



Indices of Deprivation 2025 Summary Report

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1. Executive Summary

1.1. Key Findings

Local Authority District (LAD) Average Ranking

Within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Fenland has the highest relative deprivation average rank of 42 out of 296 local authorities (A lower rank of 1 being the highest level of relative deprivation and a higher rank of 296 being the lowest level of relative deprivation). South Cambridgeshire has the lowest relative deprivation average rank at 281 out of 296.

Most and least deprived LSOAs

The differences in relative deprivation between Fenland and South Cambridgeshire go down to the LSOA level where there are stark differences between the 30% most deprived deciles and 30% least deprived deciles.

In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, there were 90 LSOAs total in the 30% most deprived deciles, and Peterborough made up the largest count of 57 out of 90 LSOAs (63%). This was followed by Fenland with 24 out of 90 LSOAs (27%). In contrast, South Cambridgeshire had no LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles.

In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, there were 218 LSOAs total in the 30% least deprived deciles, and South Cambridgeshire made up the largest count of 70 out of 218 LSOAs (32%). In contrast, Fenland had no LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles, and Peterborough and East Cambridgeshire both had 22 LSOAs each out of 218 (10%).

IMD domains

For Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Barriers to Housing and Services domain was the most deprived domain with 44% of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles (1-3).

The least deprived domain is Living Environment with over half of LSOAs (53%) in the 30% least deprived deciles (8-10).

Rank Changes Between 2019 And 2025

At Local Authority District (LAD) level, South Cambridgeshire, East Cambridgeshire, and Fenland rank as relatively more deprived now in national terms compared to loD 2019. Cambridge ranks as relatively less deprived. Peterborough and Huntingdonshire saw little change in rank.

- In Cambridge, the largest absolute change in IMD domain rankings between loD 2019 and loD 2025 was in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain

(+167). This is reflected in Cambridge by low deprivation scores for the new Connectivity and GP ratio indicators which contribute to that domain score.

- In East Cambridgeshire, the largest absolute change in IMD domain rankings was in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (-41). This was driven in East Cambridgeshire by a more deprived score for the acute morbidity indicator. This indicator measures the level of emergency admissions to hospitals and is based on administrative records of inpatient admissions.
- In South Cambridgeshire, the largest absolute change in IMD domain rankings was in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain (-53). This was driven in South Cambridgeshire by more deprived scores in the new indicators of connectivity score and patient-to-GP ratio along with more deprived scores in the indicators of private rental affordability and housing affordability.

Other

- There were significant methodology and boundary changes since the 2019 IoD release.
- There were key changes in terms of indicators in certain domains, such as Barriers to Housing and Services domain.
- Children are disproportionately affected by deprivation across the County. The 2025 release shows a significantly higher proportion of children being affected by deprivation (23%) than the 2019 release (11%). All LADs within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough saw an increase of over 10 percentage points between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025, ranging from a 10.5pp increase in South Cambridgeshire to a 19.7pp increase in Fenland and a 25.0pp increase in Peterborough.

1.2. Limitations

There are limitations in interpreting the IoD 2025. The IoD 2025 cannot be used to do the following:

- **Show how deprived a place is:** IoD measures relative deprivation, and relative change. A local authority district or LSOA may have become less deprived in absolute terms since IoD 2019, but it could still be shown as relatively more deprived compared to other areas in England, or vice versa. In addition, if an area is ranked 100, it is not half as deprived as a place with a rank of 50.
- **Measure absolute change over time:** Scores are relative to each other and may not represent real change.
- **Say how affluent a place is:** Indicators identify aspects of deprivation and not affluence.

- **Identify deprived people:** IoD measures relative deprivation of an area. Within every area, there will be those who are deprived and those who are not.
- **Make comparisons with different countries:** Each country in the UK produces their own versions of the IoD, and each uses different indicators, time periods, and area sizes.

However, the IoD 2025 can be used to do the following:

- **Compare different small areas in England:** The same indicators and methodology is used for every LSOA in England.
- **Identify the most deprived areas in England:** LSOAs can be grouped into most or least deprived in England using cut off points, such as deciles.
- **Calculate how many people are Income or Employment deprived:** These domain scores represent the proportion of people in a LSOA who experience that aspect of deprivation and can be used to make population estimations.
- **Look at deprivation across larger areas:** Summaries of overall deprivation are provided for local authorities, and the data can also be summarised by town or region too.

1.3. Other local resources

In addition to this report, there are further local resources:

- An interactive Power BI dashboard: [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Insight – Poverty – Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2025](#)
- Individual reports for each district in Cambridgeshire
 - [Cambridge-City-District-Report-v1.pptx](#)
 - [East-Cambridgeshire-District-Report-v1.pptx](#)
 - [Fenland-District-Report-v1.pptx](#)
 - [Huntingdonshire-District-Report-v1.pptx](#)
 - [South-Cambridgeshire-District-Report-v1.pptx](#)

2. Background

The Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD 2025) is the official measure of relative deprivation, ranking areas relative to one another. On the 30th of October 2025, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) published the latest release of the measure following a previous release in 2019.

The measure is for small area geographies called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. LSOAs are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Each LSOA has a similar

population size, and on average, each LSOA has approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households.

The IoD 2025 comprises of 7 standalone indexes or domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted together to form the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD 2025) – the official measure of deprivation in England. The 7 domains of deprivation and their weightings are the following:

- Income (22.5%),
- Employment (22.5%),
- Education, skills and training (13.5%),
- Health deprivation and disability (13.5%),
- Crime (9.3%),
- Barriers to housing and services (9.3%) and
- Living environment (9.3%).

An IMD score is calculated for each LSOA, and a high IMD score indicates greater deprivation. Each LSOA is then ranked from 1 for the most deprived to 33,755 for the least deprived (MHCLG, 2025).

2.1. Terminology Note

When defining terminology throughout the report, it is important to establish the difference between IoD and IMD. The IoD, which stands for Indices of Deprivation, and the IMD, which stands for Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), are closely related. The IoD is the suite of data which includes the 7 distinct domains and two supplementary indices, whilst the IMD refers to the specific, weighted overall measure. When we reference the deciles or rank, this is based on the IMD. It is the most widely used component of the IoD.

3. Changes since IoD 2019

Since the previous release in 2019, there have been both boundary and methodology changes which should be accounted for, particularly when comparing IoD 2019 and IoD 2025.

It is important to note that this 2025 release includes methodological changes, such as geographical boundaries changes resulting in a reduction of LADs from 317 in 2019 to 296 in 2025, and the inclusion / exclusion of a number of indicators in comparison with the 2019 release. This is likely to have affected change in rankings, and therefore, comparisons between previous releases should be considered indicative.

3.1. Boundary changes

Since IoD 2019, there have been several changes to LSOA boundaries. IoD 2019 used 2011 LSOA boundaries and new 2021 LSOA boundaries came into effect as a result of the latest Census in 2021. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the majority of LSOAs remained unchanged during this change. However, below are the following changes:

- 8 LSOAs changed only names and not boundaries.
- 8 LSOAs in 2011 were merged into 4 LSOAs in 2021.
- 24 2011 LSOAs were split into 57 2021 LSOAs.

3.2. Methodology changes

3.2.1. Indicator changes

There are 55 indicators included within the IMD 2025 – this compares to 39 indicators in IMD 2019.

For IMD 2025, 20 new indicators have been added, 14 indicators have been updated and significantly modified, and 21 indicators have been updated without significant modifications. Below is a list of the 20 new indicators.

Table 1: New indicators added by domain for IMD 2025

Domains	New Indicators for IMD 2025
Income Deprivation (22.5%)	Adults and children in Housing Benefit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs
Employment Deprivation (22.5%)	Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance
	Claimants of New Style Employment and Support Allowance
	Claimants of Income Support
	Claimants of Universal Credit 'Planning for work ' conditionality group
	Claimants of Universal Credit 'Preparing for work ' conditionality group

Domains	New Indicators for IMD 2025
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)	Persistent pupil absence
Health Deprivation & Disability (13.5%)	Mental health composite indicator - Health benefits
Crime (9.3%)	Violence with injury
	Violence without injury
	Stalking and harassment
	Public order and Possession of weapons
	Anti-social behaviour
Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)	Geographical Barriers: Connectivity Score
	Core Homelessness
	Broadband speed
	Patient-to-GP ratio
Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)	Housing Energy Performance Score
	Housing lacking private outdoor space
	Noise pollution

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

4. Local authority district (LAD) level relative deprivation

This section examines the current IoD 2025 relative deprivation of local authority districts (LADs) in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and then compares this to the relative deprivation of LADs from the previous 2019 IoD release.

The current IoD 2025 relative deprivation is then further unpacked at a geographic level to show the relative deprivation distribution of component small area LSOAs within each district.

The section ends with analysing IoD 2025 relative deprivation by IMD domains.

4.1. By LAD and change since 2019

For IoD 2025, Fenland has the highest relative deprivation average rank of 42 out of 296 local authorities at a national level and is the most relatively deprived LAD within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. A lower average rank closer to 1 shows a higher level of relative deprivation, and a higher average rank (in this case closer to 296) shows a lower level of relative deprivation. Peterborough follows Fenland with the next highest relative deprivation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with an average rank of 51 out of 296.

