

Exploring the new Indices of Deprivation data for London



What does Superhighways do?

Superhighways helps small charities and community groups gain essential digital and data skills backed by the right tech to achieve their goals.

A programme of Kingston Voluntary Action



What we'll cover today

1. Background to the Indices of Deprivation 2025 & London analysis
2. Practical tools – demo & hands on time
 - ✓ IMD Explorer
 - ✓ Gov.uk map tool
 - ✓ Rebased maps for London
 - ✓ Community Lens
3. What does this mean for us?
 - ✓ Breakout discussions
4. Next steps



English Indices of Deprivation 2025

January 2026 | ocsi.uk



Today's Agenda

01. Background to the Indices

Background to the Indices and the seven individual domains measured.

02. Methodology

User consultation outcomes and changes for the 2025 update.

03. London Analysis

Regional deprivation mapping and borough-level performance metrics.

04. Sector Strategy

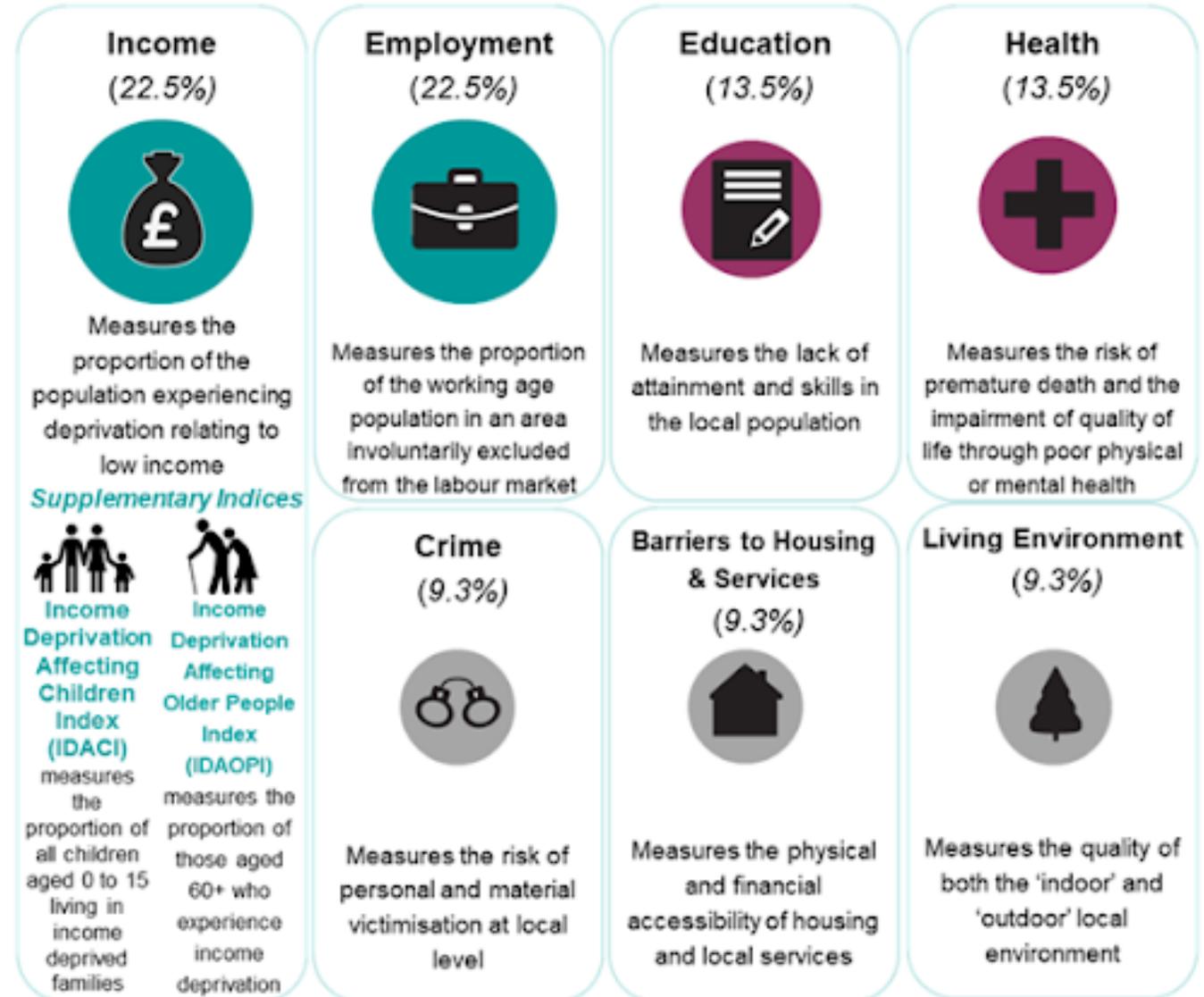
How the VCS can leverage these indices for funding and advocacy.

Background and methodology

Multiple Deprivation

The Indices measure relative deprivation at LSOA level across **seven individual domains**, making 10 indices in total including:

- One combined index (IMD)
- Two supplementary indices (IDACI/IDAOPi)
- Seven separate domain measures



Strategic Objectives



Review & Refresh

To meet growing user need and account for significant socio-economic changes (Pandemic, Cost of Living).



Enhance Utility

Developing greater UK/GB harmonisation and enhancing the utility of all outputs.

Indices Consultation

The 2025 update direction was established through broad user consultation, resulting in 5 key actions:

- Review deprivation domains
- Review statistical techniques
- Publish underlying data
- Build suite of resources
- Harmonise with Devolved Nations

2025 Updates

20

New Indicators

14

Modified Indicators



Domain 1: Income

Measures the % of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income.

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: ' <i>No work requirements</i> ', ' <i>Planning for Work</i> ', ' <i>Preparing for work</i> ', ' <i>Searching for work</i> '
Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units 'in work' conditionality categories: ' <i>Working with requirements</i> ' and ' <i>Working no requirements</i> ' with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs) **
Adults and children in Housing Benefit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs) ++
Adults and Children in Tax Credit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs) **
Asylum seeker adults and children in dispersed accommodation receipt of support **

Domain 2: Employment

Measures the proportion of the working-age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

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 ++

Domain 3: Education

Measures the lack of attainment and skills across the local population, split into two themes

Children/Young People: School
attainment and higher education entry.

Adult Skills: Lack of qualifications in the
resident population.

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



Domain 4: Health

Captures the risk of premature death and impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health.

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 ++



Domain 5: Crime

Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Violence with injury ++

Violence without injury ++

Stalking and harassment ++

Burglary **

Theft **

Criminal damage **

Public order and Possession of weapons ++

Anti-social behaviour ++

Domain 6: Barriers to Housing and Services

Measures physical and financial accessibility of housing and services.

Geographical Barriers: Connectivity Score ++

Housing affordability **

Household overcrowding **

Statutory Homelessness

Core Homelessness ++

Broadband speed ++

Patient-to-GP ratio ++



Domain 7: Living Environment

Indoors

Housing quality metrics, central heating, and decency standards.

Outdoors

Air quality levels and road traffic accident rates.

