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.

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 an increase in the number and proportion of primary school pupils in Oxfordshire with first language other than 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. Using national data implies a total of 11,100 people in Oxfordshire identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2016.

Marriage and civil partnership

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

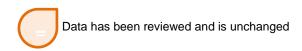
Pregnancy and maternity

- Long term ONS birth statistics for England and Wales (1941 to 2016) 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 2016 (as in 2015) Oxfordshire had a higher proportion of births to older mothers than the national average.
- Half of births in Oxford in 2016 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 than the South East and the district with the highest rate of disability in this oldest age group was Cherwell followed by Vale of White Horse (Census 2011).
- As of May 2017, there was a total of 11,833 residents of Oxfordshire receiving Attendance Allowance. This was 9% below the total in May 2012 (13,056).
- 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 65 to 69. This is similar to the national trend.
- Of the districts in Oxfordshire, Cherwell had the greatest number of Attendance Allowance claimants in each age group.

Rural population

- As at mid-2016, 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

- As of 1 October 2017, around 9,200 regular armed forces (military and civilian) personnel were stationed in Oxfordshire (although not all necessarily reside in the county). This was a slight reduction on the number as of 1 October 2016 (9,400).
- 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

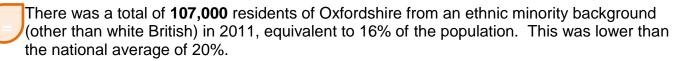
- · Census 2011 data gives a total of:
 - 61,100 residents of Oxfordshire providing any amount of unpaid care.
 - 17,400 residents of Oxfordshire providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care
- The latest survey of Carers (2016-17) found that around a third (34%) of Oxfordshire carer respondents have had to see their own GP in the past 12 months because of their caring role. This was similar in all broad age categories.
- In addition, the survey found that 1 in 5 (21%) carers in Oxfordshire reported having developed "my own health condition" as a result of caring; 1 in 5 (21%) carers reported caring had made an existing condition worse.
- It is possible that this action to see their GP as a result of their caring role is an early indication that their caring role is at risk, potentially affecting around 6,200 people in Oxfordshire currently being supported by an informal carer.
- By the end of March 2017, the Oxfordshire Young Carers Service had identified and supported a total of 2,684 children and young adults (aged up to 25 years) who provide unpaid care to a family member. This is an increase from the number as of March 2016 (2,281).





3.2 Race, ethnicity and language

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



Oxford City had a significantly higher proportion of ethnic minority residents (36%) than Oxfordshire's rural districts and the second highest ethnic minority population in the South East region after Slough

Ethnic groups by age

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+).

The age profile of individual ethnic groups differs significantly:

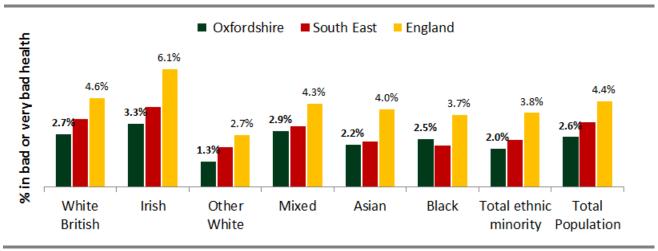
- The Irish population is relatively elderly with the highest rate of people with an Irish background in the older population.
- The mixed/multiple ethnic group is relatively young a far higher proportion of this group are aged 0-24.
- The "other white" population, including recent migrants from Europe, 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.

Ethnicity and health

1,500 or 2% of the working age population (between the ages of 16 and 64) in an ethnic minority group in Oxfordshire were in bad health, this was below the South East and England averages.



Figure 1 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.



