

# Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2025

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# What are the Indices of Multiple Deprivation?

- The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IoD25) measure **relative** deprivation for small areas (lower super output areas, LSOAs) in England.

## What do we mean by relative deprivation?

Across the IoD25, deprivation is measured on a **relative** rather than an absolute scale. This means that it can show if one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. For example, whilst an area with a rank of 100 is more deprived than an area with a rank of 200, this does not mean that it is twice as deprived.

- The IoD25 includes seven standalone indexes which are combined and weighted together to form the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD25). The IMD25 is the official measure of deprivation in England.
- The IMD25 ranks every LSOA in England from most to least deprived, according to their level of multiple deprivation relative to that of other areas. These are commonly described using deciles, where all small areas are divided into 10 equal groups according to their deprivation rank. This means that areas in decile 1 are among the 10% most deprived areas in England.
- A range of summary measures are also produced for larger areas, such as upper tier local authorities, local authority districts, built up areas, and NHS Integrated Care Boards.

# How can the IoD25 be used?

The IoD25 **can** be used to:

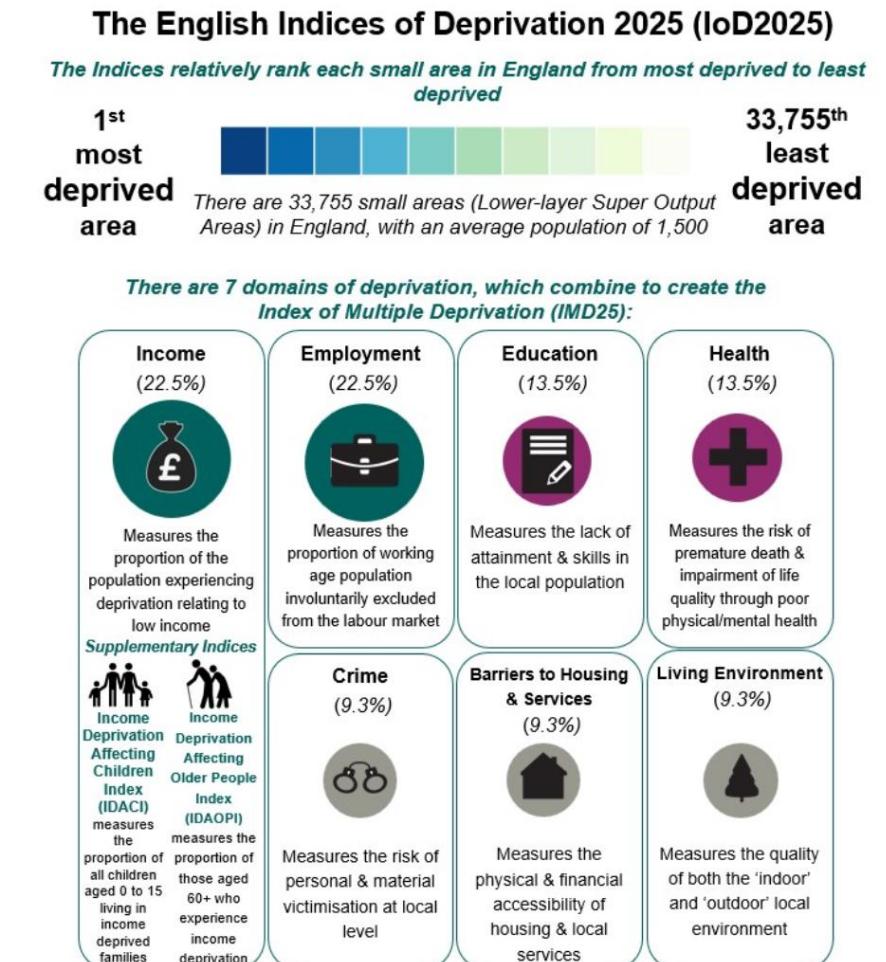
- ✓ Compare small areas across England
- ✓ Identify the most deprived small areas
- ✓ Explore different types of deprivation (domains)
- ✓ Compare larger administrative areas, such as local authorities
- ✓ Look at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (i.e. changes in ranks)

