

3 Population groups and equalities

This section provides data on people within the nine protected characteristics as defined by the 2010 Equalities Act (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation) and other groups: urban/rural populations, the Armed Forces population and people providing unpaid care.

Further resources are available online, by visiting the [JSNA – Population](#) web page.

3.1 Population groups – key findings

This section highlights the key messages from the review of data on Population Groups (data sources and research references are provided with the detailed data in the remainder of this chapter).

Race, ethnicity and language

- The age profile of Oxfordshire's population differs significantly by ethnic group (Census 2011). The ethnic minority group with the largest number of people in the older population in Oxfordshire was 'other white' (including people with European backgrounds).
- Over the past 5 years, there has been increase in the number and proportion of pupils age 5 in Oxfordshire with first language not English.

Religion and belief

- Residents in older age groups were significantly more likely to identify themselves as Christian than people in other age groups (Census 2011).

Sexual orientation and gender reassignment

- Local data on sexual orientation and gender reassignment remains unavailable.

Marriage and civil partnership

- Rates of marriage and civil partnership in Oxfordshire were above average (Census 2011).

Pregnancy and maternity

- Long term ONS birth statistics for England and Wales show a change in fertility by age group with declining rates in the under 20s and 20-24 age groups and increasing fertility rates for women in their 30s.
- In 2015 Oxfordshire had a higher proportion of births to older mothers than the national average.
- Over half of births in Oxford in 2015 were to mothers born outside the UK, the highest proportion of which was to mothers born in Europe.

Disability

- Rates of disability vary significantly by age and by district.
- Oxfordshire had a slightly higher proportion of people aged 85 and over with a disability and the district with the highest rate of disability in this oldest age group was Cherwell followed by Vale of White Horse (Census 2011).
- The number of recipients of Attendance Allowance (for people with disabilities) in Oxfordshire has declined in all age groups over the past 5 years, other than for those aged 90 and over. This is similar to the national trend.

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- Of the districts in Oxfordshire, Cherwell had the greatest number of Attendance Allowance claimants in each age group.

Rural population

- As at mid-2015, a third of the total population of Oxfordshire lived in areas defined as “rural” by the Office for National Statistics.
- Older people are more likely to live in rural areas than younger age groups.
- West Oxfordshire had the highest proportion living in rural areas and the highest proportion of older rural residents.

Armed forces

- The district with the largest number residents of Oxfordshire in receipt of Armed Forces Pension, War pension and Armed forces compensation scheme was West Oxfordshire.

Carers

- Census 2011 analysis shows:
 - Oxford had double the national average of young carers (aged under 16).
 - Oxford was above the regional South East average on the proportion of working age carers aged 35 to 49.
 - Cherwell was above the regional South East average on the proportion of carers aged 65 and over.
 - Compared with all people aged 65 and over, older people providing significant amounts of care (50 or more hours per week) were more likely to be in “bad” health.
 - Cherwell district had the highest rate of people combining full time work and caring (Census 2011).
 - The proportion of people providing care by ethnic minority group appears to be lower in Oxfordshire than nationally. This is very likely to be influenced by the age profile of each ethnic group.
- By the end of March 2016, the Oxfordshire Young Carers Service had identified and supported a total of 2,281 children and young adults (aged 0 -25 years) who provide unpaid care to a family member.

3.2 Race, ethnicity and language

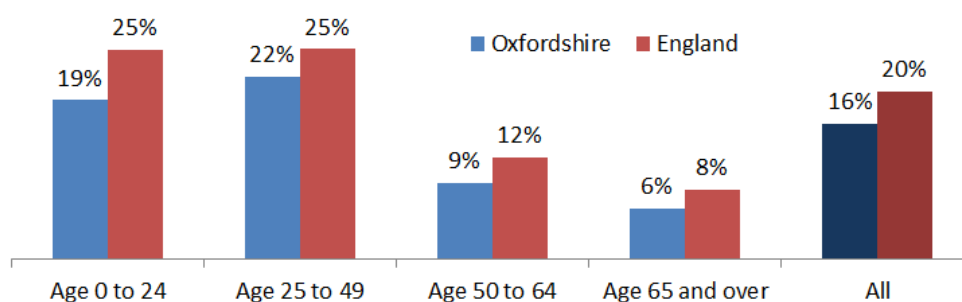
Ethnic groups by age

The Census 2011 survey remains the most detailed source of data on the age profile and health of the population by ethnic group.

There was a total of **107,000** residents of Oxfordshire from an ethnic minority background (other than white British) in 2011, equivalent to 16% of the population. This was lower than the national average of 20%.

The proportion of people with an ethnic minority background varies by age. In Oxfordshire the highest rate was in the age group 25 to 49 (22%) well above the proportion of ethnic minority residents in the older population (6% of people aged 65+).

Figure 1 Ethnic minority population by broad age – Oxfordshire vs England (2011)

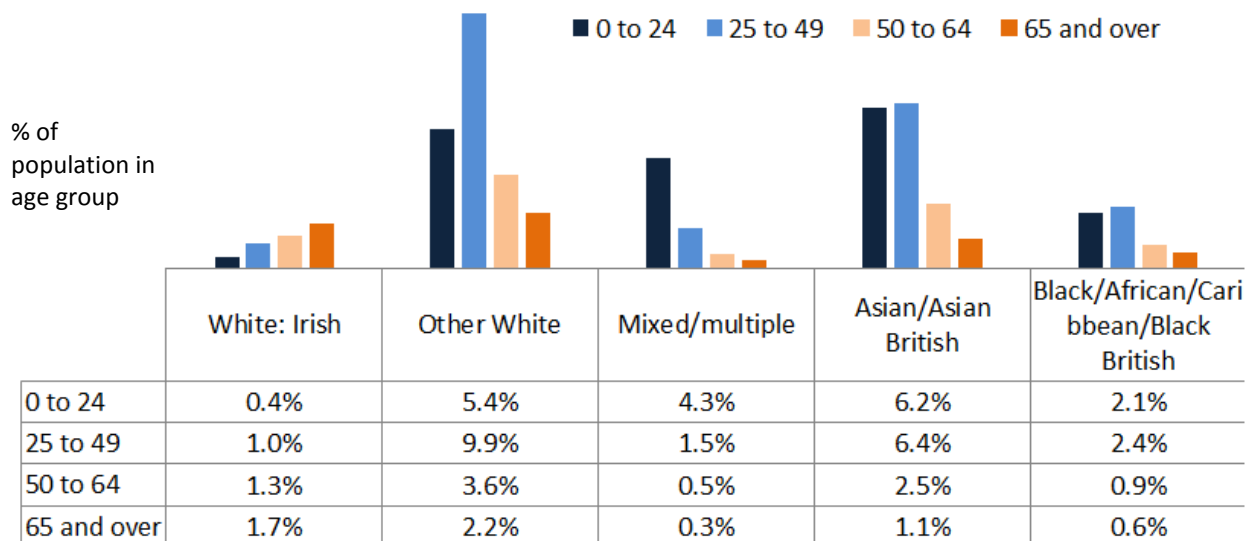


Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC2101

The age profile of individual ethnic groups differs significantly:

- The Irish population is relatively elderly with the highest rate of people with an Irish background in the older population.
- The mixed/multiple ethnic group is relatively young – a far higher proportion of this group are aged 0-24.
- The “other white” population, including recent migrants from Europe, is the largest group within the working age category 25-49.
- The Asian/Asian British and Black ethnic minority groups each have a similar proportion of those aged 0-24 and 25-49 implying families.

