



Indices of Deprivation 2025

High level 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.

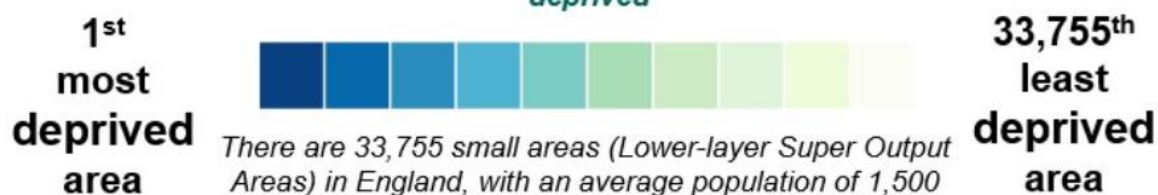
The IoD is usually discussed in terms of ranks; how an area compares to another. This is often summarised as a decile (dividing the number of areas up into ten equal groups), or quintile (five equal groups). For example, if an area is ranked 25th out of 100, it will fall in the third decile, and second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

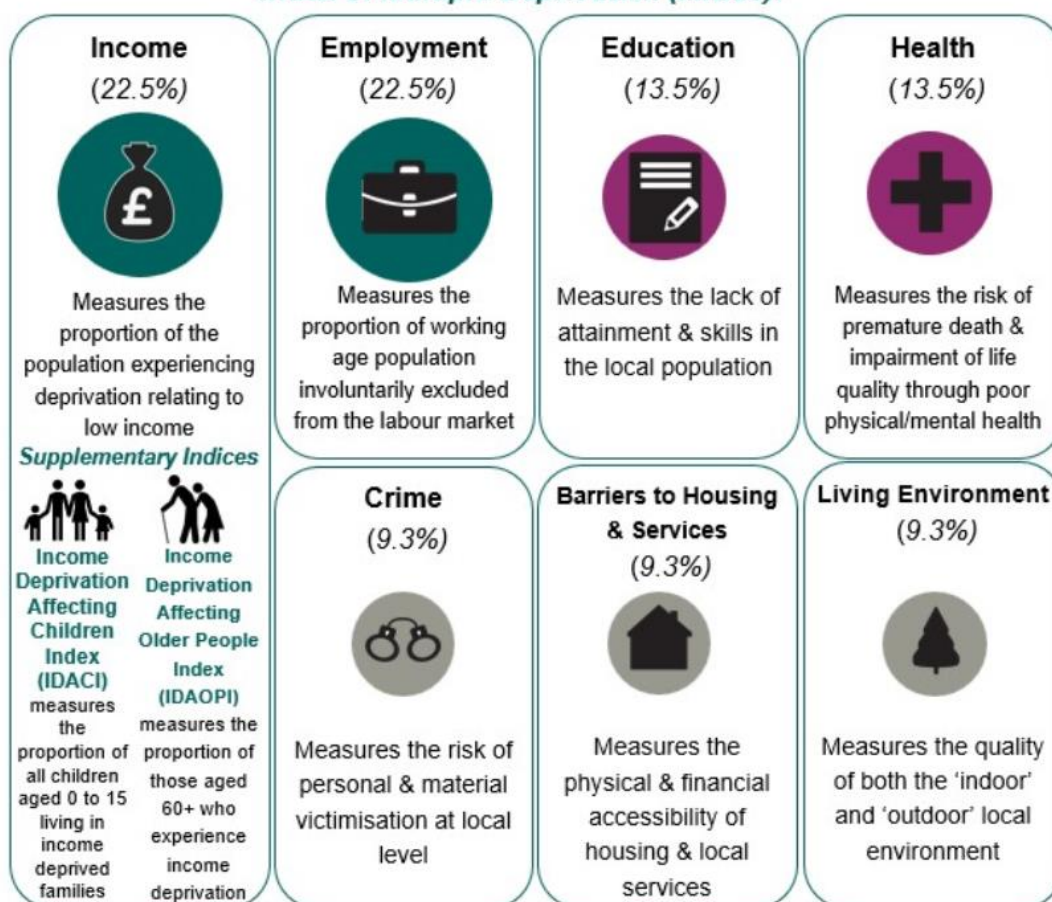
The infographic on the following page explains how the IoD is built and how it should be used.

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

Key messages for Suffolk

- Suffolk is ranked 100th out of 153 Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs) in England by the 2025 IMD, where number 1 is most deprived. Suffolk is therefore just outside the top third of least deprived UTLAs in the country.
- Suffolk is ranked as the 53rd least deprived upper tier local authority in England (out of 153), compared to 52nd of 151 in 2019. Suffolk's relative deprivation compared to other county and unitary council areas is therefore almost entirely unchanged.
- Despite changes to the methodology since the previous iteration of the IoD in 2019, the 2025 refresh shows many similar patterns in deprivation within the county, both geographically, and by domain of deprivation.
- Ipswich was the only one of Suffolk's district/borough areas to become relatively less deprived in terms of ranking, but remains the most relatively deprived district/borough in Suffolk.
- The number of Suffolk LSOAs among the most deprived 10% and 20% in England in 2025 remain similar to 2019. In 2019, there were 22 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of English areas, and 50 in the most deprived 20%, compared to 23 and 53 respectively in 2025. The number of LSOAs in Suffolk increased from 441 to 449 between the two editions of the IoD.
- Areas of higher relative deprivation continue to be concentrated in Ipswich and Lowestoft, with smaller areas remaining in Beccles, Felixstowe, Stowmarket, and Bury St Edmunds.
- However, parts of Kessingland, Newmarket, Mildenhall, Brandon, and an additional area of Bury St Edmunds are now also ranked among the 20% most deprived areas in England according to the 2025 IMD, a change from 2019.
- Suffolk's rurality continues to be the main driver of deprivation at county level. This has become relatively more acute since 2019. In 2025, Suffolk is ranked 42nd most deprived out of 153 local authorities in England by this measure, compared to 52nd out of 151 in 2019.
- Relatively low education outcomes and adult skill levels also contribute to deprivation in the county. Suffolk has become relatively more deprived in this domain in 2025 (55th out of 153, compared to 57th out of 151 in 2019).

What's new in the IoD 2025

- Overall, a total of 55 indicators comprise the IoD25, an increase from 39 in the IoD19.
 - 20 are new indicators
 - 14 indicators have been significantly modified
 - 21 have been updated to more recent timepoints
 - 3 indicators have been removed
- The purpose of the Indices is to provide a consistent, accurate and robust measure of relative deprivation at a small area level across England. Updates and changes to methods and datasets come at the expense of 'backwards' comparability with previous versions of the Indices. Indices releases should therefore not be viewed or construed as a time-series and there are other important changes to consider which limit the ability to make accurate comparisons over time:
 - Changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits, definitions and collection methods alongside the removal or inclusion of new datasets
 - Updates and revisions to population denominator data
 - Changes to the area definitions and administrative geographies.
- However, MHCLG advice remains that the IoD can be used to look at changes in *relative* deprivation between iterations.
- There are 449 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Suffolk; eight more than at the time the 2019 IoD was conducted. The vast majority of LSOAs in the county are therefore unchanged and are directly comparable. In the remaining instances, a best-fit approach has been taken to compare the areas covered by the 2019 and 2025 LSOAs.
- When the deprivation rank of an area worsens, (i.e. becomes closer to 1) this does not necessarily mean that it has become more deprived; rather that it has changed its position in the rankings when compared to other areas. This could be due to other areas becoming more prosperous, or improving their performance in other domains such as education more rapidly, or to a larger extent, than the reference area has, rather than prosperity or performance declining in absolute terms.

