



# **The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 Cumberland Briefing**

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# The English Indices of Deprivation

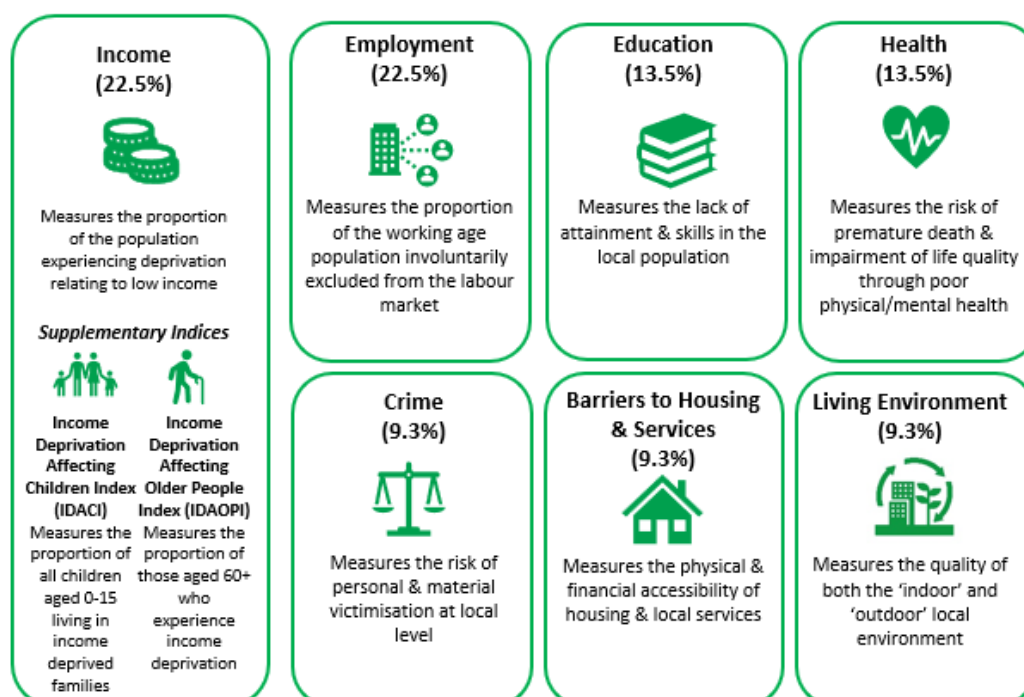
## 1. Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD25) are a set of relative measures of deprivation based on seven different domains of deprivation. These individual domains are combined to form an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD25). It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income.

The IMD25 ranks all areas in England according to their level of multiple deprivation relative to that of other areas. High ranking areas can be referred to as the 'most deprived' but there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'. Deprivation in the IoD25 is measured on a relative rather than an absolute scale, so an area ranked 100<sup>th</sup> is more deprived than one ranked 200<sup>th</sup>, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

IoD25 uses 2021 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) as a proxy for neighbourhoods. LSOAs are a standard statistical geography and are designed to be consistent, accounting for a similar population size across the country – on average 1,500 residents. There are 33,755 LSOAs in England of which 177 are in Cumberland.

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



*Percentages in brackets are the weighted contribution each domain makes to the overall IMD25*

Unless otherwise stated, all data in this report are sourced from the MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation suite of resources (links available in Appendix 3). Maps are produced under © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey Licence AC0000861732.

## 2. How can the IoD25 be used?

### Can be used for:

- ✓ Comparing small areas across England
- ✓ Identifying the most deprived small areas
- ✓ Exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation
- ✓ Comparing larger administrative areas eg local authorities
- ✓ Looking at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (ie changes in ranks)

### Can't be use for:

- x Quantifying how deprived a small area is
- x Measuring absolute change in deprivation over time
- x Identifying deprived people
- x Saying how affluent a place is
- x Comparing with small areas in other UK countries

## 3. Methodology Changes Since Last Release (2019-2025)

The purpose of the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) is to measure as accurately as possible the relative distribution of deprivation at a small area level. They are not designed to provide 'backwards' comparability with previous versions of the Indices.

This means that when exploring changes in deprivation between versions of the Indices, users should be aware that changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation between the current and previous Indices. It would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased on some absolute scale, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that some areas had improved more slowly than others.

It is also 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 the IoD25 rather than, or in addition to, real change in deprivation levels.

In the IoD25, a range of newly developed and available small area data measures, alongside measures developed through bespoke data linking specifically for the Indices, have been incorporated. These include data on Universal Credit claimants, pupil absence, health benefits, anti-social behaviour, broadband connectivity, Energy Performance Certificates, access to private outdoor space and noise pollution.

Overall a total of 55 indicators comprise the IoD25, an increase from 39 in the IoD19. Of these, 20 are new indicators, 14 indicators have been significantly modified, while 21 have been updated to more recent timepoints. Initial examination suggests that several of the indicator changes in 2025 may have impacted some areas more than others.

The number of LSOAs and Local Authority Districts (LADs) has also changed since the IoD19. Whilst the number of LSOAs in Cumberland has remained the same (177), some of the boundaries have changed resulting in 6 LSOAs being merged with others and 2 being split into several LSOAs. Where comparisons have been made between 2019 and 2025, we have used adjusted 2019 scores for these LSOAs produced by the Population Health Analysis team within the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID).

## 4. Key Findings

- On the overall IMD25, Cumberland ranks 95<sup>th</sup> out of 296 local authorities in England for average score. The area is relatively more deprived in aspects such as health, living environment, education and employment but less so in barriers to housing & local services, income and crime. Among local authorities in the North of England, Cumberland ranks as the 43<sup>rd</sup> most deprived, out of 62 local authorities.

Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing & Services	Living Environment
Proportion of LSOAs in 10% Most Deprived in England							
10%	6%	11%	13%	20%	8%	13%	20%
Local Authority Rank of Average Scores (1 is most deprived)							
95 <sup>th</sup>	144 <sup>th</sup>	91 <sup>st</sup>	81 <sup>st</sup>	61 <sup>st</sup>	157 <sup>th</sup>	110 <sup>th</sup>	77 <sup>th</sup>

- Eighteen LSOAs in Cumberland (10.2%) are ranked among the 10% most deprived nationally and approximately 28,800 of Cumberland’s residents (10.3%) live in these neighbourhoods.
- Cumberland has significantly more LSOAs in the 10% most deprived for health (36 LSOAs) and living environment (36 LSOAs) and also has more than average in the education (23 LSOAs) and barriers to housing & services (23 LSOAs) domains.
- There is one LSOA that sits within the 1% most deprived communities in England, ranking 241 out of 33,755 LSOAs (where 1 is most deprived). This LSOA is located within the Kells and Sandwith ward in the Whitehaven and Coastal Community Panel area and covers the Greenbank and Woodhouse estates. This LSOA has become relatively more deprived since 2019 when it wasn’t in the 1% most deprived.
- Seven of Cumberland’s LSOAs (4.0%) are among the 10% least deprived nationally and 10,900 residents (3.9%) live in these areas. The least deprived LSOA in Cumberland is located in Cockermouth South ward in the Lakes to Sea Community Panel area.
- Compared to IMD19, Cumberland has 4 more LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas and 3 fewer in the 10% least deprived. Due to the methodological changes to the Index in 2025 it isn’t possible to assess to what extent this is due to a genuine change in relative deprivation or is a consequence of the methodological changes.
- Since 2019 there are 10,900 more residents living in neighbourhoods in the 20% most deprived nationally and at the other end of the scale, there are 5,100 more living in the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods. During the same period, Cumberland’s total population has increased by 5,900.
- Between IMD19 and IMD25, 51 LSOAs in Cumberland have moved into a more deprived decile with 8 of these having moved by 2 deciles. A further 93 LSOAs remain in the same decile as in 2019 and 33 have moved into a less deprived decile (1 of these has moved by 3 deciles and 1 by 2 deciles).
- Half of Cumberland’s LSOAs are classified as being Rural and half as Urban (87 Rural, 90 Urban). There is a significant difference in the deprivation profile between them –

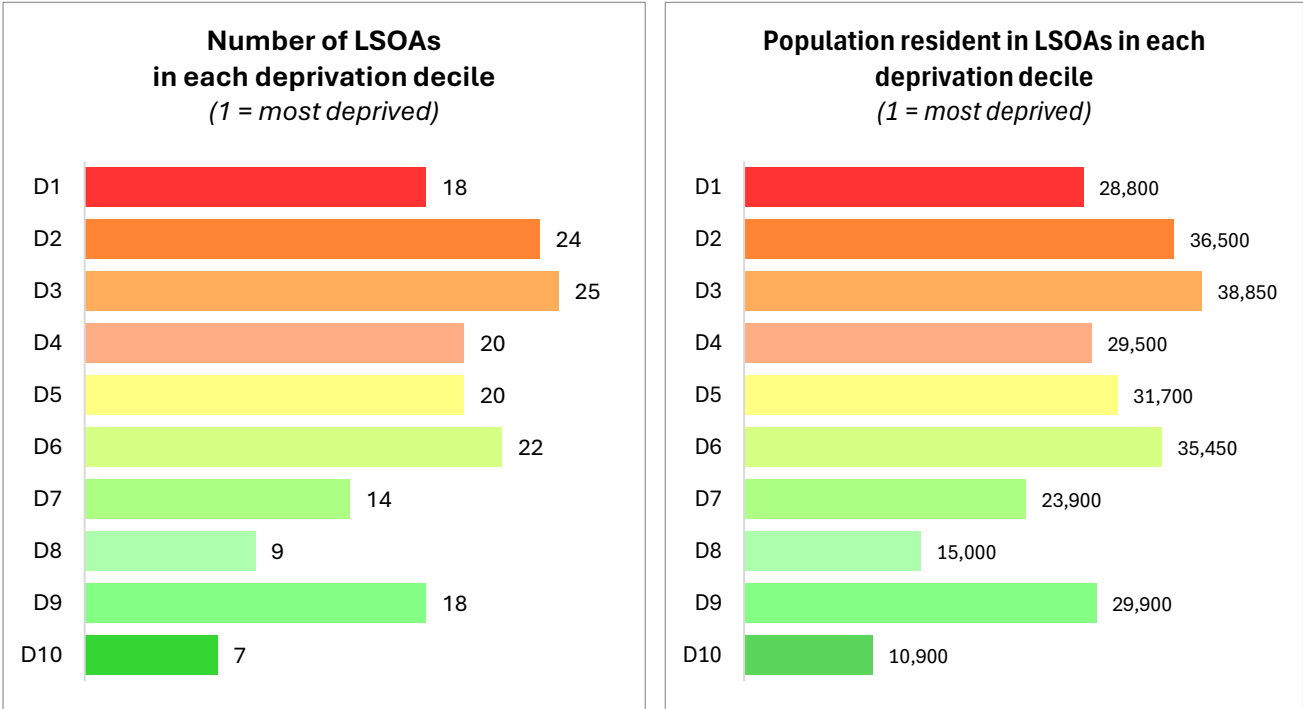
only 4 Rural LSOAs (4.6% of Rural neighbourhoods) are in the 10% most deprived nationally compared to 14 Urban LSOAs (15.6% of Urban neighbourhoods). However, it is also the case that there are fewer Rural LSOAs in the least deprived neighbourhoods than urban ones (2 Rural; 5 Urban).

