**Public Health Intelligence & Insight Team
Briefing Note**

December 2025

English Indices of Deprivation 2025

Background

On 30th October 2025, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government released the English Indices of Deprivation 2025.

The English Indices of Deprivation measure and rank relative levels of deprivation in 33,755 small areas or neighbourhoods across England, called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOAs have an average population of around 1,500 and there are currently 168 in Hull.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 use 54 component indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation (see Appendix 1), to score each of the 33,755 LSOAs in England.

These domain scores are then combined, using appropriate weights, to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD 2025); an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living within each LSOA.

A local authority score and rank can then be calculated. The local authority measure used in this report is known as the 'Rank of Average Score' and summarises the average level of deprivation across each local authority, based on the scores of all the LSOA contained within. This is the best measure as it uses information for all LSOAs in the geographical area and summarises the relative position of the overall scores.

The IMD is a measure of relative deprivation; that is it tells us how deprived one area is compared to another, but it does not tell us the extent of deprivation. Some individuals living within the geographical area will be better off than the average for their area and some individuals will be worse off. The IMD is not a measure 'affluence' so the term 'less deprived' tends to be used when describing the levels of relative deprivation.

This is the sixth IMD produced at LSOA level, with previous versions produced in 2004, 2007, 2010, 2015 and 2019.

Headline Summary

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD 2025) Rank of Average Score measure, Hull is ranked as the 6th most deprived local authority in England (out of 153 upper tier local authorities).

Previously Hull was ranked as the 4th most deprived local authority (out of 151 upper tier local authorities) according to the IMD 2019.

According to the IMD 2025, 87 of the 168 LSOAs in Hull (52%) are amongst the 20% most deprived in England; a small decrease from 54% in 2019.

This includes 70 LSOAs (42%) in Hull which fall within the 10% most deprived in England; a small decrease from 45% in 2019.

Analysis of individual IMD domains shows that while Hull's overall ranking has improved, this improvement is relative. For example, in the Income domain Hull's position has actually worsened in absolute terms, but it appears better relative to other local authorities where income deprivation has deteriorated even more.

Map 1: LSOA Deprivation in Hull by National Deprivation Decile, IMD 2025
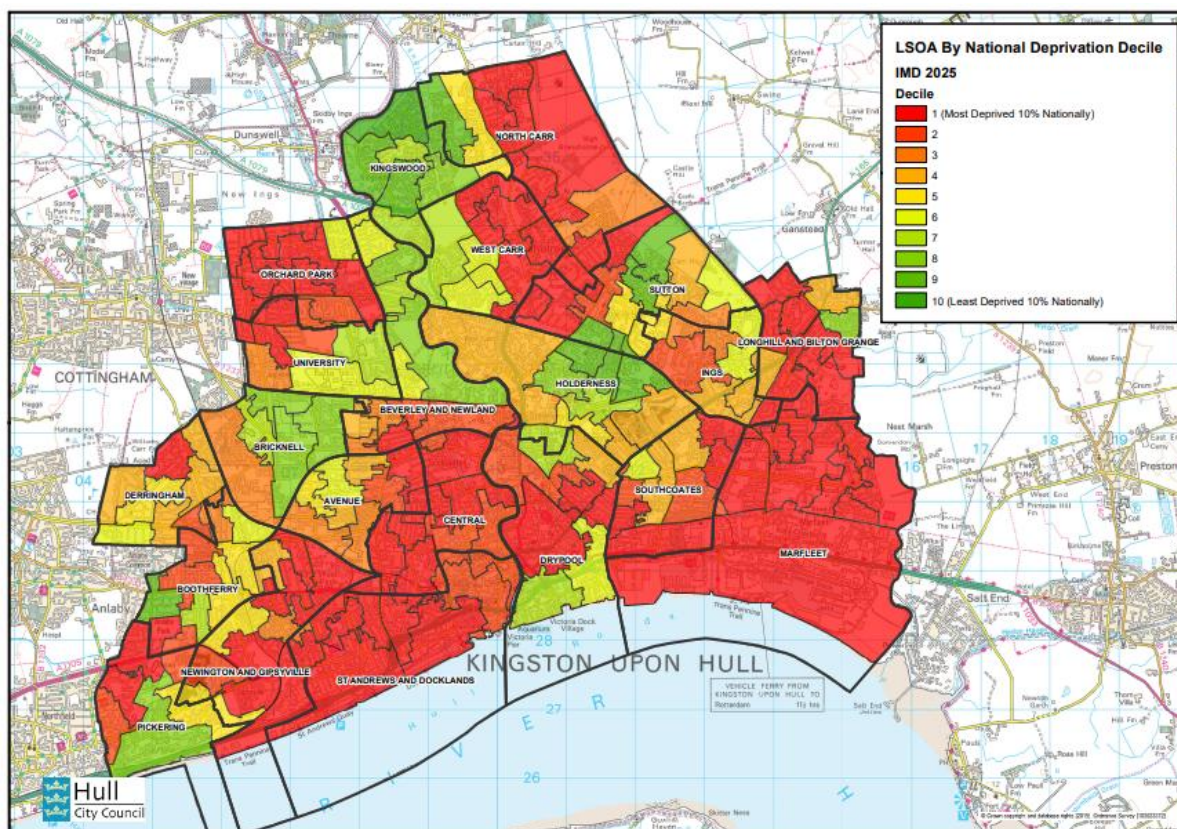
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2025

Local Authority

Table 1: IMD Rank, Kingston upon Hull, 2019 and 2025

Measure	IMD2019 Rank	IMD2025 Rank	Change
Average Score	**4**	**6**	▼
% LSOA in Most Deprived 10%	4	4	-

Rank of Average Score

This measure summarises the average level of deprivation across an area, based on the scores of all the neighbourhoods (or LSOAs) contained within. Scores are calculated by taking the population-weighted average of the combined scores for the neighbourhoods in a larger area.

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD 2025), Hull is ranked as the 6th most deprived local authority in England (out of 153 upper tier local authorities) under this measure; having been the 4th most deprived (out of 151) in 2019.

Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally

This measure summarises the proportion of neighbourhoods in a larger area that are in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in the country. As such, this measure is only focused on illustrating the number of neighbourhoods within a larger area which are the most deprived in England.

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD 2025), Hull is ranked as the 4th most deprived local authority in England (out of 153 upper tier local authorities) under this measure; having also been the 4th most deprived (out of 151) in 2019.

