2011 Census gives new insight on travel to work patterns

- 295,000 journeys to work begin in Oxfordshire, 30,000 more than in 2001.
- At least four out of five Oxfordshire residents in employment (85%) live and work in the county.
- 47,000 county residents commute out to workplaces elsewhere – a number of journeys matched by workers commuting into the county.

Over the past month, the County Council’s Research & Intelligence team has joined forces with colleagues in Oxford City Council and the District Data Analysis Service to delve into the latest 2011 Census data release. The travel to work ‘flow’ data shows where journeys to work begin and end and which mode of travel is used to get there.

This month’s newsletter presents the headlines and key facts from the analysis so far, and showcases the new interactive travel to work data on Oxfordshire Insight.

Also in this month’s newsletter

- Work begins on the 2014/15 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Fewer than one percent of working age people claim Job Seekers Allowance
- One in four new mothers in Oxfordshire are born outside the UK

Team update

Recently we have welcomed three new colleagues to the Research & Intelligence team:

- **Sarah Fisher** leads our work on the Joint Strategic Needs Analysis, taking over from Simon Grove-White who is now with the Business Development and Efficiency team in Environment & Economy.
- **Julia Clark** takes over the school place planning role from Philip Alderton. Phil has a new role as project manager, also in E&E.
- **David Lundqvist** supports our population forecasting work, other key projects and enquiries.

To contact the team about projects or analysis, contact **Graham Bentham** by email, graham.bentham@oxfordshire.gov.uk or by phone, 01865 815550.

For newsletter or website queries, contact **Inga Doherty**, inga.doherty@oxfordshire.gov.uk or call 01865 815041

For further facts and figures about Oxfordshire, visit our website www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/insight

To contact us with your data queries, email observatory@oxfordshire.gov.uk
Oxfordshire’s working age population grew by 7% between 2001 and 2011. The number of local residents in work increased by 10%, while the number of people working in the county increased by 13%.

Analysis of the commuting journeys made by Oxfordshire’s increased workforce as reported in the 2011 Census shows:

**In 2011 inbound commuters made up a greater proportion of Oxfordshire’s workforce than in 2001.**
- 57,000 people commuted into Oxfordshire in 2011, 10,000 more than in 2001. 17% of Oxfordshire’s workforce commuted into the county in 2011, compared to 15% in 2001.
- Inbound commuting has increased in all districts in Oxfordshire since 2001. Oxford saw the biggest increase with 5,800 more workers commuting into the city than in 2001. Oxford remains the only district with a net inflow of workers.
- The greatest numbers of inward commuters travel from Aylesbury Vale, South Northamptonshire and London.

**Outbound commuting shows a small increase.**
- 48,200 Oxfordshire residents commuted out of the county to work in 2011, 500 more than in 2001.
- Outbound commuting has increased from all Oxfordshire districts since 2001 with the exception of South Oxfordshire which had a slight fall.
- Although the number of employed people commuting out of Oxfordshire has increased by 500, the proportion has fallen: to 14% of resident workers in 2011 compared with 15% in 2001.
Inbound commuting has increased and a greater proportion of Cherwell’s workforce travel to work from outside the district than in 2001.

- 32% of the workforce (23,200 people) commuted into Cherwell district in 2011, up from 31% in 2001, an additional 3,300 people.
- The greatest number of inbound commutes is from South Northamptonshire, although this has fallen from 4,500 in 2001 to 4,300 in 2011.
- The greatest increase in inbound commuting over the same period is from Aylesbury Vale: 2,200 workers begin their journey here, almost 500 more than in 2001.
- 600 additional journeys were made into Cherwell in 2011 from West Oxfordshire and Oxford (300 from each district).

More people travel out of Cherwell district to work than travel in, despite the increase in inbound commuting.

