

Summary

This profile summarises the characteristics of Rose Hill, as recorded by the 2011 Census. Rose Hill is an estate in the south of Oxford, bounded by the river Thames and the ring road.

In 2011 there were 3,400 people living in 1,200 households in Rose Hill. The population grew by 8% over the previous decade, which is moderate growth compared to the city. Rose Hill has a very young population - with 30% of its residents aged under 18 years. Ethnic diversity has increased markedly over the last decade - in 2011 42% of residents were from a non white British ethnic group, compared to 21% in 2001. Rose Hill has a relatively high proportion of people from South Asian ethnic groups (one in seven residents) and people who were born in South Asia (one in ten residents). There is also a relatively high proportion of people from Black ethnic groups.

Rose Hill residents are more likely to be engaged in low paid, low skill occupations than people living elsewhere in the city, with two-fifths of people working in routine or semi-routine jobs. One third of adults have no qualifications, and attainment at school is below the city average.

Half of Rose Hill's households live in social rented housing, and another third own their home, but only the number of households renting their home privately has increased since 2001. Large households are more common in Rose Hill than elsewhere, reflected also in the larger number of 'households with non-dependent children' i.e. children of working age not in full-time education, still living at home.

Poverty and deprivation is a significant issue in Rose Hill. The 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation put it among the 20% most deprived areas in England. The child poverty rate is the highest in the city - 44% of children live below the poverty line, as do 28% of older people. In total one in five working age residents is claiming an out-of-work benefit, half of whom are claiming an incapacity benefit.

Geography



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Ordnance Survey 100019348.

Further information

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

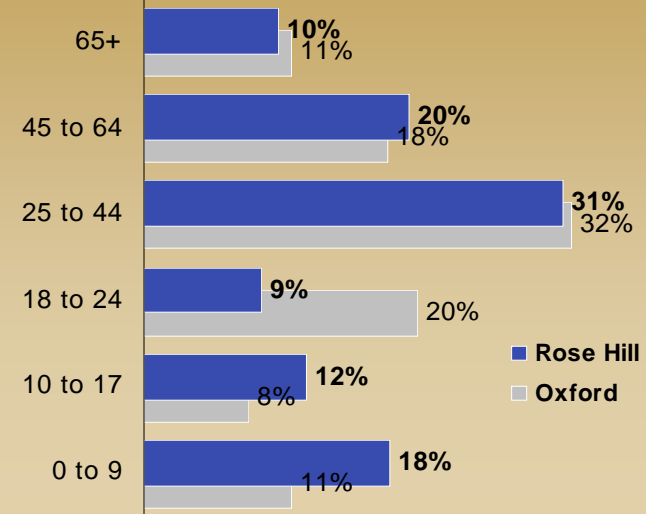
Total population



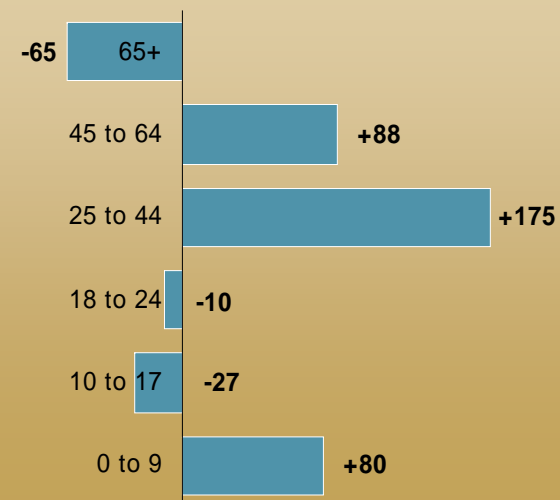
The 2011 Census counted 'usual residents' – that is, people who had lived or intended to live in the city for 12 months or more. Each resident was counted as living either in a 'communal establishment' (e.g. hospital, university hall of residence, prison) or in a household. This profile sometimes looks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

Age structure

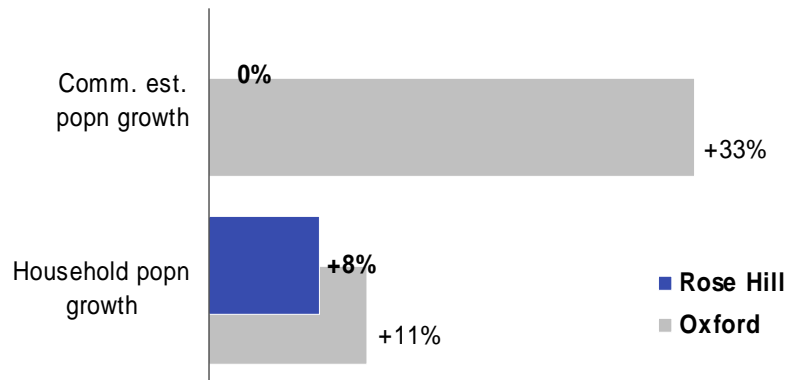
Resident population by age 2011



Change in population by age, 2001 - 2011



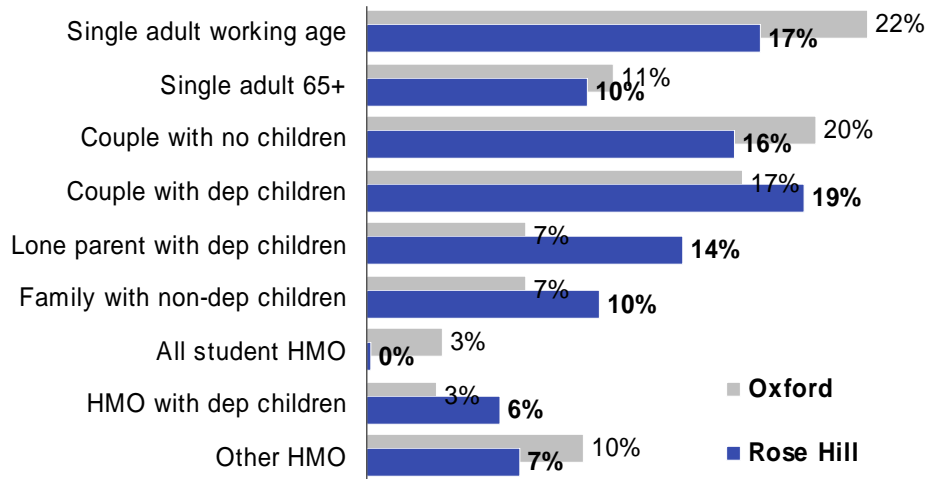
Growth in household and communal establishment populations, 2001-2011



