






2. Population overview


March 2019

Oxfordshire



Introduction to the Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Health and Wellbeing facts and figures

-  The Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment identifies the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.
-  The annual JSNA report is provided to the Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing Board and underpins the Health and Wellbeing strategy
-  Other JSNA resources include:
 - [Public Health Dashboards](#)
 - [Health Needs Assessments](#)
 - [Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)
 - [JSNA Bitesize](#)

-  This section is Chapter 2 of the 2019 update

Chapter 1: Summary

Chapter 2: Population overview

Chapter 3: Population groups

Chapter 4: Wider determinants of health

Chapter 5: Causes of death and health conditions

Chapter 6: Lifestyles

Chapter 7: Service use

Chapter 8: Local research

[ANNEX: Inequalities indicators ward level data](#)

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Chapter 2: Population CONTENTS

This chapter of the 2019 JSNA provides estimates of the total resident population of Oxfordshire.

It includes a comparison of the predicted growth in population based on (1) demographic assumptions plus growth in housing modelled by Oxfordshire County Council and (2) past trends from the Office for National Statistics.

Detailed data for the oldest age group is included as this group is (proportionately) the highest user of health and social care services.

SUMMARY

[Population by age](#)

[Rural County](#)

[Births, deaths and migration](#)

[Ethnicity](#)











[Housing growth](#)

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[Finding out more](#)

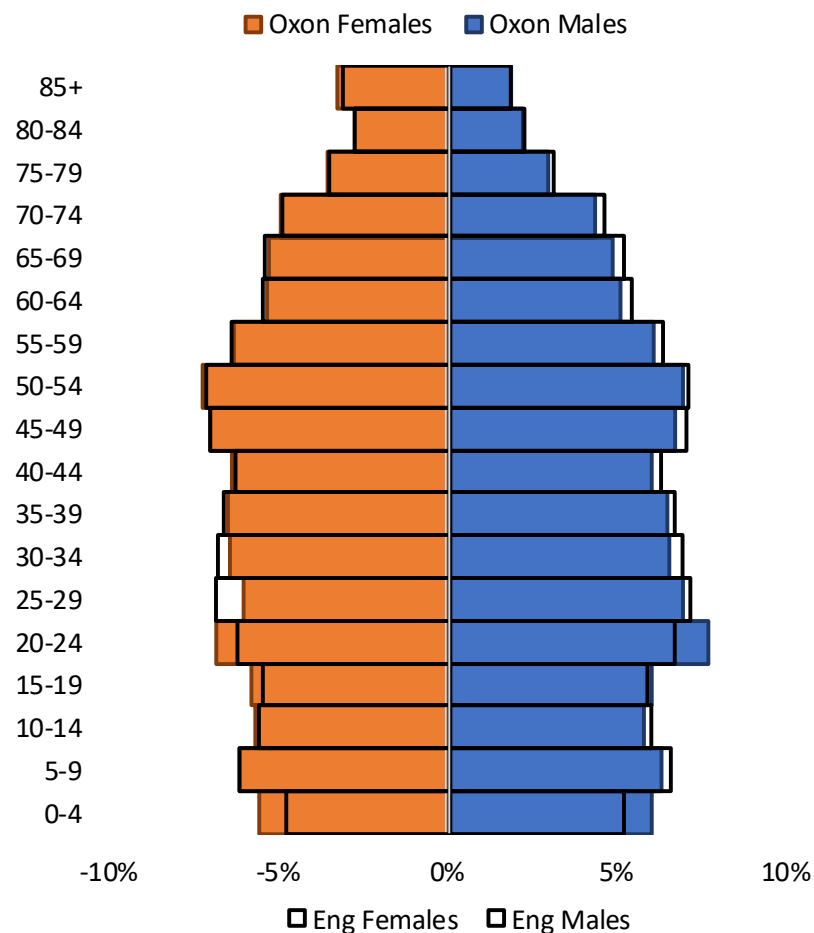
Chapter 2: Population SUMMARY

-  Oxfordshire's population is estimated at 682,400 (mid-2017) and the county is the most rural in the South East region
-  The majority (60%) of Oxfordshire's residents are concentrated in Oxford City and the county's main towns, with almost 40% of people living in smaller towns and villages.
-  Oxfordshire's past population growth has been driven by natural change (as births outnumber deaths) and international migration.
-  Pupil data indicates that Oxfordshire's ethnic minority population has increased since the last national census in 2011:
 - As of January 2018, just over a quarter (26%) of primary school pupils were from an ethnic minority background, up from 19% in 2011
 - Around 1 in 5 (22%) of secondary school pupils were from an ethnic minority background up from 15% in 2011
-  Including Oxfordshire's planned housing growth in population forecasts results in a significant increase in the working age and younger populations
-  Oxfordshire's population is ageing (with or without housing growth). The population aged 85+ is expected to increase by 63% (+10,900) by 2032
-  Life Expectancy (LE) is continuing to increase and male LE is catching up with female LE.
-  There are clear inequalities across Oxfordshire, with people in the more deprived areas having significantly lower Life Expectancy compared with the less deprived.
-  The gap in Life Expectancy between more deprived and less deprived areas in Oxfordshire appears to have increased.
-  Healthy life expectancy in Oxfordshire is significantly higher than national and regional averages for both males and females.

Around 682,400 people live in Oxfordshire and our population shows differences in age profile to the national average

- ONS estimates show that Oxfordshire has a higher proportion of 0-4s than the national average and a higher rate of people aged 20-24 (includes students in Oxford)
- There is a lower rate of females aged 25-29 in Oxfordshire compared with England. The way ONS estimates student age populations may explain this.
- The older age groups in Oxfordshire have a similar age profile to the national average.

Residents (mid-2017) Oxfordshire vs England

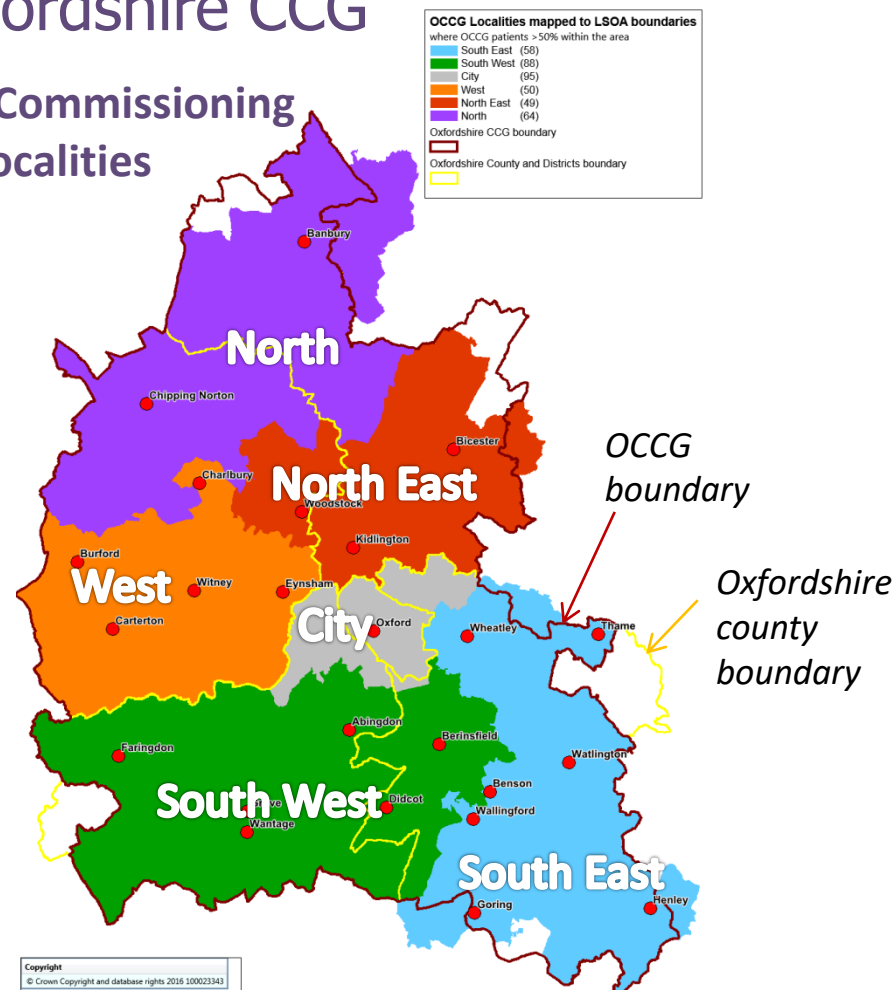


The Oxfordshire county population estimate is below the number of registered patients in Oxfordshire CCG

