

Equalities data

Oxfordshire  
**Population Groups and  
Protected Characteristics**



Updated March 2021

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# 1 Introduction

This Equalities report provides data on residents in selected population groups in Oxfordshire including “protected characteristics” as defined under the [Equality Act of 2010](#).

There is also information for practitioners on carrying out an equity audit.

In some cases, local data is unavailable, so figures for Oxfordshire have been estimated from national surveys and local population data.

*Note on assessing the impact of COVID-19:*

- *This report includes the most recent datasets accessed in January 2021.*
- *Most data is as of mid-2019 or from the Census 2011 survey or up to March 2020.*
- *This means that this report will not reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (from early 2020).*

Note that this information is also included in chapter 3 of the 2021 update of the Oxfordshire JSNA. Further JSNA resources are available via the [JSNA page of Oxfordshire Insight](#)

## 2 Summary – Oxfordshire in numbers

Population group	Count	Source
Aged 0-15	131,373	ONS mid-2019
Aged 16-64	432,168	ONS mid-2019
Aged 65+	128,120	ONS mid-2019
Full time students (Oxford Uni, Oxford Brookes)	32,930	HESA 2018-19
Part time students (Oxford Uni, Oxford Brookes)	9,125	HESA 2018-19
Estimated people with a disability	131,400	FRS 2018-19 and ONS
Claiming Personal Independent Payments	14,146	May 2020, DWP
Claiming Attendance Allowance (over state pension age)	12,622	May 2020, DWP
Adults with Learning Difficulties supported by Adult Social Care	1,672	Oxfordshire County Council 1Apr 20
Pupils with Learning Difficulties in state primary, secondary and special schools	6,391	DfE January 2020
Pupils with Autism in state primary, secondary and special schools	1,938	DfE January 2020
Households in registered same-sex civil partnership	682	ONS Census 2011
Live births	7,287	ONS 2019
Ethnic minority (non-white British)	107,000	ONS Census 2011
Born outside UK	92,500	ONS Census 2011
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	623	ONS Census 2011
With a religion	422,576	ONS Census 2011
Estimated Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	12,887	ONS UK 2018
Carers registered with GP practices	18,682	OCCG 30-Sept-20
Adult carers receiving health and social care support	4,540	NHS Digital 2019-20
Young carers receiving support	323	Oxfordshire County Council (Dec 2020)
Regular armed forces	9,360	MoD 1-Apr-20
Residents in receipt of an Armed Forces pension, War pension and Armed Forces compensation scheme	6,623	MoD 31-Mar-20

### 3 Carrying out an Equity Audit

To carry out an Equity Audit – make use of data on Health Inequalities to support decisions at all levels. Make appropriate comparisons by age, area, ethnicity, sex etc.

#### Step 1 Agree partners and issues

Choose issues with high impact, e.g. Cardio Vascular Disease. Take opportunities where changes are planned and under review

#### Step 2 Equity profile to identify the gap

Use data to compare service provision with need, access, use and outcome

#### Step 3 Agree high impact local action to narrow the gap

Evidence-based practice with high impact, targeted to the communities identified in the gap analysis

#### Step 4 Secure changes in investment and service delivery

Evidence-based practice with high impact, targeted to the communities identified in the gap analysis

#### Step 5 Review progress and assess impact

Ensure effective monitoring systems are in place and review progress. Identify groups or areas where more action is required.

See also [Evidence, resources and guidance from Public Health England and partners to help support national, regional and local areas to reduce health inequalities.](#)

## 4 Age and sex

As of mid-2019 there were 344,030 (49.7%) males and 347,637 (50.3%) females living in Oxfordshire, a total of 691,667 residents.

Compared with England, Oxfordshire had a higher proportion of residents aged 15-19 and 20-24 and a lower proportion of 25-29 and 30-34 year olds.

