

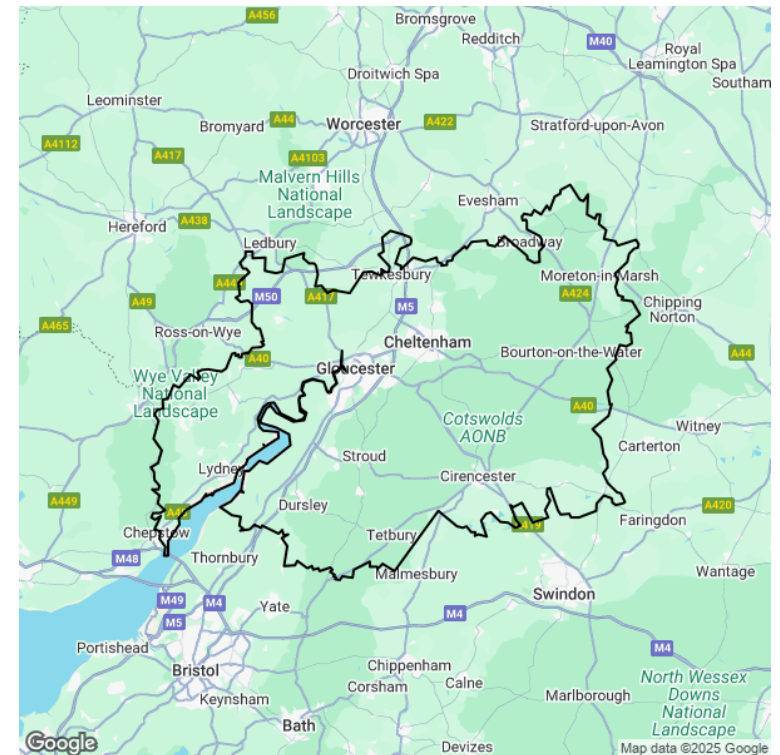
Local Insight Summary Report

Gloucestershire

Gloucestershire

2 May 2025

InformGloucestershire



Local Insight

Local Insight provides instant access to the information you need for the neighbourhoods you care about.

We bring together small-area social and demographic data in one easy to use and intuitive platform. You can explore data for any area you are interested in through maps, dashboards and reports.

Find out more at: localinsight.org

OCSI

We combine expertise in research and technology to support organisations working for social good to make evidence-based decisions. We have worked with more than 250 public and community sector organisations from local to international level.

Our research and services are based on unrivalled knowledge and use of place-based social, economic and demographic data.

Find out more at: ocsi.uk

About the indicators

OCSI routinely collect all small-area data published by more than 50 government agencies and other reputable bodies. We identify key indicators relevant to local authorities, grantmakers and charities to include within this report and the Local Insight platform.

We manage and maintain all the data and provide comprehensive metadata so that you can be confident you are using the most up-to-date data.

How we have identified the area of Gloucestershire

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025

This report is based on the “Gloucestershire” area, created by Gloucestershire. The map image of the area is shown at the beginning of this report. The map imagery is provided by Google, using boundary definitions published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Statistical and geographic data are sourced from the ONS and are used under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2025].

We use sophisticated aggregation and apportioning methods to calculate the data values used in the charts and tables in this report.

Alongside data for the “Gloucestershire” area, we also display data for the selected comparator areas: England and South West.

Contents

Population

Unemployment

Housing

Crime

Health

Education

Employment

Communities and Environment

Access and Transport

Appendix: Data sources

Population

Population Composition

The table below provides insight into the population composition in Gloucestershire. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex. This data is taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2022 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

There are 652,666 people in Gloucestershire. This is smaller than the population of England (57,112,542) and smaller than the population of South West (5,766,937).

Population Composition						
Indicator	Gloucestershire		England		South West	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Total Population	652,666	-	57,112,542	-	5,766,937	-
Males	319,008	48.88%	27,986,032	49.00%	2,824,125	48.97%
Females	333,658	51.12%	29,126,510	51.00%	2,942,812	51.03%
Population Aged 0-15	114,379	17.52%	10,567,635	18.50%	971,705	16.85%
Population Aged 16 to 64	395,249	60.56%	35,915,152	62.88%	3,494,156	60.59%
Population Aged 65+	143,038	21.92%	10,629,755	18.61%	1,301,076	22.56%
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)						

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The following visualisations draw upon data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) to give insight into vulnerable populations in Gloucestershire, England, South West. The Indices of Deprivation 2019 are a relative measure of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 combines together indicators under seven different domains of deprivation: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment Deprivation. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.

The boxes below show the IMD score and rank (average LSOA Rank, where a lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation) for Gloucestershire, England and South West.

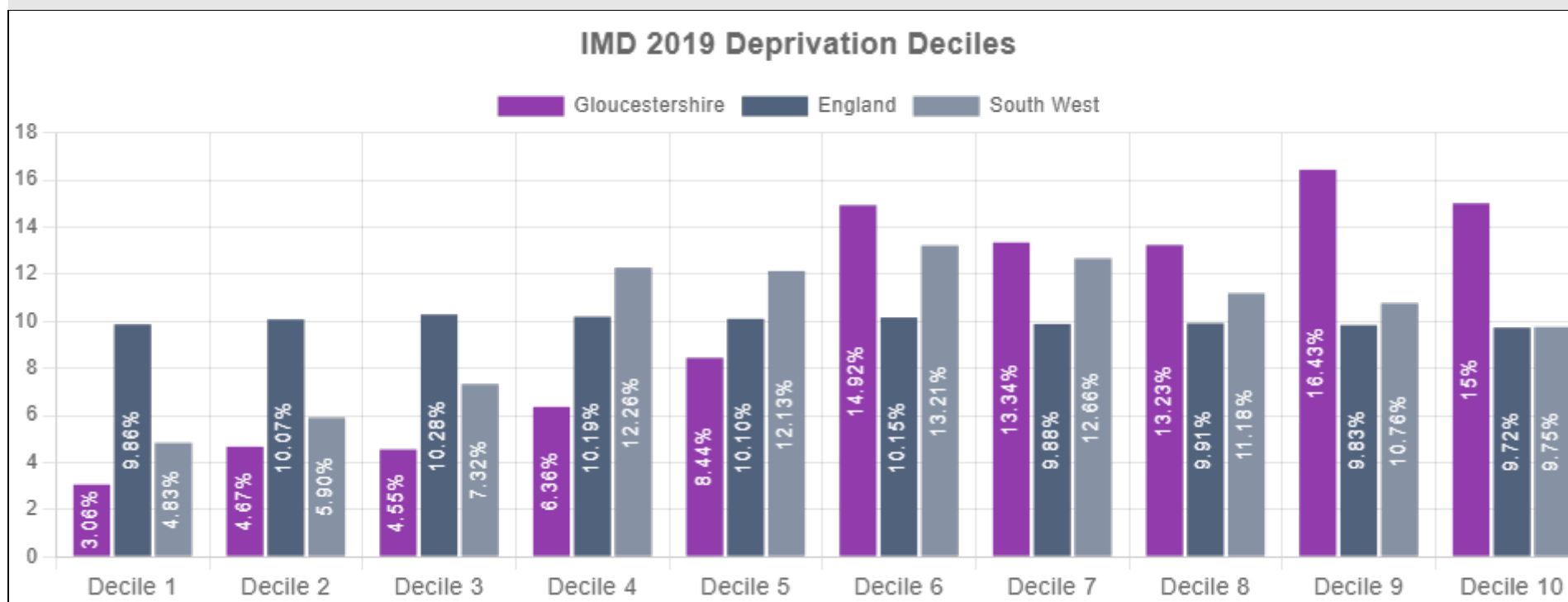
Gloucestershire has an IMD score of 14.90. This means that Gloucestershire has lower levels of deprivation to England (21.76) and lower levels of deprivation to South West (18.41).