The IoD25 **cannot** be used to:

- ✗ Quantify how deprived a small area is
- ✗ Identify deprived individuals – many non-deprived people live in deprived areas and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas
- ✗ Say how affluent an area is
- ✗ Measure absolute change in deprivation over time
- ✗ Compare with small areas in other UK countries

# What are the domains?

- The IoD25 is constructed of seven domains, which combine (weights as indicated) to create the IMD25. These domains include:
  - Income deprivation (22.5%)
  - Employment deprivation (22.5%)
  - Education (13.5%)
  - Health (13.5%)
  - Crime (9.3%)
  - Barriers to housing and services (9.3%)
  - Living environment (9.3%)
- Along with the seven domains, there are two supplementary income indices:
  - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)
  - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)



# What changes have been made since IoD19?

## 1. Refinements to domains and indicators:

- There are 55 indicators in the IoD25, an increase from 39 in the IoD19. Of the 55 indicators:
  - 20 are new, e.g. including pupil absence in the Education domain
  - 14 have been updated and significantly modified, e.g. extending the time series used for indicators of recorded crime to increase robustness in the Crime domain
  - 21 have been updated without significant modification

### Where can I find out more?

Changes to the IoD25 are described in detail in the [technical report](#) and summarised in the [statistical release](#).

## 2. More underlying data has been published

## 3. A greater suite of tools and resources

- A full list of data, documents and tools can be found in the [IoD25: Frequently Asked Questions](#) release
- This includes a [statistical summary](#), a [technical and research](#) report, a [rural](#) report, [published spreadsheets](#) and a [Local Deprivation Explorer](#)

## 4. A consistent conceptual framework to allow some comparisons to be made over time

- Updates and changes to methods comes at the expense of ‘backwards’ comparability with previous versions of the IoD
- However, comparisons between rankings as a snapshot in time can be made with appropriate caveats

# West Sussex Headlines: IMD25



- West Sussex ranked 128<sup>th</sup>\* of 153 upper-tier local authorities in England (1 being the most deprived)
- In comparison to our neighbours, West Sussex is relatively less deprived than Brighton and Hove (ranked 92<sup>nd</sup>) and East Sussex (ranked 84<sup>th</sup>), and relatively more deprived than Hampshire (ranked 137<sup>th</sup>) and Surrey (ranked 148<sup>th</sup>)
- Of the district and boroughs within West Sussex:
  - Crawley remains the most deprived area (ranked 126<sup>th</sup> of 296 local authority districts in England), followed by Arun (ranked 141<sup>st</sup>)
  - Mid Sussex remains the least deprived area (ranked 286<sup>th</sup>), followed by Horsham (ranked 279<sup>th</sup>)
- Small areas in West Sussex:
  - Of the 532 LSOAs in West Sussex 1.1% (6 LSOAs) are among the 10% most deprived nationally. These small areas fall within Arun (5 LSOAs) and Crawley (1 LSOA). This proportion is similar to IMD19\*\* (1.0% of LSOAs)
- Among the domains of deprivation:
  - West Sussex ranked 56<sup>th</sup> (of 153) for barriers to housing and services, falling among the most deprived 40% of local authorities in this domain.
  - Arun and Chichester are among the 20% most deprived LADs for barriers to housing and services (ranked 49<sup>th</sup> and 52<sup>nd</sup> of 296 local authority districts respectively)
  - For all other domains, West Sussex is among the top 40% of the least deprived local authorities

\* The IoD25 provides several different ways to explore ranks among larger geographies (e.g. local authority districts and upper tier local authorities). The ranks reported here are based on ‘average score’ rather than ‘average rank’. Average score gives more weight to extremes (i.e. areas containing highly deprived LSOAs), so highly polarised areas will tend to score more highly on this measure. The ranks reported here may therefore differ from elsewhere due to the choice of measure used. More information on the different measures provided in IoD25 are available in the published research and technical reports.

