

# English Indices of Deprivation 2025

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# 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**

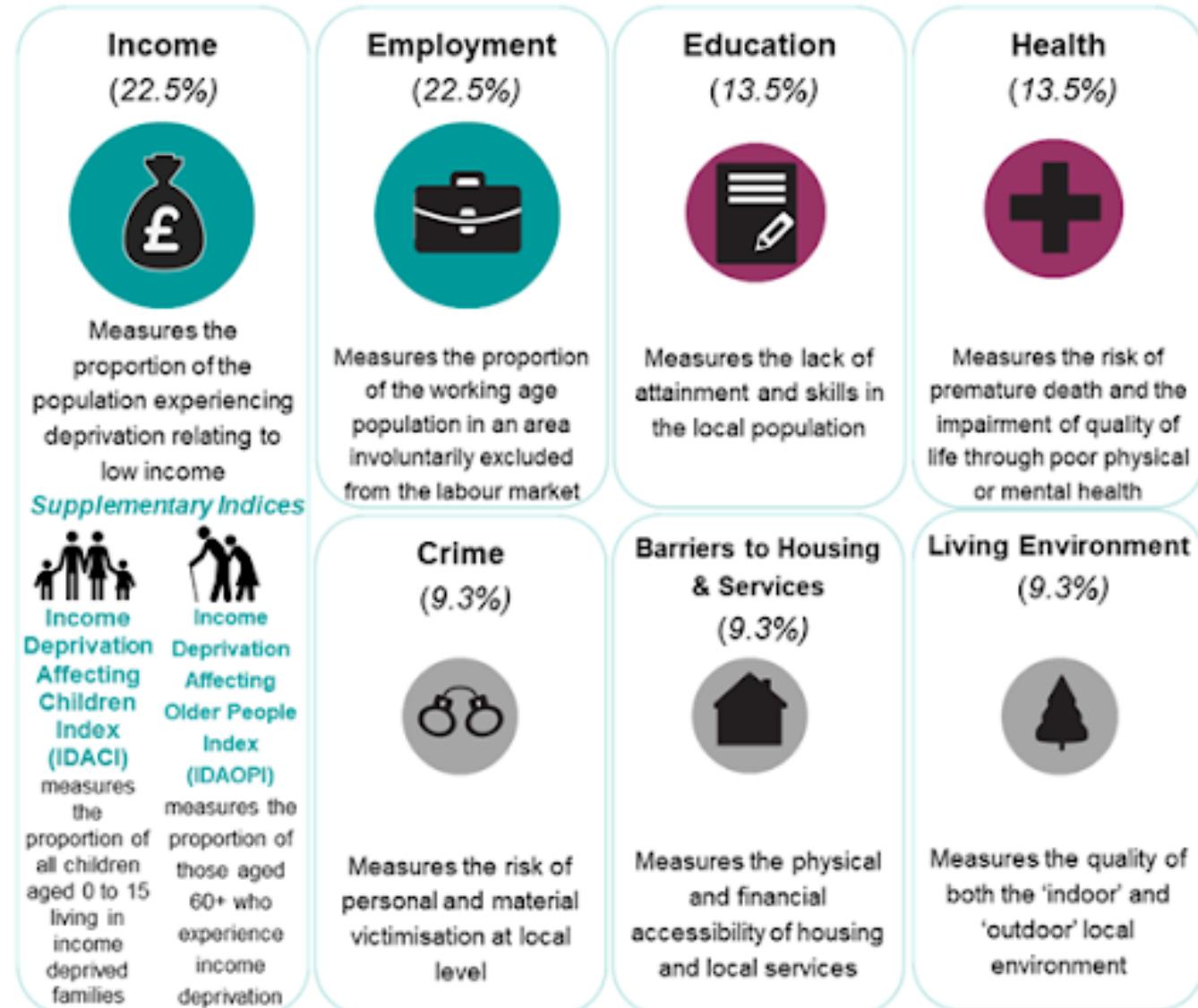
How the VCS can leverage these indices for funding and advocacy.

# 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: '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 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**

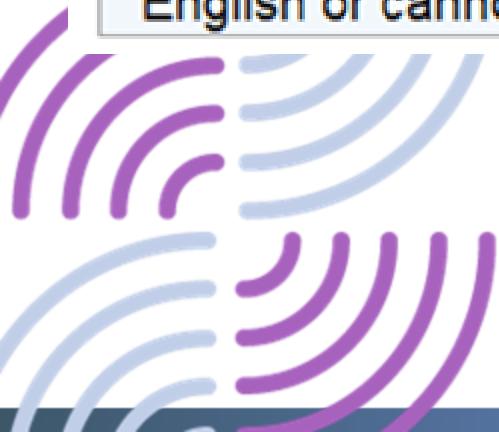
**Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score**