South Cambridgeshire has the lowest relative deprivation average rank within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough at 281 out of 296. Table 2 below provides the average rank by LAD.

Table 2: Average rank and change in average rank by LAD for IMD 2019 and IMD 2025

Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 - average rank out of 296	IMD 2019 - average rank out of 317	Change in rank* (where negative is a rise in relative deprivation ranking)
Cambridge	255	205	50
East Cambridgeshire	242	266	-24
Fenland	42	51	-9
Huntingdonshire	249	247	2
South Cambridgeshire	281	300	-19
Peterborough	51	53	-2

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

**Note: This 2025 release includes methodological changes, such as geographical boundaries changes resulting in a reduction of Local Authority Districts (LADs) from 317 in 2019 to 296 in 2025, and the inclusion / exclusion of a number of indicators in comparison with the 2019 release. This is likely to have affected change in rankings.*

Table 2 also shows the change in rank between 2019 and 2025. A negative change shows a rise in relative deprivation, and a positive change shows a fall in relative deprivation.

Since IoD 2019, South Cambridgeshire, East Cambridgeshire, and Fenland have had a negative change in rank and have risen in relative deprivation in national

terms, and Cambridge has had a positive change and fallen in relative deprivation. Peterborough and Huntingdonshire saw little change in average rank.

4.2. By LSOAs within LADs

Relative deprivation can be further examined by analysing LSOAs within each LAD. At a national level, LSOAs are ranked and grouped into 10 deciles. Decile 1 is the most relatively deprived 10% of LSOAs, and decile 10 is the least deprived 10% of LSOAs.

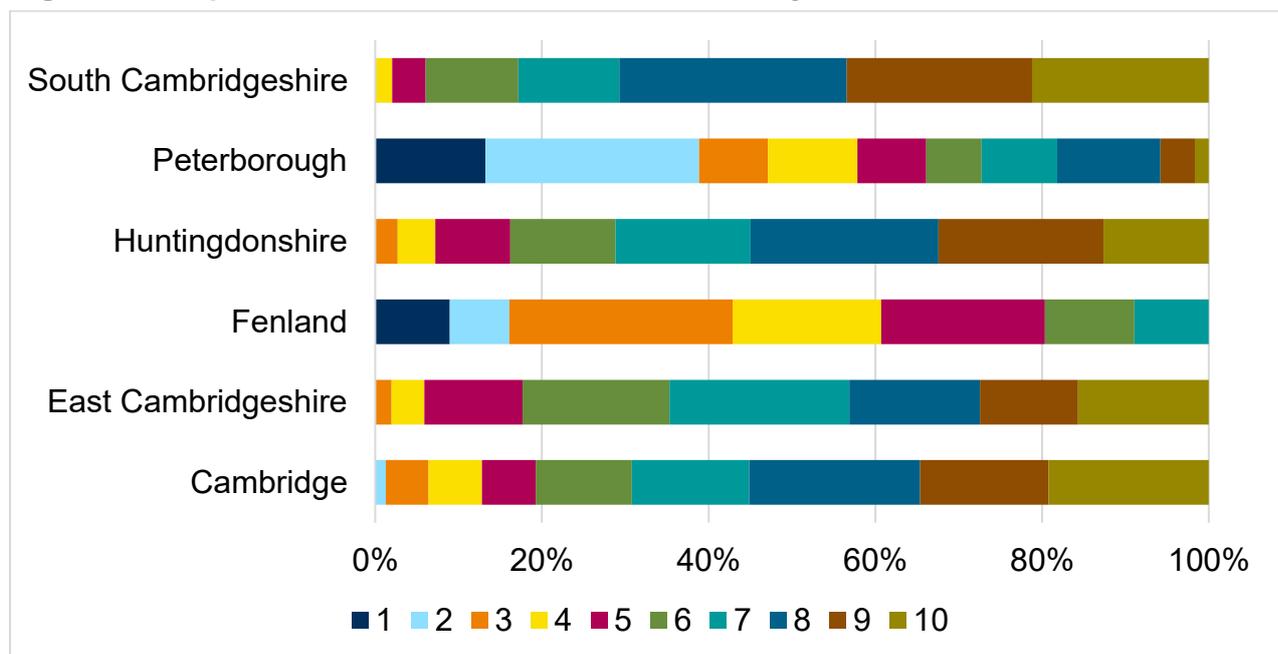
Figure 1 below shows the distribution of LSOAs by decile for each LAD. As mentioned earlier, Fenland is the most relatively deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in IoD 2025; Fenland has 43% of its LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles (Deciles 1 to 3). In contrast, Fenland had no LSOAs in the 30% of least deprived deciles (Deciles 8 to 10).

Peterborough follows Fenland as the next most relatively deprived LAD in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, and it has 47% of its LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles. This is the highest proportion of LSOAs among all LADs within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. However, Peterborough had 18% of its LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles (Deciles 8 to 10).

South Cambridgeshire is the least relatively deprived LAD in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and has no LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles (Deciles 1 to 3). In contrast, South Cambridgeshire has 71% of its LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles.

These differences between the 30% most deprived deciles and 30% least deprived deciles between Fenland and South Cambridgeshire highlights the stark distribution in relative deprivation.

Figure 1: Proportion of LSOAs in each IMD decile by LAD for IMD 2025



Source: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

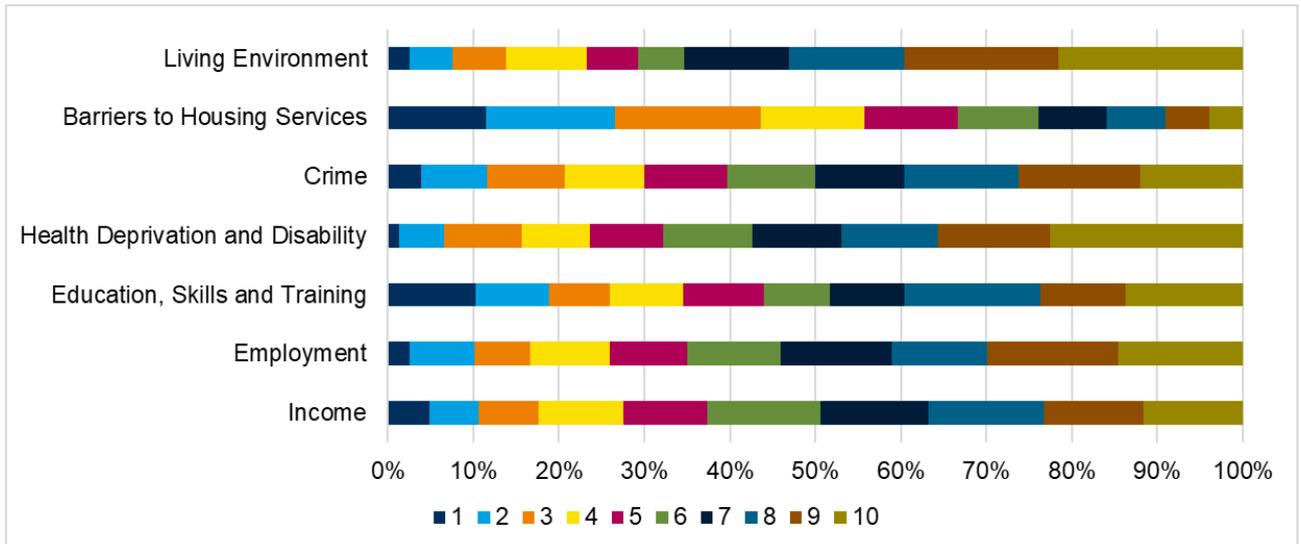
Counts and percentages of deciles for each LAD can be found in Table 35 in the Appendices, and a mapping of LSOAs by IMD decile can be found in Figure 4 in the Appendices.

4.3. By individual IMD domains

Within the IoD 2025, relative deprivation can be analysed by individual IMD domains. This is an important distinction in the rankings between overall IoD and individual IMD domains. Figure 2 below shows that for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Barriers to Housing and Services domain was the most deprived domain with 44% of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles (1-3).

In contrast, the least deprived domain is Living Environment with over half of LSOAs (53%) in the 30% least deprived deciles (8-10).

