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INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION, 2025

Summary analysis,
Public Health Intelligence

Methodology



- The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD25) uses Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) as divisions of Local authorities, these contain approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households, there are 33,755 LSOAs in England.
- The IMD25 ranks all neighbourhoods in England according to their levels of multiple deprivation relative to that of other areas, where 1 is the most deprived.



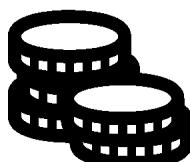
Employment
(22.5%)



Education
(13.5%)



Living environment
(9.3%)



Income
(22.5%)

IMD is made up of 7 weighted domains



Barriers to housing and services
(9.3%)



Crime
(9.3%)



Health
(13.5%)

Plymouth Overall



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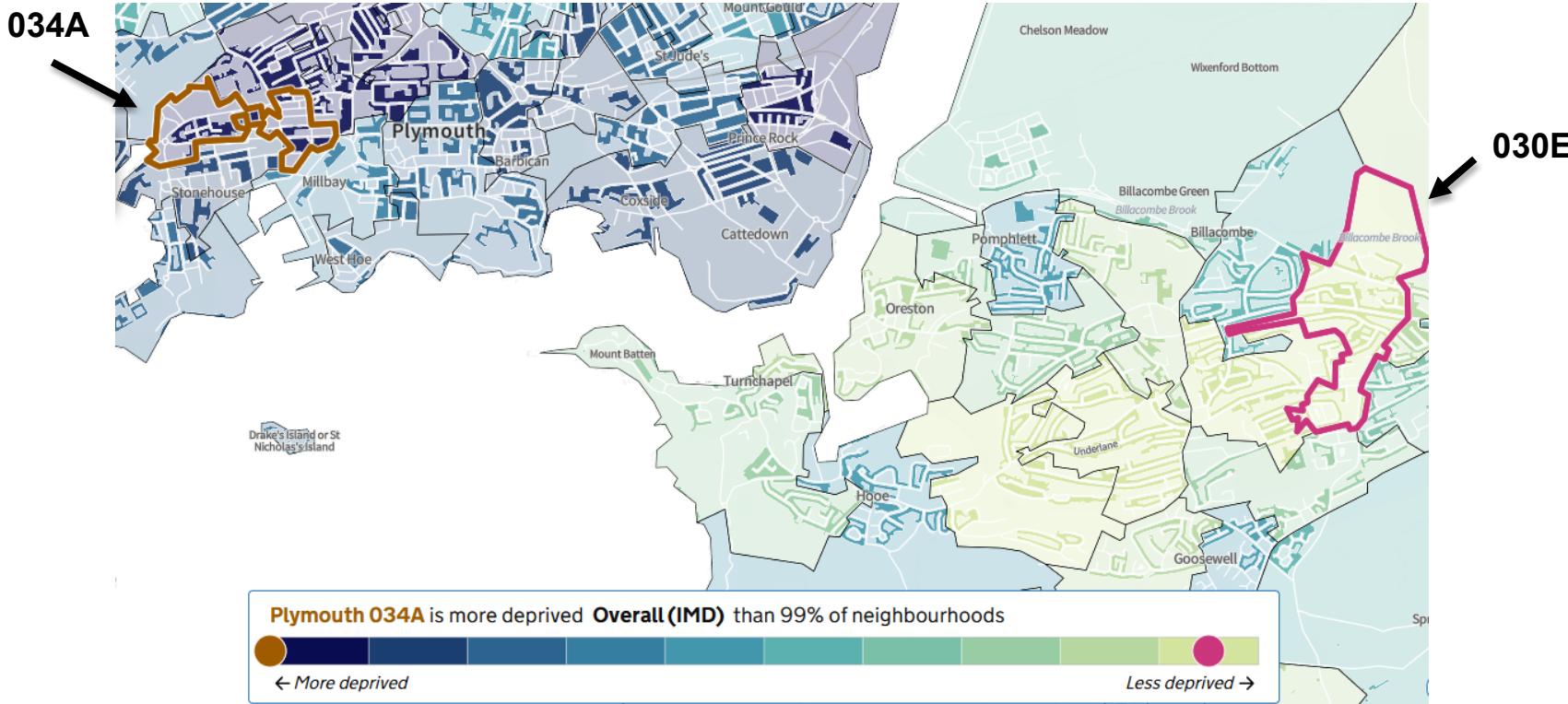
- Plymouth has seen significant improvements in its relative levels of deprivation, compared to previous scores (IMD15, IMD19).
- Plymouth ranks 87th out of 317 when looking at the average score summary measure.
- Plymouth is now in decile 4 (40% most deprived), compared to sitting in decile 2 in 2019 (20% most deprived).
- At an upper tier local authority level Plymouth ranks 65th out of 152 using the average score measure. Plymouth's rank in 2019 was 50th.
- There are 163 LSOA's in Plymouth. 11.6% of LSOAs in Plymouth are within the most deprived 10% in England, this is a decrease from IMD2019 where the percentage was 17.4%.
- Plymouth's most improved domain is 'Living'. This went from ranking 54th in 2019 to 95th in 2025.
- Plymouth's most significantly worsening domain is 'Education, skills and training'. This went from ranking 51st in 2019 to 41st in 2025.