IMD Score 14.90	IMD Rank 20,937
(England = 21.76, South West = 18.41)	(England = 16,356, South West = 18,038)

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2019)

The bar chart below explores this further, showing the proportion of people living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles according to level of deprivation derived from the IMD. A higher score on the IMD indicates that an area is experiencing greater levels of deprivation. To clarify, all neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; neighbourhoods in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally, whilst neighbourhoods in decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally.

Deprivation Deciles



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2019)

Unemployment

The following data shows the key unemployment indicators.

The table below shows the total number and proportion of people receiving Universal Credit (UC) or Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) by age and sex.

The proportion of working age people receiving benefits for unemployment in Gloucestershire was 2.79% in Mar-2025. This is lower than the average across England (4.34%) and similar to the average across South West (2.93%).

Unemployment Benefit Claimants						
Indicator	Gloucestershire		England		South West	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	11,010	2.79%	1,560,475	4.34%	102,510	2.93%
Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	1,975	4.25%	272,085	5.72%	18,435	3.92%
Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	2,565	0.91%	364,645	1.68%	24,750	1.00%
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	5,020	2.51%	696,990	3.83%	46,085	2.61%

Unemployment Benefit Claimants

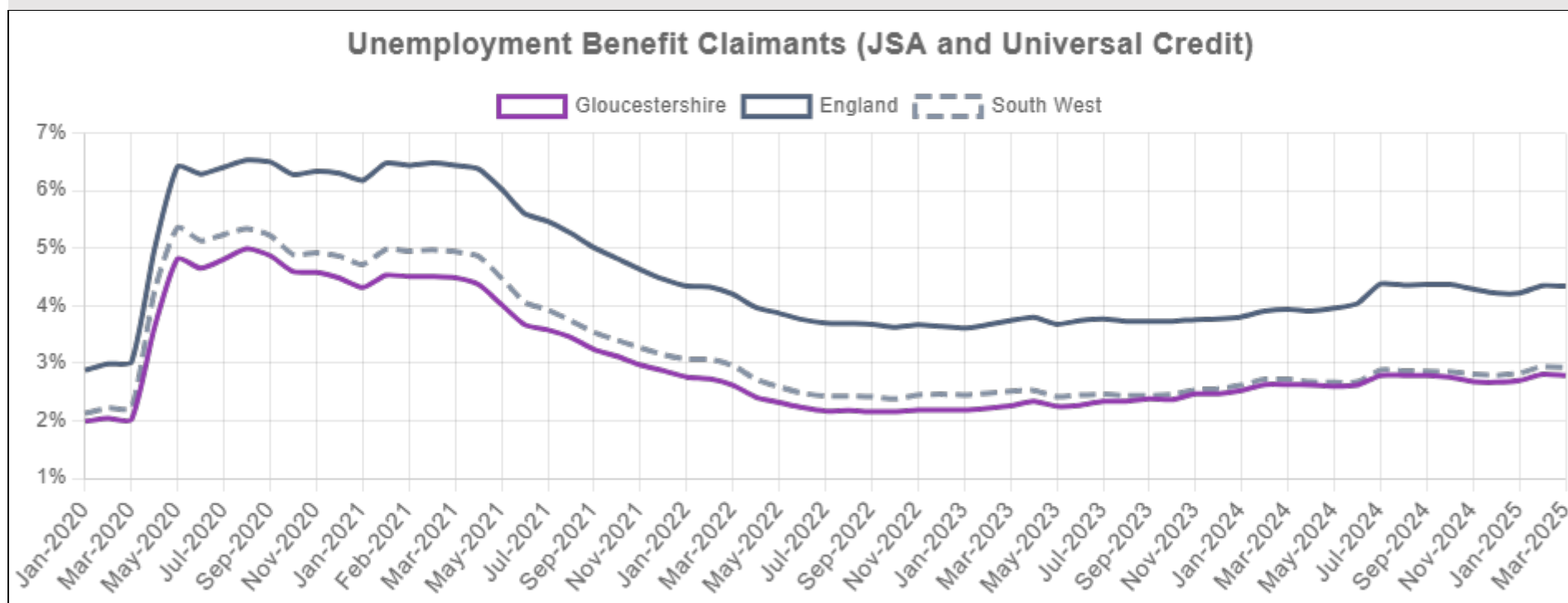
Indicator	Gloucestershire		England		South West	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	6,000	3.08%	863,485	4.88%	56,425	3.27%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The chart below shows the total proportion of people receiving unemployment benefit (JSA or Universal Credit) between Jan-2020 and Mar-2025.

The total unemployment rate in Gloucestershire has increased from 1.99% in Jan-2020 to 2.79% in Mar-2025.

Unemployment Benefit Claimants (time series)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Housing

Average House Prices

The figures below show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Gloucestershire and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, terraced houses and flats). Data on house prices is from the [Land Registry open data, price-paid dataset](#). The Land Registry collect data on all housing transactions, published by individual property and date with the average house-price for all property types calculated on a rolling 12 months total.

The average property price for all dwelling types in Gloucestershire was £375,728 between Mar-2024 to Feb-2025. This is higher than within England (£356,508) and higher than the average within South West (£354,797).

