Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2025 – Analysis of change

Data and Intelligence team

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Background to the IoD 2025

The slides in this section explore the key points:

- **Indices of Deprivation 2025** (IoD2019) is a **suite of measures**, including **IMD2025** (the **official measure** of **relative deprivation** for neighbourhoods) revising IoD 2019

- **Poverty** and **Deprivation** have **different meanings**; **poverty** is **lacking income** to meet **financial needs** and **deprivation** is **more than poverty**; **lacking** not just income but **any kind** of **resources** or opportunities.

- The measured level of **experienced deprivation** for a **neighbourhood** are **not deterministic** for their **individuals;** many non-deprived people live in deprived areas and vice versa

- Neighbourhoods are **ranked relatively**, what this means is it's about the ranked relationship, so the **100th most deprived** neighbourhood **will not** have a deprivation score **twice (2x) as deprived** as the **200th most deprived** neighbourhood

- MHCLG published in **October 2025** an update to the **Indices of Deprivation (IoD 2025)**, last updated in 2019

- The **Indices of Deprivation (IoD)** is a **suite of measures** of **multiple dimensions** for neighbourhood deprivation at a small area level (Lower Layer Super Output Areas – LSOAs)

- **Index of Multiple Deprivation** (IMD2025), one of these dimensions, is the **official measure** of **relative deprivation** for **neighbourhoods** in England

- The Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) with the team at deprivation.org were commissioned to update the IoD, by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

- **New** and **revised datasets**, **methodologies** and **geographies** have been used to produce the **IoD 2025**, so are **less directly comparable** to previous indices

- Within the IoD, **deprivation** refers to **people's unmet needs;** a **lack of access** to **opportunities** and **resources** which we might expect in our society

- People may be **living in poverty** if **lacking financial resources** to meet their needs, but people can be regarded as **deprived** if they **lack any kind of resources**, not just income. Social expectations may change, but deprivation remains.

- These measures refer to the **level of deprivation** a **neighbourhood experiences**, it's not **deterministic** for an **individual**; you can have an affluent person living in the most deprived areas, also people struggling financially living in the more affluent areas

- **IoD25** is designed to **identify** and **measure** specific aspects of **deprivation**, **not measures** of **affluence**

- IoD25 ranks **all neighbourhoods** in England according to their level of multiple deprivation **relative** to that of other areas

- **Lowest ranking** LSOAs (where '**1' is worst**) can be referred to as the **'most deprived'**

- There is **no definitive threshold** above which an area is described as '**deprived'**

- Across the IoD25, deprivation is measured on a **relative** rather than an **absolute scale**, so a neighbourhood ranked **100th is more deprived** than a neighbourhood **ranked 200th**, but this does **not mean** it is twice **as deprived**

- Many **non-deprived people** live in **deprived areas**, and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas

Data in the IoD 2025

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The slides in this section explore the key points:

- **Indices of Deprivation 2025** (IoD2019) are available at different geographies; Upper Tier Local Authority (UTLA), Lower Tier Local Authority (LTLA) and Neighbourhood Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA).

- **55 indicators** are use in **7 domains** (combined with different domain weighting for an overall IMD domain).

- **3 domains** are **split into two** for **extra sub domains**.

- An additional **two supplementary indices** have income data pulled out for a life course split, separately looking at Children and Older People)

- There are detailed slides showing for indicators components for the 7 domains. For **4 domains** the underlying indicator data used have **remained similar** and for 3 **domains underlying data** is **completely new** or **substantially modified**, making it tricky to compare the overall IMD 2025 with IMD2019

IoD2025 is calculated for area geographies; Integrated Care Board (ICB), Upper Tier Local Authority (UTLA), Lower Tier Local Authority (LTLA) and Neighbourhood Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA).

This analysis looks at **LTLA** and **LSOA level** in relation to **Southampton** and its **LSOA neighbourhoods**
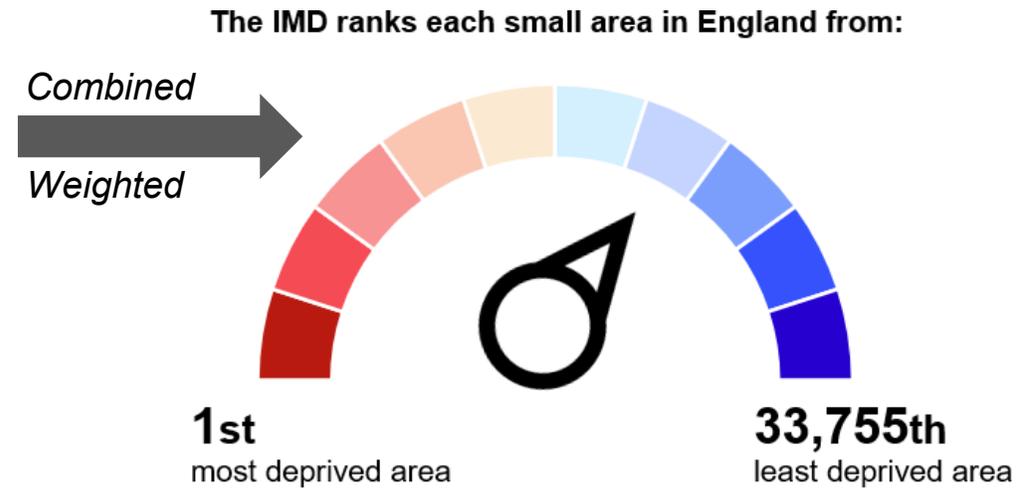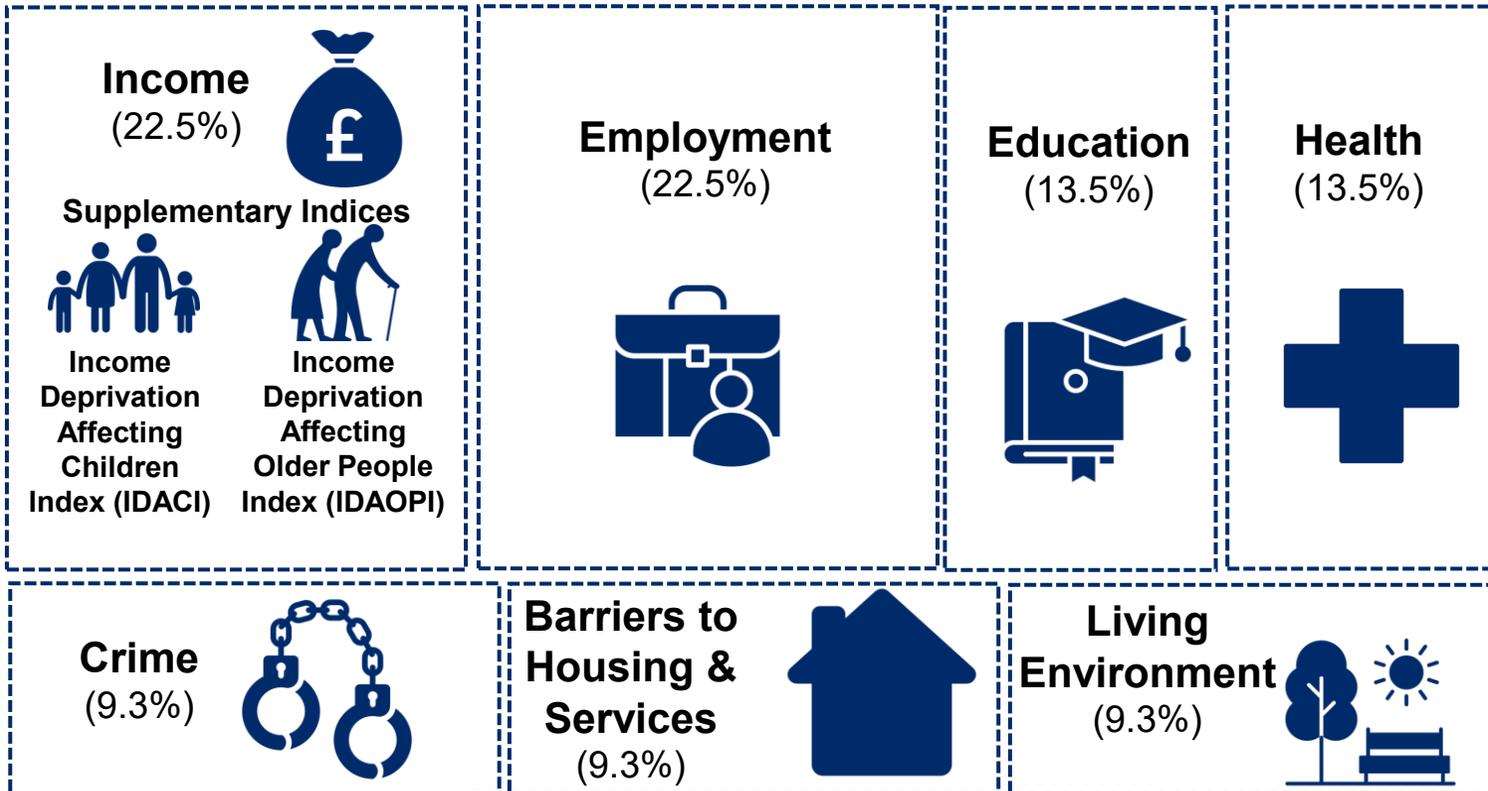
Lower Tier Local Authority (LTLA)

- Definition: An administrative area with elected officials and governmental responsibilities

- Count: 296 LAs

Neighbourhoods (Lower Layer Super Output Area – LSOA)

- Definition: A statistical area with an average population of 1,500 residents or 650 households

- Count: 33,755 LSOAs or 152 LSOAs in Southampton

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- The IoD ranks each of the 33,755 neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in England by their level of deprivation in each domain shown below. They are combined with the percentage weighting (shown by the different sized boxes) to make the combined Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2025).

Income (22.5%)

Supplementary Indices

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

Employment (22.5%)

Education (13.5%)

Health (13.5%)

Crime (9.3%)

Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3%)

Living Environment (9.3%)

Combined

Weighted

The IMD ranks each small area in England from:

1st most deprived area

33,755th least deprived area

Ranks are split into 10 equal groups known as deciles (or 5 equal groups known as quintiles)

How can the IoD2025 be used?

✓ It **can** be used to:	✗ It **cannot** be used to:

✓ It **can** be used to:

- **Compare** small areas across **England**

- Identify the **most deprived small areas**

- **Explore** the domains (or **types**) of **deprivation**

- **Compare** larger administrative areas with **each other** e.g. **local authorities** (LAs)

- Look at **changes** in **relative deprivation** between iterations (i.e. **changes in ranks**)

✗ It **cannot** be used to:

- Quantify how **deprived** a **small area** is

- **Identify** deprived **people**

- Say how **affluent** a place is

- Compare with **small areas** in other **UK countries** (e.g. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)

- Measure **absolute change** in deprivation over time

The main 7 domains measure the following:

- **Income** - measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to **low income after housing costs incurred**
  - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) – measures the proportion of **all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families** using data in the **income** domain
  - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) – measures the proportion of all those **aged 60 or over** who **experience income deprivation** using data in the **income** domain

- **Employment** - measures the proportion of the **working age population** in an area **involuntarily excluded** from the **labour market**

- **Education, Skills &Training** - measures the **lack of attainment** and **skills** in the **local population**

- **Health Deprivation & Disability** - measures the **risk of premature death** and the **impairment** of **quality of life** through **poor physical** or **mental health**

- **Barriers to Housing & Services** - measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services

- **Living Environment** - measures the quality of the local environment

- **Crime** - measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level

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Methodology has changed compared to IMD 2019:

55 underlying indicators (Number of indicators used for IoD 2025 **increased from 39 to 55**)

- 20 new indicators introduced
- 3 indicators removed
- 14 indicators significantly modified
- 21 indicators updated

Differing change by domain

- Crime and Living Environment completely overhauled
- Barriers to Housing & Services majority new/modified
- Other domains majority similar

Domain	Indicator count			% changed vs. 2019
	Total	New	Significantly modified	
Income	9	1	3	44%
Employment	13	5	0	38%
Education, Skills & Training	6	1	1	33%
Barriers to Housing & Services	7	4	2	86%
Living Environment	6	3	3	100%
Health & Disability	7	1	2	43%
Crime	8	5	3	100%

Income Deprivation

- Adults and children in Income Support benefit units
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance benefit units
- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance benefit units
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) benefit units
- Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units 'out of work'
- Adults and children in Universal Credit 'in-work' conditionality groups with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs)
- Adults and children in Housing Benefit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs)
- Adults and Children in Tax Credit benefit units with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs)
- Asylum seeker adults and children in dispersed accommodation in receipt of support

Employment Deprivation

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
- Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
- Claimants of New Style Employment and Support Allowance
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance
- Claimants of Carer's 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

Education, Skills &Training Deprivation

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

Changes to indicators
- New
- Significantly modified

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Data and methodology - Underlying indicators change detail

Health Deprivation and Disability

- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio
- Years of Potential Life Lost
- Acute Morbidity
- Mental health sub-component 1: Suicide
- Mental health sub-component 2: Hospital admissions
- Mental health sub-component 3: Prescribing data
- Mental health sub-component 4: Health benefits

Crime

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

Barriers to Housing and Services

- Connectivity Score
- Housing affordability
- Household overcrowding
- Statutory Homelessness
- Core Homelessness
- Broadband speed (Digital connectivity)
- Patient-to-GP ratio

Living Environment Deprivation

- Housing in poor condition
- Housing Energy Performance Score
- Housing lacking private outdoor space
- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists
- Noise pollution

Changes to indicators
- New
- Significantly modified

IoD 2025 Local Authority level

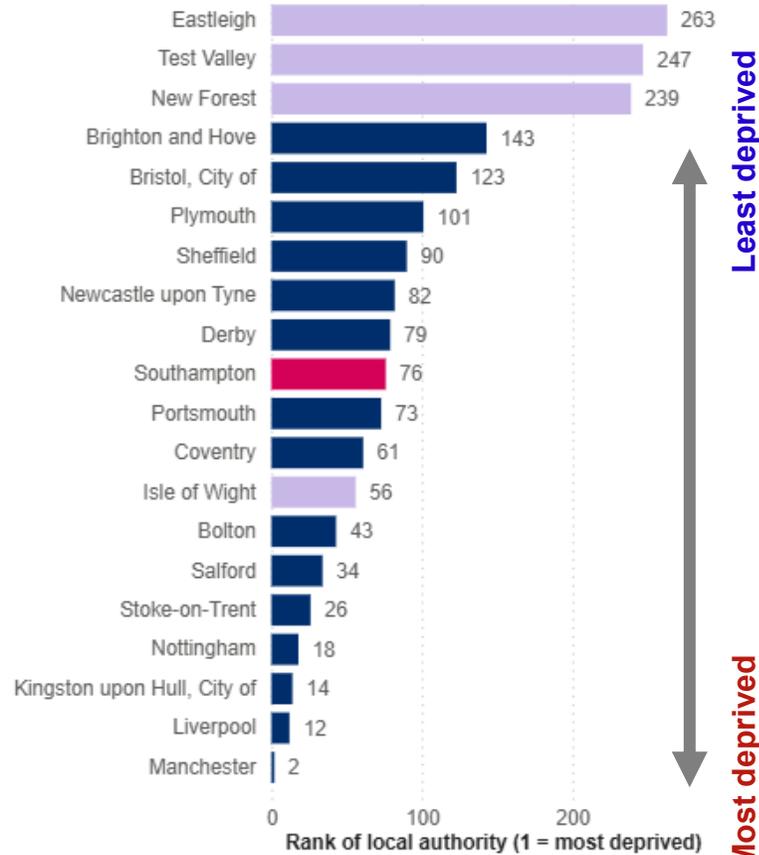The slides in this section explore the key points:

- **IMD 2025** shows Southampton is ranked **76th most deprived** (of 296 LAs), (**30% most deprived local authorities** in England). Southampton ranked **55th most deprived** for IMD19 showing a **positive ranking change** of **+21 places**

