



The English Indices of Deprivation 2025

Example Area Local Authority

Data shown in this report is for illustration purposes only and does not contain real data from English Indices of Deprivation 2025

About the Authors

Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI)

Since 2003, Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) has been combining expertise in research, technology, and policy to help organisations working for social good make better, evidence-based decisions. Over the past two decades, we have partnered with more than 250 organisations across the public, community, and voluntary sectors, ranging from small local initiatives to large-scale national and international programmes. Our work is driven by the belief that robust data, presented in accessible and practical ways, can transform decision-making and ultimately improve outcomes for communities.

OCSI was commissioned by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to co-lead the update of the English Indices of Deprivation 2025. This marks the third consecutive iteration of the Indices that we have co-led.

Our research and services are underpinned by unrivalled knowledge of social, economic, and demographic data at neighbourhood level. By making complex information clear and actionable, we support organisations to focus resources where they are most needed and to evaluate the impact of their decisions.

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Local Insight

All the map images included in this report are provided courtesy of Local Insight.

Local Insight is a user-friendly platform that brings together small-area data, designed, developed, and delivered by OCSI.

Local Insight enables organisations to explore, map, and analyse small-area data with ease, offering access to thousands of indicators across a wide range of themes. The platform has been adopted by councils, housing associations, charities, and national organisations to understand their communities in greater depth and to evidence their strategies.

To explore Local Insight and learn more, visit localinsight.org

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The English Indices of Deprivation 2025

Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2025 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven different 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

Each of these domains is based on a set of indicators. Each indicator is based on data from the most recent time point available on a consistent basis across neighbourhoods in England.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD 2025) combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. In addition, there are seven domain-level Indices, and two supplementary Indices; Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.

The Indices of Deprivation are designed primarily to be small-area measures of relative deprivation. But the Indices are commonly used to describe relative deprivation for higher-level geographies. To facilitate this, a range of summary measures are available for higher-level geographies: Local Authority Districts and upper tier Local Authorities, Local Enterprise Partnerships and Integrated Care Boards (ICBs). These summary measures are produced for the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, each of the seven domains and the supplementary Indices.

See '[The English Indices of Deprivation 2025: Technical Report](#)' for more details about the creation of the indices and '[The English Indices of Deprivation 2025: Research Report](#)' for national level analysis of the overall findings (full URLs can be found in the Further reading section at the end of this report).

Guidelines for use

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2025 have been produced at Lower-layer Super Output Area level, which may be thought of as a ‘neighbourhood level’, using the current (2021) version of the Lower-layer Super Output Area geography¹. Below are some key points for interpreting the neighbourhood-level data.

Ranking 	Deciles 
All 33,755 LSOAs in England are ranked by deprivation. Rank 1 = most deprived. Rank 33,755 = least deprived.	LSOAs are divided into 10 groups. Decile 1 = most deprived 10% of areas. Decile 10 = least deprived 10% of areas.
Relative, not absolute 	Comparisons Over Time 
Ranks and deciles show whether one area is more deprived than another, but not how much more. E.g. Rank 1,000 is not “twice as deprived” as Rank 500.	The Indices measure deprivation at one point in time. Comparisons between 2025 and earlier versions should focus on relative change (e.g. a shift in rank or decile), and be cautious because of changes in geography and methods.
Scores 	
For Income and Employment domains (and the supplementary Indices), scores are meaningful. They represent the proportion of the population affected, so they can be compared directly between areas. For the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and the other five domains, scores are not directly interpretable. Use ranks and deciles instead.	

¹ Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small areas of relatively even population size, each with around 1,500 residents. The 2015 and 2019 Indices of Deprivation used the 2011 LSOA geography, while the 2025 Indices use the 2021 LSOA geography. Boundary changes between versions were minimal, with only small adjustments made in 2021.

What's Included?

In this section you can review the indicators used within each domain of The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2025 and the weight of each domain in the IMD 2025.

Only a subset of the underlying indicators used in the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 are published. This report only presents figures for the indicators that are available for public use.

Income (22.5%) 	Employment (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	• 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 (13.5%)



Children and Young People sub-domain

- 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 sub-domain

- 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 (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

Living Environment (9.3%)



Indoor Living Environment sub-domain

- Housing Energy Performance Score
- Housing in poor condition
- Housing lacking private outdoor space

Outdoor Living Environment sub-domain

- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists
- Noise pollution

Barriers (9.3%)



Geographical Barriers sub-domain

- Geographical Barriers: Connectivity Score

Wider Barriers sub-domain

- Housing affordability
- Household overcrowding
- Statutory Homelessness
- Core Homelessness
- Broadband speed
- Patient-to-GP ratio

English Indices of Deprivation 2025 Summary Report

This Local Authority summary report presents an overview of findings from analysis of the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 with a focus on Example Area.

Important Note



Throughout this report in order to maintain consistency with the LSOA level convention, for the average-LSOA rank measures rank 1 = most deprived. This differs from the published average rank figures for higher level geographies.

The report is broken down into the following sections, each providing a different layer of insight into deprivation at a local level across the area:

Section One: Overall deprivation



Example Area compared with the North South, and England.

Section Two: Deprivation by domain



Deprivation in Example Area by IoD 2025 domain, sub-domains, and where available² their underlying indicators. The seven domains include:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation

Section Three: Changes in relative deprivation over time



Relative deprivation trends since the 2015 IoD in Example Area.

² Only a subset of the underlying indicators used in the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 are published. This report only presents figures for the indicators that are available for public use.

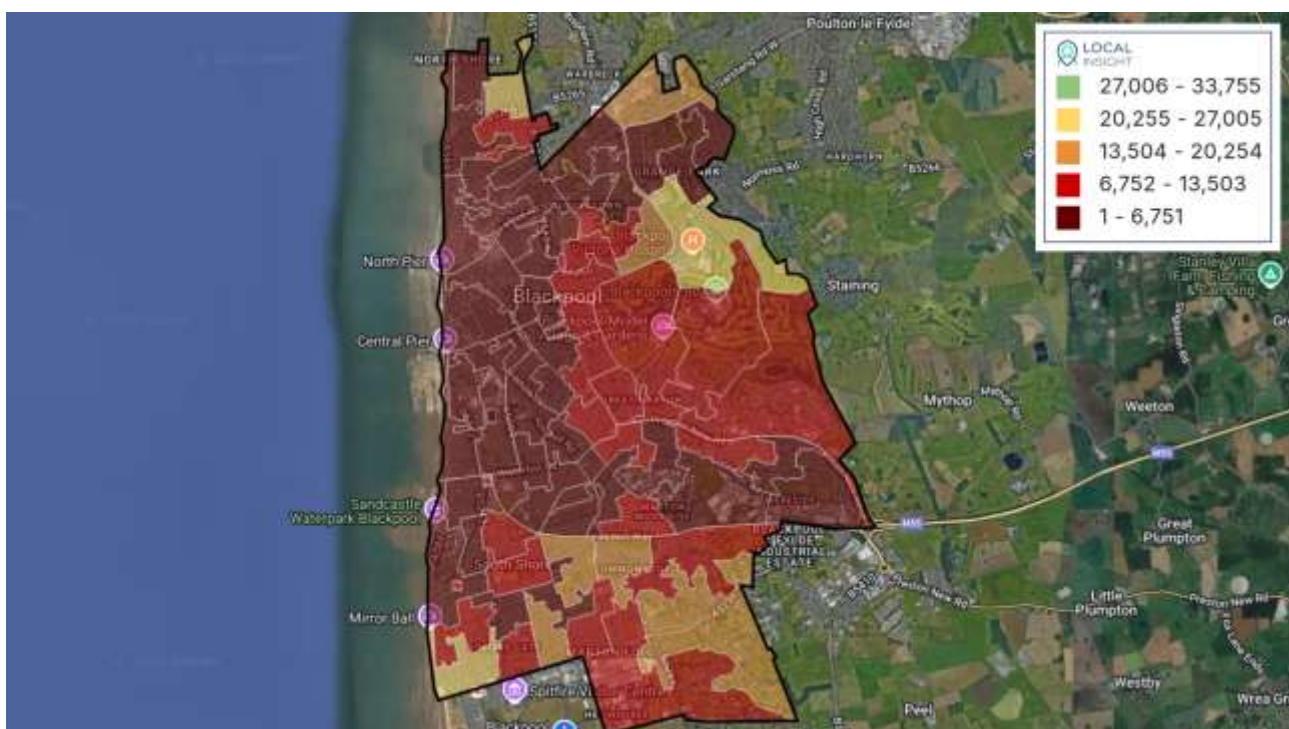
Section One: Overall deprivation in Example Area

In this section, we explore Example Area's overall deprivation followed by how the area compares with regional and national benchmarks using higher-level geography IMD summary measures such as; extent³, concentration⁴, average score and average rank⁵.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 mapped across Example Area

The map below shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area. Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles)⁶.

IMD Rank 2025 at LSOA level in Example Area



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 14.2% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 18.4% within the **least** deprived quintile.
- ⚡ The average IMD LSOA rank for Example Area is 17,225 out of 33,755.

³ The weighted proportion of the area's population living in LSOAs that are among the most deprived 30% nationally.