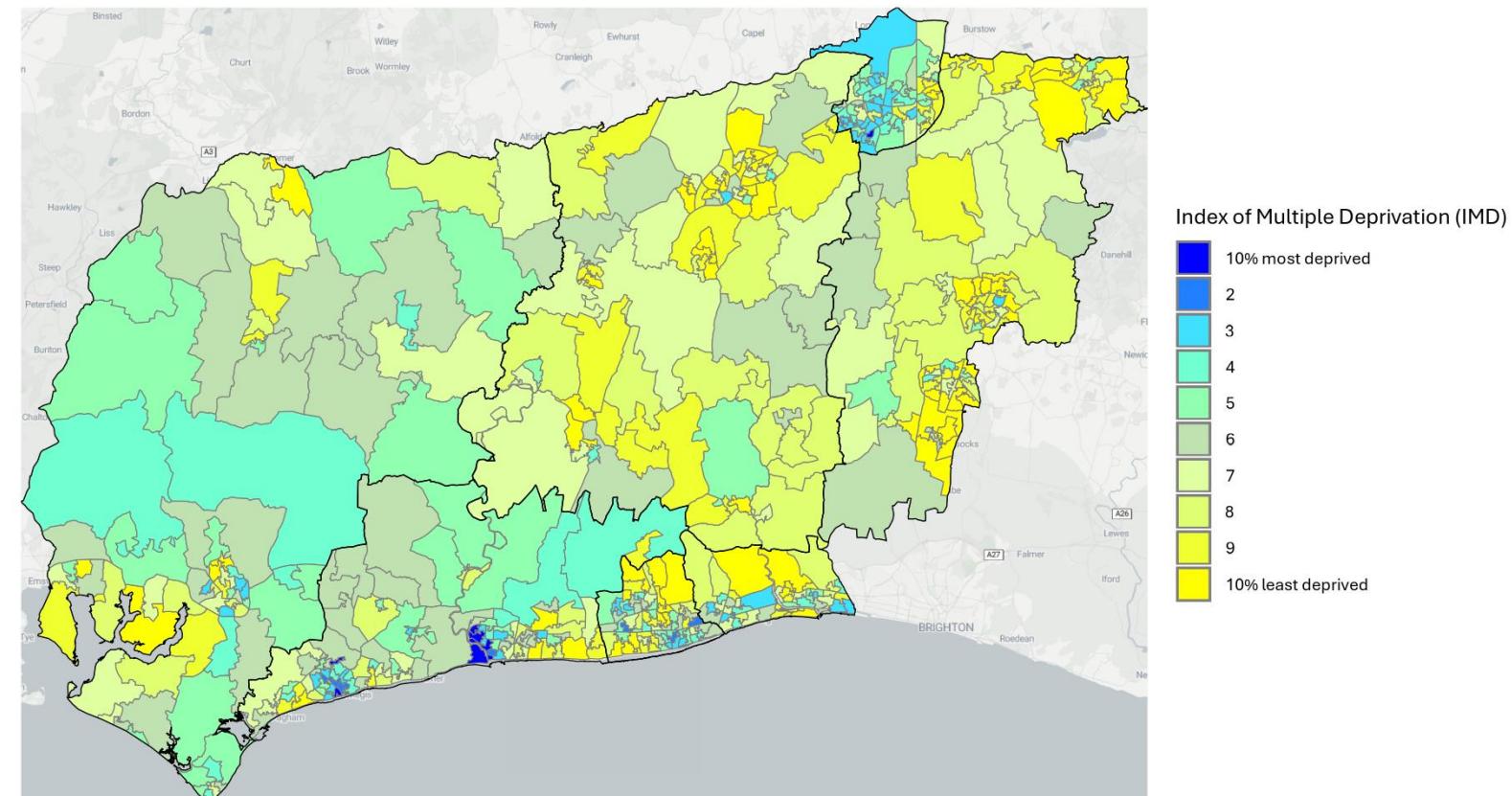
\*\*See additional data consideration for more information about comparing ranks over time.

