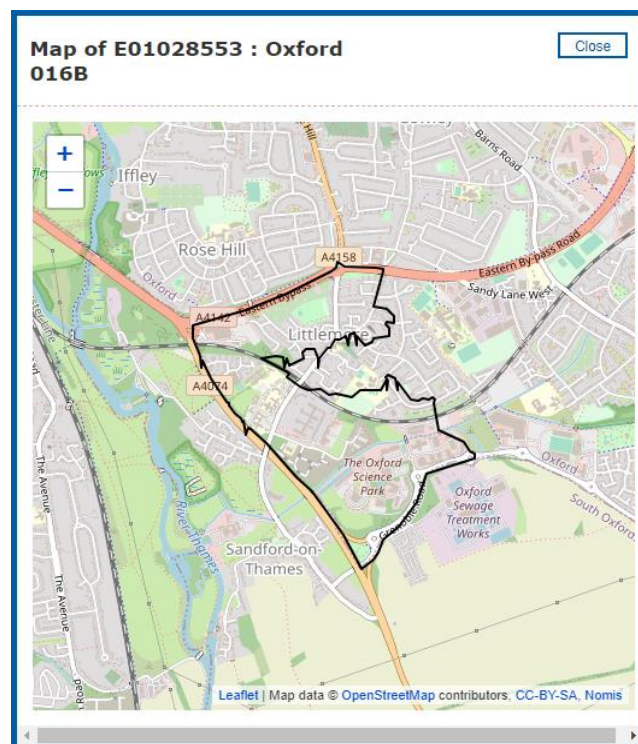
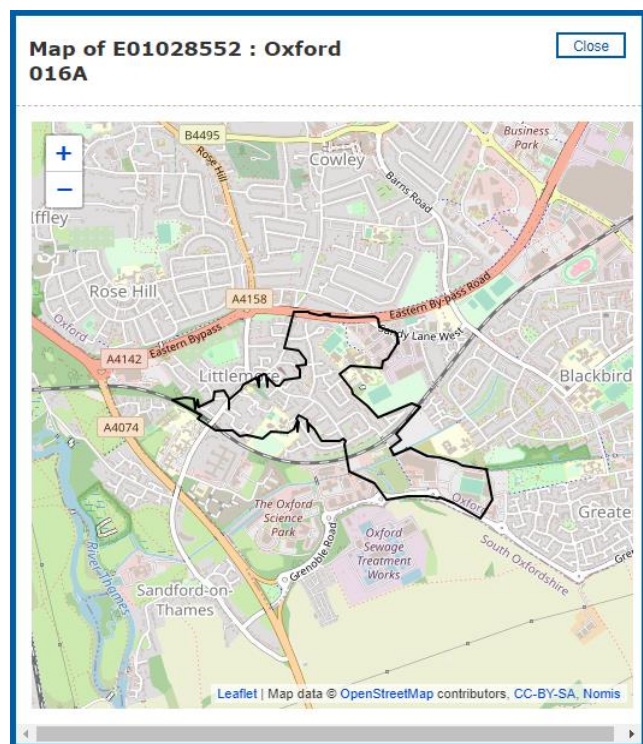
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The following maps show the four Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the Littlemore ward. An LSOA has on average 650 households.

Note that the boundaries of the LSOAs were previously matched to the Littlemore ward boundary, however due to the change in the Littlemore ward boundary in 2021 the boundaries do not align and the LSOAs may be divided among more than one ward.

Figure 5 Maps showing LSOAs within the Littlemore ward



Maps from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

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Figure 6 Map of Littlemore Parish



Map from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

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

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

Area	Source	Total count of residents
Littlemore ward boundary from 2021	ONS Census 2021	6,230
Littlemore & Rose Hill Middle Layer Super Output Area	ONS Census 2021	11,233
Littlemore LSOAs Oxford 016A, 016B, 016C, 016D	ONS Census 2021	7,229

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

Note there is no GP located within the Littlemore ward and residents are likely to be using a number of other practices in the surrounding local area and, therefore, it has not been possible to include published GP data in this profile.

3 Census 2021 profile Littlemore ward

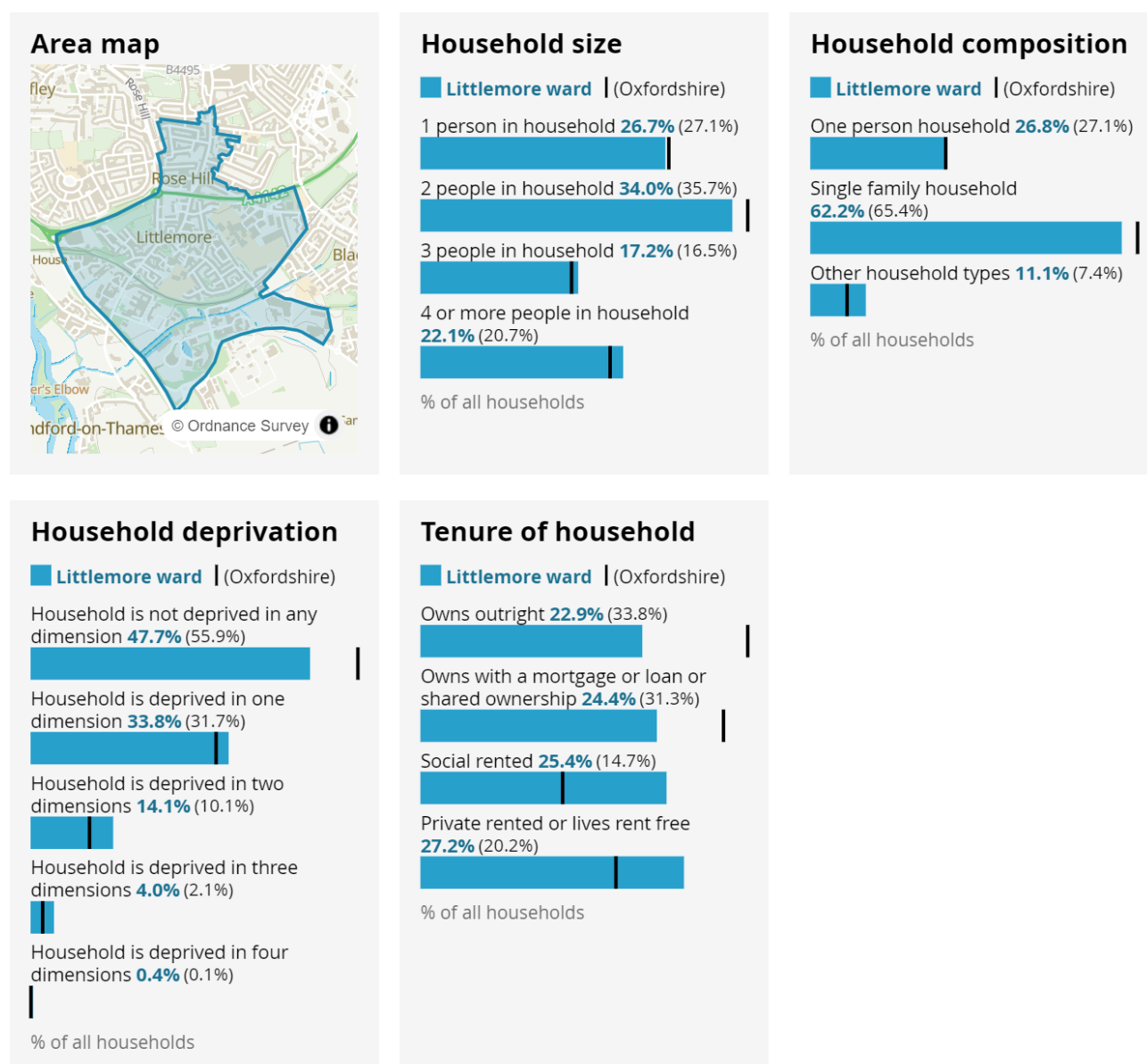
The following profile is for the Littlemore ward (2021 boundary).

It shows that, the Littlemore ward was above the Oxfordshire average on the proportion of:

- People living in social rented households (25% vs 15%) and living in privately rented households (27% vs 20%).
- Young residents (0 to 15 years old) and working age residents (25 to 49 years old);
- People from a Mixed ethnic background (6% vs 3%), an Asian ethnic background (11% vs 6%) and a Black ethnic background (6% vs 2%);
- People in employment (63% vs 61%)
- People in routine (15% vs 10%), semi-routine occupations (13% vs 10%) and who are long term unemployed (8% vs 5%)

Figure 7 Census 2021 profile for Littlemore ward

Littlemore ward



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

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Figure 8 Census 2021 profile for Littlemore ward continued

Littlemore ward

Population

6,200

people

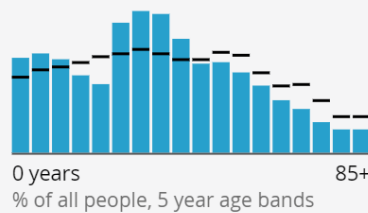
725,300 people in Oxfordshire

Rounded to the nearest 100 people

Age profile

■ Littlemore ward

— (Oxfordshire)



Ethnic group

■ Littlemore ward | (Oxfordshire)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh
10.7% (6.4%)



Black, Black British, Black Welsh,
Caribbean or African **6.1%** (2.1%)



Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups
5.8% (3.1%)



White **74.1%** (86.9%)



Other ethnic group **3.3%** (1.6%)



% of all people

Disability

■ Littlemore ward | (Oxfordshire)

Disabled under the Equality Act
16.7% (14.5%)



Not disabled under the Equality Act
83.3% (85.5%)



% of all people

Economic activity status

■ Littlemore ward | (Oxfordshire)

Economically active: In employment
63.2% (61.3%)



Economically active: Unemployed
3.2% (2.4%)



Economically inactive **33.5%** (36.3%)



% of people aged 16 years and over

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

■ Littlemore ward | (Oxfordshire)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial,
administrative and professional
occupations **14.8%** (18.4%)



L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial,
administrative and professional
occupations **18.4%** (21.5%)



L7: Intermediate occupations
9.6% (10.8%)



L8 and L9: Small employers and own
account workers **8.6%** (10.1%)



L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and
technical occupations **5.8%** (5.0%)



L12: Semi-routine occupations
12.7% (9.5%)



L13: Routine occupations
15.1% (9.8%)



L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and
long-term unemployed **8.1%** (5.0%)



L15: Full-time students **6.8%** (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 Littlemore ward had a resident population of 6,230 people, of which 4,030 (64.7%) live in the two most deprived areas (LSOAs Oxford 016A and 016B).