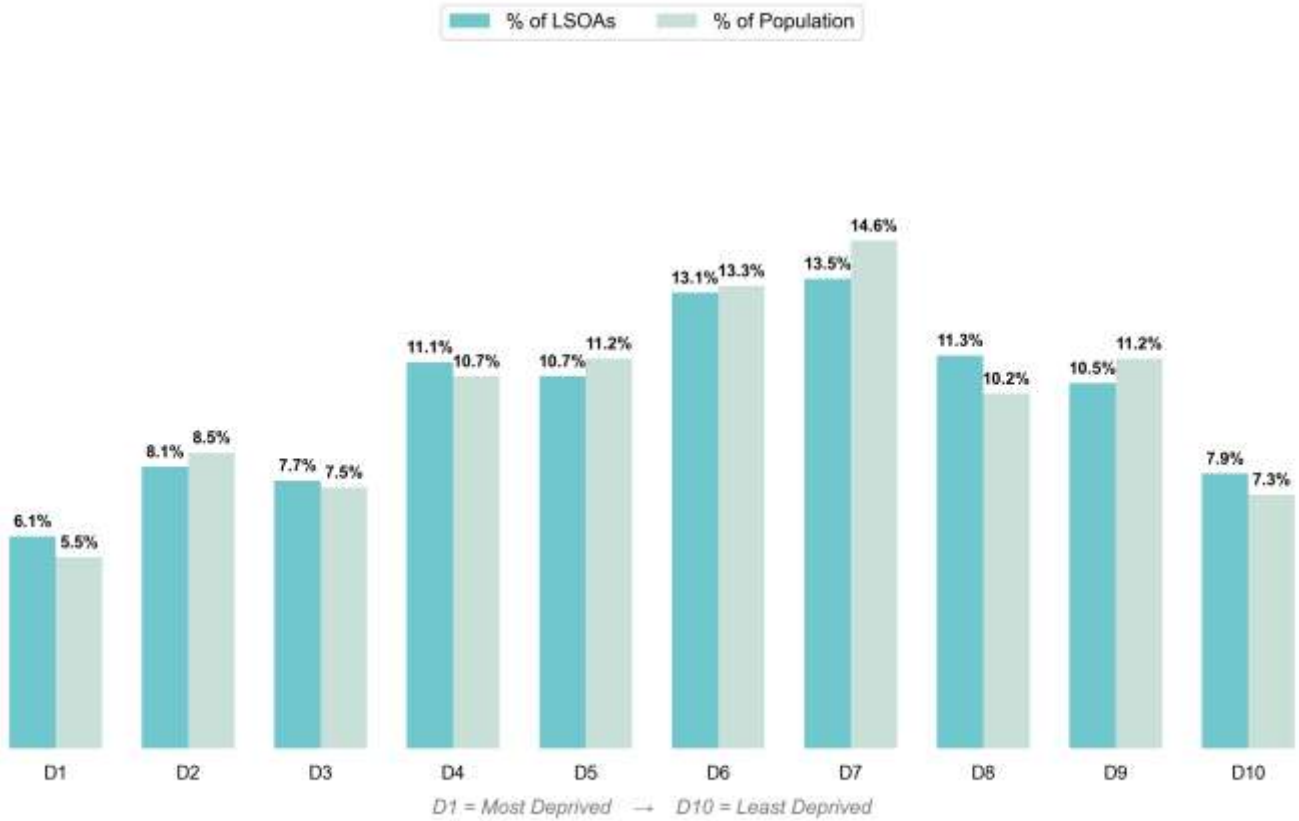
⁴ The population-weighted average of the ranks of the most deprived 10% of the area's population. A measure of how extreme the most deprived neighbourhoods are compared with others nationally.

⁵ The average IMD 2025 rank/score for all LSOAs in the area. Both are measures of the overall level of deprivation.

⁶ Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

The chart below shows the share of both LSOAs and the population in Example Area that fall within each deprivation decile, according to the IMD 2025⁷.

Proportions of Example Area LSOAs and population within IMD 2025 Deprivation Deciles



Quick Insights



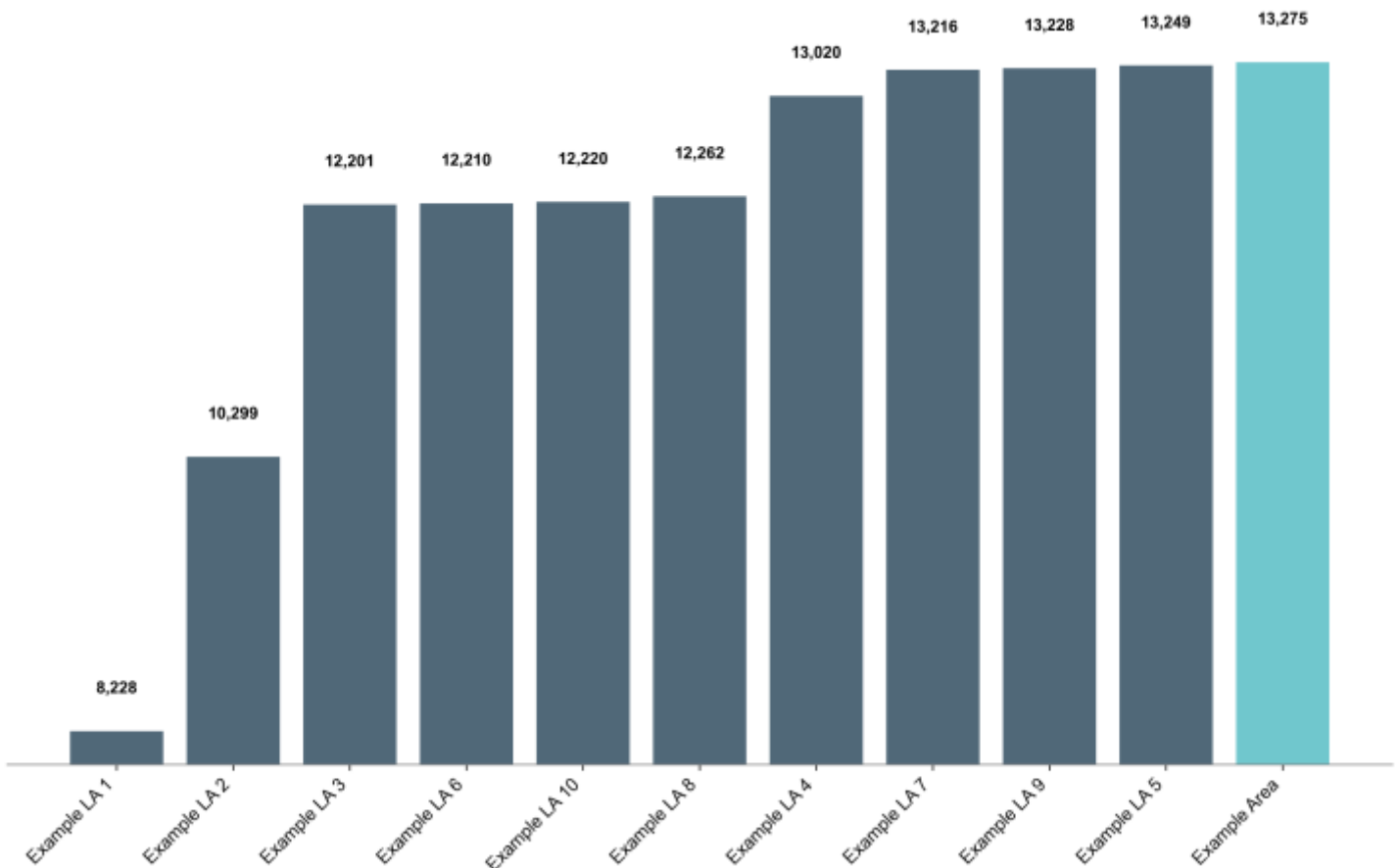
- ⚡ The majority of LSOAs in Example Area are in the four middle deciles (44.8%).
- ⚡ The majority of the population in Example Area are in the four middle deciles (41.3%).

⁷ Decile 1 is the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England and decile 10 is the least deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.

Example Area compared to regional and national averages

The chart below shows Example Area's Index of Multiple Deprivation average LSOA rank among the ten most deprived Local Authorities in the North South.

Average IMD 2025 LSOA Ranks by Local Authority (North South)



