



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Summary Report for
Leeds

November 2025

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Introduction

This report contains a summary of all the results of the Indices of Deprivation 2025 in relation to the Local Authority of Leeds.

Background to the IMD

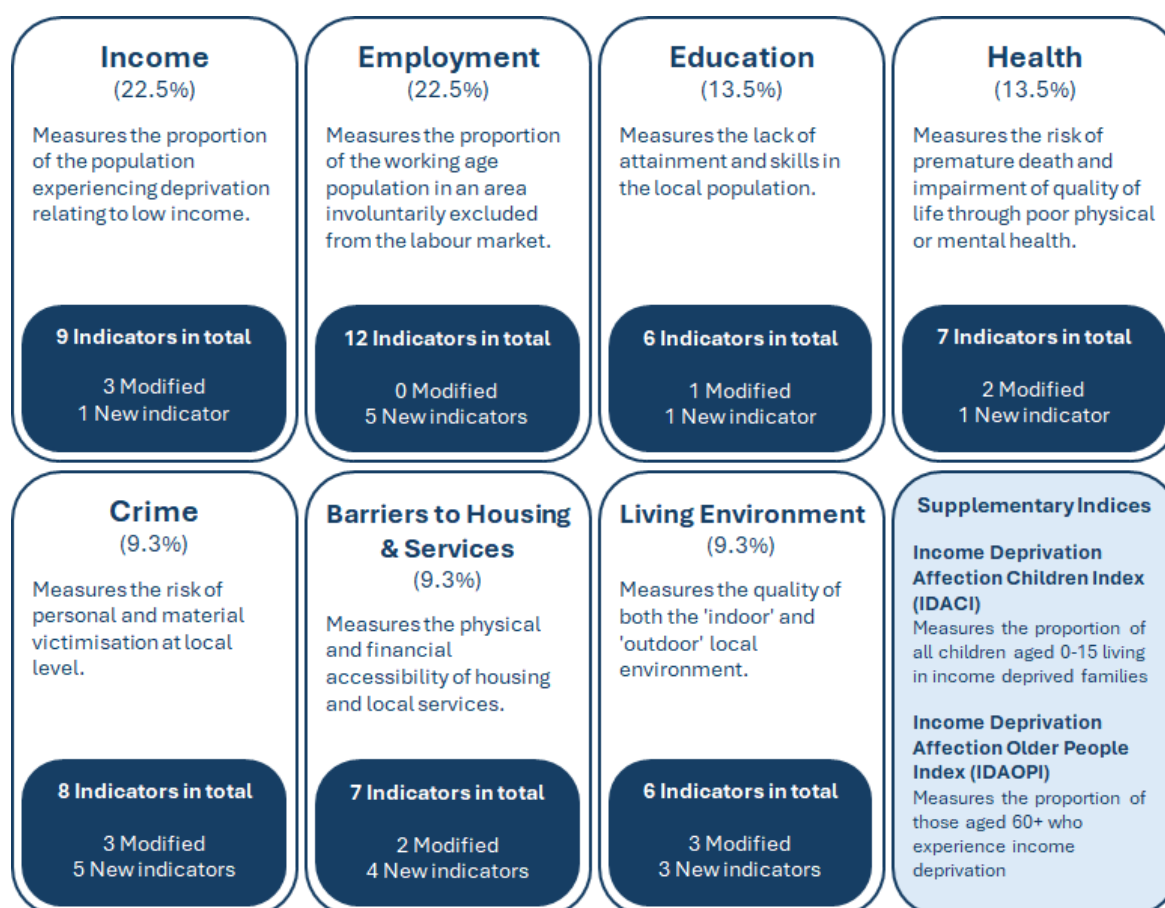
The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England.

It measures the relative deprivation across 33,755 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA)¹, in England

It ranks each LSOA from most deprived (1) to least deprived (33,755) based on 55 separate indicators organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation, which are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

Rankings are divided into deciles with 1 referred to as the most deprived 10% nationally and 10 referred to as the least deprived 10% nationally.

There are 55 indicators in the IoD 2025, an increase from 39 in the IoD 2019. Of the 55 indicators in the IoD 2025, 20 are new indicators, 14 indicators have been updated and significantly modified, while 21 have been updated without significant modifications.



¹ Lower-layer Super Output Areas are homogenous small areas of relatively even size, which were originally designed in 2001 to contain approximately 1,500 people. The Office for National Statistics has since produced an updated version of the Lower-layer Super Output Area geography using population data from the 2021 Census.

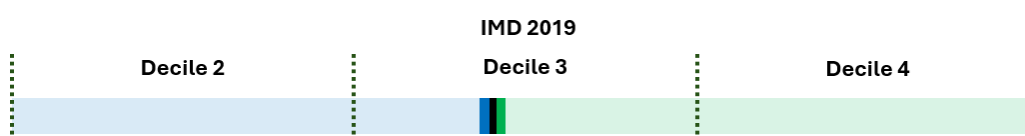
Relative Deprivation

The Indices ranks every neighbourhood from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). that deprivation is relative: An area is only "deprived" because it is ranked lower than others. A neighbourhood ranked in the bottom 10% today might actually have better living standards than a "wealthy" neighbourhood from 100 years ago, but relatively, it is still at the bottom.

Relative deprivation needs to be considered if attempting to compare individual results from any previous indices with IMD2025, for example, in the Illustration below the Leeds LSOA E01011532, marked in black, was ranked at 8,127 out of 32,482 LSOAs, placing it in the lower half of the 3rd decile.

The bold blue and green shapes represent the 10 LSOAs that are ranked immediately below and above E01011532, representing a range of 21 areas ranked between 8,117 and 8,137 from across the country.

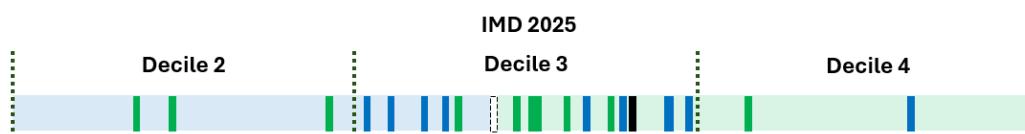
Figure 1: IMD 2019 ranking example



When checking the results for IMD2025 against these same LSOAs, E01011532 is now ranked over 1,000 places higher, but within the other 20 areas some have higher ranks, others have lower, and they are now distributed over 7,600 places, and across deciles 2, 3 and 4.

However, this is not an indication that those areas have become better or worst places than before.

Figure 2: IMD 2025 ranking example



While E01011532 ranking may appear to have improved, it would be more accurate to say it has a NEW ranking that is relative to all 33,577 LSOAs in England, now based solely off the updated indicators and methodology has been used within the IMD2025, with no correlation to any previous edition of the indices that has come before.