- Rural areas are considerably more likely than Urban areas to be highly deprived in aspects such as barriers to housing & services and living environment and less likely to be highly deprived in aspects such as income, employment, education and crime.
- The main influences on deprivation in Urban areas are health, education, employment and crime. In all these domains, Urban areas in Cumberland are relatively more deprived than the national average (for all LSOAs). Income deprivation is also a key influence in Urban areas in Cumberland but not disproportionately so compared to the national average.

## 5. Overall Deprivation in Cumberland (IMD25)

Cumberland ranks as the 95<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in England (out of 296 local authorities) in the IMD25. Within the North of England, Cumberland ranks as the 43<sup>rd</sup> most deprived local authority (out of 62 local authorities).

There are 18 neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in Cumberland in the most deprived 10% in England with a further 24 in the next decile, meaning that almost a quarter (23.7%) of neighbourhoods in Cumberland are highly deprived (classified as being in the 20% most deprived in England).

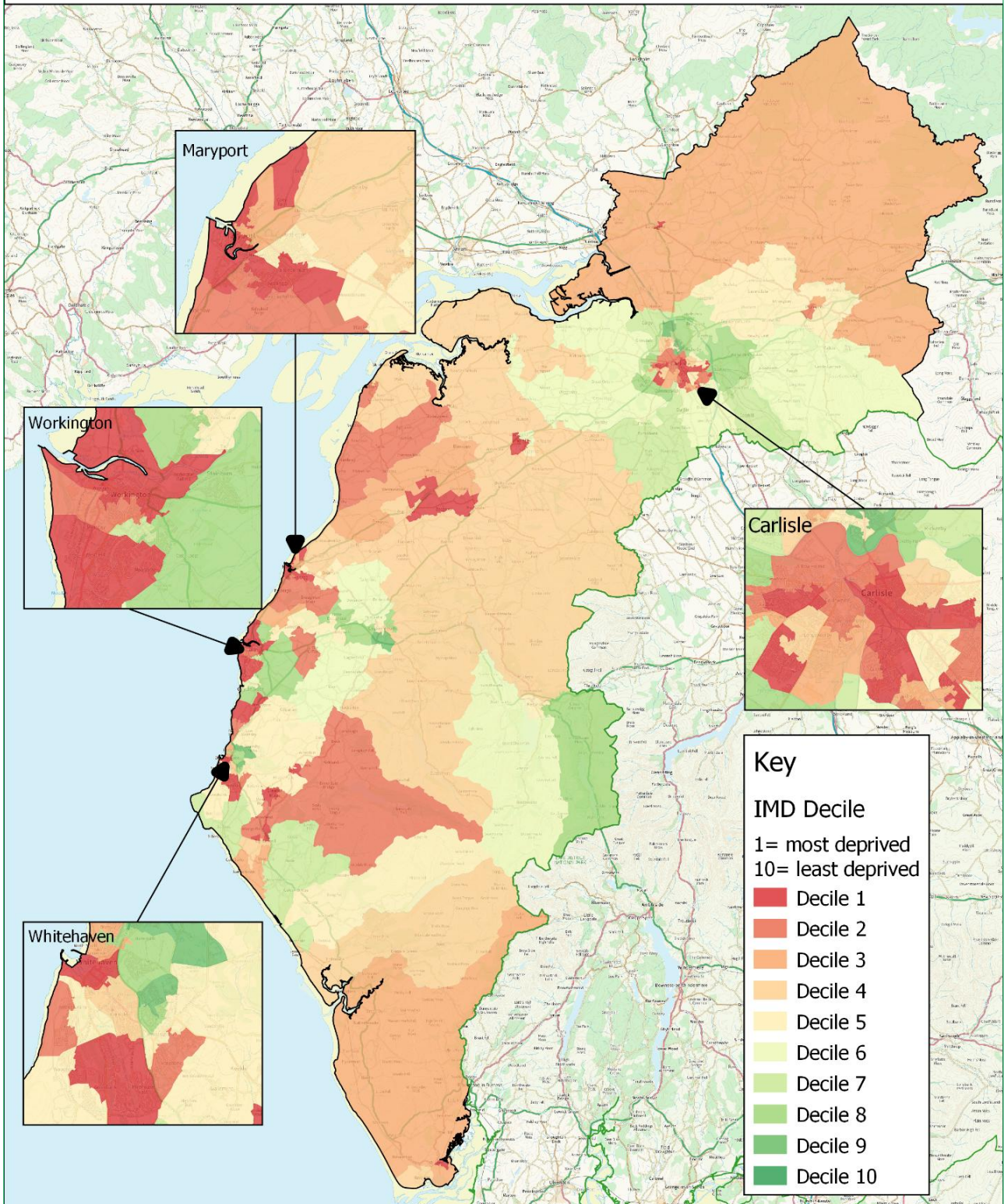


The number of Cumberland residents living in the 20% most deprived areas is 65,300 (28,800 in decile 1 and 36,500 in decile 2) which is 23.3% of Cumberland’s residents. It is important to note that this does not mean all residents in these areas are experiencing deprivation but that they live in a neighbourhood where significant levels of deprivation exist.

The map overleaf shows the distribution of multiple deprivation at LSOA level across the Cumberland area with the shading indicating the IDMD25 decile each LSOA falls into nationally. Maps showing the distribution of deprivation by individual domain can be found in Section 8.

# Index of Multiple Deprivation, Cumberland, 2025

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2025



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## Most deprived LSOAs in Cumberland

The following table shows the 18 LSOAs ranked in the 10% most deprived nationally on the overall IMD25 and the deciles for each of the IoD25 domains. All 18 of these LSOAs are in decile 1 or 2 for income, employment, education and health and in deciles 1-3 for crime. It is a much more mixed picture for barriers to housing and local services and for living environment. (Note: A full version of this table for all Cumberland's LSOAs, grouped by Community Panel Area, can be found in Appendix 1.)

LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England by domain										
Community Panel	Ward	LSOA name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living Env
Workington Together	Moss Bay & Moorclose	Allerdale 009C	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Lakes to Sea	Maryport South	Allerdale 005B	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	8
Petteril	Harraby South	Carlisle 011F	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8
Whitehaven & Coastal	Kells & Sandwith	Copeland 002B	1	2	1	2	1	1	10	3
Workington Together	Harrington	Allerdale 009B	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	8
Lakes to Sea	Maryport North	Allerdale 005A	1	2	1	1	1	2	6	5
Workington Together	St Michael's	Allerdale 009E	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	1
Whitehaven & Coastal	Egremont North & St Bees	Copeland 005D	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	9
Workington Together	Seaton	Allerdale 008C	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	5
Workington Together	Moss Bay & Moorclose	Allerdale 010C	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	9
South Cumberland	Cleator Moor West	Copeland 004F	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	6
Petteril	Upperby	Carlisle 012E	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	6
Petteril	Botcherby	Carlisle 011A	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	10
Petteril	Currock	Carlisle 006C	1	2	2	2	1	1	10	1
Carlisle West	Belle Vue	Carlisle 009A	1	2	2	1	1	1	10	9
South Cumberland	Cleator Moor East & Frizington	Copeland 004H	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	5
Workington Together	Moss Bay & Moorclose	Allerdale 010A	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	9

## Least deprived LSOAs in Cumberland

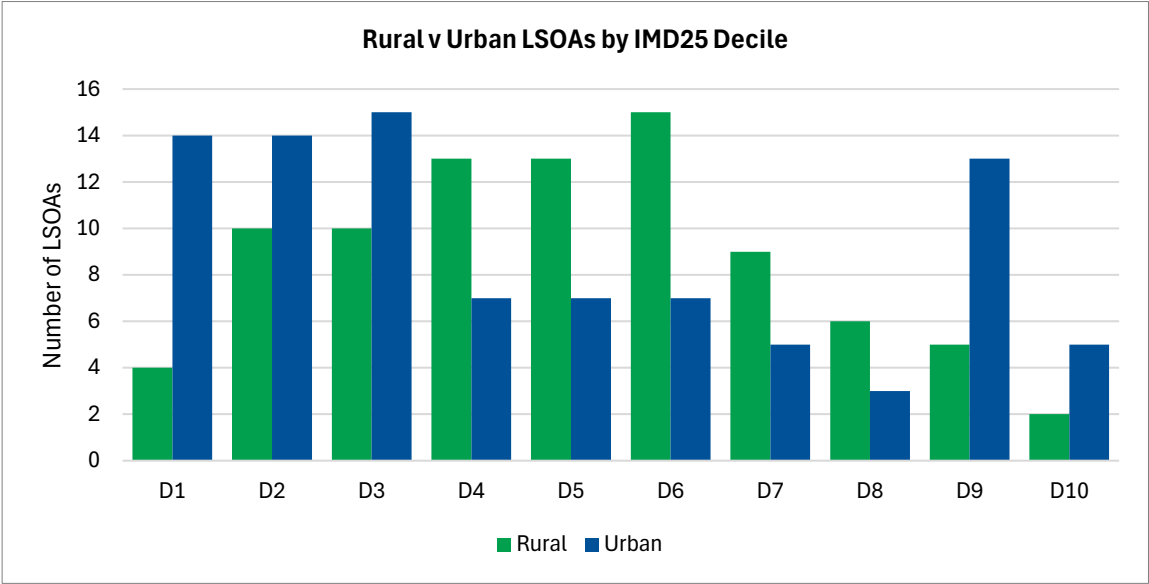
The following table shows the 7 LSOAs ranked in the 10% least deprived nationally on the overall IMD25 and the deciles for each of the IoD25 domains. There is less variation in the domain rankings among these LSOAs than is seen in the most deprived LSOAs.