Quick Insights



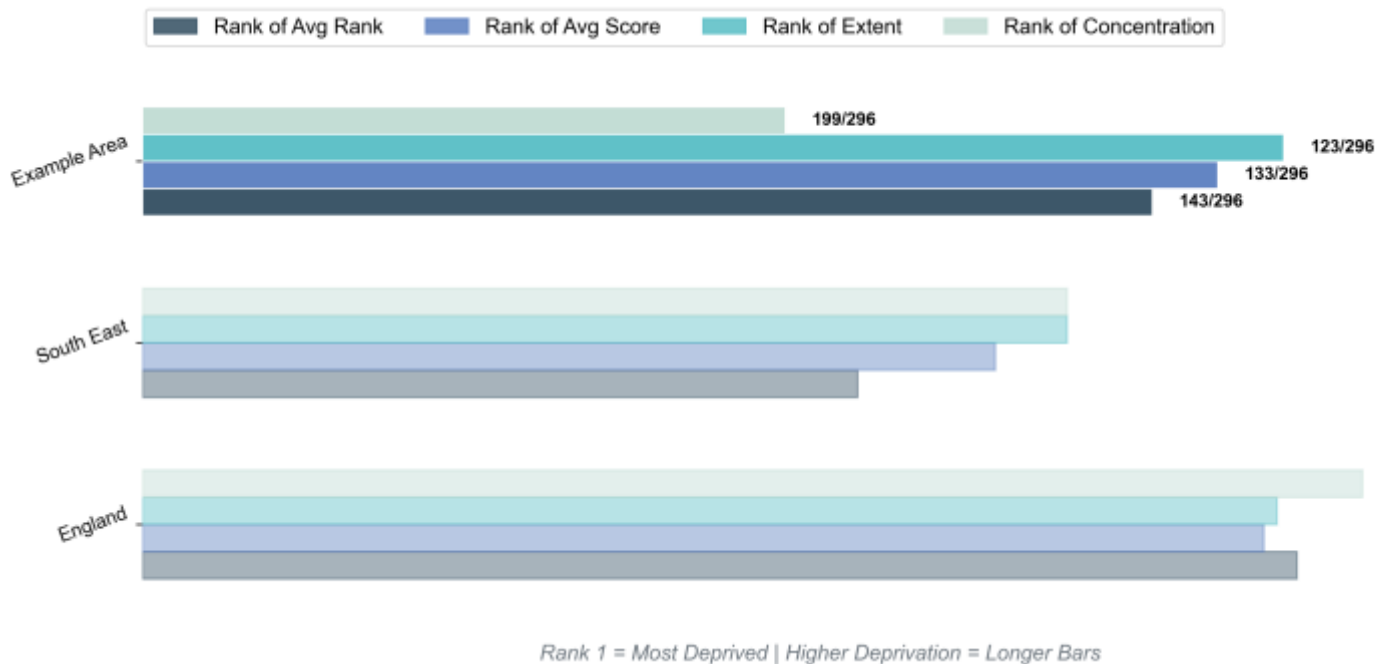
- ⚡ The average IMD 2025 LSOA rank for Example Area is 17,225 out of 33,755.
- ⚡ Based on its average IMD 2025 LSOA rank, Example Area is placed 16 of 64 Local Authorities in the North South⁸.
- ⚡ Nationally, Example Area is placed 163 of 296 Local Authorities in England.

⁸ To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

The chart below makes further comparisons with the ranks of all four summary measures for Example Area out of 296 Local Authorities, alongside the North South and England average Local Authority ranks⁹.

No single summary measure is “best.” Each highlights a different aspect of deprivation, so viewing them together gives a fuller picture.

IMD 2025 Summary Statistics Comparisons: Example Area



Quick Insights



- ⚡ On the IMD **average rank** measure, Example Area ranks 141 of 296 Local Authorities in England, which is among the median level of deprivation for Local Authorities (4th decile).
- ⚡ On the IMD **average score** measure, Example Area ranks 163 of 296 Local Authorities in England, which is among the median level of deprivation for Local Authorities (4th decile).
- ⚡ On the IMD **extent** measure, Example Area ranks 126 of 296 Local Authorities in England, which is among the median level of deprivation for Local Authorities (4th decile).
- ⚡ On the IMD **concentration** measure, Example Area ranks 96 of 296 Local Authorities in England, which is among the median level of deprivation for Local Authorities (4th decile).

⁹ To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

Section Two: Deprivation by domain in Example Area

In this section, we explore Example Area's deprivation through each IoD 2025 domain, sub-domains, and where available¹⁰ the underlying indicators.

IoD 2025 Example Area Domains Summary

The radar chart below shows the average LSOA rank¹¹ on each of the IoD 2025 domains for Example Area alongside regional and national benchmarks.

IoD 2025 Domain Ranks Summary



Quick Insights

- ⚡ Example Area's worst performing domain was the Living Environment Domain, with an average LSOA rank of 14,220.

¹⁰ Only a subset of the underlying indicators used in the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 are published. This report presents the indicators that are available for public use only.

¹¹ To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs in Example Area as well as mapping the decile distribution of each IoD 2025 domain for these LSOAs.

IMD 2025 Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD	Income Domain	Employment Domain	Education & Skills	Health & Disability	Crime Domain	Barriers Domain	Living Environment
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	9
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	6
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	6
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	4
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	9
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	5
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	7
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	8

1 = Most Deprived → 10 = Least Deprived

Quick Insights



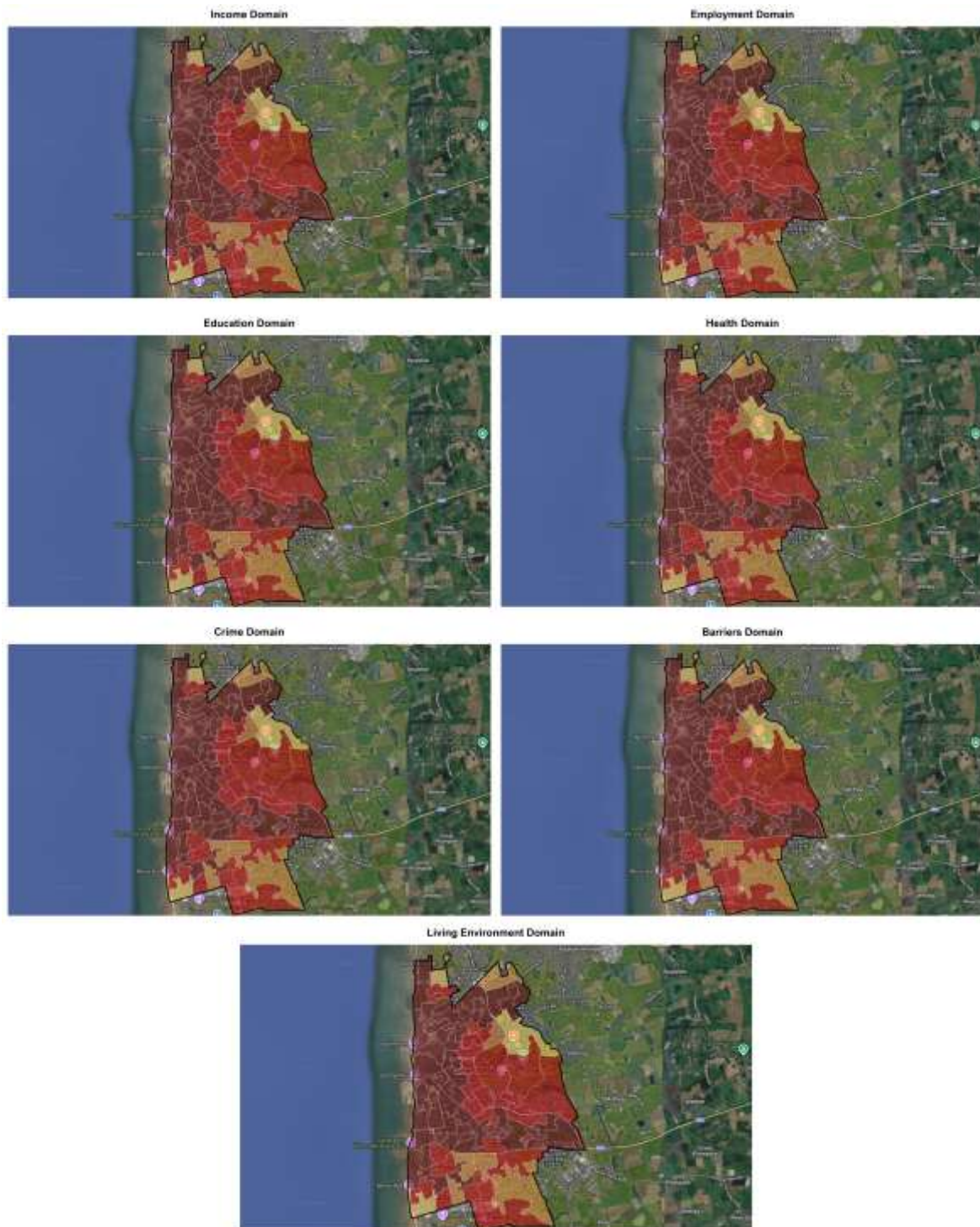
- ⚡ The most deprived LSOA in Example Area is Example Area 035H which sits within the Example Area 035 MSOA (E02000000).
- ⚡ 4 out of the 10 most deprived LSOAs are within the Example Area MSOA.

IoD 2025 Example Area Domains

Here we explore each IoD 2025 domain in more detail with a separate analysis of each, including the sub-domains and the underlying indicators.

The maps below give an overview of all 7 IoD domains¹².

