JSNA Data Profile
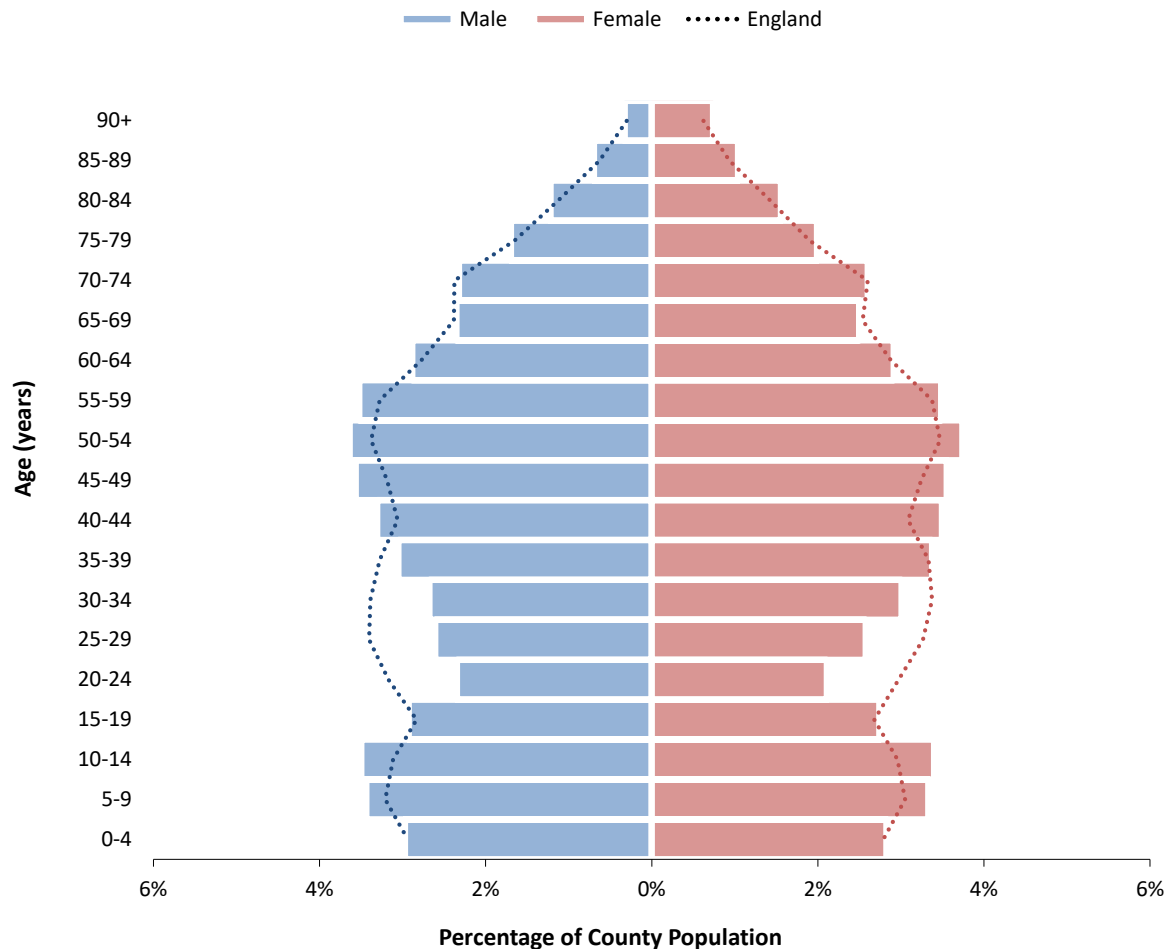# Protected Characteristics

Buckinghamshire, January 2022

Aims of this profile

This data profile is designed to provide a summary of **available headline information** on protected characteristics in Buckinghamshire including:

- Age and gender
- Population projections
- Ethnicity
- Languages and Religion
- Disability
- Sexual Orientation
- Transsexual/ undergoing Gender reassignment
- Household type
- Pregnancy and Maternity
- Deprivation and Child Poverty
- Equality groups

Age and Gender

According to population estimates from the Office for National Statistics, Buckinghamshire has an estimated population of **547,060** with more 5-14 year olds and less 20-34 year olds than the England average. There is a similar proportion of males and females.