- Southampton remains **relatively more deprived** than local neighbouring areas such as **Eastleigh**, **Test Valley** and the **New Forest.** All had a **negative change** in ranking (Eastleigh -35, Test Valley -15 and New Forest -2)

- **Southampton** is ranked among **1st decile** (10% most deprived) for **Crime**, **2nd decile** for **Health Deprivation & Disability** and for both **IDACI** and **IDOPI**, **3rd decile** for **Income** and **Education, Skills & Training**, **4th decile** for **Employment** and **Living Environment** and **9th decile** for **Barriers to Housing & Services**

- The main drivers in the **positive change** were those with **largest positive domain ranking changes** were for Barriers to Housing and Services (+68) and the Living Environment (+64) domains. Whilst the **overall IMD position** of Southampton has had a **positive change** in ranking; for **health, income, employment and education** these have seen a **negative change.** These are likely **drivers** in **demand impact** for **many council services**

LA level deprivation is measured on a **relative scale** by comparing the **score** and **rank** of the **296 LTLAs** in **England**

- Based on **average rank** of LSOAs, Southampton is ranked **76th most deprived** (of 296 LAs)

- Southampton ranked in the **3rd decile** overall for IMD, placing Southampton among the **30% most deprived** local authorities nationally

- Southampton ranks **7th least deprived** among **CIPFA comparators** (statistical neighbours) based on average rank

- However, detailed map view shows **Southampton** is **relatively more deprived** than **local neighbouring areas** such as Eastleigh, Test Valley and the New Forest

IMD: Rank of LA based on average LSOA rank: Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators (2025 IMD)
Source: MHCLG 2025

Local Authority	Rank
Eastleigh	263
Test Valley	247
New Forest	239
Brighton and Hove	143
Bristol, City of	123
Plymouth	101
Sheffield	90
Newcastle upon Tyne	82
Derby	79
Southampton	76
Portsmouth	73
Coventry	61
Isle of Wight	56
Bolton	43
Salford	34
Stoke-on-Trent	26
Nottingham	18
Kingston upon Hull, City of	14
Liverpool	12
Manchester	2

Rank of local authority (1 = most deprived)

Least deprived / Most deprived

Map showing local authority deciles (2025 IMD): IMD
Source: MHCLG 2025

Decile
- 10% most deprived
- 2nd decile
- 3rd decile
- 4th decile
- 5th decile
- 6th decile
- 7th decile
- 8th decile
- 9th decile
- 10% least deprived

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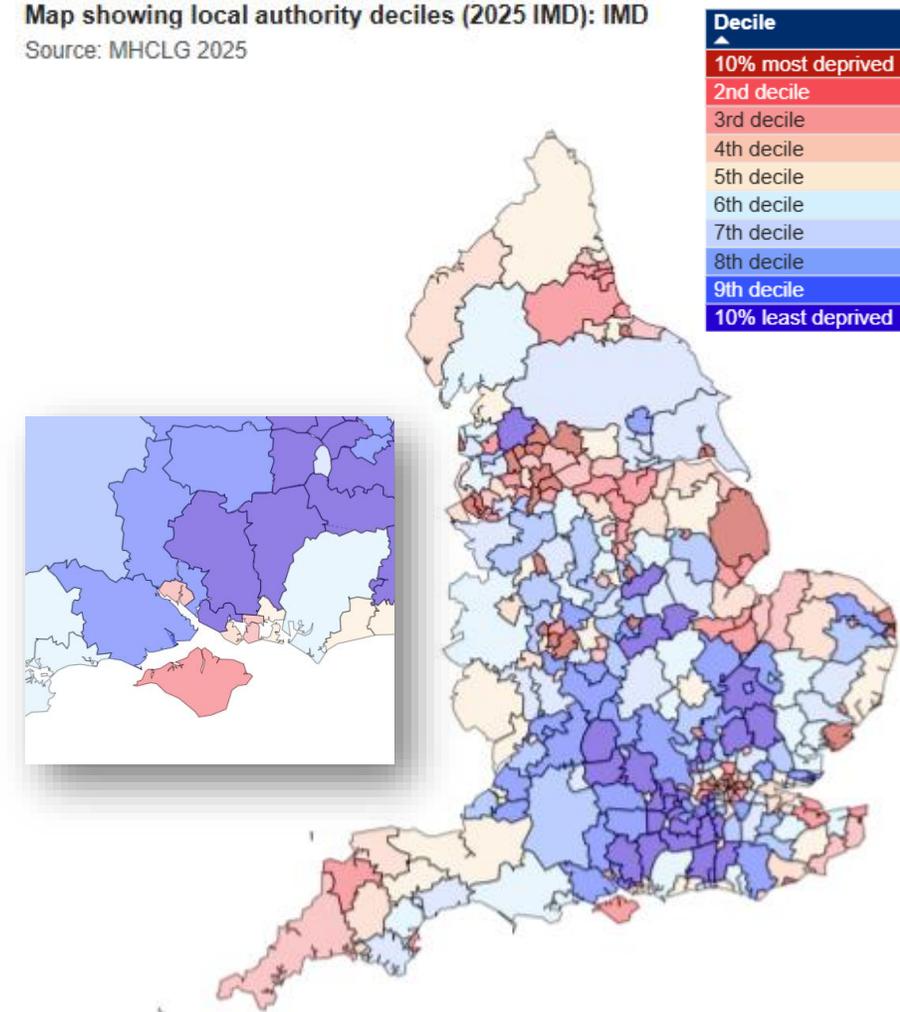
- In **2019 Southampton ranked 55ᵗʰ most deprived** (of 317 LTLAs) and in **2025 it ranked 76ᵗʰ (of 296 LTLAs) change** in ranking of **+21 places** and the 3ʳᵈ largest positive position movement of among comparators

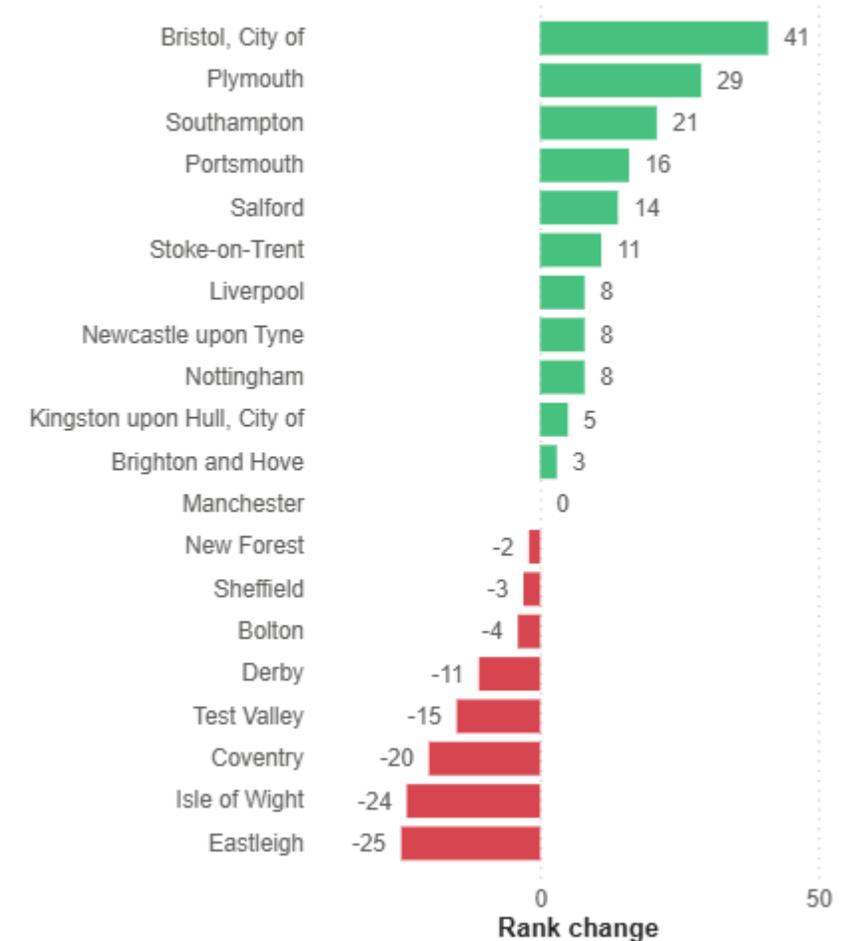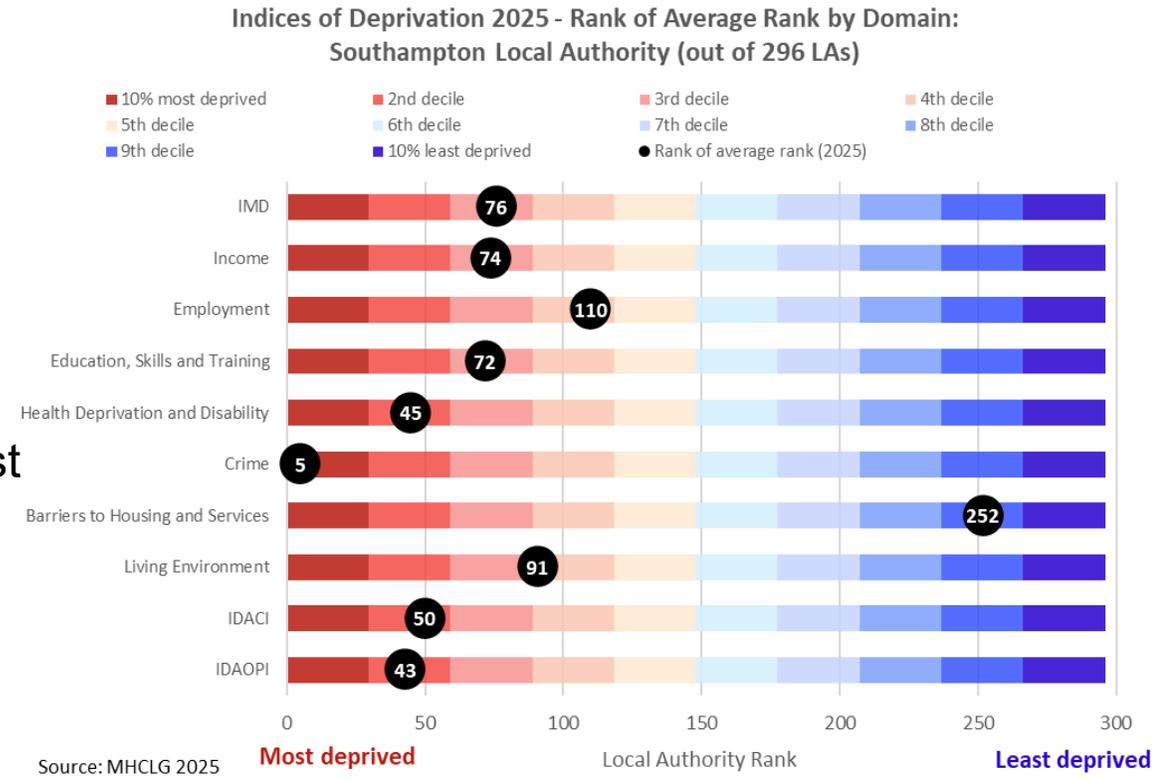- The change in rank can be seen by comparing what percentile of the country Southampton was within. In 2019 Southampton was among the **17% most deprived percent** (of LTLAs)**,** however in 2025 Southampton was in the **26% most deprived**

- Although the **relative position** for Southampton has **improved** for overall IMD, **caution** must be taken, as this does not mean an **absolute change** in terms of **deprivation**

- Amongst **comparators Bristol** improved the most in terms of rankings (+41) whilst **Coventry declined the most (-20)**

- Southampton had the **highest improvement** in ranking when comparing to **neighbouring LAs** (Portsmouth +16, New Forest -2, Eastleigh -35, Test Valley -15)

- It is **important** to understand what is **driving Southampton's change** in **ranking,** as there has been **substantial changes** in **methodology**

Change in average rank between 2019 and 2025: IMD - Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators
Source: MHCLG 2025

Area	Rank change
Bristol, City of	41
Plymouth	29
Southampton	21
Portsmouth	16
Salford	14
Stoke-on-Trent	11
Liverpool	8
Newcastle upon Tyne	8
Nottingham	8
Kingston upon Hull, City of	5
Brighton and Hove	3
Manchester	0
New Forest	-2
Sheffield	-3
Bolton	-4
Derby	-11
Test Valley	-15
Coventry	-20
Isle of Wight	-24
Eastleigh	-25

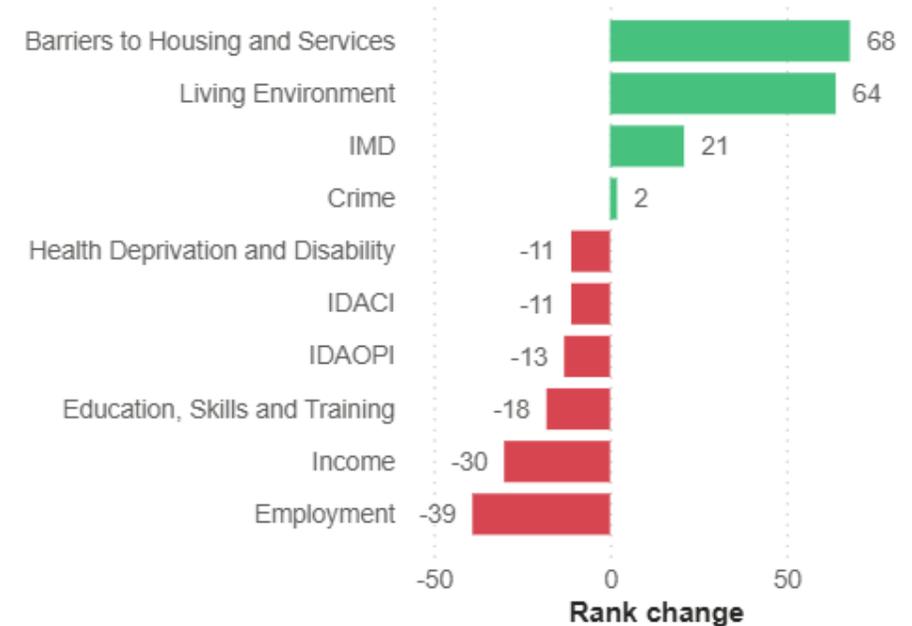Rank change

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- Southampton ranked in the **3rd decile** overall for IMD, this overall score is based on the 7 different domains

- Southampton's rank is shown for each domain on the chart
  - **1st decile** (10% most deprived) for **Crime,**
  - **2nd decile** for **Health Deprivation & Disability** and for both **IDACI** and **IDOPI,**
  - **3rd decile** for **Income** and **Education, Skills & Training**,
  - **4th decile** for **Employment** and **Living Environment** and
  - **9th decile** for **Barriers to Housing & Services**

- Southampton's relative rank shows the **highest level** of deprivation for the **Crime** domain where it ranks the 5th most deprived and 10% most deprived decile

- Southampton's relative rank shows the **lowest level** of deprivation by domain for **Barriers to Housing and Services** where it ranks 252nd across all LAs and in the 9th decile

- Domain ranks and changes will be explored in more detail in further slides

Indices of Deprivation 2025 - Rank of Average Rank by Domain: Southampton Local Authority (out of 296 LAs)

Legend:
- 10% most deprived
- 2nd decile
- 3rd decile
- 4th decile
- 5th decile
- 6th decile
- 7th decile
- 8th decile
- 9th decile
- 10% least deprived
- ● Rank of average rank (2025)

Domain	Rank
IMD	76
Income	74
Employment	110
Education, Skills and Training	72
Health Deprivation and Disability	45
Crime	5
Barriers to Housing and Services	252
Living Environment	91
IDACI	50
IDAOPI	43

Source: MHCLG 2025

Most deprived — Local Authority Rank — **Least deprived**

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- Southampton had a **positive change in rank** between 2019 and 2025 for **overall IMD** as well as **three domains**