Note: Some small areas may not have had a transaction recorded within the twelve month period leading to gaps in the figures below.

Average House Price
£375,728
(England = £356,508, South West = £354,797)

Source: UK Land Registry (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)

Average House Prices

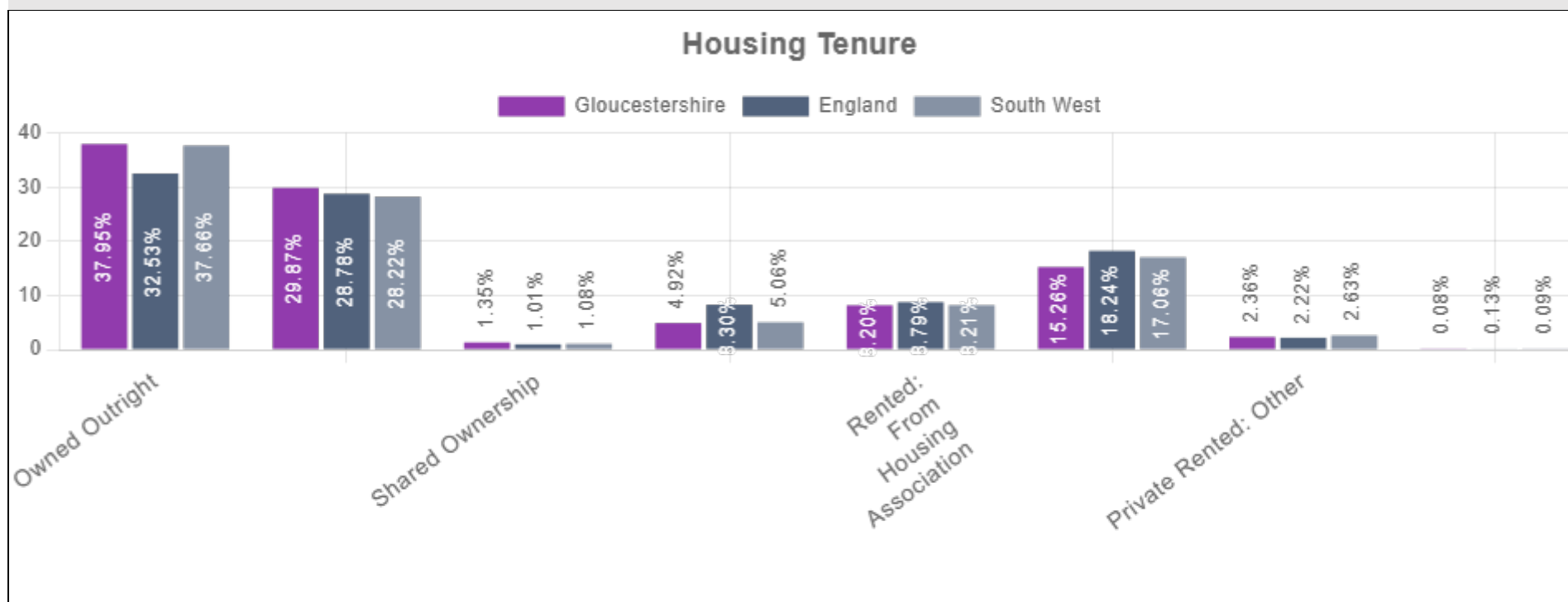
Indicator	Gloucestershire	England	South West
Detached Houses	£571,677	£512,675	£520,296
Semi-Detached Houses	£335,485	£321,109	£331,798
Terraced Houses	£290,063	£297,302	£292,271
Flats	£203,019	£312,867	£219,893

Source: UK Land Registry

Housing Tenure

The chart below provides the proportion of the housing in the area by tenure type. The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the 2021 Census question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord.

Housing Tenure



Source: Census 2021

Crime

The following data provides insight into the recorded crime rates in an area. The data is created using the rolling 12 month total of neighbourhood-level incidents for various types of offence as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate lower super output area (LSOA). This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the [Police UK open data portal](#) which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods.

Please note there can be missing data in Police.uk crime counts for certain areas. This is often due to issues with IT system changes at various police forces such as Devon and Cornwall, and Greater Manchester currently, which affects their reporting of figures to Police UK. Please see [Police UK's change log](#) for details of current known issues.

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

The table below shows counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents between Mar-2024 to Feb-2025.

There were 56,380 total crime offences in Gloucestershire between Mar-2024 to Feb-2025, with the overall crime rate being 86.4 per 1,000 population. This is lower than the average across England (91.1) and higher than the average across South West (85.0).

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary						
Indicator	Gloucestershire		England		South West	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Total Crime	56,380	86.4	5,200,169	91.1	490,459	85.0
Anti-Social Behaviour	11,582	17.7	814,042	14.3	84,283	14.6

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

Indicator	Gloucestershire		England		South West	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Bicycle Theft	596	0.9	48,579	0.9	4,218	0.7
Burglary	2,216	7.9	211,260	9.0	16,639	6.8
Criminal Damage	3,530	5.4	376,760	6.6	38,170	6.6
Drug Crime	1,134	1.7	159,157	2.8	10,119	1.8
Other Crime	1,414	2.2	112,715	2.0	9,547	1.7
Other Theft	3,676	5.6	364,725	6.4	32,462	5.6
Shoplifting	4,188	6.4	435,820	7.6	40,021	6.9
Possession of Weapons	415	0.6	47,440	0.8	3,770	0.7
Public Order	4,343	6.7	363,677	6.4	38,039	6.6
Robbery	361	0.6	65,676	1.1	3,716	0.6
Theft From Person	249	0.4	120,926	2.1	2,603	0.5
Vehicle Crime	2,227	3.4	296,166	5.2	20,783	3.6
Violent Crime & Sexual Offences	20,449	31.3	1,783,226	31.2	186,089	32.3

