Community data profile for Rose Hill

Contents

Table of Figures

List of Tables

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 2
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

1 Summary of Findings

Census 2021 data shows that, compared with Oxfordshire as a whole, the Rose Hill estate had an above-average proportion of:

- Working aged people aged 30-45 years;
- Residents from an Asian ethnic group (22% vs 6%) and from a Black ethnic group (8% vs 2%);
- People with disabilities (16% vs 14.5%);
- People living in social rented accommodation (45% vs 15%);
- People in routine (18% vs 10%) or semi-routine (16% vs 10%) occupations;
- People who are long term unemployed (12.7% vs 5%).

Figure 1 Map showing Rose Hill Estate area used to create Census 2021 profile

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

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 3
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website
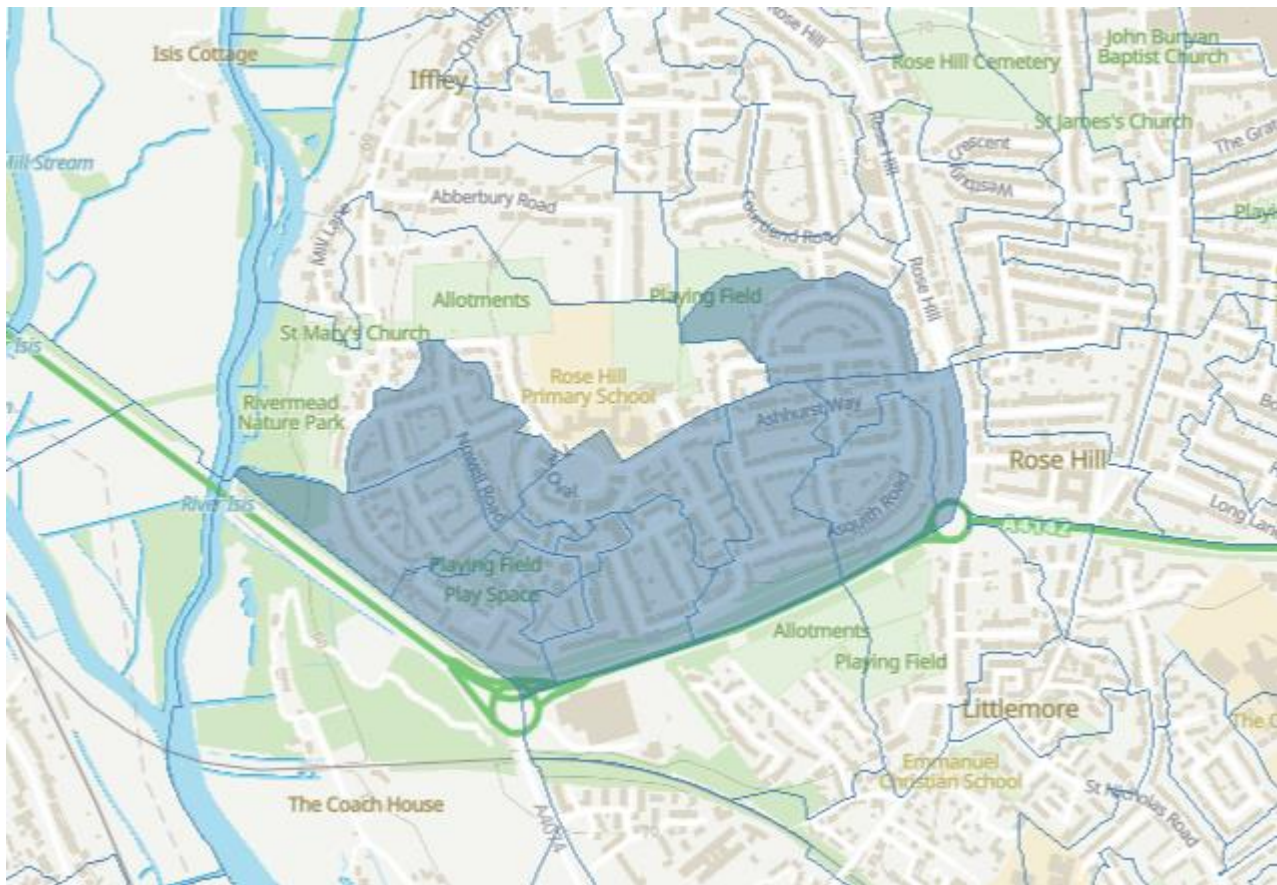
Figure 2 Census 2021 profile of the Rose Hill estate

Rose Hill

Area map

© Ordnance Survey

Population

4,000

people

725,300 people in Oxfordshire

Rounded to the nearest 100 people

Age profile

■ Rose Hill — (Oxfordshire)

0 years   85+

% of all people, 5 year age bands

Household composition

■ Rose Hill ▮(Oxfordshire)

One person household **23.7%** (27.1%)

Single family household **60.2%** (65.4%)

Other household types **16.1%** (7.4%)

% of all households

Ethnic group

■ Rose Hill ▮(Oxfordshire)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh **21.9%** (6.4%)

Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African **7.6%** (2.1%)

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups **5.7%** (3.1%)

White **59.8%** (86.9%)

Other ethnic group **5.0%** (1.6%)

% of all people

Disability

■ Rose Hill ▮(Oxfordshire)

Disabled under the Equality Act **16.0%** (14.5%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act **84.0%** (85.5%)

% of all people

Tenure of household

■ Rose Hill ▮(Oxfordshire)

Owns outright **12.6%** (33.8%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership **20.2%** (31.3%)

Social rented **44.9%** (14.7%)

Private rented or lives rent free **22.3%** (20.2%)

% of all households

Economic activity status

■ Rose Hill ▮(Oxfordshire)

Economically active: In employment **59.9%** (61.3%)

Economically active: Unemployed **4.5%** (2.4%)

Economically inactive **35.6%** (36.3%)

% of people aged 16 years and over

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

■ Rose Hill ▮(Oxfordshire)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations **5.4%** (18.4%)

L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations **12.3%** (21.5%)

L7: Intermediate occupations **9.8%** (10.8%)

L8 and L9: Small employers and own account workers **8.5%** (10.1%)

L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and technical occupations **8.4%** (5.0%)

L12: Semi-routine occupations **16.2%** (9.5%)

L13: Routine occupations **18.2%** (9.8%)

L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and long-term unemployed **12.7%** (5.0%)

L15: Full-time students **8.4%** (9.8%)

% of people aged 16 years and over

From Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS

Employment and poverty

The three largest industry sectors for residents of Rose Hill & Iffley ward in employment (Census 2021)[1] were:

- Education (18%)
- Health & Social Work (16%)
- Retail (13%)

The Rose Hill estate (LSOAs 16E and 16F) has significantly higher rates of unemployment and poverty than the Oxfordshire average.

Working aged people and families

- 6% (count=125) of working aged residents in Rose Hill were claiming unemployment-related benefits as of February 2023[2], almost three times the rate for Oxfordshire of 2.2%.
- The latest fuel poverty data[3] (for 2020) showed that the Rose Hill area had 239 households estimated to be in fuel poverty, equivalent to 18% of households, over double the average for Oxfordshire (8.1%).

Children and young people

- 29% (count=278) of children were living in poverty[4] in Rose Hill, over double the average for Oxfordshire (12%).
- 36% (count=300) of primary and secondary pupils living in Rose Hill were eligible for Free School Meals[5], over double the average for Oxfordshire of 14%.

Older people

- 24% (count=105) of older residents were claiming pension credit in Rose Hill as of August 2022, over three times the average for Oxfordshire (6.3%).

Figure 3 Indicators of low income

---
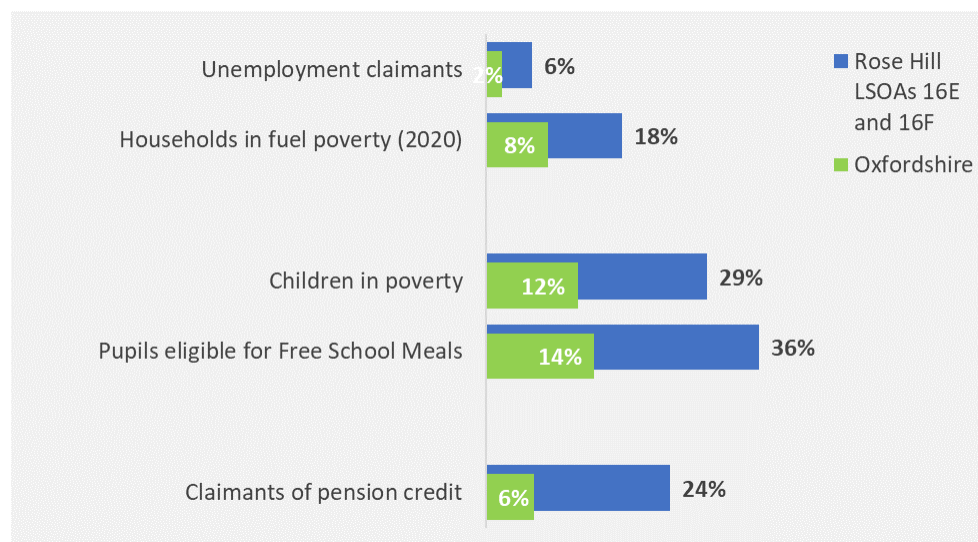
[1] ONS Census table TS069 (not available by LSOA)

[2] DWP claimant count February 2023 from nomisweb.co.uk including Job Seeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants who are out of work

[3] Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2020 Dept for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

[4] DWP statXplore, children aged 0-15 in relative low income families, 2021/22

[5] January 2022 pupil census, Oxfordshire County Council

Health and wellbeing indicators for Littlemore & Rose Hill Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) that are ranked **as worse** than the England average include:

- Income deprivation (all ages), children in poverty and older people in poverty,
- Emergency hospital admissions for all causes
- Deaths from all causes and preventable mortality.

Figure 4 Health and Wellbeing profile of Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA*

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 (%)	12.1	21.4	9.5	2.6	
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	17.7	39.0	19.6	4.3	
(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: Area is Oxford 016; OHID Local Health from Oxfordshire JSNA inequalities dashboard [Workbook: Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard (tableau.com)](tableau.com)

Area map – Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA

2   Introduction

This profile provides an overview of facts and figures about the Rose Hill area of Oxford.

The Rose Hill and Iffley ward is comprised of two distinct localities: the Rose Hill Estate, and Iffley Village.

The areas of deprivation associated with the ward fall within the Lower Super Output Areas Oxford 16E and Oxford 16F, the areas known as the Rose Hill Estate, the primary focus of this report.

For context and illustrative purposes, data relating to the LSOAs associated with the Iffley area of the ward (LSOA Oxford 15E and Oxford 15F) are used. Oxford City, Oxfordshire County and England averages may also be used to compare and contextualise data.

Where small area LSOA-level data is not available, this profile uses MSOA data for Oxford 016.

Figure 5 Map of Rose Hill and Iffley ward showing LSOAs
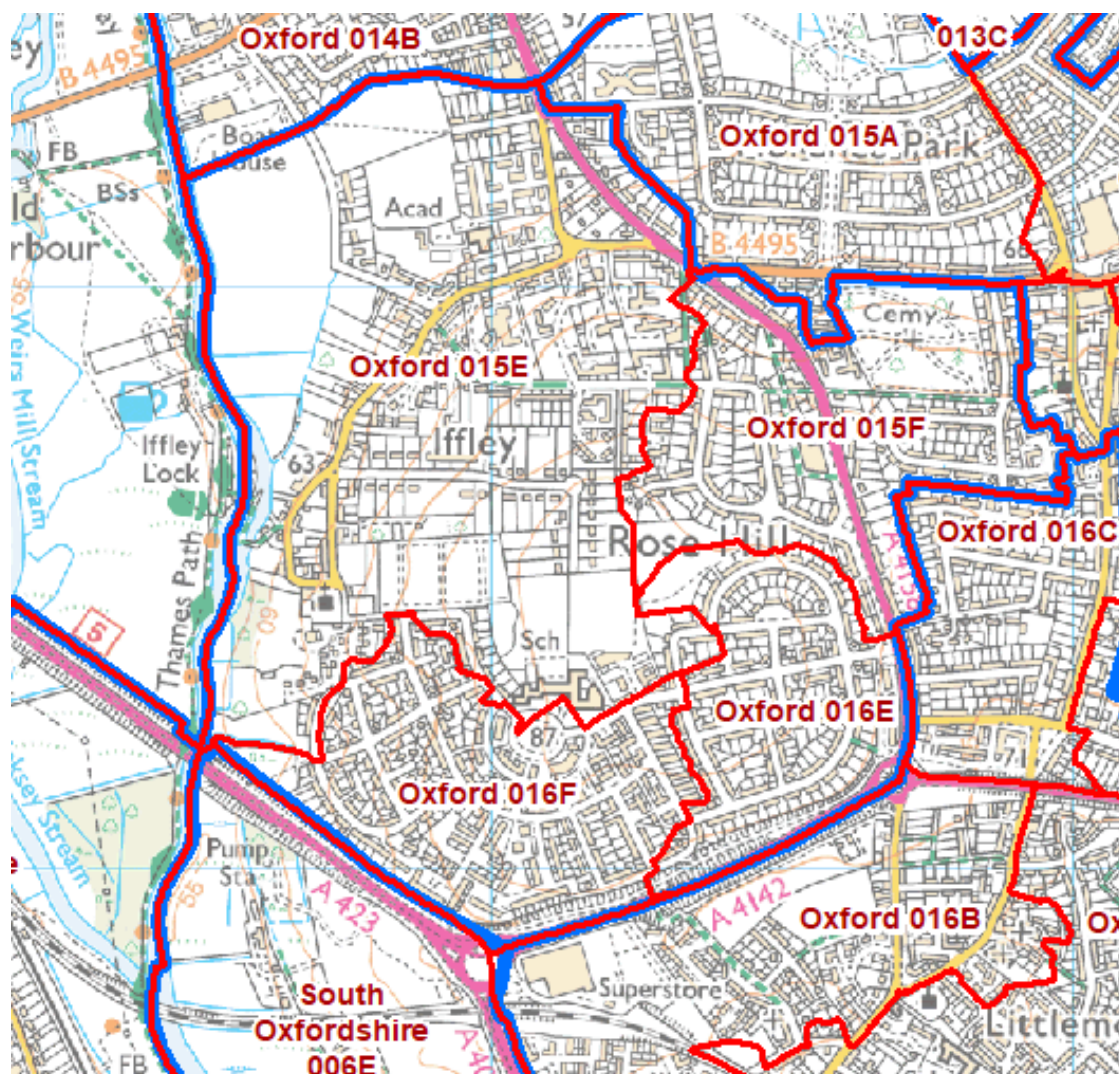
Mapping by Oxfordshire County Council (Arc Map)

3 Detailed population profile

3.1 Population change

According to the 2021 Census, the Rose Hill and Iffley ward had a resident population of 7,100 people, of which 4,000 (57%) live within the Rose Hill Estate (LSOAs 16E and 16F).

