Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 Analysis

01/12/2025

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.

IoD 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 e.g. local authorities
- ✓ look at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (i.e. changes in ranks)
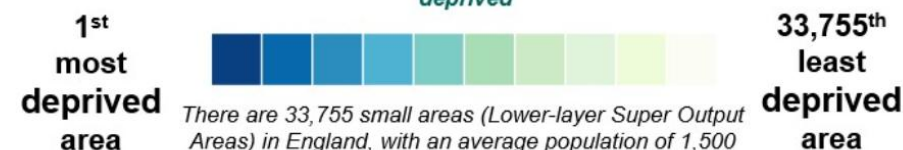
IoD cannot be used to:
- ✗ quantify how deprived a small area is
- ✗ identify deprived people
- ✗ say how affluent a place is
- ✗ compare with small areas in other UK countries
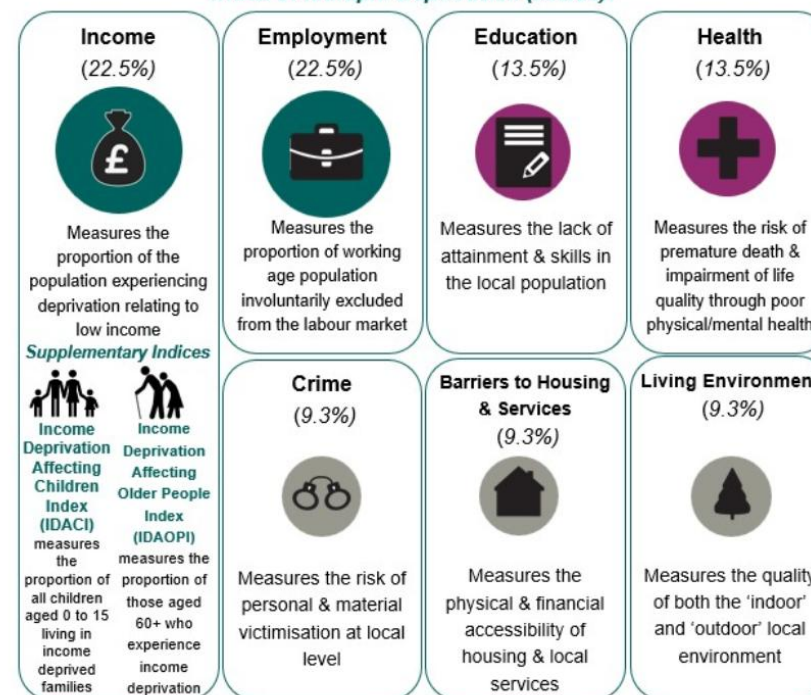- ✗ measure **absolute** change in deprivation over time

Comparison between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025 shows how areas have changed deprivation relative to others over time, rather than measuring an absolute change in deprivation.

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The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025)

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

1st most deprived area

33,755th least deprived area

There are 33,755 small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) in England, with an average population of 1,500

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

Income (22.5%)	Employment (22.5%)	Education (13.5%)	Health (13.5%)
Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income	Measures the proportion of working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market	Measures the lack of attainment & skills in the local population	Measures the risk of premature death & impairment of life quality through poor physical/mental health

Supplementary Indices

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) measures the proportion of those aged 60+ who experience income deprivation

Crime (9.3%)	Barriers to Housing & Services (9.3%)	Living Environment (9.3%)
Measures the risk of personal & material victimisation at local level	Measures the physical & financial accessibility of housing & local services	Measures the quality of both the 'indoor' and 'outdoor' local environment

Summary

- Since 2019, North Central London (NCL) has become **relatively more deprived** compared to the rest of England.

- There has been a notable **rise in the proportion of NCL's population living in areas ranked among the 20% and 10% most deprived nationally**, particularly in Enfield and Haringey.

- Key drivers of deprivation in NCL include **Income**, **Employment**, as well as **Barriers to Housing and Services**.

ICBs Deprivation Rankings

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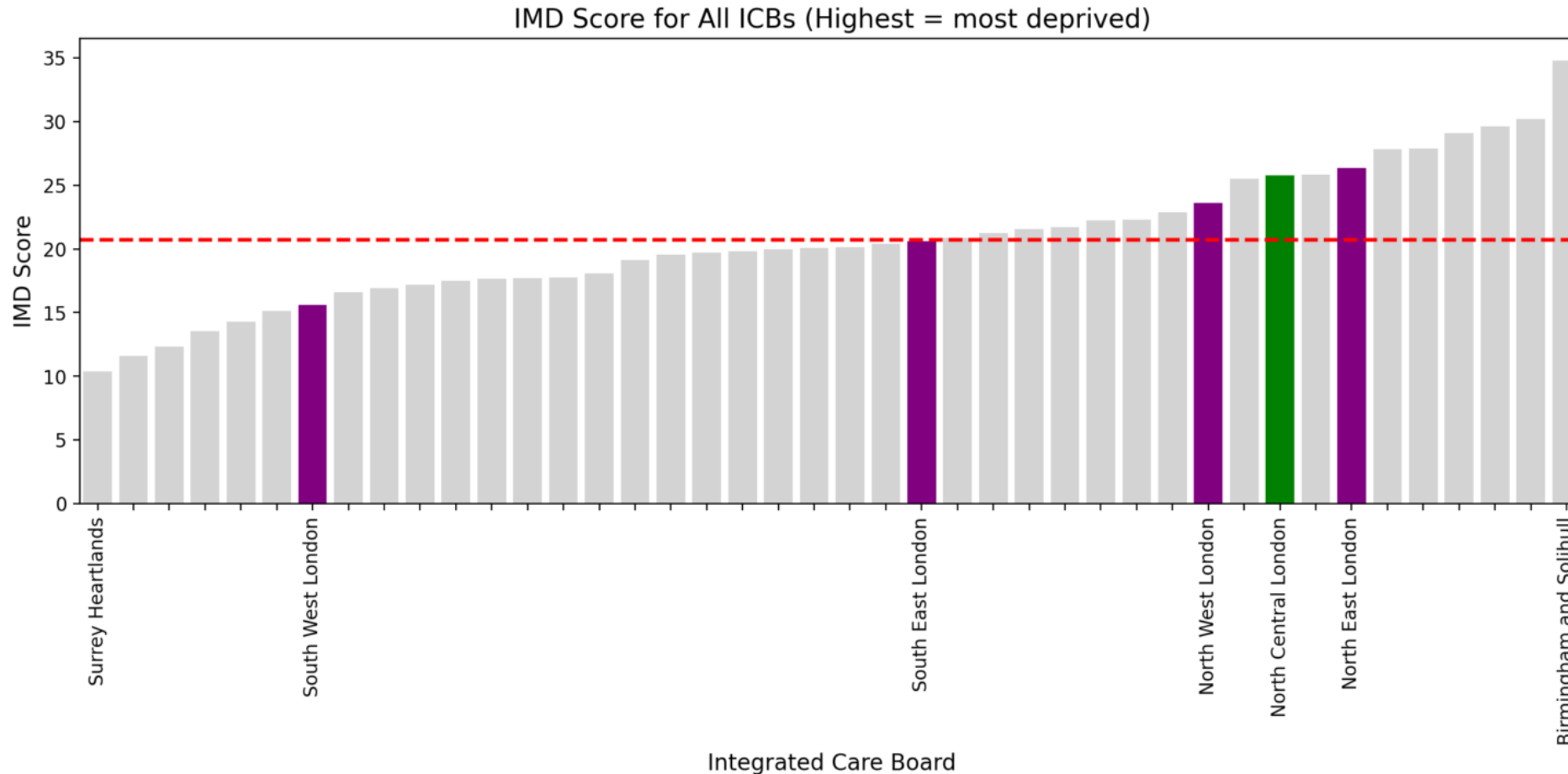
The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) scores shown here represent all Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) across England. These scores are calculated using the weighted average of all LSOAs within an ICB.

A higher score indicates a more deprived population compared to other ICBs.

North Central London has an IMD score above **the national average for all ICBs** in England.

Among the London ICBs, it is the second most deprived ICB, ranking just behind **North East London**.

