



Isle of Wight
Council

Indices of Deprivation 2025

Public Health Intelligence Team | December 2025

What are the Indices of Deprivation (IoD)?

The Indices **relatively** rank each small area (Lower Super Output Area, LSOA) in England from most deprived to least deprived.

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 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.

What do we mean by relative deprivation?

Across the IoD, deprivation is measured on a **relative** rather than an absolute scale, meaning it can show if one area is more deprived than another, but not by how much. For example, whilst an area ranked as 30 is more deprived than an area ranked 60, this does not mean that it is twice as deprived.

The IoD takes multiple dimensions of deprivation across seven individual domains which are combined and weighted together to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The IMD is the official measure of deprivation in England.

The IMD ranks every LSOA in England from most to least deprived, according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. These are commonly described using deciles, where all LSOAs are divided into ten equal groups according to their deprivation rank. This means that areas in Decile 1 are among the 10% most deprived in England.

What can the Indices be used for?

The IoD25 can be used to:

- ✓ Compare small areas across England
- ✓ Identify the most deprived small areas
- ✓ Explore the domains (or types) of deprivation
- ✓ Compare larger administrative areas, such as Local Authorities
- ✓ Look at changes in relative deprivation between iterations of the IoD i.e. changes in ranks or deciles

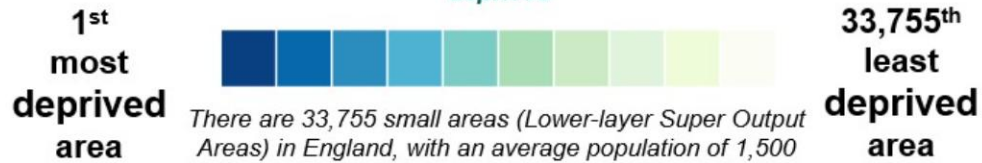
The IoD25 cannot be used to:

- ✗ Quantify how deprived a small area is
- ✗ Identify deprived people – Within every area there will be individuals who are deprived and individuals who are not.
- ✗ Say how affluent an area is
- ✗ Compare with small areas in other UK countries
- ✗ Measure absolute change in deprivation over time

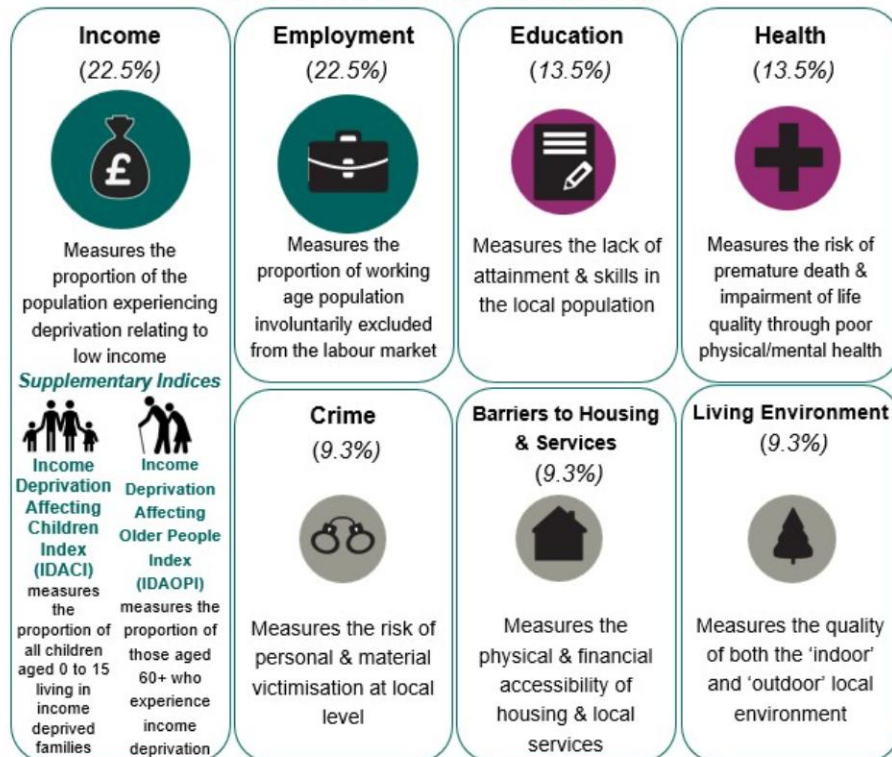
What are the domains of deprivation?

The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025)

The Indices relatively rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived



There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD25):



The IoD is comprised of seven domains, which combine (weighted as indicated) to create the IMD.

These domains are:

- Income (22.5%)
- Employment (22.5%)
- Education (13.5%)
- Health (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment (9.3%)

Along with the seven domains, there are two supplementary income indices:

- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)
- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

What has changed from loD19?

1. Refinements to domains and indicators:

Overall, a total of 55 indicators comprise the loD25, an increase from 39 in the loD19. Of these 55:

- 20 are new indicators
- 14 indicators have been significantly modified
- 21 have been updated to more recent time points
- Three indicators have also been removed.

