

Indices of Deprivation 2019

Gloucestershire

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Version 1.3

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Executive Summary

There has been relatively little shift in the relative position of Gloucestershire neighbourhoods between 2015 and 2019.

The number of neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% nationally has fallen by one from thirteen in 2015 to twelve in 2019. These twelve areas account for 19,415 people (3.1% of the county population).

Nine of these neighbourhoods are in Gloucester, two in Cheltenham and one in the Forest of Dean.

At the county level, Gloucestershire remains in the least deprived 20% nationally.

At district level, only Gloucester and the Forest of Dean have above average levels of deprivation compared with England as a whole, and neither are in the 40% most deprived districts.

Cotswold and Stroud have no neighbourhoods in the most deprived 20% nationally.

Gloucestershire's worst performing domain is Barriers to Housing and Services, with 19% of Gloucestershire's population living in neighbourhoods in the most deprived 20% nationally for this domain.

Gloucestershire's best performing domain is Crime, with only 5% of Gloucestershire's population living in neighbourhoods in the most deprived 20% nationally for this domain.

1. Introduction

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (Lower Super Output Areas – LSOA's¹) in England, and ranks every LSOA in England² from most deprived to least deprived.

IMD 2019 is an update to the previous release (IMD 2015). It is not possible to draw conclusions about absolute deprivation changes between these two releases, but this report aims to give a picture about relative changes, and proportions of the county falling within various national quintiles of deprivation.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is part of the Indices of Deprivation and it is the most widely used of these indices. It combines information from seven domain indices, which are weighted to form the final index (weighting in brackets):

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

The domain indices can be used on their own to focus on specific aspects of deprivation. There are also supplementary indices concerned with income deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and older people (IDAOPI). A summary of each of these is contained in this report.

Throughout this report, LSOAs have been assigned local names such as Podsmead 1 or Coleford 4. This name is in addition to the national code and name assigned to each LSOA but gives the reader the additional information of which local authority ward the LSOA predominantly sits in³.

In the main, the report focusses in on areas of highest deprivation in order to provide insight into those areas where need is likely to be greatest.

¹ These are small areas based on Census 2011, and contain an average of 1,600 people.

² There are 32,844 LSOA's in England.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833959/loD2019_Infographic.pdf Infographic. Retrieved 21/10/2019

³ The Interactive Boundary Atlas on Inform Gloucestershire allows viewers to zoom in to street level detail to view individual LSOAs alongside ward boundaries:

<https://inform.gloucestershire.gov.uk/geography-and-boundaries/boundary-atlas/>

2. Gloucestershire in the national context

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

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

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

Table 1: District IMD rank in comparison to all 317 English local authorities⁵

Looking at the 151 upper-tier authorities, Gloucestershire has a rank⁶ of 126, putting it in the least deprived quintile for overall deprivation⁷. This is in line with the ranking in 2015.

⁴ Rank of average LSOA rank. For a full discussion on the local authority ranking methods, see section 3.3 of the Research Report:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833947/loD2019_Research_Report.pdf Retrieved 20/10/2019

⁵

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833995/File_10_-_loD2019_Local_Authority_District_Summaries_lower-tier_.xlsx File 10: local authority district summaries. Retrieved 20/10/2019

⁶ Rank of average LSOA rank. For a full discussion on the local authority ranking methods, see section 3.3 of the Research Report:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833947/loD2019_Research_Report.pdf Retrieved 20/10/2019

⁷

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/834001/File_11_-_loD2019_Local_Authority_District_Summaries_upper-tier_.xlsx File 11: upper-tier local authority summaries. Retrieved 20/10/2019

While there are certainly areas of deprivation in the county (detailed later in this report), in comparison to the rest of England, overall Gloucestershire is not a very deprived county.

3. The Indices

Where possible, comparisons are made between IMD 2015 and IMD 2019. It is important to note that it is not possible to make any judgement about absolute changes in deprivation by comparing IMD 2015 with IMD 2019. This is expressed succinctly in the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) guidance:

“For example, an area can be said to have become more deprived relative to other areas if it was within the most deprived 20 per cent of areas nationally according to the IMD2015 but within the most deprived 10 per cent according to the IMD2019. However, it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased on some absolute scale, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so been ‘overtaken’ by those areas.”⁸

The following sections give a summary of the overall IMD, the seven component domains that make up the overall IMD, and the two supplementary indices (IDACI, and IDAOPI).

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https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/loD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf Statistical Release. Retrieved 20/10/2019

3.1 Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

There are 12 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for the overall IMD, a decrease from 13 areas in 2015. These 12 areas account for 19,415 people (3.1% of the county population⁹).

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

Table 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 - The 12 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (did not appear in 2015 IMD).*

⁹ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2017

The following chart shows the proportion of the population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

Figure 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 – Percentage of Population by Quintile and District.

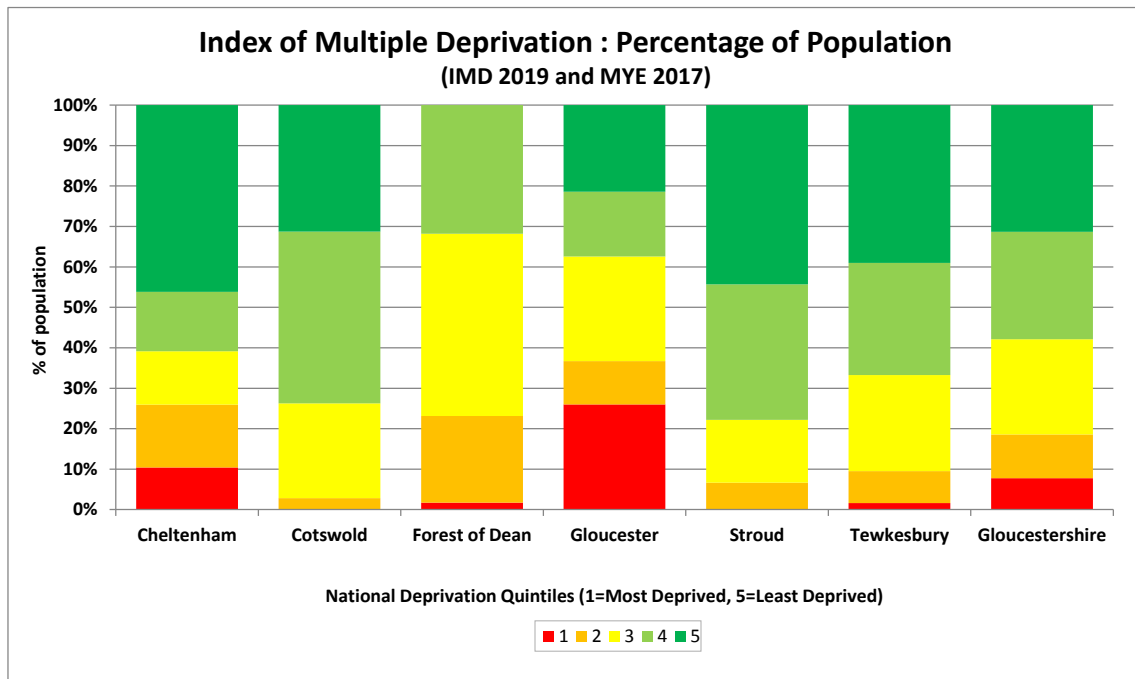
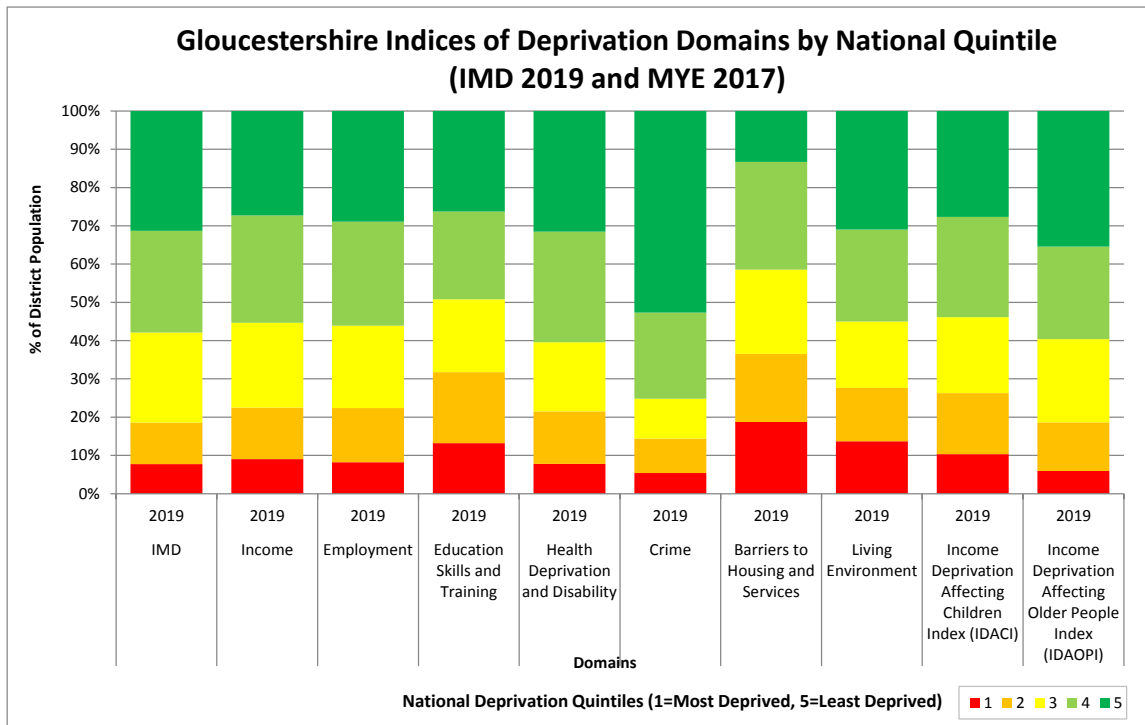


Figure 2 highlights the proportion of the population in the highest to least deprived quintiles of deprivation for the three indices and seven domains. Gloucestershire’s worst performing domain is Barriers to Housing and Services with 19% of Gloucestershire’s population living in neighbourhoods in the most deprived 20% nationally for this domain.

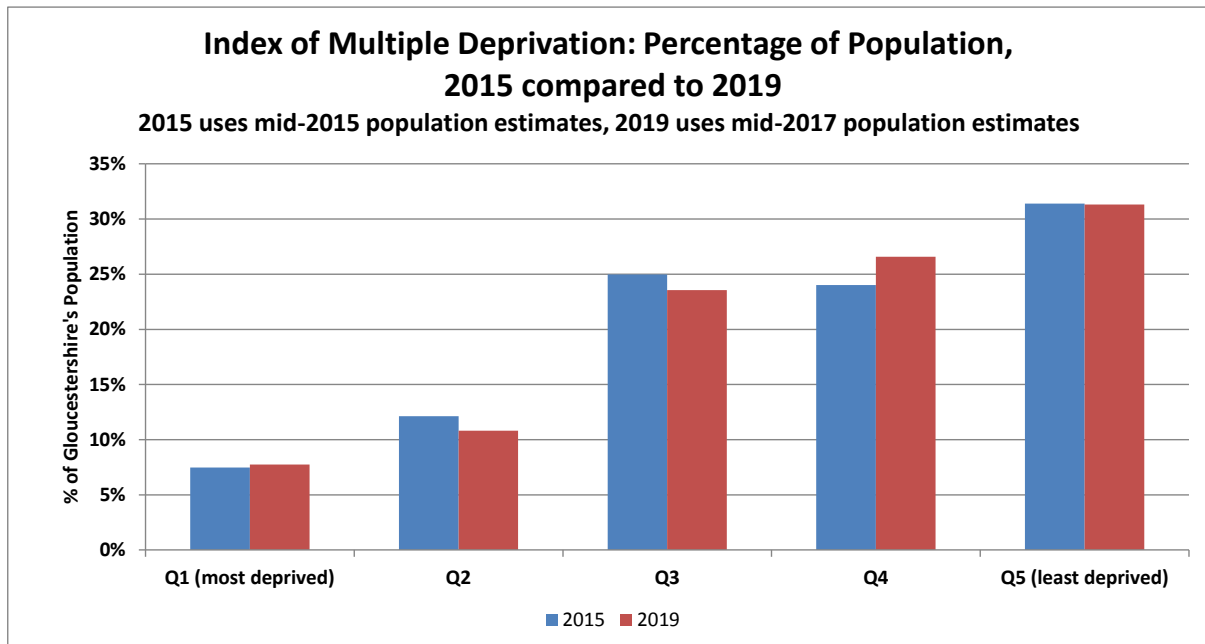
Figure 2: Summary Chart Showing Proportion of Gloucestershire Population in Each Quintile for Each Deprivation Domain 2019.