Figure 2: Proportion of LSOAs in each IMD decile by IMD domain for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for IMD 2025

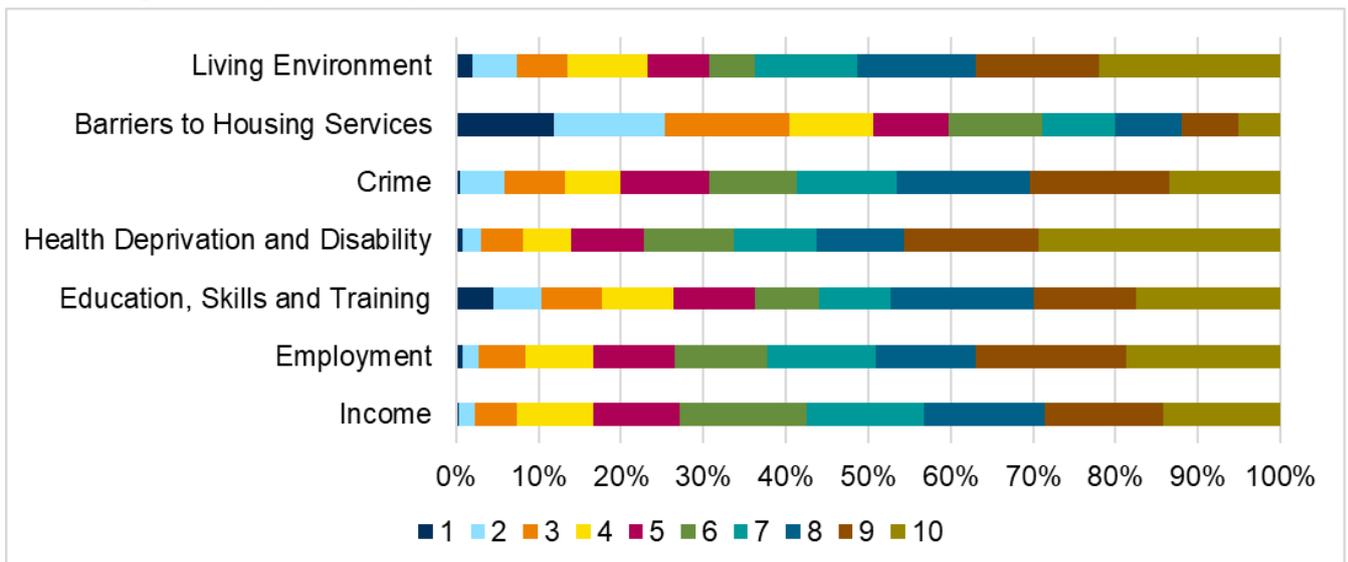


Source: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Figure 3 below analyses Cambridgeshire alone, and Barriers to Housing and Services domain is also the most deprived domain with 41% of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles (1-3).

However, the least deprived domain is Health Deprivation and Disability with over half of LSOAs (56%) in the 30% least deprived deciles (8-10).

Figure 3: Proportion of LSOAs in each IMD decile by domain for Cambridgeshire (IMD 2025)



Source: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 3 shows the top 3 absolute changes in IMD domain rankings between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025. A positive change in rank denotes a lower relative rank of

deprivation and a lower negative change in rank denotes a higher relative rank of deprivation. This analysis of the top absolute changes within each LAD may be helpful in uncovering possible drivers in the change in overall average rank in Table 2 where Cambridge changed +50 in average rank, East Cambridgeshire changed -24 in average rank, and South Cambridgeshire changed -19 in average rank.

In Cambridge, the largest absolute change in IMD domain rankings between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 was in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain (+167). This is reflected in Cambridge by low deprivation scores for the new Connectivity and GP ratio indicators which contribute to that domain score.

In East Cambridgeshire, the largest absolute change in IMD domain rankings was in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain (-41). This was driven in East Cambridgeshire by a more deprived score for the acute morbidity indicator. This indicator measures the level of emergency admissions to hospitals and is based on administrative records of inpatient admissions.

In South Cambridgeshire, the largest absolute change in IMD domain rankings was in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain (-53). This was driven in South Cambridgeshire by more deprived scores in the new indicators of connectivity score and patient-to-GP ratio along with more deprived scores in the indicators of private rental affordability and housing affordability.

Table 3: Top 3 absolute changes in IMD domain rankings between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 by LAD in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Local Authority District	IMD Domain	IMD 2025 National Local Authority Rank out of 296	IMD 2019 National Local Authority Rank out of 317	Change in Rank between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025
Cambridge	Barriers to Housing and Services	263	96	167
	Income Deprivation affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	124	172	-48
	Living Environment	97	51	46
East Cambridgeshire	Health Deprivation and Disability	247	288	-41
	Education, Skills and Training	224	195	29
	Income Deprivation affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	184	211	-27
Fenland	Barriers to Housing and Services	38	108	-70
	Living Environment	244	204	40
	Income Deprivation affecting Children (IDACI)	67	46	21
Huntingdonshire	Living Environment	285	208	77

Local Authority District	IMD Domain	IMD 2025 National Local Authority Rank out of 296	IMD 2019 National Local Authority Rank out of 317	Change in Rank between loD 2019 and loD 2025
	Income Deprivation affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	246	268	-22
	Education, Skills and Training	191	175	16
South Cambridgeshire	Barriers to Housing and Services	45	98	-53
	Income Deprivation affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	263	301	-38
	Crime	279	248	31
Peterborough	Living Environment	251	172	79
	Crime	57	32	25
	Income	38	59	-21

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Note: Red shades denote a negative change in rank between loD 2019 and loD 2025 and thus more relative deprivation. Green shades denote a positive change in rank between loD 2019 and loD 2025 and thus less relative deprivation. Blue shades in the IMD Domain column are given to help highlight the same IMD domains.

5. Small area (LSOA) deprivation

This section further explores relative deprivation by small areas (LSOAs) by first exploring the 30% most deprived LSOAs in detail and then the 30% least deprived LSOAs in detail. In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, there is a significant disparity in the numbers of LSOAs located with the 'most deprived' areas nationally.

The section ends with an analysis of the LSOAs that experienced the most significant change in relative deprivation between the loD 2019 and the loD 2025.

5.1. 30% most deprived (Deciles 1-3)

This section breaks down the number of LSOAs per LAD that were rated as being the 30% most deprived areas nationally and highlights these areas specifically.

Figure 1 in Section 4.2 shows the proportion of LSOAs in each decile. Table 4 below shows the specific count of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles (1-3). In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, there were 90 LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles. Peterborough had a majority of these with 57 out of 90 LSOAs (63%). This was followed by Fenland with 24 out of 90 LSOAs (27%).

In contrast, South Cambridgeshire had no LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles, and East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridge have 1 (1%), 3 (3%), and 5 (6%) LSOAs, respectively. This highlights the significant disparity of relative deprivation among LADs in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Table 4: Count of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles for IoD 2025 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Local Authority District	Count of LSOAs	% of Total
Peterborough	57	63%
Fenland	24	27%
Cambridge	5	6%
Huntingdonshire	3	3%
East Cambridgeshire	1	1%
South Cambridgeshire	0	0%
Total	90	100%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

5.1.1. Change from IoD 2019

Since IoD 2019, there has been a small amount of change in terms of the number of LSOAs moving into and out of the 30% most deprived deciles for overall IMD.

Table 5 below shows that there was a total of 12 LSOAs that moved into the 30% most deprived deciles and 16 LSOAs that moved out of the 30% most deprived deciles for net change of -4. This net change could be due to boundary changes between the 2019 and 2025 releases that are mentioned in Section 3.1.

Fenland had the highest net inflow of LSOAs moving into the 30% most deprived deciles at +3, and Cambridge had the highest net outflow of LSOAs moving out of the 30% most deprived deciles at -4.

Table 5: Number of LSOAs that have moved into and out of the 30% most deprived deciles for IoD 2025 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Local Authority District	Number of LSOAs that moved into 30% most deprived deciles in IoD 2025	Number of LSOAs that moved out of 30% most deprived deciles in IoD 2025	Net change
Cambridge	0	4	-4
East Cambridgeshire	1	0	+1
Fenland	5	2	+3
Huntingdonshire	0	2	-2
South Cambridgeshire	0	1	-1
Peterborough	6	7	-1
Total	12	16	-4

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Of the 12 LSOAs that moved into the 30% most deprived deciles, 5 LSOAs moved at least 2 deciles in the direction of higher relative deprivation (5 out of 12; 42%).

Of the 16 LSOAs that moved out of the 30% most deprived deciles, 4 LSOAs moved at least 2 deciles in the direction of lower relative deprivation (4 out of 16; 25%).

Peterborough 023H (situated in Hargate & Hempsted ward) moved 5 deciles from decile 3 in 2019 to decile 8 in 2025.

See Table 36 and Table 37 for a list of the specific LSOA names that have moved into and out of the 30% most deprived deciles for IoD 2025.

5.1.2. Domain breakdown

In addition to analysing LSOAs in the 30% deprived deciles at a national level, LSOAs are also ranked within each individual IMD domain. This is an important distinction in the rankings between IoD (overall) and individual IMD domains.

Table 6 shows the number of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles by respective IMD domain. As mentioned in Section 4.3, Barriers to Housing and Services domain was the most deprived domain with 225 out of 516 LSOAs (44%) of LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles. This is followed by the Education, Skills and Training domain and Crime domain at 134 LSOAs (26%) and 107 LSOAs (21%), respectively.

Table 6: Number of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles by respective IMD domain for IoD 2025 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

IMD domain	Number of LSOAs in the 30% most deprived deciles by respective IMD domain	% of Total LSOAs	IMD domain weighting
Barriers to Housing and Services	225	44%	9.3%
Education, Skills and Training	134	26%	13.5%
Crime	107	21%	9.3%
Income	91	18%	22.5%
Employment	86	17%	22.5%
Health Deprivation and Disability	81	16%	13.5%
Living Environment	71	14%	9.3%
Total LSOAs	516	N/A	N/A

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG

5.2. 30% least deprived (Deciles 8-10)

This section provides a breakdown of the number of LSOAs per LAD that were rated as being in the 30% least deprived areas nationally and highlights these areas specifically.

