



Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004: Update (revised)¹

Background information

The new Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2004), which replaces the index published in 2000 is an aggregate of seven domain indices. For the 2004 Index, two new domains have been constructed, Crime Domain and Living Environment Domain, while we have also seen some significant changes to the Housing and Geographical Access to Services Domains. Under the IMD 2000, Housing and Geographical Access to Services Domains were separate domains with a weight of 10% respectively (one tenth of the overall index). In the IMD 2004 those domains were aggregated into a single domain with an overall weight of just 9.3%. The implication of this is that some regions like the South East (Housing) and South West (Geographical Access to Services) might have seen a significant decline in a number of deprived areas within their regions, largely due to changes in methodology and not due to improvements on ground.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000			Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004		
Domains	Weight	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000	Domains	Weight	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004
Income	25%		Income Deprivation	22.50%	
Employment	25%		Employment Deprivation	22.50%	
Health Deprivation and Disability	15%		Health Deprivation & Disability	13.50%	
Education, Skills and Training	15%		Education, Skills & Training Deprivation	13.50%	
Housing	10%		Barriers to Housing & Services Deprivation	9.30%	
Geographical Access to Services	10%		Crime	9.30%	
			Living Environment Deprivation	9.30%	
TOTAL	100%		TOTAL	100%	

Source: ODPM 2004

The new indices reflect further work on refining the indicators (37 indicators) used in generating the indices as well as availability of updated data (the 2001 Census and post-census data). A theoretical approach was used to assign weights to those indicators. In addition to those seven domains which were used to create an aggregate index (IMD) two supplementary indices have been published: Supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (which replaces Child Poverty Index) and Supplementary Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.²

A major criticism of the old IMD 2000 was associated with its reliance on Ward data, since wards were not homogenous geographical units.³ For the 2001 Census, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) have developed a new homogenous unit of economic geography – Output Areas (OAs), which represent the lowest level of economic geography developed by the ONS. Output areas were based on approximately 125 households and 300 people and were constrained by Standard Ward Tables (ST), which were valid in 2003.

The new Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 are based on Super Output Areas (SOAs), which were created by aggregating several OAs. A typical SOA is relatively homogenous unit, since it is based on mean (average) population of 1500 (minimum of 1000 and maximum of 3000 people).

The results are available for the overall (aggregated) Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, its seven Domain Indices and two Supplementary Indices at SOA level). Since there is no best way of comparing England's Local Authority Districts and Counties, there is no single Index of Multiple Deprivation at those levels of geography.⁴ Instead of an aggregated index for LA Districts, six summary indices (as under the IMD 2000) have been produced. For the first time, six summary indices have been produced at County level.

¹ On 17th June 2004 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister announced a small error in the recently published Indices of Deprivation 2004 (IMD2004). The errors occurred in creating the two new domains – crime domain and living environment domain. These errors have been corrected by the ODPM and the new set of data has been produced. We have updated (re-calculated) the IMD 2004 data files produced in May 2004. This paper is an extended update of an earlier Policy and Economics Brief (May 2004).

² In order to avoid double counting those indices were excluded from the overall (aggregated) Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (they are included in Income Domain).

³ Wards were rather heterogeneous geographical units since their population ranged from several hundreds to over 30 thousands.

⁴ Large differences in population between England's LA Districts and Counties are the main factor behind this.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

