

Socio-Demographic Analysis Report

Executive Summary

- This analysis shows that Jericho has been a stable residential community in the unique position of having a famous and much-loved history, lending it long-time resilience and self-sufficiency by virtue of its development into the unique character of an “urban village”, complete with basic infrastructure, services and small economic hub on Walton Street
- This gives every reason to encourage a diversity of healthy local, entrepreneurial, business to serve both the community and the wider area, by attracting those outside to visit and use these services/amenities, as well as encourage a vibrant and mixed residential community also dependent on the economic health of Jericho
- This also means that any action to damage and destroy the Jericho Village is unacceptable. The Traffic and Air Quality Analysis Reports show that the Council had absolutely no justification to shut one end of Walton Street. Doing so had an immediate negative-economic impact on Walton Street, as well as anger and despair among the community
- The data comparisons make clear the fairly extreme differences between Jericho and the striking affluence of the Walton Manor/North (“WM/N”) wards. Shutting the south end of Walton Street has had a shockwave effect onto the entire Jericho area, while WM/N are at the furthest point away from it all.
- Jericho is a highly dense residential area and far fewer total population compared to WM/N
- WM/N have far larger properties, rear gardens and additional off-street parking spaces in the set-back front gardens
- WM/N clearly are capable of having a higher number of cars (and therefore emitting higher pollution), as well as using both their own off-street parking spaces while also using the Council’s on-street residential parking permits
- Right across the “Vulnerable” categories, Jericho has a higher percentage-to-population rate than WM/N, indicating the greater socio-economic and health fragility of Jericho. WM/N’s greater affluence will mean those residents are more likely to be able to afford lifestyles and access to health care services that manage/diminish vulnerabilities
- Despite being in a highly sought after property area, closer to the city centre, and equidistant to the countryside (Port Meadow), Jericho’s elderly have a far higher “loneliness index score” than WM/N
- Pensioners in Jericho fair far less well than those in WM/N – households with single pensioners and those with no vehicular transportation of their own are higher in Jericho, meaning higher risks of isolation and the “hidden household” effects
- Housing type differentials are striking too. Jericho obviously has more tightly packed terraced housing, but what doesn’t show up in the data is that Jericho houses will have tiny gardens and are mostly with front doors straight onto narrow street pavements. WM/N in contrast has much larger properties, front and rear gardens, and a strikingly high number of properties for 8+ people. Jericho on the other hand is primarily in the category of “2 rooms or fewer”.

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- The number of owner-occupied (with/without mortgage) and “second homes” is exponentially higher in WM/N. WM/N is simply and clearly a highly gentrified area, and a completely different socio-economic residential area very unlike Jericho. Similarly on the other scale, Jericho has a higher proportion of residents dependent on the different categories of “social housing”. WM/N residents are able to afford to buy and maintain larger more expensive houses (indicated too by the difference in house prices and correlating utility bills, maintenance costs etc). By comparison, Jericho stands out as socio-economically delicate.
- Despite the “myth” that Jericho is highly “gentrified” (its property prices are certainly on the un-affordability scale), its property price are around one-half of those across WM/N
- WM/N has higher “economic activity” – not just higher numbers of people in employment, but strikingly higher numbers of people than in Jericho who are part-time or not in employment. The unemployment data indicates they can actually afford to work part-time or not at all. Married couples are far higher too, indicating that one partner earns a lot and the other partner may be parenting at home
- Jericho households living in “fuel poverty” are twice as high as in WM/N. Although the data shows Jericho annual household income as on average in the £50000 and “only” £10-20,000 less than for WM/N, the above note on married households and economic activity suggests that Jericho household data is most likely counting two persons’ income, whereas WM/N has a higher degree of single household income
- WM/N has almost 3 times more households than Jericho, yet a higher number in Jericho have no car or one car. WM/N has a far higher number of 3 to 4 cars per household. According to that data, 52.5% of Jericho has no car (only 34% and 25.4% for WM/N); Jericho has 330 cars but North has 3 times more (1190) and St Margaret’s has 4 times more (1450).
- It is crystal clear that in closing the south-end of Walton Street, the Council made no effort to understand the socio-economic ecology of Jericho. We cannot find any records from the Council to suggest that they considered the socio-demographic profile of Jericho – and therefore the damaging risks they took to close the road and impact residents’ lives negatively
- In sum, residents and traders have every good reason to challenge the Council, and make every effort to protect Jericho’s diverse/vulnerable population, encourage and maintain its resilient and self-sustainable community, allow local residents and traders to choose and develop their own unique character as a quite extraordinary and historic ‘little urban village’. Jericho’s economic uniqueness as both a ‘little high-street’ and as a key economic hub that also relies on ease of access for tourist/visitor income economics. Jericho is a “model” area for residents and traders to fight to protect – it should not be a “model” area for the Council’s unjustified, ill-thought out and undemocratic actions that have threatened to and are actually having, a negative, damaging effect on both the democratic majority of residents and traders.