**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 ++**

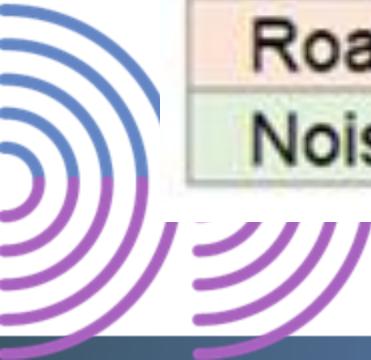
**Housing in poor condition \*\***

**Housing lacking private outdoor space ++**

**Air quality \*\***

**Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists \*\***

**Noise pollution ++**

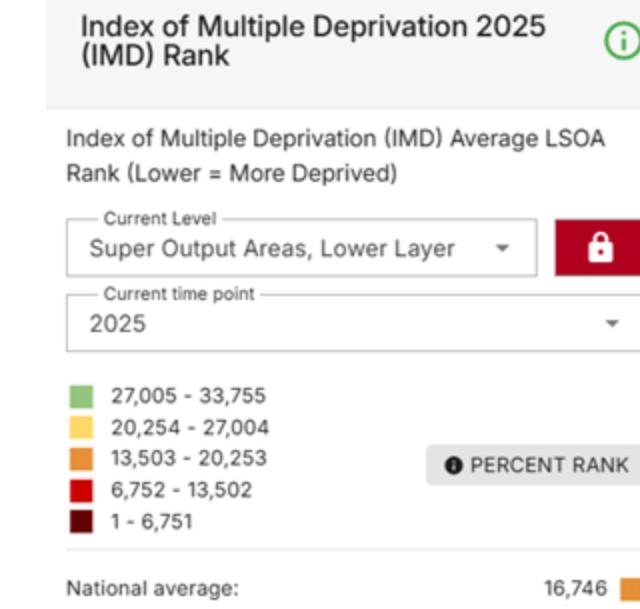
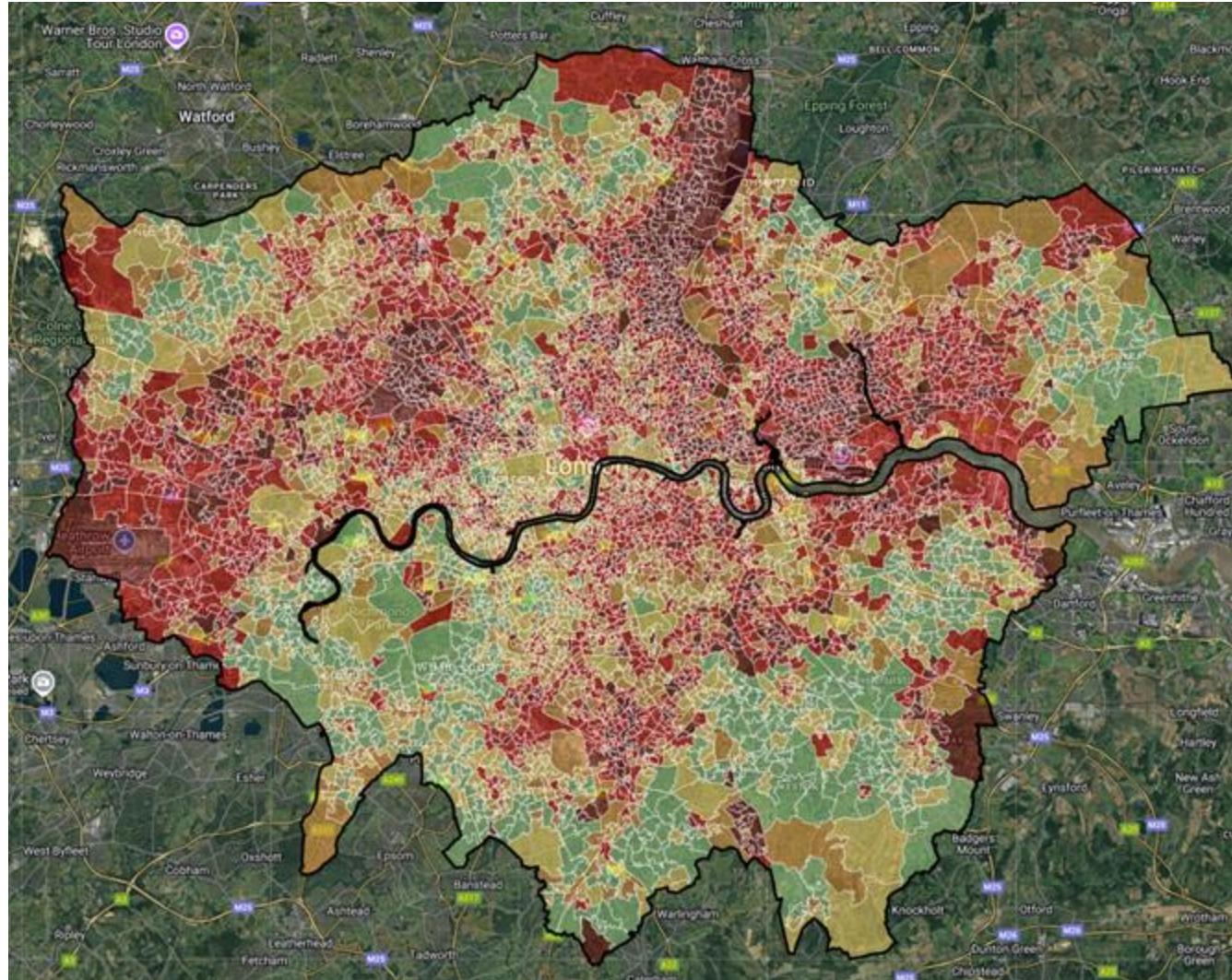