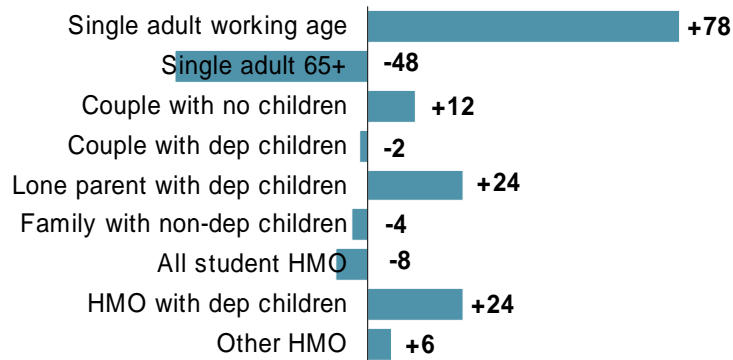
Household type

Between 2001 and 2011 the number of households in Rose Hill increased by 77, from 1,165 households in 2001 to 1,242 households in 2011.

Households by household type, 2011



Change in households by household type, 2001 - 2011

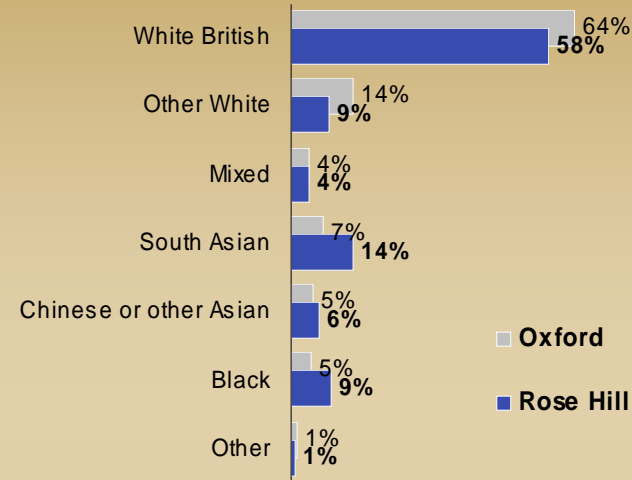


Dep children: dependent children; HMO: house in multiple occupation. There are various definitions of HMO; here it means two or more unrelated people who are living together.

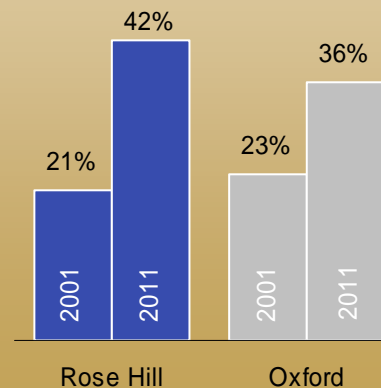
Ethnic group

In 2011, 42% of residents were from a non-White British ethnic group, compared to 21% in 2001.

