

Indices of Deprivation 2015

Gloucestershire

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1. Introduction

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) 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 2015 is an update to the previous release (IMD 2010). 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 (IDAOP). A summary of each of these is contained in this report.

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://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015> Infographic. Retrieved 22/03/2016

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 326 English authorities. Tewkesbury, Cotswold, and Stroud districts are in the least deprived quintile, with Cheltenham in the second least deprived quintile.

District	IMD Rank ³ (out of 326 authorities, 1 most deprived)	Quintile (Q1 most deprived)
Cheltenham	228	Q4
Cotswold	267	Q5
Forest of Dean	155	Q3
Gloucester	139	Q3
Stroud	281	Q5
Tewkesbury	262	Q5

Table 1: District IMD rank in comparison to all 326 English local authorities⁴

Looking at the 152 upper-tier authorities, Gloucestershire has a rank⁵ of 124, putting it in the least deprived quintile for overall deprivation⁶.

So, 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 Rank of average LSOA rank. For a full discussion on the local authority ranking methods, see section 3.3 of the Research Report: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-research-report> Retrieved 26/04/2016

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015> File 10: local authority district summaries. Retrieved 22/03/2016

⁵ Rank of average LSOA rank. For a full discussion on the local authority ranking methods, see section 3.3 of the Research Report: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-research-report> Retrieved 26/04/2016

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015> File 11: upper-tier local authority summaries. Retrieved 22/03/2016

3. The Indices

Where possible, comparisons are made between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015. It is important to note that it is not possible to make any judgement about absolute changes in deprivation by comparing IMD 2010 with IMD 2015. This is expressed succinctly in the DCLG 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 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation but within the most deprived 10 per cent according to the 2015 Index. 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.”⁷

Another complicating factor in making comparisons between IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 is that the LSOA's in the county have changed between the two IMD releases following changes brought about after Census 2011. Therefore a ‘like-for-like’ LSOA comparison across the county is not possible. Where comparisons have been made, the proportions of the county population in the respective years have been compared to give a picture of the changes in distribution over time of the population of Gloucestershire across the quintiles of deprivation.

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).

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015> Guidance. Retrieved 22/03/2016

3.1 Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

There are 13 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for the overall IMD, an increase from 8 areas in 2010. These 13 areas account for 20,946 people (3.4% of the county population⁸).

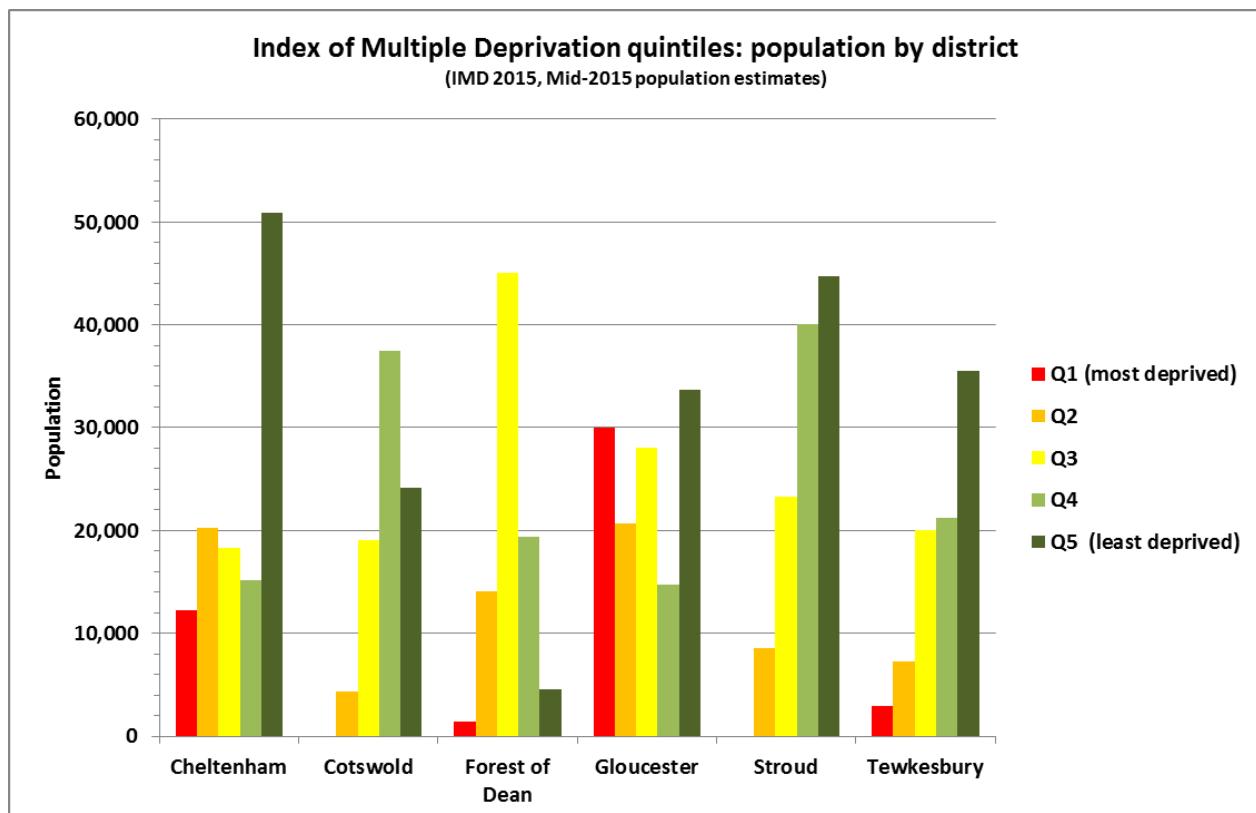
LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Westgate 1	Gloucester	360
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	503
Matson and Robinswood 1	Gloucester	902
Kingsholm and Wotton 3	Gloucester	1,239
Westgate 5	Gloucester	1,618
Moreland 4	Gloucester	1,883
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	2,101
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	2,222
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	2,413
Barton and Tredworth 4	Gloucester	2,599
Matson and Robinswood 5	Gloucester	2,842
Barton and Tredworth 2	Gloucester	2,904
Westgate 4	Gloucester	3,065

Table 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 - The 13 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

⁸ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

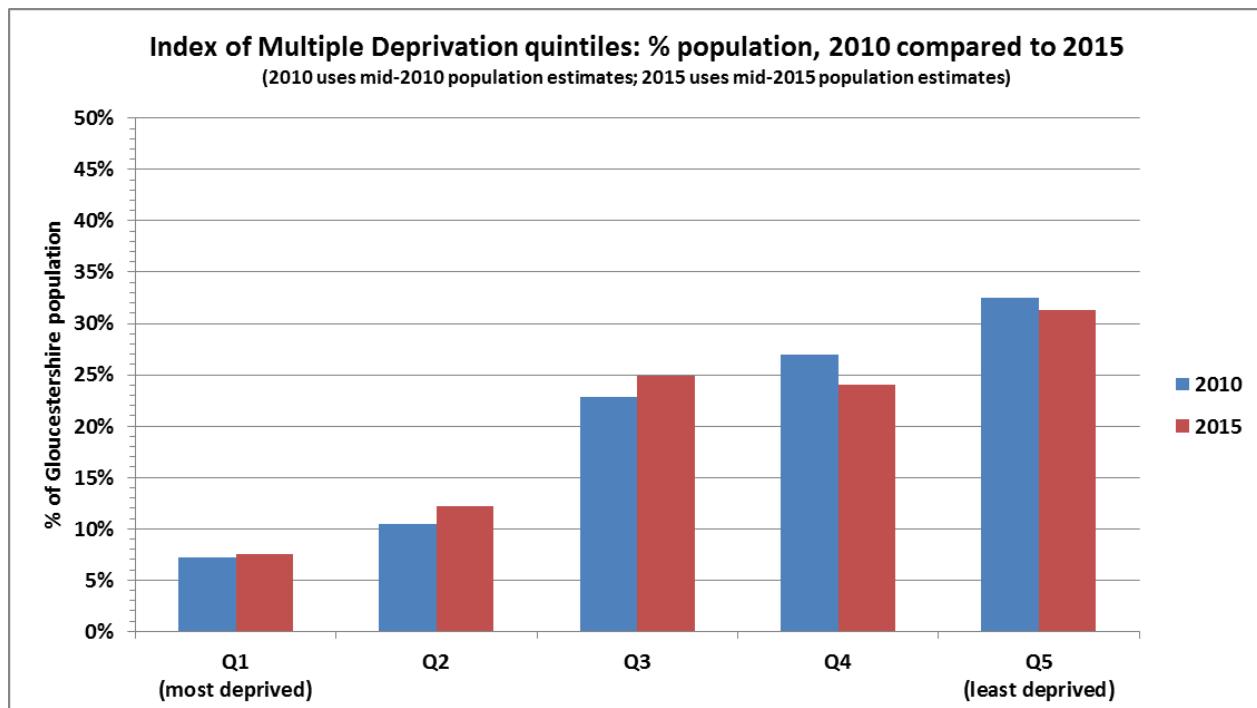
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the IMD 2010 and IMD 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)⁹

Figure 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population, towards the more deprived quintiles, between 2010 and 2015. However, none of these proportions increase or decrease by more than a fifth between the two years.

⁹ 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015

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 2010. These 11 areas account for 17,489 people (2.8% of the county population¹⁰).