LSOAs in the 10% least deprived in England by domain										
Community Panel	Ward	LSOA name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living Env
Border, Fellside & North Carlisle	Stanwix Urban	Carlisle 003E	10	9	8	8	8	9	10	7
Whitehaven & Coastal	Bransty	Copeland 003A	10	10	9	9	6	10	4	10
Border, Fellside & North Carlisle	Belah	Carlisle 003C	10	9	8	8	7	10	7	10
Whitehaven & Coastal	Hillcrest & Hensingham	Copeland 003G	10	10	10	8	7	10	7	10
Lakes to Sea	Cockermouth South	Allerdale 007A	10	10	10	9	9	10	8	9
Lakes to Sea	Cockermouth South	Allerdale 007D	10	10	10	10	8	10	8	7

## 6. Rural / Urban Deprivation

Using the ONS Rural Urban Classification 2021, Cumberland’s LSOAs are almost equally divided between Rural and Urban classification – 87 are Rural and 90 are Urban. However, there are clear differences in the deprivation profile between the two classifications with twice the number of Urban LSOAs being in the two most deprived deciles as Rural LSOAs (28 Urban; 14 Rural).

However, it is also the case that there are more Urban LSOAs classified in the two least deprived deciles compared to Rural LSOAs (18 Urban; 7 Rural).



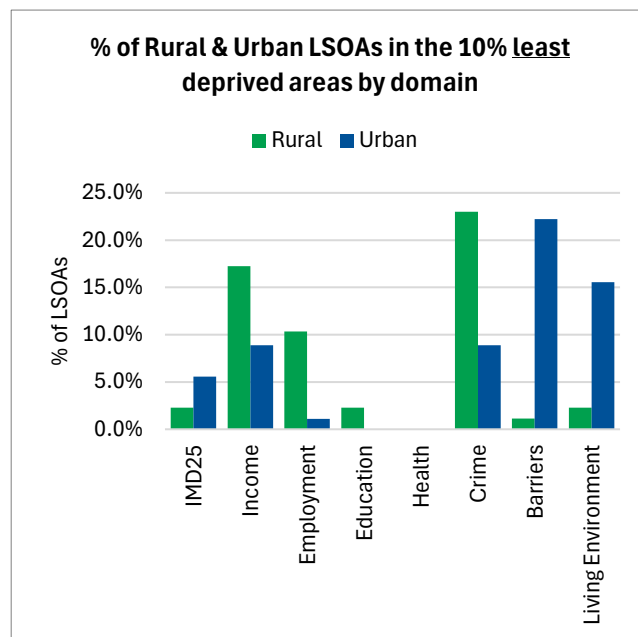
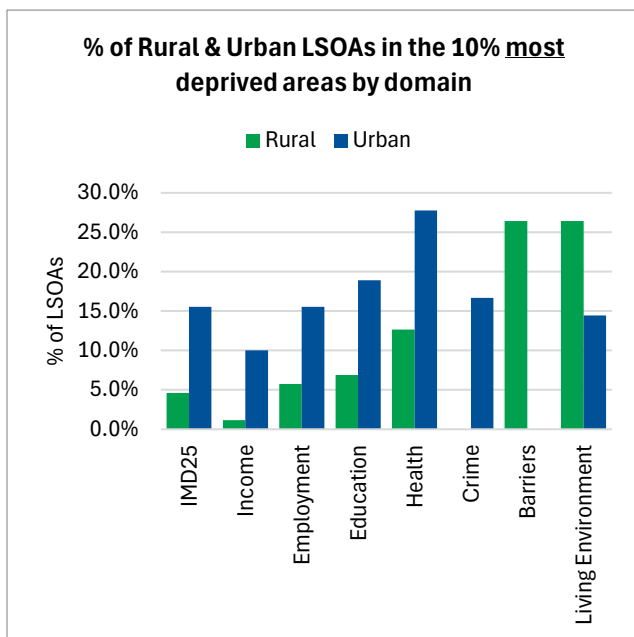
Exploration of the different domains (aspects) of deprivation shows that while all aspects of deprivation affect Urban and Rural neighbourhoods to some degree, the key drivers vary between the neighbourhood types.

In Rural parts of Cumberland, the main influences on deprivation are barriers to housing & services and living environment – in both of these domains, more than a quarter of Cumberland’s Rural LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived nationally. Geographical connectivity and the energy efficiency of housing are the indicators having the most influence within these domains in rural areas.

There are also proportionally more Rural LSOAs in Cumberland in the 10% most deprived nationally for health. Rural areas in Cumberland are relatively less deprived than average across the income, education, employment and crime domains.

The biggest influences on multiple deprivation in Urban areas are health, education, employment and crime – in all four of these domains Cumberland has more Urban LSOAs in the 10% most deprived than the national average. Income deprivation is also a driver of deprivation in Urban parts of Cumberland, although the proportion in the most deprived decile is similar to nationally.

There are no Urban areas in Cumberland in the 10% most deprived for barriers to housing & services but there are slightly more than average in the most deprived decile for living environment where energy efficiency of housing is again a key influence.



## 7. IMD change: 2019 to 2025

Compared to the IMD19, Cumberland has 4 more LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally and 3 fewer in the 10% least deprived. There have been some bigger changes in the intervening deciles (7 fewer in decile 4; 5 more in decile 9). Due to the scale of methodological changes to the Index in 2025 it isn't possible to assess to what extent these movements are due to a genuine change in relative deprivation or are a consequence of the methodological changes.

Between IMD19 and IMD25, 51 LSOAs in Cumberland have moved into a more deprived decile with 8 of these having moved by 2 deciles. A further 93 LSOAs remain in the same decile as in 2019 and 33 have moved into a less deprived decile (1 of these has moved by 3 deciles and 1 by 2 deciles, with all the rest moving by 1 decile).

All of the 8 LSOAs which have moved into a more deprived decile by 2 deciles are in more rural parts of the area and it is likely that indicator changes, particularly those in the barriers to housing & services and living environment domains are responsible for this.

Since 2019 there are 10,900 more residents living in neighbourhoods in the 20% most deprived nationally and at the other end of the scale, there are 5,100 more living in 20% least deprived neighbourhoods. During the same period, Cumberland's total population has increased by 5,900.

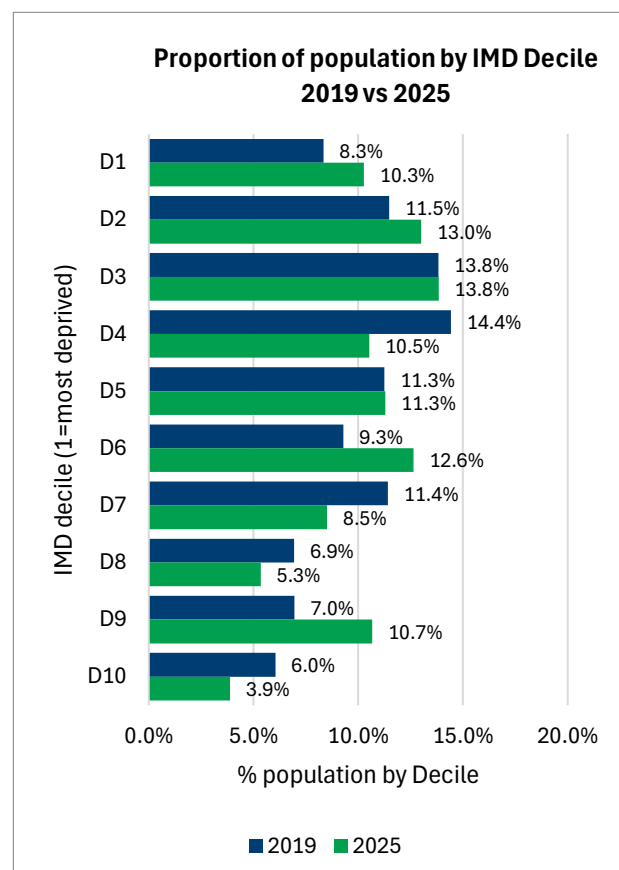
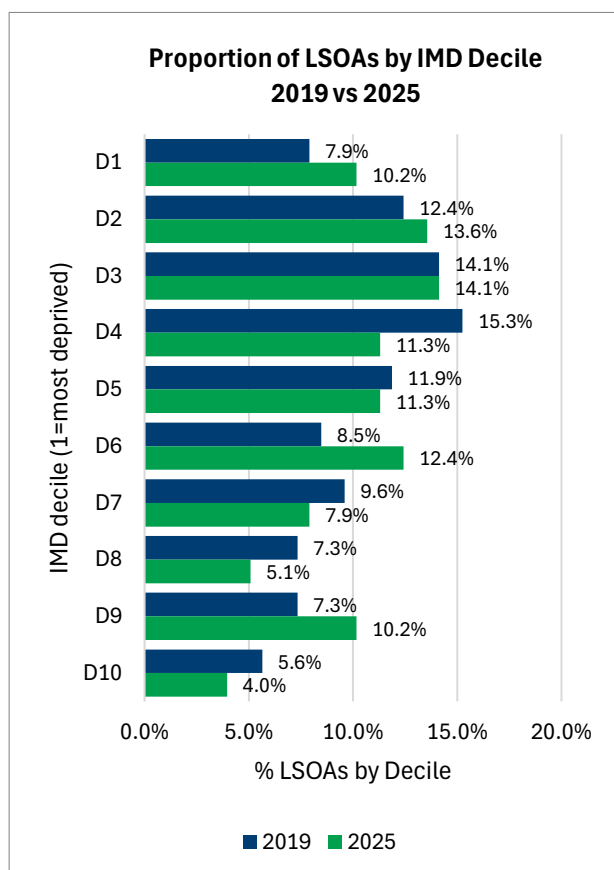
The following table shows the number of LSOAs and the estimated population within each IMD decile in 2019 and 2025 and how that has changed between the two indices. It should be noted that the population figures show the estimated number of people who live within the relevant LSOAs but this does not necessarily mean that all those people are affected by deprivation in the same way or to the same extent.

Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019 vs 2025						
	LSOAs by IMD25 decile			Population		
IMD Decile	2019	2025	Change	2019*	2025^	Change
Decile 1	14	18	4	22,900	28,800	5,900
Decile 2	22	24	2	31,500	36,500	5,000
Decile 3	25	25	0	38,000	38,800	800
Decile 4	27	20	-7	39,600	29,500	-10,100
Decile 5	21	20	-1	30,900	31,700	800
Decile 6	15	22	7	25,500	35,500	10,000
Decile 7	17	14	-3	31,400	23,900	-7,500
Decile 8	13	9	-4	19,100	15,000	-4,100
Decile 9	13	18	5	19,100	29,900	10,800
Decile 10	10	7	-3	16,600	10,900	-5,700
Total	177	177	0	274,600	280,500	5,900

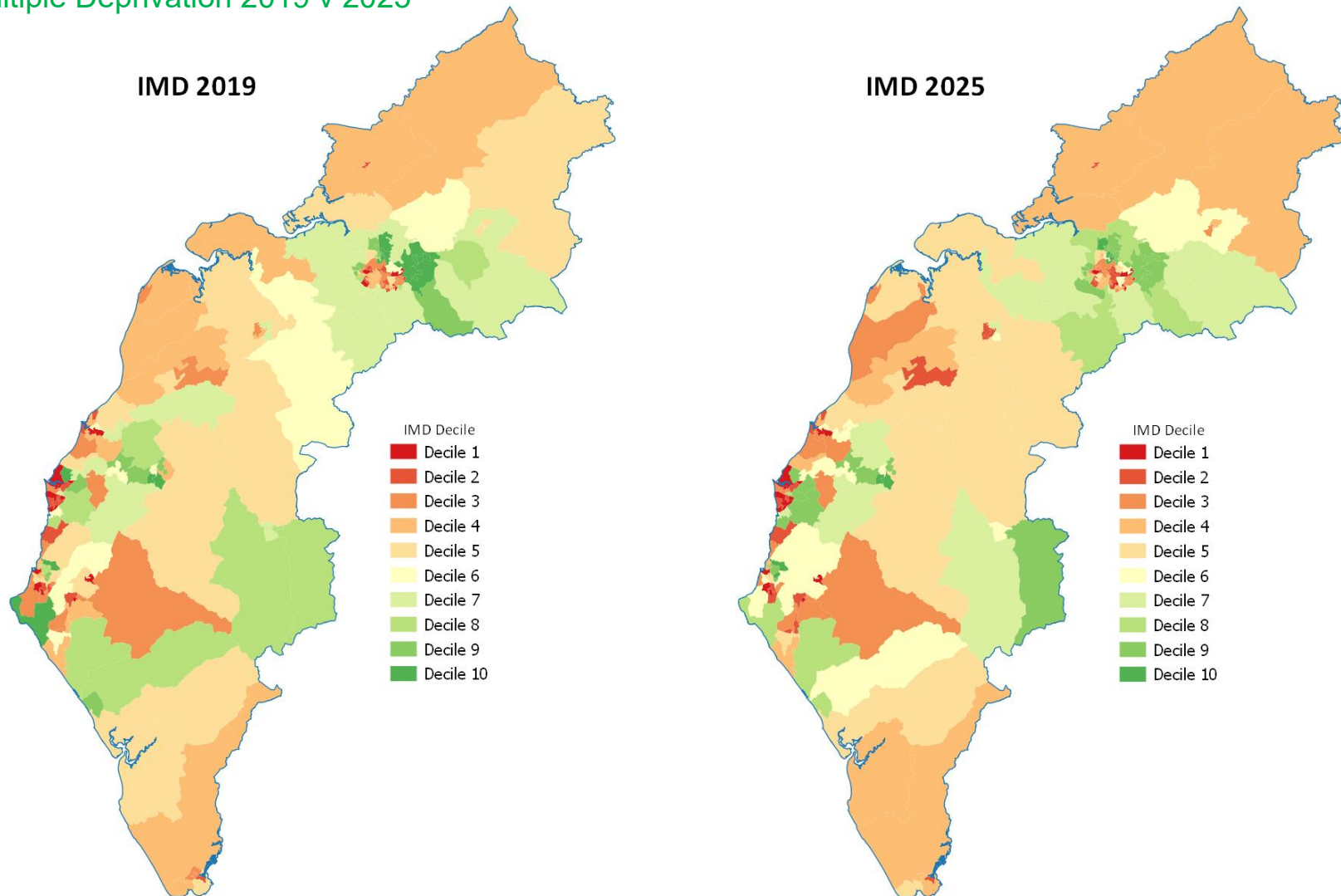
\*Based on ONS mid-year population estimates for mid-2019 (rounded to nearest 100)

^Based on ONS mid-year population estimates for mid-2024 (rounded to nearest 100)

Note: although the total number of LSOAs hasn't changed in Cumberland, there have been some boundary changes since 2019. To enable comparison for those LSOAs we have used adjusted 2019 scores produced by the Population Health Analysis team within the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID).



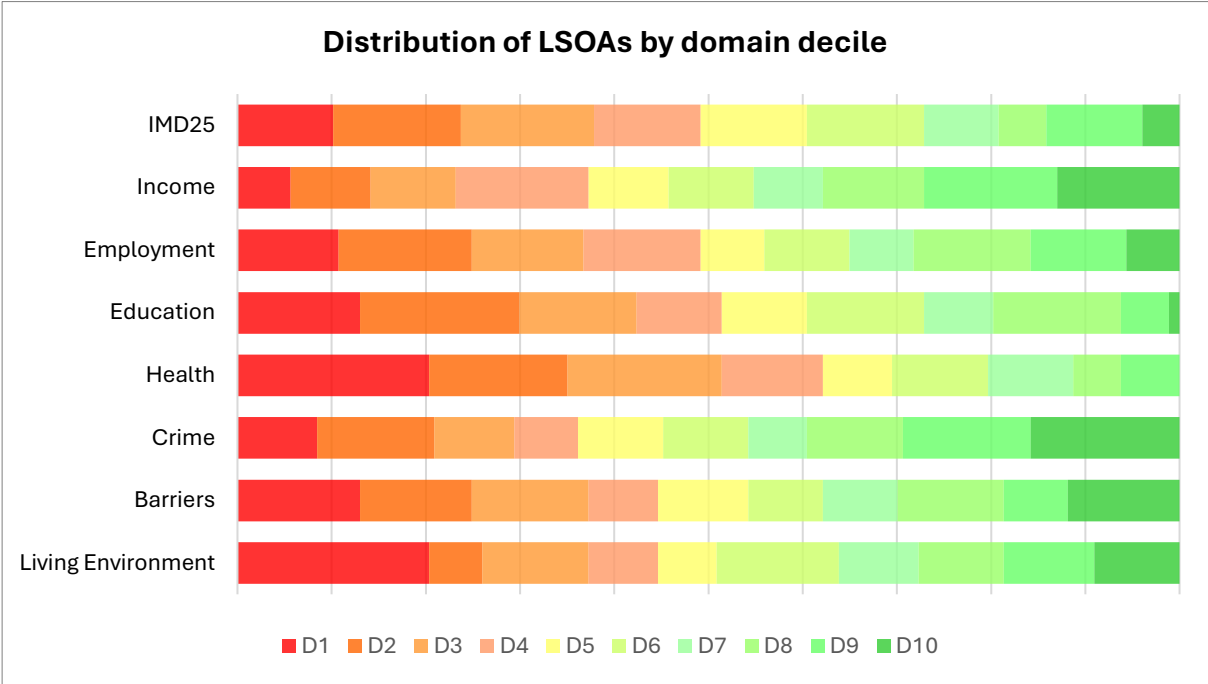
## Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 v 2025



*NB: Changes over time are relative to other areas and not absolute. There have also been considerable changes to the underlying component indicators and certain parts of the methodology used to construct the 2025 Indices of Deprivation which may be responsible for some of the observed relative change.*

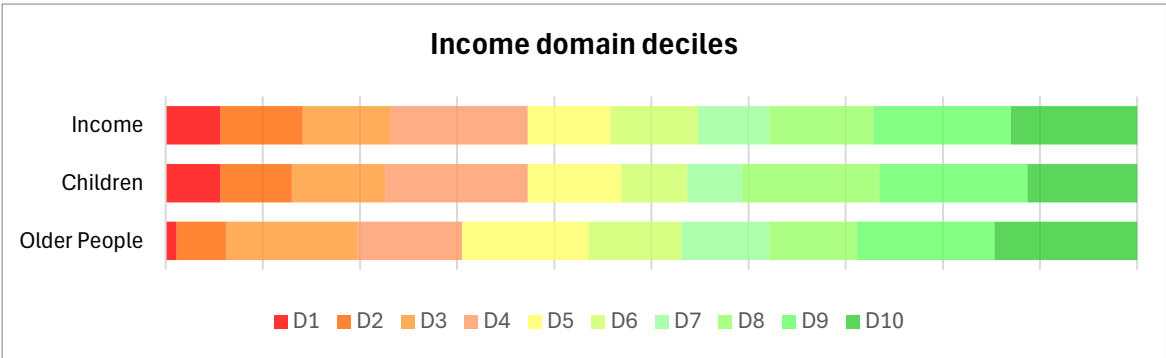
## 8. Domains of Deprivation

The preceding analysis has focused mostly on the overall IMD25 which is the primary measure of deprivation as it combines all the contributory aspects of deprivation into a single index. However, this overall measure can mask the underlying drivers of deprivation in different neighbourhoods. In order to understand these better, the individual domains (aspects) of deprivation can be explored to assist with targeting of appropriate place-based support and intervention. (Further information on the indicators used in each domain can be found in Appendix 2.)