# Deprivation in London

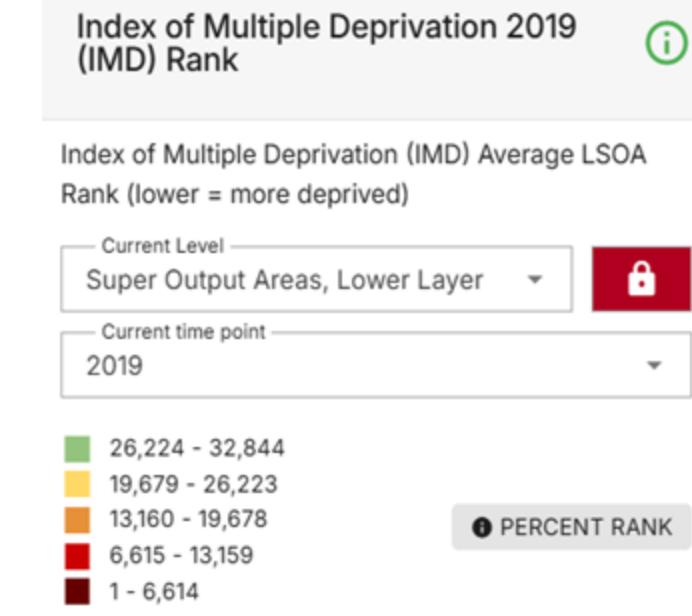
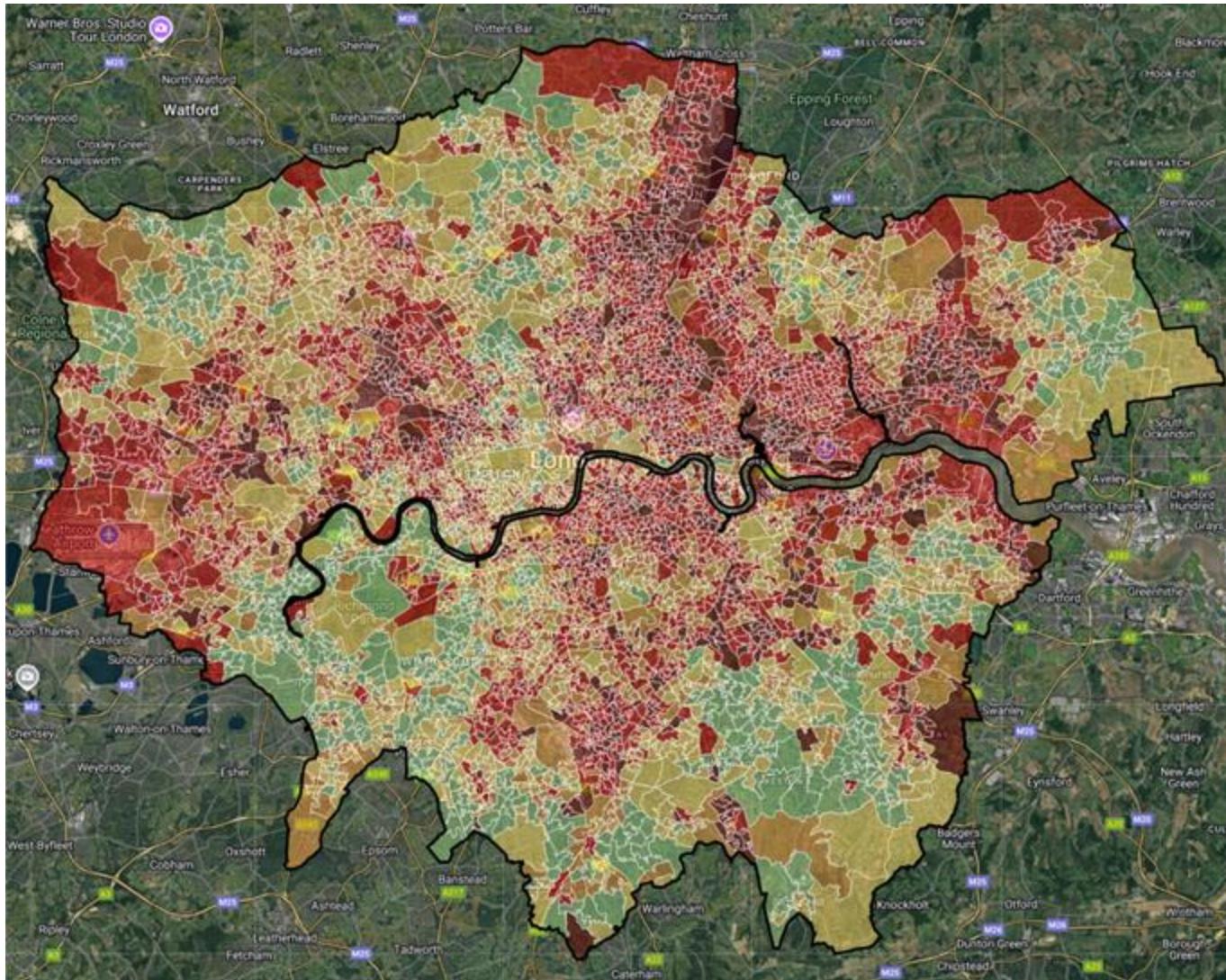
The most deprived London Boroughs on each of the summary measures of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

