

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2025



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List of Abbreviations

IDACI – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index

IDAOPi – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation

IoD – Indices of Deprivation

LA – Local Authority

LSOA – Lower Layer Super Output Area

UTLA – Upper-Tier Local Authority

What are the Indices of Deprivation and why are they important?

The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD 2025) measure relative levels of deprivation across 33,755 small areas in England, known as Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Each LSOA typically contains around 1,500–3,000 residents, with Thurrock averaging about 1,700 residents per LSOA.

The IoD 2025 helps identify the **relative level of deprivation in neighbourhoods**, compared across England. It explores different **types of deprivation** through its domains. It can be applied across larger administrative areas, such as **Local Authority Districts**.

Important Considerations

- These statistics measure **relative deprivation**, not wealth or affluence. The absence of deprivation does not imply affluence.
- Not everyone living in a highly deprived area is deprived.
- Conversely, some individuals in the least deprived areas may still experience deprivation.

It consists of **seven domains of deprivation**, which combine to form the **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**—the most widely used measure. The below infographic explains how the IoD 2025 is built from its component domain.

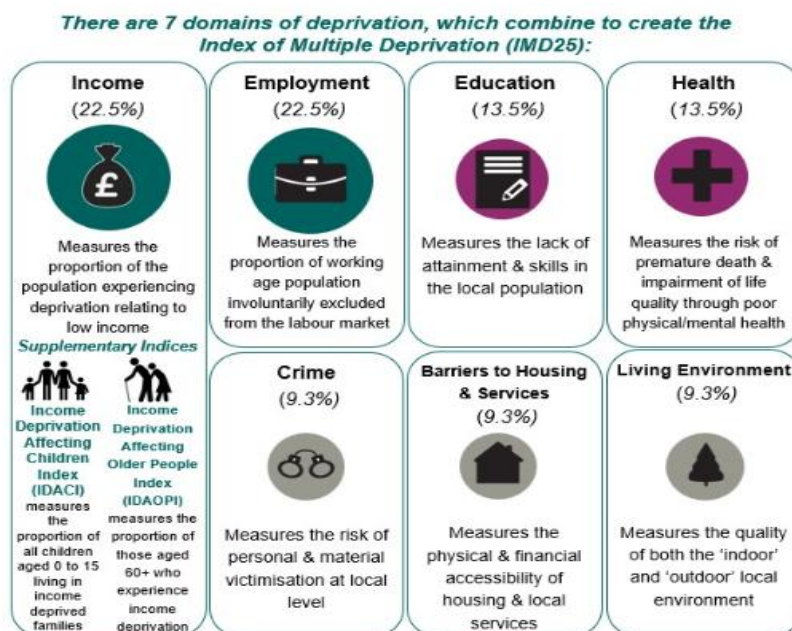


Figure 1 Domains of English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025)

In addition to the IMD, there are also two supplementary indices: **Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI)** and **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDOPI)**. These supplementary indices measure the proportion of children (aged 0-15) or older people (aged 60+) experiencing income deprivation.

What's new in the IoD 2025

The purpose of the Indices is to provide a consistent, accurate and robust measure of relative deprivation at a small area level across England. The methodology for measurement has evolved over different releases and significant changes have been made in determining how IoD 2025 were determined compared with IoD 2019. These changes make it difficult to make direct comparison or assume a time series relationship between old and new releases.

There are 55 indicators in the IoD 2025, an increase from 39 in the IoD 2019. Of the 55 indicators in the IoD 2025, **20 are new indicators**, 14 indicators have been updated and significantly modified, while 21 have been updated without significant modifications. This means there are about 34 significant differences in indicators between IoD 2019 and IoD 2025.

Detailed description of indicators and changes made in IoD 2025 are found in The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 Technical Report document.

How can the IoD 2025 be used

- **Comparing small and larger administrative areas across England:**
 - The IoD 2025 can compare levels of deprivation between different areas (LSOAs, wards, LA) aiding the understanding of how deprivation vary geographically.
- **Identifying the most deprived small areas:**
 - It identifies which neighbourhoods face the greatest challenges within the domains which measure relative deprivation.
- **Exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation:**
 - The IoD 2025 helps to identify specific issues such as income, employment, health, or housing barriers which are increasing deprivation in an area.

How IoD 2025 should not be used

- **It is not for measuring real (absolute) change over time:**
 - Indices releases should not be viewed or construed as a time-series. The differences in methodology limit the ability to make accurate comparisons over time.
- **It is not for comparing raw scores between areas:**

- IOD Scores are not on a meaningful absolute scale and should not be interpreted as “how deprived” an area is. Ranks and Deciles, not scores, are the appropriate comparative metric.
- **It is not for comparing small differences in rank:**
 - Minor rank differences may not reflect a significant change in relative deprivation.
- **It is not for assessing deprivation at the level of individuals or households:**
 - The IoD 2025 is an area-based measure; it does not describe the circumstances of everyone living there.



