

Indices of Deprivation 2025

Analysis for East Sussex

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Contents

About the Indices of Deprivation (IoD)	4
How can the Indices of Deprivation be used?	5
Defining the Domains of Deprivation	6
Geography note	7
Key findings for East Sussex	8
Figure 1: Proportion of LSOAs in each decile of the IMD 2025	9
Table 1: Ranking of most and least deprived LSOAs, districts of East Sussex	10
Table 2: 2025 Deprivation rankings of East Sussex districts and other areas seeing similar levels of deprivation.....	10
Deprivation in the South East and in Sussex - IMD	11
Table 3: 2025 Deprivation rankings of South East UTLAs	12
Table 4: 2025 Deprivation rankings of East Sussex, Brighton and Hove and West Sussex lower tier authorities.....	13
Maps showing deprivation by decile and quintile	14
Figure 2: Map showing IMD 2025, East Sussex LSOAs	14
Figure 3: Map showing LSOAs in most deprived decile (10%) - IMD 2025	14
Figure 4: Map showing IMD 2025 - Quintiles of deprivation	15
Figure 5: Map showing LSOAs in most deprived quintile (20%) - IMD 2025	15
Table 5: The 29 East Sussex neighbourhoods that are in the top 10% most deprived nationally - IMD 2025	16
Domains of deprivation	17
Figure 6: Number of LSOAs in East Sussex in the most deprived decile of deprivation for each domain of IMD 2025	17
Income	17
Employment	17
Education, Skills and Training	18
Health Deprivation and Disability	18
Crime	18
Barriers to Housing and Services	18
Living Environment	19
IDACI and IDAOPI Supplementary indices of Income domain	19
Figure 7: Percentage of children and older people experiencing income	

deprivation from IDACI and IDAOPI, East Sussex and districts	20
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI):	20
Figure 8: Map showing Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	21
Figure 9: IDACI - LSOAs in the most deprived decile	21
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)	22
Figure 10: Map showing Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI):	22
Figure 11: IDAOPI - LSOAs in the most deprived decile	23
Rural urban differences	23
Figure 12: Proportion of LSOAs in each decile of the IMD 2025 - rural and urban areas in East Sussex	24
Districts	24
Figure 13: Chart showing Rank of average rank for districts of East Sussex, 2010-2025	24
Table 6: Rank of average rank for domains for East Sussex district and boroughs (out of 296 LTLAs)	25
Eastbourne	26
Figure 14: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Eastbourne	26
Hastings	27
Figure 15: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Hastings	27
Lewes	28
Figure 16: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Lewes	28
Rother	29
Figure 17: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Rother	29
Wealden	30
Figure 18: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Wealden	30
Comparison with 2019	31
Figure 19: Chart showing number of LSOAs in each decile of deprivation, in 2019 and 2025, East Sussex	32
Table 7: Change in number of LSOAs in each decile of deprivation, 2019 and 2025, East Sussex	32
Further information	33

Indices of Deprivation 2025

The Indices of Deprivation rank areas across 7 different domains, which are combined together into the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

According to the latest Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2025), relative multiple deprivation has risen in East Sussex since 2019, with more neighbourhoods (Lower Super Output Areas or LSOAs) among the most deprived 10% in England (the most deprived decile).

East Sussex ranks 91 out of 153 upper tier local authorities (UTLAs) in England as measured by IMD - rank of average rank. Nationally the top UTLAs on this measure are Blackpool, Manchester, Sandwell, Leicester and Newham. East Sussex ranks as 70 out of 153 UTLAs for the proportion of LSOAs among the most deprived 10% in England, and it ranks as 64 in terms of local concentration.

Hastings now ranks as the third most deprived lower tier local authority (LTLA) in terms of rank of average rank (out of 296 LTLAs). Its most deprived LSOA, Hastings 005A in Broomgrove MSOA, is ranked as the seventh most deprived in England, out of 33,755 neighbourhoods.

About the Indices of Deprivation (IoD)

The Indices of Deprivation relatively rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived. The [Technical Report](#) for the IoD provides an explanation of what deprivation means in this context:

‘People are in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived due to a lack of resources of all kinds, not just income. ‘Deprivation’ thus refers to people’s unmet needs, whereas ‘poverty’ refers to the lack of resources required to meet those needs.’

There are 33,755 of these small areas or neighbourhoods (Lower-layer Super Output Areas or LSOAs) in England, with an average population of 1,500.

- 1st - most deprived area
- 33,755th - least deprived area

How can the Indices of Deprivation be used?

The Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD25) can be used to:

- compare small areas across England
- identify the most deprived small areas
- explore the domains (dimensions or types) of deprivation
- compare larger administrative areas e.g. local authorities
- look at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (i.e. changes in ranks)

They cannot be used to:

- quantify how deprived a small area is
- identify deprived people
- say how affluent a place is
- compare with small areas in other UK countries
- measure absolute change in deprivation over time

It is important to note that less deprived areas are not necessarily more affluent. Areas which contain very few people on low incomes may not contain many people on high incomes. Highly deprived areas may also contain pockets of affluence.

It is common to describe how relatively deprived a neighbourhood is by saying whether it falls among the most deprived 10%, 20% or 30% of small areas in England (although there is no definitive cut-off at which an area is described as 'deprived').

To help with this, deprivation 'deciles' are published alongside ranks. Deciles are calculated by ranking the 33,755 small areas in England, from most deprived to least deprived, and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10% of small areas nationally to the least deprived 10% of small areas nationally. Quintiles are calculated by ranking the 33,755 small areas in England, from most deprived to least deprived, and dividing them into 5 equal groups, with the most deprived quintile representing the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally.

MHCLG have produced some very useful resources to enable people to explore the Indices of Deprivation - use the links below to see data for East Sussex:

[MHCLG's Local Deprivation Explorer - district data](#)

[MHCLG's Local Deprivation Explorer - LSOA data](#)

They also have produced a statistical report [summarising the findings of the IoD25](#).

MHCLG have calculated different summary measures to help with interpretation of








the Indices of Deprivation over larger areas such as counties and districts. These are:

- average rank
- average score
- proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally
- extent
- local concentration
- the income scale and employment scale

The Technical Report provides details of these measures and how they should be used. In this report we focus on average rank and the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10 per cent nationally. Average rank summarises the average level of deprivation across an area based on the ranks of the LSOAs in the area. This is population-weighted to take into account that LSOA population sizes can vary.

Defining the Domains of Deprivation

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

Domain	Underlying indicators	Weight
 Income deprivation	9	22.5%
 Employment deprivation	12	22.5%
 Health Deprivation and Disability	7	13.5%
 Education, Skills and Training deprivation	6 (in two sub-domains)	13.5%
 Barriers to Housing and Services	7 (in two sub-domains)	9.3%
 Crime domain	8	9.3%
 Living Environment deprivation	6 (in two sub-domains)	9.3%

- Income (22.5%): Measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. Two additional indices are available:
 - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI): Measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families
 - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI): Measures the proportion of those aged 60+ who experience income deprivation

- **Employment (22.5%):** Measures the proportion of working age population (aged 18-66) involuntarily excluded from the labour market.
- **Education (13.5%):** Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. This is formed of the Children and young people and Adults skills sub-domains.
- **Health (13.5%):** Measures the risk of premature death and impairment of life quality through poor physical/mental health.
- **Crime (9.3%):** Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- **Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%):** Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. This is formed of the Geographical barriers and Wider barriers sub-domains.
- **Living Environment (9.3%):** Measures the quality of both the Indoors living environment and Outdoors living environment.

A summary of the indicators which make up each domain can be found on [East Sussex in Figures](#) and more detail can be found in the MHCLG's [Technical Report](#).

Geography note

In 2019, the 2011 LSOAs used for the Indices of Deprivation fitted neatly into administrative wards at the time, so in our analysis we gave the pre-2019 ward name to show where different LSOAs were located to help users understand where they were.

Since then, the boundaries of some wards have changed and 2021 LSOAs no longer fit into many wards, with some LSOAs being located in more than one ward. For this reason, in this analysis, we have identified the location of LSOAs by giving the House of Commons Library name of the Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) where it is located.

MSOAs are allocated an official name which includes the name of the district where they are located, together with a number, e.g. Hastings 005. The constituent LSOAs are given that number plus a letter e.g. Hastings 005A.

The House of Commons Library identified that it was not easy to understand where these places were located, so have designed a set of recognisable names for MSOAs based on the towns, villages and neighbourhoods that they cover. The names of the MSOAs are those given to them in this guidance published by the [House of Commons Library](#), which are now generally accepted to be a useful way of helping users to identify the neighbourhoods involved.

Key findings for East Sussex

- East Sussex ranks 91 out of 153 upper tier local authorities (UTLAs) in England as measured by IMD - rank of average rank. Nationally the top UTLAs on this measure are Blackpool, Manchester, Sandwell, Leicester and Newham. East Sussex ranks as 70 out of 153 UTLAs for the proportion of LSOAs among the most deprived 10% in England, and it ranks as 64 in terms of local concentration.
- East Sussex ranks 40 out of 153 UTLAs for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain. This is likely to be due to issues relating to the high cost of housing and higher rates of homelessness in parts of the county. It ranks 119 for the Living Environment which is based on factors such as quality of housing, access to private outdoor space and air quality.
- Hastings ranks as the 3rd most deprived lower tier local authority (LTLA) in England. It ranks 1 for Barriers to Housing and Services and 4 for Employment.
- East Sussex has a lower proportion of LSOAs in the most and least deprived deciles compared to the national average.
- East Sussex has 29 neighbourhoods out of 332 (8.7%) in the most deprived decile. This compares to 22 (6.7% - out of 329 LSOAs) when the last Index was published in 2019.
- Out of the most deprived 22 areas in the 2019 IMD, all are still in the most deprived decile. But in the 2025 release a further 7 LSOAs are now among the most deprived 10% in the country. Hastings 005A remains as the most deprived neighbourhood in the county, and now ranks as 7 out of 33,755 in the 2025 index compared to 147 (out of 32,844) in 2019. Hastings 005D is now 25th most deprived neighbourhood in the country, compared to a rank of 186 in 2019.
- 7 LSOAs have moved from the second decile to the most deprived decile in the 2025 IMD. 4 of these are in Eastbourne: Eastbourne 010B (Pier), Eastbourne 002A (Hampden Park North), Eastbourne 004C (Hampden Park South), Eastbourne 001B (Langney West). Two are in Hastings: Hastings 009A (Central Hastings) and Hastings 008C (Braybrooke and Bohemia), and one is in Rother: Rother 004E (Rye and Winchelsea).
- Hastings now has 18 LSOAs (34%) in the most deprived decile, compared to 16, (30%) in 2019. Almost half of LSOAs in Hastings (49%) are among the most deprived quintile (20%) nationally.