Plymouth In Depth- Most and Least Deprived



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- The most deprived LSOA in Plymouth is 034A which is located within the ward St Peter and the Waterfront.
- The least deprived LSOA in Plymouth is 30E which is located within the ward Plymstock Dunstone.

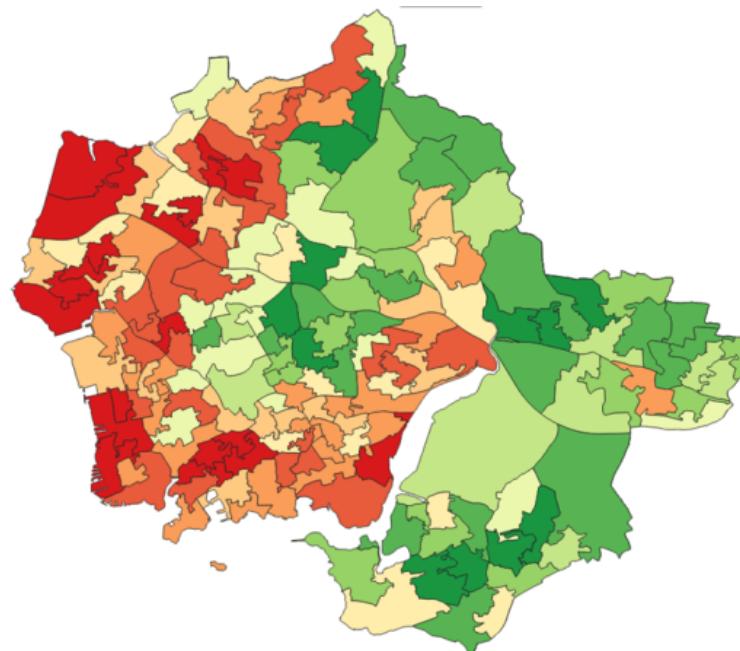


Plymouth In Depth- LSOAs



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- The LSOAs within the 10% most deprived are divided between multiple wards: 2 in Budshead, 3 in Devonport, 1 in Ham, 4 in Honicknowle, 4 in St Budeaux, 4 in St Peter and the Waterfront, and 1 in Sutton and Mount Gould.
- The most improved LSOAs are held within the wards Moor View, Plympton St Mary, and Stoke.
- Whilst the 3 most significantly worsening LSOAs are held within St Peter and the Waterfront, Devonport, and Sutton and Mount Gould.



Plymouth IMD25 score by decile
(where 1 is the most deprived 10%)

■	1 - 1
■	1 - 2
■	2 - 3
■	3 - 4
■	4 - 5
■	5 - 6
■	6 - 7
■	7 - 8
■	8 - 9
■	9 - 10

Plymouth In Depth- Domains



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Crime: Highest ranking LSOA for crime is 018D in Plympton St Mary, whilst the lowest ranking is 033A in St Peter and the Waterfront. The biggest improvement can be seen in 014C which lies in Devonport.



Health: Highest ranking LSOA for health is 030C in Plymstock Dunstone, whilst the lowest ranking is 026C in Devonport. The biggest improvement can be seen in 019D which lies in Plympton St Mary.



Barriers to housing and services: Highest ranking LSOA for barriers to housing and services is 011E in Peverell, whilst the lowest ranking is 014E in St Budeaux. The biggest improvement can be seen in 005C which lies in Moor View.



Income: Highest ranking LSOA for income is 030E in Plymstock Dunstone, whilst the lowest ranking is 034A in St Peter and the Waterfront. The biggest Improvement can be seen in 016B which lies in Compton.