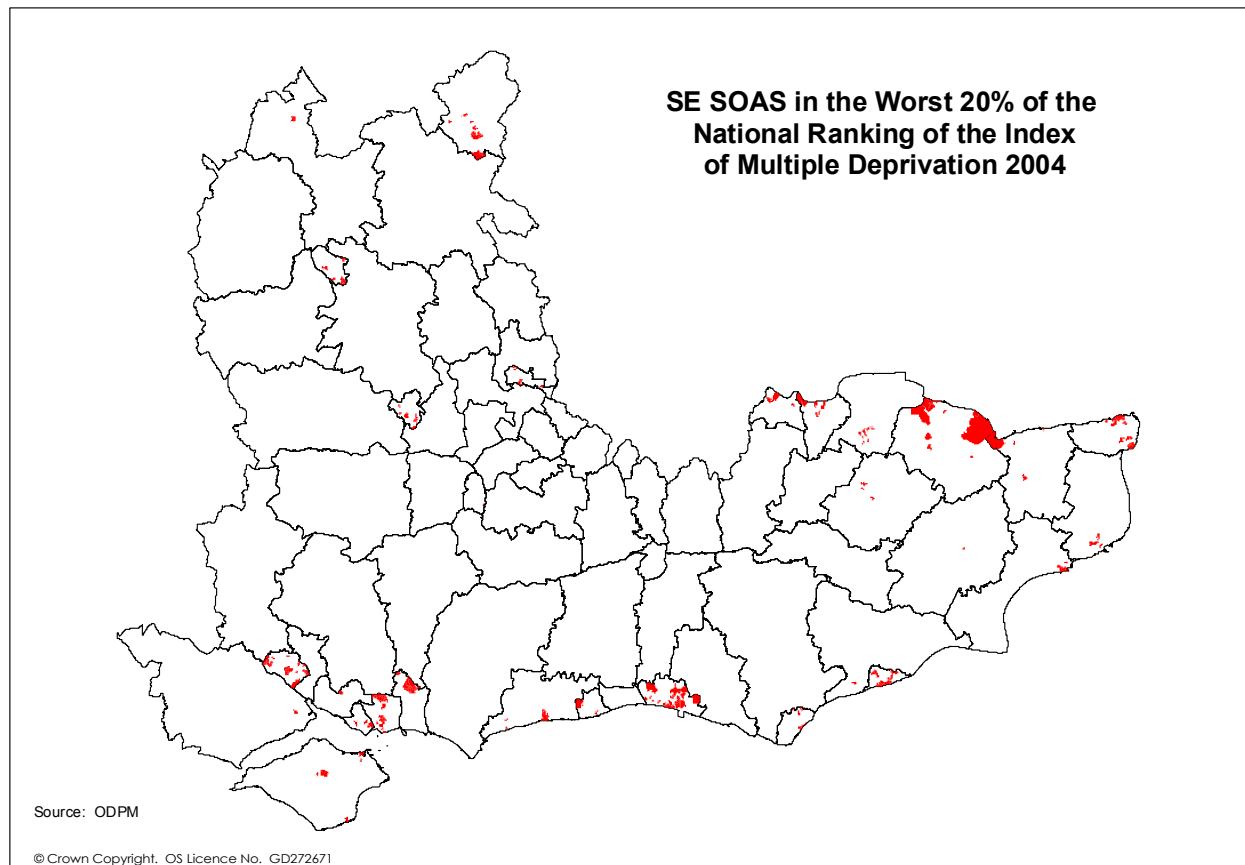
There are 5,319 SOAs in the South East, 16.4% of the total SOAs in England (32,482 SOAs). The region has the lowest proportion of SOA's for any English region falling within most deprived 20% and 10% nationally:

- There are 271 SOAs in the region within most deprived 20% in England, which represents 5.1% of all SOAs in the region or 4.2% of all most deprived 20% SOAs in England.
- There are 77 SOAs in the region within most deprived 10% in England, which represents 1.4% of all SOAs in the region or 2.4% of all most deprived 10% SOAs in England.

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004: by GOR							
GOR	most deprived 10%				most deprived 20%		
	total SOA's	number	% total in GOR	% total in England	number	% total in GOR	% total in England
South East	5,319	77	1.4%	2.4%	271	5.1%	4.2%
London	4,765	462	9.7%	14.2%	1,260	26.4%	19.4%
Eastern	3,550	73	2.1%	2.2%	220	6.2%	3.4%
South West	3,226	95	2.9%	2.9%	278	8.6%	4.3%
West Midlands	3,482	474	13.6%	14.6%	917	26.3%	14.1%
East Midlands	2,732	220	8.1%	6.8%	482	17.6%	7.4%
Yorkshire & Humber	3,293	572	17.4%	17.6%	976	29.6%	15.0%
North West	4,459	920	20.6%	28.3%	1,461	32.8%	22.5%
North East	1,656	355	21.4%	10.9%	631	38.1%	9.7%
TOTAL	32,482	3,248	10.0%	100.0%	6,496	20.0%	100.0%

