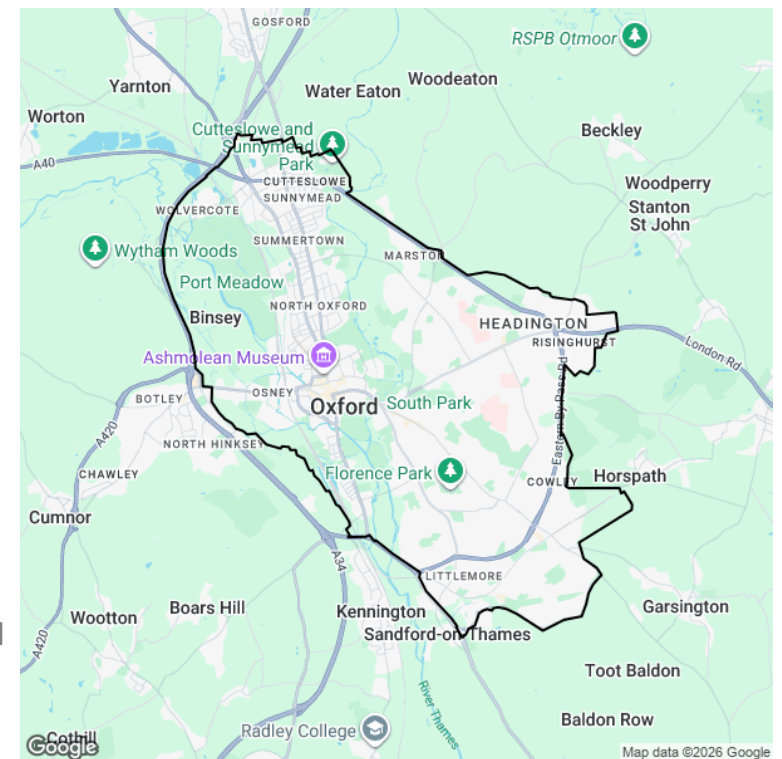


Local Insight England Summary Report

Oxford

Created for Oxford City & Districts on April 30, 2026

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Local Insight provides instant access to the information you need for the neighbourhoods you care about.

We bring together small-area social and demographic data in one easy to use and intuitive platform. You can explore data for any area you are interested in through maps, dashboards and reports.

Find out more at: localinsight.org

OCSI

We combine expertise in research and technology to support organisations working for social good to make evidence-based decisions. We have worked with more than 250 public and community sector organisations from local to international level.

Our research and services are based on unrivalled knowledge and use of place-based social, economic and demographic data.

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About the indicators

OCSI routinely collect all small-area data published by more than 50 government agencies and other reputable bodies. We identify key indicators relevant to local authorities, grantmakers and charities to include within this report and the Local Insight platform.

We manage and maintain all the data and provide comprehensive metadata so that you can be confident you are using the most up-to-date data.

How we have identified the area of Oxford

This report is based on the “Oxford” area, created by Oxford City & Districts. The map image of the area is shown at the beginning of this report. The map imagery is provided by Google, using boundary definitions published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Statistical and geographic data are sourced from the ONS and are used under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2026].

We use sophisticated aggregation and apportioning methods to calculate the data values used in the charts and tables in this report.

Alongside data for the “Oxford” area, we also display data for the selected comparator areas: Oxfordshire and England.

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Population

Population Composition

The table below provides insight into the population composition in Oxford. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex. This data is taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2024 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

There are 166,034 people in Oxford. This is smaller than the population of Oxfordshire (763,218) and smaller than the population of England (58,620,101).

Population Composition						
Indicator	Oxford		Oxfordshire		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Total	166,034	-	763,218	-	58,620,101	-
Male	81,076	48.83%	375,466	49.20%	28,724,339	49.00%
Female	84,958	51.17%	387,752	50.80%	29,895,762	51.00%
0 to 15	25,745	15.51%	137,489	18.01%	10,768,248	18.37%
16 to 64	120,279	72.44%	485,730	63.64%	36,870,761	62.90%
65 and over	20,010	12.05%	139,999	18.34%	10,981,092	18.73%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD 2025) combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation.

The boxes below show the IMD score and rank for Oxford, Oxfordshire, England (average LSOA Score/Rank, where **a higher score and a lower rank indicate that an area is experiencing higher levels of deprivation**). In order to maintain consistency with the LSOA level convention, Rank 1 = most deprived for the average-LSOA rank measures. This differs from the published average rank figures for higher level geographies.

Oxford has an IMD rank of 21,646. This means that Oxford has higher levels of deprivation compared to Oxfordshire (24,271) and lower levels of deprivation compared to England (16,746).

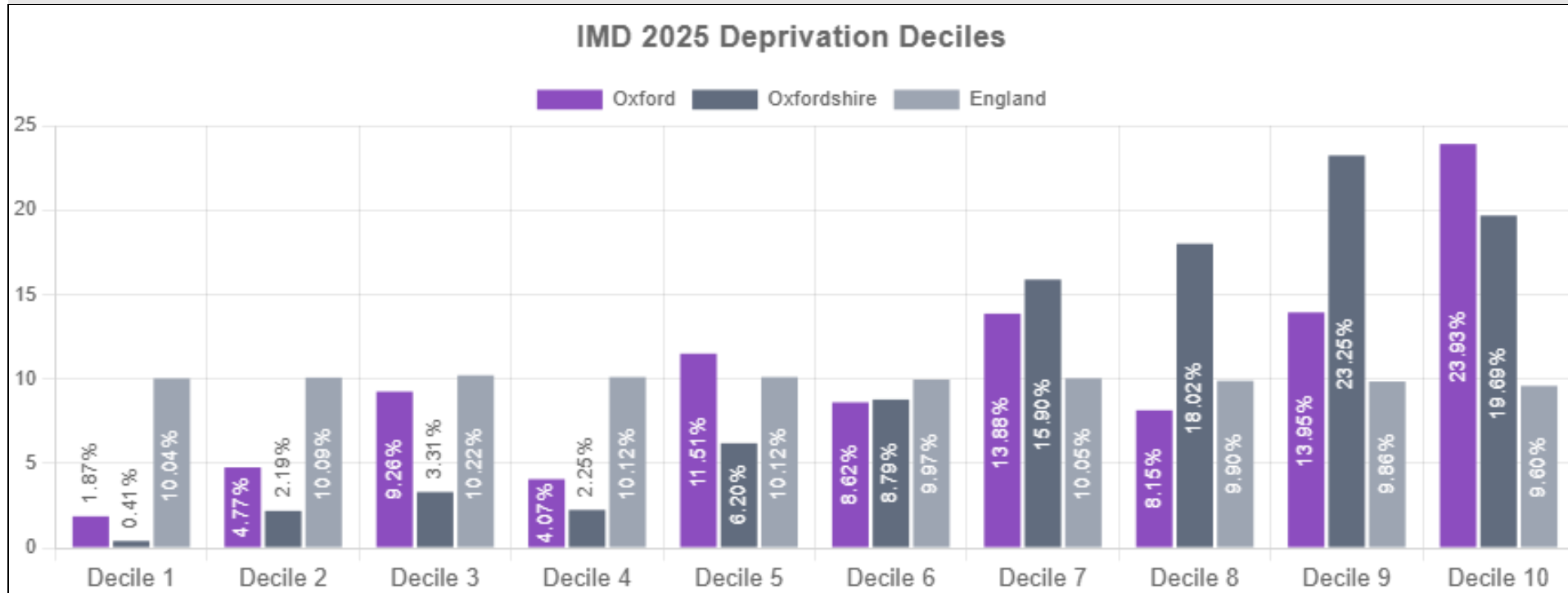
IMD 2025 Score	IMD 2025 Rank
14.42 (Oxfordshire = 11.20, England = 21.81)	21,646 (Oxfordshire = 24,271, England = 16,746)

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)

The bar chart below explores this further, showing the proportion of people living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles according to level of deprivation derived from the IMD. To clarify, all neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups referred to as “deciles.” Neighbourhoods in Decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally, whilst neighbourhoods in Decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally.