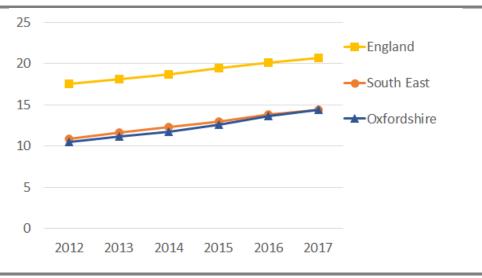
At the time of the Census 2011 survey there was a total of **5,500** people in Oxfordshire who could not speak English or speak English well. Of these the largest numbers were in the working age groups 25 to 34 and 35 to 49.



Data published as part of the annual school census in January each year shows an increasing proportion of pupils at primary schools in Oxfordshire with first language other than English. The % of pupils with first language other than English in Oxfordshire in January 2017 was slightly higher than the regional South East average (14.4% in Oxfordshire compared with 14.3% in SE).



Figure 2 Percentage of pupils in primary schools whose first language is known or believed to be other than English



Source: Department for Education; Includes primary academies, including free schools.



Lack of language skills is associated with lower performance of pupils in Oxfordshire schools.

The gap between the performance of Oxfordshire and England pupils with first language other than English is greater at the end of primary school (KS2) than early years.

- In 2017¹ 64% of pupils with English as a second language in state funded schools in Oxfordshire reached a good level of development at Early Years Foundation Stage, compared with 65% of this group in England.
- In 2017² 55% of pupils with English as a second language in state funded schools in Oxfordshire reached the expected standard at KS2 in reading, writing and maths compared with 61% of this group in England.

² Department for Education: SFR69/2017: National curriculum assessments at key stage 2, 2017 (revised)



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

Data has been updated in this version

¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/early-years-foundation-stage-profile-results-2016-to-2017

3.3 Religion and belief

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



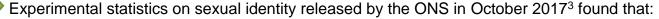
The Census showed that in Oxfordshire (as nationally) the older age groups were significantly more likely to identify themselves as Christian (83% Christian for those aged 75+ compared with 60% overall).

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.



- In 2016, 2% of the UK population identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB), up from 1.7% in 2015. In the South East region this was slightly higher, at 2.1% of the population.
- The population aged 16 to 24 were the age group most likely to identify as LGB in 2016 (4.1%, up from 3.3% in 2015).
- More males (2.3%) than females (1.6%) identified themselves as LGB in 2016.
- The population who identified as LGB in 2016 were most likely to be single, never married or civil partnered, at 70.7%.

Using the proportion of LGB population by age from this research, it is estimated that there was a total of **11,100** people in Oxfordshire identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2016, up from 9,900 in 2015.



Table 1 Sexual orientation by age and estimate of total LGB population in Oxfordshire (using 2016 population estimates)

Age	Heterosexual or straight		Gay	Gay or lesbian		Bisexual		Other		Don't know or refuse	
	%	Oxon est	%	Oxon est	%	Oxon est	%	Oxon est	%	Oxon est	
16-24	90.6	76,097	1.7	1,428	2.4	2,016	0.8	672	4.6	3,864	
25-34	92.3	84,694	2	1,835	0.9	826	0.4	367	4.4	4,037	
35-49	93.5	126,528	1.3	1,759	0.5	677	0.5	677	4.2	5,684	
50-64	94.4	116,793	1	1,237	0.4	495	0.4	495	3.8	4,701	
65+	94.8	114,681	0.4	484	0.3	363	0.5	605	4.1	4,960	
TOTAL		518,792		6,743		4,376		2,815		23,246	

Sources: ONS Sexual identity experimental estimates and ONS 2016 mid-year population estimate for Oxfordshire

3

https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2016



Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

Data has been updated in this version

3.5 Gender reassignment

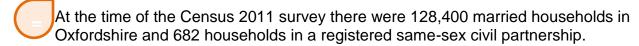
As reported in the 2016 JSNA, it is difficult to obtain reliable data on the number of people identifying their gender as different from the one assigned to them at birth. The Ministry of Justice publishes numbers of UK applications for gender recognition certificates.⁴ These certificates enable people to change their gender legally and to gain the rights and responsibilities of their acquired gender.