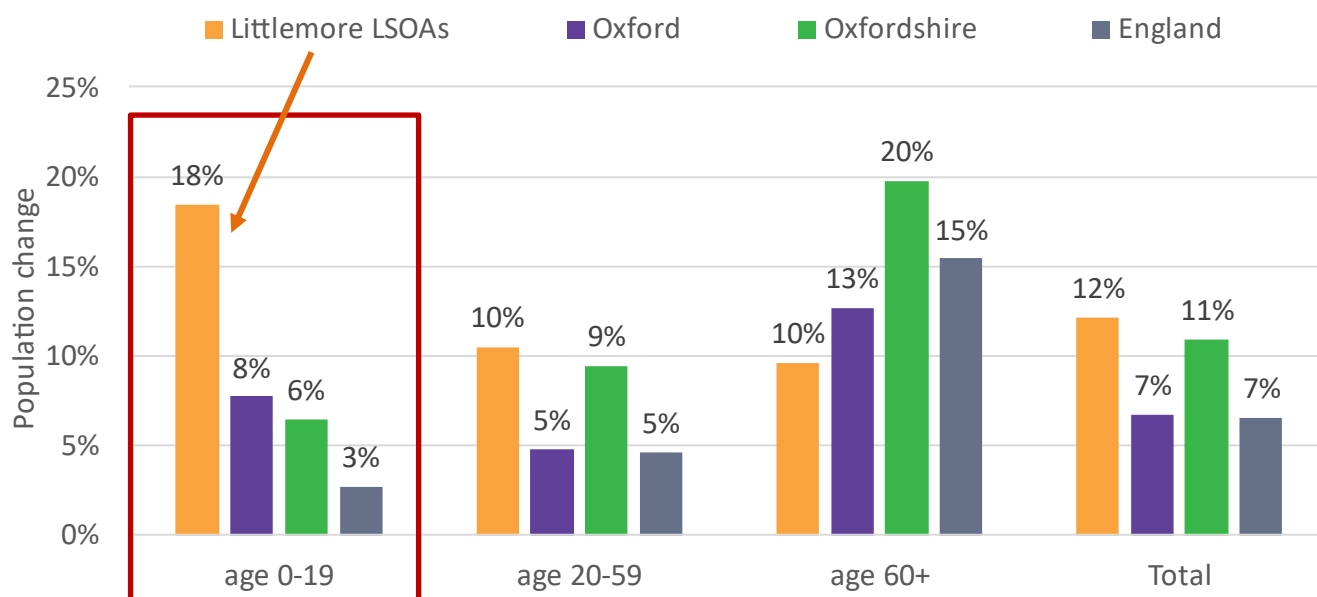
The use of the ward area to analyse population change is not possible due to the reduction in size of the Littlemore ward between 2011 and 2021, which means that the area is not comparable. As a result, the Littlemore area used here and subsequently in this data profile are the 4 LSOAs of Oxford 016A, 016B, 016C and 016D combined.

In 2021, the Littlemore area (LSOAs 016A, 016B, 016C and 016D) had a total population of 7,229 people.

Between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses the total resident population in the Littlemore area increased by 12%. This was higher than the increase across Oxford District (7%), Oxfordshire (11%), and England (7%).

The change in Littlemore's population by broad age shows an increase in the younger population (aged 0-19 years) that was well above average. This may be explained by the very high birth rate in the area between 2013 and 2020 compared to both Oxford and Oxfordshire².

Figure 9 Population change between Census 2011 and Census 2021 for Littlemore, Oxford, Oxfordshire and England by broad age



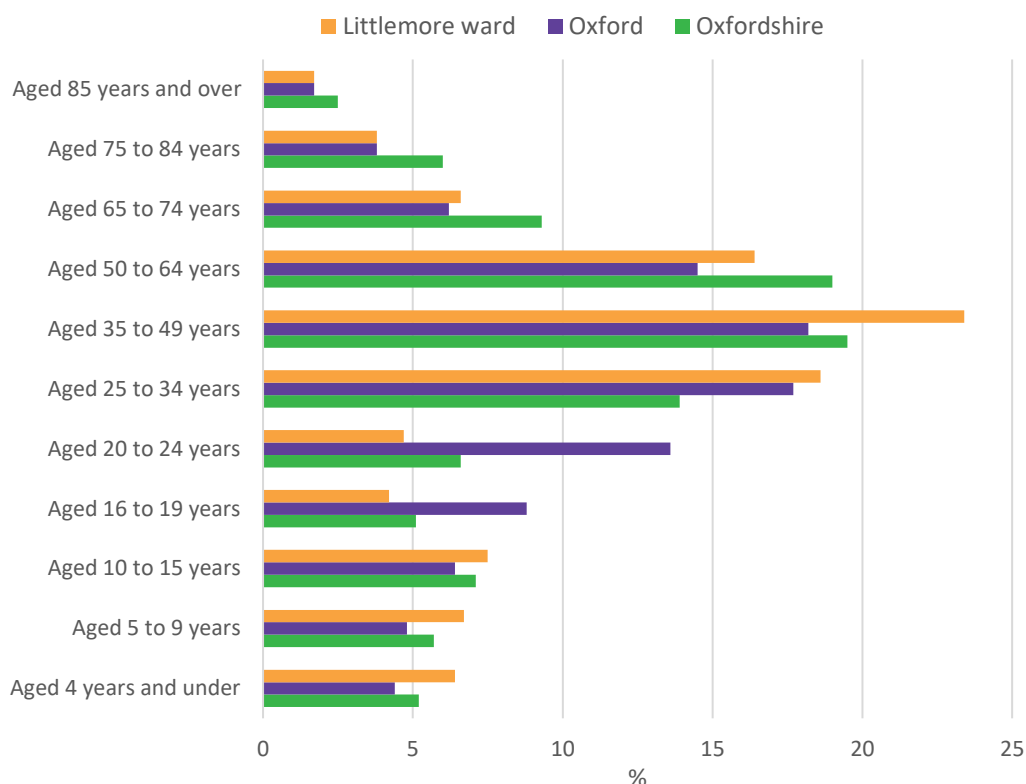
Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS103 and Census 2021 table TS007 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

² Rate calculated using data on Live births and Population estimates 2013-2020, from [NOMIS](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk).

4.2 Population by age

Compared with Oxford and Oxfordshire, Littlemore has a higher proportion of young people (aged 0 to 15 years) and working age (25 to 49 years) and a lower proportion of older people (aged 65+).

Figure 10 Proportion of the population in the area by broad age band, Littlemore ward vs Oxford district and Oxfordshire (2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 table TS007 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

4.3 Ethnicity

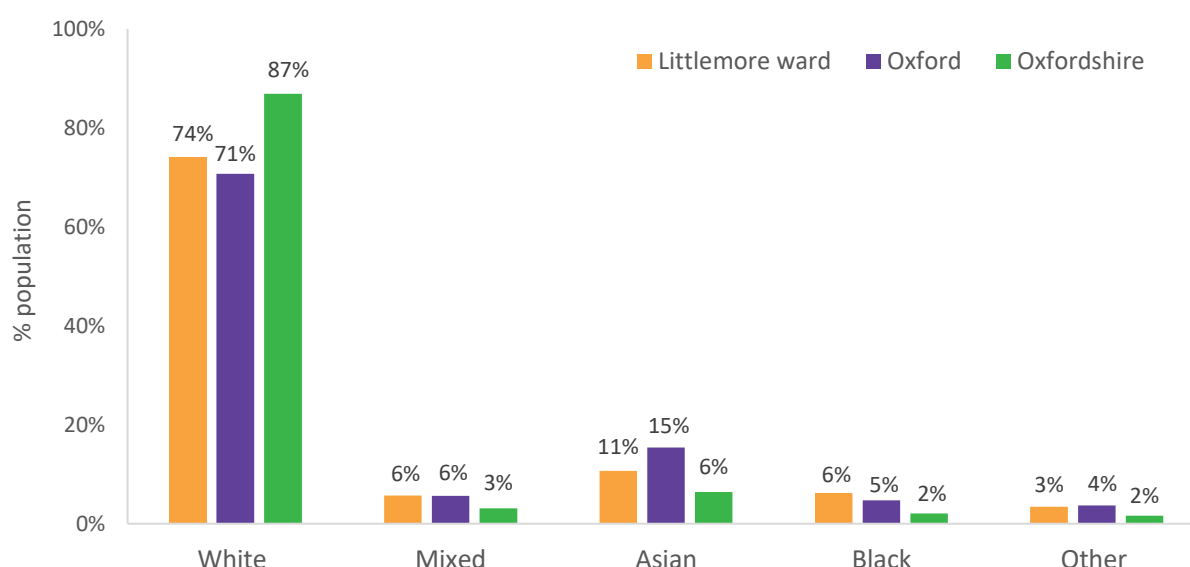
The most recent data on ethnicity is the 2021 Census. At the time of the census, 74% of residents in Littlemore ward identified as White, this was above the district (71%) but below the county percentage (87%).

- Of those who identified as White, the majority identified as White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British (58%), followed by White Other (14.3%).

The percentage of the Mixed ethnic group is higher in Littlemore ward (6%) than the Oxfordshire average (3%) but similar to Oxford (6%).

The percentage of the Black ethnic group is higher in Littlemore ward (6%) than the Oxford district and Oxfordshire average, 5% and 2% respectively. The percentage was slightly higher in the LSOAs Oxford 016A and 016B (7% and 7% respectively).

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

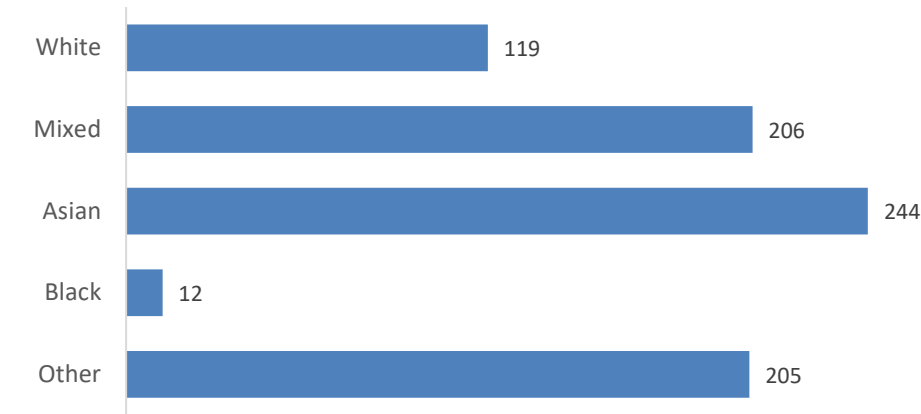


Source: Census 2021 table TS021 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Between 2011 and 2021 there was an increase in the number of people from each broad ethnic group in the Littlemore area resulting in the area becoming more ethnically diverse. The percentage increase for each ethnic group was:

- White – 2%
- Mixed – 97%
- Asian – 47%
- Black – 3%
- Other – 456%

Figure 12 Change in population count by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 to 2021 for the Littlemore area



