



Oxfordshire JSNA 2023

# Population groups and protected characteristics

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## This data pack..

- This data pack provides data on residents in selected population groups in Oxfordshire including “protected characteristics” as defined under the [Equality Act of 2010](#).
- The format is a series of factsheets giving the latest data.
- There is also information for practitioners on [carrying out an equity audit](#)
- Where local data was unavailable, figures for Oxfordshire have been estimated from national surveys and local population data.
- Further JSNA resources are available via the [JSNA page of Oxfordshire Insight](#)
- Note that the terminology (i.e. disability, gender identity) used, is reflective of the terminology used in the studies, data sources, and research papers referred to throughout this chapter.

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## Summary - Oxfordshire in Numbers

Population group	Count	Source
Total population	725,290	ONS Census 2021
Aged 0-15	132,549	ONS Census 2021
Aged 16-64	465,235	ONS Census 2021
Aged 65+	129,793	ONS Census 2021
Full time students (Oxford Uni, Oxford Brookes)	34,945	HESA 2021-22
Part time students (Oxford Uni, Oxford Brookes)	9,815	HESA 2020-21
People with a disability	165,482	ONS Census 2021
Claiming Personal Independent Payments	18,651	Nov 2022, DWP
Claiming Attendance Allowance (over state pension age)	11,961	Nov 2022, DWP
Adults with Learning Difficulties supported by Adult Social Care	1,430	ASCFR & SALT 2021-22
Pupils with Learning Difficulties in state primary, secondary and special schools	6,582	DfE January 2023
Pupils with Autism in state primary, secondary and special schools	2,600	DfE January 2023

Population group	Count	Source
Married households	132,060	ONS Census 2021
Households in registered same-sex civil partnership	983	ONS Census 2021
Live births	7,380	ONS 2021
Ethnic minority (non white British)	168,000	ONS Census 2021
Born outside UK	92,500	ONS Census 2021
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	652	ONS Census 2021
With a religion	422,576	ONS Census 2021
LGB+	21,428	ONS Census 2021
Carers registered with GP practices	21,735	OCCG 31-March-22
Adult carers receiving health and social care support	32,20	NHS Digital 2021-22
Young carers receiving support	774	Oxfordshire County Council (March 2022)
Regular armed forces	9,350	MoD 1Apr22
Residents in receipt of an Armed Forces pension, War pension and Armed Forces compensation scheme	6,718	MoD 31Mar22

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## Carrying Out an Equity Audit

- Data from this JSNA data pack can be used as part of an equity audit

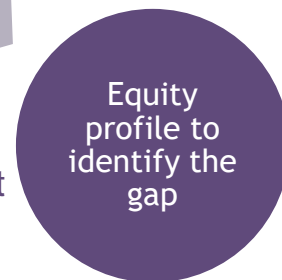
Ensure effective monitoring systems are in place and review progress. Identify groups or areas where more action is required.



Use data on Health Inequalities to support decisions at all levels. Make appropriate comparisons by age, area, ethnicity, sex etc.



Choose issues with high impact, e.g. CVD\*. Take opportunities where changes are planned and under review.



**Health Equity Audit Cycle**

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

Move resources and develop services to match need identified.



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

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

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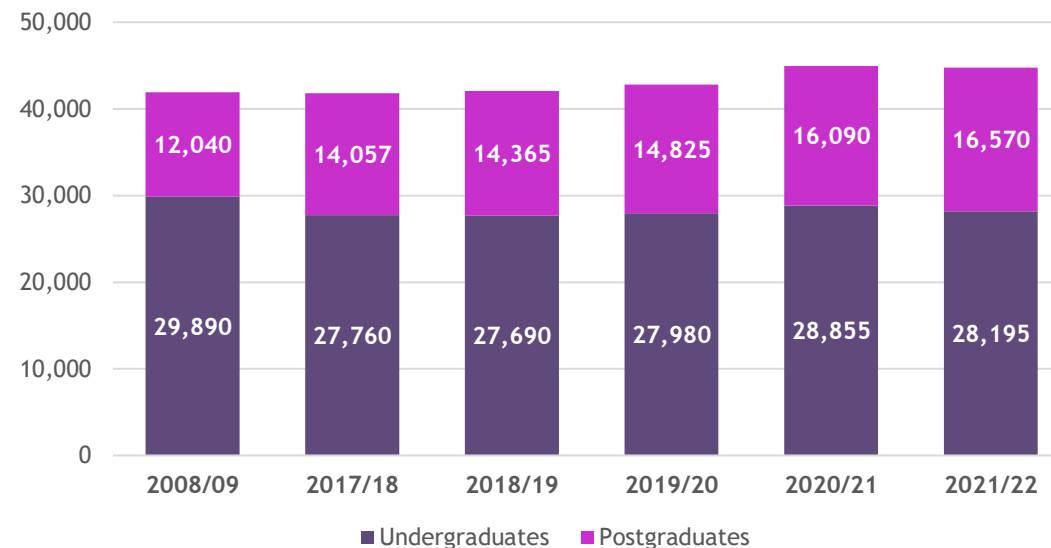
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## Students

