



Summary

This profile summarises the characteristics of the area covered by the Headington Neighbourhood Forum according to the 2011 Census. The area covered is shown in the map to the right; this differs slightly from the Forum area but is the best possible fit using the predetermined Census boundaries.

In 2011 there were 17,400 residents of the area. 2,600 were resident in communal establishments, most of whom were students in halls of residence and hospital patients. Over the decade 2001-2011 the population grew by 2,400, a faster rate than the city average.

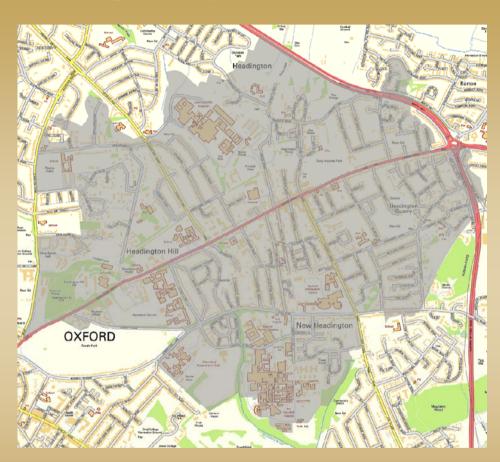
The presence of Oxford Brookes University means that nearly one-quarter of the area's population is aged between 18 and 24 years. As a percentage of the working age population, full-time students increased from 22% to 26% between 2001 and 2011. Population growth in the previous decade was driven by people aged 18 to 44 years and, to a lesser extent, the under-10s. In common with the rest of the city, the national and ethnic diversity of the population increased markedly over the period.

The area has a higher than average number of people working in professional or managerial occupations, nearly one half of adults have a degree-level qualification, and GCSE attainment is above the city average. Rates of poverty and benefit claims are below average.

Just over half the area's 6,300 households own their home, whilst 29% rent privately and 18% rent from the city council or a housing association. Over the last decade, private renting has increased whilst owner occupation has decreased. New dwellings in the last decade have almost exclusively been flats, a significant number in converted houses. Household overcrowding has increased in the last decade, as has average household size.

The number of residents cycling or walking to work has increased markedly over the last decade.

Geography



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Further information

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Unless otherwise stated, data in this profile is from the 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, downloaded from www.nomisweb.co.uk and www.ons.gov.uk



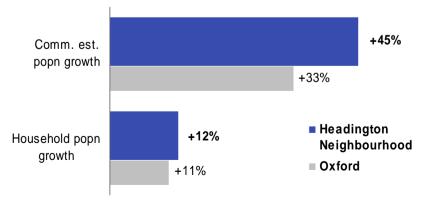


Total population

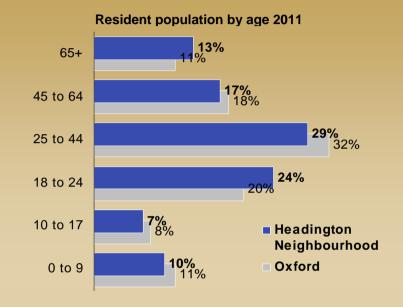


The 2011 Census counted 'usual residents' – that is, people who had lived or intended to live in the city for 12 months or more. Each resident was counted as living either in a 'communal establishment' (e.g. hospital, university hall of residence, prison) or in a household. This profile sometimes looks at residents (e.g. for age structure) and sometimes households (e.g. for housing tenure).

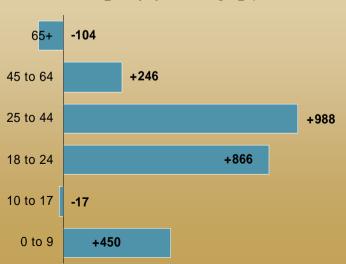
Growth in household and communal establishment populations, 2001-2011



