

## 2 Population

This section describes the changing size and profile of Oxfordshire’s population. Further resources are available online, by visiting the [JSNA – Population webpage](#).

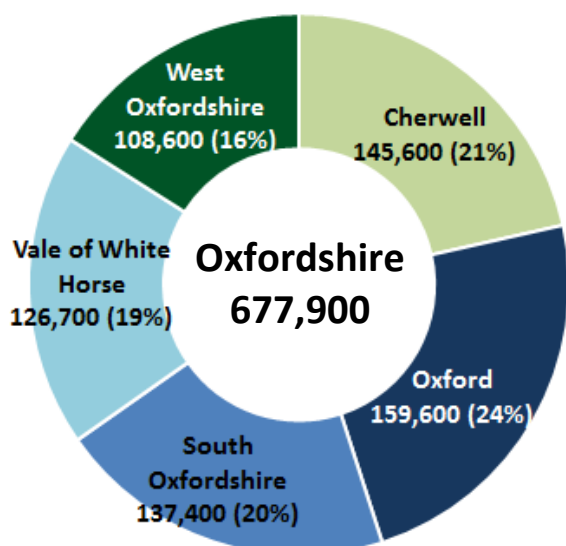
### 2.1 Population

#### Mid-2015 population estimate

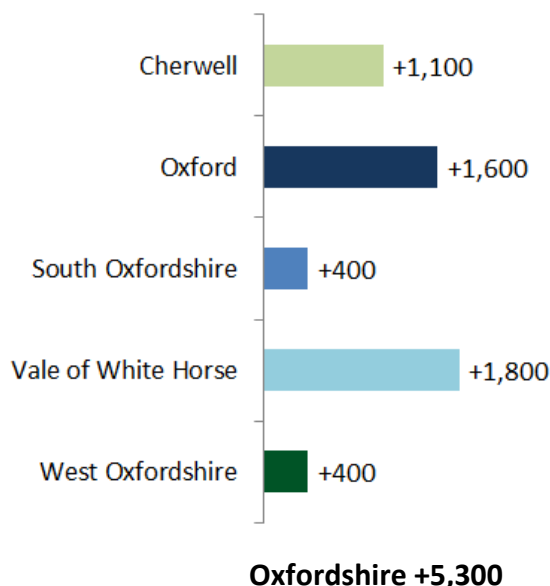
As of mid-2015, the ONS estimated total population of Oxfordshire was **677,900** residents (including students and armed forces). This was an increase of 5,300 (+0.8%) compared with the previous year (mid-2014).

Figure 1 Population of Oxfordshire and districts, mid-2015 and change 2014 to 2015

#### Mid-2015 population (ONS)



#### mid-2014 to mid-2015 change in population



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

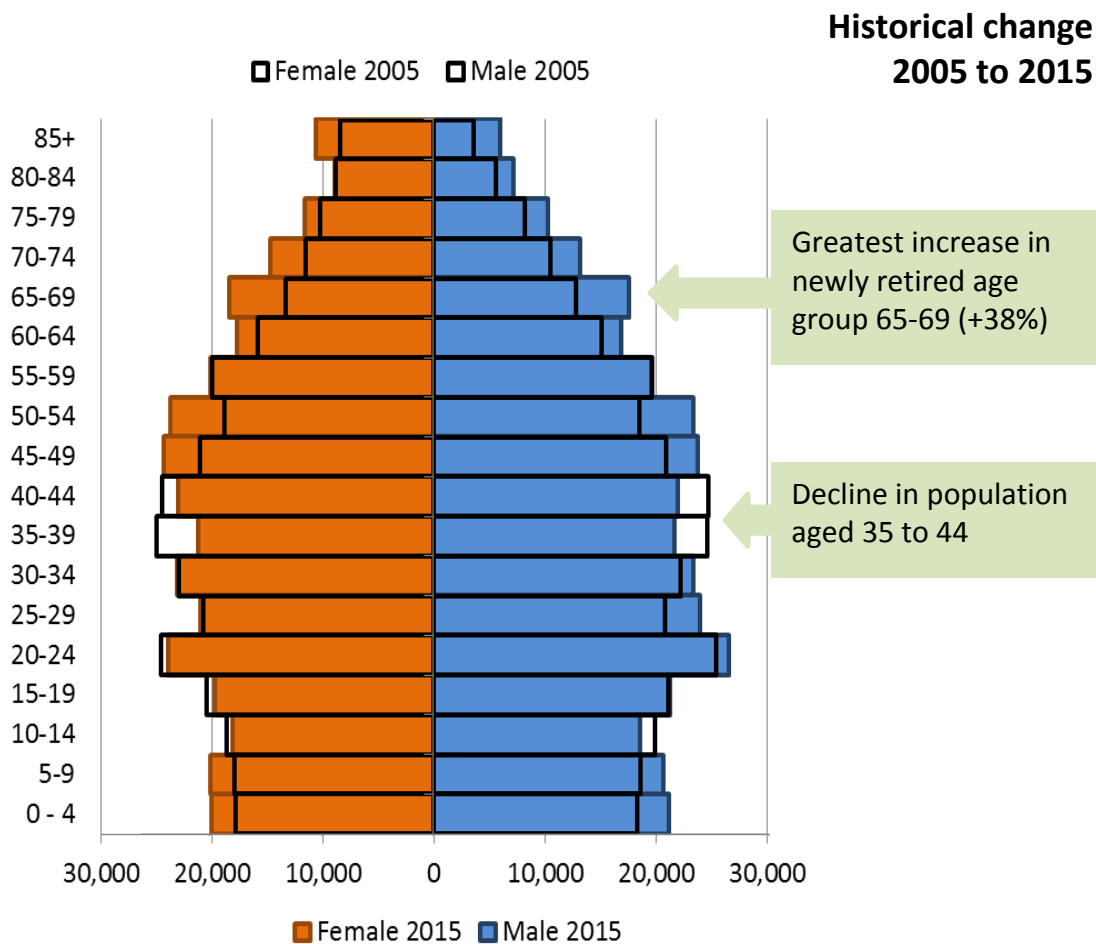
Note that investigation by Oxfordshire County Council’s Research and Intelligence team into the ONS mid-year estimates for Oxford city has highlighted concerns about ONS modelling of the student-age population and (to a lesser extent) young working age and child populations.