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 ++

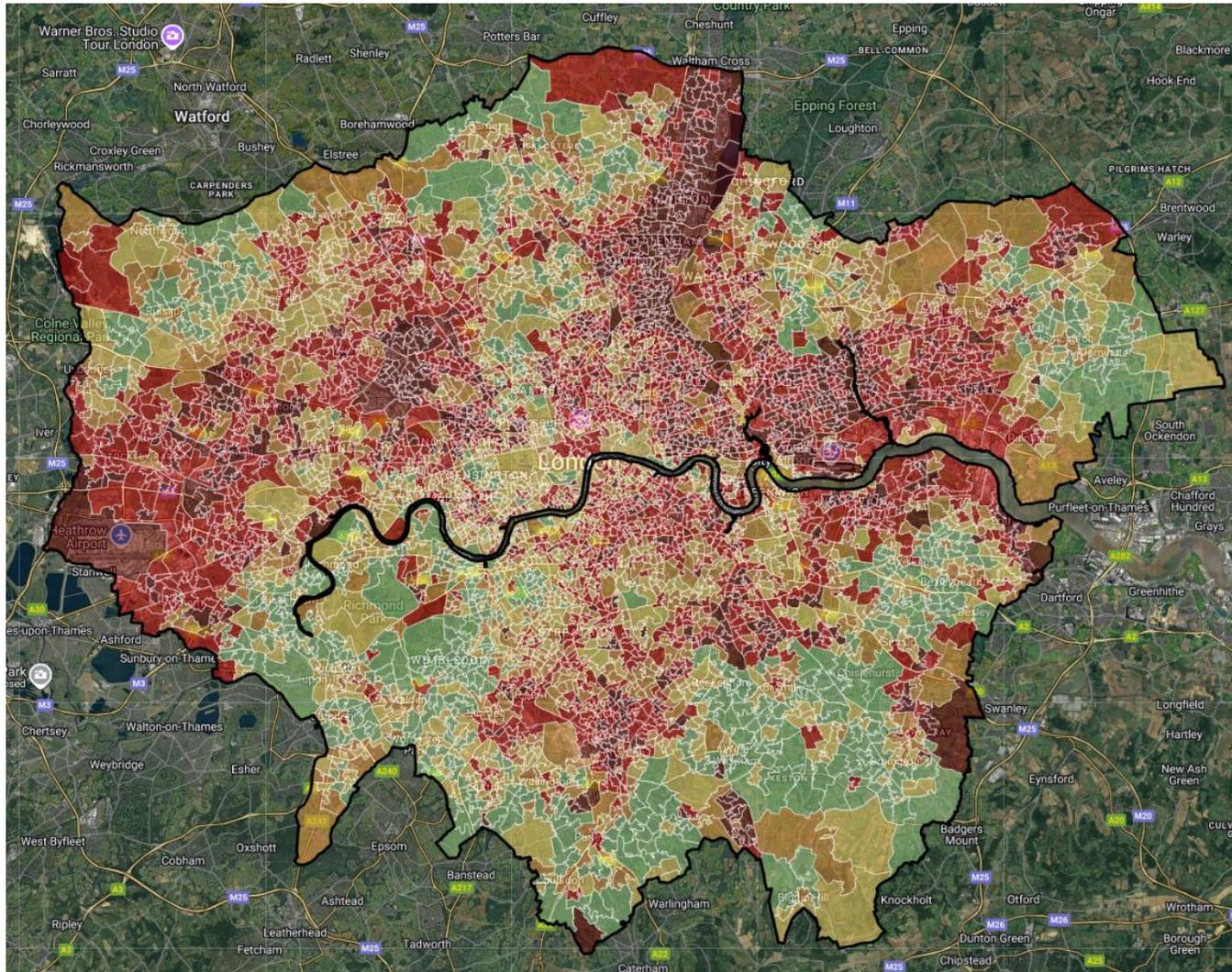


Deprivation in London

The most deprived London Boroughs on each of the summary measures of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

	Average Rank	Average Score	% LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally	Extent	Local Concentration
1	Newham	Hackney	Haringey	Haringey	Brent
2	Barking and Dagenham	Newham	Enfield	Newham	Haringey
3	Hackney	Haringey	Hackney	Enfield	Enfield
4	Tower Hamlets	Tower Hamlets	Brent	Tower Hamlets	Hackney
5	Brent	Barking and Dagenham	Tower Hamlets	Hackney	Westminster

Spatial Trends (2019-2025)



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD) Rank i

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Average LSOA Rank (Lower = More Deprived)

Current Level 🔒

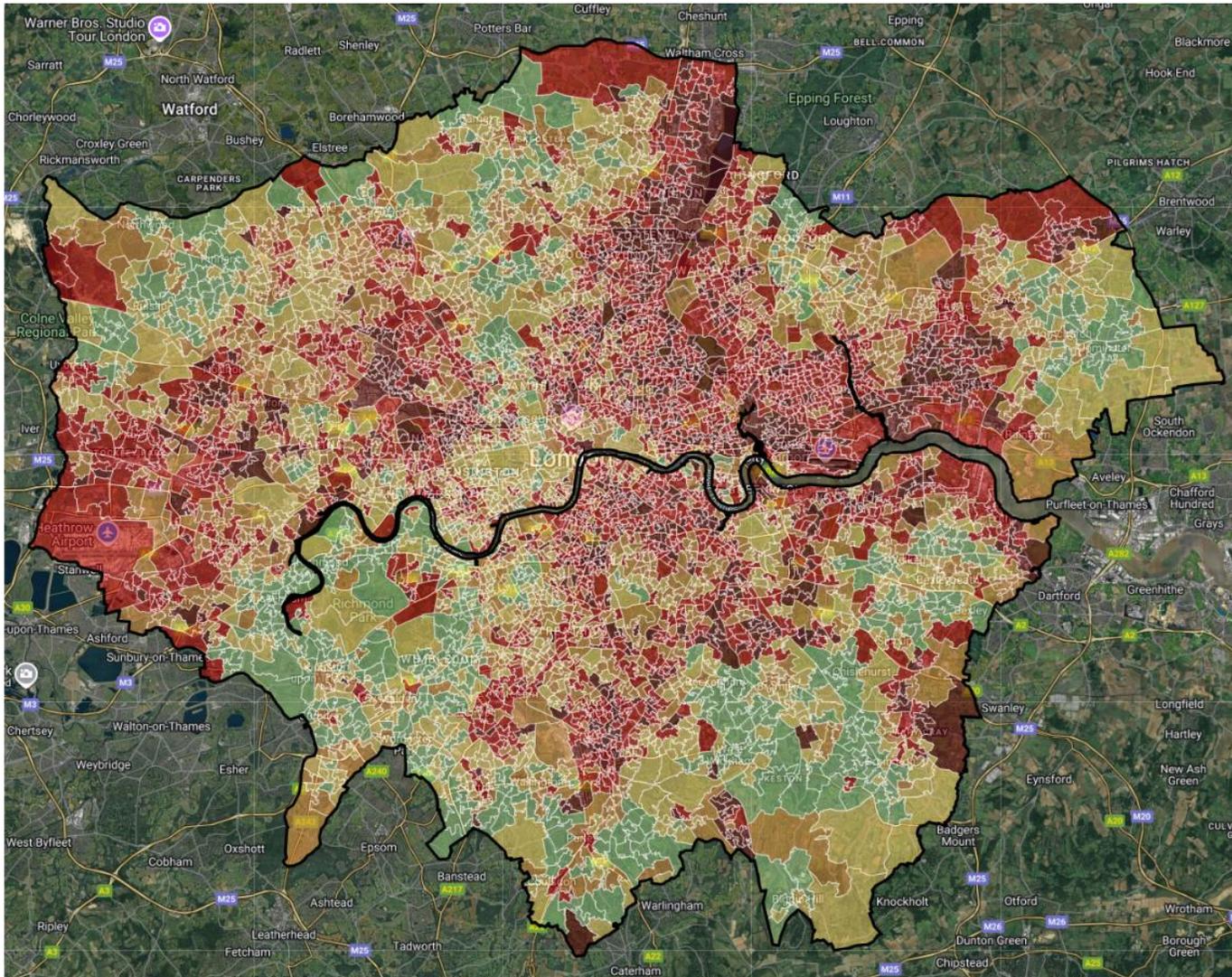
Current time point

- 27,005 - 33,755
- 20,254 - 27,004
- 13,503 - 20,253
- 6,752 - 13,502
- 1 - 6,751

i PERCENT RANK

National average: 16,746

Spatial Trends (2019-2025)