Key Suffolk and District/Borough level headlines

Table 1: Suffolk changes in IMD rank of average rank, 2007-2025

	2007		2010		2015		2019		2025	
	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile
Suffolk	115	8	114	8	101	7	99	7	100	7

Note: Rank of 149 authorities in 2007 & 2010, 152 authorities in 2015, 151 in 2019, and 153 in 2025. Number 1 is the most deprived. Data refers to the rank of average rank methodology.

- Suffolk is ranked 100th out of 153 Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs) in England by the 2025 IMD, where number 1 is most deprived. Suffolk is therefore just outside the top third of least deprived UTLAs in the country.
- The county was ranked 99th in 2019, when there were 151 UTLAs in England. Suffolk's overall relative position has remained as close to unchanged as is possible.

Table 2: Lower tier local authority IMD ranks 2015-2025

Important: The number of LTLAs has changed nationally over time due to local government reorganisations; ranks are out of 326 LTLAs in 2015, 317 in 2019, and 296 in 2025.

	2015		2019		2025	
	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile	Rank	Decile
Babergh	197	7	212	7	184	7
East Suffolk	165	6	158	5	138	5
Ipswich	73	3	71	3	84	3
Mid Suffolk	233	8	229	8	191	7
West Suffolk	174	6	176	6	172	6

Note: Due to the district and borough boundary changes in 2019, data for 2015 was recast to the 2019 boundaries. Comparable data prior to 2015 is not available. The number of LTLAs has changed over time due to local government reorganisations; ranks are out of 326 national LTLAs in 2015, 317 in 2019, and 296 in 2025. Data refers to the rank of average rank methodology.

- Ipswich remains the Suffolk LTLA with the highest relative deprivation rank. The Borough was ranked 84th most deprived out of 296 LTLAs in 2025.

- Ipswich is the only LTLA in the county to have seen an improved rank in the 2025 IMD. Ipswich is now ranked outside the most deprived quarter of LTLAs in England. It remains in the 3rd most deprived decile.
- East Suffolk, Mid Suffolk, and West Suffolk all saw an increased rank (worsening relative deprivation) according to the 2025 IMD. However, this only translated into a change in decile in Mid Suffolk (8th decile of deprivation to the 7th), after the district's rank worsened by 38 places.
- Despite increasing in overall rank from 176th to 172nd, West Suffolk's relative position improved due to the reduction in the number of LTLAs in England from 317 to 296 between 2019 and 2025.

Where are the areas of highest relative deprivation in Suffolk?

- A total of 53 of Suffolk's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are ranked among the most deprived 20% in England, a small increase on the 50 such LSOAs in 2019. In percentage terms, 11.8% of Suffolk's LSOAs are now ranked among the most deprived fifth of areas in England, compared to 11.3% in 2019.
- Of these, 23 LSOAs are ranked inside the most deprived 10% of areas in England; up from 22 in 2019.
- Suffolk LSOAs ranked among the most deprived 10% in England are located in Ipswich and Lowestoft with one exception; part of Combs Ford Ward in Stowmarket.

Table 3: LSOAs in Suffolk in the top 10% most deprived in England

LSOA code	Ward name	Local Authority District name	IMD rank 2019	IMD rank 2025 (out of 33,755)	Change in deprivation rank from 2019 to 2025	Change in rank
E01030250	Harbour & Normanston	East Suffolk	122	180	Decreased	-58
E01030247	Harbour & Normanston	East Suffolk	64	219	Decreased	-155
E01030258	Kirkley & Pakefield	East Suffolk	25	333	Decreased	-308
E01030261	Harbour & Normanston	East Suffolk	984	612	Increased	372
E01030277	Gunton & St Margarets	East Suffolk	1,320	805	Increased	515
E01030279	Gunton & St Margarets	East Suffolk	978	995	Decreased	-17
E01030021	Stoke Park	Ipswich	1,828	1,465	Increased	363
E01030024	Westgate	Ipswich	3,812	1,477	Increased	2,335
E01030018	Stoke Park	Ipswich	1,903	1,787	Increased	116
E01033130	Bridge	Ipswich	1,978	1,790	Increased	188
E01029994	Priory Heath	Ipswich	1,496	2,000	Decreased	-504
E01030031	Whitehouse	Ipswich	3,563	2,155	Increased	1,408
E01033129	Alexandra	Ipswich	1,620	2,191	Decreased	-571
E01030291	Carlton & Whitton	East Suffolk	2,771	2,217	Increased	554
E01030012	Sprites	Ipswich	2,514	2,300	Increased	214
E01030249	Harbour & Normanston	East Suffolk	1,766	2,305	Decreased	-539
E01030246	Harbour & Normanston	East Suffolk	4,120	2,543	Increased	1,577
E01033122	Bridge	Ipswich	5,253	2,552	Increased	2,701
E01029979	Gainsborough	Ipswich	2,999	2,599	Increased	400
E01030274	Kirkley & Pakefield	East Suffolk	3,430	2,912	Increased	518
E01030079	Combs Ford	Mid Suffolk	3,344	2,930	Increased	414
E01029980	Gainsborough	Ipswich	2,040	2,936	Decreased	-896
E01030264	Harbour & Normanston	East Suffolk	4,824	3,159	Increased	1,665

- Amongst these LSOAs, the largest changes were seen in parts of Ipswich, with part of the Westgate area of the town increasing in deprivation rank (becoming relatively more deprived) by 2,335 places, and part of Bridge Ward becoming 2,701 places more deprived relative to other neighbourhoods in England.

- In the Westgate LSOA (E01030024), this shift is driven by an increased rank in six of the seven domains of deprivation. The largest changes are in the income (7,717th most deprived in 2019 to 4,008th in 2025) and employment (7,724th most deprived to 3,440th) domains of the IoD. Very high relative deprivation in the education, skills and training domain (220th most deprived in 2025, an increase of 776 places on the rank of 986th in 2019) is a major contributor to the overall high rank of the LSOA. For more on the different domains of deprivation, see page 16.
- A large increase in rank in the employment domain (10,465th most deprived in 2019 to 3,590th in 2025) is the most notable shift seen in the Bridge LSOA (E01033122). The relative deprivation of this LSOA has worsened in five of the seven domains of deprivation. Again, a very high relative deprivation rank in the education, skills and training domain (707th most deprived in 2025, an increase of 1,223 places on the rank of 1,940th in 2019) is a key contributor to the overall high relative deprivation in this case.

Where are the areas of lowest relative deprivation in Suffolk?

- LSOAs that are ranked among the top 10% least deprived in England are found in all five of Suffolk's districts.
- Two neighbouring LSOAs in Rushmere St Andrew are ranked as the least deprived in Suffolk.

