

Summary

This profile summarises the characteristics of the population in the Leys, as recorded by the 2011 Census. The area which this covers is shown in the map opposite, which is a combination of Blackbird Leys and Northfield Brook wards.

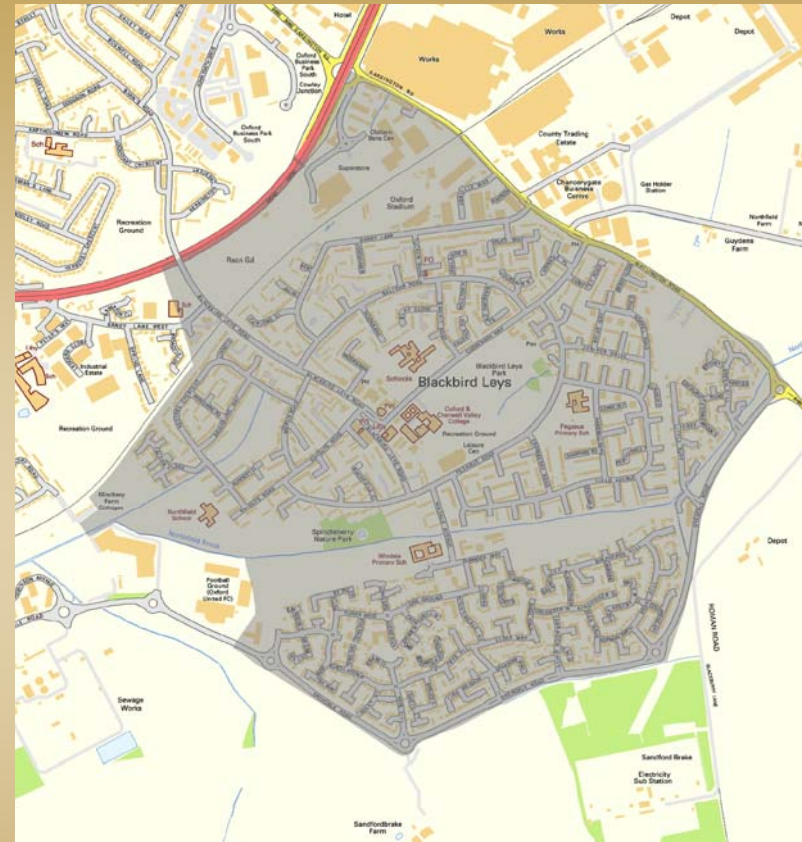
The Leys is an estate on the southern edge of Oxford's boundary, to the south of Cowley and outside the ring road. The larger part of the Leys estate – Blackbird Leys - was built in the 1950s and 1960s as part of the post-war efforts to improve housing conditions in the city. Greater Leys which forms the southern part of the estate was built in the mid-1990s.

In 2011 the Leys had 13,100 residents, and has been an area of relatively low population growth over the last decade. 30% of the Leys' residents are aged under 18 years, and another 31% are young adults aged 25 to 44 years. There were 5,100 households living in the Leys in 2011, nearly one in five of which were headed by lone parents, over double the city average. Like other areas of the city, the Leys has seen an increase in ethnic diversity - 33% of residents were from a non-White British ethnic group, compared to 18% in 2001. The Leys has a notably large proportion of residents from Black ethnic groups - 12% of the population compared to the 5% city average.

Historically the Leys was built as a social housing estate, and 50% of households still rent their home from the council or a housing association. Another third own their home, but this number has decreased over the last decade. Over half of the Leys' residents have no or low qualifications, compared to the 22% city average. 41% of working age adults work in low skill routine or semi-routine occupations.

Poverty and deprivation is a significant issue in the Leys. The number of people claiming unemployment benefit was double the city average for the period of the recession, but has since begun to decline. 8% of working age people claim an incapacity benefit; in total 17% claim some sort of out of work benefit. The 2010 Indices of Deprivation placed seven of the Leys' eight areas among the 20% most deprived areas in England. The latest estimates are that 34% and 25% of children and older people respectively live below the poverty line.

Geography



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Ordnance Survey 100019348.

Further information

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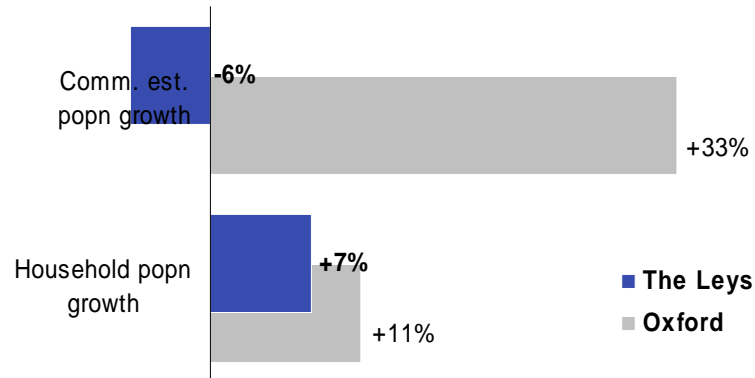
Unless otherwise stated, data in this profile is from the 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, downloaded from www.nomisweb.co.uk and www.ons.gov.uk

Total population



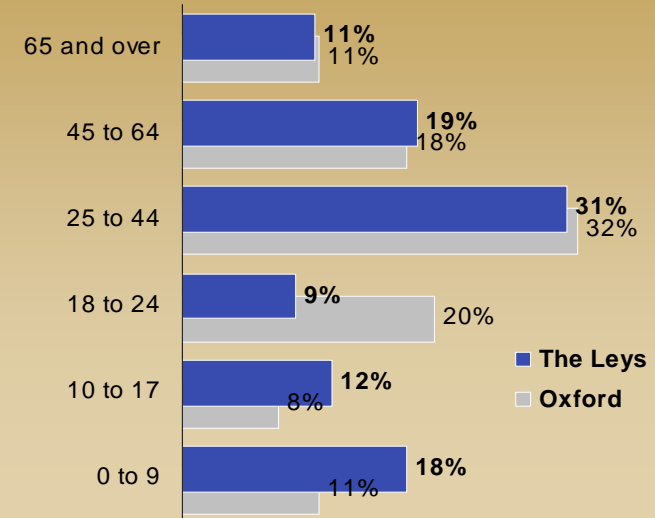
The 2011 Census counted 'usual residents' – that is, people who had lived or intended to live in the city for 12 months or more. Each resident was counted as living either in a 'communal establishment' (e.g. hospital, university hall of residence, prison) or in a household. This profile sometimes looks at residents (e.g. for age structure) and sometimes households (e.g. for housing tenure).