In order to compare changes in time between the IMD 2015 and IMD 2019 releases we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire’s population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015) and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)¹⁰

¹⁰ 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

Figure 3: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



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

3.2 Income Deprivation domain

There are 11 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Income Deprivation, the same number of areas as 2015. These 11 areas account for 17,516 people (2.8% of the county population¹¹).

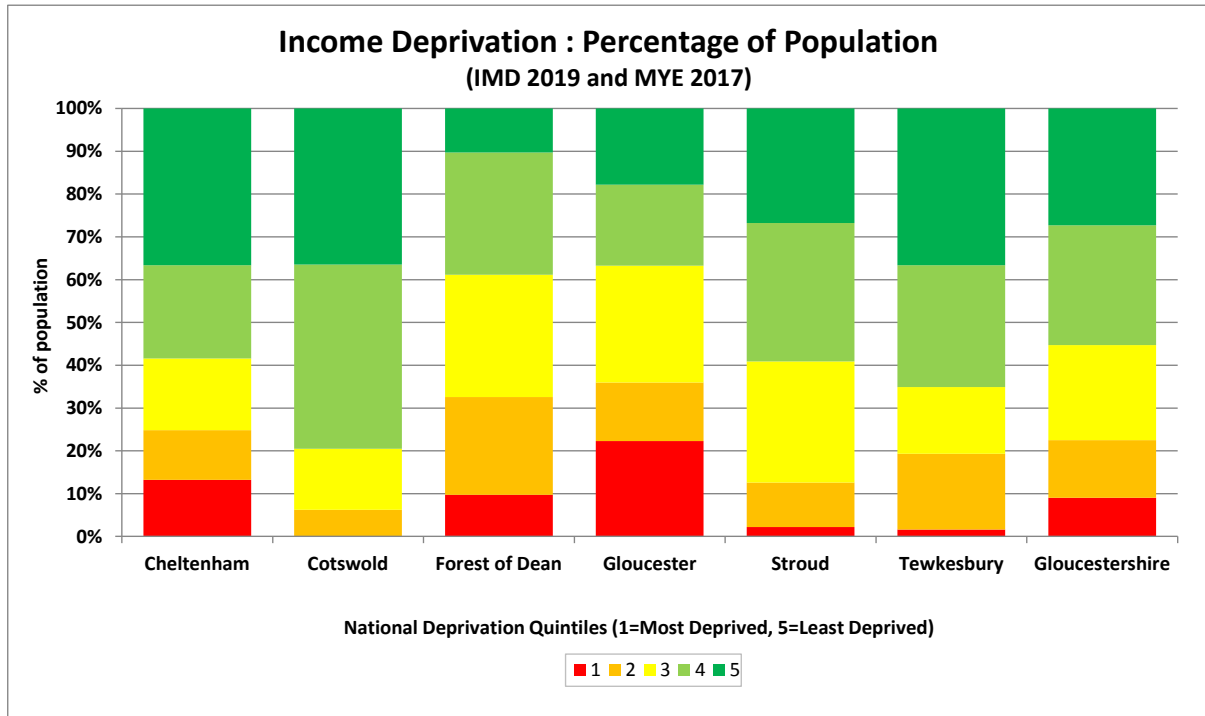
| LSOA | District | National Rank (1 most deprived) |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Matson and Robinswood 1 | Gloucester | 766 |
| Podsmead 1 | Gloucester | 983 |
| Cinderford West 1 * | Forest of Dean | 2,084 |
| St Paul's 2 | Cheltenham | 2,170 |
| Barton and Tredworth 4 | Gloucester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

Table 3: Income Deprivation 2019 - The 11 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (did not appear in 2015 IMD).*

¹¹ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2017

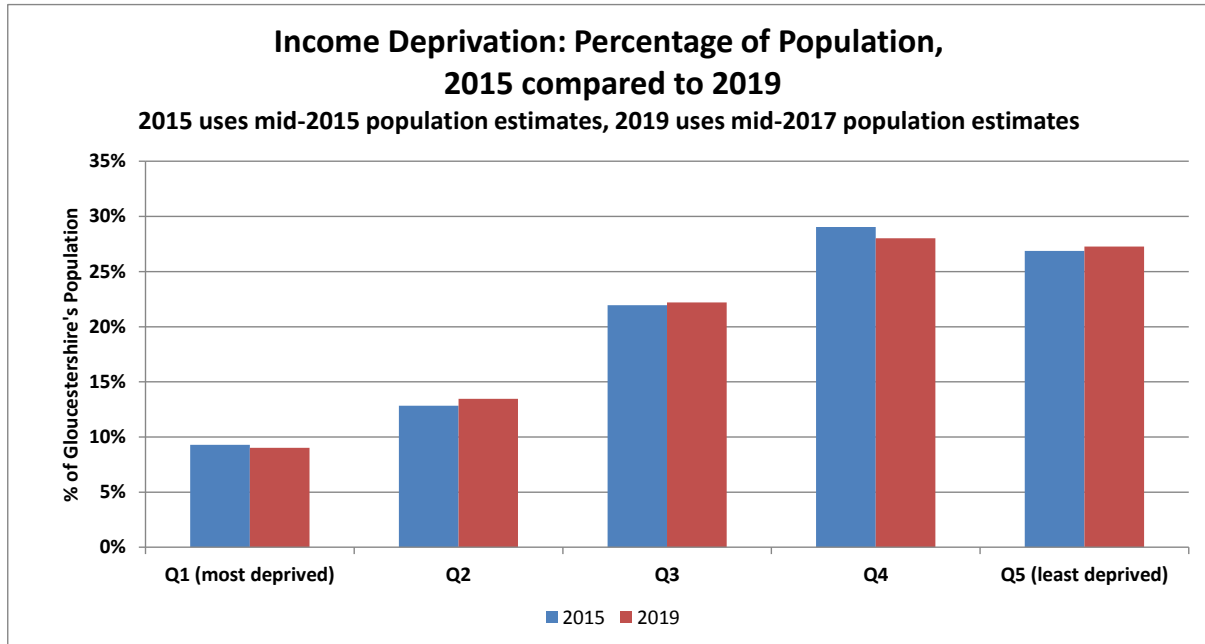
The following chart shows the proportion of the population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

Figure 4: Income Deprivation 2019 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Income Deprivation domain 2015 and 2019 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015), and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)¹²

Figure 5: Income Deprivation 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



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

¹² 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

3.3 Employment Deprivation domain

There are 11 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Employment Deprivation, an increase from 9 areas in 2015. These 11 areas account for 17,525 people (2.8% of the county population¹³).

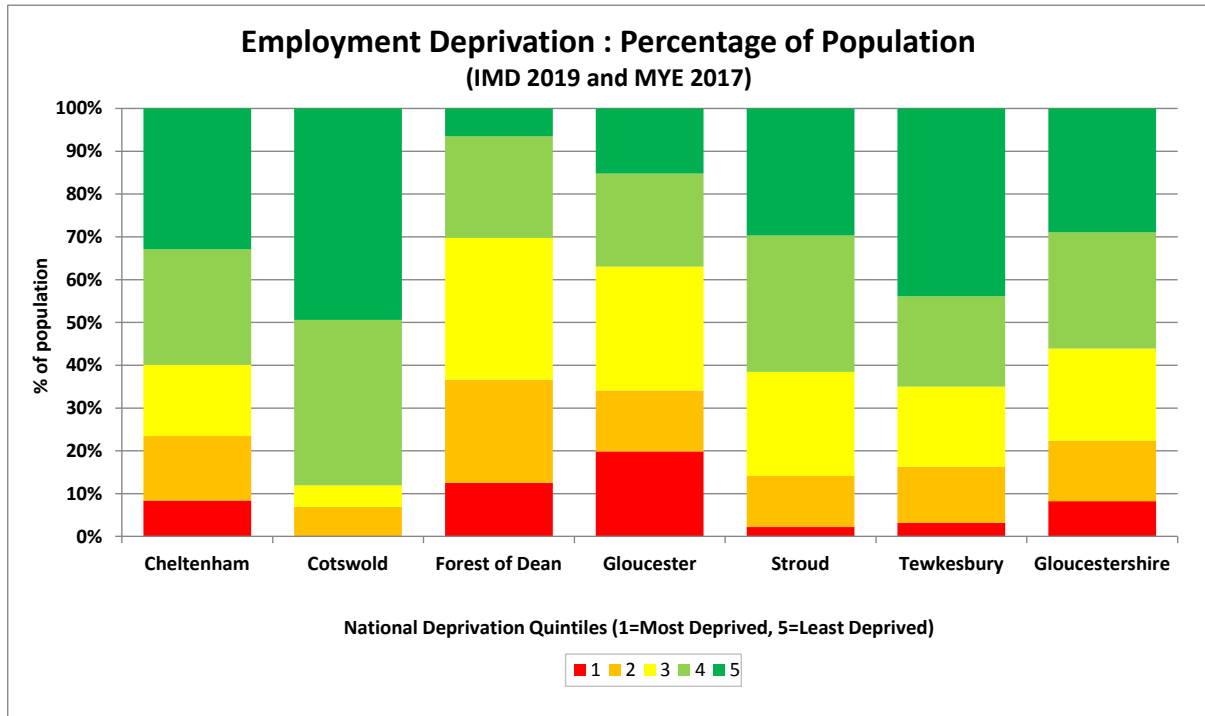
| LSOA | District | National Rank (1 most deprived) |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Podsmead 1 | Gloucester | 343 |
| Matson and Robinswood 1 | Gloucester | 873 |
| Westgate 1 | Gloucester | 993 |
| Kingsholm and Wotton 3 | Gloucester | 1,000 |
|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

Table 4: Employment Deprivation 2019 - The 11 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (did not appear in 2015 IMD).*

¹³ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2017

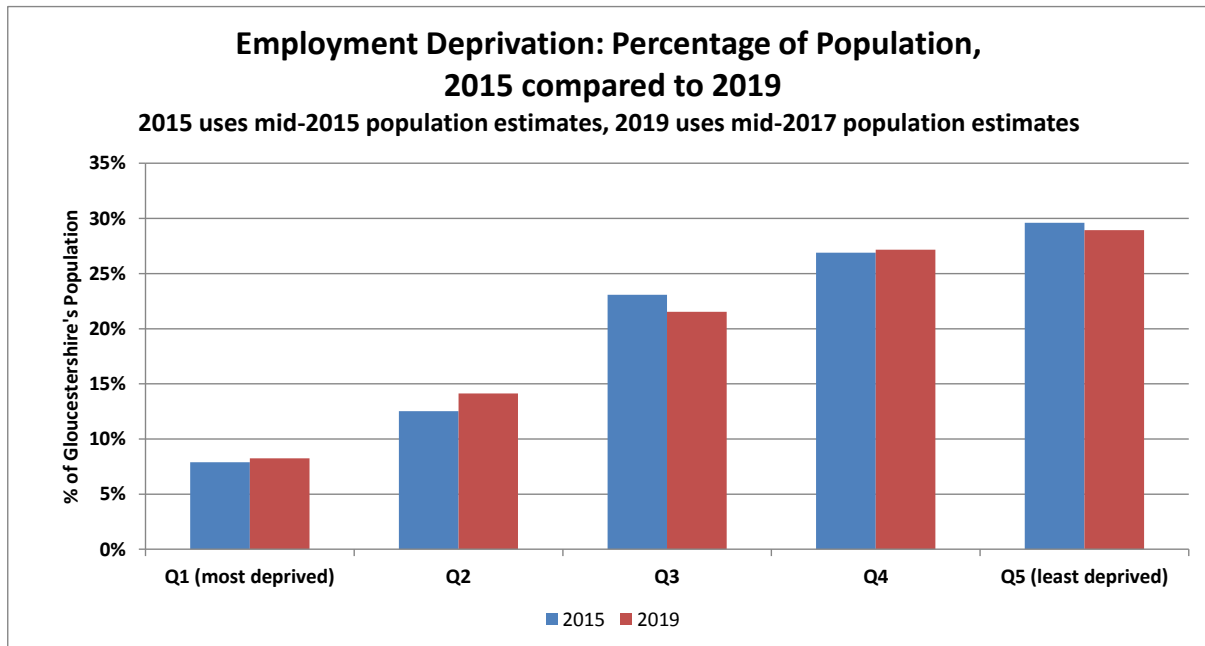
The following chart shows the percentage of population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

Figure 6: Employment Deprivation 2019 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Employment Deprivation domain 2015 and 2019 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire’s population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015), and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)¹⁴

Figure 7: Employment Deprivation 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



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

¹⁴ 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

3.4 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain

There are 23 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Education, Skills and Training Deprivation, the same number as 2015. These 23 areas account for 36,118 people (5.8% of the county population¹⁵).

