





3. Population groups and protected characteristics factsheets

March 2019



Introduction to the Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Health and Wellbeing facts and figures

 The Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment identifies the current and future health and wellbeing needs of our local population.

 The annual JSNA report is provided to the Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing Board and underpins the Health and Wellbeing strategy

 Other JSNA resources include:

[Public Health Dashboards](#)

[Health Needs Assessments](#)

[Community Health and Wellbeing Profiles](#)

[JSNA Bitesize](#)

 This section is Chapter 3 of the 2019 update

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Chapter 2: Population overview

Chapter 3: Population groups

Chapter 4: Wider determinants of health

Chapter 5: Causes of death and health conditions

Chapter 6: Lifestyles

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Chapter 3: Population Groups CONTENTS

This chapter of the 2019 JSNA provides data on residents in selected population groups in Oxfordshire including “protected characteristics” as defined under the [Equality Act of 2010](#).

This chapter of the JSNA is in the format of a series of factsheets giving the latest data – some of which is still from the Census 2011 survey.

In some cases (disability, sexual orientation) estimates for Oxfordshire are provided based on national survey findings.

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Chapter 3: Population Groups in Oxfordshire SUMMARY

Population group	count	source
Total population	682,400	ONS mid-2017
Aged 0-15	128,200	ONS mid-2017
Aged 16-64	431,000	ONS mid-2017
Aged 65+	123,200	ONS mid-2017
Full time students (Oxford Uni, Oxford Brookes)	36,600	HESA 2016-17,
Part time students (Oxford Uni, Oxford Brookes)	9,000	HESA 2016-17
Estimated people with a disability	129,700	FRS 2016-17 and ONS pop
Claiming Personal Independent Payments	11,554	Oct 2018, DWP
Claiming Attendance Allowance (over state pension age)	11,775	May 2018, DWP
Adults with Learning Difficulties supported by Adult Social Care	1,800	Oxfordshire County Council 31Mar18
Pupils with Learning Difficulties in state primary, secondary and special schools	6,263	DfE January 2018
Pupils with Autism in state primary, secondary and special schools	1,548	DfE January 2018

Population group	count	source
Married households	128,400	ONS Census 2011
Households in registered same-sex civil partnership	682	ONS Census 2011
Live births	7,352	ONS 2017
Still births	25	ONS 2017
Low birth weight babies	131	ONS 2017
Ethnic minority	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	11,500	ONS UK est 2017
Carers registered with GP practices	17,340	OCCG 31Dec18
Adult carers receiving health and social care support	4,400	Oxfordshire County Council (pooled) 2018
Young carers receiving support	779	Oxfordshire County Council (Feb 2019)
Regular armed forces	9,350	MoD 1Apr18
Residents in receipt of an Armed Forces pension, War pension and Armed Forces compensation scheme	6,500	MoD 31Mar18

The National Big Picture

Factors affecting health outcomes include...

(a) Socioeconomic Status

People living in deprived areas on average have poorer health and shorter lives. Research shows that socioeconomic inequalities result in increased morbidity and decreased life expectancy. **The UCL Institute of Health Equity estimates 1.3 to 2.5 million potential years of life lost annually due to inequalities.**¹⁰

(b) Protected Characteristics

These are individuals' characteristics protected by the Equality Act of 2010. Understanding these different characteristics can improve patient care in terms of health outcomes, access and experiences. There are 9 protected characteristics:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

The under 75 mortality rate from Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) is **almost five times higher** in the most deprived compared to the least deprived areas¹

People with learning disabilities are **4 times as likely to die** of preventable causes⁵

South Asians are **up to 6 times more likely** to develop type 2 diabetes⁶

African-Caribbean and Asian females over 65 have a **higher risk** of cervical cancer²

Suicide is currently the **biggest killer of men under 35** in the UK⁷

Lesbian and bisexual women are **twice as likely** to have never had a cervical smear test, compared with women in general³

It is becoming **more common** for children to develop type 2 diabetes⁸

Older people report receiving **poorer levels of care** than younger people with the same conditions⁴

Muslim people report **worse health on average** compared to other religious groups⁹