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1. UNDERSTANDING 'TRUE' JERICO STATISTICS

This is an analysis of the demographic character of 'true' Jericho using social science data collated by various statistical surveys across the UK, which mainly draw from the 2011 Census and the Office of National Statistics. This is also collated in a central summary document called "Local Insight ward profile" from the Oxford Council's Social Statistics department.¹

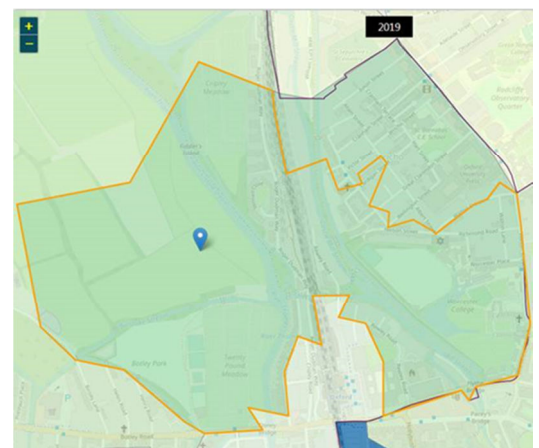
We will mainly use the last Census of 2011² of Jericho to pin down the 'true' Jericho area, indicated by the map the census produced, which selected certain street postcodes. Because Jericho is part of the "Jericho & Osney Ward", the Council Social Statistics department kindly extrapolated out the "Osney" data, to provide a clear demographic snapshot of 'true Jericho'. This is technically called 'Jericho 009C' area, as the 'best fit' to identify Jericho at the most detailed demographic dataset area called 'Lower Super Output Areas'.

This Census map matches what our elderly local residents – born and bred – say is the 'traditional Jericho' (from Worcester Place to Juxon Street, and only the west side of Walton Street).

There are some streets that are excluded (see map above right) from the Census postcodes of this area because they are mostly university accommodation: Worcester Place actually only has 11 residential houses. The rest of Worcester Place is all student accommodation (Worcester College and Exeter College) and one small engineering business. The map also does not include Walton Lane, most likely because in 2011 there were no/few people living in since-converted homes there.

The Census map has another data anomaly in the exclusions of Richmond Road, Nelson Street and St Barnabas Street, and parts of Canal Street, Great Clarendon Street and Cardigan Street. These streets were allocated during the census into the Osney set of data. It would be too difficult to separate them out of the Osney data and add them to the 'pure Jericho' data (see image to right).

We also have a slight problem in the way the name Jericho is used. Not only is it a very distinct 'traditional' ('true') area from Worcester Place up to Juxon Street (and only including the west side of Walton Street), but the name Jericho is also used very loosely by people across the wider area. Very often, residents and outsiders refer to all Walton Street, Kingston Road, Little Clarendon Street, Observatory Street, Adelaide Street, Plantation Road and St Bernard's/Leckford Road at Jericho. In this report, we are being very specific to use the name 'Jericho' for the 'true' (traditional) core population, and we use 'wider Jericho' in its looser sense.



¹ One thing to remember with statistics is that they are collated from various national/local/government demographic surveys, so they do not capture an 'exact' picture. Not everyone will have filled in a government census form; not everyone will have registered to vote.

² The 'raw data' for the 2011 Census are located in 'Local Area Reports' which are held within the full data sets in the Nomis website. This is a service run on behalf of the Office for National Statistics by Durham University <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=E05006556>

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2. JERICO DATA SNAPSHOT

Total population:

- The 2011 Census found Jericho had a population of 1,400 residents living in households, with “little change in the total number of residents since 2001”
- The Office of National Statistics gives a 2018 total population for Jericho as 1510³, which is not that much of an increase since the 2011 Census
- We analytically estimate that Jericho might have a maximum population of up to 2000: a statistical estimate incorporating those who were not captured in the 2011 and 2018 data surveys, and capturing those in the streets excluded by the 2011 census (i.e. the “true” Jericho from Worcester Place to Juxon Street)

Jericho should be recognised as an “urban village” – a unique category of socio-economic hub that benefits from a little ‘high street’ of around 40 traders offering a range of social amenities. This means that Jericho provides its own economy that can operate somewhat separately from the city-centre (a mere 10 minutes’ walk away). This means that it provides an important basic infrastructure for day-to-day life without necessarily needing to travel into the city. This further means that Jericho has a fairly distinct character of “self-sufficiency” and “economic resilience”, when it has a *healthy* range of basic infrastructural services, such as a post office, pharmacy, small NHS practices, a range of supermarkets and a body of independent traders. However, a small economy like this is always fragile – anything to upset the stability of the local economic hub would decimate the range of services and amenities by discouraging outside visitors thus creating empty retail units. Traders have long reported that rents are high.

Of the 2018 total population of 1510, 50.6% are male, 49.4% are female, **showing a good gender balance**. 11.5% are children aged between 0-15 as ‘non-working age’, 77.5% are ‘working age’ and 11.1% are aged over 65. Therefore, **22.6% of the total population are young/elderly** and **77.5% are of working age**.