Resident population by ethnic group 2011



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

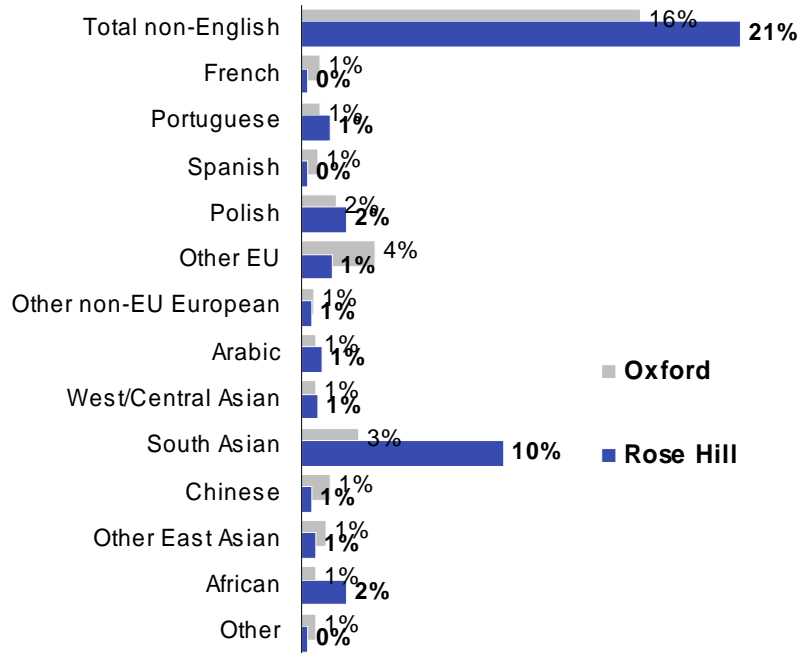


Change in population by ethnic group, 2001 - 2011



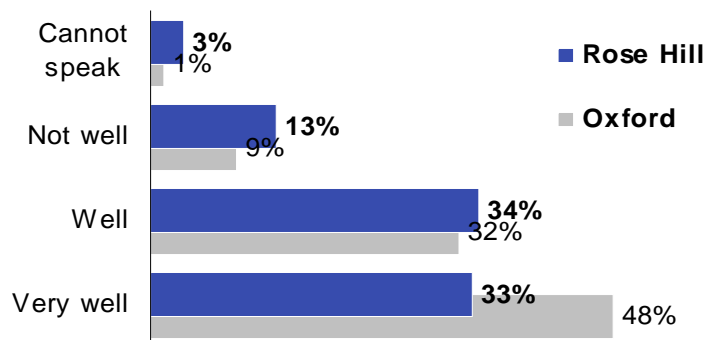
Language

Resident population aged 3+ by main language, 2011



% of all usual residents aged 3 years and over

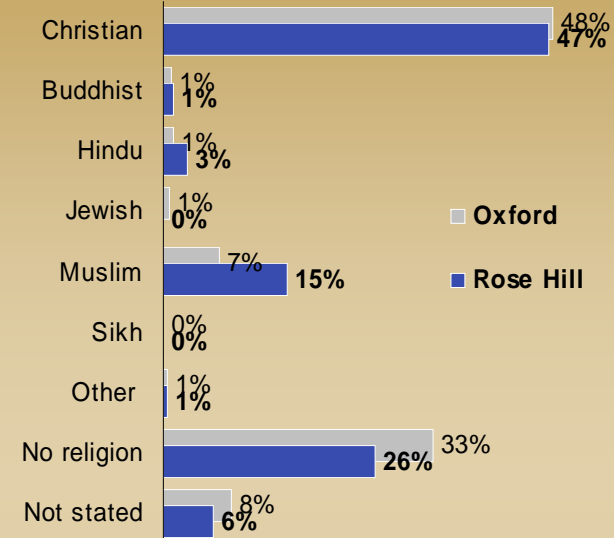
Reported English proficiency, people whose main language is not English, 2011



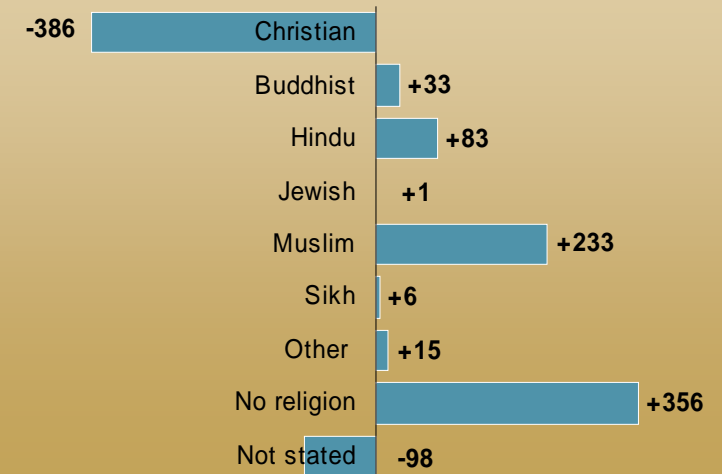
% of people aged 3 and over whose main language is not English

Religion

Resident population by religion, 2011



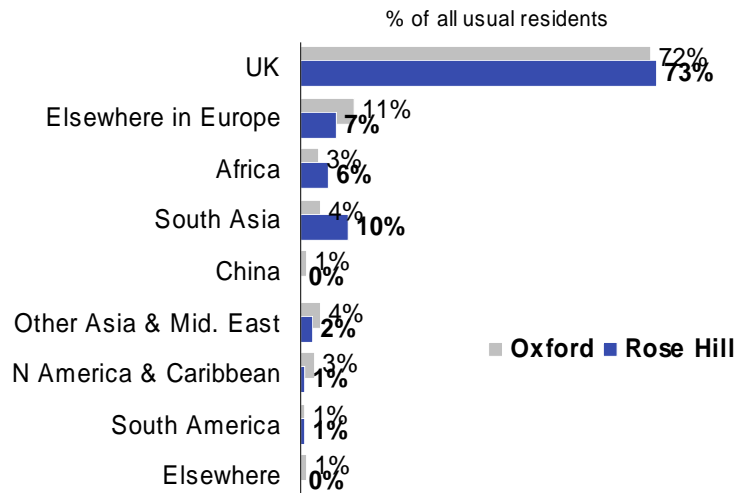
Change in resident population by religion, 2001 - 2011



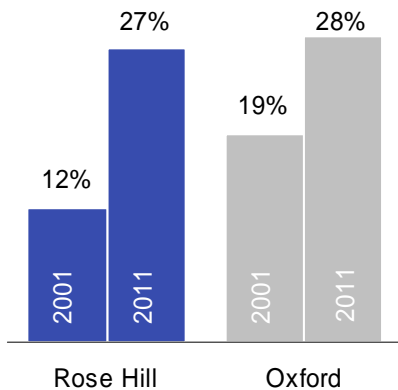
Country of birth

In 2011, 27% of residents were born outside the UK, compared to 12% in 2001.

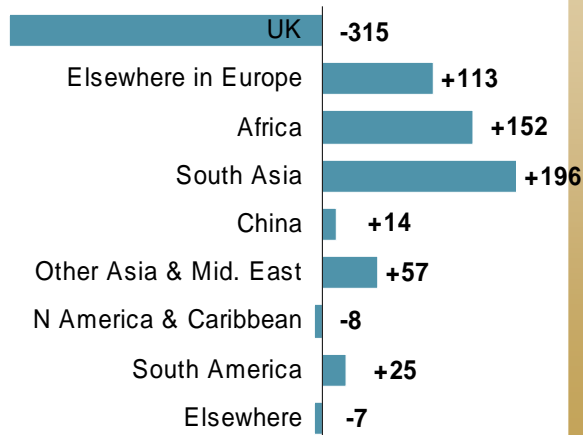
Resident population by country of birth 2011



