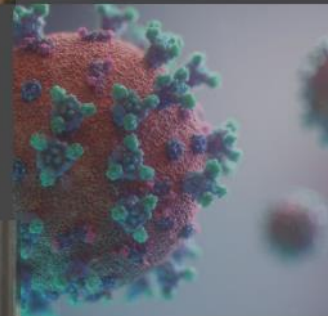
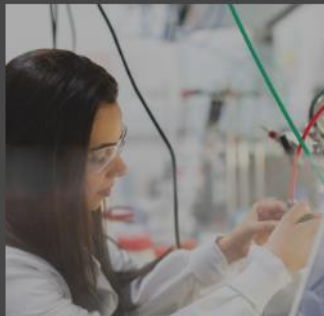
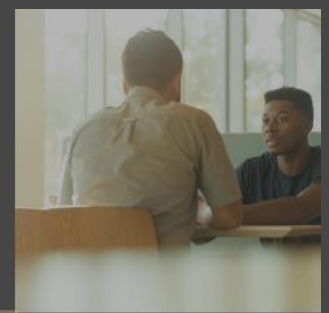


Labour Market & Skills Review

Section One: The Labour Market



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Executive Summary

This document is Section 1 of a three-part document that presents a comprehensive review of the employment and skills landscape across Gloucestershire. It analyses the latest data on labour market change, skills supply and business demand in the Gloucestershire area along with comparisons with national trends, where possible, to set findings in context.

This evidence base has been prepared to serve a number of inter-related key purposes:

- To underpin the Skills Strategy for Gloucestershire 2022 to 2027
- To support the implementation of the GFirst LEP Gloucestershire draft Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) by expanding on the LIS evidence base [The Gloucestershire Five Foundations of Productivity Evidence Report](#) and going into further detail about some aspects of the Gloucestershire employment and skills 'landscape'.
- To enable the Gloucestershire Skills Advisory Panel (GSAP) to make evidence-based decisions as it undertakes its role in influencing, steering and co-ordinating work towards the skills priorities in Gloucestershire. This includes the preparation of the Gloucestershire skills strategy, employment and skills action plan and annual Local Skills Report. It also includes making recommendations to the GFirst LEP Board, to Gloucestershire County Council and to the Gloucestershire Economic Growth Joint Committee (GEGJC) to enable skills capital and revenue funding to be bid for and allocated in Gloucestershire, based on and targeted to deal with local employment and skills needs and priorities. GSAP will also work closely with skills training providers to ensure they are fully aware of and work towards achieving local employment and skills priorities.
- Provide other interested stakeholders with up-to-date information that they can use to better understand the local employment and skills 'landscape' and, if appropriate, use the information to help them prepare external bids, etc.

Our employment and skills evidence base will remain a 'live' document so that it accurately reflects the rapidly changing local and national employment and skills 'landscape'. With this in mind, it will be reviewed annually and updates will be included when key data sets are released/made available (e.g. Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) data cube releases, census updates, etc.).

I would like to thank John Mayell at Gloucestershire County Council and Jute Blackmon at GFirst LEP for their excellent work in gathering, collating, interpreting and presenting the data and information in the employment and skills evidence base.

Pete Carr

Director of Employment & Skills, GFirst LEP – January 2022

Population – Overview:

- The Office of National Statistics estimated that Gloucestershire’s population was 640,650 in 2020. This is an increase of 0.56% between 2019-20, which is higher than the growth rate of 0.47% for England. Overall, in the last 29 years, the population of Gloucestershire is estimated to have grown year-on-year, with the exception of 1998. Gloucester continues to have the largest population with 120,709 people and Cotswold continues to have the smallest at 90,264. Between 2019-20, Tewkesbury had the most population growth at 1.69% followed by Stroud with a 0.78% increase. Cheltenham was the only district to experience negative growth, (-0.23%) reducing the estimated population by 263 people compared to 2019.¹
- From 2019 to 2020, population growth in Gloucestershire was largest in the 65+ age group, which increased by 1.39%; this is higher than both the South West, 1.37% increase, and England, 1.07% increase. The rate of growth in the children and young people (0-19) population in Gloucestershire (0.25%) is equivalent to the South West but lower than England’s 0.36% increase, whilst the growth in the working age (20-64) population of 0.37% was lower than the South West, with a 0.45% increase, but higher than England which had a 0.32% increase.²

Future population:

- Assuming current population trends continue, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) projections suggest that the population in Gloucestershire will rise by 50,291 between 2018 and 2028; rising from 633,558 to 683,849. This increase of 7.9% of the 2018 population is equivalent to an average annual increase of 0.8% per annum. Between 2028 and 2043, the population is projected to rise to 738,482 - an increase of 8.0% of the 2028 population.³
- Over the full 25 year period of the ONS projections, the Gloucestershire population is projected to increase by 16.6% to 738,482 people, with an annual average growth rate of 0.6%. These projections are substantially higher than those for England (10.3%).⁴

At district level:

- To some extent all of the districts, apart from Gloucester and Cheltenham, have a narrower proportion of working-age groups compared to England. This is particularly distinct in the Cotswold.⁵
- Gloucester has the highest proportion of 0-19-year olds (24.35%) compared to Forest of Dean which has the lowest proportion of under 19s (20.33%).
- Gloucester also has the highest share of working-age people between 20-64 at 58.41% compared to Cotswold which has the lowest with 53.46%.⁶
- Cotswold has the highest share of over-65s at 26.21%, whilst Gloucester has the smallest at 17.06%⁷

¹ [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)

² [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)

³ [Gloucestershire County Council: Population Projections for Gloucestershire 2018-2043 – An Overview](#)

⁴ [Gloucestershire County Council: Population Projections for Gloucestershire 2018-2043 – An Overview](#)

⁵ [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)

⁶ [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)

⁷ [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)

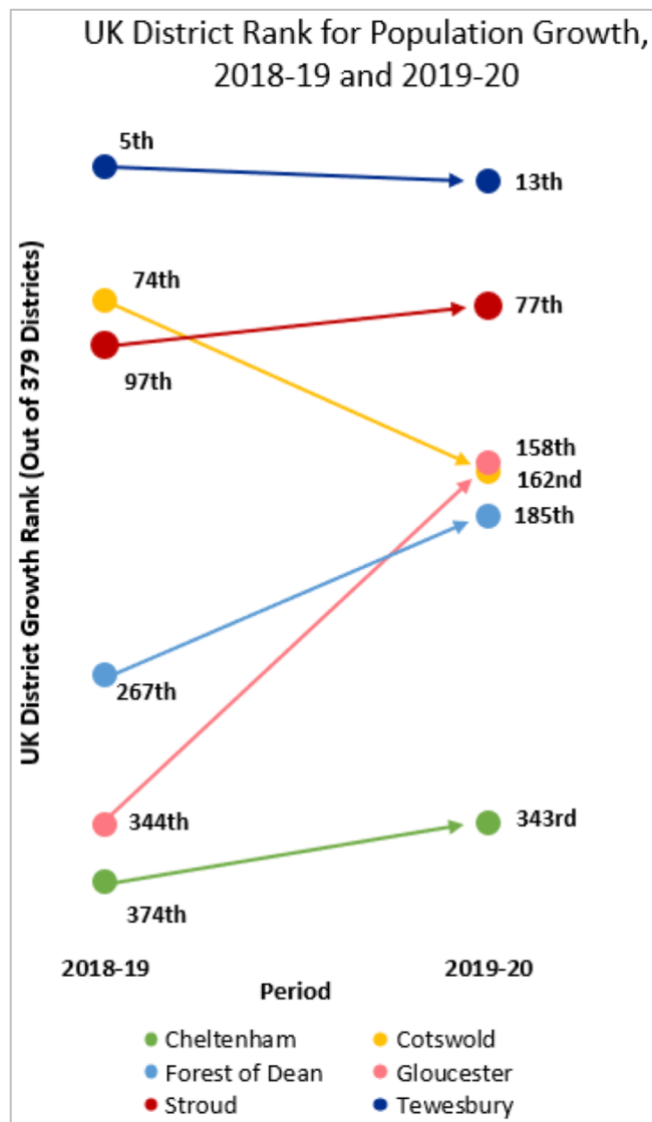
Area	Population 2020	Population 2019	Net Change 2019-2020	% Change 2019-2020
Gloucestershire	640,650	637,070	3,580	0.56%
Cheltenham	116,043	116,306	-263	-0.23%
Cotswold	90,264	89,862	402	0.45%
Forest of Dean	87,107	86,791	316	0.36%
Gloucester	129,709	129,128	581	0.45%
Stroud	120,903	119,964	939	0.78%
Tewkesbury	96,624	95,019	1,605	1.69%
South West	5,659,143	5,624,696	34,447	0.61%
England	56,550,138	56,286,961	263,177	0.47%
England and Wales	59,719,724	59,439,840	279,884	0.47%
Great Britain	65,185,724	64,903,140	282,584	0.44%
United Kingdom	67,081,234	66,796,807	284,427	0.43%

Source of data tables: Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire (Mid-2020) – An Overview⁸

The Office of National Statistics estimated that Gloucestershire's population was 640,650 in 2020. This is an increase of 0.56% between 2019-20, which is higher than the growth rate of 0.47% for England. Overall, in the last 29 years, the population of Gloucestershire is estimated to have grown year-on-year, with the exception of 1998.

Gloucester continues to have the largest population with 120,709 people and Cotswold continues to have the smallest at 90,264. Between 2019-20, Tewkesbury had the most population growth at 1.69% followed by Stroud with a 0.78% increase. Cheltenham was the only district to experience negative growth, (-0.23%) reducing the estimated population by 263 people compared to 2019.

⁸ [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)



The image on the left shows the UK district rank for population growth, Gloucestershire districts (out of 379 districts).⁹

As well as being the district with the highest growth in Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury has had one of the highest district growth rates in the UK. Between 2019-20, it was ranked 13th, out of 379 districts, for its percentage growth amongst the UK’s districts. This is 8 places down from its ranking as 5th between 2018-19. The main driver for Tewkesbury’s population growth is internal migration.¹⁰

Internal migration is defined as residential moves between local authorities and regions in England and Wales, as well as moves to or from the rest of the UK (Scotland and Northern Ireland). It excludes moves within a single local authority, as well as international moves into or out of the UK¹¹

⁹ [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)

¹⁰ [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)

¹¹ [ONS Internal Migration](#)

Components of population change

The change in population size is calculated by adding the number of births and deaths, net internal migration, net international migration and any special adjustments. Gloucestershire had more deaths than births overall between 2019-20. The main driver of population growth in the county was internal migration as more people moved into the county than moved out. Internal migration increased Gloucestershire's population by 0.51%. There were also more people immigrating to Gloucestershire than emigrating, which increased the population by 0.16%.¹²

Gloucestershire's components of change were similar to the South West. In contrast, England had more births than deaths (0.8% natural change) which is opposite to Gloucestershire. Also, whilst most of Gloucestershire's population growth was attributed to internal migration, England's population growth was mostly contributed to by international migration (0.41%).

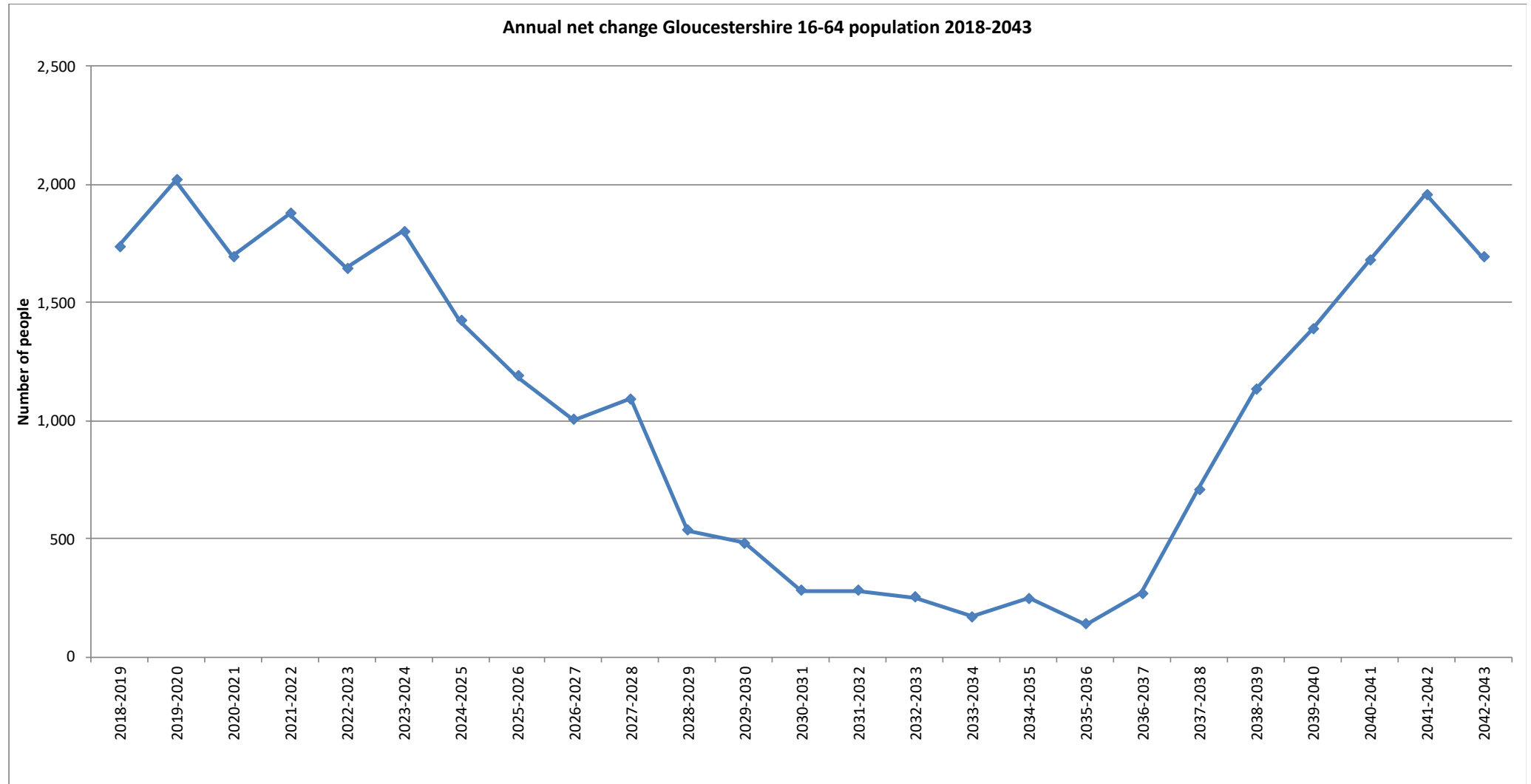
Components of Population Change 2019-20					
Area	% Population Change	% Natural Change (Births minus Deaths)	% Internal Migration	% International Migration	% Special and Other Adjustments
Gloucestershire	0.56%	-0.14%	0.51%	0.16%	0.04%
Cheltenham	-0.23%	-0.13%	-0.37%	0.25%	0.03%
Cotswold	0.45%	-0.36%	0.59%	0.14%	0.07%
Forest of Dean	0.36%	-0.25%	0.48%	0.09%	0.04%
Gloucester	0.45%	0.10%	0.13%	0.19%	0.02%
Stroud	0.78%	-0.27%	0.93%	0.09%	0.04%
Tewkesbury	1.69%	-0.02%	1.50%	0.16%	0.05%
South West	0.61%	-0.15%	0.48%	0.22%	0.06%
England	0.47%	0.08%	-0.04%	0.41%	0.01%
United Kingdom	0.43%	0.05%	0.00%	0.37%	0.01%

District Focus:

- Gloucester was the only district to have more births than deaths between 2019-20.
- Tewkesbury had the highest inflow of people migrating there from other parts of the country.
- Cheltenham is the only district to have more people move out of the area than into it.
- All districts saw more people move into the district from international countries than people moving out of the district to live abroad.

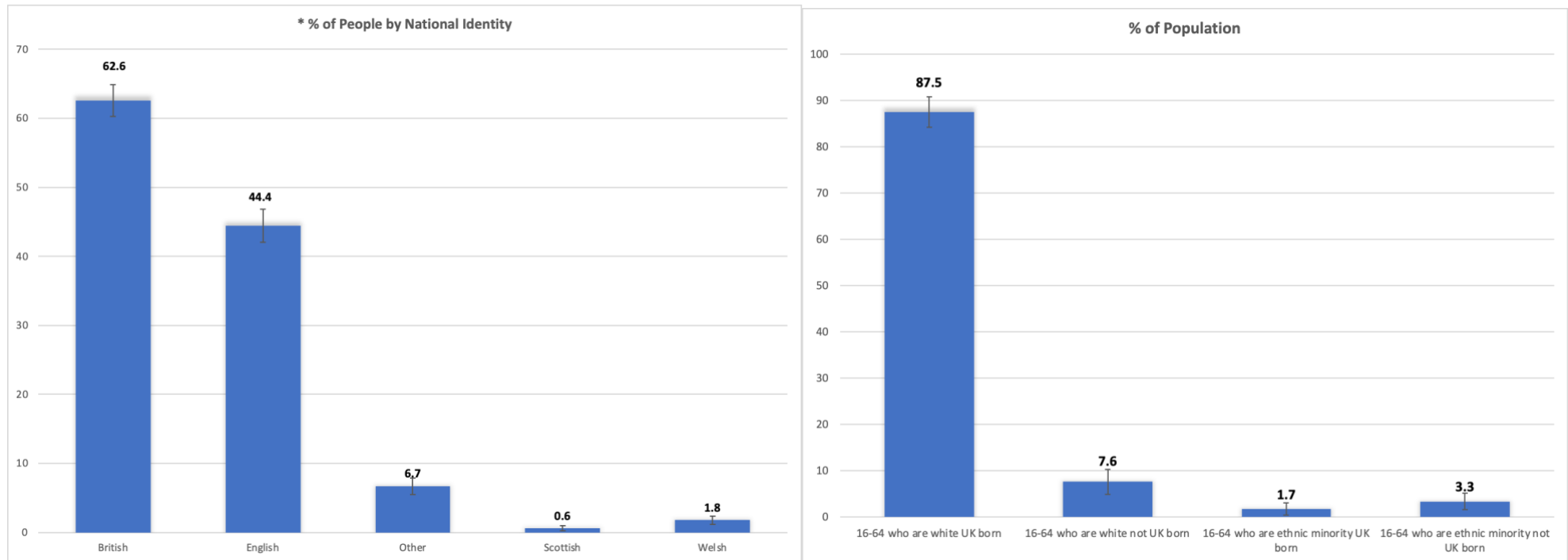
*Special populations refer to static populations who are not captured by the internal and international migration estimates, for example, prisons and the armed forces; the adjustments account for movement between these areas.

¹² [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)



The above graph looks at the annual forecast change in Gloucestershire’s working age population and shows that between 2023 and 2034 the county is projected to see a declining working age population. Projections looking beyond 2036 suggest at this point Gloucestershire’s working age population will return to a period of overall growth.¹³

¹³ [Gloucestershire County Council: Projected Population Figures \(2018-2043\)](#)



*Estimate and confidence interval not available for Irish as the group sample size is zero or disclosive (0-2)

Ethnicity data from the Annual Population Survey¹⁴ reveals that Gloucestershire has a predominantly White population, although there are some differences between urban and rural areas. The two graphs above show that Gloucestershire is predominantly made up of British and English residents by national identity, and within the 16-64 year old working age population, 87.5% are white UK born.¹⁵

¹⁴ Error bars indicate the level of confidence for each value on a graph. Longer/wider intervals mean more uncertainty. When two intervals do not overlap it is reasonably certain that the two groups are truly different. - The Annual Population Survey used is only a sample survey, providing estimates of population characteristics rather than exact measures. In principle, many random samples could be drawn, and each would give different results, since each sample would be made up of different people who would give different answers to the questions asked.