Indices of Deprivation 2025

- Eastbourne now has 8 LSOAs among the most deprived decile (13%) compared to just 4 (7%) in 2019.
- Rother now has 3 LSOAs among the most deprived decile (5%) compared to 2 in 2019 (3%).
- The two most deprived LSOAs in East Sussex are amongst the most deprived 1% in the country. Both are in Hastings, in Broomgrove MSOA. A further 12 are among the most deprived 5% of LSOAs nationally. 8 of these are in Hastings, four of which are in Hollington MSOA, two in Central St Leonards, one in Central Hastings and one in Ore. Two are in Eastbourne (in Pier and Hampden Park North LSOAs), and two are in Rother (both in Bexhill North and Sidley MSOA).
- The 5 LSOAs in Hastings 011 MSOA, Central St Leonards all continue to be in the most deprived decile - but four have a less deprived ranking in 2025 than in 2019.
- Of the 29 most deprived neighbourhoods in the county, 5 rank in the most deprived decile in 6 dimensions (domains) of deprivation, 9 are deprived in 5 dimensions and 3 are deprived in 4 dimensions.
- Overall 107 LSOAs are in the most deprived decile in at least one dimension. The domain with the highest number in the most deprived decile is Barriers to Housing and Services, with 78 LSOAs (24%) among the most deprived 10% nationally.

Figure 1: Proportion of LSOAs in each decile of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025

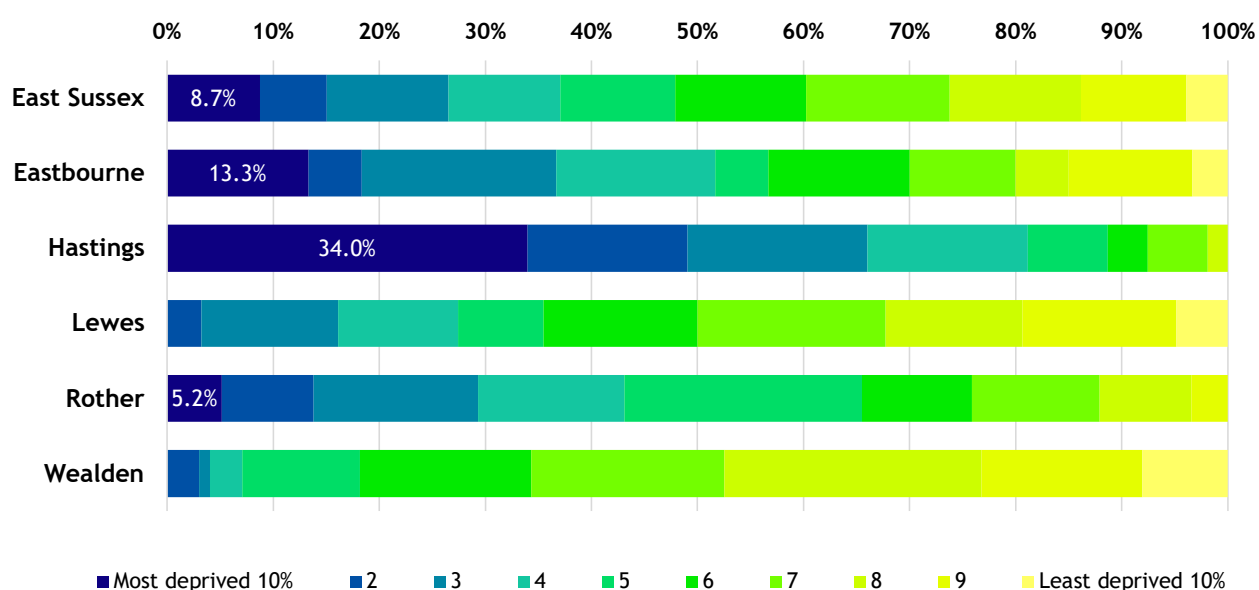


Table 1: Ranking of most and least deprived LSOAs in districts of East Sussex

Lower Tier Local Authority	Rank of most deprived LSOA	Rank of least deprived LSOA
England	1	33,755
East Sussex	7	33,297
Eastbourne	391	31,912
Hastings	7	24,589
Lewes	3,694	30,946
Rother	735	28,715
Wealden	3,967	33,297

Table 2: 2025 Deprivation rankings of East Sussex districts and other areas seeing similar levels of deprivation

Lower Tier Local Authority	IMD Rank of average rank out of 296 (1=most deprived)	IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
Blackpool - most deprived LTLA	1	6
Manchester	2	5
Hastings	3	14
Burnley	4	7
Harlow	92	171
Rother	93	120
Gravesham	94	93
Telford and Wrekin	95	66
Eastbourne	96	63
Gosport	97	95
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	169	124
Lewes	170	193
Maldon	171	193
Basingstoke and Deane	237	193
Wealden	238	193
New Forest	239	166
Hart - least deprived LTLA	296	193

Deprivation in the South East and in Sussex - IMD

- East Sussex ranks 4 out of 19 UTLAs in the South East Region for the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally.
- Wokingham is the least deprived UTLA in the country on Rank of Average Rank. 8 of the 19 South East UTLAs are among the 10% least deprived UTLAs nationally.
- The Isle of Wight and the urban unitary authorities of Slough, Portsmouth and Southampton are the most deprived UTLAs in the South East.
- Within the whole of Sussex, East Sussex ranks as more deprived than Brighton and Hove and West Sussex County on Rank of Average Rank and Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally.
- When looking at all Lower Tier Local Authority (LTLAs) in Sussex, Hastings, Rother and Eastbourne are the most deprived LTLAs for Rank of Average Rank, but Brighton and Hove is the third most deprived for rank of proportion of LSOAs among the most deprived decile.
- Hampshire is ranked among the least deprived areas based on the percentage of people in the area who are income deprived, however it has the 6th highest number of people who are income deprived in the country because of its larger population size.
- In contrast Portsmouth has the highest proportion of people who are income deprived in the South East, but as it has a smaller population only ranks 104th nationally for the number of people who are income deprived.
- East Sussex had the second highest percentage of people who are employment deprived in the South East, at 14.2%, behind the Isle of Wight at 16.1%. Kent had a lower percentage of people who are employment deprived but was ranked second nationally for scale, due to its larger population size.

Table 3: 2025 Deprivation rankings of South East UTLAs

Upper Tier Local Authority	IMD Rank of average rank out of 153 (1=most deprived)	IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
East Sussex	91	70
Bracknell Forest	148	131
Brighton and Hove	96	73
Buckinghamshire	140	131
Hampshire	138	111
Isle of Wight	43	95
Kent	92	77
Medway	65	69
Milton Keynes	104	87
Oxfordshire	146	128
Portsmouth	54	56
Reading	98	131
Slough	53	131
Southampton	56	57
Surrey	150	131
West Berkshire	143	131
Windsor and Maidenhead	152	131
Wokingham	153	131
West Sussex	123	117

Table 4: 2025 Deprivation rankings of East Sussex, Brighton and Hove and West Sussex lower tier authorities

Lower Tier Local Authority	IMD Rank of average rank out of 296 (1=most deprived)	IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	Number of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
Hastings	3	14	18
Rother	93	120	3
Eastbourne	96	63	8
Crawley	109	177	1
Arun	137	123	5
Brighton and Hove	143	103	13
Lewes	170	-	0
Chichester	177	-	0
Worthing	185	-	0
Adur	192	-	0
Wealden	238	-	0
Horsham	279	-	0
Mid Sussex	286	-	0

Note East Sussex districts are shaded **blue** in the table above

- The most deprived 10 LSOAs in Sussex (among the most deprived decile) are located in Hastings (6 LSOAs) and Brighton and Hove (3) and Eastbourne (1).
- Brighton and Hove has 13 LSOAs (out of 165 LSOAs) among the most deprived 10% nationally.
- West Sussex has only 6 LSOAs (out of 532 LSOAs) among the most deprived decile, and 5 of these are in Arun District, 2 in Bognor Regis and 3 in Littlehampton. The other deprived LSOA in West Sussex is in Crawley.

Maps showing deprivation by decile and quintile

(See [ESiF](#) for downloadable deprivation maps)

Figure 2: Map showing Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025, East Sussex LSOAs