1.87% of people in Oxford are living in neighbourhoods ranked within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally on the IMD.

Deprivation Deciles



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)

Unemployment

The following data shows the key unemployment indicators.

The table below shows the total number and proportion of people receiving Universal Credit (UC) or Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) by age and sex.

The proportion of working age people receiving benefits for unemployment in Oxford was 2.55% in Mar-2026. This is similar to the average across Oxfordshire (2.25%) and lower than the average across England (4.1%).

Unemployment Benefit Claimants						
Indicator	Oxford		Oxfordshire		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	3,070	2.55%	10,950	2.25%	1,510,730	4.10%
Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	485	1.47%	1,705	2.45%	292,130	5.95%

Unemployment Benefit Claimants

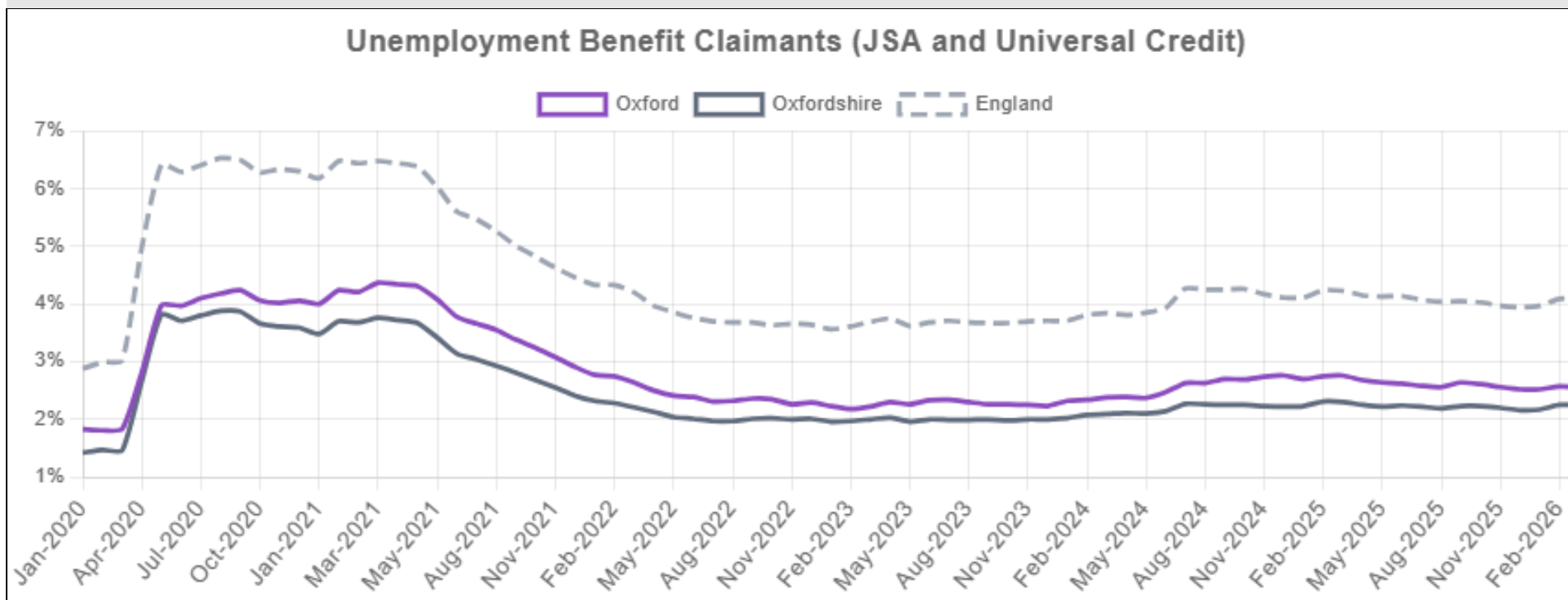
Indicator	Oxford		Oxfordshire		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	750	1.70%	2,720	0.96%	341,555	1.54%
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	1,190	1.93%	4,900	2.00%	664,445	3.55%
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	1,880	3.20%	6,050	2.52%	846,285	4.66%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The chart below shows the total proportion of people receiving unemployment benefit (JSA or Universal Credit) between Jan-2020 and Mar-2026.

The total unemployment rate in Oxford has increased from 1.83% in Jan-2020 to 2.55% in Mar-2026.

Unemployment Benefit Claimants (time series)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Housing

Average House Prices

The figures below show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Oxford and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, terraced houses and flats). Data on house prices is from the [Land Registry open data, price-paid dataset](#). The Land Registry collect data on all housing transactions, published by individual property and date with the average house-price for all property types calculated on a rolling 12 months total.

The average property price for all dwelling types in Oxford was £558,150 between Mar-2025 to Feb-2026. This is higher than within Oxfordshire (£472,922) and higher than the average within England (£358,158).

Note: Some small areas may not have had a transaction recorded within the twelve month period leading to gaps in the figures below.

Average House Price

£558,150

(Oxfordshire = £472,922, England = £358,158)

Source: UK Land Registry (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)

Average House Prices

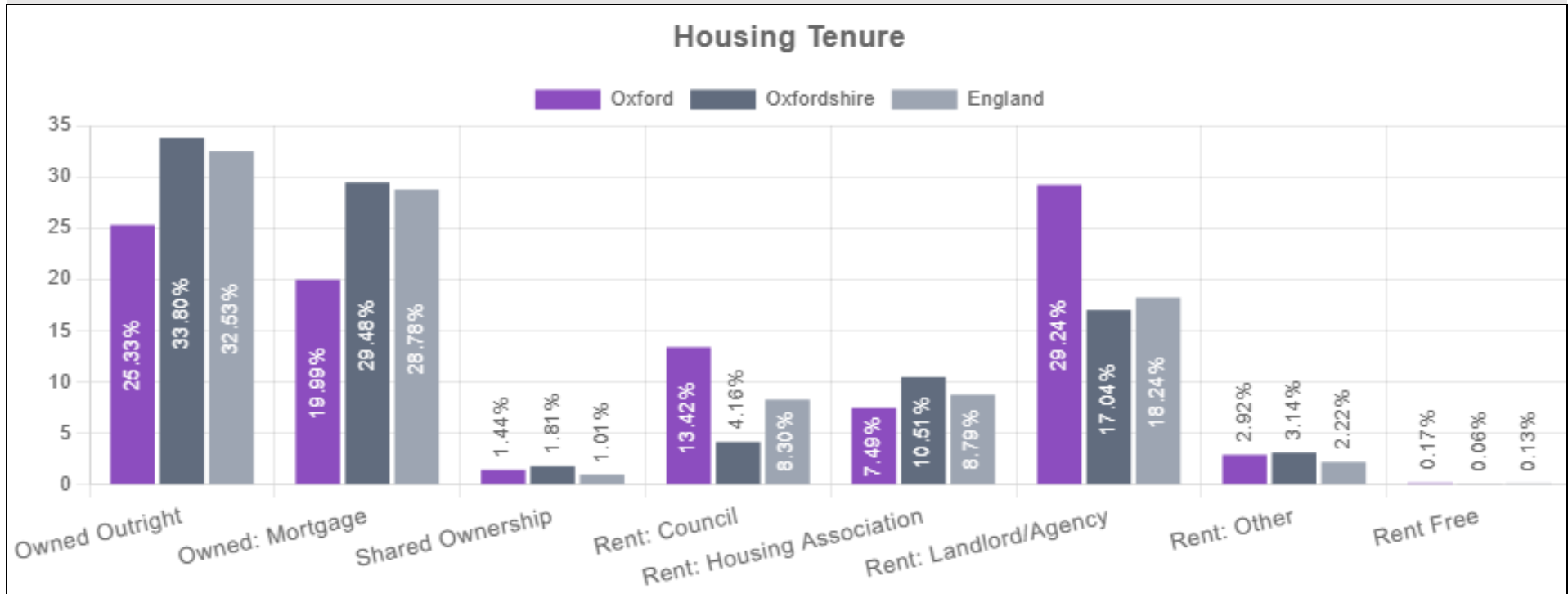
Indicator	Oxford	Oxfordshire	England
Detached Houses	£1,069,575	£678,034	£512,128
Semi-Detached Houses	£602,791	£437,203	£325,023
Terraced Houses	£536,708	£386,996	£297,021
Flats	£346,188	£263,290	£308,099

Source: UK Land Registry

Housing Tenure

The chart below provides the proportion of the housing in the area by tenure type. The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the 2021 Census question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord.