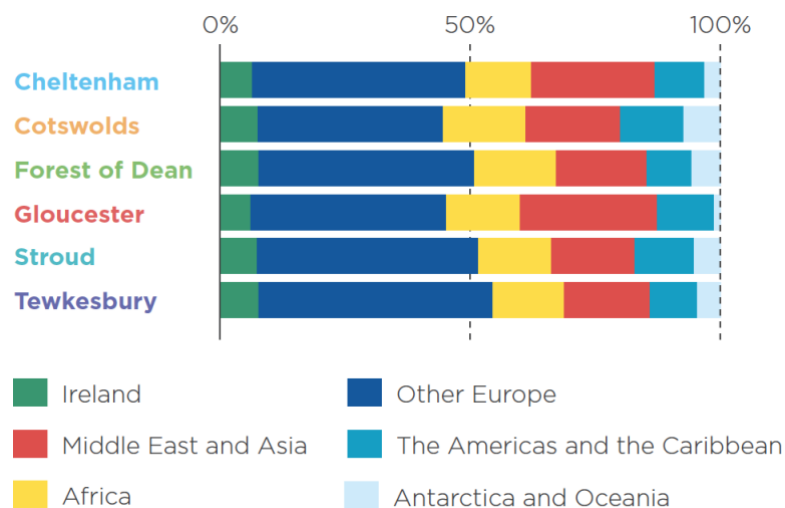
¹⁵ [ONS Annual Population Survey: July 2020 - June 2021](#)

Proportion of White population by district, 2011



The 2011 Census shows that the areas with the highest proportions of ethnic minorities are the two urban districts. This is not particularly notable and follows the trend of much of the rest of the country. However, there is a difference between the two largest urban centres in Gloucestershire, with Gloucester having an 89% White population and Cheltenham a 94% White population. Comparatively, the rural districts each have around a 98% White population, with the Forest of Dean just being highest. This highlights the rural/urban divide in the county, although demonstrates that, like much of the rest of the country, Gloucestershire is not a particularly ethnically diverse area.¹⁶

Non-British country of birth by district, 2011

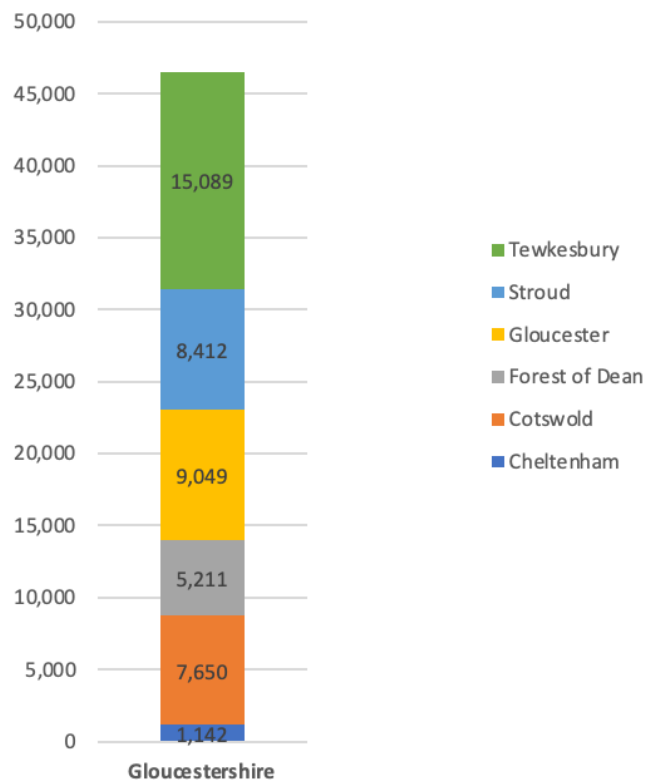


The 2011 Census also reveals that in all districts, around half of all immigration from outside the UK was from Ireland and the rest of Europe. Looking beyond this, a significant proportion, particularly in Cheltenham and Gloucester, of people immigrated from the Middle East and Asia, around a quarter of the total in both cases. In contrast, the more rural districts seem to have higher immigration from the Americas and the Caribbean. Finally, the proportion of people moving from Africa to each of the districts is roughly consistent, with each at around 15% of the total. There is also a limited amount of immigration from Oceania, with this fairly evenly spread across the more rural districts.¹⁷

¹⁶ [The Gloucestershire Five Foundations of Productivity Evidence Report](#)

¹⁷ [The Gloucestershire Five Foundations of Productivity Evidence Report](#)

District contribution to Gloucestershire population change 2010 - 2020



The population of Gloucestershire was approximately 640,650 in 2020 representing a rise of 46,553 people since 2010, an average increase of 4,655 people per annum. This is equivalent to a growth of 7.84% in population from 2010 to 2020, which is higher than the rate of growth in the South West (7.42%) and England and Wales (7.23%).¹⁸

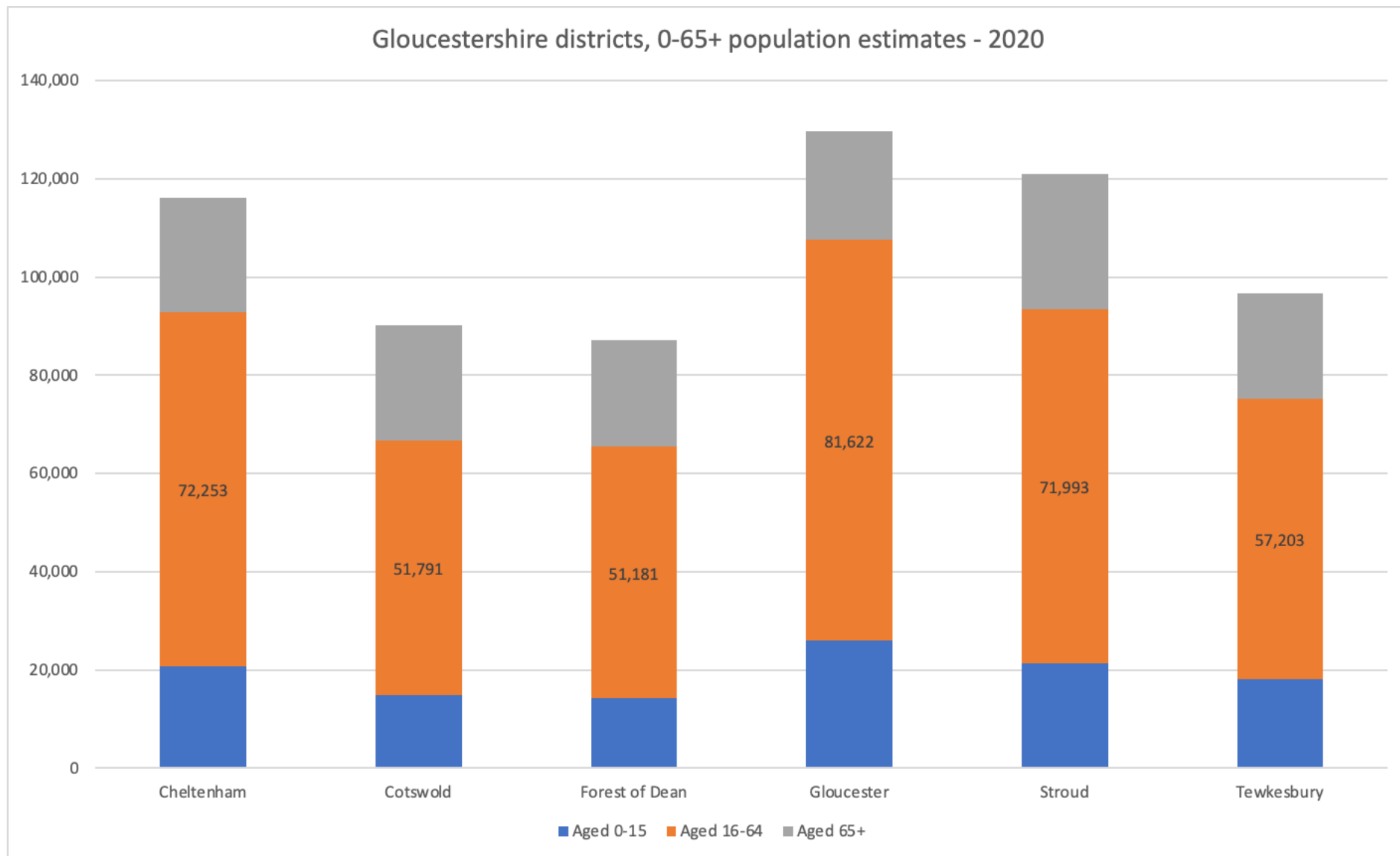
Population Change in Gloucestershire and the districts, 2010 to 2020

The table below shows Tewkesbury was the fastest growing district in Gloucestershire in the period 2010 to 2020, with its population increasing by 18.51%. Cotswold district was the second fastest growing district with population growth of 9.26%. Cheltenham was the slowest growing district in the county with population growth of 0.99%.¹⁹

Area	2010	2020	Change 2010-20	% Change
Gloucestershire	594,097	640,650	46,553	7.84%
Cheltenham	114,901	116,043	1,142	0.99%
Cotswold	82,614	90,264	7,650	9.26%
Forest of Dean	81,896	87,107	5,211	6.36%
Gloucester	120,660	129,709	9,049	7.50%
Stroud	112,491	120,903	8,412	7.48%
Tewkesbury	81,535	96,624	15,089	18.51%
South West	5,261,270	5,659,143	397,873	7.56%
England	52,642,452	56,550,138	3,907,686	7.42%
England and Wales	55,692,423	59,719,724	4,027,301	7.23%
Great Britain	60,954,623	65,185,724	4,231,101	6.94%
United Kingdom	62,759,456	67,081,234	4,321,778	6.89%

¹⁸ [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)

¹⁹ [Gloucestershire County Council: Population Change in Gloucestershire 2010 to 2020](#)



Source: GCC Inform mid-2020 estimates

The above shows the scale in absolute terms of the 0-65+ population in each of the six districts, noting the population comparison for each. The value shown on each of the bars represents that of the working age population (16-64).

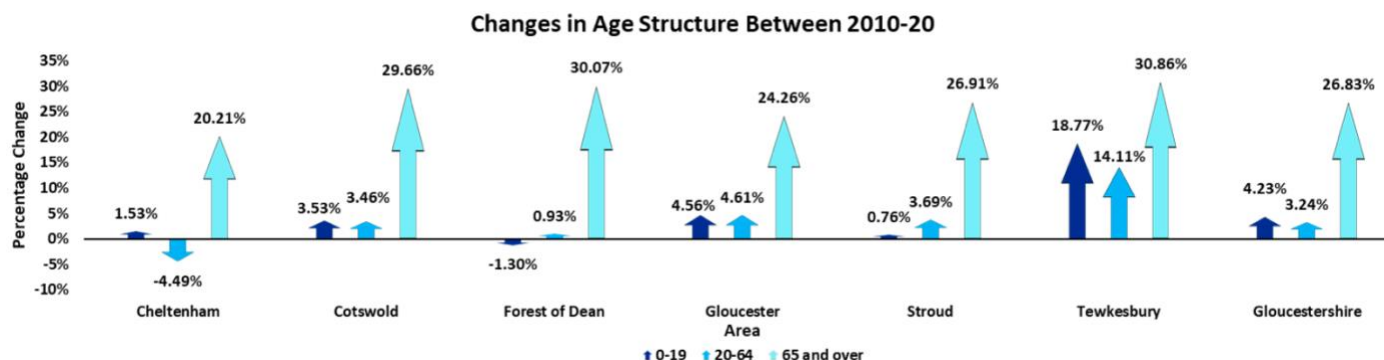
Change in Broad Age Groups Between 2010-20 in Gloucestershire and its Districts

Compared to the South West and England, Gloucestershire saw a greater increase in the over-65 population, with an increase of 26.3% between 2010-20 (South West 24.19% increase, England 22.19% increase). However, Gloucestershire had a smaller increase in the working-age population (3.24%) than both the South West (3.43%) and England (4.28%). England as a whole had the largest increase in its 0-19 population at 5.24% followed by Gloucestershire (4.23%) and then the South West (3.85%).²⁰

	2010			2020			Percentage Change Between 2010-20		
	0-19	20-64	65+	0-19	20-64	65+	0-19	20-64	65 and over
Gloucestershire	137,066	347,105	109,926	142,868	35,8362	139,420	4.23%	3.24%	26.83%
Cheltenham	25,742	69,927	19,232	26,135	66,790	23,118	1.53%	-4.49%	20.21%
Cotswold	17,721	46,647	18,246	18,347	48,259	23,658	3.53%	3.46%	29.66%
Forest of Dean	18,576	46,641	16,679	18,335	47,077	21,695	-1.30%	0.93%	30.07%
Gloucester	30,432	72,422	17,806	31,821	75,762	22,126	4.56%	4.61%	24.26%
Stroud	26,297	64,536	21,658	26,498	66,918	27,487	0.76%	3.69%	26.91%
Tewkesbury	18,298	46,932	16,305	21,732	53,556	21,336	18.77%	14.11%	30.86%
South West	1,190,669	3,047,720	1,022,881	1,236,453	3,152,389	1,270,301	3.85%	3.43%	24.19%
England	12,667,215	31,411,622	8,563,615	13,330,355	32,755,764	10,464,019	5.24%	4.28%	22.19%
United Kingdom	15,054,954	37,441,775	10,262,727	15,658,537	38,914,059	12,508,638	4.01%	3.93%	21.88%

District Focus:

- Tewkesbury experienced an increase in all age groups apart from 15-19 and 40-49-year olds.
- The Forest of Dean is the only district to experience a decrease in the number of young people (-1.30%) whilst Tewkesbury had the largest increase with an 18.77% increase in 0-19-year olds.
- Cheltenham is the only district to have a decrease in the number of working-age people (-4.49%) whereas Tewkesbury had the largest increase in 20-64-year olds with a 14.11% increase.
- All districts had an increase in the number of people over the age of 65, the largest increase was in Tewkesbury with 30.86% and the smallest increase was in Cheltenham which had a 20.21% increase.

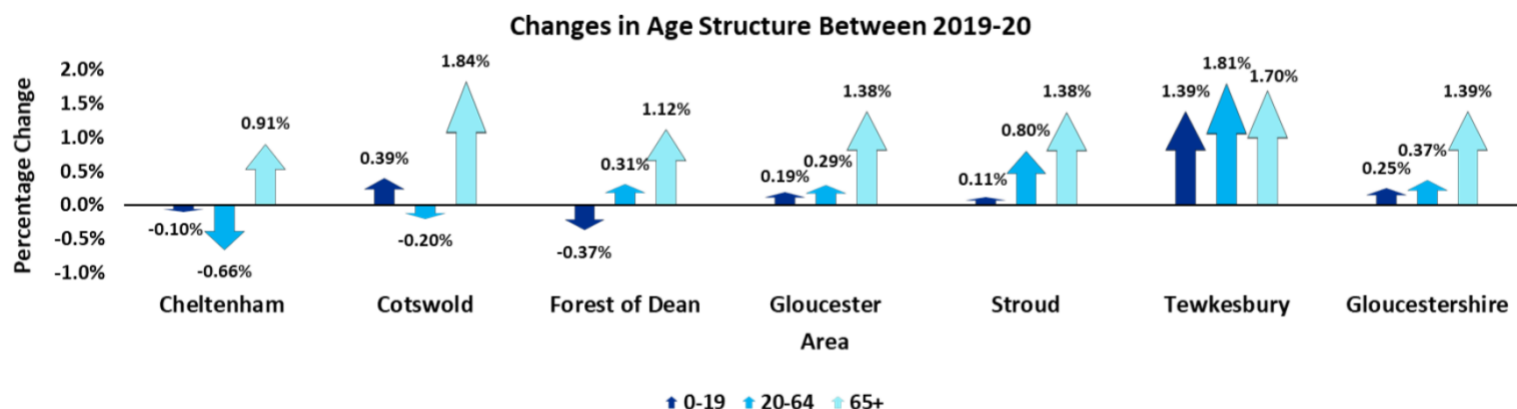


²⁰ Gloucestershire County Council: Population Change in Gloucestershire 2010 to 2020

Population Composition Change 2019-20

Between 2019-20 there were changes in the population composition by broad age group:

- Gloucestershire’s 0-19 population increased by 0.25%, which is equivalent to the South West but lower than England’s 0.36% increase.
- There was a 0.37% increase in the working-age population, 20-64, in Gloucestershire which is lower than in the South West, with a 0.45% increase, but higher than England overall which had a 0.32% increase.
- The over-65 population increased by 1.39% in Gloucestershire which is higher than both the South West, 1.37% increase, and England, 1.07% increase.



District Focus - Age Structure Changes Between 2019-20

0-19-year olds:

- Tewkesbury had the largest increase with 1.39% more people aged 0-19.
- Cheltenham (-0.10%) and Forest of Dean (-0.37%) both had decreases in their 0-19 population.

20-64- year olds:

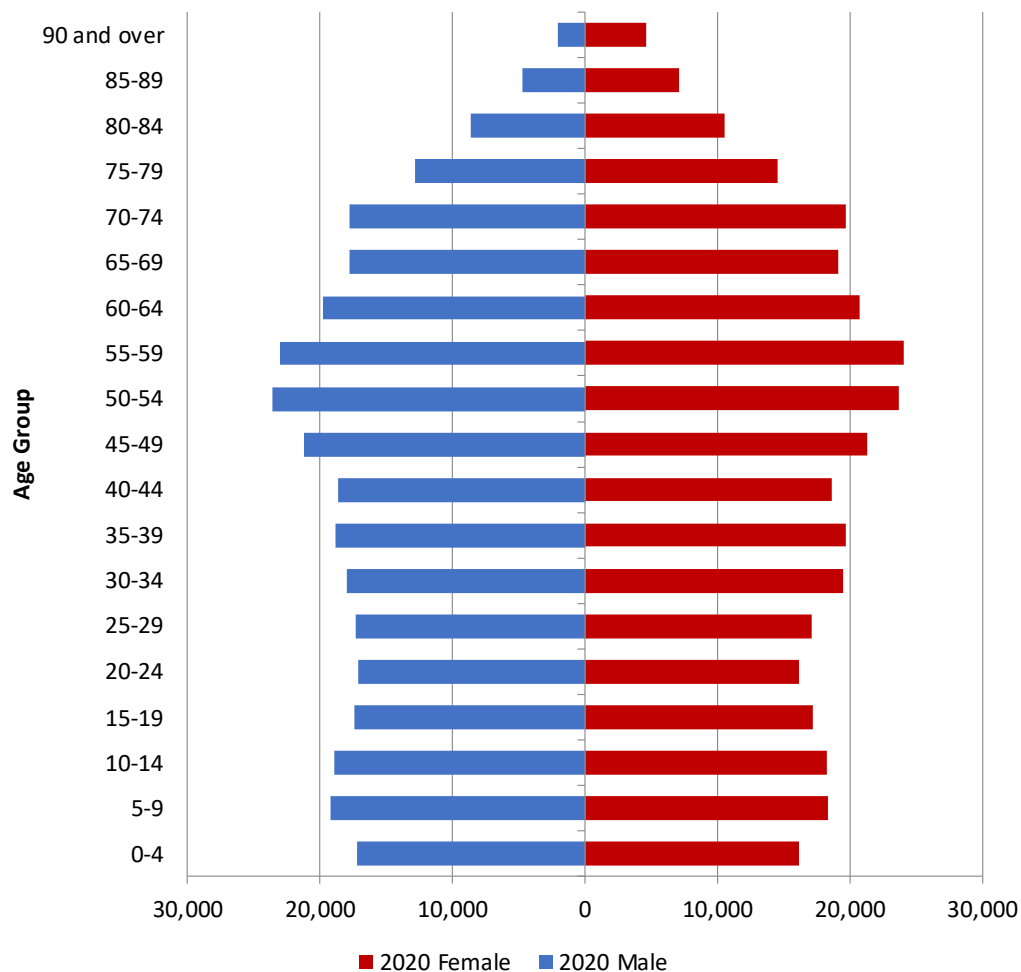
- Tewkesbury had the largest increase in the working-age population at 1.81%.
- Both Cheltenham (-0.66%) and Cotswold (-0.20%) experienced decreases in their 20-64 population.