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD) Rank



Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Average LSOA Rank (lower = more deprived)

Current Level

Super Output Areas, Lower Layer



Current time point

2019

- 26,224 - 32,844
- 19,679 - 26,223
- 13,160 - 19,678
- 6,615 - 13,159
- 1 - 6,614

PERCENT RANK

Top 10 most deprived LSOAs in London

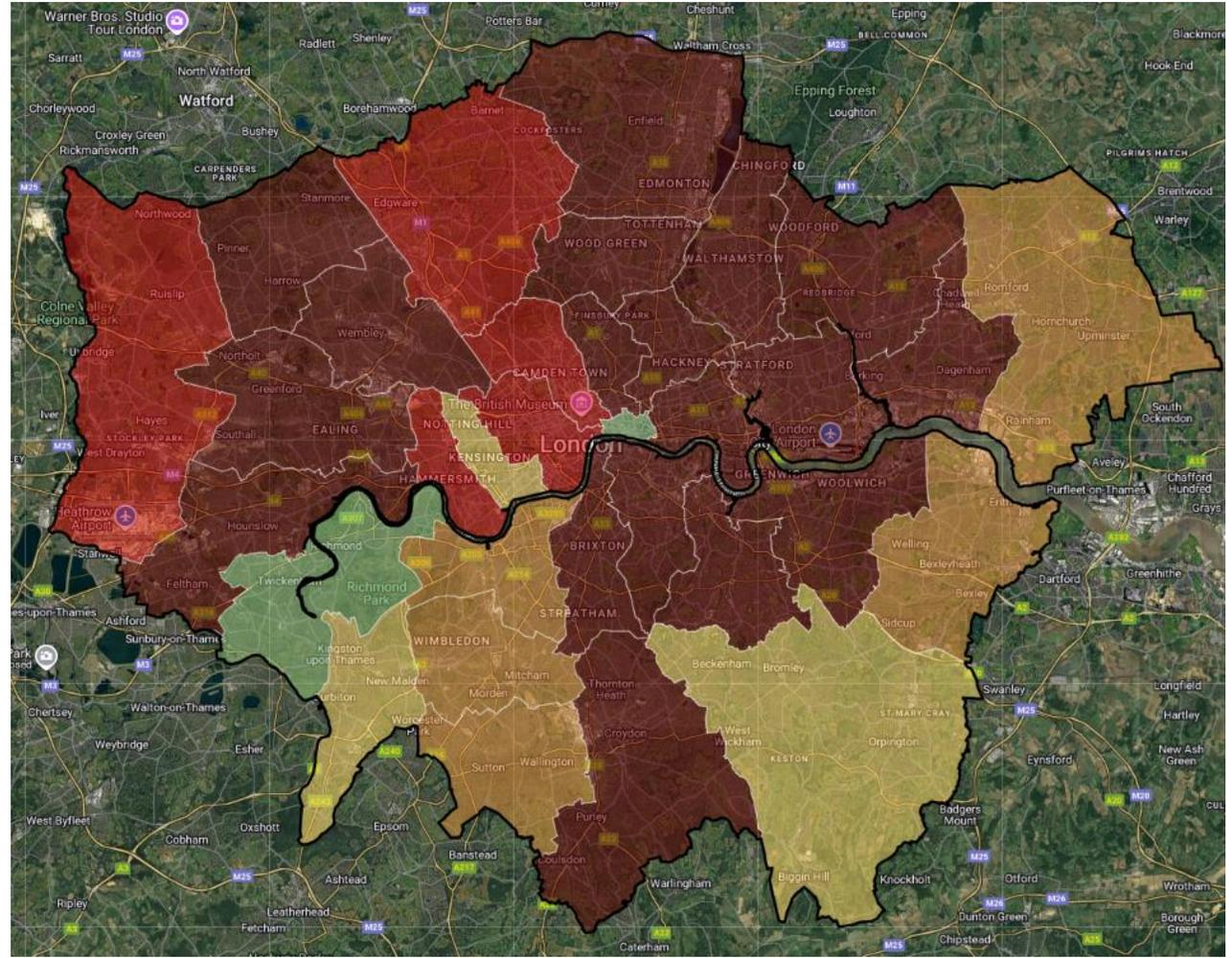
	LSOA code	LSOA name	Local Authority District name	IMD Rank
1	E01000601	St Raphaels 021B	Brent	238
2	E01001178	University Hospital & Queen's Road 015D	Croydon	284
3	E01003318	Catford Bridge 020B	Lewisham	454
4	E01002036	Northumberland Park 002A	Haringey	565
5	E01033455	Harlesden 031G	Brent	576
6	E01000521	Church End 025B	Brent	721
7	E01000524	Harlesden 031B	Brent	799
8	E01001461	<u>Haslebury South 027D</u>	Enfield	835
9	E01002038	White Hart Lane 037B	Haringey	879
10	E01001429	Edmonton Green 030D	Enfield	888

