

## Annex 3 – Population data: Current and potential service users

This Annex sets out some of the key data we hold about the Oxfordshire population, taken from the 2011 Census and categorised by protected characteristics.

In addition to Census data, we also collate a wealth of information about service users and potential service users which is available for us to use to inform our decision making. For example:

- Statistics and briefings on Oxfordshire’s residents are on the ‘Oxfordshire Insight’ website:  
<http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk> .
- Our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is a shared evidence base which helps us to understand the differing health and wellbeing needs of Oxfordshire's residents. It is available here:  
<http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment>
- The Community Safety Information Management System provides data on a range of different groups and communities in relation to crime:  
<http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/community-safety-0>
- Information about the diversity of the council’s staff is available in our annual report on equality and employment, available here :  
<http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/fairness-and-equality-work>

The council’s Research and Intelligence team publishes monthly briefings on new and themed data, making the information accessible to all staff.

### 2011 Census

#### Population

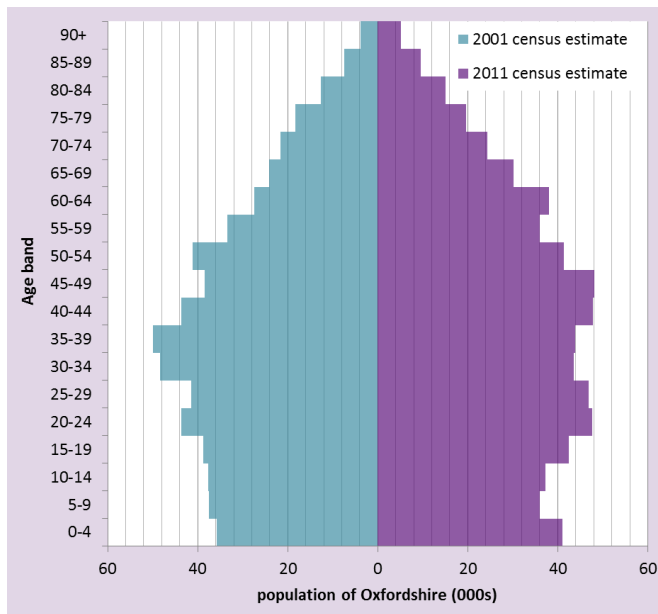
The 2011 Census showed that an estimated 653,800 people were living in Oxfordshire on 27 March 2011:

<b>Oxfordshire</b>	<b>653,800</b>
Cherwell	141,900
Oxford	151,900
South Oxfordshire	134,300
Vale of White Horse	121,000
West Oxfordshire	104,800

Oxfordshire’s population has increased by 48,500 people (8%) since the last Census estimate in 2001. Oxford City’s population has increased the most (13%) followed by West Oxfordshire (10%). Cherwell’s population has grown by 8%, while the populations of South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse have both grown by 5%.

## Age

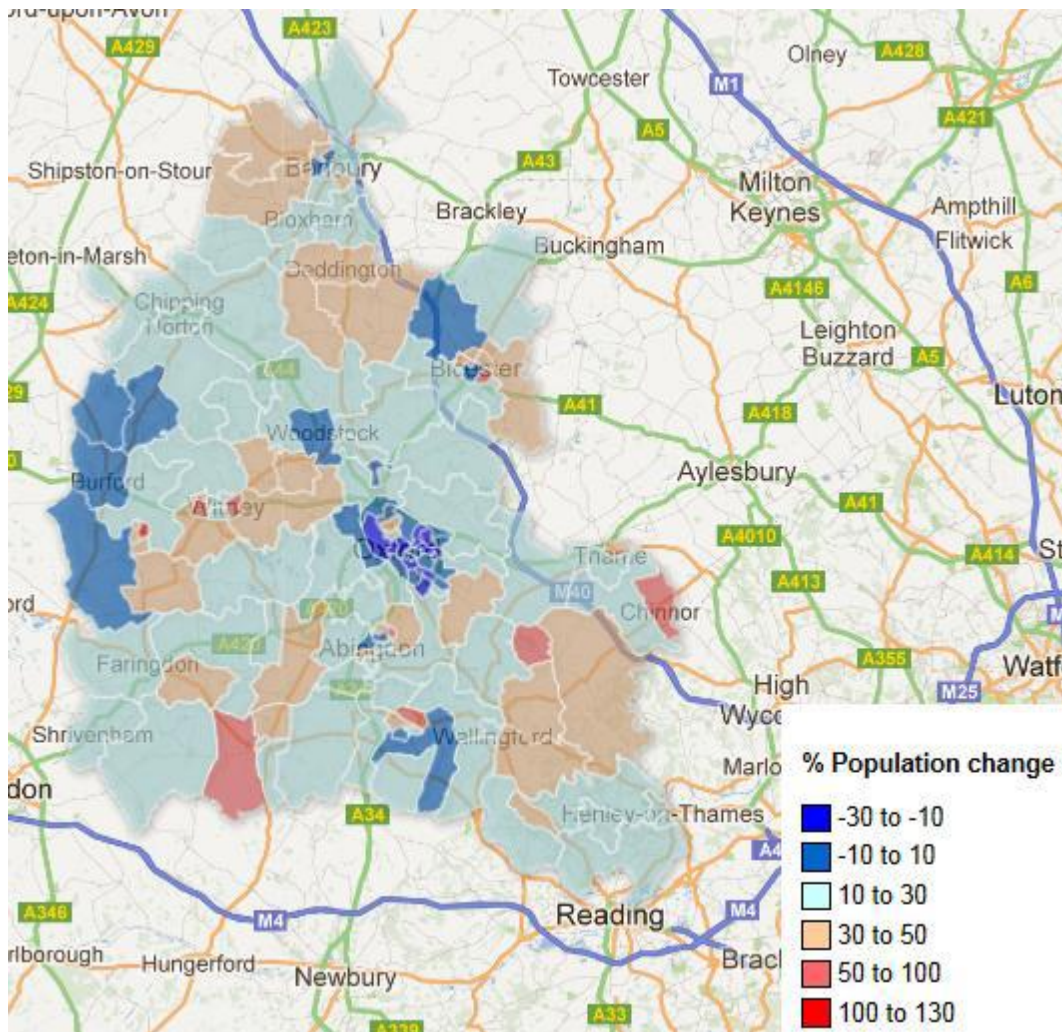
Oxfordshire's population has aged overall, due to the older age groups experiencing greater growth than younger groups. The 65-and-over population has grown by 18% since 2001, while the number of people aged 85 and over increased by 30%. The number of people in their 30s in the County has declined by 12%. The number of children aged 4 and under has grown by 13%.



