

Local Insight England Summary Report

2026 Cambridge Ward by Best Fit Lower Super Output Areas

Produced for Sefton Council on 3 August 2026

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About OCSI

For over 20 years, OCSI has combined expertise in research and technology to support organisations working for social good to make evidence-based decisions. We have worked with more than 250 public and community sector organisations from local to international levels.

Our research and services are based on unrivalled knowledge and use of place-based social, economic and demographic data. Find out more at: ocsi.uk

About the data

OCSI keeps the platform's data current and provides comprehensive metadata so you can be confident in the indicators you use.

Sourced from more than 50 government agencies and other reputable bodies, we identify key indicators relevant to local authorities, grantmakers and charities to include within this report and the Local Insight platform.

Subscribers can get in touch to discuss designing bespoke report themes with a member of the OCSI team: localinsight.org/bespoke-report-theme-interest/



How we have identified the area of 2026 Cambridge

This report is based on the “2026 Cambridge” area, created by Sefton Council. The map image of the area is shown at the beginning of this report. The map imagery is provided by Google, using boundary definitions published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Statistical and geographic data are sourced from the ONS and are used under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2026].

Local Insight draws on data from a range of official sources. Where values are not available directly for the geographies used in this report, they are calculated using an ONS-aligned statistical aggregation and apportioning methodology

Alongside data for the “2026 Cambridge” area, we also display data for the selected comparator areas: Sefton and England.

At a glance

A quick overview of key data in this Local Insight report for 2026 Cambridge and how it compares to Sefton and England.

 Population There are 12,644 people living in 2026 Cambridge This is smaller than the population of Sefton (286,281) and smaller than the population of England (58,620,101)	 Unemployment 4.33% of people in 2026 Cambridge are receiving unemployment benefits This is higher than the average across Sefton (3.69%) and similar to the average across England (4.04%)
 Housing The average property price in 2026 Cambridge is £215,865 This is lower than within Sefton (£242,461) and lower than the average within England (£356,868)	 Crime There were 892 total crime offences in 2026 Cambridge between Jun-2025 to May-2026 This is lower than the average across Sefton (84.1) and lower than the average across England (90.7)
 Health 19.59% of the working-age population in 2026 Cambridge are receiving Personal Independence Payments (PIP) This is higher than the proportion in Sefton (15.76%) and higher than the proportion in England (9.85%)	 Education 23.2% of people aged 16+ in 2026 Cambridge have no qualifications This is higher than the average in Sefton (19.75%) and higher than the average in England (18.08%)

Communities and Environment



2026 Cambridge has an overall Community Needs Index rank of 16,098

This means that 2026 Cambridge has higher levels of community need than Sefton (18,565) and higher levels of community need than England (17,040)

Access and Transport



2026 Cambridge has an overall Connectivity Score of 65.66

This means that 2026 Cambridge has lower levels of connectivity than Sefton (68.61) and similar levels of connectivity than England (64.81)

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Population

Population Composition

The table below provides insight into the population composition in 2026 Cambridge. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex. This data is taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2024 Mid-Year Population Estimates.

There are 12,644 people in 2026 Cambridge. This is smaller than the population of Sefton (286,281) and smaller than the population of England (58,620,101).

Population Composition

Indicator	2026 Cambridge		Sefton		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Total	12,644	-	286,281	-	58,620,101	-
Male	6,223	49.22%	139,244	48.64%	28,724,339	49.00%
Female	6,421	50.78%	147,037	51.36%	29,895,762	51.00%
0 to 15	1,347	10.65%	48,352	16.89%	10,768,248	18.37%
16 to 64	6,467	51.15%	170,066	59.41%	36,870,761	62.90%
65 and over	4,830	38.20%	67,863	23.71%	10,981,092	18.73%

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD 2025) combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The boxes below show the IMD score and rank for 2026 Cambridge, Sefton, England (average LSOA Score/Rank, where a **higher score and a lower rank indicate that an area is experiencing higher levels of deprivation**). In order to maintain consistency with the LSOA level convention, Rank 1 = most deprived for the average-LSOA rank measures. This differs from the published average rank figures for higher level geographies.

2026 Cambridge has an IMD rank of 11,910. This means that 2026 Cambridge has higher levels of deprivation compared to Sefton (15,391) and higher levels of deprivation compared to England (16,746).

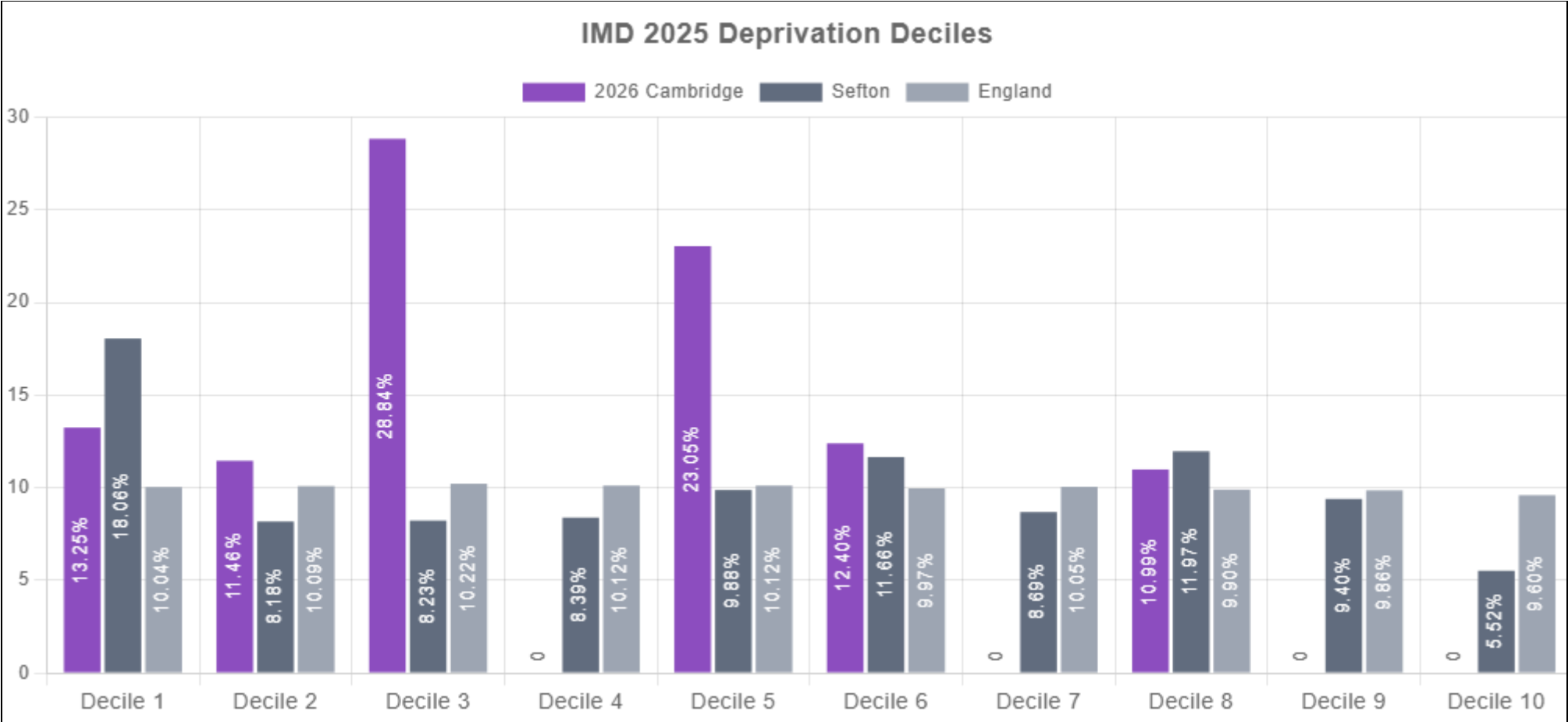
IMD 2025 Score	IMD 2025 Rank
27.30	11,910
(Sefton = 25.15, England = 21.81)	(Sefton = 15,391, England = 16,746)

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)

The bar chart below explores this further, showing the proportion of people living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles according to level of deprivation derived from the IMD. To clarify, all neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups referred to as “deciles.” Neighbourhoods in Decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally, whilst neighbourhoods in Decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally.