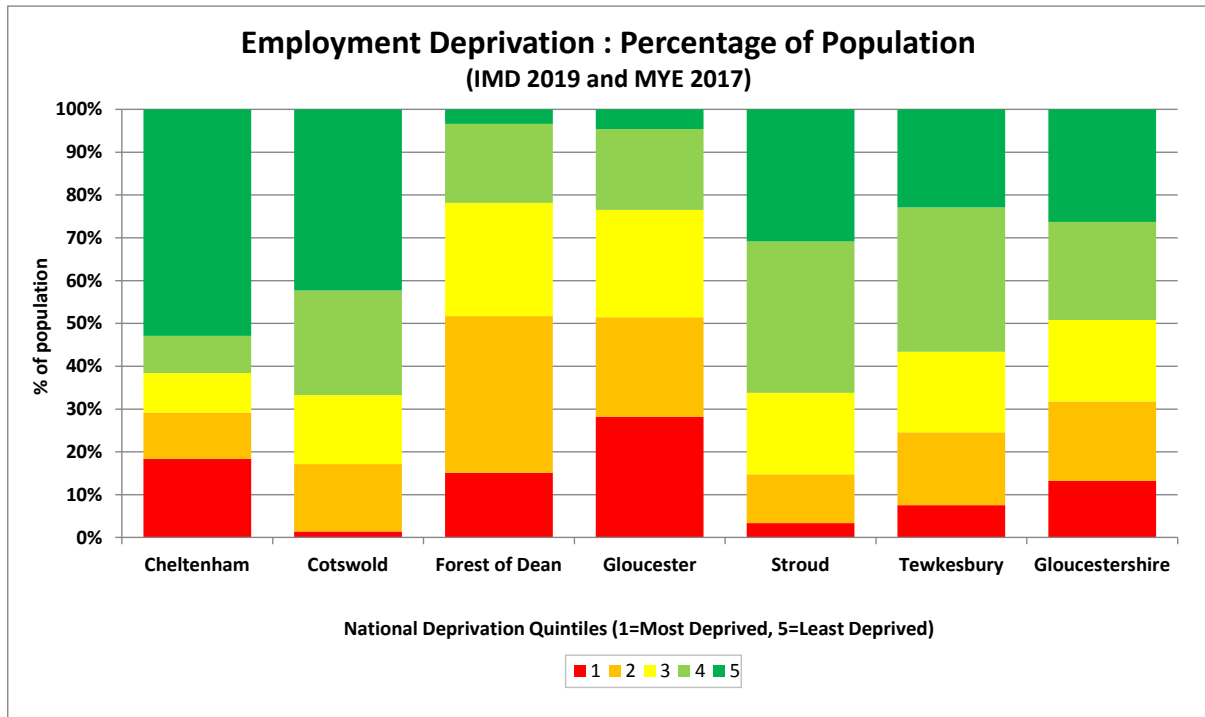
| LSOA | District | National Rank (1 most deprived) |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Podsmead 1 | Gloucester | 112 |
| Matson And Robinswood 1 | Gloucester | 240 |
| Tuffley 4 | Gloucester | 618 |
| Moreland 4 | Gloucester | 654 |
| Tewkesbury South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

Table 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 2019 - The 23 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (did not appear in 2015 IMD).*

¹⁵ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2017

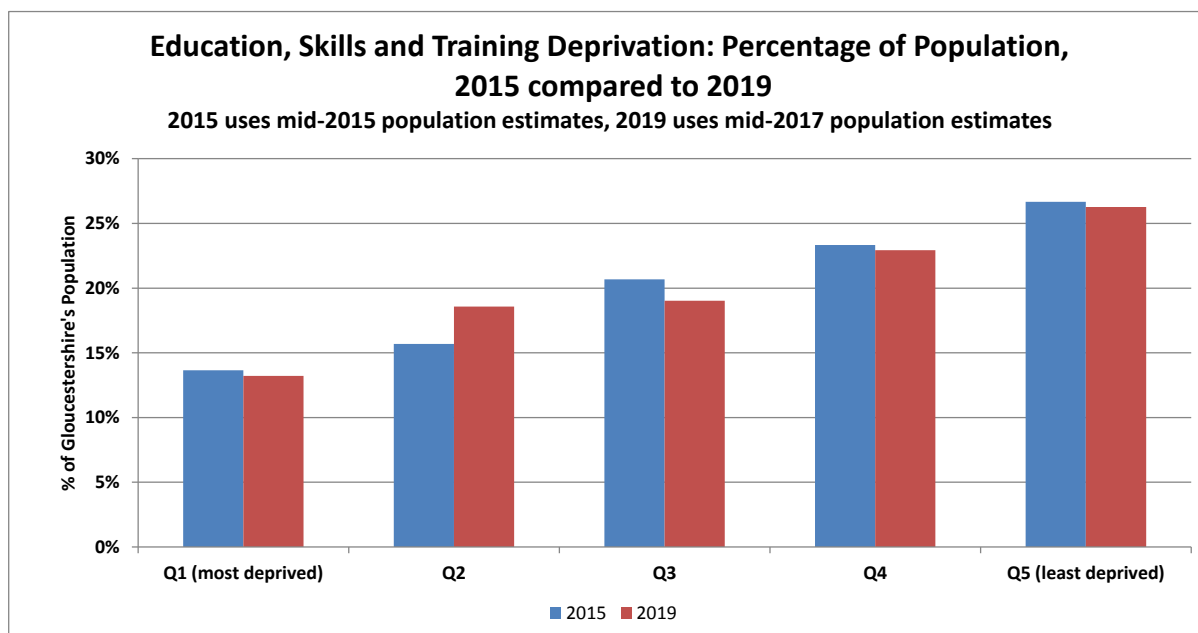
The following chart shows the percentage of population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

Figure 8: Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 2019 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Education, Skills & Training Deprivation domain 2015 and 2019 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire’s population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015), and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)¹⁶

Figure 9: Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. The only large¹⁷ proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 2, where the proportion of the population in the most deprived quintile has increased by almost a fifth between 2015 and 2019; an absolute increase of 2.9% of the county’s population.

¹⁶ 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

¹⁷ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2015 and 2019.

3.5 Health Deprivation and Disability domain

There are 14 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Health Deprivation and Disability, an increase from 7 areas in 2015. These 14 areas account for 22,140 people (3.5% of the county population¹⁸).

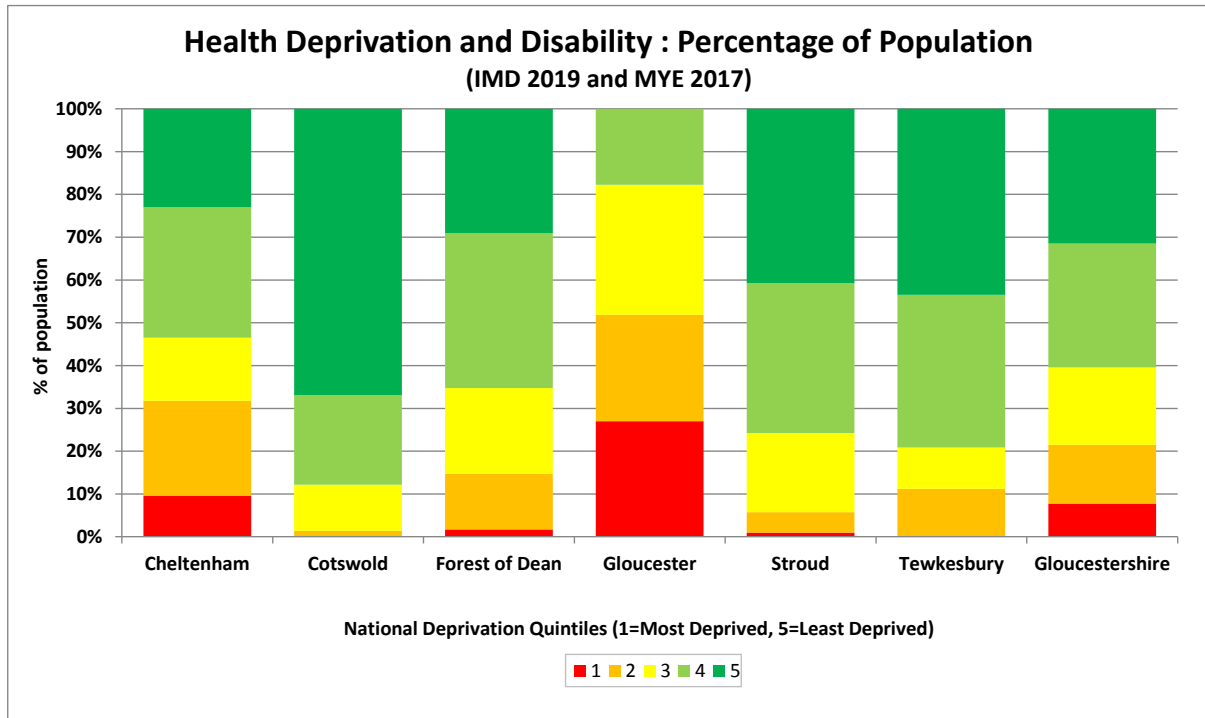
| LSOA | District | National Rank (1 most deprived) |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Kingsholm And Wotton 3 | Gloucester | 64 |
| Westgate 1 | Gloucester | 331 |
| Westgate 5 | Gloucester | 373 |
| Podsmead 1 | Gloucester | 760 |
| Matson And Robinswood 1 | Gloucester | 795 |
| St Paul's 2 | Cheltenham | 1,094 |
| St Mark's 1 * | Cheltenham | 1,476 |
| Tuffley 4 * | Gloucester | 1,862 |
| Kingsholm And Wotton 1 * | Gloucester | 2,351 |
| Matson And Robinswood 4 * | Gloucester | 2,490 |
| Moreland 3 * | Gloucester | 2,637 |
| Barton And Tredworth 6 * | Gloucester | 2,729 |
| Matson And Robinswood 5 * | Gloucester | 2,745 |
| Westgate 4 | Gloucester | 3,184 |

Table 6: Health Deprivation and Disability 2019 - The 14 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (did not appear in 2015 IMD).*