Figure 2 Ethnic minority population groups by broad age – Oxfordshire (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC2101

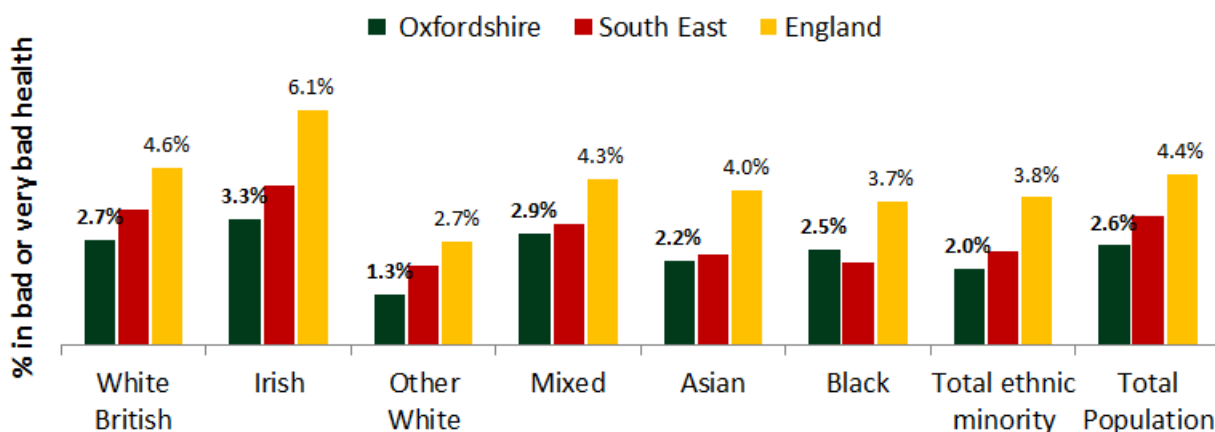
The ethnic minority group with the largest number of people in the older population in Oxfordshire was ‘other white’ with 2,200 people aged 65 and over, followed by Irish (1,800).

Ethnicity and health

A total of 23,200 people in Oxfordshire reported that their health was “bad or very bad” in 2011, of which 11,000 people were between the ages of 16 and 64.

1,500 or 2% of the working age population in an ethnic minority group in Oxfordshire were in bad health, this was below the South East and England averages.

Figure 3 People aged 16 to 64 in bad or very bad health (2011, self-reported)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3206

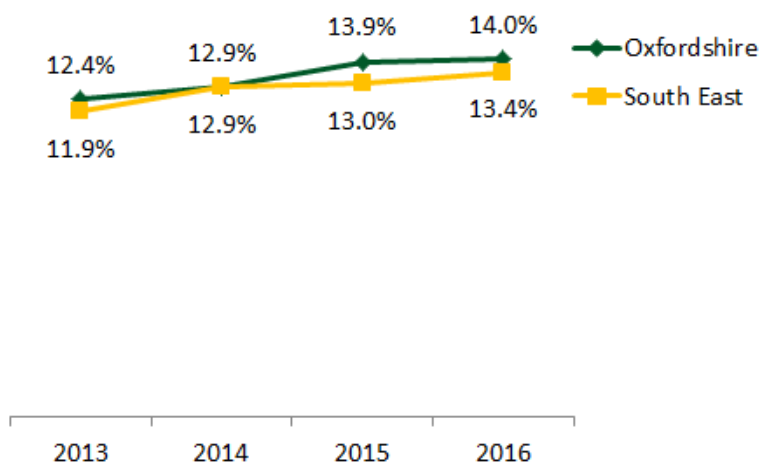
Language skills

Not being proficient in English can affect a person's ability to access health and other services.

At the time of the Census 2011 survey there was a total of **5,500** people in Oxfordshire who could not speak English or speak English well. Of these the largest numbers were in the working age groups 25 to 34 and 35 to 49.

Data published as part of the Early Years foundation stage attainment results shows an increase in the number and proportion of pupils (age 5) in Oxfordshire with first language not English. The % of pupils with first language not English in Oxfordshire is slightly higher than the regional South East average (14% in Oxfordshire compared with 13.4% in SE).

Figure 4 % of Early Years foundation stage pupils (aged 5) with first language not English.



Source: Department for Education

Key stage 2 attainment data for 2016¹ shows that pupils in Oxfordshire with English as a second language performed below average. 53% of pupils with first language known to be English performed to the expected standard compared with 44% of all other pupils.

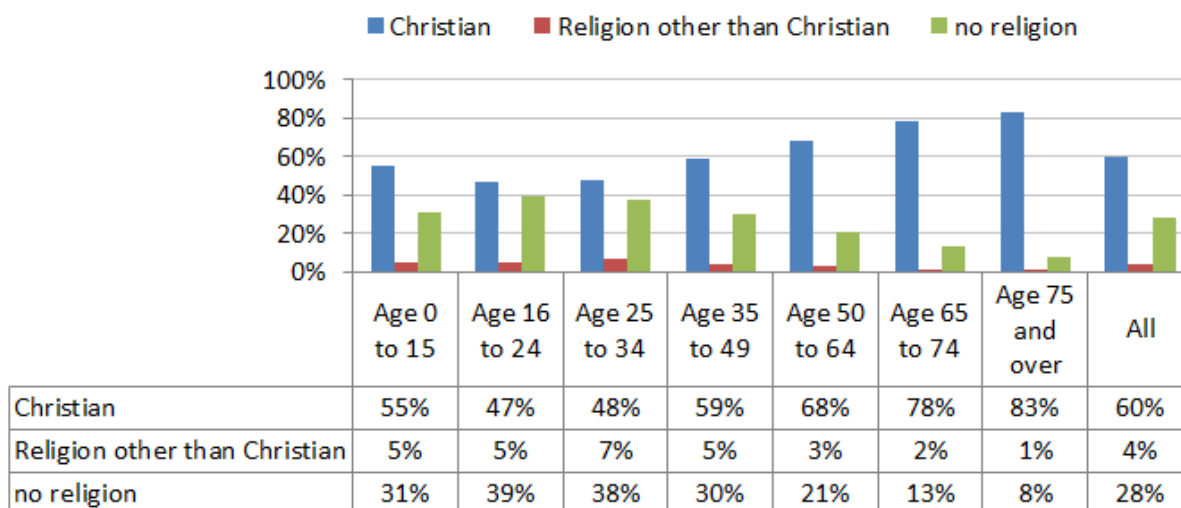
¹ Department for Education: SFR62/2016: National curriculum assessments at key stage 2, 2016 (revised)

3.3 Religion and belief

As with ethnicity data, the Census 2011 survey remains the most detailed source of data on religion.

The Census showed that in Oxfordshire (as nationally) the older age groups were significantly more likely to identify themselves as Christian (83% Christian for those aged 75+ compared with 60% overall).

Figure 5 Proportion of the population with a stated religion or no religion, by age – Oxfordshire (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC2107

3.4 Sexual orientation

There remains very limited data on sexual orientation - those who identify themselves as heterosexual/straight, gay/lesbian, bisexual or another sexual orientation.

One indicator is the number of people in a same-sex registered partnership which for Oxfordshire in 2011 was around **1,400** people. This will be, however, a significant undercount of the total lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) population.

