

Indices of Deprivation 2025

Findings for West Berkshire

Summary

- West Berkshire is ranked 146th out of 153 Upper Tier Local Authorities according to the IMD 2025. Therefore, it is one of the least deprived Local Authorities in England.
- The IMD rank of West Berkshire has remained stable between 2019 and 2025.
- West Berkshire is most relatively deprived in relation to the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain (ranked 62nd of 153 UTLAs - Decile 5).
- Of the 99 LSOAs in West Berkshire, one (0.9%) is among the 20% most deprived areas nationally. Locally, this accounts for around 1,550 people or 0.9% of West Berkshire's total population.
- New West Berkshire Local Deprivation deciles have been produced, which provide a way of measuring inequality within West Berkshire.

Introduction to the Indices of Deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD25) were published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) in October 2025 and updates the 2019 indices.

The IoD25 measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), of which there are 33,755 in England and 99 in West Berkshire. LSOAs are a statistical geography with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. The small areas or LSOAs are relatively ranked with 1 being the most deprived and 33,755 being the least deprived nationally.

Within the IoD, deprivation refers to people's unmet needs, a lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society.

Background

The Indices of Deprivation measure multiple dimensions (or aspects) of deprivation across seven domains. These are combined using different weightings to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The domains and their respective weightings are:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

In addition, there are 2 supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

How can the Indices of Deprivation 2025 be used?

It 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)

It cannot be used to:

- ✗ Quantify how deprived a small area is - there is no cut-off at which point an area is determined to be deprived or not
- ✗ Say how affluent a place is
- ✗ Measure absolute change in deprivation over time
- ✗ Identify deprived individuals – not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived and not all deprived people live in deprived areas
- ✗ Compare with small areas in other UK countries

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure used by the UK government to assess relative deprivation.

West Berkshire Level Deprivation

At Local Authority level, West Berkshire is ranked the 146th out of 153 Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs) (based on “rank of average score”), with 1 being most deprived and 153 being least deprived. This places West Berkshire in the least deprived decile of Local Authorities nationally.

According to the 2019 IMD, West Berkshire ranked 147th out of 151 UTLAs. This means that across both Indices, the position of West Berkshire relative to other UTLAs has remained relatively stable.

In relation to other local authorities in the South East, West Berkshire is relatively less deprived than Slough (ranked 78th) and Reading (ranked 101th) but more relatively deprived than Wokingham (ranked 153rd).

Small area deprivation in West Berkshire

The map below shows each LSOA (or neighbourhood) in West Berkshire by national IMD decile. Within West Berkshire, there are pockets of deprivation across the District. Dark blue areas are the most deprived.

