



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Ipswich summary

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Suffolk Public Health and Communities
Knowledge, Intelligence, and Evidence Team
knowledgeandintelligence@suffolk.gov.uk

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.

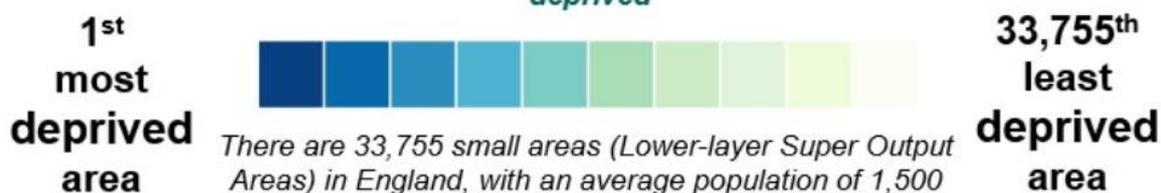
The IoD is usually discussed in terms of ranks; how an area compares to another. This is often summarised as a decile (dividing the number of areas up into ten equal groups), or quintile (five equal groups). For example, if an area is ranked 25th out of 100, it will fall in the third decile, and second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

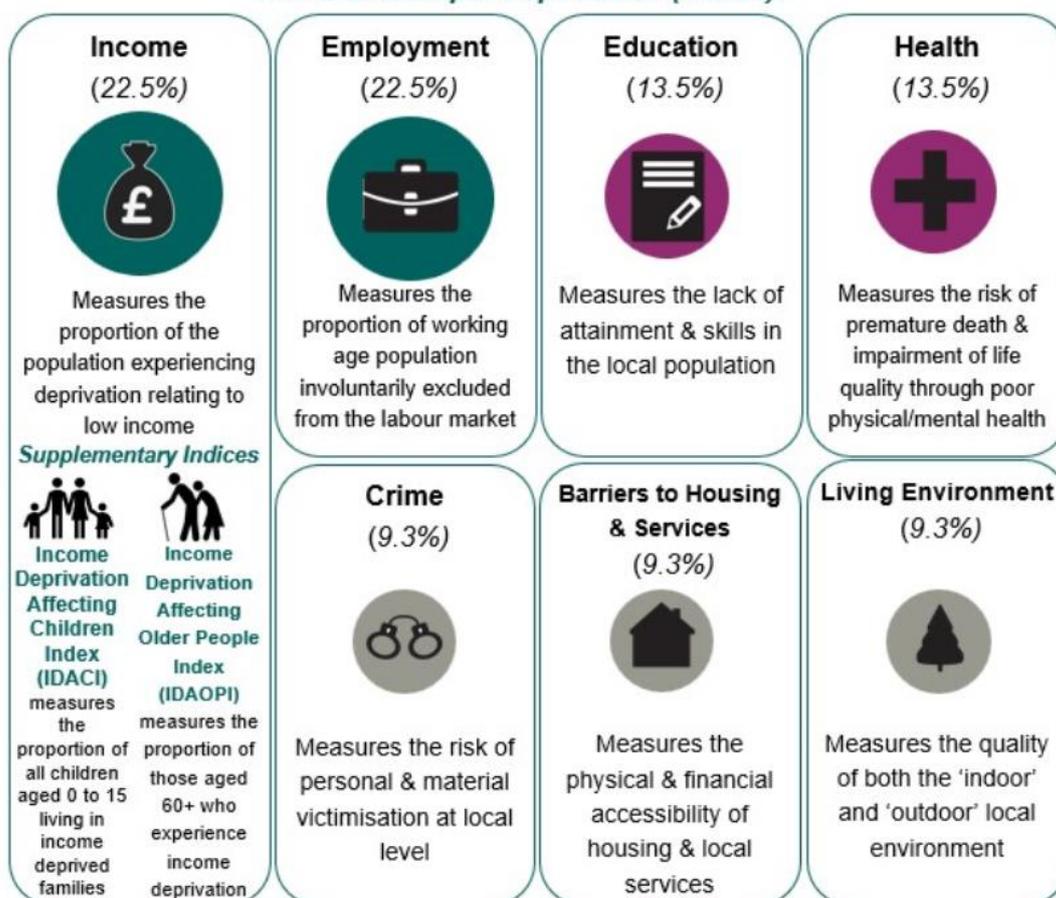
The infographic on the following page explains how the IoD is built and how it should be used.

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):

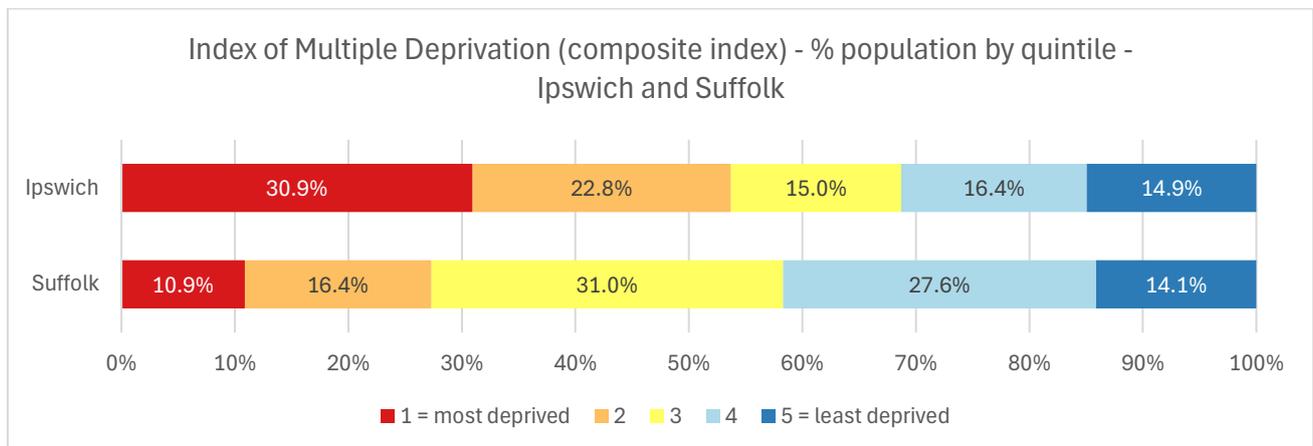


How can the IoD2025 be used?

- ✓ 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

- Relative deprivation levels in Ipswich are extremely varied.
- The town has some of the most deprived areas in Suffolk, but also some of the least deprived.
- Just over 3 in 10 Ipswich residents live in areas ranked among the most deprived fifth in England. This is around three times the proportion across Suffolk as a whole.
- At the same time, 14.9% of Ipswich’s population live in areas ranked among the *least* deprived fifth in England, slightly above the Suffolk proportion of 14.1%.
- Seven of Ipswich’s ten County Electoral Divisions contain neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% in England. These are Bridge, Chantry, Gainsborough, Priory Heath, St Helen’s, St Margaret’s and Westgate, and Whitehouse and Whitton.
- Around half of the population of both Bridge and Chantry divisions live in areas among the most deprived 20% in the country.
- Bixley is the least deprived ED in Ipswich. More than four fifths of that division’s population live in areas ranked among the least deprived quintile in England.
- Part of Chantry (Stoke Park Drive/Winchester Way area) on the southern edge of Ipswich is the most deprived part of the town.
- The least deprived area is in the north of the town; around Borrowdale Avenue and Tuddenham Road either side of Valley Road.



- Ipswich is made up of 85 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.

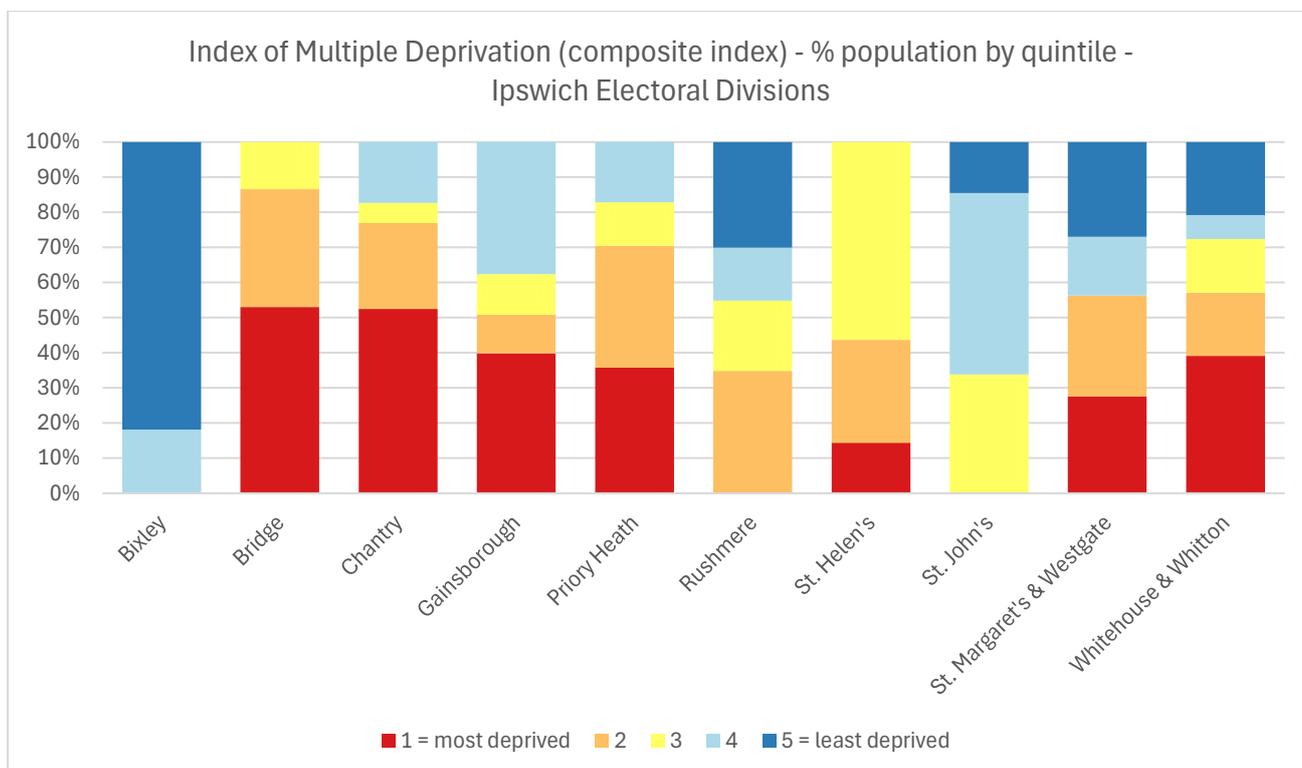
Index of Multiple Deprivation – composite index

- Around 43,000 people in Ipswich live in areas ranked among the most deprived fifth in England; 30.9% of the town’s population.
- Most Ipswich divisions contain neighbourhoods ranked in this most deprived fifth. Only Bixley, Rushmere, and St John’s do not.
- Whitehouse and Whitton contain areas ranked among each of the five quintiles of deprivation.
- There are also marked inequalities in St Margaret’s and Westgate, where areas in the most and least deprived quintiles also exist side-by-side.