The number of young people aged 0-14 years in urban areas has increased by over 40%, but has declined in rural areas (by 21% in the town and fringe areas and by 35% in the most rural areas)

In contrast, the number of people aged 65 years and over has increased in by 25% in rural areas – but unlike the younger age groups, the numbers of over 65s has increased in all areas of the county.

**Change in number of people over 65 (%), 2001 to 2011**



**Sex**

Women remain in the majority across the county.

	Men		Women	
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	323,000	49.4%	330,800	50.6%
Cherwell	70,100	49.4%	71,700	50.6%
Oxford	75,300	49.6%	76,600	50.4%
South Oxfordshire	66,000	49.1%	68,300	50.9%
Vale of White Horse	60,100	49.7%	60,900	50.3%
West Oxfordshire	51,400	49.1%	53,300	50.9%

**Gender reassignment**

Figures for the number of transgender people in the county remain unobtainable, and no relevant question was asked in the census.

### Race, including ethnic or national origins, colour, or nationality

The ethnic composition of Oxfordshire has changed since the 2001 census.

All of the county's black or minority ethnic communities have grown, and now account for 9.2% of the population, just under double the 2001 figure of 4.9% .

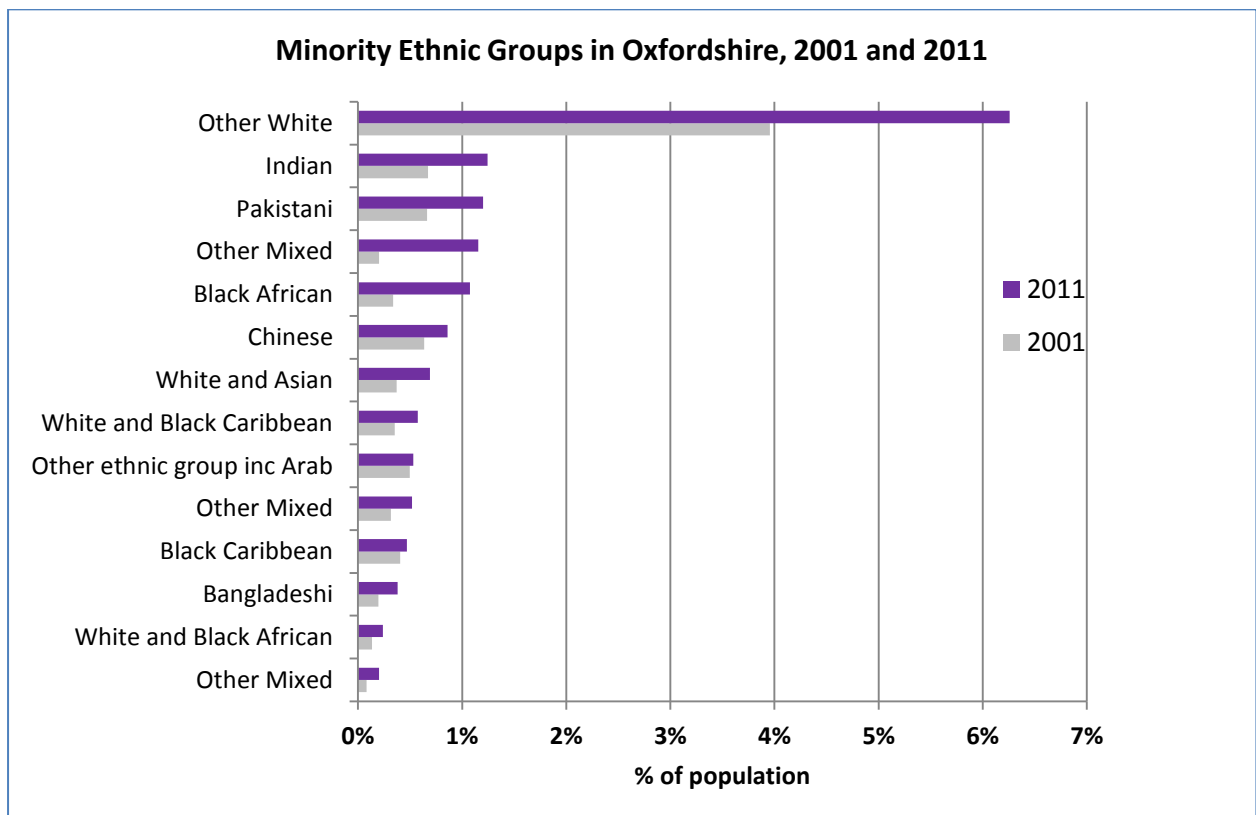
There has been a growth in people from white backgrounds other than British or Irish, who now account for 6.3% of the population (up from 4% in 2001). This rise can be explained by the expansion of the EU. People from white gypsy or Irish Traveller backgrounds make up 0.1% of the county, and this is the same proportion across all the districts aside from West Oxfordshire, where 0.2% of the population classify themselves as such.

4.8% of the population are from Asian backgrounds, twice the 2001 figure of 2.4%

People from Asian communities form the largest minority ethnic group in the county, and most come from Indian or Pakistani backgrounds (2.45%)