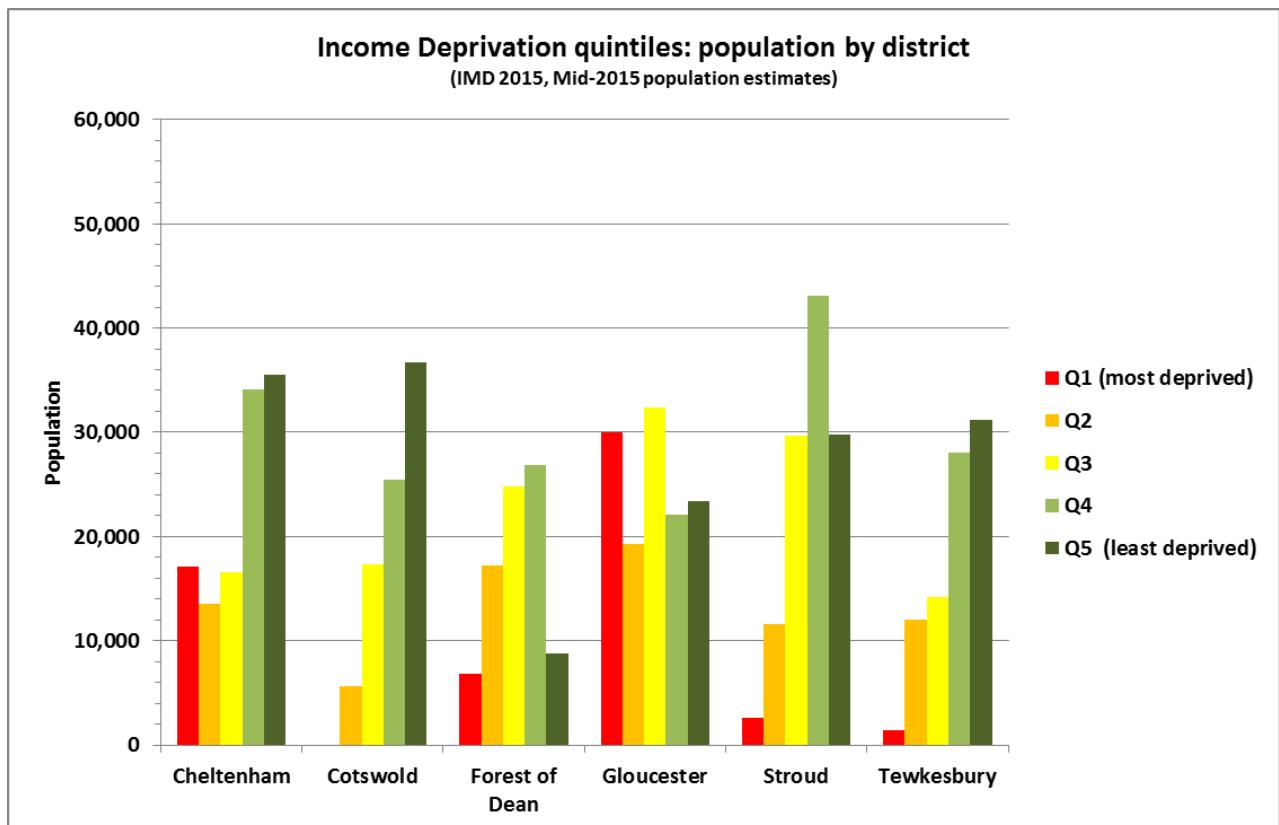
LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	804
Matson and Robinswood 1	Gloucester	1,053
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	1,484
Westgate 1	Gloucester	1,741
Moreland 4	Gloucester	1,924
Barton and Tredworth 4	Gloucester	2,028
Matson and Robinswood 5	Gloucester	2,122
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	2,128
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	2,129
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	2,179
Oakley 3	Cheltenham	2,948

Table 3: Income Deprivation 2015 - The 11 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

¹⁰ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

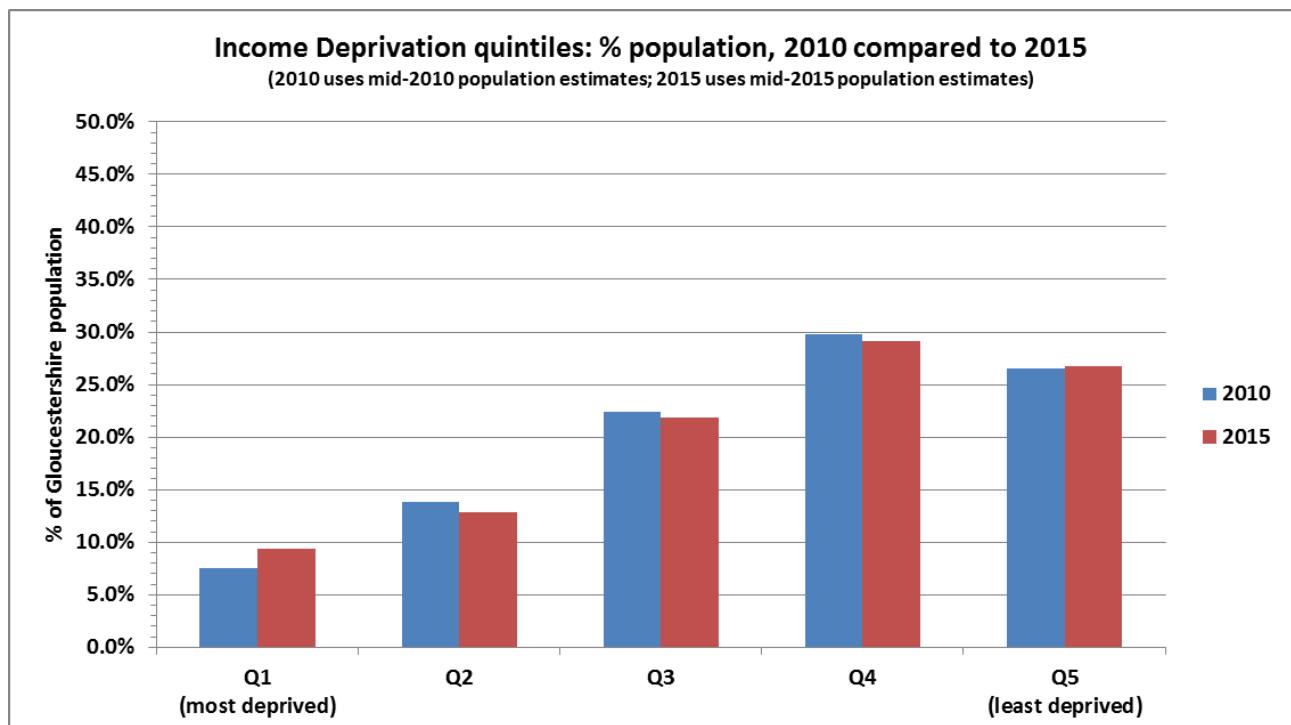
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 3: Income Deprivation 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Income Deprivation domain 2010 and 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)¹¹

Figure 4: Income Deprivation 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between 2010 and 2015. The only large¹² proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 1, where the proportion of the population in the most deprived quintile has increased by just over a quarter between 2010 and 2015; an absolute increase of 1.9% of the county's population.

¹¹ 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015

¹² Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2010 and 2015.

3.3 Employment Deprivation domain

There are 9 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Employment Deprivation, an increase from 8 areas in 2010. These 9 areas account for 14,143 people (2.3% of the county population¹³).

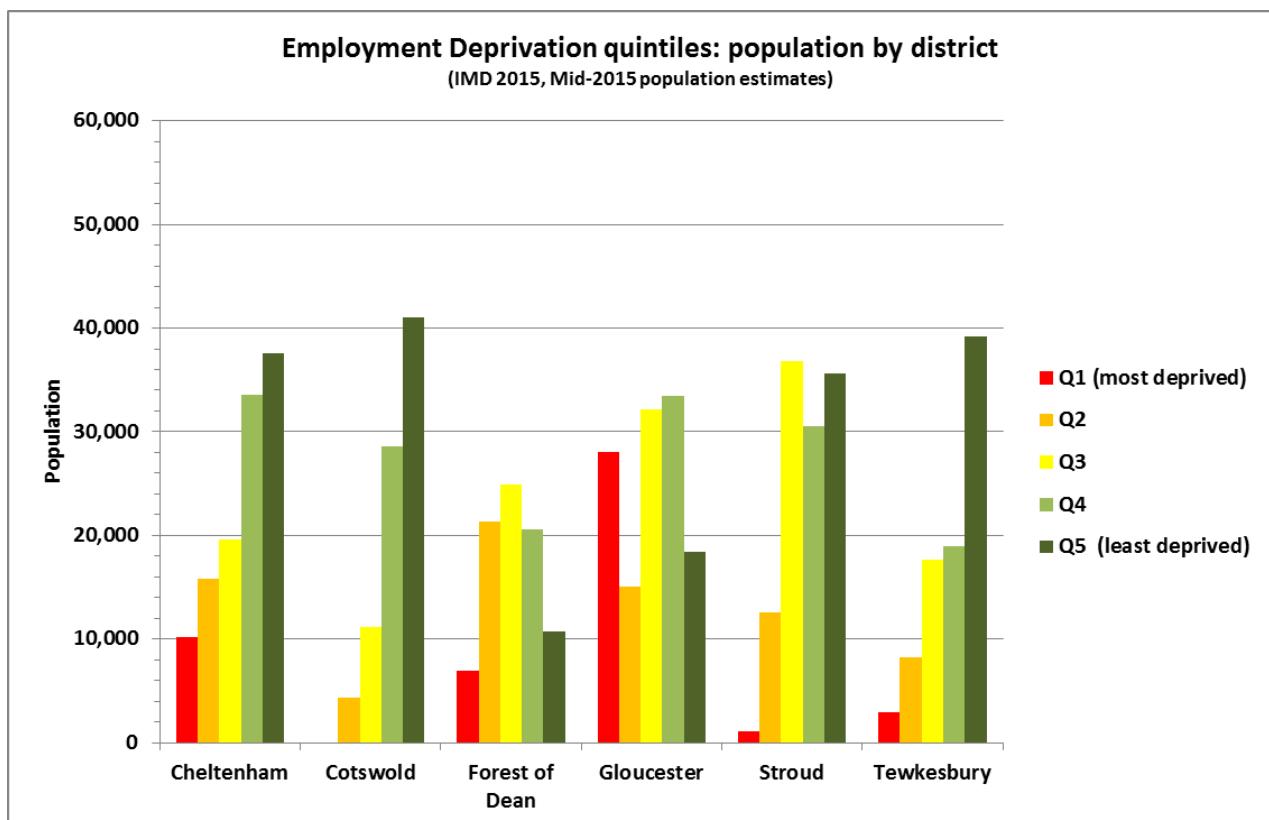
LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Matson and Robinswood 1	Gloucester	518
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	527
Westgate 1	Gloucester	588
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	1,107
Kingsholm and Wotton 3	Gloucester	1,264
Hesters Way 1	Cheltenham	1,621
Westgate 5	Gloucester	2,357
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	2,484
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	2,718