Source: Police UK

Total Crime Rate

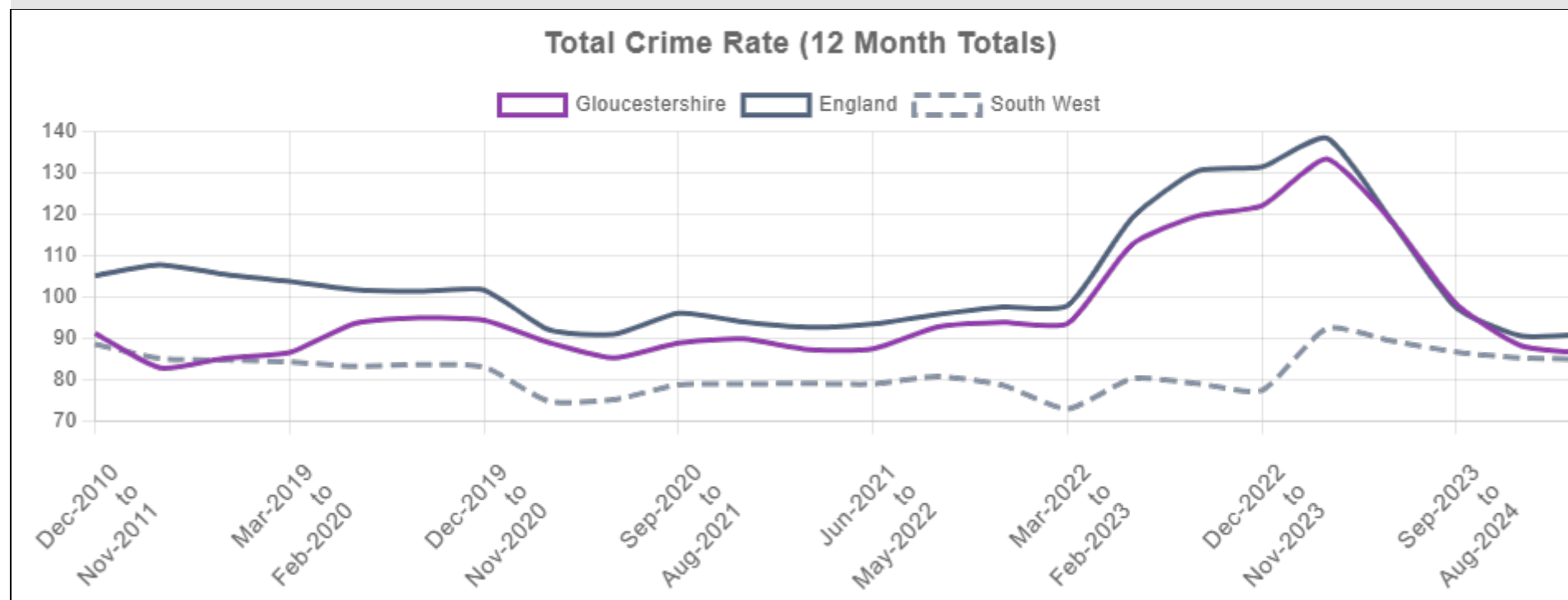
The line chart below shows a time series made up of 12-month totals of neighbourhood-level incidents of criminal offences. The figure is a rate per 1,000 residents. The first data point covers Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 and the final data point covers Mar-2024 to Feb-2025.

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025

The overall crime rate in Gloucestershire has increased from 82.9 per 1,000 people between Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 to 86.4 per 1,000 people between Mar-2024 to Feb-2025.

Total Crime Rate



Source: Police UK

Health

Disability Benefits

The table below shows a series of indicators related to disability benefits providing the total numbers of claims and proportions within each area that are accessing the support systems available. It includes the following benefits;

- Personal Independence Payment (PIP) can help with extra living costs if you have both: a long-term physical or mental health condition or disability and difficulty doing certain everyday tasks or getting around because of your condition.
- Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is payable to children and adults who become disabled before the age of 65. It is being replaced by other benefits (mainly PIP).
- Attendance Allowance helps with extra costs if you are over 65 and have a disability severe enough that you need someone to help look after you.
- Universal Credit (UC) disabled child entitlement is an increased award for the child element of UC where a child is entitled to a rate of DLA or PIP.
- Universal Credit (UC) limited capability to work entitlement is for when a household member has limited capacity to work due to poor mental or physical health conditions.
-

7.45% of the working-age population in Gloucestershire are receiving Personal Independence Payments (PIP). This is lower than the proportion in England (9.41%) and lower than the proportion in South West (8.89%).

Disability Benefits

Indicator	Gloucestershire		England		South West	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Personal Independence Payment (PIP)	29,458	7.45%	3,380,172	9.41%	310,778	8.89%
Disability benefit (DLA)	11,101	1.70%	1,201,270	2.10%	111,737	1.94%
Older people social care benefit (Attendance Allowance)	16,765	11.72%	1,406,281	13.23%	156,704	12.04%
Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement	3,263	1.17%	425,722	1.82%	38,873	1.59%
Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement	13,372	4.79%	1,438,349	6.14%	133,369	5.45%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Long-Term Physical/Mental Health Conditions

The boxes below show the number and proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act with different limitations on day-to-day activity and also for those who have a long term physical or mental health condition but are not limited day to day.

Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 Census and are based on a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025

In Gloucestershire, the proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act with their day-to-day activities limited a lot is 6.39%. This is lower than the proportion in England (7.33%) and lower than the proportion in South West (7.4%).

Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	Physical or Mental Health Condition but Day-to-Day Activities Are Not Limited
41,201	67,177	51,411
6.39% (England = 7.33%, South West = 7.4%)	10.41% (England = 9.97%, South West = 11.16%)	7.97% (England = 6.83%, South West = 7.75%)