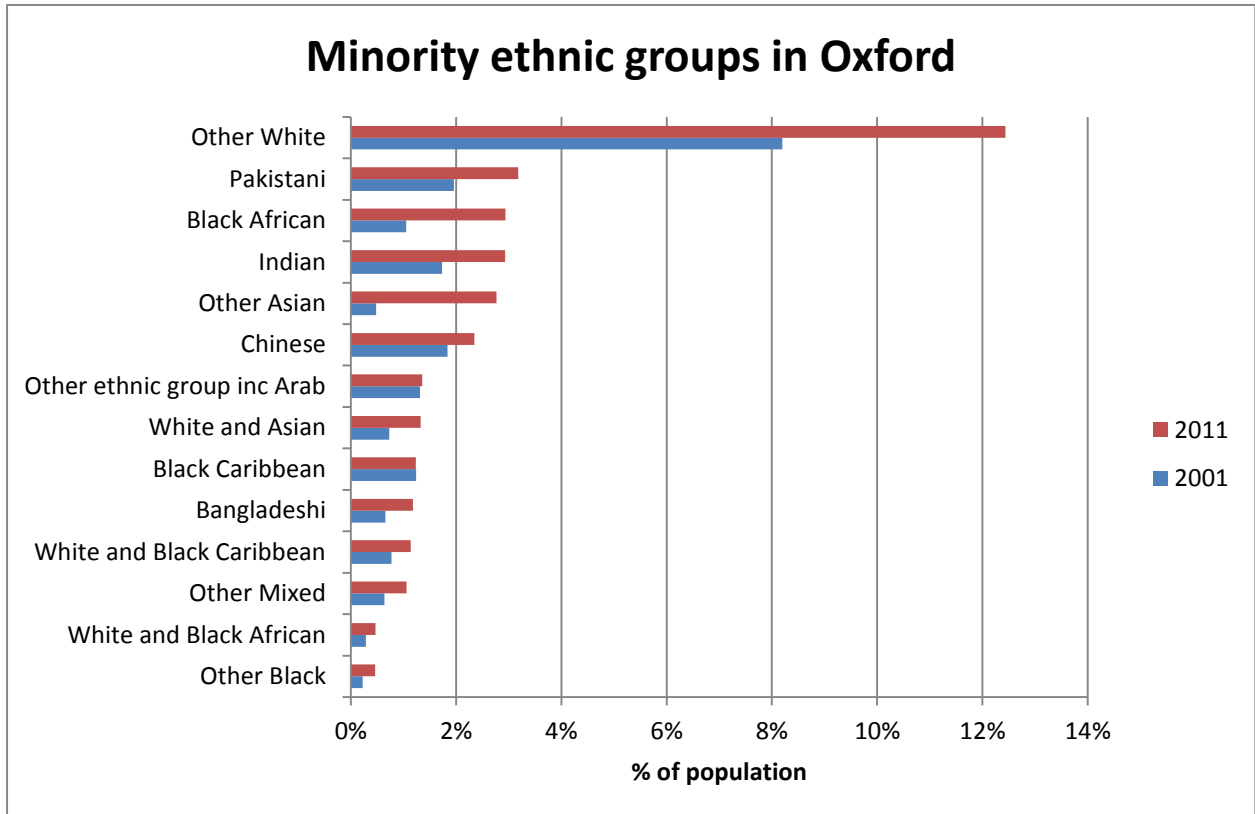
The proportion from all black backgrounds has more than doubled from 0.8% to 1.75% of the county's population.

People from mixed backgrounds account for 2% of the population (2001: 1.2%)



Source: ONS. In order to display minority groups on a chart, the categories of 'White British' and 'White Irish' are not shown.

Oxford remains the county's most diverse district. People from white British or white Irish backgrounds make up 65% of the city's population, down from 79% in 2001. Reflecting migration trends, the proportion of the city from other white backgrounds has risen to 12.4%, up from 8.2% in ten years.



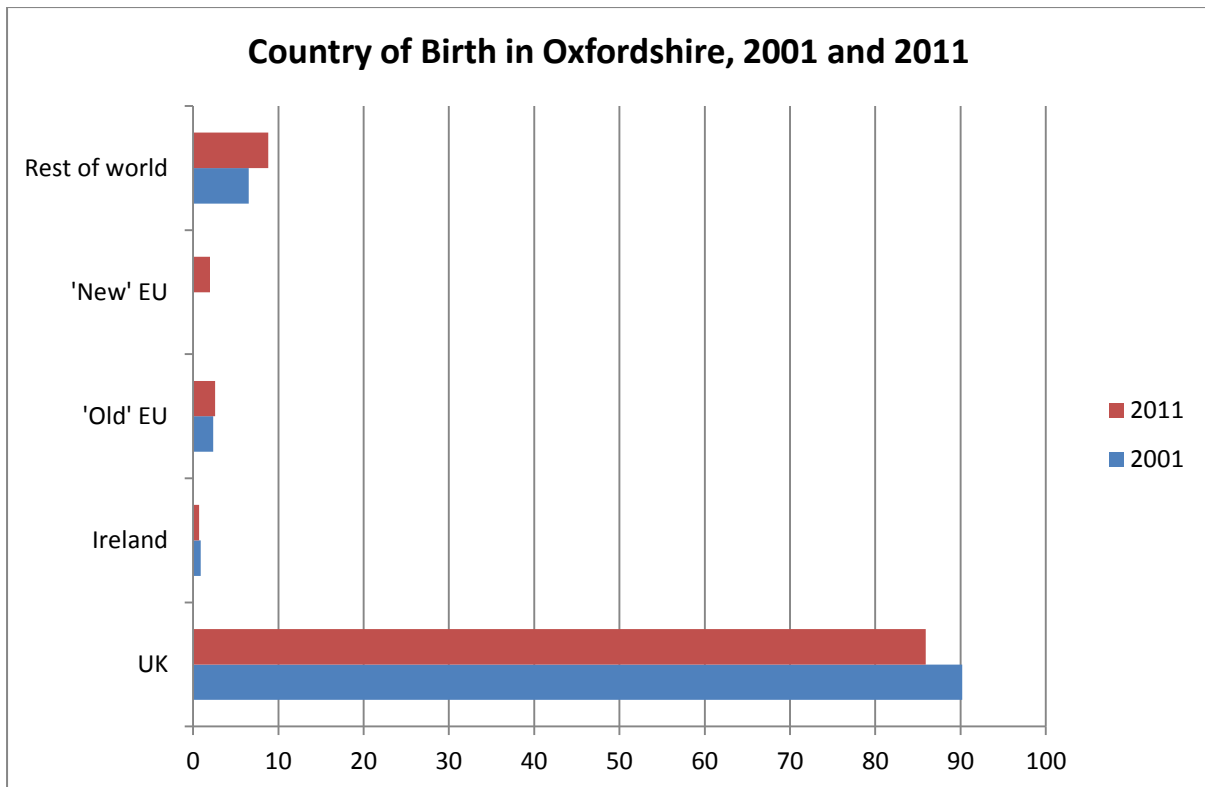
Source: ONS. In order to display minority groups on a chart, the categories of 'White British' and 'White Irish' are not shown.