% of residents born outside the UK, 2001 & 2011

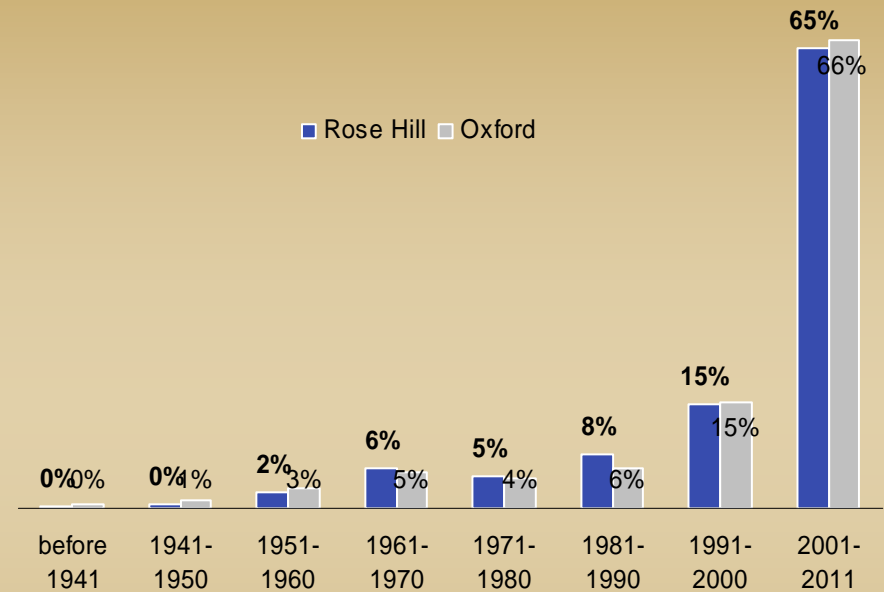


Change in population by country of birth, 2001 - 2011



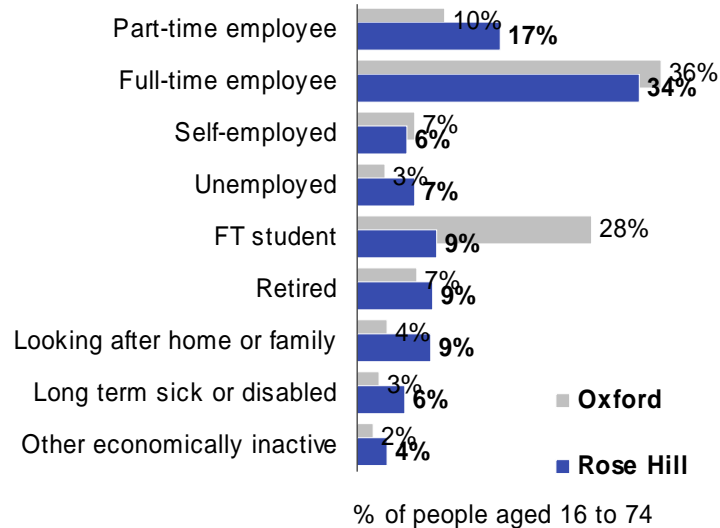
Length of UK residency

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

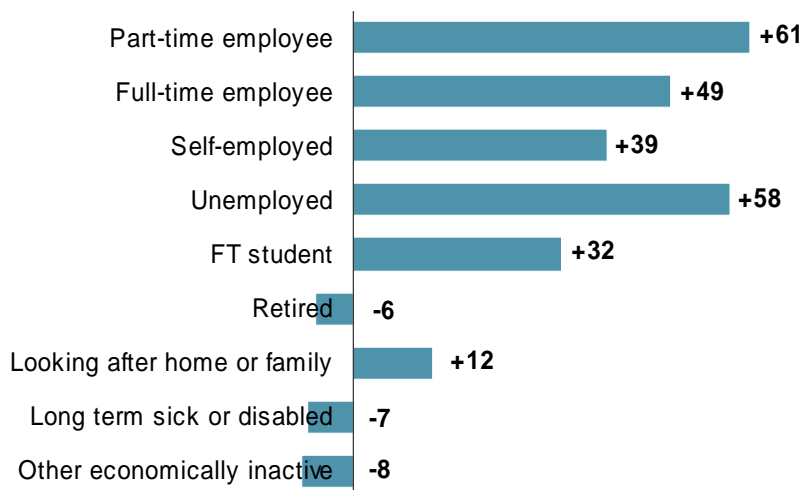


Economic activity

Resident population aged 16+ by economic activity, 2011

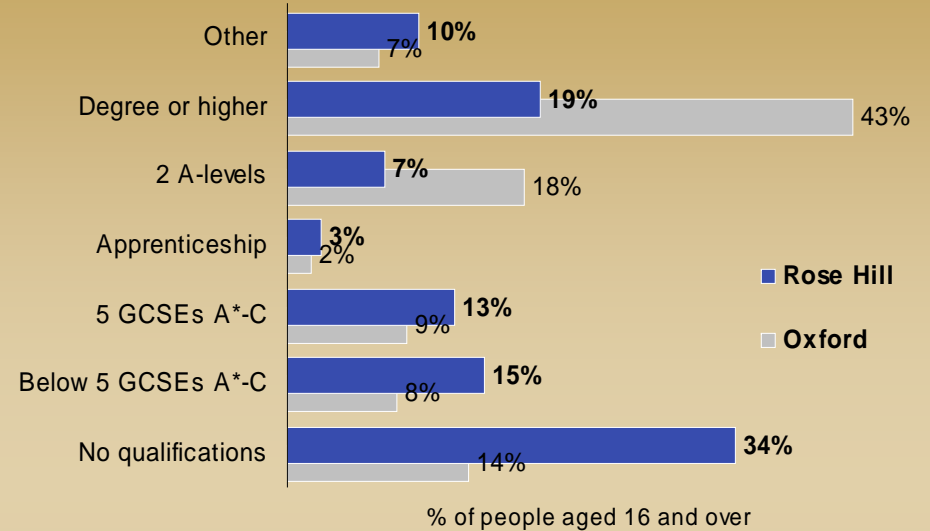


Change in population by economic activity, 2001 - 2011

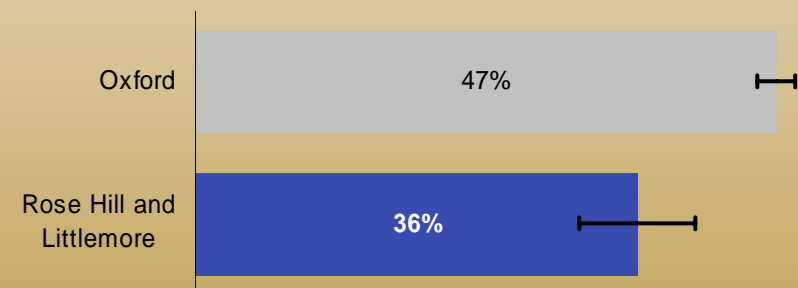


Qualifications and GCSEs

Resident population aged 16+ by highest qualification, 2011



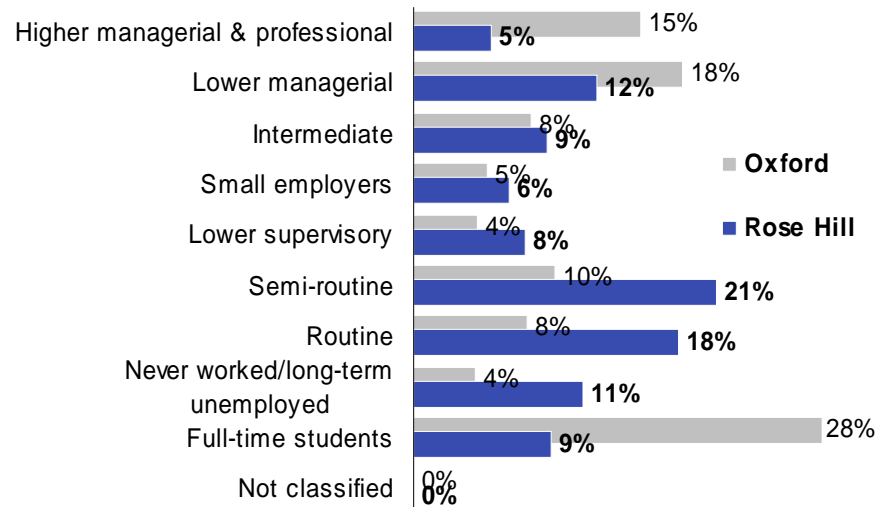
Percentage of state school pupils achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs, 2009-12 (with confidence interval or margin of error shown)