Notes on using the IoD:

- You can identify which areas are amongst the most deprived in England or directly compare the ranks of different areas. However you can't quantify how deprived areas are, for example, a small area with a rank of 1,000 is not half as deprived as a place with a rank of 500.
- Changes between releases can only be described in relative terms on a national scale, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation.
- Changes between releases cannot be used to state that the absolute level of deprivation in an area has increased/reduced, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so been 'overtaken' by those areas.
- Domain indices can be used to focus on particular types of deprivation and explore how areas rank on these.
- Within every area there will be individuals who are experiencing deprivations and others who are not. The IMD is not a suitable tool for identifying deprivation at a household level.
- The indicators used in the IMD identify deprivation so cannot be used as a source to measure affluence.
- The IMD uses a wide range of data from different time periods. While most data sets reference recent data, housing energy indicators range from 2012 to 2024 and some Crime and Health data uses information starting in 2018.
- Department for Education data on attainment does not include results from 2019/20 and 2020/21 due to the disruption caused by the Covid19 pandemic.
- Due to a large number of changes to the methodologies and indicators used in compiling the IoD 2025, it is not recommended to do direct comparisons between individual LSOA areas.
- On the release of the Census of Population 2021 there were some geographical changes to the statistical geographies used within the Indices of Deprivation. When the IoD 2019 was produced Leeds had 482 LSOAs, 2 areas were combined into 1, and 7 have each been split into two, creating 15 new LSOAs in total. Therefore only 473 of the 488 LSOAs in Leeds are geographically identical between the 2019 and 2025 indices.

Deprivation in Leeds

Overall changes since 2019

There are 488 LSOAs in Leeds, of which 84 (17.2%) are ranked within the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2025 amongst the most deprived 10% nationally.

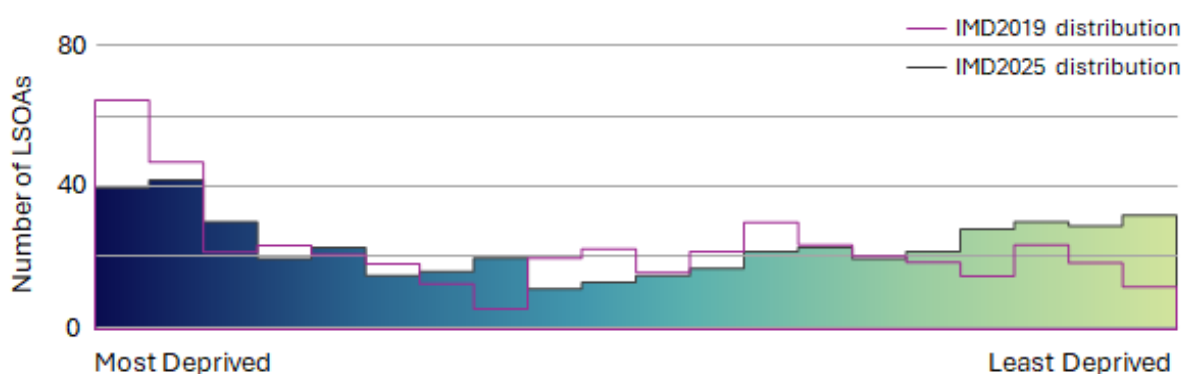
There has been a significant decrease in relative deprivation since the IMD 2019. There are 30 less LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, and an additional 4 in the most deprived 10-20%. The other end of the rankings has been affected too, with an overall increase of 48 LSOAs across the 2 least deprived deciles.

Table 1: Leeds LSOAs by IMD 2019 and 2025 deciles

	Deciles	IMD 2019	IMD 2025	Change
Most Deprived	1	114	84	-30
	2	48	52	+4
	3	42	40	-2
	4	21	38	+17
	5	45	26	-19
	6	40	34	-6
	7	56	47	-9
	8	42	44	+2
	9	41	61	+19
Least Deprived	10	33	62	+29

When expressed in a graphic, it is clear to see that the most deprived LSOAs show an overall reduction in numbers in the lowest ranked decile, while the least deprived areas are now including more LSOAs.

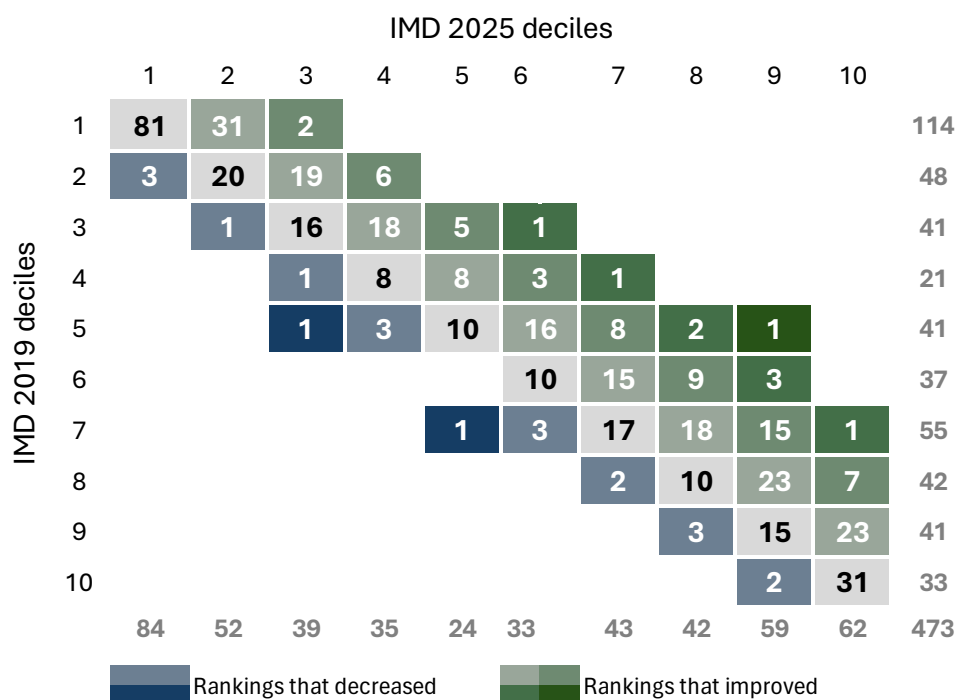
Figure 3: Leeds distribution of LSOAs by IMD 2019 and 2025 (½ deciles)



Changes by decile

This edition of the IMD has seen some significant changes across the city with some LSOAs improving their relative national ranking within the index by over 10,000 places, thus making them move up by 3 or 4 deciles. The chart below illustrates this by decile.

Figure 4: Leeds LSOAs by decile changes.