Between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses the total resident population increased across the ward by 9%. This was lower than the increase across Oxfordshire (10.9%), but higher than the population increases seen across Oxford City (6.7%) and England (6.6%).

Within the Rose Hill Estate (LSOAs 16E and 16F) the population increased by 17%, this was a greater increase than the district, county and national averages.

Figure 6 Population Increase between the 2011-2021 Census: Rose Hill and Iffley ward, Oxford, Oxfordshire and Rose Hill Estate (LSOAs Oxford 16E and 16F)

Source: ONS Census 2011 and 2021

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 8
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website
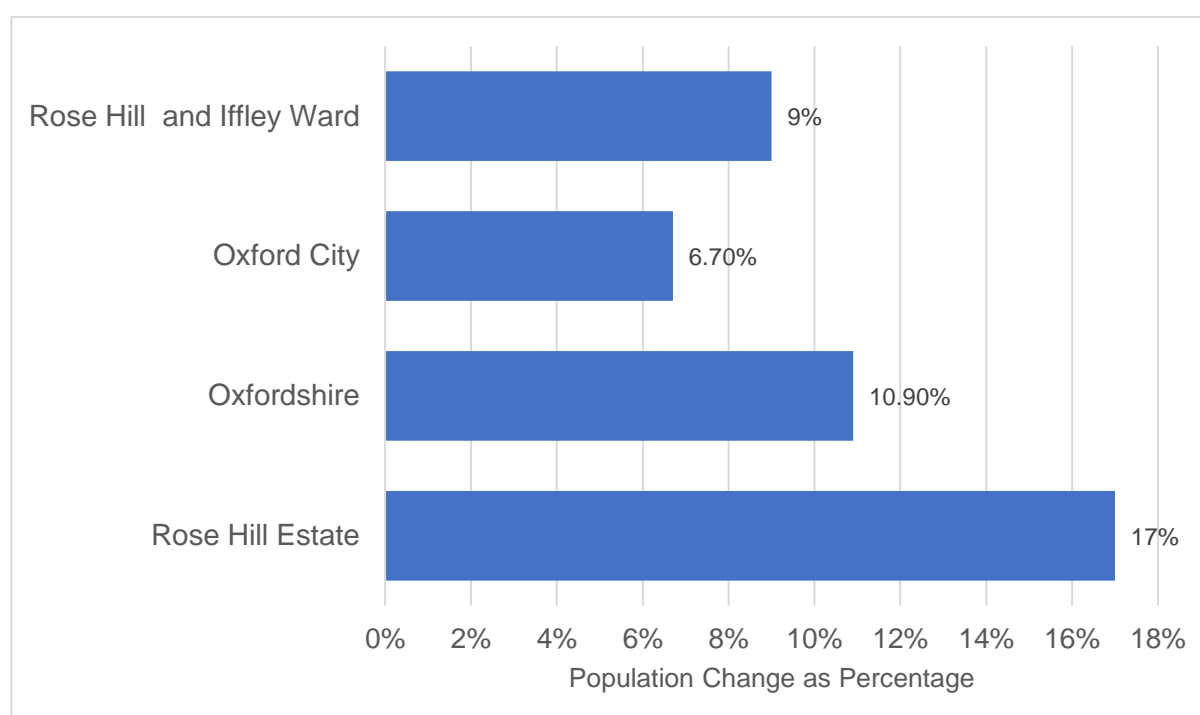
3.2 Ethnicity

The 2021 Census shows that the largest ethnic group residing within the Rose Hill Estate was those identifying as *White*. Between the 2011 and 2021 census, a population increase can be seen in those identifying as *Other Ethnic group*[6], of *Mixed* or *Asian Ethnicity*.

Figure 7: Resident population by broad ethnic group (2021)
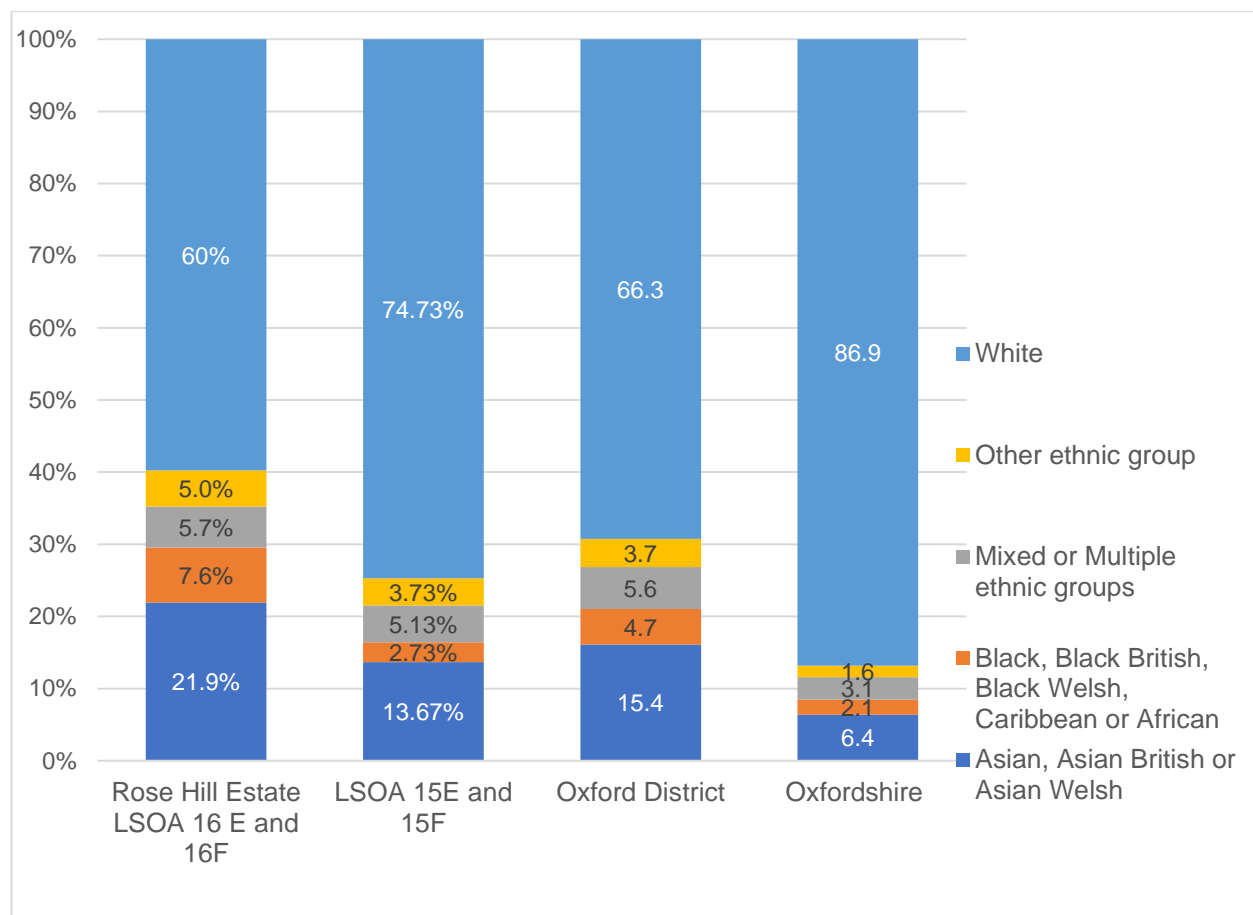
Source: ONS Census 2021

---

[6] Other Ethnicities: Included those from Arab backgrounds and those who did not identify within the other 18 categories

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

Figure 8 Change in population by broad ethnic group, 2011-2021 for Rose Hill LSOAs Oxford 16E and 16F

Legend:
- White
- Other ethnic group
- Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups
- Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African
- Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh

Values shown: -6.4%, 4.1%, 1.9%, -1.3%, 2.0%
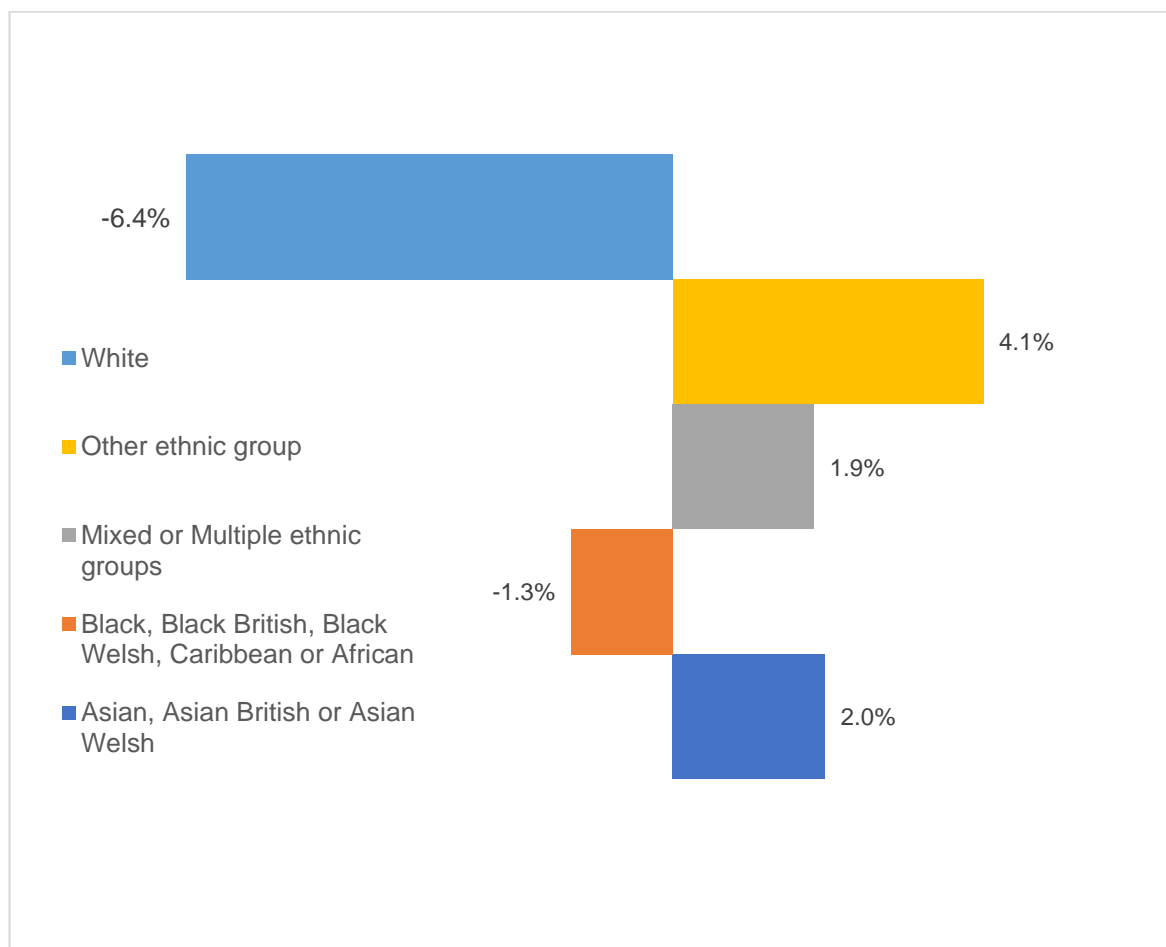
Source: ONS Census 2011 and Census 2021

4   Health and Wellbeing

4.1   Summary of health and wellbeing indicators

The below table shows indicators for Littlemore and Rose Hill MSOA which relate to health inequalities. The values are compared to the England average and are shown as either similar to the England value (yellow) or worse (red) than the England average.

A range of health and wellbeing indicators for Littlemore and Rose Hill MSOA shows that the area had 14 out of 32 local health and wellbeing indicators that were ranked as worse than the England average.

Note that this data is not available at LSOA so cannot be classed as truly representative of the Rose Hill Estate. However, this information may be useful for guiding future projects.