Growth in household and communal establishment populations, 2001-2011

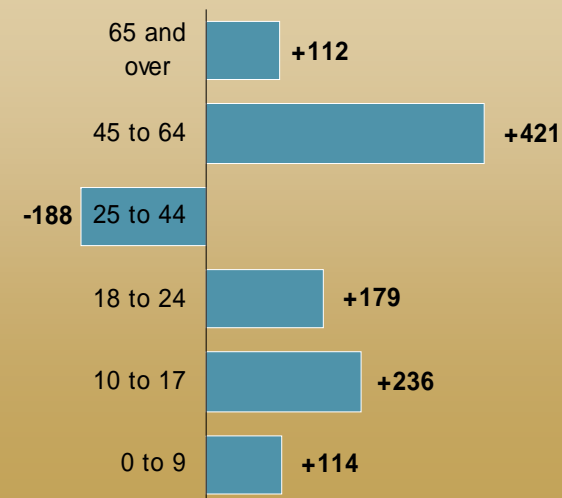


Age structure

Resident population by age 2011



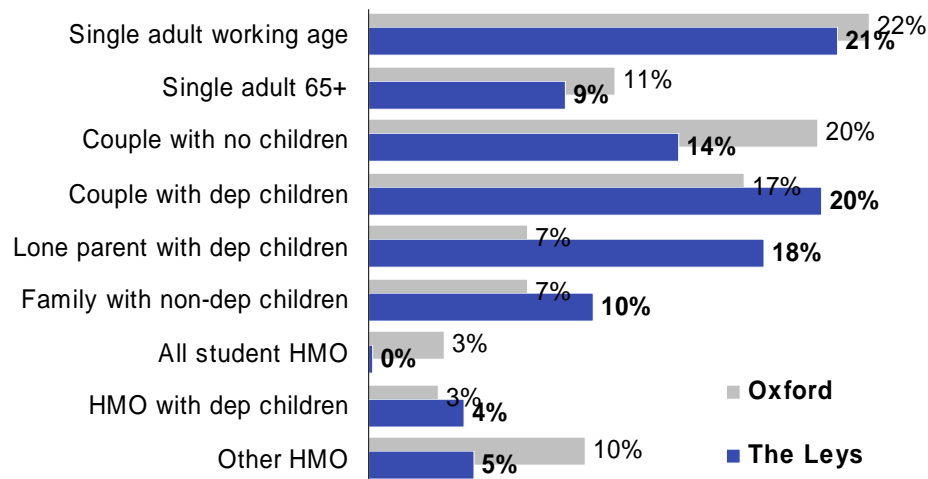
Change in population by age, 2001 - 2011



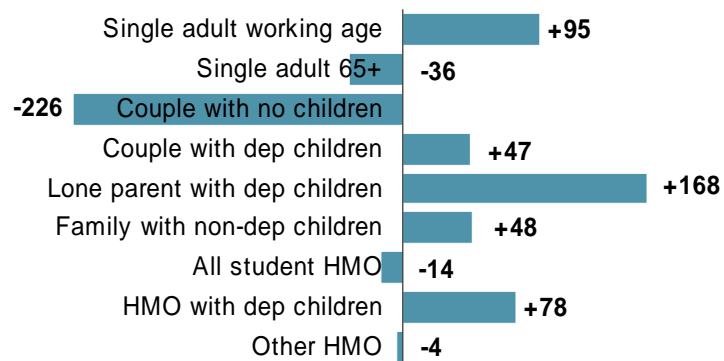
Household type

Between 2001 and 2011 the number of households in The Leys increased by 161, from 4,921 households in 2001 to 5,082 households in 2011.

Households by household type, 2011



Change in households by household type, 2001 - 2011

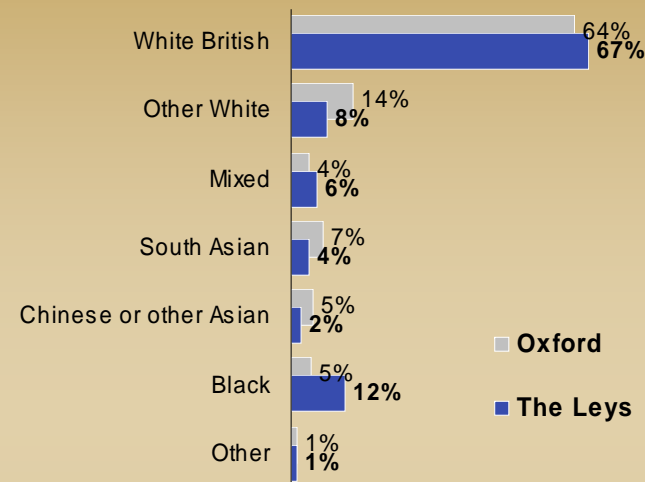


Dep children: dependent children; HMO: house in multiple occupation. There are various definitions of HMO; here it means two or more unrelated people who are living together.

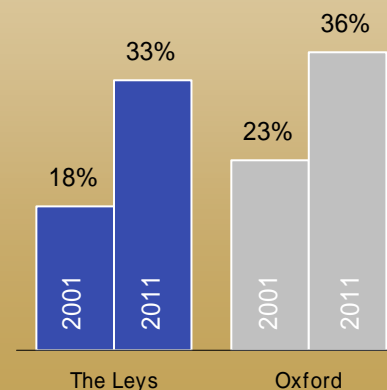
Ethnic group

In 2011, 33% of residents were from a non-White British ethnic group, compared to 18% in 2001.

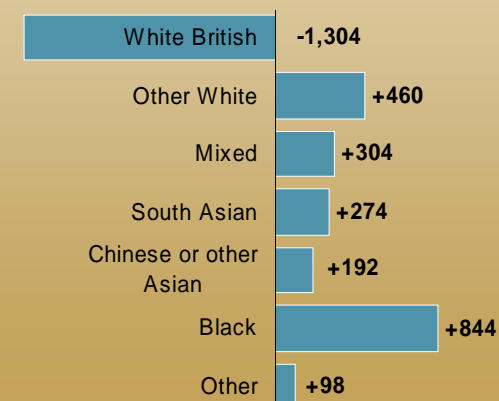
Resident population by ethnic group 2011