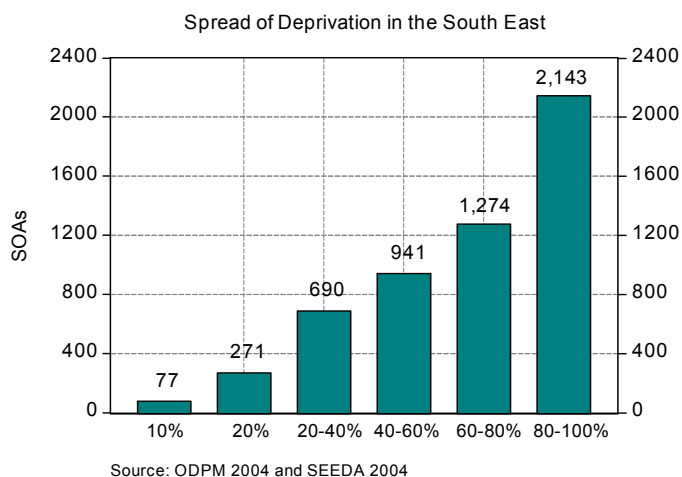
Source: ODPM 2004 and SEEDA 2004

As the map shows, most deprived areas in the region lie in coastal districts or large urban areas such as Portsmouth, Southampton or Brighton.



- 29 out of 67 LA Districts in the region have SOAs within worst 20% in England.
- Hastings in Sussex has 37.7% of its SOAs within worst 20% in England (20 out of 53 SOAs).
- 14 out of 67 LA Districts in the region have SOAs within worst 10% in England.
- Hastings in Sussex has 22.6% of its SOAs within worst 10% in England (12 out of 53 SOAs).

The region has the largest number and proportion of SOAs falling within least deprived 20% in England (2,181 or 41% of all SOAs in the region).



In comparison to other regions, the South East seems to be relatively un-deprived, with 50% of the SOA's in the South East having lower rankings than 75% of the SOA's in all the other English regions except the East of England, South West and East Midlands.

IMD 2004: Spread of distribution by GOR									
Quartile	South East	London	Eastern	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber	North West	North East
Minimum (Rank of Most Deprived SOA)	357	87	55	19	40	28	25	1	17
Lower Quartile	15,560	6,177	14,234	12,228	6,094	8,895	5,143	4,289	3,949
Median	23,696	11,703	21,243	18,547	14,205	16,813	12,767	11,575	9,466
Upper Quartile	29,192	19,659	27,280	24,755	22,068	24,902	20,913	20,433	17,392
Maximum (Rank of Least Deprived SOA)	32,482	32,350	32,480	32,404	31,765	32,457	32,377	32,040	31,998

Source: ODPM 2004 and SEEDA 2004

Comparison of IMD 2004 and IMD 2000

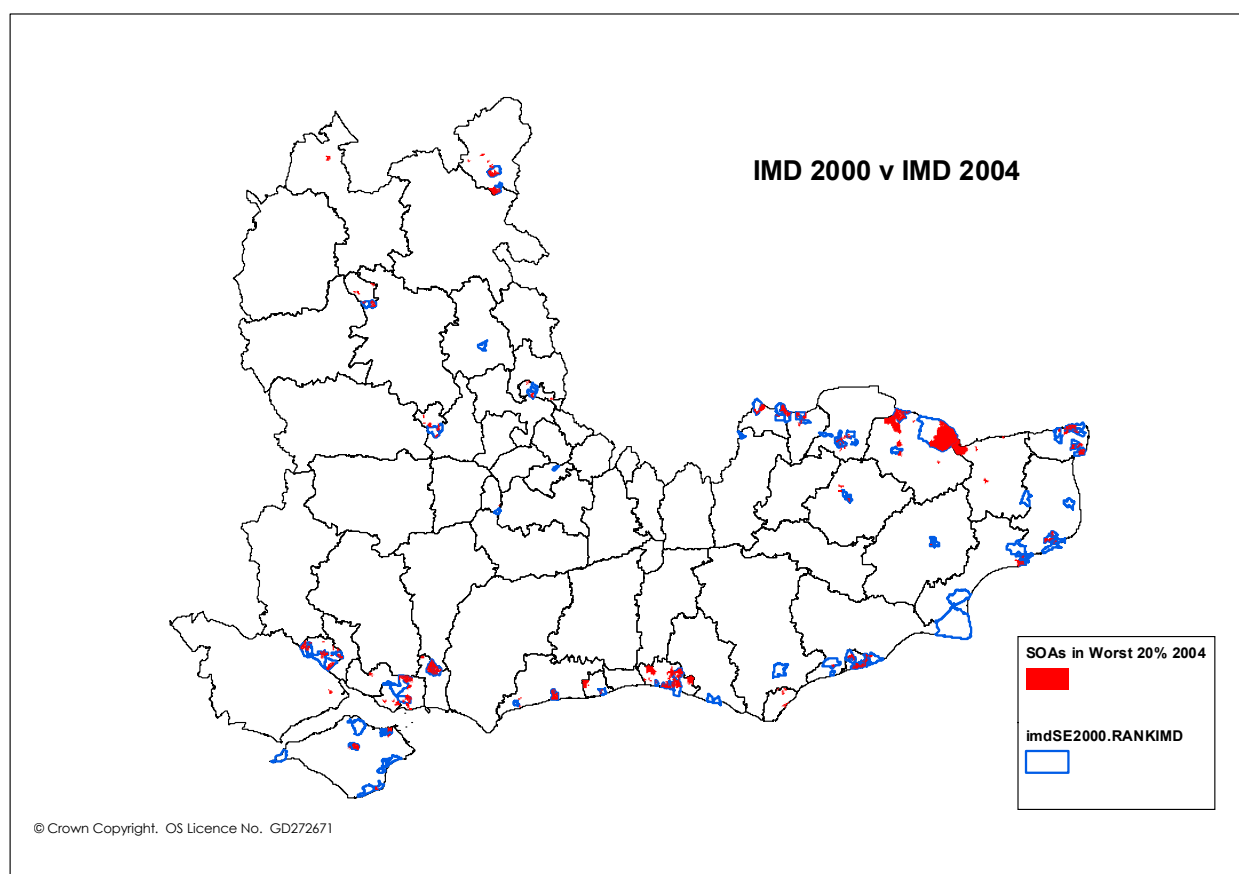
It is not possible to directly compare the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 to the IMD published in 2000 for several reasons:

- new IMD is based on two new domains
- weights have changed from the IMD 2000
- new IMD is based on lower level of economic geography
- some indicators have been refined
- data sets have been largely revised
- minor methodological changes have taken place

Direct comparison of the IMD 2004 and IMD 2000 is not possible, since we would not be comparing like to like. Furthermore, as noted in the report published by the ODPM (*The English Indices of Deprivation 2004 (revised)*), the IMD 2004 “**has not been constructed with the purpose of measuring real change**”.

This raises an interesting question for regional/sub-regional funding, which in some cases is closely tied to deprivation. **If the index has not been designed to measure real change, then the issue is should any region be ‘penalised’ by receiving less funds as a result of a ‘decline in number and proportion of its SOAs falling within worst 20% in England.** Any change in rankings (relative position) between English regions or LA Districts may reflect refined nature of the new index (new data sets, domains, geography, indicators etc.) as much as any changes in the district (SOA) in question.

Under the old IMD 2000, the South East had 119 wards falling within most deprived 20% of wards in England, while the new IMD shows that there are 271 SOAs within most deprived 20% in England. Since SOAs have been constrained to 2003 Standard Ward Tables (ST) as used in the 2001 Census outputs it is possible to match those most deprived SOAs to 2003 Ward Tables only⁵. Under the old IMD 2000, the region had **119 deprived wards** in most deprived 20% of wards nationally, while under the new IMD index, the region has over 150 wards (ST wards) **which contain pockets of deprivation within most deprived 20% SOAs in England.**



The broad pattern of deprivation for both IMD 2004 and IMD 2000 is very similar with concentration of deprivation in coastal and larger urban areas with some scattering pockets of deprivation in other parts of the region.

Greater level of geographical disaggregation (wards to SOAs) have led to smaller overall proportion of the South East's SOAs falling in the worst 20% nationally (5.1%) than was the case with wards in 2000 (7.4%). In 2001, there were over 700,000 people living in most deprived 20% wards, while under the IMD 2004, there are just over 400,000 people living in those 288 SOAs (most deprived 20% nationally). In some cases, there seems to be some indication of possible improvements in the region since some previously deprived wards do not contain any SOAs in most deprived 20% in England.

⁵ See [IMD 2004 \(revised\).xls](#) (IMD 2004 & Domain Indices Module) for a list of all SOA's matched to 2003 Standard Ward Tables (ST) and old 1998 ward tables as used in IMD 2000. Since Ward boundaries change every year, it has not been possible to match most of 2003 wards to 1998 wards.