Sources

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2. Forman, D. "Cancer incidence and survival by major ethnic group, England, 2002–2006". *National Cancer Intelligence Network* (2009).
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5. Rees S, Cullen C, Kavanagh S, Lelliott P. Chapter 17 Learning Disabilities. In: Stevens A, Raftery J, Mant J, Simpson S. (eds.) *Health Care Needs Assessment. First Series*. Second. Oxford: Radcliffe Publishing Ltd; 2004. pp451–540.
6. Khunti, Kamlesh. *Diabetes UK and South Asian Health Foundation recommendations on diabetes research priorities for British South Asians*. Diss. University of Warwick, 2009.
7. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/suicidesintheunitedkingdom/2015registrations> ONS, 2015.
8. Haines, Linda, et al. "Rising incidence of type 2 diabetes in children in the UK". *Diabetes care* 30.5 (2007): 1097-1101.
9. 2011 Census data.
10. Marmot, M. "Fair society, healthy lives : the Marmot Review : strategic review of health inequalities in England post-2010" (2010).

Oxfordshire's age profile has a higher % of 0-4, 15-19 and 20-24 year olds than the national average

- As of mid-2017 there were 340,100 (50.2%) females and 342,300 (49.8%) males living in Oxfordshire, a total of 682,400 residents
- Compared with England, Oxfordshire had a higher proportion of people aged 0-4, 15-19 and 20-24
- There was also a slightly higher proportion of people aged 85 and over
- The number of students resident in Oxford city affects this age profile. The following slide, provided by Oxford City Council, shows trend data on the number of students attending Oxford University and Oxford Brookes University (33,600 students in 2016-17)

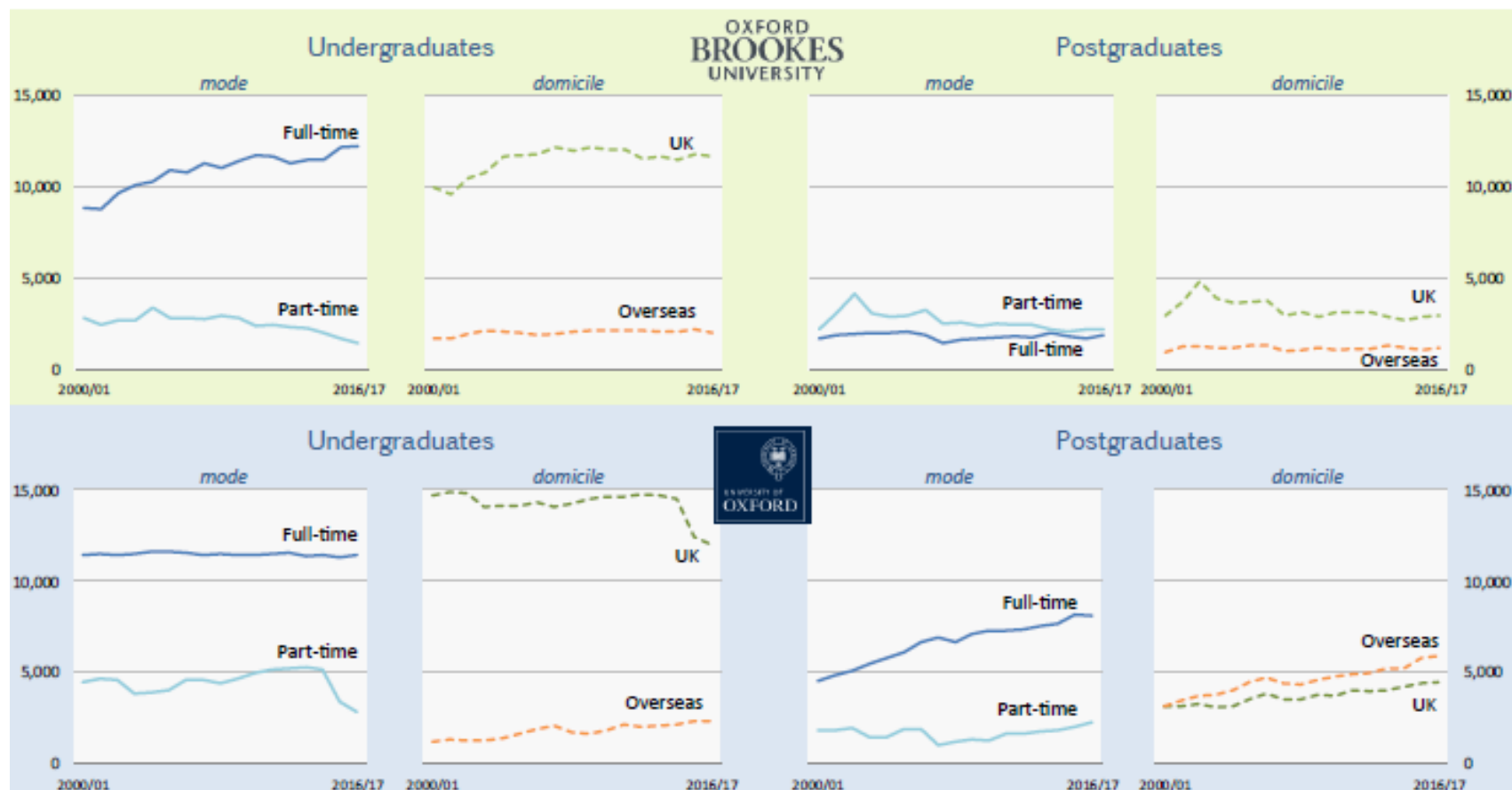
Male and Female Oxfordshire residents (mid-2017), count and proportion of total vs England