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

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Bixley				1,357	6,110	7,467
Bridge	6,669	4,222	1,692			12,583
Chantry	12,263	5,727	1,326	4,060		23,376
Gainsborough	4,707	1,298	1,363	4,446		11,814
Priory Heath	3,468	3,359	1,196	1,665		9,688
Rushmere		3,640	2,091	1,580	3,140	10,451
St. Helen's	1,754	3,580	6,868			12,202
St. John's			3,131	4,773	1,343	9,247
St. Margaret's & Westgate	5,868	6,111		3,564	5,733	21,276
Whitehouse & Whitton	8,665	3,996	3,391	1,501	4,617	22,170
Ipswich Total	43,394	31,933	21,058	22,946	20,943	140,274

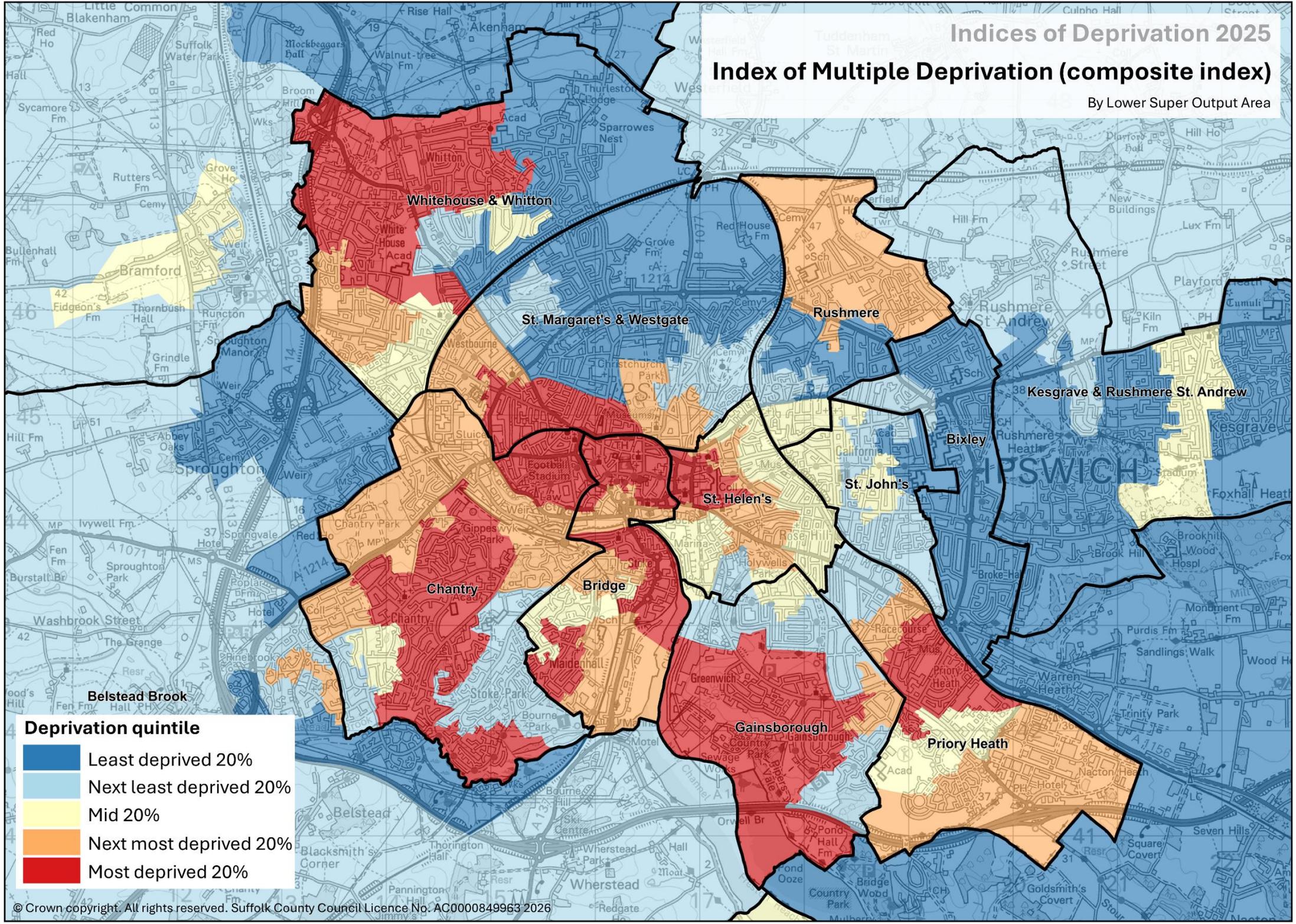
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)

By Lower Super Output Area



Deprivation quintile

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

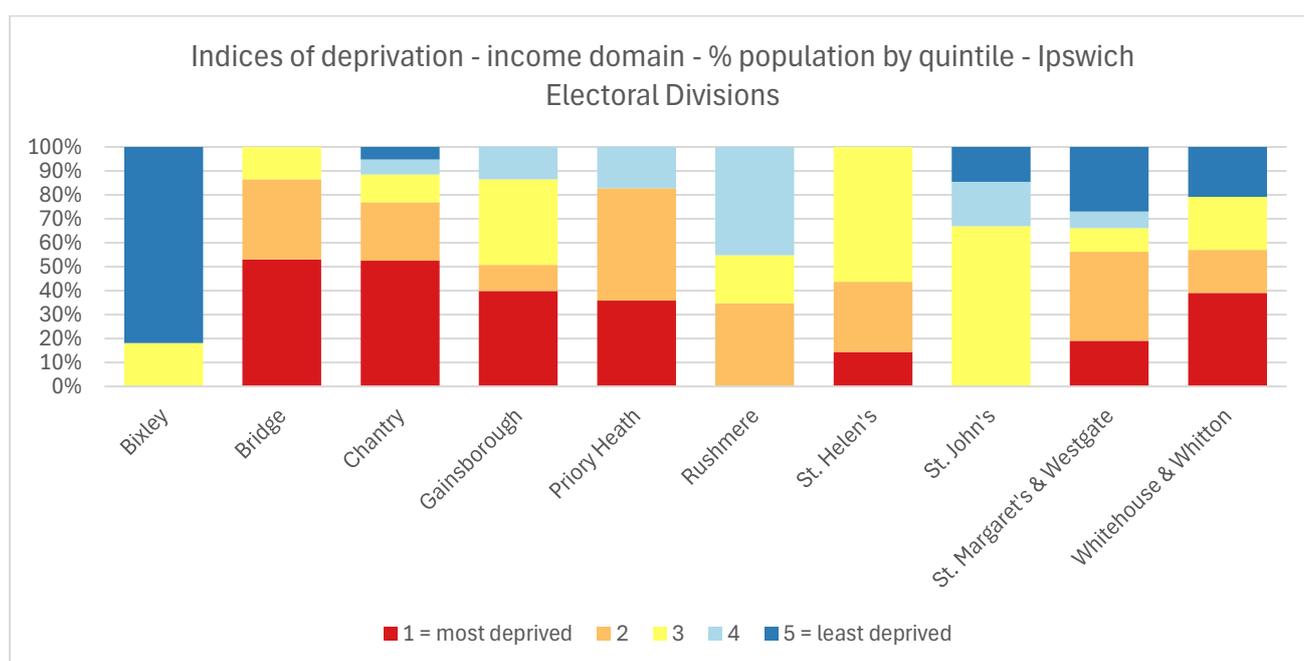
Income domain

- More than half of the population of Ipswich lives in areas ranked in the most deprived 40% in England for income deprivation.
- In Bridge and Chantry divisions, more than half of the population lives in areas among the most deprived fifth in England in this domain.
- In population terms, Chantry, Whitehouse and Whitton, and Bridge account for the largest number of people in the most deprived income quintile.
- The majority of Bixley division is ranked in the least deprived income deprivation quintile.
- There are significant disparities in income deprivation in some divisions, with all five quintiles represented in Chantry and St Margaret's and Westgate. Whitehouse and Whitton also contains areas that are ranked in the most and least deprived quintiles for this domain.

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

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Bixley			1,357		6,110	7,467
Bridge	6,669	4,222	1,692			12,583
Chantry	12,263	5,727	2,693	1,478	1,215	23,376
Gainsborough	4,707	1,298	4,222	1,587		11,814
Priory Heath	3,468	4,555		1,665		9,688
Rushmere		3,640	2,091	4,720		10,451
St. Helen's	1,754	3,580	6,868			12,202
St. John's			6,190	1,714	1,343	9,247
St. Margaret's & Westgate	4,046	7,933	2,075	1,489	5,733	21,276
Whitehouse & Whitton	8,665	3,996	4,892		4,617	22,170
Ipswich Total	41,572	34,951	32,080	12,653	19,018	140,274

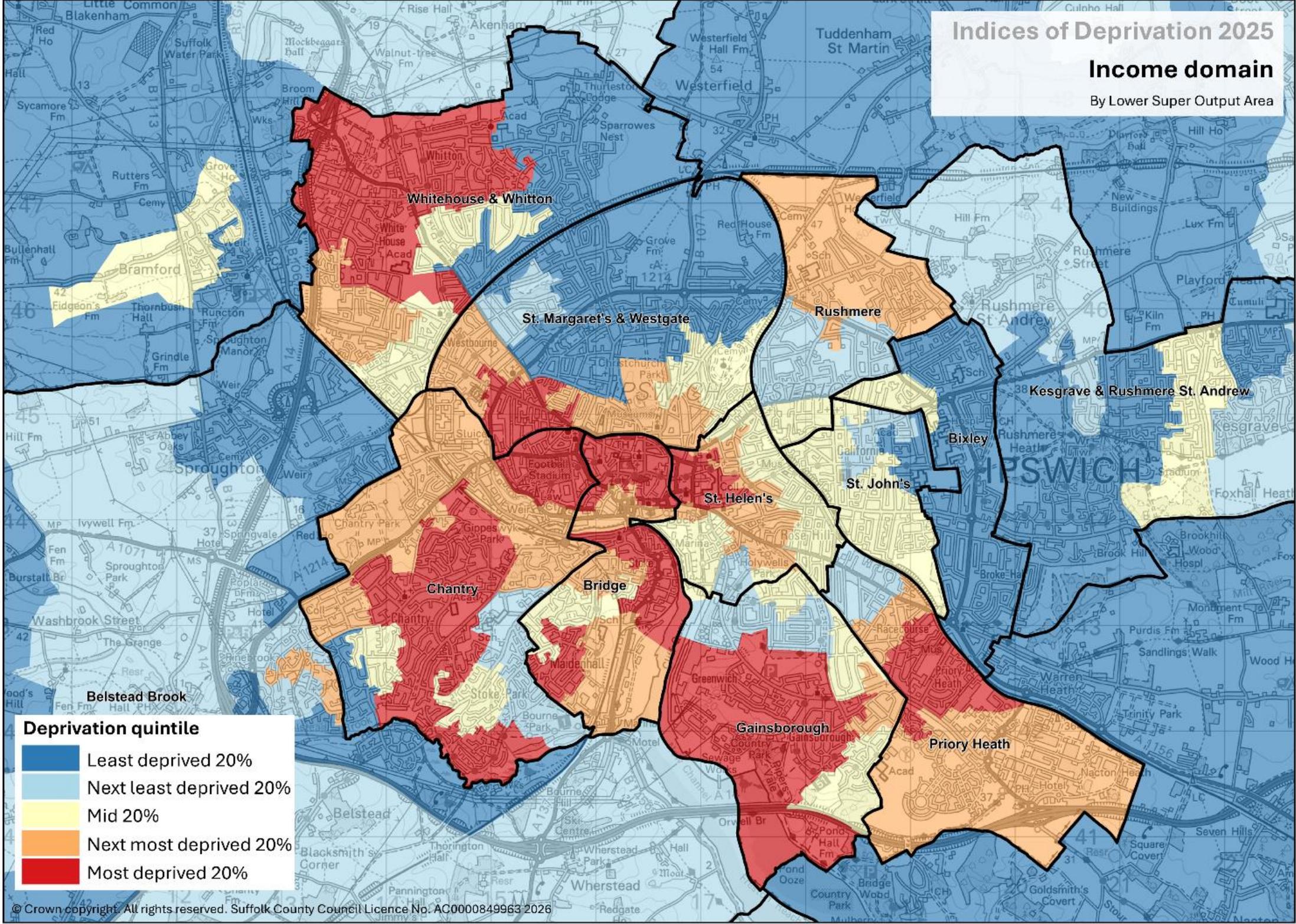
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Income domain

