

## Briefing: 2025 Indices of Deprivation

Rajiv Ahlawat, Head of Research and Insight

10 November 2025

### Introduction

On 30 October 2025 the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) released the 2025 English Indices of Deprivation (IoD). This comes after a long gap since the previous version was released in 2019.

These indices provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas called Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs, totalling 33,755 across England. The indices are based on different domains of deprivation constructed from 55 different indicators. Within the IoD, deprivation refers to people's unmet needs, a lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society. People can be considered to be in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived due to a lack of resources of all kinds, not just income

An overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is produced by combining the 7 underlying domains, using the following weights:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

In addition to the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the seven domain indices, two supplementary indices are available: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

### Key national headlines

- The most deprived local authority district (LAD) in England is Blackpool, followed by Manchester and Hastings. The most deprived neighbourhood is to the east of the Jaywick & St Osyth area of Clacton-on-Sea in Tendring.
- 7 neighbourhoods in Blackpool rank among the top 10 most deprived in England.
- Overall, 82% of neighbourhoods that are in the most deprived decile in 2025 were also the most deprived in 2019.
- Deprivation is dispersed across England, with 65% of local authority districts containing at least one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.
- Middlesbrough, Birmingham, Hartlepool, Kingston upon Hull and Manchester are the Local Authority Districts with the highest proportions of neighbourhoods among the most deprived in England.
- 3 London boroughs are ranked in the top 10 most deprived local authorities – these are Newham (7<sup>th</sup>), Barking and Dagenham (9<sup>th</sup>), and Hackney (10<sup>th</sup>).

- 2 London boroughs – Tower Hamlets and Hackney – rank as the most deprived regarding income deprivation among children. Alongside Newham, Islington and Southwark, these 5 London boroughs rank as the most deprived regarding income deprivation among older people.
- Income deprivation features prominently in London. Tower Hamlets, Hackney, and Newham hold the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> places respectively for the most income deprivation in England, while Ealing is the 32<sup>nd</sup> most income deprived local authority district. However, when considered in terms of the ‘scale’ of income deprivation, that is, the number of adults and children who are income-deprived, Ealing ranks 16<sup>th</sup> overall in England, with almost 117,700 or 32% residents of the borough experiencing income deprivation.

## Ealing’s position

**In terms of the average rank of deprivation, Ealing is now placed as the 45<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority districts (out of 296) in 2025, a decline from being the 88<sup>th</sup> most deprived in 2019 (out of 317).** This means that Ealing is now more deprived than 85% of local authority districts, as compared to being more deprived than 72% of local authority districts (LADs) in 2019.

Table 1 shows Ealing’s ranks on six summary measures of deprivation in 2015, 2019 and 2025. **Note that the ranks are not directly comparable** and should not be taken to mean that an area has become more or less deprived in absolute terms, because of changes in the underlying indicators, methodology, and a change in the geography or organisation of local authorities between the years. For example there were 317 LADs in England at the time of the 2019 IoD, whereas this number reduced to 296 for the 2025 IoD. The summary measures identify the overall intensity of deprivation, how deprivation is distributed across a local authority, and the overall volume, or ‘scale’, of deprivation. Brief descriptions of the measures are provided below:

- The ‘average rank’ and ‘average score’ summaries identify the average level of deprivation in the borough, taking into account all Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the area. Ealing had 199 LSOAs in 2021, with an average population of 1,845 residents each.
- ‘Extent’ is a summary of the degree to which the local authority is highly deprived and is a weighted-sum of the population living in the most deprived 30 per cent of areas.
- ‘Local concentration’ identifies those local authorities with extreme levels of deprivation, by comparing the most deprived LSOAs in the local authority against those in other areas across the country.
- The income scale and employment scale summaries identify the volume of deprivation in the borough according to the number of people who are, respectively, income deprived or employment deprived.

It must be noted that a change in the rank between the years does not indicate an absolute change in deprivation; that is, from the change in ranks it cannot be said with certainty that Ealing has become more or less deprived than in previous years. Instead, the ranks only show the relative position of Ealing amongst all local authorities in England.

