

Understanding Tewkesbury Borough

2015

Produced by the Strategic Needs Analysis Team,
Gloucestershire County Council

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1. Introduction

Understanding Tewkesbury Borough has been produced to provide an understanding of the district and its communities. It looks at the needs of communities and how we expect them to change in the future and assesses current and future health and social care needs of the citizens of Tewkesbury Borough.

The report is part of a suite of documents, which also includes: Understanding Cheltenham, Understanding Cotswold, Understanding Forest of Dean, Understanding Gloucester, Understanding Stroud and Understanding Gloucestershire – A Joint Strategic Needs Analysis. Where possible the documents follow a similar structure to one another, although difficulties in obtaining some data at district level means Understanding Gloucestershire – A Joint Strategic Needs Analysis, features some topics that are not available in the other reports.

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2. Executive summary

Tewkesbury Borough context

- The population of Tewkesbury Borough was around 85,800 in 2014, representing an annual growth of 1.01% in the 10 years to 2014, well above the Gloucestershire and England & Wales averages.
- In terms of the age profile in the three Tewkesbury Borough areas, the East area had the highest proportion of older people, while the North West had the highest proportion of the working-age population in 2013 (the latest year when data was available at that geographic level).
- The number of older people aged 65 and above in Tewkesbury Borough has been growing by an average of 420 people a year between 2004 and 2013. Projections suggest that this will increase to 500 a year between 2012 and 2037 as a result of rising life expectancy and the demographic impacts of two generations of baby boomers.
- 6.4% of the population in Tewkesbury Borough were born outside the UK. Of these, 38% were recent migrants, having arrived since 2004.
- The proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population in Tewkesbury Borough rose from 1.4% to 2.5% between 2001 and 2011, lower than the county and national percentages.
- It is difficult to predict future patterns of immigration into the county. ONS long-range projections forecast that on current trends, net international migration (immigration minus emigration) to Tewkesbury Borough will be 2,500 over the 25-year period of 2012-2037.
- There are around 3,900 businesses in Tewkesbury Borough accounting for around 14% of the County total and growth over the last five years has been the highest in Gloucestershire.
- The district has a highly skilled workforce that reflects the nature and demand of a high tech manufacturing and service base which is projected to grow.
- The Manufacturing sector in Tewkesbury Borough accounted for largest proportion of total employment of all the districts accounting for 23% in 2014.
- Economic forecast predicts employment in Tewkesbury Borough to increase between 2015 and 2025 to 47,900 people. However, growth is expected to be at a more conservative rate with a projected average annual change of 0.3% which is the same as the County but lower than the national average.
- According to the recently released Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015, Tewkesbury Borough has 2 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that rank in the top 20% most deprived in England. These are Tewkesbury Prior's Park 2

and Tewkesbury Prior's Park 3. In 2010, only Tewkesbury Prior's Park 3 ranked in the most deprived national quintile.

- By contrast, Tewkesbury Prior's Park 1 is ranked in the 20% least deprived in England.
- Life expectancy is slightly higher for Tewkesbury Borough residents than the county average, and significantly higher than the national average.
- The three leading causes of death in Tewkesbury Borough are cancer, cardiovascular disease (CVD), and respiratory disease, respectively. This is consistent with the national picture.

Getting the Right Start in Life

- There is a general downward trend in smoking in pregnancy, teenage pregnancies and childhood obesity in Tewkesbury Borough, and most pupils in the district meet the Government recommendation of at least 1 hour of physical activity everyday.
- The percentage of low birth weight of term babies in Tewkesbury Borough, however, is higher than the national rate, and chlamydia detection rates are lower than those in the county and England.
- Educational attainment of pupils in Tewkesbury Borough from early years stage to Key Stage 4 generally matches or exceeds county and national performance.
- During the whole of the 2014/15 reporting year, children living at an address in Tewkesbury Borough have the third-lowest rate of referrals, and initial assessments.
- The rate of children who are the subject of a CP plan is the third-lowest of the six districts in Gloucestershire.
- Looking at the snapshot taken as at 31st August 2015, Tewkesbury Borough has the second-lowest rate of Children in Care, after Gloucester.

Keeping Healthy – Prevention

- The rate of alcohol related hospital admissions in Tewkesbury Borough has seen a sharp fall since 2011/12. By 2013/14 the rates were below both the county and national benchmarks
- There has been a rise in smoking prevalence rates in Tewkesbury Borough since 2012, but they have remained below the county rate for the past three years and below the national rate for the past four years.
- The proportion of adults who are overweight is higher in Tewkesbury Borough than the Gloucestershire and England benchmarks. The percentage of

physically inactive adults in Tewkesbury Borough has also increased since 2013.

- There is a growing evidence base that links loneliness and social isolation with poorer health as well as demonstrating that declining health or the need to provide care to a loved one can lead to greater loneliness.
- In Gloucestershire, a methodology was adapted from a model developed by Essex County Council to try to identify areas where people are most likely to be socially isolated in the county including Tewkesbury Borough. Mapping was also used to show areas in the County including Tewkesbury Borough where adult care service users have shown a high need for social contact.

Particular Needs

- 16.5% of Tewkesbury Borough residents (13,523 people) reported having a long term health problem or disability, broadly in line with the county average and below the regional and national averages.
- Tewkesbury Borough had a higher proportion of disability benefit claimants than Cheltenham and Cotswold, but a lower proportion than the Forest of Dean, Gloucester and Stroud.
- The proportion of pupils in maintained schools in Tewkesbury Borough with Special Educational Needs is lower than the county average, and the number has generally been declining.
- The number of working-age people in Tewkesbury Borough with a moderate or serious physical disability is projected to increase between 2014 and 2025, and the number of 65+ with mobility issues is forecast to rise sharply. The number of people aged 18+ with a learning disability is also forecast to increase.
- Whilst people with disabilities are less likely to be in a job, do well academically or participate in sport, the gap is reducing.
- Very little mental health data is published at a district level, as it is generally recorded at an Upper Tier Local Authority or CCG level.
- For the majority of long term conditions (LTCs) recorded on QOF disease registers, Tewkesbury has a similar prevalence rate to the county as a whole, although is significantly high for hypertension.
- There are estimated to be over 1,300 people aged 65+ with dementia in Tewkesbury Borough and this is forecast to rise by almost 70% to over 2,230 in 2030.
- The rate per 100,000 population receiving community-based adult social care services in Tewkesbury Borough is the third lowest in the county. Tewkesbury

Borough also has the second lowest rate of people in residential care and in nursing care in the county.

Healthy and Sustainable Places and Communities

- A wide range of community assets, both informal and formal, play a vital role in meeting local need. We will improve the evidence base for the extent and value of such assets in the year ahead in order to improve our understanding in this area
- A total of 8,700 people in Tewkesbury Borough provided unpaid care in 2011, representing 10.6% of the population. The number has risen by 12% since 2001, and is expected to rise further due mainly to the increasing number of older people needing care.
- Using customer segmentation data, it is estimated that in most areas in Tewkesbury Borough the likelihood of having a hobby of charity/voluntary work is higher than the national average. The areas where people are least likely to have a hobby of charity/voluntary work include the areas around Prior's Park and Brockworth.
- The number of domestic overnight visits and visitor spend was lower in Tewkesbury Borough than in all other parts of the county.
- The MAIDeN accessibility toolkit shows the variation in accessibility by public transport of key services such as post offices, supermarkets, libraries, schools and GPs across Tewkesbury Borough.
- The 2011 Census shows that detached and semi-detached housing accounted for the largest proportions of housing in Tewkesbury Borough, broadly in line with the Gloucestershire and national picture.
- Among the active applications for social housing in Tewkesbury Borough under the Homeseeker scheme, the majority were classified as bronze need, which is the lowest level of need.
- The mean house price in Tewkesbury Borough was in line with the county average and lower than the national average. Housing affordability in 2013, however, is lower in Tewkesbury Borough than in the county and England.
- Tewkesbury Borough has experienced crime rates much lower to the overall rates for England and Wales, South West region and Gloucestershire County since 2003/04. Crime rates are higher than regional and national rates in the wards of Tewkesbury Town with Mitton and Tewkesbury Newtown.
- Road safety has generally improved in Tewkesbury Borough since 2004, and the latest data shows that Tewkesbury Borough accounted for the smallest share of fire service callouts in the county.

3. Tewkesbury Borough context

3.1 About this section

This section provides a summary of the Tewkesbury Borough's significant demographic trends and its current social and economic profile. Trends in the population profile both for adults and children contribute to changing patterns of need and demand. These patterns are also affected by variation in factors such as deprivation, ethnicity, rurality and economic activity both within Tewkesbury Borough and in comparison with the rest of the county.

3.2 Demographics

3.2.1 *Population trend and projections*

The population of Tewkesbury Borough was estimated to be around 85,800 in 2014¹, representing a rise of approximately 7,880 people since 2004, an average increase of 790 people per annum. This is equivalent to an annual growth of 1.01% in the 10 years to 2014, well above the Gloucestershire and England & Wales averages of 0.68% and 0.80% respectively.

The growth in Tewkesbury Borough during this period has been driven mainly by net internal migration (net movement to the district from elsewhere in the UK) with a net increase of 580 people per year. In the same period, Tewkesbury Borough has seen a small natural growth with an average of 90 more births than deaths per year.

Between 2004 and 2014, the growth of the older population (aged 65 and above) in Tewkesbury Borough continued to outpace that of the younger population. In addition, the growth rate in the district's older population was higher than those in Gloucestershire and England and Wales².

Table 1: Population Trends 2004-2014

	Tewkesbury Borough				Gloucestershire	England and Wales
Age Group	Population 2004	Population 2014	Change 2004-2014	% Change 2004-2014	% Change 2004-2014	% Change 2004-2014
All Ages	77,900	85,784	7,884	10.1%	6.8%	8.0%
0-19	18,300	19,010	710	3.9%	-0.2%	3.7%
20-64	45,300	48,207	2,907	6.4%	4.7%	6.7%
65+	14,400	18,567	4,167	28.9%	23.2%	19.6%

¹ Mid-2004 and Mid-2014 Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics

² *Ibid.*

The following table shows the age profile for the three Tewkesbury Borough areas in 2013 – the latest year when data was available at that geographic level. It can be seen that the East area had the highest proportion of older people, while the North West had the highest proportion of the working-age population.

Table 2 Age Profile by Tewkesbury Borough Area

	Tewkesbury Area - East		Tewkesbury Area - South		Tewkesbury Area - North West	
Age Group	Population 2013	% Proportion 2013	Population 2013	% Proportion 2013	Population 2013	% Proportion 2013
All Ages	25,019	100.0%	32,790	100.0%	26,447	100.0%
0-19	5,441	21.7%	7,294	22.2%	5,874	22.2%
20-64	13,263	53.0%	18,630	56.8%	15,710	59.4%
65+	6,315	25.2%	6,866	20.9%	4,863	18.4%

Assuming current population trends continue, the ONS projections³ for the next 25 years suggest that the population in Tewkesbury Borough will reach 93,400 by 2025 and 100,400 by 2037. This represents an annual increase of 0.96% or 800 people between 2012 and 2025, and 0.63% or 580 people between 2025 and 2037. The district's growth rates are higher than those predicted for Gloucestershire and England in the short, medium and long term.

The dominating feature of the projected trend for Tewkesbury Borough is a sharp increase in the number of older people (aged 65+). Projections for the children and young people population indicate slower growth, while the working-age population is expected to show little change in the long term.

The same projections also suggest that 14.4% of the growth during the 25-year period will be accounted for by natural growth and 71.8% by internal migration. International migration is projected to contribute to another 13.8% of the total growth.

³ 2012-Based Sub-national Population Projections, Office for National Statistics

Table 3: Projected Population Growth 2012-2037

Projected Population Growth 2012-2037						
	Tewkesbury Borough		Gloucestershire		England	
Age Group	% Projected Change 2012-2025	% Projected Change 2025-2037	% Projected Change 2012-2025	% Projected Change 2025-2037	% Projected Change 2012-2025	% Projected Change 2025-2037
All Ages	12.5%	7.5%	8.9%	6.2%	9.2%	6.4%
0-19	12.6%	3.4%	7.4%	1.0%	8.6%	0.7%
20-64	4.0%	0.0%	0.6%	-1.1%	3.4%	1.5%
65+	33.5%	27.7%	35.4%	27.1%	30.4%	26.6%

3.2.2 Ageing population

The number of older people aged 65 and above in the district has been growing by an average of 420 people per year between 2004 and 2014. Projections suggest that this will increase to 500 per annum between 2012 and 2037 as a result of rising life expectancy and the demographic impacts of two generations of baby boomers.

The projected percentage increase of the older population is slightly lower in Tewkesbury Borough than in Gloucestershire over the period 2012-2037 (up 70.5% compared to 72.2%).

The number of people aged 75 and over (the ages at which GCC adult care and other support services are most likely to be required) is projected to increase by an annual average of 340 in the same period. The table below shows that the number of people aged 85 and above will see the fastest rate of growth particularly in the long term.

Table 4: Projected Population Growth of Older Population 2012-2037

Projected Population Growth 2012-2037						
	Tewkesbury Borough		Gloucestershire		England	
Age Group	% Projected Change 2012-2025	% Projected Change 2025-2037	% Projected Change 2012-2025	% Projected Change 2025-2037	% Projected Change 2012-2025	% Projected Change 2025-2037
All 65+	33.5%	27.7%	35.4%	27.1%	30.4%	26.6%
65-74	15.8%	21.8%	19.1%	21.0%	16.8%	22.4%
75-84	52.6%	16.1%	53.3%	15.6%	42.7%	15.8%
85+	58.3%	71.1%	55.7%	70.4%	54.2%	63.9%

The number of wards with large number of older people is also increasing. In 2011, 7 council wards (i.e. 32% of all wards) in the district had at least 1,000 residents aged 65+. By 2013, the number grew to 8 (i.e. 36% of wards).

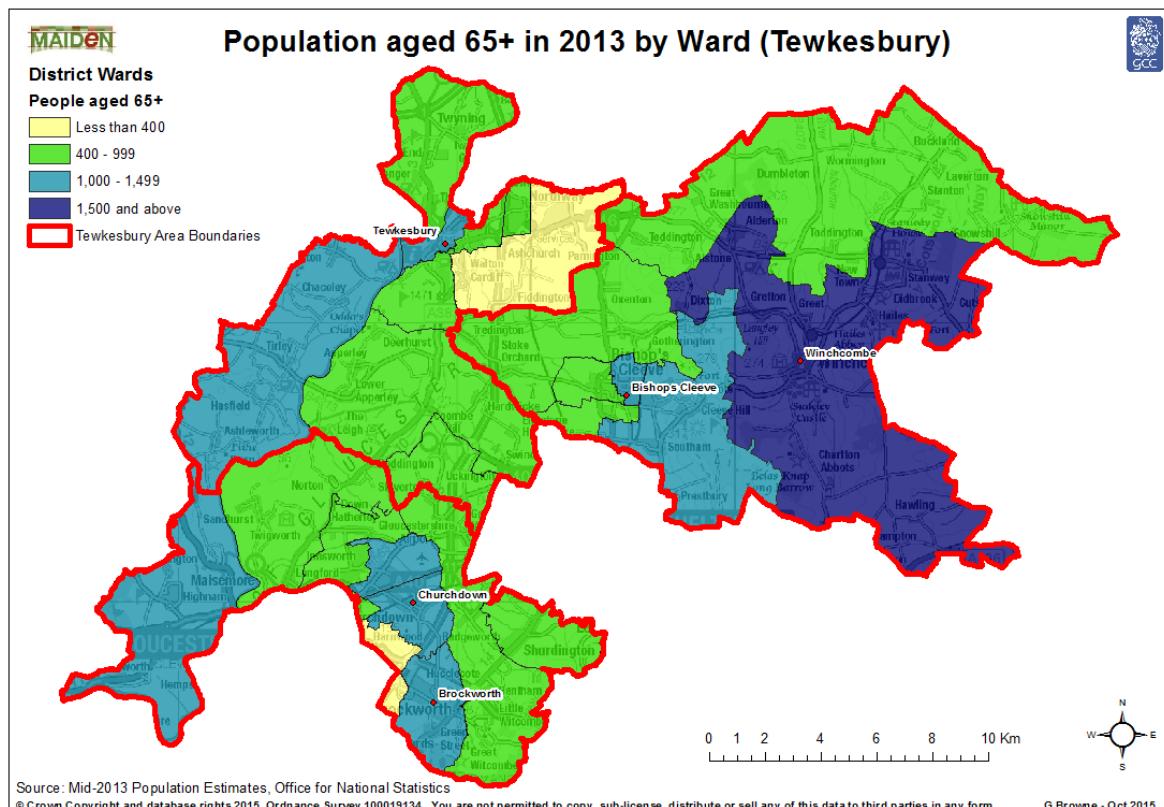


Figure 1: Population Aged 65+ by Ward⁴

3.2.3 International migration and Ethnic population

The 2011 Census showed that 5,280 people who were usually resident in Tewkesbury Borough were born outside the UK, representing 6.4% of the total population (compared to 7.7% for the county and 13.4% nationally). Among these, 38% (2,000 people) were recent migrants, having arrived since 2004⁵.

⁴ Mid-2013 Population Estimates, Office of National Statistics

⁵ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, (Ethnic Group)

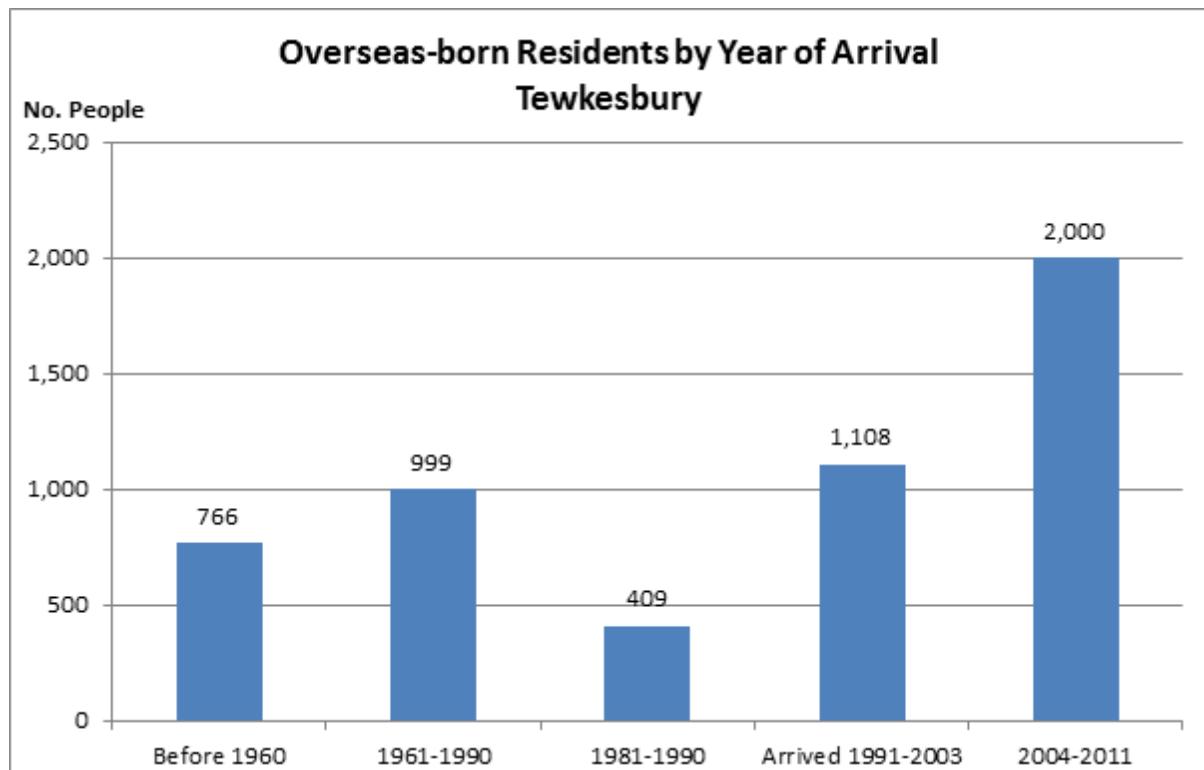


Figure 2: Overseas-born Residents⁶

The migration pattern since 2004 was closely linked to the inflow from East European countries. This has resulted in the 'White Other' population in Tewkesbury Borough more than doubling between 2001 and 2011, from 940 to 2,410. The 'White other' group now accounted for 2.9% of the district population, compared to 1.2% in 2001.

At the same time, the percentage of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population rose from 1.4% to 2.5%. The figure was low compared to the county and national percentages of 4.6% and 14.1% respectively.

Ethnic groups showing the biggest growth in Tewkesbury Borough in the 10 years to 2011 were 'White-British' (+3,110 people), 'White-other' (+1,480), 'Other Asian' (+210) and 'Indians' (+180).

⁶ 2011 Census, Office of National Statistics (Year of arrival in the UK)

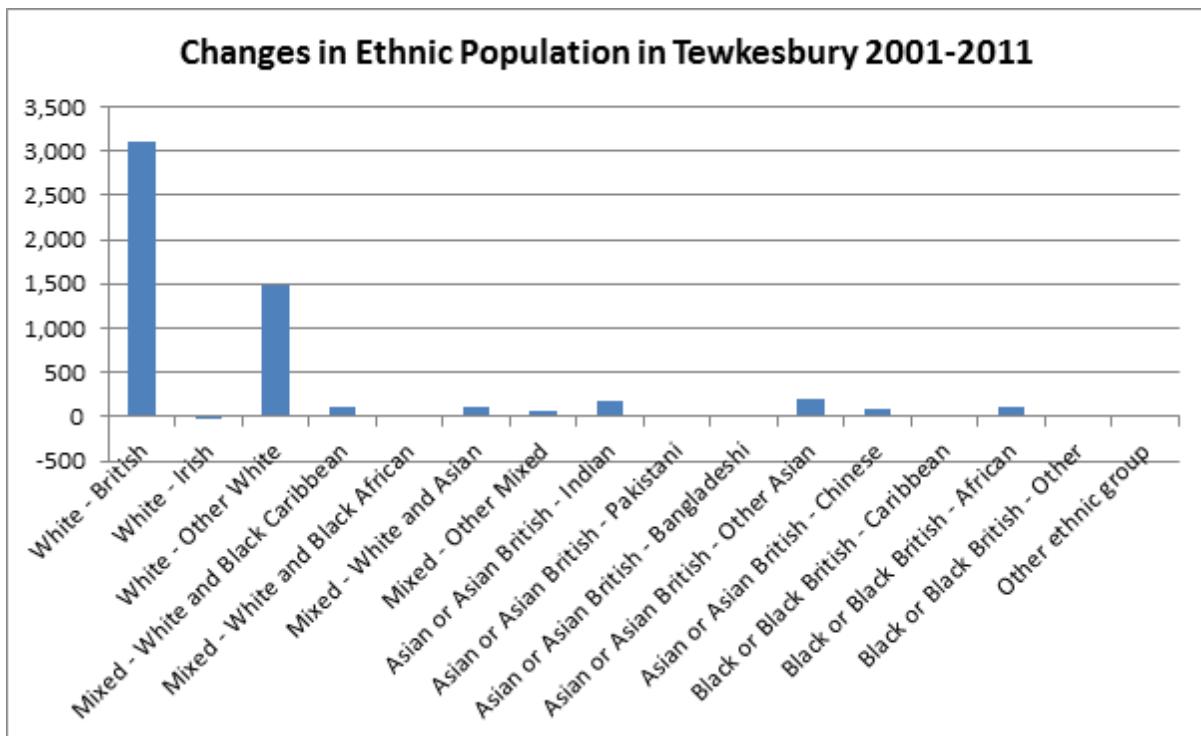


Figure 3: Changes in Ethnic Population⁷

Figure 4 shows that Black and Minority Ethnic Groups accounted for 2.5% of the total population in Tewkesbury Borough, compared to 4.6% of the population in the county.

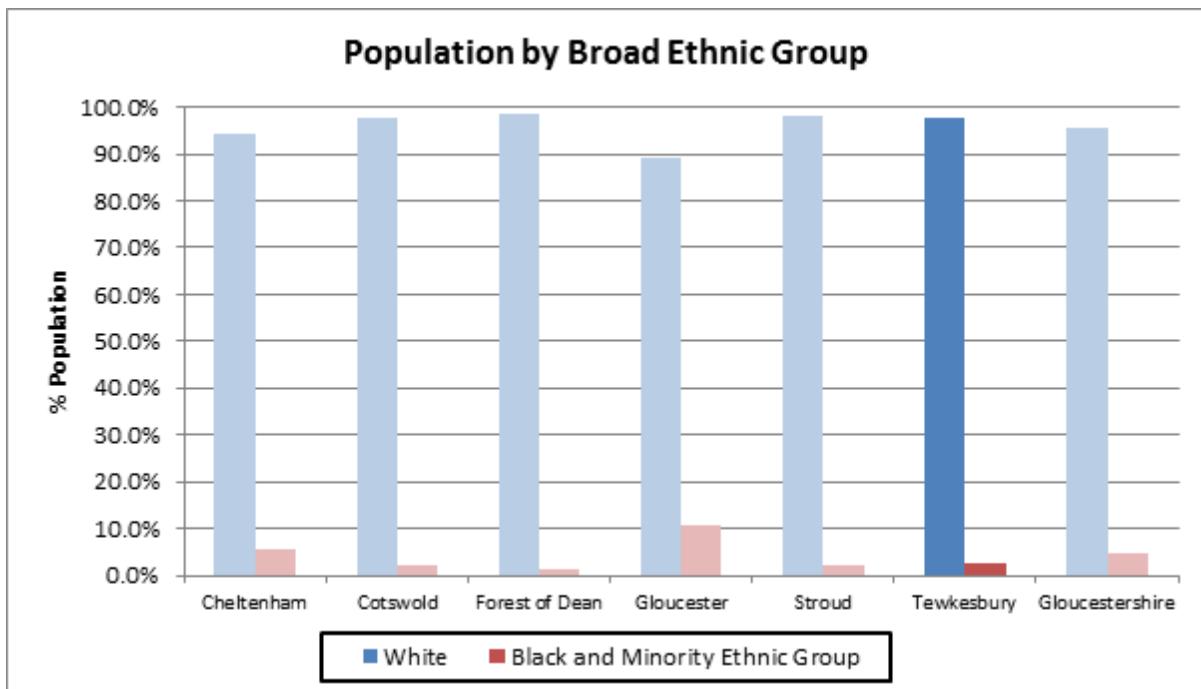


Figure 4: Population of Gloucestershire's districts by broad ethnic group 2011⁸

⁷ 2001 and 2011 Census, Office of National Statistics (Ethnic Group)

⁸ 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics, (Ethnic Group)

The maps below show the proportions of Non-British White population and Black and Minority Ethnic population across Tewkesbury Borough.

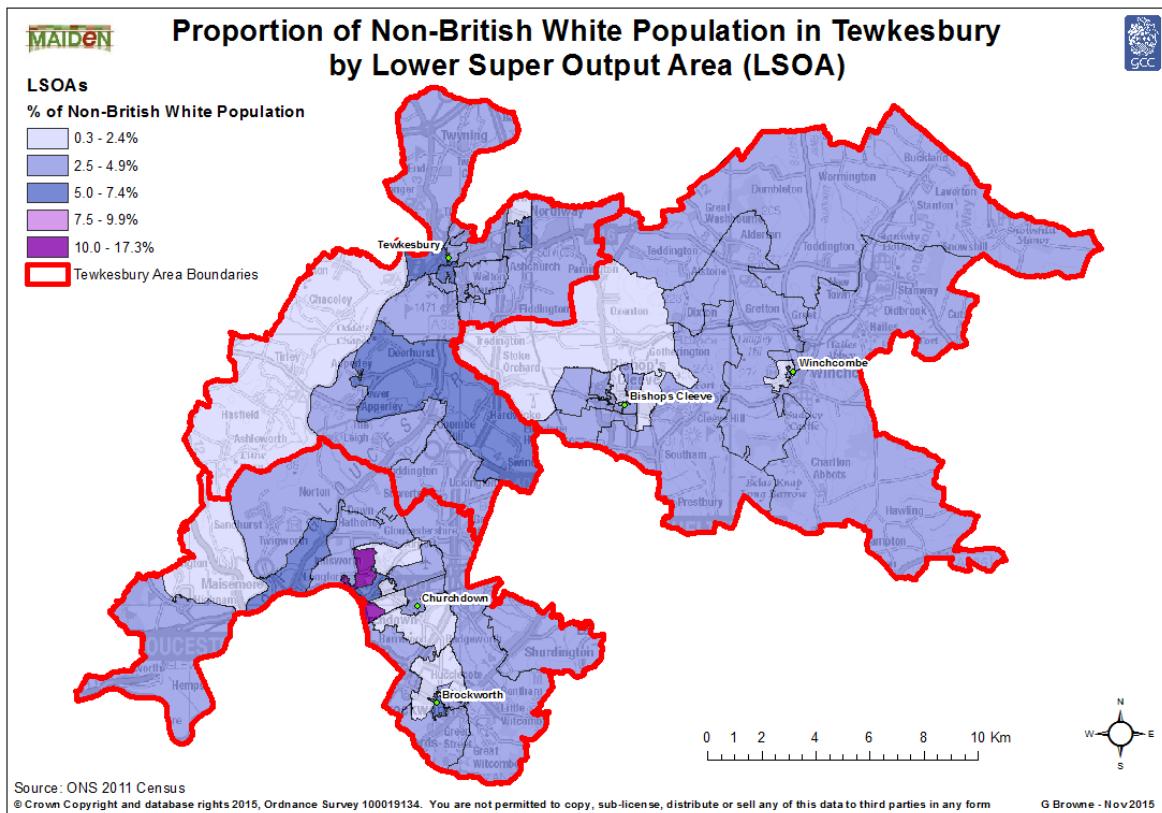


Figure 5: Proportion of Non-British White Population in Tewkesbury Borough

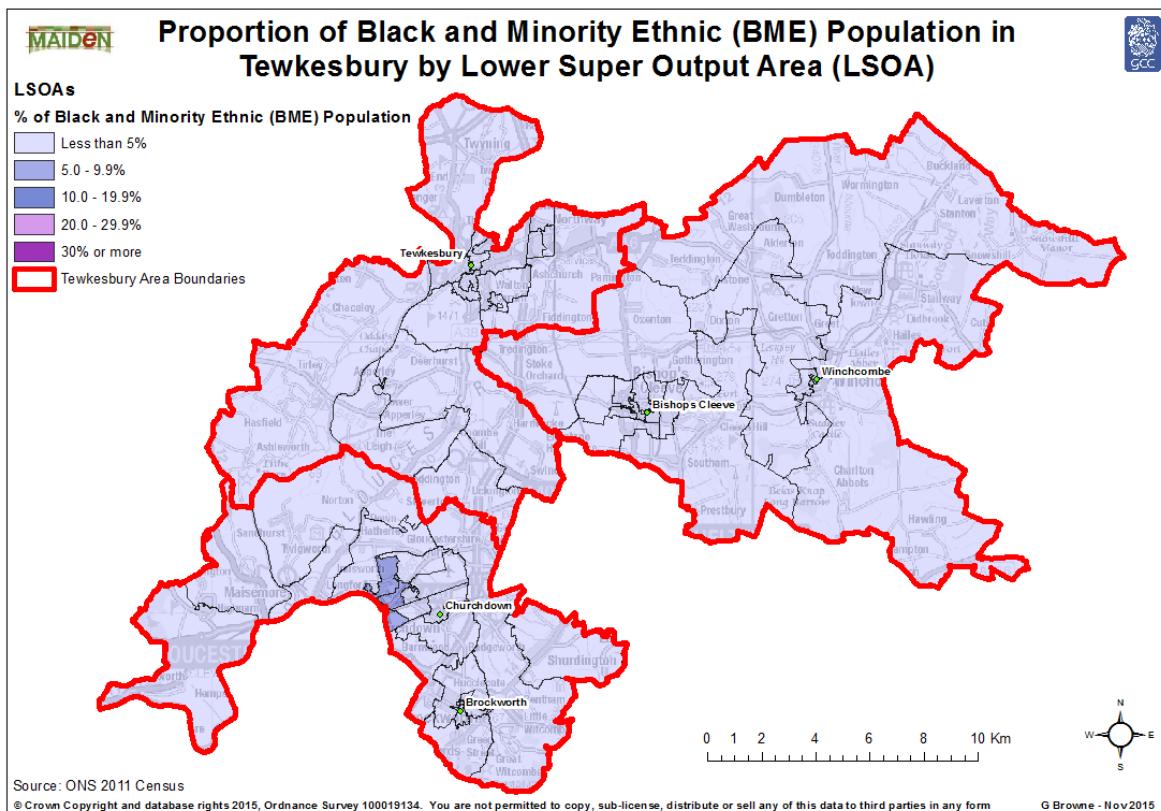


Figure 6: Proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic Population in Tewkesbury Borough

It is difficult to predict future patterns of immigration into Tewkesbury Borough. The latest statistics on the number of overseas nationals registering to work in Tewkesbury Borough show that the number of migrant workers to the district has decreased from 370 in 2006/07 to 230 in 2013/14⁹. ONS long-range projections forecast that on current trends, net international migration (immigration minus emigration) to Tewkesbury Borough will be 2,500 over the 25-year period of 2012-2037¹⁰.

It is likely that the future growth of the ethnic population in Tewkesbury Borough will be increasingly accounted for by natural growth from within the domestic population, as it has a young age structure. 91.0% of the ethnic population were children and working-age in 2011, compared to 79.9% of Tewkesbury Borough's population as a whole.

⁹ Department for Works and Pension

¹⁰ 2012-Based Sub-national Population Projections, Office for National Statistics

3.3 Deprivation

The 2015 English Indices of Deprivation¹¹, published by the Department for Communities and Local Government on 30th September 2015, are used throughout this section.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas - abbreviated to LSOAs) across England, based on seven different (weighted) domains of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime and Disorder (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

Combining information from the above seven domains produces an overall relative measure of deprivation, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Each of these seven domains comprises of specific indicators. In addition, there are two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. These, together with the total IMD, total 37 indicators.

The IMD is the most widely used of the Indices of Deprivation and is the official measure of relative overall deprivation for small areas in England. The IMD ranks every LSOA in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area). Gloucestershire accounts for 373 of these LSOAs.

3.3.1 Gloucestershire Overview

According to the IMD 2015, Gloucestershire is ranked 124th out of the 152 English upper tier authorities. This means that Gloucestershire is in the least deprived quintile of English upper tier local authorities in terms of overall deprivation (IMD). Gloucestershire's ranking has changed little since 2010¹² when the county ranked 126th out of 149 English upper tier authorities.

In terms of neighbourhoods, Gloucestershire is now made up of 373 LSOAs, an increase on the 367 in 2010. As some of the previous LSOAs no longer exist and new ones have been created, direct comparisons between 2010 and 2015 are

¹¹ Department for Communities and Local Government: English Indices of Deprivation 2015
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

¹² Department for Communities and Local Government: English Indices of Deprivation 2010
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010>

not always possible. Area populations¹³ are used in this report as an alternative to enable comparison.

*Table 5: Gloucestershire LSOAs in Top 10% Most Deprived Nationally, 2015
(IMD Ranks: Low = More Deprived, High = Less Deprived)*

LSOA CODE	LSOA NAME	LA NAME	2015 IMD rank (out of 32,844 nationally)
E01022347	WESTGATE 1	Gloucester	360
E01022333	PODSMEAD 1	Gloucester	503
E01022319	MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 1	Gloucester	902
E01022311	KINGSHOLM AND WOTTON 3	Gloucester	1,239
E01032937	WESTGATE 5	Gloucester	1,618
E01022329	MORELAND 4	Gloucester	1,883
E01022147	St MARK'S 1	Cheltenham	2,101
E01022122	HESTERS WAY 3	Cheltenham	2,222
E01022152	St PAUL'S 2	Cheltenham	2,413
E01022291	BARTON AND TREDWORTH 4	Gloucester	2,599
E01022323	MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 5	Gloucester	2,842
E01022289	BARTON AND TREDWORTH 2	Gloucester	2,904
E01032932	WESTGATE 4	Gloucester	3,065

In IMD 2015, Gloucestershire has 13 LSOAs (3% of the population of Gloucestershire) that rank amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. This compares to 8 LSOAs (2% of the Gloucestershire population) in 2010. Of the 13 LSOAs, 10 are in Gloucester, and the remaining 3 in Cheltenham.

Westgate 1 (Gloucester) is the most deprived neighbourhood in the county, with a national ranking of 360, whilst in 2010 it was Podsmead 1 (Gloucester) at 809. This shows that the overall most deprived LSOA in Gloucestershire ranks less favourably against the rest of England in 2015 than in 2010.

3.3.2 Tewkesbury Borough's Deprivation Key Messages

- Tewkesbury Borough has 2 LSOAs that rank in the top 20% most deprived in England. These are Tewkesbury Prior's Park 2 and Tewkesbury Prior's Park 3. In 2010, only Tewkesbury Prior's Park 3 ranked in the most deprived national quintile. By contrast, Tewkesbury Prior's Park 1 is ranked in the 20% least deprived in England.

¹³ Office for National Statistics: Mid Year Population Estimates 2010

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-285154>

Office for National Statistics: Mid Year Population Estimates 2013

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/datasets-and-tables/index.html?pageSize=50&sortBy=none&sortDirection=none&newquery=sape15dt1>

- Tewkesbury Borough's worst ranking domain remains "Barriers to Housing and Services", as in 2010, with 22% of the district's population living within areas ranked in the most deprived national quintile.
- Out of all districts, Tewkesbury Borough has the greatest proportion of people living in areas ranking in the least deprived 20% in England for "Crime and Disorder" (53%). This domain sees the best overall improvement for Tewkesbury Borough from 2010.
- Tewkesbury Borough has seen a relative improvement in the national rankings since 2010 for "Crime and Disorder" and "Living Environment", but has slipped in the rankings for "Health Deprivation and Disability", "Education Skills and Training" and "Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)".

3.3.3 Tewkesbury Borough Deprivation in Detail

Tewkesbury Borough contains large areas that rank well nationally in terms of overall deprivation, but there are also some small areas of deprivation. Figure 7 shows that over two thirds of the area of Tewkesbury Borough is ranked within the 40% least deprived areas in England, and this accounts for 65% of the district's population. The small pockets of high deprivation that do exist are in the more densely populated areas of Tewkesbury Prior's Park ward.

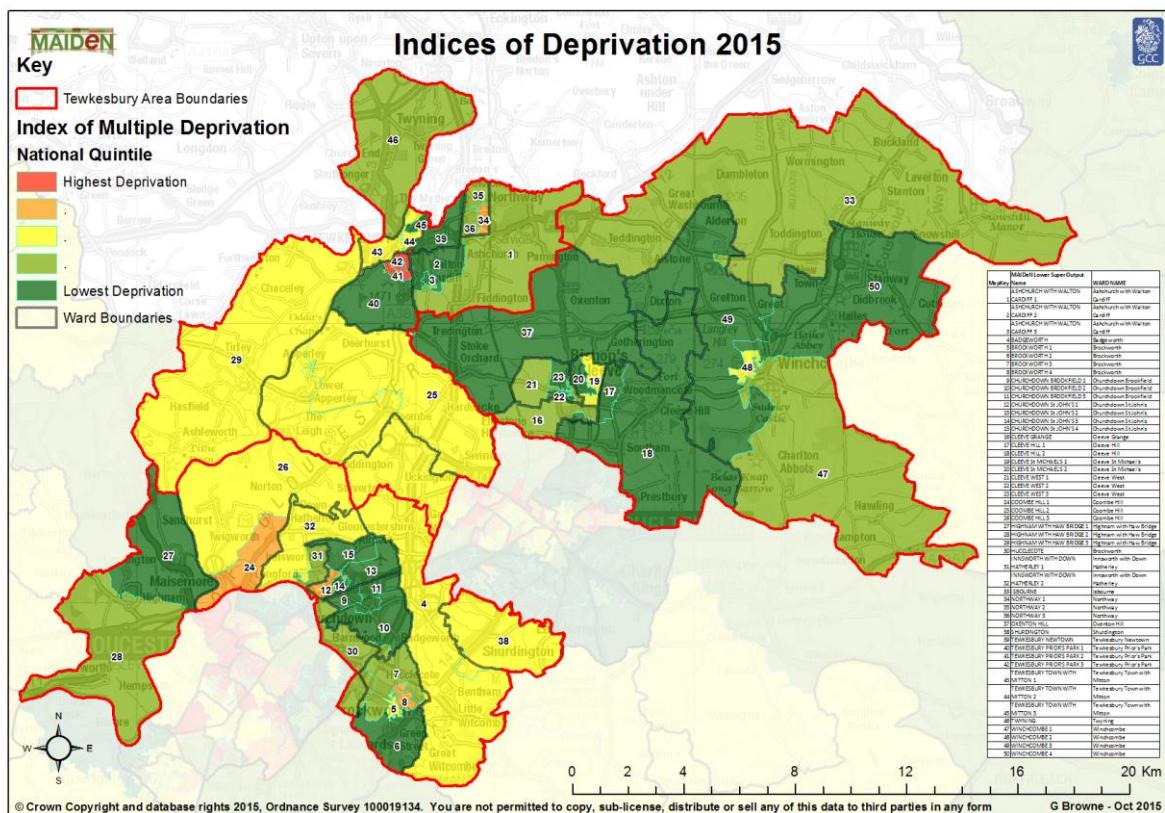


Figure 7: LSOAs shown by IMD national quintile, 2015

Contrasts in deprivation are illustrated in Figure 8. This shows the proportion of population for each national quintile in each district, to enable comparison between districts. The chart shows that, compared with the other districts, Tewkesbury Borough has the second highest proportion of people in the least deprived national quintile (41% of district).

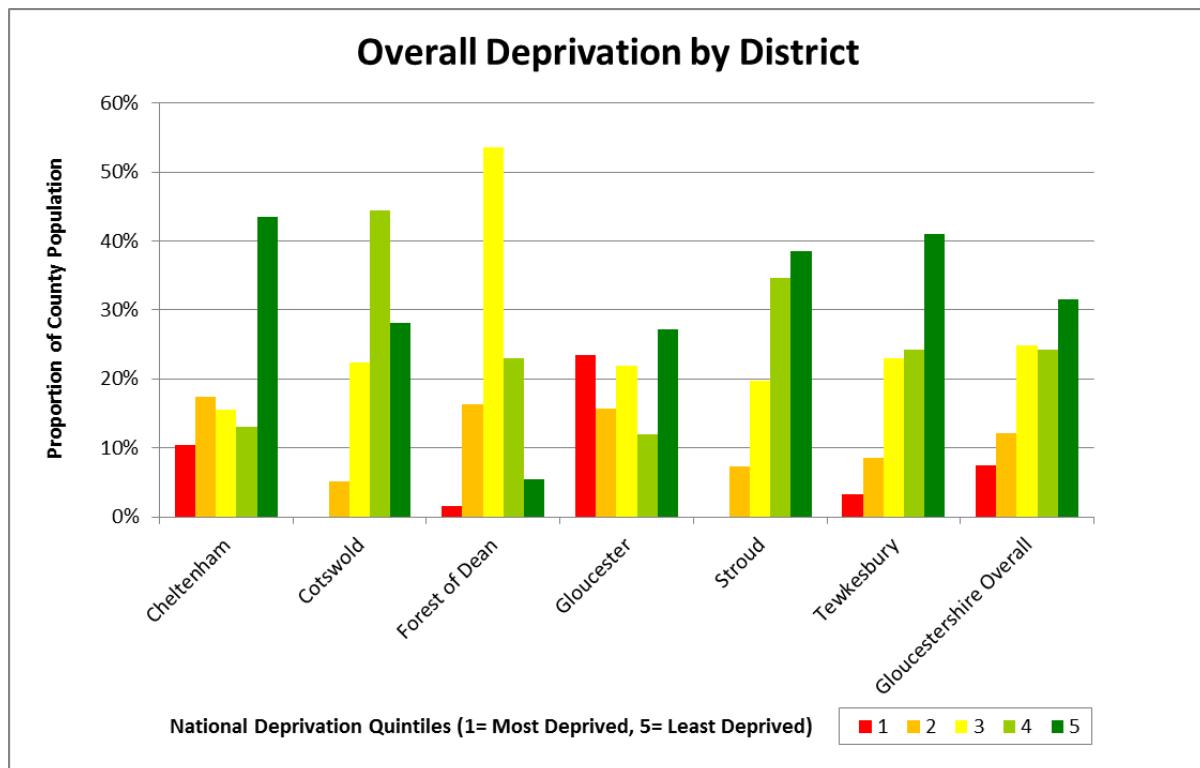


Figure 8: IMD by national quintile and district, 2015

To see a more detailed picture of how deprivation is measured in the district, Figure 9 shows the individual domains that make up the total IMD 2015 together with the supplementary indices, including a comparison with IMD 2010. The chart again shows the proportion of population in the district to enable a comparison between years.

Figure 9 shows that the district's worst ranking domain is "Barriers to Housing and Services" with 18,803 people (22% of district population) living within 11 LSOAs that fall into the most deprived national quintile for this domain. "Barriers to Housing and Services" is weighted at 9.3% of the total IMD, and includes indicators such as road distances to post offices, primary schools, general stores/supermarkets and GP surgeries, as well as household overcrowding, homelessness, and housing affordability.

Tewkesbury Borough's "Barriers to Housing and Services" domain national rank has worsened since 2010 with a relative increase in the proportion of population living in the most deprived national quintile (16% in 2010, rising to 22% in 2015), and a decrease in the least deprived national quintile (36% in 2010, decreasing to 14% in 2015).

“Crime and Disorder” is Tewkesbury Borough’s least deprived domain, with 53% of the district’s population living in areas ranked within the least deprived national quintile. Out of all the districts, Tewkesbury Borough shows the highest proportion of population living in areas in this least deprived quintile. This domain has also shown Tewkesbury Borough’s greatest relative improvement in national rankings since 2010 – a lower proportion of people now live in the most deprived national LSOAs (decreasing from 4% in 2010, to 2% in 2015), and a greater proportion now live in the least deprived LSOAs in 2015 (increasing from 43% in 2010, to 53% in 2015).

Other significant changes to note include:

- “Health Deprivation and Disability” which has slipped in the national rankings since 2010 – there is now a higher proportion of population in the most deprived national quintile (0% in 2010, rising to 2% in 2015), and a lower proportion living in the least deprived national quintile (72% in 2010, decreasing to 41% in 2015). In 2010, this was Tewkesbury Borough’s best ranking domain.
- “Education Skills and Training” and “Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)” have slightly worsened in the national rankings in terms of population proportions since 2010.
- “Living Environment” has improved in the national rankings since 2010, with 66% of Tewkesbury Borough’s population now living in areas that rank within the top 40% least deprived in the country. This is the highest proportion of all Gloucestershire districts. The proportion of people that live in areas within the least deprived quintile is the same as in 2010 (3%).

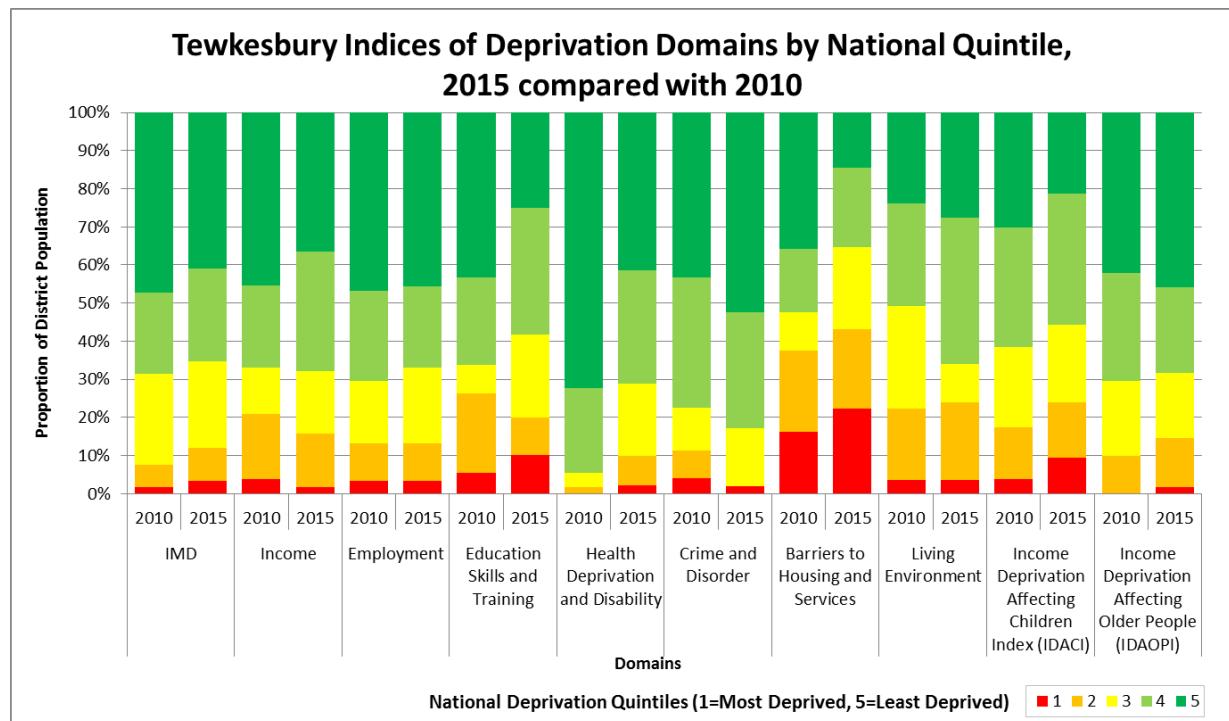


Figure 9: District deprivation as a proportion of district population, split by domain of deprivation with supplementary indices, 2010 and 2015

To summarise, Table 6 provides an overview of the Indices of Deprivation 2015, split by domain with supplementary indices. From this it can be seen which wards contain the most deprived LSOAs, together with the LSOA population figures. The ward that is listed most frequently is Tewkesbury Prior's Park which contains LSOA(s) across 6 of the 10 deprivation domains and supplementary indices.

Table 6: District summary of domains of deprivation with supplementary indices, 2015

Domain / Supplementary Index	No. of LSOAs in the 20% Most Deprived Nationally	Wards in which these LSOAs fall	Population living within these LSOAs	Proportion of District Population
IMD	2	Tewkesbury Prior's Park	2,810	3%
Income	1	Tewkesbury Prior's Park	1,446	2%
Employment	2	Tewkesbury Prior's Park	2,810	3%
Education Skills and Training	5	Brockworth, Churchdown St John's, Northway, Tewkesbury Prior's Park	8,494	10%
Health Deprivation and Disability	1	Brockworth	1,713	2%
Crime and Disorder	1	Tewkesbury Town with Mitton	1,529	2%
Barriers to Housing and Services	11	Badgeworth, Cleeve Hill, Coombe Hill, Highnam with Haw Bridge, Innsworth with Down Hatherley, Isbourne, Oxenton Hill, Shurdington	18,803	22%
Living Environment	2	Highnam with Haw Bridge, Tewkesbury Town with Mitton	2,896	3%
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	5	Brockworth, Churchdown St John's, Coombe Hill, Tewkesbury Prior's Park	7,841	9%
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	1	Tewkesbury Prior's Park	1,446	2%

3.4 Life expectancy

3.4.1 Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is one of the “overarching indicators” in the Public Health Outcomes Framework, and is an important indication of overall health outcomes. It represents the average number of years a person in a particular area would expect to live based on current mortality rates.

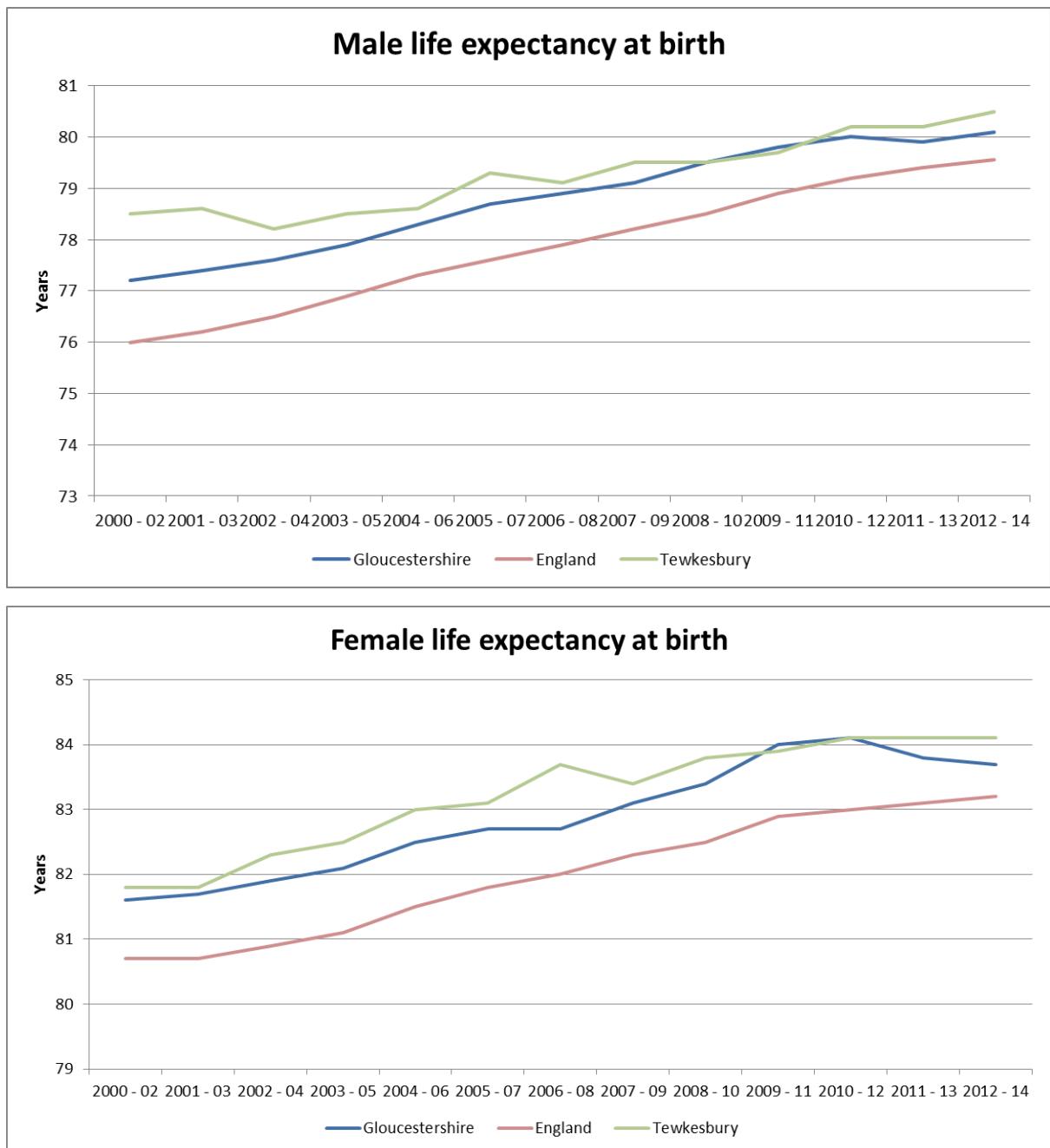


Figure 10: Life expectancy at birth (Note: y-axis does not start at 0 for comparison purposes)

Females in Tewkesbury Borough can generally expect to live between 3 and 4 years longer than their male counterparts. Life expectancy for both men and women has been steadily increasing in the district over the past decade. Over this period, life expectancy has been slightly higher for Tewkesbury Borough residents than the county average, and significantly higher than the national average.

3.4.2 Life expectancy at birth by deprivation

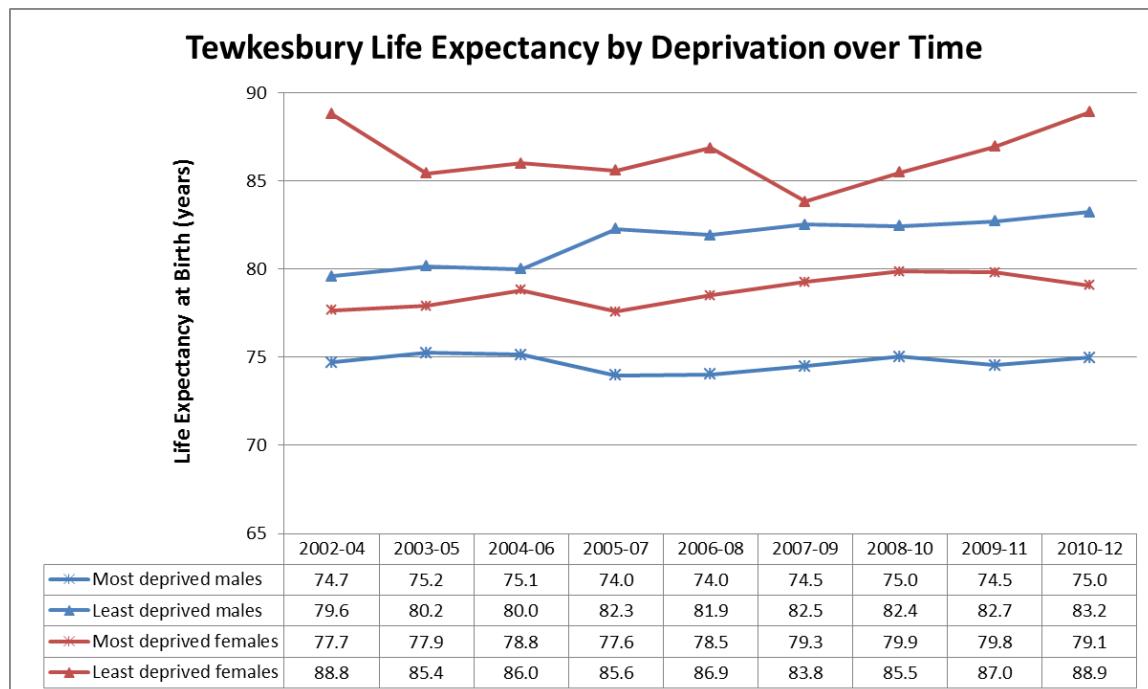


Figure 11: Life expectancy by deprivation (Note: y-axis does not start at 0 for comparison purposes)

Males in the least deprived Tewkesbury Borough decile (10th of population) can expect to live around 8 years longer than those in the most deprived decile. For females, the gap is 9 years. These are some of the widest gaps in the county. For the past few years the gaps also appear to be widening. This is a trend worth monitoring, as it could be an indication of growing health inequalities in the district.

3.5 Mortality

3.5.1 Leading causes of death

The three leading causes of death in Tewkesbury Borough are cancer, cardiovascular disease (CVD), and respiratory disease, respectively¹⁴. This is consistent with the national picture.