Figure 1. IMD 2025 Deciles by LSOA in West Berkshire

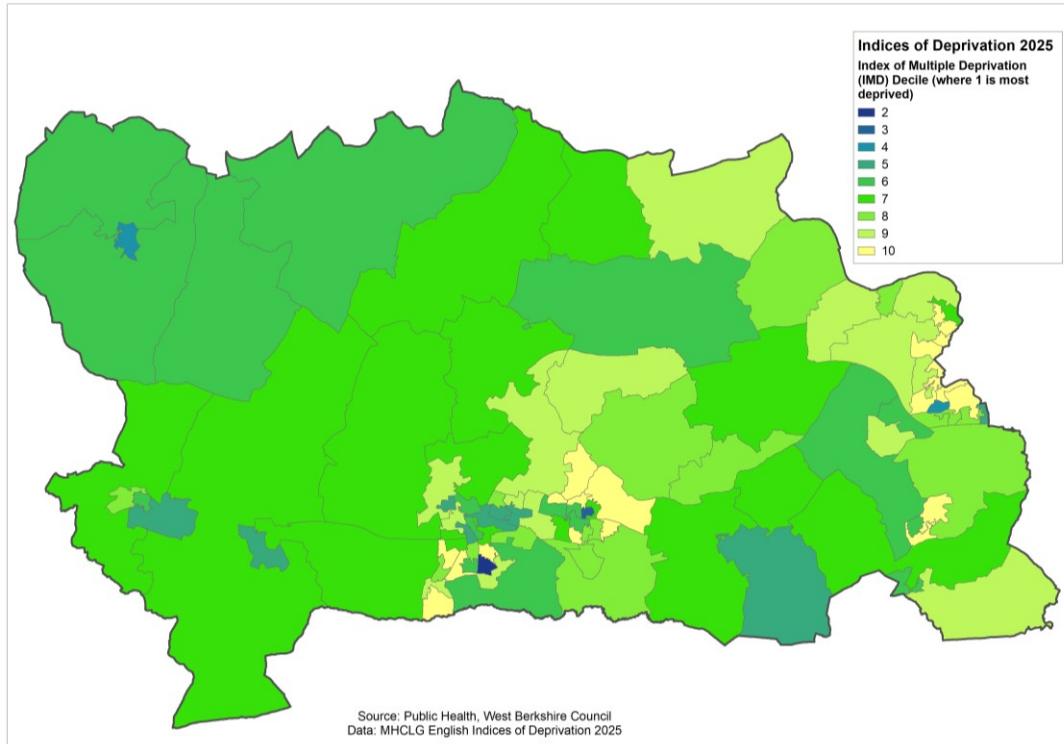


Figure 2. shows the proportion of LSOAs that fall into each IMD decile. Overall, there are no LSOAs in West Berkshire which fall within the 10% most deprived areas nationally. This was also the case according to the 2019 IMD.

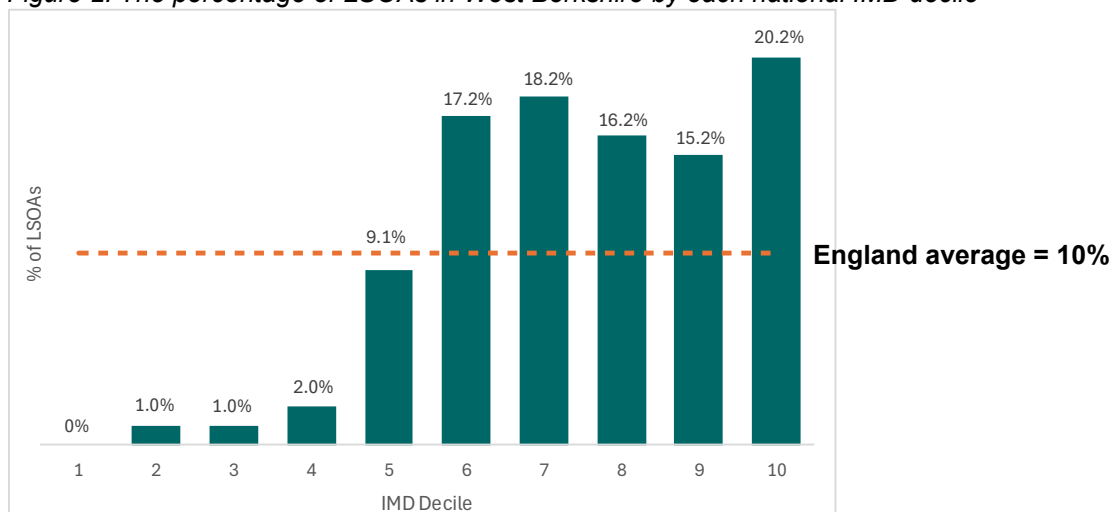
There is one LSOA in the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally (Decile 2), which is equivalent to 0.1% of all LSOAs in West Berkshire, much lower than the average across England of 10%. This is West Berkshire 020B which covers The Nightingales area in Newbury Greenham Ward. This area accounts for 1,547 people (0.9% of the West Berkshire population¹). This LSOA was also identified in the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally according to the 2019 IMD.

There is a further LSOA in West Berkshire among the 30% most deprived LSOAs nationally.