During the 2016-17 financial year, there were 364 applications for gender recognition certificates in the UK, down from 374 in 2015-16. 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.⁵

3.6 Marriage and 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.

⁵ The LGBT ASCOF Companion Document (LGBT Foundation, 2015): http://lgbt.foundation/get-support/downloads/detail/?downloadid=365





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⁴ Ministry of Justice data from https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/tribunals-and-gender-recognition-certificate-statistics-quarterly-july-to-september-2017

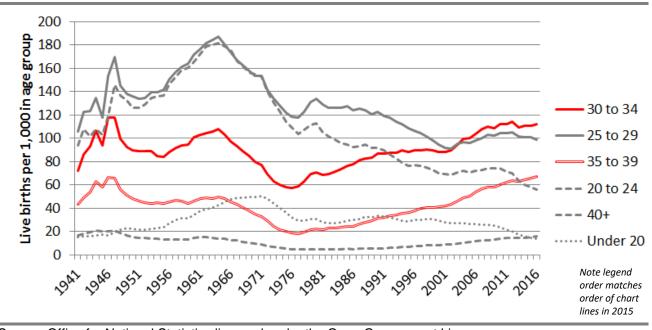
3.7 Pregnancy and maternity

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. The latest data (2016) shows these trends continuing.

Figure 3 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 decline in conceptions in Oxfordshire in 2015 compared with the previous year and the rate of conceptions declined to 70.7 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 compared with 76.1 in the South East.

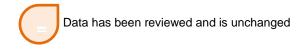
In Oxfordshire 17.6% of conceptions led to the rapeutic abortion in 2015, similar to the proportion in 2013 (17.7%) and below the average for the South East (20.0%).

Table 2 Conceptions in Oxfordshire

	2013	2014	2015				
Conceptions in Oxfordshire	9,400	9,500	9,344				
Rate of conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in the area							
Oxfordshire	70.6	71.3	70.7				
South East	75.6	75.4	76.1				

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





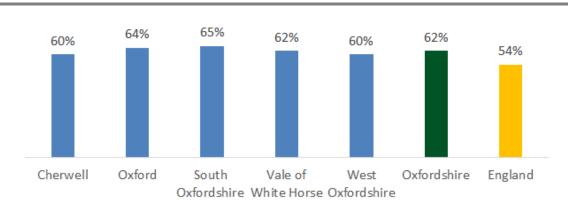
Births by age of mother



In 2016 (calendar year) there were **7,757** live births to mothers living in Oxfordshire, slightly below 2015 (7,893). Oxfordshire had a higher proportion of births to older mothers than the national average.

- 62% of births in Oxfordshire in 2016 were to mothers aged 30 and over (61% in 2015). The proportion of births to mothers aged 30+ in England was 54%.
- The proportion of births to mothers aged 30+ was highest in South Oxfordshire district (65%) and lowest in Cherwell and West Oxfordshire districts (60%).

Figure 4 % of births in area to mothers aged 30 and over (2016)



Source: ONS births by mother's usual residence

Births by mother's country of birth



In 2016, 71% of births to residents of Oxfordshire were to mothers born within the UK, the same as the national average (71%).

In Oxford this proportion was 49% with 20% of births in the city from mothers born in Europe (EU and non EU), followed by 18% to mothers born in Middle East and Asia.

Table 3 Births by mother's country of birth (2016)

	within UK		_	incl. EU'*			Europ	st of e (non U)	(non and A		Middle East Africa and Asia		Rest of World	
Cherwell	1,328	72%	249	14%	179	10%	28	2%	114	6%	56	3%	61	3%
Oxford	894	49%	315	17%	165	9%	57	3%	325	18%	102	6%	118	7%
South Oxon	1,229	80%	159	10%	105	7%	14	1%	51	3%	43	3%	44	3%
Vale of WH	1,098	76%	139	10%	77	5%	9	1%	86	6%	56	4%	48	3%
West Oxon	959	85%	102	9%	66	6%	7	1%	24	2%	20	2%	22	2%
Oxfordshire	5,508	71%	964	12%	592	8%	115	1%	600	8%	277	4%	293	4%
England		71%		11%		8%		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 2016.