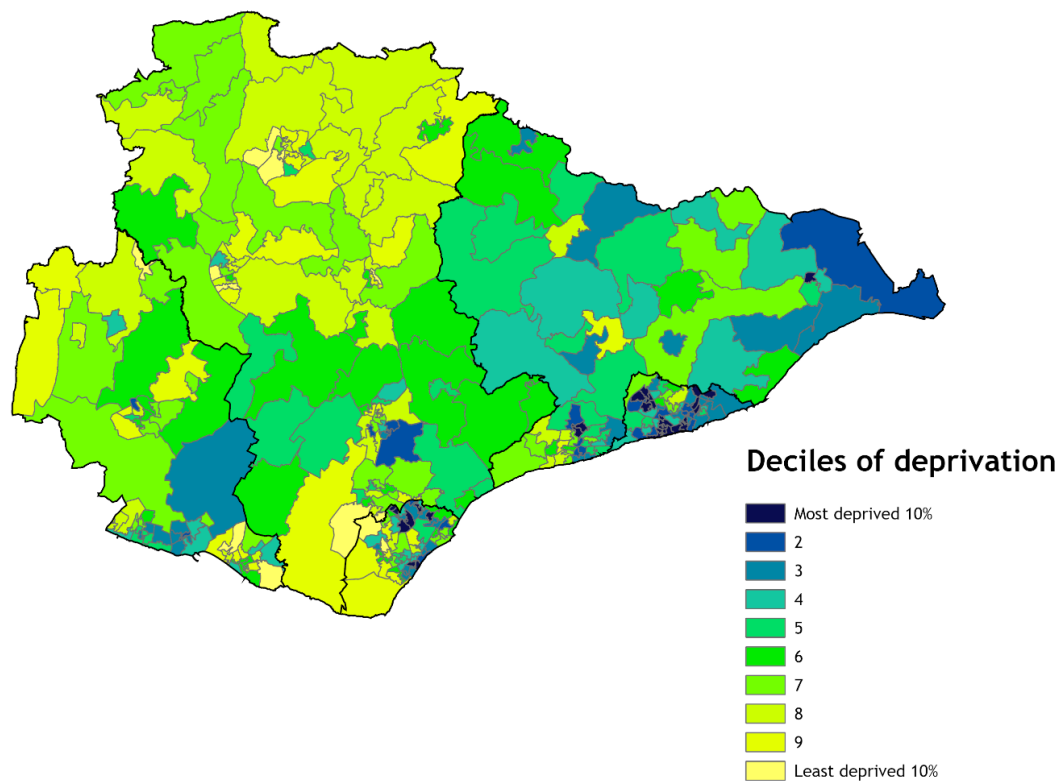


Figure 3: Map showing LSOAs in most deprived decile (10%) - IMD 2025

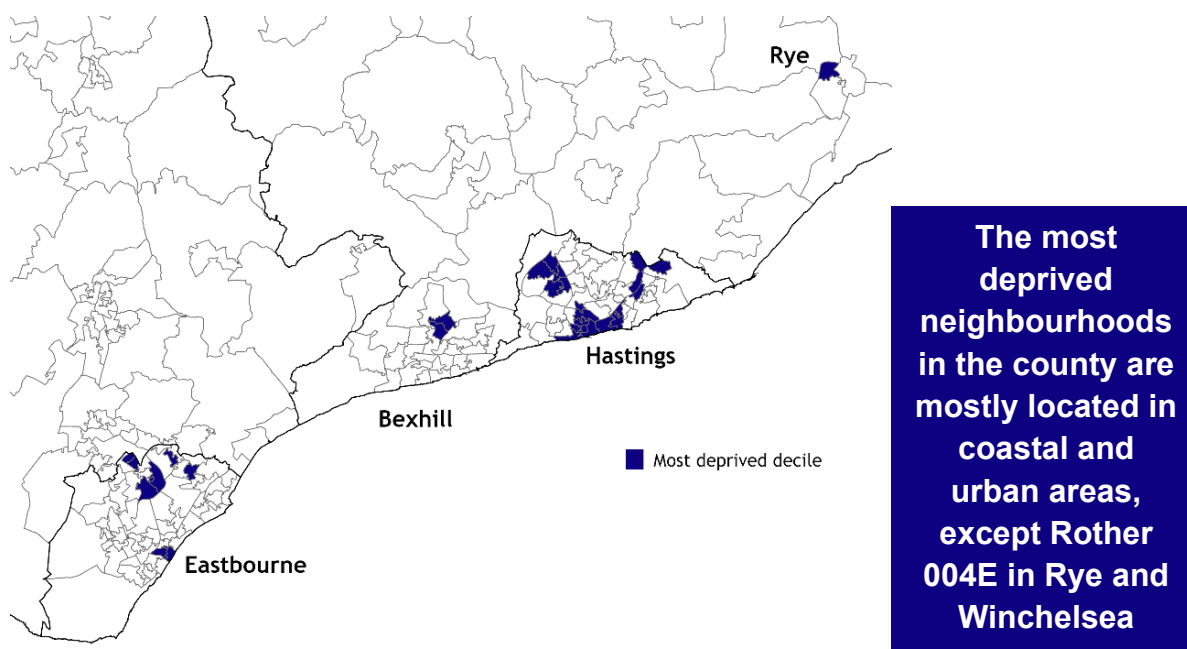


Figure 4: Map showing IMD 2025 - Quintiles of deprivation (see [further information](#))

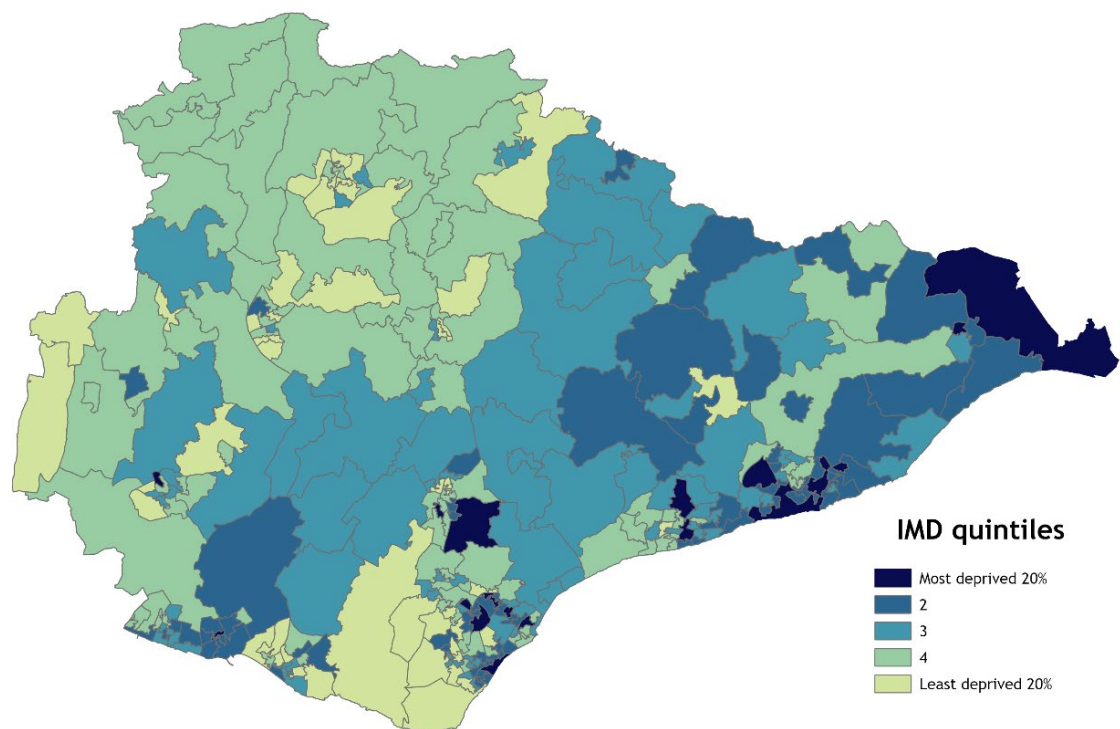


Figure 5: Map showing LSOAs in most deprived quintile (20%) - IMD 2025

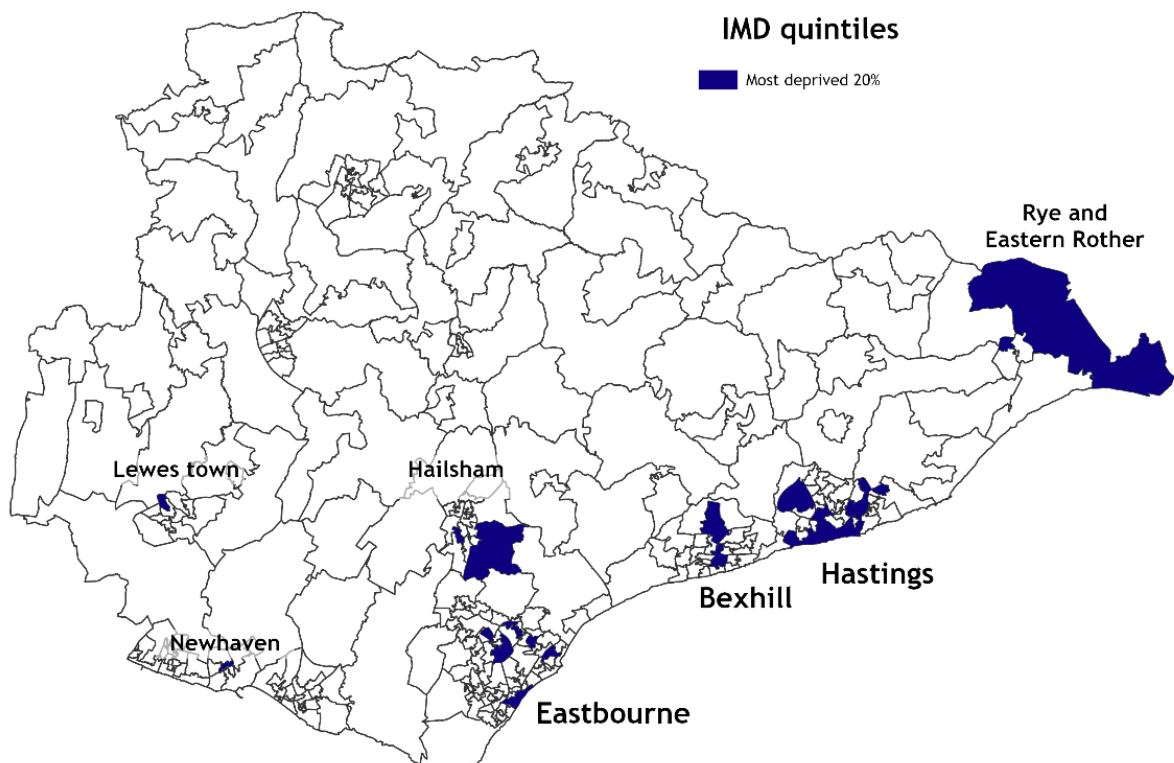


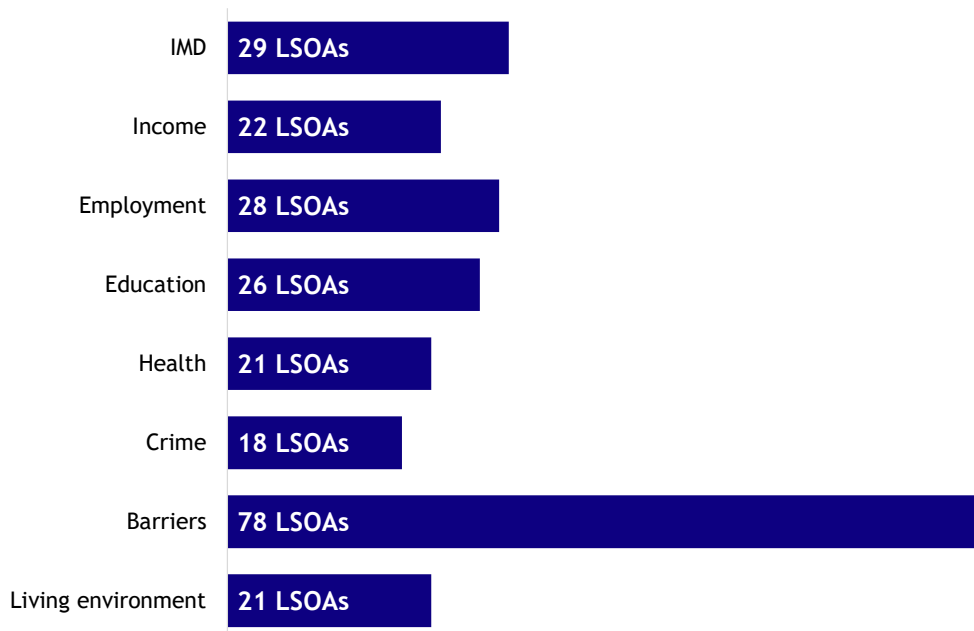
Table 5: The 29 East Sussex neighbourhoods that are in the top 10% most deprived nationally - IMD 2025