Table 4: Employment Deprivation 2015 - The 9 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

¹³ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

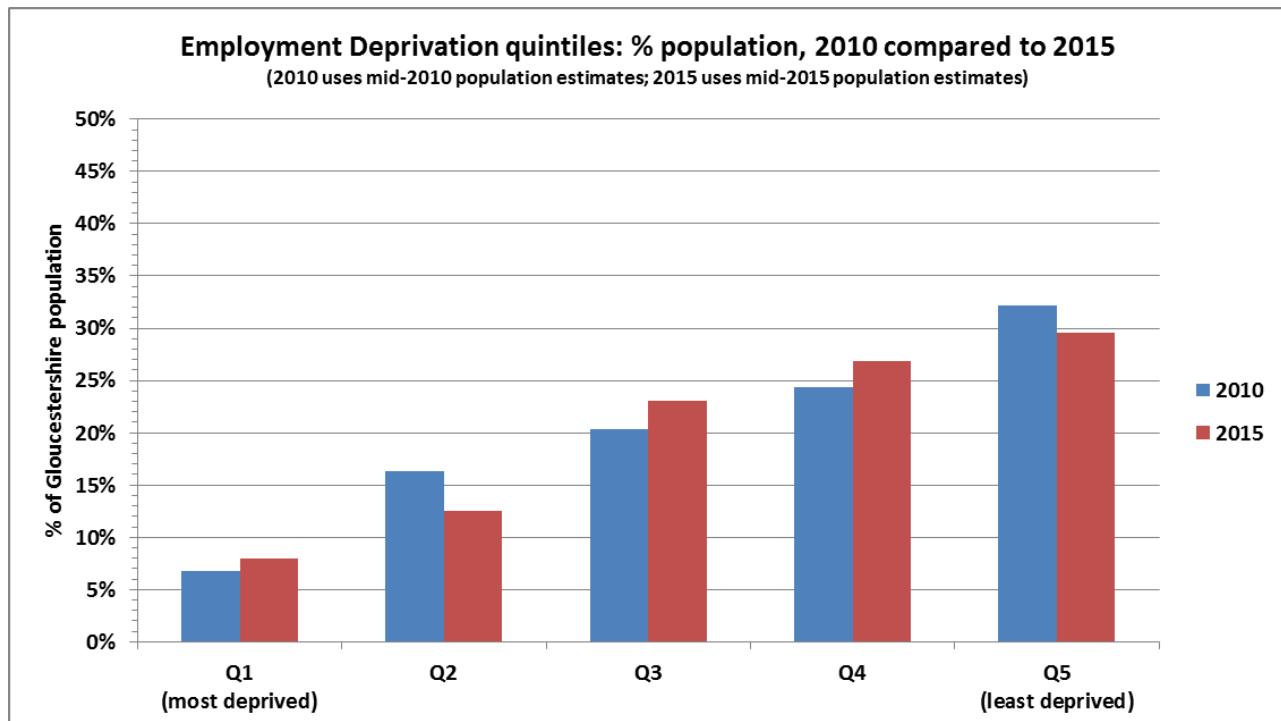
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 5: Employment Deprivation 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Employment Deprivation domain 2010 and 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)¹⁴

Figure 6: Employment Deprivation 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between 2010 and 2015. The only large¹⁵ proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 2, where the proportion of the population in the second-most deprived quintile has decreased by nearly a quarter between 2010 and 2015; an absolute decrease of 3.8% of the county's population.

¹⁴ 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015

¹⁵ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2010 and 2015.

3.4 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation domain

There are 23 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Education, Skills and Training Deprivation, an increase from 16 areas in 2010. These 23 areas account for 35,455 people (5.7% of the county population¹⁶).

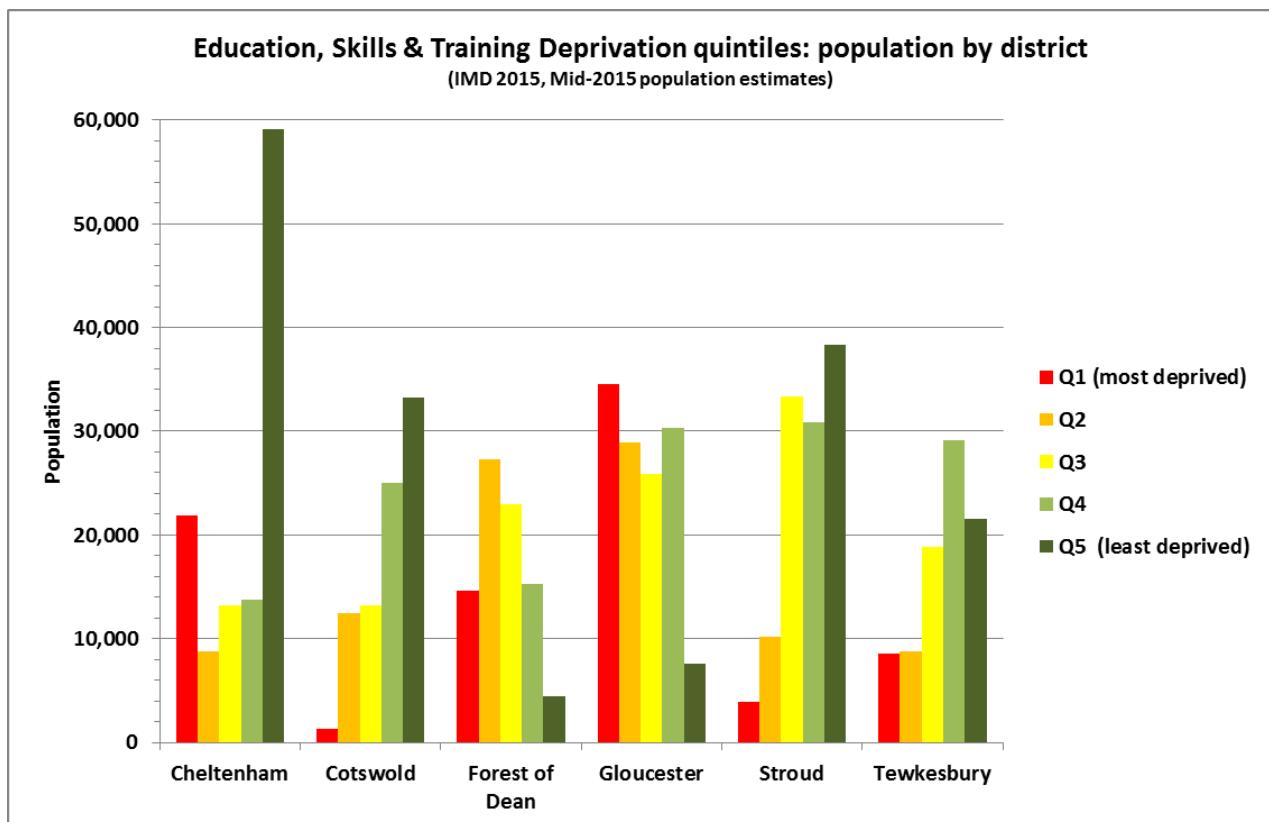
LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	109
Matson and Robinswood 1	Gloucester	480
Moreland 4	Gloucester	536
Tewkesbury Prior's Park 2	Tewkesbury	938
Matson and Robinswood 5	Gloucester	962
Oakley 3	Cheltenham	1,119
Coney Hill 1	Gloucester	1,449
Dursley 4	Stroud	1,693
Cinderford West 1	Forest of Dean	1,759
Matson and Robinswood 6	Gloucester	2,021
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	2,047
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	2,104
Oakley 1	Cheltenham	2,217
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	2,218
Tewkesbury Prior's Park 3	Tewkesbury	2,311
Barton and Tredworth 4	Gloucester	2,470
Lydney East 1	Forest of Dean	2,751
Westgate 1	Gloucester	2,761
Oakley 2	Cheltenham	2,814
Cinderford East 2	Forest of Dean	2,873
Coleford East 3	Forest of Dean	3,025
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	3,246
Barton and Tredworth 2	Gloucester	3,279

Table 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 2015 - The 23 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