- Oxford's two universities - Oxford Brookes and the University of Oxford - had 34,945 full time students and 9,815 part time students enrolled for the academic year 2021-22.
- Between 2008/09 and 2021/22 the undergraduate population declined by 1,695 (-5.6%) and the postgraduate population increased by 4,530 (+37%). Overall, the uptake of both undergraduate and post graduate enrolment has seen an increase, and from 2019/20 has increased by 3,015 (2.9%).
- 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.

### Student enrolments (full time and part time), Oxford Brookes and University of Oxford



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

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# Disability

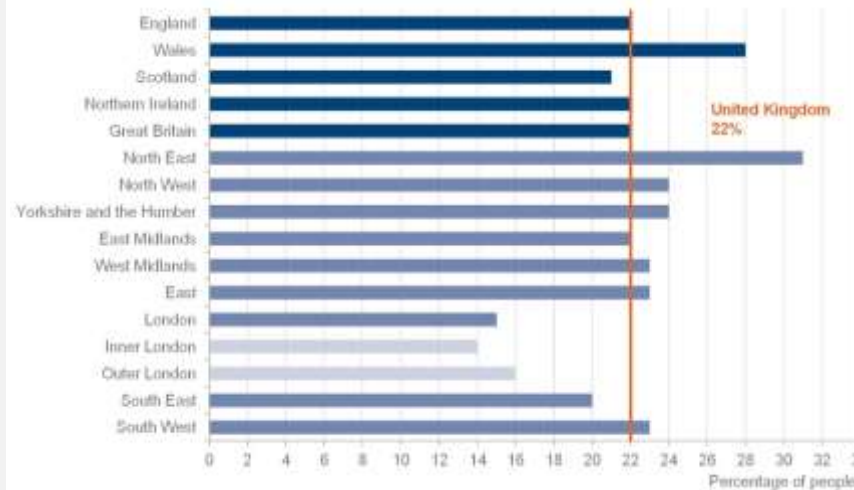
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## Disability - National Survey Data

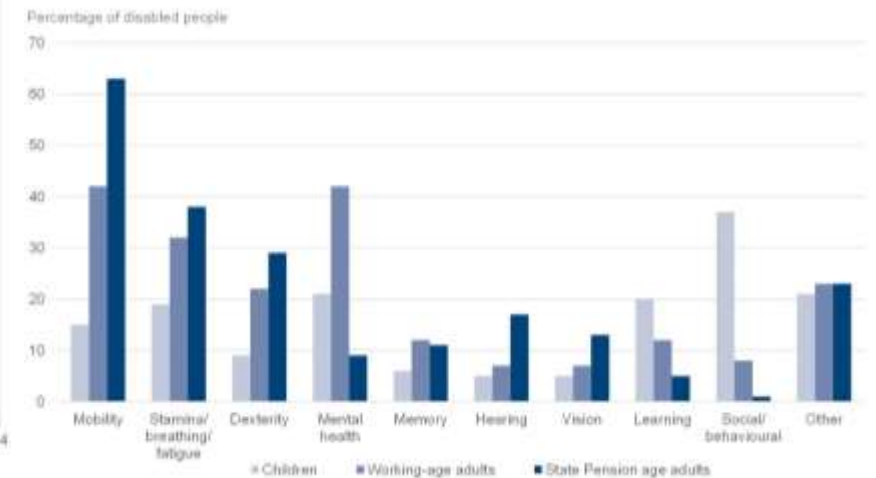
*The Family Resources Survey provides national disability estimates.*

- In 2021/22 it was estimated that around 20% of people in the South East region had a disability, just below the prevalence in England of 21%<sup>1</sup>.
- The top impairment types were social/behavioural for children and mobility for adults.
- These estimates could be applied to the Oxfordshire population.
- Click the images below to expand.