Oxfordshire
and districts



Clinical Commissioning
Group localities



684,300 residents (mid-2018)

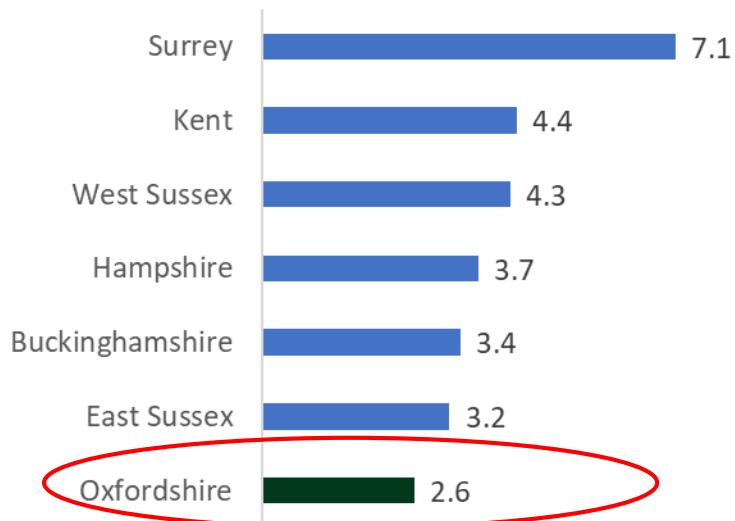
745,900 patients (July 2018)

Sources: [ONS 2016-based subnational population projections](#); [NHS Digital Patients Registered at a GP Practice](#)

Oxfordshire is the most rural county in the South East and the majority of residents are concentrated in Oxford City and the county's main towns

As of mid-2017, Oxfordshire was the least densely populated county in the South East region

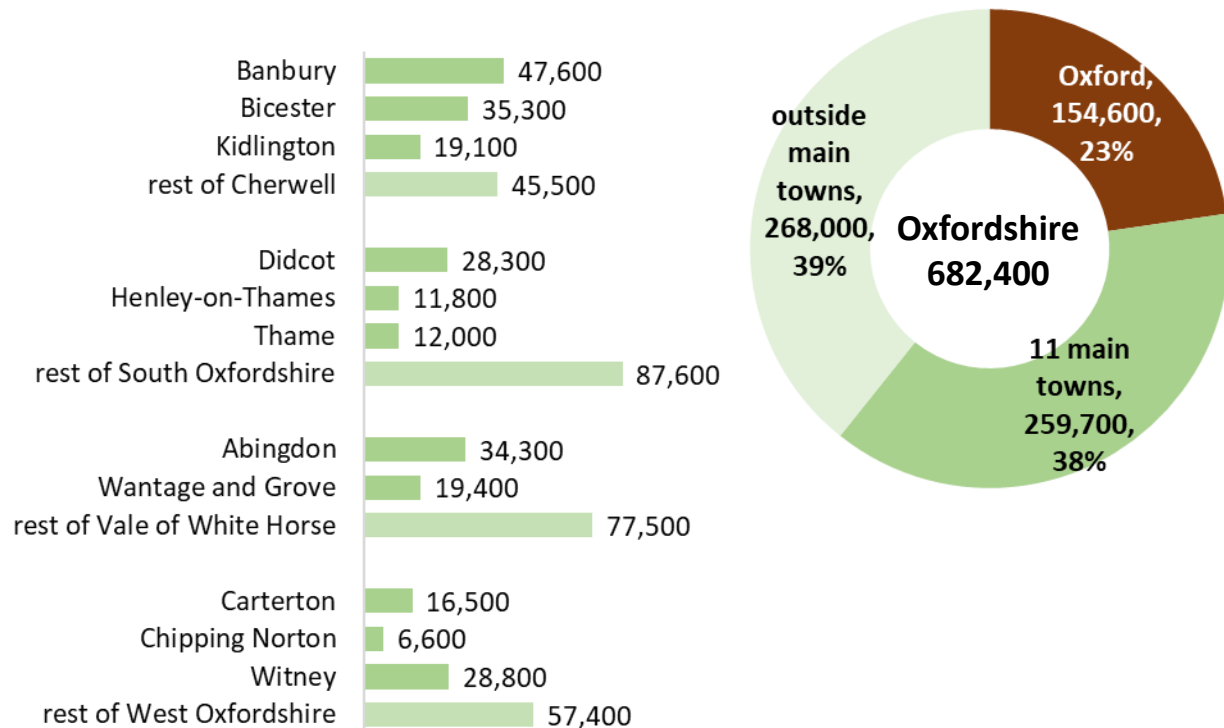
Residents (mid-2017) per hectare, South East counties



Source: [ONS mid-2017 population estimates released June 2018](#)

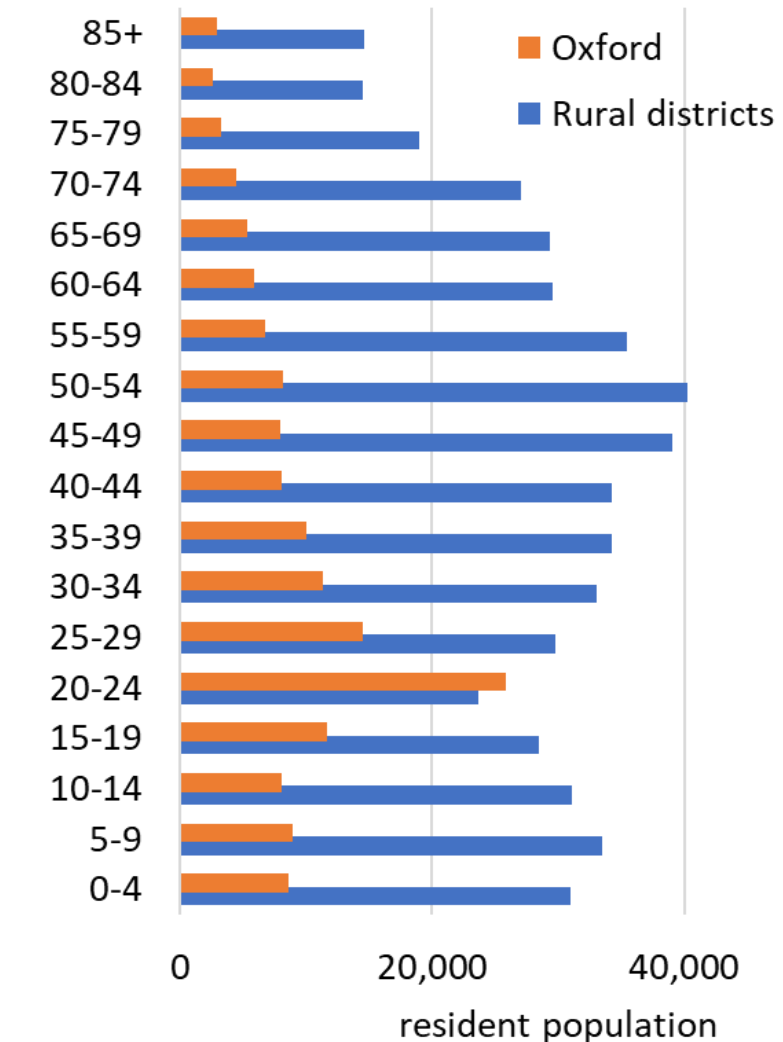
The majority (60%) of Oxfordshire's residents are concentrated in Oxford City and the county's main towns, with almost 40% of people living in smaller towns and villages.