% of residents from non-White British ethnic group, 2001 & 2011

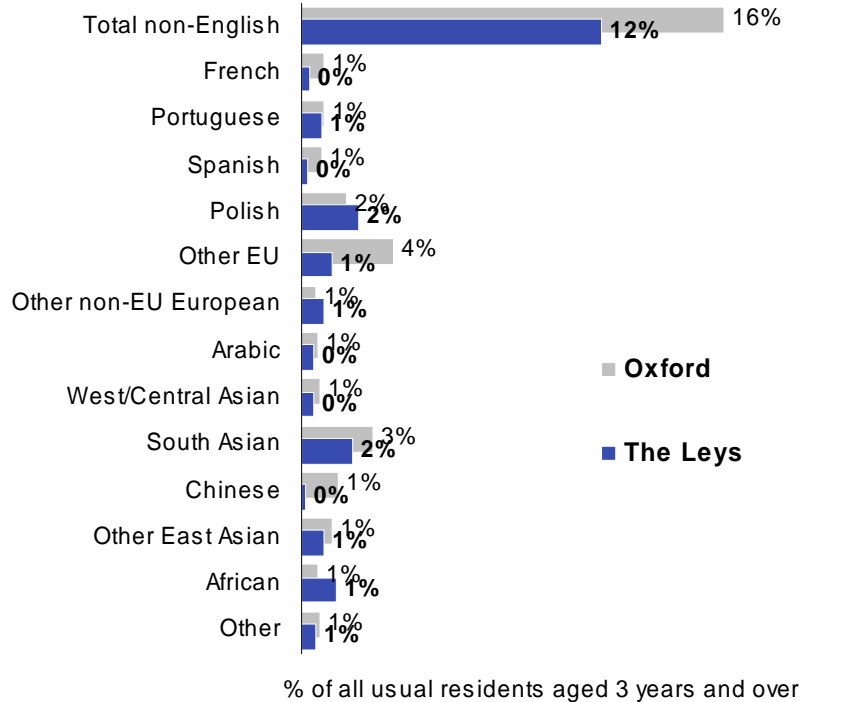


Change in population by ethnic group, 2001 - 2011

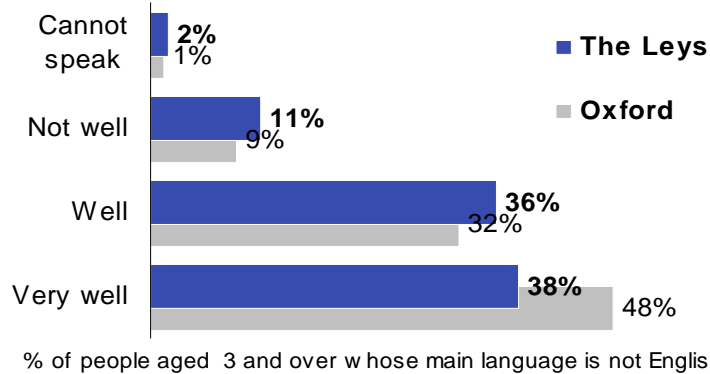


Language

Resident population aged 3+ by main language, 2011

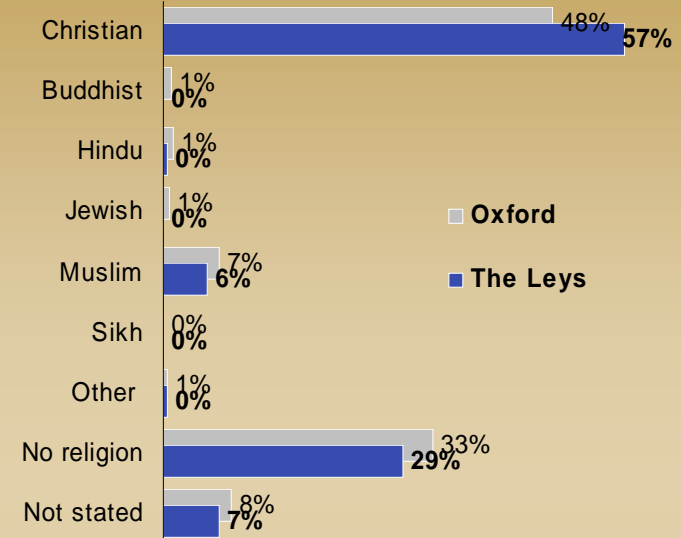


Reported English proficiency, people whose main language is not English, 2011

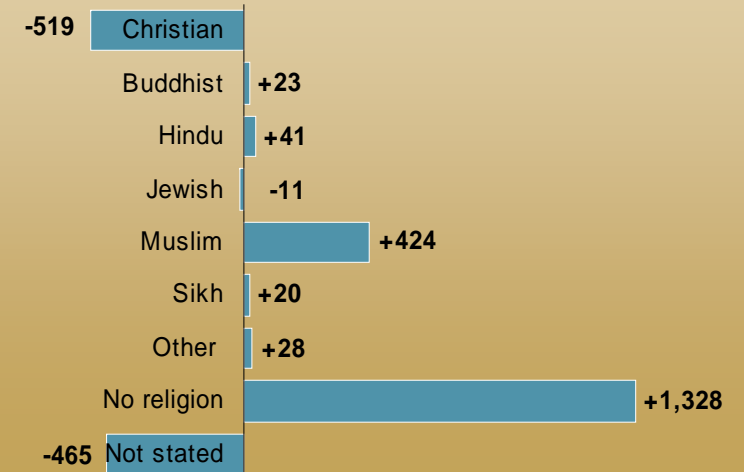


Religion

Resident population by religion, 2011



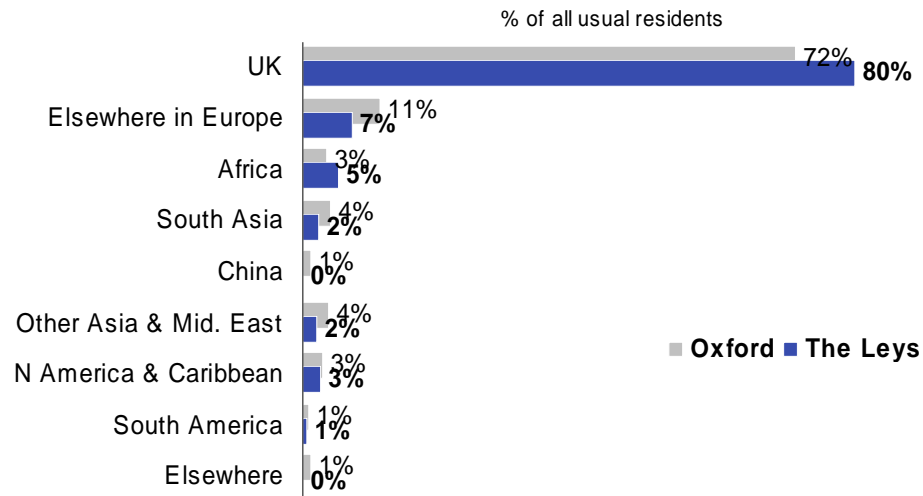
Change in resident population by religion, 2001 - 2011