Population graph legend: Male, Female, England

Age (years) on vertical axis: 90+, 85-89, 80-84, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

Percentage of County Population: 6%, 4%, 2%, 0%, 2%, 4%, 6%

Source: ONS MYE 2020

Population :   **547,060**

Male :   49.4%
Female :   50.6%

25.1% aged 0-19 (England 23.6%)

21.7% aged 20-39 (England 26.2%)

28.3% aged 40-59 (England 26.1%)

24.8% aged 60+ (England 24.2%)

19.0% aged 65+ (England 18.2%)

Population Projections for Buckinghamshire 2020-2030

- **10.2%** projected population growth in Aylesbury Vale former district from 2020 to 2030 compared to **3.4%** in Buckinghamshire and no growth or a decrease in the other three former districts.

- **20.3%** population growth in Buckinghamshire in 15-19 age band and **159.0%** growth in 60+ age group from 2020 to 2030.
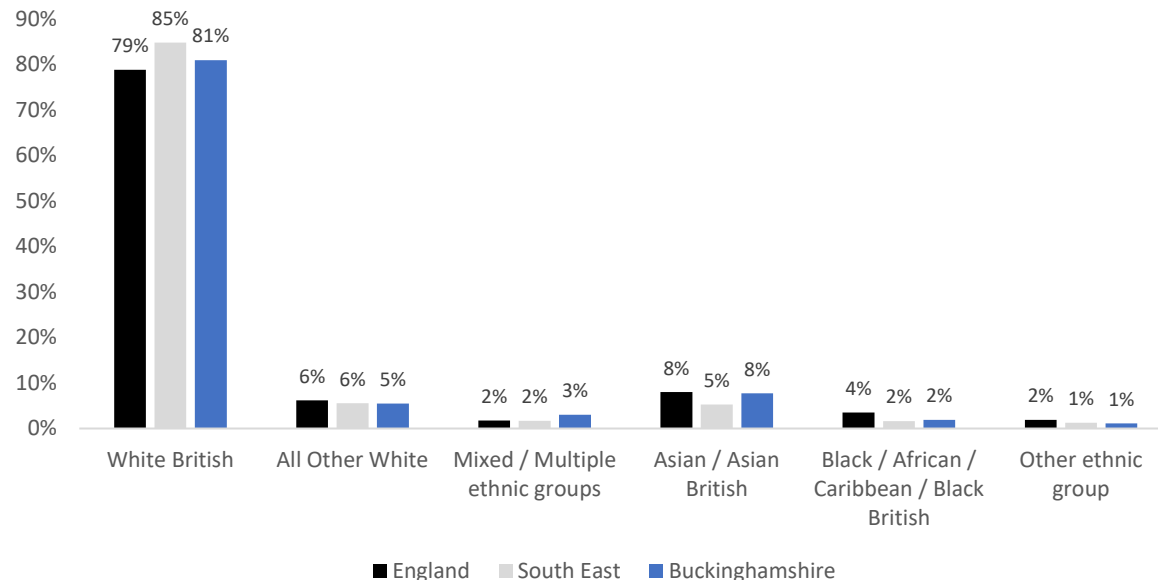
AREA	2020	2025	2030	% change
England	56,678,470	58,060,235	59,181,798	4.4%
South East	9,235,982	9,440,908	9,596,381	3.9%
Buckinghamshire	545,925	557,874	564,319	3.4%
Aylesbury Vale	205,426	217,764	226,334	10.2%
Chiltern	96,274	96,985	96,703	0.4%
South Bucks	70,083	70,212	70,007	-0.1%
Wycombe	174,143	172,914	171,275	-1.6%