Disability prevalence by region and country, 2020 to 2021, United Kingdom



Impairment types reported by disabled people, by age group, 2020 to 2021, United Kingdom



[1]Family Resources Survey: financial year 2021 to 2022 - GOV.UK ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)) (released 23 March 2023)

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## People living in households with disabilities by age and sex

- Using the Census 2021 multivariate data (disability, age and sex), shows that in 2021 Oxfordshire had a total disabled population of 98,598.
- Using these variables it is possible to determine the prevalence of disability amongst Oxfordshire residents by age and sex.

*\*Usual residents in households.*

Census table [RM073](#) from Nomis (custom table builder)

People living in households\* in Oxfordshire with disabilities

Age band	Male disabled prevalence	Female disabled prevalence	Male disabled	Female disabled	Total disabled
0-4	2%	3%	334	554	888
5-9	7%	11%	1,370	2,086	3,456
10-14	10%	9%	2,194	1,833	4,027
15-19	12%	9%	2,790	1,953	4,743
20-24	12%	9%	3,045	2,015	5,060
25-29	12%	8%	2,966	1,931	4,897
30-34	12%	7%	2,968	1,812	4,780
35-39	12%	8%	2,915	1,956	4,871
40-44	15%	10%	3,337	2,387	5,724
45-49	17%	12%	3,887	2,886	6,773
50-54	17%	13%	4,192	3,266	7,458
55-59	3%	7%	815	1,650	2,465
60-64	20%	17%	3,904	3,363	7,267
65-69	21%	19%	3,485	3,228	6,713
70-74	25%	20%	3,989	3,488	7,477
75-79	34%	24%	3,989	3,273	7,262
80+	58%	28%	8,747	5,990	14,737
All ages	15%	12%	54,927	43,671	98,598



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## Disability - Benefits Claimants

*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 November 2022 there was a total of 52,169 disability-related benefits claimed in Oxfordshire.

### Disability-related benefits claimed in Oxfordshire to November 2022

	Nov-19	Nov-20	Nov-21	Nov-22
Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance	266	240	218	194
Employment and Support Allowance	10,685	10,464	9,460	9,990
Disability Living Allowance	11,709	11,538	11,615	11,823
Personal Independence Payment	13,408	14,774	16,104	18,651
Attendance Allowance	11,903	11,765	11,726	11,961
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,971</b>	<b>48,781</b>	<b>49,653</b>	<b>52,169</b>

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)

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## Disability - 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.*

According to the school census (as of January 2023) in Oxfordshire there was a total of 6,582 pupils with learning difficulties (including specific, moderate, severe, profound and multiple) in schools in Oxfordshire:

- 2,925 pupils with learning difficulties in state primary schools (5% of pupils)
- 3,109 pupils with learning difficulties in state secondary schools (7% of pupils)
- 550 pupils with learning difficulties in special schools (42% 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](#)

NHS Digital, [Health and Care of People with Learning Disabilities, Experimental Statistics: 2020 to 2021](#)

NHS Digital, [Quality and Outcomes Framework 2020-21](#)

School Census: 2022/2023

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## Disability - 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 2022/2023, there were **2,600** pupils in Oxfordshire registered with their primary/main type of need as Autism Spectrum Disorder. This is 2.6% of all pupils.
  - Of these, 995 were in state-funded primary schools, 1,151 were in state-funded secondary schools and 454 were in special schools.
- This is a 9% increase in the number of registrations in previous years, with 2,600 in 2022/23 compared with 2,385 in 2021/22.
- The DfE have not released national percentages for 2023 therefore to understand how Oxfordshire compares nationally, we can use 2022 figures. The proportion of pupils with autism was above the England average in Oxfordshire’s state-funded secondary schools (2.6% compared with 1.8% in Jan 2022).

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

	Jan 2021	Jan 2022	Jan 2023	England Jan 2022*
Primary schools	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%
Secondary schools	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	1.8%
Special schools	31.6%	33.0%	34.5%	33.5%
Total	1.9%	2.0%	2.6%	2.0%

Oxfordshire County Council; \*Most up to date data currently available from the [DfE, Special educational needs in England: 2022](#)

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*Census 2021 was the first census to provide estimates of gender identity. This is a complex variable and ONS are carrying out research into various aspects of the quality of these data. Take care when interpreting data for 18- to 22-year-olds or, specifically, full-time students.*

[Sexual orientation and gender identity quality information for Census 2021 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

## 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 in those who don't identify within the gender binary can face many problems with their health and **wellbeing**. Data shows that Transgender people have a higher risk of **self-harm** and thoughts of **suicide**.<sup>1</sup>*