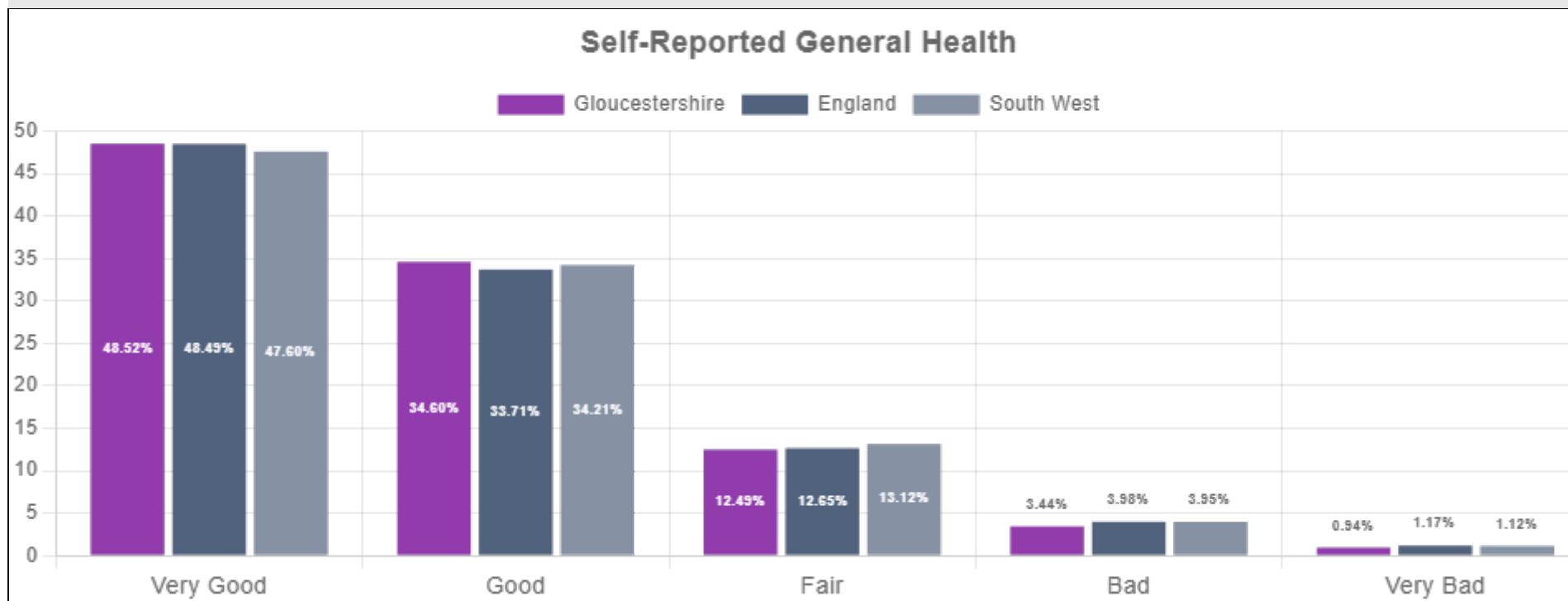
Source: Census 2021

Self-Reported General Health

The chart below shows data from Census 2021 on the proportion of residents within each response category from a self-assessment of general health.

0.94% of people in Gloucestershire have very bad health. This is lower than the proportion in England (1.17%) and lower than the proportion in South West (1.12%).

Self-Reported General Health



Source: Census 2021

Education

Level of Qualification

The visualisations below shows the composition of people aged 16+ by level of qualification. Data is taken from the 2021 Census.

There are 29,334 people in Gloucestershire with an apprenticeship as their highest qualification, 5.51% of all people aged over 16. This is similar to the average for England (5.32%) and similar to the average for South West (5.99%).

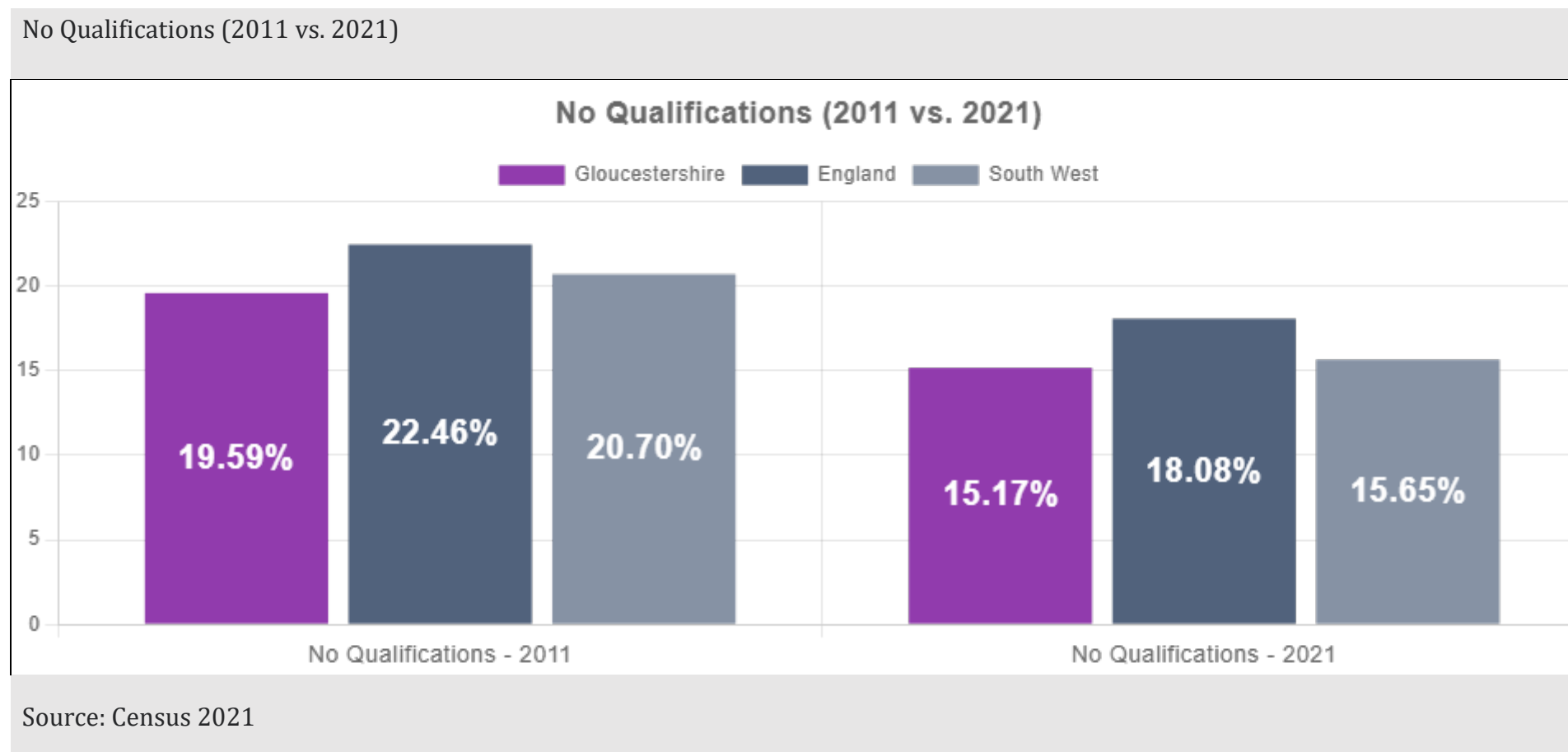
Level of Qualification						
Indicator	Gloucestershire		England		South West	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
No Qualifications	80,754	15.17%	8,317,789	18.08%	741,183	15.65%
Apprenticeship	29,334	5.51%	2,446,935	5.32%	283,597	5.99%
Other	13,409	2.52%	1,268,468	2.76%	123,429	2.61%
Level 1	51,194	9.62%	4,456,198	9.69%	465,970	9.84%
Level 2	76,114	14.30%	6,126,130	13.32%	678,280	14.32%
Level 3	91,860	17.26%	7,784,977	16.92%	876,607	18.51%
Level 4/5	189,619	35.62%	15,606,458	33.92%	1,566,774	33.08%
Source: Census 2021						

No Qualifications Over Time

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025

The bar chart below is a visualisation of the change in the proportion of people with no qualifications over a 10 year period by comparing data from Census 2011 to Census 2021.