Experimental statistics on sexual identity released by the ONS in October 2016² found that:

- In 2015, 1.7% of the UK population identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). In the South East this was slightly higher, at 1.8% of the population.
- More males (2.0%) than females (1.5%) identified themselves as LGB in 2015.
- Of the population aged 16 to 24, there were 3.3% identifying themselves as LGB, the largest percentage within any age group in 2015.

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2015>

- The population who identified as LGB in 2015 were most likely to be single, never married or civil partnered, at 68.2%.

Using the proportion of LGB population by age from this research, it is estimated that there was a total of **9,900** people in Oxfordshire identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2015.

Table 1 Sexual orientation by age and estimate of total LGB population in Oxfordshire (using 2015 population estimates)

Age	Heterosexual or straight		Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Other		Don't know or refuse	
	%	Oxon est	%	Oxon est	%	Oxon est	%	Oxon est	%	Oxon est
16-24	92.1	77,300	1.5	1,300	1.8	1,500	0.4	300	4.1	3,400
25-34	92.5	84,800	1.8	1,700	0.9	800	0.4	400	4.5	4,100
35-49	93.6	127,300	1.3	1,800	0.4	500	0.4	500	4.3	5,900
50-64	94.6	115,000	1	1,200	0.4	500	0.4	500	3.7	4,500
65+	94.8	112,200	0.3	400	0.3	400	0.4	500	4.2	5,000
TOTAL		516,600		6,200		3,700		2,200		22,900

Sources: ONS Sexual identity experimental estimates and ONS 2015 mid-year population estimate for Oxfordshire

3.5 Gender reassignment

As reported in the 2016 JSNA, it is difficult to obtain reliable data on the number of people identifying their gender as different from the one assigned to them at birth. The Ministry of Justice publishes numbers of UK applications for gender recognition certificates.³ These certificates enable people to change their gender legally and to gain the rights and responsibilities of their acquired gender.

During the 2014-15 financial year (the latest year of data) there were 343 applications for gender recognition certificates in the UK. This represents an increase of 10% on the 2013-14 number. The number of applications per quarter has ranged between 60 and 100 over the past six years and appears to be increasing gradually over time. Data at local levels are not currently available.

Gender identity can have important links with health and wellbeing, and being transgender is also linked to greater risk of self-harm and thoughts of suicide.⁴

³ Ministry of Justice data downloaded from UK Trans Info: <http://uktrans.info/grc-stats>

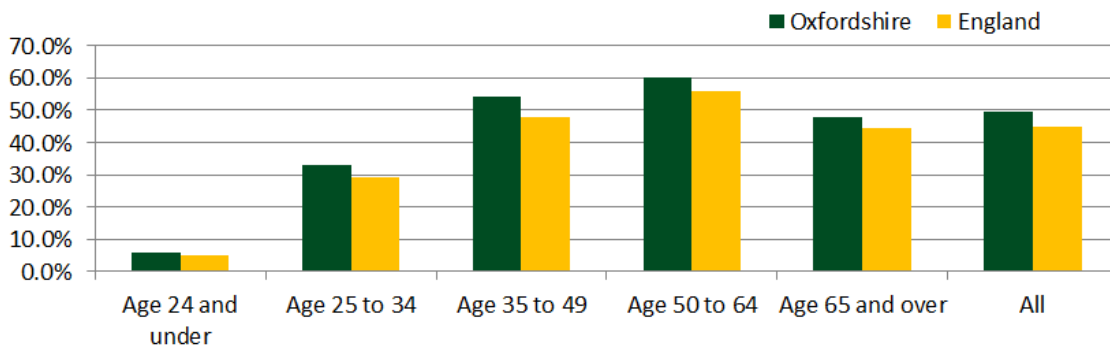
⁴ The LGBT ASCOF Companion Document (LGBT Foundation, 2015): <http://lgbt.foundation/get-support/downloads/detail/?downloadid=365>

3.6 Marriage and civil partnership

At the time of the Census 2011 survey there were 128,400 married households in Oxfordshire and 682 households in a registered same-sex civil partnership.

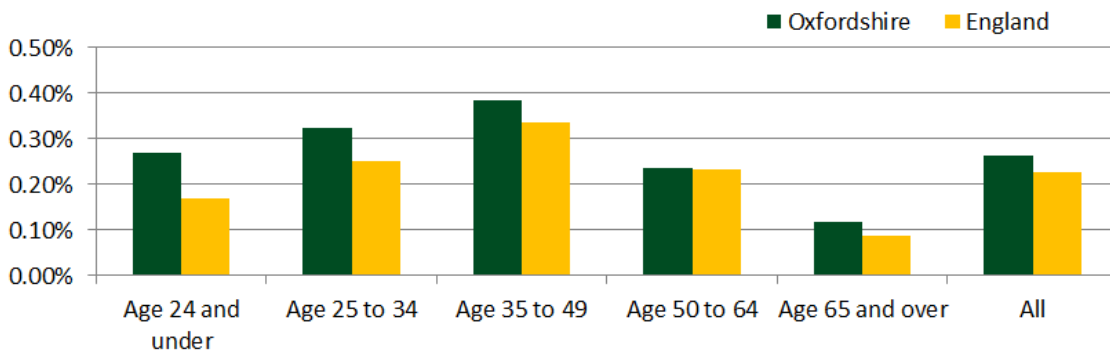
The proportion of households married or in a same-sex civil partnership in Oxfordshire was above the rate for England in each age group.

Figure 6 Married households – Oxfordshire vs England (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC1101; note that same-sex marriage was introduced in March 2014 and so not included in the 2011 Census

Figure 7 Households in a registered same-sex civil partnership – Oxfordshire vs England (2011)



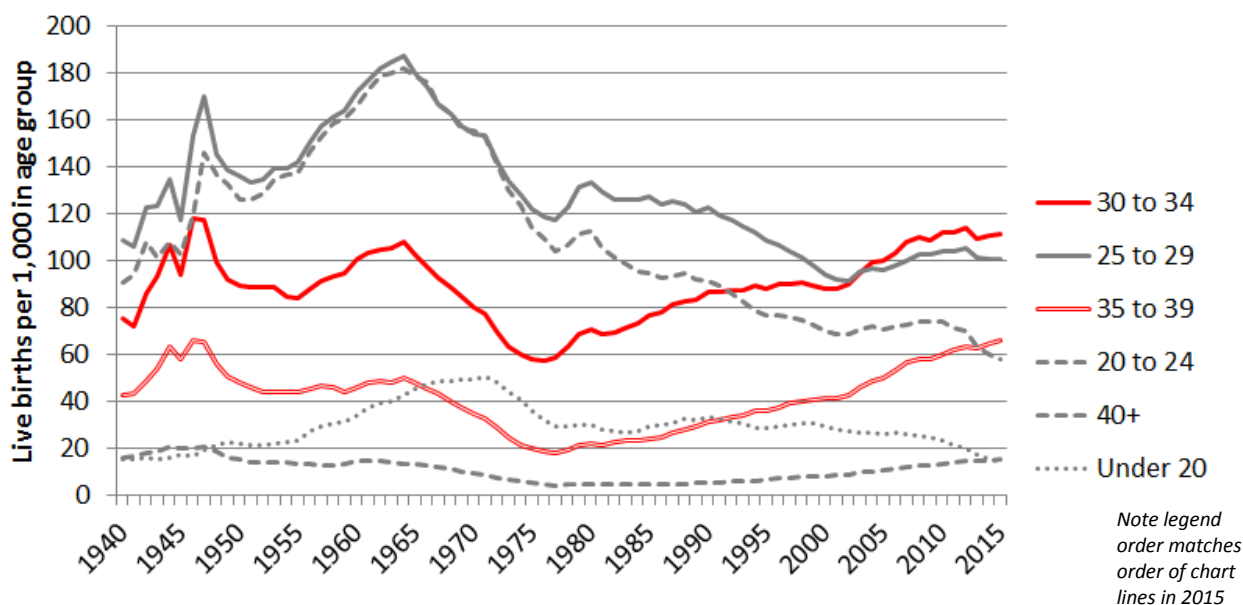
Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC1101

3.7 Pregnancy and maternity

The national picture

Long term ONS birth statistics for England and Wales show a change in fertility by age group with declining rates in the under 20s and 20-24 age groups and increasing fertility rates for women in their 30s.