By Lower Super Output Area



Deprivation quintile

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

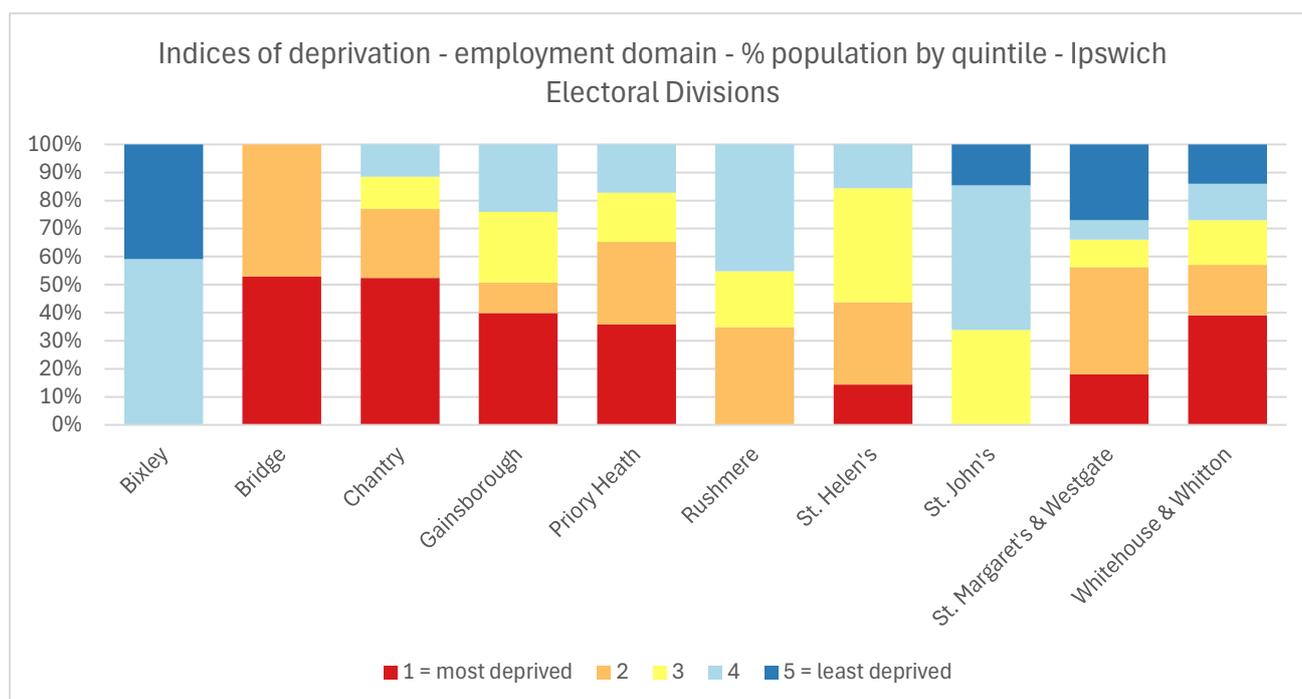
Employment domain

- Employment deprivation is strongly linked to income deprivation; the maps for the two domains share many similarities.
- More than half of the population of Ipswich lives in areas ranked in the most deprived 40% in England for employment deprivation.
- In Bridge and Chantry divisions, more than half of the population lives in areas among the most deprived fifth in England in this domain. Parts of Gainsborough, Priory Heath, St Helen's, St Margaret's and Westgate, and Whitehouse and Whitton are also among the top 20% most deprived areas in terms of employment.
- The northwestern part of the town shows a strong contrast between deprived and less deprived areas.

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

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Bixley				4,411	3,056	7,467
Bridge	6,669	5,914				12,583
Chantry	12,263	5,727	2,693	2,693		23,376
Gainsborough	4,707	1,298	2,968	2,841		11,814
Priory Heath	3,468	2,853	1,702	1,665		9,688
Rushmere		3,640	2,091	4,720		10,451
St. Helen's	1,754	3,580	4,962	1,906		12,202
St. John's			3,131	4,773	1,343	9,247
St. Margaret's & Westgate	3,845	8,134	2,075	1,489	5,733	21,276
Whitehouse & Whitton	8,665	3,996	3,521	2,888	3,100	22,170
Ipswich Total	41,371	35,142	23,143	27,386	13,232	140,274

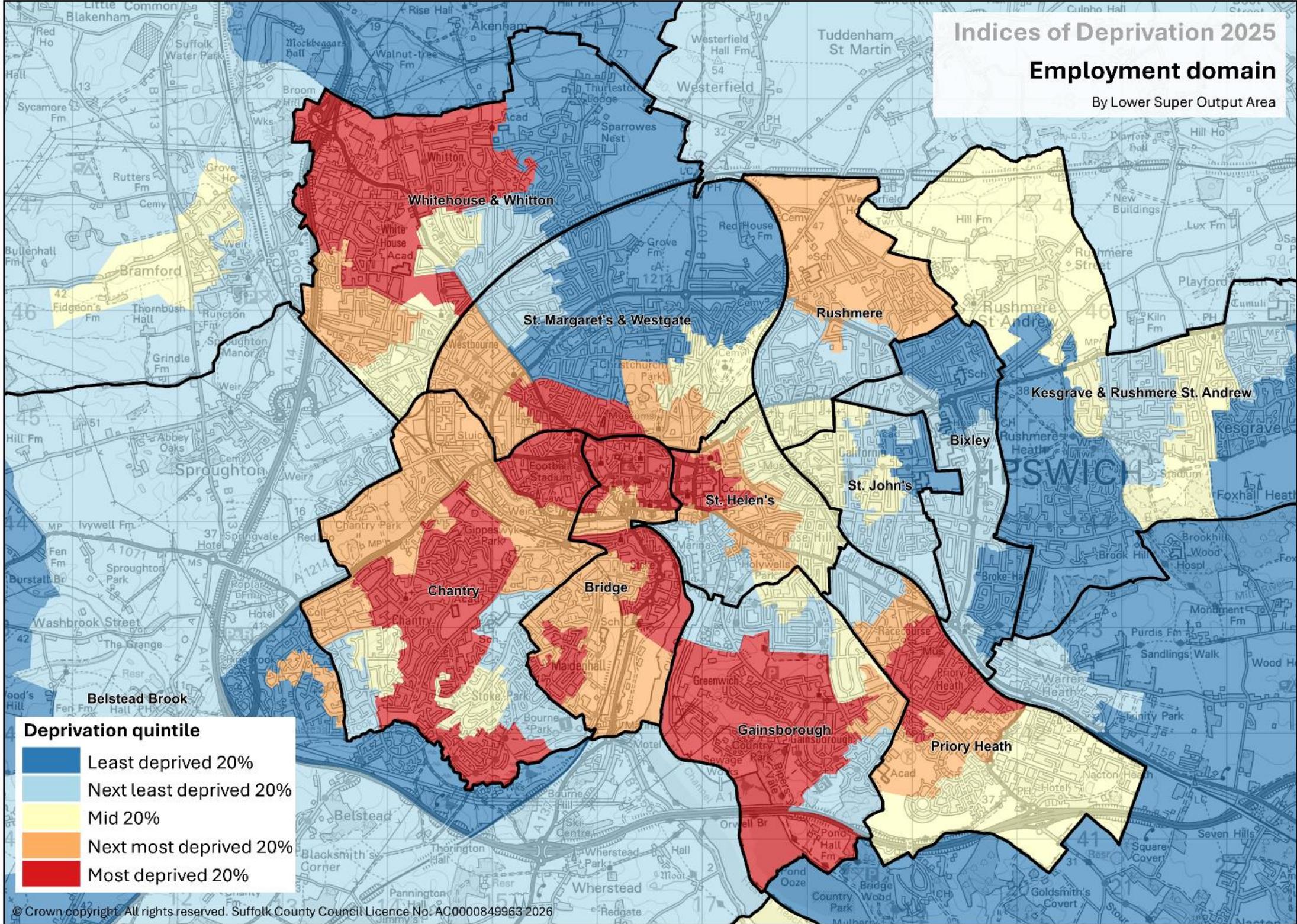
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Employment domain

By Lower Super Output Area



Deprivation quintile

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

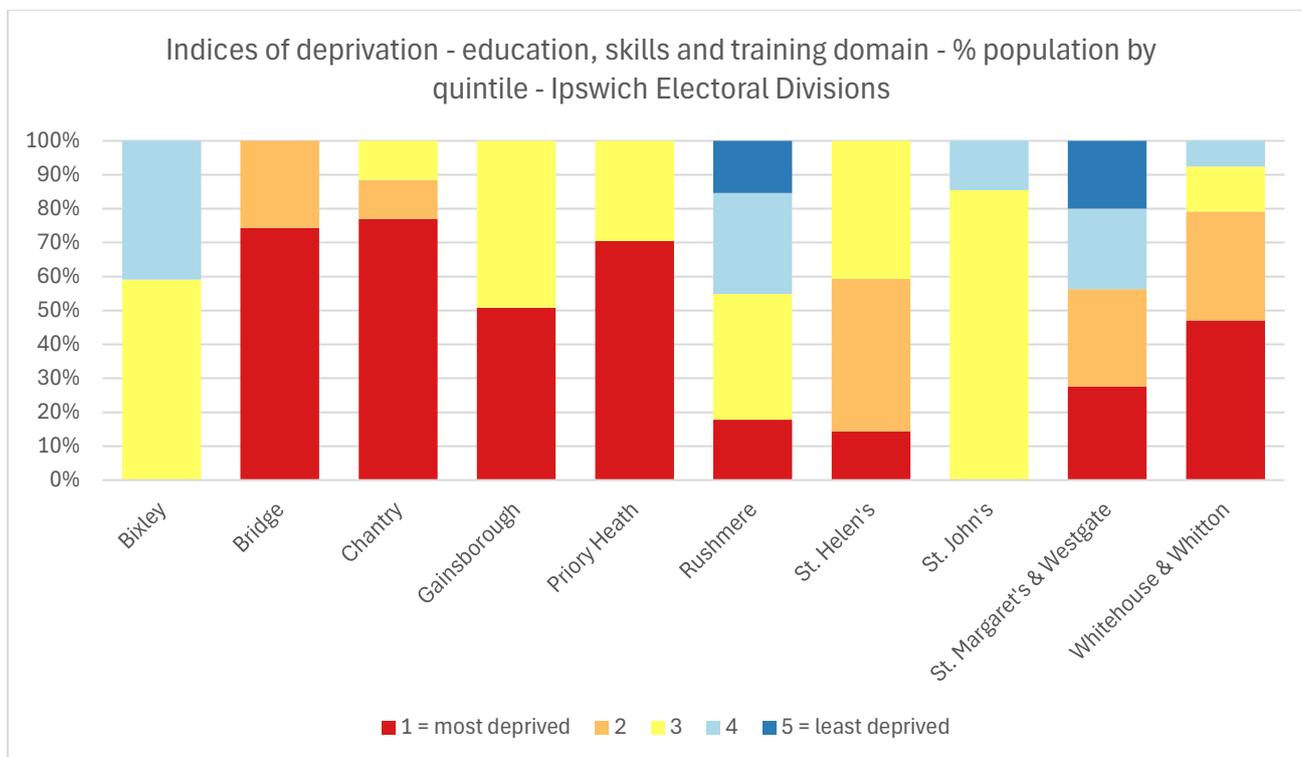
Education, skills and training domain

- Ipswich experiences significant deprivation in education, skills and training.
- 43% of the population of the town live in areas that are ranked among the most deprived fifth in England for education, skills and training.
- In population terms, only 4.2% of the town is in the least deprived quintile. These areas are in Rushmere and St Margaret's and Westgate divisions.