  - Barriers to Housing and Services (+68)
  - Living Environment (+64)
  - Crime (+2)

- However, there was a **negative change in rank** for four **domains** and **both supplementary indices**

  - Health Deprivation and Disability (-11)
  - IDACI (-11)
  - IDAOPI (-13)
  - Education, Skills and Training (-18)
  - Income (-30)
  - Employment (-39)

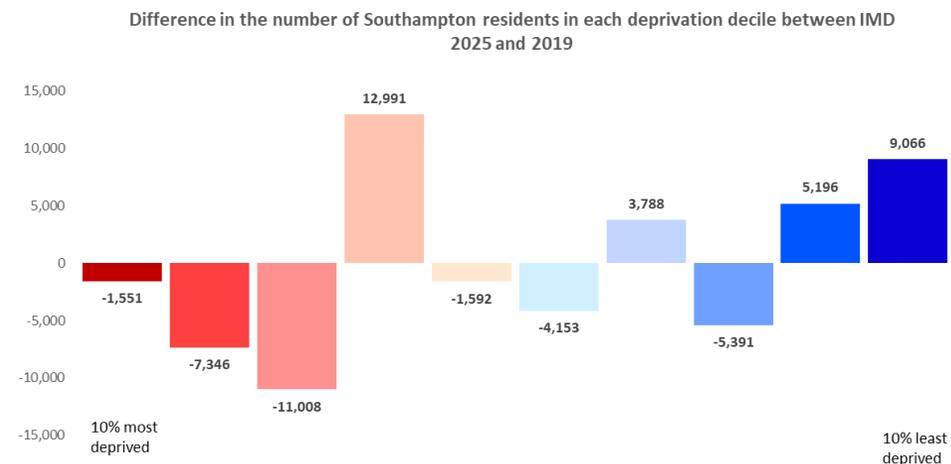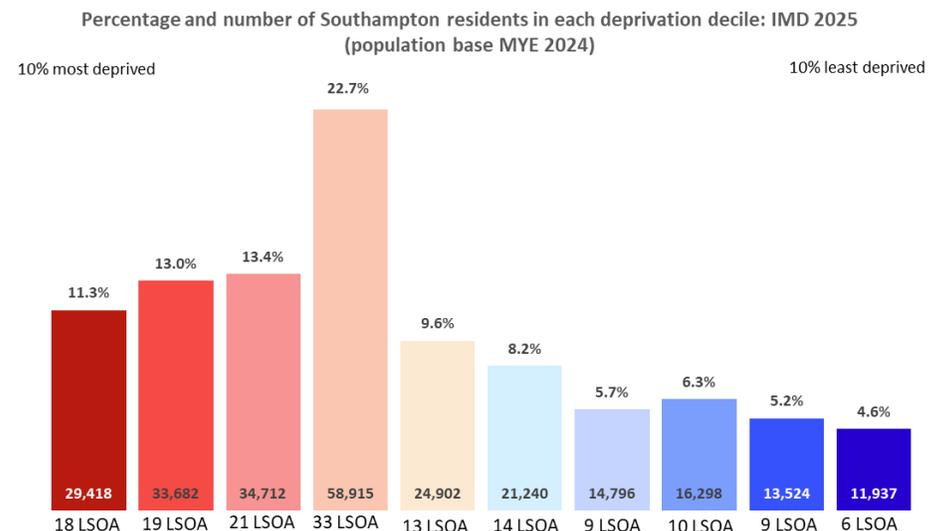Change in average rank between 2019 and 2025 by domain: Southampton

Source: MHCLG 2025

Domain	Rank change
Barriers to Housing and Services	68
Living Environment	64
IMD	21
Crime	2
Health Deprivation and Disability	-11
IDACI	-11
IDAOPI	-13
Education, Skills and Training	-18
Income	-30
Employment	-39

Southampton's **positive rank change** in **overall IMD ranking** is **primarily driven** by **positive changes** in ranking for **Barriers to Housing and Services** and the **Living Environment** domains, which have had **substantial methodology changes** between 2019 and 2025 IMD

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Resident population by deprivation decile

The slides in this section explore the key points:

- Almost a **quarter** (24.6% or 62,077 people) of Southampton's population is classified as living within the two most deprived deciles, **20% most deprived neighbourhoods;** 37 neighbourhoods or LSOAs). (IMD 2019 categorised 43 neighbourhoods in Southampton belonging to the two most deprived neighbourhood nationally)

- Just under **25,000 people (15 neighbourhoods)** are now in **two least deprived deciles** (least deprived 20%) nationally – previously in 2019 this was around 9,000 people (5 neighbourhoods)

- **1 in 9 or 11.7%** of Southampton's population live in the **10% most deprived areas** nationally, this rises to **1 in 7** (15.3%) for **under 16s**, suggesting **deprivation** has a **disproportionate** impact on **young people** in the city

Population by IMD 2025 and changes since IMD 2019

- Looking at population and population change by decile, 2025 had **-8,897** fewer Southampton residents living in the two most deprived deciles, 20% the most deprived neighbourhoods

- Almost a quarter (**24.3%**) of Southampton's population is classified as living within the two most deprived deciles, 20% most deprived neighbourhoods, nationally (**63,100** people). By age group 31.4% of under 16s and 22.4% of 60+ live in the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods

- At the other end of the scale, an extra **+14,262** people are now in two least deprived deciles nationally – previously in 2019 this was **11,199** people

- Across all ages; **11.3%** of Southampton's population live in the 10% most deprived areas nationally, the percentage increases to **16.6%** when looking at just under 16s, suggesting deprivation has a disproportionate impact on young people in the city
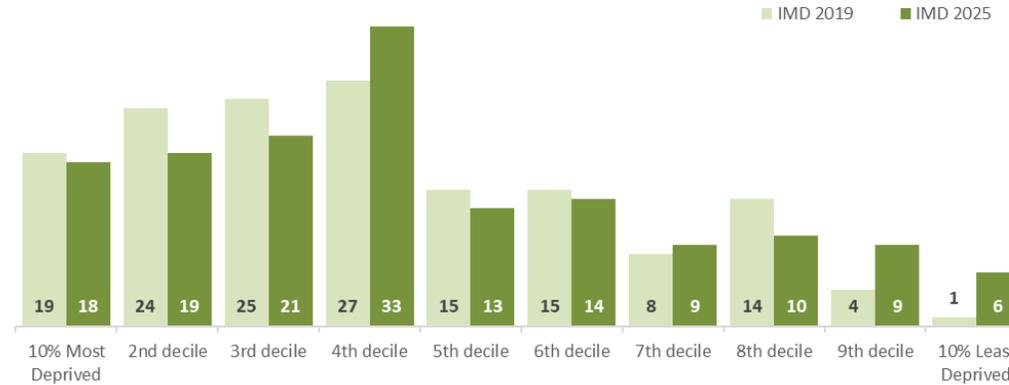
Source: MYE 2024

Percentage and number of Southampton residents in each deprivation decile: IMD 2025 (population base MYE 2024)

10% most deprived   10% least deprived

Decile	%	Number	LSOA
1	11.3%	29,418	18 LSOA
2	13.0%	33,682	19 LSOA
3	13.4%	34,712	21 LSOA
4	22.7%	58,915	33 LSOA
5	9.6%	24,902	13 LSOA
6	8.2%	21,240	14 LSOA
7	5.7%	14,796	9 LSOA
8	6.3%	16,298	10 LSOA
9	5.2%	13,524	9 LSOA
10	4.6%	11,937	6 LSOA

Difference in the number of Southampton residents in each deprivation decile between IMD 2025 and 2019

Decile	Difference
1	-1,551
2	-7,346
3	-11,008
4	12,991
5	-1,592
6	-4,153
7	3,788
8	-5,391
9	5,196
10	9,066

10% most deprived   10% least deprived

Source: MHCLG 2025, ONS MYE 2024

Decile change across domains:

- Southampton has **18 LSOA** within the **10% most deprived** in England (19 in 2019) and 6 LSOA in the 10% least deprived (1 in 2019)

- In 2025, **58 LSOA** were in the **most deprived 30%** nationally, compared to 68 in 2019, suggesting a more **uniform shift** in relative deprivation in Southampton

- **15 LSOA** were in the IMD 2025 **20% least deprived** (deciles 9 and 10), **three times** more than the **5 LSOA** for IMD 2019

Number of LSOA in overall IMD domain per deprivation IMD 2019 and 2025

IMD 2019 ■ IMD 2025

| 10% Most Deprived | 2nd decile | 3rd decile | 4th decile | 5th decile | 6th decile | 7th decile | 8th decile | 9th decile | 10% Least Deprived |
| 19 / 18 | 24 / 19 | 25 / 21 | 27 / 33 | 15 / 13 | 15 / 14 | 8 / 9 | 14 / 10 | 4 / 9 | 1 / 6 |

Source: MHCLG 2025

Change in the number of LSOAs in overall IMD domain per deprivation decile between IMD 2025 and 2019

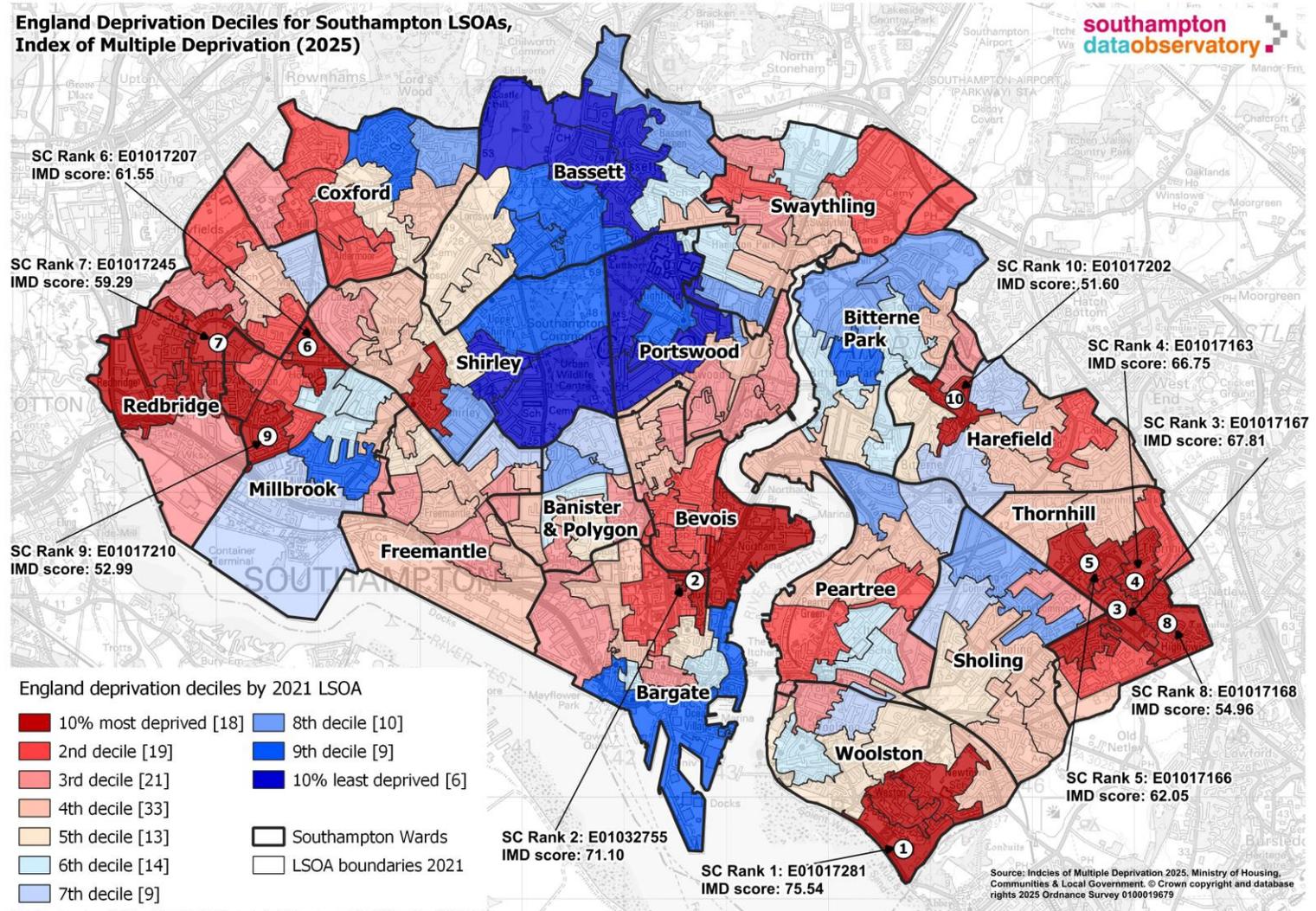10% most deprived ... 10% least deprived

-1 LSOA, -5 LSOA, -4 LSOA, +6 LSOA, -2 LSOA, -1 LSOA, +1 LSOA, -4 LSOA, +5 LSOA, +5 LSOA
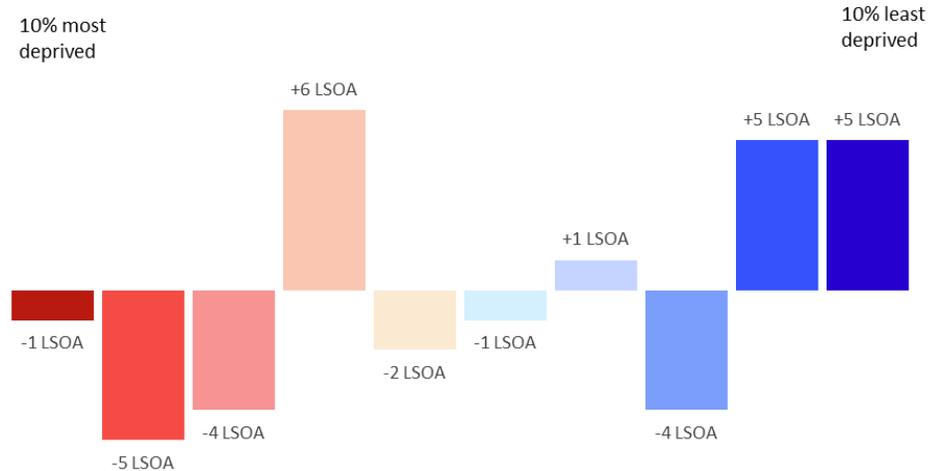
Source: MHCLG 2025