Living environment: Highest ranking LSOA for living environment is 031F in Plymstock Radford, whilst the lowest ranking is 017D in Peverell. The biggest improvement can be seen in 013C which lies in Ham.



Education: Highest ranking LSOA for Education is 016B in Compton, whilst the lowest ranking is 034A in St Peter and the Waterfront. The biggest improvement can be seen in 032E which lies in Plymstock Radford.



Employment: Highest ranking LSOA for employment is 001C in Southway, whilst the lowest ranking is 034A in St Peter and the Waterfront. The biggest improvement can be seen in 031F which lies in Plymstock Radford.

Plymouth Within National Context- Key Cities



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Member	Rank of average score (out of 296 local authorities)		Change
	2019	2025	
Plymouth	64	87	23
Lancaster	89	111	22
Norwich	52	65	13
Southampton	61	73	12
BCP	160	169	9
Stoke	14	21	7
Salford	18	24	6
Portsmouth	59	64	5
Preston	45	50	5
Hull	4	8	4
Bradford	13	12	-1
Gloucester	118	117	-1
Wolverhampton	24	23	-1
Exeter	189	185	-4
Medway	93	85	-8
Colchester	181	171	-10
Lincoln	60	47	-13
Sunderland	35	22	-13
Bath and North East Somerset	265	245	-20
Cumberland*	117	95	-22

- Displayed is the rank of average score of deprivation across Key Cities, where Plymouth has made the most significant improvement out of the 20 cities.
- The Key Cities are a cross-party network that represents urban living within the UK.
- Key Cities state that urban areas are far more likely to be in the most deprived fifth of England (5th decile/ 50% most deprived). Plymouth is within the 4th decile currently (40% most deprived).

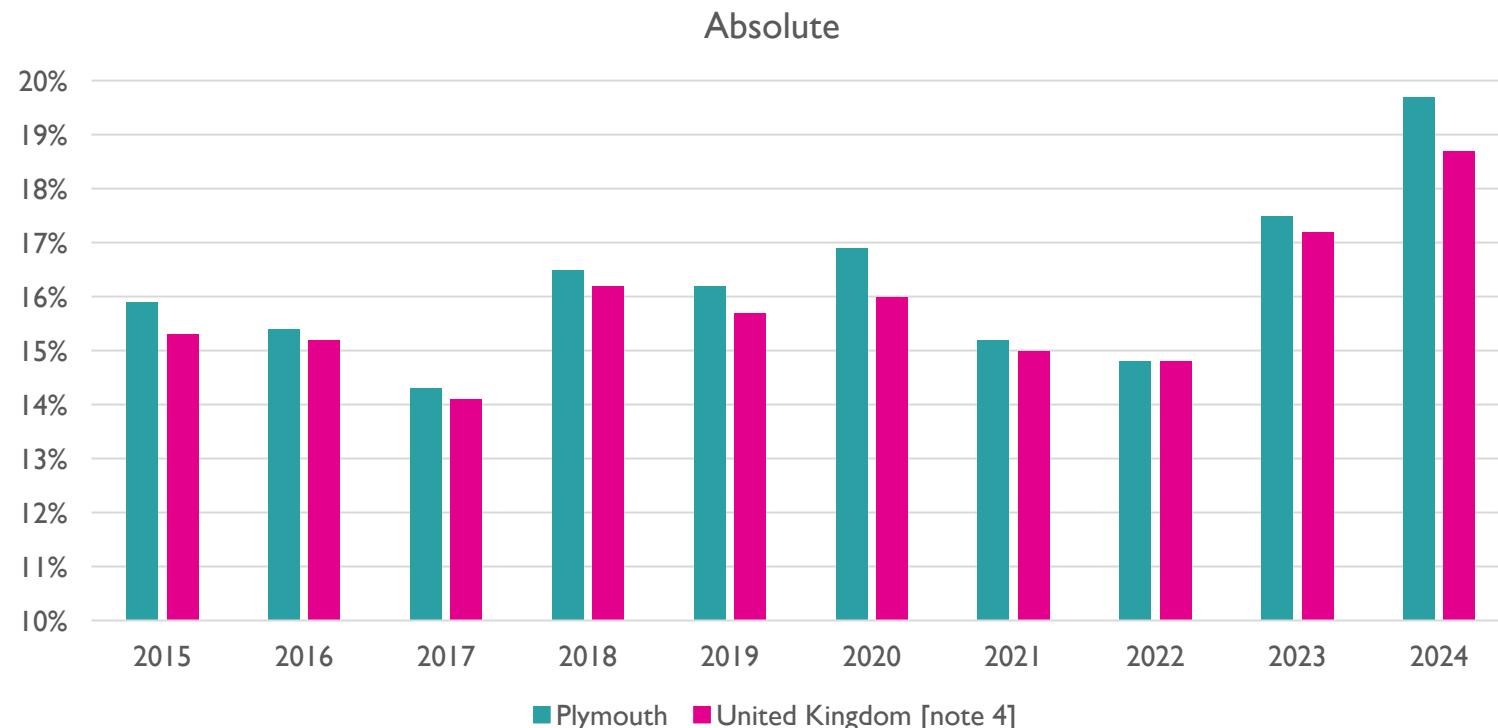
Children in Low Income Families:



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**Local area statistics, United
Kingdom, financial years ending
(FYE) 2015 to 2024, DWP**

Absolute poverty

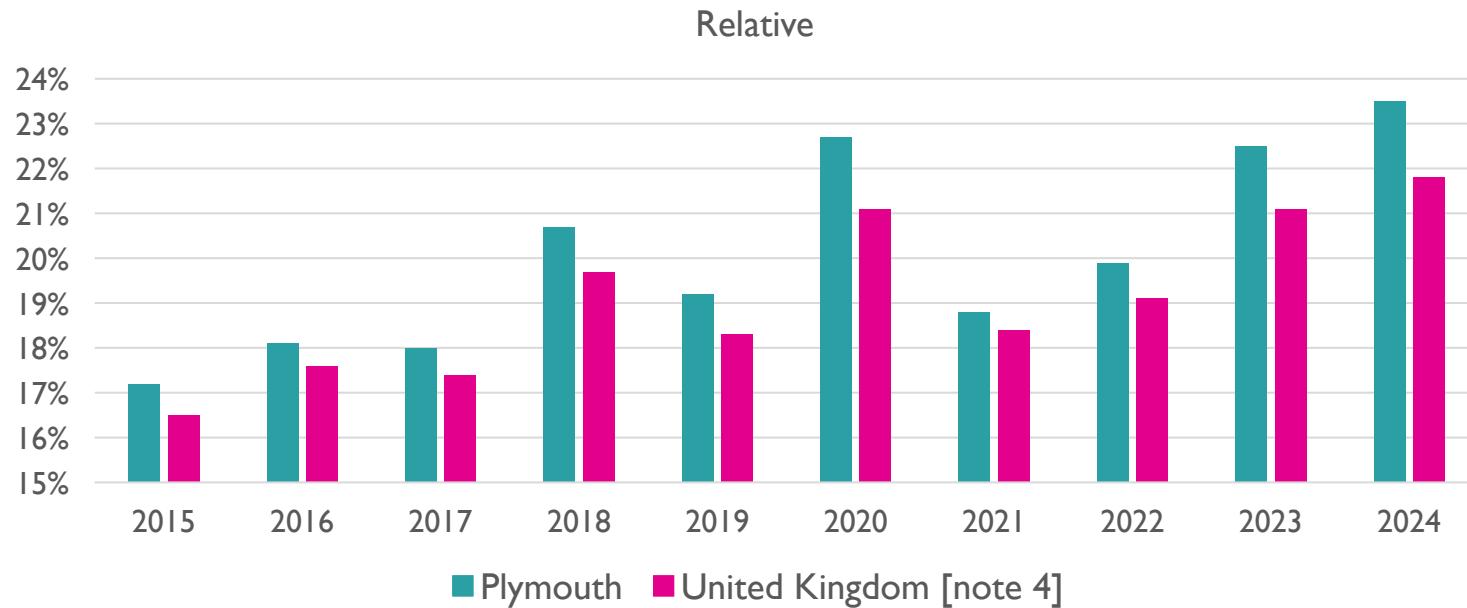


- Those in absolute low income have their net equivalised income below 60% of the FYE 2011 median income adjusted for inflation.