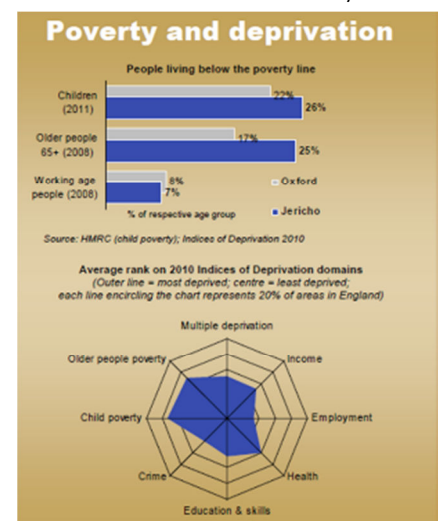
- The continued stability and economic health of the community is good reason to ensure that this healthy gender balance is not negatively impacted

The population of Jericho is well qualified and the proportion of full-time employees is above average. People employed in “higher managerial and professional occupations” in 2011 was 34% of people aged 16 to 74 compared with 21% in Oxford

- this again shows Jericho residentiality has good *domestic household economic* resilience and stability that should be protected from negative impacts

Poverty rates amongst children and older people are higher than the city average. As a percentage of each respective age group: 7% working age, and 26% were children, 25% older people aged 65+.

- in other words, 51% of all children & 65+ are living below the poverty line, or a total of 58% across the whole population
- this is quite shocking, giving every reason to fight against any negative impacts that could further increase internal fragility thereby increasing isolation, and protect the area’s unique economic stability and character



³ ONS mid-year estimate 2018

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Out of total population of 1510 in 2018, **14.4% are pensioner households**, 34.4% are one-person households under 65, **38.3% of all families with dependent children are 'lone parent families'**, 14% are married households, 10.2% are co-habiting households and 7.5% are student households. In 2001 the student population aged between 16-74 was 20%, rising to 26% in 2011 (this includes university students and full-time students at schools and colleges)

- These figures will come as some surprise, as the common impression of Jericho is that it has become highly gentrified: "full of rich people" with "high house prices". In fact, *only 21%* of properties are "owner-occupied". This means that almost one-third of Jericho falls into social housing and state welfare categories⁴ (see specific analysis on this further below in Section 4 Housing)
- The figures of 14.4% pensioner households and 38.3% as 'lone parent families' are two other areas of surprise – and of socio-economic fragility that also need protecting against negative impacts
- Property prices in Jericho are certainly very high, making it unaffordable to most. But what is interesting is that the gentrifier category are actually very low, meaning Jericho has retained its own socio-economic mix of categories, living in equilibrium with the economic hub of Walton Street

Jericho became significantly more **ethnically diverse** between 2001 and 2011. In 2001, 26% of residents were from a non-White British ethnic group compared and this increased significantly to 38% by 2011

- this gives Jericho another much-valued characteristic of socio-cultural diversity that needs protecting against negative impacts
- This is also reflected in the cultural cafes and restaurants operating as independent traders in Jericho – another facet of economic cultural diversity, that needs protecting

3. 'VULNERABLE POPULATION'

At the very least, a statistical average of one-third of the total population fall into the vulnerable/dependent/non-working categories (not including other vulnerable variables emerging in the data such as ill health, which are outlined below), giving another reason to protect and build a caring, self-sufficient community

People out of work:

Of total population, 1.7% claim unemployment benefits (both JSA & UC) and 3.0% are incapacity claimants. In this total of 4.4%, 1.8% are unemployed youth claimants aged 18-24, and 2.8% older claimants aged 50+ : 1.6% are male, 1.8% female claimants.⁵

- This creates of statistical total of 4.4% of 'working age workless' claimants

Welfare claimants:

21.4% of total population are in receipt of key welfare benefits payable by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).⁶ Of this 21.4%, 6.3% are aged 16-24, **37.5% aged 25-49, 56.3% aged 50-64.**

- This shows approximately one-quarter of population have vulnerability in adult working age

⁴ Lucy's Properties own a fair number of Jericho properties as rental assets.

⁵ People who are out of work and receiving workless benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)/Universal Credit (UC) and Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Employment and Support Allowance (ESA).

⁶ Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability.

Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income and provides a measure of the number of households in poverty.

Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

Universal Credit (UC) has started to replace these legacy benefits for new claimants. The UC rollout began in April 2013, with single jobseeker's moving on to the new benefit and by March 2016 the rollout intensified to include other groups who are out of work or on low incomes.

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Disability:

For the prevalence of disability, 6% of total population claim Attendance Allowance.