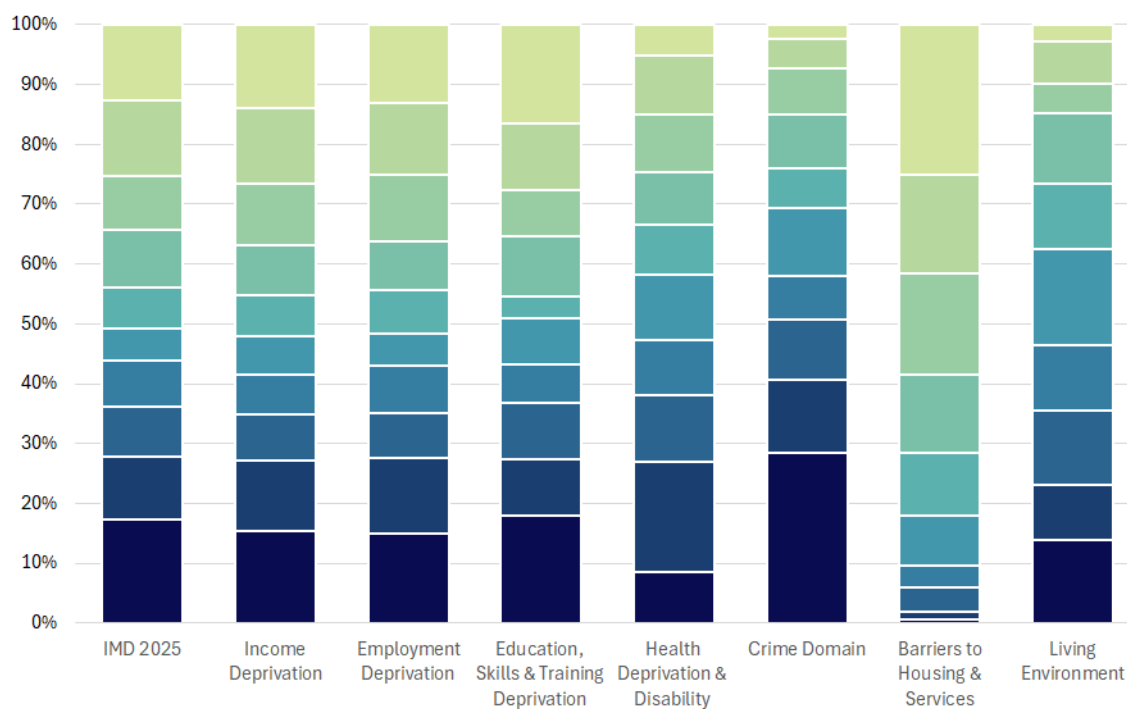


NOTE... The chart above only shows those LSOAs that were not affected by the boundary changes applied after release of the 2021 Census, therefore it only includes the 473 LSOAs whose rankings can be directly compared between the 2019 and 2025 editions of the IMD.

Rankings by Domain.

Across the other 7 domains used within Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025) there is a similar pattern of distribution across the first few deciles, however the 'Crime domain' shows a larger proportion of LSOAs in the lowest decile, and the 'Barriers to Housing & Services domain' has a very different distribution of deciles, which is quite common for larger Local Authority Districts like Leeds.

Figure 5: IoD 2025 domains and domain rankings



Further analysis on individual domains will be available in future publications that will be available on the Leeds Observatory.

Population Overview

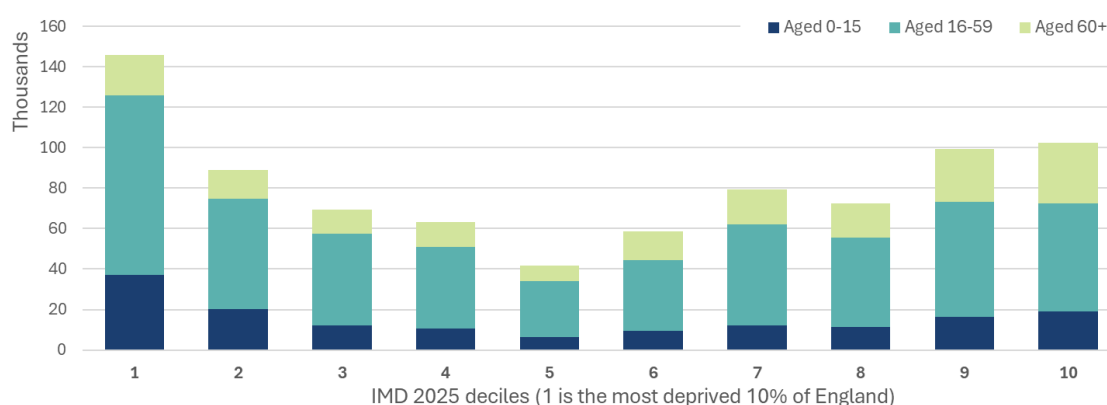
Population at date of publication

The following analysis examines the population base used when compiling the Indices to give a baseline figure that accurately represents the population at time of publication.

For the IoD2025 the 2022 ONS Mid-Year Population estimates were used.

This source estimates that the population of Leeds is 820,802, of which, there are 145,800 people living in the LSOAs ranked amongst the most deprived 10% nationally, however, not everyone living in these areas will be experiencing deprivation.

Figure 6: Population age breakdown (2022 Mid-Year Estimates by IMD 2025 deciles)



Of the 145,800 people living the lowest decile, 37,117 (25.5%) are dependent children aged 0-15 years old. 88,673 are aged 16-59 years, and 20,010 are aged 60+.

Children in the Most Deprived Areas

Since the IMD2019 was released, the original population statistics used have been revised and reworked to provide a more accurate measure of the population of an area at those times. Therefore the analysis below uses the reworked Mid-Year Estimates from 2016 as a comparable match for when the IMD 2019 was produced.

The tables below show 2 different perspectives on the children living in the areas of deprivation.

Table 2 shows the number of children in the area as a proportion of all the people live in the area, the tables show that 25% of the population in the most deprived are aged 0-15 years, for both the IMD 2019 and IMD 2025

Table 2: Dependent Children in Most Deprived 10% & 20% LSOAs

Deciles	IMD 2019 (using population MYE 2016)				IMD 2025 (using population MYE 2022)			
	LSOA Count	All People	Aged 0-15	Proportion of people in area	LSOA Count	All People	Aged 0-15	Proportion of people in area
1	114	186,373	46,918	25.2%	84	145,800	37,117	25.5%
2	48	75,151	15,172	20.2%	52	88,825	20,280	22.8%
Total	162	261,524	62,090	23.7%	136	234,625	57,397	24.4%

However, Table 3 and Table 4 shows the numbers of children living in the area as a proportion of all children aged 0-15 years in Leeds.

Despite the numbers of LSOAs in the lowest 10% reducing by 30 (26.3%) since IMD 2019, there was only a drop of 4.7 percentage points of the proportion of children living in the most deprived areas in the city between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025.

Regardless of the reductions in numbers between the two Indices of Deprivation, it still records that almost a quarter of Leeds children age 0-15 years old are living in areas of the city that have been classified as within the most deprived 10% in England.

Table 3: Dependent Children in Most Deprived 10% as a proportion of all 0-15 years old in Leeds. IMD2019

IMD 2019 (using population MYE 2016)				
All 0-15 year olds in Leeds	Deciles	LSOA Count	Aged 0-15	Proportion of All 0-15 year olds
148,568 (Mid-year estimates 2016)	1	114	46,918	31.6%
	2	48	15,172	10.2%
	Total	162	62,090	41.8%

Table 4: Dependent Children in Most Deprived 10% as a proportion of all 0-15 years old in Leeds. IMD2025.

IMD 2025 (using population MYE 2022)				
All 0-15 year olds in Leeds	Deciles	LSOA Count	Aged 0-15	Proportion of All 0-15 year olds
154,539 (Mid-year estimates 2022)	1	84	37,117	24.0%
	2	52	20,280	13.1%
	Total	136	57,397	37.1%

Population Update – Mid-Year Estimates 2024

The Office of National Statistics released their Mid-year Population (MYE) updates for 2023 and 2024 a week after the Indices of Deprivation 2025.

The 2024 MYE records that the population of Leeds now living in the 10% most deprived is estimated at 153,076, a rise of 7,276 people from the baseline recorded in the IMD 2025, proportionally this now means that 18.1% of people in the city are living in the lowest areas of deprivation.

Children aged 0-15 now record 38,191 living in the lowest 10%, which as a proportion of all people in the decile, reduces to 24.9%, however as a proportion of all children in Leeds, this figure now stands at 24.3% living in the lowest areas of deprivation.

Table 5: 2024 MYE Population by IMD Decile.