Residents (mid-2017) Oxfordshire



The age profile of Oxford City is very different to surrounding rural districts

Population by age 2017, Oxford city vs Rural districts (Cherwell, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire)



Rural districts have a much higher proportion of older people

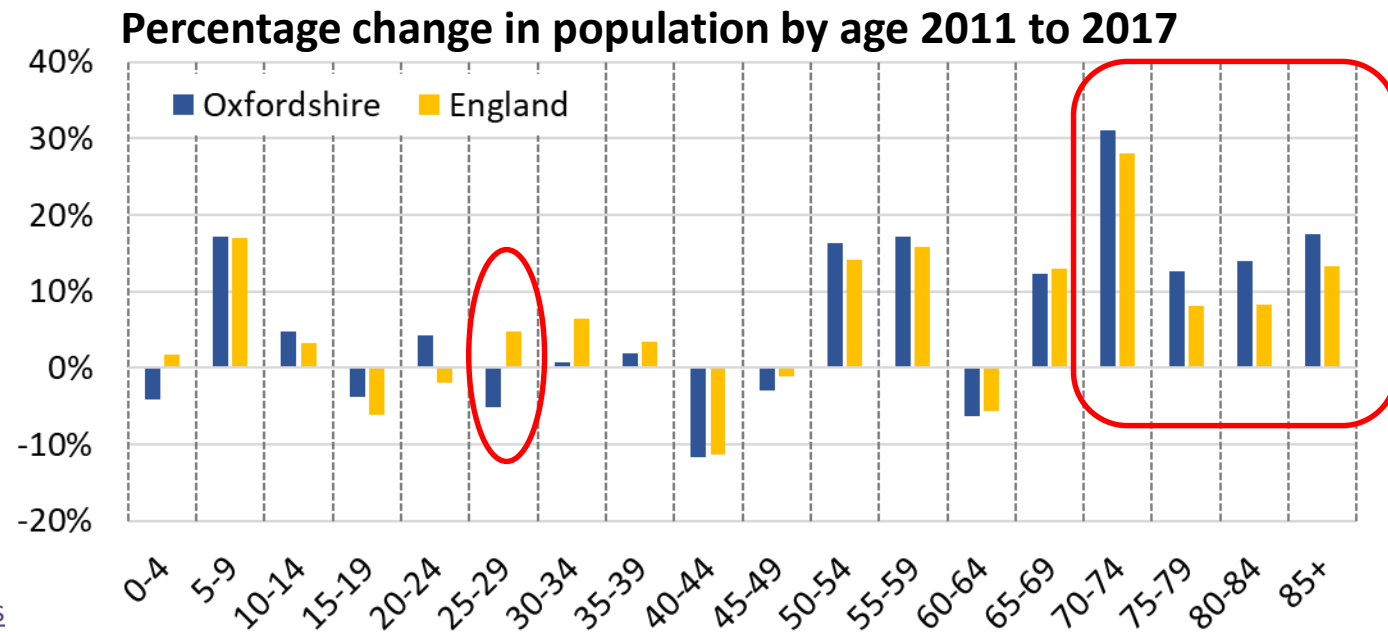
- In 2017, older people aged 65+ made up 20% of the estimated population of Oxfordshire's four rural districts, compared with 12% of the population of Oxford City

Oxford City had a much higher proportion of people in younger age groups (including students) and a higher number of people aged 20-24 than living in Oxfordshire's four rural districts

Since 2011, Oxfordshire has seen increases in the population in some age groups and a decline in others

Overall, ONS estimates show that Oxfordshire's population increased by +4% between 2011 and 2017, just below the +5% increase across England

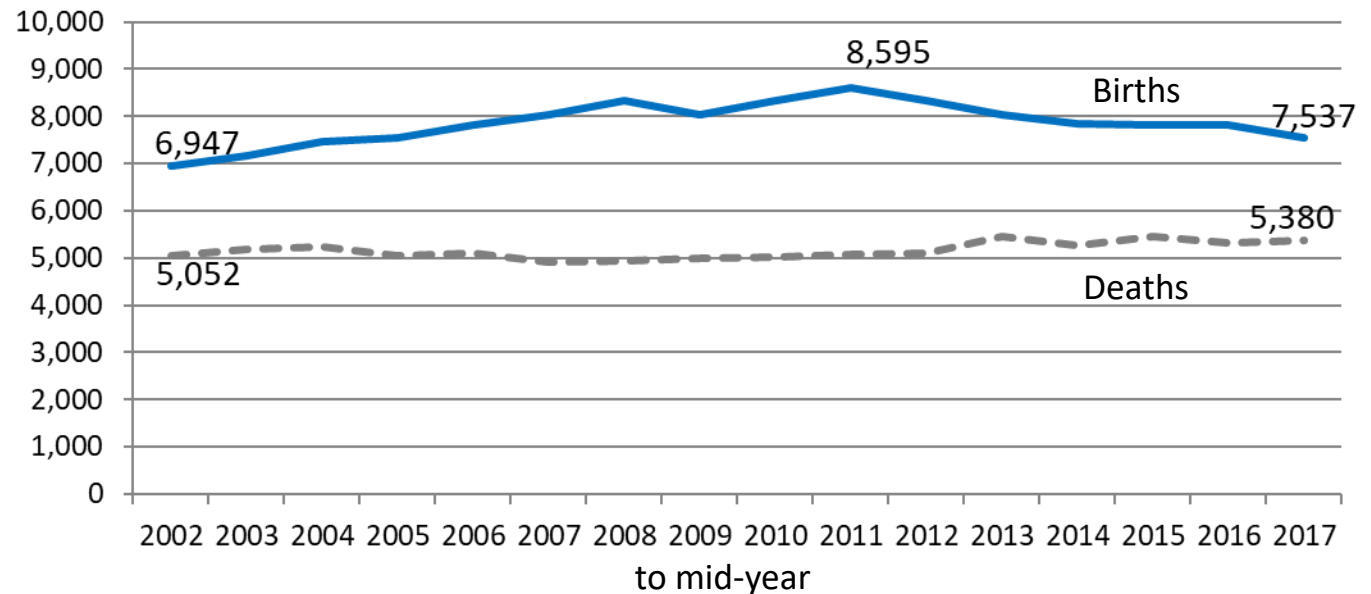
- Oxfordshire's population increased more rapidly in the older age groups (70+) than the national average
- Young people aged 25-29 were estimated to have declined in Oxfordshire compared with an increase nationally



Source: [ONS mid-year population estimates](#)

Births in Oxfordshire reached a peak in mid-2011 and have since declined

Oxfordshire total number of births and deaths, 2002 to 2017



Between mid-2016 to mid-2017 there were 7,537 births and 5,380 deaths in Oxfordshire.

This is a “natural change” increase of +2,157 people.

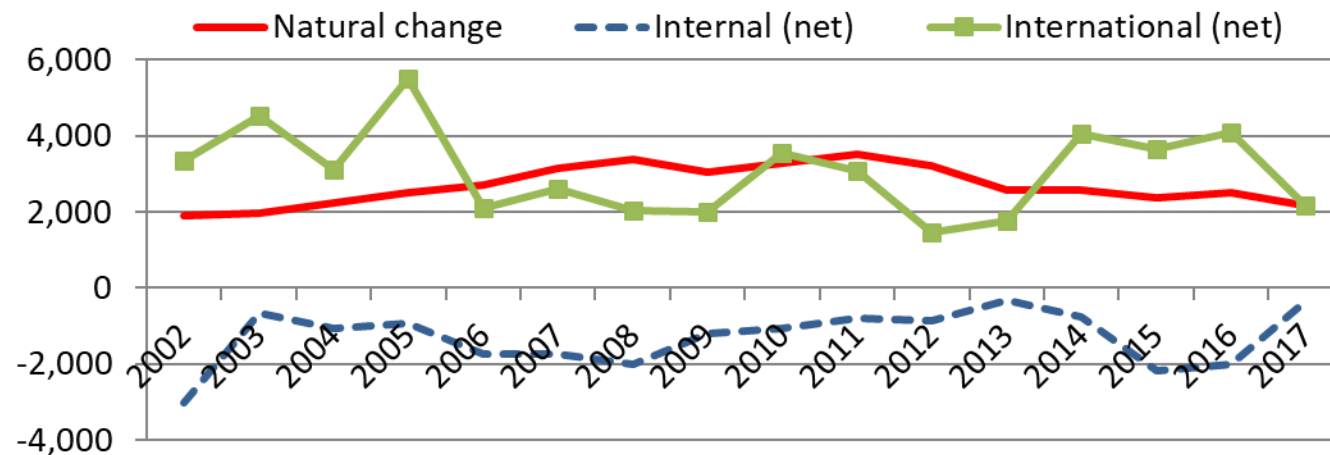
By district: total number of births and deaths, 2016 to 2017

District	Births	Deaths	Natural Change
Cherwell	1,768	1,256	512
Oxford	1,711	890	821
South Oxfordshire	1,507	1,177	330
Vale of White Horse	1,452	992	460
West Oxfordshire	1,099	1,065	34
Oxfordshire	7,537	5,380	2,157

Source: [ONS mid-year population estimates](#)

Oxfordshire's population growth is being driven by natural change and international migration

Oxfordshire population change 2002 to 2017



By district population change 2016 to 2017

District	Natural change	Net internal migration	Net international migration	Total population change
Cherwell	512	284	118	967
Oxford	821	-2,827	1,335	-710
South Oxfordshire	330	121	182	611
Vale of White Horse	460	1,725	376	2,574
West Oxfordshire	34	323	165	518
Oxfordshire	2,157	-374	2,176	3,960

From mid-2016 to mid-2017 the growth in population due to natural change (births minus deaths) was just over 2,000 people

Internal (within UK) migration has remained below zero, with around 400 people (net) moving from Oxfordshire to elsewhere

Net international inward migration (to Oxfordshire from outside the UK) was just above 2,000 people in 2017, around half the number in 2016.

