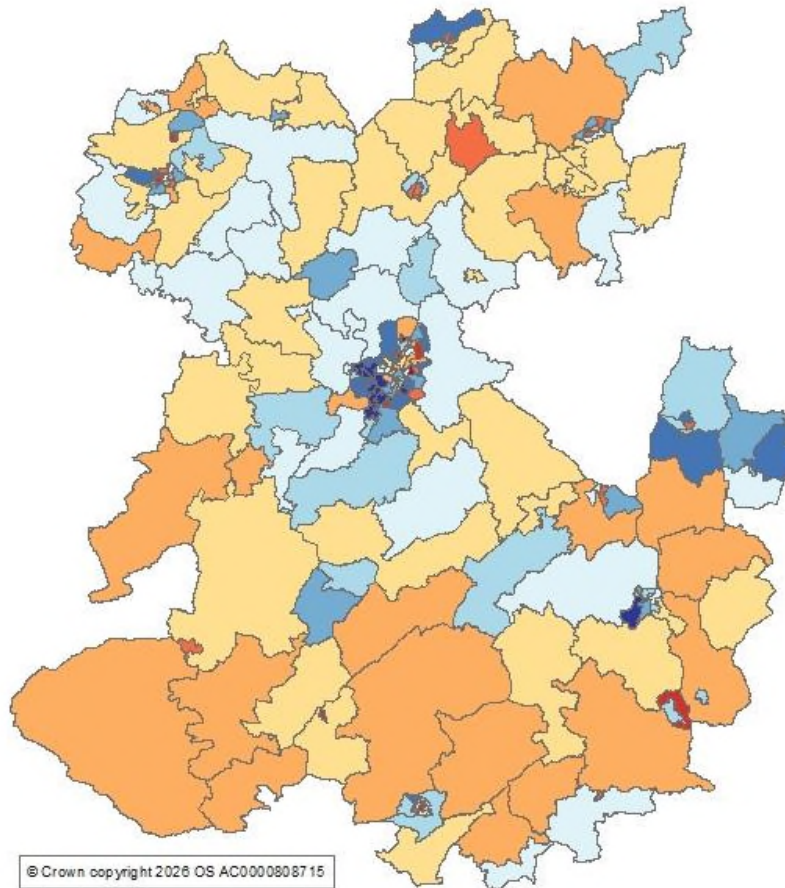


Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2025



Business Intelligence and Insight, Shropshire Council



Understanding the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD25) and IMD25

The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD25) is a set of indicators designed to assess and compare relative levels of deprivation across small areas in England, known as Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). These small areas are on average around 1,700 residents and 640 households.

The **IoD25** was published on **31 October 2025** by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). This up-dates the 2019 index. However, caution is advised when comparing across years due to changes in geographies and indicators.

- **IoD25** refers to the broader family of deprivation indices, comprising 7 separate domains or indices of deprivation.
- These indices are combined and weighted to create the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD25)**. This is the most widely used index and serves as the official measure of deprivation in England, providing a single, composite measure by combining multiple domains.

There are sub domains for: Education, Skills and Training (Children and Adults), Barriers to Housing and Services (Geographical and Wider Barriers) and for the Living Environment (Indoor and Outdoor). There are also two supplementary indices, income deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP).

There are 55 indicators in the 2025 IOD compared to 39 in 2019.

- **New Indicators:** 20 new indicators have been introduced.
- **Modified Indicators:** 14 indicators have been significantly modified.
- **Updated Indicators:** 21 indicators have been updated to more recent timepoints.
- **Removed Indicators:** 3 indicators from the 2019 suite were removed.

The IoD25 is primarily used to:

- Identify the most deprived neighbourhoods in England. By identifying areas with the greatest levels of deprivation, resources can be allocated more effectively to tackle inequality and provide services where they are most needed.
- Compare deprivation levels between different areas.
- Explore specific domains of deprivation.
- Compare larger administrative areas, such as local authority districts or Electoral Divisions.

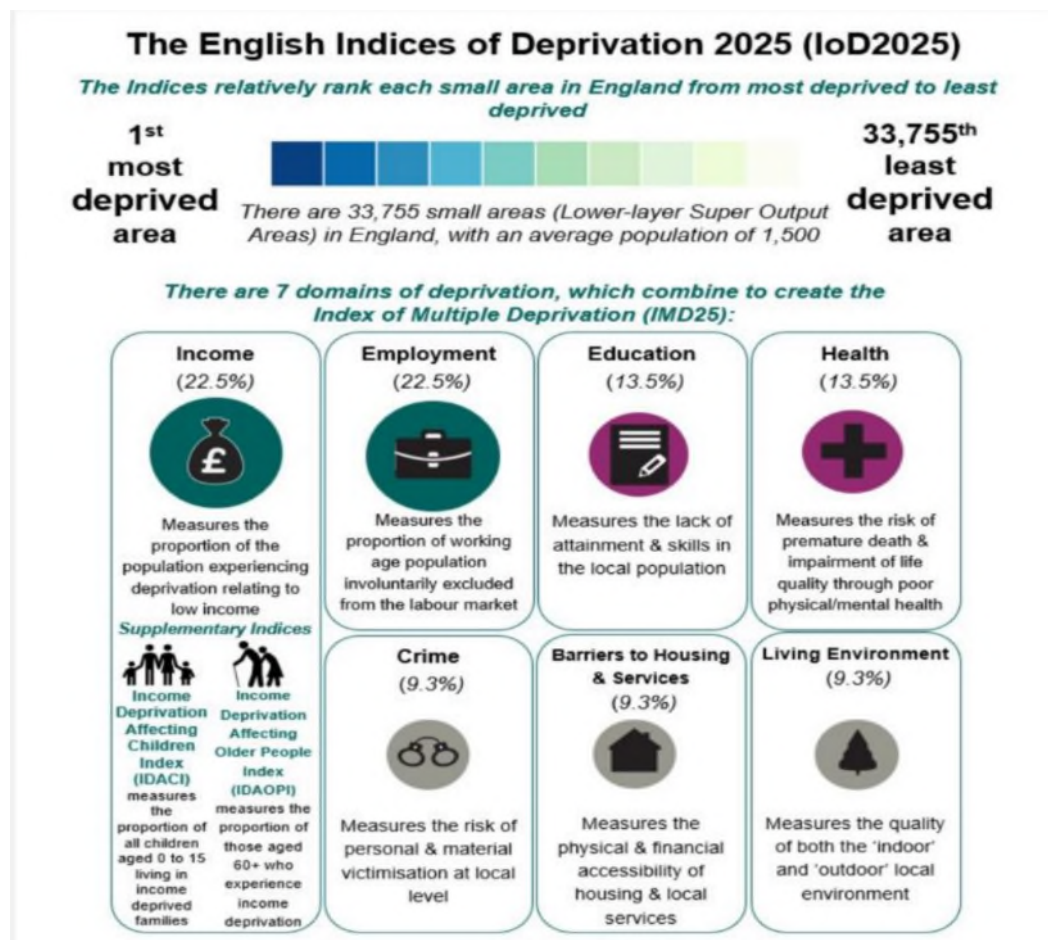
- Make snapshot comparisons over time, with appropriate caveats due to changes in geography, population, and indicators.