Table 4: LSOAs in Suffolk in the top 10% least deprived in England

LSOA code	Ward name	Local Authority District name	IMD rank 2019	IMD rank 2025 (out of 33,755)	Change in deprivation rank from 2019 to 2025	Change in rank
E01030204	Rushmere St Andrew	East Suffolk	31,512	33,045	Decreased	1,533
E01030205	Rushmere St Andrew	East Suffolk	31,619	32,936	Decreased	1,317
E01030129	Moreton Hall	West Suffolk	32,262	32,905	Decreased	643
E01030011	St Margaret's	Ipswich	28,649	32,882	Decreased	4,233
E01030195	Melton	East Suffolk	32,587	32,848	Decreased	261
E01030128	Moreton Hall	West Suffolk	31,356	32,563	Decreased	1,207
E01030075	Chilton	Mid Suffolk	30,508	32,537	Decreased	2,029
E01029967	Bixley	Ipswich	29,071	32,515	Decreased	3,444
E01030124	Minden	West Suffolk	30,630	32,307	Decreased	1,677
E01029895	Hadleigh South	Babergh	31,419	32,283	Decreased	864
E01029973	Castle Hill	Ipswich	30,845	32,088	Decreased	1,243
E01030206	Rushmere St Andrew	East Suffolk	30,745	32,026	Decreased	1,281
E01030127	Moreton Hall	West Suffolk	28,679	32,002	Decreased	3,323
E01030008	St Margaret's	Ipswich	28,715	31,881	Decreased	3,166
E01033447	Kesgrave	East Suffolk	30,126	31,823	Decreased	1,697
E01030166	Eastern Felixstowe	East Suffolk	32,078	31,741	Increased	-337
E01029908	Sproughton & Pinewood	Babergh	30,005	31,369	Decreased	1,364
E01030142	Southgate	West Suffolk	28,868	31,350	Decreased	2,482
E01030192	Martlesham & Purdis Farm	East Suffolk	32,295	31,251	Increased	-1,044
E01030033	Whitton	Ipswich	26,886	31,247	Decreased	4,361
E01033050	Moreton Hall	West Suffolk	29,836	31,047	Decreased	1,211
E01029903	Capel St Mary	Babergh	32,395	30,891	Increased	-1,504
E01030149	Westgate	West Suffolk	26,711	30,728	Decreased	4,017
E01033045	Moreton Hall	West Suffolk	28,944	30,687	Decreased	1,743
E01033442	Kesgrave	East Suffolk	28,754	30,635	Decreased	1,881
E01033444	Kesgrave	East Suffolk	31,241	30,589	Increased	-652
E01030180	Kesgrave	East Suffolk	30,544	30,534	Increased	-10
E01030181	Kesgrave	East Suffolk	29,197	30,477	Decreased	1,280
E01030148	Westgate	West Suffolk	27,796	30,426	Decreased	2,630

- Two LSOAs in St Margaret's Ward in Ipswich have seen large improvements in relative deprivation. While these areas have seen an improvement across almost all domains of

deprivation, the largest changes have been in the health deprivation and disability, and barriers to housing and services domains. It should be noted that there have been significant changes to the indicators used between the 2019 and 2025 IMDs, so this is likely to be responsible for at least some of the changes seen.

- Five of the six LSOAs that make up the Moreton Hall area of Bury St Edmunds are among the 10% least deprived areas in England, and they have all improved in rank markedly since 2019. The reductions in relative deprivation are due to a variety of domains, most notably barriers to housing and services in LSOAs E01030127, E01030128, and E01033045, and the health deprivation and disability domain in LSOAs E01030129 and E01033050.
- LSOA E01030033 in Whitton Ward, northwest Ipswich, saw an improvement in relative deprivation rank of 4,361 places from 2019 to 2025. This area saw improvements in rank across all domains except barriers to housing and services. The most significant changes were in the education, skills and training domain (improvement of 10,107 ranking places), crime (8,658), and living environment (7,677). This LSOA contains an area of new housing development along Henley Road, which is having an impact on the local data.