IoD 2025 Neighbourhood (LSOA) level

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LA level deprivation is measured on a relative scale by comparing the score and rank of the 33,755 LSOAs in England
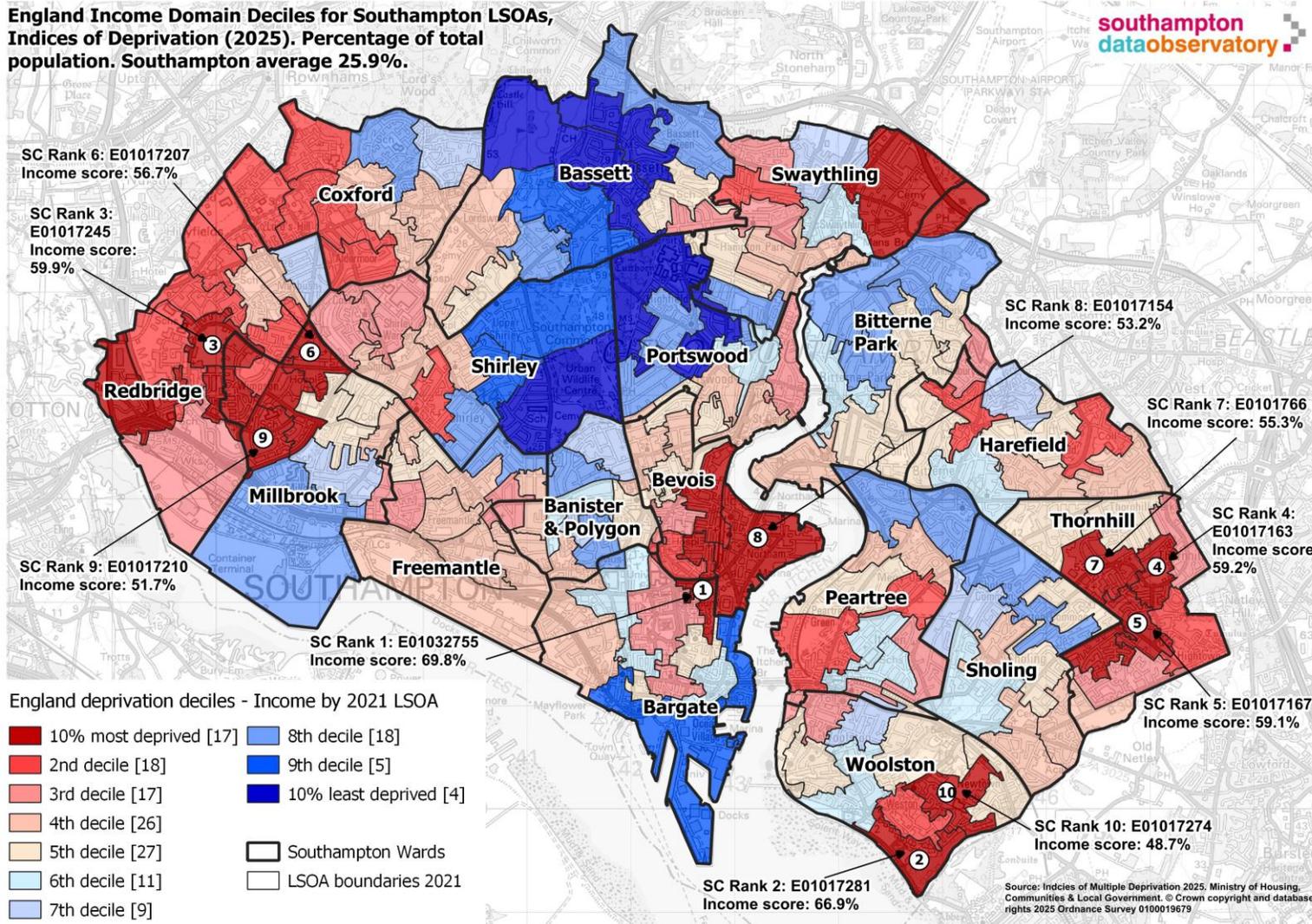
- As shown in the map Southampton has LSOAs in every decile, with the most common being the 3rd decile (21.7% of LSOAs)

- 18 LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived decile, these areas are focused in the wards of Woolston, Thornhill and Redbridge

- 6 LSOAs are in the 10% least deprived decile, these areas are focused in the wards of Bassett, Bitterne Park and Portswood
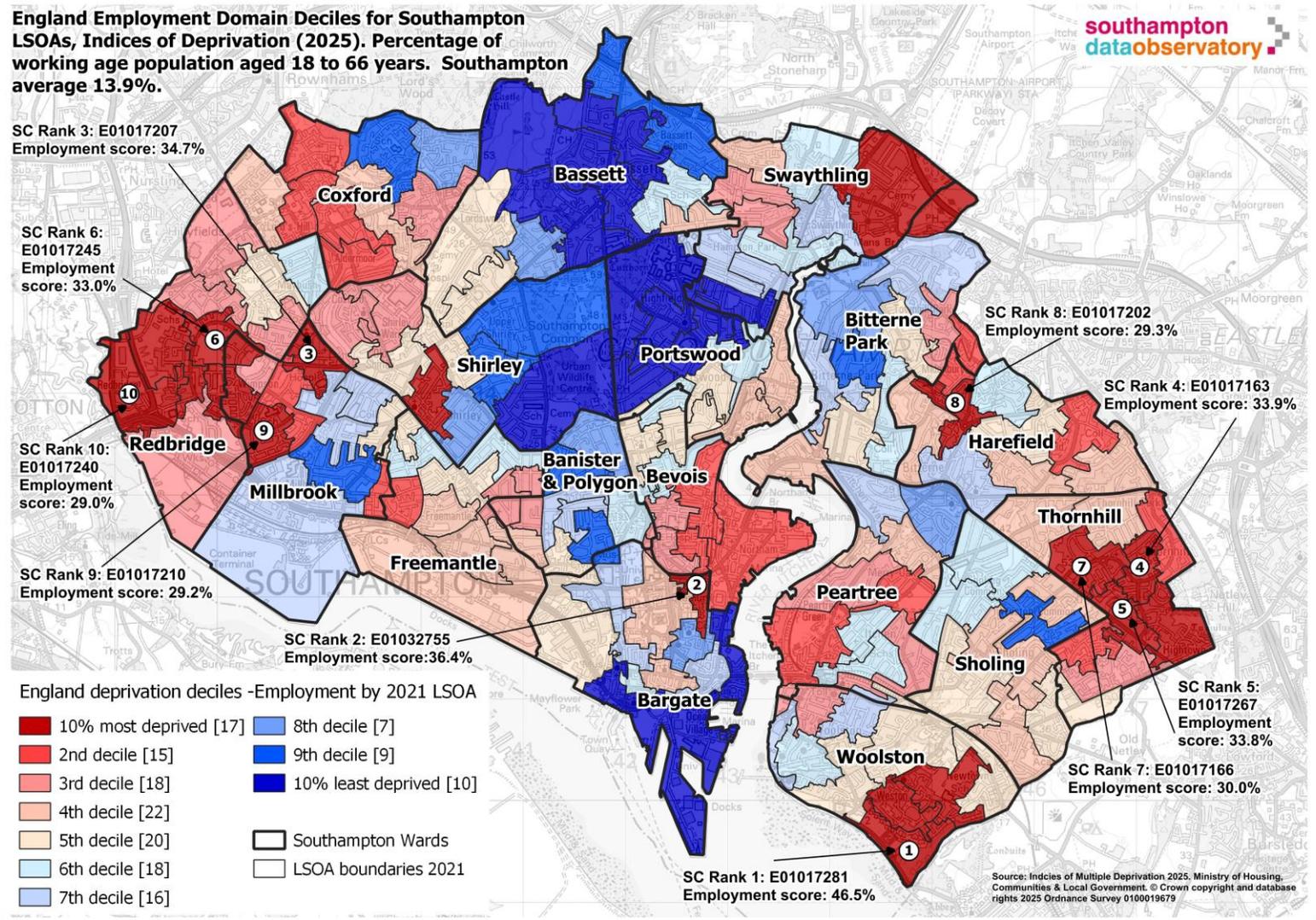

England Deprivation Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Index of Multiple Deprivation (2025)

SC Rank 6: E01017207 IMD score: 61.55
SC Rank 7: E01017245 IMD score: 59.29
SC Rank 9: E01017210 IMD score: 52.99
SC Rank 10: E01017202 IMD score: 51.60
SC Rank 4: E01017163 IMD score: 66.75
SC Rank 3: E01017167 IMD score: 67.81
SC Rank 8: E01017168 IMD score: 54.96
SC Rank 5: E01017166 IMD score: 62.05
SC Rank 2: E01032755 IMD score: 71.10
SC Rank 1: E01017281 IMD score: 75.54

England deprivation deciles by 2021 LSOA

- 10% most deprived [18]
- 2nd decile [19]
- 3rd decile [21]
- 4th decile [33]
- 5th decile [13]
- 6th decile [14]
- 7th decile [9]
- 8th decile [10]
- 9th decile [9]
- 10% least deprived [6]
- Southampton Wards
- LSOA boundaries 2021

Source: Indcies of Multiple Deprivation 2025, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100019679

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Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)
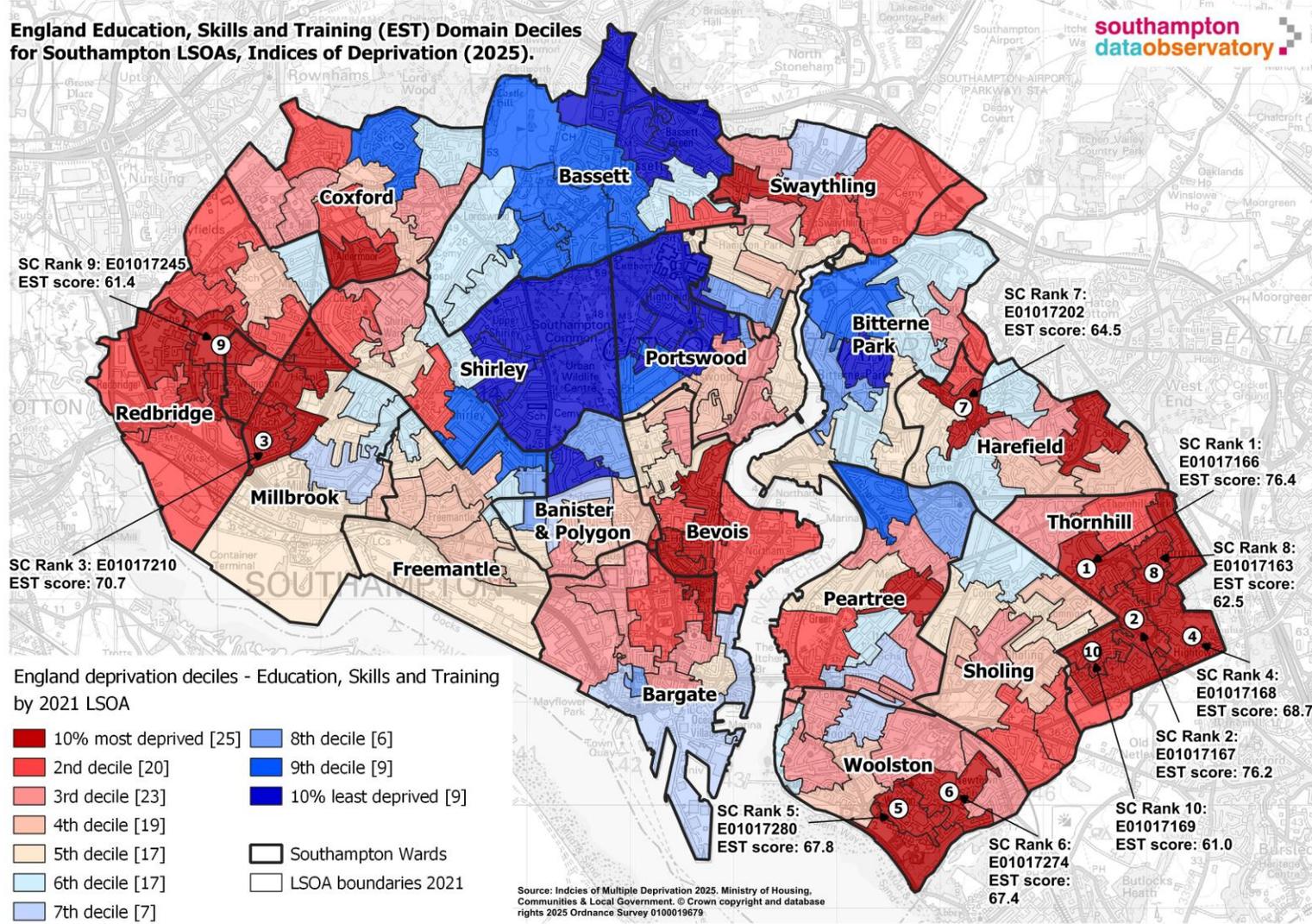