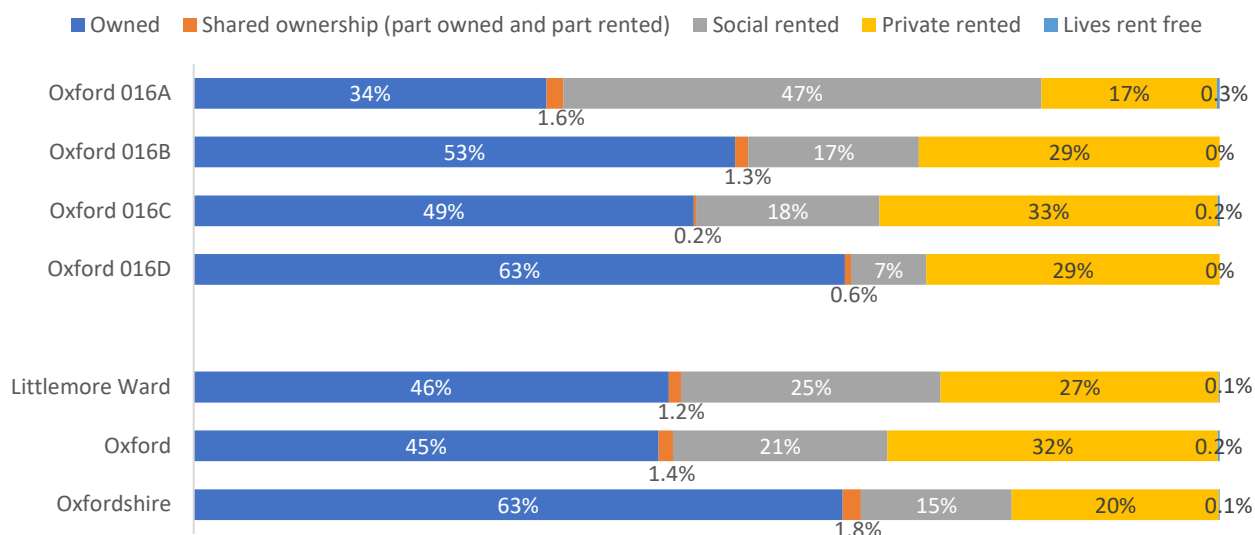
Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS201EW and Census 2021 table TS021 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

4.4 Housing

According to the Census 2021, the proportion of households in social rented accommodation in Littlemore ward was above the average for Oxford district (25% vs 21%).

The percentage was highest in the LSOA Oxford 016A, where just under half of all households were socially rented (47%). This area also had the lowest percentage of home ownership compared to all other areas (34%).

Figure 13 Percentage of households in Littlemore ward, Oxford district and the 4 LSOAs that encompass the Littlemore ward

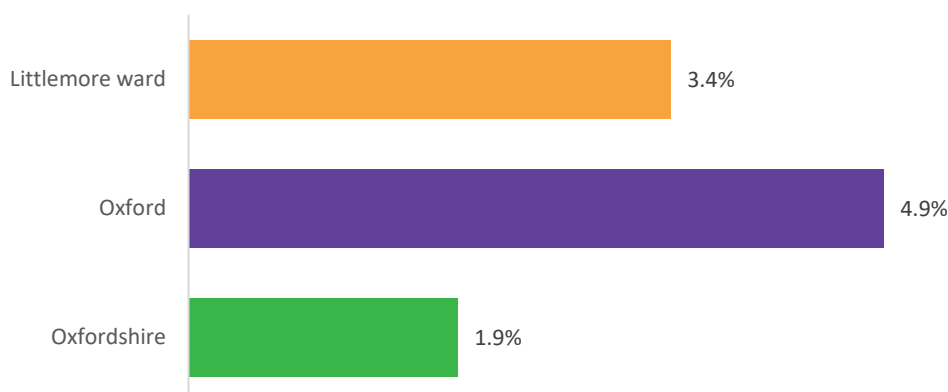


Source: Census 2021 table TS054 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

4.5 Shared households

The proportion of households in Littlemore ward living in part of a converted or shared house, including bedsits was 3.4% in 2021, below the proportion for Oxford district. The LSOA with the highest percentage was Oxford 016C (5.7%).

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



Source: Census 2021 table TS044 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

5 Health and Wellbeing

5.1 Summary of Health and wellbeing indicators for Littlemore

The below table is showing indicators for Littlemore & Rose Hill 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 Littlemore & Rose Hill area has a relatively poor health profile, with 14 out of 32 local health and wellbeing indicators ranked as worse than the England average.

There were 3 out of 32 local health and wellbeing indicators ranked as better than the England average.

Figure 15 Table of local health and wellbeing indicators for Littlemore & Rosehill MSOA

Littlemore & Rose Hill					
Indicator name	Value	Worst	Med	Best	
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	29.6	86.9	18.2	2.2	
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	28.8	64.7	13.7	0.9	
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOPI)	18.6	76.0	13.0	2.0	
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	12.1	54.1	12.4	2.5	
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	19.5	48.8	10.6	0.9	
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	7.8	20.8	4.0	0.7	
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	160.6	352.2	137.9	24.8	
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	119.6	363.7	114.3	0.0	
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	11.9	22.7	9.8	2.9	
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	22.4	40.0	20.8	3.6	
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	91.6	251.2	89.2	18.7	
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	204.8	733.3	126.9	14.4	
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	174.6	541.4	88.3	10.2	
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	122.2	391.1	95.4	35.9	
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	143.0	215.6	96.5	31.5	
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	138.6	554.5	88.2	9.3	
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	74.8	396.1	96.2	23.0	
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	104.9	260.9	99.0	28.4	
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	76.0	318.7	97.0	21.4	
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	129.7	527.4	96.6	29.3	
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	78.2	66.6	79.8	94.1	
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	83.7	72.0	83.6	97.5	
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	99.7	251.0	97.5	36.0	
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	121.1	231.0	98.0	29.2	
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	104.8	374.4	95.5	12.6	
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	101.6	335.4	96.8	21.8	
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	77.5	415.7	95.4	0.0	
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	126.3	309.2	95.8	26.1	
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	129.9	200.8	99.0	32.2	
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	77.1	244.7	98.9	32.1	
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	62.9	307.5	98.0	16.6	
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	135.3	378.4	93.3	17.3	

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

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

Area map –
Littlemore &
Rose Hill
MSOA



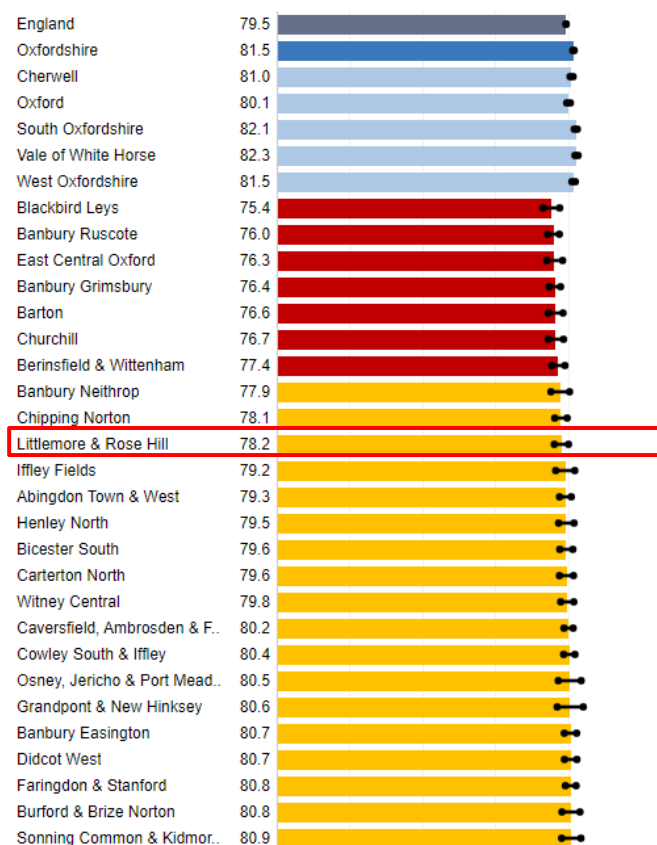
5.2 Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth for Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA (2016-2020) was:

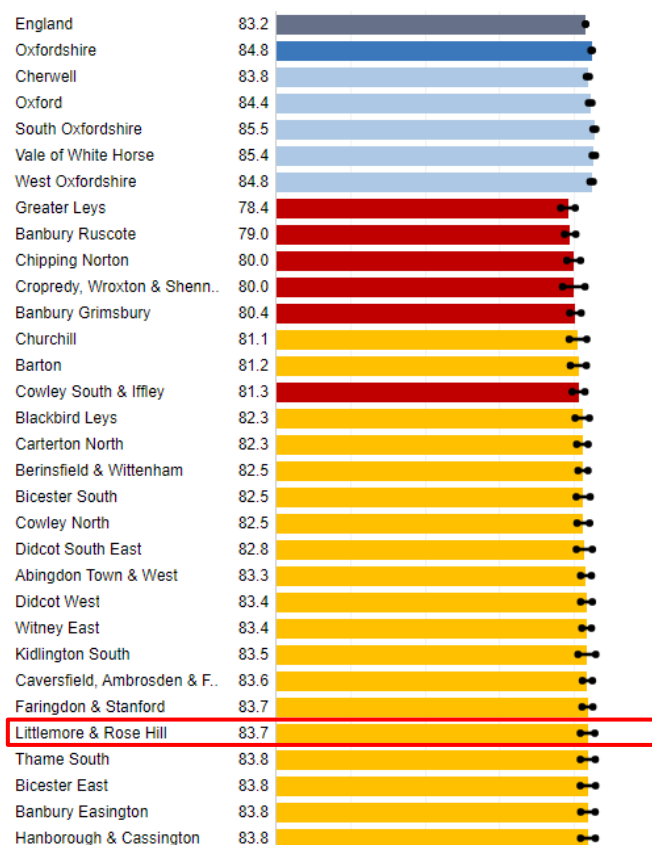
- 78.2 years for males. This was lower than the average across Oxfordshire but similar to values across England.
- 83.7 years for females. A rate comparable to both Oxfordshire and England values.

Figure 16 Life expectancy at birth by sex (2016-2020)

Males



Females

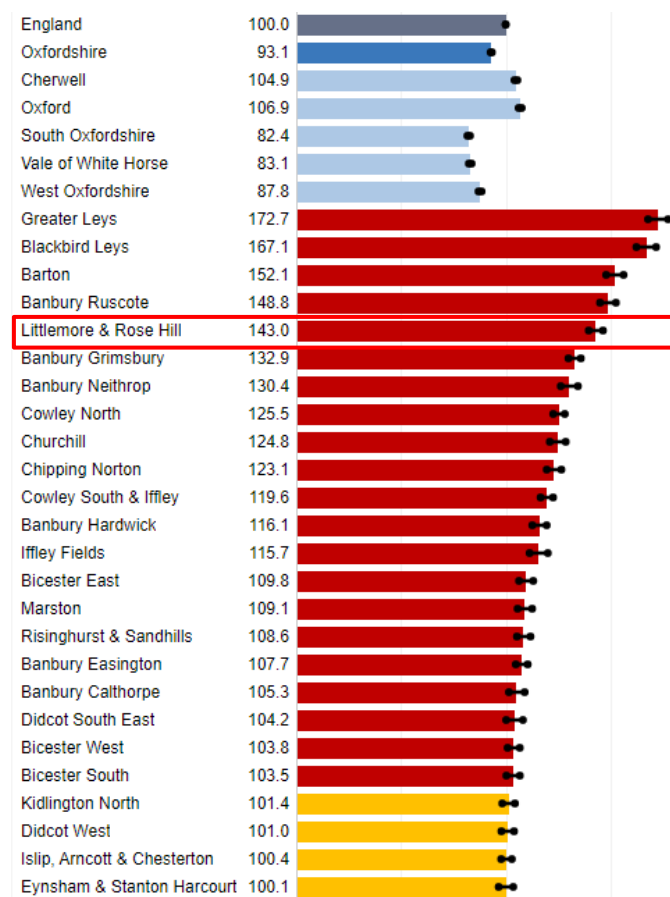


Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

5.3 Emergency Hospital admissions and Deaths

Littlemore and Rose Hill MSOA has one of the highest rates of Emergency hospital admissions for all causes of the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire, a rate that was above the Oxford district, county and England averages.