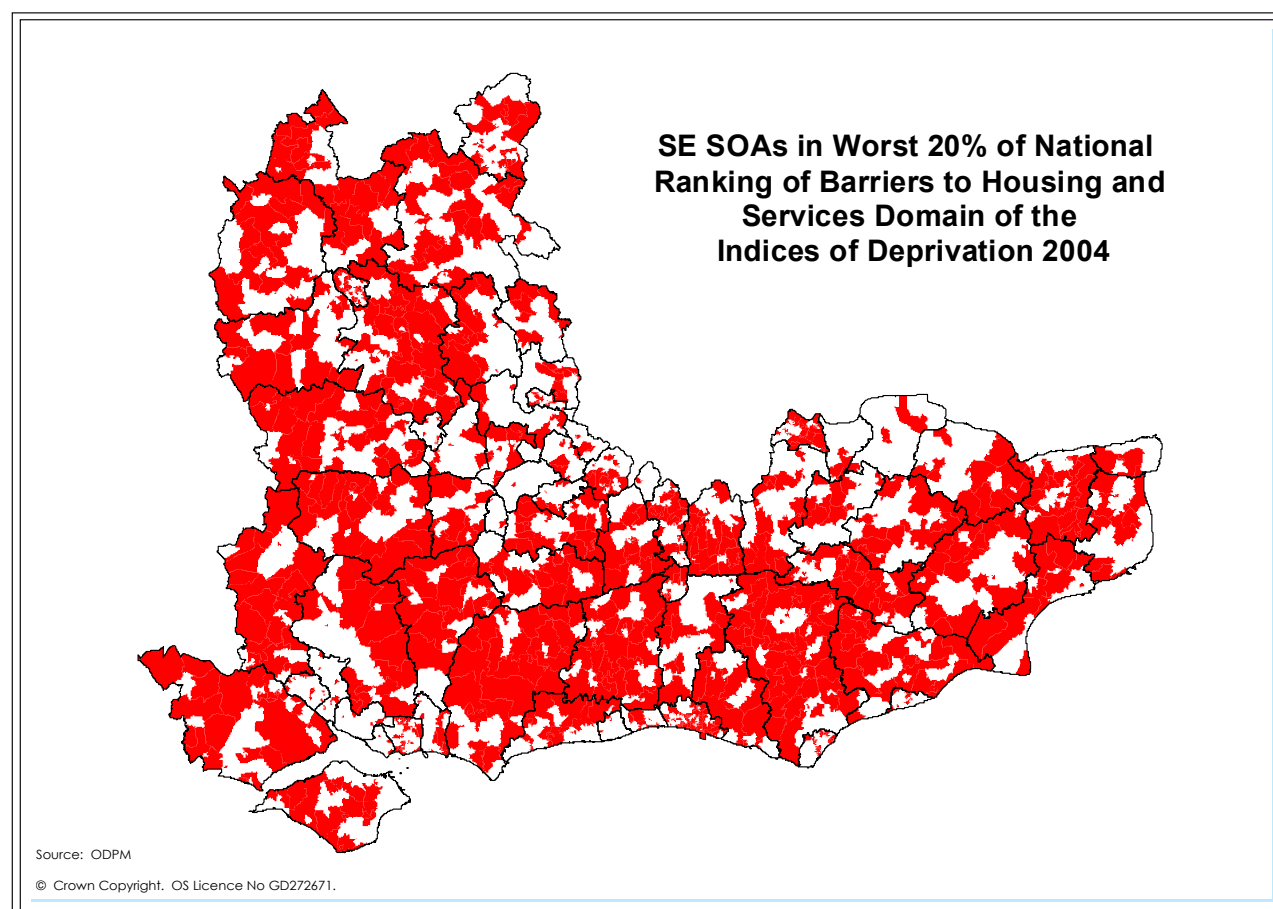
Deprivation by Domain Indices

The overall IMD 2004 illustrates the overall levels of deprivation within region. However, clearer picture could be obtained by analysing individual domain indices, since some parts of the region can experience greater levels of deprivation associated with housing and access to services or living environment than, say, employment or income.

Take for example Barriers to Housing and Access to Services Domain. We are all too well familiar with problems associated with shortage of housing, not just for those high up on the income scale, but also of those who rely on public provision of accommodation. We would expect this to show up on the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain.