Within London, NCL & NWL show the largest increase in deprivation since 2019, while SWL & SEL show the greatest decrease.
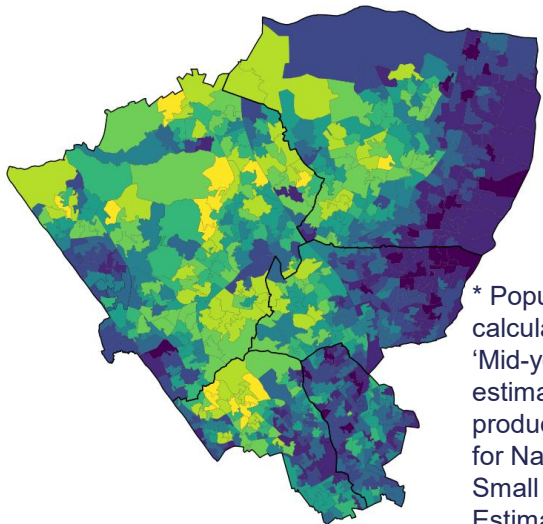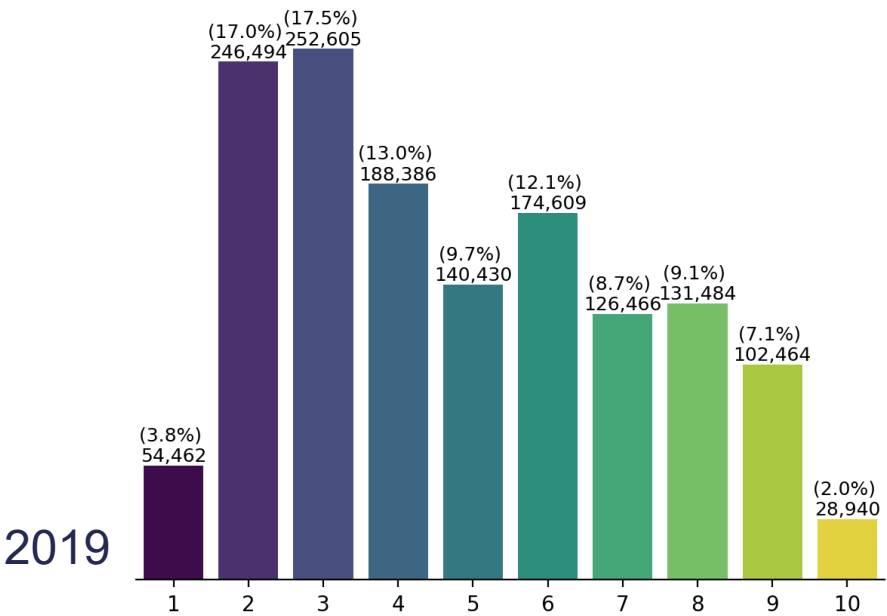
IMD Score for All ICBs (Highest = most deprived)

(Bar chart: x-axis "Integrated Care Board", y-axis "IMD Score" ranging 0–35. Labeled bars include Surrey Heartlands, South West London, South East London, North West London, North Central London, North East London, and Birmingham and Solihull. A red dashed line marks the national average around 20.5.)

Changes in IMD Deciles 2019-2025

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Since 2019, NCL has experienced an **7.3% increase** in the proportion of its population living in **LSOAs ranked among the 40% most deprived** nationally (deciles 1-4).

Although the share of residents in **decile 3 has declined**, this is likely due to a corresponding rise in those living in **deciles 1** and **2**.

Core20 in 2025
28.2% of NCL's population live in LSOAs ranked in the most deprived 20% nationally (deciles 1 & 2). (**7.4 % increase**)

Core10 in 2025
9.1% of NCL's population live in LSOAs ranked in the most deprived 10% nationally (decile 1). (**5.3 % increase**)

2019

Decile	Percentage	Population
1	(3.8%)	54,462
2	(17.0%)	246,494
3	(17.5%)	252,605
4	(13.0%)	188,386
5	(9.7%)	140,430
6	(12.1%)	174,609
7	(8.7%)	126,466
8	(9.1%)	131,484
9	(7.1%)	102,464
10	(2.0%)	28,940

2025

Decile	Percentage	Population
1	(9.1%)	129,128
2	(19.1%)	270,102
3	(15.9%)	225,646
4	(14.5%)	205,074
5	(11.9%)	168,134
6	(8.2%)	116,392
7	(7.3%)	104,016
8	(6.7%)	95,077
9	(4.5%)	63,629
10	(2.8%)	39,946

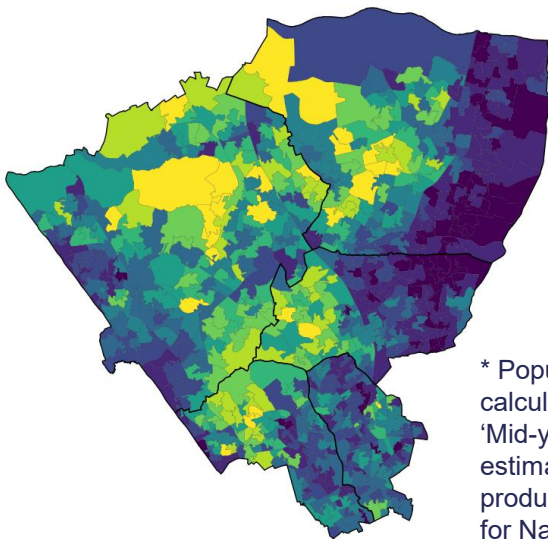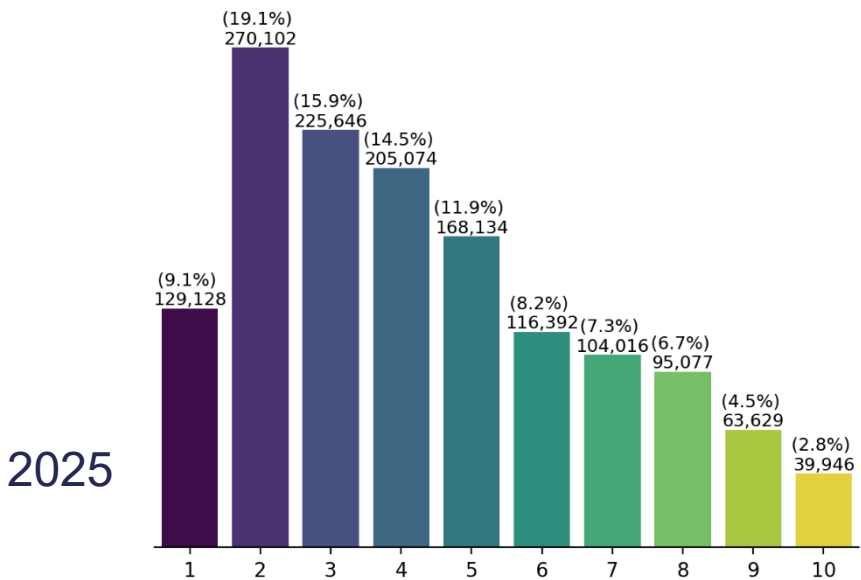NCL Population* by IMD Decile (Where 1 = The most deprived 10% nationally)

* Population totals are calculated using the 2015 'Mid-year' population estimates at LSOA level produced by the Office for National Statistics' Small Area Population Estimation (SAPE) team
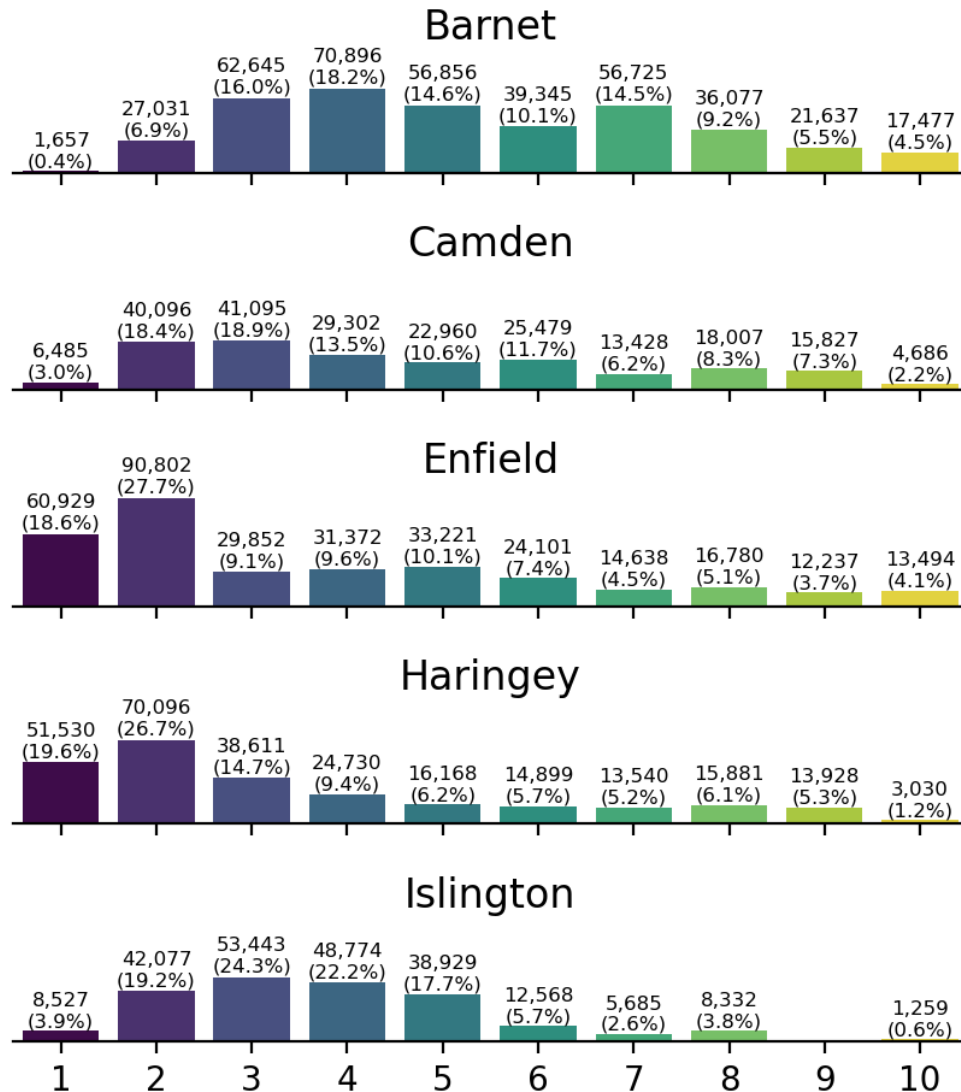
* Population totals are calculated using the 2022 'Mid-year' population estimates at LSOA level produced by the Office for National Statistics' Small Area Population Estimation (SAPE) team