**Table 1 Male and Female Oxfordshire residents, count and proportion of total vs England (mid-2019)**

Age	Male	Female	Total	Oxfordshire %	England %	Percentage Point Difference
0-4	20,433	18,999	39,432	5.7%	5.9%	-0.2
5-9	22,122	20,794	42,916	6.2%	6.3%	-0.1
10-14	20,945	20,250	41,195	6.0%	6.0%	0.0
15-19	20,390	19,746	40,136	5.8%	5.5%	0.3
20-24	25,826	23,425	49,251	7.1%	6.2%	0.9
25-29	24,359	20,810	45,169	6.5%	6.8%	-0.3
30-34	21,620	20,578	42,198	6.1%	6.8%	-0.7
35-39	22,233	22,852	45,085	6.5%	6.6%	-0.1
40-44	20,780	21,325	42,105	6.1%	6.1%	0.0
45-49	22,337	23,401	45,738	6.6%	6.6%	0.0
50-54	23,725	24,317	48,042	6.9%	6.9%	0.0
55-59	22,295	22,739	45,034	6.5%	6.5%	0.0
60-64	18,296	18,944	37,240	5.4%	5.5%	-0.1
65-69	15,881	17,336	33,217	4.8%	5.0%	-0.2
70-74	16,199	17,590	33,789	4.9%	4.9%	0.0
75-79	11,212	13,177	24,389	3.5%	3.4%	0.1
80-84	8,251	10,058	18,309	2.6%	2.6%	0.0
85+	7,126	11,296	18,422	2.7%	2.5%	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>344,030</b>	<b>347,637</b>	<b>691,667</b>	<b>100%</b>		

Sources: ONS mid-year population estimates from [nomis](#)

The number of students resident in Oxford city affects this age profile.

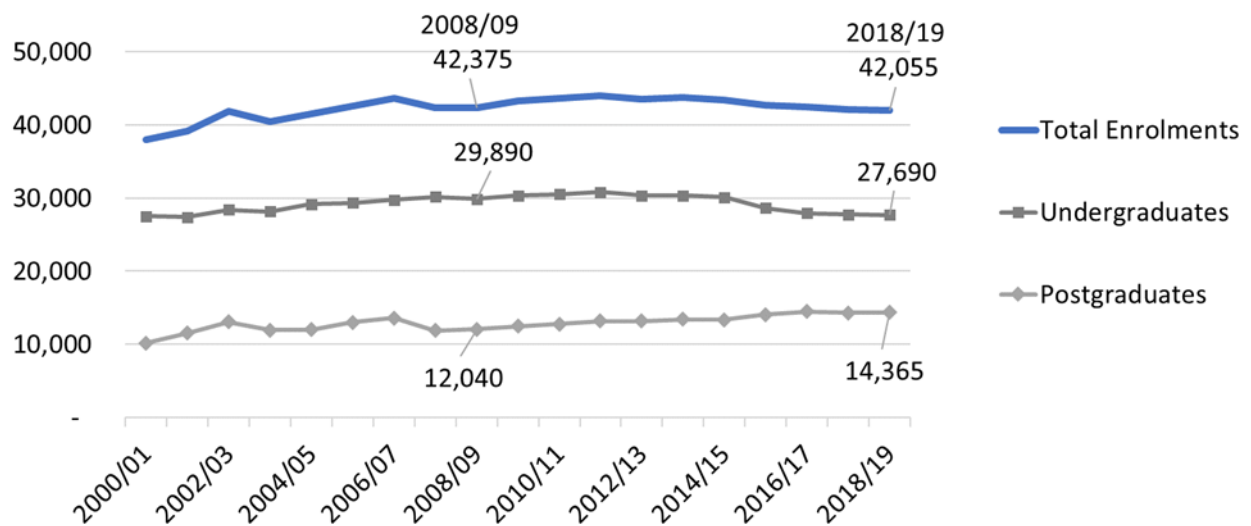
## 5 Students

Oxford's two universities – Oxford Brookes and the University of Oxford - had 32,930 full time students and 9,125 part time students enrolled for the academic year 2018-19.

Between 2008/09 and 2018/19 the undergraduate population declined by 2,200 (-7%) and the postgraduate population increased by 2,325 (+20%). This has resulted in a similar number of students and an older age profile.