Country of birth

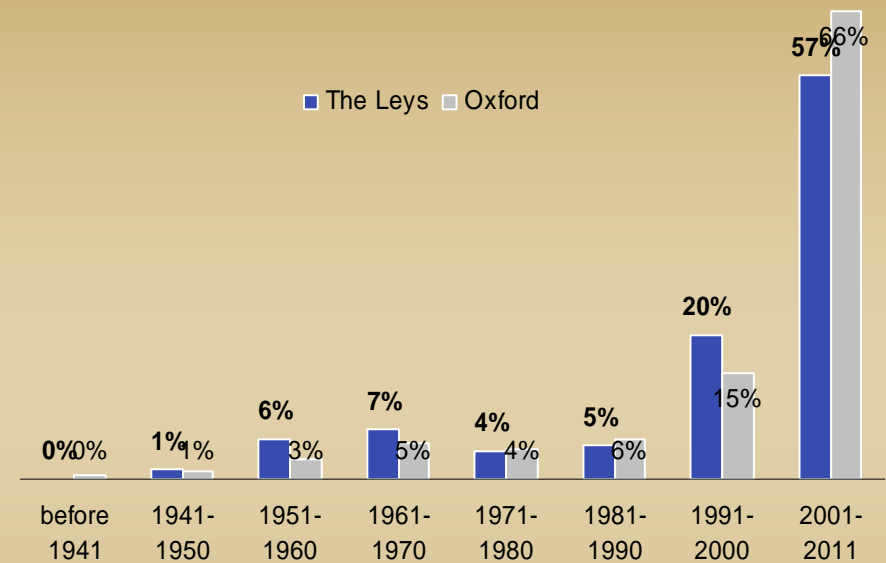
In 2011, 20% of residents were born outside the UK, compared to 10% in 2001.

Resident population by country of birth 2011

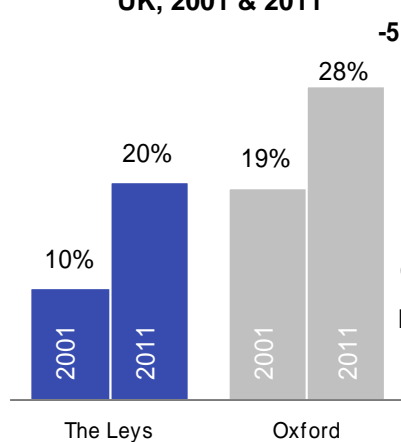


Length of UK residency

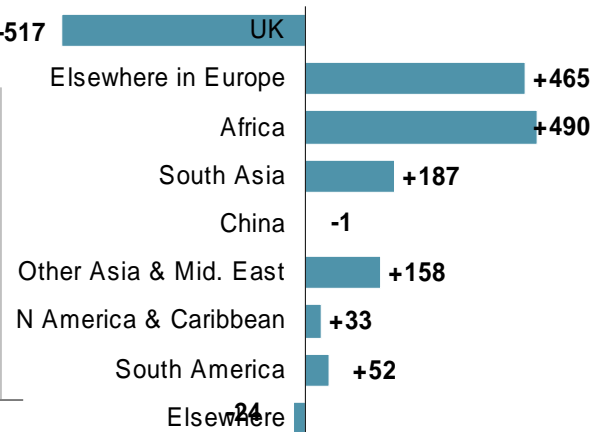
2011 residents born outside UK, by year of first arrival in UK