- According to the Census 2021<sup>2</sup>, 3,477 (0.6%) of Oxfordshire residents aged 16+ identify with a gender which differs from their sex registered at birth, which is higher than the national average.
  - 1,420 (0.24%) did not identify as Cis-gendered<sup>3</sup>, but gave no write-in response.
  - 598 (0.10%) identified as a Trans man.
  - 548 (0.90%) identified as a Trans woman.
  - 616 (0.10%) identified as non-binary
  - 295 (0.05%) wrote in a different gender identity.
- Overall, 558,864 (93%) Oxfordshire answered the question, the remaining 36,171 (7%) didn't.
- In Oxfordshire, 555,387 (93%) have a gender identity that was the same as their sex registered at birth, lower than the England and Wales average of 93.5%.
- The Census does not reflect the number of people under 16 whose gender does not align with their sex assigned at birth. There may be certain needs in those under 16 that are not captured here.

[1] [LGBT Public Health Outcomes Framework Companion Document](#) [2] Census table [TS078](#) from Nomis [3] Did not identify as Cis-gendered 'Indicated that their gender identity was different from their sex registered at birth'

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## 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 2021 survey there were 132,060 households where a couple lived in a marriage or civil partnership in Oxfordshire. Of those 983 (0.7%) were in a registered same-sex marriage or civil partnership.
- 47% of Oxfordshire residents are married or in a registered civil partnership. (This compares to 44% in England and Wales). Of those, 0.8% are in same-sex relationships.

ONS Census 2021 table TS010 from [nomis](#) and [ONS Marriages in England and Wales 2019](#) (released May 2022)  
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 affected the age of bride, age of groom and age difference figures for 2016 and has now been rectified.

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## Pregnancy and Maternity

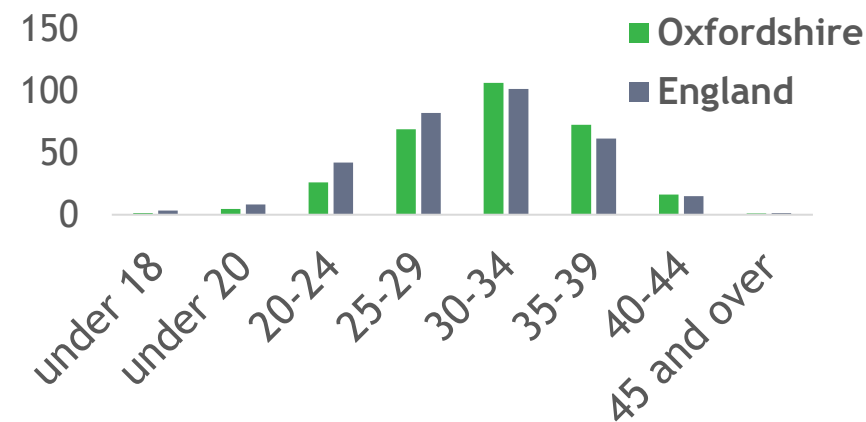
- There was a total of 7,379 live births in Oxfordshire from January to December 2021.
- This was up from 6,930 in 2020 (+6%), which is a larger increase than that seen in England (+2), from 585,195 to 595,948. The general fertility rate (GFR) was higher in England (54.3) than Oxfordshire (51.2).
- Oxford City saw the greatest drop in number of live births compared with other Oxfordshire districts. South Oxfordshire saw the greatest increase.
- In 2020 Oxfordshire's rate of births to older mothers aged 30-39 was above the England average.

[ONS Births characteristics 2021 edition](#) and [Nomis](#) theme "life events". \* Released March 2022. Next release: 30 Oct 23 (provisional)

## Live births 2020 and 2021 (Jan-Dec)

	2020	2021	2020 to 2021	
Cherwell	1,734	1,884	150	9%
Oxford	1,408	1,374	-34	-2%
South Oxfordshire	1,366	1,518	152	11%
Vale of White Horse	1,389	1,492	103	7%
West Oxfordshire	1,034	1,112	78	8%
Oxfordshire	6,931	7,380	150	6%

