



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Felixstowe summary

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

The English Indices of Deprivation (IoD) measure relative levels of deprivation in 33,755 small geographical neighbourhoods, called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), in England. The average population of an LSOA in Suffolk is around 1,700 residents. LSOAs therefore tend to be small in urban areas, and much larger in sparsely populated rural regions.

The IoD is an important source of information to assist government, charities and organisations in guiding funding and support to local communities. The IoD is formed of seven domains (some of which break down further into composite Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the most widely used of these indices.

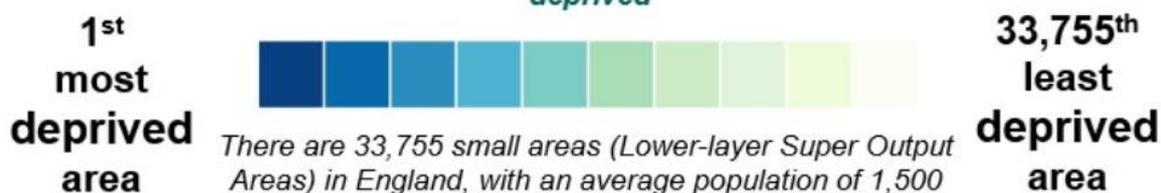
The IoD is usually discussed in terms of ranks; how an area compares to another. This is often summarised as a decile (dividing the number of areas up into ten equal groups), or quintile (five equal groups). For example, if an area is ranked 25th out of 100, it will fall in the third decile, and second quintile.

It is important to note that these statistics are a measure of relative deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived. Likewise, there may be some people who live in the least deprived areas who experience deprivation.

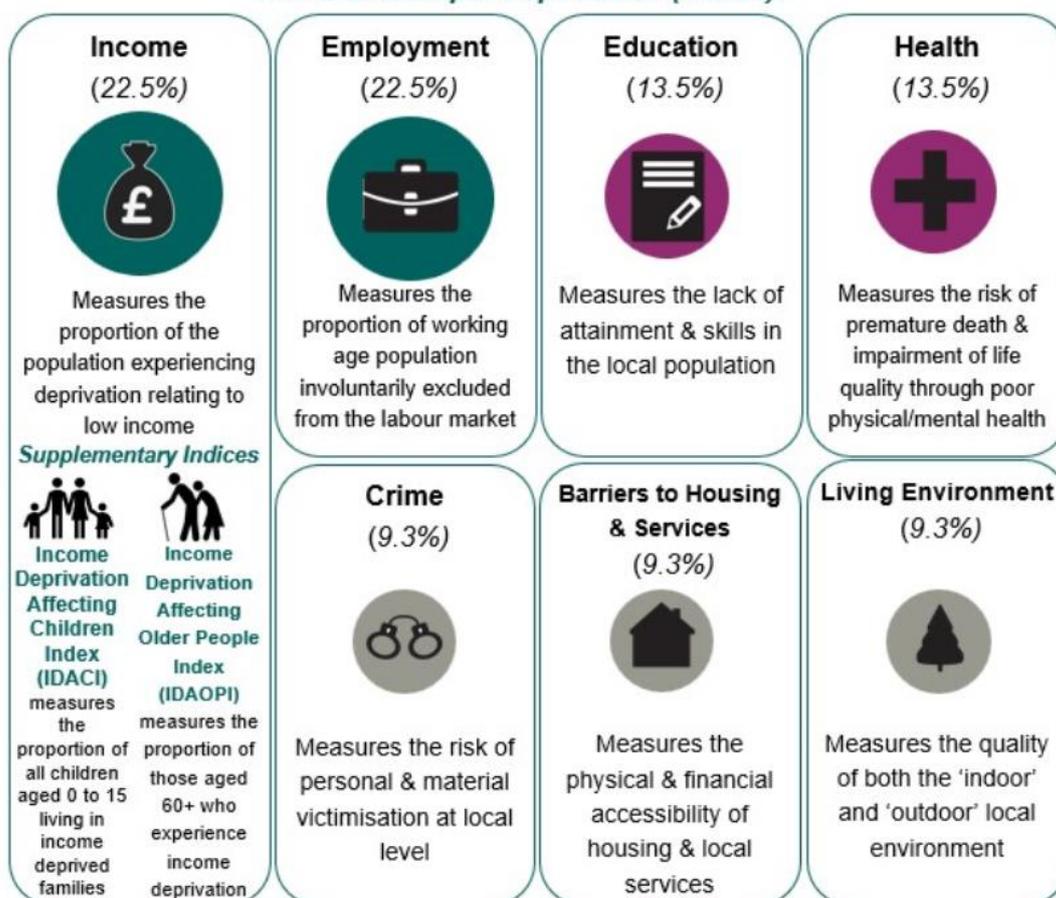
The infographic on the following page explains how the IoD is built and how it should be used.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025)

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



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

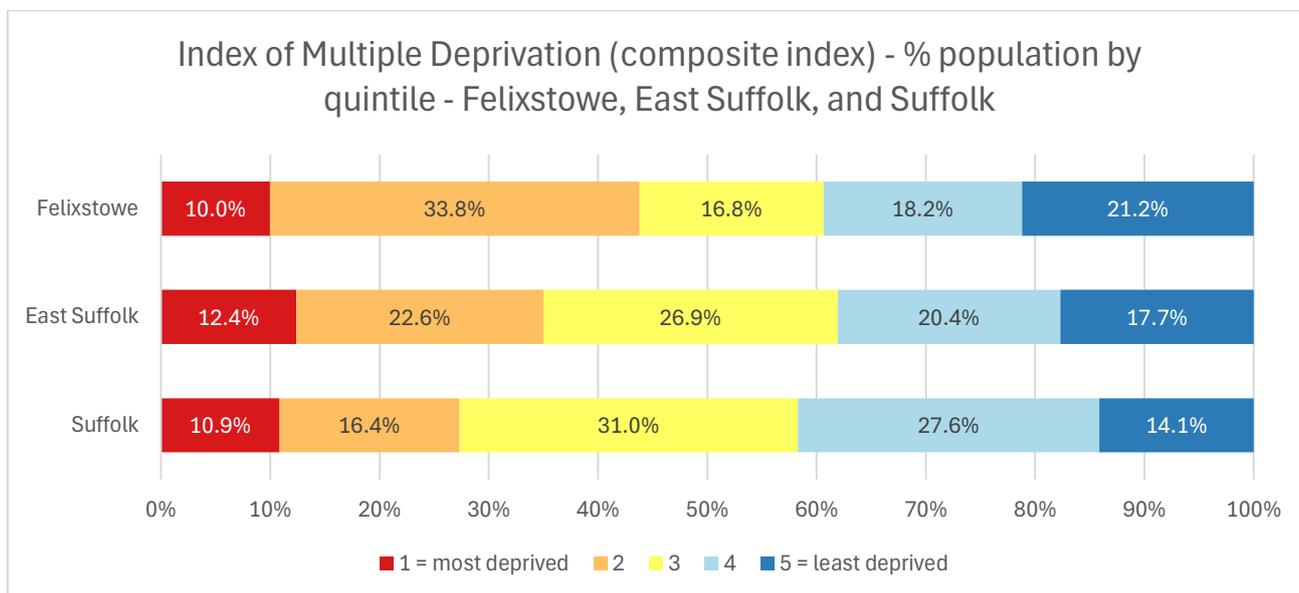


How can the IoD2025 be used?

- ✓ Comparing small areas across England
- ✓ Identifying the most deprived small areas
- ✓ Exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation
- ✓ Comparing larger administrative areas e.g. local authorities
- ✓ Looking at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (i.e. changes in ranks)
- ✗ Quantifying how deprived a small area is
- ✗ Identifying deprived people
- ✗ Saying how affluent a place is
- ✗ Comparing with small areas in other UK countries
- ✗ Measuring absolute change in deprivation over time

Summary

- This paper looks at the two County Electoral Divisions that make up Felixstowe and Trimley; Felixstowe Coastal, and Felixstowe North and Trimley.
- Relative deprivation levels in the Felixstowe area are varied. All five quintiles of deprivation exist in Felixstowe Coastal.
- Two Lower Super Output Areas in Felixstowe Coastal are ranked in the most deprived fifth of neighbourhoods in England according to the overarching composite Index of Multiple Deprivation. These LSOAs are home to 10% of the population of Felixstowe and Trimley; slightly less than the proportion of the population across East Suffolk and Suffolk as a whole that live in areas ranked in the most deprived quintile.
- The most deprived area of the town is made up of two LSOAs containing industrial units at the east end of the port, the large holiday parks north of Walton Avenue, and housing estates around Coronation Drive, Mill Lane, the northern part of Grange Road, Grange Farm Avenue, and Cricket Hill Road.
- Around a third of the town is ranked in the second most deprived quintile. These areas are spread across the town of Felixstowe as well as parts of Trimley St Mary and Trimley St Martin.
- The area also has some of the least deprived areas in Suffolk, particularly in Old Felixstowe, but also in Trimley St Mary.
- Just over 21% of the population of Felixstowe Coastal and Felixstowe North and Trimley divisions lives in areas ranked in the least deprived quintile in England, comparing favourably to East Suffolk (17.7%), and Suffolk as a whole (14.1%).



- The two divisions that make up Felixstowe and Trimley incorporate 19 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), a small geography with roughly equal population sizes of ~1,700. The Indices of Deprivation use LSOAs as the smallest building block.
- Population figures throughout this report refer to the 2024 ONS mid-year population estimates.

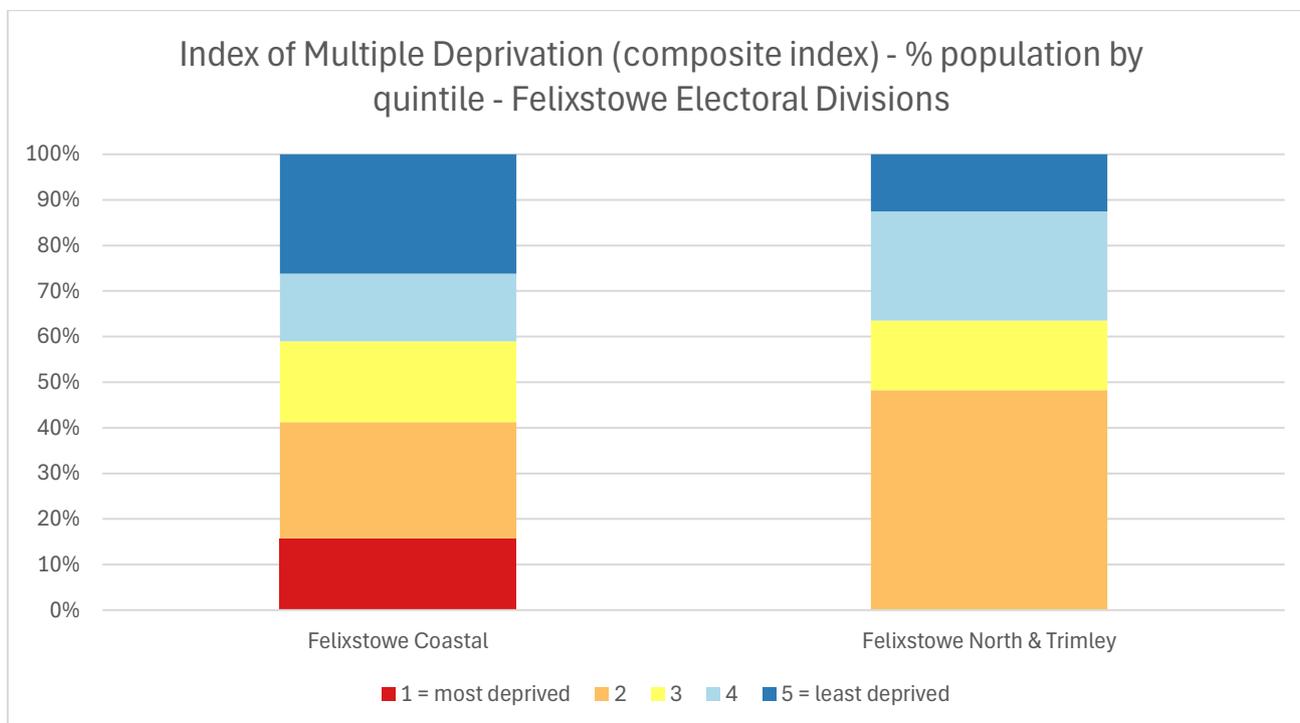
Index of Multiple Deprivation – composite index

- Around 3,100 people in Felixstowe and Trimley live in areas ranked among the most deprived fifth in England, 10% of the local population.
- Felixstowe Coastal division shows marked inequalities in relative deprivation. Each of the five quintiles of deprivation are represented in the division. Just over 26% of the population of the division lives in areas ranked in the least deprived fifth in England, 15% in the next least deprived quintile, 18% in the mid quintile, 25% in the second most deprived quintile, and 16% in the most deprived quintile.
- More than a third (36.5%) of the population of Felixstowe North and Trimley live in areas ranked in the least deprived two quintiles, with a further half of the population in the second most deprived quintile.