Thurrock LSOAs (2021) showing IMD 2025 deciles

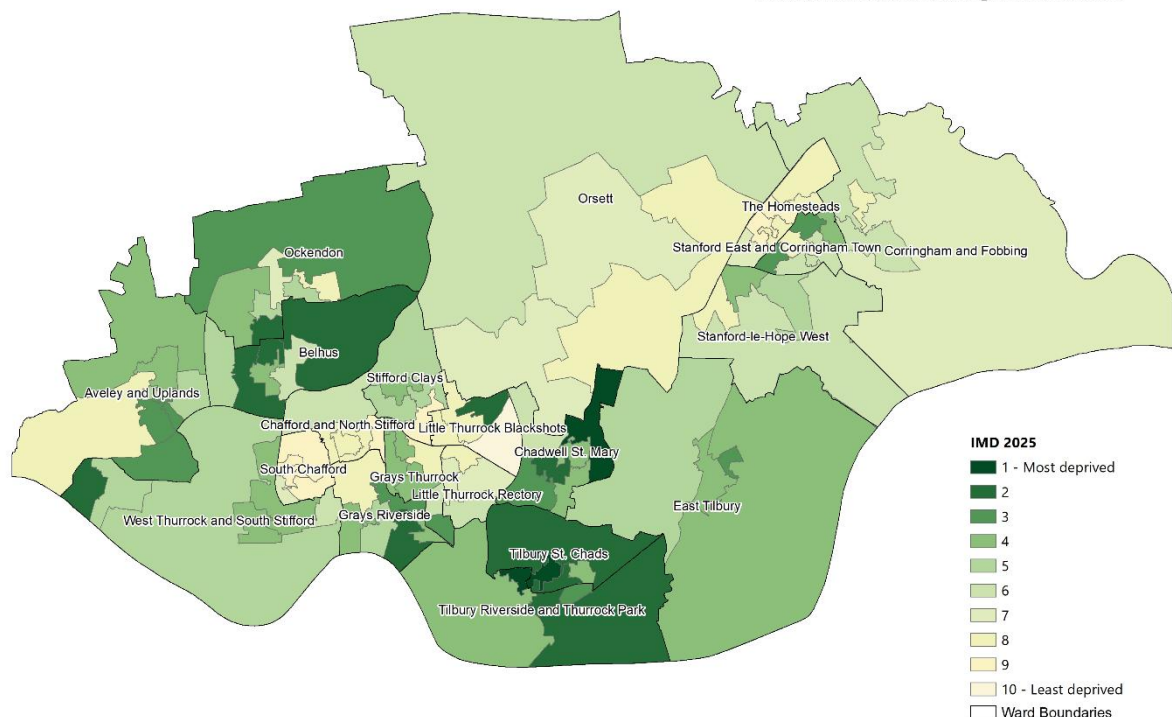


Figure 2: 2025 IMD Map of Thurrock (LSOA level)

Key messages for Thurrock

- Thurrock is ranked **78th out of 153** Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs) in England by the 2025 IMD, where number 1 is most deprived. Thurrock is around the Median i.e. it is ranked at around the halfway point.
- Within the East of England's 11 upper-tier local authorities, Thurrock is the 5th most deprived overall. It is ranked 4th most deprived for both income and education, and 3rd most deprived for crime and barriers to housing and services.
- Despite changes to the methodology in the IoD 2025, the result shows many similar patterns in deprivation within the borough both geographically, and by domain of deprivation as seen in IoD 2019.
- In IMD 2025, Thurrock has **three LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally and 11 LSOAs in the second most deprived decile**. This pattern is similar to IMD 2019, where four LSOAs were in the most deprived decile and seven were in the second.
- In IMD 2025, **45% of Thurrock LSOA fall within IMD deciles 6 to 10** (relatively low deprivation) compared to 42% falling within similar deciles in IMD 2019. This represents some improvement from IMD 2019.
- At **ward level**, four of Thurrock's 20 wards fall within the most deprived 20% nationally. **Tilbury Riverside & Thurrock Park and Tilbury St Chads are in IMD decile 1**, while **Belhus and Chadwell St Mary fall into decile 2**.
- Seven of Thurrock's 20 wards (35%) are ranked in IMD deciles 7 to 10, indicating lower levels of deprivation in these areas.
- The domains that are largely impacting relative deprivation in Thurrock across all deprivation deciles are **lower income levels, unemployment, low education and skills**, and **significant barriers to housing and services**.
- In the 20% most deprived deciles, the domains having the largest impact on deprivation are **lower income levels, unemployment, and low education and skills**. Crime, health and housing deprivation then impact similar amounts to overall deprivation at this level.
- The barrier to housing domain map shows a high % of Thurrock LSOAs falling in Deciles 1, 2, and 3 (high relative deprivation).
- Thurrock is ranked 88th out of 153 upper-tier local authorities for the **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)**. Only 3% of its LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally for this measure. (For context, rank 1 is most deprived)
- For the **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)**, Thurrock ranks 72nd out of 153 upper-tier local authorities. Five percent of Thurrock's LSOAs are within the most deprived 10% nationally on this indicator.

Which areas of Thurrock show the highest relative deprivation?

The most deprived LSOAs in Thurrock are located in Chadwell St Mary, Tilbury Riverside and Tilbury St Chads. These are followed by areas in Belhus, Grays Riverside, Little Thurrock Blackshots and Ockendon. The relative deprivation levels in these neighbourhoods have remained broadly consistent in recent years, with no major changes in their overall classification.

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Name	IMD 2019 Decile	IMD 2025 Decile
E01015938	Thurrock 012F	Chadwell St Mary	2	1
E01016006	Thurrock 018D	Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park	1	1
E01016010	Thurrock 018H	Tilbury St Chads	1	1
E01015932	Thurrock 006A	Belhus	1	2
E01015929	Thurrock 007C	Belhus	2	2
E01015931	Thurrock 007E	Belhus	2	2
E01015976	Thurrock 007F	Ockendon	2	2
E01015963	Thurrock 010A	Little Thurrock Blackshots	2	2
E01015934	Thurrock 012B	Chadwell St Mary	3	2
E01015954	Thurrock 017D	Grays Riverside	3	2
E01016004	Thurrock 018B	Tilbury Riverside and Thurrock Park	2	2
E01016007	Thurrock 018E	Tilbury St Chads	1	2
E01016009	Thurrock 018G	Tilbury St Chads	2	2
E01016014	Thurrock 021B	West Thurrock and South Stifford	3	2
E01015988	Thurrock 002D	Stanford East and Corringham Town	3	3
E01015986	Thurrock 003C	Stanford East and Corringham Town	3	3
E01015971	Thurrock 006B	Ockendon	3	3
E01015922	Thurrock 008A	Aveley and Uplands	3	3
E01015935	Thurrock 012C	Chadwell St Mary	3	3
E01015947	Thurrock 013A	East Tilbury	4	3

Figure 3: LSOAs with highest deprivation in Thurrock

Which areas of Thurrock show the lowest relative deprivation in Thurrock?