Ethnic minority populations mainly live in urban Oxfordshire

- The majority of the ethnic minority population in Oxfordshire is based in urban areas of Oxford and Banbury
- Oxford City has a very diverse range of ethnic minority groups
- The map shows the out of term time (i.e. excluding students) non white British population as % of all residents

According to Public Health England¹..

Ethnic identity influences health outcomes via multiple routes. For example, experiences of discrimination and exclusion, as well as the fear of such negative incidents, have been shown to have a significant impact on mental and physical health. Health-related practices, including healthcare-seeking behaviours, also vary importantly between ethnic groups.

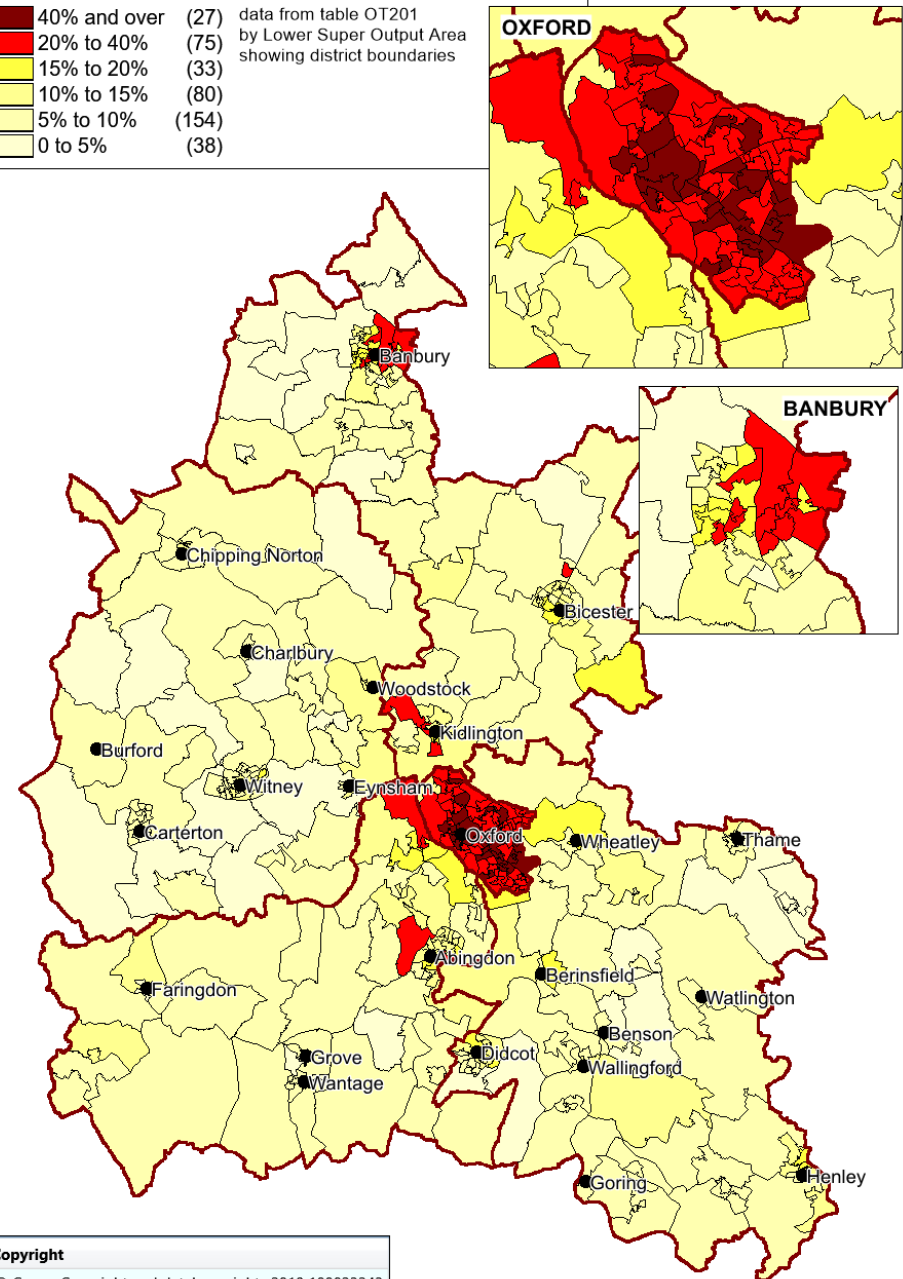
Some minority ethnic groups appear to have much better health status than the White British population and some much worse.

¹ Public Health England Local action on health inequalities
Understanding and reducing ethnic inequalities in health

Out of term time Ethnic Minority as % of population

Census 2011

40% and over	(27)	data from table OT201 by Lower Super Output Area showing district boundaries
20% to 40%	(75)	
15% to 20%	(33)	
10% to 15%	(80)	
5% to 10%	(154)	
0 to 5%	(38)	



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Pupil data indicates that Oxfordshire's ethnic minority population has increased since the last national census in 2011

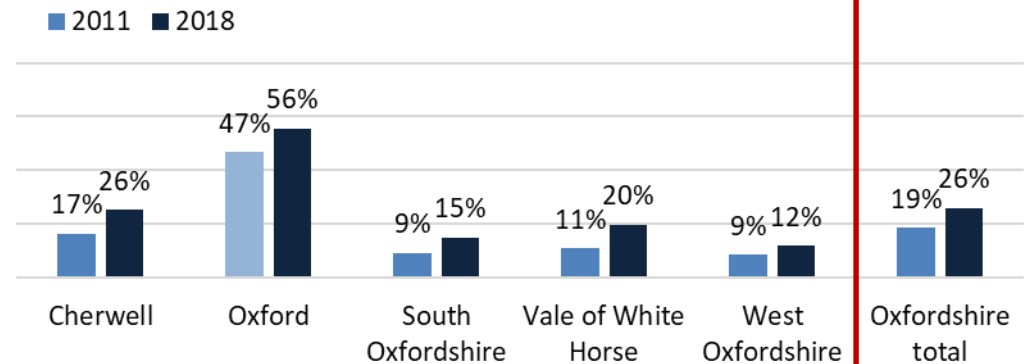
As of January 2018 the proportion of pupils in Oxfordshire of an ethnic minority background was..

26% of primary pupils, up from 19% in 2011

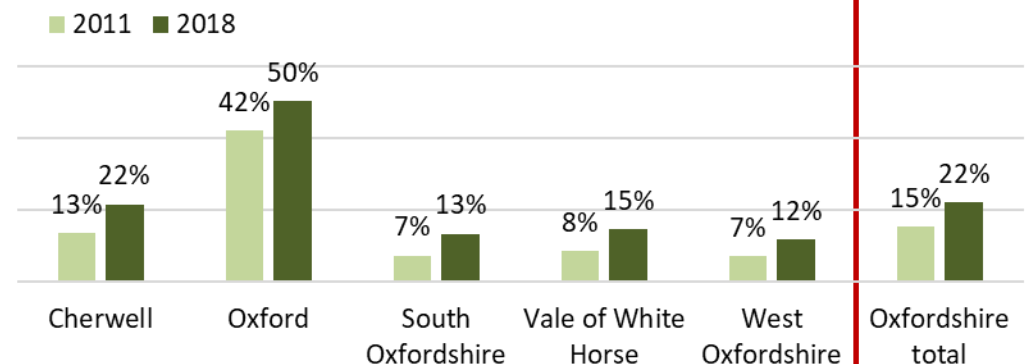
22% of secondary pupils, up from 15% in 2011

In Oxford city, 56% of primary pupils and 50% of secondary pupils were of ethnic minority backgrounds

% Ethnic minority Primary School pupils years 1-6, January 2011 and January 2018



% Ethnic minority Secondary School pupils years 7-11, January 2011 and January 2018



Source: Oxfordshire County Council from pupil census January 2011 and January 2018. Pupils at state primary, secondary, academies and special schools (not including independent school pupils)

Oxfordshire's population will continue to increase and housing-led forecasts give a higher population growth than ONS trend-based projections