Table 1: Population by Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile and County Electoral Division

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Felixstowe Coastal	3,106	5,039	3,503	2,932	5,167	19,747
Felixstowe North & Trimley		5,474	1,731	2,723	1,421	11,349
Felixstowe Total	3,106	10,513	5,234	5,655	6,588	31,096

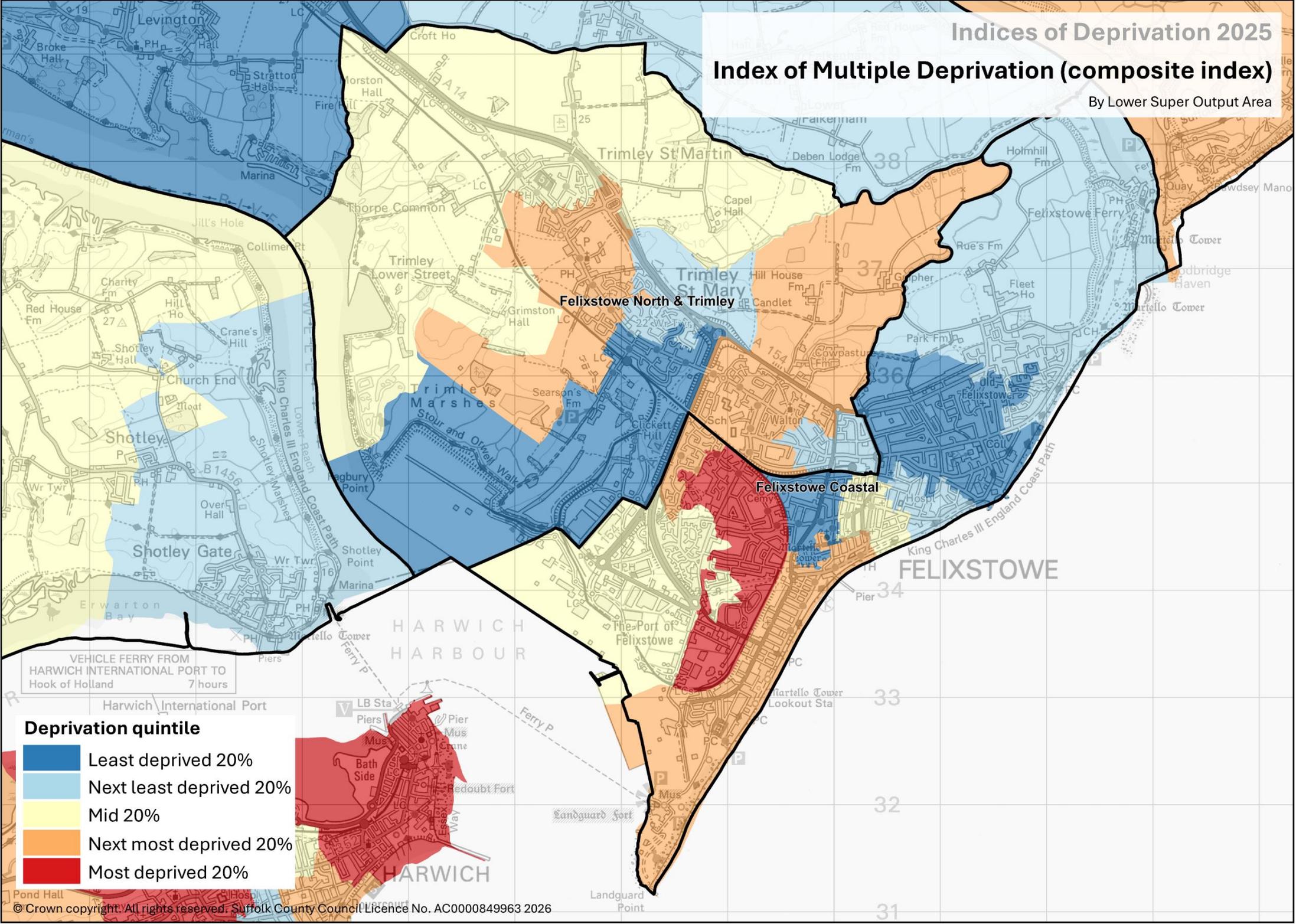
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)

By Lower Super Output Area



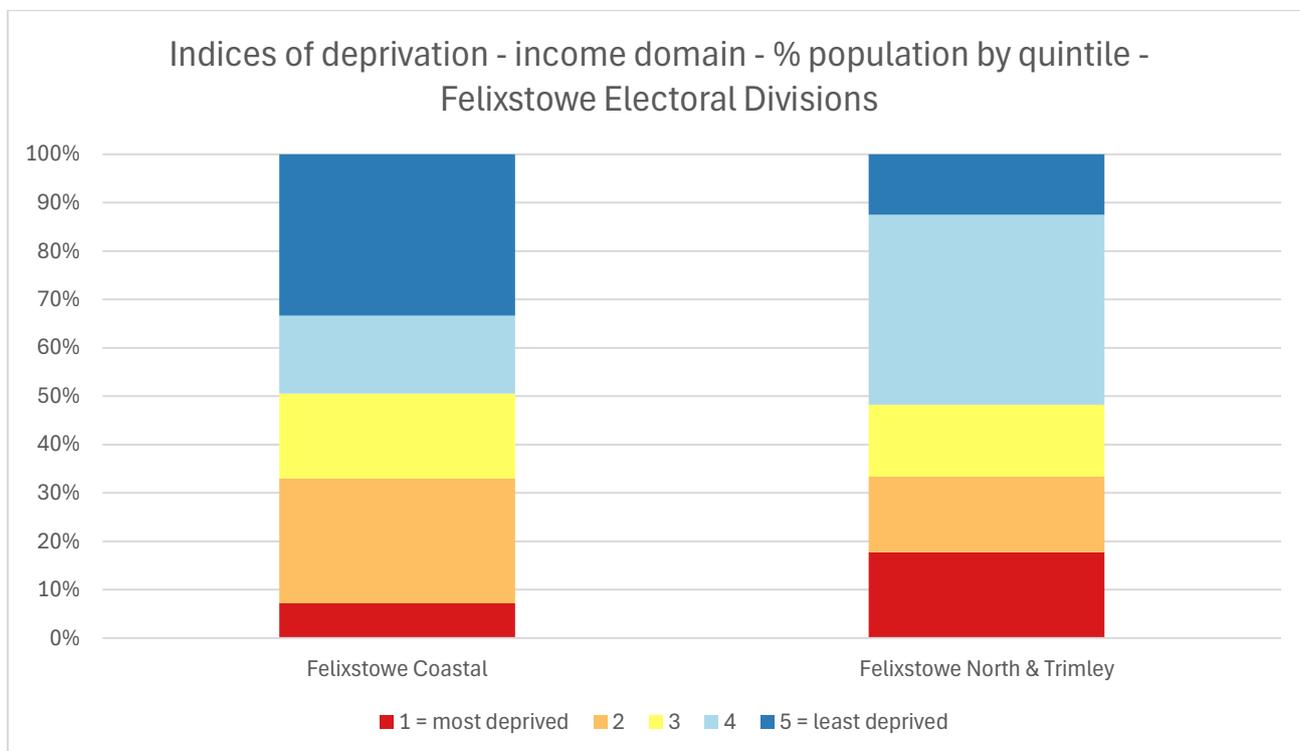
Income domain

- Felixstowe and Trimley show considerable inequalities in income, with all five quintiles of deprivation represented in both divisions that make up the town, ranging from the most deprived 20% to the least deprived 20%.
- Approximately one third of the population of Felixstowe Coastal and one eighth of the population of Felixstowe North and Trimley live in areas ranked among the least deprived 20% in England in terms of income deprivation.
- At the other end of the income range, around 3,400 people in the Felixstowe area live in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived fifth of areas in England; 2,018 in Felixstowe North and Trimley and 1,423 in Felixstowe Coastal.

Table 2: Population by income deprivation quintile and County Electoral Division

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Felixstowe Coastal	1,423	5,090	3,472	3,174	6,588	19,747
Felixstowe North & Trimley	2,018	1,771	1,685	4,454	1,421	11,349
Felixstowe Total	3,441	6,861	5,157	7,628	8,009	31,096

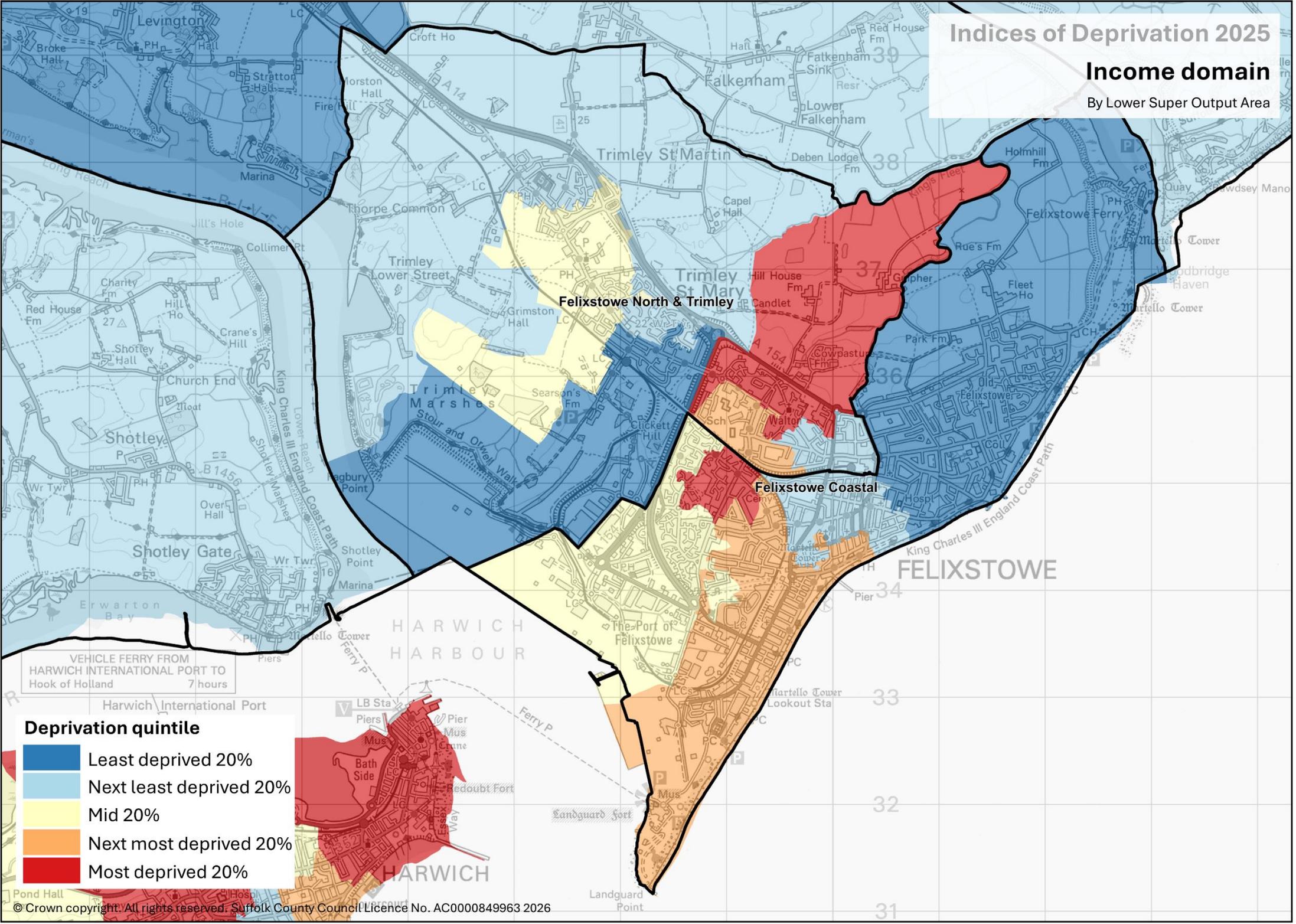
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Income domain