Table 2: IMD Average Score Rank, 10 Most Deprived Upper Tier Authorities

IMD 2019		IMD 2025	
Rank	**Authority**	**Rank**	**Authority**
1	Blackpool	1	Blackpool
2	Knowsley	2	Middlesbrough
3	Liverpool	3	Manchester
4	**Kingston upon Hull, City of**	4	Birmingham
5	Middlesbrough	5	Hartlepool
6	Manchester	6	**Kingston upon Hull, City of**
7	Birmingham	7	Liverpool
8	Blackburn with Darwen	8	Blackburn with Darwen
9	Hartlepool	9	Oldham
10	Nottingham	10	Bradford

Since 2019 the following upper tier authorities have become relatively <u>less</u> deprived than Hull:

- Knowsley; which has improved significantly from the 2nd most deprived upper tier authority in 2019, to the 11th most deprived upper tier local authority in 2025.
- Liverpool; which has improved from the 3rd most deprived upper tier authority in 2019, to the 7th most deprived upper tier local authority in 2025.

Conversely, since 2019 the following upper tier authorities have become relatively <u>more</u> deprived than Hull:

- Middlesborough; which has increased from the 5th most deprived upper tier authority in 2019, to the 2nd most deprived upper tier local authority in 2025.
- Manchester; which has increased from the 6th most deprived upper tier authority in 2019, to the 3rd most deprived upper tier local authority in 2025.
- Birmingham; which has increased from the 7th most deprived upper tier authority in 2019, to the 4th most deprived upper tier local authority in 2025.
- Hartlepool; which has increased from the 9th most deprived upper tier authority in 2019, to the 5th most deprived upper tier local authority in 2025.

Note that eight of the ten most deprived upper tier authorities in 2025 were also in the ten most deprived authorities in 2019.

Seven of the ten most deprived upper tier authorities in 2025 were also in the ten most deprived authorities in 2015.

The perpetuance of the same top ten local authorities, specifically Hull, Blackpool, Knowsley, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesborough, and Birmingham, across historic iterations of the indices indicates areas of persistent and systemic deprivation.

Lower Super Output Areas

Table 3: LSOAs in Hull by Deprivation Decile, IMD 2019 and 2025

	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
2025	42%	10%	6%	11%	7%	8%	5%	5%	5%	1%
	70	17	10	19	11	13	9	9	9	1
	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
2019	45%	9%	10%	13%	7%	6%	45	4%	2%	0%
	75	15	16	21	12	10	7	6	4	0

Note: Between 2019 and 2025, following the 2021 Census, the number of LSOA in Hull increased from 166 to 168.

According to the IMD 2025, 87 of the 168 LSOAs in Hull (52%) are amongst the 20% most deprived in England; a small decrease from 54% in 2019.

This includes 70 LSOAs (42%) in Hull which fall within the 10% most deprived in England; a small decrease from 45% in 2019.

Ten LSOAs in Hull (6%) in 2025 are among the 20% least deprived in England; compared with four LSOAs (2%) in 2019.

For the first time, one LSOA in Hull is now ranked amongst the 10% least deprived in England in 2025. This LSOA covers the area of north Kingswood around Grosvenor Road.

Map 2: LSOA Deprivation: Changes Since IMD 2019
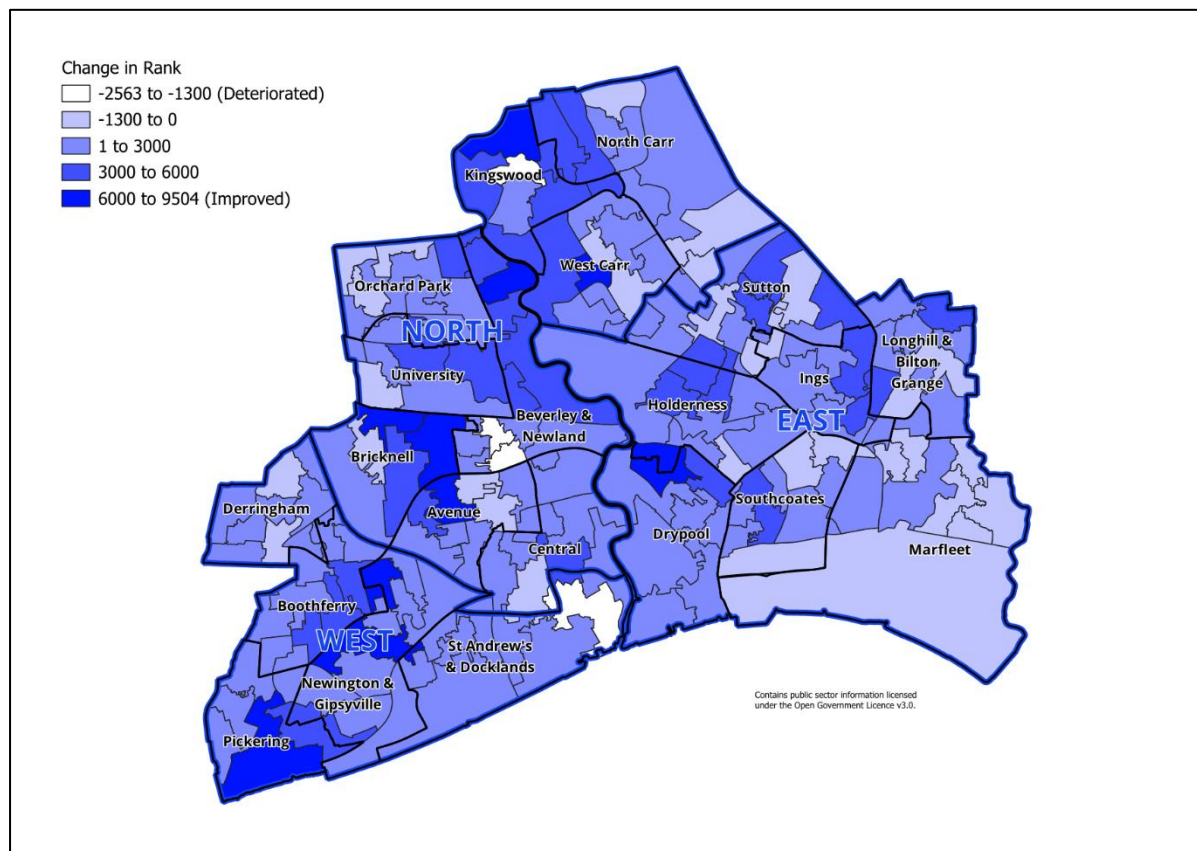
The changes in national rank between 2019 and 2025 of individual LSOAs in Hull can be examined. 134 out of the 168 LSOAs (80%) saw their rank improve in 2025 compared with 2019, although as **Map 2** illustrates, many of the most deprived LSOAs in Hull saw their rank deteriorate.