¹⁸ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

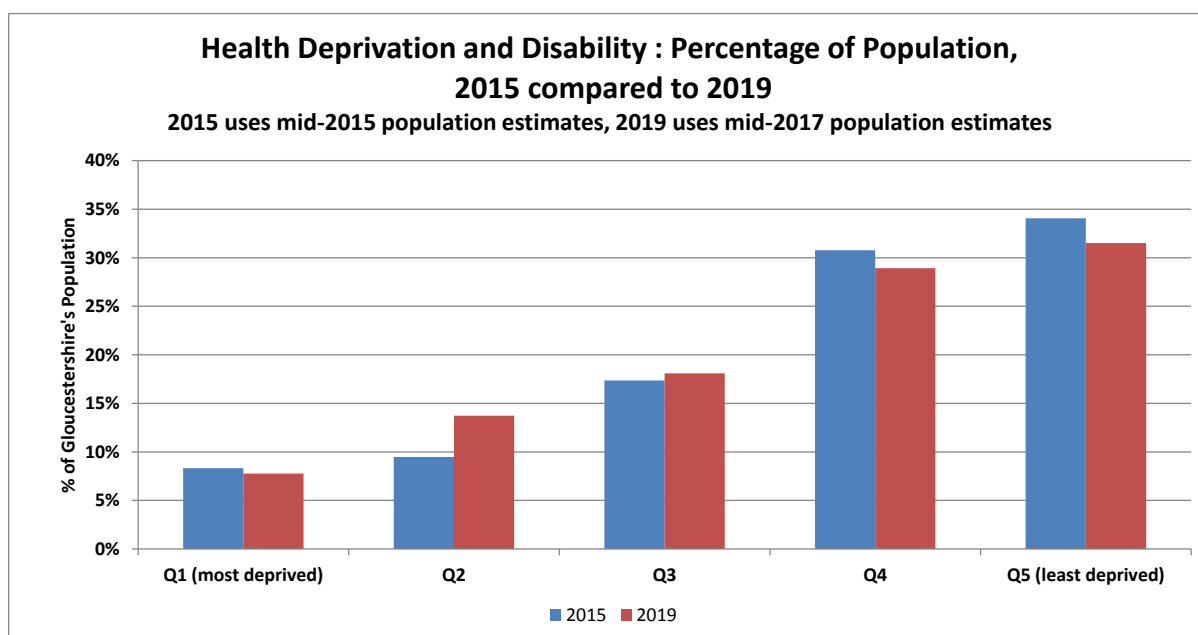
The following chart shows the percentage of population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

Figure 10: Health Deprivation and Disability 2019 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Health Deprivation and Disability domain 2015 and 2019 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire’s population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015), and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)¹⁹.

Figure 11: Health Deprivation and Disability 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



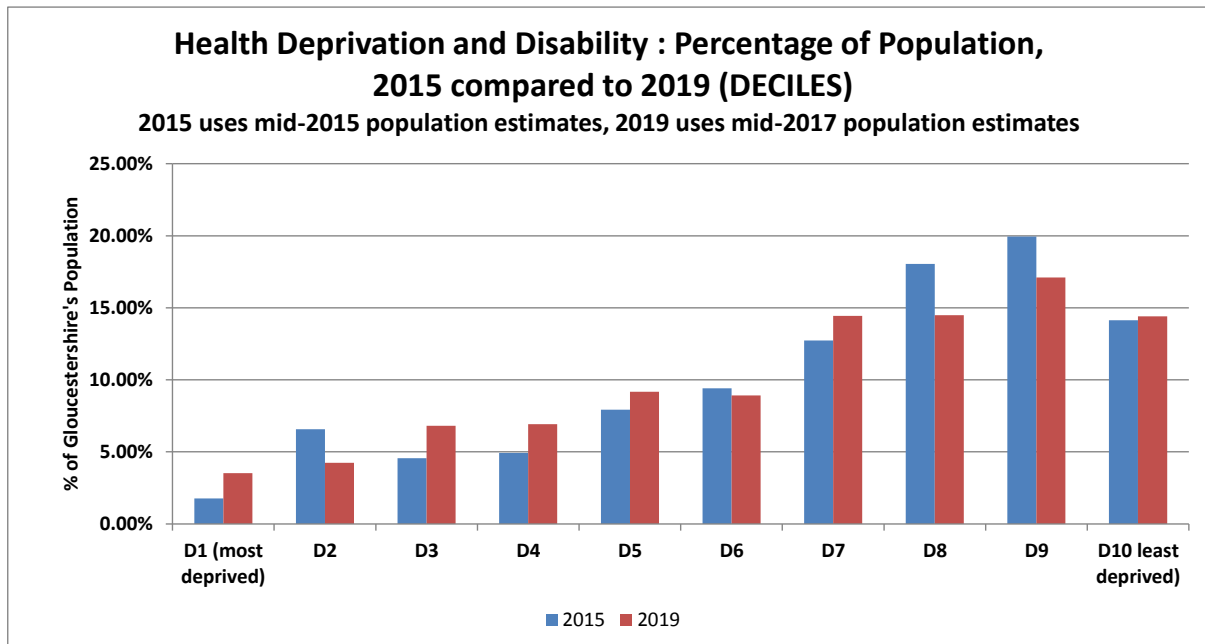
There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. The only large²⁰ proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 2, where the proportion of the population in the most deprived quintile has increased by almost a half between 2015 and 2019; an absolute increase of 4.2% of the county’s population.

Any population changes from the 14 neighbourhoods now appearing in the most deprived 10% nationally, from an increase from 7 areas in 2015, do not appear when viewing the segmented information as quintiles in Figure 11. Figure 12 segments the population into deciles (D1 to D10) with the change in population in the most deprived decile (D1) becoming apparent between 2015 and 2019 IMDs.

¹⁹ 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

²⁰ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2015 and 2019.

Figure 12: Decile Breakdown for Health Deprivation and Disability 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



3.6 Crime domain

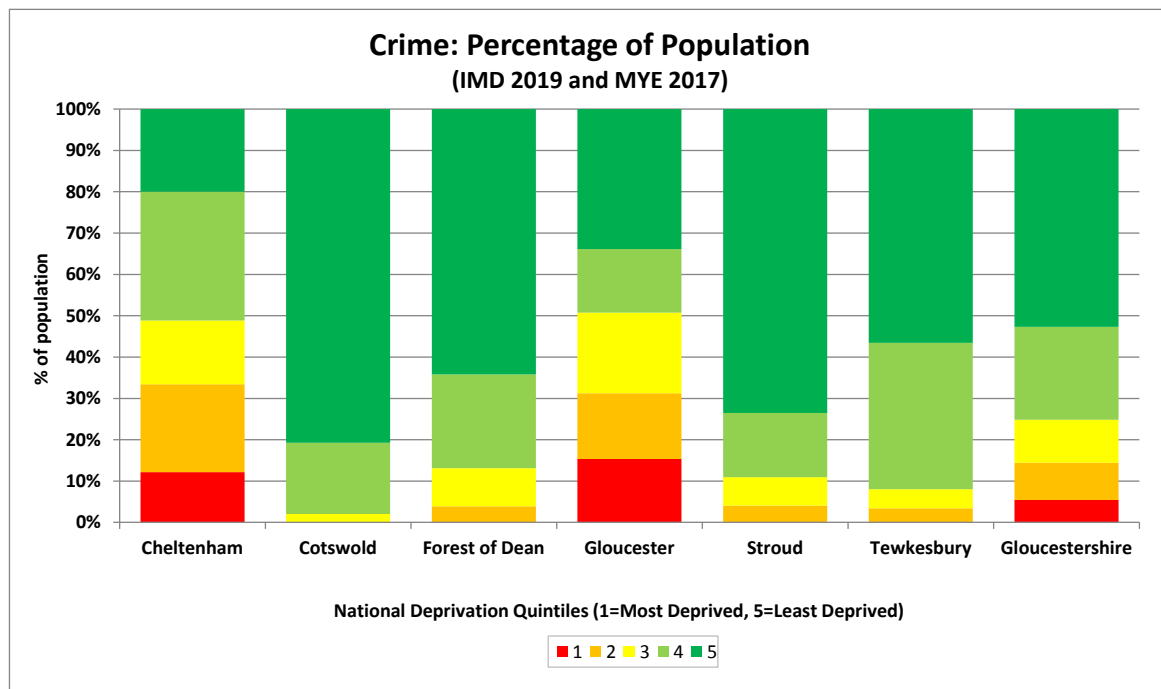
There are 6 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Crime, a decrease from 12 areas in 2015. These 6 areas account for 10,388 people (1.7% of the county population²¹).

| LSOA | District | National Rank (1 most deprived) |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Westgate 5 | Gloucester | 375 |
| Kingsholm And Wotton 3 | Gloucester | 1,732 |
| Matson And Robinswood 2 * | Gloucester | 2,527 |
| Westgate 1 | Gloucester | 2,619 |
| Matson And Robinswood 6 * | Gloucester | 2,895 |
| Barton And Tredworth 1 | Gloucester | 3,151 |

Table 7: Crime 2015 - The 6 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (* did not appear in 2015 IMD).

Figure 13 shows the percentage of population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

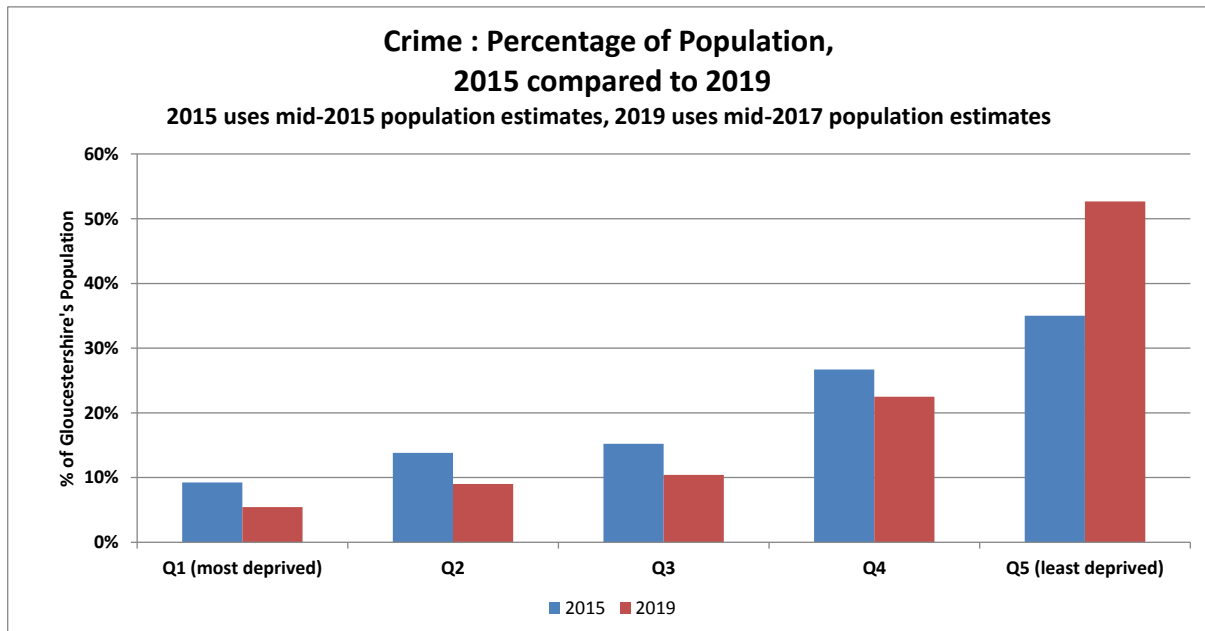
Figure 13: Crime 2019 – Population by quintile and district.



²¹ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2019

In order to compare changes in time between the Crime domain 2015 and 2019 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire’s population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015), and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)²²

Figure 14: Crime 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



There has been a shift in the distribution of the population between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases towards the less deprived quintiles. Large²³ proportion changes between the two periods have occurred in all quintiles except Quintile 4. The proportion of the population in the least deprived quintile has increased by a half, the proportion in Quintile 3 and Quintile 2 have decreased by around a third and the proportion in the most deprived quintile has decreased by around two fifths; absolute changes of 17.7%, 4.8%, 4.8% and 3.8% of the county’s population respectively.

²² 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

²³ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2015 and 2019.

3.7 Barriers to Housing and Services domain

There are 33 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services, the same number as 2015. These 33 areas account for 62,567 people (10.0% of the county population²⁴).