## Change in population by age

Over the ten year period, 2005 and 2015, there was an overall growth in the population of Oxfordshire of 50,200 people (+8%), similar to the increase across England (+8.3%).

The five year age band with the greatest increase over this period was the newly retired age group 65 to 69 (+38%). There was a decline in the population aged 35 to 44.

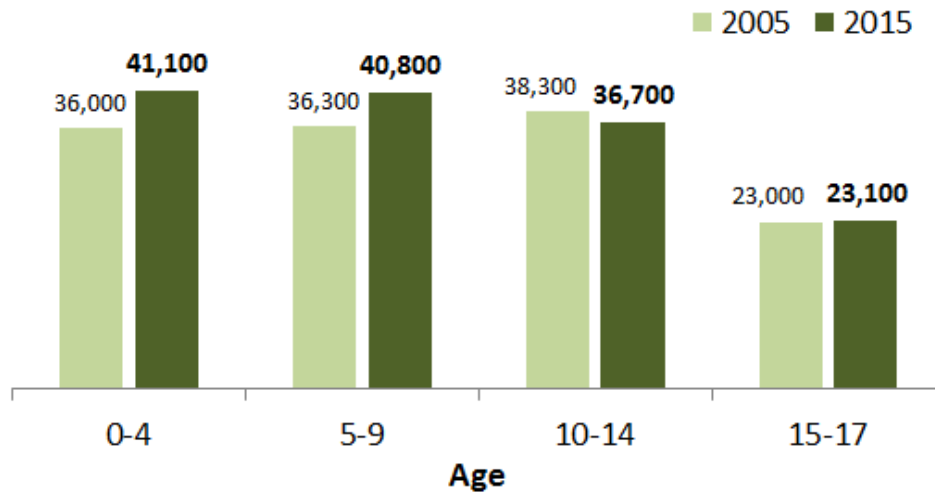
Figure 2 Oxfordshire’s population by age 2005 and 2015



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

**Children and young people** aged 0 to 17 made up 21% of Oxfordshire’s population as of mid-2015, a similar proportion to that in 2005. As shown in the population pyramid above and the chart below, the greatest increases were in the age groups 0-4 and 5-9.

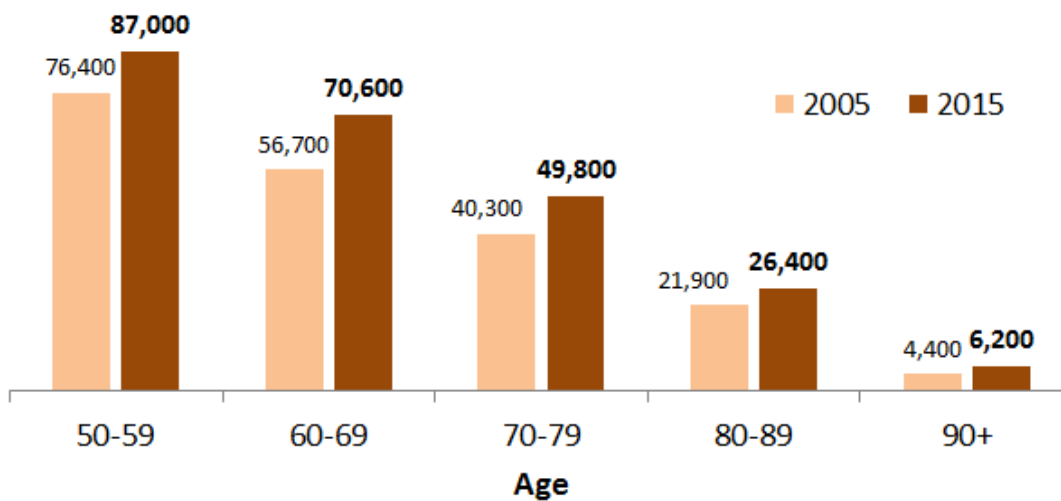
Figure 3 Number of children and young people in Oxfordshire, 2005 and 2015



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

**Older people** aged 50 and over, made up 35% of Oxfordshire’s population as of mid-2015, up from 32% in 2005. The greatest increase over this time period was in the number of people aged 60-69.