65+ year olds:

- Cotswold had the largest increase with 1.84% more people being added to the over-65 population.
- All districts experienced increases in the number of people aged 65 and over.²¹

²¹ [Gloucestershire County Council: Current Population of Gloucestershire \(Mid-2020\) – An Overview](#)

Gloucestershire - population estimates

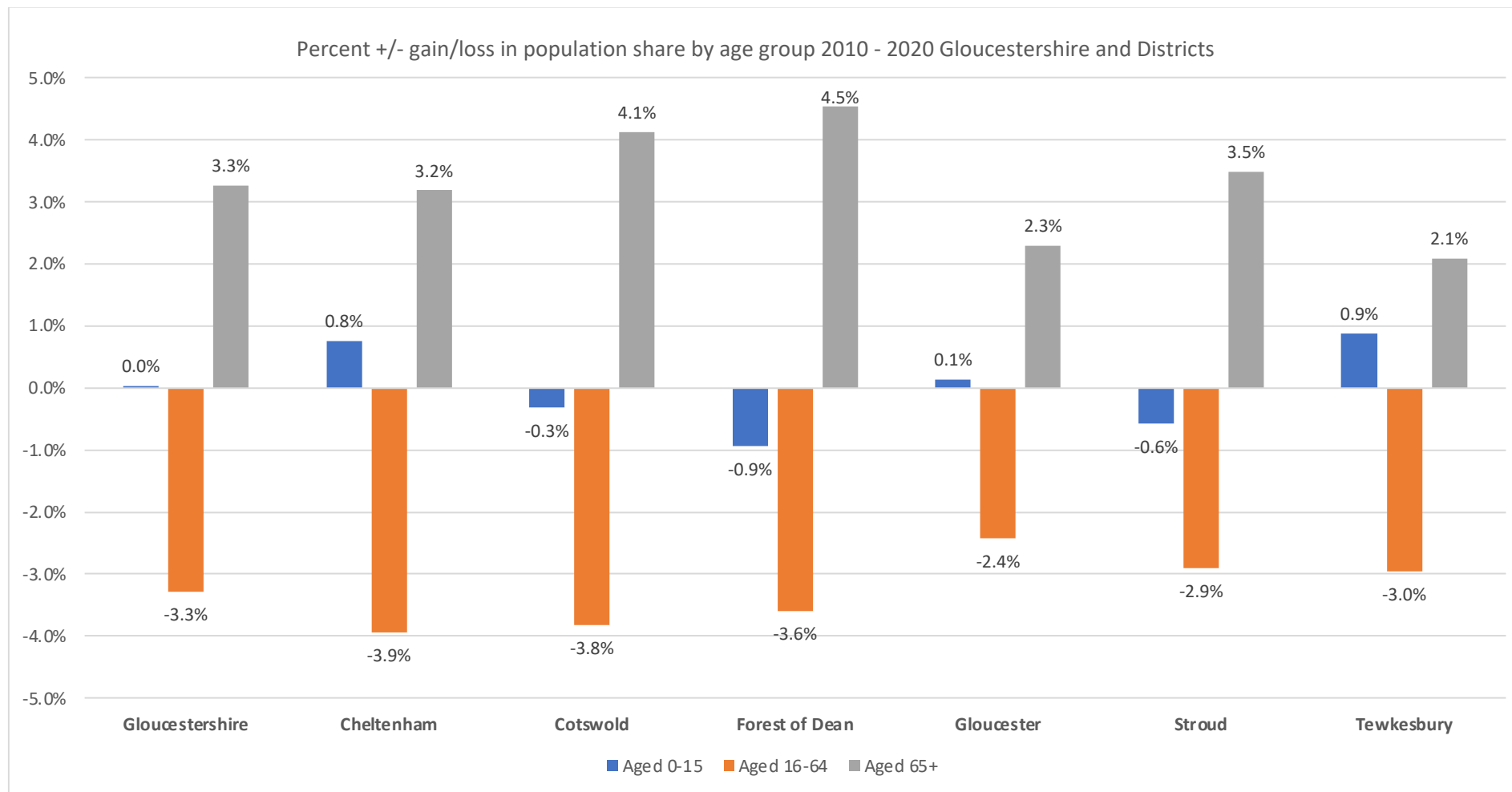


The graph on the left shows the breakdown of people by age and gender in Gloucestershire, and a clear spike in population can be seen within the 50-54 age band for both male and female. The size of this population, and the fact that it has been fairly static in size as the people have increased in age, suggests that Gloucestershire may face the issue of declining worker availability in the next 15 years as this group approaches retirement age.²²

A slight trough can also be seen in the number of people from the age of 18 to 25. This group is the most economically mobile, and at the lower end are likely to attend university in significant numbers. The recently published GFirst Local Industrial Strategy states that Gloucestershire is not attracting young people aged 20–34, particularly compared to neighbouring areas like the West of England and Oxfordshire. And that there is also a slight disparity between the higher proportion of young people that live in urban districts and the lower proportion who live in rural districts.²³

²² [ONS: Gloucestershire population estimates by five year age groups and gender, mid-2020](#)

²³ [The Gloucestershire Five Foundations of Productivity Evidence Report](#)



The above highlights the changing composition of population in terms of the balance of the three broad age groupings:²⁴

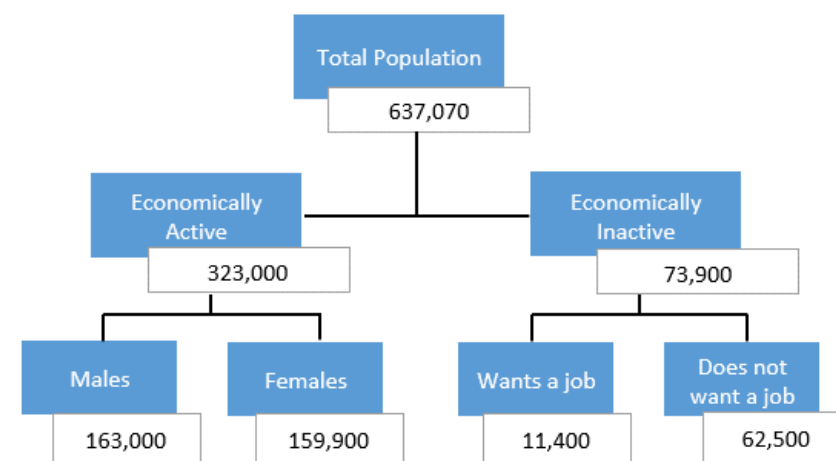
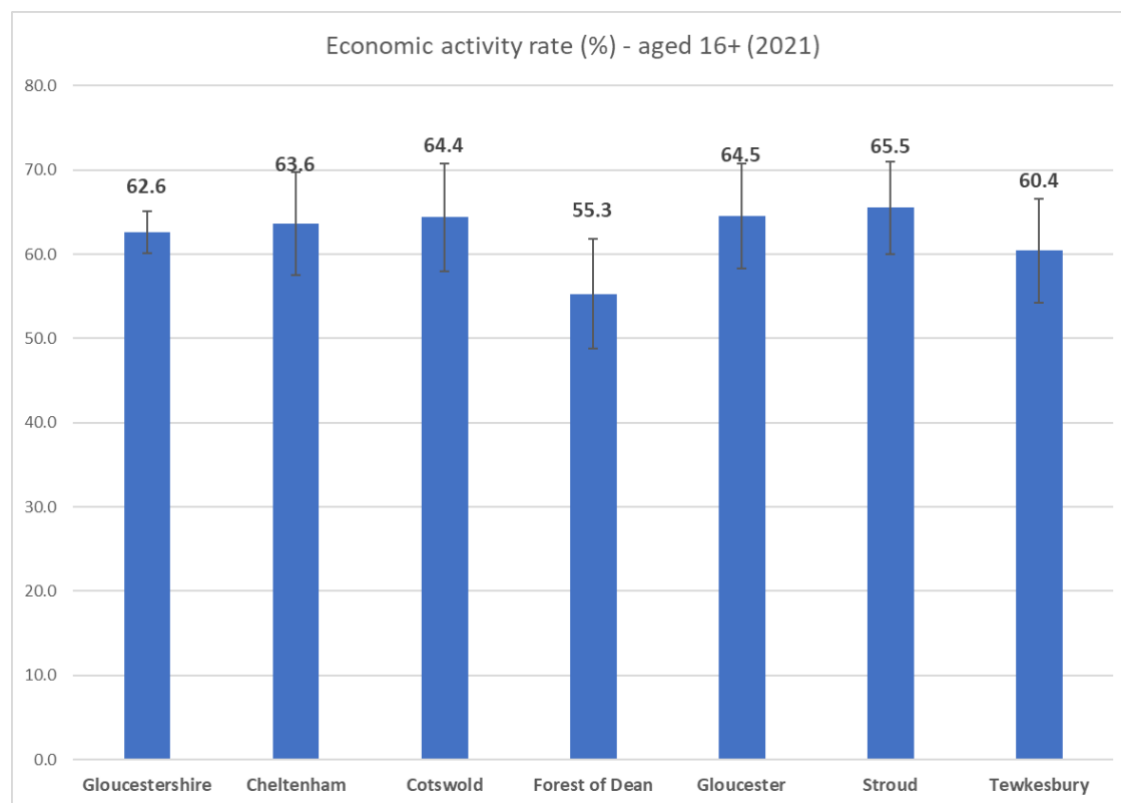
Those aged 0–15 have maintained their share of the total population at 18%; losing a margin of the total share in three districts and gaining a margin of the total share in three others. The share of those aged 16–64 has declined by 3.3% across Gloucestershire, and by as much as 3.9% in Cheltenham and 3.8% in the Cotswolds. Meanwhile, the share of those aged 65+ has grown in all six districts and by an average of 3.3% across Gloucestershire.

²⁴ [ONS: Gloucestershire population estimates by five year age groups and gender, mid-2020](#)

Economic activity

A high economic activity rate indicates a healthy labour market where a large proportion of residents aged 16-64 year are available or potentially available to work.

The below compares the economic activity rate for Gloucestershire overall for people aged 16+ alongside each of the six districts. It can be seen that Cotswold has the highest rate of those economically active at 65.5% and the Forest of Dean has the lowest rate at 55.3%. This compares to the South West rate of 61.4% and England at 63.4% for the same period.²⁵

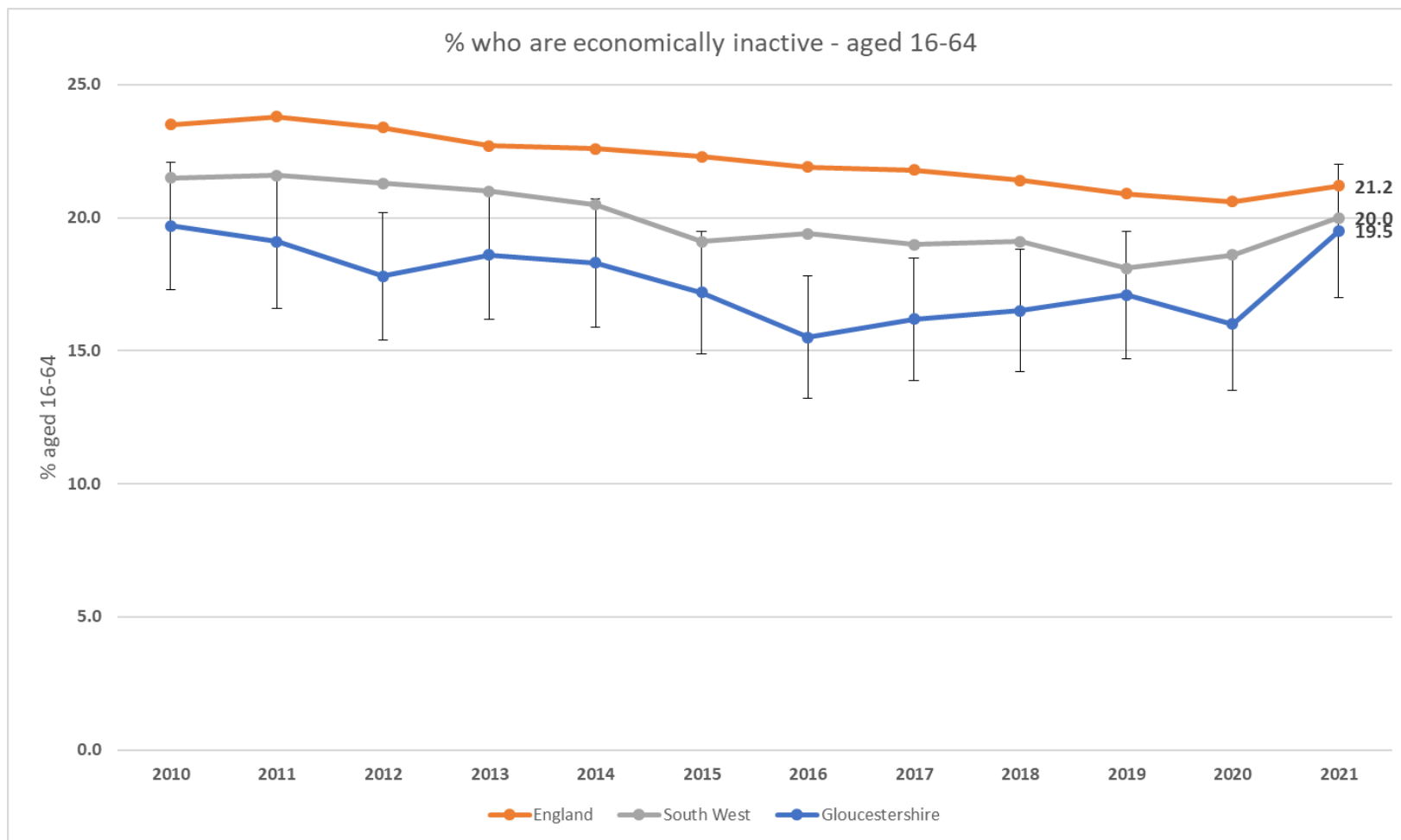


See previous footnote for information on error bars

²⁵ [Source: ONS Annual Population Survey July 2020 – June 2021](#)

During the period July 2020 to June 2021, Gloucestershire had an economic activity rate of 80.5%, which is above the South West and England figure of 80% and 78.8% respectively. This can be seen in the graph below that shows the percentage of those who are economically inactive for the 16-64 age group from 2010 to 2021.²⁶

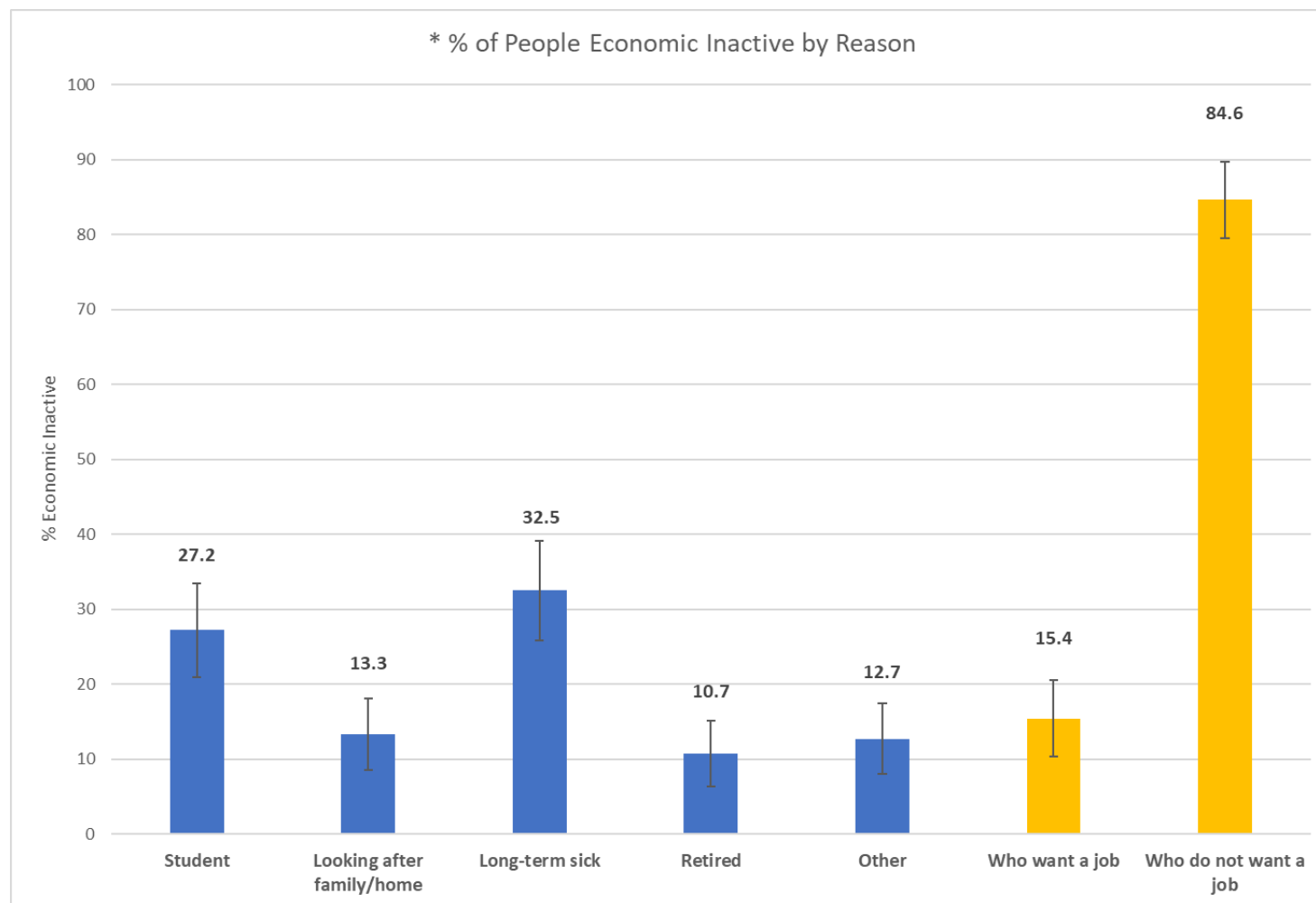
It can be seen that economic inactivity has declined in Gloucestershire since 2010, when it stood at 73,400 people or 19.7%. In 2010 the rate stood at 3.8% below the rate in England and by 2016 this gap had widened to 6.4% below the rate of inactivity in England. A person is defined as being economically active if they are either employed or are unemployed but want to supply their labour to produce goods and services.



²⁶ [Source: ONS Annual Population Survey July 2009 – June 2021](#)

Data from the Annual Population Survey shows that approximately 84.6% who are economically inactive do not want a job, whereas 15.4% who are do not want a job. Of those who are economically inactive, 32.5% are so due to long term sickness, 27.2% are students, 10.7% retired, 13.3% looking after family/home and 12.7% are so due to other reasons.²⁷

As previously noted, the Annual Population Survey is only a sample survey, providing estimates of population characteristics rather than exact measures.