Relative poverty

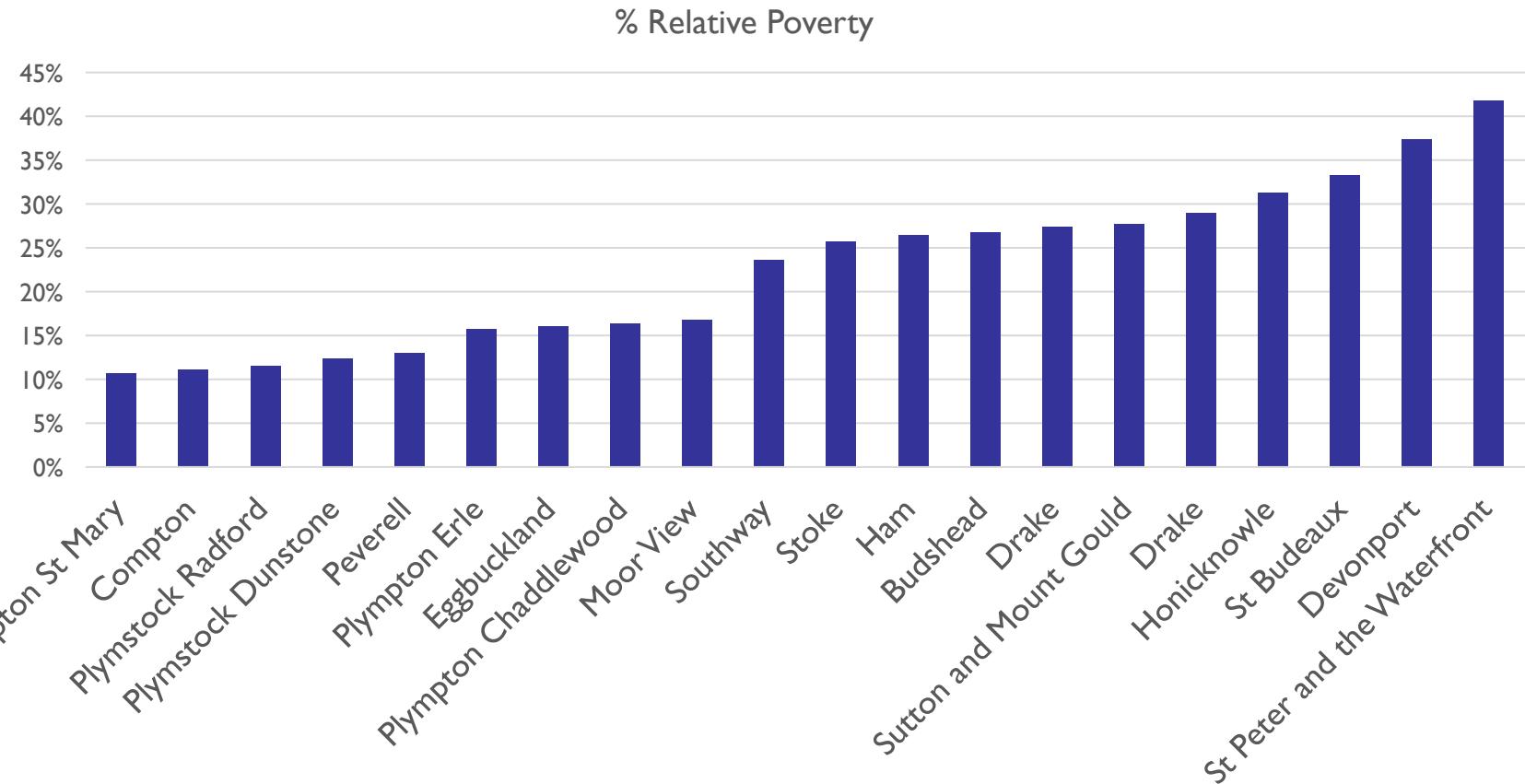


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- Those in relative low income have their net equivalised disposable household income below a threshold set at 60% of median income.

