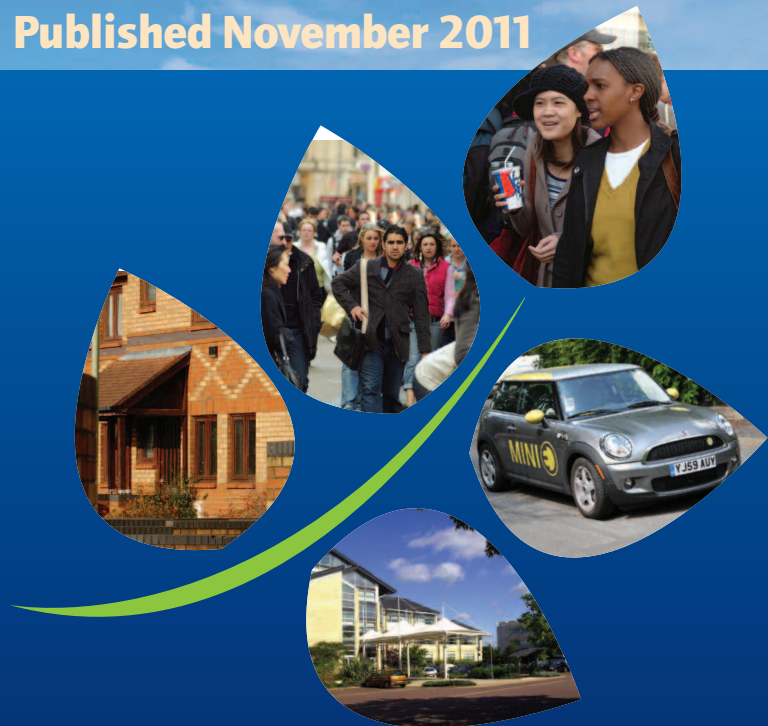


Oxford Profile 2012

Key Facts

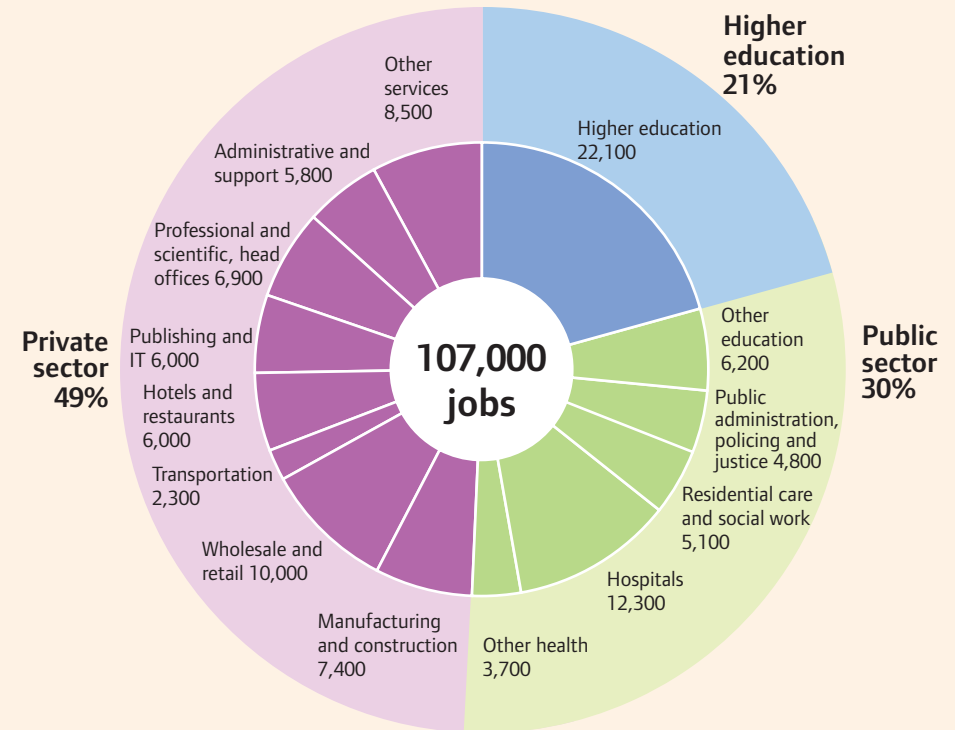
Published November 2011



A summary of statistics about Oxford's population, economy and housing

Building a world-class city for everyone

Employment in Oxford by industry



These figures are estimated through a survey of a random selection of businesses, and are not a direct count of all jobs in Oxford. The figures have quite a wide margin of error – we can have reasonable confidence that the true number of jobs in Oxford (in 2009) was somewhere between 101,600 and 112,200.