	Oxfordshire				England	ppt difference
	Male	Female	Total			
0-4	20,600	18,900	39,500	5.8%	4.9%	0.9
5-9	21,700	20,800	42,500	6.2%	6.3%	-0.1
10-14	19,800	19,300	39,100	5.7%	5.7%	0.0
15-19	20,600	19,700	40,200	5.9%	5.6%	0.3
20-24	26,400	23,100	49,600	7.3%	6.3%	0.9
25-29	23,800	20,500	44,300	6.5%	6.9%	-0.4
30-34	22,500	21,800	44,300	6.5%	6.8%	-0.3
35-39	22,200	22,100	44,300	6.5%	6.5%	-0.1
40-44	20,700	21,600	42,300	6.2%	6.2%	0.0
45-49	23,100	23,800	47,000	6.9%	6.9%	0.0
50-54	23,900	24,500	48,400	7.1%	7.0%	0.1
55-59	20,800	21,500	42,200	6.2%	6.3%	-0.1
60-64	17,500	18,000	35,500	5.2%	5.4%	-0.2
65-69	16,800	17,800	34,600	5.1%	5.2%	-0.1
70-74	15,000	16,700	31,700	4.6%	4.7%	0.0
75-79	10,300	12,000	22,300	3.3%	3.3%	0.0
80-84	7,700	9,300	17,100	2.5%	2.5%	0.0
85+	6,600	10,900	17,500	2.6%	2.4%	0.1
TOTAL	340,100	342,300	682,400	100%		
	49.8%	50.2%	100.0%			

Evolution of the student body at Oxford's universities

Oxford's two universities – Oxford Brookes and the University of Oxford – between them had over 33,600 students enrolled for full-time study in 2016/17 according to the Higher Education Statistics Agency. Just under 9,000 more students were enrolled for part-time study, a significant portion of whom were studying a modular course rather than a full degree. Not all of these students were living in the city or even studying in it – Oxford Brookes, for example, has three campuses outside the city and some of its students study at franchise organisations elsewhere.


Since the 2000/01 academic year the total number of students has grown at both universities, but in different ways. At Brookes the full-time undergraduate population was 2,500 larger by 2007/08, with gradual growth since. At the University of Oxford the full-time undergraduate population has changed little in size, whereas the number of full-time postgraduates has grown by 3,600.