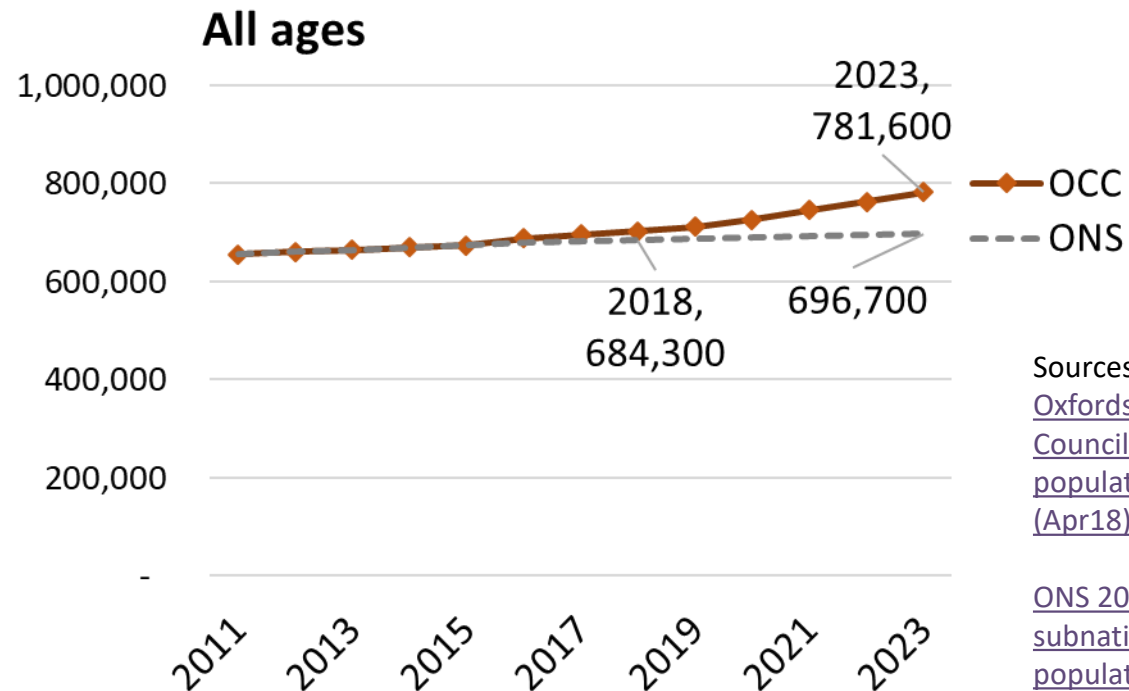
There are two main sources for the future growth in population:

- Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) provides forecasts on the basis of how the population has changed in the past AND assumptions about growth in housing.
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) projections based on past trends.
- The latest release of OCC and ONS projections each use 2016 as the base year.
- Unlike the County housing-led forecasts, ONS data is produced for all Local Authority areas, allowing Oxfordshire's population growth to be compared with other areas
- Population forecasts are not available for small areas of Oxfordshire (below district level)

• The OCC housing-led forecast suggests a total population in Oxfordshire of **781,600** by 2023

• This is 84,900 people above the ONS projection (based on past trends)

Comparison of Oxfordshire County Council housing-led forecasts and ONS population projections



Sources:

[Oxfordshire County Council 2016-based population forecasts \(Apr18\)](#)

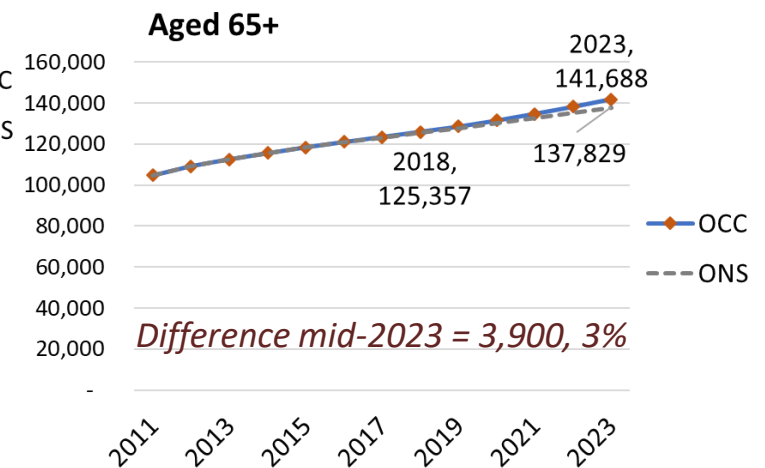
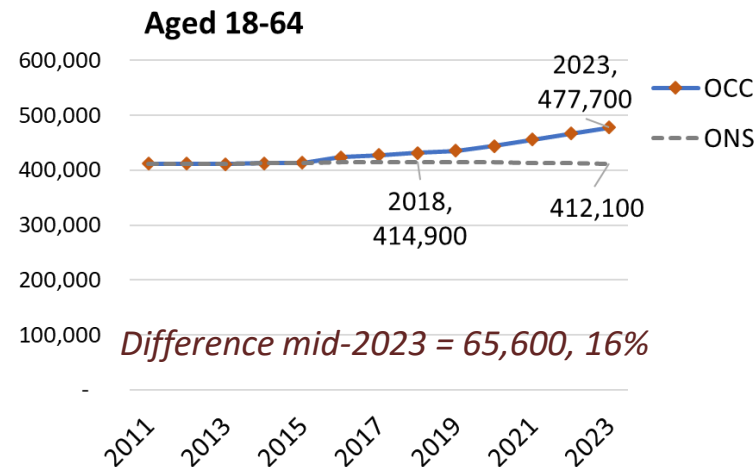
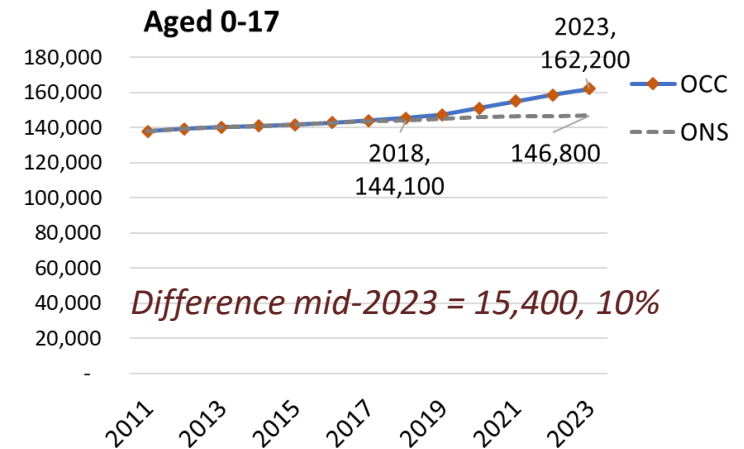
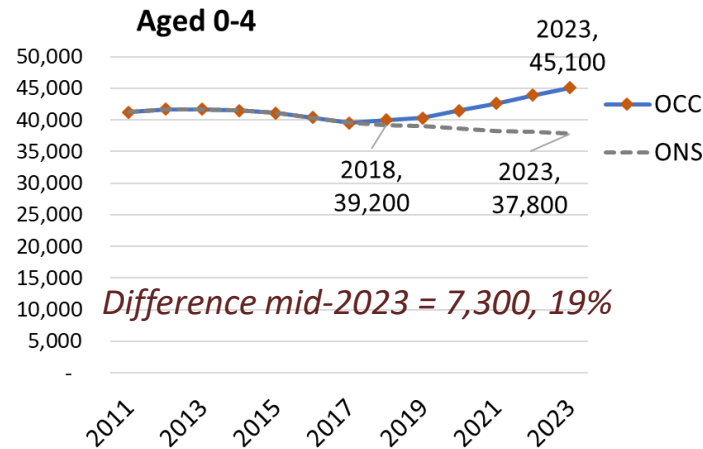
[ONS 2016-based subnational population projections;](#)

Including housing growth increases the working age and younger populations




Oxfordshire County Council forecasts vs ONS population projections by age

OCC = Oxfordshire
County Council
housing-led forecasts
(incorporating
planned housing
growth)