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2009, Office for National Statistics

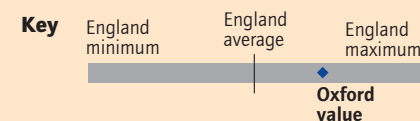


Ten things you need to know about Oxford

- Oxford's population is estimated to have grown rapidly in the last decade to around 154,000 in 2010.¹
- In the UK, Oxford is the place with the highest proportion of students in its population (26% of working age residents). 32,000 students studied full time at the two universities in 2009/10.²
- As a result, one in five residents is aged between 18 and 24 years, and every year one-quarter of the city's residents moves house.
- Nearly one-fifth of the population is of non-white ethnic origin. There is also a large number of people of white but non-British backgrounds.
- Around 50,000 of the city's 107,000 jobs are in the universities, NHS, councils and other public sector bodies.
- The city receives lots of visitors. 40,000 people commute into the city for work,³ and an estimated nine million visit each year for tourism.⁴
- Oxford is a world-renowned education brand and over one-third of its residents have a university degree. At school, children are underperforming compared with children in the rest of England.
- There is huge demand for housing in Oxford, meaning prices are high. Even at the lower end of the market, house prices are more than 10 times average earnings.
- Although Oxford is prosperous in many ways, 12 of its 85 'Super Output Areas' are among the 20% most deprived areas in England.⁵ Nearly one-quarter of Oxford's children – 5,000 – live in poverty.⁶
- There is a gap in life expectancy of around 10 years between the north and south of the city.⁷

How does Oxford compare with other places in England?

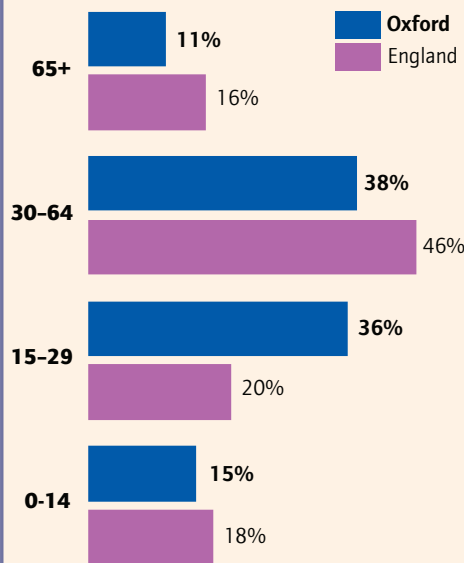
The rank figure shows how Oxford compares with other local authorities in England. A rank of 1 means the highest value of any local authority. There are 326 local authorities in England.



Domain	Note	Indicator	Oxford	Rank (of 326)	England average	England min	England range	England max
Population	1	Population growth 2001–10	13.4%	15	5.6%	-4.8%		24.5%
	2	Student population	26.0%	1	7.3%	1.7%		26.0%
	3	Population turnover	25.4%	1	12.2%	7.7%		25.4%
	4	18–24 age group	22.0%	2	9.5%	5.4%		23.1%
	5	Non-white population	19.6%	39	12.5%	2.3%		55.3%
	6	Residents born outside UK	19.3%	31	9.2%	1.2%		46.5%
Economy	7	Jobs in public admin, education & health	46.0%	1	26.4%	3.9%		46.0%
	8	Average weekly earnings (£)	514	129	506	361		910
	9	Jobseeker's Allowance claimants	2.5%	212	3.8%	0.4%		7.9%
	10	Unemployment	6.0%	217	7.6%	3.1%		14.5%
	11	No qualifications	28.7%	268	34.5%	13.2%		54.2%
	12	Degree level qualifications	36.8%	12	19.9%	8.5%		60.2%
	13	GCSE attainment	46.2%	306	55.1%	40.0%		75.0%
Housing	14	House prices (£000)	260	52	185	73		475
	15	Earnings to house price ratio	10.2	46	6.7	2.9		14.5
	16	Private rented housing	20.8%	10	10.0%	3.8%		32.3%
Quality of life	17	Life expectancy (years)	80.9	152	80.3	76.6		86.7
	18	Crime (per 1,000 residents)	80.0	42	61.0	10.0		210.0
	19	Carbon emissions (tonnes per resident)	6.1	155	6.1	3.6		12.2