London: Income Domain

18 / 33

Boroughs in top 20% deprived nationally

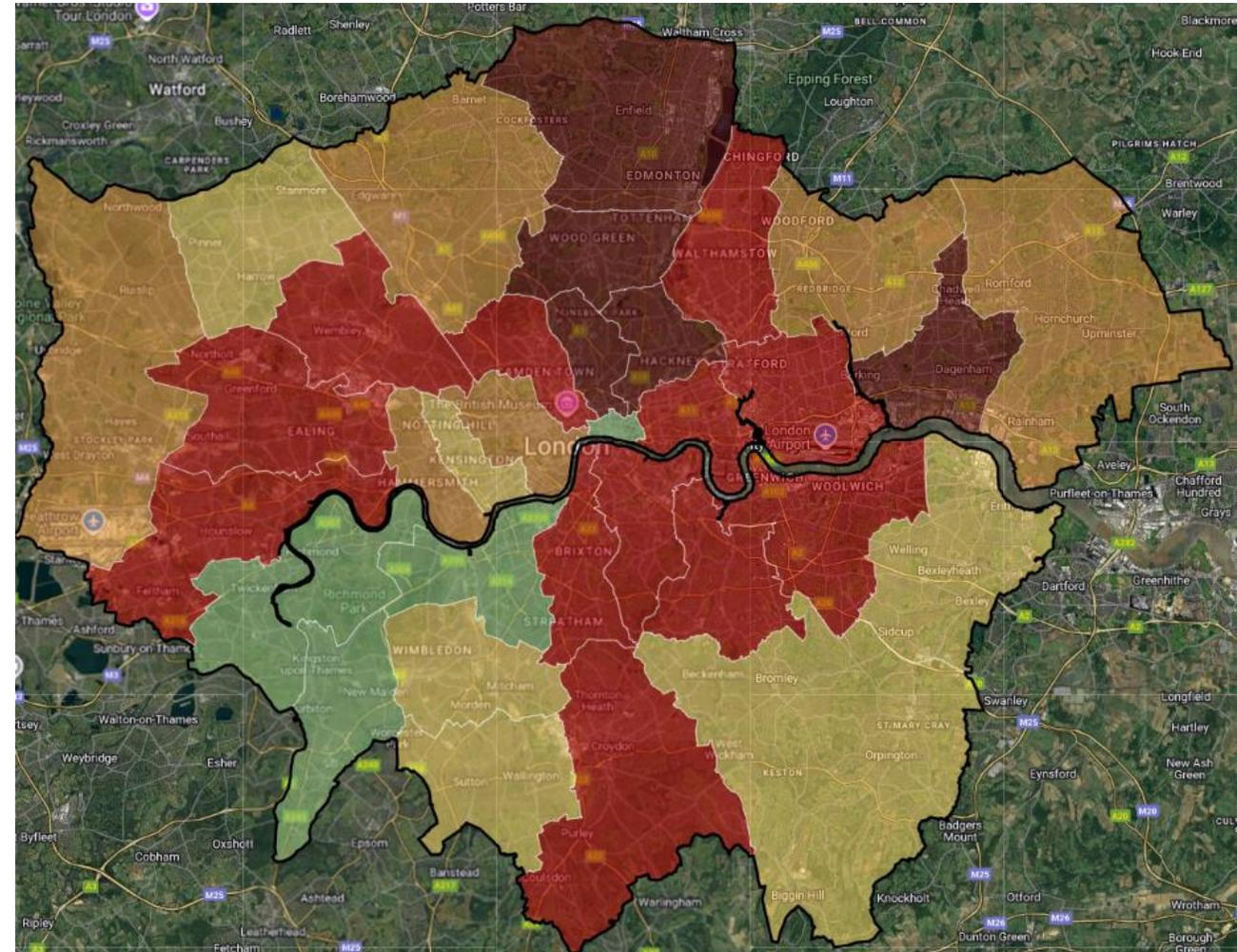
Highest income deprivation remains concentrated in East London.



London: Employment

Hackney is identified as the most deprived borough for Employment.

Five boroughs now rank in the top 20% most deprived nationally for employment exclusion.