Housing Tenure



Source: Census 2021

Crime

The following data provides insight into the recorded crime rates in an area. The data is created using the rolling 12 month total of neighbourhood-level incidents for various types of offence as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate lower super output area (LSOA). This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the [Police UK open data portal](#) which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods.

Please note there can be missing data in Police.uk crime counts for certain areas. This is often due to issues with IT system changes at various police forces which affects their reporting of figures to Police UK. Please see [Police UK's change log](#) for details of current known issues.

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

The table below shows counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents between Mar-2025 to Feb-2026.

There were 17,744 total crime offences in Oxford between Mar-2025 to Feb-2026, with the overall crime rate being 106.9 per 1,000 population. This is higher than the average across Oxfordshire (67.4) and higher than the average across England (91.0).

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

Indicator	Oxford		Oxfordshire		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Total Crime	17,744	106.9	51,420	67.4	5,332,792	91.0
Anti-Social Behaviour	1,539	9.3	5,140	6.7	864,813	14.8
Bicycle Theft	929	5.6	1,222	1.6	46,513	0.8
Burglary	509	9.2	1,856	6.4	198,735	8.5
Criminal Damage	1,118	6.7	3,750	4.9	377,227	6.4
Drug Crime	717	4.3	1,559	2.0	190,529	3.3
Other Crime	281	1.7	1,003	1.3	115,240	2.0
Other Theft	1,576	9.5	4,103	5.4	356,560	6.1
Shoplifting	2,219	13.4	5,063	6.6	441,908	7.5
Possession of Weapons	150	0.9	362	0.5	52,316	0.9
Public Order	1,463	8.8	4,168	5.5	360,614	6.2
Robbery	228	1.4	468	0.6	75,093	1.3
Theft From Person	378	2.3	561	0.7	105,910	1.8
Vehicle Crime	751	4.5	2,143	2.8	275,842	4.7
Violent Crime & Sexual Offences	5,886	35.5	20,022	26.2	1,871,492	31.9

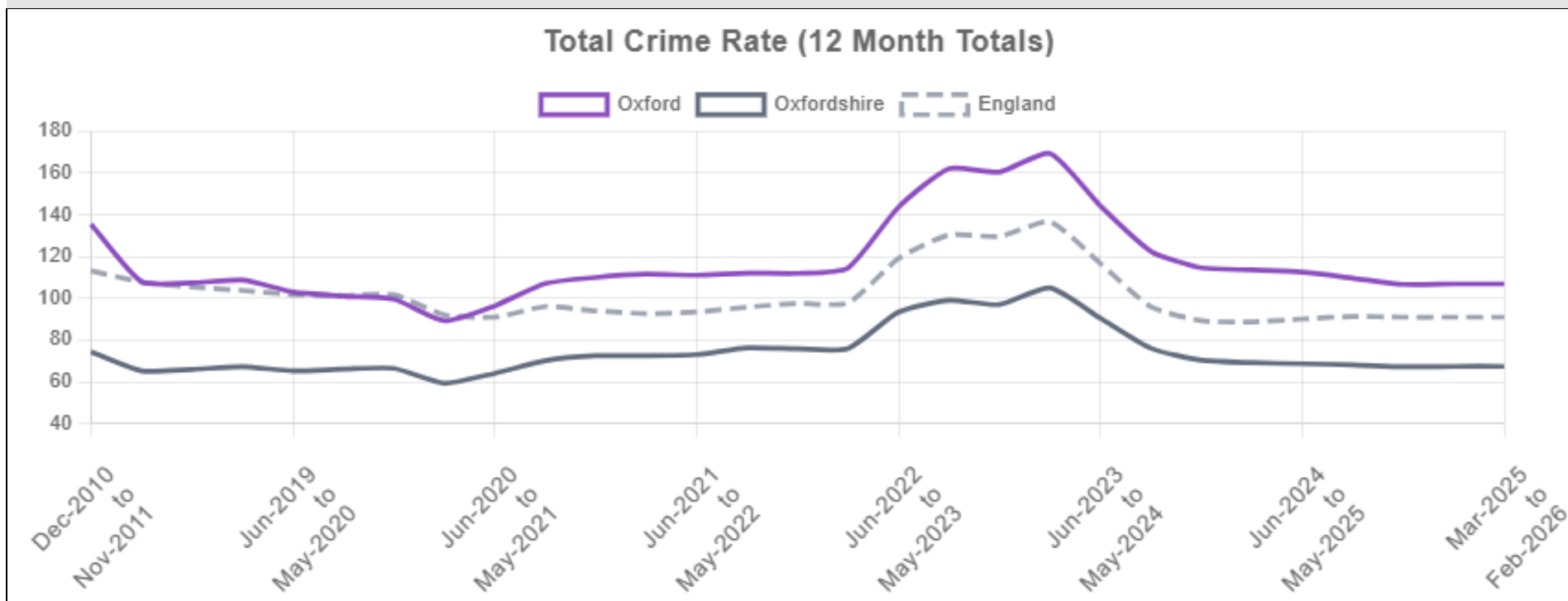
Source: Police UK

Total Crime Rate

The line chart below shows a time series made up of 12-month totals of neighbourhood-level incidents of criminal offences. The figure is a rate per 1,000 residents. The first data point covers Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 and the final data point covers Mar-2025 to Feb-2026.

The overall crime rate in Oxford has decreased from 108.0 per 1,000 people between Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 to 106.9 per 1,000 people between Mar-2025 to Feb-2026.

Total Crime Rate



Source: Police UK

Health

Disability Benefits

The table below shows a series of indicators related to disability benefits providing the total numbers of claims and proportions within each area that are accessing the support systems available. It includes the following benefits;

- Personal Independence Payment (PIP) can help with extra living costs if you have both: a long-term physical or mental health condition or disability and difficulty doing certain everyday tasks or getting around because of your condition.
- Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is payable to children and adults who become disabled before the age of 65. It is being replaced by other benefits (mainly PIP).
- Attendance Allowance helps with extra costs if you are over 65 and have a disability severe enough that you need someone to help look after you.
- Universal Credit (UC) disabled child entitlement is an increased award for the child element of UC where a child is entitled to a rate of DLA or PIP.
- Universal Credit (UC) limited capability to work entitlement is for when a household member has limited capacity to work due to poor mental or physical health conditions.
-

5.11% of the working-age population in Oxford are receiving Personal Independence Payments (PIP). This is similar to the proportion in Oxfordshire (5.51%) and lower than the proportion in England (9.85%).