Equal | Healthier | Safer | Greener | Growing
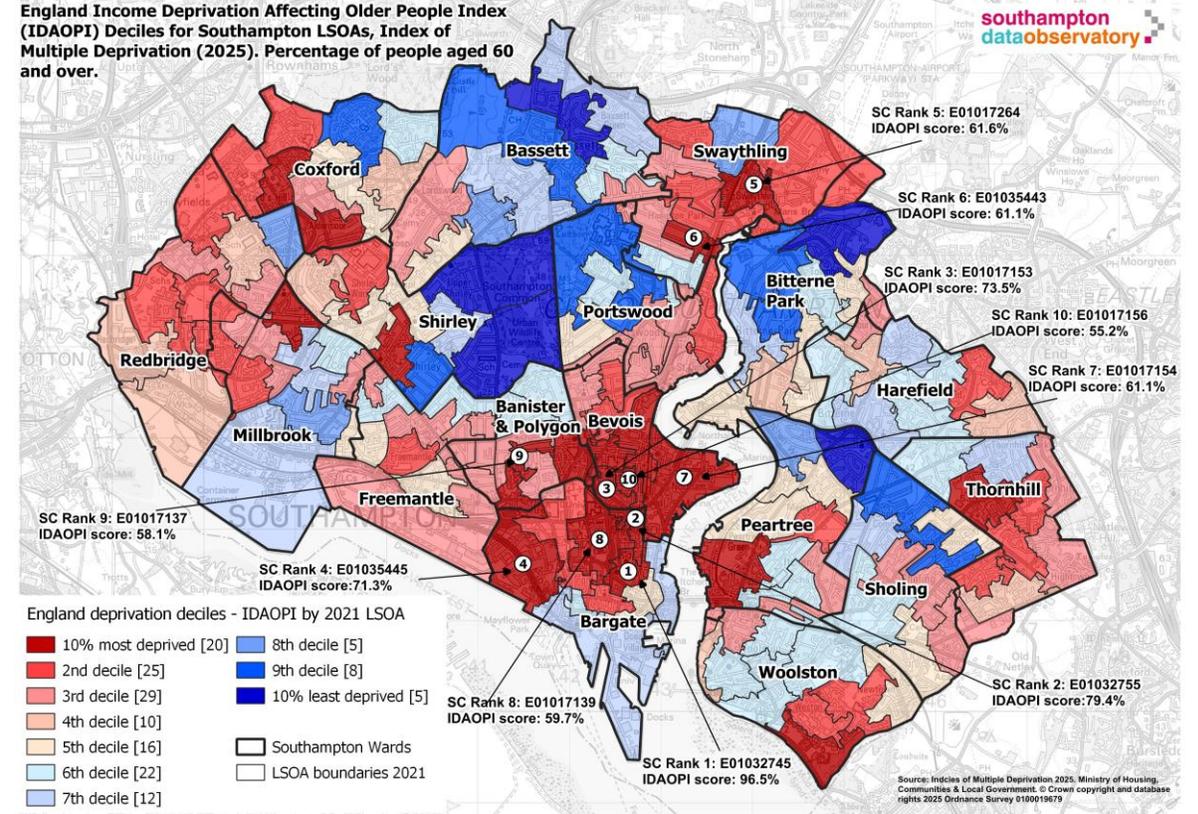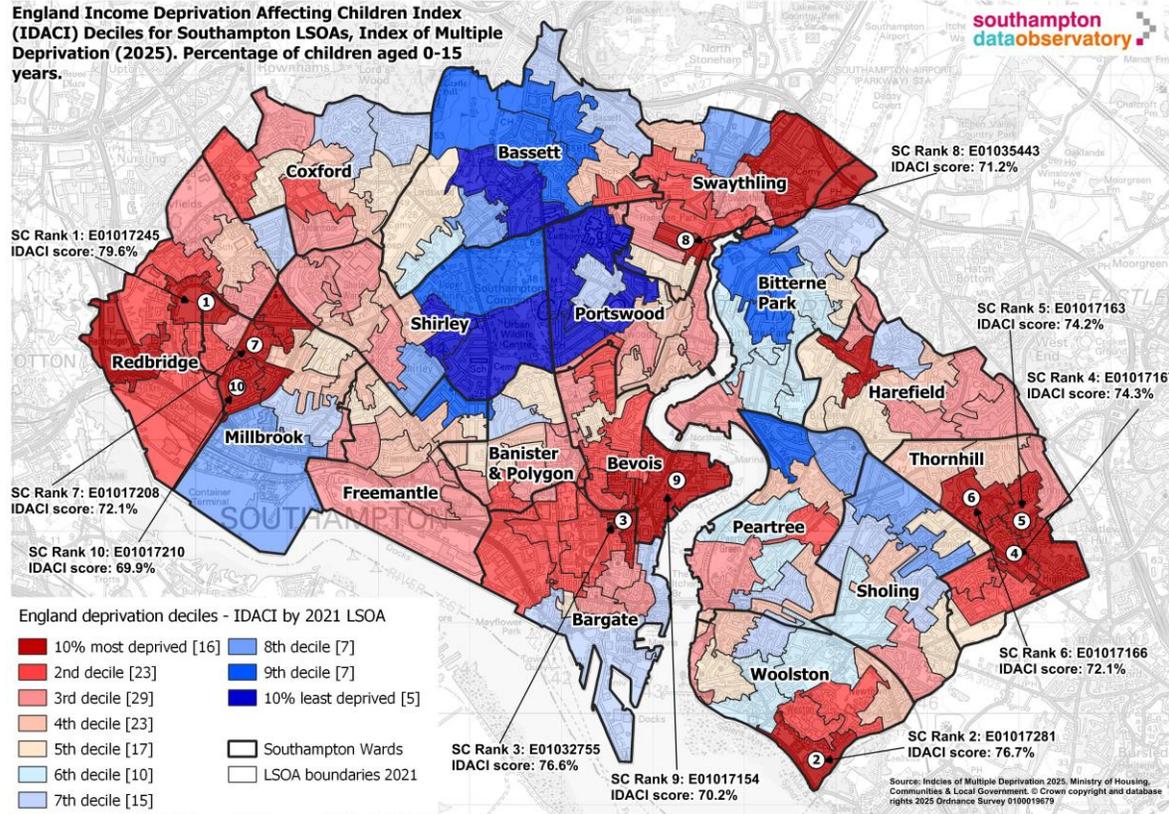
England Income Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025). Percentage of total population. Southampton average 25.9%.
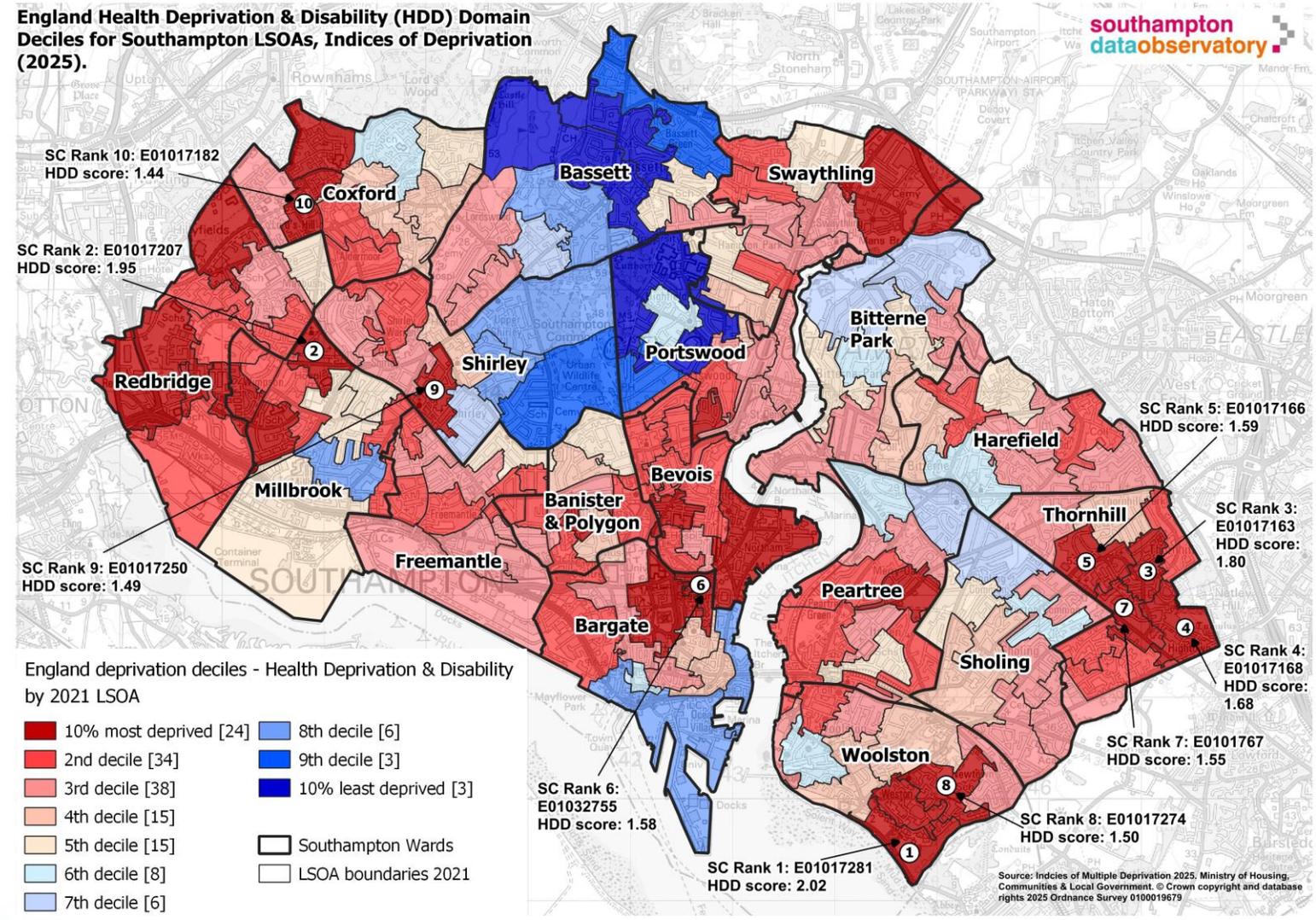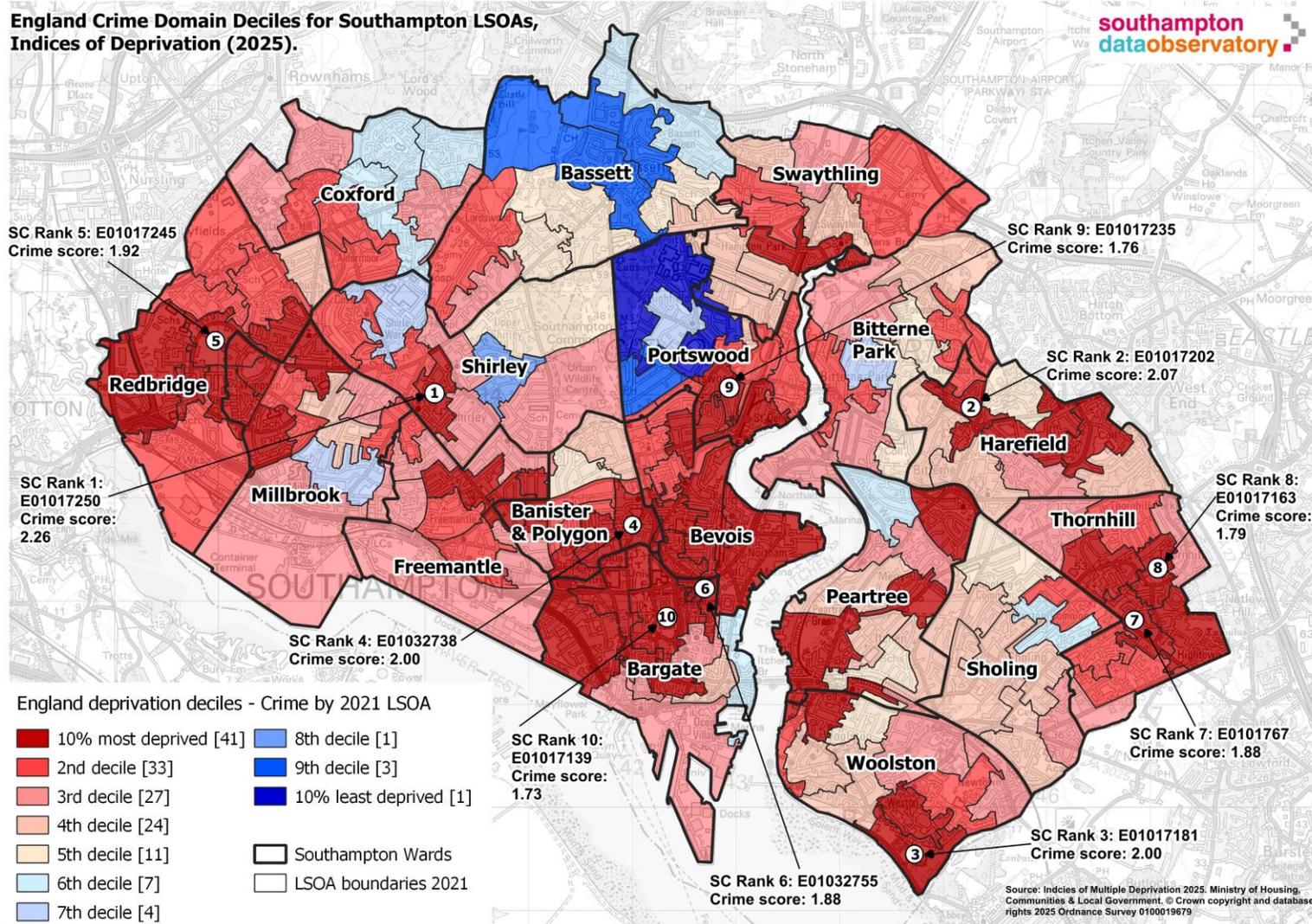
England Employment Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025). Percentage of working age population aged 18 to 66 years. Southampton average 13.9%.

England Education, Skills and Training (EST) Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).

SC Rank 9: E01017245
EST score: 61.4

SC Rank 7: E01017202
EST score: 64.5

SC Rank 1: E01017166
EST score: 76.4

SC Rank 3: E01017210
EST score: 70.7

SC Rank 8: E01017163
EST score: 62.5

SC Rank 4: E01017168
EST score: 68.7

SC Rank 2: E01017167
EST score: 76.2

SC Rank 10: E01017169
EST score: 61.0

SC Rank 5: E01017280
EST score: 67.8

SC Rank 6: E01017274
EST score: 67.4

Ward labels: Coxford, Bassett, Swaythling, Shirley, Portswood, Bitterne Park, Redbridge, Harefield, Millbrook, Banister & Polygon, Bevois, Thornhill, Freemantle, Peartree, Sholing, Woolston, Bargate

England deprivation deciles - Education, Skills and Training by 2021 LSOA

- 10% most deprived [25]
- 2nd decile [20]
- 3rd decile [23]
- 4th decile [19]
- 5th decile [17]
- 6th decile [17]
- 7th decile [7]
- 8th decile [6]
- 9th decile [9]
- 10% least deprived [9]
- Southampton Wards
- LSOA boundaries 2021

Source: Indcies of Multiple Deprivation 2025. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100019679
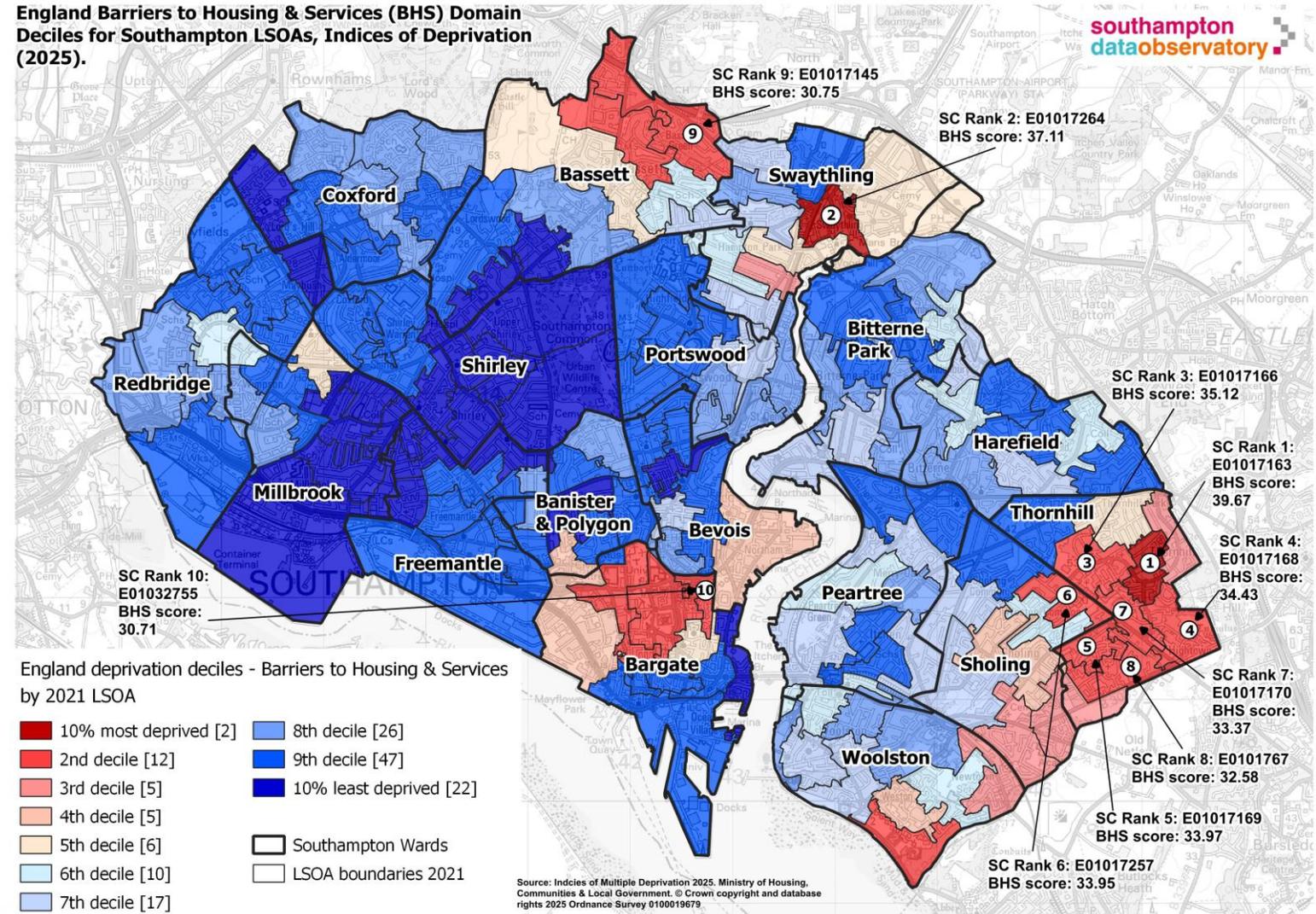
LSOA – Health Deprivation & Disability Domain

England Health Deprivation & Disability (HDD) Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).

England deprivation deciles - Health Deprivation & Disability by 2021 LSOA

- 10% most deprived [24]
- 2nd decile [34]
- 3rd decile [38]
- 4th decile [15]
- 5th decile [15]
- 6th decile [8]
- 7th decile [6]
- 8th decile [6]
- 9th decile [3]
- 10% least deprived [3]
- Southampton Wards
- LSOA boundaries 2021

SC Rank 10: E01017182 HDD score: 1.44
SC Rank 2: E01017207 HDD score: 1.95
SC Rank 9: E01017250 HDD score: 1.49
SC Rank 5: E01017166 HDD score: 1.59
SC Rank 3: E01017163 HDD score: 1.80
SC Rank 4: E01017168 HDD score: 1.68
SC Rank 7: E0101767 HDD score: 1.55
SC Rank 6: E01032755 HDD score: 1.58
SC Rank 8: E01017274 HDD score: 1.50
SC Rank 1: E01017281 HDD score: 2.02

Source: Indcies of Multiple Deprivation 2025, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100019679

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England Crime Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).