13.25% of people in 2026 Cambridge are living in neighbourhoods ranked within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally on the IMD.

Deprivation Deciles



Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)

Unemployment

The table below shows the total number and proportion of people receiving Universal Credit (UC) or Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) by age and sex.

The proportion of working age people receiving benefits for unemployment in 2026 Cambridge was 4.33% in Jun-2026. This is higher than the average across Sefton (3.69%) and similar to the average across England (4.04%).

Unemployment Benefit Claimants

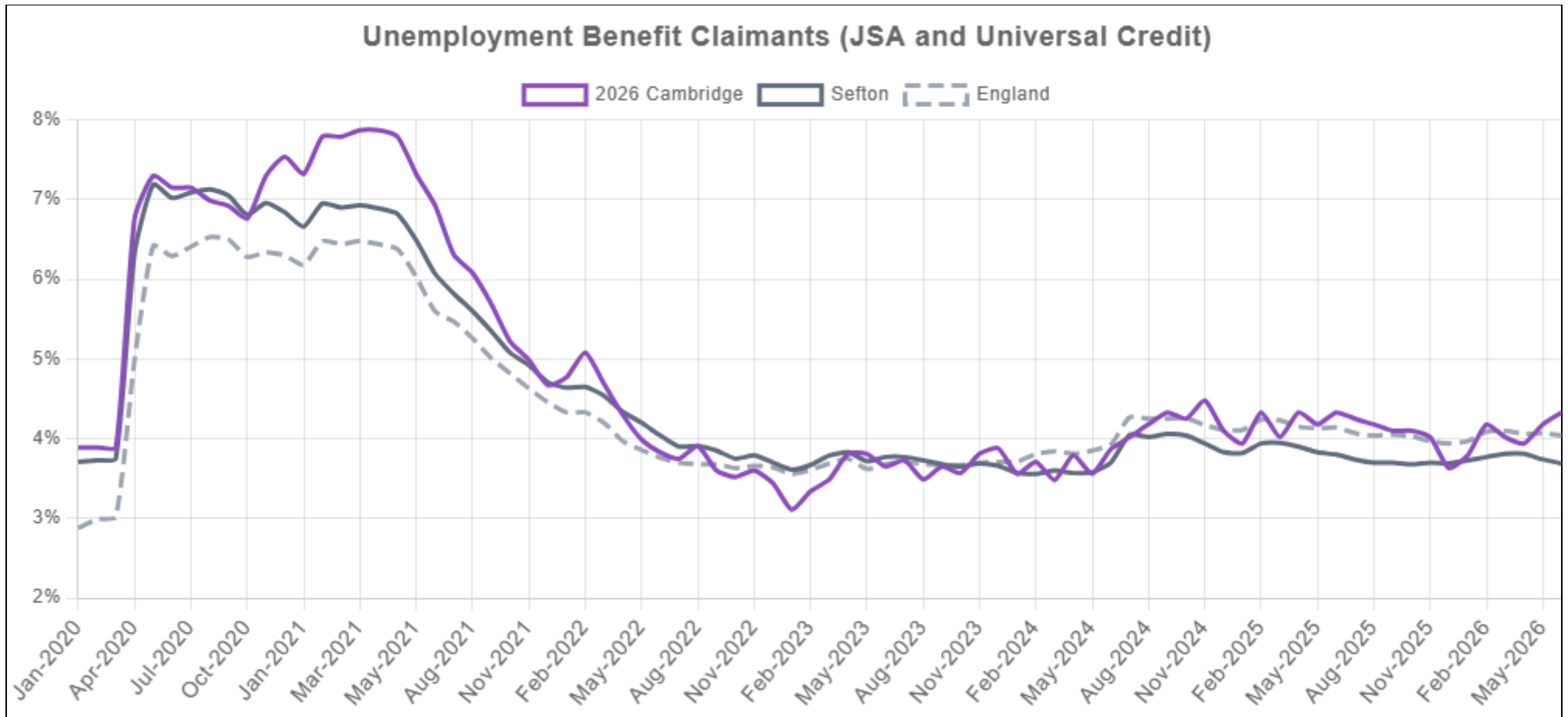
Indicator	2026 Cambridge		Sefton		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	280	4.33%	6,280	3.69%	1,489,570	4.04%
Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	35	6.53%	1,300	7.06%	283,875	5.78%
Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	95	1.26%	1,430	1.11%	342,895	1.55%
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	110	3.54%	2,515	2.92%	653,285	3.49%
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	160	4.76%	3,765	4.49%	836,290	4.60%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The chart below shows the total proportion of people receiving unemployment benefit (JSA or Universal Credit) between Jan-2020 and Jun-2026.

The total unemployment rate in 2026 Cambridge has increased from 3.89% in Jan-2020 to 4.33% in Jun-2026.

Unemployment Benefit Claimants (time series)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

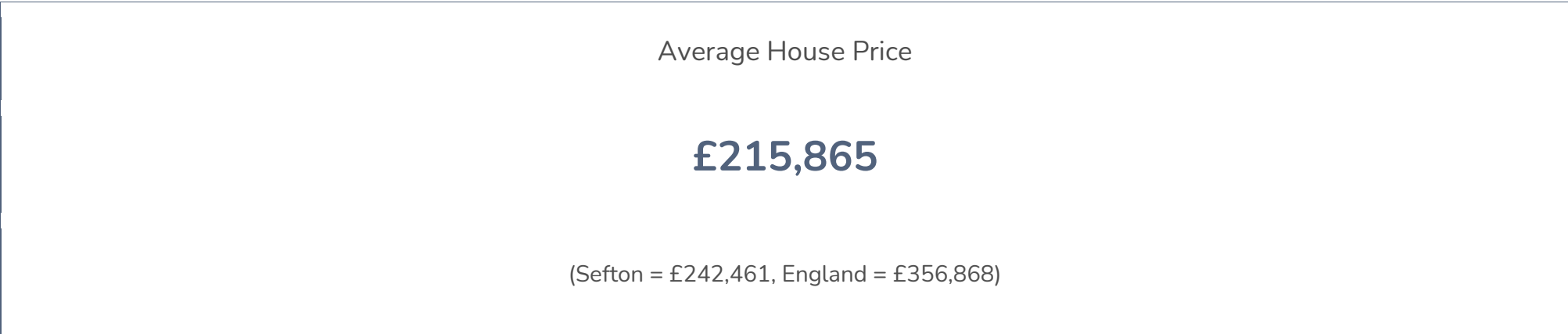
Housing

Average House Prices

The figures below show the mean house prices by accommodation type across 2026 Cambridge and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, terraced houses and flats). Data on house prices is from the [Land Registry open data, price-paid dataset](#). The Land Registry collect data on all housing transactions, published by individual property and date with the average house-price for all property types calculated on a rolling 12 months total.

The average property price for all dwelling types in 2026 Cambridge was £215,865 between Jun-2025 to May-2026. This is lower than within Sefton (£242,461) and lower than the average within England (£356,868).

Note: Some small areas may not have had a transaction recorded within the twelve month period leading to gaps in the figures below.