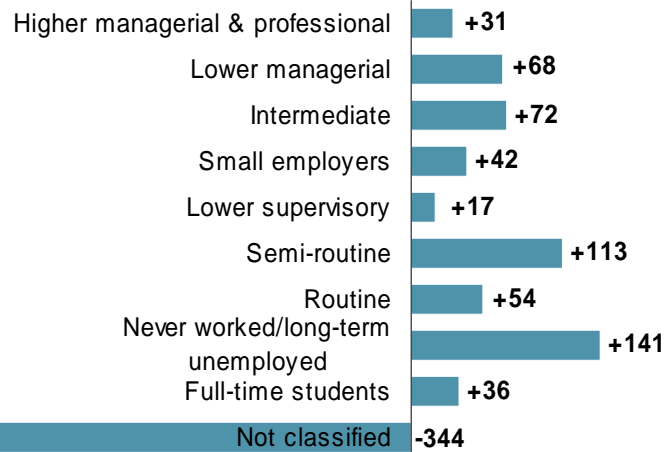
Source: Department for Education
GCSE figures are for Middle Layer Super Output Areas, which are roughly the size of wards

Socio-economic class

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



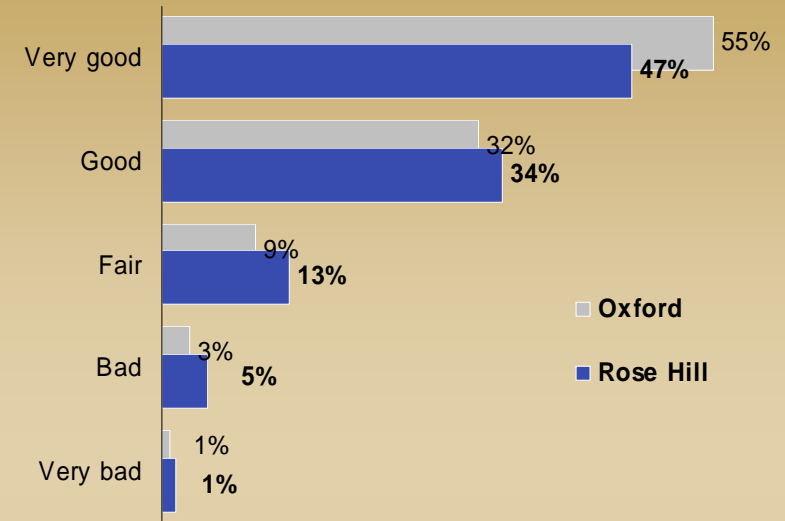
Change in population aged 16 to 74 years by NS-SEC, 2001 - 2011



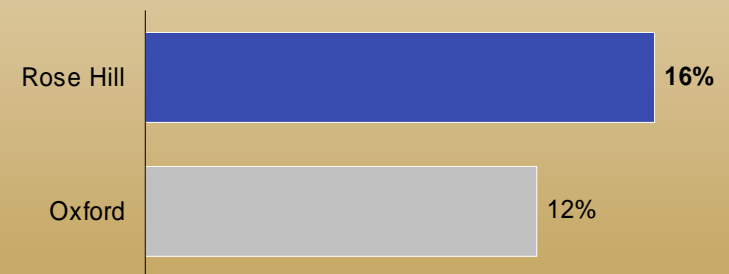
NS-SEC: National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification. Each resident is classified according to occupation, employment status, supervisory role and size of workplace.

Health

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

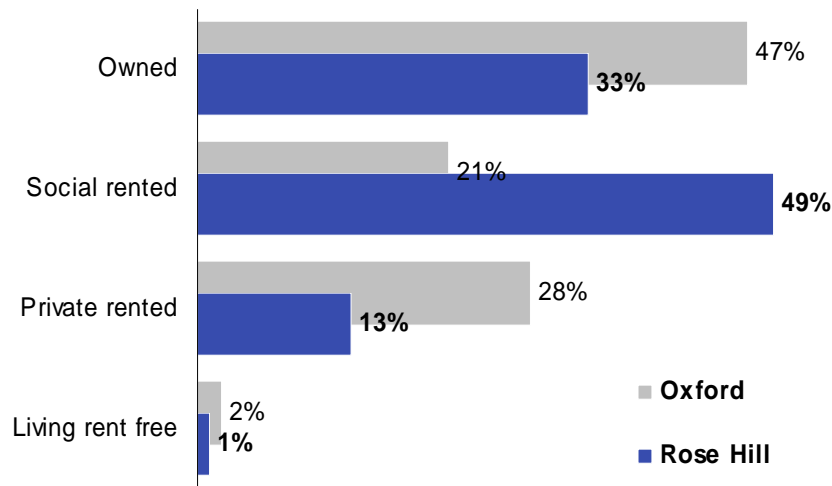


Proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited because of a long-term health problem or disability