Figure 8 Long term changes in fertility by age of mother, England and Wales



Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence.

Conceptions in Oxfordshire

There was a slight increase in conceptions in Oxfordshire in 2014 compared with the previous year and the rate of conceptions increased to 71.3 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 compared with 75.4 in the South East. In Oxfordshire 17.7% of conceptions led to therapeutic abortion in 2014, similar to the proportion in 2013 (17.6%) and below average for the South East (19.6%).

Table 2 Conceptions in Oxfordshire

	2013	2014
Conceptions in Oxfordshire	9,400	9,500
Rate of conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in the area		
Oxfordshire	70.6	71.3
South East	75.6	75.4

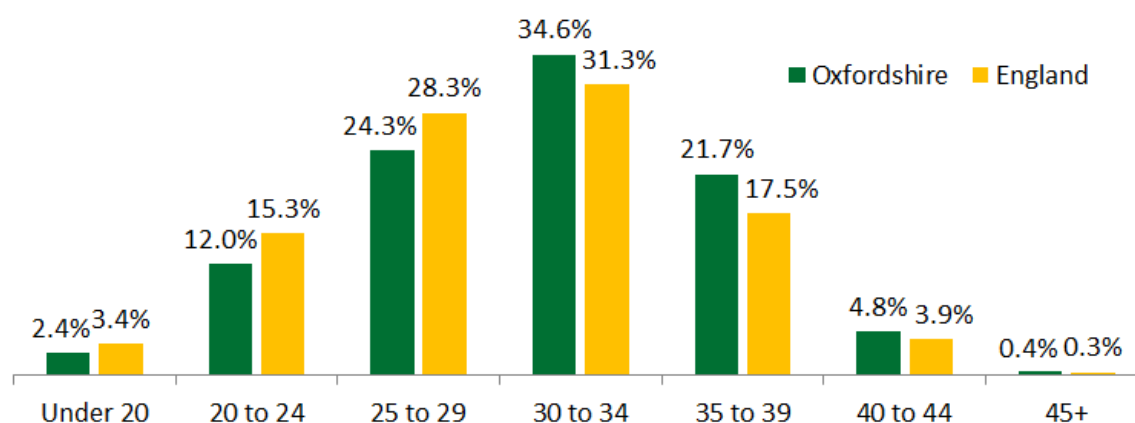
Source: ONS Conceptions statistics; data not available for local authority district areas

Births by age of mother

In 2015 (calendar year) there were **7,893** live births to mothers living in Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire had a higher proportion of births to older mothers than the national average.

- 61% of births in Oxfordshire in 2015 were to mothers aged 30 and over. The proportion of births to mothers aged 30+ in England was 53%.
- The proportion of births to mothers aged 30+ was highest in South Oxfordshire district (66%) and lowest in Cherwell district (57%). Oxford was 62%, Vale of White Horse 61% and West Oxfordshire 61%.

Figure 9 Distribution of total live births by age of mother (2015)



Source: ONS births by mothers usual residence

Births by mother's country of birth

In 2015, 72% of births to residents of Oxfordshire were to mothers born within the UK, the same as the national average (72%).

In Oxford this proportion was 49% with 22% of births in the city from mothers born in Europe, followed by 16% to mothers born in Middle East and Asia.

Table 3 Births by mother's country of birth (2015)

	within UK		EU excl. 'New EU'*		New EU*		Rest of Europe (non EU)		Middle East and Asia		Africa		Rest of World	
Cherwell	1,377	75%	68	4%	181	10%	12	1%	114	6%	49	3%	47	3%
Oxford	925	49%	168	9%	185	10%	56	3%	313	16%	121	6%	131	7%
South Oxon	1,255	81%	60	4%	82	5%	11	1%	54	3%	45	3%	37	2%
Vale of WH	1,105	78%	80	6%	55	4%	14	1%	69	5%	45	3%	45	3%
West Oxon	1,014	85%	36	3%	60	5%	9	1%	19	2%	28	2%	23	2%
Oxfordshire	5,676	72%	412	5%	563	7%	102	1%	569	7%	288	4%	283	4%
<i>England</i>		72%		3%		7%		1%		10%		5%		2%

Source: ONS live births by parent's country of birth; *The 'New EU' constitutes the countries which joined the European Union (EU) between 2004 and 2013.

3.8 Disability

Family resources survey (national data)

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) for the UK in 2014-15 estimated that around 20% of the UK's population was disabled, experiencing physical, mental, cognitive, learning, social, behavioural or other types of impairment⁵. This was an increase of 1 percentage point on the previous year (2013-14).

The South East was slightly below the UK average at 19%. Applying this regional rate to Oxfordshire implies a total of **128,800** with a disability living in the county including **8,800** children aged 0-15.

This is well above the **89,800** people in Oxfordshire reported by the Census 2011 survey as having activities limited by health or disability⁶. The difference may be due to the definition (some impairments in the Family resources survey may not been seen as "limiting" by people responding to the Census) or as a result of applying a UK prevalence rate or both.

The types of impairment reported in the FRS varied by age. Compared with other age groups:

- working age adults with disabilities reported the highest proportion of mental health impairments,
- children reported the highest proportion of learning and social/behavioural impairment and
- pension age adults reported the highest proportion of physical impairments, especially mobility and stamina/breathing/fatigue.

Figure 10 Impairment types reported by disabled people, by age group, 2014-15, United Kingdom, percentage of disabled people

Impairment type	All disabled people	Working age adults	State Pension age adults	Children
Vision	14	11	18	8
Hearing	15	8	24	8
Mobility	53	45	69	21
Dexterity	29	26	36	10
Learning	13	14	7	32
Memory	16	16	18	10
Mental health	20	30	7	18
Stamina/ breathing/ fatigue	39	34	46	30
Social/behavioural	7	7	1	35
Other	15	17	12	19

Source: Family Resources Survey 2014-15. Totals will sum to over 100 per cent as respondents can report more than one impairment type. From 6 April 2010, the State Pension age for women has been gradually increasing. FRS data contained in this report was collected throughout the financial year 2014-15, during which the State Pension age for women increased from 62 years and 0 months to 62 years 6 months. The changes do not affect the State Pension age for men, currently 65 years.

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-201415>

⁶ ONS Census 2011 table KS301

Applying the FRS UK survey data to the population of Oxfordshire by age, gives the following estimate of the number of people by age and impairment in Oxfordshire.