% of residents born outside the UK, 2001 & 2011

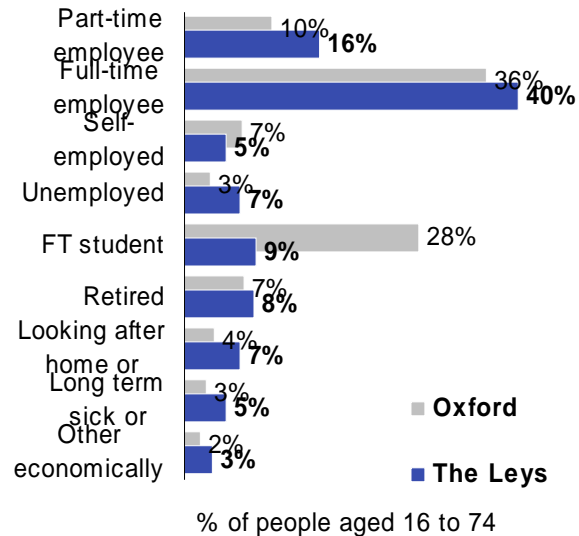


Change in population by country of birth, 2001 - 2011

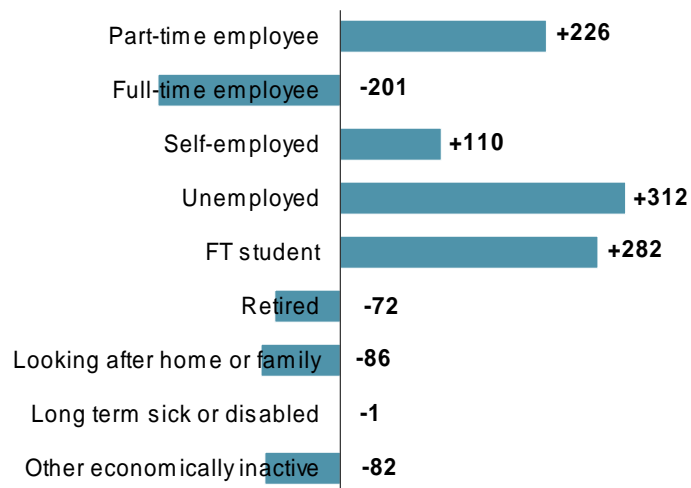


Economic activity

Resident population aged 16+ by economic activity, 2011

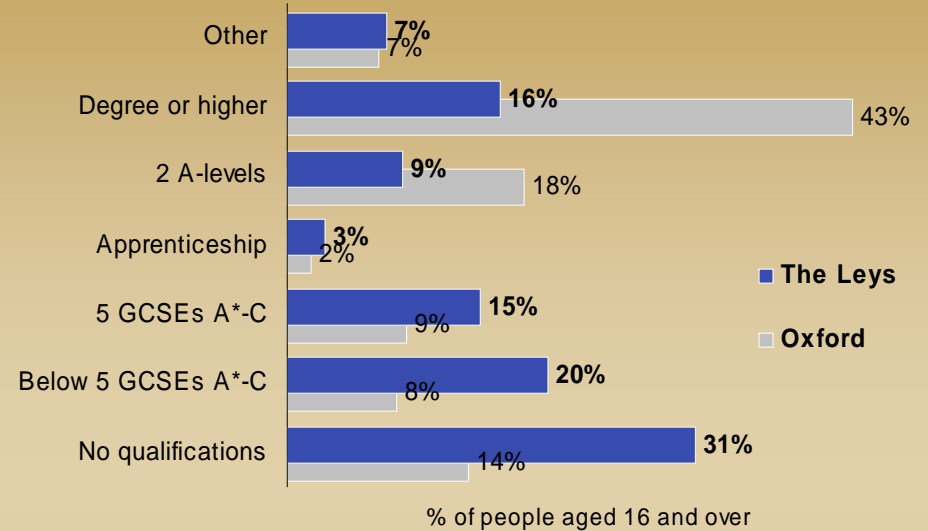


Change in population by economic activity, 2001 - 2011

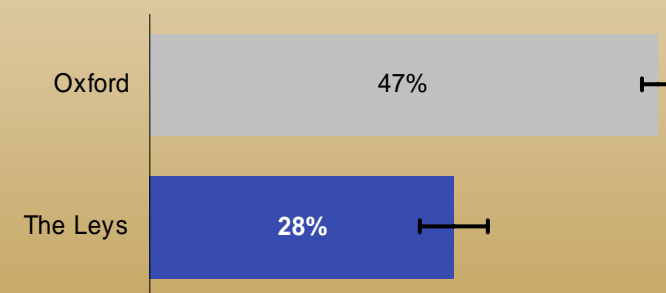


Qualifications and GCSEs

Resident population aged 16+ by highest qualification, 2011



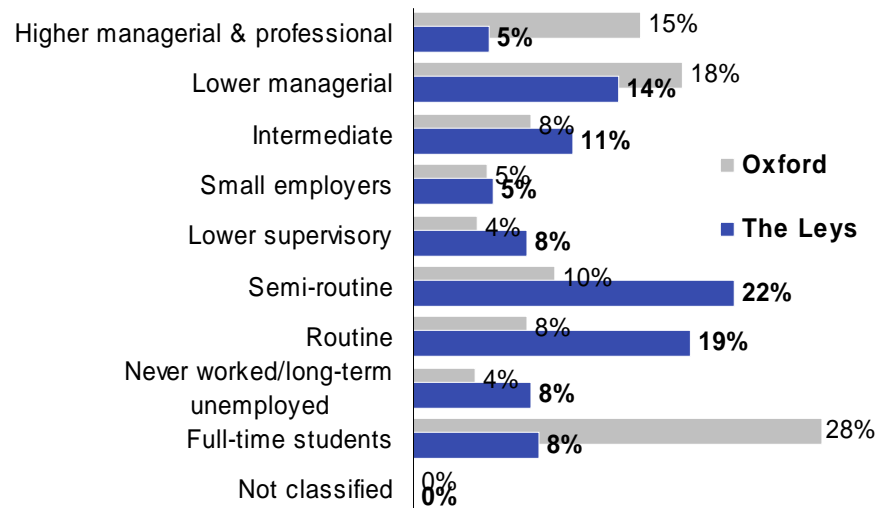
Percentage of state school pupils achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs, 2009-12 (with confidence interval or margin of error shown)



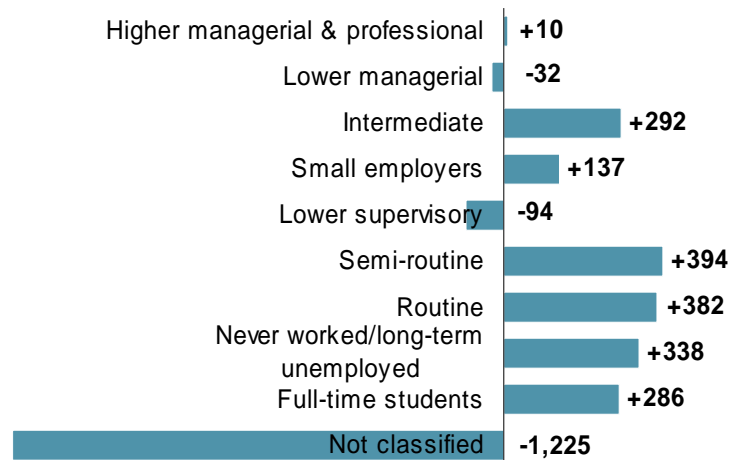
Source: Department for Education
GCSE figures are for Middle Layer Super Output Areas, which are roughly the size of wards

Socio-economic class

All residents aged 16 to 74 years by NS-SEC, 2011



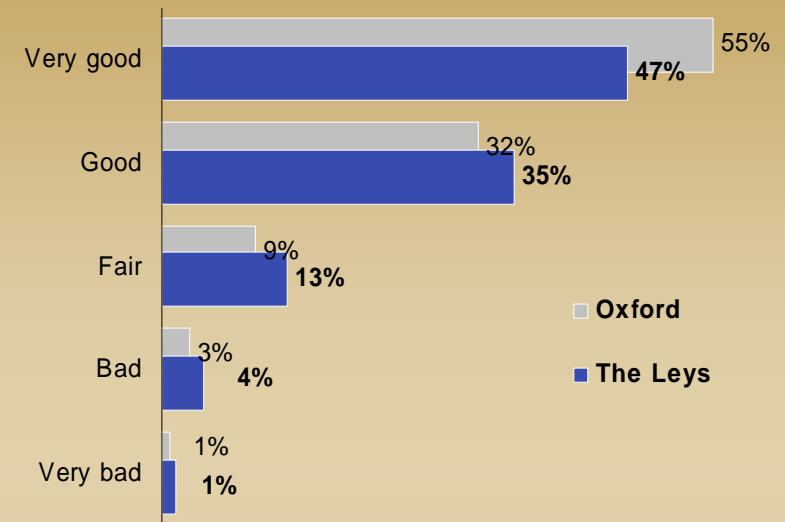
Change in population aged 16 to 74 years by NS-SEC, 2001 - 2011



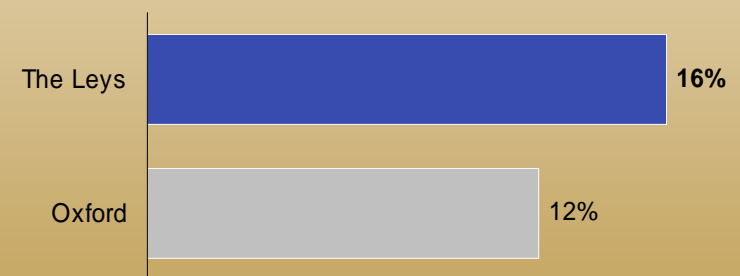
NS-SEC: National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification. Each resident is classified according to occupation, employment status, supervisory role and size of workplace.