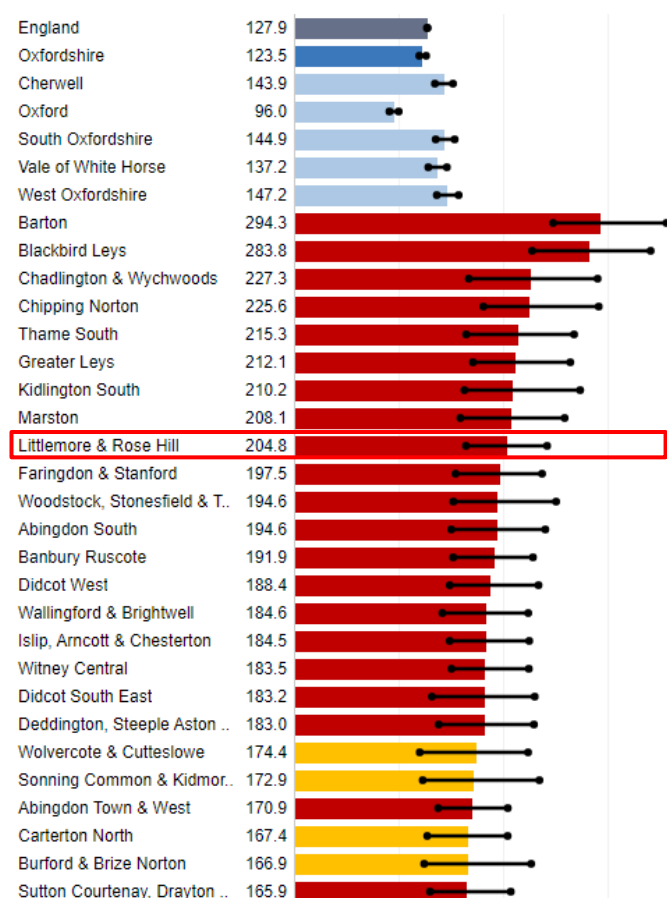
Figure 17 Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) 2016/17-2020/21



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

Emergency hospital admissions for children and adults aged 15-24 years includes hospital admissions by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and adults (aged 15-24 years) per 10,000 resident population. Littlemore and Rose Hill MSOA had the 9th highest rate of all MSOAs in Oxfordshire and was above the Oxford, Oxfordshire and England averages.

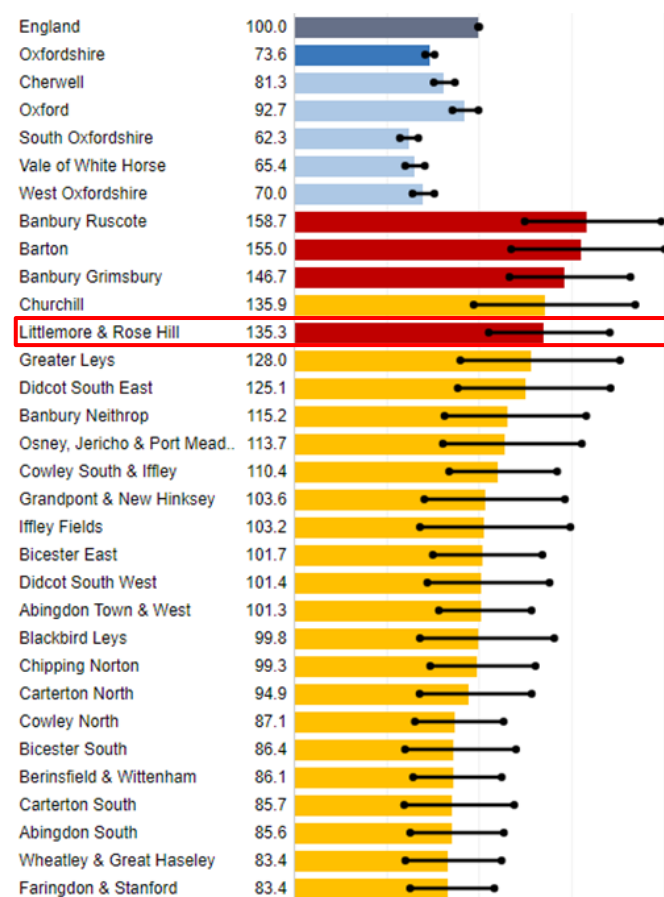
Figure 18 Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years (crude rate) 2016/17-2020/21



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

Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA also had one of the highest rates of preventable mortality of the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire, a rate that was well above the Oxford City, Oxfordshire County and England averages.

Figure 19 Preventable mortality 2016-2020

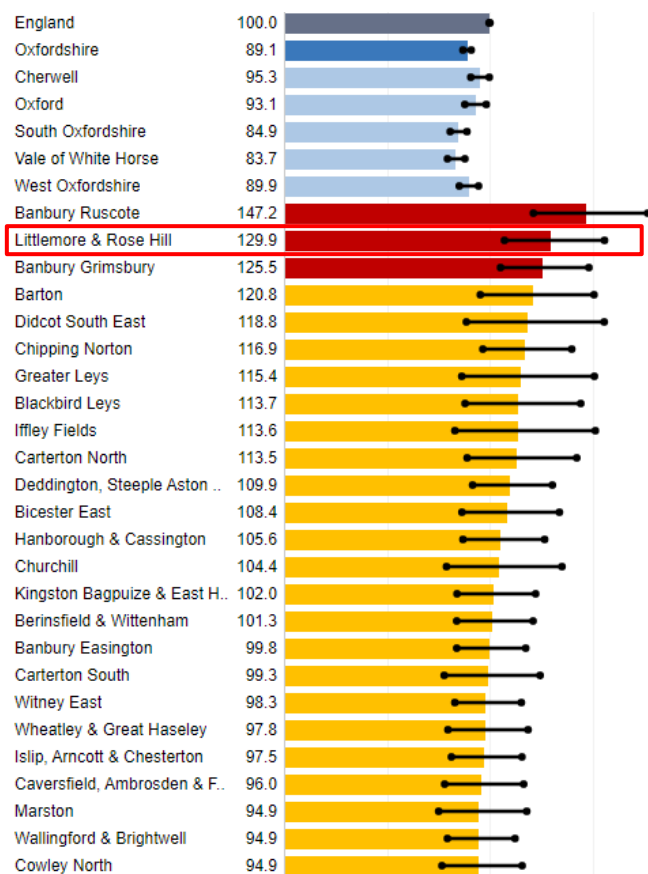


Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

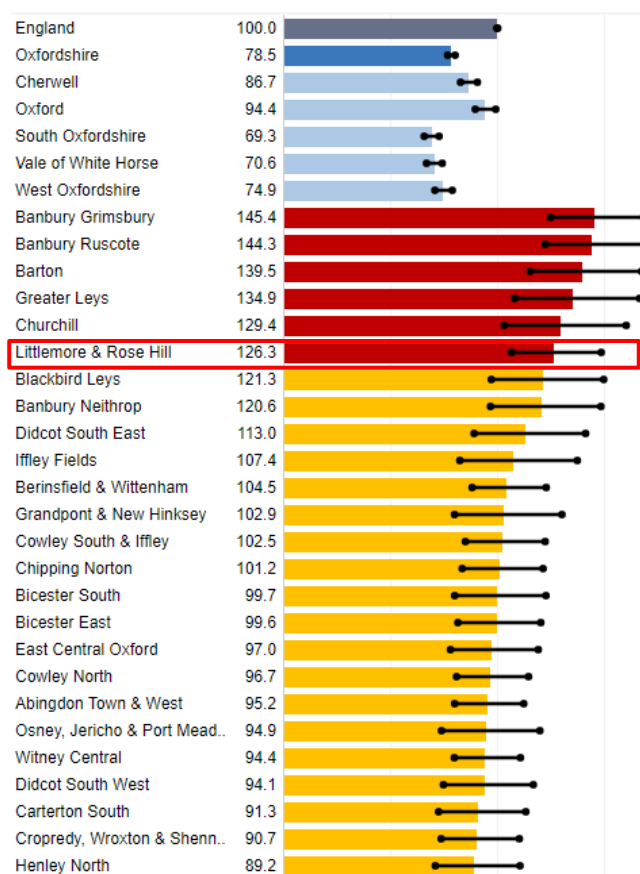
For deaths from all cancer and deaths from all causes, age under 75 years, Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA also ranked worse than the Oxfordshire and England averages and most of the MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 20 Deaths from all cancer (SMR) and deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)

Deaths from all cancer (SMR) 2016-2020



Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR) 2016-2020



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

5.4 Obesity

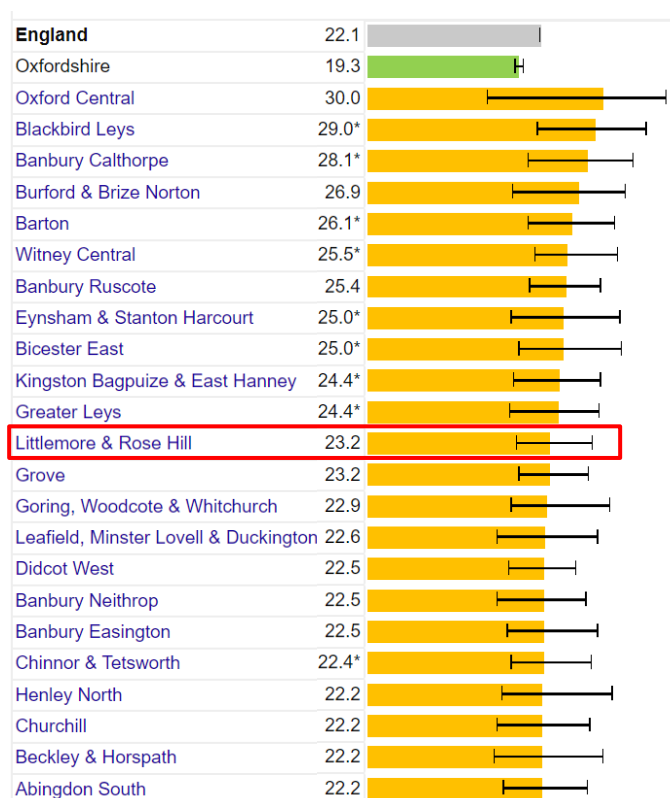
Obesity is defined as “abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health”. Prevalence of Obesity is increasing within the UK with rates having increased between 15-28% since 1993³. Currently, 1 in every 4 adults and around 1 in every 5 children aged 10 to 11⁴. Obesity increases the risk of several health conditions: Type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, several types of cancers and depression. Obesity is more likely amongst those living in a deprived area.