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

# Spatial Trends (2019-2025)



# Spatial Trends (2019-2025)



## Top 10 most deprived LSOAs in London

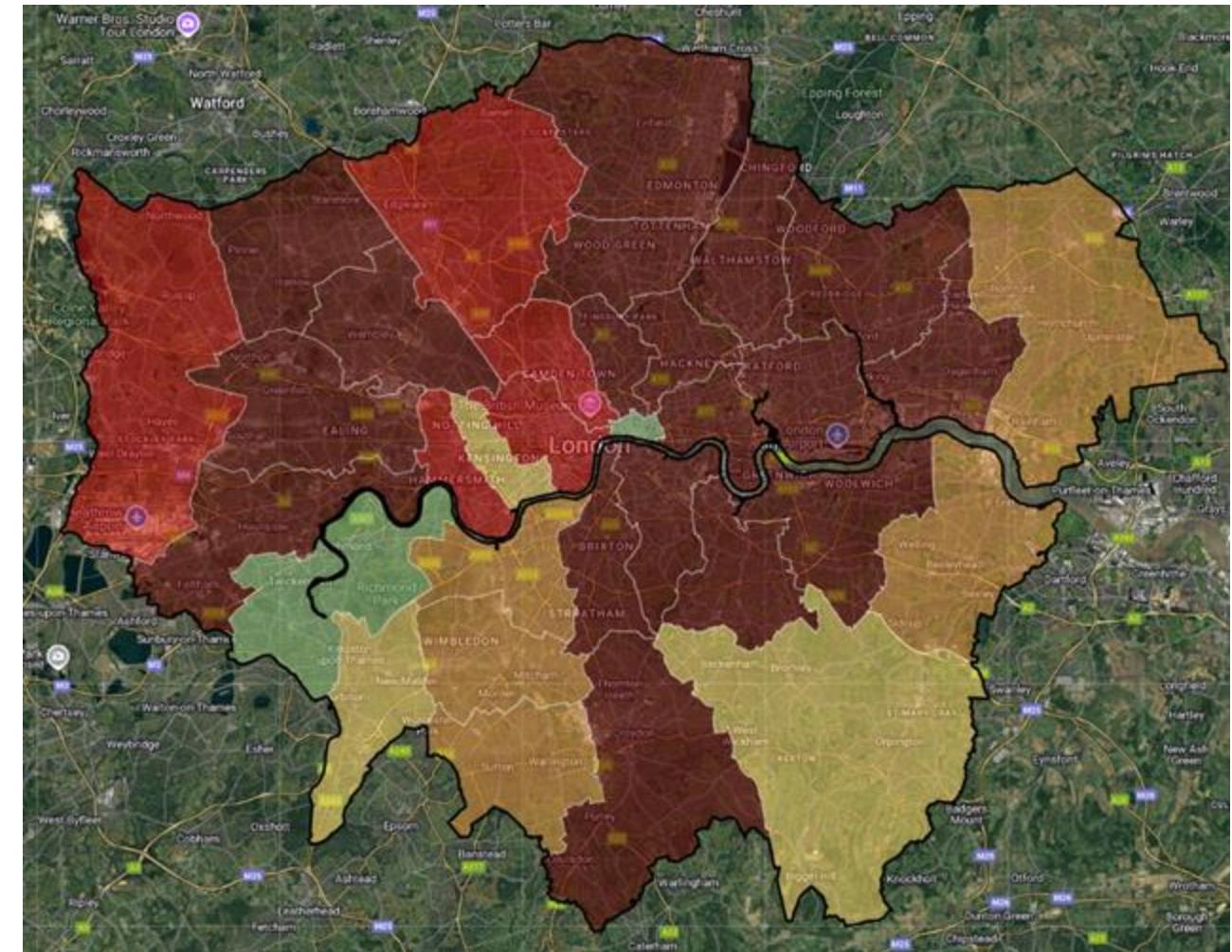
|    | LSOA code | LSOA name                               | Local Authority<br>District name | IMD Rank |
|----|-----------|---|----------------------------------|----------|
| 1  | E01000601 | St Raphaels 021B                        | Brent                            | 238      |
| 2  | E01001178 | 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 | Haslebury South 027D                    | Enfield                          | 835      |
| 9  | E01002038 | White Hart Lane 037B                    | Haringey                         | 879      |
| 10 | E01001429 | Edmonton Green 030D                     | Enfield                          | 888      |

# London: Income Domain

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Boroughs in top 20% deprived nationally