¹⁴ PHE End of Life Care profiles <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/end-of-life>

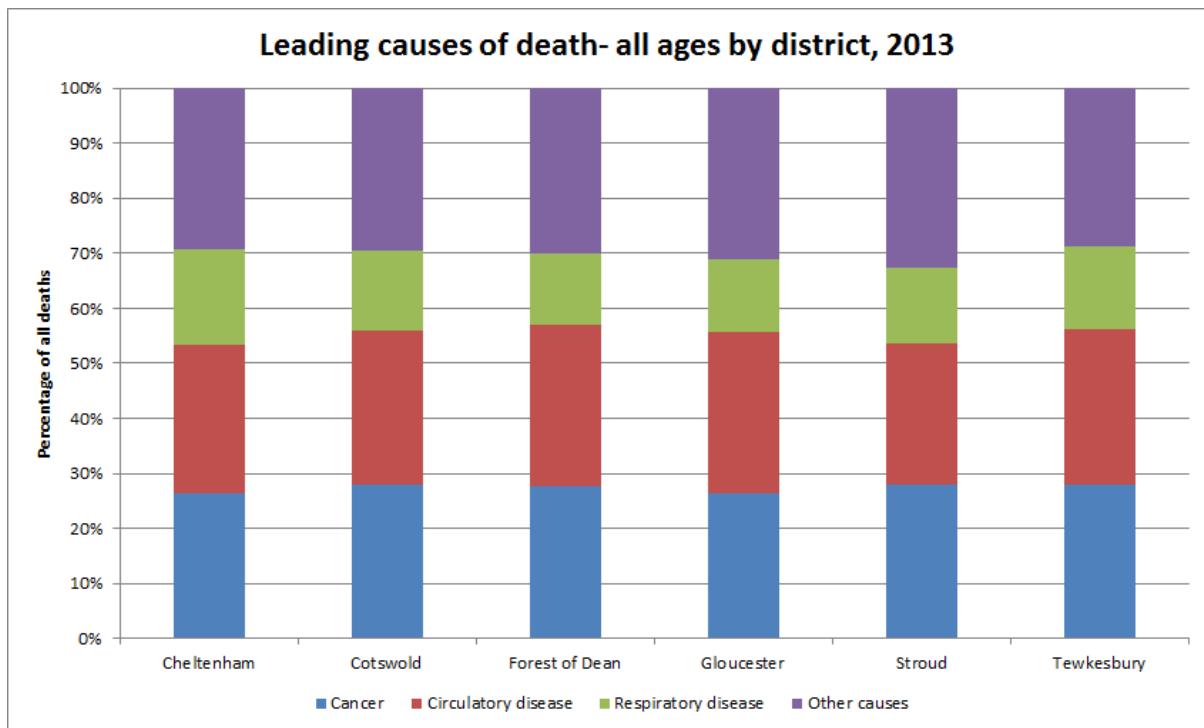


Figure 12: Leading causes of death (all ages) in Gloucestershire districts 2013

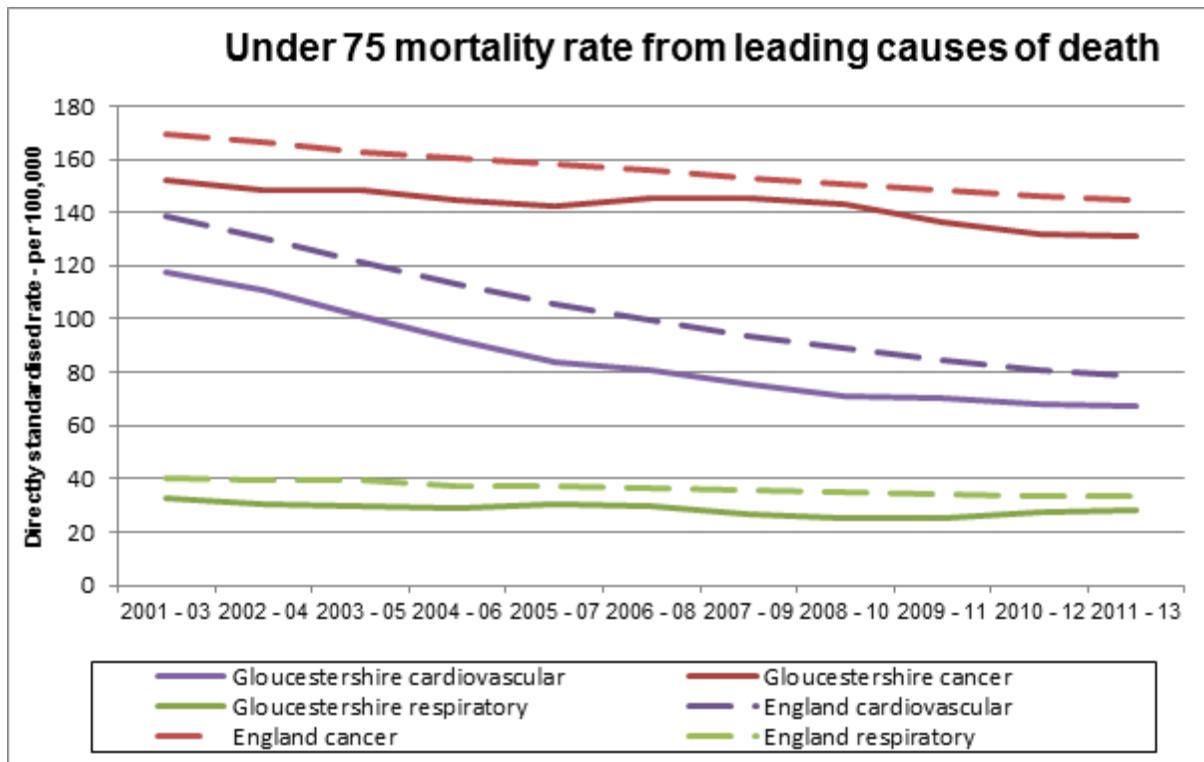


Figure 13: Under 75 mortality rate from leading causes of death

Compared to the other five Gloucestershire districts, Tewkesbury Borough's leading causes of death are generally fairly similar, although it does have a slightly higher proportion of deaths from circulatory disease. Whilst robust district level data on causes of premature (under 75) mortality is not available, we can

see from the Gloucestershire and England trends that the rate of early deaths from cancer and cardiovascular disease is generally in decline, whereas respiratory mortality rates are fairly static.

3.5.2 Excess winter deaths

The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well equipped people are to cope with colder weather. Most excess winter deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory diseases, and the majority occur amongst the elderly population¹⁵. Research carried out by the Eurowinter Group¹⁶ and Curwen¹⁷ found that mortality during winter increases more in England and Wales compared to other European countries with colder climates, suggesting that many more deaths could be preventable in England and Wales.

Research from the Marmot Review Team¹⁸ argues cold housing has a dramatic impact on the excess winter death rate either caused by poorly insulated homes or because the occupier cannot afford to adequately heat their home. The indoor temperature of a home can affect an occupant's physical, mental and social health and wellbeing. Living in sub-optimal indoor temperatures may substantially increase the risk of respiratory (influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis) and cardiovascular (heart attacks and strokes) conditions. Due to prolonged periods of time occupants over the age of 85 spend in their homes, it is no surprise that the elderly are most at risk to excess cold.

¹⁵ ONS Statistical Bulletin: Excess Winter Mortality in England and Wales, 2011/12 (Provisional) and 2010/11 (Final) is <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health2/excess-winter-mortality-in-england-and-wales/2011-12--provisional--and-2010-11--final/ewm-bulletin.html>

¹⁶ The Eurowinter group (1997) Cold exposure and winter mortality from ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, respiratory disease, and all causes in warm and cold regions in Europe. *The Lancet* 349, 1341-1346

¹⁷ Curwen M (1990/91) Excess winter mortality: a British phenomenon? *Health Trends* 4, 169-75 (4) Department of Health, Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency, (23rd January 2012), accessed 15/05/13 at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-lives-healthy-people-improving-outcomes-and-supporting-transparency> (5) Cold Weather Plan for England 2012

www.gov.uk/government/publications/cold-weather-plan-for-england-2012-published

¹⁸ The Marmot Review Team (2011) The Health Impacts of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty. Available at http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/reports/cold_homes_health.pdf

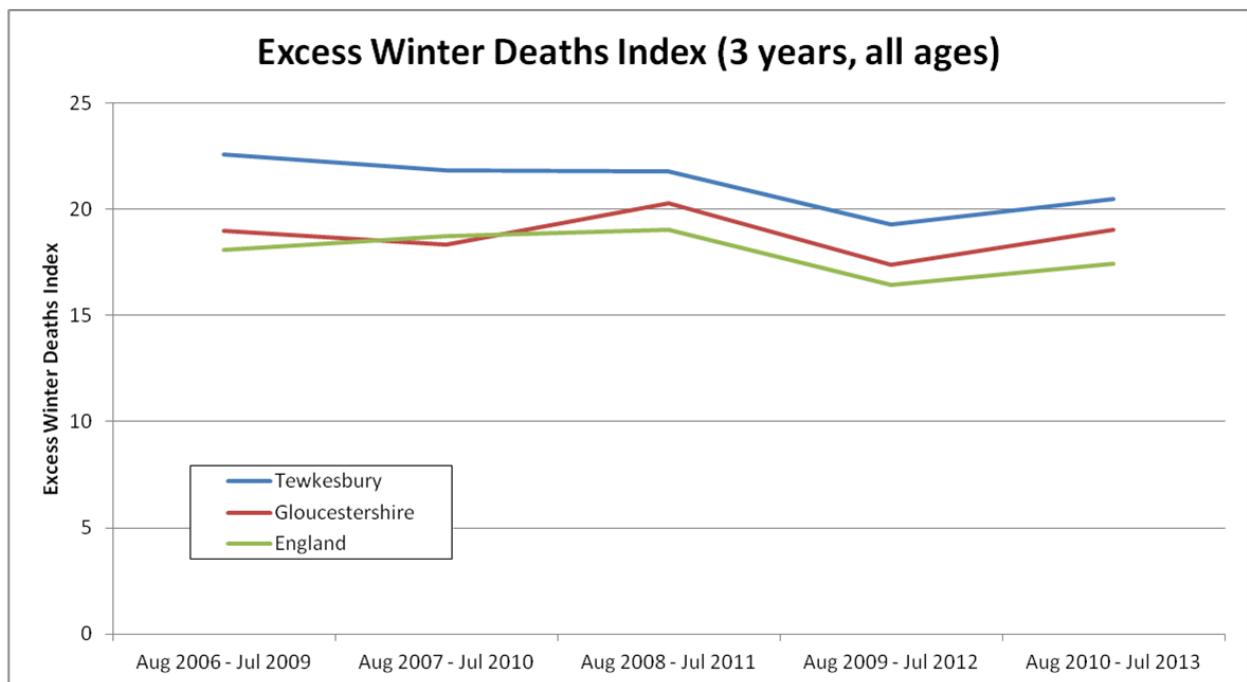


Figure 14: Excess Winter Deaths Index (all ages)

The rate of excess winter deaths in Tewkesbury Borough has generally declined since from 2006-09, in a parallel manner to the Gloucestershire and England trends. It remains higher than the national and county benchmarks, but this difference is not statistically significant.

3.5.3 Long-term conditions

About 15 million people in England have a long-term condition¹⁹. Long-term conditions or chronic diseases are conditions for which there is currently no cure, and which are managed with drugs and other treatment.

Long-term conditions are more prevalent in older people (58 per cent of people over 60 compared to 14 per cent under 40) and in more deprived groups (people in the poorest social class have a 60 per cent higher prevalence than those in the richest social class and 30 per cent more severity of disease)²⁰.

People with long-term conditions now account for about 50 per cent of all GP appointments, 64 per cent of all outpatient appointments and over 70 per cent of all inpatient bed days.

Treatment and care for people with long-term conditions is estimated to take up around £7 in every £10 of total health and social care expenditure²¹.

Projections for the future of long-term conditions are not straightforward. The Department of Health (based on self-reported health) estimates that the overall

¹⁹ Department of Health (2012). Report. [Long-term conditions compendium of Information: 3rd edition](#)

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

number of people with at least one long-term condition may remain relatively stable until 2018. However, analysis of individual conditions suggests that the numbers are growing, and the number of people with multiple long-term conditions appears to be rising.^{22 23}

Key

	Significantly higher than Gloucestershire average
	Not significantly different to Gloucestershire average
	Significantly lower than Gloucestershire average

Condition	CCG prevalence	Cheltenham	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	North Cotswold	South Cotswold	Stroud and Berkeley Vale	Tewkesbury
Hypertension	13.92%	12.82%	16.48%	13.25%	16.28%	14.57%	14.01%	14.17%
Asthma	6.49%	6.41%	7.33%	6.07%	6.60%	6.72%	6.81%	5.96%
Depression (18+)	6.24%	6.44%	8.29%	6.51%	5.00%	5.93%	5.58%	4.68%
Diabetes (17+)	6.12%	5.31%	7.35%	7.02%	6.06%	5.55%	5.70%	5.90%
Chronic Kidney Disease (18+)	6.01%	5.42%	7.39%	6.09%	6.23%	6.38%	6.06%	4.96%
Hypothyroidism	4.64%	4.36%	5.22%	4.60%	5.28%	5.06%	4.42%	4.46%
Coronary Heart Disease	3.19%	2.95%	3.84%	3.01%	3.78%	3.14%	3.30%	3.12%
Cancer	2.38%	2.40%	2.54%	1.94%	3.20%	2.60%	2.63%	2.23%
Atrial Fibrillation	1.87%	1.78%	2.09%	1.53%	2.61%	2.26%	1.95%	1.91%
Stroke	1.87%	1.79%	2.36%	1.64%	2.34%	1.94%	1.84%	1.97%
COPD	1.68%	1.69%	2.11%	1.64%	1.65%	1.61%	1.62%	1.52%
Epilepsy (18+)	0.86%	0.82%	1.01%	0.94%	0.76%	0.70%	0.80%	0.88%
Dementia	0.76%	0.78%	0.86%	0.65%	0.87%	0.83%	0.84%	0.64%
Mental Health	0.74%	0.86%	0.71%	0.77%	0.66%	0.53%	0.73%	0.57%
Heart Failure	0.69%	0.74%	0.92%	0.62%	0.61%	0.70%	0.69%	0.52%

Figure 15: Long term conditions. All data from 2013/14, aside from Chronic Kidney Disease which is 2012/13. Data not age standardised. Data is dependent on GPs diagnosing and recording conditions correctly.²⁴

For the majority of long term conditions (LTCs) recorded on QOF disease registers, Tewkesbury has a similar prevalence rate to the county as a whole, although is significantly high for hypertension. QOF data is not age standardised, and as such the fairly low prevalence of LTCs is likely to reflect the locality's average age structure and relatively low levels of deprivation.

QOF registers only capture people who have been diagnosed by their GP as such they may not reflect the true level of need in the locality. It is also worth noting that this data is recorded at a GP level, it reflects which GP they attend, not necessarily where they live. The data is presented at GP Locality level rather than district, although they are largely the same.

Prevalence rates of LTCs in localities are likely to have implications for health and social care spend.

²² The Kings Fund <http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/time-to-think-differently/trends/disease-and-disability/long-term-conditions-multi-morbidity>

²³ Department of Health (2012). Report. *Long-term conditions compendium of Information: 3rd edition*

²⁴ PHE GP Profiles <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data#mod,1,pyr,2014,pat,19,par,E38000062,are,-,sid1,3000008,ind1,273-4,sid2,-,ind2,->
Accessed 02/07/2015

3.6 Economy

Tewkesbury Borough is predominantly rural and located in the north of the County extending southwards beyond Gloucester and Cheltenham districts. The eastern part of the district also lies within the Cotswold AONB.

The diverse economy supported some 42,000 employees in 2014 and experienced the second highest growth rate in terms of employees of all the districts in the County over the last five years.

The town of Tewkesbury is an important riverside and historic market town with associated tourist and retail activities contributing to a thriving tourism trade.

The industry base is varied with specialisms relating to; Manufacturing focusing on food & drink, rubber and plastics, aerospace; Retail; Accommodation and food services; Health; Professional, scientific & technical services and Business administration & support.

Employment has grown over the last five years and is predicted to continue growing albeit at a conservative rate that matches the County rate. Conversely, unemployment in terms of Job Seekers Allowance claimants has declined, although there are still areas of relative high unemployment around Churchdown St John's, Brockworth, Northway, Tewkesbury Town with Mitton and Tewkesbury Prior's Park.

There are around 3,900 businesses in Tewkesbury Borough accounting for around 14% of the County total and growth over the last five years has been the highest in Gloucestershire. The district has a highly skilled workforce that reflects the nature and demand of a high tech manufacturing and service base which is projected to grow.

The characteristics of the job vacancies advertised also highlight the requirement for Information Technology, Nurses and Chefs as well as Managers, and Care workers.

The commuting pattern to work indicates that under half of the resident employed population remained within the district to work and the majority of the inward and outward flows tend to be within Gloucestershire, particularly relating to Gloucester and Cheltenham districts.

3.6.1 Employment

The number of employees in Tewkesbury Borough has apart from a drop in 2013, increased slightly over the last five years to a total of 42,000²⁵ by 2014 as shown in Figure 16.

²⁵ This figure is based on the number of employees and does not include self employed.

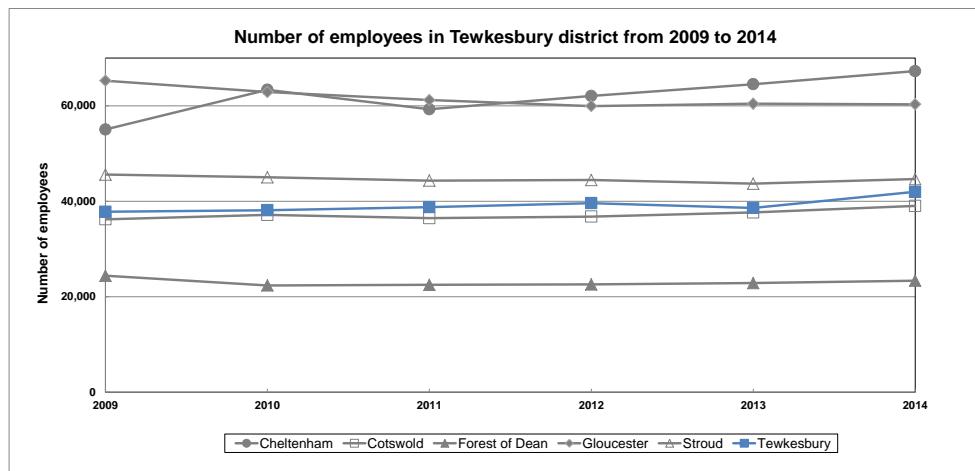


Figure 16: Trend in the number of employees in Tewkesbury Borough: 2010-2014²⁶

The annual growth rates relating to the number of employees between 2009 and 2014 in Tewkesbury Borough are depicted in Table 7. Annual growth rates showed a steady increase until 2012-2013 when growth reversed only to recover by a substantial amount the following year resulting in an annual average growth rate over the period of 2.2%. This growth was second highest of all the districts and well above the County and the national average as shown in Table 8

Table 7: Annual growth rates of number of employees in Tewkesbury Borough from 2009 to 2014²⁷

Tewkesbury district	
Year	Annual growth rate %
2009-2010	0.9
2010-2011	1.7
2011-2012	2.2
2012-2013	-2.5
2013-2014	8.7
Average annual growth rate 2009-2014	2.2

Table 8: Average annual growth rates: Gloucestershire and districts 2009-2014²⁸

Area	Average annual growth 2009 to 2014 %
Cheltenham district	4.3
Cotswold district	1.5
Forest of Dean district	-0.8
Gloucester district	-1.6
Stroud district	-0.4
Tewkesbury district	2.2
Gloucestershire	0.9
Great Britain	1.0
South West	0.4

²⁶ Business Register and Employment Survey 2010-2014, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

Regarding employment status, the ratio of full-time to part-time employees in 2014 was 75% to 25% respectively. This ratio is quite different to all the other districts with much more emphasis in full-time employment as depicted in Table 9. It is also evident from Table 9 that Tewkesbury Borough accounted for some 15% of the total Gloucestershire employees.

*Table 9: Tewkesbury Borough: Employment status*²⁹

District	Full-time employees		Part-time employees		Total Employees*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% of total employees
Cheltenham	44,400	66.0	22,900	34.0	67,300	24.3
Cotswold	25,500	65.5	13,500	34.5	39,000	14.1
Forest of Dean	14,500	62.1	8,800	37.9	23,400	8.4
Gloucester	38,400	63.6	21,900	36.4	60,300	21.8
Stroud	30,000	67.2	14,600	32.8	44,700	16.1
Tewkesbury	31,600	75.3	10,400	24.7	42,000	15.2
Gloucestershire	184,400	66.7	92,200	33.3	276,600	

* These figures exclude farm agriculture (SIC subclass 01000).

A further 6,000 people were self-employed³⁰ in Tewkesbury Borough between 2014 and 2015.

3.6.2 Employment by industrial sector – Past: 2010 to 2014

Figure 17 presents the industrial sectors in terms of their size, growth and local concentration³¹.

The Manufacturing sector stands out in terms of size, local concentration and growth and in Tewkesbury Borough accounted for largest proportion of total employment of all the districts accounting for 23% in 2014 as shown in Figure 18.

Growth relates to the food and beverages, printing, rubber and plastics, non-metallic mineral products, computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment and aerospace sub sectors and in addition to the fabricated metal products and motor vehicles activities also account for the majority of employees.

The Retail and Accommodation and food sectors are also important as these are related to the strong tourism activity in the district as well as the two retail centres of Tewkesbury and Winchcombe.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Annual Population Survey July2014-July 2015, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

³¹ Location quotients (LQ) are used for identifying an industry that is concentrated in a region. A simple ratio has been used to compare the share of local employment in an industry to the share of GB employment in that industry. A LQ of <1 indicates the local area is less concentrated than GB for an industrial activity, and a value >1 indicates the local area has a higher concentration of employment in the industrial activity relative to GB.

Growth in the number of employees in the Accommodation and food sector has been positive across all sub sectors apart from licensed restaurants, licensed clubs and event catering activities.

The number of employees in the Education sector in Tewkesbury Borough was concentrated evenly between the primary and general secondary education activities. However, over the last five years the primary education sub sector has been affected the most in terms of decline.

The Mining, quarrying & utilities sector has grown the most in the last five years which is likely to be related to the utilities sub sector in terms of power generation. This sector however, is comparatively small in terms of employees.

The relatively large Business administration & support services sector as shown in Figure 18 experienced growth in the number of employees mainly relating to the private security activities, temporary employment agency and investigation activities sub sectors

Professional, scientific & technical sector also comparatively large as shown in Figure 18 in terms of employees exhibited some growth in the last five years that reflected an increase in accounting and auditing, management and technical consultancy activities, as well as activities of head offices.

Decline over the last five years in the number of employees in the locally specialised Financial & insurance sector relates mainly to the Bank, Life insurance sectors and Auxiliary activities such as actuarial and salvage administration. This decline outpaced the growth that occurred in Insurance agents and brokers sub sector which is quite large in terms of employees.

The Health sector the second largest sector in terms of the proportion of total employees accounted for 11% of the total number of employees in 2014 as shown in Figure 18. The main areas of employment are spread between hospital activities e.g. Tewkesbury hospital, other human health activities including nurses, midwives, occupational therapy and other alternative therapies as well as residential care activities.

Apart from a blip in 2013 the Construction sector has undergone growth in terms of number of employees over the last five years which is likely to be the result of the post-recession demands from both the commercial and domestic building industry.

The Arts, entertainment & recreation is locally important to Tewkesbury Borough but is not well represented in terms of the number of employees as much of this sector comprises self employed workers etc. that are not recorded by the Business Register and Employment Survey.

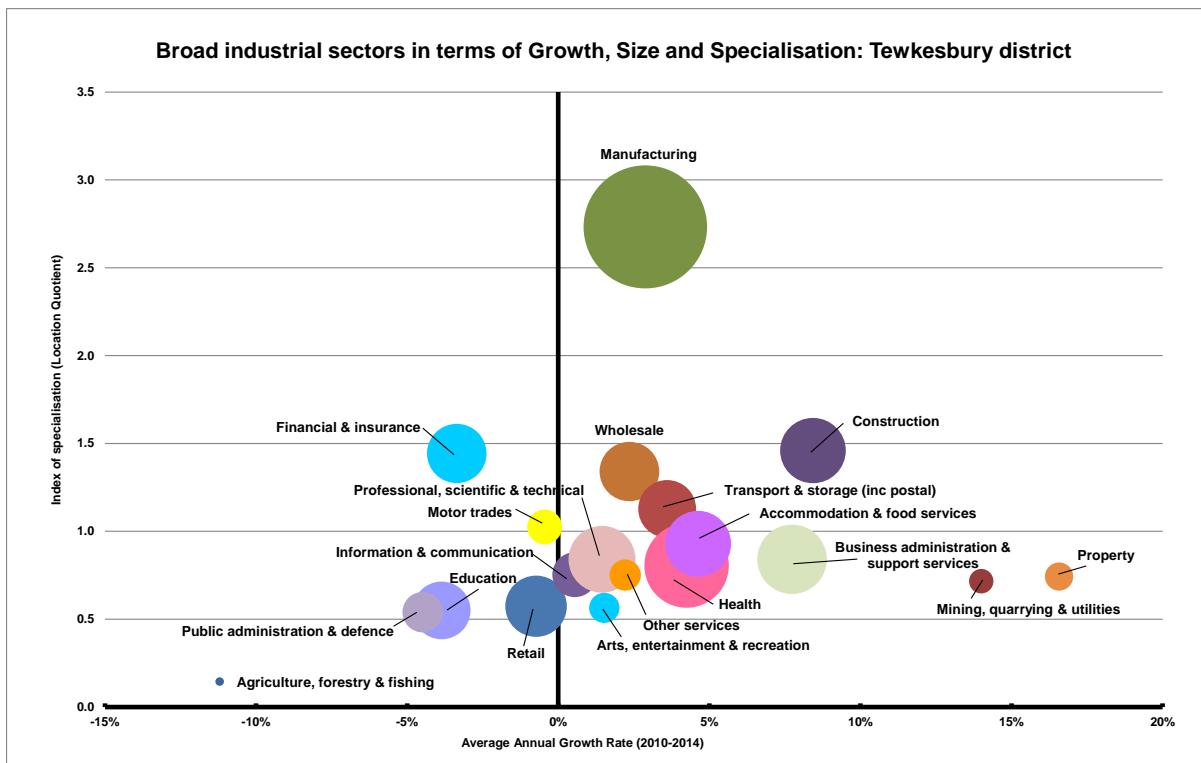


Figure 17: A comparison of industrial sectors in terms of growth, size and specialisation in Tewkesbury Borough³²

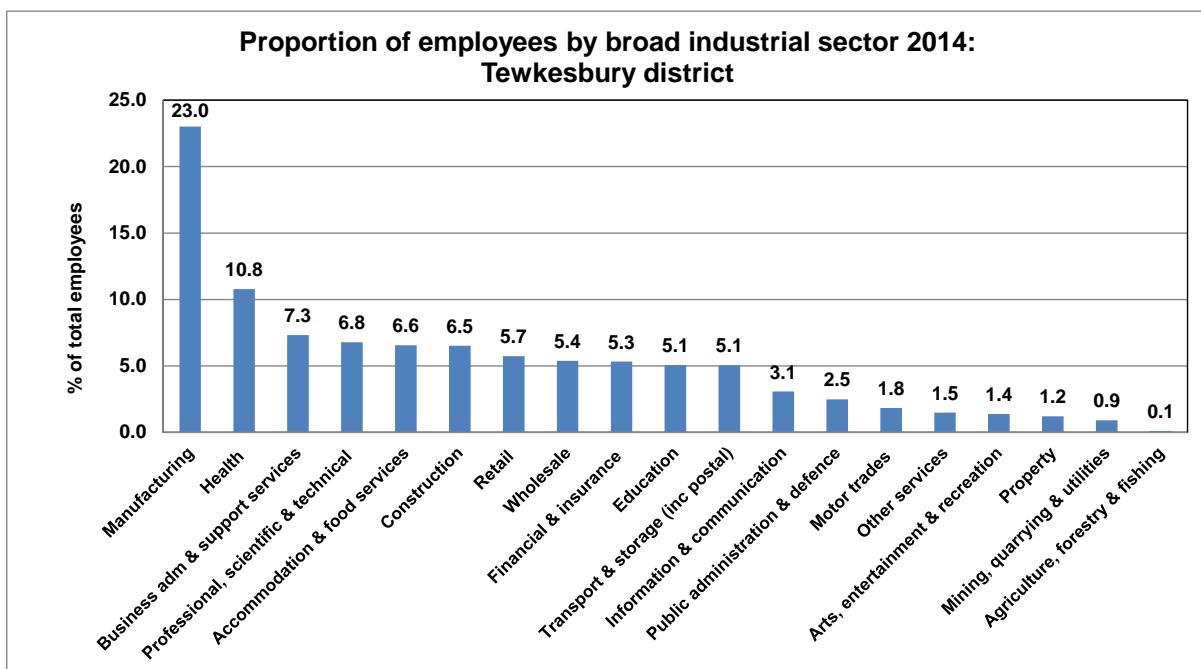


Figure 18: The proportion of employees by broad industrial sector 2014: Tewkesbury Borough³³

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

3.6.3 Employment by industrial sector – Future: 2015-2025

Economic projections generated by the Local Economic Forecasting Model (LEFM)³⁴, provide an indication of future economic growth and predict potential changes in employment. **These projections are presented as a guide, they do not take into account the impact of current policies and initiatives.**

According to LEFM employment (employees and self-employed) in Tewkesbury Borough is set to increase between 2015 and 2025 to 47,900 people, however, growth is expected to be at a more conservative rate with a projected average annual change of 0.3% which is the same as the County but lower than the national average as shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Projected Average annual change in employment: 2015-2025³⁵

Area	Projected Average annual change 2015 to 2025
Cheltenham district	0.4
Cotswold district	0.5
Forest of Dean district	0.3
Gloucester district	0.2
Stroud district	0.2
Tewkesbury district	0.3
Gloucestershire	0.3
South West	0.5
UK	0.4

Considering projected employment by sector over the next ten years in Tewkesbury Borough compared to the County average, four sectors, namely, Accommodation & food services, Other services³⁶, Health and Business administration & support services are all predicted to grow the most and more than the County average as shown in Figure 19.

The remaining growth sectors are also shown in Figure 19.

The Agriculture, forestry & fishing and Manufacturing sectors are expected to decline the most and more so than the County average in the latter case.

³⁴ The LEFM has been developed to forecast economic activity in local areas in a way that is consistent with regional and national forecasts. Although the model includes a number of econometric relationships, lack of data currently precludes the estimation of a complete model in the conventional sense. Many of the relationships are therefore imposed by assumption, based on the broader regional or national models estimated by Cambridge Econometrics and the Institute for Economic Research (University of Warwick) LEFM should therefore be regarded primarily a simulation model rather than an accurate econometric representation of a local economy.

³⁵ LEFM Aug 2015, Cambridge Econometrics/Institute for Economic Research (Univ. of Warwick).

³⁶ Other services include activities of membership organisations, repair of computers, personal and household goods, other personal service activities e.g. hairdressing, beauty and other personal services.

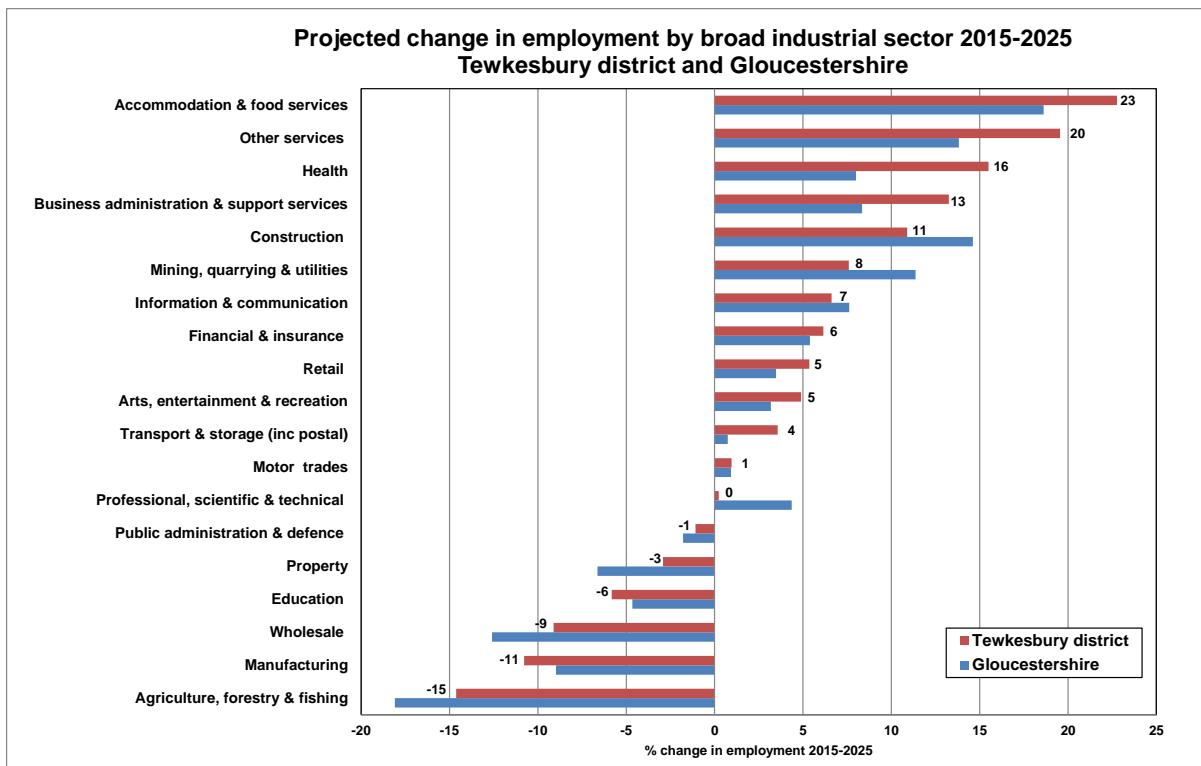


Figure 19: Projected change in employment in Tewkesbury Borough from 2015 to 2015³⁷

3.6.4 Businesses

The number of businesses in Tewkesbury Borough increased by 12% in the last five years as shown in Table 11 amounting to 3,915 businesses in 2015 accounting for some 14% of the County total. This growth is the highest of all the districts but lower than the national average.

Table 11: Growth in the number of businesses from 2010 to 2015³⁸

Growth in the number of businesses: 2010-2015	
Area	%
Cheltenham district	8.8
Cotswold district	9.0
Forest of Dean district	2.8
Gloucester district	6.9
Stroud district	8.1
Tewkesbury district	12.2
Gloucestershire	8.1
Great Britain	13.5

Much in accordance with the national structure the majority of businesses (77%) are small, employing up to four people. There are however, a number of larger businesses employing between 50 and 99 people as shown in Table 12.

³⁷ LEFM Aug 2015, Cambridge Econometrics/Institute for Economic Research (Univ. of Warwick).

³⁸ Business Demography 2013, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

Table 12: Size breakdown of businesses in Tewkesbury Borough and County 2015³⁹

Size	Cheltenham district	Cotswold district	Forest of Dean district	Gloucester district	Stroud district	Tewkesbury district	Gloucestershire	
Employment Sizeband: Number and %	0 to 4	3,755	4,520	2,850	2,470	4,405	2,950	20,950
	% 0-4	77	77	77	72	77	75	76
	5 to 9	605	725	490	455	690	495	3,460
	% 5-9	12	12	13	13	12	13	13
	10 to 19	295	370	210	225	370	245	1,715
	% 10-19	6	6	6	7	6	6	6
	20 to 49	155	165	95	150	180	135	880
	% 20-49	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
	50 to 99	50	50	30	60	60	45	295
	% 50-99	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
	250 to 499	10	10	5	10	5	10	50
	% 250-499	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
	500 to 999	5	5	0	5	0	5	20
	% 500-999	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
	1000+	5	0	0	5	5	5	20
	% 1000+	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total		4,905	5,860	3,690	3,425	5,740	3,915	27,535

Business start-ups in Tewkesbury Borough increased by 50% which was above the County average over the last five years amounting to 440 businesses starting up in 2013 as depicted in Figure 20.

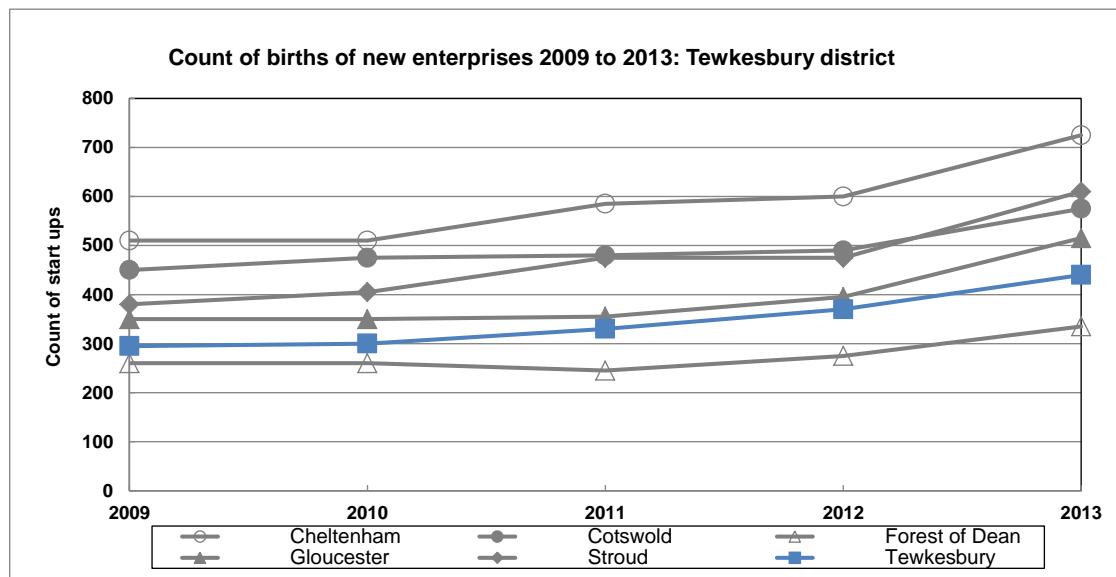


Figure 20: Trend in business births between 2009 and 2013 in Tewkesbury Borough⁴⁰

³⁹ UK Business Counts – Enterprises 2015, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

⁴⁰ Business Demography 2013, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

One year survival rates at 90% were the highest in the County and well above the national average as shown in Table 13. Three year survival rates were however, just above the national average.

Table 13: Business survival rates from birth in 2010⁴¹

Area	Survival rates from birth in 2010		
	1 Year %	2 Year %	3 Year %
Cheltenham district	88.2	72.5	57.8
Cotswold district	89.5	77.9	64.2
Forest of Dean district	86.5	73.1	59.6
Gloucester district	90.0	74.3	55.7
Stroud district	87.7	74.1	63.0
Tewkesbury district	90.0	75.0	61.7
Gloucestershire	88.7	74.6	60.4
South West	88.1	74.2	59.9
Great Britain	86.7	72.5	57.1

3.6.5 Unemployment

The number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Tewkesbury Borough has been at its lowest in terms of both number and rate for some thirty years. After May 2015 Universal Credit was gradually introduced into the County and will ultimately replace the Job Seekers Allowance claimant measure.

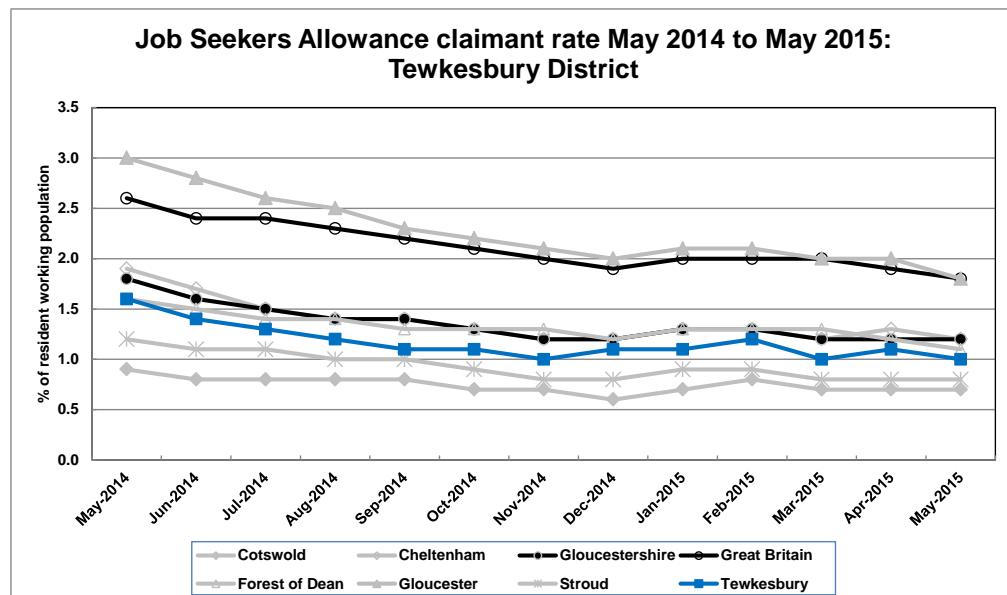


Figure 21: Job Seekers Allowance claimant rate May 2014 to May 2015: Tewkesbury Borough⁴²

It is evident from Figure 21 that the JSA claimant rate for Tewkesbury Borough is below but followed the County average for the most part and apart from seasonal

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² Job Seekers Allowance, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

blips has shown a steady decline since May 2014 to 1.0% representing 528 people in May 2015. Tewkesbury Borough has the third lowest claimant rate and is below the County and national average.

There were five wards with claimant rates above the district average as shown in Figure 22. They were Churchdown St John's (1.1%), Brockworth (1.3%), Northway (1.4%), Tewkesbury Town with Mitton (1.6%) and Tewkesbury Prior's Park (3.2%).

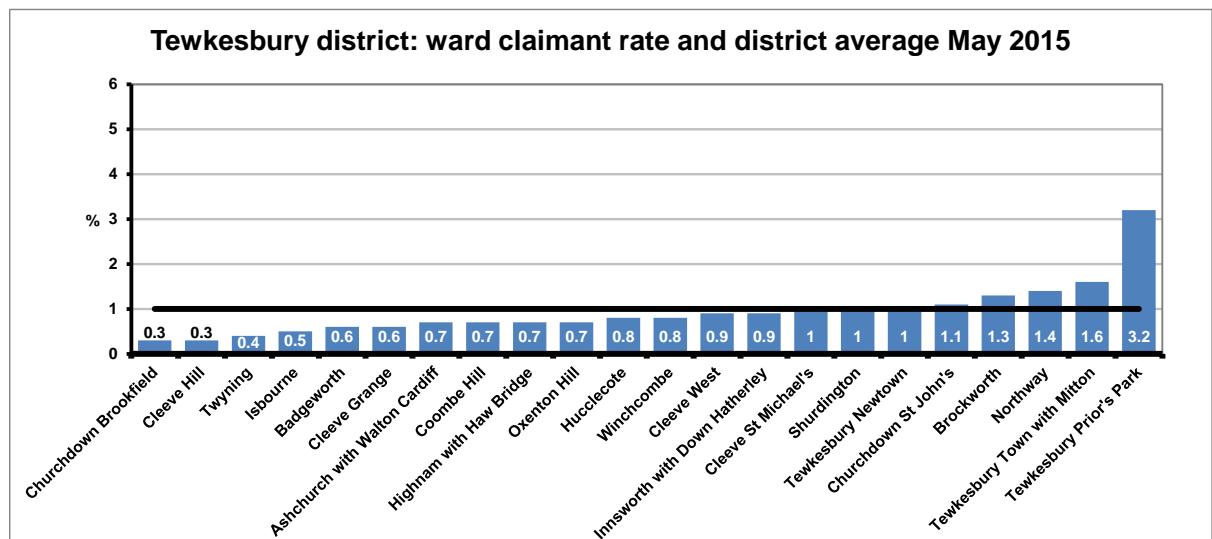


Figure 22: Tewkesbury Borough: ward claimant rate against Borough average⁴³

It is clear from Figure 23 that after increasing from May 2011 to May 2012 to 2% of the cohort the rate for those 18-24 year olds claiming JSA in Tewkesbury Borough for more than six months then decreased to a value of 0.6% of the cohort in May 2015 which was slightly above the County average. These rates represented a reduction from 115 to 35 people.

In terms of those 18-24 year olds claiming for less than six months the proportion of the cohort was 4% in May 2011 which decreased to May 2015 when proportion of the cohort was 1.6%. These rates represented a reduction from 230 to 90 people.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

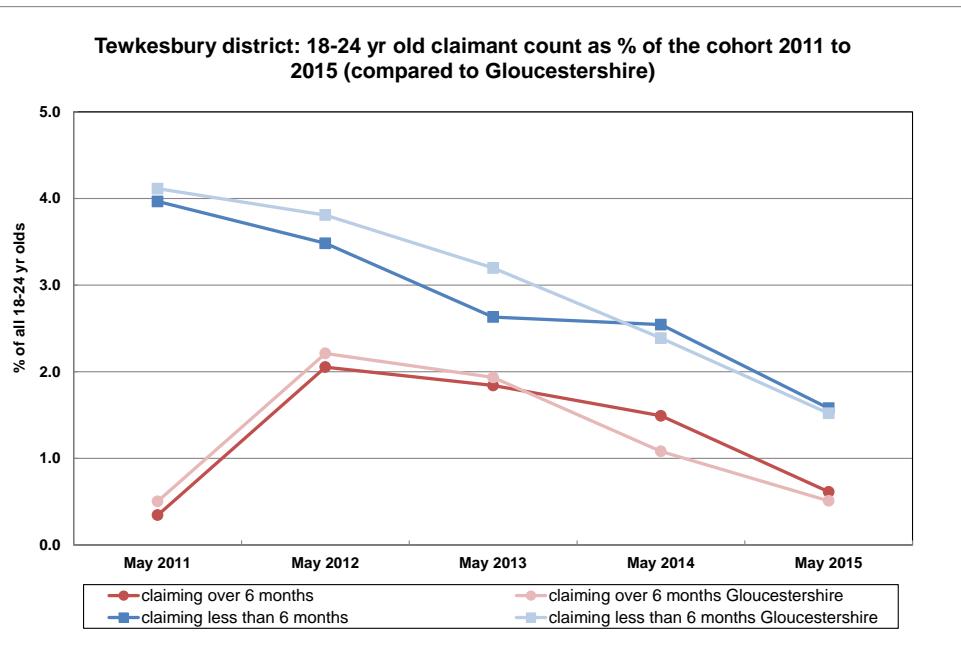


Figure 23: 18-24 year old claimant count as a proportion of the cohort 2011-2015⁴⁴

The number of 16 to 18 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) in Tewkesbury Borough as depicted in Figure 24 declined over the last four years from a high of almost 110 people in December 2011 to 54 people in May 2015.

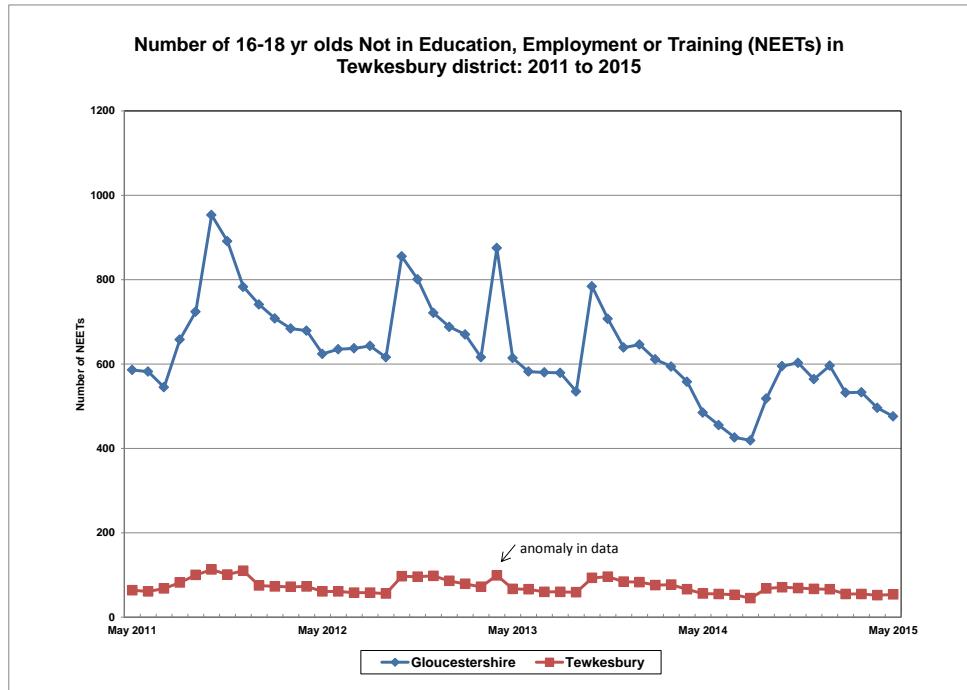


Figure 24: Number of 16-18 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEETs) in Tewkesbury Borough: 2011 to 2015⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Jobseeker's Allowance by age and duration, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

3.6.6 Qualifications and occupation

It is evident from Table 14 that in Tewkesbury Borough some 30% of the resident population aged 16 and over had Level 4 qualifications and above in 2011. This is the same as the County and above the national averages of 30% and 27% respectively. At the other end of the scale those with No qualification accounted for 19% of the resident population over 16 which was below both the County and national average and amounted to 12,700 people.

Table 14: Level of qualification of residents aged 16 and over comparison⁴⁶

Level of qualification of residents aged 16 and over: % of total			
	Tewkesbury district	Gloucestershire	England and Wales
No qualifications	18.8	19.6	22.7
Level 1 qualifications	13.7	13.5	13.3
Level 2 qualifications	16.7	16.0	15.3
Apprenticeship	4.4	4.0	3.6
Level 3 qualifications	12.2	12.6	12.3
Level 4 qualifications and above	30.2	29.9	27.2
Other qualifications	4.1	4.3	5.7
Total	67,358	490,233	45,496,780

The Professional and Associate professional, Skilled trades and Managers, directors and senior officials occupations account for over half of the resident employed in Tewkesbury Borough which is not much different to the County and national averages as shown in Figure 25.

The proportion of Administrative and secretarial occupations account for another 14% which is above the County and national averages while the Elementary and Process, plant and machine operatives occupations are below the County and national averages.

This occupational structure appears to indicate a higher end skill base that reflects the demands of a high tech manufacturing and service industrial base.

⁴⁵ Prospects.

⁴⁶ Census of Population 2011: LC5102EW - Highest level of qualification by age, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills; Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma; Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma; Level 4 and above: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (not stated/level unknown).

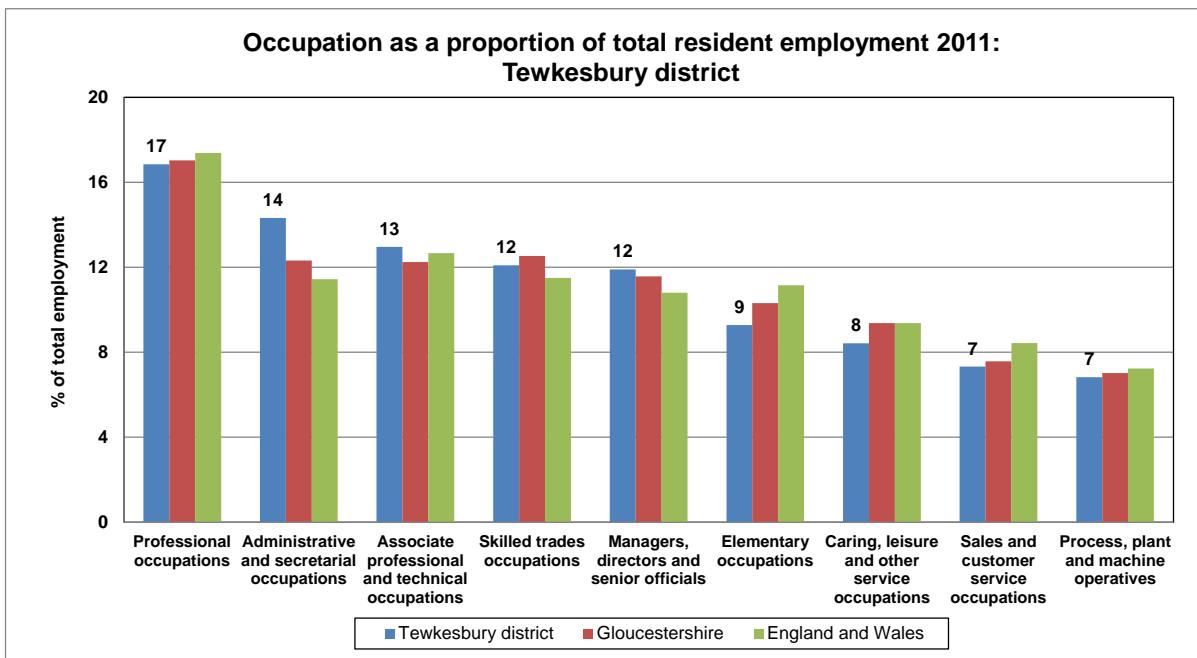


Figure 25: Occupation as a proportion of total employment 2011: Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucestershire and England and Wales⁴⁷

In terms of the projected growth of occupational employment over the next ten years, as outlined in Figure 26, the expected increase in Managers, directors and senior officials follows the national projection although at a higher rate for Tewkesbury Borough at nearly 30% which may be an indicator of the continuing growth in businesses. The projected increase in employment in the Caring, leisure and other services occupations is undoubtedly an indication of the growing demands of an ageing population.

Professional and Associate professional occupations are predicted to grow but at half the national average while Process, plant and machine operatives and Skilled trades occupations are predicted to grow in opposition to the national trend.

Despite comprising some 14% of the district total resident employed the Administrative and secretarial occupations are expected to decline in line with the County and national trends.

⁴⁷ Census of Population 2011: LC6112EW - Occupation by age, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

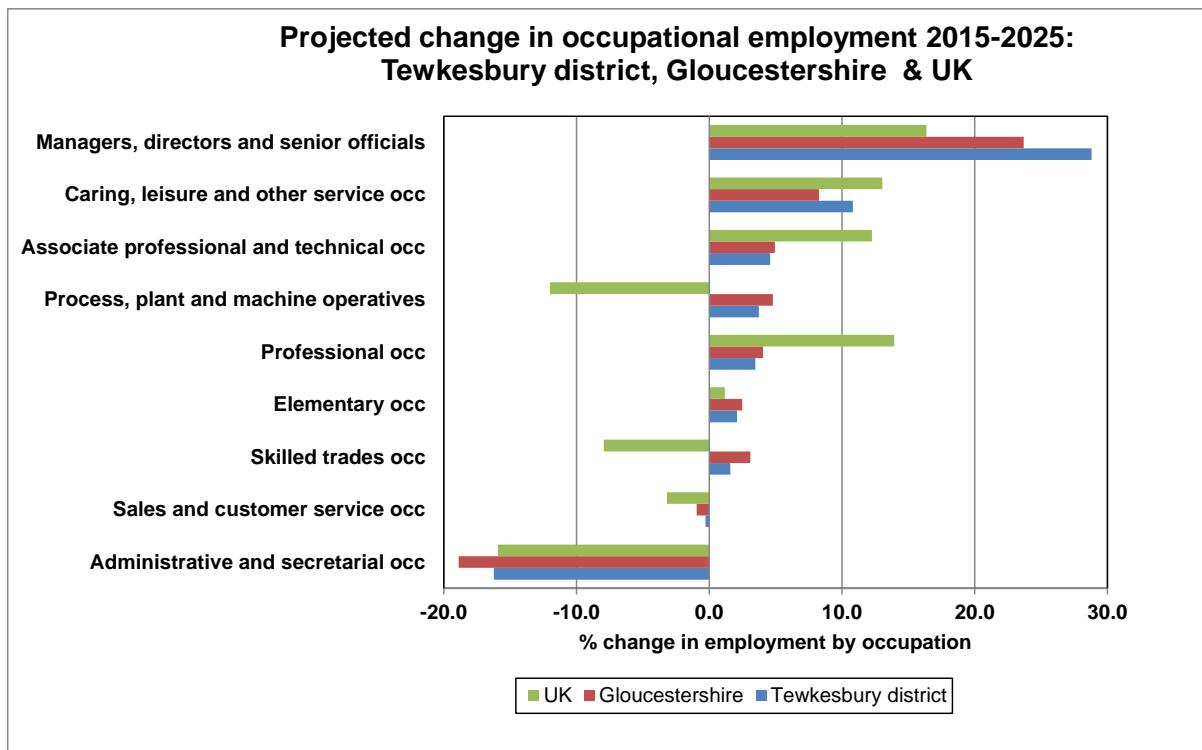


Figure 26: Projected change in occupational employment 2015-2025: Tewkesbury Borough, Gloucestershire & UK⁴⁸

3.6.7 Vacancies

The data used in Figure 27 are provided by Labour Insight, an interactive tool which delivers real time access to job vacancies from a comprehensive range of sources including job boards, employer sites, newspapers, public agencies etc. Data extraction and analysis technologies mine and code data from each job listing to provide analysis on industries, occupations, skills and qualifications. The tool will inevitably not capture all vacancies.

Figure 27 shows the trend in new vacancies for each month from January to October 2015. The number of new vacancies presents an overall increasing trend from the beginning of the year to a peak of about 275 new postings in May before dropping back to about 264 in October.

⁴⁸ LEFM Aug 2015, Cambridge Econometrics/Institute for Employment Research.

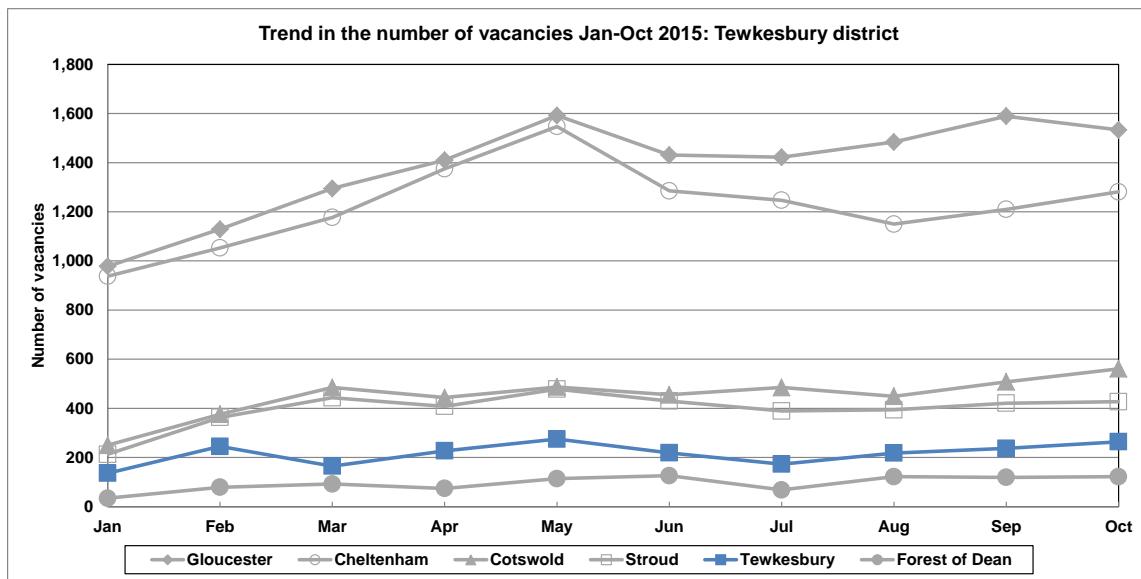


Figure 27: Trend in job vacancies in Tewkesbury Borough in 2015⁴⁹

The top fifteen occupations identified from a total of 2,160 job vacancies advertised during the first ten months of 2015 are shown in Figure 28. Vacancies related to a number of occupations such as Information Technology, Other administrative occupations not elsewhere classified (general administrative activities), Nurses, and Chefs as well as Managers, and Care workers.