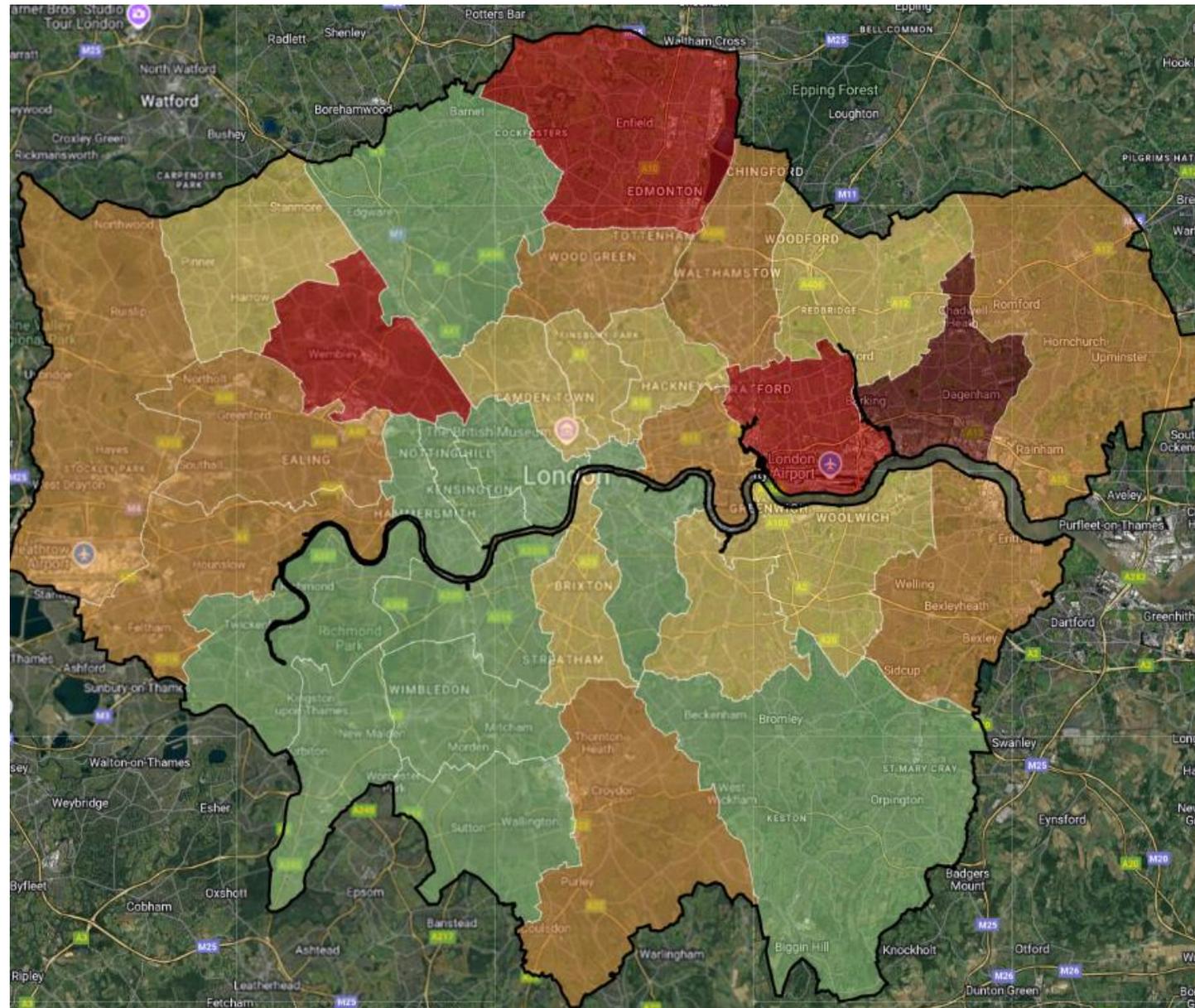


London: Education

High Average

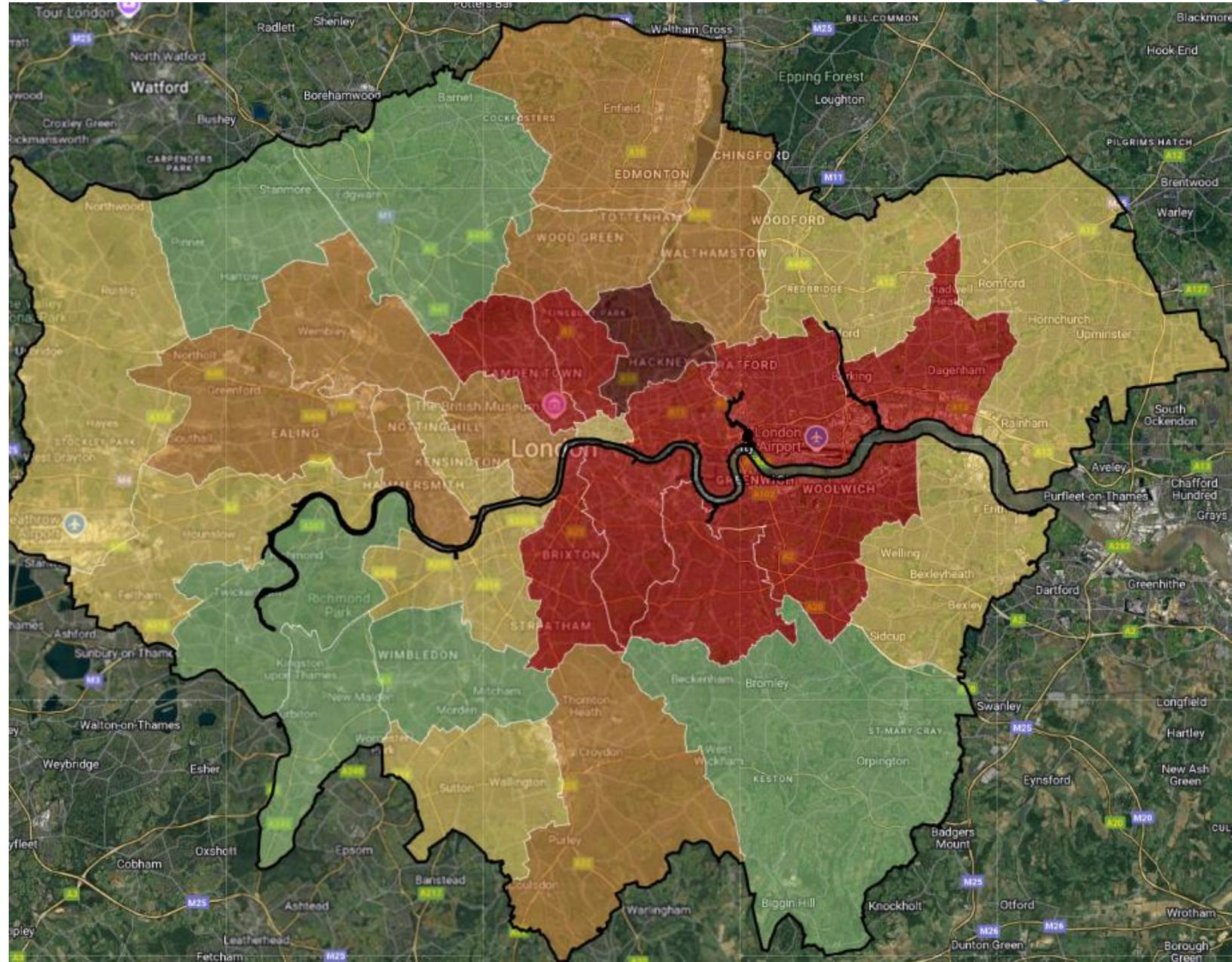
27 of 33 boroughs are less deprived than the national average.

Barking & Dagenham is the capital's most deprived borough in this domain.



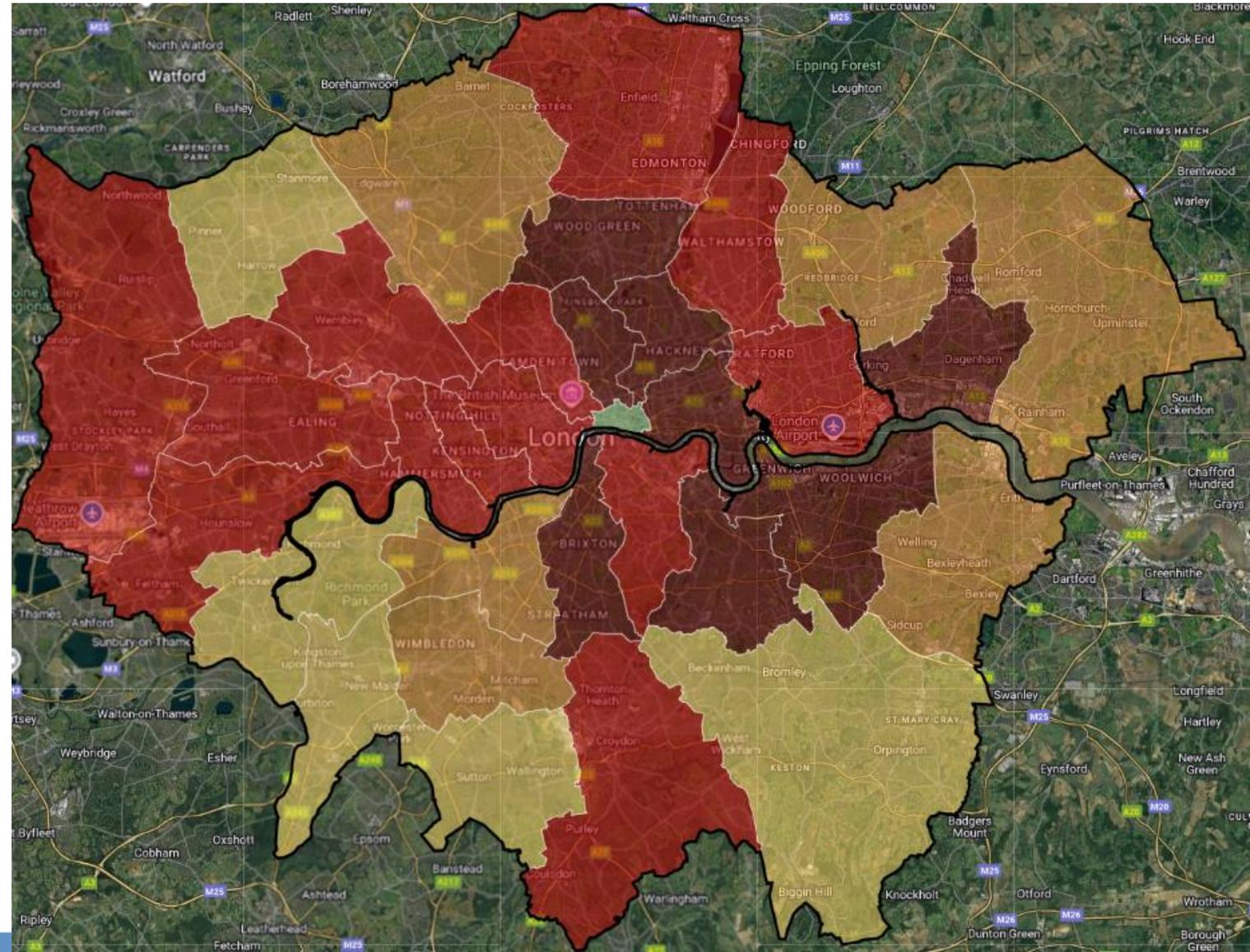
London: Health

Hackney is the most deprived for Health. Poorer outcomes are concentrated in the Inner East.



London: Crime

Significant East-West divide, with highest deprivation levels (victimisation risk) in East and South East London.