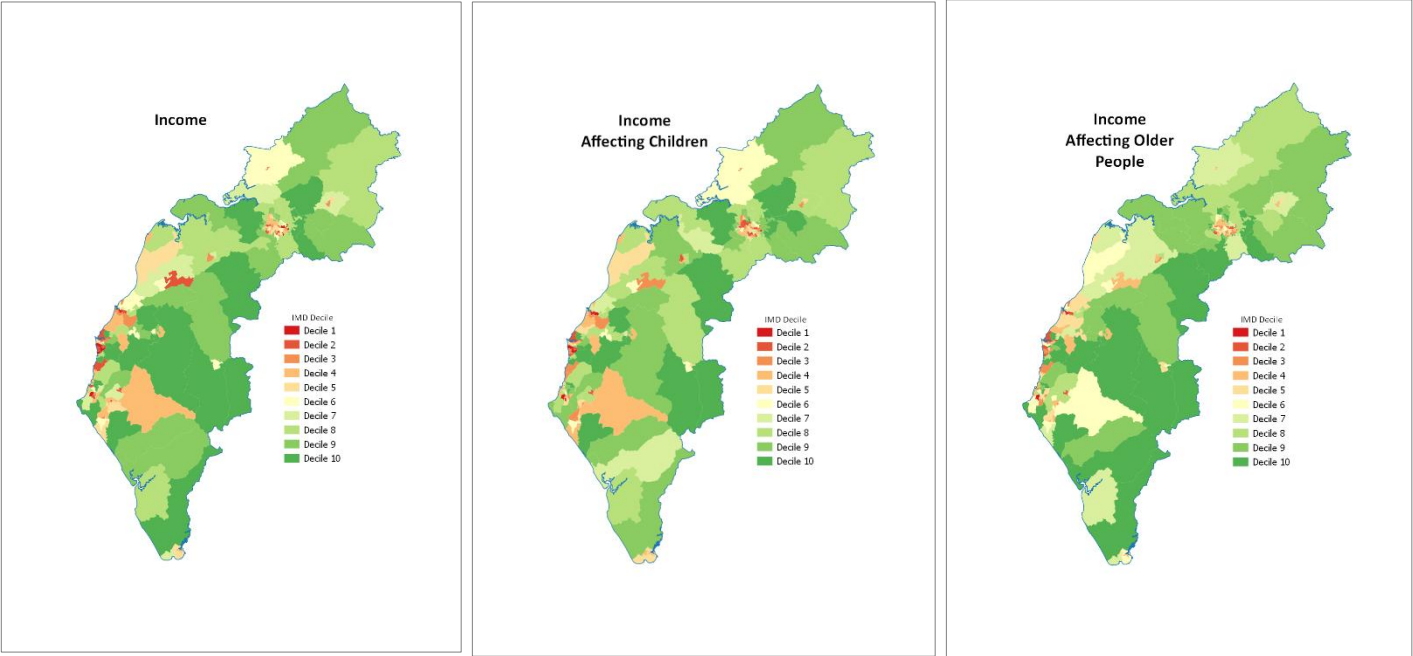


### Income

This domain, together with the employment domain, contributes the most weight to the overall IMD25 (22.5% each) and measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of income deprivation includes people who are dependent upon the State for some form of means-tested benefit (including those that are out of work and those that are in work but have low earnings and are claiming a means tested benefit). This domain is accompanied by two additional indices – income deprivation affecting children (IDACI) and deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOP1).



Ten of Cumberland's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas nationally for income with a further 15 in the next decile which means that 14.1% of neighbourhoods are considered highly income deprived. Approximately 40,200 residents live in these areas. At the other end of the scale, 48 LSOAs (27.1%) are in the two least income deprived deciles and 75,200 residents live in these neighbourhoods.



Maps from left to right – overall income deprivation, income deprivation affecting children, income deprivation affecting older people.

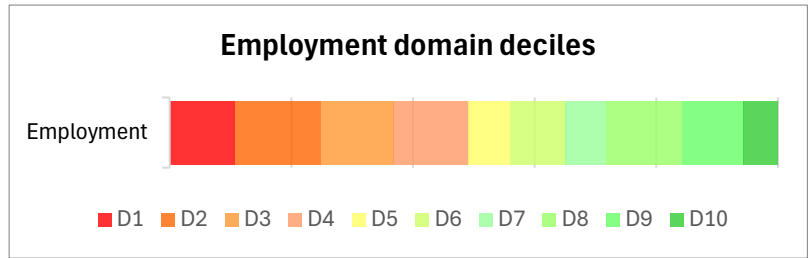
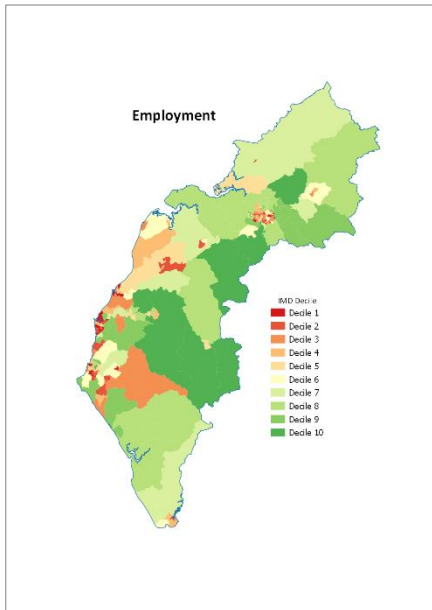
The two supplementary indices reveal that there are twice as many LSOAs in Cumberland which are highly deprived for income deprivation affecting children (23 LSOAs in the two most deprived deciles) than LSOAs that are highly deprived for income deprivation affecting older people (11 LSOAs in the two most deprived deciles).

As the income domains use administrative counts of individuals in receipt of benefits, it is possible to estimate the proportion and volume of residents directly affected by income deprivation. On the overall income measure it is estimated that 20% of residents in Cumberland experience some degree of income deprivation which was an estimated 55,000 residents at the time the IoD25 was compiled. Using the two supplementary indices, it is estimated that 32.3% of children aged 0-15 live in income deprived families which was an estimated 14,600 young people and that 13.7% of residents over 60 experience income deprivation which was an estimated 11,600 older people. On all 3 measures, the proportion of residents affected is below the national average.

### Employment

This domain, together with the income domain, contributes the most weight to the overall IMD25 and measures the proportion of the working age (defined as age 18-66) that is involuntarily excluded from the labour market. It includes those who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

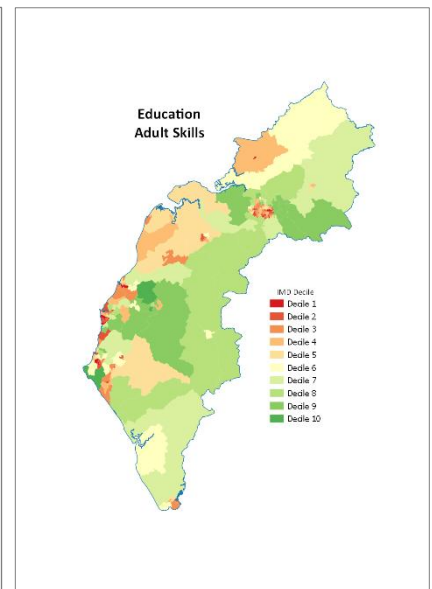
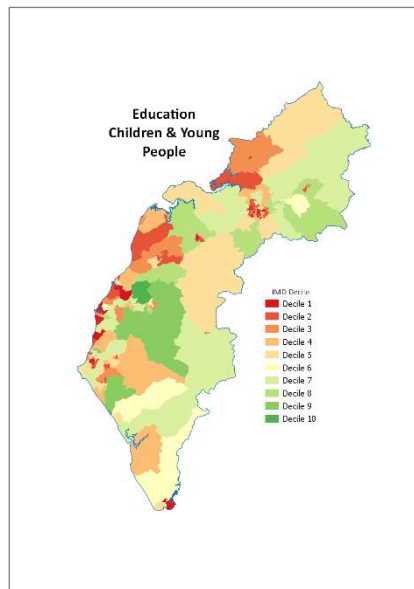
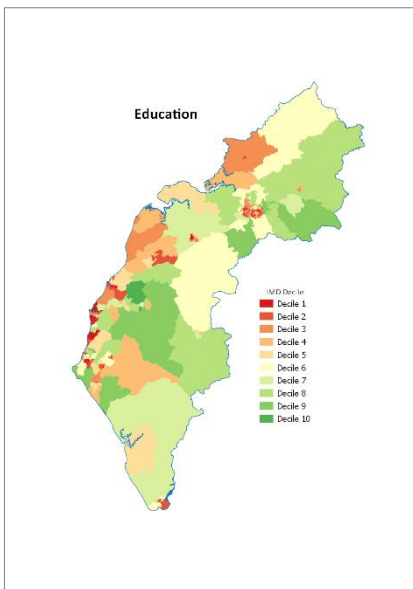
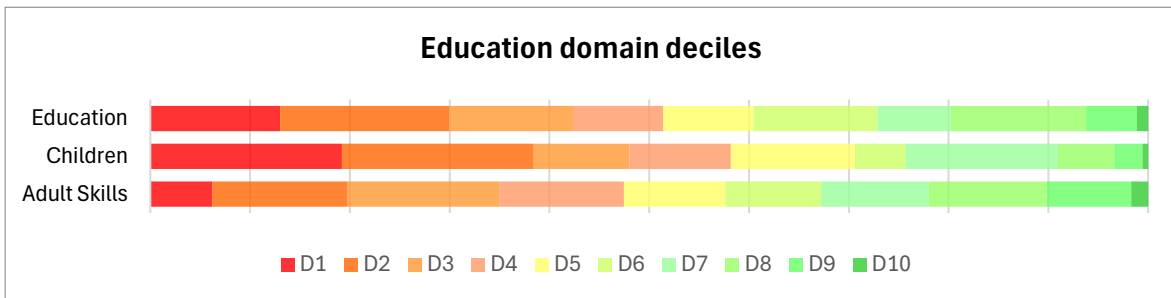
Nineteen of Cumberland's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived for employment in England and a further 25 are in the next domain which means that a quarter of neighbourhoods are highly employment deprived.



As this domain uses administrative counts of individuals in receipt of benefits it provides an estimate of the proportion and volume of residents directly affected by employment deprivation. Using this data it is estimated that 14.5% of residents in Cumberland experience employment deprivation which was approximately 24,100 people at the time the IoD25 was compiled. This is slightly higher than the national average (13.4%).

### Education

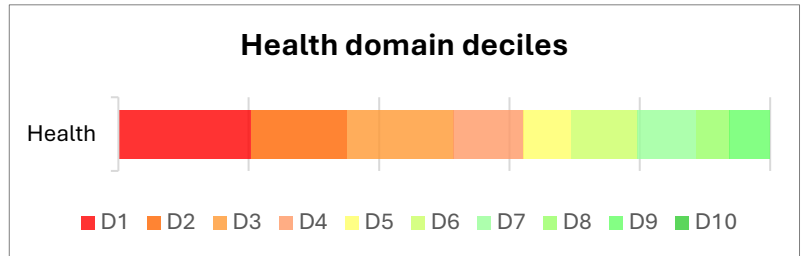
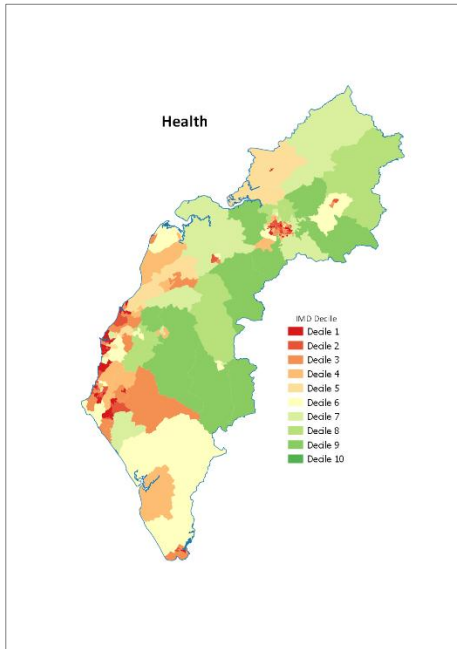
This domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The domain is sub-divided into two further domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. Fifty three of Cumberland’s LSOAs are in the two most deprived deciles nationally which is 29.9% of neighbourhoods. This is more pronounced on the children and young people measure (38.4%) than the adult skills measure (19.8%).