2. More underlying data has been published

3. A greater suite of resources and guidance

A full list of data, documents and tools can be found in the loD25: Frequently Asked Questions release*.

Other supporting documents and resources* include:

- An Official Statistics release
- A research report
- A technical report
- A rural report
- Published datasheets
- And a Local Deprivation Explorer

4. A consistent conceptual framework to allow some comparisons to be made over time

Updates and changes to methods and datasets come at the expense of 'backwards' comparability with previous versions of the loD.

However, some comparisons between rankings as a snapshot in time can be made with appropriate caveats.

* Please see the final slide for links to documents and resources

Isle of Wight Headlines: IMD25

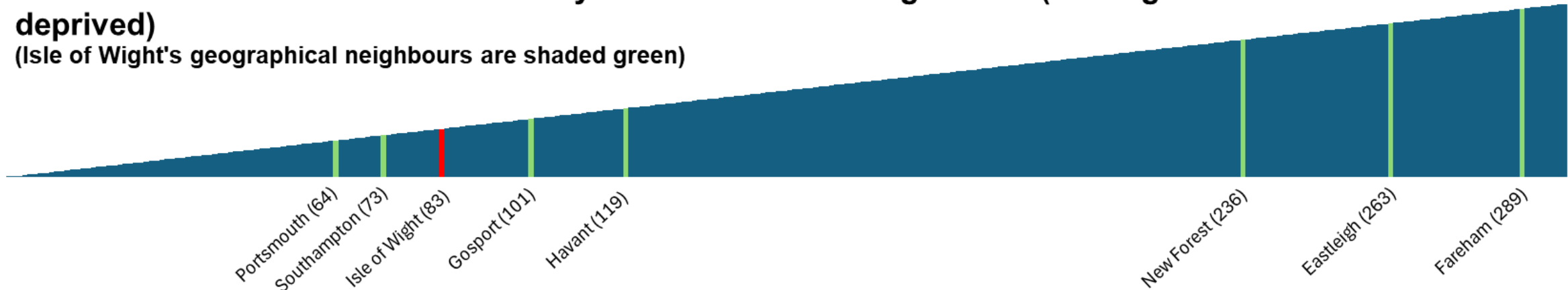
- The Isle of Wight ranks 83 out of 296 lower-tier local authorities in England (with 1 being the most deprived)
- Compared to our geographical neighbours, the Isle of Wight is relatively less deprived than Portsmouth (ranked 64) and Southampton (73), and relatively more deprived than Gosport (101), Havant (119), New Forest (236), Eastleigh (263), and Fareham (289).
- Small areas within the Isle of Wight:
 - Of the 89 LSOAs within the Isle of Wight, 3.4% (3 LSOAs) are among the 10% most deprived nationally. These areas are in Ryde and Ventnor.
 - The same number of areas were in the 10% most deprived nationally in IMD19, although only one area in Ryde is present in both.

- Across the domains of deprivation, the Isle of Wight falls within the following national deciles:



Local authority summary

Lower tier local authorities ordered by IMD25 rank of average score (1 being most deprived)
(Isle of Wight's geographical neighbours are shaded green)



Domain	IMD 2015 (of 326 LAs*)	IMD 2019 (of 317 LAs*)	IMD 2025 (of 296 LAs*)
IMD	109	98	83
Income	100	96	111
Employment	59	56	61
Education	65	93	103
Health	119	117	55
Crime	212	176	133
Barriers to Housing and Services	219	224	57
Living Environment	65	55	137

While many domains have seen small changes, Education Deprivation has seen a large relative improvement over the past ten years, as has Living Environment.