¹⁶ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

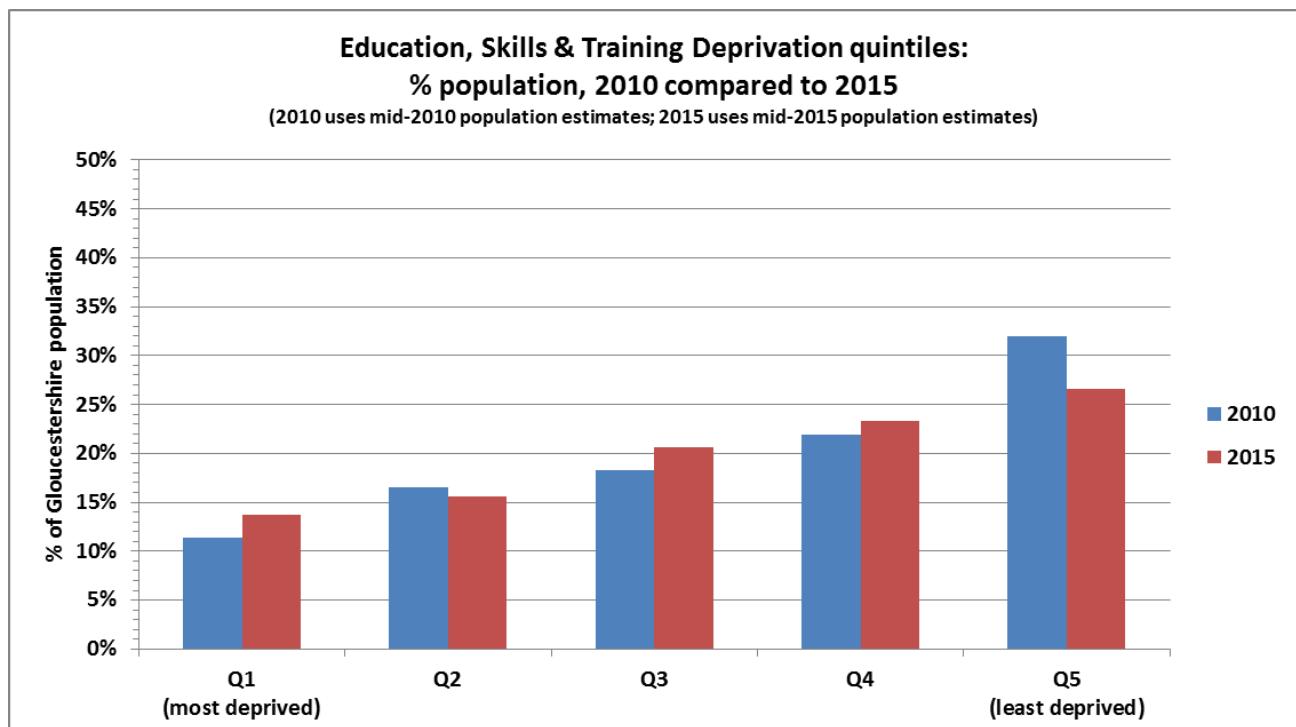
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 7: Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Education, Skills & Training Deprivation domain 2010 and 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)¹⁷

Figure 8: Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between 2010 and 2015. The only large¹⁸ proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 1, where the proportion of the population in the most deprived quintile has increased by just over a fifth between 2010 and 2015; an absolute increase of 2.4% of the county's population.

¹⁷ 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015

¹⁸ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2010 and 2015.

3.5 Health Deprivation and Disability domain

There are 7 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Health Deprivation and Disability, an increase from 1 area in 2010. These 7 areas account for 10,948 people (1.8% of the county population¹⁹).

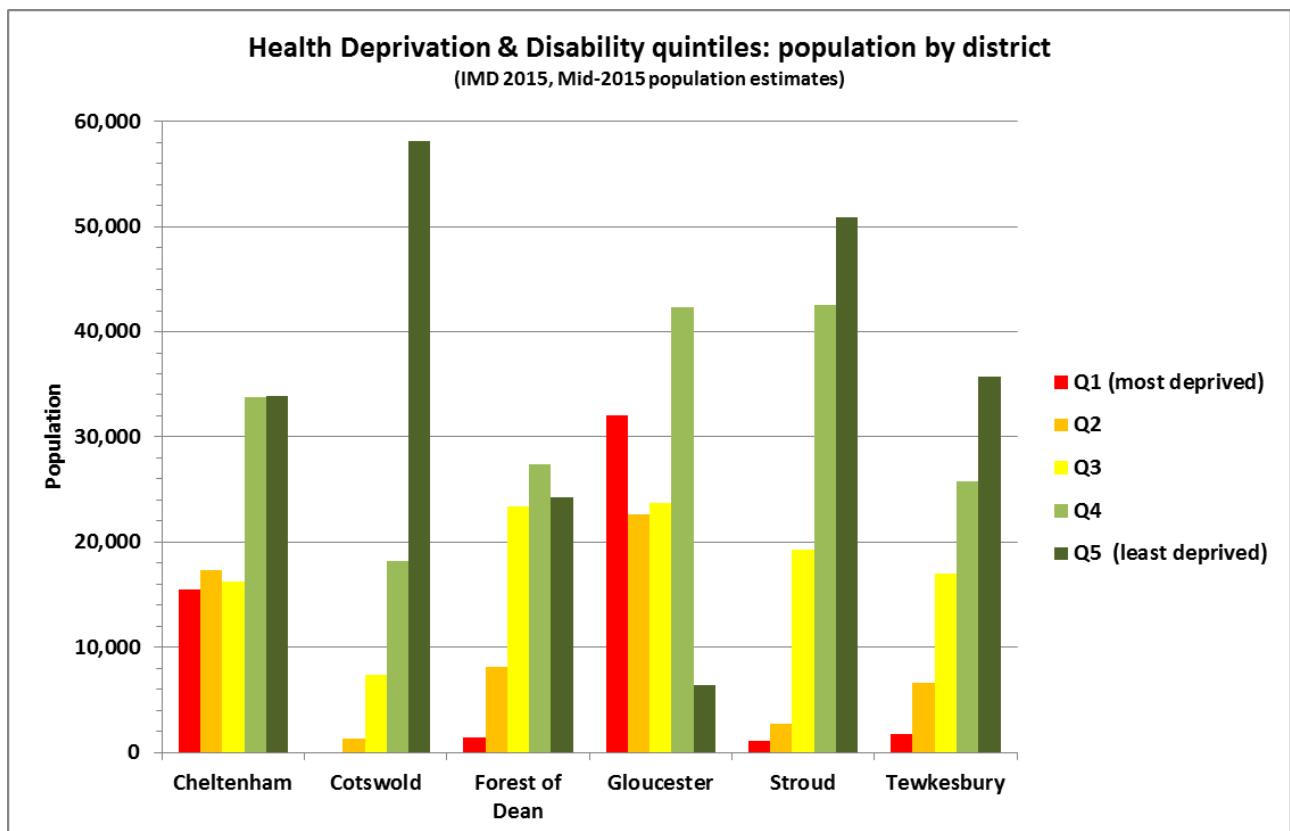
LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Kingsholm and Wotton 3	Gloucester	487
Westgate 1	Gloucester	607
Westgate 4	Gloucester	941
Westgate 5	Gloucester	1,101
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	1,246
Matson and Robinswood 1	Gloucester	2,093
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	2,160

Table 6: Health Deprivation and Disability 2015 - The 7 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

¹⁹ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

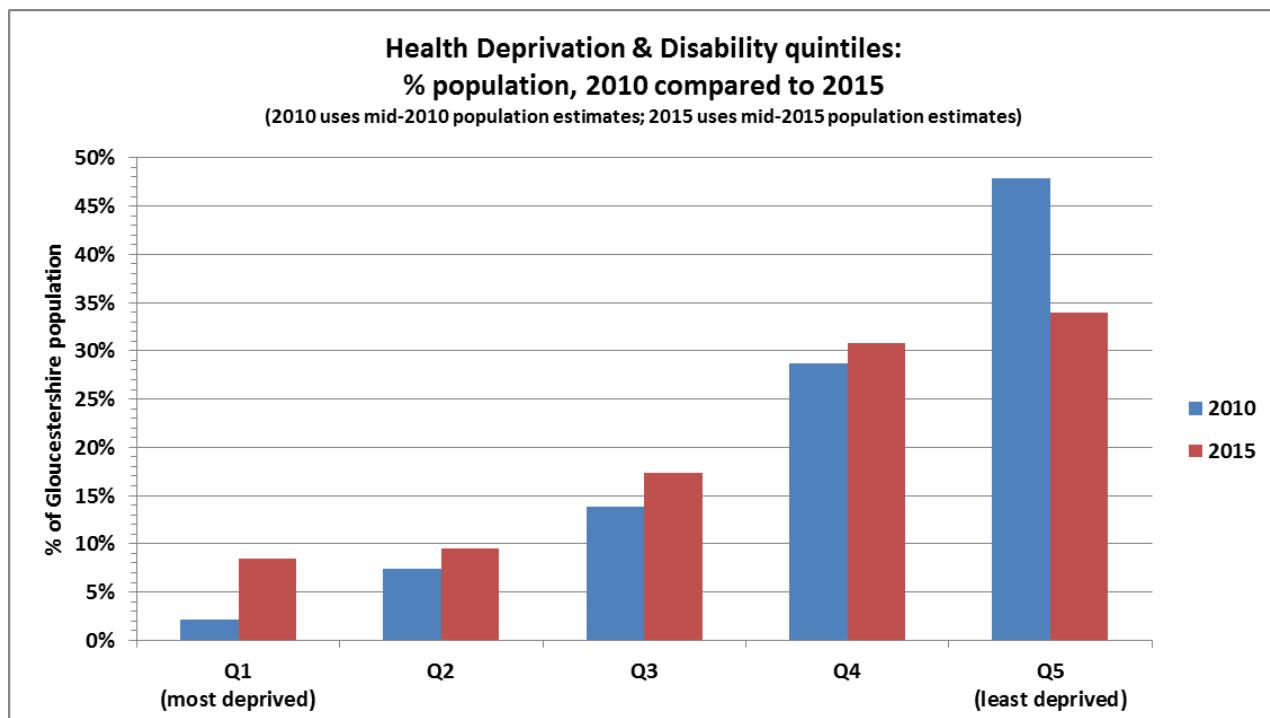
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 9: Health Deprivation and Disability 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Health Deprivation and Disability domain 2010 and 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)²⁰

Figure 10: Health Deprivation and Disability 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a shift in the distribution of the population between 2010 and 2015 towards the more deprived quintiles. Large²¹ proportion changes between the two years have occurred in all quintiles except Quintile 4. The proportion of the population in the most deprived quintile has nearly tripled, the proportion in Quintile 2 and Quintile 3 has increased by just over a quarter, and the proportion in the least deprived quintile has decreased by more than a quarter between 2010 and 2015; absolute changes of 6.2%, 2.1%, 3.5% and 13.9% of the county's population respectively.

²⁰ 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015

²¹ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2010 and 2015.

3.6 Crime domain

There are 12 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Crime, a decrease from 29 areas in 2010. These 12 areas account for 19,142 people (3.1% of the county population²²).