### Country of origin

There has been a rise in the number of people born outside the UK or Ireland since 2001. Not only has the number of people from the 'old' EU risen, but there has been a growth in people from both the new member countries and from the rest of the world.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'Old' EU refers to the countries of the European Union at the time of the 2001 Census: Belgium; France; Germany; Italy; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Denmark; Greece; Portugal; Spain; Austria; Finland; Sweden

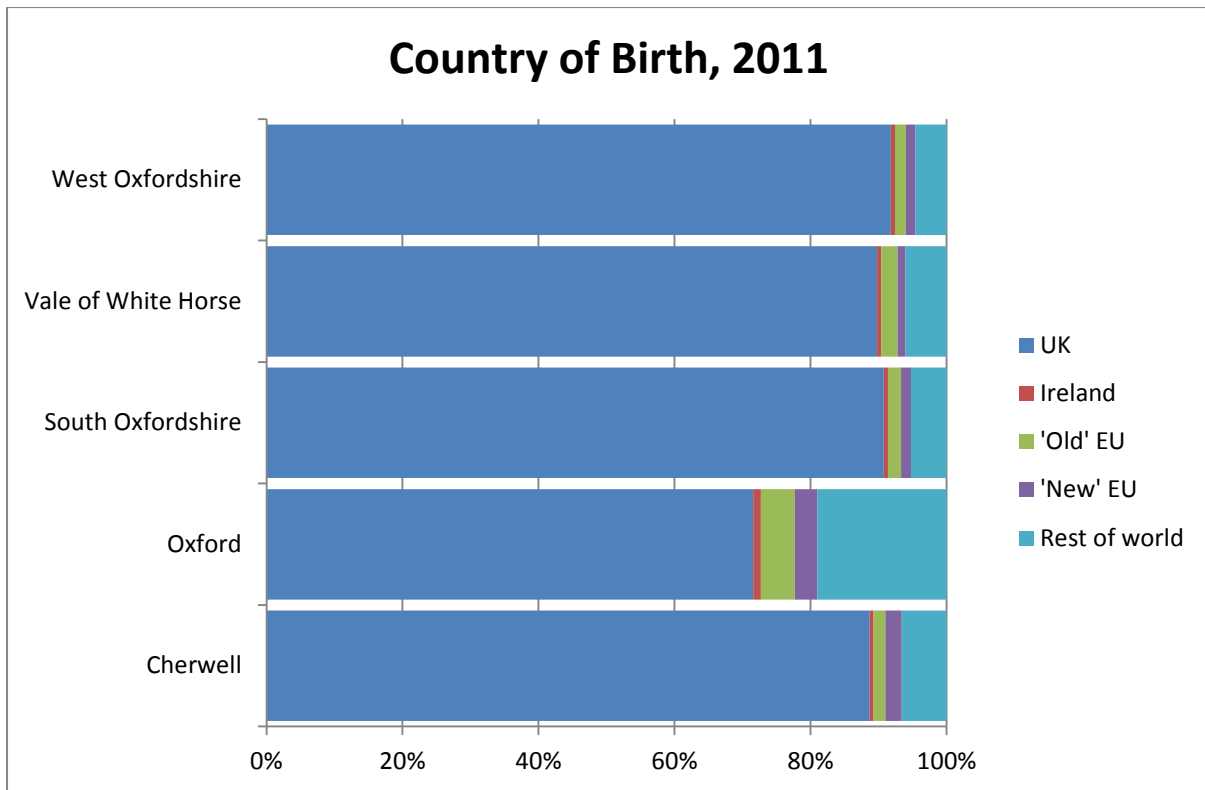
'New' EU refers to those countries joining the EU between 2001 and 2011: Cyprus; Czech Republic; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Malta; Poland; Slovakia; Slovenia; Bulgaria; Romania



Source: ONS. 'Rest of world' in 2001 would have included those countries yet to join the EU when the census was taken

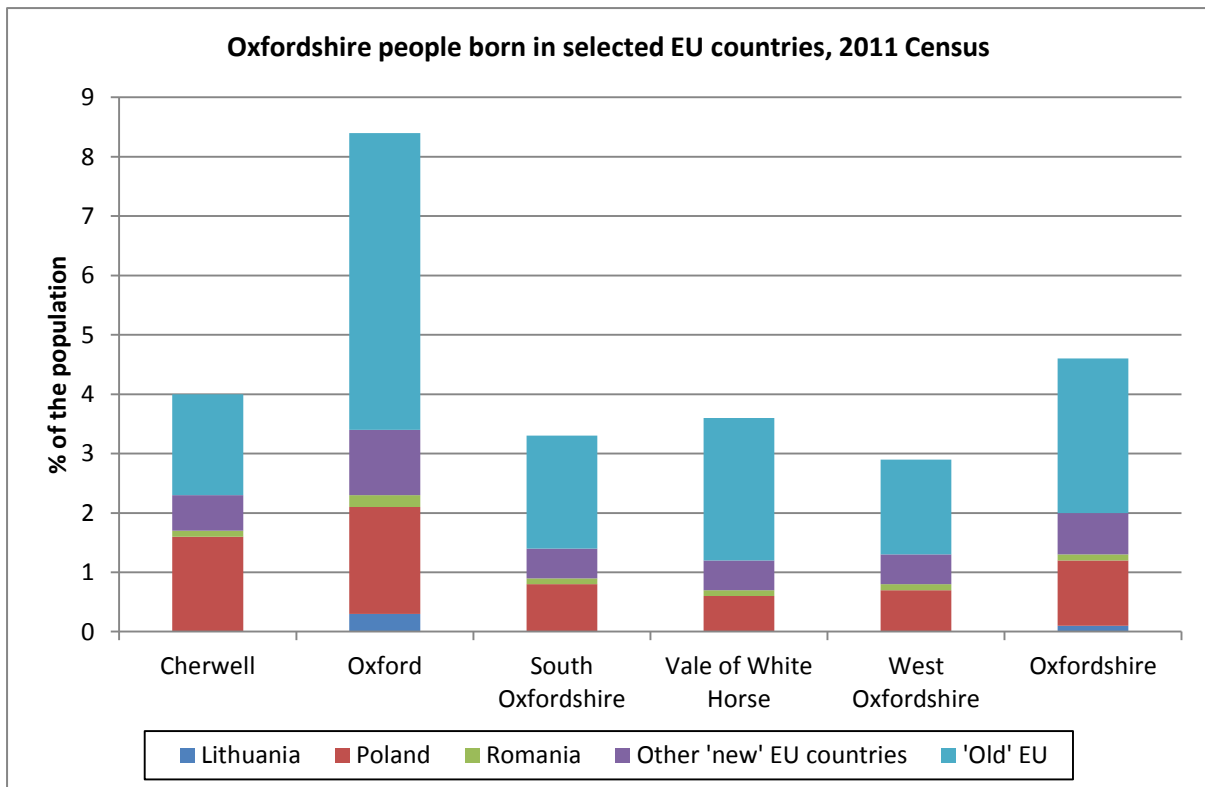
8.8% of the county's residents (about 57,500 people) were born outside the UK or the EU. 13,000 (2%) came from the new EU countries that joined after 2001.