Disability Benefits

Indicator	Oxford		Oxfordshire		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Personal Independence Payment (PIP)	6,152	5.11%	26,750	5.51%	3,631,445	9.85%
Disability benefit (DLA)	2,714	1.63%	14,138	1.85%	1,278,928	2.18%
Older people social care benefit (Attendance Allowance)	2,222	11.10%	14,863	10.62%	1,520,248	13.84%
Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement	988	1.79%	4,819	1.67%	497,798	2.12%
Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement	4,197	7.60%	15,565	5.40%	2,253,243	9.61%

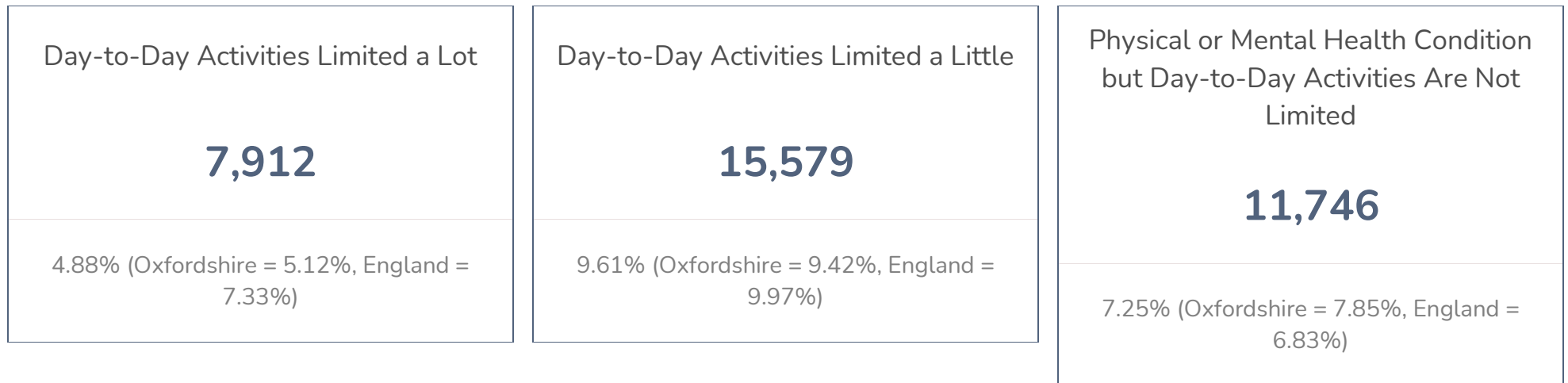
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Long-Term Physical/Mental Health Conditions

The boxes below show the number and proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act with different limitations on day-to-day activity and also for those who have a long term physical or mental health condition but are not limited day to day.

Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 Census and are based on a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

In Oxford, the proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act with their day-to-day activities limited a lot is 4.88%. This is similar to the proportion in Oxfordshire (5.12%) and lower than the proportion in England (7.33%).



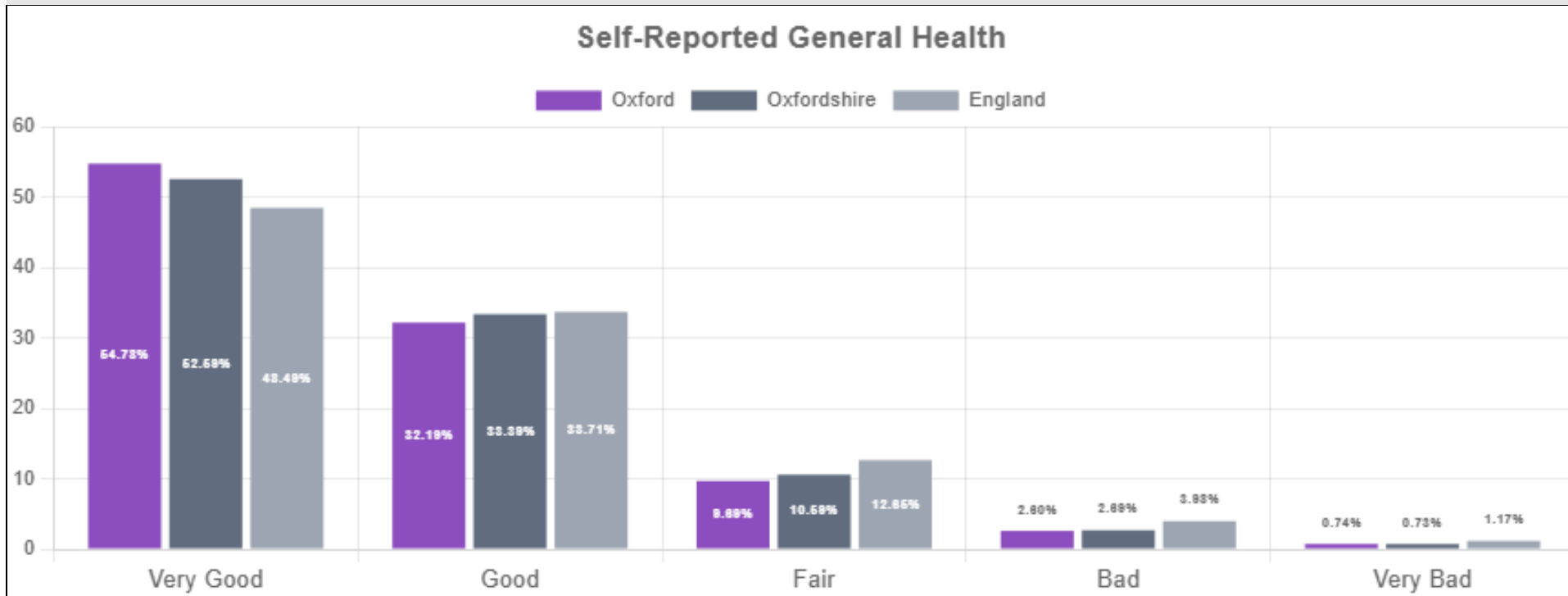
Source: Census 2021

Self-Reported General Health

The chart below shows data from Census 2021 on the proportion of residents within each response category from a self-assessment of general health.

0.74% of people in Oxford have very bad health. This is similar to the proportion in Oxfordshire (0.73%) and lower than the proportion in England (1.17%).

Self-Reported General Health



Source: Census 2021

Education

Level of Qualification

The visualisations below shows the composition of people aged 16+ by level of qualification. Data is taken from the 2021 Census.

There are 3,798 people in Oxford with an apprenticeship as their highest qualification, 2.78% of all people aged over 16. This is lower than the average for Oxfordshire (4.64%) and lower than the average for England (5.32%).

