Indices of Deprivation 2025

Key findings for Gloucestershire

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Executive Summary

In general, Gloucestershire is not a very deprived county, sitting in the least deprived 20% of authorities across England.

At district level, Gloucester and the Forest of Dean are the most deprived districts in the county, although rankings vary depending on the methodology used to compare local authorities.

However, there are pockets of deprivation, 29 out of 393 small areas in Gloucestershire are amongst the 20% most deprived in England, with 7.3% of Gloucestershire residents living in these areas. Most of these areas are located in the urban areas of Gloucester and Cheltenham, with the exceptions of Cinderford West 1 in the Forest of Dean and Tewkesbury South 3 in Tewkesbury.

Gloucestershire is also home to 12 areas that are amongst the 10% most deprived in England, with 3.1% of Gloucestershire residents living in these areas.

Gloucestershire's worst performing domain is living environment, with 19.4% of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally. This was closely followed by barriers to housing and services, with 18.5% of residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

In contrast, health deprivation and disability is the best performing domain, with 37.3% of the population living in areas amongst the least deprived 20% nationally, and only 6.8% living in areas amongst the most deprived 20%.

Since the Indices of Deprivation were last produced in 2019 there have been major methodological changes, making it difficult to understand how deprivation has changed over time. However, it does appear as though deprivation is persistent, with many of the areas amongst the most deprived 10% nationally in 2025 also being in the top 10% in previous versions of the indices of deprivation. This is not unique to Gloucestershire but has also been reflected at a national level.

What are the Indices of Deprivation 2025?

The Indices of Deprivation 2025 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. The domains were combined using the weights shown in Figure 1 to produce an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).
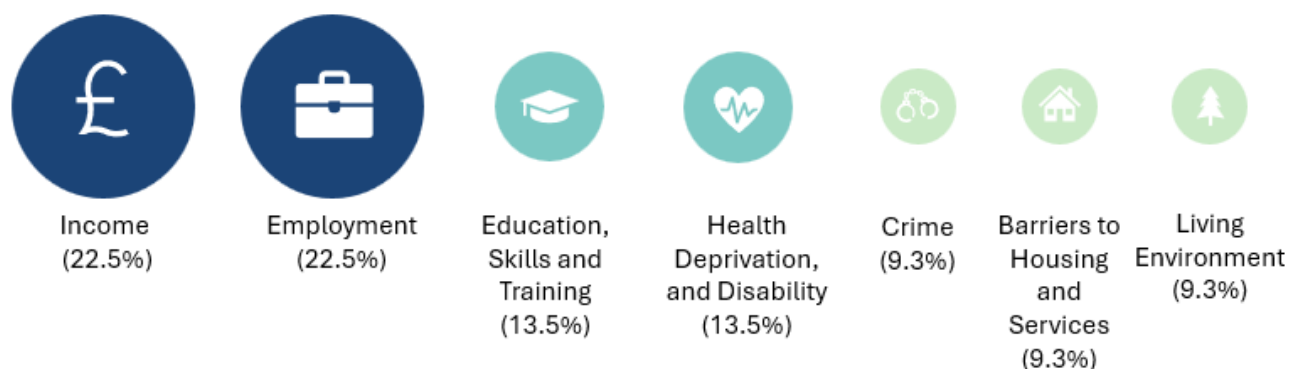

| Income (22.5%) | Employment (22.5%) | Education, Skills and Training (13.5%) | Health Deprivation, and Disability (13.5%) | Crime (9.3%) | Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%) | Living Environment (9.3%) |

Figure 1: What makes up the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

The domain indices can be used in their own right to focus on specific aspects of deprivation. There are also two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

The IMD and the domains of deprivation are produced at a small area level known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). These areas are designed to have a similar population size, in Gloucestershire they contain an average of 1,703 people or 711 households. There are 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas across England and 393 in Gloucestershire.

Each Lower Super Output Area in the country is given a rank for the overall IMD and each domain of deprivation, the Lower Super Output Area with a rank of 1 is the most deprived in the country and the Lower Super Output Areas with a rank of 33,755 is the least deprived.

Deciles are calculated by ranking the 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. Lower Super Output Areas in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally, and Lower Super Output Areas in decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of LSOAs.

Quintiles are calculated by ranking the 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 5 equal groups. Lower

Super Output Areas in quintile 1 fall within the most deprived 20% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally, and Lower Super Output Areas in quintile 5 fall within the least deprived 20% of Lower Super Output Areas.

Throughout this report, Lower Super Output Areas 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 area but gives the reader the additional information of which local authority ward the Lower Super Output Area predominantly sits[1].

How can they be used?

- Comparing small areas across England - The Indices of Deprivation 2025 uses consistent data and a consistent methodology across all of England. This means you can directly compare all Lower Super Output Areas across the country.
- Comparing larger areas - A range of summary measures highlighting different aspects of deprivation are provided for larger areas, including Upper Tier Local Authorities and Local Authority Districts.
- Exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation - You can look at the index for each of the seven domains, and two supplementary domains, to explore which types of deprivation e.g. income or health is more prominent within areas or to focus on particular types of deprivation and explore how areas compare.

What are the limitations?

- It cannot be used to quantify how deprived a small area is - The Indices of Deprivation 2025 provides a suite of relative measures of deprivation. This means they can tell you if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. For example, a small area with a rank of 100 is not half as deprived as a place with a rank of 50.
- It cannot be used to identify deprived people - The Indices of Deprivation 2025 provides a measure of relative deprivation in an area. Within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not. The Indices are not a suitable tool for targeting individuals.
- It is not a measure of affluence - The Indices of Deprivation 2025 is designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence. For example, the income deprivation domain is concerned with people on low incomes who are in receipt of a range of benefits and tax credits. An area with a relatively small

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

proportion of people (or indeed no people) on low incomes may also have relatively few of no people on high incomes. Such an area may be ranked among the least deprived in the country, but it is not necessarily among the most affluent.

- It cannot be compared with small areas in other UK countries - Each country in the UK produces its own version of the Index of Multiple Deprivation using similar methodologies. However, differences in the indicators used, the time periods covered, and the sizes of their small areas mean that it is not possible to make direct comparisons between these indices.
- It cannot be used to measure absolute change in deprivation over time - Any observed changes are relative. An area can be said to have become more deprived relative to other areas, 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.
- The Indices are not designed to provide 'backwards' comparability with previous iterations. Changes between versions of the indices can limit the ability to make comparisons over time.
- Rural/Urban challenges - Despite improvements to include rural-specific factors like broadband speed and transport, the Indices of Deprivation 2025 still has limitations in fully capturing rural deprivation. For example, it may not reflect the "rural premium" (higher cost of living and access costs) or stigma that affects benefit take-up in rural areas.

Summary measures for Gloucestershire and its districts

The Indices of Deprivation provide a description of deprivation levels across each of the Lower Super Output Areas in England. Summary measures are also available for larger geographies to help understand patterns of deprivation for larger areas such as Upper Tier Authorities and Local Authority Districts.

The patterns of deprivation across large areas can be complex. In some areas deprivation is concentrated in pockets rather than evenly spread throughout. In other areas the opposite picture is seen with deprivation spread relatively evenly throughout the areas and with no highly deprived areas.

There are several summary measures available, no single summary measure is the best measure. Each highlights different aspects of deprivation and each lead to a different ranking of areas.

Rank of average rank

This measure summarises the rank for the average level of deprivation across an area, based on the population-weighted ranks of all the Lower Super Output Areas within it.

Highly polarised geographies will not tend to score highly because extremely deprived and less deprived Lower Super Output Areas will average out, a higher-level area that is more uniformly deprived will tend to score highly on this measure.

Gloucestershire

In general, Gloucestershire is not a very deprived county. Using the rank of average rank, Gloucestershire has a rank of 124 out of 153 County and Unitary Authorities in England, putting it in the least deprived quintile for overall deprivation. It is comparable with authorities including West Sussex and East Riding of Yorkshire,
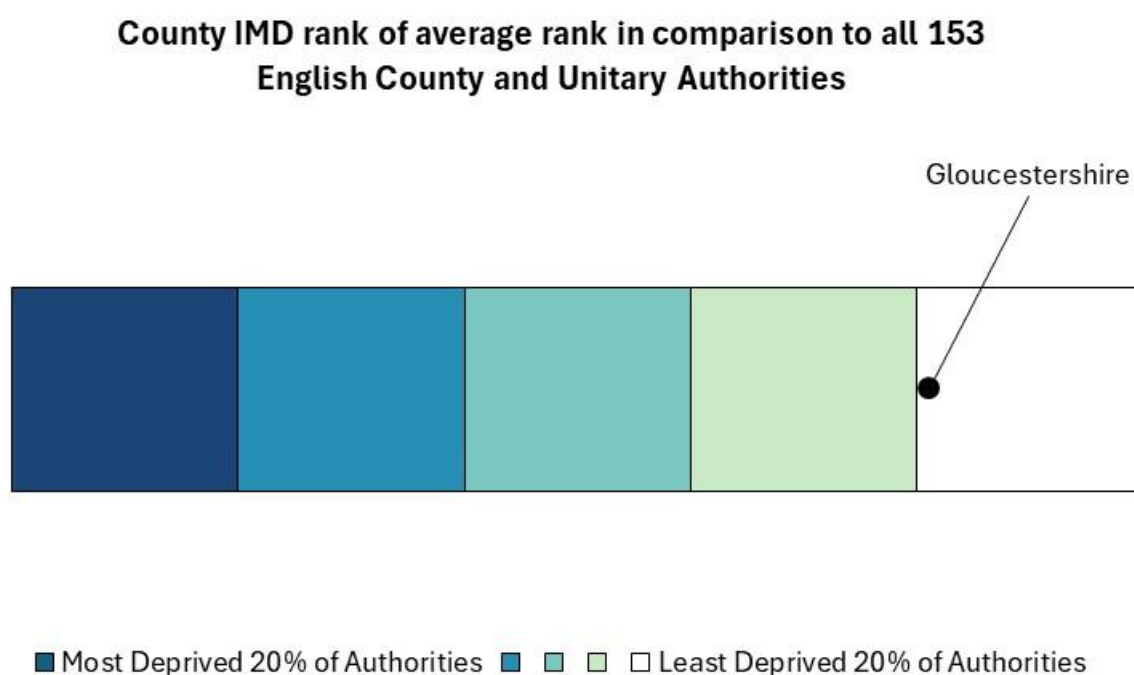
County IMD rank of average rank in comparison to all 153 English County and Unitary Authorities

Figure 2: County IMD rank of average rank in comparison to all 153 English County and Unitary Authorities[2]

Districts

Figure 3 shows that using the rank of average rank, the Forest of Dean and Gloucester are the most deprived districts in the county, they sit within the middle quintile (middle 20%) for deprivation out of 296 District and Unitary Authorities, with ranks of 121 and 142 respectively. Stroud sits in the second least deprived quintile

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[2] IOD 2025 Local Authority District Summaries Upper Tier, MHCLG

with a rank of 234. Cotswold, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury sit in the least deprived quintile with ranks of 244, 251 and 254, respectively.
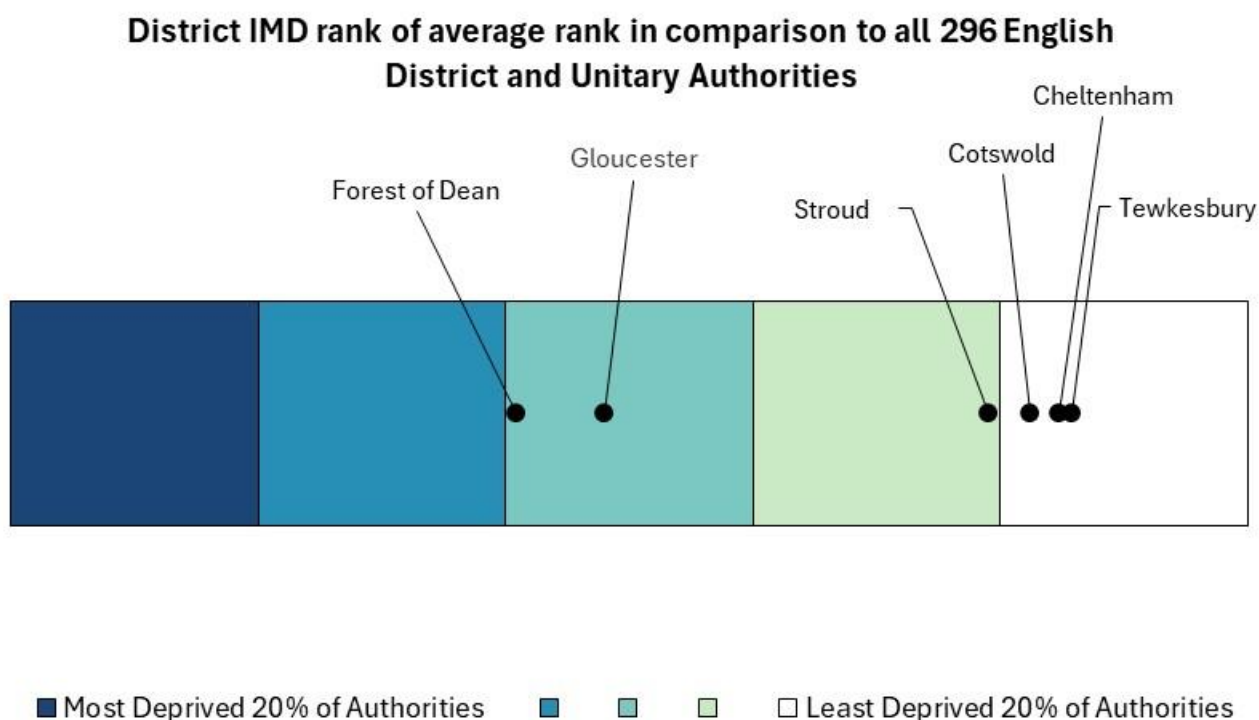
District IMD rank of average rank in comparison to all 296 English District and Unitary Authorities

Figure 3: District IMD rank of average rank in comparison to all 296 English District and Unitary Authorities[3]

Rank of average score

The rank of average score measure summarises the average level of deprivation across an area based on the scores of all the Lower Super Output Areas within that area.

Lower Super Output Areas tend to have more extreme scores than ranks. This means highly deprived areas will not tend to average out to the same extent as when using the ranks of average ranks. Highly polarised areas will therefore tend to score higher on the average score than on the average rank.

Gloucestershire

Gloucestershire's rank of average score is similar to its rank of average rank. Using this measure Gloucestershire has a rank of 126 out of 153 County and Unitary Authorities in England, putting it in the least deprived quintile for overall deprivation. This means the county is comparable with areas including Trafford and Wandsworth.

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[3] IOD 2025 Local Authority District Summaries Lower Tier, MHCLG

County IMD rank of average scores in comparison to all 153 English County and Unitary Authorities
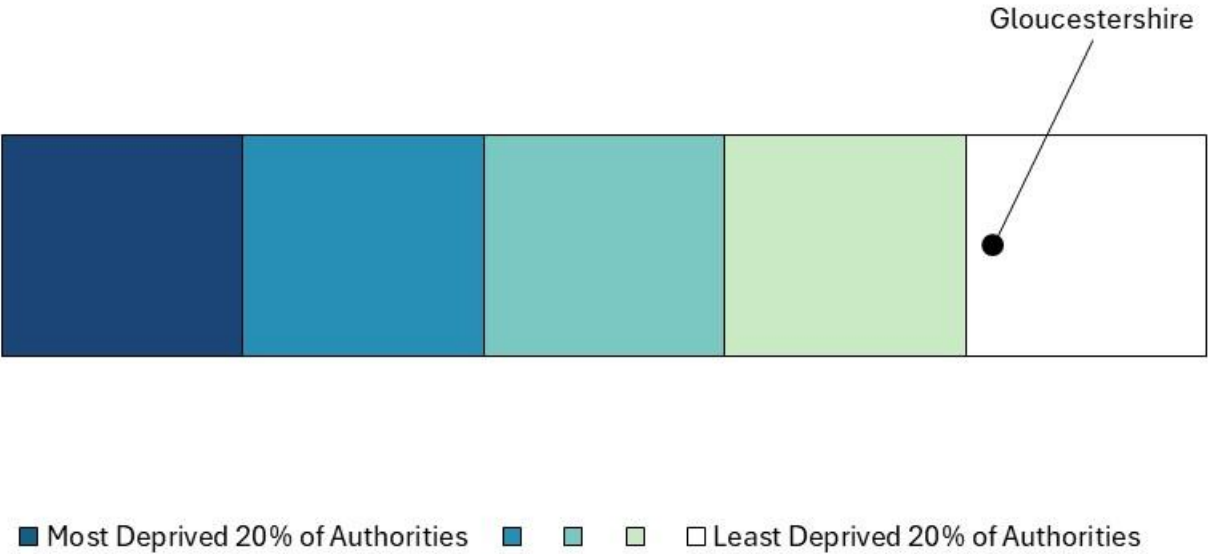

Gloucestershire

■ Most Deprived 20% of Authorities ■ ■ □ □ Least Deprived 20% of Authorities

Figure 4: County IMD rank of average score in comparison to all 153 English County and Unitary Authorities[4]

Districts

At district level the differences between rank of average rank and rank of average score are greater. Using the rank of average score, Gloucester (rank of 117) is the most deprived district in the county, overtaking the Forest of Dean (which was most deprived when looking at rank of average rank), and putting Gloucester in the second most deprived quintile. The Forest of Dean (rank of 144) is the second most deprived district using the rank of average scores and sits in the middle quintile. This difference is a result of Gloucester having greater polarity than the Forest of Dean, something which is recognised by the average score measure. Cheltenham sits in the second least deprived quintile with a rank of 234. Stroud, Cotswold, and Tewkesbury sit in the least deprived quintile with ranks of 242, 249 and 255, respectively.