Wards

The IMD 2025 scores have been estimated for each of the 21 electoral wards in Hull using the scores for each LSOA within the wards (using national 'best fit' ward to LSOA information as the boundaries are not coterminous) weighted by the estimated resident population of that LSOA (using the 2022[i] mid-year population estimates for LSOAs produced by the Office for National Statistics).

Table 4 (overleaf) gives the IMD scores for the wards of Hull.

The higher the IMD score for a ward, the greater the level of deprivation.

Population weighted estimated IMD scores are also given for area committee areas.

---

[i] Population estimates for mid-year 2022 were the latest available at the time of publication and included in the downloaded Index of Multiple Deprivation datasets.

The table also provides the following information:

- The **national rank** of each ward with a value of one denoting the most deprived ward <u>in England</u> and 6,793 denoting the least deprived ward <u>in England</u>.

- The **local rank** of each ward; with a value of one denoting the most deprived ward <u>in Hull</u> and 21 denoting the least deprived ward <u>in Hull</u>.

- The **national percentile** of each ward; if, for example, the national percentile value is 10, it means that the ward is in the worst 10% of deprived wards nationally, and a value of 75 means that the ward is in the worst 75% of deprived wards (or alternatively the top 25% least deprived wards).

Table 4: IMD 2025 population weighted scores and ranks for Hull wards

Area Committee	Wards	Population-weighted 2025 IMD score	National 2025 IMD Rank (out of 6,793)	Local 2025 IMD Rank	National Percentile
East (37.0)	Drypool	37.6	595	9	8.8
	Holderness	15.6	3,765	20	55.4
	Ings	26.1	1,609	16	23.7
	Longhill & Bilton Grange	46.3	268	5	3.9
	Marfleet	62.2	29	1	0.4
	Southcoates	36.0	696	10	10.2
	Sutton	28.3	1,363	14	20.1
North (36.7)	Avenue	35.6	734	11	10.8
	Beverley & Newland	26.2	1,592	15	23.4
	Bricknell	15.8	3,696	19	54.4
	Central	54.7	99	4	1.4
	Kingswood	7.2	6,218	21	91.5
	North Carr	44.7	321	6	4.7
	Orchard Park	55.7	84	3	1.2
	University	29.4	1,248	13	18.4
	West Carr	39.2	524	8	7.7
West (38.4)	Boothferry	21.4	2,389	18	35.2
	Derringham	25.8	1,646	17	24.2
	Newington & Gipsyville	41.8	417	7	6.1
	Pickering	35.3	754	12	11.1
	St Andrew's & Docklands	59.5	51	2	0.7

These estimated population-weighted ward IMD 2025 scores show Marfleet to be the most deprived ward in Hull, followed by St Andrew's and Docklands.

At the other end of the scale, Kingswood is Hull's least deprived ward, followed by Holderness and Bricknell.

Fifteen of Hull's wards are in the most deprived 20% nationally, three in the second most deprived quintile, two in the middle quintile, and one in the least deprived fifth of wards nationally.

Two of Hull's wards are in the most deprived 1% nationally, (Marfleet and St Andrew's & Docklands).

The least deprived ward in Hull (Kingswood) is within the least deprived tenth of wards nationally, whilst the second and third least deprived wards in Hull (Holderness and Bricknell) are each in the sixth tenth of wards nationally. Only these three Hull wards are in the least deprived half of all wards in England.

Hull seems to have improved slightly compared to 2019.

There are now 9 wards in the bottom 10% nationally, compared to 12 in 2019.

Out of 21 wards, only Marfleet and Avenue wards have worsened nationally: with Marfleet becoming the most deprived ward in Hull (which was previously St Andrew's and Docklands).

Map 2: Ward Deprivation in Hull by National Deprivation Quintile, IMD 2025
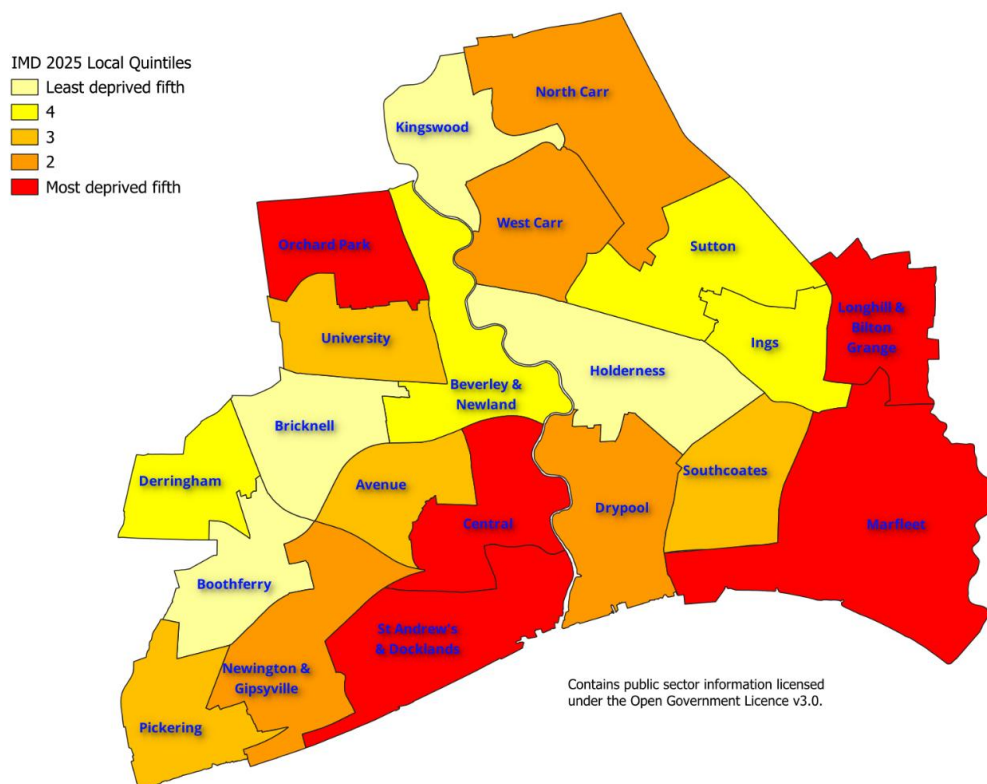
The changes in the local ranks for Hull's wards between 2019 and 2025 are given in [Appendix 2](#).

Integrated Care Boards

Hull is part of the NHS Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (ICB), which covers a large and diverse geography including East Riding, York, North Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire. When comparing deprivation across England's 42 ICBs, Humber and North Yorkshire is placed mid-table, ranked 18th most deprived. The most deprived ICB nationally is Birmingham and Solihull, followed by Black Country and Greater Manchester, while the least deprived is Surrey Heartlands.