Figure 1 in Section 4.2 shows the proportion of LSOAs in each decile. Table 7 below shows the specific count of LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles (8-10). In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, there were 218 LSOAs total in the 30% least deprived deciles, and South Cambridgeshire made up the largest count of 70 out of 218 LSOAs (32%). This was followed by Huntingdonshire and Cambridge with 61 (28%) and 43 (20%) respectively.

In contrast, Fenland had no LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles, and Peterborough and East Cambridgeshire both had 22 LSOAs each out of 218 (10%). This again highlights the significant disparity of relative deprivation among LADs in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Table 7: Count of LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles for IoD 2025 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Local Authority District	Count of LSOAs	% of Total
South Cambridgeshire	70	32%
Huntingdonshire	61	28%
Cambridge	43	20%

Local Authority District	Count of LSOAs	% of Total
East Cambridgeshire	22	10%
Peterborough	22	10%
Fenland	0	0%
Total	218	100%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG

5.2.1. Change from IoD 2019

Since IoD 2019, there has been a relatively small amount of change in terms of the number of LSOAs moving into and out of the 30% least deprived deciles for IoD 2025.

Table 8 below shows that there was a total of 38 LSOAs that moved into the 30% least deprived deciles and 29 LSOAs that moved out of the 30% least deprived deciles for net change of +9. Again, this net change could be due to boundary changes between the 2019 and 2025 releases that are mentioned in Section 3.1.

Cambridge had the highest net inflow of LSOAs moving into the 30% least deprived at +13, and East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire had the high net outflow of LSOAs moving out of the 30% least deprived at -4.

Table 8: Number of LSOAs that have moved into and out of the 30% least deprived deciles for IoD 2025 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Local Authority District	Number of LSOAs that moved into 30% least deprived deciles in IoD 2025	Number of LSOAs that moved out of 30% least deprived deciles in IoD 2025	Net change
Fenland	0	2	-2
Cambridge	13	0	+13
Huntingdonshire	8	5	+3
East Cambridgeshire	1	5	-4
South Cambridgeshire	8	12	-4
Peterborough	8	5	3
Total	38	29	+9

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council – Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Of the 38 LSOAs that moved into the 30% least deprived deciles, 14 LSOAs moved at least 2 deciles in the direction of less deprived (14 out 38; 37%).

Of the 29 LSOAs that moved out of the 30% least deprived deciles, 18 LSOAs moved at least 2 deciles in the direction of higher relative deprivation (18 out of 29; 62%).

See Table 38 and Table 39 for a list of the specific LSOA names that have moved into and out of the 30% least deprived deciles for IoD 2025.

5.2.2. Domain breakdown

In addition to analysing LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles at a national level, LSOAs are also ranked within each individual IMD domain. This is an important distinction in the rankings between IoD (overall) and IMD domains.

Table 9 shows the number of LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles by respective IMD domain. As mentioned in Section 4.3, Living Environment was the least deprived domain with 274 out of 516 LSOAs (53%) in the 30% least deprived deciles (8-10). This is followed by the Health Deprivation and Disability domain at 242 LSOAs (47%).

Table 9: Number of LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles by respective individual IMD domain for IoD 2025 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

IMD domain	Number of LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles by respective IMD domain	% of Total LSOAs	IMD domain weighting
Living Environment	274	53%	9.3%
Health Deprivation and Disability	242	47%	13.5%
Employment	212	41%	22.5%
Education, Skills and Training	204	40%	13.5%
Crime	204	40%	9.3%
Income	190	37%	22.5%
Barriers to Housing and Services	82	16%	9.3%
Total LSOAs	516	N/A	N/A

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council – Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

5.3. Change of two deciles or more

This section analyses LSOAs that have moved two deciles or more between the IoD 2019 and IoD 2025. This includes a negative change of two or more deciles between releases, which shows a rise in relative deprivation, and a positive change of two or more deciles between releases, which shows a fall in relative deprivation.

5.3.1. By overall IoD rank

In terms of the overall IMD rank, there were 38 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of more deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. There were 26 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of less deprived.

Table 10 shows the number of LSOAs that had moved 2 or more deciles between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 by LAD. South Cambridgeshire has had the most LSOAs change by 2 or more deciles towards more deprived, and Cambridge has had the most LSOAs change 2 or more deciles towards less deprived.

This aligns with the change in average rank seen in Table 2 for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge. However, the scale of change for East Cambridgeshire (-24) in Table 2 is not reflected in the smaller change (5 LSOAs) in Table 10.

Table 10: Number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles for the overall IoD rank in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

Local Authority District	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived in overall IMD rank	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived in overall IMD rank
Cambridge	0	10
East Cambridgeshire	5	1
Fenland	3	0
Huntingdonshire	6	6
South Cambridgeshire	15	2
Peterborough	9	7
Total number of LSOAs	38	26

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Full lists of specific LSOAs that have change more than 2 deciles can be found in Table 40 and Table 41 in the Appendices.

5.3.2. By individual IMD domains

Instead of analysing a 2 or more decile change in the overall IMD rank, this section examines a 2 or more decile change within each of the individual 7 IMD domains: income; health deprivation and disability; employment; education, skills and training; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment.

Table 11 shows an overview of the number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles across all of the individual IMD domains. Income, Employment, and Barriers to housing and services have seen more LSOAs change 2 or more deciles to more deprived between the IoD releases. This aligns with Section 4.3 that notes that the Barriers to housing and services domain was the most deprived domain with 44% of LSOAs in the 30% least deprived deciles.

Health deprivation and disability; education, skills and training; crime; and living environment have seen more LSOAs change 2 or more deciles to less deprived. This aligns with Section 4.3 that the Living Environment domain was the least deprived domain with over half of LSOAs (53%) in the 30% least deprived deciles (8-10).

Table 11: Number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles across all individual IMD domains in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

Individual IMD domain	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived
Income	48	22
Health deprivation and disability	42	60
Employment	33	25
Education, skills and training	30	47
Crime	74	102
Barriers to housing and services	144	134
Living environment	43	162

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Each individual IMD domain is now analysed in the following subsections by the number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles and its distribution across LADs.

Income Domain

Within the Income domain, there were 48 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of more relatively deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

There were 22 LSOAs that moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of less relatively deprived in the Income domain.

Table 12 shows the number of the number of LSOAs that had moved 2 or more deciles in the Income domain between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 by LAD. South Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had the most LSOAs (15 LSOAs each) that moved 2 or more deciles to more deprived in the Income domain.

Table 12: Number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles in Income domain in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

Local authority district	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived in Income domain	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived in Income domain
Cambridge	2	5
East Cambridgeshire	6	1
Fenland	1	4
Huntingdonshire	9	3
South Cambridgeshire	15	4
Peterborough	15	5
Total Change	48	22

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

Within the Health deprivation and disability domain, there were 42 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of more relatively deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

There were 60 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of less relatively deprived in the Health deprivation and disability domain.

Table 13 shows the number of the number of LSOAs that had moved 2 or more deciles in the Health deprivation and disability domain between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 by LAD. East Cambridgeshire has had the most LSOAs (17 LSOAs) that moved 2 or more deciles to more deprived in the Health deprivation and disability domain, and Peterborough has had the most LSOAs (26 LSOAs) that moved 2 or more deciles to less deprived.

Table 13: Number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles in Health deprivation and disability domain in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

Local authority district	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived in Health deprivation and disability domain	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived in Health deprivation and disability domain
Cambridge	8	9
East Cambridgeshire	17	2
Fenland	0	8
Huntingdonshire	8	11
South Cambridgeshire	8	4
Peterborough	1	26
Total Change	42	60

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Employment Domain

Within the Employment domain, there were 33 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of more relatively deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

There were 25 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of less relatively deprived in the Employment domain.

Table 14 shows the number of the number of LSOAs that had moved 2 or more deciles in the Employment domain between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 by LAD. Peterborough has had the most LSOAs (12 LSOAs) that moved 2 or more deciles to more deprived in the Employment domain, and Cambridge has had the most LSOAs (9 LSOAs) that moved 2 or more deciles to less deprived.

Table 14: Number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles in Employment domain in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

Local authority district	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived in Employment domain	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived in Employment domain
Cambridge	1	9
East Cambridgeshire	7	2
Fenland	1	2
Huntingdonshire	6	3

Local authority district	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived in Employment domain	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived in Employment domain
South Cambridgeshire	6	2
Peterborough	12	7
Total Change	33	25

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Education, Skills and Training Domain

Within the Education, Skills and Training domain, there were 30 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of more relatively deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

There were 47 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of less relatively deprived in the Education, Skills and Training domain.

Table 15 shows the number of the number of LSOAs that had moved 2 or more deciles in the Education, Skills and Training domain between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 by LAD. Cambridge has had the most LSOAs (11 LSOAs) that moved 2 or more deciles to more deprived in the Education, Skills and Training domain, and Huntingdonshire and East Cambridgeshire has had the most LSOAs (18 and 11 LSOAs, respectively) that moved 2 or more deciles to less deprived.

Table 15: Number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles in Education, Skills and Training domain in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

Local authority district	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived in Education, Skills and Training domain	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived in Education, Skills and Training domain
Cambridge	11	6
East Cambridgeshire	2	11
Fenland	6	0
Huntingdonshire	3	18
South Cambridgeshire	4	6
Peterborough	4	6
Total Change	30	47

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Crime Domain

Within the Crime domain, there were 74 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of more relatively deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

There were 102 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of less relatively deprived in the Crime domain.

