




Oxford: City profile and challenges

Paul Swinney

 @Paul_Swinney

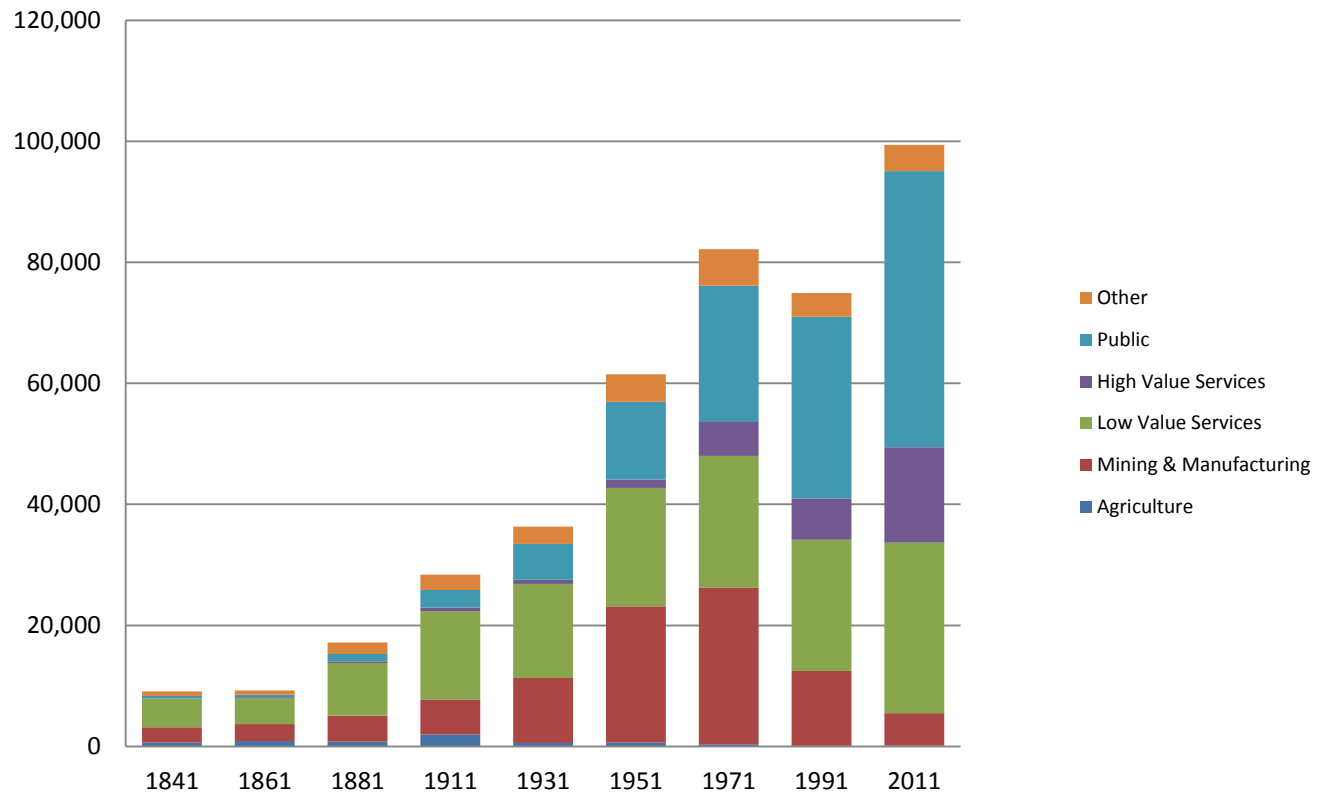
Hugo Bessis

 @HugoBessis



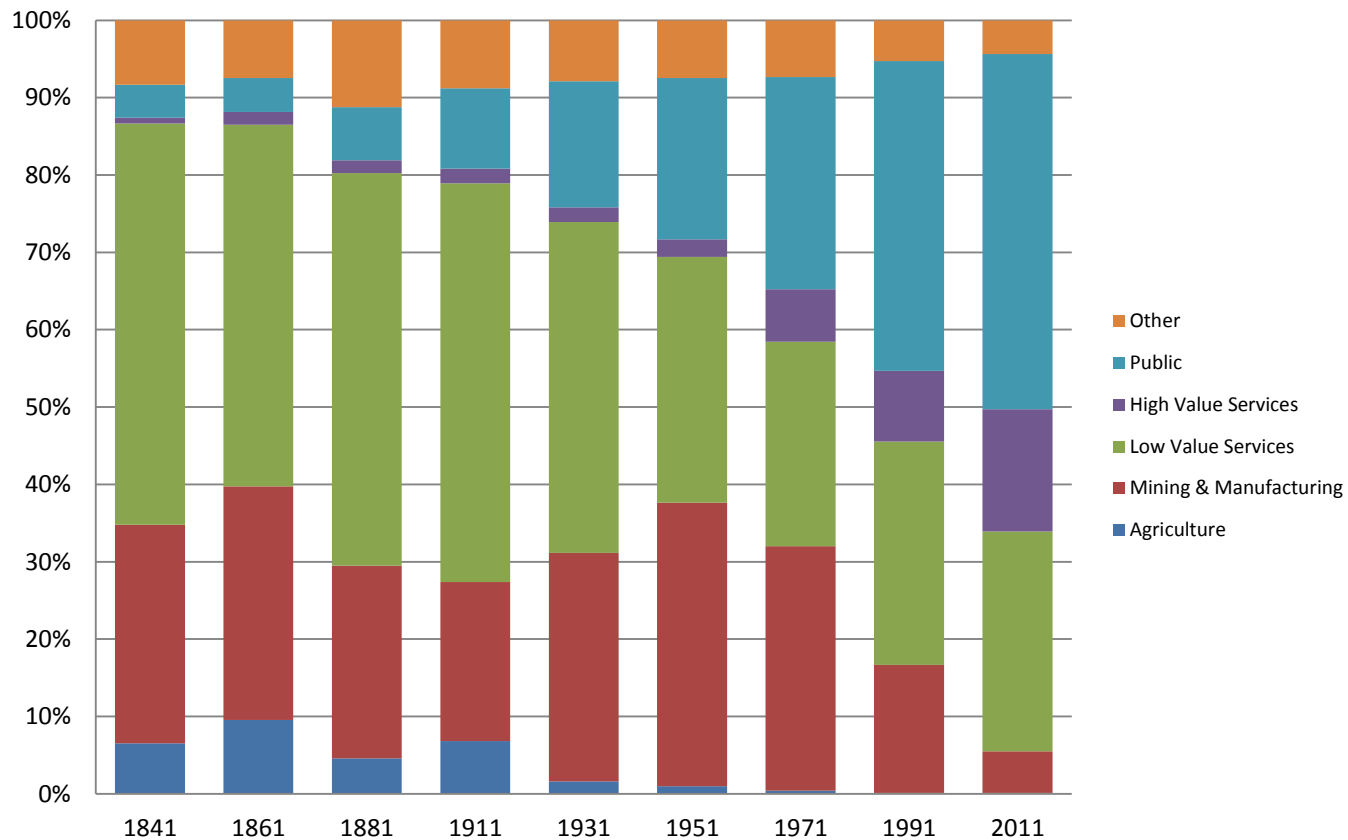