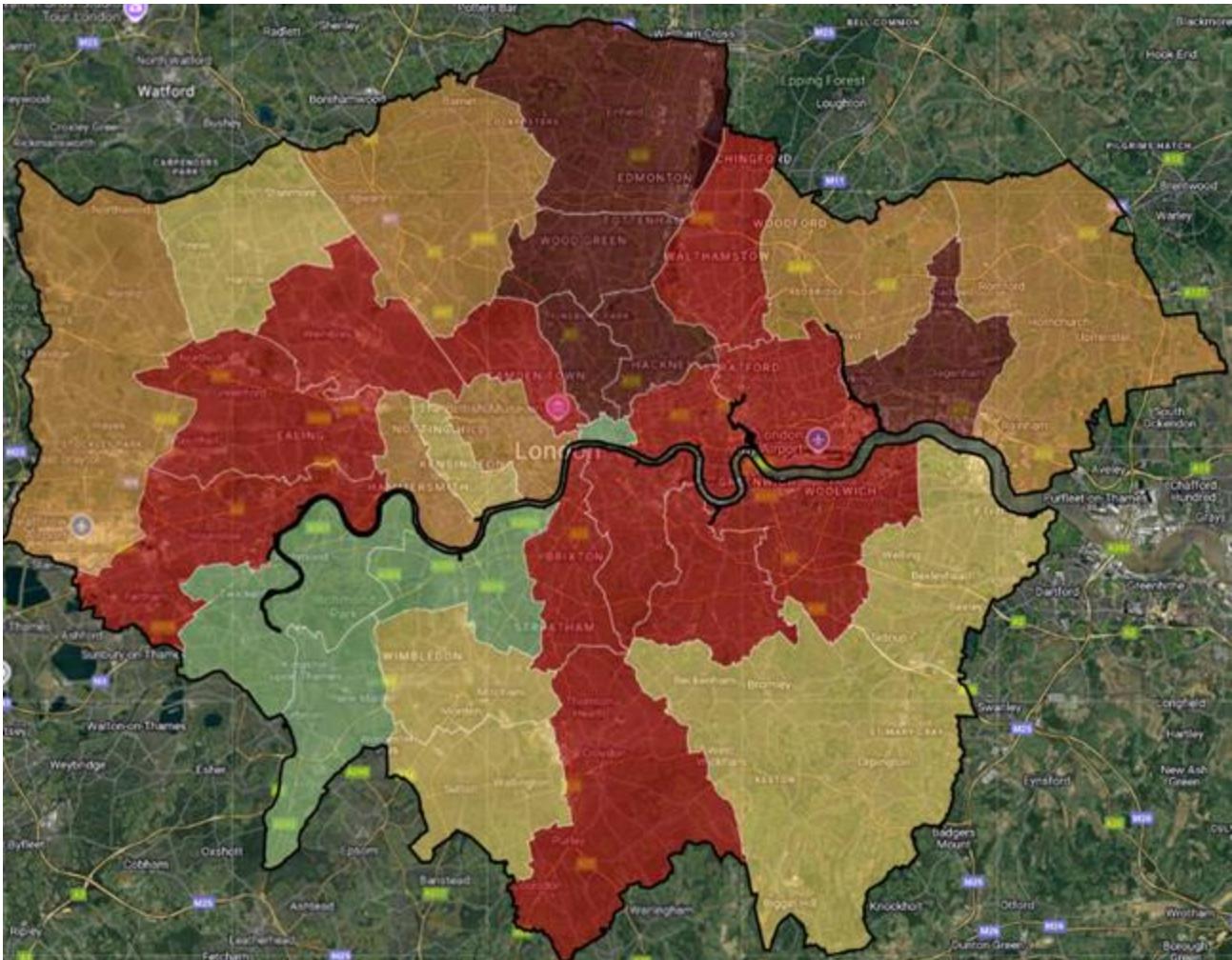
Highest income deprivation remains concentrated in East London.