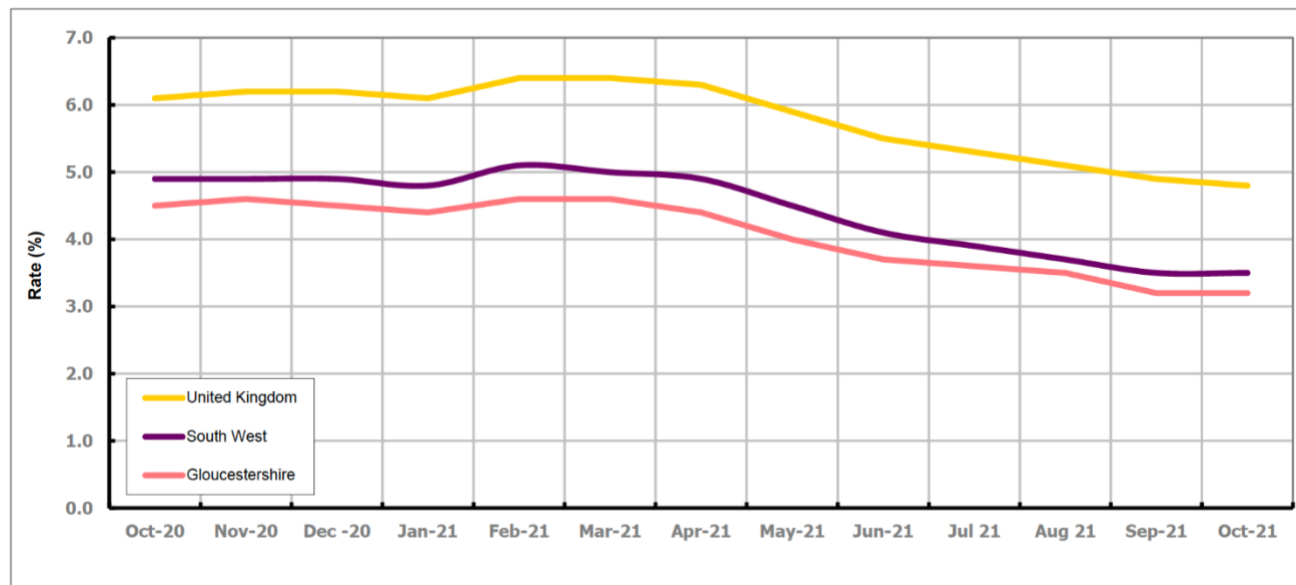


*Estimate and confidence interval not available for the groups: 'Temporary sick' or 'Discouraged' as the group sample size is zero or disclosive (0-2)

²⁷ [Source: ONS Annual Population Survey July 2009 – June 2021](#)

Claimant Rate

Claimant Rate for Gloucestershire, the South West and UK over the past year



The graph on the left shows the claimant rate for Gloucestershire at 3.2% in October 2021. The Gloucestershire rate has been lower than the South West average since December 2015, with the exception of April and May 2016 when it was the same. On average, it has been approximately 1.7% lower than the UK average since the same month of the previous year.²⁸

Analysis of UK, South West and Gloucestershire Claimant Counts

Area	Claimant Count in October 2021	% change on September 2021	Consecutive months increasing
UK	1,996,830	-1.8%	0
South West	117,955	-1.4%	0
Gloucestershire	12,265	-1.5%	0

The table above shows that in October 2021, the number of claimants in Gloucestershire was 1.5% lower than the number in September 2021

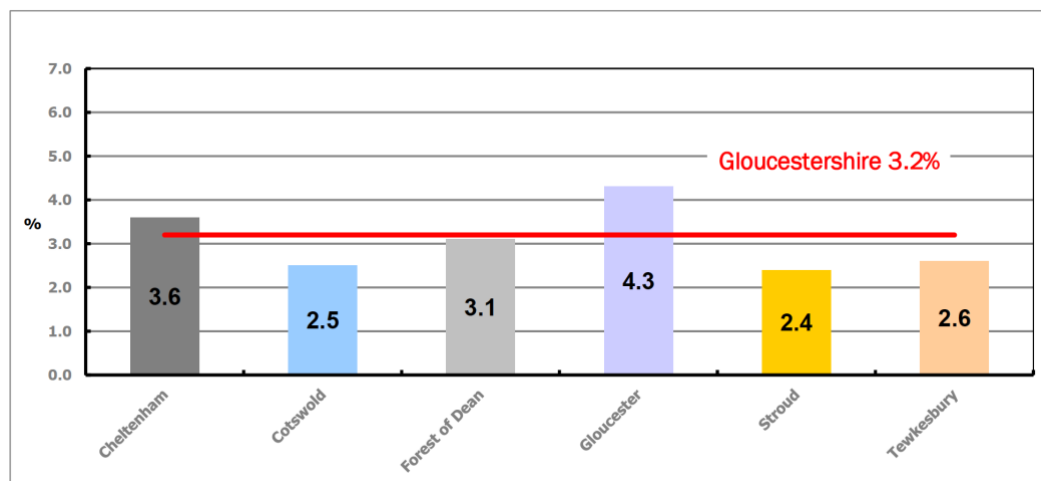
²⁸ [Gloucestershire County Council: Unemployment Bulletin, issue 159 October 2021](#)

The Claimant Count is a measure of the number of people who are unemployed and claiming benefits. This measure is a narrow measure because it only counts those residents who are out of work and qualify for benefits meaning that it can underestimate the true extent of unemployment, however, it does have many benefits as it is more up to date and can be broken down to smaller geographies that allows us to gain a better understanding of the local economy. From 1996 until the recent introduction of Universal Credit, this was based on the number of people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance. However, since its introduction some unemployment benefit claimants will be claiming Universal Credit instead. To reflect this change, the Claimant Count has been expanded to include people claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and who are searching for work.²⁹

Gloucestershire is in the process of transitioning to full Universal Credit. This means a broader span of claimants will be required to look for work than previously under Jobseekers Allowance. As more people are brought within the coverage of Universal Credit, the Claimant Count is set to rise noticeably over time. This will happen irrespective of how the economy performs and is a feature of the design of Universal Credit which brings additional groups of people into ‘Searching for Work’ conditionality (and therefore the Claimant Count), to help encourage and support these claimants into work.

- The claimant rate in Gloucestershire was 3.2% in October 2021. The South West rate remained at 3.5% and the UK rate decreased to 4.8%. Gloucestershire’s rate was 0.3% lower than the South West average of 3.5%, and 1.6% lower than the UK average of 4.8%.
- The claimant count in Gloucestershire in October 2021 decreased by 190 people. The amount of people claiming in October 2021 was 1.5% lower than the number in September 2021. This compares to a 1.4% decrease in the South West and a 1.8% decrease in the UK.

Claimant Rates at District Level:



²⁹ [Gloucestershire County Council: Unemployment Bulletin, issue 159 October 2021](#)

CHELTENHAM BOROUGH

Claimant count:	2,600
Claimant count change on previous month:	-0.2%
Claimant rate:	3.6%
Highest claiming ward(s)	Hesters Way (6.4%)

GLOUCESTER CITY

Claimant count:	3,545
Claimant count change on previous month:	-2.6%
Claimant rate:	4.3%
Highest claiming ward(s)	Barton and Tredworth (9.8%)

COTSWOLD DISTRICT

Claimant count:	1,290
Claimant count change on previous month:	0.4%
Claimant rate:	2.5%
Highest claiming ward(s)	Watermoor (5.1%)

STROUD DISTRICT

Claimant count:	1,715
Claimant count change on previous month:	-4.2%
Claimant rate:	2.4%
Highest claiming ward(s)	Stroud Slade (5.6%)

FOREST OF DEAN

Claimant count:	1,610
Claimant count change on previous month:	1.9%
Claimant rate:	3.1%
Highest claiming ward(s)	Lydney East (6.0%)

TEWKESBURY BOROUGH

Claimant count:	1,510
Claimant count change on previous month:	-2.9%
Claimant rate:	2.6%
Highest claiming ward(s)	Tewkesbury South (4.5%)

At a glance unemployment information grouped by district. Includes:

Claimant count:

Total number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit who are not in work in October 2021

Claimant count change on previous month:

How much larger/smaller October claimant count is compared to September expressed as a %

Claimant rate:

The % of working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit who are not in work in October 2021

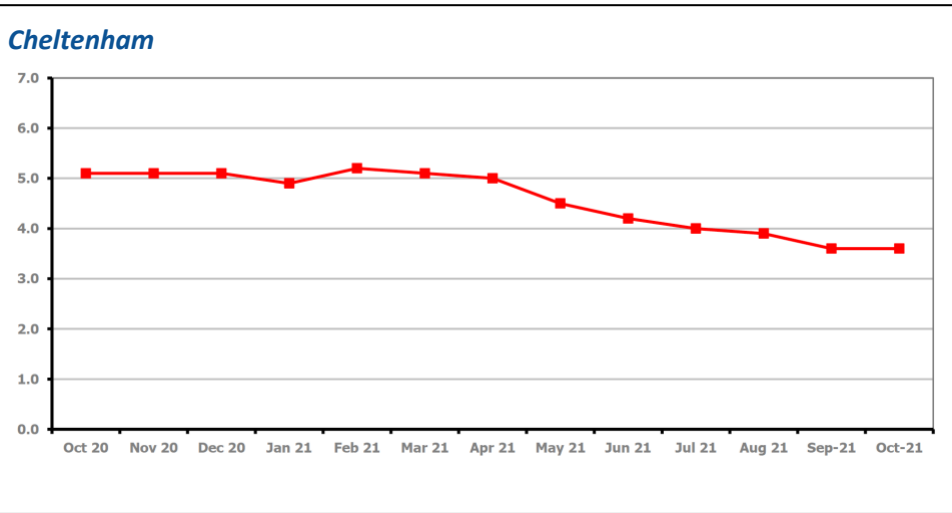
Highest claiming ward:

The ward with the highest claim count in that district and the rate

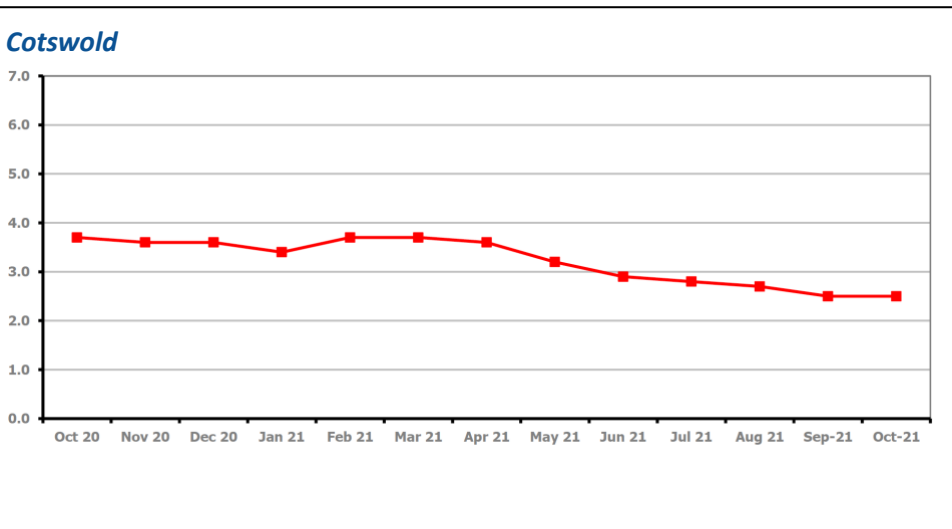
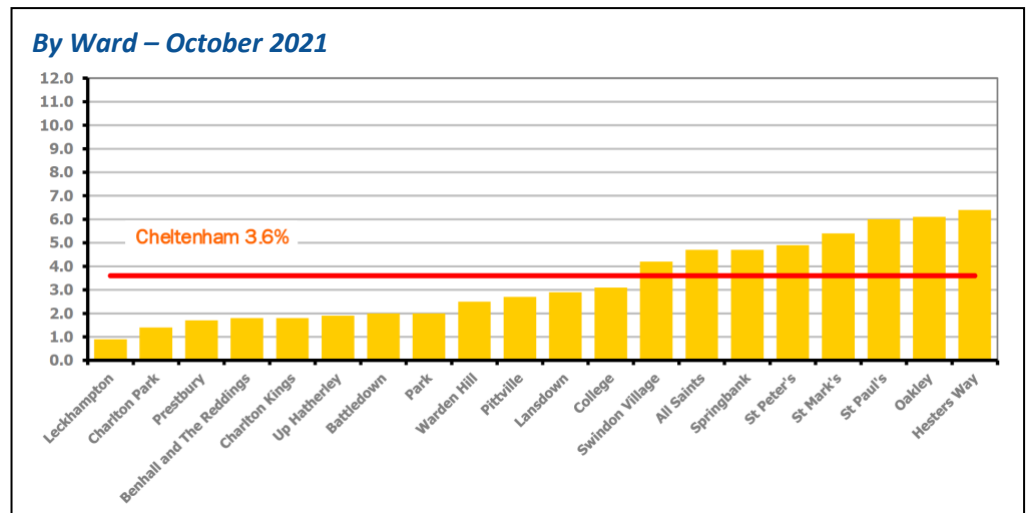
The following four pages go into more detail and look at the claimant rate at ward level within each of the six Gloucestershire districts.³⁰

³⁰ [Gloucestershire County Council: Unemployment Bulletin, issue 159 October 2021](#)

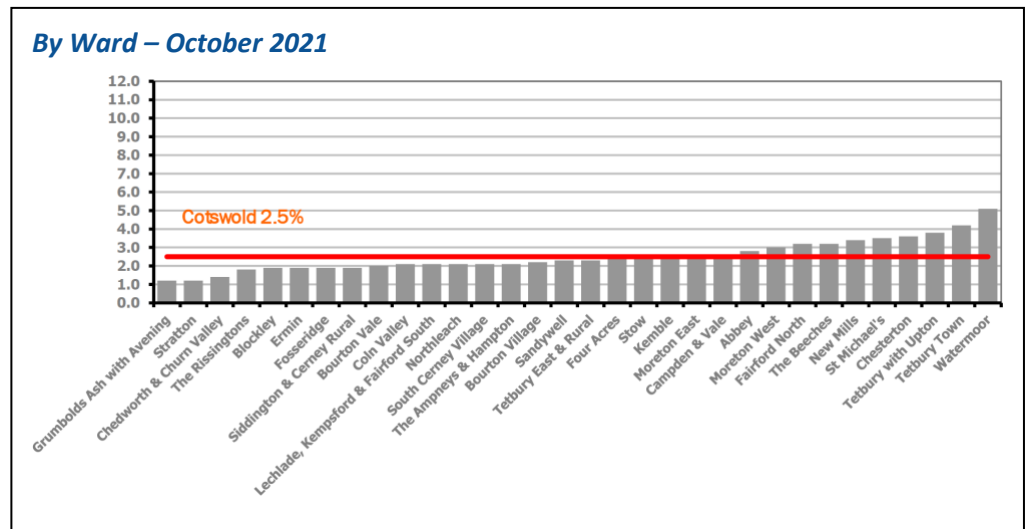
Claimant Rate - Local Authority District and Ward Analysis: the following looks at each of the six districts and a comparison of their constituent wards.

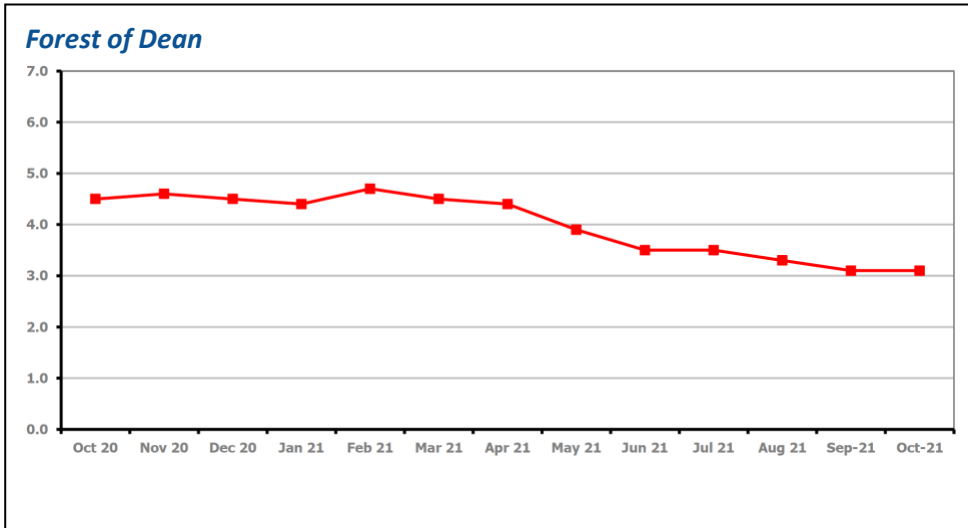


The claimant rate in **Cheltenham** remained at 3.6% in October 2021.

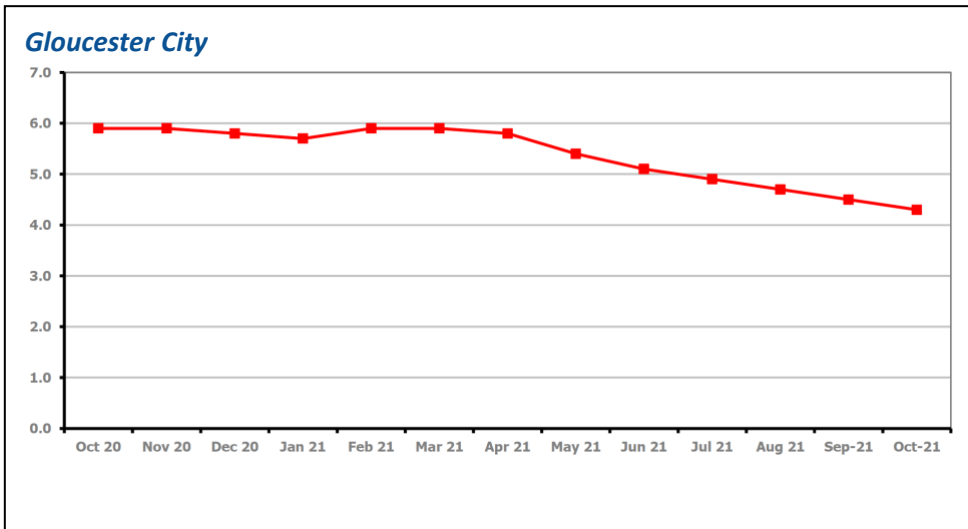
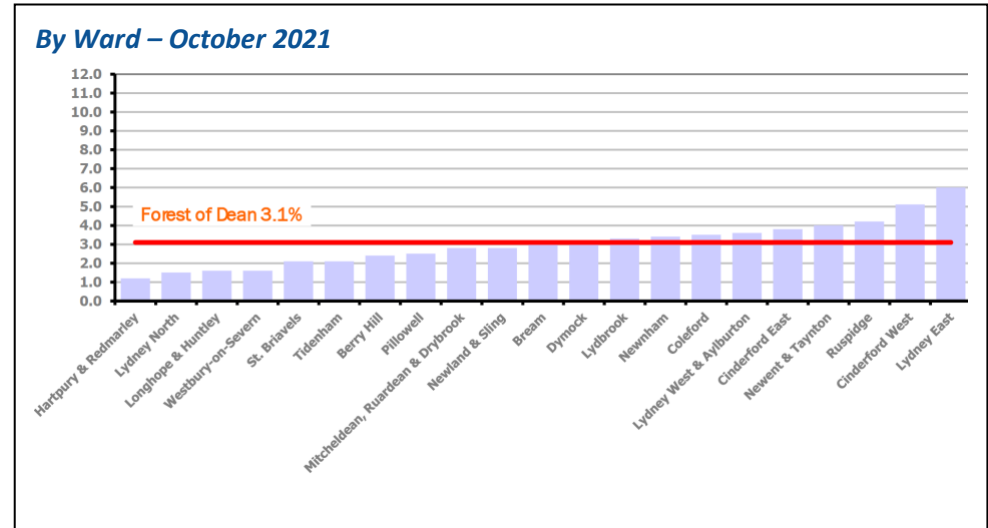


The claimant rate in **Cotswold District** remained at 2.5% in October 2021

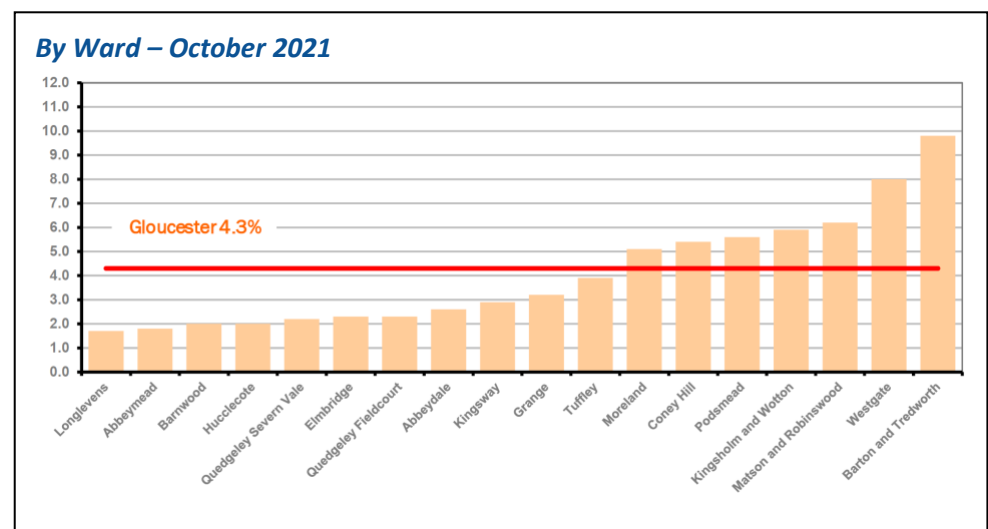


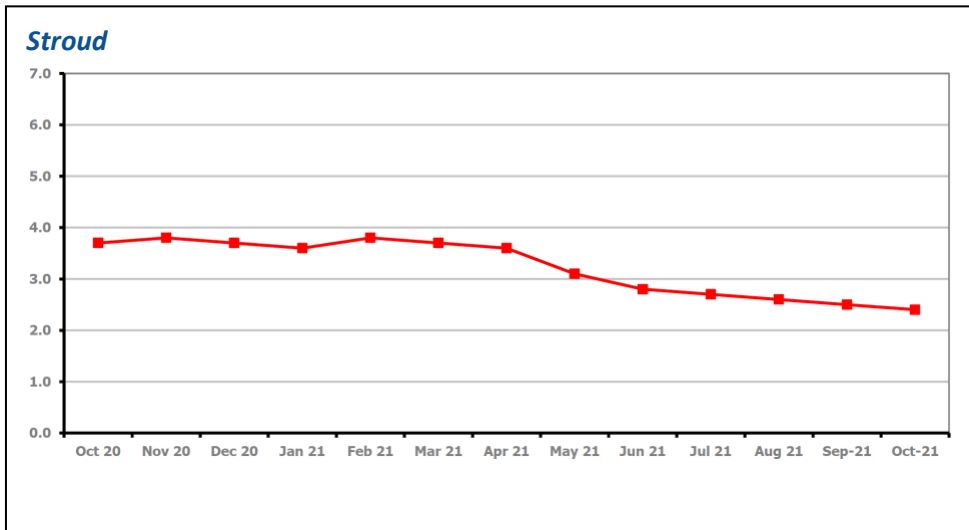


The claimant rate in the **Forest of Dean** remained at 3.1% in September 2021.