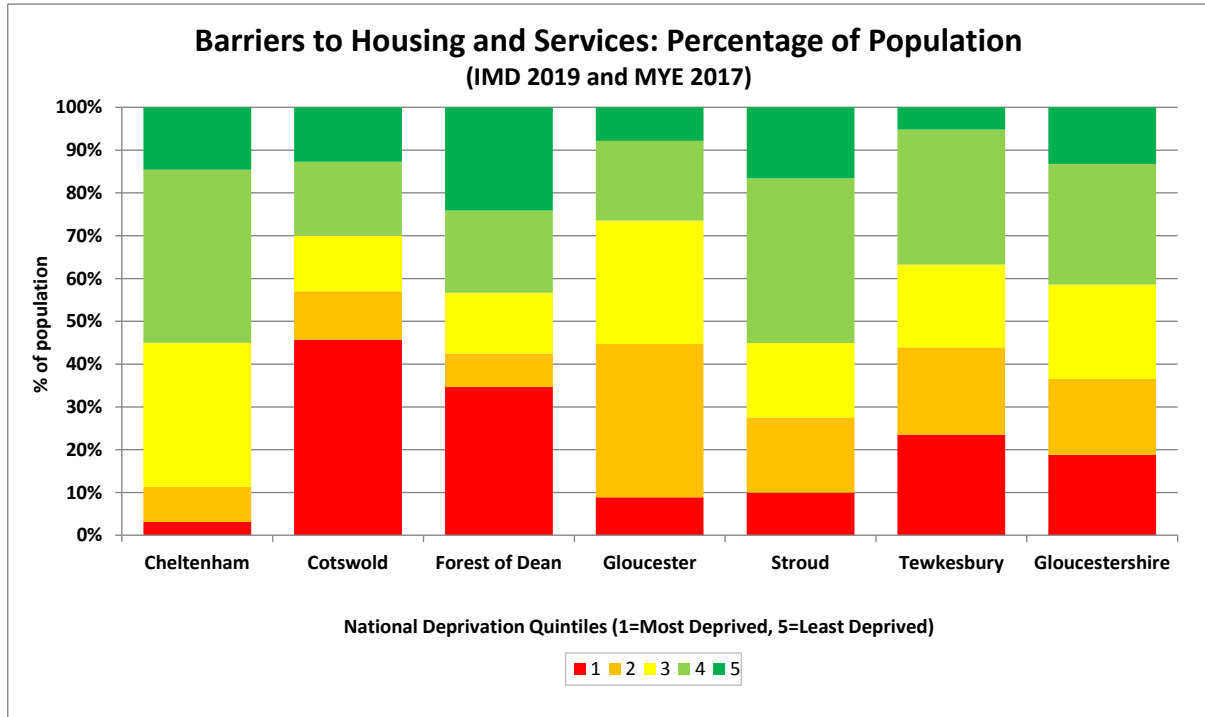
| LSOA | District | National Rank (1 most deprived) |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Ermin | Cotswold | 252 |
| Severn Vale North | Tewkesbury | 270 |
| Severn Vale South | Tewkesbury | 271 |
| Chedworth And Churn 1 | Cotswold | 298 |
| Isbourne 1 | Tewkesbury | 536 |
| Tidenham 2 | Forest of Dean | 556 |
| Badgeworth | Tewkesbury | 801 |
| Bourton Vale | Cotswold | 823 |
| Grumbolds Ash With Avening 2 | Cotswold | 1,031 |
| Longhope And Huntley 3 | Forest of Dean | 1,083 |
| The Rissingtons | Cotswold | 1,120 |
| Tidenham 3 | Forest of Dean | 1,134 |
| The Ampneys And Hampton 1 | Cotswold | 1,233 |
| Sandywell | Cotswold | 1,307 |
| Chedworth And Churn 2 | Cotswold | 1,429 |
| Highnam With Haw Bridge 3 | Tewkesbury | 1,489 |
| Blockley | Cotswold | 1,508 |
| St Briavels | Forest of Dean | 1,528 |
| Fosseridge 2 | Cotswold | 1,638 |
| Campden And Vale 3 | Cotswold | 1,992 |
| Kemble | Cotswold | 2,228 |
| Dymock | Forest of Dean | 2,393 |
| Hartpury And Redmarley 1 * | Forest of Dean | 2,477 |
| Springbank 3 * | Cheltenham | 2,504 |
| Grumbolds Ash With Avening 1 | Cotswold | 2,523 |
| Northleach 2 | Cotswold | 2,594 |
| Kingsway 1 * | Gloucester | 2,630 |
| Berkeley 5 | Stroud | 2,786 |
| Springbank 2 * | Cheltenham | 2,897 |
| Westgate 4 * | Gloucester | 3,009 |
| Siddington And Cerney 2 | Cotswold | 3,028 |
| The Beeches 1 * | Cotswold | 3,035 |
| New Mills * | Cotswold | 3,048 |

Table 8: Barriers to Housing and Services 2019 - The 33 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (* did not appear in 2015 IMD).

²⁴ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2017

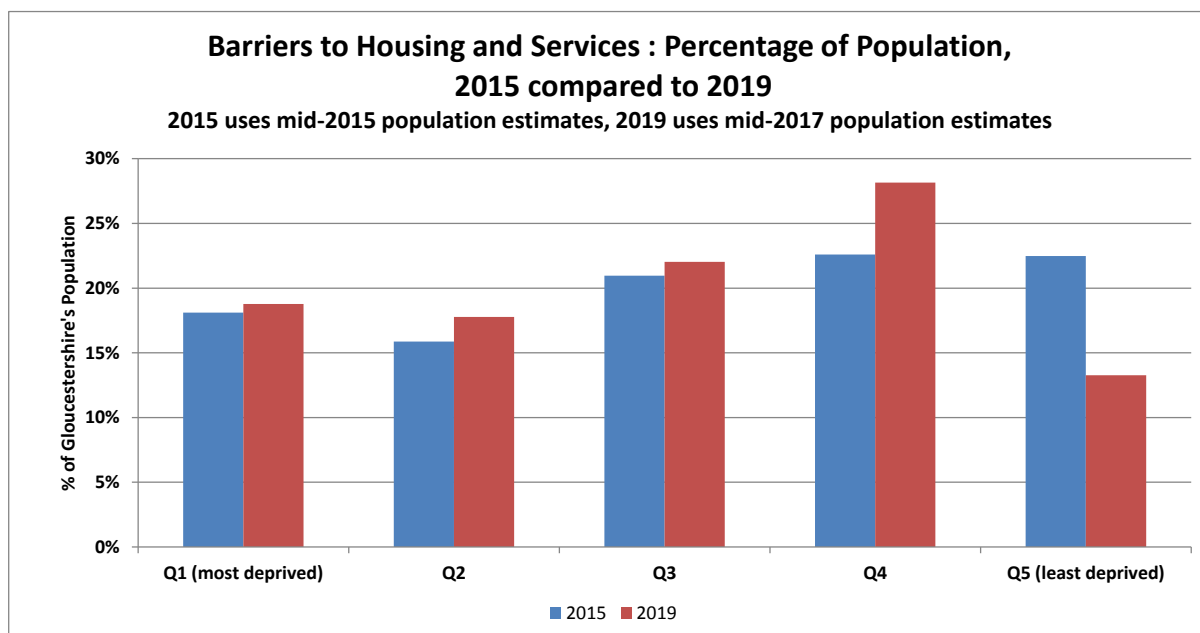
The following chart shows the percentage of population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

Figure 15: Barriers to Housing and Services 2019 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Barriers to Housing and Services domain 2015 and 2019 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire’s population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015), and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)²⁵

Figure 16: Barriers to Housing and Services 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. The only large²⁶ proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 4 and Quintile 5, where the proportion of the population in the least deprived quintile has decreased by two fifths between 2015 and 2019, while the proportion of the population in Quintile 4 has increased by a quarter; an absolute change of 9.2% and 5.6% of the county’s population respectively.

²⁵ 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

²⁶ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2015 and 2019.

3.8 Living Environment Deprivation domain

There are 19 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Living Environment Deprivation, an increase from 17 areas in 2015. These 19 areas account for 34,070 people (5.4% of the county population²⁷).

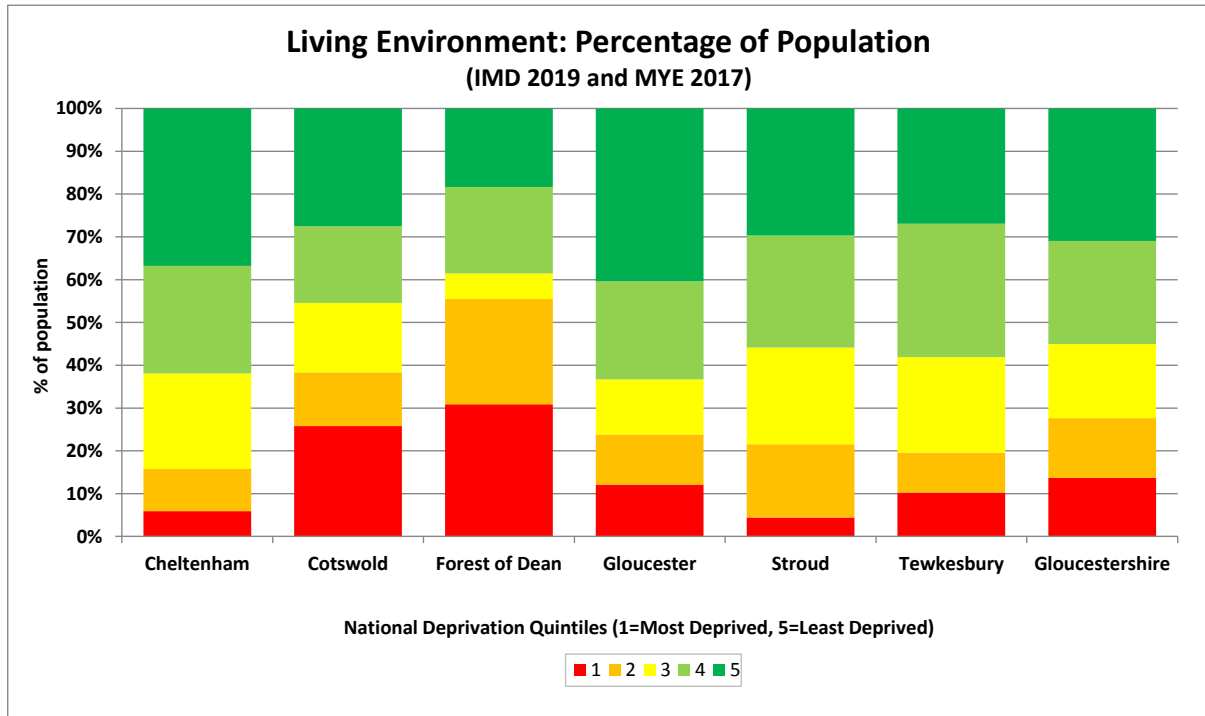
| LSOA | District | National Rank (1 most deprived) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Hartpury And Redmarley 2 | Forest of Dean | 421 |
| Painswick And Upton 3 | Stroud | 941 |
| Northleach 2 | Cotswold | 1,066 |
| Bourton Vale | Cotswold | 1,152 |
| Chedworth And Churn 2 * | Cotswold | 1,341 |
| Longhope And Huntley 3 * | Forest of Dean | 1,754 |
| Dymock | Forest of Dean | 2,001 |
| Sandywell * | Cotswold | 2,023 |
| Longhope And Huntley 1 * | Forest of Dean | 2,173 |
| Newnham 1 * | Forest of Dean | 2,215 |
| Ermin * | Cotswold | 2,224 |
| The Ampneys And Hampton 1 * | Cotswold | 2,315 |
| Highnam With Haw Bridge 3 * | Tewkesbury | 2,598 |
| Hartpury And Redmarley 1 * | Forest of Dean | 2,752 |
| Longhope And Huntley 2 * | Forest of Dean | 2,846 |
| Chedworth And Churn 1 * | Cotswold | 2,874 |
| Westbury On Severn * | Forest of Dean | 3,128 |
| Barton And Tredworth 5 | Gloucester | 3,195 |
| All Saints 3 | Cheltenham | 3,203 |

Table 9: Living Environment Deprivation 2019 - The 19 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (did not appear in 2015 IMD).*