# 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.

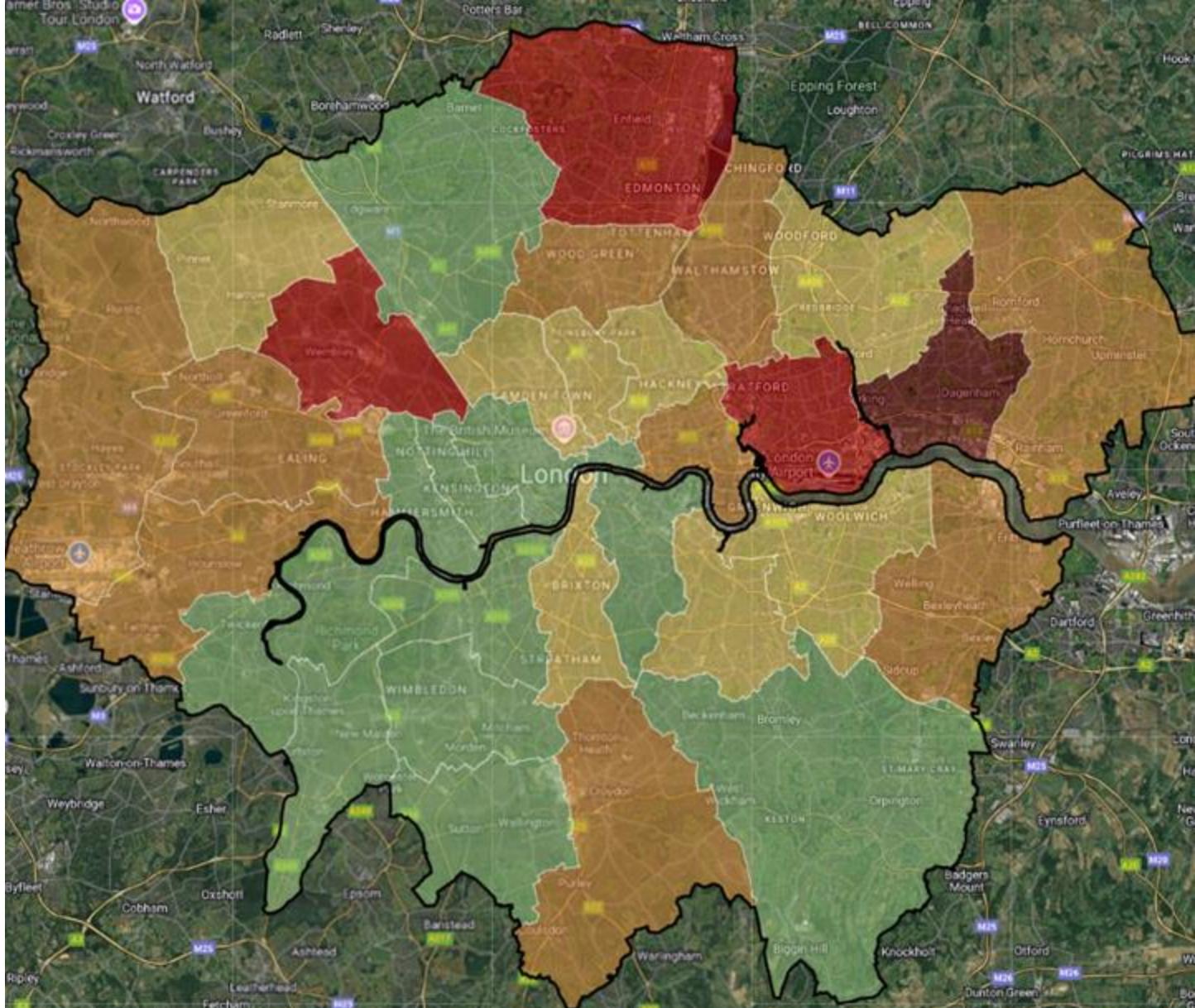


# London: Education

## High Average

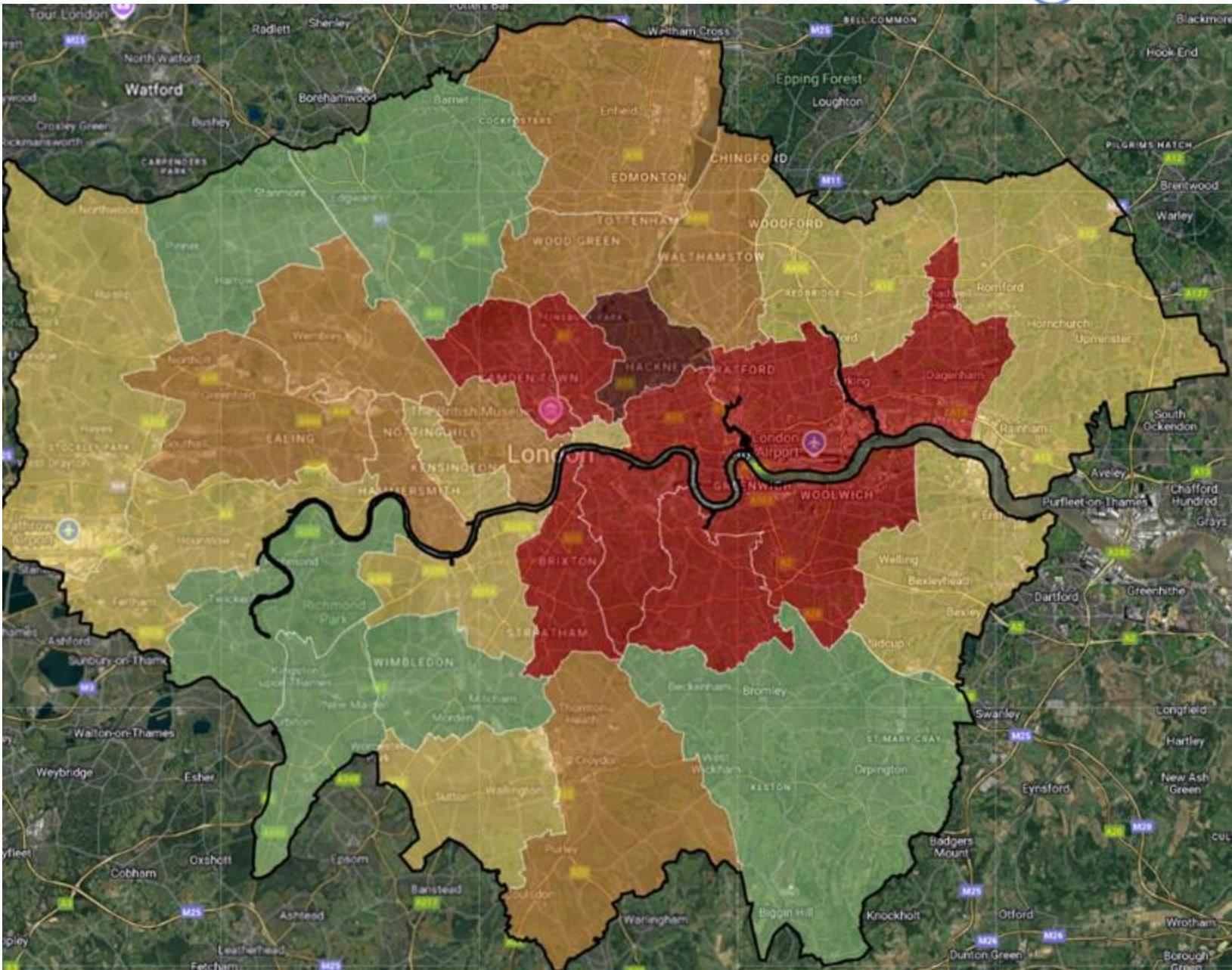
27 of 33 boroughs are less deprived than the national average.