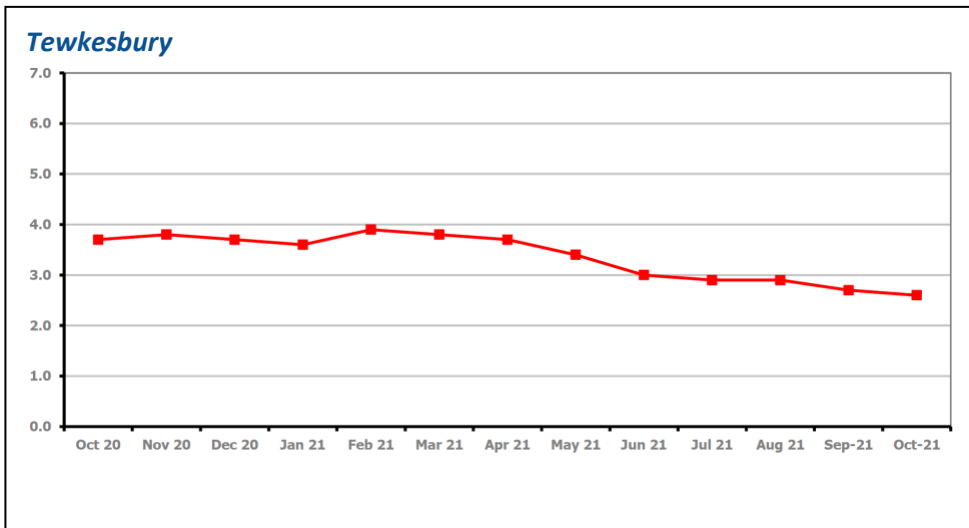
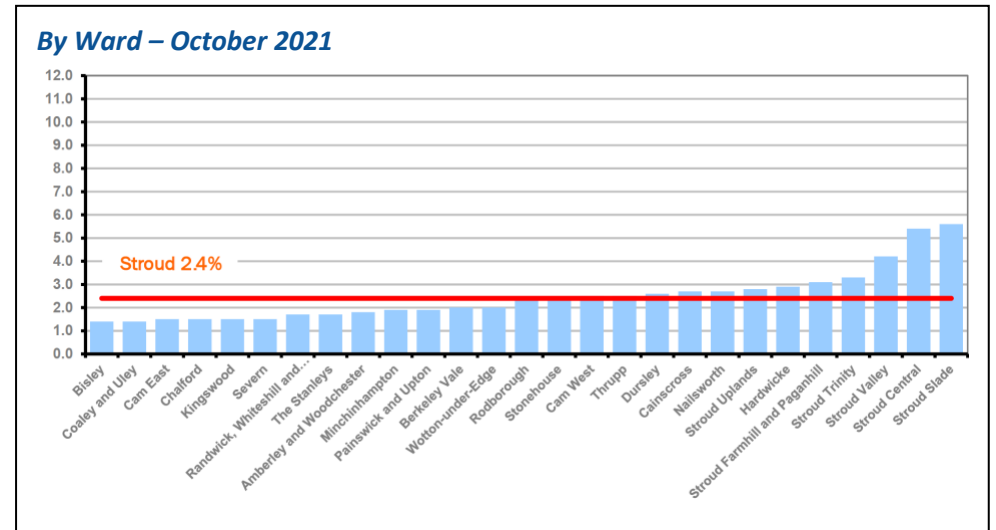


The claimant rate for **Gloucester City** decreased to 4.5% in October 2021.

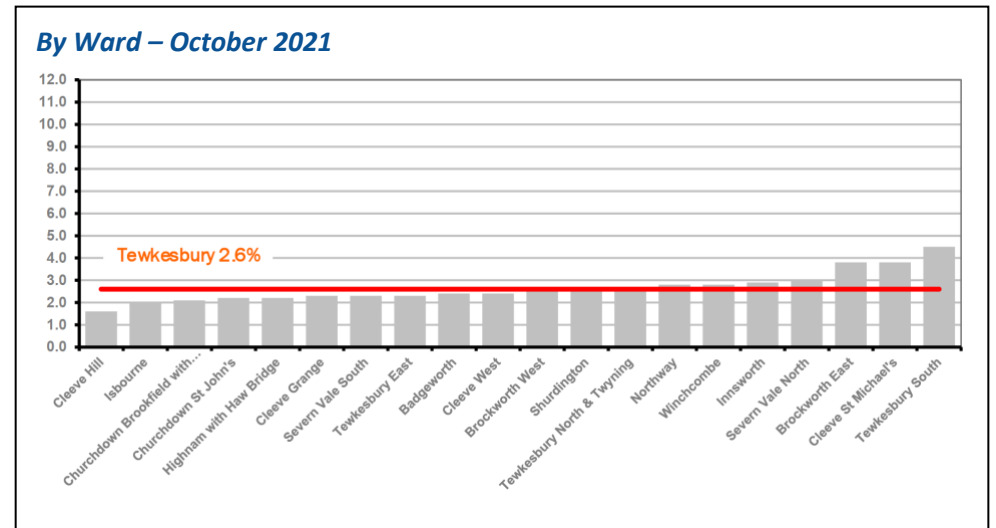




The claimant rate for **Stroud** decreased to 2.4% in October 2021.



The claimant rate for **Tewkesbury Borough** decreased to 2.6% in October 2021.



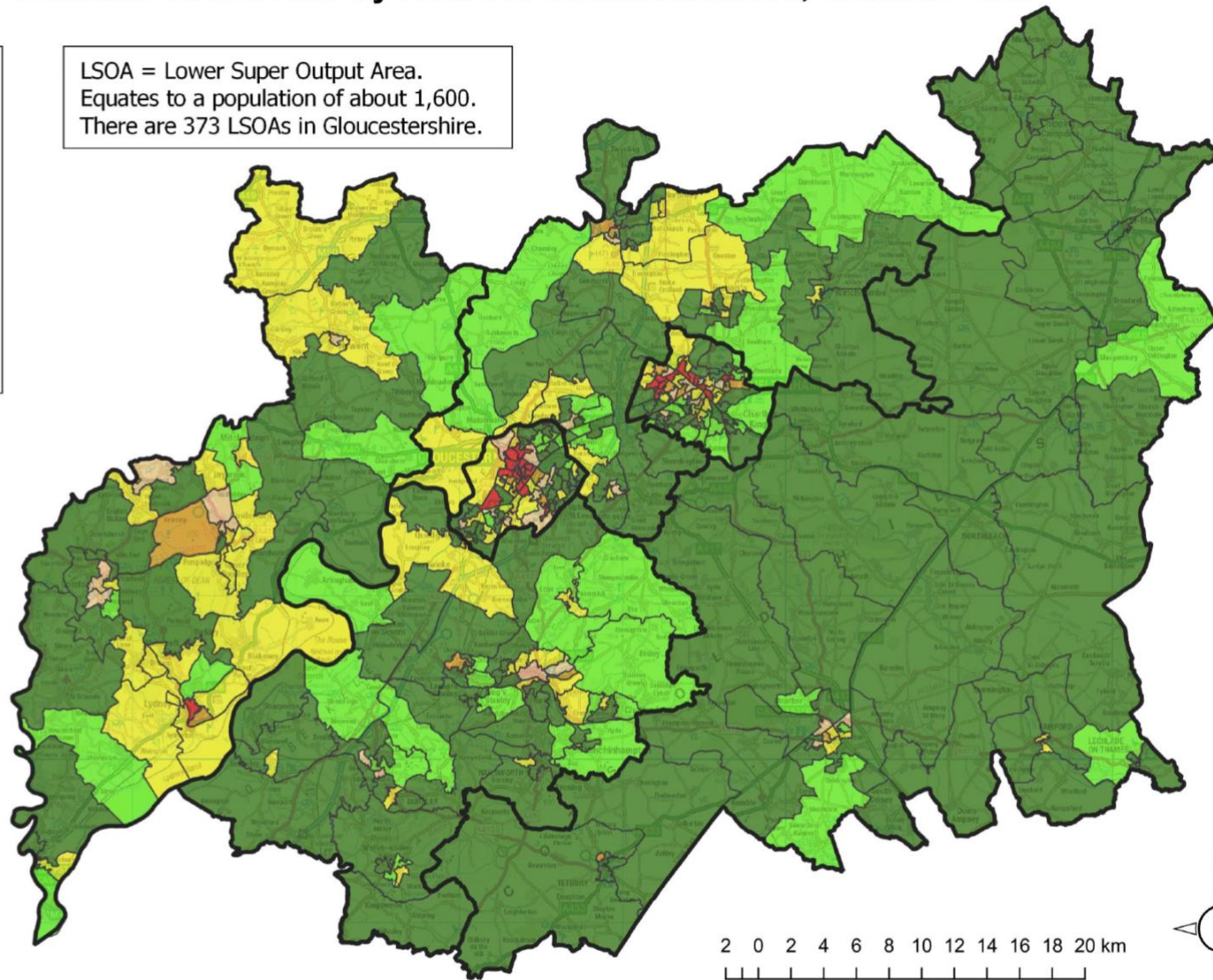
Claimant Count Rate by LSOA in Gloucestershire, October 2021



Rate

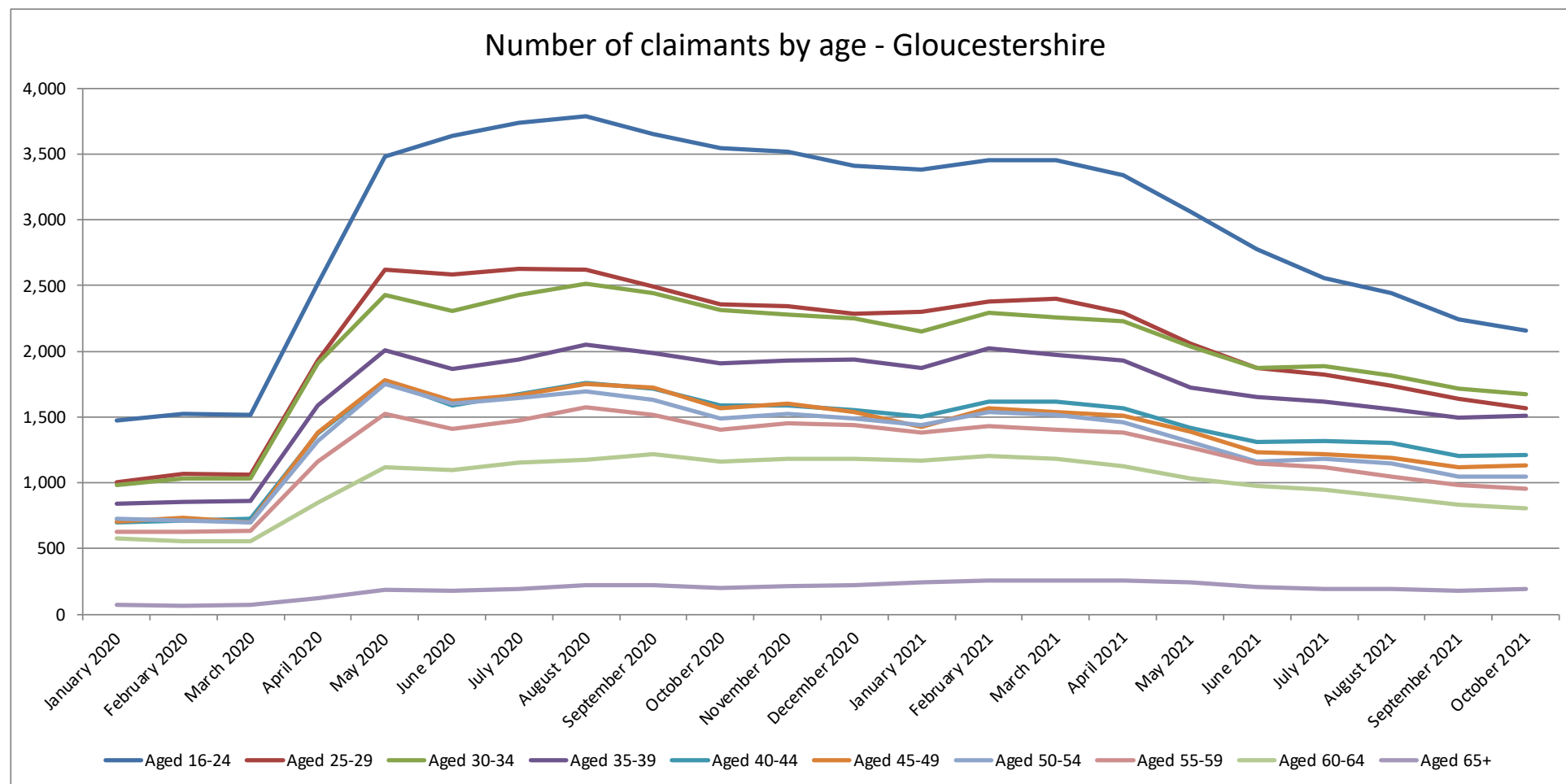
- up to 0.84%
- 0.85 - 1.69%
- 1.70 - 2.54%
- 2.55 - 3.39%
- 3.40 - 4.23%
- 4.24 - 11.40%

LSOA = Lower Super Output Area.
Equates to a population of about 1,600.
There are 373 LSOAs in Gloucestershire.



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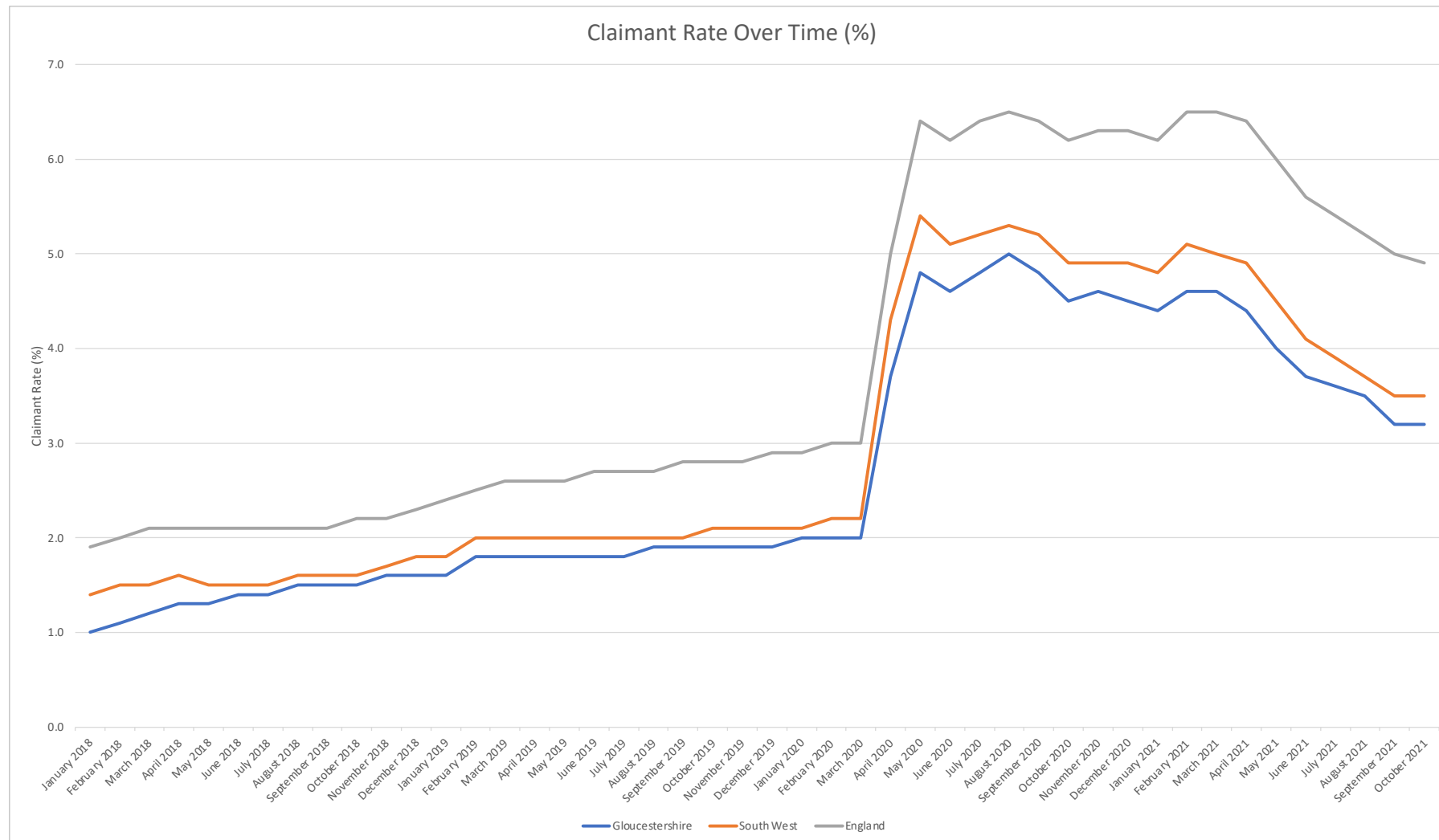
Number of claimants by age in Gloucestershire – January 2020 to October 2021



The graph above looks at the Claimant Count numbers for the twenty-one period from January 2020 to October 2021, broken down by age groups.³¹ There is a clear upward trend across all age groups from March 2020, which is at the same time as the start of the Covid-19 pandemic and national lockdown. The largest increase was in the 16-24 age group, but also the 25-29 and 20-34 age groups seeing large increases with the 65+ age group seeing the smallest increase. Numbers have started to decrease in recent months and returning to near pre-pandemic levels.