The majority of University of Oxford students live within Oxford City although some part-time students might not be Oxford residents. Oxford Brookes has a campus in Headington, two campuses close to Oxford (in Wheatley and Harcourt Hill, Botley) and a campus in Swindon.

**Figure 1 Student enrolments (full time and part time), Oxford Brookes and University of Oxford**



Source: HESA [Where do HE students study?](#)

## 6 Disability

### 6.1 Family resources survey

The Family Resources Survey provides national disability estimates annually which can be scaled to Oxfordshire using population numbers.

In 2018/19 around 19% of people in the South East region have a disability, equating to an estimated 131,400 people in Oxfordshire.

The top impairment types were social/behavioural for children and mobility for adults with estimated numbers for Oxfordshire below.

**Table 2 Disability – Oxfordshire Estimates from National Survey Data**

Aged 0-16		Aged 17-64		Aged 65+	
Social/behavioural	4,700	Mobility	32,300	Mobility	37,800
Learning	3,800	Mental health	31,500	Stamina/breathing	24,800
Mental health	3,000	Stamina/breathing	25,800	Dexterity	19,200
Stamina/breathing	2,700	Dexterity	19,400	Hearing	13,000
Other	2,600	Other	16,100	Vision	10,100
Mobility	2,300	Memory	12,100	Memory	10,100
Memory	1,400	Learning	11,300	Other	9,000
Dexterity	1,200	Social/behavioural	7,300	Mental health	5,100
Vision	900	Vision	6,500	Learning	4,500
Hearing	800	Hearing	5,600	Social/behavioural	1,700

Sources: Department for Work and Pensions, [Family Resources Survey 2018/19](#) (released 26 March 2020) scaled by ONS mid-2019 population estimates from [nomis](#).



## 6.2 Benefits claimants

There are a number of benefits available for people with disabilities:

- Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) supports those with a disability or health condition that affects work. ESA has replaced Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA).
- Personal Independence Payment (PIP) helps with extra costs for working age adults with long term ill-health or a disability. From 2013, PIP has replaced Disability Living Allowance (DLA) for working age adults, but DLA still applies for young people aged under 16.
- Attendance Allowance helps with extra costs for care and supervision due to a disability for state pension age residents who do not receive DLA/PIP.

In May 2020 there was a total of 49,159 disability-related benefits claimed in Oxfordshire.

**Table 3 Disability-related benefits claimed in Oxfordshire to May 2020**

	May-18	May-19	May-20
<b>Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance</b>	386	284	251
<b>Employment and Support Allowance</b>	12,347	11,064	10,562
<b>Disability Living Allowance</b>	13,623	11,872	11,578
<b>Personal Independence Payment</b>	9,943	12,705	14,146
<b>Attendance Allowance</b>	12,958	13,101	12,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,257</b>	<b>49,026</b>	<b>49,159</b>

Sources: Descriptions from [Gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk) and data from [DWP Stat-Xplore](https://www.dwp.gov.uk/stat-xplore) using cases with entitlement for DLA, PIP and Attendance Allowance (which includes those in receipt of an allowance and those with entitlement where pay has been temporarily suspended, for example if they are in hospital)

## 6.3 Learning disabilities

According to NHS Digital:

- People with a learning disability aged 0-74 were between 3.87 and 4.11 times more likely to die in the period 2016-19 than people in the general population in the same age and sex group.
- Epilepsy is 26 times more common in people with learning disabilities than those without.

As of 1 April 2020 there was a total **1,672** adults receiving long term social care for learning disabilities in Oxfordshire from Oxfordshire County Council Adult Social Care services.