Between 2015 and 2019 there was a marginal improvement in Ealing’s relative rank on all the summary measures, as shown in the table below. However, in 2025 all the ranks have declined from their 2019 positions, indicating that the levels of relative deprivation have worsened.

Table 1: Ealing’s ranks\* on summary measures of deprivation; 2015, 2019 and 2025

Summary measure	Rank in 2015**	Rank in 2019	Rank in 2025
Rank of average rank	86	88	45
Rank of average score	98	105	68
Extent	111	127	82
Local concentration	139	143	133
Rank of income scale	28	34	16
Rank of employment scale	41	43	33

\*1 = most deprived, 326 = least deprived in 2015, 317 = least deprived in 2019, 296 = least deprived in 2025

\*\*recast to 2019 geography

Figure 1 shows the number and proportion of Ealing LSOAs that fall within each of the 10 IMD deciles. A majority of the 199 LSOAs fall within the 3rd most deprived decile, a change from IMD 2019 when the majority of LSOAs were in the 4th most deprived decile. Almost half (46%) of all Ealing LSOAs now fall within the 30% most deprived LSOAs nationally, as compared to less than a third (32%) falling within this group in 2019.

Figure 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025: LSOAs by IMD decile in Ealing (Source: Ealing Data)

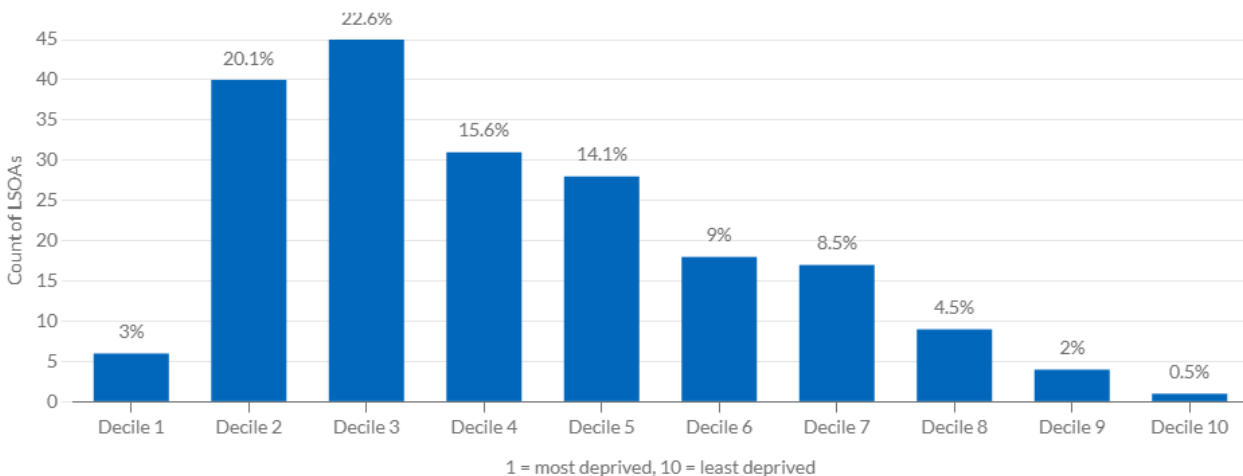
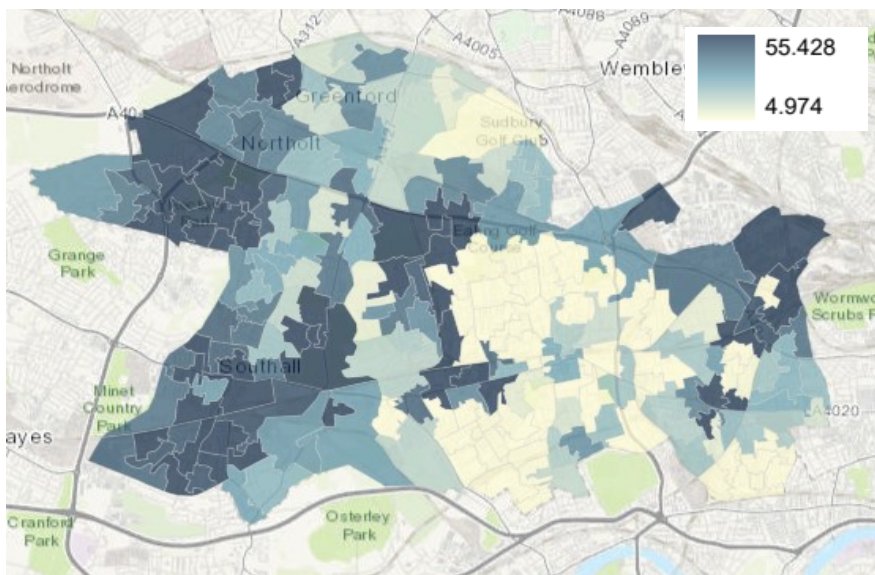