Again, Oxford is the most diverse district. Only 72% of the population of Oxford were born in the UK, significantly below the proportion nationally or in Oxfordshire's other districts. It is noticeable how similar the other four districts are to each other.

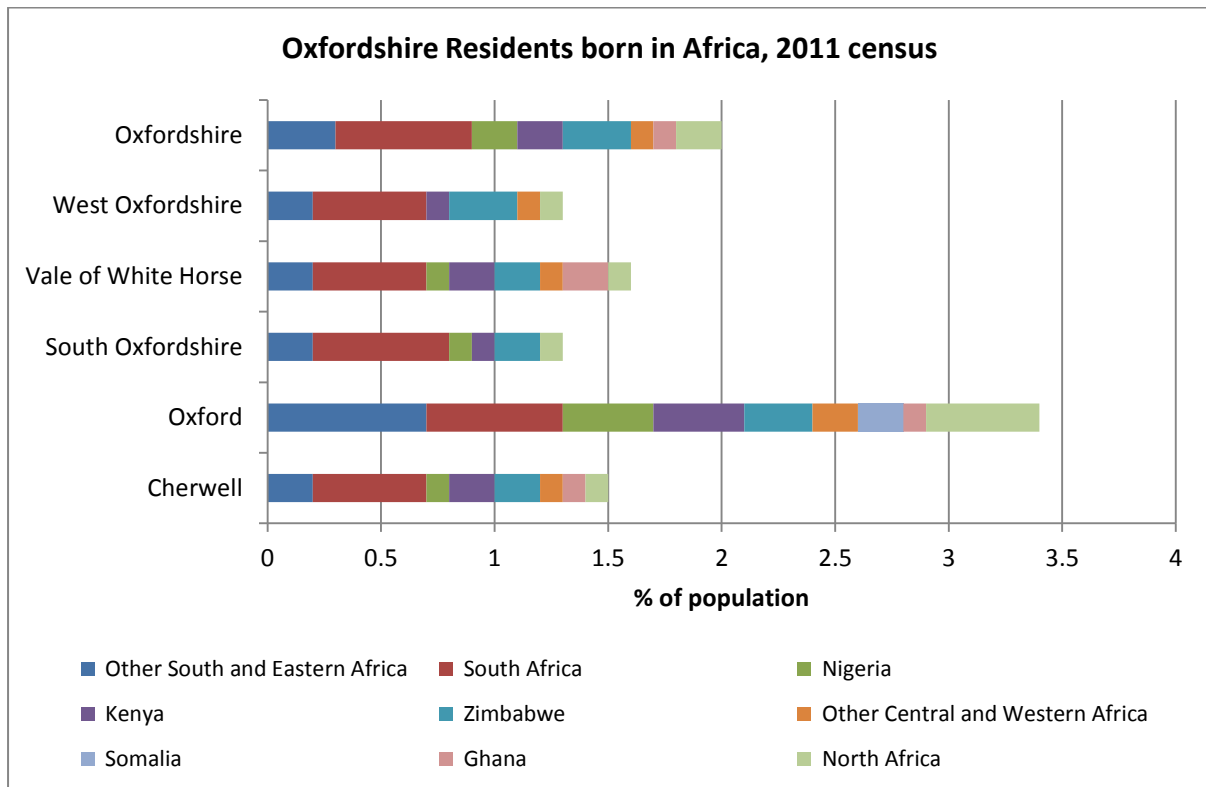


Source: ONS

The eastward expansion of the EU during the last decade saw a rise in migration to the county, especially Oxford. The largest group in the county (1.1%) in 2011 were from Poland. Of the 7,500 people born in Poland, 2,700 live in Oxford and 2,300 live in Cherwell.