Table 1: Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Littlemore & Rose Hill 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 (%)	12.1	21.4	9.5	2.6	🟡
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	17.7	39.0	19.6	4.3	🟡
(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](#)

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 11
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

4.2 Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy at birth (2016-20) for Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA (Oxford 16) was:

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

Figure 9: Life expectancy at birth by sex(2016-20)

MALES		FEMALES	
England	79.5	England	83.2
Oxfordshire	81.5	Oxfordshire	84.8
Cherwell	81.0	Cherwell	83.8
Oxford	80.1	Oxford	84.4
South Oxfordshire	82.1	South Oxfordshire	85.5
Vale of White Horse	82.3	Vale of White Horse	85.4
West Oxfordshire	81.5	West Oxfordshire	84.8
Blackbird Leys	75.4	Greater Leys	78.4
Banbury Ruscote	76.0	Banbury Ruscote	79.0
East Central Oxford	76.3	Chipping Norton	80.0
Banbury Grimsbury	76.4	Cropredy, Wroxton & Shenn..	80.0
Barton	76.6	Banbury Grimsbury	80.4
Churchill	76.7	Churchill	81.1
Berinsfield & Wittenham	77.4	Barton	81.2
Banbury Neithrop	77.9	Cowley South & Iffley	81.3
Chipping Norton	78.1	Blackbird Leys	82.3
Littlemore & Rose Hill	78.2	Carterton North	82.3
Iffley Fields	79.2	Berinsfield & Wittenham	82.5
Abingdon Town & West	79.3	Bicester South	82.5
Henley North	79.5	Cowley North	82.5
Bicester South	79.6	Didcot South East	82.8
Carterton North	79.6	Abingdon Town & West	83.3
Witney Central	79.8	Didcot West	83.4
Caversfield, Ambrosden & F..	80.2	Witney East	83.4
Cowley South & Iffley	80.4	Kidlington South	83.5
Osney, Jericho & Port Mead..	80.5	Caversfield, Ambrosden & F..	83.6
Grandpont & New Hinksey	80.6	Faringdon & Stanford	83.7
Banbury Easington	80.7	Littlemore & Rose Hill	83.7
Didcot West	80.7	Thame South	83.8
Faringdon & Stanford	80.8	Bicester East	83.8
Burford & Brize Norton	80.8	Banbury Easington	83.8
Sonning Common & Kidmor..	80.9	Banbury Neithrop	85.1

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

4.3 Health and disability

According to the Census 2021 survey, residents of Rose Hill Estate LSOAs 16E and 16F were less likely than the Oxfordshire average to report being in "very good health".

Figure 10: Self-reported levels of health (Census 2021)

Source: ONS 2021 Census

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 13
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website
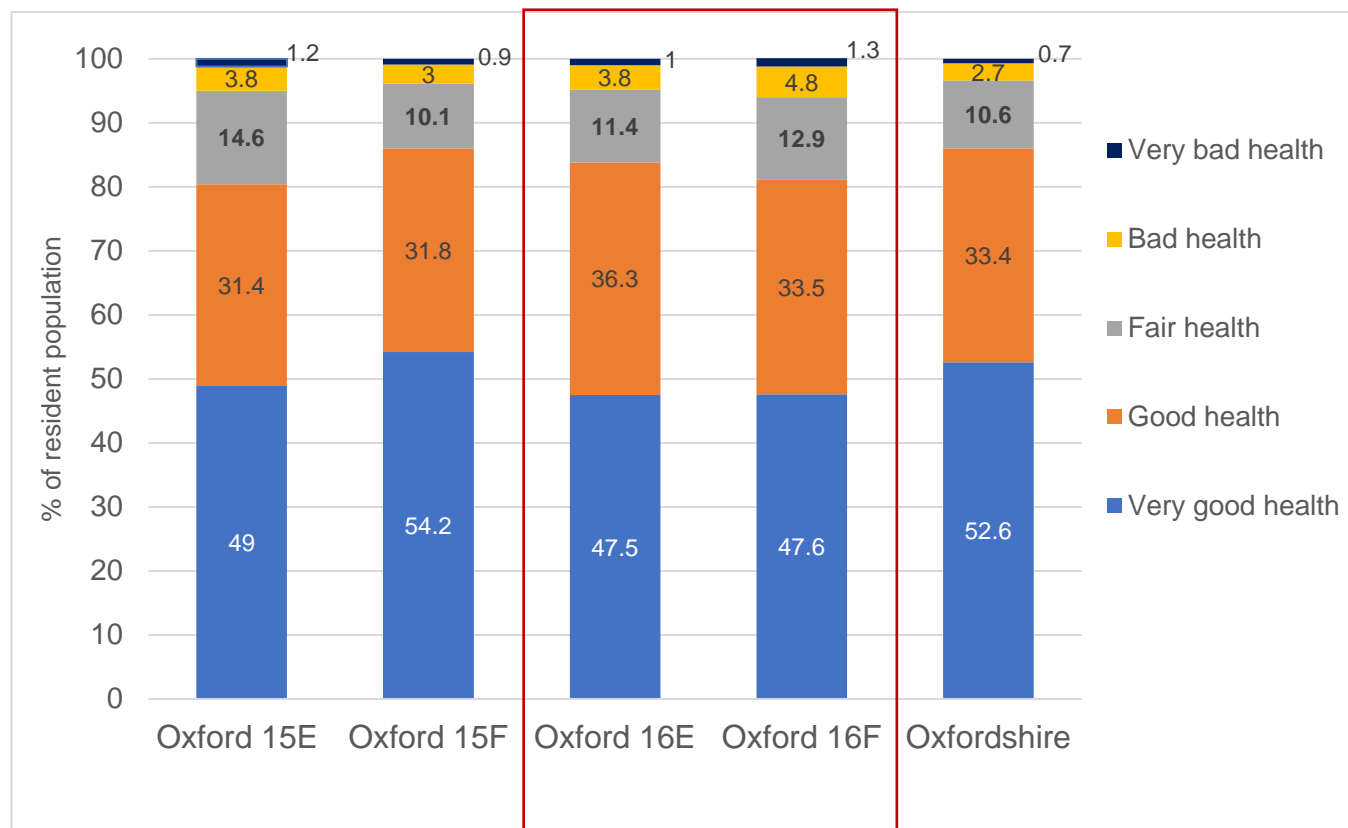
The 2021 Census shows that 16% of residents of the Rose Hill Estate were affected by a limiting disability or long-term condition, slightly higher than the district and county averages. A further 4.8% had a long-term condition (not covered by the Disability Act) but these conditions were classed as non-limiting by respondents.

Figure 11: Percentage of residents by disability (Census 2021)

Source: ONS 2021 Census

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

Page 14
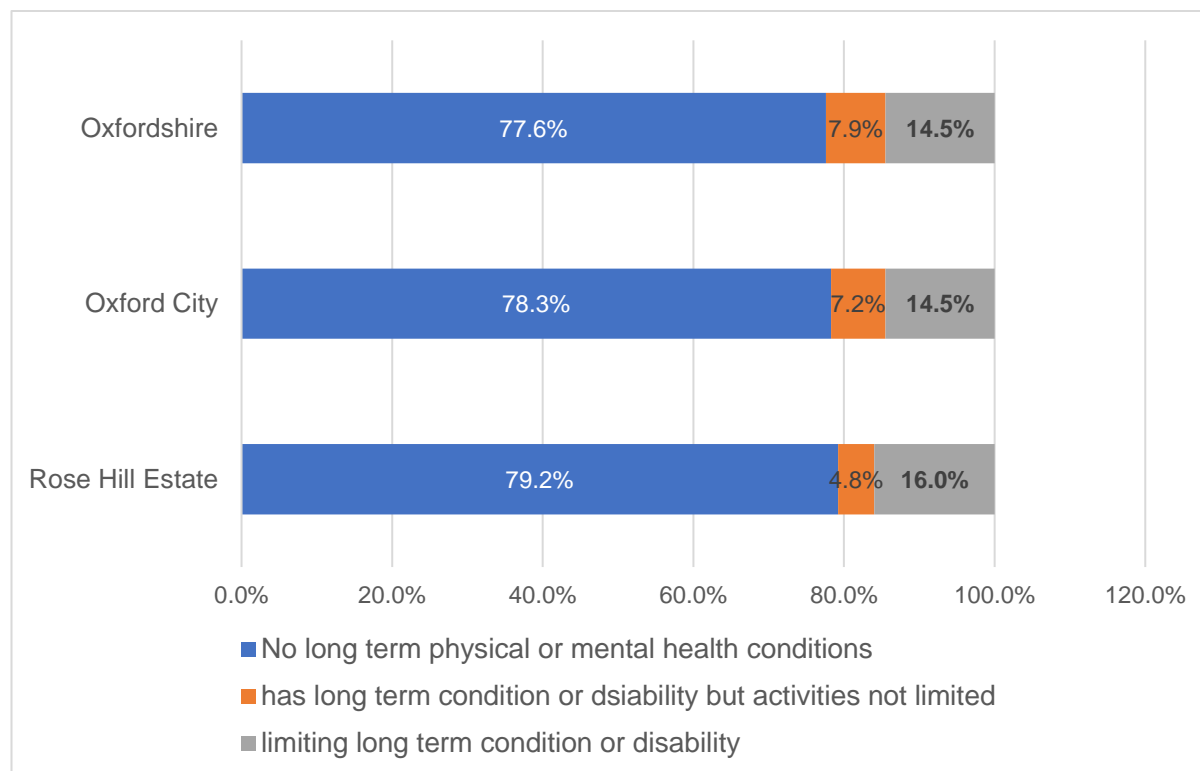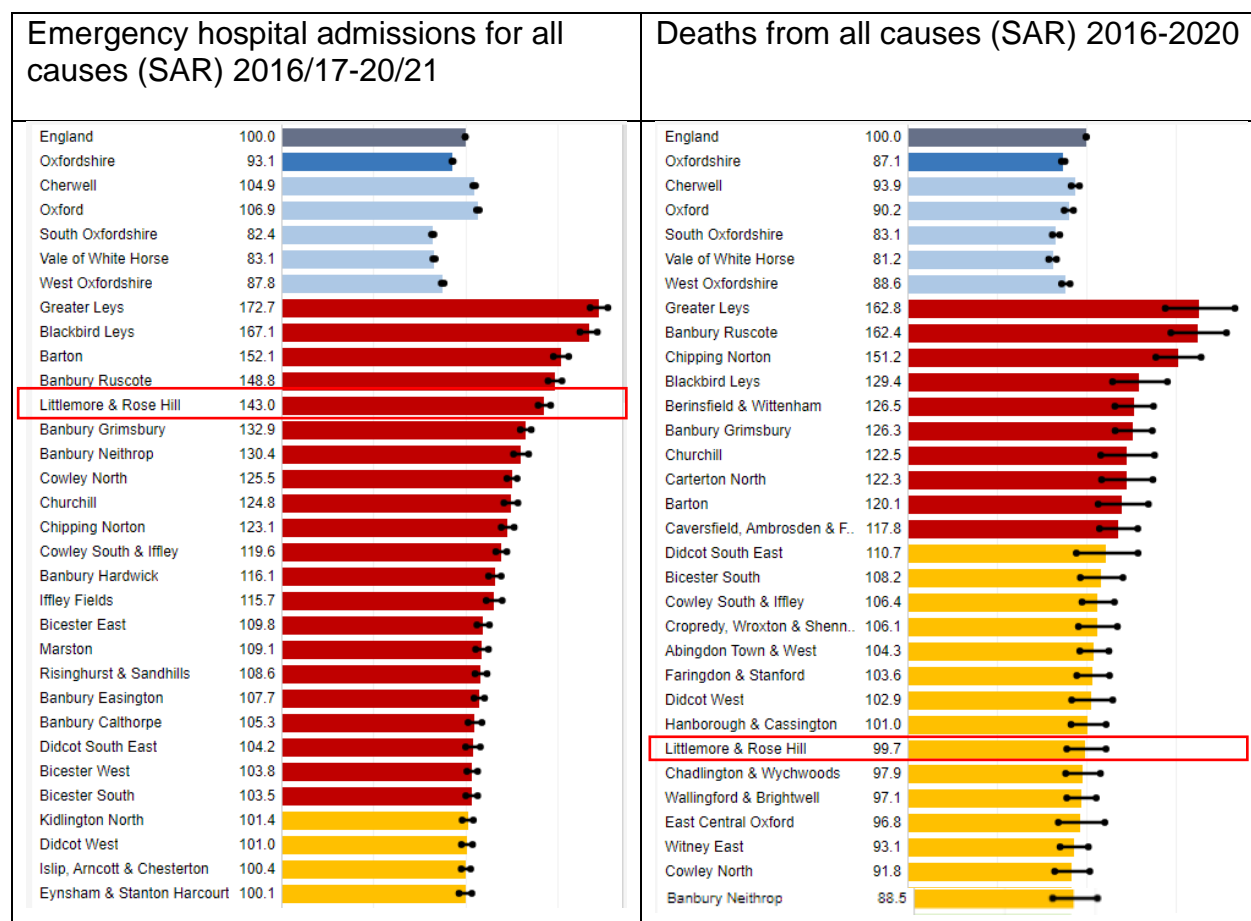
4.4   Emergency hospital admissions and deaths

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 district, county and England averages.

On the rate of deaths from all causes, the rate for Littlemore and Rose Hill MSOA was similar to average.
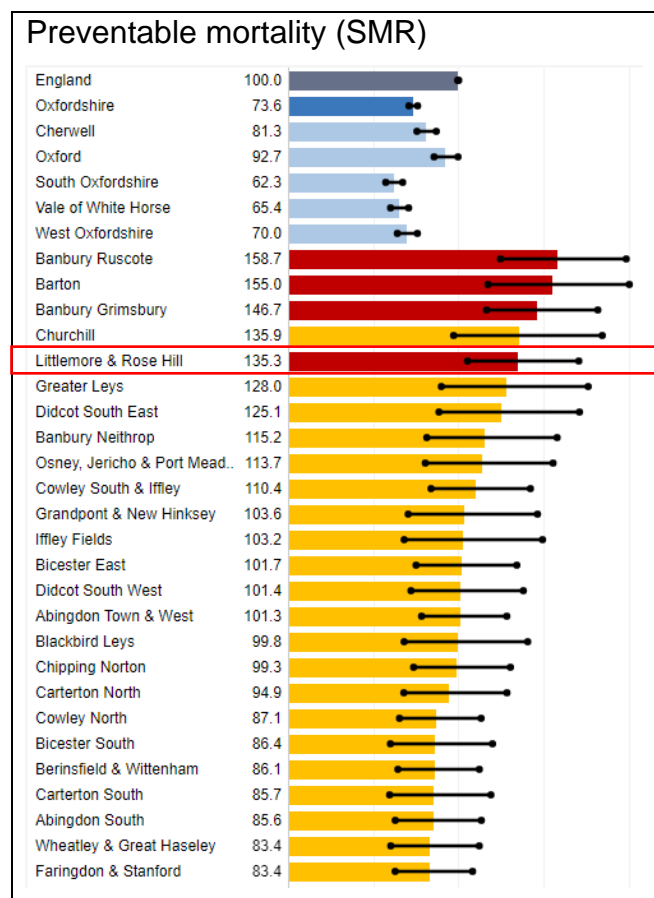
Figure 12: Emergency hospital admissions for all causes and deaths from all causes

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

Littlemore and Rose Hill MSOA has one of the highest rates of preventable mortality of the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire and was above the district, county and England averages on this measure.