Figure 2: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025: LSOAs by IMD score in Ealing (higher score indicates more deprivation) (Source: Ealing Data)



## Deprivation across the West London Alliance boroughs

Table 2 presents the IMD ranks of average rank for the seven local authorities in the West London Alliance (WLA), arranged in order of lower to higher average ranks (most deprived to least deprived). Similar to Ealing, despite a slight improvement in the IMD rank between 2015 and 2019, 6 of the 7 WLA boroughs have seen a decline in their rank in 2025. Hammersmith and Fulham is the only WLA borough that has a better deprivation rank in 2025 than that in 2019. The position of all 7 boroughs in West London has remained consistent though, unlike in 2019 when Ealing became the second most deprived borough, from being the fourth most deprived in 2015. Brent remains the most deprived WLA borough, ranked 22<sup>nd</sup> out of the 296 local authorities in England.

**Table 2: Ranks\* of average rank, WLA boroughs; 2015, 2019 and 2025**

Borough	Rank of Average rank		
	2015	2019	2025
Brent	39	49	22
Ealing	86	88	45
Hounslow	85	95	49
Hammersmith & Fulham	75	96	108
Hillingdon	148	151	116
Barnet	153	184	129
Harrow	206	199	153

\*1 = most deprived, 326 = least deprived in 2015, 317 = least deprived in 2019, 296 = least deprived in 2025

The domain on which Ealing has the worst score is 'barriers to housing and services', where the borough is placed as the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in England in terms of its average score. Brent occupies the 1<sup>st</sup> place, followed by Hastings, Newham, and Torridge. This domain is made up of indicators around transport and digital connectivity, housing affordability and availability, homelessness, and patient-to-GP ratio – which tends to explain why many London boroughs feature in the more deprived local authority districts on this domain of deprivation.

## Income deprivation

Ealing's ranks as the 32<sup>nd</sup> most deprived LAD in terms of the average score measure of deprivation, whereas its rank is 18<sup>th</sup> overall in terms of the average rank measure. However, when considered in terms of the 'scale' of income deprivation, that is, the absolute number of adults and children who are income-deprived, Ealing ranks 16<sup>th</sup> overall in England, with almost 117,700 or 32% residents of the borough experiencing income deprivation. Across West London, only Brent is relatively more deprived than Ealing, ranked 12<sup>th</sup> for its average score for income deprivation. 37% of adults and children in Brent (about 125,300 people) are income deprived.

Ranks of average score on income deprivation for the WLA boroughs are as below.

Brent – 12

Ealing – 32

Hounslow – 49

Hillingdon – 82

Barnet – 83

Harrow – 86

Hammersmith and Fulham – 103

A key factor in London boroughs, particularly those in the North and Northwest, scoring high on income deprivation is a change in the 2025 index calculating income **after** housing costs, as compared to 2019 when it was calculated using the **before** housing costs measure. The high levels of housing costs in London may therefore explain high income deprivation.

### Employment deprivation

Ealing, like other West London boroughs, does not experience extreme forms of employment deprivation. Ealing’s rank of average score for employment deprivation is 123<sup>rd</sup> out of the 296 LADs. Although, just like income deprivation, it is ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> most deprived in terms of the ‘scale’ of employment deprivation, with more than 13% or 32,700 adults suffering employment deprivation.

Ranks of average score on employment deprivation for the WLA boroughs are as below.