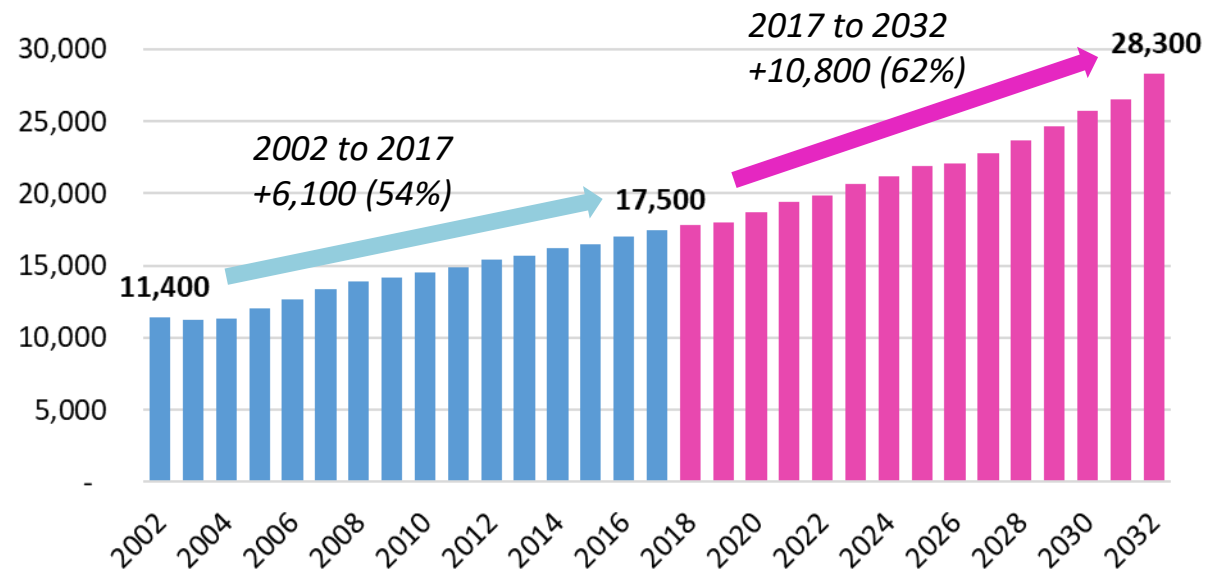
ONS = trend based
projections



The number of residents aged 85 and over is forecast to increase

-  Past growth in the 85+ population of Oxfordshire (2002 to 2017, 15 years) was **54%**
-  Forecast growth (2017 to 2032, 15 years) is **62%**
-  Greatest future change is predicted for South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse districts

Oxfordshire residents aged 85 and over



Residents aged 85 and over, Oxfordshire and districts

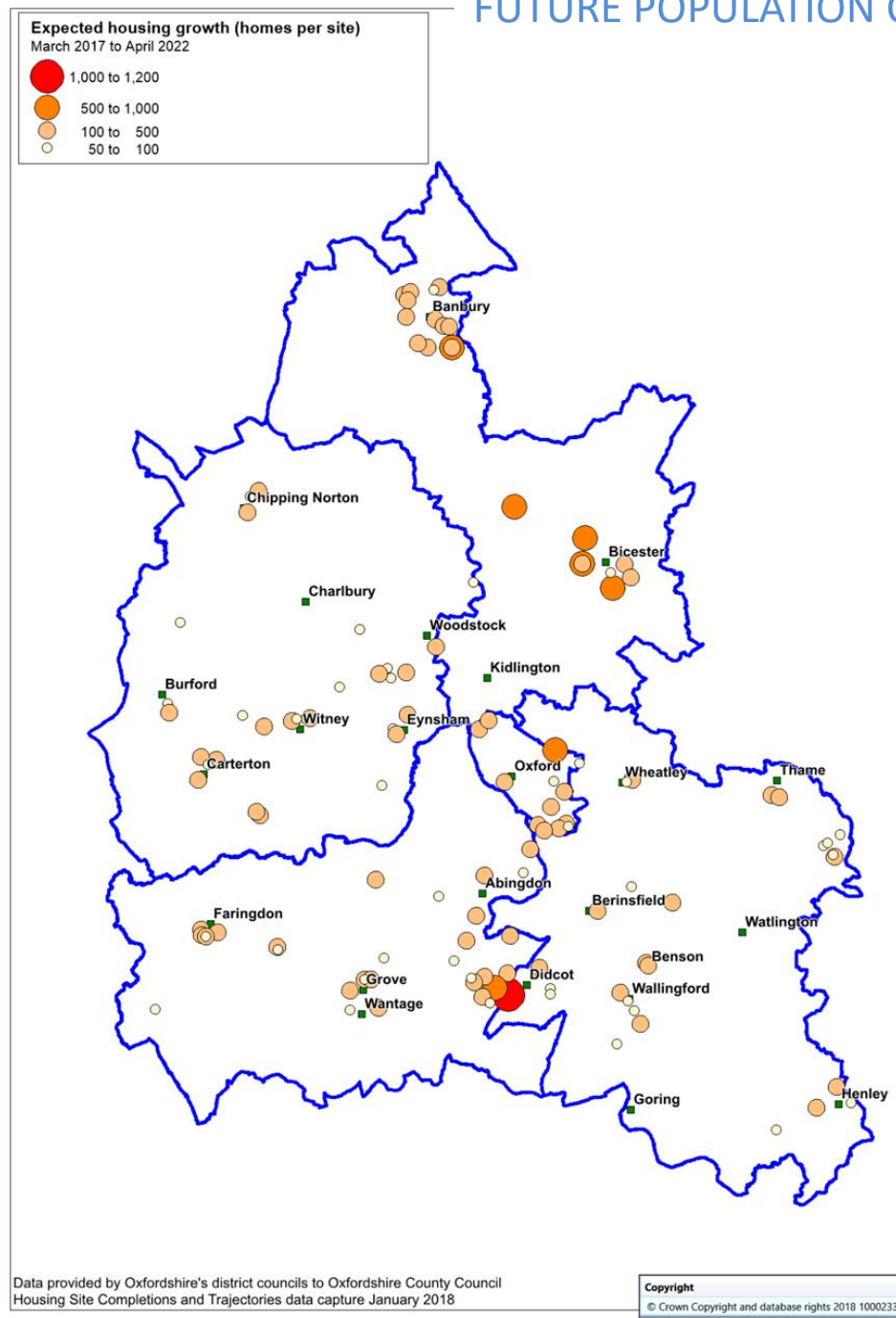
	2002	2017	2002 to 2017		2017	2032	2017 to 2032	
Cherwell	2,200	3,500	1,300	59%	3,500	5,800	2,300	66%
Oxford	2,400	2,900	500	21%	2,900	3,900	1,000	34%
South Oxfordshire	2,600	3,900	1,300	50%	3,900	6,800	2,900	74%
Vale of White Horse	2,200	3,800	1,600	73%	3,800	6,500	2,700	71%
West Oxfordshire	2,100	3,400	1,300	62%	3,400	5,500	2,100	62%
Oxfordshire	11,400	17,500	6,100	54%	17,500	28,300	10,800	62%

Sources: [ONS mid-year estimates](#) and [Oxfordshire County Council 2016-based population forecasts \(Apr18\)](#)

The planned growth of new housing is distributed across Oxfordshire

- Areas highlighted on the map show expected new homes between March 2017 and April 2022 by count of dwellings
- Clusters of particular growth include Didcot, Bicester, clusters of development around Banbury, Oxford and many of Oxfordshire's market towns

FUTURE POPULATION CHANGE



Oxfordshire's predicted growth in population is below that of surrounding areas (ONS)

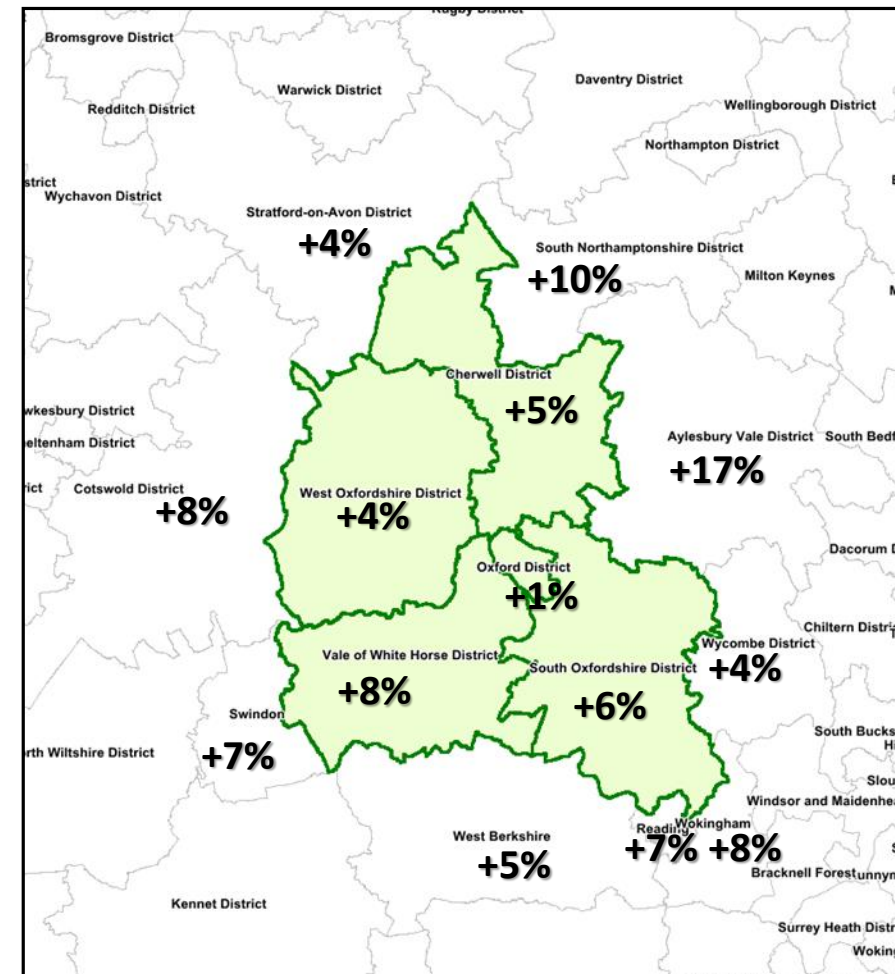
Between 2018 and 2033 the (ONS) predicted increase in the population of Oxfordshire is 31,900 (+5%).