By Lower Super Output Area



VEHICLE FERRY FROM HARWICH INTERNATIONAL PORT TO Hook of Holland 7 hours

Deprivation quintile

- Least deprived 20%
- Next least deprived 20%
- Mid 20%
- Next most deprived 20%
- Most deprived 20%

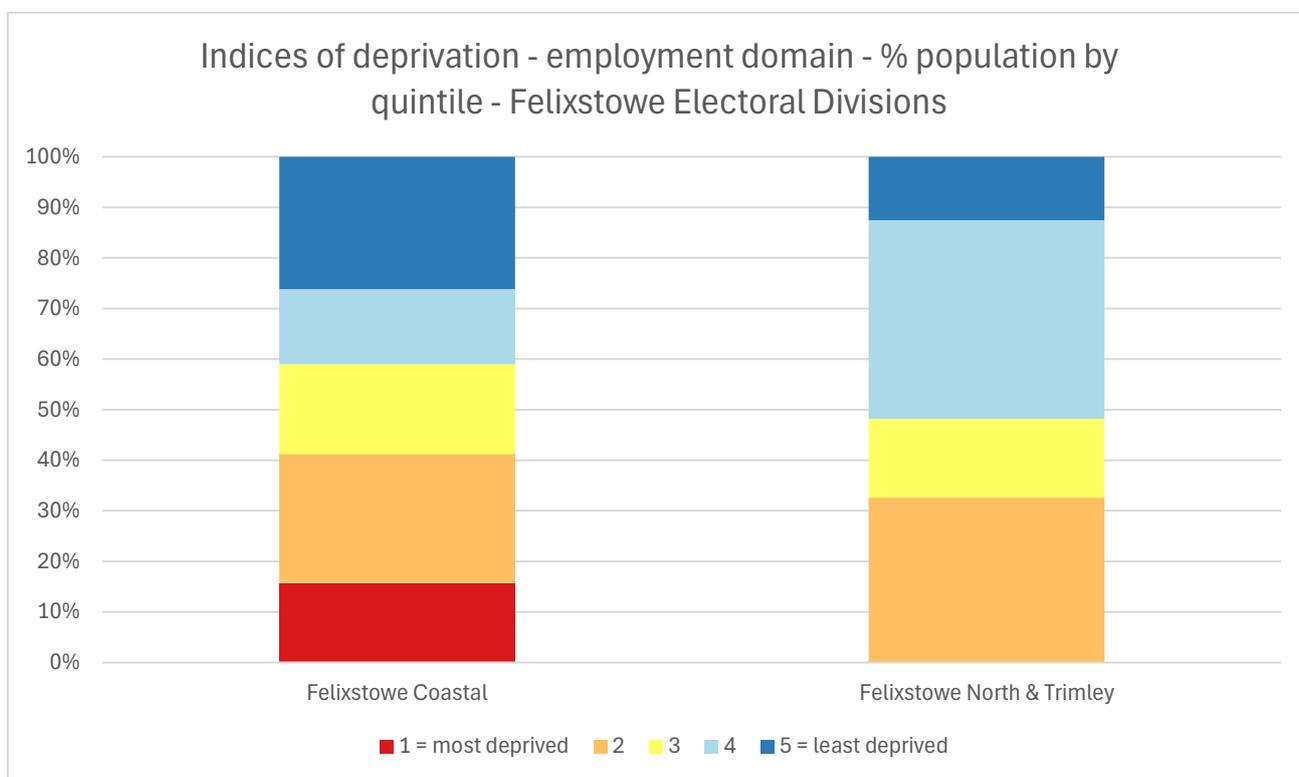
Employment domain

- Employment deprivation is strongly linked to income deprivation; the maps for the two domains share many similarities.
- Around 10% of the population of Felixstowe and Trimley (3,106 people) live in an area that is ranked among the most deprived 20% in England. This is the red part of Felixstowe Coastal on the map on the following page.
- The largest proportion of the population of Felixstowe and Trimley, 28%, lives in areas ranked in the second most deprived quintile in the country in terms of employment deprivation; the orange parts of the map and chart.
- Parts of both divisions are also ranked in the two least deprived quintiles, but particularly in Felixstowe Coastal, where more than 50% of the population lives in these areas.

Table 3: Population by employment deprivation quintile and County Electoral Division

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Felixstowe Coastal	3,106	5,039	3,503	2,932	5,167	19,747
Felixstowe North & Trimley		3,703	1,771	4,454	1,421	11,349
Felixstowe Total	3,106	8,742	5,274	7,386	6,588	31,096

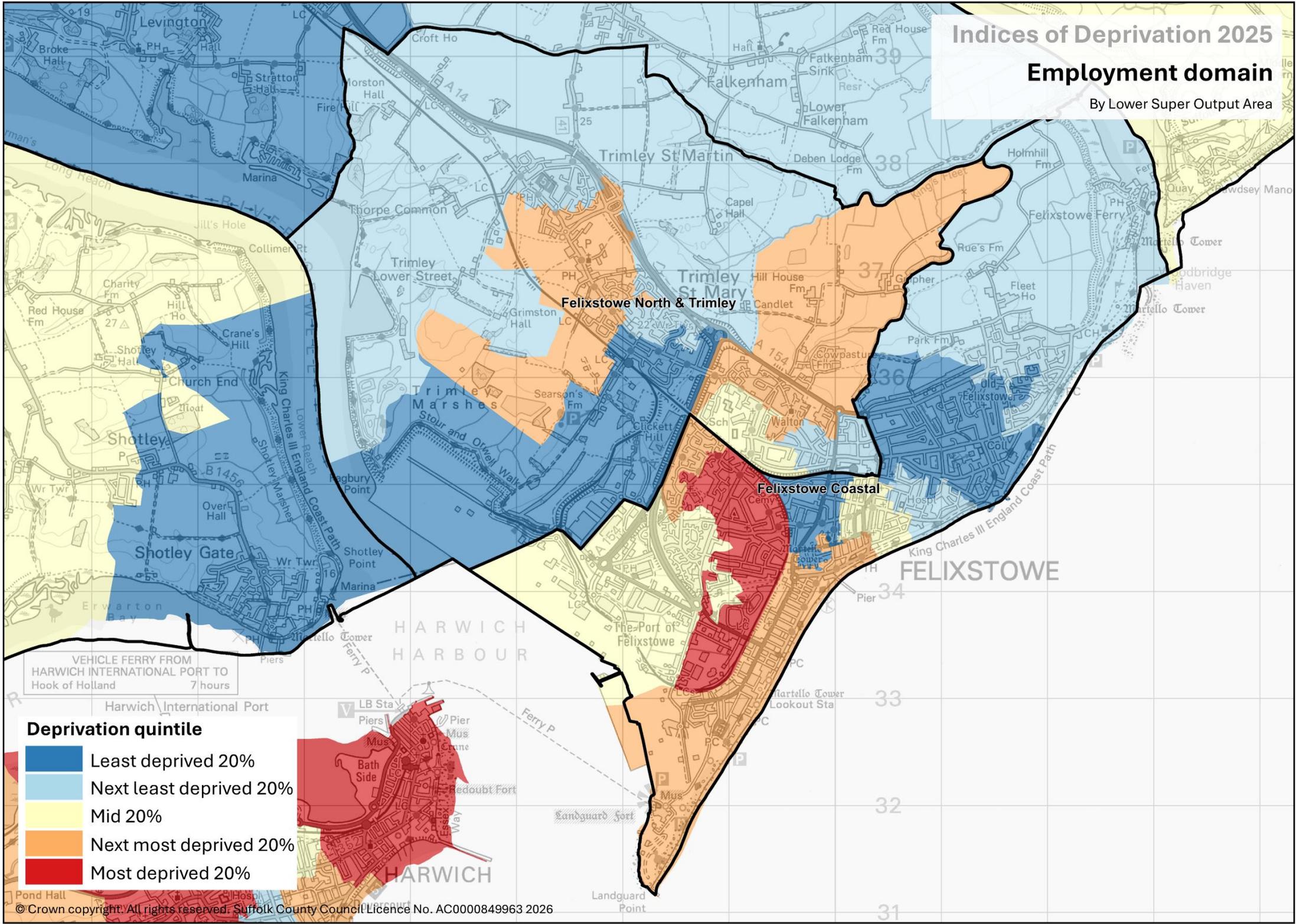
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Employment domain

By Lower Super Output Area



VEHICLE FERRY FROM HARWICH INTERNATIONAL PORT TO Hook of Holland 7 hours

Deprivation quintile

- Least deprived 20%
- Next least deprived 20%
- Mid 20%
- Next most deprived 20%
- Most deprived 20%