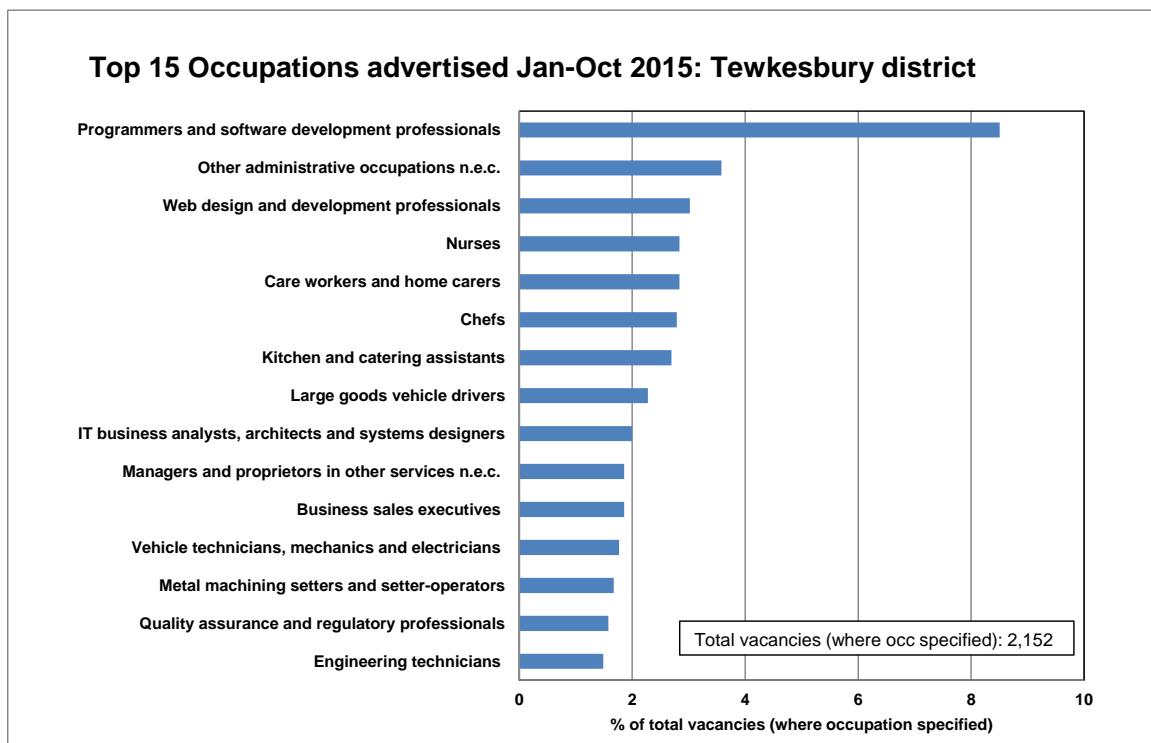


Figure 28: Top occupations advertised in Tewkesbury Borough in 2015⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Labour Insight.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

Table 15 represents a selection of those employers who offered some of the highest number of vacancies advertised. Not unexpectedly these correspond to the Health, Manufacturing, Public sector, Financial and Retail industrial sectors.

*Table 15: A selection of employers with the largest number of vacancies in 2015*⁵¹

ALDI
BARCHESTER -ASHCHURCH VIEW CARE HOME
BRIGHTERKIND TEWKESBURY FIELDS CARE HOME
COTTESWOLD DAIRY LIMITED
DICK LOVETT COMPANY LIMITED
HILTON WORLDWIDE
HONEYWELL GLOBAL TRACKING
L-3 TRL TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
MOOG CONTROLS LTD
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
SYMBIOTICS LIMITED
TEWKESBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL
THE HOBNAILS INN
TREETOPS NURSERY
VALE WILDLIFE HOSPITAL & REHABILITATION CENTRE

3.6.8 Commuting to Work

In 2011, of the 33,481 residents aged 16 and over in Tewkesbury Borough who commuted to work in 2011, some 39% equating to 12,915 people worked within the district as shown in Table 16.

*Table 16: Working within the district 2011*⁵²

Area	Resident working population aged 16+ who commute to work	Resident population who work within the district (excl working at home)	% of resident population who commute that work within the district (self containment)
Cheltenham district	49,244	29,462	60
Cotswold district	30,041	16,221	54
Forest of Dean district	30,006	15,379	51
Gloucester district	53,024	29,407	55
Stroud district	44,524	23,998	54
Tewkesbury district	33,481	12,915	39
Gloucestershire	240,320	199,735	83

Another 16,033 residents aged 16 and over commuted within the County with the largest interaction with Cheltenham and Gloucester districts.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² Census of Population 2011: WU01UK - Location of usual residence and place of work by sex, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

Table 17: Commuting to Work by district for Gloucestershire 2011⁵³

Resident Origin	Workplace Destination						
	Cheltenham	Cotswold	Forest of Dean	Gloucester	Stroud	Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire
Cheltenham	29,462	1,768	311	4,454	1,191	6,313	43,499
Cotswold	1,487	16,221	147	796	957	687	20,295
Forest of Dean	1,073	329	15,379	4,036	467	1,646	22,930
Gloucester	5,057	948	1,054	29,407	4,699	7,053	48,218
Stroud	1,947	2,334	283	5,492	23,998	1,791	35,845
Tewkesbury	8,293	873	464	5,457	946	12,915	28,948
Gloucestershire	47,319	22,473	17,638	49,642	32,258	30,405	199,735

Of those that commute to work within Tewkesbury Borough the wards with the largest resident origin were Northway, Tewkesbury Town with Mitton, Tewkesbury Prior's Park and Ashchurch with Walton Cardiff. The wards with the highest workplace destinations were Tewkesbury Newtown, Northway and Tewkesbury Town with Mitton as shown in Table 18.

Table 18: Commuting to work within Tewkesbury Borough by ward 2011⁵⁴

Tewkesbury district	Workplace Destination	Tewkesbury district																					
		Ashchurch with Walton Cardiff	Churchdown St John's	Cleeve West	Highnam with Haw Bridge	Innsworth with Down Hatherley	Northway	Tewkesbury Newtown	Tewkesbury Town with Mitton	Twyning	Badgeworth	Brockworth	Churchdown Brookfield	Cleeve Grange	Cleeve Hill	Cleeve St Michael's	Coombe Hill	Hucclecote	Isbourne	Oxenton Hill	Shurdington	Tewkesbury Prior's Park	Winchcombe
Resident Origin																							
Ashchurch with Walton Cardiff	117	27	13	3	58	126	262	154	24	14	14	5	26	23	15	12	19	19	8	6	59	9	1,013
Churchdown St John's	10	246	12	17	134	34	42	8	2	54	49	82	35	11	9	22	43	4	3	27	8	4	856
Cleeve West	9	24	76	2	9	36	40	14	5	20	10	4	102	118	113	15	12	9	12	5	5	19	659
Highnam with Haw Bridge	10	24	7	80	28	17	38	14	4	10	14	6	10	7	4	14	29	6	1	7	10	10	350
Innsworth with Down Hatherley	12	43	3	6	375	10	15	8	2	20	11	17	4	2	1	16	17	2	1	8	5	3	581
Northway	140	26	18	3	19	453	453	167	24	15	14	1	19	29	8	15	11	24	9	10	46	22	1,526
Tewkesbury Newtown	25	5	4	2	6	102	217	115	17	8	6	3	11	8	1	7	4	8	3	2	22	8	584
Tewkesbury Town with Mitton	48	29	11	2	15	175	339	295	29	21	9	1	8	23	9	8	11	8	6	3	61	17	1,128
Twyning	8	6	4	2	4	19	67	74	24	6	4	2	2	4	4	3	2	1	2	1	14	3	256
Badgeworth	0	19	6	4	13	7	22	10	1	41	18	7	6	3	3	5	10	1	0	7	5	3	191
Brockworth	9	72	8	3	42	24	36	12	2	68	333	30	28	15	7	10	148	2	3	27	6	1	886
Churchdown Brookfield	3	103	6	1	63	12	26	5	6	23	24	88	18	3	1	8	25	3	3	12	7	1	441
Cleeve Grange	2	9	31	1	3	9	25	8	3	3	5	6	36	51	44	5	9	5	5	7	3	9	279
Cleeve Hill	9	30	22	4	2	16	32	11	2	13	14	7	46	68	67	12	10	7	10	8	6	26	422
Cleeve St Michael's	12	14	61	4	8	23	43	8	4	21	6	3	64	84	174	14	8	11	12	6	6	19	605
Coombe Hill	14	38	12	14	30	31	59	25	3	37	31	12	14	20	11	69	38	4	17	5	10	6	500
Hucclecote	2	27	2	4	19	6	9	4	0	7	42	7	13	3	1	5	49	1	0	12	6	0	219
Isbourne	4	5	4	1	1	9	23	13	2	2	1	0	7	9	8	5	6	51	5	2	4	55	217
Oxenton Hill	4	7	6	1	2	12	18	20	0	2	0	3	14	7	18	7	4	2	13	0	4	6	150
Shurdington	2	8	3	0	7	13	23	10	1	15	19	2	7	4	3	1	12	4	1	38	6	3	182
Tewkesbury Prior's Park	62	30	11	2	9	159	268	246	35	13	9	7	16	10	10	12	11	6	2	8	85	13	1,024
Winchcombe	10	17	12	3	13	31	71	26	4	8	11	0	26	53	29	3	12	43	7	9	10	448	846
Tewkesbury district	512	809	332	159	860	1,324	2,128	1,247	194	421	644	293	512	555	540	268	490	221	123	210	388	685	12,915

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴Census of Population 2011: WF01BEW - Location of usual residence and place of work (OA level).

Conversely, the remaining 61% of those residents who commuted to work equating to 20,566 commuted out of the district which was offset by 25,211 workers commuting in resulting in a net inward flow of 4,645 workers as shown in Table 19.

Of those who commuted out of the district 78% (16,033 people) commuted within the County a further 10% travelled to the West Midlands especially Wychavon district, Worcester and Birmingham and another 7% to London and the South east. The rest went to Bristol, Swindon, South Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

Table 19: Number of workers commuting in or out of Gloucestershire districts 2011⁵⁵

Commuting to work	Total outward	Total inward	Net
Cheltenham district	19,782	24,148	4,366
Cotswold district	13,820	15,709	1,889
Forest of Dean district	14,627	6,015	-8,612
Gloucester district	23,617	26,131	2,514
Stroud district	20,526	13,287	-7,239
Tewkesbury district	20,566	25,211	4,645
Gloucestershire (includes offshore installation & outside UK)	40,585	38,148	-2,437

Of those who commuted in 69% travelled from the rest of the County, 17% from the West Midlands and resided mainly in Wychavon district, Herefordshire, Birmingham, Worcester 2% from South Gloucestershire and the rest from Bristol, Swindon, Wiltshire.

3.6.9 Work at home

In addition to those who commuted to work in 2011 there were another 5,331 people who worked at home in Tewkesbury Borough equating to 13% of those employed residents aged 16 and over as shown in Table 20 which was 1.8% more than in 2001.

The comparatively high proportion of the resident employed who work at home in addition to the relatively high number of self employed may be an indicator not only of improved communications but also technological advances that have enabled businesses to locate and function efficiently within the remote areas of this district.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

Table 20: Proportion of residents in employment who work at home 2011⁵⁶

District	Work mainly at or from home Number	Work mainly at or from home as % of residents aged 16+ in employment
Cheltenham district	6,199	10
Cotswold district	8,268	20
Forest of Dean district	5,618	14
Gloucester district	4,439	7
Stroud district	8,353	14
Tewkesbury district	5,331	13
Gloucestershire	38,208	13

3.7 Protected characteristics

The Equality Act 2010⁵⁷ legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. The act identifies nine 'protected characteristics' or groups that are covered by the legislation: *Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Marriage & Civil Partnership, Pregnancy & Maternity, Race and Ethnicity, Religion & Belief, Sex, Sexual Orientation*. Some aspects of these groups such as *Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity* are covered in other sections.

3.7.1 Age

Age influences other 'protected characteristics', with certain age groups having different characteristics to the population as a whole⁵⁸.

- Older people are significantly more likely to be disabled
- A higher proportion of 0-19 year olds are from BME groups
- Females account for a larger proportion of older people than men
- Older people are more likely to have been widowed, and consequently are more likely to be living alone
- Older people are more likely to practice Christianity.

The age of an individual, combined with additional factors including other 'protected characteristics' may affect their health and social care needs. Individuals may also experience discrimination and inequalities because of their age. A report by the European Social Survey⁵⁹ suggests age discrimination is the

⁵⁶ Census of Population 2011: WU01UK - Location of usual residence and place of work by sex, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved.

⁵⁷ The Stationery Office, Equality Act 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents> Accessed 15/04/2015.

⁵⁸ ONS, 2011 Census <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 16/04/2015.

⁵⁹ European Social Survey, Experiences and Expressions of Ageism: Topline Results UK from Round 4 of the European Social Survey

most common form of prejudice experienced in the UK, with 28% respondents saying they had experienced prejudice based on age.

For information about changes in Tewkesbury Borough's age profile and projections please see Section 3.2

3.7.2 *Disability*

For further information about disability please see Section 6.2

3.7.3 *Gender Reassignment*

Gender reassignment is defined by the Equality Act 2010⁶⁰ as a person proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex. This means an individual does not need to have undergone any treatment or surgery to be protected by law.

There are no official estimates of gender reassignment at either national or local level. However, in a study funded by the Home Office, the Gender Identity Research and Education Society estimate that between 300,000 and 500,000 adults in the UK are experiencing some degree of gender variance. These figures are equivalent to somewhere between 0.6% and 1% of the UK's adult population⁶¹. By applying the same proportions to Tewkesbury Borough's adult population⁶², we can estimate that there may be somewhere between 400 and 700 adults in the district that are experiencing some degree of gender variance.

National research suggests individuals with some degree of gender variance experience discrimination and marginalisation in a number of ways that impacts on wider factors such as education, housing and perceptions and experiences of crime and violence. They have also demonstrated higher levels of health risk behaviours, such as smoking and drug and alcohol use, as well as higher levels of self-harm⁶³.

http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/docs/findings/ESS4_gb_toplines_experiences_and_expressions_of_ageism.pdf Accessed 17/04/2015.

⁶⁰ The Stationery Office, Equality Act 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents> Accessed 15/04/2015.

⁶¹ Gender Identity Research and Education Society, The Number of Gender Variant People in the UK <http://www.gires.org.uk/assets/Research-Assets/Prevalence2011.pdf> Accessed 07/04/2015.

⁶² ONS, Mid Year Estimates 2014 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-368259> Accessed 15/09/2015.

⁶³ Public Health England, The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans Public Health Outcomes Framework Companion Document. <http://lgbt.foundation/policy-research/the-lgbt-public-health-outcomes-framework-companion-document/> Accessed 22/04/2015.

3.7.4 Marriage and Civil Partnerships

The Equality Act 2010⁶⁴ protects individuals who are in a civil partnership, or marriage, against discrimination.

In 2011, 54.3% of people aged 16 years+ in Tewkesbury Borough were married, Figure 29 shows this was higher than the county, regional and national average. The proportion of people in a registered same sex civil partnership in Tewkesbury Borough stood at 0.3%, which was in line with the county, national and regional averages.

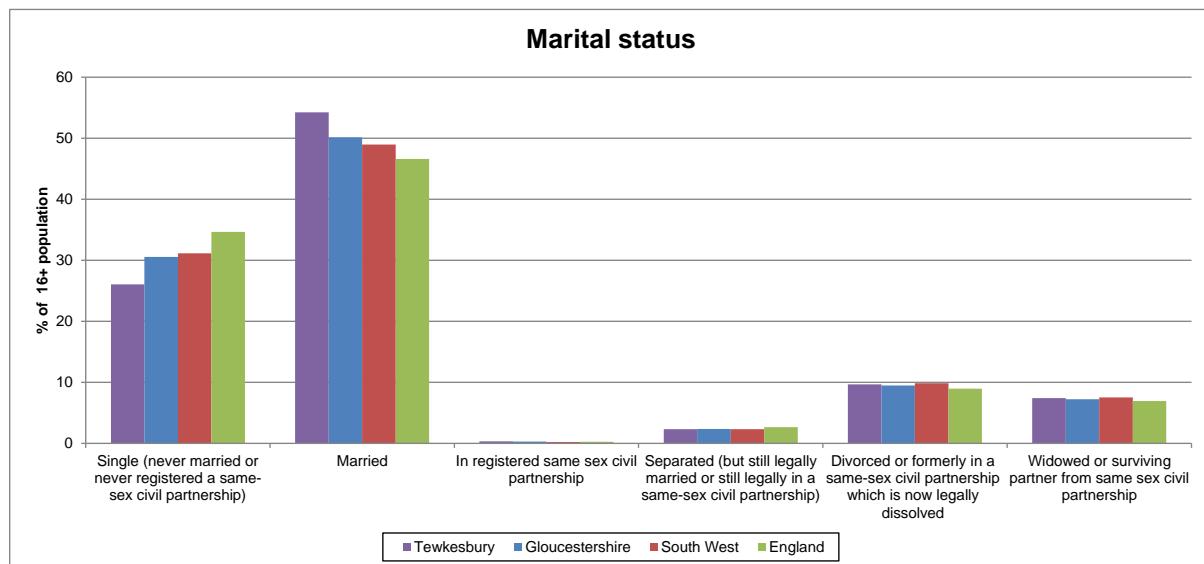


Figure 29: Percentage of the 16+ population by marital status, 2011⁶⁵

Evidence suggests being married is associated with better mental health. There is less evidence on the benefits of being in a civil partnership; however, it is likely the benefits will also be experienced by people in similarly committed relationships such as civil partnerships⁶⁶.

3.7.5 Pregnancy and maternity

The Equality Act⁶⁷ protects women who are pregnant, have given birth in the last 26 weeks (non work context) or are on maternity leave (work context) against discrimination in relation to their pregnancy.

⁶⁴ The Stationery Office, Equality Act 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents> Accessed 15/04/2015.

⁶⁵ ONS, 2011 Census <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 15/09/2015

⁶⁶ Department of Health, NO HEALTH WITHOUT MENTAL HEALTH: A cross-Government mental health outcomes strategy for people of all ages - Analysis of the Impact on Equality (AIE) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/213763/dh_123989.pdf Accessed 20/04/2015

⁶⁷ The Stationery Office, Equality Act 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents> Accessed 15/04/2015.

In 2014 there were 992 live births in Tewkesbury Borough⁶⁸. Figure 30 shows the largest number of live births was among the 25-34 year old age groups, illustrating the trend of later motherhood. This is also the age when the employment rate for women is at its highest. Births to mothers aged 35 and over account for a slightly higher proportion of total births in Tewkesbury Borough than they do at a county, regional and national level. Conversely births to mothers under the age of 25 make up a lower proportion of total births.

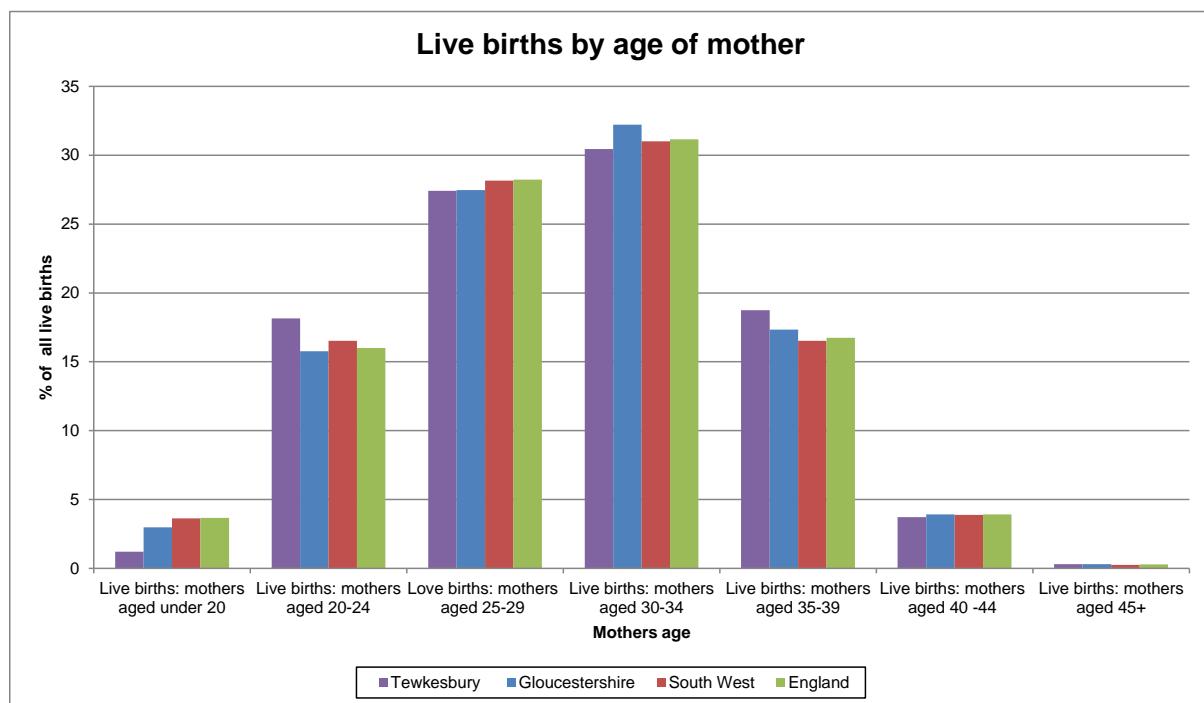


Figure 30: Live births by age of mother, 2014⁶⁹

3.7.6 Race and Ethnicity

Ethnicity is an important issue because, as well as having specific needs relating to language and culture, research has found people from Black and Minority ethnic groups are more likely to have lower incomes, gain lower levels of education qualifications, have higher rates of unemployment and experience poorer health⁷⁰. Individuals may also experience discrimination and inequalities because of their ethnicity. A report by the European Social Survey suggests 15% of respondents in the UK had experienced prejudice based on ethnicity⁷¹.

⁶⁸ ONS, Live Births by Area of Usual Residence, 2014 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsob1/births-by-area-of-usual-residence-of-mother--england-and-wales/2014/index.html> Accessed 21/09/2015.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ The University of Manchester in Association with the Runnymede Trust, Local Ethnic Inequalities - Ethnic Differences in Education, Employment, Health and Housing in Districts of England and Wales, 2001-2011 <http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/Inequalities%20report-final%20v2.pdf> Accessed 22/04/2015.

⁷¹ European Social Survey, Experiences and Expressions of Ageism: Topline Results UK from Round 4 of the European Social Survey

For information about changes in Tewkesbury Borough's BME population please see Section 3.2

3.7.7 Religion and Belief

In 2011, 66.6% of residents in Tewkesbury Borough reported they are Christian, making it the most common religion. This is followed by no religion which accounts for 25.0% of the total population⁷².

Figure 31 shows Tewkesbury Borough has a higher proportion of people who are Christian than the county, regional and national average. In contrast it has a lower proportion of people that have no religion and who follow a religion other than Christianity, which reflects the ethnic composition of the district.

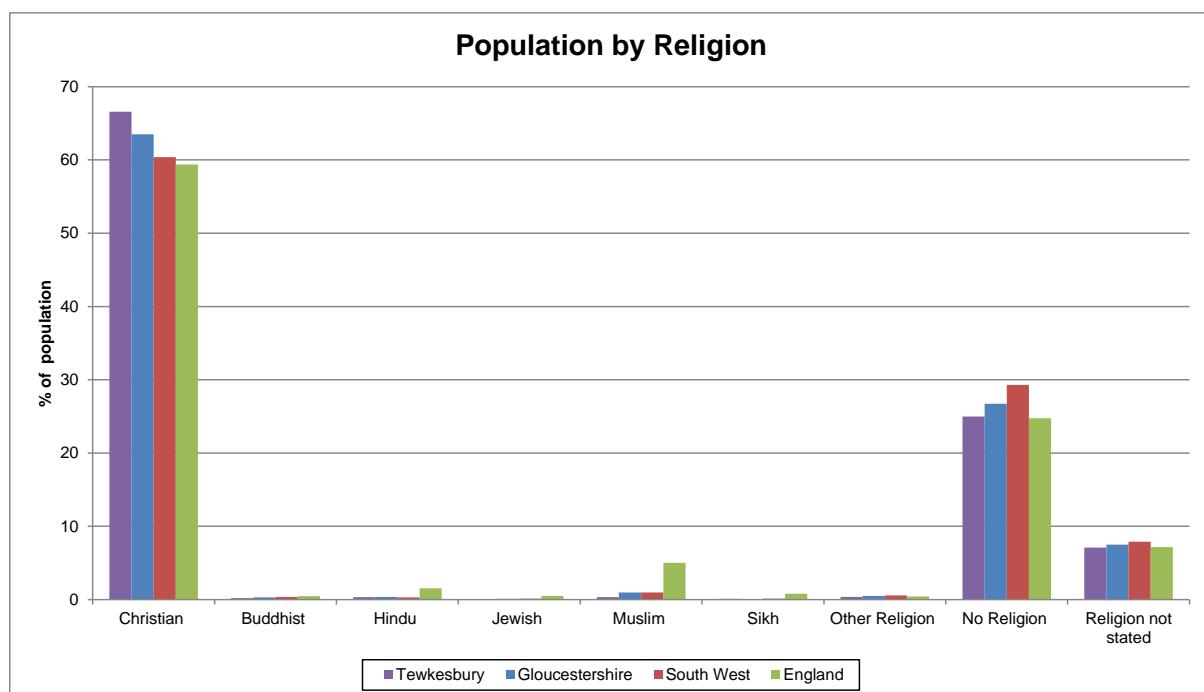


Figure 31: Percentage of the population by Religion, 2011⁷³

3.7.8 Gender

The overall gender split in Tewkesbury Borough is slightly skewed towards females, with males making up 49.1% of the population and females accounting for 50.9%⁷⁴. This situation is also reflected at county, regional and national level.

As age increases gender differences become more noticeable, with females outnumbering males by an increasing margin. Figure 32 shows 53.0% of people aged 65-84 are female, while males account for 47.0%. For people aged 85+ the

http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/docs/findings/ESS4_gb_toplines_experiences_and_expressions_of_ageism.pdf Accessed 17/04/2015.

⁷² ONS, 2011 Census <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 16/04/2015.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ ONS, Mid Year Estimates 2014 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-368259> Accessed 15/09/2015.

difference is even more marked with females accounting for 65.0% of the total population, something which is also observed at county, regional and national level. These gender differences, has resulted in the majority of single pensioner households being headed by a woman⁷⁵. Females are also more likely to head lone parent households with dependent children. In Tewkesbury Borough 91.2% of such households are headed by women, a figure which is in line with the county and national average⁷⁶.

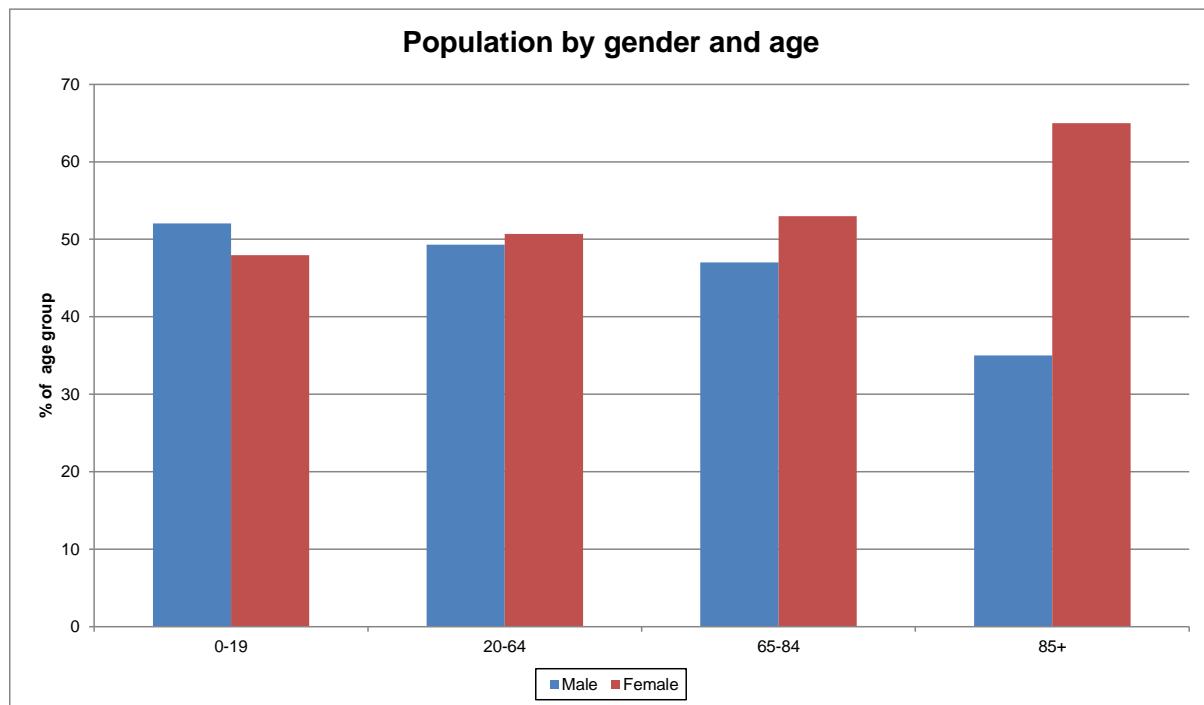


Figure 32: Tewkesbury Borough's population by gender and broad age groups, 2014⁷⁷

The gender of an individual, combined with additional factors such as living alone, may affect their health and social care needs. Individuals may also experience discrimination and inequalities because of their gender. A report by the European Social Survey found 24% of respondents had experienced prejudice based on gender⁷⁸. Discrimination on the grounds of gender was reported by more respondents than discrimination based on ethnicity.

⁷⁵ ONS, 2011 Census <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 16/04/2015.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ ONS, Mid Year Estimates 2014 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-368259> Accessed 15/09/2015.

⁷⁸ European Social Survey, Experiences and Expressions of Ageism: Topline Results UK from Round 4 of the European Social Survey

http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/docs/findings/ESS4_gb_toplines_experiences_and_expressions_of_ageism.pdf Accessed 17/04/2015.

3.7.9 Sexual Orientation

The ‘protected characteristic’ of Sexual Orientation refers to those individuals who are attracted to those of the opposite sex, the same sex or either sex⁷⁹.

There is no definitive data on sexual orientation at a local or national level. A number of studies have attempted to provide estimates for the proportion of people who may identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual, generating a range of different results.

Estimates used by the Government Treasury, and quoted by Stonewall, suggest around 5-7% of the population aged 16+ are lesbian, gay or bisexual⁸⁰. If this figure was applied to Tewkesbury Borough it would mean somewhere between 3,500 and 4,900 people in Tewkesbury Borough are Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual⁸¹.

However, a more recent estimate from the ONS Integrated Household Survey suggests that nationally Lesbian, Gay and Bisexuals represent 1.5% of people aged 16 and over⁸². If this figure was applied to Tewkesbury Borough it would mean there were around 1,100 Lesbian, Gay and Bisexuals in the district⁸³.

Results from the Integrated Household Survey can also be broken down by age. There are some noticeable differences, with 2.6% of those aged 16-24 identifying themselves as Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual, compared with only 0.6% of those aged 65 and over⁸⁴.

National research suggests lesbian, gay and bisexual people experience discrimination and marginalisation in a number of ways that impacts on wider factors such as education, housing and perceptions and experiences of crime and violence. Lesbian, gay and bisexual communities have been found to demonstrate higher levels of health risk behaviours, such as smoking and drug and alcohol use, as well as higher levels of self-harm. Life expectancy for lesbian, gay, bisexual people is also lower than average⁸⁵.

⁷⁹ The Stationery Office, Equality Act 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents> Accessed 15/04/2015.

⁸⁰ Stonewall (2009) How many lesbian, gay and bisexual people are there?

http://www.stonewall.org.uk/at_home/sexual_orientation_faqs/2694.asp Accessed 20/04/2015

⁸¹ ONS, Mid Year Estimates 2014 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-368259> Accessed 15/09/2015.

⁸² Integrated Household Survey, January to December 2014: Experimental Statistics

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/integrated-household-survey/integrated-household-survey/january-to-december-2014/index.html> Accessed 15/10/2015.

⁸³ ONS, Mid Year Estimates 2014 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-368259> Accessed 15/09/2015.

⁸⁴ Integrated Household Survey, January to December 2014: Experimental Statistics

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/integrated-household-survey/integrated-household-survey/january-to-december-2014/index.html> Accessed 15/10/2015.

⁸⁵ Public Health England, The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans Public Health Outcomes Framework Companion Document. <http://lgbt.foundation/policy-research/the-lgbt-public-health-outcomes-framework-companion-document/> Accessed 22/04/2015.

For further information about the protected characteristics please see our population profile, which can be found here:

<http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=110774>

3.8 Key messages

- The population of Tewkesbury Borough was around 85,800 in 2014, representing an annual growth of 1.01% in the 10 years to 2014, well above the Gloucestershire and England & Wales averages.
- In terms of the age profile in the three Tewkesbury Borough areas, the East area had the highest proportion of older people, while the North West had the highest proportion of the working-age population in 2013 (the latest year when data was available at that geographic level).
- The number of older people aged 65 and above in Tewkesbury Borough has been growing by an average of 420 people a year between 2004 and 2013. Projections suggest that this will increase to 500 a year between 2012 and 2037 as a result of rising life expectancy and the demographic impacts of two generations of baby boomers.
- 6.4% of the population in Tewkesbury Borough were born outside the UK. Of these, 38% were recent migrants, having arrived since 2004.
- The proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population in Tewkesbury Borough rose from 1.4% to 2.5% between 2001 and 2011, lower than the county and national percentages.
- It is difficult to predict future patterns of immigration into the county. ONS long-range projections forecast that on current trends, net international migration (immigration minus emigration) to Tewkesbury Borough will be 2,500 over the 25-year period of 2012-2037.
- There are around 3,900 businesses in Tewkesbury Borough accounting for around 14% of the County total and growth over the last five years has been the highest in Gloucestershire.
- The district has a highly skilled workforce that reflects the nature and demand of a high tech manufacturing and service base which is projected to grow.
- The Manufacturing sector in Tewkesbury Borough accounted for largest proportion of total employment of all the districts accounting for 23% in 2014.
- Economic forecast predicts employment in Tewkesbury Borough to increase between 2015 and 2025 to 47,900 people. However, growth is expected to be at a more conservative rate with a projected average annual change of 0.3% which is the same as the County but lower than the national average.

- According to the recently released Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015, Tewkesbury Borough has 2 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that rank in the top 20% most deprived in England. These are Tewkesbury Prior's Park 2 and Tewkesbury Prior's Park 3. In 2010, only Tewkesbury Prior's Park 3 ranked in the most deprived national quintile.
- By contrast, Tewkesbury Prior's Park 1 is ranked in the 20% least deprived in England.
- Life expectancy is slightly higher for Tewkesbury Borough residents than the county average, and significantly higher than the national average.
- The three leading causes of death in Tewkesbury Borough are cancer, cardiovascular disease (CVD), and respiratory disease, respectively. This is consistent with the national picture.

4. Getting the right start in life

4.1 About this section

Getting the right start in life for children in Tewkesbury Borough should mean that they have the best chance of a healthy and happy adulthood with an active and rewarding old age. In order to achieve this, the needs of mothers, families and the wider community need to be considered as well as those of the child themselves. This section examines some of the key factors in ensuring a good start for children in Tewkesbury Borough.

4.2 Maternity

4.2.1 *Low birth weight*

Low birth weight increases the risk of childhood mortality and of developmental problems for the child. It is also associated with poorer health in later life. At a population level there are inequalities in low birth weight and a high proportion of low birth weight births could indicate lifestyle issues of the mothers and/or issues with maternity services.

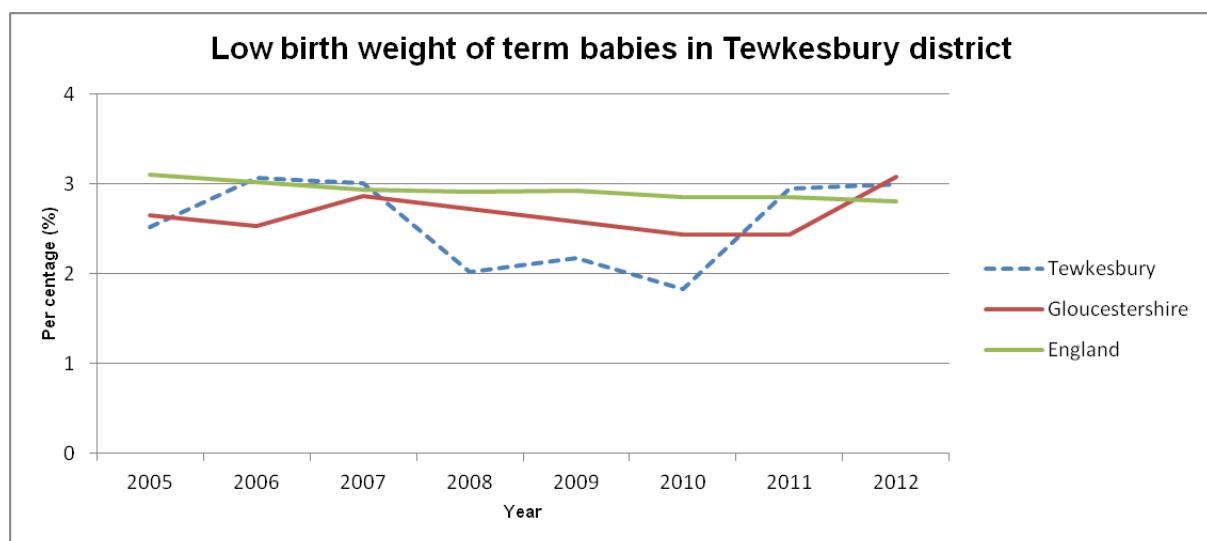


Figure 33: Low birth weight babies 2005-2012.

The percentage of low birth weight of term babies in Tewkesbury Borough was higher in 2012 compared to the England benchmark but lower than Gloucestershire for the same year⁸⁶.

⁸⁶ Public Health Outcomes Framework <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

4.2.2 Smoking in Pregnancy

Smoking in pregnancy has well known detrimental effects for the growth and development of the baby and health of the mother. Smoking during pregnancy can cause serious pregnancy-related health problems. These include complications during labour and an increased risk of miscarriage, premature birth, stillbirth, low birth-weight and sudden unexpected death in infancy.

Encouraging pregnant women to stop smoking during pregnancy may also help them kick the habit for good, and thus provide health benefits for the mother and reduce exposure to second-hand smoke by the infant.

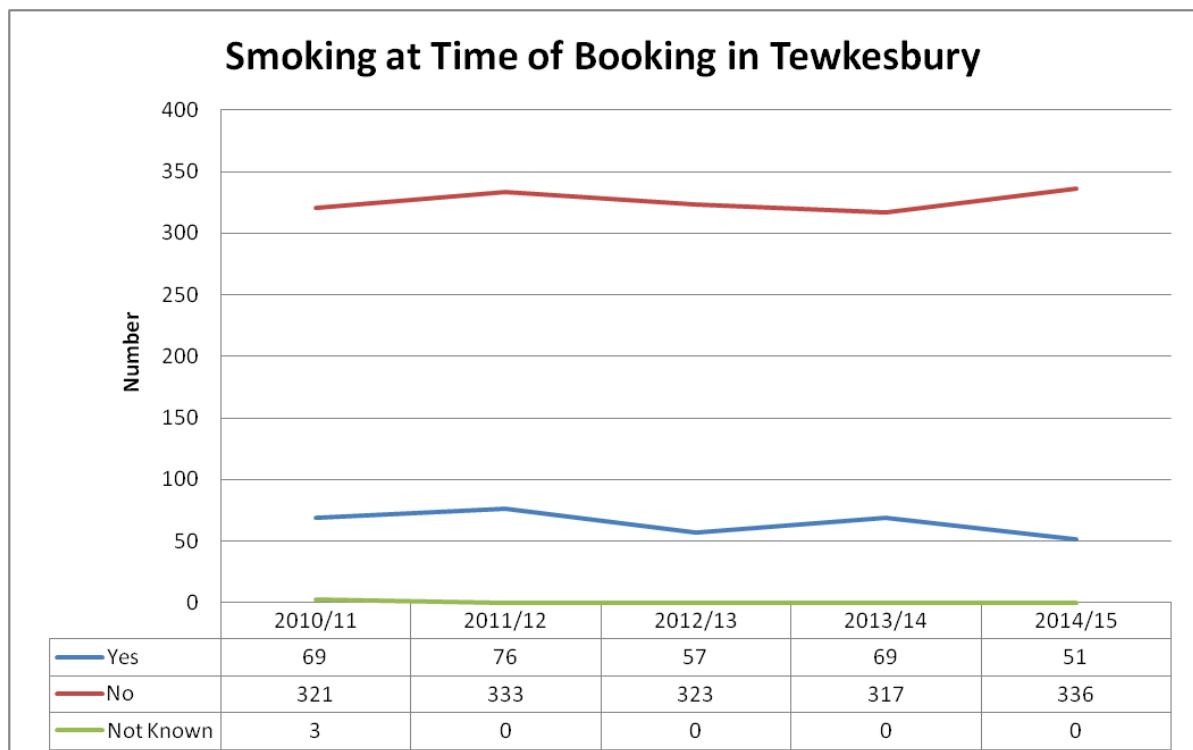


Figure 34: Smoking at time of booking in Tewkesbury Borough, 2010/11 – 2014/15

In 2014/15, 51 women were recorded as being a smoker at their first ante-natal appointment (time of booking). 40 women were recorded as still smoking at time of the delivery for the same period.⁸⁷

⁸⁷ GHNHSFT Stork data (CCG)

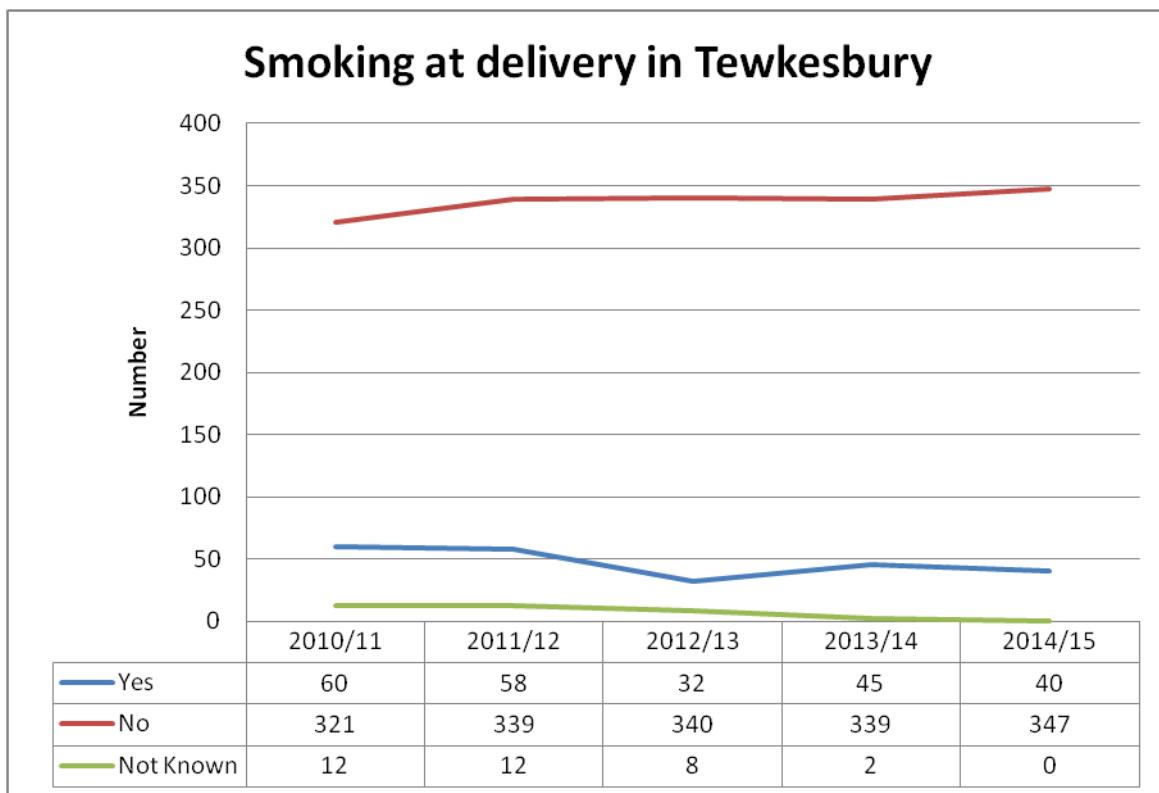


Figure 35: Smoking at delivery in Tewkesbury Borough, 2010/11 – 2014/15

4.3 Sexual health

4.3.1 Teenage pregnancies

Most teenage pregnancies are unplanned and around half end in an abortion. While for some young women having a child when young can represent a positive turning point in their lives, research evidence, particularly from longitudinal studies, shows that teenage pregnancy is associated with poorer outcomes for both young parents and their children. Teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, are more likely to bring up their child alone and in poverty and have a higher risk of poor mental health than older mothers. Infant mortality rates for babies born to teenage mothers are around 60% higher than for babies born to older mothers. The children of teenage mothers have an increased risk of living in poverty and poor quality housing and are more likely to have accidents and behavioural problems.

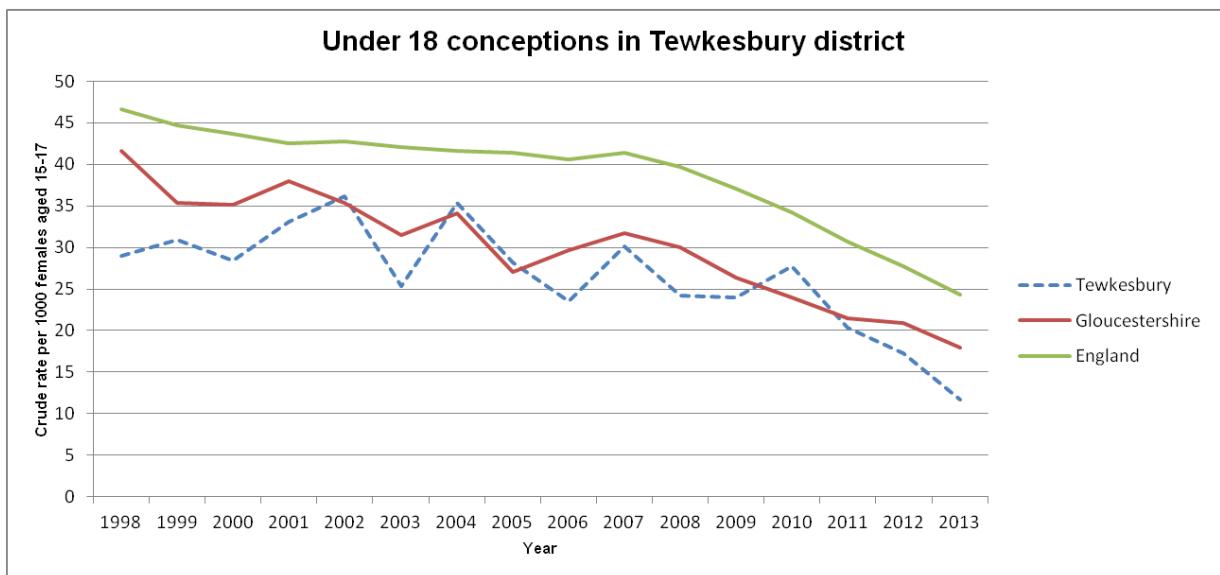


Figure 36: Under 18 conceptions 1998-2013

Under 18 conception rates have more than halved in Tewkesbury Borough since the 1998 recording baseline. In 2013 they remained below the county and national benchmarks⁸⁸.

4.3.2 Chlamydia screening

Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed sexually transmitted infection. It causes avoidable sexual and reproductive ill-health, including symptomatic acute infections and complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy and tubal-factor infertility.

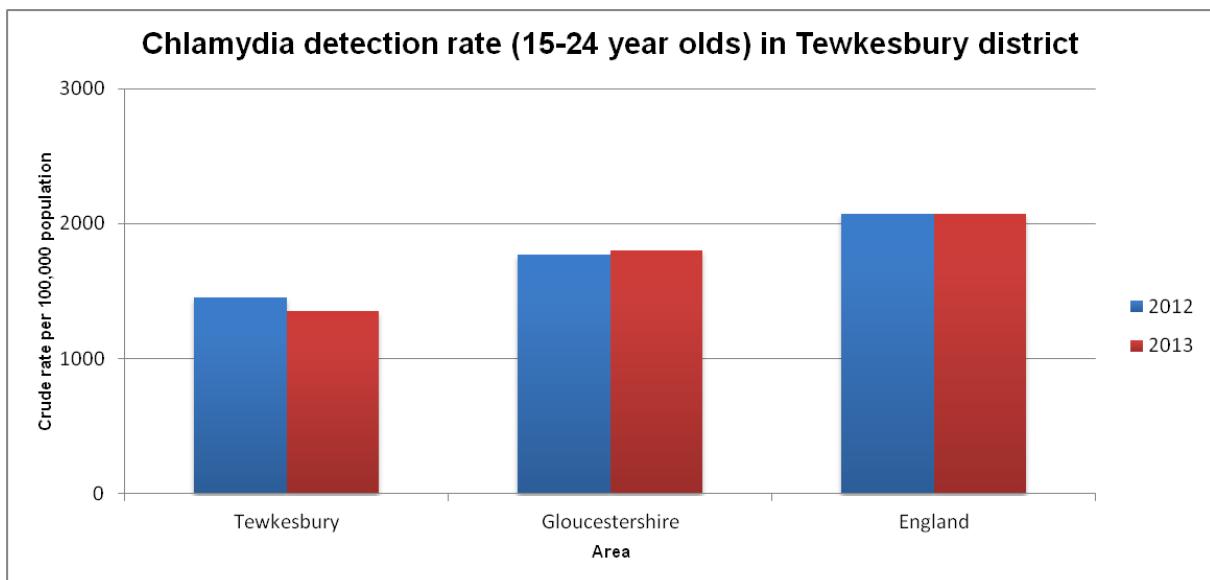


Figure 37: Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds).

⁸⁸ Public Health Outcomes Framework <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

In 2012 and 2013, chlamydia detection rates in Tewkesbury Borough were lower than the county national benchmarks⁸⁹. It should be noted that this does not necessarily mean that there is a lower rate of young people with Chlamydia to Gloucestershire and England; it could be related to the proportion of people screened.

4.4 Maintaining a healthy weight in childhood

4.4.1 Introduction

The UK is experiencing an epidemic of obesity affecting both adults and children. The Health Survey for England (HSE) found that among boys and girls aged 2 to 15, the proportion of children who were classified as obese increased from 11.7 per cent in 1995 to 16.0 per cent in 2010, peaking at 18.9 per cent in 2004.

There is concern about the rise of childhood obesity and the implications of such obesity persisting into adulthood. The risk of obesity in adulthood and risk of future obesity-related ill health are greater as children get older. Studies tracking child obesity into adulthood have found that the probability of overweight and obese children becoming overweight or obese adults increases with age⁹⁰⁹¹⁹². The health consequences of childhood obesity include: increased blood lipids, glucose intolerance, Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, increases in liver enzymes associated with fatty liver, exacerbation of conditions such as asthma and psychological problems such as social isolation, low self-esteem, teasing and bullying.

⁸⁹ *Ibid*

⁹⁰ Guo SS, Chumlea WC. Tracking of body mass index in children in relation to overweight in adulthood. *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 1999;70(suppl): 145S-8S.

⁹¹ Serdula MK, Ivery D, Coates RJ, Freedman DS, Williamson DF, Byers T. Do obese children become obese adults? A review of the literature. *Preventative Medicine* 1993;22:167-77.

⁹² Starc G, Strel J. Tracking excess weight and obesity from childhood to young adulthood: a 12-year prospective cohort study in Slovenia. *Public Health Nutrition* 2011;14:49-55.

4.4.2 Excess weight in 4-5 year olds

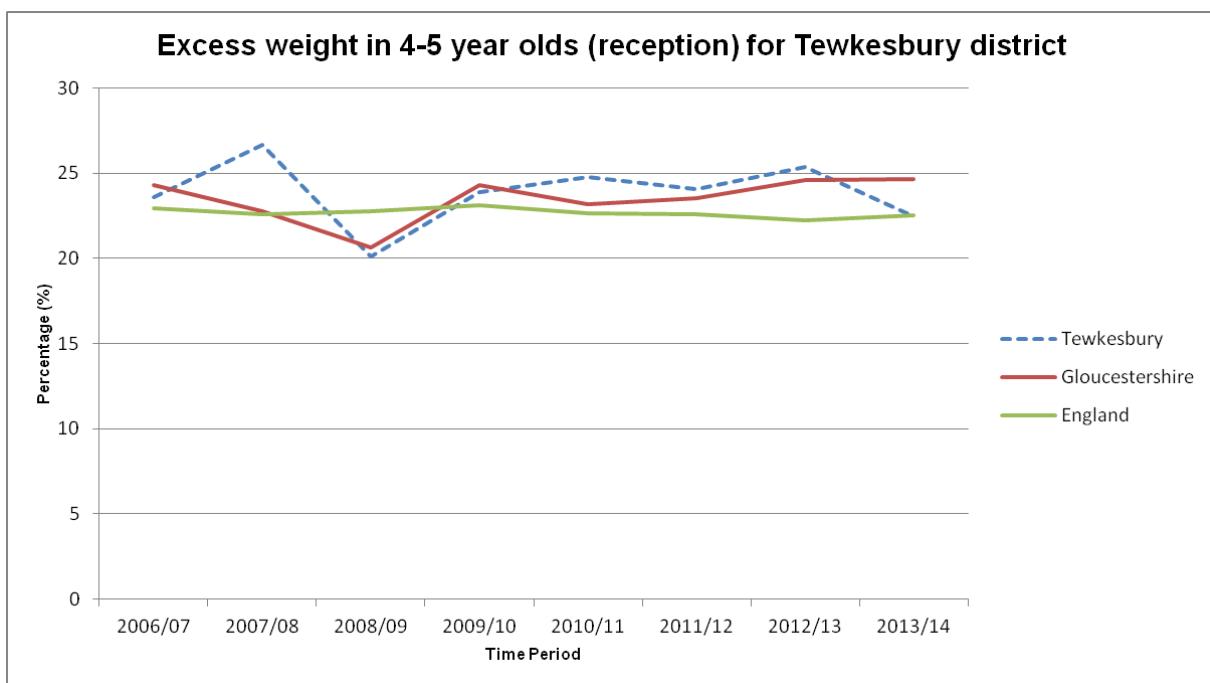


Figure 38: Excess weight in 4-5 year olds (2006/07 – 2013/14)

In 2013/14, Tewkesbury Borough had a lower percentage of excess weight in 4-5 year olds compared to Gloucestershire and England⁹³.

4.4.3 Excess weight in 10-11 year olds

Excess weight levels for 10-11 year olds in Tewkesbury Borough were below the Gloucestershire and England average in 2013/14⁹⁴.

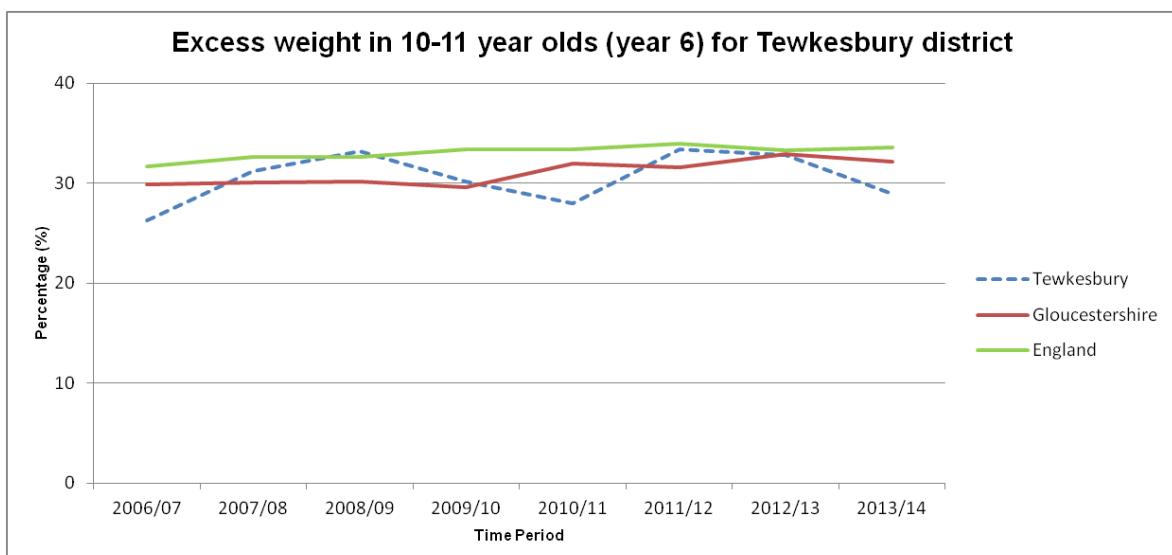


Figure 39: Excess weight in 10-11 year olds (2006/07 – 2013/14)

⁹³ Public Health Outcomes Framework <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

4.5 Physical activity

Physical activity is important for children and young people's healthy growth and development as well as helping to prevent a range of long-term medical conditions, including obesity.

Government recommendations suggest that in order to maintain a basic level of health, children and young people need to do 60 minutes of physical activity a day. This should be a mix of moderate-intensity aerobic activity, such as fast walking, and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity, such as running.⁹⁵

There is limited information available about the amount of physical activity carried out by children and young people. The Online Pupil Survey 2014 asked secondary school pupils from year 8 and 10 in Gloucestershire how much physical activity or exercise they did over a week, whether it was in or out of school.