Deprivation by domain index				
	most deprived 10%		most deprived 20%	
	number	% total SOAs in the South East	number	% total SOAs in the South East
Overall IMD	77	1.4%	271	5.1%
Domain Indices				
Income	96	1.8%	348	6.5%
Employment	82	1.5%	244	4.6%
Barriers to Housing & Services	418	7.9%	1080	20.3%
Education Skills & Training	239	4.5%	556	10.5%
Health & Disability	62	1.2%	200	3.8%
Crime & Disorder	123	2.3%	369	6.9%
Living Environment	163	3.1%	406	7.6%

Barriers to Housing and Access to Services Domain Index shows significant levels of deprivation across the region for both SOAs in most deprived 20% and 10% nationally.⁶



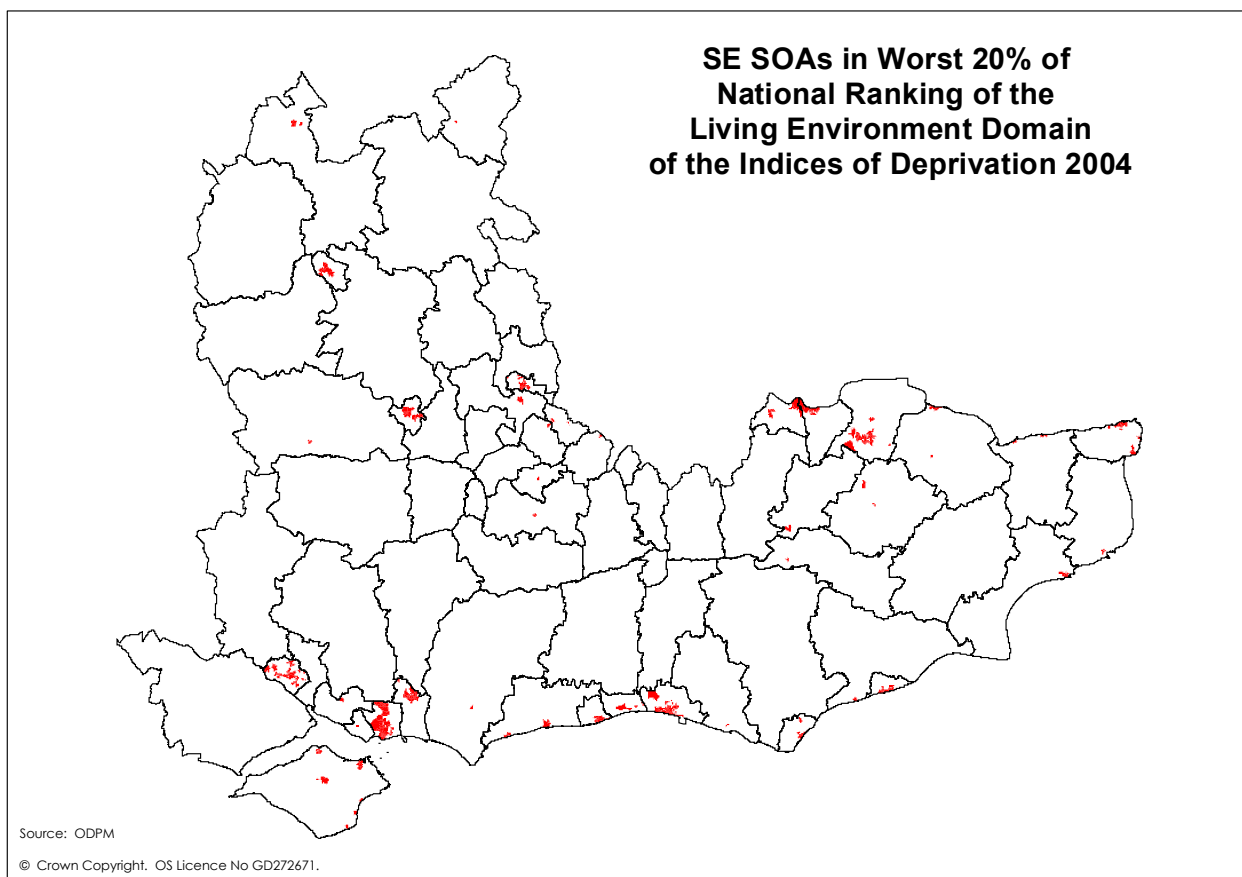
⁶ See Appendix A for the spread of deprivation by decile (from most deprived 10% to least deprived 10%) for the overall IMD and its domain indices.

All of the 67 LA Districts in the region have pockets of deprivation associated with this domain in the worst 20% nationally, while further 57 LA Districts have pockets of deprivation in most deprived 10% in England.