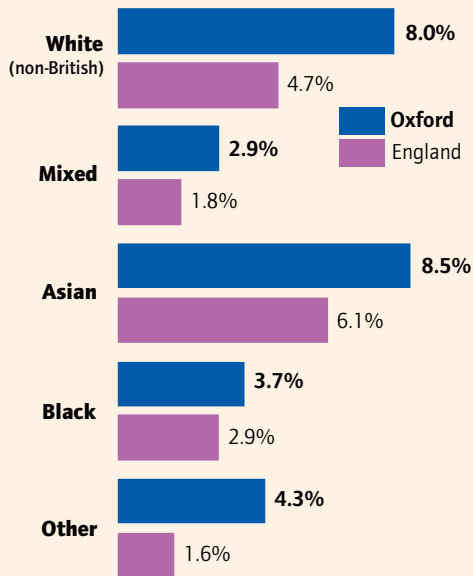


Population by age 2010, Oxford and England



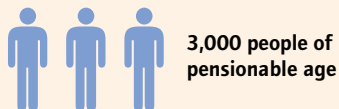
Source: Office for National Statistics

Population by non-white British ethnic group 2009, Oxford and England



Source: Office for National Statistics

People living below the poverty line in Oxford



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government

Notes to Oxford comparison chart

- Population growth 2001–10 from mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics. City of London excluded from graph as significantly higher than other LAs.
- Percentage of total population who moved home in last year, 2001 Census.
- Percentage of population aged 16–74 years identifying as full-time students, 2001 Census.
- As percentage of total population, 2010 mid-year estimate, Office for National Statistics.
- Proportion of population identifying as from non-white ethnic group, 2009 estimates, Office for National Statistics.
- As percentage of total population, 2001 Census.
- Jobs in public administration, education and health as proportion of all employee jobs, 2008 annual business inquiry employee analysis, Office for National Statistics (via Nomis).
- Average (median) earnings of residents, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2010, from Nomis.
- Jobseeker's Allowance claimants as percentage of working age population, September 2011, Department for Work & Pensions.
- Model-based unemployment as percentage of economically active population, April 2010 to March 2011, Office for National Statistics.
- People with no qualifications as percentage of population aged 16–74 years (excluding students), 2001 Census.
- People with Level 4/5 qualifications (HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent) as percentage of population aged 16–74 years, 2001 Census.
- Percentage of 16 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A*-C (including English & Maths) 2009/10, Department for Education.
- Median house price based on Land Registry data, 2010, Communities & Local Government. (Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster removed as significantly higher than other local authorities.)
- Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings 2010, Communities & Local Government. (Kensington & Chelsea removed as significantly higher than other local authorities.)
- Percentage of households in private rented housing, 2001 Census.
- Life expectancy 2007–09, Association of Public Health Observatories.
- Major notifiable categories of crime, per 1,000 population, 2010/11, Home Office.
- Total end user CO₂ emissions per capita (tonnes CO₂ per resident) 2009, DECC. (City of London removed as significantly higher than other local authorities.)

Notes to 'ten things you should know'

- 2010 mid-year estimate, Office for National Statistics
- Higher Education Statistics Agency
- 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics
- Economic Impact of Tourism in Oxford 2008, Tourism South East
- Indices of Deprivation 2010, Department for Communities and Local Government
- Child poverty statistics 2008, HM Revenue & Customs
- Ward-based estimates for 2002–06, Decision Support Team, Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust.

Contact us

If you need a translation, a larger print version or a copy of this publication in another format, please contact:

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You can download a copy of this leaflet from www.oxford.gov.uk

Oxfordshire Data Observatory
www.oxfordshireobservatory.info
 Office for National Statistics
www.ons.gov.uk
 Nomis labour market statistics
www.nomisweb.co.uk

Translations available

অনুবাদের ব্যবস্থা আছে Bengali
 提供有翻譯本 Cantonese
 तयजमे उपलब्ध है Hindi
 ਤਰਜਮੇ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ Punjabi
 ترجمہ دستیاب ہے Urdu