IMD Decile by LSOA

Distribution of Deprivation 2025

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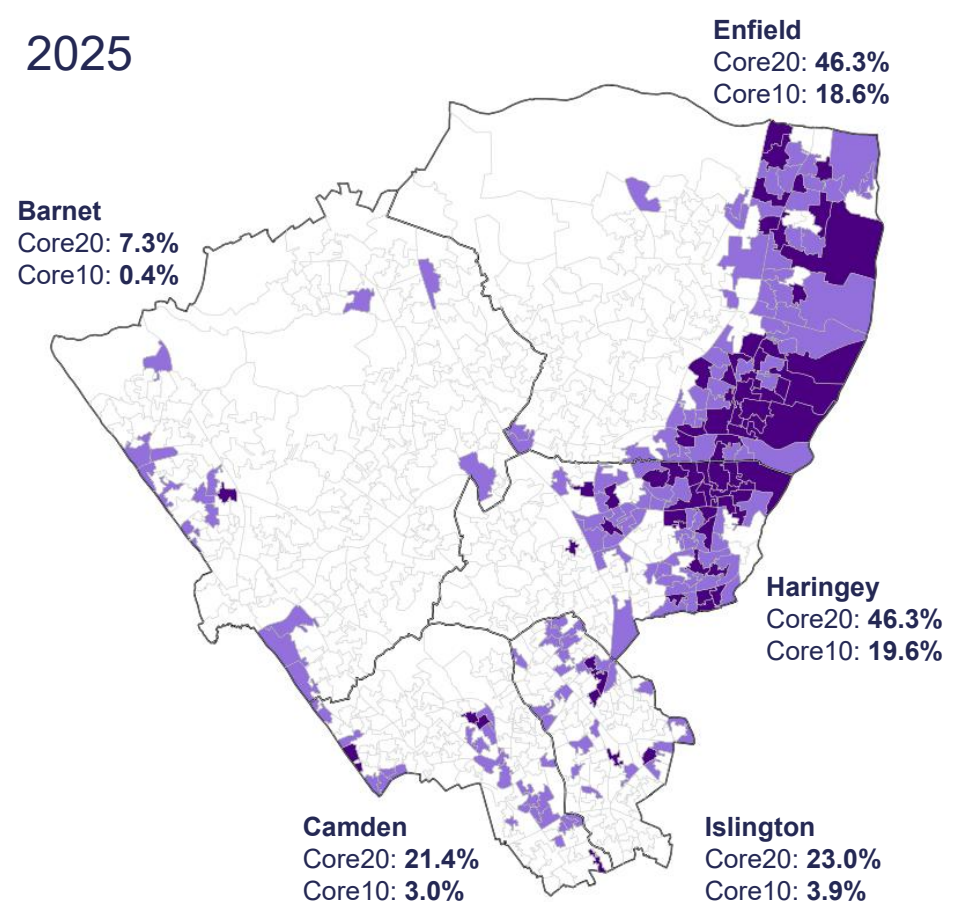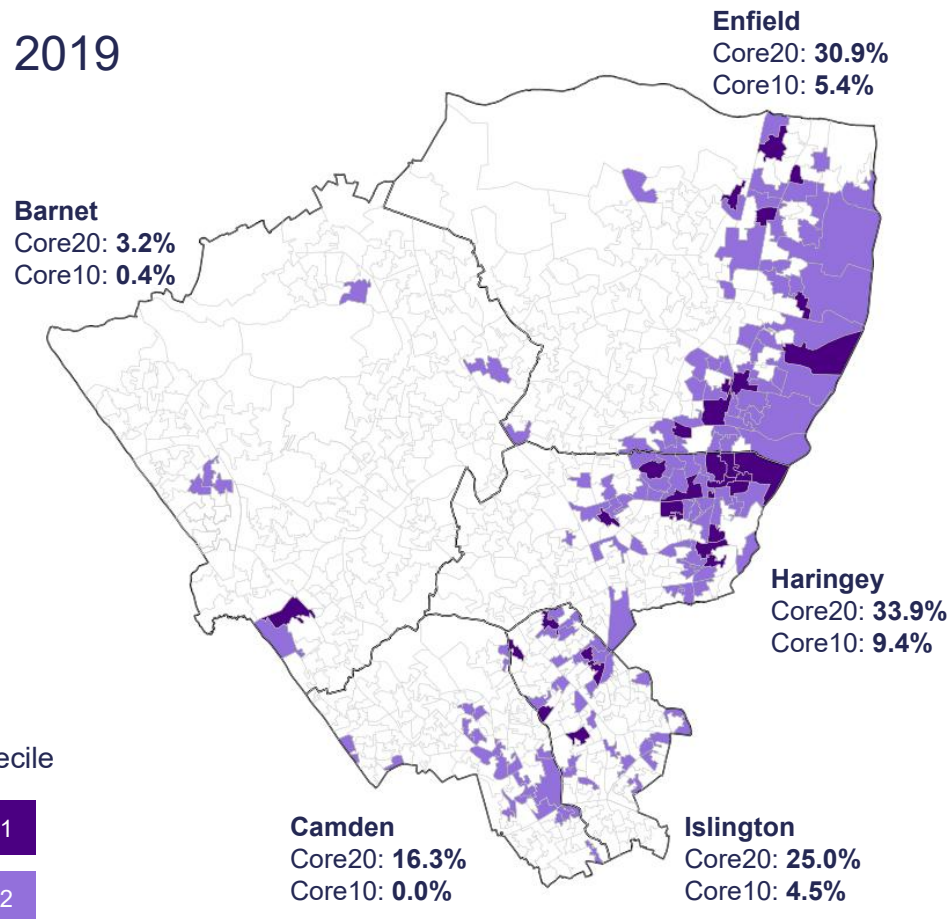
This map shows the **distribution of deprivation across NCL** in 2025, while the accompanying bar charts detail **the percentage of each borough's population* living within each deprivation decile**.

Barnet

Decile	Population	%
1	1,657	0.4%
2	27,031	6.9%
3	62,645	16.0%
4	70,896	18.2%
5	56,856	14.6%
6	39,345	10.1%
7	56,725	14.5%
8	36,077	9.2%
9	21,637	5.5%
10	17,477	4.5%

Camden

Decile	Population	%
1	6,485	3.0%
2	40,096	18.4%
3	41,095	18.9%
4	29,302	13.5%
5	22,960	10.6%
6	25,479	11.7%
7	13,428	6.2%
8	18,007	8.3%
9	15,827	7.3%
10	4,686	2.2%

Enfield

Decile	Population	%
1	60,929	18.6%
2	90,802	27.7%
3	29,852	9.1%
4	31,372	9.6%
5	33,221	10.1%
6	24,101	7.4%
7	14,638	4.5%
8	16,780	5.1%
9	12,237	3.7%
10	13,494	4.1%

Haringey

Decile	Population	%
1	51,530	19.6%
2	70,096	26.7%
3	38,611	14.7%
4	24,730	9.4%
5	16,168	6.2%
6	14,899	5.7%
7	13,540	5.2%
8	15,881	6.1%
9	13,928	5.3%
10	3,030	1.2%

Islington

Decile	Population	%
1	8,527	3.9%
2	42,077	19.2%
3	53,443	24.3%
4	48,774	22.2%
5	38,929	17.7%
6	12,568	5.7%
7	5,685	2.6%
8	8,332	3.8%
9		
10	1,259	0.6%

Population by IMD25 Decile (Where 1 = The most deprived 10% nationally)