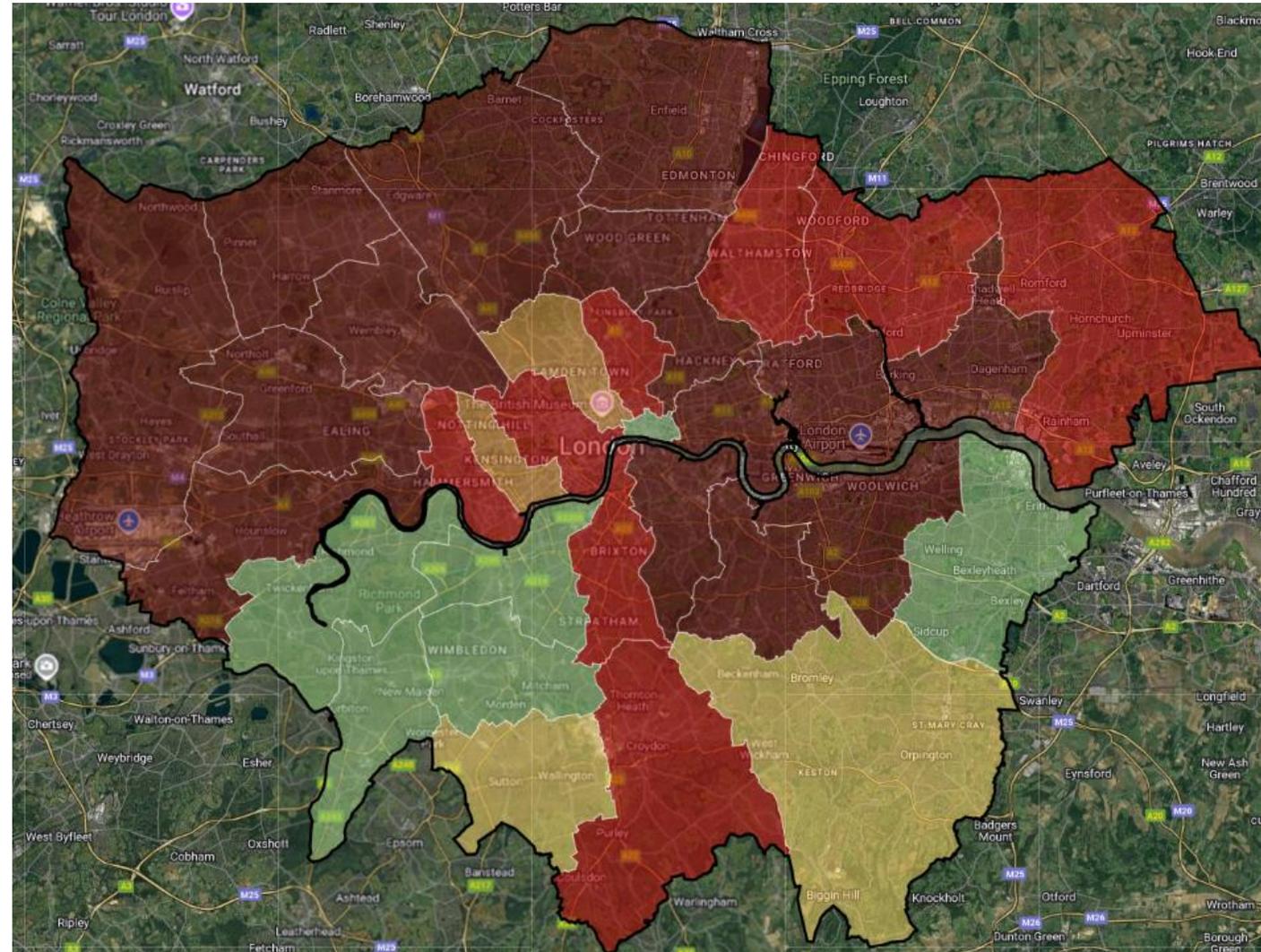


London: Barriers to Housing and Services

15 / 33

Boroughs in top 20% most deprived nationally

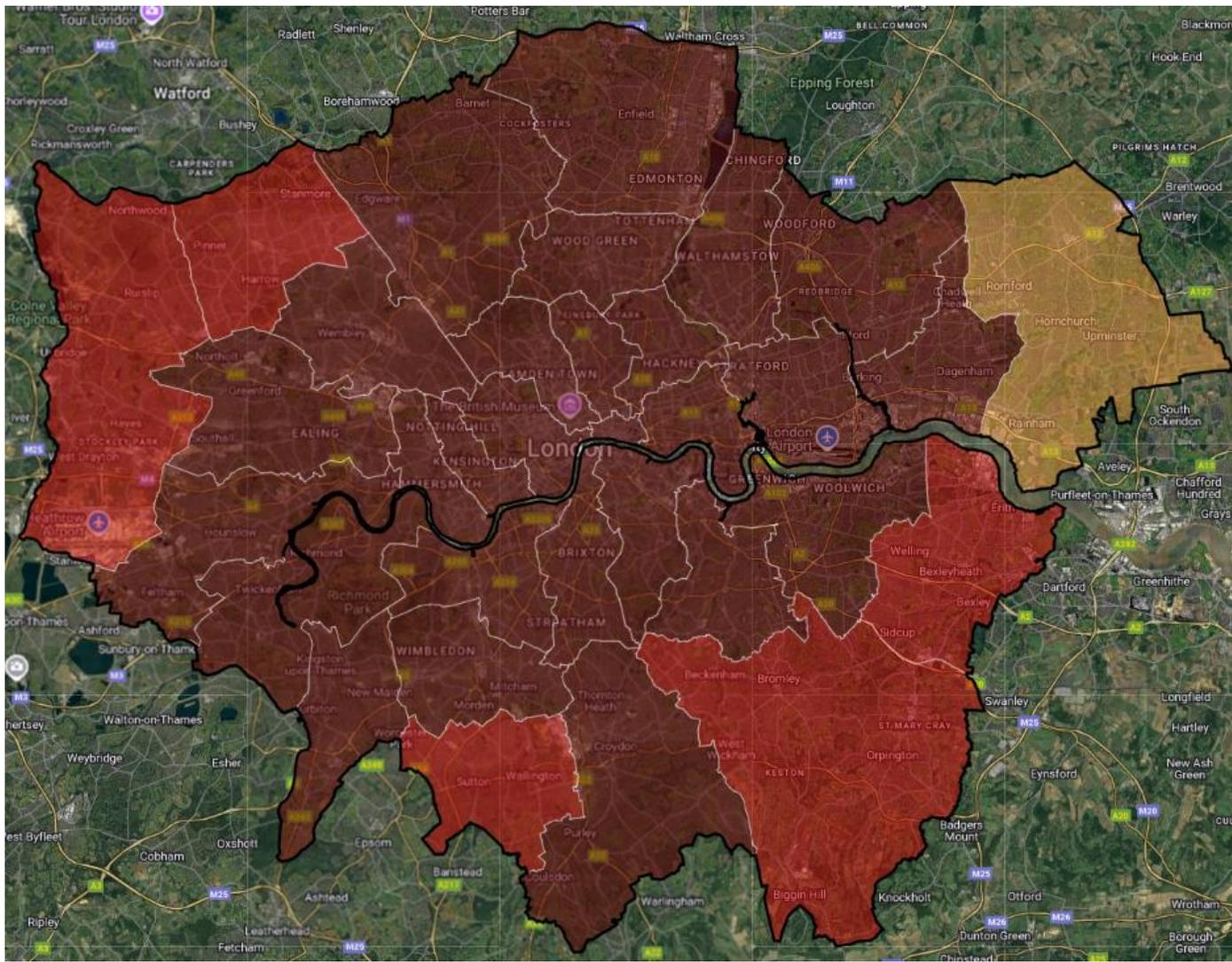
High concentrations found in West and East, with **Brent** remaining a key hotspot.



London: Living Environment

The City of London is ranked as the most deprived for environment quality.