## Rate of births by age of mother 2021\*

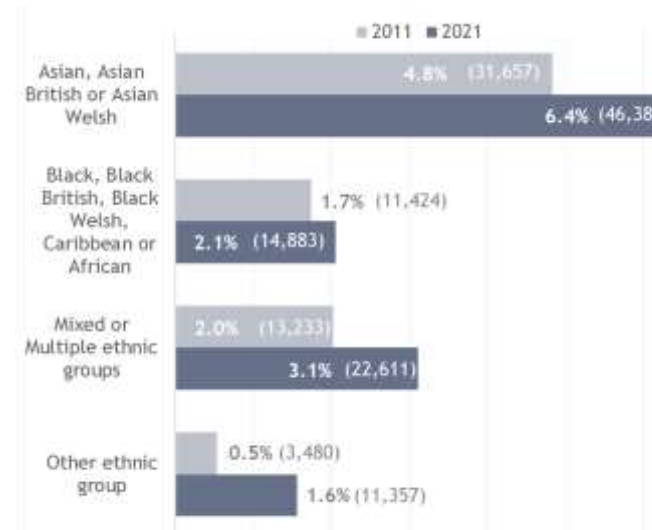


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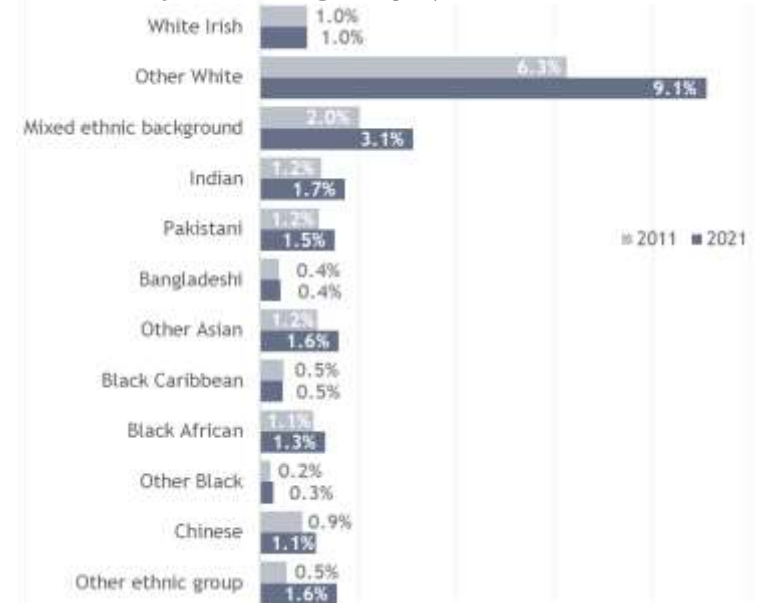
## Ethnicity

- In 2021, there were 168,000 (23%) people in Oxfordshire of an ethnic minority background (non white British). This has increased by 16% (107,000) from 2011. Over the last 10 years, Oxfordshire has seen an increase in the ethnic group Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh.
- The percentage of the population in all high-level ethnic groups, excluding “White”, has increased since 2011.

Population by ethnic group (Census 2011 vs 2021)



Population by ethnic group (Census 2011 vs 2021)



The "White" ethnic group has been excluded from this chart to make it easier to clearly see the differences for the four high-level ethnic groups that account for a smaller percentage of the overall population. ONS Census 2021 tables Census Table [TS022](#) and [TS021](#) from [nomis](#).

For further information, please see: [Ethnic group, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)



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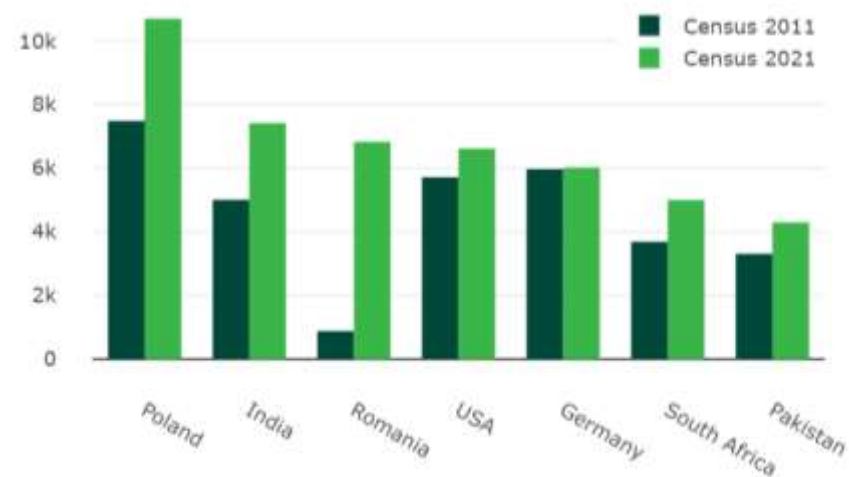
## Country of birth

Census 2021 shows that about 1 in every 6 people in England and Wales were born outside of the UK (16.8%). The figure is slightly higher in Oxfordshire (18.7%).