Figure 13: Preventable mortality.

Preventable mortality (SMR)	
England	100.0
Oxfordshire	73.6
Cherwell	81.3
Oxford	92.7
South Oxfordshire	62.3
Vale of White Horse	65.4
West Oxfordshire	70.0
Banbury Ruscote	158.7
Barton	155.0
Banbury Grimsbury	146.7
Churchill	135.9
Littlemore & Rose Hill	135.3
Greater Leys	128.0
Didcot South East	125.1
Banbury Neithrop	115.2
Osney, Jericho & Port Mead..	113.7
Cowley South & Iffley	110.4
Grandpont & New Hinksey	103.6
Iffley Fields	103.2
Bicester East	101.7
Didcot South West	101.4
Abingdon Town & West	101.3
Blackbird Leys	99.8
Chipping Norton	99.3
Carterton North	94.9
Cowley North	87.1
Bicester South	86.4
Berinsfield & Wittenham	86.1
Carterton South	85.7
Abingdon South	85.6
Wheatley & Great Haseley	83.4
Faringdon & Stanford	83.4

Source: OHID Local Health from Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard
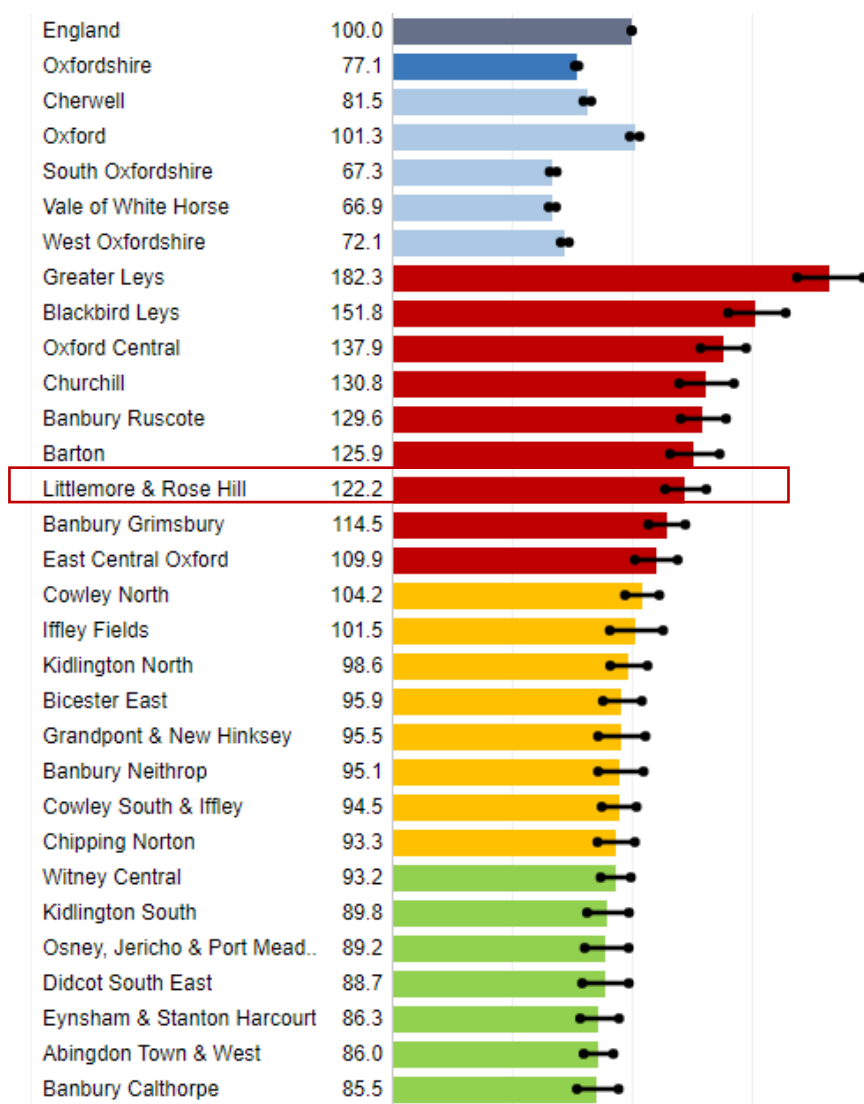
4.5 Alcohol and Substance Misuse

Alcohol attributable conditions

A higher rate of people were admitted to hospital for alcohol attributable conditions[7] in the Littlemore and Rose Hill area than average.

- Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions (broad definition) for Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA (2016/17 to 2020/21) were a standardised rate of 122.2, which was significantly above the Oxfordshire and England averages.

*Figure 14 Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Attributable Conditions (broad definition SAR 2016/17 to 20/21)*

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

Source: OHID Local Health from Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard

---

[7] Admissions to hospital where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-attributable code. Children aged less than 16 years were only included for alcohol-specific conditions and for low birth weight. For other conditions, alcohol-attributable fractions were not available for children, indirectly age-standardised ratio, all ages, persons.

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 17
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

Drug-related crimes

The following graph shows the count of drug related crimes per year comparing LSOAs within the Rose Hill Ward. Oxford 16E and 16F had the highest numbers of drug related crimes.
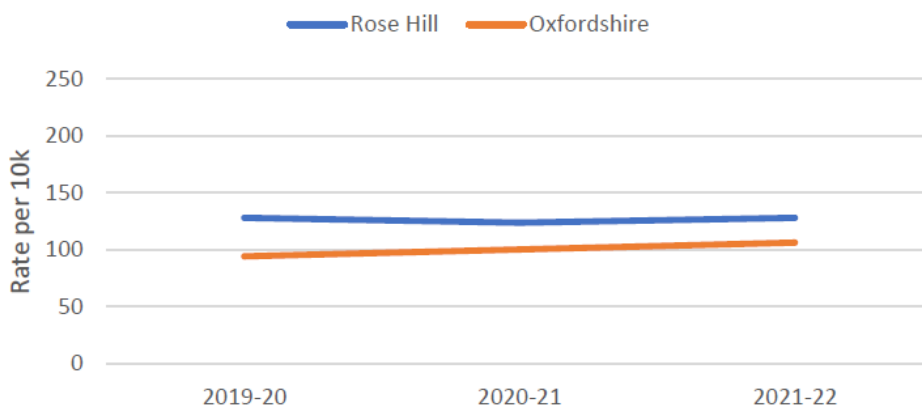
Figure 15 Count of drug-related crimes
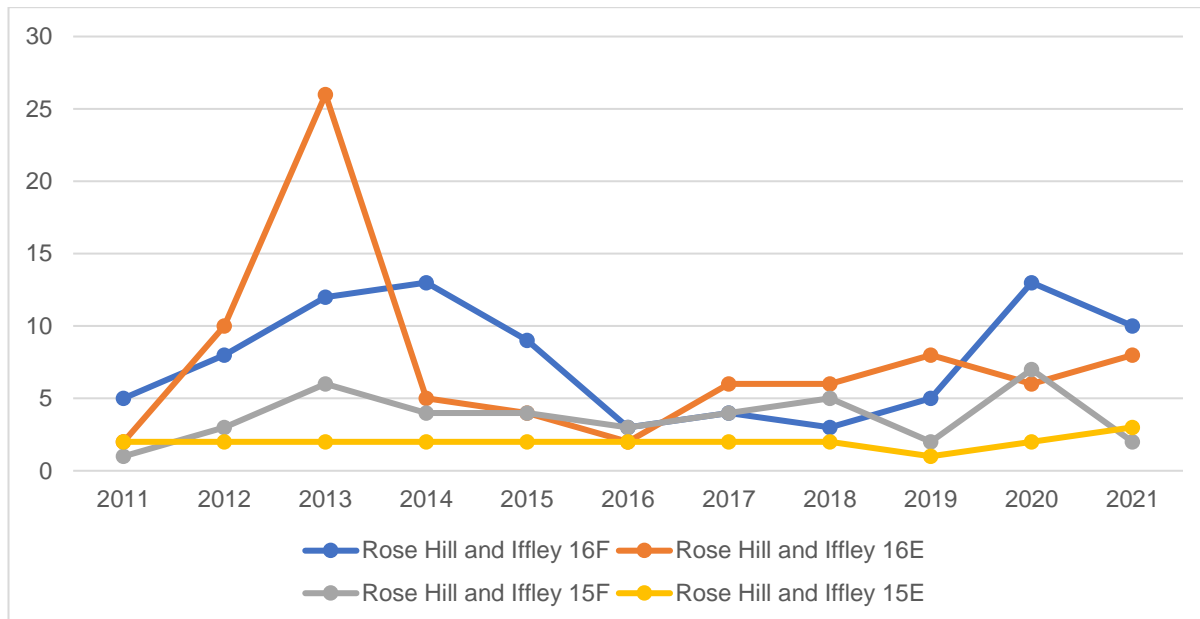
Source: data.police.co.uk (Accessed 21/02/23)

Adults in treatment for drugs or alcohol

The rate of adults (aged 18 and over) per 10,000 population receiving drugs or alcohol treatment in Rose Hill LSOAs in 2021-22 was above the average for Oxfordshire.

Figure 16 Adults in structured treatment for drugs and alcohol

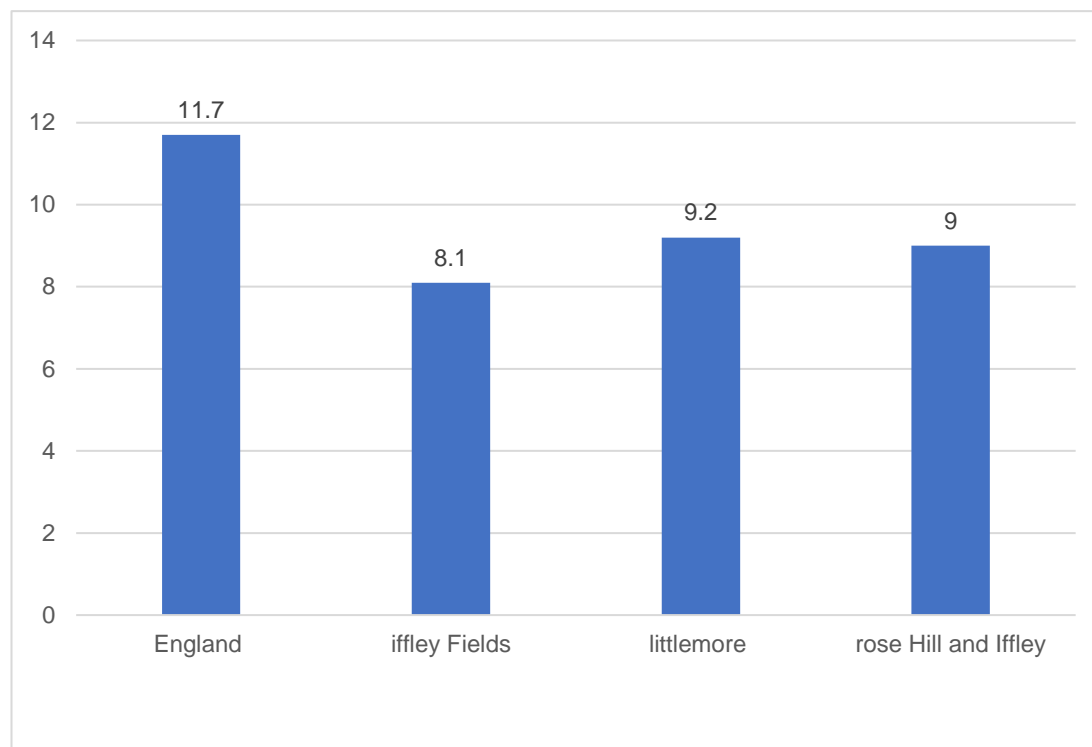Source: Oxfordshire Treatment Information System (OTIS)
Date of data download: 23/01/2023
Rates using ONS mid-year 2020 population

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
Page 18
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

4.6   Mental Health

The GP-recorded prevalence of depression[8] in the Rose Hill and Iffley ward (2019-20) was 9%, slightly lower than estimated rates for England and the neighbouring wards of Littlemore and Iffley Fields.