The increase in surrounding districts in total is predicted to be +110,700 (+8%)

2018 to 2033 (15 year) growth in population

	2018	2033	2018 to 2033	
Oxfordshire	684,300	716,200	31,900	5%
Cherwell	148,100	155,200	7,100	5%
Oxford	155,500	157,500	2,000	1%
South Oxfordshire	140,500	148,400	7,900	6%
Vale of White Horse	130,800	141,600	10,800	8%
West Oxfordshire	109,400	113,500	4,100	4%
Aylesbury Vale	198,700	233,100	34,400	17%
Cotswold	87,200	94,300	7,100	8%
Reading	165,400	176,700	11,300	7%
South Northamptonshire	91,300	100,400	9,100	10%
Stratford-on-Avon	124,000	129,300	5,300	4%
Swindon	221,600	237,900	16,300	7%
West Berkshire	159,800	167,400	7,600	5%
Wokingham	165,800	178,700	12,900	8%
Wycombe	176,600	183,300	6,700	4%
Total surrounds	1,390,400	1,501,100	110,700	8%

2018 to 2033 (15 year) growth in population (ONS), Oxfordshire and surrounding districts (based on past trends)



Source: [ONS 2016-based subnational population projections](#)

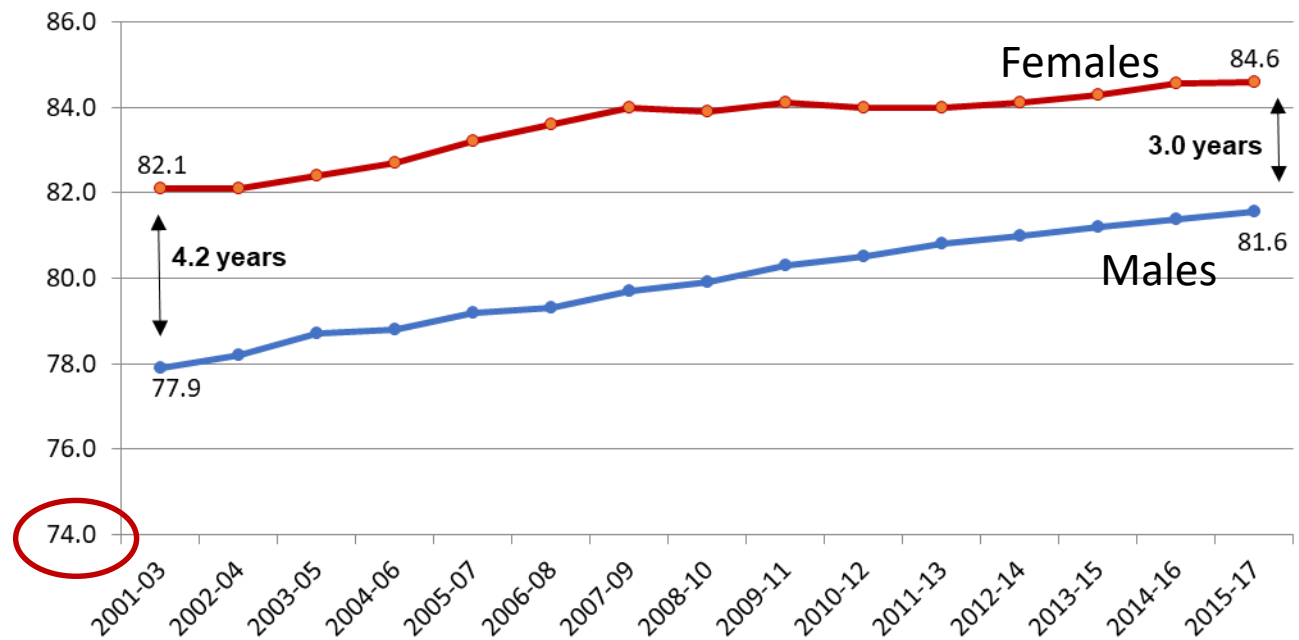
The gap between male and female life expectancy has continued to reduce

- Analysis by ONS has found that, over a 30 year period, improvements in life expectancy have been greatest for those in higher socio-economic groups.¹
- Between 2001-03 and 2015-17, the gap between male and female Life Expectancy in Oxfordshire decreased from 4.2 years to 3 years.
- The most recent data shows that LE at birth for females in Oxfordshire has stayed the same. There has been a slight (not significant) increase in LE for males.

Source: [ONS Life Expectancy at Birth](#); 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)

¹Source: [ONS Trend in life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by socio-economic position](#) based on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, England and Wales: 1982—1986 to 2007—2011 (Oct 2015)

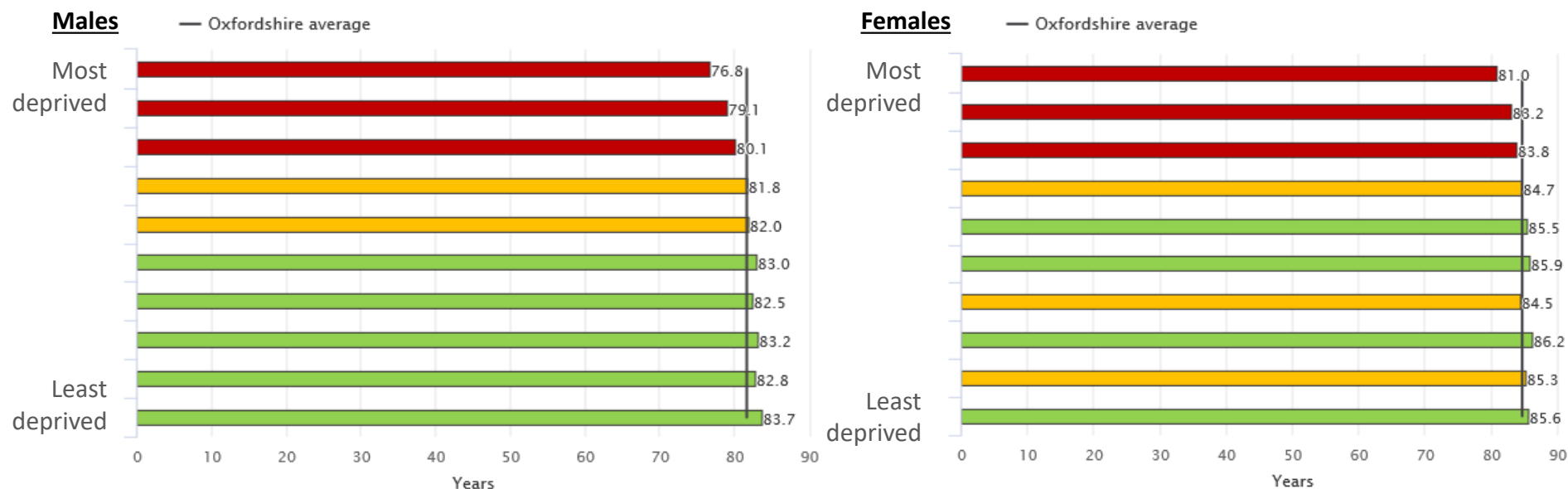
Life Expectancy at birth in Oxfordshire: males and females to 2015-17



People in more affluent areas of Oxfordshire are expected to live longer

- There are clear inequalities in Life Expectancy across Oxfordshire, with people in the more deprived areas having significantly lower Life Expectancy compared with the less deprived.
- Data for the combined years 2015 to 2017 shows that for males there was gap of almost 7 years between the most and least deprived areas. For females the gap was just under 5 years.

