

DEPRIVATION IN
CROYDON

IMD 2025 HEADLINES

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Index of Multiple Deprivation – IMD 2025

Executive Summary

- The IMD 2025 indicates that Croydon is slightly more deprived overall relative to the results in IMD 2019.
- There has been a noticeable increase in the proportion of children (0 to 15 years) and older people (60 years or over) who have experienced income deprivation since IMD 2019.
- The crime deprivation domain has improved slightly in Croydon with only 5.24% (IMD 2025) of the neighbourhoods being in the top 10% most deprived in the country compared to 5.5% under the IMD 2019.
- Croydon's deprivation ranking has improved in four of the seven deprivation domains since the previous IMD 2019.
- More neighbourhoods in Croydon are now in the top 10 % most deprived in the deprivation domains of Income, Employment and Health deprivation & Disability. This is significant because the income and employment deprivation domains carry high weightings.
- Since the last IMD in 2019, Croydon has substantially fewer deprived LSOAs under the Barriers to Housing and Services deprivation domain.

Croydon is a lower-tier local authority

- Based on the Rank of Average Rank measure, Croydon has become slightly less deprived compared to other London boroughs moving down from 17th rank to 18th rank out of 33 London boroughs.
- Based on the Rank of Average Score measure, Croydon has become less deprived compared to other London boroughs moving up from 15th most deprived rank to 18th out of 33 London boroughs.
- Based on the Extent of deprivation measure, Croydon has become more deprived compared to other London boroughs moving up from 14th most deprived rank to 12th out of 33 London boroughs.
- Based on the Local concentration measure, Croydon has become slightly more deprived compared to other London boroughs moving up from 9th most deprived rank to 8th out of 33 London boroughs.

Key Insights for Croydon

In terms of overall deprivation, Croydon has become slightly more deprived overall since IMD 2019, with a small decline in its London ranking (17th → 18th).

There has been a clear worsening in both income and employment deprivation, with more neighbourhoods now among the most deprived nationally.

Under the Employment domain, the number of LSOAs in the top 10% LSOAs in the country has increased from 2 to 15.

Under the Income domain, the number of LSOAs in the top 10% of LSOAs in the country has increased from 13 to 19.

There has been a significant increase in income deprivation among vulnerable age groups: Children: 39.9% (from 18.5%) and older people: 24.7% (from 15.6%).

There are also substantial increases in the number of most deprived neighbourhoods for both these vulnerable groups.

More deprivation is still being concentrated in the north and east of the Borough so the challenge remains to prevent the decline from deepening inequalities between areas.

The Barriers to Housing and Services domain shows major improvement, with a sharp fall in highly deprived areas, but should be interpreted cautiously—changes may reflect methodology or wider system factors, rather than lived experience.

Crime is showing a slight reduction in most deprived areas since the IMD 2019 data, but there remain persistent clusters of high crime in specific wards which still requires targeted, place-based responses.

The Health deprivation ranking has worsened relative to London and should be monitored whereas Education remains relatively stable.

Overall Takeaway

Croydon's deprivation profile is becoming more economically driven, more concentrated geographically, and more acute for children and older people—despite improvements in housing and crime.

Deprivation is increasingly affecting those most dependent on support systems, creating long-term demand pressures for social and other services.

Introduction

The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provide a set of relative measures of deprivation based on a number of performance indicators split across 7 deprivation domains. The 7 domains are: Income; Employment; Education, Skills and Training; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing & Services; Living Environment.

Overall deprivation is calculated from the results from all of the 7 IMD deprivation domains. There were 37 performance indicators for the IMD 2019. This number has increased to 55 for IMD 2025. (See Appendix 1 for details).

Each of the 7 domains is given a “weight” based on what academics have deemed to be the most appropriate for each. Across the 7 domains the total “weight” is equal to 100%.

Additionally, there are two supplementary indices under the Income Deprivation Domain: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

Datasets

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provide measures of a range of deprivation by neighbourhood or Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) in England. The scores for each LSOA or neighbourhood are ranked in terms of deprivation under each of the 7 deprivation domains. These are compared at LSOA, borough, lower tier district and national level. Ward level is not provided so the local authorities need to produce analysis at this level themselves by aggregating LSOAs to each ward.

Limitations

- IMD is a ranking system only – ordering LSOAs by deprivation scores.
- It is based on datasets which may still be a few years out of date. (See Appendix 2).
- It shows deprivation of one area relative to another and over another IMD period.
- It can indicate that an area has become more deprived but not by how much.
- It cannot tell us reasons why an area may have become more deprived.

Deprivation measurements

For IMD 2025, all the scores for each of the 33,755 LSOAs in England are averaged after a population weighting is applied. This calculation is done for each of the deprivation domains and IDACI and IDAOPI to come up with resultant scores for each LSOA in the country. These scores are then ranked, where the rank of 1 is most deprived in the country and given the highest score and the rank of 33,755 is least deprived in the country and is given the lowest deprivation score.

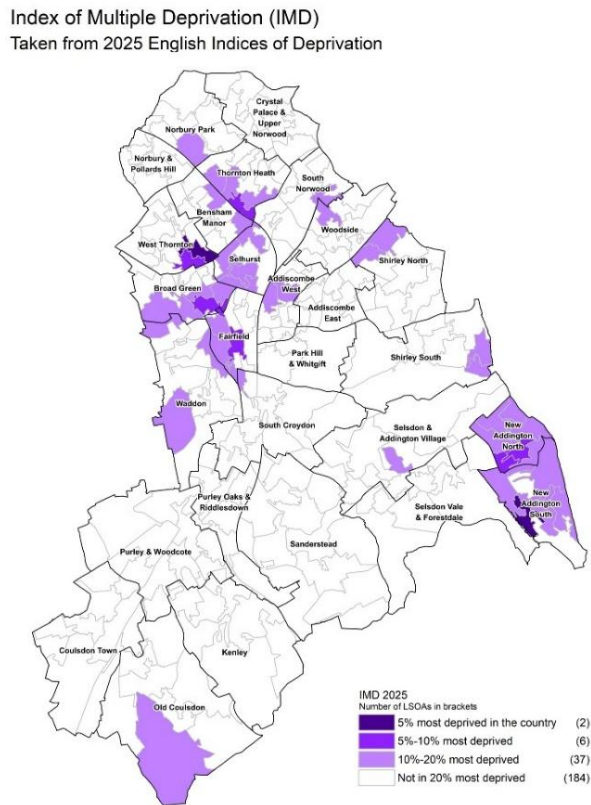
Deprivation is measured in deciles. This means that once the 33,755 LSOAs have been ranked from most deprived (1) to least deprived (33,755), the whole range is split into 10 equal parts. The first part is the top 10% most deprived LSOAs, the first two parts are the top 20% most deprived LSOAs. Looking at it from the other end, the last of the 10 parts is the 10% least deprived LSOAs.

Croydon – Overall Deprivation

In terms of overall IMD 2025 deprivation, Croydon is ranked 18th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs. This compares to 17th in IMD 2019.

Figure 1 shows that there are 8 neighbourhoods in the borough in the top 10% most deprived areas of the country. There were 5 such neighbourhoods in IMD 2019.

Figure 1 – IMD 2025 – Overall deprivation deciles



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Income

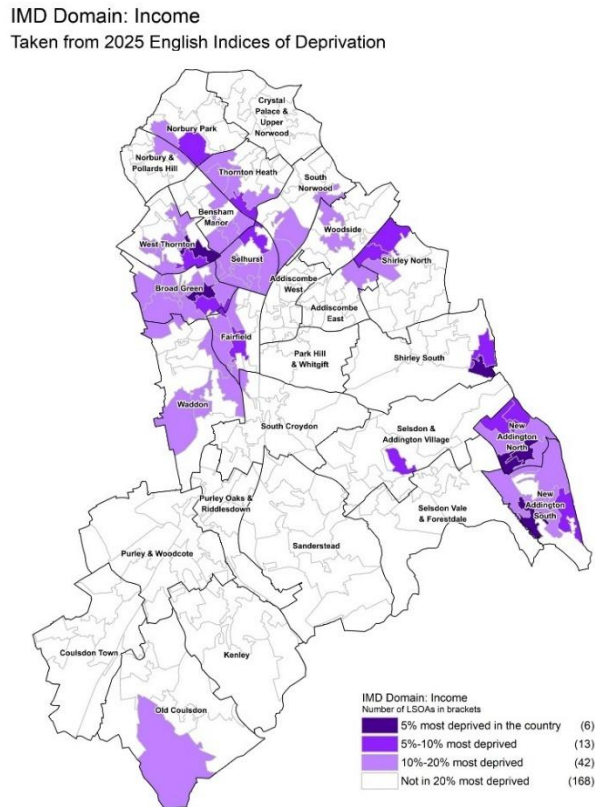
The Income domain looks at the proportion of the population who are either out of work or who have low earnings. It is based on a number of measures around people who are in receipt of income-based benefits as at March 2024.

The score of each LSOA on the income domain contributes towards 22.5% of the LSOA's overall deprivation score. The overall pattern of income deprivation across the borough mirrors that for overall deprivation.

Croydon has an average score of 0.141 for the income domain, which places it as the 97th most deprived local authority out of the 297 lower tier authority districts in England or 50th out of 153 upper tier authorities. Croydon is ranked 18th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs. This compares to 17th in IMD 2019.

Figure 2 shows that 42 LSOAs out of the 229 LSOAs in the borough (18.34%) are in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs in the country. These deprived areas are mainly in the north and east of the borough.

Figure 2 – IMD 2025 – Income deprivation deciles



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Employment

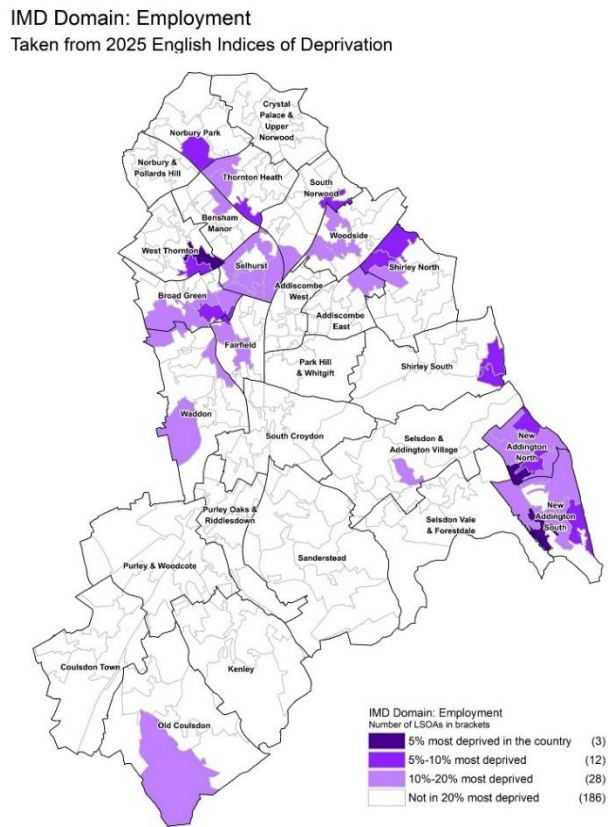
The Employment domain looks at the proportion of the labour market who are involuntarily excluded from working due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. The data for this is based on benefits data for the period 2022/2023 and take into account seasonal variations in the number of claimants.