However, IoD25 cannot:

- Quantify exactly how deprived a neighbourhood is.
- Identify individual deprived people or levels of affluence.
- Compare small areas in other UK countries.
- Measure absolute changes in deprivation over time.
- Capture all deprivation.

The Seven Domains of Deprivation

The infographic below gives an overview of the different domains of deprivation. The indices relatively rank each small area (LSOA) in England. There are 33,755 LSOA's in England in total. Each LSOA is ranked from the most deprived to the least deprived where rank 1 is the most deprived and 33,755 the least deprived. The rank is divided into deciles, decile 1 being the 10% most deprived LSOAs and decile 10 being the 10% least deprived LSOAs nationally.



Deprivation in Rural Areas

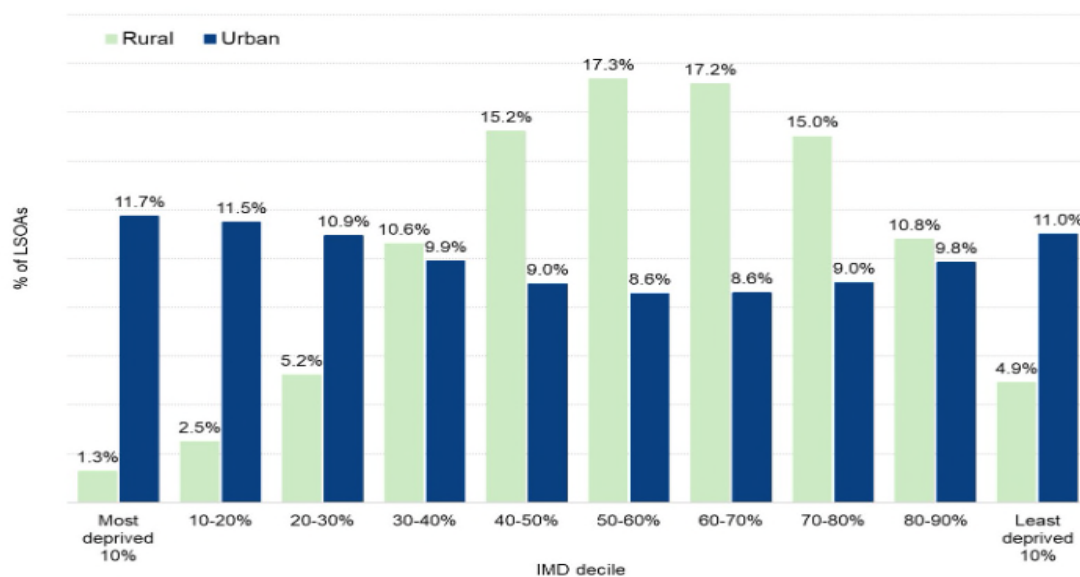
The IOD25 also introduces a new Deprivation in Rural Areas: Supplementary Report which analyses deprivation in a rural context across England. This report profiles deprivation in rural areas.

Chart 1 shows that only 1.3% of rural areas were within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England, compared with 11.7% of urban areas.

Rural areas were also under-represented in the most deprived 10-20% of areas (2.5%) and the most deprived 20-30% of areas (5.2%). In total, only 500 rural LSOAs were ranked among the most deprived 30% of LSOAs in England: 9.0% of all rural areas, compared with 34.1% of urban areas.

By contrast, more than 65% of rural LSOAs rank among the least deprived half of LSOAs in England.

Chart 1: Rural and Urban areas by Decile of Deprivation



Shropshire Deprivation Overview (IMD 2025)

Key facts

- **Shropshire ranks 154th out of 296 lower tier local authorities (rank of average rank)** Please note that although Shropshire has increased in relative rankings, this does not mean Shropshire is more absolutely deprived than in 2019, only that other local authorities have become relatively less deprived on this measure. In addition, the total number of authorities has reduced since 2019 which may account for some differences.

- Overall, 2 LSOA's in Shropshire are within the 10% most deprived nationally and 9 are in the 20% most deprived nationally
- 1% of the Shropshire population are living in neighbourhoods ranked within the 10% most deprived nationally. (England 10%).
- 16.8% of the population are living in neighbourhoods which are classed as income deprived (England 23%).
- 29% of children aged 0-15 are living in income deprived families in Shropshire (36% England)
- 12% of Older People aged 60+ are classed as income deprived in Shropshire (18.6% England).
- Shropshire is relatively more deprived compared to most local authorities for Barriers to Services, ranking 37th most deprived. 63 LSOAs are within the 10% most deprived nationally. This is driven mainly by geographical barriers.
- Shropshire is relatively more deprived for the living environment domain (housing) this is largely driven by the indoor living environment. Shropshire ranks 75th most deprived for this domain.
- The most deprived electoral ward in Shropshire is Harlescott, Shrewsbury.

MHCLG designed a set of summary measures to help users understand deprivation patterns at high level areas, such as local authorities. No single summary measure is the 'best' measure as each highlight different aspects of deprivation.