In 2019-20 there were a total of **3,025** people with learning disabilities (all ages) registered with GP practices in Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group

According to the school census (January 2020) in Oxfordshire there was a total of **6,391** pupils with learning difficulties (including specific, moderate, severe, profound and multiple) in schools in Oxfordshire:

- 2,900 pupils with learning difficulties in state primary schools (5.3% of pupils) and
- 2,906 pupils with learning difficulties in state secondary schools (7.2% of pupils)
- 585 pupils with learning difficulties in special schools (49% of pupils)

For data on health, health checks and screening of people with learning disabilities see JSNA bitesize [Health and Care of People with Learning Disabilities](#)

Sources:

NHS Digital, [Health and Care of People with Learning Disabilities, Experimental Statistics: 2018 to 2019](#)

NHS Digital, [Quality and Outcomes Framework 2019-20](#)

Department for Education, [Special educational needs in England: 2019/2020](#)

## 6.4 Autism

Autism is a lifelong, developmental disability that affects how a person communicates with and relates to other people, and how they experience the world around them. The common diagnostic term for autism is 'autism spectrum disorder' (ASD). Autism as a spectrum condition means that autistic people share certain difficulties, but being autistic will affect them in different ways. Some autistic people also have learning disabilities, mental health issues or other conditions.

In January 2020, there were 1,938 pupils in Oxfordshire registered with their primary/main type of need as Autism Spectrum Disorder, 2.0% of all pupils.

Of these, 674 were in state-funded primary schools, 903 were in state-funded secondary schools and 361 were in special schools.

This is an increase in the number of registrations, with 1,732 in January 2019 and 1,548 pupils in January 2018.

The proportion of pupils with autism was well above the England average in Oxfordshire's state-funded secondary schools (2.2% compared with 1.4%).

**Table 4 Percentage of total pupils in Oxfordshire with primary type of need as Autism Spectrum Disorder**

	Jan 2018	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	England Jan 2020
<b>Primary schools</b>	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
<b>Secondary schools</b>	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	1.4%
<b>Special schools</b>	28.9%	31.2%	30.3%	31.2%
<b>Total</b>	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%

Source: DfE, [Special educational needs in England: 2020](#)

## 7 Gender identity

Gender identity is a personal internal perception of oneself and, as such, the gender category with which a person identifies may not match the sex they were registered at birth. In contrast, sex is biologically determined.

Gender identity can have important links with health and wellbeing and being transgender is linked to a greater risk of self-harm and thoughts of suicide.<sup>[1]</sup>

There is limited information on gender identity and data at a local level is not available

During the 2019-20 financial year there were 445 applications for gender recognition certificates in the UK, an increase of 66 from 2018-19 (379).<sup>[2]</sup>

Sources:

1. [LGBT Public Health Outcomes Framework Companion Document](#)
2. [Ministry of Justice Tribunal Statistics Quarterly: July to September 2020](#)

## 8 Marriage and civil partnership

Same-sex civil partnerships were introduced in the UK in December 2005 and same-sex marriage became legal in March 2014.

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 as a whole.

In 2017 in Oxfordshire there were:

- 3,224 marriages of opposite-sex couples of which 2,240 (69.4%) were both of their first and most were aged 25-34 (49.8% male, 56.0% female).
- 79 same-sex marriages (40 males, 39 females). The percentage of same-sex marriages (of all marriages) was lower in Oxfordshire than in England (2.4% in Oxfordshire compared to 2.9% in England).

Sources: ONS Census 2011 table KS103EW from [nomis](#) and [ONS Marriages in England and Wales 2017](#) (released April 2020)

Note: from 28/3/2019 to 16/9/2019 there was a data issue with the bride and groom age figures for the 2016 data. This only affected the age of bride, age of groom and age difference figures for 2016 and has now been rectified.