Percentage of population born outside of the UK by district:

- Cherwell 18%
  - Oxford 35%
  - South Oxfordshire 13%
  - Vale of White Horse 14%
  - West Oxfordshire 11%
- Those born in Poland were the largest group in both 2011 and 2021.
  - There was a large growth in those born in Romania, due to Romanian citizens getting EU migration rights to the UK in 2014. But there was a decline in those born in Ireland.

**Non-UK countries of birth among Oxfordshire residents, Census 2011 and 2021**



[TS004 - Country of Birth](#) from Nomis. Please see [Oxfordshire Insight](#) for more information



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# Travellers

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## Travellers

- At the time of the 2021 Census, there were 652 people living in Oxfordshire identifying as White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller.
- The Census 2021 saw inclusion of a new category ‘White: Roma’. In Oxfordshire, we had 1,229 residents identifying as ‘White: Roma’.
- The district with the highest rate was West Oxfordshire (16.3 per 10,000 residents)

Rate per 10,000 residents of White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller in Oxfordshire districts and England (Census 2011 and 2021)



ONS Census 2021 table *TS021* from [nomis](#).  
[Inclusion of Roma in the Census 2021](#)

Ethnic Group ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller’ and ‘White: Roma’ (Census 2021)

	White: Roma		White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	
	Count	% of all usual residents	Count	% of all usual residents
Cherwell	354	0.2	178	0.1
Oxford	501	0.3	62	0.0
South Oxfordshire	138	0.1	106	0.1
Vale of White Horse	131	0.1	119	0.1
West Oxfordshire	105	0.1	187	0.2

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## Religion or Belief

- The question on religion in the 2021 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 (47% Oxfordshire compared with 46% nationally).
- The largest non-Christian group was Muslim with 23,500 (3%) residents in the county.

## 2021 Census question on religion

20 What is your religion?  
 ↻ This question is voluntary

- No religion
- Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)
- Buddhist
- Hindu
- Jewish
- Muslim
- Sikh
- Any other religion, write in

Religion or Belief (Census 2021)

	2011	2021	2011 %	2021 %	2011 - 2021 Change
No religion	182,344	290,116	28%	40%	12%
Christian	393,906	343,314	60%	47%	-13%
Buddhist	3,257	3,901	0%	1%	0%
Hindu	3,878	6,332	1%	1%	0%
Jewish	1,893	2,117	0%	0%	0%
Muslim	15,734	23,481	2%	3%	1%
Sikh	1,192	1,785	0%	0%	0%
Other religion	2,716	4,229	0%	1%	0%
Not answered	48,878	50,016	7%	7%	-1%

ONS Census 2011 tables TS030 & QS208EW from [nomis](#)

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## Sexual Orientation - Census 2021

The Census 2021 was the first time that the sexual orientation question was asked, on a voluntary basis for those aged 16 and above. People were asked “Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?”. The options were: Straight or heterosexual, Gay or lesbian, Bisexual, All other sexual orientation.

- 88.4% of the county identify as straight or heterosexual (526,306), this percentage was lower than the nation average (89.4%).
- 3.4% of the county did not identify as straight or heterosexual (21,428). The remaining 7.9% (47,299) of the county did not answer the question, the highest proportion nationally.

The Census 2021 tells us of Oxfordshire residents who did not describe themselves as straight or heterosexual:

- Bisexual: 10,009 (1.68%)
- Gay or lesbian: 8,828 (1.48%)
- Pansexual: 1,601 (0.27%)
- Asexual: 547 (0.09%)
- Queer: 287 (0.05%)
- All other sexual orientations: 156 (0.03%)

ONS Census 2011 table [TS077](#) from [nomis](#)

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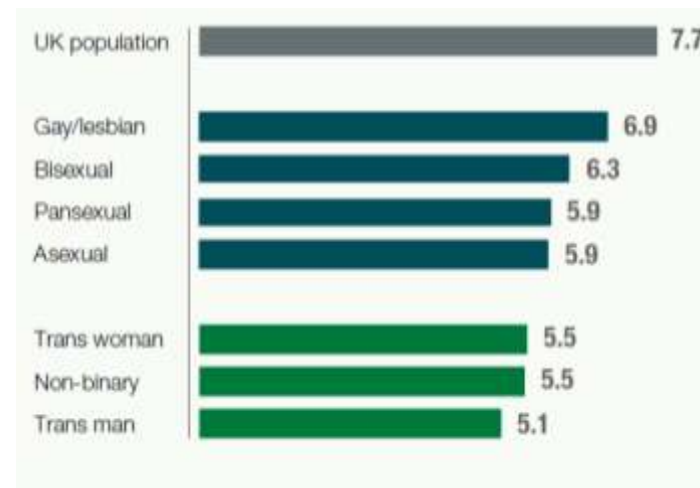
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## Sexual Orientation - Experience

- In February 2019, ONS published detailed data from a major online survey on LGBT experience of health, safety, education, and the workplace.
- 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 satisfaction 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.