Table: 1 Shropshire Ranking Comparisons

Ranking Explanation	2019 Rank	2025 Rank
Local authorities with the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10 percent of LSOAs nationally. Local authorities may not appear to be so deprived relative to others if they contain zero or few of the most deprived neighbourhoods.	198	184
Rank of Average Rank: The rank for the average level of deprivation across an area, based on the population-weighted ranks of all the neighbourhoods within it. An area that is more uniformly deprived will tend to rank higher on this measure compared to other measures.	175	154
Rank of Average Score: Summarises the average level of deprivation across an area, based on the scores of all the neighbourhoods contained within. Highly polarised local authorities will tend to score higher on the average score measure than on the average rank.	174	166

In the three main summary measures Shropshire's ranking has increased. *Please note that although Shropshire has increased in relative rankings, this does not mean Shropshire is more absolutely deprived than in 2019, only that other local authorities have become relatively less deprived on this measure. In addition, the total number of authorities has reduced since 2019 which may account for some differences.*

National Ranking – Rank of Average Rank:

Shropshire is ranked 154th out of 296 lower-tier local authorities in England for deprivation (where 1 is the most deprived). This is a decline from 175th out of 317 in 2019, indicating a slight increase in relative deprivation. For context, Blackpool is the most deprived, while Hart (Surrey) is the least deprived local authority in England.

Concentration of Deprivation:

In terms of the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, Shropshire ranks 184th out of 296., the most deprived being Middlesbrough and least deprived Hart (Surrey). For the extent measure (proportion of the population in the 30% most deprived LSOAs), Shropshire ranks 189th.

Trends Over Time:

Shropshire has become marginally more deprived between 2015 and 2025, but it remains less deprived than 52% of local authorities in England. The average deprivation score has risen to 17.6 (from 17.2 in 2019 and 16.7 in 2015), which is still below the England average of 21.6.

General Pattern:

Overall, deprivation in Shropshire is relatively low compared to the national picture. However, there are pockets of significant deprivation within certain areas and domains. Shropshire is much more deprived in the barriers to services domain and the living environment domain. Some very small, particularly rural, neighbourhoods with high deprivation may be hidden in the data as deprivation in rural areas tends to be more dispersed. Also, in some cases people can be asset rich but cash poor, do not want to claim benefits or know what they are entitled to. The costs of rural living can push people into poverty even if their incomes are above thresholds to claim benefits.

Domain Differences Shropshire Compared to England

Chart 2 compares Shropshire with England for the Overall IMD and each of the seven domains. Shropshire has different levels of deprivation within each domain.

Barriers to Housing and Services: Shropshire is more deprived than 77% of local authorities, mainly due to geographical barriers that make it difficult for rural residents to access services.

Living Environment: Shropshire is more deprived than 69% of local authorities, largely because of poor housing conditions and lower energy performance, which are common in rural areas.

Crime: Shropshire is much less deprived than most areas, ranking better than 86% of local authorities.

Income, Employment, Health, and Education: Shropshire is less deprived than many local authorities in these domains (less deprived than 64% for income, 62% for employment, 58% for health and disability, and 57% for education and skills).

Chart 2: Shropshire Compared with England

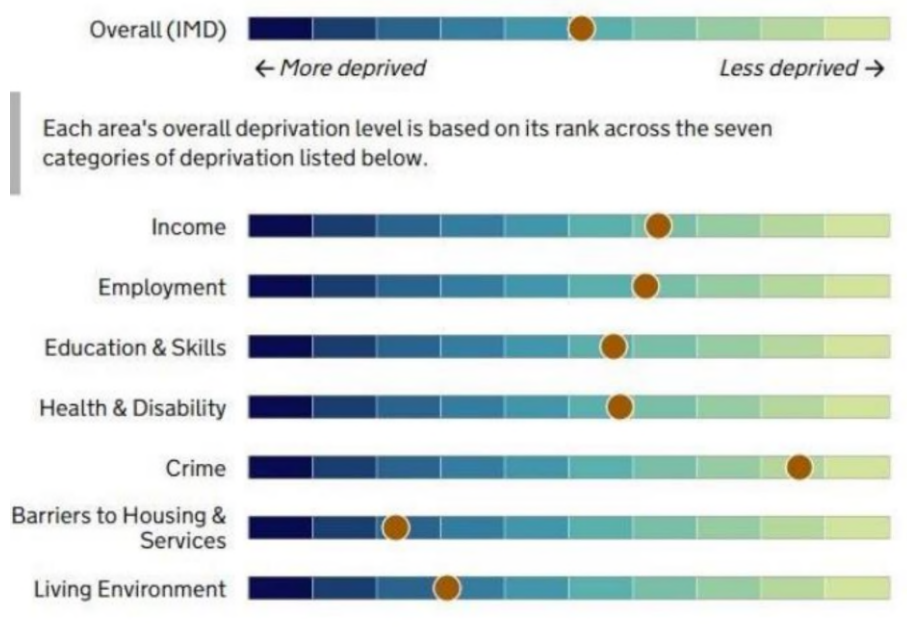


Table 2: Shropshire Domain Changes

IMD Domain	2019 Rank	2025 Rank
Income	193	193
Children in Income Deprivation (IDACI)	208	173
Older People in Income Deprivation	173	190
Employment	187	189
Education	184	165
Health	191	169
Crime	247	255
Barriers to Services	68	37
Living Environment	59	75

Based on rank of average score Shropshire Council

Table 2 shows changes to Shropshire's rankings for each domain and compares 2025 to 2019. It is important to highlight that changes in deprivation rank may be influenced by changes to geographies and administrative boundaries, enhancements to data, processing and methods used to produce in the IoD 2025 rather than, or in addition to, real change in deprivation levels. Shropshire is, relative to other authorities, more deprived for the IDACI and IDOPI and Barriers to Services.

Shropshire Compared with Other Local Authorities and Statistical Neighbours

Shropshire ranks 255th out of 296 local authorities for crime, indicating low deprivation in this area. However, it is the 37th most deprived for Barriers to Services (top 12.5%) and ranks 75th (top 25%) for deprivation in the Living Environment Domain.