Maps from left to right – overall education, children & young people, adult skills

## Health

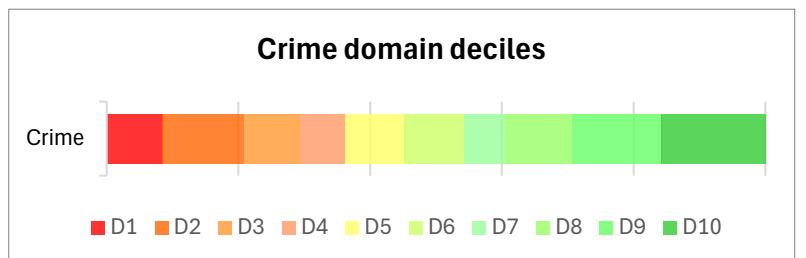
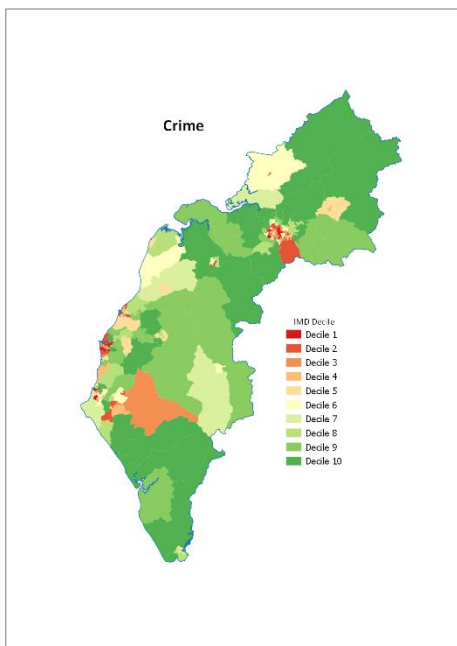
This domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. It does not measure aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.



Thirty six of Cumberland's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived areas in England for health deprivation and a further 26 are in the next decile meaning that 35% of neighbourhoods are considered highly health deprived. Over 94,200 residents live in these areas (not all will be experiencing health deprivation).

## Crime

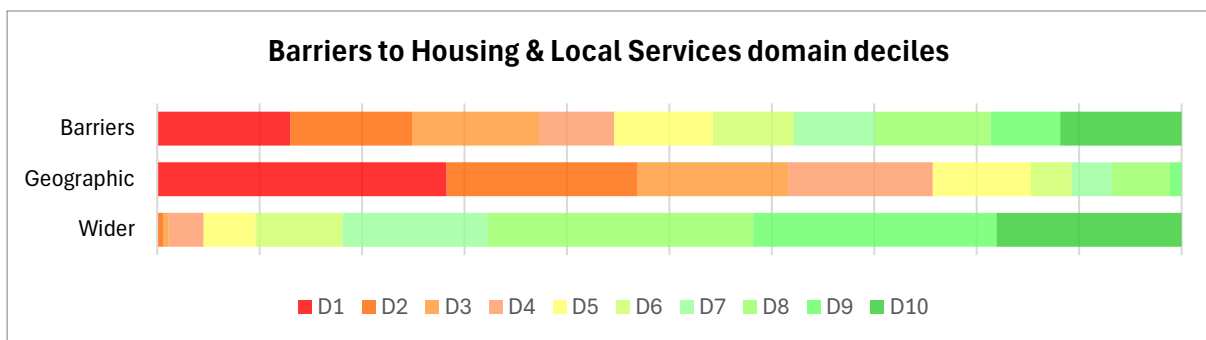
This domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level using indicators on 8 types of crime. Fifteen of Cumberland's LSOAs are in the 10% most affected by crime deprivation and a further 22 are in the next decile meaning that 20.9% of neighbourhoods are highly deprived in relation to crime. Almost 56,600 residents live in these neighbourhoods.



## Barriers to Housing & Services

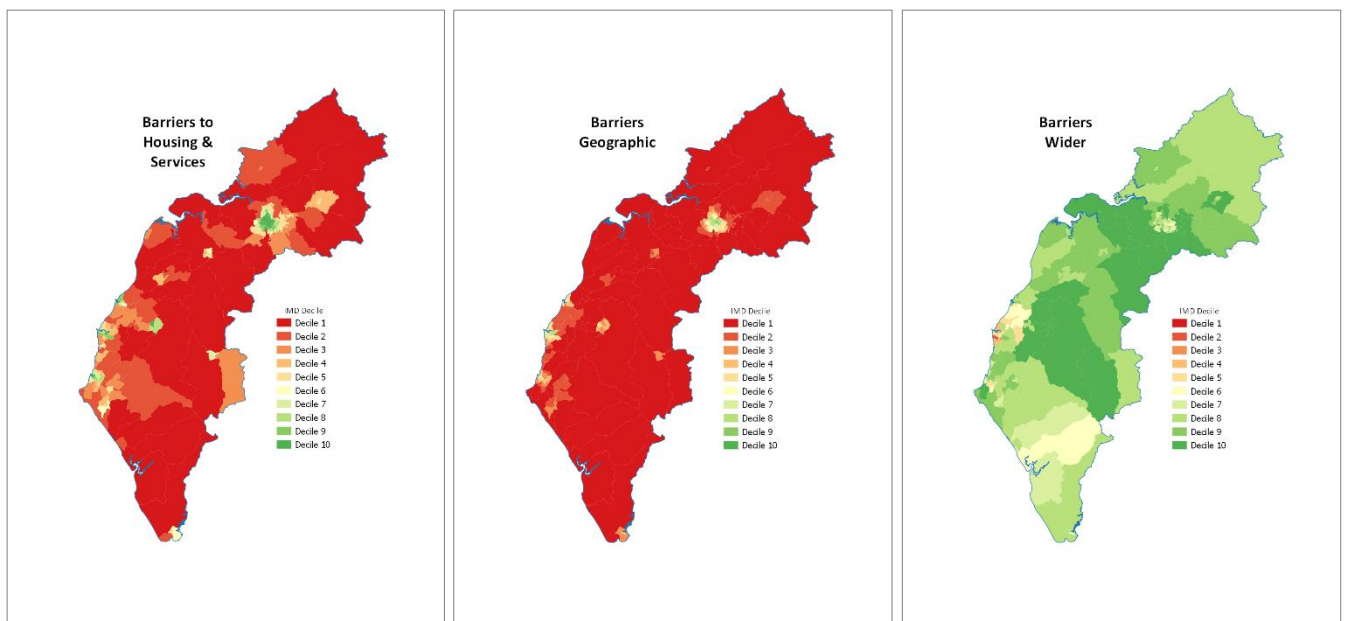
This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub domains: 'geographical barriers' which relates to the geographical (in)accessibility of key local services and amenities; and 'wider barriers' which relates to broader issues of accessibility such as access to affordable housing and other important services.

On the overall barriers measure, 23 LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in England and all of these are in neighbourhoods classified as being Rural. A further 21 LSOAs are in the next decile, all but 2 of them in Rural areas. Overall this means that 26.0% of residents live in areas significantly affected by barriers to housing & local services, but as noted, it is predominantly a rural issue - 49.3% of Rural residents live in significantly impacted areas compared to 2.3% of residents in Urban areas.



This disparity is further evidenced when considering the two sub-domains. On the geographical barriers sub-domain which considers access to key services, 77% of Rural LSOAs and residents are in the 20% most deprived areas in England compared to 18% of Urban LSOAs and residents.

There are no LSOAs in Cumberland in the 10% most deprived for the wider barriers sub-domain and only 1 in the next most deprived domain.

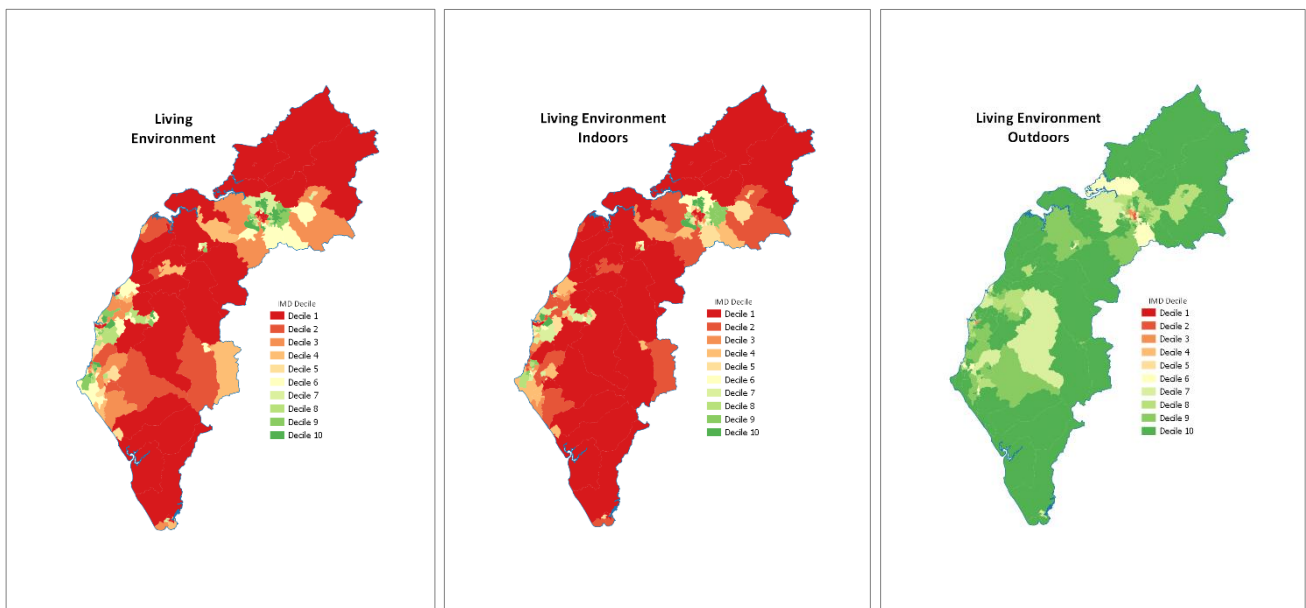
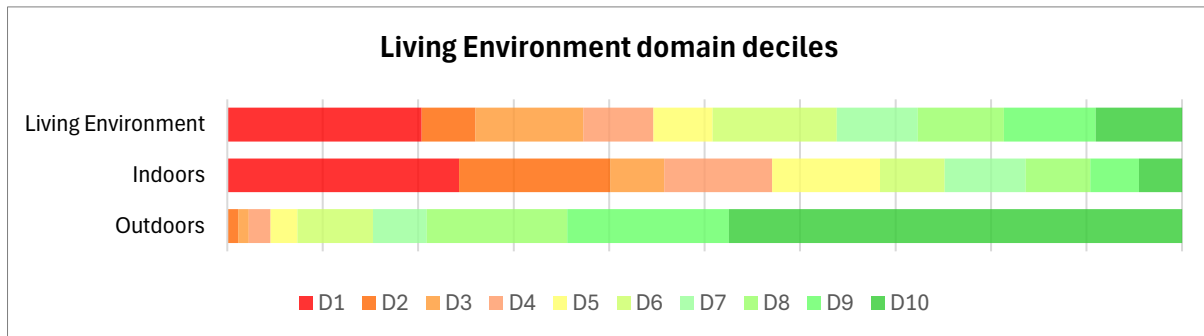


Maps from left to right – overall barriers, geographic barriers, wider barriers

## Living Environment

This domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of the home environment: and the 'outdoors' living environment which measures quality outside the home in the local neighbourhood.