## 9 Pregnancy and maternity

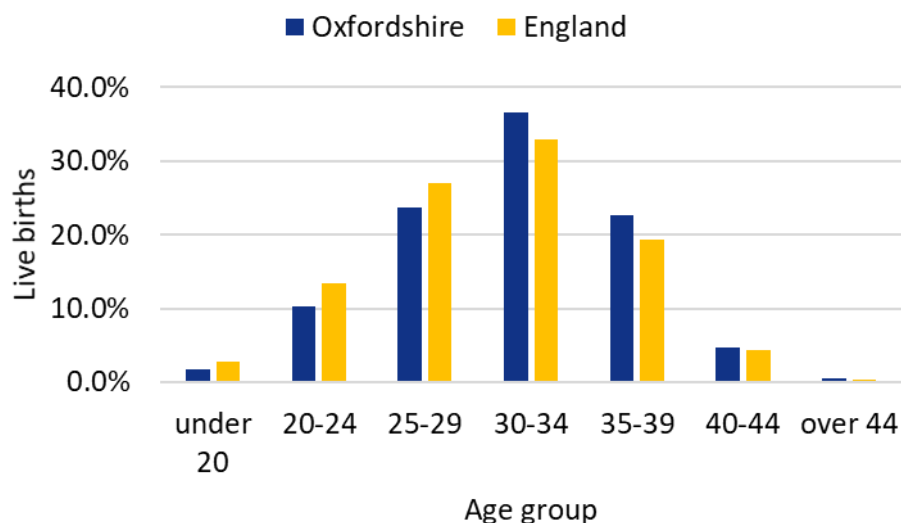
There were 7,287 live births in Oxfordshire in 2019.

Oxfordshire had an above-average proportion of births to older mothers.

The trend in fertility in Oxfordshire follows the national trend of an increase between 2000 and 2011, followed by a decrease from 2011 to 2019.

Oxfordshire's general fertility rate\* in 2019 was 56.6 and in Oxford City was 40.9. This low rate in Oxford means that the county average was below the England average of 57.7.

**Figure 2 Proportion of births by mother's age 2019**



**Table 5 Fertility rate and births**

	General fertility rate	Live births
Cherwell	67.6	1,810
Oxford	40.9	1,541
South Oxfordshire	61.3	1,400
Vale of White Horse	63.8	1,501
West Oxfordshire	57.7	1,035
Oxfordshire	56.6	7,287

Sources: [ONS Births characteristics 2019](#) and [Nomis](#) theme "life events"

\*live births per 1,000 female population aged 15 to 44

## 10 Ethnicity

### 10.1 Ethnic minority background

In 2011, there were 107,000 people in Oxfordshire of an ethnic minority background (non white British) up from 60,900 in 2001.

The proportion of the population from ethnic minority backgrounds in Oxfordshire increased to 16% in 2011, remaining below the England average (20%).

The greatest number of additional residents was in the “Other White” group (17,000 additional people) an increase of 71%. This group increased by 90% across England.

**Table 6 Population by ethnic group (Census 2001 and Census 2011)**

	Oxfordshire 2001	Oxfordshire 2011	Oxfordshire 2001 to 2011 (count)	Oxfordshire 2001 to 2011 (percent)	England 2001 to 2011 (percent)
White: British	544,572	546,801	2,229	0%	-1%
<b>All ethnic minority</b>	<b>60,916 (10%)</b>	<b>106,997 (16%)</b>	<b>46,081</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>68%</b>
Irish	7,525	6,291	-1,234	-16%	-17%
Other White	23,947	40,912	16,965	71%	90%
Mixed ethnic background	7,103	13,233	6,130	86%	85%
Indian	4,068	8,140	4,072	100%	36%
Pakistani	4,007	7,846	3,839	96%	57%
Bangladeshi	1,184	2,491	1,307	110%	59%
Other Asian	1,221	7,562	6,341	519%	245%
Black Caribbean	2,453	3,070	617	25%	5%
Black African	2,046	7,039	4,993	244%	105%
Other Black	503	1,315	812	161%	191%
Chinese	3,849	5,618	1,769	46%	72%
Other ethnic group	3,010	3,480	470	16%	156%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>605,488</b>	<b>653,798</b>	<b>48,310</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>

Source: ONS Census 2011 tables KS201EW and KS203EW from [nomis](#)

## 10.2 Country of birth

Country of birth data from the Census shows that there were 92,500 people born outside the UK living in Oxfordshire in 2011.

30,400 people in Oxfordshire were born in EU countries (not including the UK) of which 17,200 were member countries in 2011 and 13,200 were accession countries including Poland and Romania.

Outside the EU, the largest non-UK born groups were United States (5,700), India (5,000) and South Africa (3,700).

## 10.3 Travellers

At the time of the 2011 Census, there were 623 people living in Oxfordshire identifying as Gypsy or Irish Traveller.