Decile	All Persons	Aged 0 to 15	Aged 16 to 17	Aged 18 to 24	Aged 25 to 49	Aged 50 to 64	Aged 65+
1	153076	38,191	4611	15,934	56,600	23,572	14,168
		24.9%	3.0%	10.4%	37.0%	15.4%	9.3%
2	92717	20,731	2462	9,600	34,996	14,716	10,212
		22.4%	2.7%	10.4%	37.7%	15.9%	11.0%
3	73533	12,307	1490	13,699	26,574	10,486	8,977
		16.7%	2.0%	18.6%	36.1%	14.3%	12.2%
4	64853	10,816	1416	10,538	22,563	10,098	9,422
		16.7%	2.2%	16.2%	34.8%	15.6%	14.5%
5	43249	6,514	764	9,396	14,072	6,481	6,022
		15.1%	1.8%	21.7%	32.5%	15.0%	13.9%
6	59191	9,514	1185	7,004	19,699	10,638	11,151
		16.1%	2.0%	11.8%	33.3%	18.0%	18.8%
7	79860	11,750	1419	13,900	26,164	13,169	13,458
		14.7%	1.8%	17.4%	32.8%	16.5%	16.9%
8	74523	11,627	1434	8,731	26,495	12,765	13,471
		15.6%	1.9%	11.7%	35.6%	17.1%	18.1%
9	100746	16,607	1981	9,453	32,964	18,633	21,108
		16.5%	2.0%	9.4%	32.7%	18.5%	21.0%
10	103441	19,057	2363	7,313	30,849	20,003	23,856
		18.4%	2.3%	7.1%	29.8%	19.3%	23.1%
Leeds	845,189	157,114	19,125	105,568	290,976	140,561	131,845

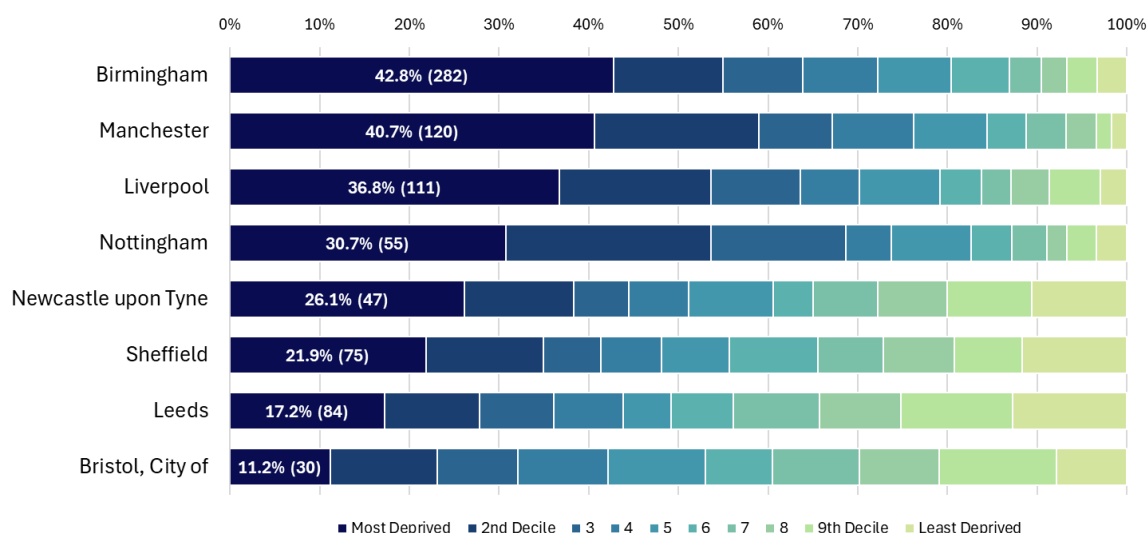
Comparison to Other Cities

Core Cities

Leeds ranks 51 out of 296 local authorities on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally.

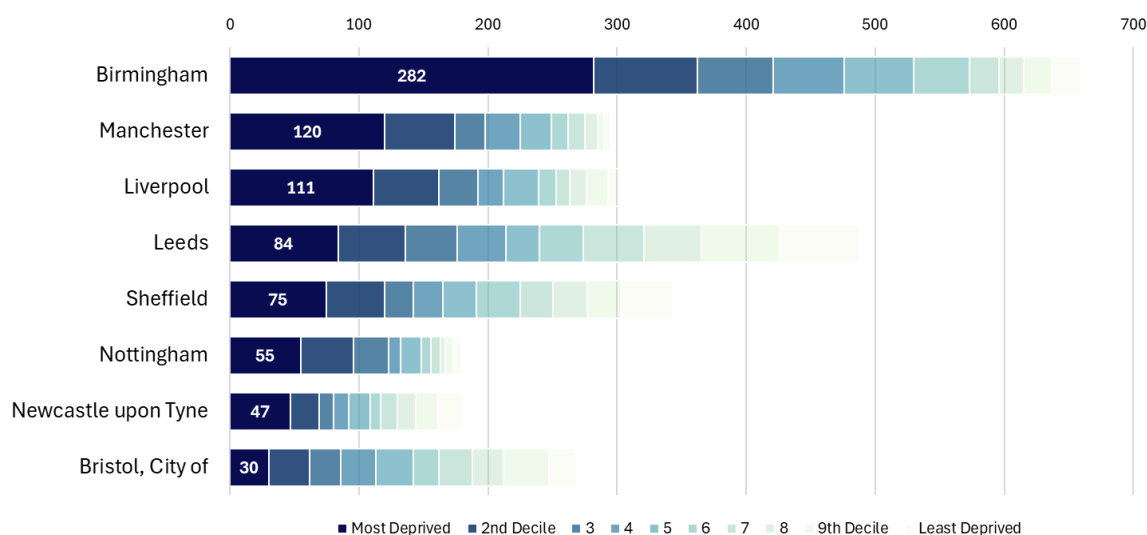
Compared to the other proportions of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, Leeds ranks seventh out of the eight English core cities.

Figure 7: Proportion of Core City LSOAs by IMD 2025 deciles



However, based on the actual numbers of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally across all the Local Authorities, Leeds ranks fourth out of the English core cities.

Figure 8: Count of Core City LSOAs by IMD 2025 decile



Although a smaller proportion of LSOAs in Leeds are affected by higher levels of deprivation, the overall number of LSOAs is high. Leeds is the 2nd largest local authority by population, after Birmingham, and encompasses a larger rural hinterland than most other core cities.

Most core cities saw a reduction in the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, while only Birmingham saw an increase since the IMD 2019.

West Yorkshire

Within the West Yorkshire region by proportion, and overall number of affected LSOAs, Bradford is the most deprived, with over 217,000 people living in an area ranked as deprived. Leeds ranks third by proportion of the five authorities, despite it having the largest number of overall LSOAs.