IoD 2025 Domain Ranks at LSOA level Overview



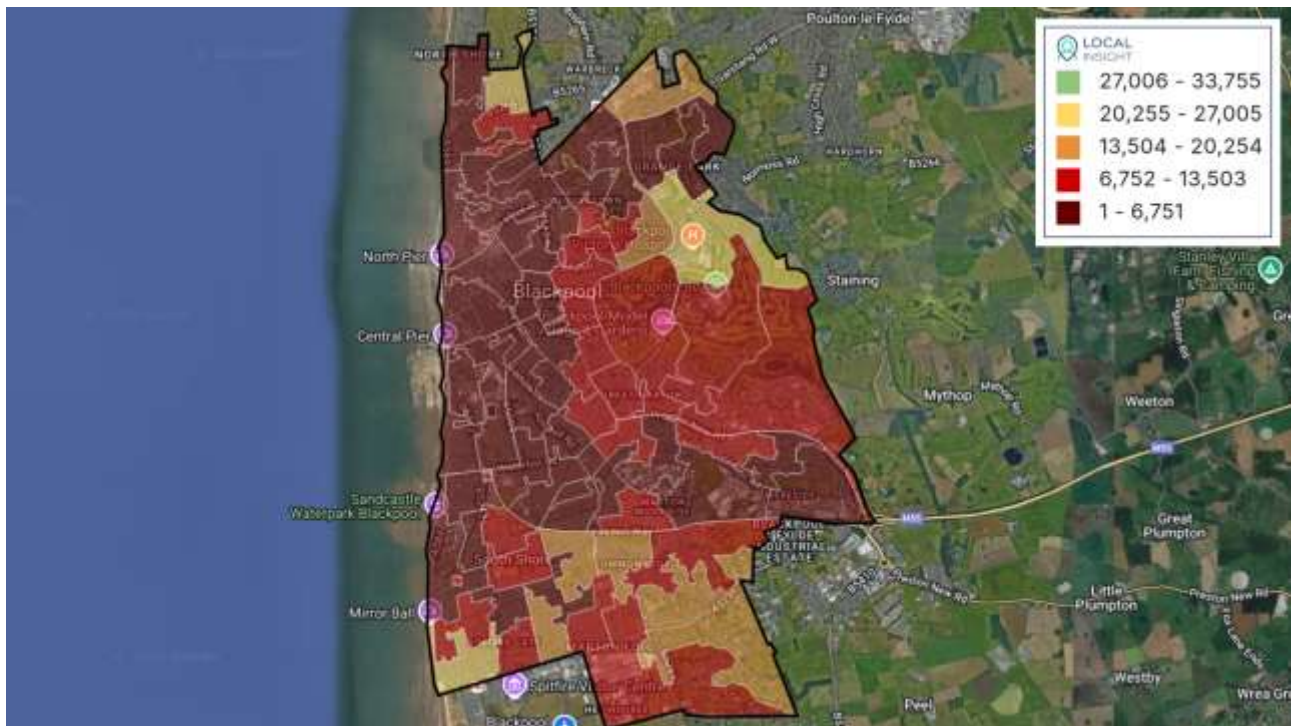
¹² The areas on each map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

Income Deprivation

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income and is arguably a proxy for people's experience of material deprivation due to having low income.

The map below shows this domain at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area¹³.

IoD 2025 Income Domain Ranks at LSOA level



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 12% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 12.6% within the **least** deprived quintile.
- ⚡ The LSOA in Example Area experiencing the highest deprivation on the Income Domain is Example Area 035H where 63.2% are experiencing deprivation related to low income, this equates to an estimated 973 people¹⁴.
- ⚡ Example Area has an average LSOA rank¹⁵ of 17,227 out of 33,755 on the Income Domain.

¹³ Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

¹⁴ Population figures are based on the 2022 ONS Small Area Mid-Year Estimates. These were the latest data available at the time the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 were produced.

¹⁵ To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Income Domain score.

Income Domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Income Rank	Income Score	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	67.59	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	64.79	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	62.50	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	56.31	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55.15	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	54.64	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	51.94	↓
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51.14	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	50.58	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	49.70	↓

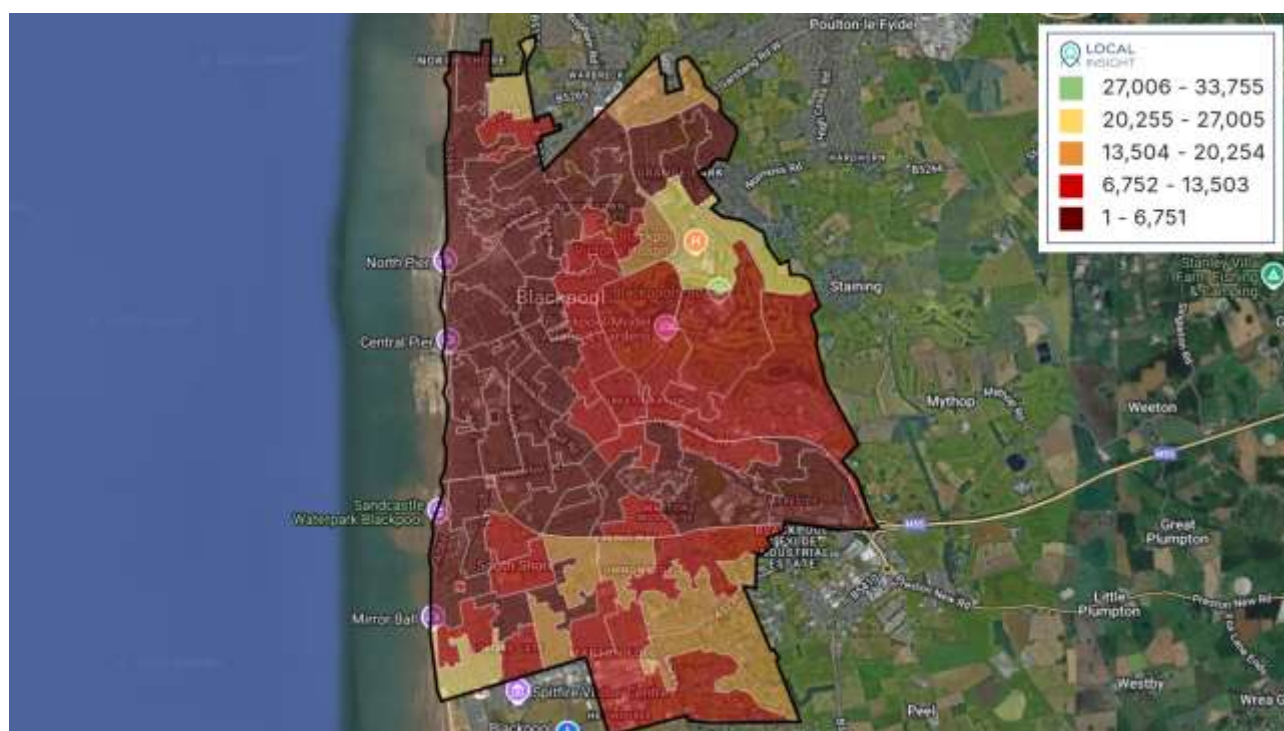
Higher Score = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 23.15

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is one of two supplementary indices created as subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. The IDACI is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.

The map below shows the IDACI at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area¹⁶.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) at LSOA level



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 14% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 15.6% within the **least** deprived quintile.
- ⚡ 35.9% of all children aged 0-15 are living in income deprived families in Example Area, this is above the national rate of 15.9%.
- ⚡ The LSOA in Example Area experiencing the highest deprivation on the IDACI is Example Area 035H, here 85.3% of all children aged 0-15 are living in income deprived families, this equates to an estimated 255 children¹⁷.

¹⁶ Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

¹⁷ Population figures are based on the 2022 ONS Small Area Mid-Year Estimates. These were the latest data available at the time the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 were produced.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI).

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	IDACI Rank	IDACI Score	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	67.59%	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	64.79%	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	62.50%	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	56.31%	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55.15%	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	54.64%	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	51.94%	↓
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51.14%	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	50.58%	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	49.70%	↓

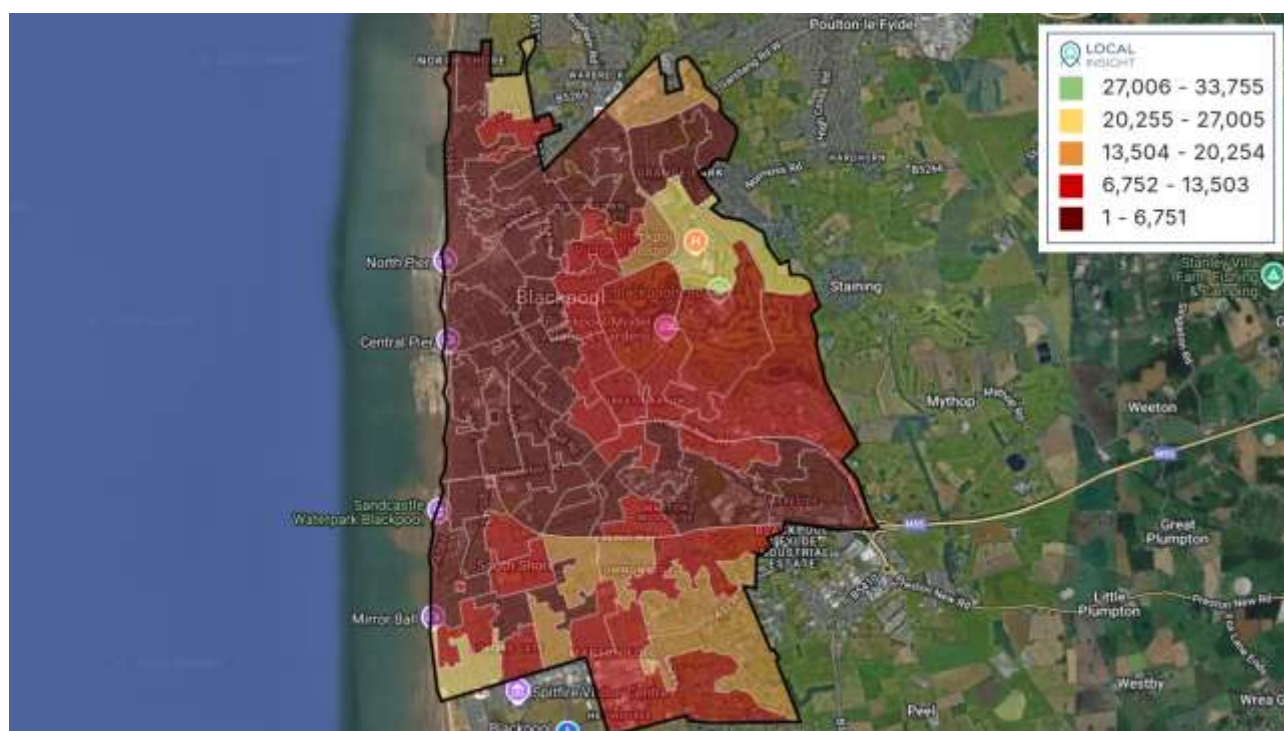
Higher Score = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 36.61%

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) is one of two supplementary indices created as subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. The IDAOPI is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

The map below shows the IDAOPI at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area¹⁸.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) at LSOA level



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 15% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 15.6% within the **least** deprived quintile.
- ⚡ 24.5% of all people aged 60+ are experiencing income deprivation in Example Area, this is above the national average of 15%.
- ⚡ The LSOA in Example Area experiencing the highest deprivation on the IDAOPI is Example Area 035H, here 75.5% of all people aged 60 or over are experiencing income deprivation, this equates to an estimated 253 people¹⁹.