According to the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP):

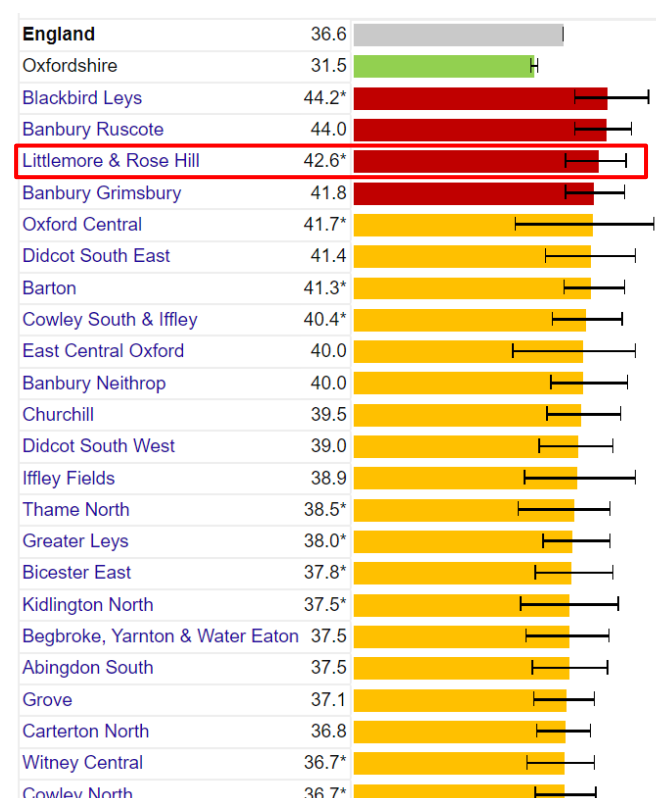
- For children in reception (aged 4-5), the prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA was 23.2%, above the value for Oxfordshire of 19.3%.
- Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA had the third highest prevalence of Year 6 children (aged 10-11) measured as overweight (including obese) in Oxfordshire at 42.6%, well above the average for Oxfordshire (31.5%).

Figure 21 Prevalence of children classified as overweight (including obesity) 3-years data combined 2020/21-22/23

Reception (aged 4-5 years)



Year 6 (aged 10-11 years)



Source: OHID, using National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital

Note that data reported at MSOA level may mask higher levels of obesity within LSOAs.

³ [Houses Of Commons Library - Obesity statistics \(2023\)](#) (Accessed 27/11/23)

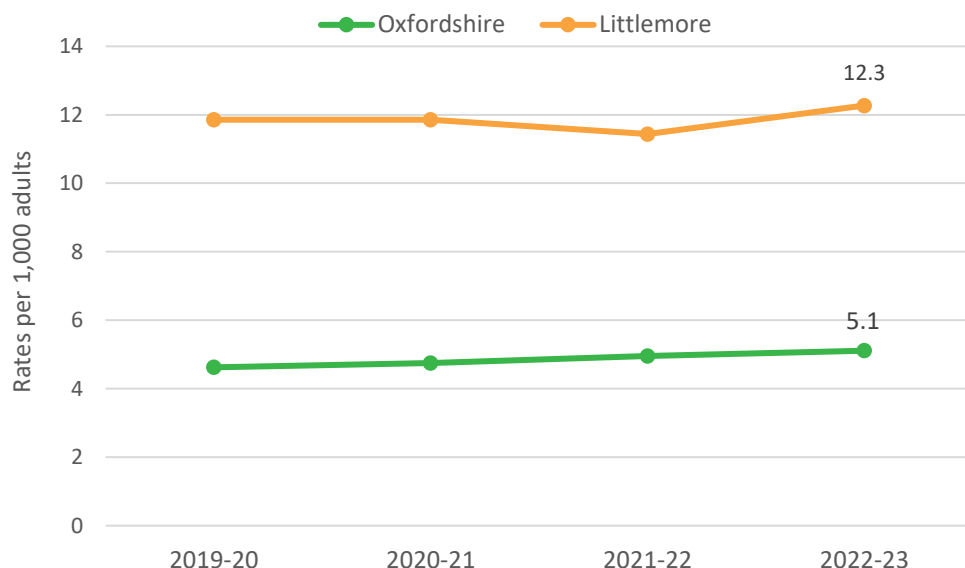
⁴ [NHS – Obesity \(2023\)](#) (Accessed 27/11/23).

5.5 Adults in drugs and alcohol treatment

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

For 2022-23 the rate was 12.3 per 1,000 for Littlemore compared to the Oxfordshire rate of 5.1 per 1,000.

Figure 22 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:

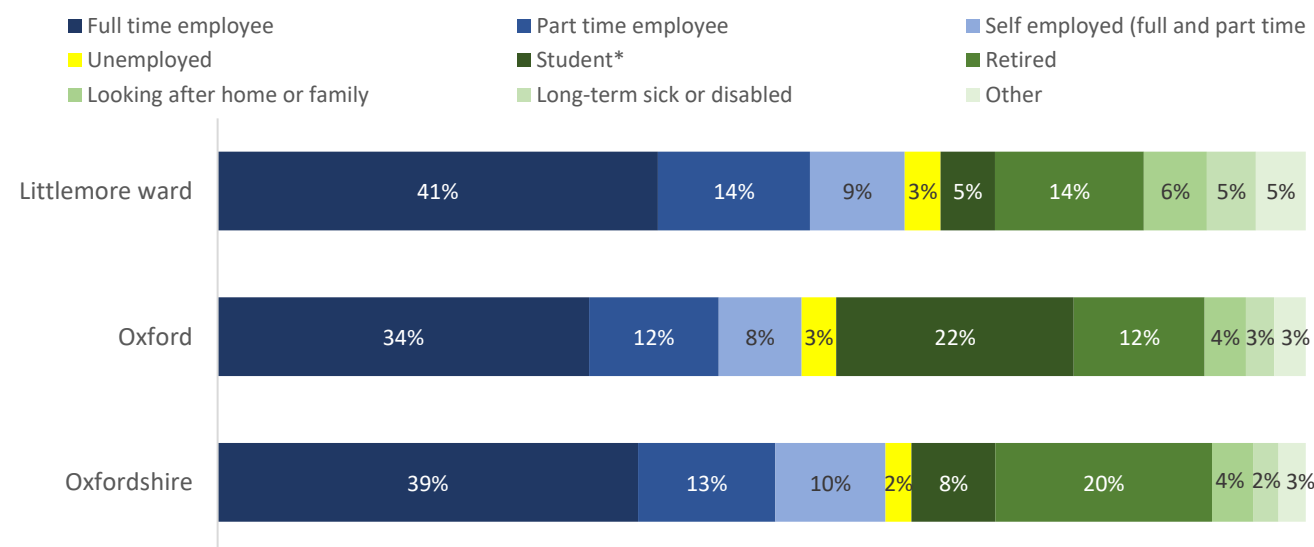
- In employment (an employee or self-employed),
- Unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks
- Unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted

As of March 2021, the percentage of people who were economically active in the Littlemore ward was 66.5%, this was above the rate for Oxford (56.8%) and Oxfordshire (63.7%).

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

- Higher proportion of full-time employees.
- Slightly higher proportion of those working part time.
- A similar proportion unemployed to Oxford but slightly higher compared to Oxfordshire (3.3% in Littlemore ward vs 3.2% in Oxford and 2.4% in Oxfordshire).
- A lower proportion of students (5% in Littlemore ward vs 21.8% in Oxford and 7.7% in Oxfordshire).
- A lower proportion retired compared to Oxfordshire (14% vs 20%).
- A higher proportion looking after their home or family (5.8% in Littlemore ward vs 3.8% in Oxford and 3.8% in Oxfordshire).
- A higher proportion who were long term sick or disabled (4.5% in Littlemore ward vs 2.6% in Oxford and 2.3% in Oxfordshire).

Figure 23 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.

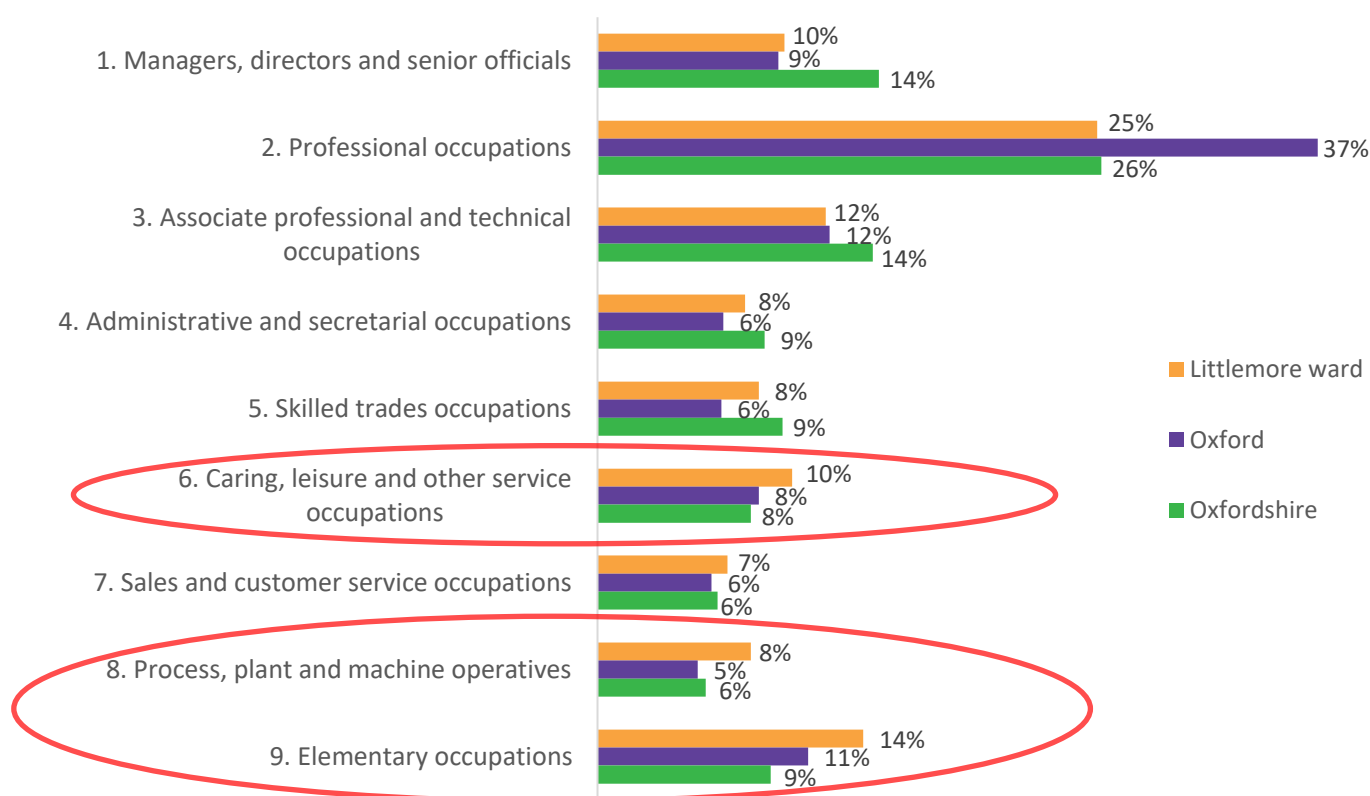
6.2 Occupation

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 2021 Census, 31.7% of people in employment in Littlemore were in the (generally lower paid) caring, leisure, process, and elementary occupations. This was well above the averages for Oxford (24.0%) and Oxfordshire (22.1%).