Thirty six LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived nationally for living environment deprivation and a further 10 in the next most deprived decile. This equates to 26% of all neighbourhoods but is more apparent in Rural areas than Urban ones – 34.5% of Rural LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived compared to 17.8% of Urban LSOAs.



Maps from left to right – overall living environment, indoors living environment, outdoors living environment

It is clear from the two sub-domains that it is the indoor living environment which is having the main impact – 71 LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived for indoor living environment which is 40.1% of neighbourhoods. Indoor living environment deprivation is higher in Rural areas, 56.3%, compared to Urban areas, 24.4%. The main indicator influencing this is the newly introduced one on Energy Performance Certificates.

# Appendices

## Appendix 1 – IoD25 domains for all LSOAs

The following tables show the deciles for the IMD25 and each of the IoD25 domains for all Cumberland's LSOAs. LSOAs have been assigned to wards on a 'best fit' basis using an ONS Geography lookup. The wards are grouped under their relevant Community Panel.

IoD25 Deciles by Domain									
Carlisle West Community Panel									
Ward (LSOA 'best fit')	LSOA name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living Environment
Belle Vue	Carlisle 005A	9	10	9	7	7	9	6	9
Belle Vue	Carlisle 009A	1	2	2	1	1	1	10	9
Belle Vue	Carlisle 009B	3	4	3	3	2	2	8	9
Belle Vue	Carlisle 005B	9	9	8	7	4	10	8	8
Castle	Carlisle 006A	3	4	4	3	2	2	10	1
Castle	Carlisle 008A	3	4	3	2	2	5	10	3
Castle	Carlisle 006B	2	4	2	5	1	1	10	1
Castle	Carlisle 008B	2	2	2	1	1	2	10	1
Denton Holme	Carlisle 008C	3	3	2	2	2	4	10	3
Denton Holme	Carlisle 010C	3	5	4	3	2	3	10	1
Denton Holme	Carlisle 010D	4	5	5	3	3	3	10	3
Denton Holme	Carlisle 008D	4	4	3	2	3	5	9	7
Morton	Carlisle 009C	2	3	2	1	1	1	9	8
Morton	Carlisle 009D	2	2	1	2	1	1	7	9
Morton	Carlisle 009E	5	5	4	3	3	4	10	5
Morton	Carlisle 008E	5	6	4	3	4	3	9	8
Yewdale	Carlisle 009F	4	5	3	2	2	2	8	6
Yewdale	Carlisle 013E	8	8	8	6	6	6	7	10
Yewdale	Carlisle 005D	8	9	6	6	5	8	6	10
Yewdale	Carlisle 005E	9	9	9	6	6	9	6	9
Petteril Community Panel									
Botcherby	Carlisle 004A	6	6	5	4	3	6	8	8
Botcherby	Carlisle 011A	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	10
Botcherby	Carlisle 006D	5	7	6	5	5	6	10	1
Botcherby	Carlisle 006E	5	7	6	6	4	3	10	1
Currock	Carlisle 010A	2	4	3	3	1	2	10	2
Currock	Carlisle 010B	2	5	3	2	2	1	10	1
Currock	Carlisle 006C	1	2	2	2	1	1	10	1
Currock	Carlisle 010F	2	3	4	2	3	1	10	1
Harraby North	Carlisle 011B	3	3	3	2	1	2	7	7
Harraby North	Carlisle 011C	2	1	1	2	1	3	5	8
Harraby North	Carlisle 010E	6	6	6	4	3	6	9	4
Harraby North	Carlisle 011D	3	4	3	2	2	4	7	9
Harraby North	Carlisle 011E	3	4	3	2	2	3	8	7
Harraby South	Carlisle 013D	7	8	6	4	5	8	8	8
Harraby South	Carlisle 011F	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8
Harraby South	Carlisle 013F	7	9	8	6	3	4	6	10
Upperby	Carlisle 012A	3	3	2	1	3	3	9	7
Upperby	Carlisle 012B	2	3	2	1	2	2	8	6
Upperby	Carlisle 012C	3	3	2	2	1	4	6	7
Upperby	Carlisle 012D	4	5	3	3	4	3	8	6
Upperby	Carlisle 012E	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	6

## IoD25 Deciles by Domain

### Border, Fellside & North Carlisle Community Panel

Ward (LSOA 'best fit')	LSOA name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living Environment
Belah	Carlisle 003A	5	4	4	3	4	7	7	7
Belah	Carlisle 003B	4	5	4	3	3	6	7	7
Belah	Carlisle 003C	10	9	8	8	7	10	7	10
Belah	Carlisle 003D	9	9	8	6	6	9	9	9
Brampton	Carlisle 002A	6	7	6	8	6	5	4	3
Brampton	Carlisle 002B	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	7
Brampton	Carlisle 002C	4	5	4	4	2	5	4	5
Brampton	Carlisle 002D	4	8	8	8	8	10	1	1
Corby & Hayton	Carlisle 007A	7	9	9	9	9	9	1	3
Corby & Hayton	Carlisle 007B	7	9	7	7	6	9	2	6
Houghton & Irthington	Carlisle 004B	9	8	8	8	8	10	5	10
Houghton & Irthington	Carlisle 007C	6	10	10	8	9	10	1	1
Longtown	Carlisle 001A	4	7	5	4	5	7	1	1
Longtown	Carlisle 001B	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	1
Longtown	Carlisle 001C	4	6	7	3	5	6	2	1
Longtown	Carlisle 001D	4	9	7	6	7	10	1	1
Stanwix Urban	Carlisle 004D	9	9	8	8	8	9	7	10
Stanwix Urban	Carlisle 006F	6	7	7	8	4	6	10	2
Stanwix Urban	Carlisle 004E	10	9	9	8	7	8	10	6
Stanwix Urban	Carlisle 003E	10	9	8	8	8	9	10	7
Wetheral	Carlisle 007D	9	10	9	8	9	10	3	9
Wetheral	Carlisle 007E	8	10	9	8	7	9	2	6
Wetheral	Carlisle 004F	9	8	9	9	7	8	5	10
Wetheral	Carlisle 013H	7	6	7	6	4	5	5	10
Wetheral	Carlisle 013J	7	8	8	6	7	2	3	6
Fells & Solway Community Panel									
Aspatria	Allerdale 003A	2	2	2	2	3	7	2	4
Aspatria	Allerdale 003B	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	2
Dalston & Burgh	Carlisle 005C	7	10	8	8	9	10	1	3
Dalston & Burgh	Carlisle 013A	8	9	10	9	9	10	1	3
Dalston & Burgh	Carlisle 004C	8	8	8	6	8	10	2	7
Dalston & Burgh	Carlisle 013G	9	9	9	7	6	9	5	10
Dalston & Burgh	Carlisle 013I	7	8	6	6	4	8	3	6
Solway Coast	Allerdale 003C	3	5	4	3	4	6	1	1
Solway Coast	Allerdale 002B	5	9	8	5	7	9	1	1
Solway Coast	Allerdale 001A	3	4	3	3	3	5	3	4
Solway Coast	Allerdale 001B	5	8	6	4	6	8	2	2
Thursby	Allerdale 002C	7	8	8	7	7	9	2	4
Thursby	Allerdale 002D	5	10	10	6	9	10	1	1
Wigton	Allerdale 001C	5	8	7	7	7	10	1	1
Wigton	Allerdale 001D	6	8	5	3	3	8	5	9
Wigton	Allerdale 001E	2	3	2	1	2	6	4	6
Wigton	Allerdale 001F	7	7	6	5	6	8	6	7
Wigton	Allerdale 001G	2	3	2	3	2	2	7	2