Source: UK Land Registry (Jun-2025 to May-2026)

Average House Prices

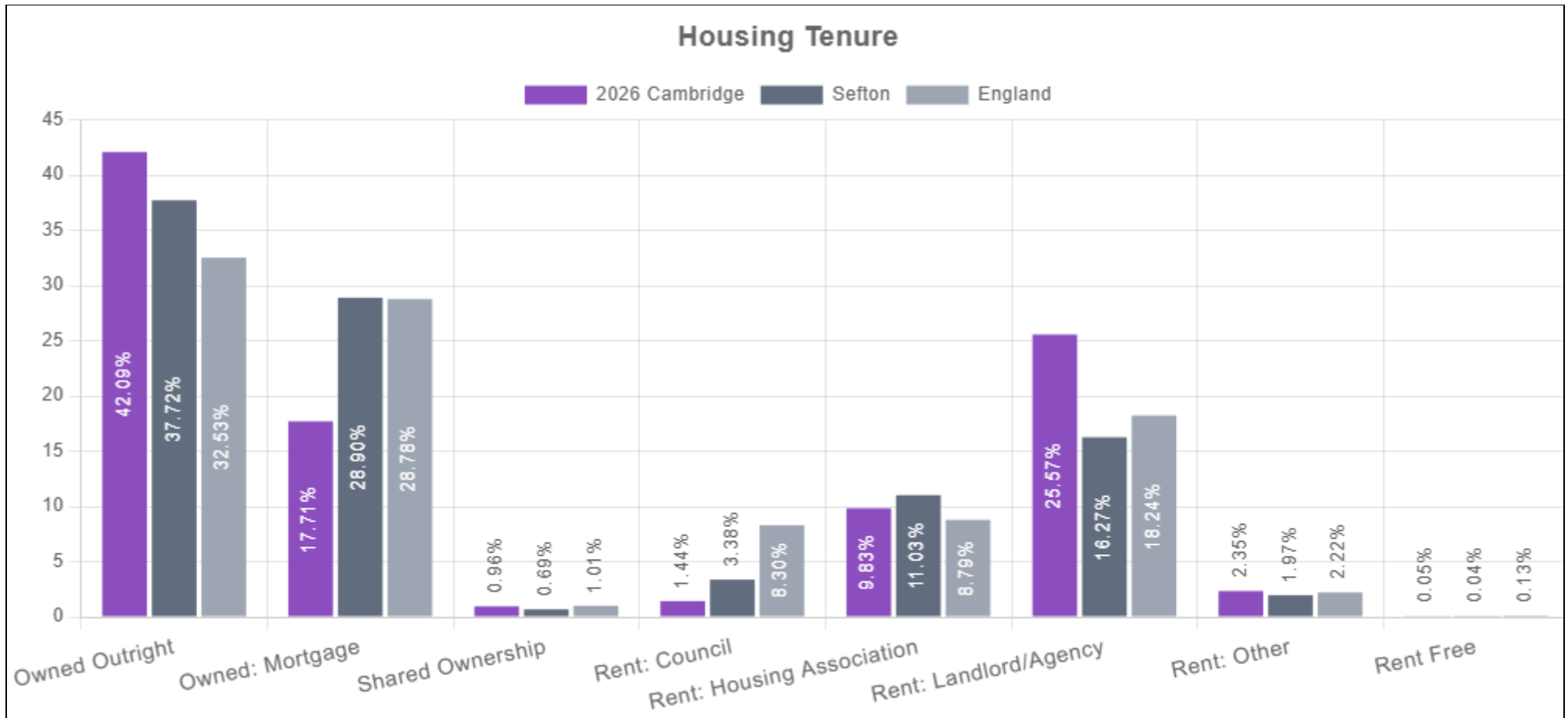
Indicator	2026 Cambridge	Sefton	England
Detached Houses	£415,084	£432,630	£517,183
Semi-Detached Houses	£250,902	£245,187	£325,493
Terraced Houses	£183,889	£161,778	£297,664
Flats	£131,695	£146,144	£296,842

Source: UK Land Registry

Housing Tenure

The chart below provides the proportion of the housing in the area by tenure type. The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the 2021 Census question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord.

Housing Tenure



Source: Census 2021

Crime

The following data provides insight into the recorded crime rates in an area. The data is created using the rolling 12 month total of neighbourhood-level incidents for various types of offence as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate lower super output area (LSOA). This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the [Police UK open data portal](#), which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods.

Please note there can be missing data in Police.uk crime counts for certain areas. This is often due to issues with IT system changes at various police forces which affects their reporting of figures to Police UK. Please see [Police UK's change log](#) for details of current known issues.

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

The table below shows counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents between Jun-2025 to May-2026.

There were 892 total crime offences in 2026 Cambridge between Jun-2025 to May-2026, with the overall crime rate being 70.5 per 1,000 population. This is lower than the average across Sefton (84.1) and lower than the average across England (90.7).

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

Indicator	2026 Cambridge		Sefton		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Total Crime	892	70.5	24,083	84.1	5,319,539	90.7
Anti-Social Behaviour	70	5.5	2,489	8.7	852,272	14.5
Bicycle Theft	3	0.2	186	0.6	45,980	0.8
Burglary	19	3.0	605	4.9	197,885	8.4
Criminal Damage	49	3.9	1,892	6.6	378,216	6.5

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

Indicator	2026 Cambridge		Sefton		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Drug Crime	86	6.8	1,593	5.6	187,812	3.2
Other Crime	17	1.3	501	1.8	114,970	2.0
Other Theft	43	3.4	1,188	4.1	354,879	6.1
Shoplifting	48	3.8	1,770	6.2	448,651	7.7
Possession of Weapons	8	0.6	208	0.7	53,280	0.9
Public Order	97	7.7	2,440	8.5	359,036	6.1
Robbery	7	0.6	218	0.8	76,617	1.3
Theft From Person	7	0.6	73	0.3	100,313	1.7
Vehicle Crime	15	1.2	685	2.4	275,221	4.7
Violent Crime & Sexual Offences	423	33.5	10,236	35.8	1,874,407	32.0