IMD Decile by LSOA

Changes in Core20 and Core10

Core20 refers to the most deprived 20% of areas nationally (deciles 1 and 2), while **Core10** represents the most deprived 10% nationally (decile 1). These maps illustrate the distribution and changes in Core20 and Core10 LSOAs. **Four out of five boroughs have experienced an increase in the proportion of their population living in Core20 LSOAs**, with **Enfield** showing the largest rise (15.4%) and **Haringey** following closely (12.4%).
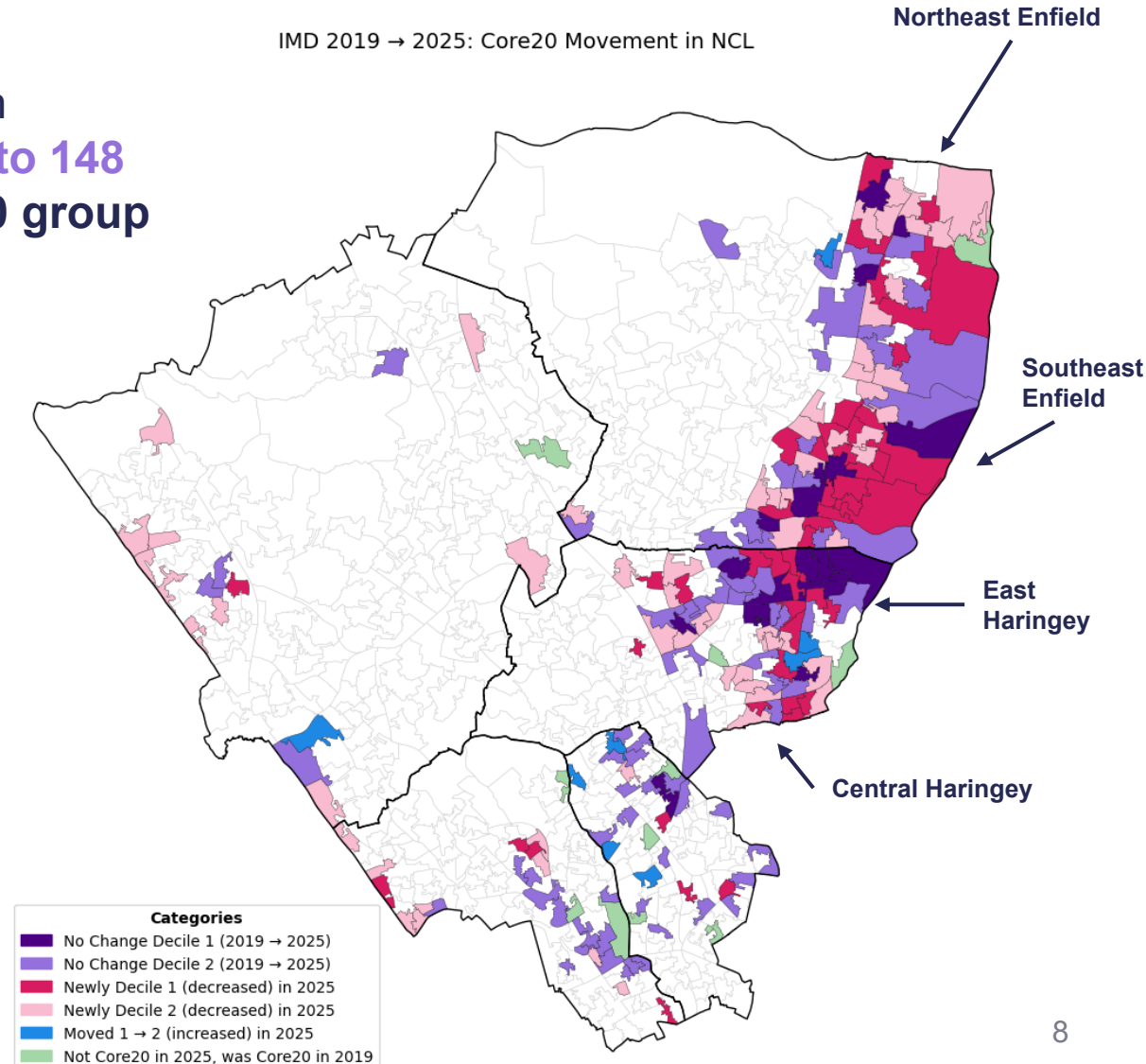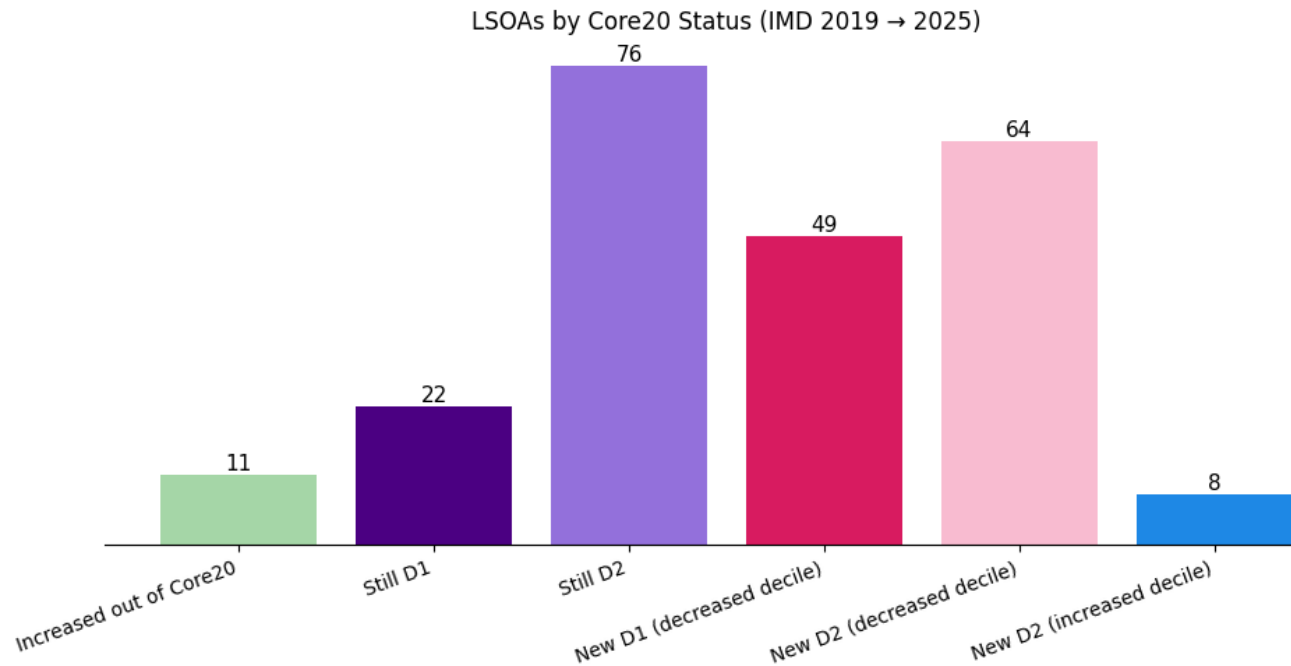
2019

Enfield
Core20: **30.9%**
Core10: **5.4%**

Barnet
Core20: **3.2%**
Core10: **0.4%**

Haringey
Core20: **33.9%**
Core10: **9.4%**

Camden
Core20: **16.3%**
Core10: **0.0%**

Islington
Core20: **25.0%**
Core10: **4.5%**

2025

Enfield
Core20: **46.3%**
Core10: **18.6%**

Barnet
Core20: **7.3%**
Core10: **0.4%**

Haringey
Core20: **46.3%**
Core10: **19.6%**

Camden
Core20: **21.4%**
Core10: **3.0%**

Islington
Core20: **23.0%**
Core10: **3.9%**

IMD Decile

Decile 1
Decile 2

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7

Changes in Core20 and Core10

The number of LSOAs in **Decile 1** surged from **30 to 71,** an 136.7% increase. **Decile 2** grew more modestly, from **133 to 148** LSOAs, an 11.3% increase. Overall, **the combined Core20 group** expanded from 163 to 219 LSOAs, a 34.4% increase.

LSOAs by Core20 Status (IMD 2019 → 2025)

IMD 2019 → 2025: Core20 Movement in NCL

Northeast Enfield

Southeast Enfield

East Haringey

Central Haringey

Categories

- No Change Decile 1 (2019 → 2025)
- No Change Decile 2 (2019 → 2025)
- Newly Decile 1 (decreased) in 2025
- Newly Decile 2 (decreased) in 2025
- Moved 1 → 2 (increased) in 2025
- Not Core20 in 2025, was Core20 in 2019

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8

Changes in Core20 and Core10

This table contains the number LSOAs in Core20 and Core10 for each borough, in 2019 and in 2025. Additionally, it states the proportion of each boroughs population who are living in Core20 and Core10 LSOAs.

Enfield has become more deprived since 2019; 70% of LSOAs became more deprived overall between the 2019 and 2025 IMD. The proportion of Enfield's population who are living most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England has increased from 5.4% to 18.6% - in London, only Haringey outranks Enfield on this measure.