Age structure



Change in population by age, 2001 - 2011



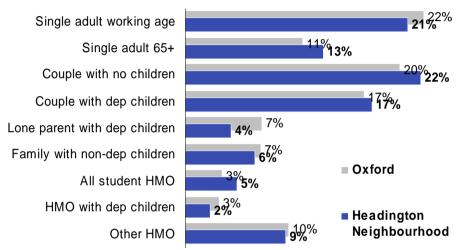




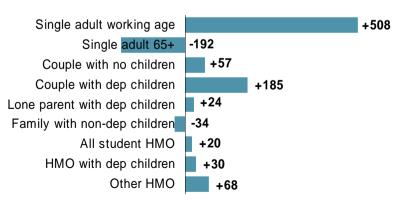
Household type

Between 2001 and 2011 the number of households in Headington Neighbourhood increased by 665, from 5,603 households in 2001 to 6,268 households in 2011.

Households by household type, 2011



Change in households by household type, 2001 - 2011

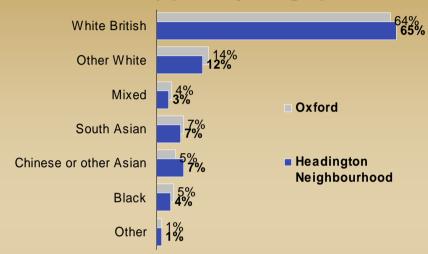


Dep children: dependent children; HMO: house in multiple occupation. There are various definitions of HMO; here it means two or more unrelated people who are living together.

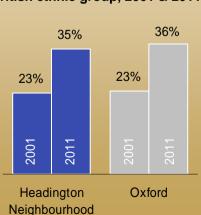
Ethnic group

In 2011, 35% of residents were from a non-White British ethnic group, compared to 23% in 2001.

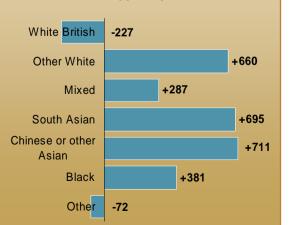
Resident population by ethnic group 2011



% of residents from non-White British ethnic group, 2001 & 2011

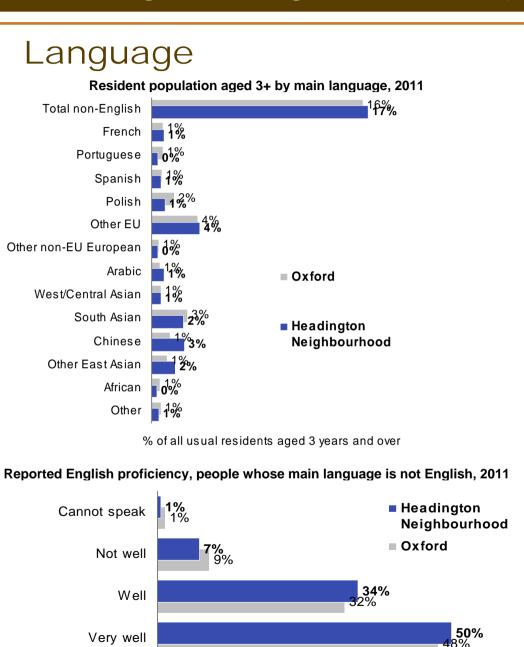


Change in population by ethnic group, 2001 - 2011

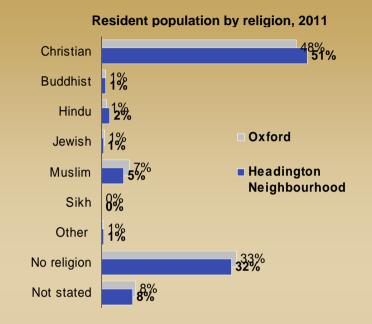








Religion



Change in resident population by religion, 2001 - 2011



% of people aged 3 and over whose main language is not English





Country of birth

2001

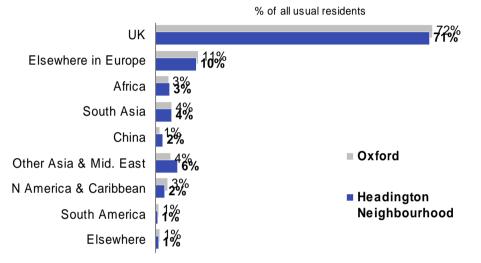
Headington

Neighbourhood

Oxford

In 2011, 29% of residents were born outside the UK, compared to 21% in 2001

Resident population by country of birth 2011



% of residents born outside the birth. 2001 - 2011 UK, 2001 & 2011 IJK +521 Elsewhere in Europe +686 29% 28% +242 Africa 21% 19% South Asia +456 +142 China Other Asia & Mid. East +206 2011