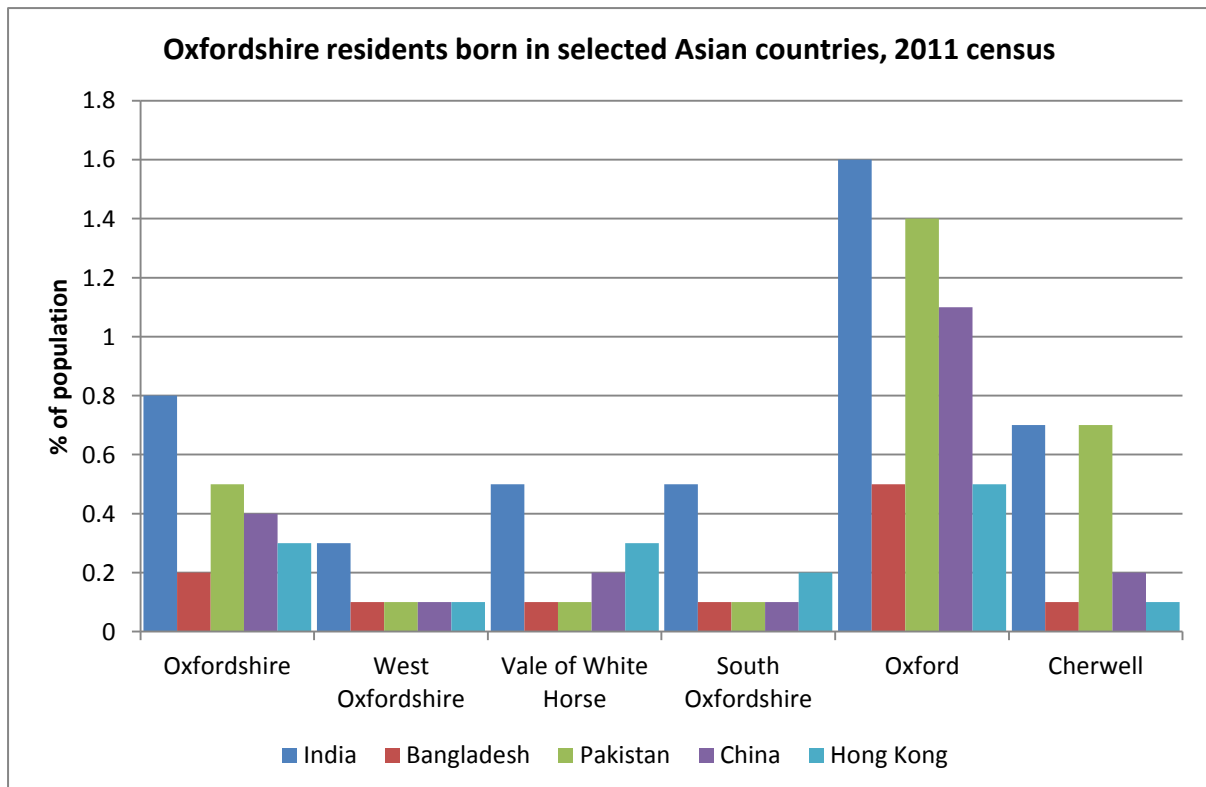


Other Countries



Source: ONS

2% of the county's population were born in African countries.

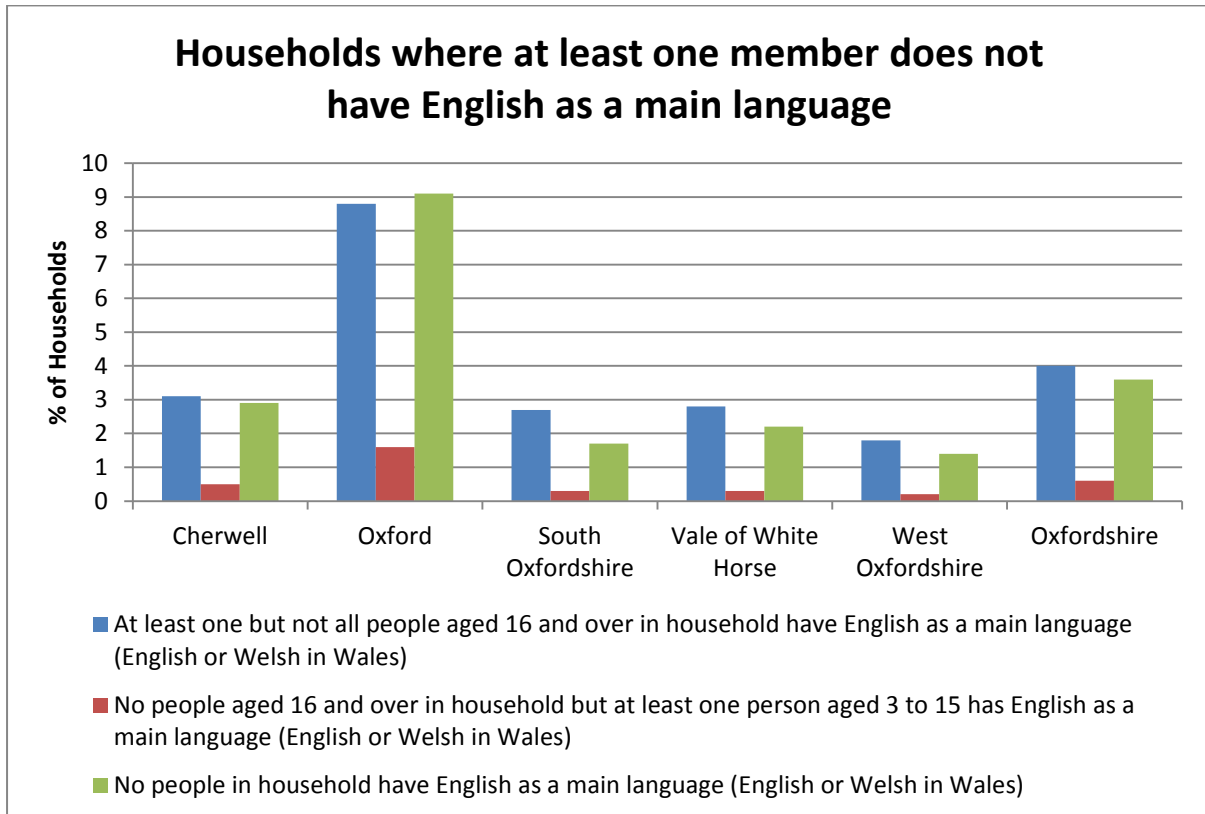




Source: ONS

The population born in India is comparatively large across all the districts. Oxford has the largest community of people born in China, although part of this figure might represent students studying in the city.

## Language



Source: ONS

Just over 9% of households in Oxford do not have anyone member who speaks English as a main language. This is over double the figure for the county as a whole.

## Religion

60% of the county's population are Christian, whilst 28% do not have any religion. The county's Muslims make up 2.4% of the populace. The proportion of Hindus in Oxfordshire in 2011 was 0.6%. The size of the county's Jewish population is 0.3%. The growth and size of county's Buddhist population (0.5%) is in line with the regional and national figures.