Figure 9: Proportion of West Yorkshire LSOAs by IMD 2025 deciles

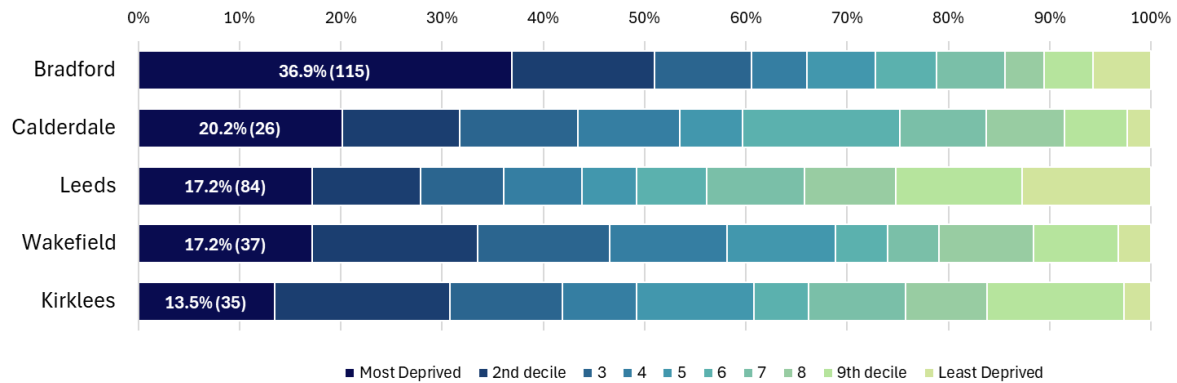
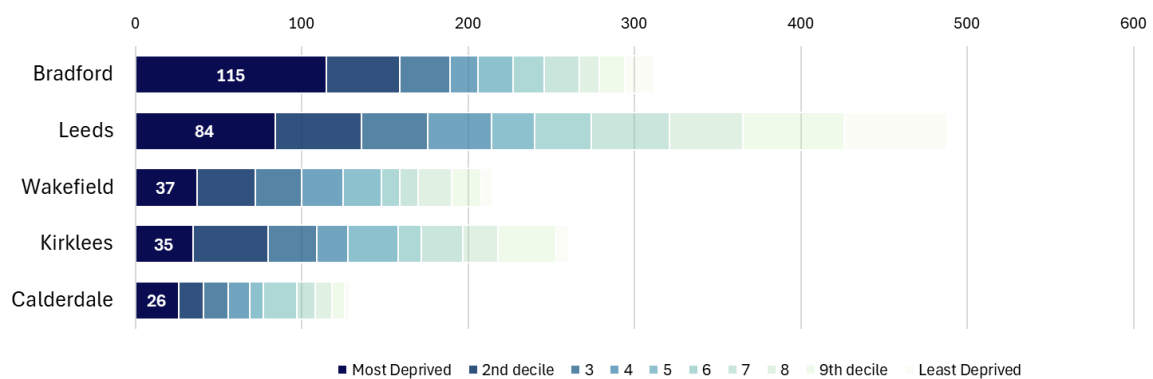


Figure 10: Count of West Yorkshire LSOAs by IMD 2025 decile

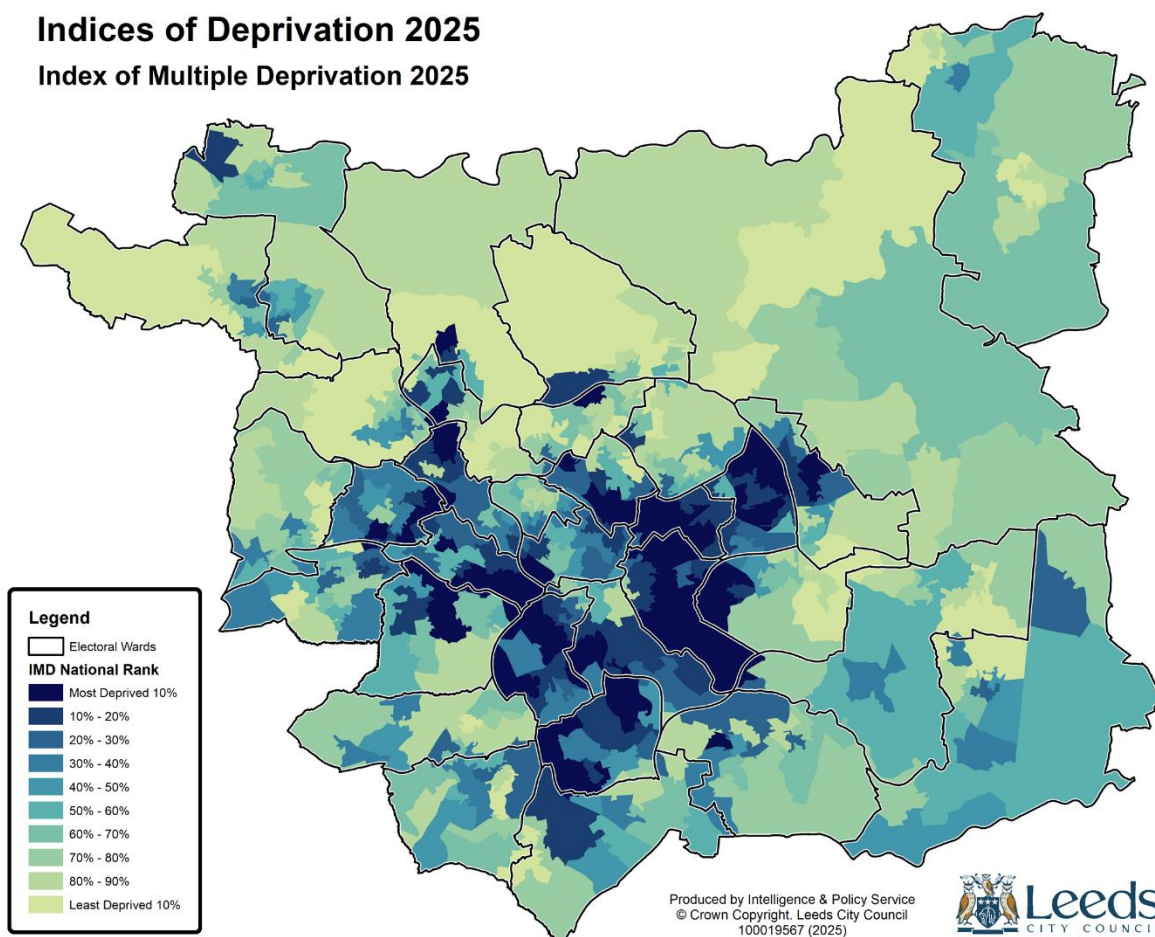


Deprivation by geography

The release of the Indices of Deprivation 2025 show that most concentrations of higher deprivation are within the inner-city area, moving towards the south of the city. The majority of the north of the city has been ranked as least deprived with most of the rural areas appearing in the three lowest deprived deciles.

Wider analysis of child poverty, educational attainment, health and wellbeing, housing and debt in the city also suggests that the same areas are the focus of disadvantage and poverty in Leeds.

Figure 11: LSOAs in Leeds by National Ranking of the IMD 2025



Most deprived 1%

In the IMD 2025 there are 7 LSOAs that are ranked in the most deprived 1% nationally, this is fewer than the 12 LSOAs that were ranked in the previous edition in 2019.

Of the 7 LSOAs ranked in the most deprived 1% group only 2 have remained the same since 2019, with the Cliftons & Nowells, (E01011347) reducing its national ranking by 103 places, and Foundry Mill Terrace & Brooklands (E01011662) improving its national rank by 227 places.

The remaining 5 areas were all in the most deprived 10% LSOAs in IMD 2019, however Bellbrooke Ave, Kimberly Rd & the Comptons (E01011344) and Comptons, Ashtons & Cowpers (E01011433) were previously ranked in the lowest 1% in the IMD 2015.