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[4] IOD 2025 Local Authority District Summaries Upper Tier, MHCLG

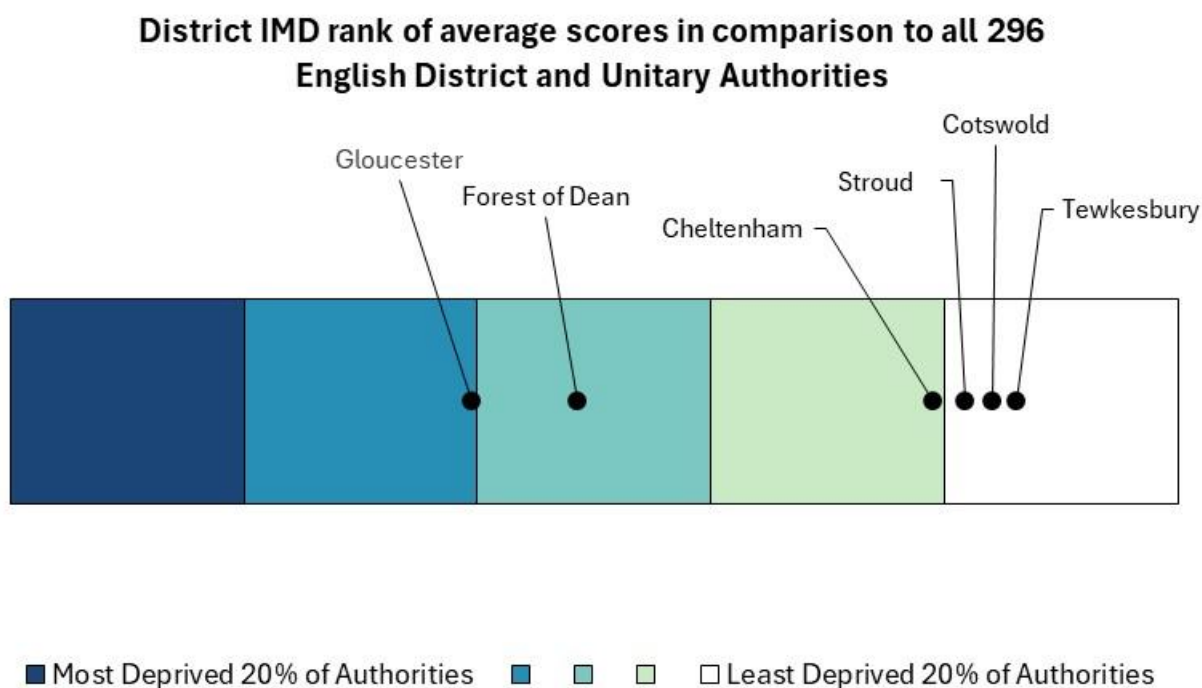## District IMD rank of average scores in comparison to all 296 English District and Unitary Authorities

Figure 5: District IMD rank of average rank in comparison to all 296 English District and Unitary Authorities[5]

Rank of proportion of Lower Super Output Areas in most deprived 10% nationally

Unlike the rank of average rank and the and rank of average score which incorporates all Lower Super Output Areas in an area, this measure focuses only on the most deprived areas. The benefit of this approach is it focuses on the areas with the greatest need; however, it does not give the complete picture of deprivation in an area. In addition, variation across local authorities can be masked because all areas containing no areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally will be given the same rank, regardless of overall deprivation.

Gloucestershire

Using this measure Gloucestershire appears more deprived than when looking at the rank of average rank or the rank of average score. Gloucestershire ranks 98th out of 153 County and Unitary Authorities in England, putting it in the second least deprived quintile for overall deprivation. This means the county is comparable with areas including Camden and Ealing.

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[5] IOD 2025 Local Authority District Summaries Lower Tier, MHCLG

County IMD rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally in comparison to all 153 English County and Unitary Authorities
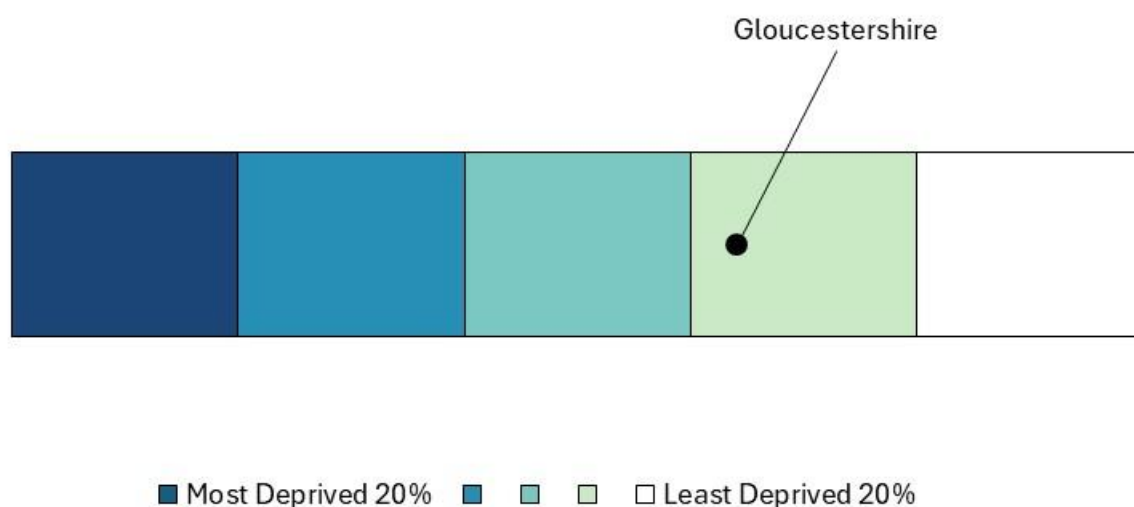

Figure 6: County IMD rank of proportion of all LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally in comparison to all 153 English County and Unitary Authorities[6]

Districts

The challenge with using the rank of the proportion of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 10% nationally, is demonstrated when looking at data at district level. Three of our districts, Cotswold, Forest of Dean and Stroud have no Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived 10% nationally, this means they all have the same rank, there are 104 district and unitary authorities across the country in this position.

Gloucester is the most deprived authority in the county using this measure, with a rank of 88 out of 296 district and unitary authorities. Cheltenham was ranked 150th and Tewkesbury 165th.

Detailed results by indices

The following sections will look at the results of the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation and each of the Indices of Deprivation in more detail.

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[6] IOD 2025 Local Authority District Summaries Upper Tier, MHCLG

The Index of Multiple Deprivation

What makes up the Index of Multiple Deprivation?

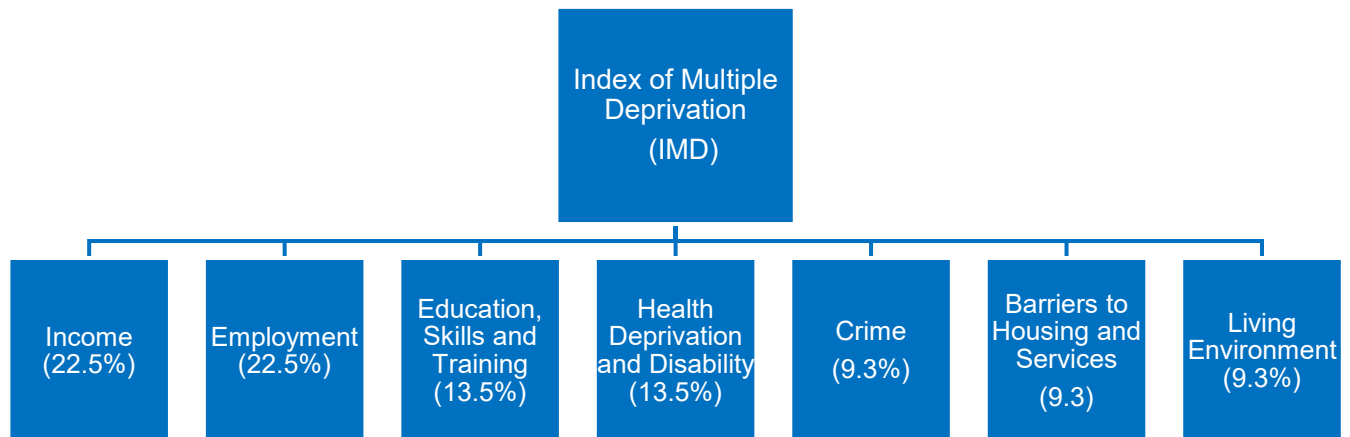The Index of Multiple Deprivation is based on seven weighted domains of deprivation as shown in Figure 7.

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                    Index of Multiple
                       Deprivation
                         (IMD)
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| Income (22.5%) | Employment (22.5%) | Education, Skills and Training (13.5%) | Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%) | Crime (9.3%) | Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3) | Living Environment (9.3%) |

Figure 7: What makes up the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

Results by quintile

Figure 8 shows the geographical distribution of deprivation across the county. There are twenty nine Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally, these areas equate to around 7.4% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. Twenty two of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally are located in Gloucester, five are in Cheltenham, one is in the Forest of Dean (part of Cinderford West), and one is in Tewkesbury (part of Tewkesbury South).
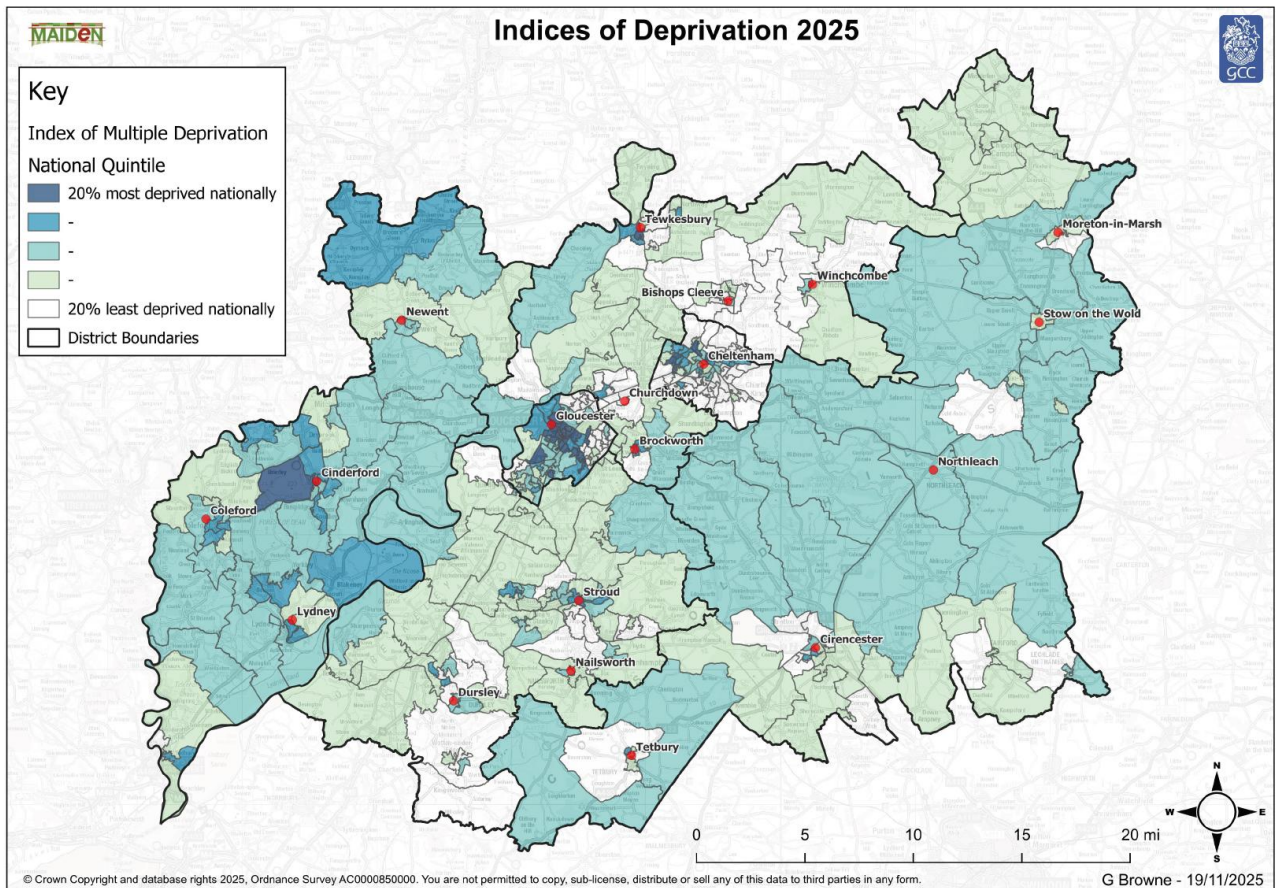
Figure 8: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025, National Quintiles[7]

Figure 9 shows the proportion of the population in each deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. At a county level 7.3% of the population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally, this was considerably lower than the national average of 20.3%.

At a district level, Gloucester has the largest proportion of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally, with 27.5% of residents living in areas in this quintile, exceeding the national average. Conversely, Cotswold and Stroud have no residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

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[7] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

Percentage of 2024 population by Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire and districts
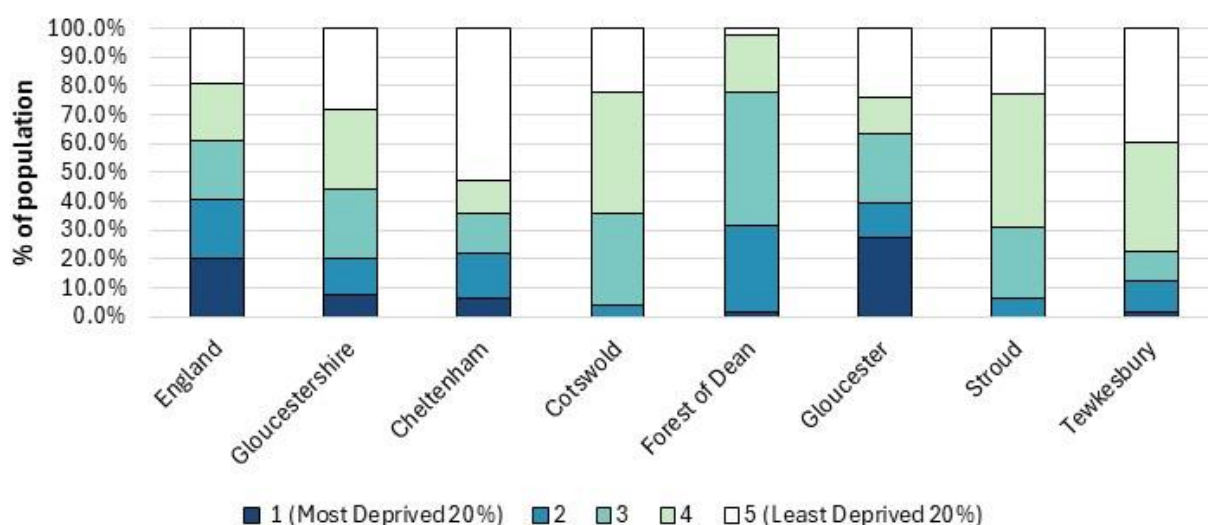

Figure 9: Percentage of 2024 population by Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[8]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

In order to understand areas of greatest need it is common to focus on areas that fall among the most deprived 10% nationally.

There are twelve Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally. These twelve areas account for 3.1% of Gloucestershire's population or 20,960 people[9]. Table 1 shows nine of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Gloucester, two are in Cheltenham, and one is in Tewkesbury.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county is Matson, Robinswood & White City 1, this Lower Super Output Area has a rank of 344 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas nationally, this means it sits just outside the top 1% of areas in England in terms of overall deprivation. There were three other Lower Super Output Areas in the top 5% nationally, these include Westgate 5 (rank of 778) and Podsmead 1 (rank of 1,003), and St Marks 1 in Cheltenham (rank of 1,561).

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[8] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[9] *Ibid.*

Table 1: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for the IMD[10]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
Matson, Robinswood & White City 1	Gloucester	344
Westgate 5	Gloucester	778
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	1,003
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	1,561
Kingsholm & Wotton 3	Gloucester	2,113
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	2,298
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	2,551
Barton & Tredworth 4	Gloucester	2,608
Barton & Tredworth 2	Gloucester	2,814
Moreland 4	Gloucester	2,963
Westgate 2	Gloucester	3,057
Tewkesbury South 3	Tewkesbury	3,337

Income Deprivation

What makes up the Income Deprivation Domain?

The income deprivation domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income.

The definition of income deprivation used here includes people who are dependent upon the state for some form of means tested benefit. It includes both those people that are out of work and those who are in work who have low earnings and are claiming a means tested benefit. The indicators used to create the income deprivation domain include:

- Income Support.
- Income based Job Seekers Allowance.
- Income based Employment Support Allowance.
- Universal Credit 'out of work': 'no work requirements', 'planning for work', 'preparing for work', 'searching for work'.
- Universal Credit 'in work': 'Working with requirements' and 'Working with no requirements' with monthly income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs).
- Housing Benefit with monthly equivalised income below 70% of median (after housing costs).