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
Bixley			4,411	3,056		7,467
Bridge	9,362	3,221				12,583
Chantry	17,990	2,693	2,693			23,376
Gainsborough	6,005		5,809			11,814
Priory Heath	6,827		2,861			9,688
Rushmere	1,856		3,875	3,111	1,609	10,451
St. Helen's	1,754	5,486	4,962			12,202
St. John's			7,904	1,343		9,247
St. Margaret's & Westgate	5,868	6,111		5,053	4,244	21,276
Whitehouse & Whitton	10,430	7,123	2,935	1,682		22,170
Ipswich Total	60,092	24,634	35,450	14,245	5,853	140,274

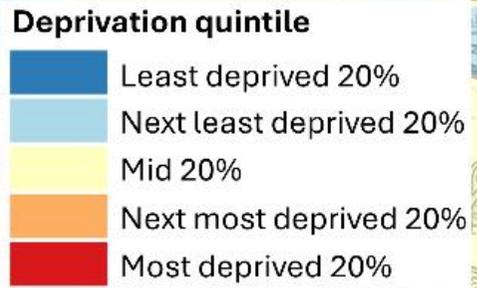
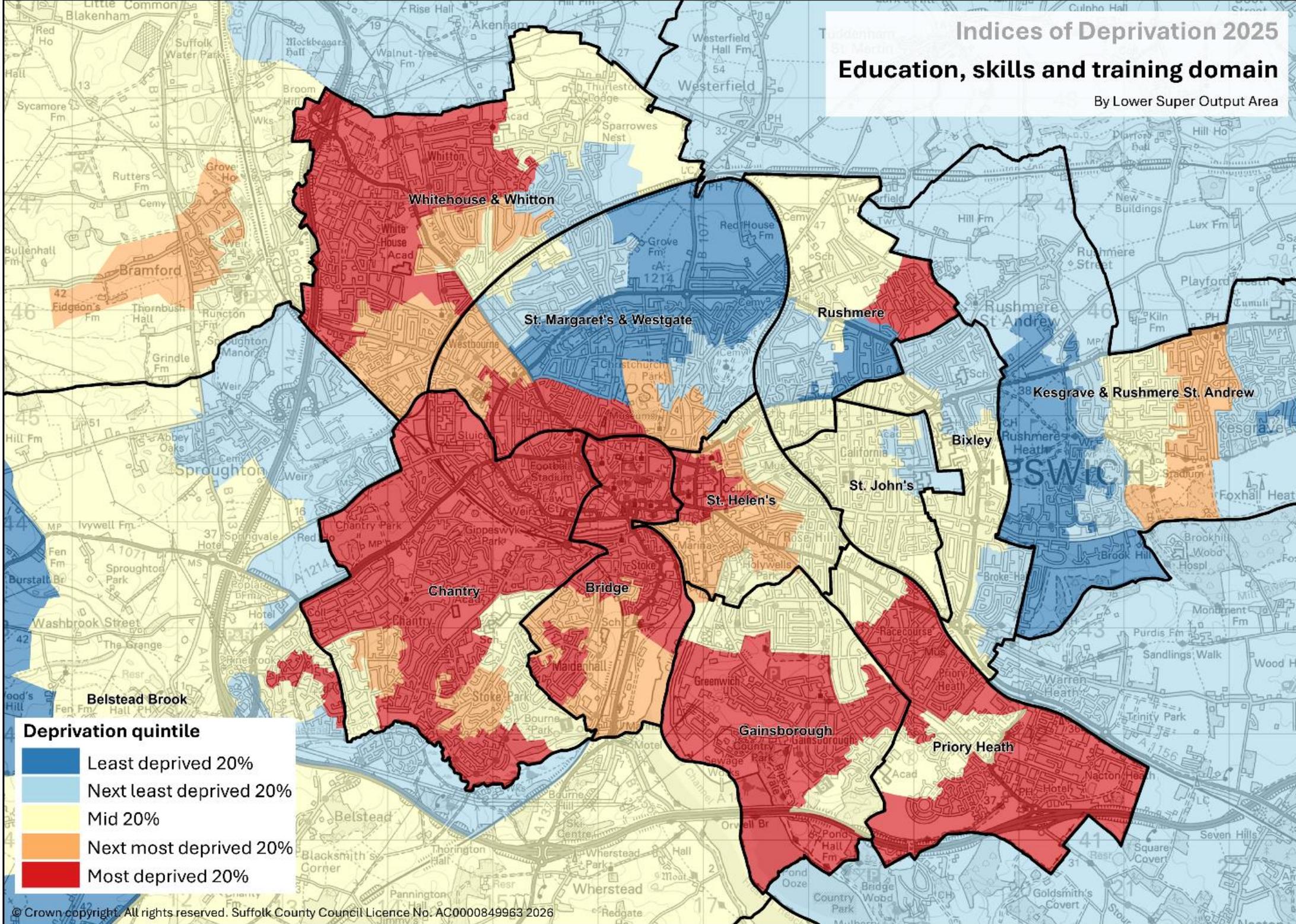
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Education, skills and training domain

By Lower Super Output Area



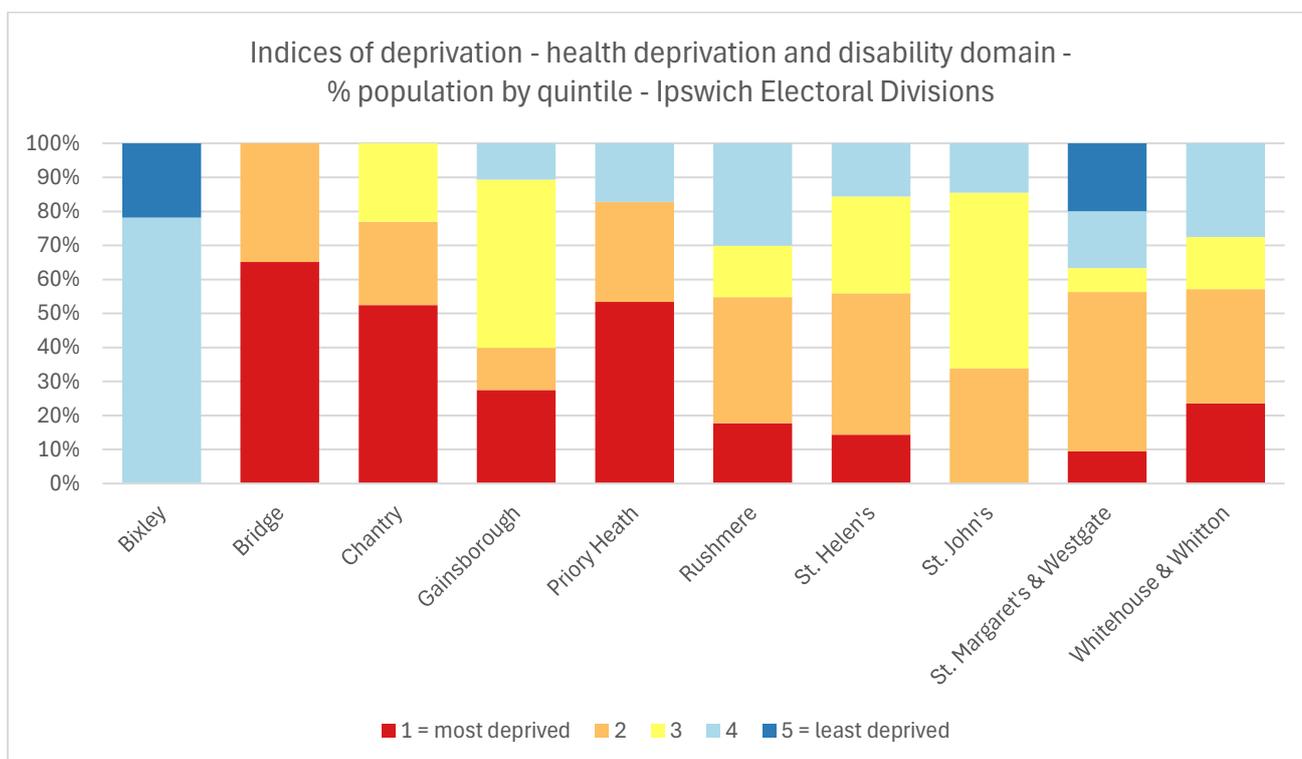
Health deprivation and disability domain

- Eight of Ipswich’s ten County Electoral Divisions contain neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived fifth in England in terms of health and disability.
- In population terms, almost two-thirds of Bridge is in the most deprived quintile in England in this domain. More than half of the populations of Chantry and Priory Heath also live in areas ranked in the most deprived fifth in the country.
- Bixley is entirely made up of areas ranked among the least deprived 40% in England.
- Many divisions show significant inequalities, with more deprived areas alongside less deprived areas.

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

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Bixley				5,838	1,629	7,467
Bridge	8,198	4,385				12,583
Chantry	12,263	5,727	5,386			23,376
Gainsborough	3,243	1,464	5,853	1,254		11,814
Priory Heath	5,170	2,853		1,665		9,688
Rushmere	1,856	3,875	1,580	3,140		10,451
St. Helen's	1,754	5,071	3,471	1,906		12,202
St. John's		3,131	4,773	1,343		9,247
St. Margaret's & Westgate	2,023	9,956	1,489	3,564	4,244	21,276
Whitehouse & Whitton	5,229	7,432	3,391	6,118		22,170
Ipswich Total	39,736	43,894	25,943	24,828	5,873	140,274

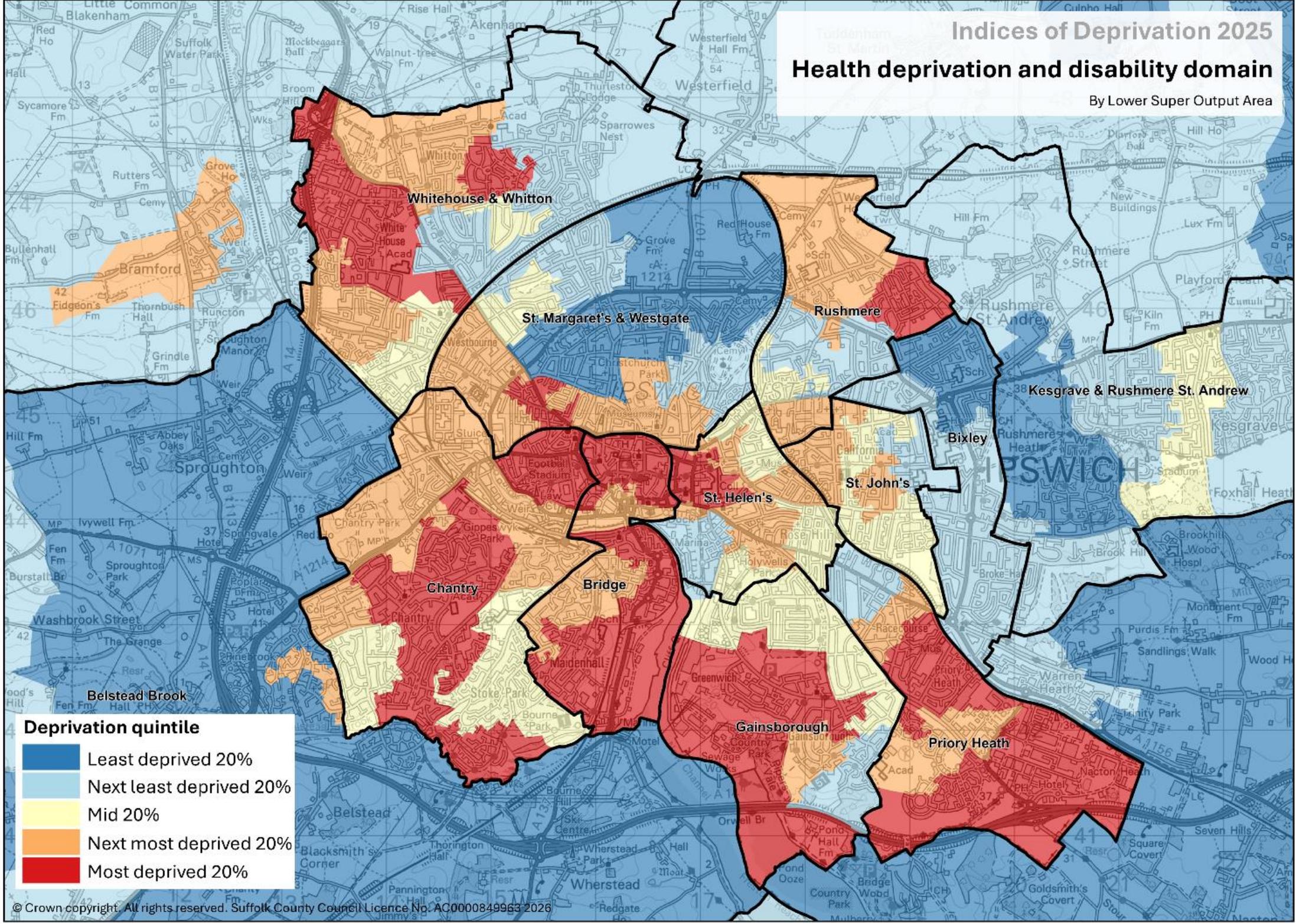
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