Although Humber and North Yorkshire ICB appears mid-table overall, this masks stark variation within its constituent areas. Hull's position as the 6th most deprived ICB locality is a major outlier, while its neighbours rank far less deprived: East Riding (121st), York (142nd), and North Yorkshire (120th) sit towards the bottom of the deprivation scale (least deprived), whilst North East Lincolnshire is at 31st and North Lincolnshire at 73rd. In effect, Hull's high deprivation score is offset by these comparatively less deprived areas, meaning the ICB's average ranking significantly underrepresents the challenges faced within Hull itself.
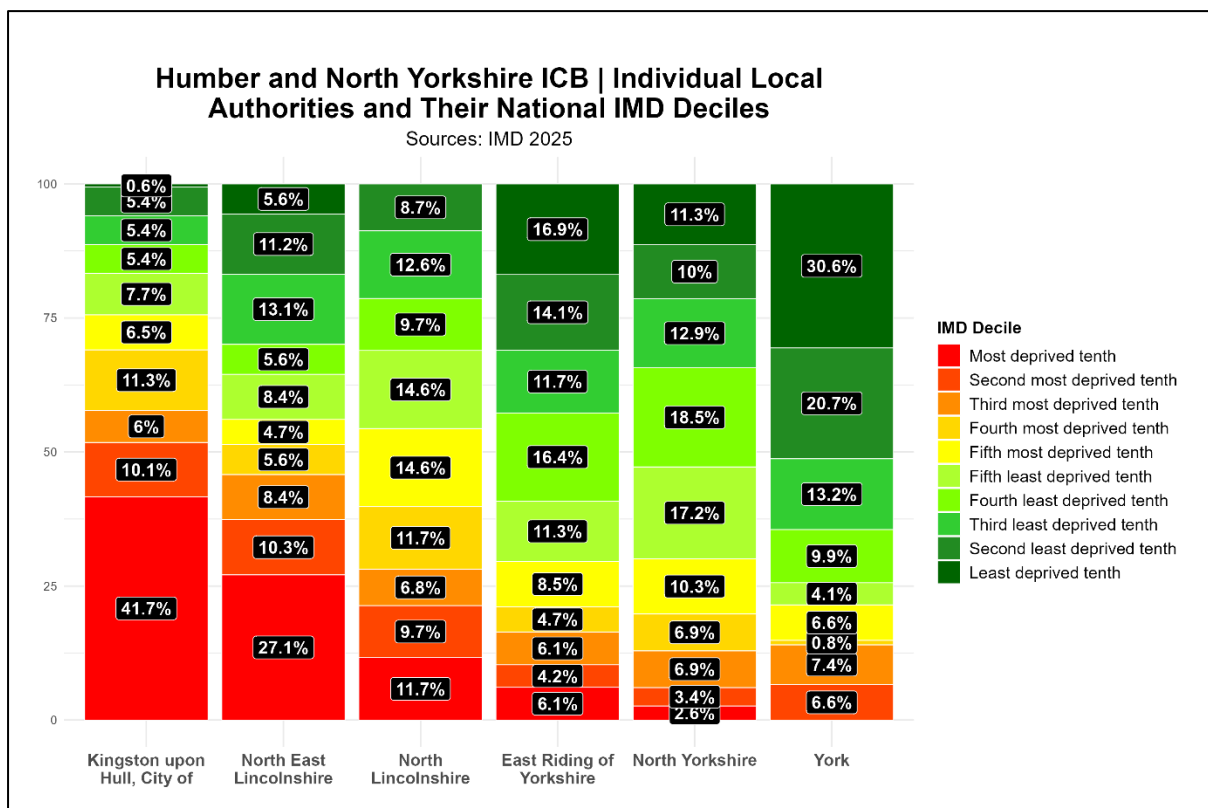
Domains of Deprivation

Table 4: Deprivation Ranking by Domain, IMD 2019 and 2025

	Hull's Rank of Average Score*		Hull's Rank of 10% Measure*		% of LSOAs in Top 10% most deprived areas of England	
	2019	**2025**	**2019**	**2025**	**2019**	**2025**
Income	6	15	4	8	42.2%	35.1%
Employment	7	10	6	7	42.8%	38.1%
Education, Skills & Training	2	2	2	2	41.6%	42.3%
Health Deprivation and Disability	16	19	12	14	39.2%	37.5%
Crime	6	4	11	2	33.7%	41.7%
Barriers to Housing and Services	78	88	72	109	4.2%	0.6%
Living Environment	22	62	14	36	28.9%	16.1%

*Hull's rank (out of 153) of the average domain scores and the percentage of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of areas of England for that domain (in relation to all other upper-tier local authorities).

Income and Employment Domains

The **Income and Employment Domains** have the largest weighting in the Indices of Deprivation, together constituting 45% of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

Under both domains, Hull is ranked amongst the 10% most deprived upper tier local authorities (out of 153), using both the Rank of Average Score measure <u>and</u> the 10% measure (which measures the percentages of LSOAs which fall within the most deprived 10% of areas of England).

Between 2019 and 2025 Hull experienced an <u>improvement</u> in its overall local authority ranking, both for the Rank of Average Score measure <u>and</u> the 10% measure, under both the Income and Employment domains.

Similarly, both domains saw a <u>decrease</u> in the total percentage of LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally (by 7.1 percentage points and 4.7 percentage points respectively).

The scores for these two specific domains represent the proportion of the population in a given area experiencing that particular type of deprivation.

For the **Income domain**, the score indicates the percentage of the residential population living in families that are low-income and receiving means-tested benefits or tax credits.

For the **Employment domain**, the score indicates the percentage of the working-age population who are involuntarily excluded from the labour market (e.g., due to unemployment, sickness, or caring responsibilities).

Table 5: Income and Employment Domains, IMD 2019 and 2025

	Average Score (as a %)	
	2019	**2025**
Income	22.7%	36.3%
Employment	16.6%	20.8%

So, in 2025, on average, 36.3% of residents of Hull experience income deprivation; an <u>increase</u> of 13.6 percentage points from 22.7% in 2019, and 20.8% of residents of Hull experience employment deprivation; an <u>increase</u> of 4.2 percentage points from 20.8% in 2019.

Therefore, it is important to note, that whilst Hull's ranking under these domains has improved, the proportion of residents experiencing income and employment deprivation has increased; just not to the same degree as residents of other local authorities.

Other Domains

Of the remaining five domains, Hull is ranked amongst the 10% most deprived upper tier local authorities (out of 153), using the Rank of Average Score measure, under both the Education, Skills and Training and Crime Domains.