The average score for the Employment domain was 0.14, placing Croydon as the 92nd most deprived LSOA out of the 297 lower tier districts or 67th out of 153 upper tier districts. Croydon is ranked 25th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs. This compares to 15th in IMD 2019.

Figure 3 shows that Croydon has fewer LSOAs (28) in the top 20% most deprived areas in England for the employment domain compared to the income domain.

Under the employment domain, 12 LSOAs are in the 5%-10% most deprived areas in England. As for the income domain, the areas most affected are in similar neighbourhoods.

Figure 3 – IMD 2025 – Employment deprivation deciles



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Education, skills and training

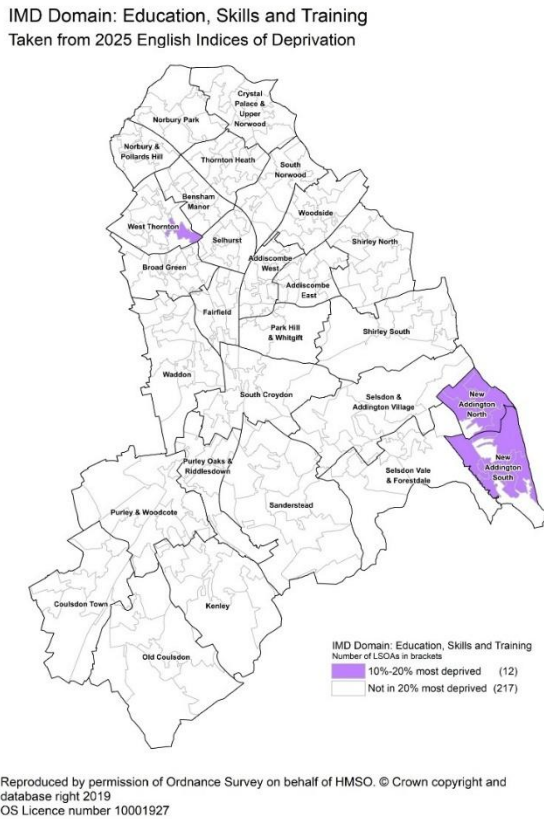
The Education, skills and training domain looks at the lack of skills and attainment in the population. This includes the attainment and absence of pupils at school, the numbers of young people staying in education post-16, and the progression of young people on to higher education. It also includes the proportion of adults with no qualifications and the proportion of adults who are unable to speak English well.

The data on children and young people is based on five years' worth of data, with the most recent data included dating from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The data on adults is taken from the 2021 Census.

Croydon is in the bottom third of local authorities in the country under this domain; the average score for the borough was 16.56 making it the 179th most deprived borough out of the 297 lower tier districts or 106th out of 153 upper tier authorities. Croydon is ranked 13th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs. This compares to 12th in IMD 2019.

There are no LSOAs in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country and only 12 LSOAs are in the top 20% most deprived under this deprivation domain.

Figure 4 – IMD 2025 – Education, skills and training deprivation deciles



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Health deprivation and disability

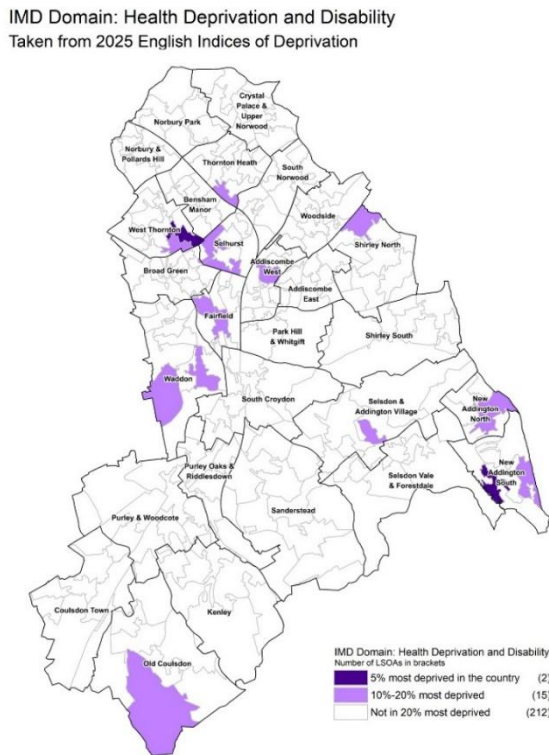
The health deprivation and disability domain is based on the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life due to poor mental or physical health. It is based on a range of different indicators covering different time periods. The most recent data used is from 2018/19 to 2022/23.

The average score for Croydon for this domain was -0.167, making it the 153th most deprived lower tier authority out of the 297 or 94th out of 153 upper tier authorities. Croydon is ranked 20th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs. This compares to 13th in IMD 2019.

Only 2 of Croydon LSOAs under this deprivation domain were in the top 5% most deprived areas in the country. There are 15 LSOAs in Croydon that are in the 10%-20% most deprived areas in England.

Figure 5 shows the pattern of health deprivation and disability across the borough. The most deprived areas in Croydon under this domain are scattered in small areas around the north and east of the borough and in a large part of the Old Coulsdon ward.

Figure 5 – IMD 2025 – Health deprivation and disability deciles



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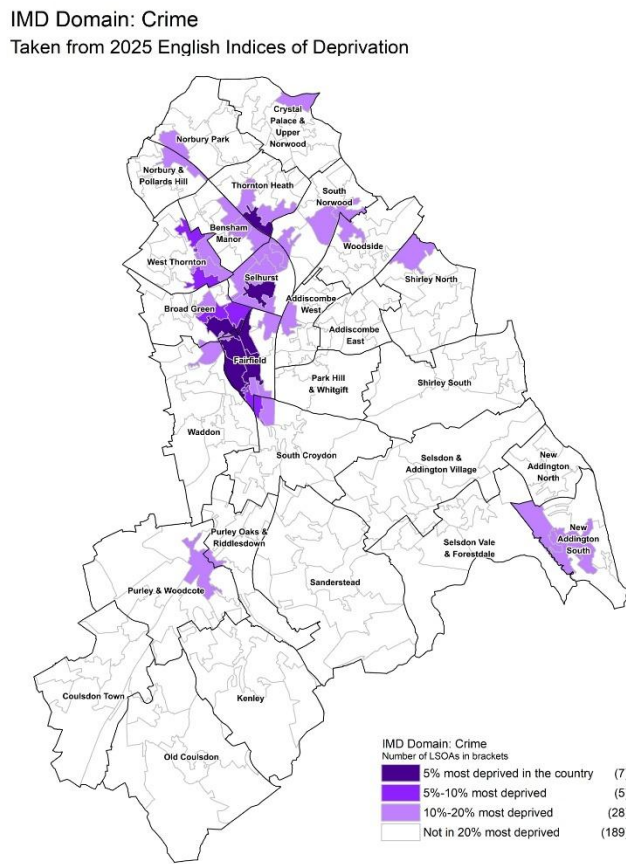
Crime

The Crime domain is based on the rates of violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population. This at-risk population is the count of the residents in the area plus the number of people who work in the area but are not resident there. The data are based on recorded crimes for 2018/19 to 2023/24.

The average score in Croydon was 0.094 making it the 101st most deprived authority out of the 297 lower tier authorities or 75th out of 153 upper tier authorities. Croydon is ranked 15th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs. This compares to 18th in IMD 2019.

Figure 6 shows that 12 of Croydon's 229 LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived in the country and in fact there are seven neighbourhoods in the wards of Fairfield, Waddon, Broad Green, Selhurst and Thornton Heath that are in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in the country.

Figure 6 – IMD 2025 – Crime deprivation deciles



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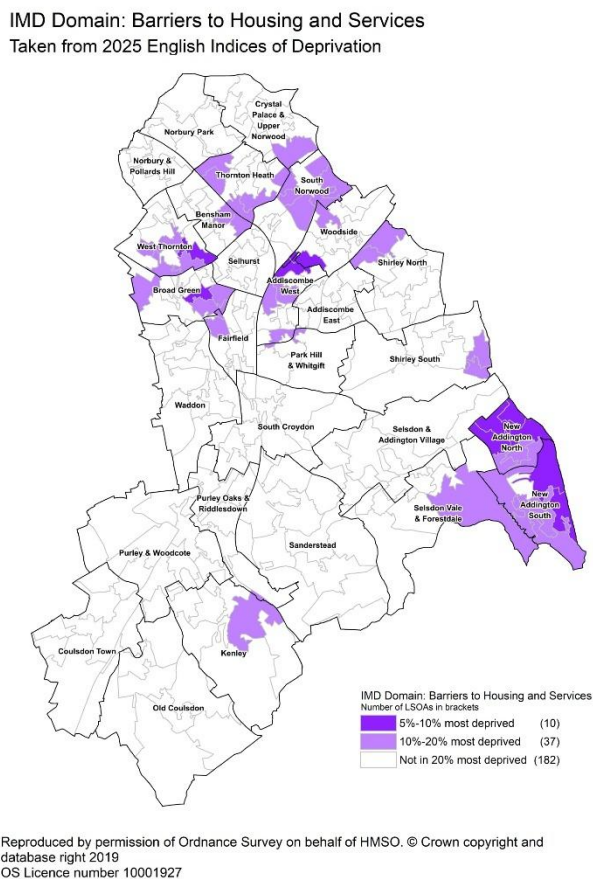
Barriers to housing and services

The barriers to housing and services domain looks at geographical barriers to services and wider barriers. These barriers are based on the average distance to key services such as a GP surgery, primary school, post office, and a general store or supermarket based on 2024 data from the Department for Transport (DfT) Connectivity Tool. Other data comes from the ONS Census 2021 and datasets from 2018 to 2022.

The average score in Croydon was 23.88, ranking Croydon the 101st most deprived authority out of the 297 lower tier districts or 47th out of 153 upper tier authorities. Croydon is ranked 13th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs. This compares to 14th in IMD 2019.

Figure 7 shows that the distribution of the most deprived LSOAs for this domain are more spread out across the north and east of the borough. There are 10 LSOAs in Croydon in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas nationally. There are 37 LSOAs in the top 10%-20% most deprived areas nationally.