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3.8 Disability





The Family Resources Survey (FRS) for the UK in 2015-16 estimated that around 21% of the UK's population was disabled, experiencing physical, mental, cognitive, learning, social, behavioural or other types of impairment⁶. This was an increase of 1 percentage point on the previous year (2015-16).

The South East was slightly below the UK average at 19%. Applying this regional rate to Oxfordshire implies a total of **129,800** with a disability living in the county including **8,900** 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 disability⁷. The difference may be due to the definition (some impairments in the Family resources survey may not have 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 5 Impairment types reported by disabled people, by age group, 2015-16, United Kingdom, percentage of disabled people

Impairment type	All disabled people	Working age adults	State Pension age adults	Children
Vision	13	11	18	8
Hearing	14	8	23	6
Mobility	52	44	68	21
Dexterity	27	24	34	12
Learning	13	14	8	36
Memory	16	16	17	11
Mental health	22	32	9	17
Stamina/ breathing/ fatigue	38	35	44	26
Social/behavioural	8	8	1	42
Other	15	16	13	14

Source: Family Resources Survey 2015-16. 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

⁷ ONS Census 2011 table KS301





Data has been reviewed and is unchanged

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⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-201516

collected throughout the financial year 2015/16, during which the State Pension age for women increased from 62 years and 6 months to 63 years 0 months. The changes do not affect the State Pension age for men, currently 65 years.

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 (2015-16)

Impairment type	Children (0-15)	Working age adults (16-64)	State Pension age adults (65+)	TOTAL
Vision	700	8,600	9,600	18,900
Hearing	500	6,300	12,200	19,000
Mobility	1,900	34,400	36,200	72,500
Dexterity	1,100	18,800	18,100	38,000
Learning	3,200	11,000	4,300	18,500
Memory	1,000	12,500	9,100	22,600
Mental health	1,500	25,000	4,800	31,300
Stamina/ breathing/ fatigue	2,300	27,400	23,400	53,100
Social/behavioural	3,700	6,300	500	10,500
Other	1,200	12,500	6,900	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 31,300 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 56,800 in 2016-17.

People registered for a disabled parking badge (blue badge)



Oxfordshire County Council data on Blue Badge holders, as of January 2018, shows a total of 30,900 holders of blue badges for disabled parking, up from 23,800 in January 2017.

By district the greatest number of holders was in Cherwell and the greatest rate (per population aged 17+) was West Oxfordshire.







Blue badges holders (for disabled parking) in Oxfordshire by district (as of Jan18)

	Blue Badge holders (Jan17)	Blue Badge holders (Jan18)	Jan 18 holders as % population aged 17+
Cherwell	5,445	7,046	6.1%
Oxford	4,105	5,233	3.9%
South Oxfordshire	5,069	6,627	6.0%
Vale of White Horse	4,762	6,229	6.1%
West Oxfordshire	4,429	5,784	6.6%
Total	23,810	30,919	5.6%

Sources: Oxfordshire County Council, ONS 2016 mid-year estimates; not including postcodes not mapped to districts (115 in Jan 2018); including applications from Jan 2014 to end Jan 2018

Concessionary Bus Passes and Disabled and Companion Bus Passes

As of January 2018, there were 22,400 people in Oxfordshire holding Concessionary Bus Passes and 2,900 holding Disabled and Companion Passes.



Figure 6 Concessionary Bus Passes and Disabled & Companion Passes (January 2018)

	Concessionary Passes	per 1,000 pop	Disabled & Companion Passes	per 1,000 pop
Cherwell	3,441	29.77	558	4.83
Oxford	3,543	26.73	343	2.59
South Oxfordshire	3,326	30.23	468	4.25
Vale of White Horse	2,399	23.38	935	9.11
West Oxfordshire	9,674	110.77	598	6.85
Oxfordshire	22,383	40.84	2,902	5.30

Sources: Oxfordshire County Council, ONS 2016 mid-year estimates, population aged 17+





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.