Table 4 Estimate of number of people in Oxfordshire by impairment type and age from UK prevalence data (2014-15)

Impairment type	Children (0-15)	Working age adults (16-64)	State Pension age adults (65+)	TOTAL
Vision	700	8,100	9,600	18,400
Hearing	700	5,900	12,800	19,400
Mobility	1,900	33,100	36,800	71,800
Dexterity	900	19,100	19,200	39,200
Learning	2,800	10,300	3,700	16,800
Memory	900	11,800	9,600	22,300
Mental health	1,600	22,100	3,700	27,400
Stamina/ breathing/ fatigue	2,700	25,000	24,500	52,200
Social/behavioural	3,100	5,200	500	8,800
Other	1,700	12,500	6,400	20,600

Source: Extrapolation from Family Resources Survey 2014-15 and 2015 mid-year population estimate for Oxfordshire

Note that for the mental health category this method implies 27,400 people with this impairment which appears to be a significant underestimate. The number of people in the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group with diagnosed depression (alone – without including other mental health conditions) was around 51,000 in 2015-16.

People registered for a disabled parking badge (blue badge)

As of 31 March 2016, 22,400 people had a blue badge for disabled parking in Oxfordshire⁷ of which 6,500 were on the Higher Rate Mobility Component of the Disability Living Allowance or meeting the Moving around criteria of the Personal Independence Payment and a further 14,500 were people with permanent and substantial disability (walking).

The rate of blue badge holders per population in Oxfordshire was 3.2%, below the averages for the South East (3.9%) and England (4.3%).

⁷ Department for Transport blue badge statistics (Nov 2016)

Census 2011 data on disability

The Census 2011 survey remains the most in-depth assessment of (self-assessed) rates of ill health and disability at a local level.

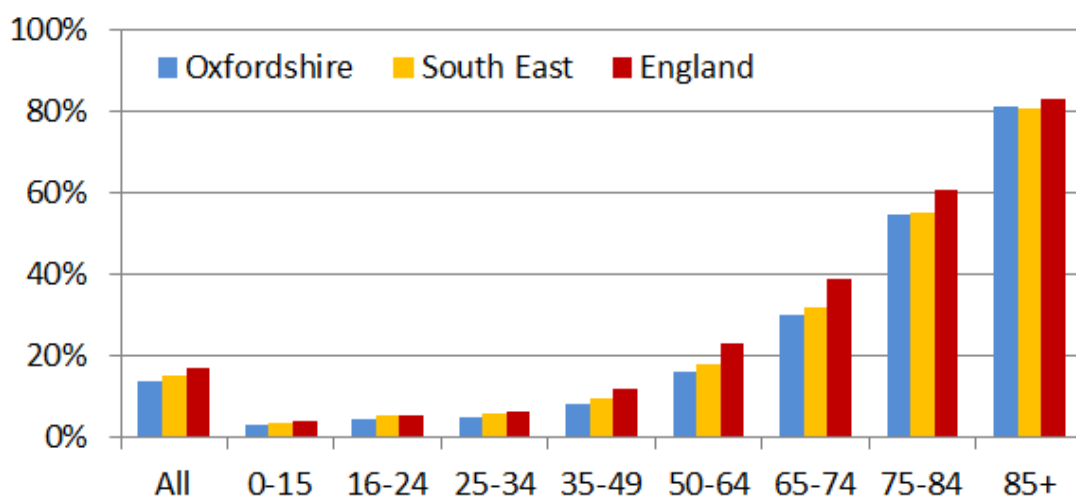
At the time of the 2011 Census, 84,860 people living in households in Oxfordshire (not including communal establishment residents) said they were limited in their daily activities, representing nearly one in seven people in the county (13.6%).

- By district the rates of people in households with daily activities limited by ill health varied slightly: Cherwell 13.8%; Oxford 13.0%; South Oxfordshire 13.3%; Vale of White Horse 13.9%; West Oxfordshire 13.9%.

Data shows that rates of disability vary significantly by age.

- In the younger age groups, rates of disability (daily activities limited by ill health or disability “a little” or “a lot”) in Oxfordshire were similar to or below the regional and national averages.
- Oxfordshire had a slightly higher proportion of people aged 85 and over with a disability than the South East (81.1% vs 80.6%). The district with the highest rate of disability in this oldest age group was Cherwell (83%), followed by Vale of White Horse (82%).

Figure 11 Percentage of residents in households* by age with daily activities limited by ill health or disability (a little or a lot) 2011, Oxfordshire vs South East and England



Source: ONS Census 2011 from nomis, table DC3302 *excludes people living in communal establishments such as care homes

Wards in Oxfordshire with higher rates of disability overall were also those with a higher proportion of older residents.

Wards with the higher rates of residents aged 85 and over (living in households) with disabilities were distributed throughout Oxfordshire’s rural districts. The ward with the highest rate was Carterton North East in West Oxfordshire; the ward with the highest rate and number was Kidlington North in Cherwell.

Table 5 Percentage of residents aged 85+ in households* by age with daily activities limited by ill health or disability (a little or a lot), wards with the highest rates in Oxfordshire 2011

District	Ward	% of household residents aged 85+ disabled (a little or a lot)	
		%	count
West Oxfordshire	Carterton North East	94%	15
Cherwell	Bicester East	94%	58
West Oxfordshire	Ducklington	94%	29
Vale of White Horse	Hanneys	93%	37
South Oxfordshire	Didcot Ladygrove	92%	22
Cherwell	Banbury Hardwick	92%	54
Cherwell	Ambrosden and Chesterton	90%	36
Cherwell	Caversfield	90%	35
West Oxfordshire	Brize Norton and Shilton	89%	25
South Oxfordshire	Sandford	89%	25
South Oxfordshire	Didcot Northbourne	89%	41
West Oxfordshire	Milton-under-Wychwood	89%	57
Cherwell	Kidlington North	89%	109

Source: ONS Census 2011 from nomis, table DC3302 *excludes people living in communal establishments such as care homes

People claiming Attendance Allowance

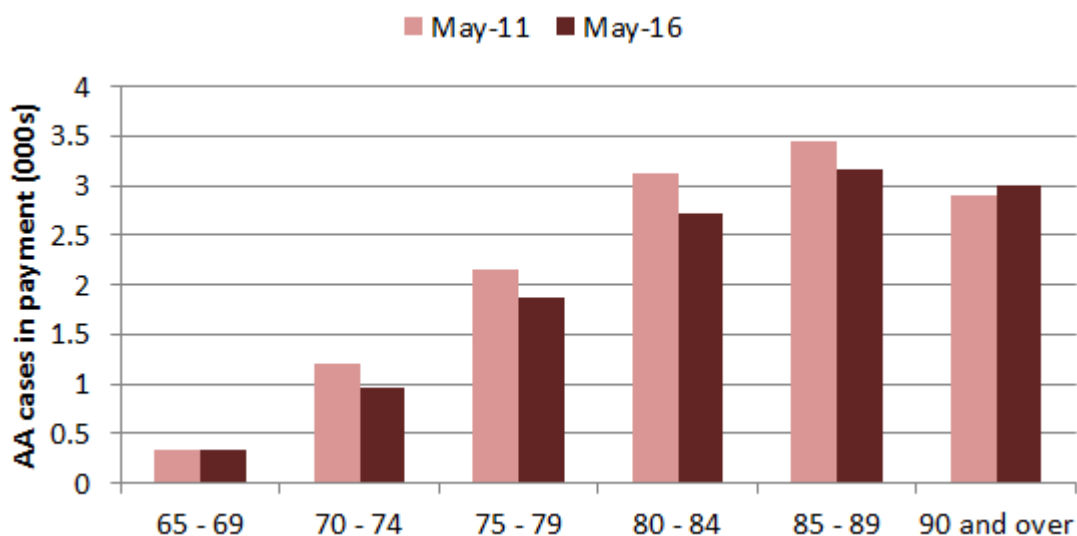
Attendance Allowance is not means tested and is available to anyone over 65 who meets the eligibility criteria. It is intended for:

- People who have a physical disability (including a sensory disability, such as blindness), a mental disability (including dementia and learning difficulties), or both.
- People with a disability severe enough to need help caring for themselves, or need someone to supervise them, for their own or someone else's safety.