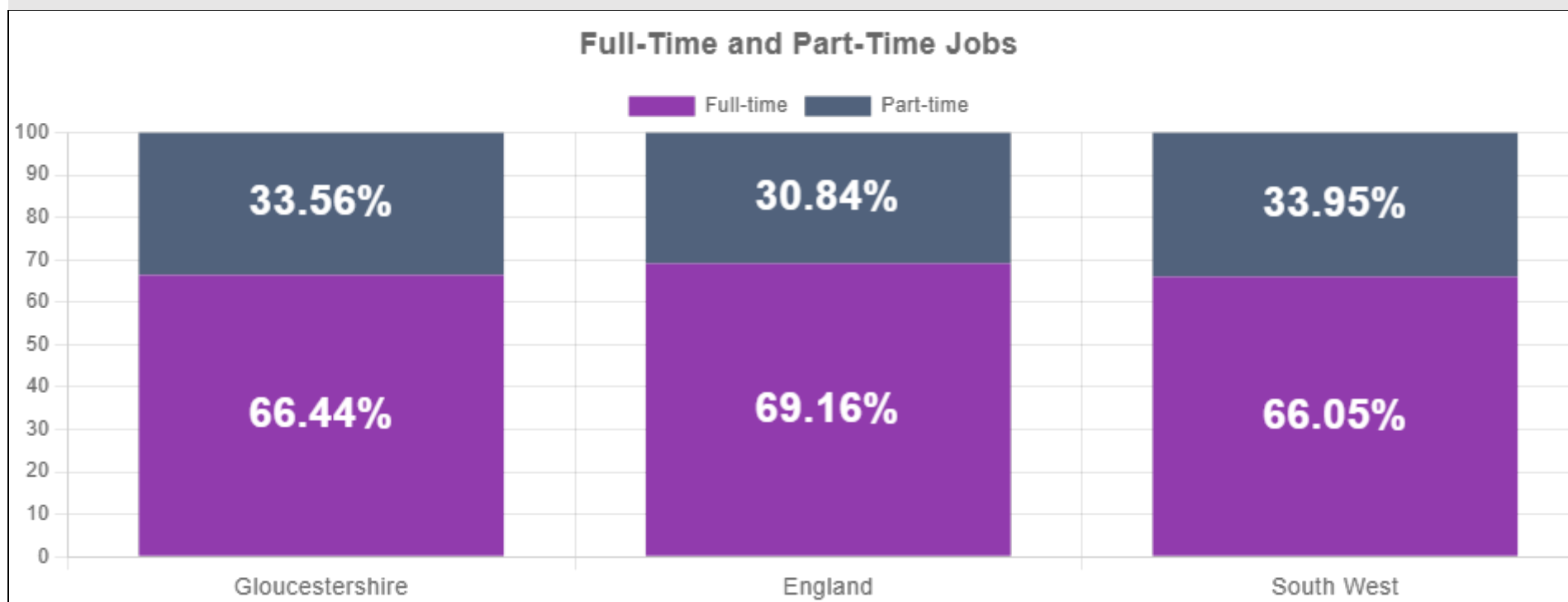
Employment

Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs

The chart below shows the number (rounded to the nearest 1,000) and proportion of all employee jobs that are full-time and part-time. Data is taken from the 2023 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

There are approximately 198,000 full-time jobs and 100,000 part-time jobs in Gloucestershire. The proportion of full-time jobs in Gloucestershire (66.44%) is lower than the proportion in England (69.16%) and similar to the proportion in South West (66.05%).

Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

Jobs Density

The chart below shows a time series of job density between 2009 and 2023 across Gloucestershire, England and South West. Jobs density reflects the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

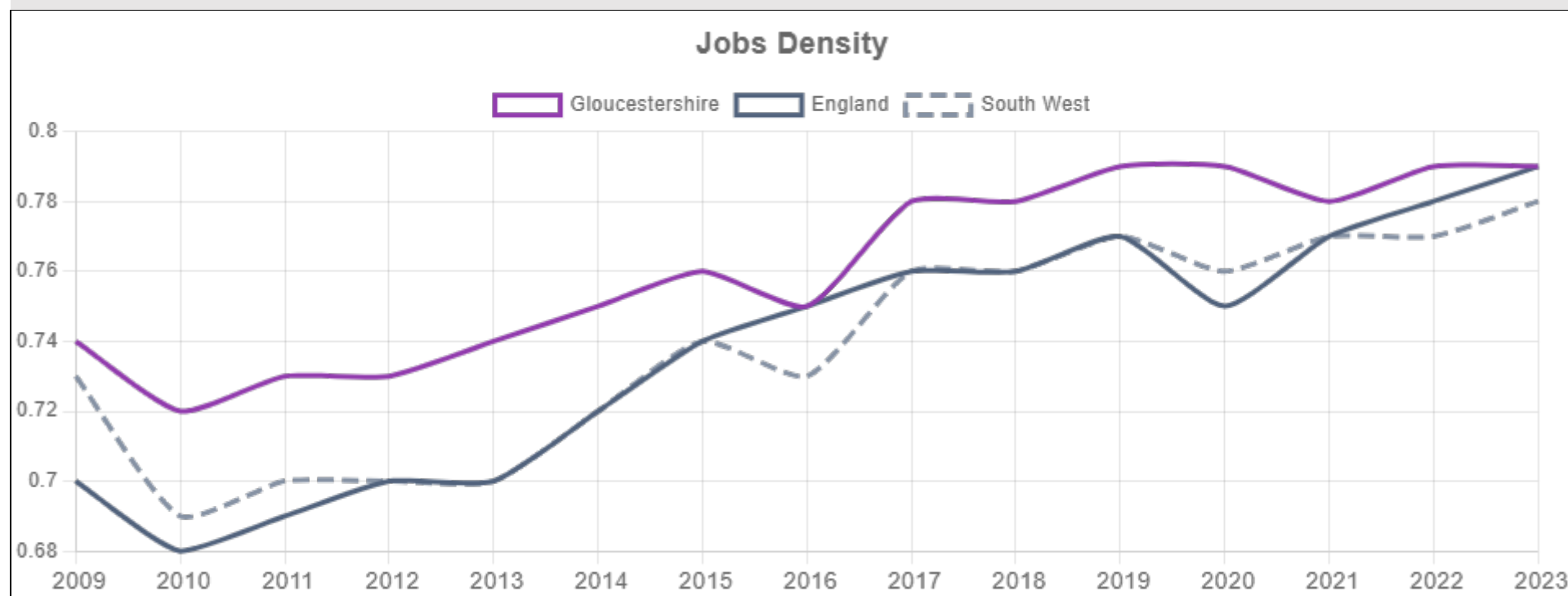
Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025

In Gloucestershire, the jobs density has remained stable, from 0.74 in 2009 to 0.79 in 2023. This latest figure is similar to the proportion in England (0.79) and similar to the proportion in South West (0.78).