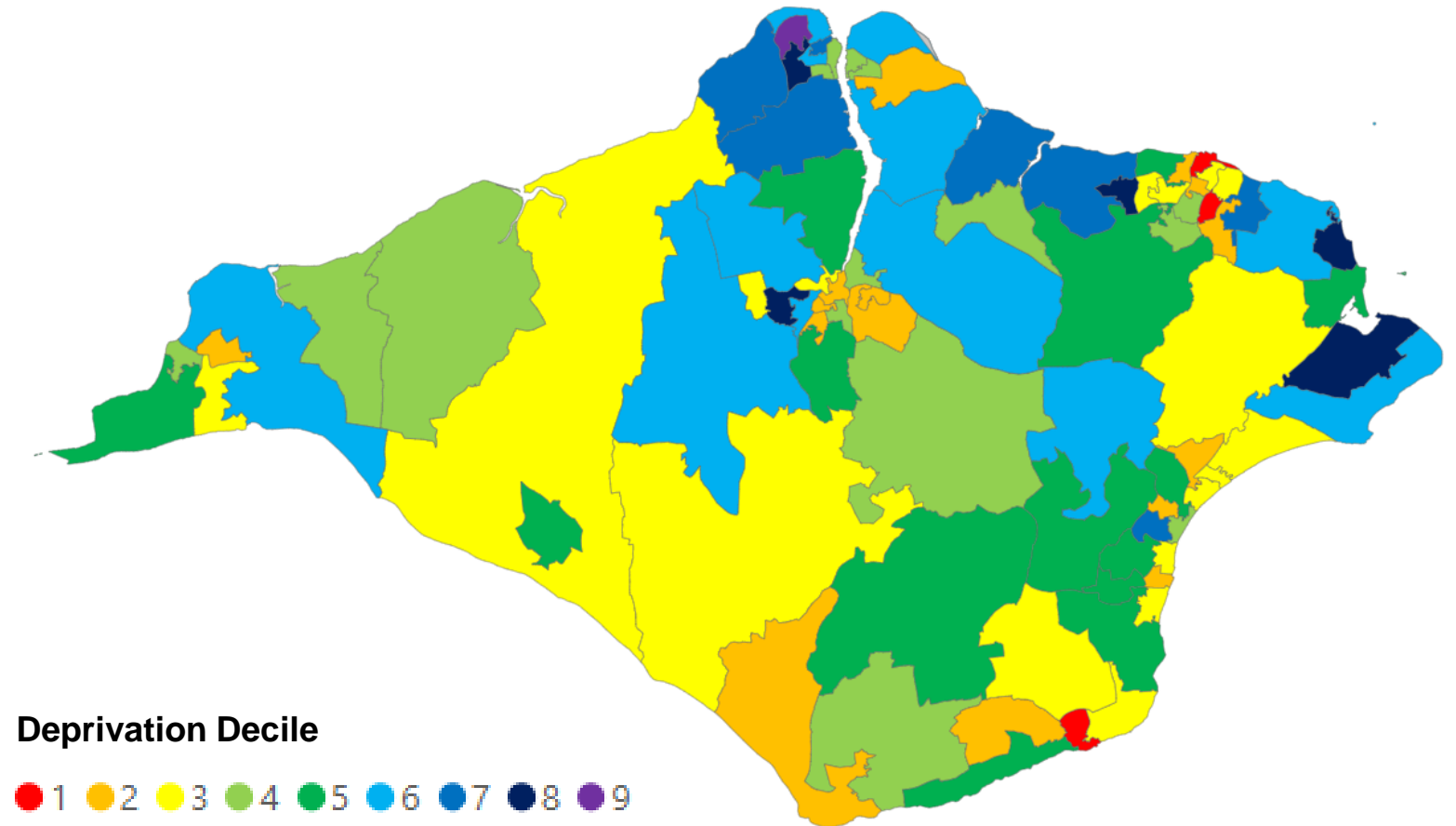
However, Health Deprivation, Crime, and Barriers to Housing and Services has seen higher relative deprivation.

* In this instance, local authorities include lower-tier non-metropolitan districts, London Boroughs, unitary authorities and metropolitan districts.

Small area deprivation on the Isle of Wight

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2025 Deciles
(where 1 is within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England)

- Three LSOAs within the Isle of Wight are among the 10% most deprived in England
- This equates to 3.4% of LSOAs within the Isle of Wight.
- Two of these areas are in Ryde, and one is in Ventnor.



Small area deprivation on the Isle of Wight

Whilst the Isle of Wight is relatively more deprived compared to other local authorities in England, there are small areas within the Island that fall amongst the most and least deprived areas of England in the different domains, although this is not equal across all the domains.

Number of LSOAs within the Isle of Wight (out of 89) that lie within each decile in the IoD25

Domain	Deciles (1 = most deprived 10% nationally)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	3	15	17	15	14	12	7	5	1	0
Income	2	13	9	17	11	13	15	6	2	1
<i>Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)</i>	4	9	12	19	20	11	11	3	0	0
<i>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)</i>	1	2	8	14	13	12	16	15	6	2
Employment	3	22	12	14	14	12	8	4	0	0
Education, Skills and Training	3	8	20	15	15	18	7	3	0	0
Health Deprivation and Disability	9	14	23	18	14	10	1	0	0	0
Crime	4	9	7	10	8	12	13	14	7	5
Barriers to Housing and Services	23	8	10	14	9	12	9	4	0	0
Living Environment	7	6	6	7	15	13	8	12	5	10

Where to find out more information

- [Isle of Wight Demography JSNA](#) – includes local analysis of the IoD 2025
- [English indices of deprivation 2025](#) – homepage for the IoD 2025, including links to the datafiles
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: Statistical Release](#) – report presenting headline findings and commentary of the IoD 2025
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: Frequently Asked Questions](#) – frequently asked questions to help understand the IoD 2025
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: Research Report](#) – a report which gives detailed guidance on how to interpret the data and presents some further findings
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: Technical Report](#) – a report which describes the methodology and quality assurance process underpinning the indices
- English indices of deprivation 2025: [Rural report](#) – a supplementary report produced in collaboration with Defra which considers how deprivation can manifest in a specifically rural context
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: Local Deprivation Explorer](#) – a tool which allows users to look up deprivation data for their area, explore comparisons across England using an interactive map, and download data, with the option to download deprivation data for specific postcodes



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