The least deprived LSOAs in Thurrock are located in Little Thurrock Blackshots, Chafford and North Stifford, South Chafford, Stifford Clays and The Homesteads. These neighbourhoods have consistently shown lower levels of deprivation across all IMD domains in recent years.

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward Name	IMD 2019 Decile	IMD 2025 Decile
E01015965	Thurrock 010C	Little Thurrock Blackshots	8	10
E01015999	Thurrock 001E	The Homesteads	9	9
E01016002	Thurrock 005E	The Homesteads	9	9
E01015995	Thurrock 009E	Stifford Clays	9	9
E01015982	Thurrock 019A	South Chafford	9	9
E01033610	Thurrock 019B	South Chafford	8	9
E01033613	Thurrock 019D	South Chafford	10	9
E01015939	Thurrock 020A	Chafford and North Stifford	9	9
E01015944	Thurrock 001B	Corringham and Fobbing	8	8
E01015997	Thurrock 001D	The Homesteads	9	8
E01015998	Thurrock 002E	The Homesteads	8	8
E01015984	Thurrock 003A	Stanford East and Corringham Town	8	8
E01016001	Thurrock 003E	The Homesteads	8	8
E01015979	Thurrock 004C	Orsett	7	8
E01015991	Thurrock 005B	Stanford-le-Hope West	8	8
E01015974	Thurrock 006E	Ockendon	7	8
E01015925	Thurrock 008D	Aveley and Uplands	6	8
E01015964	Thurrock 010B	Little Thurrock Blackshots	7	8
E01015966	Thurrock 010D	Little Thurrock Blackshots	7	8
E01015960	Thurrock 014A	Grays Thurrock	8	8

Figure 4: LSOAs with lowest deprivation in Thurrock

Percentage of Thurrock LSOAs by decile of deprivation.

In 2025, 14% of Thurrock's LSOAs fall within the two most deprived deciles, compared with 11% in 2019. Overall, 43% of LSOAs are in deciles 1 to 4 in 2025, slightly lower than the 46% recorded in 2019. These shifts are small, and the overall pattern of deprivation across LSOAs in 2025 remains broadly similar to that seen in the 2019 IMD.

The distribution of Thurrock's LSOAs across IMD deciles in 2025 shows only modest change compared with 2019. In 2025, 33% of LSOAs fall within the least deprived deciles (7 to 10), a slight decrease from 37% in 2019. The proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived deciles (1 and 2) has increased marginally from 11% in 2019 to 14% in 2025.

Across the middle deciles (3 to 6), the proportions remain broadly stable, with only small shifts that do not indicate major movement in relative deprivation. Overall, the pattern suggests that Thurrock's distribution of deprivation has remained largely consistent between 2019 and 2025, with no substantial changes in the balance between more deprived and less deprived neighbourhoods.

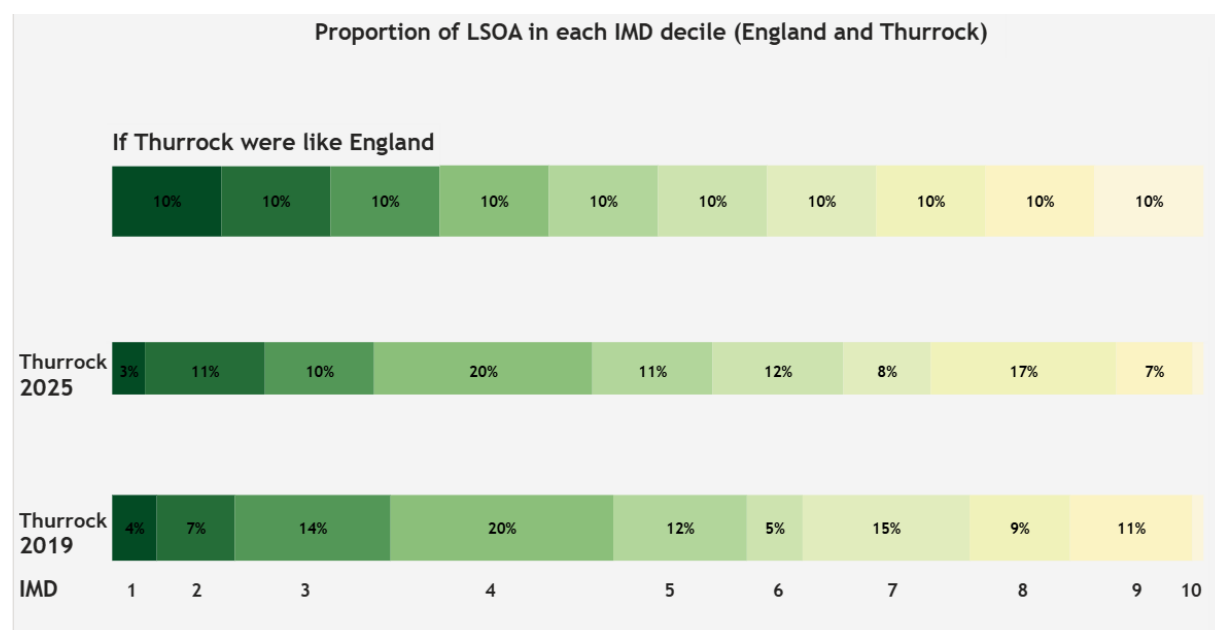


Figure 5: Patterns of deprivation in Thurrock (2019 and 2025)

Domains of deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2025 combines seven aspects of daily life that influence how disadvantaged an area may be. These domains cover income, employment, health, education, crime, access to housing and services, and the quality of the local environment.

Thurrock's score/rank across these individual domains help to explain the factors driving its overall deprivation level. After taking account of the weighting applied to each domain, **education (ranked 81 out of 153 local authorities) and income (ranked 55 out of 153)** stand out as the strongest contributors to Thurrock's higher overall deprivation score.