The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme.

Jobs Density



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

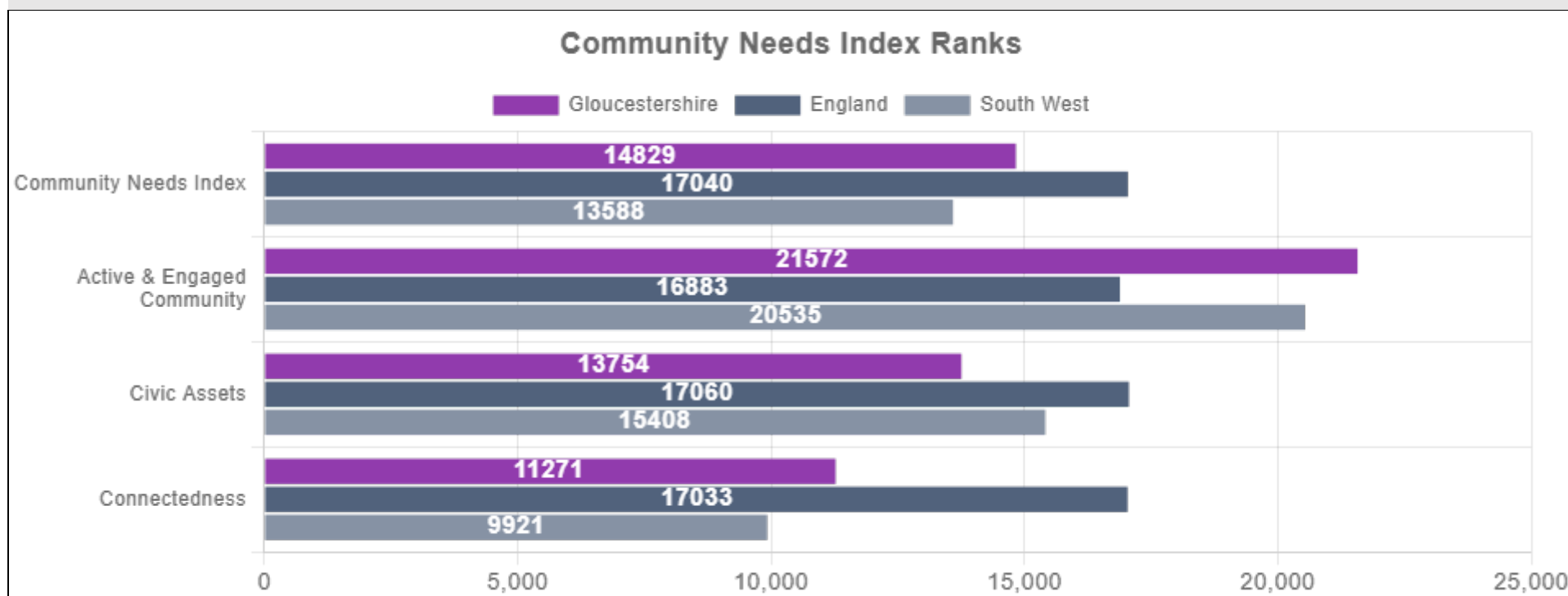
Communities and Environment

Community Needs Index (CNI) Ranks

The chart below shows the overall rank on the 2023 Community Needs Index (CNI), as well as a rank on each of the three CNI domains for Gloucestershire, England and South West. The CNI was developed to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. The index was created by combining a series of 28 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community. A lower rank indicates that an area has relatively higher levels of need.

- Civic Assets: measures the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in a close proximity of the area. These include pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools – facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area.
- Connectedness: measures the connectivity to key services, digital infrastructure, isolation and strength of the local jobs market. It looks at whether residents have access to key services, such as health services, within a reasonable travel distance. It considers how good public transport and digital infrastructure are and how strong the local job market is.
- Active and Engaged Community: measures the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement. It shows whether charities are active in the area, and whether people appear to be engaged in the broader civic life of their community.
-

Gloucestershire has an overall CNI rank of 14,829. This means that Gloucestershire has higher levels of community need than England (17,040) and lower levels of community need than South West (13,588).



Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI)

Indices of Deprivation (IoD) Air Quality

The boxes below show modelled estimates of air quality based on the concentration of four pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. Values for each of the pollutants were based on 2016 air quality data published by the UK Air Information Resource for 1km grid squares. A higher concentration indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation.

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025

Gloucestershire's estimated concentration of nitrogen dioxide is 0.339. This is lower than the concentration in England (0.430) and similar to the concentration in South West (0.310).

<div>Nitrogen Dioxide</div> <div>0.339</div>	<div>Benzene</div> <div>0.087</div>	<div>Sulphur Dioxide</div> <div>0.031</div>	<div>Particulates</div> <div>0.369</div>
<div>(England = 0.430, South West = 0.310)</div>	<div>(England = 0.098, South West = 0.079)</div>	<div>(England = 0.034, South West = 0.027)</div>	<div>(England = 0.395, South West = 0.343)</div>

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2016)

Access and Transport

Car Ownership

The table below shows the number and proportion of households according to their ownership of a car or van. This is based on responses to the car ownership question in the 2021 Census which asks information on the number of cars or vans owned, or are available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans available for private use and is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

In Gloucestershire, 14.94% of households have no access to a car or van. This is less than the proportion without access to a car or van in England (23.54%) and less than the proportion without access to a car or van in South West (16.78%).