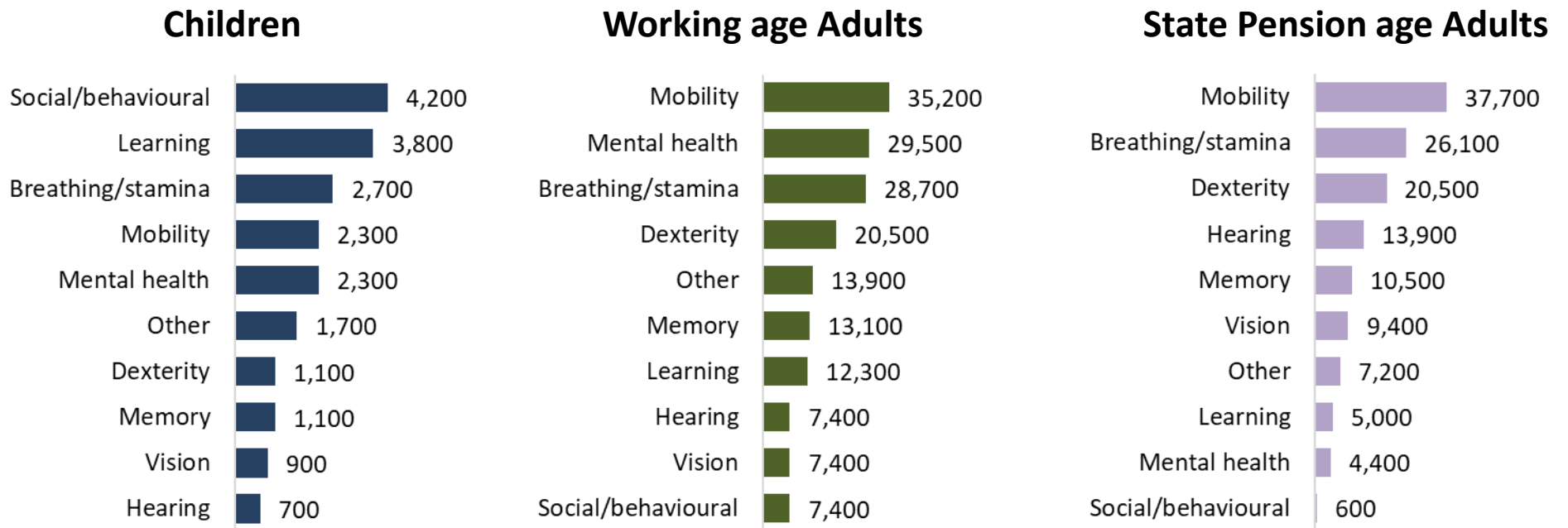
Data: Higher Education Statistics Agency. Data is available from 1995/96 but is presented from 2000/01 due to discontinuities in the series. Figures on students are also available from the 2011 Census and the City Council's Annual Monitoring Reports but are not directly comparable. More details on this are available at www.oxford.gov.uk/studentstats.



Around 19% of people in the South East region have a disability, equating to an estimated 129,700 people in Oxfordshire

 The top impairment types were social/behavioural for children and mobility for adults.

Estimate of disability impairment type in Oxfordshire




Source: Department for Work and Pensions, [Family Resources Survey](#) 2016-17 (released 22 March 2018) and ONS mid-2017 population estimates. The Family Resources Survey collects information on disability in the UK. The definition of disability is consistent with the core definition of disability under the Equality Act 2010. A person is considered to have a disability if they have a long-standing illness, disability or impairment which causes substantial difficulty with day-to-day activities. From 6 April 2010, the State Pension age for women has been gradually increasing. FRS data were collected throughout the financial year 2016/17, during which the State Pension age for women increased from 63 years and 0 months to 63 years 9 months. The changes do not affect the State Pension age for men, currently 65 years. Children are aged 16 or under, or 16 to 19 years old, unmarried and in full-time non-advanced education

People claiming disability-related benefits

Personal Independence Payments (PIP) was introduced in 2013 to replace working age Disability Living Allowance (DLA). From October 2013 existing DLA customers aged 16 to state pension age have been reassessed for PIP.

-  As of October 2018, there were **11,554** claimants of Personal Independence Payments in Oxfordshire (aged 16 to state pension age)

Attendance Allowance is a benefit that helps with the extra costs of long-term illness or disability, which can be either physical and/or mental. It is for people over their state pension age.




-  As of May 2018, there were **11,775** claimants of Attendance Allowance in Oxfordshire (aged over state pension age)

People with learning disabilities

According to NHS Digital¹:

Females with learning disabilities had a life expectancy 18 years lower than the general population. Males had around 14 years lower than the general population.

Epilepsy is 25.2 times more prevalent in patients with learning disabilities than those without.