Figure 4 Number of older people in Oxfordshire, 2005 and 2015



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

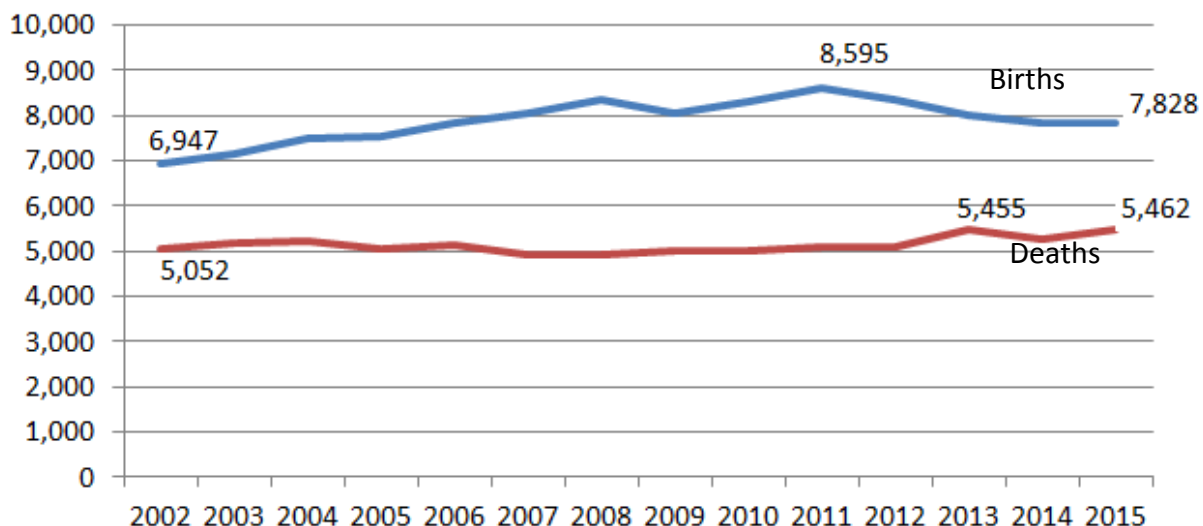
The change in population by age varies by district in Oxfordshire with rural districts seeing an increase in the retirement aged population and Oxford seeing a growth in the younger age groups.

## Natural change vs migration

The number of births in Oxfordshire reached a peak in mid-2011 and has since declined. In mid-2015 there were **7,828** births in Oxfordshire, very close to the number as of mid-2014 (7,830).

The number of deaths in Oxfordshire increased slightly to **5,462** by mid-2015 up from 5,263 in mid-2014 (+4%).

**Figure 5 Oxfordshire: total number of births and deaths (mid-year estimates)**

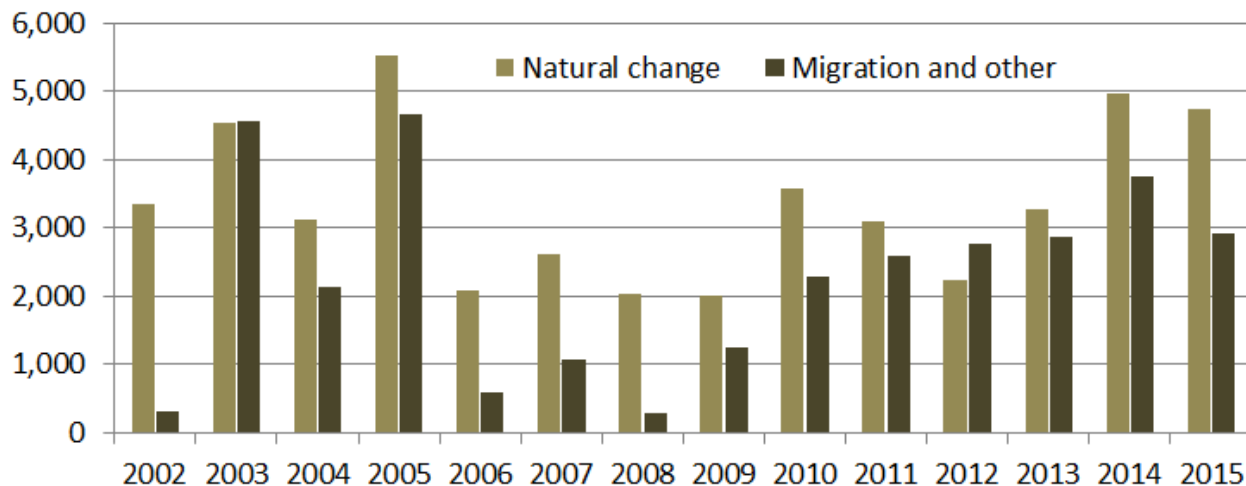


Source: ONS mid-year population estimates; NOTE: this data mid-year to mid-year (1 July to 30 June) in each year and not the calendar year

Natural change (rather than migration) has been the main driver of historical population growth in Oxfordshire.