# Small area deprivation in West Sussex

- Six small areas within West Sussex are among the 10% most deprived in England
- This equates to 1.1% of small areas within West Sussex
- Five of these areas are within Arun, and one is in Crawley
- These small areas fall within the following electoral wards:
  - Marine (Arun)
  - Courtwick with Toddington (2 areas - Arun)
  - Bersted (Arun)
  - River (Arun)
  - Broadfield (Crawley)

## National Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2025 in West Sussex

Small areas are 2021 Lower Super Output Areas; 2025 Local Authority District boundaries are also shown



# Small area deprivation in West Sussex



- Whilst West Sussex is relatively less deprived compared to other local authorities in England, there are small areas within the county that fall amongst the most deprived parts of England, and this is not equivalent across all domains.
- For example, for Barriers to Housing and Services, 134 LSOAs in West Sussex (of 532) are among the 20% most deprived areas nationally, equating to around a quarter of all small areas in West Sussex. This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.

**Number of LSOAs within West Sussex (of 532) that lie within each decile on the IoD25**

Domain	Deciles (1 = most deprived 10% nationally)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	6	7	46	47	71	72	68	66	64	85
Income	5	16	46	65	56	66	80	75	56	67
<i>Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)</i>	4	22	45	70	60	72	69	65	78	47
<i>Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP)</i>	2	18	30	61	59	57	68	87	63	87
Employment	5	12	46	56	59	69	58	68	76	83
Education, Skills and Training	13	45	62	56	64	52	60	70	69	41
Health Deprivation and Disability	2	18	24	51	64	76	66	55	72	104
Crime	9	23	40	38	54	64	76	75	78	75
Barriers to Housing and Services	53	81	70	46	63	53	50	45	50	21
Living Environment	21	19	27	35	40	61	58	85	90	96

# Small area deprivation in West Sussex



## Ranks of LSOAs within West Sussex that are among the 20% most deprived areas on IMD25, by IoD25 domains

Cells are shaded to indicate an area falls among the 10% (dark blue) and 20% (light blue) most deprived areas nationally;

Note. \*IDACI: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index; \*\*IDAOPi: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

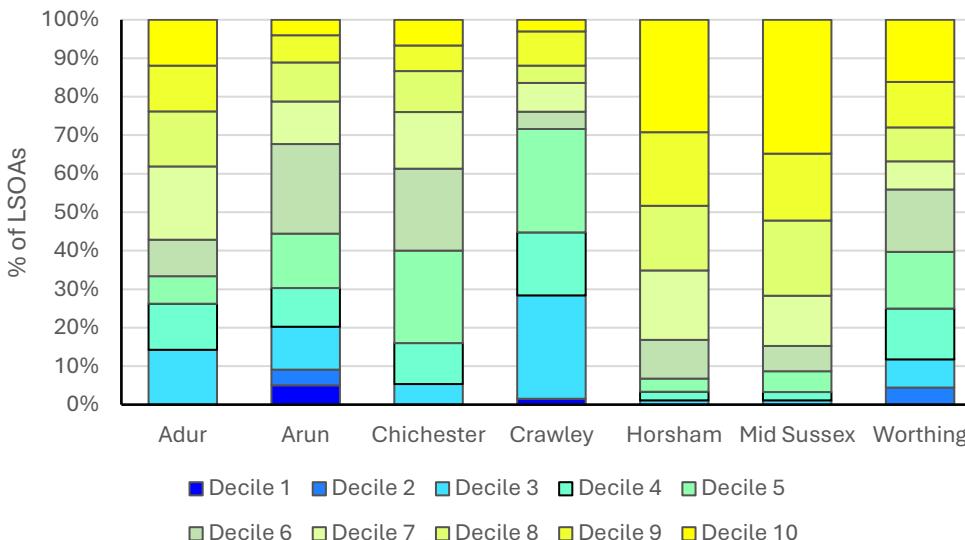
LSOA 2021	LAD	Ward 2024	IMD Decile	IMD Rank	Rank nationally (of 33,755 LSOAs in England)							IDACI*	IDAOPi **
					Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers to housing and services	Living environment		
E01031436	Arun	Marine	1	1599	5218	5062	793	2851	339	1035	5409	4193	5976
E01031429	Arun	Courtwick with Toddington	1	2030	2237	2902	349	6808	5688	1841	23160	3571	5581
E01031427	Arun	Toddington	1	2258	3330	2477	729	4174	4694	3157	21602	2841	6682
E01031404	Arun	Bersted	1	2313	2730	3180	943	2660	4568	4045	26055	3407	2527
E01031558	Crawley	Broadfield	1	2719	1663	2903	1001	6384	5365	9120	30636	3554	1132
E01031454	Arun	River	1	3096	6204	4458	3991	4372	699	3142	7147	4206	9164
E01031432	Arun	Hotham	2	3867	6579	6426	1968	4363	1131	9140	9151	3009	10849
E01031456	Arun	River	2	3911	7470	3893	3957	4273	5312	5288	4189	8603	8522
E01031779	Worthing	Broadwater	2	4875	3109	3362	3236	5978	11698	22445	24301	2700	6602
E01031450	Arun	Pevenssey	2	5036	6128	5463	671	6981	6527	16632	26920	8112	4399
E01031783	Worthing	Castle	2	5715	4820	5155	3959	5725	5692	18635	25565	6418	4052
E01031444	Arun	Orchard	2	5958	7333	8498	3783	5931	3355	13823	9404	3760	11511
E01031790	Worthing	Central	2	6271	6280	4003	16593	5471	3715	25305	7849	4366	6905