Figure 17 Depression prevalence

Source: NHS Digital Data referenced in :
https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/social-policy/health/diseases/constituency-data-how-healthy-is-your-area)
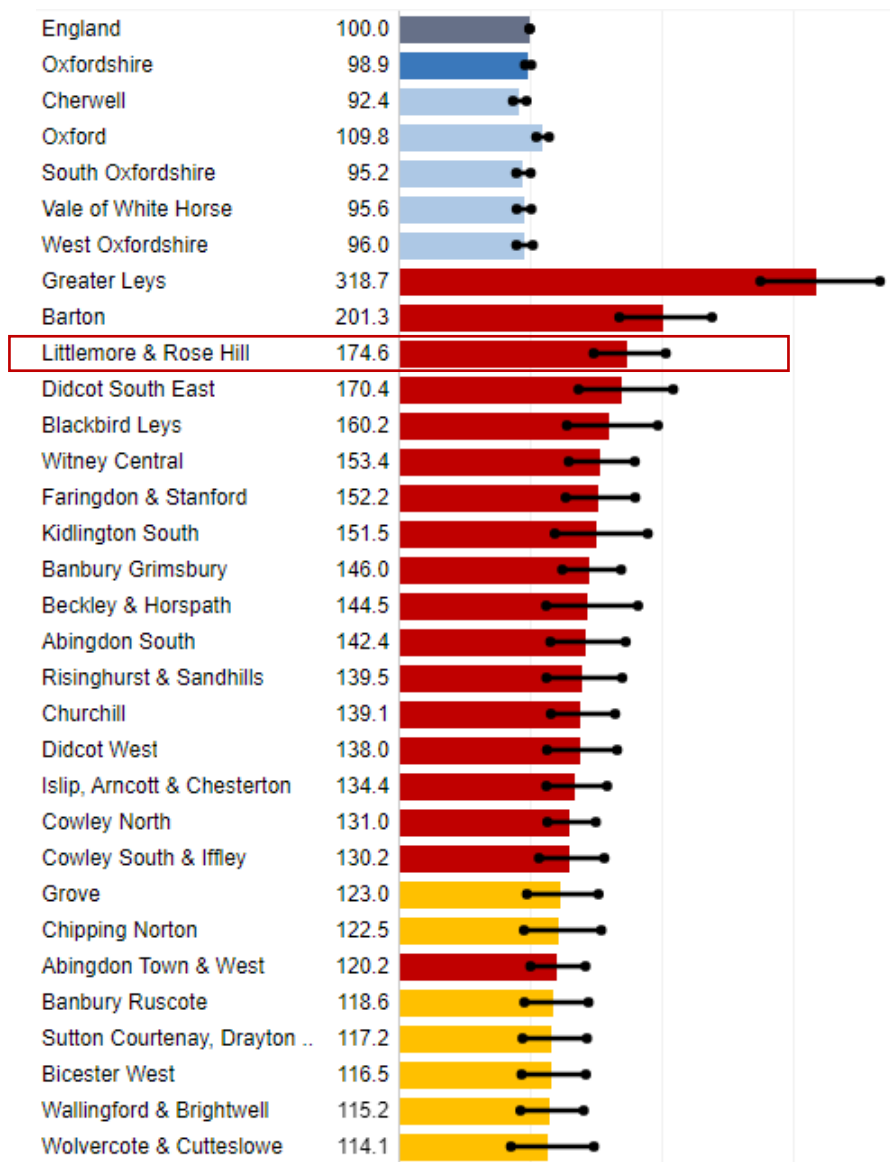
---

[8]   Estimated percentage of Depression prevalence. The estimate is calculated based on the number of people listed on GP registers in 2019/20, and the number of people recorded as having the relevant health conditions

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

4.7 Emergency admissions for self-harm

The Littlemore and Rose Hill MSOA had significantly higher hospital admissions for intentional self-harm and Injury, than Oxford City, Oxfordshire and England.

Figure 18 Emergency Hospital Admissions for intentional self harm (2016/17 to 2020/21)

England	100.0
Oxfordshire	98.9
Cherwell	92.4
Oxford	109.8
South Oxfordshire	95.2
Vale of White Horse	95.6
West Oxfordshire	96.0
Greater Leys	318.7
Barton	201.3
Littlemore & Rose Hill	174.6
Didcot South East	170.4
Blackbird Leys	160.2
Witney Central	153.4
Faringdon & Stanford	152.2
Kidlington South	151.5
Banbury Grimsbury	146.0
Beckley & Horspath	144.5
Abingdon South	142.4
Risinghurst & Sandhills	139.5
Churchill	139.1
Didcot West	138.0
Islip, Arncott & Chesterton	134.4
Cowley North	131.0
Cowley South & Iffley	130.2
Grove	123.0
Chipping Norton	122.5
Abingdon Town & West	120.2
Banbury Ruscote	118.6
Sutton Courtenay, Drayton ..	117.2
Bicester West	116.5
Wallingford & Brightwell	115.2
Wolvercote & Cutteslowe	114.1

Source: OHID Local Health from Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard

4.8 Healthy eating and obesity

Little data is available on healthy eating, and it has not been possible to include any specific data within this report.

Across Oxford City the density of fast-food outlets was measured as 80.4 per 100,000 residents. Public Health England (2016) reports that there were 7 fast food outlets within the Rose Hill and Iffley ward. This is much higher than neighbouring wards of Littlemore (3 outlets) and Iffley fields (1 outlet)[i].

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

Page 20

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 1993.[ii] Currently, 1 in every 4 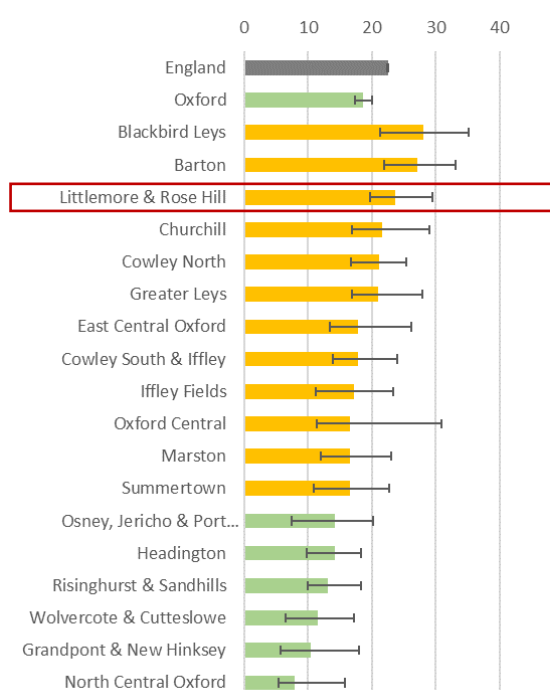adults and around 1 in every 5 children aged 10 to 11[iii]. Obesity increases the risk of several health conditions: Type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke, several types of cancers and depression. Obesity is more likely amongst those living in a deprived area.

According to the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP):

- Littlemore and Rose Hill MSOA had the third highest rate of Reception children (aged 4-5) measured as overweight (including obese) in Oxford at 23.7%, above the average for the city (18.7%) although the difference was not statistically significant.
- For children in year 6 (aged 10-11), the rate of overweight (including obesity) in Littlemore and Rose Hill MSOA was 37.3%, just above the value for Oxford of 33.7%, the difference was not statistically significant.

Figure 19 Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) 3-years data combined 2019/20-21/22

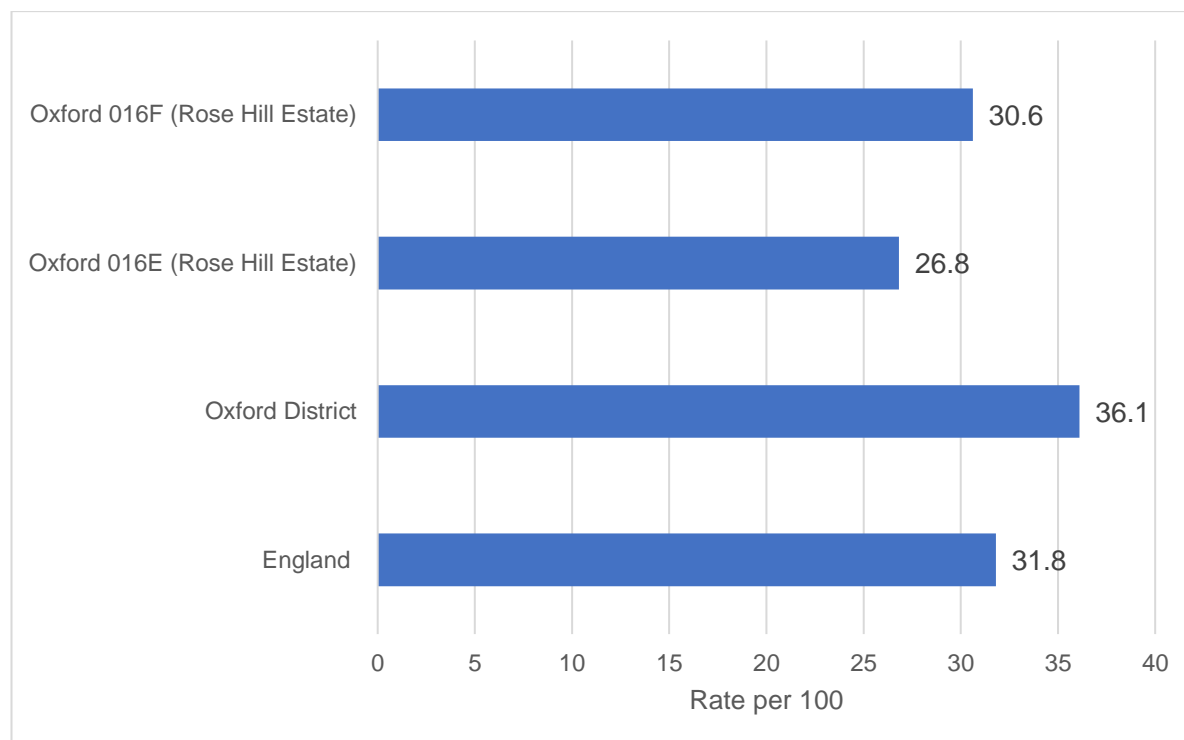Reception (aged 4-5 years)   Year 6 (aged 10-11 years)
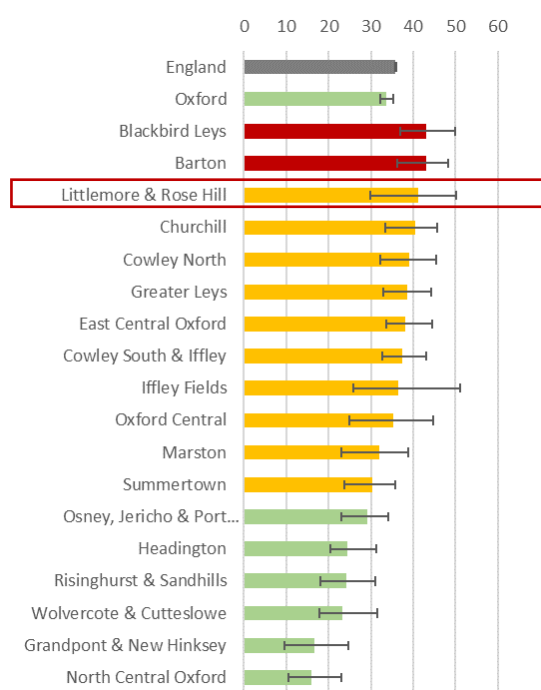
Source: OHID, using National Child Measurement Programme, NHS Digital
Note that data reported at MSOA level may mask higher levels of obesity within LSOAs.

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 21
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

4.9   Cases of COVID-19

The following chart shows COVID-19 cases between the 2 March 2020 and 1 April 2022 as rate of the population. The rate in LSOA 16F is comparable to the rate across England. Both LSOAs that cover the Rose Hill Estate had lower rates of COVID-19 when compared to the district.

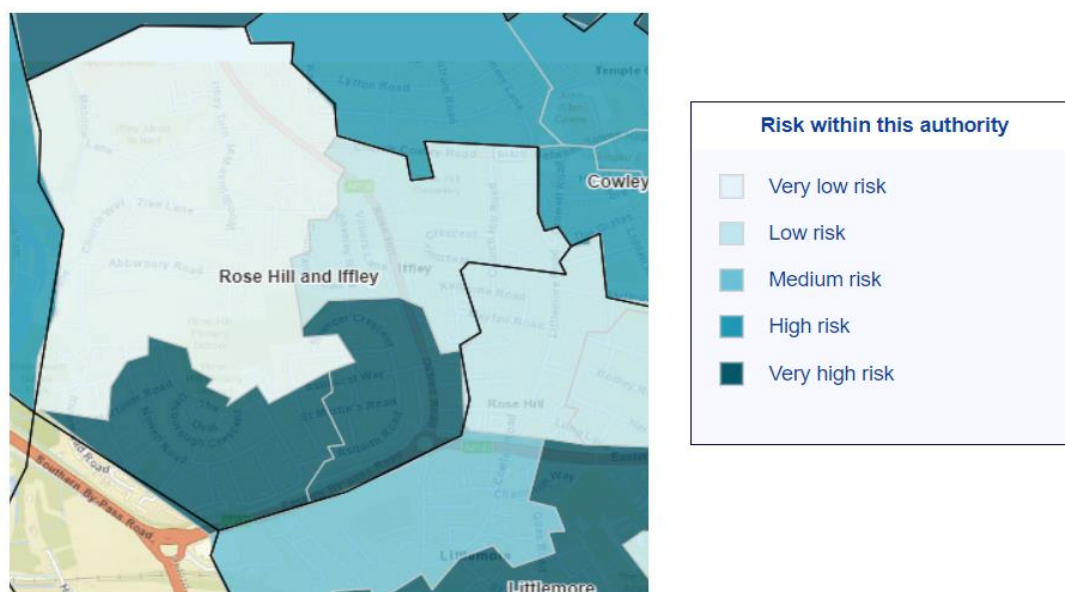*Figure 20 COVID-19 cases per 100 population (Mar20 to Mar22)*

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

4.10 Loneliness

Loneliness will Impact most people at some point in their lives, 45% of all adults in England experience some regularity of loneliness[iv]. Loneliness can have profound impacts on a person's Health and wellbeing. A person struggling with loneliness has a 26% increased chance of mortality, as well as an increased likelihood of developing coronary heart disease, depression, high blood pressure, cognitive decline and Dementia[v]

Using collated 2011 Census data (marital status, self-reported health status, age, and household) Age UK created a temperature map to understand the risks of loneliness in individuals aged 65+. The Rose Hill area of the ward is deemed to have a high risk of loneliness in those over 65, while the Iffley area poses a lower risk.

Figure 21: Loneliness Vulnerability Heat Map

Age Uk 65+ Loneliness map

Source : Taken From : Age UK loneliness heat map (Accessed 21/02/23)

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 23
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

5   Employment and poverty

5.1   Economic Activity

A person over the age of 16 is classed as economically active if in the week leading up to the census they were:

- *In employment*
- *Unemployed, but looking for work*
- *Unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted*

As of Census-day 2021 65% of residents in LSOA Oxford 16E and 59% of adults in LSOA Oxford 16F were classed as Economically Active.