Oxford has seen a job boom since 1841

Number of jobs in Oxford, 1841-2011



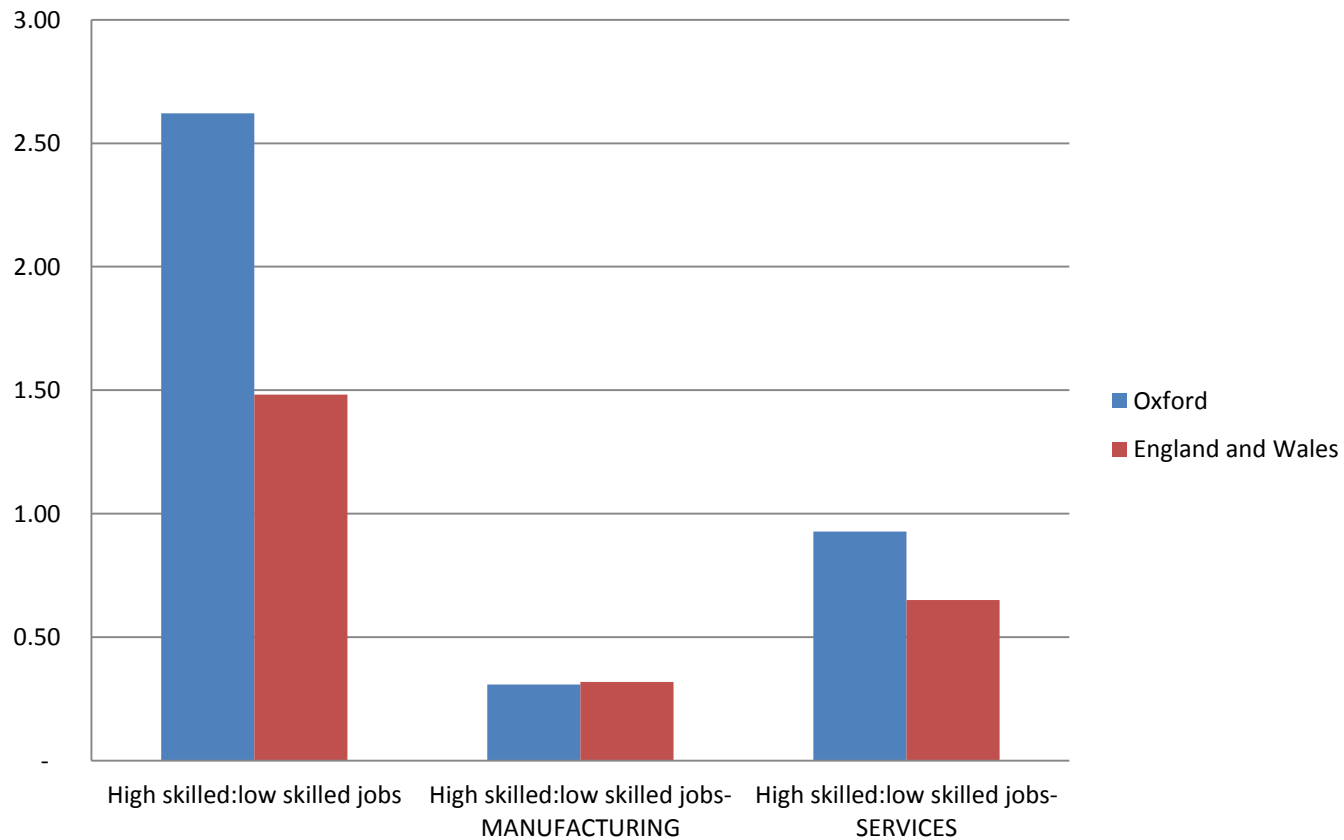
But the different industries have not evolved in the same direction