# Small area deprivation in West Sussex

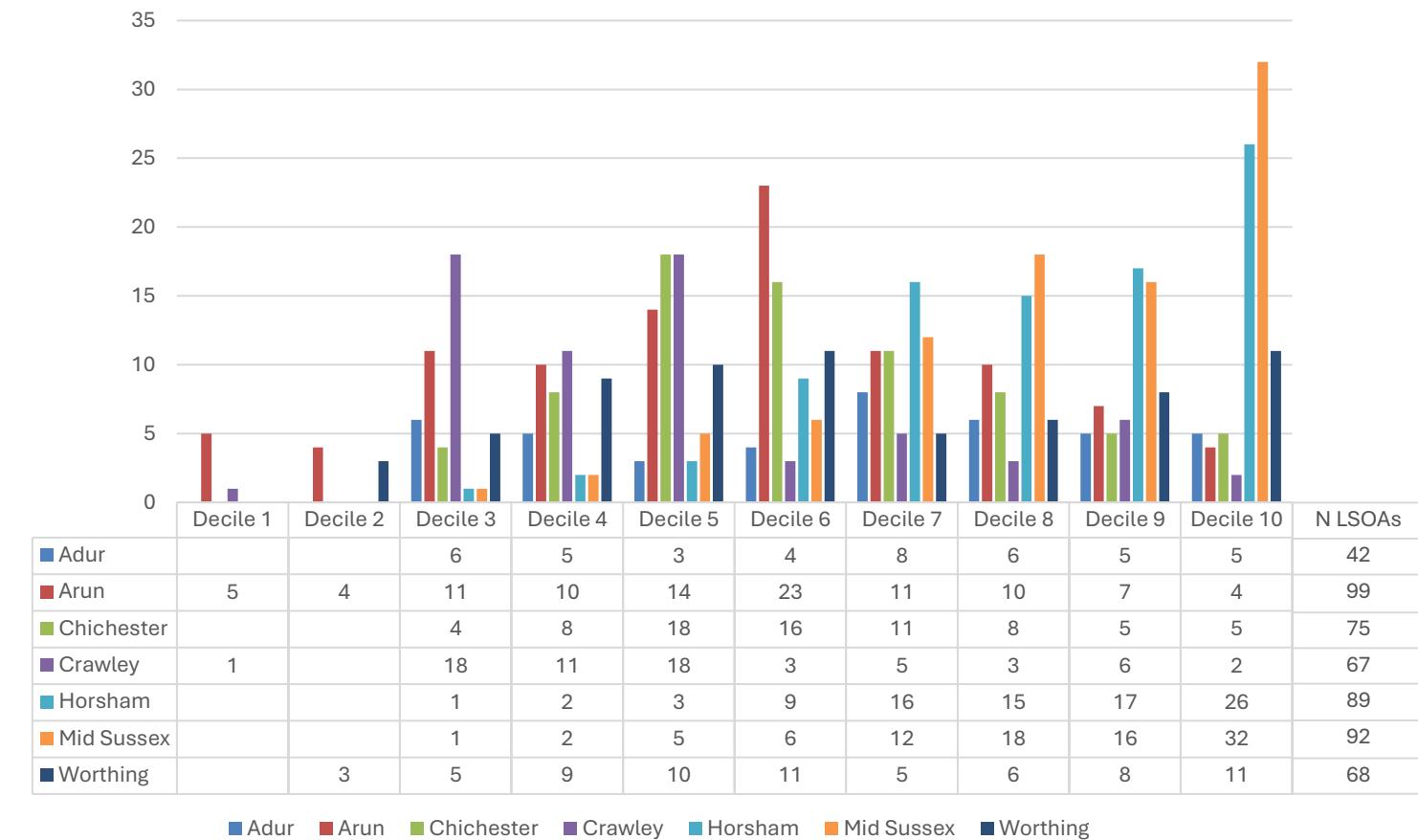


- In 2025 out of the 532 LSOAs in West Sussex, 6 LSOAs were among the most deprived 10% in England (5 in Arun and 1 in Crawley)
- West Sussex has 13 LSOAs among the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England