27 / 33
Boroughs in top 20% deprived nationally



Uses and implications for VCS

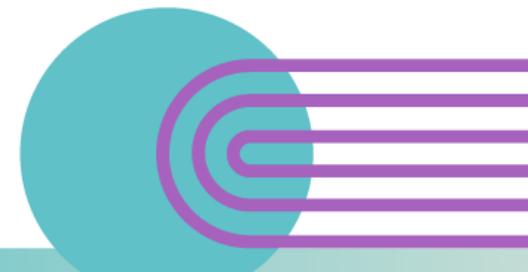
Wider Use of Indices

400k+

Hits on MHCLG statistics page annually.

Applied in:

- Local Government funding allocations
- Council Tax Rebate programs
- Schools/Police national funding
- DWP income group analysis formulas
- Transport infrastructure planning



Value to the VCS

Targeting Services

Identifying exactly where resources can make the most difference.

Funding Bids

Providing robust evidence of need to commission and grant bodies.

Strategic Planning

Informing long-term service design

Advocacy

Evidence to influence local and national policy

VCS Case Studies

Organisation	How IMD is Used	Outcome
London Plus	Area Prioritisation	Focus VCS support in high-need hubs
London Youth Games	Evidence in Proposals	Validation of high-need target areas
Thames Reach	Service Planning	Tailored outreach to deprivation types
Community Links	Policy Influence	Shift in local service priorities

Further resources

IMD Explorer



<https://imd.localinsight.org>

Indices of Deprivation reports

× Save days of research and analysis

Save days of manual work and free up your time to focus on the analysis that really matters with an instant Indices on Demand report.

🕒 Instant delivery

Indices on Demand Report

In-depth IoD2025 analysis (including a focus on the IMD) with advanced visuals and trusted benchmarks for recognised geographies in England.

Introductory offer
£495.00 + VAT
~~£700~~ You save £205

- ✓ Comprehensive analysis across all domains, sub-domains and the overall IMD
- ✓ Tailored insights for the neighbourhoods within your chosen area
- ✓ Clear, compelling visuals
- ✓ Robust benchmarking against national and regional comparators
- ✓ Fully quality-assured data from the latest official English Indices of Deprivation release
- ✓ Instant digital delivery in multiple formats
- ✓ Share insights your way with a ready-to-use PDF for easy sharing, an editable Word document for tailoring and reporting, and a CSV for raw data analysis.



Example Report (PDF)

Preview an example report



Example data pack (.csv)

See included data



- <https://ocsi.uk/products/on-demand/iod/>
- [Example Local Insight IMD report](#)

Questions?

info@ocsi.uk | [ocsi.uk](https://www.ocsi.uk)



Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Deprivation in England: Maps

Explore deprivation patterns in your
area and compare to other areas



English indices of deprivation 2025

Menu ▾

Beta This is a new service. Help us improve it and [give your feedback by email](#).

Select a type of deprivation

Overall (IMD) ▾

Select a geography level

Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) ▾

^ Find areas

Input your postcode (e.g. NG8 5GT)



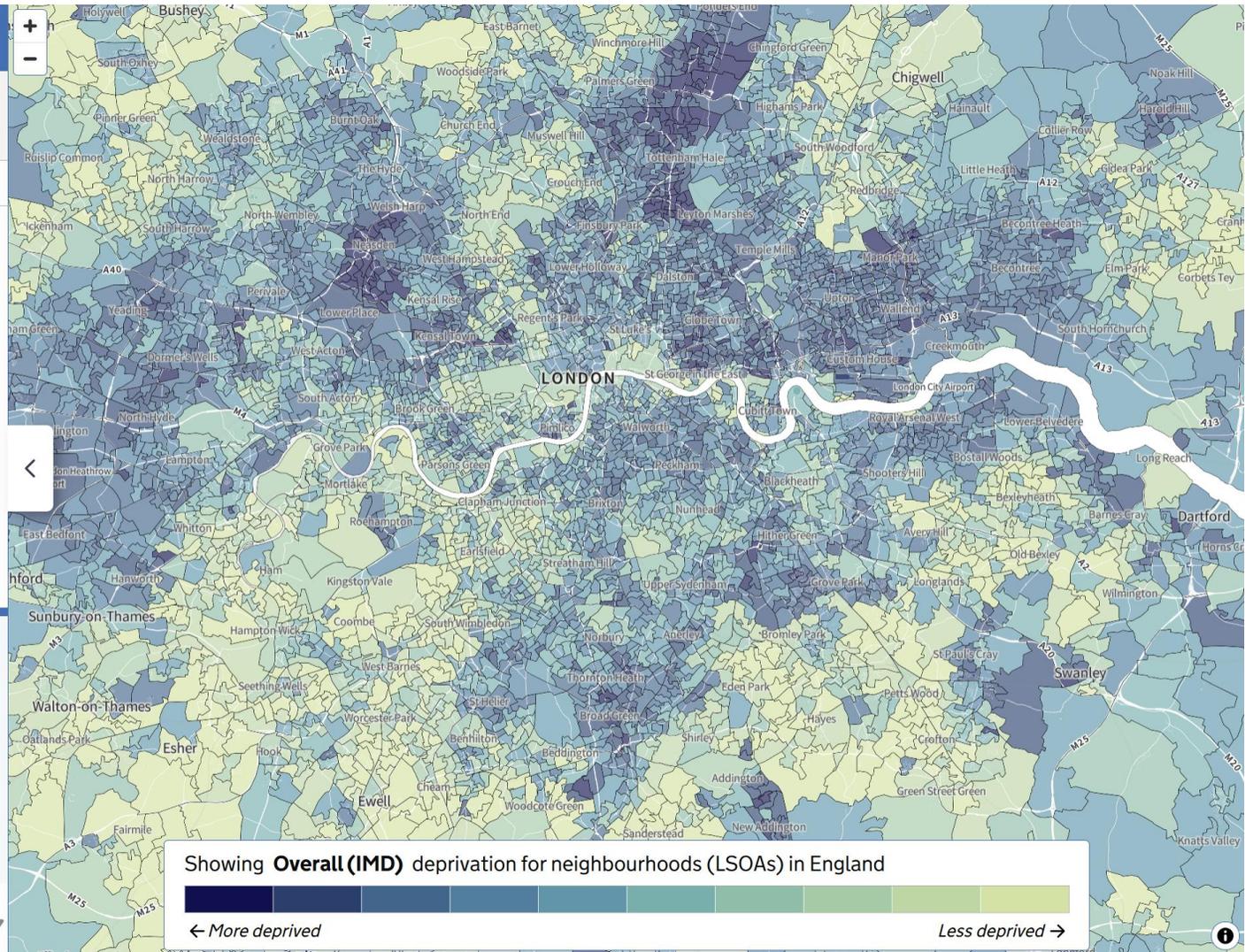
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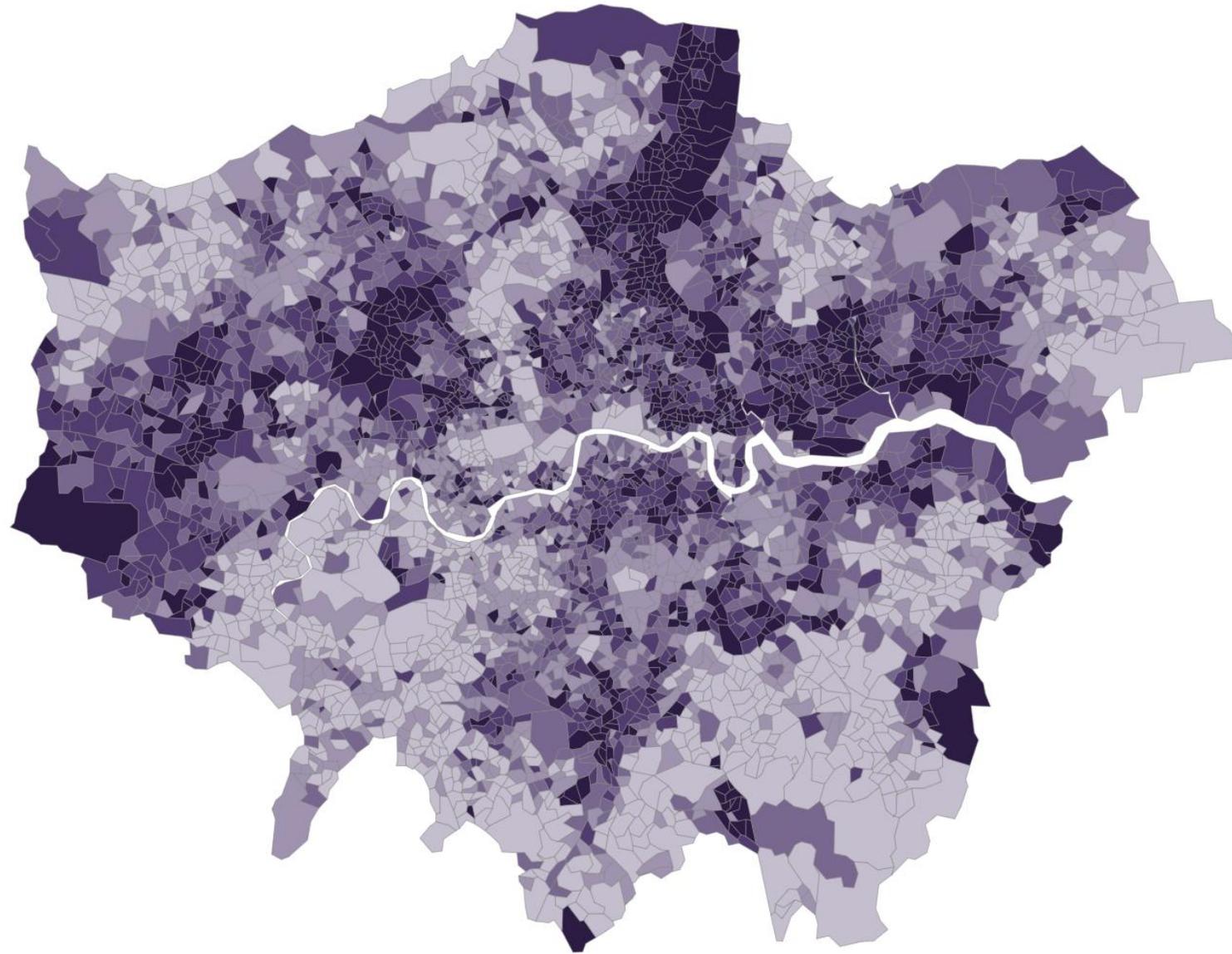
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Rebased maps for London