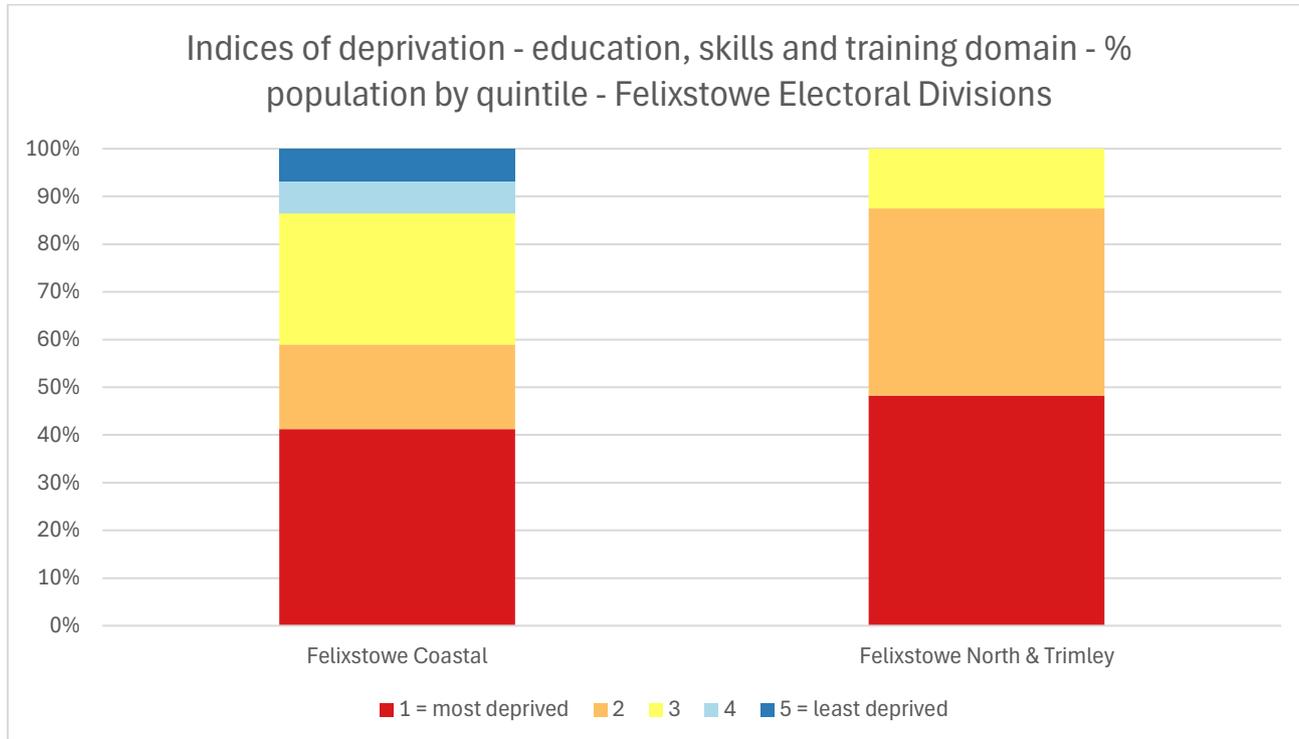
Education, skills and training domain

- Education, skills and training deprivation in Felixstowe and Trimley is generally high, though there are some variations in Felixstowe Coastal division in particular.
- More than 40% of the area (home to over 13,600 people) is ranked in the most deprived quintile in England in this domain (the red areas on the map and chart). Both divisions that make up Felixstowe and Trimley have a similar proportion, between 40% and 50%, in this most deprived quintile.
- A small part of Felixstowe Coastal is ranked in the least deprived two quintiles.

Table 5: Population by education, skills and training deprivation quintile and County Electoral Division

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Felixstowe Coastal	8,145	3,503	5,449	1,291	1,359	19,747
Felixstowe North & Trimley	5,474	4,454	1,421			11,349
Felixstowe Total	13,619	7,957	6,870	1,291	1,359	31,096

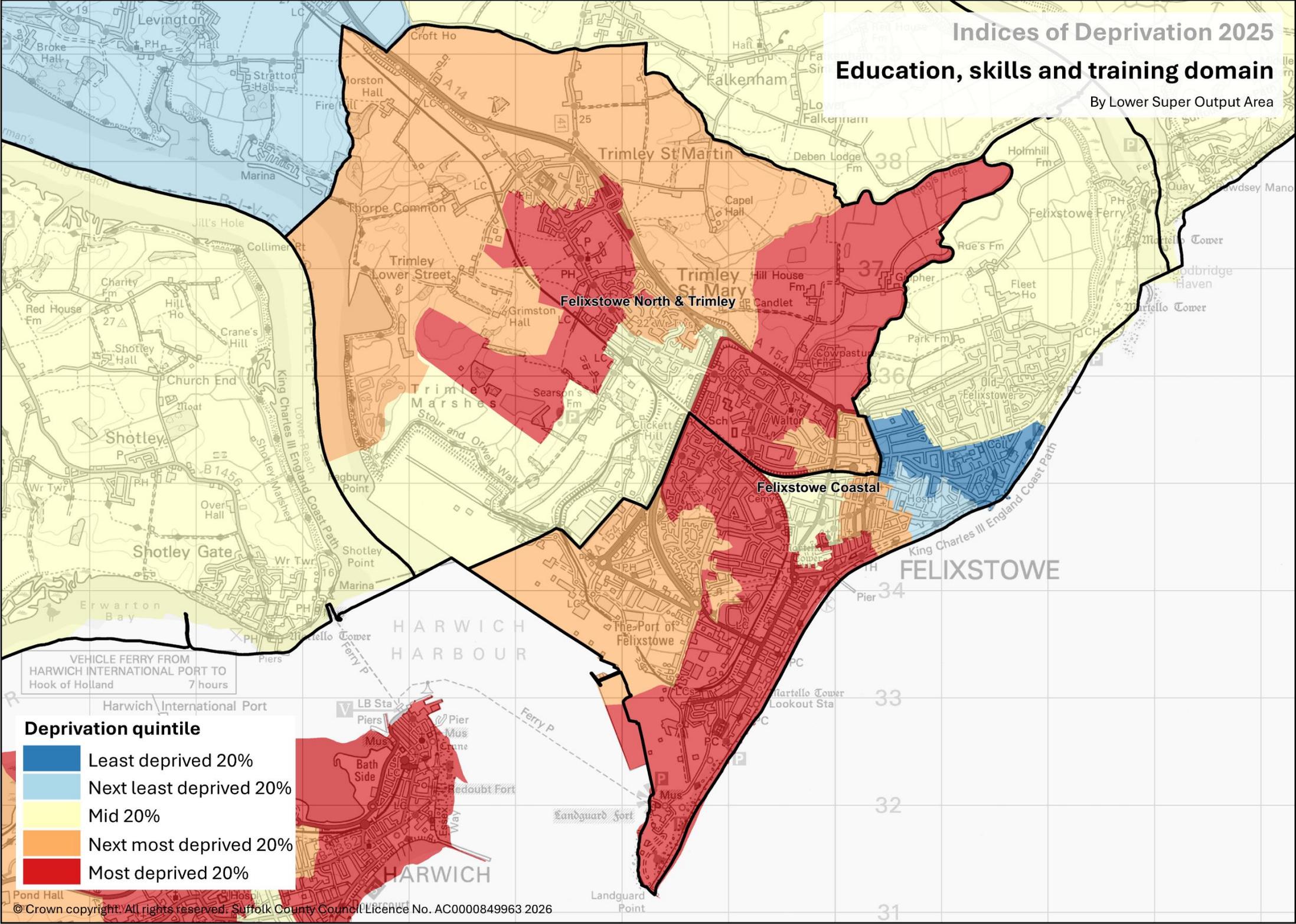
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Education, skills and training domain

By Lower Super Output Area



Deprivation quintile

- Least deprived 20%
- Next least deprived 20%
- Mid 20%
- Next most deprived 20%
- Most deprived 20%

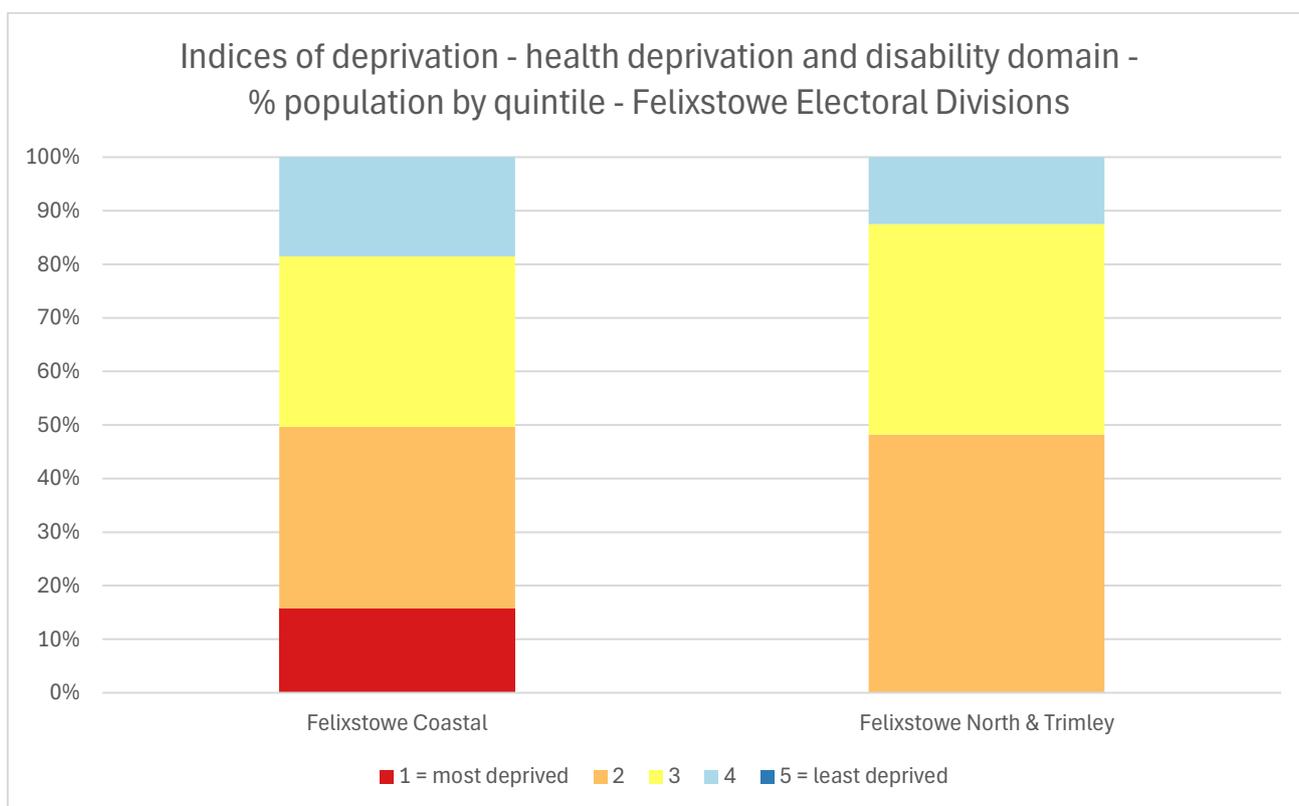
Health deprivation and disability domain

- Health deprivation and disability levels in Felixstowe and Trimley are worse than average.
- Around half of the population of both Felixstowe Coastal and Felixstowe North and Trimley divisions live in neighbourhoods that are ranked in the most deprived 40% in the country according to the IoD health deprivation and disability domain.
- No part of the area is ranked in the least deprived quintile in England.
- Two LSOAs in the area to the east and north of the port in Felixstowe Coastal (home to around 3,100 people) are ranked in the most deprived 20% in England.