Local Authority	Core20 LSOAs 2019	Core20 LSOAs 2025	Core20 Proportion 2019	Core20 Proportion 2025	Core10 LSOAs 2019	Core10 LSOAs 2025	Core10 Proportion 2019	Core10 Proportion 2025
Camden	22	28	16.3%	21.4%	0	4	0.0%	3.0%
Islington	32	29	25.0%	23.0%	6	5	4.5%	3.9%
Barnet	7	16	3.2%	7.3%	1	1	0.4%	0.4%
Enfield	55	81	30.9%	46.3%	10	33	5.4%	18.6%
Haringey	48	65	33.9%	46.3%	14	28	9.4%	19.6%

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Drivers of Deprivation 2025
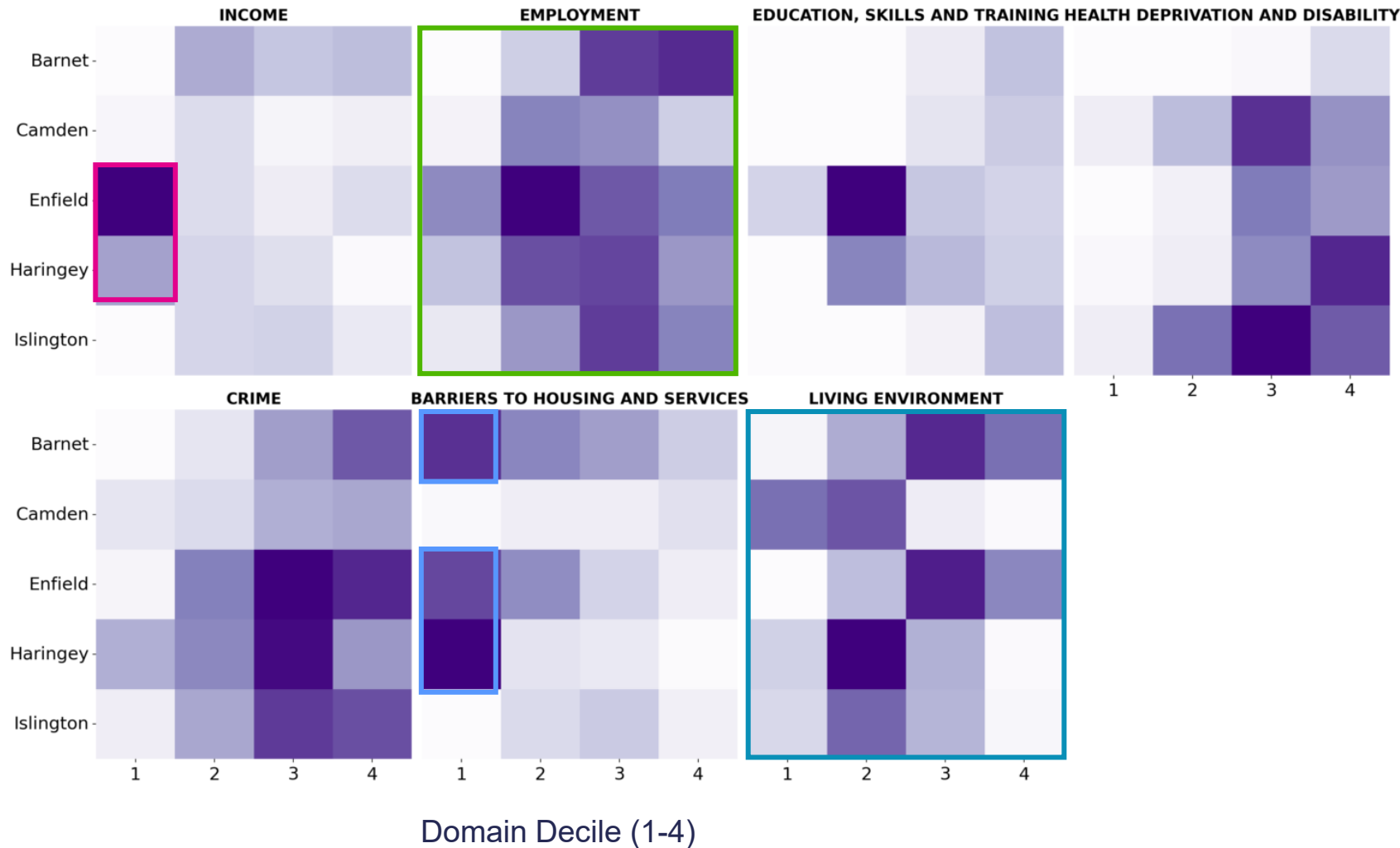
This heat map shows the concentration of LSOAs ranked within the 40% most deprived areas nationally (deciles 1–4), broken down by domain for each borough.

Employment and **Living Environment** emerge as key drivers of deprivation across **all boroughs**, with high concentrations.
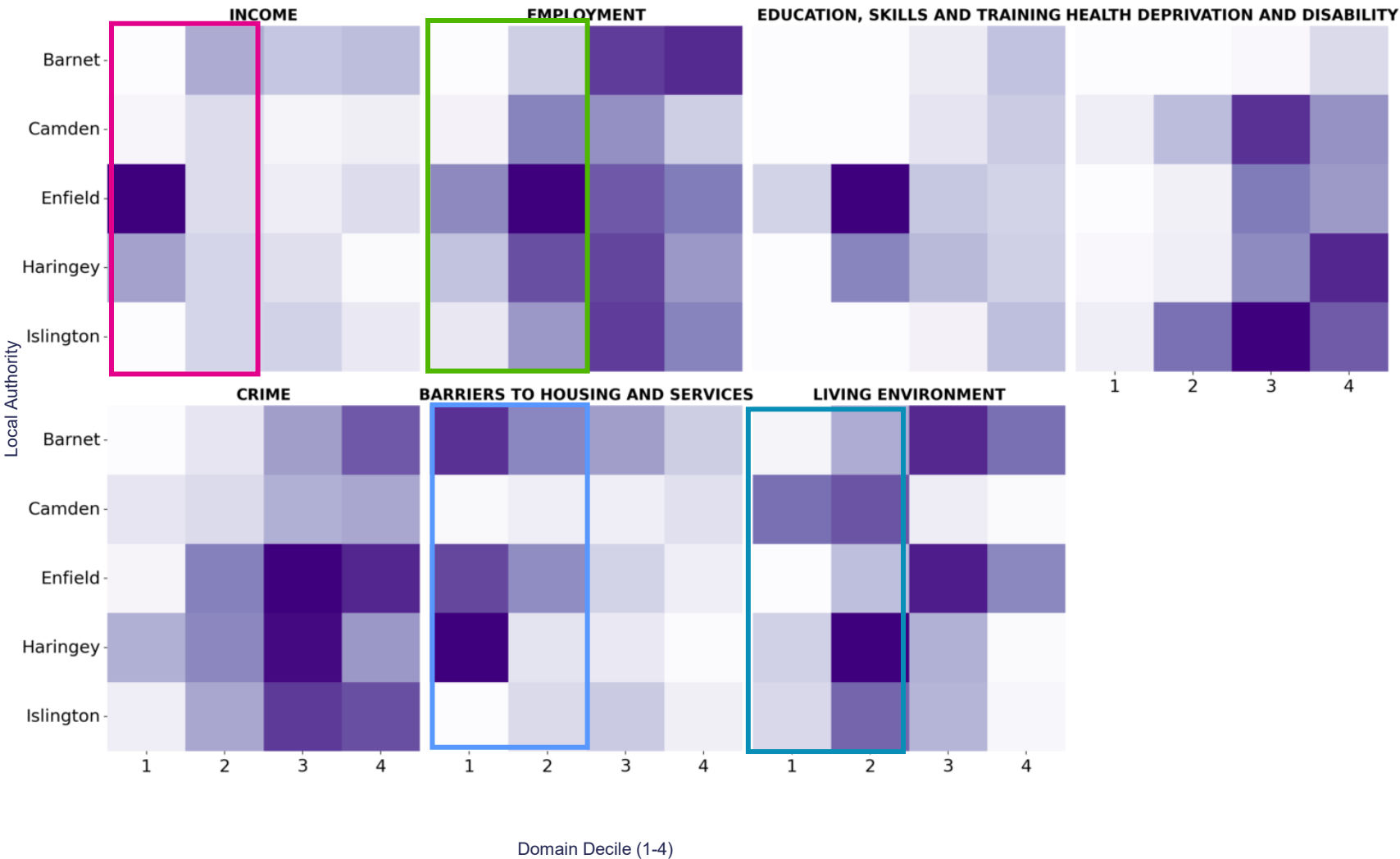
Income is particularly pronounced in **Enfield** and **Haringey.**

There is also a notable concentration of LSOAs in decile 1 for the **Barriers to Housing and Services** domain in **Enfield, Haringey**, and **Barnet**.

Changes to Main Drivers: Core20

Examining these drivers further, we can observe how the proportion of the NCL population living in Core20 areas has shifted across each domain since 2019.

In 2025, **21.3%** of our population live in an **Employment** Core20 area, up 6.3 percentage points from 2019 (15.0%).

36.8% live in an **Income** Core20 area, an increase of 8.9 points since 2019 (27.9%).

46.9% live in a **Barriers to Housing and Services** Core20 area, down 2.3 points from 2019 (49.2%).