Even among the domains with lower weighting, some areas still show notable concerns. **Thurrock ranks 36th most deprived for barriers to housing and services and 64th for crime**, indicating ongoing challenges that also influence its relative deprivation profile.

Maps of Thurrock's LSOAs for each deprivation domain and supplementary domains are provided in the appendices.

LA Domain Rank of IOD 2025										
Upper Tier LA	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, skills and training	Health	Crime	Housing	Living environment	IDACI	IDAOP
Thurrock	87	81	92	55	89	64	36	131	88	71

Figure 6: Thurrock's ranking across deprivation domains and supplementary indices (Out of 153 Local Authorities)

How does Thurrock compare with East of England in 2025 IOD

Within the East of England region, Thurrock is the 5th most deprived upper-tier local authority out of 11. Across the IMD domains, it is the 4th most deprived in income and education, and 3rd in housing.

The supplementary indices reinforce this pattern. Thurrock is the 4th most deprived area in the region on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and 3rd most deprived on the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP).

East of Engalnd Rank of IOD Domain 2025										
Upper Tier LA	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, skills and training	Health	Crime	Housing	Living environment	IDACI	IDAOP
Luton	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	1	1
Peterborough	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	10	2	2
Southend-on-Sea	3	3	2	6	3	1	11	1	3	4
Norfolk	4	6	4	3	5	7	4	3	6	6
Thurrock	5	4	5	4	6	3	3	6	4	3
Bedford	6	5	6	8	4	6	6	5	5	5
Suffolk	7	7	7	5	7	10	5	4	7	9
Essex	8	8	8	7	8	5	9	7	8	7
Cambridgeshire	9	11	11	10	10	11	7	9	11	10
Central Bedfordshire	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	11	10	11
Hertfordshire	11	9	9	11	11	8	10	8	9	8

Figure 7: East of England IOD domain rank

What this means for Thurrock

How deprived is Thurrock

Thurrock ranks around the middle nationally and within the East of England. About half of local authorities are more deprived, and half are less deprived. However, there are areas identified where deprivation is in the most 10-20% most deprived in the country.

Is Thurrock more deprived or less deprived in 2025 compared with 2019

Direct comparison between IMD 2025 and IMD 2019 ranks is not possible due to changes in methodology. However, the distribution of LSOAs shows that Thurrock continues to experience similar patterns of relative deprivation.

What does it mean that Thurrock is the 87th most deprived LA out of 153 LA

This means that, overall, Thurrock residents are likely to face more challenges related to income, employment, education and skills, health, housing, crime, and the local environment than residents in 66 other similar areas in England.

Which domains are key impactors on deprivation in Thurrock

Income, employment, education, skills and training, high barriers to housing and services and crime have the greatest impact on relative deprivation in Thurrock.

In the 20% most deprived deciles, the domains having largest impact on deprivation are lower income levels, unemployment, and low education and skills.

Can Thurrock reduce deprivation in the most deprived areas

As deprivation is a relative measure; moving areas out of deciles 1 and 2 would require an improvement in the domains having the largest impact at a faster rate than areas of less deprivation relative to England.

Glossary

Term	Description
Indices of Deprivation (IoD)	The key measure of relative deprivation in England, released by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government every three to six years. The IoD are formed of seven domains.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	The main composite index output from the IoD, bringing together all the seven domains.
Domain of deprivation	Seven domains form the IoD: • Income • Employment • Education, skills and training • Health deprivation and disability • Barriers to housing and services • Crime • Living environment
Supplementary index	There are two supplementary indices released as part of the IoD: • Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) • Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI)
Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)	A geographical unit with a broadly consistent population size to enable comparison. The average population of LSOAs in Thurrock is around 1,700 residents. LSOAs therefore tend to be small in urban areas, and much larger in sparsely populated rural regions.
Upper Tier Local Authority (UTLA)	The upper tier councils in two-tier areas, e.g. Essex County Council, or unitary councils in areas where there is only one tier of local government e.g. Thurrock.
Lower Tier Local Authority (LTLA) / District / Borough	The lower tier councils in two-tier areas.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Thurrock ward by IMD decile (2019 and 2025)

	IMD 2019	IMD 2025
IMD 1	Tilbury St Chads	Tilbury Riverside & Thurrock Park
		Tilbury St Chads
IMD 2	Tilbury Riverside & Thurrock Park	Chadwell St Mary
	Belhus	Belhus
IMD 3	Aveley and Uplands	East Tilbury
	Chadwell St Mary	Grays Riverside
	Ockendon	
	West Thurrock and South Stifford	
IMD 4	East Tilbury	Aveley and Uplands
	Grays Riverside	Ockendon
	Grays Thurrock	Grays Thurrock
	Stanford East and Corringham Town	Stanford East and Corringham Town
		West Thurrock and South Stifford
IMD 5	Stifford Clays	Stifford Clays
	Little Thurrock Blackshots	
	Stanford-le-Hope West	
IMD 6		Stanford-le-Hope West
IMD 7	Corringham and Fobbing	Corringham and Fobbing
		Little Thurrock Blackshots
		Little Thurrock Rectory
		Orsett
IMD 8	Chafford and North Stifford	Chafford and North Stifford
	Little Thurrock Rectory	
	Orsett	
IMD 9	South Chafford	South Chafford
	The Homesteads	The Homesteads