Neighbourhood (LSOA)	MSOA name	Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank 2025	Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank 2019*	Change in rank since 2019 (negative means relatively more deprived than in 2019)
Hastings 005A	Broomgrove	7	151	-144
Hastings 005D	Broomgrove	25	191	-166
Hastings 003A	Hollington	390	750	-360
Eastbourne 010C	Pier	391	2,931	-2,540
Hastings 003E	Hollington	426	999	-573
Hastings 009B	Central Hastings	485	342	143
Hastings 004B	Ore	616	1,083	-467
Hastings 011B	Central St Leonards	719	643	76
Rother 007E	Bexhill North and Sidley	735	775	-40
Hastings 003C	Hollington	775	1,900	-1,125
Hastings 011A	Central St Leonards	885	726	159
Hastings 003B	Hollington	1,123	2,081	-958
Rother 007D	Bexhill North and Sidley	1,484	3,354	-1,870
Eastbourne 002D	Hampden Park North	1,670	3,143	-1,473
Rother 004E	Rye and Winchelsea	1,750	3,536	-1,786
Eastbourne 004A	Hampden Park South	1,834	2,417	-583
Hastings 009A	Central Hastings	1,957	3,548	-1,591
Hastings 011E	Central St Leonards	2,133	1,598	535
Hastings 006D	Silverhill	2,165	3,333	-1,168
Hastings 008E	Braybrooke and Bohemia	2,182	2,536	-354
Hastings 011C	Central St Leonards	2,578	2,629	-51
Eastbourne 001B	Langney West	2,660	3,993	-1,333
Hastings 008C	Braybrooke and Bohemia	2,691	4,273	-1,582
Eastbourne 010B	Pier	2,749	4,882	-2,133
Hastings 009C	Central Hastings	2,853	3,048	-195
Eastbourne 004C	Hampden Park South	3,118	6,609	-3,491
Eastbourne 002A	Hampden Park North	3,177	6,312	-3,135
Hastings 011D	Central St Leonards	3,306	3,144	162
Eastbourne 003B	Langney East	3,348	3,087	261

* Note that 2019 LSOA rankings have been adjusted to reflect the number of 2021 LSOAs. See page [27](#) for more information about comparing IoD 2019 with IoD 2025

Domains of deprivation

Figure 6: Number of LSOAs in East Sussex in the most deprived decile of deprivation for each domain of IMD 2025



Income

- 117,900 people in the county live with income deprivation, 21.4% of the population. The county ranks 89 out of 153 upper tier local authorities (UTLAs) for income deprivation, but is third most deprived out of the remaining 21 shire counties, behind Lincolnshire and Lancashire.
- 22 LSOAs in East Sussex are among the most deprived in the Income domain, with the most deprived being Hastings 005D: ranking 72, and Hastings 005A: 75, both in Broomgrove MSOA and where 76% of people are living with income deprivation. Lewes 009B is among the most deprived decile for Income but not on the overall IMD. It is located in Newhaven West MSOA, and 48% of the population are living with income deprivation.

Employment

- 44,965 working aged people (aged 18-59) in East Sussex are living with Employment deprivation, 14% of that age group. While the county ranks 70 out of all UTLAs in England, it ranks 2 among shire counties. Hastings ranks 5 out of 296 lower tier local authorities for average score in the Employment domain.
- 28 LSOAs are among the most deprived decile in the Employment domain,

with the most deprived being the two most deprived LSOAs: Hastings 005A: ranking 24 (where 51% were employment deprived), and Hastings 005D: 48 (48%) both in Broomgrove MSOA.

Education, Skills and Training

- East Sussex ranked 84 out of 153 UTLAs for Education, Skills and Training. Hastings ranked 15 out of 296 LTLAs. Wealden was the least deprived district in East Sussex for this domain, ranking 207 nationally.
- 26 LSOAs are among the most deprived decile in the Education, Skills and Training domain. While Hastings 005A is the most deprived in this domain (ranking 142 nationally), the second most deprived LSOA in the Education domain is Hastings 003A in Hollington MSOA (154).
- 10 of the most deprived LSOAs in Education are in Hastings, 8 are in Eastbourne, 4 are in Rother, three are in Wealden and one is in Lewes.

Health Deprivation and Disability

- East Sussex ranked 84 out of 153 UTLAs for Health Deprivation and Disability. Hastings ranked 26 out of 296 LTLAs and Eastbourne ranked 70. Wealden was the least deprived district in East Sussex for this domain, ranking 257 nationally.
- There were 21 LSOAs in the county among the most deprived decile in the Health domain in 2025. The most deprived LSOA in this domain is Hastings 005A (ranking 176), while the second most deprived LSOA in the Health domain is Hastings 003E in Hollington MSOA (227).
- The most deprived LSOAs in the Health domain were in Hastings (12 LSOAs), Eastbourne (7) and Rother (2).

Crime

- East Sussex ranked 119 out of 153 UTLAs for the Crime domain. Hastings ranked 44 out of 296. Wealden ranked 282.
- Only 18 LSOAs were among the most deprived decile in the Crime domain in 2025, with 9 in Hastings, 5 in Eastbourne, 3 in Rother and one in Lewes. The most deprived LSOA in the Crime domain was Eastbourne 010C in Pier MSOA, which ranked 89 nationally (it is the most deprived LSOA in Eastbourne). The second most deprived LSOA was Hastings 005A (ranking 361).

Barriers to Housing and Services

- Hastings ranks as the most deprived lower tier local authority (LTLA or

district) in England for Barriers to Housing and Services by the “Rank of average rank” measure. It was 2nd most deprived by Rank of average score, and third most deprived by Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally. Rother ranked 10th most deprived LTLA on this measure (out of 296 English LTLAs). East Sussex ranked 40 out of 153 UTLAs in this domain.

- There were 78 LSOAs among the most deprived decile in the Barriers domain. 37 of these were in Hastings, 24 were in Rother, 14 in Wealden, 2 in Lewes and just one in Eastbourne. The most deprived LSOA in this domain was Hastings 004B (in Ore MSOA) which ranked 41, but this was closely followed by Hastings 005D (46) and Hastings 005A (48).
- The indicators used to create the Barriers domain have changed significantly since the IoD 2019.

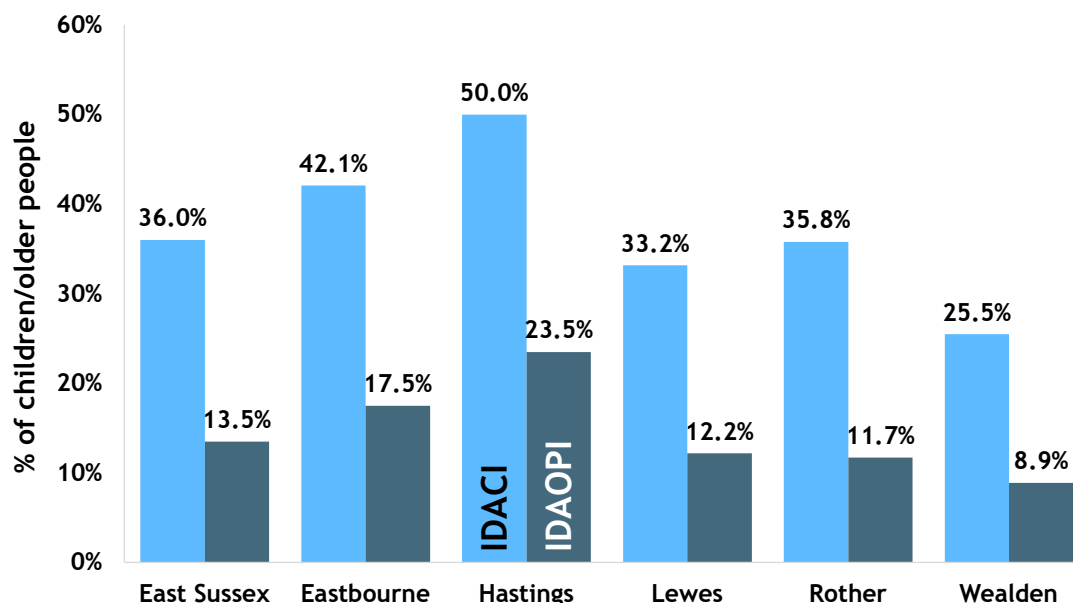
Living Environment

- East Sussex ranked 119 out of 153 UTLAs. Hastings ranked 108 out of 296 LTLAs and Rother ranked 116. Lewes was the least deprived LTLA in East Sussex for this domain. It was ranked 239 out of 296 LTLAs nationally.
- In the IoD 2025, there were 21 LSOAs among the most deprived decile in the Living Environment domain. Of these, 8 were in Hastings, 6 were in Wealden, three each in Lewes and Rother, and there was one in Eastbourne.
- The most deprived LSOA in the Living Environment domain was Wealden 018A, in Hailsham North MSOA, which ranked as 487, among the most deprived 2% in this domain. The second most deprived was Rother 006D, in Battle and Catsfield MSOA, which ranked 850. The indicators making up this domain focus on issues such as housing in poor condition and energy performance as well as road casualties and pollution, which helps to explain why deprivation is more broadly spread than other domains.

IDACI and IDAOPI Supplementary indices of Income domain

Note that in the IoD 2025, the Income Deprivation domain (and its supplementary indices) includes measures based on monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs) whereas in IoD 2019, Income Deprivation was based on income below 60% of the national median - before housing costs. This is to better reflect the DWP's approach to measuring material deprivation. However, it should be noted that the Children in Low Income Families data published by DWP still uses income below 60% of median income before housing costs. Those in relative low income have their net equivalised disposable household income below a threshold set at 60% of median income.