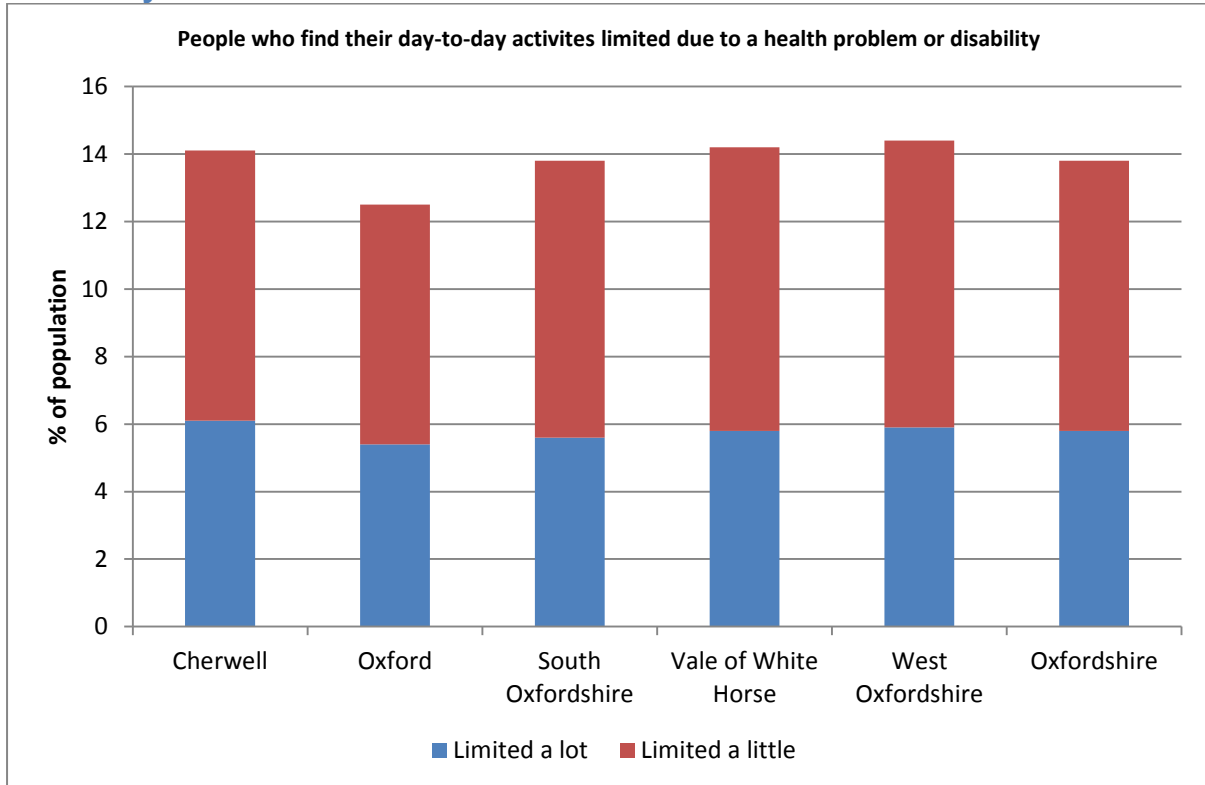
As the table below shows, Oxford remains the most diverse district in the county.

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
Christian	64%	48%	64%	63%	65%
No religion	25%	33%	27%	27%	26%
Religion not stated	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%
Muslim	2.3%	6.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%

Buddhist	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Hindu	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
Any other religion	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Sikh	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Jewish	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

Source: ONS

## Disability



Source: ONS

The proportion of residents reporting that their day-to-day activities are limited either a little or a lot due to a long-standing health problem or disability is roughly the same across the districts.

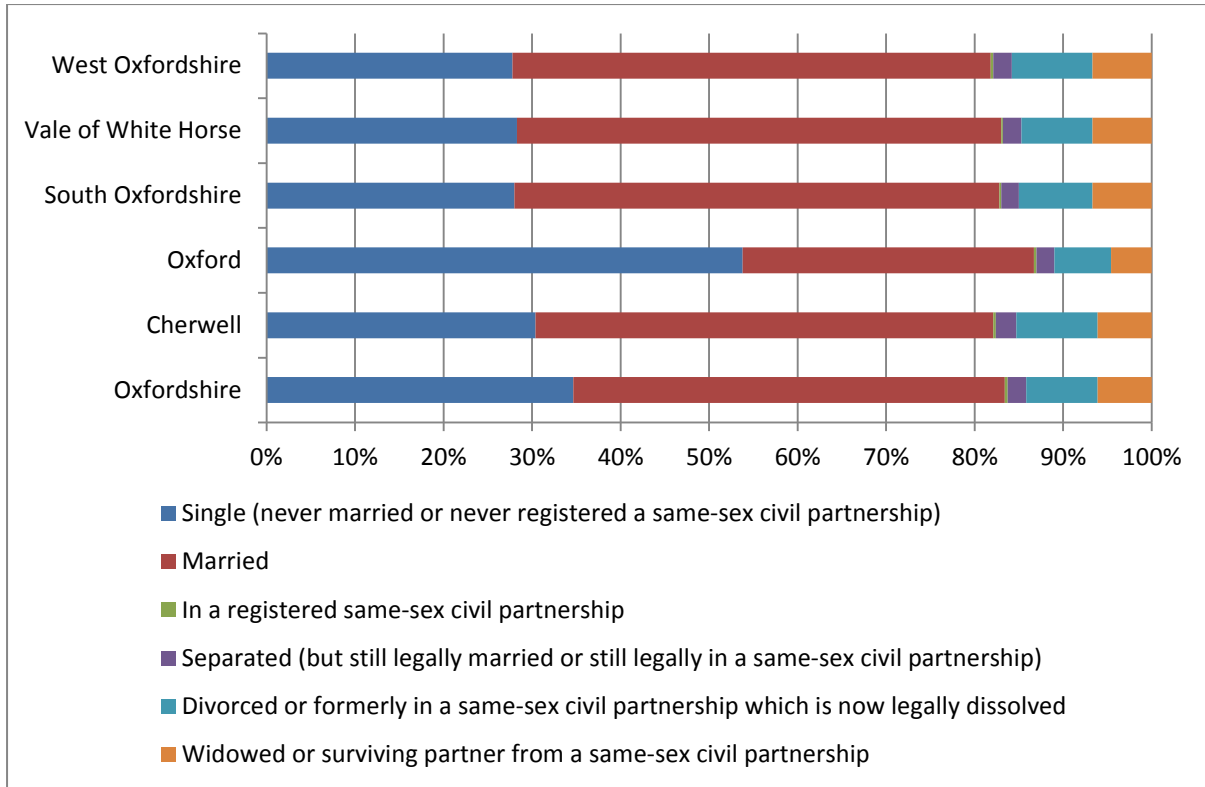
## Sexual Orientation

Reliable figures on the number of lesbian, gay, or bisexual people in the county are still difficult to obtain. The Census did not include a question on sexual identity or sexual orientation, and using the number of people in a civil partnership will not capture those who are either in a relationship but are not registered or those who are single.

Experimental statistics from the ONS's 2011 'Integrated Household Survey' suggested that the proportion of people identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or other was 1.6% in the South East, against a figure for England of 1.9%.