Chart 3: Shropshire Rank out of 296 Local Authorities by IMD 25 and each Domain

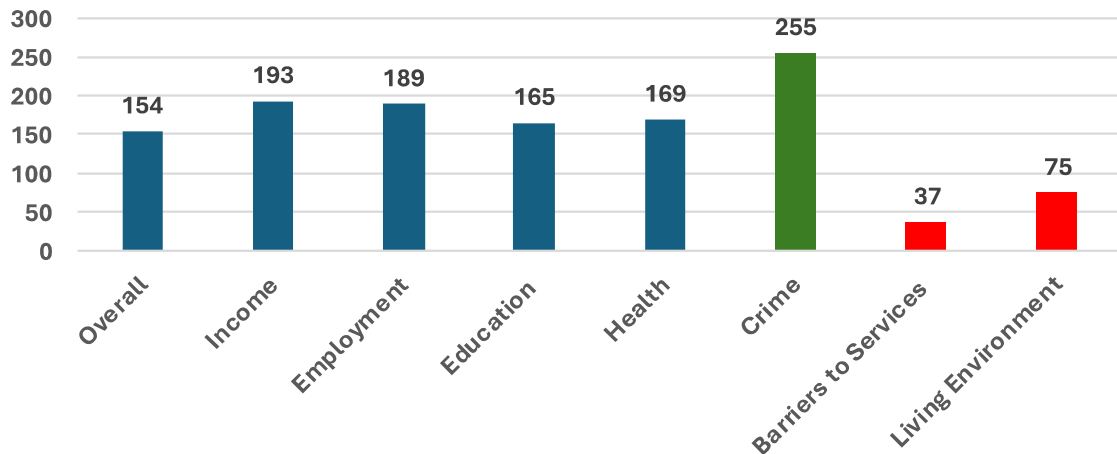
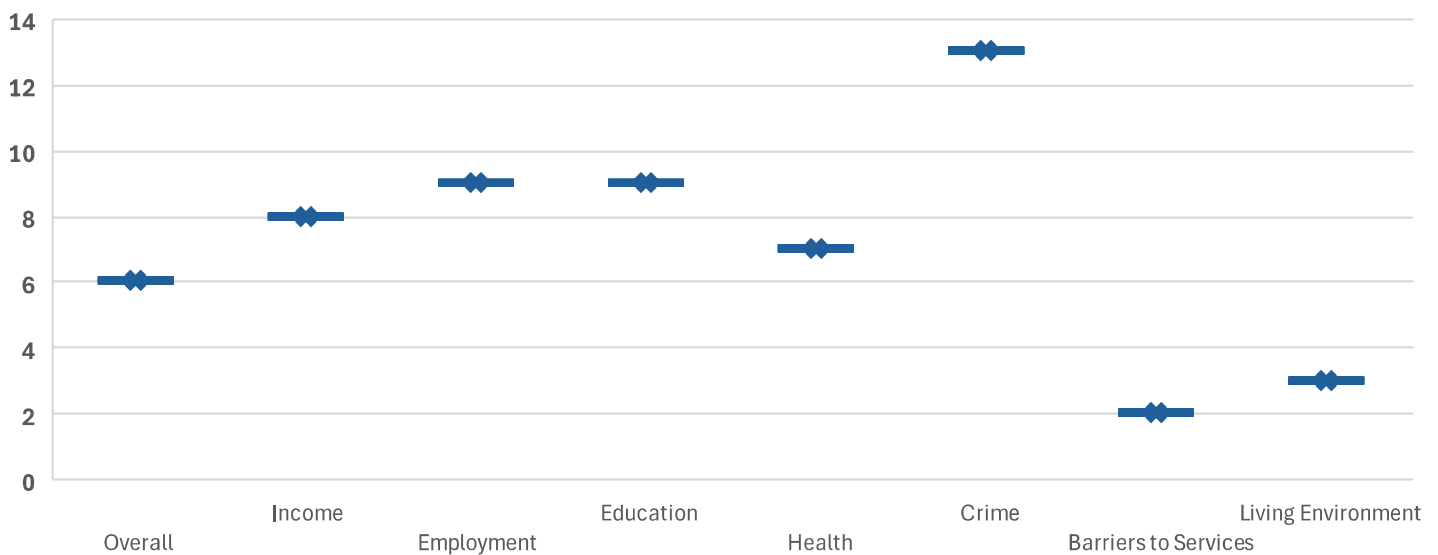


Chart 4: Shropshire Ranked out of 15 Local Authority Statistical Neighbours by Overall IMD and each Domain



Stat Neighbours: Herefordshire, Wirral, Somerset, Bath & North East Somerset, East Riding of Yorkshire, Northumberland, Dorset, Cheshire East, Wiltshire, Warrington, Cheshire West and Chester, North Lincolnshire, North Somerset, Central Bedfordshire.

Shropshire is less deprived when it comes to crime compared to its closest statistical neighbours, ranking 13th out of 15; only Herefordshire and Wiltshire have lower levels of crime deprivation. However, Shropshire faces greater deprivation in terms of Barriers to Services, holding the 2nd highest rank, just behind Herefordshire at number 1. Additionally, for the Living Environment Domain, Shropshire is also more deprived than its statistical neighbours, 3rd out of the 15 local authorities.

The Shropshire Population by IMD25 Decile

Chart 5 shows the distribution of LSOAs in Shropshire across national deciles. There are two LSOAs in decile 1, nine in decile 2 and fifteen in decile 3. The majority of LSOAs fall within deciles 4, 5 and 6.

When comparing this distribution to the IMD 2019, (when Shropshire had 193 LSOAs) 50% (99) fell in deciles 1-5 in 2025, compared to 48% (93) in 2019.

The number of LSOAs in decile 1 remains at two as in the IMD 2019, notably one of these areas is different to 2019. These areas are in Harlescott and Monkmoor Electoral Divisions in Shrewsbury (Table 1). The LSOA in Monkmoor had previously been in decile 2 in 2019. An LSOA in Ludlow East has moved from decile 1 in 2019 to decile 2 in 2025.

Eleven Shropshire LSOAs fall within the 20% most deprived LSOA's nationally (decile 1 and 2) compared to 9 in 2019.

Chart 6 shows the number of residents in Shropshire living in LSOAs within each decile. 1% or (3,395) people live in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally compared to 10.2% people in England. 5.3% or 17,314 people live in the 20% most deprived nationally (10.4%) in England.