Relative Poverty by Ward

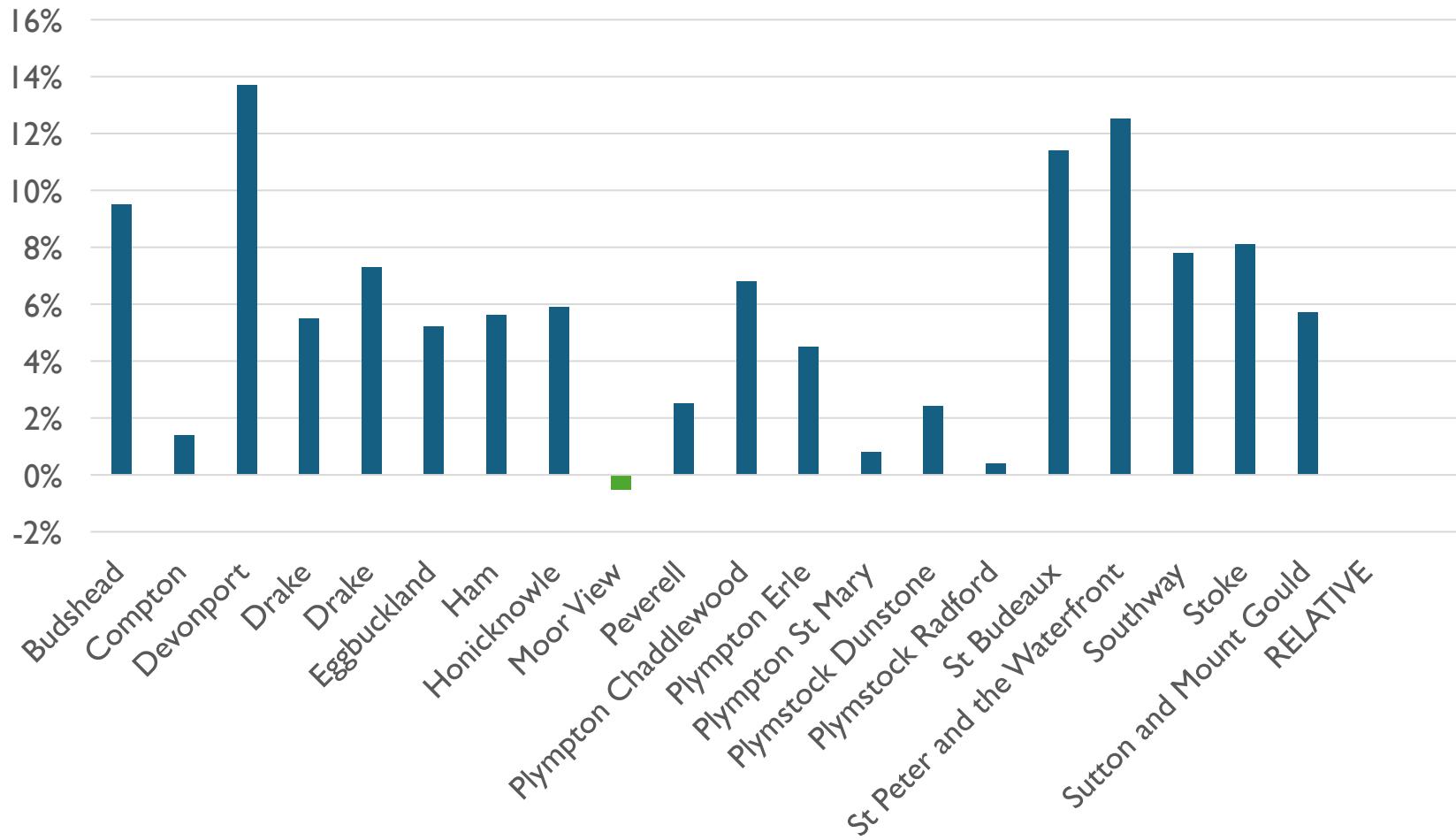


Change in relative poverty by ward from 2014



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Shift in relative poverty since 2014



Recommendations



- The HWBB members are asked to note that the methodological changes make it look as if Plymouth is less deprived
- However, there is no evidence that poverty across the city has significantly improved...in fact there is evidence that the number of children living in poverty has increased
- Therefore, the challenge of improving people's health and tackling the socio-economic as well as lifestyle related factors that impact health remains.



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Public Health Intelligence

RECENT REPORTS

Health visitor caseload survey



The health visiting service supports the delivery of the Healthy Child Programme to families with children under the age of 5 years.

Based upon their knowledge of a family and their professional judgement, Plymouth health visitors assess each child's family circumstances against a set of 31 indicators, cover observations of the health, social, and lifestyle situation of the family together with identification of illnesses and disabilities.

Twelfth biennial survey since 2002.