The district with both the highest count and rate was West Oxfordshire. 51.5% of travellers lived in rural parts of Oxfordshire in 2011 compared to 24.0% nationally.

**Table 7 Number and rate of Travellers in Oxfordshire (Census 2011)**

	Gypsy or Irish Travellers	Rate per 10,000 residents
Cherwell	105	7.4
Oxford	92	6.1
South Oxfordshire	135	10.1
Vale of White Horse	109	9.0
West Oxfordshire	182	17.4
Oxfordshire	623	9.5
England	54,895	10.4

**Table 8 Number and rate of Travellers in Oxfordshire (Census 2011)**

	Gypsy or Irish Travellers	Rate per 10,000 residents
Hailey, Minster Lovell and Leafield	36	88.7
Banbury Ruscote	29	34.2
Sandford	27	106.8
Standlake, Aston and Stanton Harcourt	27	64.2

Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS201EW from [nomis](https://www.nomis.gov.uk)

## 11 Religion or belief

The question on religion in the 2011 Census survey was voluntary.

The proportion of residents in Oxfordshire stating a religion was 65%, just below the national average (68%).

Of those stating a religion, a higher than average proportion were Christian (93% Oxfordshire compared with 87% national).

The largest non-Christian group was Muslim with 15,700 residents in the county, the majority living in Oxford city.

**Table 9 Religion or belief (Census 2011)**

	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxon	Vale of White Horse	West Oxon	Oxfordshire
All residents	141,868	151,906	134,257	120,988	104,779	653,798
Has religion	96,063	89,021	87,833	79,496	70,163	422,576
<i>% has religion</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>65%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>65%</i>
Christian	90,564	72,924	85,292	76,589	68,537	393,906
Buddhist	563	1,431	467	462	334	3,257
Hindu	575	2,044	472	566	221	3,878
Jewish	164	1,072	281	196	180	1,893
Muslim	3,196	10,320	710	1,073	435	15,734
Sikh	438	434	106	177	37	1,192
Religion not stated	9,739	12,611	10,026	8,987	7,515	48,878
<i>% Religion not stated</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>7%</i>
No religion	36,066	50,274	36,398	32,505	27,101	182,344
<i>% no religion</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>27%</i>	<i>27%</i>	<i>26%</i>	<i>28%</i>

Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS209EW from [nomis](https://www.nomis.co.uk/)

**Table 10 Most frequently stated religions as % of total**

	Oxfordshire	England
<b>Christian</b>	93.2%	87.2%
<b>Muslim</b>	3.7%	7.4%
<b>Hindu</b>	0.9%	2.2%
<b>Buddhist</b>	0.8%	0.7%
<b>Other religion</b>	0.6%	0.6%
<b>Jewish</b>	0.4%	0.7%
<b>Sikh</b>	0.3%	1.2%

Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS209EW from [nomis](#)

## 12 Sexual orientation

### 12.1 Sexual identity

*There remains very limited data on sexual orientation – people identifying 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.

ONS experimental statistics on sexual identity found that:

- In 2018, 2.3% of the UK population identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB), similar to 2017. The South East region shows a similar trend, at 2.2% of the population.
- UK figures show that the population aged 16 to 24 were the age group most likely to identify as LGB in 2018 (4.4%, up from 4.3% in 2017).
- More males (2.5%) than females (2.0%) identified themselves as LGB in 2018.
- The population who identified as LGB in 2018 were most likely to be single, never married or civil partnered, at 69.0%.

Using the proportion of LGB population by age from this research, it is estimated that there was a total of 12,887 people aged 16+ in Oxfordshire identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2018.