- One fifth of SOAs in the region (20.3% or 1080 SOAs) falls in most deprived 20%, with 418 SOAs (or 7.9% of the total SOAs in the region) fall in most deprived 10% in England.⁷
- 64.6% of all SOAs in Brighton and Hove (Sussex), 106 out of 164 SOAs in the district fall in most deprived 20% in England.
- 26.4% of all SOAs in Chichester (Sussex), 19 out of 72 SOAs in the district fall in most deprived 10% in England.

The region would have looked even more deprived under this domain had it not been for considerable changes made to Housing and Access to Services Domains between 2004 and 2000 (two domains merged into a single domain with its overall weight more than halved).

38 LA Districts in the region have pockets of deprivation associated with **Living Environment Deprivation Domain** in the worst 20% nationally, while further 19 LA Districts have pockets of deprivation in most deprived 10% in England.



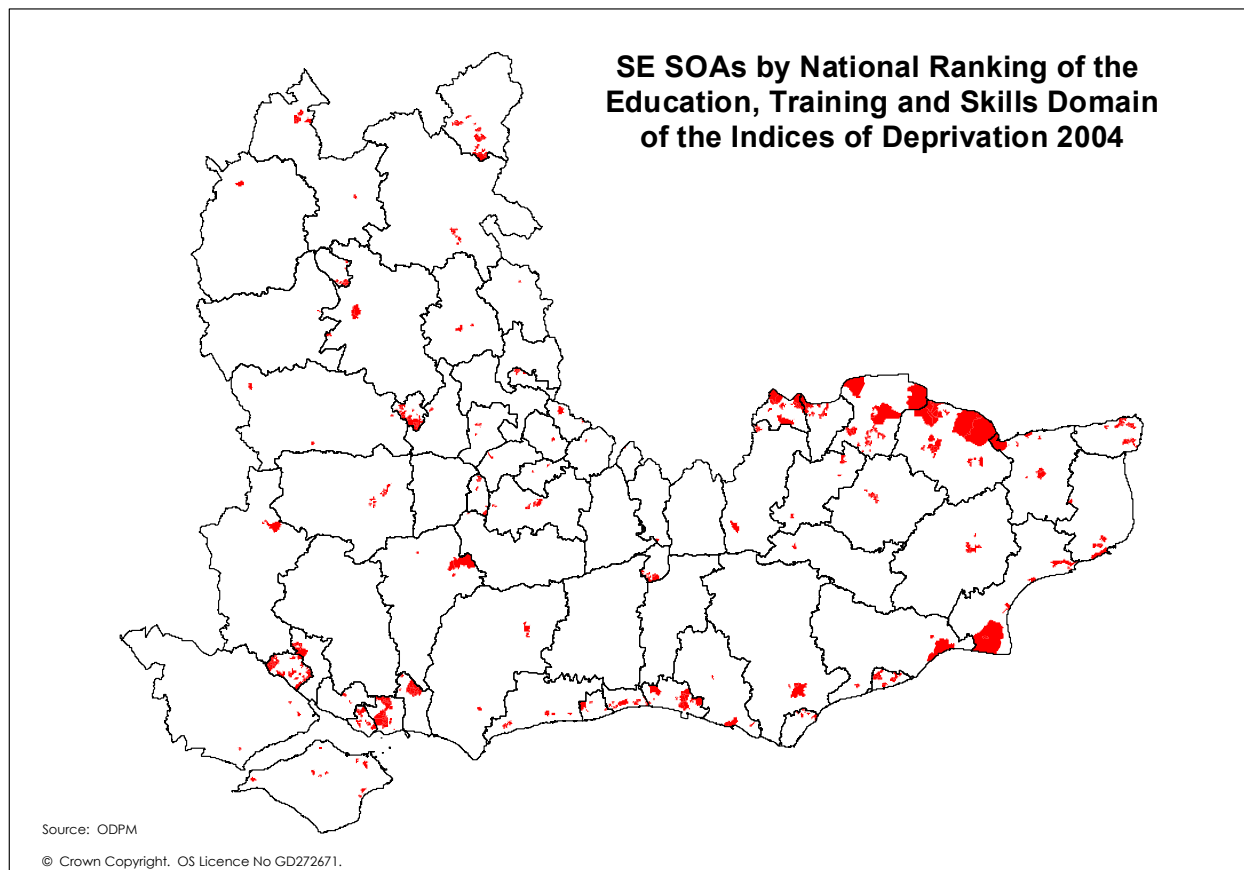
- 406 SOAs (7.6%) of the total SOAs in the South East are in most deprived 20% in England, with 163 SOAs (3.1%) in most deprived 10% nationally.
- 57.7% of SOAs in Portsmouth (71 out of 123 SOAs) fall in most deprived 20%, while 30.9% (38 SOAs) of those SOAs fall in most deprived 10% in England.