N America & Caribbean

South America

Elsewhere

Change in population by country of

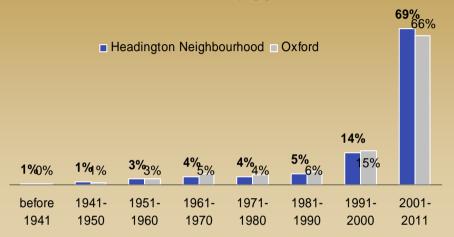
+135

+48

-9

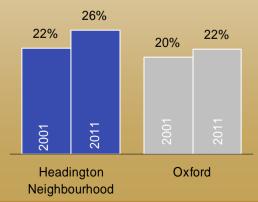
Length of UK residency

2011 residents born outside UK, by year of first arrival in UK



In 2011 there were 4,494 full-time students aged 16-74 resident in the area, up 1,212 since 2001. As well as university students this will include full-time students at schools and colleges.

Full-time students aged 16-74, as % of usual residents

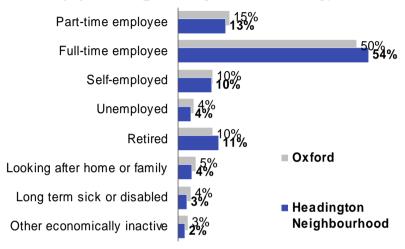






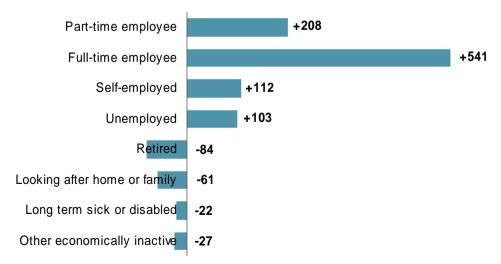
Economic activity

Resident population aged 16+ by economic activity, 2011

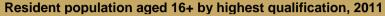


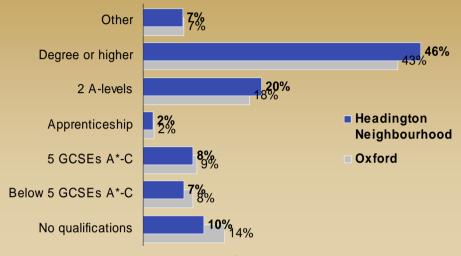
% of people aged 16 to 74 (excl. full-time students)

Change in population by economic activity, 2001 - 2011



Qualifications and GCSEs

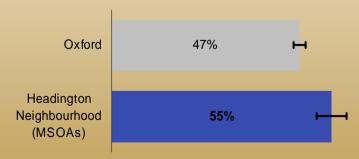




% of people aged 16 and over

Percentage of state school pupils achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs, 2009-12

(with confidence interval or margin of error shown)



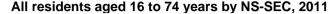
Source: Department for Education

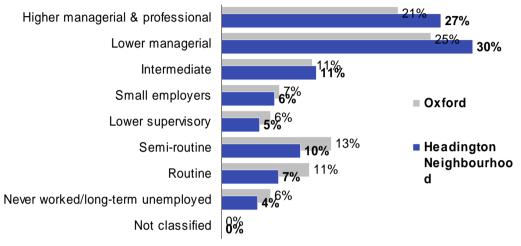
GCSE figures are for Middle Layer Super Output Areas, which are roughly the size of wards but do not cover the same geography; the one chosen here is the best fit to the area in this profile.