Source: ONS Table 2: 2018-based subnational principal population projections for local authorities and higher administrative areas in England
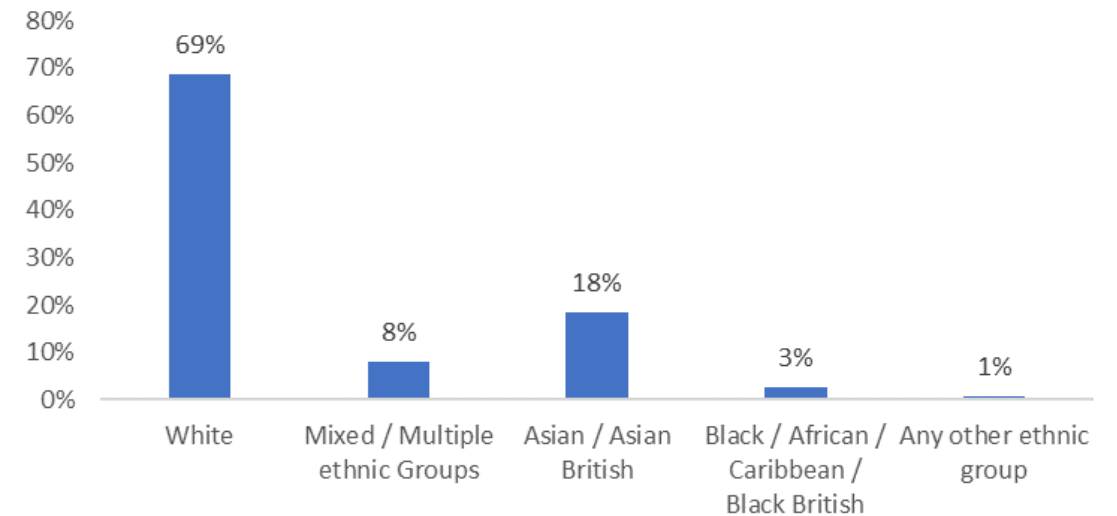
Ethnicity

According to estimates (2016) from the Office for National Statistics, four in five residents in Buckinghamshire were White British **(81%)** which is similar to the England average **(79%)**. In the latest Buckinghamshire School Census (2021) two in three pupils attending schools in Buckinghamshire were White British **(69%)**.

There are many possible reasons for this difference, changes in the population since 2011 Census (which is the basis for the ONS estimates) and a different profile for the younger populations compared to the population as a whole.

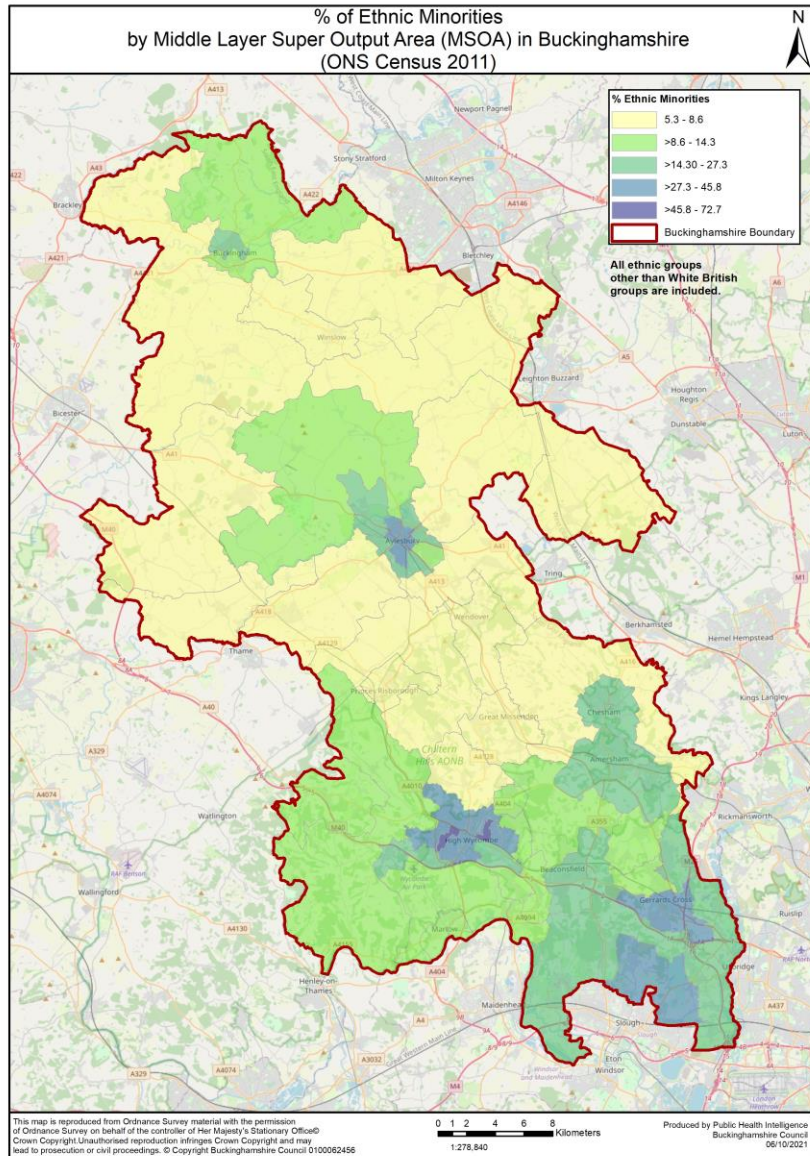Ethnicity compared to South East and England