Figure 7 – IMD 2025 – Barriers to housing and services deprivation deciles



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Living environment

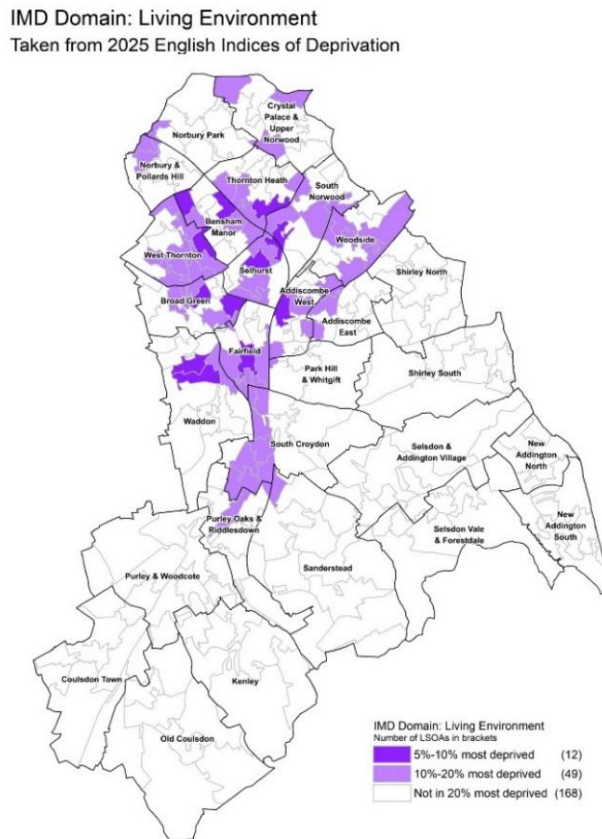
The living environment domain looks at both the indoor living environment and the outdoor living environment. The indoor living environment is based on the proportion of houses without central heating (ONS Census 2021) and the proportion of houses that are in poor condition (2019-2023). The outdoor living environment looks at air quality (2023) and road traffic accidents that cause injury to pedestrians and cyclists based on 2019-2023 data.

Croydon had an average score of 26.43 for the living environment domain, which means the authority was ranked 54th most deprived out of the 297 lower tier districts or 44th out of 153 upper tier districts. Croydon is ranked 9th most deprived out of 33 London boroughs. This compares to 24th in IMD 2019.

Just 5.24% (12) of the LSOAs in Croydon are in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas nationally for this domain. As Figure 8 shows these are predominantly located in the centre of the borough, extending to the north.

The results for this deprivation domain have changed the least from IMD 2019 to IMD 2025 compared to all the other domains that make up the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Figure 8 – IMD 2025 – Living environment deprivation deciles



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Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

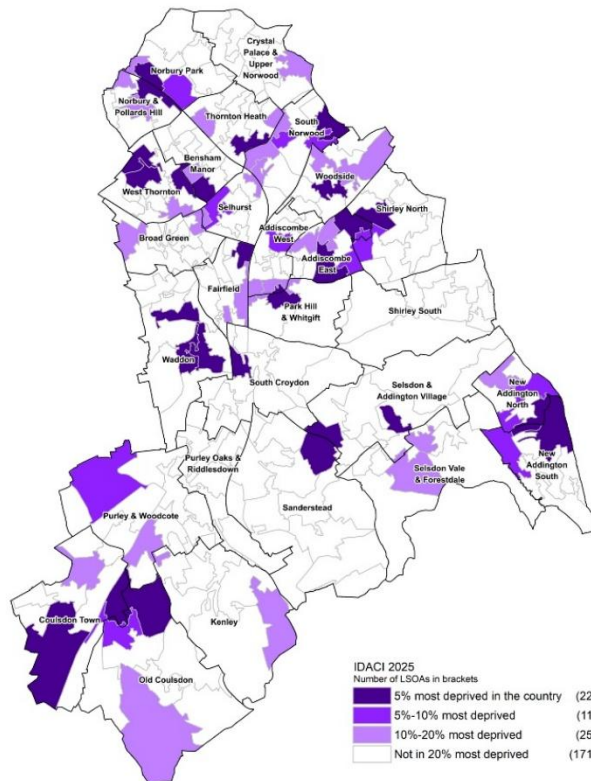
The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is a supplementary index that looks at the proportion of children in an area that are living in families affected by income deprivation.

IMD 2019 showed that Croydon had 18.5% of its children living in families affected by income deprivation. IMD 2025 now shows that this has increased to 39.9%. Croydon is now ranked the 71st most deprived authority out of the 297 lower district authorities in England or 56th out of 153 upper tier districts and is ranked 17th out of 33 most deprived councils across London. This compares to 14th in IMD 2019.

Figure 9 shows that 22 (9.61%) of the LSOAs in Croydon are in the top 5% most deprived LSOAs in the country and these neighbourhoods are scattered around the borough.

Figure 9 – IMD 2025 – IDACI deciles

Income Deprivation Among Children Index (IDACI)
Taken from 2025 English Indices of Deprivation



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Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

The second supplementary index is the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). This is the proportion of the population aged 60 or over who are income deprived.

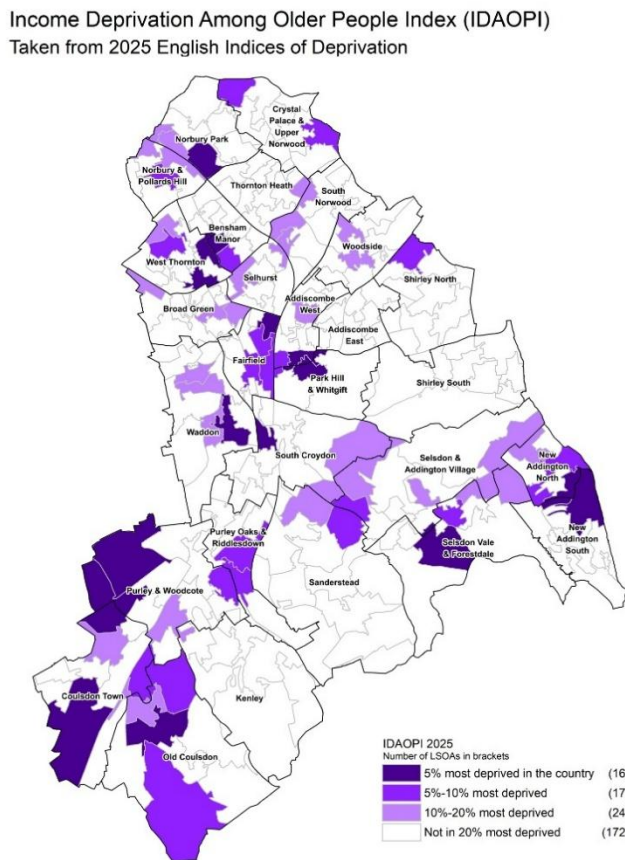
IMD 2019 showed that Croydon had 15.6% of older people were income deprived. For IMD 2025, this has gone up to 24.74% and is the 65th highest score out of the 297 lower tier district authorities or 57th out of 153 upper tier authorities and is ranked 8th out of 33 most deprived councils across London. This compares to 26th in IMD 2019.

Figure 10 shows that 7.42% of all LSOAs in Croydon were in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country.

These deprived areas are scattered about the borough with very little or no exposure in the wards of Shirley South, Shirley North, Addiscombe East, Sanderstead and Kenley.

There were slightly more Croydon LSOAs in the top 5%-10% most deprived areas in the country in the IDAOPI compared to the IDACI.

Figure 10 – IMD 2025 – IDAOPI deciles



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The other measurements used

The Average Rank

The 'average rank' measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the ranks of the LSOAs in the area. As all LSOAs in the higher-level area are used to create the 'average rank', this gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and less-deprived areas. The measure is population-weighted to take account of the fact that LSOA population sizes can vary.

The Average Score

The 'average score' measure summarises the average level of deprivation across the higher-level area, based on the scores of the LSOAs in the area. As all LSOAs in the higher-level area are used to create the 'average score', this gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and less-deprived areas. The measure is population-weighted to take account of the fact that LSOA population sizes can vary.

The Extent of Deprivation

The 'extent' measure is a summary of the proportion of the local population that live in areas classified as among the most deprived in the country. The 'extent' measure uses a weighted measure of the population in the most deprived 30 per cent of all areas: The population living in the most deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs in England receive a 'weight' of 1.0. The population living in the most deprived 11 to 30 per cent of LSOAs receive a sliding weight, ranging from 0.95 for those in the most deprived eleventh percentile, to 0.05 for those in the most deprived thirtieth percentile.

The Local Concentration

The 'local concentration' measure is a summary of how the most deprived LSOAs in the higher-level area compare to those in other areas across the country. This measures the population-weighted average rank for the LSOAs that are ranked as most deprived in the higher-area, and that contain exactly 10 per cent of the higher-area population. Once the 'local concentration' measure has been calculated, the higher-level areas are ranked from most deprived to least deprived on this measure, producing the 'rank of local concentration' summary measure.

Upper-tier local authorities

These include county councils, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. At the time of the IMD 2025 publication, there were 153 upper-tier local authorities in England. In the previous IMD 2019 there were 151.

Table 1 shows that overall, Croydon has become, on balance, slightly more deprived according to IMD 2025 results relative to the previous IMD 2019 position. Many London councils have also seen an increase in the proportions of their neighbourhoods that are highly deprived since the IMD 2019.

Table 1 – Upper tier authority rankings (out of 153 for IMD 2025)

Index Measure for Croydon	IMD 2015	IMD 2019	IMD 2025
Rank of average rank	64	72	72
Rank of average score	71	75	79
Rank of extent of deprivation	73	75	73
Rank of local concentration	95	93	87

Source : DCLG, IMD 2015, IMD 2019, MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Lower-tier local authority districts

These include lower-tier non-metropolitan districts, London boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts. At the time of publication, there were 297 local authority districts in England. In the previous IMD 2019 there were 317.

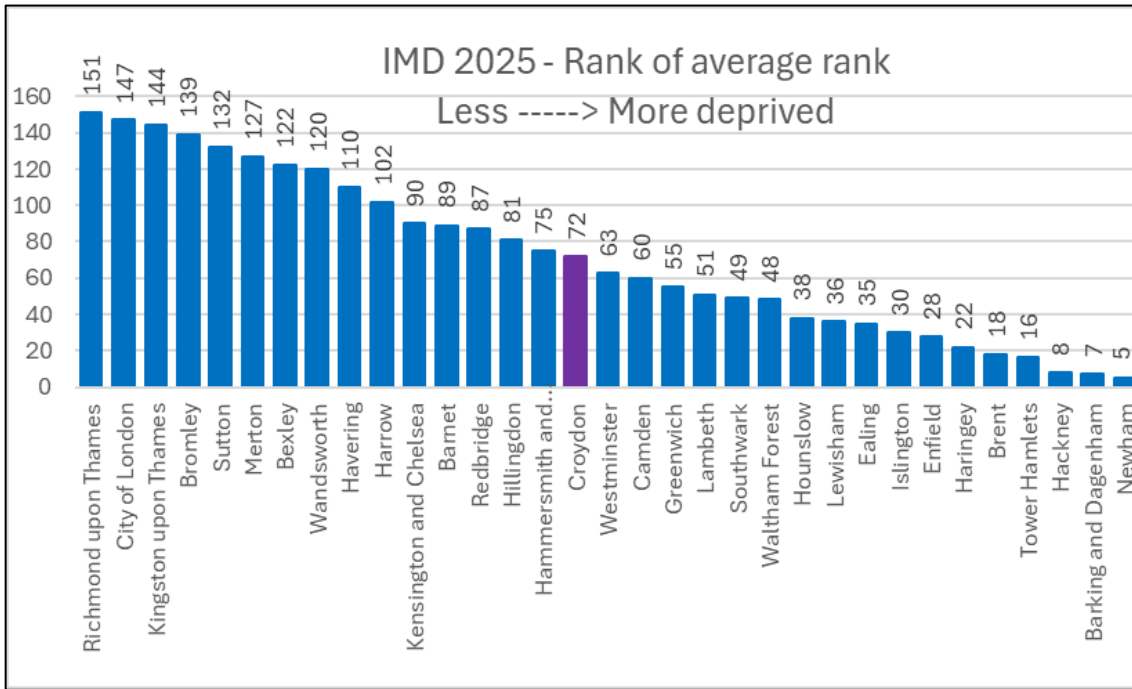
As with Table 1, Table 2 shows that Croydon has become slightly more deprived since the last IMD results with a higher deprivation rankings since IMD 2019.