Figure 7: Percentage of children and older people experiencing income deprivation from IDACI and IDAOPI, East Sussex and districts



Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI):

- The IDACI estimates that 32,612 children aged 0-15, 36% of the county's children, are living in income deprived families. This rises to 50% of children in Hastings, which ranks as 26th nationally (out of 296) on this measure.
- In IoD 2025, 22 LSOAs ranked among the most deprived decile for IDACI. Half (11) of these were in Hastings, 7 were in Eastbourne, 2 in Rother and one each in Lewes and Wealden.
- The most deprived LSOAs for IDACI are Hastings 005A, ranking 174, and Hastings 005D (208) both in Broomgrove MSA. The scores for this index indicate that 94% of children in Hastings 005A, and 93% in Hastings 005D live in Income deprived families.
- Five of the LSOAs in the most deprived decile for IDACI are not among the most deprived decile on the overall IMD measure: Eastbourne 011B, Eastbourne 014C, Lewes 009B, Rother 004A, and Wealden 017B.

Figure 8: Map showing Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

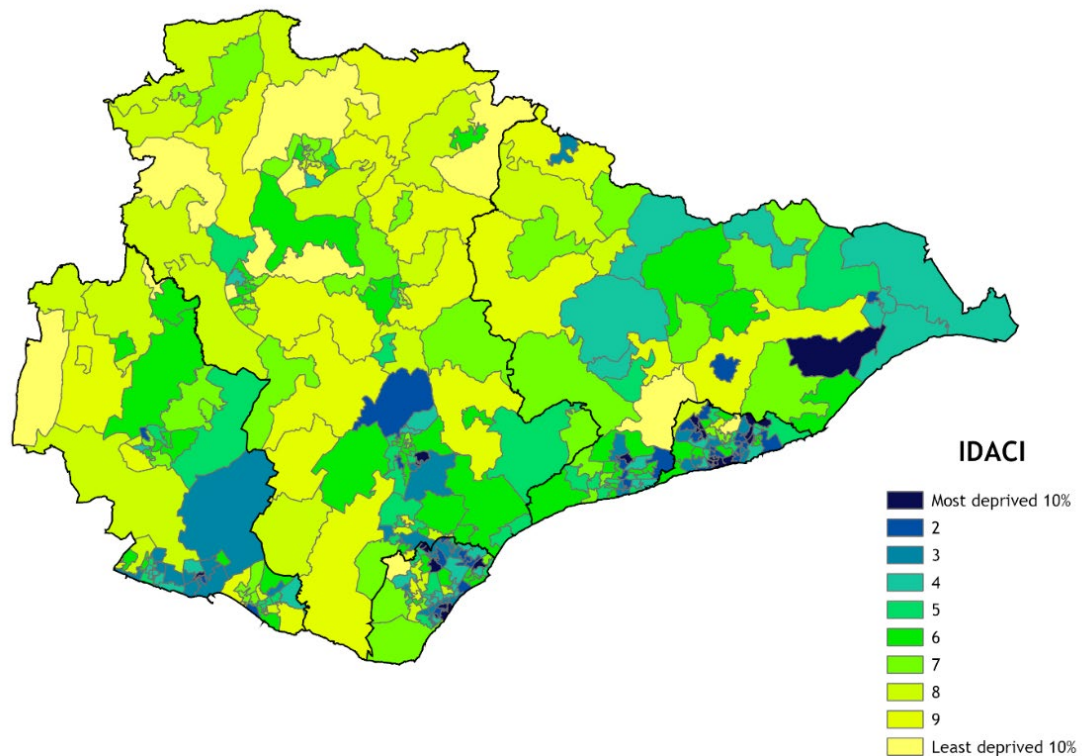
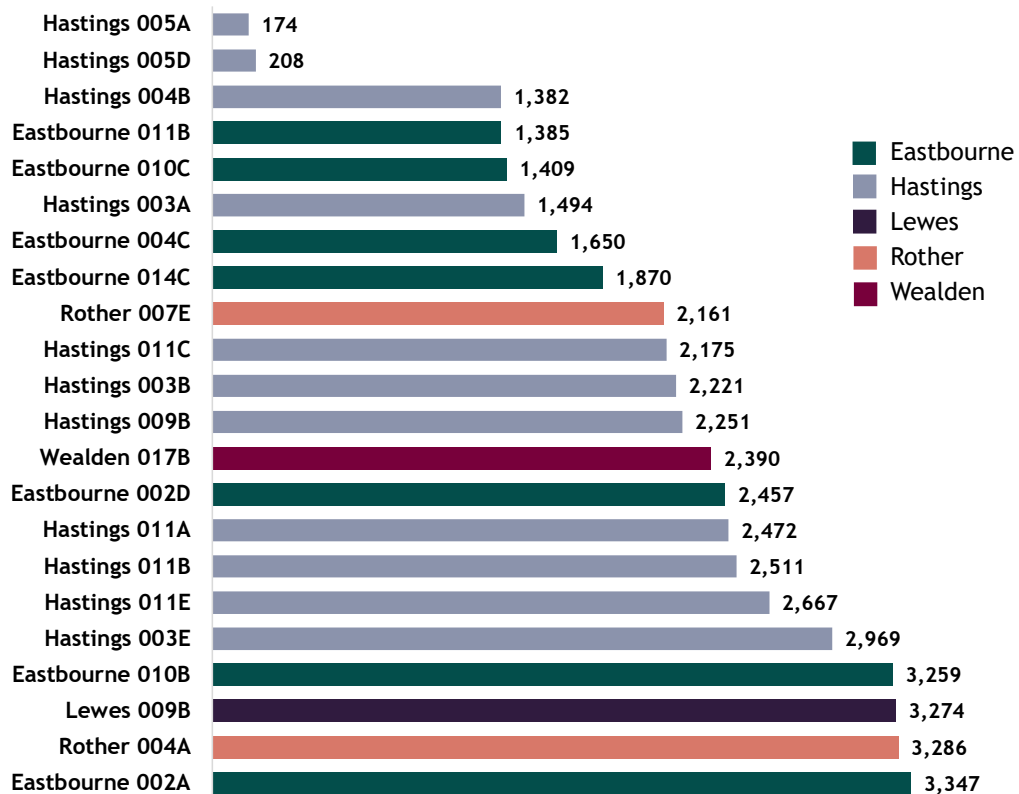


Figure 9: IDACI - LSOAs in the most deprived decile



Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

- The IDAOPI estimates that in East Sussex, 24,971 older people aged 60 and over are living in income deprivation, 14% of all older people. The county ranks 109 out of 153 UTLAs for IDAOPI. However in Hastings, nearly a quarter (24%) of all people aged 60+ are living in income deprived households (rank 43 out of 296).
- Only 12 LSOAs in East Sussex fall among the most deprived 10% nationally for the IDAOPI measure. 6 are in Hastings, four in Eastbourne and one each in Lewes and Rother.
- The most deprived LSOAs for IDAOPI are Hastings 003E (in Hollington MSOA), which ranked 561, where 68% of older people are living in income deprivation, and Eastbourne 010C (Pier MSOA), (rank 733) where 65% are income deprived.

Figure 10: Map showing Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI):

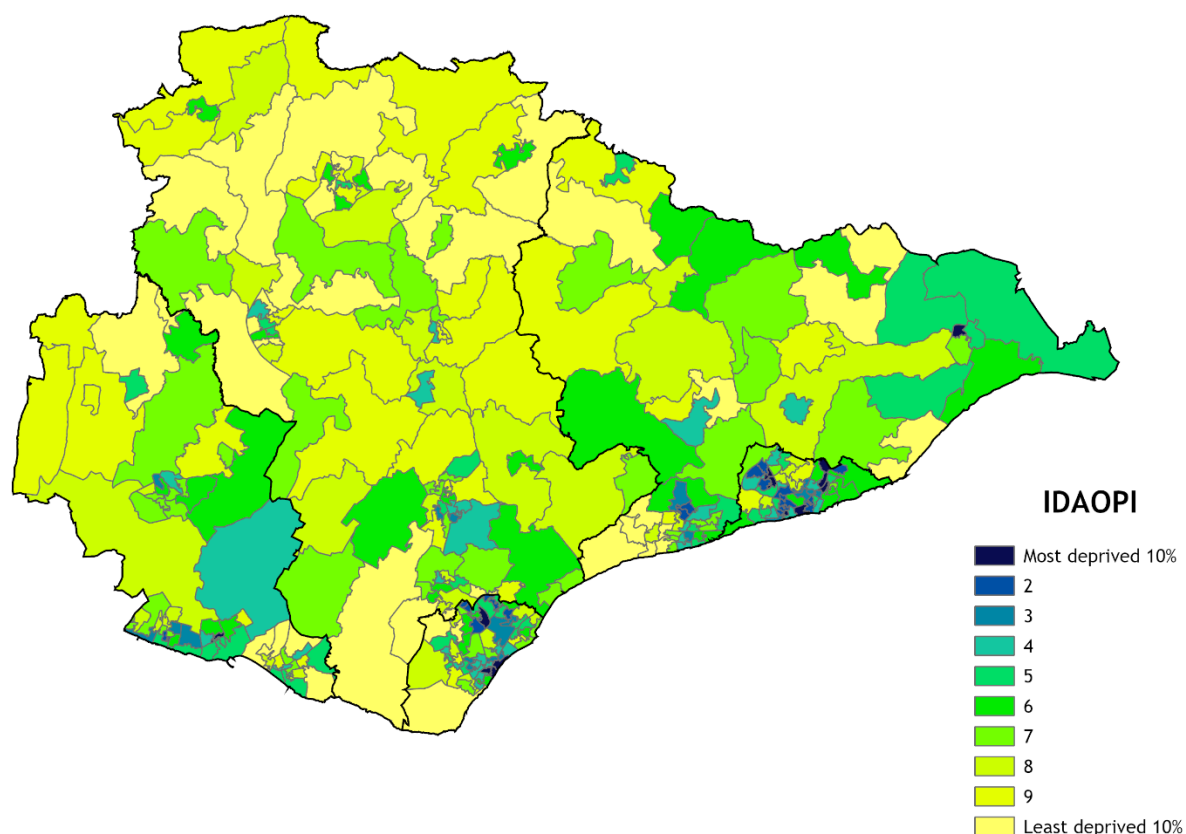
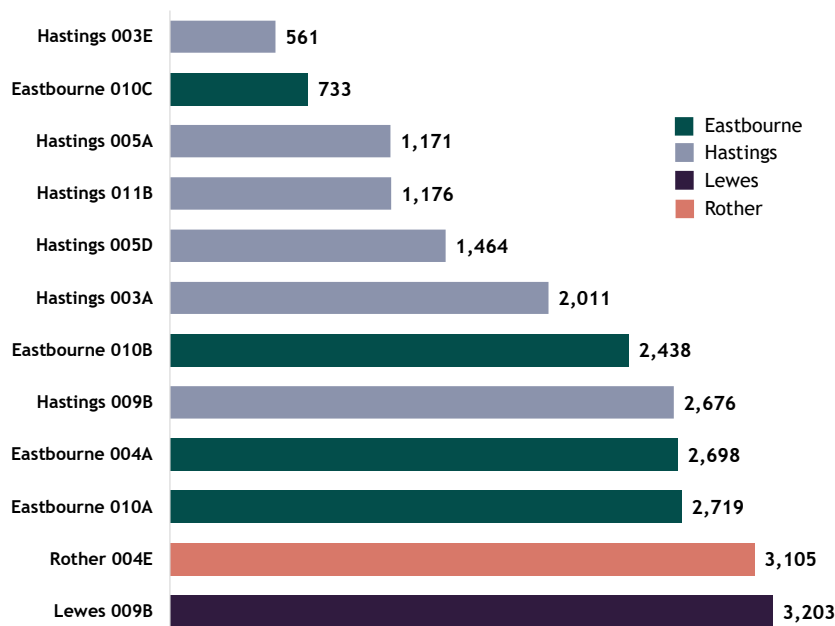