As of May 2016 there was a total of **12,060** residents of Oxfordshire receiving Attendance Allowance. This was 8% below the total in May 2011 (13,130).

The number of recipients of Attendance Allowance in Oxfordshire has declined in all age groups over the past 5 years, other than for those aged 90 and over. This is similar to the national trend.

Figure 12 Attendance Allowance cases in payment (000s), Oxfordshire May 2011 vs May 2016



Source: DWP tabulation tool

Of the districts in Oxfordshire, Cherwell had the greatest number of Attendance Allowance claimants in each age group. 40% of Cherwell residents aged 85 and over were receiving Attendance Allowance, above the average for the county (37%).

Table 6 Attendance Allowance recipients, count and percentage of population, by age and district (May 2016)

	Aged 65 - 69		Aged 70 - 74		Aged 75 - 79		Aged 80 - 84		Aged 85 and over		TOTAL
	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%	count
Cherwell	80	1.0	250	4.2	490	10.4	640	18.8	1,320	40.0	2,780
Oxford	60	1.1	160	3.9	330	10.0	480	18.5	1,030	36.8	2,060
South Oxfordshire	70	0.8	190	2.8	400	7.6	580	15.7	1,340	35.3	2,580
Vale of White Horse	70	0.9	180	3.1	350	7.6	550	16.2	1,300	37.1	2,450
West Oxfordshire	60	0.9	180	3.4	300	7.5	470	15.7	1,190	37.2	2,200
Oxfordshire	340	0.95	960	3.44	1,870	8.54	2,720	16.89	6,180	37.23	12,070

Source: DWP tabulation tool

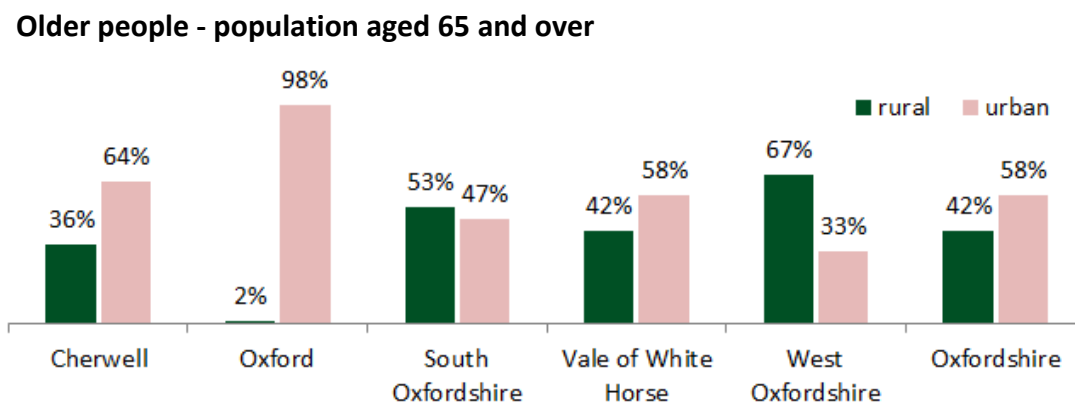
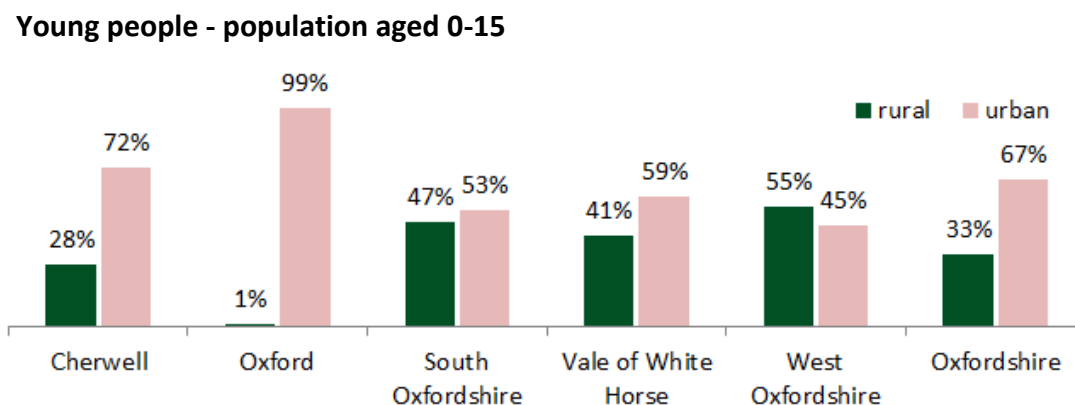
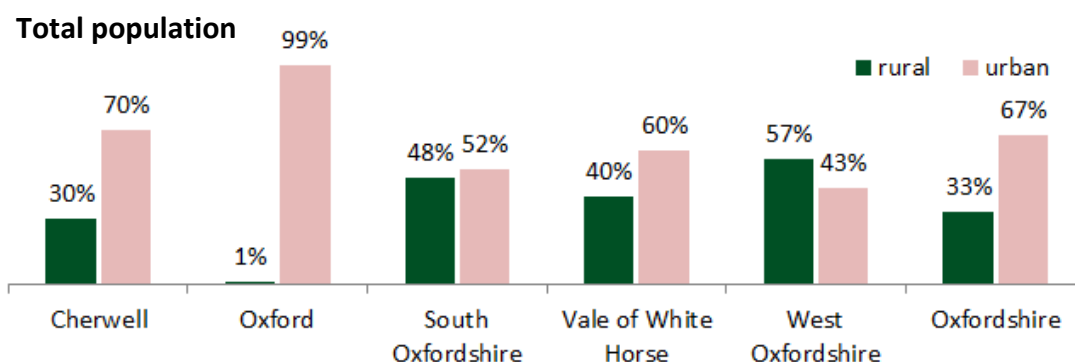
3.9 Rural population

As at mid-2015, a third of the total population of Oxfordshire (223,100, 33%) lived in areas defined as “rural” by the Office for National Statistics.

Older people are more likely to live in rural areas than younger age groups. 42% of the population of the county aged 65+ lived in rural Oxfordshire.

West Oxfordshire had the highest proportion living in rural areas (57%) and the highest proportion of older rural residents (67%).

Figure 13 Population in rural and urban areas by district (2015 ONS population estimate and rural/urban classification based on lower super output areas)



Source: ONS population estimate 2015 by LSOA, ONS rural urban classification of Lower Layer Super Output Areas

3.10 Armed forces

Regular armed forces personnel

As of 1 October 2016, around **9,400** regular armed forces (military and civilian) personnel were stationed in Oxfordshire (although not all necessarily reside in the county).