Comparing small area data from 2019 and 2025

Figure 1: IMD quintile by LSOA in Suffolk, **2019**

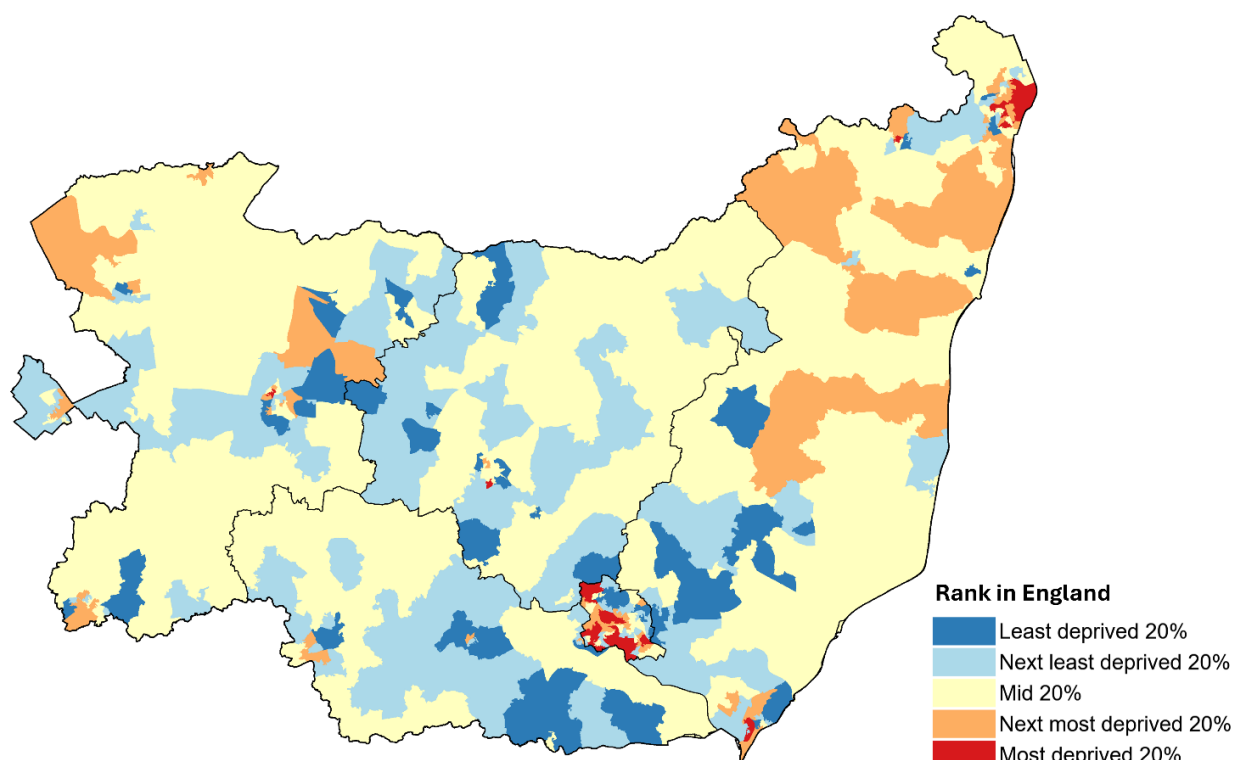
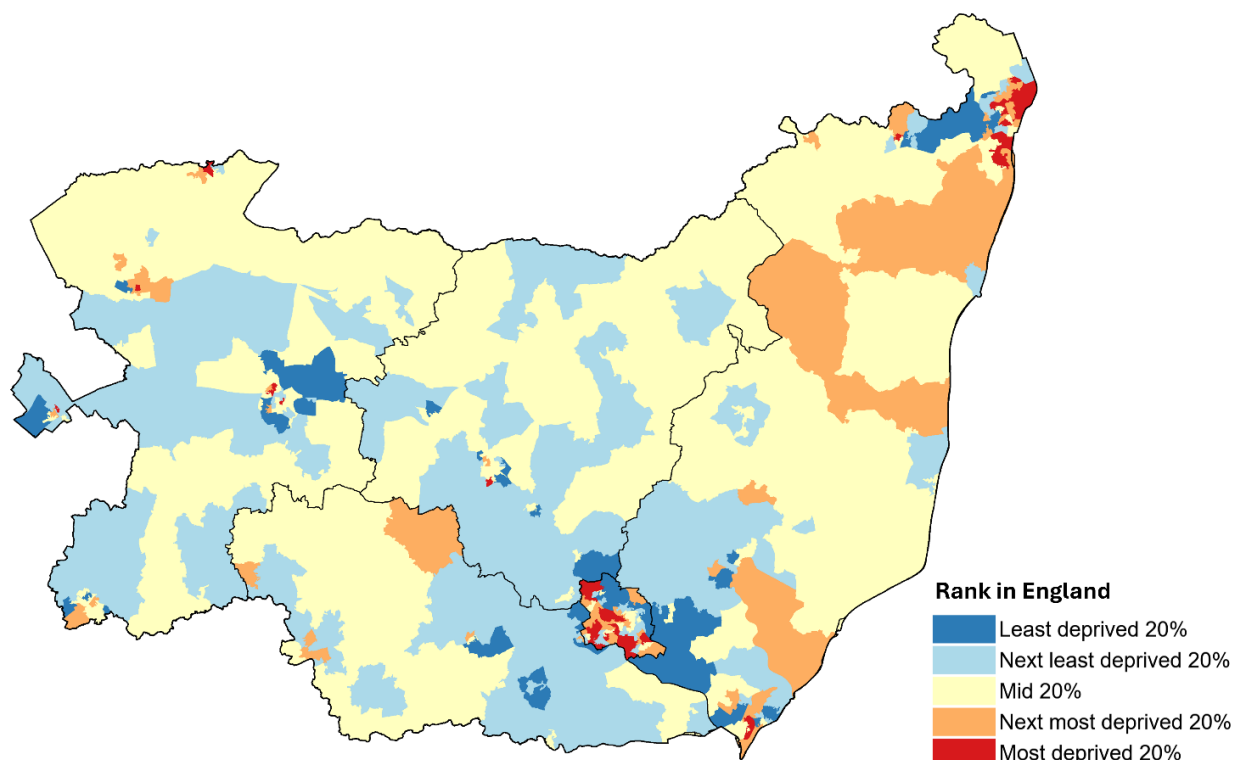


Figure 2: IMD quintile by LSOA in Suffolk, **2025**



- The maps on the previous page show the IMD composite index by quintile of deprivation by LSOA in 2019 (top) and 2025 (bottom). The 33,755 LSOAs in England are split into five equal groups, known as quintiles. The map shows where each LSOA in Suffolk ranks in the context of England as a whole.
- In the 2019 iteration of the IMD, the Suffolk neighbourhoods within the most deprived 20% areas in England were located in Ipswich, Lowestoft, Felixstowe, Beccles, Stowmarket, and Bury St Edmunds (the red parts of the map).
- These areas remain largely consistent in 2025, but the updated index also ranks parts of three more West Suffolk towns; Brandon, Newmarket, and Mildenhall, and Kessingland in East Suffolk, among the most deprived fifth of areas in the country.
- Parts of Suffolk ranked among the least deprived quintile (dark blue on the maps) are increasingly found in the areas close to main and market towns in the 2025 IMD. This is likely to be due to changes in the indicators used to measure access to housing and services.
- The majority of rural Suffolk remains in the middle three quintiles of deprivation.

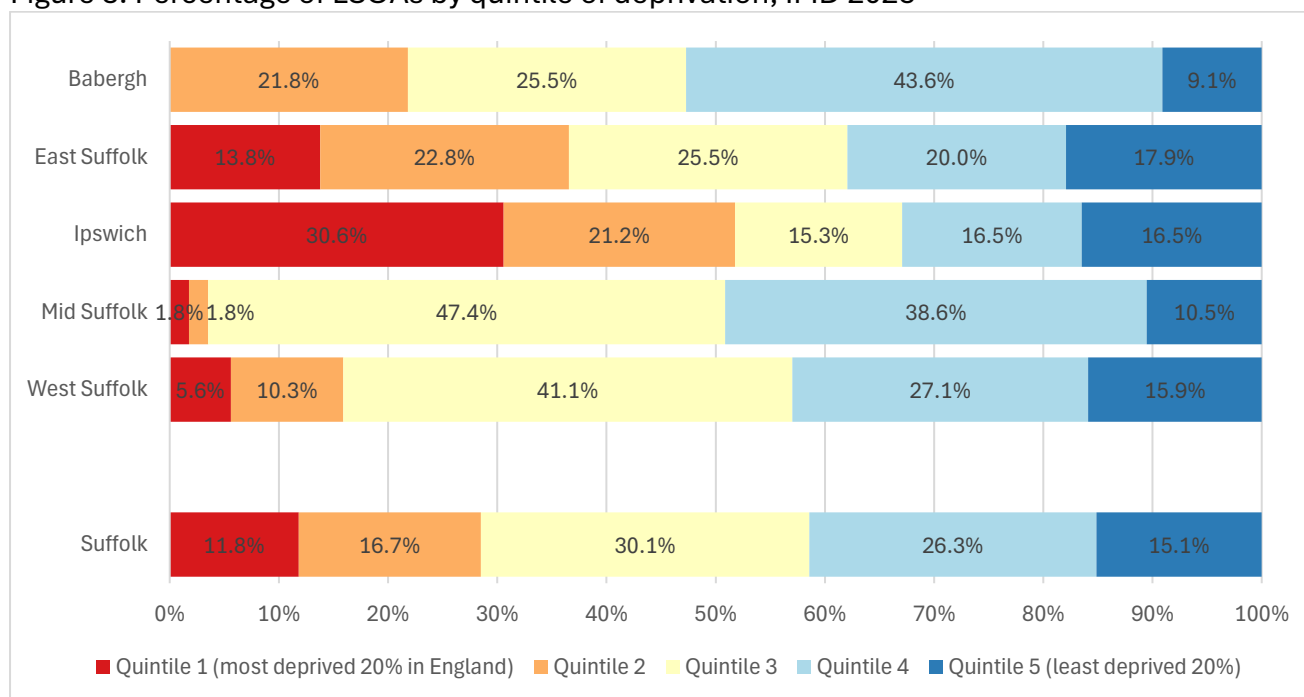
Table 5: Count of LSOAs by change in IMD quintile from 2019 to 2025