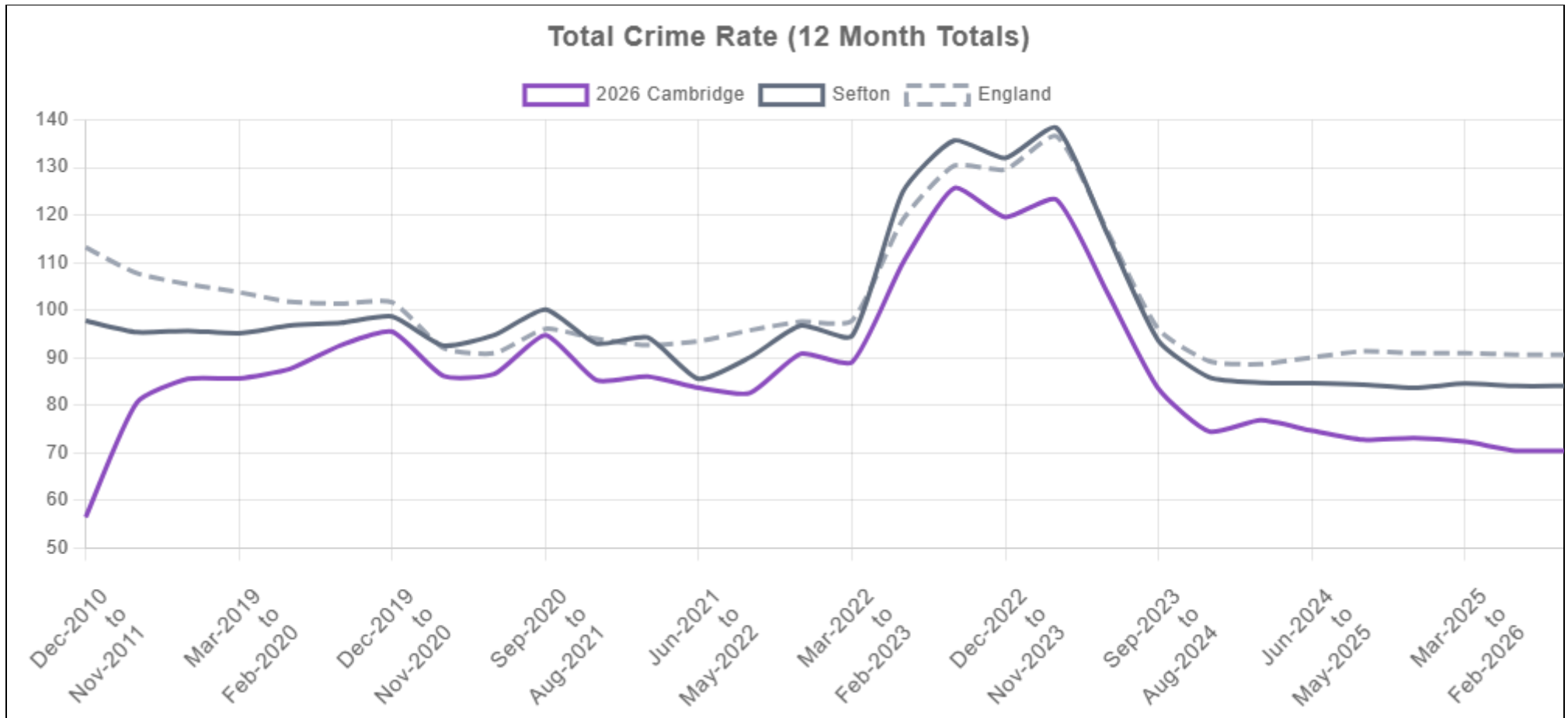
Source: Police UK

Total Crime Rate

The line chart below shows a time series made up of 12-month totals of neighbourhood-level incidents of criminal offences. The figure is a rate per 1,000 residents. The first data point covers Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 and the final data point covers Jun-2025 to May-2026.

The overall crime rate in 2026 Cambridge has decreased from 80.6 per 1,000 people between Sep-2018 to Aug-2019 to 70.5 per 1,000 people between Jun-2025 to May-2026.

Total Crime Rate



Source: Police UK

Health

Disability Benefits

The table below shows a series of indicators related to disability benefits providing the total numbers of claims and proportions within each area that are accessing the support systems available. It includes the following benefits;

- Personal Independence Payment (PIP) can help with extra living costs if you have both: a long-term physical or mental health condition or disability and difficulty doing certain everyday tasks or getting around because of your condition.
- Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is payable to children and adults who become disabled before the age of 65. It is being replaced by other benefits (mainly PIP).
- Attendance Allowance helps with extra costs if you are over 65 and have a disability severe enough that you need someone to help look after you.
- Universal Credit (UC) disabled child entitlement is an increased award for the child element of UC where a child is entitled to a rate of DLA or PIP.
- Universal Credit (UC) limited capability to work entitlement is for when a household member has limited capacity to work due to poor mental or physical health conditions.

19.59% of the working-age population in 2026 Cambridge are receiving Personal Independence Payments (PIP). This is higher than the proportion in Sefton (15.76%) and higher than the proportion in England (9.85%).

Disability Benefits

Indicator	2026 Cambridge		Sefton		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Personal Independence Payment (PIP)	1,267	19.59%	26,808	15.76%	3,631,445	9.85%
Disability benefit (DLA)	318	2.52%	8,784	3.07%	1,296,588	2.21%
Older people social care benefit (Attendance Allowance)	849	17.58%	11,565	17.04%	1,547,937	14.10%
Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement	90	1.41%	3,428	2.79%	517,156	2.21%
Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement	746	11.70%	15,500	12.59%	2,307,411	9.85%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Long-Term Physical/Mental Health Conditions

The boxes below show the number and proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act with different limitations on day-to-day activity and also for those who have a long term physical or mental health condition but are not limited day to day.

Figures are taken from responses to the 2021 Census and are based on a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

In 2026 Cambridge, the proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act with their day-to-day activities limited a lot is 15.69%. This is higher than the proportion in Sefton (10.69%) and higher than the proportion in England (7.33%).



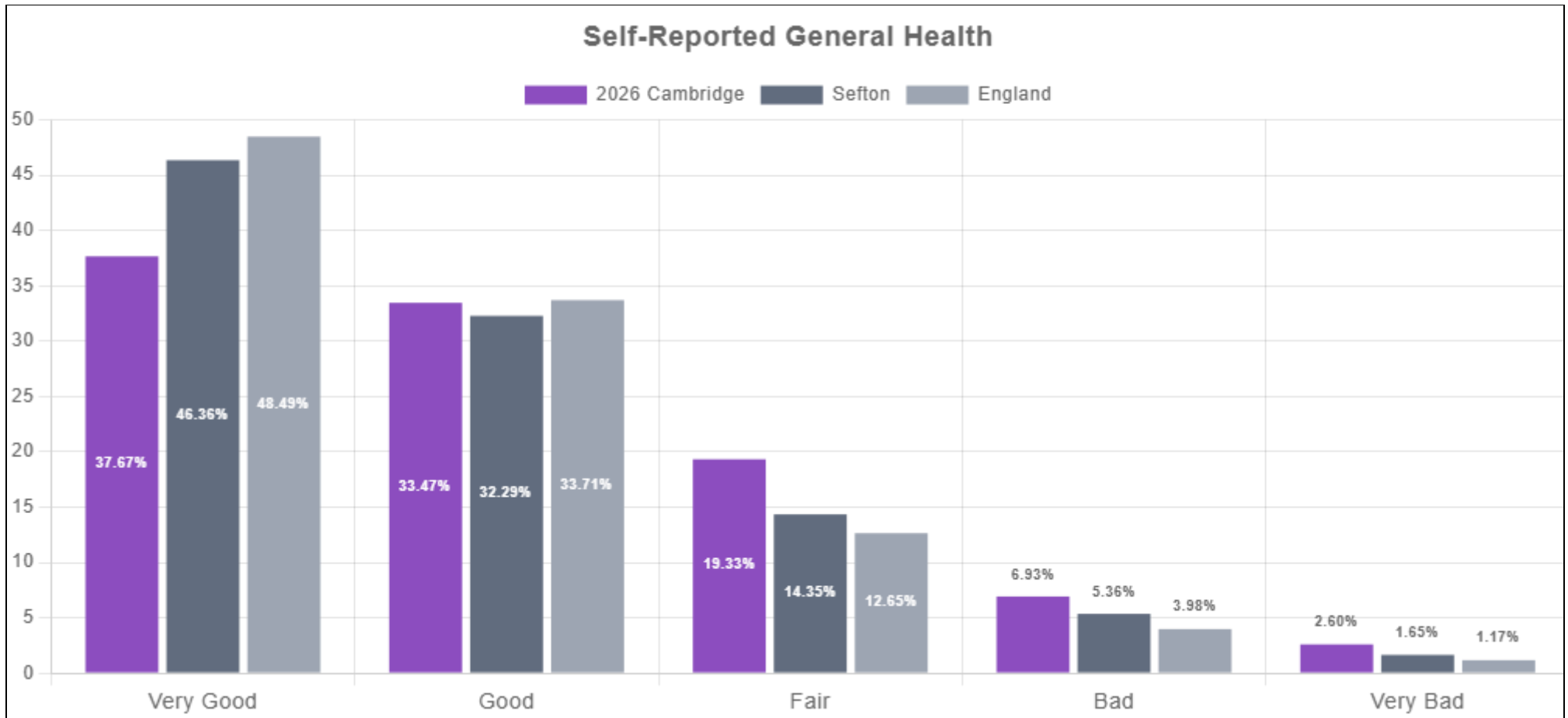
Source: Census 2021

Self-Reported General Health

The chart below shows data from Census 2021 on the proportion of residents within each response category from a self-assessment of general health.

2.6% of people in 2026 Cambridge have very bad health. This is higher than the proportion in Sefton (1.65%) and higher than the proportion in England (1.17%).

Self-Reported General Health



Source: Census 2021

Education

Level of Qualification

The visualisations below shows the composition of people aged 16+ by level of qualification. Data is taken from the 2021 Census.

There are 718 people in 2026 Cambridge with an apprenticeship as their highest qualification, 6.45% of all people aged over 16. This is higher than the average for Sefton (5.94%) and higher than the average for England (5.32%).