Appendix 2: Map of Thurrock ward by IMD decile, 2025

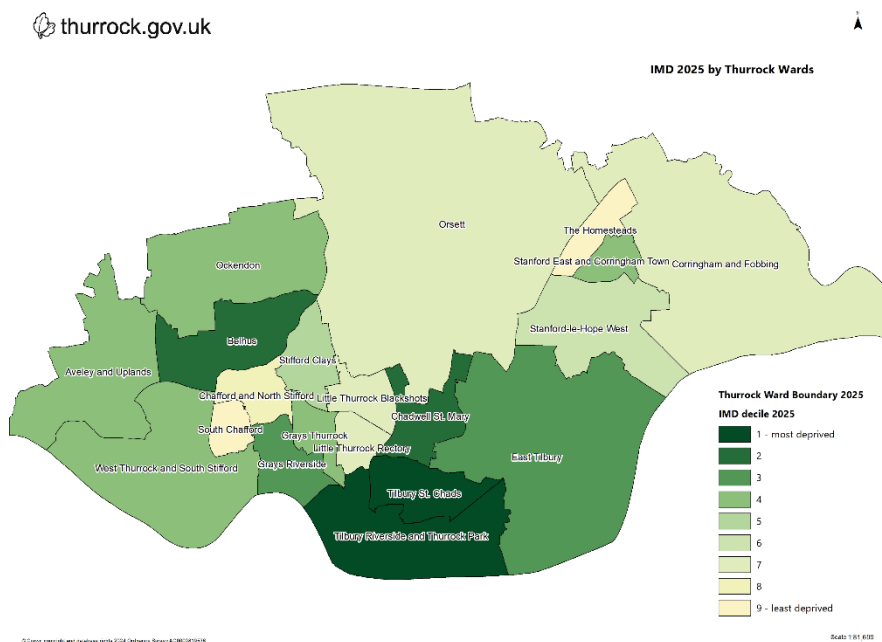


Figure 8: 2025 IMD Map of Thurrock (Ward level)

Appendix 3 – Domains of IMD 2025

Income – (22.5%)

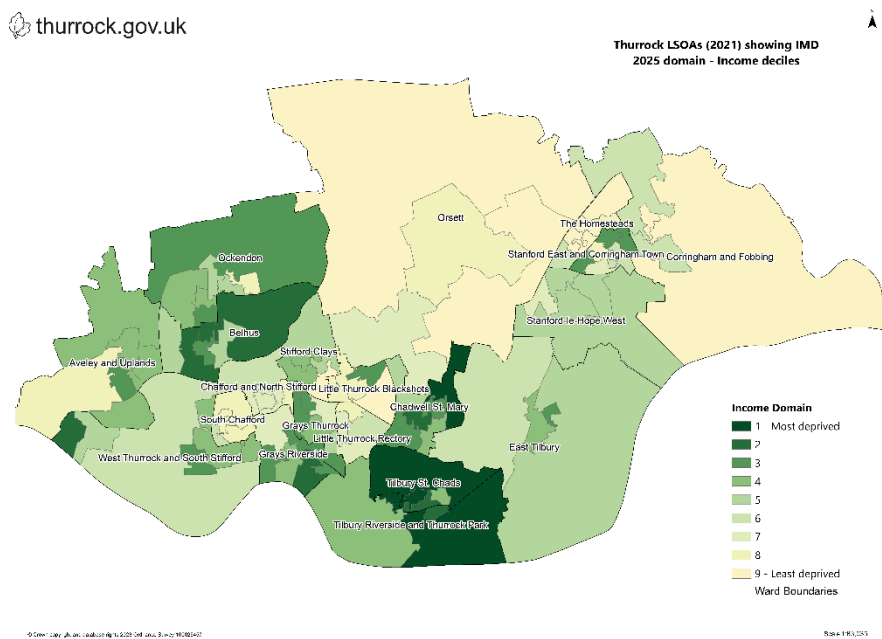


Figure 9: Map of Income domain- IMD 2025

Employment (22.5%)

thurrock.gov.uk

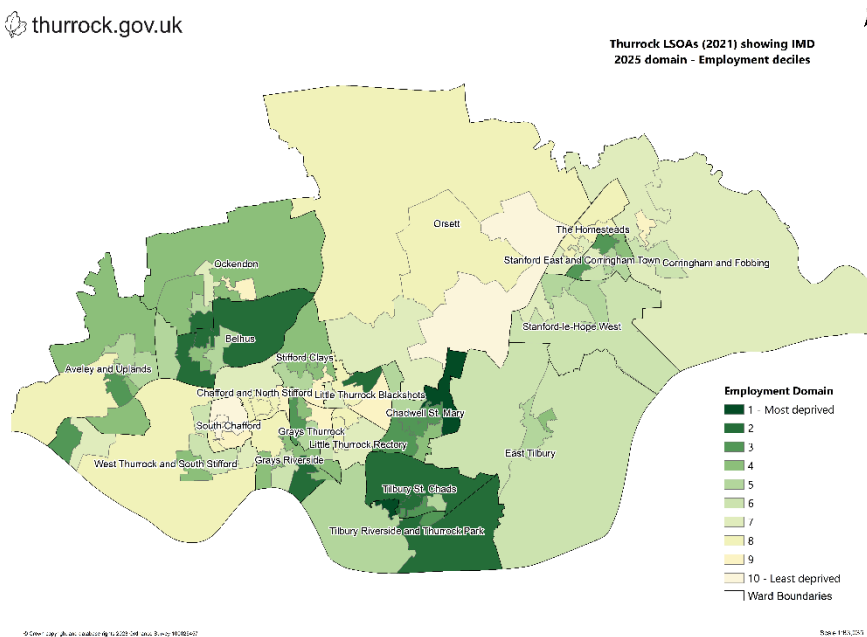


Figure 10: Map of Employment domain- IMD 2025

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)