	Worsened by 2 quintiles	Worsened by 1 quintile	No change	Improved by 1 quintile	Improved by 2 quintiles	Total
Babergh		15	35	5		55
East Suffolk	1	24	103	17		145
Ipswich		3	69	13		85
Mid Suffolk	2	11	41	3		57
West Suffolk		21	63	22	1	107
Suffolk	3	74	311	60	1	449

- Table 5 above shows the count of Suffolk LSOAs by the extent of change in their deprivation quintile from 2019 to 2025.
- More than two thirds of LSOAs (311 of 449) are ranked in the same quintile of deprivation in 2025 as they were in 2019.
- 61 LSOAs were ranked in a relatively less deprived quintile in 2025 compared to 2019, while 77 moved to a more deprived quintile.
- Just four Suffolk LSOAs saw a shift of more than a single quintile. Three of these worsened by two quintiles. These were Woolpit (LSOA E01030089), Rickingham/Botesdale (E01030067), and Framlingham (E01030173). All moved from the least deprived quintile to the middle quintile. E01034568 in Newmarket East Ward improved by two quintiles, moving from being ranked among the second most deprived 20% of areas to the second least deprived.

- Figure 3 below examines the proportion of LSOAs within Suffolk districts and boroughs that fall within each deprivation quintile (20% divisions rather than the 10% for decile). This shows that 11.8% of Suffolk's LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived in England.
- Among Suffolk's districts and boroughs, the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile is found in Ipswich. Nearly 1 in 3 of all the LSOAs in the borough are among the 20% most deprived in England. However, Ipswich also has the second largest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived quintile of any Suffolk local authority area. In the north of Ipswich, neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived and least deprived quintiles exist side by side.
- No part of Babergh is ranked among the most deprived fifth of places in England, but the district has the lowest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived quintile. Over 40% of LSOAs in Babergh are ranked in the second least deprived quintile of deprivation by the 2025 IMD, with just over half in the least deprived two-fifths of neighbourhoods in England.
- East Suffolk is split relatively evenly between each of the five quintiles of deprivation. 17.9% of LSOAs in East Suffolk are ranked within the least deprived fifth of areas in England, the highest proportion of any of Suffolk's lower tier local authority areas. Around 1 in 7 LSOAs in East Suffolk are among the most deprived 20% of areas.
- Mid Suffolk has the lowest proportion of LSOAs ranked among the 40% most deprived of areas of any district/borough in Suffolk. The district is dominated by the mid quintile (3) and the second least deprived quintile (4).

Figure 3: Percentage of LSOAs by quintile of deprivation, IMD 2025



- It is also important to take account of the number of LSOAs within each area. 87% of the 20% most deprived LSOAs in Suffolk are in either East Suffolk (20 LSOAs) or Ipswich (26 LSOAs).
- Table 6 below shows the count of LSOAs by deprivation quintile split by local authority area. Below that, table 7 shows the *change* in the number of LSOAs by deprivation quintile for each local authority due to adjustments to LSOA boundaries for the 2021 Census.
- There has been a shift from the least deprived quintile to the next least deprived quintile, driven by changes across Babergh, East Suffolk, and Mid Suffolk.
- Ipswich has the highest number of LSOAs in the 20% most deprived areas nationally when compared to other local authorities in Suffolk, although the number has fallen by two since the 2019 iteration of the IoD.

Table 6: Count of LSOAs by quintile of deprivation, IMD 2025

	1 = most deprived 20%	2	3	4	5 = least deprived 20%	Total
Babergh	0	12	14	24	5	55
East Suffolk	20	33	37	29	26	145
Ipswich	26	18	13	14	14	85
Mid Suffolk	1	1	27	22	6	57
West Suffolk	6	11	44	29	17	107
Suffolk	53	75	135	118	68	449

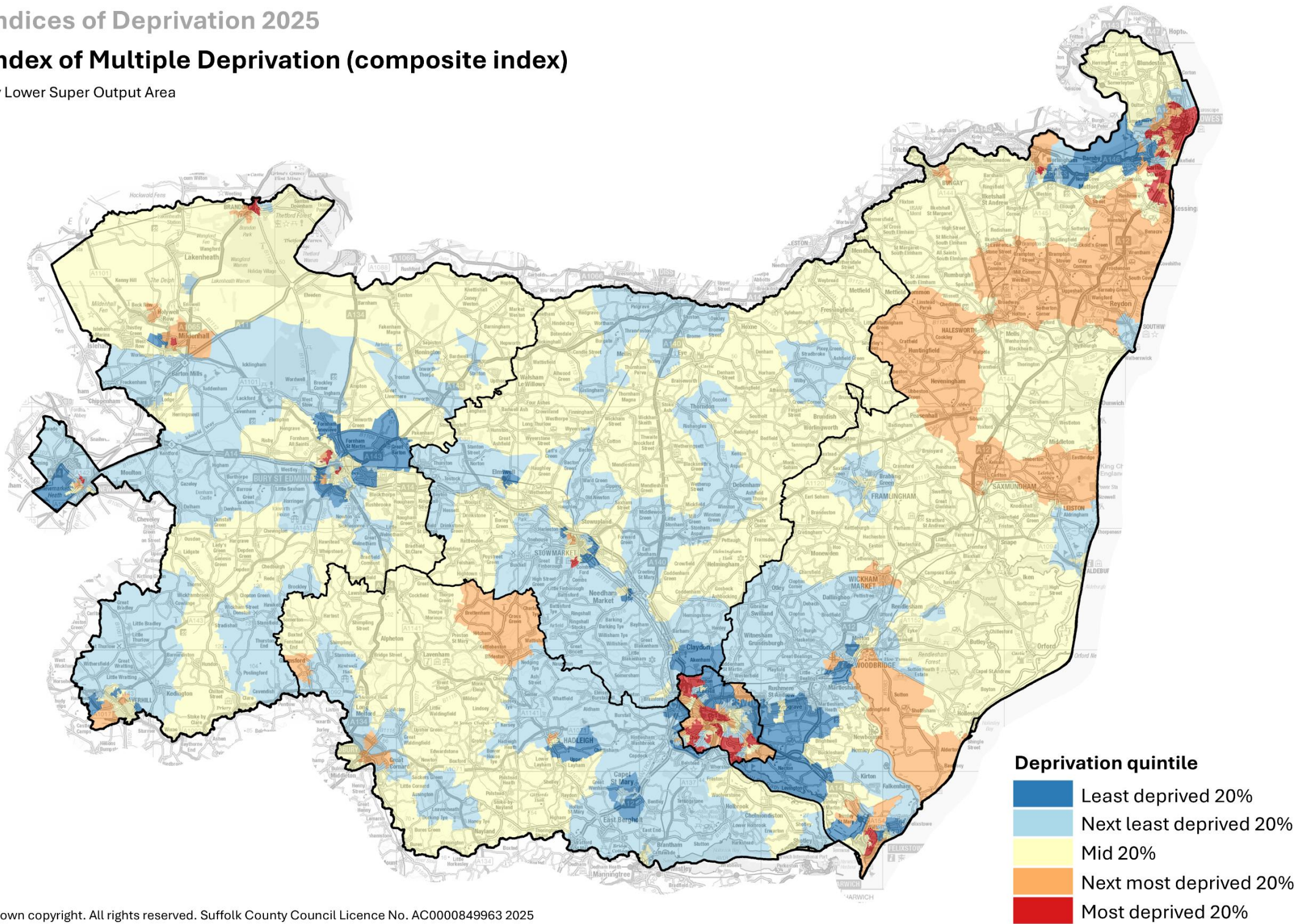
Table 7: Change in the count of LSOAs by quintile of deprivation from IMD 2019 to IMD 2025