### Average life satisfaction (out of 10)



*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](#)*

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## Inequalities in Health Outcomes - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans (LGBT) Communities

- A report by the Women and Equalities Committee found that often LGBT people are feel they 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.

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

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# Carers



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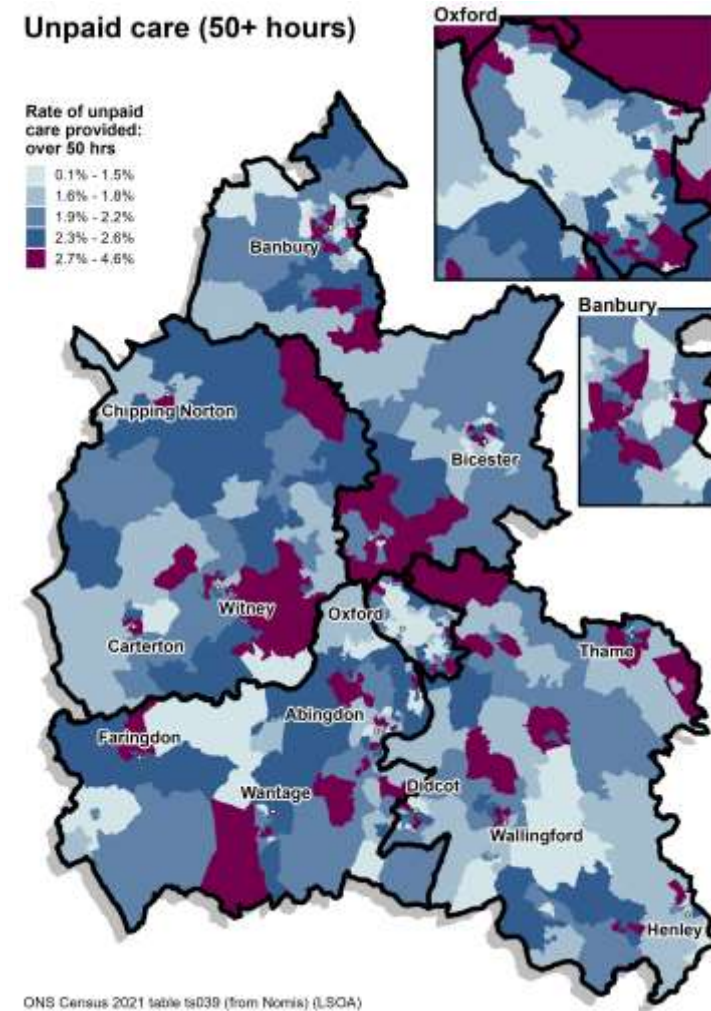
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## Carers

- According to the Census 2021 provision of unpaid care question<sup>1</sup> :
  - 52,674 residents of Oxfordshire were providing unpaid care.
  - 29,895 (residents of Oxfordshire were providing up to 19 hours of unpaid care.
  - 9,143 residents were providing up to 20-49 hours of unpaid care, and 13,636 were providing 50+ hours of unpaid care.
- In England, the proportion of people who provided 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week was 2.8% in 2021.
- Areas of Oxfordshire that have a higher rate of unpaid care (50+ hours) than the England average include areas of:
  - Banbury Ruscote (4.6%)
  - Banbury Cross and Neithrop (4.6%)
  - The Leys (4.3%)
- Unpaid carers often have worse health outcomes than non-carers and the above areas are within the [10 most deprived wards](#) in Oxfordshire.



[1] ONS Census 2021 table [TS039](#) from [nomis](#) ; [2] [Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report, England, 2021-22 - NDRS \(digital.nhs.uk\)](#); [3] Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group.

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## Carers

### Carers known to Social Care

- In 2021-22, there was a total of 4,275 (3,220) 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 0.4% of the adult population, below the national average (0.7%).
- Around 44% of registered carers receiving services, were aged 65 and over.

### Carers known to GP practices

- As of 31 March 2022, there were 21,735 carers registered by 67 GP practices in Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group. This was 11 below the previous year (21,746 as of 31 Mar 22).