-  As of 31 March 2018 there were **1,800** adults with learning difficulties in Oxfordshire supported by Adult Social Care services.
-  In 2017-18 was a total of **2,765** people with learning disabilities (all ages) registered with GP practices in Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group²
-  According to the school census³ (January 2018), in Oxfordshire there was a total of 6,263 pupils with learning difficulties (including specific, moderate, severe, profound and multiple) in schools in Oxfordshire:
 - **3,018** pupils with learning difficulties in state primary schools (6% of pupils) and
 - **2,707** pupils with learning difficulties in state secondary schools (7% of pupils)
 - **538** pupils with learning difficulties in special schools (46% of pupils)

Sources

Note that use of the terms *learning disability* or *learning difficulty* reflects the use in the original data source



1: [Health and Care of People with Learning Disabilities , Experimental Statistics: 2017 to 2018, released 24 January 2019, NHS Digital](#)

2: [NHS Digital Quality Outcomes Framework](#)

3: [DfE: Schools, Pupils and their characteristics](#)

Increasing number of pupils with autism as main special educational need

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 2018, there were 1,548 pupils in Oxfordshire schools registered with their primary/main type of need as Autism Spectrum Disorder. This is above the number in January 2017 (1,319) and above that in January 2016 (1,220).
 - Of these, 555 were in state funded primary schools, 656 were in state-funded secondary schools and 337 were in special schools.
-  The proportion of pupils with autism (as % of those with special educational needs) in Oxfordshire was above the England average in primary and special schools and well above average in Oxfordshire's secondary schools

Pupils with Autism as primary (main) need as % of pupils with Special Educational Needs, January 2018

	Oxfordshire	England
Primary schools	7.5	7.3
Secondary schools	12.3	9.7
Special schools	28.9	28.5

Source: [DfE: Schools, Pupils and their characteristics](#)

Gender reassignment is an important issue for health inequalities but data is very limited

-  *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 suicide¹*
-  During the 2017-18 financial year there was 370 applications for gender recognition certificates in the UK, slightly higher than in 2016-17 (364)
(Data at a local level is not available)

Finding out more:

1. LGBT Public Health Outcomes Framework Companion Document <https://nationalgbtpartnership.org/publications/phof/>
2. Ministry of Justice Tribunals and gender recognition certificate statistics quarterly: April to June 2018
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/tribunals-and-gender-recognition-certificate-statistics-quarterly-april-to-june-2018>

The proportion of households married or in a same-sex civil partnership in Oxfordshire was above the rate for England as a whole

- 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 partnership¹
- The proportion of households married or in a same-sex civil partnership in Oxfordshire was above the rate for England as a whole
- In 2015 in Oxfordshire there was 3,269 marriages² of which 3,181 were of opposite sex couples and 88 were same-sex marriages (36 male and 52 female)

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

Source: 1. ONS Census 2011 and 2. ONS from www.nomisweb.co.uk (theme “life events”) released February 2018

The trend in fertility in Oxfordshire is similar to the national trend

Rates of stillbirths and low birthweight babies are below average

- There were 7,352 live births in Oxfordshire in 2017.
- The trend in fertility in Oxfordshire follows the national trend of an increase between 2000 and 2011, followed by a decrease from 2011 to 2017. Oxfordshire's general fertility rate* in 2017 was 57.1, below the England average of 61.2

Still births

- There were 25 stillbirths in Oxfordshire in 2017 equivalent to 3.4 stillbirths per 1,000 live births and below the South East (3.8) and England (4.1) averages.

Low birth weight

- In 2017, there were 131 babies born at 37 weeks or more with low birthweight (less than 2.5kg or 5.5lbs) in Oxfordshire. This was 1.9% of live births at 37 weeks and below the South East (2.4%) and England (2.8%) averages.

*per 1,000 female population aged 15-44

Finding out more... [Oxfordshire Public Health dashboard on General Fertility Rate \(2000-2017\) showing latest trends for Oxfordshire and districts](#)

Live births of 37 weeks or more gestation, low birthweight and area of usual residence, 2017

	Live births with known birthweight	Live births with low birthweight (less than 2500g)	
Cherwell	1,627	35	2.2%
Oxford	1,488	22	1.5%
South Oxfordshire	1,371	36	2.6%
Vale of White Horse	1,292	22	1.7%
West Oxfordshire	945	16	1.7%
Oxfordshire	6,723	131	1.9%
SOUTH EAST			2.4%
ENGLAND			2.8%

Source: [ONS birth characteristics](#)

Oxfordshire's ethnic minority population has increased

- 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.
- 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 (outside 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 Ireland (4,800)