²⁷ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2017

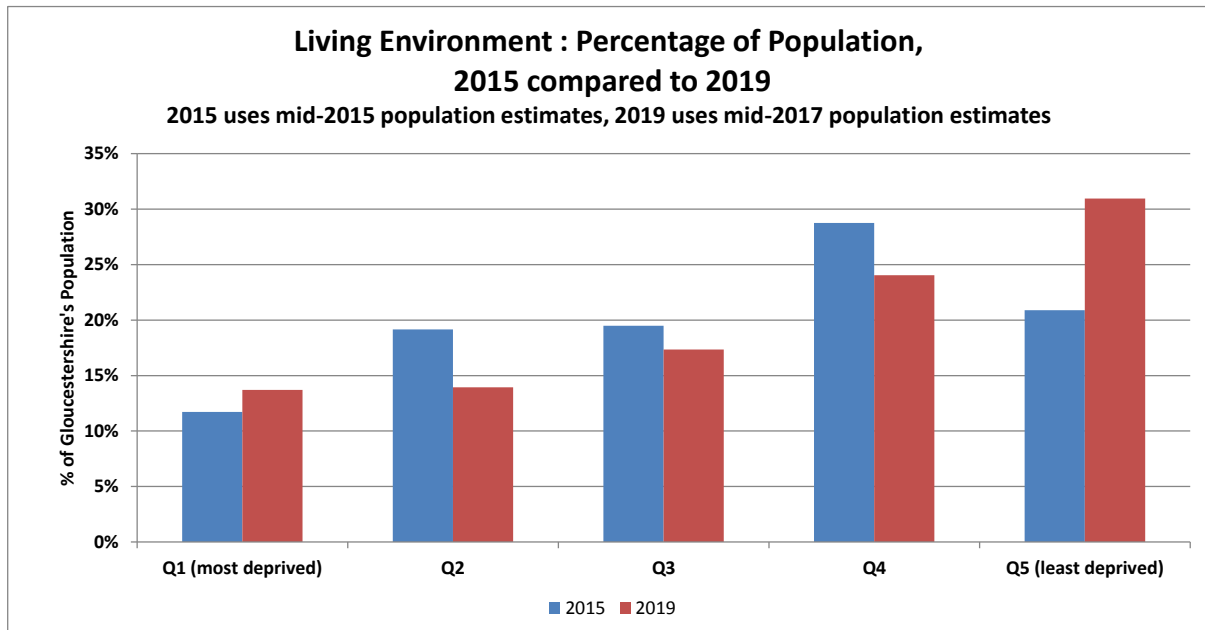
The following chart shows the percentage of population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

Figure 17: Living Environment Deprivation 2019 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Living Environment domain 2015 and 2019 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire’s population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015), and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)²⁸

Figure 18: Living Environment Deprivation 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. The only large²⁹ proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 5 and Quintile 2, where the proportion of the population in the least deprived quintile has increased by almost a half between 2015 and 2019, while the proportion of the population in Quintile 2 has decreased by just over a quarter; an absolute change of 10.1% and 5.2% of the county’s population respectively

²⁸ 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

²⁹ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2015 and 2019.

3.9 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

There are 19 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Income Deprivation Affecting Children, the same number as 2015. These 19 areas account for 29,573 people (4.7% of the county population³⁰).

In terms of children and young people aged 0 to 17, these 19 areas account for 7,542 people aged 0 to 17 (5.9% of the county's 0 to 17 population³¹).

| LSOA | District | National Rank |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | (1 most deprived) |
| Cinderford West 1 | Forest of Dean | 795 |
| Matson And Robinswood 1 | Gloucester | 939 |
| Coney Hill 2 | Gloucester | 1,057 |
| Innsworth 1 | Tewkesbury | 1,150 |
| Podsmead 1 | Gloucester | 1,239 |
| St Paul's 2 | Cheltenham | 1,393 |
| Hesters Way 3 | Cheltenham | 1,727 |
| Tuffley 4 | Gloucester | 1,869 |
| Oakley 3 | Cheltenham | 2,122 |
| Matson And Robinswood 6 * | Gloucester | 2,285 |
| Moreland 4 | Gloucester | 2,380 |
| Oakley 1 | Cheltenham | 2,609 |
| Matson And Robinswood 5 | Gloucester | 2,658 |
| Coleford 4 * | Forest of Dean | 2,680 |
| St Mark's 1 | Cheltenham | 2,816 |
| Cinderford East 2 * | Forest of Dean | 2,826 |
| Matson And Robinswood 4 * | Gloucester | 2,878 |
| Lydney East 1 * | Forest of Dean | 3,013 |
| St Peter's 3 | Cheltenham | 3,244 |

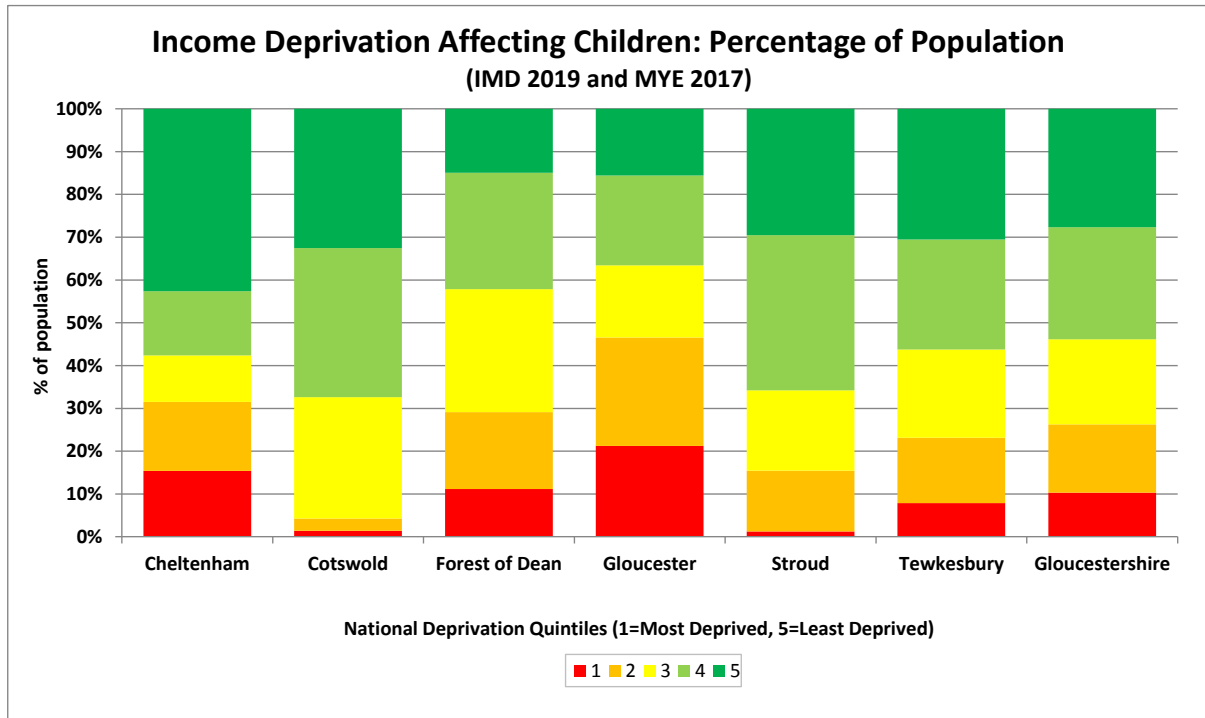
Table 10: Income Deprivation Affecting Children 2019 - The 19 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (did not appear in 2015 IMD).*

³⁰ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2017

³¹ *Ibid.*

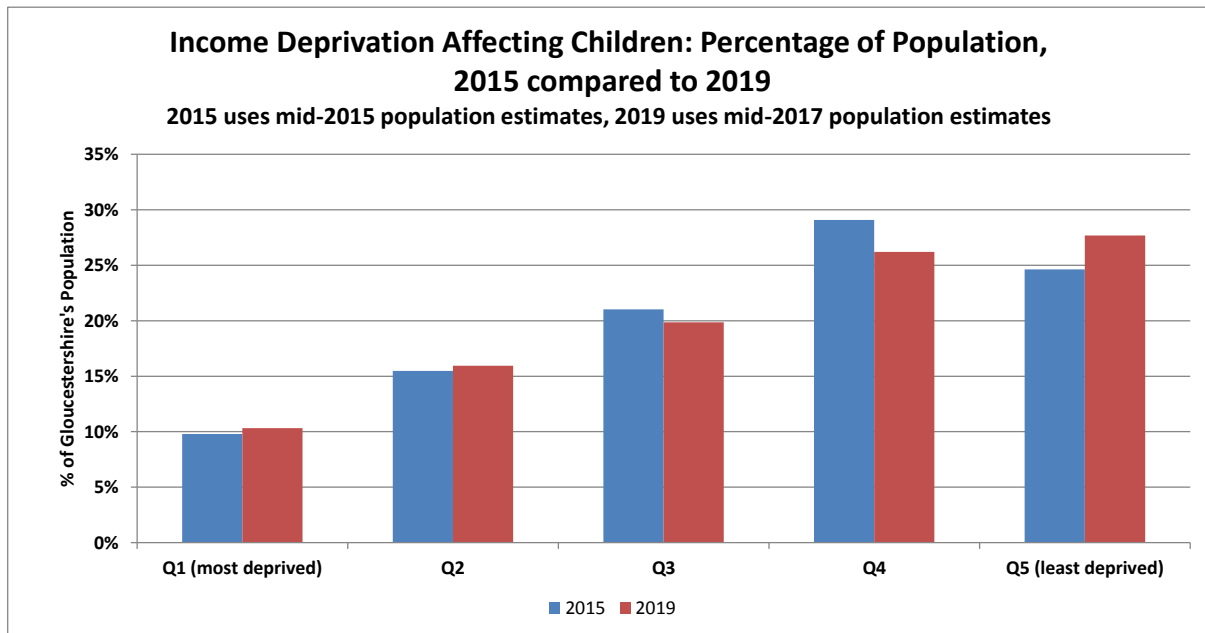
The following chart shows the percentage of population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

Figure 19: Income Deprivation Affecting Children 2019 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the IDACI 2015 and 2019 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire’s population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015), and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)³²

Figure 20: Income Deprivation Affecting Children 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



There has been very little change in the proportion of people living in Quintiles 1 and Quintiles 2 between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. There was slightly more change in Quintiles 3, 4 and 5 however, none of these proportions increased or decreased by more than a fifth between the two periods.

³² 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

3.10 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

There are 8 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, the same number as 2015. These 8 areas account for 12,994 people (2.1% of the county population³³).