Sources: [ONS Sexual orientation UK 2018](#) (released March 2020) and ONS mid year population estimates from [nomis](#)



## 12.2 Sexual Orientation - Experience

In February 2019, ONS published detailed data from a major online survey on LGBT experience. Responses from over 100,000 LGBT people in the UK showed that:

- LGBT respondents are less satisfied with their life than the general UK population (rating satisfaction 6.5 on average out of 10 compared with 7.7). Trans respondents had particularly low scores (around 5.4 out of 10).
- More than two thirds of LGBT respondents said they avoid holding hands with a same-sex partner for fear of a negative reaction from others.
- At least two in five respondents had experienced an incident because they were LGBT, such as verbal harassment or physical violence, in the 12 months preceding the survey. However, more than nine in ten of the most serious incidents went unreported, often because respondents thought ‘it happens all the time’.
- 2% of respondents had undergone conversion or reparative therapy in an attempt to ‘cure’ them of being LGBT, and a further 5% had been offered it.
- 24% of respondents had accessed mental health services in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sources: In July 2017, the Government launched a survey to gather more information about the experiences of LGBT people in the UK. The survey response was unprecedented – over 108,000 people participated, making it the largest national survey of LGBT people in the world to date. In 2019, ONS published a detailed [research report](#) on the headline findings and a [summary report](#). These focus on the experiences of LGBT people in the areas of safety, health, education and the workplace.

For charts and data by question see [data viewer](#)

## 12.3 Inequalities in Health Outcomes for LGBT Communities

A report published by the Women and Equalities Committee found that too often Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans (LGBT) people are expected to fit into systems that assume they are straight and cisgender. The Committee has found that deep inequalities exist in health outcomes for these communities and that treating them “the same” as non-LGBT people will not address these poor outcomes.

The report talks about the disparities in health and social care that is experienced by LGBT people. Services need to understand where the disparities are in order to formulate strategies to tackle them. This is especially true for the transgender population, where the LGBT Survey found that some of the greatest health disparities exist.

Source: [“Unacceptable inequalities in health outcomes” for LGBT people “glare out wherever you look”](#) October 2019

## 13 Carers

### 13.1 Numbers of carers

According to the Census 2011 survey [1]

- 61,100 residents of Oxfordshire were providing unpaid care.
- 17,400 residents of Oxfordshire were providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care, of whom a third (34%) were aged 65 or over.
- 4,200 residents were combining full time work with providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care.

Carers known to Social Care [2]

- In 2019-20, there was a total of 4,540 carers in Oxfordshire who were registered and receiving a service in the form of a carers assessment or direct payment from a pooled budget (health and social care). This was 0.83% of the adult population, above the regional average (0.74%) and just below national average (0.84%).
- Around 48% of registered carers receiving services, were aged 65 and over.

Carers known to GP practices [3]

- As of 30 September 2020, there were 18,682 carers reported by 66 GP practices in Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group.
- This was 611 above the previous year (18,071 reported by 66 practices as of 30/09/2019).

Sources: [1] ONS Census 2011 table LC3304 from [nomis](#) ; [2] [Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report, England - 2019-20](#) ; [3] Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group

### 13.2 Young carers

Census data suggests that there were around 1,300 young people aged under 16 providing unpaid care in Oxfordshire in 2011.

Oxfordshire County Council's children's services is supporting 323 young carers (December 2020).

### 13.3 Carers experience

The latest survey of Adult Carers (2018-19) found that..

- An above average and increasing proportion of carers in Oxfordshire reported feelings of stress and financial difficulties.
- The proportion of carers in Oxfordshire who say that caring had caused them feelings of stress has increased from 58.7% in 2016-17 to 63.5% in 2018-19 (+4.8). Across England this increased from 58.7% to 60.6% (+1.9).
- The proportion of carers in Oxfordshire who say that caring had caused "some" or "a lot" of financial difficulties has increased from 44.8% in 2016-17 to 51.0% in 2018-19 (+6.2). Across England this increased from 45.6% to 46.6% (+1.0).
- Just under a third of carer respondents (31%) in Oxfordshire reported that they have had to see their own GP in the last 12 months because of their caring role, above the national average of 29%.

- The rate has fallen since the last survey, particularly in the upper age groups.
- There appears to have been a large increase for carers aged 18 to 49 (from a small sample).
- This may be an indication of younger carers in poorer health than the previous survey and/or an indication this age group are now more likely to seek support from their GP.