England deprivation deciles - Crime by 2021 LSOA

- 10% most deprived [41]
- 2nd decile [33]
- 3rd decile [27]
- 4th decile [24]
- 5th decile [11]
- 6th decile [7]
- 7th decile [4]
- 8th decile [1]
- 9th decile [3]
- 10% least deprived [1]
- Southampton Wards
- LSOA boundaries 2021

SC Rank 5: E01017245
Crime score: 1.92

SC Rank 9: E01017235
Crime score: 1.76

SC Rank 2: E01017202
Crime score: 2.07

SC Rank 1: E01017250
Crime score: 2.26

SC Rank 8: E01017163
Crime score: 1.79

SC Rank 4: E01032738
Crime score: 2.00

SC Rank 10: E01017139
Crime score: 1.73

SC Rank 7: E0101767
Crime score: 1.88

SC Rank 6: E01032755
Crime score: 1.88

SC Rank 3: E01017181
Crime score: 2.00

Source: Indcies of Multiple Deprivation 2025. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100019679

England Barriers to Housing & Services (BHS) Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).

SC Rank 9: E01017145
BHS score: 30.75

SC Rank 2: E01017264
BHS score: 37.11

SC Rank 3: E01017166
BHS score: 35.12

SC Rank 1: E01017163
BHS score: 39.67

SC Rank 4: E01017168
BHS score: 34.43

SC Rank 10: E01032755
BHS score: 30.71

SC Rank 7: E01017170
BHS score: 33.37

SC Rank 8: E0101767
BHS score: 32.58

SC Rank 5: E01017169
BHS score: 33.97

SC Rank 6: E01017257
BHS score: 33.95

England deprivation deciles - Barriers to Housing & Services by 2021 LSOA

- 10% most deprived [2]
- 2nd decile [12]
- 3rd decile [5]
- 4th decile [5]
- 5th decile [6]
- 6th decile [10]
- 7th decile [17]
- 8th decile [26]
- 9th decile [47]
- 10% least deprived [22]
- Southampton Wards
- LSOA boundaries 2021

Source: Indcies of Multiple Deprivation 2025. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100019679

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England Living Environment Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).

Resources

Interactive PowerBI dashboard

Navigation - IMD Dashboard - Power BI

Interactive PowerBI dashboard

Appendix: Sub domain maps

Barriers to Housing and Services sub-domains Geographical barriers and Wider barriers
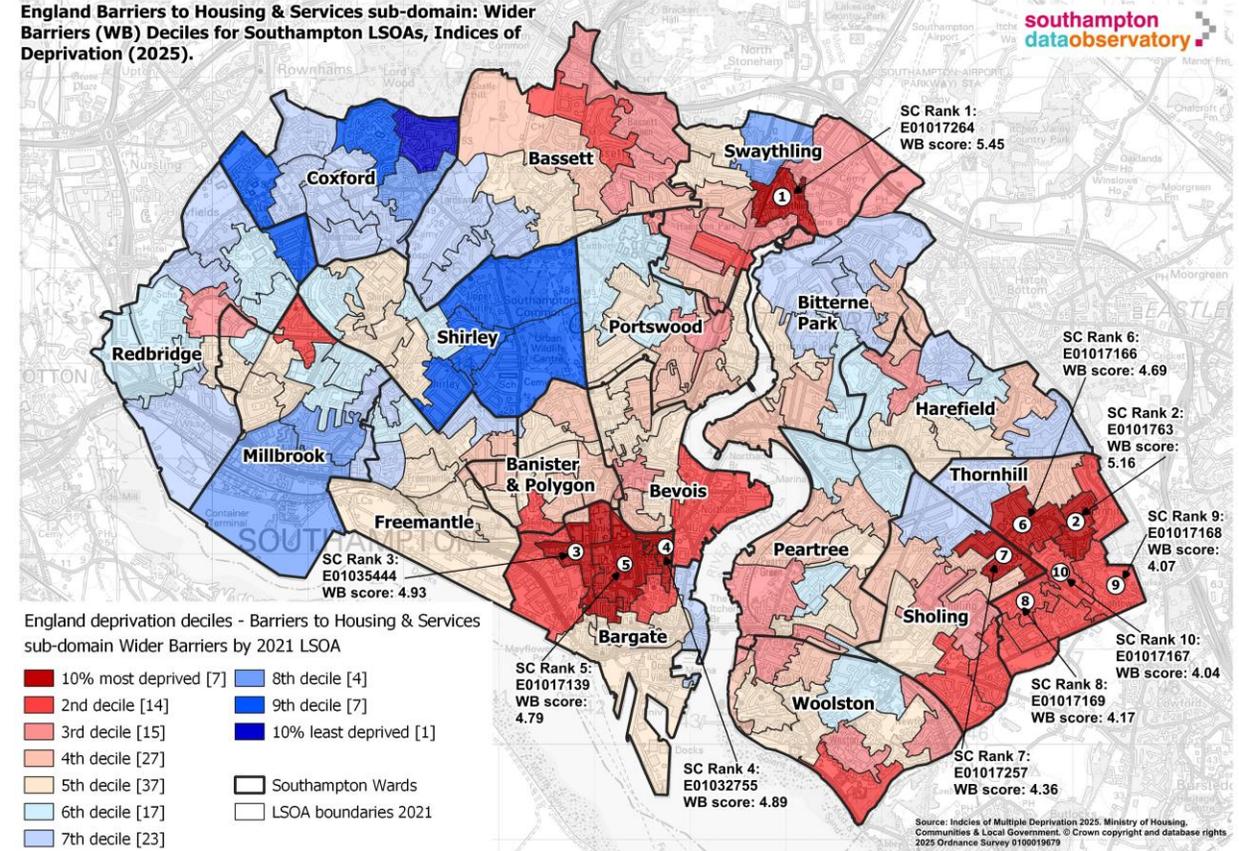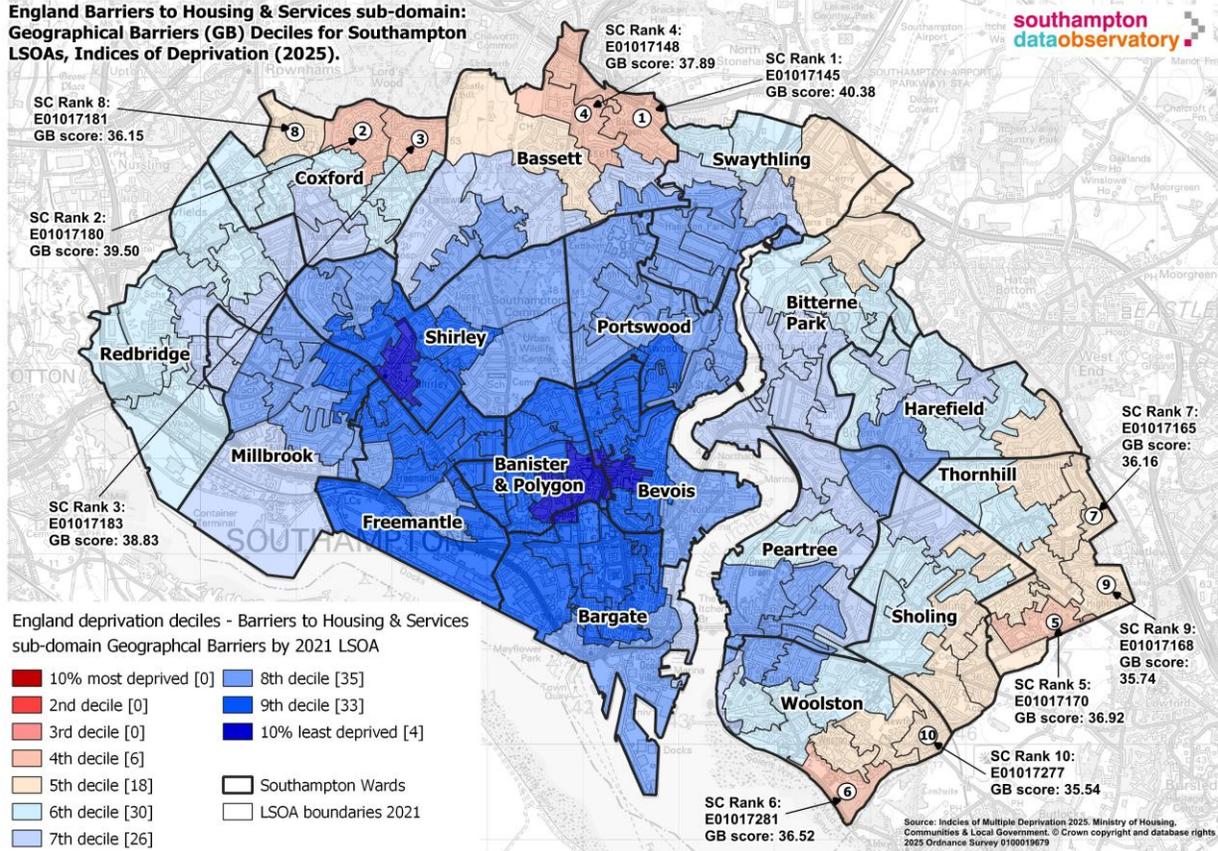
Education Skills and Training sub-domains Children & Young People and Adult Skills

England Education, Skills and Training sub-domain: Children & Young People (CYP) Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).

England deprivation deciles - Education, Skills and Training sub-domain: Children & Young People by 2021 LSOA

- 10% most deprived [24]
- 2nd decile [31]
- 3rd decile [16]
- 4th decile [23]
- 5th decile [10]
- 6th decile [15]
- 7th decile [9]
- 8th decile [4]
- 9th decile [7]
- 10% least deprived [13]
- Southampton Wards
- LSOA boundaries 2021

England Education, Skills and Training sub-domain: Adult Skills (AS) Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).

England deprivation deciles - Education, Skills and Training sub-domain: Adult Skills by 2021 LSOA

- 10% most deprived [16]
- 2nd decile [22]
- 3rd decile [19]
- 4th decile [23]
- 5th decile [24]
- 6th decile [18]
- 7th decile [3]
- 8th decile [9]
- 9th decile [9]
- 10% least deprived [9]
- Southampton Wards
- LSOA boundaries 2021

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Living Environment Deprivation sub-domains Indoors and Outdoors
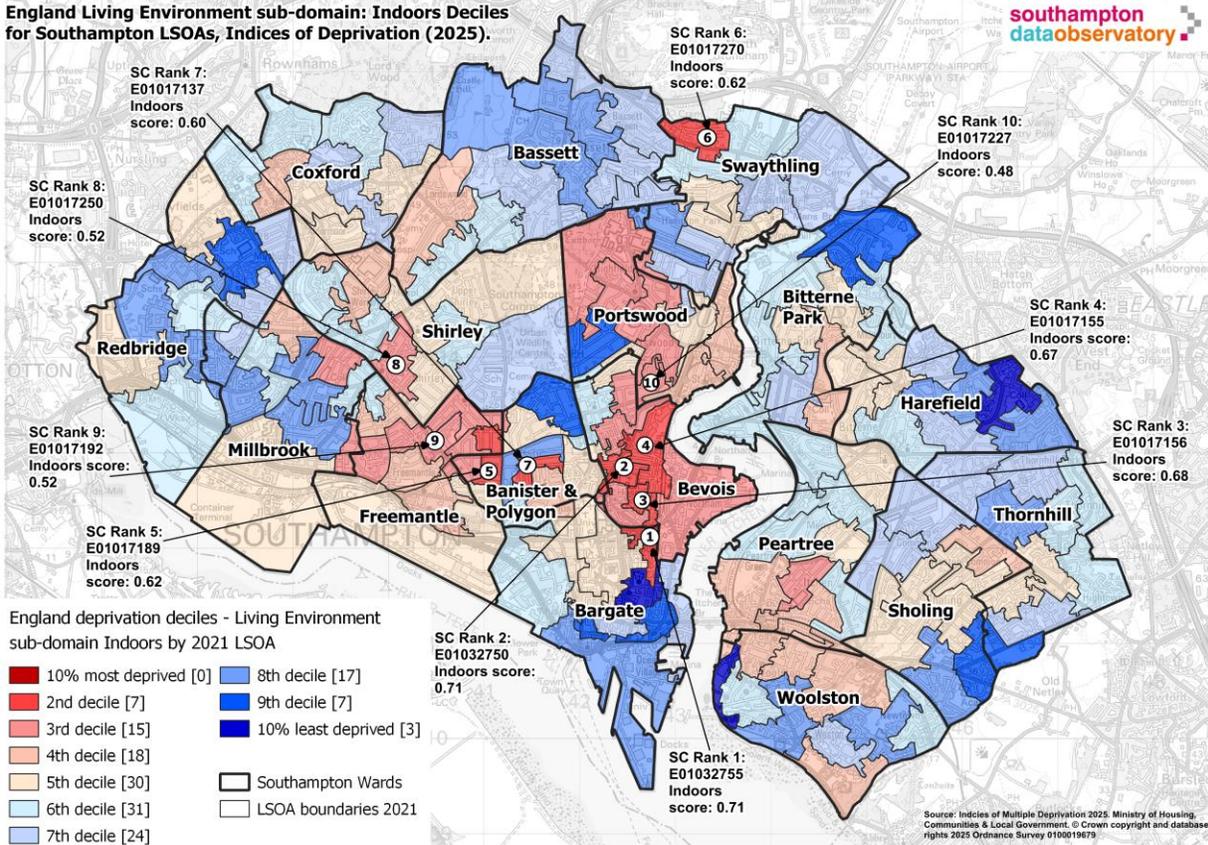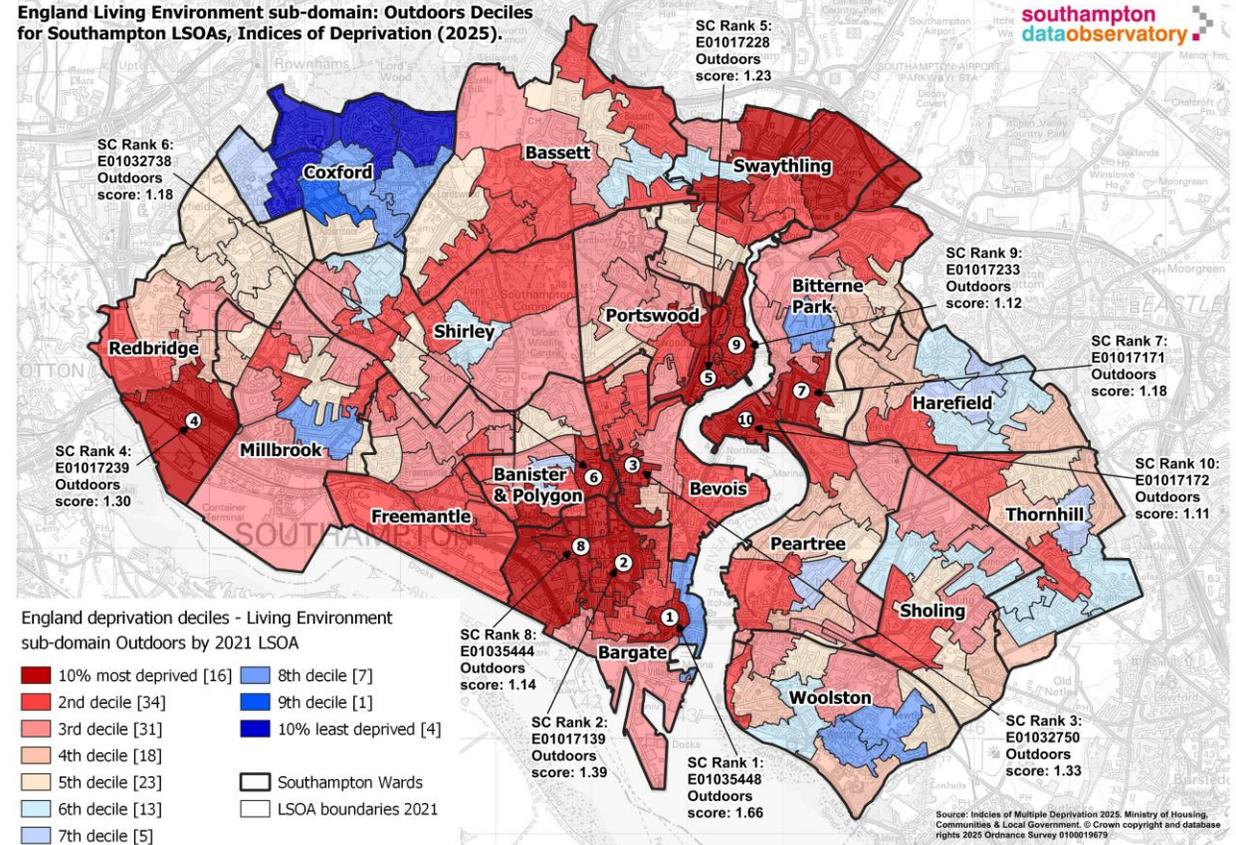
Appendix: IoD 2025 and IoD 2019 domain changes

The slides in this section explore the key points:

- Plotting **scatter charts** by local authority and Southampton LSOA relative ranking for each domains for 2019 and 2025 illustrates **methodological change impact**

- **Health, income, employment** and **education** show strong correlations with previous ranking in IoD 2019, suggesting a **reduced impact** of method change, unsurprising as the **majority** of the **underlying data remained** the **same;** for **Southampton's relative ranking** in these areas, they all got had **negative rank changes**.