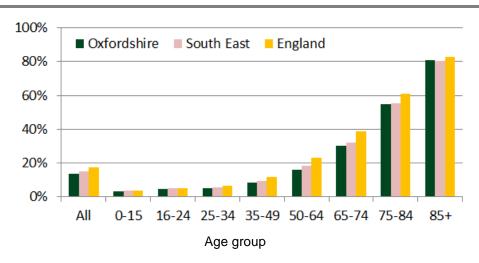
At the time of the 2011 Census, 84,860 people living in households in Oxfordshire (not including communal establishment residents) said they were limited in their daily activities, representing nearly one in seven people in the county (13.6%).

 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 7 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.





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.

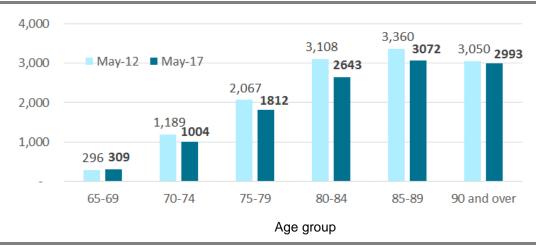


As of May 2017, there was a total of **11,833** residents of Oxfordshire receiving Attendance Allowance. This was 9% below the total in May 2012 (13,056).

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 65 to 69. This is similar to the national trend.



Figure 8 Attendance Allowance cases in payment (000s), Oxfordshire May 2012 vs May 2017



Source: DWP tabulation tool

Of the districts in Oxfordshire, Cherwell had the greatest number of Attendance Allowance claimants in each age group. 38% of Cherwell residents aged 85 and over were receiving Attendance Allowance, above the average for the county (36%).



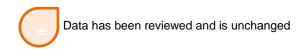




Table 5 Attendance Allowance recipients, count and percentage of population, by age and district (May 2017)

	Aged 65 - 69		Aged 7	70 - 74	Aged	75 - 79	Aged 80 - 84 Aged 85 and over		TOTAL		
	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%	count	%	count
Cherwell	72	0.9%	252	4.1%	466	9.9%	632	18.1%	1,297	38.1%	2,727
Oxford	58	1.1%	158	3.7%	314	9.8%	449	17.3%	1,018	35.1%	2,003
South Oxfordshire	54	0.7%	214	3.1%	366	6.9%	581	14.9%	1,303	33.4%	2,518
Vale of White Horse	74	1.0%	195	3.2%	355	7.7%	542	15.5%	1,281	35.6%	2,441
West Oxfordshire	51	0.8%	185	3.3%	311	7.8%	439	14.2%	1,166	35.3%	2,153
Oxfordshire	309	0.9%	1,004	3.4%	1,812	8.3%	2,643	15.9%	6,065	35.7%	11,842

Source: DWP tabulation tool

3.9 Armed forces

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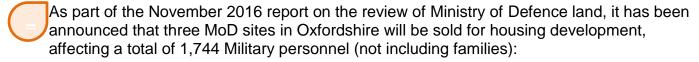
Regular armed forces personnel

As of 1 October 2017, around **9,200** regular armed forces (military and civilian) personnel were stationed in Oxfordshire (although not all necessarily reside in the county). This was a slight reduction on the number as of 1 October 2016 (9,400).

Table 6 Armed Forces personnel stationed in Oxfordshire, Oct 2015 to Oct 2017

	01-Oct-15	01-Oct-16	01-Oct-17	Oct16 to Oct17
Military Total	8,430	8,340	8,230	-110
Officers	1,780	1,780	1,770	-10
Other Ranks	6,650	6,550	6,460	-90
Civilians Total	1,050	1,040	1,010	-30
Non Industrial	810	810	810	-
Industrial	250	220	200	-20

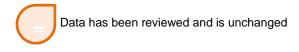
Source: Ministry of Defence Quarterly Location Statistics updated 16 Nov 2017



- 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.