- Natural change (births minus deaths) has been above net migration (internal and international, in-migration minus out-migration) for each year since mid-2002 with the two exceptions of 2003 and 2012.

**Figure 6 Oxfordshire: Natural change and Net Migration**



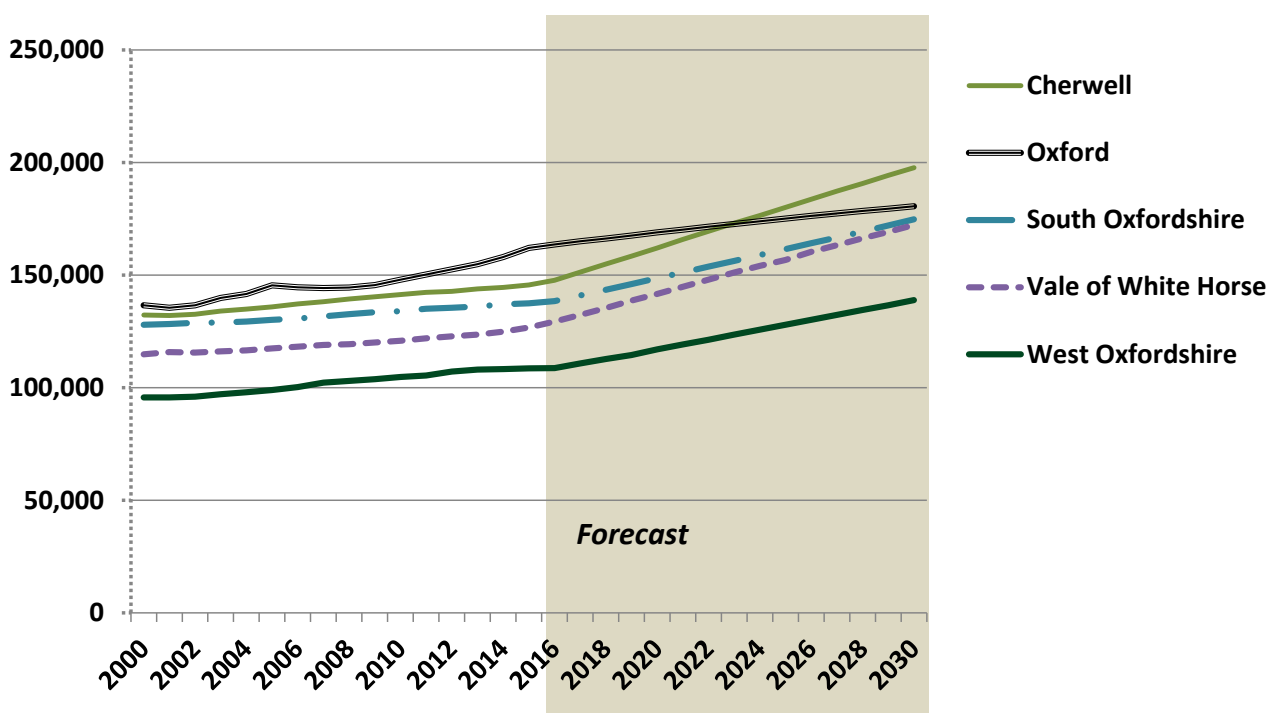
Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

## Projected growth in population

Plans for a significant expansion in new housing, following the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, imply a growth in the population of Oxfordshire over the next 15 years of more than double that of the previous 15 year period.

- Between 2000 and 2015, the total population of Oxfordshire increased by +70,700 people (+12%) compared with 11% across England.
- Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts, based on expected housing growth, predict an increase in the number of Oxfordshire residents of +183,900 people (+27%) between 2015 and 2030.