Share of jobs by industry in Oxford, 1841-2011



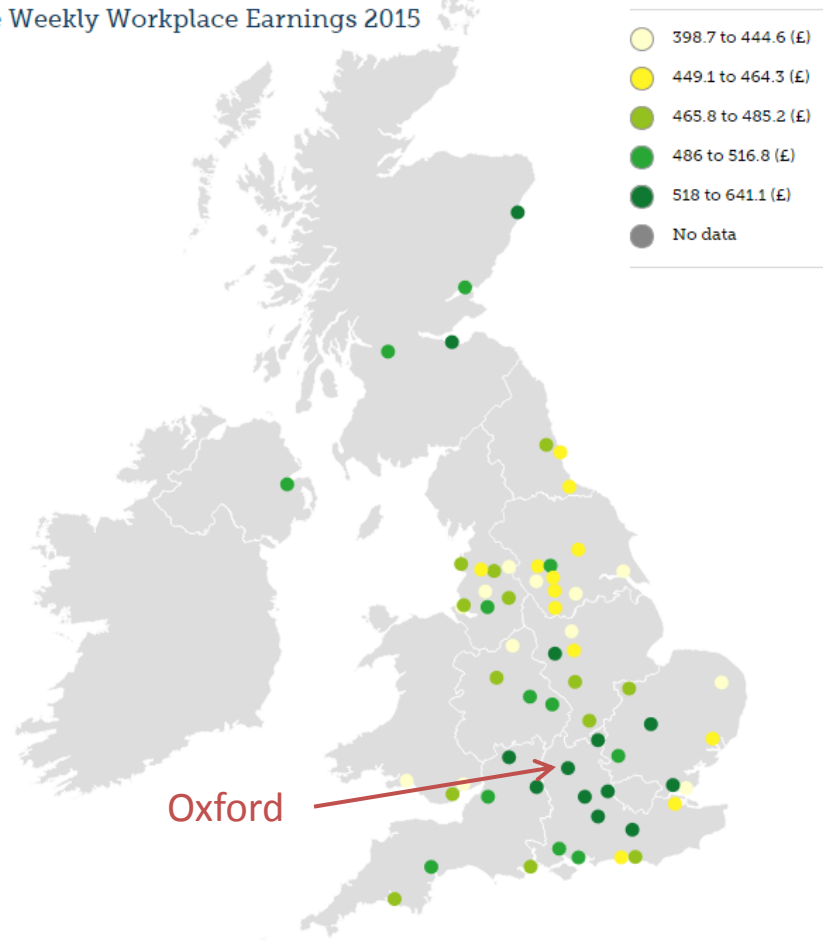
The growth has resulted in a high-skilled economy