Table 16 shows the number of the number of LSOAs that had moved 2 or more deciles in the Crime domain between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 by LAD. All LADs have seen 10 or more LSOAs move 2 or more deciles to more deprived in the Crime domain, and Peterborough, Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire have had a significant number of LSOAs (33, 25, 24, and 18 LSOAs, respectively) move 2 or more deciles to less deprived.

Table 16: Number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles in Crime domain in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

Local authority district	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived in Crime domain	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived in Crime domain
Cambridge	10	25
East Cambridgeshire	16	0
Fenland	12	2
Huntingdonshire	16	18
South Cambridgeshire	10	24
Peterborough	10	33
Total Change	74	102

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Within the Barriers to housing and services domain, there were 144 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of more relatively deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

There were 134 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of less relatively deprived in the Barriers to housing and services domain.

Table 17 shows the number of the number of LSOAs that had moved 2 or more deciles in the Barriers to housing and services domain between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 by LAD. All LADs except for Cambridge have seen 10 or more LSOAs move 2 or more deciles to more deprived in the Barriers to housing and services domain. Cambridge and Huntingdonshire have had a significant number of LSOAs (49 and 36 LSOAs, respectively) move 2 or more deciles to less deprived.

Table 17: Number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles in Barriers to housing and services domain in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between loD 2019 and loD 2025

Local authority district	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived in Barriers to housing and services domain	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived in Barriers to housing and services domain
Cambridge	5	49
East Cambridgeshire	16	14
Fenland	21	3
Huntingdonshire	29	36
South Cambridgeshire	45	16
Peterborough	28	16
Total Change	144	134

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Living Environment Domain

Within the Living environment domain, there were 43 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of more relatively deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

There were 162 LSOAs which moved by 2 or more deciles in the direction of less relatively deprived in the Living environment domain.

Table 18 shows the number of the number of LSOAs that had moved 2 or more deciles in the Living environment domain between loD 2019 and loD 2025 by LAD. South Cambridgeshire has the most LSOAs (14 LSOAs) move 2 or more deciles to more deprived in the Living environment domain. Huntingdonshire, Peterborough, and Cambridge have had a significant number of LSOAs (47, 44, and 37 LSOAs, respectively) move 2 or more deciles to less deprived.

Table 18: Number of LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles in Living environment domain in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between loD 2019 and loD 2025

Local authority district	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to more deprived in Living Environment domain	Number of LSOAs changed 2 or more deciles to less deprived in Living Environment domain
Cambridge	5	37
East Cambridgeshire	9	3
Fenland	5	13
Huntingdonshire	6	47
South Cambridgeshire	14	18
Peterborough	4	44
Total Change	43	162

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

6. Income and employment deprivation proportional analysis

This section focuses on two of the individual IMD domains: income and employment. Alongside the IMD domain of income, there are the supplementary indices of income deprivation: IDACI (income deprivation affecting children index) and IDAOPI (income deprivation affecting older people index).

6.1. Income deprivation

Table 19 below shows that Peterborough had the highest average score for Income domain at 0.310 – this means that 31.0% of the population were in income deprivation. Between loD 2019 and loD 2025, Peterborough also saw the largest change of 15.4 percentage points (pp).

In Cambridgeshire, Fenland had the highest average score for Income domain at with 0.238 – this means that 23.8% of the population were in income deprivation. Fenland also saw the largest change of 9.8 pp. All LADs saw an increase in percentage points between loD 2019 and loD 2025.

Table 19: Proportion of people in income deprivation and percentage point change by LAD for IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

District	Income - Average score (2025)	Income - Average score (2019)	Change (percentage points)
Peterborough	31.0%	15.6%	15.4
Fenland	23.8%	14.0%	9.8
Huntingdonshire	14.2%	7.4%	6.8
East Cambridgeshire	13.7%	7.0%	6.7
Cambridge	13.2%	7.7%	5.5
South Cambridgeshire	11.8%	5.6%	6.2

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 20 shows that in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the 5 most deprived LSOAs are all situated in Peterborough. Peterborough 007B in the Dogsthorpe ward has the highest overall score at 0.615 – this means that 61.5% of the population in this LSOA are in income deprivation.

Table 20: 5 LSOAs with the highest proportions of people in income deprivation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Income Score
Peterborough 007B	N/A	Dogsthorpe	61.5%
Peterborough 010A	N/A	North	59.9%
Peterborough 007E	N/A	Paston and Walton	59.3%
Peterborough 007A	N/A	Dogsthorpe	57.1%
Peterborough 010C	N/A	North	56.5%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 21 shows that when excluding Peterborough, the 5 most deprived LSOAs are all situated in Fenland. Over half of the population in Mount Pleasant Cemetery (Fenland 002C) LSOA, situated in Wisbech North ward, are living in income deprivation according to IMD 2025 scores (51.8%).

Table 21: 5 LSOAs with the highest proportions of people in income deprivation for Cambridgeshire (and excluding Peterborough) for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Income Score
Fenland 002C	Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Wisbech North	51.8%
Fenland 003I	Wisbech Town Centre	Wisbech South	46.2%
Fenland 003F	Trinity Road	Wisbech Walsoken & Waterlees	46.1%
Fenland 007B	Smith's Park	March East	44.2%
Fenland 002D	Southwell Road	Wisbech North	43.3%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 22 shows the 5 LSOAs with the lowest proportions of people in income deprivation. Both Eddington Centre (Cambridge 005F) and West Cambridge to The Backs (Cambridge 007I) had the lowest scores of 0.012 – this means that 1.2% of the population live in income deprivation.

Table 22: 5 LSOAs with the lowest proportions of people in income deprivation for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Income Score
Cambridge 005F	Eddington Centre	Castle	1.2%
Cambridge 007I	West Cambridge to The Backs	Newnham	1.2%
Cambridge 013G	Nightingale Recreation Ground	Queen Edith's	1.6%
Cambridge 008B	Parkside to Tenison Road	Petersfield	2.0%
Cambridge 005G	Madingley Rise	Castle	2.1%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

6.1.1. IDACI

This section focuses on income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI). Table 23 shows that Peterborough had the highest average score for Income deprivation affecting children domain with a score of 0.458 – this means that 45.8% of children were living in income deprivation. Between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025, Peterborough also saw the largest change of 25.0 percentage points (pp).

In Cambridgeshire, Fenland had the highest average score for Income deprivation affecting children domain with a score of 0.398 – this means that 39.8% of children were living in income deprivation. Fenland also saw the largest change of 19.7 pp. All LADs saw an increase of over 10 percentage points between loD 2019 and loD 2025.

Table 23: Average score of IDACI and percentage point change by LAD for loD 2019 and loD 2025

District	IDACI - Average score (2025)	IDACI - Average score (2019)	Change (percentage points)
Peterborough	45.8%	20.8%	25.0
Fenland	39.8%	20.1%	19.7
Cambridge	25.3%	12.2%	13.1
Huntingdonshire	22.7%	10.7%	12.0
East Cambridgeshire	20.7%	8.3%	12.4
South Cambridgeshire	18.0%	7.5%	10.5

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 24 shows that in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the 5 most deprived LSOAs are all situated in Peterborough. Peterborough 007B in the Dogsthorpe ward has the highest overall score with a score of 0.823 – this means that 82.3% of the children in this LSOA are living in income deprivation.

Table 24: 5 most deprived LSOAs with highest IDACI score for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for loD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	IDACI Score
Peterborough 007B	N/A	Dogsthorpe	82.3%
Peterborough 013G	N/A	East	81.2%
Peterborough 010A	N/A	North	78.4%
Peterborough 014F	N/A	Central	77.5%
Peterborough 010C	N/A	North	75.0%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 25 shows that when excluding Peterborough, the 5 most deprived LSOAs are all situated in Fenland. 67.7% of children in Mount Pleasant Cemetery (Fenland 002C) LSOA, situated in Wisbech North ward, are living in income deprivation according to IMD 2025 scores.

Table 25: 5 most deprived LSOAs with highest IDACI score for Cambridgeshire (and excluding Peterborough) for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	IDACI Score
Fenland 002C	Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Wisbech North	67.7%
Fenland 003I	Wisbech Town Centre	Wisbech South	66.7%
Fenland 003F	Trinity Road	Wisbech Walsoken & Waterlees	63.2%
Fenland 002D	Southwell Road	Wisbech North	61.1%
Fenland 002A	Wisbech Park	Wisbech Riverside	59.9%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 26 shows the 5 LSOAs with the lowest IDACI scores. Aylestone Road (Cambridge 004E) had the lowest score of 0.019 – this means that 1.9% of the children live in income deprivation.

Table 26: 5 least deprived LSOAs with lowest IDACI score for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	IDACI Score
Cambridge 004E	Aylestone Road	West Chesterton	1.9%
Huntingdonshire 019C	Rowley Road	St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	3.5%
Cambridge 007I	West Cambridge to The Backs	Newnham	3.6%
Cambridge 004B	Castle School	West Chesterton	4.5%
South Cambridgeshire 012D	Stapleford to Wandlebury Park	Shelford	4.7%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

6.1.2. IDAOPI

This section focuses on income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI). Table 27 shows that Peterborough had the highest average score for Income deprivation affecting Older People domain with a score of 0.210 – this means that 21.0% of older people were in income deprivation. Between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025, Peterborough also saw the largest change of 4.3 pp.