**Figure 7 Number of residents by district: 2000 to 2015 estimates and 2015 to 2030 forecast**



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates and Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts based on potential growth in housing stock likely to be contained in post-SHMA local plans for the 2011-2030 period (released Dec16)

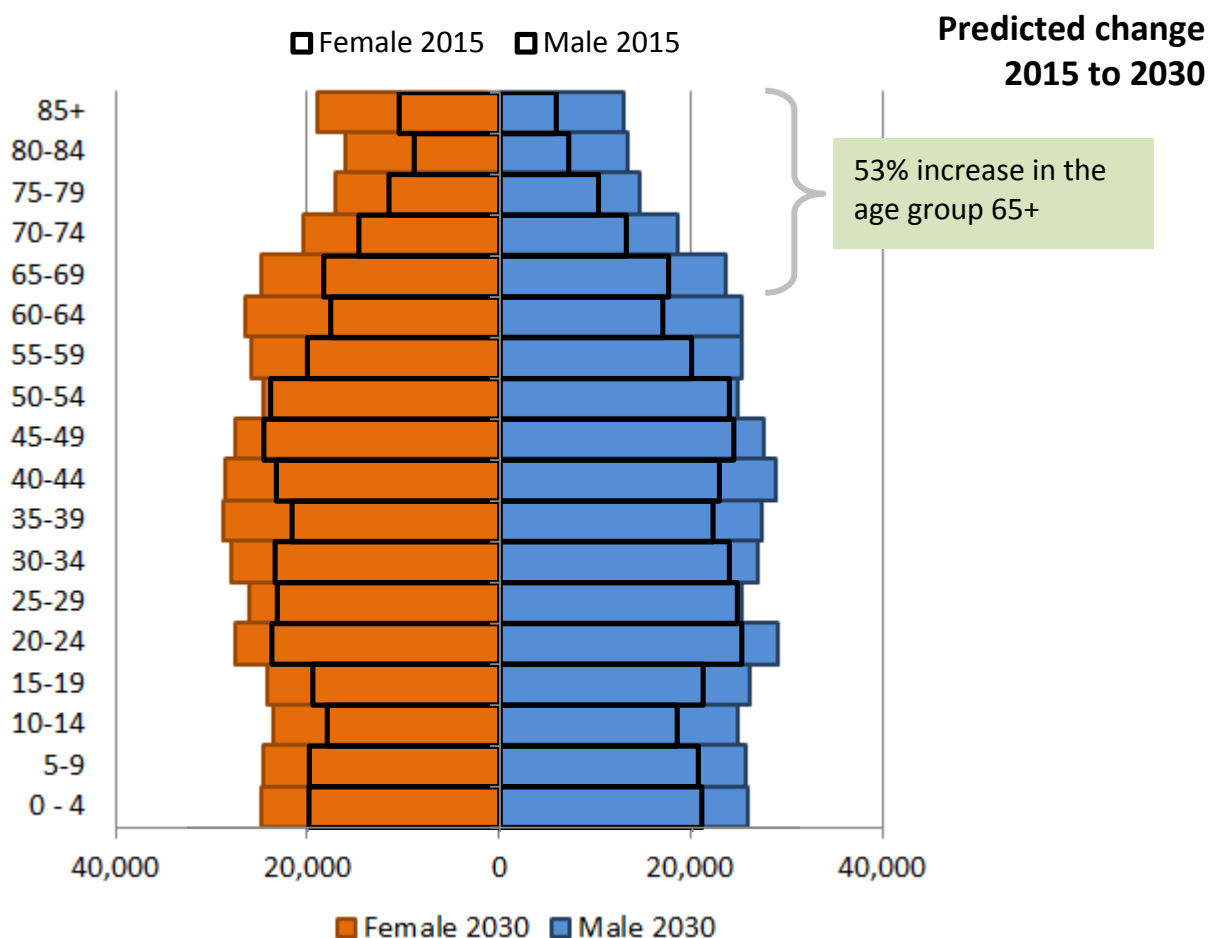
**Table 1 Projected growth in total resident population 2015 to 2030**

	2015	2030	Change 2015 to 2030	
Cherwell	145,600	197,700	52,100	36%
Oxford	162,100	180,600	18,500	11%
South	137,400	174,700	37,300	27%
Vale	126,700	172,200	45,500	36%
West	108,600	138,900	30,300	28%
<b>OXFORDSHIRE</b>	<b>680,300</b>	<b>864,200</b>	<b>183,700</b>	<b>27%</b>

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates and Oxfordshire County Council population projections based on potential growth in housing stock likely to be contained in post-SHMA local plans for the 2011-2030 period (released Dec16)

Over the fifteen year period, 2015 to 2030 the age group 65+ is expected to increase by more than half (53%).

Figure 8 Oxfordshire population by age 2015 and 2030



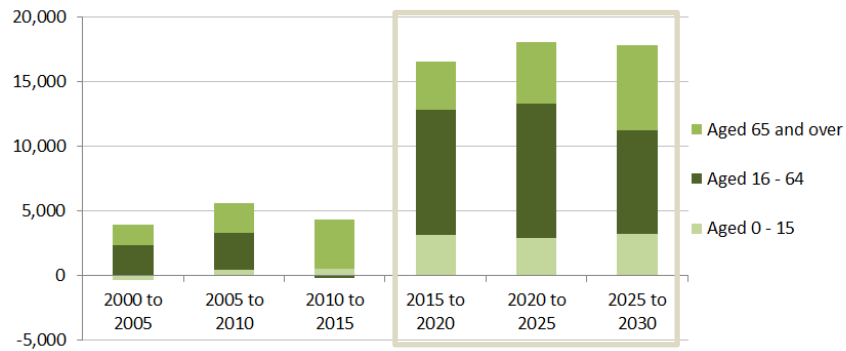
Source: ONS mid-year population estimates and Oxfordshire County Council population projections based on potential growth in housing stock likely to be contained in post-SHMA local plans for the 2011-2030 period (released Dec16)

With the exception of Oxford, each district in Oxfordshire is expected to see a population increase over the next 15 years well above that of the previous 15 years.