Health

How is your health in general? (2011)
As a percentage of all usual residents

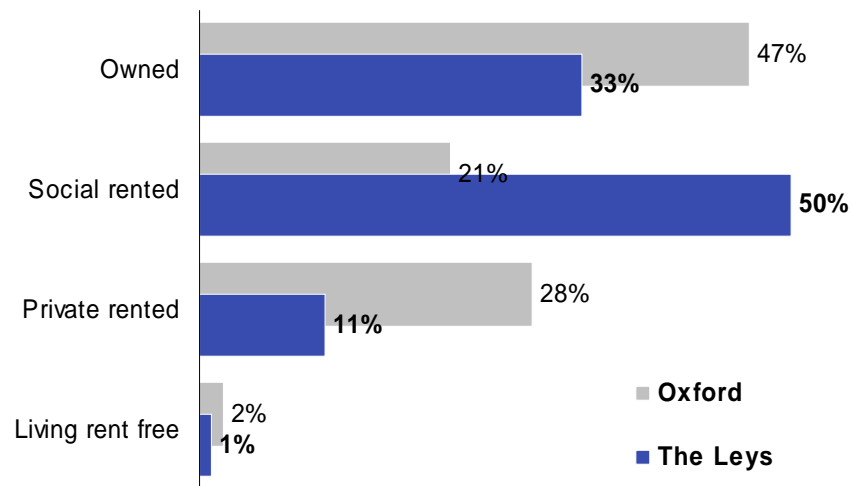


Proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited because of a long-term health problem or disability

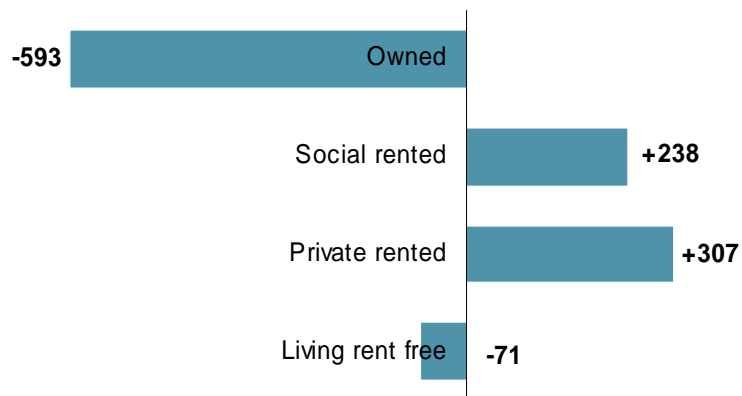


Housing tenure

Households by housing tenure, 2011



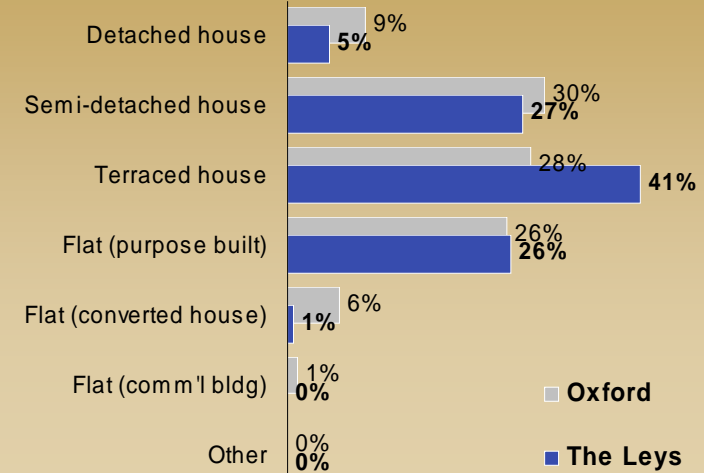
Change in households by housing tenure, 2001 - 2011



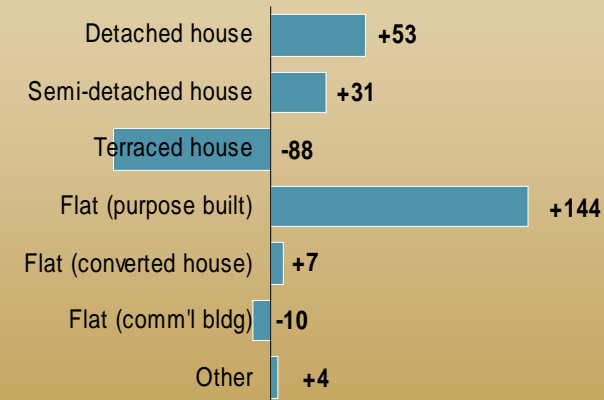
Social rented: renting from the local authority or a housing association

Housing type

'Household spaces' by type, 2011



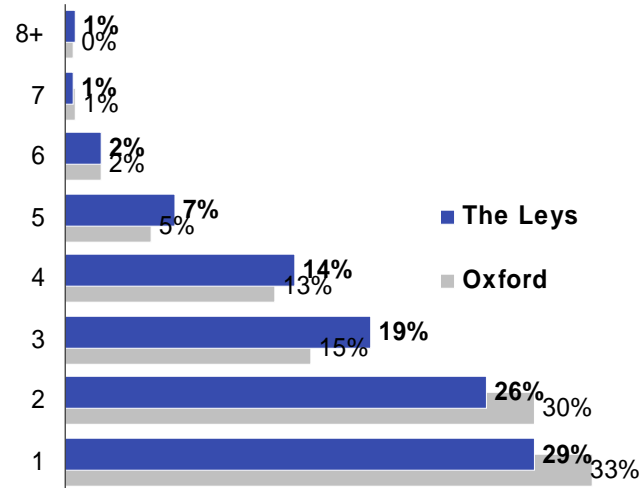
Change in 'household spaces' by type, 2001 - 2011



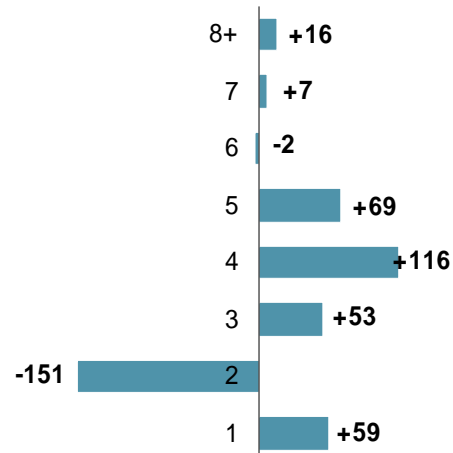
The number of household spaces is different to the number of households, because some household spaces are unoccupied, or are used by are households which are not 'usually resident'.