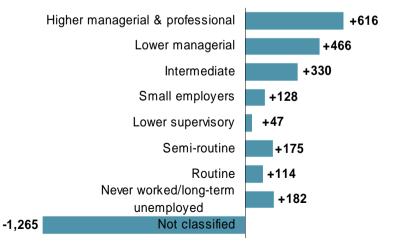
Socio-economic class





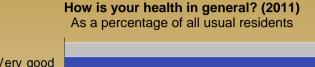
% of people aged 16 to 74 (excl. full-time students)

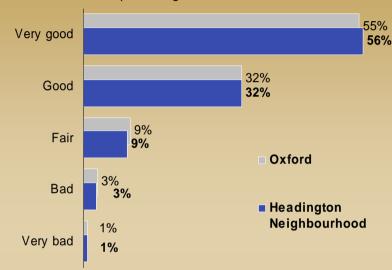
Change in population aged 16 to 74 years by NS-SEC, 2001 - 2011



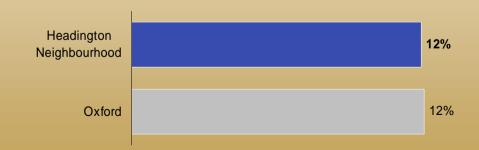
NS-SEC: National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification. Each resident is classified according to occupation, employment status, supervisory role and size of workplace.

Health





Proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited because of a long-term health problem or disability

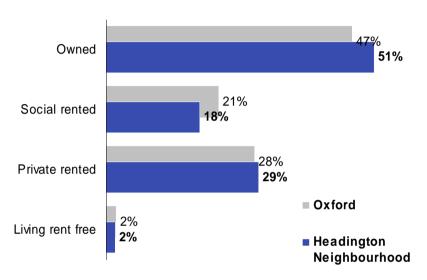






Housing tenure





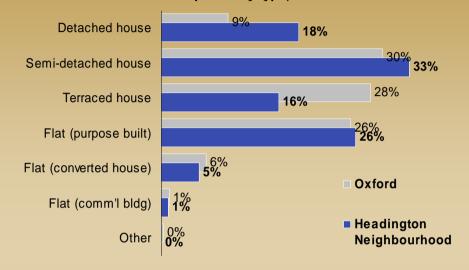
Change in households by housing tenure, 2001 - 2011



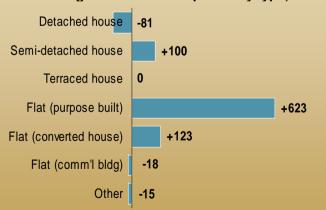
Social rented: renting from the local authority or a housing association

Housing type

'Household spaces' by type, 2011



Change in 'household spaces' by type, 2001 - 2011

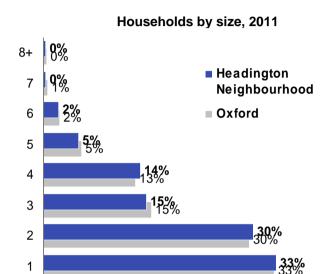


The number of household spaces is different to the number of households, because some household spaces are unoccupied, or are used by are households which are not 'usually resident'.

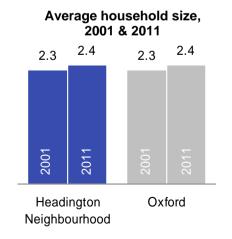


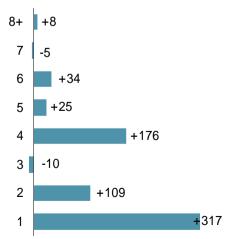


Household size



Change in households by size, 2001 - 2011

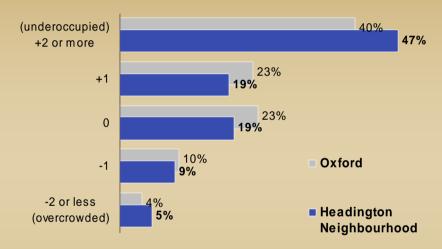




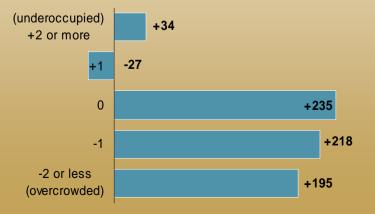
Household occupancy

Occupancy rating is a measure of under-occupancy and over-crowding in housing. It uses information about household size, household structure and number of rooms to estimate whether a household has more or less rooms than it requires e.g. a rating of -1 implies a household has one room less than it needs.