In particular, the LSOA Oxford 016A had an even higher percentage of people in these occupations (35%) than the Littlemore ward.

Figure 24 Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (Census 2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS063 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

The three largest employment (industry) sectors⁵ for Littlemore ward (number in brackets shows the percentage of residents in employment in these sectors) were:

- Health and social work (19.9%)
- Education (16.5%)
- Retail (10.6%)

⁵ ONS Census 2021 table TS060 - industry

6.3 Unemployment

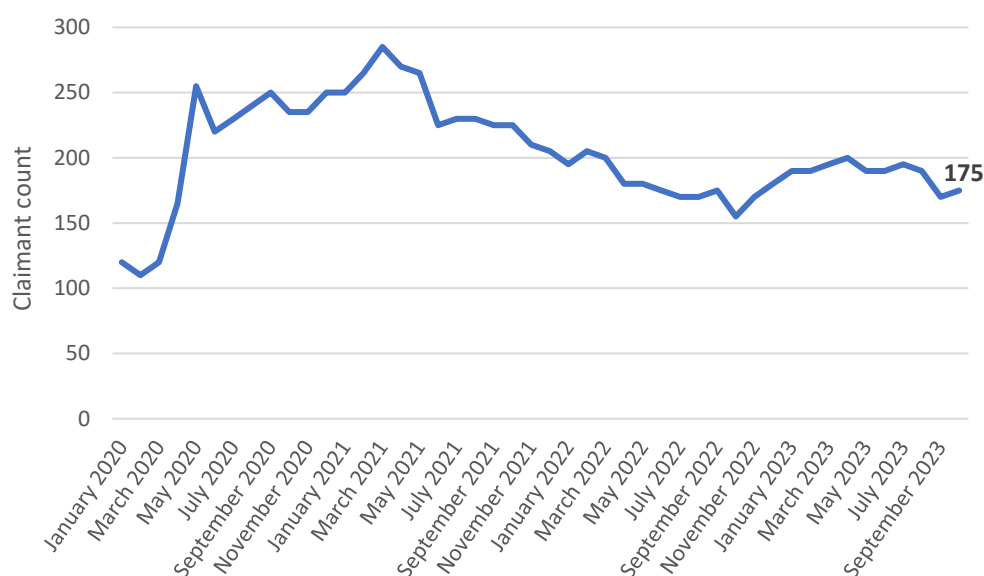
The claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system.

The below chart is a trend chart showing the number of people claiming benefits mainly for unemployment (claimant count) for Littlemore ward between January 2020 and October 2023.

The claimant count in Littlemore increased significantly at the start of the pandemic in March and May 2020 and has remained above pre-pandemic levels.

Claimant count as a proportion of the residents aged 16-64 for Littlemore ward was 4.2% as of October 2023, above the average for Oxford (2.3%) and Oxfordshire (2.0%).

Figure 25 Claimant count trend for Littlemore ward from January 2020 to October 2023



Source: DWP Claimant count from www.nomisweb.co.uk ; rate uses ONS Census 2021 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 families. The IDAOPI measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

The table below shows the LSOAs in Littlemore ward ranked against areas across England.

LSOAs Oxford 016A and 016B appear more deprived than LSOAs Oxford 016C and 016D as their IMD subdomains are generally ranked lower. The LSOA Oxford 016A falls within the 20% most deprived areas in England and falls within the 10% most deprived for the *Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index*.

Table 2 MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019 deciles for the LSOAs in Littlemore ward (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 016A	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	6	1	4
Oxford 016B	3	3	2	3	4	3	5	5	4	7
Oxford 016C	5	4	5	4	6	4	5	4	3	3
Oxford 016D	6	6	8	4	6	3	6	3	4	9

Figure 26 Map showing the LSOA Oxford 016A, ranked within the 20% most deprived in England and within the 10% most deprived in Income Deprivation Affecting Children



Map from www.nomisweb.co.uk

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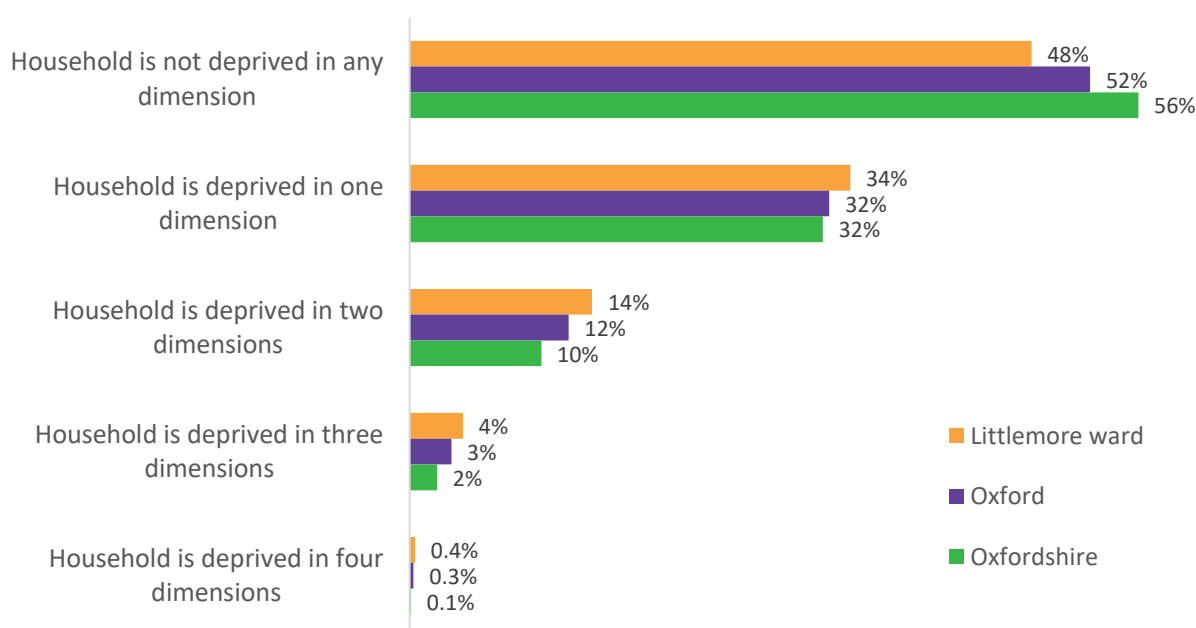
7.2 Household deprivation

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 Littlemore ward has a higher proportion of households classified as deprived in one or more dimensions (52%) than the Oxford City (48%) and Oxfordshire average (44%) (or a lower proportion classified as not deprived).

Figure 27 Proportion of households not deprived in any dimensions and households deprived in one, two, three or four dimensions

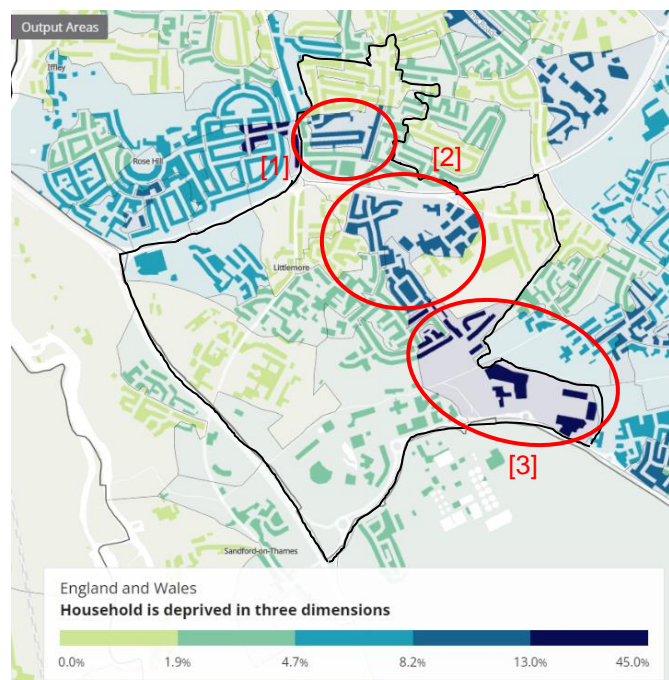


Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS011 from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

However, there is variation in household deprivation across the Littlemore ward, which means that the averages for the area may hide wide differences.

The areas just north of the Eastern by-pass Road [1], south of the Eastern by-pass Road surrounding The Oxford Academy [2] and just west of Kassam Stadium [3], are more likely to have households in relative deprivation.

Figure 28 Map of Littlemore ward showing the percentage of housing deprived in three dimensions



Source: [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 298 children aged 0-15 years living in poverty (relative low-income families) in the Littlemore area (the four LSOAs), a rate of 20% per population aged 0-15. This was above the average for Oxford (16%) and Oxfordshire (12%).

LSOA Oxford 016C had the highest rate (24%) of all the LSOAs within the Littlemore area.