Table 4: Population by health deprivation and disability quintile and County Electoral Division

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Felixstowe Coastal	3,106	6,702	6,283	3,656		19,747
Felixstowe North & Trimley		5,474	4,454	1,421		11,349
Felixstowe Total	3,106	12,176	10,737	5,077	0	31,096

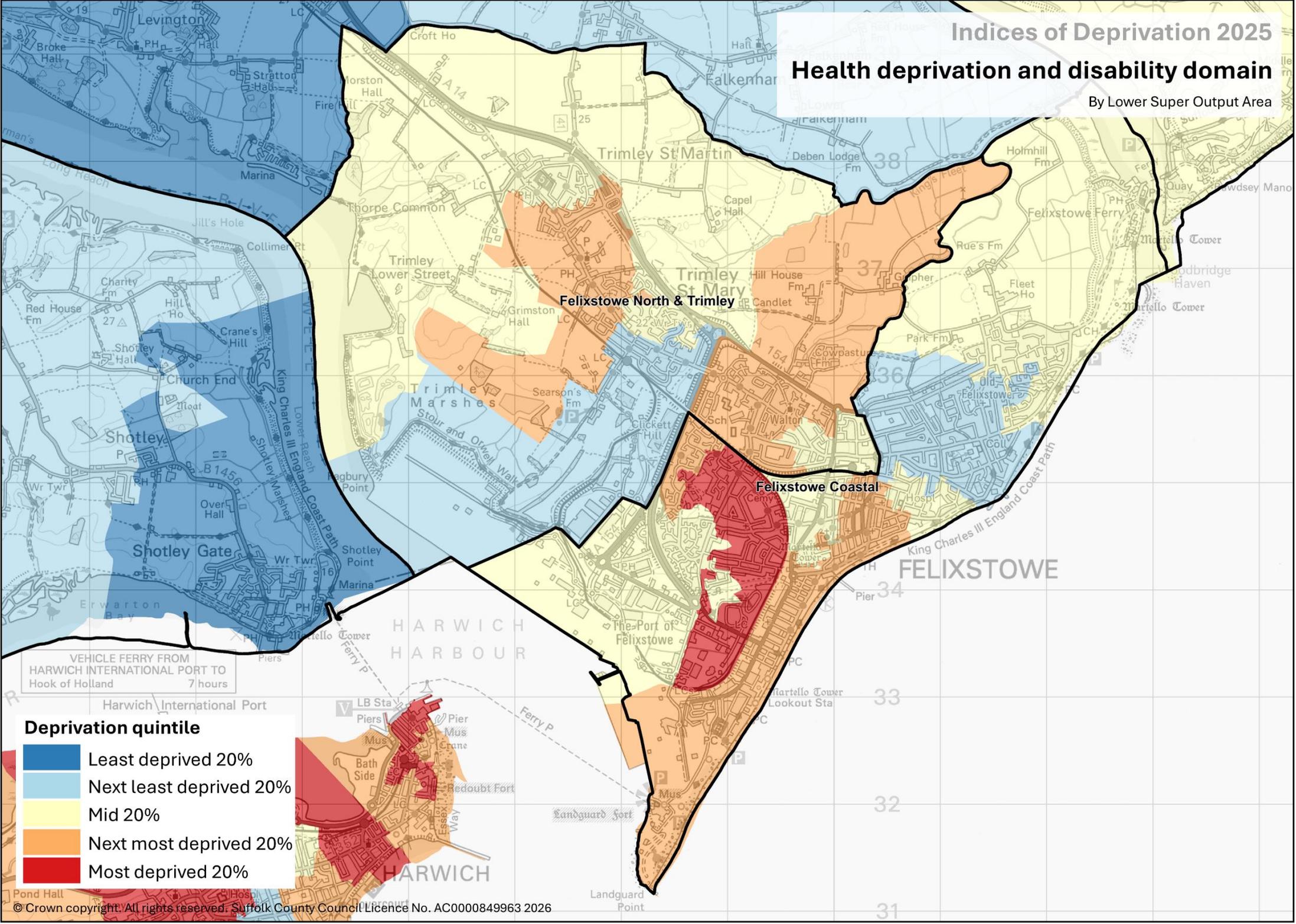
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Health deprivation and disability domain

By Lower Super Output Area



Deprivation quintile

- Least deprived 20%
- Next least deprived 20%
- Mid 20%
- Next most deprived 20%
- Most deprived 20%

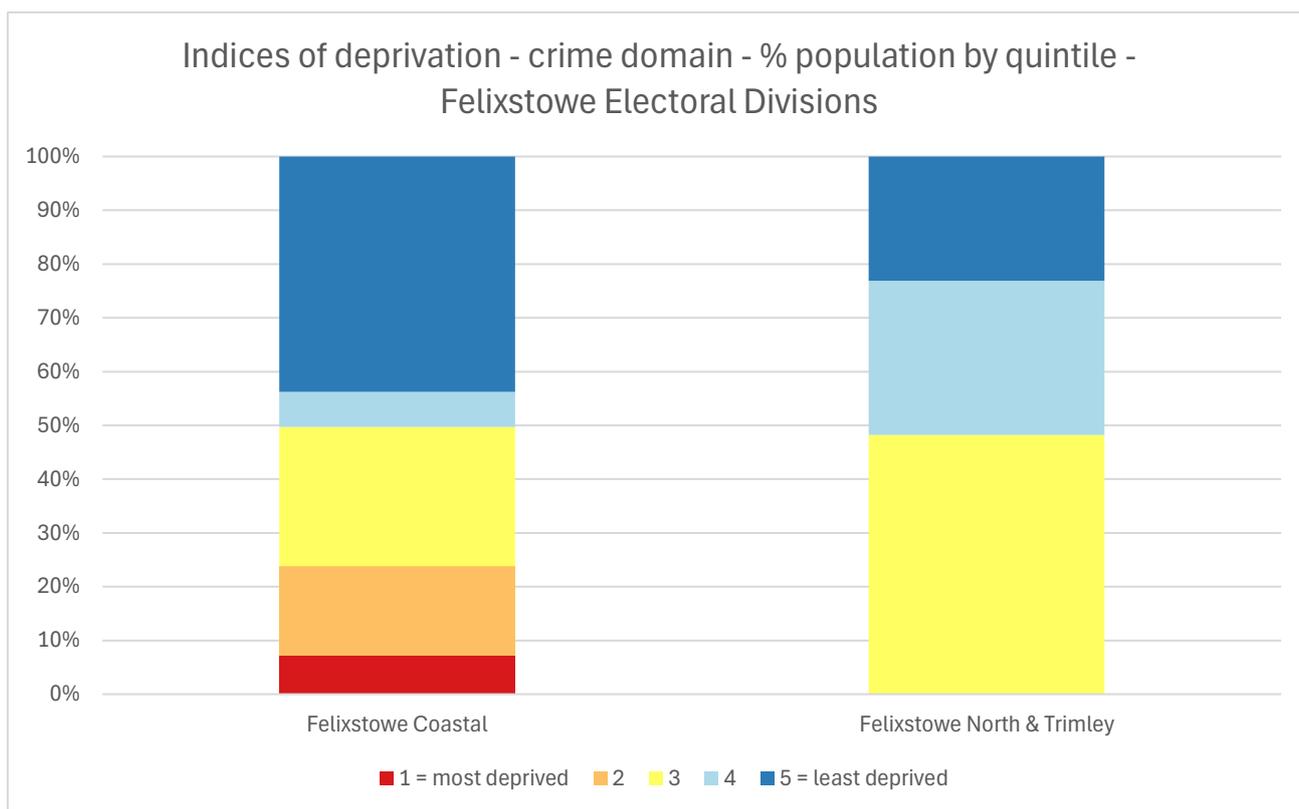
Crime domain

- Crime levels in Felixstowe and Trimley are generally low to moderate.
- More than a third of the area is ranked in the least deprived quintile in England for this domain.
- A single LSOA in Felixstowe Coastal is ranked among the most deprived 20% in England in the crime domain.

Table 6: Population by crime quintile and County Electoral Division

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Felixstowe Coastal	1,423	3,279	5,106	1,291	8,648	19,747
Felixstowe North & Trimley			5,474	3,256	2,619	11,349
Felixstowe Total	1,423	3,279	10,580	4,547	11,267	31,096

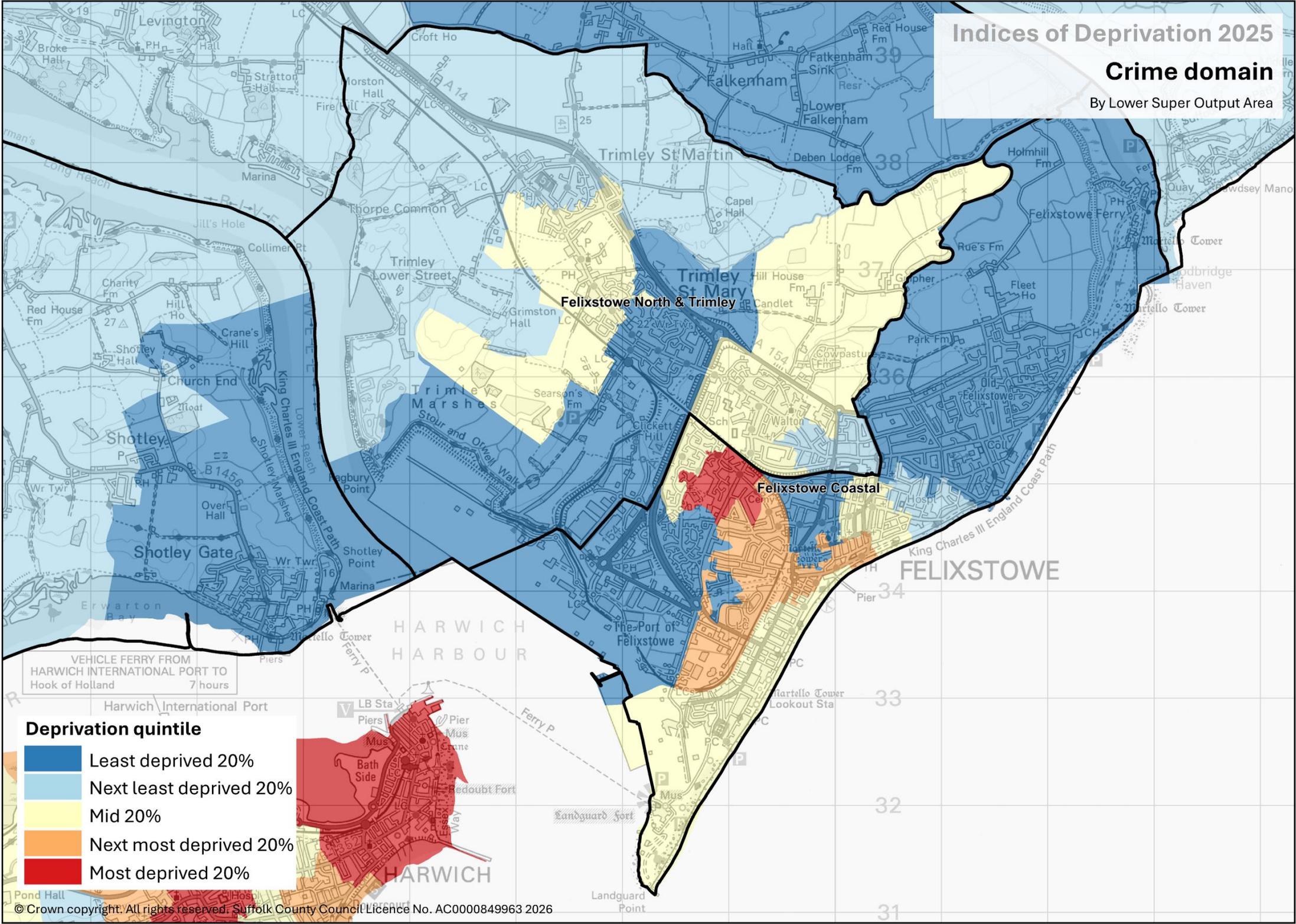
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Crime domain

By Lower Super Output Area



VEHICLE FERRY FROM HARWICH INTERNATIONAL PORT TO Hook of Holland 7 hours
Harwich International Port

Deprivation quintile

- Least deprived 20%
- Next least deprived 20%
- Mid 20%
- Next most deprived 20%
- Most deprived 20%