In Cambridgeshire, Fenland had the highest average score for Income deprivation affecting Older People domain with a score of 0.161 – this means that 16.1% of older

people were in income deprivation. However, between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025, Cambridge saw the largest change in score of 3.9 pp from 11.2% to 15.1%. Although not as large as the increase in IDACI, all local district authorities had an increase in percentage points in IDAOPI between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025.

Table 27: Average score of IDAOPI and percentage point change by LAD for IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

District	IDAOP I - Average score (2025)	IDAOP I - Average score (2019)	Change (percentage points)
Peterborough	21.2%	16.9%	4.3
Fenland	16.1%	14.2%	1.9
Cambridge	15.1%	11.2%	3.9
East Cambridgeshire	11.6%	9.5%	2.1
Huntingdonshire	9.8%	8.1%	1.7
South Cambridgeshire	9.1%	6.9%	2.2

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 28 shows that in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the 5 most deprived LSOAs are all situated in Peterborough. Peterborough 013F in the East ward has the highest overall score with a score of 0.681 – this means that 68.1% of the older people in this LSOA are living in income deprivation.

Table 28: 5 most deprived LSOAs with highest IDAOPI score for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	IDAOP I Score
Peterborough 013F	N/A	East	68.1%
Peterborough 010A	N/A	North	62.1%
Peterborough 014A	N/A	Central	59.4%
Peterborough 007A	N/A	Dogsthorpe	56.6%
Peterborough 021E	N/A	Orton Longueville	56.2%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 29 shows that when excluding Peterborough, the most deprived LSOA is situated in Fenland. 53.0% of older people in Wisbech Town Centre (Fenland 003I) LSOA, situated in Wisbech South ward, are living in income deprivation according to IMD 2025 scores.

Table 29: 5 most deprived LSOAs with highest IDAOPI score for Cambridgeshire (and excluding Peterborough) for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	IDAOPi Score
Fenland 003I	Wisbech Town Centre	Wisbech South	53.0%
South Cambridgeshire 006H	Orchard Park	Histon & Impington	47.6%
East Cambridgeshire 001F	Littleport Youth and Community Centre	Littleport	42.5%
Fenland 007B	Smith's Park	March East	40.2%
Huntingdonshire 008B	Thongsley	Huntingdon North	39.7%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 30 shows the 5 LSOAs with the lowest IDAOPI scores. Castle School (Cambridge 004B) LSOA, situated in West Chesterton, had the lowest proportion of older people in relative income deprivation with a score of 0.9%.

Table 30: 5 least deprived LSOAs with lowest IDAOPI score for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Score
Cambridge 004B	Castle School	West Chesterton	0.9%
Huntingdonshire 020E	Milton Avenue	St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	1.7%
South Cambridgeshire 012A	Outer Great Shelford	Shelford	1.9%
Huntingdonshire 007A	Needingworth High Street and Holywell	Holywell-cum-Needingworth	2.0%
Huntingdonshire 009C	Owl Way	Huntingdon East	2.0%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

6.2. Employment deprivation

This section focuses on the individual IMD domain of employment. Table 31 shows that Peterborough had the highest average score for Employment domain with a score of 0.157 – this means that 15.7% of the population were in employment deprivation. Between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025, Peterborough also saw the largest change of 4.5 percentage points (pp). All LADs had an increase in percentage points between the IoD 2019 and IoD 2025.

In Cambridgeshire, Fenland had the highest average score for Employment domain with a score of 0.150 – this means that 15.0% of the population were living in employment deprivation. Fenland also saw the largest change with 3.8 pp.

Table 31: Average score of employment domain and percentage point change by district for loD 2019 and loD 2025

District	Employment - Average score (2025)	Employment - Average score (2019)	Change (percentage points)
Peterborough	15.7%	11.2%	4.5
Fenland	15.0%	11.2%	3.8
Huntingdonshire	8.7%	6.2%	2.5
East Cambridgeshire	8.1%	5.5%	2.6
South Cambridgeshire	7.1%	4.6%	2.5
Cambridge	6.7%	5.5%	1.2

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 32 shows that in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the 5 most deprived LSOAs are all situated in Peterborough. Peterborough 007E in the Paston and Walton ward has the highest overall score with a score of 0.321 – this means that 32.1% of the population in this LSOA are living in employment deprivation.

Table 32: 5 most deprived LSOAs with highest employment domain score for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for loD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Score
Peterborough 007E	N/A	Paston and Walton	32.1%
Fenland 007B	Smith's Park	March East	30.5%
Peterborough 009D	N/A	Ravensthorpe	30.3%
Peterborough 007B	N/A	Dogsthorpe	29.0%
Peterborough 002B	N/A	Werrington	27.9%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 33 shows that when excluding Peterborough, the 5 most deprived LSOAs are all situated in Fenland. 30.5% of the population in Smith's Park (Fenland 007B) LSOA, situated in March East ward, are living in employment deprivation according to loD 2025 scores.

Table 33: 5 most deprived LSOAs with highest employment domain score for Cambridgeshire (and excluding Peterborough) for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Score
Fenland 007B	Smith's Park	March East	30.5%
Fenland 003F	Trinity Road	Wisbech Walsoken & Waterlees	27.4%
Fenland 002C	Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Wisbech North	26.0%
Fenland 003I	Wisbech Town Centre	Wisbech South	24.3%
Fenland 002D	Southwell Road	Wisbech North	24.3%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 34 shows the 5 LSOAs with the lowest employment scores. West Cambridge to The Backs (Cambridge 007I) had the lowest score of 0.005 – this means that 0.5% of the population live in employment deprivation.

Table 34: 5 least deprived LSOAs with lowest employment domain score for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Score
Cambridge 007I	West Cambridge to The Backs	Newnham	0.5%
Cambridge 005F	Eddington Centre	Castle	0.6%
Cambridge 013G	Nightingale Recreation Ground	Queen Edith's	0.7%
Cambridge 007J	Cambridge City Centre	Market	0.9%
Cambridge 005G	Madingley Rise	Castle	1.0%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

7. Glossary

Term/abbreviation	Definition
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
IDAOPi	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation or Index of Multiple Deprivation

Term/abbreviation	Definition
LAD	Local Authority District
LSOA	Lower-layer Super Output Area
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
IoD	Indices of Deprivation
PP	Percentage Points
PPI	Policy, Performance and Intelligence

8. References

- MHCLG. (2019, September 26). *English indices of deprivation 2019: statistical release - main findings*. Retrieved from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5d8e26f6ed915d5570c6cc55/loD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf
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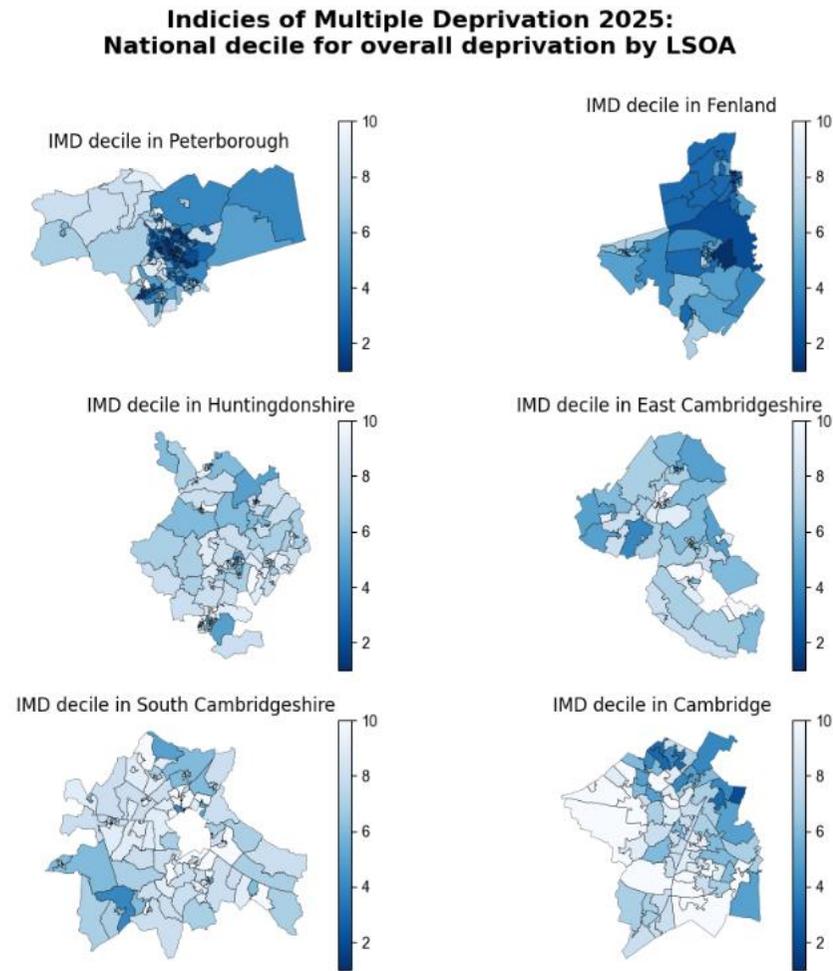
9. Appendices – additional tables and charts

Table 35: Count and proportion of LSOAs in each IMD 2025 decile by district.