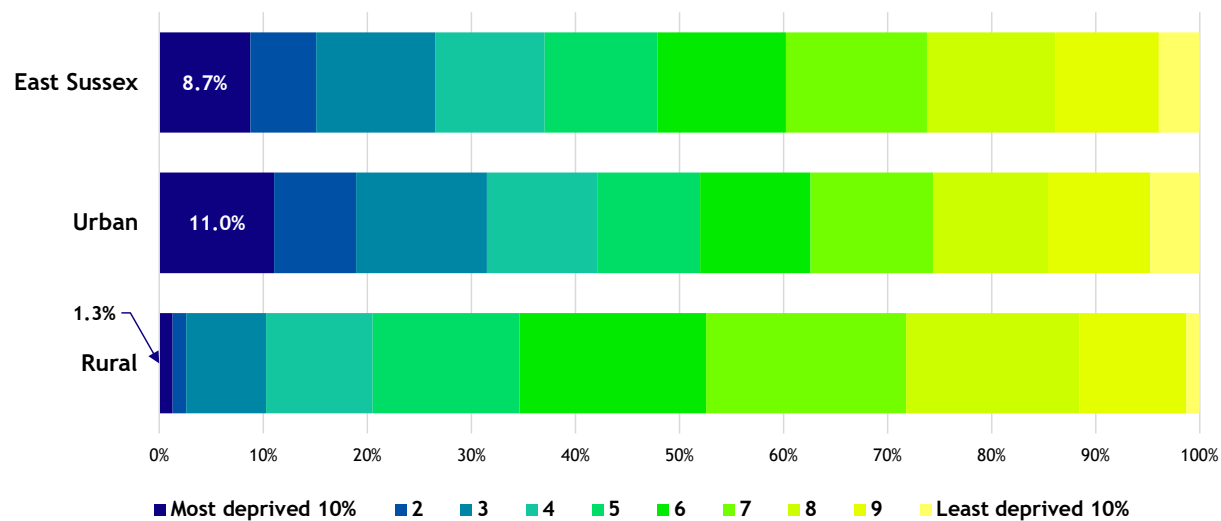
Figure 11: IDAOPI - LSOAs in the most deprived decile



Rural urban differences

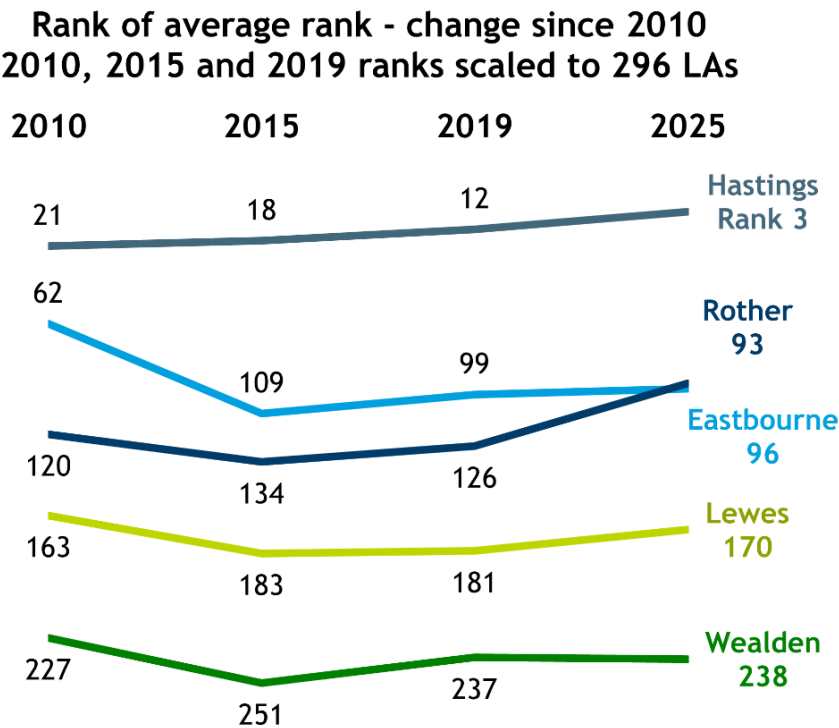
- There is a significant difference in the way deprivation is distributed in urban and rural areas. All 29 of the county's most deprived areas are located in urban areas except for one, Rother 004E in Rye and Winchelsea MSOA.
- 11% of all urban LSOAs are among the most deprived decile nationally. 32% of urban LSOAs (80) are among the most deprived 30% nationally, compared to 10% of rural neighbourhoods (8) falling into the most deprived 3 deciles.
- However, while this pattern is reflected in many domains, in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, 49% of rural areas (38 LSOAs) fall among the most deprived decile, and 90% are among the most deprived 20%. This is not so surprising as indicators such as connectivity and housing affordability, which tend to be poorer in rural areas are important contributors to that domain.
- In the Living Environment domain, 37% of Rural LSOAs are in the most deprived 20% and 51% among the most deprived 30%, compared to just 15% of Urban LSOAs which fall into the most deprived 30% in this domain.
- Rural LSOAs in East Sussex have very low levels of relative deprivation in the Income, Health, Crime and Employment domains.

Figure 12: Proportion of LSOAs in each decile of the IMD 2025 - rural and urban areas in East Sussex



Districts

Figure 13: Chart showing Rank of average rank for districts of East Sussex, 2010-2025



- Each district and borough of East Sussex is very different. Hastings ranks 3 out of 296 local authorities in England for the Index of Multiple Deprivation rank after Blackpool and Manchester, for rank of average rank, whereas Wealden ranks 238. Approximately one third of LSOAs in Hastings are among the most deprived 10% in England whereas Lewes and Wealden have none.
- All districts in East Sussex except Wealden have a lower (more deprived) rank (of average rank) in 2025 compared to 2019, indicating that they have become comparatively more deprived compared to lower tier authorities.
- Hastings ranks the highest in England in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain and fourth in the Employment domain.

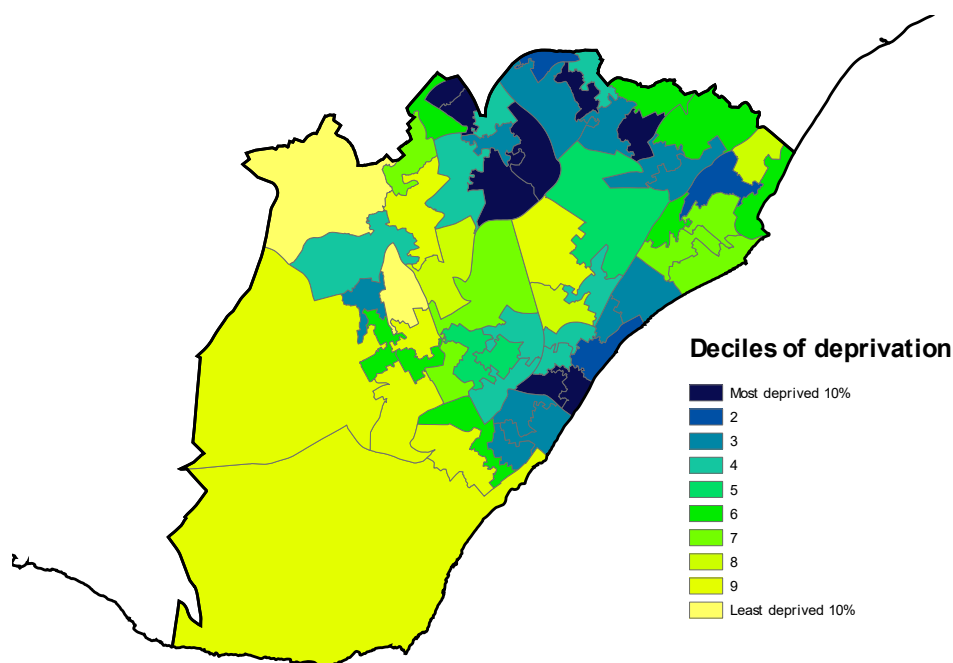
Table 6: Rank of average rank for domains for East Sussex district and boroughs (out of 296 LTLAs)

Domain	Eastbourne	Hastings	Lewes	Rother	Wealden
Income	61	22	142	140	237
Employment	36	4	127	84	231
Education, Skills and Training	95	15	158	100	207
Health Deprivation and Disability	70	26	155	108	257
Crime	115	44	209	190	282
Barriers to Housing and Services	241	1	147	20	65
Living Environment	222	108	239	116	226
IDACI	61	25	133	112	207
IDAOP1	98	40	181	202	269

Eastbourne

- Relative deprivation appears to have increased in parts of Eastbourne since 2019, where there are now 8 neighbourhoods in the most deprived decile (out of 60 - 13.3%), 4 more than in 2019. The most deprived LSOA in Eastbourne is now Eastbourne 010C, in Pier MSA, with a rank of 391 (compared to 2,931 in 2019).
- 4 LSOAs have moved from decile 2 into the most deprived decile: Eastbourne 010B (in Pier MSA), Eastbourne 002A (Hampden Park North), Eastbourne 004C (Hampden Park South), Eastbourne 001B (Langney West).
- Eastbourne ranks as 96 out of 296 local authorities (where 1 is the most deprived) rank of average rank, compared to 106 out of 317 in 2019 (which equates to 99 if rescaled to 296 authorities). In the rank of proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile, Eastbourne ranks 63 out of 296.
- 13 LSOAs rank in a relatively more deprived decile than in 2019. 35 rank in the same decile and 12 rank in a relatively less deprived decile.
- 11 LSOAs are now among the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England, one fewer than in 2019. But now 37% of LSOAs rank among the most deprived 30% nationally, compared to a 30% of LSOAs in 2019.