1.8% claim Disability Living Allowance, but since 2013 this has gradually been replaced by Personal Independence Payment (PIP), with 2.1% in receipt of PIP. PIP claims are found as 1.6% of males and 2.2% of females – indicating a slightly higher vulnerability among women. 1.1% of people claiming PIP have mental health conditions.⁷

- This suggests a statistical estimate of 9.9% for disability vulnerability

Children:

19% of total population are classified as children living in poverty. 9.6% of these children are in 'out of work' households and 34.5% are in lone parent households.⁸

- 19% childhood poverty is quite shocking given the "myth" that Jericho is gentrified
- The 34.5% figure highlights economic fragility for single parents

Houses with 'multiple needs':⁹

51.5% of total Jericho population are households that are 'not deprived in any dimension'. However, 32.8% are 'household deprived in 1 dimension', 11.2% in '2 dimensions', 4% in '3 dimensions', and 0.4% 'suffering multiple deprivation'.

- this means that a statistical half of the population (48.4%) have between 1 to 4 dimensions of 'multiple needs'

'Other groups' that are 'vulnerable':¹⁰

- 1.2% of working age adults in total population have mental health related benefits

⁷ Explanation: Attendance Allowance is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. Until April 2013, Disability Living Allowance was payable to children and adults in or out of work who are below the age of 65 and who were disabled, and required help with personal care or had walking difficulties. From April 2013 Personal Independence Payments (PIP) have been introduced to replace Disability Living Allowance for all new claimants. PIP helps with some of the extra costs caused by long-term disability, ill-health or terminal ill-health.

⁸ Explanation: Children in 'out of work' households, are defined as dependent children living in families where all adults are in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance or Pension Credit. This measure includes Universal Credit claimants. The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income.

⁹ Explanation: The Census 2011 has four deprivation dimension characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating. These figures are taken from responses to various questions in census 2011.

Households with multiple deprivation are households experiencing four key measures of deprivation:

- All adult household members have no qualifications
- At least one household member is out of work (due to unemployment or poor health)
- At least one household member has a limiting long-term illness
- The household is living in overcrowded conditions

¹⁰ The figures for people with mental health issues are based on Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit claimants who are claiming due to mental health related conditions. Incapacity Benefit is payable to persons unable to work due to illness or disability. Informal care figures show people who provide any unpaid care by the number of hours a week they provide that care. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to another person because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age. The line chart on the right shows the change in the number of people claiming Incapacity benefit for mental health reasons as a proportion of the working age population and the chart below it includes figures for children and all people providing unpaid care across Jericho 009C.

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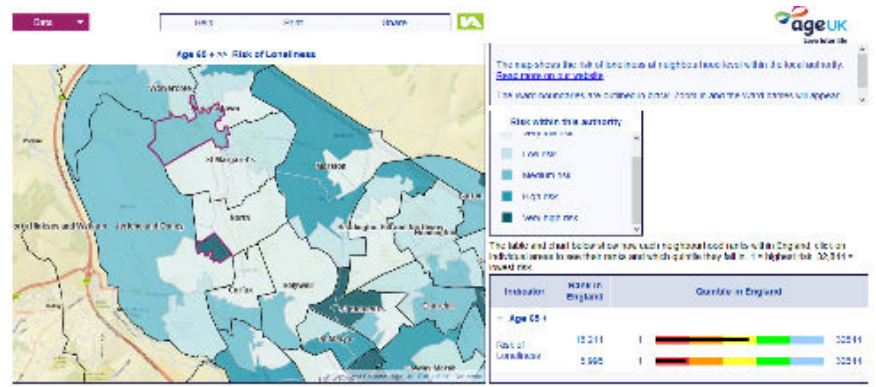
- 5.6% are people providing unpaid care, of which 1.1% provide unpaid care of 50-plus hours per week
- 0.8% are children aged 0-15 providing unpaid care.

Pensioners:

With 14.4% of total population being pensioner households (see above), **56.3% are with no car or van, 85.7% are households of one pensioner.** 82% are state pension claimants and 12.6% are pension credit claimants.

- This indicates some fairly extreme vulnerability and isolation for our pensioner/elderly population, where 56.3% have no transport of their own, and 85.7% are living on their own
- Lack of public transport, elderliness and ill-health means that both statistical groups are at great risk of becoming ‘hidden households’ – unable to socialise, reach important services/amenities, losing dignified freedom and independence, and becoming invisible to neighbours if “sense of community” breaks down
- Without public transport, they face higher costs of travel, such as taxis to GPs/hospital
- All this raises risks of affordability for those reliant on state pension, as well as those living off retirement savings that can create further poverty if unable to afford to pay for elderly/end-of-life care at home and become dependent on state care/care-homes

There are two indicators of **pensioner loneliness**. The census provides a measure of the proportion of pensioners living alone (defined as households of one pensioner and no other household members), **which is the above 85.7% figure**. In addition, Age UK’s “Loneliness Index”¹¹ shows a figure of -3.6 probability for loneliness for those aged 65 and over in Jericho. This can also be seen in Age UK’s “heatmap”.¹²



- **Jericho’s score of -3.6 suggests considerable loneliness** among Jericho residents aged over 65
- This is also much higher than the loneliness scores for Walton Manor and North wards (WM/N)
- This is surprising and raises concerns – that a Jericho population, close to the city centre, feel more lonely and isolated than Walton Manor/North
- However, the greater affluence of Walton Manor/North means that pensioners there will be wealthier, have better private transport, be able to afford taxis and so forth