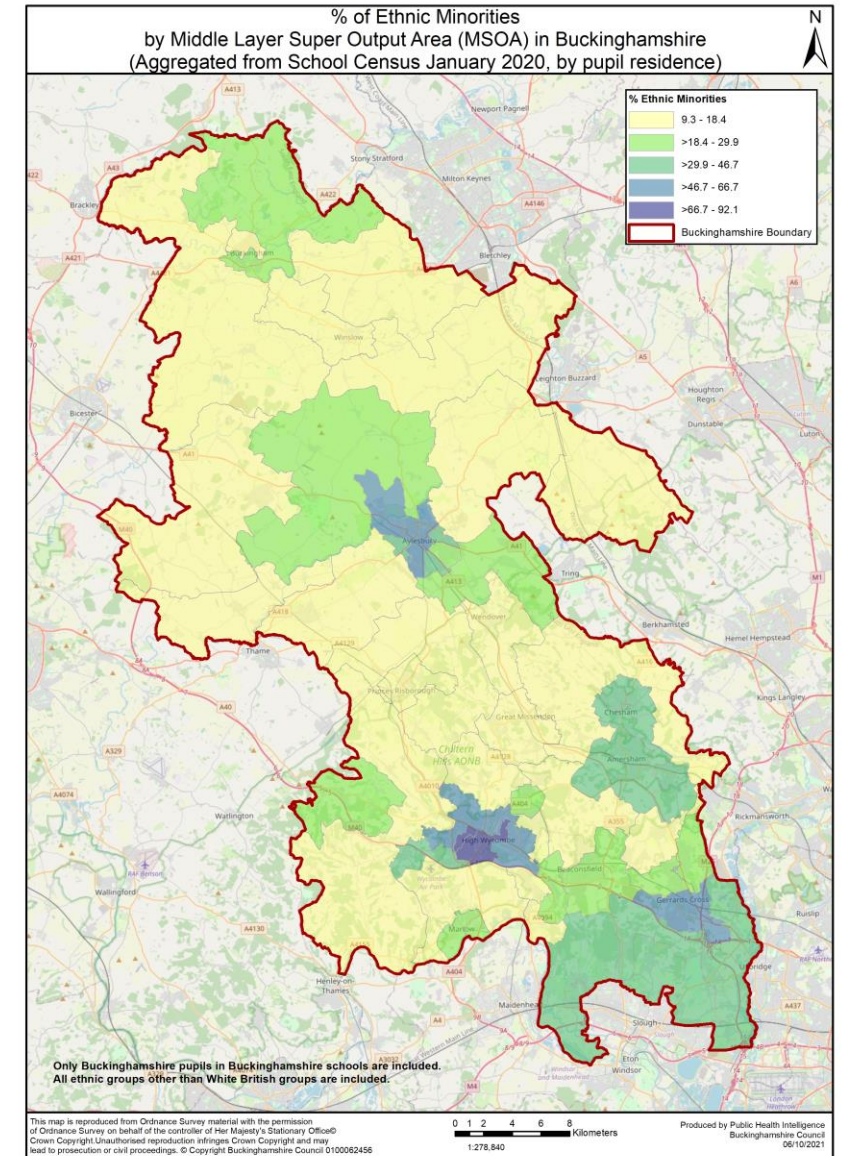Ethnicity of school children living in Buckinghamshire (School Census Jan 2021)

Based on pupils living in Buckinghamshire

Source: ONS Population characteristics research tables December 2016

Ethnicity

% of Ethnic Minorities
by Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) in Buckinghamshire
(ONS Census 2011)

% Ethnic Minorities
5.3 - 8.6
>8.6 - 14.3
>14.30 - 27.3
>27.3 - 45.8
>45.8 - 72.7
Buckinghamshire Boundary

All ethnic groups
other than White British
groups are included.