Table 2 – Lower tier authority rankings (out of 297 for IMD 2025)

Index Measure for Croydon	IMD 2015	IMD 2019	IMD 2025
Rank of average rank	91	102	105
Rank of average score	96	108	107
Rank of extent of deprivation	98	109	103
Rank of concentration	134	133	121

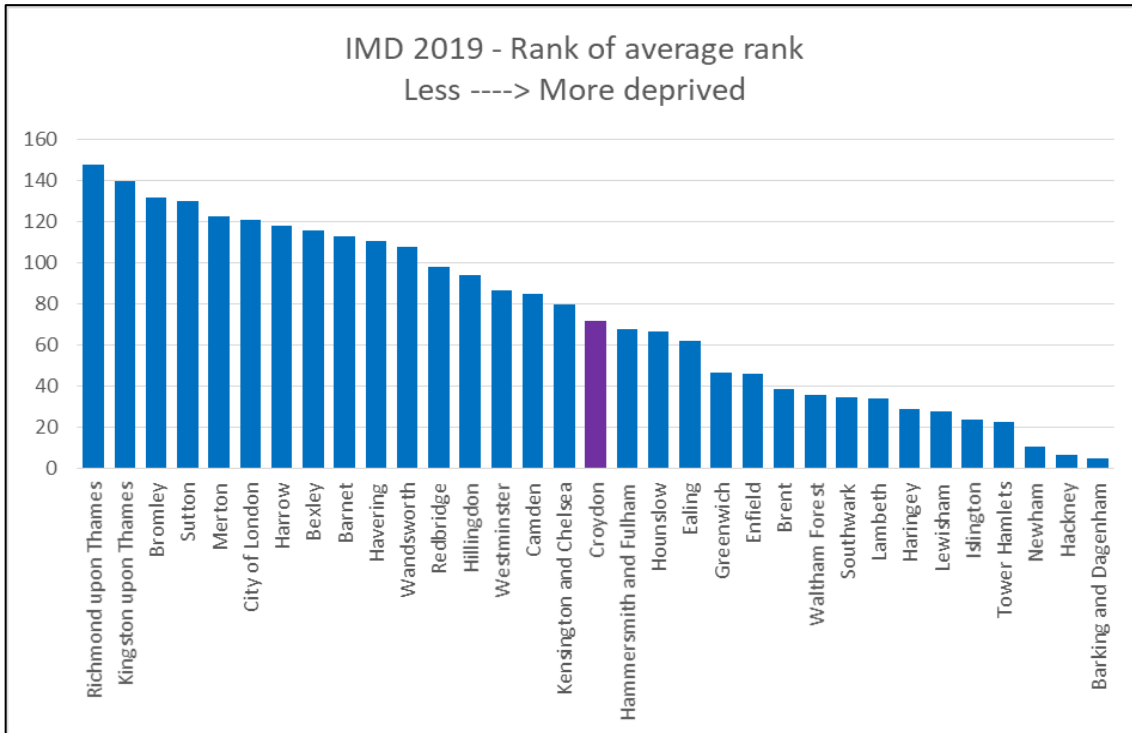
Source : DCLG, IMD 2015, IMD 2019, MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Graph 1a – IMD 2025 Rank of average rank : Croydon compared to other London Councils



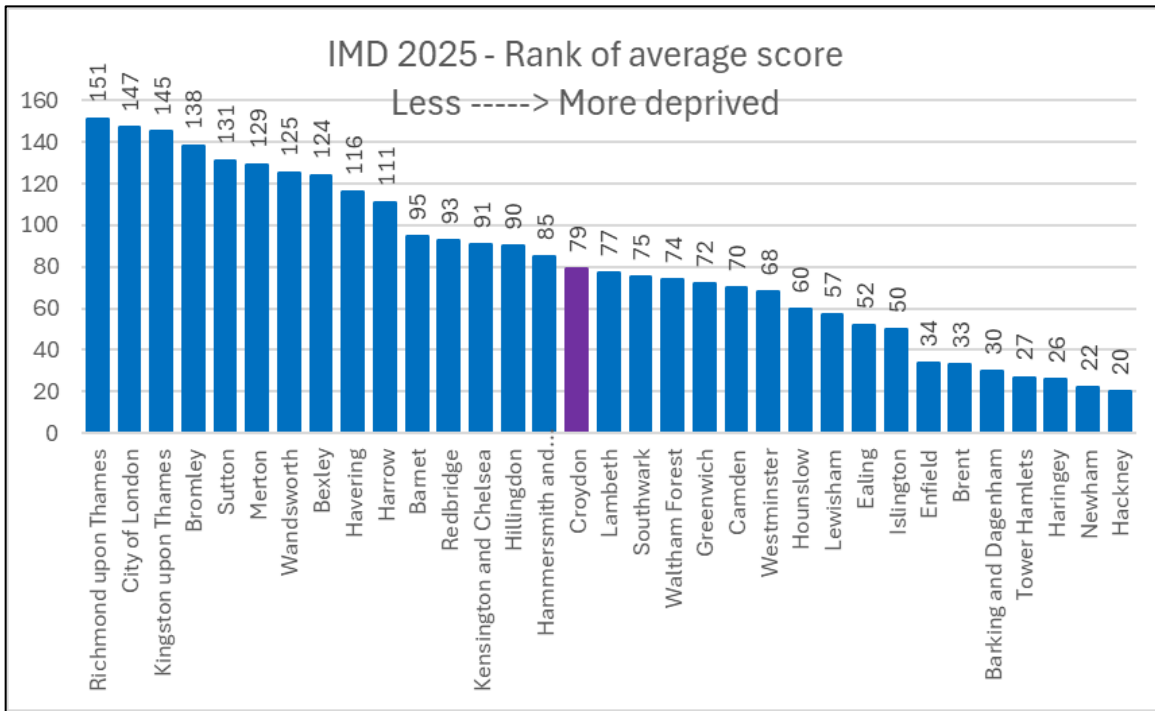
Source : MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Graph 1b – IMD 2019 Rank of average rank : Croydon compared to other London Councils



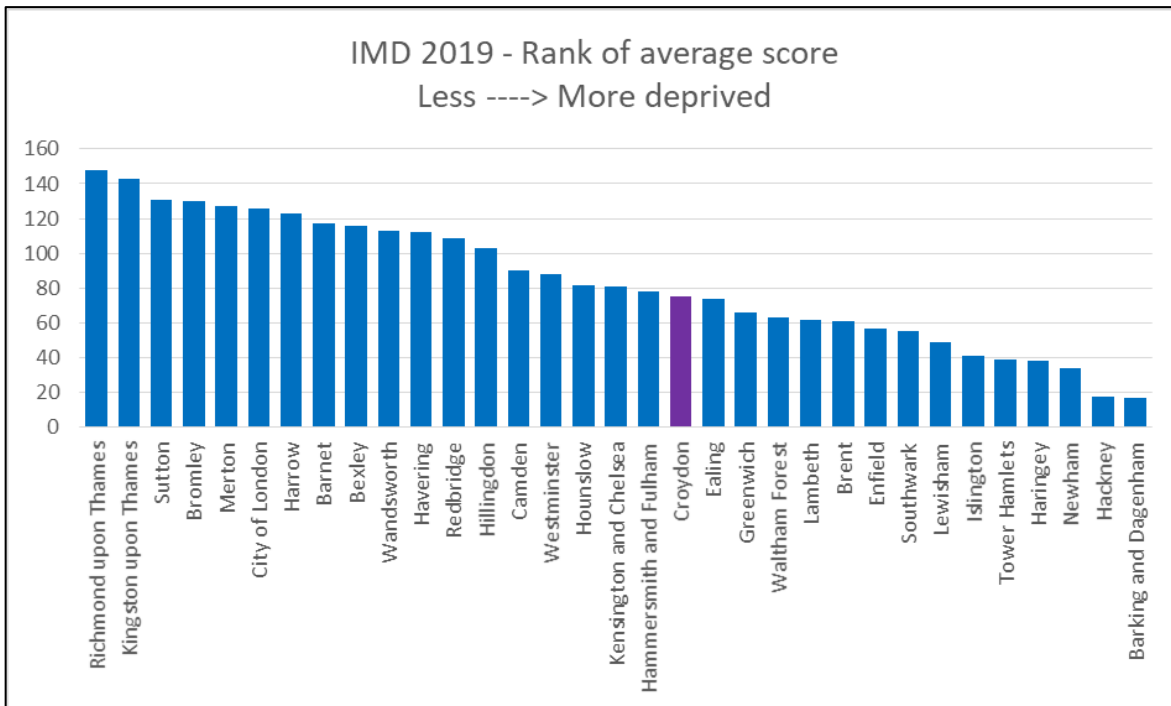
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Graph 2a – IMD 2025 Rank of average score : Croydon compared to other London Councils



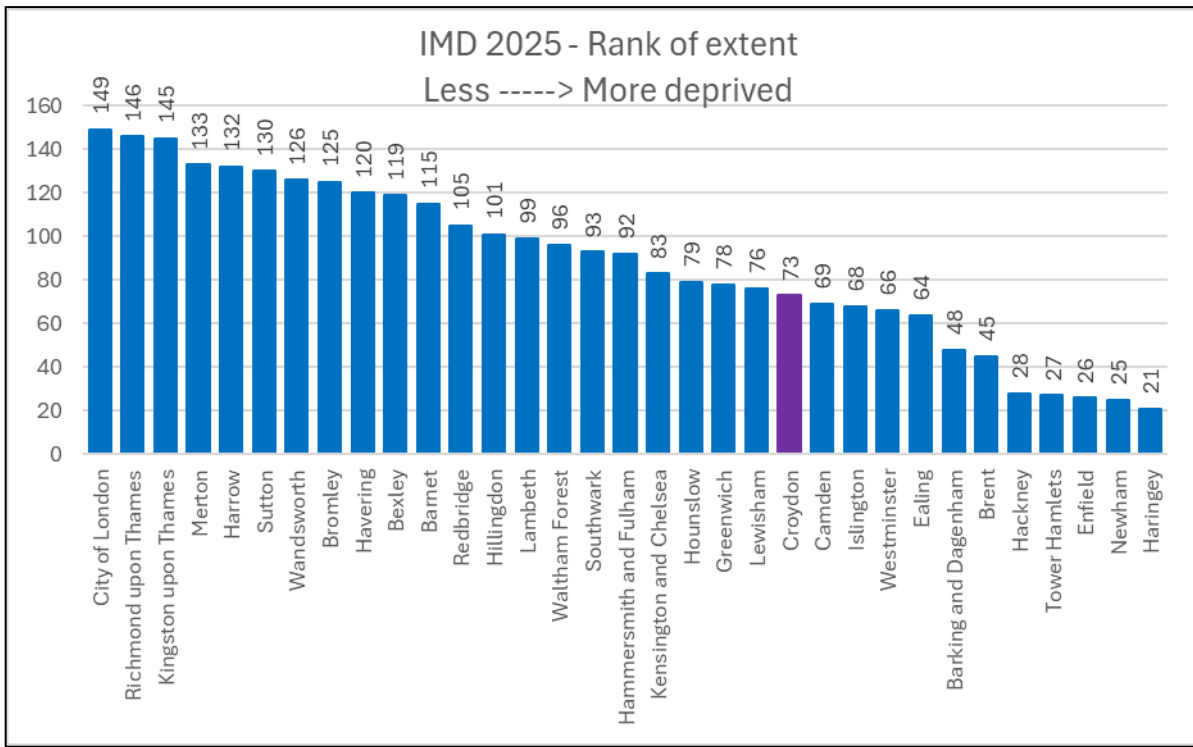
Source : MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Graph 2b – IMD 2019 Rank of average score : Croydon compared to other London Councils