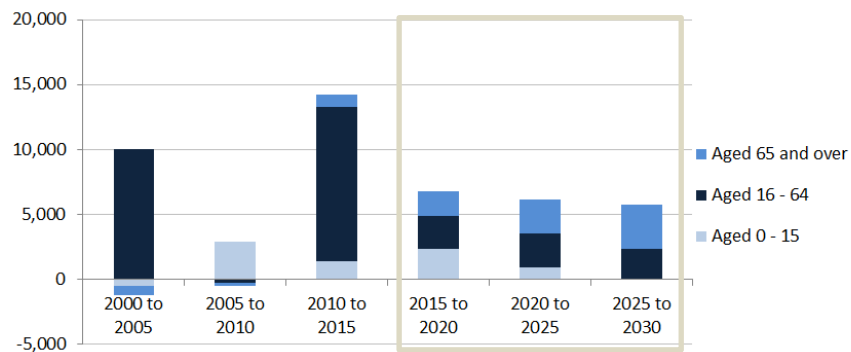
- Note that housing totals between 2015-16 and 2030 are derived from the total growth currently thought likely to be contained in post-SHMA local plans for the 2011-2030 period. There is no detail yet available about which year development will occur in so, in each district, the same number of housing completions have been added per year.

Figure 9 Additional residents (in 5 year bands), historical and predicted

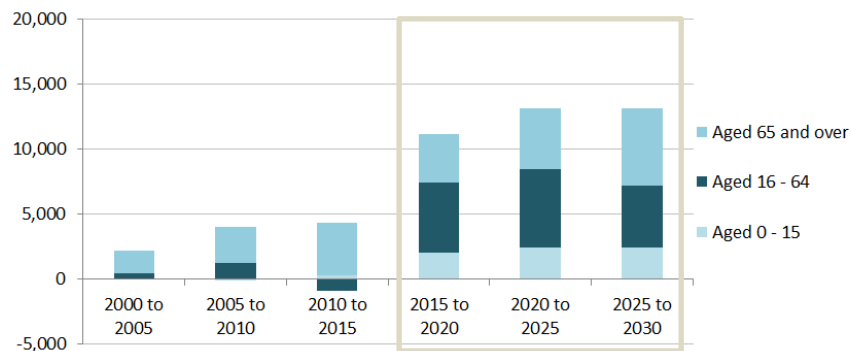
Cherwell



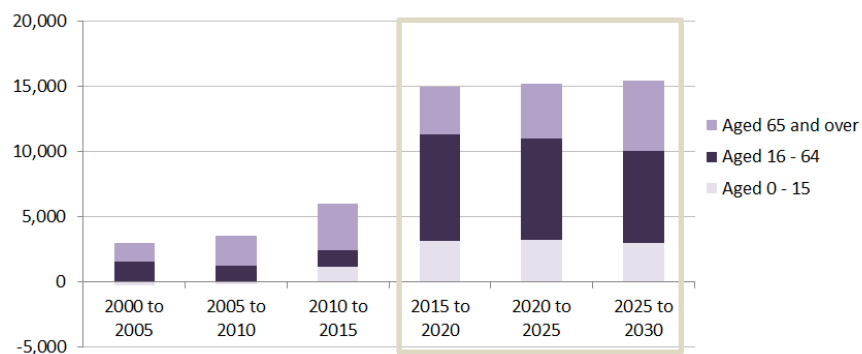
Oxford



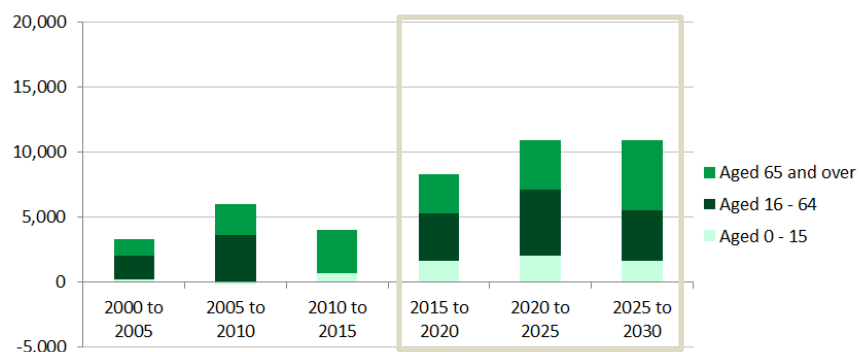
South Oxfordshire



Vale of White Horse



West Oxfordshire



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Source: ONS mid-year population estimates and Oxfordshire County Council population projections based on potential growth in housing stock likely to be contained in post-SHMA local plans for the 2011-2030 period (released Dec16)

### Predicted growth of the oldest age group (85+)

Each district in Oxfordshire has seen a historical growth in the number of residents in the oldest age group (85 and over).