Finally, **43.9%** live in a **Living Environment** Core20 area, a significant increase of 14.1 points from 2019 (29.8%).
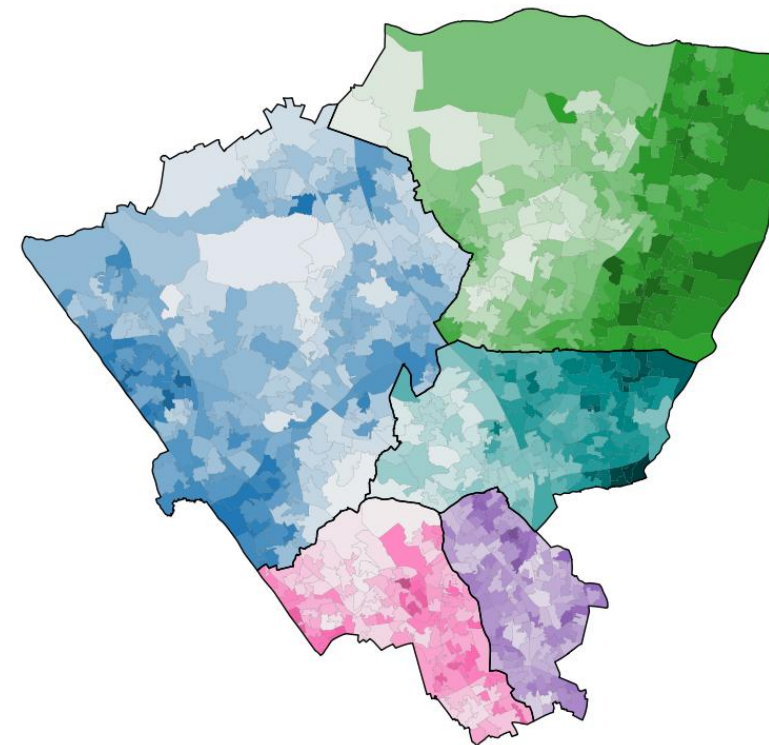
Income Scores across NCL

This swarm plot and map illustrate the distribution of income deprivation across NCL. Each score represents the proportion of an LSOA's population experiencing income deprivation (e.g., 0.6 = 60%). While **Enfield** has more LSOAs with income scores above 0.5, **Haringey** contains the LSOAs with the highest income deprivation scores in NCL.

2025 - Total Population
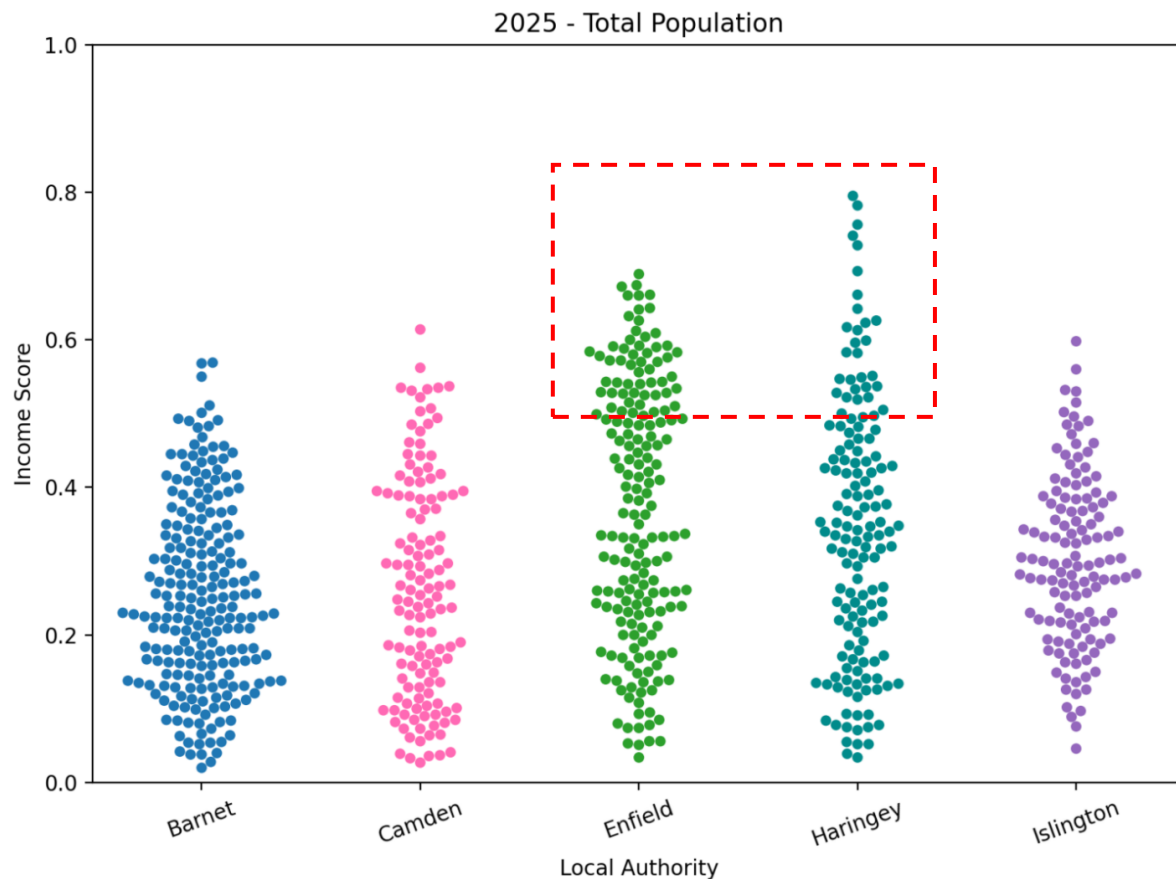
LSOA Income Deprivation Score Gradient by Borough (Darker = Higher Income Deprivation score)

IDACI Score across NCL

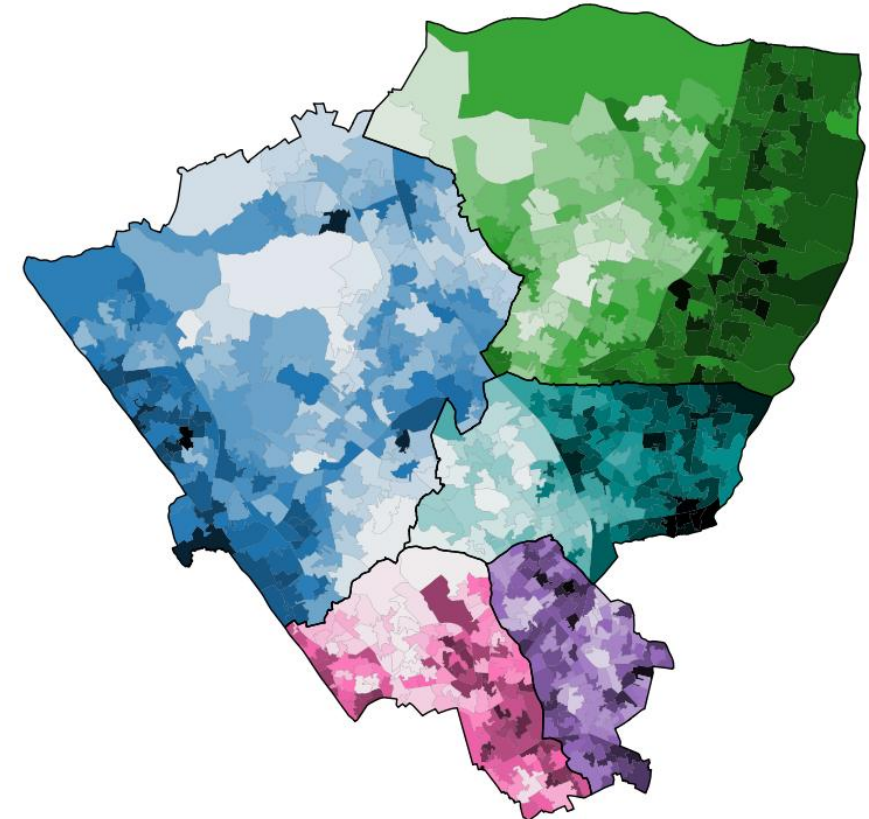This swarm plot and map illustrate the **distribution of income deprivation affecting children (IDACI) across NCL**. Each score represents the proportion of an LSOA's CYP population experiencing income deprivation (e.g., 0.6 = 60%). Comparatively, the proportion of children affected by income deprivation is higher than the overall population across all boroughs.