Household size

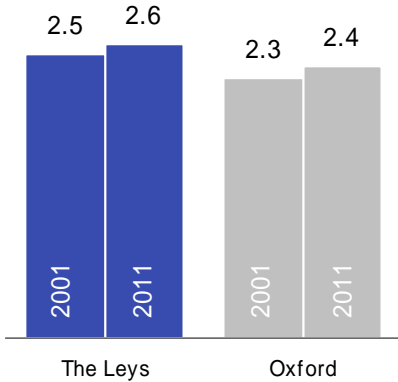
Households by size, 2011



Change in households by size, 2001 - 2011



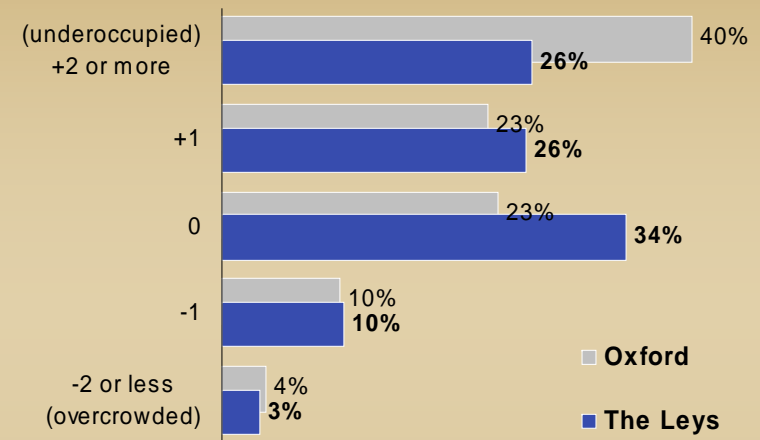
Average household size, 2001 & 2011



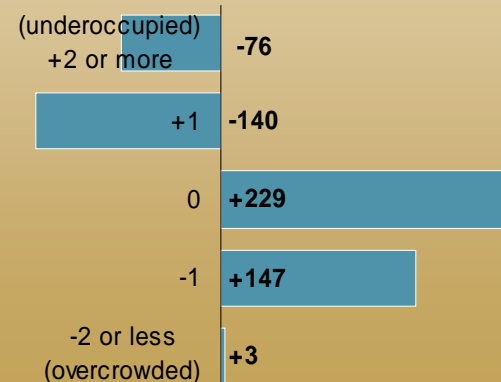
Household occupancy

Occupancy rating is a measure of under-occupancy and over-crowding in housing. It uses information about household size, household structure and number of rooms to estimate whether a household has more or less rooms than it requires e.g. a rating of -1 implies a household has one room less than it needs.

Households by occupancy rating, 2011



Change in households by occupancy rating, 2001 - 2011

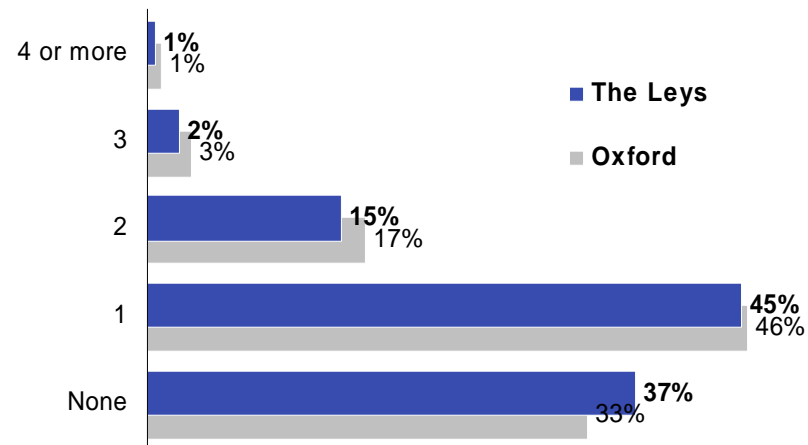


The Leys profile - 2011 Census

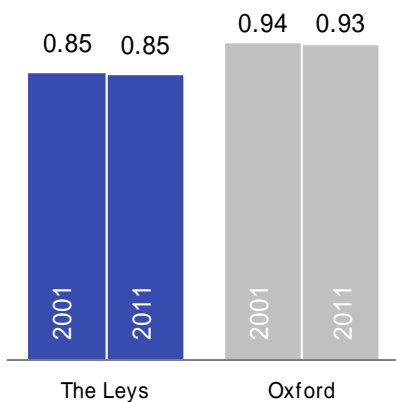
Number of cars

In 2011 there were 4,304 cars belonging to households in the area, compared to 4,194 in 2001.

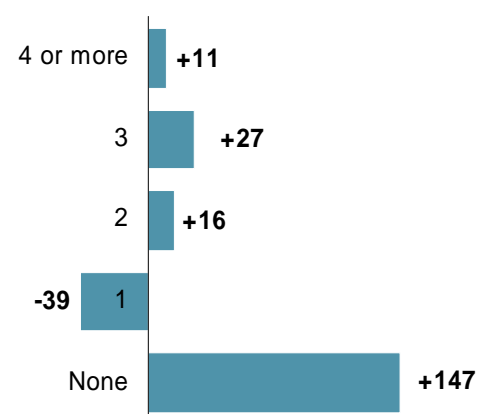
Households by number of cars or vans, 2011