Under the **Education, Skills and Training** domain Hull's overall local authority ranking <u>remained the same</u> using both the Rank of Average Score <u>and</u> the 10% measure. The proportion of LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally also <u>remained relatively static</u>; increasing by only 0.7 percentage points.

Significantly, under the **Crime domain**, Hull's overall local authority ranking using both the Rank of Average Score <u>and</u> the 10% measure became <u>more deprived</u>. The proportion of LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally also <u>increased</u> by 8 percentage points.

Under the **Living Environment, Barriers to Housing and Services, and Health and Disability** domains, Hull experienced an improvement in its overall local authority ranking, both for the Rank of Average Score measure <u>and</u> the 10% measure.

All saw a decrease in the total percentage of LSOA in the 10% most deprived nationally.

However, it is important to point out that, like the Income and Employment domains, this does not necessarily mean that residents of Hull experience less deprivation; only that some other areas may have experienced a greater increase in their levels of deprivation.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People

Table 6: Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People, IMD 2019 and 2025

	Average Score (as a %)		Rank of Average Score	
Income: Affecting Children	29.8%	52.4%	5	18
Income: Affecting Older People	25.7%	29.9%	16	20

Finally, the Indices of Deprivation provide two additional measures for Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI).

These measure the proportion of children aged 0–15 and the proportion of older people (typically defined as those aged 60 and over) who are experiencing income deprivation.

Similarly to the overarching Income domain, the scores for these two specific measures represent the proportion of the population in a given area experiencing that particular type of deprivation.

Between 2019 and 2025, Hull experienced an improvement in its overall local authority ranking, using the Rank of Average Score measure, against both measures.

However, in 2025, on average, 52.4% of children living in Hull experience income deprivation; an <u>increase</u> of 22.6 percentage points from 29.8% in 2019, and 29.9% of older people living in Hull experience income deprivation; an <u>increase</u> of 4.2 percentage points from 25.7% in 2019.

So again, whilst Hull's local authority ranking under these measures has improved, the proportion of children and older people experiencing income deprivation has increased; just not to the same degree as similar residents of some other local authorities.

Further analysis of the constituent domains is available in Appendix 3.

Limitations / Considerations

The Indices of Deprivation are a valuable measure of deprivation, but have several key limitations:

Relative, Not Absolute, Measure: The indices rank areas from most to least deprived but do not quantify *how* deprived one area is compared to another in absolute terms. For example, an area ranked 100th is more deprived than one ranked 200th, but not necessarily twice as deprived. The same is true for the scores, if a score is 10% higher for one area, we cannot say it is 10% more deprived.

Area-Based vs. Individual Deprivation: The IMD provides a place-based insight into deprivation, but the score for a neighbourhood does not apply to every person living there. Some people will be better off than the average and some people will be worse off than average.

Not a Measure of Affluence: The index is designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence or wealth. Areas ranked as least deprived are not necessarily 'affluent'; the differences between the least deprived areas are less defined than those at the deprived end of the spectrum.

Limited Comparability Over Time: Each iteration of the indices (e.g., 2019 vs. 2025) uses updated data, indicators, and methodologies, which means direct comparisons of absolute deprivation levels over time are not robust. Changes in rank may reflect methodological updates rather than real changes in deprivation.

Subjectivity in Methodology: The choice of domains, indicators, and their relative weighting is, to some extent, a subjective decision by experts and policymakers, which might not reflect everyone's views on what constitutes deprivation.

Data Limitations: The indices rely on the availability of robust, consistent, and up-to-date data for all small areas. Gaps in data for certain indicators or populations can impact accuracy.

Next Steps

Updated deprivation data will be added to the Hull Data Observatory and to Hull's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on the Deprivation and Poverty page.

Appendix 1: Indicators used in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2025

Domain	Indicators
Income Deprivation 22.5%	Adults and children in Income Support benefit units
	Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance benefit units
	Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance benefit units
	Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) benefit units
	Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units 'out of work' conditionality categories: 'No work requirements', 'Planning for Work', 'Preparing for work', 'Searching for work'
	Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units 'in work' conditionality categories: 'Working with requirements' and 'Working no requirements' with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs **
	Adults and children in Housing Benefit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs ++
	Adults and Children in Tax Credit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs **
	Asylum seeker adults and children in dispersed accommodation receipt of support **
Employment Deprivation 22.5%	Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
	Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
	Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance ++
	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 'Searching for work' conditionality group
	Claimants of Universal Credit 'No work requirements' conditionality group
	Claimants of Universal Credit 'Planning for work' conditionality group ++
	Claimants of Universal Credit 'Preparing for work' conditionality group ++
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%	Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores
	Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score
	Entry to higher education
	Pupil absence **
	Persistent pupil absence ++
	Adult skills: The proportion of adults aged 25 to 66 with no or low qualifications, or, who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well
Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%	Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio **
	Years of Potential Life Lost
	Acute Morbidity
	Mental health composite indicator - Suicide
	Mental health composite indicator - Hospital admissions **
	Mental health composite indicator - Prescribing data
	Mental health composite indicator - Health benefits ++
Crime 9.3%	Violence with injury ++
	Violence without injury ++
	Stalking and harassment ++
	Burglary **
	Theft **
	Criminal damage **
	Public order and Possession of weapons ++
	Anti-social behaviour ++
Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%	Geographical Barriers: Connectivity Score ++
	Housing affordability **
	Household overcrowding **
	Statutory Homelessness
	Core Homelessness ++
	Broadband speed ++
	Patient-to-GP ratio ++
Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%	Housing Energy Performance Score ++
	Housing in poor condition **
	Housing lacking private outdoor space ++
	Air quality **
	Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists **
	Noise pollution ++

++ New indicators

** Modified indicators

% illustrates the weight of each domain in the IMD 2025

OFFICIAL

Appendix 2 – Change in local ranks of Hull's wards between 2019 and 2025

The local rankings of Hull's wards based on the IMD 2019 and IMD 2025 are shown below.

Area Committee	Wards	IMD 2019 local rank	IMD 2025 local rank
East	Drypool	11	9
	Holderness	20	20
	Ings	15	16
	Longhill & Bilton Grange	7	5
	Marfleet	4	1
	Southcoates	9	10
	Sutton	14	14
North	Avenue	13	11
	Beverley & Newland	17	15
	Bricknell	19	19
	Central	3	4
	Kingswood	21	21
	North Carr	5	6
	Orchard Park	2	3
	University	12	13
	West Carr	8	8
West	Boothferry	18	18
	Derringham	16	17
	Newington & Gipsyville	6	7
	Pickering	10	12
	St Andrew's & Docklands	1	2

OFFICIAL

Appendix 3: Domains of deprivation

To examine which domains may have influenced changes in relative deprivation in Hull between 2019 and 2025, Table 1 shows the number and percentage of LSOAs in Hull within each national deprivation quintile for the seven IMD domains and the overall IMD score.