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%

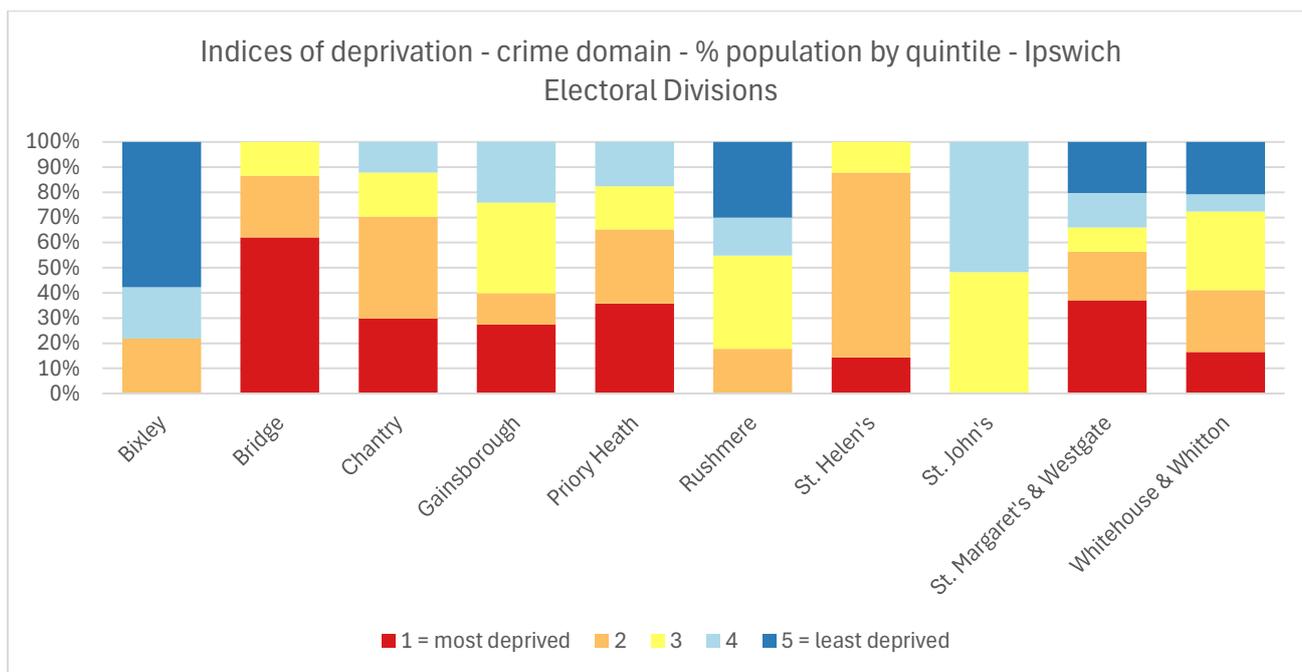
Crime domain

- Seven of the ten County Electoral Divisions in Ipswich contain areas with crime rates among the highest 20% in England.
- According to this measure, crime is a particular issue in Bridge division, where more than 60% of the population reside in areas ranked among the 20% highest crime neighbourhoods in England.
- Parts of Bixley, Rushmere, St Margaret's and Westgate, and Whitehouse and Whitton have low levels of crime; in the best quintile in England. Around 12% of Ipswich's population live in these areas.

Table 6: Population by crime quintile and County Electoral Division

Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Bixley		1,629		1,528	4,310	7,467
Bridge	7,804	3,087	1,692			12,583
Chantry	6,981	9,469	4,081	2,845		23,376
Gainsborough	3,243	1,464	4,266	2,841		11,814
Priory Heath	3,468	2,853	1,665	1,702		9,688
Rushmere		1,856	3,875	1,580	3,140	10,451
St. Helen's	1,754	8,957	1,491			12,202
St. John's			4,463	4,784		9,247
St. Margaret's & Westgate	7,882	4,097	2,075	2,895	4,327	21,276
Whitehouse & Whitton	3,668	5,458	6,926	1,501	4,617	22,170
Ipswich Total	34,800	38,870	30,534	19,676	16,394	140,274

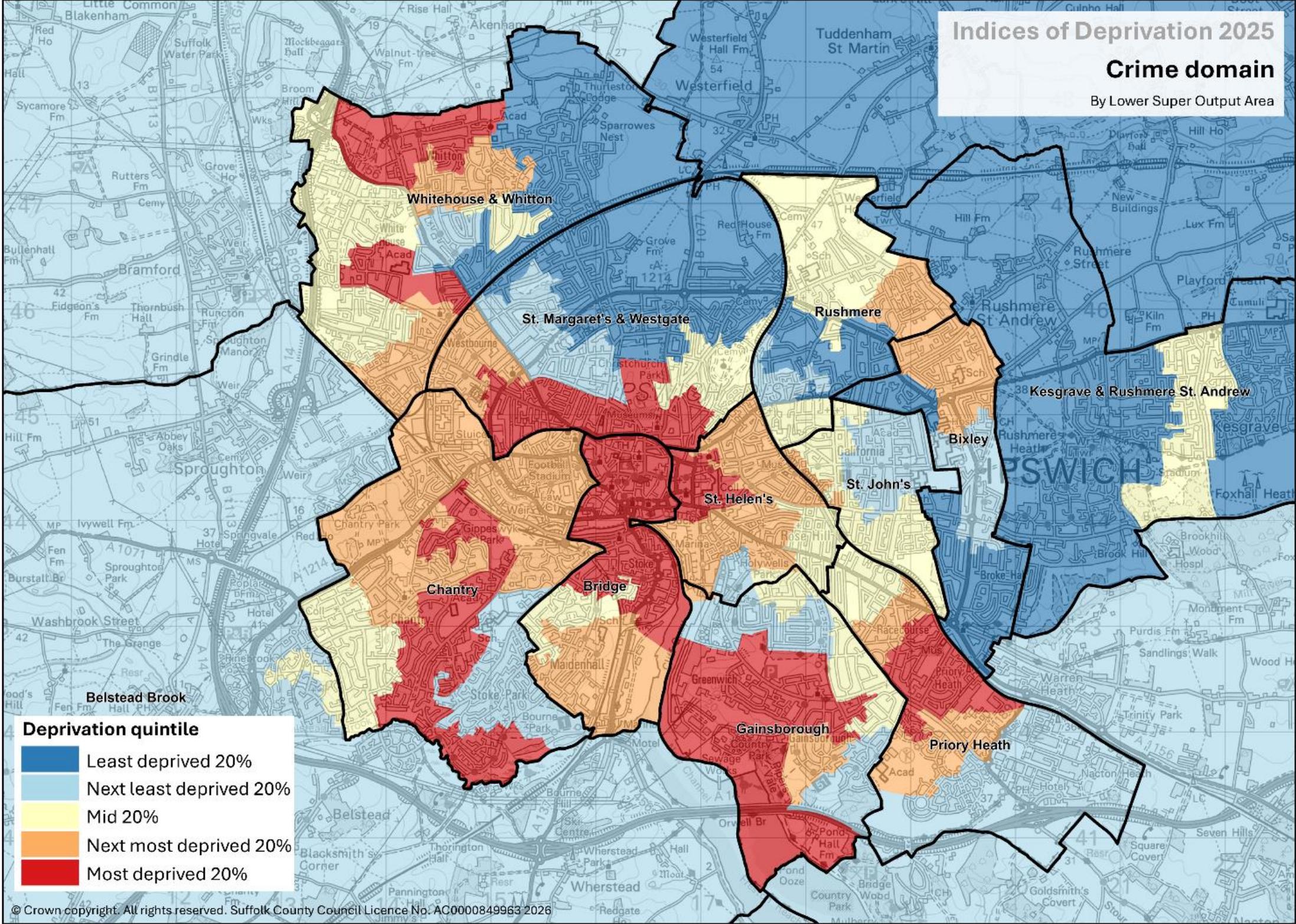
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Crime domain

By Lower Super Output Area



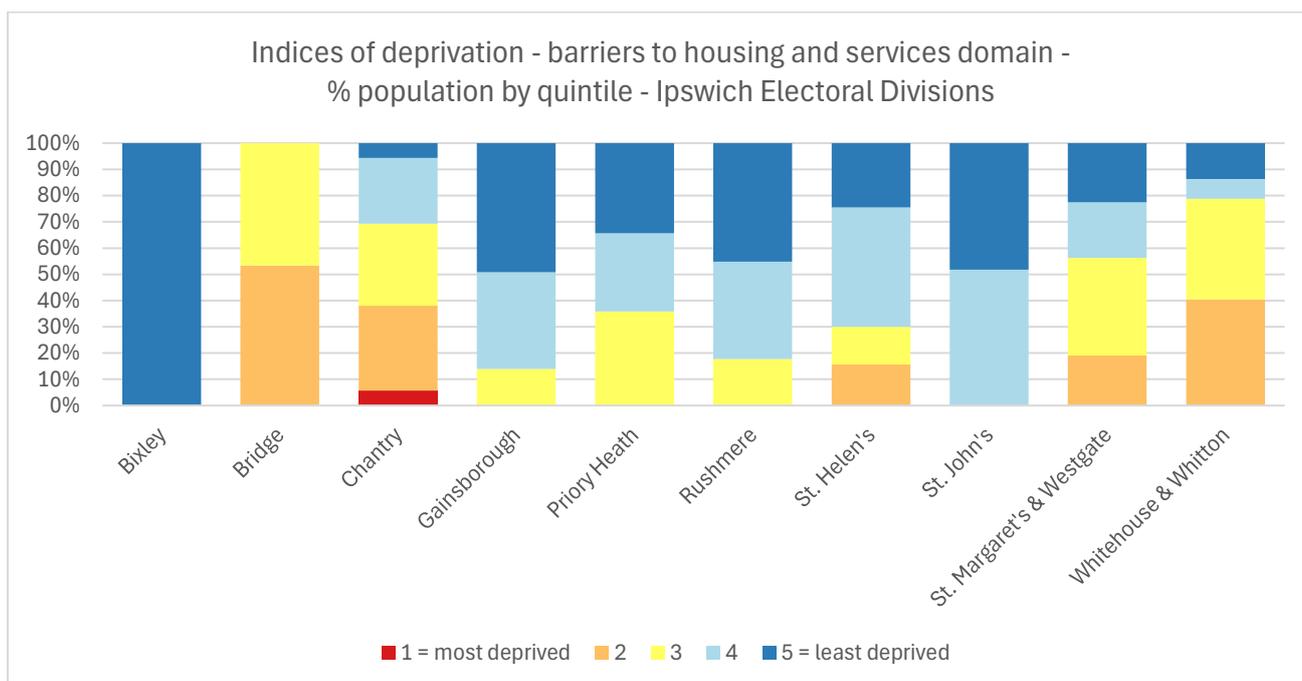
Barriers to housing and services domain

- More than half of Ipswich is ranked among the least deprived 40% of areas in England for barriers to housing and services.
- All divisions except Bridge contain LSOAs that are ranked among the least deprived in England for this domain.
- Chantry has the most marked inequalities by this measure, with parts of the division ranked across all five quintiles of deprivation.
- This domain includes indicators of geographical barriers (distance to amenities), housing affordability, household overcrowding, homelessness, broadband speed, and access to a GP.