¹¹ Explanation: Pensioner groups include those that may face greater risks or who may have different types of need. There are three measures included: pensioners without access to transport, pensioner loneliness and pensioners in poverty. Pensioners without access to transport are those with no access to a car or van. The dataset only includes pensioners living in private households, which means there will be a higher figure of pensions living in non-private (council) households. There are two indicators of pensioner loneliness. The census provides a measure of the proportion of pensioners living alone (defined as households of one pensioner and no other household members). In addition, Age Concern have developed a Loneliness Index (which predicts the prevalence of loneliness amongst people aged 65+) based on census data. Areas with a value closer to 0 predict a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65 and over and living in households compared to areas with a value further away from 0. Pensioners in poverty are those in receipt of Pension Credit. Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law.

¹² Age UK’s “heatmap” can be found here: <http://data.ageuk.org.uk/loneliness-maps/england-2016/oxford/> (and the general website is: <http://data.ageuk.org.uk/loneliness-maps/england-2016/>)

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4. HOUSING

Housing type:

8.6% are detached/semi-detached, 45.3% are terraced, 35% are purpose-built flats, 8.8% are flats in converted houses and 2.2% are flats in commercial property.

However, the 2011 Census only counts this as **481 “dwelling spaces”**. They define these as “a dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.”

But in the 2019 “Tenure” data below, this comes to a different **“number of households” of 983**.

Central heating, household overcrowding and dwelling size:

Population density in Jericho is 97.9%, 3.3% of houses lack central heating and 22.6% is measured as “overcrowding”, with 15.8% of dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer and 3% of 8 rooms *or more*

- This means Jericho is a **highly dense residential area**
- This can be compared to the far lower data of Oxford averages of 33.8% population density, 2.6% lacking central heating, 13.9% overcrowding and 6.7% 2 rooms *or fewer*

Tenure (i.e. “type” of housing):¹³

21% of housing is owner occupied, where 11.8 % are owned outright and 9.4% are with mortgage/loan. 19.9% are “social rented households”, 17% are rented from the council, 2.9% rented from Housing Association or “Social Landlord” (total 39.8%). 55.1% are rented from a private landlord or letting agency and 3.5% are “other rented dwellings” (total 58.6%).

- this shows a highly mixed community with an average of one-third (39.8%) dependent on 3 forms of “social housing”

This is very interesting as the external “myth” of Jericho is that it has been highly “gentrified” and estate agents have been key to ensuring property prices rise (there is also much “talk” of overseas/wealthy investors from outside the area buying up investment properties). A general definition of gentrification is the arrival of wealthier people in an existing urban district, a related increase in rents and property values, and changes in the district's character and culture. The term is often used negatively, suggesting the displacement of poor communities by rich outsiders. This stereotype of gentrification is commonly thought of Jericho. However, 21% of the “owner-occupied” stereotype is not very high, alongside 39.8% of social housing. Of course many of the “private & other rented” (58.6%) fall into a different “hidden” aspect of gentrification, with a proportion of those able to afford to buy and then just rent them out. Lucy's Properties also own a number of rental properties.

Otherwise the 39.8% of “social” types of housing is very high, showing a community that has a healthy social mix, and the “poor” have not been displaced by “owner-occupiers” (both these groups create the permanent “social fabric” character of Jericho). However, it should be noted that property prices have become

¹³ “Owner occupied” housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).

“Social rented” housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.

“Rented from the Council” includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority

“Housing Association or Social Landlord” includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and nonprofit housing Company.

“Private rented or letting agency” includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.

“Other Rented” includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

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extremely high, disabling affordability. But this really is fuelled by estate agents who generally drive property pricing levels – there is no formal method of actually determining what a property is worth, other than a) agents driving prices up through their own calculations and b) who is willing to pay what for a property. Jericho has become a “highly sought-after residential area” – how much of this is due to agents and how much to “the wealthy” seeking to move into/invest in Jericho? How many of those actually live here and how many are purely at-a-distance invest-to-rent purchases? If only 21% are owner-occupied and thereby actually contributing to the social life of the community – investing in and actually living in the area – then an undetermined percentage of the 58.6% will be the “external wealthy” group simply investing in bricks.

Note that in a separate FOI request, the Council sent a spreadsheet back which provides a total count of 151 Council-owned homes (as houses/flats/bedsits/bungalows) – not the 118 above. The residential property owned by Lucy’s seems to have been included in the demographic data – Lucy’s own most/all of properties down Juxon Street and other flats, but these seem to be included in “privately rented” data.

- Nevertheless, the data – and local knowledge from local residents – affirms that Jericho’s residential character is very mixed across all categories. And that it is not a “highly gentrified” area, which a high proportion across the different types of “social housing” and a lower proportion of “owner-occupied” as the two key groups who make Jericho’s unique community

Central heating, household overcrowding & dwelling size: ¹⁴

Population density of Jericho is very high; with number of persons per hectare 97.9, compared to an Oxford average of 33.8.