Overall, the proportion of Hull LSOAs in the most deprived quintile nationally decreased slightly, from **54.2% in 2019 to 51.8% in 2025**, while the proportion in the least deprived quintile increased from **2.4% to 6.0%**. This suggests a modest shift away from extreme deprivation overall, although Hull remains highly deprived compared to England as a whole.

Five of the seven domains still have the majority of Hull LSOAs in the most deprived fifth nationally: **Income, Employment, Education, Health, and Crime**. For two domains—**Health deprivation and disability** and **Barriers to housing and services**—there are no LSOAs in the least deprived quintile nationally.

Most domains show only small changes across quintiles, but notable shifts include:

- **Living Environment**: The most dramatic improvement, with LSOAs in the most deprived quintile falling from **42.2% to 24.4%**, and those in the least deprived quintile rising from **0% to 11.9%**.
- **Barriers to Housing and Services**: LSOAs in the most deprived quintile dropped from **12.0% to 4.2%**, while the 3rd and 4th quintiles saw increases of **10.4 and 9.3 percentage points**, respectively.
- **Crime**: Still highly deprived, but the proportion in the most deprived quintile fell from **60.2% to 54.8%**, with small gains in less deprived quintiles.
- **Health Deprivation and Disability**: Remains severe, with over half of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile (51.8%), though this is down from 56.0% in 2019.

Income and Employment domains show minimal change, maintaining high levels of deprivation.

Table 1: Percentage of Hull LLSOAs in each deprivation quintile nationally for each of the seven domains that make up the IMD, as well as the overall IMD score, 2019 and 2025

Domain	Weight	Percentage of LSOAs in Hull in each national deprivation quintile for the domains of IMD 2019 and IMD 2025															
		Most deprived			2nd most deprived			3rd most deprived			4th most deprived			Least deprived		
		2019	2025	+/-	2019	2025	+/-	2019	2025	+/-	2019	2025	+/-	2019	2025	+/-
Income	22.5	51.2	51.2		19.3	16.1	-	14.5	13.1	-	9.0	14.9	+	6.0	4.8	-
Employment	22.5	51.8	51.2	-	16.9	14.3	-	16.9	17.9	+	10.8	10.1	-	3.6	6.5	+
Education, skills and training	13.5	53.0	53.0		22.3	19.6	-	15.7	14.9	-	8.4	10.1	+	0.6	2.4	+
Health deprivation and disability	13.5	56.0	51.8	-	25.9	23.2	-	16.3	16.7	+	1.8	8.3	+	0.0	0.0	
Crime	9.3	60.2	54.8	-	22.9	22.0	-	9.6	13.7	+	6.6	8.3	+	0.6	1.2	+
Barriers to housing and services	9.3	12.0	4.2	-	26.5	23.2	-	27.1	37.5	+	17.5	26.8	+	16.9	8.3	-
Living environment	9.3	42.2	24.4	-	30.7	13.7	-	22.3	22.6	+	4.8	27.4	+	0.0	11.9	+
Overall IMD		54.2	51.8	-	22.3	17.3	-	13.3	14.3	+	7.8	10.7	+	2.4	6.0	+

Income Deprivation

The Income Deprivation domain continues to show high levels of deprivation in Hull. In 2025, **51.2% of Hull's LSOAs remain in the most deprived quintile nationally**, unchanged from 2019. This means that over half of Hull's neighbourhoods are among the poorest 20% in England in terms of income.

There has been a slight reduction in the proportion of LSOAs in the second most deprived quintile, falling from **19.3% in 2019 to 16.1% in 2025**, and in the third quintile from **14.5% to 13.1%**. Conversely, the proportion in the fourth quintile increased from **9.0% to 14.9%**, suggesting some movement away from the most deprived categories for a small number of areas. However, the least deprived quintile saw a slight decrease from **6.0% to 4.8%**, indicating that Hull still has areas with low income deprivation.
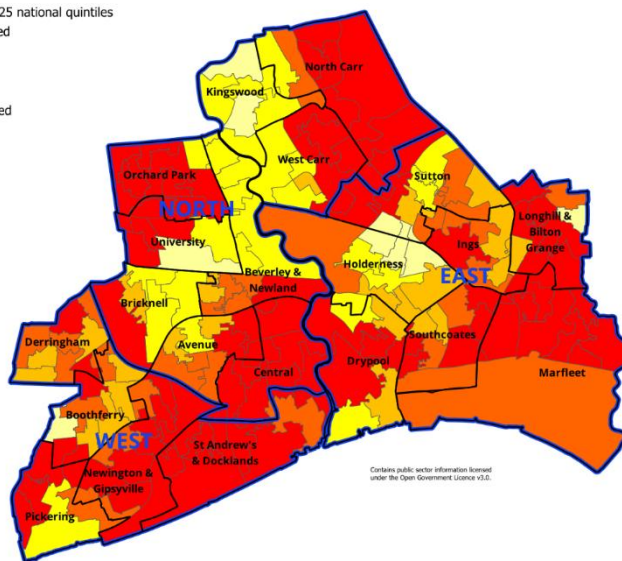
Overall, the data highlights persistent income-related challenges in Hull, with little improvement at the most deprived end and only minor shifts toward the middle quintiles.
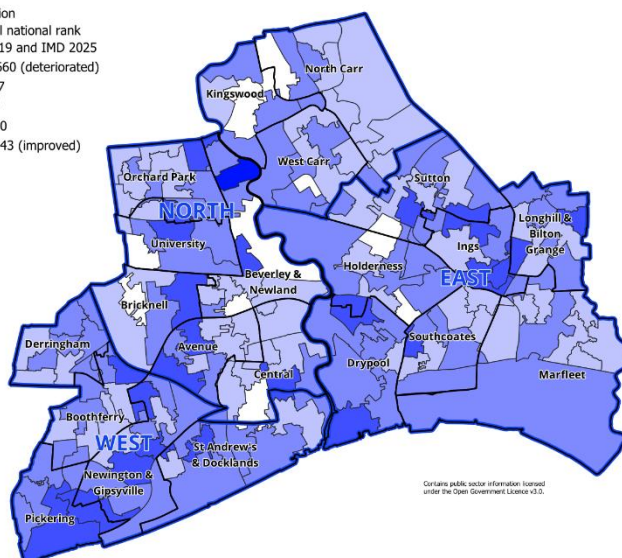
Employment Deprivation