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

Age band of child	LSOA Oxford 016A	LSOA Oxford 016B	LSOA Oxford 016C	LSOA Oxford 016D	Littlemore LSOAs	Oxford	Oxfordshire
0-4	29	12	5	7	53	952	4,054
5-10	61	27	23	18	129	1,584	5,959
11-15	52	24	25	15	116	1,634	5,869
Total 0-15	142	63	53	40	298	4,170	15,882
Rate of child poverty per population 0-15	23%	18%	24%	14%	20%	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)

7.4 Free school meals

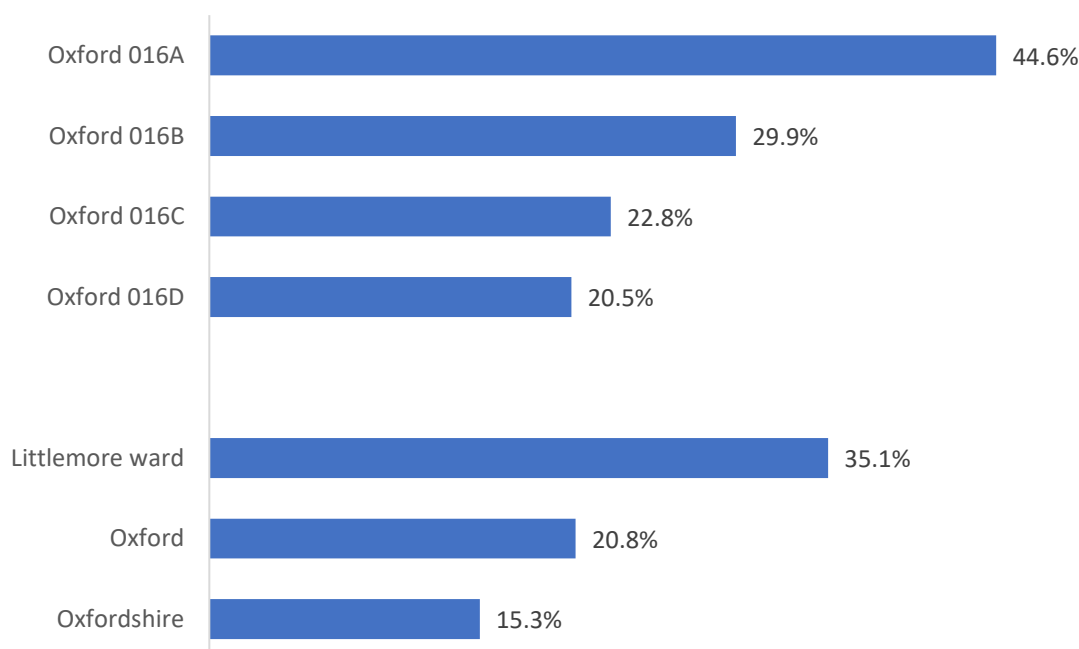
Pupils are eligible for Free School Meals if the household receives any of the below:

- *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, 35.1% (count=368) of primary and secondary pupils living in Littlemore ward were eligible for Free School Meals. This was above the average for Oxford (20.8%) and Oxfordshire (15.3%).

The LSOA areas had a rate of Free School Meals that varied from 20.5% to 44.6%.

Figure 29 Percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (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

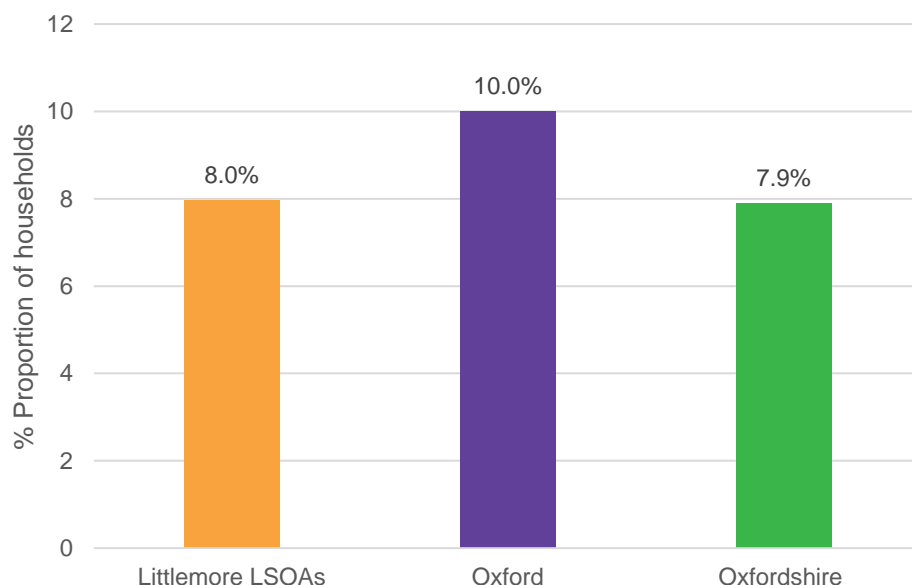
and

- 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. The Littlemore area includes the 4 LSOAs within the ward boundary: Oxford 016A, Oxford 016, Oxford 016C and Oxford 016D and is the average of the proportion of households fuel poor between these areas.

The chart below shows that in 2021, the Littlemore area had a lower proportion of households in fuel poverty than the average for Oxford but similar to Oxfordshire.

Figure 30 Proportion of households fuel poor in Littlemore area (LSOAs), Oxford district and Oxfordshire



Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2021

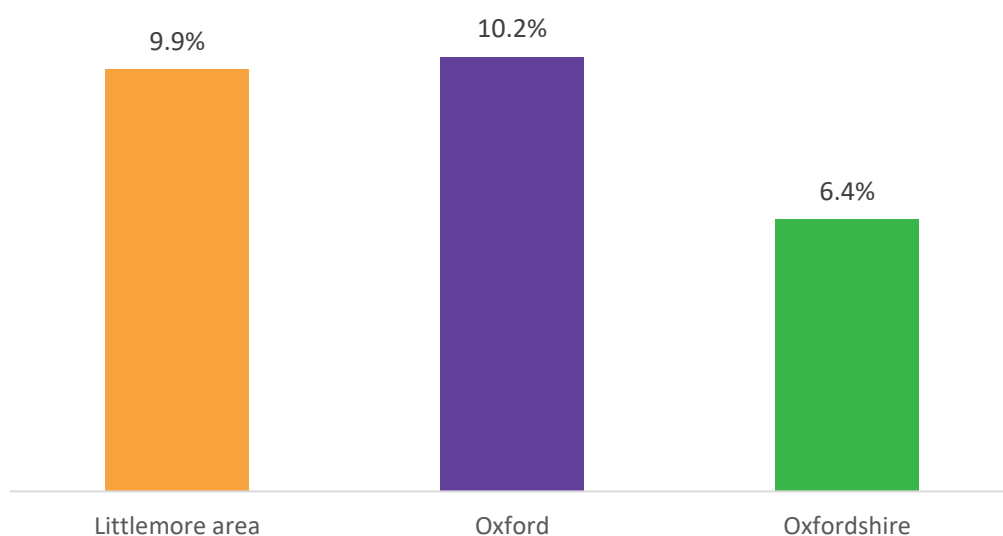
7.6 Pension credit

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 May 2023, 9.9% (count=87) of older residents were claiming pension credit in the Littlemore area (four LSOAs), above the average for Oxfordshire (6.4%).

Out of the LSOAs within Littlemore, LSOA Oxford 016A had the highest percentage of older residents claiming pension credit (14.6%).

Figure 31 Percentage of population aged 65+ claiming pension credit (May 2023)



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

8 Crime and community safety

Based on the area's LSOAs, IMD subdomain deciles ranks Littlemore 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 Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA was 126.3 crimes per 1,000 residents, ranking 11th out of all the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire. This was well above the average rate of crime for Oxfordshire of 74.5.

The highest ranking crime in Littlemore & Rose Hill was *Violence and sexual offences* (53.4 crimes per 1,000).

Out of all the crime categories, Littlemore & Rose Hill ranked the highest for the category *Criminal damage and arson*, with a rate of 13.0 crimes per 1,000 residents, placing it 5th out of the MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 32 Overall rate of crime and Criminal damage and arson per 1,000 population for MSOAs in Oxfordshire (2022)

Overall rate of crime					Criminal damage and arson				
Area	Offences	Rate	Change		Area	Offences	Rate	Change	
Bicester South	1,854	214.7	+33.9%		Blackbird Leys	125	19.1	+60.9%	
Oxford Central	3,665	192.7	+12.5%		Banbury Neithrop	97	16.1	+13.9%	
Banbury Grimsbury	2,411	188.8	+7.9%		Abingdon Town & ..	168	15.2	+6.9%	
East Central Oxford	1,950	171.0	+5.9%		Banbury Grimsbury	173	13.5	+31.4%	
Banbury Neithrop	944	156.6	-1.4%		Littlemore & Rose H..	150	13.0	+31.0%	
Abingdon Town & ..	1,700	153.6	+7.7%		East Central Oxford	144	12.6	+21.4%	
Blackbird Leys	949	145.0	-7.0%		Witney Central	133	12.3	+59.1%	
Witney Central	1,570	145.0	+41.1%		Bicester South	94	10.9	+5.0%	
Banbury Ruscote	1,164	131.6	+15.9%		Greater Leys	71	10.2	+0.0%	
Cowley South & Iffley	1,370	130.7	+8.6%		Banbury Ruscote	83	9.4	-3.0%	
Littlemore & Rose H..	1,453	126.3	+7.3%		Barton	79	9.4	+9.8%	
Osney, Jericho & P..	765	115.9	+0.7%		Osney, Jericho & P..	58	8.8	+11.8%	
Churchill	792	103.1	-13.0%		Didcot West	86	8.6	-0.9%	
Barton	856	101.3	-4.1%		Cowley South & Iffley	90	8.6	+20.2%	
Didcot West	985	98.7	+0.7%		Bicester West	74	8.4	+21.7%	
Greater Leys	680	98.0	-15.0%		Banbury Hardwick	74	8.1	+41.1%	

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

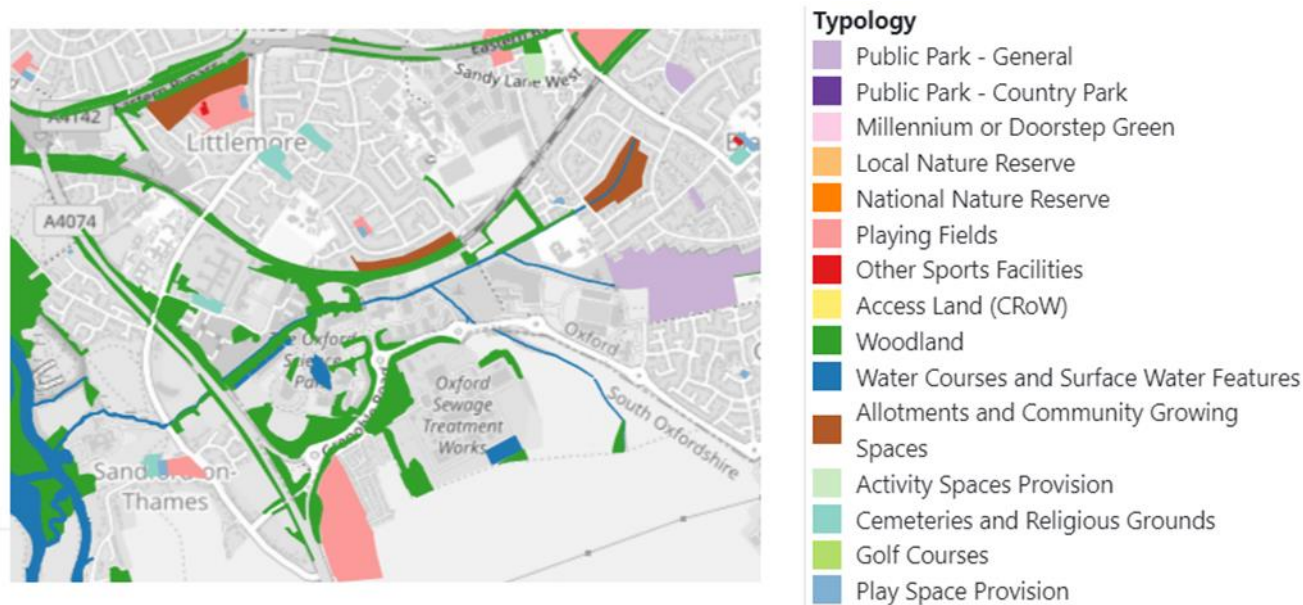
9 Living environment

Based on the area's LSOAs, IMD subdomain deciles ranks Littlemore as less 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](#)).