- Most LSOAs in West Sussex fall in mid deciles (e.g. 71 in decile 5 and 72 in decile 6) and the least deprived decile (85 in decile 10)

**Figure 1. Proportion of LSOAs in each local authority district in West Sussex by deprivation decile, IoD25**



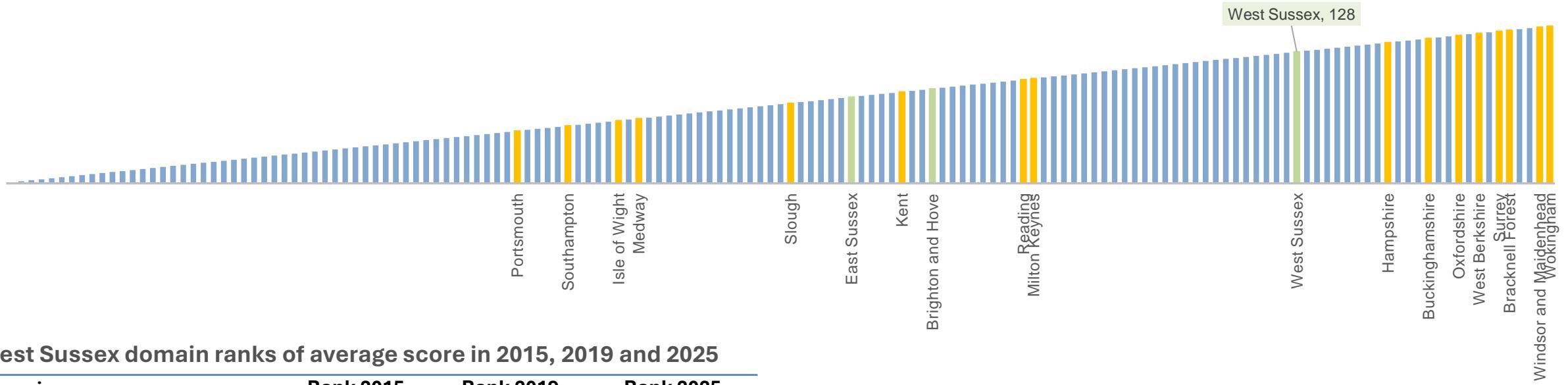
**Figure 2: West Sussex LSOAs by deprivation decile and local authority district, IoD25**