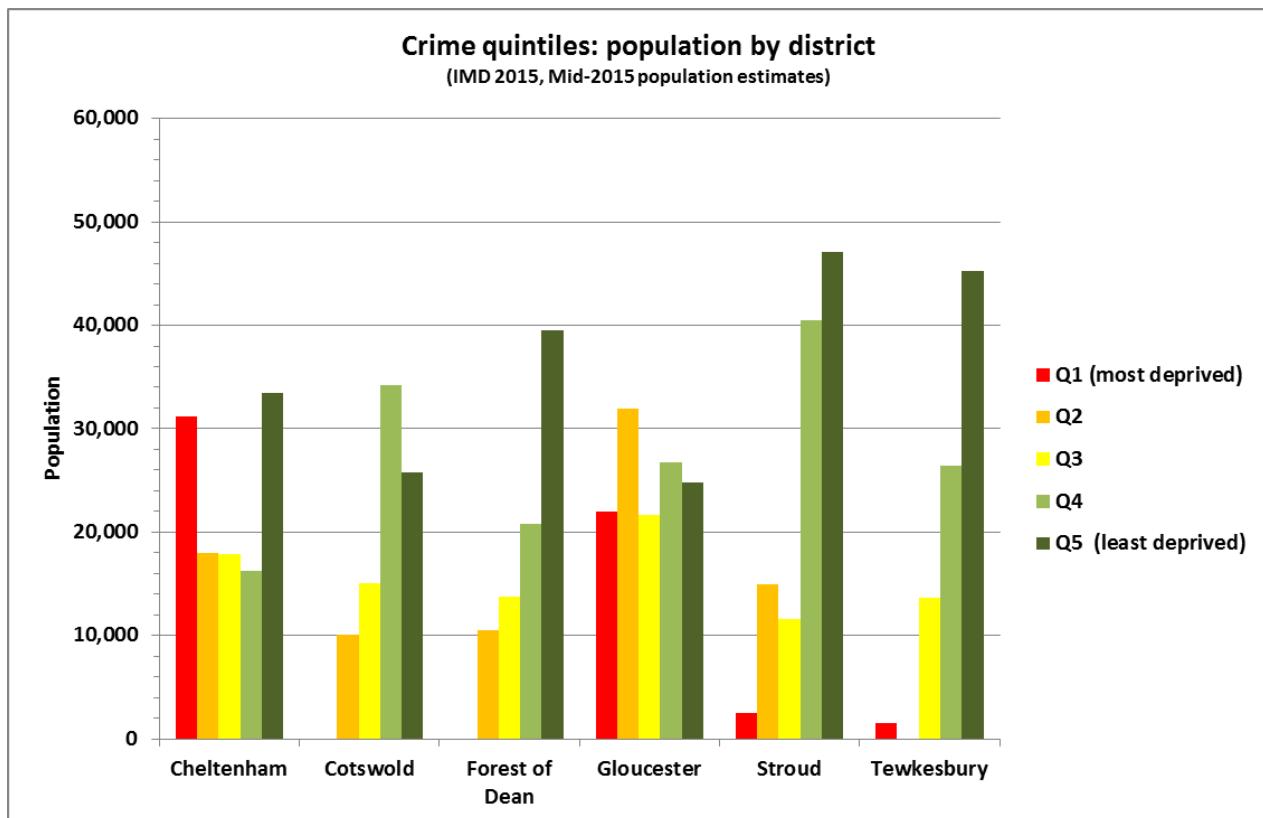
LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Westgate 5	Gloucester	148
Pittville 3	Cheltenham	739
Westgate 1	Gloucester	1,296
Barton and Tredworth 1	Gloucester	1,400
Kingsholm and Wotton 3	Gloucester	2,145
St Peter's 1	Cheltenham	2,230
St Paul's 1	Cheltenham	2,382
Barton and Tredworth 2	Gloucester	2,634
St Paul's 3	Cheltenham	2,656
Moreland 7	Gloucester	2,726
Moreland 1	Gloucester	2,828
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	2,894

Table 7: Crime 2015 - The 12 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

²² ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

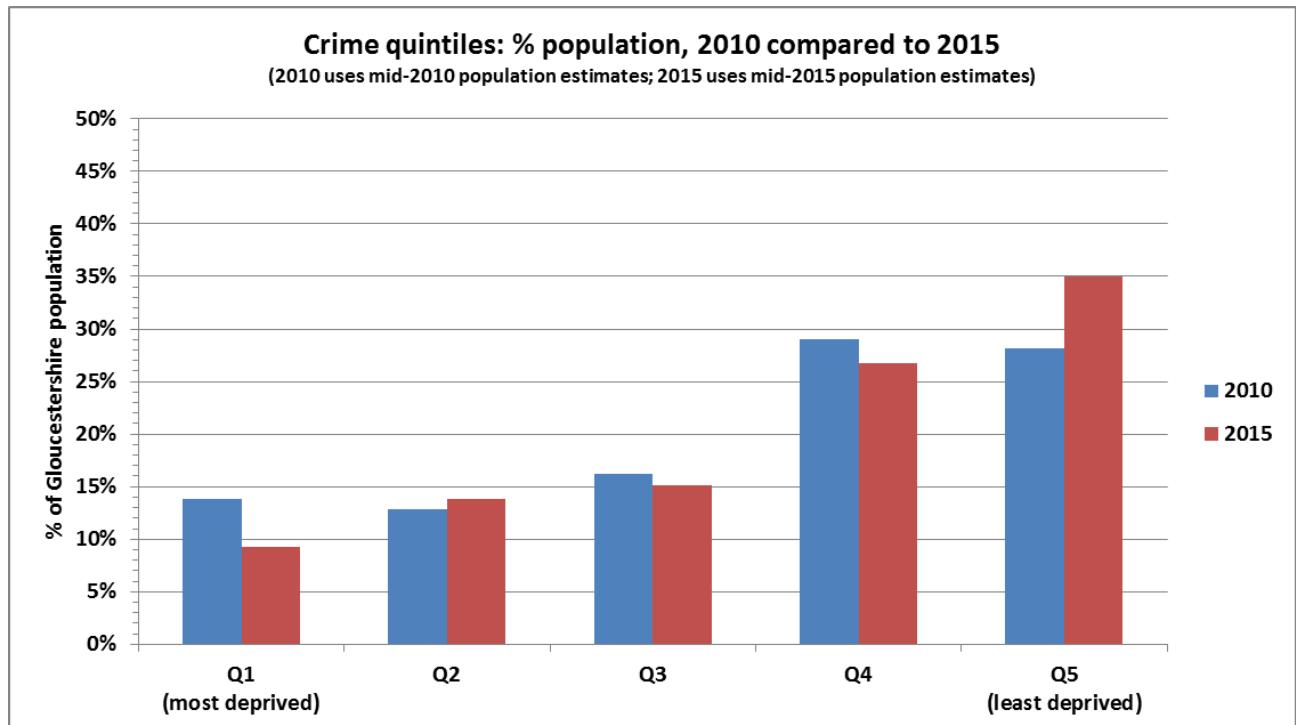
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 11: Crime 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Crime domain 2010 and 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)²³

Figure 12: Crime 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a shift in the distribution of the population between 2010 and 2015. Large²⁴ proportion changes between the two years have occurred in two quintiles: The proportion of the population in the most deprived quintile has decreased by a third, and the proportion in the least deprived quintile has increased by nearly a quarter between 2010 and 2015; absolute changes of 4.6% and 6.8% of the county's population respectively.

²³ 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015

²⁴ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2010 and 2015.

3.7 Barriers to Housing and Services domain

There are 33 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services, an increase from 32 areas in 2010. These 33 areas account for 61,030 people (9.9% of the county population²⁵).