³¹ [Source: ONS Claimant Count numbers: January 2020 – September 2021](#)

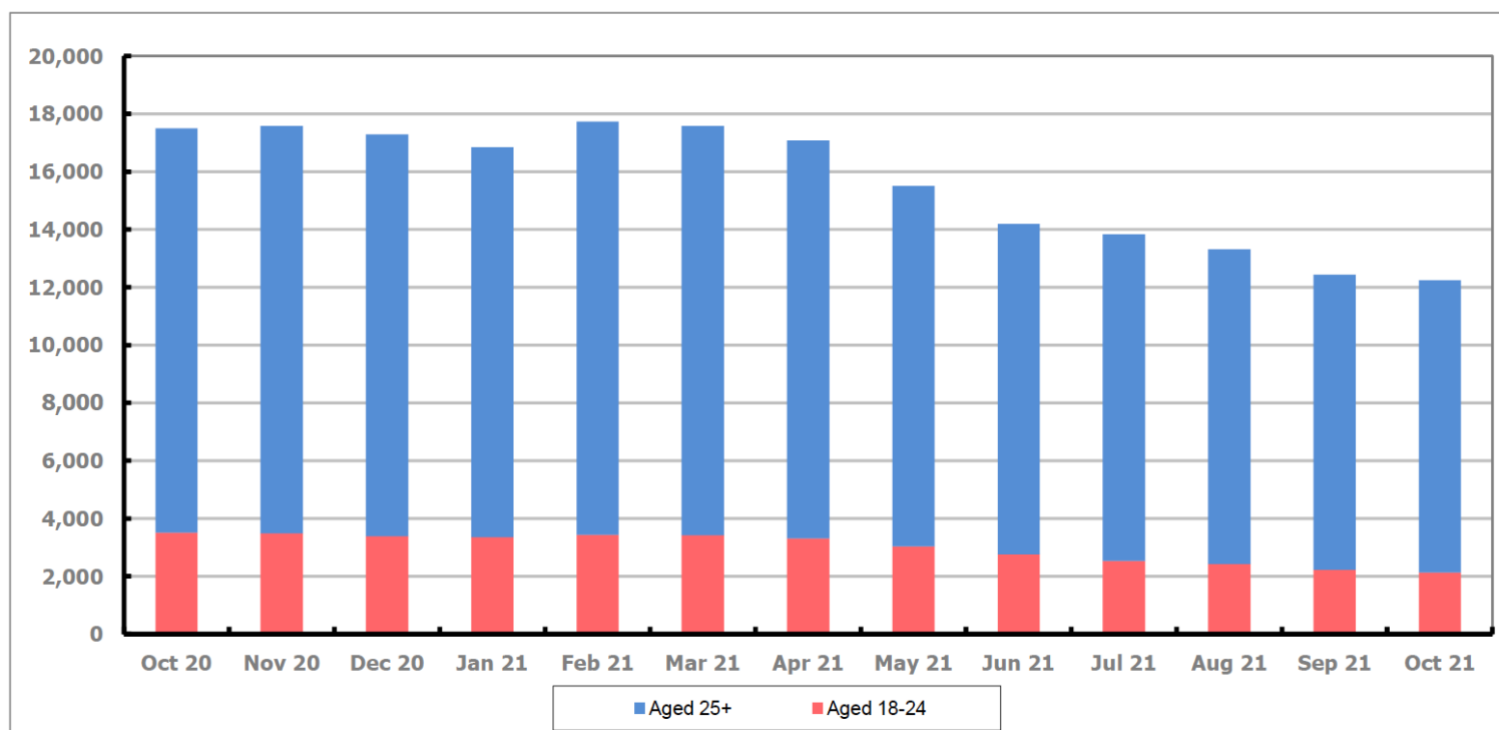
Claimant Rate over time



The graph above shows how the Gloucestershire Claimant rate (as a proportion of residents aged 16-64) has remained below that of the South west and England over the past three years. ³²As previously stated, the Claimant Count is set to rise notably over time as more people will be brought within the coverage of Universal Credit.

³² [Source: ONS Claimant Count numbers: January 2018 – October 2021](#)

Youth Unemployment (18-24 year olds)



The graph on the left shows that in October 2021, 2,135 people aged 18-24 were claiming Job Seekers Allowance and Universal Credit who were not in work in Gloucestershire, this represents 17.4% of total working age claimants.³³

Recruitment of Young People:

Over one in four employers in the LEP area (29 per cent) recruited at least one education leaver in the two to three years preceding the survey, in line with the England wide figure (27 per cent). Specifically:³⁴

- Nine per cent had recruited a 16 year-old school leaver (similar to the England average of eight per cent);
- 10 per cent had recruited a 17-18 year old school leaver (similar to the England average of 11 per cent);
- 14 per cent had recruited a 17-18 year old college leaver (similar to the England-wide figure of 12 per cent);
- 13 per cent had recruited someone from a university or HEI (similar to the England-wide figure of 14%).

³³ [Gloucestershire County Council: Unemployment Bulletin, issue 159 October 2021](#)

³⁴ [LMI Summary UKCES Working Futures 2012-2022](#)

NEETs (16-18 Year Olds)

“NEETs” are 16-18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training, and include young people actively seeking education, employment or training as well as those young people who are either not yet ready or who are unable to access these opportunities because of their personal circumstances.

Young people who face periods of inactivity and unemployment also find themselves further disadvantaged in later life as they struggle to make up the difference from their early social and economic experiences. In addition to the social and economic disadvantage, youth unemployment also has a scarring impact on the mental health and wellbeing of those affected. Compounding these challenges is the difficulty in identifying those young people who become long-term NEET or who are hidden NEETS as they miss out on accessing the support they need the most.

At the end of October 2021 there were 408 young people in the 16-18 age cohort not in education, employment or training in Gloucestershire and this figure translates into an adjusted (*) 16-18 NEET population of 2.34%. The total number of NEET young people decreased by 83 in October 2021 compared to September 2021.³⁵

16-18 Age Summary

	NEET	Cohort	%
Cheltenham	67	3030	2.21%
Cotswold	35	2435	1.44%
Forest	55	2434	2.26%
Gloucester	142	4187	3.39%
Stroud	59	3691	1.60%
Tewkesbury	50	2776	1.80%
Total	408	18553	2.20%

16-18 Adjust NEET*	2.34%
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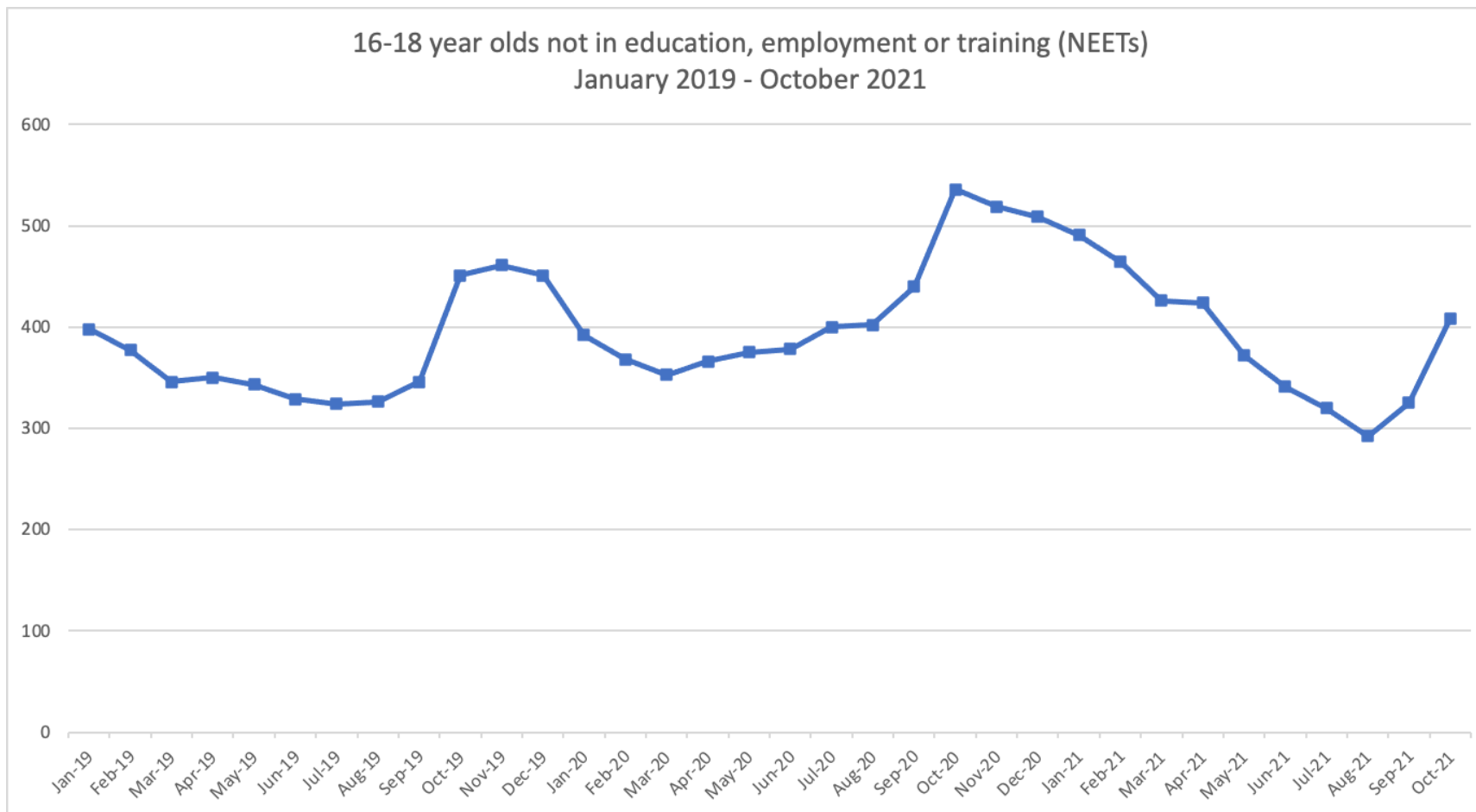
Monthly Change	83	-533	0.50%
Previous month	325	19086	1.70%

(*) Adjustment includes a proportion of young people aged 16-18 whose outcomes are not known to Gloucestershire Youth Support Team.

Gloucestershire Youth Support Team is required to report performance on the Academic Year 12 and 13 (16/17 age) against nationally defined criteria for counting the NEET group to the Department for Education (DfE) on a monthly basis. The NEET group includes young people actively seeking education, employment or training as well as those young people who are either not yet ready or who are unable to access these opportunities because of their personal circumstances. The figures quoted below include young people in both of these categories.³⁶

³⁵ [Gloucestershire County Council: Unemployment Bulletin, issue 159 October 2021](#)

³⁶ [Gloucestershire County Council: Unemployment Bulletin, issue 159 October 2021](#)



Above displays the number of young people aged 16-18 who were not in education, employment or training (NEETs) between January 2019 and October 2021. ³⁷There is a steady increase in numbers from March 2020 to October 2020, before it drops in November 2020. Numbers have started to increase again from August 2021 onwards, which does reflect a similar pattern for the same time in previous years.

³⁷ [Gloucestershire County Council: Unemployment Bulletin](#)

Modelled Prevalence and Projections of Learning Disability³⁸

Learning Disability is a type of disability. A person with a learning disability finds it harder than others to learn, understand new or complex information and communicate. The key components of learning disability are a reduced intellectual ability that affects someone for their whole life and may vary from one person to another in severity.

People with severe or moderate learning disability are more likely to have social care need than those with mild conditions. Modelling suggests that in Gloucestershire, one in five adults who have a learning disability have a moderate or severe form of the condition, with the majority being under the age of 65.

Current models estimate that in 2020, nearly 12,000 adults in Gloucestershire have a learning disability, with those aged between 18 and 64 accounting for 75.4% (8,990 people) of the total. However, the rate of increase between 2020 and 2030 is predicted to be most steep in the older age groups as life expectancy improves, rising by 47.2% for those aged 85 and over and 34.7% for those aged 75-84. Current projections suggest that by 2030 there will be 9,020 people aged 18-64 and 3,690 people aged 65 and over who have a learning disability condition in Gloucestershire.

People aged 18 and over predicted to have a learning disability in Gloucestershire				
	2020	2025	2030	% change 2020-2030
Aged 18-24	1,250	1,240	1,380	10.4%
Aged 25-34	1,790	1,750	1,670	-6.7%
Aged 35-44	1,840	1,950	1,980	7.6%
Aged 45-54	2,110	1,920	1,900	-10.0%
Aged 55-64	2,000	2,160	2,090	4.5%
Total Aged 18-64	8,990	9,020	9,020	0.3%
Aged 65-74	1,630	1,660	1,880	15.3%
Aged 75-84	950	1,180	1,280	34.7%
Aged 85 and over	360	420	530	47.2%
Total Aged 65+	2,940	3,260	3,690	25.5%
Total Aged 18 and over	11,930	12,280	12,710	6.5%

(Source: PANSI and POPPI Version 13 - 2016-based projections. Numbers rounded)

³⁸ [Gloucestershire County Council: Adults with Learning Disabilities in Gloucestershire Prevalence of Needs](#)

Current Benefit Claims for a Learning Disability Condition³⁹

- As of May 2019, a total of 3,163 people aged 16 or over in Gloucestershire were claiming a benefit for a learning disability condition. This represents a decrease of 2-3% on the previous three years.
- The latest benefit claim number was comparable with *POPPI and PANSI estimated prevalence of adults with a moderate or severe learning disability in Gloucestershire (2,420 people in 2020) which excluded the 16 and 17 year-olds.

Benefit claims for people aged 16+ with learning difficulties in Gloucestershire						
	May 2014	May 2015	May 2016	May 2017	May 2018	May 2019
DLA (Learning Disability) Aged 16+	2,806	2,871	2,730	2,042	1,596	1,163
DLA (Severely Mentally Impaired) Aged 16+	118	127	125	87	76	60
AA (Learning Disability) Aged 65+	19	23	19	17	12	11
AA (Severely Mentally Impaired) Aged 65+	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIP (Learning Disability) Aged 16+	12	44	207	763	1,105	1,350
PIP (Autistic Spectrum Disorders) Aged 16+	10	46	156	365	475	579
Total	2,965	3,111	3,237	3,274	3,264	3,163
DLA: Disability Living Allowance; AA: Attendance Allowance; PIP (Personal Independence Payment). Figures include both care and mobility components for DLA and PIP and all award rates for AA (For details see Notes)						
Source: Stat-Xplore, Department for Work and Pension						

*Projecting Older People Population (POPPI)

*Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)

³⁹ [Gloucestershire County Council: Adults with Learning Disabilities in Gloucestershire Prevalence of Needs](#)

Care and Support Need⁴⁰

- Out of a total of 3,163 people aged 16 and over receiving benefits for a learning disability in Gloucestershire (see previous slide), 98% (3,107 people) were assessed as having a care or support need.
- Of these, 66.9% (i.e. 2,080 people) were receiving the high or enhanced rate of the benefit, suggesting that for the majority of claimants, there were considerable, long-term personal care and support need. The proportion awarded high or enhanced rate was also increasing fast: the percentage was 25.4% in 2014.

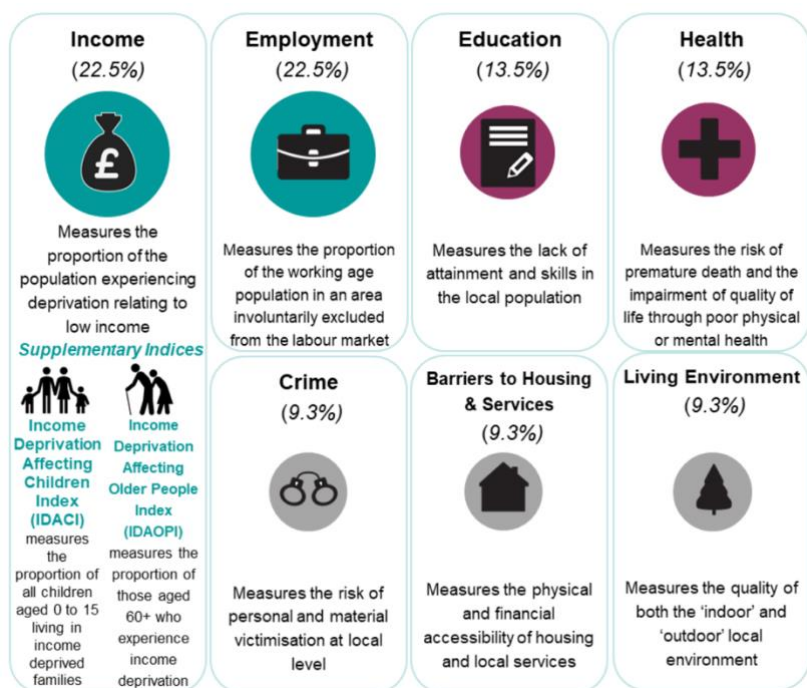
People aged 16+ with learning difficulties awarded care or daily living components of disability benefits in Gloucestershire			May 2014	May 2015	May 2016	May 2017	May 2018	May 2019
Total people aged 16+ awarded care or daily living components			2,903	3,055	3,174	3,227	3,224	3,107
Number receiving high or enhanced rate:								
DLA (Learning Disability) Aged 16+	High		589	621	611	452	364	270
DLA (Severely Mentally Impaired) Aged 16+	High		116	122	125	86	78	60
AA (Learning Disability) Aged 65+	High		10	10	8	7	5	5
PIP (Learning Disability) Aged 16+	Enhanced		12	40	178	718	1,045	1,280
PIP (Autistic Spectrum Disorders) Aged 16+	Enhanced		10	33	112	294	379	465
Total number receiving high or enhanced rate			737	826	1,034	1,557	1,871	2,080
% receiving high or enhanced rate			25.4%	27.0%	32.6%	48.2%	58.0%	66.9%
DLA: Disability Living Allowance; AA: Attendance Allowance; PIP (Personal Independence Payment). Figures include both care and mobility components for DLA and PIP and all award rates for AA (For details see Notes)								
Source: Stat-Xplore, Department for Work and Pension								

⁴⁰ [Gloucestershire County Council: Adults with Learning Disabilities in Gloucestershire Prevalence of Needs](#)

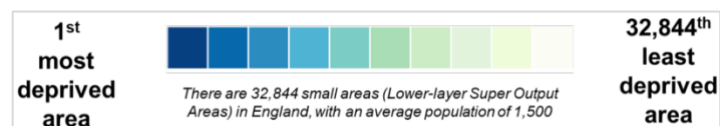
Deprivation

In general, Gloucestershire is not a very deprived county. An average IMD rank for each of the six districts in Gloucestershire shows that even the most deprived districts (Gloucester City, and Forest of Dean) fall in the middle quintile (middle 20%) for deprivation out of 317 English authorities. Tewkesbury, Cotswold, and Stroud districts are in the least deprived quintile, with Cheltenham in the second least deprived quintile.⁴¹

There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019):⁴²



The indices rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived:



In relation to the other authorities in England, Cheltenham and Cotswold have a lower deprived ranking than in 2015 but Forest of Dean has experienced a higher ranking of deprivation in 2019. The rankings of the remaining three authorities of Gloucestershire have remained relatively the same.⁴³

District	IMD Rank ⁴ (out of 317 authorities, 1 most deprived)	Quintile (Q1 most deprived)
Cheltenham	237	Q4
Cotswold	272	Q5
Forest of Dean	143	Q3
Gloucester	138	Q3
Stroud	279	Q5
Tewkesbury	261	Q5

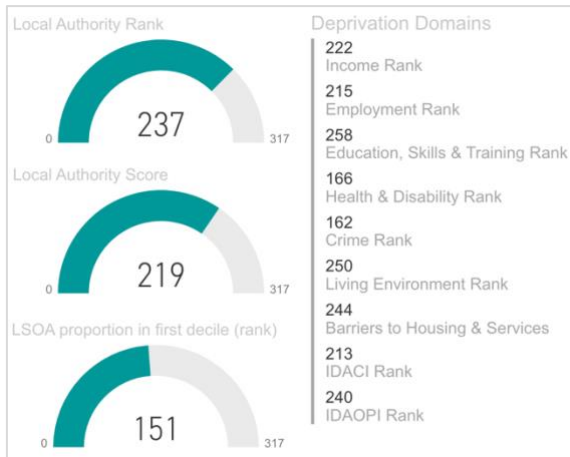
⁴¹ [Gloucestershire County Council: Indices of Deprivation 2019, Gloucestershire](#)

⁴² [The Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Gov.uk](#)

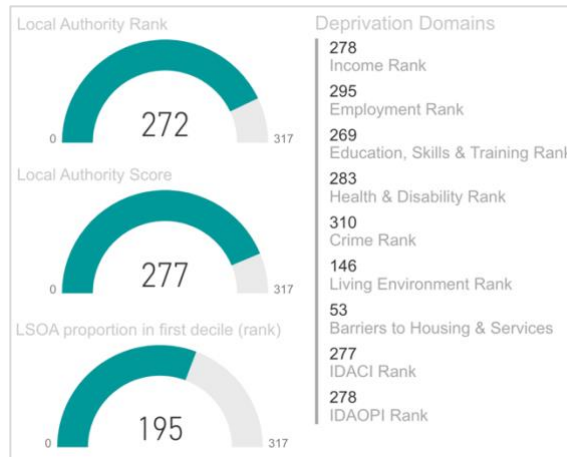
⁴³ [Gloucestershire County Council: Indices of Deprivation 2019, Gloucestershire](#)