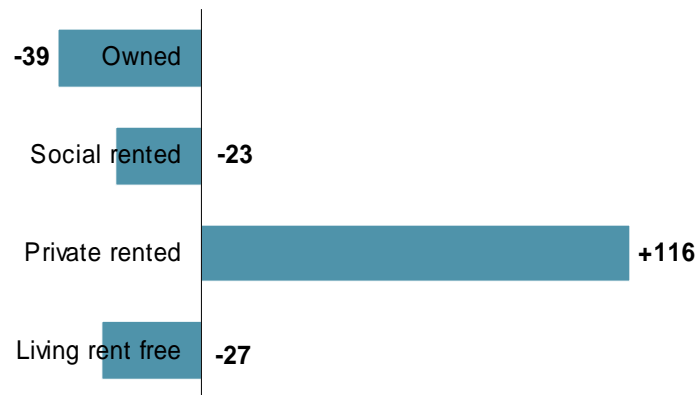


Housing tenure

Households by housing tenure, 2011



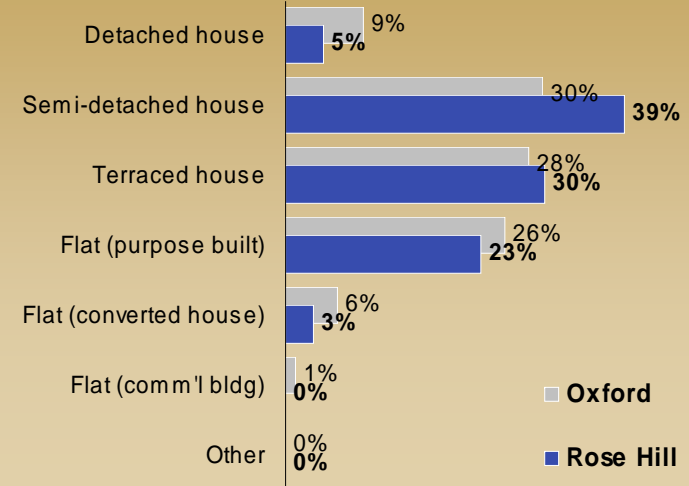
Change in households by housing tenure, 2001 - 2011



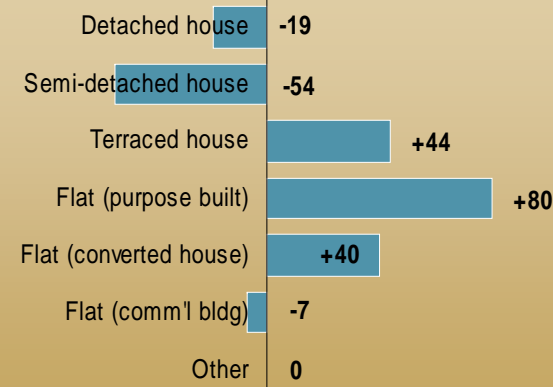
Social rented: renting from the local authority or a housing association

Housing type

'Household spaces' by type, 2011



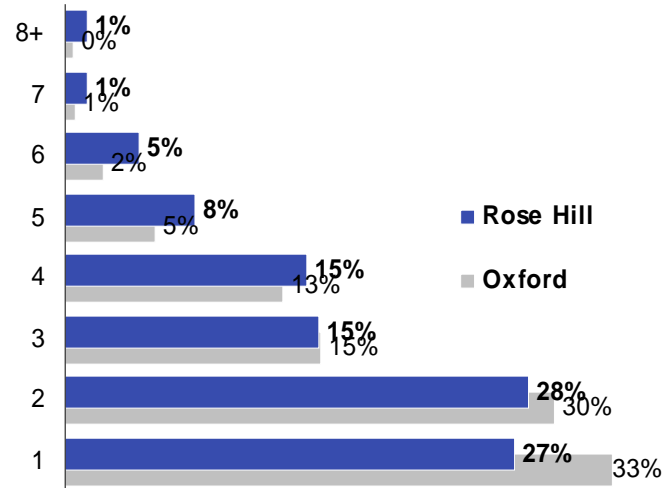
Change in 'household spaces' by type, 2001 - 2011



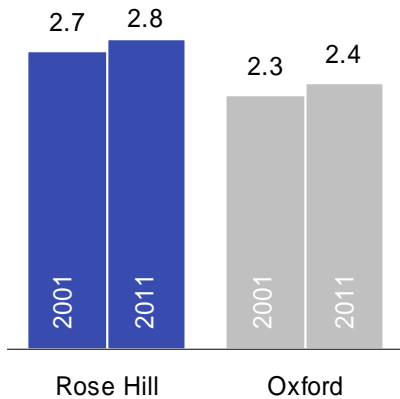
The number of household spaces is different to the number of households, because some household spaces are unoccupied, or are used by are households which are not 'usually resident'.