The maps show ethnic minority groups are not evenly spread across the county and show higher proportions around Aylesbury, High Wycombe and Gerrards Cross.
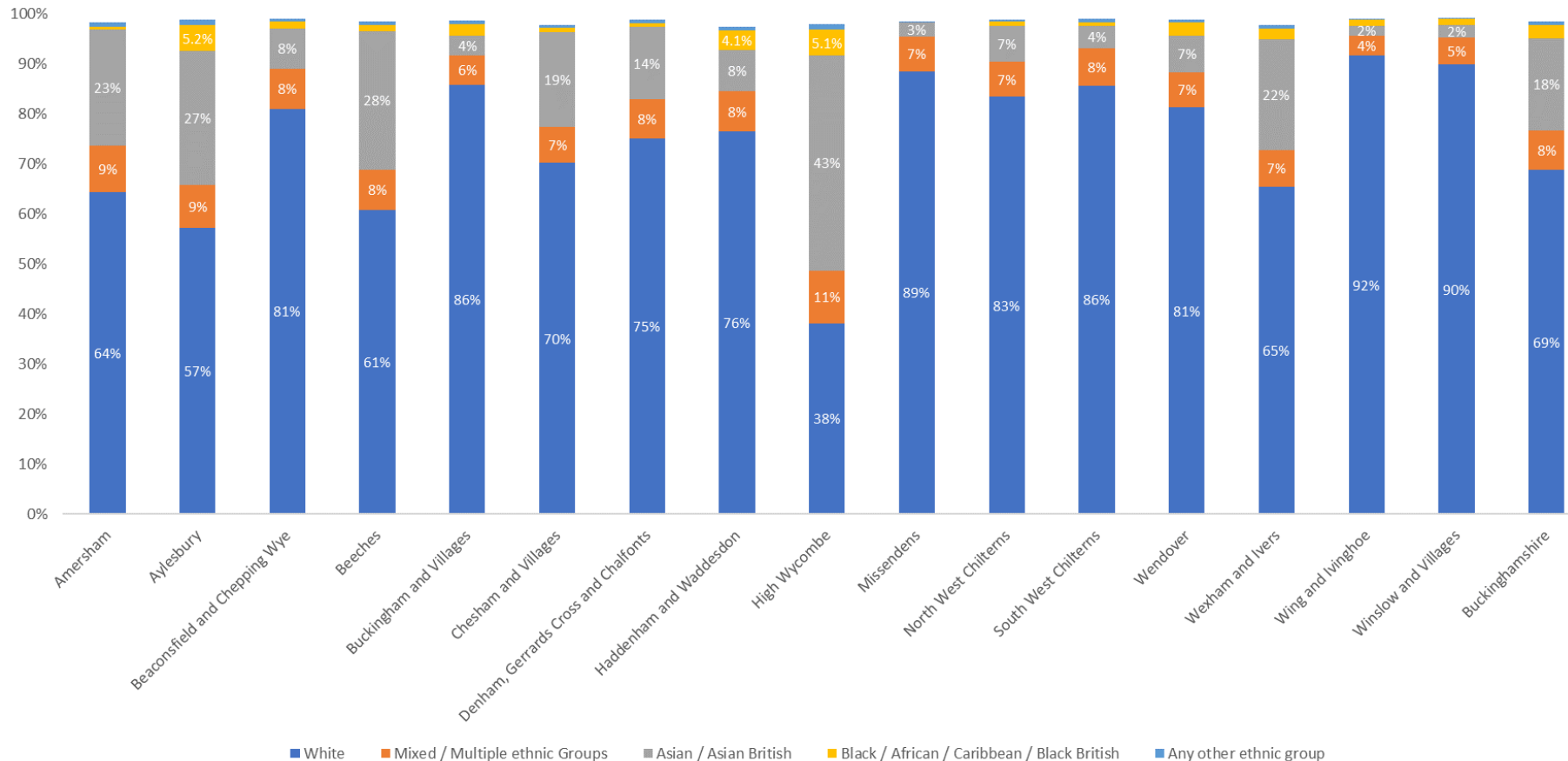
Please note: the 2011 census data is looking at the whole population and the school census is looking at pupils only.

% of Ethnic Minorities
by Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) in Buckinghamshire
(Aggregated from School Census January 2020, by pupil residence)

% Ethnic Minorities
9.3 - 18.4
>18.4 - 29.9
>29.9 - 46.7
>46.7 - 66.7
>66.7 - 92.1
Buckinghamshire Boundary

Only Buckinghamshire pupils in Buckinghamshire schools are included.
All ethnic groups other than White British groups are included.