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[10] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

- Tax Credit with monthly equivalised income below 70% of median (after housing costs).
- Asylum Seekers in dispersed accommodation in receipt of support

Results by quintile

Figure 10 shows the geographical distribution of income deprivation across the county. There are twenty nine Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of income deprivation, these areas equate to around 7.4% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. All districts contain an area or areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation. Thirteen of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation are located in Gloucester, nine are in Cheltenham, three are in Tewkesbury, two are in the Forest of Dean, one is in Cotswold, and one is in Stroud.
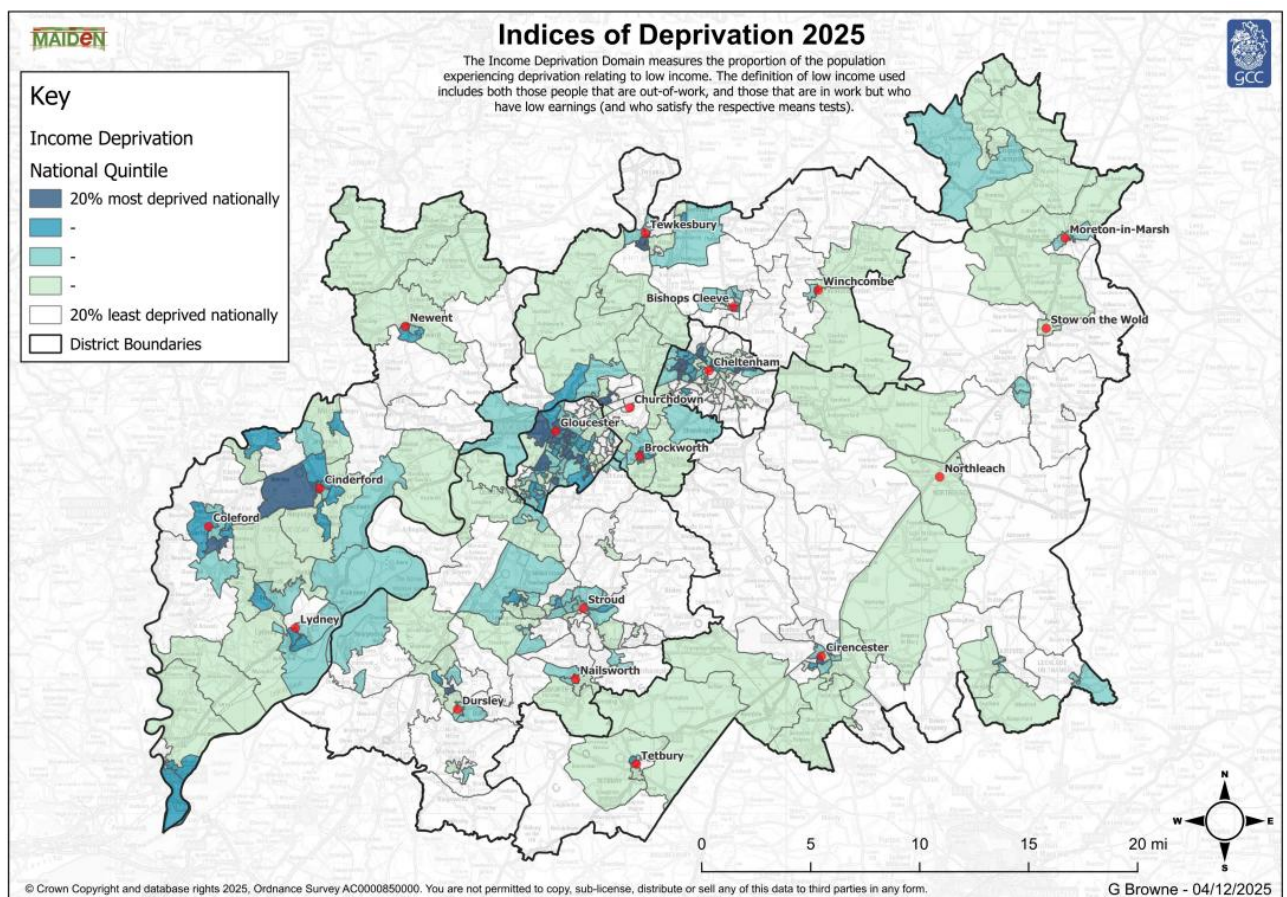

Figure 10: Income Deprivation 2025, National Quintiles[11]

Figure 11 shows the proportion of the population in each income deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. At a county level 7.2%

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[11] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

of the population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation, this was considerably lower than the national average of 20.6%.

At a district level, Gloucester has the largest proportion of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation, with 16.4% of residents living in areas in this quintile. Conversely, Stroud has the lowest proportion of residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for income deprivation at 1.0%.
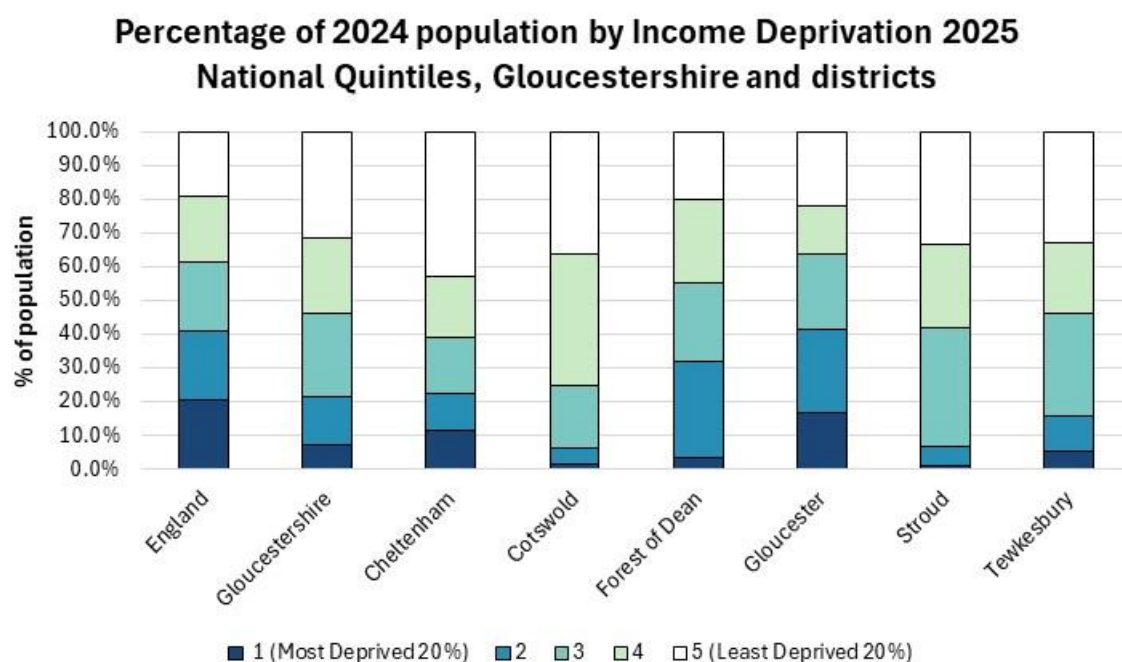

Figure 11: Percentage of 2024 population by Income Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[12]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

There are six Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of income deprivation. These six areas account for 1.3% of Gloucestershire's population or 9,002 people[13]. Table 2 shows three of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Cheltenham, two are in Gloucester, and one is in Tewkesbury.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county for income deprivation is Matson, Robinswood & White City 1, this area has a rank of 866 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output areas nationally, this means it sits in the top 3% of areas in England in terms of income deprivation. St Paul's 2 in Cheltenham sits in the top 5% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally with a rank of 1,553, the other four areas sit in the top 5-10% nationally.

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[12] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[13] *Ibid.*

Table 2: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Income Deprivation[14]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
Matson, Robinswood & White City 1	Gloucester	866
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	1,553
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	1,809
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	2,152
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	3,046
Tewkesbury South 3	Tewkesbury	3,149

Employment Deprivation

What makes up the Employment Deprivation Domain?

The employment deprivation domain measures the proportion of the working age population (18-66) in an area that are involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so because of unemployment, sickness or disability or caring responsibilities.

The indicators used to create the income deprivation domain include:

- Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance

- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance

- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit

- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance

- Claimants of Carer's Allowance

- Claimants of New Style Job Seekers Allowance

- Claimants of New Style Employment and Support Allowance

- Claimants of Income Support

- Claimants of Universal Credit in 'no work requirements' conditionality group

- Claimants of Universal Credit in 'searching for work' conditionality group

- Claimants of Universal Credit in 'planning for work' conditionality group

- Claimants of Universal Credit in 'preparing for work' conditionality group

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[14] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

Results by quintile

Figure 12 shows the geographical distribution of employment deprivation across the county. There are thirty two Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of employment deprivation, these areas equate to around 8.1% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. All districts contain an area or areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for employment deprivation. Fifteen of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for employment deprivation are located in Gloucester, eight are in Cheltenham, five are in the Forest of Dean, two are in Tewkesbury, one is in Cotswold, and one is in Stroud.
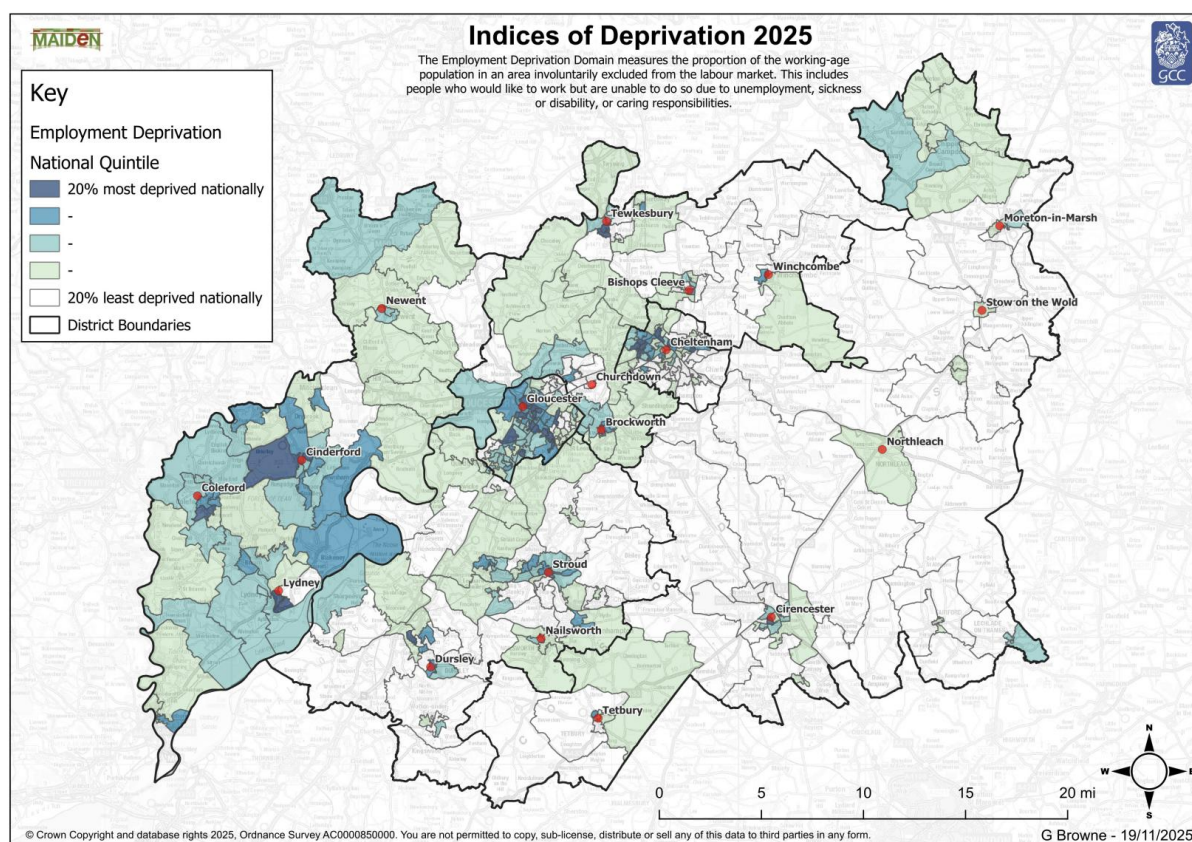

Figure 12: Employment Deprivation 2025, National Quintiles[15]

Figure 13 shows the proportion of the population in each employment deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. At a county level 7.9% of the population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for employment deprivation, this was considerably lower than the national average of 19.8%.

At a district level, Gloucester has the largest proportion of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for employment deprivation, with 18.8% of residents living in areas in this quintile. Conversely, Stroud has the lowest

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[15] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

proportion of residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for employment deprivation at 0.9%.
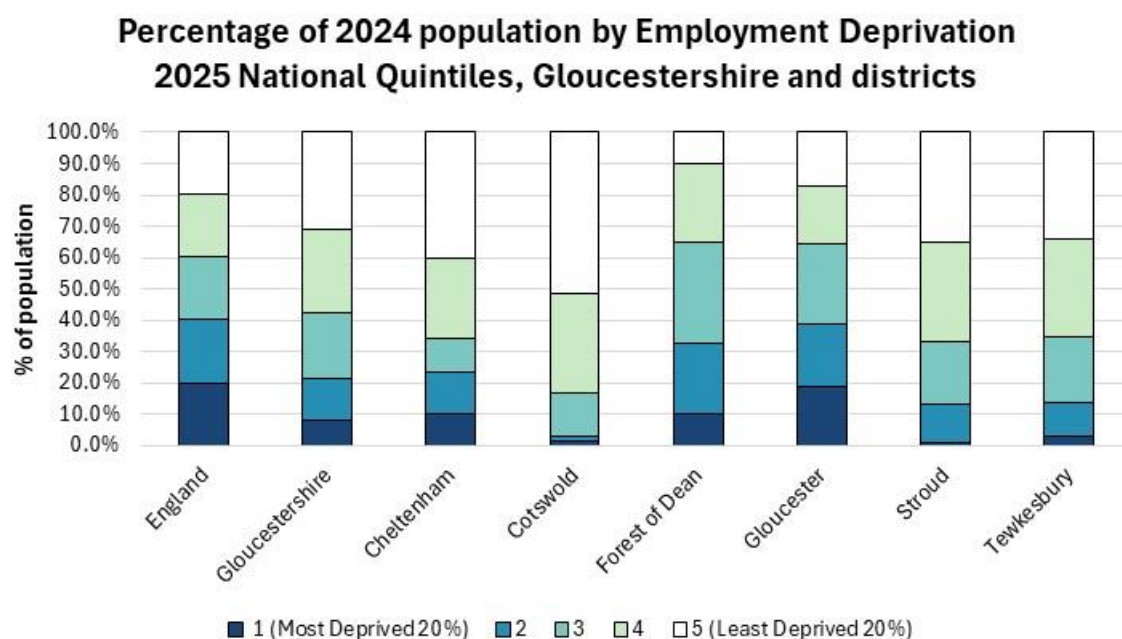
Percentage of 2024 population by Employment Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire and districts

Figure 13: Percentage of 2024 population by Employment Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[16]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

There are ten Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of employment deprivation. These ten areas account for 2.4% of Gloucestershire's population or 16,329 people[17]. Table 3 shows five of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Gloucester, three are in Cheltenham, one is in the Forest of Dean, and one is in Tewkesbury.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county for employment deprivation is Matson, Robinswood & White City 1, this area has a rank of 526 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas nationally, this means it sits in the top 2% of areas in England in terms of employment deprivation. Podsmead 1 is also in the top 2% of areas nationally for this domain with a rank of 672. St Mark's 1 and Westgate 5, sit in the top 5% of areas nationally with a rank of 694 and 1,338 respectively, the other six Lower Super Output Areas sit in the top 5-10% nationally.

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[16] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[17] *Ibid.*

Table 3: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Employment Deprivation[18]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
Matson, Robinswood & White City 1	Gloucester	526
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	672
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	694
Westgate 5	Gloucester	1,338
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	2,355
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	2,632
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	2,786
Tewkesbury South 3	Tewkesbury	2,964
Cinderford West 1	Forest of Dean	3,016
Kingsholm & Wotton 3	Gloucester	3,045

Education, Skills, and Training Deprivation

What makes up the Education, Skills, and Training Domain?

The education, skills and training domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

The children and young people's sub domain is made up of:

- Key Stage 2 attainment
- Ket Stage 4 attainment
- Entry to higher education
- Pupil absence
- Persistent pupil absence

The adults sub domain is made up of:

- The proportion of adults aged 25-66 with no or low qualifications, or who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well.

Results by quintile

Figure 14 shows the geographical distribution of education, skills, and training deprivation across the county. There are fifty two Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of education, skills and training deprivation, these areas equate to around 13.2% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. All districts contain an area or areas amongst

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[18] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

the 20% most deprived nationally for education, skills, and training deprivation. Twenty eight of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for education, skills and training deprivation are located in Gloucester, ten are in Cheltenham, six are in the Forest of Dean, four are in Stroud, three are in Tewkesbury, and one is in Cotswold.
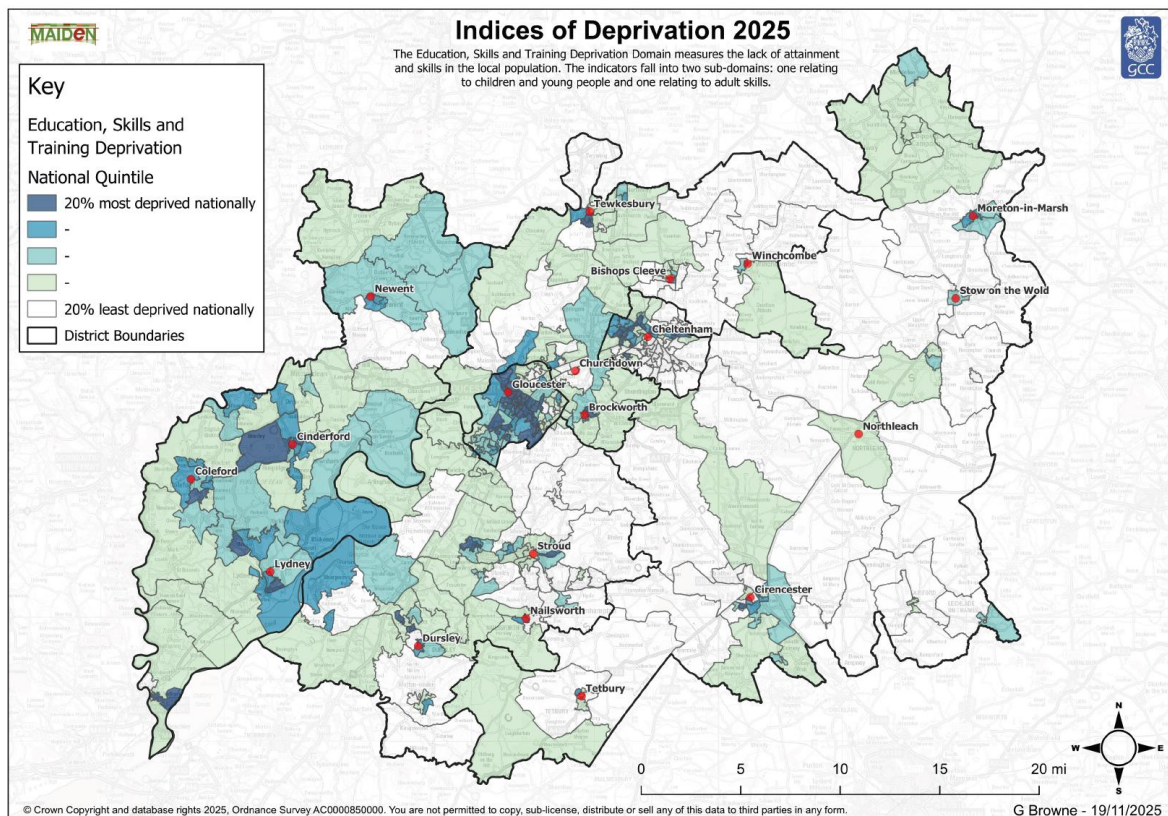

Figure 14: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 2025, National Quintiles[19]

Figure 15 shows the proportion of the population in each education, skills, and training deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. At a county level 12.9% of the population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for education, skills, and training deprivation, this was considerably lower than the national average of 20.1%.