- Between mid- 2000 and mid-2015 the number of people aged 85 and over increased from 11,200 to 16,500, an increase of 47%.

Oxfordshire County Council projections predict a significant increase in the size of this older age group by 2030.

- Between 2015 and 2030, the number of people aged 85 and over is expected to increase by 92% in Oxfordshire overall and more than double in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse.

**Table 2 Historical and projected number of people aged 85 and over, Oxfordshire districts (2000 to 2015 and 2015 to 2030)**

	ONS mid-year estimates			Oxfordshire County Council Projection	
	2000	2015	2000 to 2015	2030	2015 to 2030
Cherwell	2,100	3,300	1,200	6,200	2,900
Oxford	2,500	2,800	300	4,200	1,400
South Oxfordshire	2,600	3,800	1,200	8,200	4,400
Vale of White Horse	2,100	3,500	1,400	7,100	3,600
West Oxfordshire	1,900	3,200	1,300	6,200	3,000
Oxfordshire	11,200	16,500	5,300	31,900	15,300

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates and Oxfordshire County Council population projections (released Dec16)



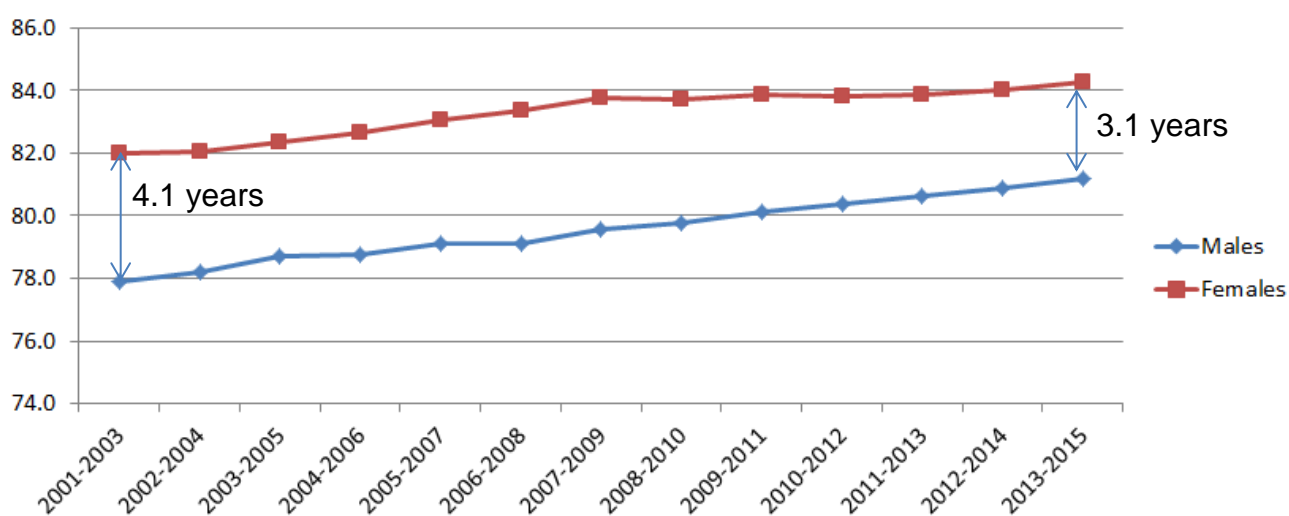
## 2.2 Life Expectancy

The most recent set of 3 year Life Expectancy data shows that, between 2012-14 and 2013-15, Life Expectancy for males and females in Oxfordshire each increased.

- Male Life Expectancy increased from 80.9 to 81.2 (+0.3 years)
- Female Life Expectancy increased from 84.0 to 84.3 (+0.3 years)

Between 2001-03 and 2013-15, the gap between male and female Life Expectancy decreased from 4.1 years to 3.1 years.

**Figure 10 Change in Life Expectancy in Oxfordshire – males and females to 2013-15**



Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2016; Figures are based on the number of deaths registered and mid-year population estimates, aggregated over 3 consecutive years. Note that scale does not start at 0

The change in Life Expectancy has contributed to an increase in the proportion of men in the older age groups in Oxfordshire.

For people aged 65 and over: Males made up 44% of the population in 2005, increasing to 46% in 2015.

For people aged 85 and over: Males made up 30% of the population in 2005, increasing to 36% in 2015.

Health expectancies can be used to measure the proportion of life spent in “good” health or the proportion of life spent without disability.

In Oxfordshire, males at birth are expected to spend 84% of their life in good health (compared with 80% in England), for females it is 82% (compared with 78% in England).