- 26,200 employed residents (35%) travel out of the district to work elsewhere, compared with 26,184 travelling in. This is a slightly smaller proportion than in 2001 (36%).
- The greatest number of outbound commutes is to Oxford city, 9,500, 400 more than in 2001.
- Journeys to Aylesbury and Stratford on Avon have increased since 2001 by 330 and 250 respectively.
- Slightly fewer residents) are travelling to Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire than in 2001 (2,700 compared with 2,800).
Oxford is the only local authority area in the county where the number of inbound commutes is greater than outbound.

- Almost half of Oxford’s workforce (45,900 people or 46%) commuted into the area in 2011. Despite the increase in absolute numbers (an additional 5,800 people), this is a slightly lower proportion than in 2001.

- The greatest number of inbound commutes, and the greatest increase in number of journeys since 2001, is from Vale of White Horse: 10,800 commutes, 1,100 more than in 2001.

- Most other inbound commuters travelled from elsewhere in Oxfordshire, in a similar pattern to 2001.

Outbound commuting from Oxford has increased since 2001 although below the growth in inbound commuting.

- 16,000 employed Oxford residents (23%) travel out of the district to work elsewhere, compared with 45,900 travelling in: 1,900 more than in 2001.

- The greatest number of outbound commutes from Oxford was to other Oxfordshire districts and London, with Vale of White Horse the most common destination.

- The number of journeys to South Oxfordshire, Cherwell and London increased since 2001 (by a total of 1,200), whilst commutes to Vale of White Horse fell very slightly (by less than 100).
Inbound commutes to South Oxfordshire district have increased, although a smaller proportion of the workforce travels to work from outside the district than in 2001.

- 38% of the workforce (23,700 people) commuted into South Oxfordshire district in 2011, an additional 6,700 people since 2001, but a smaller proportion of the workforce (39%).
- The greatest number of inbound commutes is from Vale of White Horse: 4,000 journeys, 100 more than in 2001.
- The greatest increase in inbound commuting over the same period is from Reading: 2,000 workers begin their journey here, almost 600 more than in 2001. Journeys from Oxford have also increased: up by 400 since 2001 to 2,100.

South Oxfordshire is the only district to see a fall in out commuting since 2001, although more people continue to travel out of the district to work than travel in.

- 32,000 employed residents travel out of the district to work elsewhere, compared with 23,700 travelling in. This is 700 fewer than in 2001, and a smaller proportion of residents (45% compared with 49% in 2001).
- The greatest number of outbound commutes is to Oxford city: 7,400, an increase of 670 journeys since 2001.
- The number of journeys to Reading and Wycombe has decreased (by 700 and 400, respectively).
Inbound commuting has increased and a greater proportion of the Vale of White Horse workforce travel to work from outside the district than in 2001.

- 40% of the workforce (24,800 people) commuted into Vale of White Horse district in 2011, up from 38% in 2001, an additional 3,000 people.

- The greatest number of inbound commutes is from South Oxfordshire: 6,200, an additional 250 journeys since 2001.

- The greatest increase in inbound commuting over the same period is from Swindon: 2,550 workers begin their journey here, almost 800 more than in 2001.

- The number of people commuting into the district from West Oxfordshire and West Berkshire has also increased.

More people travel out of Vale of White Horse district to work than travel in, despite the increase in inbound commuting.

- 25,700 employed residents travel out of the district to work elsewhere, compared with 24,800 travelling in. The proportion of residents commuting out of the district to work (40%) remains almost unchanged since 2001.

- The greatest number of outbound commutes is to Oxford city: 10,800, an additional 430 journeys compared with 2001.

- Over the same period, the number of Vale of White Horse residents commuting to Swindon has fallen by 500.
Inbound commuting has increased and a greater proportion of West Oxfordshire’s workforce travel to work from outside the district than in 2001.