Figure 22 Working Age population by Economic Activity
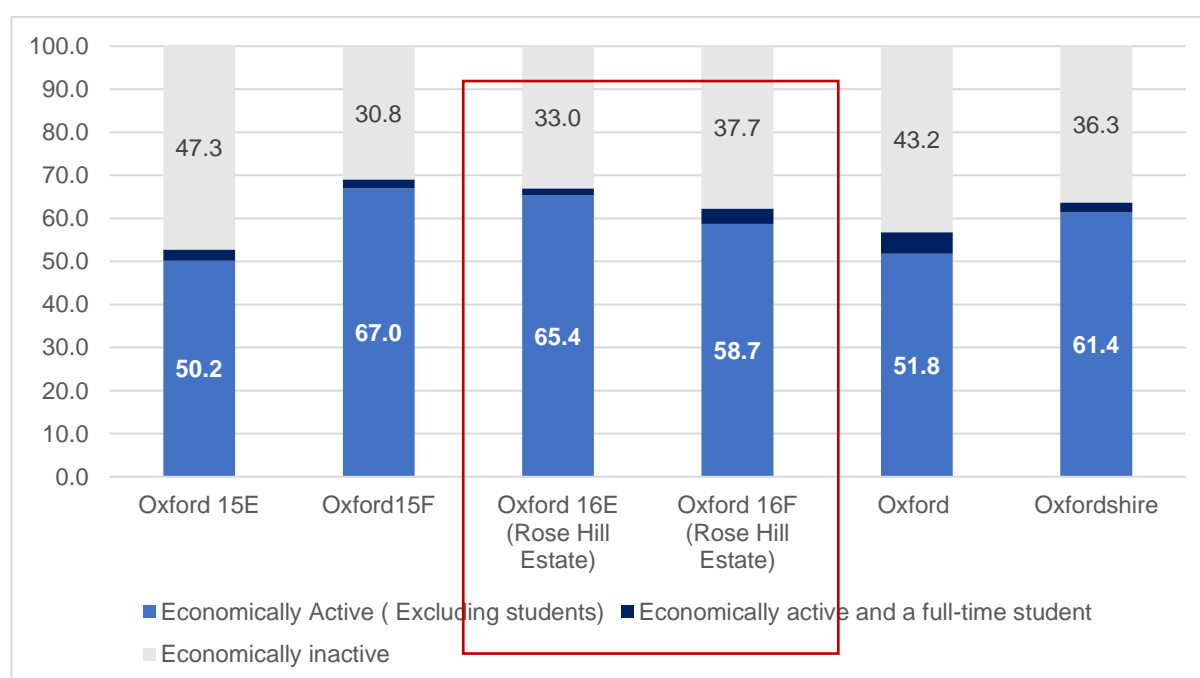
Source: Office of National Statistics, Census 2021

A large majority of economically inactive residents within LSOA 15F and 15E are due to retirement. Whereas in Rose Hill economic inactivity is more likely to be due to disability, illness or caring for the family.

Figure 23 Percentage of working age population by Economic Activity subcategory

	Oxford 15E	Oxford 15F	Oxford 16E(Rose Hill Estate)	Oxford 16F(Rose Hill Estate)
In employment	45.5	59.3	57.4	52.8
Self Employed	9.8	10.2	7.1	7.4
Unemployed*	0.9%	2.2	4.4	3.6
retired	27.6	16.2	8.5	11.9
student	5.5	3.9	5.9	5.5
Looking after home or family	4.1	3.1	7.4	7.9
Long term Sick or disabled	3.3	1.9	4	5.8
Economically active other	3.3	3.1	5.3	5.1

Source: ONS Census 2021

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, just under a third (30%) of people in employment in Rose Hill Estate (LSOAs Oxford 16E and 16F) were in the (generally lower paid) process and elementary occupations. This was well above the average for Oxford (16%).

Figure 24 Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (Census 2021)
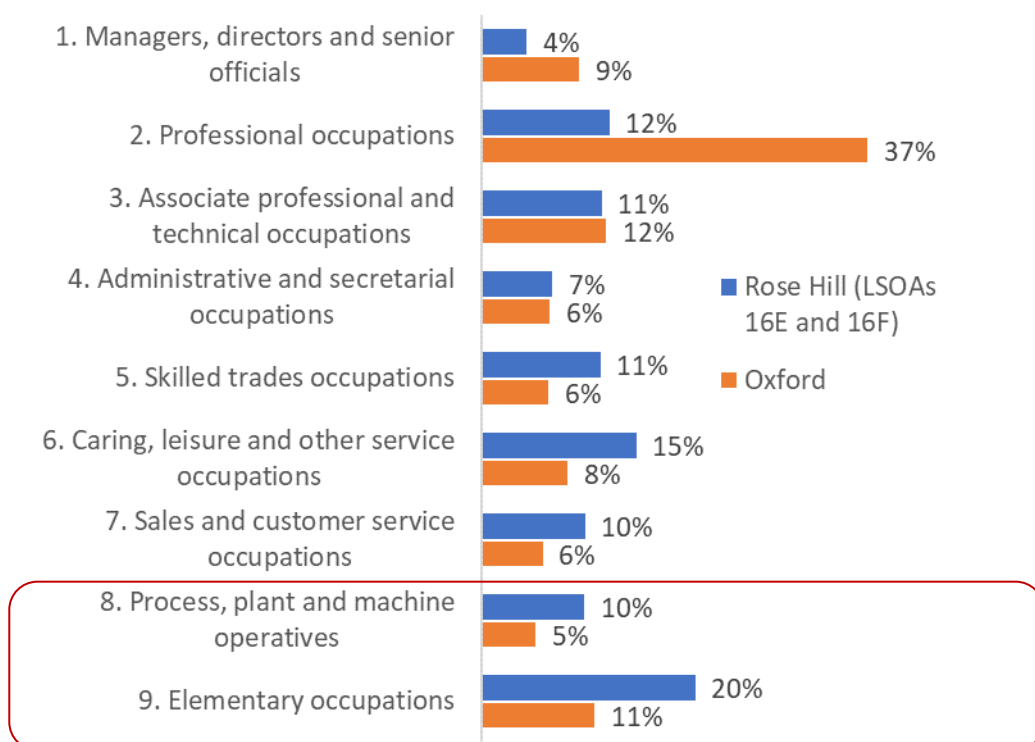
Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS063

The three largest industry sectors for residents of the Rose Hill & Iffley ward in employment (Census 2021)[9] were:

- Education (18%)
- Health & Social Work (16%)
- Retail (13%)

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 26
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

5.3   Education

According to the Census 2021, 29% of people aged 16+ living in the Rose Hill area (LSOAs 16E and 16F) had no qualifications. This was above the proportion without qualifications in the ward and in Oxford (13%) and Oxfordshire (14%).

25% of people aged 16+ in the Rose Hill area had a level 4 or above (Higher Education) qualification, well below the averages for Oxford (48%) and Oxfordshire (42%)

This data has not yet been released by age, therefore it is difficult to ascertain whether these figures are impacted by generational differences in education.

Figure 25 Percentage of residents aged 16 and over for "no qualifications" and level 4 or above (Higher Education)
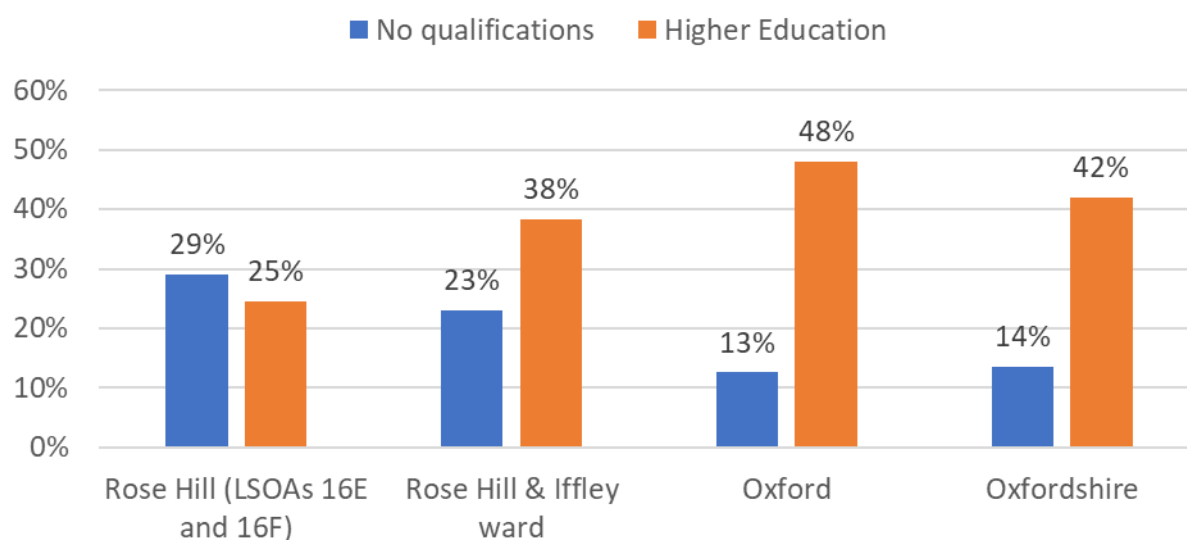
Source: ONS Census 2021, table TS067

5.4   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 number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Rose Hill estate (LSOAs Oxford 016E and 016F) increased significantly at the start of the pandemic in March and May 2020 and has remained above pre-pandemic levels.

As of February 2023, there were 125 residents of Rose Hill Estate claiming unemployment-related benefits.

Claimant count as a proportion of the residents aged 16-64 in February 2023 for Rose Hill was 6.2%, higher than the average for Oxford (2.5%) and Oxfordshire (2.2%).

Figure 26: Rose Hill Estate LSOAs 016E and 16F - count of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (claimant count)
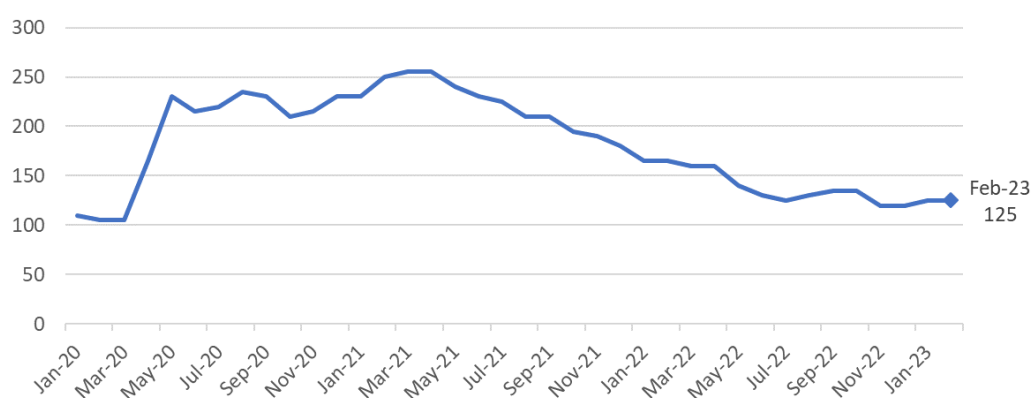
Source: DWP from nomisweb.co.uk

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 28
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The index of multiple deprivation is an official measure of relative deprivation for small areas within England. The measure is created by combining and weighing data from 7 differing domains: income, employment, health, disability, education, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. Combined IMD scores are used to rank small areas on levels of deprivation.[vi]

According to the latest IMD report published in 2019, one of the Rose Hill LSOAs, Oxford 16E, was ranked in the 20% most deprived areas in England and the other, Oxford 16F, was ranked within the 30% most deprived areas.

On the domains of the IMD:

- LSOA Oxford 16E was classified as one of the 10% most deprived areas nationally on education and older people in poverty.
- LSOA Oxford 016F was ranked as one of the 10% most deprived for child poverty.

Figure 27 IMD scores for Rose Hill and Iffley LSOAs

Ward	Oxford LSOA Name	IMD	Income	Emply	Edu & Skills	Health	Crime	Housing & Services	Living Environment	Child Poverty (IDACI)	Pensioner Poverty (IDAOPI)
Rose Hill and Iffley	Rose Hill and Iffley 16E	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	2	1
	Rose Hill and Iffley 16F	3	2	3	2	3	5	3	7	1	2
	Rose Hill and Iffley 15E	6	7	6	6	7	3	5	6	6	8
	Rose Hill and Iffley 15F	8	7	8	9	8	5	6	5	7	6

Source MHCLG IMD 2019 (1 is most deprived, 10 is least deprived)

5.5   Household Deprivation (Census 2021)

According to the Census 2021 measure of household deprivation, 69% of households in the Rose Hill Estate area (LSOAs 16E and 16F) were deprived on 1 or more dimension.

This was above the wider Rose Hill & Iffley ward (56%) and well above the averages for Oxford (48%) and Oxfordshire (44%).

Figure 28 Percentage of households deprived on one and on two or more dimensions of deprivation
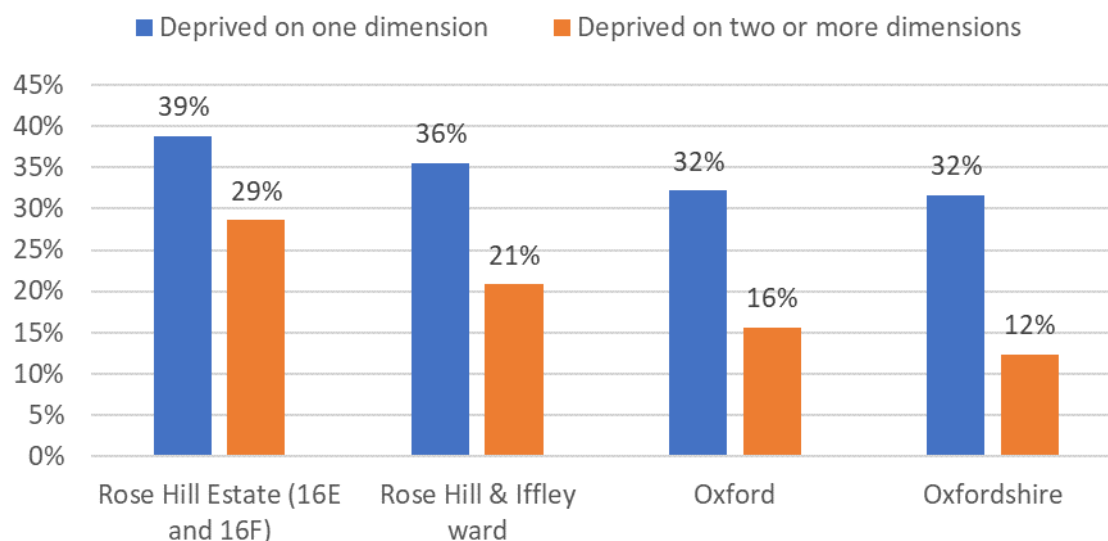
Source: ONS Census 2021, table TS011

The dimensions of deprivation from the Census 2021 survey classify households 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 long-term sick.*
- *Health: A household is classified as deprived in the health dimension if any member is 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.*

5.6 Child 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 278 children aged 0-15 living in poverty (relative[10] low-income families) in the Rose Hill area. This was equivalent to a rate of 29% of children aged 0-15, well above the averages for Oxford (16%) and Oxfordshire (12%).