Data for Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs<sup>1</sup>) in Oxfordshire shows geographical differences in the proportion of life spent in good health of between 80% and 89% for males and between 74% and 88% for females. The gap between highest and lowest areas in Oxfordshire is narrower than the gap for the South East region and England as a whole.

<sup>1</sup> Middle Layer Super Output areas are a statistical geography. There is a total of 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire each with an average of 7,900 people.

**Table 3 Proportion of life spent in good health (2009 to 2013)**

% life spent in good health	Males			Females		
	lowest MSOA	highest MSOA	Average	lowest MSOA	highest MSOA	Average
Oxfordshire	80.4%	88.6%	84.1%	74.1%	88.1%	82.2%
South East	78.9%	90.2%	82.6%	66.0%	88.4%	80.8%
England	76.9%	90.2%	80.2%	58.0%	88.4%	78.1%

Source: ONS Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth dataset, released Sept 2015; confidence intervals not published for this data (but will apply)

## 2.3 Inequality in Disability Free Life Expectancy

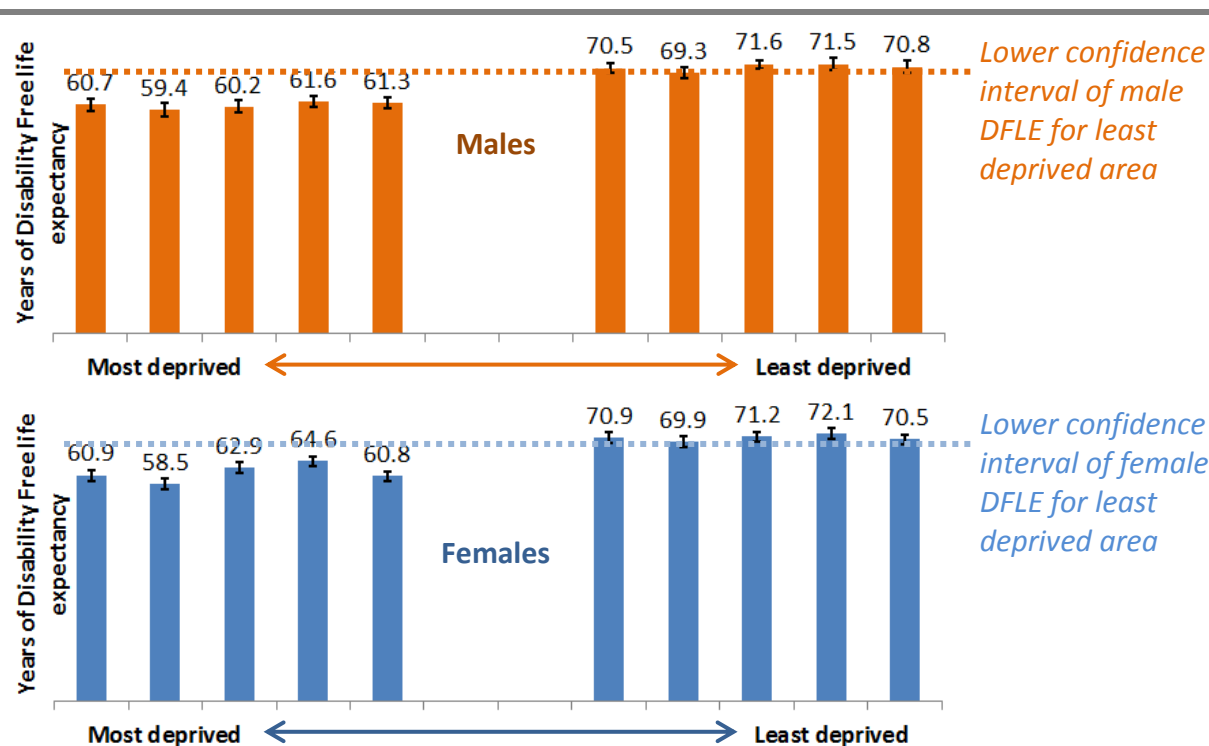
Disability Free Life Expectancy (DFLE) is the average number of years an individual is expected to live free of disability if current patterns of mortality and disability continue to apply.

There are clear inequalities in DFLE across Oxfordshire, with people in the most deprived areas having significantly lower Disability Free Life Expectancy compared with the least deprived.

- Data for the combined years 2009 to 2013 shows that for males there was a 10 year gap between the most and least deprived areas. For females the gap was just under 10 years.

The following charts shows DFLE in years for the 5 most deprived Middle Layer Super Output areas in Oxfordshire compared with the 5 least deprived MSOAs.

**Figure 11 Disability Free Life Expectancy: most deprived vs least deprived MSOAs in Oxfordshire, 2009-2013**



Sources: ONS Disability Free Life Expectancy at birth by MSOA. IMD 2015 ranks and average scores for English Middle Layer Super Output Areas created by Public Health England from population weighted averages of their constituent Lower Super Output Area scores.