Oxfordshire Futures

DISCUSSION PAPER

Trends and issues affecting the future of Oxfordshire

WORKING DRAFT

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Prepared for Sustainable Community Strategy workshops July 2007

CONTENTS

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on behalf of the Oxfordshire Partnership

with thanks to: the Oxfordshire Data Observatory and the many individual contributors to the Sustainable Community Strategy briefing papers and the rural Oxfordshire evidence base.

1 Introduction to this paper

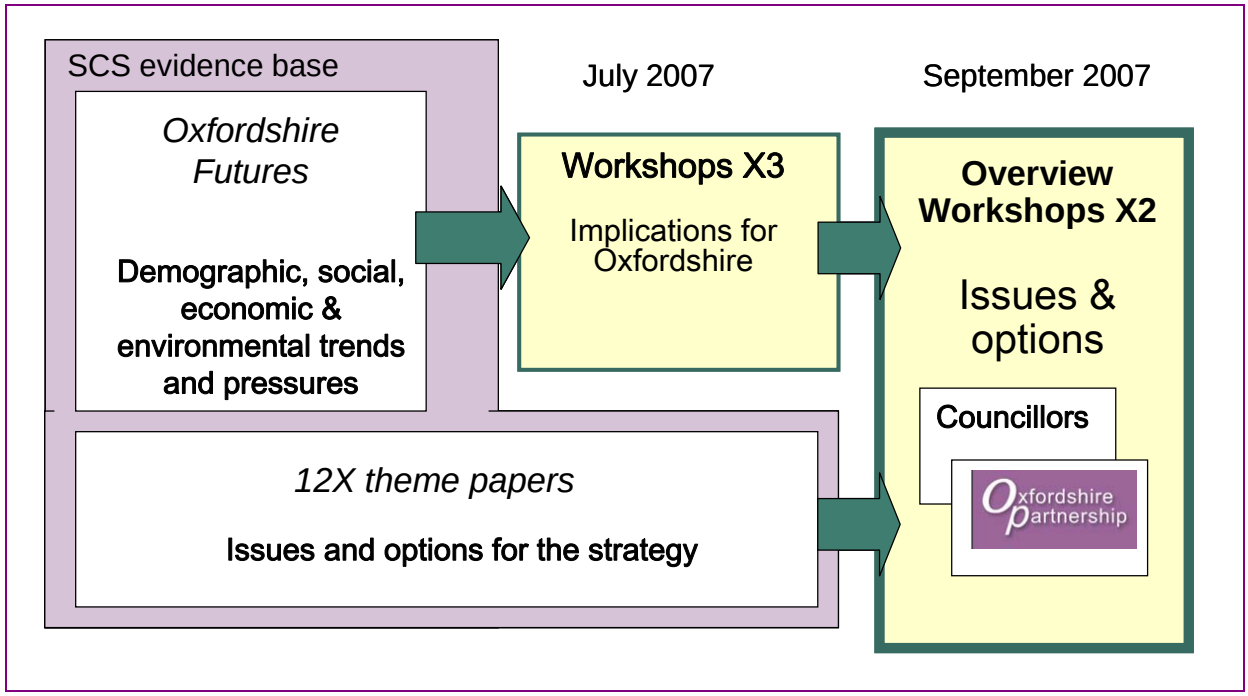
1.1 The Oxfordshire Partnership (www.oxfordshirepartnership.org.uk) is in the process of developing a new Sustainable Community Strategy. The strategy will outline a vision for Oxfordshire over the next 20 years and identify common priorities that partner organisations will work together to achieve in the short to medium term.

1.2 To inform work on the strategy, the partnership is developing a set of briefing papers – the "evidence base" – intended to provide members of the Oxfordshire Partnership with a starting point for debate.

1.3 This *Oxfordshire Futures* discussion document is illustration of some of the contextual changes that may affect the county over the next 20 years and is provided for the strategy workshops in July 2007 (see process diagram below).

1.4 By the end of July, more detailed briefing papers will become available on twelve themes as listed in appendix A. These thematic briefing papers will differ from this one in that they will cover both evidence and issues/options for the strategy.

Figure 1 Sustainable Community Strategy - evidence informing workshops



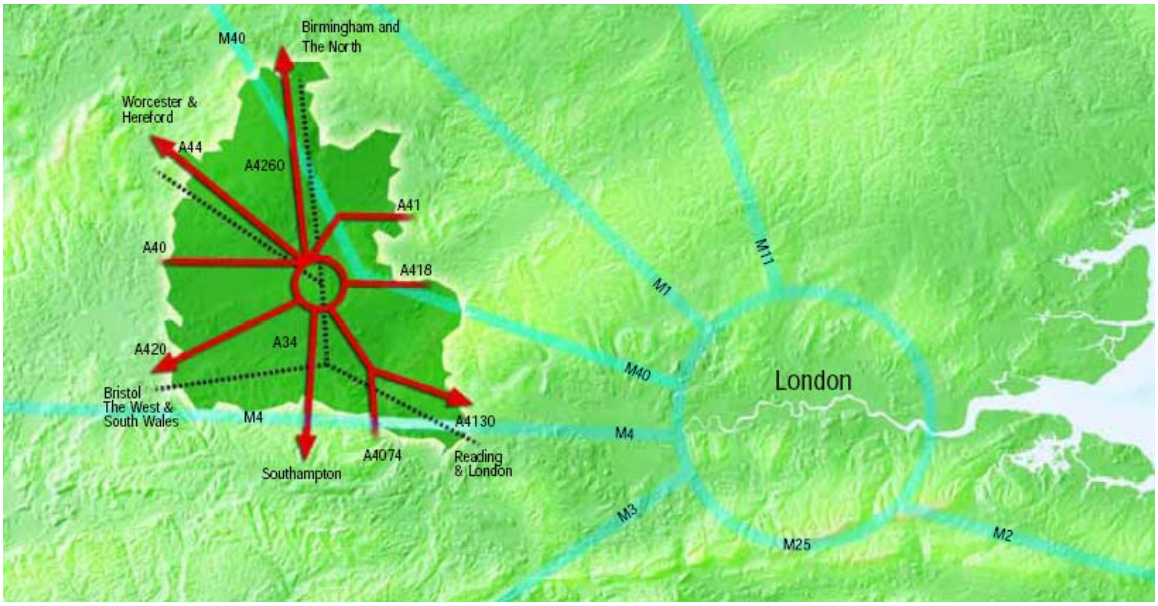
1.5 Each section in this paper presents data and evidence, where possible in chart or map format. The annotated comment under the data gives a brief explanation of why that particular trend or issue was selected for this report.

2 Introduction to Oxfordshire

2.1 A county in the heart of England and centred on the renowned city of Oxford, Oxfordshire is an accessible "city region" with good links to London and Birmingham and a wide and beautiful rural hinterland.

- Oxfordshire contains parts of three areas of outstanding natural beauty in the Cotswolds, the Chiltern Hills and the North Wessex Downs, which between them cover almost a quarter of the county.

Figure 2 Oxfordshire



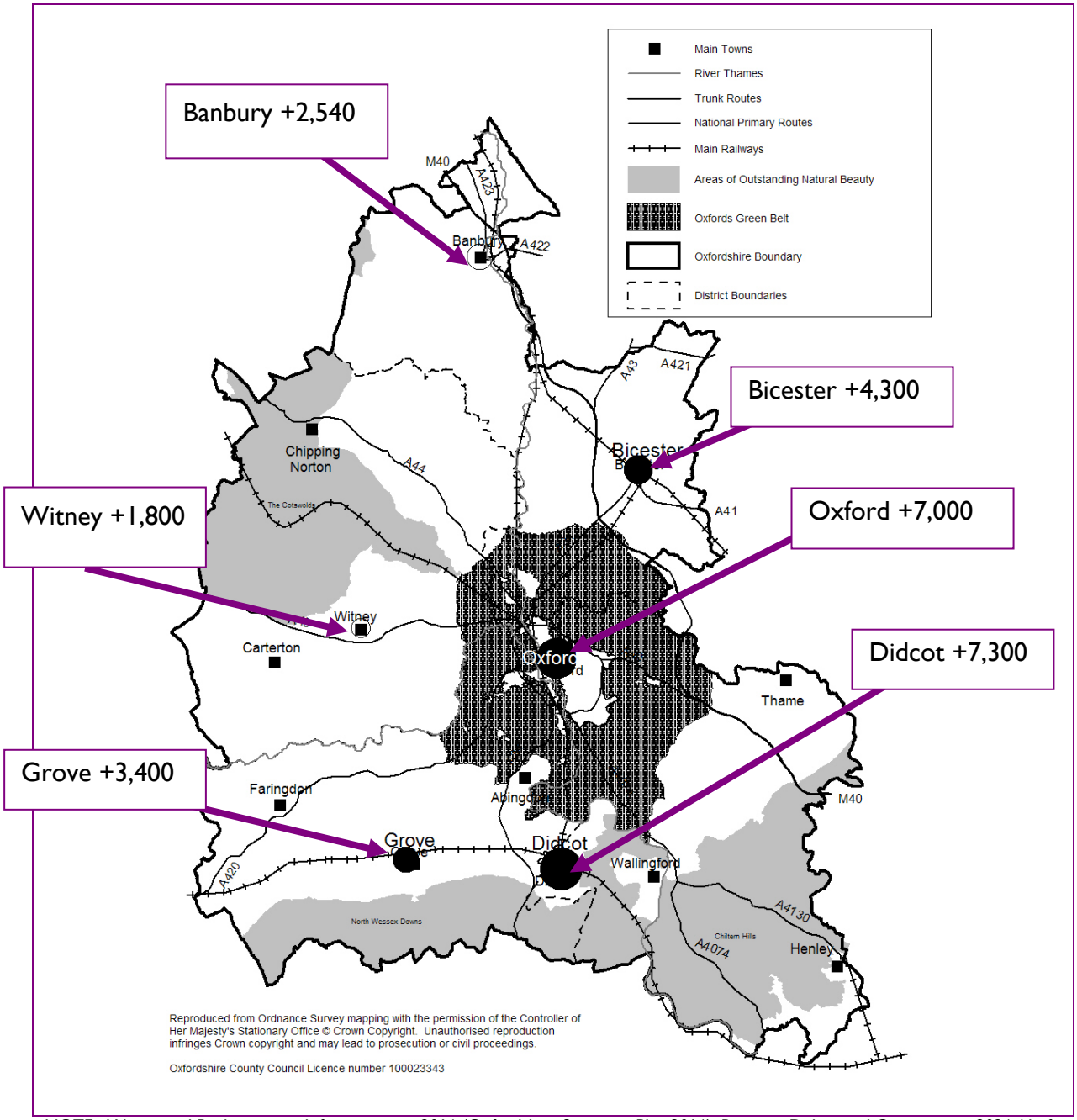
From Economic Development Strategy for Oxfordshire 2006-2016

2.2 Home to almost 630,000 people, Oxfordshire is also the South East region's least densely populated county with over three quarters of its population living outside the city of Oxford and almost half living in settlements of less than 10,000 people.