## IoD25 Deciles by Domain




Lakes to Sea Community Panel									
Ward (LSOA 'best fit')	LSOA name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living Environment
Bothel & Wharrels	Allerdale 002A	5	9	8	6	8	9	1	1
Bothel & Wharrels	Allerdale 007E	5	10	10	9	9	9	1	1
Bothel & Wharrels	Allerdale 012A	7	10	10	8	9	7	1	2
Bothel & Wharrels	Allerdale 003E	5	9	7	8	7	9	1	1
Cockermouth North	Allerdale 007B	9	9	8	8	7	8	8	10
Cockermouth North	Allerdale 007C	5	4	4	4	4	5	8	6
Cockermouth North	Allerdale 006D	6	6	5	6	4	5	10	4
Cockermouth South	Allerdale 007A	10	10	10	9	9	10	8	9
Cockermouth South	Allerdale 006B	9	9	8	8	8	9	3	8
Cockermouth South	Allerdale 007D	10	10	10	10	8	10	8	7
Cockermouth South	Allerdale 006E	7	10	9	9	8	10	1	1
Dearham & Broughton	Allerdale 006A	6	6	5	5	6	9	2	6
Dearham & Broughton	Allerdale 006C	7	10	10	10	9	10	2	1
Dearham & Broughton	Allerdale 004A	6	8	6	5	4	9	2	4
Dearham & Broughton	Allerdale 004B	5	6	5	5	5	8	2	6
Dearham & Broughton	Allerdale 003D	4	7	5	4	5	7	1	1
Keswick	Allerdale 012C	6	6	5	7	6	6	7	6
Keswick	Allerdale 012E	9	10	10	8	9	9	3	4
Keswick	Allerdale 012F	6	6	8	4	7	6	6	3
Maryport North	Allerdale 005A	1	2	1	1	1	2	6	5
Maryport North	Allerdale 004C	6	7	4	5	5	7	8	7
Maryport North	Allerdale 004D	4	6	4	5	3	4	9	1
Maryport North	Allerdale 004E	2	3	1	2	1	2	9	3
Maryport South	Allerdale 005B	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	8
Maryport South	Allerdale 005C	3	3	3	2	3	5	3	3
Maryport South	Allerdale 005D	3	4	3	3	2	5	3	3
Workington Together Community Panel									
Harrington	Allerdale 011B	7	8	7	6	5	7	5	5
Harrington	Allerdale 011C	9	10	9	8	6	9	2	8
Harrington	Allerdale 009A	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	6
Harrington	Allerdale 009B	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	8
Moss Bay & Moorclose	Allerdale 010A	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	9
Moss Bay & Moorclose	Allerdale 010B	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	7
Moss Bay & Moorclose	Allerdale 010C	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	9
Moss Bay & Moorclose	Allerdale 009C	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Seaton	Allerdale 008C	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	5
Seaton	Allerdale 008D	4	4	4	3	3	9	2	9
Seaton	Allerdale 008E	9	10	9	7	7	10	4	10
Seaton	Allerdale 008F	6	8	7	7	5	8	3	3
St John's & Great Clifton	Allerdale 011A	3	4	3	4	3	5	1	6
St John's & Great Clifton	Allerdale 008A	2	3	2	2	1	1	10	1
St John's & Great Clifton	Allerdale 010D	8	9	7	6	5	8	8	3
St John's & Great Clifton	Allerdale 010E	9	10	9	8	5	10	9	8
St John's & Great Clifton	Allerdale 011D	9	9	9	8	6	9	4	10
St Michael's	Allerdale 008B	3	6	4	4	3	2	9	1
St Michael's	Allerdale 009D	3	5	4	3	3	3	9	1
St Michael's	Allerdale 009E	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	1

## IoD25 Deciles by Domain

Whitehaven & Coastal Community Panel									
Ward (LSOA 'best fit')	LSOA name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Living Environment
Bransty	Copeland 002A	4	4	4	4	2	6	7	2
Bransty	Copeland 003A	10	10	9	9	6	10	4	10
Bransty	Copeland 003B	9	10	8	8	4	10	7	9
Egremont North & St Bees	Copeland 006C	6	8	6	5	4	10	3	3
Egremont North & St Bees	Copeland 005D	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	9
Egremont North & St Bees	Copeland 007D	8	10	9	9	6	7	2	6
Hillcrest & Hensingham	Copeland 002C	5	6	4	6	2	3	9	4
Hillcrest & Hensingham	Copeland 003C	3	4	3	2	1	4	4	6
Hillcrest & Hensingham	Copeland 003E	6	7	5	6	2	6	8	4
Hillcrest & Hensingham	Copeland 003F	9	10	9	8	5	9	8	9
Hillcrest & Hensingham	Copeland 003G	10	10	10	8	7	10	7	10
Howgate	Copeland 001B	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	5
Howgate	Copeland 001C	3	4	3	2	2	4	3	4
Howgate	Copeland 001E	6	8	6	5	4	8	2	2
Kells & Sandwith	Copeland 002B	1	2	1	2	1	1	10	3
Kells & Sandwith	Copeland 005A	3	4	3	3	2	5	5	6
Kells & Sandwith	Copeland 005B	6	8	5	5	3	7	7	3
Kells & Sandwith	Copeland 005F	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	10
Kells & Sandwith	Copeland 005G	6	7	6	6	3	7	3	9
Mirehouse	Copeland 002D	5	6	4	4	3	6	8	5
Mirehouse	Copeland 003D	3	4	2	2	2	5	5	6
Mirehouse	Copeland 005C	2	3	2	1	2	5	4	8
Mirehouse	Copeland 005E	2	4	2	2	1	6	4	8
South Cumberland Community Panel									
Cleator Moor East & Frizington	Copeland 004A	6	9	7	8	4	9	2	3
Cleator Moor East & Frizington	Copeland 004H	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	5
Cleator Moor East & Frizington	Copeland 004I	6	7	6	6	3	6	3	5
Cleator Moor East & Frizington	Copeland 004J	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	2
Cleator Moor West	Copeland 004C	6	7	6	5	4	8	3	8
Cleator Moor West	Copeland 004D	2	4	2	2	1	2	5	4
Cleator Moor West	Copeland 004E	3	5	3	4	2	4	3	2
Cleator Moor West	Copeland 004F	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	6
Egremont	Copeland 006A	3	4	2	3	1	2	4	5
Egremont	Copeland 006B	2	3	2	2	2	4	5	6
Egremont	Copeland 006D	2	4	2	3	1	2	6	3
Egremont	Copeland 006E	5	6	4	5	3	8	6	6
Gosforth	Copeland 007A	4	5	3	4	3	8	2	4
Gosforth	Copeland 007B	8	10	9	9	7	10	1	3
Gosforth	Copeland 007C	6	9	8	7	6	10	1	1
Gosforth	Copeland 007E	8	9	9	7	6	10	2	5
Millom	Copeland 008C	4	5	4	2	2	8	5	7
Millom	Copeland 008D	4	5	4	6	3	7	6	1
Millom	Copeland 008F	4	5	4	2	3	8	6	4
Millom	Copeland 008G	2	4	2	2	1	5	6	1
Millom Without	Copeland 008A	4	8	8	5	4	9	1	1
Millom Without	Copeland 008B	5	7	6	6	3	10	2	3
Millom Without	Copeland 008E	4	10	7	7	6	10	1	1
Millom Without	Copeland 007F	5	9	8	7	6	10	1	1

## Appendix 2 – Indicators in each domain

<b>Income (22.5%)</b> 	<b>Employment (22.5%)</b> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults &amp; children in Income Support benefit units</li> <li>• Adults &amp; children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance benefit units</li> <li>• Adults &amp; children in income-based Employment &amp; Support Allowance benefit units</li> <li>• Adults &amp; children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) benefit units</li> <li>• Adults &amp; children in Universal Credit benefit units 'out of work' conditionality categories: 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Preparing for work', 'Searching for work'</li> <li>• Adults &amp; children in Universal Credit benefit units 'in work' conditionality categories: 'Working with requirements' &amp; 'Working no requirements' with equivalised income below 70% national median After Housing Costs</li> <li>• Adults &amp; children in Housing Benefit claimant benefit units with equivalised income below 70% national median After Housing Costs</li> <li>• Adults &amp; Children in Tax Credit claimant benefit units with equivalised income below 70% national median After Housing Costs</li> <li>• Asylum seeker adults &amp; children in dispersed accommodation receipt of support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based &amp; income-based)</li> <li>• Claimants of Employment &amp; Support Allowance (both contribution-based &amp; income-based)</li> <li>• Claimants of Incapacity Benefit</li> <li>• Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance</li> <li>• Claimants of Carer's Allowance</li> <li>• Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance</li> <li>• Claimants of New Style Employment &amp; Support Allowance</li> <li>• Claimants of Income Support</li> <li>• Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' conditionality group</li> <li>• Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'No work requirements' conditionality group</li> <li>• Claimants of Universal Credit in 'Planning for work' conditionality group</li> <li>• Claimants of Universal Credit in 'Preparing for work' conditionality group</li> </ul>
<b>Education (13.5%)</b> 	<b>Health (13.5%)</b> 
<p><b>Children &amp; Young People sub-domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores</li> <li>• Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score</li> <li>• Entry to higher education</li> <li>• Pupil absence</li> <li>• Persistent pupil absence</li> </ul> <p><b>Adult Skills sub-domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult skills: The proportion of adults aged 25-66 with no or low qualifications, or who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparative illness &amp; disability Ratio</li> <li>• Years of potential life lost</li> <li>• Acute morbidity</li> <li>• Mental health composite indicator – suicide</li> <li>• Mental health composite indicator – hospital admissions</li> <li>• Mental health composite indicator – prescribing data</li> <li>• Mental health composite indicator – health benefits</li> </ul>

<b>Crime (9.3%)</b> 	<b>Barriers to Housing &amp; Local Services (9.3%)</b> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violence with injury</li> <li>• Violence without injury</li> <li>• Stalking &amp; harassment</li> <li>• Burglary</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Criminal damage</li> <li>• Public order &amp; possession of weapons</li> <li>• Anti-social behaviour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geographical barriers sub-domain</b></li> <li>• Connectivity score</li> <li>• <b>Wider barriers sub-domain</b></li> <li>• Housing affordability</li> <li>• Household overcrowding</li> <li>• Statutory homelessness</li> <li>• Core homelessness</li> <li>• Broadband speed</li> <li>• Patient-to-GP ratio</li> </ul>
<b>Living Environment (9.3%)</b> 	
<p><b>Indoors sub-domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Energy Performance Score</li> <li>• Housing in poor condition</li> <li>• Housing lacking private outdoor space</li> </ul> <p><b>Outdoors sub-domain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality</li> <li>• Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians &amp; cyclists</li> <li>• Noise pollution</li> </ul>	

## Appendix 3 – Further resources

IoD25 [Statistical Release](#) – main findings from the 2025 release

IoD25 [Research Report](#) – provides guidance on how to use and interpret the datasets and presents further results from the IoD25. It includes a full account of the set of summary statistics available for higher-level geographies such as Local Authority Districts, with an example of their use, and advice on interpreting change over time.

IoD25 [Local Deprivation Explorer](#) – 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 post-codes.

IoD25 [Technical Report](#) – presenting the conceptual framework of the IoD25; the methodology for creating the domains and the overall IMD25; the quality assurance carried out to ensure reliability of the data outputs; and the component indicators and domains.

IoD25 [Data files and supporting documents](#) – provides a range of Excel and CSV files

IoD25 [Geospatial Package](#) – shapefiles, mapping templates and further mapping resources.

IoD25 [Rural Report](#) – produced in collaboration with Defra, considers how deprivation can manifest in a specifically rural context, how it may be quantified or measured and how this may be improved in future.

IoD25 [Frequently Asked Questions](#) – answers common questions about IoD.

ONS Explore Local Statistics - [Explore local statistics](#)

Cumbria Intelligence Observatory – [www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk](http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk)

## Appendix 4 – Acronyms

IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
IDAOPi	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
IoD	Indices of Deprivation
LADs	Local Authority Districts
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
ONS	Office for National Statistics

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