Household size

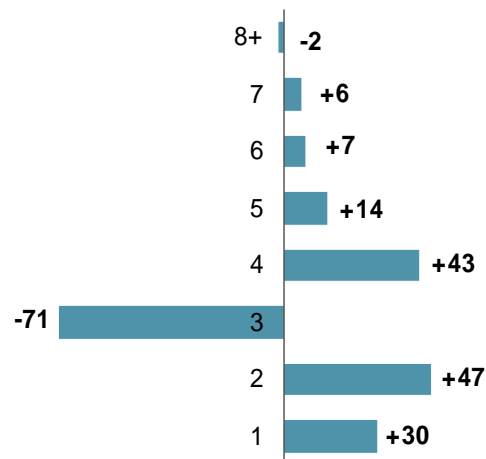
Households by size, 2011



Average household size, 2001 & 2011



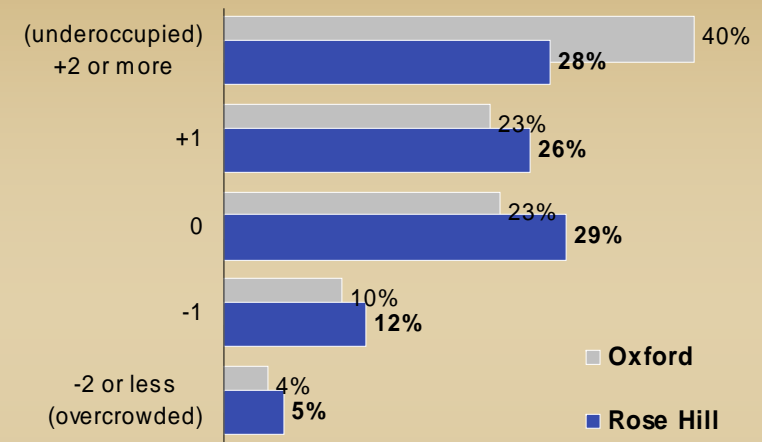
Change in households by size, 2001 - 2011



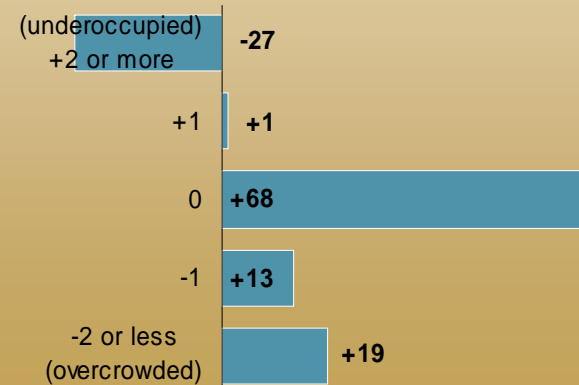
Household occupancy

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

Households by occupancy rating, 2011

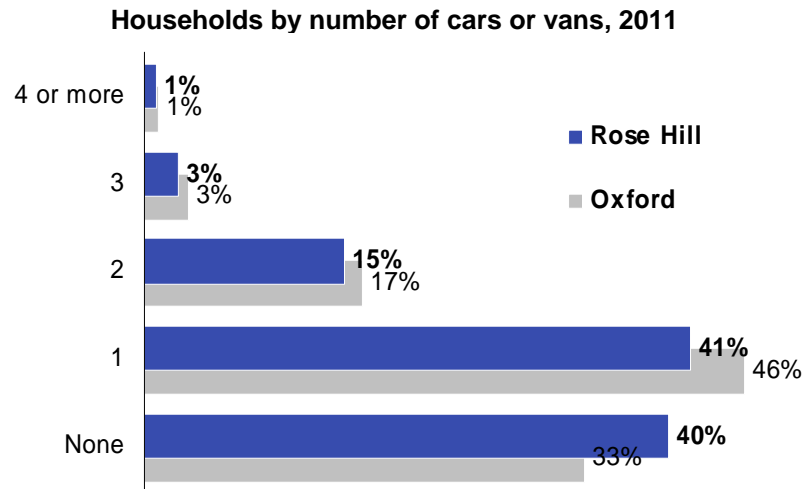


Change in households by occupancy rating, 2001 - 2011

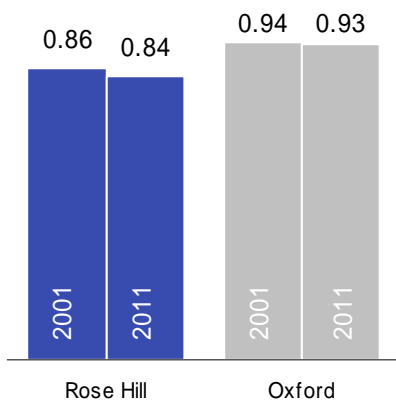


Number of cars

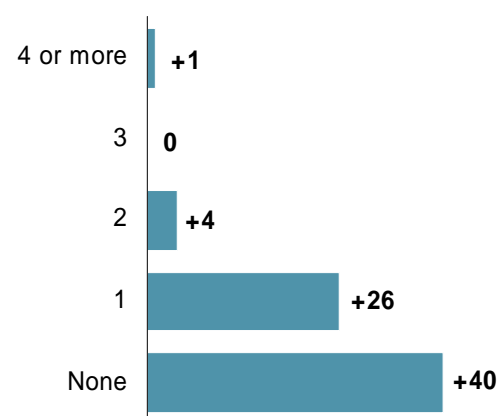
In 2011 there were 1,047 cars belonging to households in the area, compared to 1,009 in 2001.