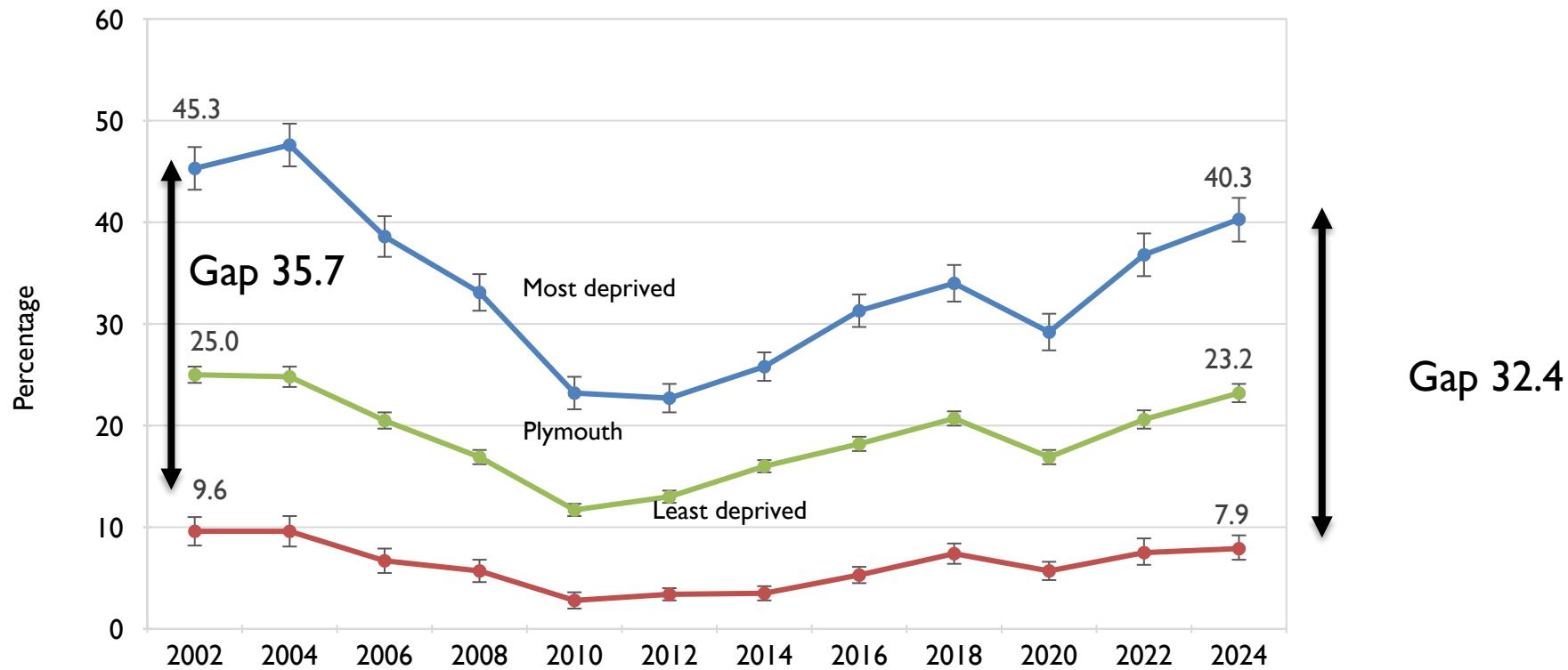
Includes:

- Latest (2024) data for Plymouth, highest and lowest electoral ward values, and most and least deprived neighbourhood groups for 10 selected indicators
- Trends in vulnerable children by deprivation group
- [Link to full report](#)

Trends 2002 to 2024: Vulnerable children



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Percentage reductions 2002 to 2024:

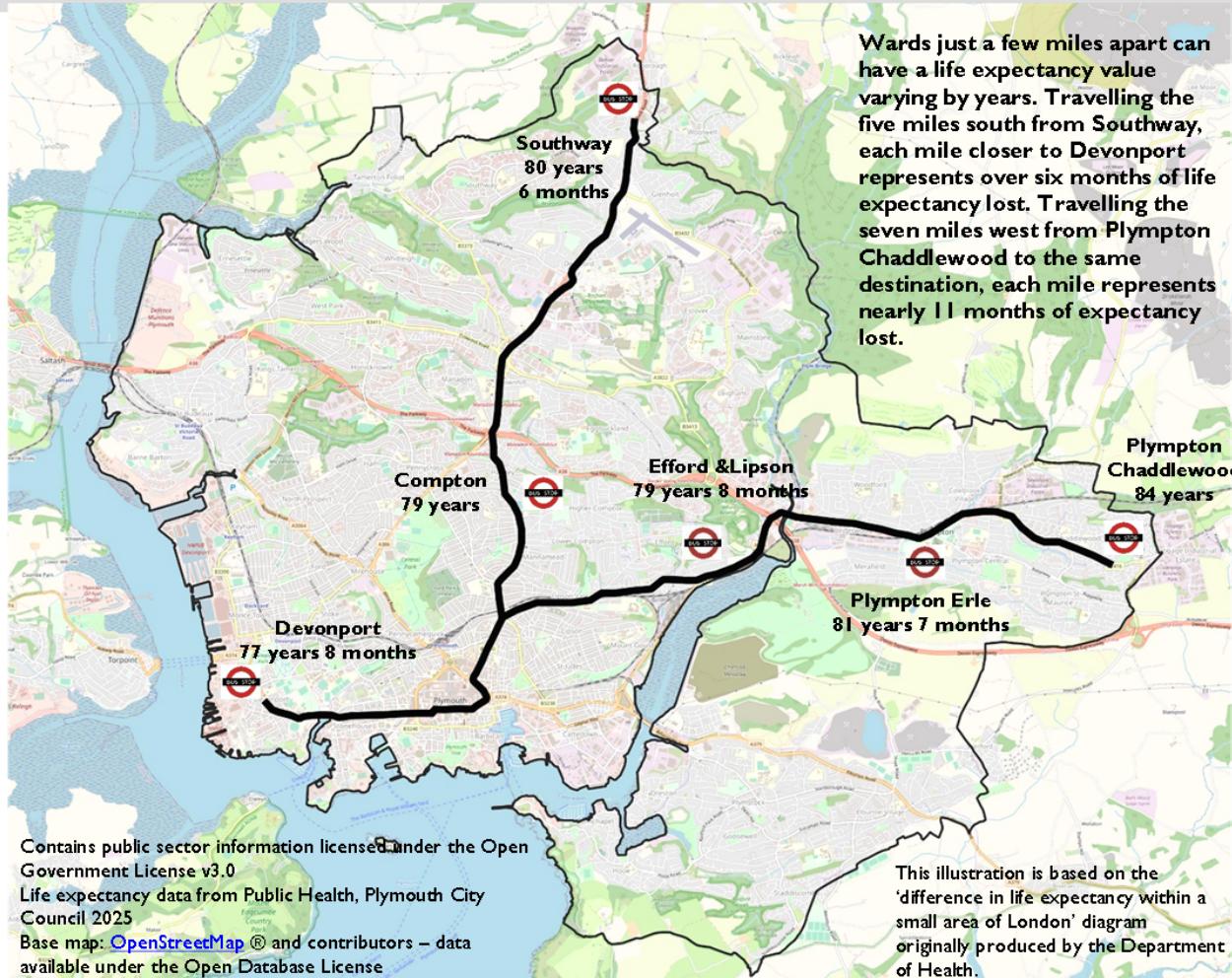
Most deprived 11.0%

Least deprived 17.7%

Plymouth's life expectancy bus route by electoral ward (2020-22)



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- Full life expectancy report for Plymouth (2001-03 to 2020-22) can be accessed from [Life expectancy in Plymouth](#)

National Child Measurement Programme



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- Full report; [Plymouth National Child Measurement Programme Report](#)
- Strongly related to deprivation levels; and yet obesity is lower than England for our Year 6 / age 11 children

BMI category	Year R	Year 6
Underweight	< England	= England
Healthy weight	< England	> England
Overweight	> England (significantly)	< England
Obese	> England	< England (significantly)

- A significantly higher prevalence of overweight children in Year R compared to England (14.0% compared to 12.4%).
- A significantly lower prevalence of obese children in Year 6 compared to England (20.3% compared to 22.1%).

BMI tracking from Reception to Year 6



- The probability of overweight or obese children becoming overweight or obese adults increases with age.
- In England most children who start primary school with a healthy weight retain this healthy weight status until the end of primary school.
- The flow of children from a healthy to an unhealthy weight (underweight, overweight or obese) is larger than the flow of children from an unhealthy to a healthy weight.
- 68.8% of overweight or obese Reception children remained overweight or obese in Year 6 (significantly lower than the England average of 77.1%).
- 19.4% of healthy weight Reception children moved to the overweight or obese categories in Year 6 (significantly lower than the England average of 21.5%).

Reports arriving shortly



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- Health Needs Assessment for Cardio-Vascular Disease
- Latest National Child Measurement Programme data
- ‘Living’ and ‘Healthy’ chapters of the Plymouth Report 2026
(the state of the city and narrative JSNA for Plymouth)
 - Draft will be ready to inform discussions around our strategic priorities