District	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Cambridge	0	0%	1	1%	4	5%	5	6%	5	6%	9	12%	11	14%	16	21%	12	15%	15	19%
East Cambridgeshire	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	2	4%	6	12%	9	18%	11	22%	8	16%	6	12%	8	16%
Fenland	5	9%	4	7%	15	27%	10	18%	11	20%	6	11%	5	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Huntingdonshire	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	5	5%	10	9%	14	13%	18	16%	25	23%	22	20%	14	13%
South Cambridgeshire	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	4	4%	11	11%	12	12%	27	27%	22	22%	21	21%
Peterborough	16	13%	31	26%	10	8%	13	11%	10	8%	8	7%	11	9%	15	12%	5	4%	2	2%

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Figure 4: District maps of LSOAs by IMD Decile (where 1 is most deprived).



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Source: Charts produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

12 LSOAs moved into the 30% most deprived deciles when compared to loD 2019. Of these, 5 LSOAs moved at least 2 deciles in the direction of more deprived.

Table 36: LSOAs that moved into the 30% of most deprived deciles for loD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Fenland 001B	Gorefield and Newton South	Parson Drove & Wisbech St Mary	Fenland	3	4	-1
Fenland 011G	Chatteris Industrial Estate and Bartlett Business Park	Chatteris South	Fenland	3	4	-1
Fenland 007A	Elwyn Road to Badgeney Road T Junction	March East	Fenland	3	4	-1
Peterborough 013D	N/A	East	Peterborough	3	4	-1
East Cambridgeshire 001F	Littleport Youth and Community Centre	Littleport	East Cambridgeshire	3	5	-2
Peterborough 016A	N/A	Fletton & Woodston	Peterborough	3	4	-1

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Peterborough 014E	N/A	Park	Peterborough	3	5	-2
Fenland 002E	The Spinney Adventure Park	Wisbech Walsoken & Waterlees	Fenland	3	4	-1
Fenland 009B	March West and Marina	March West & Benwick	Fenland	3	4	-1
Peterborough 016C	N/A	Ravensthorpe	Peterborough	2	4	-2
Peterborough 016E	N/A	Central	Peterborough	2	4	-2
Peterborough 013C		East	Peterborough	2	4	-2

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

16 LSOAs moved out of the 30% most deprived deciles when compared to IoD 2019. Of these, 4 LSOAs moved at least 2 deciles in the direction of more deprived, with Peterborough 023H moving 5 deciles from decile 3 in 2019 to decile 8 in 2025.

Table 37: LSOAs that moved out of the 30% of most deprived deciles for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward Name	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Peterborough 023H	N/A	Hargate & Hempsted	Peterborough	8	3	5

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward Name	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Peterborough 022A	N/A	Orton Longueville	Peterborough	5	3	2
Peterborough 023G	N/A	Hampton Vale	Peterborough	4	3	1
Peterborough 019A	N/A	Fletton & Stanground	Peterborough	4	3	1
Cambridge 001A	Nuns Way	King's Hedges	Cambridge	4	3	1
South Cambridgeshire 019A	Bassingbourn Barracks	Bassingbourn	South Cambridgeshire	4	3	1
Huntingdonshire 008E	Nene Road	Huntingdon North	Huntingdonshire	4	3	1
Cambridge 002D	St Albans Road to Verulam Way	Arbury	Cambridge	4	3	1
Cambridge 003B	Green End Road Recreation Ground	East Chesterton	Cambridge	4	3	1
Huntingdonshire 008A	American Lane	Huntingdon North	Huntingdonshire	4	2	2
Cambridge 006B	Dudley Road	Abbey	Cambridge	4	3	1
Fenland 005A	Westry and HMP Whitemoor	March West & Benwick	Fenland	4	3	1

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward Name	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Peterborough 005B	N/A	Eye, Thorney & Newborough	Peterborough	4	3	1
Fenland 009C	West End Park	March South	Fenland	4	3	1
Peterborough 017C	N/A	Fletton & Woodston	Peterborough	4	3	1
Peterborough 007G	N/A	Gunthorpe	Peterborough	4	2	2

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

38 LSOAs moved into the 30% least deprived deciles when compared to loD 2019. Of these, 14 LSOAs moved at least 2 deciles in the direction of less deprived.

Table 38: LSOAs that moved into the 30% of least deprived deciles for loD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Cambridge 001F	Armitage Way	King's Hedges	Cambridge	8	7	1
Cambridge 006A	Newmarket Road Retail Area	Abbey	Cambridge	8	6	2
Cambridge 007J	Cambridge City Centre	Market	Cambridge	8	6	2
Cambridge 008C	St Mathew's Piece	Petersfield	Cambridge	8	7	1
Cambridge 009D	Mill Road Bridge to Brookfields Hospital	Romsey	Cambridge	9	7	2
Cambridge 010A	Brackyn Road	Coleridge	Cambridge	8	6	2
Cambridge 010E	Derwent Close and St Thomas's Square	Coleridge	Cambridge	9	7	2
Cambridge 014B	Hills Road to Cambridge Train Station	Petersfield	Cambridge	8	7	1

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Cambridge 014C	Shaftebury Road	Petersfield	Cambridge	8	7	1
Cambridge 015A	Lime Avenue	Trumpington	Cambridge	8	7	1
Cambridge 015D	Hobsons Park	Trumpington	Cambridge	8	7	1
Cambridge 015F	South East Trumpington	Trumpington	Cambridge	8	7	1
Cambridge 015G	South Trumpington	Trumpington	Cambridge	8	7	1
East Cambridgeshire 009A	Anglesey Abbey National Trust to Brinkley	Bottisham	East Cambridgeshire	8	7	1
Huntingdonshire 001F	Westfield Road and Chapel Street	Yaxley	Huntingdonshire	8	7	1
Huntingdonshire 003A	Ramsey to Ramsey Forty Foot	Ramsey	Huntingdonshire	8	6	2
Huntingdonshire 009B	Coneygear Park	Huntingdon East	Huntingdonshire	8	7	1
Huntingdonshire 011E	Wheatfields Primary School field	St Ives East	Huntingdonshire	8	6	2
Huntingdonshire 011F	Shakespeare Road	St Ives West	Huntingdonshire	8	6	2
Huntingdonshire 016A	Fenstanton High Street and Swan Road	Fenstanton	Huntingdonshire	8	7	1
Huntingdonshire 018E	Paxton Hill to Yelling	Great Paxton	Huntingdonshire	9	6	3
Huntingdonshire 019B	St Neots Train Station	St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	Huntingdonshire	8	7	1
Peterborough 001C		Glington & Castor	Peterborough	8	7	1
Peterborough 004B		Barnack	Peterborough	8	7	1
Peterborough 005D		Eye, Thorney & Newborough	Peterborough	8	6	2
Peterborough 006D		Werrington	Peterborough	8	7	1
Peterborough 006E		Werrington	Peterborough	8	7	1
Peterborough 019H		Stanground South	Peterborough	8	6	2
Peterborough 023H		Hargate & Hempsted	Peterborough	8	3	5
Peterborough 023J		Hampton Vale	Peterborough	8	6	2
South Cambridgeshire 007D	Horningsea, Fen Ditton and Stow Cum Quy	Fen Ditton & Fulbourn	South Cambridgeshire	8	6	2
South Cambridgeshire 010E	The Eversdens and Harlton	Barrington	South Cambridgeshire	8	7	1

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
South Cambridgeshire 011B	Fulbourn Hospital	Fen Ditton & Fulbourn	South Cambridgeshire	8	7	1
South Cambridgeshire 012C	North Great Shelford	Shelford	South Cambridgeshire	8	7	1
South Cambridgeshire 015A	Mill Lane	Sawston	South Cambridgeshire	8	7	1
South Cambridgeshire 016A	North Balsham to Willingham Green	Balsham	South Cambridgeshire	8	7	1
South Cambridgeshire 021E	Eltisley	Caxton & Papworth	South Cambridgeshire	8	7	1
South Cambridgeshire 022C	Boxworth, West Bar Hill and East Dry Drayton	Bar Hill	South Cambridgeshire	8	7	1

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

29 LSOAs moved out of the 30% least deprived deciles when compared to IMD 2019. Of these, 18 LSOAs moved at least 2 deciles in the direction of more deprived.