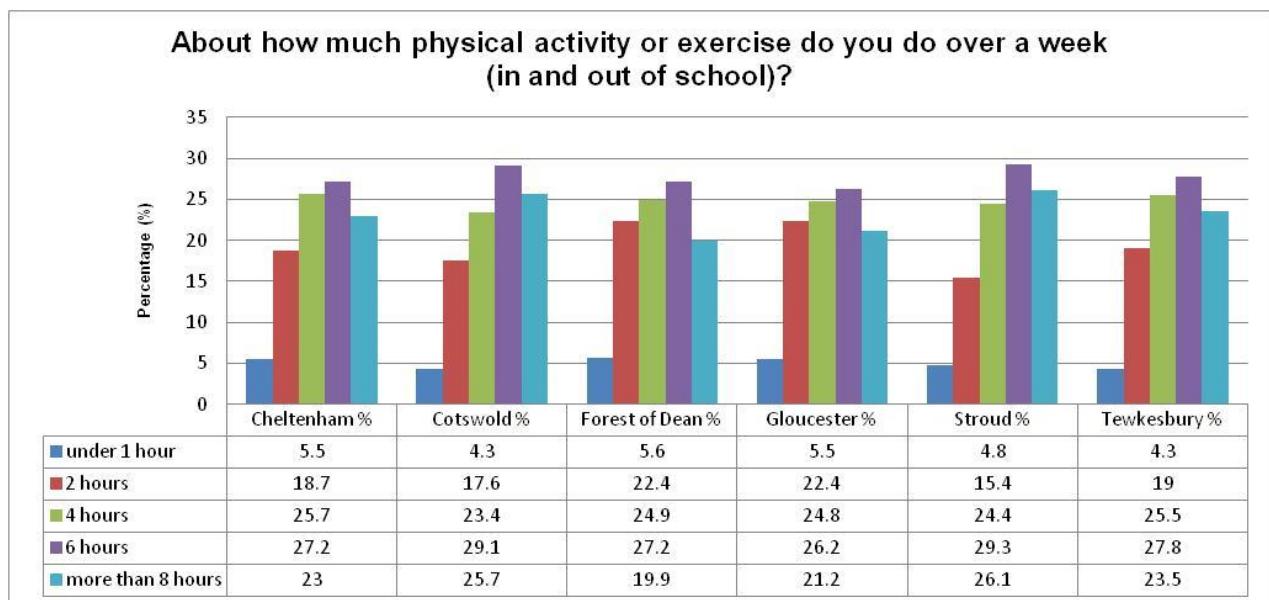


Figure 40: Percentage of pupils reporting participation in physical activity, in and out of school

The above chart shows that most year 8 and 9 pupils in Tewkesbury Borough did 6 hours of physical activity a week (27.8%) and 4.3% exercised for less than one hour a week.⁹⁶

⁹⁵ Physical activity guidelines for children and young people

<http://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/fitness/Pages/physical-activity-guidelines-for-young-people.aspx>

⁹⁶ Online Pupil Survey 2014

4.6 Education

4.6.1 Overview

This section covers educational attainment from Early Years through to Key Stage 5 with comparisons at regional, statistical neighbour⁹⁷ and national level for the last five years up to 2014.

In this report attainment is described as the standard of academic attainment, typically shown by test and examination results.

The data was obtained from Department for Education Statistical First Releases and is therefore in the public domain.

Two major reforms have been implemented which effect the calculation of key stage 4 (KS4) performance measures data and therefore prevent comparison of 2014 data with previous years:

1. Professor Alison Wolf's Review of Vocational Education recommendations which; restrict the qualifications counted prevent any qualification from counting as larger than one GCSE cap the number of non - GCSEs included in performance measures at two per pupil
2. An early entry policy to only count a pupil's first attempt at a qualification.

For more detailed analysis of the possible effects of these reforms at a national level, please see the statistical release SFR02/2015 "Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England, 2013 to 2014" for further details. It is not possible to determine the effects of these reforms on smaller pupil groups.

Apart from Key Stage 1, results at district level are based on school location rather than pupil residence location.

Where appropriate, data has been presented as a chart and a table for ease of reading.

4.6.2 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile

In relation to the EYFSP the best performing districts in 2014 appeared to be Cotswold, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Borough as indicated in Figure 41. Apart from Cotswold all districts fell below the national average with Gloucester and the Forest of Dean faring the worst.

⁹⁷ There are 10 statistical neighbours of Gloucestershire: Bath and North East Somerset, Cambridgeshire, Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, Shropshire, South Gloucestershire, West Sussex, Wiltshire and Worcestershire.

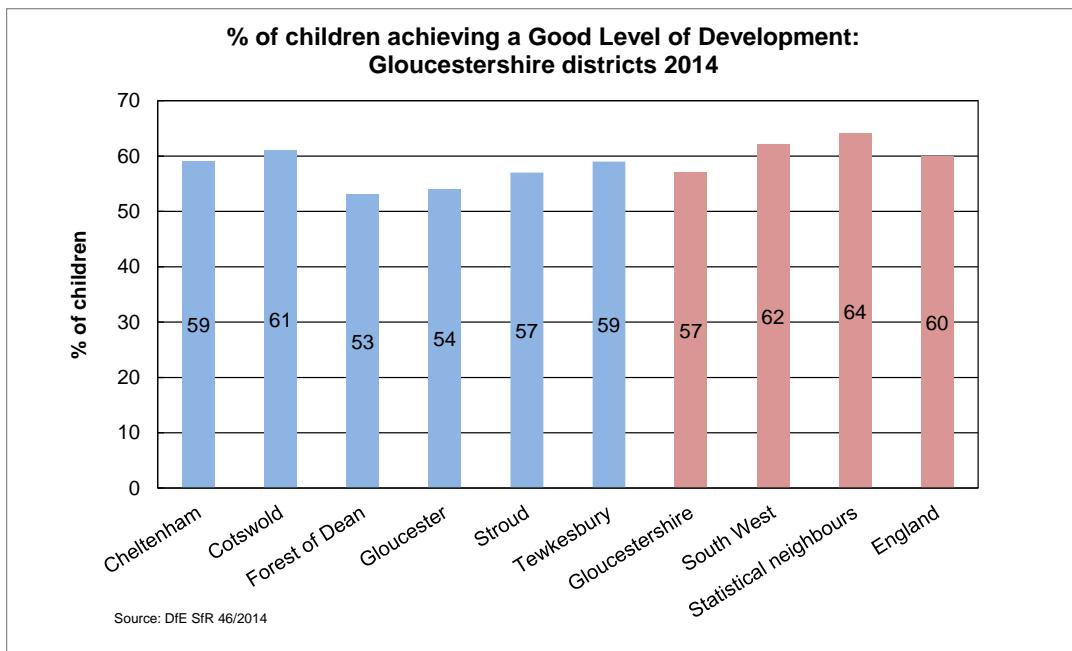


Figure 41: The proportion children achieving a Good Level of Development relating to the EYFSP by district in 2014⁹⁸

4.6.3 Key Stage 1: Level 2+

At Key Stage 1 the following four figures provide a comparison by subject for Gloucestershire districts. As shown in Figure 42 and Table 21 for Reading, despite having the lowest values compared to the other districts and falling below both the national and statistical averages both Gloucester and the Forest of Dean districts have shown the most improvement over the last five years.

⁹⁸ DfE SfR 46/2014.

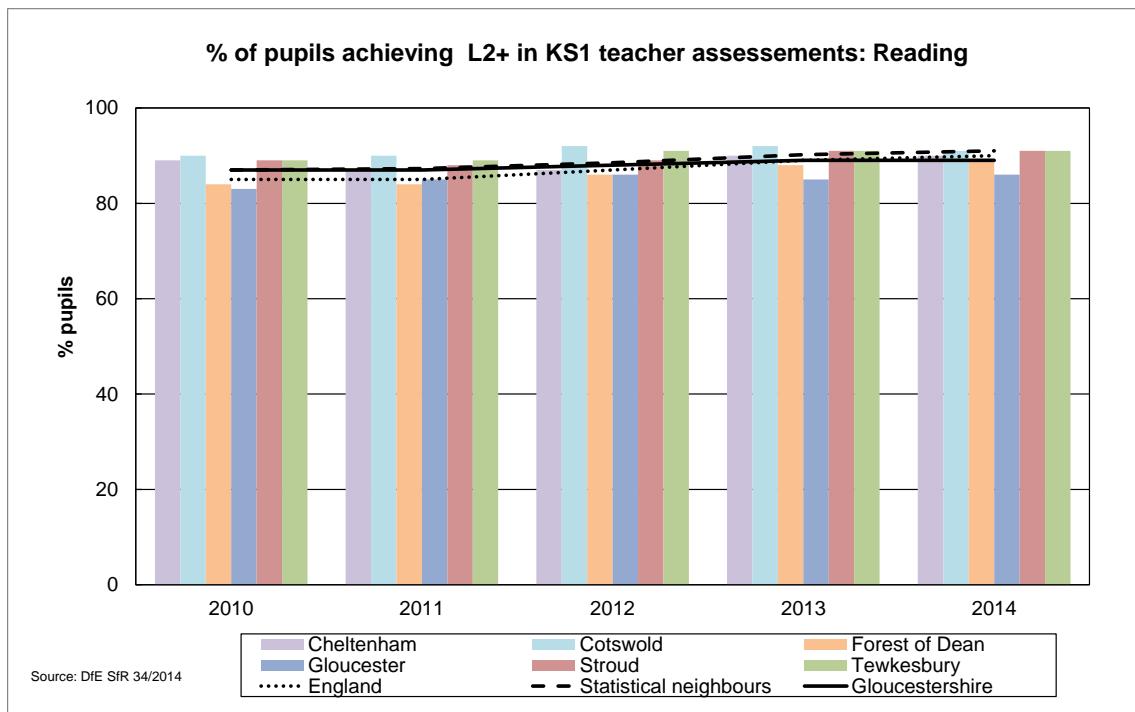


Figure 42: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 2 and above in KS1 teacher assessments for Reading by district⁹⁹

Table 21: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 2 and above in KS1 teacher assessments for Reading

KS1	% of pupils achieving L2+ in KS1 teacher assessments: Reading				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	85	85	87	89	90
Statistical neighbours	87	87	89	90	91
Gloucestershire	87	87	88	89	89
Cheltenham	89	87	87	90	90
Cotswold	90	90	92	92	91
Forest of Dean	84	84	86	88	89
Gloucester	83	85	86	85	86
Stroud	89	88	89	91	91
Tewkesbury	89	89	91	91	91

In terms of Writing, Stroud district appears to have made the most improvement in the last five years and along with Tewkesbury Borough was well above the national average in 2014 as depicted in Figure 43 and Table 22.

⁹⁹ DfE SfR 34/2014.

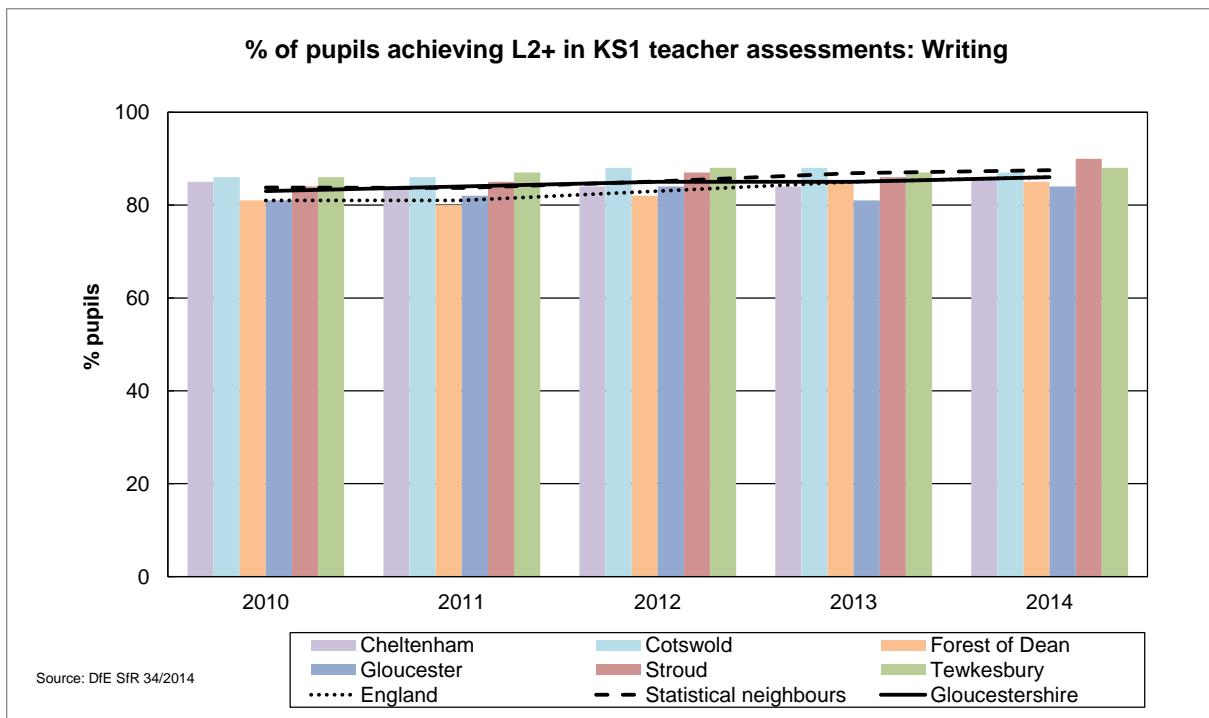


Figure 43: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 2 and above in KS1 teacher assessments for Writing by district¹⁰⁰

Table 22: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 2 and above in KS1 teacher assessments for Writing

KS1	% of pupils achieving L2+ in KS1 teacher assessments: Writing				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	81	81	83	85	86
Statistical neighbours	84	84	85	87	88
Gloucestershire	83	84	85	85	86
Cheltenham	85	84	84	84	86
Cotswold	86	86	88	88	87
Forest of Dean	81	80	82	85	85
Gloucester	81	82	84	81	84
Stroud	84	85	87	86	90
Tewkesbury	86	87	88	87	88

The picture as shown in Figure 44 and Table 23 for Mathematics reflects little change over the last five years with Cheltenham district showing a slight decline since 2010. In 2014 achievement across districts was close to the national average apart from Cotswold district at 95% lying above and Gloucester district at 90% lying below.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

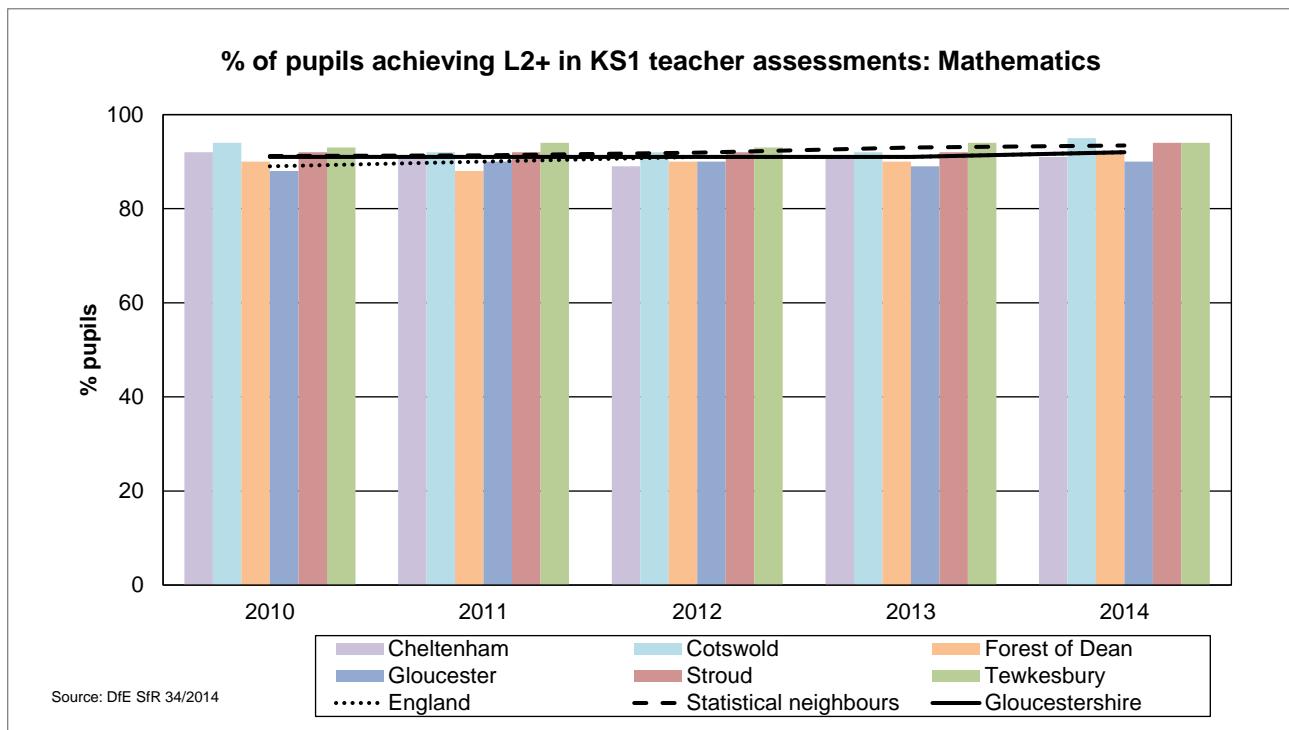


Figure 44: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 2 and above in KS1 teacher assessments for Mathematics by district¹⁰¹

Table 23: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 2 and above in KS1 teacher assessments for Mathematics

KS1	% of pupils achieving L2+ in KS1 teacher assessments: Mathematics				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	89	90	91	91	92
Statistical neighbours	91	91	92	93	93
Gloucestershire	91	91	91	91	92
Cheltenham	92	91	89	91	91
Cotswold	94	92	92	92	95
Forest of Dean	90	88	90	90	92
Gloucester	88	90	90	89	90
Stroud	92	92	92	92	94
Tewkesbury	93	94	93	94	94

Outcomes for Science as portrayed in Figure 45 and Table 24 are quite mixed. The Forest of Dean district showed the greatest improvement over the last five years compared to Stroud and Tewkesbury Borough which underwent slight decline. In 2014 apart from Gloucester district which fell well below, all the other district results were close to the national average in this subject.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*

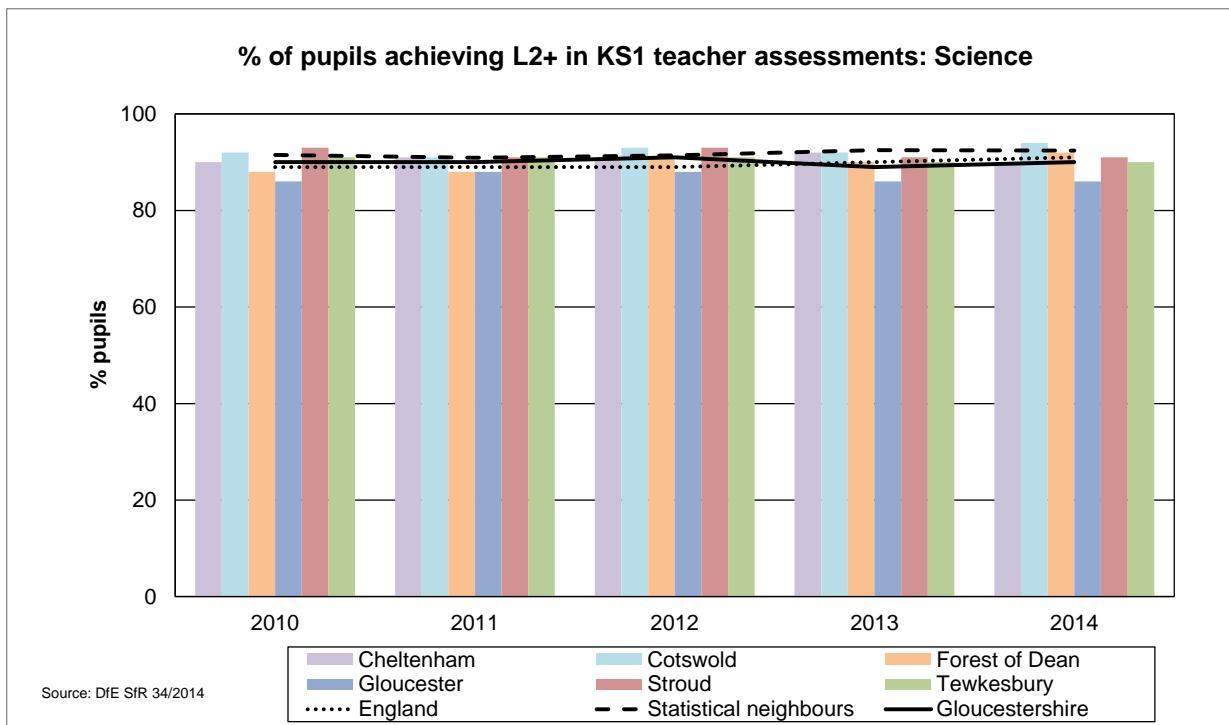


Figure 45: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 2 and above in KS1 teacher assessments for Science by district¹⁰²

Table 24: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 2 and above in KS1 teacher assessments for Science

KS1	% of pupils achieving L2+ in KS1 teacher assessments: Science				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	89	89	89	90	91
Statistical neighbours	92	91	91	93	92
Gloucestershire	90	90	91	89	90
Cheltenham	90	91	91	92	90
Cotswold	92	91	93	92	94
Forest of Dean	88	88	91	90	92
Gloucester	86	88	88	86	86
Stroud	93	91	93	91	91
Tewkesbury	91	91	91	90	90

4.6.4 Key Stage 2: Level 4+

According to Figure 46 and Table 25 the Forest of Dean district experienced the greatest improvement in the percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 at KS2 in English. In 2014 all districts reflected a high level of achievement which at 90% or above was above the national average. Stroud district had the best result at 94%.

¹⁰² Ibid.

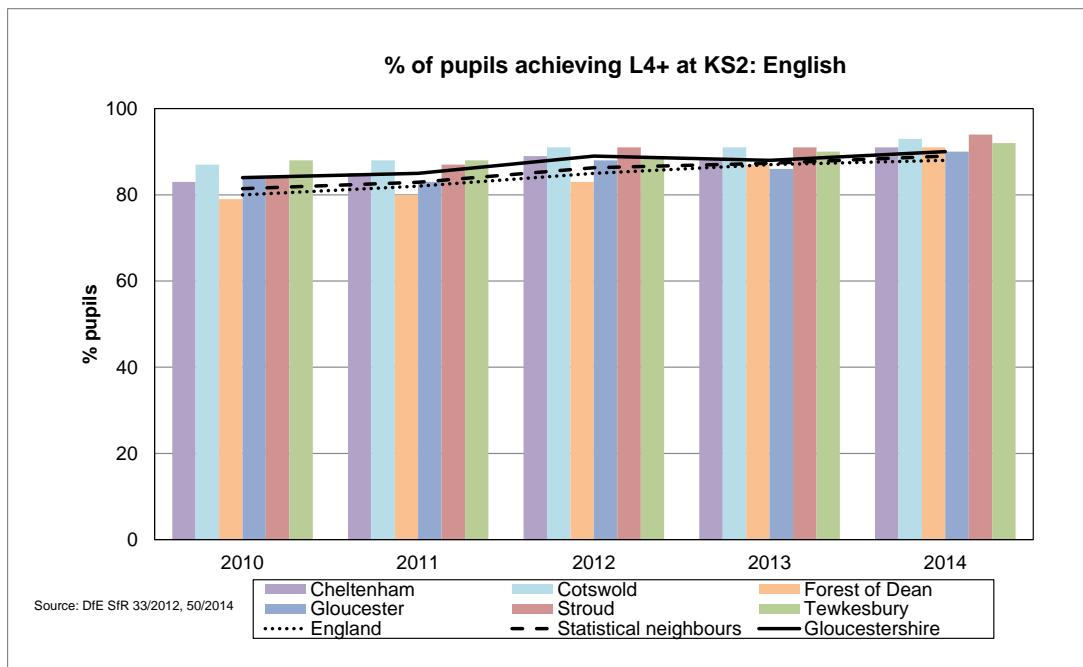


Figure 46: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 and above at KS2 in English by district¹⁰³

Table 25: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 and above at KS2 in English

KS2	% of pupils achieving L4+ at KS2: English				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	80	82	85	87	88
Statistical neighbours	81	83	86	87	89
Gloucestershire	84	85	89	88	90
Cheltenham	83	85	89	88	91
Cotswold	87	88	91	91	93
Forest of Dean	79	80	83	87	91
Gloucester	84	83	88	86	90
Stroud	80	87	91	91	94
Tewkesbury	88	88	89	90	92

The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 and above at KS2 in Mathematics underwent the greatest improvement in the Forest of Dean district over the last five years but was still one percentage point behind the national average in 2014 as shown in Figure 47 and Table 26. Tewkesbury Borough reflected the least change over this period but along with Stroud was well above the national average in 2014.

¹⁰³ DfE SFR 33/2012 & 50/2014.

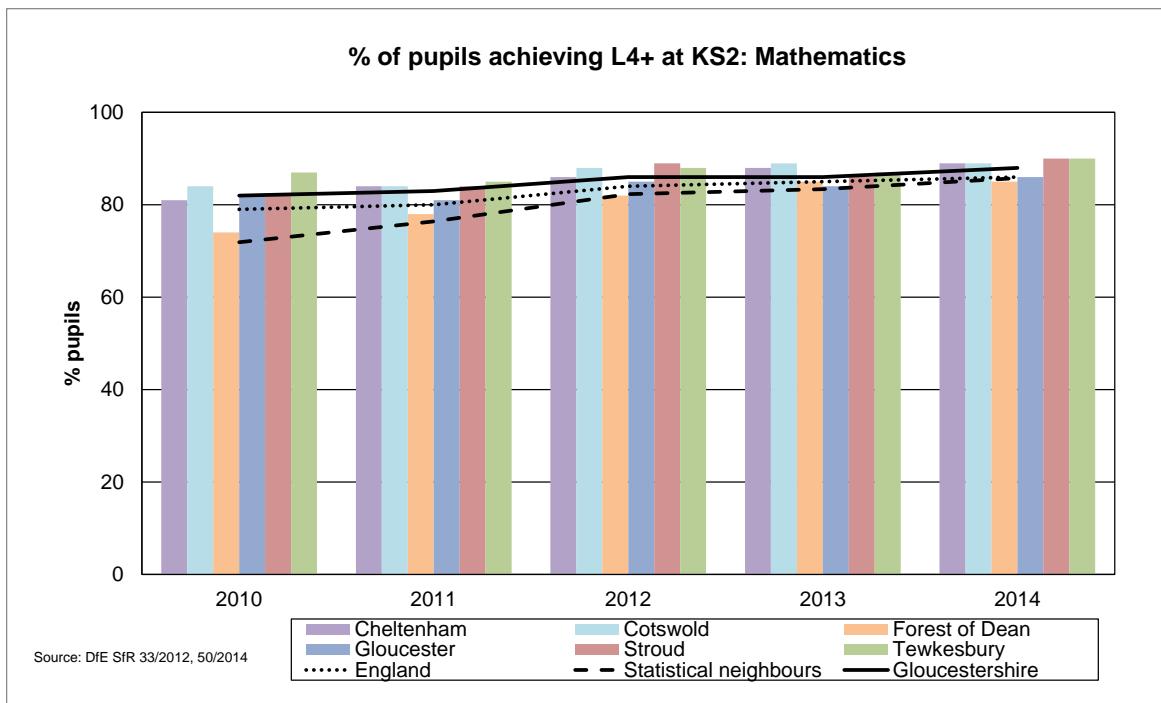


Figure 47: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 and above at KS2 in Mathematics by district¹⁰⁴

Table 26: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 and above at KS2 in Mathematics

KS2	% of pupils achieving L4+ at KS2: Mathematics				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	79	80	84	85	86
Statistical neighbours	72	76	82	83	86
Gloucestershire	82	83	86	86	88
Cheltenham	81	84	86	88	89
Cotswold	84	84	88	89	89
Forest of Dean	74	78	82	85	85
Gloucester	82	81	85	84	86
Stroud	82	84	89	86	90
Tewkesbury	87	85	88	87	90

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

Results are only available for the last two years for outcomes relating to Writing at KS2. In 2014 Tewkesbury Borough had the highest level of achievement at 92% and the Forest of Dean district the lowest at 84% which matched the national average as depicted in Figure 48.

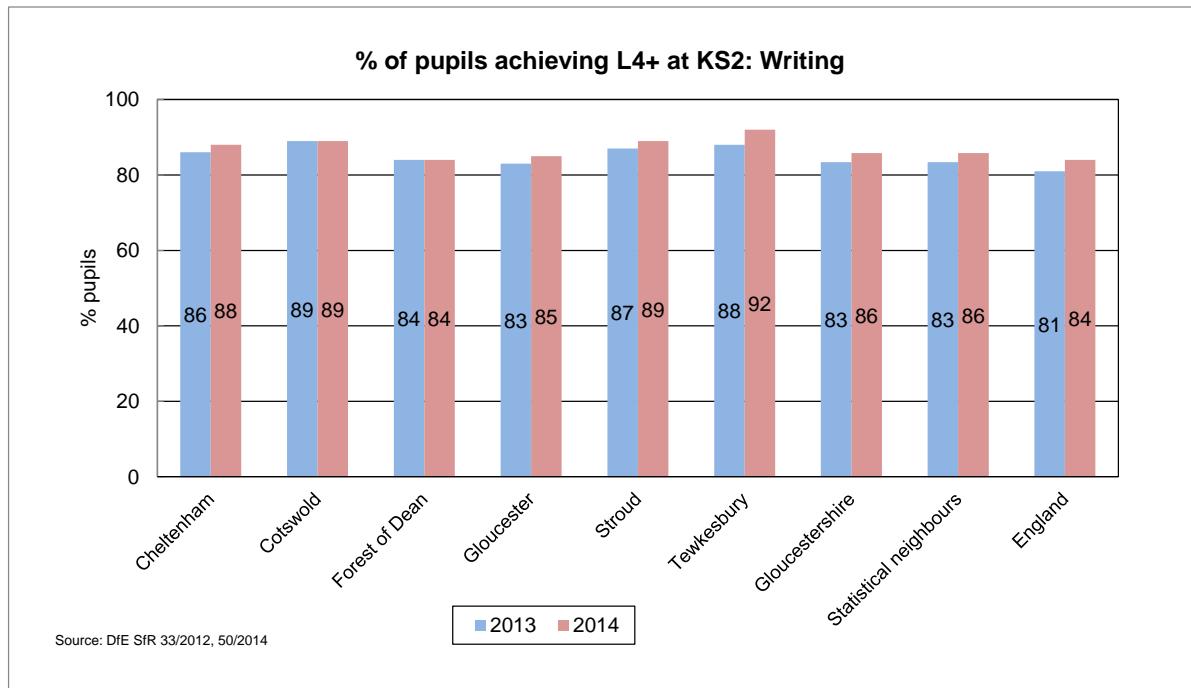


Figure 48: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 and above at KS2 in Writing by district¹⁰⁵

In terms of Grammar, punctuation and spelling at KS2, data is only available for the last two years. In 2014 according to Figure 49 apart from the Forest of Dean district pupils achieving 74% all the district results were above the national average of 77% with Stroud district achieving the highest position at 83%.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

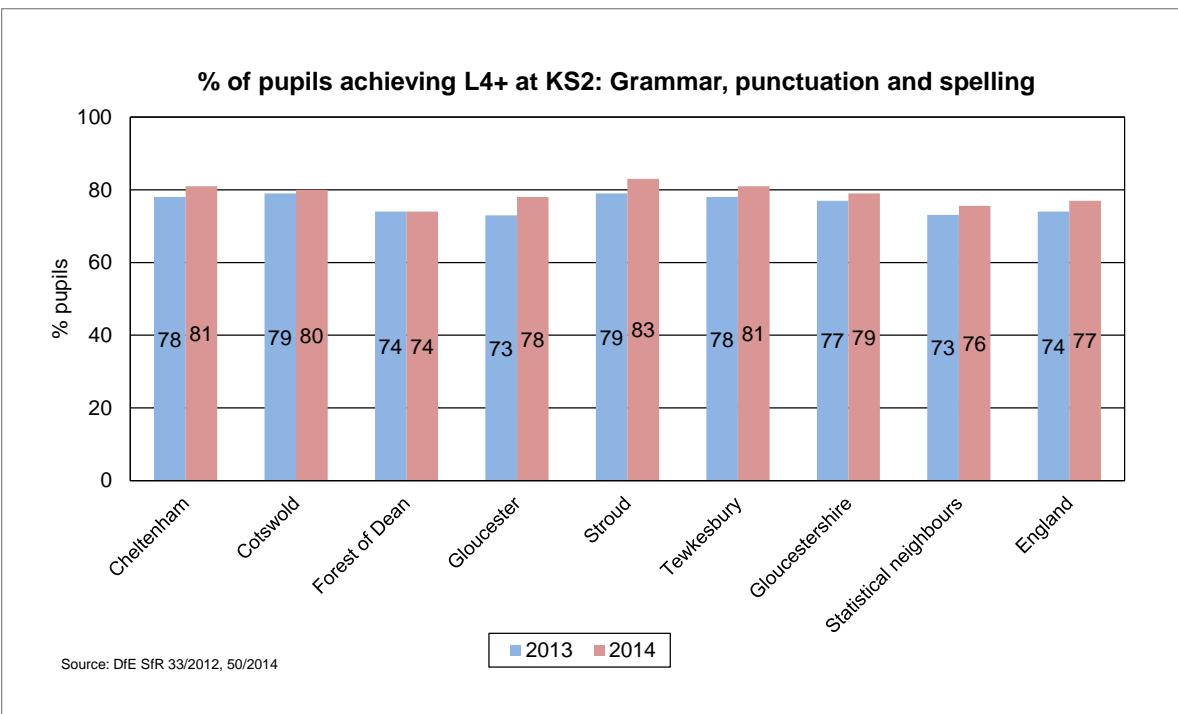


Figure 49: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 and above at KS2 in Grammar, punctuation and spelling by district¹⁰⁶

The proportion of pupils achieving at KS2 in Reading, Writing and Mathematics as shown in Figure 50 and Table 27 showed the greatest improvement in the Forest of Dean district, followed by Gloucester and Stroud districts. In 2014 apart from the Forest of Dean and Gloucester districts achievements in the remaining districts were all above the national average of 79%.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

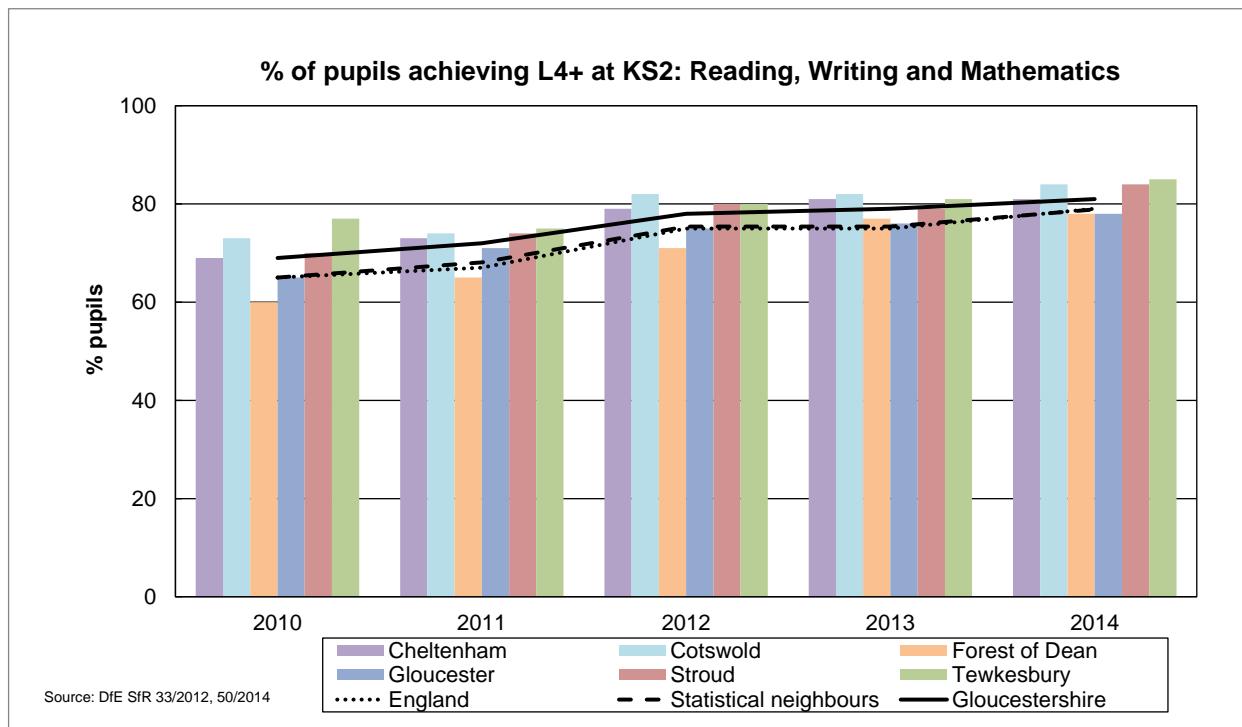


Figure 50: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 and above in Reading, Writing and Mathematics by district¹⁰⁷

Table 27: The proportion of pupils achieving Level 4 and above in Reading, Writing and Mathematics

KS2	% of pupils achieving L4+ at KS2: Reading, Writing and Mathematics				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	65	67	75	75	79
Statistical neighbours	65	68	75	75	79
Gloucestershire	69	72	78	79	81
Cheltenham	69	73	79	81	81
Cotswold	73	74	82	82	84
Forest of Dean	60	65	71	77	78
Gloucester	65	71	75	76	78
Stroud	70	74	80	79	84
Tewkesbury	77	75	80	81	85

4.6.5 Key Stage 4: GCSE and equivalents

At KS4 the proportion of pupils achieving 5+ A*- C grades including English and Mathematics GCSE presents a rather haphazard picture between 2010 and 2013. Although the Forest of Dean district achievement is the lowest at 55% it has progressed steadily as has Stroud district with the latter at 68% presenting

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

the highest level of attainment in 2013. The remaining districts all exhibit a rather erratic progress as shown in Figure 51 and Table 28. In 2014, apart from the Forest of Dean all the districts attainment values were above the national average of 57%.

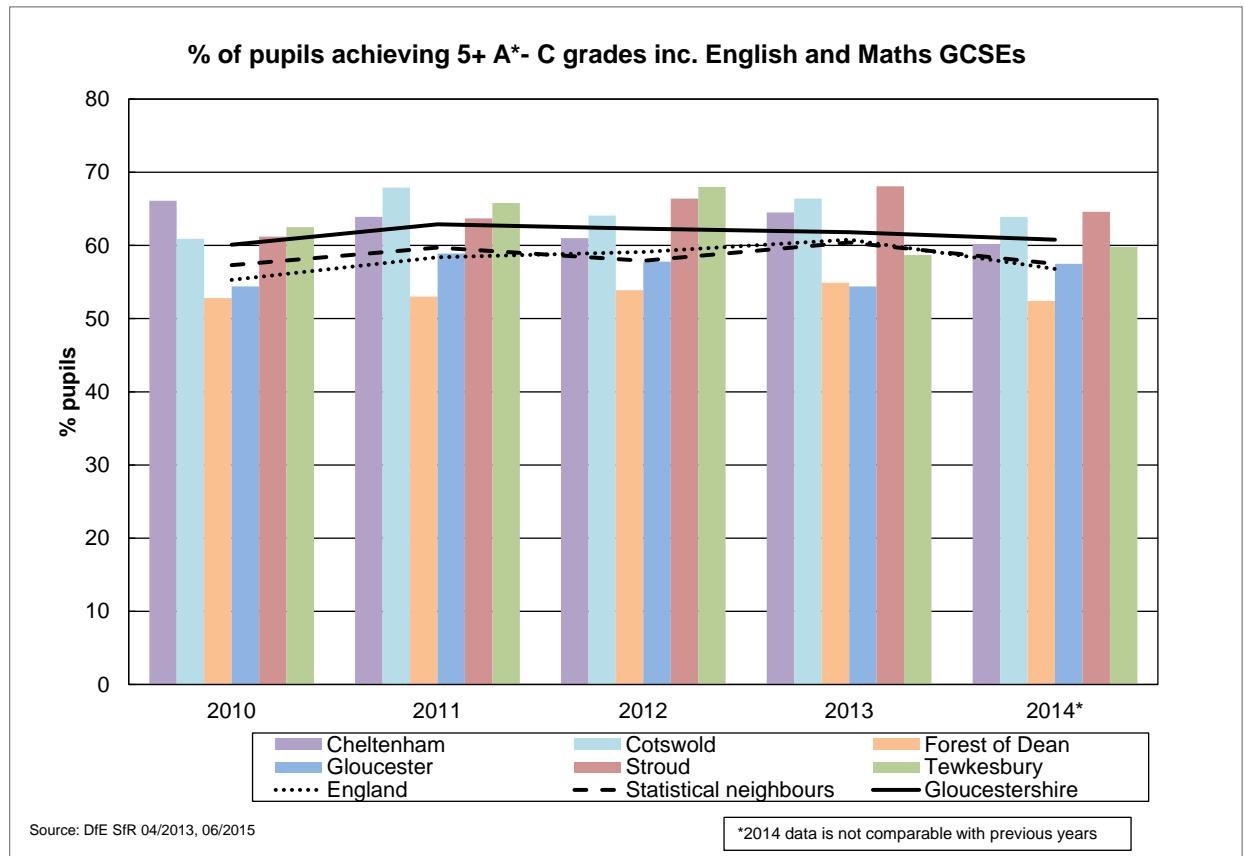


Figure 51: The proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more A to C grades including English and Mathematics GCSEs by district¹⁰⁸*

Table 28: The proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more A to C grades including English and Mathematics GCSEs*

KS4	% of pupils achieving 5+ A*- C grades inc. English and Maths GCSEs				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
England	55.3	58.4	59.1	60.8	56.8
Statistical neighbours	57.3	59.7	57.9	60.4	57.5
Gloucestershire	60.1	62.9	62.3	61.8	60.8
Cheltenham	66.1	63.9	61.0	64.5	60.2
Cotswold	60.9	67.9	64.1	66.4	63.9
Forest of Dean	52.8	53.0	53.9	54.9	52.4
Gloucester	54.4	58.9	57.8	54.4	57.5
Stroud	61.2	63.7	66.4	68.1	64.6
Tewkesbury	62.5	65.8	68.0	58.7	59.8

¹⁰⁸ DfE SfR 04/2013 & 06/2015.

As presented in Figure 52 and Table 29 Stroud district experienced the highest increase in the proportion of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE between 2010 and 2013 as well as the highest value in 2013 amounting to 87%. The Forest of Dean district at 75% had the lowest attainment and along with Gloucester district at 81% was below the national average. The 2014 data presents a similar picture in terms of comparisons with the national average.

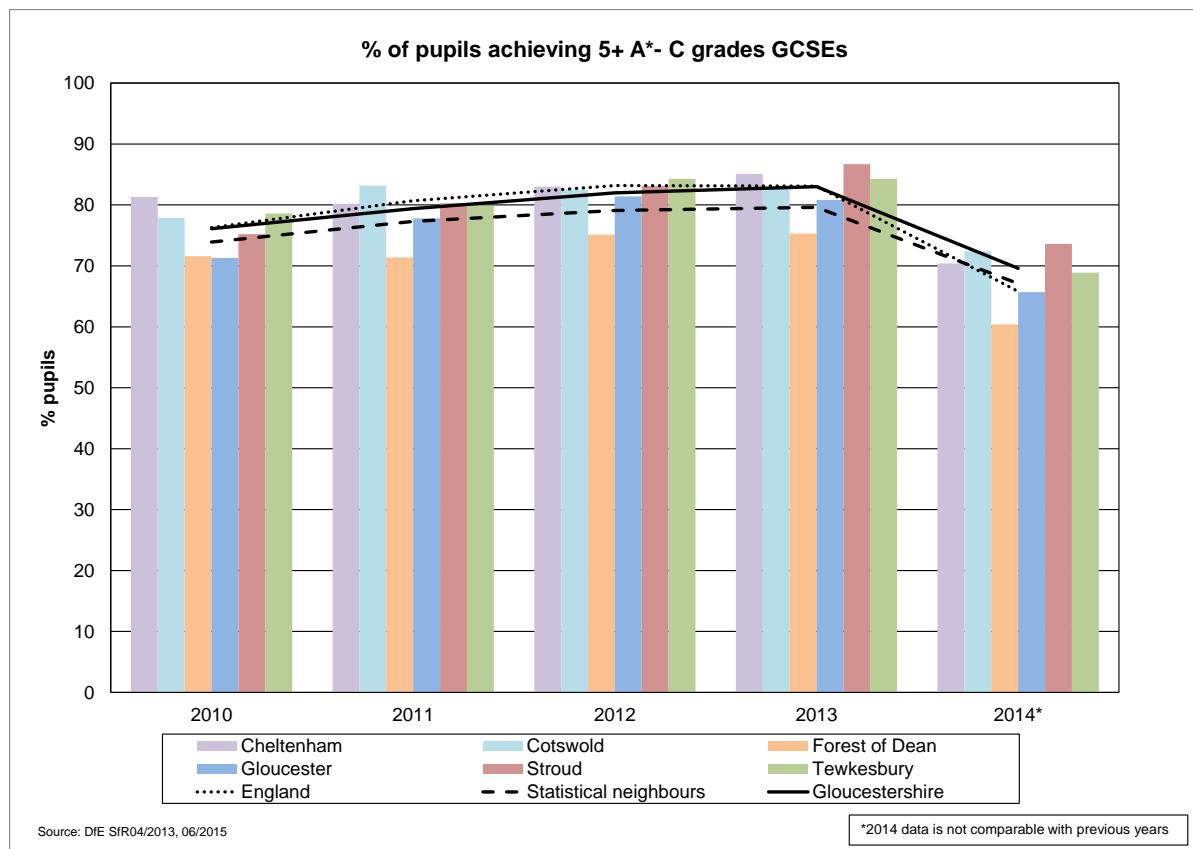


Figure 52: The proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grade GCSE by district¹⁰⁹

Table 29: The proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grade GCSE

KS4	% of pupils achieving 5+ A*- C grades GCSEs				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
England	76.3	80.7	83.2	83.1	65.8
Statistical neighbours	73.9	77.3	79.1	79.6	67.1
Gloucestershire	76.1	79.4	82.0	83.0	69.6
Cheltenham	81.3	80.2	83.0	85.1	70.4
Cotswold	77.9	83.2	82.5	82.6	72.4
Forest of Dean	71.6	71.4	75.1	75.3	60.4
Gloucester	71.3	77.8	81.4	80.8	65.7
Stroud	75.2	80.3	83.1	86.7	73.6
Tewkesbury	78.6	79.9	84.3	84.3	68.9

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

4.6.6 Key Stage 5: A level and Level 3

Gloucestershire's good performance has been carried over to the KS5 Level as shown in the following figures. There are two measures of performance¹¹⁰, one is the average point score per student and the other is the average point score per exam entry, both of which need to be taken into account.

The average points score per student as depicted in Figure 53 and Table 30 has shown the greatest increase in Gloucester and Stroud districts over the last five years whereas the Forest of Dean district experienced the greatest decline. Apart from the Forest of Dean and Cheltenham all the district values were above the national average in 2014.

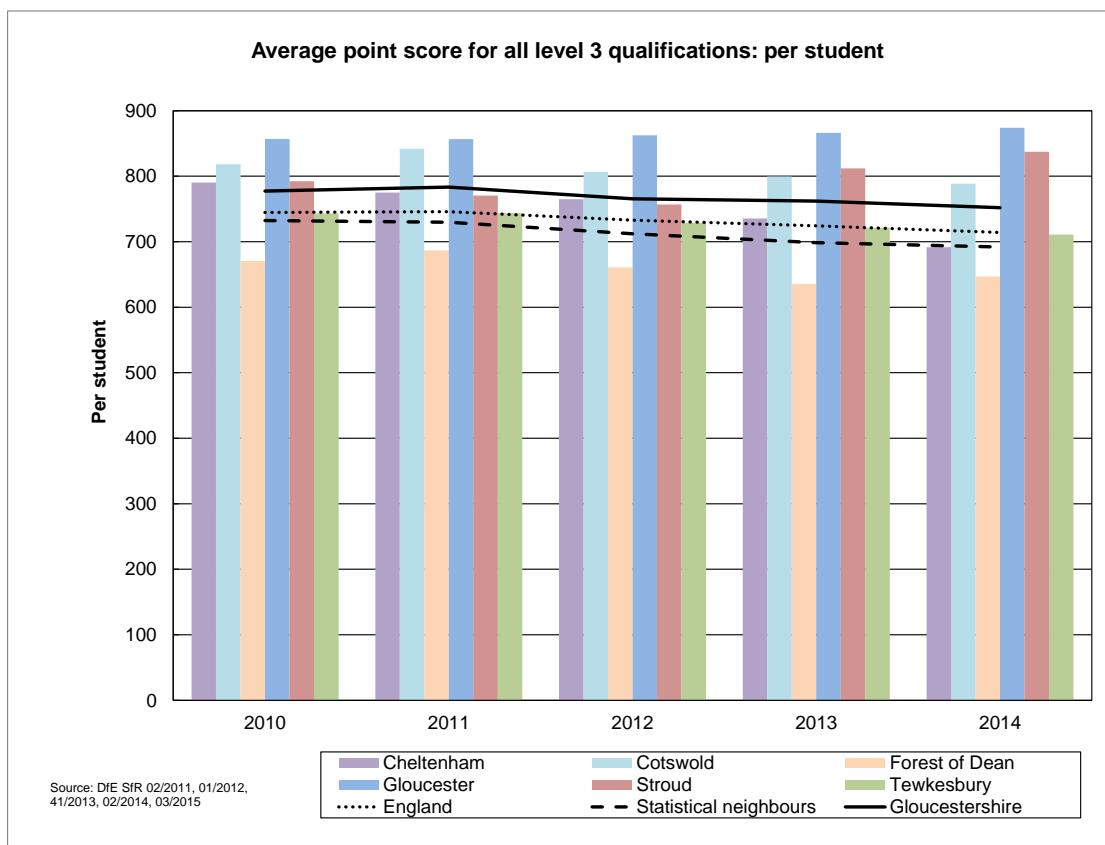


Figure 53: Average point score for all Level 3 qualifications: per student by district¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ The **average point score per student** provides a measure of the average number of A level equivalent studied and the grades achieved. The more qualifications undertaken by a student and the higher the grades achieved, the higher the average point score per student. However, the **average point score per examination** gives an indication of the average A level grade achieved by students at an institution. The higher the grade, the higher the points score per examination entry. Neither performance indicator should be considered in isolation.

¹¹¹ DfE SfR 02/2011, 01/2012, 41/2013, 02/2014 & 03/2015.

Table 30: Average point score for all Level 3 qualifications: per student

KS5	Average point score for all level 3 qualifications: per student				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	744.8	745.9	733.0	724.3	714.0
Statistical neighbours	732.3	729.7	712.1	698.6	692.1
Gloucestershire	777.3	783.3	765.4	762.1	751.9
Cheltenham	790.3	775.1	764.8	735.4	691.7
Cotswold	818.2	841.8	806.7	799.5	788.7
Forest of Dean	670.7	686.8	660.8	635.7	646.9
Gloucester	856.8	856.6	862.5	866.3	874.0
Stroud	792.4	770.3	756.8	811.8	837.3
Tewkesbury	743.2	743.7	728.8	721.3	711.1

In terms of grade, the average point score per entry as shown in Figure 54 and Table 31 increased in Cheltenham, the Forest of Dean and Gloucester districts and the most in Stroud district while the other two districts experienced decline over the last five years. Student outcomes for the Cotswold and Tewkesbury Borough particularly the latter were below the national average while for Stroud district were 18 points above the national average in 2014. The two point score results indicate that students are doing more A levels particularly in Gloucester and Cotswold districts and also gaining better grades.

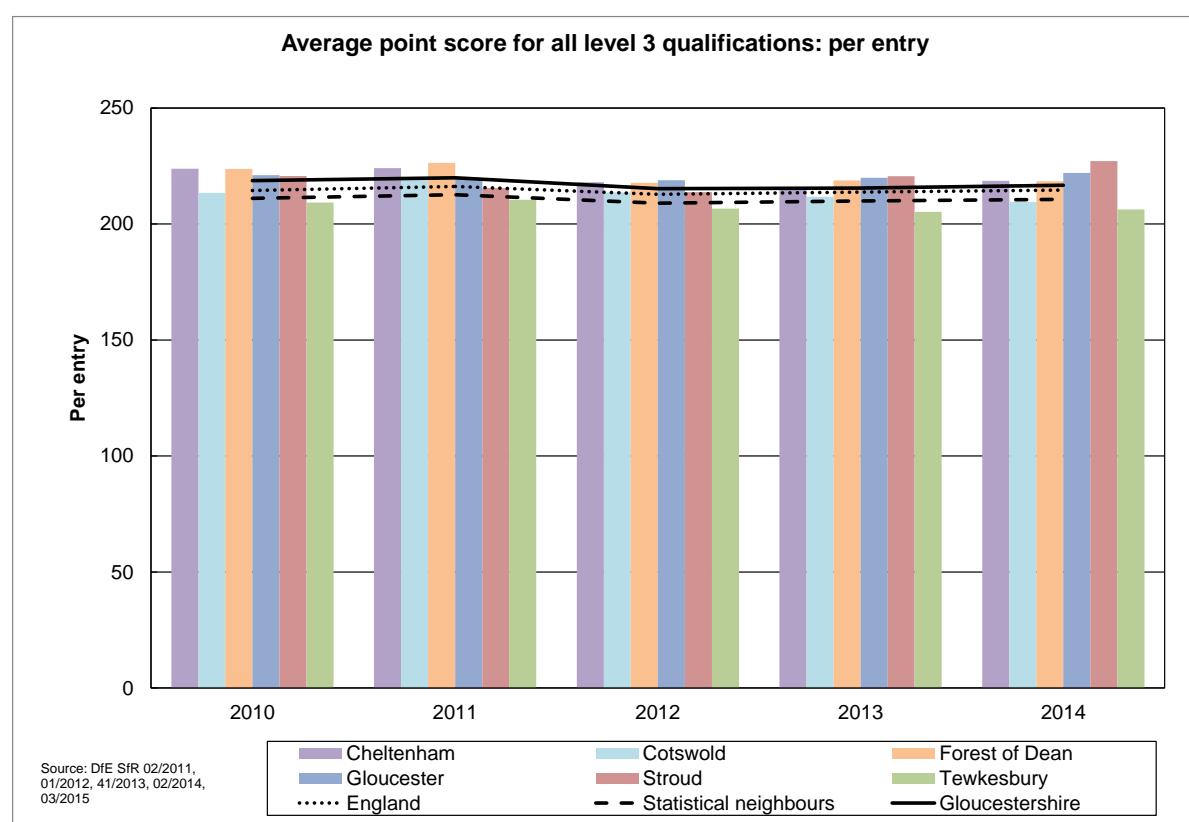


Figure 54: Average point score for all Level 3 qualifications: per entry by district¹¹²

¹¹² Ibid.

Table 31: Average point score for all Level 3 qualifications: per entry

KS5	Average point score for all level 3 qualifications: per entry				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	214.4	216.2	212.8	213.7	214.6
Statistical neighbours	211.1	212.6	209.0	210.0	210.6
Gloucestershire	218.7	219.9	215.2	215.5	216.7
Cheltenham	223.8	224.1	218.0	215.9	218.6
Cotswold	213.4	219.7	213.6	211.7	209.5
Forest of Dean	223.7	226.3	217.7	218.8	218.4
Gloucester	221.0	219.4	218.9	219.9	222.0
Stroud	220.7	215.5	213.7	220.6	227.1
Tewkesbury	209.2	210.4	206.6	205.2	206.3

The proportion of students achieving at least 2 substantial level 3 qualifications declined between 2010 and 2014 across all districts apart from Tewkesbury Borough as shown in Figure 55 and Table 32. However, in 2014 Gloucester and Tewkesbury Borough outperformed the national average by eight percentage points with values of 98.3 and 98.6 respectively.

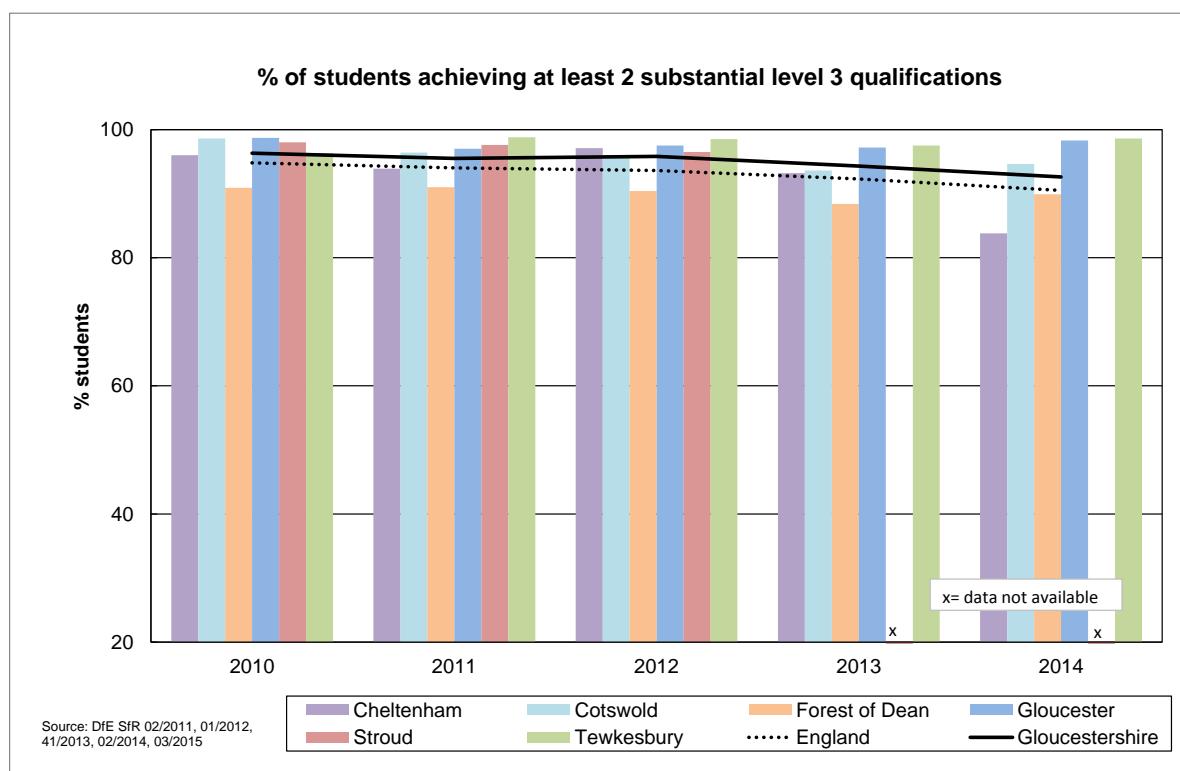


Figure 55: The proportion of students achieving at least 2 substantial level 3 qualifications by district¹¹³

¹¹³ Ibid.