Table 2 Children in poverty by age band and rate of child poverty (2021/22)

Age band of child	Rose Hill Estate (016E and 016F)*	Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA 016	Rose Hill & Iffley ward	Oxford	Oxfordshire
0-4	53	110	64	952	4054
5-10	94	212	115	1,584	5,959
11-15	131	241	162	1,634	5,869
Total 0-15	**278**	**563**	**341**	**4,170**	**15,882**
Rate of child poverty per population 0-15	**29%**	**23%**	**24%**	**16%**	**12%**

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

---

[10] 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.

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 31
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

5.7   Free School Meals

As of January 2022, 36% (count=300) of primary and secondary pupils living in the Rose Hill Estate (LSOAs 16E and 16F) were eligible for Free School Meals, over double the average for Oxfordshire of 14% and well above the average for Oxford (20%).

- The rate was higher in LSOA Oxford 16E (39.7%) than in Oxford 16F (33.3%).

Figure 29: Pupils eligible for Free School Meals (Jan22)
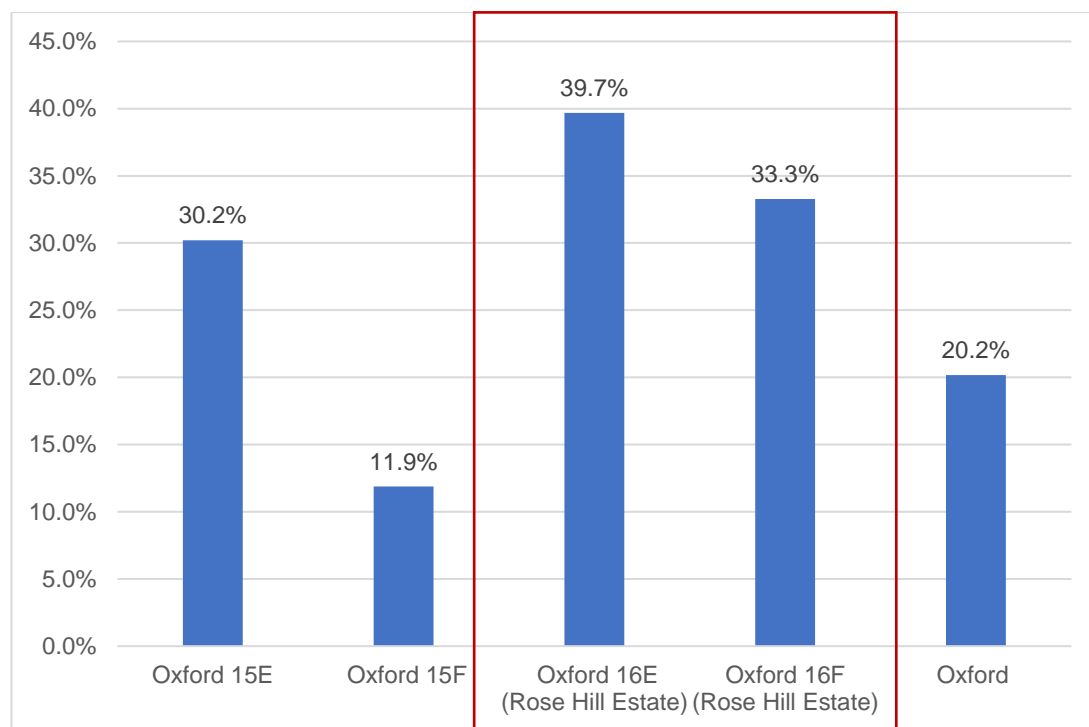
*Source: Oxfordshire County Council.*

5.8   Cost of food - national

Since late 2021, there has been a decrease in disposable income across the UK, caused in part by high rates of inflation exceeding wage and benefit increases and increases in tax.[vii] This trend has been named the "cost of living crisis", and is worsening financial strain across the UK.

According to ONS[viii], between 25 May and 5 June 2022, 88% of adults reported that their cost of living had increased over the last month, a considerable increase from the 62% of adults reporting the same between 3 and 14 November 2021.

ONS experimental analysis of 30 food products in seven supermarkets[ix] showed increases in (lowest) prices in the year to April 2022 for 24 out of 30 items.

Figure 30 Cost of Living Price Increases

Lowest price of selected 30 everyday groceries, item-level price changes, April 2022 compared with April 2021
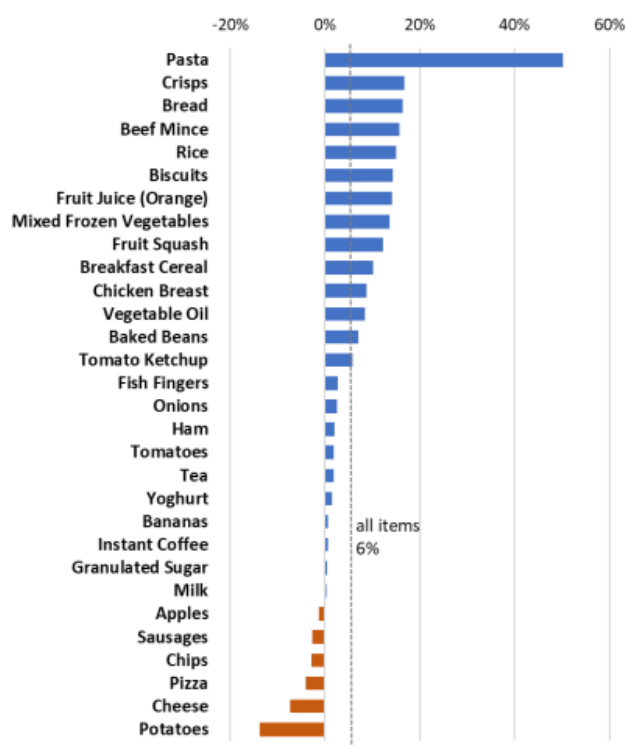
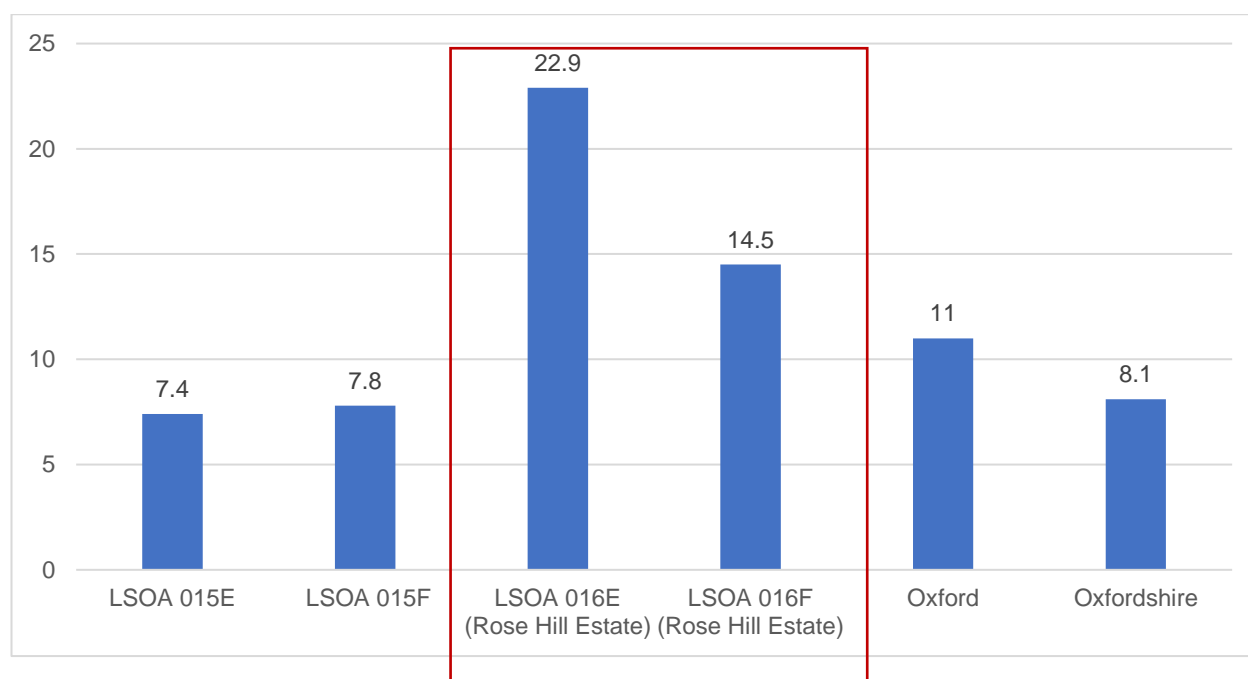*Source: JSNA Bitesize, Cost of Food 2022*

5.9 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 the following chart is provided from the Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics and is provided at a subnational level for LSOAs in England.

The LSOAs covering the Rose Hill Estate each had a higher proportion of households considered to be fuel poor than Oxford and Oxfordshire.

Figure 31 Number of Households in Fuel Poverty (2020)

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

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 34
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

5.10 Pensioner Poverty

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. Pension Credit is awarded to pensioners with a low income to ensure they meet a minimum income standard of £182.60 per week.

The following chart shows the number of pension credit claimants for the LSOAs covering the Rose Hill and Iffley ward. There were a higher number of Pension Credit claimants in the Rose Hill area of the ward (Oxford 16E and 16F).

As of August 2022, 24% (count=105) of the Rose Hill Estate population (LSOAs 16E and 16F) aged 65 and over were claiming pension credit[11]. This was over double the rate across Oxford where 10% of the 65+ population were in receipt of pension credit and over three times the average for Oxfordshire (6.3%).

Figure 32 Pension Credit Caseload (monthly count)
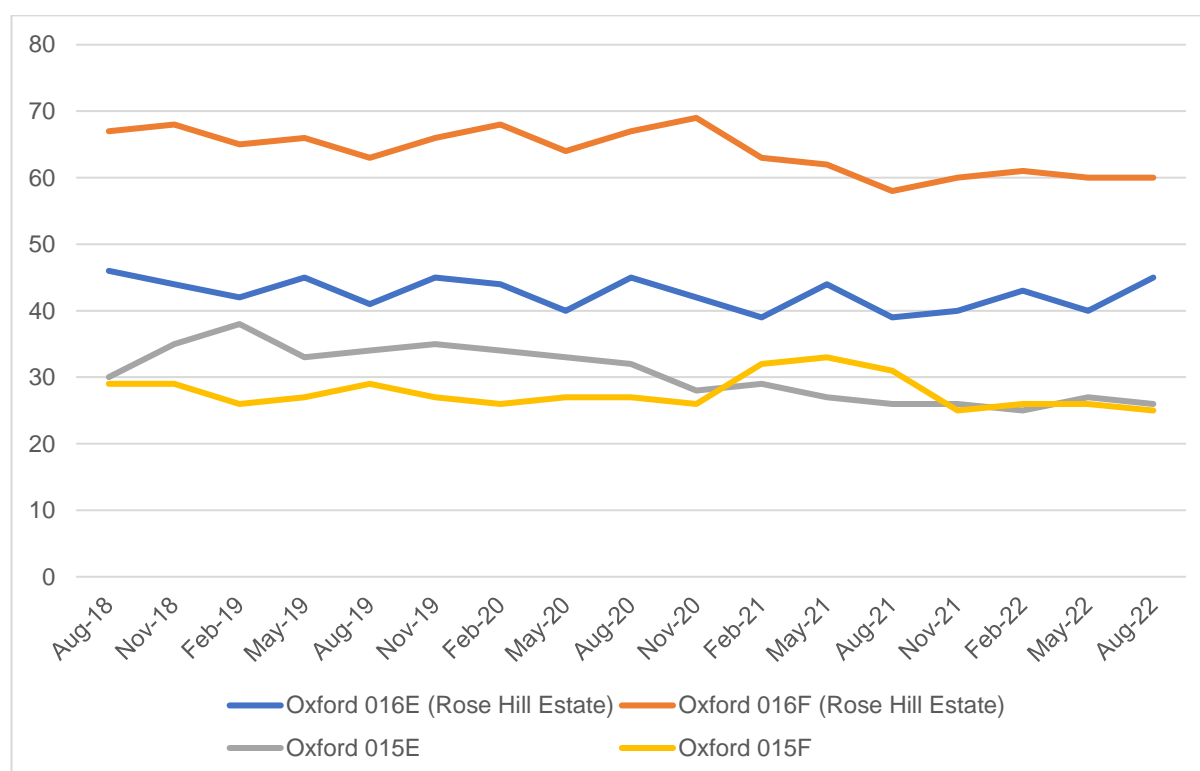
Source: DWP from Stat-Xplore (accessed 17/02/23)