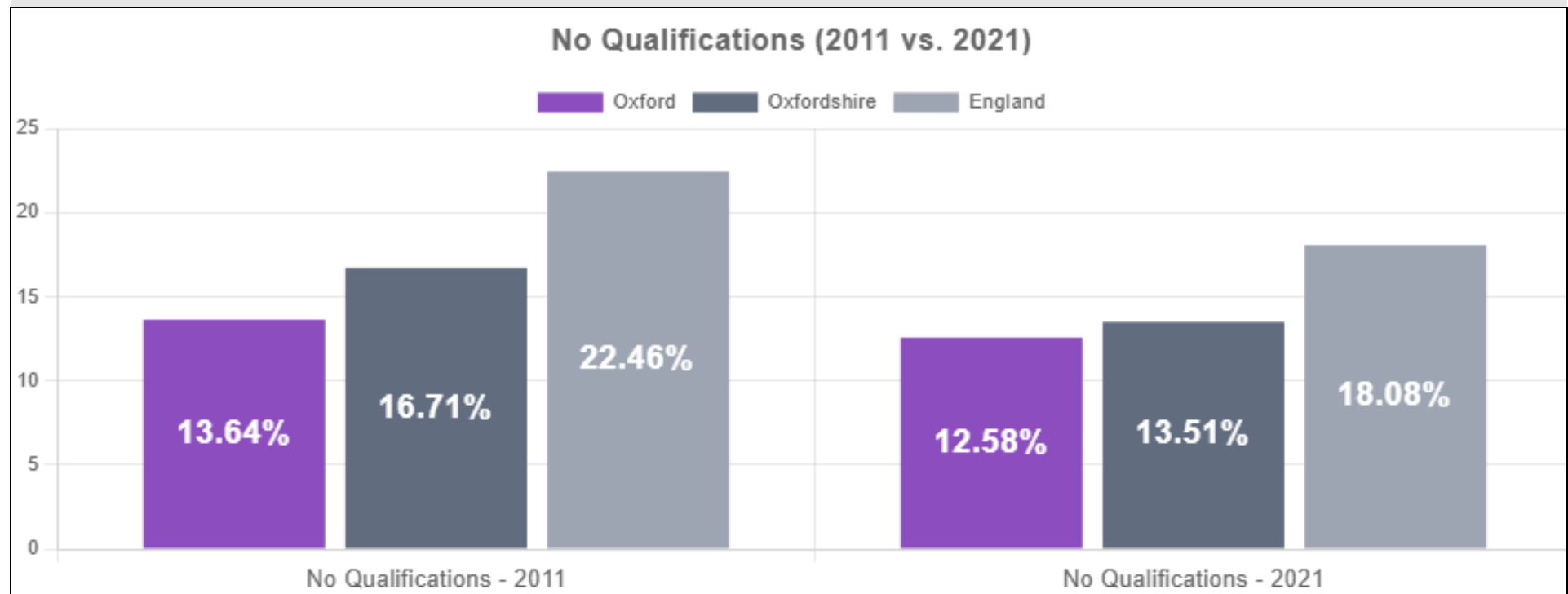
Level of Qualification						
Indicator	Oxford		Oxfordshire		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
No Qualifications	17,204	12.58%	80,414	13.51%	8,317,789	18.08%
Level 1	8,339	6.10%	50,899	8.55%	4,456,198	9.69%
Level 2	10,389	7.60%	70,337	11.82%	6,126,130	13.32%
Apprenticeship	3,798	2.78%	27,611	4.64%	2,446,935	5.32%
Level 3	28,127	20.57%	101,688	17.09%	7,784,977	16.92%
Level 4+	65,698	48.05%	249,905	42.00%	15,606,458	33.92%
Other	3,163	2.31%	14,179	2.38%	1,268,468	2.76%

Source: Census 2021

No Qualifications Over Time

The bar chart below is a visualisation of the change in the proportion of people with no qualifications over a 10 year period by comparing data from Census 2011 to Census 2021.

No Qualifications (2011 vs. 2021)



Source: Census 2021

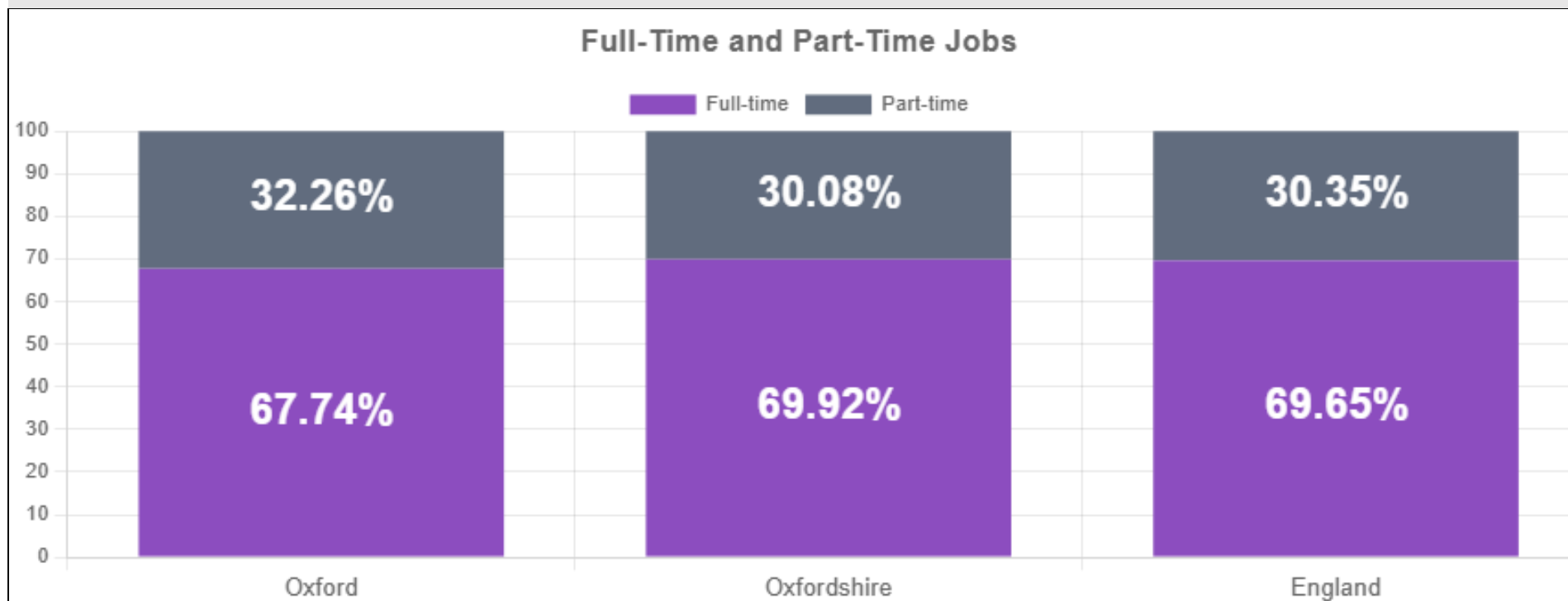
Employment

Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs

The chart below shows the number (rounded to the nearest 1,000) and proportion of all employee jobs that are full-time and part-time. Data is taken from the 2024 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

There are approximately 84,000 full-time jobs and 40,000 part-time jobs in Oxford. The proportion of full-time jobs in Oxford (67.74%) is lower than the proportion in Oxfordshire (69.92%) and lower than the proportion in England (69.65%).

Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

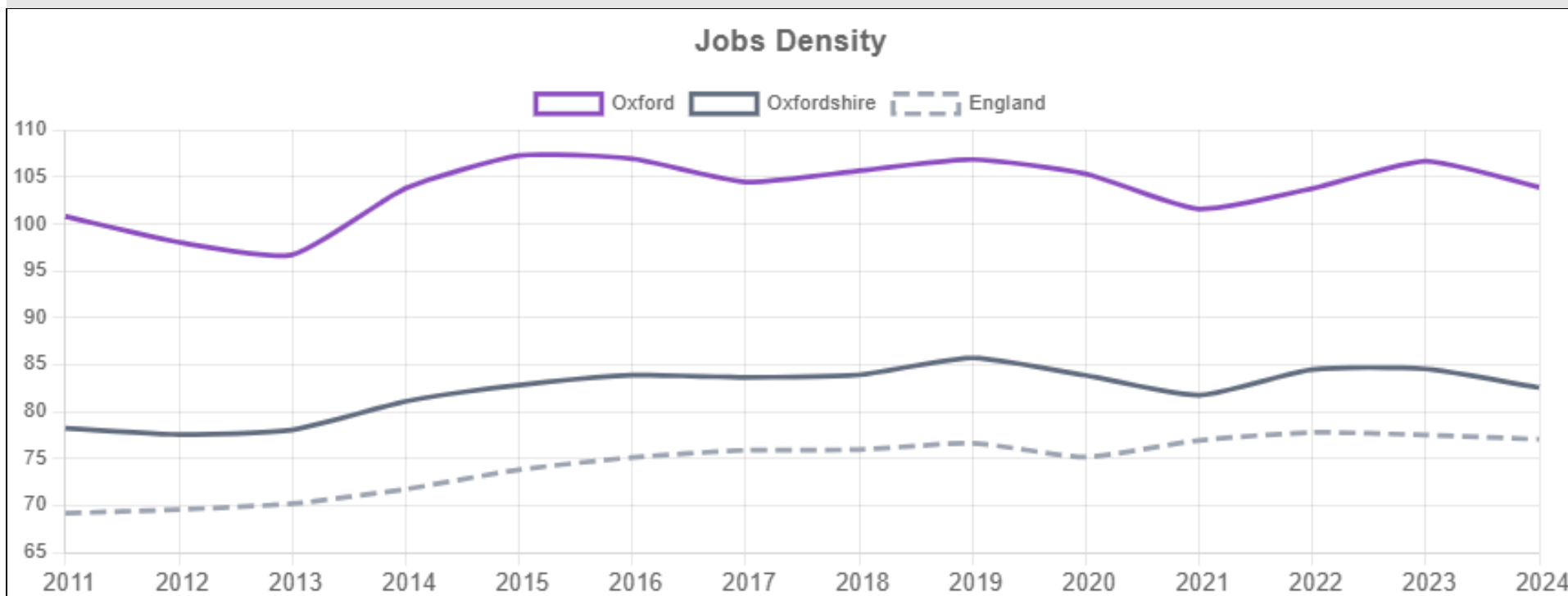
Jobs Density

The chart below shows a time series of job density between 2011 and 2024 across Oxford, Oxfordshire, England. Jobs density reflects the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

In Oxford, the jobs density has increased, from 100.81 in 2011 to 103.93 in 2024. This latest figure is higher than the proportion in Oxfordshire (82.56) and higher than the proportion in England (77.06).

The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme.

Jobs Density



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

Communities and Environment

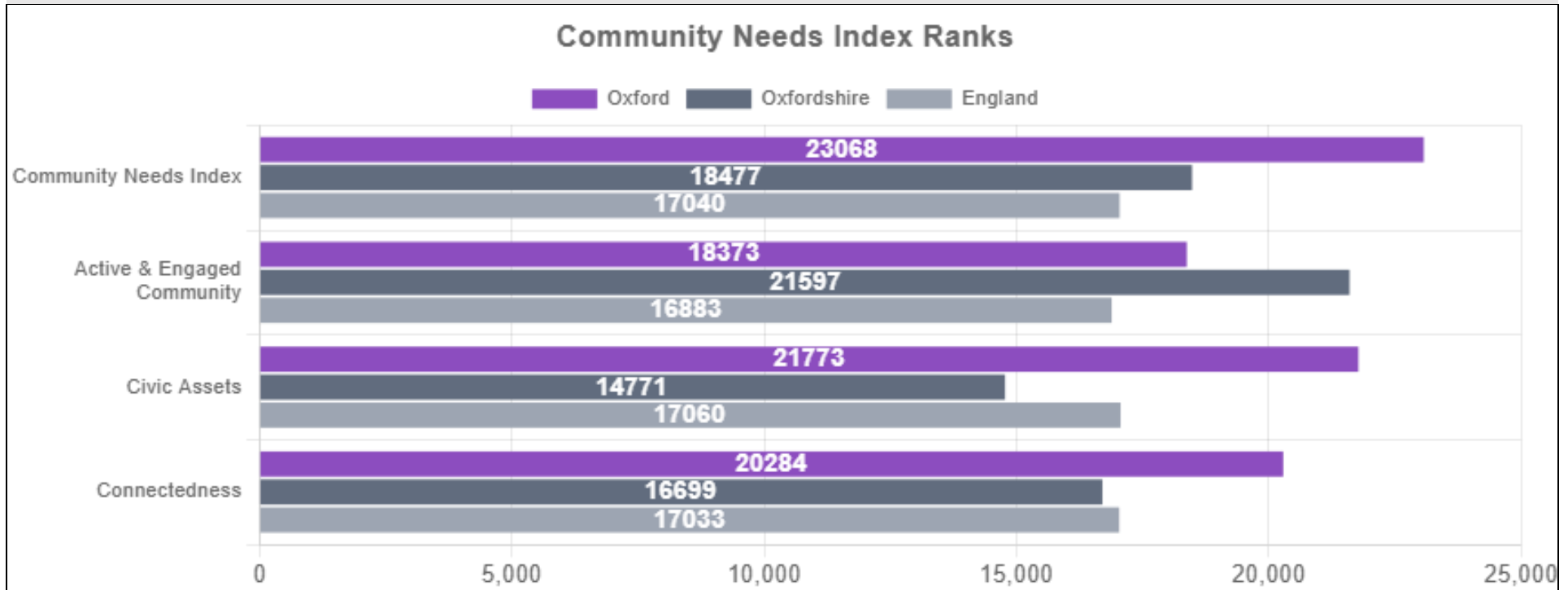
Community Needs Index (CNI) Ranks

The chart below shows the overall rank on the 2023 Community Needs Index (CNI), as well as a rank on each of the three CNI domains for Oxford, Oxfordshire, England. The CNI was developed to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. The index was created by combining a series of 28 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community. A lower rank indicates that an area has relatively higher levels of need.

- Civic Assets: measures the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in a close proximity of the area. These include pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools – facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area.
- Connectedness: measures the connectivity to key services, digital infrastructure, isolation and strength of the local jobs market. It looks at whether residents have access to key services, such as health services, within a reasonable travel distance. It considers how good public transport and digital infrastructure are and how strong the local job market is.
- Active and Engaged Community: measures the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement. It shows whether charities are active in the area, and whether people appear to be engaged in the broader civic life of their community.
-

Oxford has an overall CNI rank of 23,068. This means that Oxford has lower levels of community need than Oxfordshire (18,477) and lower levels of community need than England (17,040).

CNI Rank



Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI)

Indices of Deprivation (IoD) Air Quality

The boxes below show modelled estimates of air quality based on the concentration of four pollutants: Nitrogen Dioxide, Benzene, Sulphur Dioxide and Particulates. Values for each of the pollutants were based on 2023 air quality data published by the UK Air Information Resource for 1km grid-squares. A higher concentration indicates that an area is experiencing higher levels of deprivation.

Oxford's estimated concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide is 1.03. This is higher than the concentration in Oxfordshire (0.75) and lower than the concentration in England (1.07).

<p>Nitrogen Dioxide</p> <p>1.03</p> <p>(Oxfordshire = 0.75, England = 1.07)</p>	<p>Benzene</p> <p>0.09</p> <p>(Oxfordshire = 0.07, England = 0.09)</p>	<p>Sulphur Dioxide</p> <p>0.03</p> <p>(Oxfordshire = 0.03, England = 0.04)</p>	<p>Particulates</p> <p>1.38</p> <p>(Oxfordshire = 1.32, England = 1.39)</p>
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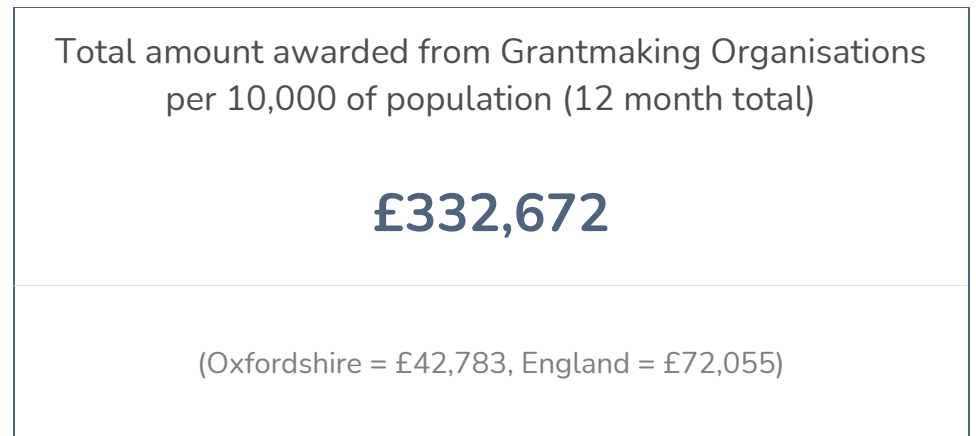
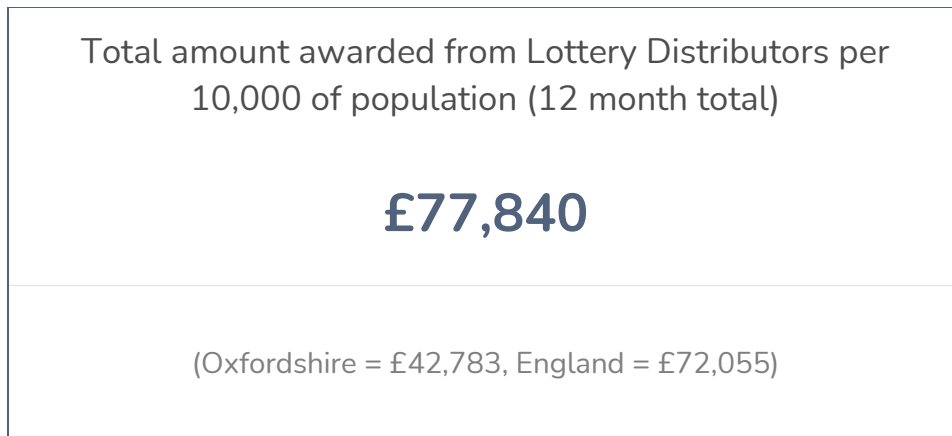
Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)

Funding The boxes below look at data on community funding, showing a rolling 12 month total combined grant funding per 10,000 of population from ALL grant giving organisation types, this includes: Central Government, Local Governments, Devolved Governments, Lottery Distributors, and Grantmaking Organisations. This is followed by the more granular indicators of the non-government grant giving organisation types (Lottery Distributors, and Grantmaking Organisations).

The total amount awarded from ALL grant giving organisation types per 10,000 of population from Mar-2025 to Feb-2026 in Oxford is £3,039,762. This is higher than the amount of funding per 10,000 of population across Oxfordshire (£750,161) and higher than the amount of funding per 10,000 of population across England (£497,229).



Source: 360Giving (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)



Source: 360Giving (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)

Access and Transport

Car Ownership

The table below shows the number and proportion of households according to their ownership of a car or van. This is based on responses to the car ownership question in the 2021 Census which asks information on the number of cars or vans owned, or are available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans available for private use and is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

In Oxford, 32.11% of households have no access to a car or van. This is greater than the proportion without access to a car or van in Oxfordshire (16.19%) and greater than the proportion without access to a car or van in England (23.54%).

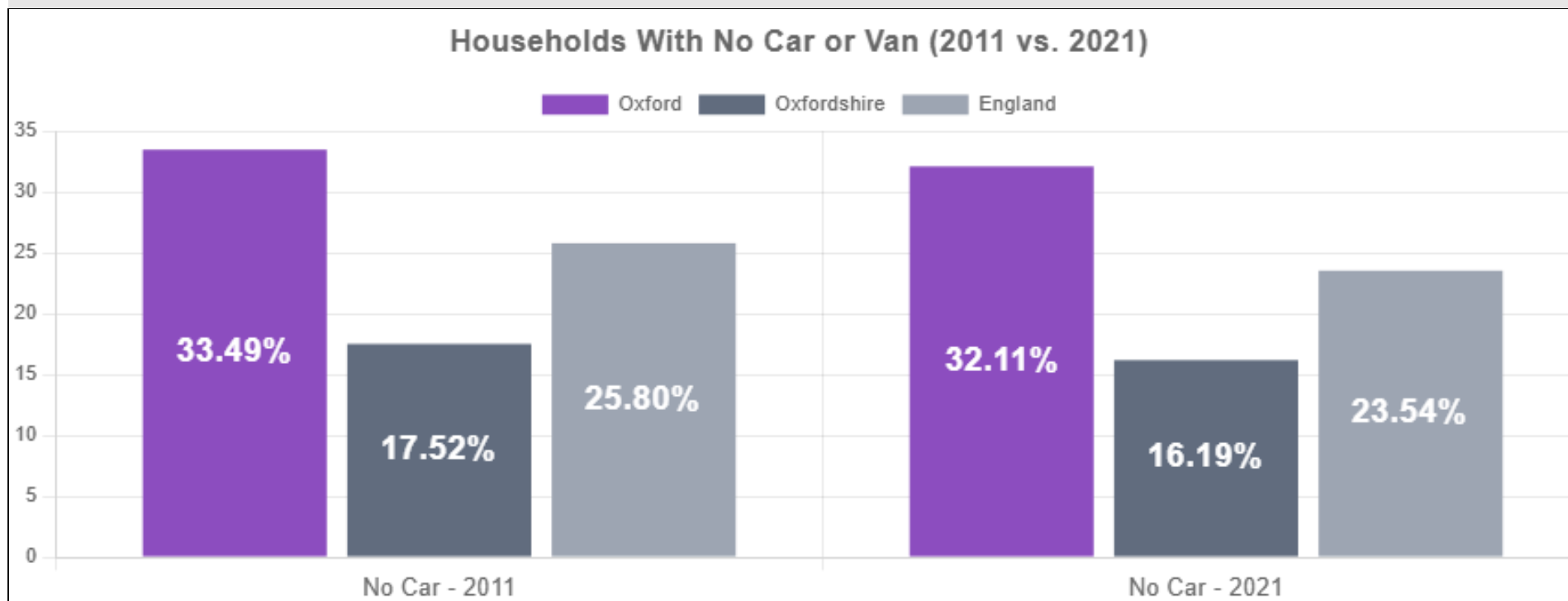
Car or Van Ownership						
Indicator	Oxford		Oxfordshire		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
No Car	17,735	32.11%	46,634	16.19%	5,516,098	23.54%
1 Car	25,086	45.41%	117,445	40.76%	9,674,645	41.28%
2 Cars	9,559	17.30%	90,071	31.26%	6,106,970	26.06%
3+ Cars	2,859	5.18%	33,958	11.79%	2,138,372	9.12%

Source: Census 2021

The bar chart below shows the numbers of households with no car or van in the 2021 Census alongside the proportions from the previous Census to identify changes over time.

In 2011, 33.49% of households in Oxford had no access to a car or van. This is greater than the proportion without access to a car or van in 2021 (32.11%).

Households With No Car or Van (2011 vs. 2021)

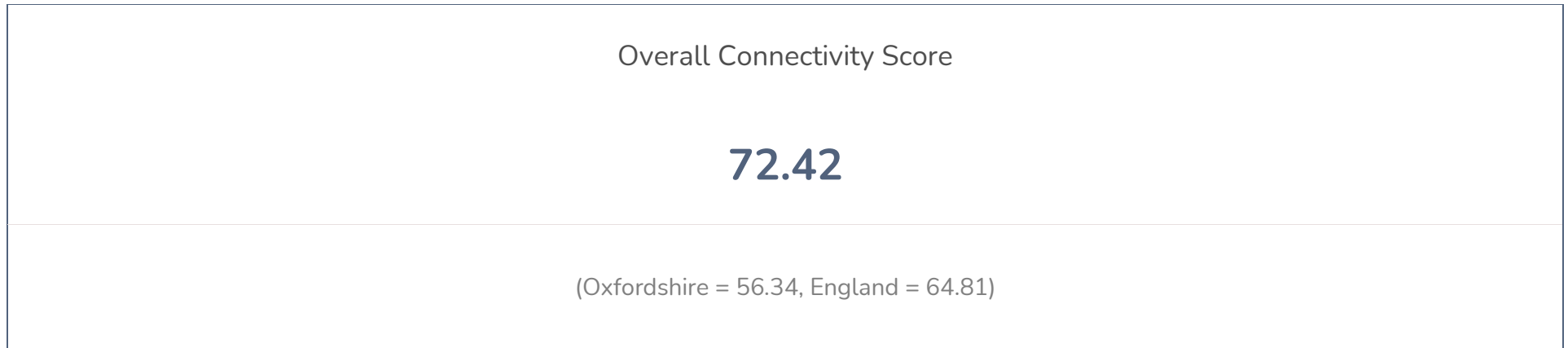


Source: UK Census

Connectivity

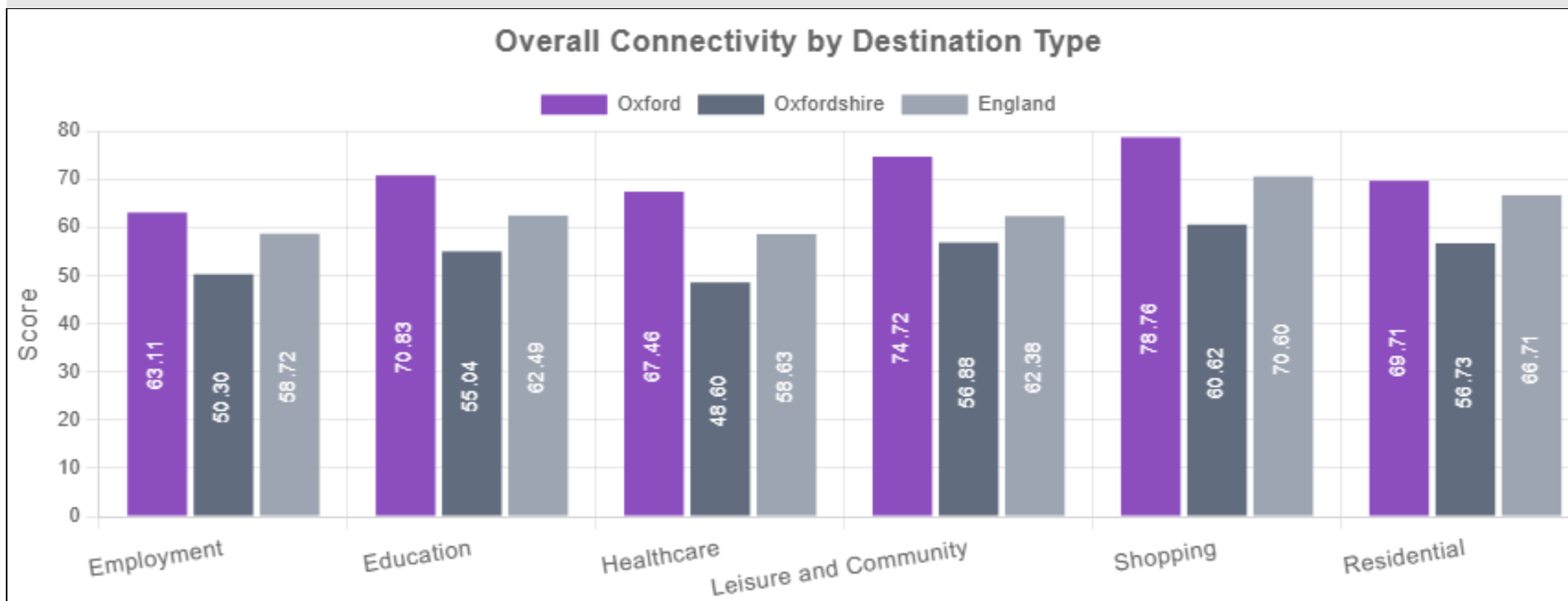
The visualisations below show the Overall Department for Transport (DfT) Connectivity Score for all destination types. Connectivity scores represent ease of access to services and range from 0 to 100, where **a higher score represents higher levels of connectivity**. It is calculated using journey planning algorithms considering actual transport networks and service timetables, the total value of all destinations within reach, and the propensity to travel to each destination type by each transport mode at different times of

day. *Note: Connectivity Trips that start in England and Wales and end in Scotland are included, meaning that destinations in Scotland can contribute to connectivity in locations outside of Scotland. A cut-off point has been set for a maximum travel time of 60 minutes to limit the number of calculations.* Oxford has an overall Connectivity Score of 72.42. This means that Oxford has higher levels of connectivity than Oxfordshire (56.34) and higher levels of connectivity than England (64.81).



Source: Department for Transport (DfT; 2025)

Overall Connectivity by Destination Type



Source: Department for Transport (DfT; 2025)

Appendix: Data sources

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population	Total population estimate	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Male population	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Female population	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Population aged 0 to 15	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Population aged 16 to 64	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Population aged 65 and over	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	IMD 2025 Score	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population	IMD 2025 Rank	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 1	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 2	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 3	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 4	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 5	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 6	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 7	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 8	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 9	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 10	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2026)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Unemployment	Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2026)
Unemployment	Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2026)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2026)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2026)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2020)
Housing	Average House Price	UK Land Registry (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Housing	Average house price for detached houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Housing	Average house price for semi-detached houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Housing	Average house price for terraced houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Housing	Average house price for flats (12 months)	Land Registry (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Housing	Housing owned outright (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing owned with a mortgage or a loan (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing in shared ownership (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing rented from council (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing rented from a Housing Association (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Private rented housing: Private landlord or letting agency (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Housing	Private rented: Other (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Living rent free (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Crime	Total crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Anti-social behaviour (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Bicycle theft offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Burglary (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Criminal damage (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Drug crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Other crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Crime	Other theft offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Shoplifting offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Possession of weapons offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Public order offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Robbery recorded offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Theft from the person offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Vehicle crime (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Violent crime and sexual offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Crime	Total crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2010 to Nov-2011)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health	Personal Independence Payment (PIP)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2026)
Health	Disability benefit (DLA)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2025)
Health	Older people social care benefit (Attendance Allowance)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2025)
Health	Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2025)
Health	Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2025)
Health	Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	Census 2021
Health	Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	Census 2021

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health	Physical or Mental Health Condition but Day-to-Day Activities Are Not Limited	Census 2021
Health	Very good health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Good health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Fair health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Very bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	People with no qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 1 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Education	Highest level of qualification: Apprenticeship (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 4 qualifications and above (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	People with no qualifications (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2011 (2011)
Education	People with no qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Employment	Full-time employees	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2024)
Employment	Part-time employees	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2024)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Employment	Jobs density (jobs as a ratio of the working age population)	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2011)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Community Needs rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Active and Engaged Community rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Civic Assets rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Connectedness rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Communities and Environment	Nitrogen Dioxide	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Communities and Environment	Benzene	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)
Communities and Environment	Sulphur Dioxide	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)
Communities and Environment	Particulates	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)
Communities and Environment	Total amount awarded from all grant giving organisation types per 10,000 of population (12 month total)	360Giving (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Communities and Environment	Total amount awarded from Lottery Distributors per 10,000 of population (12 month total)	360Giving (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Communities and Environment	Total amount awarded from Grantmaking Organisations per 10,000 of population (12 month total)	360Giving (Mar-2025 to Feb-2026)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	1 car or van in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Access and Transport	2 cars or vans in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Households with 3+ cars (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2011 (2011)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Overall Connectivity Score	Department for Transport (DfT; 2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Employment (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Education (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Healthcare (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Leisure and Community (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Shopping (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Residential (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)