Table 32: The proportion of students achieving at least 2 substantial level 3 qualifications

KS5	Percentage of students achieving at least 2 substantial level 3 qualifications				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	94.8	94.0	93.6	92.3	90.5
Gloucestershire	96.3	95.5	95.8	94.3	92.6
Cheltenham	96.0	93.9	97.1	93.2	83.8
Cotswold	98.6	96.4	95.7	93.6	94.6
Forest of Dean	90.9	91.0	90.4	88.4	89.9
Gloucester	98.7	97.0	97.5	97.2	98.3
Stroud	98.0	97.6	96.5	-	-
Tewkesbury	96.3	98.8	98.5	97.5	98.6

It is evident from Figure 56 and Table 33 that the percentage of students achieving 3 A*-A grades or better at A level or Applied single/double award A level over the last five years has been highest in Cheltenham, Stroud and Gloucester districts. Apart from Cotswold and Tewkesbury Borough, this proportion has increased slightly for all districts in the last five years. In terms of the national average Cheltenham was 14 points above while Tewkesbury Borough was 10 percentage points below in 2014.

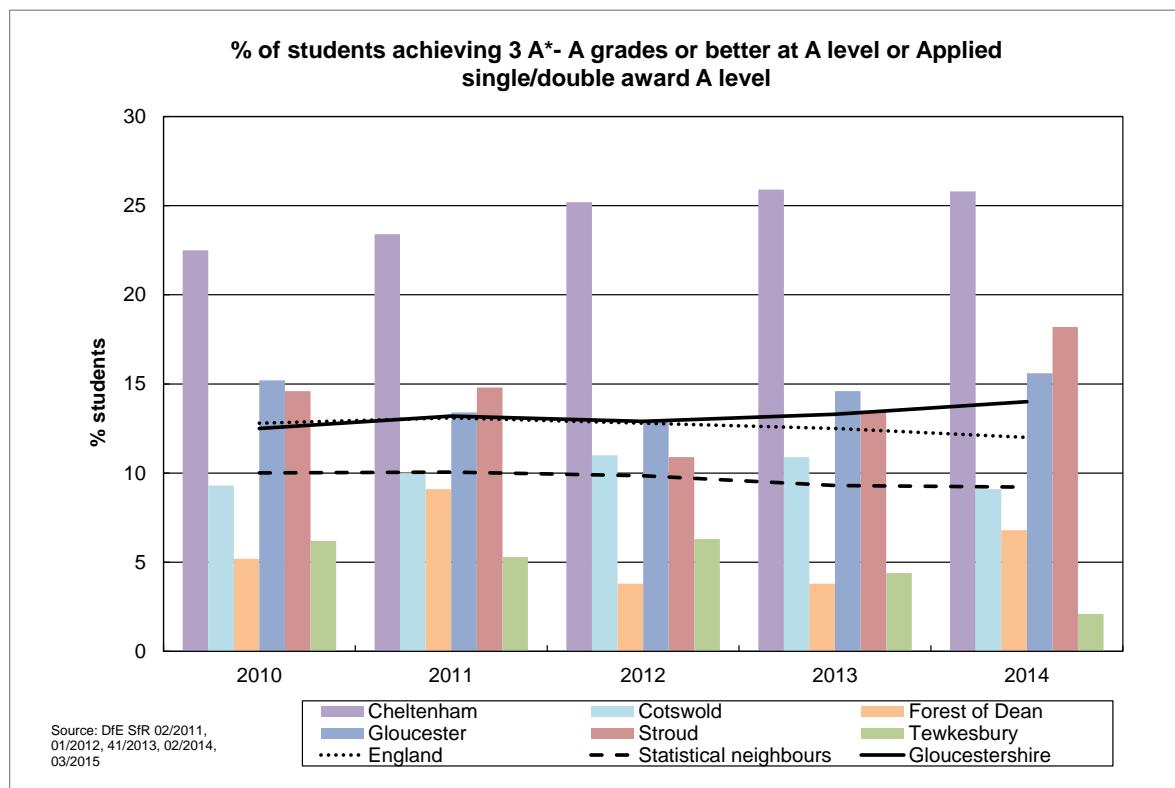


Figure 56: The proportion of students achieving 3 A to A grades or better at A level or Applied single/double award A level by district¹¹⁴*

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*

Table 33: The proportion of students achieving 3 A to A grades or better at A level or Applied single/double award A level*

KS5	% of students achieving 3 A*- A grades or better at A level or Applied single/double award A level				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
England	12.8	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.0
Statistical neighbours	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.2
Gloucestershire	12.5	13.2	12.9	13.3	14.0
Cheltenham	22.5	23.4	25.2	25.9	25.8
Cotswold	9.3	10.0	11.0	10.9	9.1
Forest of Dean	5.2	9.1	3.8	3.8	6.8
Gloucester	15.2	13.4	13.0	14.6	15.6
Stroud	14.6	14.8	10.9	13.5	18.2
Tewkesbury	6.2	5.3	6.3	4.4	2.1

4.7 Promoting the welfare of children and Safeguarding

4.7.1 Summary

Local authorities have overarching responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all children and young people (CYP) in their area. They have a number of statutory functions including specific duties in relation to children in need and children suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, regardless of where they are found. The Director of Children's Services and Lead Member for Children's Services in local authorities are the key points of professional and political accountability, with responsibility for the effective delivery of these functions.

4.7.2 Early help

Whilst children make up a reducing percentage of the total population of Gloucestershire, there are significantly rising numbers of children living in the county. This is particularly so in the urban areas, both with children being born here and due to in-migration. This can be clearly seen in the rising demand for primary and secondary school places.

Outcomes for most children in Gloucestershire are good and getting better. The GCP Children's Partnership Plan has contributed to significant improvements as evidenced by the views of children and young people, for example, through the online pupil survey.

Families First¹¹⁵ (our local name for the national Troubled Families programme¹¹⁶) is successfully delivering an Early Help Offer and is preparing for the 2015 expanded programme as an early adopter.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁵ <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/families-first> Accessed 20/11/2015

¹¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/support-for-families> Accessed 20/11/2015

¹¹⁷ <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/cypp> Accessed 20/11/2015

4.7.3 Social care overview

Social Care in Gloucestershire is delivered in seven CYP Localities, which broadly follow the six districts with Gloucester split into two, although the boundaries do not match exactly to the district boundaries, and vary to greater or lesser extents for each locality.

For full information about Children's Social Care in Gloucestershire, please see the 'Understanding Gloucestershire – a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2015'¹¹⁸ document. This includes more figures than are presented here, as published statistics are not made available at a district (or lower) level.

The following gives some key definitions and explanations of the key stages into which a child or young person may fall: child in need, child protection, and child in care.

A CYP is legally defined as being a Child in Need (CiN) if:

- They are unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for them of services by a local authority;
- their health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for them of such services; or
- they are disabled.

As a Local Authority, Gloucestershire has the duty to instigate section 47 enquiries if they are informed that a child who lives, or is found, in their area is:

- the subject of an emergency protection order; or
- in police protection

or there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child who lives, or is found, in their area is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm¹¹⁹. From these enquiries, it is possible that a child will need further protection, and an Initial Child Protection Conference will be held, from which a plan is put in place to protect the CYP, namely the Child Protection Plan (CPP).

A child who is being looked after by the local authority is known as a child in care. In some cases a child will have been placed in care voluntarily by parents struggling to cope. In other cases children's services will have intervened because a child was at risk of significant harm.

The following chart gives a snapshot for the rates of social care activity for CiN, CPP, and Children-in-care in districts, as at 31st August 2015.

¹¹⁸ <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=94018> Accessed 20/11/2015

¹¹⁹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/section/47> Accessed 20/11/2015.

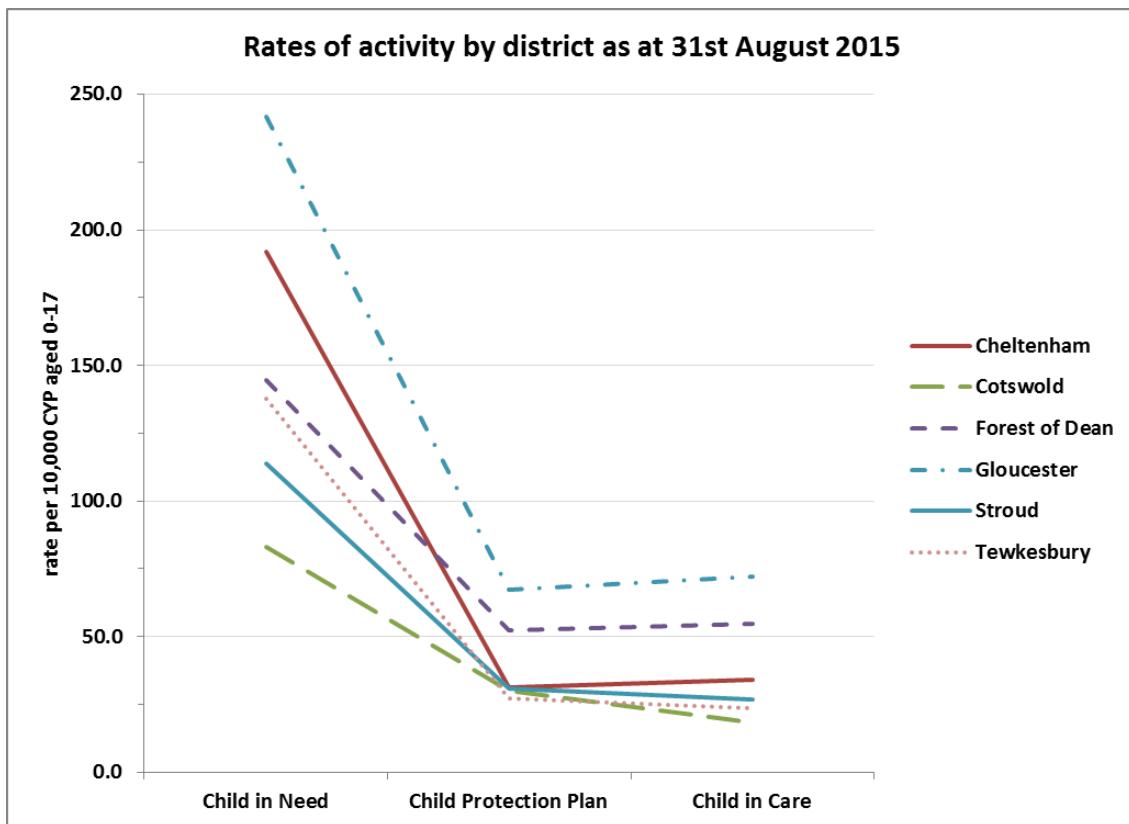


Figure 57: Snapshot of rates per 10,000 CYP aged 0 to 17 of social care activity by district.¹²⁰

The following chart shows the rates of social care activity across the whole of the 2014/15 reporting year.

¹²⁰ Extract from LiquidLogic ICS as at 31/08/2015. 0 to 17 population from ONS 2014 mid-year estimates.

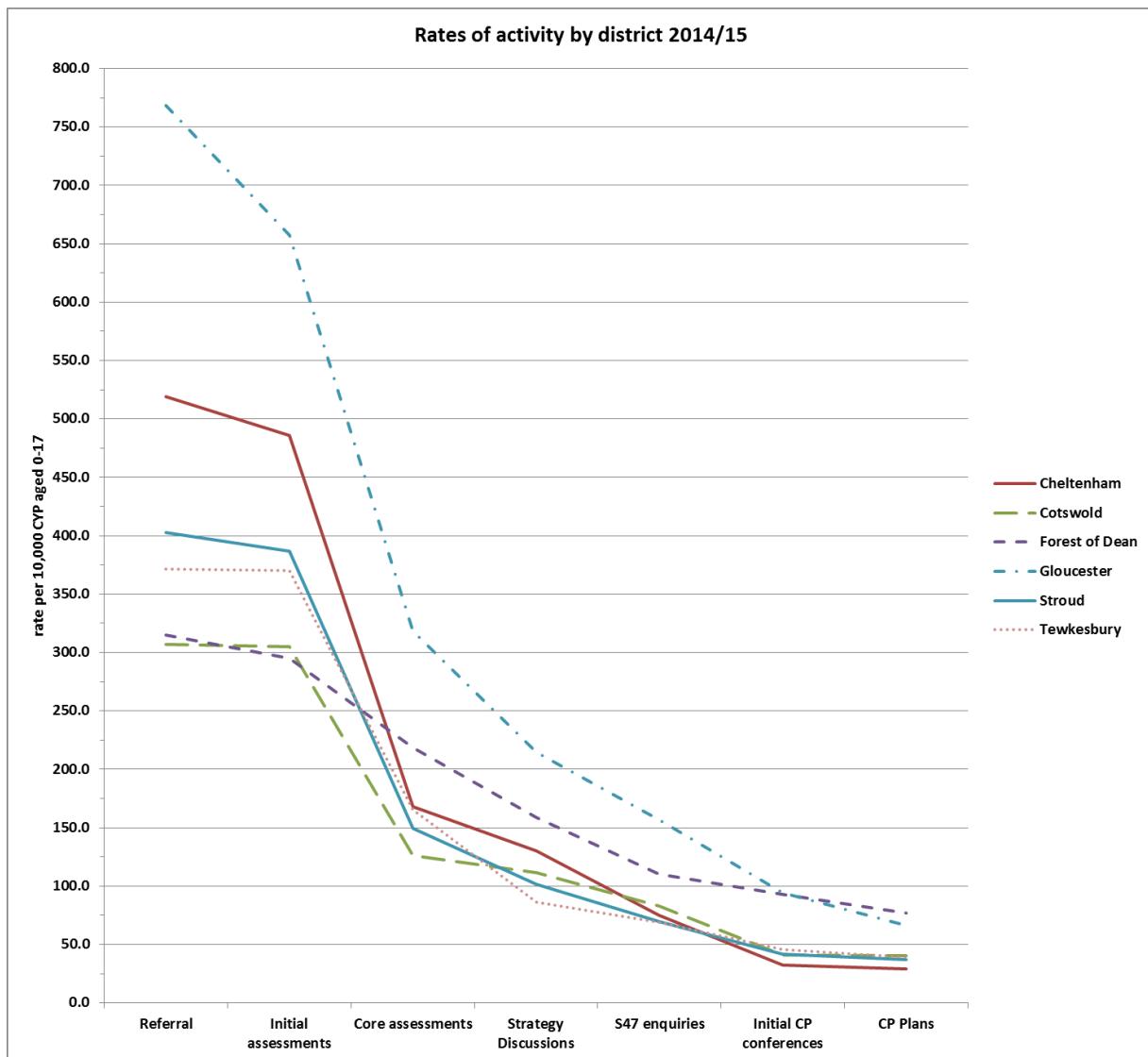


Figure 58: Rates per 10,000 CYP aged 0 to 17 of social care activity by district.¹²¹

During the whole of the 2014/15 reporting year, children living at an address in Tewkesbury Borough have the third-lowest rate of referrals, and initial assessments. The rate of children who are the subject of a CP plan is the third-lowest of the six districts in Gloucestershire. Looking at the snapshot taken as at 31st August 2015, Tewkesbury Borough has the second-lowest rate of Children in Care, with Gloucester having the highest rate.

As previously stated, further information about Children's Social Care in Gloucestershire can be found in the 'Understanding Gloucestershire – a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2015'¹²² document.

¹²¹ Extract from LiquidLogic ICS 01/05/2015. 0 to 17 population from ONS 2014 mid-year estimates.

¹²² <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=94018> Accessed 20/11/2015

4.8 Key messages

- There is a general downward trend in smoking in pregnancy, teenage pregnancies and childhood obesity in Tewkesbury Borough, and most pupils in the district meet the Government recommendation of at least 1 hour of physical activity everyday.
- The percentage of low birth weight of term babies in Tewkesbury Borough, however, is higher than the national rate , and chlamydia detection rates are lower than those in the county and England.
- Educational attainment of pupils in Tewkesbury Borough from early years stage to Key Stage 4 generally matches or exceeds county and national performance.
- During the whole of the 2014/15 reporting year, children living at an address in Tewkesbury Borough have the third-lowest rate of referrals, and initial assessments.
- The rate of children who are the subject of a CP plan is the third-lowest of the six districts in Gloucestershire.
- Looking at the snapshot taken as at 31st August 2015, Tewkesbury Borough has the second-lowest rate of Children in Care, after Gloucester.

5. Keeping Healthy – Prevention

5.1 About this section

While age is the leading risk factor for the majority of chronic health conditions, people's lifestyle can also impact on their health and wellbeing; notably their likelihood of developing conditions such as cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory disease. According to the World Health Organisation almost half of diseases such as the above are associated with four risk factors: poor diet, physical inactivity, smoking, and excess alcohol consumption. Poor mental and emotional wellbeing has also been shown to impact on health outcomes.

This section looks at the prevalence of some of these lifestyle risk factors to help inform decisions about how ill health might be prevented in Tewkesbury Borough.

5.2 Alcohol

5.2.1 *Alcohol Hospital Admissions*

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions, including liver disease, cardiovascular disease and some cancers. It is also a factor in crime and antisocial behaviour. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually.

Alcohol related hospital admissions are one indicator of the extent of harmful drinking in a community.

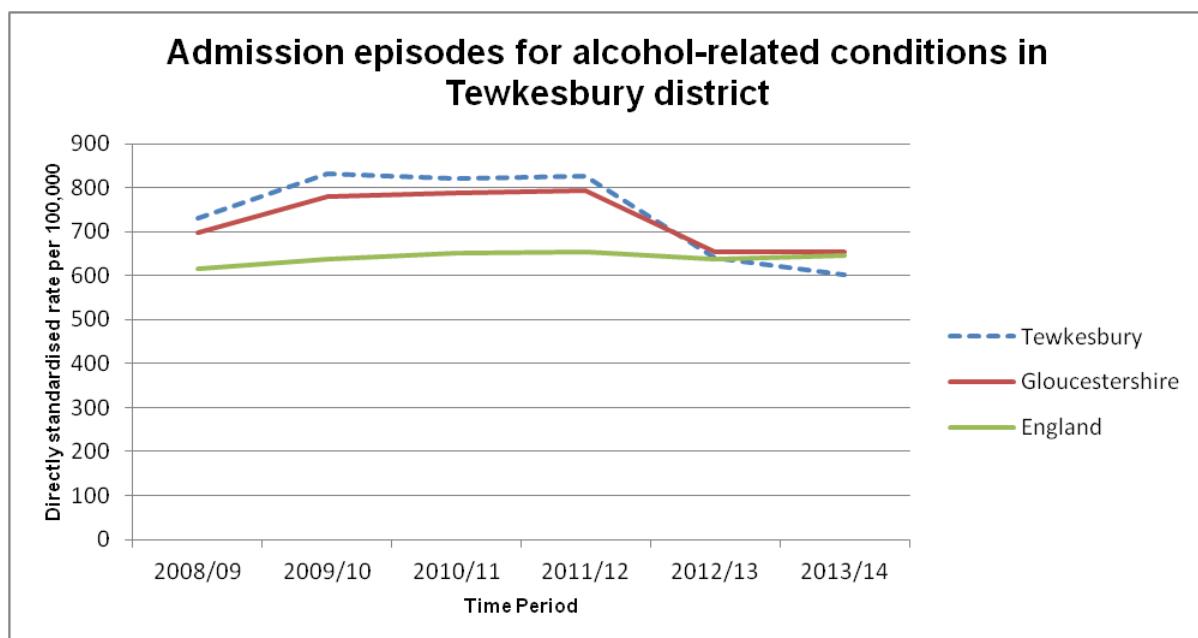


Figure 59: Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (2008/09 – 2013/14)

The rate of alcohol related hospital admissions in Tewkesbury Borough has seen a sharp fall since 2011/12. By 2013/14 the rates were below both the county and national benchmarks.¹²³

5.3 Smoking

5.3.1 Smoking prevalence

Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases, including lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease. It is estimated that up to half of smokers will die from a smoking related condition.

Nationally, in 2008/09, some 463,000 hospital admissions in England among adults aged 35 and over were attributable to smoking, or some 5 per cent of all hospital admissions for this age group. Illnesses among children caused by exposure to second-hand smoke lead to an estimated 300,000 general practice consultations and about 9,500 hospital admissions in the UK each year¹²⁴.

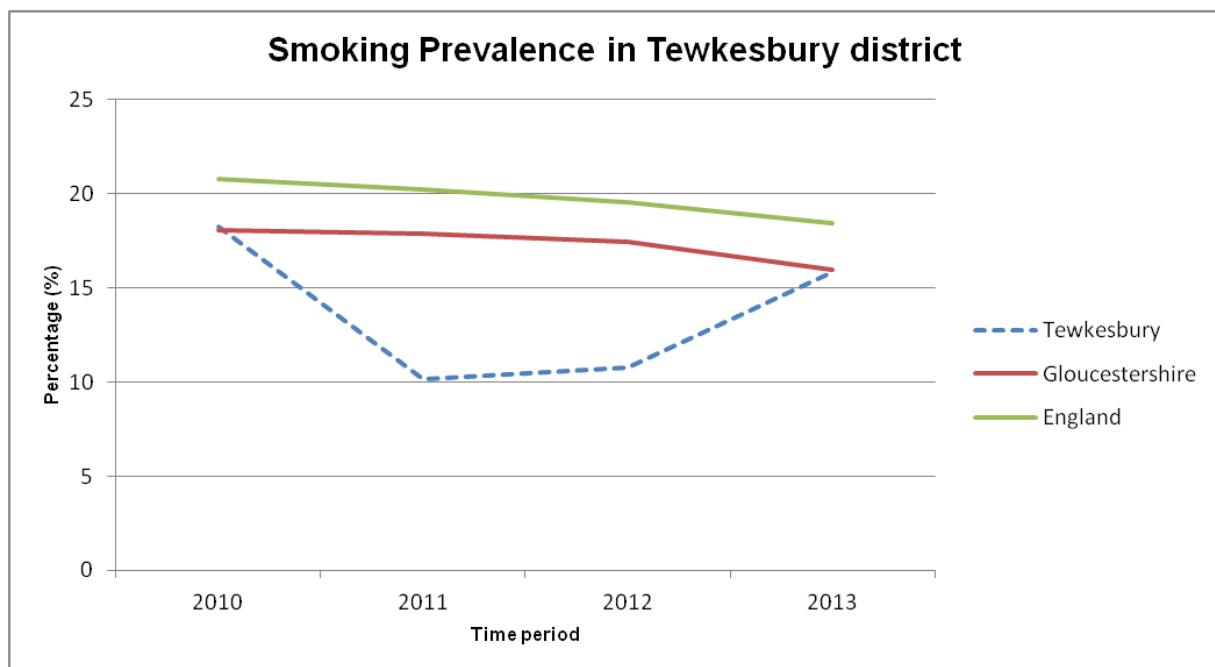


Figure 60: Smoking prevalence 2010-2013

Although there has been a rise in smoking prevalence rates in Tewkesbury Borough since 2012, they have remained below the county rate for the past three years and below the national rate for the past four years.¹²⁵

¹²³ Public Health Outcomes Framework <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

¹²⁴ Passive Smoking and Children, Royal College of Physicians, London, 2010.

¹²⁵ Public Health Outcomes Framework <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

5.4 Maintaining a healthy weight in adults

5.4.1 Excess weight in adults

Obesity in adults is a major determinant of premature mortality and avoidable ill health. It is associated with a number of conditions, including cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and cancer. Obesity can also impact on an individual's emotional wellbeing, and is a factor in absenteeism from work.

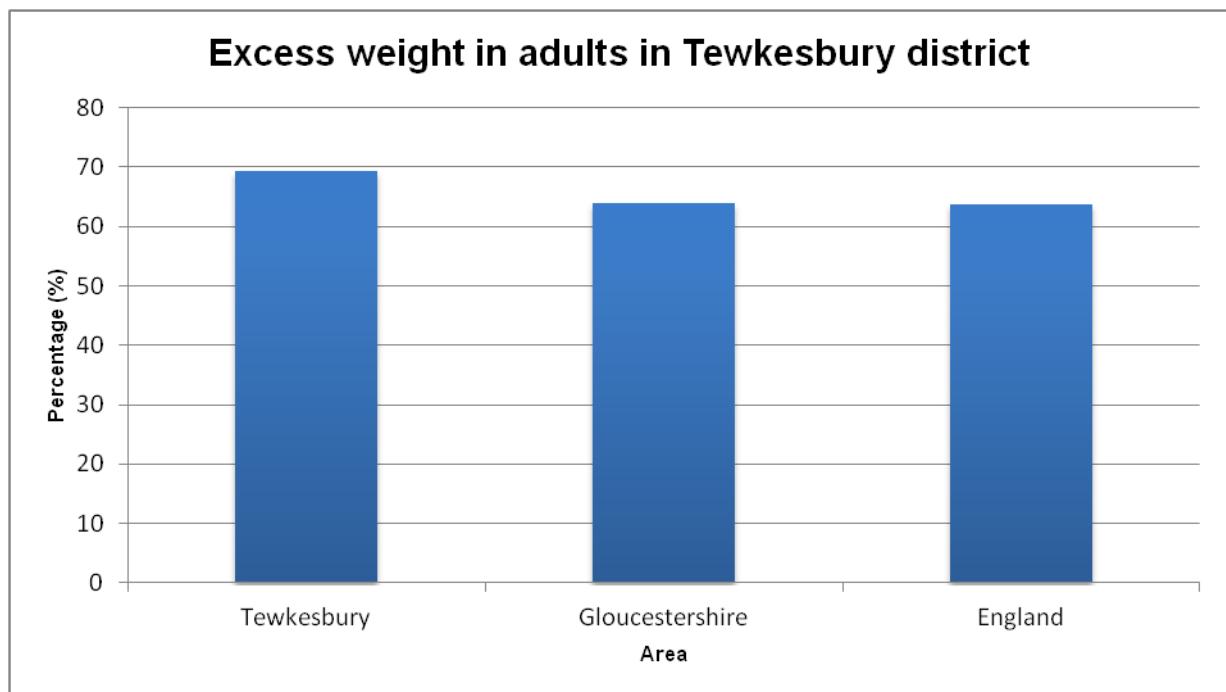


Figure 61: Excess weight in adults 2012 Note: No time-series data currently available due to change of definitions

Excess weight is calculated using the number of adults with a BMI classified as overweight or obese. In 2012, 69% of adults in Tewkesbury Borough were overweight or obese, which was higher than the Gloucestershire (64%) and England (64%) benchmarks.¹²⁶

5.4.2 Physical activity in adults

Physical inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality accounting for 6% of deaths globally. People who have a physically active lifestyle have a 20-35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke compared to those who have a sedentary lifestyle. Regular physical activity is also associated with a reduced risk of diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis and colon/breast cancer and with improved mental health. In older adults physical activity is associated with increased functional capacities. The estimated direct cost of physical inactivity to the NHS across the UK is over £1.6 billion per year.

¹²⁶ *Ibid*

The Chief Medical Officer currently recommends that adults undertake 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate activity per week, in bouts of 10 minutes or more.

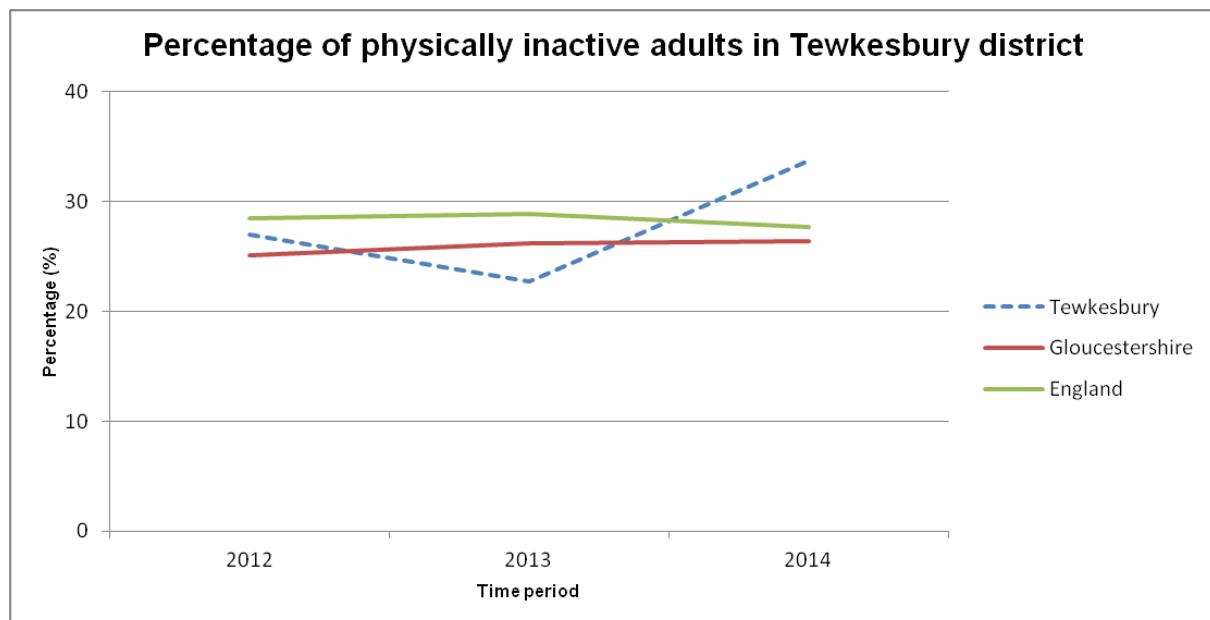


Figure 62: Physically inactive adults (2012-2014)

The percentage of physically inactive adults in Tewkesbury Borough has increased since 2013, which lead to rates being higher than the Gloucestershire and England benchmarks in 2014.¹²⁷

5.5 Social Isolation

5.5.1 National evidence

Loneliness and social isolation affects different people in different ways. Some people are lonely in a crowd whilst others are perfectly content living on their own with little social contact. There is, though, a growing evidence base that links loneliness and social isolation with poorer health as well as demonstrating that declining health or the need to provide care to a loved one can lead to greater loneliness.

The Campaign to End Loneliness on their website¹²⁸ summarises research on the effects of loneliness on health as follows:

Physical health

As bad as 15 cigarettes a day

Increased risk of high blood pressure and diabetes

Mental Health

¹²⁷ *Ibid*

¹²⁸ <http://www.campaigntoendloneliness.org/loneliness-research/> 12/05/2015

Increased risk of cognitive decline and dementia

More prone to depression and increased risk of suicide

Maintaining independence

More likely to visit GP, higher medication use, more falls

Earlier entry to residential and nursing care

More likely to access A&E services

5.5.2 Living alone

Living alone in itself does not mean that people will be lonely or socially isolated. However, research has shown that living alone is associated with higher levels of premature death and other negative outcomes. The following map, using data from the 2011 Census, shows areas in Tewkesbury Borough where older people are more likely to be living alone.

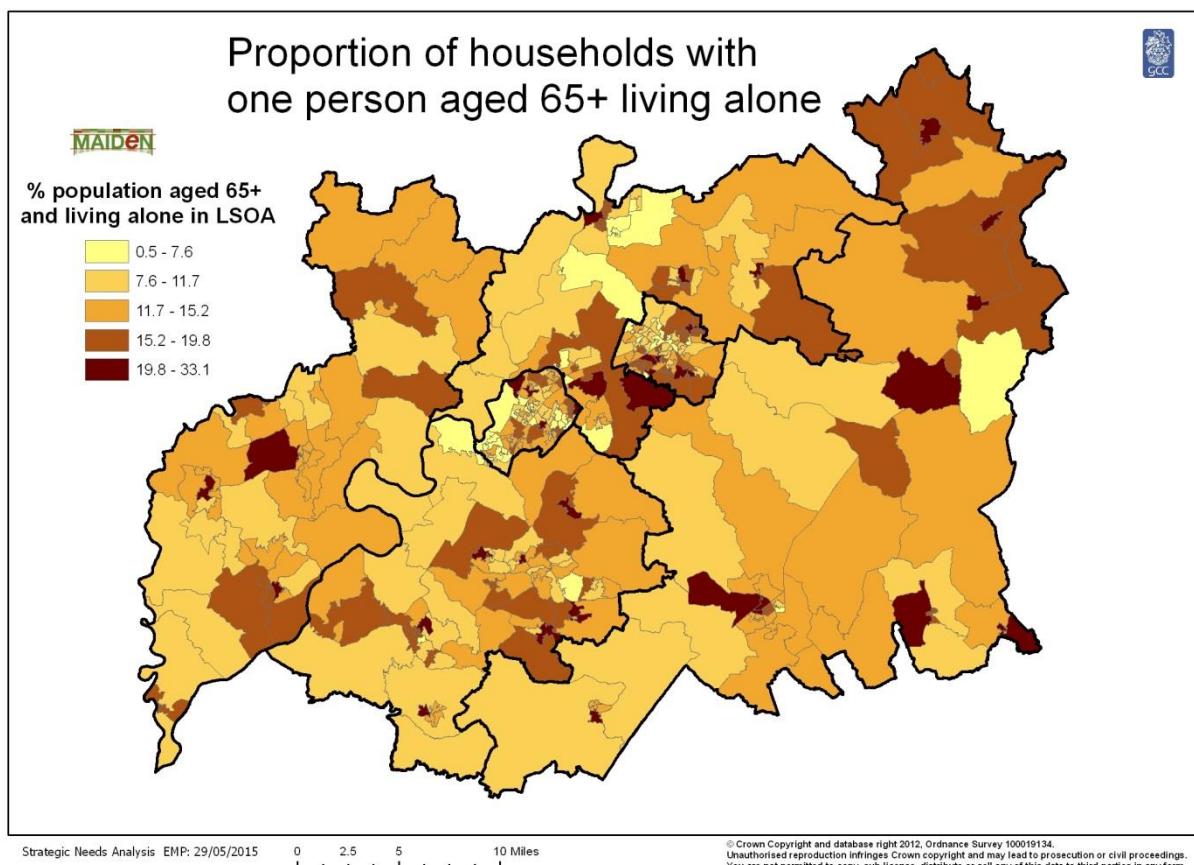


Figure 63: Older people living alone in Gloucestershire

5.5.3 Estimated local need

In Gloucestershire we have adapted a methodology, initially developed by Essex County Council, to estimate where people are most likely to be socially isolated

in the county¹²⁹. A number of risk factors were aggregated to give a ‘vulnerability to social isolation’ score. This was then mapped as follows.

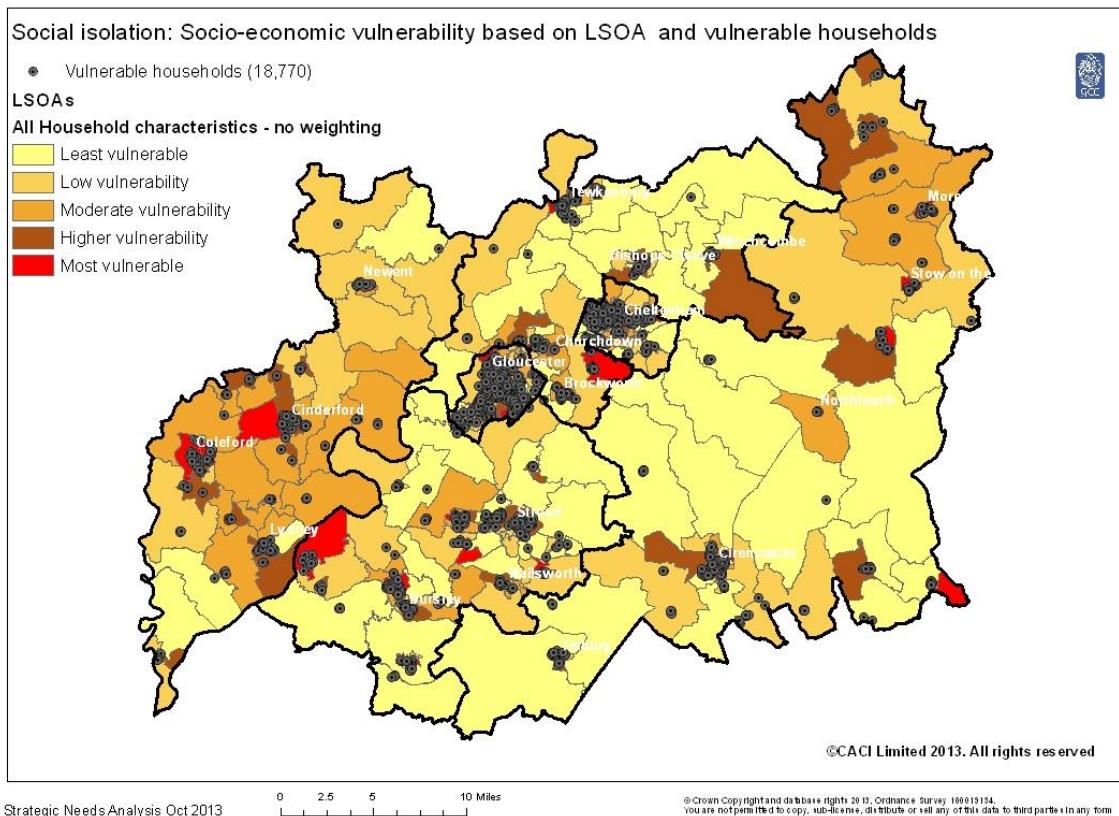


Figure 64: Estimated vulnerability to social isolation in Gloucestershire

5.5.4 Adult social care service user need for social contact

Other ways of identifying the real extent of loneliness and social isolation in the county are being explored. When social workers carry out needs assessments of adult social care service users one of the needs they assess is their need for social activities and relationships. By mapping the number of service users who are recorded with a need that is high or very high in local areas we can see where adult social care users with the highest level of actual loneliness are concentrated as shown in Figure 65. It should be stressed that this dataset is not comprehensive – not all assessments in the period include such a rating. It should also be stressed that it does not show actual levels of need for social activity and relationships for the whole population with social care needs. The means testing element of the social care system will exclude many who do have high levels of need for social contact. This might explain why areas of the Cotswolds that the model suggests would be characterised by higher levels of loneliness do not show up in this map. However, it should highlight areas that

¹²⁹ Social isolation in Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire County Council, 2013, <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/inform/index.cfm?articleid=94013>

contain concentrations of those with most loneliness and least financial resources.

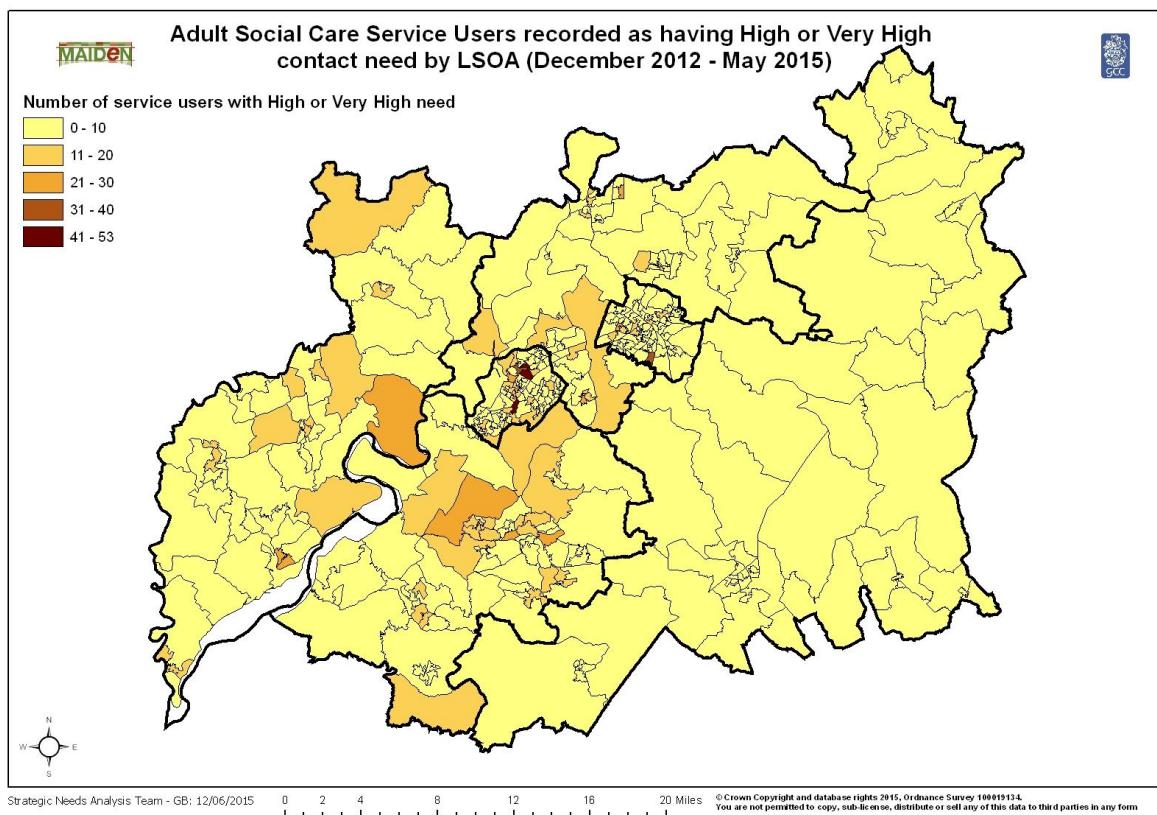


Figure 65: Adult social care users recorded as having a high or very high level of need for social activities and relationships December 2012 - May 2015.

5.5.5 Future work on social isolation

The various strands of intelligence about loneliness and social isolation in Gloucestershire have been collated in a report for the Health and Wellbeing Board which will be available shortly.

5.6 Key messages

- The rate of alcohol related hospital admissions in Tewkesbury Borough has seen a sharp fall since 2011/12. By 2013/14 the rates were below both the county and national benchmarks
- There has been a rise in smoking prevalence rates in Tewkesbury Borough since 2012, but they have remained below the county rate for the past three years and below the national rate for the past four years.
- The proportion of adults who are overweight is higher in Tewkesbury Borough than the Gloucestershire and England benchmarks. The percentage of physically inactive adults in Tewkesbury Borough has also increased since 2013.

- There is a growing evidence base that links loneliness and social isolation with poorer health as well as demonstrating that declining health or the need to provide care to a loved one can lead to greater loneliness.
- In Gloucestershire, a methodology was adapted from a model developed by Essex County Council to estimate where people are most likely to be socially isolated in the county including Tewkesbury Borough. Mapping was also used to show areas in the County including Tewkesbury Borough where adult care service users have shown a high need for social contact.

6. Particular Needs

6.1 About this section

Some groups of people across all age ranges can have particular health and social care needs. Some are born with severe conditions; some develop them during childhood or early adulthood whilst the majority develop more specific needs as part of the ageing process. As the elderly population grows so the need for effective targeting of support becomes increasingly important. The aim is help people remain as independent as possible in the community and out of hospital and residential care because that is what they, in general, want and because it is becoming increasingly unaffordable to continue to meet what can often be relatively high level needs, in this way.

6.2 Disability

6.2.1 *Total population*

Under the Equality Act¹³⁰ a person has a disability if he or she has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The definition is designed to be as broad as possible to cover a wide variety of conditions and impairments including; Sensory Loss, Physical Disabilities, Learning Disabilities, Mental Illness, as well as diseases such as Cancer.

There is no single measure of the number of people with disabilities; instead information is available from a number of sources, many of which use slightly different definitions of disability. The Census of Population is one of the most widely used measures and is based on a broad definition of disability.

According to the 2011 Census 16.5% of Tewkesbury Borough residents (13,523 people) reported having a long term health problem or disability, this was broadly in line with the county average and below the regional and national average. The following graph shows the proportion of people reporting a long-term limiting health problem or disability increases with age, following the county and national trend.

¹³⁰ The Stationery Office, Equality Act 2010 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>
Accessed 15/04/2015.

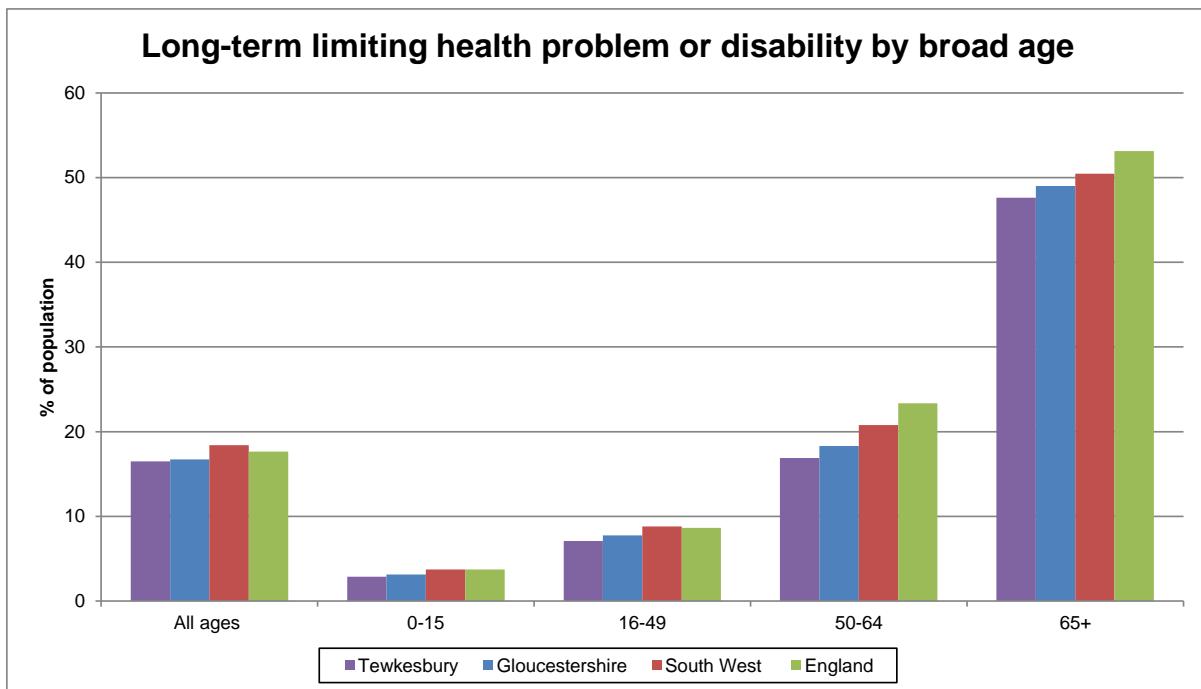


Figure 66: Percentage of the population with a long-term limiting health problem or disability by broad age group, 2011¹³¹

The information provided by the Census has some limitations, it is based on self-reported health, it is not updated regularly and provides no information about the type of health problem or disability.

Individuals with disabilities may be entitled to claim Disability Living Allowance (DLA)¹³², Attendance Allowance (AA)¹³³ or Personal Independence Payments (PIP)¹³⁴. The purpose of these benefits is to contribute towards the extra cost of a health problem or disability, they can be claimed by those in employment as well as those without employment and in conjunction with other benefits. The number of people claiming these benefits is often used as a measure of disability as the information is regularly updated and can be broken down by condition.

The data set will not reflect all of those with a disability, there will be people who feel they do not need financial help and therefore do not apply for these benefits. There will also be people who apply but are not eligible because their disability is not considered severe enough.

¹³¹ ONS, 2011 Census <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 16/09/2015.

¹³² Disability Living Allowance can be claimed by a person who has a disability or health condition which requires them to have help with their personal care or have supervision needs, and/or those who have difficulty getting around provided they claim before the age of 65. Disability Living Allowance is being replaced by Personal Independent Payments for all people aged 16+.

¹³³ Attendance Allowance is available to people aged 65+ who develop a disability or health condition which requires them to have help with their personal care or have supervision needs, and/or those who have difficulty getting around.

¹³⁴ Personal Independence Payments are replacing Disability Living Allowance for people aged 16-64. The transfer to Personal Independence Payments should be complete by late 2017.

Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance cannot be claimed at the same time, this means it is possible to combine the counts of these benefits to estimate the total number of disabled people claiming a disability benefit. In February 2015 there were 5,280 people claiming Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance in Tewkesbury Borough, representing 6.2% of the total population¹³⁵, Figure 67 shows this was lower than the county, regional and national averages. Tewkesbury Borough had a higher proportion of disability benefit claimants than Cheltenham and Cotswold, but a lower proportion than the Forest of Dean, Gloucester and Stroud.

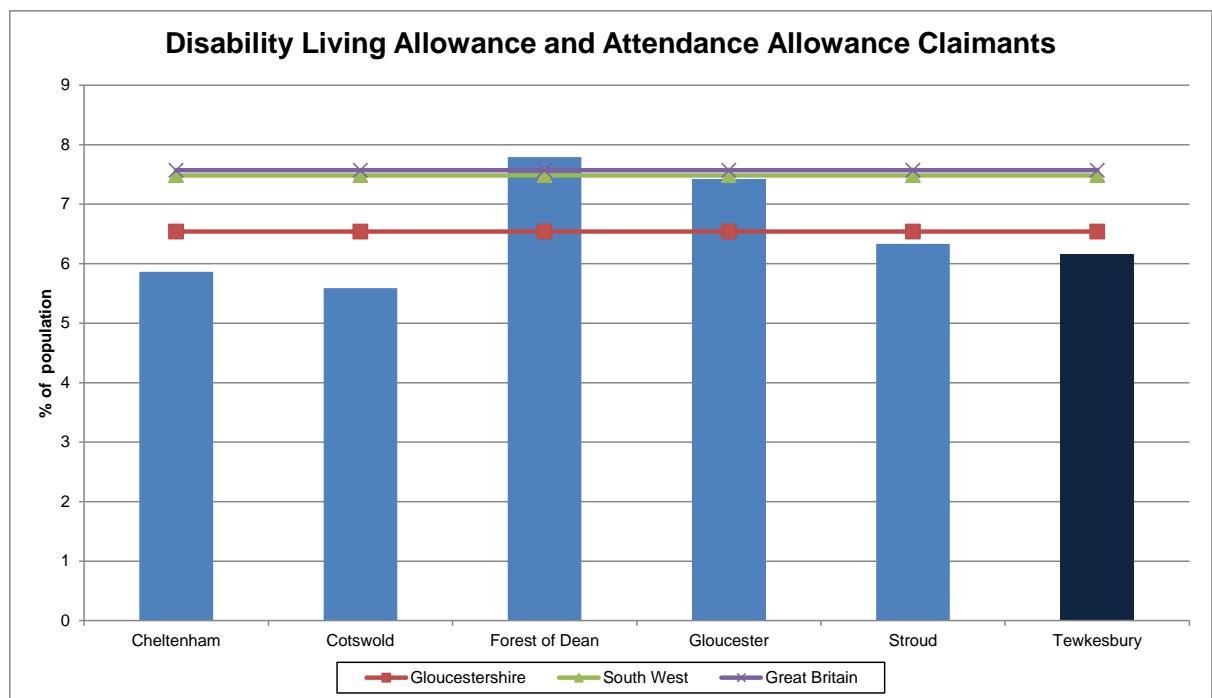


Figure 67: Proportion of the population claiming Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance, February 2015¹³⁶

Figure 68 shows the total number of disability benefit claimants in Tewkesbury Borough and Gloucestershire has been falling since 2013. This is primarily due to the introduction of Personal Independence Payment for new working age claimants, which began in April 2013.

¹³⁵ DWP, Tabulation Tool – WPLS(100% of claimants) <http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/tabtool.html> Accessed 07/10/2015.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*

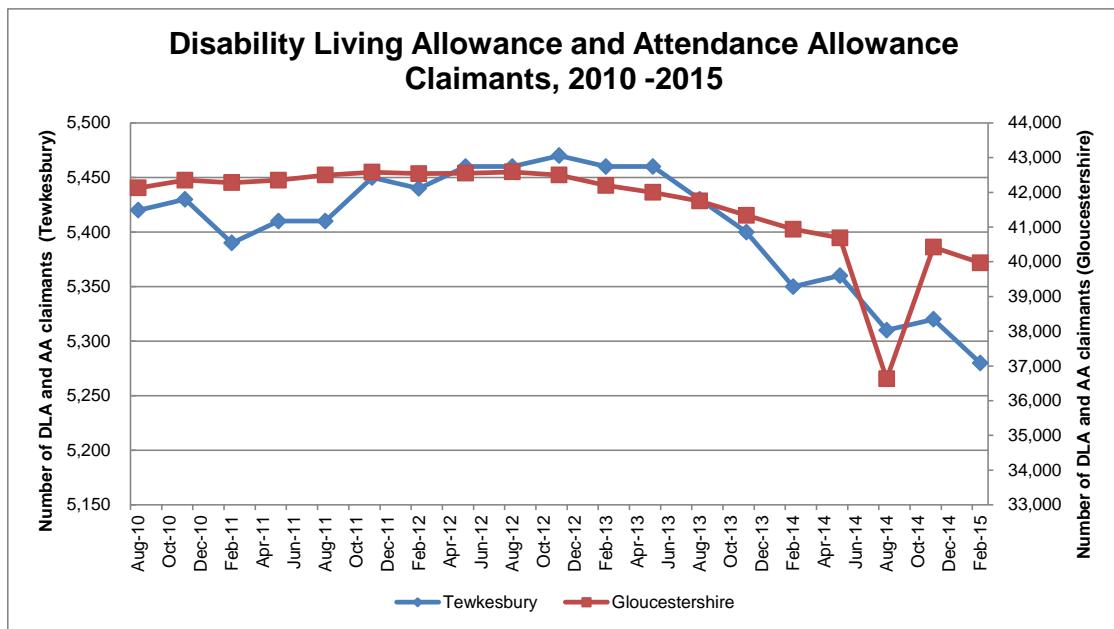
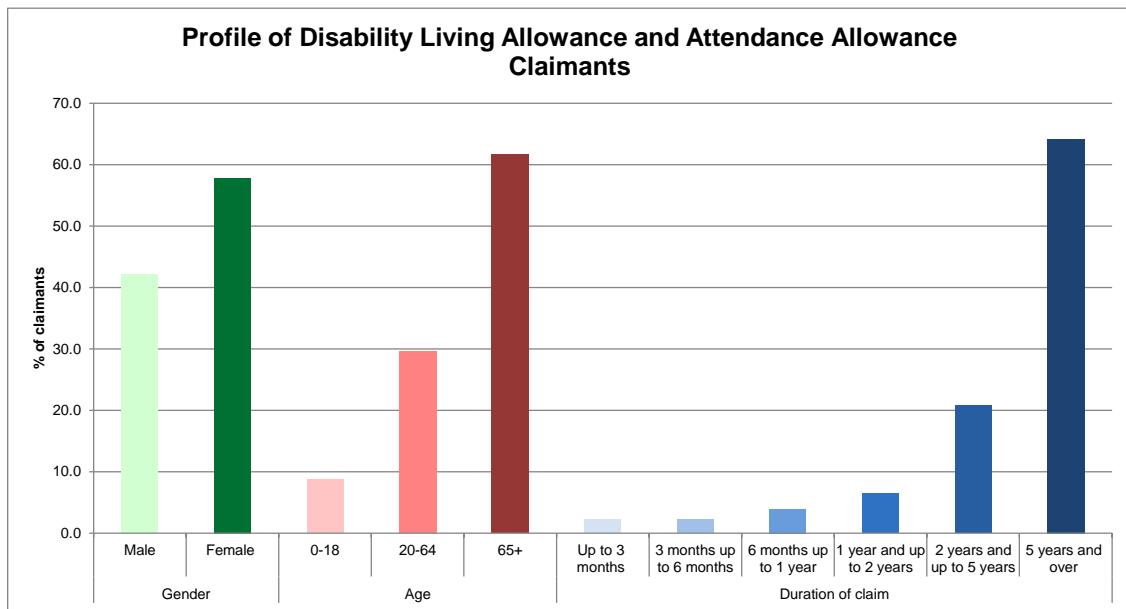


Figure 68: Five year trend in the number of Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance Claimants in Tewkesbury Borough and Gloucestershire, 2010-2015¹³⁷ (Note: y-axis does not start at 0)

The characteristics of Tewkesbury Borough's Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance claimants are illustrated in Figure 69. Females and people aged 65+ account for the largest proportion of disability benefit claimants, the majority of claimants have been long term claimants, with almost 65% claiming for over 5 years. These characteristics are reflected at a county, regional and national level.



¹³⁷ *Ibid.*

Figure 69: Profile of Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance Claimants in Tewkesbury Borough, February 2015¹³⁸

There is some variation between age groups. Figure 70 shows that males are responsible for 64% of claims made by 0-17 year olds and only 38% of claims made by people aged 65+.