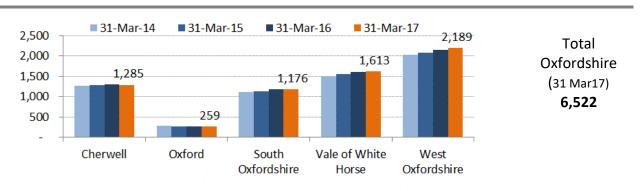


Veterans

As at 31 March 2016, there was just over **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 around 2,200.



Figure 9 Number of residents in receipt of Armed Forces Pension, War pension and Armed Forces Compensation Scheme, Mar14 to Mar17



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

3.10 Carers



Census 2011 data gives a total of:

- 61,100 residents of Oxfordshire providing any amount of unpaid care⁸.
- **17,400** residents of Oxfordshire providing <u>20 or more</u> hours per week of unpaid care.

Analysis by age of carers as a proportion of the "out of term time" population⁹ (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.¹⁰

¹⁰ ONS Census 2011 table LC3301





⁸ ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

⁹ ONS Census 2011 table OT1101

- 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%).

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.¹¹

 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.



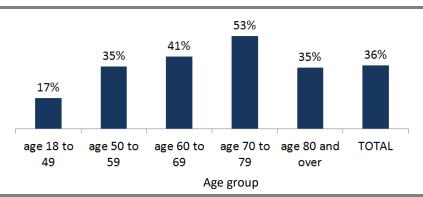
Survey of carers

The Carers survey is a national survey run every other year, the latest survey was sent November 2016.

• Note that there has been a change to the methodology since the carers survey in 2014-15. The previous "eligible population" was limited to carers who had had a carer's assessment or review within the previous 12 months. The latest survey included all carers, whether or not they have had a recent review.

2,000 Carers known to Oxfordshire County Council¹² were sent a survey with around 400 in each of the 5 broad age bands. There were 721 responses from Oxfordshire carers in total (36%) with the highest response rate in the age group 70-79.

Figure 10 Carers in Oxfordshire survey 2016-17: % respondents by age group



Source: 2016-17 Carers survey; Oxfordshire County Council

Older carers more likely to have accessed information and advice and more likely to rate advice as helpful.

¹² Carers with assessment or review AND with record of cared for person and minimum data on carer including age





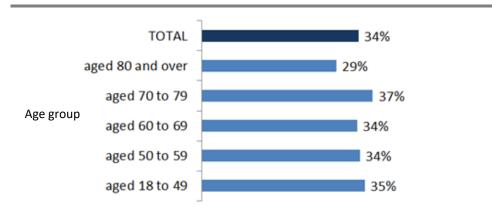
¹¹ ONS Census 2011 table LC6301

Carers commented on...

- The challenges of caring;
- Lack of available care, support for day care, poor quality home care, praise for Age UK, dealing with bureaucracy.

Around a third (34%) of Oxfordshire carer respondents have had to see their own GP in the past 12 months because of their caring role. This was similar in all broad age categories.

Figure 11 % of Oxfordshire carer respondents who had to see their own GP because of their caring role, by broad age of carer



Source: 2016-17 Carers survey; Oxfordshire County Council

In addition:

- 1 in 5 (21%) carers reported having developed "my own health condition" as a result of caring;
- 1 in 5 (21%) carers reported caring had made an existing condition worse.

If the Oxfordshire Carers sample is representative then, of the group providing care 20 or more hours per week, an estimated total of 6,200¹³ carers in Oxfordshire will have had to see their GP as a result of their caring role in the past 12 months¹⁴;

It is possible that this action – to see their GP as a result of their caring role – is an early indication that their caring role is at risk, potentially affecting around 6,200 people currently being supported by an informal carer.