At district level, Gloucester has the largest proportion of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for education, skills, and training deprivation, with 34.9% of residents living in areas in this quintile. Conversely, Cotswold has the lowest proportion of residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for education, skills, and training deprivation at 1.4%.

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[19] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

Percentage of 2024 population by Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire and districts
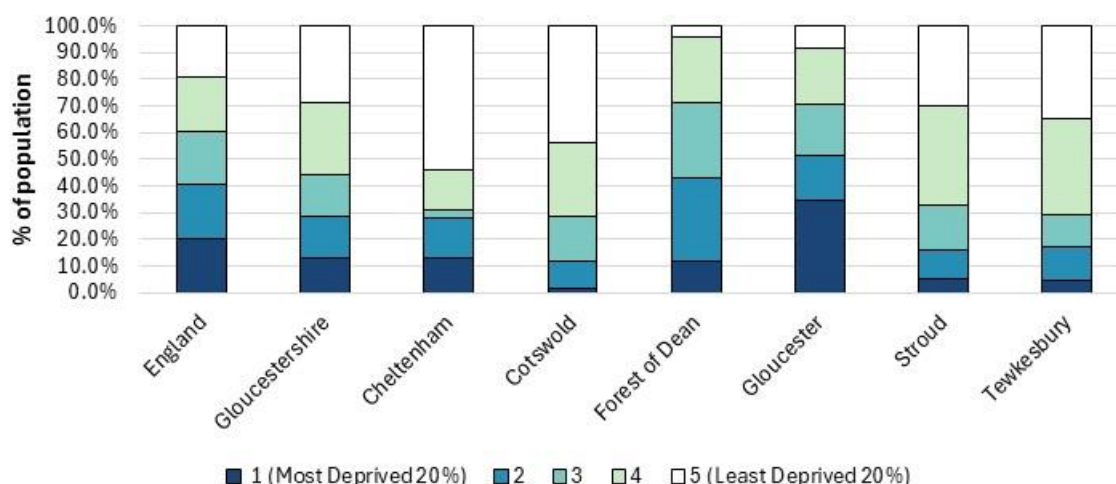
Figure 15: Percentage of 2024 population by Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[20]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

There are twenty five Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of education, skills, and training deprivation. These twenty five areas account for 6.2% of Gloucestershire's population or 41,399 people[21]. Table 4 shows eighteen of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Gloucester, four are in Cheltenham, two are in Stroud and one is in Tewkesbury.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county for education, skills and training deprivation is Podsmead 1, this area has a rank of 382 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas nationally, this means it sits just outside the top 1% of areas in England in terms of education, skills and training deprivation. Matson, Robinswood and White City 1, Barton, and Tredworth 4, Tuffley 4, Moreland 4 and Tewkesbury South 3 sit in the top 2% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally for this domain. Matson, Robinswood and White City 5, Coney Hill 1, Westgate 5, Oakley 3, and Stonehouse 4 sit in the top 5% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally, the other fourteen areas sit in the top 5-10% nationally.

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[20] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[21] *Ibid.*

Table 4: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Education, Skills, and Training Deprivation[22]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	382
Matson, Robinswood & White City 1	Gloucester	416
Barton & Tredworth 4	Gloucester	422
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	466
Moreland 4	Gloucester	576
Tewkesbury South 3	Tewkesbury	665
Matson, Robinswood & White City 5	Gloucester	963
Coney Hill 1	Gloucester	1,211
Westgate 5	Gloucester	1,325
Oakley 3	Cheltenham	1,555
Stonehouse 4	Stroud	1,653
Barton & Tredworth 2	Gloucester	1,751
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	1,948
Matson, Robinswood & White City 4	Gloucester	2,074
Barton & Tredworth 1	Gloucester	2,176
Coney Hill 2	Gloucester	2,192
Matson, Robinswood & White City 6	Gloucester	2,385
Moreland 7	Gloucester	2,740
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	2,746
Barton & Tredworth 5	Gloucester	2,752
Barton & Tredworth 3	Gloucester	2,846
Barton & Tredworth 7	Gloucester	2,893
Oakley 2	Cheltenham	3,037
Dursley 4	Stroud	3,178
Westgate 3	Gloucester	3,231

Sub domains

The education, skills and training domain can be split into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

Figure 16 shows the proportion of the population in each sub-domain of education, skills, and training deprivation by quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. Across the county and in each district, there is a higher proportion of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for the Children and Young People's sub domain compared to the Adults sub-domain. Gloucester has the highest proportion of people living in areas amongst

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[22] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

the most deprived 20% nationally for both sub-domains, while Cotswold has the lowest.
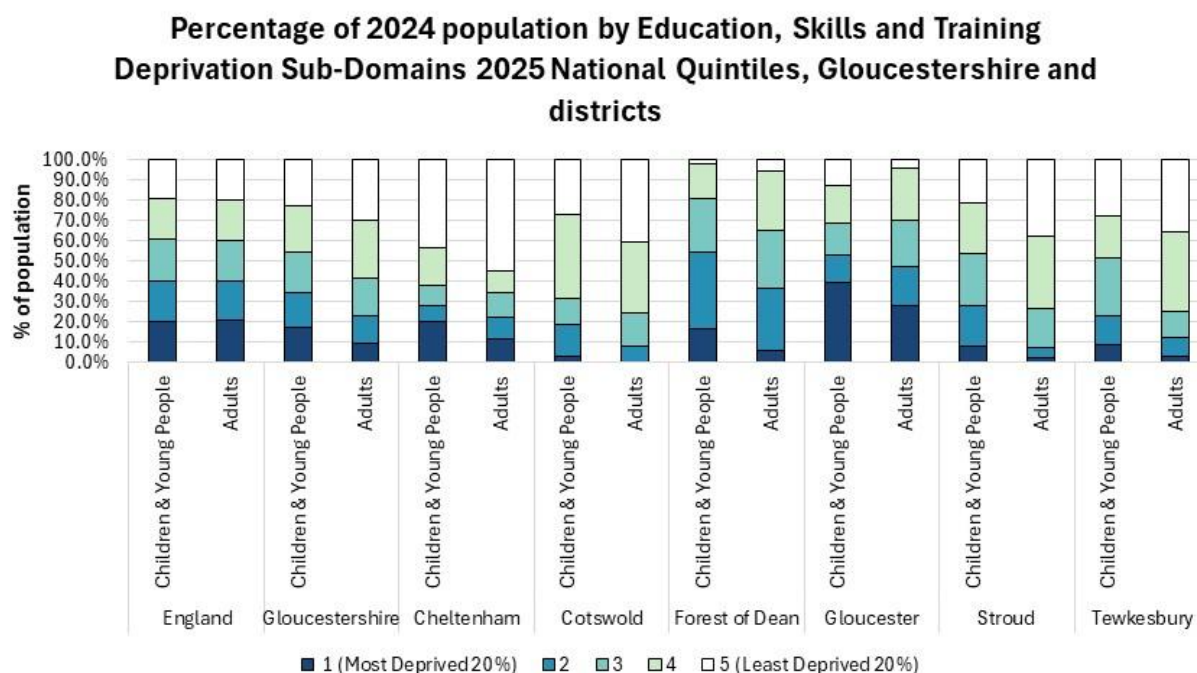

Figure 16: Percentage of 2024 population by Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Sub Domains 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[23]

Health Deprivation and Disability

What makes up the Health, Deprivation and Disability Domain?

The health deprivation and disability domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health.

The indicators used to create the health deprivation and disability domain include:

- Comparative illness and disability ratio
- Years of potential life lost
- Acute morbidity
- Mental health sub-component 1: suicide rate
- Mental health sub-component 2: hospital admissions
- Mental health sub-component 3: prescribing data
- Mental health sub-component 4: health benefits, the number of residents claiming Personal Independence Payments and Disability Living Allowance for reasons associated with mental health or behavioural disorders.

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[23] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS

Results by quintile

Figure 17 shows the geographical distribution of health deprivation and disability across the county. There are twenty seven Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of health deprivation and disability, these areas equate to around 6.9% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. Twenty one of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally are located in Gloucester, five are in Cheltenham, one is in Cotswold (part of Watermoor Ward).
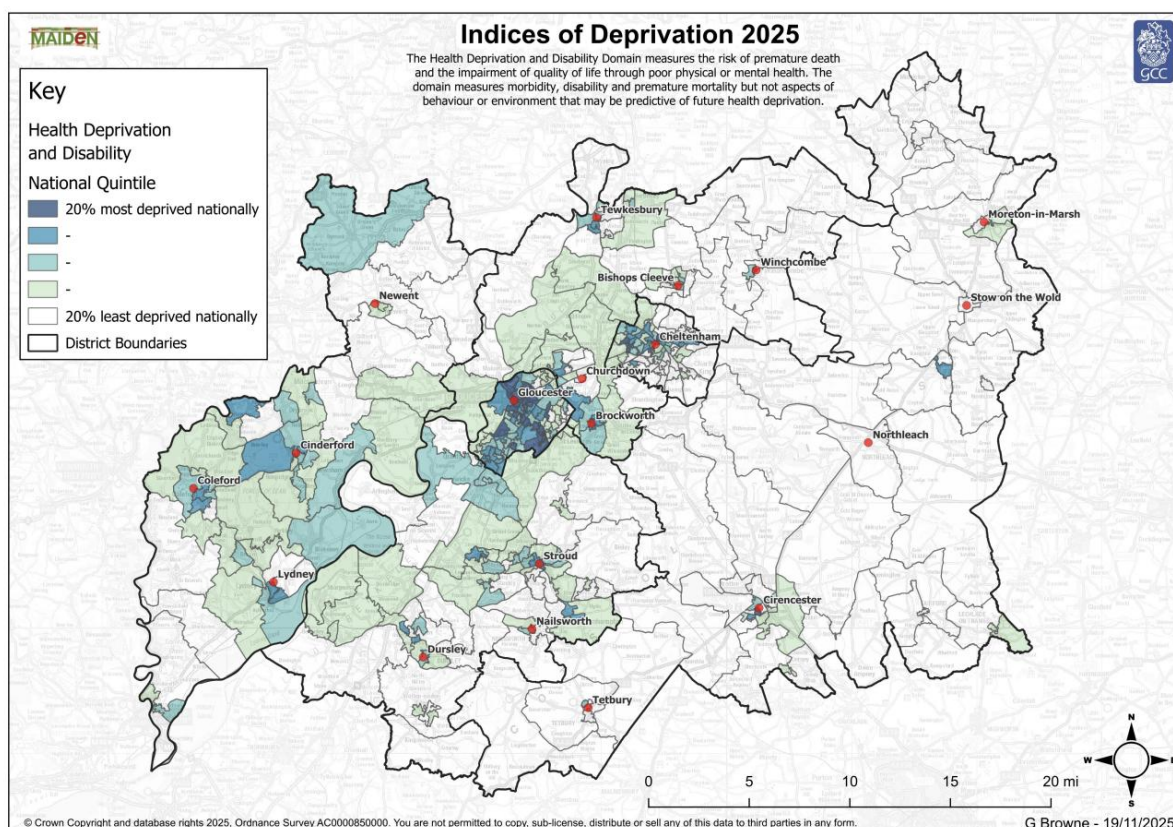

Figure 17: Health Deprivation and Disability 2025, National Quintiles[24]

Figure 18 shows the proportion of the population in each health deprivation and disability quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. At a county level 6.8% of the population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for health deprivation and disability, this was considerably lower than the national average of 19.8%.

At a district level, Gloucester has the largest proportion of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for health deprivation and disability with 26.9% of residents living in areas in this quintile. Conversely, the Forest of

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[24] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

Dean, Stroud and Tewkesbury have no residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for health deprivation and disability.
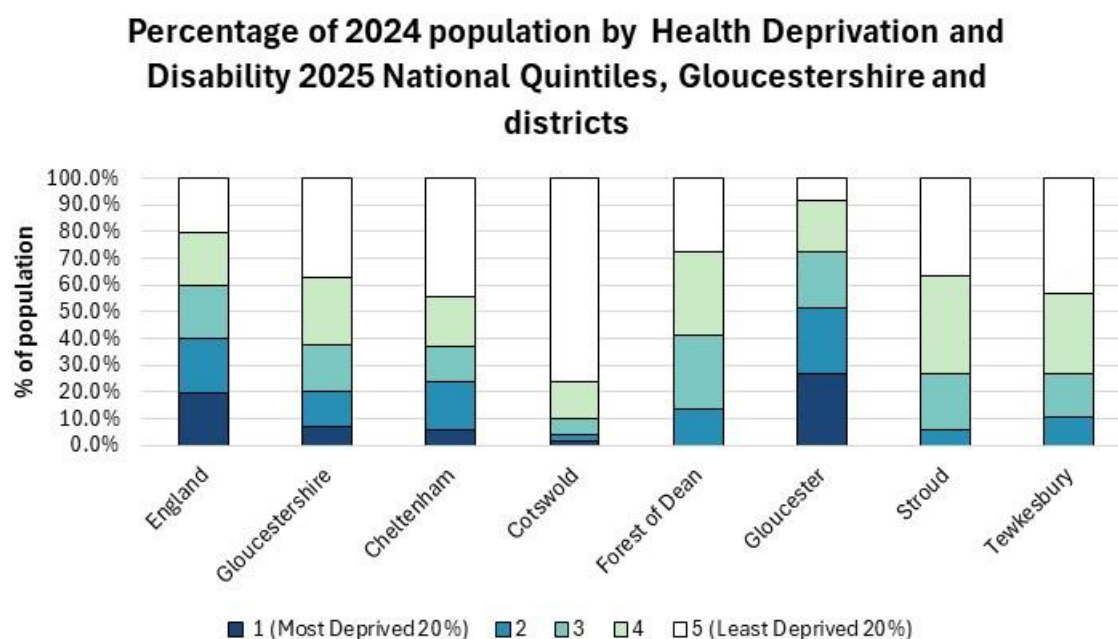

Figure 18: Percentage of 2024 population by Health Deprivation and Disability 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[25]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

There are eight Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of health deprivation and disability. These eight areas account for 2.1% of Gloucestershire's population or 14,068 people[26]. Table 5 shows six of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Gloucester and two are in Cheltenham.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county for health deprivation and disability is Westgate 5, this area has a rank of 80 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas nationally, this means it sits within the 0.2% most deprived areas in England in terms of health, deprivation and disability. Westgate 2 also sits in the top 1% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally for this domain with a rank of 268 out of 33,755. Kingsholm and Wotton 3, St Paul's 2, Podsmead 1 and Matson, Robinswood and White City all sit it in the top 5% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally, the other two areas sit in the top 5-10% nationally.

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[25] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[26] *Ibid.*

Table 5: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Health Deprivation and Disability[27]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
Westgate 5	Gloucester	80
Westgate 2	Gloucester	268
Kingsholm & Wotton 3	Gloucester	536
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	1,063
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	1,385
Matson, Robinswood & White City 1	Gloucester	1,429
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	2,091
Westgate 3	Gloucester	2,209

Crime Deprivation

What makes up the Crime Deprivation Domain?

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The crime domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at a local level.

The indicators used to create the crime domain include:

- Violence with injury
- Violence without injury
- Stalking and harassment
- Burglary
- Theft
- Criminal damage
- Public order and possession of weapons
- Anti-social behaviour

Results by quintile

Figure 17Figure 19 shows the geographical distribution of crime deprivation across the county. There are fifty three Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of crime deprivation, these areas equate to around 13.5% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. All districts except Cotswold contain an area or areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for crime deprivation. Twenty six of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived

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[27] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

nationally are located in Gloucester, twenty are in Cheltenham, three are in the Forest of Dean, two are in Tewkesbury, and two are in Stroud.
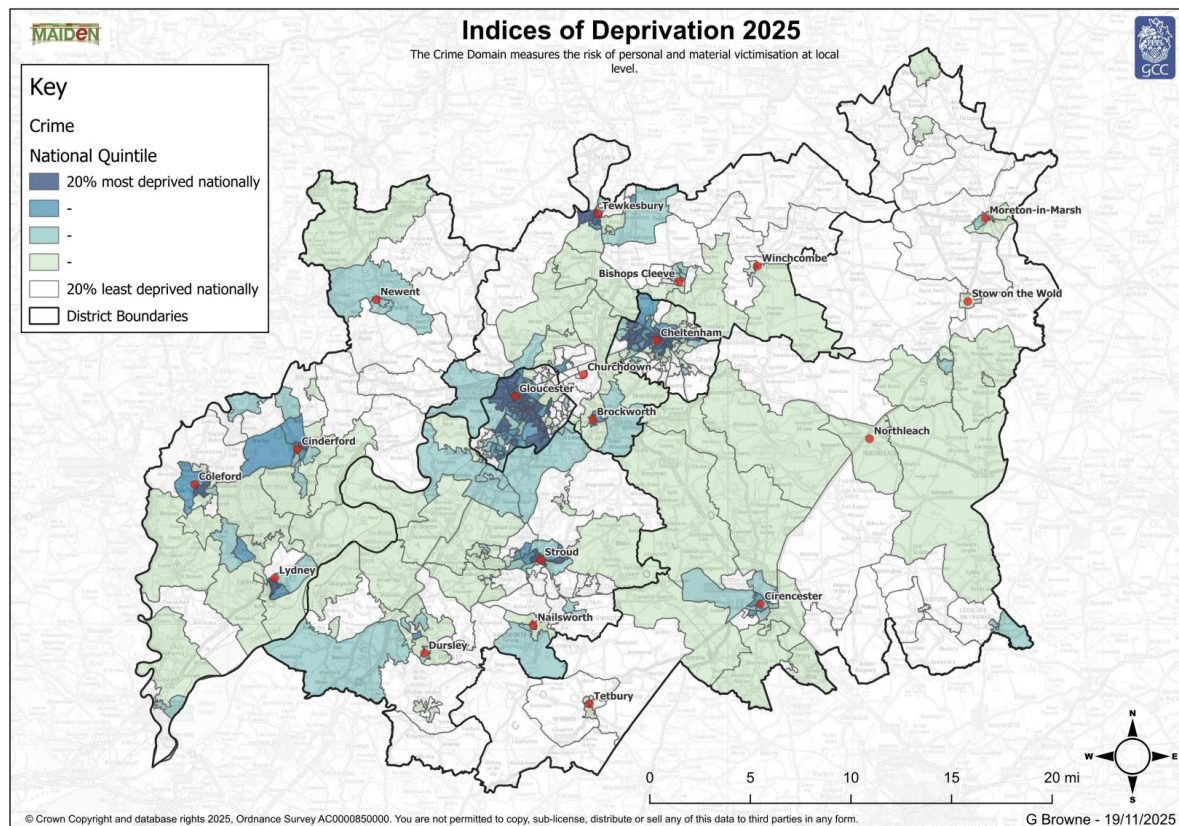

Figure 19: Crime Deprivation 2025, National Quintiles[28]

Figure 20 shows the proportion of the population in each crime deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. At a county level 13.7% of the population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for crime deprivation, this was considerably lower than the national average of 20.6%.