	1 = most deprived 20%	2	3	4	5 = least deprived 20%	Total change in number of LSOAs
Babergh	0	+2	-1	+6	-6	+1
East Suffolk	0	+3	-4	+6	-6	-1
Ipswich	-2	+3	-5	-1	+5	0
Mid Suffolk	0	0	+5	+3	-7	+1
West Suffolk	+5	-10	+9	+2	+1	+7
Suffolk	+3	-2	+4	+16	-13	+8

Indices of Deprivation 2025

Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)

By Lower Super Output Area



Domains of deprivation

There are seven domains of the IoD:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Education, skills, and training deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Barriers to housing and services
- Crime
- Living environment deprivation

There are also two supplementary indices:

- Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)
- Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI)

Which domains contribute to relative deprivation in Suffolk?

Table 8: Comparison of Suffolk's rank by domain of deprivation, 2019 and 2025

Domain	2019 rank	2025 rank	Change	Direction
Income	114	111	-3	Worsened
Employment	105	108	+3	Improved
Education, skills and training	57	55	-2	Worsened
Health deprivation and disability	101	98	-3	Worsened
Crime	118	128	+10	Improved
Barriers to housing and services	52	42	-10	Worsened
Living environment	86	94	+8	Improved
IDACI	106	102	-4	Worsened
IDAOPI	121	122	+1	Improved

- Suffolk's rank has improved in three of the seven domains and supplementary indices of the IoD and worsened in the other four.
- The strongest improvement is seen in the crime domain. Suffolk is ranked 128th of 153 UTLAs in this domain (where 153rd is the safest area), an improvement of ten places since 2019. This is now the domain in which Suffolk ranks best.
- Suffolk's rank also improved in the employment and living environment domains.
- The education, skills, and training, and barriers to housing and services domains remain the key areas of concern for overall relative deprivation in the county.
- Suffolk remains in the least deprived third of local authorities for income deprivation overall, as well as income deprivation affecting older people and children specifically.

Domains of deprivation at LTLA level

- Table 9 below shows the rank of each domain of deprivation for Suffolk's LTLAs according to the 2025 IoD.
- Smaller numbers mean higher levels of relative deprivation. The highest relative deprivation level for any domain among our LTLAs is the barriers to housing and services domain in Mid Suffolk (18th of 296).
- The lowest rank is also found in Mid Suffolk, which is ranked 290th out of 296 LTLAs for the crime domain.

Table 9: Rank by domain of deprivation for LTLAs in Suffolk in 2025 (rank is out of 296 LTLAs in England, where 1 is the most deprived, using the rank of average rank measure)

	Babergh	Ipswich	Mid Suffolk	East Suffolk	West Suffolk
IMD	184	84	191	138	172
Income	209	68	251	162	208
Employment	217	75	243	133	226
Education, skills and training	144	25	175	91	93
Health deprivation and disability	240	74	235	133	199
Crime	258	77	290	234	200
Barriers to housing and services	30	214	18	99	73
Living environment	117	132	101	159	193
IDACI	190	70	236	140	204
IDAOP1	233	101	250	196	187

- Table 10 below summarises the changes in rank in each domain of deprivation for Suffolk's LTLAs from the 2019 to the 2025 IoD.

Table 10: Change in rank by domain of deprivation for LTLAs in Suffolk from 2019 to 2025 (ranks are out of 317 LTLAs in 2019 and 296 in 2025, where 1 is the most deprived, using the rank of average rank measure)

	Babergh	Ipswich	Mid Suffolk	East Suffolk	West Suffolk
IMD	28	-13	38	20	4
Income	17	17	10	5	16
Employment	11	9	25	10	1
Education, skills and training	29	10	14	22	17
Health deprivation and disability	17	-5	50	26	-12
Crime	-46	-25	-30	-17	-2
Barriers to housing and services	15	-11	25	110	-48
Living environment	33	-54	18	-26	50
IDACI	29	14	14	23	37
IDAOP1	10	-6	2	6	27

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	Seven domains form the IoD: • Income • Employment • Education, skills and training • Health deprivation and disability • Barriers to housing and services • Crime • Living environment
Supplementary index	There are two supplementary indices released as part of the IoD: • Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) • Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI)
Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)	A geographical unit with a broadly consistent population size to enable comparison. The average population of LSOAs in 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