Ethnicity and Religion

The School Census (Jan 2021) reported **69%** of school children <u>living</u> in Buckinghamshire were from a White ethnic group. The chart below shows the variation in each Community Board.

Ethnicity of children living in Buckinghamshire by Community Board (School Census Jan 2021)

Legend: ■ White ■ Mixed / Multiple ethnic Groups ■ Asian / Asian British ■ Black / African / Caribbean / Black British ■ Any other ethnic group

Based on pupils living in Buckinghamshire

Religion (Census 2011)

Religion	%
Has religion	68.9%
Christian	60.5%
Buddhist	0.4%
Hindu	1.2%
Jewish	0.3%
Muslim	5.1%
Sikh	0.9%
Other religion	0.4%
No religion	24.0%
Religion not stated	7.1%

The 2011 Census reported three in five people (**60.5%**) as identifying with the Christian faith. A quarter **(24%)** of the population recorded they had no religion.

Census 2021 data will be added once available

Languages

According to the 2011 Census the main language spoken in Buckinghamshire is English (**94.3%**). The Census 2011 reported over 80 different languages spoken as a main language.

The most recent School Census (Jan 2021) shows **82%** of pupils <u>living</u> in Buckinghamshire report their main language as English. Other more frequently spoken languages are Urdu 3%; Panjabi 2% and Polish 2%.

Main languages spoken by school children living in Buckinghamshire by Community Board (School Census Jan 2021)

- **Amersham**: English 83%; Tamil 3%
- **Aylesbury**: English 70%; Urdu 6%; Pasho/Pakhto 4%; Polish 3%
- **Beaconsfield and Chepping Wye**: English 92%
- **Beeches**: English 86%
- **Buckingham and Villages**: English 93%
- **Chesham and Villages**: English 80%; Urdu 5%
- **Denham, Gerrards Cross and Chalfonts**: English 91%
- **Haddenham and Waddesdon**: English 89%; Polish 2%

- **High Wycombe**: English 61%; Urdu 10%; Mirpuri 6%; Panjabi 5%; Polish 4%
- **Missendens**: English 96%
- **North West Chilterns**: English 93%
- **South West Chilterns**: English 93%
- **Wendover**: English 91%
- **Wexham and Ivers**: English 85%
- **Wing and Ivinghoe**: English 96%
- **Winslow and Villages**: English 97%

N.B. Languages selected where there were more than 100 children

Based on pupils living in Buckinghamshire

Disability

18,600 estimated with a limiting long term illness whose day to day activities are limited a lot (aged 65+) POPPI 2020 estimates

Data useful for delivery of healthcare, assessment of progress towards better population health, and the reduction of health inequalities. devising policies to improve access to services, such as adult education and leisure facilities.

18,300 estimated to have impaired mobility (aged 18-64) PANSI 2020 estimates

19,750 estimated to be unable to manage at least one activity on their own (aged 65+) POPPI 2020 estimates

Adults with a learning disability living in stable and appropriate accommodation

73.7% (2019/20)

South East 71.8%; England 77.3%

Improve outcomes for adults with a learning disability by improving their safety and reducing their risk of social exclusion. Maintaining settled accommodation and providing social care in this environment promotes personalisation and quality of life, prevents the need to readmit people into hospital or more costly residential care and ensures a positive experience of social care.

48.2% who responded to GP survey had long-term physical / mental health conditions, disabilities or illnesses (2021) significantly lower to England.

(Registered population not resident and based on survey data).

Gap in employment rate between those with a learning disability

75.4 percentage points (2019/20)

South East 72.7; England 70.6

Work is considered generally good for both physical and mental health and wellbeing and shows the impact limiting long-term illness has on employment.

Long term musculoskeletal problem

15.2% (2020)

South East 17.1%; England 18.6%

In Buckinghamshire low back and neck pain was ranked as the top reason for years lived with disability and other musculoskeletal (MSK) conditions was ranked as number 9 (Global Burden of Disease 2019). MSK conditions are known to impact quality of life by increased pain, limiting range of motion and impacting the ability to take part in daily life such as attending work.

Better 95%   Similar   Worse 95%

Disability-free life expectancy

Disability-free life expectancy shows the average number of years a person would expect to live without a long lasting physical or mental health condition or disability that limits daily activities.

Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Male)
67.6 years (2017-19)
South East 64.5; England 62.7

Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Female)
65.3 years (2017-19)
South East 63.1; England 61.2

Disability-free life expectancy at 65 (Male)
11.7 years (2017-19)
South East 10.9; England 9.9

Disability-free life expectancy at 65 (Female)
11.5 years (2017-19)
South East 10.9; England 9.9

This is an important summary measure of health and has implications for: quality of life; fitness for work given increases in the State Pension age; personal finances; social connections and contributions; health and care services; and the wider economy.

It measures progress on the government's 'Ageing Grand Challenge' mission to "ensure that people can enjoy at least 5 extra healthy, independent years of life by 2035, while narrowing the gap between the experience of the richest and poorest."

Sexual Orientation – South East

Sexual Orientation	South East
Heterosexual or straight	92.9%
Gay or lesbian	1.6%
Bisexual	1.3%
Other	1.4%
Don't know or refuse	2.8%

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS) 2019, Office for National Statistics

Transsexual/ undergoing Gender reassignment

Currently there are no standard or robust sources of statistics regarding gender reassignment. However GIRES (the Gender Identity Research and Education Society) estimate that **0.6-1%** of the population may experience gender dysphoria.

More information will be available when the Census 2021 is published as these questions were included in the latest Census:
Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation? (This question is voluntary)
Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth? (This question is voluntary)

Household Type

According to the 2011 Census, more than quarter (**28.8%**) of adults in Buckinghamshire had never been married or registered in a civil partnership.

Marital and civil partnership status	Bucks %	England %
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	28.8%	34.6%
Married	54.1%	46.6%
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0.2%	0.2%
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2.3%	2.7%
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	8.1%	9.0%
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	6.5%	6.9%

Source: Census 2011

Although the term 'single' is widely used to cover people in a number of states such as divorced or separated, it is not a legally recognised status and was not an option on the census questionnaire. In census results the term 'single' is used to refer only to someone who has never been married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which were options on the census questionnaire

According to the 2019 Annual Population Survey, **29%** of the population in Buckinghamshire are living in a one person household or a single parent.

Housetype	Bucks %	England %
Lone parent household	12.1%	13.1%
Couple household	66.2%	61.0%
Other household - includes households with multiple family units	4.8%*	5.4%
One person household	16.7%	19.5%

*This estimate is potentially unreliable due to sample sizes.
Household contains at least one dependent child under the age of 19 years
Source: Annual Population 2019 survey

Pregnancy and Maternity

The table below show the number of live births in Buckinghamshire and related indicators.

Teenage pregnancy - While for some young women having a child when young can represent a positive turning point in their lives, for many more teenagers bringing up a child is extremely difficult and often results in poor outcomes for both the teenage parent and the child, in terms of the baby's health, the mother's emotional health and well-being and the likelihood of both the parent and child living in long-term poverty.

Smoking in pregnancy has well known detrimental effects for the growth and development of the baby and health of the mother.

Breast milk provides the ideal nutrition for infants in the first stages of life. There is evidence that babies who are breast fed experience lower levels of gastro-intestinal and respiratory infection. Observational studies have shown that breastfeeding is associated with lower levels of child obesity. Mothers who do not breastfeed have an increased risk of breast and ovarian cancers and may find it more difficult to return to their pre-pregnancy weight.

	Live Births Bucks	Total Fertility Rate - Bucks	Total Fertility Rate - England
2015	6,140	1.95	1.82
2016	6,102	1.92	1.81
2017	5,912	1.88	1.76
2018	5,859	1.85	1.70
2019	5,629	1.78	1.65