Table 39: LSOAs that moved out of the 30% of least deprived deciles for IoD 2025

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
East Cambridgeshire 002B	Main Street	Downham Villages	East Cambridgeshire	7	8	-1
East Cambridgeshire 004B	Ely City Centre	Ely East	East Cambridgeshire	7	8	-1
East Cambridgeshire 005D	Main Street to Common Road	Stretham	East Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
East Cambridgeshire 005F	Little Thetford & Stretham	Stretham	East Cambridgeshire	7	8	-1
East Cambridgeshire 006D	Staploe Medical Centre	Soham South	East Cambridgeshire	6	8	-2
Fenland 006F	Kings Dyke to West Snoots Estate	Whittlesey North West	Fenland	6	8	-2
Fenland 008A	The Birds Estate	Whittlesey East & Villages	Fenland	7	8	-1

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Huntingdonshire 001D	Lancaster Walk	Yaxley	Huntingdonshire	7	8	-1
Huntingdonshire 006B	Feoffees Road	Somersham	Huntingdonshire	6	8	-2
Huntingdonshire 006D	Outer Somersham and Colne	Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Huntingdonshire	7	9	-2
Huntingdonshire 010D	Brampton Cemetery	Brampton	Huntingdonshire	7	10	-3
Huntingdonshire 010E	Huntingdon Racecourse	Brampton	Huntingdonshire	7	8	-1
Peterborough 002D		Werrington	Peterborough	7	8	-1
Peterborough 003B		Eye, Thorney & Newborough	Peterborough	7	9	-2
Peterborough 004C		Wittering	Peterborough	6	8	-2
Peterborough 018C		Orton Waterville	Peterborough	7	8	-1
Peterborough 023D		Hampton Vale	Peterborough	6	8	-2
South Cambridgeshire 002D	Cottenham Village College	Cottenham	South Cambridgeshire	6	8	-2
South Cambridgeshire 003E	Northstowe	Longstanton	South Cambridgeshire	7	10	-3
South Cambridgeshire 003G	South Longstanton	Longstanton	South Cambridgeshire	7	10	-3
South Cambridgeshire 004B	Waterbeach High Street	Milton & Waterbeach	South Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
South Cambridgeshire 011F	Great Wilbraham and Little Wilbraham	Fen Ditton & Fulbourn	South Cambridgeshire	7	8	-1
South Cambridgeshire 013B	North East Gamlingay	Gamlingay	South Cambridgeshire	6	8	-2
South Cambridgeshire 013D	Wimpole, Orwell and Barrington	Barrington	South Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
South Cambridgeshire 016B	South Balsham to Streetly End	Balsham	South Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
South Cambridgeshire 017A	South Duxford to Ickleton	Duxford	South Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
South Cambridgeshire 019B	East Bassingbourn and Kneesworth	Bassingbourn	South Cambridgeshire	6	8	-2

LSOA	LSOA Local Name	Ward	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
South Cambridgeshire 019C	Litlington and West Bassingbourn	Bassingbourn	South Cambridgeshire	7	8	-1
South Cambridgeshire 019D	The Mordens	The Mordens	South Cambridgeshire	7	8	-1

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 40: LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles in the direction of more deprived for the overall IMD rank in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between loD 2019 and loD 2025

LSOA Name (2021)	LSOA Local Name	Ward Name	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
East Cambridgeshire 005E	Wilburton	Stretham	East Cambridgeshire	4	7	-3
Huntingdonshire 010D	Brampton Cemetery	Brampton	Huntingdonshire	7	10	-3
South Cambridgeshire 003E	Northstowe	Longstanton	South Cambridgeshire	7	10	-3
South Cambridgeshire 003G	South Longstanton	Longstanton	South Cambridgeshire	7	10	-3
East Cambridgeshire 001F	Littleport Youth and Community Center	Littleport	East Cambridgeshire	3	5	-2
East Cambridgeshire 002E	Sutton Community Fire & Rescue Station	Sutton	East Cambridgeshire	5	7	-2
East Cambridgeshire 005D	Main Street to Common Road	Stretham	East Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
East Cambridgeshire 006D	Staploe Medical Centre	Soham South	East Cambridgeshire	6	8	-2
Fenland 006F	Kings Dyke to West Snoots Estate	Whittlesey North West	Fenland	6	8	-2

LSOA Name (2021)	LSOA Local Name	Ward Name	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Fenland 006H	Manor Leisure Centre	Whittlesey South	Fenland	5	7	-2
Fenland 010B	Manea	Chatteris North & Manea	Fenland	4	6	-2
Huntingdonshire 005D	Bury	Ramsey	Huntingdonshire	8	10	-2
Huntingdonshire 006B	Feoffees Road	Somersham	Huntingdonshire	6	8	-2
Huntingdonshire 006D	Outer Somersham and Colne	Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Huntingdonshire	7	9	-2
Huntingdonshire 007B	Needingworth Cemetery	Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Huntingdonshire	8	10	-2
Huntingdonshire 007D	Bluntisham	Holywell-cum-Needingworth	Huntingdonshire	8	10	-2
Peterborough 003B		Eye, Thorney & Newborough	Peterborough	7	9	-2
Peterborough 004C		Wittering	Peterborough	6	8	-2
Peterborough 012B		Park	Peterborough	4	6	-2
Peterborough 013C		East	Peterborough	2	4	-2
Peterborough 014E		Park	Peterborough	3	5	-2
Peterborough 016C		Ravensthorpe	Peterborough	2	4	-2
Peterborough 016E		Central	Peterborough	2	4	-2
Peterborough 023D		Hampton Vale	Peterborough	6	8	-2
Peterborough 023I		Hampton Vale	Peterborough	4	6	-2
South Cambridgeshire 002D	Cottenham Village College	Cottenham	South Cambridgeshire	6	8	-2
South Cambridgeshire 004B	Waterbeach High Street	Milton & Waterbeach	South Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
South Cambridgeshire 004D	East Waterbeach	Milton & Waterbeach	South Cambridgeshire	8	10	-2

LSOA Name (2021)	LSOA Local Name	Ward Name	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
South Cambridgeshire 013A	Central Gamlingay	Gamlingay	South Cambridgeshire	8	10	-2
South Cambridgeshire 013B	North East Gamlingay	Gamlingay	South Cambridgeshire	6	8	-2
South Cambridgeshire 013D	Wimpole, Orwell and Barrington	Barrington	South Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
South Cambridgeshire 014D	Haslingfield and South West Trumpington	Harston & Comberton	South Cambridgeshire	8	10	-2
South Cambridgeshire 016B	South Balsham to Streetly End	Balsham	South Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
South Cambridgeshire 017A	South Duxford to Ickleton	Duxford	South Cambridgeshire	7	9	-2
South Cambridgeshire 017C	The Abingtons	Linton	South Cambridgeshire	8	10	-2
South Cambridgeshire 019B	East Bassingbourn and Kneesworth	Bassingbourn	South Cambridgeshire	6	8	-2
South Cambridgeshire 020B	Monkfield	Cambourne	South Cambridgeshire	8	10	-2
South Cambridgeshire 020D	Lower and West Cambourne	Cambourne	South Cambridgeshire	8	10	-2

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.

Table 41: LSOAs that have changed 2 or more deciles in the direction of less deprived for the overall IoD rank in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025

LSOA Name (2021)	LSOA Local Name	Ward Name	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
Cambridge 003G	Chesterton High Street	East Chesterton	Cambridge	7	5	2
Cambridge 005F	Eddington Centre	Castle	Cambridge	10	8	2
Cambridge 005G	Madingley Rise	Castle	Cambridge	10	8	2
Cambridge 006A	Newmarket Road Retail Area	Abbey	Cambridge	8	6	2
Cambridge 007J	Cambridge City Centre	Market	Cambridge	8	6	2
Cambridge 009D	Mill Road Bridge to Brookfields Hospital	Romsey	Cambridge	9	7	2
Cambridge 010A	Brackyn Road	Coleridge	Cambridge	8	6	2
Cambridge 010E	Derwent Close and St Thomas's Square	Coleridge	Cambridge	9	7	2
Cambridge 014D	Harding Way to Perse Way	Trumpington	Cambridge	10	8	2
East Cambridgeshire 001G	Woodfen Road	Littleport	East Cambridgeshire	7	5	2
Huntingdonshire 003A	Ramsey to Ramsey Forty Foot	Ramsey	Huntingdonshire	8	6	2
Huntingdonshire 006A	Pidley and Woodhurst	Warboys	Huntingdonshire	7	5	2
Huntingdonshire 008A	American Lane	Huntingdon North	Huntingdonshire	4	2	2
Huntingdonshire 011E	Wheatfields Primary School field	St Ives East	Huntingdonshire	8	6	2
Huntingdonshire 011F	Shakespeare Road	St Ives West	Huntingdonshire	8	6	2
Peterborough 005D		Eye, Thorney & Newborough	Peterborough	8	6	2
Peterborough 007G		Gunthorpe	Peterborough	4	2	2
Peterborough 018D		Orton Waterville	Peterborough	10	8	2
Peterborough 019H		Stanground South	Peterborough	8	6	2
Peterborough 022A		Orton Longueville	Peterborough	5	3	2
Peterborough 023J		Hampton Vale	Peterborough	8	6	2
South Cambridgeshire 007D	Horningsea, Fen Ditton and Stow Cum Quy	Fen Ditton & Fulbourn	South Cambridgeshire	8	6	2

LSOA Name (2021)	LSOA Local Name	Ward Name	Local Authority District Name	IMD 2025 Decile	IMD 2019 Decile	Change in decile
South Cambridgeshire 011E	Teversham Foxgloves	Fen Ditton & Fulbourn	South Cambridgeshire	10	8	2
Cambridge 006C	Stourbridge Common to Coldham's Common	Abbey	Cambridge	7	4	3
Huntingdonshire 018E	Paxton Hill to Yelling	Great Paxton	Huntingdonshire	9	6	3
Peterborough 023H		Hargate & Hempsted	Peterborough	8	3	5

Source: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council - Policy, Performance and Intelligence, using data from MHCLG.