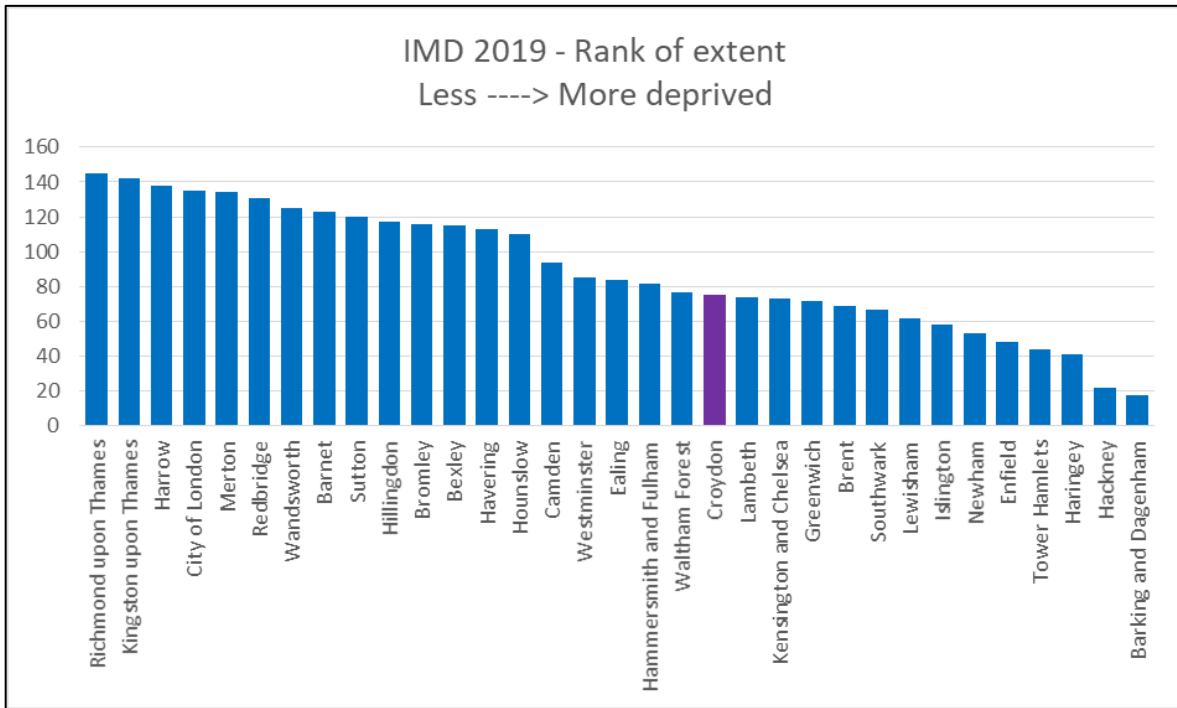
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Graph 3a – IMD 2025 Rank of extent of deprivation : Croydon compared to other London Councils



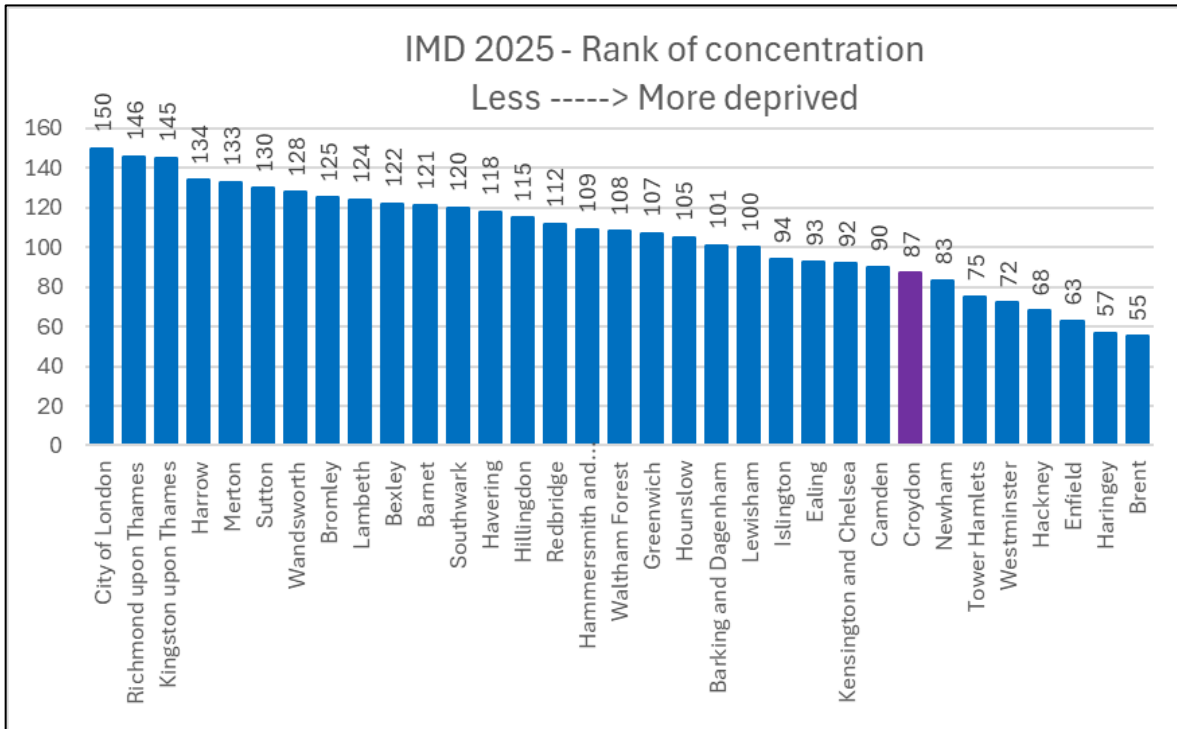
Source : MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Graph 3b – IMD 2019 Rank of extent of deprivation : Croydon compared to other London Councils



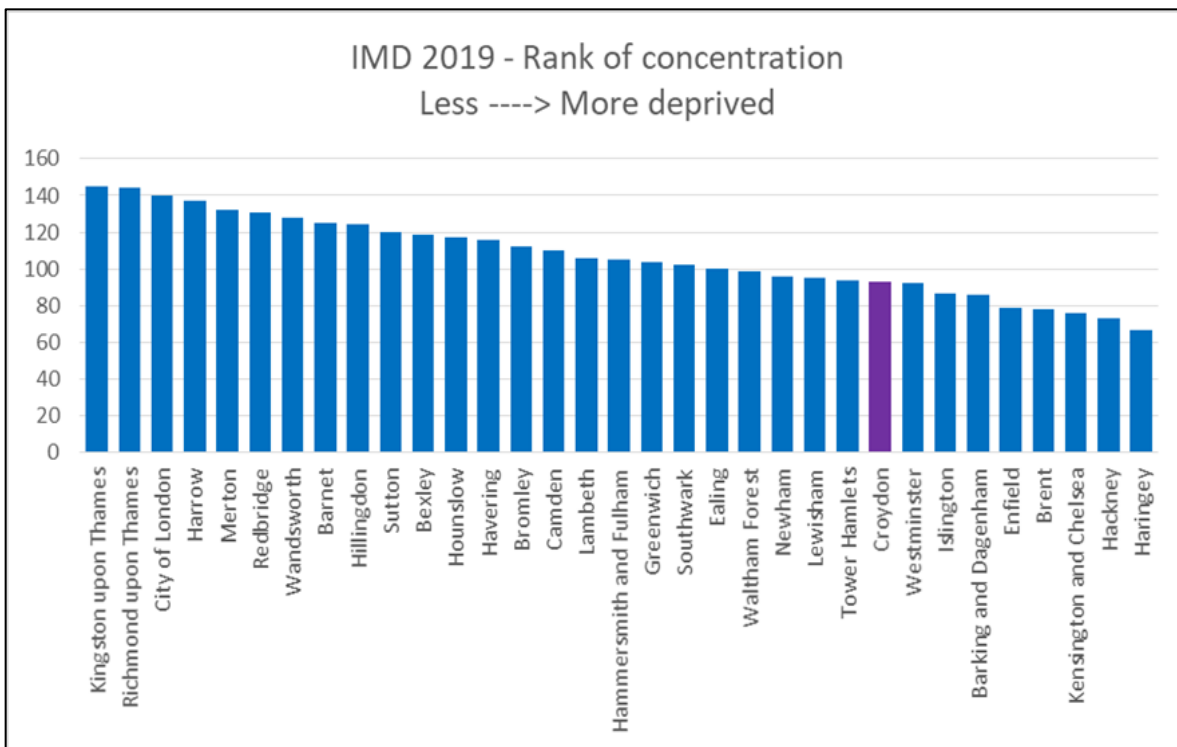
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Graph 4a – IMD 2025 Rank of concentration : Croydon compared to other London Councils



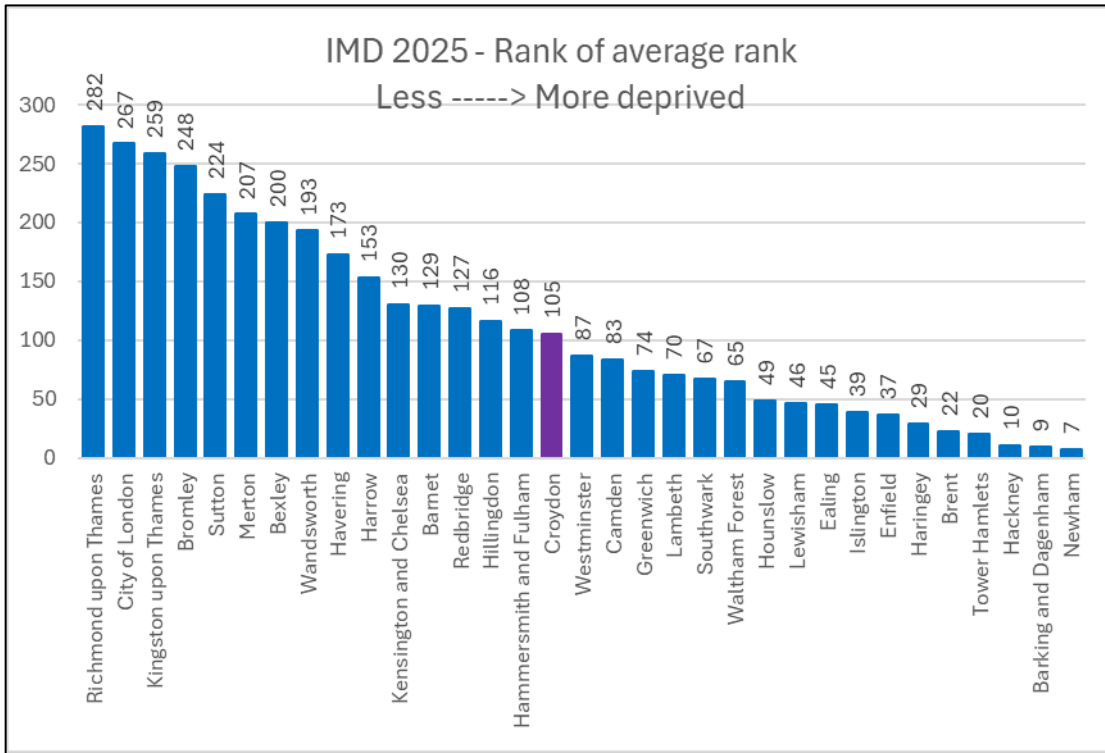
Source : MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Graph 4b – IMD 2019 Rank of concentration : Croydon compared to other London Councils