thurrock.gov.uk

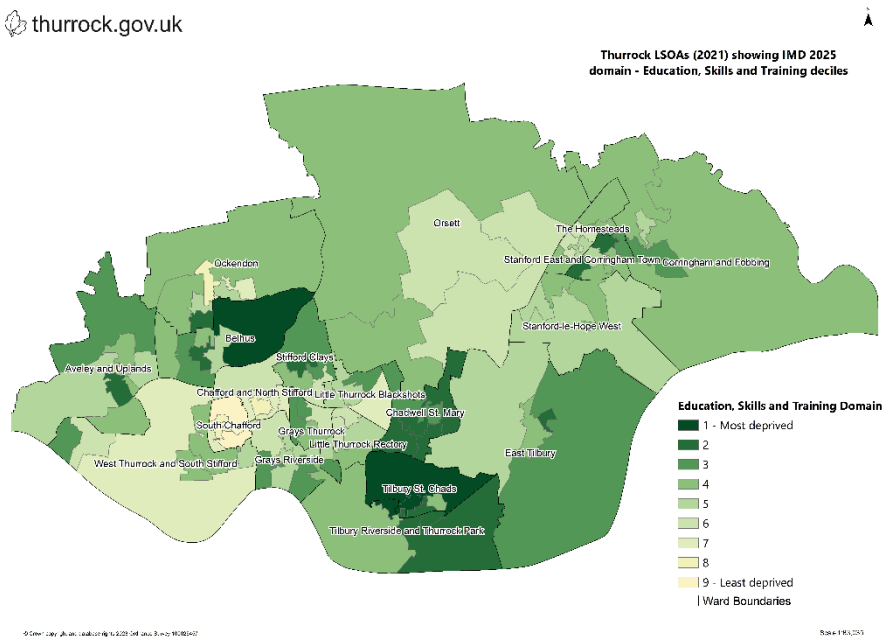


Figure 11: Map of education, skills and training domain- IMD 2025

Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)

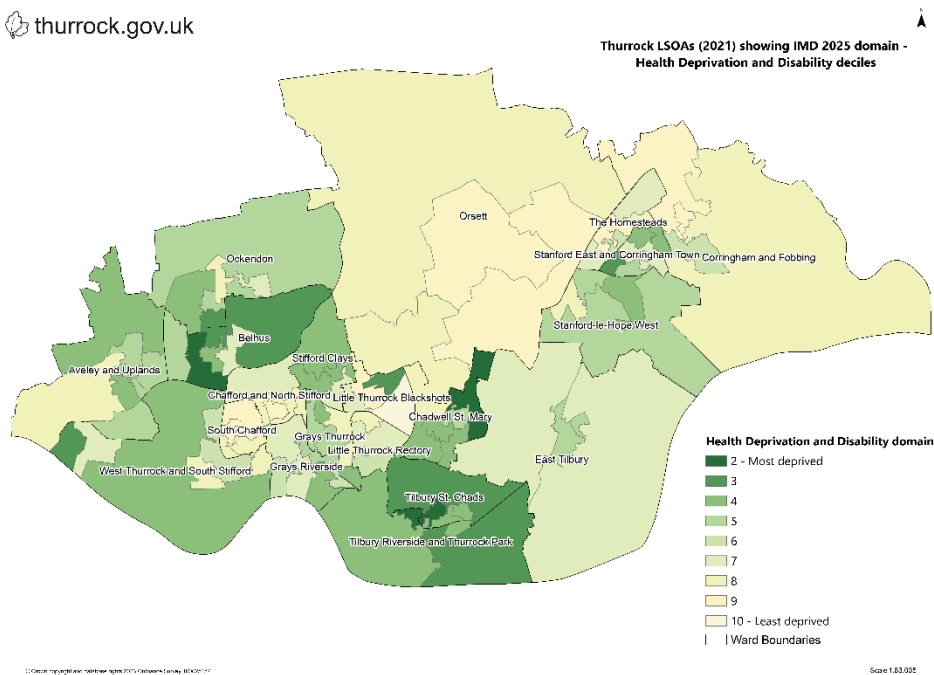

thurrock.gov.uk


Figure 12: Map of health deprivation and disability - IMD 2025

Crime (9.3%)

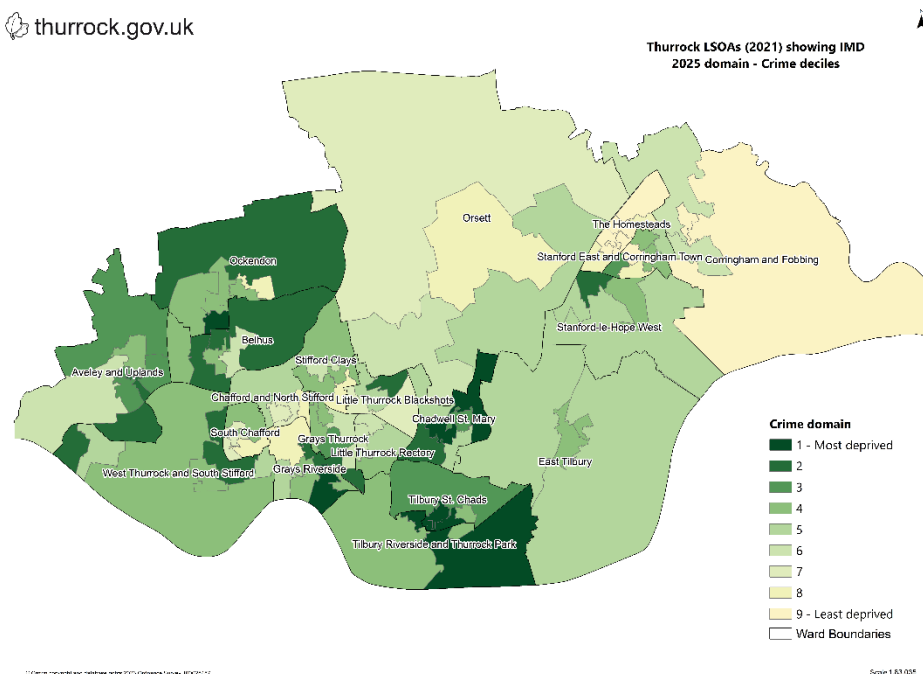

thurrock.gov.uk


Figure 13: Map of crime deprivation - IMD 2025

Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)