Brent – 87

Ealing – 123

Hounslow – 133

Hammersmith and Fulham – 148

Barnet – 154

Hillingdon – 169

Harrow – 197

### IDACI and IDAOPI

Tables 3 and 4 show the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) results for the WLA boroughs.

Ealing’s IDACI score in 2025 is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest among the WLA boroughs and is the 33<sup>rd</sup> most deprived local authority in England in terms of this index; a marked change from 2019 when Ealing was 4<sup>th</sup> among the WLA boroughs and 122<sup>nd</sup> nationally. A score of 0.49 also means that 49% of Ealing’s children live in income deprived families, as compared to 17% according to the 2019 IDACI. This issue is the most acute in Tower Hamlets, where 71.3% of children were found to be living in income deprived households.

It’s a similar story across West London. All the other boroughs have seen a sharp rise in their income deprivation scores (meaning more relative deprivation). However their relative position in west London has changed. Hammersmith & Fulham, which had the highest IDACI scores (more deprived) in both 2015 and 2019 among the seven boroughs, had the lowest score in 2025, while Harrow which had the lowest score in both previous versions is now the 4<sup>th</sup> most deprived WLA borough in terms of IDACI. Brent remains the most deprived across the WLA, at the same time it has also shown the sharpest change in the proportion of income deprived children (18% in 2019, 59% in 2025).

**Table 3: IDACI scores and ranks, WLA boroughs; 2015, 2019, and 2025**

Borough	IDACI Average Score*			IDACI Rank of average score**		
	2015	2019	2025	2015	2019	2025
Brent	0.27	0.18	0.59	44	100	5
Ealing	0.23	0.17	0.49	72	122	33
Hounslow	0.22	0.17	0.43	87	118	59
Harrow	0.17	0.12	0.41	162	199	77

Borough	IDACI Average Score*			IDACI Rank of average score**		
	2015	2019	2025	2015	2019	2025
Hillingdon	0.21	0.16	0.40	102	138	87
Barnet	0.18	0.13	0.37	151	191	105
Hammersmith & Fulham	0.27	0.19	0.37	37	91	110

\* Bigger average score means more deprivation

\*\*Bigger rank means less deprivation (1 = most deprived, 326 = least deprived in 2015, 317 = least deprived in 2019, 296 = least deprived in 2025)

Ealing ranks third amongst all WLA boroughs in terms of its 2025 IDAOPI score. 28% of older people in the borough are experiencing income deprivation according to the 2025 IoD. Across England, Ealing's rank of average score for income deprivation affecting older people is 25<sup>th</sup>, as compared to 29<sup>th</sup> in the 2019 IoD.

Amongst WLA boroughs, Ealing remains third after Hammersmith and Fulham, and Brent, which swapped places as no. 1 and 2 in west London.

Table 4: IDAOPI scores and ranks, WLA boroughs; 2015, 2019, and 2025

Borough	IDAOPI Average Score*			IDAOPI Rank of average score**		
	2015	2019	2025	2015	2019	2025
Hammersmith & Fulham	0.28	0.26	0.36	17	17	11
Brent	0.28	0.26	0.33	15	15	13
Ealing	0.24	0.22	0.28	33	29	25
Hounslow	0.21	0.20	0.27	49	44	30
Barnet	0.18	0.16	0.207	90	80	64
Hillingdon	0.16	0.15	0.204	123	108	68
Harrow	0.19	0.17	0.197	74	65	76