Average number of cars per household, 2001 & 2011

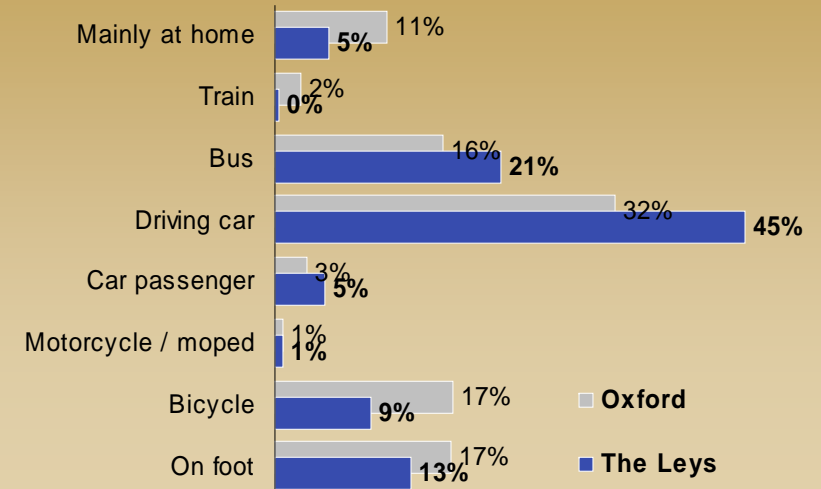


Change in households by number of cars or vans, 2001 - 2011

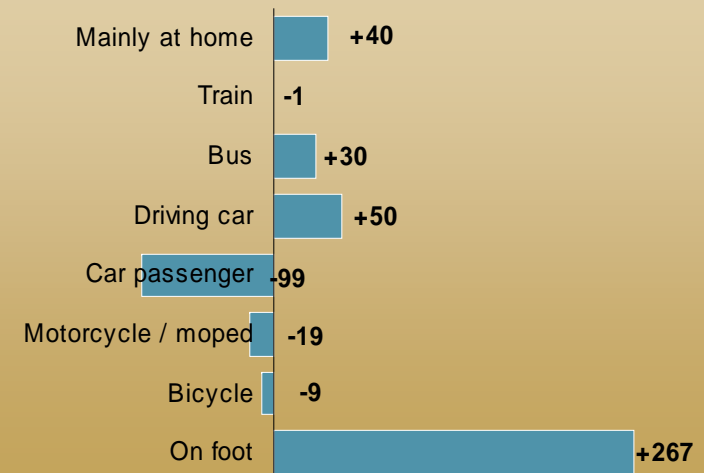


Travel to work

Population in employment aged 16-74 by method of travel to work, 2011

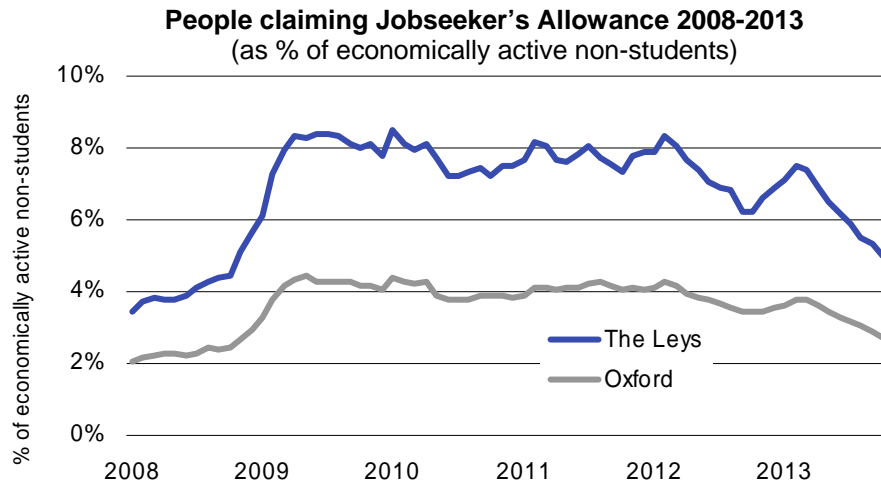


Change in population in employment aged 16-74 by method of travel to work, 2001 - 2011

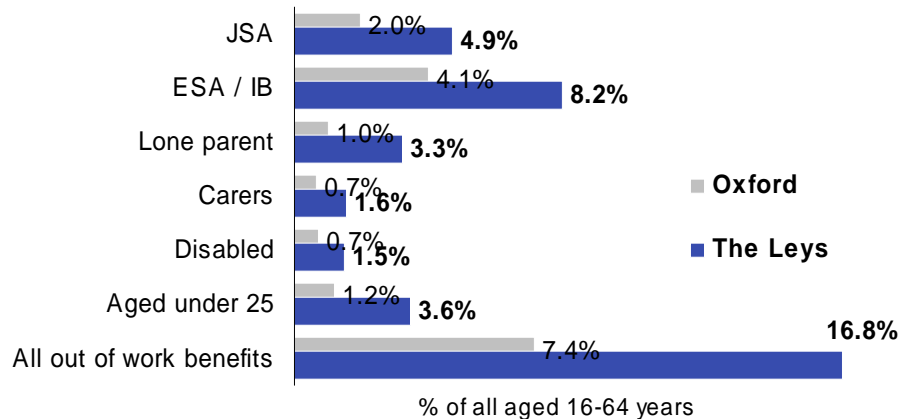


Working age benefits

Following the recession of 2008/09 the number of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants rose to 516, but by October 2013 had fallen to 304.



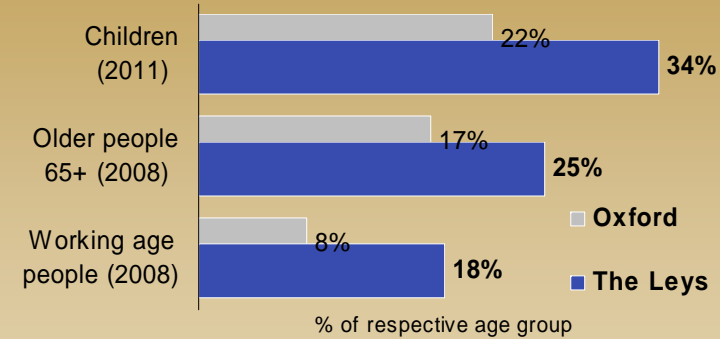
People claiming working-age benefits, May 2013
(as % of residents aged 16-64 years)



Source: Department for Work & Pensions
JSA: Jobseeker's Allowance; ESA/IB: Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit

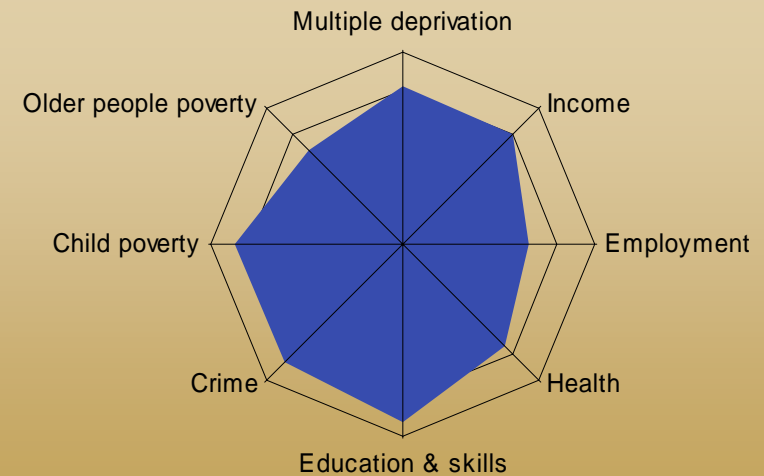
Poverty and deprivation

People living below the poverty line



Source: HMRC (child poverty); Indices of Deprivation 2010

Average rank on 2010 Indices of Deprivation domains
(Outer line = most deprived; centre = least deprived; each line encircling the chart represents 20% of areas in England)



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010, Communities & Local Government. This shows the average level of relative deprivation which may vary considerably within the area.