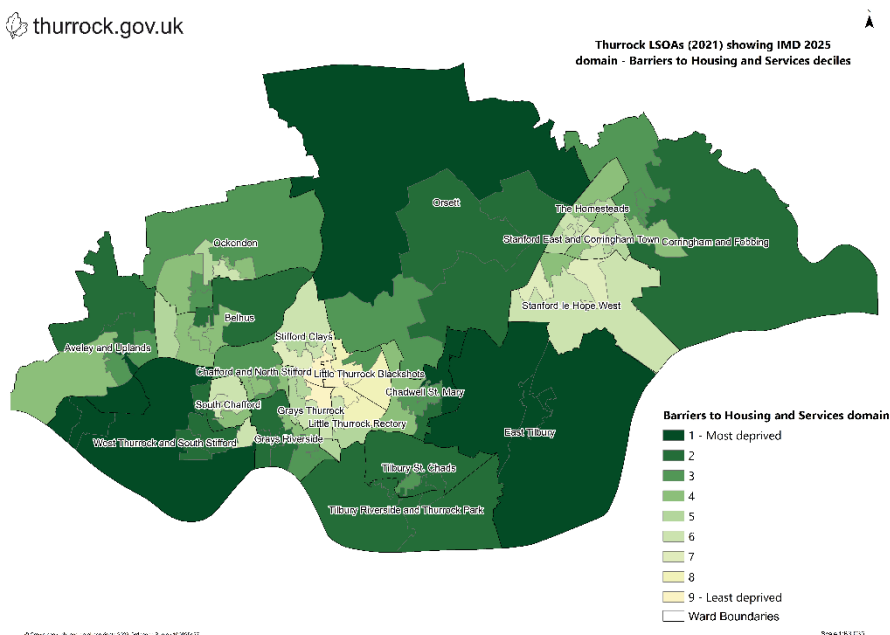

thurrock.gov.uk


Figure 14: Map of housing deprivation - IMD 2025

Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

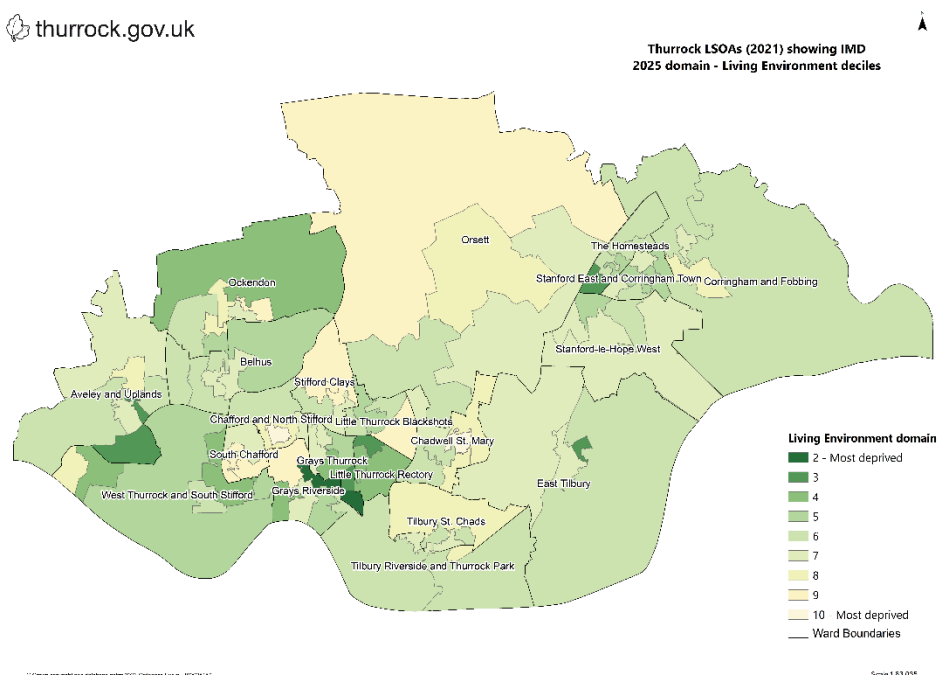

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Figure 15: Map of living environment deprivation - IMD 2025

Appendix 4: Map of supplementary indices

Income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP)

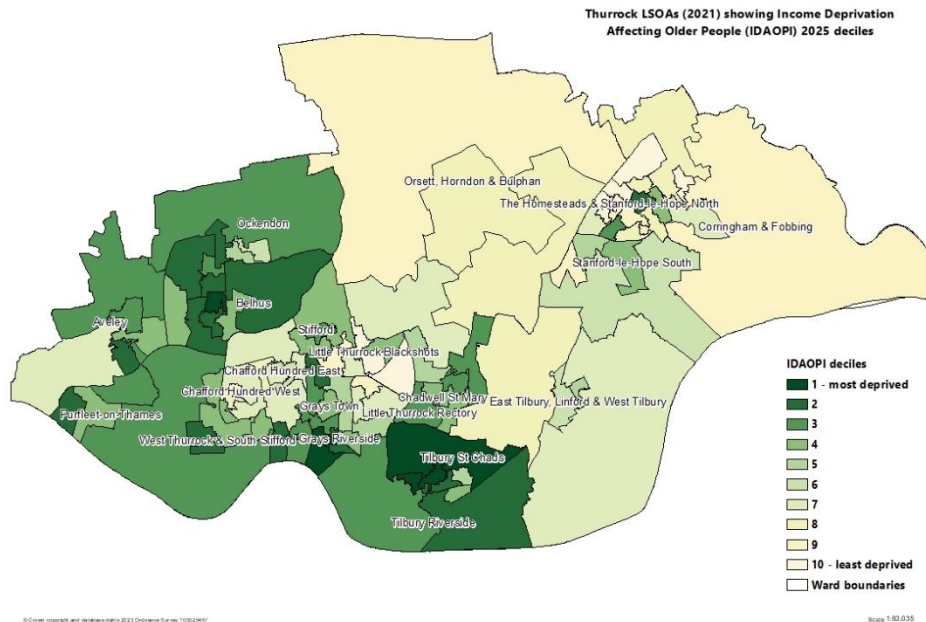


Figure 16: Income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP) 2025

Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)