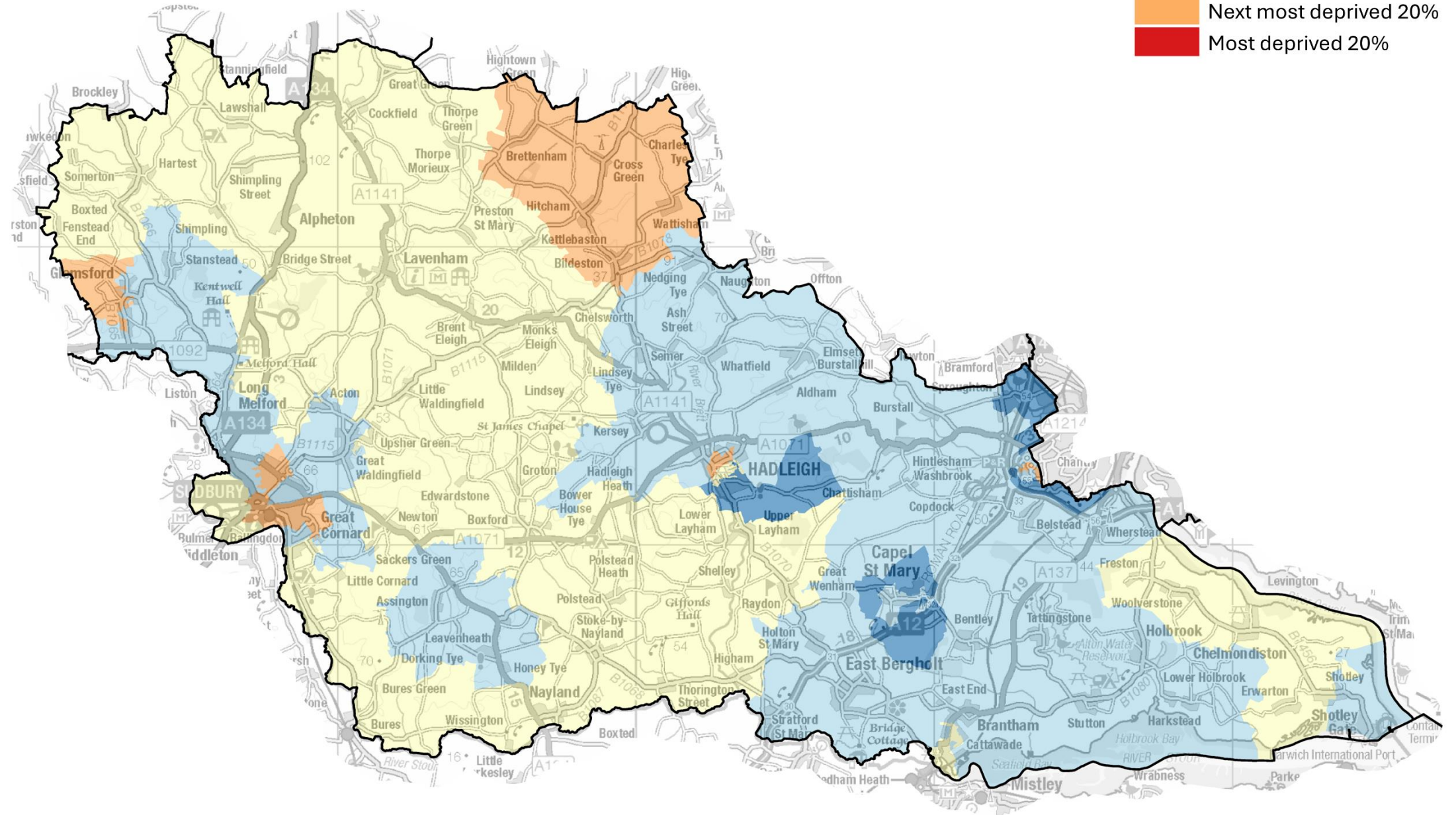
Indices of Deprivation 2025

Babergh: Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)

By Lower Super Output Area

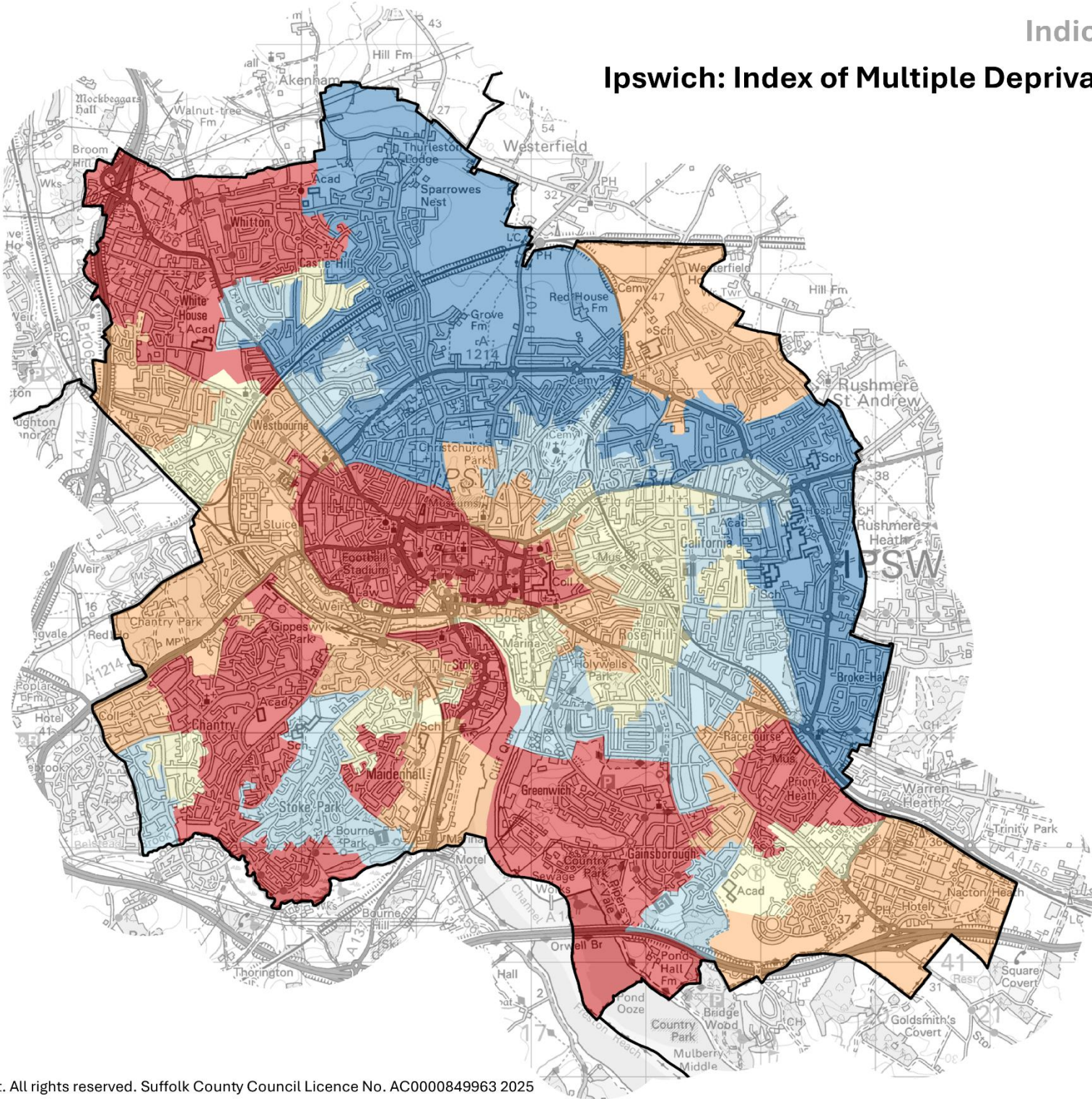
Deprivation quintile

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



Ipswich: Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)