Average number of cars per household, 2001 & 2011

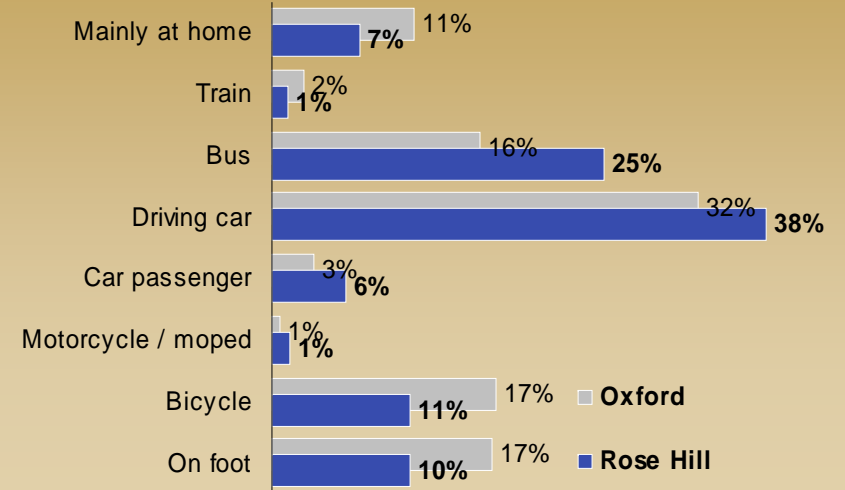


Change in households by number of cars or vans, 2001 - 2011

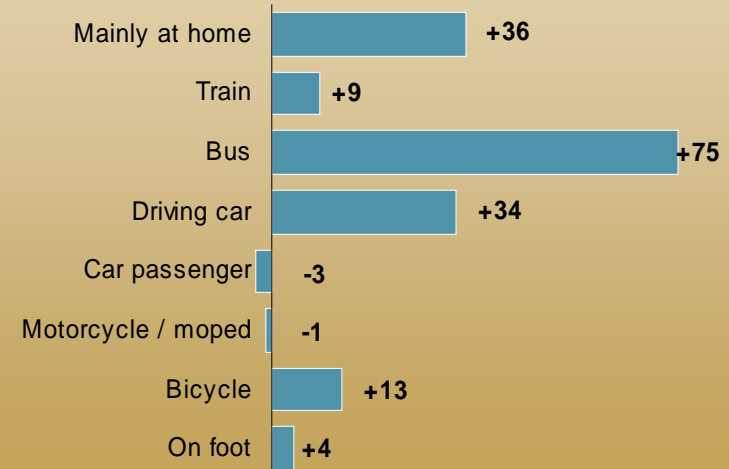


Travel to work

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

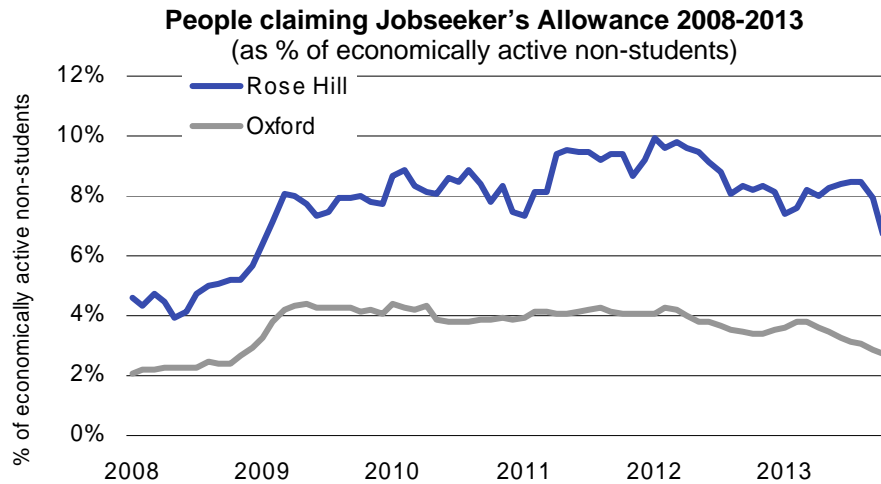


Change in population in employment aged 16-74 by method of travel to work, 2001 - 2011

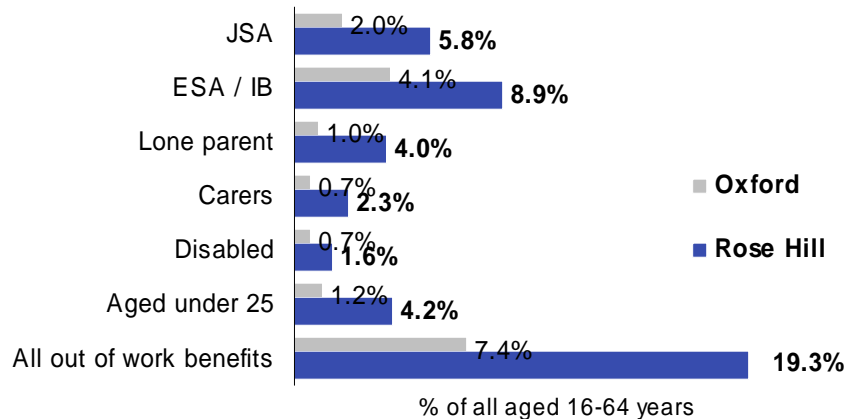


Working age benefits

Following the recession of 2008/09 the number of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants rose to 148, but by October 2013 had fallen to 100.



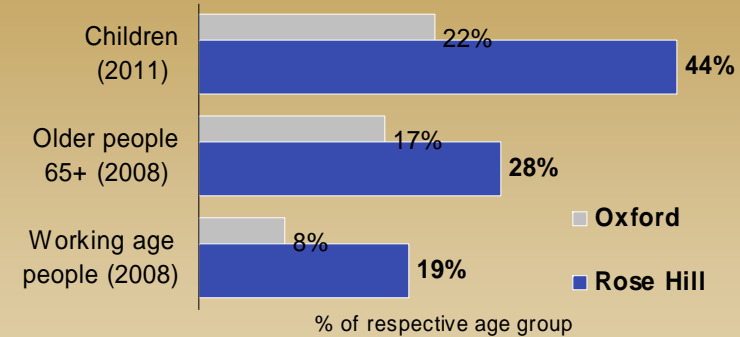
People claiming working-age benefits, May 2013
(as % of residents aged 16-64 years)



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

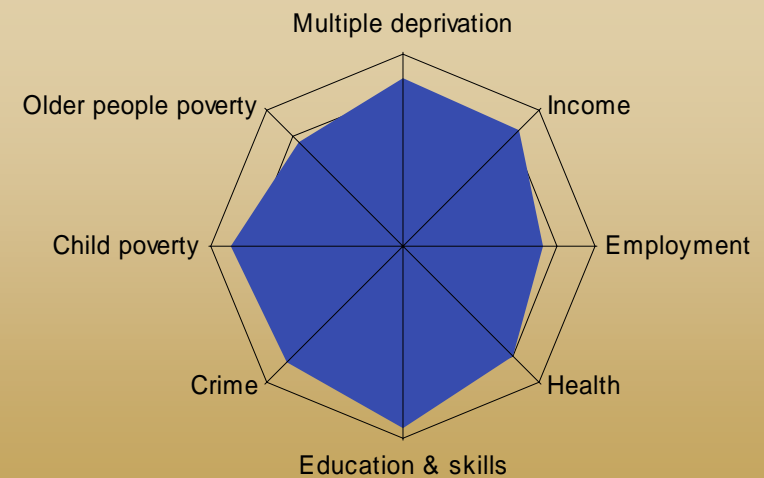
Poverty and deprivation

People living below the poverty line



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

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



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