Oxfordshire Life Expectancy at birth by LSOA deprivation deciles: males and females, 2015-17



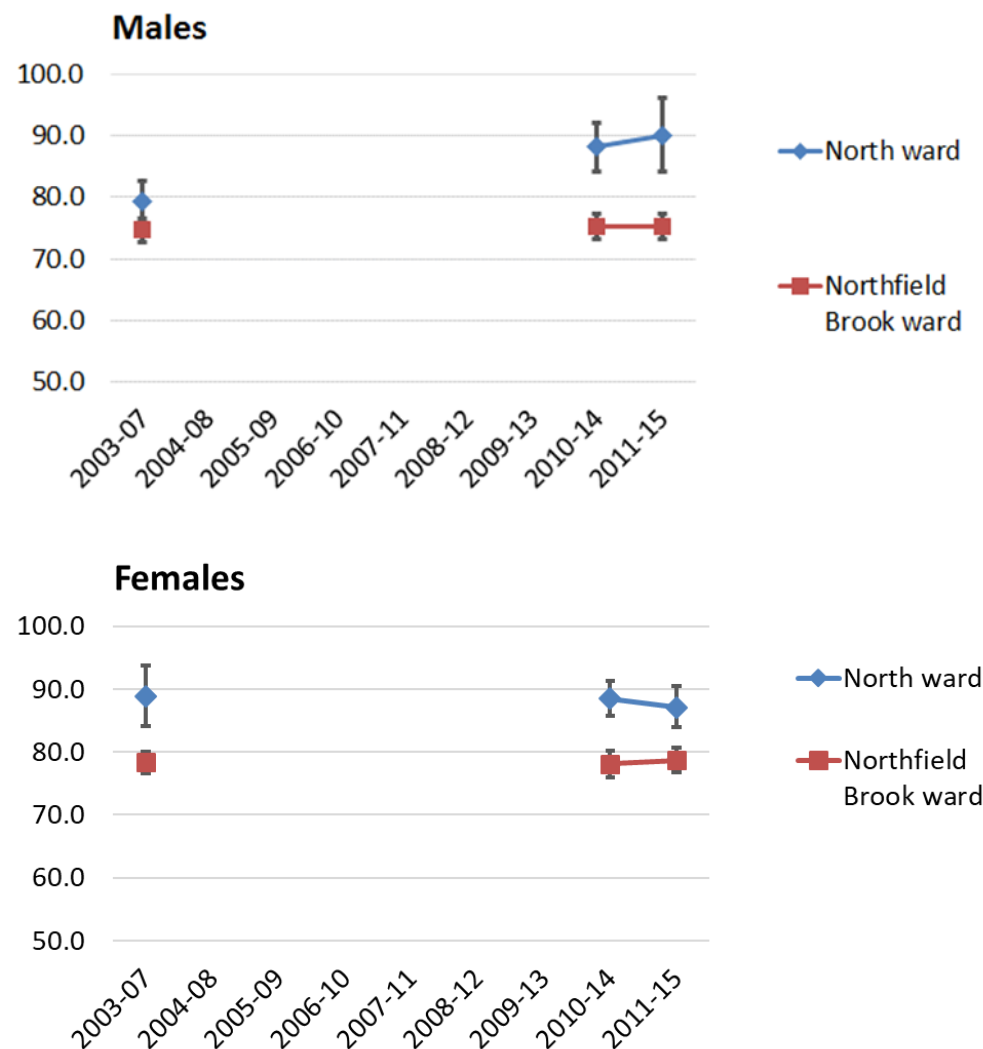
Increasing inequalities in Life Expectancy

Gap in male life expectancy between North and Northfield Brook has increased from 4 years in 2003-07 to **15 years** in 2011-15

Female life expectancy in these wards has remained at similar levels with a gap (for 2011-15) of just over **8 years**

Note: this data was reported in the previous (2018) JSNA. As of March 2019, the life expectancy data by ward had not been updated

An error has been corrected on this slide since the draft published for the Health and Wellbeing Board on 14th March 2019. The correction affects the data for females in 2011-15



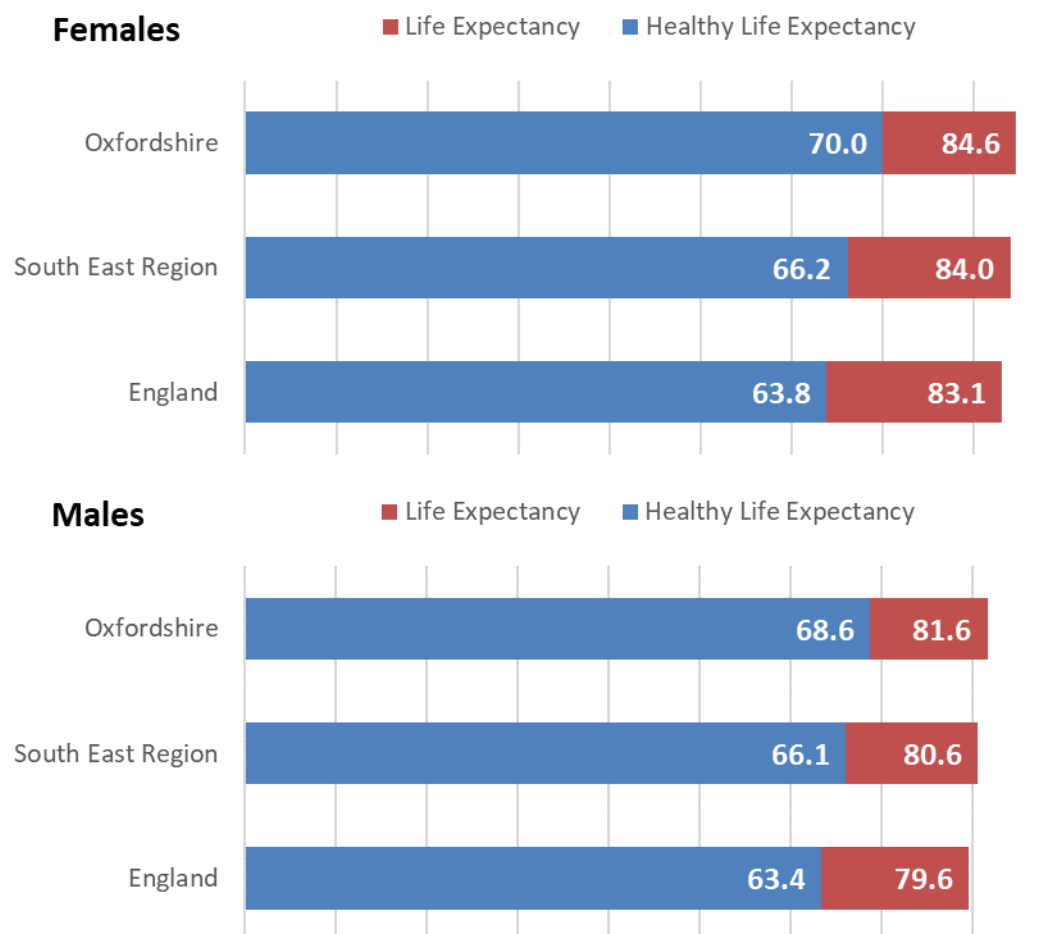
Source: 2011-15 life expectancy by ward data available from [Local Health](#); LE data for previous years from Oxfordshire County Council archive. Note that trend data is not available for wards outside Oxford City as a result of changes in ward boundaries in 2015 and 2016. Note scale does not start at 0

Healthy life expectancy in Oxfordshire is significantly higher than national and regional averages for both males and females

Female life expectancy in Oxfordshire is 84.6 years, made up of 70 years of good health and 14.6 years living in poorer health

For males in Oxfordshire, life expectancy is 81.6 years, made up of 68.6 years of good health and 12.9 years in poorer health

Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy at birth: males and females, 2015-17



ANNEX: Finding out more

Oxfordshire County Council population forecasts are published on Oxfordshire Insight (select “future population change”) <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/population-0>

ONS population estimates and population projections for county and districts are available from www.nomisweb.co.uk

ONS population estimates for wards are available from the ONS website <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimatesexperimental>

ONS Life Expectancy data is available from:

- [ONS National Life Tables](#)
- [Public Health England Fingertips](#)

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