

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**, 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 to make ends meet 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

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 some domains, the majority underlying indicator data used have **remained similar** and for some **other domains underlying data is completely new** or **substantially modified**, making it tricky to compare 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**

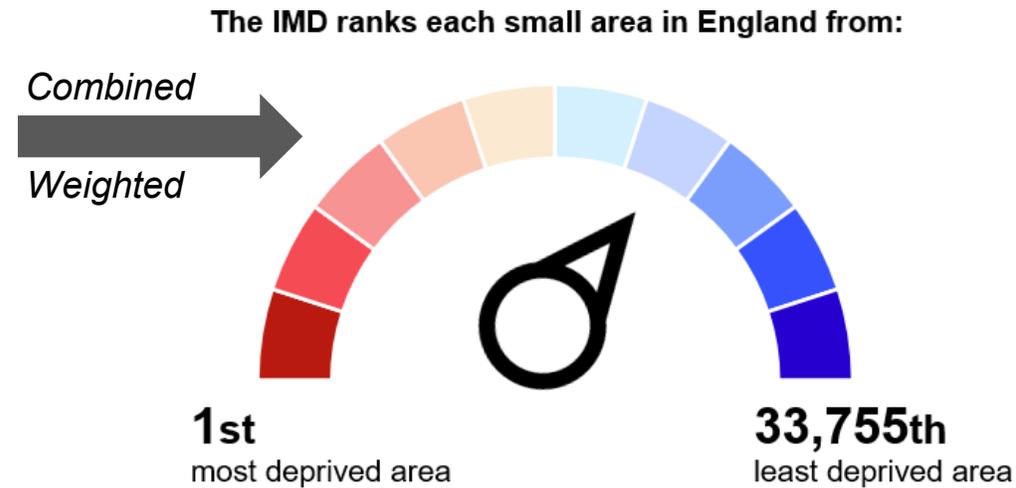
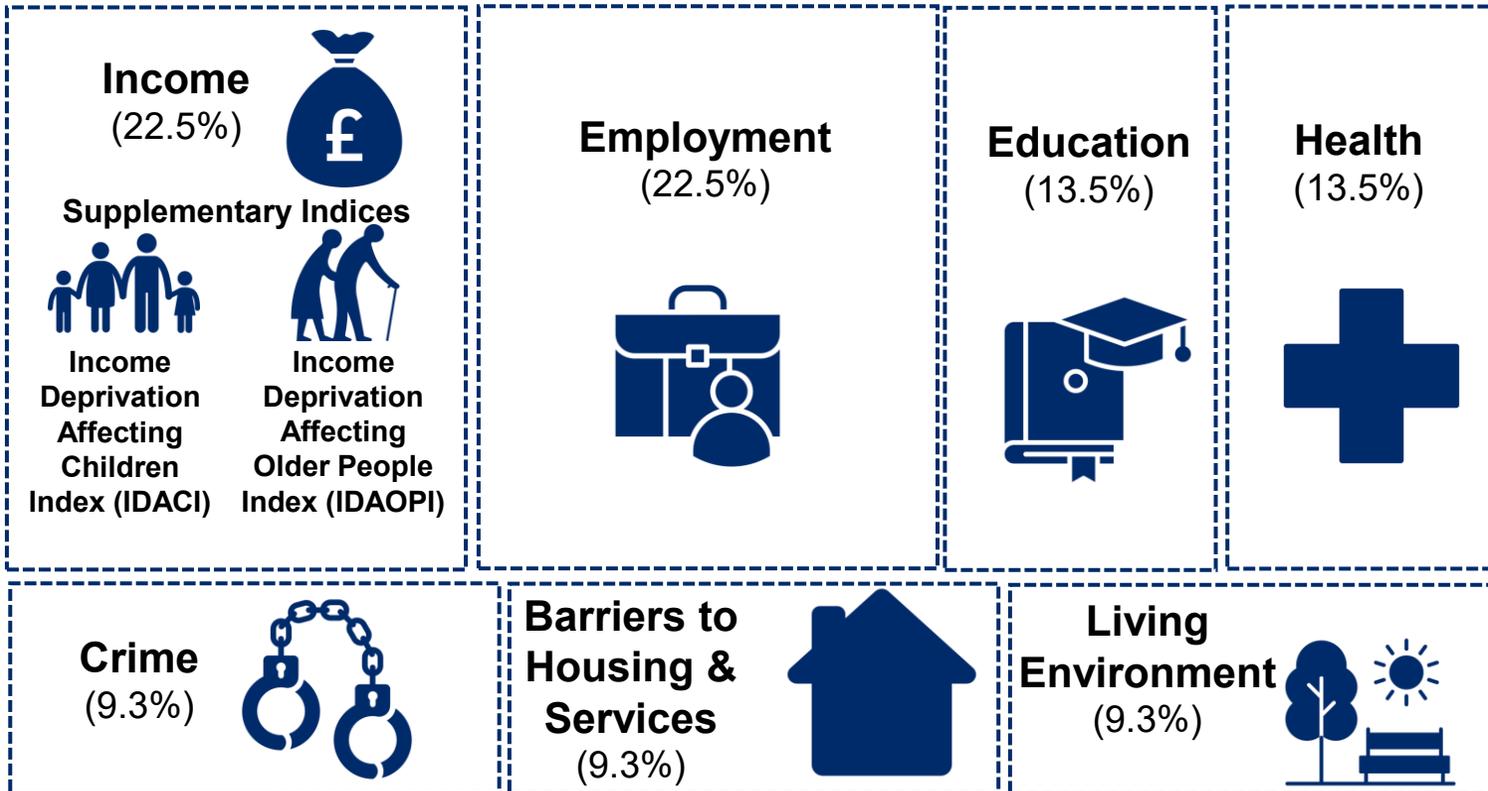
Lower Tier Local Authority (LTLA)

- 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

- 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).



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:

- **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

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**

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:

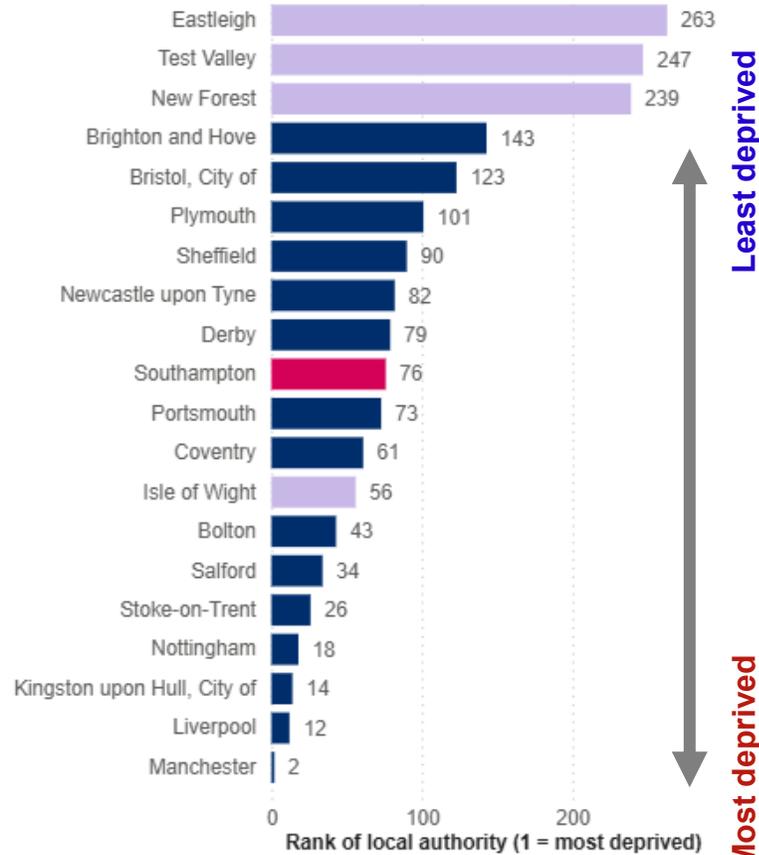
- **IMD 2025** shows Southampton is ranked **76th most deprived** (of 296 LAs), (**30% most deprived local authorities** in England). Southampton ranked **55th most deprived** for IMD19 showing a **positive ranking change** of **+21 places**
- Southampton remains **relatively more deprived** than local 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 **largest positive domain ranking changes** were for **Barriers to Housing and Services** (+68) and the **Living Environment** (+64) domains, the main drivers in the positive rank change in the overall IMD ranking. These had substantial methodology changes. **Health, income, employment** and **education** has all got **worse**. This will have an **impact** on **demand** for our **public sector 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

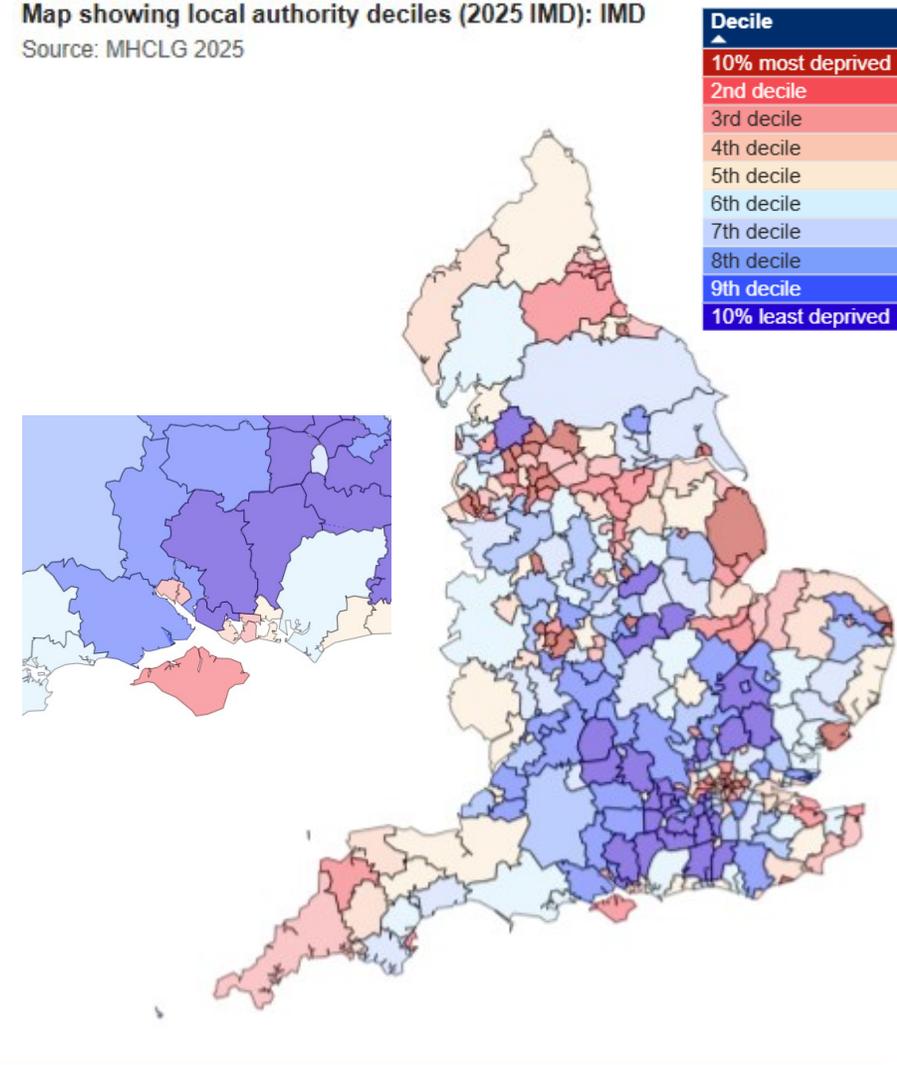
IMD: Rank of LA based on average LSOA rank: Southampton, CIPFA and local comparators (2025 IMD)

Source: MHCLG 2025



Map showing local authority deciles (2025 IMD): IMD

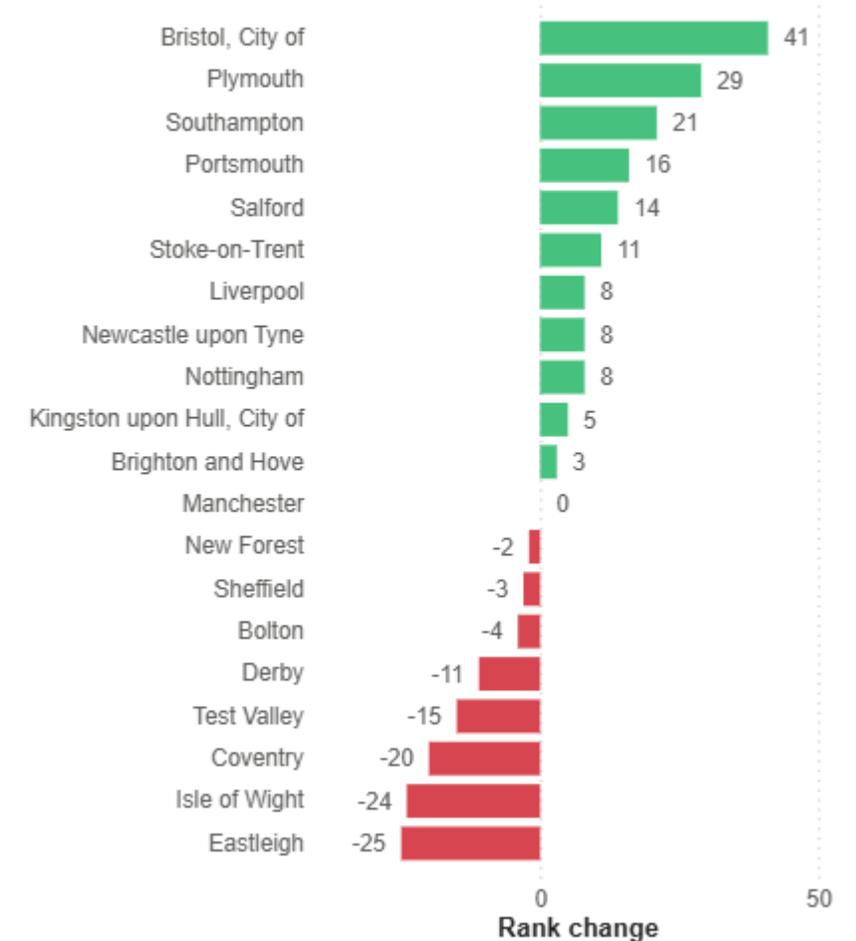
Source: MHCLG 2025



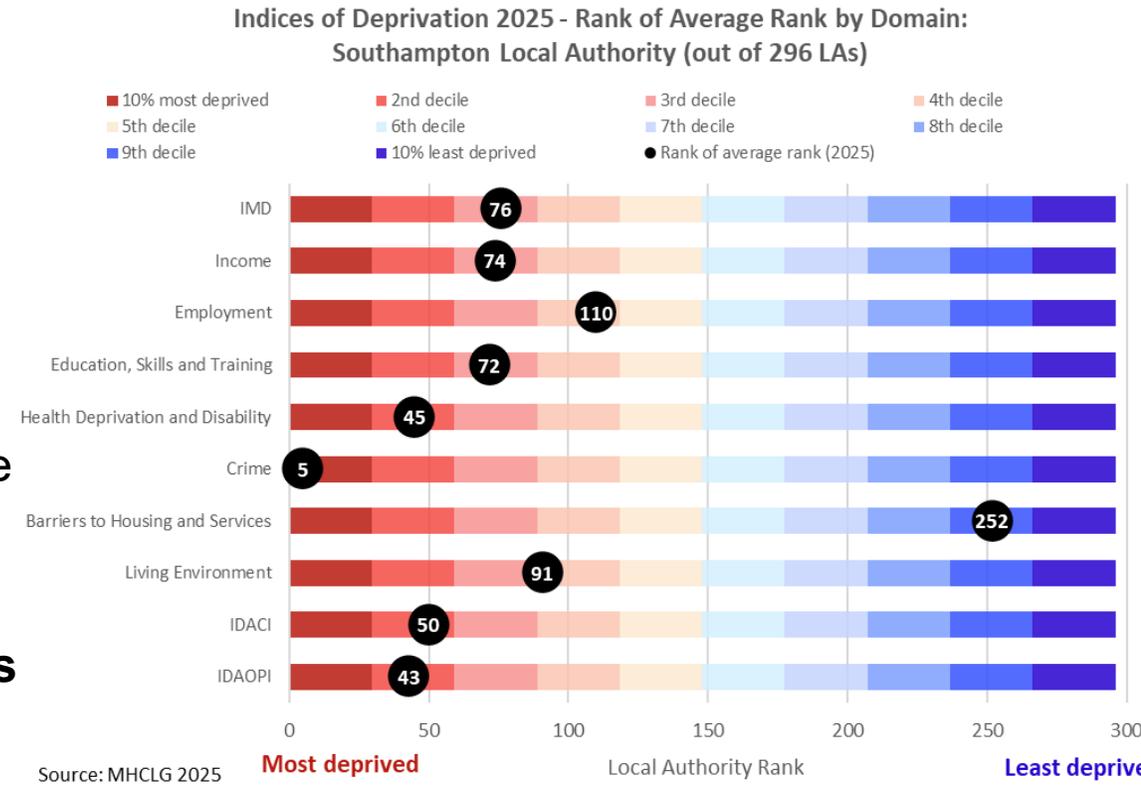
- In **2019 Southampton ranked 55th most deprived** (of 317 LTLAs) and in **2025 it ranked 76th (of 296 LTLAs) change in ranking of +21 places** and the 3rd largest positive position movement of among comparators
- The change in rank can be seen by comparing what percentile of the country Southampton 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



- 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 worst 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



- 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 **drop 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



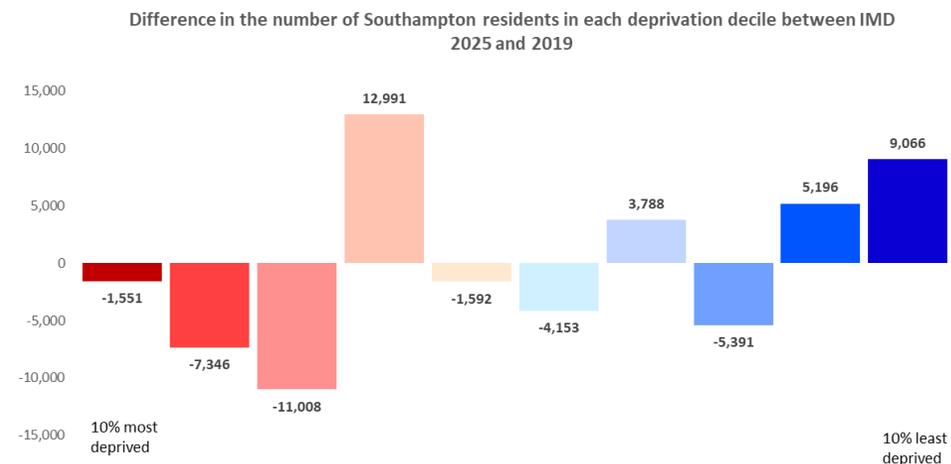
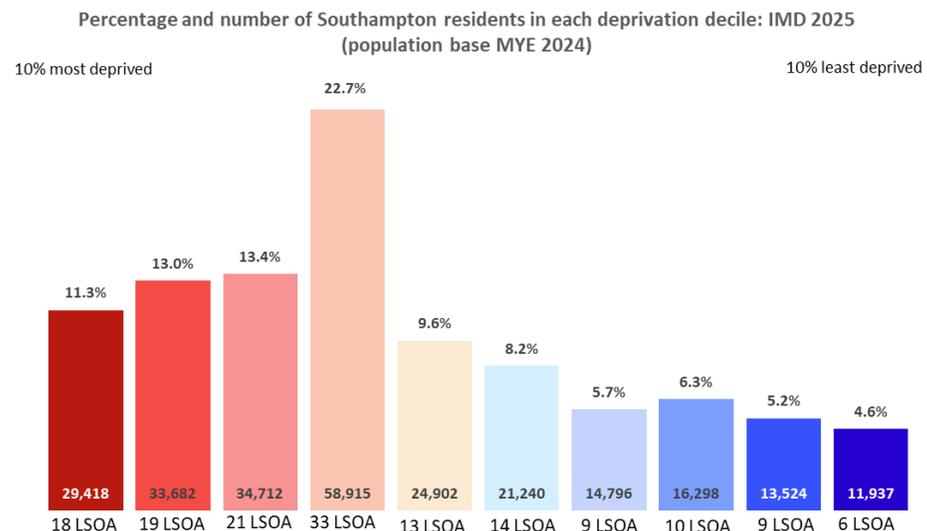
Southampton's **positive rank change** in **overall IMD** ranking is **primarily driven** by **positive changes** in ranking for **Barriers to Housing and Services** and the **Living Environment** domains, which have had **substantial methodology changes** between 2019 and 2025 IMD

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

- 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
- Focusing on **11.3%** of Southampton's population live in the 10% most deprived areas nationally, this rises to **16.6%** for under 16s, suggesting deprivation has a disproportionate impact on young people in the city



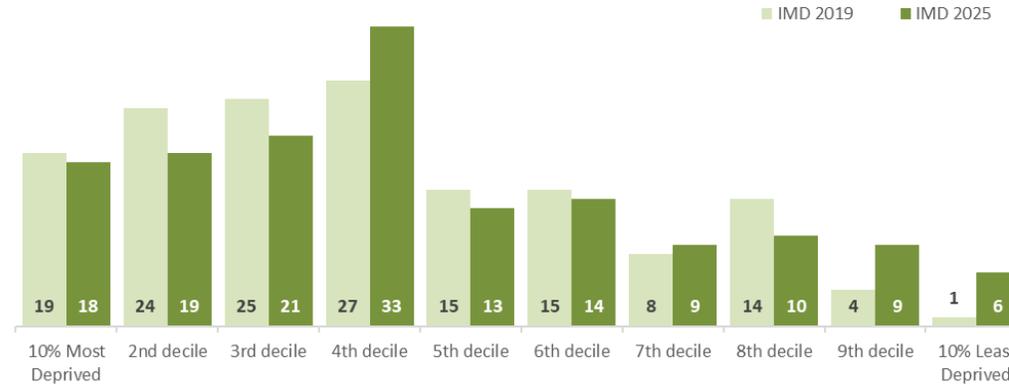
Source: MHCLG 2025, ONS MYE 2024

Source: MYE 2024

Decile change across domains:

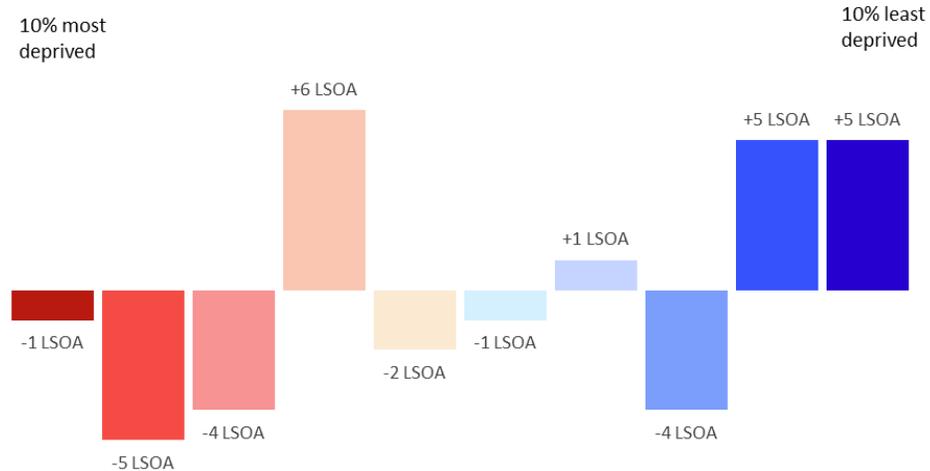
- Southampton has **18 LSOA** within the **10% most deprived** in England (19 in 2019) and 6 LSOA in the 10% least deprived (1 in 2019)
- In 2025, **58 LSOA** were in the **most deprived 30%** nationally, compared to 68 in 2019, suggesting a more **uniform shift** in relative deprivation in Southampton
- **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



Source: MHCLG 2025

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

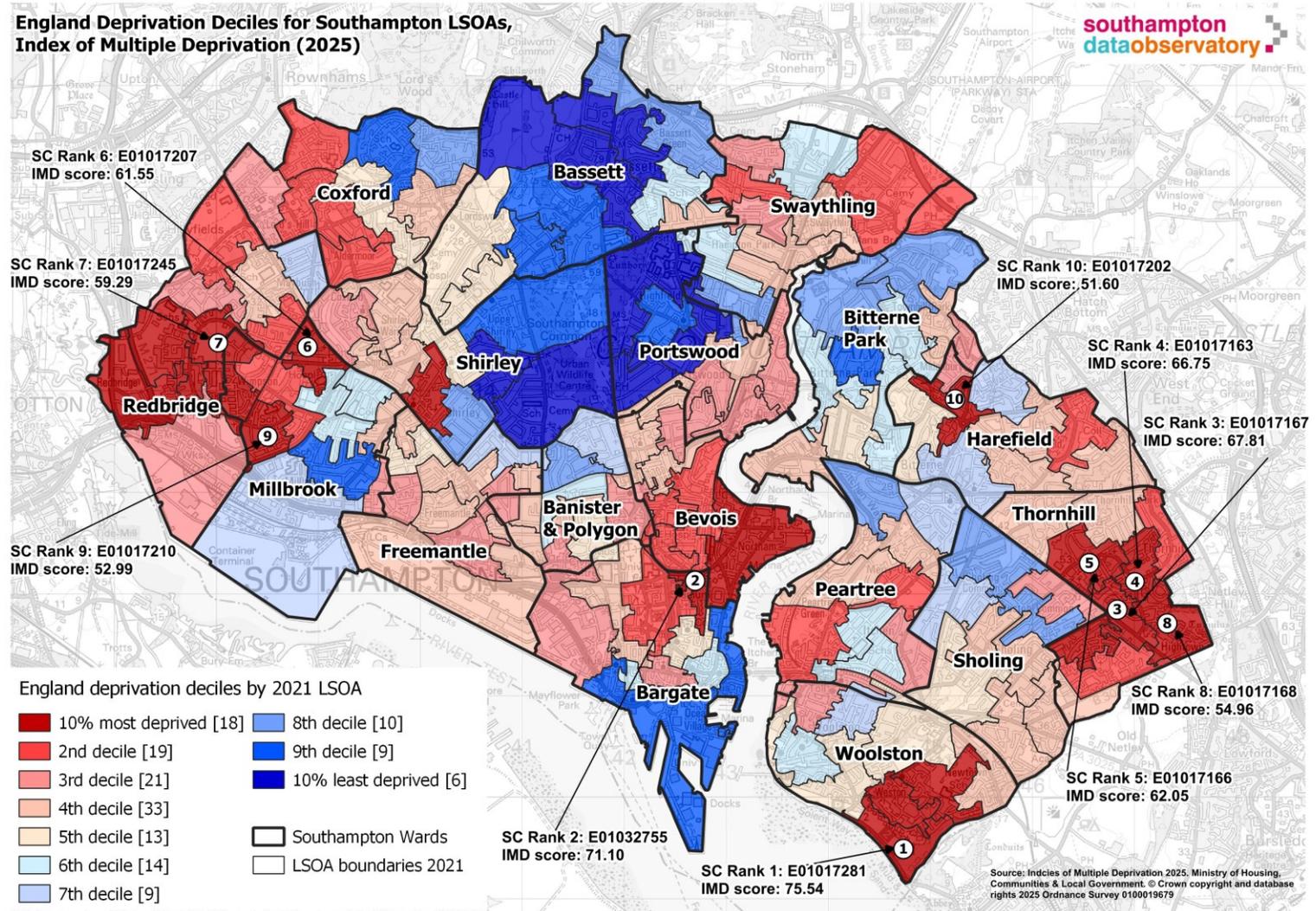


Source: MHCLG 2025

IoD 2025 Neighbourhood (LSOA) level

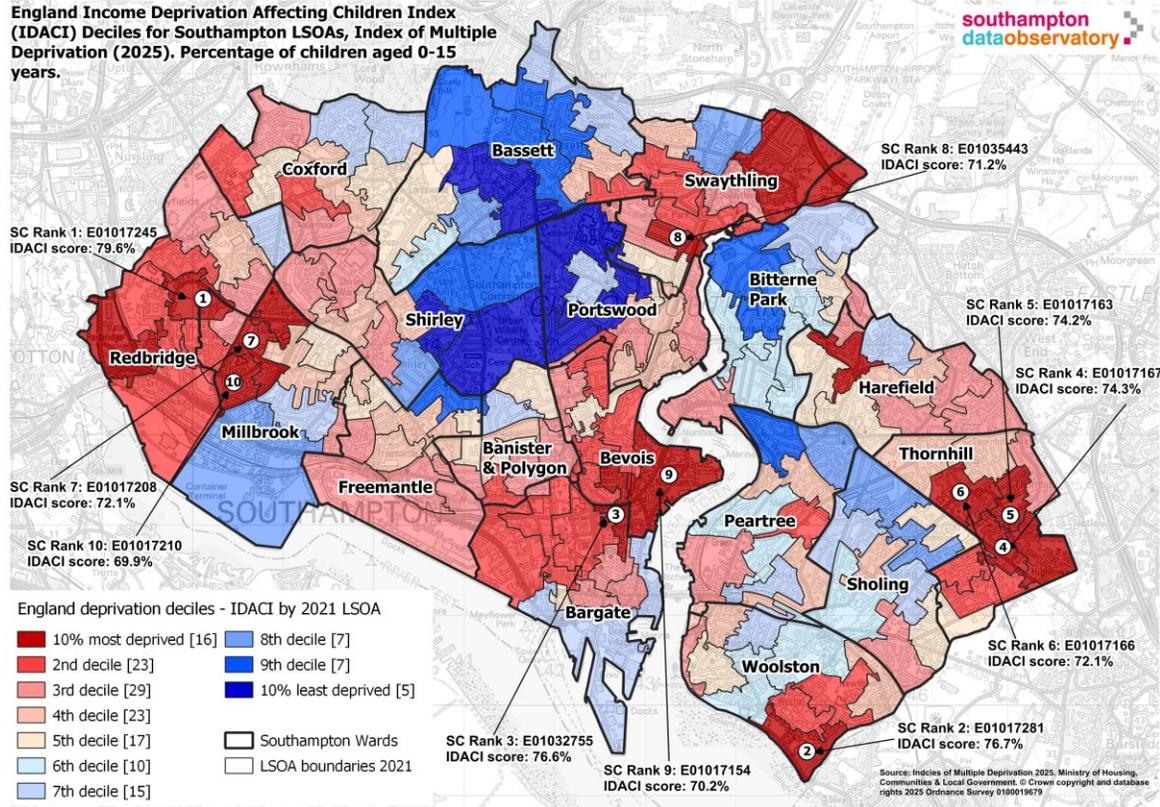
LA level deprivation is measured on a relative scale by comparing the score and rank of the 33,755 LSOAs in England

- 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

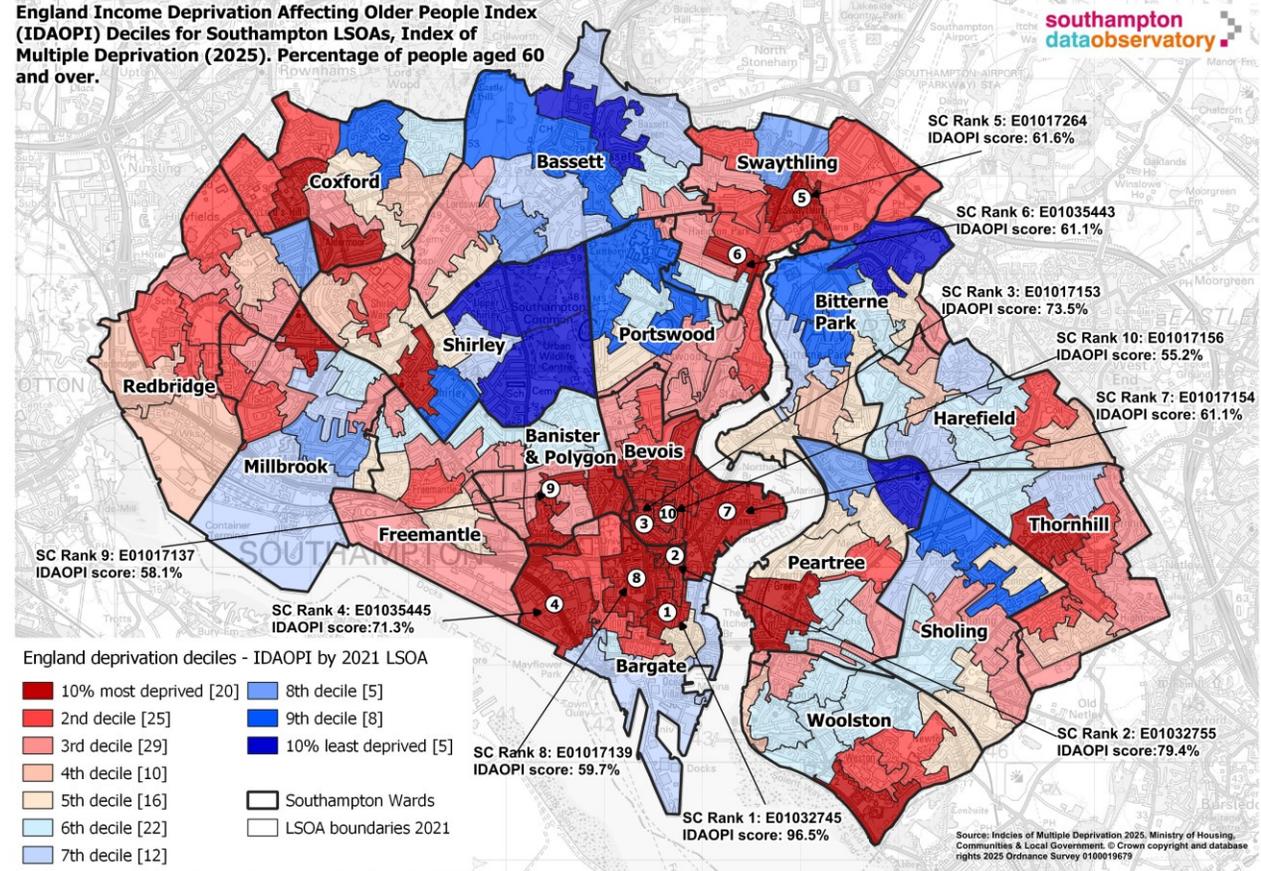


Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)

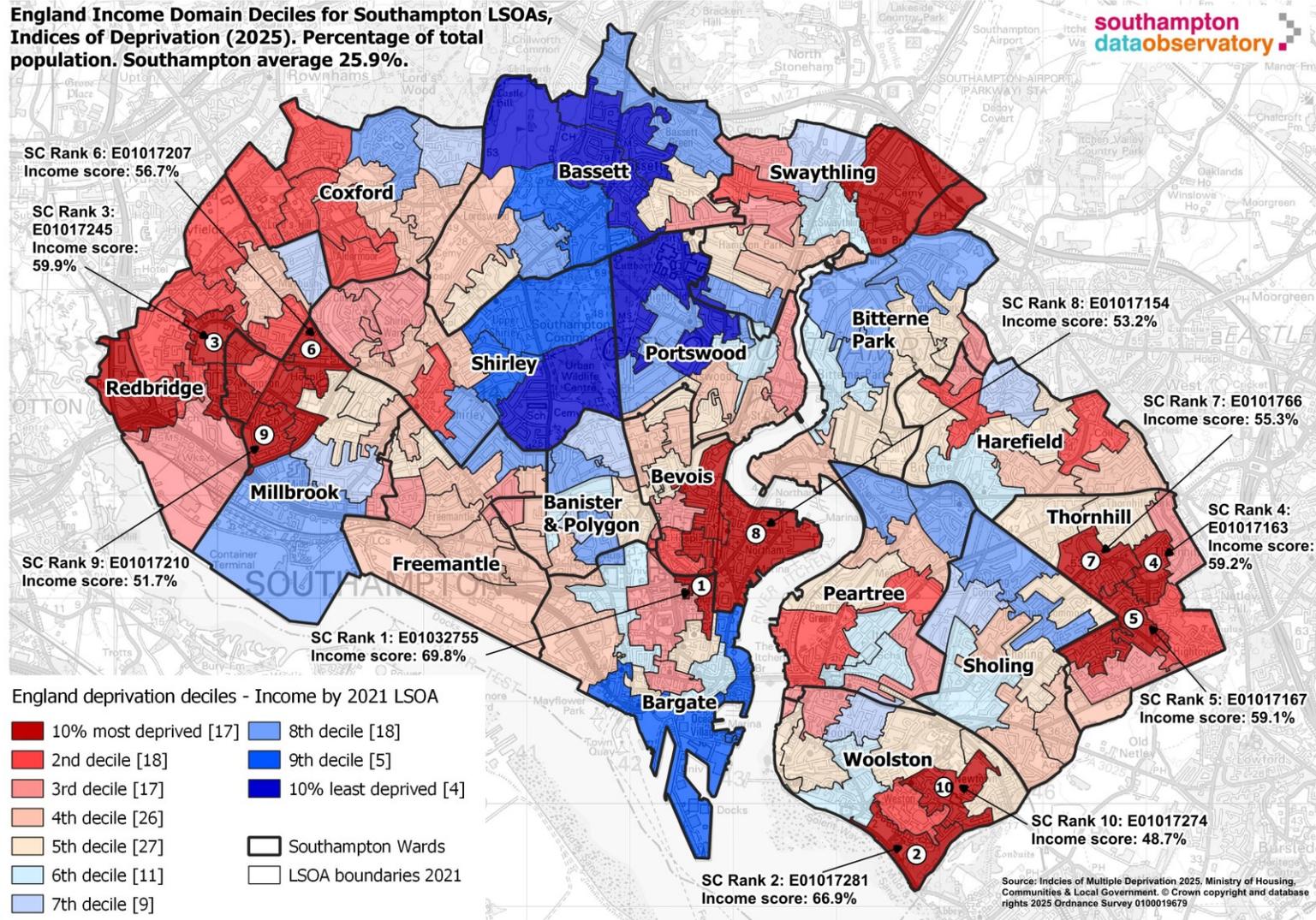
England Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Index of Multiple Deprivation (2025). Percentage of children aged 0-15 years.



England Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Index of Multiple Deprivation (2025). Percentage of people aged 60 and over.



England Income Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025). Percentage of total population. Southampton average 25.9%.



LSOA – Employment Deprivation Domain

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%.

SC Rank 3: E01017207
Employment score: 34.7%

SC Rank 6: E01017245
Employment score: 33.0%

SC Rank 10: E01017240
Employment score: 29.0%

SC Rank 9: E01017210
Employment score: 29.2%

SC Rank 2: E01032755
Employment score: 36.4%

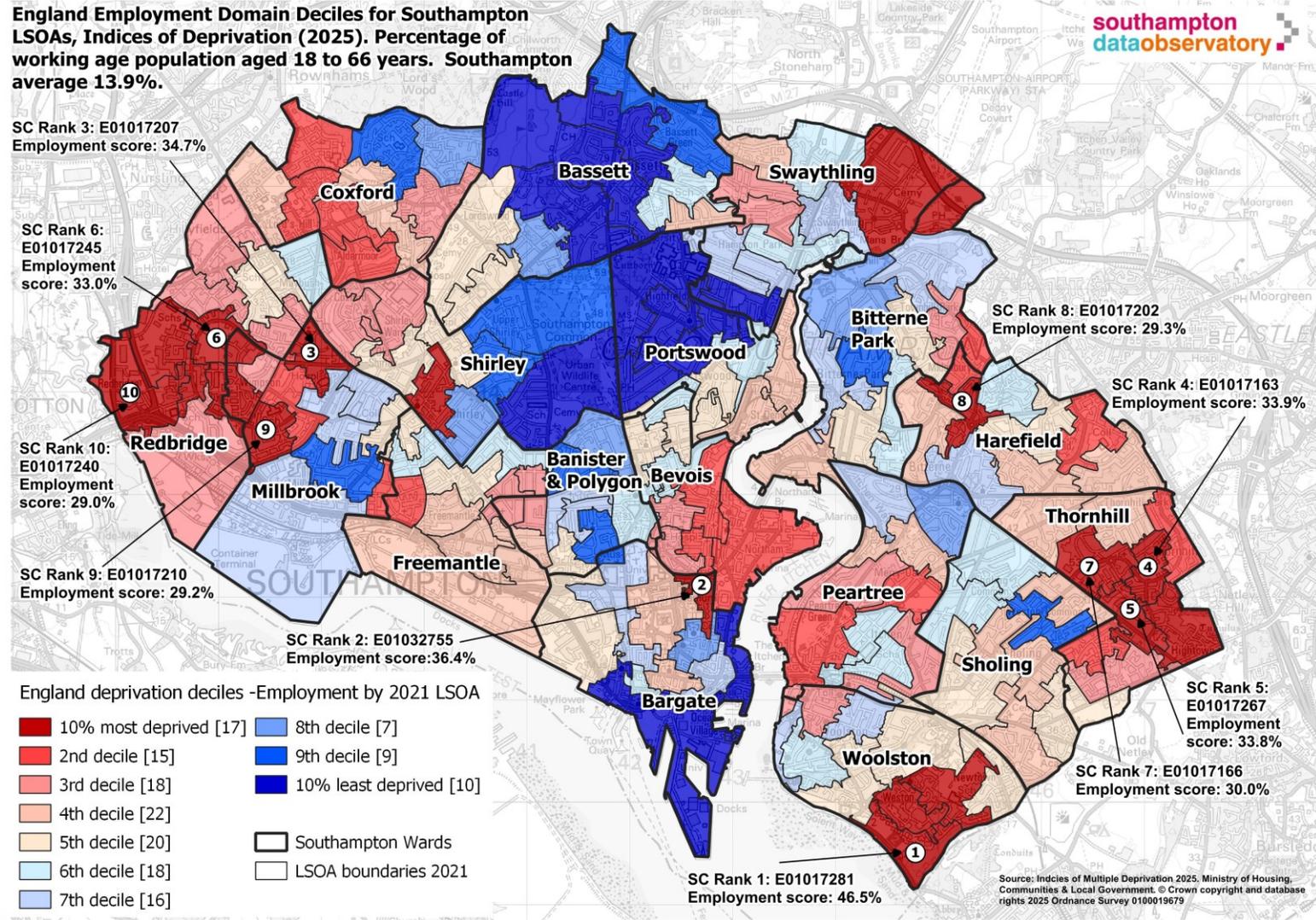
SC Rank 8: E01017202
Employment score: 29.3%

SC Rank 4: E01017163
Employment score: 33.9%

SC Rank 5: E01017267
Employment score: 33.8%

SC Rank 7: E01017166
Employment score: 30.0%

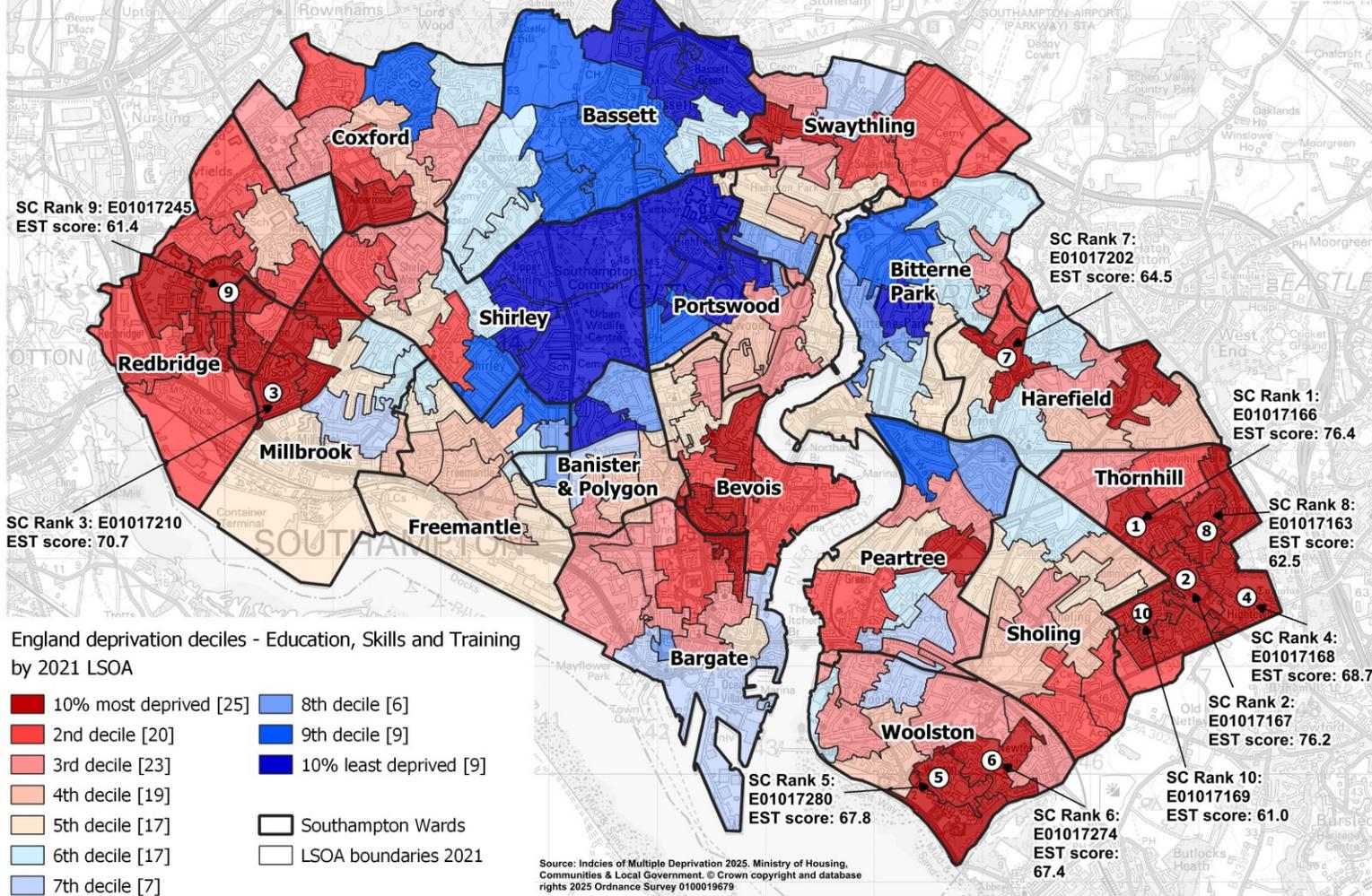
SC Rank 1: E01017281
Employment score: 46.5%



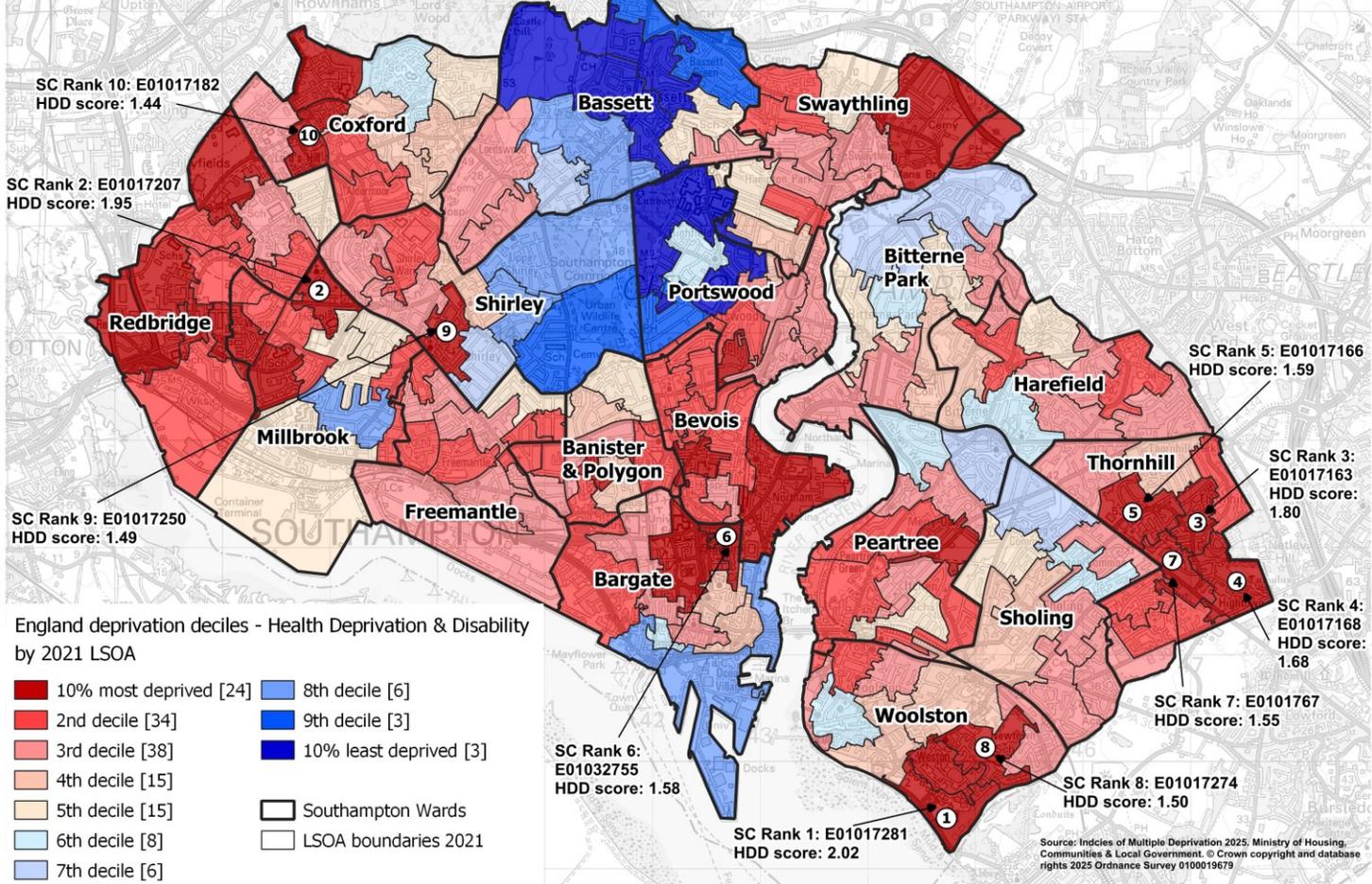
- England deprivation deciles -Employment by 2021 LSOA
- 10% most deprived [17]
 - 2nd decile [15]
 - 3rd decile [18]
 - 4th decile [22]
 - 5th decile [20]
 - 6th decile [18]
 - 7th decile [16]
 - 8th decile [7]
 - 9th decile [9]
 - 10% least deprived [10]
- Southampton Wards
 LSOA boundaries 2021

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

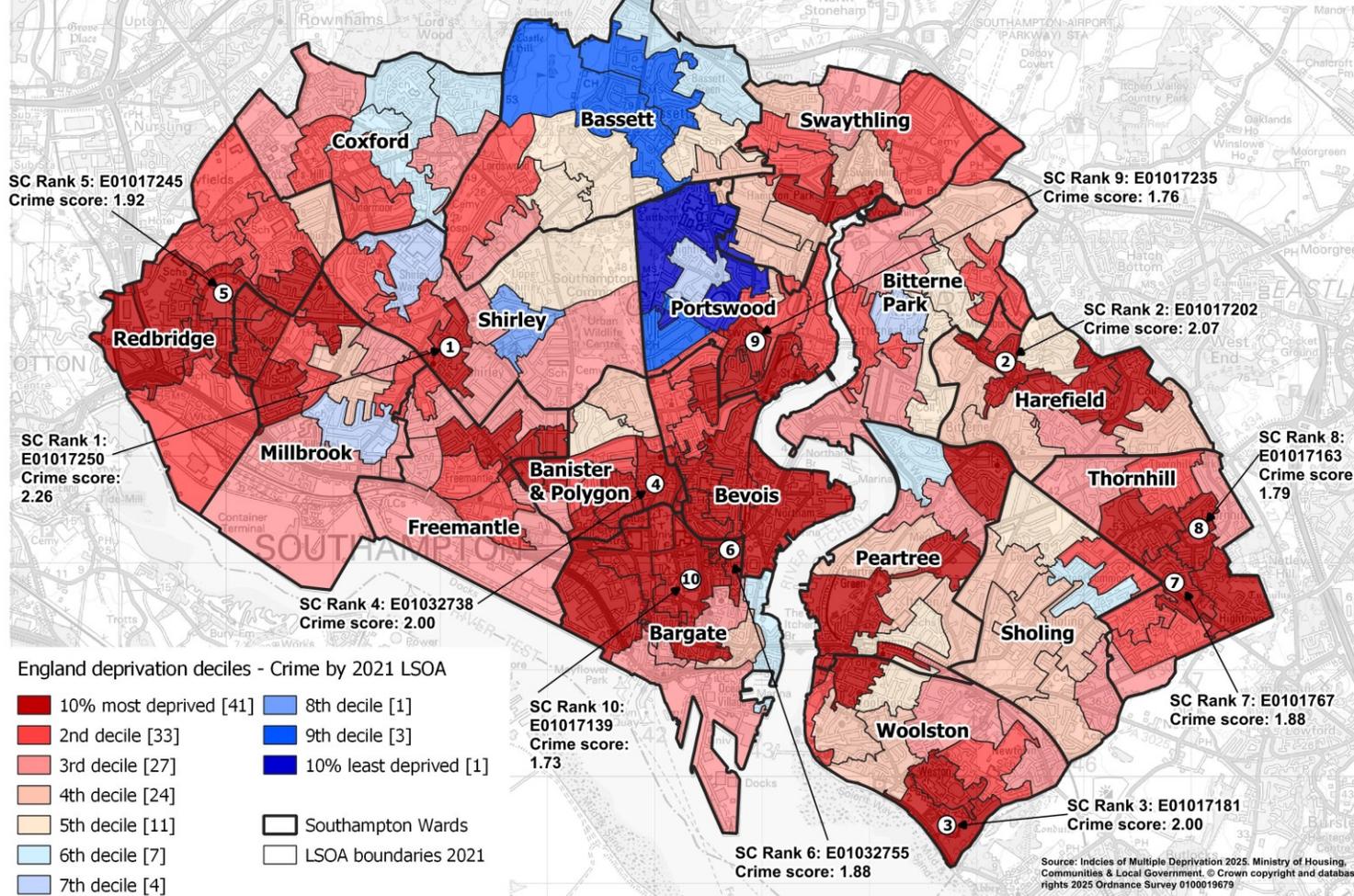
England Education, Skills and Training (EST) Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).



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

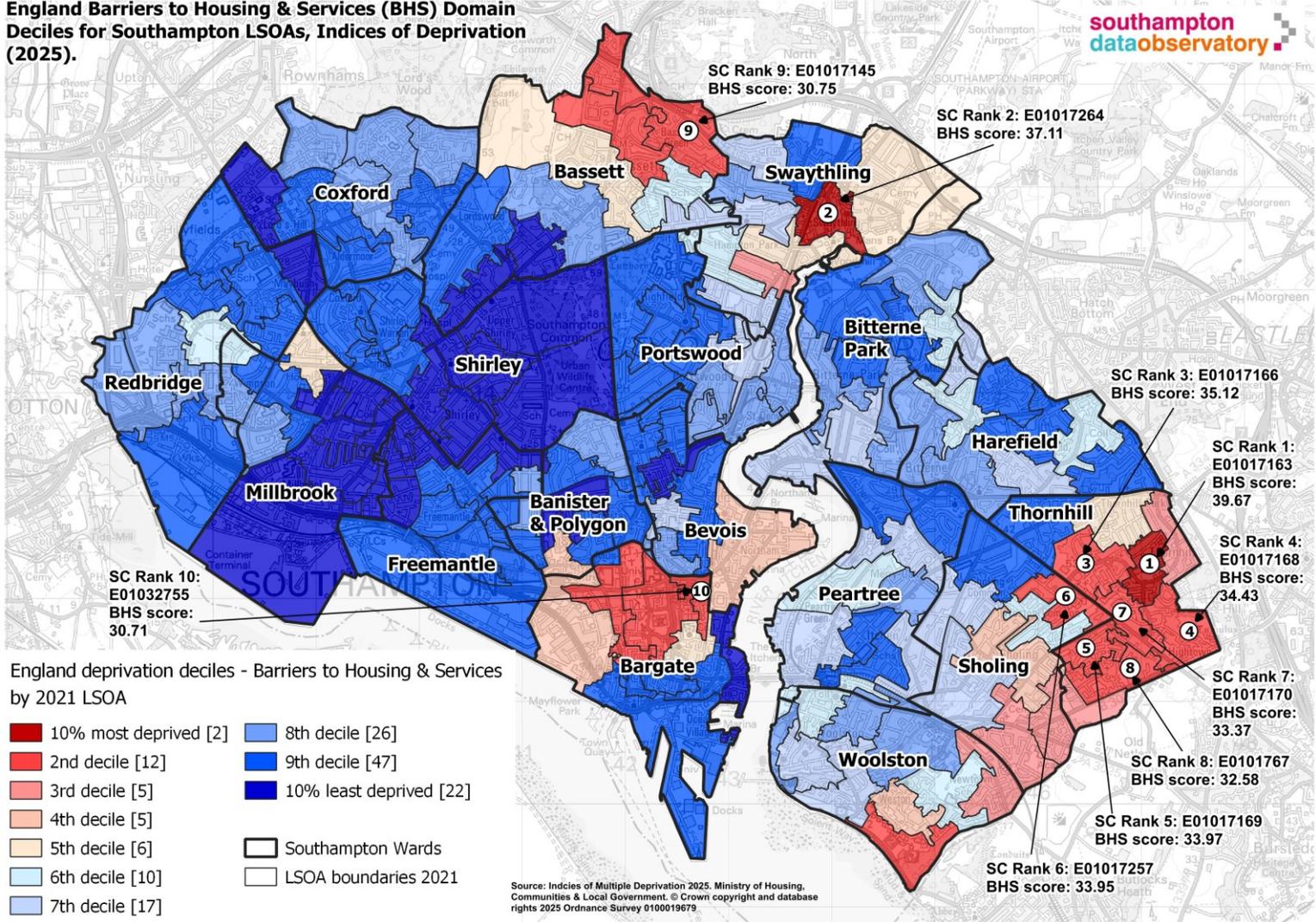


England Crime Domain Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).



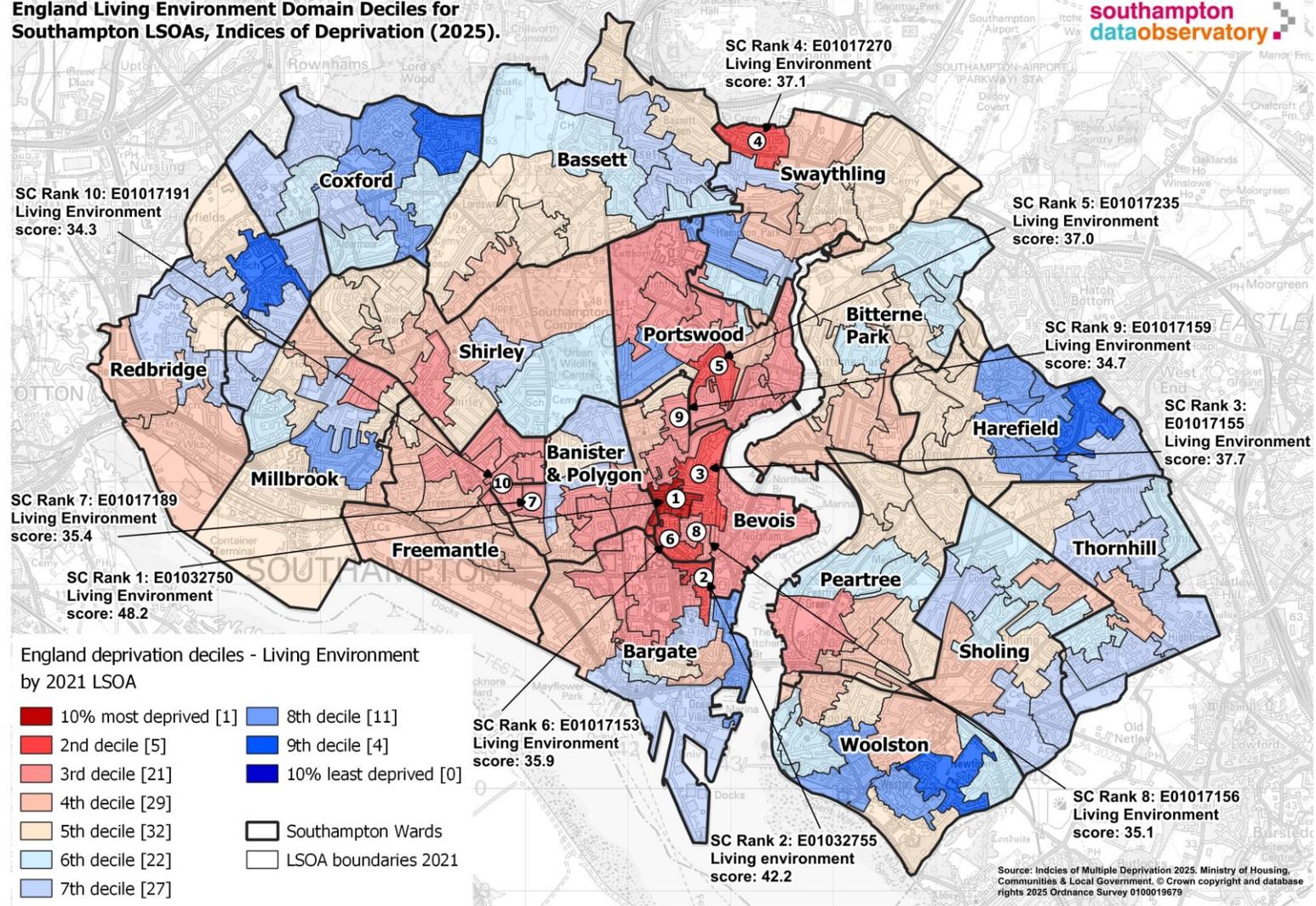
LSOA – Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

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



LSOA – Living Environment Deprivation Domain

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



Resources

Southampton LSOAs

IMD Topic

Overall IMD

Select an LSOA on the map

This page shows how deprivation varies across IMD topics for LSOAs in Southampton.

Selecting a topic updates the map to show LSOA deciles. **Select an LSOA on the map** to show its full IMD topic breakdown in the bottom right chart.

The chart on the top right shows the change in the number of LSOAs between 2025 and 2019 IMD for each

[Top 10 most deprived](#)

[Bottom 10 least deprived](#)

[Clear Filters](#)

2025 IMD - Overall IMD: Southampton LSOAs

Source: MHCLG 2025

Change in the number of LSOAs between deprivation decile for Overall IMD between 2019 and 2025 IMD

Source: MHCLG 2025

Select an LSOA to see the IMD breakdown

Source: MHCLG 2025

- Overall IMD
- Income
- Employment
- Education, Skills and Training
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment
- IDACI
- IDAOPi

← More depriv

Select a local authority on the map or with the local authority drop down. If the charts do not update as expected, deselecting on the map will reset the view. The region dropdown can be used to zoom in on the map if needed. The bottom right chart compares IMD topic rankings for the selected local authority with Southampton.

The top right chart shows changes in topic rankings between the 2019 and 2025 IMD for the selected local authority. The 2025 release includes [methodological changes](#), so rank changes should be interpreted with caution. This chart is most useful for highlighting which IMD topics and local authorities appear to be most affected by

[LSOA Comparison](#)

[Local Authority Comparison](#)

Local Authority Comparison

Select a local authority

[CIPFA Comparators](#)

[Top 10 Most Deprived](#)

[Bottom 10 Least Deprived](#)

[Clear Filters](#)

Map showing local authority deciles (2025 IMD): Overall IMD

Source: MHCLG 2025

Change in IMD ranks (2019-2025): Southampton

Source: MHCLG 2025

Select a local authority to compare with Southampton

Source: MHCLG 2025

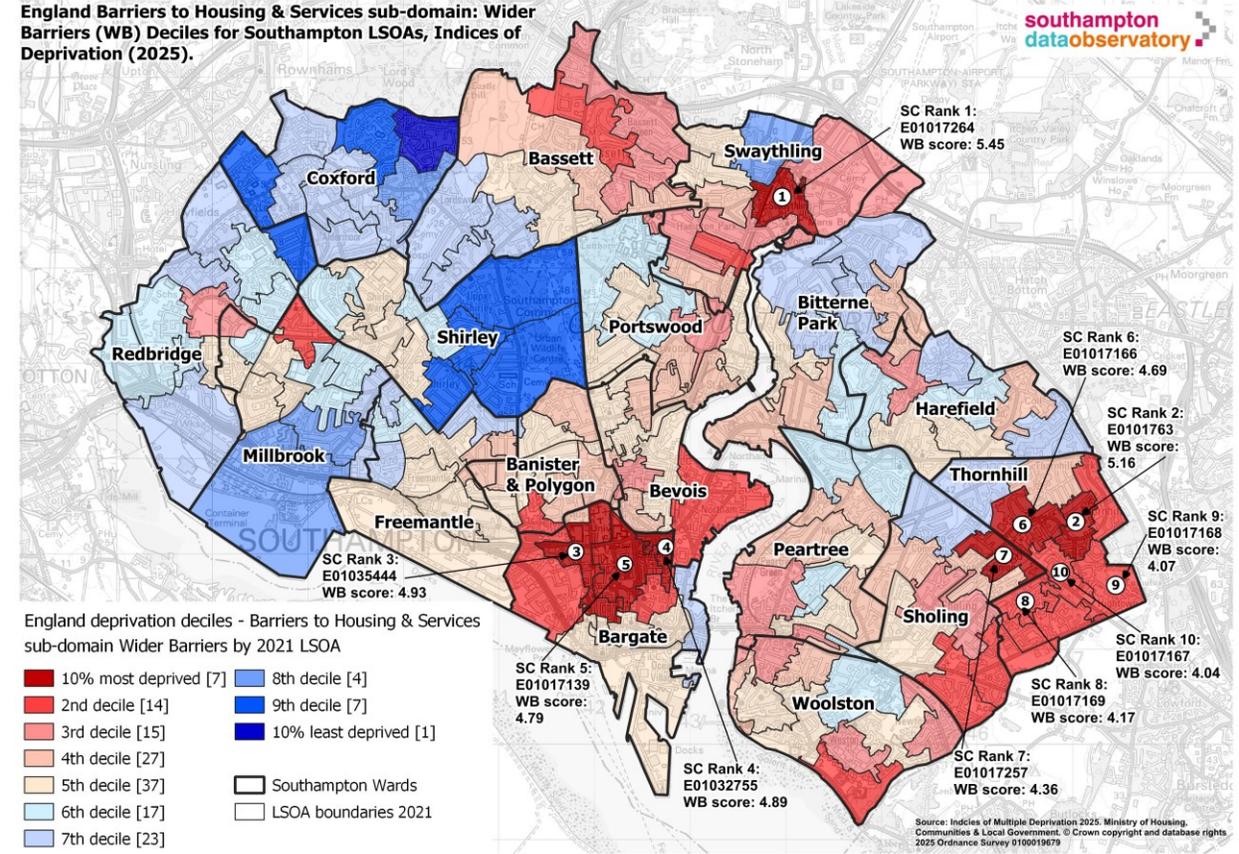
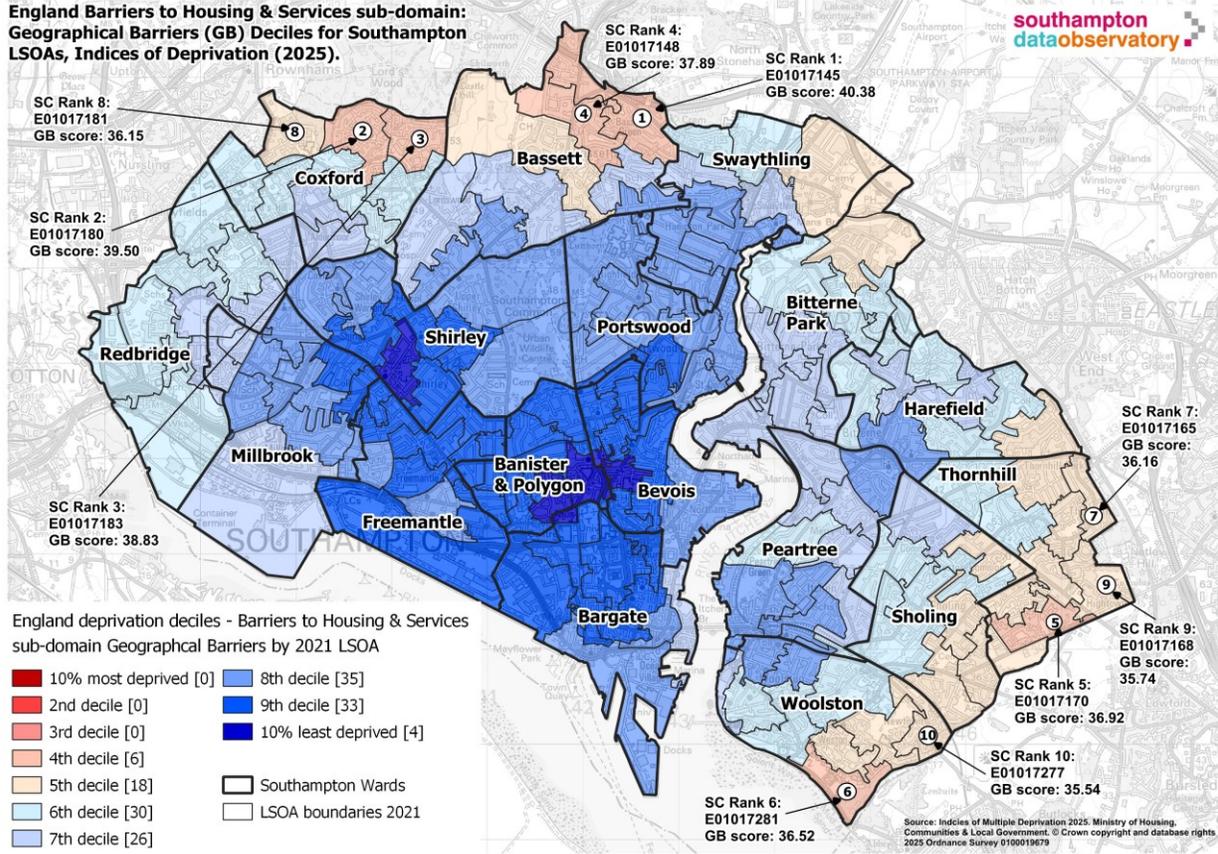
[LSOA Comparison](#)

[Local Authority Comparison](#)

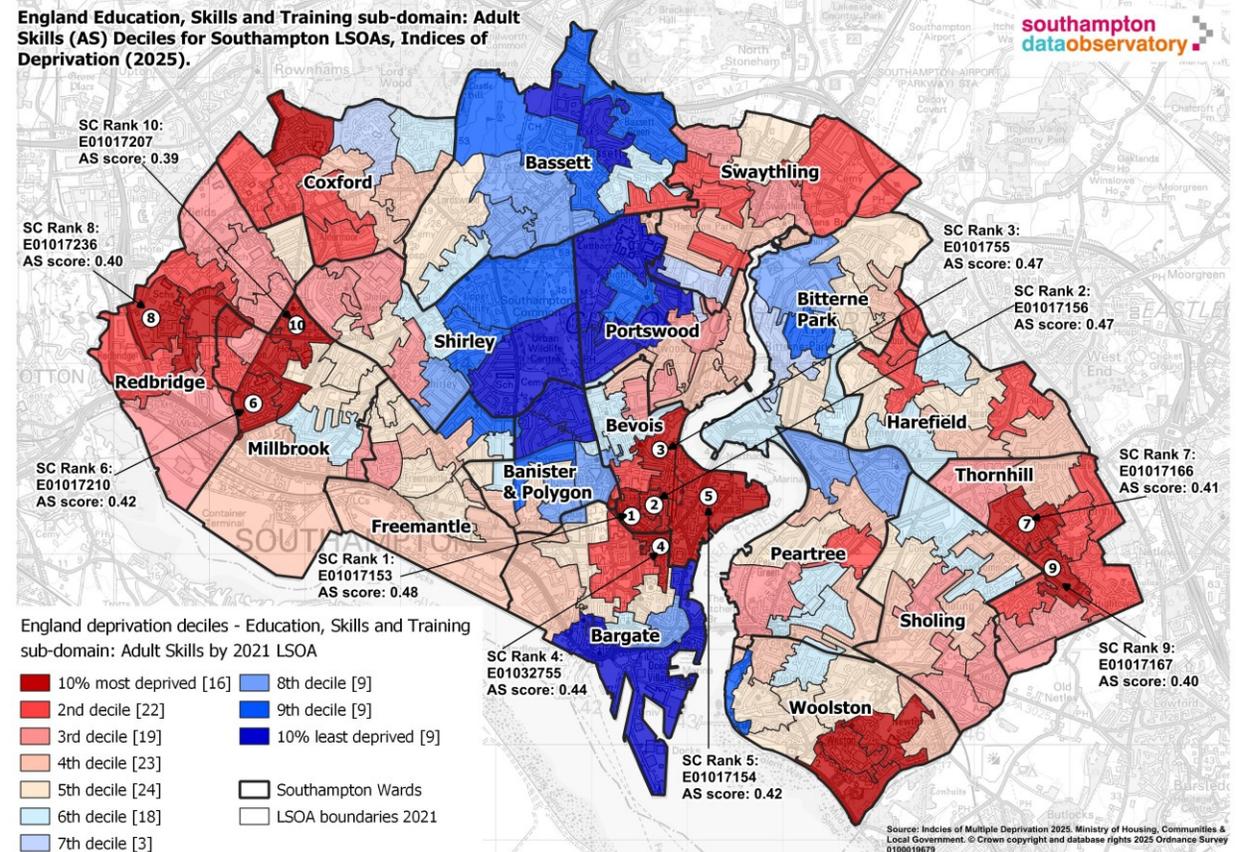
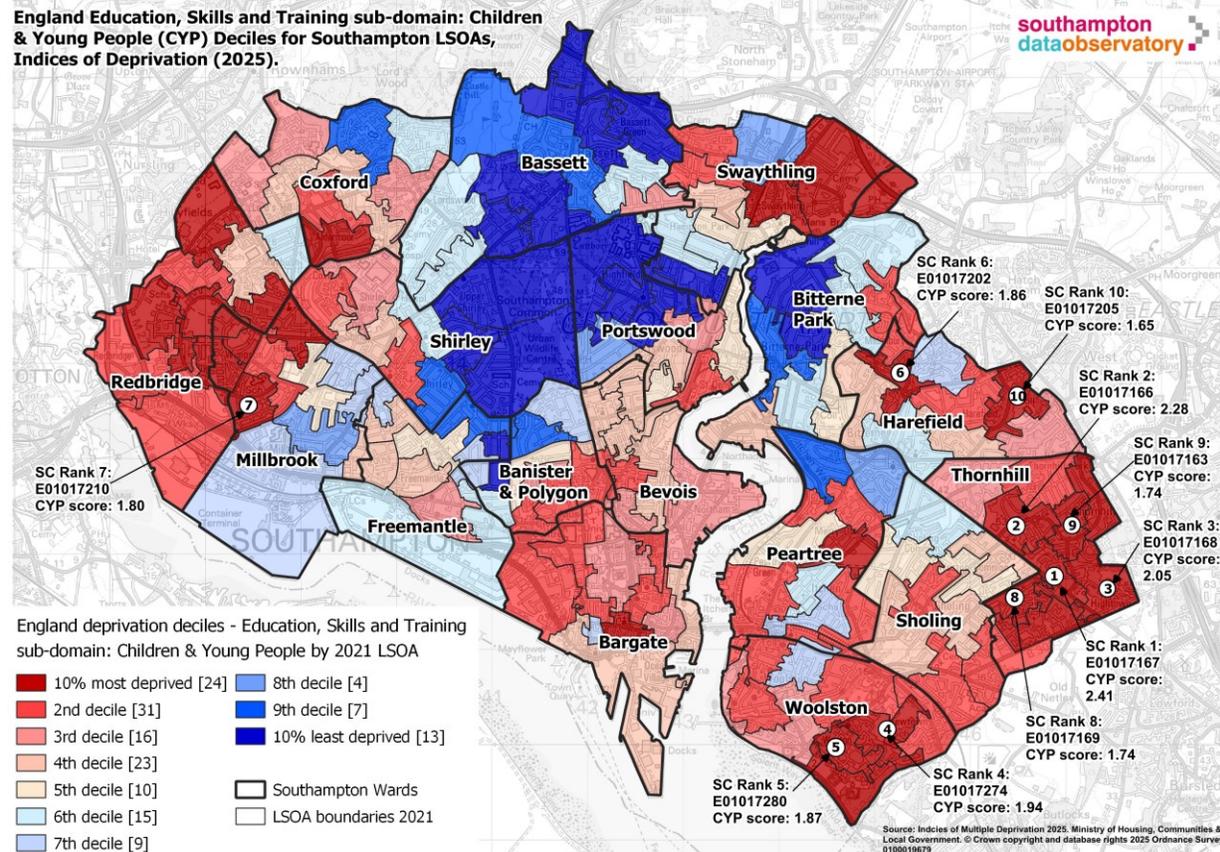


Appendix: Sub domain maps

Barriers to Housing and Services sub-domains Geographical barriers and Wider barriers

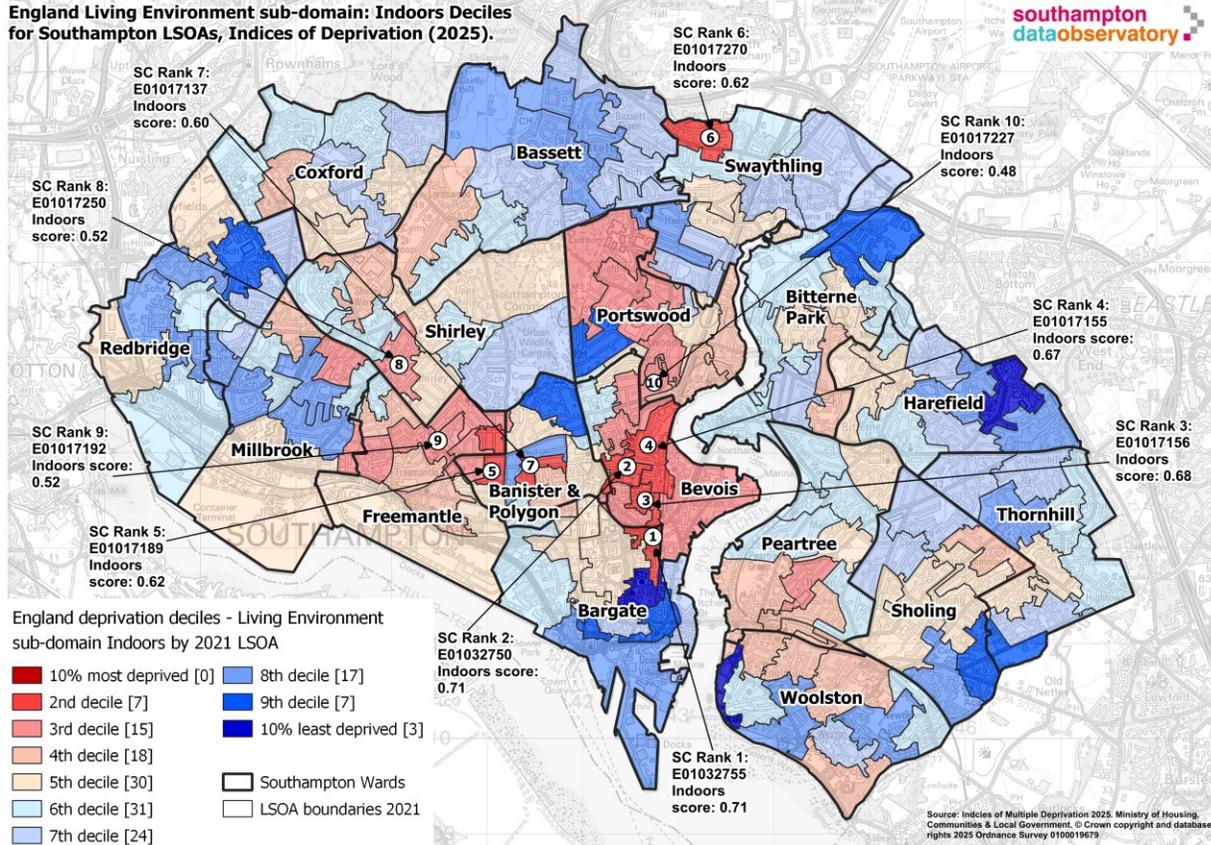


Education Skills and Training sub-domains Children & Young People and Adult Skills

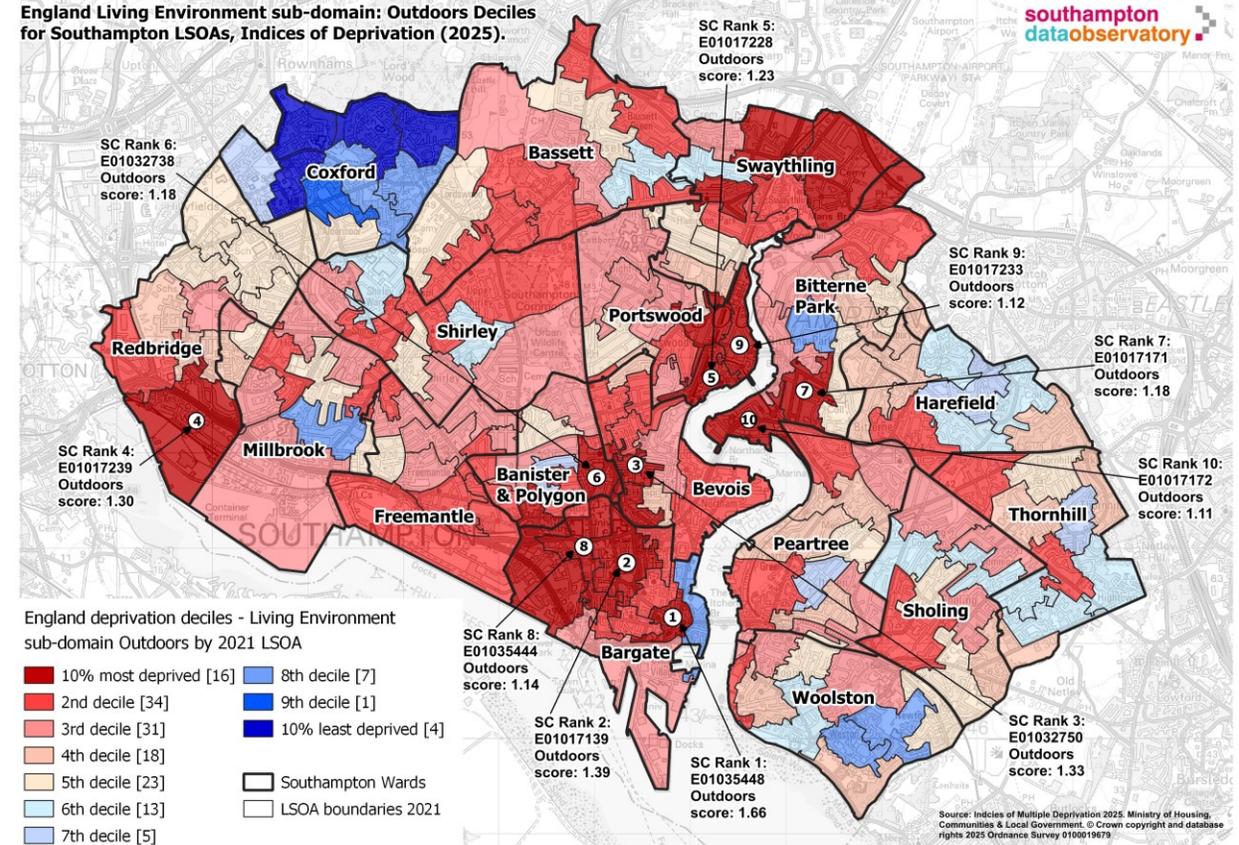


Living Environment Deprivation sub-domains Indoors and Outdoors

England Living Environment sub-domain: Indoors Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).



England Living Environment sub-domain: Outdoors Deciles for Southampton LSOAs, Indices of Deprivation (2025).

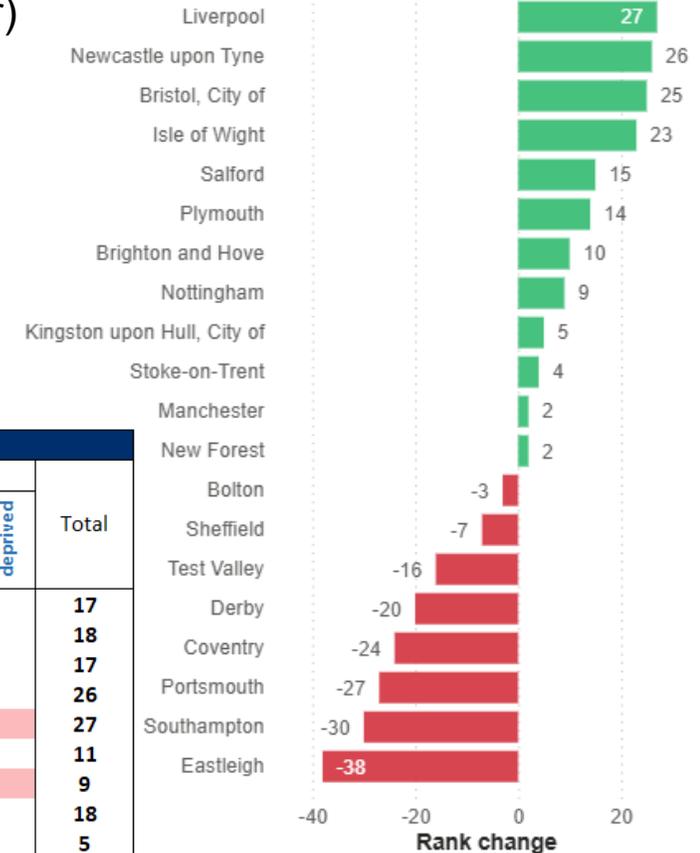


Appendix: IoD 2025 and IoD 2019 domain changes

The slides in this section explore the key points:

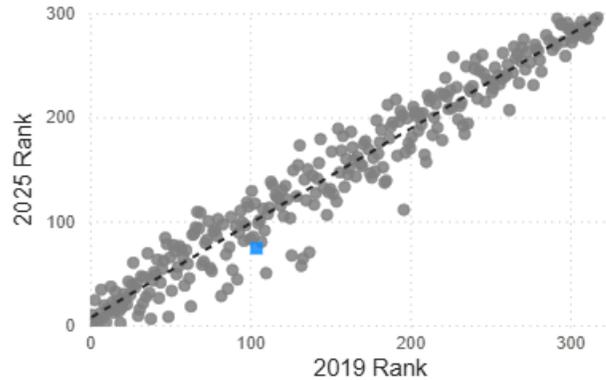
- Plotting a **scatter charts** for all domains with local authority and LSOA relative ranking for 2019 and 2025 explores **methodological change impact**
- **Health, income, employment and education** show strong correlations with previous ranking in IoD 2019, suggested a **reduced impact** of method change, unsurprising as the **majority** of the **underlying data remained the same**, For **Southampton's relative ranking** in these areas, they all got **worse**.
- The **domain areas** underpinning Southampton's **overall IMD improved positive ranking; Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment**, they showed more **dispersed 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**

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



- 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 and most local statistical neighbour) also saw **negative position changes**. These are likely to **move together economically**.
- 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 1+ deciles

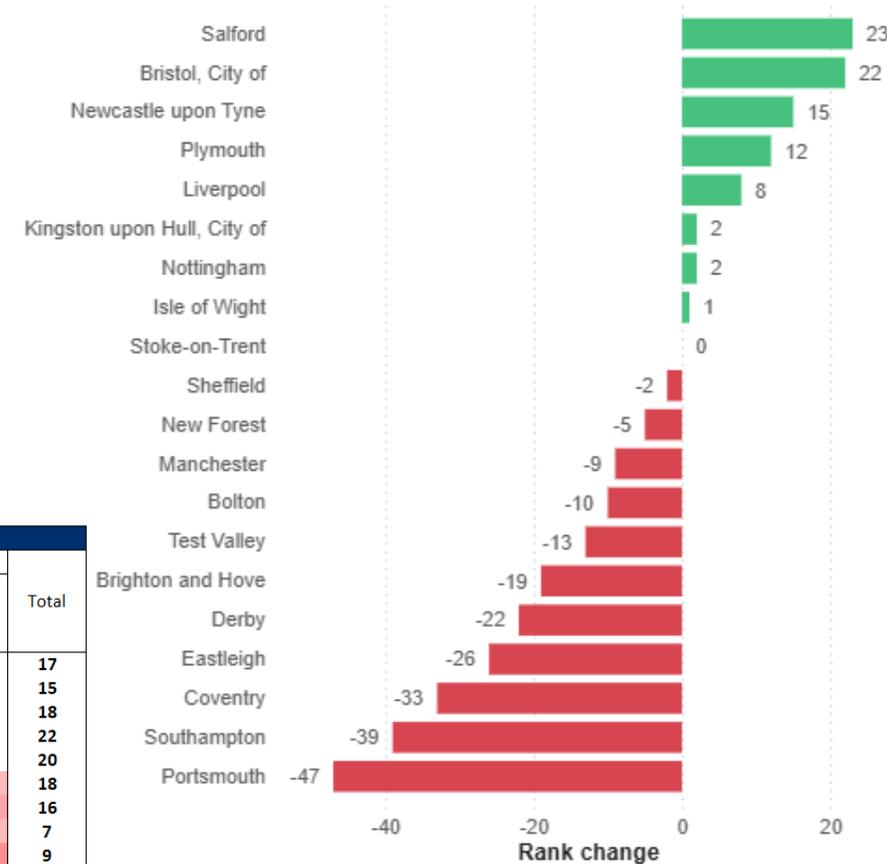
2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings



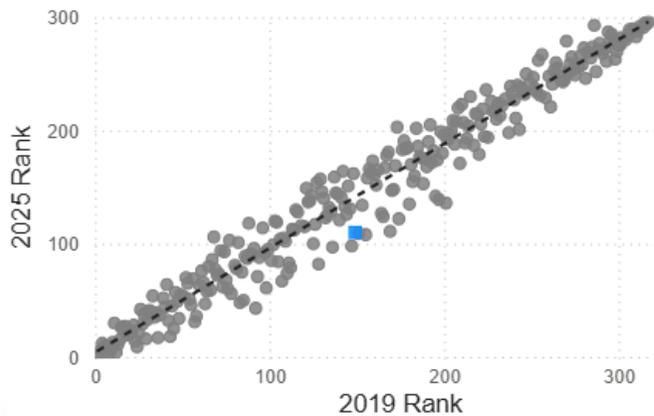
Number of Lower Super Output Areas		IoD - Income Domain										Total
		2019 England Decile										
		10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	
2025 England Decile	10% Most deprived	10	7									17
	2nd Decile	3	10	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				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

- **Half** of the 16 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 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 2015 vs 2019 for **both LAs** and Southampton **neighbourhoods** below, suggesting limited methodology changes (8 of the 13 component indicators remained the same). **61 neighbourhoods** had a **negative change** by 1+ deciles whilst **17** had a **positive change**

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



2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings



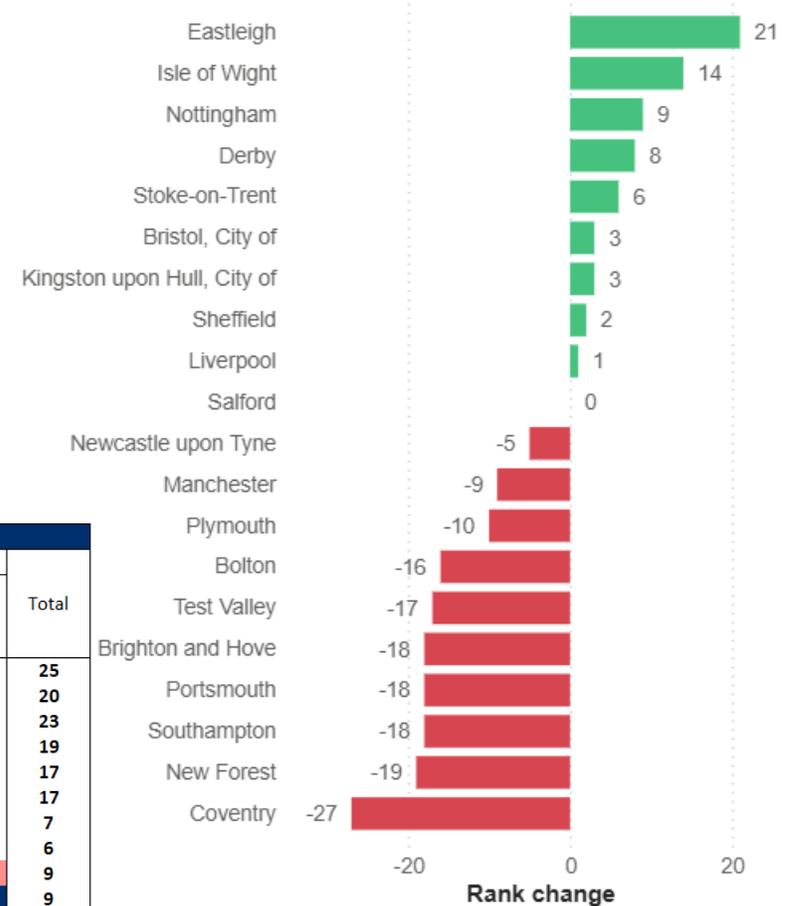
Number of Lower Super Output Areas		IoD - Employment Domain										Total
		2019 England Decile										
		10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	
2025 England Decile	10% Most deprived	11	6									17
	2nd Decile	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	7			3	16
	8th Decile								4	2	1	7
	9th Decile									2	5	9
	10% Least deprived									2	8	10
Total		12	15	18	19	20	16	13	12	9	18	152

Education, Skills and Training (EST)

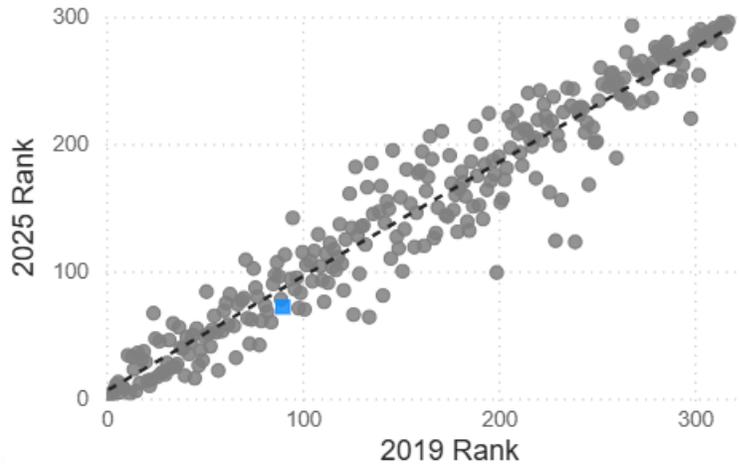
- Eight LAs, **half** of Southampton's CIPFA comparator group, had **negative change** in ranking in the EST domain between 2019 and 2025, including **Southampton** and **Portsmouth**, both changing -18 places. Neighbouring Eastleigh changed positively +21 places. **Indicators** around **pupil absence** have been added/modified in this domain and those LAs 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 LA and neighbourhood level suggesting a **lesser impact of methodological changes**.
- At a **neighbourhood level** there was a **better balance** of 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