Ratio high-skilled : low-skilled jobs



Which is reflected in the wages on offer

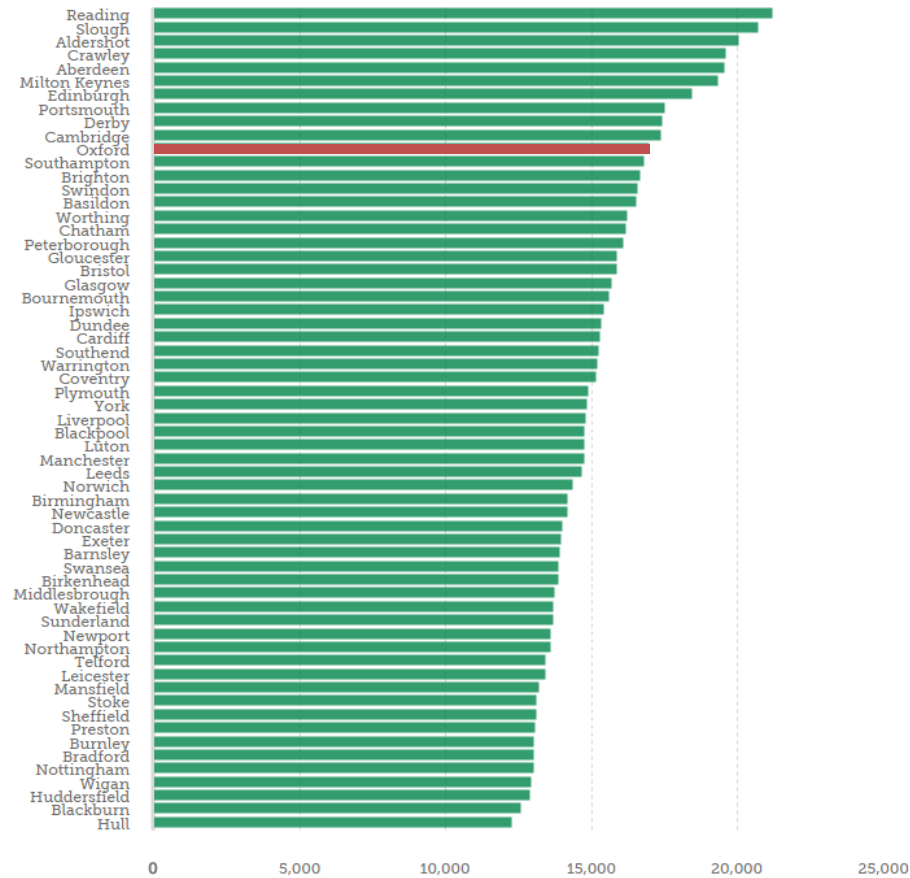
Average Weekly Workplace Earnings 2015



ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), average gross weekly residence based earnings. Own calculations for PUA-level weighted by number of jobs, CPI inflation adjusted (2012=100). Note: ASHE statistics are based on a sample survey, so the statistical significance of the results should be treated with caution.

This makes Oxford a strong performer in the UK economy

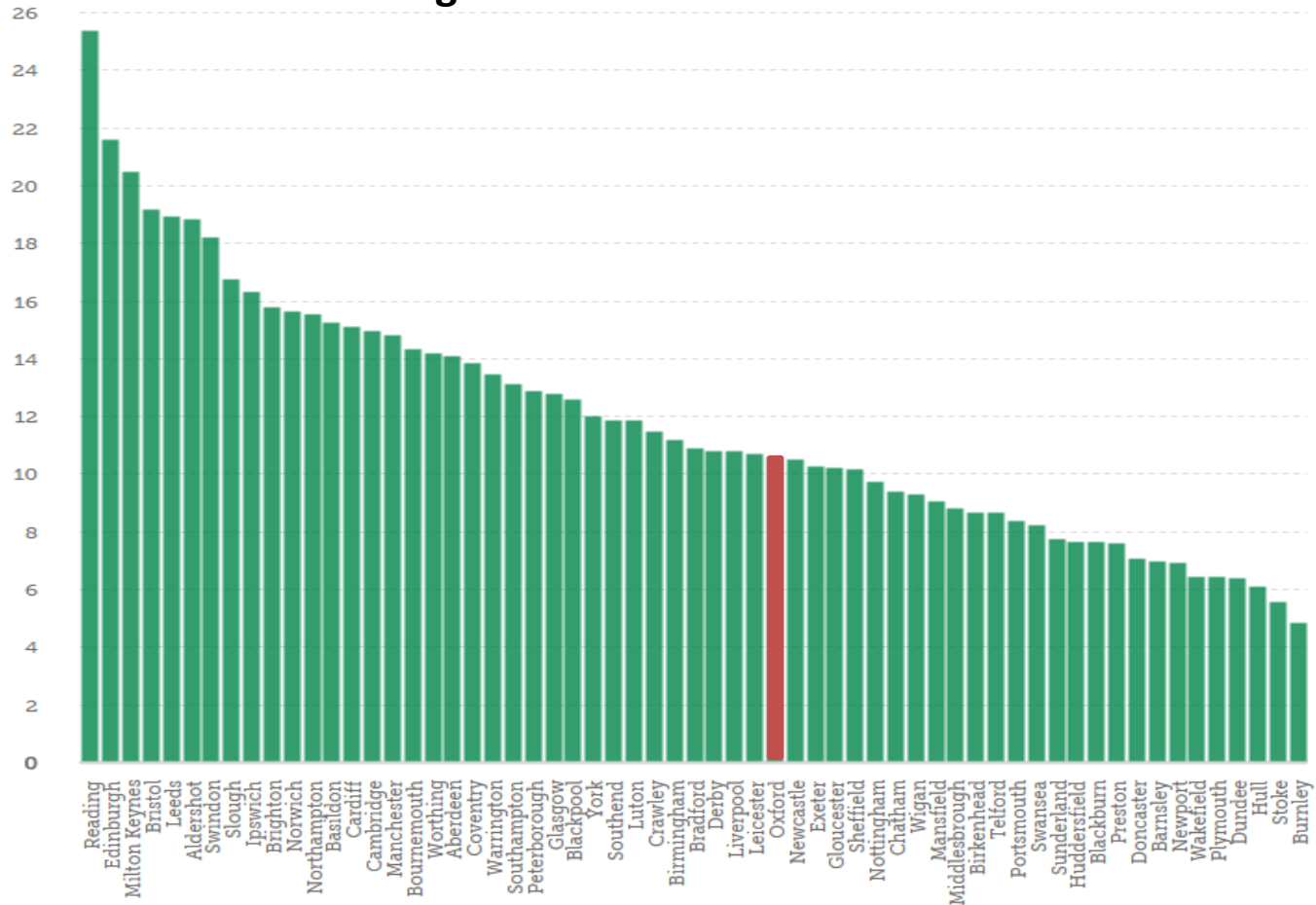
Economy Taxes per Job 2014



CLG, HMRC, Land Registry, ONS, NOMIS, Scottish Government Statistics and Stats Wales. See appendix for full details. All figures are in 2014/15 prices.