IMD quintile

- 1 (most deprived)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 (least deprived)

<https://trustforlondon.org.uk/data/index-multiple-deprivation-2019-rebased-london>





Data Collective

Community Lens





Community Lens - 2025

Match open datasets to the areas you work in to learn more about the needs of local communities.

[Learn More](#)

[Use now](#)

The Community Lens tool allows you to plot your postcodes over the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), the official measure of deprivation in England, comprised of seven distinct domains of deprivation, Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Education, Skills and Training Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Crime, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation.

Why do we have a 2025 and 2019 version of Community Lens?

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) are typically released every 5-6 years. This version of the Community Lens tool uses the IMD data released in 2025. If you would like to compare to the 2019 data, you can access the 2019 version of the Community Lens here:

[Community Lens 2019](#)

<https://datakind-uk.github.io/community-lens-2025>



Take a break

*(and/or keep exploring
the tools!)*



Quick poll

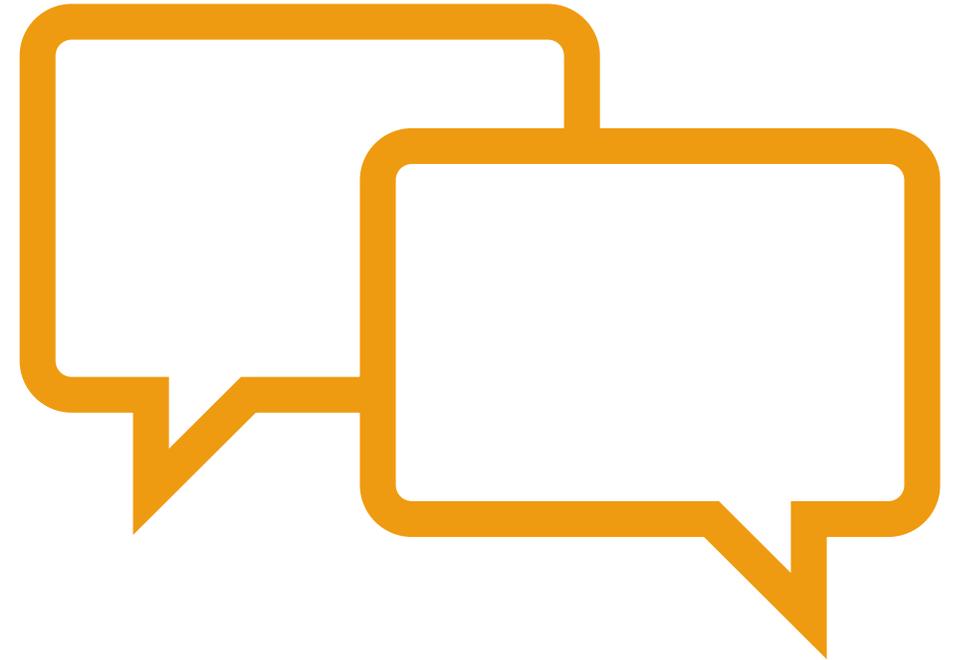
**Are you
interested in
particular
domains?**

1. Income
2. Employment
3. Education
4. Health
5. Crime
6. Barriers to housing & services
7. Living environment
8. All of the above
9. None of the above (!)



Discussion breakouts

- ✓ What does this mean for your organisation's work or the communities you support?
- ✓ Did anything surprise you, or did it reinforce what you already know? If so, in what way?



10 mins to chat in groups, we'll take some notes



Next steps

- ✓ What will you do next?
Please share in Chat
- ✓ Is there any further support you need?
Please share in Chat too
- ✓ Will you join us at a follow up session on Mon 2
March, 10 – 11am?
[Booking link here](#) (& in Chat)



About Superhighways....

A programme of Kingston Voluntary Action, we provide digital, data and tech advice, support & training to the sector, including:

- ✓ Tech Support
- ✓ [Training](#) and 1-1 support
- ✓ Websites
- ✓ Digital, data & tech strategy
- ✓ Digital inclusion
- ✓ Consultancy
- ✓ Digital leadership
- ✓ [Datawise London](#)



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A big thanks to our collaborators

And thanks to you for taking part

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harnessing **technology** for **community** benefit