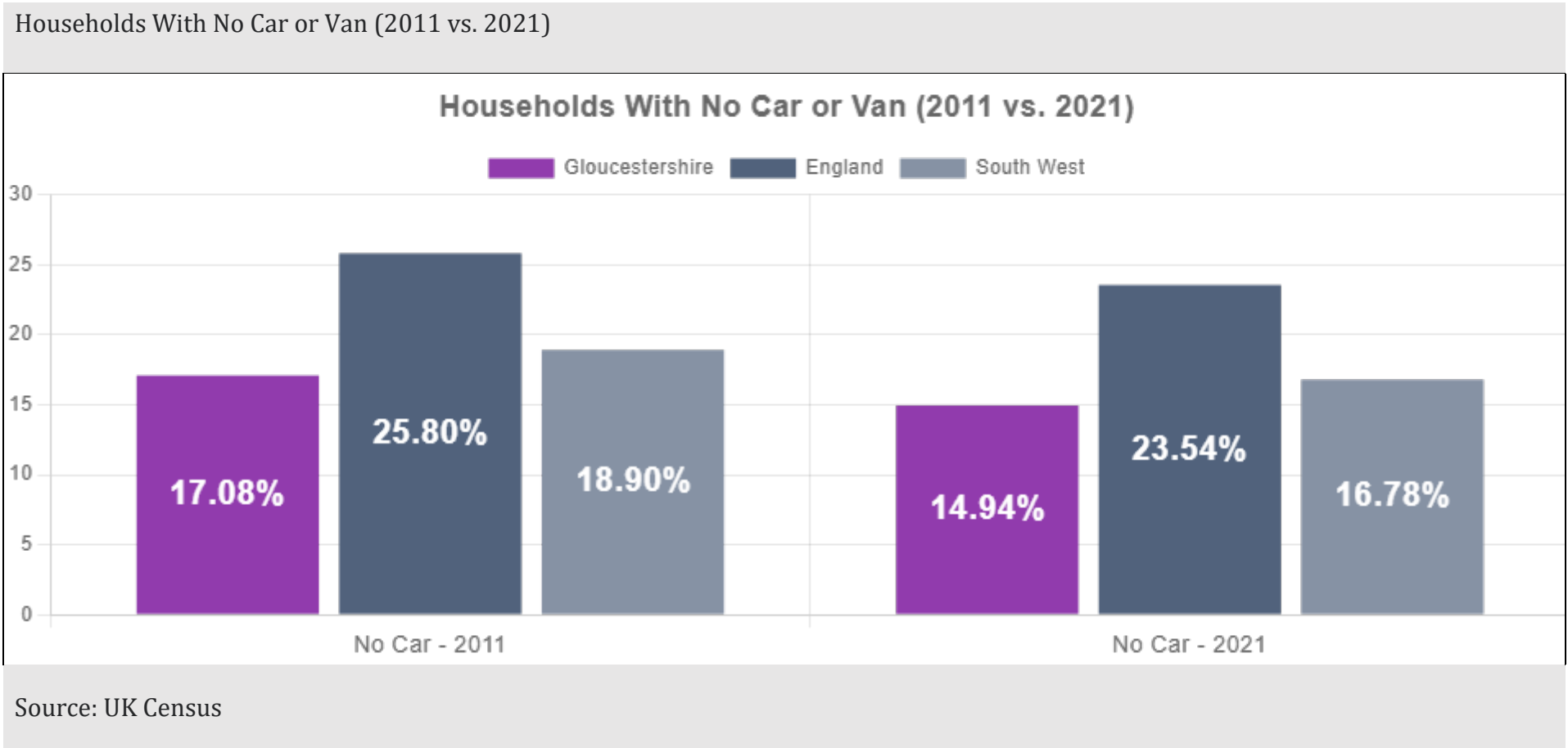
Car or Van Ownership						
Indicator	Gloucestershire		England		South West	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
No Car	41,737	14.94%	5,516,098	23.54%	410,920	16.78%
1 Car	112,950	40.42%	9,674,645	41.28%	1,022,391	41.75%
2 Cars	89,808	32.14%	6,106,970	26.06%	732,438	29.91%
3+ Cars	34,934	12.50%	2,138,372	9.12%	283,132	11.56%
Source: Census 2021						

The bar chart below shows the numbers of households with no car or van in the 2021 Census alongside the proportions from the previous Census to identify changes over time.

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025

In 2011, 17.08% of households in Gloucestershire had no access to a car or van. This is greater than the proportion without access to a car or van in 2021 (14.94%).



Appendix: Data sources

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population	Total population estimate	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2022)
Population	Male population	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2022)
Population	Female population	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2022)
Population	Population aged 0 to 15	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2022)
Population	Population aged 16 to 64	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2022)
Population	Population aged 65 and over	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2022)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 1	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 2	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 3	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 4	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 5	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 6	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 7	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 8	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 9	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Population	IMD 2019 Decile 10	Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2019)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2025)
Unemployment	Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2025)
Unemployment	Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2025)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Mar-2025)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2020)
Housing	Average house price for detached houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Housing	Average house price for semi-detached houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Housing	Average house price for terraced houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Housing	Average house price for flats (12 months)	Land Registry (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Housing	Housing owned outright (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing owned with a mortgage or a loan (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Housing	Housing in shared ownership (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing rented from council (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing rented from a Housing Association (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Private rented housing: Private landlord or letting agency (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Private rented: Other (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Living rent free (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Crime	Total crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Anti-social behaviour (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Bicycle theft offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Crime	Burglary (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Criminal damage (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Drug crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Other crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Other theft offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Shoplifting offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Possession of weapons offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Public order offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Robbery recorded offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Crime	Theft from the person offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Vehicle crime (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Violent crime and sexual offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Mar-2024 to Feb-2025)
Crime	Total crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2010 to Nov-2011)
Health	Personal Independence Payment (PIP)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2025)
Health	Disability benefit (DLA)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2024)
Health	Older people social care benefit (Attendance Allowance)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Aug-2024)
Health	Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2024)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health	Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2024)
Health	Very good health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Good health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Fair health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Very bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	People with no qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Apprenticeship (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 1 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 4/5 (degree or higher) qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	People with no qualifications (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2021 (2011)
Education	People with no qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Employment	Full-time employees	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2023)
Employment	Part-time employees	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Employment	Jobs density (jobs as a ratio of the working age population)	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2009)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Community Needs rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Active and Engaged Community rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) and Local Trust (2023)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Civic Assets rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Connectedness rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	1 car or van in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	2 cars or vans in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion Ltd. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2025

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Access and Transport	Households with 3+ cars (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2011 (2011)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)