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



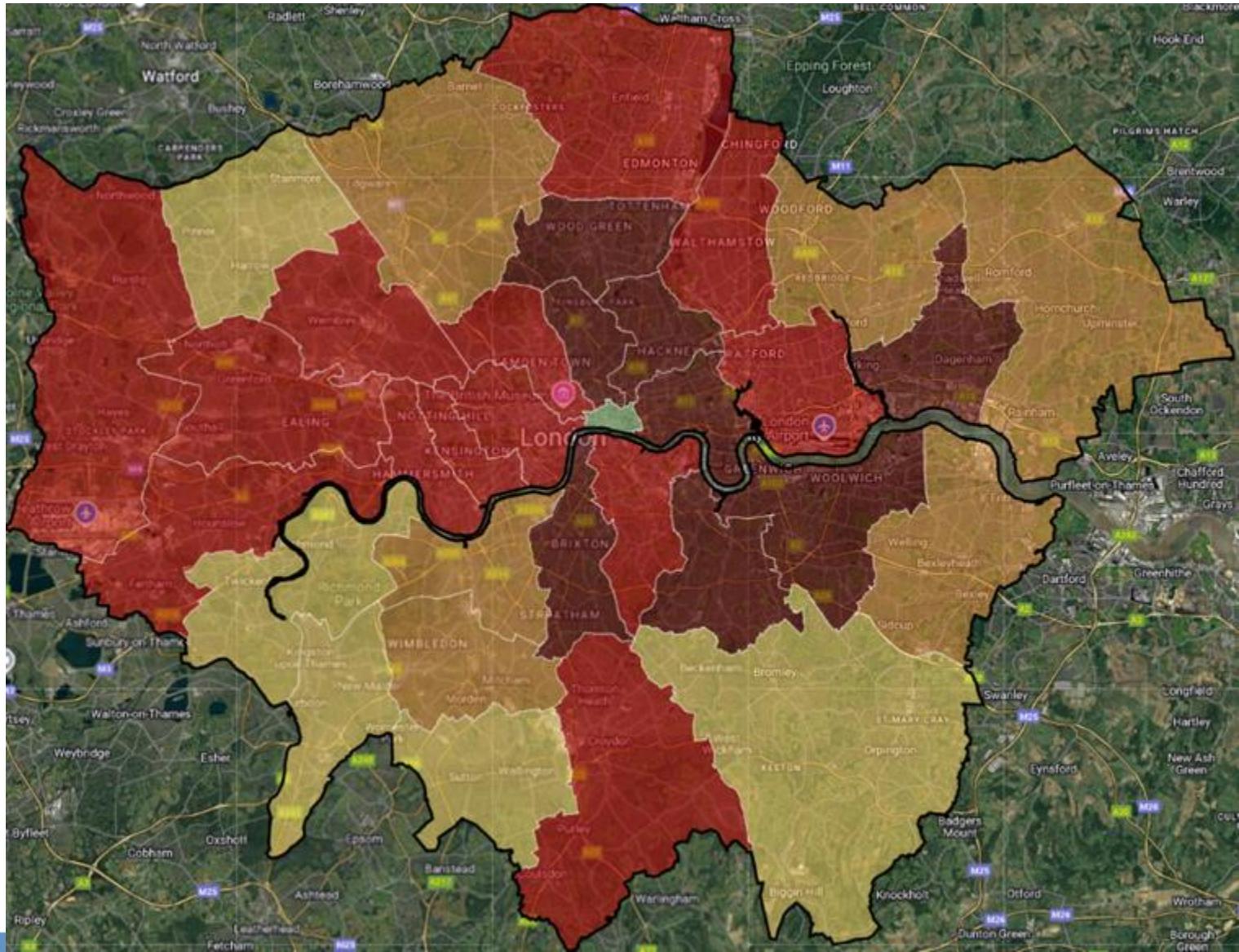
# London: Health

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.