Over half of carer respondents in Oxfordshire would be prepared to take part in further research.

- 387 carers (over 50% of respondents) said they were happy to take part in future research.
- This "happy to take part in future research" group gave similar responses to the total.

¹⁴ This is likely to be a conservative estimate as the base data on total number of carers is from 2011 (6 years ago)





¹³ Assumptions: 17,200 people providing 20+ hours unpaid care per week in Oxfordshire (ONS Census 2011 survey); 35% of 2016-17 Carer respondents providing 20+ hours unpaid care went to see their GP has result of their caring role

Comments from Carers in Oxfordshire

You phone one agency and then they tell you to phone another who pass you on again and then you get back to the original agency! Stop passing people from one agency to another

The situation with s. services has got worse over the years. More money is needed to provide an adequate service ... We feel more alone, uncared for, frustrated and upset by the way we are treated and not treated

Due to my physical condition broken bones in my back - I find it quite difficult to look after my wife as I would really like to.

I have found great difficulty in finding the correct info, as when I go onto the website for help, I am referred instantly to another website. I end up feeling I am being passed from pillar to post

I do not want the stress of fighting for things..

Age UK very good

I look after both of my parents, I also suffer with depression so do not work..

Source: 2016-17 Carers survey; Oxfordshire County Council

Further data and analysis of the results of the 2016-17 carers survey is available from Oxfordshire Insight http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/carers-survey-2016-17-jsna-briefing

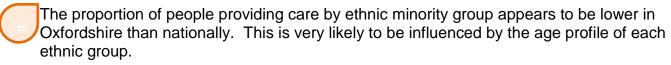
Young carers

Caring is well known as a cause of stress for young people.

By the end of March 2017, the Oxfordshire Young Carers Service had identified and supported a total of **2,684** children and young adults (aged up to 25 years) who provide unpaid care to a family member¹⁵. This is an increase from the number as of March 2016 (2,281).

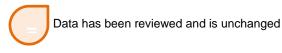
This included 456 new young carers identified in the year 2016-17 (480 in 2015-16).

Carers from ethnic minority groups



¹⁵ Oxfordshire County Council





3.11 Rural population

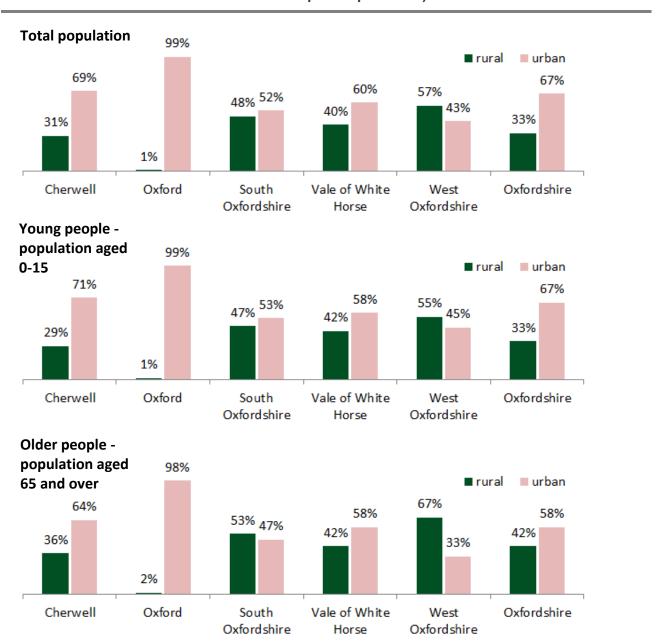


As at mid-2016, a third of the total population of Oxfordshire (225,600, 33%) lived in areas defined as "rural" by the Office for National Statistics.

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 12 Population in rural and urban areas by district (2016 ONS population estimate and rural/urban classification based on lower super output areas)



Source: ONS population estimate 2016 by LSOA, ONS rural urban classification of Lower Layer Super Output Areas