Table 7 Armed Forces personnel stationed in Oxfordshire, Oct 2015 to Oct 2016

	01-Oct-15	01-Oct-16	Oct15 to Oct16
Military Total	8,430	8,340	-90
Officers	1,780	1,780	0
Other Ranks	6,650	6,550	-100
Civilians Total	1,050	1,040	-10
Non Industrial	810	810	0
Industrial	250	220	-30

Source: Ministry of Defence Quarterly Location Statistics updated 17 Nov 2016

As part of the November 2016 report on the review of Ministry of Defence land, it has been announced that three MoD sites in Oxfordshire will be sold for housing development, affecting a total of 1,744 Military personnel (not including families):

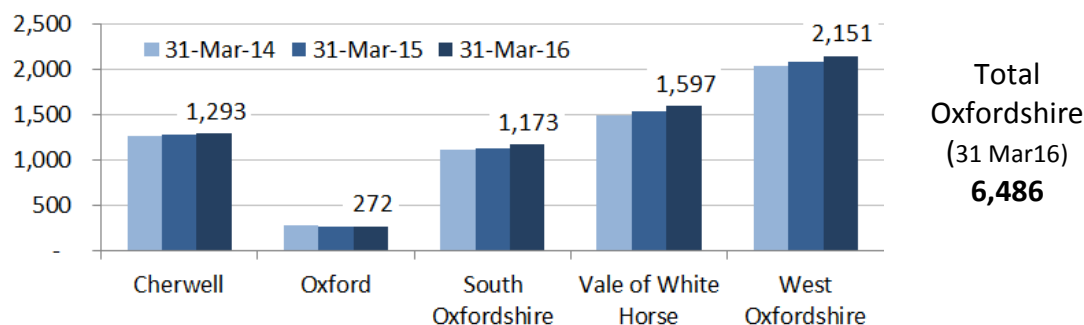
- St David's Barracks in Bicester (534 Military personnel)
- Vauxhall Barracks in Didcot (260 Military personnel)
- Dalton Barracks in Abingdon (950 Military personnel)

The closures are expected to take place before 2028-29.

Veterans

As at 31 March 2016, there was a total of **6,500** residents of Oxfordshire in receipt of Armed Forces Pension, War pension and Armed forces compensation scheme. The district with the largest number was West Oxfordshire with 2,200.

Figure 14 Number of residents in receipt of Armed Forces Pension, War pension and Armed forces Compensation Scheme, Mar14 to Mar16



Source: Ministry of Defence, Location of armed forces pension and compensation recipients

3.11 Carers

Census 2011 data gives a total of **17,400** residents of Oxfordshire providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care.

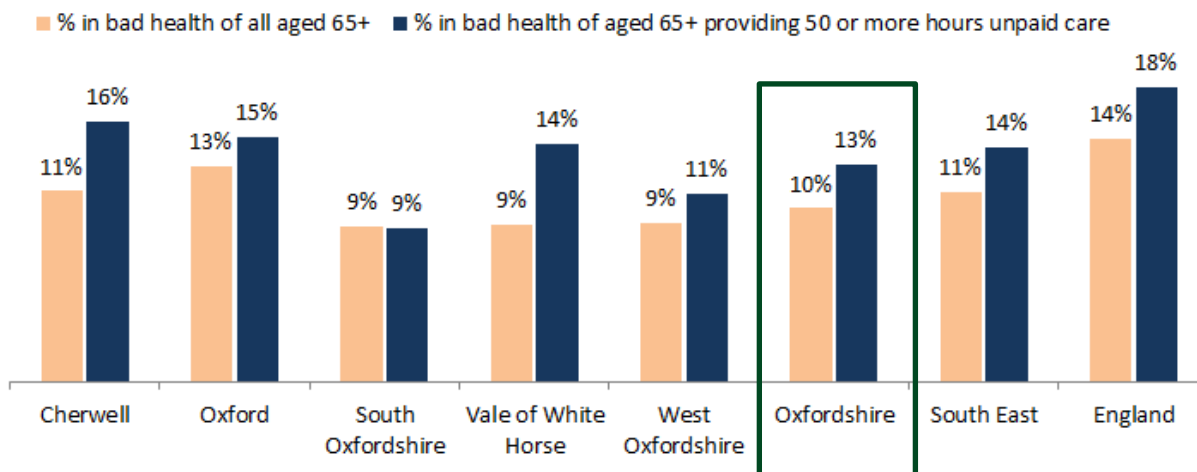
Analysis by age of carers as a proportion of the “out of term time” population (i.e. excluding students with a main address elsewhere), shows that:

- Oxford had double the national average of young carers (aged under 16). The number of carers in this age group in Oxford was 90, of which half (45) were residents in the wards of Cowley Marsh, Northfield Brook, Lye Valley, Blackbird Leys and Hinksey Park.
- Oxford was above the regional South East average on the proportion of working age carers aged 35 to 49.
- Cherwell was above the regional South East average on the proportion of carers aged 65 and over. The number of carers in this older age group in Cherwell was 1,346, distributed across the district.

Compared with all people aged 65 and over, older people providing significant amounts of care (50 or more hours per week) were more likely to be in “bad” health.

- 13% of people aged 65+ in Oxfordshire in 2011 providing significant amounts of care were in bad health compared with 10% overall.
- The proportion of older people providing care and in bad health was highest in Cherwell district (16%).

Figure 15 Percentage of people in “bad” health, aged 65+ and those aged 65+ providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011, table LC3301

At the time of the 2011 Census there was a total of **4,200** people in Oxfordshire combining full time work (including employees and self-employed) with providing 20 or more hours a week of unpaid care.

Cherwell district had the highest rate of people combining full time work and caring with 1.84% of the employed population also carers, compared with 1.75% across Oxfordshire and 2.34% in England.

The Director of Public Health Annual report 2016 and the previous JSNA (2016) reported the most recent data from the national survey of carers (see following box).

The **Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England** is carried out every two years covering 18s and over, and it took place for the second time in 2014-15 and 715 carers in Oxfordshire responded.

The results show that:

- About three quarters were living with the person they cared for.
- More than one in three had been caring for more than ten years.
- Slightly under half of respondents (44%) reported providing 100 or more hours of care per week.
- Nearly two thirds of the carers who responded (65%) were retired.
- 16% of respondents said they were not in employment because of their caring responsibilities.
- Only one in five respondents to the survey in Oxfordshire said they were able to spend their time as they wanted, doing things they value or enjoy.
- 14% said they didn't do anything they value or enjoy.
- Seven in ten respondents said they did not have as much control over their daily life as they want.
- 15% said they had little social contact and felt isolated.
- Most respondents said they had found it easy to find information and advice about support, services and benefits. Nearly 90% had found the information and advice they had received helpful.
- More than three quarters of carers who had received support or services from Social Services said they were satisfied with what they had received. A little under half said they were very or extremely satisfied. These satisfaction levels were broadly similar to regional and national averages.

These findings overall are broadly in line with the national picture.

- For over half of the carers in Oxfordshire who responded to the survey, the person they cared for had a physical disability.

Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England, 2014-15 Publication date: September 16, 2015
<http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB18423>

Young carers

By the end of March 2016, the Oxfordshire Young Carers Service had identified and supported a total of **2,281** children and young adults (aged 0 -25 years) who provide unpaid care to a family member⁸.