Source: ONS

Under 18s conception rate
7.5 per 1,000 (2019)
South East 12.7; England 15.7

Smoking status at time of delivery
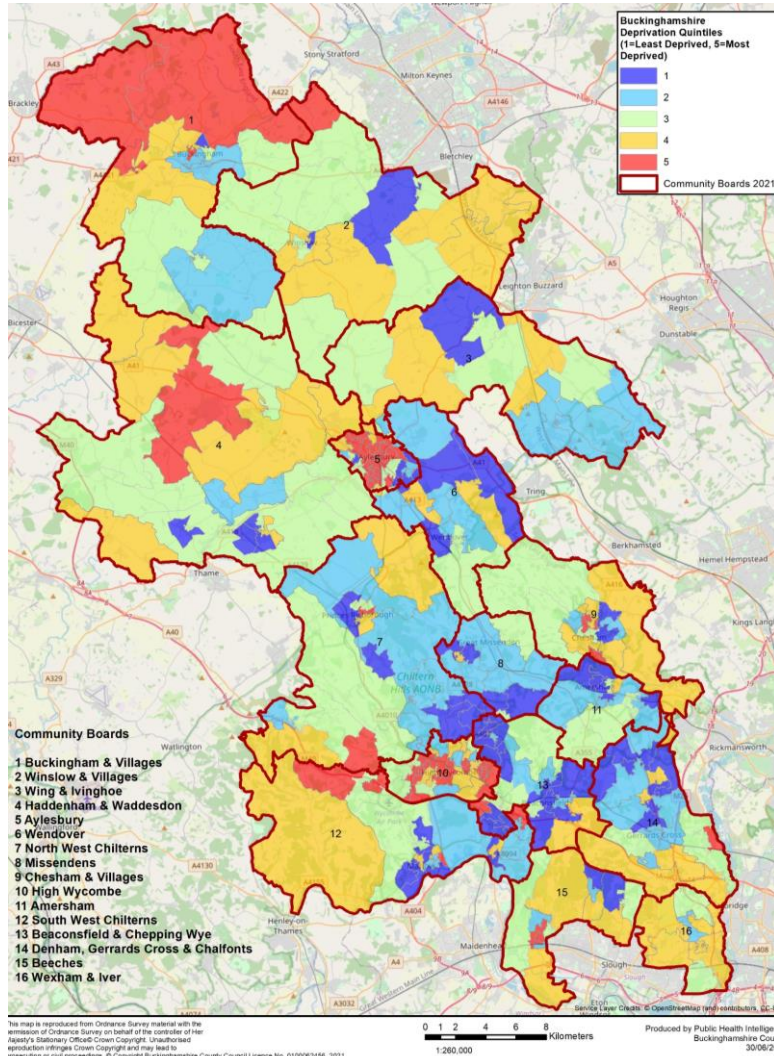**6.1%** (2020/21)
South East 9.0%; England 9.6%

Breastfeeding 6-8 weeks after birth
58.3% (2020/21)
England 47.6%

Source: Fingertips

Source: PHE Fingertips   Compared to England   Better 95%   Similar   Worse 95%

Deprivation and Child Poverty

Deprivation

Deprivation

Higher levels of deprivation in the population are generally associated with worse health and life opportunities. The English Indices of Deprivation (IMD) are an important measure to understand geographic variations and inequalities in a wide range of factors affecting the population.

Buckinghamshire overall has relatively low levels of deprivation as measured by the IMD compared to the country as a whole, ranking 7th least deprived out of 151 Local Authorities nationally. However there are significant inequalities in levels of deprivation within the county, with pockets of deprivation in all former District Council areas.

Higher levels of deprivation are concentrated in Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Burnham, Chesham, and Denham. Some more rural areas also have relatively high levels of deprivation which is likely to be influenced by barriers to housing such as affordability and geographical barriers in terms of distance to services such as GPs, supermarkets and schools.

Child Poverty

9.9% Children aged 0-19 years (around 14,000) in absolute low-income families (2019/20) (South East 11.2%; England 15.9%)
Source: Department of Work and Pensions

Equality groups

18.4% who responded to GP survey said they had a caring responsibility (2021) in Buckinghamshire similar to England 18.2%

4.1% unemployment rate 2020/21 (approximately 10,800 people) aged 16-64 in Buckinghamshire

	%
% aged 16-64 who are employees	64.3%
% aged 16-64 who are self employed	12.1%
Unemployment rate - aged 16-64	4.1%
% who are economically inactive - aged 16-64	20.1%
% of economically inactive who want a job	18.1%
% of economically inactive who do not want a job	81.9%

Source: Annual Population Survey Jul 20 - Jun 21

Further Information

Please see links below to further information at smaller geographical areas

Gives the latest data and analysis for communities and services, with up-to-date open data matched to the areas you work in.

Nomis is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, ONS, to give free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market **statistics** from official sources.

Gives a range of data and analysis for community board areas.

Data profiles covering a wide range of topics and different geographical levels and trends.