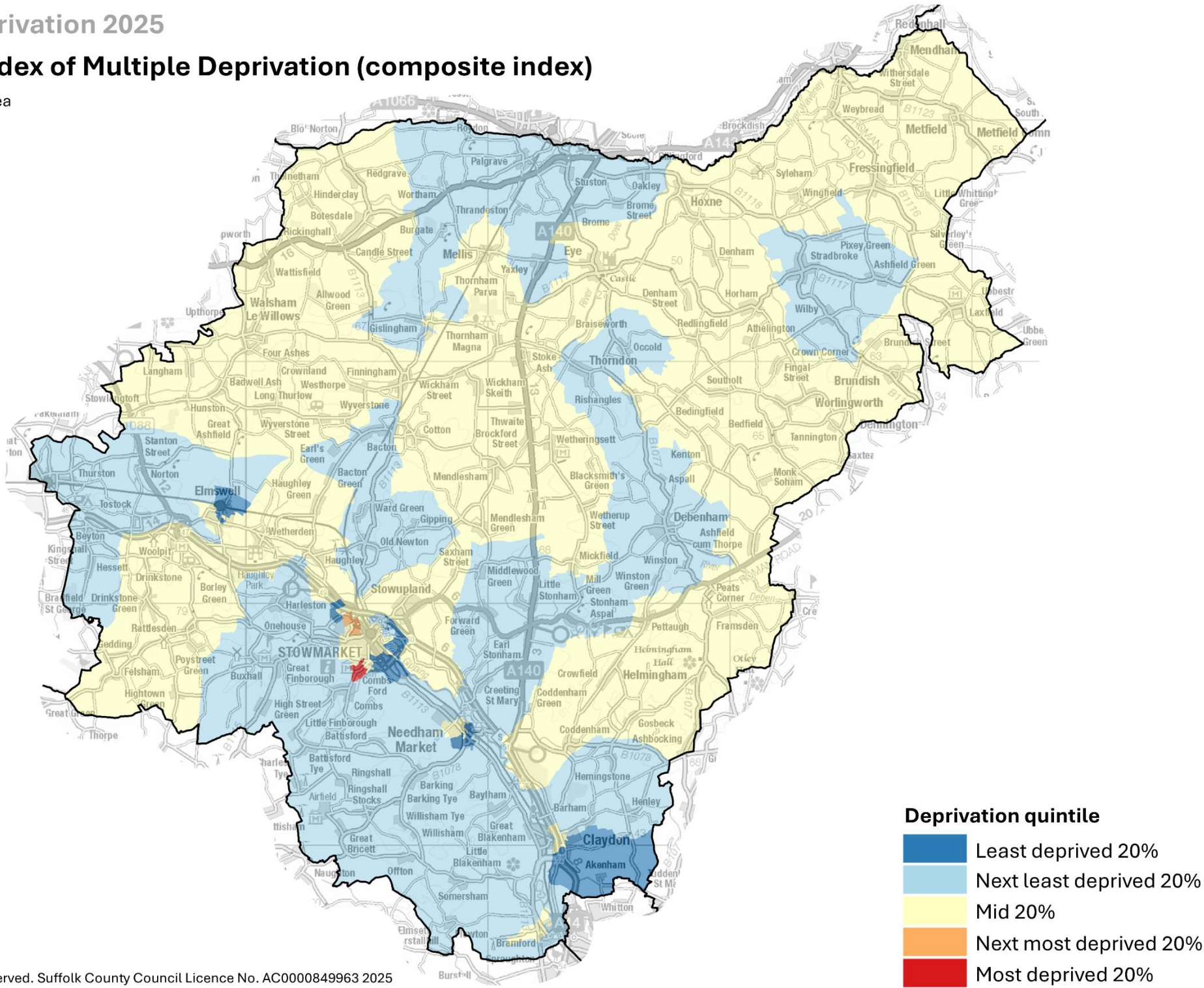
By Lower Super Output Area



Indices of Deprivation 2025

Mid Suffolk: Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)

By Lower Super Output Area

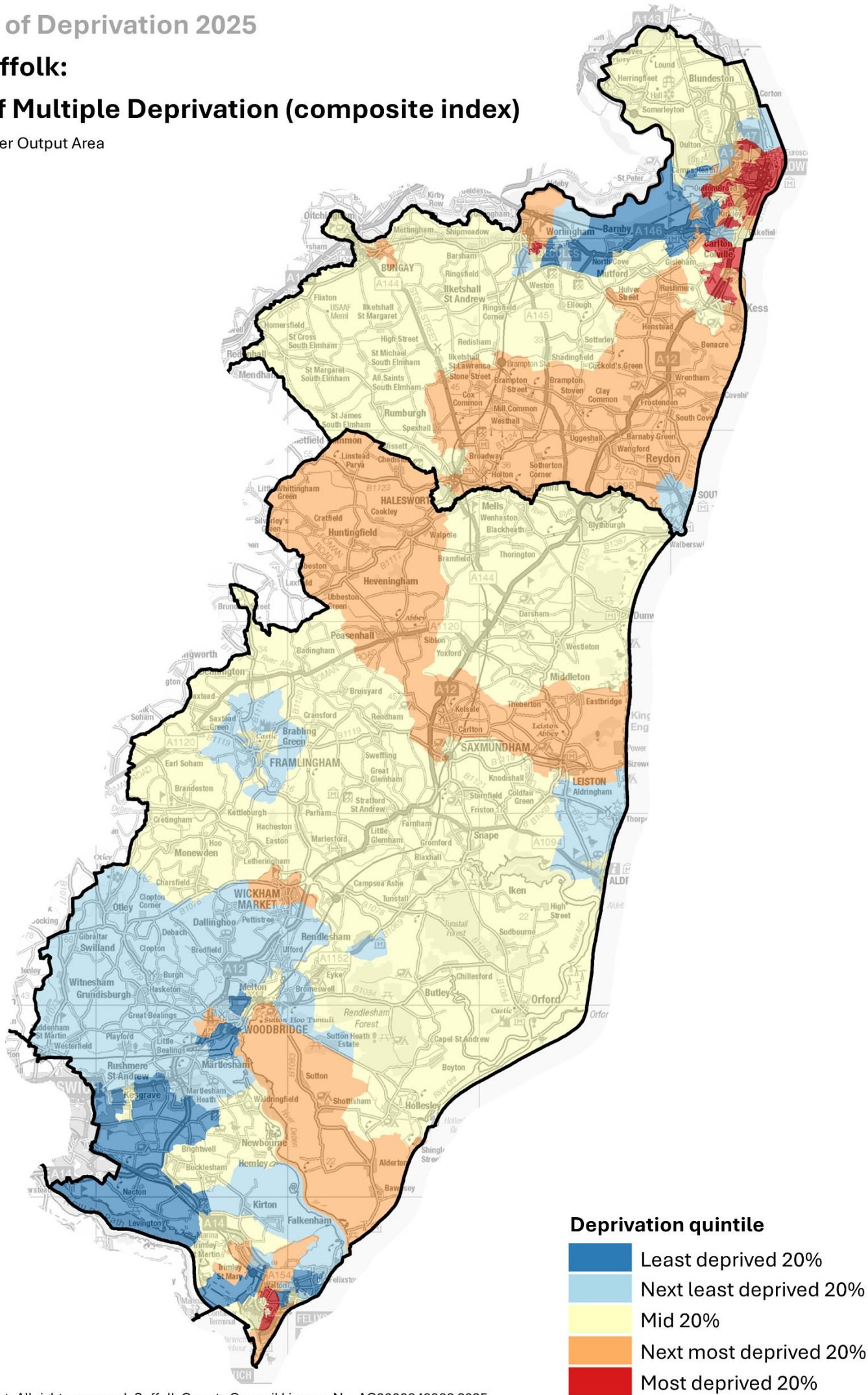


Indices of Deprivation 2025

East Suffolk:

Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)

By Lower Super Output Area



West Suffolk: Index of Multiple Deprivation (composite index)

Deprivation quintile

Least deprived 20%

Least deprived 20%

Next least deprived 20%

Mid 20%

Next most deprived 20%

Most deprived 20%