# Upper tier summary

Upper tier local authorities ordered by IMD2025 rank of average score (1 being most deprived)

(South East local authorities are shaded orange and Sussex are shaded green)



## West Sussex domain ranks of average score in 2015, 2019 and 2025

Domain	Rank 2015 (of 152 UTLAs)	Rank 2019 (of 151 UTLAs)	Rank 2025 (of 153 UTLAs)
IMD	131	129	128
Income	128	128	123
Employment	128	125	127
Education	94	95	102
Health	126	118	125
Crime	117	128	125
Barriers to housing and services	73	61	56
Living Environment	117	97	140

- In 2025, West Sussex was ranked as the 128<sup>th</sup> least deprived upper tier local authority (out of 153) in England, this puts it in the least deprived 20% of the country overall.
- Within the South East, most of the UTLAs (9) falls within 20% least deprived UTLAs in England.
- Among the seven domains of deprivation, the lowest ranks indicating higher levels of deprivation are consistently found in barriers to housing and services.

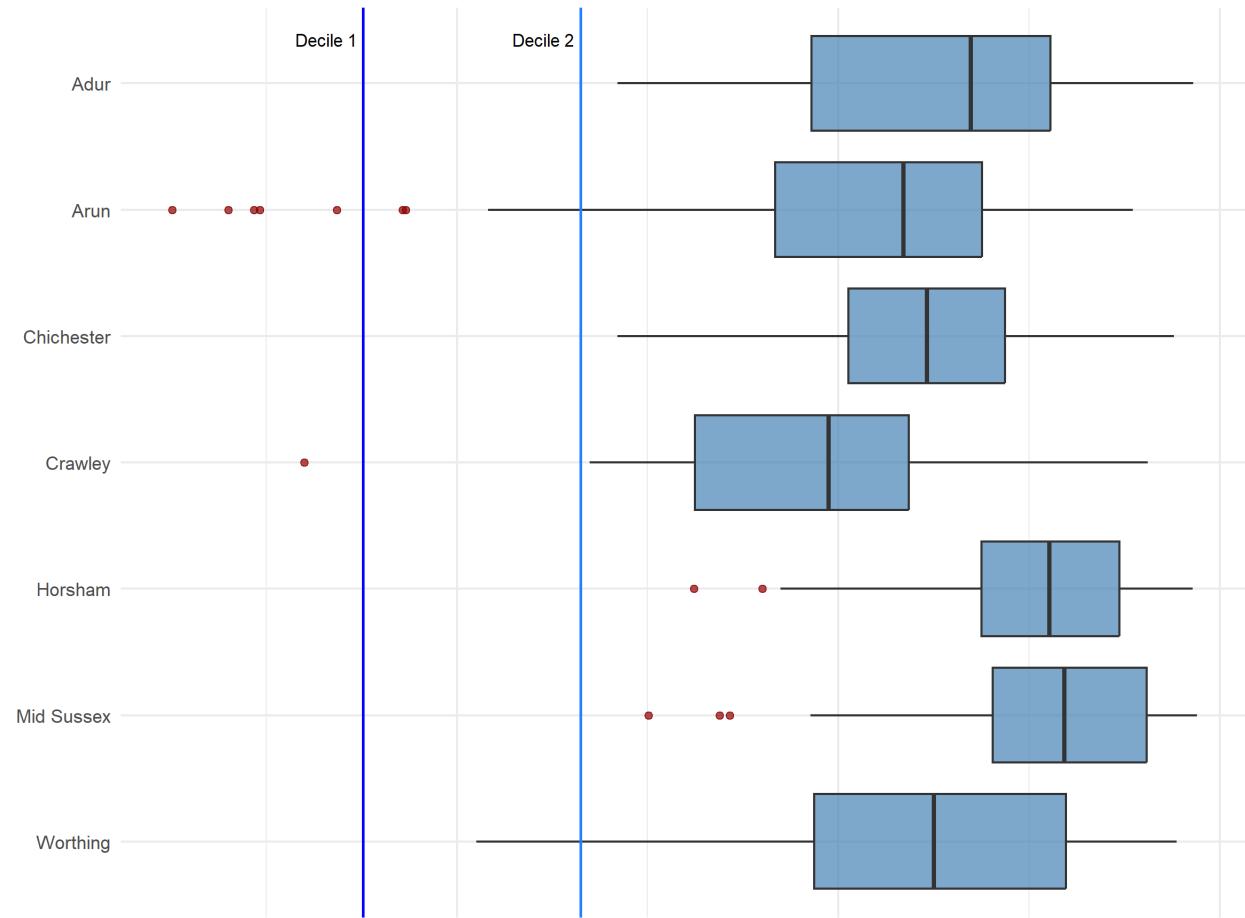
# Lower tier summary

The box plot illustrates the distribution of IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation) scores across districts and boroughs in West Sussex for 2025. Each box represents the spread of scores within a district, with outliers shown as red dots. Arun has several areas falling into the most deprived decile (Decile 1), while Crawley, Horsham and Mid Sussex also show some outliers in the lower deciles. In contrast, districts like Horsham and Mid Sussex have higher median scores, indicating less overall deprivation. The vertical lines mark Decile 1 and Decile 2 thresholds, highlighting that deprivation is concentrated in specific pockets rather than uniformly across districts.

Lower tier authorities IMD rank of average score in 2010, 2015, 2019, 2025

District and Boroughs of West Sussex	Rank 2010	Rank 2015	Rank 2019 (317 LTLAs)	Rank 2025 (296 LTLAs)
<b>Adur</b>	145	159	169	200
<b>Arun</b>	154	173	156	141
<b>Chichester</b>	222	242	225	191
<b>Crawley</b>	170	171	149	126
<b>Horsham</b>	304	299	290	279
<b>Mid Sussex</b>	315	321	311	286
<b>Worthing</b>	160	174	175	186

IMD score distribution by districts and boroughs, West Sussex (2025)



Red line represents decile 1 (most deprived) and orange lines represents decile 2