- The **domain areas** driving Southampton's **overall IMD improved positive ranking**; **Barriers to Housing and Services** and **Living Environment**, they showed more **dispersion** and **weaker correlation**, as well as the **majority** of their **underlying** data was **new** or **substantially modified** suggesting a **methodological change impact** could be **attributable** to **Southampton's improved position**

Income

- Most (10 LAs of the 16) of **Southampton's CIPFA group** showed **place ranking improvement** for Income rank changes between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025. **Southampton** had the **largest negative position** change (-30 places). **Local bordering neighbours** Eastleigh and Test Valley as well as Portsmouth (closest statistical neighbour) also saw **negative position changes**. These areas with similar economic footprints are likely have similar ranking changes

- There is a **very strong correlation** (r=0.97) in **Income rank changes** between IMD 2019 vs. IMD 2025 for **all LTLAS** and also decile rank changes at a **granular LSOA** level between IMD 2019 vs. IMD 2025, suggesting a **low methodology change impact**.

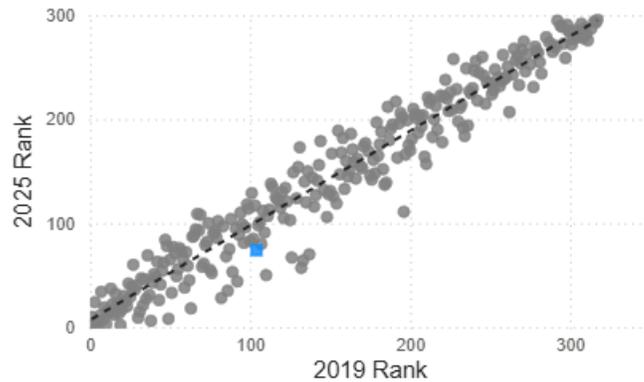- **5 of the 9** indicators in this domain had **remained the same** and **2 indicators were improved** to include **'after housing costs'**. **58 neighbourhoods** had a **negative change** of 1+ deciles whilst **27** had a **positive change** of one or more deciles

Change in average rank between 2019 and 2025: Income - Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators
Source: MHCLG 2025

Bar chart of rank change

Area	Rank change
Liverpool	27
Newcastle upon Tyne	26
Bristol, City of	25
Isle of Wight	23
Salford	15
Plymouth	14
Brighton and Hove	10
Nottingham	9
Kingston upon Hull, City of	5
Stoke-on-Trent	4
Manchester	2
New Forest	2
Bolton	-3
Sheffield	-7
Test Valley	-16
Derby	-20
Coventry	-24
Portsmouth	-27
Southampton	-30
Eastleigh	-38

2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings

Scatter plot: 2019 Rank (x-axis) vs 2025 Rank (y-axis)

IoD - Income Domain

Number of Lower Super Output Areas	10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	Total
10% Most deprived	10	7									17
2nd Decile	3	10	4	1							18
3rd Decile		2	11	3	1						17
4th Decile			3	10	9	1	3				26
5th Decile			1	5	10	6	4			1	27
6th Decile			1		3	2	3	1	1		11
7th Decile					2	2	1	3		1	9
8th Decile							4	5	9		18
9th Decile								1	4		5
10% Least deprived										4	4
Total	13	19	20	19	25	11	15	10	14	6	152

(2019 England Decile columns; 2025 England Decile rows)

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- **Eight LAs, half of Southampton's CIPFA comparator group** saw a **negative change** in ranking for the **employment** domain. **Southampton** has the **2ⁿᵈ highest negative change** (-39 places), less than Portsmouth (-47 places). Other **local bordering neighbours in the same economic area**, Eastleigh and Test Valley also **saw negative rank changes**.

- There is a **very strong correlation** (r=0.98) in Employment domain changes between 2025 vs 2019 for **both LTLAs** and Southampton **neighbourhoods** below, suggesting limited methodology changes (8 of the 13 component indicators remained the same). **61 neighbourhoods** had a **negative change** by one or more deciles whilst **17** had a **positive**

Change in average rank between 2019 and 2025: Employment - Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators
Source: MHCLG 2025

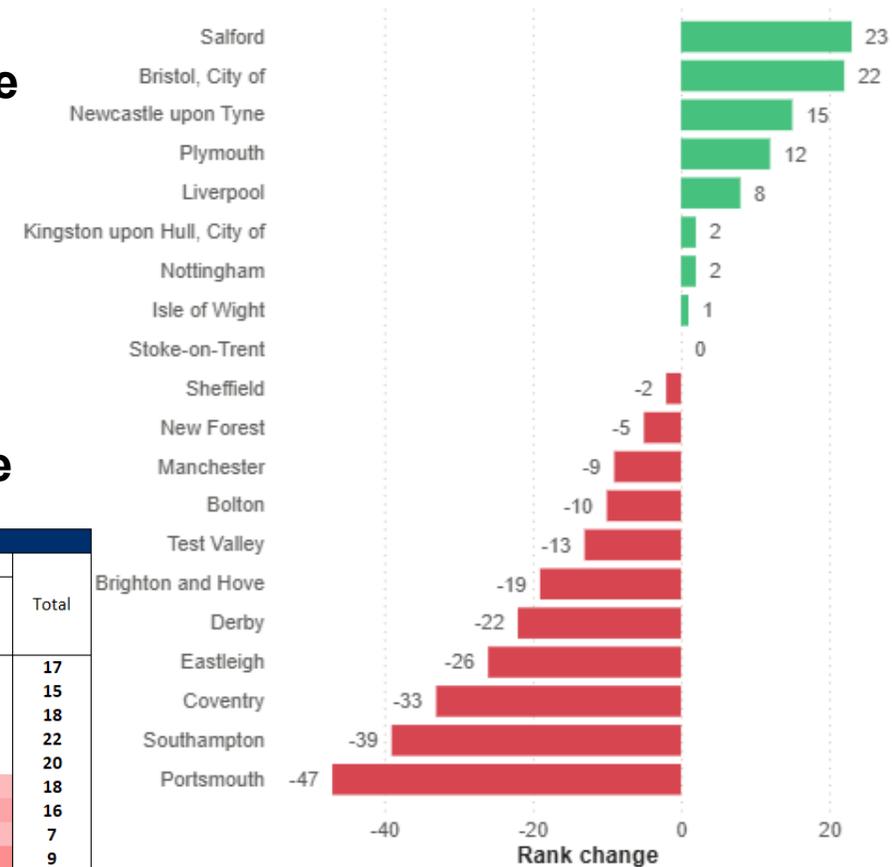| Area	Rank change
Salford	23
Bristol, City of	22
Newcastle upon Tyne	15
Plymouth	12
Liverpool	8
Kingston upon Hull, City of	2
Nottingham	2
Isle of Wight	1
Stoke-on-Trent	0
Sheffield	-2
New Forest	-5
Manchester	-9
Bolton	-10
Test Valley	-13
Brighton and Hove	-19
Derby	-22
Eastleigh	-26
Coventry	-33
Southampton	-39
Portsmouth	-47

2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings

IoD - Employment Domain											
Number of Lower Super Output Areas	**2019 England Decile**										
	10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	Total
10% Most deprived	11	6									17
2nd Decile	1	8	6								15
3rd Decile		1	9	6	2						18
4th Decile			3	11	7	1					22
5th Decile				2	7	6	2	3			20
6th Decile					2	7	4	3	1	1	18
7th Decile						2	2	7	2	3	16
8th Decile								4	2	1	7
9th Decile								2	2	5	9
10% Least deprived									2	8	10
Total	12	15	18	19	20	16	13	12	9	18	152

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- Eight LAs, **half** of Southampton's CIPFA **comparator group**, had **negative change** in ranking in the EST domain between 2019 and 2025, including **Southampton** and **Portsmouth**, both changing -18 places. Neighbouring Eastleigh changed positively +21 places. **Indicators** around **pupil absence** have been added/modified in this domain and those LTLAs where **pupil absence** has **increased substantially** since 2019 show **negative changed ranking**

- There is a **very strong correlation** (r=0.96) for the change in ranking at LTLA and neighbourhood level suggesting a **lesser impact** of **methodological changes**.

- At a **neighbourhood level** there was a **more even balance** of positive vs negative decile changes with **49** with a **negative decile rank change** and **36** with a **positive decile** rank change

Change in average rank between 2019 and 2025: Education, Skills and Training - Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators
Source: MHCLG 2025

Area	Rank change
Eastleigh	21
Isle of Wight	14
Nottingham	9
Derby	8
Stoke-on-Trent	6
Bristol, City of	3
Kingston upon Hull, City of	3
Sheffield	2
Liverpool	1
Salford	0
Newcastle upon Tyne	-5
Manchester	-9
Plymouth	-10
Bolton	-16
Test Valley	-17
Brighton and Hove	-18
Portsmouth	-18
Southampton	-18
New Forest	-19
Coventry	-27
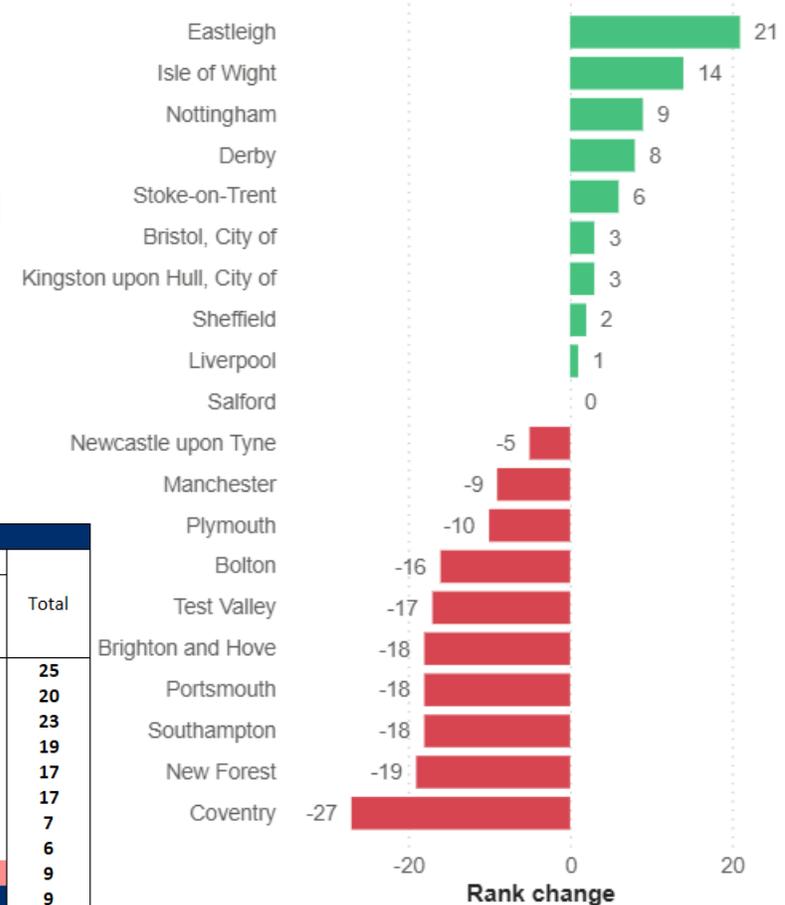
2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings

IoD - Education, Skills and Training Domain											
Number of Lower Super Output Areas	**2025 England Decile** \ **2019 England Decile**	10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	Total
10% Most deprived	17	7	1								25
2nd Decile	6	11	3								20
3rd Decile	1	3	8	8	3						23
4th Decile		1	5	6	2	2	2	1			19
5th Decile			2	4	5	2	3	1			17
6th Decile				1	5	7	3	1			17
7th Decile						2	3	2			7
8th Decile							2	1	3		6
9th Decile						1		2	1	5	9
10% Least deprived									1	8	9
Total	24	22	19	19	15	14	13	8	5	13	152

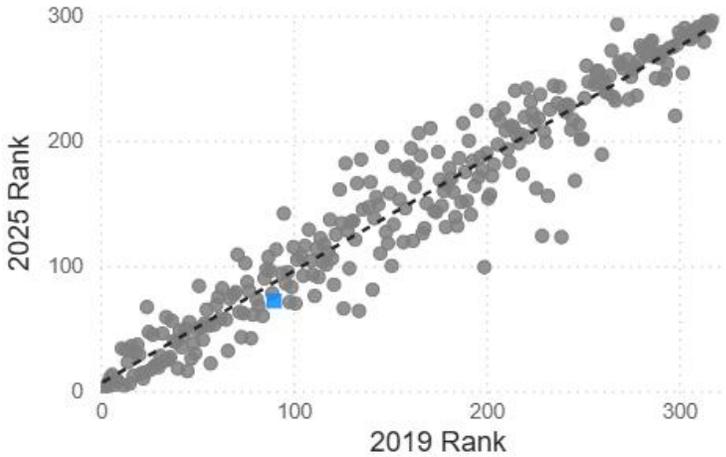**southampton dataobservatory**

- Eight LAs, **half** of Southampton's CIPFA **comparator group**, had **negative change** in ranking in the HDD domain between 2019 and 2025, including **Southampton** with a **negative change** of -11 places. **Negative ranking** changes were also seen for **local area neighbours**; New Forest, Test Valley, Portsmouth, Eastleigh and Isle of Wight

- There is a **very strong correlation** (r=0.96) for the change in ranking at LTLA and neighbourhood level suggesting **little impact of methodological changes** (43% indicators changing between Indices). At a neighbourhood level there was fairly **even balance** of decile changes with **41** having a **negative decile rank change** and **46** having a **positive decile rank change**

Change in average rank between 2019 and 2025: Health Deprivation and Disability - Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators
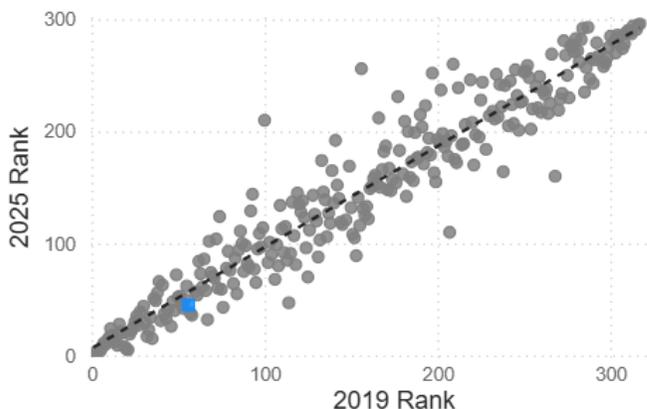Source: MHCLG 2025