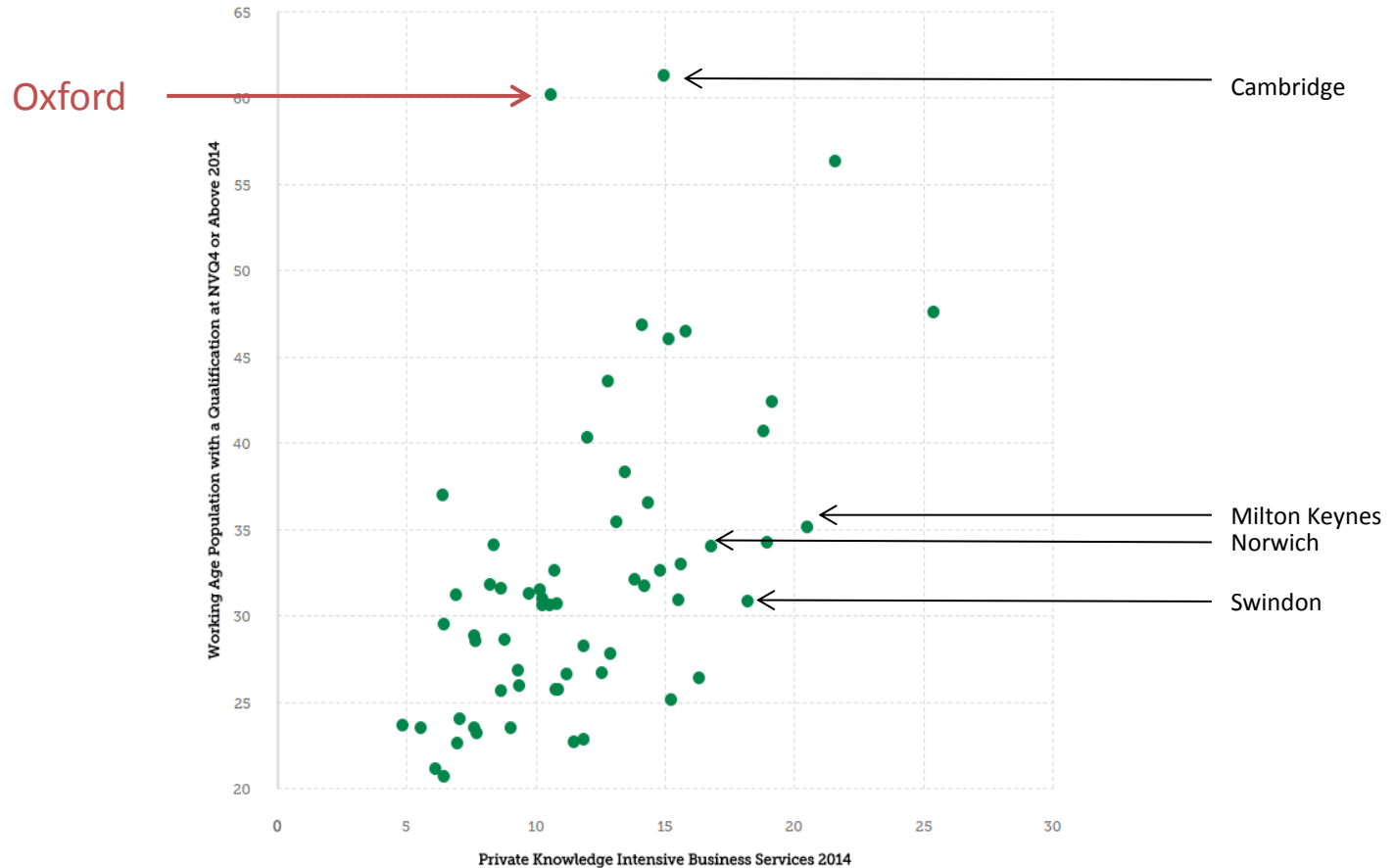
But Oxford's private sector is not as strong as in other cities