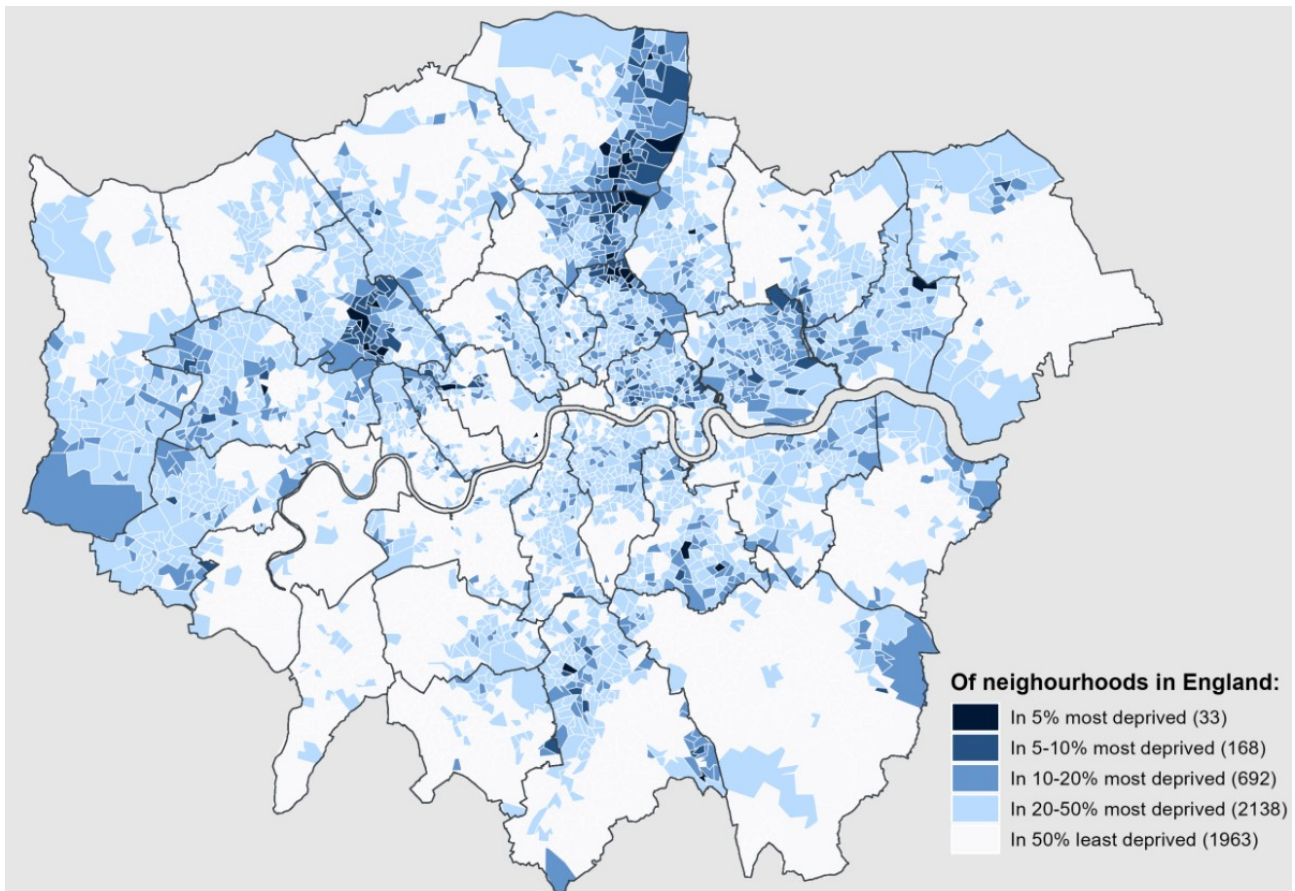
\* Bigger average score means more deprivation

\*\*Bigger rank means less deprivation (1 = most deprived, 326 = least deprived in 2015, 317 = least deprived in 2019, 296 = least deprived in 2025)

## Deprivation in London

The GLA has done an initial analysis of the 2025 IoD. Figure 3 shows the severity of multiple deprivation in London LSOAs. Relative deprivation is higher in areas in North and Northwest London, as compared to south of the river.

Figure 3: Multiple deprivation (IMD25) in London by neighbourhood, grouped by different levels of severity (Source: GLA)



### More information

- More detail, maps and reports are available on our data platform [Ealing Data](#)
- Detailed analysis of the Indices of Deprivation 2025 for Ealing, including at smaller geographies of the borough such as wards and LSOAs will be carried out in due course.
- All of the 2025 Indices of Deprivation data and reports from MHCLG can be accessed at: [English indices of deprivation 2025: statistical release - GOV.UK](#)
- An [initial analysis of deprivation in London](#) has been carried out by the GLA