Comparatively, just over 35% of LSOAs in West Berkshire are ranked in the two least deprived deciles (9 and 10).

¹ONS 2024 mid year estimates from [Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics](https://www.nomis.gov.uk/)

Figure 2. The percentage of LSOAs in West Berkshire by each national IMD decile



Indices of Deprivation 2025

In relation to the seven domains of deprivation, West Berkshire is most relatively deprived in relation to Barriers to Housing and Services. This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. High levels of deprivation in relation to this domain in West Berkshire appear to be driven by the connectivity indicator which looks at travel time to retail, education, health, employment and leisure/entertainment destinations by walking, cycling and public transport.

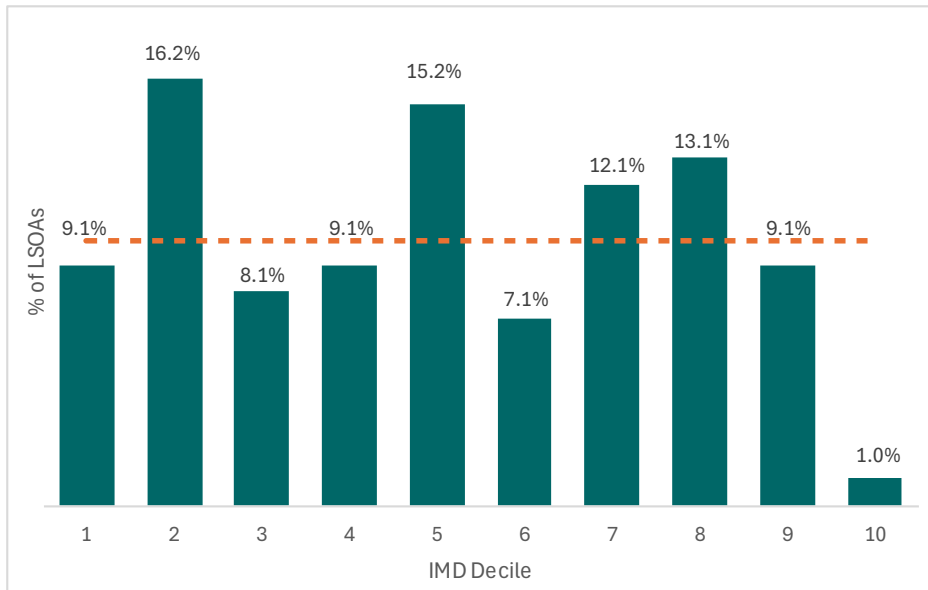
Table 3. Rank of each 2025 Indices of Deprivation domain for West Berkshire (1 being most deprived and 153 being least deprived)

Domain	2025 Rank (out of 153)
Income	145
Employment	144
Education, Skills and Training	129
Health Deprivation and Disability	144
Crime	146
Barriers to Housing and Services	62
Living Environment	126

The proportion of LSOAs in West Berkshire in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally in this domain, is 9.1%, which is equivalent to 14,317 residents or 8.7% of the West Berkshire population.

Figure 3. shows the percentage of LSOAs within West Berkshire in each decile according to the Barriers to Housing and Services domain.

Figure 3 The percentage of LSOAs in West Berkshire by each Barriers to Housing and Services domain decile