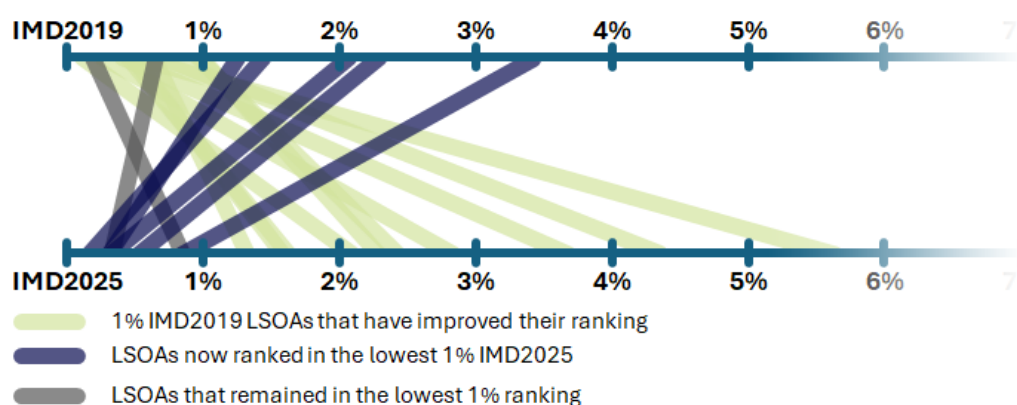
Table 6:: Most deprived 1% nationally for all LSOAs in Leeds by IMD 2025 rank

LSOA	Description	Ward	2019 Rank	2025 Rank	Rank Change
E01011433	Comptons, Ashtons, Cowpers	Gipton & Harehills	474	58	-416
E01011344	Bellbrooke Ave, Kimberley Road, Comptons	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	408	106	-302
E01011432	Chatsworths Road, Berkleys, Strathmore Terr	Gipton & Harehills	680	108	-572
E01011347	Cliftons, Nowells	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	216	113	-103
E01011434	Ashtons, Conways	Gipton & Harehills	753	179	-574
E01011673	Bayswaters, Gledhows	Gipton & Harehills	1125	283	-842
E01011662	Foundry Mill Terr, Brooklands	Killingbeck & Seacroft	60	287	227

Those areas shown in grey appeared in the lowest 1% in the IMD 2019

10 LSOAs have moved out of the most deprived 1% group since 2019. Although rankings have improved these LSOAs still fall within the most deprived 10% areas nationally.

Figure 12: Changes in rankings for IMD2019 1% LSOAs and IMD 2025 1% LSOAs



All the changes shown above are relative to deprivation on a national scale, so while these numbers do appear dramatic. This doesn't necessarily show a real change in deprivation, but it does show improvement or decline compared to other LSOAs.

Priority Areas

The Council and Partners have focused resources and attention on six LSOAs in Leeds, based on high deprivation rankings from the 2015 IMD.

These areas are still some of the most deprived in Leeds, however over 10 years the relative deprivation rankings have improved for five of these areas, most notably for Lincoln Green and Boggart Hill, which both improved by over 1700 positions

Only the Cliftons, Nowells area has consistently remained in the lowest 1% nationally.

Table 7: Leeds Priority Areas by IMD 2015, 2019 & 2025 rank

LSOA	Description	Ward	2015 Rank	2019 Rank	2025 Rank	Overall Change
E01011347	Cliftons, Nowells	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	126	216	113	-13
E01011372	Stratford Street, Beverleys	Hunslet & Riverside	22	38	705	+683
E01011368	Crosby St, Recreations, Bartons	Beeston & Holbeck	37	88	951	+914
E01011363	Holdforths, Clyde Approach	Armley	229	134	1236	+1007
E01033035	Lincoln Green	Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	66	355	1856	+1790
E01011658	Boggart Hill	Killingbeck & Seacroft	167	166	1890	+1723

Users should again be reminded these changes don't prove absolute improvement or worsening of conditions in these areas - but rather are an indicator of relative improvement.

Living Environment Domain

A full breakdown of each domain in the Indices of Deprivation is included in the detailed report of the Indices of Deprivation 2025 in Leeds, available on the Leeds Observatory Deprivation page².

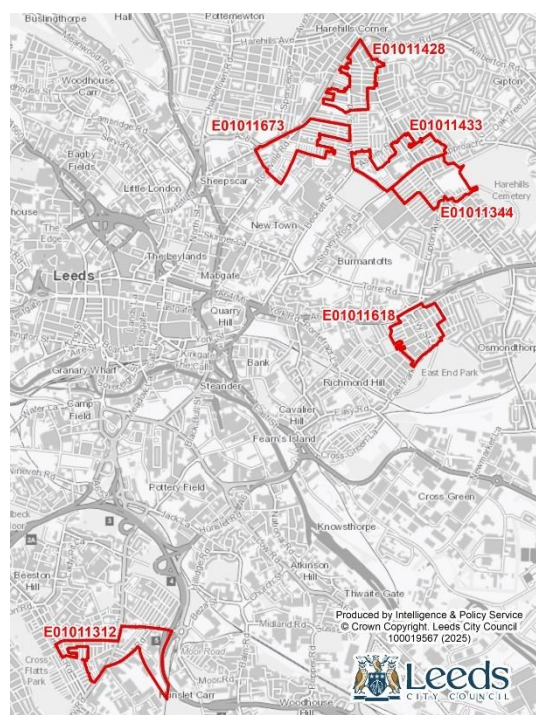
This domain is highlighted in this reports as Leeds performs quite poorly with 24 LSOAs ranked within the lowest 1% in England, and 6 of the lowest 10 LSOAs come from Leeds, 3 of which are also within the lowest 1% of the IMD.

LSOA E01011673 is ranked as the most deprived in England within this domain, the table below shows the lowest 10 LSOAs within the domain, with those also in the lowest 1% in Leeds highlighted in red.

Table 8: Living Environment Domain - 10 lowest ranked individual LSOAs

LSOA	Local Authority - Ward	IMD 2025	Living Environment Rank
E01011673	Leeds - Gipton & Harehills	283	1
E01011428	Leeds - Gipton & Harehills	708	2
E01010700	Bradford – Keighley East	1699	3
E01011618	Leeds - Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	2057	4
E01006547	Liverpool - Anfield	143	5
E01011433	Leeds - Gipton & Harehills	58	6
E01010710	Bradford – Keighley Central	23	7
E01012737	Blackpool - Talbot	2	8
E01011312	Leeds - Hunslet & Riverside	401	9
E01011344	Leeds - Burmantofts & Richmond Hill	106	10

Figure 13 : Living Environment LSOAs from Leeds ranked 1-10 in England



² Available January 2026

Notable changes in LSOA Rankings

These LSOAs saw the largest worsening of ranking within the most deprived 10% nationally, those highlighted in grey moved from the 20% most deprived into the lower decile.

Table 9: 2025's most deprived 10% nationally, LSOAs with largest worsening in deprivation ranking

LSOA	LSOA Name	IMD 2019	2019 Decile	IMD 2025	2025 DECILE	RANK CHANGE
E01011428	Harehills Road, Conway Drive, Luxors	2828	1	708	1	-2120
E01011632	Wood Lane estate	4539	2	2881	1	-1658
E01011737	Branch Road, Cobdens, Granny Lane	4105	2	2604	1	-1501
E01011430	Darfield Road, Sandhursts, Dorsets, St Wilfrids Drive	1484	1	367	1	-1117
E01011673	Bayswaters, Gledhows	1125	1	283	1	-842
E01011426	Gathorne Terr, Hares Ave, Pasture Road, Baldovan Mt	1338	1	497	1	-841
E01011475	Newhalls, Aberfields, Winrose Approach	2261	1	1598	1	-663
E01032500	Armley Ridge Road, Edinburghs	2248	1	1597	1	-651
E01032607	Aberdeens, Moor End, Wortley Rd	3732	2	3130	1	-602
E01011434	Ashtons, Conways	753	1	179	1	-574
E01011432	Chatsworths Road, Berkleys, Strathmore Terr	680	1	108	1	-572
E01011378	Holt Park, Holtdales	3181	1	2655	1	-526
E01011497	Middleton Park Grove, Acre Road, Throstle Lane	1689	1	1181	1	-508

Improved Rankings

These LSOAs saw the largest improvement of ranking, moving out of the IMD 2019 most deprived 10% nationally. Those LSOAs marked in grey, improved to such an extent that they moved from the lowest 10% decile into the lowest 30% decile.