At a district level, Gloucester has the largest proportion of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for crime deprivation with 33.4% of residents living in areas in this quintile. Conversely, Cotswold has no residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for crime deprivation.

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[28] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

Percentage of 2024 population by Crime Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire and districts
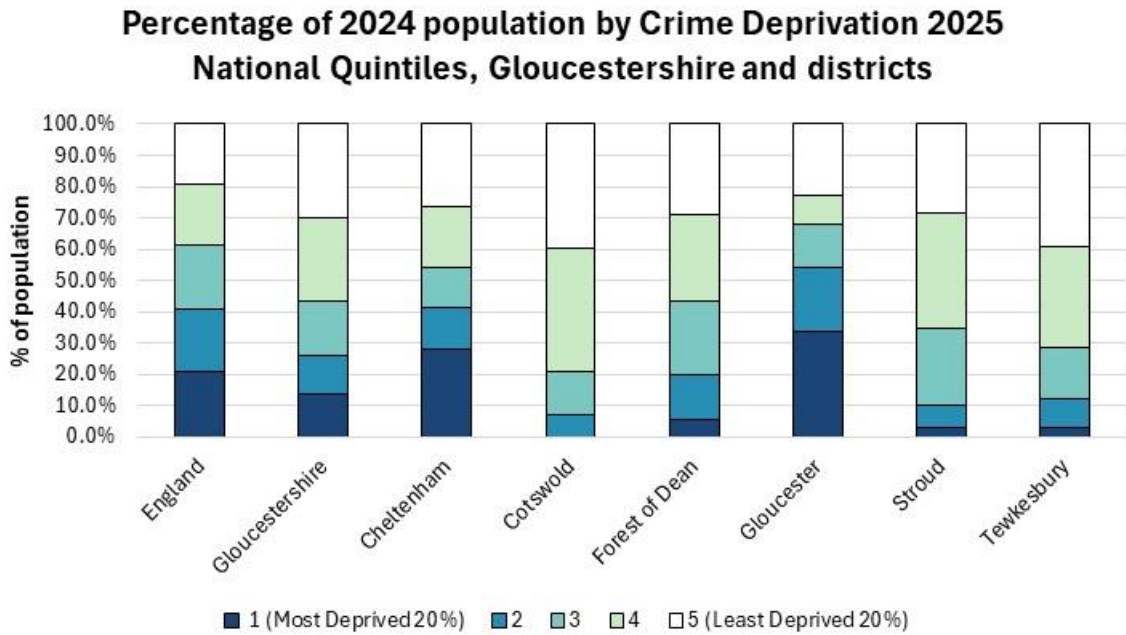
Figure 20: Percentage of 2024 population by Crime Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[29]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

There are nineteen Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of crime deprivation. These nineteen areas account for 5.2% of Gloucestershire's population or 34,704 people[30]. Table 6 shows eleven of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Gloucester, six are in Cheltenham, and two are in Stroud.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county for crime deprivation is Westgate 5. This area has a rank of 26 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas nationally, this means it sits within the 0.1% most deprived areas in England in terms of crime deprivation. Kingsholm and Wotton 3, Westgate 3 and St Mark's 1 also sit in the top 1% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally for this domain. St Paul's 3, Matson, Robinswood and White City 1, Westgate 2, Barton and Tredworth 7, Hesters Way 1, Barton and Tredworth 2, and Matson, Robinwood and White City 6 all sit in in the top 5% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally, the other eight areas sit in the top 5-10% nationally.

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[29] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[30] *Ibid.*

Table 6: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Crime Deprivation[31]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
Westgate 5	Gloucester	26
Kingsholm & Wotton 3	Gloucester	218
Westgate 3	Gloucester	267
St Mark's 1	Cheltenham	281
St Paul's 3	Cheltenham	474
Matson, Robinswood & White City 1	Gloucester	494
Westgate 2	Gloucester	513
Barton & Tredworth 7	Gloucester	987
Hesters Way 1	Cheltenham	1,274
Barton & Tredworth 2	Gloucester	1,407
Matson, Robinswood & White City 6	Gloucester	1,672
Moreland 7	Gloucester	1,927
Slade	Stroud	1,936
Stroud Central 2	Stroud	2,067
Barton & Tredworth 4	Gloucester	2,153
All Saints 3	Cheltenham	2,454
St Peter's 3	Cheltenham	2,627
Matson, Robinswood & White City 2	Gloucester	3,087
College 2	Cheltenham	3,304

Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

What makes up the Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Domain?

The barriers to housing and services domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' which relates to the geographical in(accessibility) of key local services and amenities; and 'wider barriers' which relates to broader issues of accessibility.

The geographical barriers sub-domain is made up of:

- Connectivity score: travel time to retail, education, health, employment, and leisure/entertainment destinations by walking, cycling and public transport.

The wider barriers sub-domain is made up of:

- Housing affordability

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[31] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

- Household overcrowding
- Statutory homelessness
- Core homelessness
- Broadband speed
- Patient to GP ratio

Results by quintile

Figure 21 shows the geographical distribution of barriers to housing and services deprivation across the county. There are seventy one Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of barriers to housing and services deprivation, these areas equate to around 18.1% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. All districts except Cheltenham contain an area or areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for barriers to housing and services deprivation. Twenty five of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally are located in Cotswold, twenty four are in the Forest of Dean, fifteen are in Stroud, six are in Tewkesbury, and one is in Gloucester.
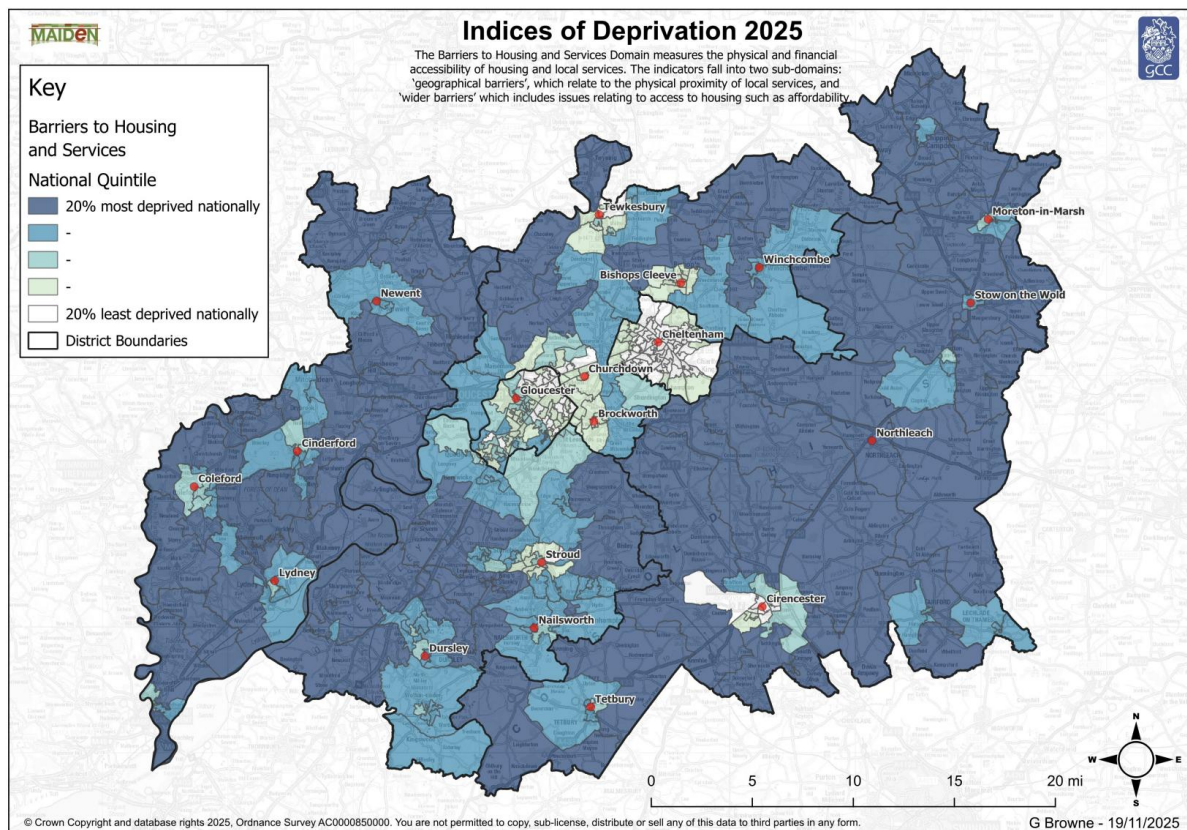

Figure 21: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation 2025, National Quintiles[32]

Figure 22 shows the proportion of the population in each barriers to housing and services deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the

[32] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

county. At a county level 18.5% of the population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for barriers to housing and services deprivation, this was slightly lower than the national average of 21.1%, but higher than all other domains except living environment deprivation.

At a district level, Forest of Dean has the largest proportion of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for barriers to housing and services deprivation with 46.8% of residents living in areas in this quintile, although it was closely followed by Cotswold at 46.1%. Conversely, Cheltenham has no residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for barriers to housing and services deprivation.
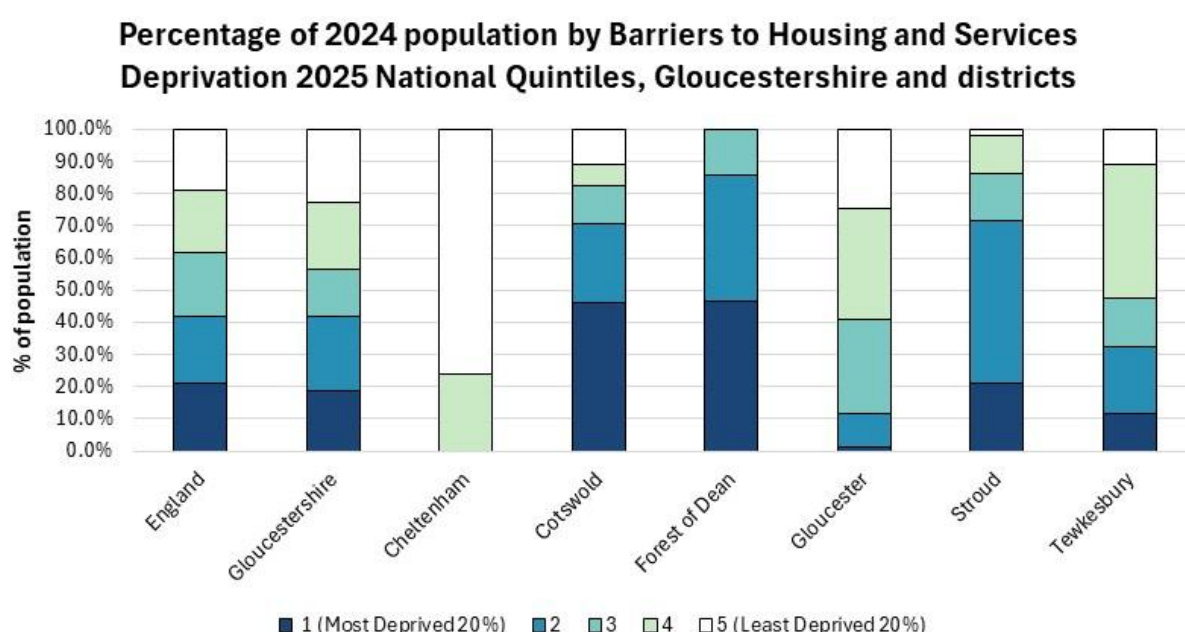

Percentage of 2024 population by Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire and districts

Figure 22: Percentage of 2024 population by Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[33]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

There are thirty five Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of barriers to housing and services deprivation. These thirty five areas account for 9.1% of Gloucestershire's population or 61,186 people[34]. Table 7 shows seventeen of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Cotswold, eleven are in the Forest of Dean, five are in Stroud, and two are in Tewkesbury.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county for barriers to housing and services deprivation is Dymock, this area has a rank of 91 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas nationally, this means it sits within the 0.3% most deprived areas

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[33] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[34] *Ibid.*

in England in terms of barriers to housing and services deprivation. Fourteen Lower Super Output Areas sit within the 1-5% most deprived nationally for this domain and ten areas sit amongst the 5-10% most deprived.

Table 7: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation[35]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
Dymock	Forest of Dean	91
Northleach 2	Cotswold	494
Ermin	Cotswold	645
Chedworth & Churn Valley 1	Cotswold	695
Hartpury & Redmarley 2	Forest of Dean	755
Grumbolds Ash With Avening 2	Cotswold	826
The Rissingtons 1	Cotswold	849
Lechlade, Kempsford & Fairford South 3	Cotswold	1,072
Isbourne 1	Tewkesbury	1,145
Newnham 1	Forest of Dean	1,262
Severn 2	Stroud	1,270
Highnam With Haw Bridge 3	Tewkesbury	1,271
The Rissingtons 2	Cotswold	1,334
Painswick & Upton 3	Stroud	1,387
St Briavels	Forest of Dean	1,547
Fosseridge 2	Cotswold	1,706
Tidenham 5	Forest of Dean	1,738
Bourton Vale	Cotswold	1,844
Longhope & Huntley 3	Forest of Dean	1,961
Westbury On Severn	Forest of Dean	2,058
Lydbrook	Forest of Dean	2,142
The Ampneys & Hampton 1	Cotswold	2,218
Tidenham 2	Forest of Dean	2,233
Fosseridge 1	Cotswold	2,452
Berkeley Vale 5	Stroud	2,539
The Ampneys & Hampton 2	Cotswold	2,578
Grumbolds Ash With Avening 1	Cotswold	2,660
Hartpury & Redmarley 1	Forest of Dean	2,689
Chedworth & Churn Valley 2	Cotswold	2,853
Blockley	Cotswold	2,966
Berkeley Vale 1	Stroud	2,980
Sandywell	Cotswold	2,997
Kemble	Cotswold	3,154
Mitcheldean, Ruardean & Drybrook 3	Forest of Dean	3,302
The Stanleys 3	Stroud	3,308

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[35] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

Sub domains

The barriers to housing and services domain is split into two sub-domains: one relating to geographical barriers and one relating to wider barriers.

Figure 23 shows the proportion of the population in each sub-domain of barriers to housing and services deprivation by quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. Across the county and in each district, except Cheltenham where it is the same, there is a higher proportion of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for the geographical barriers sub-domain compared to the wider barriers sub-domain. This suggests the relatively high proportion of Gloucestershire's population that live in areas amongst the most deprived 20% for barriers to housing and services is driven by geographical barriers rather than wider barriers. It is also worth noting that Gloucestershire has a considerably higher proportion of its population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% for geographical barriers than England, suggesting this might be an area of concern for the county.

The Forest of Dean and Cotswold stand out as having a very high proportion (more than 80%) of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived for geographical barriers. Conversely across all districts there is a very low proportion of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% for wider barriers.
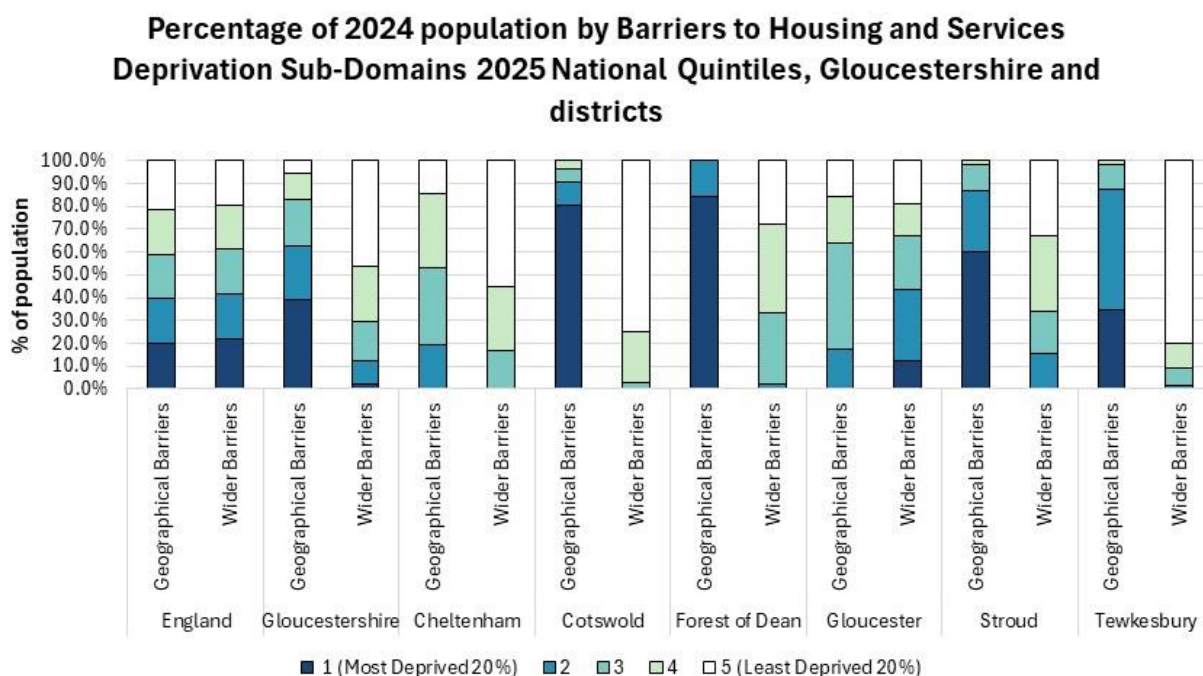

Figure 23: Percentage of 2024 population by Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Sub Domains 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[36]

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[36] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS

Living Environment Deprivation

What makes up the Living Environment Deprivation Domain?

The living environment deprivation domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors living' environment measures the quality of the home environment, while the 'outdoors living environment' measures quality outside the home in the local neighbourhood.

The indoors living environment sub-domain is made up of:

- Housing in poor condition
- Housing energy performance score
- Housing lacking private outdoor space.