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
Bixley					7,467	7,467
Bridge		6,712	5,871			12,583
Chantry	1,336	7,556	7,318	5,840	1,326	23,376
Gainsborough			1,652	4,353	5,809	11,814
Priory Heath			3,468	2,898	3,322	9,688
Rushmere			1,856	3,875	4,720	10,451
St. Helen's		1,906	1,754	5,560	2,982	12,202
St. John's				4,786	4,461	9,247
St. Margaret's & Westgate		4,046	7,933	4,495	4,802	21,276
Whitehouse & Whitton		8,961	8,509	1,682	3,018	22,170
Ipswich Total	1,336	29,181	38,361	33,489	37,907	140,274

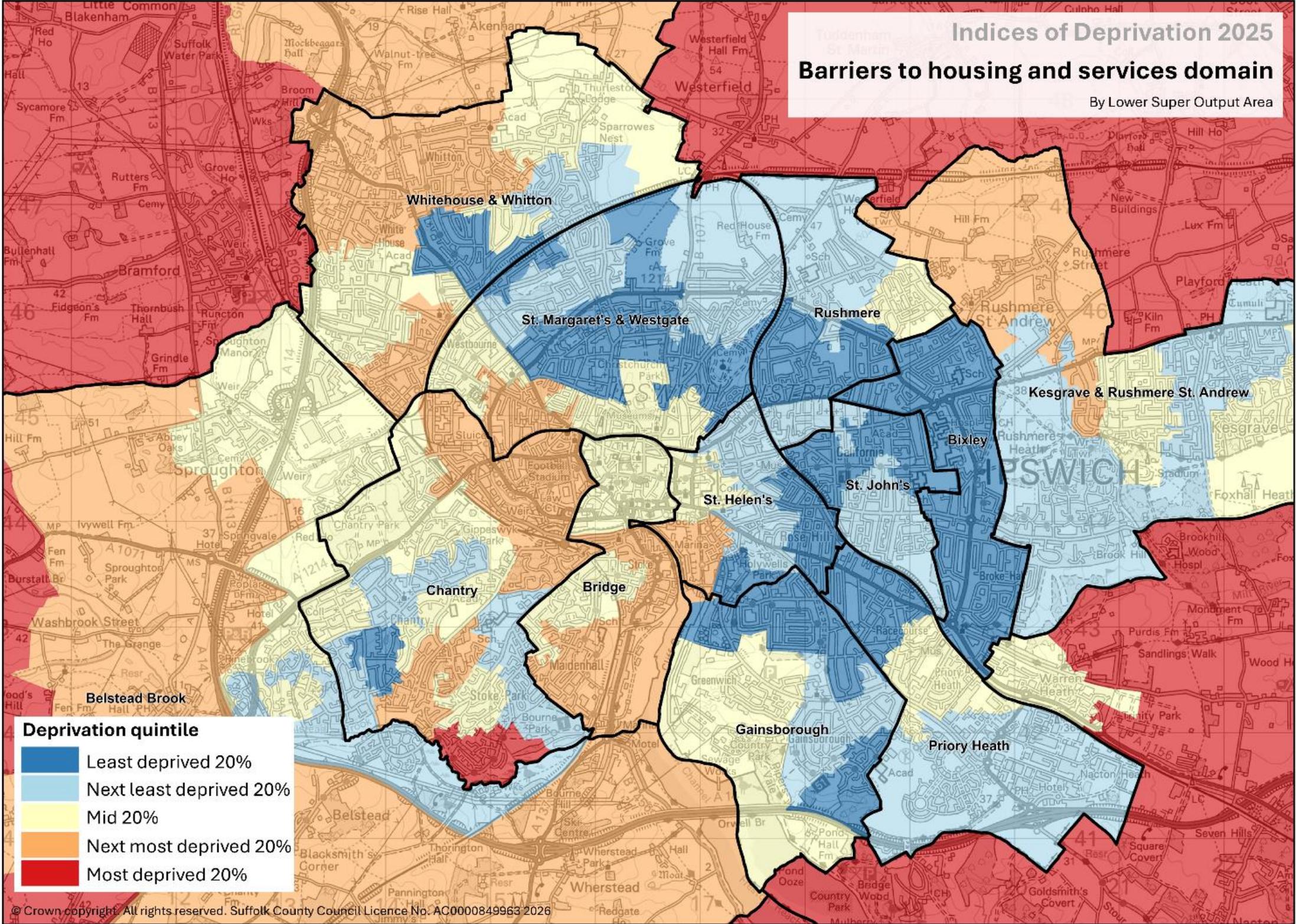
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Barriers to housing and services domain

By Lower Super Output Area



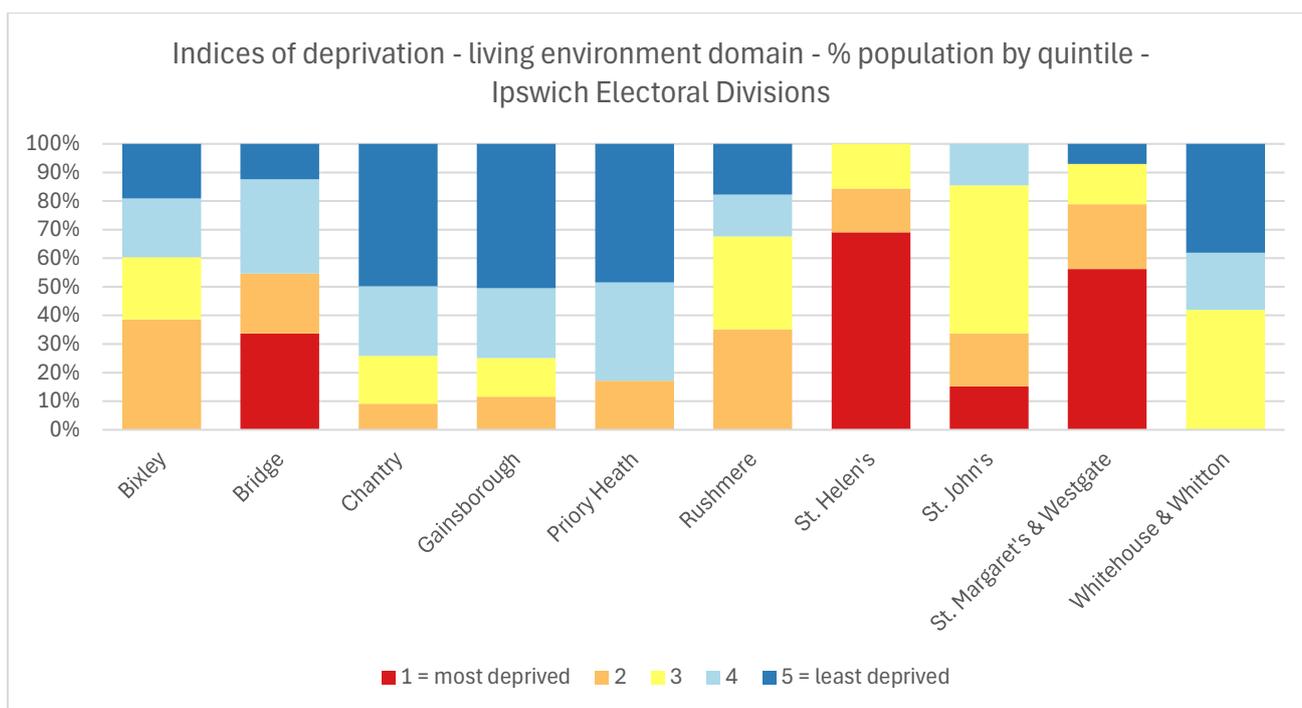
Living environment domain

- Ipswich is relatively evenly spread across the five quintiles of deprivation measured by the living environment domain.
- St Helen's, St Margaret's and Westgate, Bridge, and St John's all contain neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived fifth in England for the living environment.
- Large proportions of Chantry, Gainsborough, Priory Heath, and Whitehouse and Whitton are ranked in the 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