Chart 5: The Distribution of LSOA's in Shropshire by Decile

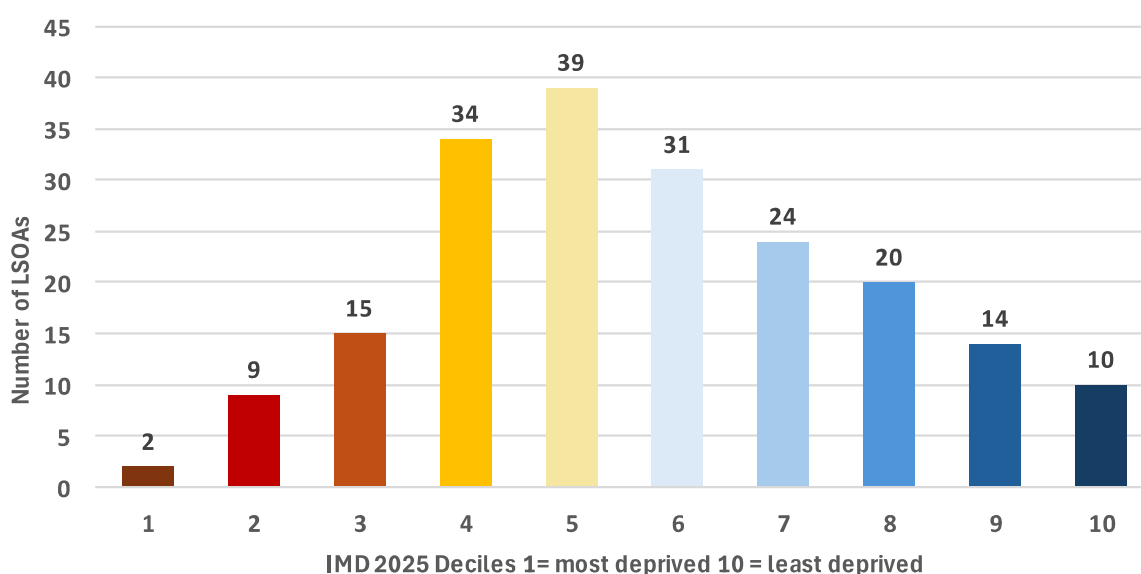


Chart 6: The Number of Residents Living in each Decile

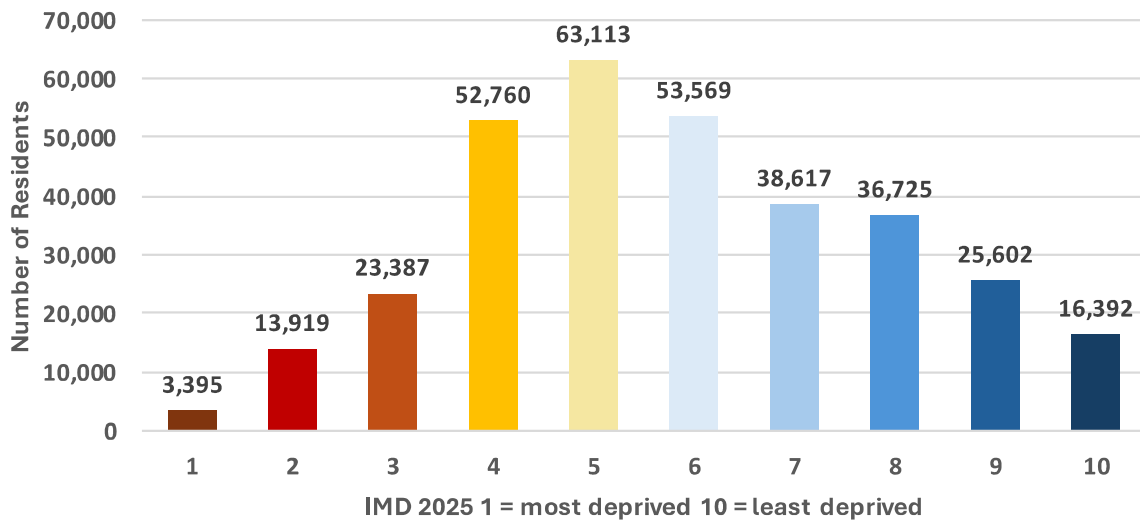
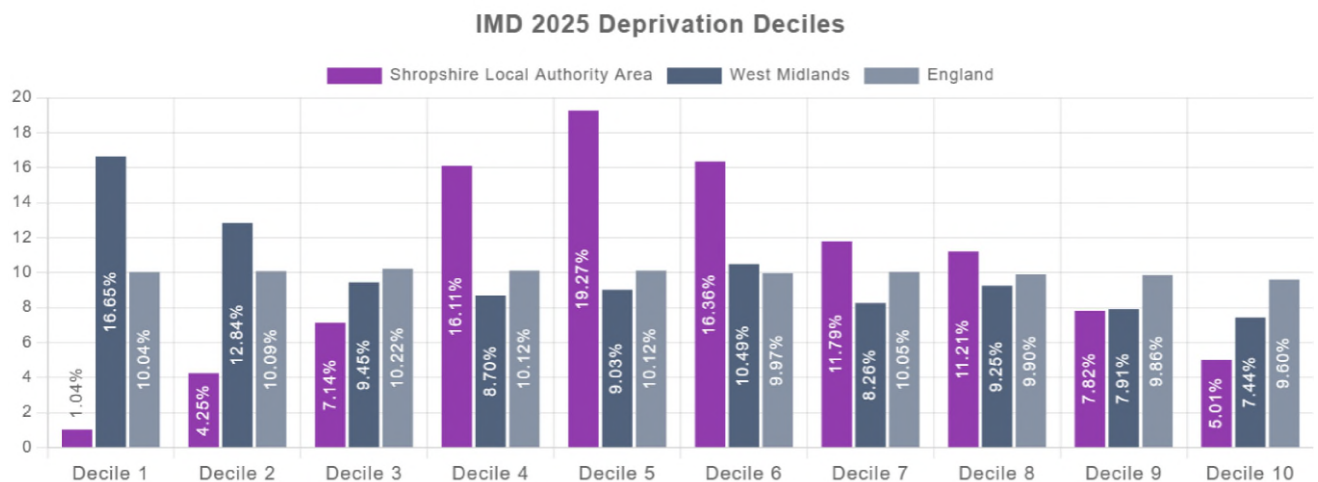


Chart 7: The Proportion of People living in LSOAs grouped into Deciles Shropshire, England and West Midlands



The bar chart above explores this further, showing the proportion of people living in neighbourhoods grouped into deciles according to level of deprivation derived from the IMD. To clarify, all neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups referred to as “deciles.” Neighbourhoods in Decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally, whilst neighbourhoods in Decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally. **Extracted from OCSI Local Intelligence**

Chart 7 further shows the distribution of the population comparing Shropshire to England and the West Midlands region. 1.04% of people in Shropshire live within LSOAs falling into decile 1 (most deprived 10%) of LSOAs nationally, compared to 16.65% for the West Midlands and 10.04% for England.

Shropshire has a higher proportion of people living in Decile 4, 5 and 6 compared to England and the West Midlands.