Level of Qualification

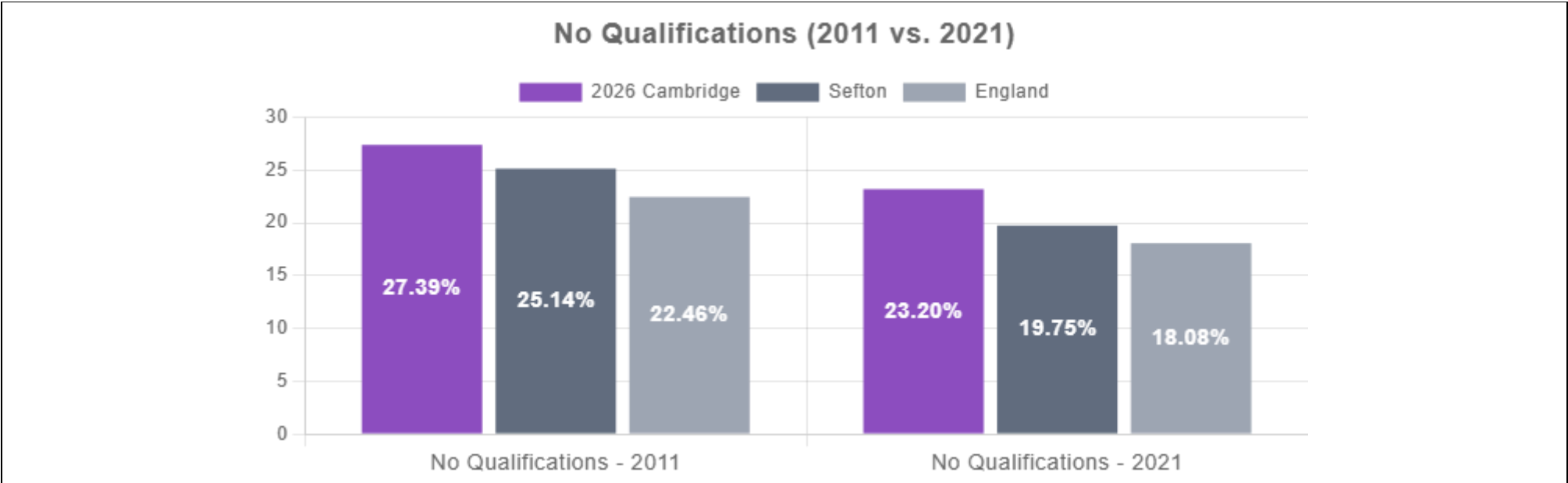
Indicator	2026 Cambridge		Sefton		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
No Qualifications	2,581	23.20%	45,890	19.75%	8,317,789	18.08%
Level 1	1,126	10.12%	23,885	10.28%	4,456,198	9.69%
Level 2	1,401	12.59%	32,729	14.08%	6,126,130	13.32%
Apprenticeship	718	6.45%	13,808	5.94%	2,446,935	5.32%
Level 3	1,625	14.61%	40,580	17.46%	7,784,977	16.92%
Level 4+	3,292	29.59%	69,495	29.90%	15,606,458	33.92%
Other	382	3.43%	6,005	2.58%	1,268,468	2.76%

Source: Census 2021

No Qualifications Over Time

The bar chart below is a visualisation of the change in the proportion of people with no qualifications over a 10 year period by comparing data from Census 2011 to Census 2021.

No Qualifications (2011 vs. 2021)



Source: Census 2021

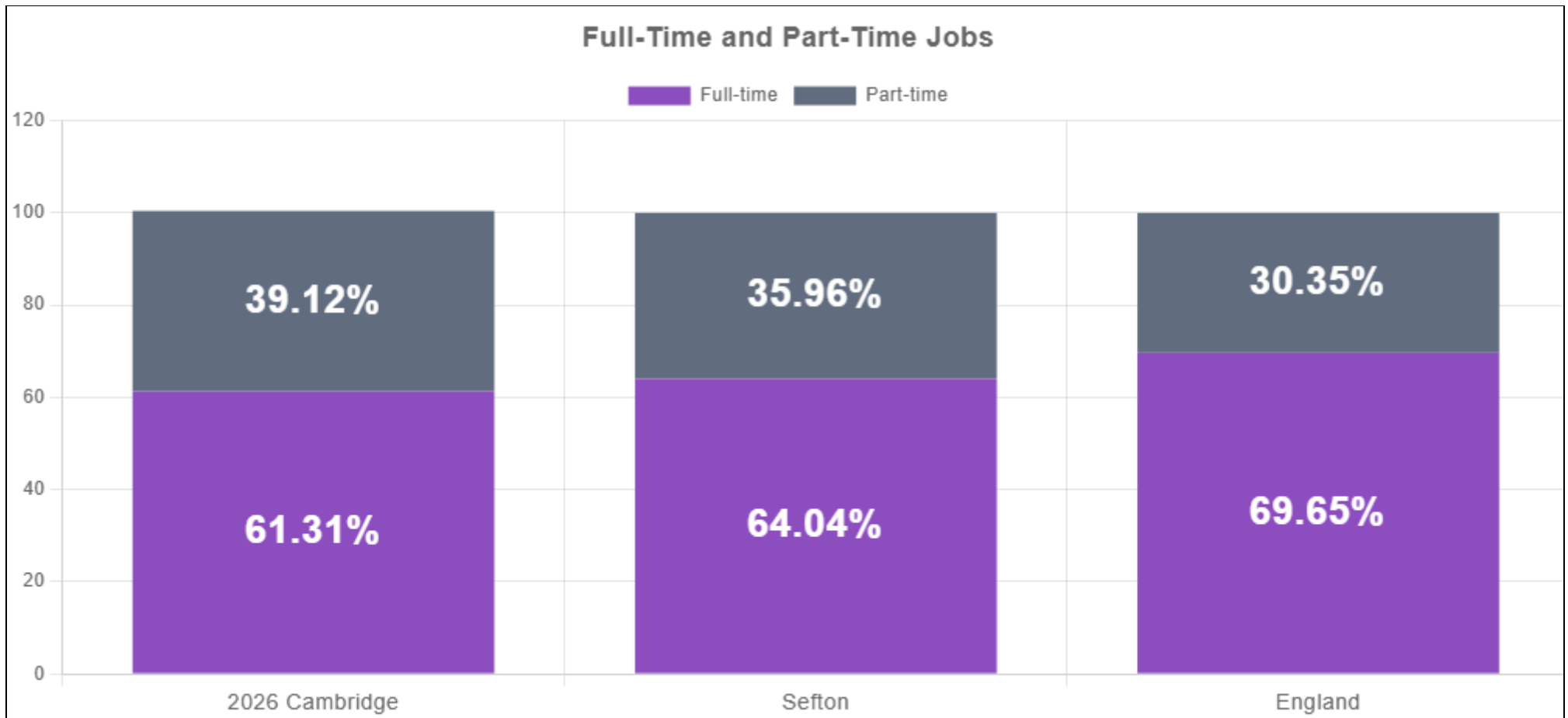
Employment

Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs

The chart below shows the number (rounded to the nearest 1,000) and proportion of all employee jobs that are full-time and part-time. Data is taken from the 2024 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

There are approximately 2,100 full-time jobs and 1,340 part-time jobs in 2026 Cambridge. The proportion of full-time jobs in 2026 Cambridge (61.31%) is lower than the proportion in Sefton (64.04%) and lower than the proportion in England (69.65%).

Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

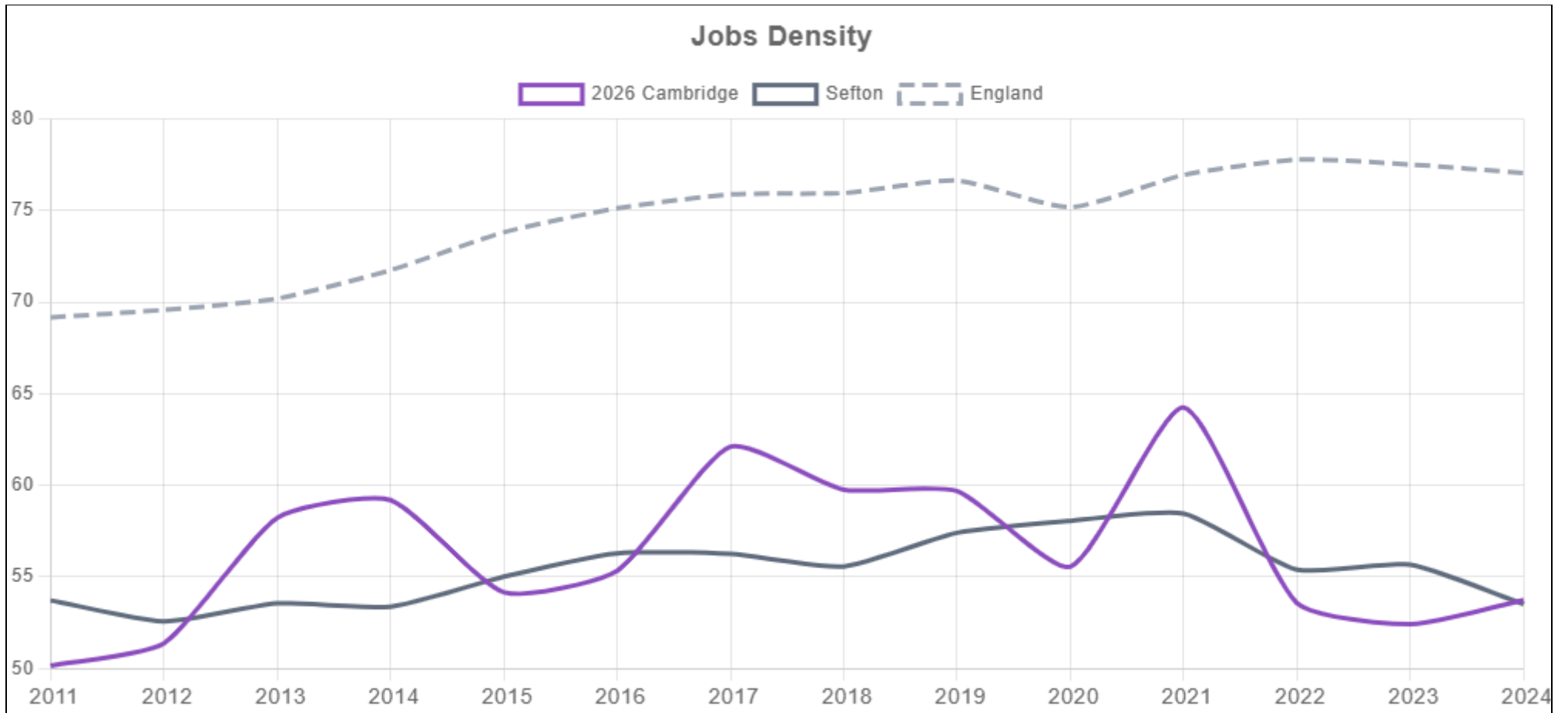
Jobs Density

The chart below shows a time series of job density between 2011 and 2024 across 2026 Cambridge, Sefton, England. Jobs density reflects the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

In 2026 Cambridge, the jobs density has increased, from 50.15 in 2011 to 53.73 in 2024. This latest figure is similar to the ratio in Sefton (53.51) and lower than the ratio in England (77.06).

The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme.

Jobs Density



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

Communities and Environment

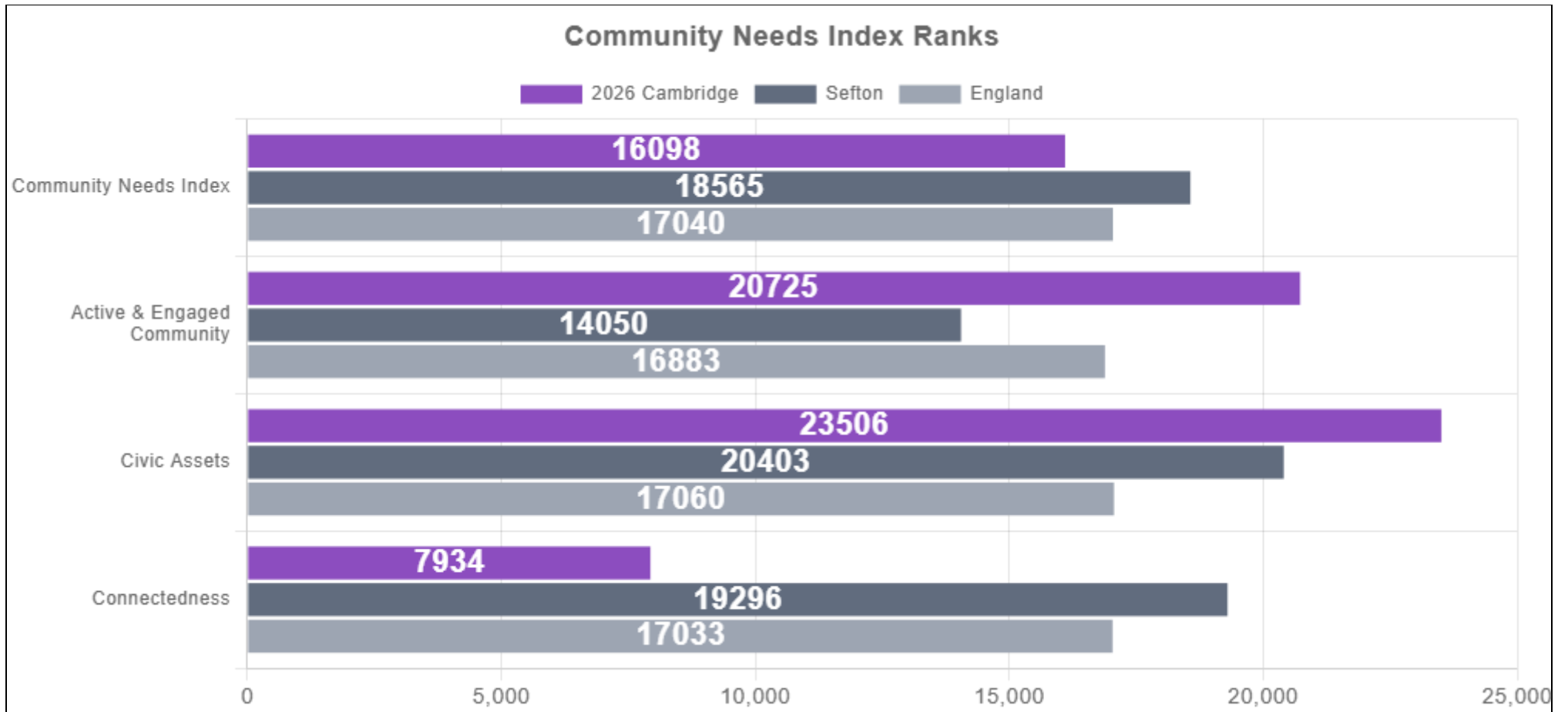
Community Needs Index (CNI) Ranks

The chart below shows the overall rank on the 2023 Community Needs Index (CNI), as well as a rank on each of the three CNI domains for 2026 Cambridge, Sefton, England. The CNI was developed to identify areas experiencing poor community and civic infrastructure, relative isolation and low levels of participation in community life. The index was created by combining a series of 28 indicators, conceptualised under three domains: Civic Assets, Connectedness and Active and Engaged Community. A lower rank indicates that an area has relatively higher levels of need.