9.1 Access to green space

Mapping by Natural England shows that the Littlemore area is surrounded by accessible natural green and blue spaces including woodland, allotments, water courses and playing fields and public parks.

Figure 33 Natural England mapping of Green and Blue Infrastructure in Littlemore ward



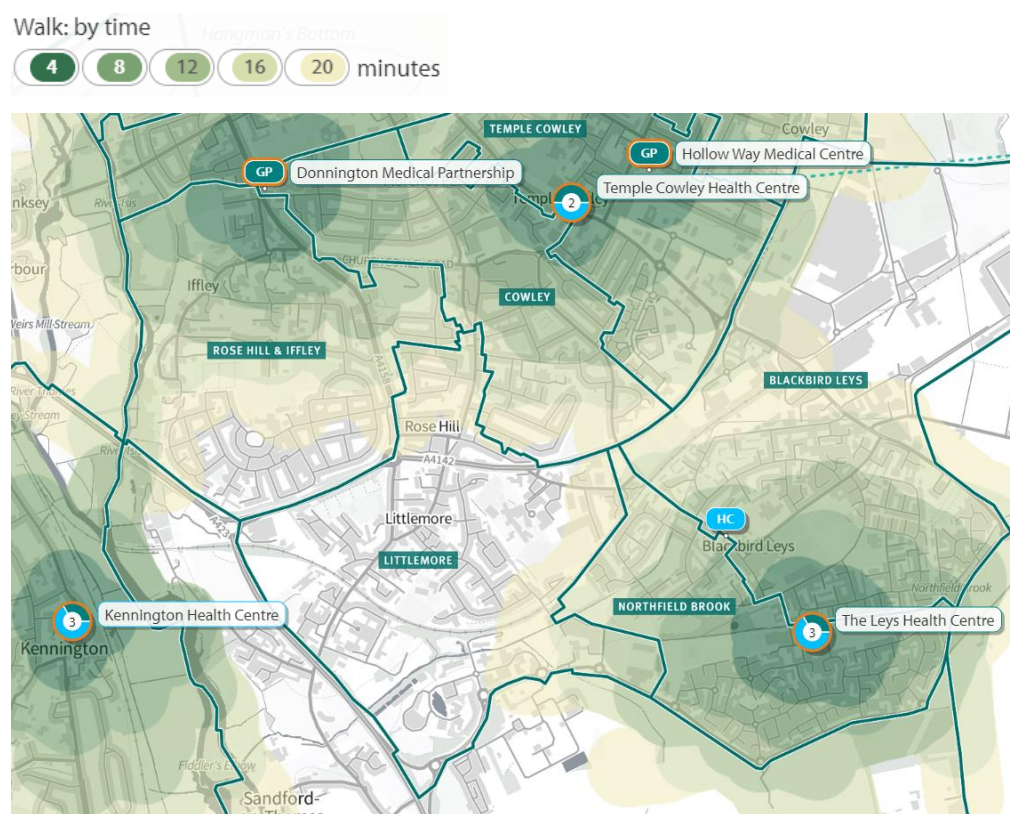
Source: [Green Infrastructure Map \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](https://naturalengland.org.uk/green-infrastructure-map)

9.2 Access to services

The map below shows the locations of GP practice or Health Centres in the surrounding areas of Littlemore ward and the estimated walking time to these practices.

There are no GP practice located within the Littlemore ward and it is at least a 20-minute walking time from the majority of the Littlemore ward area to a GP practice. However, the whole of the ward is within a 20-minute journey time by public transport to a nearby GP practice.

Figure 34 Map showing estimated walk times to GPs and Health Centres in the surrounding areas of Littlemore ward



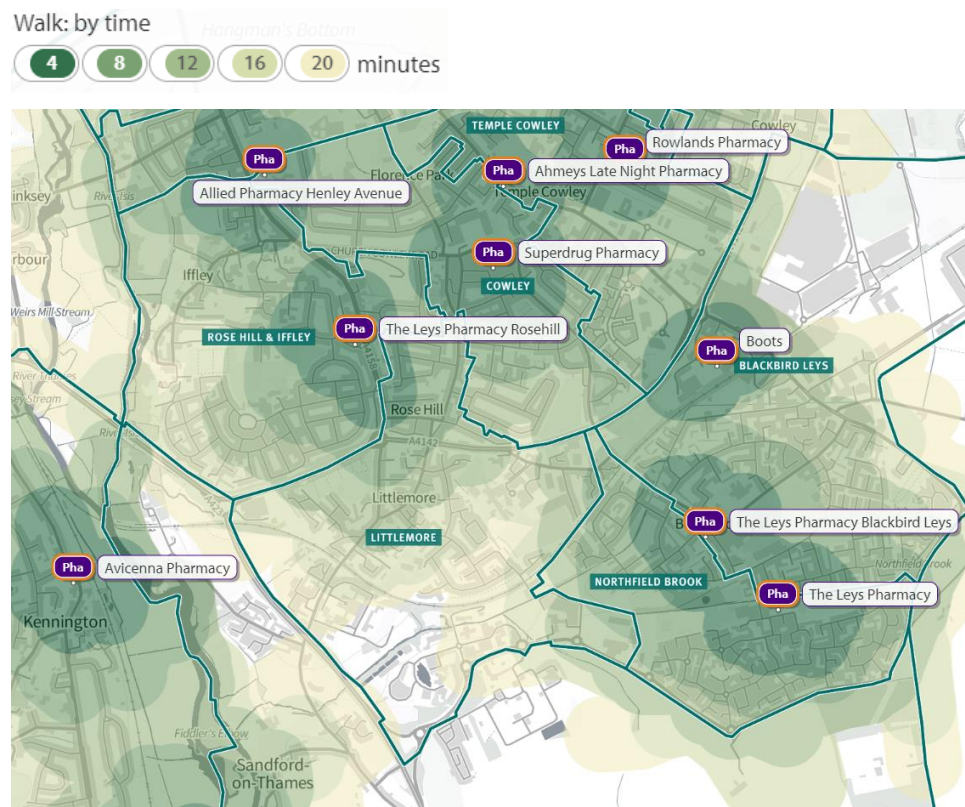
Source: [SHAPE tool](#)

Note that The Leys Health Centre is the only current Health Centre in Blackbird Leys despite the map showing another Health Centre. Estimated walking and public transport times are not shown for this practice.

The map below shows the locations of pharmacies in the surrounding areas of Littlemore ward and the estimated walking time to these.

There are no pharmacies located within Littlemore ward, but the majority of the ward is located within at least a 20-minute walking distance from a pharmacy. The whole ward is also within a 15-minute journey time by public transport to a nearby pharmacy.

Figure 35 Map showing walking times to pharmacies in the surrounding areas of Littlemore ward



Source: [SHAPE tool](#)

9.3 Transport-related social exclusion

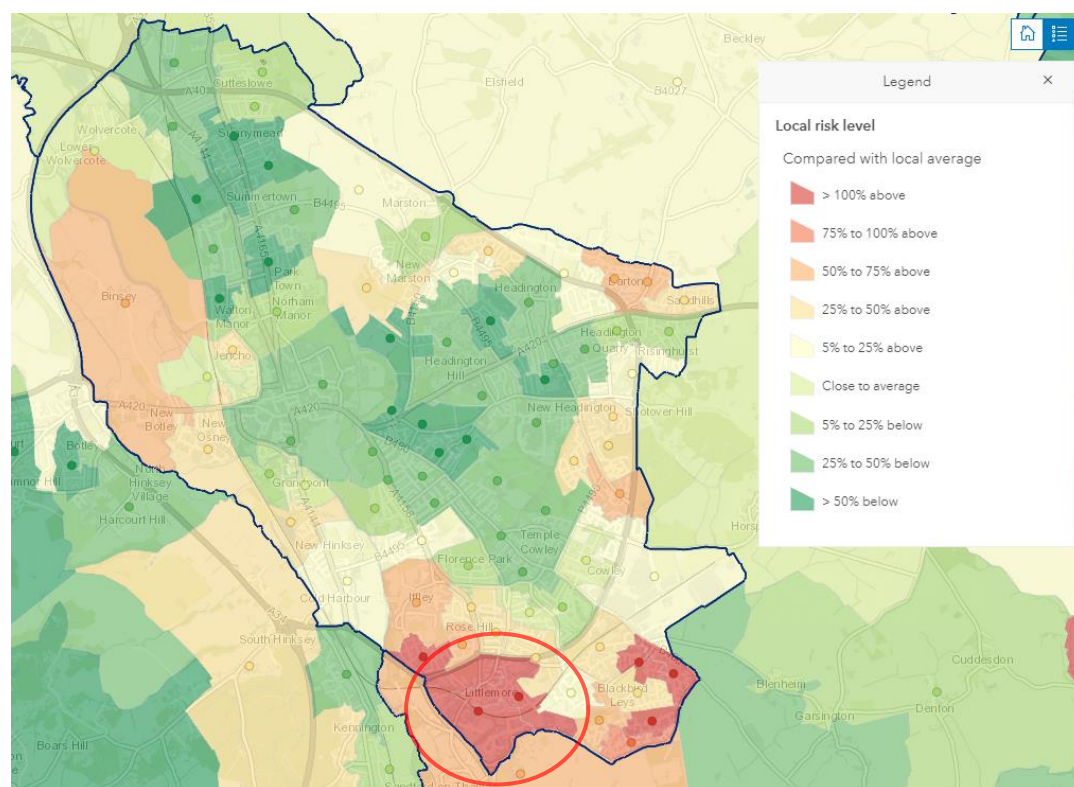
Transport for the North have developed an index of Transport-Related Social Exclusion (TRSE) which is defined by transport-related issues that have a major impact on everyday life, and limit the ability to fulfil everyday needs e.g. being unable to access childcare or good job opportunities or experiencing poverty and financial hardship as a result of transport costs. The level of TRSE risk is based on access to key destinations, transport inequalities and vulnerability to social exclusion.

The methodology is set out in [Transport-related social exclusion in the North of England](#) and considers access to:

- **Employment:** Employment centres with more than 5,000 jobs.
- **Education:** Primary schools, secondary schools, and further education colleges.
- **Healthcare:** Hospitals and GP surgeries.
- **Basic services:** Using town centres as a proxy for access to basic services, including a bank, post office, pharmacy, and a job centre.

According to the transport-related social exclusion measure (2022), Littlemore LSOAs (Oxford 016A and 016B, circled) are each ranked as having a “higher risk” of transport-related social exclusion compared to other LSOAs across England and above the Oxford average.

Figure 36 Map showing the risk of transport-related social exclusion for LSOAs compared with the average for Oxford City



Source: Transport-related social exclusion in England, 2022 from [Transport for the North](#)