Small Area Summary

The table below shows the most deprived LSOAs in Shropshire falling into the 10% (decile 1) or the 20% (decile 2) most deprived LSOAs nationally.

It is difficult to compare directly with the previous IMD 2019 due to LSOA boundary changes, population changes and changes to some of the indicators used. However, some comparison with caution can be made.

An LSOA in Harlescott Electoral Division, Shrewsbury remains the most deprived in Shropshire.

Table: 3 Top 20% most deprived LSOAs in Shropshire Overall IMD 2025 National Decile

LLSOA	Electoral Division	Decile	Town	Change from 2019
E01028957	Harlescott	1	Shrewsbury	No Change
E01028967	Monkmoor	1	Shrewsbury	Moved from decile 2
E01028983	Sundorne and Old Heath	2	Shrewsbury	No Change
E01028934	Castlefields and Ditherington	2	Shrewsbury	No Change
E01028962	Meole	2	Shrewsbury	No Change
E01028912	Selattyn and Gobowen	2	Oswestry	Moved from decile 3 to 2
E01028906	Oswestry South	2	Oswestry	No Change
E01028908	Oswestry North	2	Oswestry	No Change
E01029007	Ludlow East	2	Ludlow	Moved from decile 1 to 2
E01028849	Highley	2	Highley	Moved from decile 4 to 2
E01029014	Craven Arms	2	Craven Arms	Moved from decile 3 to 2

Eight LSOAs remained in Shropshire's top 20% most deprived areas with no change between 2019 to 2025. Market Drayton East shifted out of the top 20%, moving from decile 2 in 2019 to decile 3 in 2025.

Three LSOAs entered the top 20% most deprived in 2025, located in Craven Arms, Highley, and Selattyn and Gobowen electoral divisions.

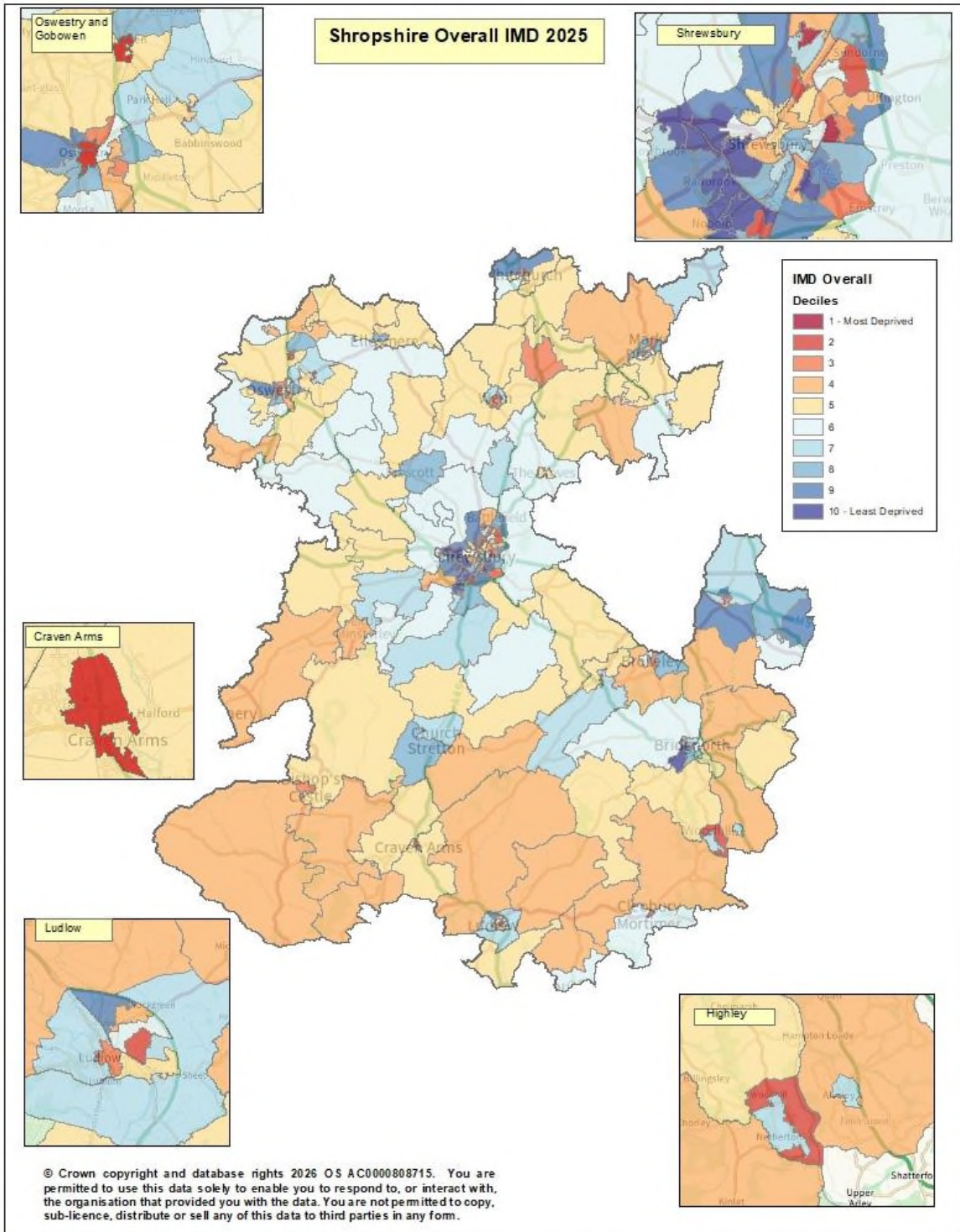
Table: 4 Top 20% most deprived LSOAs in Shropshire Overall IMD 2019 National Decile

LLSOA	Electoral Division	Decile
E01028957	Harlescott	1
E01029007	Ludlow East	1
E01028967	Monkmoor	2
E01028906	Oswestry South	2
E01028962	Meole	2
E01028934	Castlefields and Ditherington	2
E01028873	Market Drayton East	2
E01028983	Sundorne	2
E01028908	Oswestry West	2