¹⁸ Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

¹⁹ Population figures are based on the 2022 ONS Small Area Mid-Year Estimates. These were the latest data available at the time the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 were produced.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDAOPi).

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi) Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	IDAOPi Rank	IDAOPi Score	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	67.59%	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	64.79%	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	62.50%	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	56.31%	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55.15%	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	54.64%	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	51.94%	↓
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51.14%	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	50.58%	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	49.70%	↓

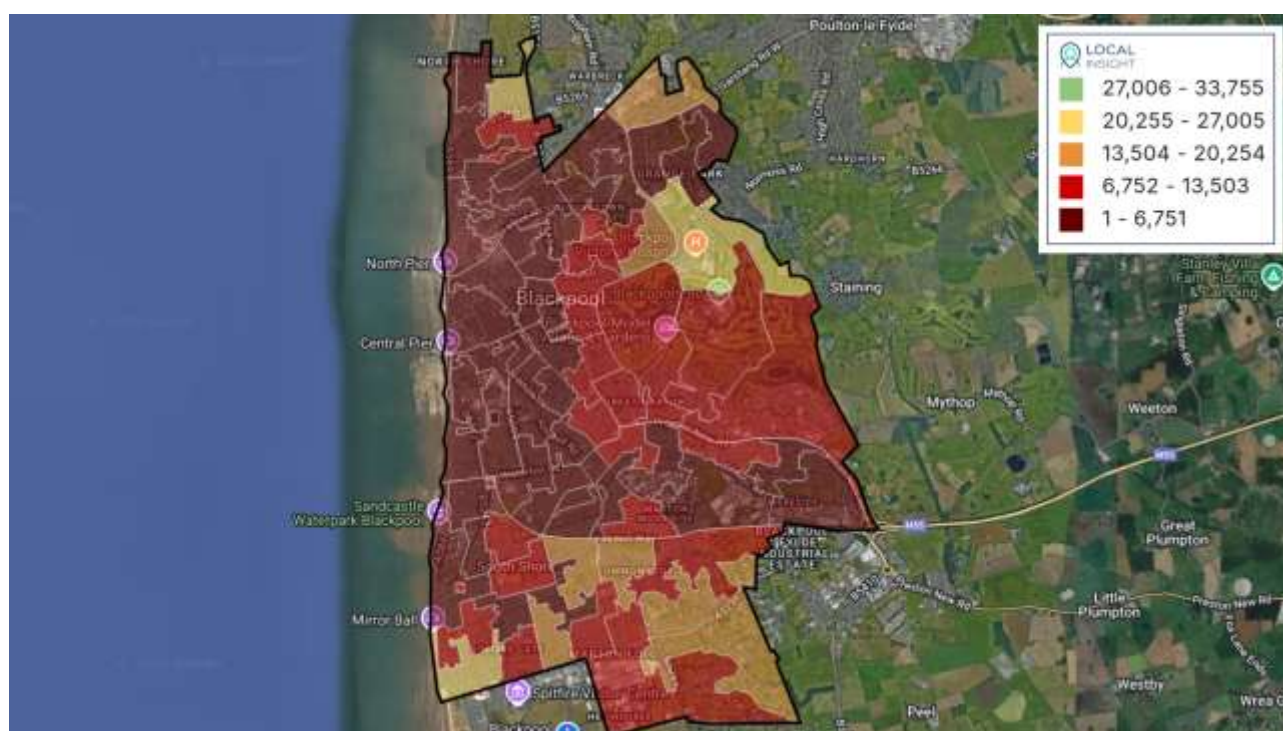
Higher Score = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16.74%

Employment Deprivation

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

The map below shows this domain at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area²⁰.

IoD 2025 Employment Domain Rank at LSOA level



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 12% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 17.1% within the **least** deprived quintile.
- ⚡ The LSOA in Example Area experiencing the highest deprivation on the Employment Domain is Example Area 035H, here 42.1% are being involuntarily excluded from the labour market, this equates to an estimated 415 working age people²¹.
- ⚡ Example Area has an average LSOA rank²² of 16,111 out of 33,755 on the Employment Domain.

20 Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

21 Population figures are based on the 2022 ONS Small Area Mid-Year Estimates. These were the latest data available at the time the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 were produced.

22 To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Employment Domain.

Employment Domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Employment Rank	Employment Score	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	67.59	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	64.79	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	62.50	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	56.31	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55.15	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	54.64	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	51.94	↓
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51.14	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	50.58	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	49.70	↓

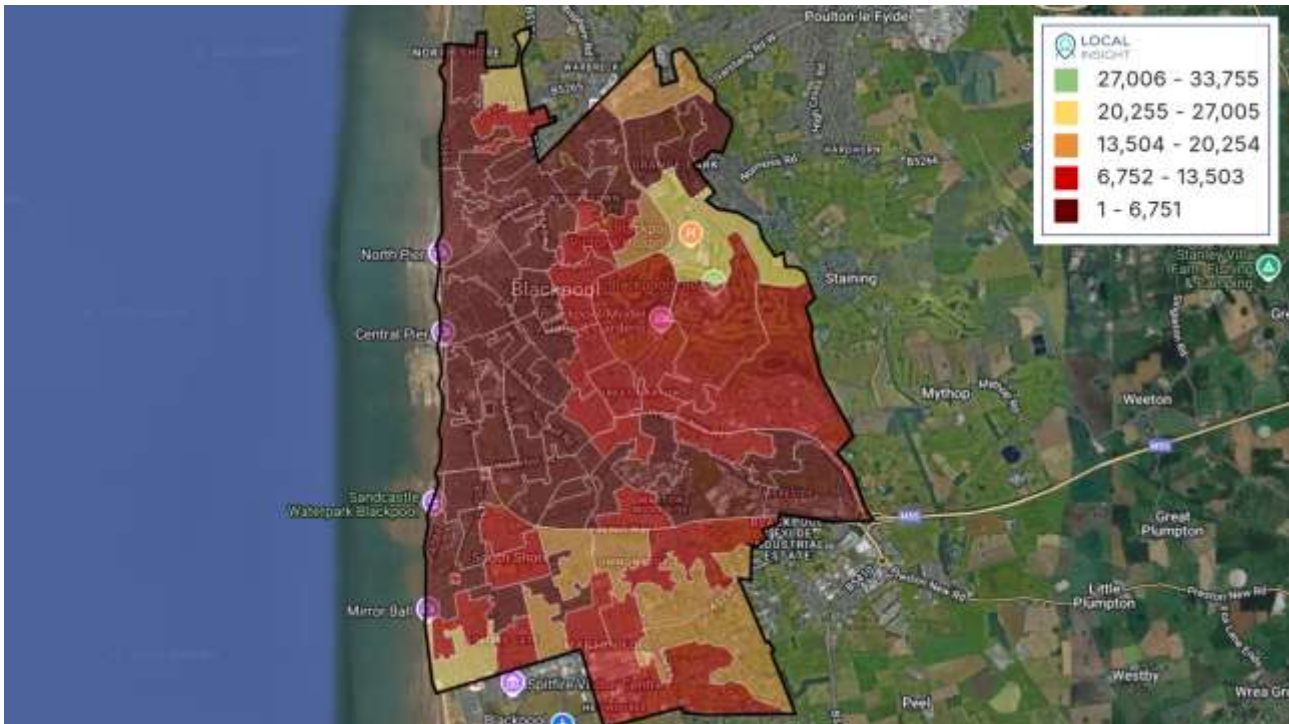
Higher Score = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 13.38

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The constituent indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'Children and Young People' and 'Adult Skills'.

The map below shows this domain at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area²³.

IoD 2025 Education, Skills and Training Domain Rank at LSOA level



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 15% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 15.6% within the **least** deprived quintile.
- ⚡ The LSOA in Example Area experiencing the highest deprivation on the Education, Skills and Training Domain is Example Area 009G with a rank of 32 out of 33,755.
- ⚡ Example Area has an average LSOA rank²⁴ of 19,558 on the Education, Skills and Training Domain.

²³ Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.
²⁴ To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Education, Skills and Training Domain.

Education, Skills and Training Domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Education Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,783

Children and Young People sub-domain

The Children and Young People sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures. This is the “flow” of educational disadvantage.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Children and Young People sub-domain.