- **Civic Assets:** measures the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in a close proximity of the area. These include pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools – facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area.
- **Connectedness:** measures the connectivity to key services, digital infrastructure, isolation and strength of the local jobs market. It looks at whether residents have access to key services, such as health services, within a reasonable travel distance. It considers how good public transport and digital infrastructure are and how strong the local job market is.
- **Active and Engaged Community:** measures the levels of third sector civic and community activity and barriers to participation and engagement. It shows whether charities are active in the area, and whether people appear to be engaged in the broader civic life of their community.

2026 Cambridge has an overall CNI rank of 16,098. This means that 2026 Cambridge has higher levels of community need than Sefton (18,565) and higher levels of community need than England (17,040).

CNI Rank



Source: Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI)

Indices of Deprivation (IoD) Air Quality

The boxes below show modelled estimates of air quality based on the concentration of four pollutants: Nitrogen Dioxide, Benzene, Sulphur Dioxide and Particulates. Values for each of the pollutants were based on 2023 air quality data published by the UK Air Information Resource for 1km grid-squares. A higher concentration indicates that an area is experiencing higher levels of deprivation.

2026 Cambridge's estimated concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide is 0.54. This is lower than the concentration in Sefton (0.88) and lower than the concentration in England (1.07).

Nitrogen Dioxide	Benzene	Sulphur Dioxide	Particulates
0.54	0.06	0.04	1.13
(Sefton = 0.88, England = 1.07)	(Sefton = 0.10, England = 0.09)	(Sefton = 0.07, England = 0.04)	(Sefton = 1.29, England = 1.39)

Source: Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)

Funding

The boxes below look at data on community funding, showing a rolling 12 month total combined grant funding per 10,000 of population from ALL grant giving organisation types, this includes: Central Government, Local Governments, Devolved Governments, Lottery Distributors, and Grantmaking Organisations. This is followed by the more granular indicators of the non-government grant giving organisation types (Lottery Distributors, and Grantmaking Organisations).

The total amount awarded from ALL grant giving organisation types per 10,000 of population from Jun-2025 to May-2026 in 2026 Cambridge is £33,261. This is lower than the amount of funding per 10,000 of population across Sefton (£150,738) and lower than the amount of funding per 10,000 of population across England (£235,171).

Total amount awarded from all grant giving organisation types per 10,000 of population (12 month total)

£33,261

(Sefton = £150,738, England = £235,171)

Source: 360Giving (Jun-2025 to May-2026)

Total amount awarded from Lottery Distributors per 10,000 of population (12 month total)

£27,725

(Sefton = £131,529, England = £146,980)

Total amount awarded from Grantmaking Organisations per 10,000 of population (12 month total)

£5,536

(Sefton = £131,529, England = £146,980)

Index of Multiple Environmental Deprivation (IMED)

IMED maps cumulative environmental pressures across England, bringing together air pollution, flood risk, environmental noise, habitat deficit, access to green space and climate-related heat into a single consistent score. Natural England describe it as the environmental equivalent of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, a way of seeing at a glance where environmental disadvantage is greatest. The boxes below show the average LSOA rank and score for the the overall index.

Data shows the average LSOA rank, where a **lower rank indicates that an area is experiencing higher levels of environmental disadvantage.**

2026 Cambridge has an average rank of 18,566 on the Overall IMED (Population-Weighted). This means that 2026 Cambridge has lower levels of environmental disadvantage relative to Sefton (15,270) and lower levels of environmental disadvantage relative to England (16,917).

IMED Overall IMED (Population-Weighted) Rank	IMED Overall IMED (Population-Weighted) Score
18,566	5.20
(Sefton = 15,270, England = 16,917)	(Sefton = 5.91, England = 5.34)

Source: Natural England (2026)

Access and Transport

Car Ownership

The table below shows the number and proportion of households according to their ownership of a car or van. This is based on responses to the car ownership question in the 2021 Census which asks information on the number of cars or vans owned, or are available for use, by one or more members of a household. This includes company cars and vans available for private use and is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

In 2026 Cambridge, 30.81% of households have no access to a car or van. This is greater than the proportion without access to a car or van in Sefton (26.37%) and greater than the proportion without access to a car or van in England (23.54%).

Car or Van Ownership

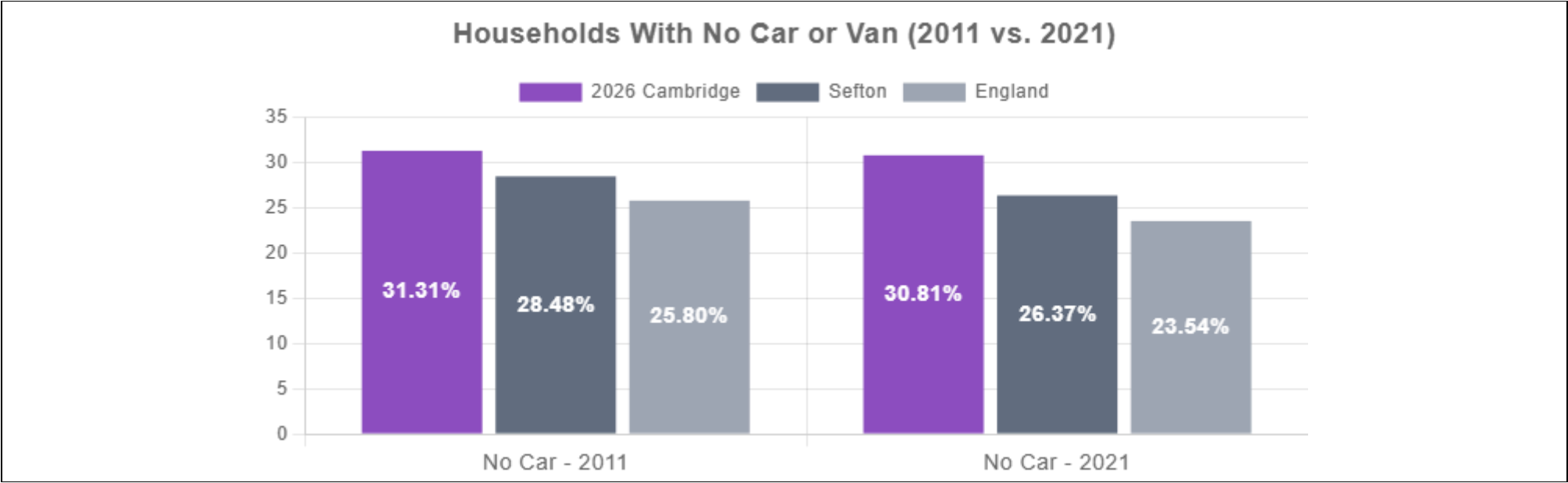
Indicator	2026 Cambridge		Sefton		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
No Car	1,965	30.81%	32,455	26.37%	5,516,098	23.54%
1 Car	2,871	45.01%	52,487	42.65%	9,674,645	41.28%
2 Cars	1,180	18.50%	29,715	24.14%	6,106,970	26.06%
3+ Cars	362	5.68%	8,414	6.84%	2,138,372	9.12%

Source: Census 2021

The bar chart below shows the numbers of households with no car or van in the 2021 Census alongside the proportions from the previous Census to identify changes over time.

In 2011, 31.31% of households in 2026 Cambridge had no access to a car or van. This is similar to the proportion without access to a car or van in 2021 (30.81%).

Households With No Car or Van (2011 vs. 2021)



Source: UK Census

Connectivity

The visualisations below show the Overall Department for Transport (DfT) Connectivity Score for all destination types. Connectivity scores represent ease of access to services and range from 0 to 100, where a **higher score represents higher levels of connectivity**. It is calculated using journey planning algorithms considering actual transport networks and service timetables, the total value of all destinations within reach, and the propensity to travel to each destination type by each transport mode at different times of day.

Note: Connectivity Trips that start in England and Wales and end in Scotland are included, meaning that destinations in Scotland can contribute to connectivity in locations outside of Scotland. A cut-off point has been set for a maximum travel time of 60 minutes to limit the number of calculations.