Households by occupancy rating, 2011



Change in households by occupancy rating, 2001 - 2011



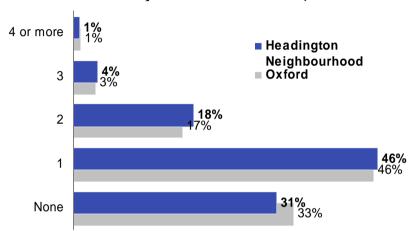




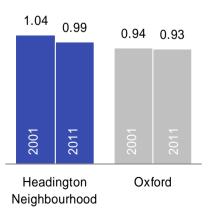
Number of cars

In 2011 there were 6,181 cars belonging to households in the area, compared to 5,835 in 2001.

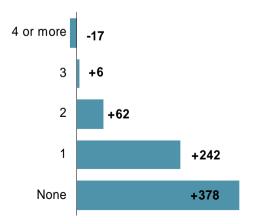
Households by number of cars or vans, 2011



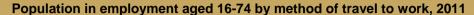
Average number of cars per household, 2001 & 2011

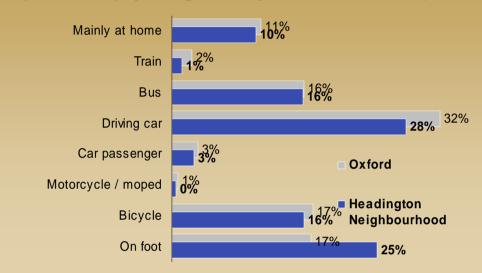


Change in households by number of cars or vans, 2001 - 2011



Travel to work





Change in population in employment aged 16-74 by method of travel to work, 2001 - 2011



Headington Neighbourhood profile - non-Census data



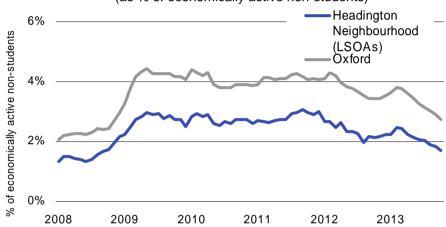


Working age benefits

Following the recession of 2008/09 the number of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants rose to 224, but by October 2013 had fallen to 123.

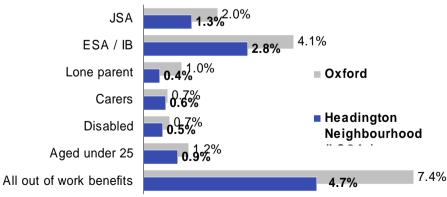
People claiming Jobseeker's Allowance 2008-2013

(as % of economically active non-students)



People claiming working-age benefits, May 2013

(as % of residents aged 16-64 years)



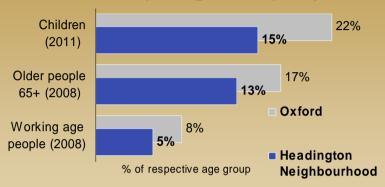
% of all aged 16-64 years

Source: Department for Work & Pensions

JSA: Jobseeker's Allowance; ESA/IB: Employment and Support Allowance / Incapacity Benefit

Poverty and deprivation

People living below the poverty line

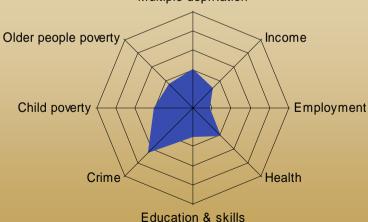


Source: HMRC (child poverty); Indices of Deprivation 2010

Average rank on 2010 Indices of Deprivation domains

(Outer line = most deprived; centre = least deprived; each line encircling the chart represents 20% of areas in England)

Multiple deprivation



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010, Communities & Local Government. This shows the average level of relative deprivation which may vary considerably within the area.