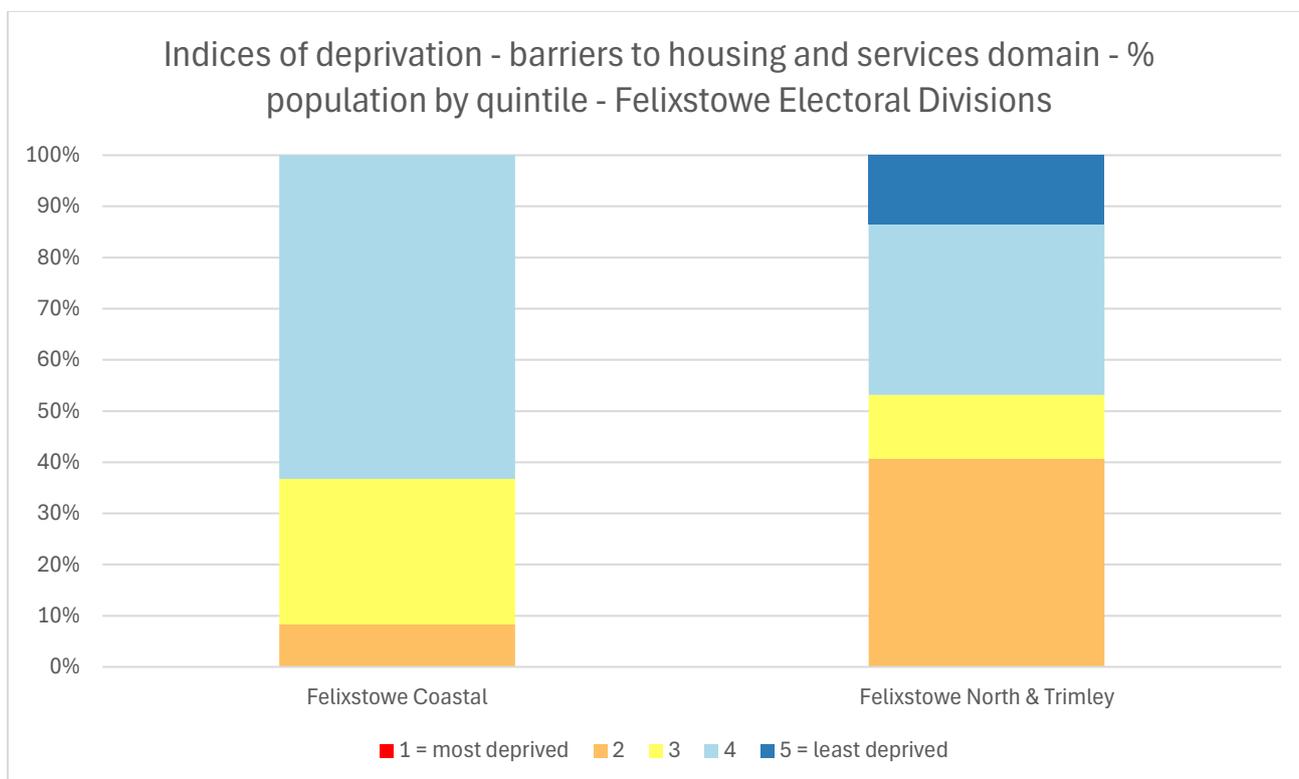
Barriers to housing and services domain

- More than half of the population Felixstowe and Trimley live in areas ranked among the least deprived 40% in England for barriers to housing and services.
- The more rural parts in northeast Felixstowe Coastal and northwest Felixstowe North and Trimley are in the second most deprived quintile for this domain.
- This domain includes indicators of geographical barriers (distance to amenities), housing affordability, household overcrowding, homelessness, broadband speed, and access to a GP. Rural areas tend to occupy the higher quintiles of deprivation.

Table 7: Population by barriers to housing and services quintile and County Electoral Division

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Felixstowe Coastal		1,641	5,612	12,494		19,747
Felixstowe North & Trimley		4,614	1,421	3,789	1,525	11,349
Felixstowe Total	0	6,255	7,033	16,283	1,525	31,096

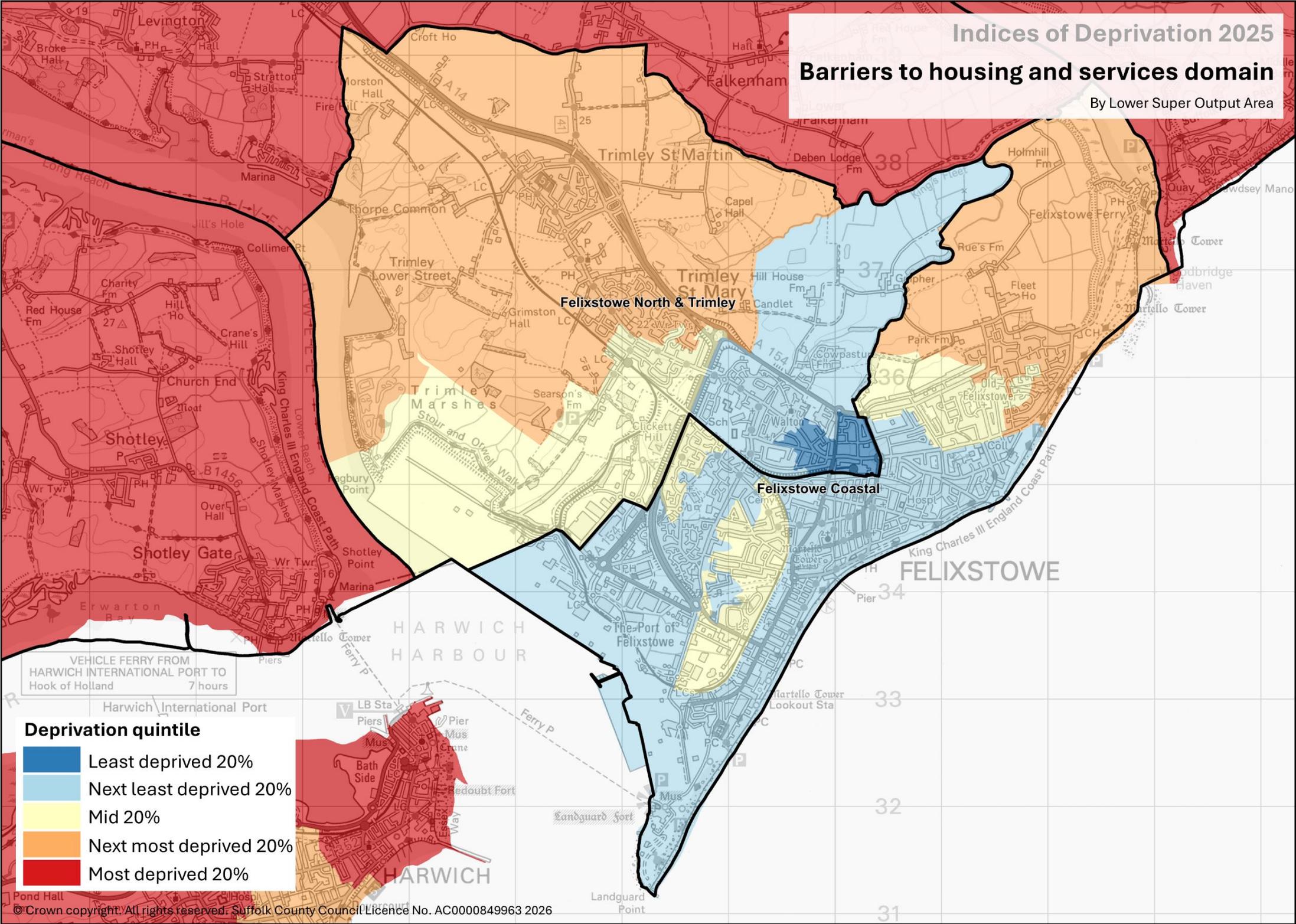
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Barriers to housing and services domain

By Lower Super Output Area



VEHICLE FERRY FROM HARWICH INTERNATIONAL PORT TO Hook of Holland 7 hours

- Deprivation quintile**
- Least deprived 20%
 - Next least deprived 20%
 - Mid 20%
 - Next most deprived 20%
 - Most deprived 20%

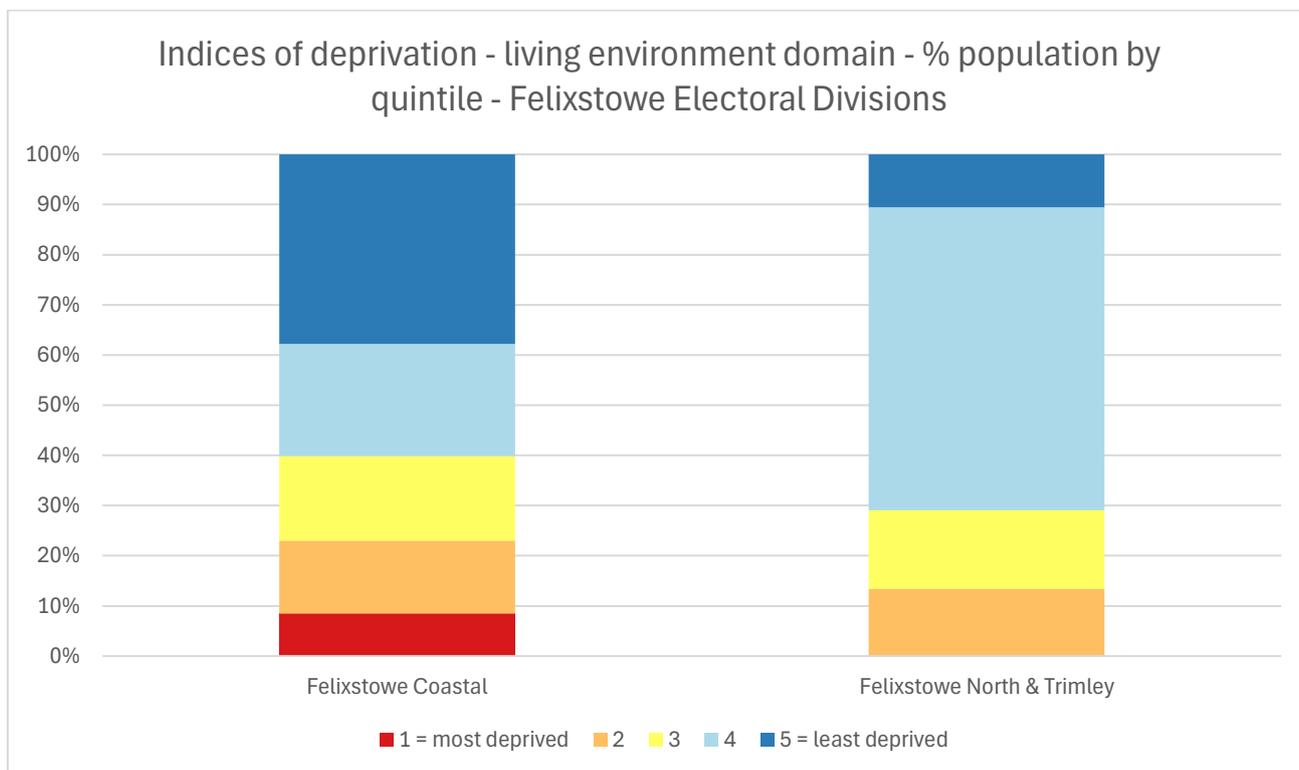
Living environment domain

- Almost 60% of the population of Felixstowe and Trimley live in areas ranked among the least deprived two quintiles in England for the living environment.
- More than a third of the population of Felixstowe Coastal live in areas among the least deprived quintile in the country, but the division also contains one LSOA that is ranked in the most deprived quintile.
- Relative living environment deprivation levels in Felixstowe North and Trimley are more uniform, with over half of the population of the division living in LSOAs that are ranked in the second least deprived quintile.
- This domain incorporates indicators of housing energy performance, housing condition, housing lacking private outdoor space, air quality, road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists, and noise pollution.