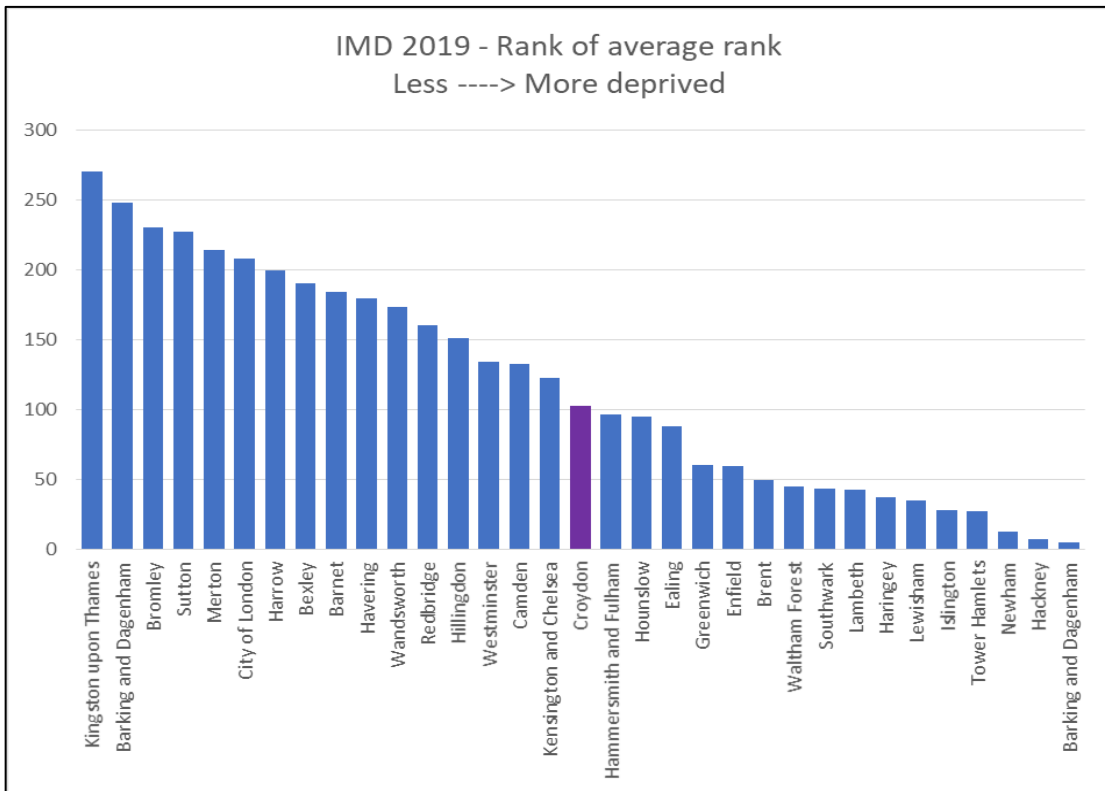
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Graph 5a – IMD 2025 Rank of average rank : Croydon compared to other London Councils



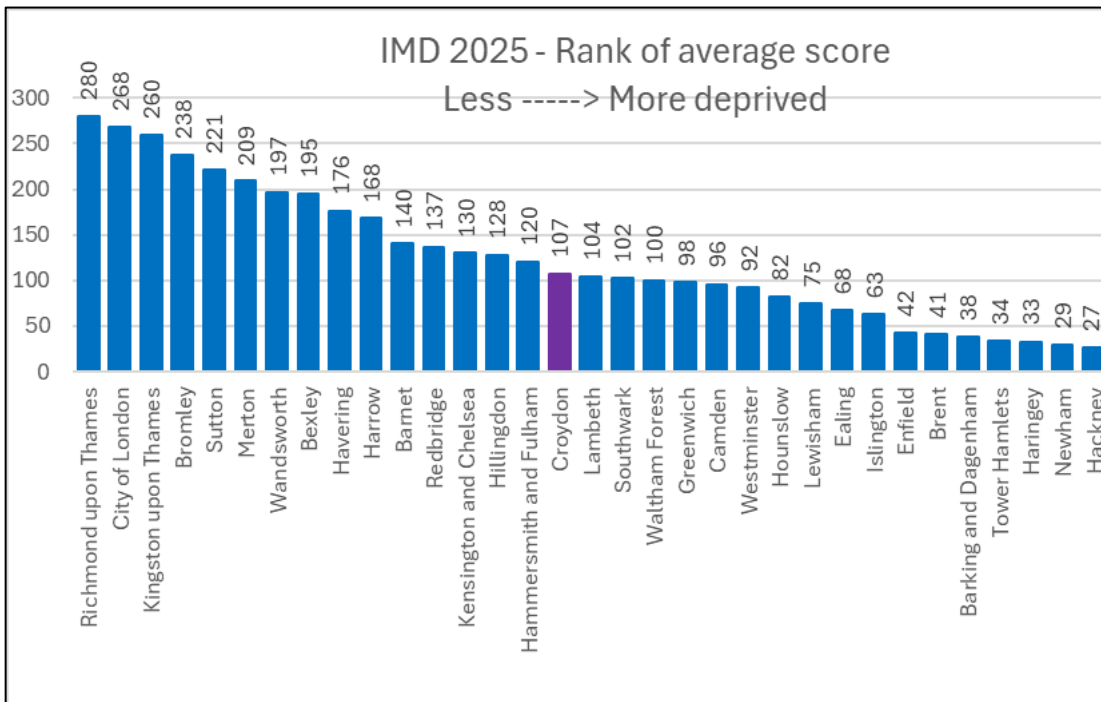
Source : MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Graph 5b – IMD 2019 Rank of average rank : Croydon compared to other London Councils



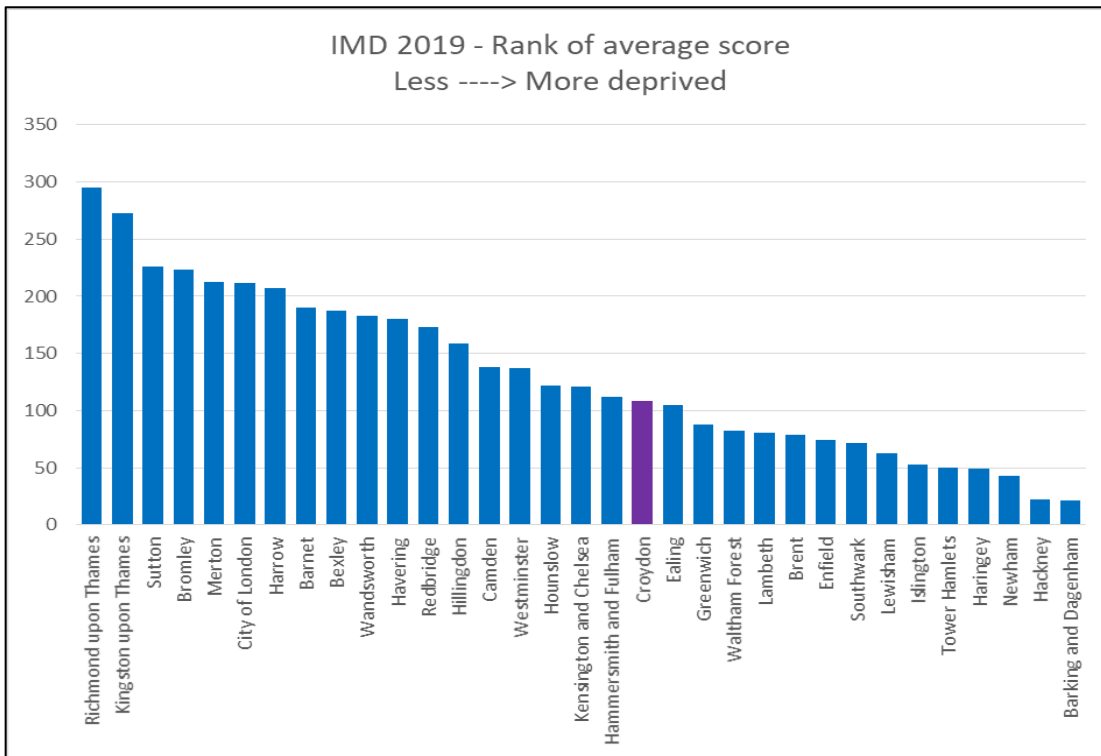
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Graph 6a – IMD 2025 Rank of average score : Croydon compared to other London Councils



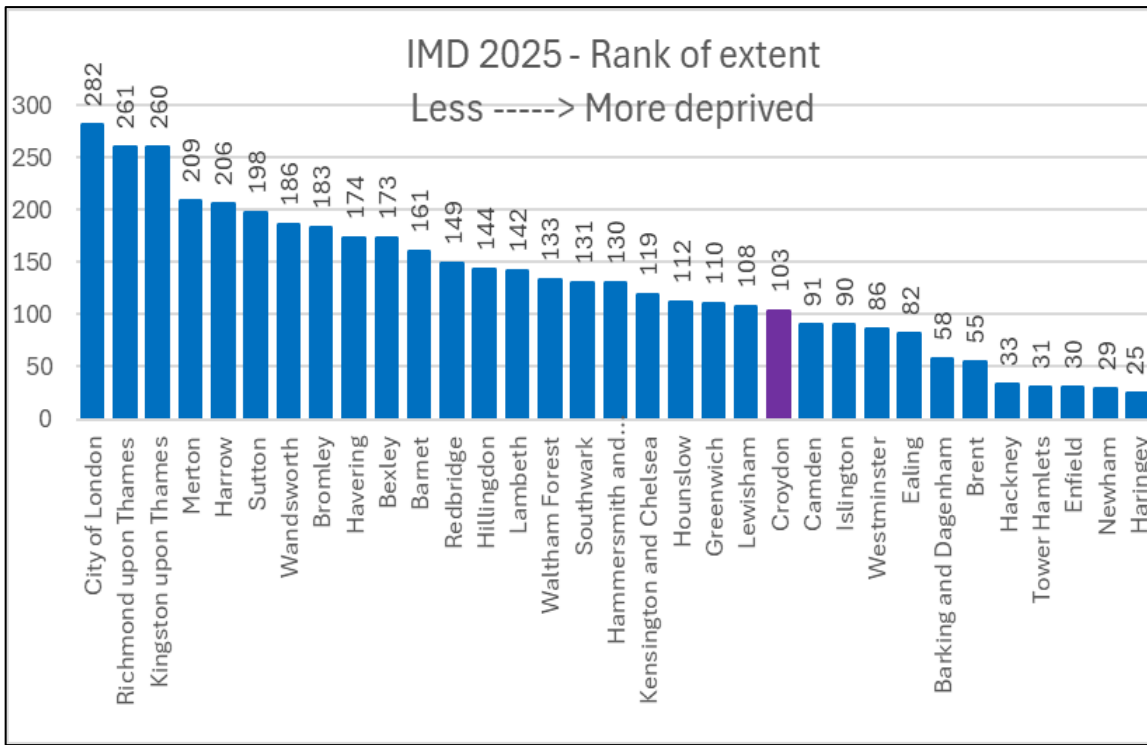
Source : MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Graph 6b – IMD 2019 Rank of average score : Croydon compared to other London Councils



