Oxfordshire Uncovered
Second edition, 2023

References

Page 1 – Introduction

Charities have increased demand for their vital services combined with increased running costs and decreased giving:


Page 2 - Oxfordshire and its communities

725,300 people live in Oxfordshire:


Population increased by 11% since 2011:


22% are disabled or have a long-term health condition:


40% live in small towns and villages:


Primary schools in Oxford have over 100 different first languages:


35% live in rented accommodation:


18% are aged over 65:


23% are from an ethnic minority background:

Charity sector in Oxfordshire consists of 2,860 organisations and has an income of over £1 billion. Vast majority of them are micro or small organisations:


Page 3 – A tale of two counties

One in six children live in poverty:


N.B. Relative low-income [poverty] is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median income. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

People living in the most deprived areas of the county tend to die 12 years earlier than those in affluent areas:


48,000 people in Oxfordshire say they often or always feel lonely:


Around 1,800 households are made homeless in Oxfordshire each year:


Poverty and deprivation affect childhood wellbeing, educational attainment, risk of disease, obesity levels, mental health, likelihood of drug abuse and imprisonment, exposure to violence and overall social mobility:


Page 4 – Building a better future through philanthropy

n/a

Page 5 – The difference your gift can make

n/a

Page 6 – Unaffordable essentials

Oxford residents spend on average half of their income on rent:


On any one night in Oxfordshire during 2022 it is estimated that there were over 400 homeless people across the county, including 160 children:

**People who are homeless in England and Wales die on average 30 years younger:**


**Rental in Oxford is 50% higher than average:**


**County house prices are 31% higher than average:**


**Page 7 – Unaffordable essentials**

8% of Oxfordshire households live in fuel poverty:


**Witney Food Bank was 50% busier in October 2022 than the same period in 2021:**


**Page 8 – Poor health**

105,482 adults in Oxfordshire have a long-term illness or disability:


**Estimated 320 deaths caused by fine particulate air pollution in Oxfordshire:**


**Obese children and adolescents are around 5 times more likely to be obese in adulthood:**


**Oxfordshire figures show 20% of reception children, 34% of Year 6 children and 58% of adults are overweight or obese:**


**Page 9 – Poor health**

**Air pollution in Oxford stunts lung growth in children by 14%:**


**Self-harm is most prevalent in Greater Leys, Barton, Littlemore, Rose Hill, Blackbird Leys and Didcot South East:**

81,177 adults diagnosed with depression in Oxfordshire:

290 emergency detentions under the Mental Health Act across Oxfordshire:

545 children and young people admitted to hospital for self-harm in Oxfordshire in 2022:

24% of 15-year-olds say they have taken drugs in the last year:

Hospital admissions for the use of drugs peak between the ages of 25 and 34:

Only 1.7% of green space in Oxfordshire is accessible to all:

Page 10 – Loneliness and fear

One in five older people live in rural districts, compared to one in ten in Oxford city:

35,000 over 65s live alone in Oxfordshire:

88% of Oxfordshire’s victims of rogue traders are vulnerable older people:

N.B. A vulnerable older person is defined as being age 65 or older.

Loneliness is as damaging to our health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day:

In 2021, total recorded crime was over 2.5 times more prevalent in the most income-deprived 20% of areas compared with the least income-deprived 10% in Oxfordshire:

Page 11 – Loneliness and fear

Figures for domestic abuse, sexual assault and rape continue to rise in Oxfordshire:
Violence and sexual offences are 3.6 times more prevalent in the most deprived areas of Oxfordshire:


The emergency evacuation of Afghans in 2021 resulted in about 250 people put up in local hotels; 100 have now been resettled here under official programmes. Approximately 2,400 Ukrainians fleeing the war arrived between 2022 and 2023:

Goldring, M. (2023). Director, Asylum Welcome [email]

Around 700 people [asylum seekers] are in accommodation across the county awaiting a decision on their claim:

Goldring, M. (2023). Director, Asylum Welcome [email]

10.4% of Oxford city households have no-one speaking English as their main language:


24% of adults in Oxfordshire say they always or often feel lonely:


Page 12 – Lack of opportunity

One in six children in Oxford is living in poverty – one in nine across the county:


N.B. Relative low-income [poverty] is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median income. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

35% of primary school children in Oxfordshire do not reach the standard in reading, writing and maths:


N.B. Data refers to the expected standard at Key Stage 2 [age 10 and 11] in reading, writing and mathematics set by the Department for Education.

14% of working-age people in Oxfordshire have no qualifications:


N.B. no qualifications are defined as not having any GCSEs at any grade or equivalent, or any other higher qualifications.

14% of 2-year-olds in Oxfordshire do not reach a good level of development:


N.B. This is measured as part of the Healthy Child Programme (HCP) in the UK, children have a health and development review at the age of 2-2.5 years. This is carried out by the health visitor. The two-year review aims to optimise child development and emotional well-being and reduce inequalities in outcome. For more information see https://patient.info/doctor/two-year-child-development-check
GCSE attainment in Cherwell is below the national average:

Young people classified as 'not in education, employment or training (NEET) in the city is the highest in the county:

Only 9% of learning-disabled adults in Oxfordshire are in employment:

Page 13 – Lack of opportunity

8% of children in Oxfordshire live in absolute low-income families:

N.B. Absolute low income is defined as people living in households with income below 60% of median income in a base year, usually 2010/11. This measurement is adjusted for inflation.

5% of young people describe their generations outlook as “frightening”:

It is estimated that up to 40,000 people in Oxfordshire are not online:

15% of disabled people have never been online compared to 3% of non-disabled people:

Around 30,000 people aged 75+ in Oxfordshire have never used the internet:

N.B. Oxfordshire figure is calculated based on the UK-wide percentage of non-users aged over 75.

In 2022 there were 332 care leavers in Oxfordshire, of which 45% were not in education, employment or training:

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