2025 - Children (0-15)
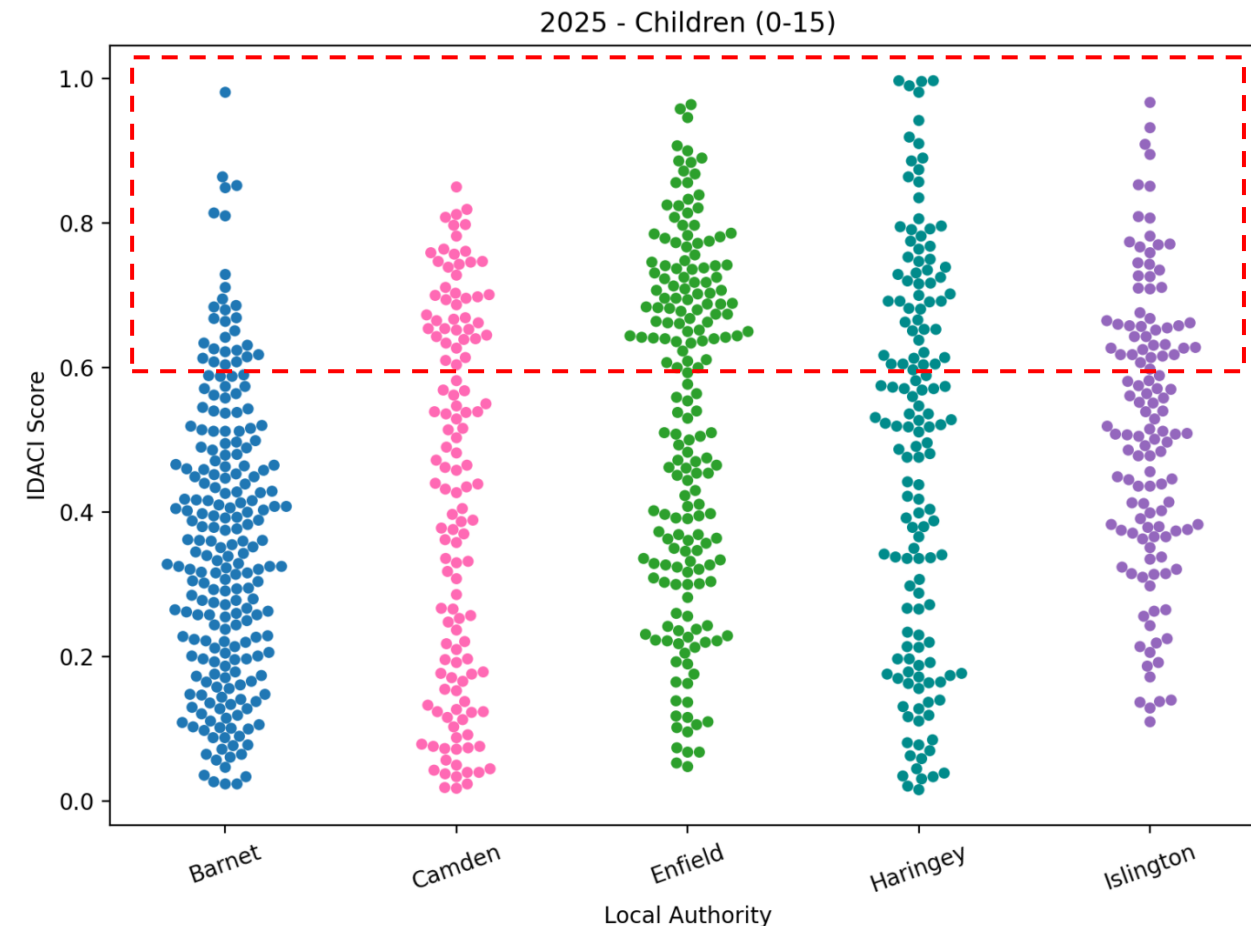
LSOA IDACI Score Gradient by Borough (Darker = Higher IDACI score)

13

IDAOPI Score across NCL

This swarm plot and map illustrate the **distribution of income deprivation affecting Older People (IDAOPI) across NCL**. Each score represents the proportion of an LSOA's older population experiencing income deprivation (e.g., 0.6 = 60%). Across all boroughs, older people are more affected by income deprivation than the overall population, though the rate remains lower than that for children.

2025 - Older Population (60+)
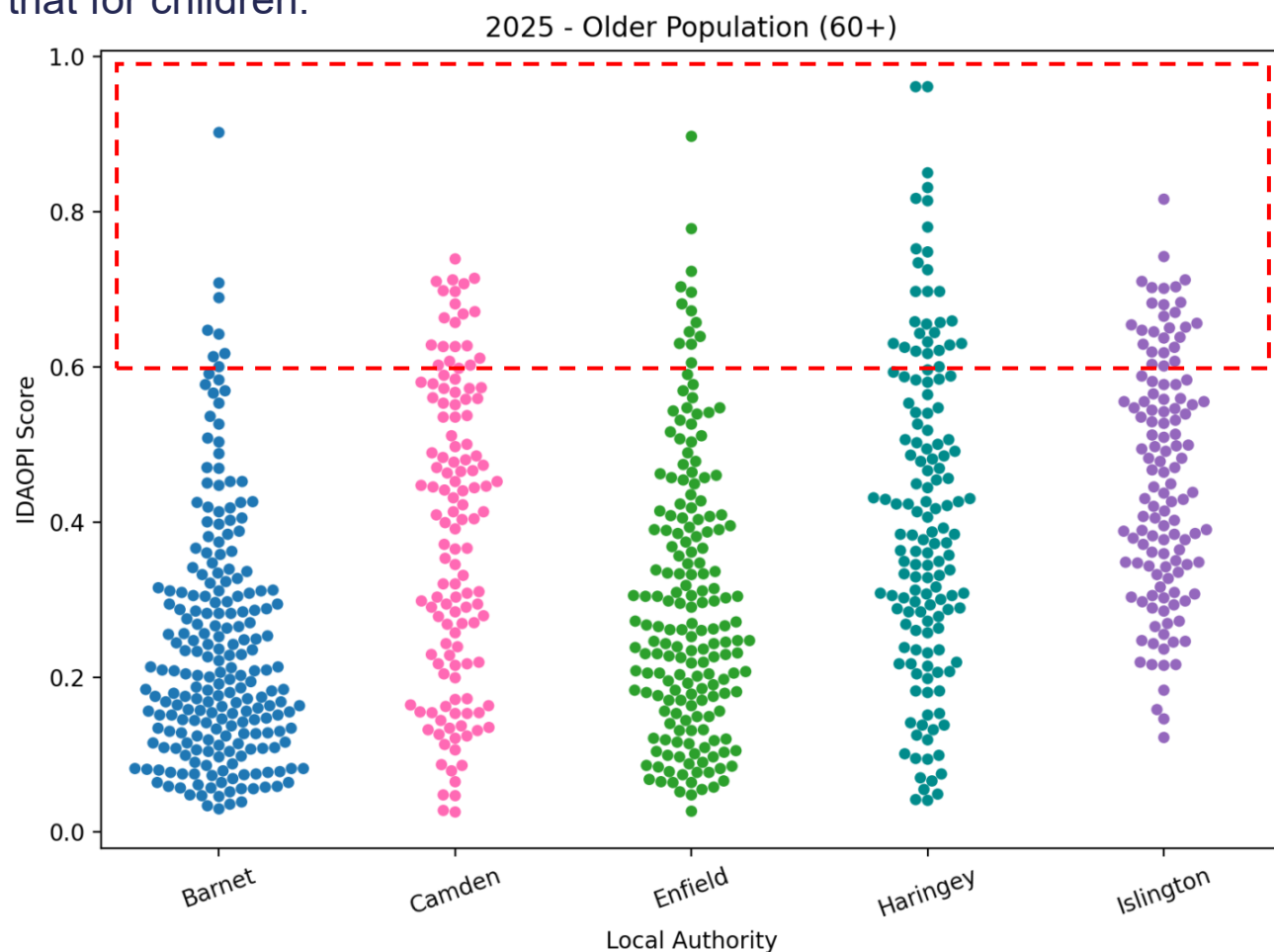
LSOA IDAOPI Score Gradient by Borough (Darker = Higher IDAOPI score)
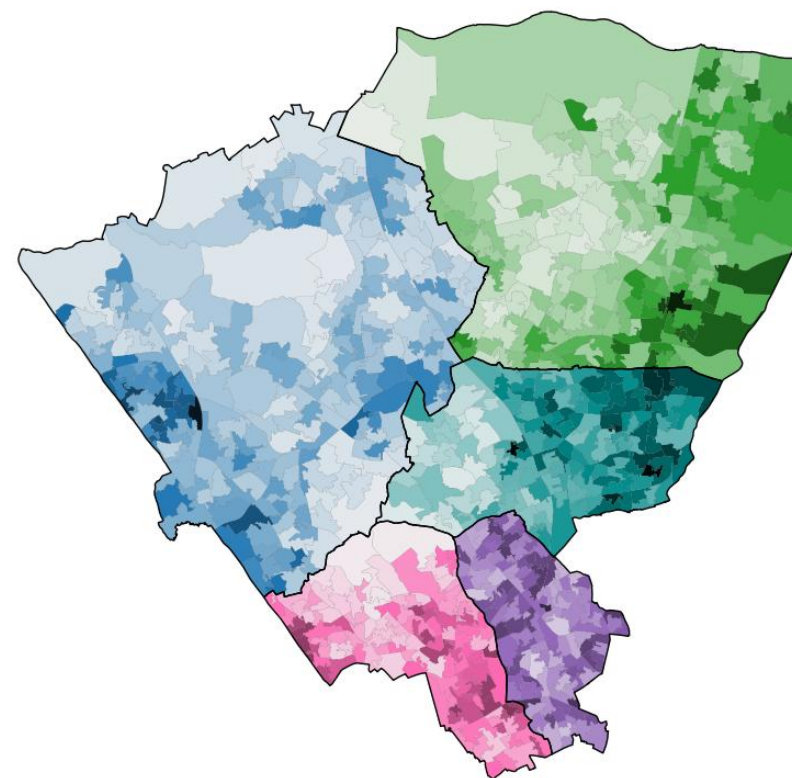
Children and Young People per IMD Decile

This map shows the **distribution of CYP (0-15) across NCL** in 2025, while the accompanying bar charts detail **the percentage of each borough's CYP population living within each deprivation decile**. **The Core20 LSOAs are outlined in red**.