Area	Rank change
Plymouth	22
Newcastle upon Tyne	14
Bristol, City of	9
Brighton and Hove	7
Salford	6
Bolton	2
Stoke-on-Trent	2
Nottingham	0
Kingston upon Hull, City of	-1
Liverpool	-1
Manchester	-1
Derby	-3
Portsmouth	-8
Sheffield	-8
Southampton	-11
New Forest	-22
Test Valley	-29
Coventry	-33
Eastleigh	-48
Isle of Wight	-67
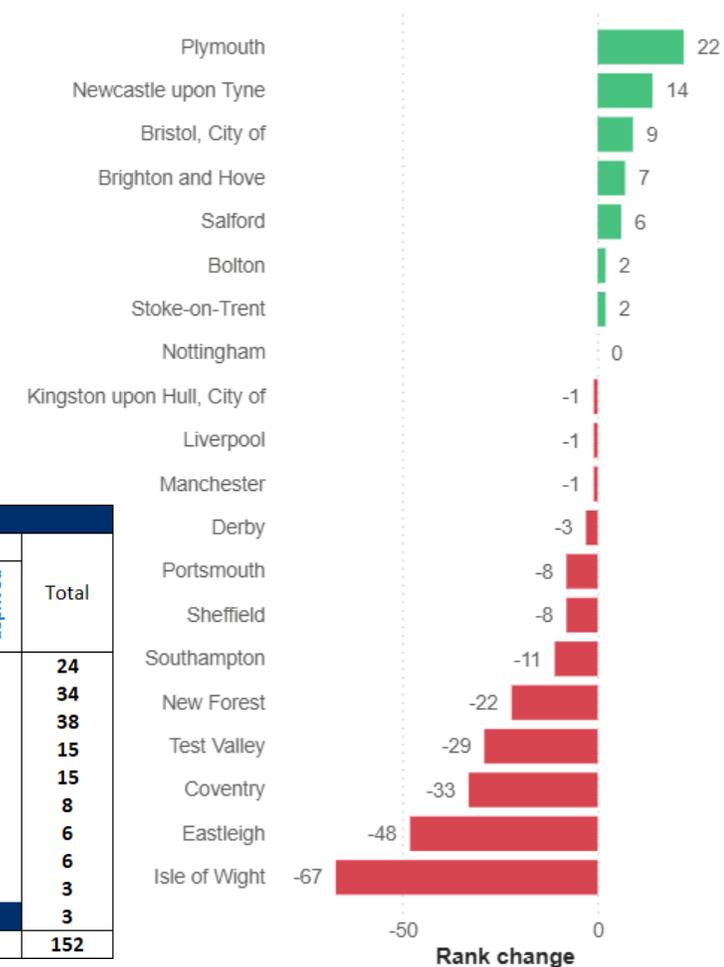
2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings

IoD - Health Deprivation and Disability Domain											
Number of Lower Super Output Areas	10% Most deprived	(2nd Decile)	(3rd Decile)	(4th Decile)	(5th Decile)	(6th Decile)	(7th Decile)	(8th Decile)	(9th Decile)	10% Least deprived	Total
10% Most deprived	14	10									24
(2nd Decile)	8	18	3	5							34
(3rd Decile)	1	11	12	13	1						38
(4th Decile)		1	4	5	3	1		1			15
(5th Decile)			2	3	6	1	3				15
(6th Decile)				1	3	4					8
(7th Decile)					1	3	2				6
(8th Decile)						3		3			6
(9th Decile)							3		0		3
10% Least deprived							1		1	1	3
Total	23	40	21	27	14	12	9	4	1	1	152

(Header: 2019 England Decile; Row axis: 2025 England Decile)

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- Only **5** of **Southampton's CIPFA** comparator group, including Southampton showed **positive change** in ranking in the **crime** domain between 2019 and 2025, however Southampton, now 5th, remains in the **top worse 5 LTLAs** in England (previously 3rd). **Negative ranking** changes were also seen for **local area neighbours**; New Forest, Test Valley, Portsmouth, Eastleigh and Isle of Wight

- There is a **strong correlation** (r=0.92) for the change in ranking at LTLA and neighbourhood level suggesting **a lesser impact of methodological changes** despite all 8 indicators being new or significantly modified. **13** neighbourhoods had a **negative decile rank change** and **64** having a **positive decile rank change** showing an improvement for many neighbourhoods contribution to the improved overall LTLA ranking

Change in average rank between 2019 and 2025: Crime - Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators
Source: MHCLG 2025

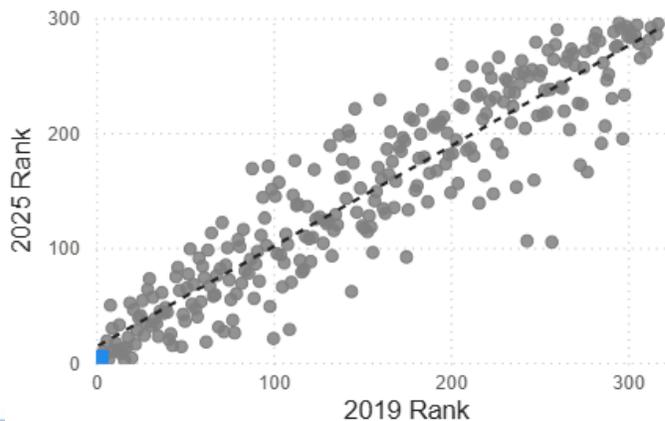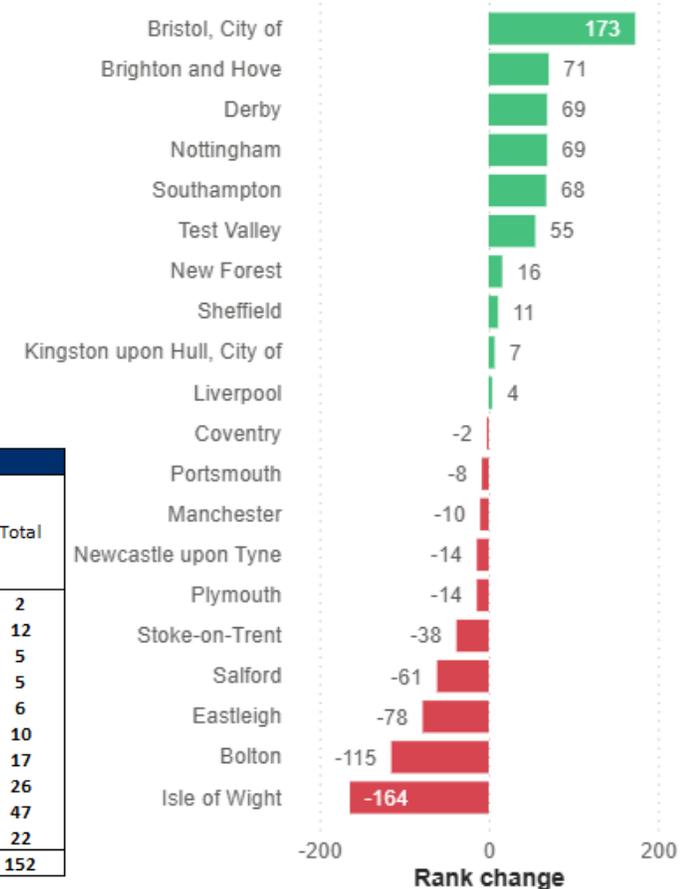|	Rank change
Bristol, City of	42
New Forest	19
Sheffield	13
Liverpool	5
Portsmouth	4
Southampton	2
Manchester	0
Stoke-on-Trent	0
Newcastle upon Tyne	-3
Test Valley	-3
Bolton	-4
Kingston upon Hull, City of	-4
Eastleigh	-6
Salford	-6
Plymouth	-9
Nottingham	-28
Brighton and Hove	-31
Coventry	-40
Isle of Wight	-43
Derby	-82

2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings

IoD - Crime Domain

Number of Lower Super Output Areas	10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	Total
10% Most deprived	36	4	1								41
2nd Decile	16	13	4								33
3rd Decile	5	8	12	2							27
4th Decile	2	4	9	8		1					24
5th Decile	1		3	3	3	1					11
6th Decile		1	2		2	2					7
7th Decile					2	1	1				4
8th Decile						1		0			1
9th Decile						1	1	1	0		3
10% Least deprived							1			0	1
Total	60	30	31	13	7	7	3	1	0	0	152

(Rows labelled: 2025 England Decile; Columns: 2019 England Decile)

Equal | Healthier | Safer | Greener | Growing

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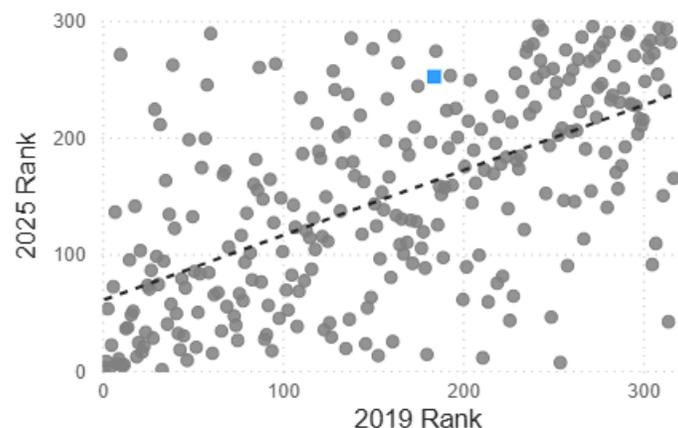
southampton dataobservatory

- **Half** of the 16 CIPFA comparator group saw a **positive change** in ranking for the **Barriers to housing and services** domain. This was the most improved domain area for **Southampton** of +68 places. Of the 7 indicators used for this area, 4 were new and 2 were significantly modified compared to IMD2019

- There is a borderline moderate/strong **correlation** (r=0.61) in **Barriers to housing and services** domain changes between 2015 vs 2019 for **both LTLAs** and Southampton **neighbourhoods** below, suggesting substantial methodology changes; **111 of 152** neighbourhoods had **positive change** in decile ranking with 81 neighbourhoods improving 2 or more deciles

Change in average rank between 2019 and 2025: Barriers to Housing and Services - Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators
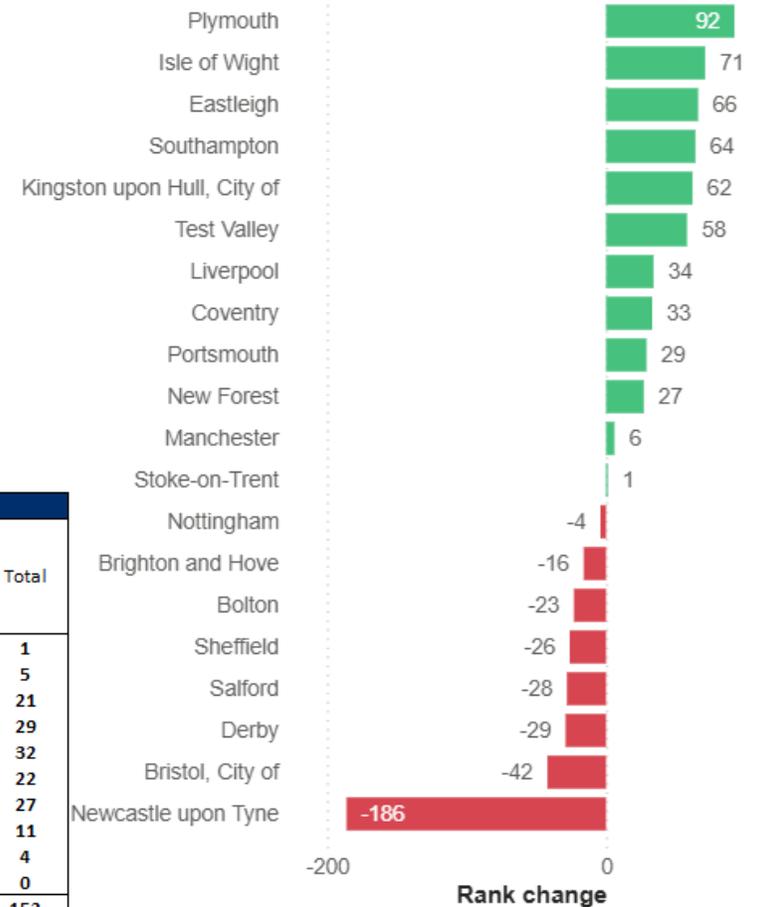Source: MHCLG 2025

Area	Rank change
Bristol, City of	173
Brighton and Hove	71
Derby	69
Nottingham	69
Southampton	68
Test Valley	55
New Forest	16
Sheffield	11
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7
Liverpool	4
Coventry	-2
Portsmouth	-8
Manchester	-10
Newcastle upon Tyne	-14
Plymouth	-14
Stoke-on-Trent	-38
Salford	-61
Eastleigh	-78
Bolton	-115
Isle of Wight	-164

2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings

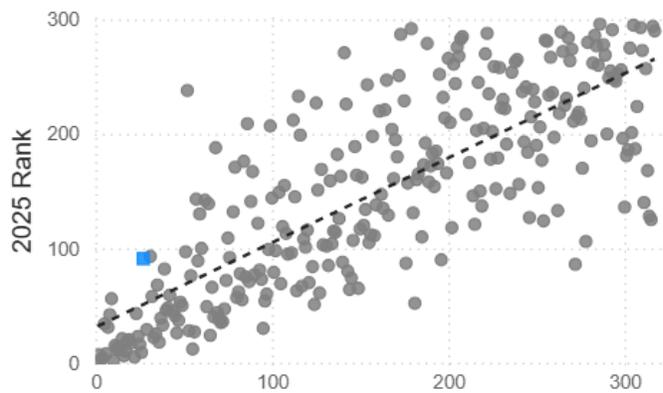**IoD - Barriers to Housing and Services Domain**

Number of Lower Super Output Areas	10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	Total
10% Most deprived	0					2					2
2nd Decile	1	1	1		4	2	2	1			12
3rd Decile			2		2		1				5
4th Decile		1		1	2	1					5
5th Decile			1	1	1	2		1			6
6th Decile		1			4	2	3				10
7th Decile			2	6	8	0		1			17
8th Decile		1	2	5	6	2	7	2	1		26
9th Decile		2	5	5	8	11	8	3	4	1	47
10% Least deprived		1			1	3	5	5	6	1	22
Total	1	7	11	14	34	33	26	13	11	2	152

(2019 England Decile columns; 2025 England Decile rows)

southampton dataobservatory

- Southampton, Portsmouth and many local area neighbours (Isle of Wight, Eastleigh, Test Valley and New Forest) showed **positive place ranking change** for **Living Environment** between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025. Southampton changed +64 places, the **2nd best** of its CIPFA comparator group

- In Southampton, 87% (132 out of 152) neighbourhoods had a **positive decile ranking change**, 99 neighbourhoods by 2 or more deciles. The **dispersed correlation** (r=0.79) suggest **methodological change impacts**. All **six indicators** used in this area were either **new or modified**. One new indicator is the EPC household data which is only required for properties rented or bought after 2008. Flats and apartments often are more newly built, with shorter tenure period turn around and are more likely to have a rating with higher EPCs, where houses and bungalows are less likely to come to market to be rated.

Change in average rank between 2019 and 2025: Living Environment - Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators
Source: MHCLG 2025

Area	Rank change
Plymouth	92
Isle of Wight	71
Eastleigh	66
Southampton	64
Kingston upon Hull, City of	62
Test Valley	58
Liverpool	34
Coventry	33
Portsmouth	29
New Forest	27
Manchester	6
Stoke-on-Trent	1
Nottingham	-4
Brighton and Hove	-16
Bolton	-23
Sheffield	-26
Salford	-28
Derby	-29
Bristol, City of	-42
Newcastle upon Tyne	-186

2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings

IoD - Living Environment Domain

Number of Lower Super Output Areas	10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	Total
10% Most deprived	1										1
2nd Decile	1	1	3								5
3rd Decile	8	7	5	1							21
4th Decile	11	6	10	1	1						29
5th Decile		7	11	9	4	1					32
6th Decile		4	10	3	4	1					22
7th Decile		4	4	11	5	2	1				27
8th Decile			1	7	2	1		0			11
9th Decile			1		2	1			0		4
10% Least deprived										0	0
Total	21	29	45	32	18	6	1	0	0	0	152

Equal | Healthier | Safer | Greener | Growing

SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL