

Indices of Deprivation 2025 – Summary Report

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
Changes to the Indices since last release (2019 - 2025).....	2
Figure 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 by LSOA.....	4
Key initial headlines for Somerset.....	5
Somerset deprivation profile by IMD Decile.....	6
Figure 2: Number of Somerset LSOAs in each IMD Decile.....	6
Somerset Areas with Highest deprivation.....	7
Table 1: Somerset LSOAs in the 20% most deprived are:.....	7
Deprivation domains.....	9
Figure 3: Percentage of Somerset neighbourhoods which are in the 20% most deprived for each of the 7 domains. The figures are also compared to IMD 2019.	10
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.....	11
Figure 4: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) by LSOA.....	11
Figure 5: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) by LSOA	12
Figure 6: Number of Somerset LSOAs in each decile for IDACI & IDAOPI	13
Table 2: Neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% for IDACI.....	13
Table 3: Neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% for IDAOPI	14
Appendix 1:.....	15

Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD25)

Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation are the official measure of deprivation in England and are published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). The 2025 version is based on **55** separate indicators, up from **39** in 2019, organised across seven domains (and sub-domains) of deprivation which are combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA), or neighbourhood, in England. Every such neighbourhood is ranked according to its level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. The data can be used to assess which parts of Somerset face challenges, down to very small geographical areas.

Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately **1,500** residents or **650** households. There are **33,755** Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. They were produced by the Office for National Statistics for the reporting of small area statistics. LSOAs are often referred to as 'neighbourhoods'. In the Somerset area there are **339** LSOA's. Please note that although LSOAs are fairly equal in terms of population numbers, they vary significantly in terms of geographical size. When presented on maps, this can lead to a disproportionate view of deprivation as some sparsely populated rural areas cover large areas.

A full list of underlying indicators, domains and sub-domains which are used to calculate the IMD is provided in Appendix 1. Most indicators in the 2025 Indices of Deprivation relate to the financial year 2022/23. This aligns with the update cycle and ensures that the deprivation measures reflect recent socio-economic conditions, including the impacts of Universal Credit rollout, COVID-19 recovery and cost-of-living pressures. As with 2019, the IMD is enhanced by two supplementary indices:

- The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
- The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

For the IMD, IDACI and IDAOPI, all neighbourhoods (LSOAs) are ranked between 1 and 33,755, with 1 being the most deprived.

Changes to the Indices since last release (2019 - 2025)

A range of newly developed and available small area data measures, alongside measures developed through bespoke data linking specific for the Indices, have been incorporated in the IoD25. **These include data on Universal Credit claimants, pupil absence, health benefits, Anti-Social Behaviour, broadband connectivity, Energy Performance Certificates, access to private gardens and noise pollution.**

Overall, a total of 55 indicators comprise the IoD25, an increase from 39 in the IoD19. Of these, 20 are new indicators, 14 indicators have been significantly modified, while 21 have been updated to more recent timepoints.

It is important to highlight that changes in deprivation rank may be influenced by changes to geographies and administrative boundaries, enhancements to data, processing and methods used to produce in the IoD 2025 rather than, or in addition to, real change in deprivation levels.

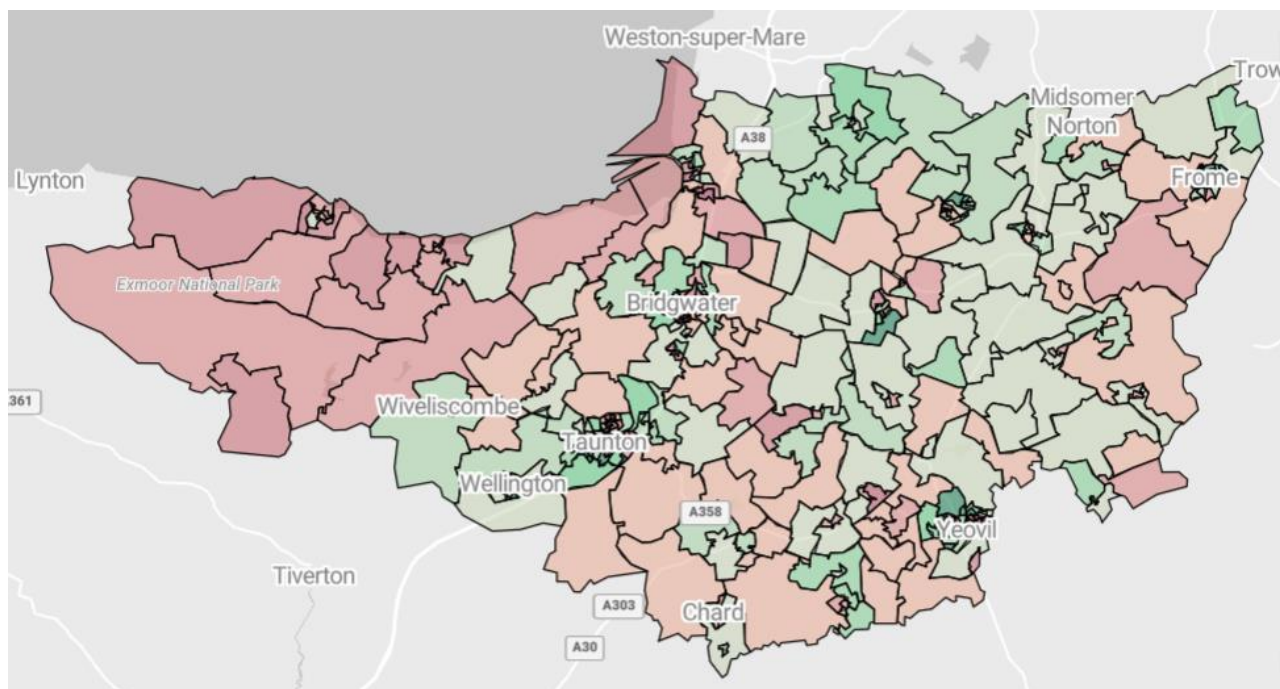
The number of LSOAs and Local Authority Districts (LADs) in England has changed since the IoD2019 and previous iterations. For example, **Somerset LSOAs have changed since 2019**, going from **327 to 339**. As a result of boundary changes, the number **English LADs** has also changed from **317 to 296**. This makes comparison over time more problematic, given the additional changes to population estimates, new datasets and enhancements since the previous release.

More information on the methodological and geographical changes since 2019 can be found [here](#).

Figure 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 by LSOA

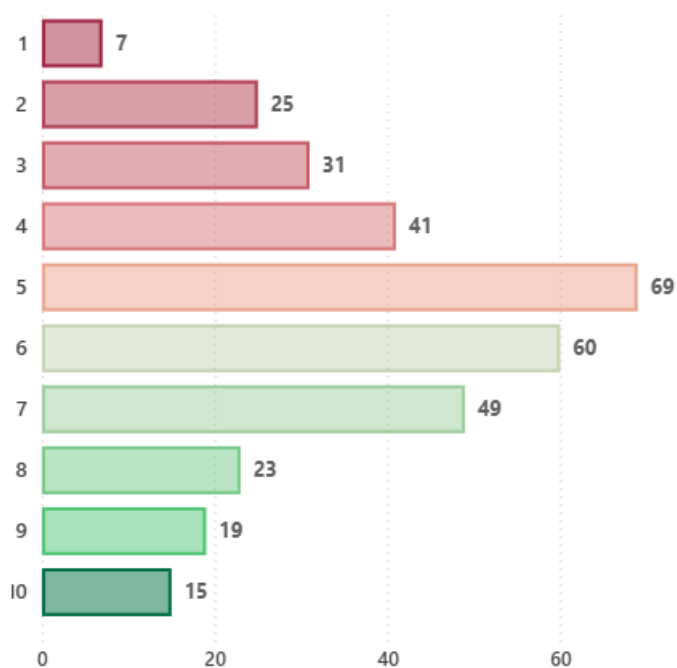
Decile by LSOA

Decile 1 is the most deprived, decile 10 is least deprived



LSOAs in each deprivation decile

1 = most deprived, 10 = least deprived



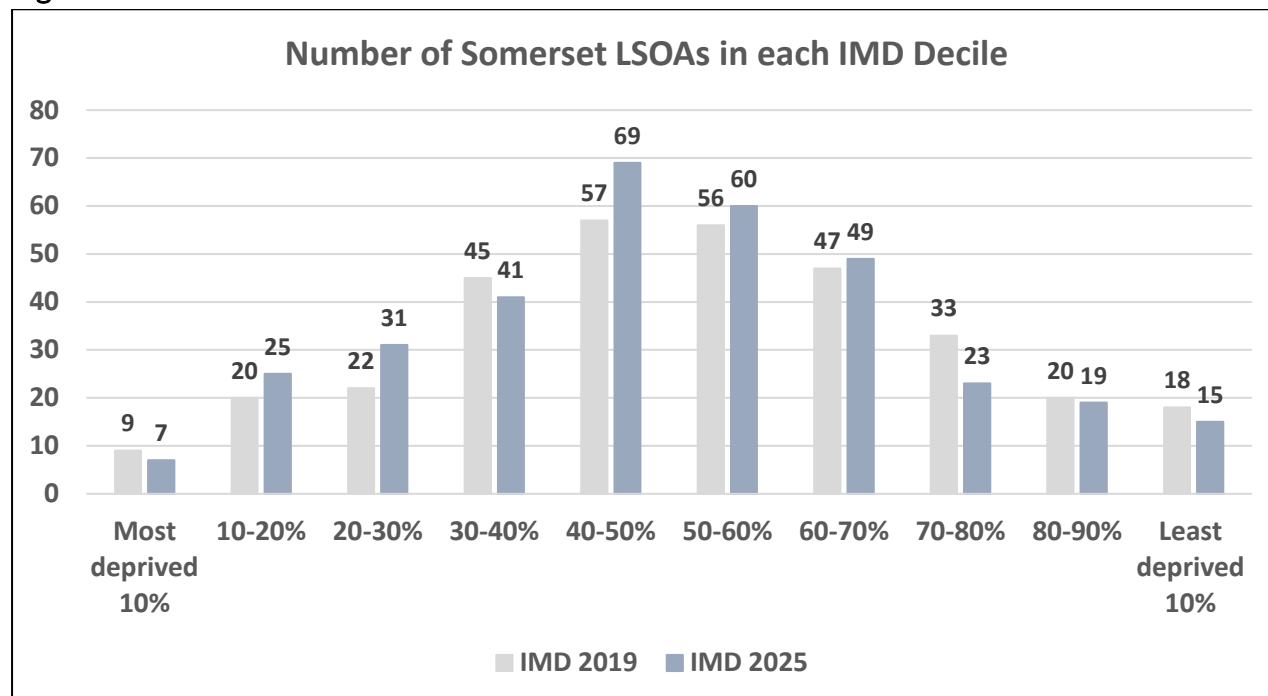
Key initial headlines for Somerset

- Somerset in 2025 is ranked as 93 out of a total of 153 of Upper Tier English local authorities, up from 92 in 2019. Moving from rank **92 to 93** means the authority is relatively less deprived compared to others, but the difference is very minimal.
- The number of 'highly deprived' neighbourhoods in Somerset (categorised as being within the 20% most deprived in England) increased to 32 in IMD 2025, up from 29 in IMD 2019.
- The number of neighbourhoods in the 10% most deprived is 7, two less than 2019.
- The IMD comprises a number of domains and in Somerset neighbourhoods the highest levels of deprivation relate to 'barriers to housing and service', education, skills and learning' and 'living environment'.
- There are 15 neighbourhoods in the 10% least deprived and a further 42 in the 80-90% decile.
- Around **49,637** Somerset residents now live in a neighbourhood identified as one of the 20% most deprived in England.
- The highest levels of deprivation are found within the county's larger urban areas.
- Children in Somerset face greater income deprivation than older people.
- Out of Somerset's 339 local neighbourhoods (LSOAs):
 - 17% have become **less** deprived since 2019
 - 42% have remained **similar**
 - 33% have become **more** deprived
 - 8% of LSOA are new this year and so comparisons cannot be made

Somerset deprivation profile by IMD Decile

A more detailed profile of overall deprivation is available by considering how many neighbourhoods fall into each IMD decile (that is, the 0-10%, 10-20%, 20-30%, 30-40% most deprived neighbourhoods, etc.).

Figure 2: Number of Somerset LSOAs in each IMD Decile



In the Somerset area, there are a total of **339** LSOAs, of these:

- 30% are in the 0-40% most deprived, the same as in 2019.
- Over a third (38%) sit within the 40-60% most deprived, up from 34% in 2019.
- 32% are in the 60-100% least deprived, down from 36% in 2019.

Highest levels of deprivation:

- The number of neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% in 2025 has decreased to 7, from 9 in 2019.
- The number of neighbourhoods in the 10-20% most deprived has increased to 25, from 20 in 2019.

Lowest levels of deprivation:

- The number of neighbourhoods in the lowest 10% has reduced to 15, from 18 in 2019.
- The number of neighbourhoods in the 80-90% least deprived has decreased to 19, from 20 in 2019.

Somerset Areas with Highest deprivation

All neighbourhoods (LSOAs) are ranked between 1 and 33,755, with 1 being the most deprived.

Table 1: Somerset LSOAs in the 20% most deprived are:

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	2025 National Rank	2019 National Rank	Change in rank from 2019 - 2025
LSOA's in the most deprived 10%:				
EO1029132	Highbridge South West	1043	1133	-90
EO1029293	Taunton Roman Road	1092	1344	-252
EO1029106	Bridgwater Sydenham Central	1372	1246	+126
EO1029292	Taunton Lambrook	1656	1504	+152
EO1029247	Yeovil Westfield	2347	2923	-576
EO1029131	Highbridge South East	3271	4407	-1136
EO1029095	Bridgwater Eastover Central	3374	5001	-1627
LSOA's in the 10-20% most deprived:				
EO1029297	Taunton Lyngford East	3584	2086	+1498
EO1029105	Bridgwater West Street	3745	3394	+351
EO1029100	Bridgwater Hamp East	3916	2820	+1096
EO1029099	Bridgwater Hamp West	4167	3598	+569
EO1029237	Yeovil Birchfield	4313	5651	-1338
EO1029046	Glastonbury Central	4360	3233	+1127
EO1029170	Chard Avishayes West	4404	9042	-4638
EO1029177	Chard Jocelyn South	4547	5092	-545
EO1035126	Yeovil Town Centre	4611	N/A	N/A
EO1029304	Taunton Pyrland South	4709	5559	-850
EO1029107	Bridgwater Parkway South	4743	3224	+1519
EO1029097	Bridgwater Hamp South West	4764	5555	-791
EO1029042	Frome Trinity Cork Street & Nunney Road	4790	4252	+538

EO1029109	Bridgwater Sydenham North	5033	3850	+1183
EO1029098	Bridgwater Hamp North	5095	3428	+1667
EO1029239	Yeovil Sherborne Road	5124	4833	+291
EO1029236	Yeovil Penn Mill North	5205	3703	+1502
EO1029333	Minehead Woodcombe	5733	6884	-1551
EO1029307	Taunton Pyrland North	5897	5246	+651
EO1035130	Wellington North East	6130	N/A	N/A
EO1029062	Shepton North	6144	9046	-2902
EO1029284	Taunton Town Centre	6224	5754	+470
EO1029202	Martock East	6341	10461	-4120
EO1029117	Burnham Esplanade South	6627	7058	-431
EO1029112	Bridgwater Town Centre	6648	4643	+2005

Deprivation domains

IMD is made up of 7 domains based around different themes. These are weighted so that they contribute different amounts to the overall IMD score. The 7 domains and their weightings are:

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

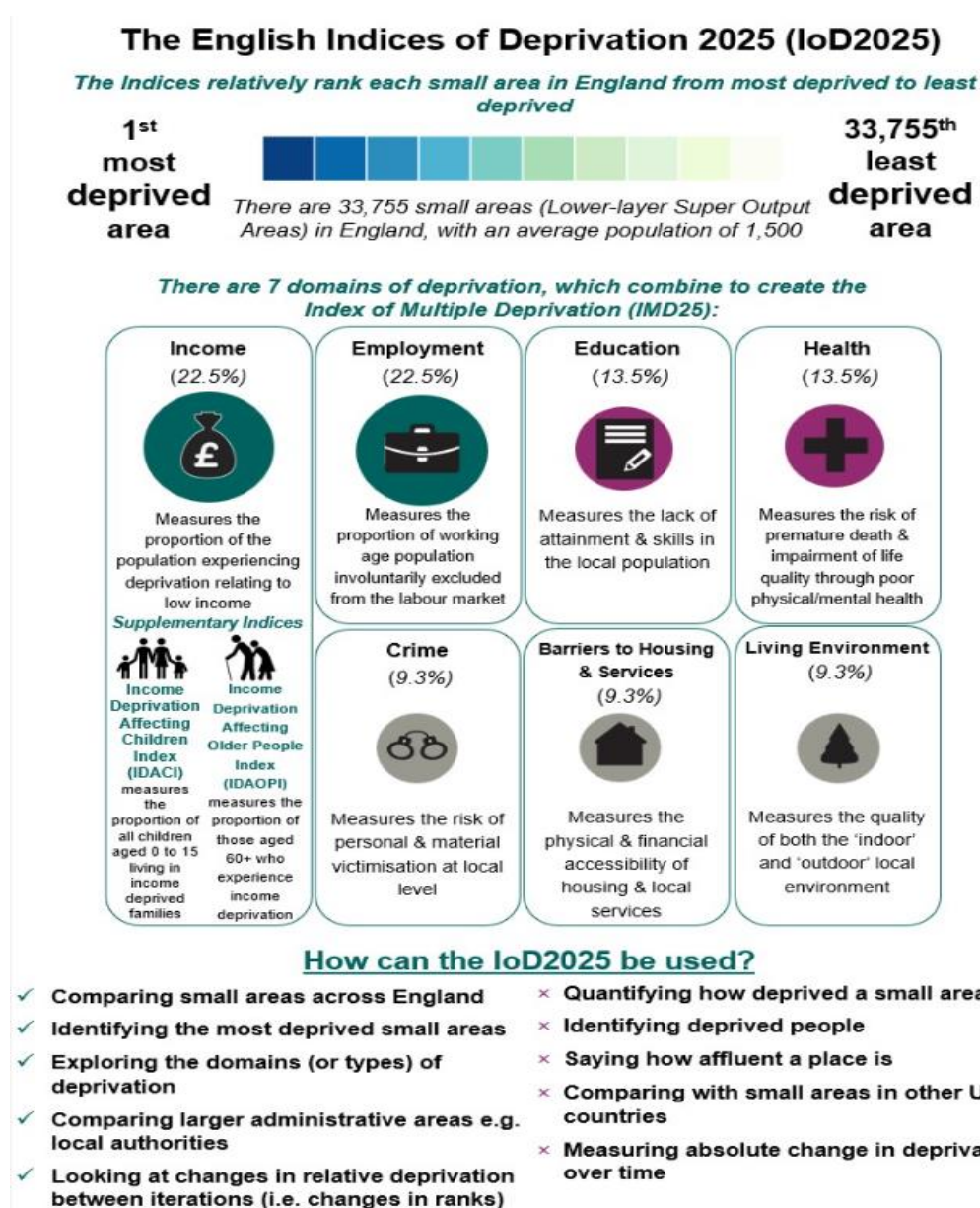
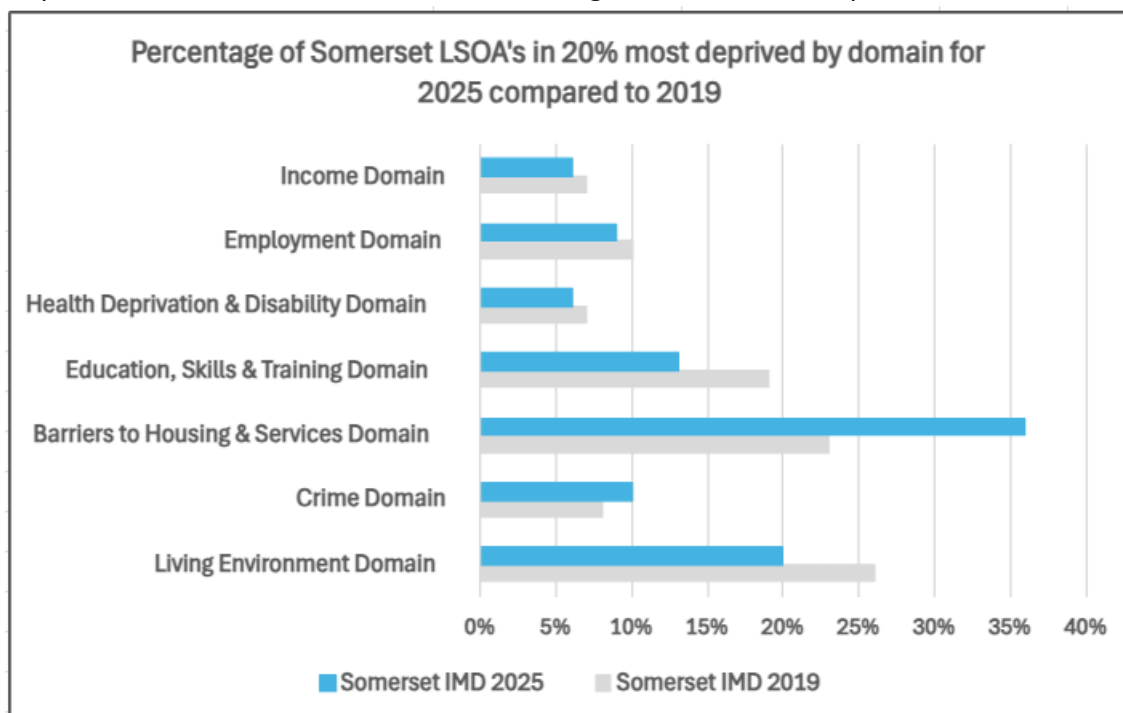


Figure 3: Percentage of Somerset neighbourhoods which are in the 20% most deprived for each of the 7 domains. The figures are also compared to IMD 2019.



Levels of relative deprivation for LSOAs in the 20% most deprived deciles, in most domains, have decreased compared to 2019. Except on relation to 'Barriers to Housing & Services' and to a lesser extent for the 'Crime' domain, where relative levels of deprivation have increased.

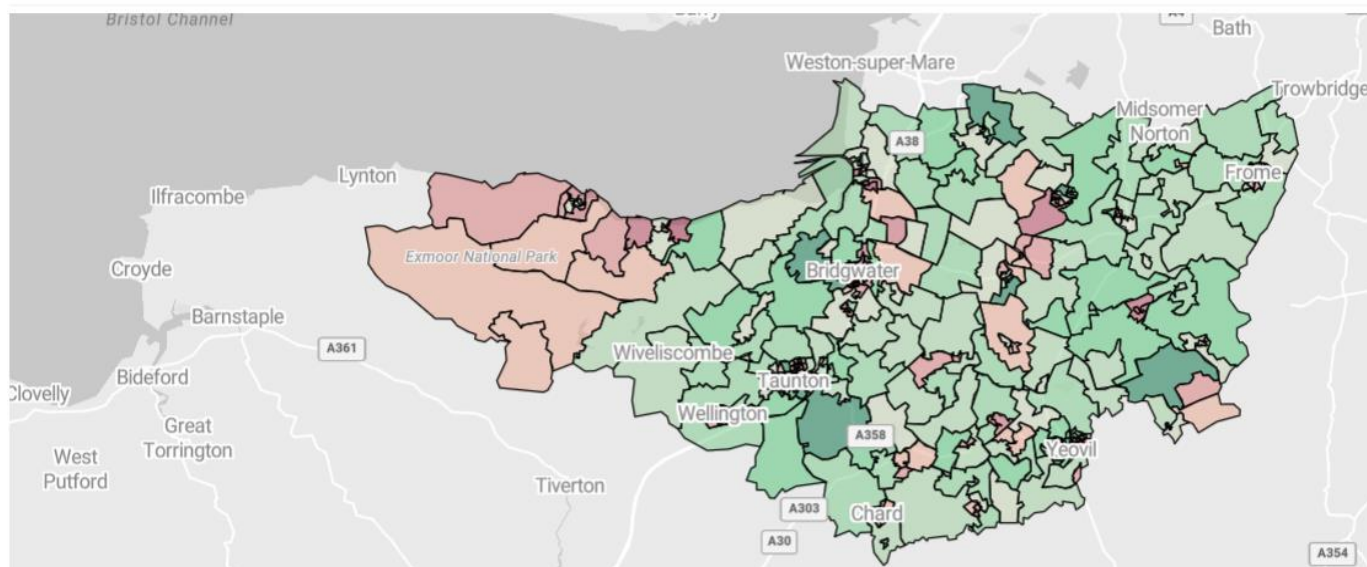
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain. The word 'family' is used to designate a 'benefit unit', that is the claimant, any partner and any dependent children (those for whom Child Benefit is received).

Figure 4: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) by LSOA

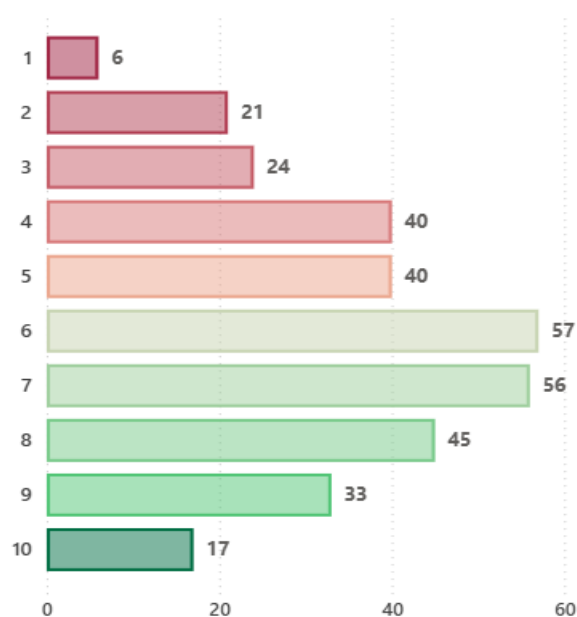
Decile by LSOA

Decile 1 is the most deprived, decile 10 is least deprived



LSOAs in each deprivation decile

1 = most deprived, 10 = least deprived

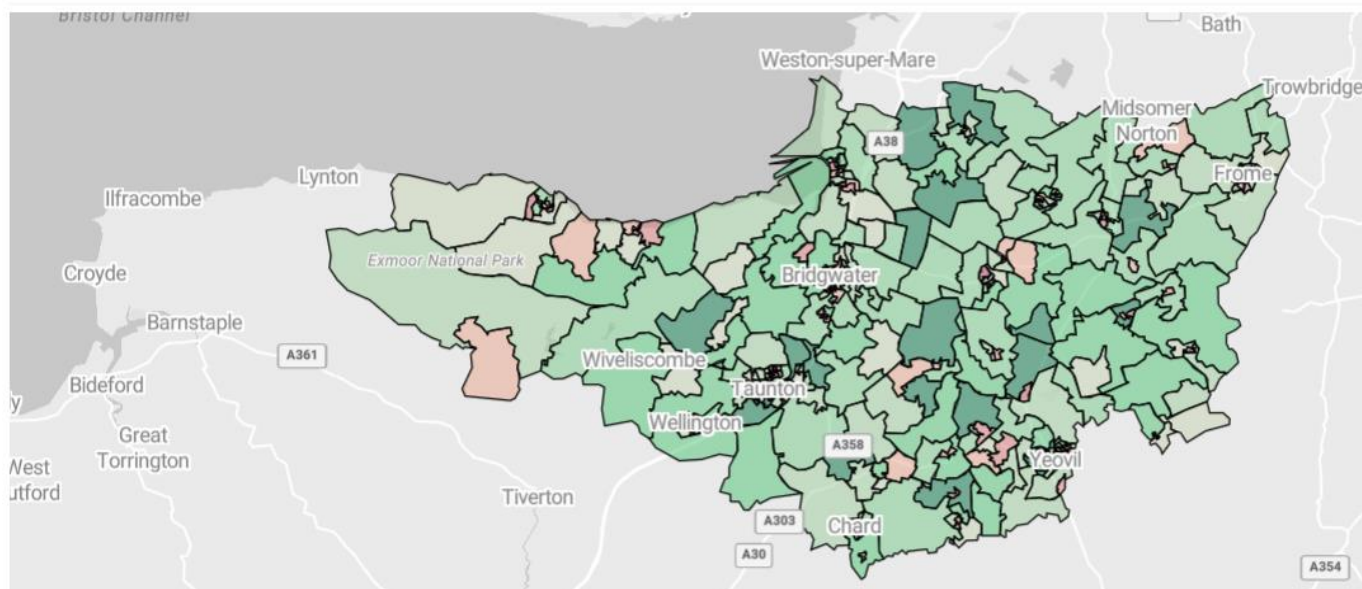


The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This is one of two supplementary indices and is a sub-set of the Income Deprivation Domain.