Figure 14: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Eastbourne

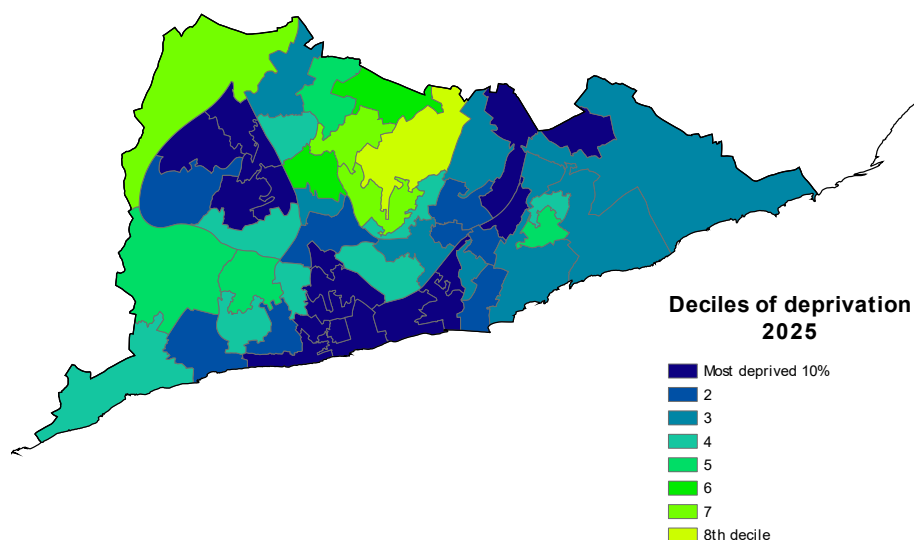


Source: MHCLG

Hastings

- Hastings ranks as the most the third most deprived lower tier local authority (LTLA) in the whole of England in terms of rank of average rank, out of 296 lower tier local authorities, just below Blackpool and Manchester. It ranks 7th in terms of rank of average score.
- The majority of the county's deprived neighbourhoods are located in Hastings, where 18 out of 53 neighbourhoods (34%) rank in the most deprived decile nationally. In 2019, 30% (16 LSOAs) were among the most deprived decile.
- Two LSOAs in Hastings are among the most deprived 25 LSOAs in the country (out of 33,755). These are Hastings 005A (rank 5) and Hastings 005D, ranking 25. Both of these LSOAs are in Broomgrove MSOA, and both rank considerably worse than in 2019 - Hastings 005A ranked 151 (rescaled to 33,755 LSOAs) and Hastings 005D ranked 191 in 2019.
- However, 5 of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Hastings from 2019 had a higher rank (relatively less deprived) in 2025, four of which are located in Central St Leonards MSOA and one in Central Hastings MSOA. Central St Leonards is the only MSOA in East Sussex where all five of the LSOAs are among the most deprived decile nationally.
- Overall 14 LSOAs in Hastings rank as relatively less deprived in 2025, and 39 as relatively more deprived.
- In 2025, half (49%) of LSOAs in Hastings are among the most deprived 20% nationally, compared to 43% in 2019.
- Hastings 005D ranks as 72, and Hastings 005A as 75, for income deprivation, are among the most deprived three LSOAs in the South East in this domain (only Portsmouth 018A, ranking 27, is more deprived in the income domain).

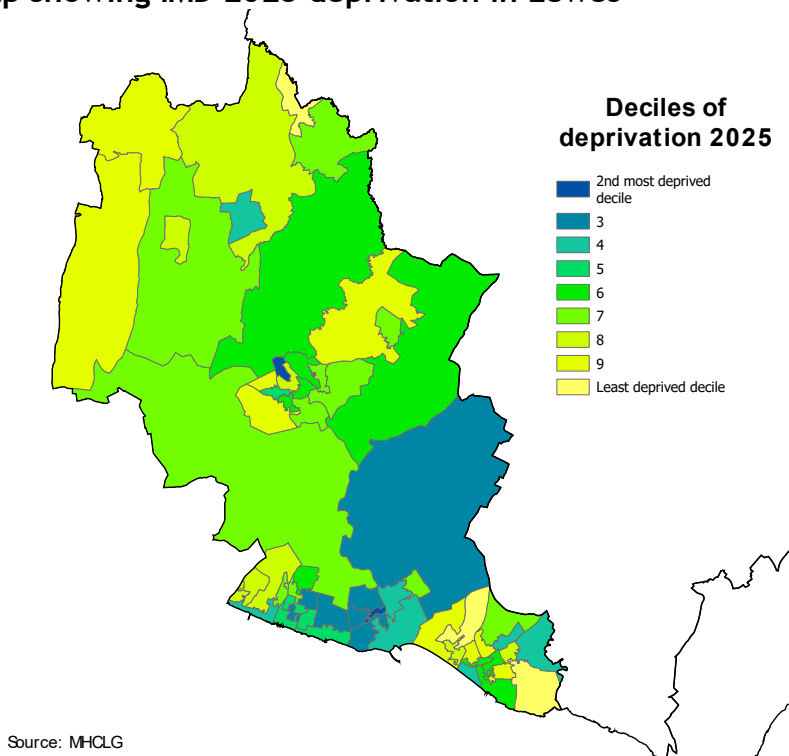
Figure 15: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Hastings



Lewes

- Overall Lewes ranks as 170 out of 296 local authorities on rank of average rank, compared to 181 (rescaled to 296) in 2019. Lewes still has no LSOAs among the most deprived 10% nationally, but has two neighbourhoods which fall among the most deprived 20% (quintile): Lewes 009B in Newhaven West MSOA with a rank of 3,694 (5,368 in 2019 - rescaled to 33,755 LSOAs) and Lewes 003E in Lewes Central and East MSOA which ranks as 4,204 (6,097 in 2019).
- 63% of neighbourhoods (39) rank as relatively more deprived than in 2019, out of 62 LSOAs. 19 LSOAs rank in a more deprived decile than in 2019, compared to nine which rank in a less deprived decile. Three LSOAs in Lewes (5%) are in the least deprived decile, compared to 6 (10%) in 2019.
- Lewes does have some LSOAs among the most deprived decile in some domains. Three LSOAs are among the most deprived in the Living Environment domain Lewes 001A (Chailey, Newick and Barcombe MSOA), Lewes 003F (Lewes Central and East), and Lewes 004D (Ringmer, Glynde and South Highton). Two are among the most deprived in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain: Lewes 001B (Chailey, Newick and Barcombe MSOA), and Lewes 002E (Wivelsfield Green, Ditchling and Rodmell).
- In Lewes 3 LSOAs were in the least deprived decile (5%) in 2025, compared to 6 (10%) in 2019.

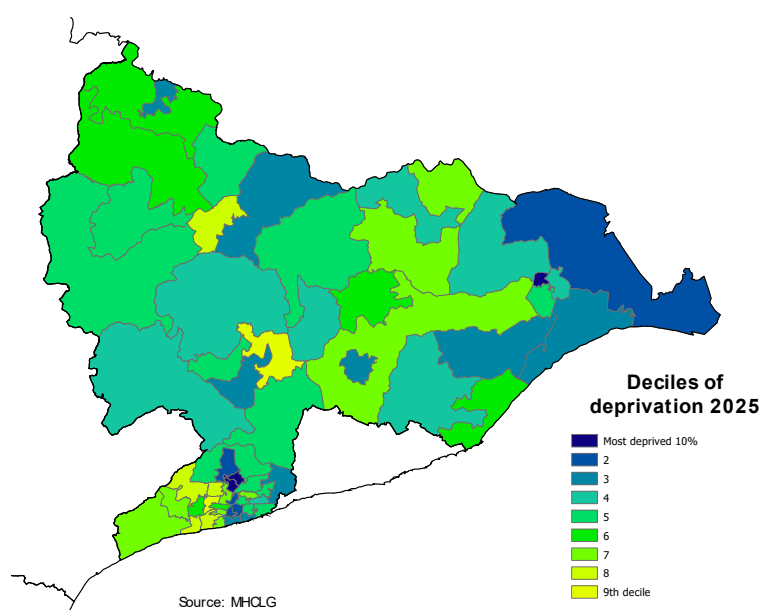
Figure 16: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Lewes



Rother

- Rother now ranks as 93 out of 296 local authorities in terms of rank of average rank, compared to 126 (rescaled to 296 LTLAs) in 2019. It now has a more deprived rank than Eastbourne on this measure.
- Rother has 3 neighbourhoods (5.2%) among the most deprived decile (compared to 2 in 2019), and 44 neighbourhoods out of 58 ranked as relatively more deprived in 2025 than in 2019. 29 LSOAs rank in a relatively more deprived decile than in 2019, compared to eight which rank as relatively less deprived.
- Two LSOAs in Bexhill North and Sidley MSOA continue to be among the most deprived decile: Rother 007E is the most deprived LSOA in Rother and ranks 735 in 2025 (775 in 2019 - rescaled). Rother 007D now ranks 1,484 (3,354 in 2019). Rother 004E (Rye and Winchelsea MSOA) has moved into the most deprived decile, ranking 1,750 in 2025, compared to 3,536 in 2019.
- Altogether 8 (14%) LSOAs are among the most deprived 20% in England, six in Bexhill (four in Bexhill North and Sidley MSOA, including Rother 007F and Rother 007C, and one in Bexhill Central, Rother 011C), one in Rye and Winchelsea (as above) and one in Northiam, Peasmarch and Camber (Rother 002A).
- Rother does have 24 out of 58 LSOAs among the most deprived decile in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain of which 23 are located in Rural areas.
- Rother has no LSOAs among the least deprived decile and only 2 among the least deprived quintile (3%) which compares to 5 (7%) in 2019 in the least deprived quintile.