Count of residents by ethnic group in Oxfordshire and change from 2001 to 2011


	Oxfordshire 2001	Oxfordshire 2011	Oxfordshire 2001 to 2011		England 2001 to 2011
White: British	544,572	546,801	2,229	0%	-1%
All ethnic minority	60,916 10%	106,997 16%	46,081	76%	68%
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%
TOTAL	605,488	653,798	48,310	8%	8%

Source: ONS Census 2001 and Census 2011

Finding out more... [Oxfordshire Public Health dashboard on ethnicity with data for Oxfordshire and districts](#) (2001 and 2011)

Ethnicity: Gypsy or Irish Travellers





 Data from the 2011 Census shows 623 people living in Oxfordshire identifying as *Gypsy or Irish Traveller*

 The district with the highest rate per population (2011) was West Oxfordshire

Gypsy or Irish Travellers in Oxfordshire (Census 2011)

	Gypsy or Irish Traveller (count)	Rate per 10,000 residents
Oxfordshire	623	9.5
<u>by district</u>		
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
<u>wards in Oxfordshire with highest numbers</u>		
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

Below average proportion of Oxfordshire residents stated a religious 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

Census 2011 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




Count of residents by stated religion (2011)


	Cherwell	Oxford	South Vale of White Oxfordshire	Horse Oxfordshire	West Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire	England
All residents	141,868	151,906	134,257	120,988	104,779	653,798	53,012,456
Christian	90,564	72,924	85,292	76,589	68,537	393,906	31,479,876
Buddhist	563	1,431	467	462	334	3,257	238,626
Hindu	575	2,044	472	566	221	3,878	806,199
Jewish	164	1,072	281	196	180	1,893	261,282
Muslim	3,196	10,320	710	1,073	435	15,734	2,660,116
Sikh	438	434	106	177	37	1,192	420,196
Other religion	563	796	505	433	419	2,716	227,825
Religion not stated	9,739	12,611	10,026	8,987	7,515	48,878	3,804,104
Has religion	96,063	89,021	87,833	79,496	70,163	422,576	36,094,120
% has religion	68%	59%	65%	66%	67%	65%	68%
No religion	36,066	50,274	36,398	32,505	27,101	182,344	13,114,232
% no religion	25%	33%	27%	27%	26%	28%	25%

	% of people stating religion	
	Oxfordshire	England
Christian	93%	87%
Buddhist	1%	1%
Hindu	1%	2%
Jewish	0%	1%
Muslim	4%	7%
Sikh	0%	1%
Other religion	1%	1%

Source: ONS Census 2011 table KS209
from www.nomisweb.co.uk

Sexual orientation data remains limited

-  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.
-  ONS experimental statistics on sexual identity found that:
 - In 2017, 2% of the UK population identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB), similar to 2016. In the South East region this was slightly higher, at 2.8% of the population.
 - The population aged 16 to 24 were the age group most likely to identify as LGB in 2017 (4.2%, up from 4.1% in 2016).
 - More males (2.3%) than females (1.8%) identified themselves as LGB in 2017.
 - The population who identified as LGB in 2017 were most likely to be single, never married or civil partnered, at 69.4%.

 Using the proportion of LGB population by age from this research, it is estimated that there was a total of 11,500 people aged 16+ in Oxfordshire identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2017.

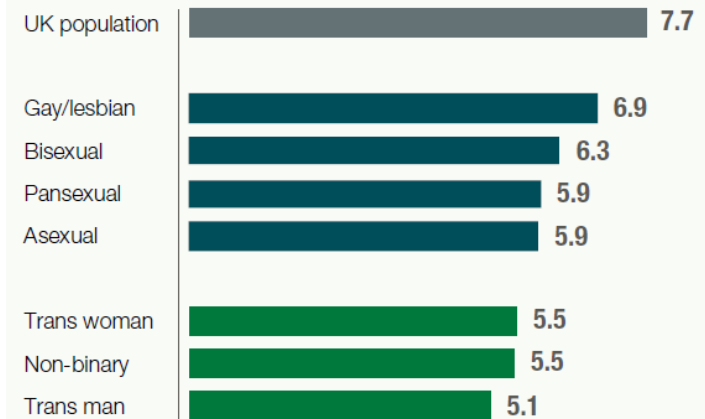
Experience of being LGBT in the UK



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.