Share of Knowledge-Intensive Business services



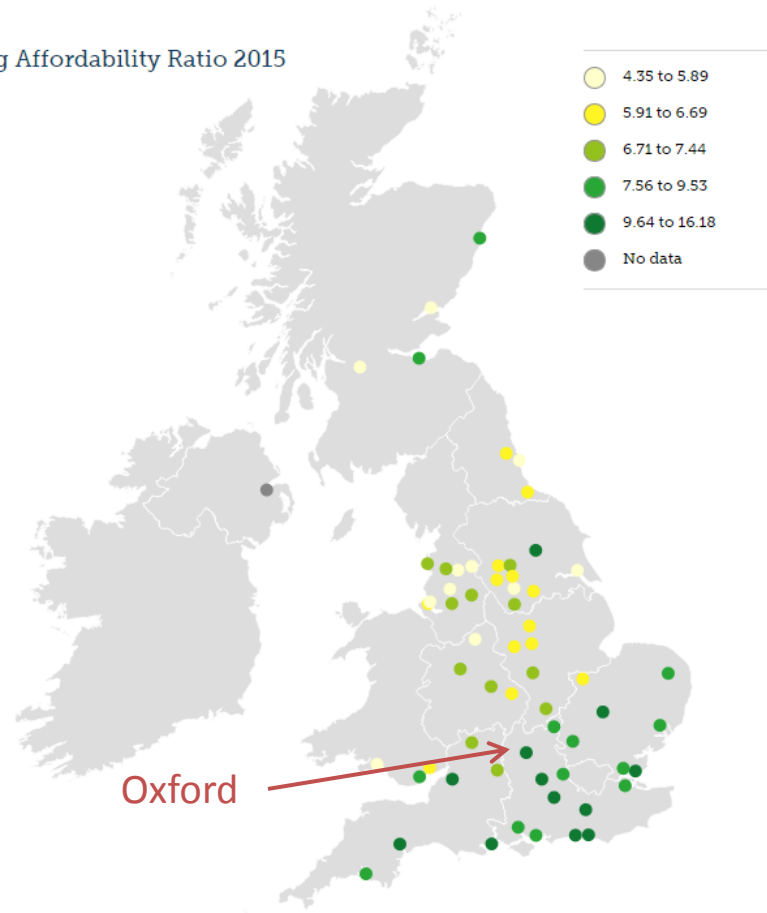
Skills does not seem to be an issue

Private Knowledge Intensive Business Services 2014 /
Working Age Population with a Qualification at NVQ4
or Above 2014



But housing affordability is

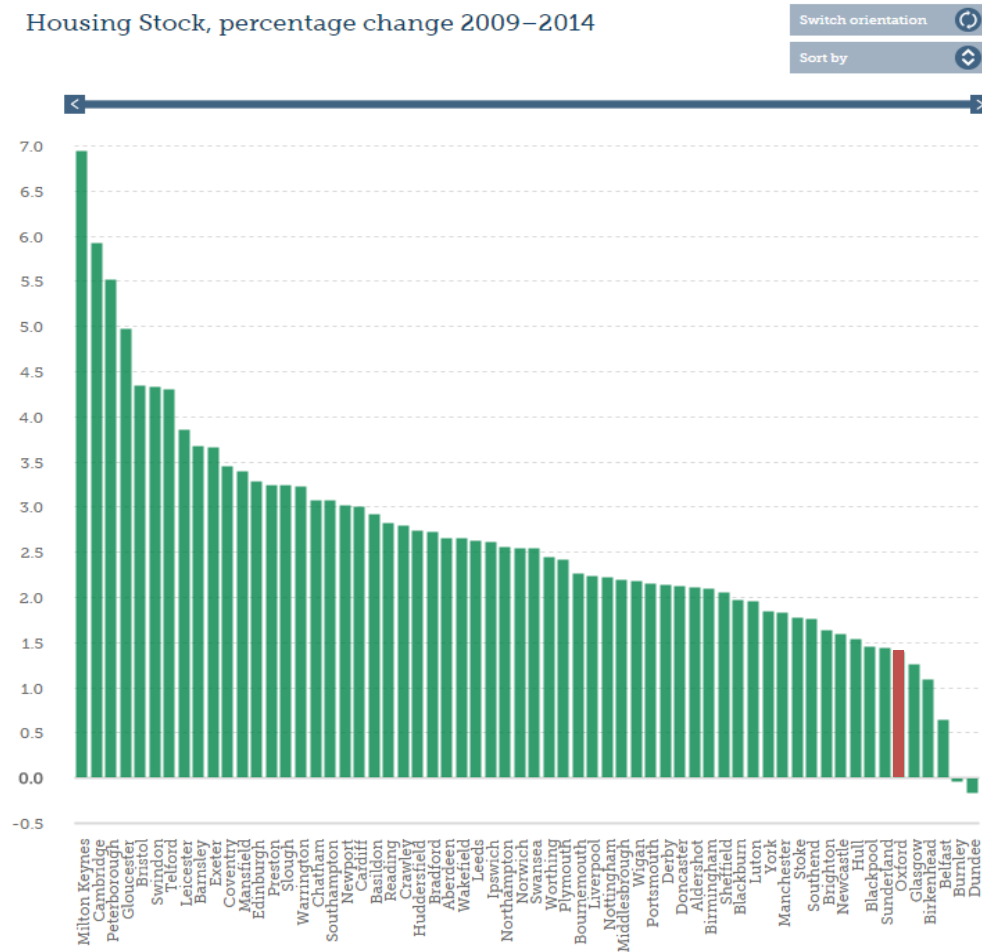
Housing Affordability Ratio 2015



The average cost of a house compared to the average wages paid to a worker in a year. Sources: Source: ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), average gross weekly residence based earnings. Own calculations for FUA-level weighted by number of jobs, CPI inflation adjusted (2012=100). Note: ASHE statistics are based on a sample survey, so the statistical significance of the results should be treated with caution; Land Registry, Market Trend Data, Price Paid, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics, Mean house prices. Note: prices in Scotland are and average of the first three quarters of.