Barnet

502 (0.6%)	6,079 (7.5%)	13,521 (16.7%)	14,475 (17.9%)	12,456 (15.4%)	7,888 (9.7%)	11,234 (13.9%)	7,025 (8.7%)	4,314 (5.3%)	3,495 (4.3%)

Camden

1,187 (3.7%)	6,988 (21.5%)	5,946 (18.3%)	3,398 (10.5%)	3,259 (10.0%)	3,101 (9.5%)	1,998 (6.1%)	2,947 (9.1%)	2,806 (8.6%)	878 (2.7%)

Enfield

15,206 (21.3%)	21,763 (30.4%)	6,330 (8.9%)	6,386 (8.9%)	6,660 (9.3%)	4,463 (6.2%)	2,576 (3.6%)	3,273 (4.6%)	2,305 (3.2%)	2,528 (3.5%)

Haringey

11,451 (23.9%)	12,474 (26.1%)	6,471 (13.5%)	4,178 (8.7%)	2,366 (4.9%)	2,587 (5.4%)	2,157 (4.5%)	2,759 (5.8%)	2,780 (5.8%)	615 (1.3%)

Islington

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,592 (4.9%)	7,411 (22.7%)	7,407 (22.7%)	6,893 (21.1%)	5,577 (17.1%)	1,842 (5.6%)	942 (2.9%)	881 (2.7%)		103 (0.3%)

Population of CYP by IMD25 Decile (Where 1 = The most deprived 10% nationally)

Population Density of Children (0-15)

Barnet: 80,989

Enfield: 71,490

Haringey: 47,838

Camden: 32,508

Islington: 32,648

Older People per IMD Decile
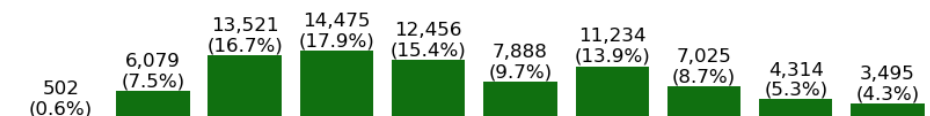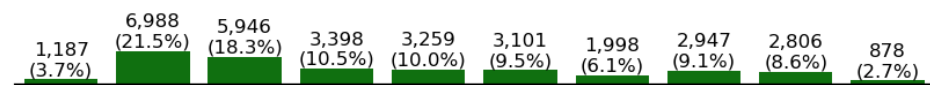

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This map shows the **distribution of Older People (60+) across NCL** in 2025, while the accompanying bar charts detail **the percentage of each borough's older population living within each deprivation decile**. **The Core20 LSOAs are outlined in red**.
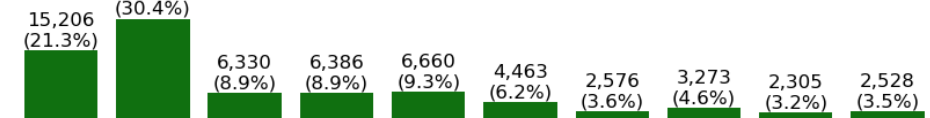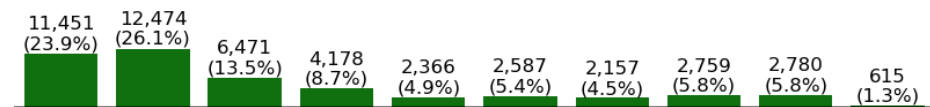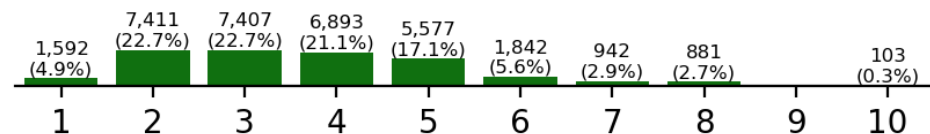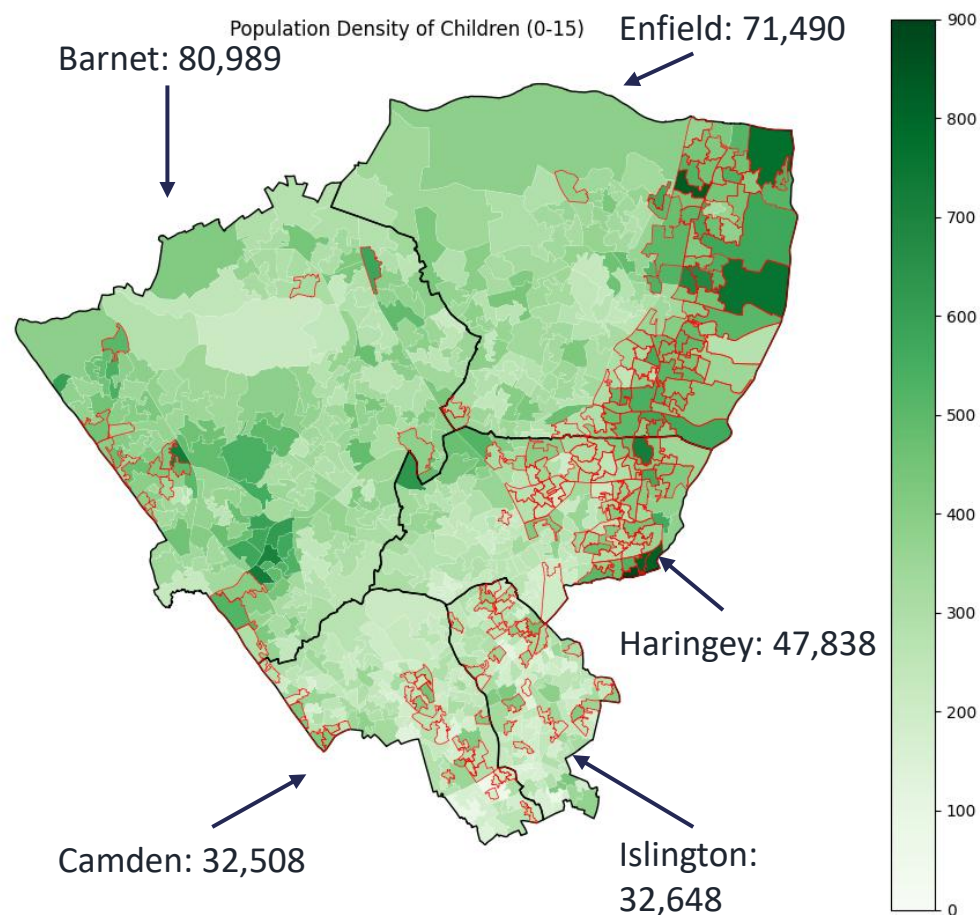
Barnet

| 138 (0.2%) | 3,746 (4.8%) | 10,414 (13.5%) | 11,838 (15.3%) | 10,867 (14.1%) | 8,663 (11.2%) | 12,226 (15.8%) | 8,449 (10.9%) | 5,905 (7.6%) | 5,050 (6.5%) |

Camden

| 1,132 (3.2%) | 5,940 (17.0%) | 6,484 (18.5%) | 3,852 (11.0%) | 3,839 (11.0%) | 3,663 (10.5%) | 2,758 (7.9%) | 3,218 (9.2%) | 3,180 (9.1%) | 909 (2.6%) |

Enfield

| 8,873 (14.0%) | 13,924 (21.9%) | 5,289 (8.3%) | 6,096 (9.6%) | 7,168 (11.3%) | 6,121 (9.6%) | 4,061 (6.4%) | 4,501 (7.1%) | 3,426 (5.4%) | 4,049 (6.4%) |

Haringey

| 7,558 (18.4%) | 9,892 (24.1%) | 5,527 (13.4%) | 3,614 (8.8%) | 2,262 (5.5%) | 2,463 (6.0%) | 2,157 (5.2%) | 3,475 (8.5%) | 3,368 (8.2%) | 782 (1.9%) |

Islington

| 1,350 (4.5%) | 5,870 (19.5%) | 6,990 (23.2%) | 6,492 (21.6%) | 5,753 (19.1%) | 1,957 (6.5%) | 896 (3.0%) | 698 (2.3%) | | 61 (0.2%) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

Population of Older People by IMD25 Decile (Where 1 = The most deprived 10% nationally)

Population Density of Older People (60+)

Enfield: 63,508

Barnet: 77,296

Haringey: 41,098

Camden: 34,975

Islington: 30,067

16