### Young Carers

- Census data suggests that there were around 983 young people aged under 16 providing unpaid care in Oxfordshire in 2021.
- Oxfordshire County Council’s children’s services is supporting 254 young carers (March 2022)

GP registered data on carers. ONS Census 2021 table [RM113 from nomis](#); Oxfordshire County Council. [2] [Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report, England, 2021-22 - NDRS \(digital.nhs.uk\)](#); [3] Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group.

### Young Carers in Oxfordshire (Census 2021)

	Number of aged 0-15 providing unpaid care	Percentage of aged 0-15 providing unpaid care compared to population
Cherwell	221	1.05%
Oxford	172	0.95%
South Oxfordshire	189	0.96%
Vale of White Horse	228	1.22%
West Oxfordshire	173	1.18%
Oxfordshire	983	1.07%
England	78,810	1.06%

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## Carers - Experience

The latest survey of Adult Carers (2021-22) found that...

- The proportion of carers in Oxfordshire who reported feelings of stress and financial difficulties is slightly lower than the England average (below).
- The proportion of carers in Oxfordshire who say that caring had caused them feelings of stress has decreased from 63.5% in 2018-19 to 63.1% in 2021-22 (-0.4%)\*. Across England this increased from 60.6% to 67.1% (+6.5%).
- The proportion of carers in Oxfordshire who say that caring had caused “some” or “a lot” of financial difficulties has decreased from 51.0% in 2018-19 to 43.1% in 2021-22 (-7.9%). Across England this decreased from 46.6% to 42.9% (-3.7%).
- Just under a fifth of carer respondents (19.8%) in Oxfordshire reported that they have had to see their own GP in the last 12 months because of their caring role, below the national average of 21.8%.
  - The rate has fallen since the last survey, particularly in the upper age groups.
  - There appears to have been a sustained 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.

[Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England, 2021-22](#) and [ONS research on sandwich carers](#)

*\*This slight difference may be due to a sampling error.*

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## Armed Forces

### Current personnel

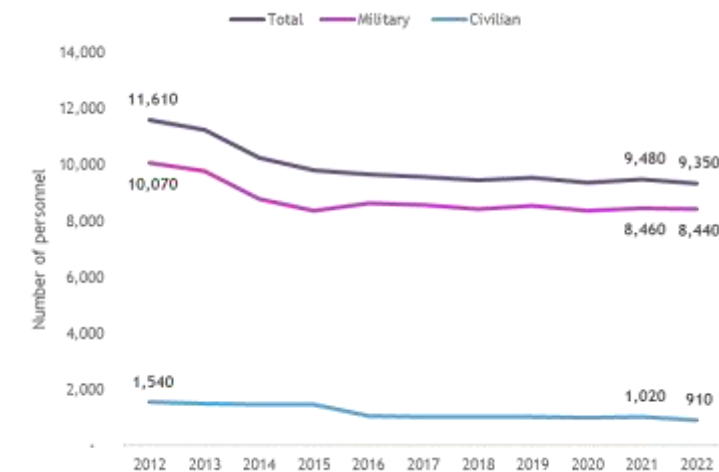
- As of 1 April 2022 there were 9,350 regular armed forces (military and civilian) personnel stationed in Oxfordshire (although not necessarily all resident in the county).
- This was a slight increase decrease with the previous year (9,480 as of 1 April 2021), though well below the number as of April 2012 (11,610).

### Ex-personnel

- Census 2021 results show that, as of March 2021, there was a total of 23,541 residents of Oxfordshire who had previously served in the UK armed forces.
- This was 4.0% of the population, just above the England average of 3.8%.
- The district with the highest rate of Armed Forces veterans was West Oxfordshire with 5.5% of the population.
- As of 31 March 2022 there were 6,718 recipients of pensions/compensation under the Armed Forces Pension Scheme, War Pension Scheme and Armed Forces Compensation Scheme.

Ministry of Defence, [Location of UK regular service and civilian personnel annual statistics: 2021](#) and [Location of armed forces pension and compensation recipients 2021](#)

## Armed Forces Personnel stationed in Oxfordshire, 2012 to 2022



## Previously served in any UK armed forces 2022

Area	Total	% of population
Cherwell	5,466	4.2%
Oxford	2,474	1.8%
South Oxfordshire	5,223	4.3%
Vale of White Horse	5,175	4.6%
West Oxfordshire	5,205	5.5%
Oxfordshire	23,541	4.0%

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## Finding out more

- For further information on population and disability it may be useful to reference other data packs from the JSNA, for example Population and Health conditions and causes of death
- 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](#)
- A wide range of data is available from [nomis](#)
- For Census 2021 extracts and publications for Oxfordshire see [Oxfordshire Insight](#)