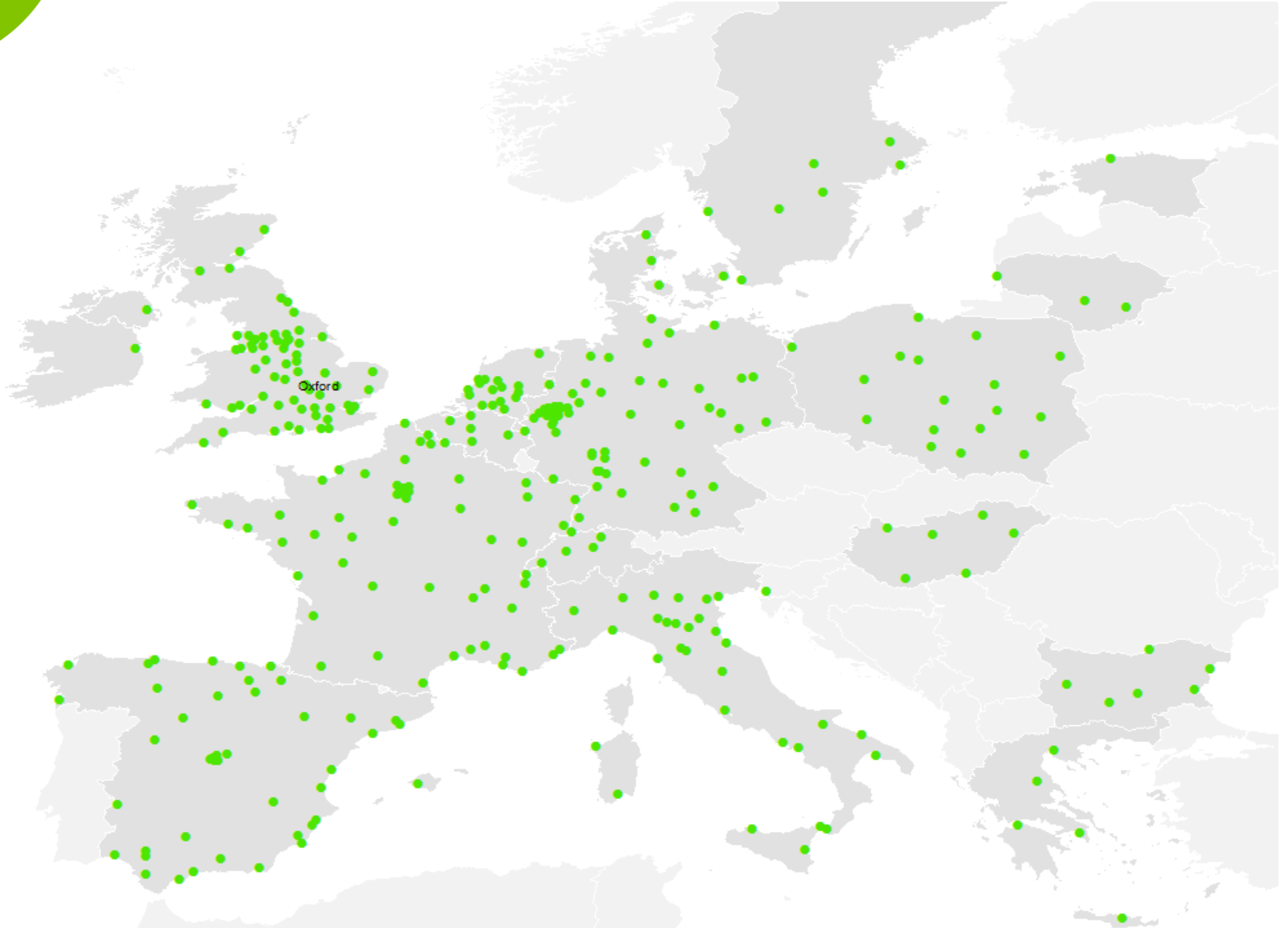
Increasing the number of houses will be important to sustain growth

Housing Stock, percentage change 2009–2014



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), Dwelling stock estimates by local authority district, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics, Dwelling stocks estimates, Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), Department Finance and Personnel, Valuation Directorate, Land and Property Services.

How does Oxford compare with other European cities?