Table 8: Population by living environment deprivation quintile and County Electoral Division

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Felixstowe Coastal	1,663	2,887	3,322	4,414	7,461	19,747
Felixstowe North & Trimley		1,525	1,771	6,855	1,198	11,349
Felixstowe Total	1,663	4,412	5,093	11,269	8,659	31,096

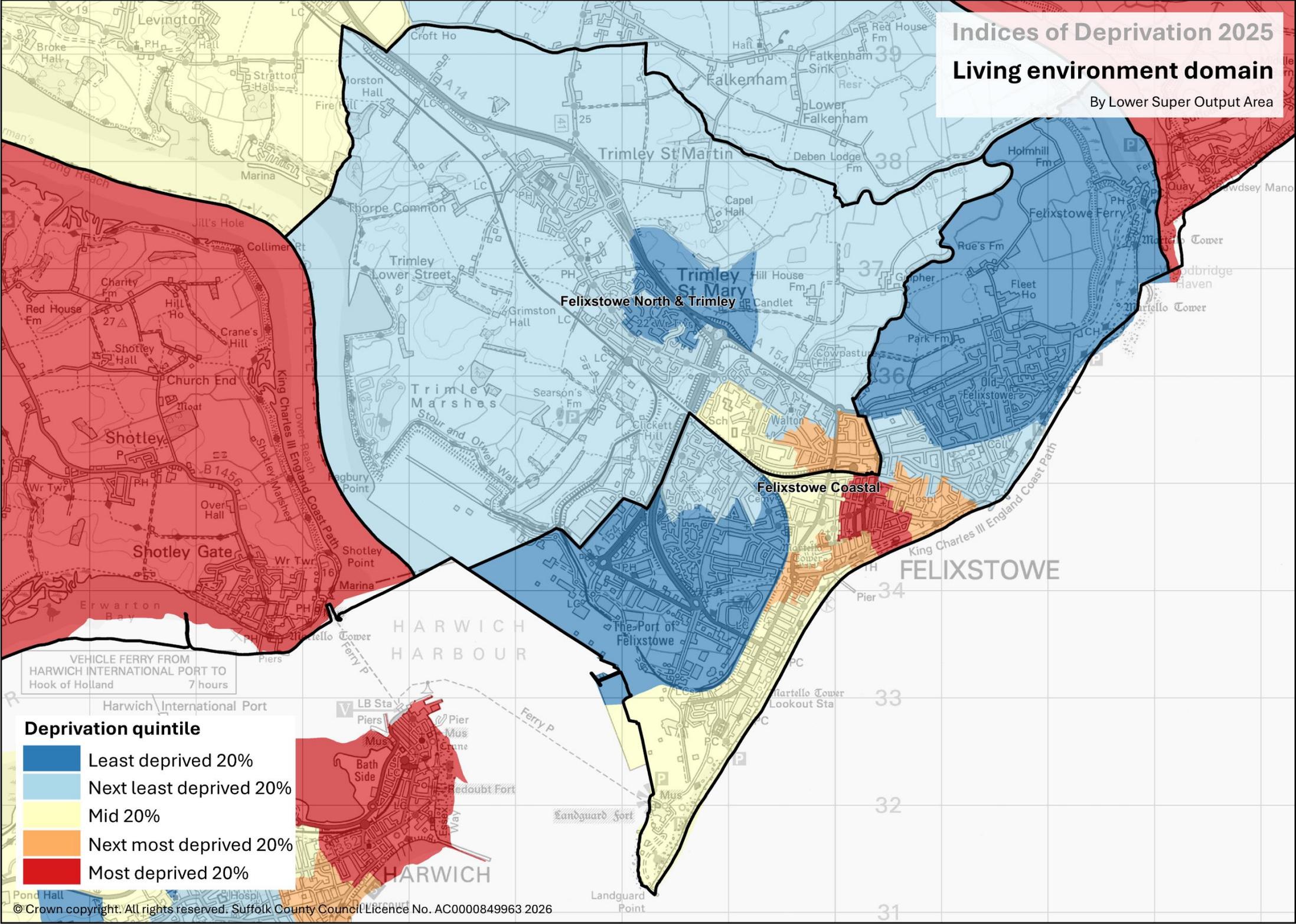
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Living environment domain

By Lower Super Output Area



Deprivation quintile

- Least deprived 20%
- Next least deprived 20%
- Mid 20%
- Next most deprived 20%
- Most deprived 20%

VEHICLE FERRY FROM HARWICH INTERNATIONAL PORT TO Hook of Holland 7 hours

Income deprivation affecting children supplementary index (IDACI)

- This supplementary index looks at income deprivation specifically affecting children under the age of 16.
- An estimated proportion of 0-15-year-olds experiencing income deprivation is provided. Applying this to the latest population estimates from 2024 gives the numbers in the following table.
- The IDACI estimates that just over a third (34.4%) of 0-15-year-olds in Felixstowe and Trimley experience income deprivation, with a slightly larger proportion in Felixstowe North and Trimley division (35.3%) than in Felixstowe Coastal (33.7%).
- This is a slightly higher proportion than in East Suffolk (33.6%), and around three percentage points above the Suffolk figure of 31.5%.
- Income deprivation affects around a third of 0-15-year-olds in England according to the IDACI.

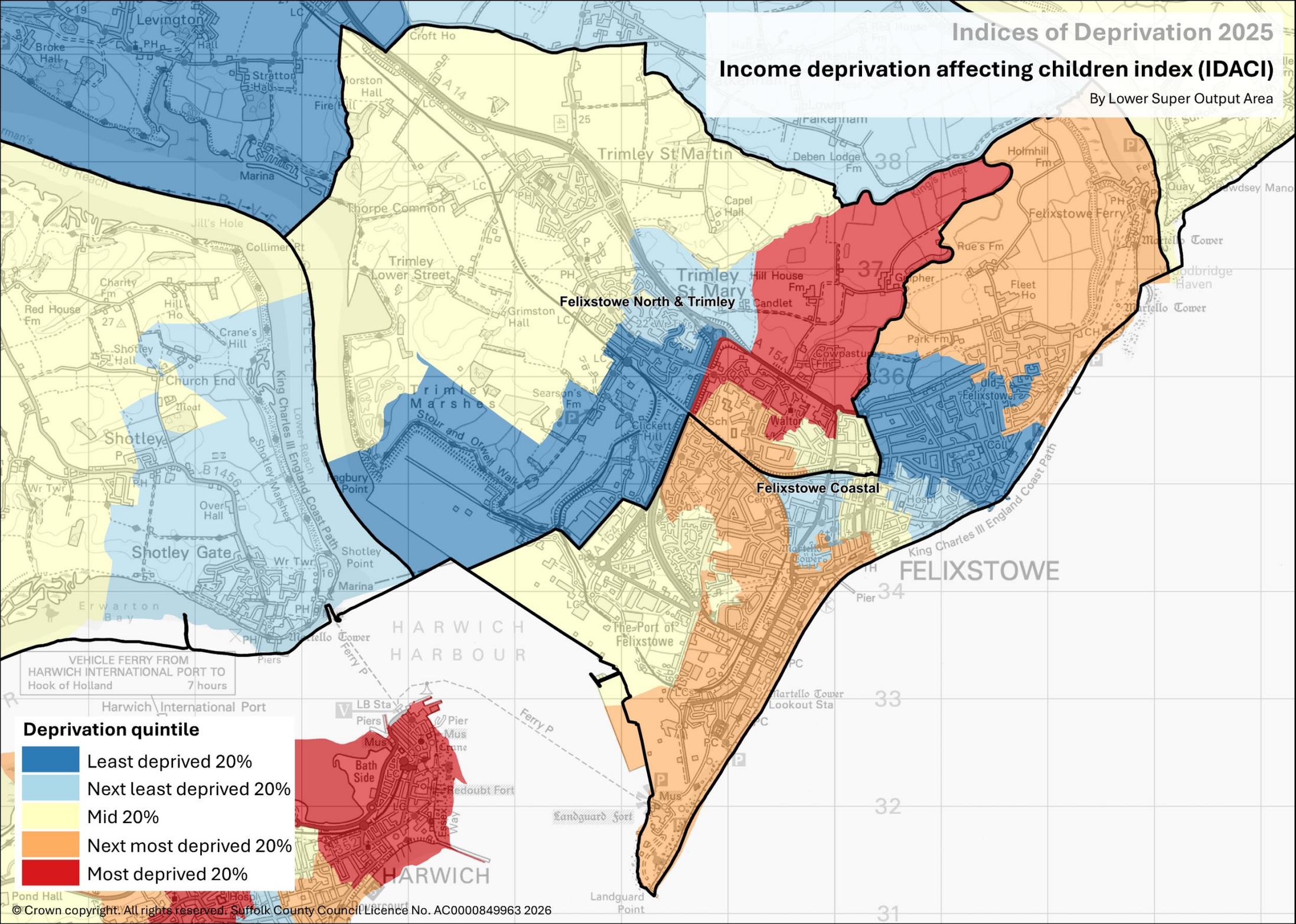
Table 9: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index by County Electoral Division

Division	Total 0-15-year-old population	Estimated 0-15-year-olds experiencing income deprivation	% 0-15-year-olds experiencing income deprivation
Felixstowe Coastal	2,534	855	33.7%
Felixstowe North & Trimley	1,950	688	35.3%
Felixstowe	4,484	1,543	34.4%
East Suffolk	38,532	12,940	33.6%
Suffolk	134,380	42,267	31.5%

Indices of Deprivation 2025

Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)

By Lower Super Output Area



VEHICLE FERRY FROM HARWICH INTERNATIONAL PORT TO Hook of Holland 7 hours

- Least deprived 20%
- Next least deprived 20%
- Mid 20%
- Next most deprived 20%
- Most deprived 20%

Income deprivation affecting older people supplementary index (IDAOPI)

- This supplementary index looks at income deprivation specifically affecting older people aged 60 and above.
- An estimated proportion of people aged 60+ experiencing income deprivation is provided. Applying this to the latest population estimates from 2024 gives the numbers in the following table.
- The IDAOPI estimates that 12% of the population aged 60 and over in Felixstowe and Trimley experience income deprivation. This matches the proportion in East Suffolk and Suffolk as a whole.
- A slightly larger proportion of the older population in Felixstowe North and Trimley division are estimated to experience income deprivation (13%) than in Felixstowe Coastal (11.6%).