Table 10: 2019 most deprived 10% nationally LSOAs with largest improvement in deprivation ranking

LSOA	LSOA Name	IMD 2019	2019 Decile	IMD 2025	2025 DECILE	RANK CHANGE
E01011695	Ivesons	3083	1	3896	2	813
E01011494	Middleton Park Mount, Thorpe Road, Acres	2724	1	3768	2	1044
E01032497	Manor Farms, Newhall Cres	2517	1	3565	2	1048
E01011560	Tynwalds, Deanswoods	3196	1	4340	2	1144
E01011284	Aviaries, Arleys, Salisburys	2609	1	3758	2	1149
E01011611	Harley Road, Swinnow Lane, Wellstone Drive	2761	1	3962	2	1201
E01011476	Brooms, Nesfields	2602	1	3919	2	1317
E01011282	Astons, Snowdens	2977	1	4349	2	1372
E01011466	Lanshaws, Nesfields	2882	1	4262	2	1380

LSOA	LSOA Name	IMD 2019	2019 Decile	IMD 2025	2025 DECILE	RANK CHANGE
E01011483	Cardigan Lane, Kirkstall Road, St Matthias Street	2500	1	3891	2	1391
E01011620	Halton Moor, Ullswater Cres, Rathmell Road, Broadway	2466	1	3887	2	1421
E01011720	Coal Rd, Hebdon Approach, Mill Green Gardens	2260	1	3830	2	1570
E01011423	Lawrences, Ambertons, Fearnvilles	3261	1	4973	2	1712
E01011617	Rookwoods	2407	1	4335	2	1928
E01011504	Lincombes, Brackenwood Drive	2183	1	4207	2	2024
E01011559	Fir Tree Approach, Lingfield Approach, Cranmer Bank, Saxon Road	2632	1	4666	2	2034
E01011364	Malvern Road, St Lukes, Lady Pit Lane	1934	1	3996	2	2062
E01011339	Oaktrees, Beech Mount, Oakwood Lane	3021	1	5133	2	2112
E01032494	Craggsides, Hawksworth Wood...	3230	1	5631	2	2401
E01011671	Cambridge Road, Servias, Meanwood Rd, Leicester Place	2088	1	4505	2	2417
E01011326	St Catherines	1289	1	3764	2	2475
E01011468	Thwaite Gate	1129	1	3655	2	2526
E01011358	Scott Hall Grove, Newton Lodge Drive, Riveria Gardens	3183	1	5818	2	2635
E01011665	Inglewood Dr, Crossgates Ave, Stocks'	1979	1	4711	2	2732
E01011338	Haselwoods, Rigtons	1074	1	3840	2	2766
E01011626	Cross Green Lane, Easy Road, Dial St, Dent St	731	1	3665	2	2934
E01033021	Upper Accommodation Rd...	2845	1	5941	2	3096
E01011664	Redmires, South Parkway, Kentmere Ave	1216	1	4492	2	3276
E01011346	Wykebeck Valley Road, Branders, Gipton Approach	1144	1	4471	2	3327
E01011660	Kentmere Approach, Rosgill Drive, Brooklands Lane	941	1	4636	2	3695
E01011467	Hunslet Green	2239	1	6069	2	3830
E01011345	Crossgates	2935	1	6815	3	3880
E01011540	Albert Drive, Newlands Drive, Wide Lane	3017	1	9740	3	6723

Appendix 1

Below is a list of the 7 most deprived LSOAs in Leeds with the ranking for the 7 component domains and the 2 supplementary indices; Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI).

LSOA code (2021)	IMD 2025	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health Deprivation & Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment	IDACI	IDAOPI
E01011433	58	42	460	32	7,467	37	16,940	6	121	297
E01011344	106	142	866	29	5,061	53	18,772	10	170	1,192
E01011432	108	83	923	6	4,902	232	18,604	55	163	4,013
E01011347	113	230	506	140	4,314	216	20,182	117	370	4,002
E01011434	179	188	1,394	23	8,030	333	12,409	48	466	1,522
E01011673	283	191	1,922	329	6,474	335	16,716	1	139	163
E01011662	287	97	395	1,172	1,011	212	23,982	22,709	150	802

Appendix 2

Below is a list of the 84 most deprived LSOAs in Leeds with the ranking for the 7 component domains and the 2 supplementary indices; Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI).

LSOA code (2021)	IMD 2025	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health Deprivation & Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment	IDACI	IDAOPI
E01011433	58	42	460	32	7467	37	16940	6	121	297
E01011344	106	142	866	29	5061	53	18772	10	170	1192
E01011432	108	83	923	6	4902	232	18604	55	163	4013
E01011347	113	230	506	140	4314	216	20182	117	370	4002
E01011434	179	188	1394	23	8030	333	12409	48	466	1522
E01011673	283	191	1922	329	6474	335	16716	1	139	163
E01011662	287	97	395	1172	1011	212	23982	22709	150	802
E01011661	346	1043	571	502	450	122	25830	10768	421	3381
E01011430	367	116	2239	11	8831	1526	17499	79	73	635
E01011312	401	1538	1426	450	2864	247	14145	9	4000	1076
E01011667	445	299	984	185	1643	410	28124	17954	833	797
E01011426	497	158	2092	284	5800	3598	20330	54	104	267
E01011375	530	240	1566	1714	6129	753	21087	71	1161	782
E01011625	545	1206	1407	930	2380	1705	12279	67	736	9101
E01011677	634	261	815	1180	3570	7462	21561	972	77	1632
E01011429	640	401	2402	338	8057	1499	20862	110	359	124
E01011372	705	674	2142	1938	3328	502	20261	256	1752	74
E01011428	708	534	5170	53	9849	488	15926	2	270	999
E01011725	710	1061	1180	852	2015	224	22681	5768	1220	2072
E01011427	770	234	1595	350	3536	3334	17789	7528	735	379
E01011623	817	660	2127	982	4844	698	13238	1726	390	3689
E01011473	886	846	944	2398	1329	384	15002	20482	1695	497
E01011368	951	711	1812	3672	5631	199	18292	788	496	2245
E01011371	977	806	2015	2627	1852	112	18984	6203	1635	2040
E01011366	1145	741	2049	2744	2906	2249	17197	1469	499	1631
E01011624	1152	930	1747	547	6127	437	8303	23510	860	1928
E01011292	1178	2563	1628	165	4204	543	26178	4044	3691	2548
E01011497	1181	1415	1778	708	2476	462	9353	27692	2462	3016
E01011657	1189	1134	945	891	2837	1236	22508	20616	1078	4685
E01011373	1229	1316	2409	2646	3265	332	21895	1405	2253	648
E01011363	1236	980	1280	1383	1533	5404	23883	6576	377	2206
E01011316	1285	1893	3921	870	8141	435	17067	34	2174	5358
E01011491	1286	1620	1427	1891	3147	400	11140	11676	1735	4893
E01011622	1436	1542	1698	1045	3658	293	20199	15993	1673	2747
E01011294	1461	3842	1562	3194	10	693	24840	11199	823	1073
E01011431	1498	1766	1907	1882	1895	477	21168	11153	3197	1880
E01011735	1569	2674	1520	1651	1955	426	16720	14770	4072	6151
E01011492	1592	1397	2046	1471	1472	1860	11901	27454	1848	1216
E01032500	1597	3143	4312	2049	3285	155	25945	108	1333	8273
E01011475	1598	2060	2172	620	4447	183	13968	22266	2276	2952
E01011493	1632	3041	2381	1701	4265	314	8467	4363	4181	4626

Appendix 2 Cont...