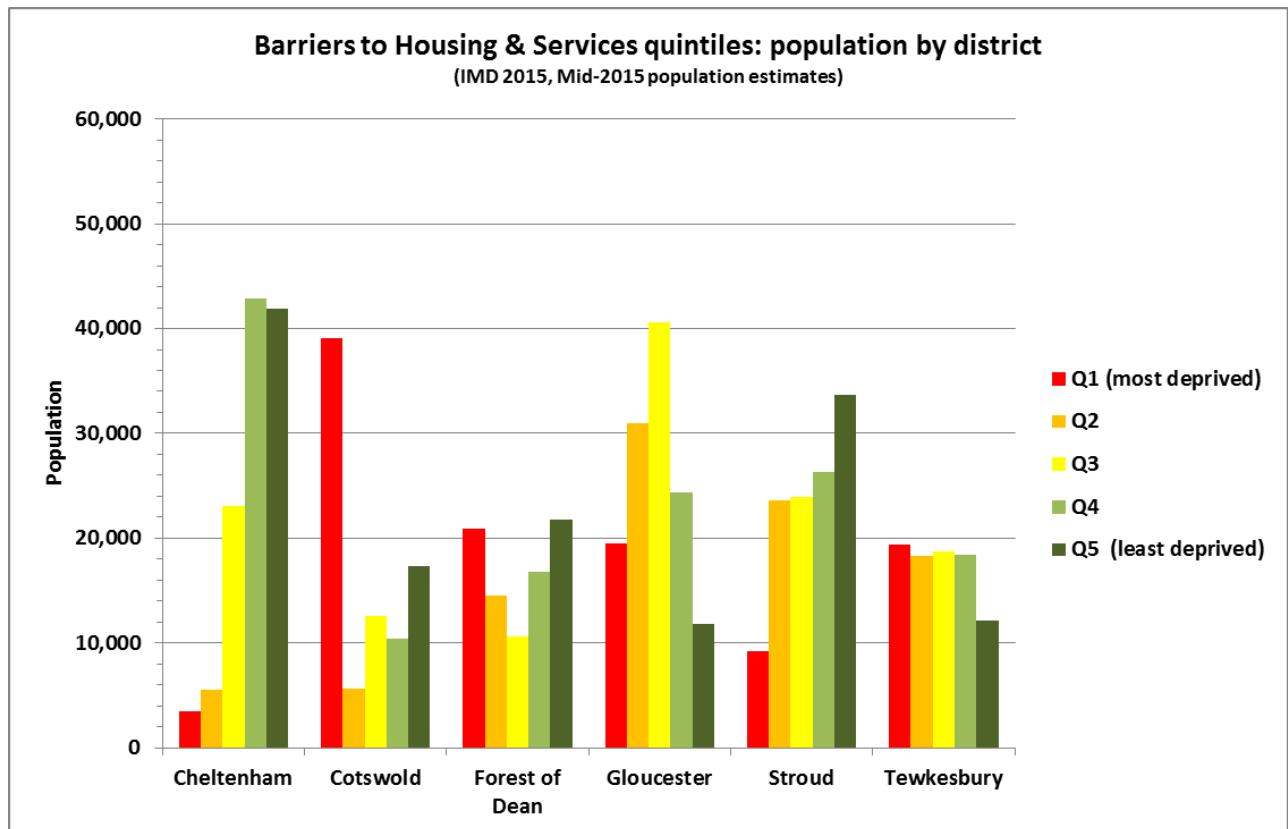
LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Ermin	Cotswold	178
Chedworth and Churn 1	Cotswold	261
Coombe Hill 3	Tewkesbury	282
Isbourne	Tewkesbury	418
Badgeworth	Tewkesbury	686
Coombe Hill 2	Tewkesbury	794
Sandywell	Cotswold	929
Grumbolds Ash with Avening 2	Cotswold	942
The Rissingtons	Cotswold	945
Tibberton	Forest of Dean	946
Bourton Vale	Cotswold	992
The Ampneys and Hampton 1	Cotswold	1,012
Kemble	Cotswold	1,180
Tidenham 3	Forest of Dean	1,243
Tidenham 2	Forest of Dean	1,268
Fosseridge 2	Cotswold	1,303
Newland and St Briavels 1	Forest of Dean	1,396
Grumbolds Ash with Avening 1	Cotswold	1,578
Chedworth and Churn 2	Cotswold	1,915
Siddington and Cerney 2	Cotswold	1,918
Highnam with Haw Bridge 3	Tewkesbury	2,060
Churcham and Huntley	Forest of Dean	2,176
Campden and Vale 3	Cotswold	2,352
Kingsway 3	Gloucester	2,385
Painswick and Upton 2	Stroud	2,419
Blockley	Cotswold	2,484
Siddington and Cerney 1	Cotswold	2,526
Northleach 2	Cotswold	2,548
Newham and Westbury 2	Forest of Dean	2,643
Berkeley 5	Stroud	2,672
Bromesberrow and Dymock	Forest of Dean	2,799
Painswick and Upton 3	Stroud	3,212
Hewelsfield and Woolaston	Forest of Dean	3,252

Table 8: Barriers to Housing and Services 2015 - The 33 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

²⁵ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

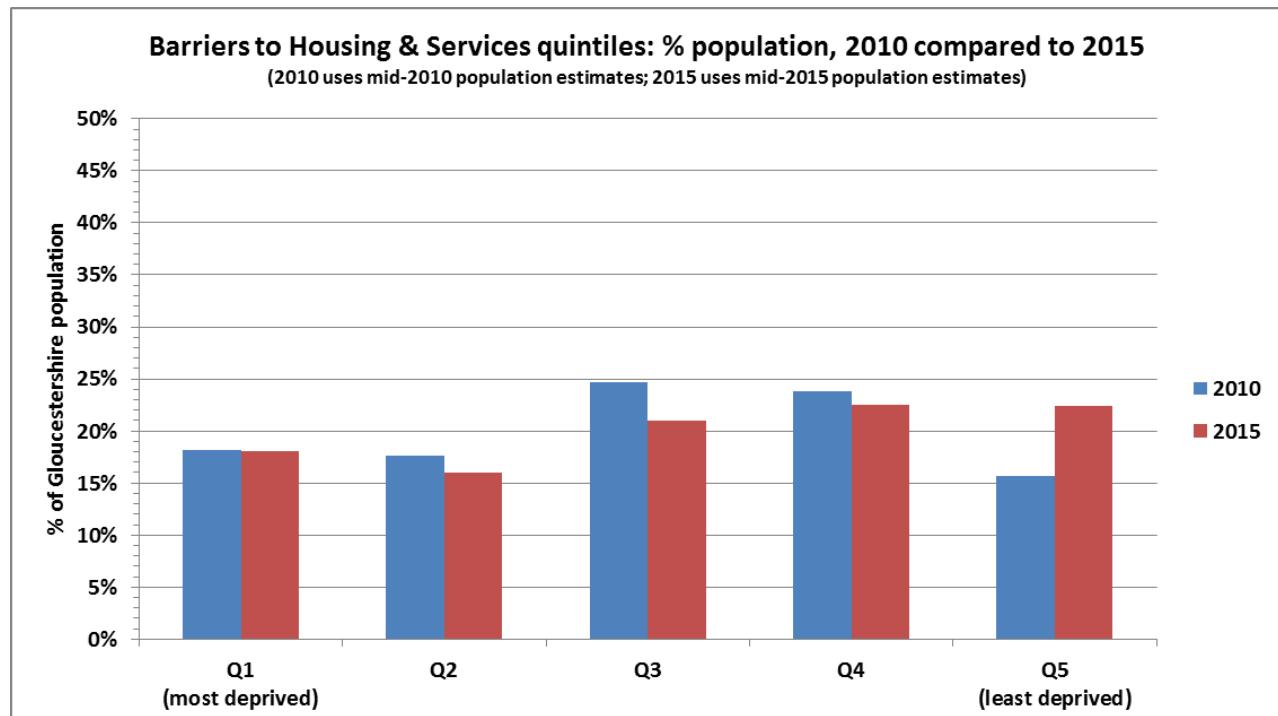
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 13: Barriers to Housing and Services 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Barriers to Housing and Services domain 2010 and 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)²⁶

Figure 14: Barriers to Housing and Services 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between 2010 and 2015, towards the least deprived quintiles. The only large²⁷ proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 5, where the proportion of the population in the least deprived quintile has increased by nearly a half between 2010 and 2015; an absolute increase of 6.8% of the county's population.

²⁶ 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015

²⁷ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2010 and 2015.

3.8 Living Environment Deprivation domain

There are 17 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Living Environment Deprivation, the same number of areas as 2010. These 17 areas account for 28,126 people (4.6% of the county population²⁸).

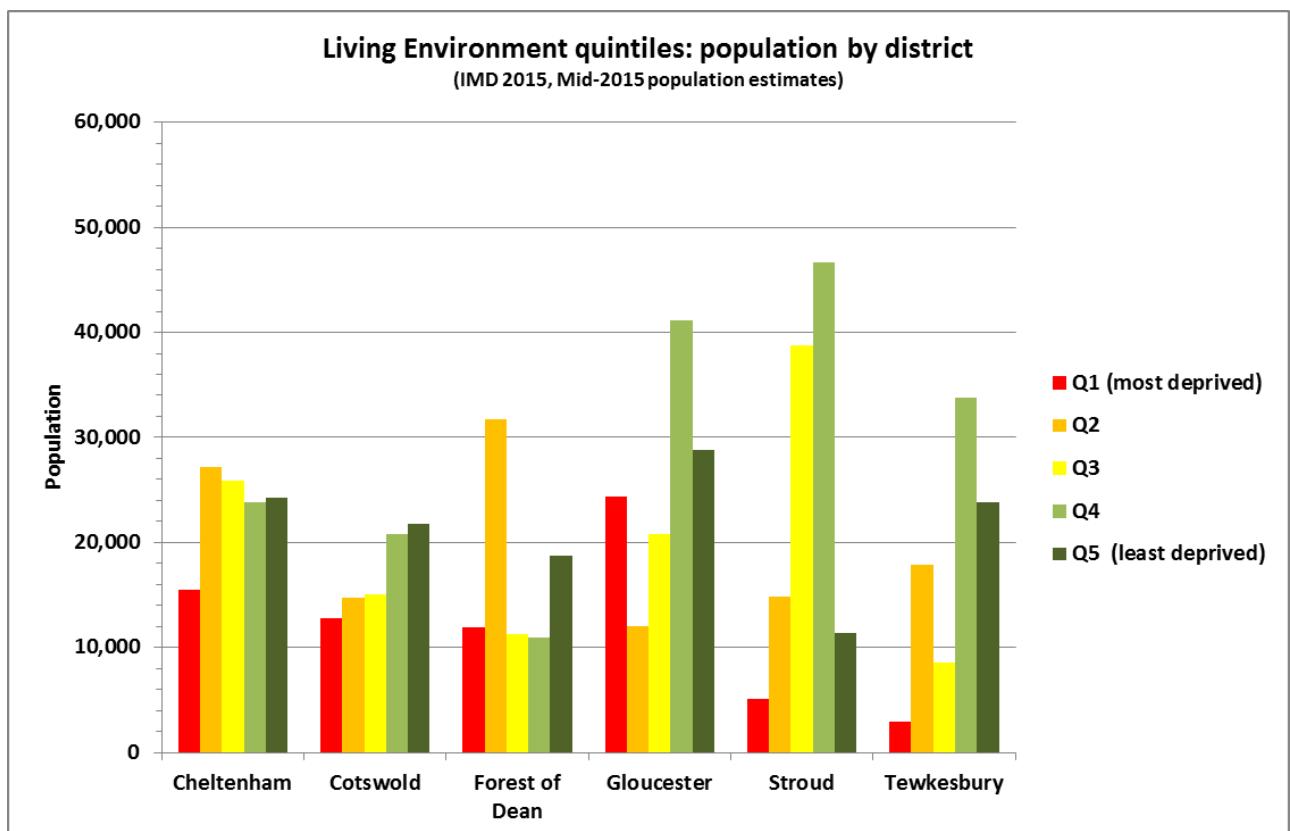
LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Westgate 1	Gloucester	395
St Paul's 3	Cheltenham	915
All Saints 3	Cheltenham	1,004
Barton and Tredworth 5	Gloucester	1,292
Lansdown 3	Cheltenham	1,313
Barton and Tredworth 2	Gloucester	1,541
Redmarley	Forest of Dean	1,634
Westgate 5	Gloucester	1,854
Bourton vale	Cotswold	1,874
Northleach 2	Cotswold	2,010
Moreland 1	Gloucester	2,170
Barton and Tredworth 4	Gloucester	2,206
Kingsholm and Wotton 3	Gloucester	2,450
Moreland 4	Gloucester	2,558
Lansdown 1	Cheltenham	2,805
Painswick and Upton 3	Stroud	2,883
Bromesberrow and Dymock	Forest of Dean	3,249