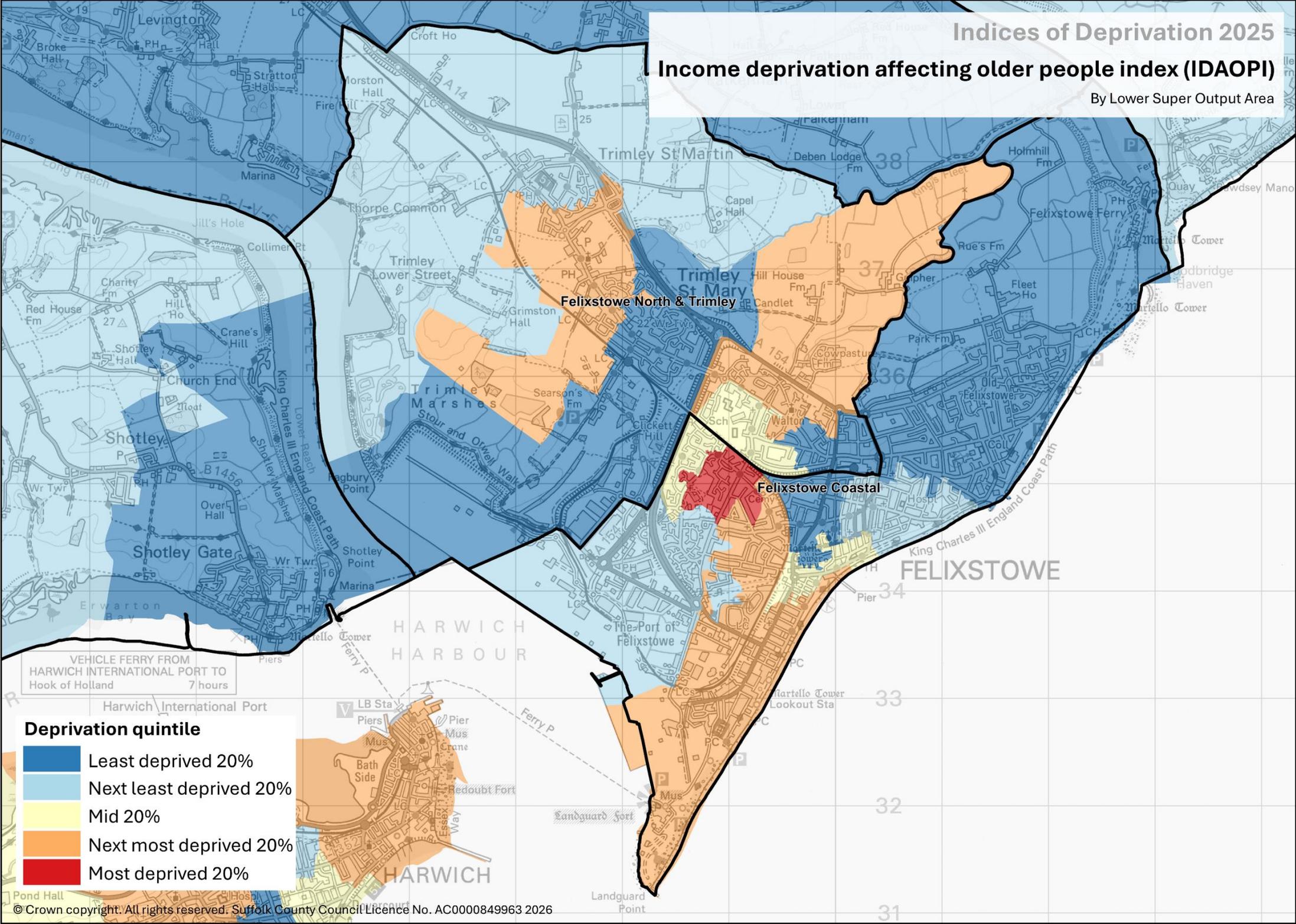
Table 10: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index by County Electoral Division

	Total population aged 60+	Estimated residents aged 60+ experiencing income deprivation	% 60+ population experiencing income deprivation
Felixstowe Coastal	8,133	940	11.6%
Felixstowe North & Trimley	3,555	461	13.0%
Felixstowe Total	11,688	1,401	12.0%
East Suffolk	91,504	11,024	12.0%
Suffolk	244,505	29,469	12.1%

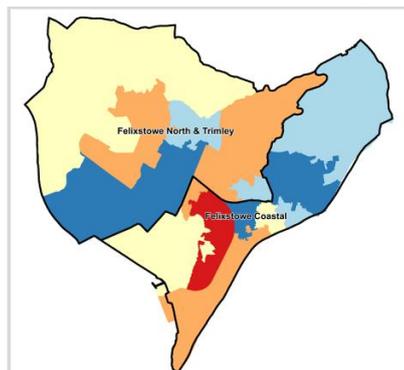
Indices of Deprivation 2025

Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPi)

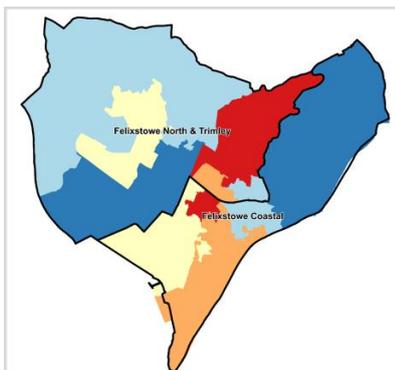
By Lower Super Output Area



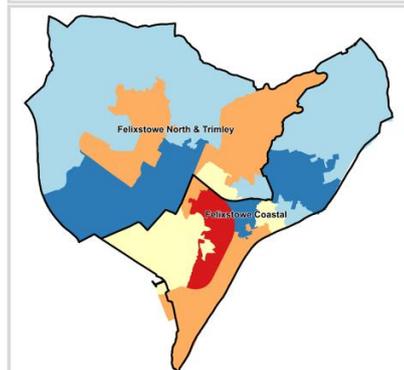
Comparison of all maps



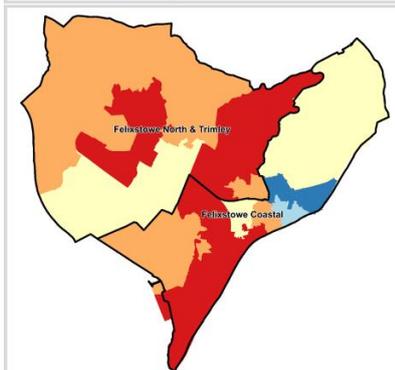
Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)



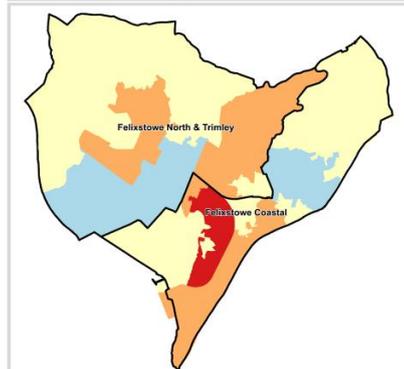
Income domain



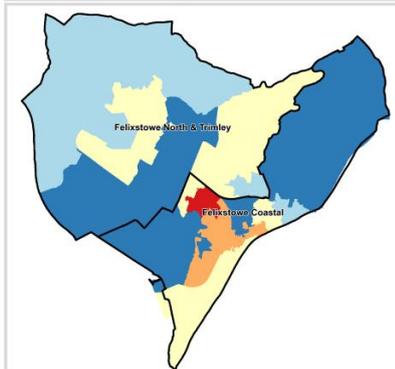
Employment domain



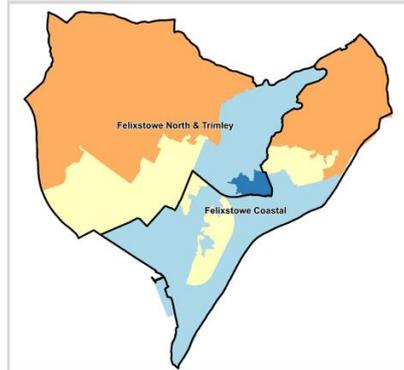
Education, skills and training domain



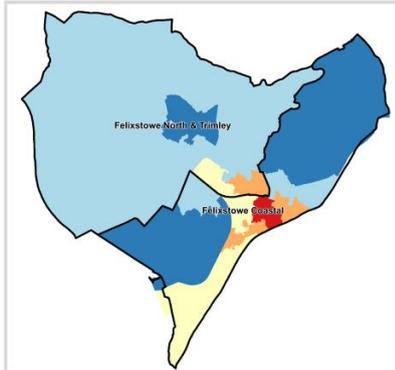
Health deprivation and disability domain



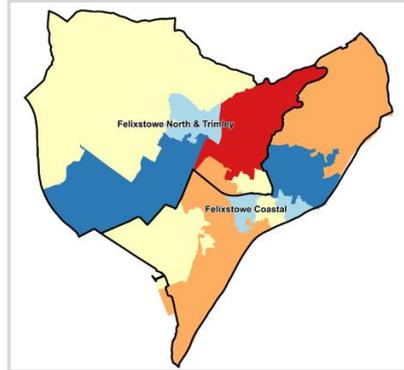
Crime domain



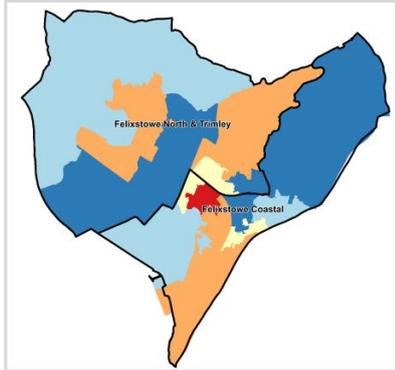
Barriers to housing and services domain



Living environment domain



Income deprivation affecting children supplementary index (IDACI)



Income deprivation affecting older people supplementary index (IDACI)

Indicators

Income Deprivation 22.5%	Adults and children in Income Support benefit units
	Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance benefit units
	Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance benefit units
	Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) benefit units
	Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units 'out of work' conditionality categories: 'No work requirements', 'Planning for Work', 'Preparing for work', 'Searching for work'
	Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units 'in work' conditionality categories: 'Working with requirements' and 'Working no requirements' with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs **
	Adults and children in Housing Benefit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs ++
	Adults and Children in Tax Credit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income of less than 70% median equivalised monthly income after housing costs **
	Asylum seeker adults and children in dispersed accommodation receipt of support **
Employment Deprivation 22.5%	Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
	Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
	Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance ++
	Claimants of New Style Employment and Support Allowance ++
	Claimants of Incapacity Benefit
	Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance
	Claimants of Carer's Allowance
	Claimants of Income Support ++
	Claimants of Universal Credit 'Searching for work' conditionality group
	Claimants of Universal Credit 'No work requirements' conditionality group
	Claimants of Universal Credit 'Planning for work' conditionality group ++
Claimants of Universal Credit 'Preparing for work' conditionality group ++	
Education, Skills & Training Deprivation 13.5%	Key Stage 2 attainment: scaled scores
	Key Stage 4 attainment: average capped points score
	Entry to higher education
	Pupil absence **
	Persistent pupil absence ++
	Adult skills: The proportion of adults aged 25 to 66 with no or low qualifications, or, who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well
Health Deprivation & Disability 13.5%	Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio **
	Years of Potential Life Lost
	Acute Morbidity
	Mental health composite indicator - Suicide
	Mental health composite indicator - Hospital admissions **
	Mental health composite indicator - Prescribing data
Mental health composite indicator - Health benefits ++	
Crime 9.3%	Violence with injury ++
	Violence without injury ++
	Stalking and harassment ++
	Burglary **
	Theft **
	Criminal damage **
	Public order and Possession of weapons ++
	Anti-social behaviour ++
Barriers to Housing & Services 9.3%	Geographical Barriers: Connectivity Score ++
	Housing affordability **
	Household overcrowding **
	Statutory Homelessness
	Core Homelessness ++
	Broadband speed ++
	Patient-to-GP ratio ++
Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%	Housing Energy Performance Score ++
	Housing in poor condition **
	Housing lacking private outdoor space ++
	Air quality **
	Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists **
	Noise pollution ++
++ New indicators	
** Modified indicators	
% illustrates the weight of each domain in the IMD 2025	

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 of the seven domains.
Domain of deprivation	<p>Seven domains form the IoD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income • Employment • Education, skills and training • Health deprivation and disability • Barriers to housing and services • Crime • Living environment
Supplementary index	<p>There are two supplementary indices released as part of the IoD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Suffolk 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. Suffolk, or unitary councils in areas where there is only one tier of local government
Lower Tier Local Authority (LTLA) / District / Borough	The lower tier councils in two-tier areas, including Suffolk. Suffolk's LTLAs are Babergh, East Suffolk, Ipswich, Mid Suffolk and West Suffolk

Find out more

The underlying data used in this briefing, plus the statistical release, frequently asked questions, and technical report can be found on the [English indices of deprivation 2025 page on gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2025>

A [Local Deprivation Explorer](https://deprivation.communities.gov.uk/) tool with interactive mapping is also available
<https://deprivation.communities.gov.uk/>

The full set of IoD 2025 LSOA level maps are also available on [this ArcGIS application](https://arcg.is/1TLrGa2)
<https://arcg.is/1TLrGa2>

The full Indices of Deprivation are also available amongst a wealth of other local data on [Suffolk's Local Insight tool](https://suffolk.localinsight.org/#/map) <https://suffolk.localinsight.org/#/map>

If you have any questions or would like more information, please contact us at knowledgeandintelligence@suffolk.gov.uk