- 17% of the workforce (11,800 people) commuted into West Oxfordshire in 2011, up from 15% in 2001, an additional 1,500 people.
- The greatest number of inbound commuters travelled from Cherwell, Vale of White Horse and Oxford.
- The greatest increase in inbound commuting is from Vale of White Horse and Swindon: 400 additional journeys were made from each of these areas in 2011 compared with 2001.

More people travel out of West Oxfordshire district to work than travel in, despite the increase in inbound commuting.

- 20,200 employed residents (35%) travelled out of West Oxfordshire to work in 2011, compared with 11,800 travelling in, 2,200 more than in 2001 (the proportion remains unchanged).
- The greatest number of outbound commuters from West Oxfordshire travelled to Oxford: 7,500, an additional 400 commuters since 2001.
- Journeys to Vale of White Horse district have increased by a similar number, and 300 more journeys are made to Cherwell.
Further information

View travel to work information by district or settlement using the interactive tools on [www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/insight/travel](http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/insight/travel).

The travel to work, or ‘flow’, data set is vast. This briefing, produced in partnership by Oxford City Council, the District Data Service and Oxfordshire County Council’s Research & Intelligence Team, sets out journeys starting or ending in one of the Oxfordshire districts. You can view details of the dataset and data tables in the full briefing on Oxfordshire Insight.

We will continue to analyse the data over the coming weeks, and will publish our findings (including details of mode of travel) in further briefings.

In the meantime, you can find out more about commuting to and from Oxfordshire towns (and settlements across England) using our interactive tools on Oxfordshire Insight.
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

We are beginning work on the annual update of Oxfordshire’s Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

The JSNA assesses current and future health and social care needs in the county. It will provide an updated evidence base of information about the population of Oxfordshire and their needs, to inform the priorities and activity of the Health and Wellbeing Board, and other local partners.

Visit Oxfordshire Insight to find out more about the JSNA, view the 2014 Annual Report and access key datasets using the interactive content.

From the JNSA pages, you can also access the Public Health Surveillance Dashboard (used by Public Health Oxfordshire to monitor population level trends in the health and wellbeing of the county), Local Health Profiles, Child Health Profiles, and the Children’s Needs Analysis.

If you have feedback, comments or suggestions about the data included in the JSNA, please contact Sarah Fisher in the Research & Intelligence team by email, at sarah.fisher@oxfordshire.gov.uk or by telephone, on 01865 323628.

Oxfordshire Labour Market Information

Targetted at young people across the county, a new bulletin, produced by the Council’s Economy & Skills team, presents an overview of the county’s economy, and aims to raise awareness of the range of work opportunities locally by highlighting which employment sectors are growing and which are most likely to be advertising vacancies.

This issue includes a more detailed look at the job market in Bicester, Oxford and Science Vale, and offers a route map from school to a career in engineering.

For further information about the bulletin, contact Geri Beekmeyer, Skills for Business Officer, by email, geri.beekmeyer@oxfordshire.gov.uk or by phone on 01865 815874.
Job seekers allowance claimants at lowest for almost a decade

In August 2014, the number of people in the county claiming job seekers allowance fell to 3,305, the lowest number for almost a decade. At less than one percent of the working age population (0.8%), this is below the regional (1.3%) and national (2.3%) averages.

The number of young JSA claimants also continues to fall. 575 18-25 year olds claimed JSA in the quarter to August 2014, the lowest number recorded in the available time series from 1994. At less than 1% of the 18-25 year old population, this rate is also below the regional (1.5%) and national (2.6%) averages.

Mother’s country of birth

Latest data from the Office for National Statistics shows that the proportion of the county’s new mums who are born outside the UK continues to increase. In 2013, more than one in four babies in Oxfordshire in 2013 (26.6% of live births) were born to non-UK born mothers. This varies from 16% in West Oxfordshire to almost half (48%) in Oxford.

To find out more about the data featured in the newsletters, as well as other facts and figures about Oxfordshire, visit our website at www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/insight or contact us by email at observatory@oxfordshire.gov.uk.