The outdoors living environment sub-domain is made up of:

- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians or cyclists.
- Noise pollution

Results by quintile

Figure 24 shows the geographical distribution of living environment deprivation across the county. There are seventy five Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of living environment, these areas equate to around 19.1% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. All districts contain an area or areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for living environment deprivation. Eighteen of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally are located in the Forest of Dean, sixteen are located in Cotswold, thirteen are located in Gloucester, thirteen are located in Stroud, eight are located in Cheltenham, and seven are located in Tewkesbury.
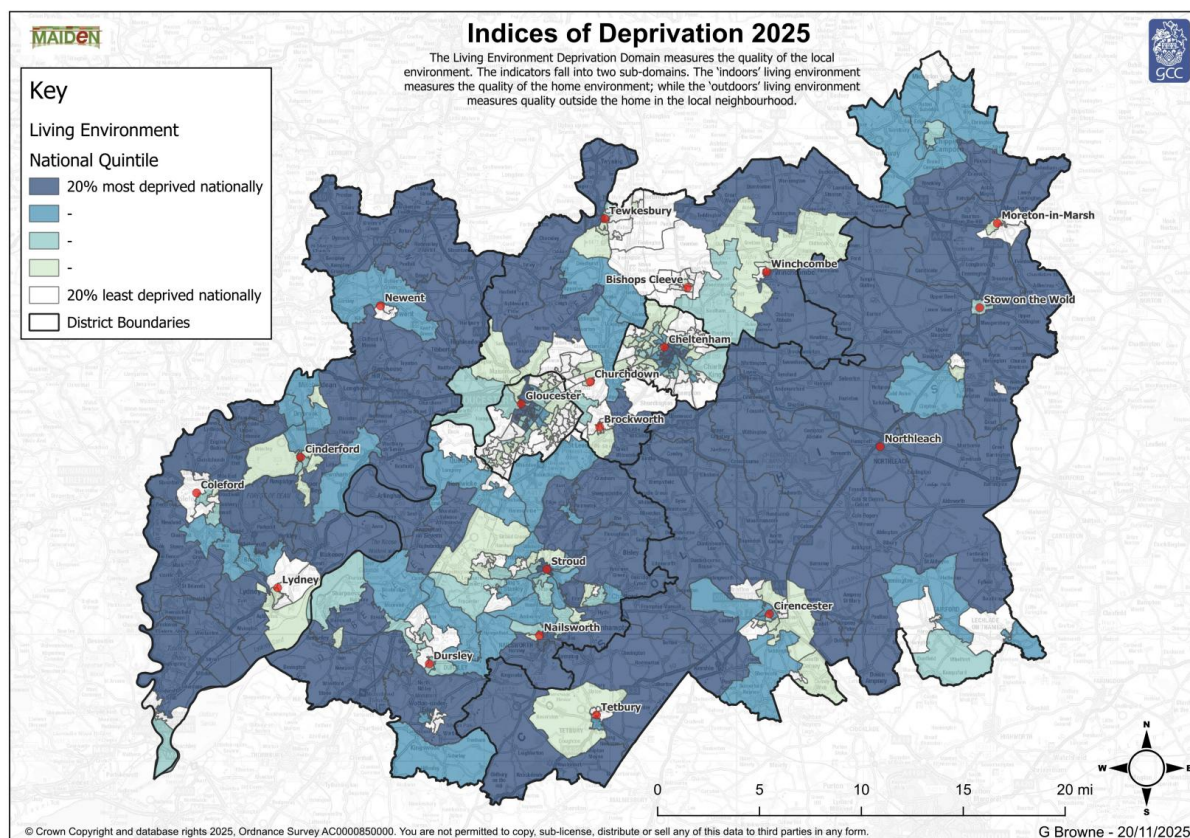
Figure 24: Living Environment Deprivation 2025, National Quintiles[37]

Figure 25 shows the proportion of the population in each living environment deprivation quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. At a county level 19.4% of the population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for living environment deprivation, this was slightly lower than the national average of 20.3%, and higher than all other domains.

At a district level, Forest of Dean has the largest proportion of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for living environment deprivation with 35.3% of residents living in areas in this quintile. Cheltenham and Tewkesbury have the smallest proportion of residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for living environment at 11.1%.

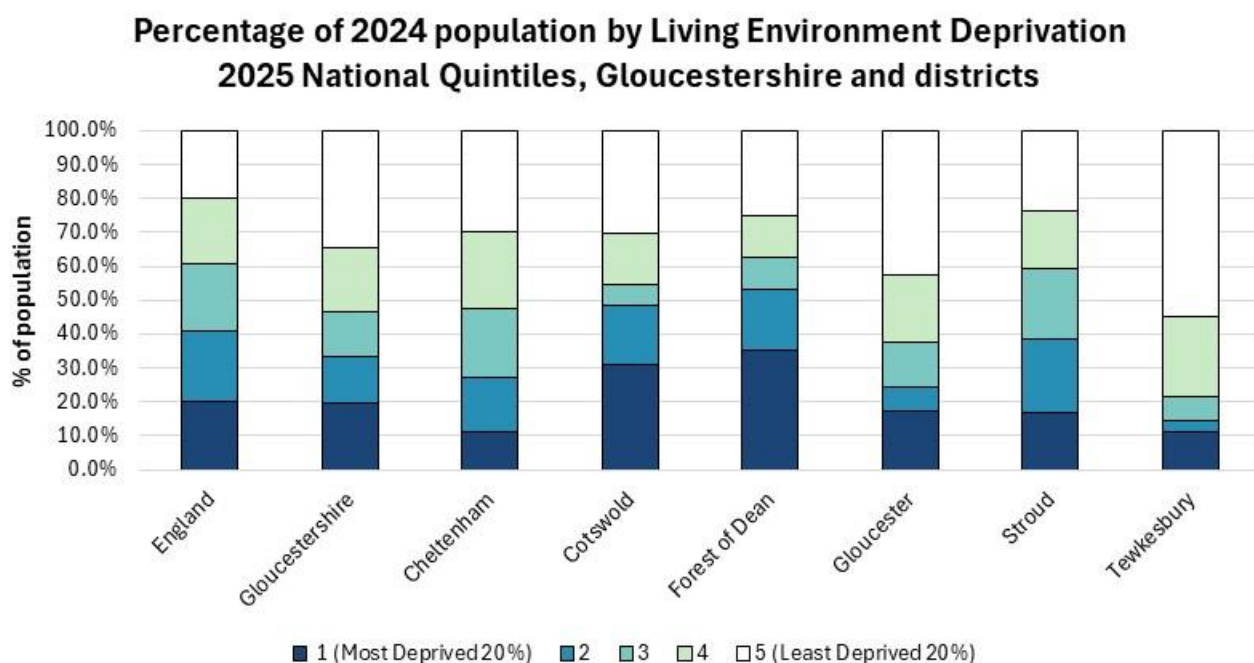[37] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

Percentage of 2024 population by Living Environment Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire and districts

Figure 25: Percentage of 2024 population by Living Environment Deprivation 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[38]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

There are forty one Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of living environment deprivation. These forty one areas account for 10.6% of Gloucestershire's population or 71,235 people[39]. Table 8 shows this is the only domain where all districts contain an area amongst the 10% most deprived nationally, fourteen of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Cotswold, thirteen are in the Forest of Dean, four are in Cheltenham, four are in Gloucester, three are in Stroud, and three are in Tewkesbury.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county for living environment is the Ampneys and Hampton 1, this area has a rank of 296 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas nationally, this means it sits within the 1% most deprived area in England in terms of living environment deprivation. Twenty two Lower Super Output Areas sit within the 1-5% most deprived nationally for this domain and eighteen areas sit amongst the 5-10% most deprived nationally.

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[38] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[39] *Ibid.*

Table 8: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation[40]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
The Ampneys & Hampton 1	Cotswold	296
Northleach 2	Cotswold	344
Ermin	Cotswold	373
Grumbolds Ash With Avening 2	Cotswold	469
Painswick & Upton 3	Stroud	530
Bourton Vale	Cotswold	535
Fosseridge 1	Cotswold	565
Longhope & Huntley 3	Forest of Dean	824
Longhope & Huntley 1	Forest of Dean	871
Tewkesbury North & Twyning 1	Tewkesbury	892
Pillowell 2	Forest of Dean	905
Chedworth & Churn Valley 1	Cotswold	920
Highnam With Haw Bridge 3	Tewkesbury	998
Newnham 1	Forest of Dean	1,010
Chedworth & Churn Valley 2	Cotswold	1,040
Sandywell	Cotswold	1,137
Lydbrook	Forest of Dean	1,314
Moreland 7	Gloucester	1,327
Northleach 1	Cotswold	1,393
Lansdown 3	Cheltenham	1,411
Lydney West & Aylburton 2	Forest of Dean	1,488
Pittville 3	Cheltenham	1,552
Barton & Tredworth 5	Gloucester	1,619
College 2	Cheltenham	1,710
Grumbolds Ash With Avening 1	Cotswold	1,979
Westbury On Severn	Forest of Dean	2,068
Fosseridge 2	Cotswold	2,145
Dymock	Forest of Dean	2,278
All Saints 3	Cheltenham	2,385
Longhope & Huntley 2	Forest of Dean	2,572
Severn 2	Stroud	2,590
Mitcheldean, Ruardean & Drybrook 4	Forest of Dean	2,624
Mitcheldean, Ruardean & Drybrook 5	Forest of Dean	2,633
St Briavels	Forest of Dean	2,671
The Ampneys & Hampton 2	Cotswold	2,706
The Rissingtons 1	Cotswold	2,718
Barton & Tredworth 6	Gloucester	2,925
Barton & Tredworth 2	Gloucester	2,948
Isbourne 1	Tewkesbury	2,956

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[40] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

| Painswick & Upton 2 | Stroud | 3,074 |
| Hartpury & Redmarley 1 | Forest of Dean | 3,366 |

Sub domains

The living environment domain is split into two sub-domains: one relating to indoors living environment and one relating to outdoor living environment.

Figure 26 shows the proportion of the population in each sub-domain of living environment deprivation by quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. Across the county and in each district, there is a higher proportion of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for the indoors living environment sub-domain compared to the outdoors living environment sub-domain. This suggests the relatively high proportion of Gloucestershire's population that live in areas amongst the most deprived 20% for living environment is driven by indoors living environment rather than outdoors living environment. It is also worth noting that Gloucestershire has a higher proportion of its population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% for indoors living environment than England, suggesting this might be an area of concern for the county.

The Forest of Dean stands out as having a very high proportion (almost 50%) of its population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived for indoors living environment. Across all districts there is either no or a very low proportion of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% for outdoors living environment.
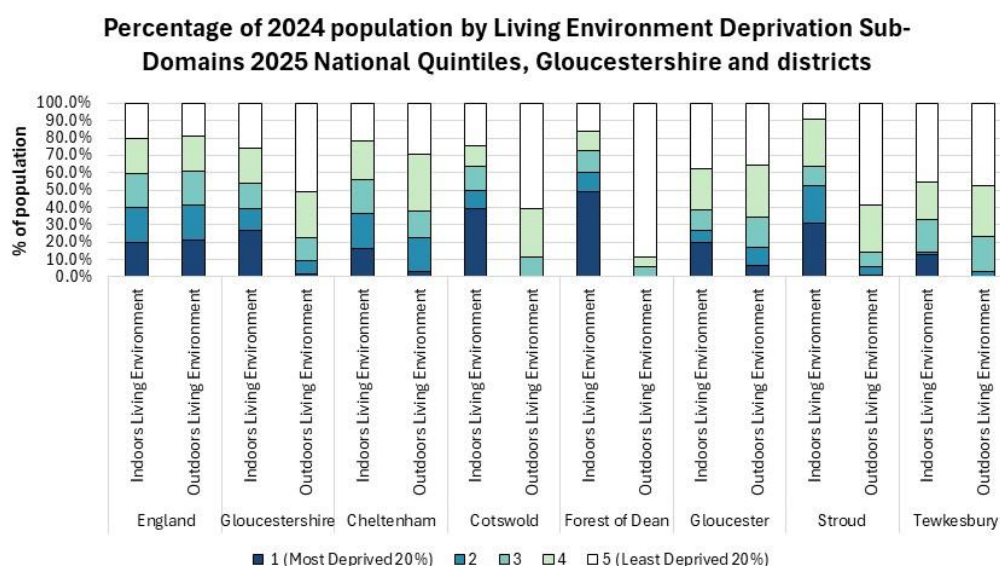

Figure 26: Percentage of 2024 population by Living Environment Deprivation Sub Domains 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[41]

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[41] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

What is the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)?

The income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) is a supplementary index. It measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households.

Results by quintile

Figure 27 shows the geographical distribution of the income deprivation affecting children index across the county. There are thirty one Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of income deprivation affecting children, these areas equate to around 7.9% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. Seventeen of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting children are located in Gloucester, eight are located in Cheltenham, four are located in Tewkesbury, and two are located in the Forest of Dean.
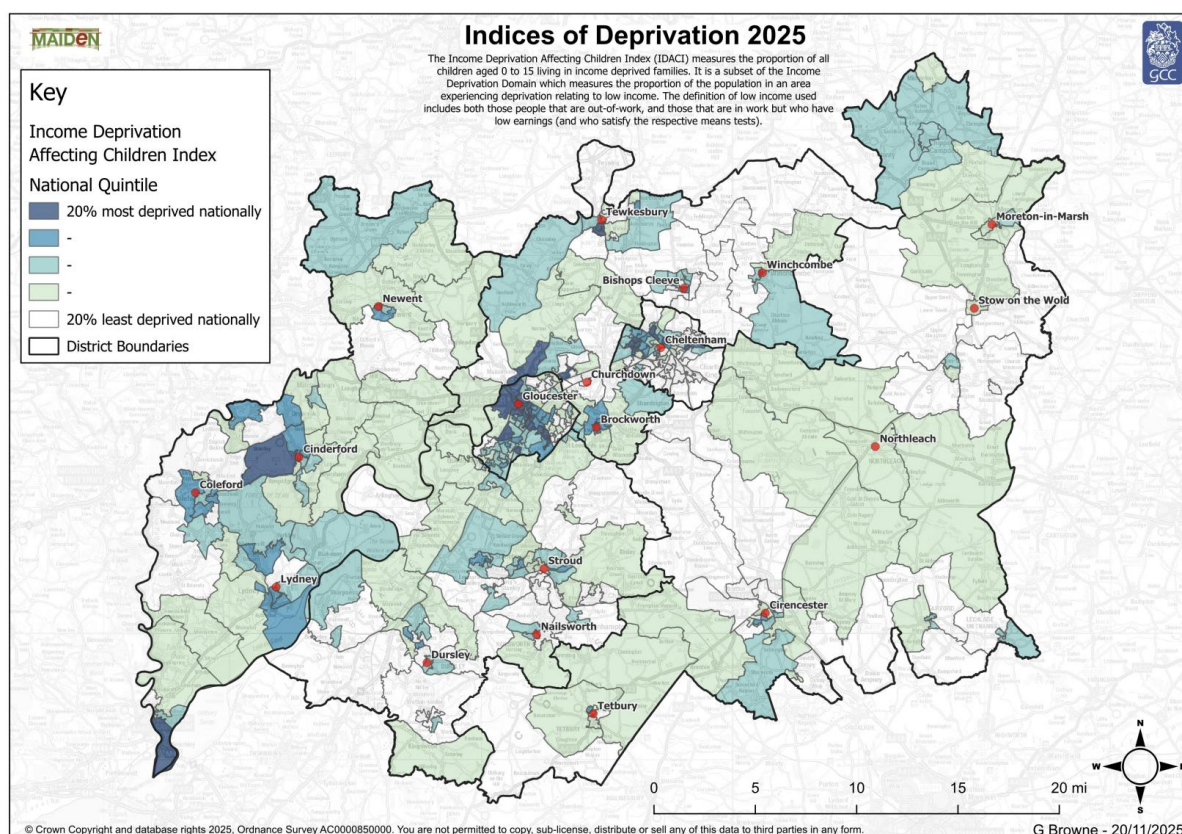

Figure 27: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2025, National Quintiles[42]

Figure 28 shows the proportion of the 0-15 population in each income deprivation affecting children index quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the

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[42] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

county. At a county level 9.7% of the 0-15 population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting children, this was considerably lower than the national average of 24.4%.

At a district level, Gloucester has the largest proportion of its 0-15 population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting children with 21.5% of children living in areas in this quintile. Conversely, Cotswold and Stroud have no children living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for income deprivation affecting children.
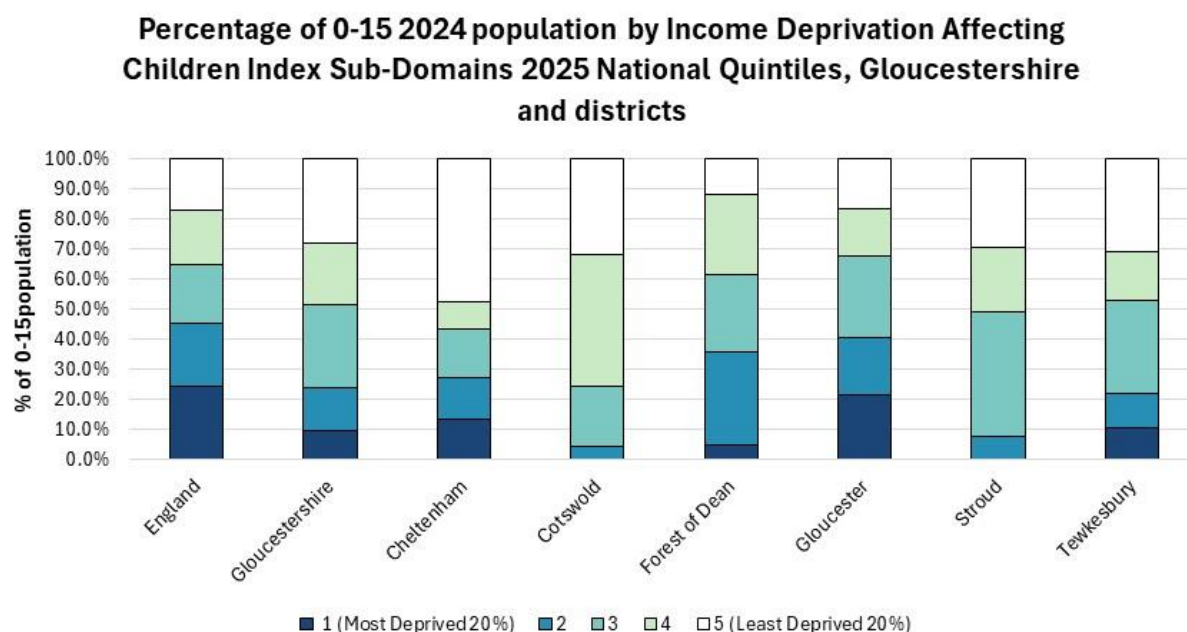

Figure 28: Percentage of 0-15 2024 population by Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[43]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

There are eight Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of income deprivation affecting children index. These eight areas account for 2.1% of Gloucestershire's 0-15 population or 2,493 people aged 0-15[44]. Table 9 shows six of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Gloucester, and two are in Cheltenham.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county for income deprivation affecting children is Westgate 1, this area has a rank of 482 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas nationally, this means it sits within the 2% most deprived areas in England in terms of income deprivation affecting children. St Paul's 2 and Hesters

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[43] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[44] *Ibid.*

Way 3, sit it in the top 5% of Lower Super Output Areas nationally, the other five areas sit in the top 5-10% nationally.