In terms of older people aged 65 and over, these 8 areas account for 1,419 people aged 65 and over (1.1% of the county's 65+ population³⁴).

| LSOA | District | National Rank (1 most deprived) |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Barton And Tredworth 4 | Gloucester | 643 |
| St Paul's 2 | Cheltenham | 836 |
| Barton And Tredworth 2 | Gloucester | 1,899 |
| Westgate 5 | Gloucester | 2,462 |
| Barton And Tredworth 5 * | Gloucester | 2,533 |
| Springbank 2 | Cheltenham | 2,563 |
| Westgate 1 | Gloucester | 2,894 |
| Podsmead 1 | Gloucester | 3,274 |

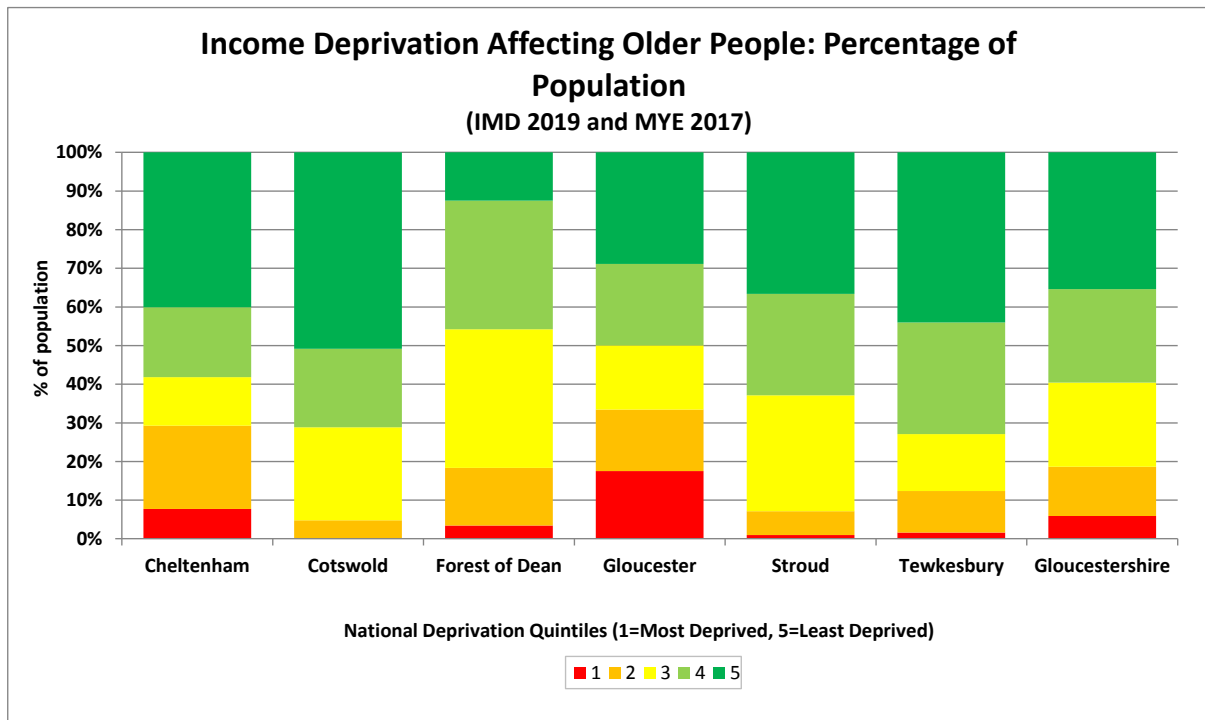
Table 11: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People 2019 - The 8 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally (did not appear in 2015 IMD).*

³³ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2017

³⁴ *Ibid.*

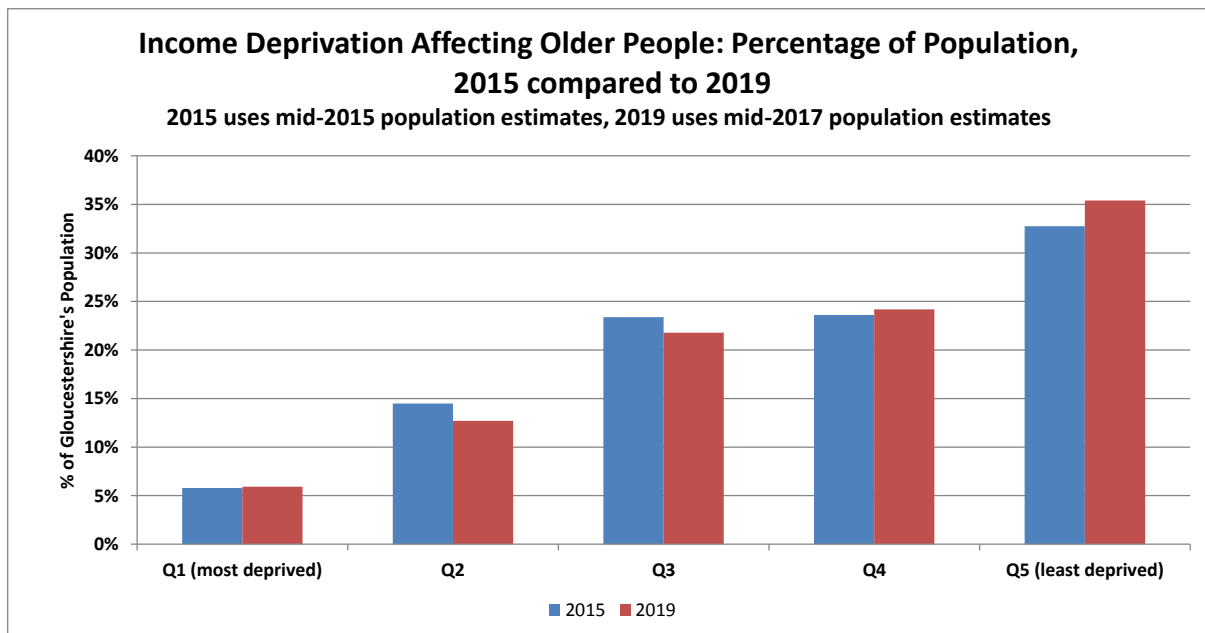
The following chart shows the percentage of population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county.

Figure 21: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People 2019 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the IDAOPI 2015 and 2019 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire’s population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2015 (using IMD 2015), and the population in 2017 (using IMD 2019)³⁵

Figure 22: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People 2019 – percentage population change IMD 2015 to IMD 2019.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. However, none of these proportions increase or decrease by more than a fifth between the two years.

³⁵ 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015; 2017 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2017

4. Neighbourhoods that experienced the greatest movement between 2015 and 2019

This section looks at those Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that have changed position considerably between 2015 and 2019.

It is important to note that it is not possible to make any judgement about absolute changes in deprivation by comparing IMD 2015 with IMD 2019. This is expressed succinctly in the MHCLG guidance:

“For example, an area can be said to have become more deprived relative to other areas if it was within the most deprived 20 per cent of areas nationally according to the IMD2015 but within the most deprived 10 per cent according to the IMD2019. However, it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased on some absolute scale, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so been ‘overtaken’ by those areas.”³⁶

There are 32,844 LSOA neighbourhoods in England and 373 in Gloucestershire. Of these 18 Lower Super Output Areas have been identified where there has been a substantial change in national rank of at least 1,000 places and where the neighbourhood has moved into a significant national quintile for Overall Deprivation. The following will look into the various domains of the IMD 2019 to gain further insight into the possible reasons behind the changes in ranking.

3636

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/loD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf Statistical Release. Retrieved 20/10/2019

| | LSOA NAME | LA NAME | Change in Rank from 2015 | Percent Change in Rank from 2015 | National Quintile 2019 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Moving the wrong way (relatively) | COLEFORD 4 | Forest of Dean | 4906 | 14.9 | 2 |
| | NEWNHAM 1 | Forest of Dean | 3528 | 10.7 | 2 |
| | MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 7 | Gloucester | 3139 | 9.6 | 2 |
| | MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 2 | Gloucester | 2999 | 9.1 | 1 |
| | CAINSCROSS 4 | Stroud | 2460 | 7.5 | 2 |
| | NEWNHAM 2 | Forest of Dean | 2299 | 7.0 | 2 |
| | COLEFORD 2 | Forest of Dean | 2046 | 6.2 | 2 |
| | MATSON AND ROBINSWOOD 4 | Gloucester | 1958 | 6.0 | 1 |
| | CINDERFORD WEST 1 | Forest of Dean | 1811 | 5.5 | 1 |
| Moving the right way (relatively) | KINGSWAY 3 | Gloucester | -8800 | 26.8 | 3 |
| | PITTVILLE 3 | Cheltenham | -5756 | 17.5 | 4 |
| | QUEDGELEY FIELD COURT 1 | Gloucester | -5261 | 16.0 | 4 |
| | HARDWICKE 3 | Stroud | -4266 | 13.0 | 4 |
| | INNSWORTH 1 | Tewkesbury | -3160 | 9.6 | 3 |
| | St PAUL'S 3 | Cheltenham | -2897 | 8.8 | 2 |
| | CENTRAL | Stroud | -2573 | 7.8 | 3 |
| | ALL SAINTS 3 | Cheltenham | -1879 | 5.7 | 3 |
| | TEWKESBURY SOUTH 2 | Tewkesbury | -1168 | 3.6 | 2 |

4.1 Coleford 4

4.1.1 Overall Change:

Coleford 4 neighbourhood has moved up 4,906 ranks in overall deprivation which equates to a 14.9% change in rank from 2015 and has moved into Quintile 2 (20-40% highest deprived nationally). Coleford 4 has climbed the most places out of the 373 neighbourhoods in Gloucestershire.

4.1.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood ranks in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Education, Skills and Training Deprivation which is further split into two sub-domains, one for adults and one for children. The children and young people sub domain ranks Coleford 4 at 532nd in England which means it is in the top 2% most deprived³⁷ – this neighbourhood has risen over 12,000 ranks in this sub-domain since 2015. Adult Skills sub-domain ranks Coleford 4 in the top 20% nationally most deprived.

Income deprivation is also an issue for this neighbourhood where it ranks in the top 20% most deprived nationally. The separate index – Income Deprivation

³⁷ this particular domain measures key stage 2 and 4 attainment, secondary school absence and the proportion of those not staying on in education post 16

Affecting Children Index (IDACI) – places this neighbourhood inside the top 10% most deprived. This neighbourhood has a much lower rank for IDAOPI (Income Deprivation Affecting Older People) meaning that households with children in this neighbourhood experience more relative deprivation than households without children.

4.2 Newnham 1

4.2.1 Overall Change:

Newnham 1 neighbourhood has risen 3,528 ranks in overall deprivation (10.7%) since 2015 and has moved into Quintile 2 (20-40% most deprived nationally).

4.2.2 Domain Specific Information:

With the exceptions of the Health Deprivation and Disability domain and IDAOPI, where Newnham 1 experienced marginal relative declines in deprivation, this neighbourhood has seen more relative increases in rank for deprivation across all remaining domains and sub-domains which would go some way to explaining the rise in rank for overall deprivation. Newnham 1 is in the top 10% for Living Environment domain and in particular, the Indoors sub-domain national rank³⁸, where this neighbourhood is inside the top 4% most deprived nationally.

4.3 Matson and Robinswood 7

4.3.1 Overall Change:

Matson and Robinswood 7 neighbourhood has moved up 3,139 ranks in overall deprivation which equates to a 9.6% change in rank from 2015 and has moved into Quintile 2 (20-40% highest deprived nationally).

4.3.2 Domain Specific Information:

Similar to Newnham 1, Matson and Robinswood 7 neighbourhood has experienced more relative increases in rank across the majority of domains and sub-domains, particularly those domains that contribute a heavy weighting to the final overall deprivation score. This neighbourhood is also in the top 20% highest deprived for the Geographical Barriers sub-domain. A positive for this neighbourhood is for the Education, Skills and Training Domain which saw a fall of 1,975 ranks moving this neighbourhood out of the top 20% (Quintile 1) most deprived nationally for this domain and into Quintile 2.

³⁸ This particular domain covers houses in poor condition and those without central heating.

4.4 Matson and Robinswood 2

4.4.1 Overall Change:

Matson and Robinswood 2 neighbourhood has risen 2,999 ranks in overall deprivation (9.1%) since 2015 and has moved into Quintile 1 (0-20% most deprived nationally).

4.4.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood falls in the top 10% most deprived nationally for the Crime domain and is within the top 20% most deprived nationally for the Employment domain; Education, Skills and Training domain and the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. Matson and Robinswood 2 has experienced relative increases in rank across all seven domains that make up the overall indices of deprivation score and rank, the highest of these increases is in the Crime domain (rank increase 6,352). The Children and Young People sub-domain rank has also increased by 3,834 and is now in the top 20% most deprived nationally for this sub-domain.

4.5 Cainscross 4

4.5.1 Overall Change:

Cainscross 4 neighbourhood has moved up 2,460 ranks in overall deprivation which equates to a 7.5% change in rank from 2015 and has moved into Quintile 2 (20-40% most deprived nationally).

4.5.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood ranks inside the top 30% most deprived nationally for four of the main domains of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Income domain; Employment domain; Education, Skills and Training domain and the Health Deprivation and Disability domain. For the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in particular, this neighbourhood has risen 7,793 ranks nationally since 2015. Cainscross 4 neighbourhood is also in the bottom 10% *least* deprived nationally for the Living Environment domain and Outdoors sub-domain.

4.6 Newnham 2

4.6.1 Overall Change:

Newnham 2 neighbourhood has risen 2,299 ranks in overall deprivation (7%) since 2015 and has moved into Quintile 2 (20-40% most deprived nationally).