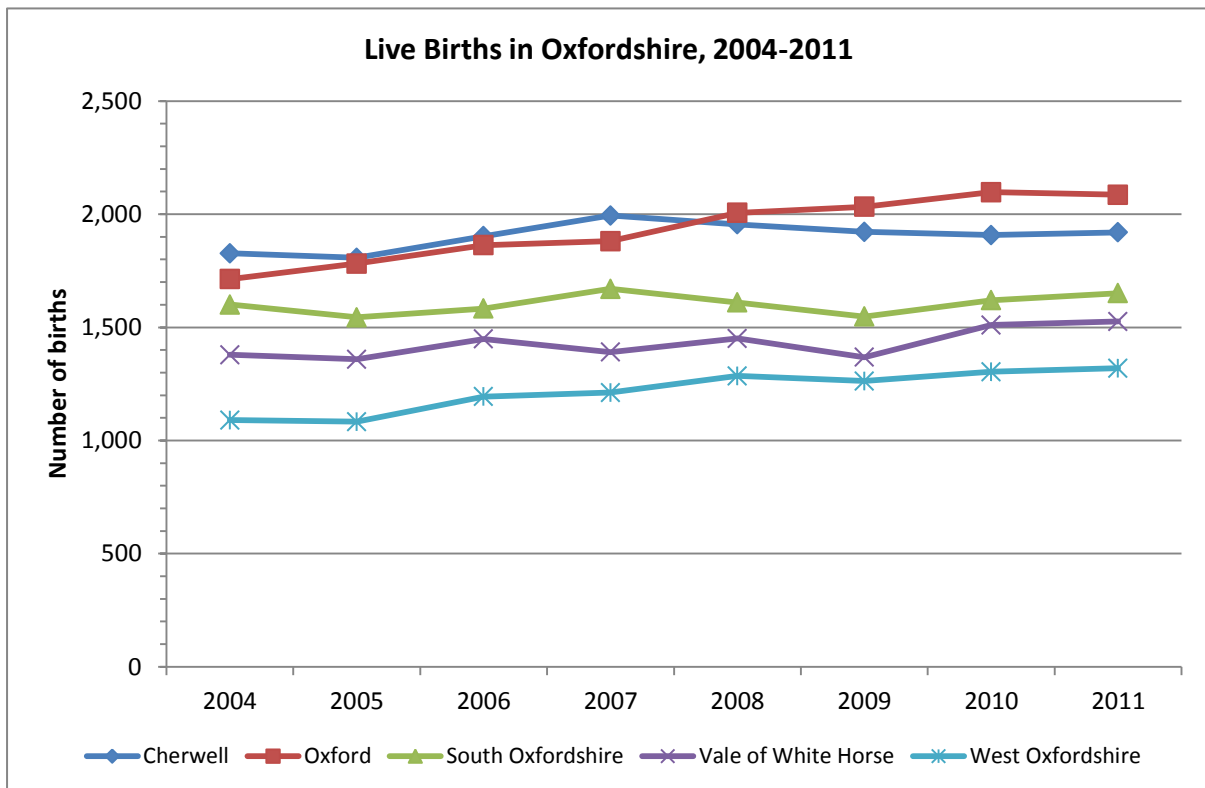
## Marriage and civil partnership

259,252 people (48.8%) in the county said they were married in the 2011 Census. A further 1,393 people (0.3%) were in a registered civil partnership.



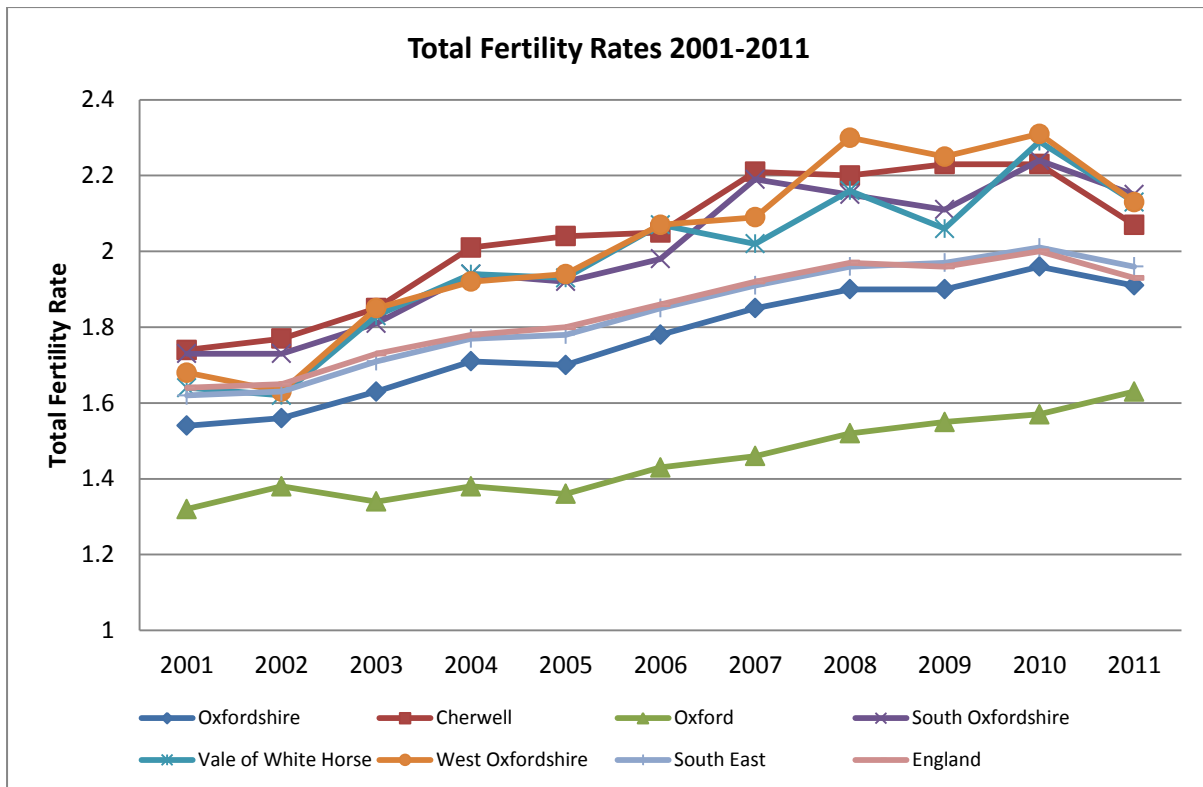
Source: ONS

### Pregnancy and maternity



Source: ONS

The number of live births in each district is slowly, but steadily, rising.



Source: ONS

The Total Fertility Rate indicates the average number of children per woman. Whilst the fertility rate has been rising steadily, Oxford is noticeably behind the rest of the county and the regional and national figures. This is probably representative of its large student population.

As more census information becomes available, reports and briefings will be placed on the [Oxfordshire Insight](#) website.