Table 9: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index [45]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
Westgate 1	Gloucester	482
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	946
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	1,304
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	2,475
Matson, Robinswood & White City 1	Gloucester	2,740
Tuffley 4	Gloucester	2,749
Barton & Tredworth 6	Gloucester	2,890
Westgate 3	Gloucester	2,935

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

What is the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)?

The income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI) is a supplementary index. It measures the proportion of people aged 60 and over that live in low income households.

Results by quintile

Figure 29 shows the geographical distribution of the income deprivation affecting older people index across the county. There are twenty three Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire that are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of income deprivation affecting older people, these areas equate to around 5.9% of the county's Lower Super Output Areas. Fourteen of the areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting older people are located in Gloucester, six are located in Cheltenham, two are located in Tewkesbury, and one is located in the Forest of Dean.
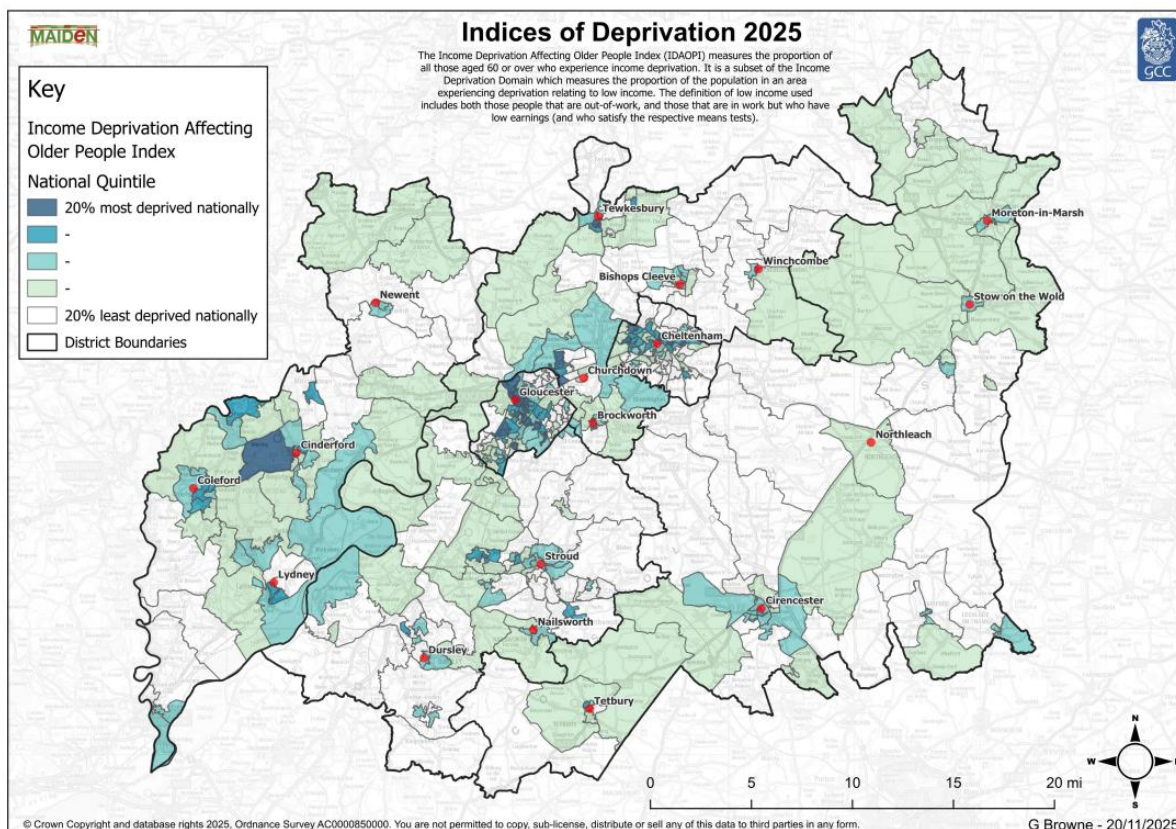
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[45] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

Figure 29: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2025, National Quintiles[46]

Figure 30 shows the proportion of the 60+ population in each income deprivation affecting older people index quintile for Gloucestershire and each of the six districts in the county. At a county level 3.5% of the 60+ population live in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting older people, this was considerably lower than the national average of 13.2%.

At a district level, Gloucester has the largest proportion of its 60+ population living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived nationally for income deprivation affecting older people with 13.2% of older people living in areas in this quintile. Conversely, Cotswold and Stroud have no older people living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally for income deprivation affecting older people.

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[46] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG

Percentage of 60+ 2024 population by Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index Sub-Domains 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire and districts

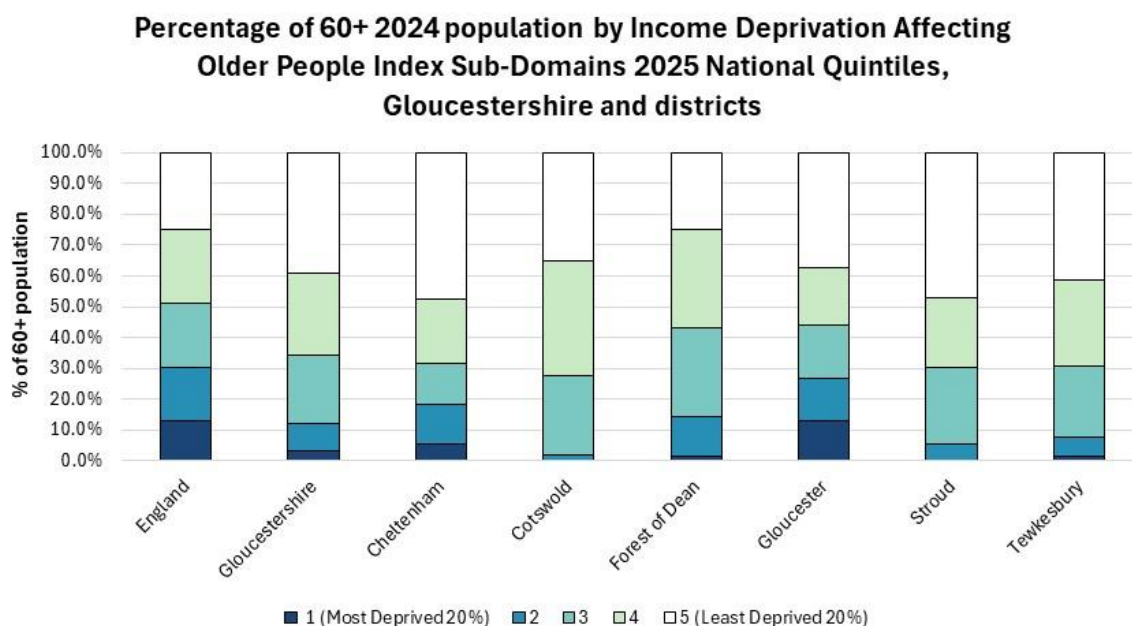Legend: 1 (Most Deprived 20%) ■ 2 ■ 3 □ 4 □ 5 (Least Deprived 20%)

Figure 30: Percentage of 60+ 2024 population by Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index 2025 National Quintiles, Gloucestershire, and districts[47]

A focus on areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally

There are six Lower Super Output Areas in Gloucestershire which are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally in terms of income deprivation affecting older people. These six areas account for 0.8% of Gloucestershire's 60+ population or 1,481 people aged 60+[48]. Table 10 shows six of these Lower Super Output Areas are located in Gloucester, and two are in Cheltenham.

The most deprived Lower Super Output Area in the county for income deprivation affecting older people is St Paul's, this Larea has a rank of 1,072 out of 33,755 Lower Super Output Areas nationally, this means it sits within the 4% most deprived areas in England in terms of income deprivation affecting older people. The remaining five Lower Super Output Areas sit in the 5-10% most deprived nationally for this domain.

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[47] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS
[48] *Ibid.*

Table 10: LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index [49]

LSOA Local Name	District	Rank (1= most deprived nationally)
St Paul's 2	Cheltenham	1,072
Westgate 5	Gloucester	1,856
Matson, Robinswood & White City 1	Gloucester	2,313
Podsmead 1	Gloucester	2,409
Westgate 2	Gloucester	2,592
Hesters Way 3	Cheltenham	3,264

Results by county and districts

Gloucestershire

Figure 31 shows the breakdown of Gloucestershire's population by national deprivation quintiles for all domains of deprivation and the supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. Gloucestershire's worst performing domain is living environment with 19.4% of the population live in the areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally. This was closely followed by barriers to housing and services with 18.5% of residents live in the areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

In contrast health deprivation and disability is the best performing domain with 37.3% of the population living in areas amongst the least deprived 20%, and only 6.8% living in areas amongst the most deprived 20%. However, it is worth noting that there are still areas of the county with high levels of health deprivation and disability, Westgate 5 is amongst the 0.3% most deprived areas in the country.

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[49] Indices of Deprivation, 2025, MHCLG

Percentage of Gloucestershire's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles
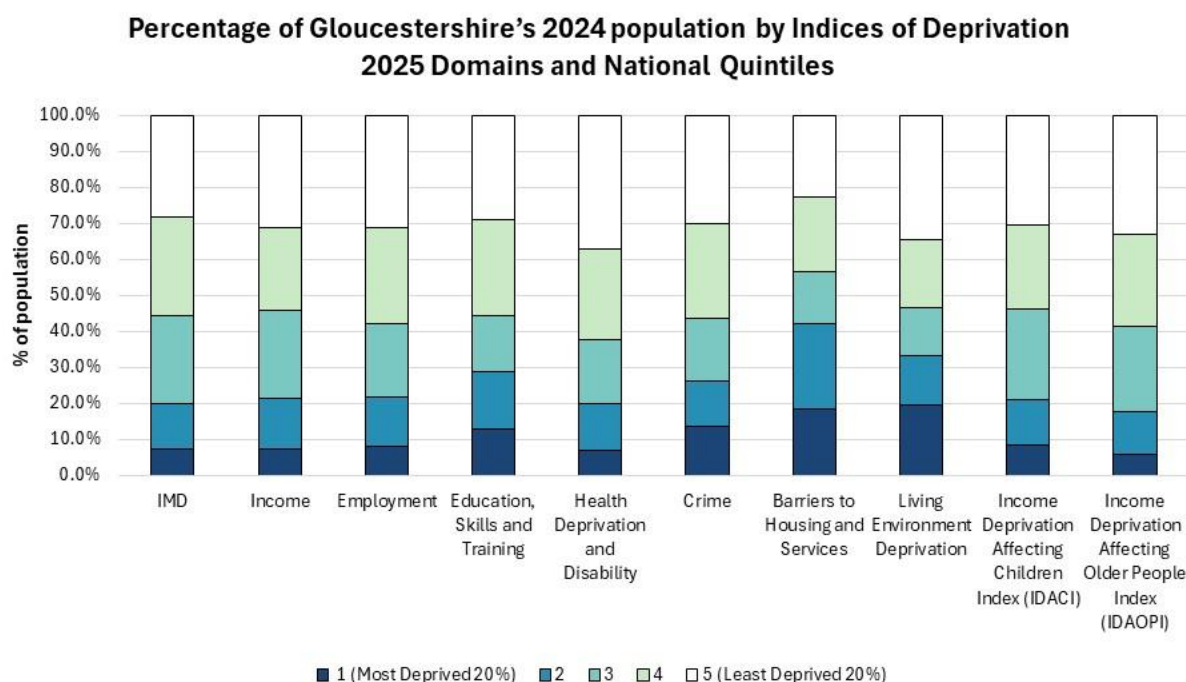
Figure 31: Percentage of Gloucestershire's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles[50]

Cheltenham

Figure 32 shows the breakdown of Cheltenham's population by national deprivation quintiles for all domains of deprivation and the supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. Cheltenham's worst performing domain is crime with 27.9% of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

In contrast barriers to housing and services is the best performing domain with 76.0% of the population living in areas amongst the least deprived 20%, and no residents living in areas amongst the top three most deprived quintiles.

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[50] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS

Percentage of Cheltenham's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles
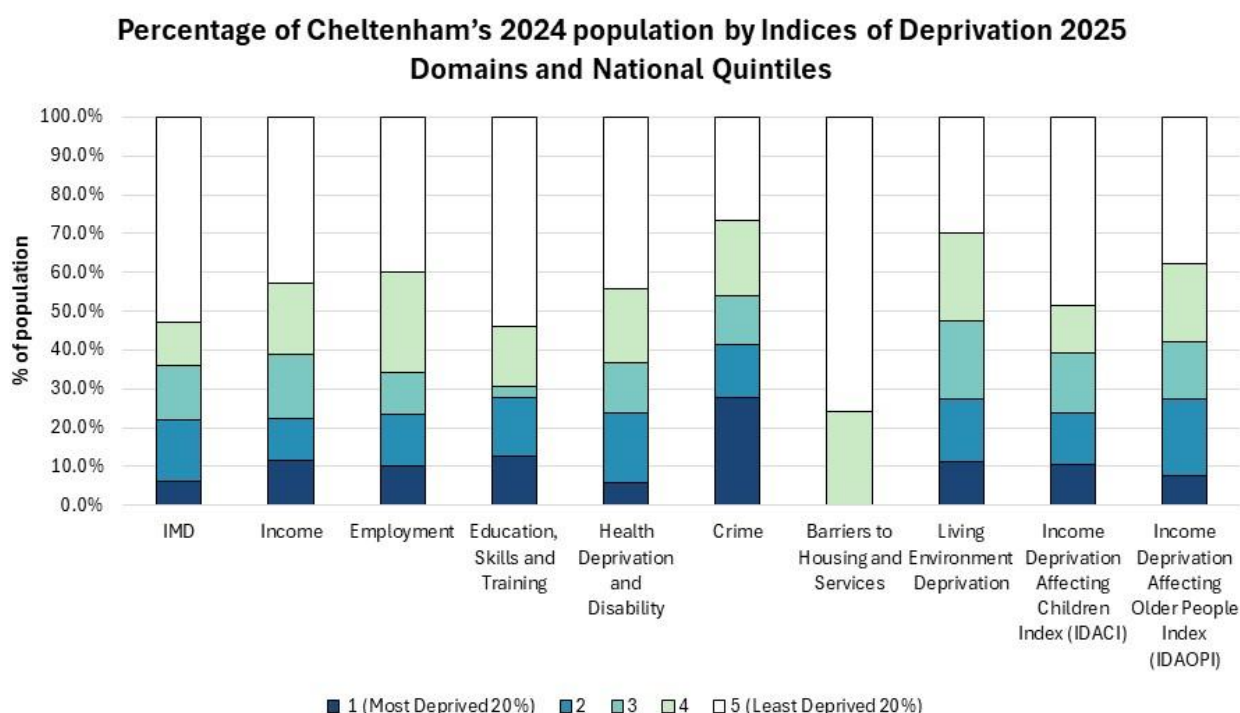
Figure 32: Percentage of Cheltenham's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles[51]

Cotswold

Figure 33 shows the breakdown of Cotswold's population by national deprivation quintiles for all domains of deprivation and the supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. Cotswold's worst performing domain is barriers to housing and services with 46.1% of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

In contrast no Cotswold residents live in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally when looking at crime, income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people.

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[51] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS

Percentage of Cotswold's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles
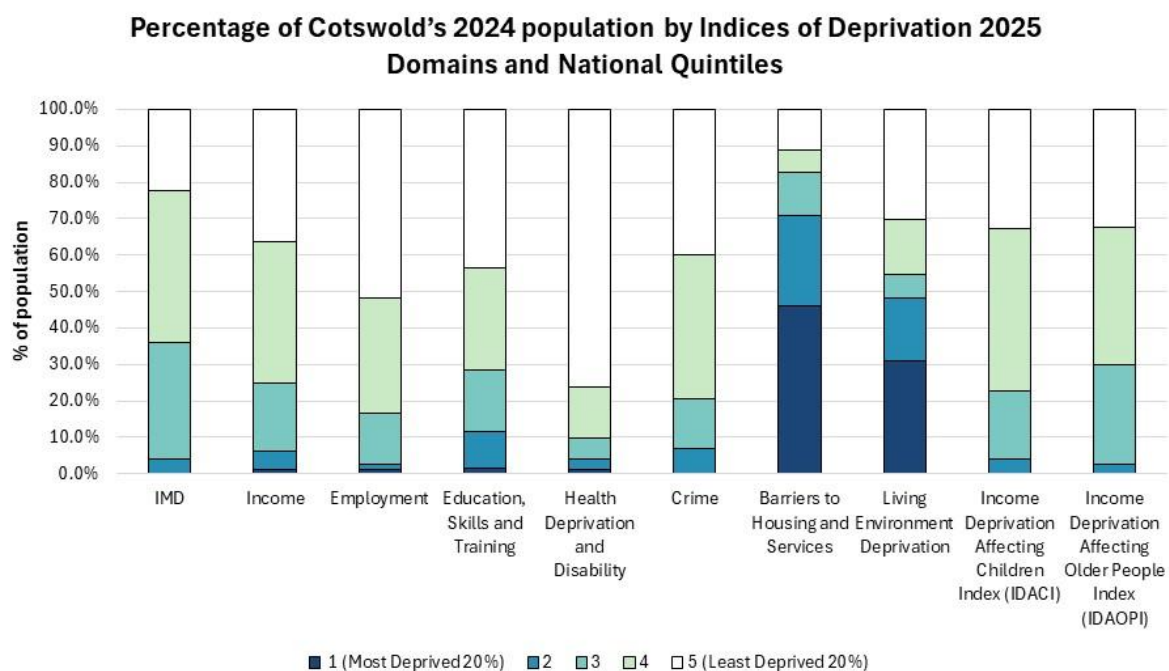
Figure 33: Percentage of Cotswold's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles[52]

Forest of Dean

Figure 34 shows the breakdown of Forest of Dean's population by national deprivation quintiles for all domains of deprivation and the supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. Forest of Dean's worst performing domain is barriers to housing and services with 46.8% of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

In contrast no Forest of Dean residents live in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally when looking at health deprivation and disability.