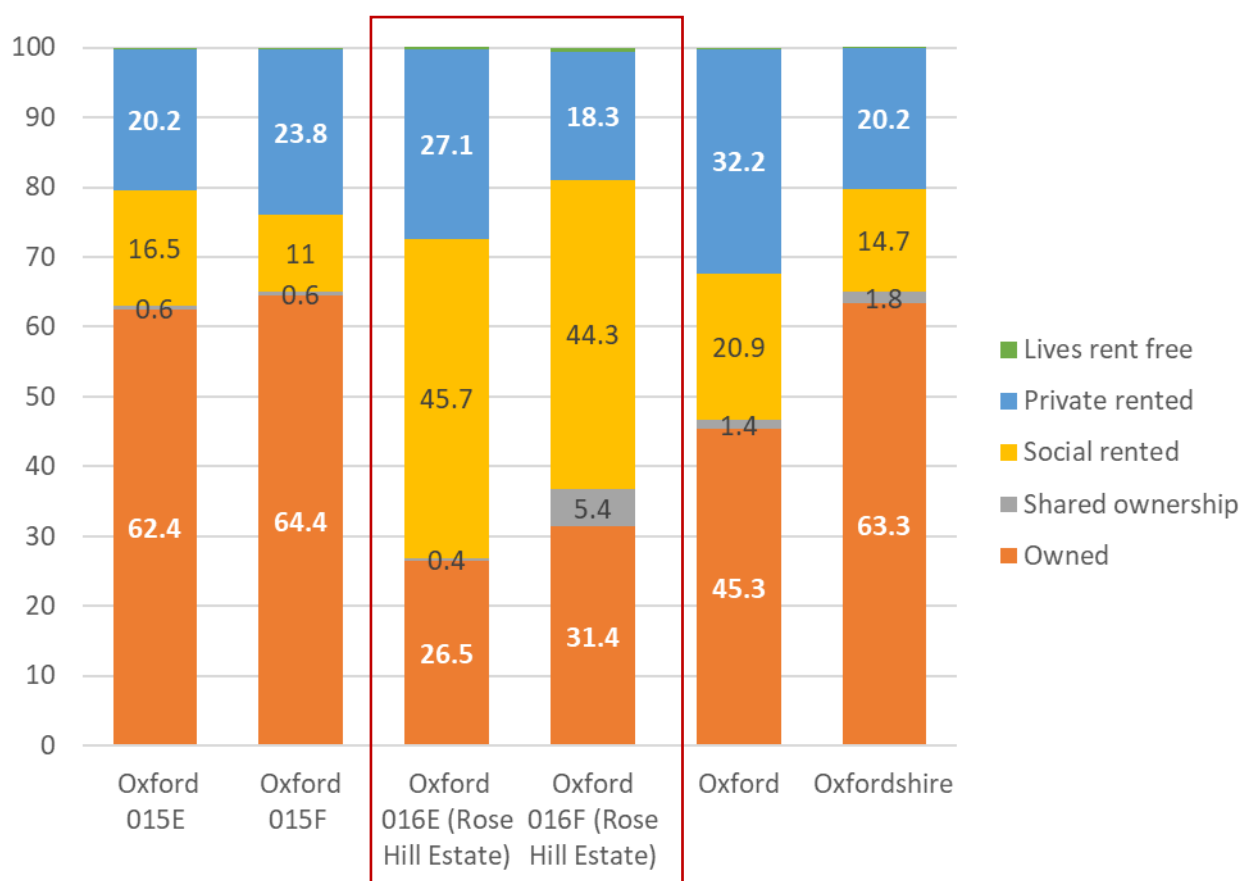[11] *ONS mid-2020 estimate*

6 Built and natural environment

6.1 Housing tenure

Research suggests that those living in social or private rented housing are more likely to live in unsuitable conditions and are more likely to struggle with developing a sense of Home, autonomy, and security[x]

Almost half of housing in the Rose Hill Estate (LSOAs 16E and 16F) is socially rented with lower percentages of ownership or private renting.

This differs from the rest of the ward and from the Oxfordshire average, where home ownership forms the majority.

*Figure 33 Households by tenure (2021)*

Source: ONS Census 2021

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023
Page 36
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

6.2   Quality of Housing

Poor quality housing can have serious implications for health outcomes, with factors such as; cold, damp, noise and overcrowding resulting in poorer levels of physical health and increased morbidity and mortality rates. Mental Health is also impacted by poor quality housing. For example, children who live in poor quality houses are more likely to be stressed, depressed, and have poor attainment rates at school.[xi]

The Rose Hill Estate (LSOAs 16E and16F) has a higher percentage of households classified as overcrowded (fewer bedrooms than required), when compared to Rose Hill & Iffley ward and the Oxford and Oxfordshire averages.

Figure 34 Percentage of households with occupancy rating of bedrooms of -1 and -2 or less (overcrowded) 2021
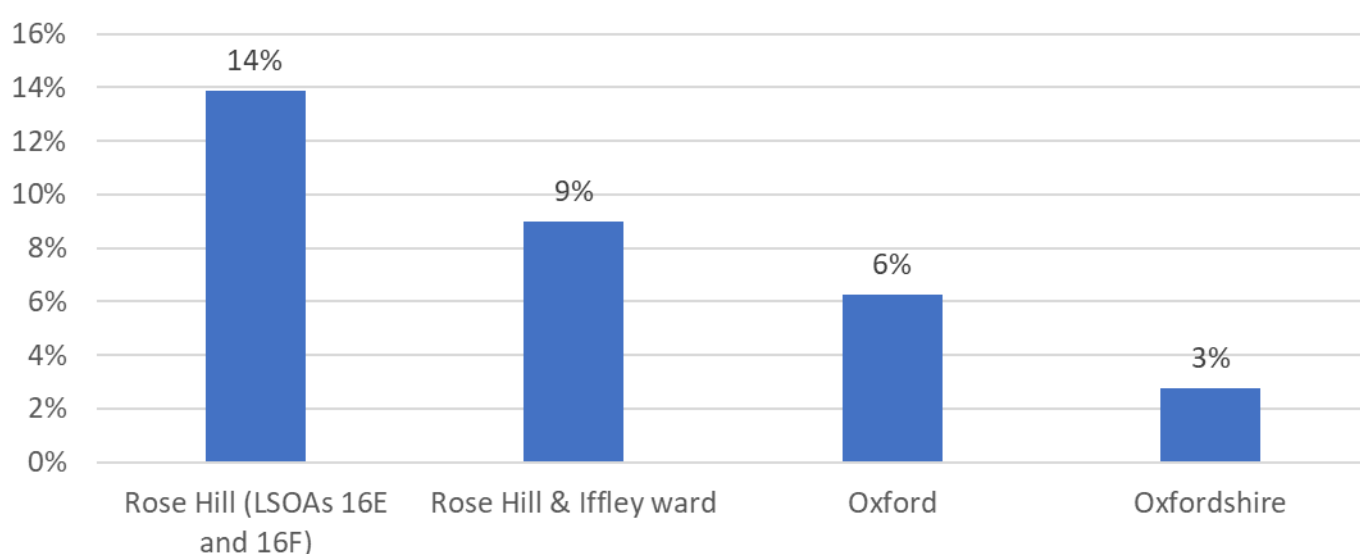
Source: ONS Census 2021, table TS052

The number of bedrooms the household requires is calculated according to the Bedroom Standard, where the following should have their own bedroom:

1. married or cohabiting couple
2. single parent
3. person aged 16 years and over
4. pair of same-sex persons aged 10 to 15 years
5. person aged 10 to 15 years paired with a person under 10 years of the same sex
6. pair of children aged under 10 years, regardless of their sex
7. person aged under 16 years who cannot share a bedroom with someone in 4, 5 or 6 above
An occupancy rating of:
-1 or less: implies that a household's accommodation has fewer bedrooms than required (overcrowded)
+1 or more: implies that a household's accommodation has more bedrooms than required (under-occupied)
0: suggests that a household's accommodation has an ideal number of bedrooms

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 37
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website
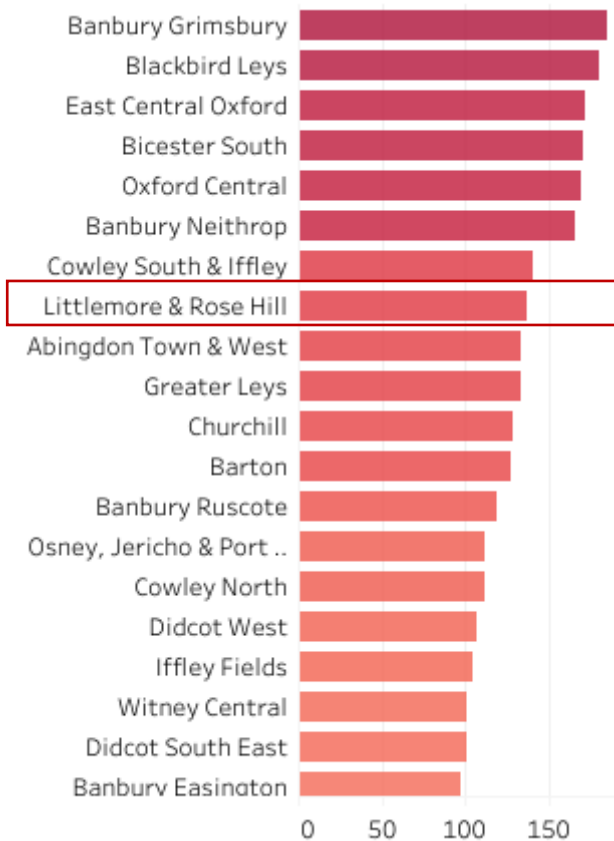
7 Crime

Being a victim of crime can have long term emotional and physical impacts. However, living in an area with a high (or perceived high crime rate) can also be detrimental to wider determinates of health, by decreasing feelings of personal safety, preventing local economic growth, and negatively impacting the local environment.[xii]
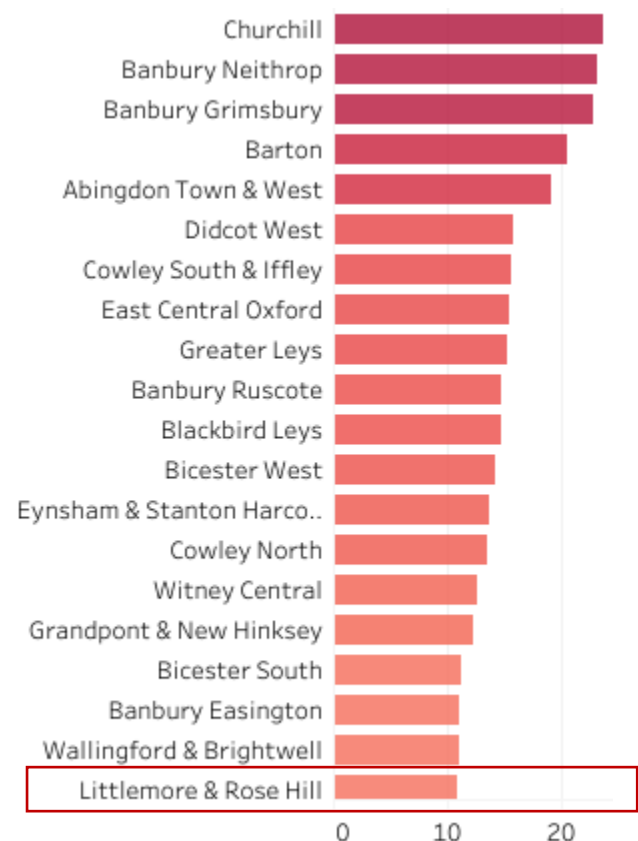
As of Jan-Dec 2021 the overall rate of crime in Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA was 137 total crimes per 1,000 population, giving it the 8th highest crime rate of the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

The rate of crimes in the crime category *Anti-Social Behaviour* in Littlemore & Rose Hill MSOA was 11 **ASB** crimes per 1,000 population, placing it 20th of the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 35 Overall rate of crime and Anti-Social Behaviour per 1,000 population, MSOAs in Oxfordshire (Jan-Dec 2021)

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

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 38
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website

8 References

[i] Public Health England (2018) Density of fast-food outlets in England"[Online]
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fast-food-outlets-density-by-local-authority-in-englanda(
Accessed 21/02/23)

[ii] Houses Of Commons Library (2023) *obesisty statistics* [Online]
https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN03336/SN03336.pdf (Accessed 21/02/23)

[iii] NHS (2023) Obesity [Online] https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/obesity/ (Accessed: 21/02/23).

[iv] Campaign to End Loneliness(2023) *the Facts on Loneliness* [Online] Available at:
https://www.campaigntoendloneliness.org/the-facts-on-loneliness/ (Accessed 16/02/23)

[v] Campaign to End Loneliness(2023) *the Facts on Loneliness* [Online] Available at:
https://www.campaigntoendloneliness.org/the-facts-on-loneliness/ (Accessed 16/02/23)

[vi] Departments for Local Government and community (2015) *The English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015
– Guidance* [Online] Available from :
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464430/English_
Index_of_Multiple_Deprivation_2015_-_Guidance.pdf (Accessed: 31/01/21)

[vii] Institute for Government (2022) *Cost of living crisis* [Online] Available at
https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/explainers/cost-living-crisis (Accessed 21/02/23)

[viii] Office of National Statistics (2022) *Inflation and the cost of living for UK households, overview - Office for
National Statistics*. [online] Ons.gov.uk. Available at: Inflation and the cost of living for UK households, overview -
Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

[ix] Office of National Statistics (2022). *Tracking the price of the lowest-cost grocery items, UK, experimental
analysis.* [online] Tracking the price of the lowest-cost grocery items, UK, experimental analysis - Office for
National Statistics (ons.gov.uk) (Accessed 21/02/23)

[x] Graham, L. Rolfe,S. Anderson,I. Seaman, P. Godwin, J. Donaldson, C. (2022). Intervening in the cycle of poverty,
poor housing and poor health: the role of housing providers in enhancing tenants'. *Journal of Housing and Built
Environment.* 37((1), p.1–21. [Online]. Available at: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8873072/
[Accessed 22 December 2022].

[xi] House Of Commons Library (2022) *Housing and health: a reading list [Online]* Available at
https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9414/ (Accessed 21/02/23)

[xii] Office Of National Statistics (2022) *the Impact of crime on victims and society* [Online]
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/theimpactofcrimeonvicti
msandsociety/march2022(Accessed 16/02/23_)

Version No: 1st edition Issue date: March 2023   Page 39
THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED.
*The electronic version of this document is the approved and most current. Any printed version is uncontrolled and may not be
current. You can read the current, controlled version of the Rose Hill Community Profile on the Oxfordshire Insight website*