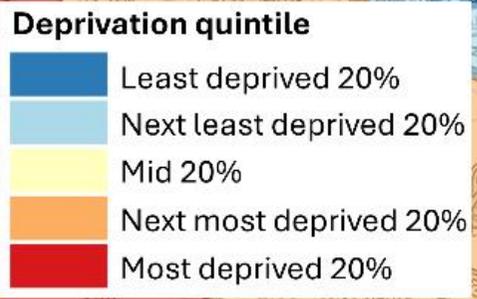
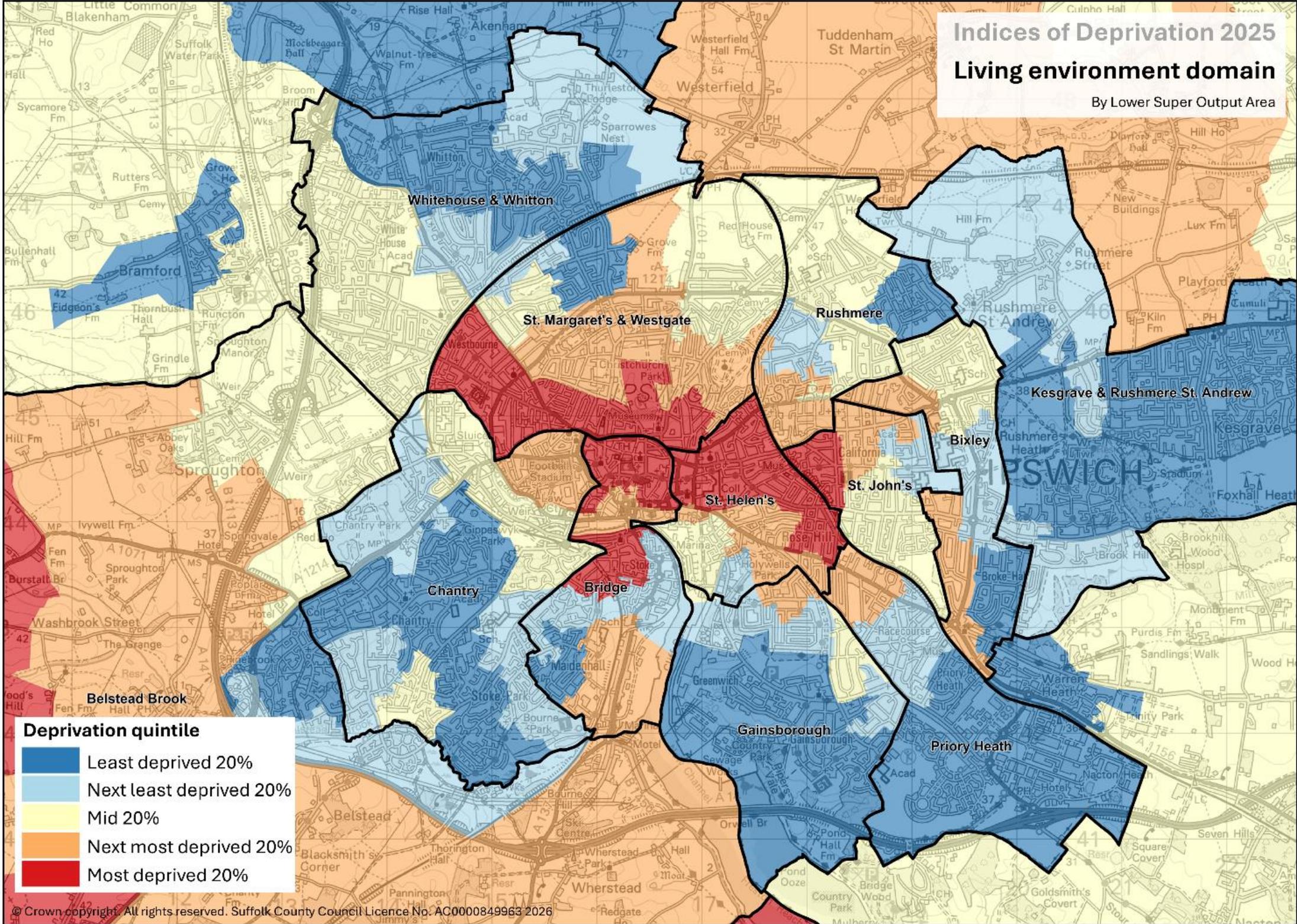
Division	1 = most deprived	2	3	4	5 = least deprived	Total
Bixley		2,883	1,629	1,528	1,427	7,467
Bridge	4,234	2,648		4,143	1,558	12,583
Chantry		2,135	3,918	5,681	11,642	23,376
Gainsborough		1,363	1,605	2,885	5,961	11,814
Priory Heath		1,665		3,335	4,688	9,688
Rushmere		3,671	3,393	1,531	1,856	10,451
St. Helen's	8,433	1,863	1,906			12,202
St. John's	1,404	1,714	4,786	1,343		9,247
St. Margaret's & Westgate	11,979	4,802	3,006		1,489	21,276
Whitehouse & Whitton			9,299	4,436	8,435	22,170
Ipswich Total	26,050	22,744	29,542	24,882	37,056	140,274

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

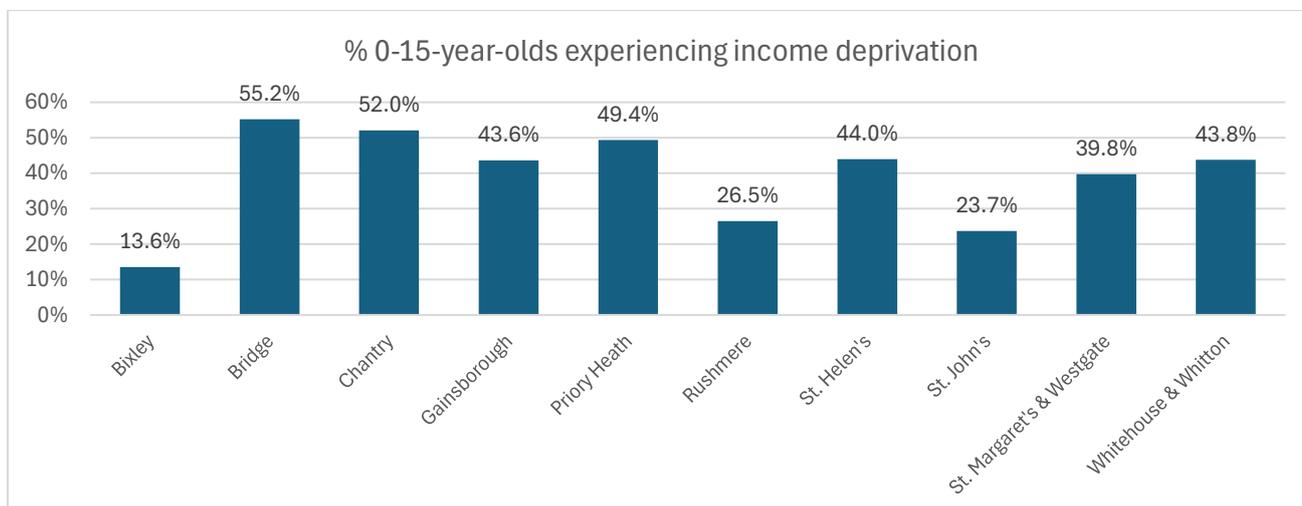


Income deprivation affecting children supplementary index (IDACI)

- This supplementary index looks at income deprivation specifically affecting children under the age of 16.
- As is the case for many of the domains, higher deprivation is concentrated in central Ipswich and in patches throughout the town from the southeast to the northwest in a clockwise direction. The north (parts of St Margaret’s and Westgate and Whitehouse and Whitton divisions) and east (Bixley and Rushmere) are less deprived, with some neighbourhoods among the least deprived fifth in England.
- 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 and chart.
- Around half of 0-15-year-olds in Bridge, Chantry, and Priory Heath experience income deprivation according to this measure.
- Income deprivation affecting children is much lower in the east of the town, in the divisions of Bixley, Rushmere, and St John’s.
- 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

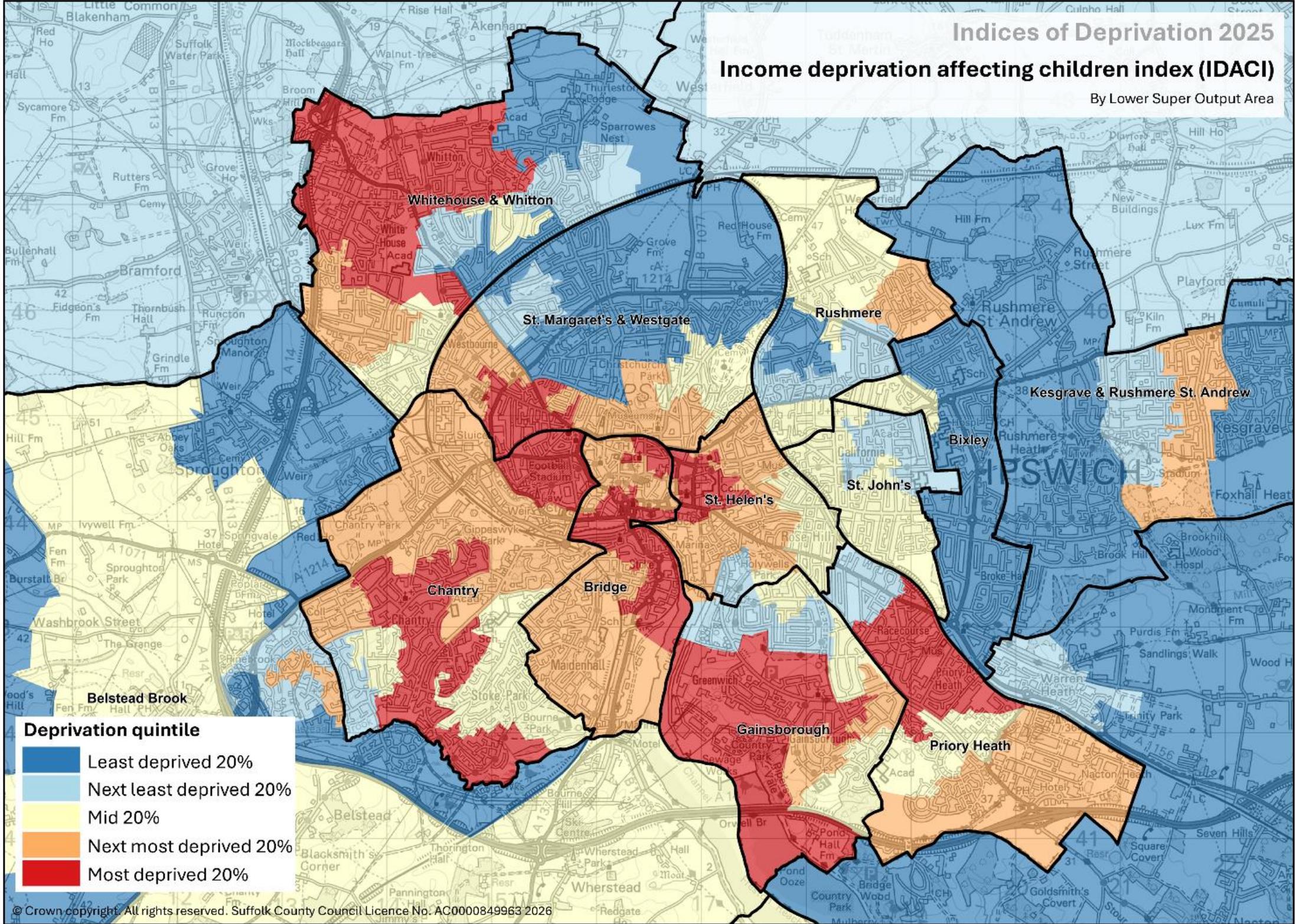
Division	Total 0-15-year-old population	Estimated 0-15-year-olds experiencing income deprivation	% 0-15-year-olds experiencing income deprivation
Bixley	1,251	170	13.6%
Bridge	2,418	1,335	55.2%
Chantry	4,993	2,599	52.0%
Gainsborough	2,565	1,119	43.6%
Priory Heath	2,100	1,037	49.4%
Rushmere	2,150	569	26.5%
St. Helen's	2,428	1,068	44.0%
St. John's	1,868	443	23.7%
St. Margaret's & Westgate	4,054	1,612	39.8%
Whitehouse & Whitton	4,644	2,034	43.8%
Ipswich Total	28,471	11,985	42.1%



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)

By Lower Super Output Area



Deprivation quintile

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

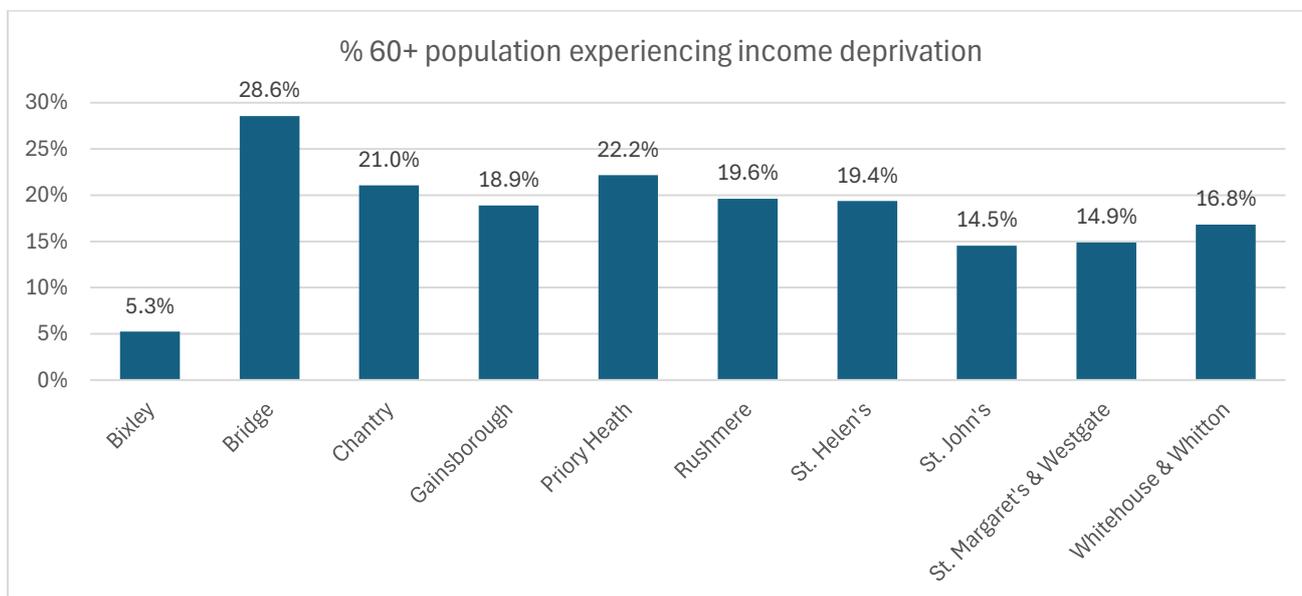
Income deprivation affecting older people supplementary index (IDAOPi)

- 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 and chart.
- Overall, income deprivation affects around 18% of the 60+ population of Ipswich.
- In percentage terms on a County Electoral Division level, income deprivation affecting older people varies from 5.3% in Bixley, to 28.6% in Bridge.
- The map opposite shows the IDAOPi supplementary index by quintiles.