Children and Young People sub-domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Children and Young People Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,844

The table below provides a summary of the underlying indicators used to construct the Children and Young People sub-domain where available for publication.

Children and Young People sub-domain Underlying Indicators

Indicator	Example Area	North South	England	vs National Domain Benchmark
Entry to Higher Education	0.67%	0.88%	0.63%	↑

↑ = Better Outcomes ↓ = Worse Outcomes

Indicator Description

- The **Entry to Higher Education** indicator was collected from the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) and captures the proportion of young people aged under 21 not entering Higher Education.

Adult Skills sub-domain

The Adult Skills sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working-age adult population. This is the “stock” of educational disadvantage.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Adult Skills sub-domain.

Adult Skills sub-domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Adult Skills Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,780

The table below provides a summary of the underlying indicators used to construct the Adult Skills sub-domain where available for publication.

Adult Skills sub-domain Underlying Indicators

Indicator	Example Area	North South	England	vs National Domain Benchmark
Adult Skills: Low or No Qualifications / Poor English Proficiency	0.18%	0.21%	0.29%	↓

↑ = Better Outcomes ↓ = Worse Outcomes

Indicator Description

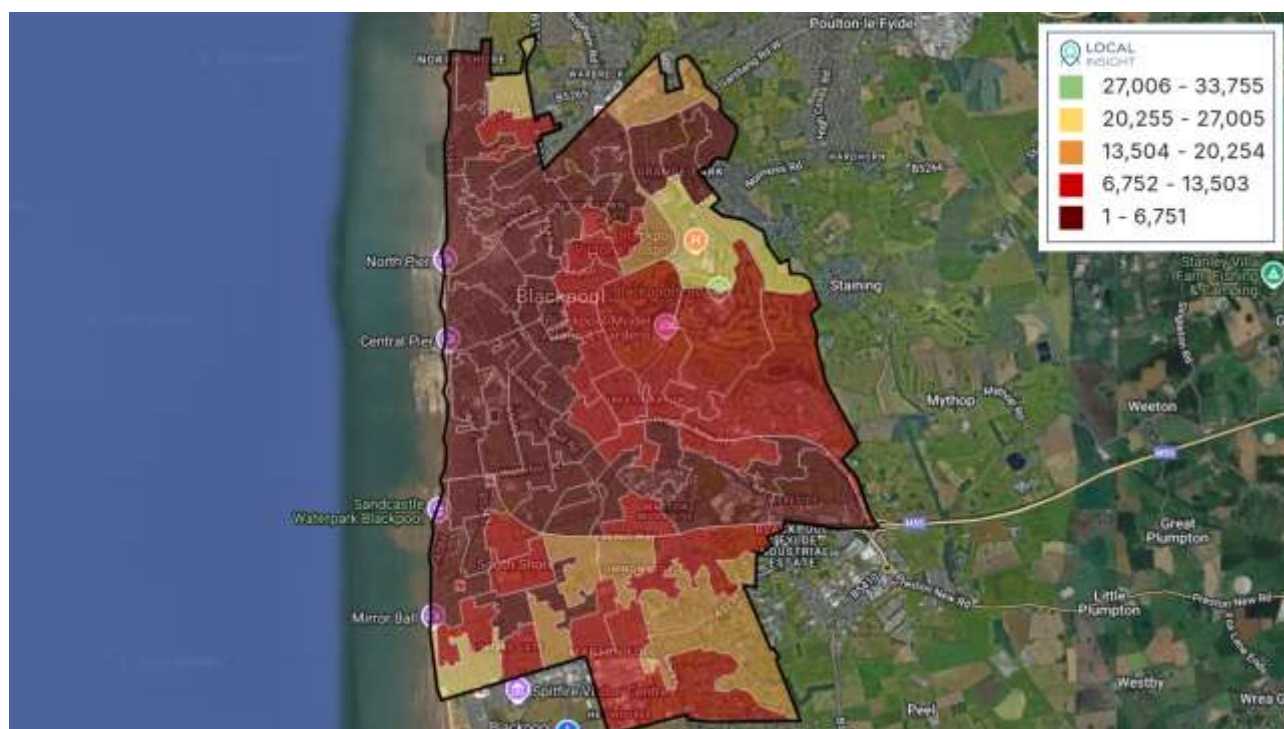
- The **Adult Skills** indicator is a non-overlapping count of two indicators: The proportion of adults aged 25 to 66 with no or low qualifications, or, who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well.

Health Deprivation and Disability

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health.

The map below shows this domain at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area²⁵.

IoD 2025 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank at LSOA level



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 14% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 14.6% within the **least** deprived quintile.
- ⚡ The LSOA in Example Area experiencing the highest deprivation on the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain is Example Area 099Z with a rank of 242 out of 33,755.
- ⚡ Example Area has an average LSOA rank²⁶ of 16,407 on the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain.

²⁵ Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

²⁶ To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Health Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,971

The table below provides a summary of the underlying indicators used to construct the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain where available for publication.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Underlying Indicators

Indicator	Example Area	North South	England	vs National Domain Benchmark
Acute Morbidity	93.33	93.03	100.33	↓
Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio	113.32	93.83	111.13	↑
Mental Health Score	0.23	-0.1	-0.02	↑
Years of Potential Life Lost	63.22	40.04	52.55	↑

↑ = Better Outcomes ↓ = Worse Outcomes

Indicator Descriptions *(continues on next page)*



- **Acute Morbidity** reflects the rate of hospital admissions that begin as emergencies and last more than one calendar day, adjusted for age and sex.
- The **Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio** measures the prevalence of people receiving a range of health-related benefits—including Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Attendance Allowance (AA), Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit, Reduced Earnings Allowance, Retirement Allowance, Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Personal Independence Payment (PIP), and Universal Credit (UC) Health Caseload—standardized by age and sex.

Indicator Descriptions *(continued)*



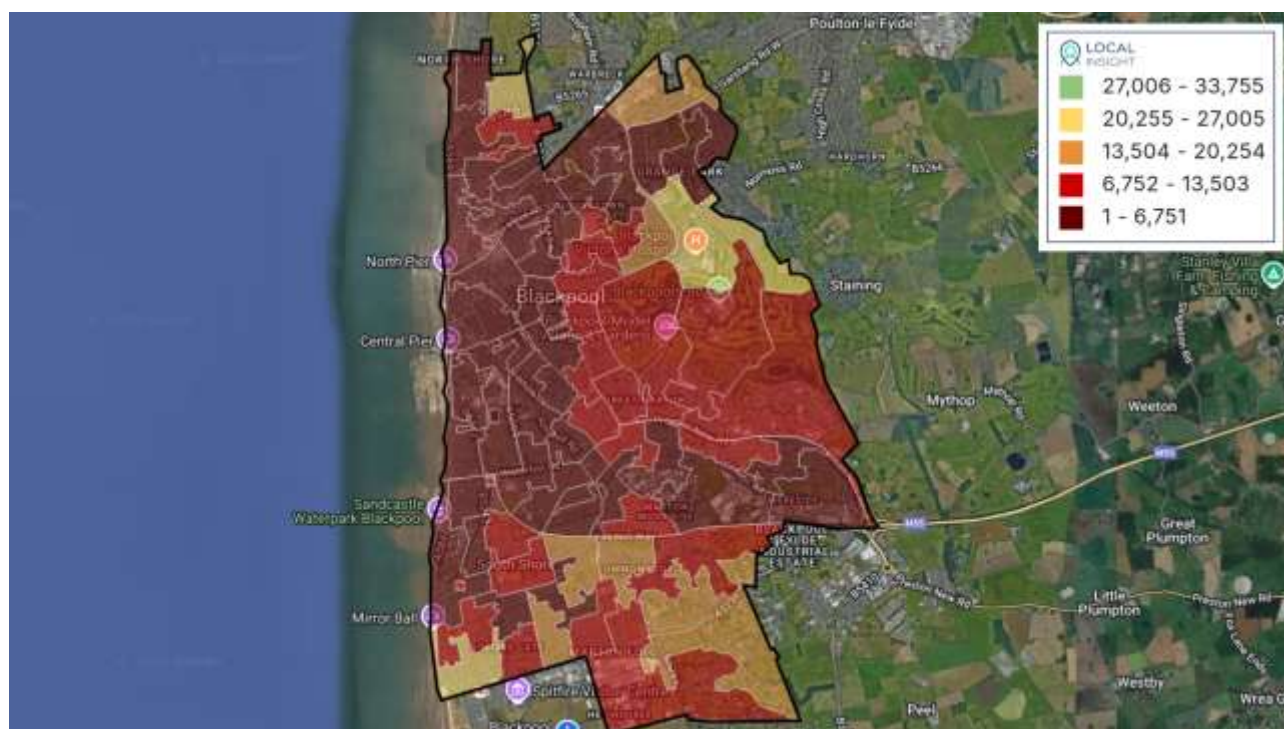
- The **Mental Health Score** combines multiple measures, including suicide mortality rates, hospital admissions, the prevalence of mood and anxiety disorders among adults, and the proportion of health-related benefit claimants.
- **Years of Potential Life Lost** captures premature mortality, defined as death before age 75 from any cause, presented as an age- and sex-standardized rate.

Crime

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

The map below shows this domain at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area²⁷.

IoD 2025 Crime Domain Rank at LSOA level



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 14% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 14.6% within the **least** deprived quintile.
- ⚡ The LSOA in Example Area experiencing the highest deprivation on the Crime Domain is Example Area 099Z with a rank of 234 out of 33,755.
- ⚡ Example Area has an average LSOA rank²⁸ of 16,442 on the Crime Domain.