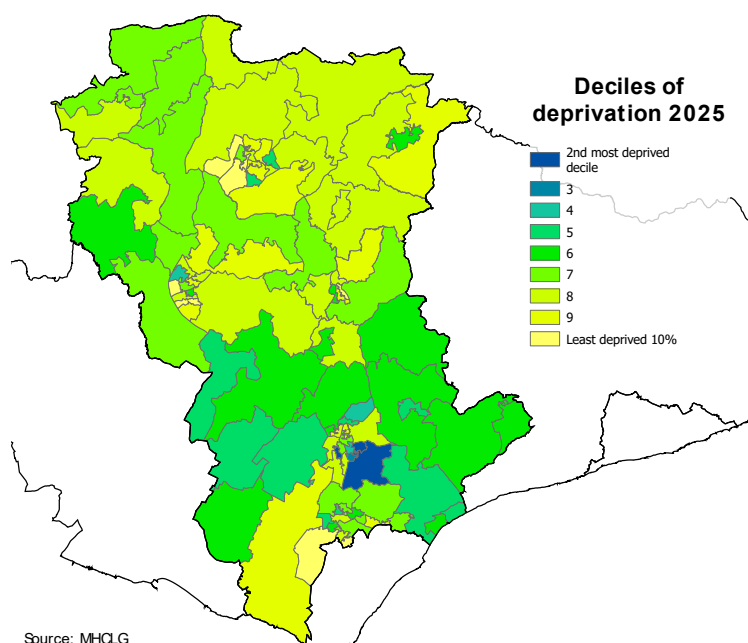
Figure 17: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Rother



Wealden

- In Wealden there are now 3 LSOAs among the most deprived quintile (but none in the most deprived decile) compared to 4 in 2019. Overall it ranks as 231 out of 296 local authorities on rank of average rank, compared to 254 (out of 317) in 2019.
- The most deprived neighbourhood in 2025 is still Wealden 017B in Hailsham East MSOA, ranking 3,967, compared to 4,945 (rescaled to 33,755 LSOAs) in 2019. Wealden 016D (Hailsham South) is also more deprived, ranking 5,229 in 2025 compared to 6,018 in 2019. But Wealden 017A (Hailsham East) ranks as less deprived than in 2019, ranking 6,349 in 2025 compared to 5,092 in 2019. And Wealden 017D (also Hailsham East), now ranks in the 3rd decile with a rank of 7,877 compared to 6,624 in 2019.
- 58 LSOAs rank as relatively more deprived in Wealden, compared to 41 ranking as less deprived, than in 2019. 21 LSOAs rank in a less deprived decile than in 2019, compared to 28 that rank in a worse decile.
- Although the rest of Wealden does not have high levels of multiple deprivation, 14 LSOAs (14%) in Wealden are in the most deprived 10% for the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, 6 are among the most deprived decile in the Living Environment domain, 3 in the Education domain and one in the employment domain.
- In 2025, 8 LSOAs ranked in the least deprived decile in Wealden, with Wealden 009A (Uckfield Town and North MSOA) ranking amongst the least deprived 2% of LSOAs in England. However this compares with 13 among the least deprived decile in 2019.

Figure 18: Map showing IMD 2025 deprivation in Wealden



Comparison with 2019

Comparing data between the different iterations of the Indices of deprivation can be problematic.

Firstly there are different numbers of LSOAs (32,844 in 2019 and 33,755 in 2025) and Upper and Lower Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs - 131 in 2019 and 153 in 2025 and LTLAs - 317 in 2019 and 296 in 2025) following boundary and local authority changes since 2019, so all the rankings have had to be rescaled to make them comparable.

Secondly the indicators used to construct each domain of the Indices have been changed - 39 indicators were used to construct the IoD 2019, compared to 55 indicators in IoD 2025. The impact varies across the domains, meaning that some domains are more comparable with 2019 than others. See our Technical note on [East Sussex in Figures](#) to better understand the indicators used to construct IoD 2025.

There have also been changes to population estimates following the 2021 Census since the previous release. Further analysis will be undertaken to understand the differences indicator changes have made to each domain.

- 106 LSOAs now are ranked in a more deprived decile than in 2019. 54 are ranked in a less deprived decile than in 2019 and 172 are in the same decile as in the previous IMD.
- In terms of the least deprived areas, Wealden has the highest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived decile - 8 LSOAs (8%), but this is lower than in 2019 when there were 13 (13%). Lewes has also got fewer in the least deprived group, with just 3 (5%) compared to 6 (10%) in 2019.
- The Domain which has seen the biggest change since 2019 is in Barriers to Housing and Services. In 2025, 78 LSOAs in the county (24%) were in the most deprived decile nationally for this domain, including 70% of LSOAs in Hastings (37) and 41% in Rother (24). This marks a radical change since 2019, when Wealden had the highest proportion of LSOAs among the most deprived decile - 19% or 17 LSOAs. Hastings only had 2 LSOAs (4%) ranked among the most deprived decile in the Barriers to Housing and Services domain in 2019, and Rother had 10 (17%).
- The Health Deprivation and Disability domain has also seen some deterioration since 2019, when there were 13 LSOAs (4%) in the most deprived decile. There were 21 (6%) among the most deprived decile in the Health Deprivation and Disability domain in the 2025 IMD.
- The domain which has seen the biggest improvement was the Living Environment domain, where in 2025 there were 21 LSOAs among the most deprived decile, compared to 33 in 2019.

Indices of Deprivation 2025

- In the Education domain, 107 LSOAs have a worse ranking than in 2019.

Figure 19: Chart showing number of LSOAs in each decile of deprivation, in 2019* and 2025, East Sussex

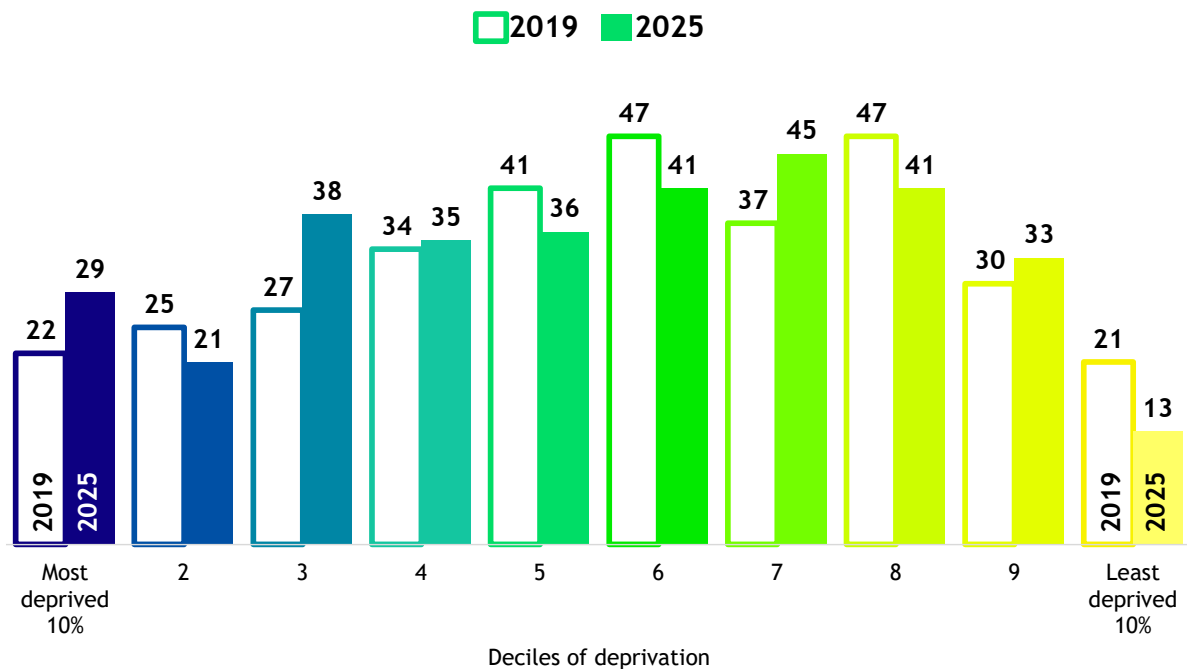


Table 7: Change in number of LSOAs in each decile of deprivation, 2019* and 2025, East Sussex

	2019	2025	Change in number of LSOAs
Most deprived 10%	22	29	7
2	25	21	-4
3	27	38	11
4	34	35	1
5	41	36	-5
6	47	41	-6
7	37	45	8
8	47	41	-6
9	30	33	3
Least deprived 10%	21	13	-8

* Note that 2019 LSOA rankings have been adjusted to reflect the number of 2021 LSOAs.

Further information

See the [English Indices of Deprivation 2025: frequently asked questions](#) for more information about the IoD25.

New datasets, methodologies and geographies have been used to produce the IoD25, meaning outputs are less directly comparable to previous Indices.

Overall, a total of 55 indicators comprise the IoD 2025, an increase from 39 in the IoD 2019. Of these, 20 are new indicators, 14 indicators have been significantly modified, while 21 have been updated to more recent timepoints. Three indicators have also been removed. A detailed breakdown of changes by domain is available in in Table 3.2 of the [technical report](#).

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 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

Less deprived areas are not necessarily more affluent. Areas which contain very few people on low incomes may not contain many people on high incomes. Highly deprived areas may also contain pockets of affluence.

It is common to describe how relatively deprived a neighbourhood is by saying whether it falls among the most deprived 10%, 20% or 30% of small areas in England (although there is no definitive cut-off at which an area is described as ‘deprived’).

To help with this, deprivation ‘deciles’ are published alongside ranks. Deciles are calculated by ranking the 33,755 small areas in England, from most deprived to least deprived, and dividing them into 10 equal groups. These range from the most deprived 10% of small areas nationally to the least deprived 10% of small areas nationally. Quintiles are calculated by ranking the 33,755 small areas in England, from most deprived to least deprived, and dividing them into 5 equal groups, with the most deprived quintile representing the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally.

The source of the data which should be quoted when using figures from this release is: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG),

Indices of Deprivation 2025

Indices of Deprivation, 2025, constructed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI).

Data for Parliamentary constituencies has been published by the [House of Commons Library](#).

Data is available in ESiF in the [Deprivation Profiles](#) and detailed data is also available via the [data explorer](#).

For further information about population estimates for East Sussex, contact the Research and Intelligence team at esif@eastsussex.gov.uk.