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. ONS has 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](#)

People providing unpaid care



-  According to the Census 2011 survey¹:
 - 61,100 residents of Oxfordshire were providing unpaid care
 - 17,400 residents of Oxfordshire were providing 20 or more hours of unpaid care
 - 4,200 residents were combining full time work with providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care

 As of 31 December 2018, there were 17,340 carers known to the 70 GP practices in Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group

 Between Jan-Dec 2018, there was a total of 4,400 carers² 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). Around a quarter of registered carers were aged 75 and over.

- This was slightly below the total number registered in 2017 (4,600).

Young Carers

-  The Oxfordshire County Council's children's services is supporting 779 young carers³ (February 2019)
-  Census data suggests that there were around 1,300 young people aged under 16 providing unpaid care in Oxfordshire in 2011⁴

Young people aged 0-15 providing unpaid care (2011)

	All aged 0-15	Age 0-15 providing unpaid care	
Cherwell	28,446	288	1.0%
Oxford	25,181	353	1.4%
South Oxfordshire	26,025	268	1.0%
Vale of White Horse	23,121	196	0.8%
West Oxfordshire	19,467	197	1.0%
Oxfordshire	122,240	1,302	1.1%
England			1.1%

Sources: [1] ONS Census 2011 table LC3304 from www.nomisweb.co.uk

[2] Oxfordshire County Council, Social Care Performance Information

[3] Oxfordshire County Council




[4] ONS Census 2011 table LC3304 from www.nomisweb.co.uk

Carers live with poorer health and wellbeing than the general population

- 📌 The 2016-17 Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers found that:
 - A quarter of carer respondents in Oxfordshire had a long standing illness themselves
 - The top health issues were feeling tired, disturbed sleep and general feeling of stress
 - 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

- 📌 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.
 - Almost 27% of sandwich carers (and 33% of those providing 20+ hours of care) show symptoms of mental ill-health, compared with 22% in the general population
 - As well as reporting a lack of leisure time, 41% of sandwich carers looking after a relative within their home say they're unable to work at all or as much as they'd like. A third of sandwich carers are “just about getting by” financially.

The number of Armed Forces Personnel stationed in Oxfordshire is continuing to reduce

-  As of 1 April 2018, there were 9,350 regular armed forces (military and civilian) personnel stationed in Oxfordshire (although not necessarily all resident in the county).
-  This was 2% below on the number as of 1 April 2017 (9,570)
-  There has been a reduction each year since April 2012



Armed Forces Personnel stationed in Oxfordshire, 2012 to 2018

	01-Apr-12	01-Apr-13	01-Apr-14	01-Apr-15	01-Apr-16	01-Apr-17	01-Apr-18	2017 to 2018	
TOTAL	11,610	11,260	10,250	9,820	9,660	9,570	9,350	-220	-2%
Military Total	10,070	9,780	8,790	8,360	8,620	8,560	8,320	-240	-3%
Officers	2,100	1,970	1,910	1,870	1,930	1,920	1,920	0	0%
Other Ranks	7,970	7,810	6,880	6,480	6,690	6,650	6,400	-250	-4%
Civilians Total	1,540	1,480	1,460	1,470	1,040	1,010	1,030	20	2%
Non Industrial	980	960	980	1,000	810	810	830	20	2%
Industrial	550	510	480	460	240	200	200	0	0%

Source: [Ministry of Defence, Location of UK regular service and civilian personnel annual statistics: 2018](#)

Note that data for local authorities is now only published annually rather than quarterly

The number of ex-Armed Forces personnel receiving pension or compensation in Oxfordshire has remained similar to previous year

-  As at 31 March 2018, there was just over 6,500 residents of Oxfordshire in receipt of an Armed Forces pension, War pension and Armed Forces compensation scheme.
-  This was similar to the number on 31 March 2017

Armed Forces Pension and compensation recipients in Oxfordshire

	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	2017 to 2018	
Cherwell	1,285	1,297	12	0.9%
Oxford	259	257	-2	-0.8%
South Oxfordshire	1,176	1,172	-4	-0.3%
Vale of White Horse	1,613	1,636	23	1.4%
West Oxfordshire	2,189	2,174	-15	-0.7%
Oxfordshire	6,522	6,536	14	0.2%

ANNEX: Finding out more

- For further information on population and disability it may be useful to reference other sections of the JSNA, for example *Chapter 1: Population* and *Chapter 5: Causes of death and health conditions*
- 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 Personal Independence Payments or Attendance Allowance 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 Census 2011 data is available from www.nomisweb.co.uk

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