²⁷ Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

²⁸ To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Crime Domain.

Crime Domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Crime Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

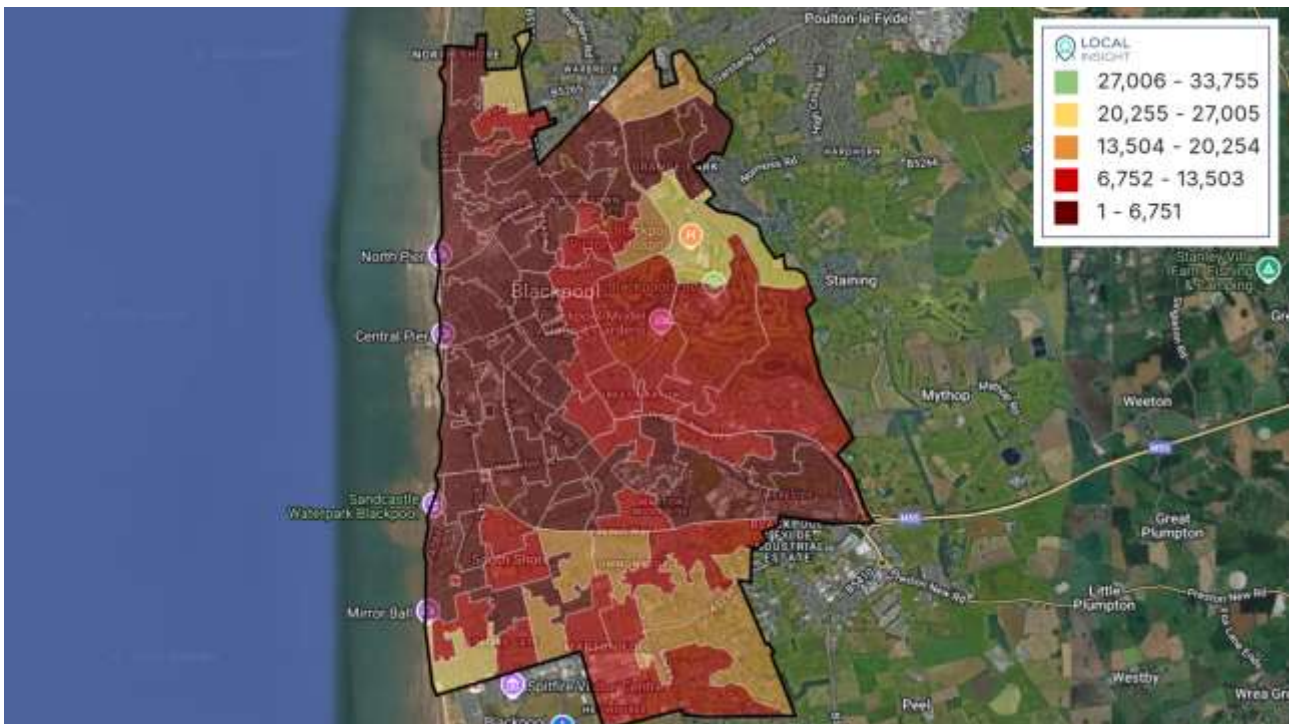
Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,709

Barriers to Housing and Services

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The constituent indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'Geographical Barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services and amenities, and 'Wider Barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

The map below shows this domain at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area²⁹.

IoD 2025 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain Rank at LSOA level



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 16% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 16.6% within the **least** deprived quintile on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain.
- ⚡ The LSOA in Example Area experiencing the highest deprivation on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain is Example Area 099Z with a rank of 2,666 out of 33,755.
- ⚡ Example Area has an average LSOA rank³⁰ of 16,203 on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain.

²⁹ Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

³⁰ To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Barriers Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,498

Geographical Barriers sub-domain

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Geographical Barriers sub-domain.

Geographical Barriers sub-domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Geographical Barriers Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 17,061

Wider Barriers sub-domain

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Wider Barriers sub-domain.

Wider Barriers sub-domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Wider Barriers Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,516

The table below provides a summary of the underlying indicators used to construct the Wider Barriers sub-domain where available for publication.

Wider Barriers sub-domain Underlying Indicators

Indicator	Example Area	North South	England	vs National Domain Benchmark
Housing Affordability: Owner-Occupation	0.63	0.66	0.67	↓
Housing Affordability: Private Rent	0.63	0.65	0.64	↓
Broadband Speed	-0.61	-0.06	-0.06	↑
Core Homelessness	1.66	1.16	1.61	↑
Statutory Homelessness	2.6	2.66	3.26	↓
Patient to GP Ratio	2,165.68	2,661.7	2,669.8	↓
Household Overcrowding: Insufficient Rooms	0.12%	0.06%	0.07%	↑
Household Overcrowding: Insufficient Bedrooms	0.05%	0.04%	0.05%	=

↑ = Better Outcomes ↓ = Worse Outcomes

Indicator Descriptions *(continued from previous page)*



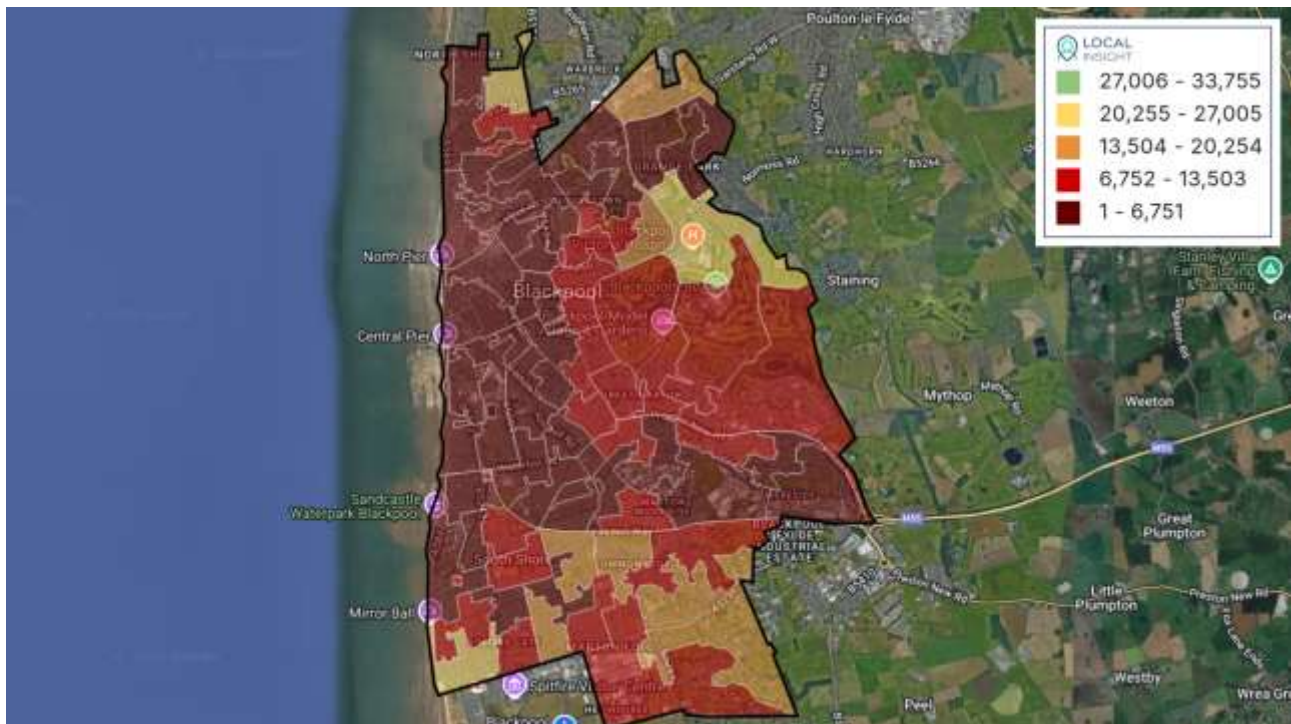
- **Housing affordability** captures the extent to which households are unable to afford entry into either owner-occupation or the private rental market, based on two underlying indicators.
- **Household overcrowding** measures the proportion of households within each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) that lack sufficient living space for their occupants' needs.
- **Statutory homelessness** is assessed at Local Authority District level and reflects the rate of households formally accepted for housing assistance under statutory homelessness provisions.
- **Core homelessness** represents the number of households experiencing the most severe and immediate forms of housing deprivation, such as rough sleeping or living in unsuitable temporary accommodation.
- The **Broadband speed** indicator is a standardised score derived from the average upload and download line speeds (in Mbit/s) for connections within the area.
- **Patient-to-GP ratio** expresses the number of registered patients relative to the number of full-time equivalent general practitioners (GPs) serving the area.

Living Environment Deprivation

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The constituent indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'Indoors' sub-domain measures the quality of housing and access to garden space; while the 'Outdoors' sub-domain contains measures of air quality, noise pollution and road traffic accidents.

The map below shows this domain at Lower-layer Super Output Area level across Example Area³¹.

IoD 2025 Living Environment Domain Rank at LSOA level



Quick Insights

- ⚡ In Example Area, 16% of LSOAs are within the **most** deprived quintile, and 16.6% within the **least** deprived quintile on the Living Environment Domain.
- ⚡ The LSOA in Example Area experiencing the highest deprivation on the Living Environment Domain is Example Area 009G with a rank of 1,066 out of 33,755.
- ⚡ Example Area has an average LSOA rank³² of 14,630 on the Living Environment Domain.