Table 9: Living Environment Deprivation 2015 - The 17 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

²⁸ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

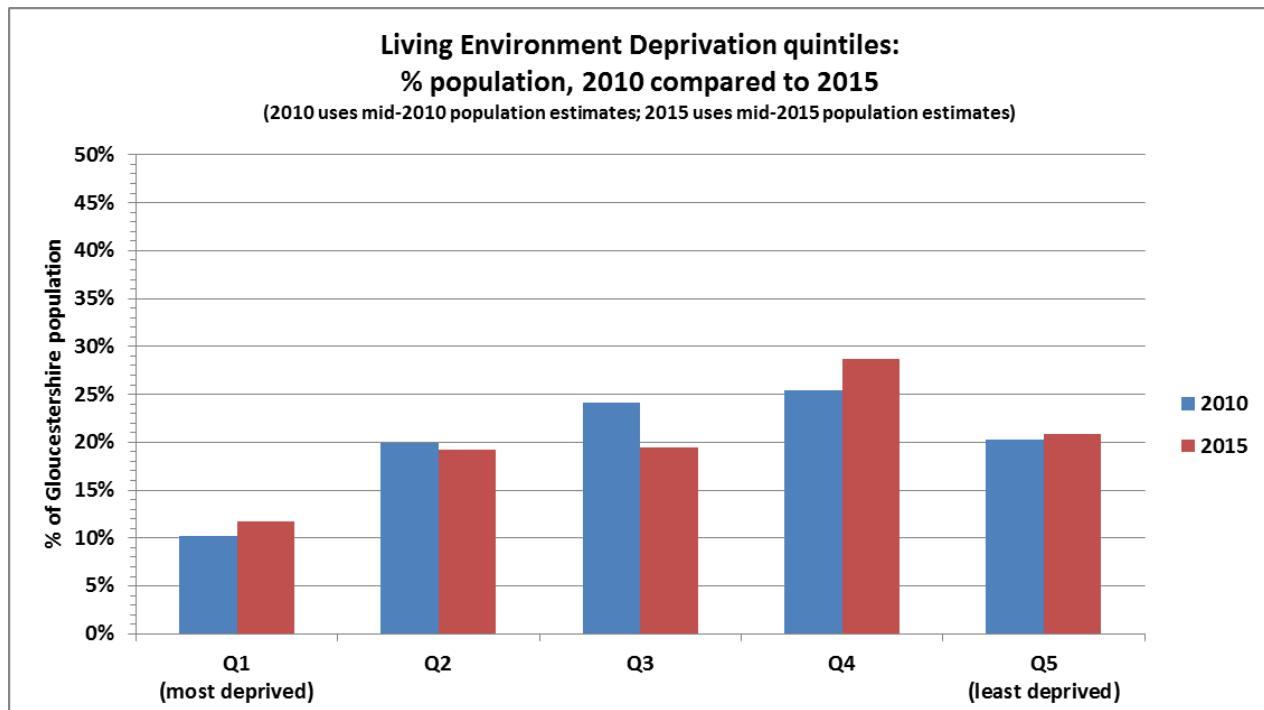
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 15: Living Environment Deprivation 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the Living Environment domain 2010 and 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)²⁹

Figure 16: Living Environment Deprivation 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between 2010 and 2015. However, none of these proportions increase or decrease by more than a fifth between the two years.

²⁹ 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015

3.9 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

There are 19 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Income Deprivation Affecting Children, an increase from 9 areas in 2010. These 19 areas account for 29,351 people (4.8% of the county population³⁰).

In terms of children and young people aged 0 to 17, these 19 areas account for 7,085 people aged 0 to 17 (5.7% of the county's 0 to 17 population³¹).

LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	402
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	449
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	915
Moreland 4	Gloucester	1,271
Coombe Hill 1	Tewkesbury	1,482
Matson and Robinswood 1	Gloucester	1,539
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	1,567
Westgate 1	Gloucester	1,777
Matson and Robinswood 5	Gloucester	1,789
Brockworth 4	Tewkesbury	2,072
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	2,124
Oakley 1	Cheltenham	2,457
Oakley 3	Cheltenham	2,528
Coney Hill 2	Gloucester	2,729
St Peter's 3	Cheltenham	2,761
Westgate 4	Gloucester	2,973
Cinderford West 1	Forest of Dean	2,974
Barton and Tredworth 3	Gloucester	2,991
Barton and Tredworth 4	Gloucester	3,118

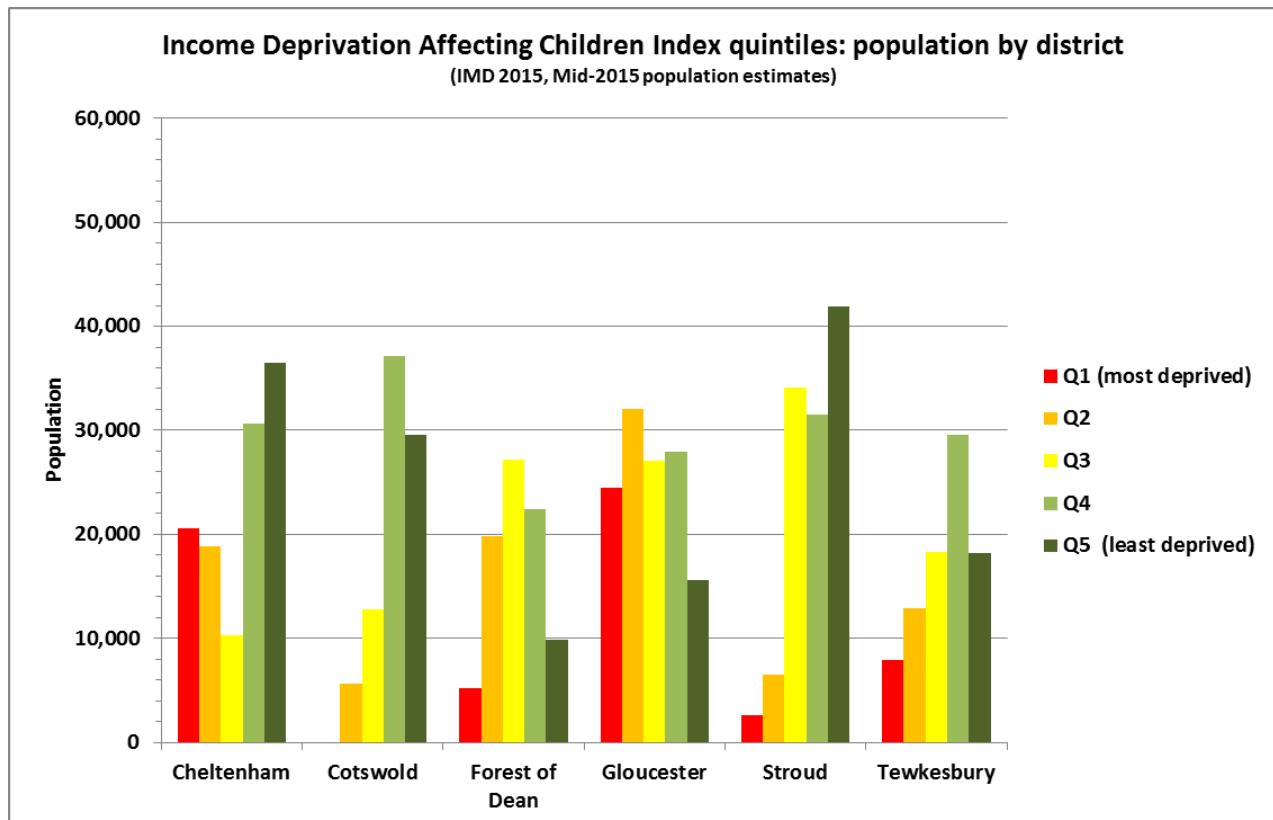
Table 10: Income Deprivation Affecting Children 2015 - The 19 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

³⁰ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

³¹ *Ibid.*

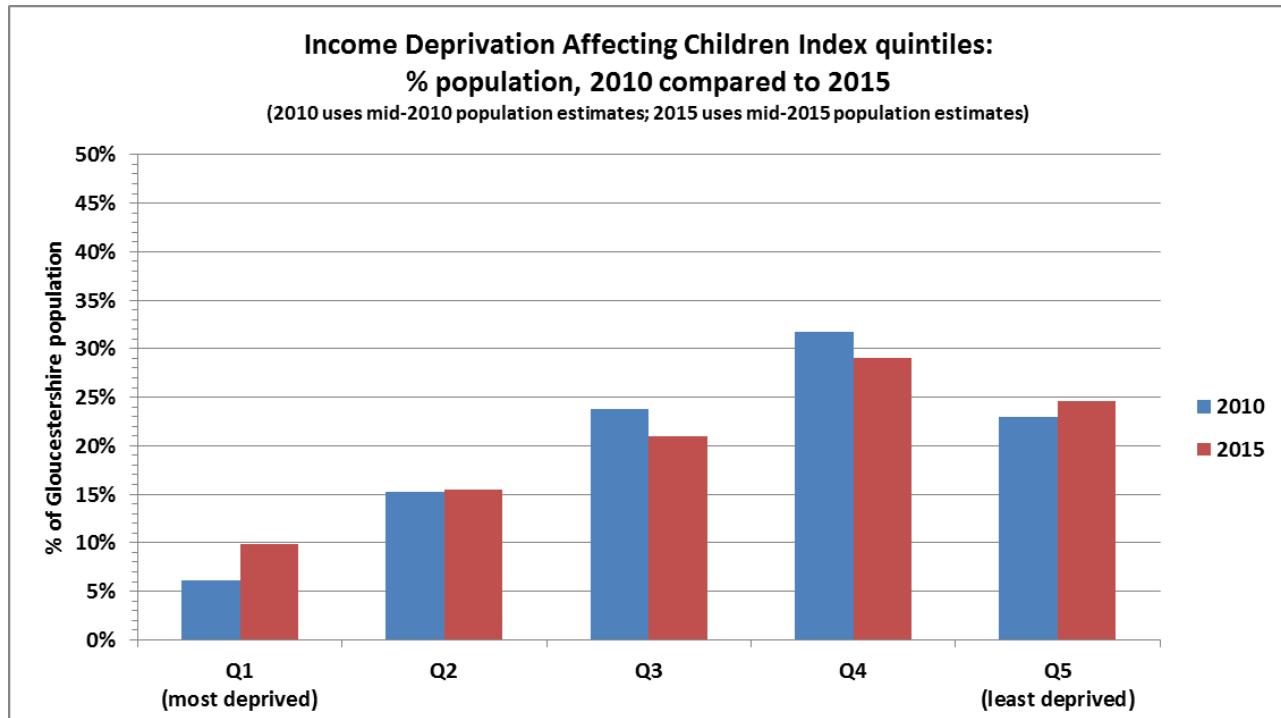
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 17: Income Deprivation Affecting Children 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the IDACI 2010 and 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)³²