3.3% of Jericho houses lack central heating, 22.6% are categorised as “overcrowded”. 15.8% are dwellings with 2 or fewer rooms, with only 3% as 8 or more rooms. The average dwelling size is 2.02 persons.

Fuel poverty: ¹⁵

- 21.9% of households are not connected to the gas network.
- 16.8% of households are living in “fuel poverty”, compared to Oxford average of 11.7%.
 - So fuel poverty in Jericho is higher than the Oxford average.

Health and wellbeing: General health and limiting long-term illness:

11.6% of total population are living with a limiting long-term illness, of which 6.8% are people aged 16-64 and 5.3% are aged 0-15.

Of those aged 45+, 9.9% have hip osteoarthritis (2.7% as “severe”), 16.4% have knee osteoarthritis (4.8% as “severe”), and 13.3% across all ages have back pain (7.7% as “severe”).

- So out of 11.6% of total population living with a limiting long-term illness, 39.6% have hip/knee osteoarthritis & back pain, of which 15.2% are “severe”

¹⁴ A household's accommodation is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). The data also shows breakdowns by tenure. This enables users to compare differences in the proportion of households with inadequate heating supply in the owner occupied, social rented and private rented sectors. Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. The standard used to measure overcrowding is called the ‘occupancy rating’ which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household’s requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants’ needs.

¹⁵ Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.

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Car ownership:

This is interesting, against the Council's thin argument centred on traffic and air pollution to falsely justify the closure of Walton Street.

This data shows details of the number of cars and vans in Jericho 009C. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for *private households only*. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted. Note that the 2011 Census uses the number of 695 households for this data, not the total population in 2011 of 1400.

So, of the "695 households", 52.6% (365) households have no cars, and 55.5% have cars. Of those with cars, 38.6% (270) have one car, 7.9% (55) have two cars, 0.9% (5) have three cars.

- In terms of the "climate emergency" and the Council's "attack" on Walton Street, actually only half of the Jericho population have cars, the other half don't – not bad for low-car usage!
- This also means that the Jericho population are not emitting high levels of air pollution (see the Air Quality Analysis Report that also shows Walton Street as having well-below the minimum NO² pollution level)

From a separate FOI request direct to the Council, we get different numbers for vehicles:

"...you asked for information about the latest (2019, or most current 2020) number of permanent annual car parking permits issued to the Jericho area only and the number of properties where there are more than one parking permits issued for that household (i.e. households that have 2 or more cars. I can confirm that in the Jericho area only the **current valid Resident Permits for 2019/2020 is 533** and using the postcodes provided the number of properties where there are **more than one parking permit issued for that area are 48**. The controlled parking zone for Jericho is restricted to a maximum of 2 per property."

This raises a critical point about vehicles used by other neighbouring residents and stakeholders that will have put strain on our Jericho 009C streets:

- In "true" Jericho, OUP has a large carpark. They declined to be transparent about their number of parking bays but did say "more than 60" and "3 parking facilities" one of which "takes 3 cars". These would not have been counted in the residential census data. In addition, they have employee drivers who do not get given a space and have to park around our Jericho streets, as well as large vehicles using Walton Street and Great Clarendon Street involved with their publishing/printing business
- Not in 'true' Jericho - car owners who are likely to use Jericho streets and Walton Street are residents from Lucy's complex (Wharf, Foundry, Eagle & Furnace Houses). It seems Lucy's complex has 301 car parking spaces (277 residential, 24 business)¹⁶
- Residents in Walton Manor/North also own cars and will also use Jericho's streets and Walton Street (the latter data can be found in the next sections Data Comparative sheet)
- And likewise, Worcester College would also use Walton Street – we estimate they have 45 car parking spaces on site, plus large vehicular deliveries
- How many rat-runners were trying to escape the long-standing heavy traffic congestion on either side of Walton Street (St Giles and Beaumont/Hythe Bridge Street) because of Council failure to fully understand/manage traffic in these outlying key roads? This data is unknown because the Council failed to understand and correctly record base-line data prior to the closure of Walton Street
- What is clear, however, is that the "true" Jericho residential-car data shows it is not and could never have been a key contributor to traffic congestion and air pollution. It had not been putting strain on Jericho's streets and Walton Street – the "other users" will have contributed to such a strain

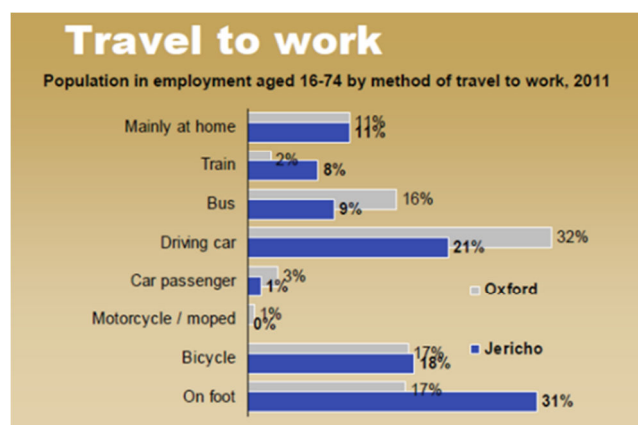
¹⁶ Original planning application 04/00386/FUL on 24 February 2004

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Foot/cycle traffic:

The proportion of those in employment living in Jericho and travelling to work on foot or by bike is well above the city average. The 2011 Census records the method of travel to work among employed residents aged 16-74 as 11% mainly at home, 8% train, 9% bus, 18% bicycle, 31% on foot. 21% drove a car and 1% as passenger.