The following are taken from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government interactive tool, and the Deprivation Domains box displays where each local authority ranks on each of the seven domains and supplementary indices.⁴⁴

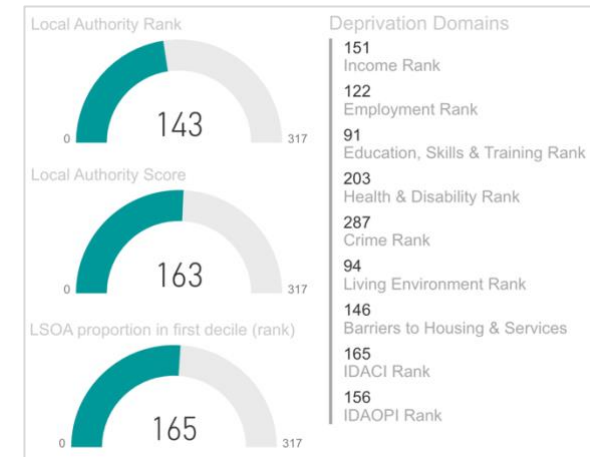
Cheltenham



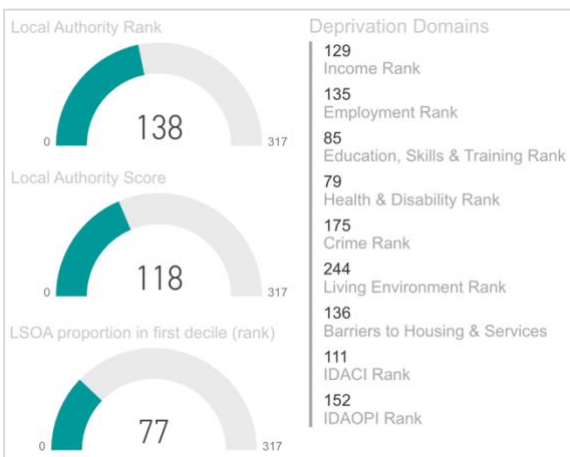
Cotswold



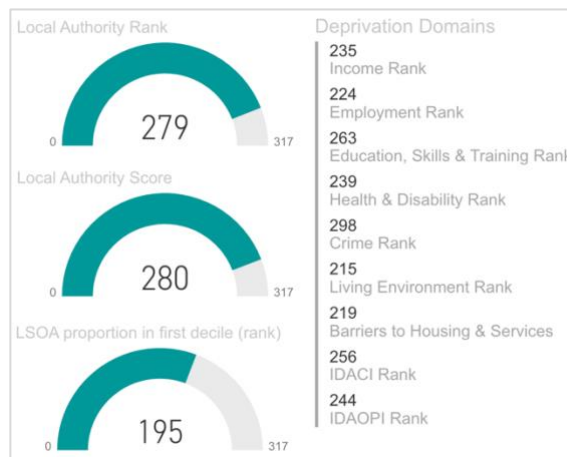
Forest of Dean



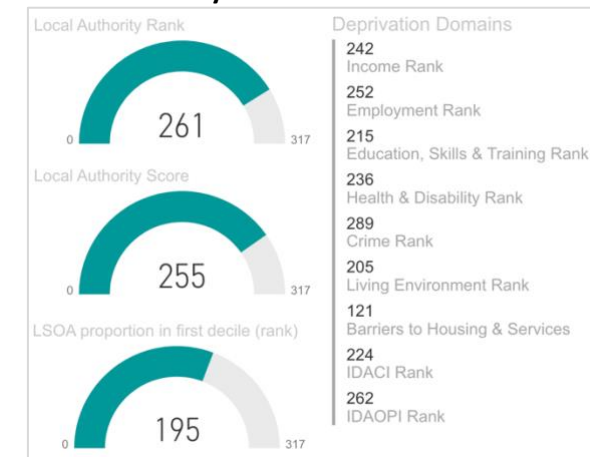
Gloucester



Stroud



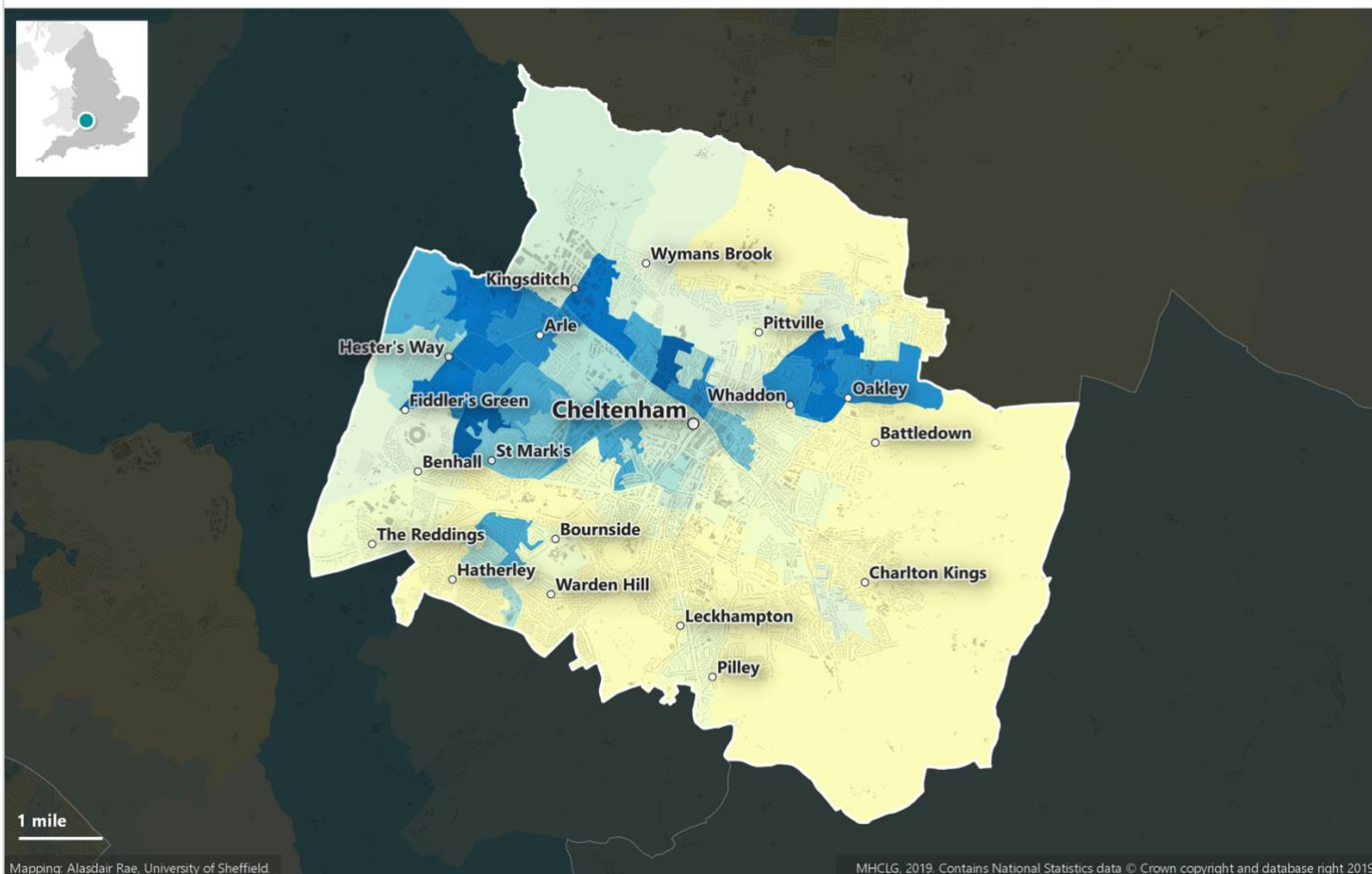
Tewkesbury



⁴⁴ [Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government - IoD Interactive Dashboard](#)

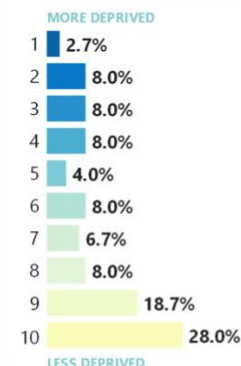
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

CHELTENHAM



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Cheltenham**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



Mapping: Alasdair Rae, University of Sheffield

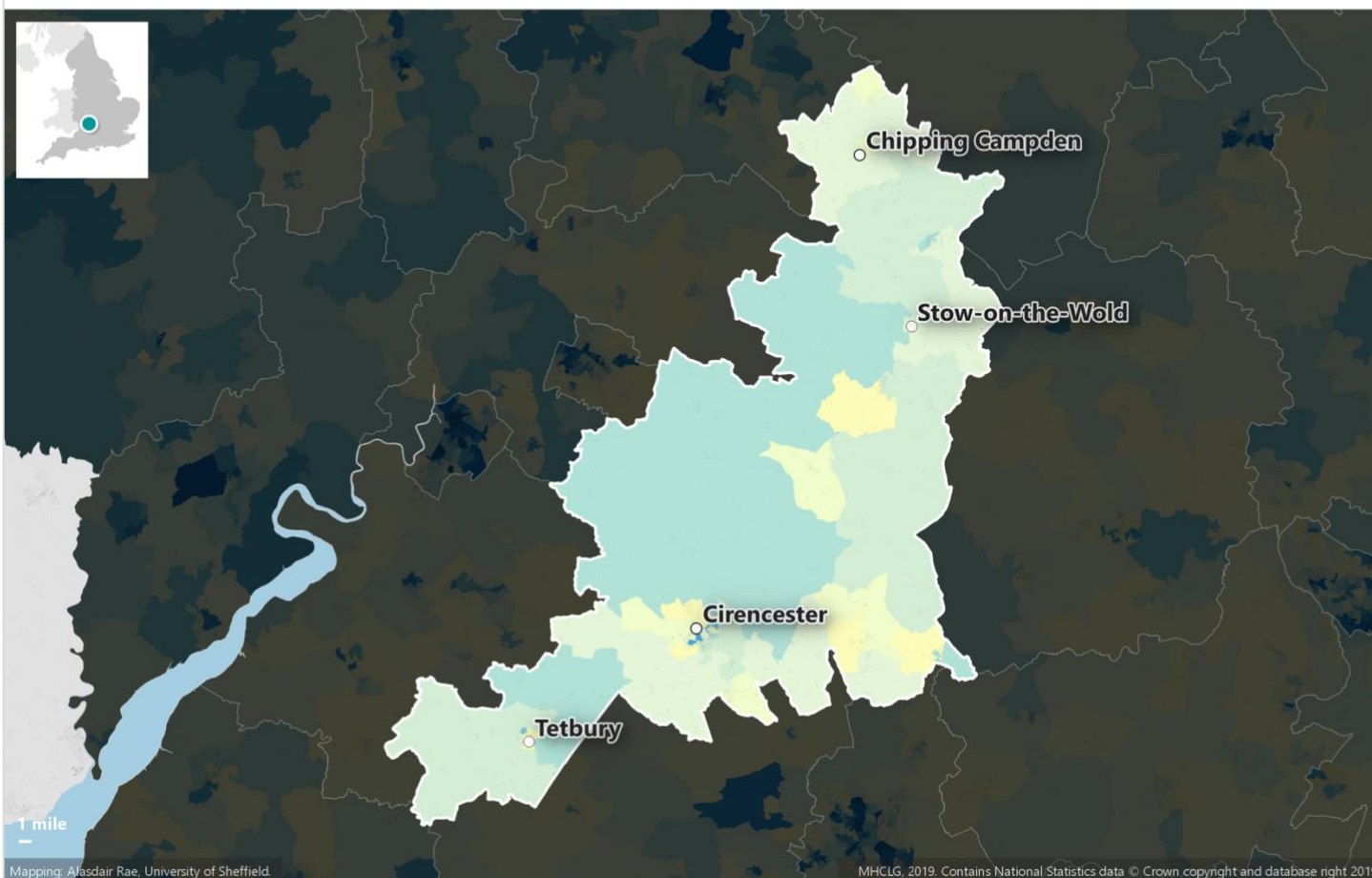
MHCLG, 2019. Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

COTSWOLD

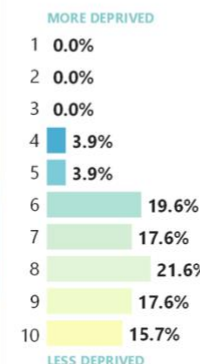


Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Cotswold**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).

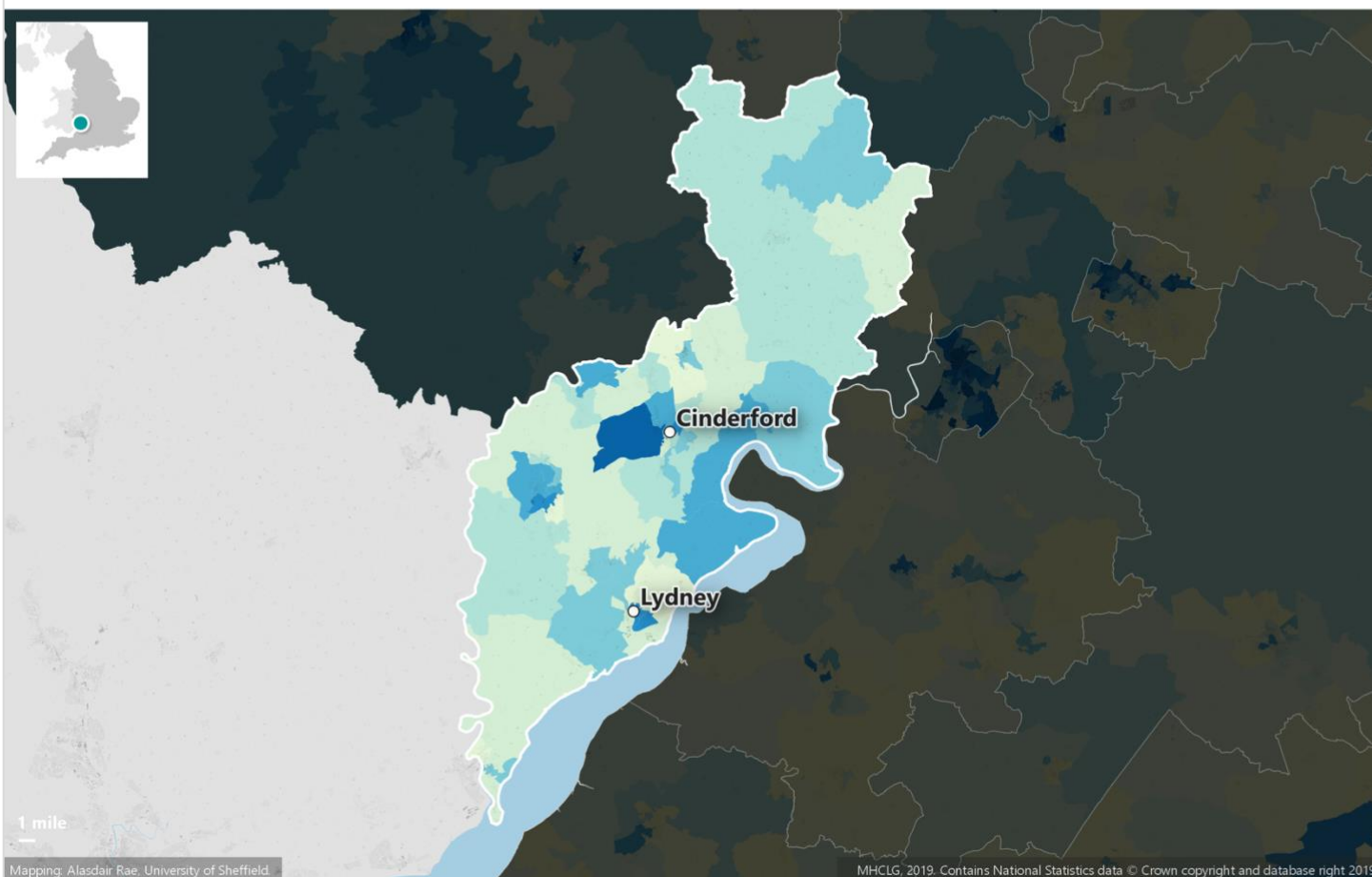


English Indices of Deprivation 2019

FOREST OF DEAN

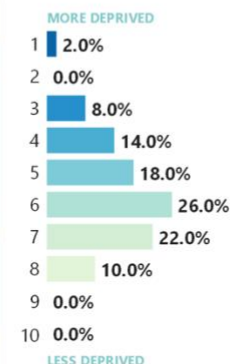


Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Forest of Dean**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).

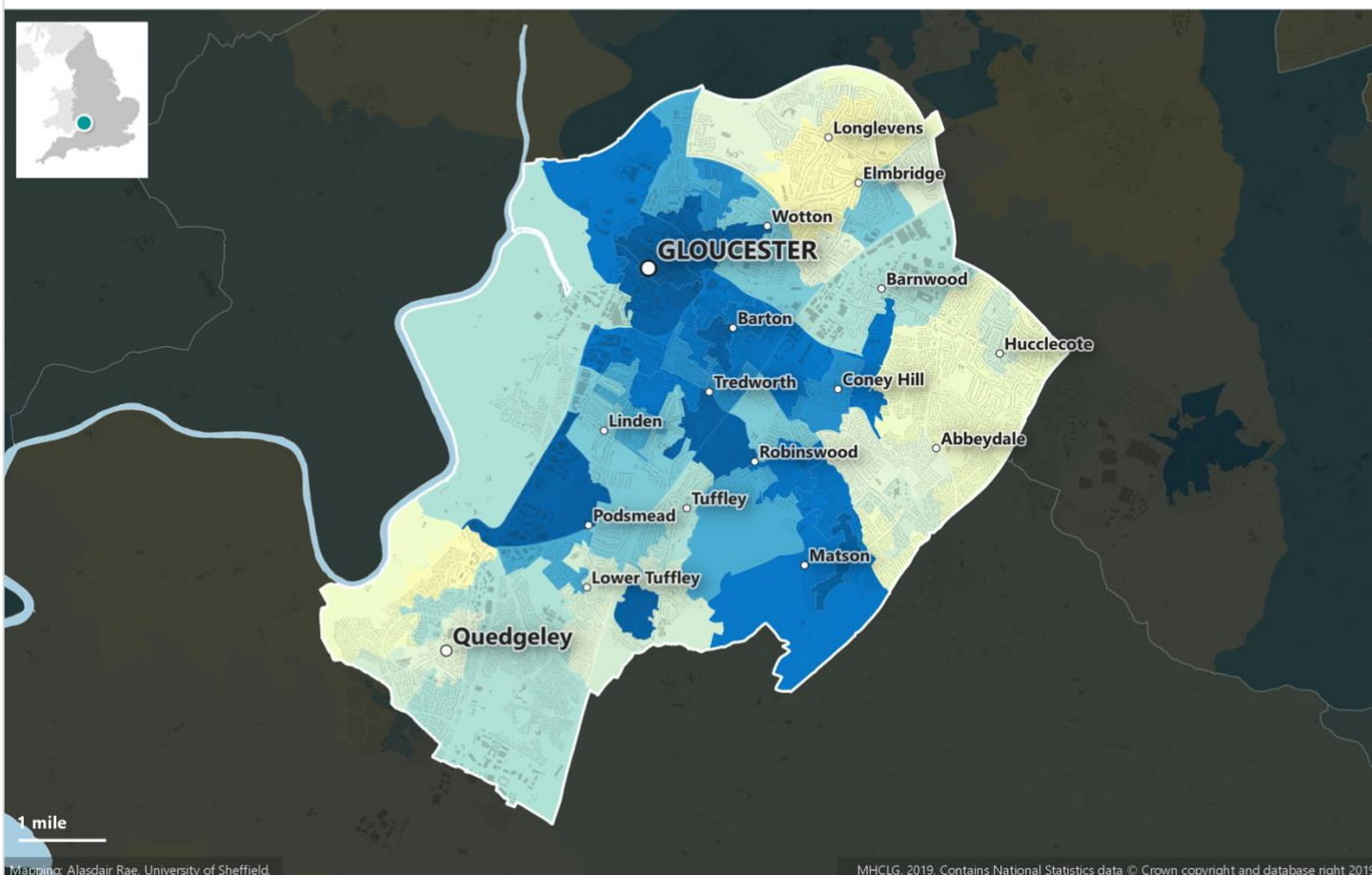


English Indices of Deprivation 2019

GLOUCESTER

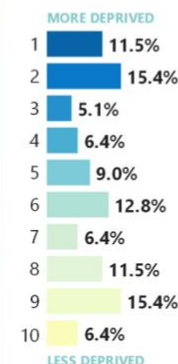


Ministry of Housing,
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Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Gloucester**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).