LSOA code (2021)	IMD 2025	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health Deprivation & Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment	IDACI	IDAOPi
E01011474	1776	2496	2548	688	2580	633	14343	20852	3833	1395
E01011658	1890	1614	1837	2195	3070	620	28902	16173	3811	1177
E01011318	2020	1918	2051	1780	5042	1749	11144	11175	2317	5615
E01011360	2042	750	3913	2226	7871	4979	21986	1025	542	1569
E01011618	2057	4304	3573	1046	8926	1224	20573	4	3417	10614
E01011729	2101	3856	2715	2163	2184	525	26416	3928	4242	6409
E01011471	2109	3091	2056	2778	3885	364	15941	8387	5049	4312
E01011739	2130	3545	2073	907	2875	838	18207	19309	2886	8387
E01011293	2156	2909	4196	942	6781	658	26793	1377	3800	3923
E01011348	2192	1142	3407	2081	6115	2051	21358	4806	1125	5912
E01011361	2202	1224	2141	5018	4938	2574	23162	3739	990	1827
E01011621	2370	1491	1711	706	4546	12220	27402	14745	1661	3944
E01011336	2372	4477	2372	1282	3407	209	26314	13257	4276	5577
E01011422	2401	2206	5756	2900	13785	743	16676	49	2209	2840
E01011663	2422	2021	2922	2177	3455	304	29092	22795	2487	482
E01011374	2460	3953	4023	2661	5474	2714	20278	27	1897	12330
E01011357	2466	1677	2292	5081	5313	2601	18509	4203	2120	1855
E01011723	2513	2991	3232	2145	1521	544	30772	21108	3951	2919
E01011730	2537	2457	2465	2465	5643	1073	18473	10241	1621	7679
E01011362	2594	3880	3537	1856	4416	2322	17176	2042	2640	5255
E01011737	2604	4819	3092	2489	5657	1163	23996	881	2944	10835
E01011332	2627	2124	2792	1258	6635	932	22449	21147	2002	6312
E01011484	2638	2334	1959	3489	3415	953	25795	22967	3050	3993
E01011378	2655	2363	1560	5146	5164	581	16191	27121	973	9200
E01011283	2668	2785	2121	3438	5509	565	16981	16447	6130	5047
E01011340	2710	2108	2459	4020	5171	659	24401	13555	3033	3143
E01011659	2813	3567	1603	2779	3663	1365	24537	20244	5937	6016
E01011317	2871	2728	2091	3434	3098	4725	12110	15828	2788	3891
E01011632	2881	3163	2499	3439	3160	1174	13220	24026	3287	6523
E01011370	2938	3474	4080	4770	5832	2815	25965	156	2194	7130
E01011510	2959	2917	1034	10885	1795	4266	25595	13473	5802	2848
E01011349	2983	2757	2116	4005	6652	3582	20075	4277	5252	3680
E01011342	3099	2043	4801	3415	3706	486	23024	19708	3530	3729
E01011721	3111	3711	3488	2771	4348	695	29428	7674	4511	8428
E01032607	3130	4663	5432	6239	2137	576	25001	1704	257	5872
E01011686	3171	3973	2008	2729	3499	2118	27029	15146	7481	6319
E01011354	3229	2429	2580	5368	5717	609	26140	16434	3064	4890
E01011324	3232	5034	4657	984	5147	1081	16125	9379	5914	1600
E01011656	3301	3178	4752	1220	5694	724	18883	23678	3673	6567

Appendix 3 – Domains of Deprivation Indicators List

Domain	Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
Income Deprivation Domain	Adults and children in Income Support benefit units.	Department for Work and Pensions and the Home Office	Mar-24
	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' conditionality categories:		
	- No work requirements		
	- Planning for Work		
	- Preparing for work		
	- Searching for work		
	Adults and children in Universal Credit 'in-work' conditionality groups with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs):		
	- Working with requirements		
	- Working no requirements		
	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.		
	Income Deprivation Domain numerator		
	Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index		
	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index Numerator		
	Individual Indicators comprising the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index		
	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index Numerator		
Employment Deprivation Domain	Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based).	Department for Work and Pensions	12 months from April 2022 to March 2023
	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.		

Domain	Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
Employment Deprivation Domain	Employment Deprivation Domain numerator	Department for Work and Pensions	12 months from April 2022 to March 2023
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain	Key Stage 2 attainment	Department for Education	2018/19, 2021/22 and 2022/23
	Key Stage 4 attainment		
	Pupil absence		
	Persistent pupil absence		
	Entry to higher education	Joint Information Systems Committee	2018/19 to 2022/23
	Adult skills and English language proficiency indicators - combined	Office for National Statistics	2021
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	Years of potential life lost	Office for National Statistics	2018 to 2022
	Comparative illness and disability ratio	Department for Work and Pensions	2022/23
	Acute morbidity	Health and Social Care Information Centre	2021/22 to 2022/23
	Mental health	Health and Social Care Information Centre; Department for Work and Pensions; Office for National Statistics	2018 to 2023
Crime Domain	Violence with injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population	The National Police Chiefs Council, the Home Office, and individual police forces	2018/19 to 2023/24
	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 (ASB), rate per 1,000 at risk population		
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	Connectivity Score	Department for Transport	Department for Transport 2025 data supply
	Housing affordability	UK Household Longitudinal Study, Family Resources Survey, 2021 Census, Land Registry, Zoopla and Valuation Office Agency	2018 to 2022
	Digital Connectivity (Broadband download and upload speeds)	OfCom	Dec-24
	Patient-to-GP Ratio	General Practice Workforce statistics, NHS Digital	Nov-24
	Household overcrowding - bedrooms	Office for National Statistics	2021
	Household overcrowding - rooms	Office for National Statistics	2021

	Homelessness	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	October 2021 to June 2024 (11 quarters)
Domain	Indicator	Data supplier	Data time point
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	Core Homelessness	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Destitution in the UK Survey, Public Voice survey, Department for Work and Pensions, Census 2021, English Housing Survey	2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23
Living Environment Deprivation Domain	Housing in poor condition	Estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2019, 2020 and 2023 Experian dwelling-level data and 2023 Ordnance Survey geographic dwelling level data	2023
	Housing energy performance score	MHCLG	January 2012 to December 2024
	Housing lacking private outdoor space	Ordnance Survey, Office for National Statistics	2023
	Noise pollution	Defra's Noise Modelling System	2021
	Road traffic casualties involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists	Department for Transport	2019 to 2023
	Air quality indicator	Defra's Modelling of Ambient Air Quality	2023

Further resources

- Official IMD webpage including summaries, guidance and downloads
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025>
- Leeds Observatory including Leeds focused resources
<https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/deprivation/>
- Information on how the IMD works, data sources and time periods
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025-frequently-asked-questions>

Intelligence and Policy Service, Leeds City Council

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