Employment deprivation remains severe, with **51.2% of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile**, down slightly from **51.8% in 2019**. The second quintile fell from **16.9% to 14.3%**, while the third quintile increased from **16.9% to 17.9%**. The least deprived quintile rose from **3.6% to 6.5%**, suggesting minor improvement at the least deprived end, but overall patterns remain largely unchanged.
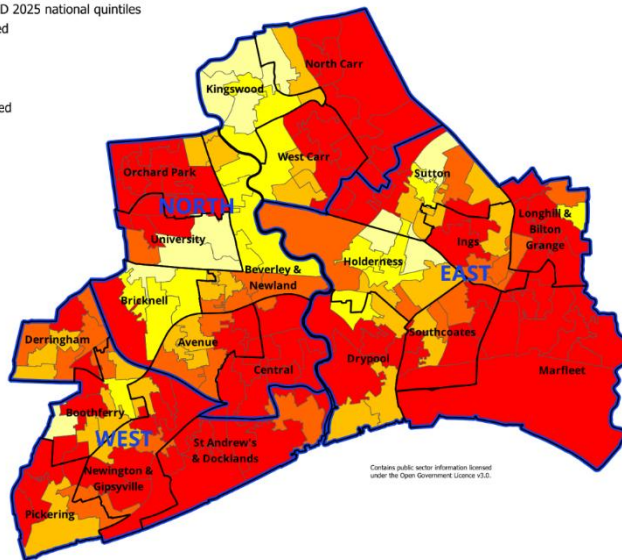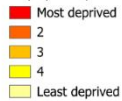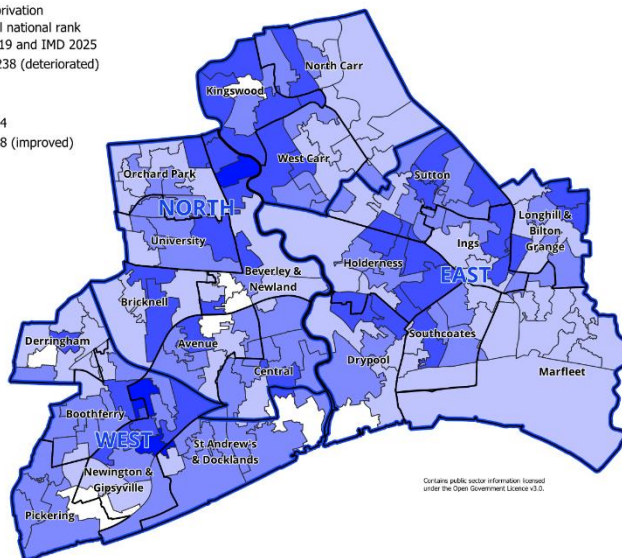
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Hull continues to experience significant educational deprivation, with **53% of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile**, unchanged since 2019. The second and third quintiles declined slightly (from **22.3% to 19.6%** and **15.7% to 14.9%**), while the fourth quintile increased from **8.4% to 10.1%**, and the least deprived quintile rose from **0.6% to 2.4%**. This indicates very limited improvement, with most areas still highly deprived educationally.
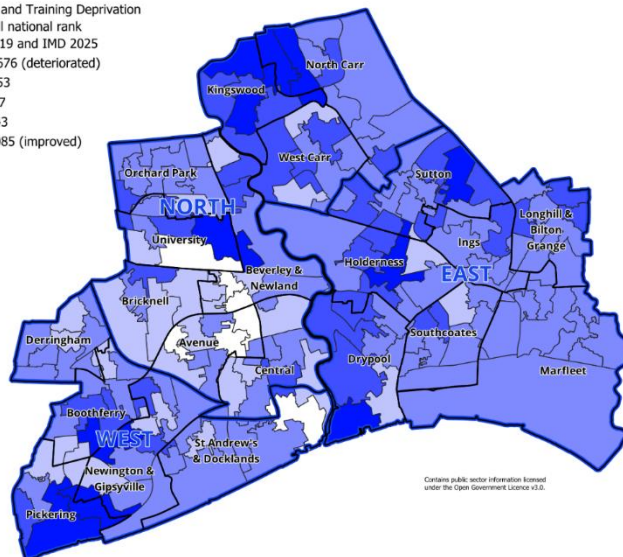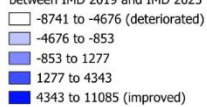
Health Deprivation and Disability

Health deprivation remains a critical issue. Although the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile fell from **56.0% to 51.8%**, Hull still has over half of its areas among the most deprived nationally. The fourth quintile saw a notable increase from **1.8% to 8.3%**, suggesting some improvement for a small number of areas. However, there are still **no LSOAs in the least deprived quintile**, highlighting persistent health inequalities.
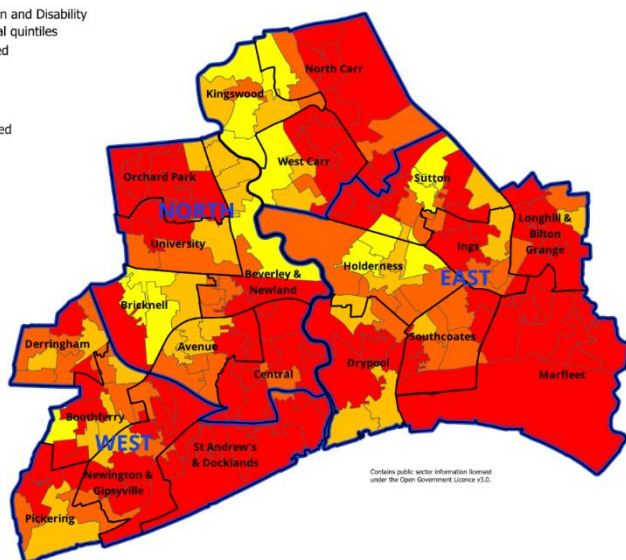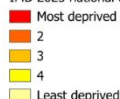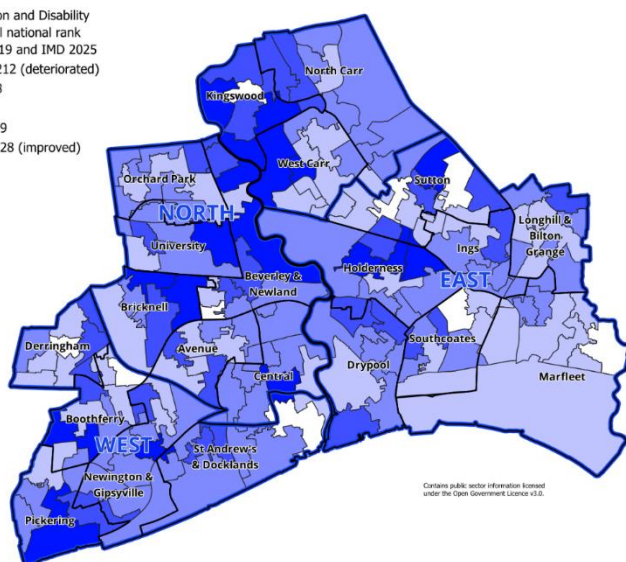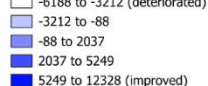
Crime

The Crime domain within IMD has undergone methodological changes since 2019, including updates to data sources and indicators used to measure crime levels. These changes mean that direct comparisons between the 2019 and 2025 Crime domain scores should be made with caution, as differences may reflect changes in measurement rather than actual shifts in crime patterns.