- this additionally demonstrates Jericho is a positively low-car usage working community
- 66% of Jericho did not use cars to get to work compared to 64% for Oxford as a whole
- only 22% of Jericho use a car to get to work compared to 35% for Oxford as a whole
- and a high 31% of Jericho go on foot compared to 17% of Oxford as a whole



Economic activity (people aged 16-74):

62% of total population is economically active, of which 40.2% are full-time employees, 7% are part-time, 7.8% are self-employed and 38% are economically inactive.

Local businesses:

21.7% is “professional, scientific & technical services”, 14.5% is “postal and telecommunications” and 10.8% is “retail industry”.¹⁷

See the Jericho Traders Association’s Business Report for specific information on the traders on Walton Street.

¹⁷ This section shows the concentration of ‘local business units’ in Jericho 009C. ‘Local business units’ are counts of businesses based on the location of an operational unit. Though larger businesses such as supermarket chains may have their head office in a large city, these figures measure all subsidiaries of that larger enterprise based on where subsidiaries are located. The figures cover all business eligible for VAT (1.7 million businesses in the UK are registered for VAT). These businesses are categorised into 16 broad industry groups derived from the Standard Industrial Classification (UKSIC (2003)).

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5. COMPARING JERICHO 009C DATA TO ST MARGARET'S/WALTON MANOR WARDS

This section provides copies of the socio-demographic statistics below. Note the data also refers to “North” ward.

	least affluent		North		most affluent	
	Jericho	%		%	St Margaret's	%
total population	1510		5890		5385	
male		50.6		51.5		49.9
female		49.4		48.5		50.1
aged 0-15	175	11.5	830	14.1	895	16.6
working age	1170	77.5	4410	74.9	3610	67.0
aged 65+	165	11.1	650	11.1	880	16.3
All households						
pensioner households	100	14.4	305	16.9	380	19.5
one person hsls under 65	240	34.4	485	26.8	530	27.2
lone parent families with dependent childr	35	38.3	50	14.1	85	16.5
married hsls	95	14.0	540	29.9	620	31.9
cohabiting hsls	70	10.2	150	8.3	150	7.7
student hsls	50	7.5	70	3.8	20	1.0
other hsls		14.7		11.5		

	least affluent		North		most affluent	
	Jericho	%		%	St Margaret's	%
VULNERABLE GROUPS						
People out of work						
unemployed Benefit (JSA&UC)	20	1.7	25	0.6	10	0.3
JSA claimants	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0
Youth unempolymnt claimants aged 18-24	5	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Older unemployed JSA&UC claimants aged 5	10	2.8	5	0.4	5	0.3
Male JSA&UC	10	1.6	10	0.4	5	0.3
Female JSA&UC	10	1.6	10	0.4	5	0.3
Working age workless benefit claimants	50	4.4	50	1.2	45	1.2
Incapacity benefits claimants	35	3.0	30	0.7	35	1.0
Disability						
Attendance Allowance claimants	10	6.0	40	6.0	85	9.5
PIP	25	2.1	35	0.8	20	0.5
PIP males	10	1.6	10	0.5	10	0.6
PIP females	10	2.2	20	0.9	10	0.5
PIP with mental health conditions	15	1.1	10	0.2	10	0.3
Disability Living Allowance claimants	25	1.8	25	0.4	40	0.7
Working age benefit claimants						
working age DWP Benefit claimants	80	6.6	70	1.6	65	1.8
female	45	7.6	45	2.2	40	2.3
male	35	5.6	25	1.2	25	1.4
Income Support	5	0.4	0	0.0	10	0.3
Housing Benefit	80	10.5	95	4.8	65	3.2
Universal Credit	45	3.9	35	0.8	35	0.9