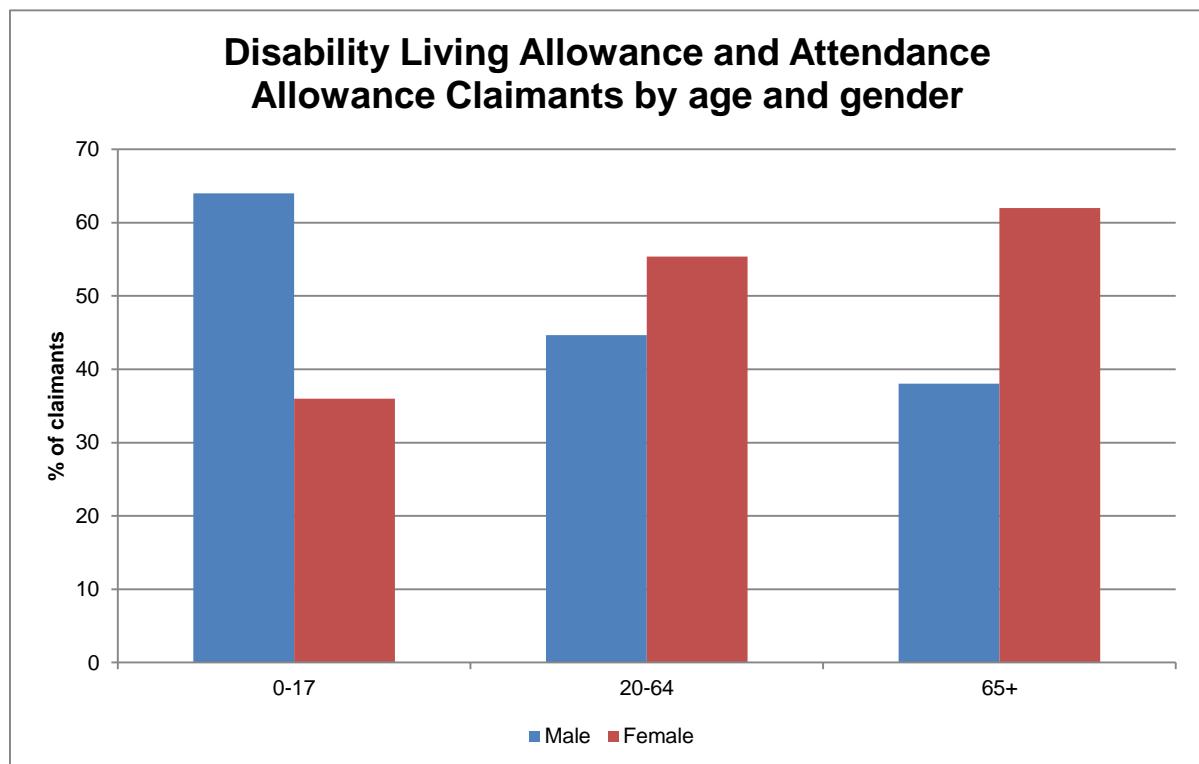


Figure 70: Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance Claimants by age and gender, February 2015¹³⁹

Benefit data can be broken down by the main disabling condition of the claimant. Five percent of all claims are sampled, the percentages derived from this sample data are applied to the total number of disability benefits claims to create an estimated count of claims for each condition. Figure 71 shows that in February 2015, arthritis was the most commonly reported disabling condition in Tewkesbury Borough, representing over a quarter (27%) of all claims. “Other” conditions and mental health were the second and third most common conditions, reported by 17% and 13% of all claimants respectively. The most commonly reported conditions in Tewkesbury Borough generally follow the county and national trend.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*

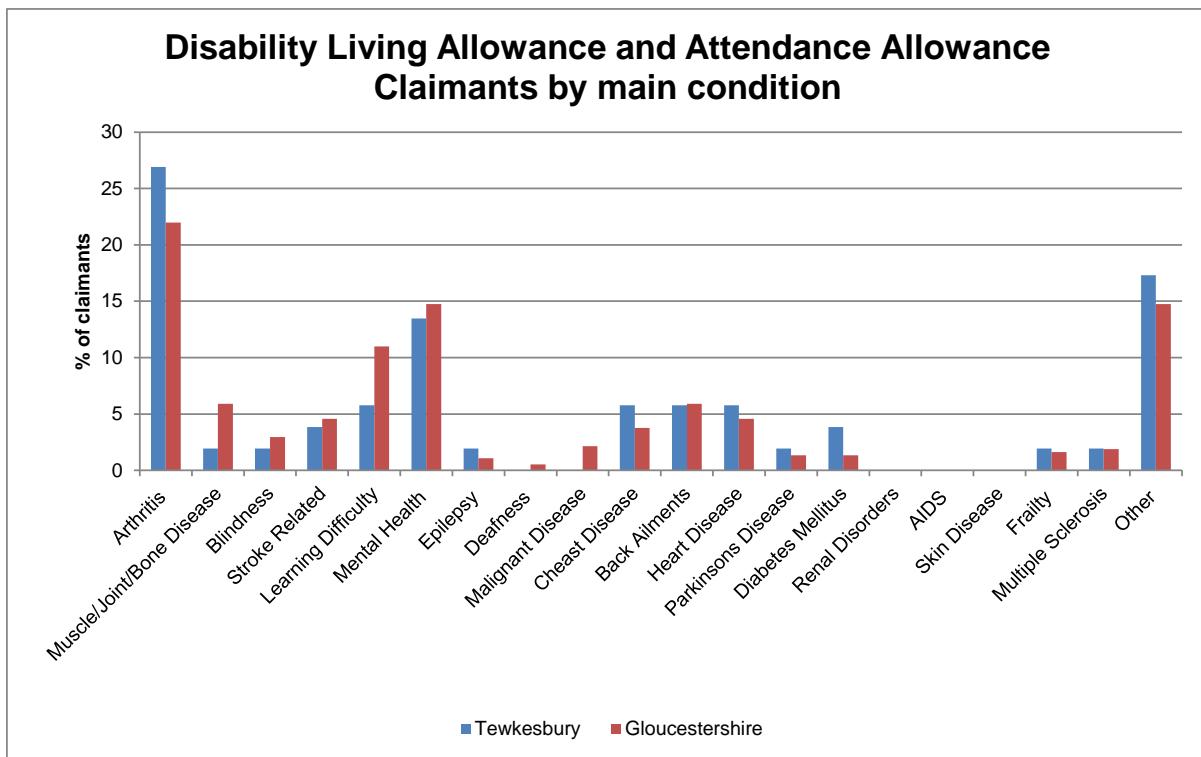


Figure 71: Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance Claimants by main disabling condition, February 2015¹⁴⁰

There are some differences in the conditions reported by Disability Living Allowance claimants and Attendance Allowance claimants. The following graph shows age related conditions such as arthritis, blindness, stroke related and frailty all account for a significantly higher proportion of Attendance Allowance claimants than Disability Living Allowance claimants, reflecting the older nature of the claimants. Learning Difficulties account for 10% of Disability Living Allowance claimants, but no Attendance Allowance claimants. This is unsurprising as Attendance Allowance can only be claimed for conditions that develop after the age of 65, and the nature of learning difficulties means they are usually diagnosed earlier in life.

¹⁴⁰ DWP, Tabulation Tool – 5% sample data <http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/5pc/tbtool.html>
Accessed 07/10/2015.

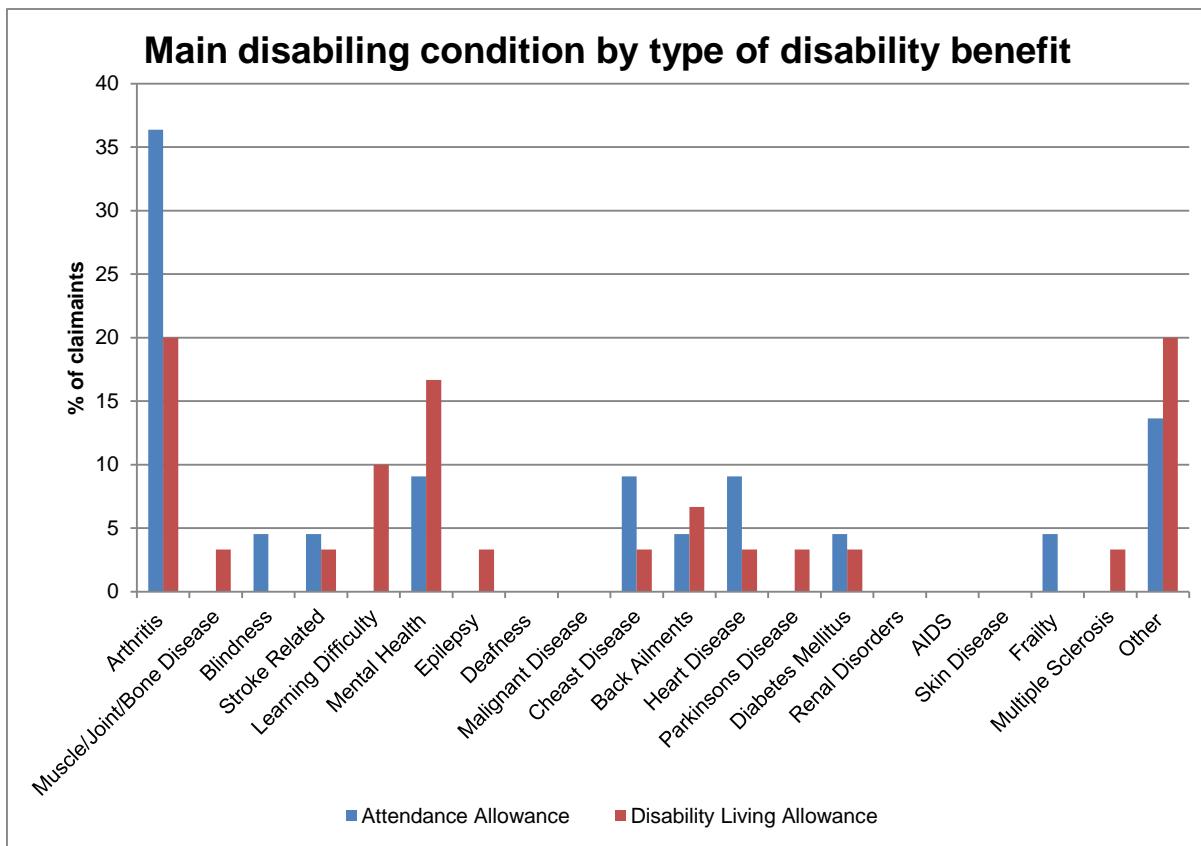


Figure 72: Main disabling condition by type of disability benefit, February 2015¹⁴¹

Personal Independence Payments are replacing Disability Living Allowance for the working age population. Since April 2013 new working age claimants have had to apply for Personal Independence Payments. Existing working age claimants of Disability Living Allowance will eventually be asked to claim Personal Independence Payments instead of Disability Living Allowance. This process is being introduced in stages and was due to start in Tewkesbury Borough in September 2015¹⁴². Data about the numbers of Personal Independence Payments claimed in Tewkesbury Borough is experimental and is not comparable with data about Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance. The latest data for July 2015 shows that in Tewkesbury Borough there were 348 people claiming Personal Independence Payments¹⁴³. Figure 73 shows the number of Personal Independence Payment claimants has been increasing month on month since April 2013.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁴² DWP, Introducing Personal Independence Payment

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/simplifying-the-welfare-system-and-making-sure-work-pays/supporting-pages/introducing-personal-independence-payment> Accessed 08/10/2015.

¹⁴³ DWP, Stat-Xplore <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/> Accessed 08/10/2015.

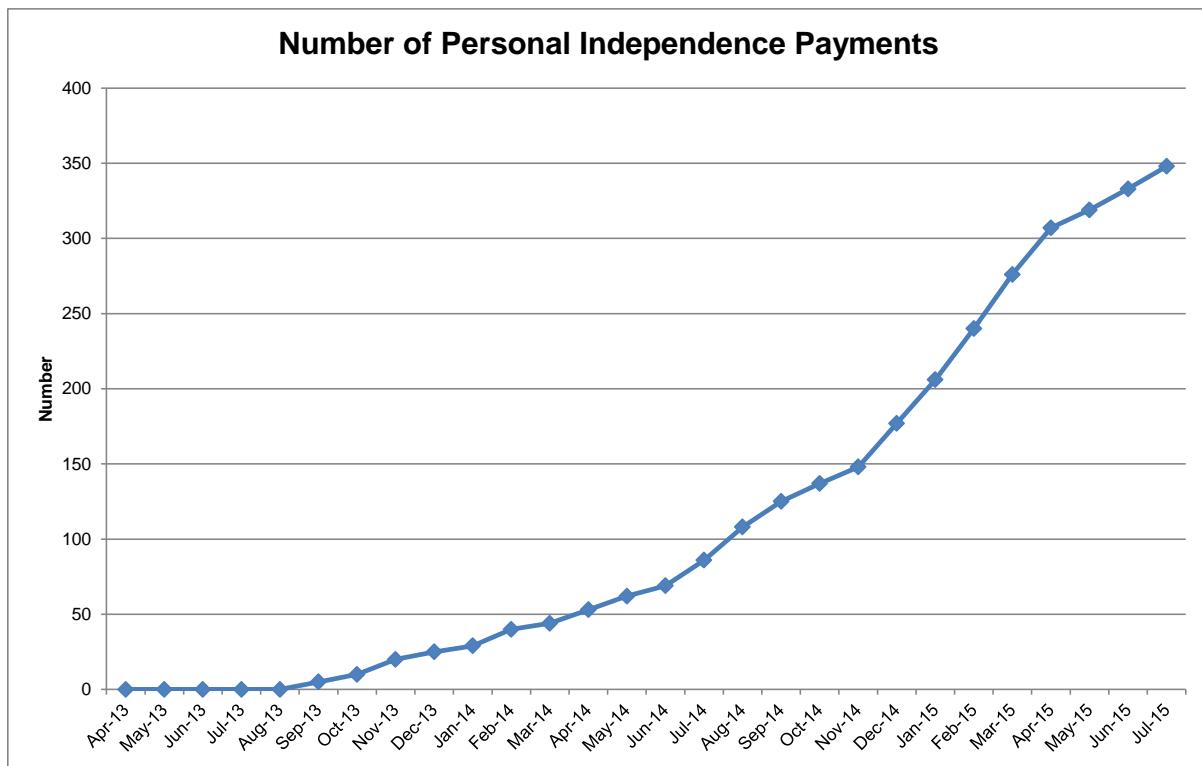


Figure 73: Number of Personal Independence Payment Claims in Payment, April 2013 to July 2015¹⁴⁴

6.2.2 Children with Special Educational Needs

Census data and information about disability related benefit claimants provide an overall picture of the number of disabled people. Other sources of information provide us with a partial picture by focusing on particular age groups. The number of children with Special Educational Needs is often used as a proxy measure for children with disabilities. Special Educational Needs affect a child's ability to learn and can include; behavioural issues, learning difficulties physical disabilities. The definition of Special Educational Needs means it will not capture all disabilities, only those that affect a child's learning.

In 2013/14 there were 1,949 children and young people in maintained schools in Tewkesbury Borough with Special Educational Needs, Figure 74 shows this equates to 15.6% of pupils, which was lower than the county average and all of the other districts with the exception of Cotswold¹⁴⁵.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁵ School Census, Jan 10-Jan 14.

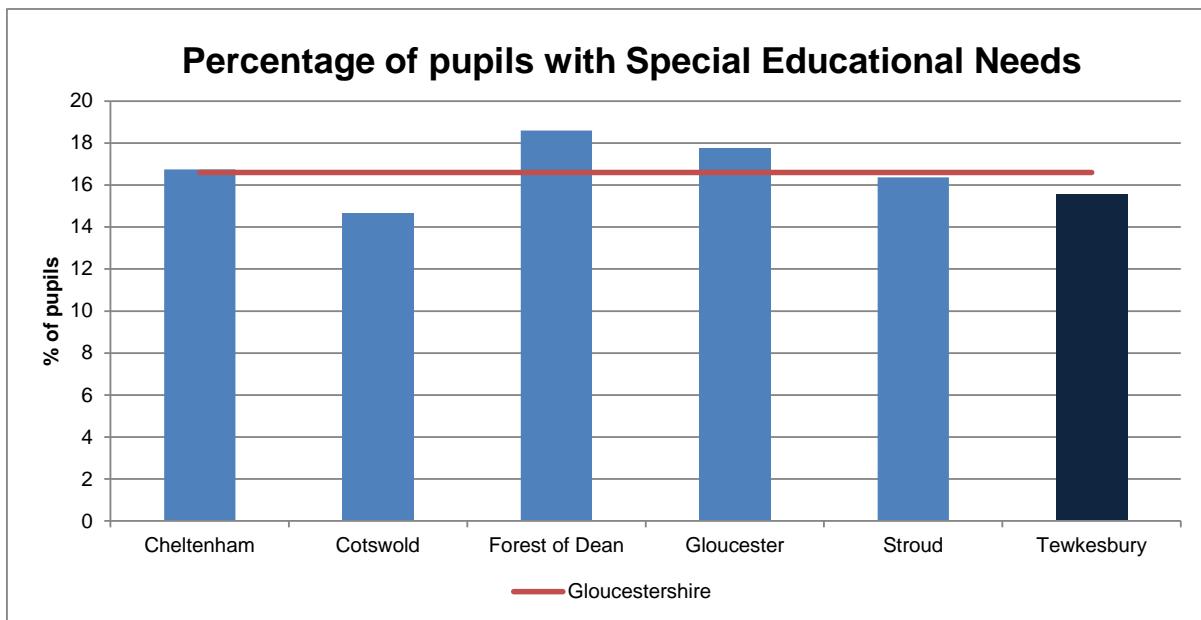


Figure 74: Percentage of pupils with Special Educational Needs by district of education, January 2014¹⁴⁶

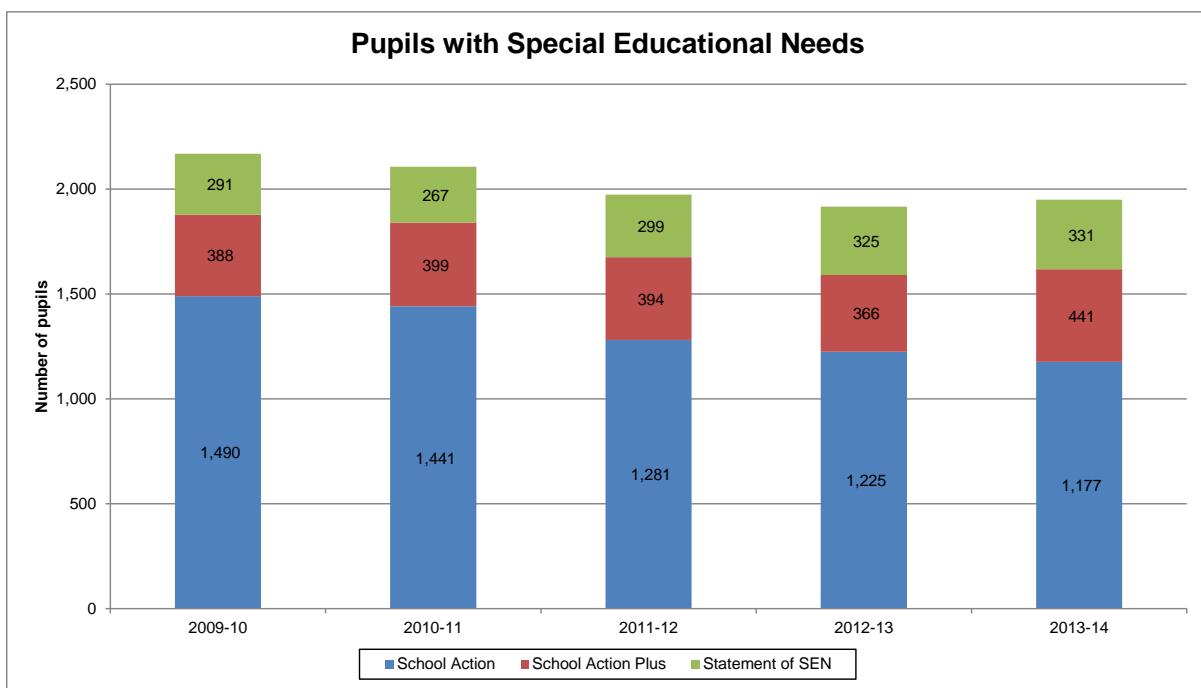
Figure 75 shows the total number of pupils in Tewkesbury Borough schools with Special Educational Needs has generally been declining since 2009/10, with the exception if the last year. This decline was due to a fall in the number of children with School Action¹⁴⁷ or School Action Plus¹⁴⁸ level of need, while the number of children with Statements of Special Educational Needs¹⁴⁹ increased during the period, perhaps reflecting an increase in the severity of needs.

¹⁴⁶ School Census, Jan 10-Jan 14.

¹⁴⁷ Pupils who require School Action usually have additional learning needs and should receive additional support from within the school, such as small group tuition.

¹⁴⁸ School Action Plus is used when School Action has not been able to help a child make adequate progress. Staff that work with Pupils requiring School Action Plus, should receive advice or support from outside specialists

¹⁴⁹ Statements of Special Educational Needs are given to those in need of the most intensive support.



*Figure 75: Number of pupils on the Special Educational Needs Code of Practice, 2009/10 – 2013/14*¹⁵⁰

Information about the primary need (or condition) is recorded for all pupils at School Action Plus or with a Statement of Special Educational Needs. Figure 76 shows that in 2013/14 the most common category of need in Tewkesbury Borough schools was Moderate Learning Difficulties, this differs from the picture seen at county level where the most common category of need was Speech, Language and Communication Needs.

¹⁵⁰ School Census, Jan 10-Jan 14.

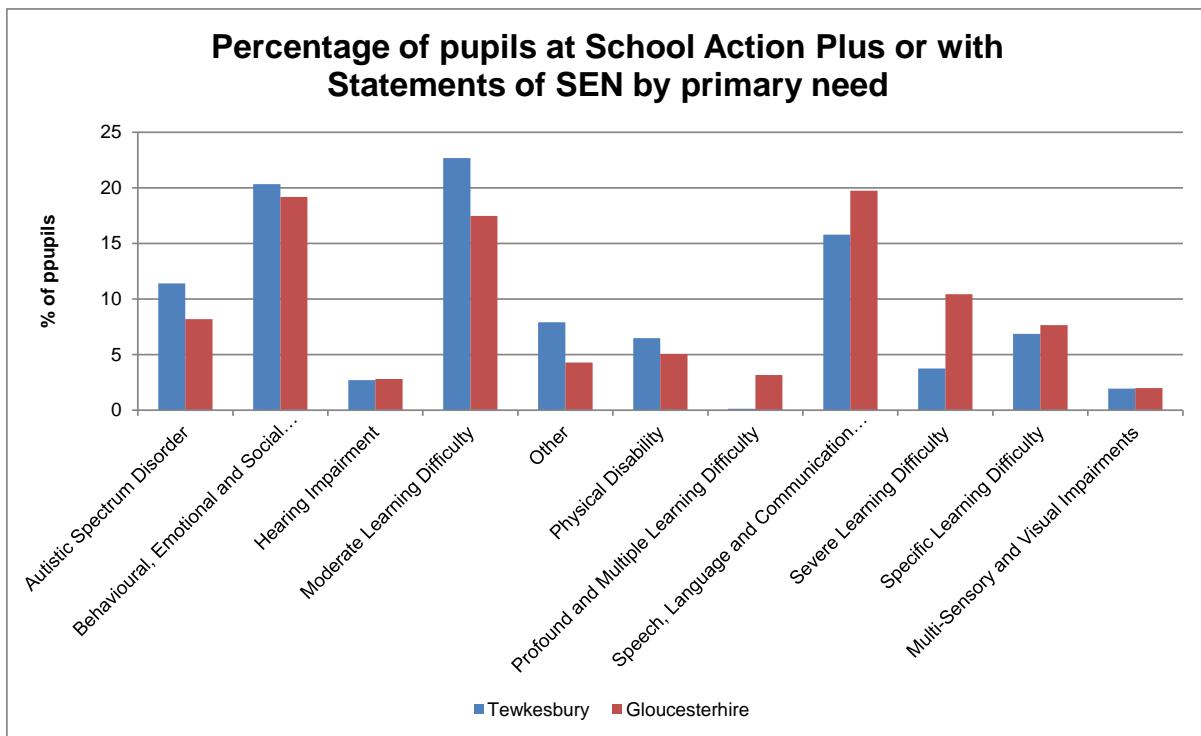


Figure 76: Percentage of pupils at School Action Plus or with Statements of SEN by primary need, January 2014¹⁵¹

Figure 77 illustrates the trend in primary need over the last 5 years. The greatest change in Tewkesbury Borough schools has been in the number of children with Autistic Spectrum Disorders and Moderate Learning Difficulties, which increased by 29 and 26 children respectively. The only increase has been in the number of children with Specific Learning Difficulties and Speech, Language and Communication Needs, which fell by 10 and 2 pupils respectively.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*

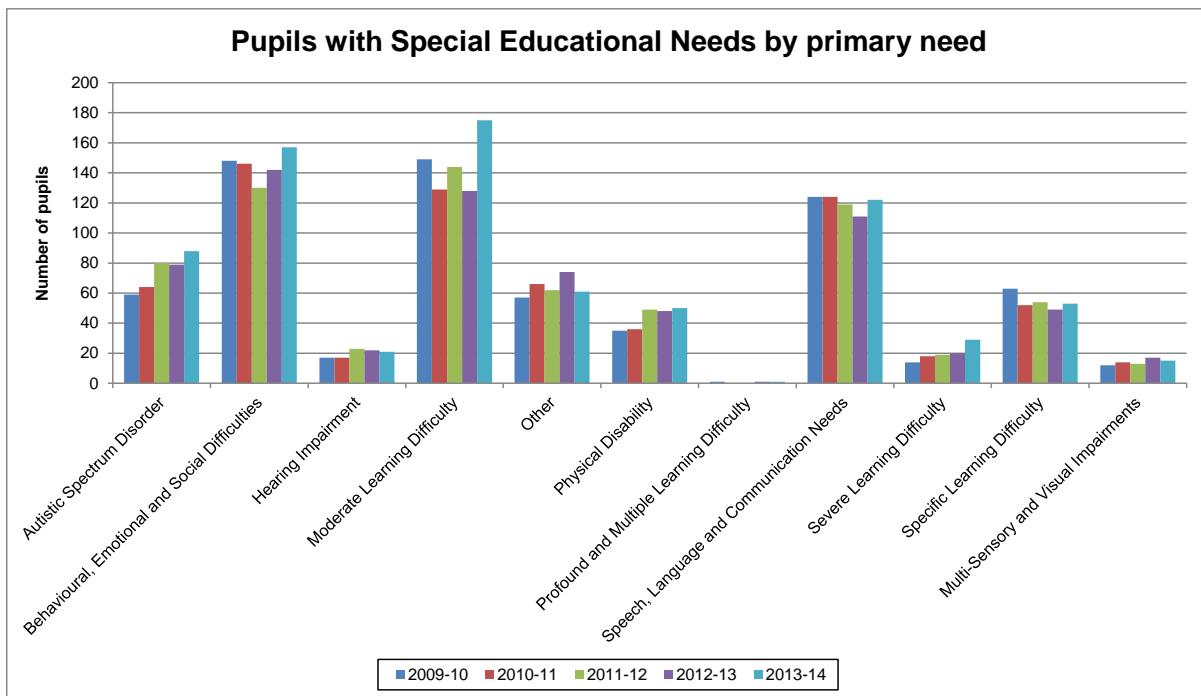


Figure 77: Number of pupils with Special Educational Needs by primary need, 2009/10 – 2013/14¹⁵²

For further information about children with Special Educational Needs please see our SEND needs analysis¹⁵³.

6.2.3 Adults with disabilities

The Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) and Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) provide current and future estimates of the number of adults with learning and physical disabilities.

In 2014 there was an estimated 5,334 people aged 18-64 with a severe or moderate physical disability living in Tewkesbury Borough¹⁵⁴ and an additional 3,394 people aged 65+ who are unable to manage at least one mobility activity on their own¹⁵⁵.

Figure 78 shows the number of people with a moderate or serious physical disability is projected to increase between 2014 and 2025. The number of people aged over 65 who are unable to manage at least one mobility activity on their own, is forecast to increase at a steeper rate, from 3,394 in 2014 to 4,574 in

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³

https://search3.openobjects.com/mediamanager/gloucs/glosfamilies/files/children_and_youth_0-24_years_with_special_educational_needs_and_disabilities - needs_analysis_v1_0.pdf

¹⁵⁴ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) <http://www.pansi.org.uk/> Accessed 07/05/2015.

¹⁵⁵ Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) <http://www.poppi.org.uk/> Accessed 07/05/2015.

2025. This increase is likely to result in a noticeable increase in demand for health and social care services.

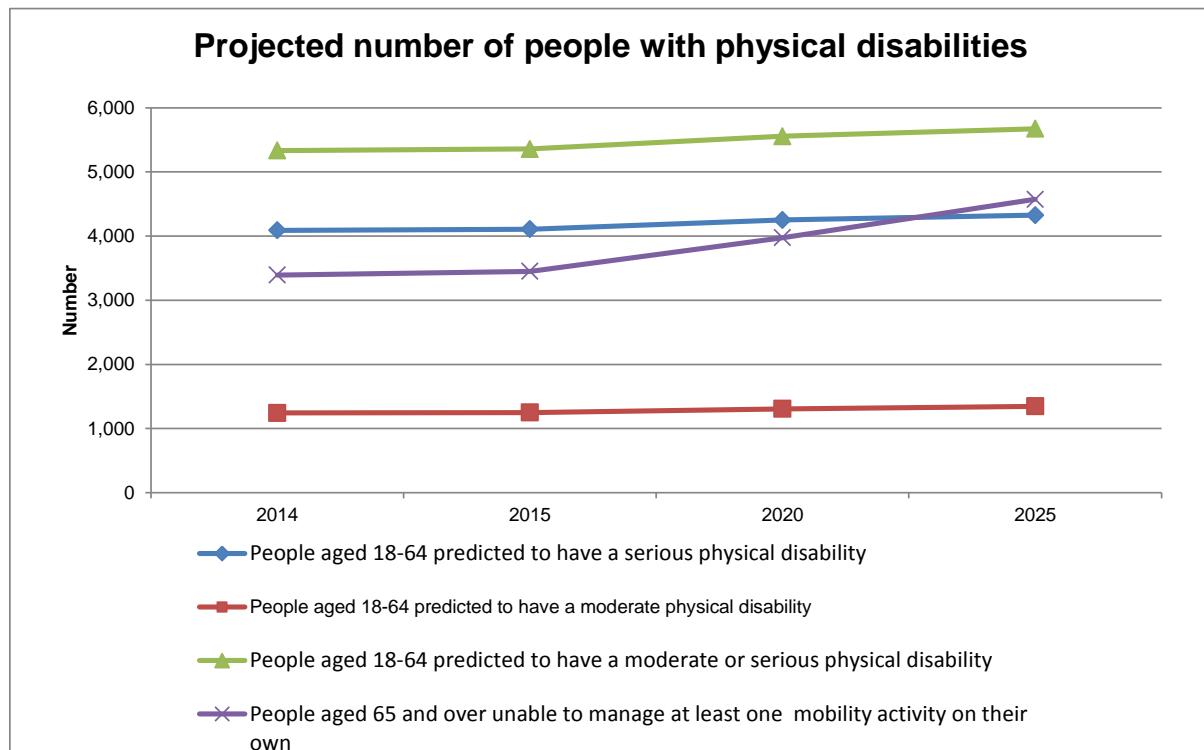


Figure 78: Projected number of people with moderate or serious physical disability (aged 18-64)¹⁵⁶ or unable to manage at least one mobility activity on their own, 2014-2025¹⁵⁷

In 2014 there was an estimated 1,572 people aged 18+ with a learning disability living in Tewkesbury Borough. Figure 79 shows the number of people aged 18+ with a learning disability is forecast to increase to 1,718 people by 2025, this represents an increase of 146 people or 9.3%.

¹⁵⁶ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) <http://www.pansi.org.uk/> Accessed 07/05/2015.

¹⁵⁷ Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) <http://www.poppi.org.uk/> Accessed 07/05/2015.

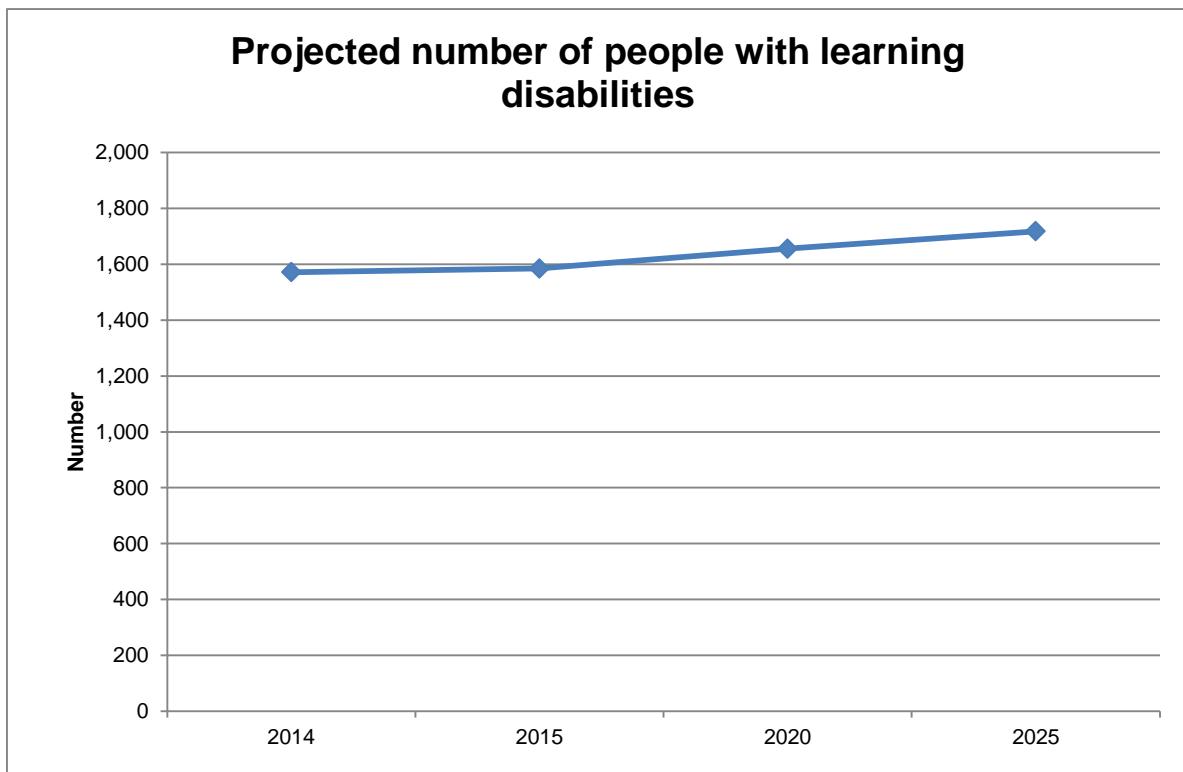


Figure 79: Projected number of people aged 18+ with a learning disability, 2014-2025¹⁵⁸

6.2.4 Experiences and outcomes of people with disabilities

National research has shown people with disabilities are more likely to be at risk of poor outcomes than their peers. A report by the Office for Disability Issues shows that nationally people with disabilities are¹⁵⁹:

- More likely to live in poverty, 19% of individuals in families with at least one disabled member live in relative income poverty compared to 15% of individuals in families with no disabled member.
- More likely to experience unfair treatment at work than non-disabled people. In 2008, 19% of disabled people experienced unfair treatment at work compared to 13% of non-disabled people.
- More likely to be victims of crime than non-disabled people. This gap is largest amongst 16-34 year-olds where 39% of disabled people reported having been a victim of crime compared to 28% of non-disabled people.
- Less likely to live in households with access to the internet than non-disabled people. In 2011, 61% of disabled people lived in households with internet access, compared to 86% of non-disabled people

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁹ Department for Work and Pensions and Office for Disability Issues, Disability Facts and Figures <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disability-facts-and-figures/disability-facts-and-figures> Accessed 07/05/2015.

Local data also shows people with disabilities are:

- Less likely to be in employment than non-disabled people. During the period April 2014-March 2015, 66.3% of working age disabled people were in employed in Tewkesbury Borough, compared to 83.7% of non-disabled people¹⁶⁰.
- Less likely to achieve 5 or more GCSE's grades A*-C. In Gloucestershire, in 2014 21.4% of pupils with SEN but without a statement and 8.1% of pupils with a statement of SEN achieved 5+GCSE A*-C grades including English and mathematics, this compares to 68.1% of pupils without SEN¹⁶¹.
- Less likely to participate in sport. In Gloucestershire in 2012/13, 20.1% of people with a limiting illness or disability participated in sport at least once a week, compared to 39.8% of people without a limiting illness or disability¹⁶².

However there is also evidence to suggest people with disabilities are increasingly achieving great things, and building better lives. Employment rates for disabled people in Gloucestershire are improving, children with Special Education Needs are achieving greater success at GCSE Level and participation of disabled people in sports is increasing¹⁶³.

6.3 Mental health

Unfortunately, very little mental health data is published at a district level, as it is generally recorded at an Upper Tier Local Authority or CCG level by organisations such as Public Health England and the HSCIC. The only available data at a district level is either heavily modelled from national estimates, or only gives very small and unreliable pieces of information around the highest levels of need, all of which would give an unrepresentative message on the levels of mental health need in each district. County and CCG level mental health data can be found on various Public Health England portals¹⁶⁴.

¹⁶⁰ ONS, Annual Population Survey <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk> Accessed 07/08/2015.

¹⁶¹ DfE SfR 50/2014.

¹⁶² Active People Survey, Sport England

http://archive.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey/active_people_survey_7.aspx

Accessed 30/04/2015.

¹⁶³ Strategic Needs Analysis Team, Children and young people (0-24) with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) - Needs Analysis

https://search3.openobjects.com/mediamanager/gloucs/glosfamilies/files/children_and_youth_people_0-24_years_with_special_educational_needs_and_disabilities_-needs_analysis_v1_0.pdf

Accessed 28/04/2015.

¹⁶⁴ <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health>

6.4 Long-term conditions

About 15 million people in England have a long-term condition¹⁶⁵. Long-term conditions or chronic diseases are conditions for which there is currently no cure, and which are managed with drugs and other treatment.

Long-term conditions are more prevalent in older people (58 per cent of people over 60 compared to 14 per cent under 40) and in more deprived groups (people in the poorest social class have a 60 per cent higher prevalence than those in the richest social class and 30 per cent more severity of disease)¹⁶⁶.

People with long-term conditions now account for about 50 per cent of all GP appointments, 64 per cent of all outpatient appointments and over 70 per cent of all inpatient bed days.

Treatment and care for people with long-term conditions is estimated to take up around £7 in every £10 of total health and social care expenditure¹⁶⁷.

Projections for the future of long-term conditions are not straightforward. The Department of Health (based on self-reported health) estimates that the overall number of people with at least one long-term condition may remain relatively stable until 2018. However, analysis of individual conditions suggests that the numbers are growing, and the number of people with multiple long-term conditions appears to be rising.^{168 169}

¹⁶⁵ Department of Health (2012). Report. [Long-term conditions compendium of Information: 3rd edition](#)

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁸ The Kings Fund <http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/time-to-think-differently/trends/disease-and-disability/long-term-conditions-multi-morbidity>

¹⁶⁹ Department of Health (2012). Report. [Long-term conditions compendium of Information: 3rd edition](#)

Key

	Significantly higher than Gloucestershire average
	Not significantly different to Gloucestershire average
	Significantly lower than Gloucestershire average

Condition	CCG prevalence	Cheltenham	Forest of Dean	Gloucester City	North Cotswold	South Cotswold	Stroud and Berkeley Vale	Tewkesbury
Hypertension	13.92%	12.82%	16.48%	13.25%	16.28%	14.57%	14.01%	14.17%
Asthma	6.49%	6.41%	7.33%	6.07%	6.60%	6.72%	6.81%	5.96%
Depression (18+)	6.24%	6.44%	8.29%	6.51%	5.00%	5.93%	5.58%	4.68%
Diabetes (17+)	6.12%	5.31%	7.35%	7.02%	6.06%	5.55%	5.70%	5.90%
Chronic Kidney Disease (18+)	6.01%	5.42%	7.39%	6.09%	6.23%	6.38%	6.06%	4.96%
Hypothyroidism	4.64%	4.36%	5.22%	4.60%	5.28%	5.06%	4.42%	4.46%
Coronary Heart Disease	3.19%	2.95%	3.84%	3.01%	3.78%	3.14%	3.30%	3.12%
Cancer	2.38%	2.40%	2.54%	1.94%	3.20%	2.60%	2.63%	2.23%
Atrial Fibrillation	1.87%	1.78%	2.09%	1.53%	2.61%	2.26%	1.95%	1.91%
Stroke	1.87%	1.79%	2.36%	1.64%	2.34%	1.94%	1.84%	1.97%
COPD	1.68%	1.69%	2.11%	1.64%	1.65%	1.61%	1.62%	1.52%
Epilepsy (18+)	0.86%	0.82%	1.01%	0.94%	0.76%	0.70%	0.80%	0.88%
Dementia	0.76%	0.78%	0.86%	0.65%	0.87%	0.83%	0.84%	0.64%
Mental Health	0.74%	0.86%	0.71%	0.77%	0.66%	0.53%	0.73%	0.57%
Heart Failure	0.69%	0.74%	0.92%	0.62%	0.61%	0.70%	0.69%	0.52%

Figure 80: Long term conditions. All data from 2013/14, aside from Chronic Kidney Disease which is 2012/13. Data not age standardised. Data is dependent on GPs diagnosing and recording conditions correctly.¹⁷⁰

For the majority of long term conditions (LTCs) recorded on QOF disease registers, Tewkesbury has a similar prevalence rate to the county as a whole, although is significantly high for hypertension. QOF data is not age standardised, and as such the fairly low prevalence of LTCs is likely to reflect the locality's average age structure and relatively low levels of deprivation.

QOF registers only capture people who have been diagnosed by their GP as such they may not reflect the true level of need in the locality. It is also worth noting that this data is recorded at a GP level, it reflects which GP they attend, not necessarily where they live. The data is presented at GP Locality level rather than district, although they are largely the same.

Prevalence rates of LTCs in localities are likely to have implications for health and social care spend.

6.5 Dementia

There are 850,000 people estimated to be living with dementia in the UK¹⁷¹ though recent research suggests that actual prevalence may be lower¹⁷². The

¹⁷⁰ PHE GP Profiles <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data#mod,1,pyr,2014,pat,19,par,E38000062,are,-,sid1,3000008,ind1,273-4,sid2,-,ind2,->
Accessed 02/07/2015

¹⁷¹ Alzheimer's Society, 2014, Dementia UK 2nd Edition, <http://www.alzheimers.org.uk/dementiauk>

cost to the country has been estimated at £26.3 billion a year as shown in the following infographic.

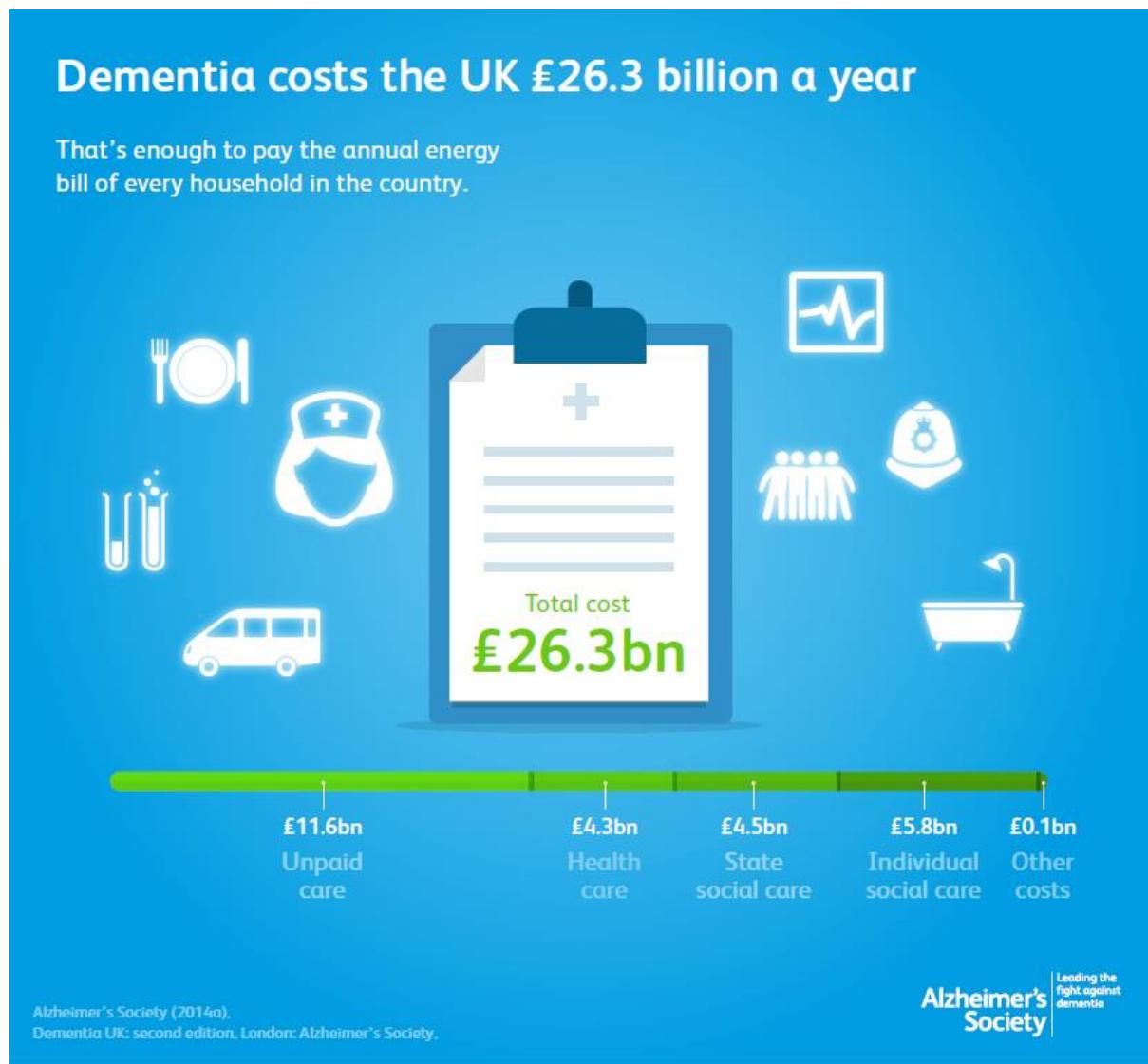


Figure 81: National dementia costs¹⁷³

The Alzheimer's Society has produced a comprehensive report detailing the evidence of dementia need and costs¹⁷⁴.

There are estimated to be over 1,300 people aged 65 and over with dementia in Tewkesbury Borough and this is forecast to rise by almost 70% to over 2,230 in 2030. Over 63% are women.

¹⁷² Yu-Tzu Wu *et al*, 2015, Dementia in western Europe: epidemiological evidence and implications for policy making, *The Lancet*, [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanneurol/article/PIIS1474-4422\(15\)00092-7/abstract](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanneurol/article/PIIS1474-4422(15)00092-7/abstract)

¹⁷³ Alzheimer's Society, Dementia 2014 infographic, <http://www.alzheimers.org.uk/infographic>

¹⁷⁴ Alzheimer's Society

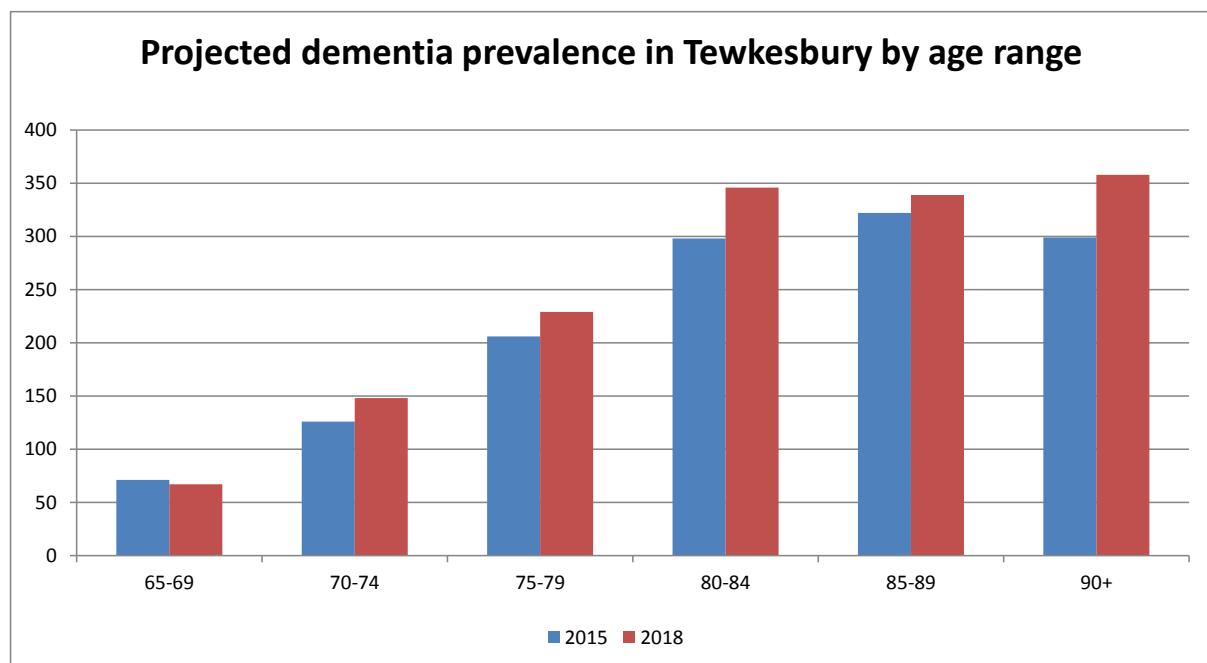


Figure 82: Predicted dementia prevalence by age in Stroud¹⁷⁵.

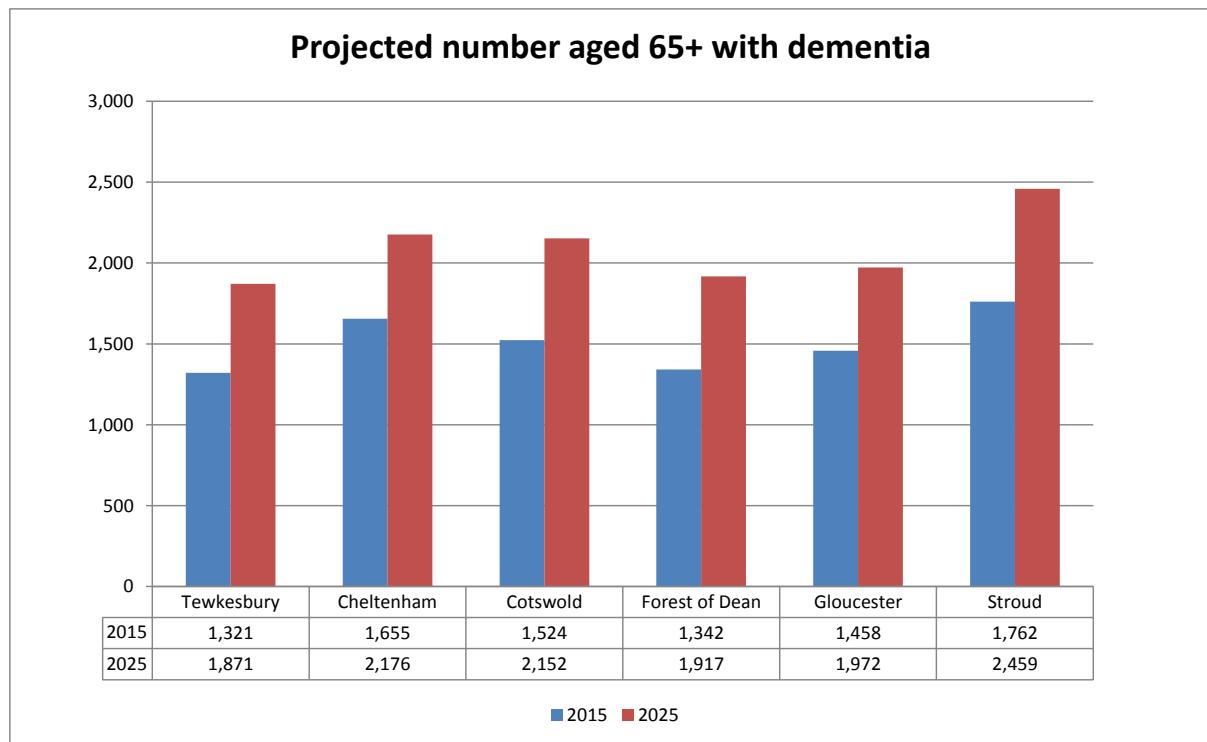


Figure 83: Predicted number aged 65+ with dementia 2015-2025¹⁷⁶

The main risk factors for dementia are type 2 diabetes, hypertension, midlife obesity, depression, low levels of physical activity and smoking

¹⁷⁵ POPPI, 2015

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

Using modeled GP practice data we can see where those with dementia are most likely to live.

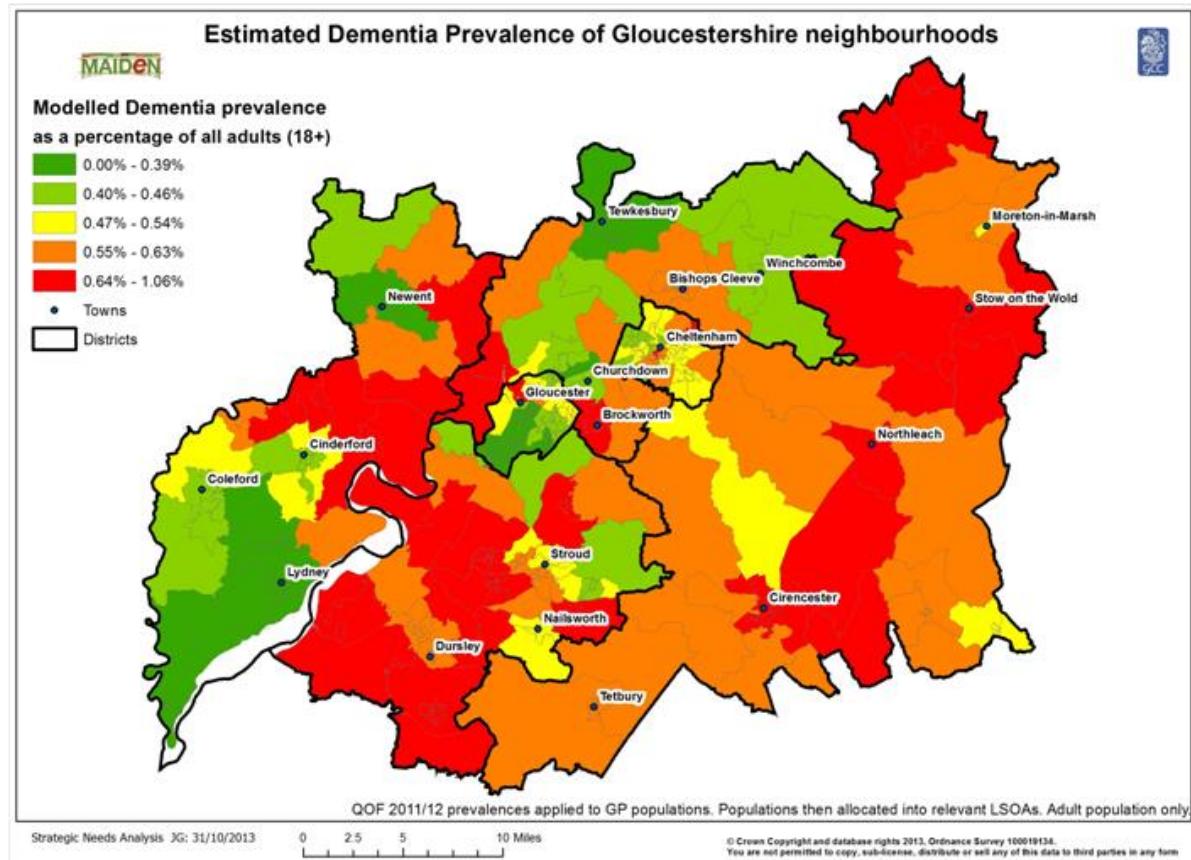


Figure 84: Estimated dementia prevalence of Gloucestershire neighbourhoods

6.6 Service use profile – community-based care

In 2014/15 1,598 people received community-based adult social care services in Tewkesbury Borough¹⁷⁷. The rate per 100,000 population (see Figure 85 below) is the third lowest in the county. In Tewkesbury Borough, as elsewhere, there is a general trend for a reduced number of people receiving community-based services since 2013/14.