Crime deprivation remains high, though slightly improved. The proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile decreased from **60.2% to 54.8%**, while the third and fourth quintiles increased (from **9.6% to 13.7%** and **6.6% to 8.3%**, respectively). The least deprived quintile remains very small at **1.2%**, up from **0.6%**. Hull continues to rank poorly for crime compared to national averages.
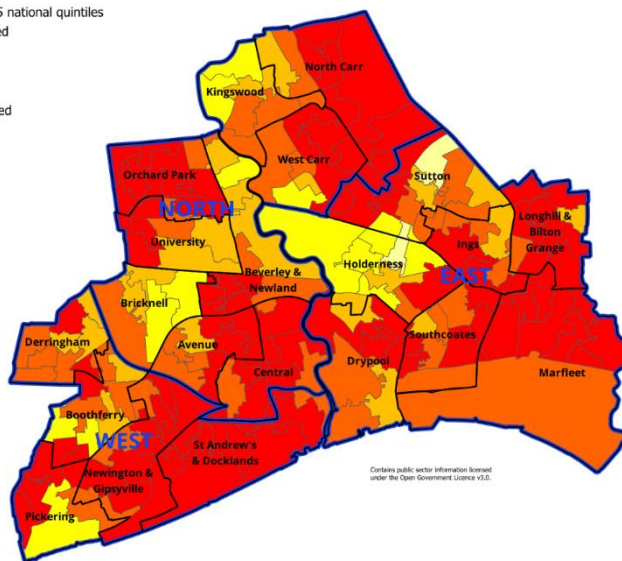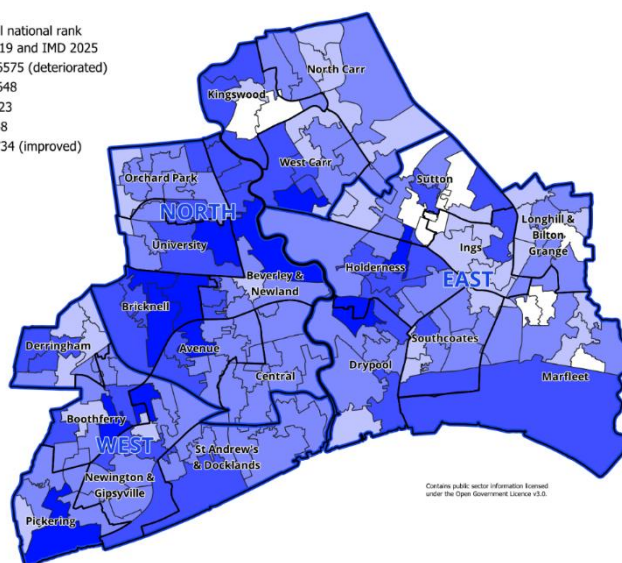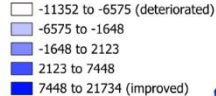
Barriers to Housing and Services

This domain shows significant change. The proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile fell sharply from **12.0% to 4.2%**, and the second quintile decreased from **26.5% to 23.2%**. Meanwhile, the third and fourth quintiles rose substantially (from **27.1% to 37.5%** and **17.5% to 26.8%**), while the least deprived quintile dropped from **16.9% to 8.3%**. This suggests a shift toward moderate deprivation, with fewer areas at the extremes.
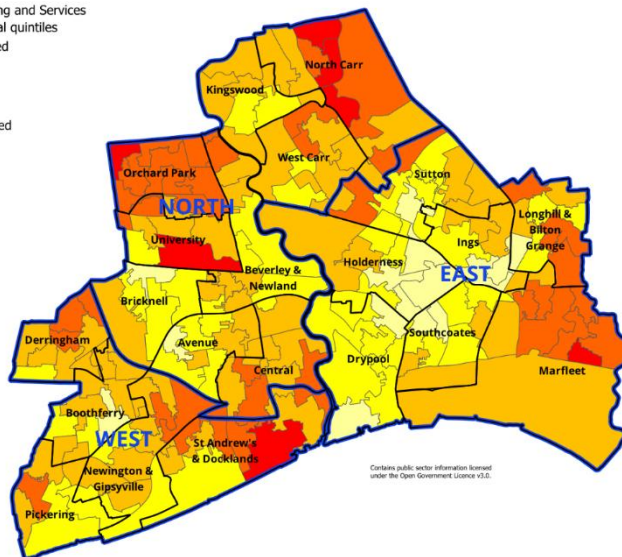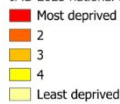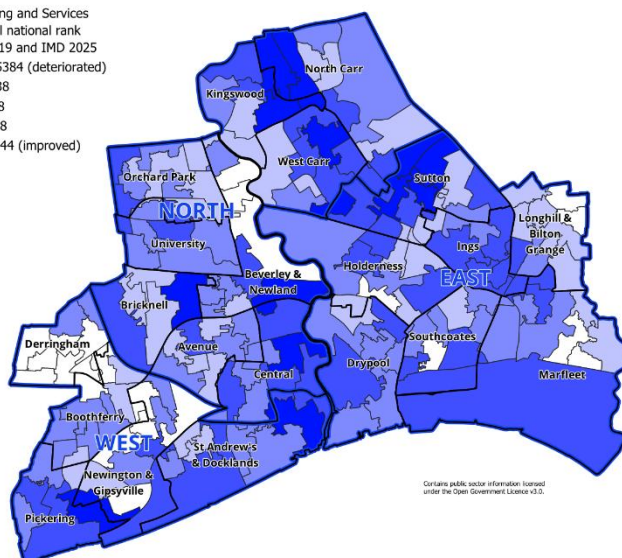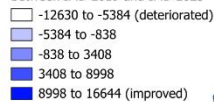
Living Environment Deprivation

The most dramatic improvements occurred here. LSOAs in the most deprived quintile fell from **42.2% to 24.4%**, and the least deprived quintile rose from **0% to 11.9%**. The fourth quintile also increased significantly (from **4.8% to 27.4%**). This indicates substantial progress in housing quality and environmental factors across Hull.