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	least affluent		North		most affluent	
	Jericho	%		%	St Margaret's	%
Children						
Children in 'out of work' households	15	9.6	15	1.8	15	1.7
Children in lone parent households	50	34.5	50	8.8	80	9.6
Children in poverty	20	16.0	25	6.0	20	3.0
Pensioners						
Private pensioner households with no car/v	80	56.3	177	32.6	157	23.4
households of one pensioner	84	85.7	224	73.4	226	59.6
state pension claimant	137	82.0				
Pension credit claimant	20	12.6	40	6.1	30	3.4
Loneliness Index	-3.6		-4.2		-4.5	
	= Jericho is more lonely than the other 2 wards					
Households with multiple needs						
Household not deprived in any dimension	358	51.5				
Household deprived in 1 dimension	228	32.8				
Household deprived in 2 dimensions	78	11.2				
Household deprived in 3 dimensions	28	4.0				
Other groups						
mental health related benefits	15	1.2	15	0.3	25	0.7
Households suffering multiple deprivation	3	0.4	3	0.2	2	0.1
People providing unpaid care	77	5.6	371	6.4	372	6.8
Unpaid care (50+hours per week)	16	1.1	41	0.7	40	0.7
Children 0-15 providing unpaid care		0.8		0.5		0.5

	least affluent		North		most affluent	
	Jericho	%		%	St Margaret's	%
Housing type						
detached	18	2.4	76	3.8	240	11.5
semi-detached	46	6.2	317	16.1	384	18.3
terraced	336	45.3	662	33.5	379	18.1
purpose built flat	260	35.0	601	30.4	744	35.5
flat in converted house	65	8.8	286	14.5	335	16.0
flat in commercial property	16	2.2	30	1.5	13	0.6
second homes	0	0.0	32	1.7	20	1.2
Houseing - tenure						
owner occupied	150	21.6	855	47.4	1153	59.2
...owned outright (no mortgage)	82	11.8	509	28.2	699	35.9
...with mortgage	65	9.4	301	16.7	405	20.8
owner occupied shared ownership	3	0.4	45	2.5	49	2.5
social rented households	138	19.9	145	8.0	96	4.9
rented from council	118	17.0	31	1.7	13	0.7
rented from Housing Assoc/Social Landlord	20	2.9	114	6.3	83	4.3
Rented from private landlord/agency	383	55.1	620	34.4	535	27.5
Other rented dwellings	24	3.5	183	10.1	163	8.4

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	least affluent		North	%	most affluent				
	Jericho	%			St Margaret's	%			
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How affordable is local housing?									
average house price	607,700		919,980		1,123,903				Council tax as of April 2020
households in Council Tax Band A		9.1		5.6		3.0			1,373.48
Band B		19.5		5.2		5.2			1,602.40
Band C		11.7		9.9		12.9			1,831.30
Band D		40.3		15.1		16.8			2,060.22
Band E		15.6		27.2		18.5			2,518.04
Band F		2.6		10.3		12.5			2,975.86
Band G		1.3		19.4		23.3			3,433.70
Band H		0.0		6.9		8.2			4,120.44

	least affluent		North	%	most affluent				
	Jericho	%			St Margaret's	%			
Central heating, household overcrowding and dwelling size									
population density (persons/hectare)	97.9		49.5		28.4				
houses lacking central heating	23	3.3	54.0	3	55	2.8			
overcrowded housing	157	22.6	256	14.2	211	10.8			
vacant dwellings	47	6.3	173	8.8	148	7.1			
dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer	110	15.8	148	8.2	138	7.1			
dwellings with 8 or more rooms	21	3.0	312	17.3	507	26.0			
average dwelling size (persons)	2.02		2.13		2.16				
Communal establishment residents									
total	0	0.0	1923	33.1	1231	22.4			
medical & care establishments	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	1.4			
Education establishments	0	0.0	1837	31.6	1089	19.8			
Other	0	0.0	86	1.5	62	1.1			
Health and wellbeing: General health and limiting long-term illness									
No of people living in health deprivation 'h	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
People with a limiting long-term illness	160	11.6	465	8.0	505	9.2			
People aged 16-64 with limiting long-term i	75	6.8	245	5.6	200	5.2			
...aged 0-15		5.3		1.6		2.2			
Babies born with a low birth weight	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Health and wellbeing: Musculoskeletal conditions									
No of people with knee osteoarthritis	61	16.4	154	15.8	311	15.6			
...'severe'	18	4.8	45	4.6	94	4.7			
...hip osteoarthritis	37	9.9	94	9.7	199	10.0			
...'severe'	10	2.7	27	2.8	53	2.7			
...back pain	187	13.3	601	10.7	808	15.1			
...'severe'	108	7.7	328	5.8	454	8.5			

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	least affluent				most affluent	
	Jericho	%	North	%	St Margaret's	%
Economy: Income and fuel poverty						
annual household income	53,100		61,435		69,200	
households living in 'Fuel Poverty'	125	16.8	140	7.2	155	7.5
Economy: Economic activity						
economically active	752	62.0	2419	50.9	2416	56.8
full-time employees	487	40.2	1350	28.4	1425	33.5
part-time employees	85	7.0	259	5.4	325	7.6
self-employed people	94	7.8	417	8.8	419	9.8
economically inactive	460	38.0	2337	49.1	1840	43.2
Access and transport: Car ownership						
	(of 695 households)		(of 1800 households)		(of 1945 households)	
No cars	365	52.5	610	34.0	495	25.4
one car	270	38.6	885	49.0	1010	51.8
two cars	55	7.9	245	13.7	355	18.3
three cars	5	0.9	50	2.7	65	3.4
four+ cars	0	0.0	10	0.7	20	1.0