ONS research shows that “sandwich carers” – those who care for both sick, disabled or older relatives and dependent children – are more likely to report symptoms of mental ill-health, feel less satisfied with life, and struggle financially compared with the general population.

Sources: [Oxfordshire Carers Survey 2018-19 JSNA briefing](#) and [ONS research on sandwich carers](#)

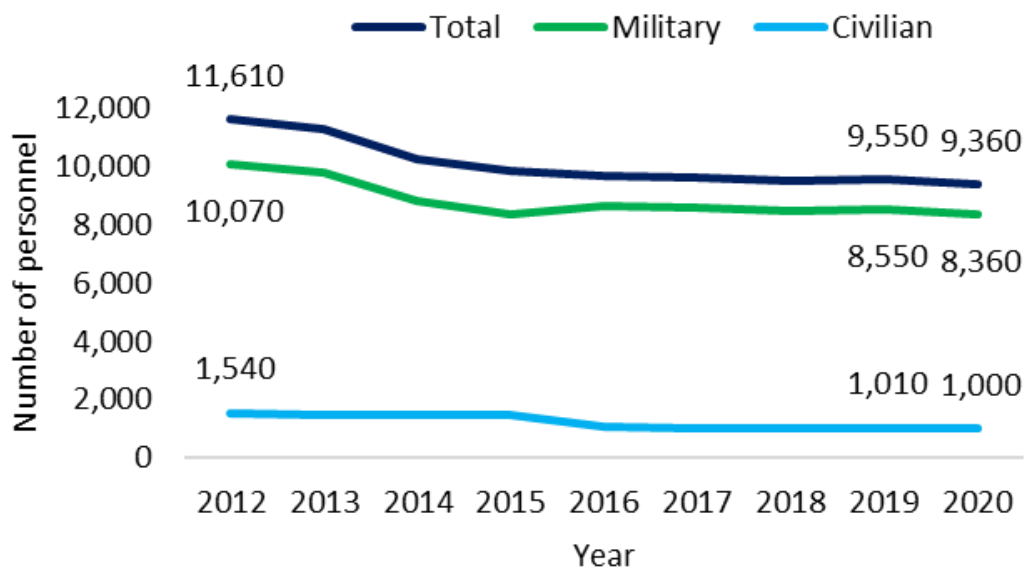
## 14 Armed forces

### 14.1 Current personnel

As of 1 April 2020 there were 9,360 regular armed forces (military and civilian) personnel stationed in Oxfordshire (although not necessarily all resident in the county).

This was a slight decrease compared to the previous year (9,550 on 1 April 2019) and well below the number as of April 2012 (11,610).

**Figure 3 Armed Forces Personnel stationed in Oxfordshire, 2012 to 2020**



Source: Ministry of Defence, [Location of UK regular service and civilian personnel annual statistics: 2020](#)

### 14.2 Ex-personnel

As of 31 March 2020 there were 6,623 recipients of pensions/compensation under the Armed Forces Pension Scheme, War Pension Scheme and Armed Forces Compensation Scheme.

This continues the trend of a gradual increase in recipients since 2014.

**Table 11 Armed Forces pension and compensation recipients in Oxfordshire 2018 to 2020**

	31 Mar 2019	31 Mar 2020	2019 to 2020	
Cherwell	1,314	1,335	21	1.6%
Oxford	262	248	-14	-5.3%
South Oxfordshire	1,185	1,203	18	1.5%
Vale of White Horse	1,647	1,651	4	0.2%
West Oxfordshire	2,184	2,186	2	0.09%
Oxfordshire	6,592	6,623	31	0.5%

Source: [Location of armed forces pension and compensation recipients 2020](#)

## 15 Finding out more

Office for National Statistics provides national survey data (for example the Family Resources Survey) and [population estimates](#)

Further data, including at ward level, on claimants of benefits is available from [DWP Stat-Xplore](#)

Additional data on pupils is available from Department for Education DfE [Schools, Pupils and their characteristics](#)

Oxfordshire [Public Health dashboard](#) on ethnicity with district data

A wide range of Census 2011 data is available from [nomis](#)