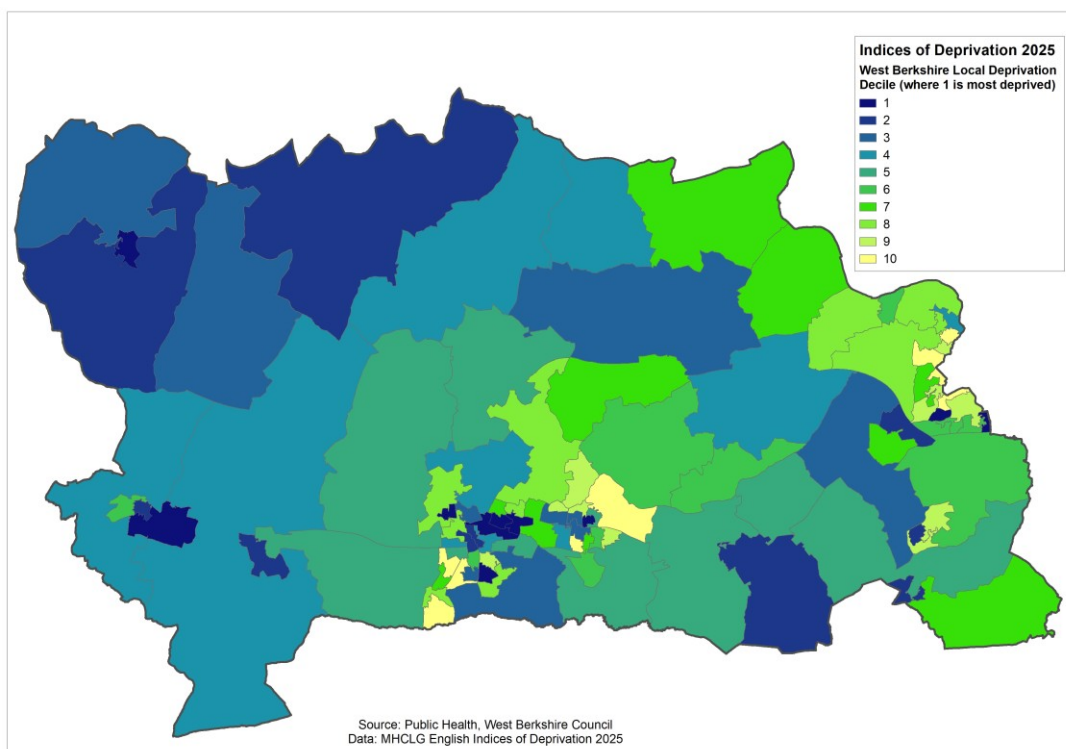
West Berkshire Local Deprivation Deciles

West Berkshire local deprivation deciles rank all LSOAs in West Berkshire Local Authority from the most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 99) and then divides these into approximately equal 10 deciles (categories). These local deciles indicate how deprived small areas are in West Berkshire relative to other small areas in the District and therefore provide a measure of inequality within West Berkshire.

Comparisons using these local deciles cannot be made to other local authority areas.

The map below shows which West Berkshire local deprivation decile each LSOA falls into.

Figure 4 Map of West Berkshire Local Deprivation Deciles by LSOA



The table below shows the LSOAs which fall into the 10% most deprived LSOAs in West Berkshire are listed below.

Table 4. LSOAs which fall into the 10% most deprived LSOAs in West Berkshire

LSOA Name	Ward	West Berkshire Local Deprivation Decile
West Berkshire 020B	Newbury Greenham	1
West Berkshire 016E	Thatcham North East	1
West Berkshire 006E	Tilehurst Birch Copse	1
West Berkshire 002D	Lambourn	1
West Berkshire 008A	Tilehurst South & Holybrook	1
West Berkshire 010B	Hungerford & Kintbury	1
West Berkshire 013A	Newbury Clay Hill	1
West Berkshire 013B	Newbury Clay Hill	1
West Berkshire 012E	Newbury Speen	1
West Berkshire 019B	Newbury Clay Hill	1

Changes in

the 2025 release

The Indices are not designed for measure real change in deprivation over time. Additionally, new datasets, methodologies and geographies have been used to produce the IoD25, meaning outputs are less directly comparable to previous Indices and therefore any comparisons should be interpreted with caution. However, MHLG advises that some comparisons can be made in terms of comparing the rankings as a snapshot in time.

More Information

[Local Deprivation Explorer 2025](#) – this tool can be used to lookup information about deprivation in your area, explore maps and download data.

References

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2025), 'English indices of deprivation 2025', English indices of deprivation 2025 - GOV.UK