³¹ Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

³² To maintain consistency with the LSOA-level convention Rank 1 = most deprived.

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Living Environment Domain.

Living Environment Domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Living Environment Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	5,114	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,748

Indoors Living Environment sub-domain

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Indoors Living Environment sub-domain.

Indoors Living Environment sub-domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Indoors Environment Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,873

The table below provides a summary of the underlying indicators used to construct the Indoors Living Environment sub-domain where available for publication.

Indoors Living Environment sub-domain Underlying Indicators

Indicator	Example Area	North South	England	vs National Domain Benchmark
Housing in Poor Condition	0.13	0.12	0.16	↓
Housing Energy Performance Score	44.47	44.04	44.46	↓

↑ = Better Outcomes ↓ = Worse Outcomes

Indicator Descriptions

- **Housing in poor condition** measures the proportion of social and private sector homes that fail to meet three key components of the Decent Homes Standard.
- **Housing energy performance score** reflects overall housing quality, based on Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data compiled by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).

Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain

The table below lists the ten most deprived LSOAs according to the IoD 2025 Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain.

Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain Ten Most Deprived LSOAs in Example Area

LSOA Name (ONS Code)	Parent MSOA (ONS Code)	Overall IMD Rank	Outdoors Environment Rank	vs National Domain Benchmark
ExampleArea008 (L008)	ExampleMSOA006 (M006)	1,286	51	↓
ExampleArea005 (L005)	ExampleMSOA003 (M003)	1,603	55	↓
ExampleArea010 (L010)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	1,592	397	↓
ExampleArea001 (L001)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	303	5,058	↓
ExampleArea002 (L002)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	338	5,058	↓
ExampleArea003 (L003)	ExampleMSOA001 (M001)	524	5,058	↓
ExampleArea004 (L004)	ExampleMSOA002 (M002)	1,399	5,058	↓
ExampleArea006 (L006)	ExampleMSOA004 (M004)	1,674	5,058	↓
ExampleArea007 (L007)	ExampleMSOA005 (M005)	3,136	5,058	↓
ExampleArea009 (L009)	ExampleMSOA007 (M007)	3,407	5,058	↓

Lower Rank = More Deprived | National Benchmark: 16,590

The table below provides a summary of the underlying indicators used to construct the Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain where available for publication.

Outdoors Living Environment sub-domain Underlying Indicators

Indicator	Example Area	North South	England	vs National Domain Benchmark
Sulphur Dioxide Emissions	0.04	0.04	0.02	↑
Nitrogen Dioxide Emissions	1.02	0.59	1.01	↑
Benzene Emissions	0.05	0.05	0.06	↓
Particulate Matter Emissions	1.22	1.22	1.29	↓
Air Quality Index	2.29	2.24	2.22	↑

↑ = Better Outcomes ↓ = Worse Outcomes

Indicator Descriptions



- **Air quality** is assessed using emissions data for the four key pollutants, this provides an overall measure of environmental air quality in the area.

Section Three: Changes in relative deprivation over time in Example Area

The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) measure relative deprivation at a small-area level and are not intended for time-series comparisons.

However, the broadly consistent methodology between the 2025 and earlier versions allows some comparison of rankings at specific points in time.

Changes in IMD ranks since 2015 in Example Area

The three maps below give an overview of how LSOAs in Example Area has ranked on the IMD over time³³.

IMD Ranks at LSOA level in Example Area (2015 - 2025)



Quick Insights

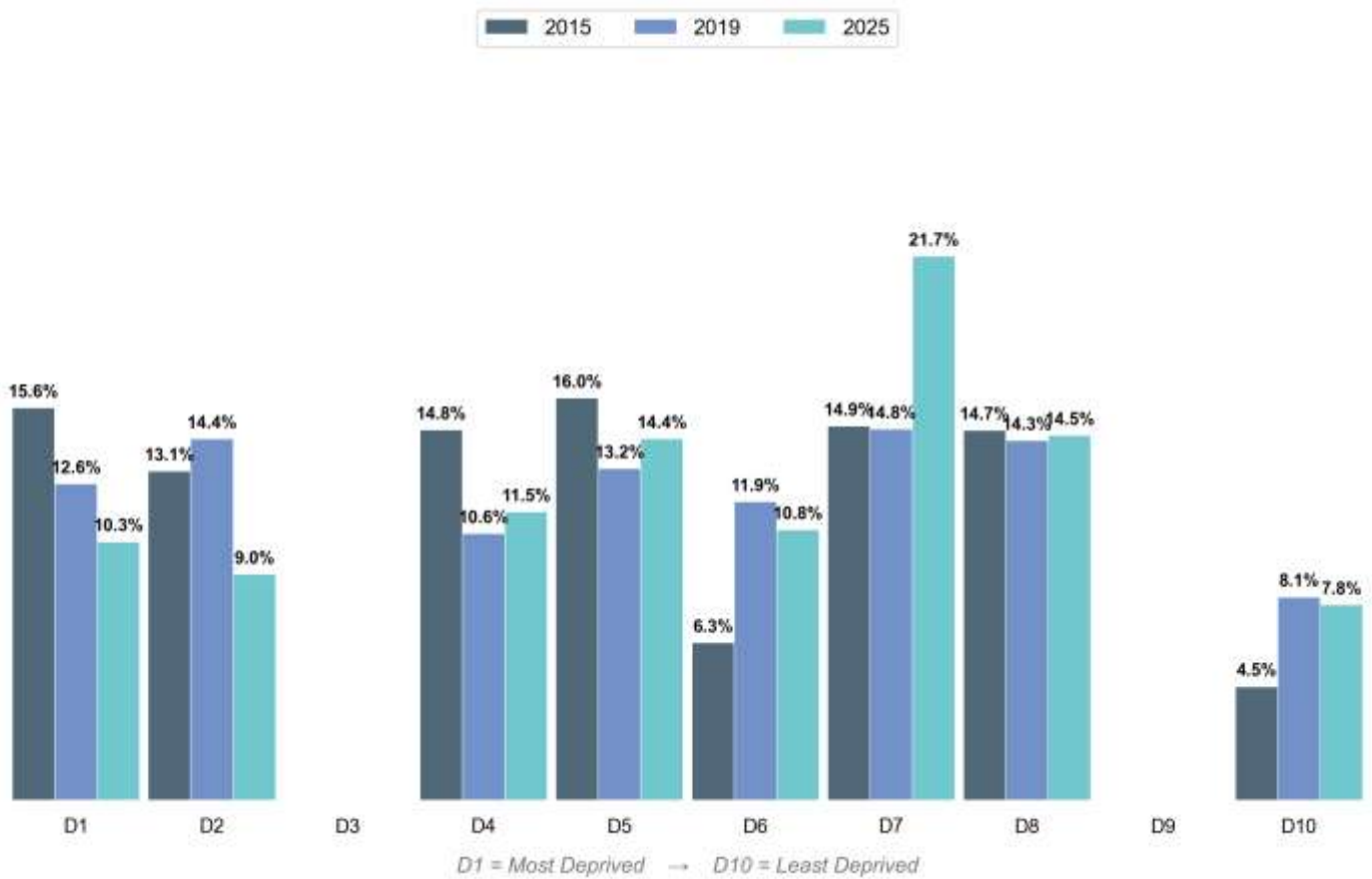


- ⚡ Since 2015, the proportion of LSOAs in Example Area ranked among the least deprived 20% in England has risen from 6.7% to 16.7%, while the share ranked among the most deprived 20% has fallen from 26.2% to 16.6%.

³³ While relative ranks can be compared between one iteration and another, this should be considered in the context of changes in method and geography between different versions of the Indices. Areas on the map have been ranked and divided into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Areas shaded dark red are the most deprived 20 per cent of Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England, while areas shaded green are the least deprived 20 per cent.

The chart below shows how the proportion of Example Area's population in each IMD decile has changed between 2015 and 2025.

Proportion of Example Area's population by IMD decile (2015 - 2025)



Quick Insights



- ⚡ Since 2015, the proportion of Example Area's population living in the most deprived deciles has decreased by 3.6 percentage points

Persistent Deprivation

Across England, some areas experience persistent deprivation, consistently ranking³⁴ among the most deprived 10% on the Index of Multiple Deprivation since 2015.

8 LSOAs have consistently ranked within the most deprived 10% across all IMD releases since 2015, including, but not limited to, areas such as Example Area 000B (E01000000), and Example Area 000X (E01010000), indicating a significant number of areas with persistent deprivation that may require targeted intervention.

³⁴ For the purposes of this comparison where 2021 LSOAs are either a merging or split of 2011 LSOAs it is considered persistent if any 2011 LSOA that existed within the 2021 boundary was ranking among the most deprived 10%.

Further reading

Local Insight: Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2025

Local Insight is the place-based data insight platform from OCSI. We've set-up an interactive and free-to-use version of Local Insight platform for exploration of IoD 2025 data.

Visit the Local Insight IoD 2025 Explorer: imd.localinsight.org

IoD 2025 Technical Report

Describes the concepts, methods and quality assurance processes behind the indices.

Read the IoD 2025 Technical Report:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025-technical-report

IoD 2025 Research Report

Presents findings and detailed guidance on how to use and interpret the 2025 datasets.

Read the IoD 2025 Research Report:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025-research-report

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