2026 Cambridge has an overall Connectivity Score of 65.66. This means that 2026 Cambridge has lower levels of connectivity than Sefton (68.61) and similar levels of connectivity than England (64.81).

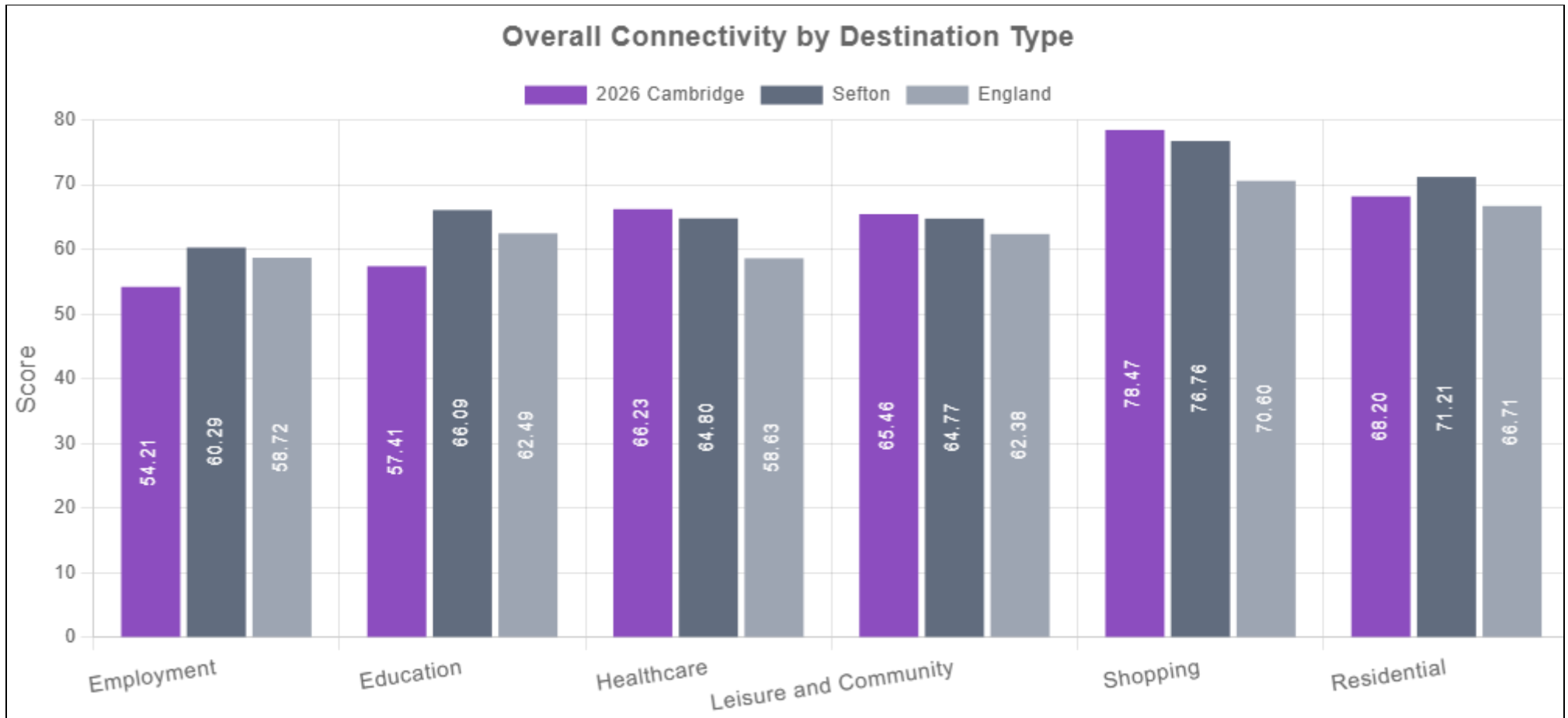
Overall Connectivity Score

65.66

(Sefton = 68.61, England = 64.81)

Source: Department for Transport (DfT; 2025)

Overall Connectivity by Destination Type



Source: Department for Transport (DfT; 2025)

Appendix: Data sources

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population	Total population estimate	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Male population	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Female population	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Population aged 0 to 15	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Population aged 16 to 64	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	Population aged 65 and over	Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2024)
Population	IMD 2025 Score	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population	IMD 2025 Rank	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 1	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 2	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 3	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 4	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 5	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 6	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 7	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 8	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 9	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Population	IMD 2025 Decile 10	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jun-2026)
Unemployment	Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jun-2026)
Unemployment	Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jun-2026)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), female	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jun-2026)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit), male	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jun-2026)
Unemployment	Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2020)
Housing	Average House Price	UK Land Registry (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Housing	Average house price for detached houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Housing	Average house price for semi-detached houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Housing	Average house price for terraced houses (12 months)	Land Registry (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Housing	Average house price for flats (12 months)	Land Registry (Jun-2025 to May-2026)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Housing	Housing owned outright (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing owned with a mortgage or a loan (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing in shared ownership (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing rented from council (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Housing rented from a Housing Association (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Private rented housing: Private landlord or letting agency (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Private rented: Other (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Housing	Living rent free (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Crime	Total crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Crime	Anti-social behaviour (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Bicycle theft offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Burglary (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Criminal damage (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Drug crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Other crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Other theft offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Shoplifting offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Possession of weapons offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Crime	Public order offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Robbery recorded offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Theft from the person offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Vehicle crime (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Violent crime and sexual offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Crime	Total crime offences (12 month total)	Police UK (Dec-2010 to Nov-2011)
Health	Personal Independence Payment (PIP)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Jan-2026)
Health	Disability benefit (DLA)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2025)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health	Older people social care benefit (Attendance Allowance)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Nov-2025)
Health	Households on Universal Credit, Disabled Child Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Feb-2026)
Health	Households on Universal Credit - Limited Capability for Work Entitlement	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (Feb-2026)
Health	Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	Census 2021
Health	Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	Census 2021
Health	Physical or Mental Health Condition but Day-to-Day Activities Are Not Limited	Census 2021
Health	Very good health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Good health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Health	Fair health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Health	Very bad health (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	People with no qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 1 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Apprenticeship (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	Highest level of qualification: Level 4 qualifications and above (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Education	Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Education	People with no qualifications (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2011 (2011)
Education	People with no qualifications (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Employment	Full-time employees	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2024)
Employment	Part-time employees	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2024)
Employment	Jobs density (jobs as a ratio of the working age population)	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2011)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Community Needs rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Active and Engaged Community rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Civic Assets rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Communities and Environment	Community Needs Index 2023: Connectedness rank	Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) (2023)
Communities and Environment	Nitrogen Dioxide	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)
Communities and Environment	Benzene	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)
Communities and Environment	Sulphur Dioxide	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)
Communities and Environment	Particulates	Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG; 2025)
Communities and Environment	Total amount awarded from all grant giving organisation types per 10,000 of population (12 month total)	360Giving (Jun-2025 to May-2026)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Communities and Environment	Total amount awarded from Lottery Distributors per 10,000 of population (12 month total)	360Giving (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Communities and Environment	Total amount awarded from Grantmaking Organisations per 10,000 of population (12 month total)	360Giving (Jun-2025 to May-2026)
Communities and Environment	IMED Overall IMED (Population-Weighted) Rank	Natural England (2026)
Communities and Environment	IMED Overall IMED (Population-Weighted) Score	Natural England (2026)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	1 car or van in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	2 cars or vans in household (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Households with 3+ cars (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Households with no car (E&W Census 2011)	Census 2011 (2011)

Theme	Data	Data source / time period
Access and Transport	Households with no car (Census 2021)	Census 2021 (2021)
Access and Transport	Overall Connectivity Score	Department for Transport (DfT; 2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Employment (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Education (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Healthcare (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Leisure and Community (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Shopping (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)
Access and Transport	Connectivity: Residential (overall)	Department for Transport (DfT) (2025)