Oxford five most similar cities



Oxford five most similar cities

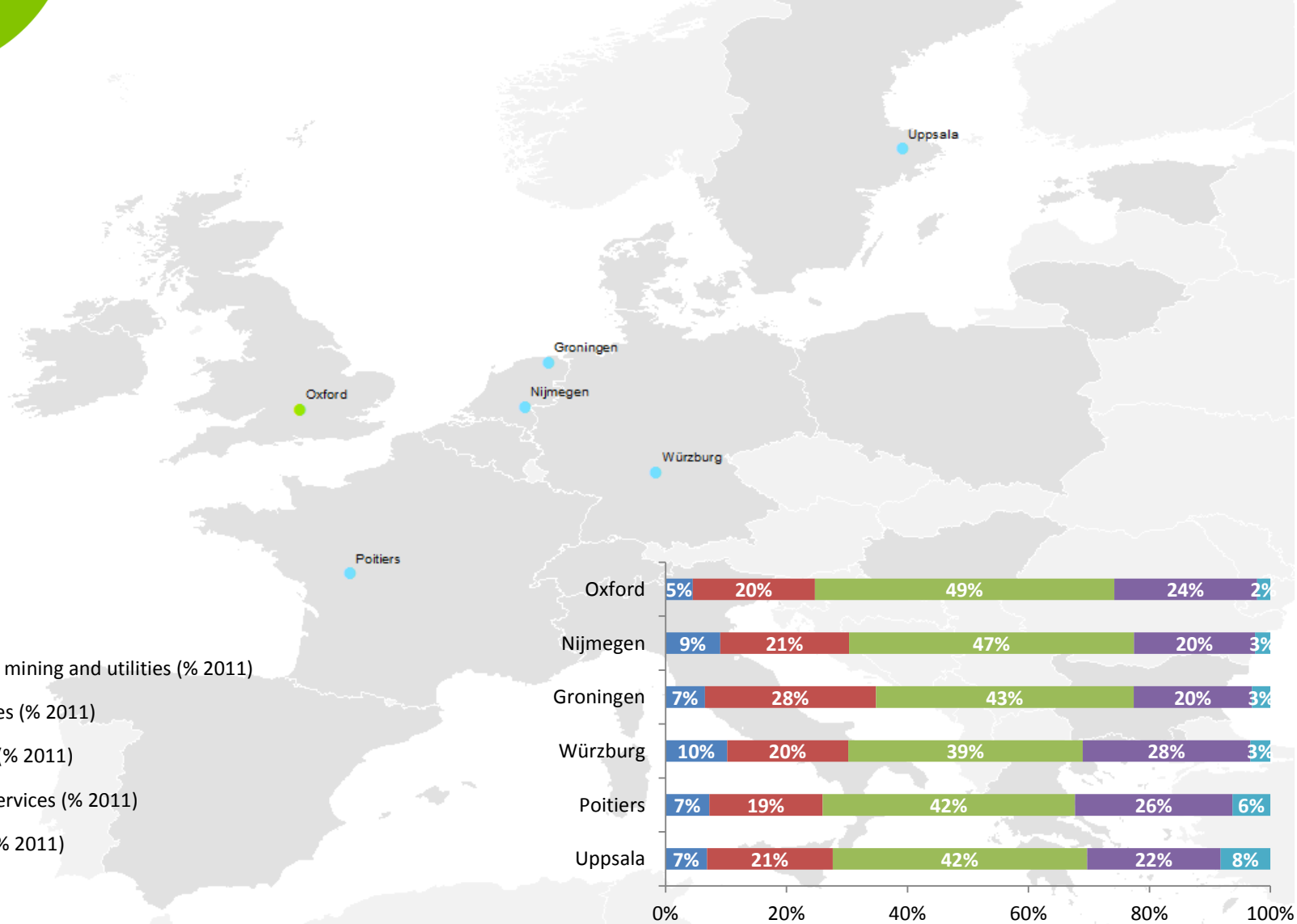
■ Manufacturing, mining and utilities (% 2011)

■ Business services (% 2011)

■ Public services (% 2011)

■ Other private services (% 2011)

■ Other sectors (% 2011)





Oxford is a good performer but productivity could be improved

	Oxford		Nijmegen		Groningen		Würzburg		Poitiers		Uppsala		European city average
Population 2011	151,906	280/330	164,223	262/330	189,991	221/330	133,799	313/330	135,432	309/330	200,001	206/330	N/A
Business Stock per 100k pop	257	224/259	664	71/259	705	64/259	546	99/259	419	166/259			605
Unemployment rate 2011 (%)	4.7%	312/330	5.6%	290/330	7.1%	242/330	4.4%	314/330	13.7%	95/330	6.1%	277/330	11%
Employment rate 2011 (%)	78.0%	16/330	73.9%	77/330	74.4%	68/330	68.0%	175/330	64.0%	234/330	71.8%	111/330	67%
GVA 2011 (£ billion)	5.53	171/330	5.00	191/330	10.47	85/330	5.02	189/330	3.89	247/330	4.84	199/330	N/A
GVA per worker 2011 (£)	50,615	167/330	49,708	182/330	79,970	5/330	44,983	251/330	47,639	215/330	51,701	151/330	56,364
Total jobs 2011	109,319	176/330	100,594	198/330	130,938	146/330	111,700	170/330	81,685	235/330	93,712	212/330	N/A
Low skilled population 2011 (%)	20%	217/328	22%	199/328	15%	276/328	9%	314/328	16%	261/328	9%	315/328	26%
Medium skilled population 2011 (%)	17%	327/328	27%	265/328	28%	262/328	47%	91/328	40%	159/328	40%	161/328	37%
High skilled population 2011 (%)	55%	5/328	51%	9/328	53%	6/328	37%	99/328	39%	77/328	47%	21/328	33%
Patent applications to the EPO 2011 (per 100K of population)	50.6	20/325	16.2	102/325	8.9	163/325	25.4	54/325	10.3	144/325	37.6	33/325	14



Conclusion

- Oxford is a fast growing city and a major player in the UK economy
 - High job growth
 - High-skilled residents and workforce
 - High wages
- But this comes with difficult challenges at all levels of governance
 - **Local:**
 - Housing and congestion
 - Sustain the economy by attracting knowledge-intensive companies
 - **National:**
 - Devolution: fiscal (business rates) and political
 - **International:**
 - Competitiveness/attractiveness of Oxford as a destination for investment



Paul Swinney

p.swinney@centreforcities.org

020 7803 4305

Hugo Bessis

h.bessis@centreforcities.org

020 7803 4323