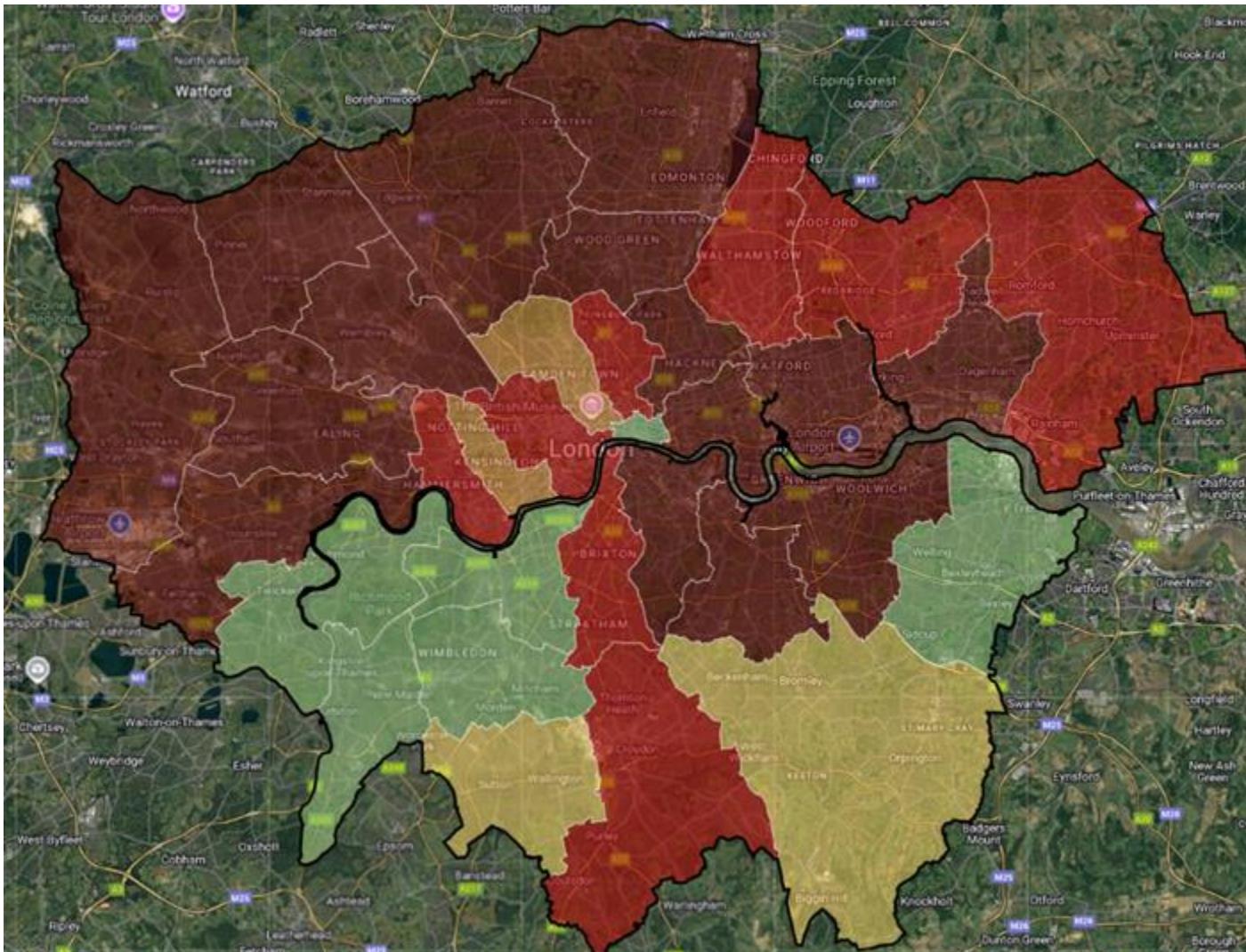


# London: Barriers to Housing and Services

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Boroughs in top 20% most deprived  
nationally

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

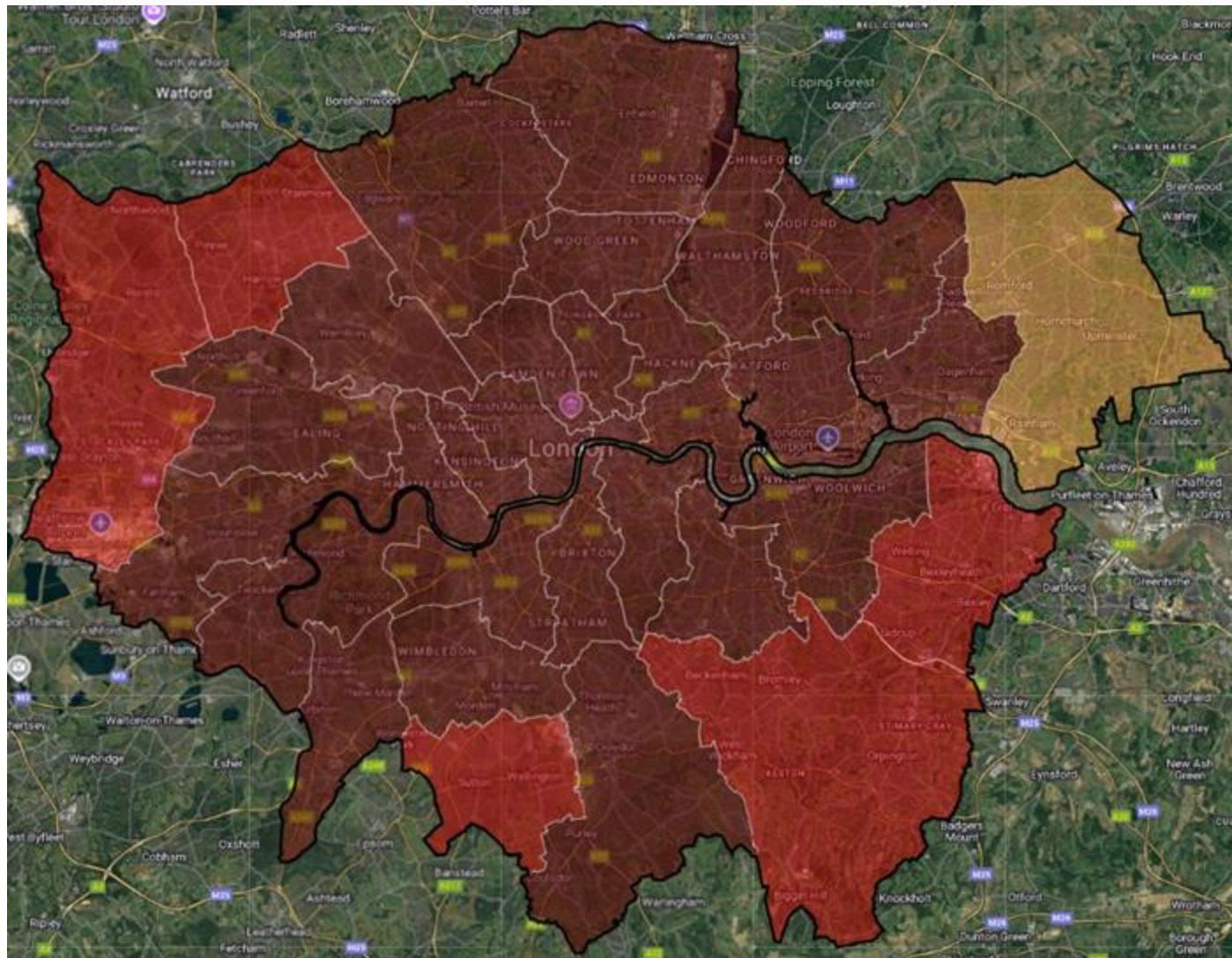


# London: Living Environment

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

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## 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.

- ✓ 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/indices-on-demand/iod/>
- [Example Local Insight IMD report](#)

# Questions?

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