Figure 5: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) by LSOA

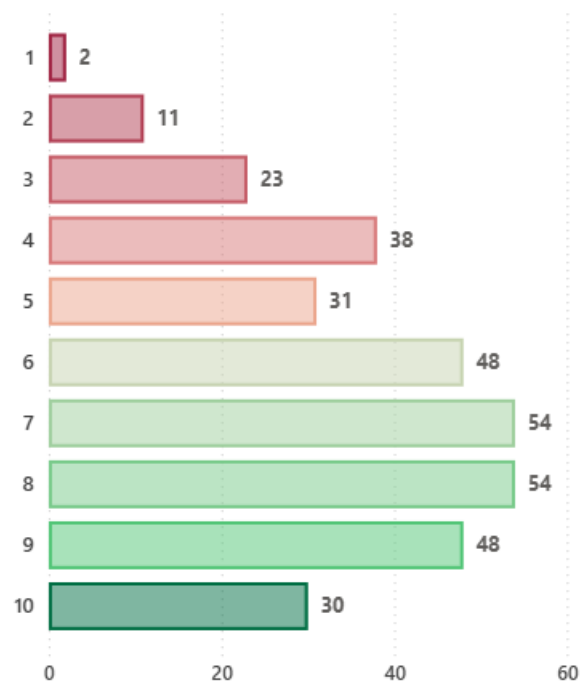
Decile by LSOA

Decile 1 is the most deprived, decile 10 is least deprived



LSOAs in each deprivation decile

1 = most deprived, 10 = least deprived



The graph below demonstrates that the ranking of both income deprivation for 'families with children' and for 'those over the age of 60' by decile. Children in Somerset face greater income deprivation than older people.

Figure 6: Number of Somerset LSOAs in each decile for IDACI & IDAOPi

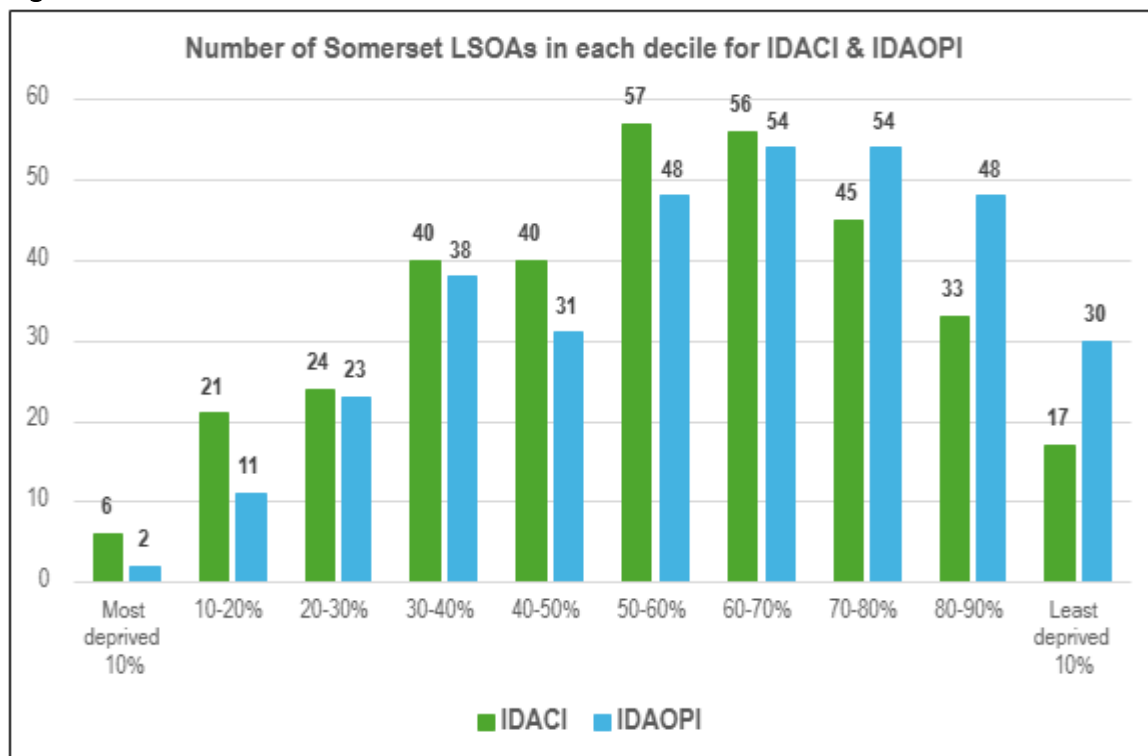


Table 2: Neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% for IDACI

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	2025 National Rank	2019 National Rank	Change in rank from 2019 - 2025
LSOA's in the most deprived 10%:				
E01029293	Taunton Roman Road	1631	1164	+467
E01029132	Highbridge South West	2661	1416	+1245
E01029292	Taunton Lambrook	2797	3706	-909
E01032635	Williton North	2815	7278	-4463
E01029105	Bridgwater West Street	3029	4043	-1014
E01029131	Highbridge South East	3282	5683	-2401