# Where can I find out more information?



- [Local Deprivation Explorer](#) tool – can be used to lookup information about deprivation in your area, explore maps and download data
- [English indices of deprivation 2025](#) – Homepage for the IoD 2025, including the links to datafiles
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: statistical release](#) – high level summary of the English indices of deprivation 2025
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: frequently asked questions](#) – frequently asked questions about the indices of deprivation
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: technical report](#) – a report presenting the conceptions and methodology underpinning the indices and the indicators that make up the IoD
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: research report](#) – a report outlining the main results and providing examples and guidance on how to use and interpret the datasets
- [English indices of deprivation 2025: rural report](#) – supplementary report on deprivation in rural areas, produced in collaboration with Defra
- [Briefing: West Sussex IMD 2019](#) – a briefing summarising the previous IoD 2019 for West Sussex

# Additional data considerations

## Comparisons over time:

- Caution should be taken when comparing ranks of areas over time, locally or nationally, given changes in geographies and administrative boundaries, enhancements to data, processing and methods between releases, which could explain any change in an areas standing rather than real changes in relative deprivation.
- West Sussex went from having 505 to 532 neighbourhoods following the 2021 Census; 22 LSOAs were split into two, one LSOA was split into three, and one LSOA was split into four. **None of the local areas** in West Sussex which ranked in the bottom decile (or quintile) in 2025 had **any changes** to their boundaries.
- Overall West Sussex went from having five neighbourhoods ranked most deprived in England, to six. Arun 001C (E07000224) in 2019 ranked 7th most deprived LSOA in West Sussex (out of 505 areas), falling in decile 2 nationally. This LSOA is now the 6th most deprived LSOA (replacing Worthing 010A, E01031790, which was 6th most deprived, now 13th most deprived locally) out of 532 areas.