¹⁷⁷ Gloucestershire County Council, 2015

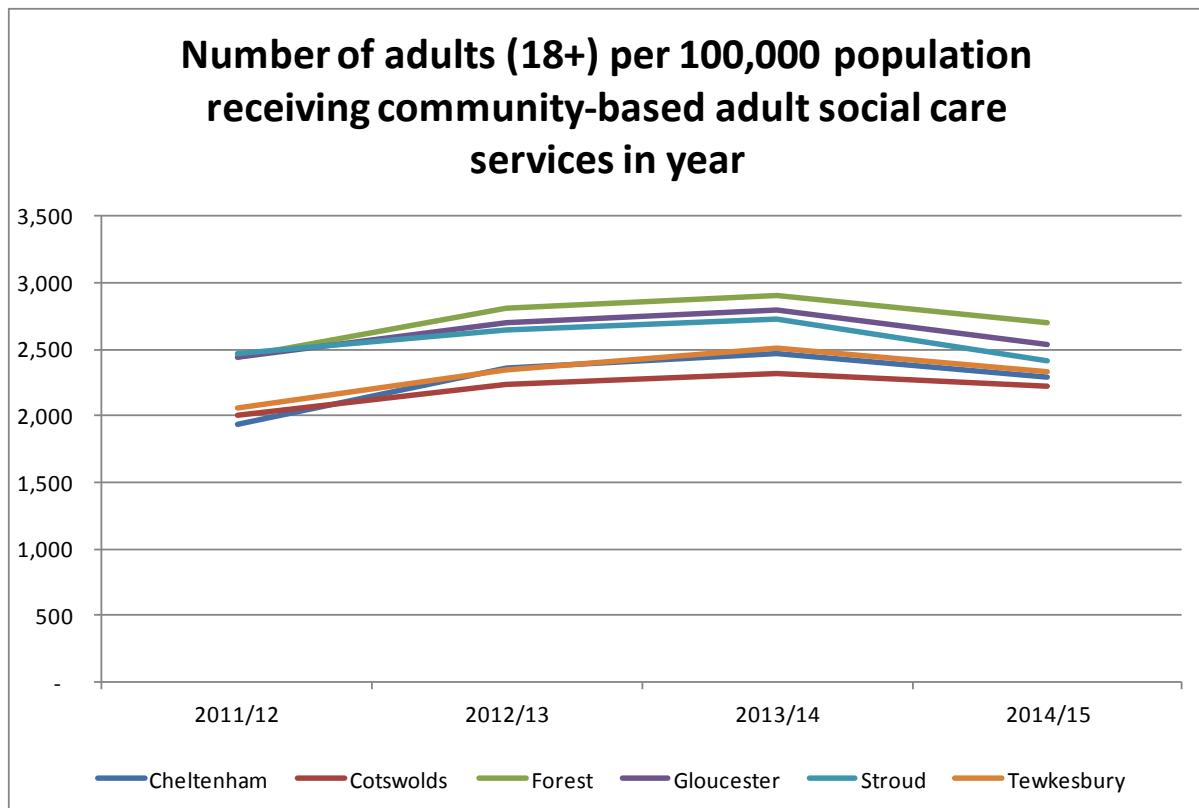


Figure 85: Adults who received any community based support during the year per 100,000 2011/12 – 2014/15

6.7 Service use profile – residential and nursing care

Eventually many adults with social care needs have to move in to residential or nursing care. There were 203 adults in residential care and 181 in nursing care in Tewkesbury Borough in 2014/15. The following two graphs shows that Tewkesbury Borough has the second lowest rate of people in residential care and in nursing care in the county¹⁷⁸.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

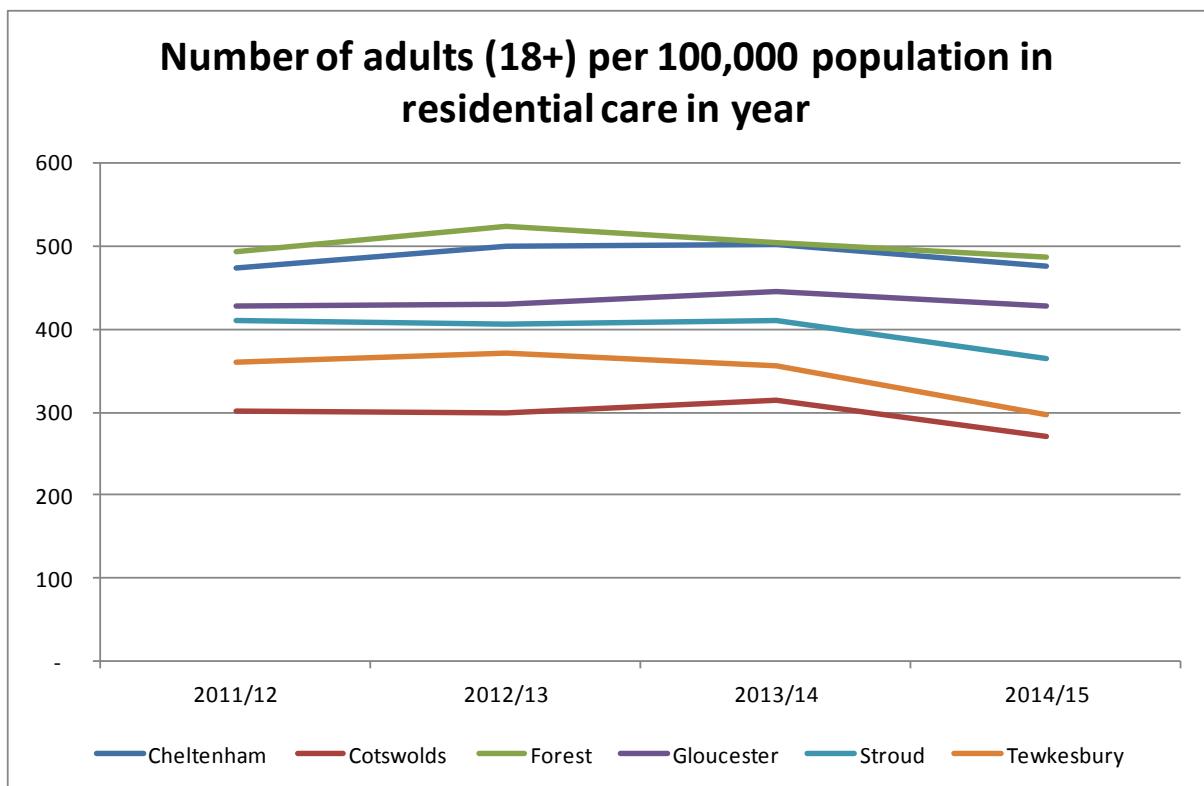


Figure 86: Adults in residential care during the year per 100,000 2010/11-2013/14¹⁷⁹

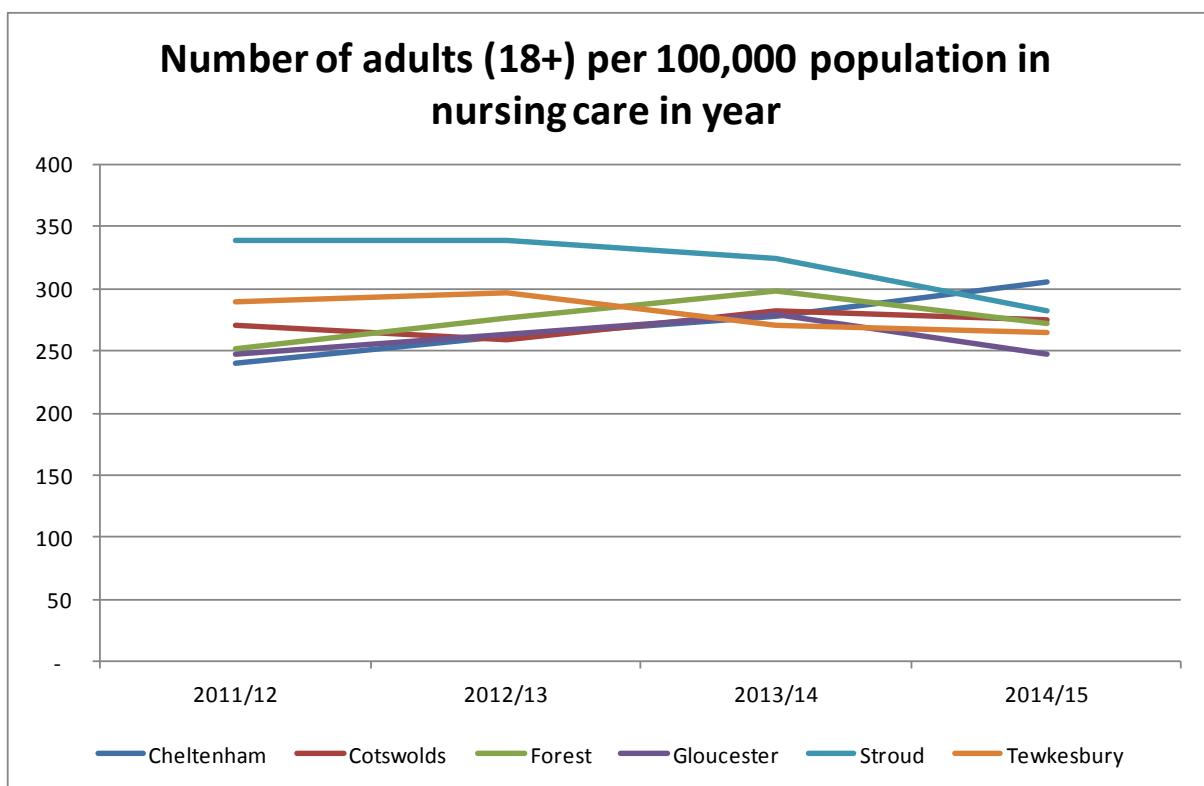


Figure 87: Adults in nursing care during the year per 100,000 2010/11-2013/14¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

It should be noted that for all types of ongoing care there is a general trend of reducing numbers of services locally, regionally and nationally. This is happening at a time when levels of need will be increasing as the population ages. This reduction in the numbers of people receiving such services can only be achieved by reducing the level of their needs through services such as reablement or telecare or their needs being met in the community.

6.8 Place of death

The national End of Life Care Strategy¹⁸¹ sets out an ambition to provide all adults nearing the end of life, regardless of diagnosis, access to high quality care and to support more people to realise their choices and preferences for care. Survey data suggests that many people would, given the choice, prefer to die at home and few wish to die in hospital.

49.4% of Tewkesbury Borough residents who died between 2011/12 and 2014/15 did so in their usual place of residence. 'Usual place of residence' includes deaths that occurred at home, care home or religious establishment. Tewkesbury Borough performs significantly better in this regard than England (44.1%) but slightly worse than Gloucestershire as a whole (50%). In 2014/15, of Tewkesbury Borough residents who died, 25% died at home, 42% died in hospital, 28% died in a care home, 4% in a hospice and 2% in other places¹⁸².

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁸¹ Department of Health,

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/136431/End_of_life_strategy.pdf, 2008

¹⁸² National End of Life Care Intelligence Network, http://www.endoflifecare-intelligence.org.uk/data_sources/place_of_death, 18/11/2015

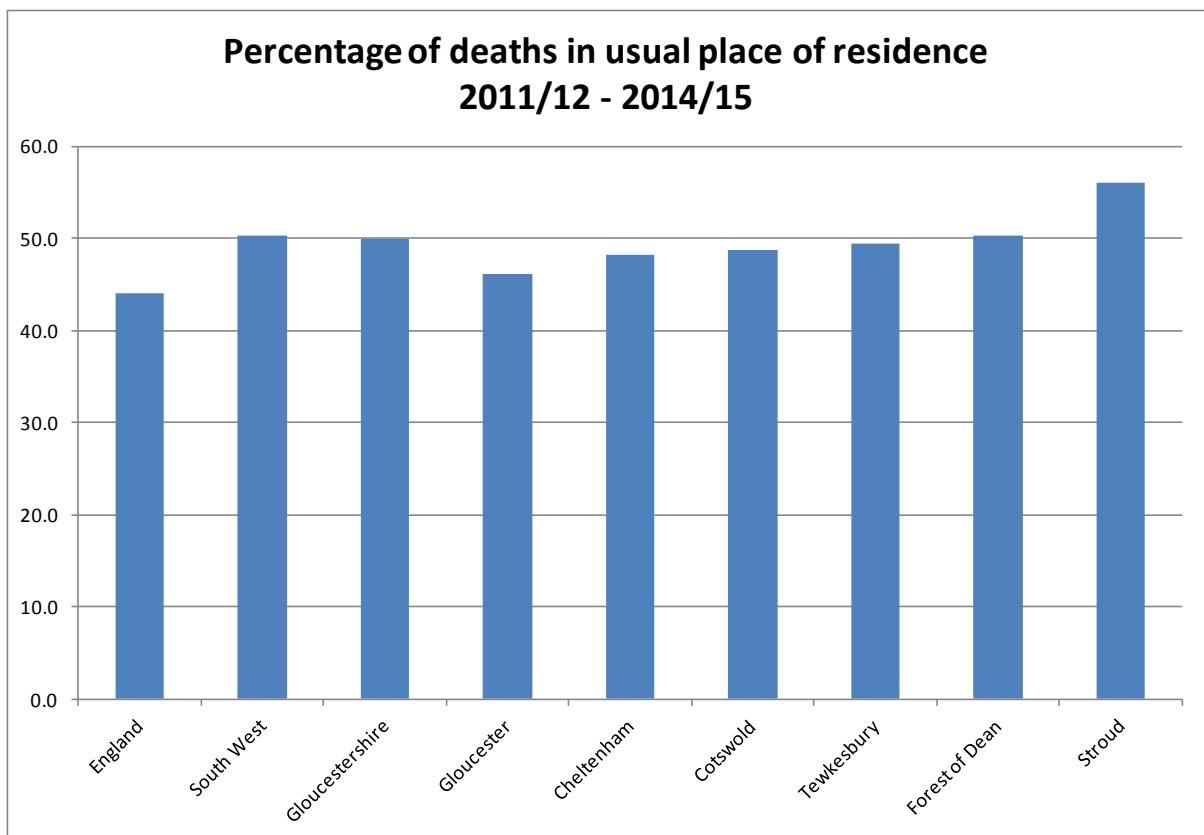


Figure 88: Deaths in usual place of residence 2011/12 – 2014/15

6.9 Key messages

- 16.5% of Tewkesbury Borough residents (13,523 people) reported having a long term health problem or disability, broadly in line with the county average and below the regional and national average.
- Tewkesbury Borough had a higher proportion of disability benefit claimants than Cheltenham and Cotswold, but a lower proportion than the Forest of Dean, Gloucester and Stroud.
- The proportion of pupils in maintained schools in Tewkesbury Borough with Special Educational Needs is lower than the county average, and the number has generally been declining.
- The number of working-age people in Tewkesbury Borough with a moderate or serious physical disability is projected to increase between 2014 and 2025, and the number of 65+ with mobility issues is forecast to rise sharply. The number of people aged 18+ with a learning disability is also forecast to increase.
- Whilst people with disabilities are less likely to be in a job, do well academically or participate in sport, the gap is reducing.
- Very little mental health data is published at a district level, as it is generally recorded at an Upper Tier Local Authority or CCG level.

- For the majority of long term conditions (LTCs) recorded on QOF disease registers, Tewkesbury has a similar prevalence rate to the county as a whole, although is significantly high for hypertension.
- There are estimated to be over 1,300 people aged 65+ with dementia in Tewkesbury Borough and this is forecast to rise by almost 70% to over 2,230 in 2030.
- The rate per 100,000 population receiving community-based adult social care services in Tewkesbury Borough is the third lowest in the county. Tewkesbury Borough also has the second lowest rate of people in residential care and in nursing care in the county.

7. Healthy and Sustainable Places and Communities

7.1 About this section

Local communities already play a huge role in meeting the needs of their residents. This happens in many ways, such as formal voluntary groups, informal networks of friends or adults and children caring for their loved ones. As levels of need increase in a challenging financial climate for the state sector the importance of community contribution can only increase.

7.2 Community Assets

There is already a wealth of community activity taking place across Gloucestershire in neighbourhoods, villages through clubs, interest groups and community organisations. Some of these activities take place with the support and involvement of the public sector in Tewkesbury Borough. Even more communities thrive through the enthusiasm and commitment of their own members and the creativity and drive of local people.

We recognise that there is a host of other community assets that meet people's needs across the borough and we intend to develop an evidence base that much better captures both the extent of such assets and the value they provide to the community. Understanding the needs of the population and the performance of the services they use is useful but it is only part of the picture; a vital part of any needs assessment and commissioning process is hearing the voice of the people who live in the area. What people say about their needs and the services they use gives important information on how to improve the services being commissioned in a way that responds to the needs of the population.

It is also recognised that real, sustainable change, can only come from the local community itself by harnessing the energy, skill and commitments ('assets') of local people and that by understanding these assets we will be better placed to support communities.

The 'Call for Evidence' seeks to gather the views and opinions of Voluntary & Community Sector (VCS) organisations in Gloucestershire to better understand the needs of the people & communities that they serve. It also aims to collect evidence around community assets, which could include physical assets, community networks and much more.

The timeline and details about the 'Call for Evidence' are still to be determined but it will primarily focus on the five priorities set out in the Gloucestershire Health and Wellbeing Strategy and more information will be available on Inform Gloucestershire in due course.

7.3 Carers

The role of carers can often be complex with many also in full time employment or education as well as having to care for loved ones. This increased pressure in

the life of a carer can lead to having a negative impact on the health and wellbeing of the carer (a recent survey found that 6 out of 10 carers had reached breaking point with a quarter of those requiring medical treatment as a result, 63% suffered from depression and 79% reported anxiety¹⁸³). Records of carers whose needs have been assessed by Gloucestershire County Council reveal that approximately 85% of carers are either the wife/husband/partner or son/daughter. Carers can be classified into 4 generalised groups;

- Parent Carers – combining caring for a child with special needs alongside other childcare responsibilities (estimated at 8% of total carers, locally this equates to an estimated 698 parent carers in Tewkesbury Borough)
- Sandwich Carers – Combining looking after an older relative alongside childcare responsibilities (estimated at 3.5% of people aged 35-69 which, when equating this to Tewkesbury Borough's total 35-69 population, is an estimated 1,417).
- Caring for more than one person – The Survey of Carers in Households estimates that up to 17% of carers care for more than one person¹⁸⁴ (Tewkesbury Borough estimate 1,483).
- Mutual Carers – Examples are two older people living together, or a person with learning difficulties providing care for his/her parents.

A total of 8,700 people in Tewkesbury Borough provided unpaid care each week in 2011, representing 10.6% of the population. This number of unpaid carers in Tewkesbury Borough has risen by 12% since 2001 and is expected to rise by at least another 7% by 2017 due mainly to the increasing number of older people.¹⁸⁵

The ageing population is also likely to lead to a substantial increase in the number of mutual carers, generally older married couples looking after each other. The latest data from Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI) supports this in regards to carers aged 65 and over. When applied locally to Tewkesbury Borough, projects a 9.5% increase of these carers in the next 4 years (see Figure 89). When compared against other districts this projected increase in Tewkesbury Borough (along with the Forest of Dean) is greatest.

¹⁸³ [Carers At Breaking Point](https://www.carersuk.org/for-professionals/policy/policy-library/carers-at-breaking-point-report), Carers UK: <https://www.carersuk.org/for-professionals/policy/policy-library/carers-at-breaking-point-report>

¹⁸⁴ [Survey of Carers in Households 2009/10](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02200/surv-care-hous-eng-2009-2010-rep1.pdf): <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02200/surv-care-hous-eng-2009-2010-rep1.pdf>

¹⁸⁵ ONS, 2011 Census and [Inform Gloucestershire Census Page](#), "Unpaid Care" spreadsheet

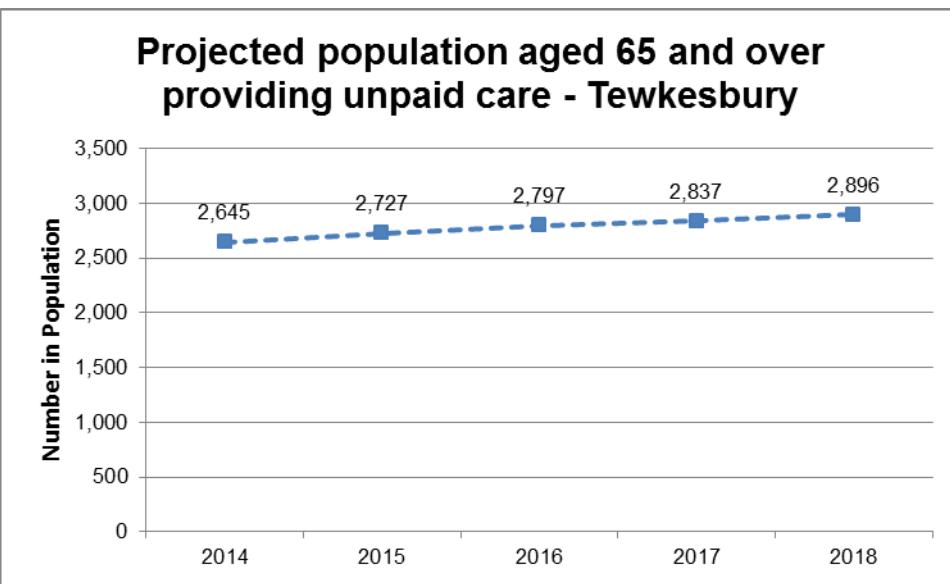
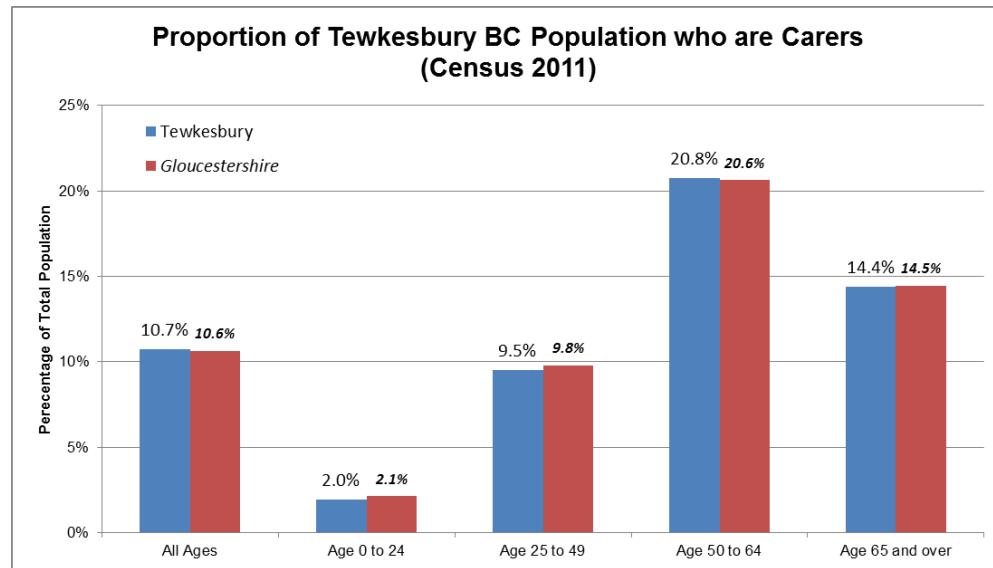


Figure 89: People aged 65 and over providing unpaid care to a partner, family member or other person

Figure 90 is taken from the most comprehensive information produced regarding carers and shows the broad age breakdown of carers. This information comes from the Provision of Care data from the 2011 Census and shows the proportion of the total population that provide unpaid care. For both Tewkesbury Borough and Gloucestershire as a whole, the highest proportion of each broad age group is found in the 50 to 64 age column.



*Figure 90: Proportion of Tewkesbury Borough Population Who Are Carers*¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁶ Provision of Unpaid Care (DC3301EW) –Census 2011

Young Carers are defined as children and young people under 25 years-old, who provide unpaid care for family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health, disability or problems relating to old age.

Nationally there were 413,779 young carers which equates to around 2.5% of the age group ¹⁸⁷. There were 431 young carers in Tewkesbury Borough (2% of total 0-24 population) ¹⁸⁸ at Census day in 2011.

Looking at all young carers in the Gloucestershire County Council care system during Quarter 2 2015/16, 9% of carers in Gloucestershire come from Tewkesbury Borough.

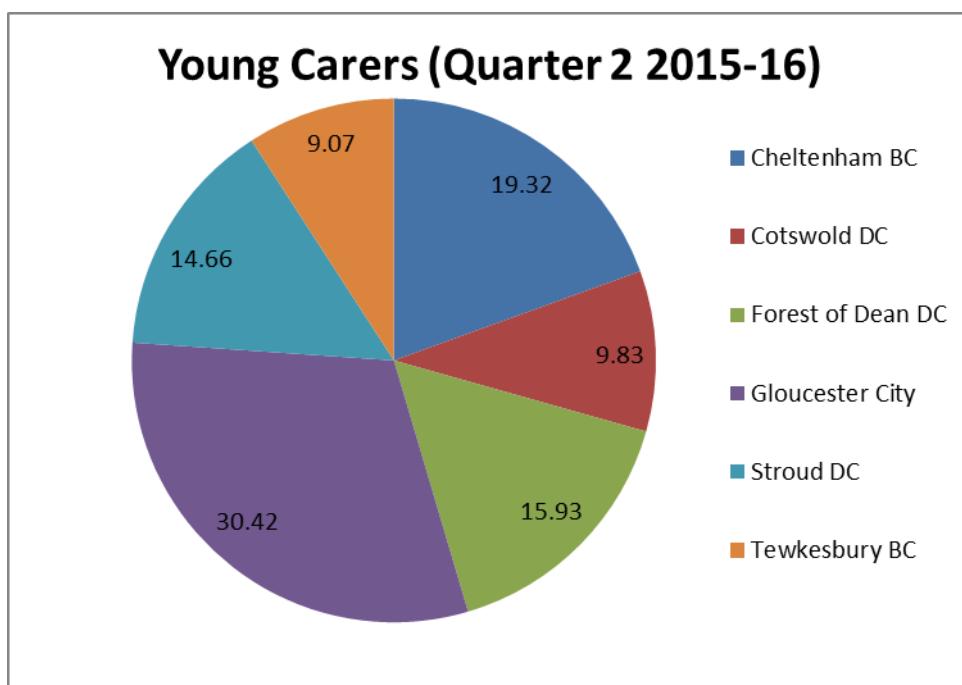


Figure 91: Proportion of Young Carers by District/Borough¹⁸⁹

Unpaid care relieves pressures on health and social services but adequate state support for these carers is essential to avoid someone who is a carer ending up having to be cared for also. Data capture must be improved locally and nationally (currently mainly available in “projections” except for the ten yearly population census which gives the most comprehensive data available to analyse although this is now 4 years old) in order to understand the true nature and scale of caring and how best to support this group in society. The report published by Carers UK in September 2014 states that “*Carers save the economy an estimated £119 billion per year with the unpaid care they provide,*

¹⁸⁷ Census 2011 (table KS301EW), <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-286262>

¹⁸⁸ Provision of Unpaid Care (DC3301EW) –Census 2011

¹⁸⁹ Gloucestershire County Council - Challenge and Performance Team

an average of £18,473 per carer" - what with shrinking funding available to public services to help support carers this estimated saving to the economy will be less and the pressures and costs to public services will increase.

The views of over 500 carers whose needs had been assessed by or on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council were captured in the 2014/15 carers survey¹⁹⁰. Five measures in the Adult Social Care Outcome Framework (ASCOF) are derived from this survey (Table 34). The following table shows that performance has declined since the last survey. This at least partially reflects the trend nationally. Work is ongoing to understand what underlies these outcomes.

Table 34: Carers survey – ASCOF measures

ASCOF measure	Gloucestershire	
	2012-13	2014-15
ASCOF 1D Carer Reported Quality of Life score (composite of responses to 6 survey questions)	7.70	7.40
ASCOF 1I :Proportion of people who use services and their carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	31.3%	26.8%
ASCOF 3B Overall Satisfaction of Carers with Social Services	46.1%	38.5%
ASCOF 3C The proportion of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussions about the person they care for	69.6%	68.1%
ASCOF 3D The proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about services	71.9%	64.6%

7.4 Volunteering

Volunteers play a huge role in meeting the needs of people in Tewkesbury Borough. Nationally in 2013/14 48% of people volunteered in some way at least once a month and 74% at least once a year¹⁹¹.

The County Council's Strategic Needs Analysis Team has recently started work on developing a better understanding of where volunteers live at a local level, using customer segmentation data. Figure 92 uses this information to show the likelihood of residents having a hobby of charity/voluntary work. It shows that in most areas in Tewkesbury Borough the likelihood of having a hobby of

¹⁹⁰ NASCIS, 2015, <https://nascis.hscic.gov.uk/>

¹⁹¹ Community Life Survey England 2013-14, Cabinet Office, 2014.

charity/voluntary work is higher than the national average. The areas where people are least likely to have a hobby of charity/voluntary work include the areas around Prior's Park and Brockworth.

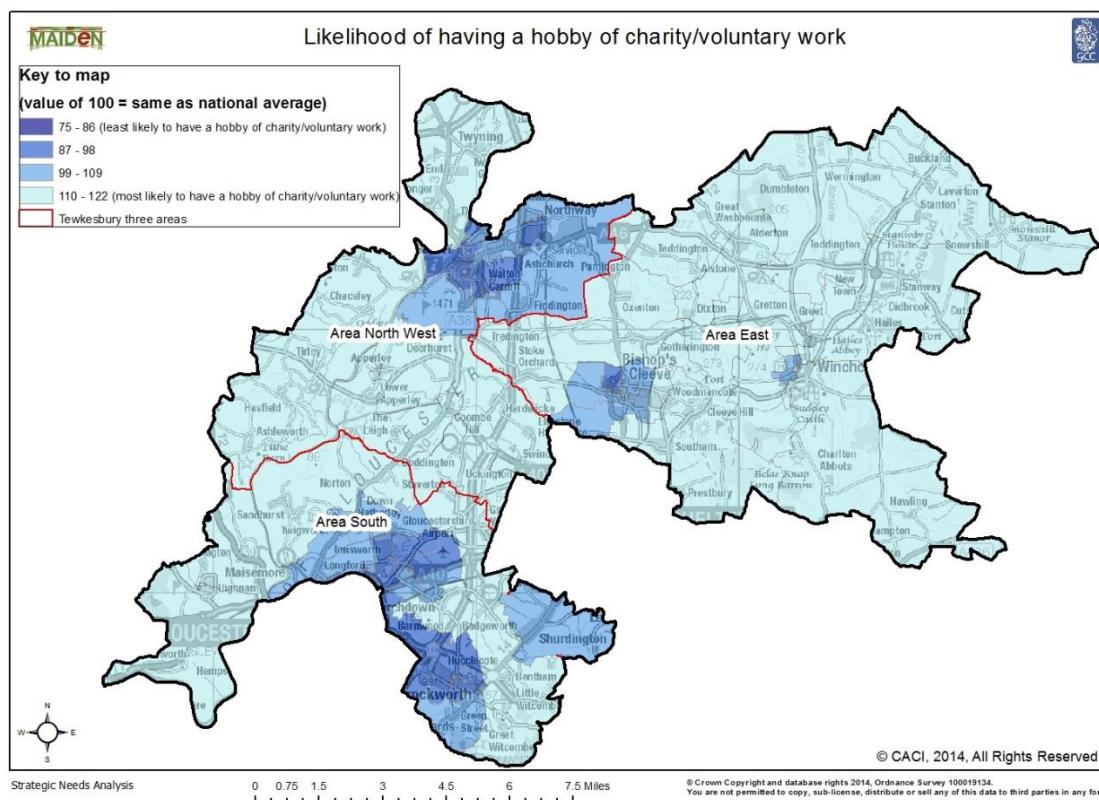


Figure 92: Likelihood of having a hobby of charity/voluntary work¹⁹²

7.5 Culture and Leisure

There is a wide and varied choice of cultural and leisure activities in Tewkesbury Borough that improve the health and wellbeing of its residents whilst bringing in tourists which in turn bolsters the economy. Tourism and the visitor economy make an essential contribution to the economic and social wellbeing of local people, businesses and the environment.

In 2011 tourism industries¹⁹³ contributed £0.71 billion to Gloucestershire's economy, which represents around 5.77% of the county's total output; this was slightly lower than the national average of 6.25%¹⁹⁴. This data is not available at district level, however there is other information that will help us develop some understanding of tourism in Tewkesbury Borough.

¹⁹² Acorn, CACI.

¹⁹³ This includes transport activities, accommodation for visitors, travel agencies, food and beverage serving activities, transport equipment rental, sporting and recreational activities, and cultural activities.

¹⁹⁴ T-Stats-Summary Report <http://www.t-stats-uk.co.uk/visitengland/SummaryReport.aspx> Accessed 14/12/2015

An important aspect of tourism is accommodation; in 2013 6.6% of all tourism related businesses in England were accommodation businesses¹⁹⁵. Visit England, the country's national tourist board, has also recognised that maintaining and enhancing the supply of accommodation for visitors is one of the key elements required in order for the tourism industry to expand¹⁹⁶.

In 2012 there were 130 accommodation businesses in Tewkesbury Borough. Figure 93 shows this was more than Gloucester and Stroud but less than the other districts. The makeup of accommodation businesses differs between areas, with the graph showing accommodation businesses in Tewkesbury Borough are primarily serviced accommodation such as hotels, while in Cotswold and the Forest of Dean non serviced or self-catering accommodation account for the majority of businesses.

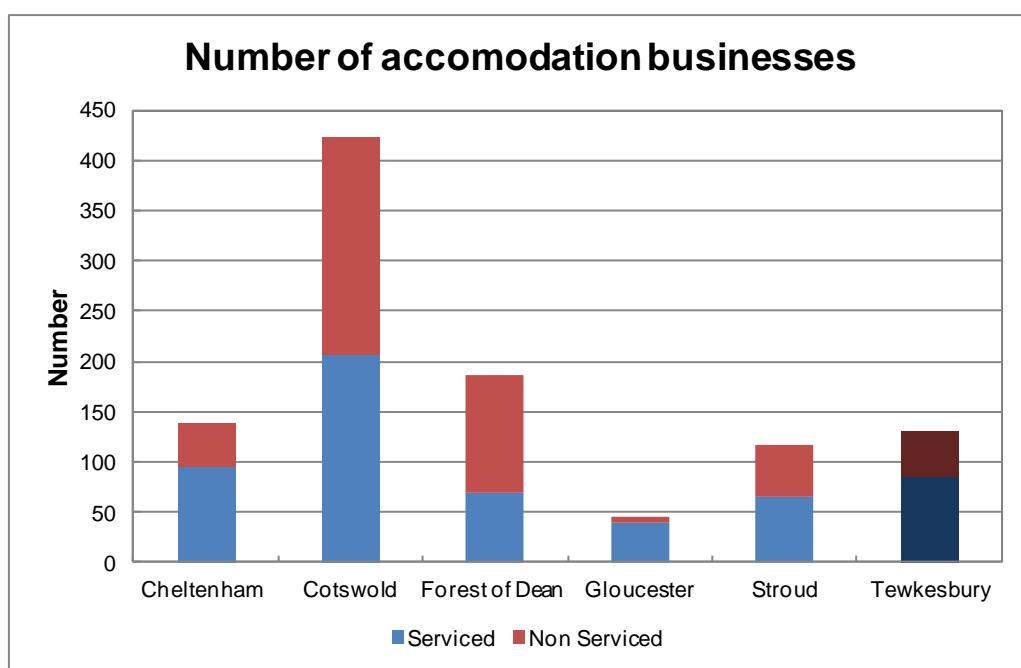


Figure 93: Number of accommodation businesses, 2012¹⁹⁷

At a national level domestic tourism accounts for the largest share of total visitor economy spending¹⁹⁸. Domestic tourism takes two forms, day trips and domestic overnight stays. In the three year period 2011-2013, there were an estimated 1,300,000 day trips to Tewkesbury Borough bringing in around £96 million.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁶ England – a strategic framework for tourism 2010-2020

http://www.visitengland.org/Images/Strategic%20Framework%20main%20document_tcm30-33240.pdf Accessed 14/12/2015

¹⁹⁷ T-Stats-Summary Report <http://www.t-stats-uk.co.uk/visitengland/SummaryReport.aspx> Accessed 14/12/2015.

¹⁹⁸ Government Tourism Policy

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/78416/Government2_Tourism_Policy_2011.pdf Accessed 14/12/2015

Figure 94 shows the number of day trips to Tewkesbury Borough was lower than all districts, while visitors spend was higher than in the Forest of Dean and Stroud but lower than all other districts.

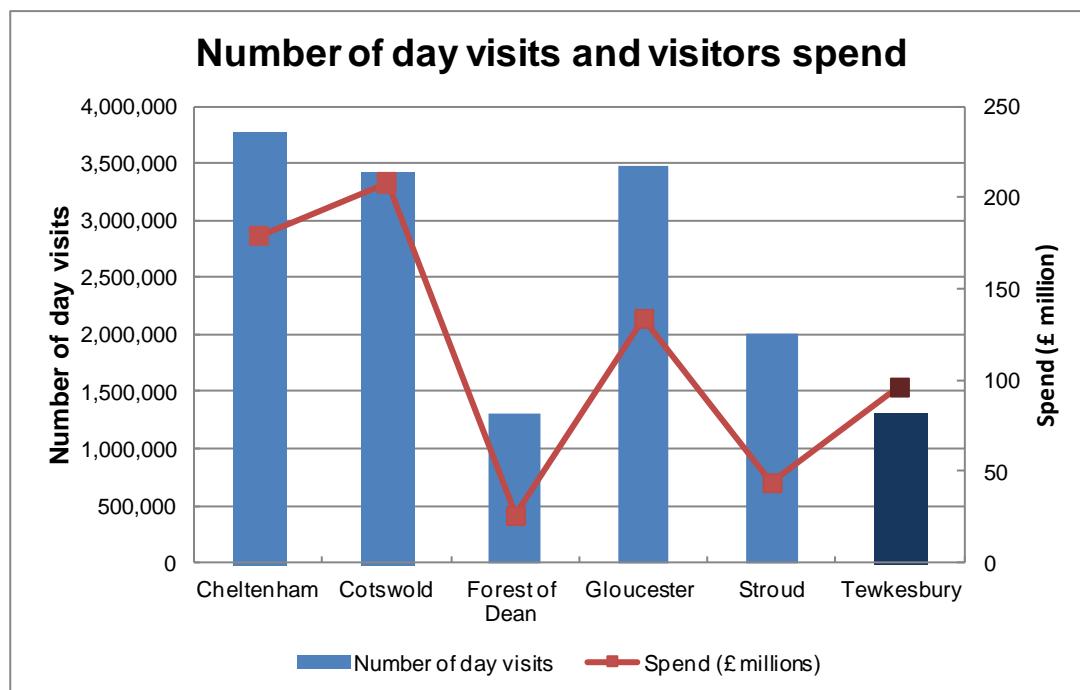


Figure 94: Number of day visits and visitors spend, 2011-2013¹⁹⁹

In the three year period 2011-2013 there were an estimated 166,000 domestic overnight visits to Tewkesbury Borough, this contributed around £23 million to the economy. Figure 95 shows the number of domestic overnight visits and visitor spend was lower in Tewkesbury Borough than in all other parts of the county.

¹⁹⁹ T-Stats-Summary Report <http://www.t-stats-uk.co.uk/visitengland/SummaryReport.aspx> Accessed 14/12/2015

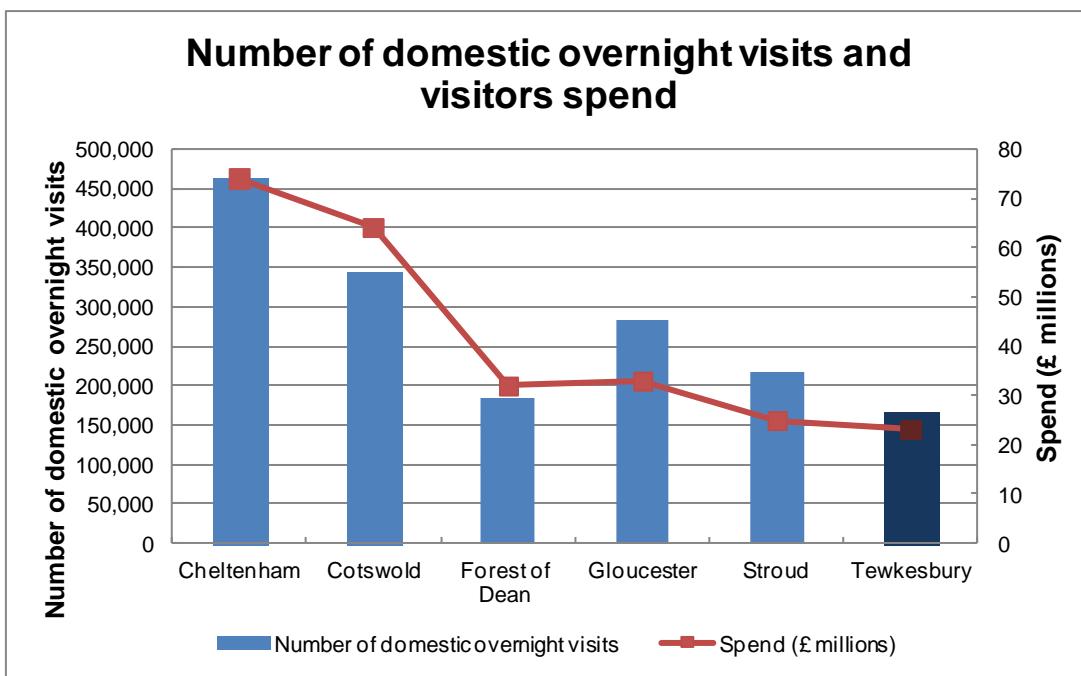


Figure 95: Number of domestic overnight visit and visitors spend, 2011-2013²⁰⁰

While domestic tourism accounts for the largest share of total visitor economy spending, trips by overseas visitors play an important role and are a priority for the UK government. This is because a proportion of the spend on domestic tourism would have happened anyway, if the visitors had simply stayed at home, whereas foreign visitor spending adds 100p in every pound to the UK's GDP. Information about overseas visitors is recorded for some towns or cities, there is no information about overseas tourism in towns in Tewkesbury Borough. This does not mean overseas tourism does not contribute to the Tewkesbury Borough's economy, but that the data does not capture its contribution.

7.6 Transport

Suitable public and community transport can play a key role in reducing social isolation and making all that a community has to offer accessible to those who need it most. Work is just starting on mapping transport usage against need to better understand the effectiveness of transport services in meeting community needs. The following map (Figure 96) shows the variation in accessibility by public transport of key services such as post offices, supermarkets, libraries, schools and GPs across the county

²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

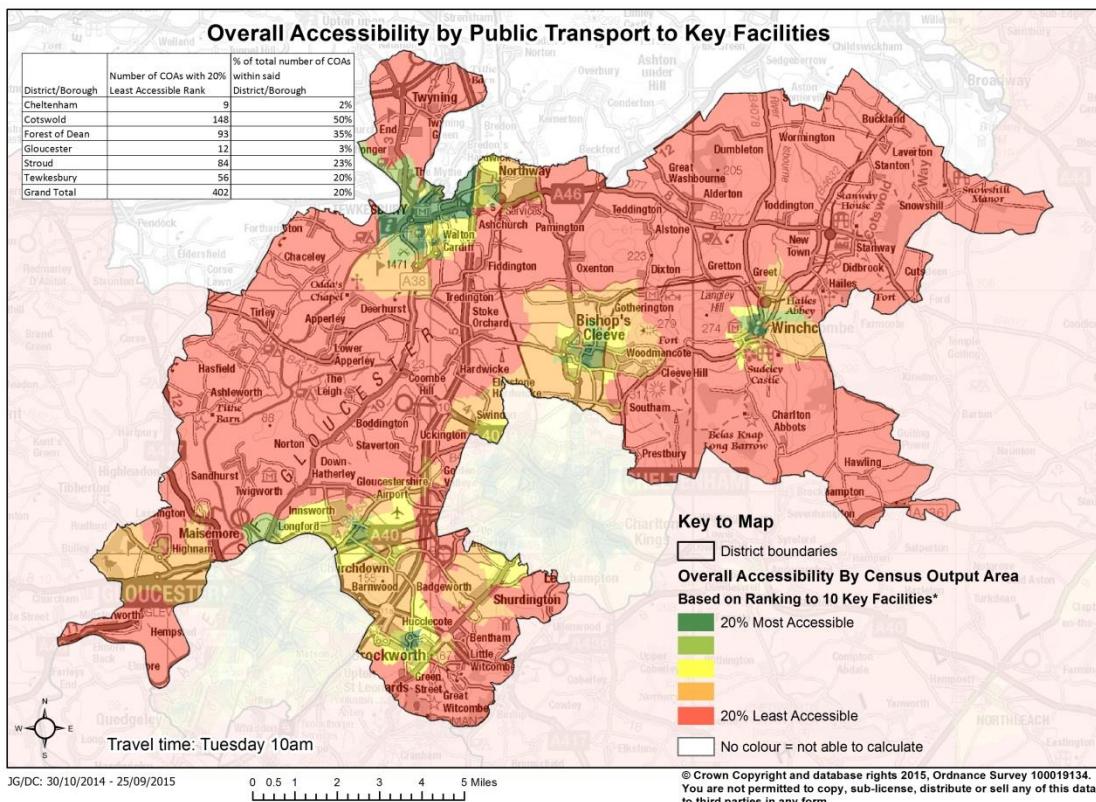


Figure 96: Overall Accessibility by Public Transport to Key Facilities

The MAIDeN accessibility toolkit 2014²⁰¹ both provides accessibility maps and allows interactive production of accessibility reports that can be based on individual postcodes. The second map in this section (Figure 97) focuses solely on GP access if using public transport.

²⁰¹ <http://www.maiden.gov.uk/mapsAccess.asp>

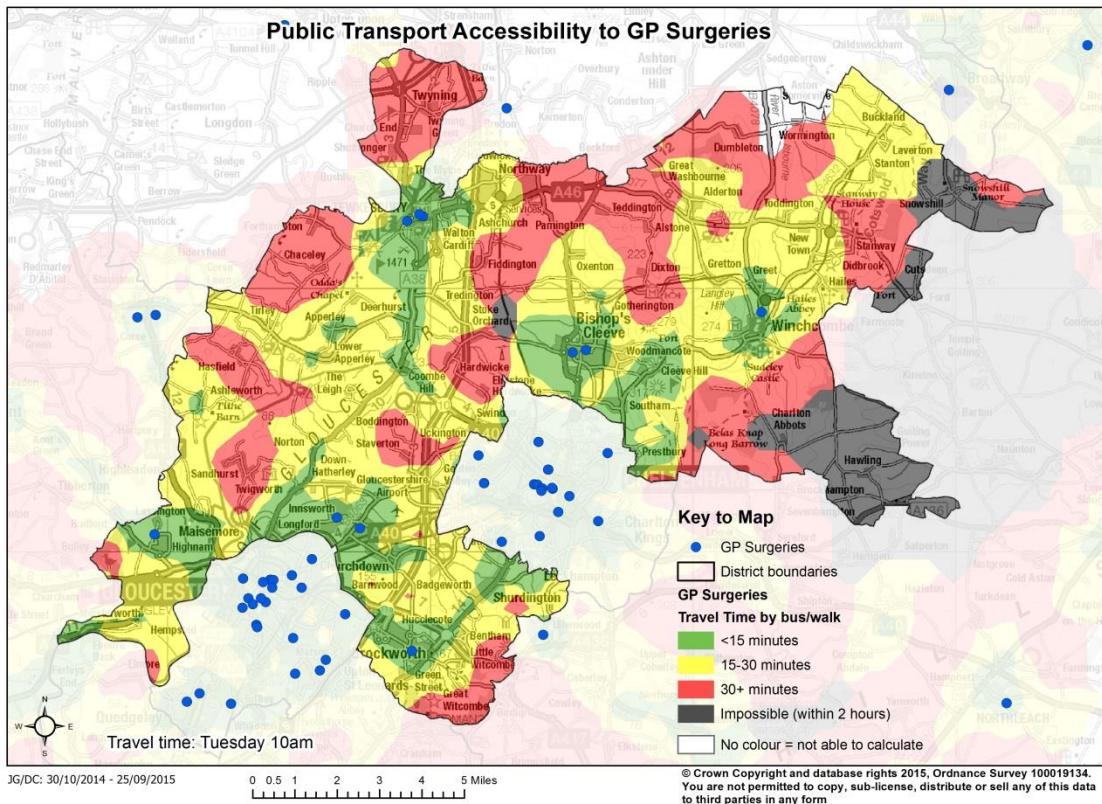


Figure 97: Accessibility to GP Surgeries by Public Transport

The key facilities covered by the bi-annual MAIDeN Accessibility Matrix are:

- Post Offices
- Supermarkets
- Libraries
- Primary Schools
- Secondary Schools
- Children Centres
- GPs
- Pharmacies
- Emergency Departments (A&E) and Minor Illness/Injury Units (MIIUs)

7.7 Housing

Housing provision has a direct impact on health, educational achievement, economic prosperity and community safety - all of which are important to the success and wellbeing of communities within Tewkesbury Borough.

7.7.1 Housing supply and type

In 2011 there were 35,126 households in Tewkesbury Borough, this represents an increase of 8.5% or 2,754 households since 2001²⁰². The number of households in Tewkesbury Borough is projected to increase by 2,000 between 2012 and 2017 (5.6%) and by 9,000 between 2012 and 2037 (25.0%)²⁰³.

Figure 98 shows at the time of the 2011 Census, detached and semi-detached housing accounted for the largest proportion of housing in Tewkesbury Borough. Tewkesbury Borough's housing profile broadly reflects the Gloucestershire and national average, with the most noticeable difference being a smaller proportion of flats, maisonettes or apartments, with the dwellings accounting for 9.7% of the total compared to 14.1% in Gloucestershire and 21.2% nationally. Tewkesbury Borough also has a higher proportion of caravans, mobile homes or temporary structures with the dwellings accounting for 1.7% of all households.

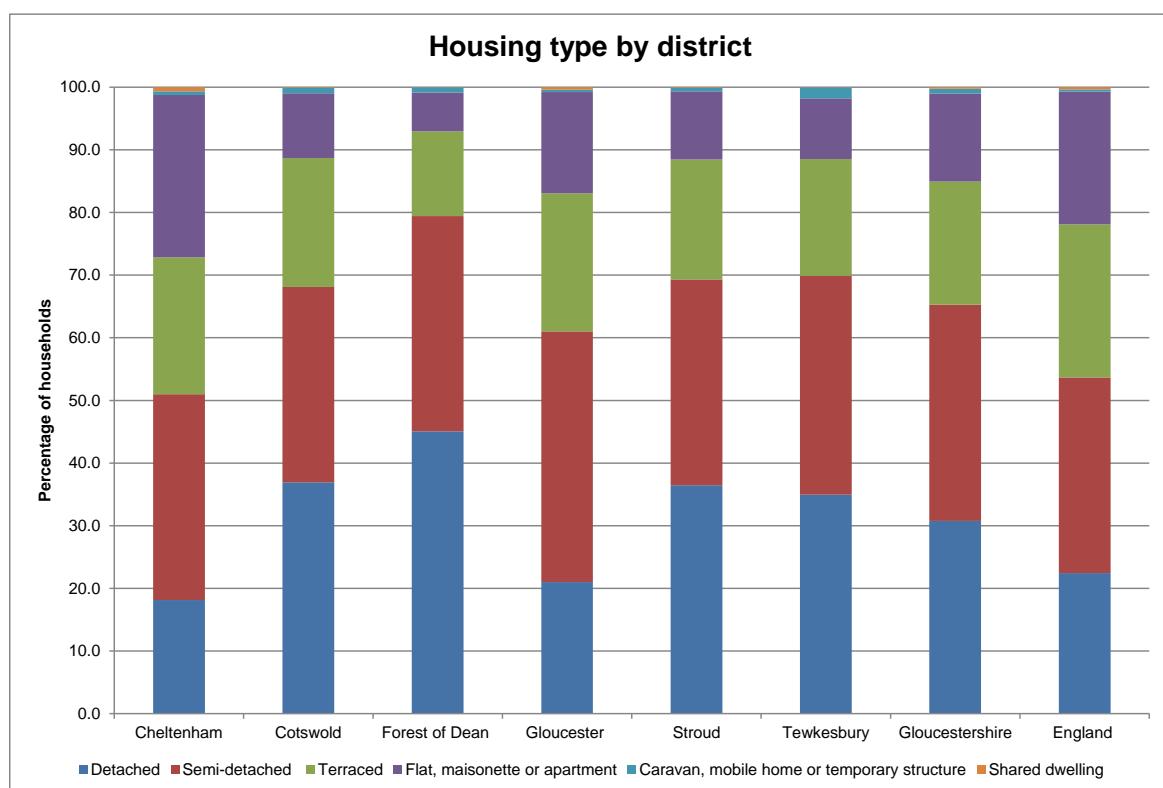


Figure 98: Housing type by district, 2011²⁰⁴

In recent years much of the growth in housing in Tewkesbury Borough has been in detached and semi-detached properties with an increase of 1,727 between 2001 and 2011, this represents 62.8% of all household growth. At county level

²⁰² ONS, 2011 and 2001 Census, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 21/10/2015.

²⁰³ DCLG, Household projections for England and local authority districts – 2012 based, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections> Accessed 21/10/2015

²⁰⁴ ONS, 2011 Census, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 21/10/2015.

detached and semi-detached properties make up a significantly smaller proportion of growth at 47.0%²⁰⁵.

In 2011 the majority of households in Tewkesbury Borough were owner occupied, with Figure 99 showing they accounted for 73.6% of all households, this was higher than the South West, England and Gloucestershire. Levels of private renting were noticeably lower in Tewkesbury Borough than the county, regional and national average.

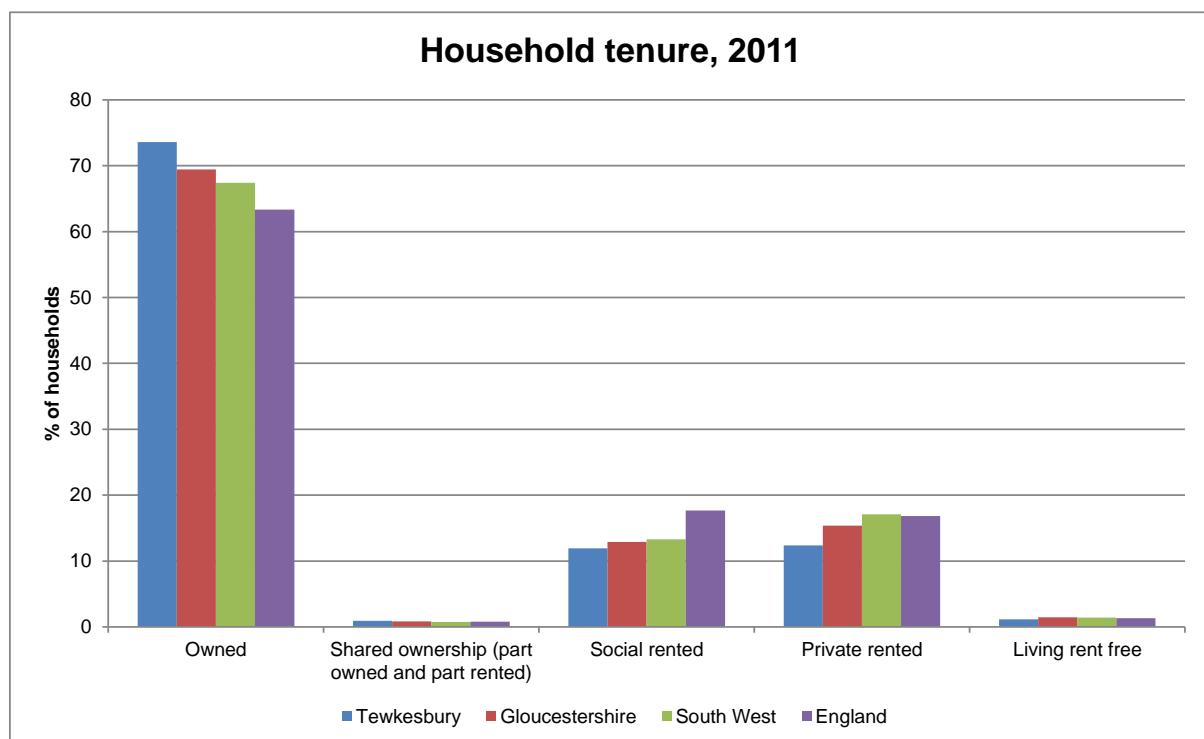


Figure 99: Housing by tenure, 2011²⁰⁶

Over the last 10 years the proportion of owner occupied households in Tewkesbury Borough declined from 78.0% in 2001 to 73.6% in 2011. During the same period the proportion of households that were privately rented increased from 7.6% to 12.4%²⁰⁷. A similar trend was observed at county, regional and national level and reflects the difficulties facing first time buyers and the increase of the buy to let market.

Social rented housing is let at low rents on a secure basis to those who are most in need or struggling with their housing costs. It includes properties rented from the local authority, housing associations and socially registered landlords. Figure 99 shows that in Tewkesbury Borough, socially rented housing accounts for

²⁰⁵ ONS, 2011 and 2001 Census, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 21/10/2015.

²⁰⁶ ONS, 2011 Census, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 21/10/2015.

²⁰⁷ ONS, 2011 and 2001 Census, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 21/10/2015.

11.9% of all households, which was below the county and regional average but below the national average.

Most of the socially rented properties in Gloucestershire are let through Gloucestershire Homeseeker the county's choice based lettings scheme. Applicants are awarded priority for housing based on their level of housing need, taking into account criteria such as overcrowding, homelessness, or medical or welfare needs. Data from October 2015 shows that in Tewkesbury Borough there were 1,577 active applications²⁰⁸ for social housing using the Homeseeker scheme²⁰⁹. Figure 100 provides a breakdown of active applications by priority need, it shows that in Tewkesbury Borough the majority of applications (58%) were classified as bronze need, which is the lowest level of need, while 1% of applicants had the highest level of need, emergency need²¹⁰.

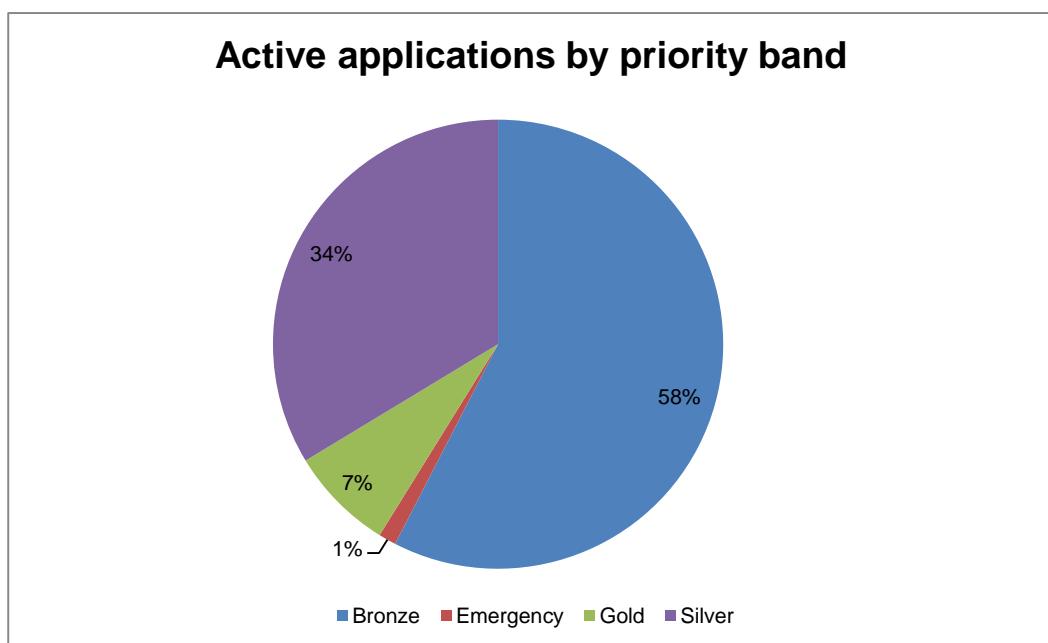


Figure 100: Active applications to Gloucestershire Homeseeker by priority band, October 2015²¹¹

In order to allocate homeseekers to a priority band, applicants are asked about their circumstances, including whether they believe their current housing conditions make health conditions or social problems worse. Figure 101 shows that in Tewkesbury Borough the majority of active applicants to Gloucestershire Homeseeker do not believe their current housing conditions make health conditions or social/welfare problems worse. The most common condition

²⁰⁸ Active Applications are those who have had their application form checked and are ready to bid for properties

²⁰⁹ Gloucestershire Homeseeker

²¹⁰ For information about the criteria used to determine band of need please see <https://www.gloshomeseeker.co.uk/Data/Pub/StreamTemp/usiaipmu.pdf>

²¹¹ Gloucestershire Homeseeker

thought to be made worse by current housing situations is the broad category of medical conditions, affecting around 2,000 active applicants. This information is based on self-definition by applicants, this is checked at a later stage before homes are allocated.

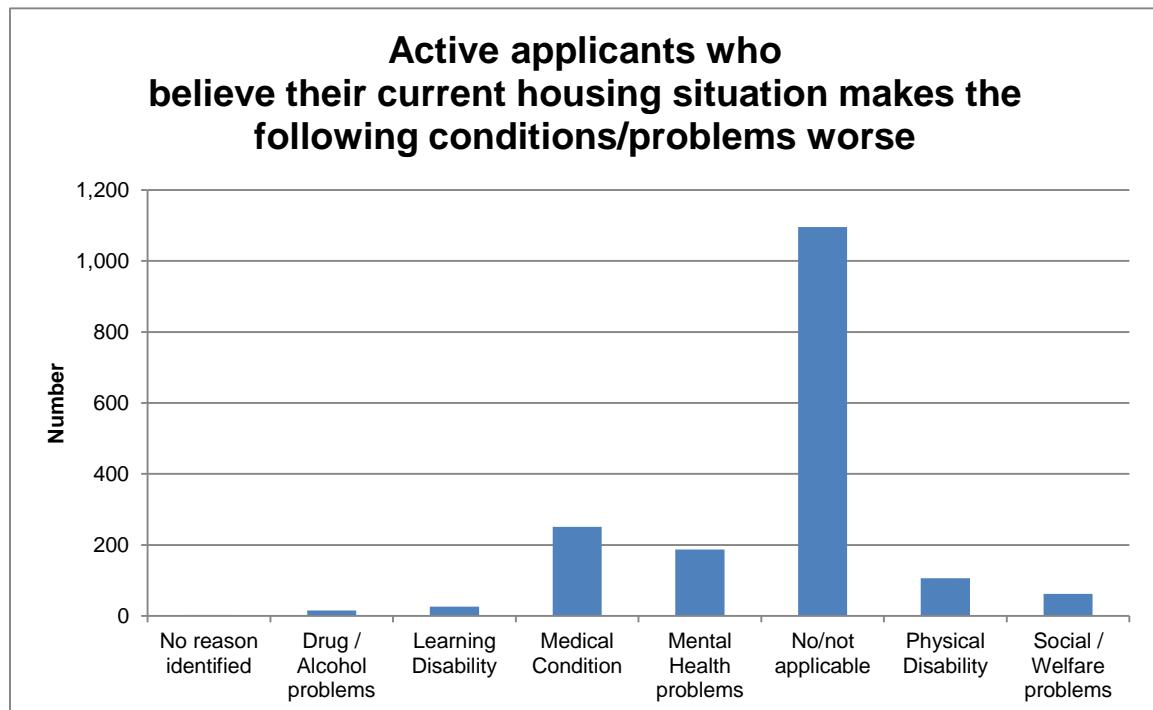


Figure 101: Active applications to Gloucestershire Homesearcher who believe their current housing situations make the following conditions/problems worse²¹²

7.7.2 House prices and affordability

The cost of housing can have a significant impact on an individual's health and wellbeing, with a report by Shelter stating that nearly one quarter of households in Great Britain are suffering from stress and depression due to their housing costs²¹³.