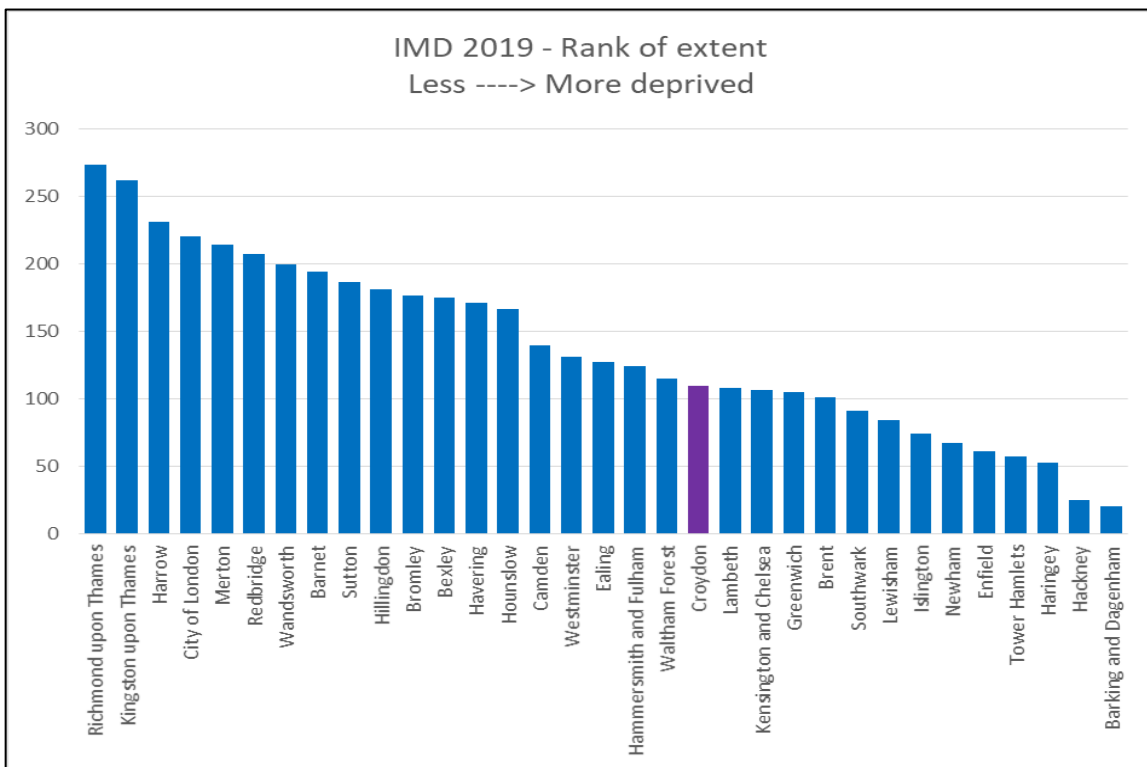
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Graph 7a – IMD 2025 Rank of extent of deprivation : Croydon compared to other London Councils



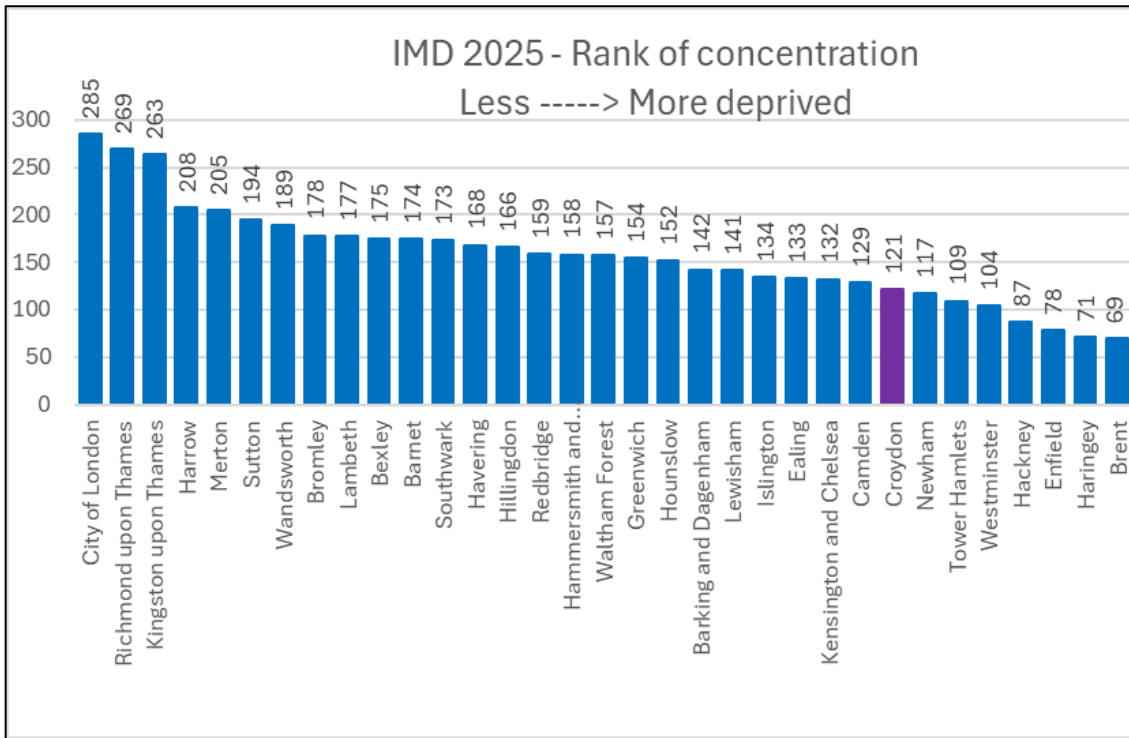
Source : MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Graph 7b – IMD 2019 Rank of extent of deprivation : Croydon compared to other London Councils



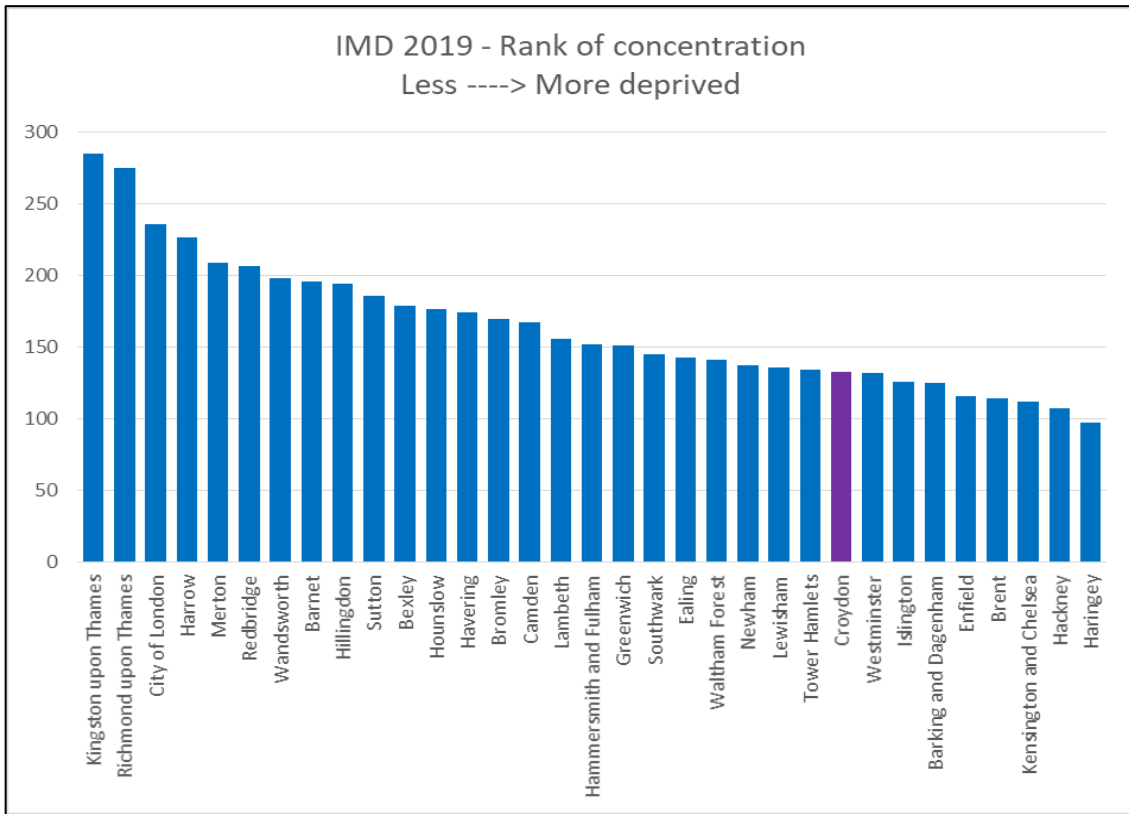
Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Graph 8a – IMD 2025 Rank of concentration : Croydon compared to other London Councils



Source : MHCLG, IMD 2025.

Graph 8b – IMD 2019 Rank of concentration : Croydon compared to other London Councils



Source : DCLG, IMD 2019.

Table 3 shows that, based on average score, deprivation is worse in 4 out of the 7 deprivation domains since IMD 2019. The Crime and Barriers to Housing & Services and the Health Deprivation and Disability and the Living Environment domains have lower deprivation scores than in the previous IMD results.

Table 3 - Average Score for each domain : IMD2019 compared to IMD 2025

	IMD 2019 Average Score	IMD 2025 Average Score
OVERALL DEPRIVATION	21.96	22.11
Income	0.136	0.141
IDACI	18.5%	39.9%
IDAOP1	15.6%	24.74%
Employment	0.09	0.14
Education, Skills, Training	15.58	16.56
Health Deprivation & Disability	-0.174	-0.167
Crime	0.280	0.094
Barriers to Housing & Services	34.00	23.88
Living Environment	26.03	26.43

Source : DCLG, IMD 2019, MHCLG IMD 2025.

Table 4 shows that the Income deprivation domain and the supplementary indices of Income deprivations affecting children and older people as well as the Employment deprivation domain have become more deprived since IMD 2019.

Table 4 - Average Score for each domain and rank compared to other authorities

	IMD 2019 Position compared to other upper tier authorities	IMD 2019 Position compared to other lower tier authorities	IMD 2025 Position compared to other upper tier authorities	IMD 2025 Position compared to other lower tier authorities
OVERALL DEPRIVATION	73/151	97/317	72/153	107/297
Income	70/151	95/317	50/153	58/297
IDACI	77/151	87/317	56/153	71/297

IDAOPi	87/151	143/317	57/153	65/297
Employment	117/151	220/317	67/153	92/297
Education, Skills, Training	95/151	165/317	106/153	179/297
Health Deprivation & Disability	60/151	74/317	94/153	153/297
Crime	14/151	14/317	75/153	101/297
Barriers to Housing & Services	52/151	77/317	47/153	101/297
Living Environment	73/151	97/317	44/153	54/297

Source : DCLG, IMD 2019, MHCLG IMD 2025.

Table 5 shows that the proportion of LSOAs in the top 10% of most deprived LSOAs in the country under the Barriers to Housing & Services domain has substantially decreased since IMD 2019.

The Overall deprivation in Croydon has increased due to increased proportions of LSOAs in the top 10% in the deprivation domains of Income and Employment. Also, both the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi) have increased proportions in the top 10% most deprived LSOAs since the last IMD 2019 results.

Table 5 – Percentage of Croydon LSOAs in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived in the country by deprivation domains and IDACI and IDAOPi, IMD 2019 and IMD 2025

	% of Croydon LSOAs in top 10% most deprived in the country IMD2019	% of Croydon LSOAs in top 10% most deprived in the country IMD2025	% of Croydon LSOAs in top 20% most deprived in the country IMD2019	% of Croydon LSOAs in top 20% most deprived in the country IMD2025
OVERALL DEPRIVATION	1.80%	3.49%	17.40%	16.16%
Income	5.90%	8.30%	18.70%	18.34%
IDACI	5.90%	9.61%	20.10%	15.28%
IDAOPi	7.30%	13.10%	23.30%	15.28%
Employment	0.90%	6.55%	12.30%	12.23%
Education, Skills, Training	1.40%	0.00%	7.80%	5.24%
Health Deprivation & Disability	0.50%	0.87%	4.10%	6.55%
Crime	5.50%	5.24%	21.90%	12.23%
Barriers to Housing & Services	37.40%	4.37%	67.10%	16.16%
Living Environment	6.40%	5.24%	23.30%	21.40%

Source : DCLG, IMD 2019, MHCLG IMD 2025.

Table 6 shows that the actual number of LSOAs in Croydon that are in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived LSOAs in the country.

IMD 2025 is showing us that since the last IMD 2019 results, there are more Croydon neighbourhoods or LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived areas under the deprivation domains of Income and Employment and the IDACI and IDAOPI.

The latest IMD 2025 results show that, in Croydon, there are substantially fewer LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived under the deprivation domain of Barriers to Housing & Services.

Table 6 - Number LSOAs in the top 10% and top 20% most deprived of Croydon in the country by deprivation domains and IDACI and IDAOPI, IMD 2019 and IMD 2025

	Number of Croydon LSOAs in top 10% most deprived in the country IMD2019	Number of Croydon LSOAs in top 10% most deprived in the country IMD2025	No. of Croydon LSOAs in top 20% most deprived in the country IMD2019	No. of Croydon LSOAs in top 20% most deprived in the country IMD2025
OVERALL DEPRIVATION	4	8	38	37
Income	13	19	41	42
IDACI	13	22	44	35
IDAOPI	16	30	51	35
Employment	2	15	27	28
Education, Skills, Training	3	0	17	12
Health Deprivation & Disability	1	2	9	15
Crime	12	12	48	28
Barriers to Housing & Services	82	10	147	37
Living Environment	14	12	51	49

Source : DCLG, IMD 2019, MHCLG IMD 2025.

APPENDIX 1 - Measures under each deprivation domain

DEPRIVATION DOMAINS	MEASURES WITHIN A DOMAIN
Income Deprivation (22.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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' • Adults and children in Universal Credit 'in-work' • 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 benefit units with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs). • Asylum seeker adults and children in dispersed accommodation in receipt of support
Employment Deprivation (22.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income based). • Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance. • Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based). • 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 in No work requirements conditionality group. • Claimants of Universal Credit in Searching for work conditionality group. • Claimants of Universal Credit in Planning for work conditionality group. • Claimants of Universal Credit in Preparing for work conditionality group.
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation (13.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Stage 2 attainment: The scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams. • Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams . • Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education . • Pupil absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences for pupils attending maintained Primary, Secondary and Special Schools . • Persistent pupil absence: The proportion of pupils missing 10% or more of possible school sessions. • Adult skills: The proportion of working-age adults with no or low qualifications, or who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25 to 66.

DEPRIVATION DOMAINS	MEASURES WITHIN A DOMAIN
Health deprivation & Disability (13.5%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: an age and sex standardised ratio of people receiving 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 Years of Potential Life Lost: an age and sex standardised rate of 'premature death', defined as death before the age of 75 from any cause Acute Morbidity: an age and sex standardised rate of hospital spells starting with an admission in an emergency and lasting more than one calendar day Mental health sub-component 1: Suicide: a rate of deaths coded as intentional Mental health sub-component 2: Hospital admissions: a rate of hospital admissions related to mental health Mental health sub-component 3: Prescribing data: a rate of patients prescribed pharmaceuticals for mental ill-health Mental health sub-component 4: Health benefits: the number of residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (PIP) and Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in disease groupings associated with mental health or behavioural disorders as a proportion of the total population aged 0-66.
Crime (9.3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violence with injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population Violence without injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population Stalking and harassment, rate per 1,000 at risk population Burglary, rate per 1,000 at risk properties Theft, rate per 1,000 at risk population Criminal damage, rate per 1,000 at risk population Public order and possession of weapons, rate per 1,000 at risk population Anti-social behaviour, rate per 1,000 at risk population
Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectivity Score: Travel time to retail, education, health, employment and leisure/entertainment destinations by walking, cycling and public transport. Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market. Household overcrowding: The proportion of households judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs. Statutory Homelessness: A Local Authority District level indicator expressed as the rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation⁷⁰ Core Homelessness: A Local Authority District level indicator capturing households experiencing the most extreme and immediate forms of homelessness Broadband speed: Average broadband upload and download line speed (Mbit/s) Patient-to-GP ratio: Patient to GP ratio by GP surgery, allocated to LSOA level based on patient residence distributions

DEPRIVATION DOMAINS	MEASURES WITHIN A DOMAIN
<u>Living Environment</u> <u>(9.3%)</u>	<p>Indoors sub-domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet three components of the Decent Homes standard. • Housing Energy Performance Score: A measure reflecting housing quality derived from the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data collated by MHCLG. • Housing lacking private outdoor space: A derived from Ordnance Survey (OS) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) data on residential properties and associated private outdoor space. <p>Outdoors sub-domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants. • Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists: A measure reflecting the rate of pedestrians and cyclist casualties from road traffic collisions. • Noise pollution: The percentage of the population of each LSOA exposed to noise pollution greater than or equal to 55dB Lden.

APPENDIX 2 - Indicators and data source dates

A.2.1 Income Deprivation Domain

- 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' 32 conditionality categories:
 - o No work requirements
 - o Planning for Work
 - o Preparing for work
 - o Searching for work
- Adults and children in Universal Credit 'in-work' conditionality groups with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs):
 - o Working with requirements
 - o Working – no requirements
- 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 benefit units with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs).

Asylum seeker adults and children in dispersed accommodation in receipt of support.

Data based on March 2024.

A.2.2 Employment Deprivation Domain

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income based).
- Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance.
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based).
- 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 in No work requirements conditionality group.
- Claimants of Universal Credit in Searching for work conditionality group.
- Claimants of Universal Credit in Planning for work conditionality group.

Data based on the financial year 2022/2023.

A.2.3 Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

Children and Young People sub-domain

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams.
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams.
- Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.
- Pupil absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences for pupils attending maintained Primary, Secondary and Special Schools.
- Persistent pupil absence: The proportion of pupils missing 10% or more of possible school sessions.

Adult Skills sub-domain

- Adult skills: The proportion of working-age adults with no or low qualifications⁵³, or who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, aged 25 to 66.

Data based on 2018/19 - 2022/23.

A.2.4 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: an age and sex standardised ratio of people receiving 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
- Years of Potential Life Lost: an age and sex standardised rate of 'premature death', defined as death before the age of 75 from any cause.
- Acute Morbidity: an age and sex standardised rate of hospital spells starting with an admission in an emergency and lasting more than one calendar day.
- Mental health sub-component 1: Suicide: a rate of deaths coded as intentional.
- Mental health sub-component 2: Hospital admissions: a rate of hospital admissions related to mental health.
- Mental health sub-component 3: Prescribing data: a rate of patients prescribed pharmaceuticals for mental ill-health.
- Mental health sub-component 4: Health benefits: the number of residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (PIP) and Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in disease groupings associated with mental health or behavioural disorders as a proportion of the total population aged 0-66.

Data based on the financial year 2018/19 to 2022/23.

A.2.5 Crime Domain

- Violence with injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population.
- Violence without injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population.
- Stalking and harassment, rate per 1,000 at risk population.
- Burglary, rate per 1,000 at risk properties.
- Theft, rate per 1,000 at risk population.
- Criminal damage, rate per 1,000 at risk population.
- Public order and possession of weapons, rate per 1,000 at risk population.
- Anti-social behaviour, rate per 1,000 at risk population.

Data based on 2018/2019 to 2023/2024.

A.2.6 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Geographical Barriers sub-domain

- Connectivity Score: Travel time to retail, education, health, employment and leisure/entertainment destinations by walking, cycling and public transport.

Wider Barriers sub-domain

- Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market.
- Household overcrowding: The proportion of households judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs.
- Statutory Homelessness: A Local Authority District level indicator expressed as the rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation.
- Core Homelessness: A Local Authority District level indicator capturing households experiencing the most extreme and immediate forms of homelessness.
- Broadband speed: Average broadband upload and download line speed (Mbit/s).
- Patient-to-GP ratio: Patient to GP ratio by GP surgery, allocated to LSOA level based on patient residence distributions.

Data based on 2018-2022, 2021, tfl -2024.

A.2.7 Living Environment Deprivation Domain

Indoors sub-domain

- Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet three components of the Decent Homes standard.
- Housing Energy Performance Score: A measure reflecting housing quality derived from the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data collated by MHCLG.
- Housing lacking private outdoor space: A derived from Ordnance Survey (OS) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) data on residential properties and associated private outdoor space.

Outdoors sub-domain

- Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants.
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists: A measure reflecting the rate of pedestrians and cyclist casualties from road traffic collisions.
- Noise pollution: The percentage of the population of each LSOA exposed to noise pollution greater than or equal to 55dB Lden.

Data based on 2019 - 2023.