4.6.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood is in the top 20% most deprived nationally for Employment deprivation and similar to Newnham 1 this neighbourhood ranks highly deprived for Indoors sub-domain (houses in poor condition) for it to now feature in the top 20% most deprived nationally.

4.7 Coleford 2

4.7.1 Overall Change:

Coleford 2 neighbourhood has moved up 2,046 ranks in overall deprivation which equates to a 6.2% change in rank from 2015 and has moved into Quintile 2 (20-40% most deprived nationally).

4.7.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood is in the top 20% most deprived nationally for the Education, Skills and Training domain. The sub-domains for Children and Adults indicate education, skills and training are more of an issue for children and young people than adults due to the Children and Young People sub-domain being in the top 10% highest deprived nationally for COLEFORD 2 with the rank rise of 3,958 since 2015.

4.8 Matson and Robinswood 4

4.8.1 Overall Change:

Matson and Robinswood 4 neighbourhood has risen 1,985 ranks in overall deprivation (6%) since 2015 and remains in Quintile 1 (0-20% most deprived nationally).

4.8.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood is in the top 10% most deprived for both Health Deprivation and Disability and Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). Matson and Robinswood 4 also ranks within the top 20% most deprived nationally for Income domain, Employment domain, Education, Skills and Training domain and the separate index Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI). This neighbourhood has experienced a rise in rank in five out of the seven domains of deprivation. The greatest domain change in rank was in the Crime domain in this neighbourhood which had risen by 4,514 ranks compared to 2015.

4.9 Cinderford West 1

4.9.1 Overall Change:

Cinderford West1 neighbourhood has moved up 1,811 ranks in overall deprivation which equates to a 5.5% change in rank from 2015 and remains in Quintile 1 (0-20% most deprived nationally).

4.9.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood features in the top 10% most deprived nationally for three of the seven domains that make up the Index of Multiple Deprivation. These are: Income domain; Employment domain; Education, Skills and Training domain. Six out of the seven domains in this neighbourhood have experienced rank rises compared to 2015 ranks with the exception of the Crime domain which has fallen in rank by 10,296 moving into national quintile 3 for this domain.

4.10 Kingsway 3

4.10.1 Overall Change:

Kingsway 3 neighbourhood has fallen 8,800 ranks in overall deprivation (26.8%) since 2015 and has moved down to Quintile 3 (40-60% “middling” deprived nationally). This neighbourhood has fallen the most places out of the 373 LSOAs in Gloucestershire.

4.10.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood has fallen in rankings across all domains and sub-domains most noticeably for Barriers to Housing and Services domain (rank decrease 14,875), Health Deprivation and Disability domain (rank decrease 12,162) and Living Environment domain (rank decrease 11,431). This neighbourhood is now featuring in the middling to lower deprived national quintiles.

4.11 Pittville 3

4.11.1 Overall Change:

Pittville 3 neighbourhood has moved down 5,756 ranks in overall deprivation which equates to a 17.5% change in rank from 2015 and has moved down to Quintile 4 (least deprived 60-80% nationally).

4.11.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood is in the lowest deprived 10% for Education, Skills and Training, IDACI and the Children and Young People sub-domain. It is also in the least deprived quintile (Quintile 5 – least deprived 20% nationally) for Income domain, Health Deprivation and Disability domain, IDAOPI and the Outdoors

sub-domain. The Living Environment national rank has fallen 10,579 and its associated sub-domain, Outdoors, has fallen 18,525 ranks when compared against the 2015 rank for this neighbourhood. This is the first of three neighbourhoods to be mentioned in this report in Cheltenham Borough whose Outdoors³⁹ sub-domain national rank has fallen considerably.

4.12 Quedgeley Fieldcourt 1

4.12.1 Overall Change:

Quedgeley Fieldcourt 1 neighbourhood has fallen 5,261 ranks in overall deprivation (16%) since 2015 and has moved down to Quintile 4 (least deprived 60-80% nationally).

4.12.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood has a lower ranking in six out of the seven domains compared against 2015 with considerable drops to the rankings of Barriers to Housing and Services (12,809 ranks lower) and Health Deprivation and Disability (7,658 ranks lower).

4.13 Hardwicke 3

4.13.1 Overall Change:

Hardwicke 3 neighbourhood has moved down 4,266 ranks in overall deprivation which equates to a 13% change in rank from 2015 and has moved down to Quintile 4 (least deprived 60-80% nationally).

4.13.2 Domain Specific Information:

Despite being in the top 10% most deprived nationally for the Geographical Barriers sub-domain (relating to the physical proximity of certain local services), the Wider Barriers sub-domain is in the least deprived 10% (which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability). This neighbourhood has a lower rank in six out seven of the domains with the most significant rank reduction being in the Crime domain (13,063 rank reduction equated as a 40% fall in the rankings).

³⁹ this sub-domain measures air quality and road traffic accidents

4.14 Innsworth 1

4.14.1 Overall Change:

Innsworth 1 neighbourhood has fallen 3,160 ranks in overall deprivation (9.6%) since 2015 and has moved down to Quintile 3 (40-60% “middling” deprived nationally).

4.14.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood is moving the right way in terms of overall deprivation but is in the top 4% nationally highest deprived for IDACI and top 20% nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services domain. The rank for IDACI in this neighbourhood has become relatively worse since 2015 by 363 ranks (just over 1%). It is also in the top 30% most deprived nationally for Income domain but has experienced rank decreases in six out of the seven domains for deprivation when compared against the 2015 ranks for each domain.

4.15 St Paul’s 3

4.15.1 Overall Change:

St Paul’s 3 neighbourhood has moved down 2,897 ranks in overall deprivation which equates to an 8.8% change in rank from 2015 but has remained in Quintile 2 (20-40% most deprived nationally).

4.15.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood is in the top 20% highest deprived for the Living Environment domain and the top 10% highest deprived for its related Indoors sub-domain. This is the second Cheltenham neighbourhood highlighted in this report to experience a considerable drop in national ranking for Outdoors sub-domain - a fall of 19,148 ranks which equates to a 58% fall in ranking. Despite this neighbourhood moving in the right way overall, there have been rank rises in the Education, Skills and Training domain, Barrier to Housing and Services, IDAOPi and Children and Young People sub-domain.

4.16 Central

4.16.1 Overall Change:

Central neighbourhood has fallen 2,573 ranks in overall deprivation (7.8%) since 2015 and has moved down to Quintile 3 (40-60% “middling” deprived nationally).

4.16.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood is in the top 30% most deprived nationally for Employment deprivation and for the Crime domain. This LSOA does not experience any high

relative deprivation across any of the domains in comparison to other local neighbourhoods. The Living Environment rank, especially the Outdoors sub-domain rank, has become considerably less deprived when compared against the other neighbourhoods in England (rank has fallen in this neighbourhood by 10,302 and 15,204 for Living Environment and Outdoors sub-domain respectively).

4.17 All Saints 3

4.17.1 Overall Change:

All Saints 3 neighbourhood has moved down 1,879 ranks in overall deprivation which equates to a 5.7% change in rank from 2015 and has moved down to Quintile 3 (40-60% “middling” deprived nationally).

4.17.2 Domain Specific Information:

This neighbourhood is in the top 10% most deprived nationally for the Living Environment domain, specifically for the Indoors sub-domain, where this neighbourhood is in the top 5% highest deprived nationally. This is the third neighbourhood in Cheltenham where the other factor of Living Environment, Outdoors sub-domain, has reduced its rank considerably from 2015. This neighbourhood’s rank has lowered by 20,979 places (64% fall) in Outdoors sub-domain.

4.18 Tewkesbury South 2 (formerly Tewkesbury Prior's Park 2)

4.18.1 Overall Change:

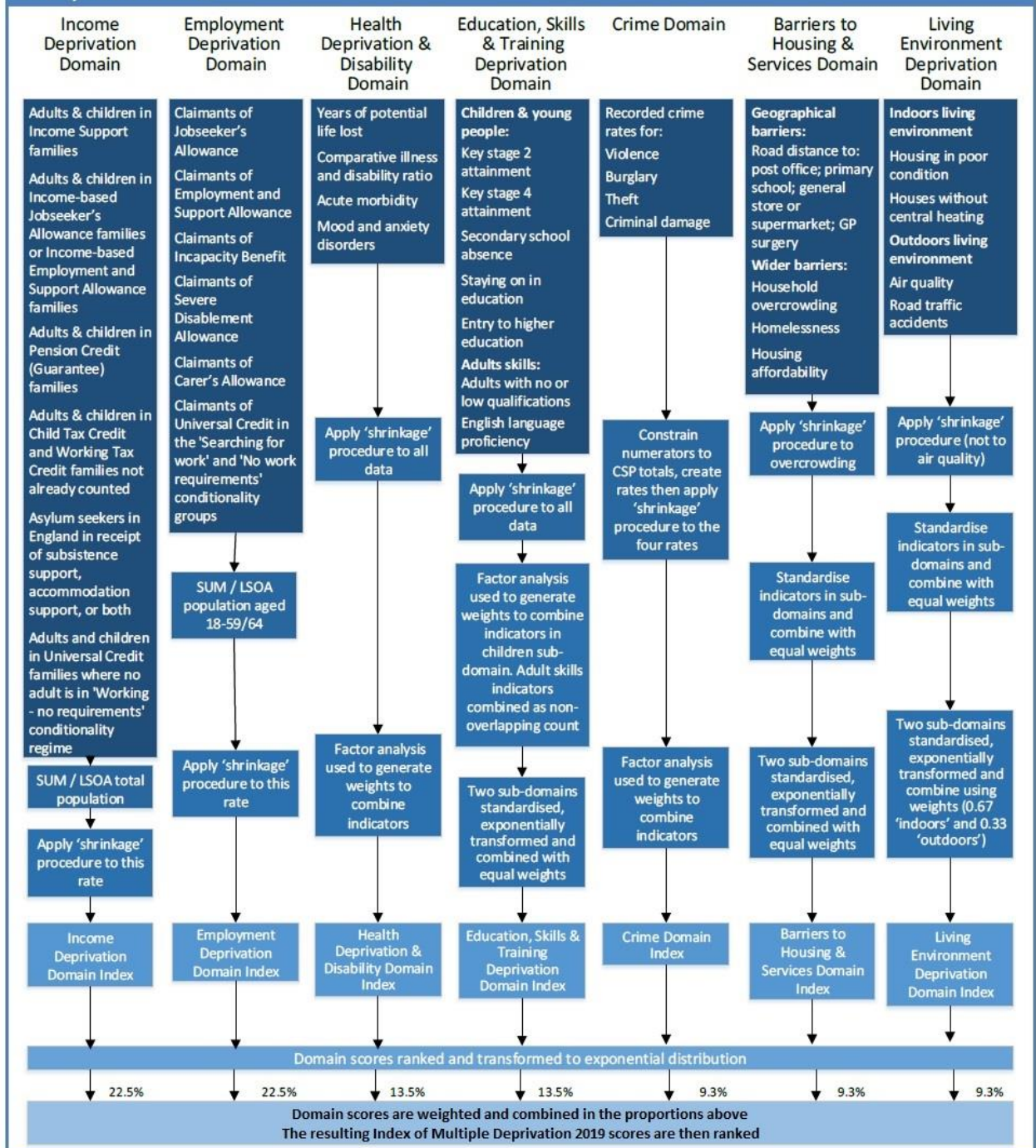
Tewkesbury South 2 neighbourhood has fallen 1,168 ranks in overall deprivation (3.6%) since 2015 and has moved down to Quintile 2 (20-40% highest deprived nationally).

4.18.2 Domain Specific Information:

Despite an increase in rank for the Employment and Crime domains for this neighbourhood in 2019 there have been minor relative falls in the rankings for Income domain, Education, Skills and Training domain, Health Deprivation and Disability domain. There have been considerable ranking falls in Barriers to Housing and Services domain and IDACI (4,422 rank reduction and 4,007 rank reduction respectively).

5. Appendix

Figure 2.2. Summary of the domains, indicators and statistical methods used to create the Indices of Deprivation 2019



Extracted on 04/10/2019 from page 18 of the "English Indices of Deprivation 2019: Research Report" published by MHCLG. Link to full document:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-research-report>