In the second quarter of 2013, the mean house price in Tewkesbury Borough was £230,049, Figure 102 shows this in line with the county average and lower than the national average.

²¹² *Ibid.*

²¹³ Shelter, *Breaking Point – How unaffordable housing is pushing us to the limit*, https://england.shelter.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/86787/Breaking_Point.pdf Accessed 21/10/2015.

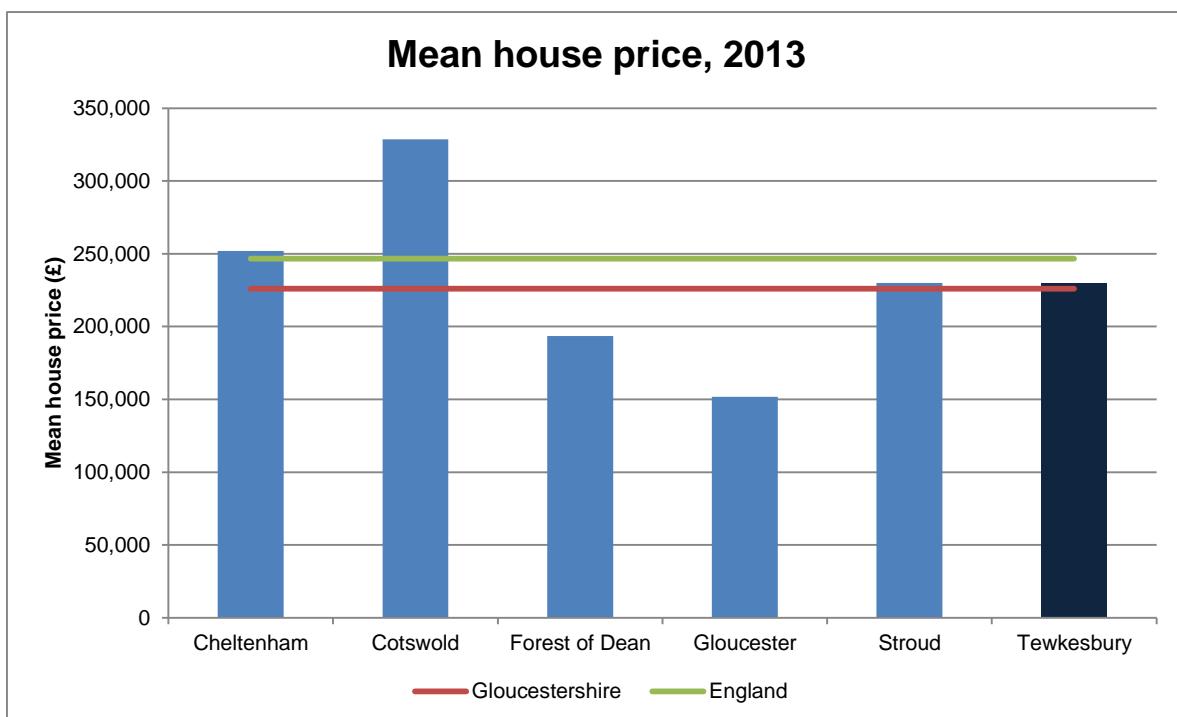


Figure 102: Mean house price, Quarter 2 2013²¹⁴

Housing affordability is not determined purely by house prices, average incomes also play a part. The most common indicator of housing affordability is the ratio between lower quartile incomes and lower quartile house prices. This allows an assessment of whether people with the lowest incomes can afford the cheapest housing.

Figure 103 shows that in 2013, someone earning a lower quartile sum in Tewkesbury Borough, required 7.82 times their earnings to purchase a lower quartile priced property. This is higher than the Gloucestershire and England average of 7.23 and 6.45 respectively.

Given that the Bank of England²¹⁵ has placed restrictions on mortgages that are more than 4.5 times an individual's salary, Tewkesbury Borough's income to house price ratio, may make it difficult for first time buyers to get on the property market. This may result in the out migration of young people or alternatively encourage people to commute into Tewkesbury Borough for work, while living in areas where housing is cheaper.

²¹⁴ DCLG, Table 581 Housing market: mean house prices based on Land Registry data, by district, from 1996 (quarterly) <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices> Accessed 25/10/2015

²¹⁵ This is money, Risky mortgages of more than 4.5 times income to be limited as Bank acts to prevent a damaging house price bubble <http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/article-2670424/Bank-England-set-announce-stricter-mortgage-rules-cool-overheating-housing-market.html#ixzz3Thb7aTVt> Accessed 05/10/2015

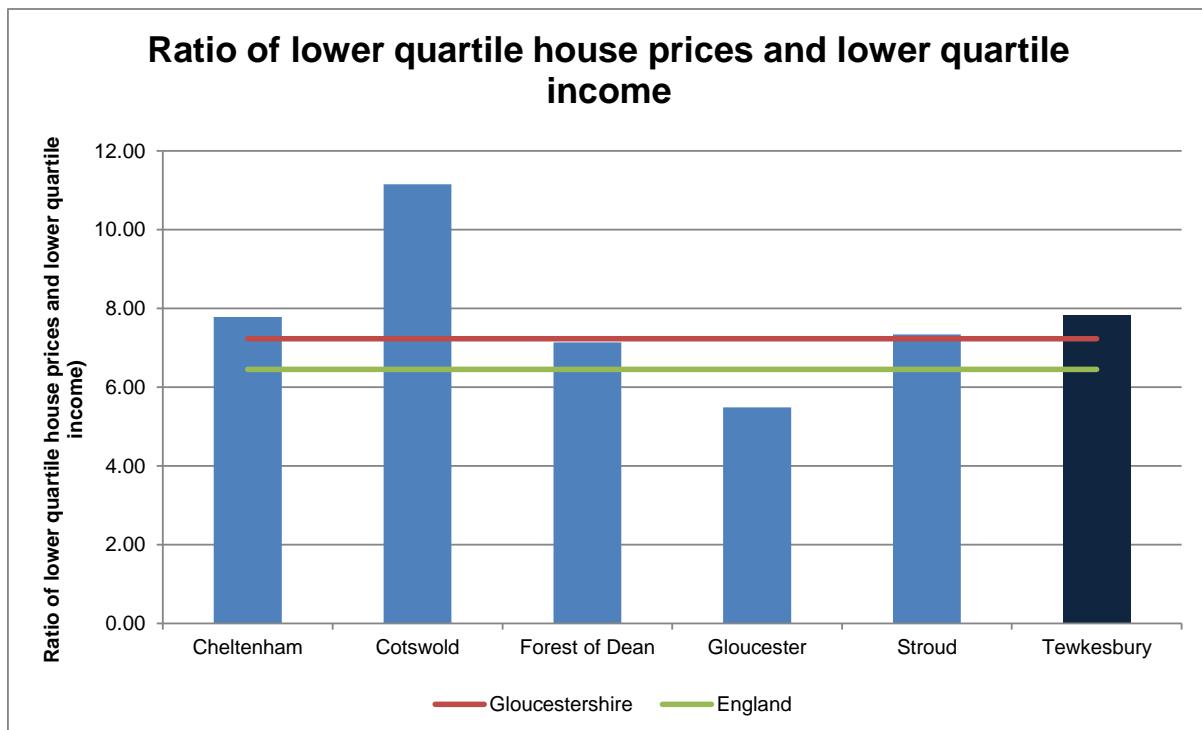


Figure 103: Ratio of lower quartile house prices and lower quartile income, 2013²¹⁶

7.7.3 Housing conditions

Poor housing conditions including cold, damp and mouldy housing, overcrowding and temporary accommodation can have a negative effect on health and wellbeing²¹⁷.

Living in overcrowded housing has implications for mental and physical health. The effects of living in overcrowded conditions are perhaps most keenly felt by children, it is estimated that children growing up in difficult housing conditions are 25% more likely to suffer severe ill health and disability during childhood/early adulthood. Overcrowding can also impact negatively on a child's educational and emotional development a lack of space to study, for example, can lead to academic underachievement and strained family relations which can lead to feelings of isolation and unhappiness²¹⁸.

The Census provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied, based on the number of rooms/bedrooms in a

²¹⁶ DCLG, Table 576 Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings by district, from 1997 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices> Accessed 25/10/2015

²¹⁷ The Marmot Review – Fair society Healthy Lives

<http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/Content/FileManager/pdf/fairsocietyhealthylives.pdf> Accessed 04/11/2015

²¹⁸ Shelter, Chance of a lifetime – The impact of bad housing on children's lives

https://england.shelter.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/39202/Chance_of_a_Lifetime.pdf Accessed 04/11/2015.

household's accommodation, the ages of the household members and their relationships to each other. Figure 104 shows at the time of the 2011 Census 3.8% of households in Tewkesbury Borough (1,327 households) had fewer rooms than the standard requirement and are therefore overcrowded, this was lower than the county and national average. There was a 0.02 percentage point increase in households that were overcrowded in terms of rooms since 2001 (109 households), this compares to a 1.0 percentage point increase for Gloucestershire. The percentage of households that were overcrowded in terms of bedrooms stood at 1.9% (667 households) in 2011, this was lower than the county average of 2.7%.

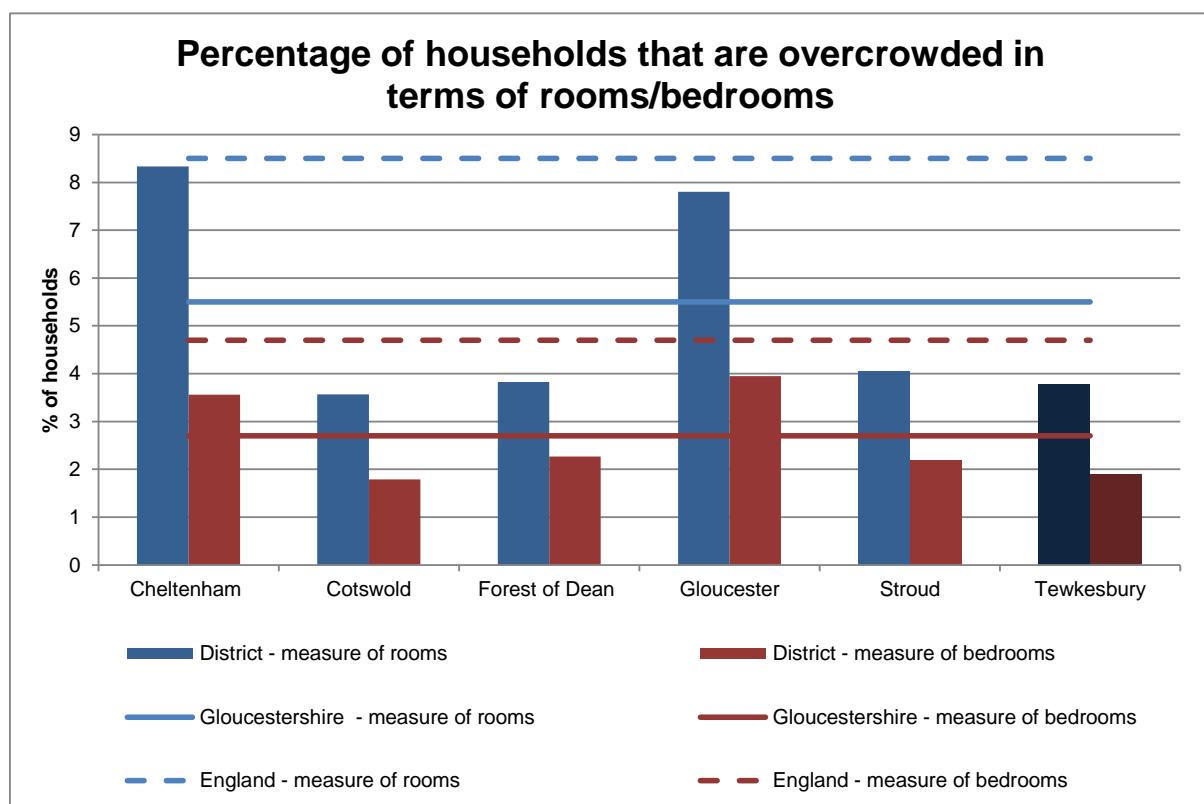


Figure 104: Percentage of households that are overcrowded in terms of rooms and bedrooms, 2011²¹⁹

Fuel poverty is a complex issue which arises from a combination of factors including housing in poor condition; low household income; poor energy efficiency performance of the property; and high fuel costs. Fuel poverty often results in cold and damp homes, which contribute to ill health and increases in excess winter deaths²²⁰. A household is considered to be in fuel poverty if their

²¹⁹ ONS, 2011 Census, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> Accessed 04/11/2015.

²²⁰ The Marmot Review – Fair society Healthy Lives

<http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/Content/FileManager/pdf/fairsocietyhealthylives.pdf> Accessed 04/11/2015

income is below the official poverty line and their fuel bills are higher than that of the national median²²¹.

In 2013 an estimated 3,373 households in Tewkesbury Borough were in fuel poverty representing 9.1% of all households, this was lower than the county and national average of 10.7% and 10.4% respectively²²².

Gloucestershire's Warm and Well scheme aims to improve energy efficiency in the home and reduce the risk of fuel poverty by; raising public awareness; providing advice to householders and making referrals for grants and discounts. Between 2011/12 and 2014/15 1,069 measures were installed in properties in Tewkesbury Borough to improve energy efficiency. Figure 105 breaks down the measures installed in the latest period (2014/15) by type. It shows that the most common type of measure installed in Tewkesbury Borough and most other areas in the county was cavity wall insulation. Tewkesbury Borough was the only district not to have installed heating work.

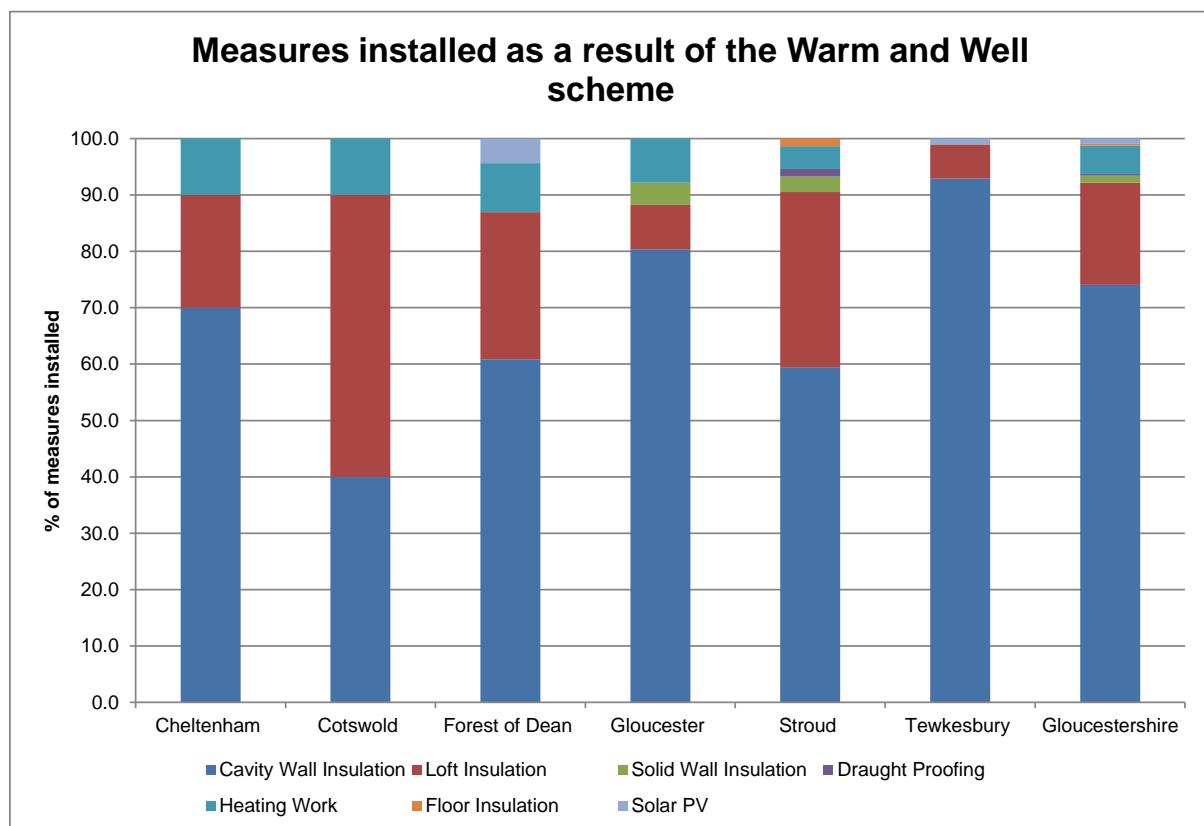


Figure 105: Breakdown of measures installed as a result of the Warm and Well scheme by type, 2014/15²²³

²²¹ DECC, Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics Report 2014 , https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/319280/Fuel_Poverty_Report_Final.pdf Accessed 04/11/2015

²²² DECC, 2013 Sub- regional fuel poverty data, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2013-sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-low-income-high-costs-indicator> Accessed 04/11/2015

The Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) is a system for assessing the overall health and safety risks in dwellings and was introduced under the Housing Act 2004. This system enables a differentiation between minor hazards and Category 1 hazards where the most serious harm outcome is identified, for example, death, permanent paralysis, permanent loss of consciousness and loss of a limb or serious fractures.

Local authority districts have a duty to periodically review housing conditions by carrying out surveys or studies. The surveys generate a range of information about housing, including an estimate of the number of Category 1 hazards. In 2008, there were an estimated 2,779 private sector dwellings in Tewkesbury Borough exhibiting Category 1 hazards, this represents 7.9% of all private sector dwellings.²²⁴.

Figure 106 shows the type of Category 1 hazards estimated to be present in properties in Tewkesbury Borough the most common Category 1 hazards are excess cold followed by falls on stairs.

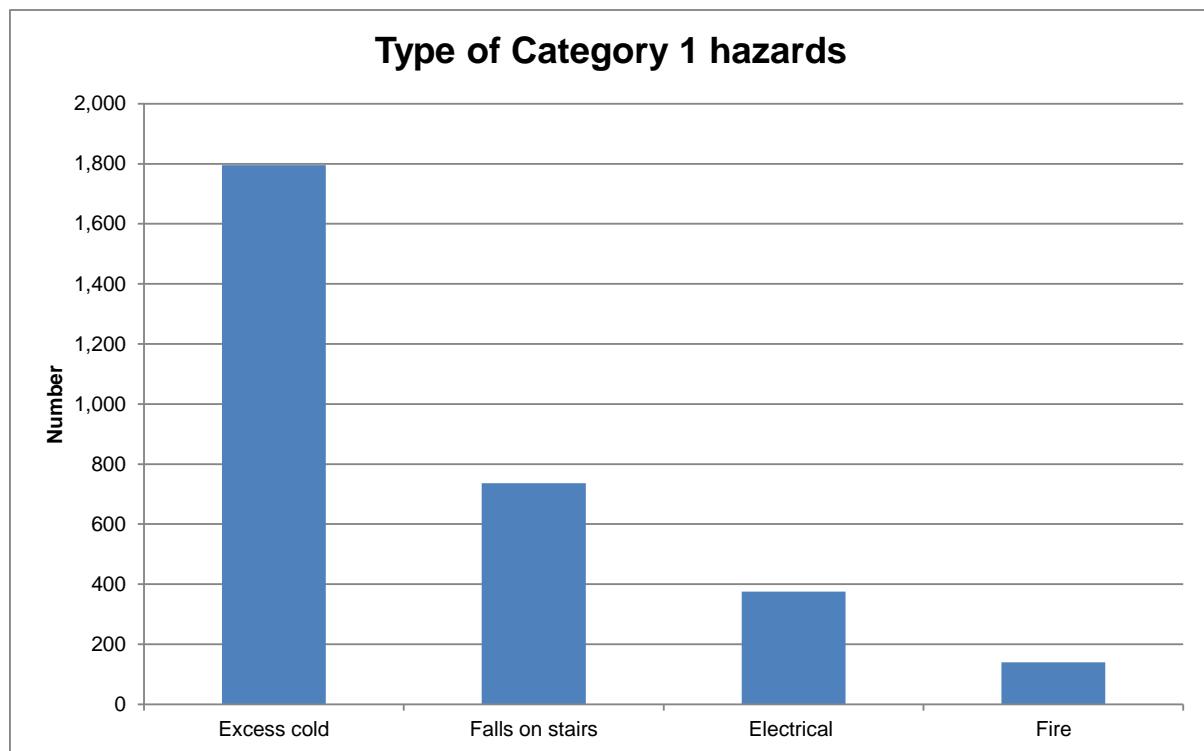


Figure 106: Type of Category 1 hazards, 2008²²⁵

²²³ Severn Wye Energy, Warm and Well End of Year Reports, 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15.

²²⁴ Tewkesbury Borough Council, Private Sector House Condition Survey, 2007-8.

²²⁵ *Ibid.*

As part of a strategy to improve the health, safety and wellbeing of residents in private sector housing, Gloucestershire's district councils have developed a consistent approach to model the extent of the public health costs arising from five of the most common Category 1 hazards. The following table shows that if the hazards identified in Tewkesbury Borough were addressed it would result in an annual saving to the NHS of £154,003, if they were addressed at a county level it would result in savings of £4.6 million.

Table 35: Cost to the NHS of the most common Category 1 hazards, Tewkesbury Borough and Gloucestershire²²⁶

	Hazards for Tewkesbury Borough			Hazards for Gloucestershire		
	No. of Hazards	Cost to NHS (£)	Savings to NHS (£)	No. of Hazards	Cost to NHS (£)	Savings to NHS (£)
Excess Cold	1,795	170,346	153,293	20,344	1,930,645	1,737,377
Damp & Mould	0	-	-	1,478	361,962	360,750
Falls on level	0	-	-	5,664	828,473	745,552
Falls on stairs	7	763	710	15,547	1,694,933	1,577,709
Falls between levels	0	-	-	2912	226,349	225,097
TOTAL	1,802	171,109	£154,003	£45,945	£5,042,362	£4,646,485

Gloucestershire's district councils are working to remove Category 1 hazards, through a combination of advice, grants, loans, enforcement and through the Warm & Well Scheme, this activity relates to owner occupied, privately rented and socially rental dwellings. Table 36 shows that between 2011/12 and 2014/15 287 Category 1 hazards have been removed from homes in Tewkesbury Borough.

Table 36: Category 1 hazards removed from Gloucestershire Homes²²⁷

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2011/12-2014/15
Cheltenham	214	276	191	153	834
Cotswold	132	84	121	54	391
Forest of Dean	137	174	52	27	390
Gloucester	114	175	245	52	586
Stroud	193	204	57	54	508
Tewkesbury Borough	123	95	46	23	287
Gloucestershire	913	1008	712	363	2,859

²²⁶ Gloucestershire Local Authority Districts , Improving Homes and Improving Health and supporting evidence

²²⁷ Data sourced from District Councils, by Stroud District Council

7.7.4 Additional needs

Housing needs change for people as their circumstances change, especially as people age or become more vulnerable. The Local Housing Authority has a mandatory duty to provide Disabled Facilities Grants²²⁸ for housing adaptations to help disabled people to live independently. When delivered early, alongside other preventative measures, they may contribute to preventing admissions to hospital and residential care. With an increasing elderly population, and more disabled children surviving their early years through to adulthood, the need for adapted housing is projected to continue to increase, but most new-build homes are still not designed to meet the needs of disabled people, meaning the grants play an important role in ensuring housing is suitable for those who have additional needs²²⁹.

Table 37 shows the number of Disabled Facilities Grants completed between 2012/13 and 2014/15. In 2014/15 there were 132 grants completed in Tewkesbury Borough to the value of £772,409. The number and cost of grants completed in Tewkesbury Borough increased year on year.

Table 37: Disabled Facilities Grants Completed in Financial Year in Gloucestershire²³⁰

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No. grants Completed	Total Cost Completed Grants	No. grants Completed	Total Cost Completed Grants	No. grants Completed	Total Cost Completed Grants
Cheltenham	68	£511,216	76	£595,564	64	£514,230
Cotswold	151	£872,830	150	£775,250	93	£605,191
Forest of Dean	94	£408,887	103	£584,470	125	£502,624
Gloucester	88	£500,857	81	£665,260	66	£408,680
Stroud ²³¹	36	£247,066	31	£199,983	32	£212,029
Tewkesbury Borough	101	£674,509	117	£676,577	132	£772,409
Gloucestershire	319	£1,831,319	332	£2,126,290	355	£1,895,742

²²⁸ Disabled Facilities Grants eligible works are major works which are currently defined as adaptations costing over £1,000, with the maximum grant which can be paid being £30,000. The works for which Disabled Facilities Grants is to be given are detailed within statutory guidance but relate mainly to major works of adaptation to a disabled persons home to enable access and personal care needs. The applicant of the grant is subject to a statutory means test however, there is no means test for adaptations for children.

Disabled persons meeting the legislative criteria are entitled to apply for DFG funding regardless of the type of tenancy they occupy be it owner occupation, private letting or social housing.

²²⁹ Astral Advisory, Disabled Facilities Grants in England: A research report, 2013

²³⁰ Data sourced from District Councils, by Stroud District Council

²³¹ Stroud District Council is the only district council in Gloucestershire who still own and manage their own stock. Adaptations to Council stock are carried out by SDC and not through the DFG process and are not therefore included in the DFG figures above

7.7.5 *Homelessness*

Homelessness is a complex problem. It is both the cause and consequence of many other problems, such as family and relationship breakdown, domestic violence, mental health, substance misuse, the loss of employment and debt.

The impact of homelessness on health can be stark; with Crisis reporting the difference in life expectancy for a homeless person compared to someone who is not homeless is 30 years, at an expected age of mortality of 47 for a rough sleeping homeless person²³².

Homeless people can be categorised into three main groups:

- Single homelessness: This group include rough sleepers and those living in hostels, shelters and temporary supported accommodation
- Hidden homelessness/ at risk of homelessness: This group is difficult to quantify. Many hidden homeless are 'sofa-surfers', residing temporarily with family or friends
- Statutory homelessness: This group refers to people who meet specific criteria set out in legislation. Broadly speaking, somebody is statutorily homeless if they are unintentionally homeless, fall within a specified priority need group and do not have accommodation that they have a legal right to occupy, which is accessible and physically available to them and which it would be reasonable for them to continue to live in. It would not be reasonable for someone to continue to live in their home, for example, if that was likely to lead to violence against them (or a member of their family).

Local authorities have a duty to secure suitable accommodation for the statutory homeless, this is referred to as acceptances²³³.

In 2014/15 88 people were accepted as homeless in Tewkesbury Borough, this equates to a rate of 2.40 per 1,000 population, which Figure 107 shows this is in line with the national average of 2.4 per 1,000 population.

²³² Crisis, Homelessness kills: An analysis of the mortality of homeless people in early twenty-first century England <http://www.crisis.org.uk/publications-search.php?fullitem=371> Accessed 06/11/2015

²³³ DCLG, Statutory Homelessness: April to June Quarter 2015 England,

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/463017/201506_Statutory_Homelessness.pdf Accessed 09/11/2015.

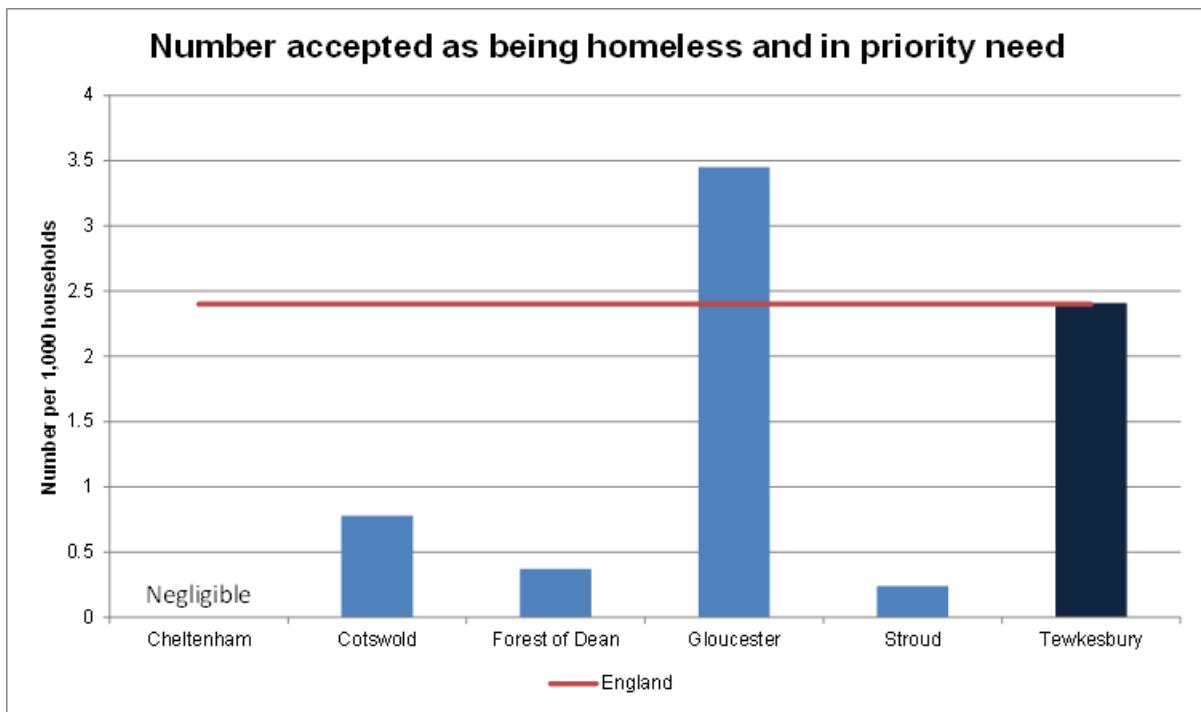


Figure 107: Number accepted as being homeless and in priority need per 1,000 households, 2014/15²³⁴

Figure 108 shows that over the last 10 years the number of acceptances per 1,000 households in Tewkesbury Borough has fallen from 6 per 1,000 households in 2004/5, this reflects the national trend as councils have become a lot more successful at preventing homelessness.

²³⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government, Table 784: local authorities' action under the homelessness provisions of the Housing Acts, financial years 2004/05 to 2014/15, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness> Accessed 09/11/2015.

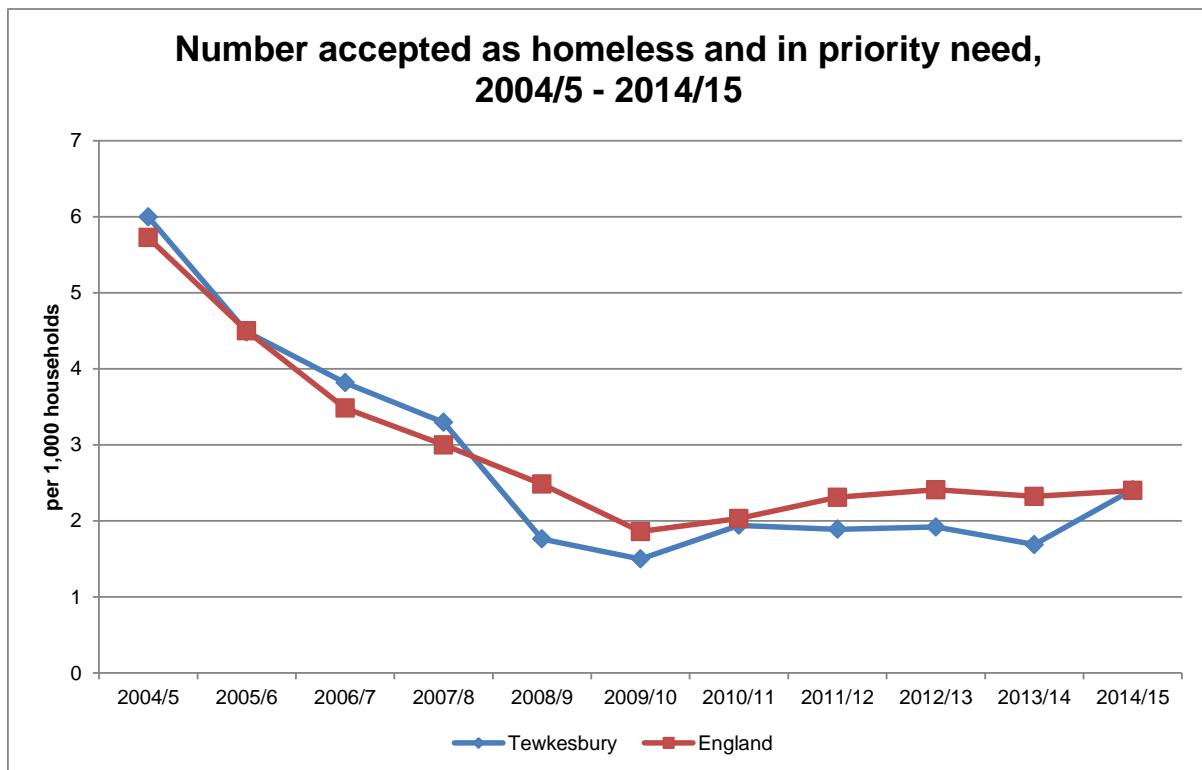


Figure 108: Number accepted as being homeless and in priority need per 1,000 households, 2004/5 – 2014/15²³⁵

Data from April-June 2015 shows that in Tewkesbury Borough, the most common reason people were accepted as homeless was because of a violent breakdown of a relationship involving partner (35.3% of acceptances). Nationally the most common reason for acceptances was because their private rented Assured Shorthold Tenancies had been brought to an end (29.8% of acceptances) followed by parents no longer willing to accommodate (15.6% of acceptances)²³⁶.

Not every household who approaches the local authority as homeless is accepted as homeless. Some may get advice and assistance which means they can avoid becoming homeless; others simply do not meet the statutory definition of homelessness. Table 38 shows that in 2014/15, there were 28 approaches to Tewkesbury Borough Council by those who are eligible but not homeless.

²³⁵ *Ibid.*

²³⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government, Detailed local authority level homelessness figures: April to June 2015

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/463076/Detailed_LA_Level_Tables_201506.xlsx Accessed 10/11/2015.

Table 38: Number of households that have approached local authorities as homeless, but have not been accepted, 2014-2015

	Eligible, homeless and in priority need, but intentionally	Eligible, homeless but not in priority need	Eligible, but not homeless
Cheltenham	-	-	221
Cotswold	13	64	45
Forest of Dean	-	-	27
Gloucester	38	36	248
Stroud	-	-	32
Tewkesbury Borough	-	-	28
England	8,990	20,420	28,510

Under the Homelessness Act 2002, local housing authorities must have a strategy for preventing homelessness in their district. The strategy must apply to everyone at risk of homelessness, including cases where someone is found to be homeless but not in priority need and cases where someone is found to be intentionally homeless. Under the strategy local housing authorities must provide:

- homelessness prevention, which involves providing people with the ways and means to address their housing and other needs to avoid homelessness. This is done by either assisting them to obtain alternative accommodation or enabling them to remain in their existing home.
- homelessness relief occurs when an authority has been unable to prevent homelessness but helps someone to secure accommodation, even though the authority is under no statutory obligation to do so.

In 2014/15 there were 94 instances of homelessness prevention and relief in Tewkesbury Borough, this equates to a rate of 2.57 per 1,000 households, which Figure 109 shows this was lower than the national average of 9.72.

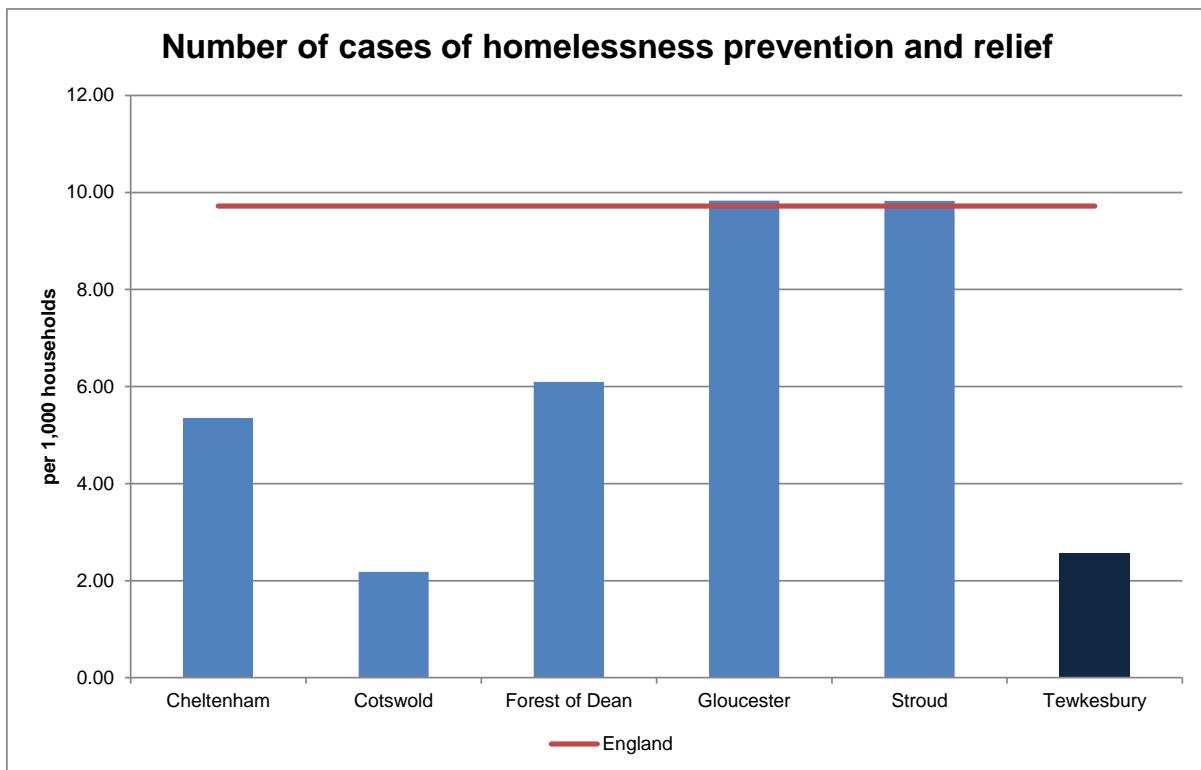


Figure 109: Number of cases of homelessness prevention or relief, per 1,000 households, 2014/15²³⁷

In Tewkesbury Borough the most common type of homelessness prevention and relief (47.9%) focused on assisting people to find alternative accommodation. This reflects the picture seen in other districts, while nationally the most common type of homelessness prevention and relief entailed helping people remain in their existing homes.

²³⁷ DCLG, Table 792: total reported cases of homelessness prevention and relief by outcome and local authority, 2009-10 to 2014-15
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/443451/Live_Table_792_Homelessness_Prevention_and_Relief.xls Accessed 10/11/2015. Stroud figures have been revised at the recommendation of Stroud District Council, so will differ from those found in the official publication.

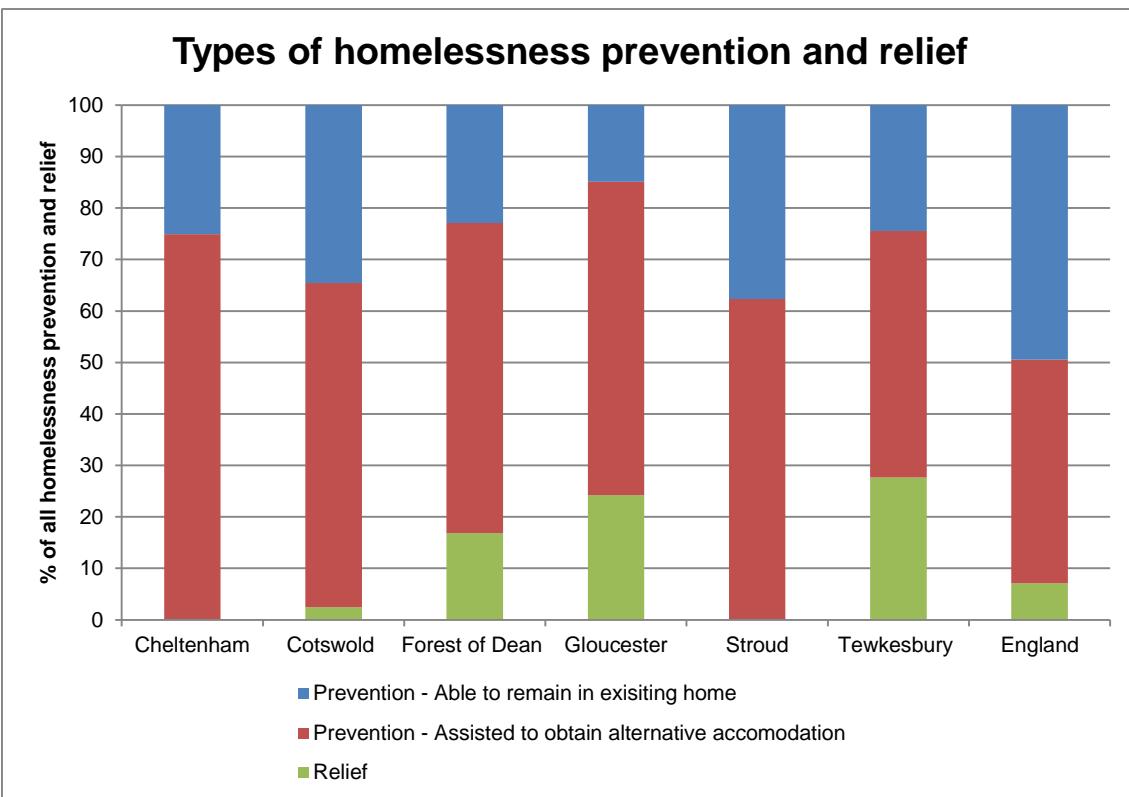


Figure 110: Types of homelessness prevention and relief, 2014/15²³⁸

7.8 Education

Please see Section 4.6

7.9 Unemployment

Please see Section 3.6.5

7.10 Community Safety

Community safety is about helping communities to be and feel safe. Road safety, trading standards, fire and rescue, regulating licensed premises, producing and implementing partnership strategies for anti-social behaviour (ASB) and domestic abuse, and reducing criminal activities by installing “guardians” such as CCTV or alley gating are just some examples of community safety.

7.10.1 Police Recorded Crime and ASB Incident Rates

Police recorded crime rates provide a consistent way of comparing crime trends over time and also indicate police workload. The following section will cover total recorded crime rates and anti-social behaviour incident rates by local authority ward - how these rates compare against county, regional and national rates and

²³⁸ Ibid.

the trend over time. More data on crime and incident rates can be found on Inform Gloucestershire²³⁹.

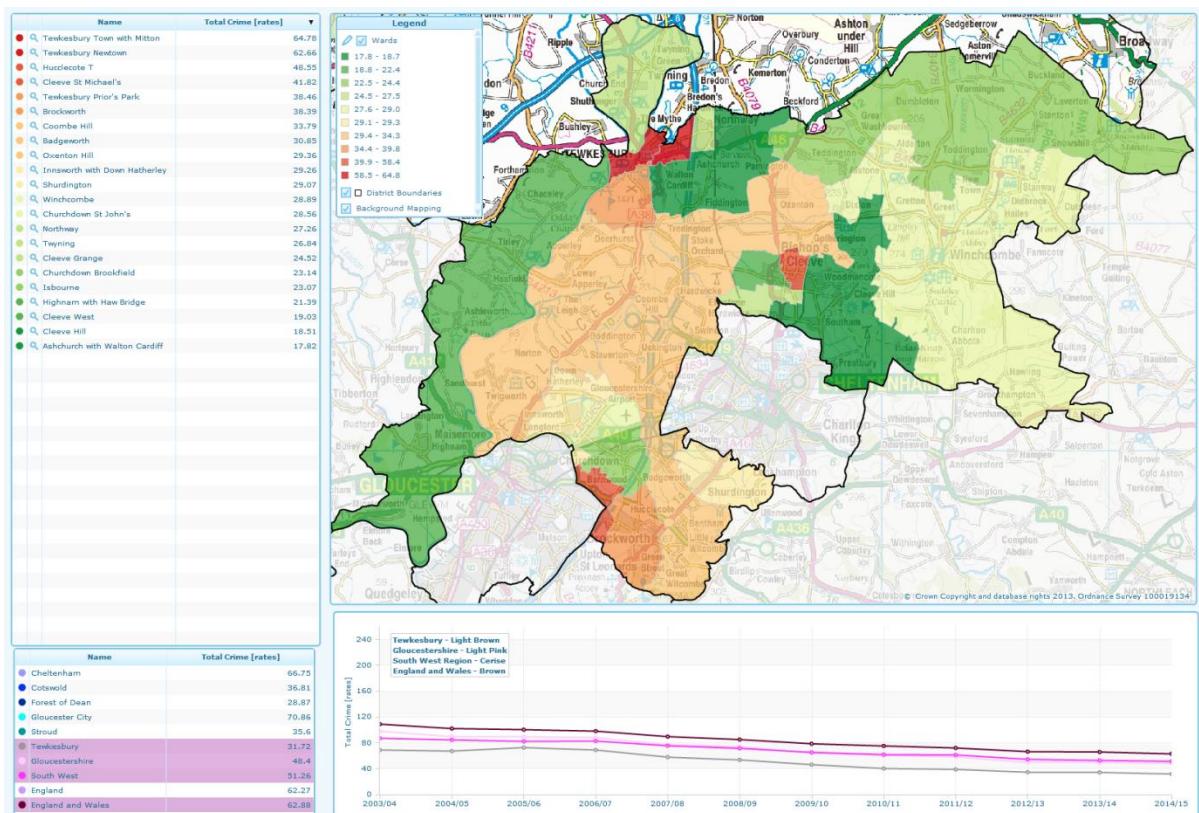


Figure 111: Total Crime Rates over Time by Local Authority Ward

Tewkesbury Borough has experienced crime rates much lower to the overall rates for England and Wales, South West region and Gloucestershire County since 2003/04. Crime rates are higher than regional and national rates in the wards of Tewkesbury Town with Mitton and Tewkesbury Newtown mainly due to the town centre being inside the boundary of the “Town” ward and Newtown ward adjoining to it²⁴⁰ – crime rates for wards are shown in the table to the left of the map (Figure 111). The wards of Hucclecote (Tewkesbury), Cleeve St Michael's, Priors Park, Brockworth and Coombe Hill are also above the Tewkesbury Borough rate for 2014/15.

²³⁹ <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/inform/communitysafety>

²⁴⁰ Boundary map shows administrative (e.g. ward) boundaries at street view level:
<http://www.maiden.gov.uk/InstantAtlas/BoundaryViewer/atlas.html>

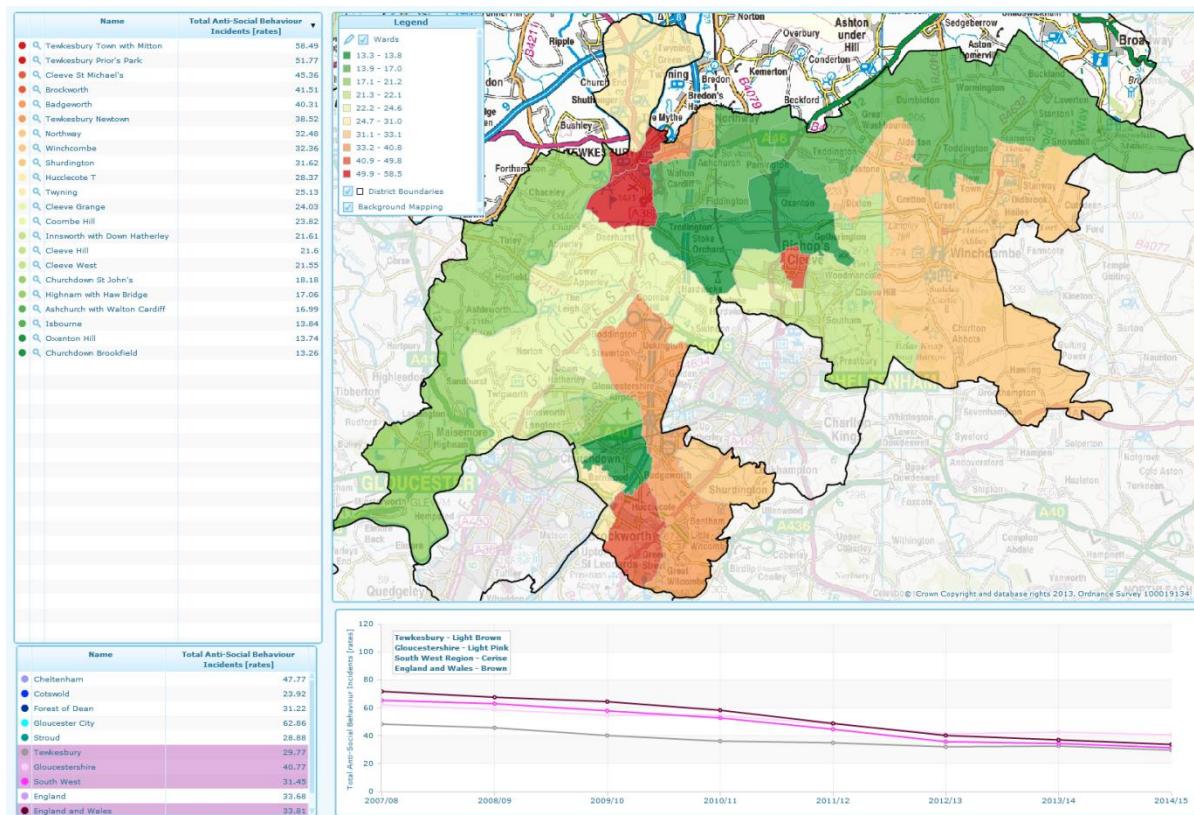


Figure 112: Total ASB Incident Rates over Time by Local Authority Ward

Figure 112 shows police recorded anti-social behaviour (ASB) incident rates over the last 8 years. As found in Figure 111, Tewkesbury Town with Mitton ward has the highest rate of any ward in the borough and has a comparable ASB incident rate in 2014/15 to Gloucester City.

7.10.2 Road Safety

Road Safety is a statutory duty for every local authority. To deliver the best results in reducing road traffic collisions it is essential to adopt partnership working. This is indeed the case for Gloucestershire's Road Safety Partnership which incorporates the County Council, Gloucestershire Highways, Police and the Fire and Rescue Service. The following two charts show yearly totals (calendar years) for Road Traffic Collisions in the borough²⁴¹.

²⁴¹ Data provided by Gloucestershire Road Safety Partnership. For more information on Road Safety go to: <http://roadsafety-gloucestershire.org.uk/data/>

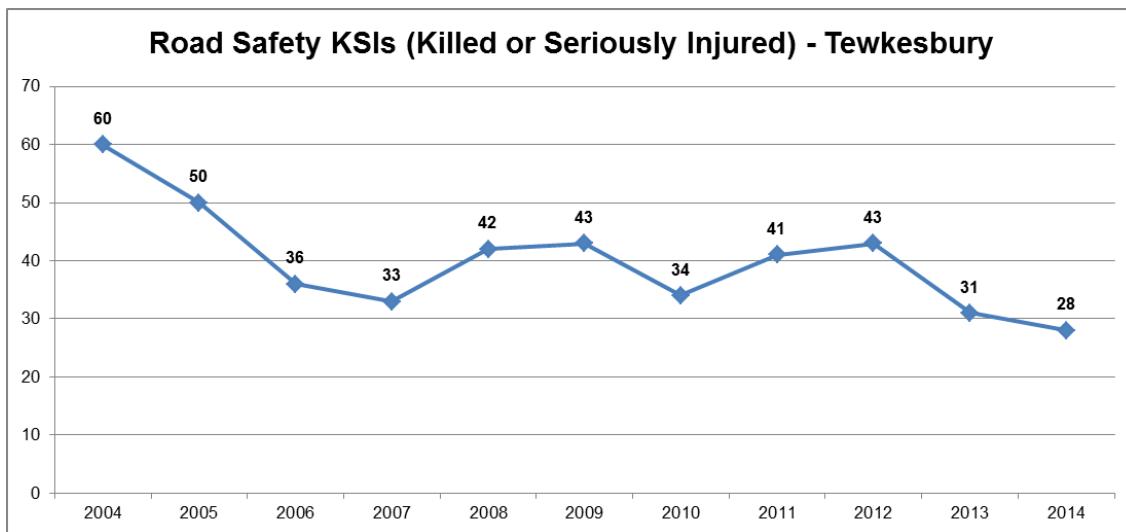


Figure 113: Number of Casualties Killed or Seriously Injured²⁴² by RTCs in Tewkesbury Borough by Calendar Year

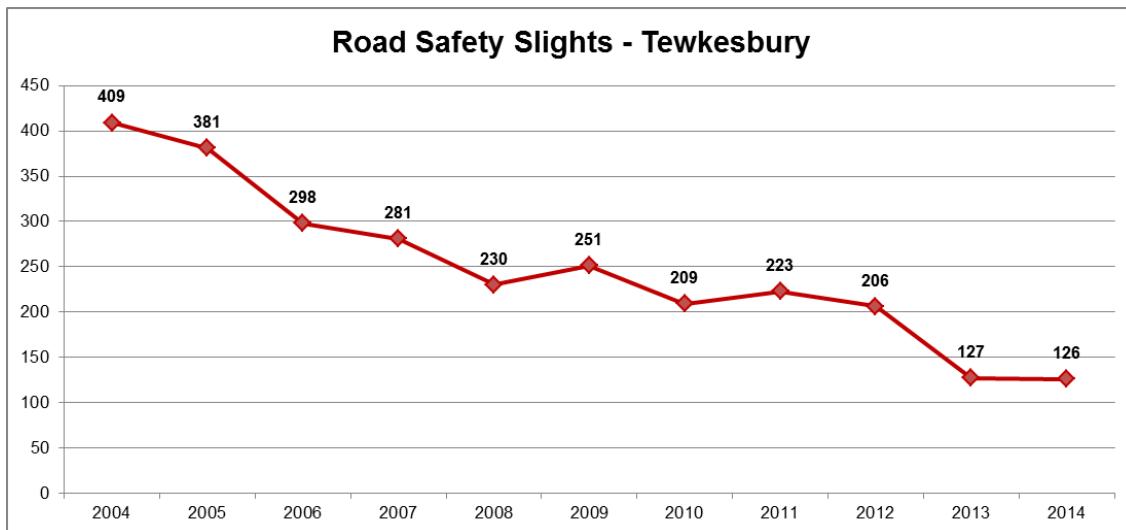


Figure 114: Number of Casualties with Slight²⁴³ injuries from RTCs in Tewkesbury Borough by Calendar Year

²⁴² Serious injury: An injury for which a person is detained in hospital as an “in-patient”, or any of the following injuries whether or not they are detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, burns (excluding friction burns), severe cuts, severe general shock requiring medical treatment and injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident.

²⁴³ Slight injury: An injury of a minor character such as a sprain (including neck whiplash injury), bruise or cut which are not judged to be severe, or slight shock requiring roadside attention. This definition includes injuries not requiring medical treatment.

7.10.3 Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue

This simple chart (Figure 115) provided by Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Services (GFRS) shows the number and proportion of all Call Outs to each borough of Gloucestershire. Tewkesbury Borough averages 0.7 call outs per day.

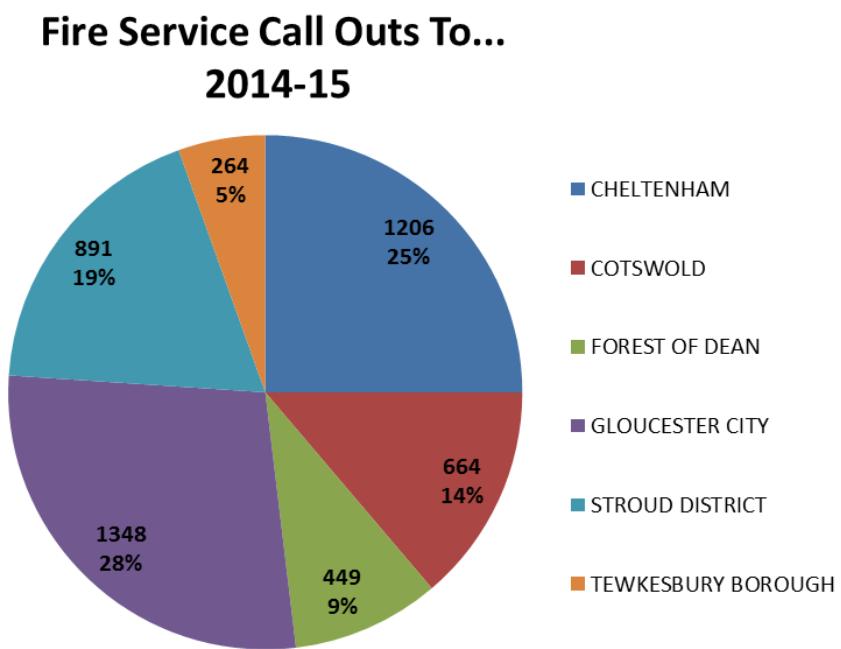


Figure 115: Proportion of Call Outs by Borough 2014/15

7.11 Key messages

- A wide range of community assets, both informal and formal, play a vital role in meeting local need. We need to improve our understanding in this area and will improve the evidence base for the extent and value of such assets in the year ahead.
- A total of 8,700 people in Tewkesbury Borough provided unpaid care in 2011, representing 10.6% of the population. The number has risen by 12% since 2001, and is expected to rise further due mainly to the increasing number of older people needing care.
- Using customer segmentation data, it is estimated that in most areas in Tewkesbury the likelihood of having a hobby of charity/voluntary work is higher than the national average. The areas where people are least likely to have a hobby of charity/voluntary work include the areas around Prior's Park and Brockworth.

- The number of domestic overnight visits and visitor spend was lower in Tewkesbury Borough than in all other parts of the county.
- The MAIDeN accessibility toolkit shows the variation in accessibility by public transport of key services such as post offices, supermarkets, libraries, schools and GPs across Tewkesbury Borough.
- The 2011 Census shows that detached and semi-detached housing accounted for the largest proportion of housing in Tewkesbury Borough, broadly in line with the Gloucestershire and national picture.
- Among the active applications for social housing in Tewkesbury Borough under the Homeseeker scheme, the majority were classified as bronze need, which is the lowest level of need.
- The mean house price in Tewkesbury Borough was in line with the county average and lower than the national average. Housing affordability in 2013, however, is lower in Tewkesbury Borough than in the county and England.
- Tewkesbury Borough has experienced crime rates much lower to the overall rates for England and Wales, South West region and Gloucestershire County since 2003/04. Crime rates are higher than regional and national rates in the wards of Tewkesbury Town with Mitton and Tewkesbury Newtown.