Figure 18: Income Deprivation Affecting Children 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between 2010 and 2015. The only large³³ proportion change between the two years is in Quintile 1, where the proportion of the population in the most deprived quintile has increased by over a half between 2010 and 2015; an absolute increase of 3.7% of the county's population.

³² 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015

³³ Where the population proportions have changed by more than a fifth (20%) between 2010 and 2015.

3.10 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

There are 8 areas of Gloucestershire in the most 10% deprived nationally for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People, an increase from 6 areas in 2010. These 8 areas account for 13,015 people (2.1% of the county population³⁴).

In terms of older people aged 65 and over, these 8 areas account for 1,352 people aged 65 and over (1.1% of the county's 65+ population³⁵).

LSOA	District	National Rank (1 most deprived)
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	496
Barton and Tredworth 4	Gloucester	1,061
Barton and Tredworth 2	Gloucester	1,178
Westgate 1	Gloucester	1,839
Springbank 2	Cheltenham	2,318
Westgate 5	Gloucester	2,706
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	2,756
Matson and Robinswood 5	Gloucester	3,242

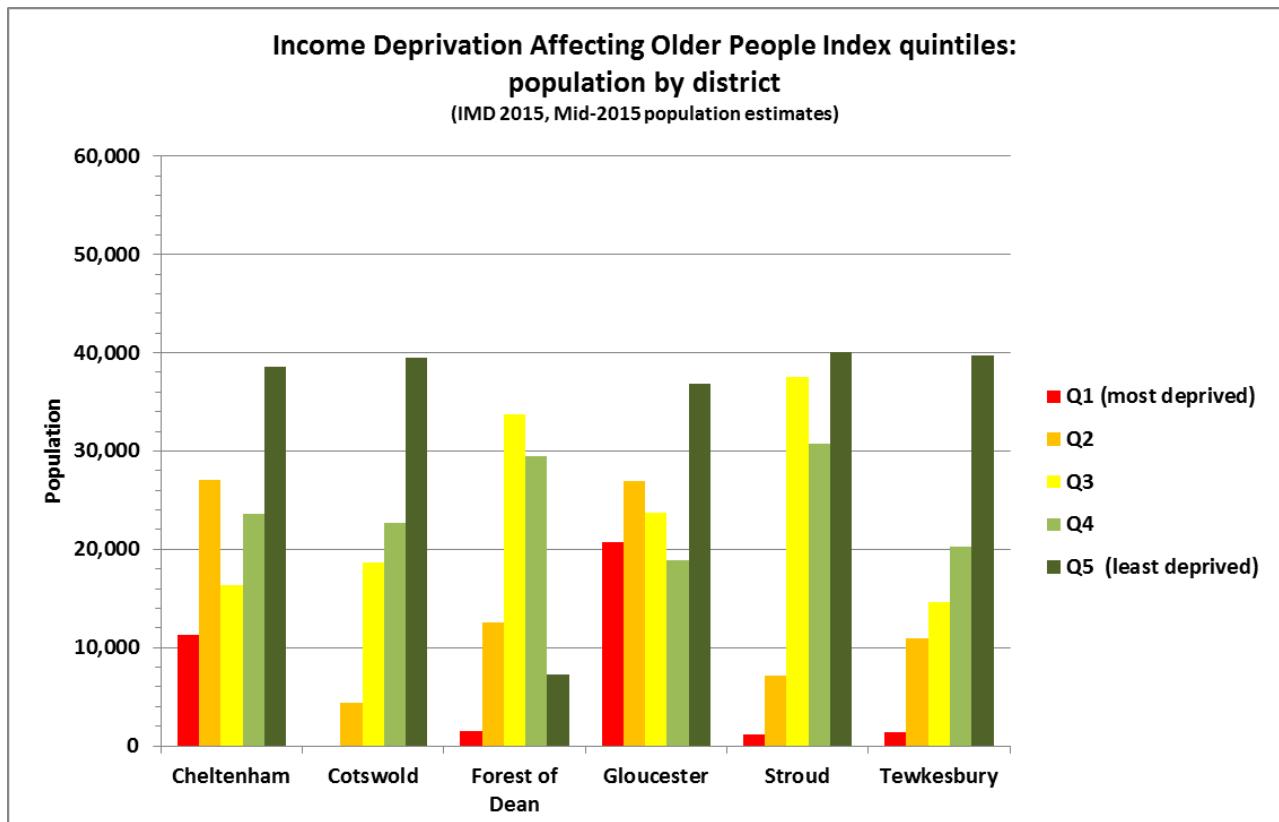
Table 11: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People 2015 - The 8 areas of Gloucestershire in the most deprived 10% nationally.

³⁴ ONS Mid-year-estimates 2015

³⁵ *Ibid.*

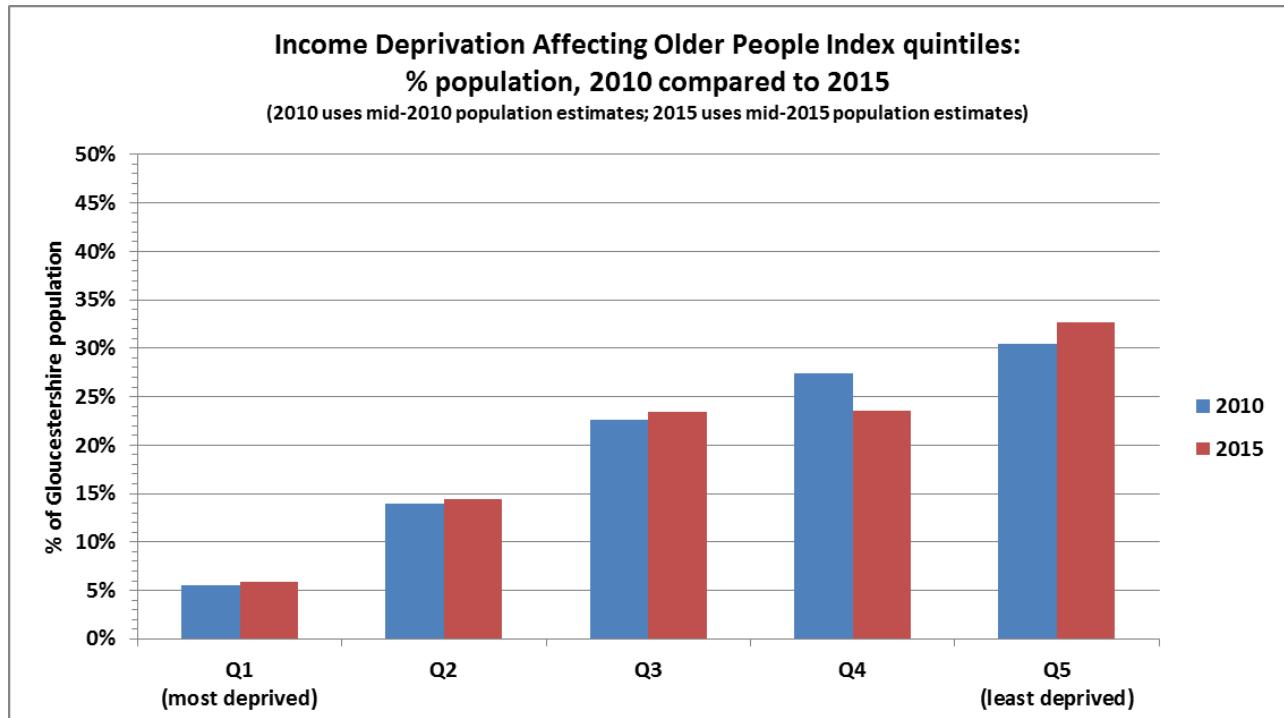
In terms of numbers of people living in deprived areas, the following chart shows the population of Gloucestershire in each deprivation quintile for each of the six districts in the county. This gives a picture of the actual number of people estimated to be living in each 20% deprivation 'band' according to the national rankings.

Figure 19: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People 2015 – Population by quintile and district.



In order to compare changes in time between the IDAOPI 2010 and 2015 releases, we can look at the proportion of Gloucestershire's population that falls in each deprivation quintile. The following chart compares the population in 2010 (using IMD 2010), and the population in 2014 (using IMD 2015)³⁶

Figure 20: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People 2015 – percentage population change IMD 2010 to IMD 2015.



There has been a slight shift in the distribution of the population between 2010 and 2015. However, none of these proportions increase or decrease by more than a fifth between the two years.

³⁶ 2010 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2010; 2015 population: ONS mid-year-estimates 2015