Table: 5 The top 20 Most Deprived Electoral Divisions

	<i>IMD Score</i>
<i>Harlescott</i>	34.78
<i>Sundorne</i>	30.58
<i>Monkmoor</i>	27.80
<i>Castlefields and Ditherington</i>	24.93
<i>Highley</i>	24.85
<i>Ludlow East</i>	24.44
<i>Bishop's Castle</i>	24.12
<i>Worfield</i>	24.02
<i>Chirbury and Worthen</i>	22.55
<i>Corvedale</i>	22.54
<i>Clun</i>	22.52
<i>Prees</i>	22.40
<i>Oswestry West</i>	22.31
<i>Quarry and Coton Hill</i>	21.28
<i>Hodnet</i>	21.26
<i>Cleobury Mortimer</i>	21.01
<i>Oswestry East</i>	20.53
<i>Broseley</i>	20.21
<i>Gobowen, Selattyn and Weston Rhyn</i>	20.10

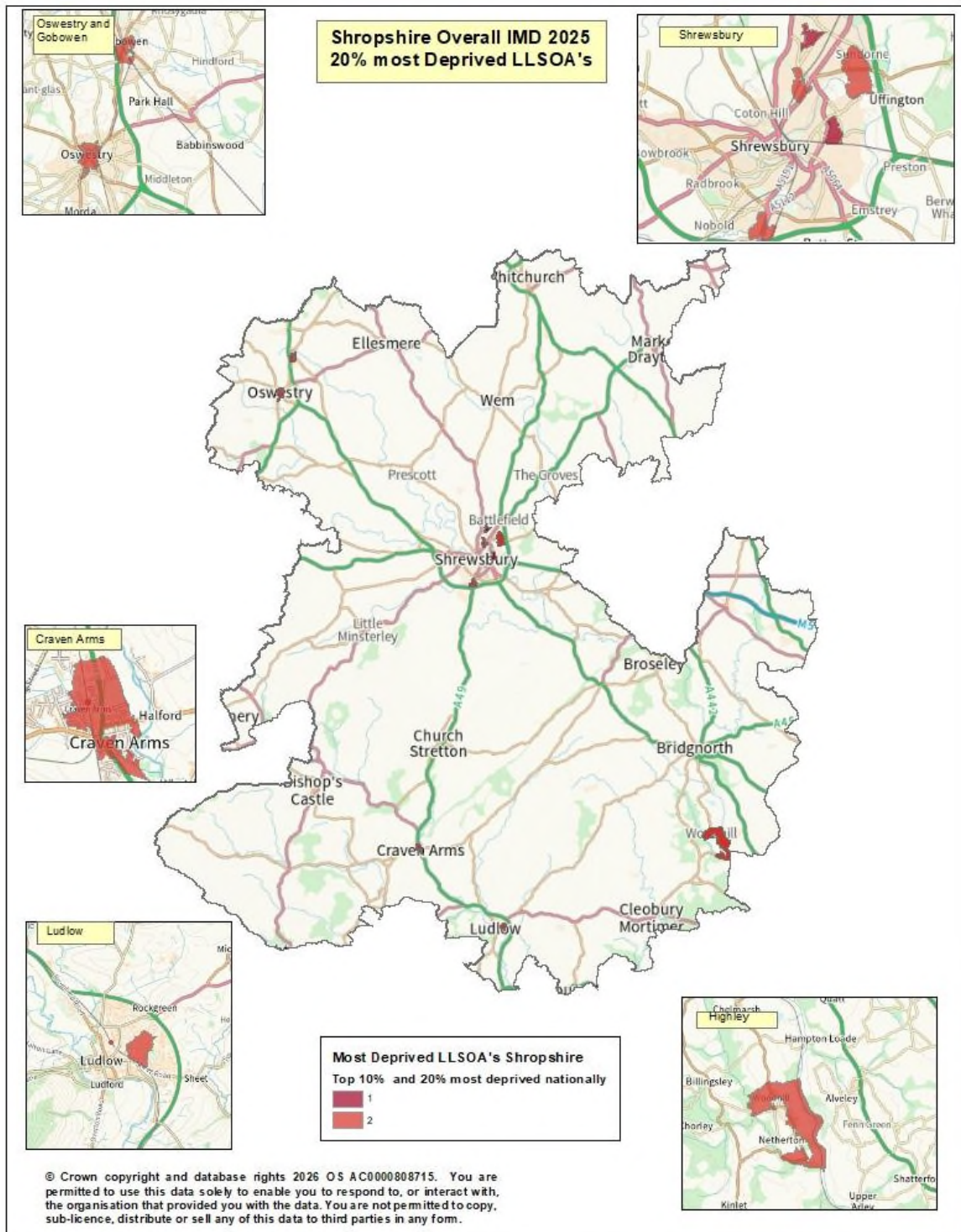
Map1 – Shropshire Overall IMD 2025 National Deciles