Percentage of Forest of Dean's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles
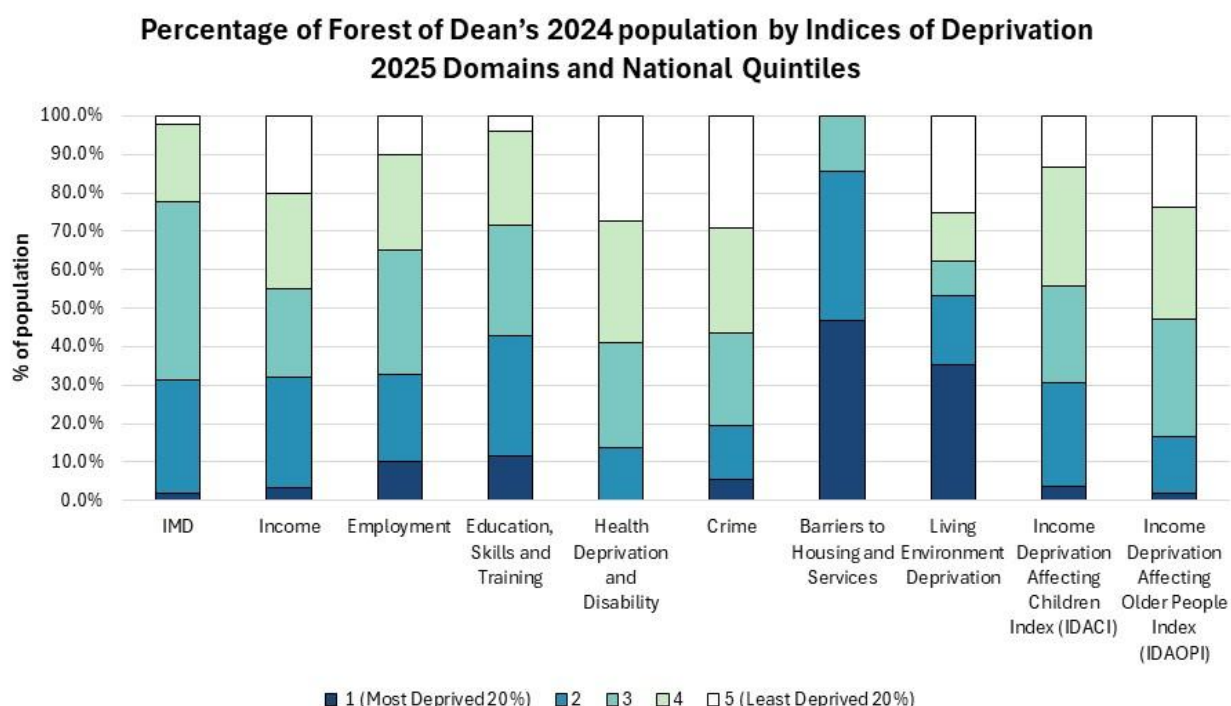

Figure 34: Percentage of Forest of Dean's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles[53]

Gloucester

Figure 35 shows the breakdown of Gloucester's population by national deprivation quintiles for all domains of deprivation and the supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. Gloucester's worst performing domain is education, skills, and training where 34.9% of the population live in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

In contrast barriers to housing and services is the best performing domain with 1.2% of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

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[53] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS

Percentage of Gloucester's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles
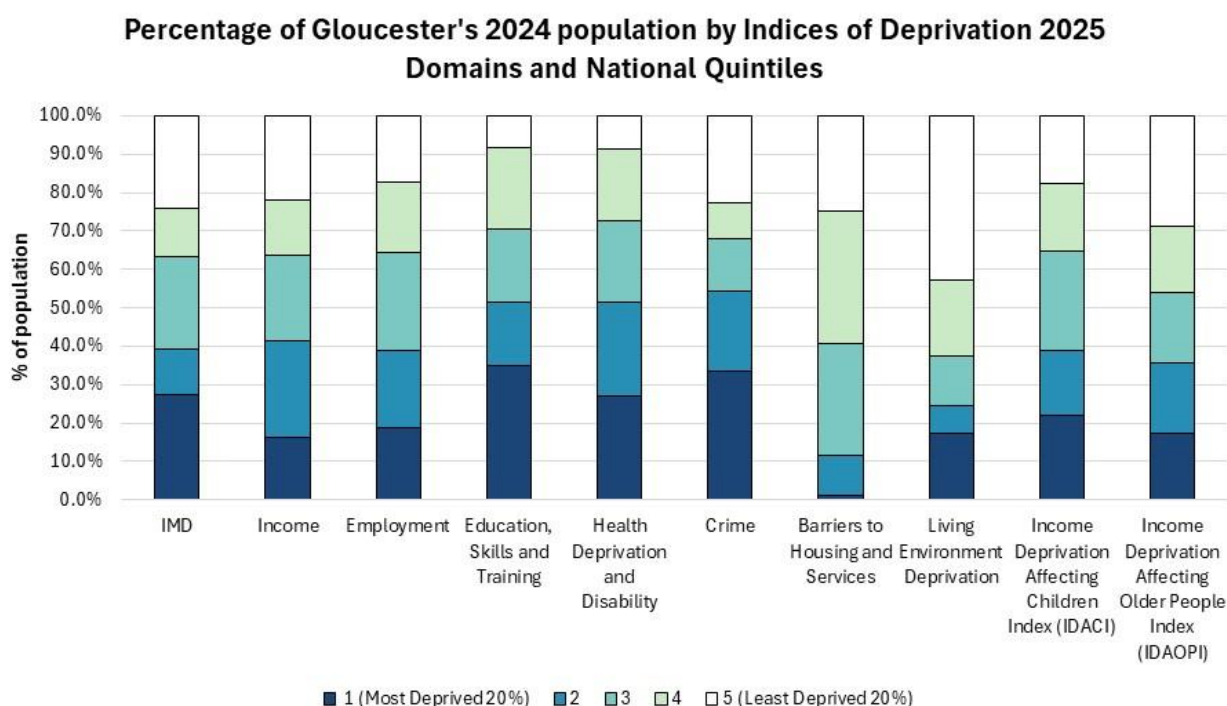

Figure 35: Percentage of Gloucester's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles[54]

Stroud

Figure 36 shows the breakdown of Stroud's population by national deprivation quintiles for all domains of deprivation and the supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. Stroud's worst performing domain is barriers to housing and services with 20.9% of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

In contrast no Stroud residents live in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally when looking at health deprivation and disability, income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people.

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[54] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS

Percentage of Stroud's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles
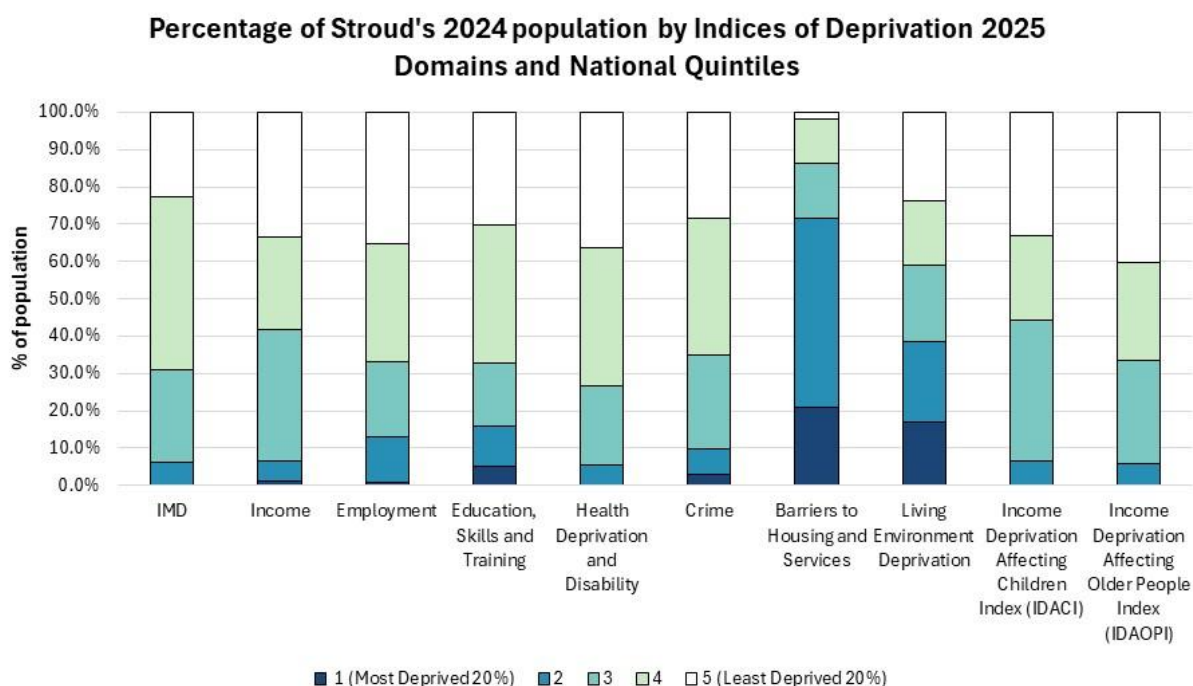

Figure 36: Percentage of Stroud's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles[55]

Tewkesbury

Figure 37 shows the breakdown of Tewkesbury's population by national deprivation quintiles for all domains of deprivation and the supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. Tewkesbury's worst performing domain is barriers to housing and services with 11.4% of the population living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally. This was closely followed by living environment with 11.1% of residents living in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally.

In contrast no Tewkesbury residents live in areas amongst the most deprived 20% nationally when looking at health deprivation and disability.

Percentage of Tewkesbury's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles

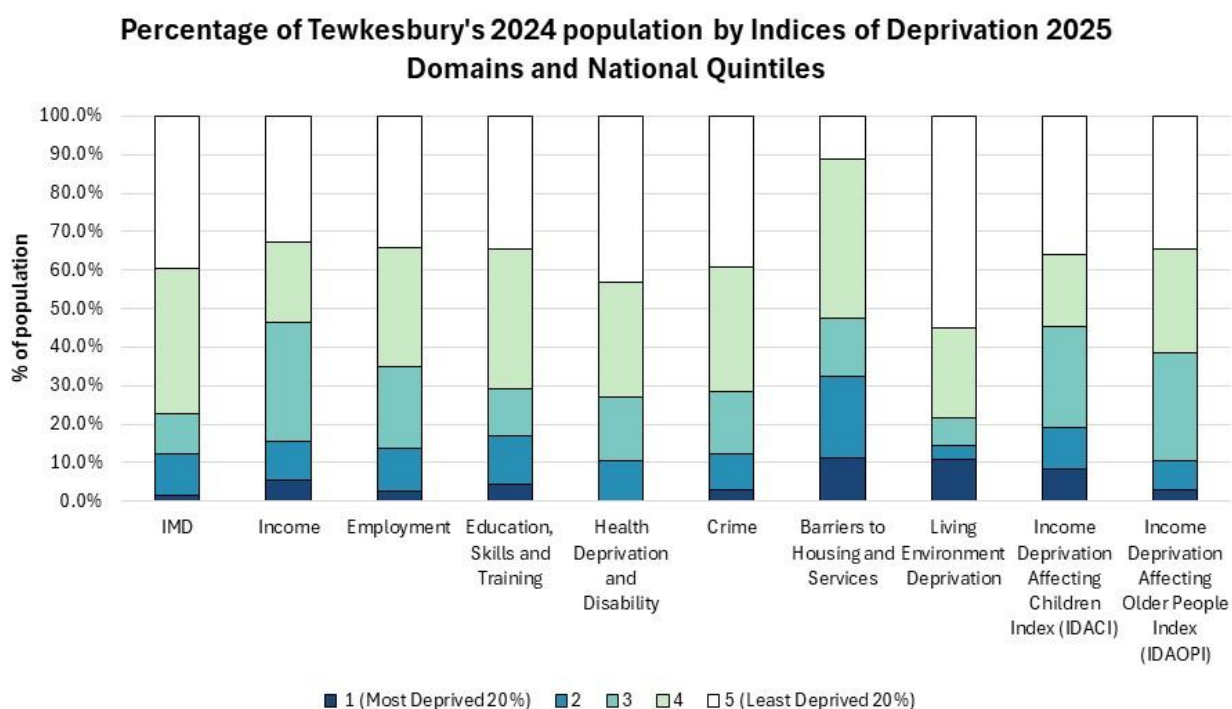Legend: 1 (Most Deprived 20%) 2 3 4 5 (Least Deprived 20%)

Figure 37: Percentage of Tewkesbury's 2024 population by Indices of Deprivation 2025 Domains and National Quintiles[56]

Change over time

The Indices of Deprivation is designed to measure as accurately as possible the relative distribution of deprivation at a small area level at a point in time. They are not designed to provide backwards comparability with previous versions of the Indices.

Since the Indices of Deprivation were last produced in 2019 there have been major methodological changes:

- The number of indicators has risen from 39 to 55, 20 new indicators have been incorporated, 3 indicators have been removed, and 14 indicators have been significantly modified.
- The unit of geography has changed, the 2019 Indices of Deprivation used the 2011 Lower Super Output Areas of which there were 32,844 nationally, the 2025 Indices of Deprivation uses the 2021 Lower Super Output Areas of which there were 33,755 nationally.
- There have also been changes to the way the Indices are calculated,

These changes mean that trends between 2019 and 2025 may reflect methodological updates rather than genuine differences and should therefore be

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[56] Indices of Deprivation 2025, MHCLG and Mid 2024 Population Estimates, ONS

interpreted with caution. For this reason, analysis looking at change will be high level and will not look at domains or Lower Super Output Areas in detail.

Proportion of the population living in the most deprived areas

Resource allocation and grant funding is often influenced by the proportion of the population living in areas amongst the 10% and 20% most deprived nationally.

Figure 38 shows the proportion of Gloucestershire's population living in areas amongst the most deprived 10% nationally is largely unchanged with the figure standing at 3.2% in 2019 and 3.1% in 2025.

The difference when looking at the proportion of people living in areas amongst the 20% most deprived is slightly more noticeable, with the figure standing at 7.9% in 2019 and 7.3% in 2025, however it is still minimal. It is also worth noting these differences may be due to methodological changes rather than genuine differences.
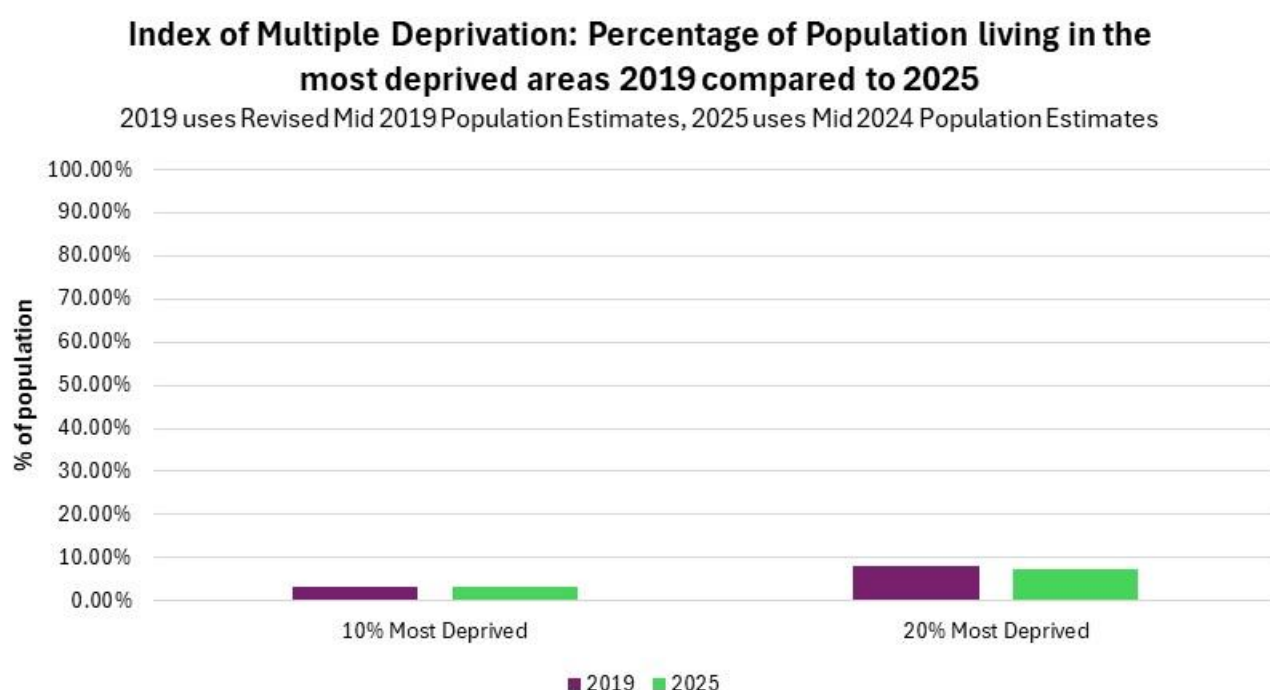

Figure 38: Index of Multiple Deprivation: Percentage of Population living in the most deprived areas 2019 compared to 2025[57]

Persistent deprivation

A focus on the areas amongst the 10% most deprived nationally suggests deprivation is persistent, 83% of the areas amongst the most deprived 10%

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[57] Indices of Deprivation 2025 and 2019, MHCLG and Mid 2024 and Mid 2019 (revised) Population Estimates, ONS

nationally according to the 2025 Index were in the same decile in 2019 and 2015. This finding is not unique to Gloucestershire, it is also reflected at a national level.

Figure 39: Areas amongst the most deprived 10% nationally for IMD in 2025,2019 and 2015[58]

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[58] Indices of Deprivation 2025, 2019 and 2015, MHCLG