Table 3: Neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% for IDAOPi

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	2025 National Rank	2019 National Rank	Change in rank from 2019 - 2025
LSOA's in the most deprived 10%:				
E01029132	Highbridge South West	2320	3147	-827
E01029293	Taunton Roman Road	2809	2465	+344

For more information on IoD25 and an interactive PowerBI dashboard of Somerset trends click here: [IMD 2025 - Somerset Intelligence](#)

Appendix 1:

Indices of Deprivation 2025: Domains, Sub-Domains and indicators.

Income Deprivation Domain

- Adults and children in Income Support units.
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance units.
- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance units.
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) units.
- Adults and children in Universal Credit families 'out of work' conditionality categories:
 - No work requirements
 - Planning for work
 - Preparing for work
 - Searching for work
- 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 receipt of support.

Employment Deprivation Domain

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based).
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based).
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit.
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance.
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance.
- Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance.
- Claimants of New Style Employment and Support Allowance.
- Claimants of Income Support.
- Claimants of Universal Credit in 'no work requirements' conditionality group.
- Claimants of Universal Credit in 'searching for work' conditionality group.
- Claimants of Universal Credit in 'planning for work' conditionality group.
- Claimants of Universal Credit in 'preparing for work' conditionality group.

Education, Skills & Training Deprivation Domain

- Children and Young People sub-domain
 - Key Stage 2 attainment: The scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams.
 - Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams.
 - Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged 21 not entering higher education
 - Pupil absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences for pupils attending maintained Primary, Secondary and Special Schools
 - Persistent pupil absence: The proportion of pupils missing 10% or more of possible school sessions.
- Adult skills sub-domain
 - Adult skills: The proportion of adults aged 25 to 66 with no or low qualifications, or, who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: an age and sex standardised ratio of people receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Attendance Allowance (AA), Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit/ Reduced Earnings Allowance/ Retirement Allowance, Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Personal Independence Payment (PIP) and Universal Credit (UC) Health Caseload.
- Years of Potential Life Lost: an age and sex standardised rate of 'premature death', defined as death before the age of 75 from any cause.
- Acute Morbidity: an age and sex standardised rate of hospital spells starting with an admission in an emergency and lasting more than one calendar day.
- Mental health sub-component 1: Suicide: rate of deaths coded as intentional.
- Mental health sub-component 2: Hospital admissions: a rate of hospital admissions related to mental health.
- Mental health sub-component 3: Prescribing data: a rate of patients prescribed pharmaceuticals for mental ill-health.
- Mental health sub-component 4: Health benefits: the number of residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (PIP) and Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in disease groupings associated with mental health or behavioural disorders as a proportion of the total population aged 0-66.

Crime Domain

- Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level using eight indicators:
 - Violence with injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population
 - Violence without injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population
 - Stalking and harassment, rate per 1,000 at risk population
 - Burglary, rate per 1,000 at risk properties
 - Theft, rate per 1,000 at risk population
 - Criminal damage, rate per 1,000 at risk population
 - Public order and possession of weapons, rate per 1,000 at risk population
 - Anti-social behaviour, rate per 1,000 at risk population

Barriers to Housing & Services Domain

- Geographical Barriers sub-domain
 - Connectivity Score: Travel time to retail, education, health, employment and leisure/entertainment destinations by walking, cycling and public transport
- Wider Barriers sub-domain
 - Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market.
 - Household overcrowding: The proportion of households judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs.
 - Statutory Homelessness: A Local Authority District level indicator expressed as the rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation.
 - Core Homelessness: A Local Authority District level indicator capturing households experiencing the most extreme and immediate forms of homelessness.
 - Broadband speed: Average broadband upload and download line speed (Mbit/s)
 - Patient-to-GP ratio: Patient to GP ratio by GP surgery, allocated to LSOA level based on patient residence distributions.

Living Environment Deprivation Domain

- Indoors sub-domain
 - Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet three components of the Decent Homes standard.
 - Housing Energy Performance Score: A measure reflecting housing quality derived from the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data collated by MHCLG.

- Housing lacking private outdoor space: A measure reflecting the presence of private outdoor space, derived from data provided by Ordnance Survey (OS) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS)
- Outdoors sub-domain
 - Air quality: A measure of the air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants.
 - Road traffic accidents: a severity-weighted indicator reflecting the risk of casualties involving injury to pedestrians or cyclists.
 - Noise pollution: The percentage of the population exposed to noise pollution greater than or equal to 55dB.