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Scale : 1:350,000

Map 2 Shropshire Overall IMD 2025 Most Deprived 20% of LSOA's National Deciles

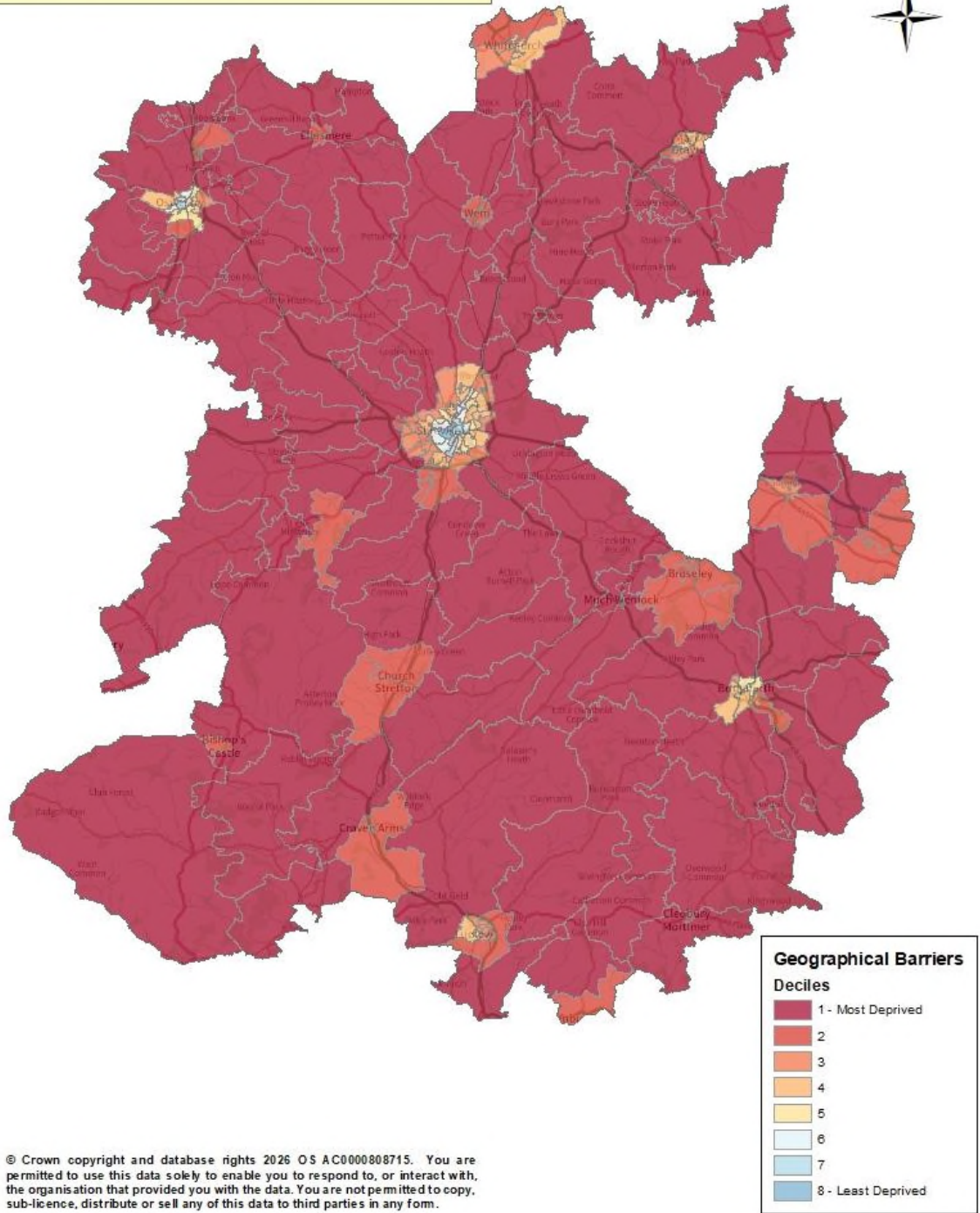


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Scale : 1:350,000

Map 3 Shropshire Geographical Barriers to Services

Geographical Barriers to Services Domain

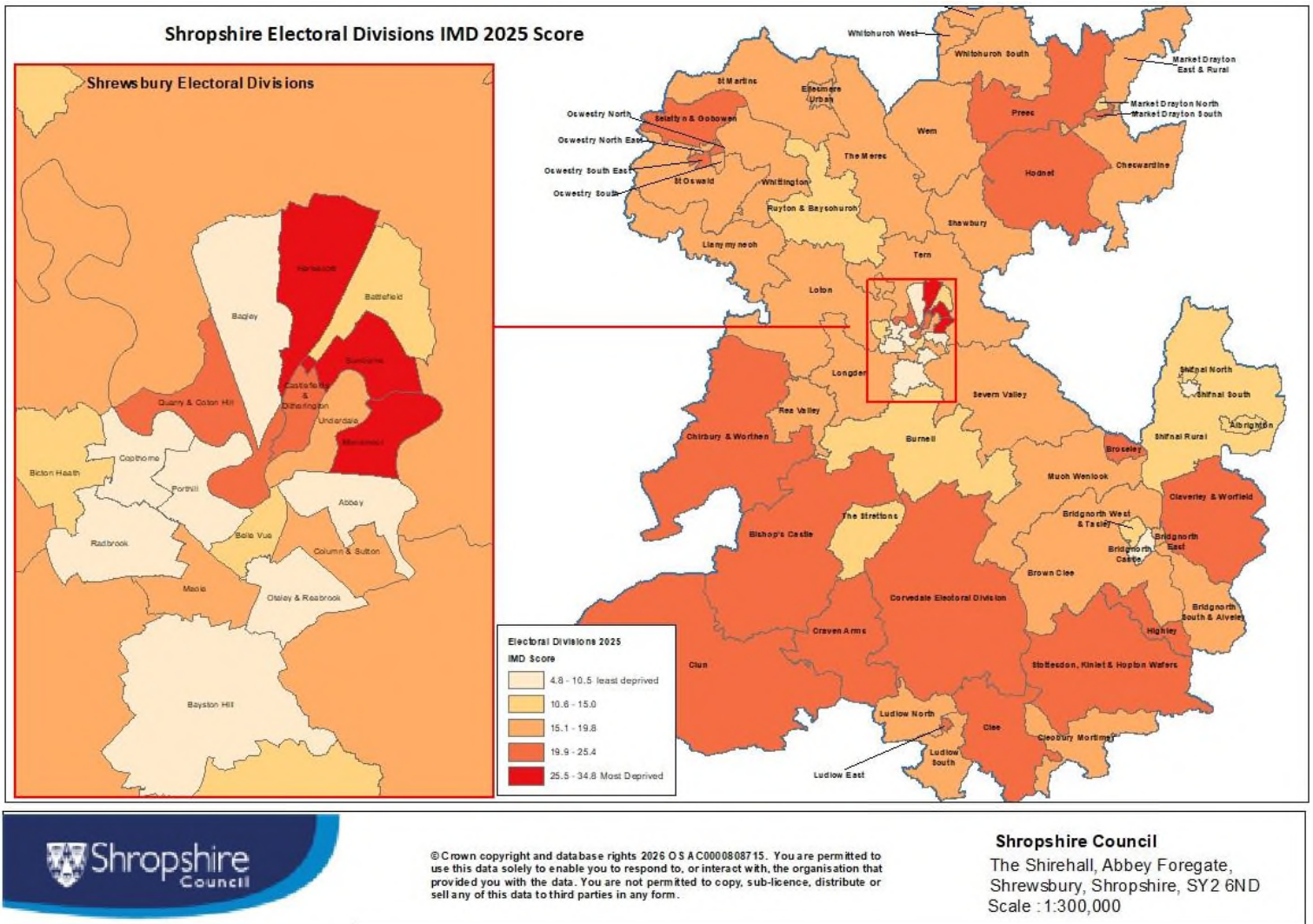


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Scale : 1:266,497

Map 4 – Shropshire Electoral Divisions IMD 2025 Score



Further Information:

[English indices of deprivation 2025](#)

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Further Analysis and Interactive Map/Dashboard to follow.