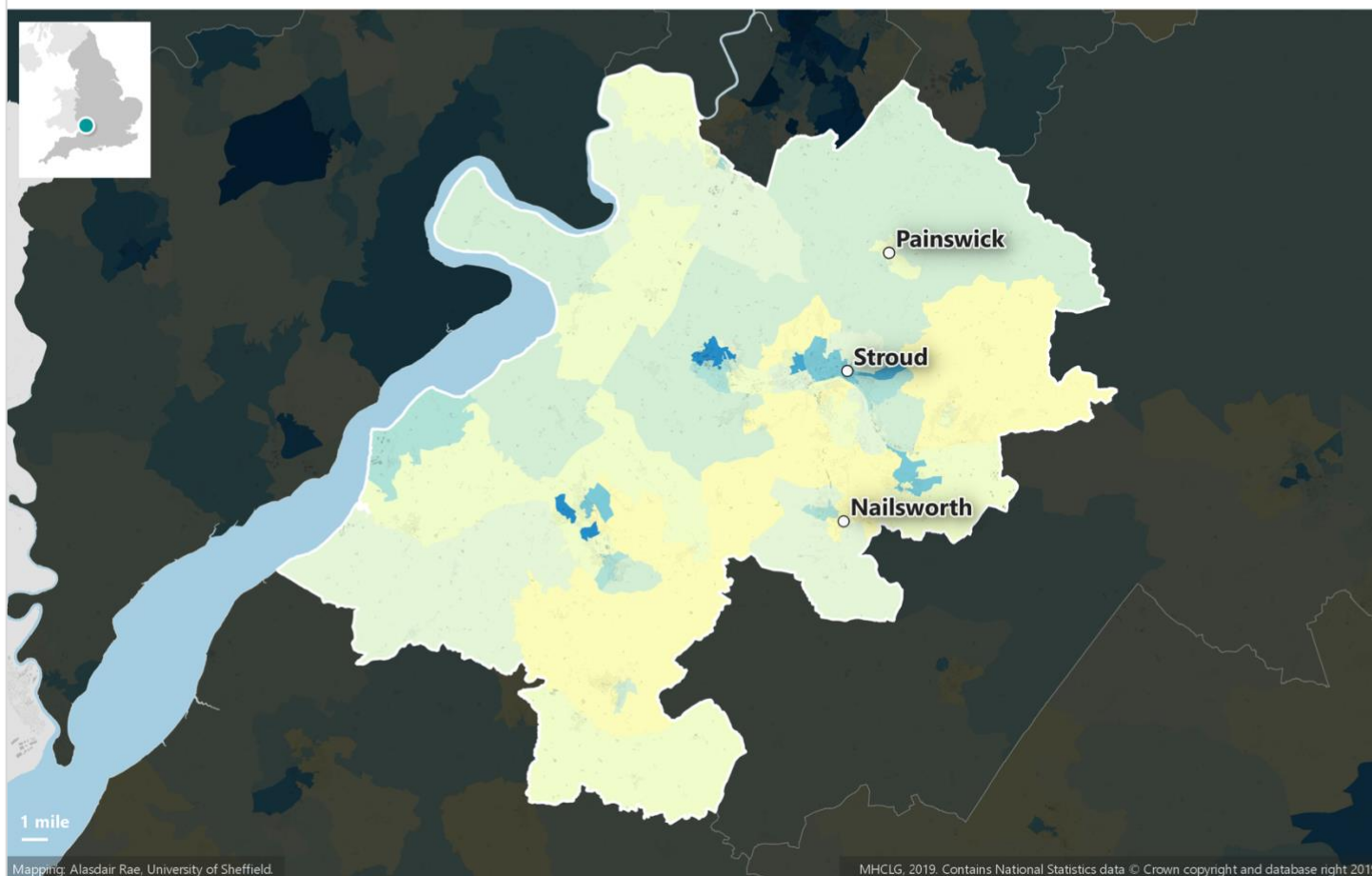


English Indices of Deprivation 2019



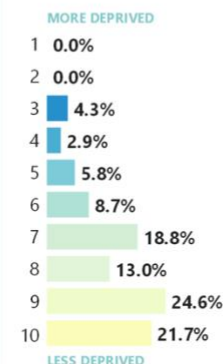
Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

STROUD



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

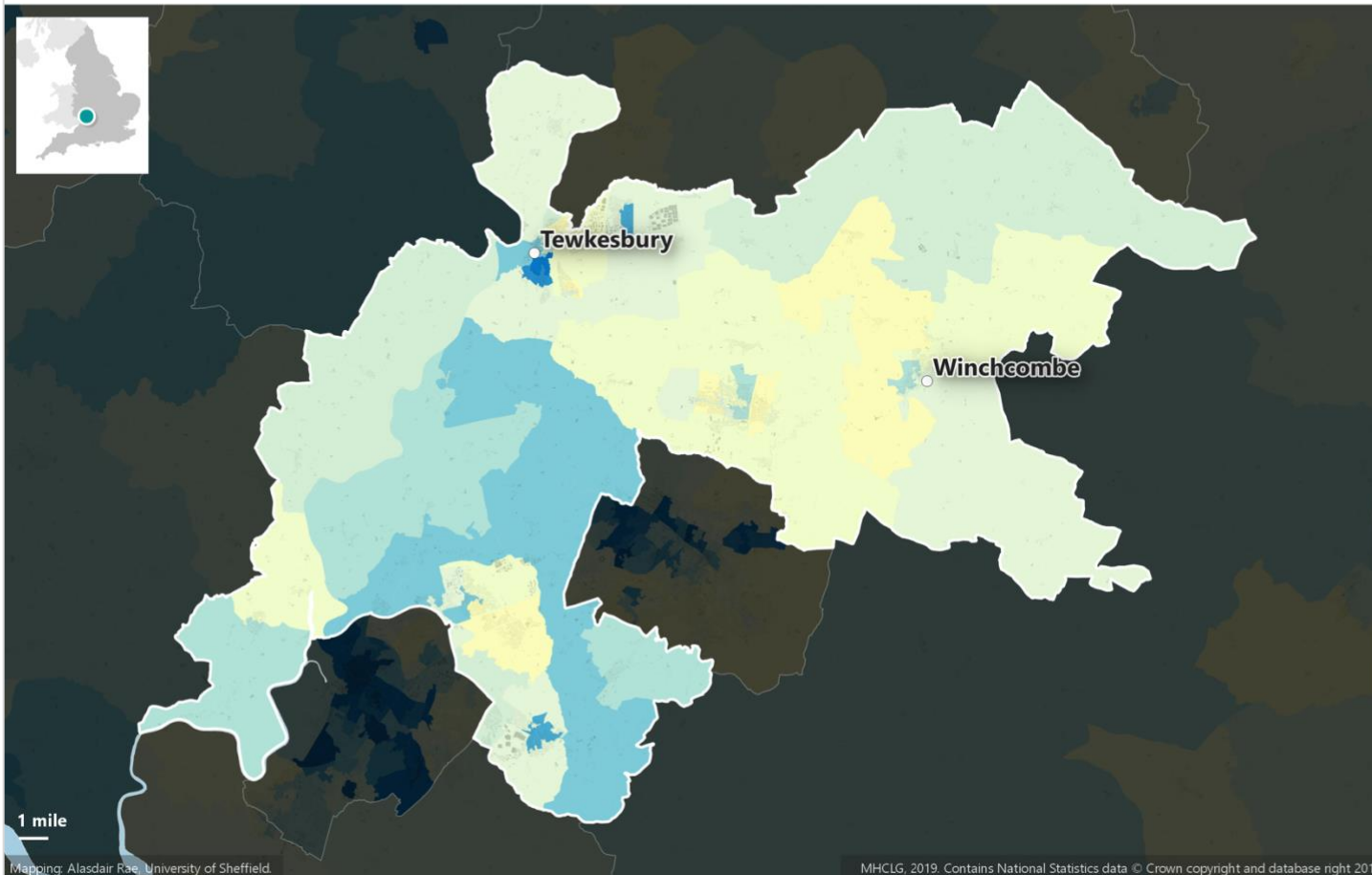
This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Stroud**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



English Indices of Deprivation 2019

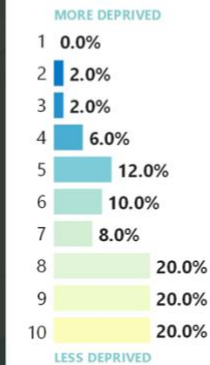


TEWKESBURY



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile

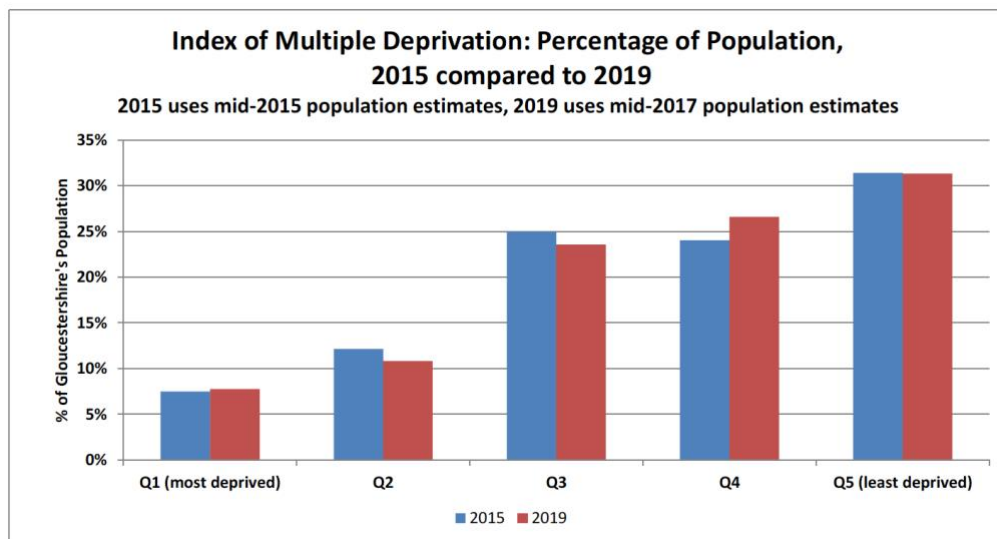


What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Tewkesbury**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019. ⁴⁵



There has been very little change in the proportion of people living in the most and least deprived quintiles between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. There was slightly more change in quintiles 2, 3 and 4 however, none of these proportions increased or decreased by more than a fifth between the two periods.

LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	621
Matson and Robinswood 1	Gloucester	735
Westgate 1	Gloucester	1,183
Kingsholm and Wotton 3	Gloucester	1,456
Westgate 5	Gloucester	1,579
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	2,178
Moreland 4	Gloucester	2,221
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	2,368
Cinderford West 1 *	Forest of Dean	2,729
Tuffley 4 *	Gloucester	2,801
Matson and Robinswood 5	Gloucester	2,948
Barton and Tredworth 4	Gloucester	3,126

Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

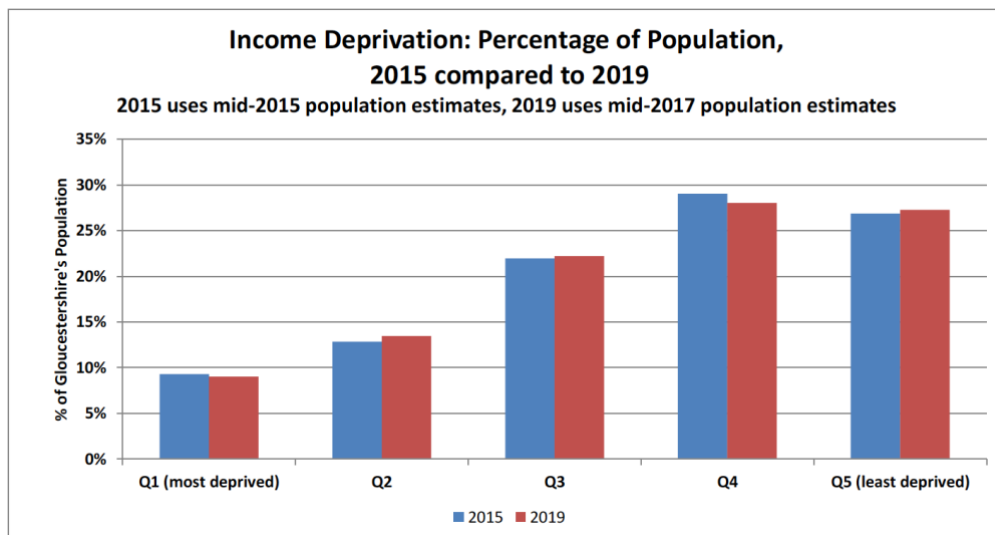
There are 12 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for the overall IMD, a decrease from 13 areas in 2015. These 12 areas account for 19,415 people (3.1% of the county population).

The table on the left shows the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 - The 12 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (* did not appear in 2015 IMD).

⁴⁵ [Gloucestershire County Council: Indices of Deprivation 2019, Gloucestershire](#)

Income Deprivation

Income Deprivation 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.⁴⁶



There has been very little change in the distribution of the population between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases, with no quintiles experiencing more than a 5% increase/decrease between the two periods.

LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Matson and Robinswood 1	Gloucester	766
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	983
Cinderford West 1 *	Forest of Dean	2,084
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	2,170
Barton and Tredworth 4	Gloucester	2,486
Moreland 4	Cheltenham	2,496
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	2,589
Westgate 1	Gloucester	2,808
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	2,929
Matson and Robinswood 5	Gloucester	3,051
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	3,281

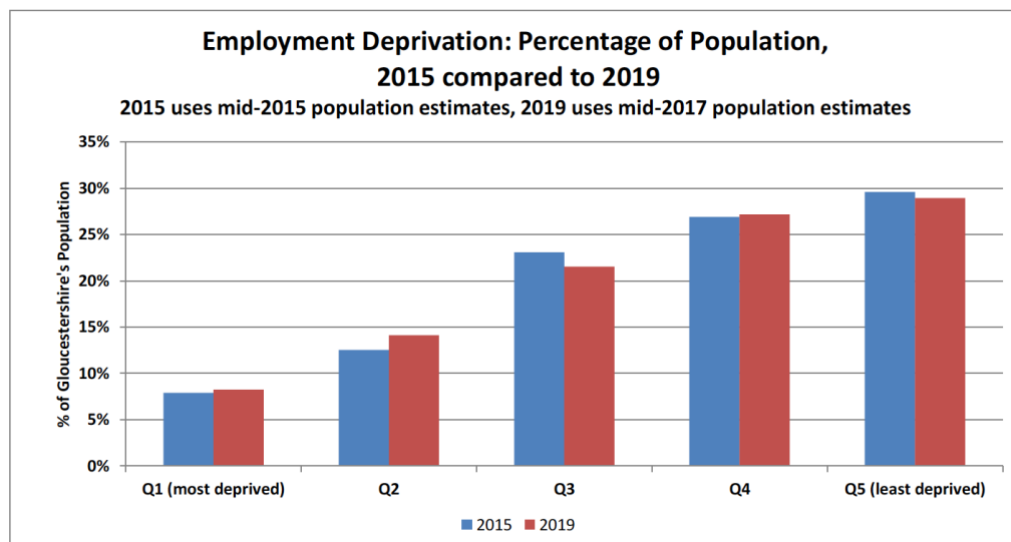
The table on the left shows Income Deprivation 2019 - The 11 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (* did not appear in 2015 IMD).

There are 11 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Income Deprivation, the same number of areas as 2015. These 11 areas account for 17,516 people (2.8% of the county population).

⁴⁶ [Gloucestershire County Council: Indices of Deprivation 2019, Gloucestershire](#)

Employment Deprivation

Employment Deprivation 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.⁴⁷



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. The greatest change was in quintiles 2 and 3, however none of these proportions increased or decreased by more than a fifth between the two periods.

LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	343
Matson and Robinswood 1	Gloucester	873
Westgate 1	Gloucester	993
Kingsholm and Wotton 3	Gloucester	1,000
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	1,112
Westgate 5	Gloucester	1,641
Cinderford West 1 *	Forest of Dean	2,071
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	2,578
Hesters Way 1	Cheltenham	2,601
Moreland 4 *	Gloucester	2,720
Coney Hill 2 *	Gloucester	3,225

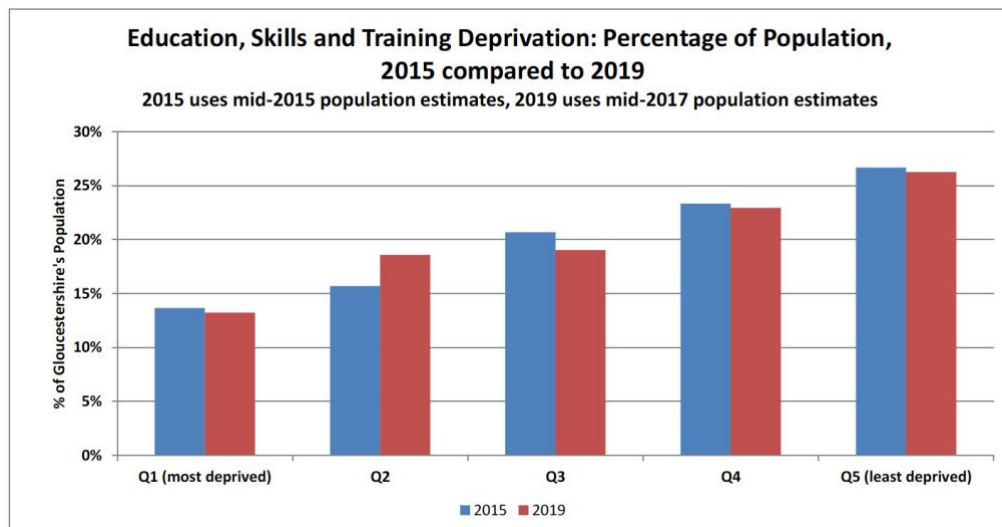
The table on the left shows Employment Deprivation 2019 - The 11 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (* did not appear in 2015 IMD).

There are 11 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Employment Deprivation, an increase from 9 areas in 2015. These 11 areas account for 17,525 people (2.8% of the county population).

⁴⁷ [Gloucestershire County Council: Indices of Deprivation 2019, Gloucestershire](#)

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.⁴⁸



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. The only large proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 2, where the proportion of the population in the most deprived quintile has increased by almost a fifth between 2015 and 2019; an absolute increase of 2.9% of the county's population.

LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	112
Matson And Robinswood 1	Gloucester	240
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	618
Moreland 4	Gloucester	654
Tewkesbury South 3	Tewkesbury	830
Matson And Robinswood 5	Gloucester	832
Oakley 3	Cheltenham	954
Cinderford West 1	Forest of Dean	1,287
Matson And Robinswood 6	Gloucester	1,335
Coney Hill 1	Gloucester	1,482
Coleford 4	Forest of Dean	1,547
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	1,636
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	1,886
Oakley 2	Cheltenham	1,963
Lydney East 1	Forest of Dean	2,089
Coney Hill 3 *	Gloucester	2,260
Tewkesbury South 2	Tewkesbury	2,592
Northway 1 *	Tewkesbury	2,643
Oakley 1	Cheltenham	2,723
Dursley 4	Stroud	2,789
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	2,982
St Peter's 3 *	Cheltenham	3,003
Westgate 4 *	Gloucester	3,178

The table above right shows Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 2019 - The 23 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (* did not appear in 2015 IMD).

There are 23 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Education, Skills and Training Deprivation, the same number as 2015. These 23 areas account for 36,118 people (5.8% of the county population).

⁴⁸ [Gloucestershire County Council: Indices of Deprivation 2019, Gloucestershire](#)



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