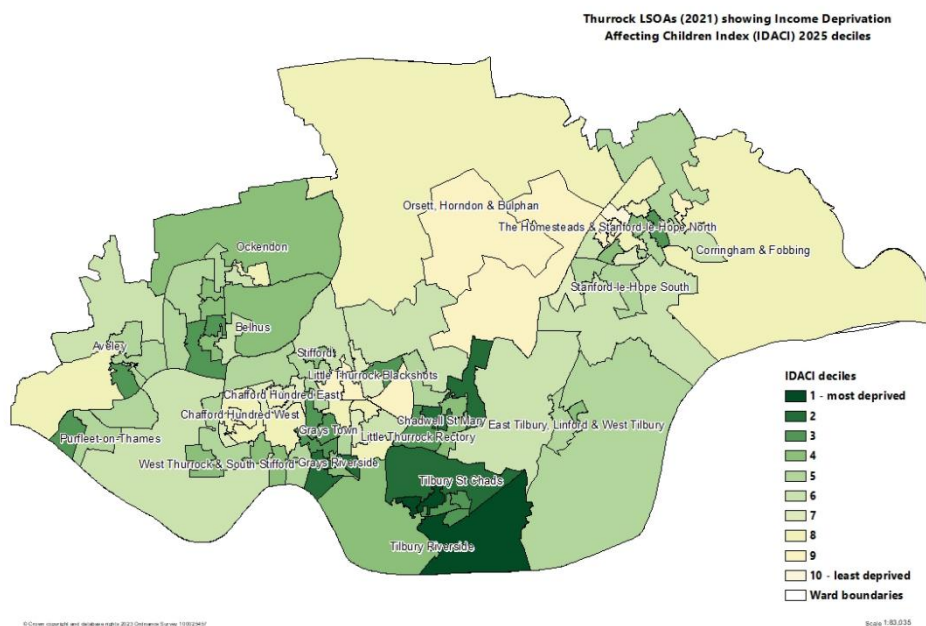
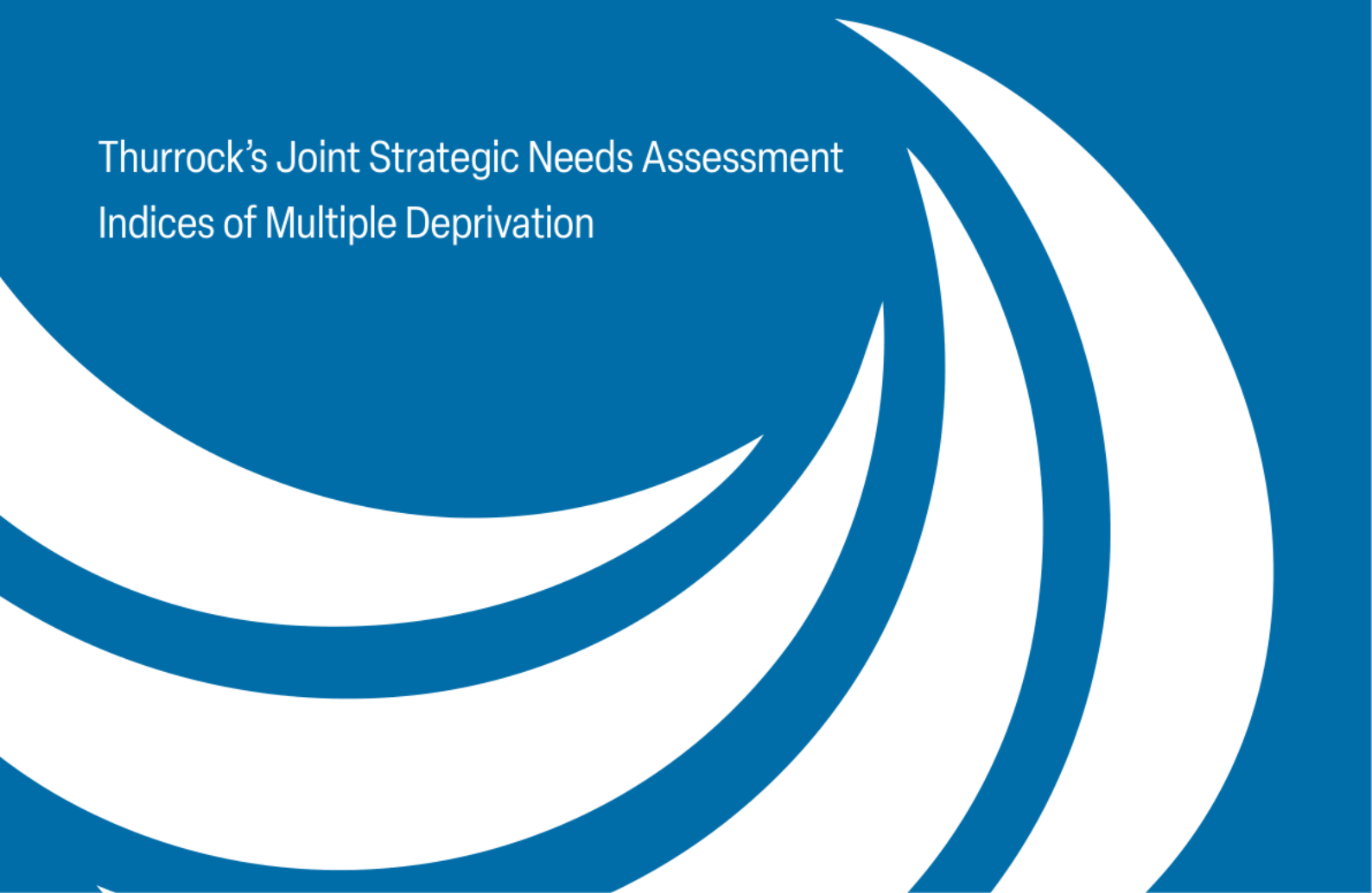


Figure 17: Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) 2025

The background is a solid blue color. In the bottom right corner, there is a series of four concentric white arcs that curve from the bottom left towards the top right, creating a sense of movement or a stylized 'C' shape.

Thurrock's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Indices of Multiple Deprivation