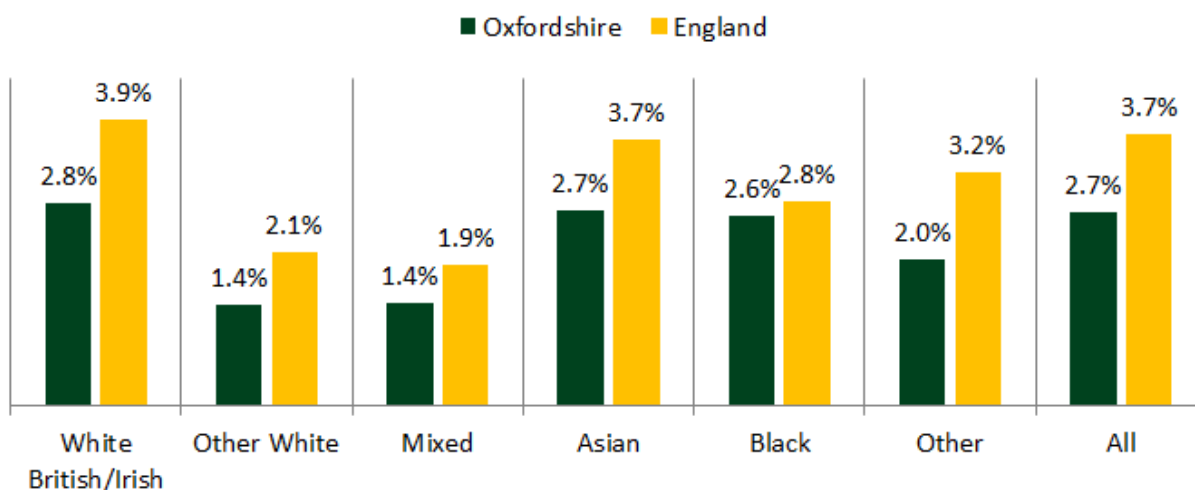
This included 480 new young carers identified in the year 2015-16.

Carers from ethnic minority groups

The proportion of people providing care by ethnic minority group appears to be lower in Oxfordshire than nationally. This is very likely to be influenced by the age profile of each ethnic group.

⁸ Oxfordshire County Council

Figure 16 Proportion of people providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care by ethnic group (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011, table DC2301

3.12 Commission on Health Inequalities report and the JSNA

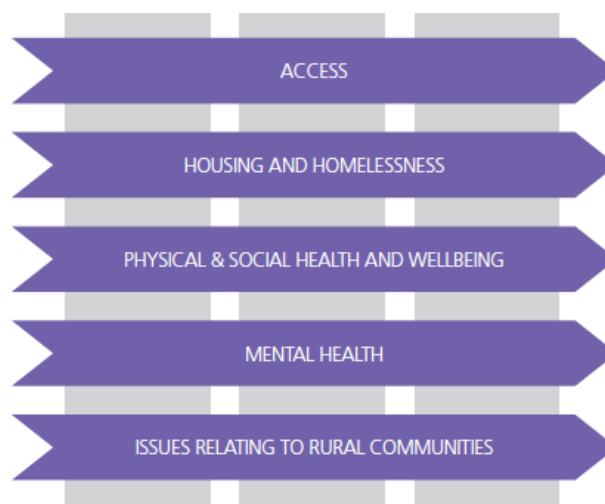
In November 2016, the Oxfordshire Commission on Health Inequalities published recommendations to narrow the health and wellbeing gaps in the county.

The Health Inequalities report⁹ presented evidence under the headings of:

- Beginning well
- Living well
- Ageing well
- Cross cutting themes

Cross-cutting themes are Access; Housing and Homelessness; Physical & Social Health and Wellbeing; Mental Health and Issues relating to Rural Communities.

Figure 17 Cross cutting themes identified by the Oxfordshire Commission on Health Inequalities



⁹ <http://www.oxfordshireccg.nhs.uk/about-us/work-programmes/health-inequalities-commission/health-inequalities-findings/>

The following table lists the datasets presented in the Commission on Health Inequalities report and the updates available in this JSNA.

Table 8 Data presented in Health Inequalities report and available/updated in this JSNA

Health Inequalities theme	Data presented in Commission on Health Inequalities report	Data available in this JSNA	JSNA section ref
Beginning well	Children in poverty	Income deprivation affecting children by district and rural/urban (from IMD 2015)	4.2
	Low birth weight babies	Included in food and nutrition	6.2
	Childhood obesity	Obesity at reception age and in year 6	6.2
	Access to mental health services for pregnant women	Not included	
	Dental decay	Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay to 2014-15	6.8
	Educational attainment	2016 data for Early years, Key Stage 2, Key Stage 4, apprenticeships, NEET	4.4
Living well	Long term unemployment	Unemployment June15-Jun16 and claimant count Nov16, claimants by age	4.2
	Living with chronic disease and disability	Proportion of people with disability Health conditions and causes of death	3.10 Ch5
	People living in deprived areas	IMD 2015 – national IMD data has not been updated.	
	Carers including carers from the BAME community	Carers survey data not updated (2011 and 2014-15 survey still most recent)	3.11
	Fuel poverty 2013	Fuel poverty 2014	4.3
	Workplace health	Work Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (national)	5.15
Ageing well	Access to services in rural areas by older people	Older people living in areas with greater distance to GP	7.10
	Loneliness	Findings from Age UK Loneliness mapping. Areas rated as “high risk” of loneliness in Oxfordshire	4.5
	Hospital admissions due to a fall (by gender)	Emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to a fall by gender trend and by district	7.3
Access	Access to financial/benefits advice	People accessing Citizens Advice services	7.8
	Did not attend rate for Oxfordshire hospitals by deprivation score	Not updated	

JSNA 2017 Chapter 3 Population Groups and Equalities

Health Inequalities theme	Data presented in Commission on Health Inequalities report	Data available in this JSNA	JSNA section ref
Housing and homelessness	Availability of social housing (refers to JSNA 2016)	Social rented housing stock as % of total by district (2010 to 2015)	4.3
	Homelessness, rough sleepers	Data from homelessness report for 2015-16 including rough sleeping	4.3
	Excess Winter Deaths	Excess Winter Deaths by district to 2014-15	5.7
	IMD 2015	Income deprivation affecting children and affecting older people from IMD 2015 (national IMD data has not been updated since Health Inequalities report).	4.2
	Overcrowding	From Census 2011 – not updated	
	Social housing rents (to Mar14)	Social rents to 2015	4.3
	Rents, house prices, house price index	House price index to 2015, income needed for a mortgage to 2016, social housing stock	4.3
	HMO licencing	Not updated	
	Car ownership	From Census 2011	4.5
	Use of outdoor green space	Not updated	
	Living environment	Physical and social environment	4.5
Physical and Social Health and Wellbeing	Infant mortality	Not updated	
	Low birth weight babies	Included in food and nutrition	6.2
	Breast feeding	Included in food and nutrition	6.2
	Obesity	Included in food and nutrition	6.2
	Participation in sport to 2014-15	Sports participation indicator to 2015-16	6.3
	Smoking (tobacco profiles Aug2016)	Most is 2015-16 data, from Public Health profiles last updated Nov16	6.5
	Alcohol (alcohol health profile indicators Aug 2016) Alcohol related hospital admissions (to 2013-14) and deaths by deprivation (Eng2014)	Hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions 2014-15	6.6
	Drugs health profile (Aug2016)	Drugs related deaths Possession of drugs crimes	6.6

JSNA 2017 Chapter 3 Population Groups and Equalities

Health Inequalities theme	Data presented in Commission on Health Inequalities report	Data available in this JSNA	JSNA section ref
Mental Health	Use of mental health services	Data from Oxford Health on patients referred for mental health services	7.4
	Section 136 detentions	Section 136 detentions	7.4
	Diagnosed depression	GP data for 2015-16	5.4
	Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm	Emergency hospital admissions to 2014-15	5.4
Issues relating to Rural Communities	Car ownership	From Census 2011	4.5