2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings

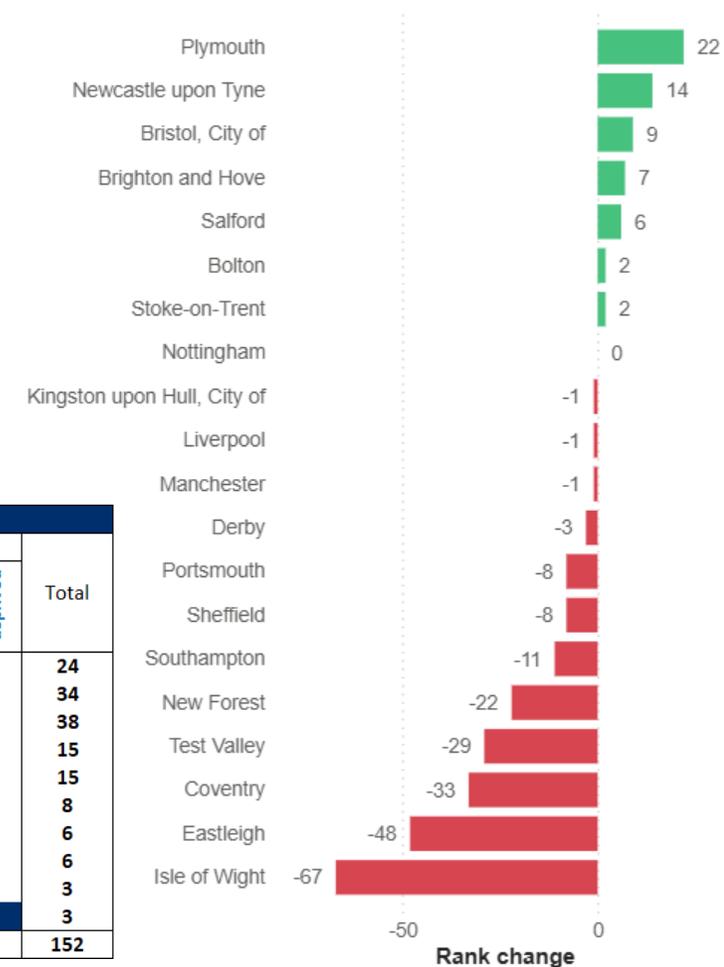


		IoD - Education, Skills and Training Domain										
		2019 England Decile										
Number of Lower Super Output Areas		10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	Total
2025 England Decile	10% Most deprived	17	7	1			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

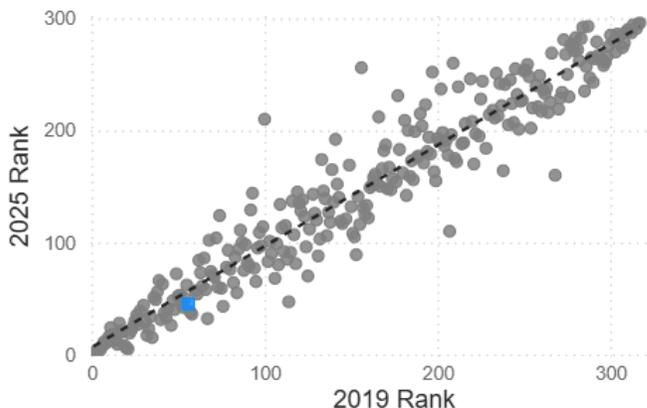
Health deprivation and disability (HDD)

- **Half of Southampton's CIPFA comparator group, 8 LAs 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 LA and neighbourhood level suggesting **little impact of methodological changes** (43% indicators changing between Indices). At a neighbourhood level there was a **better 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



2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings

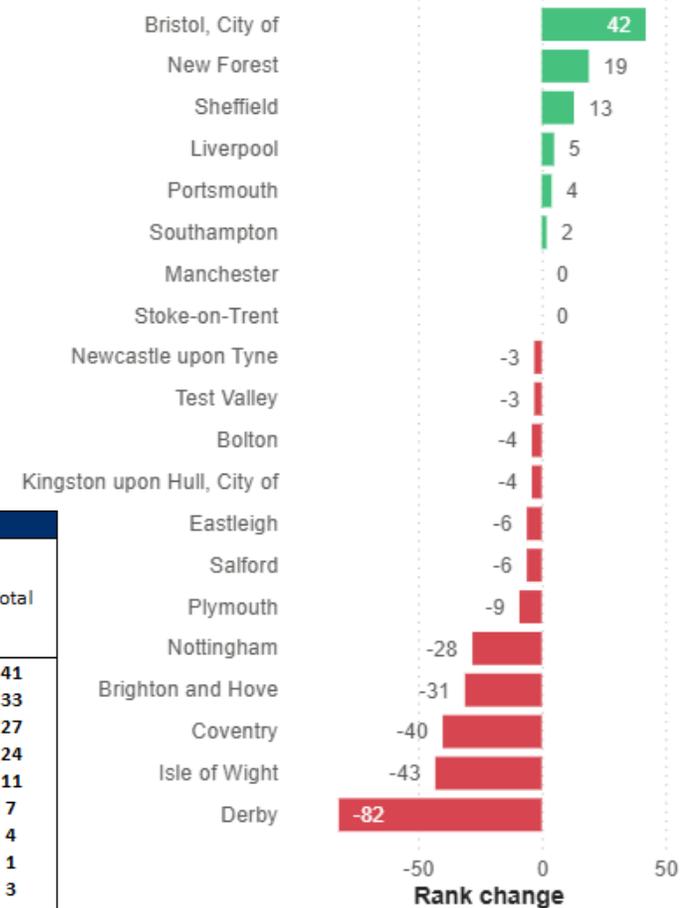


		IoD - Health Deprivation and Disability Domain										
		2019 England Decile										
Number of Lower Super Output Areas		10% Most deprived	(2nd Decile)	(3rd Decile)	(4th Decile)	(5th Decile)	(6th Decile)	(7th Decile)	(8th Decile)	(9th Decile)	10% Least deprived	Total
2025 England Decile	10% Most 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)									0		3
	10% Least deprived							3			1	3
Total		23	40	21	27	14	12	9	4	1	1	152

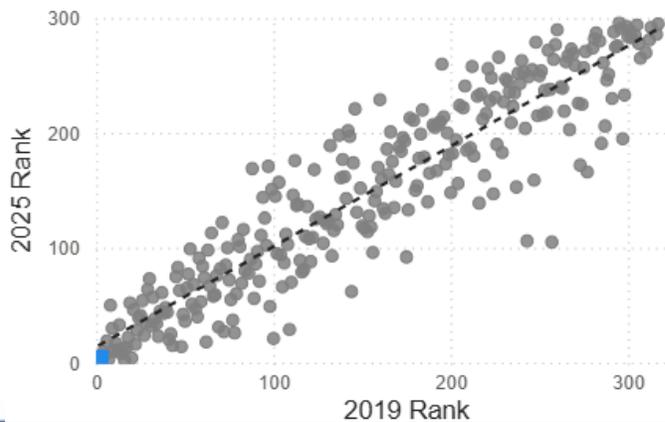
- Only **5** of **Southampton's CIPFA** comparator group, including Southampton showed **positive change** in ranking in the **crime** domain between 2019 and 2025, however Southampton, now 5th, remains in the **top worst 5 LTLAs** in England (previously 3rd). **Negative ranking** changes were also seen 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 LA 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



2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings



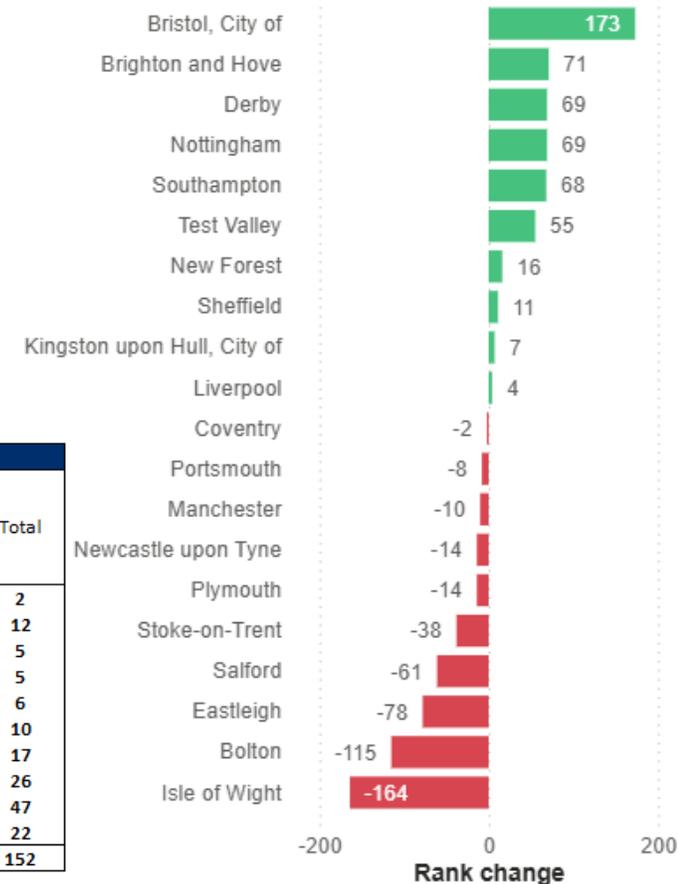
Number of Lower Super Output Areas		IoD - Crime Domain										Total
		2019 England Decile										
		10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	
2025 England Decile	10% Most deprived	36	4	1								41
	2nd Decile	16	13	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

Barriers to housing and services

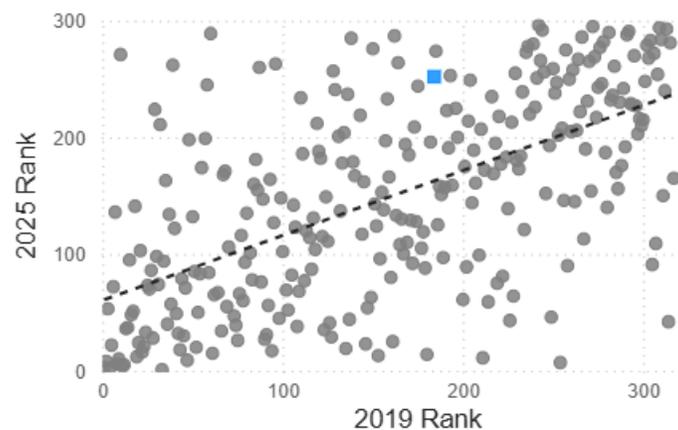
- **Half** of the 16 CIPFA comparator group saw a **positive change** in ranking for the **Barriers to housing and services** domain. This was the most improved domain area for **Southampton** of +68 places. Of the 7 indicators used for this area, 4 were new and 2 were significantly modified compared 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 LAs** and Southampton **neighbourhoods** below, suggesting substantial methodology changes; **111 of 152** neighbourhoods had **positive change** in decile ranking with 81 neighbourhoods improved 2+ deciles

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

Source: MHCLG 2025



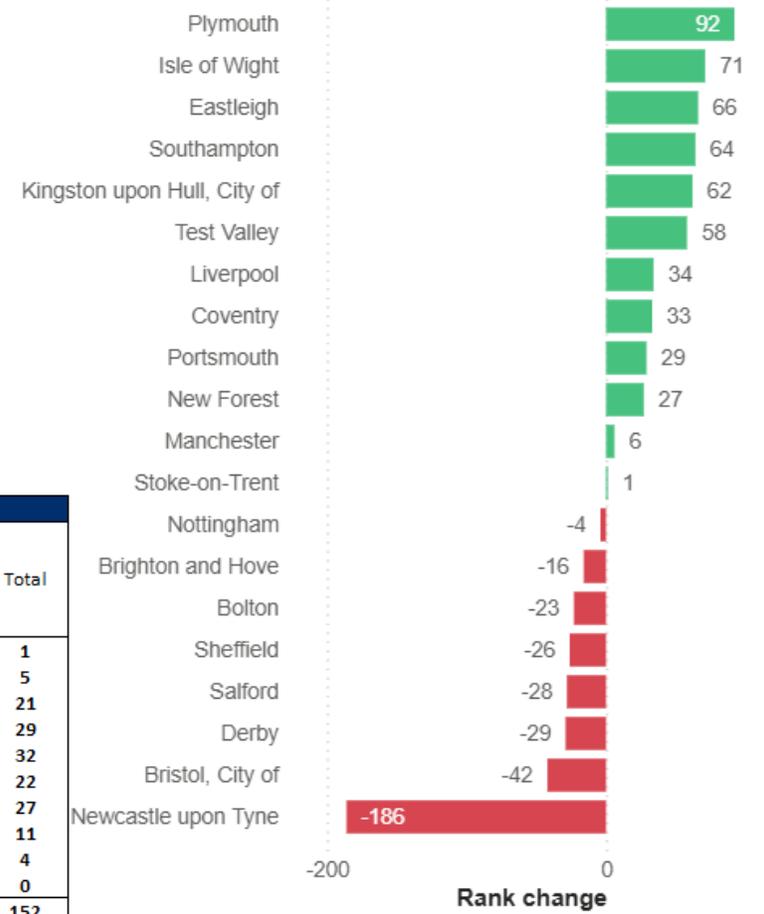
2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings



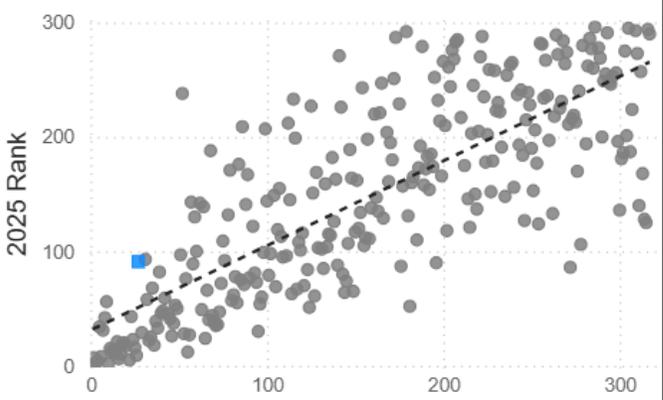
Number of Lower Super Output Areas		2019 England Decile										Total
		10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	
2025 England Decile	10% Most deprived	0					2					2
	2nd Decile	1	1	1		4	2	2	1			12
	3rd Decile			2		2		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	3	1		26
	9th Decile		2	5	5	8	11	8	2	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

- Southampton, Portsmouth and many local neighbours (Isle of Wight, Eastleigh, Test Valley and New Forest) showed **positive place ranking change** for **Living Environment** rank changes 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+ 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



2019 vs 2025 IMD Domain Rankings



Number of Lower Super Output Areas		2019 England Decile										Total
		10% Most deprived	2nd Decile	3rd Decile	4th Decile	5th Decile	6th Decile	7th Decile	8th Decile	9th Decile	10% Least deprived	
2025 England Decile	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					0		4
	10% Least deprived					2	1				0	0
Total		21	29	45	32	18	6	1	0	0	0	152

A more equal Southampton



Healthier



Safer



Greener



Growing

A modern, financially sustainable council that makes lives better for residents