3 Growth in housing

3.1 Future housing development in the county will be determined by the new South East plan currently awaiting government approval (due 2008). The Oxfordshire structure plan and the draft South East plan together propose over 47,000 new dwellings in the county between 2006 and 2026 with major developments in the built up areas of Oxford and at Bicester, Didcot and Wantage & Grove.

Figure 3 Oxfordshire's main sites of future housing development



NOTE: Witney and Banbury growth figures are to 2016 (Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016), Bicester, Didcot and Grove are to 2026 (draft South East Plan)

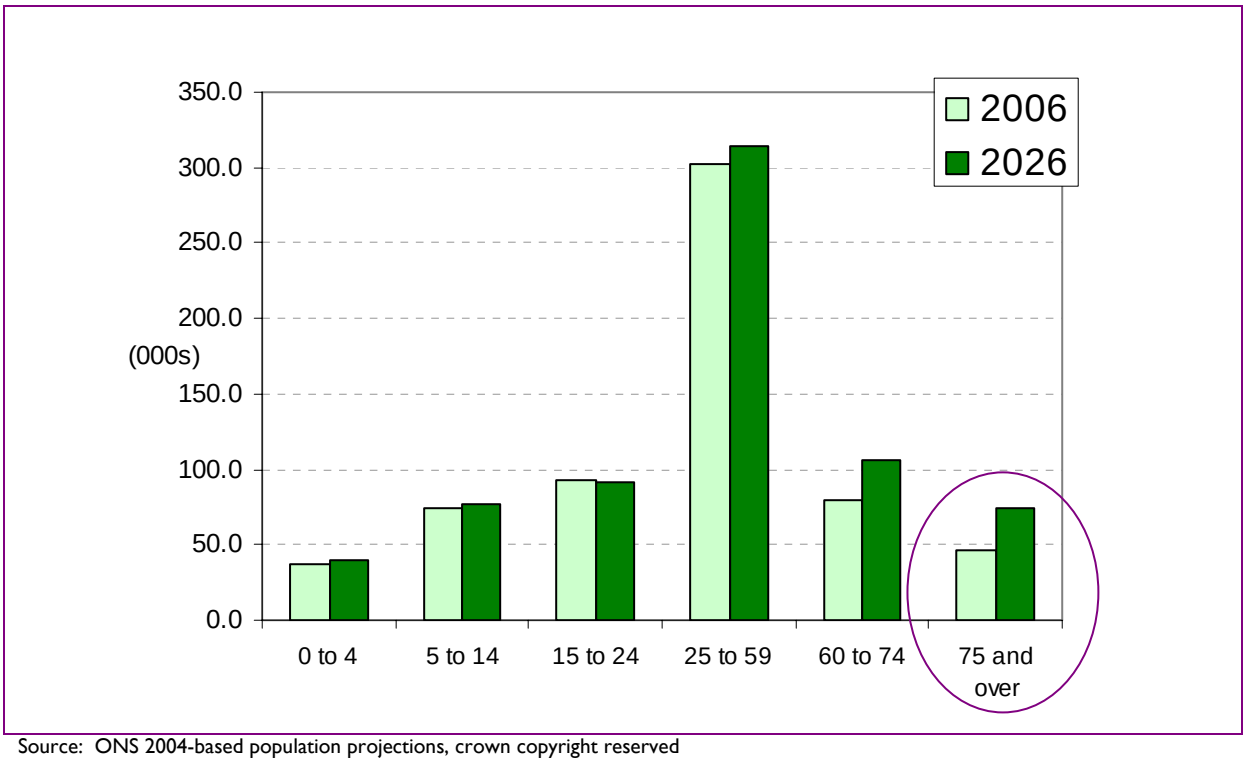
Accommodating the planned growth in housing is one of the known challenges facing Oxfordshire over the next 20 years.

4 Changing population

4.1 Over the next 20 years the number of older people living in Oxfordshire is expected to increase significantly.

- Between 2006 and 2026, Oxfordshire's total population is forecast to grow by 11% with the population group aged 75 and over expected to grow by 61% over the same period. This trend is similar to that expected nationally and is driven by increasing life expectancy and the current age profile of the county.
- This growth would result in an additional 28,100 people aged over 75 in Oxfordshire by 2026.

Figure 4 Projected change in population in Oxfordshire by age group 2006 to 2026

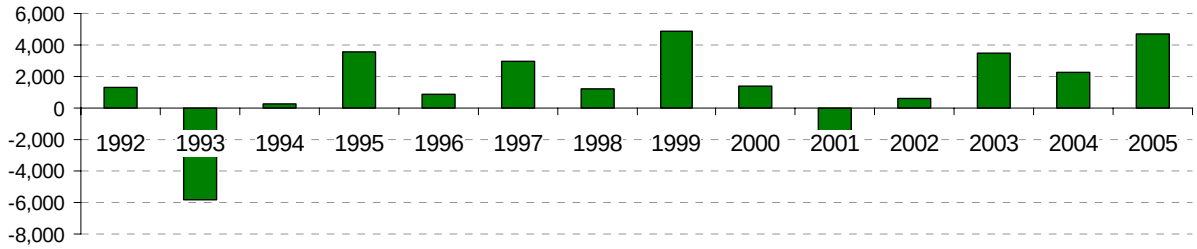


Source: ONS 2004-based population projections, crown copyright reserved

The **changing age profile of the population** will present opportunities and challenges for Oxfordshire's public service providers, businesses and communities in the future.

4.2 Over the past 16 years the "natural" growth of Oxfordshire's population (births minus deaths) has remained fairly constant at around 2,000 pa. Historical net inward migration (national and international) and other (institutional changes) have varied, with the highest level in the latest year of data (2005) of +4,700 people.

Figure 5 Oxfordshire historical net migration (and other) 1991 to 2005

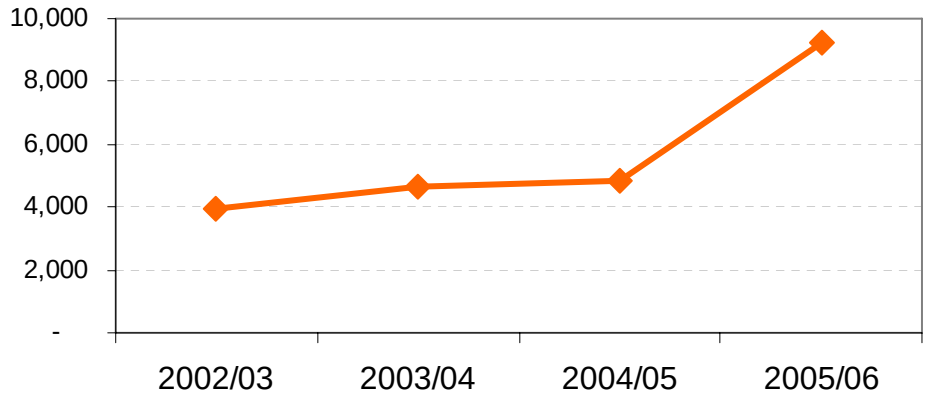


Source: ONS Mid-year population estimates, Components of population change, net migration & other changes

4.3 It is predicted that Oxfordshire's future net migration will decline from current levels to +1,200 by 2029[1]. Recent patterns of international economic migration, however, may influence this.

- There was a significant increase in the number of non-UK nationals registering for National Insurance numbers across Oxfordshire in 2005/06 (see chart below).
- The main counties of origin for people registering in 2005/06 were Poland (25%), South Africa (6%), Slovak Rep (5%), India (4%) and Australia (4%).

Figure 6 National Insurance Number Registrations in Oxfordshire by non-UK Nationals



Source: NINo registrations based on data from National Insurance Recording System

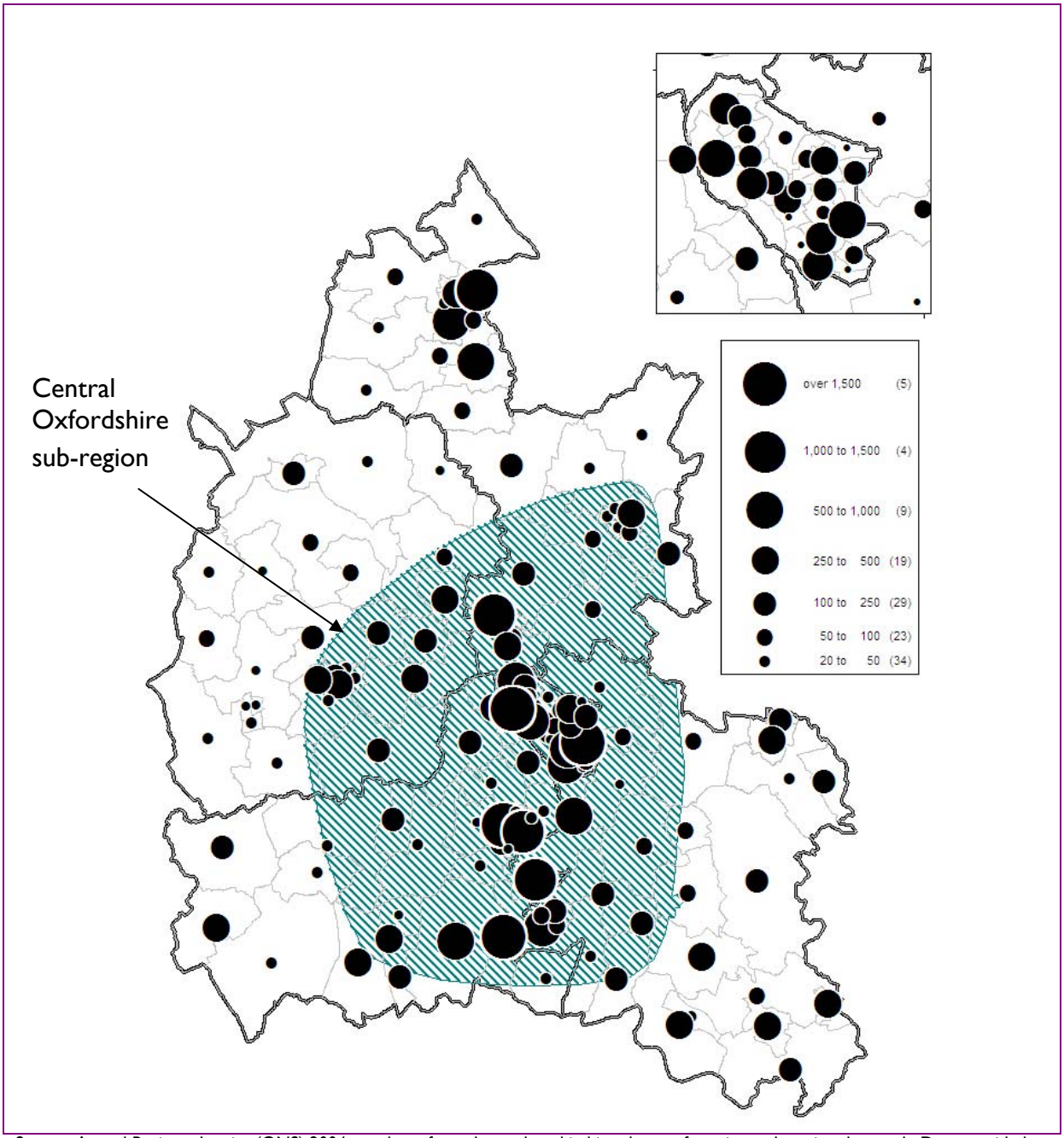
[1] ONS 2004-based Subnational population projections

5 Global Competitiveness

5.1 Oxfordshire has one of the strongest economies in the South East and is globally competitive in areas such as high performance engineering, bio-science, medical instruments and publishing.

5.2 The growth of hi-technology employment has extended beyond Oxford city, notably in the corridor running south from Oxford to the county boundary, an area which includes centres such as Harwell, Milton Park and the Rutherford Appleton laboratory.

Figure 7 People employed in hi-tech manufacturing and services in Oxfordshire (2004)



Source: Annual Business Inquiry (ONS) 2004, number of people employed in hi-tech manufacturing and services by ward. Data provided by the Oxfordshire Economic Observatory. Map created by the Oxfordshire Data Observatory, OS Licence number 100023343

5.3 The global economy is undergoing a major transformation as economic activity becomes increasingly flexible, divisible and dispersed across continents.

- This is reflected, for example, in changes being made by developed countries to outsource manufacturing and assembly in low-cost locations and concentrate on high value added, knowledge-intensive activities such as R&D and design.

5.4 The rise of China, India and other emerging economies as locations for production is particularly significant.

- China and India accounted for 43% of global output growth between 2001 and 2004.
- China and India accounted for 22% of global output in 2005, and this is expected to rise to 27% by 2015. Over the same period, the share of the group of 7 industrialised (G7) nations is expected to decline from 42% to 36%.
- Between 1990 and 2004, China's exports increased at a rate of 19% per annum, and India's increased by 16% per annum[2].
- China and India, and other emerging economies, are investing heavily in the skills to enable them to compete with advanced economies in a range of new higher value added activities. For example, China currently educates around 2 million graduates a year, compared with 250,000 in the UK[3].

Maintaining global competitiveness in Oxfordshire's key sectors is central to the long term prosperity of the county.

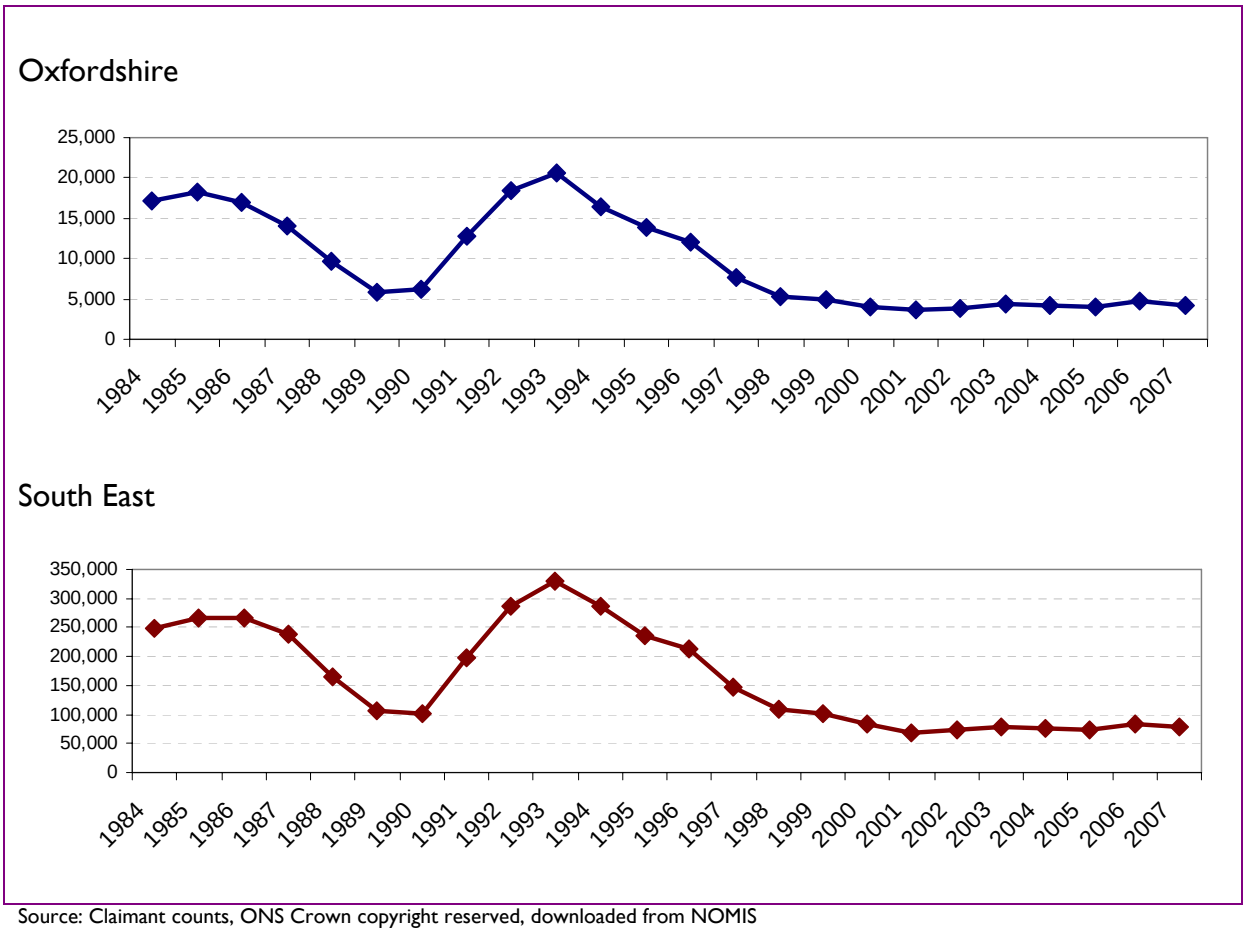
[2] SEEDA (2006), The Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016: The Evidence Base, October 2006.
[3] HM Treasury & DTI (2006), Productivity in the UK 6: Progress and New Evidence, March 2006.

6 Economic stability

6.1 15 years ago, in the early 1990s, unemployment would have been a major issue for Oxfordshire.

- Claimant count data - which now reports the number of people taking up Job Seeker Allowance - shows a very stable picture in Oxfordshire over the past 9 years and the pattern of change in Oxfordshire between 1984 and 1998 mirrored that of the South East (see charts below).
- Note that there is a lack of long term reliable data at a county level which would provide a more complete picture of historical unemployment - i.e. including those on other benefits such as disability allowance.

Figure 8 People claiming unemployment benefit – Oxfordshire and South East



Source: Claimant counts, ONS Crown copyright reserved, downloaded from NOMIS

The **context of recent economic stability in the South East and Oxfordshire** is important to recognise in the development of the new strategy for the county.

6.2 Worker registration scheme data appears to indicate that economic migrants from Eastern European countries are filling low paid jobs in Oxfordshire.

- For example, 50% of worker registration scheme applicants in West Oxfordshire district (between 2004 and 2007) were for jobs as care assistants and home carers.

Table 1 Worker registration scheme applicants May 04 to March 07

	Top two occupations by district		% of district total
Cherwell	Process operative (other Factory worker)	505	36%
	Kitchen and catering assistants	160	12%
	"Other" (excl not stated)	*355*	*26%*
Oxford	Kitchen and catering assistants	315	15%
	Process operative (other Factory worker)	305	15%
	"Other" (excl not stated)	*590*	*29%*
South Oxfordshire	Warehouse Operative	1340	60%
	Process operative (other Factory worker)	125	6%
	"Other" (excl not stated)	*315*	*14%*
Vale of White Horse	Kitchen and catering assistants	60	12%
	Process operative (other Factory worker)	50	10%
	"Other" (excl not stated)	*210*	*40%*
West Oxfordshire	Care assistants and home carers	670	50%
	Process operative (other Factory worker)	140	10%
	"Other" (excl not stated)	*180*	*13%*

Source: Local Government Analysis & research from Home Office data
Excludes self-employment

Recent **patterns of economic migration** will present opportunities and challenges for Oxfordshire's economy and communities in the future.

7 Skills

7.1 Despite the relatively favourable position on employment, Oxfordshire ranks poorly on education, skills and training – a difference which is especially apparent in the more deprived areas of the county.

- 13 out of 14 of Oxfordshire's most deprived areas rank in the worst 10% nationally on the education, skills and training domain (see table below).

Figure 9 Contribution of Education, Skills and Training deprivation to most deprived areas of Oxfordshire – shaded boxes highlight where an area is in the worst 10% in England

Super output area name	District		Overall Index	Income	Employ-ment	Health	Educatn, Skills and Training	Barriers to Housing and Services	Crime and Disorder	Living Environ-ment
Northfield Brook 69	Oxford	1	■	■			■	■		
Northfield Brook 68	Oxford	2		■			■			
Rose Hill & Iffley 77	Oxford	3					■	■	■	
Barton & Sandhills 14	Oxford	4					■			
Rose Hill & Iffley 76	Oxford	5					■	■	■	
Barton & Sandhills 13	Oxford	6					■		■	
Banbury Ruscote 49	Cherwell	7					■			■
Banbury Ruscote 50	Cherwell	8					■			■
Blackbird Leys 20	Oxford	9					■			
Blackbird Leys 18	Oxford	10					■			
Carfax 22	Oxford	11				■			■	
Banbury Ruscote 54	Cherwell	12					■		■	
Blackbird Leys 19	Oxford	13					■		■	
Northfield Brook 67	Oxford	14					■			

Note: table shows most deprived Super Output Areas (SOA) in Oxfordshire listed in order, where Northfield Brook 69 (the name of the SOA in Northfield Brook ward) is the most deprived in the county. Shaded areas highlight those areas that rank in the worst 10% of areas in England on that particular domain.

Source: CLG, Index of Deprivation 2004, from OCSI datatools supplied by the Oxfordshire Data Observatory

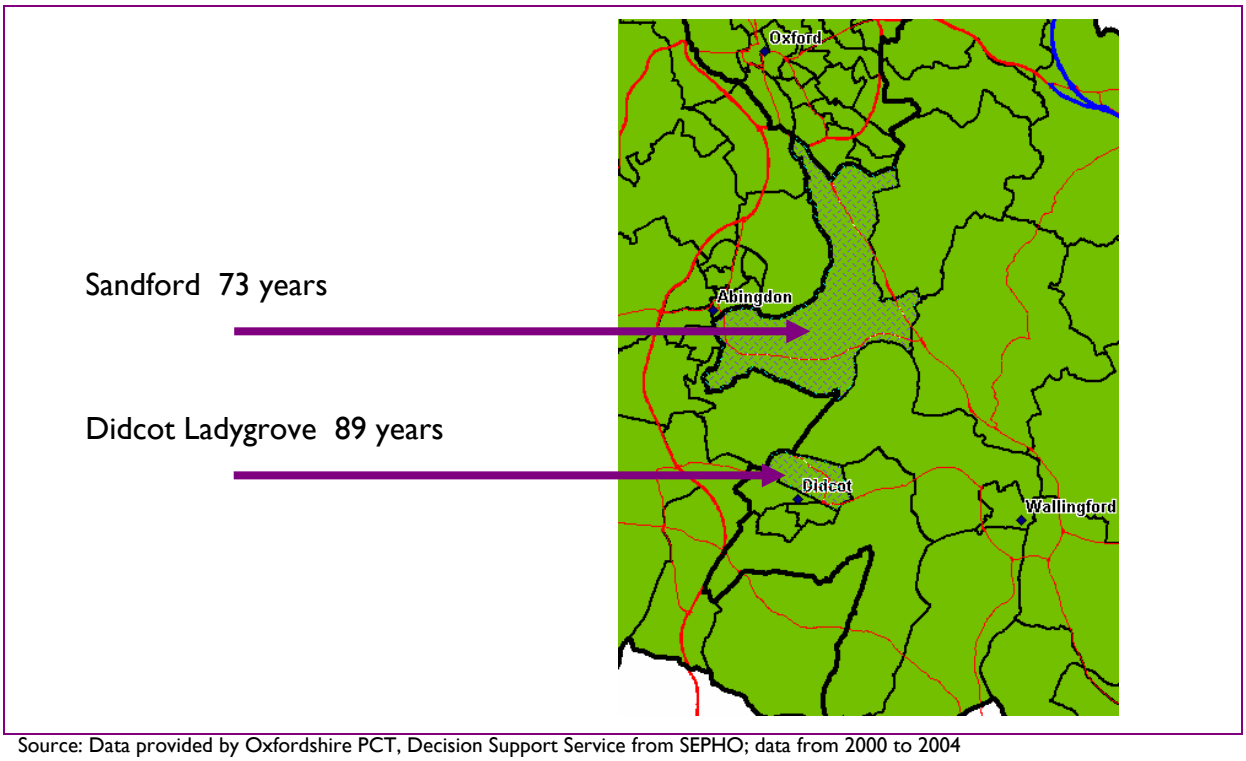
Oxfordshire's **relatively poor position on skills** has potential implications for the future of the local economy.

8 Health inequalities

8.1 Although overall an affluent county and with a life expectancy significantly higher than England, Oxfordshire still shows a 15 year difference in life expectancy between wards.

- Life expectancy for men in Oxford City is significantly lower than any other part of the county.
- There are eight wards in Oxfordshire with significantly lower life expectancy than the national average (Sandford, Barton & Sandhills, Northfield Brook, Blackbird Leys, Carfax, Banbury Grimsbury & Castle, Otmoor, Caversfield).
- The ward with the lowest life expectancy in Oxfordshire is Sandford (73.1 years, confidence interval 70.4 – 75.8) and with the highest life expectancy are Didcot Ladygrove (88.7 years, CI 79 – 98.4) and Burford (85.4 years. CI 82.3 – 88.4).

Figure 10 Showing proximity of wards with highest and lowest life expectancy in Oxfordshire



Source: Data provided by Oxfordshire PCT, Decision Support Service from SEPHO; data from 2000 to 2004

Oxfordshire's **health inequalities** have potential implications for the future of the local economy, individuals and communities.

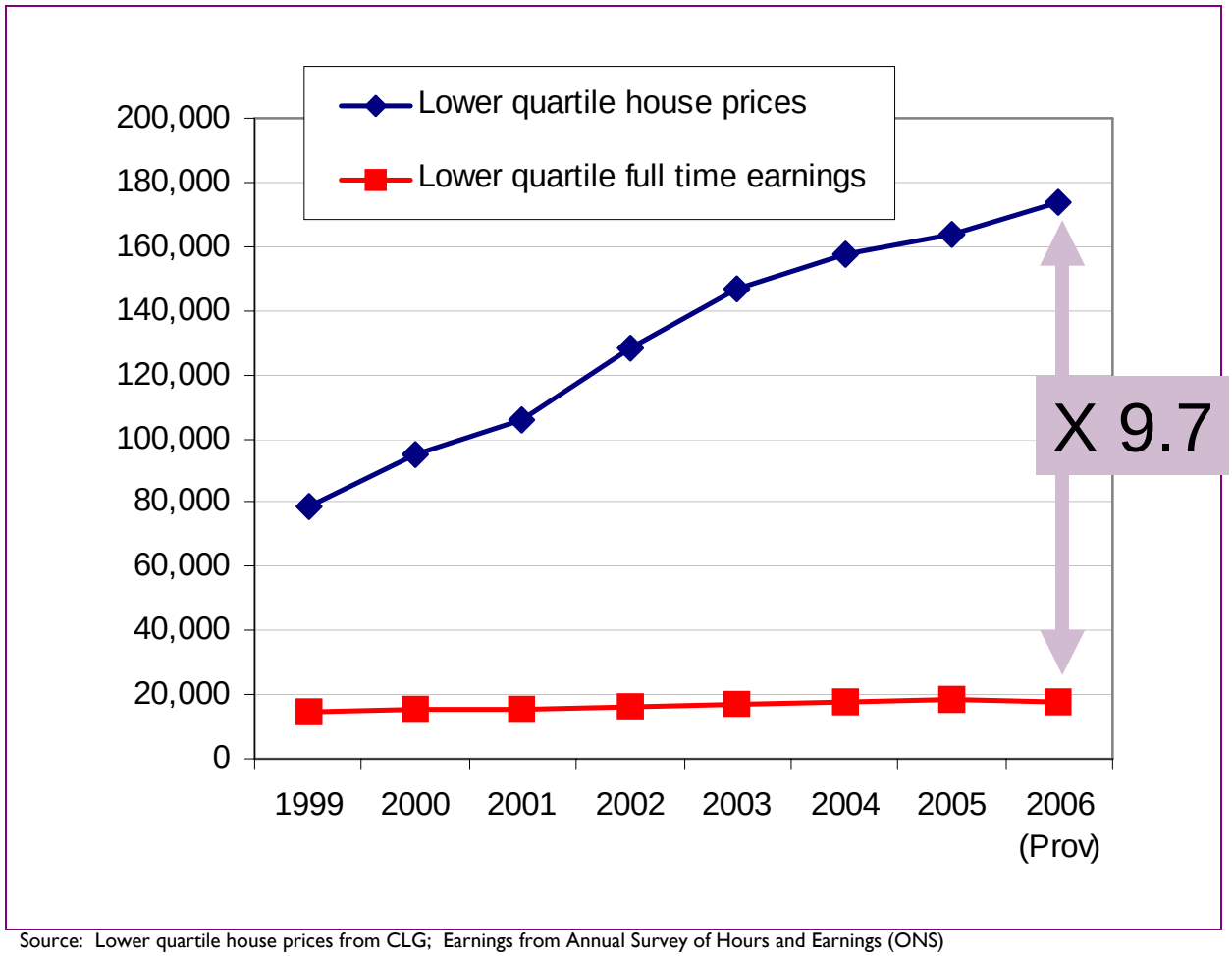
9 Cost of housing

9.1 In quarter 4 2006, Oxfordshire was ranked the third most expensive county in England for housing[4].

- Oxfordshire's lower quartile (lowest 25%) house price in quarter 4 2006 was £178,500. Outside of London, only the counties of Surrey (£205,000) and Buckinghamshire (£182,000) have more expensive housing than Oxfordshire.

9.2 House prices have increased each year since 1999 and the least expensive properties in Oxfordshire are now almost 10 times the lowest incomes (see chart below).

Figure 11 Oxfordshire lower quartile house prices vs lower quartile earnings



Source: Lower quartile house prices from CLG; Earnings from Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ONS)

Affordability of market housing in Oxfordshire remains a issue for the county and impacts the economy, local services and the future of communities.

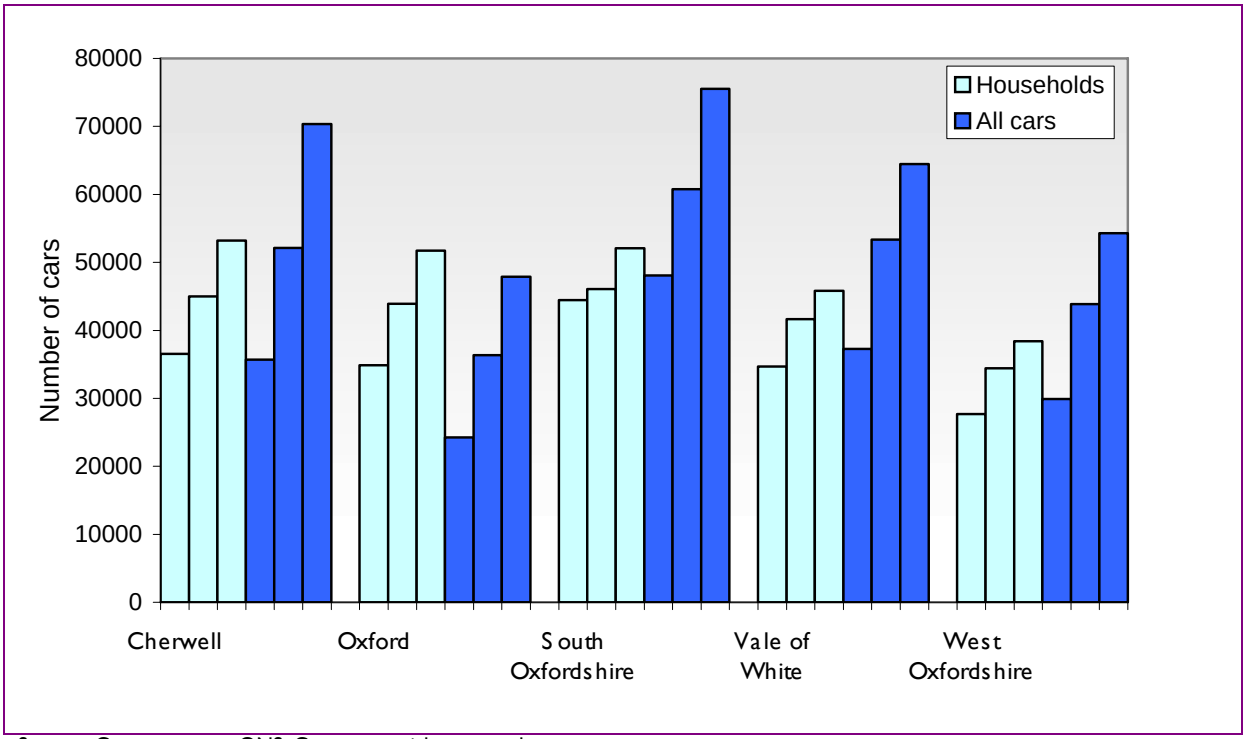
[4]Table 583 Housing market: lower quartile house prices based on Land Registry data downloaded from www.communities.gov.uk

10 Car ownership

10.1 Historical census surveys have shown a huge increase in car ownership and a significant increase in the proportion of people travelling longer distances to get to work.

- In the twenty years from 1981 to 2001, the total number of cars owned by Oxfordshire households went from 175 thousand to over 300 thousand, an increase of 78%. This is more than double the growth of households (35%) over the same period.

Figure 12 Growth in the number of households and the number of cars in 1981, 1991 and 2001



Source: Census surveys, ONS, Crown copyright reserved

10.2 It is likely that the number of cars on Oxfordshire's roads will continue to grow as a result of not only additional households in the county, but also an increase in the number of driving licences held by Oxfordshire's residents.

- Currently 87% of men and 71% of females in the South East hold driving licences. These figures could be set to rise, especially among women, as the National Travel Survey[5] suggests that the rate of licence holding outside London could be heading towards 90%.

Increasing dependence on car travel in Oxfordshire has implications for local services, community life and the environment.

[5] Dept of Transport (sample survey, last data 1999-2001), percent of people aged 17 and over

11 Climate change

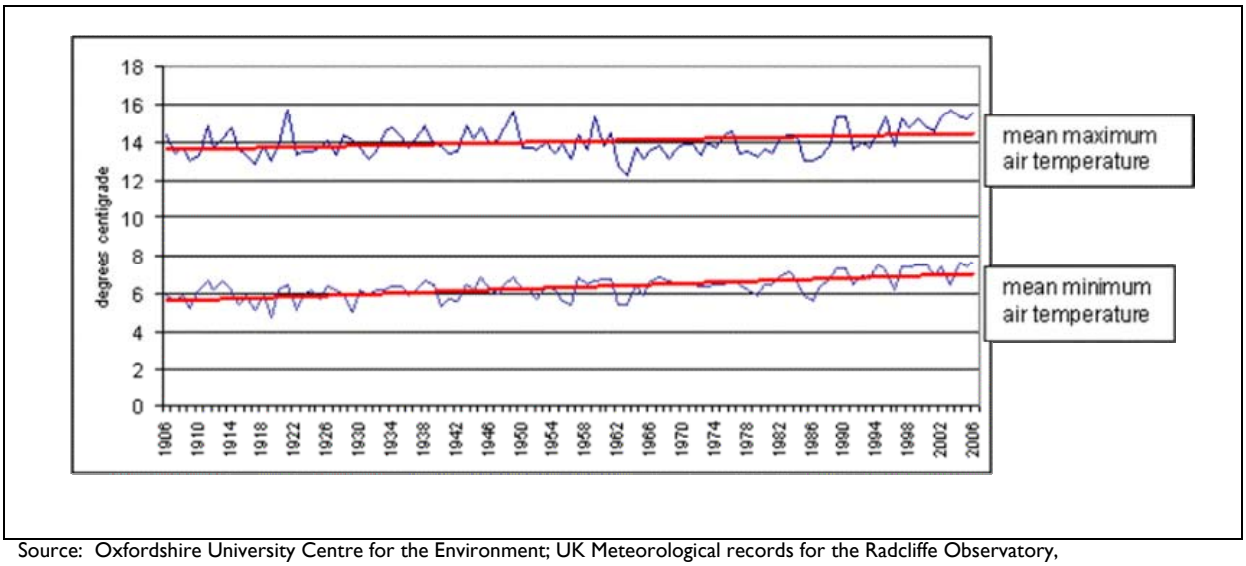
11.1 According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report (2007)[6] :

> *Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global average sea level.*

11.2 The report predicts global temperature increases of 0.2 °C per decade over the next 20 years (compared with 0.6 °C overall from 1901 to 2000). Best estimates of average surface warming during the 21st century range from 1.8 and 4.0 °C dependant on the extent of global action taken to mitigate the problem.

11.3 In Oxford, records from the Radcliffe Observatory show that temperatures in the post-1986 decade are the warmest on record by a considerable margin.

Figure 13 Mean maximum and minimum monthly temperatures, Oxford, 1906 to 2006



Source: Oxfordshire University Centre for the Environment; UK Meteorological records for the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.(http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/rms/series.php)

[6] IPCC Summary for Policymakers http://www.ipcc.ch/SPM2feb07.pdf

11.4 Climate change has both positive and negative implications for Oxfordshire (see below).

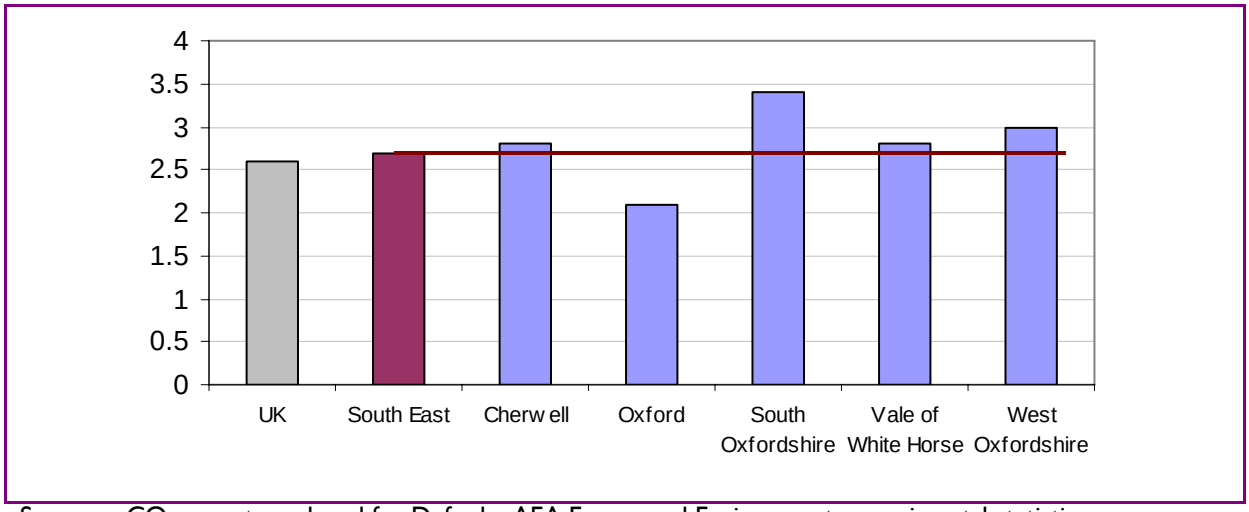
Figure 14 Possible consequences of climate change in Oxfordshire

Impact of climate change		*Which may give rise to*
Lower rainfall and higher temperatures in summer months		Increase in heat-related deaths, air pollution-related deaths and hospital admissions, skin cancers and food-borne diseases Increase in fire and crime incidents Pressure on water resources Possible impact on quality of drinking water New leisure and tourism opportunities
Increased vulnerability to floods and storms		Health impacts of contaminated flood water Cost of flood disruption - flooding in Oxfordshire in 1998 is estimated to have caused £12m of damage to homes, businesses and services
Changes in agricultural patterns and natural habitats		Falling yields for some crops Opportunity to introduce new crops Changes to wildlife - some changes in species behaviour such as breeding patterns for birds, frogs and newts are already being observed in Oxfordshire
Increased environmental awareness		Growing demand for environmental technology products Communities becoming involved with environmental issues

11.5 Domestic carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions account for about 25% of the total emissions in Oxfordshire. Domestic emissions in Oxfordshire's rural districts are above regional and national averages.

- The highest emission rate is in South Oxfordshire (3.4 tonnes CO_2 per person) and the lowest in Oxford (2.1 tonnes CO_2 per person).
- CO_2 emissions follow the pattern of gas and electricity consumption that are both highest in South Oxfordshire district.

Figure 15 Domestic CO_2 emissions per capita (2004)



Sources: CO_2 report produced for Defra by AEA Energy and Environment, experimental statistics

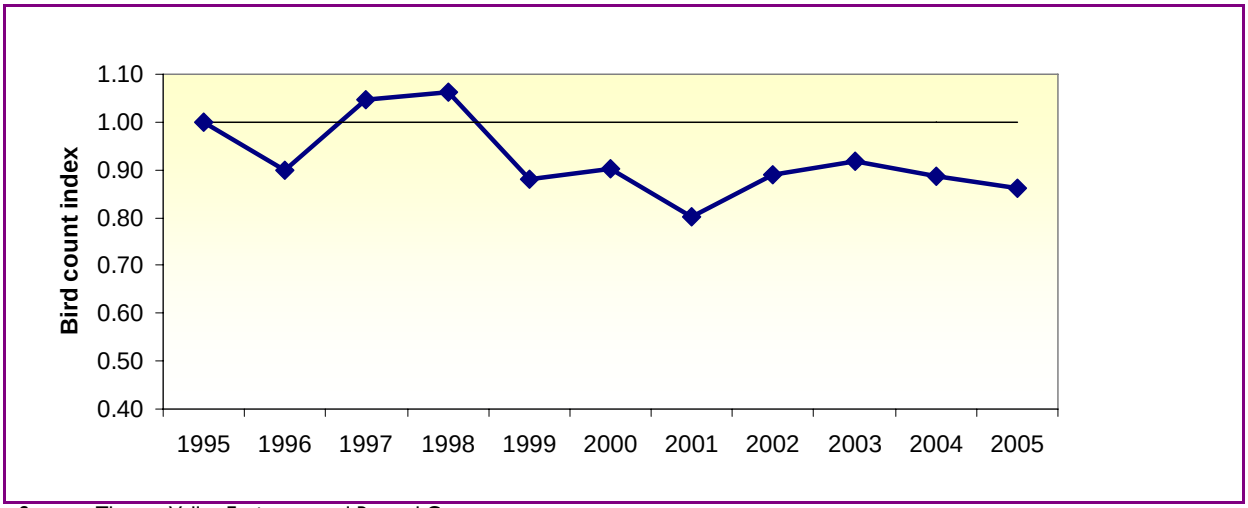
11.6 Road transport accounts for about one third of overall CO_2 emissions in Oxfordshire.

Climate change is expected to present significant challenges and opportunities for Oxfordshire.

12 Resources

12.1 Although Oxfordshire has many sites designated for conservation purposes, the farmland bird index (a recognised measure of biodiversity and one of the government's headline sustainability indicators) showed an overall reduction from 2004 to 2005, and has remained below the 1995 baseline for the seventh consecutive year.

Figure 16 Oxfordshire Farmland Bird Index, 1995 to 2005



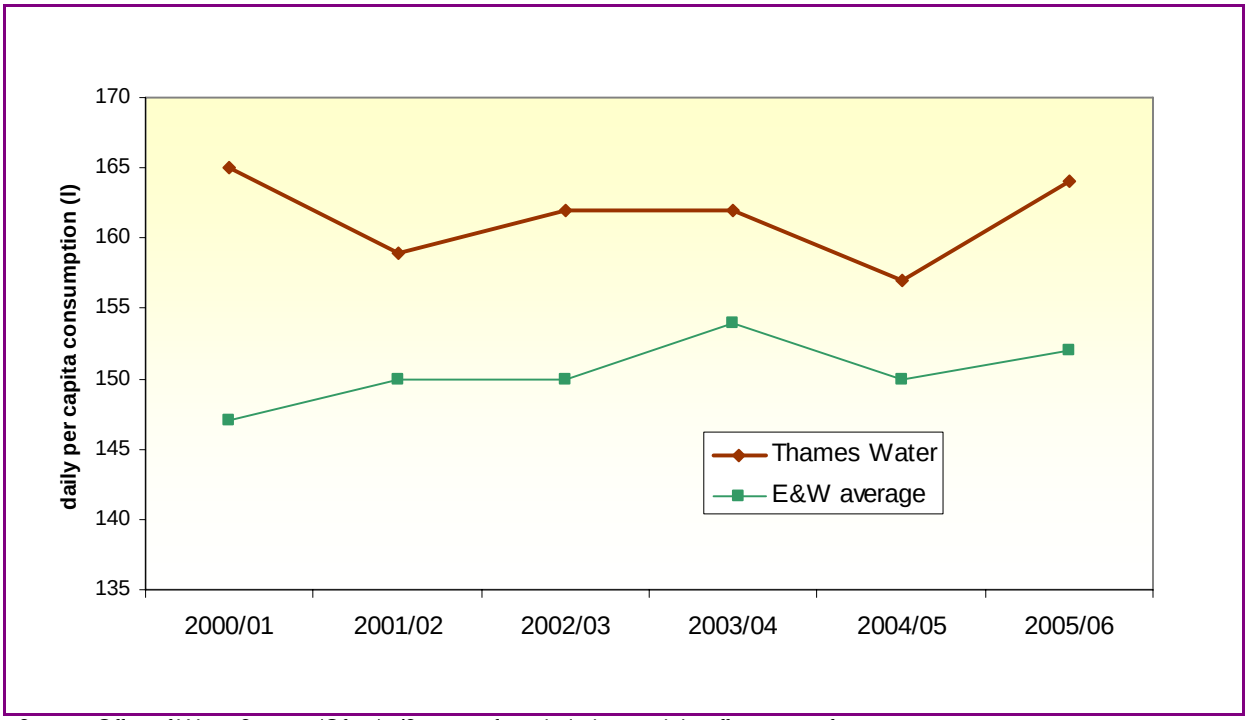
Source: Thames Valley Environmental Record Centre

12.2 The decline in biodiversity in Oxfordshire has been attributed to lack of appropriate land management and has increased the focus on agri-environment schemes in the county.

12.3 Water resources in Oxfordshire are currently at or near abstraction capacity[7]. Households in the Thames Water area[8] consumed an average of 164 litres of water per person per day in 2005/06, above the water industry (England and Wales) average of 152 l/person/day (see following chart).

[7] Environment agency data from Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies
[8] Oxfordshire, London, Berkshire and parts of other counties; 13 million customers.

Figure 17 Average daily household water consumption, Thames Water vs England & Wales average



Source: Office of Water Services (Ofwat). 'Security of supply, leakage and the efficient use of water reports

12.4 Per capita consumption of water is predicted to increase by up to 5% by 2029-30[9] due in part to increasing number of households and decreasing household size. Lower rainfall and hotter summers as a result of climate change would put further demand on water resources.

12.5 Households in Oxfordshire produced 480.9 kg of waste per person in 2005-06, the least amount of any county in England (note that county data includes waste taken to recycling centres). 33% of household waste in Oxfordshire was recycled.

12.6 Efforts to reduce growth in waste per person will be made more difficult if there is a continuing decline in the number of people per household. The projected increase in households in the county is likely to result in an overall increase in waste production.

The projected increase in households in Oxfordshire and potential effects of climate change are likely to put further pressure on the natural environment and resources.

Growth in housing is likely to increase overall levels of waste.

[9] Thames Water: Upper Thames major resource development, Needs & Alternatives report 2006

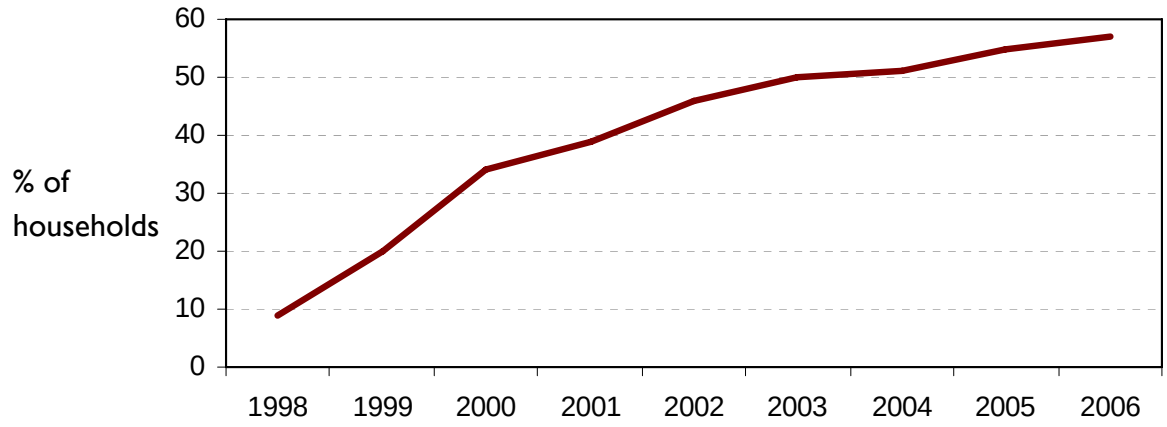
13 Social trends

13.1 The internet continues to revolutionise not only shopping and information services but also social interaction and political participation.

13.2 Access to the internet by households nationally is continuing to rise. 57% of households in Great Britain had internet access by April 2006, an increase of 26% since 2002.

- The South East region has the highest level of internet access at 66% of households.

Figure 18 Percent of households with access to the internet – Great Britain



Source: National Statistics Omnibus Survey

13.3 There is still a large divide between the young and the old. Only 10 per cent of the 16 to 24 age group have never used the Internet, compared with 82 per cent of the 65+ age group[10].

13.4 The higher an individual's income, the more likely he or she is to have accessed the Internet. 93 per cent of adults with an income of £36,400 or more had used the Internet in the 3 months prior to interview, more than twice the proportion (43 per cent) of those earning £10,400 or less.

13.5 One of the conclusions of the 2005 study by BT "The digital divide in 2025" was that:

> "…the consequences of being digitally excluded in 2025 are likely to be more severe as technology penetrates more and more aspects of our lives, and as society increasingly expects and functions around the expectation of access and engagement with new technologies"[11].

In 20 years the *digital divide* may no longer affect older people, but may remain an issue for those on lower incomes.

Future development of internet and mobile technologies is open to speculation, but significant change is very likely.

[10] http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/inta0806.pdf
[11] http://www.btplc.com/Societyandenvironment/PDF/Digitaldivide2025.pdf

13.6 The factor considered most important to thriving communities by members of Oxfordshire's citizen's panel[12] was "low levels of crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour".

13.7 Oxfordshire's rural districts experience lower levels of crime compared with Thames Valley and South East averages, however the rate in Oxford city is significantly above the national average.

Table 2 Crime rate per 1,000 population 2005/06

	Rate per 1,000 population	Position (out of 377 where 1st equals lowest rate)
Cherwell	43	134th
Oxford	81	327th
South Oxfordshire	37	82nd
Vale of White Horse	31	42nd
West Oxfordshire	28	20th
Thames Valley	55	-
England and Wales	63	-

Source: Home Office, British Crime Survey published July 2006

13.7 Although Oxford city has a crime rate well above other districts in Oxfordshire, the results from the 2006 Oxfordshire Citizen's Panel survey showed that residents in Oxford feel safer walking alone in their community than residents in Cherwell.

Table 3 Percentage of panel members who feel safe..

	Walking alone after dark	Walking alone during the day	Being alone in home – dark	Being alone in home - day
Cherwell	60%	95%	91%	95%
Oxford	66%	96%	93%	98%
South Oxfordshire	76%	97%	94%	98%
Vale of White Horse	75%	98%	95%	99%
West Oxfordshire	77%	97%	92%	98%
Oxfordshire total	70%	96%	93%	98%

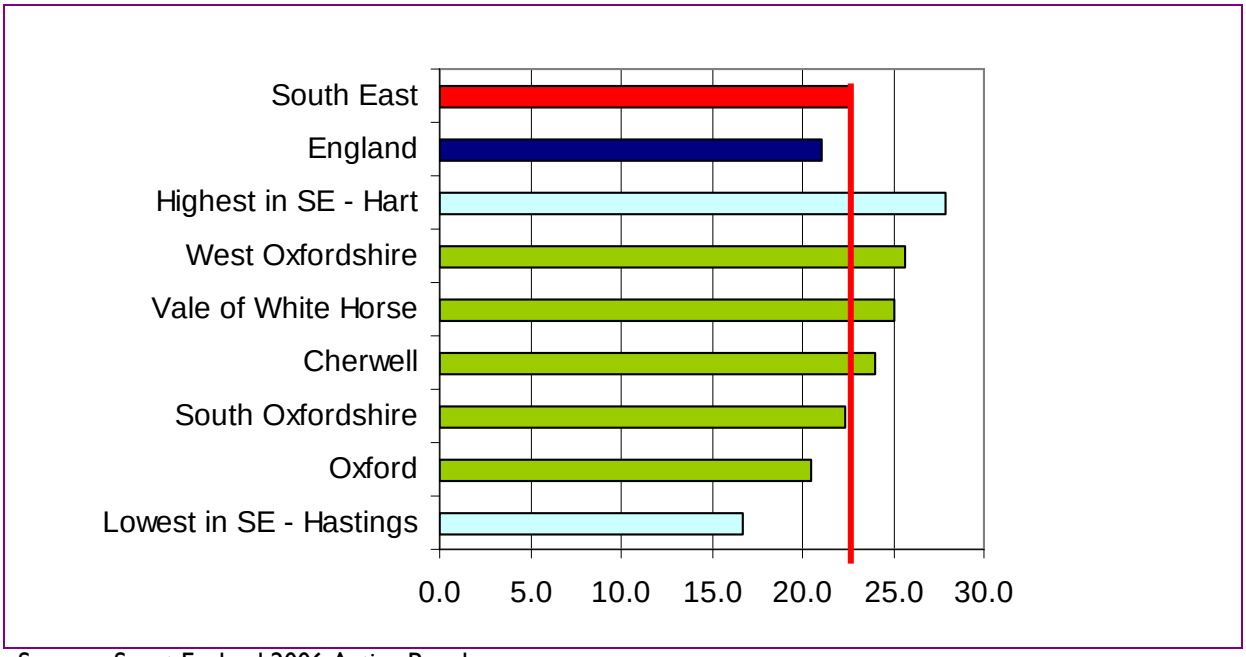
Source: Oxfordshire Citizen's panel July 2006, Communication & Marketing team Oxfordshire County Council

Fear of crime remains an issue in some parts of Oxfordshire. Disproportionately high fear of crime may be linked to lack of community identity and participation.

[12] Oxfordshire Citizen's Panel October 2006

13.8 According to the 2006 *Active People* survey, participation in sport in Oxford and South Oxfordshire districts was below regional and national averages.

Figure 19 Percent of the adult population participating in at least 30 minutes of sport and active recreation on at least 3 occasions a week



Source: Sport England 2006 Active People survey

Levels of **physical activity** in Oxfordshire have implications for the future health and wellbeing of individuals and communities.

14 Active citizens

14.1 Communities in Oxfordshire are becoming actively involved in local assessments and plans and working together for their future.

- Since 2002, 31 community-led plans have been completed across the county and a further 79 communities are interested or have started to develop a plan.

14.2 An assessment of completed plans[13] has found that the top actions and concerns raised were:

- Environment (including appearance, wildlife, sustainability and pollution)
- Access to services and travel
- Children & young people (especially activities for young people and children's playgrounds)
- Recreation leisure and culture (including meeting facilities and sports provision)
- Community safety
- Housing (especially affordable housing)

14.3 The economy was mostly an issue for market towns rather than smaller settlements.

14.4 A comparison of this recent analysis and a previous evaluation of community-led plans carried out in 2005, shows that the environment is a new priority. Both reports show that many actions proposed by communities were at a local level – i.e. requiring local solutions rather than action by public or private sector organisations.

14.5 Community-led plans have nationally recognised benefits for community cohesion and increasing local participation. Oxfordshire's communities themselves hope that community-led planning will create and support a strong sense of community identity.

Involvement in community-led planning can help build a sense of **local identity**.

[13] May 2007, Community-led plans in Oxfordshire, a report to the Oxfordshire Partnership by University of Gloucestershire

14.6 There are at least 3,000 voluntary and community organisations in Oxfordshire, 1,000 of which are registered with the Oxfordshire Network of Voluntary and Community Organisations.

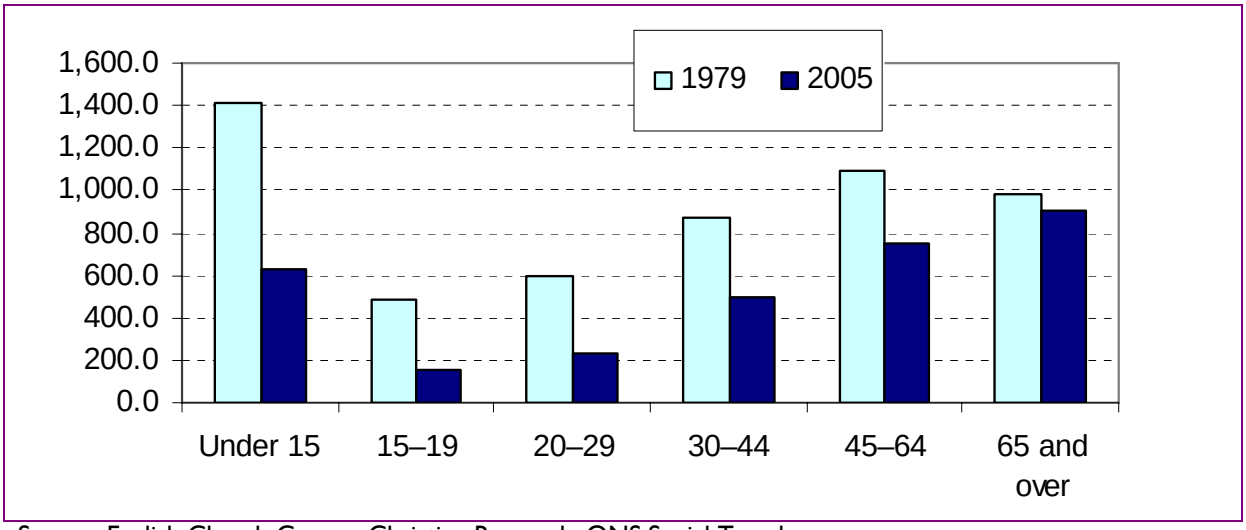
14.7 Recent research on behalf of the Oxfordshire Voluntary Infrastructure Development consortium estimated that 80,000 people give the equivalent of £40m voluntary effort each year in Oxfordshire.

14.8 This level of volunteering equates to around 16% of the adult population of Oxfordshire and may well be an underestimate. ONS estimates that nearly half of adults aged 16 and over in England participated in some form of volunteering activity in 2005 and over two-thirds got involved in informal volunteering.

14.9 There are indications that volunteering is under pressure as a result of:

- High levels of employment.
- Changing travel and work patterns leaving less time for volunteering.
- Falling numbers of people attending Christian church services and a decline in the role of faith communities.
    - Between 1979 and 2005 attendance at church services nationally fell by over 40% (see chart below).

Figure 20 Attendance at church services in England by age



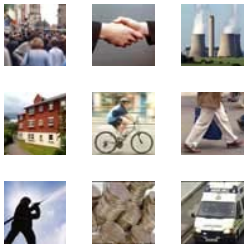
Source: English Church Census, Christian Research, ONS Social Trends

Voluntary activity is under pressure with potential long-term consequences for vulnerable people, communities and the economy.

15 Finding out more

Data and information on Oxfordshire is available by contacting the Oxfordshire Data Observatory on 01865 815483 or by e-mailing oxfordshire2020@oxfordshire.gov.uk.

The Observatory website is at www.oxfordshireobservatory.info



Other useful local, regional and national sources of statistics include:

The Oxfordshire Economic Observatory	http://oeo.geog.ox.ac.uk/
The South East Public Health Observatory	www.sepho.org.uk
The South East of England Intelligence Network	www.see-in.co.uk
Neighbourhood Statistics	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk
The Audit Commission Area profiles	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
The Office for National Statistics	www.statistics.gov.uk
Data for Neighbourhood Renewal (signposting site)	www.data4nr.net

Appendix A – Sustainable Community Strategy evidence base briefing papers

	Theme	***Broad content***
	Oxfordshire Futures	Discussion document Long term trends and issues affecting the future of Oxfordshire
1	Community Life	Active communities, community-led planning, contribution of the voluntary sector
2	Community Safety	Crime, fear of crime; community safety; vulnerable people
3	Economy	Employment, income, businesses, change in key industry sectors
4	Children & Young People	Needs of children & young people
5	Learning and skills	Skills for the economy; skills for individuals
6	Environment	Climate change; resources (waste, water, energy, air quality, countryside, land)
7	Health, care and wellbeing	Lifestyles, older people, long term conditions, vulnerable people
8	Housing	Affordability, housing for vulnerable groups, eco-homes
9	Population and migration	Ageing population, long term and short term migration trends
10	Access to services and travel	Road congestion, accessibility, safer roads, air quality, street environment
11	Recreation, leisure and culture	Participation in culture, sport, leisure activities, internet
12	Spatial Oxfordshire	SE plan, Local Development Frameworks, planning policy; rural, market towns, urban
	Supplementary paper	*Community-led plans in Oxfordshire: their potential contribution to strategic planning (May 2007) Countryside and Community Research Unit, University of Gloucestershire*

Appendix B – Audit Commission LAA profile for Oxfordshire

Selected indicators from the Local Area Agreement profile for Oxfordshire published by the Audit Commission (extracted from www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk June 2007)

Children and Young People

Indicator	Period	Value		Trend	National Quartile (1=best)
% of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent	2005/06	53.6	%	↑	4 **3** 2 1
% of 14 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving level 5 or above at KS3 in Maths	2005/06	77.5	%	↑	4 3 2 **1**
% of pupils in local authority schools achieving level 5 or above in the Key Stage 2 mathematics test	2005/06	31	%	↑	4 3 **2** 1
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that education provision has got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	82.41	%	NoTrend	**4** 3 2 1
% of residents who think that, over the past three years, that facilities for young children have got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	80.23	%	NoTrend	4 3 **2** 1
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that activities for teenagers have got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	62.52	%	NoTrend	4 3 **2** 1
Percentage of young people aged 19 who had formerly been looked after who were in employment, education or training as a ratio of the percentage of all 18-24 year olds in employment education or training	2005/06	0.66	%	↓	4 **3** 2 1

Safer and Stronger Communities

Indicator	Period	Value		Trend	National Quartile (1=best)
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	85.97	%	NoTrend	4 3 **2** 1
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that race relations has got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	83.01	%	NoTrend	4 **3** 2 1
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that public transport has got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	74.49	%	NoTrend	4 3 **2** 1
Total number of road accident casualties, all	2005	2858		↑	**4** 3 2 1
% length of footpaths and rights of way which are easy to use	2005/06	63	%	↓	**4** 3 2 1
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the cleanliness of the streets has got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	67.38	%	NoTrend	4 **3** 2 1
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition	2005	50.8	%	NoTrend	4 3 **2** 1
Kg of household waste collected per head	2005/06	480.9	Kg	↑	**4** 3 2 1
% of household waste recycled	2005/06	21.65	%	↑	4 3 2 **1**
The percentage of residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area	2003/04	44.39	%	NoTrend	4 3 **2** 1
The percentage of residents who think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area	2003/04	55.65	%	NoTrend	4 3 **2** 1
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the level of crime has got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	49.61	%	NoTrend	4 3 2 **1**

Healthier communities and older people

Indicator	Period	Value		Trend	National Quartile (1=best)
Teenage conception rates: number of conceptions to under-18 year olds in a calendar year per thousand females aged 15 to 17	2004	34.3		↑	4 3 **2** 1
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that health services have got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	71.44	%	NoTrend	4 **3** 2 1
% of patients able to be offered a routine appointment to see a GP within 2 working days	2004	97	%	NoTrend	4 3 2 1
Older people helped to live at home per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	2005/06	62.53		↓	**4** 3 2 1

Economic development and enterprise

Indicator	Period	Value		Trend	National Quartile (1=best)
Job density: Number of jobs filled to working age population	2004	0.93		↑	NoQuartile
Number of Job Seeker's Allowance claimants as a percentage of the working age population	Mar-06	1.2	%	↓	4 3 2 **1**
% of Job Seeker's allowance claimants who have been out of work for more than a year	Mar-06	11.6	%	↑	4 **3** 2 1
Gross weekly pay: all workers living in the area	2005	397.7		↑	4 3 2 **1**
% change in the number of VAT registered businesses	2004	1.1	%	↓	NoQuartile
Total number of VAT registered businesses in the area at the end of the year	2004	23745		↑	NoQuartile
Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle kilometres)	2005	7441	million vehicle kms	↑	NoQuartile
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the level of traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	28.84	%	NoTrend	4 **3** 2 1
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that affordable decent housing has got better or stayed the same.	2003/04	29.91		NoTrend	**4** 3 2 1
Total number of new housing completions	2004/05	1890		↑	NoQuartile

Cross-cutting / context

Indicator	Period	Value
First priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents	2003/04	Affordable Housing
Second priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents	2003/04	Road and Pavements
Third priority for improvement in the local area as defined by the local residents	2003/04	Transport Congestion