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

Division	Total population aged 60+	Estimated residents aged 60+ experiencing income deprivation	% 60+ population experiencing income deprivation
Bixley	2,575	135	5.3%
Bridge	2,165	618	28.6%
Chantry	5,694	1,198	21.0%
Gainsborough	2,818	532	18.9%
Priory Heath	1,929	427	22.2%
Rushmere	2,560	502	19.6%
St. Helen's	1,587	307	19.4%
St. John's	1,929	281	14.5%
St. Margaret's & Westgate	4,812	716	14.9%
Whitehouse & Whitton	5,493	923	16.8%
Ipswich Total	31,562	5,640	17.9%

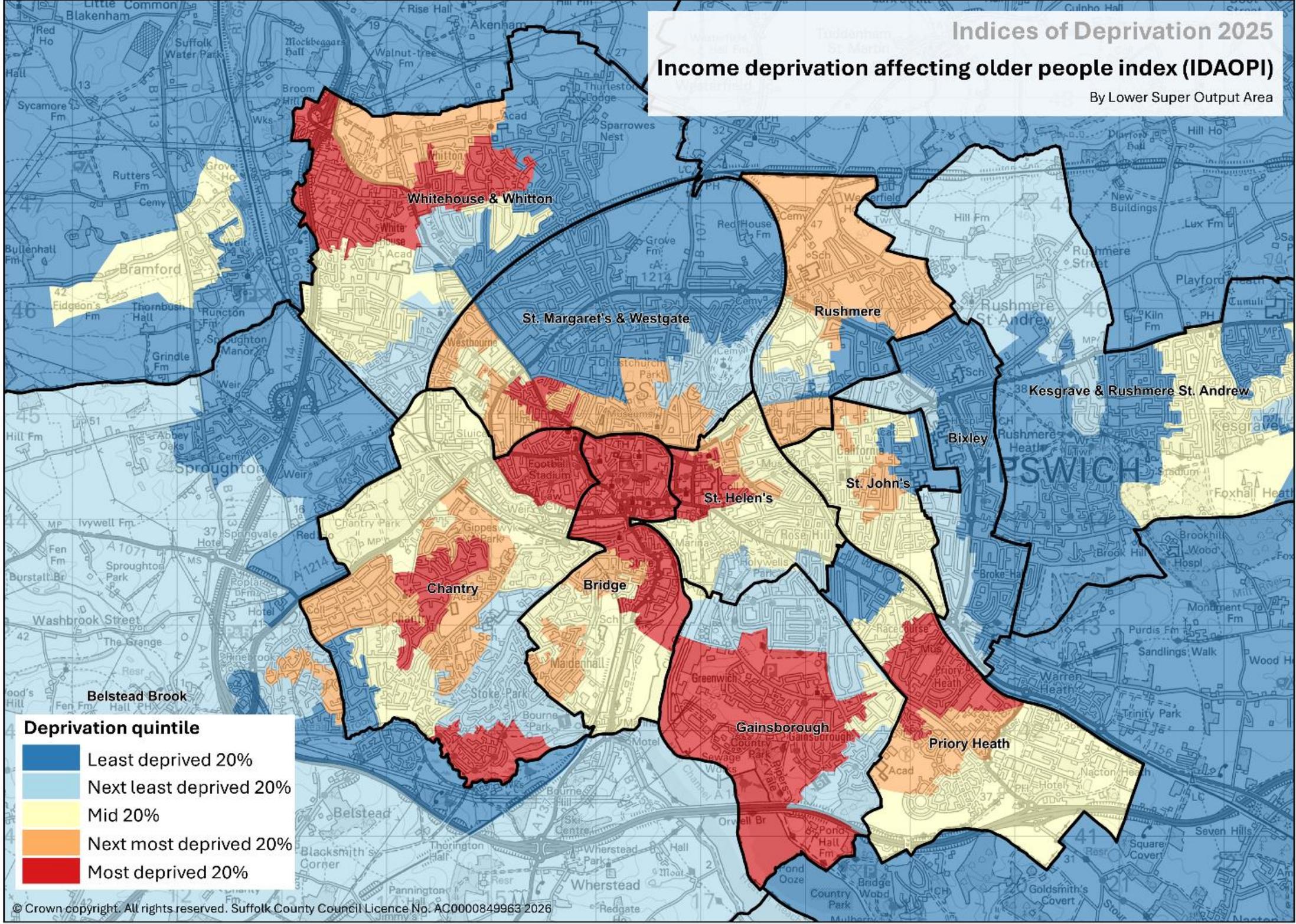
The chart below shows the proportion of the population living in each deprivation quintile, by division:



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOP)

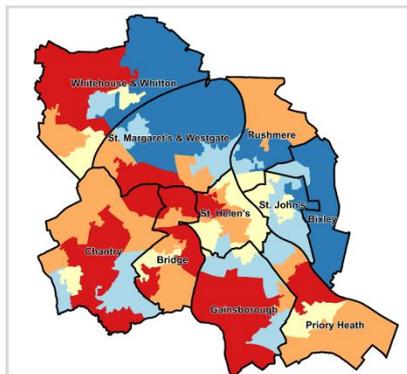
By Lower Super Output Area



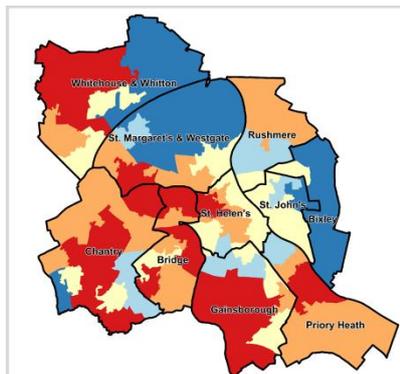
Deprivation quintile

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

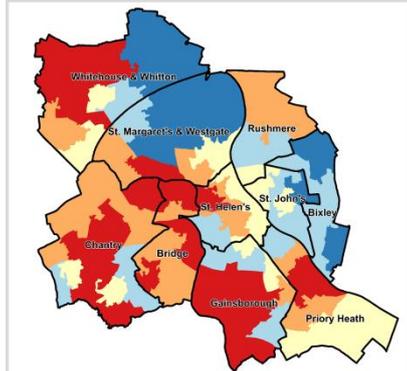
Comparison of all maps



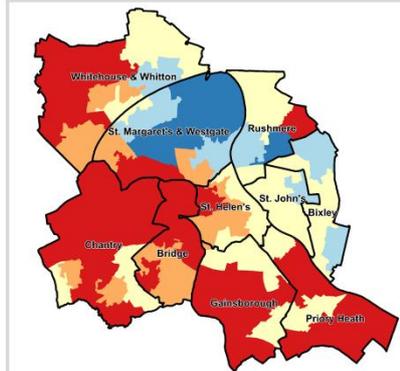
Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)



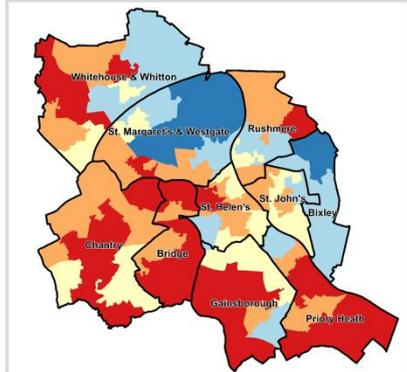
Income domain



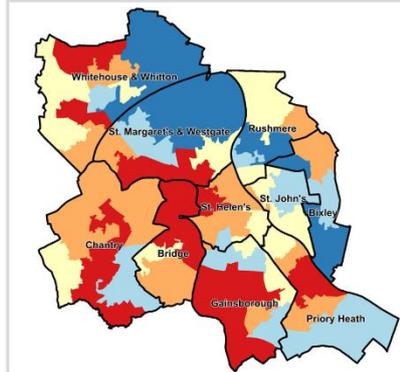
Employment domain



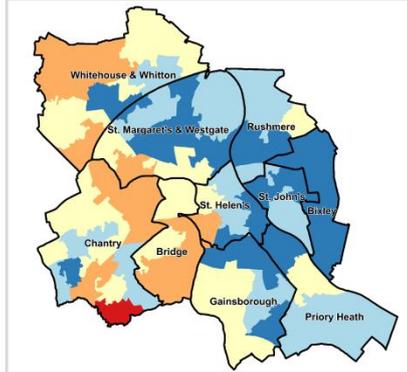
Education, skills and training domain



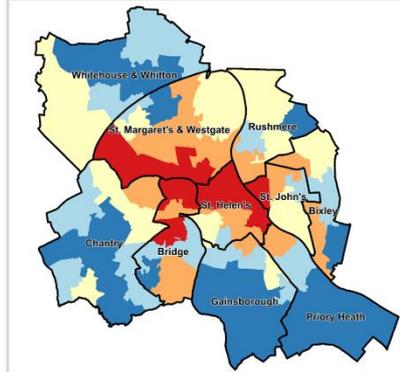
Health deprivation and disability domain



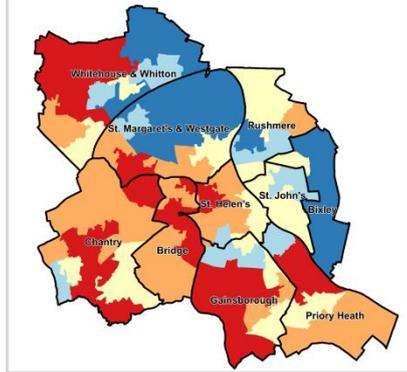
Crime domain



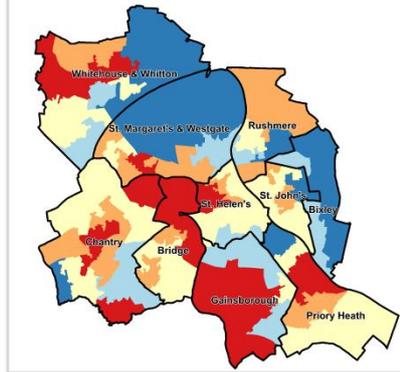
Barriers to housing and services domain



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 ++
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
Crime 9.3%	Mental health composite indicator - Health benefits ++
	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 ++
Living Environment Deprivation 9.3%	Patient-to-GP ratio ++
	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