59 LA Districts in the region have pockets of deprivation associated with **Education, Skills & Training Deprivation Domain** in the worst 20% nationally, with 38 LA Districts having pockets of deprivation in most deprived 10% in England.

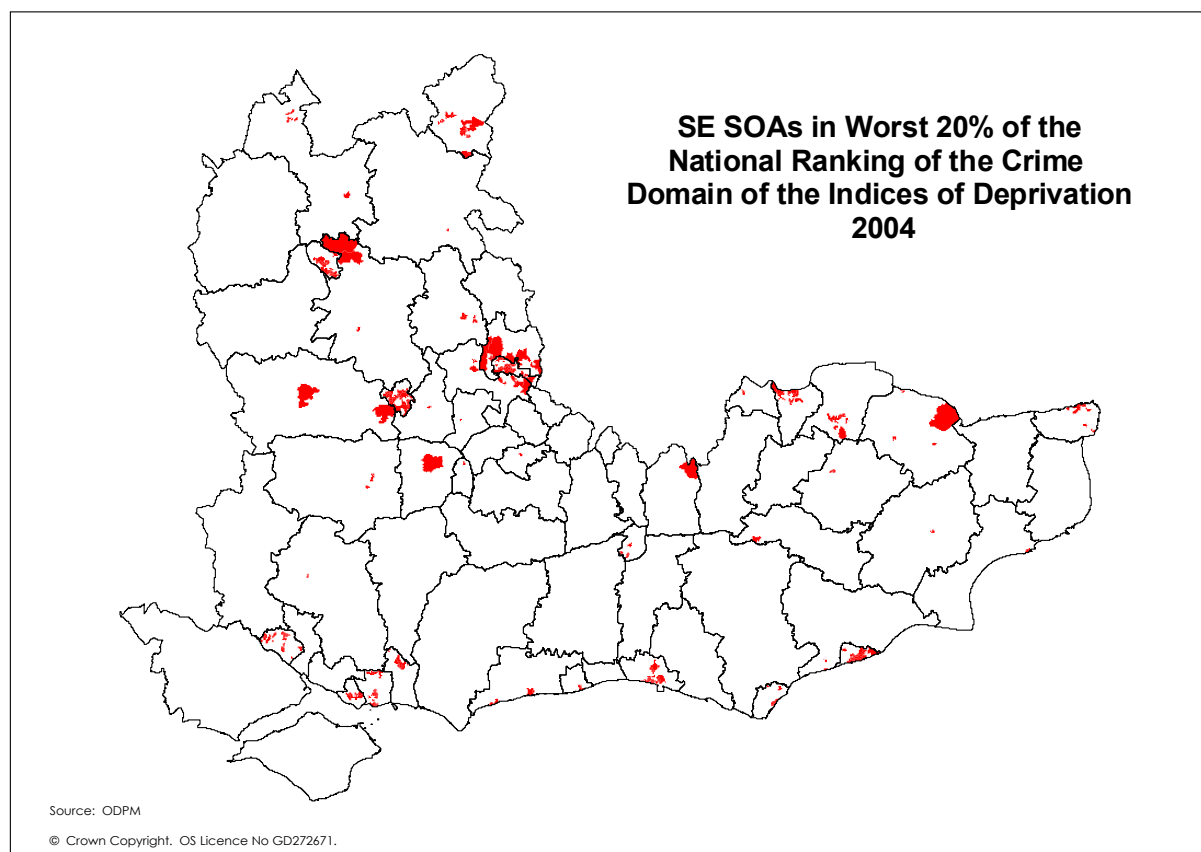
- 556 SOAs (10.5%) of the total SOAs in the South East are in most deprived 20% in England, with 239 SOAs (4.5%) in most deprived 10% nationally.

⁷ Since SOAs have relatively fixed populations (mean population of 1,500 people) we can say that approximately one fifth of all people in the region are deprived with regard to Housing and Barriers to Services. The same interpretations can be applied to other domains.

- 35.4% of SOAs in Swale (Kent & Medway), 29 out of 82 SOAs are in most deprived 20%, while 24.4% (20 SOAs) of those SOAs are in most deprived 10% in England.



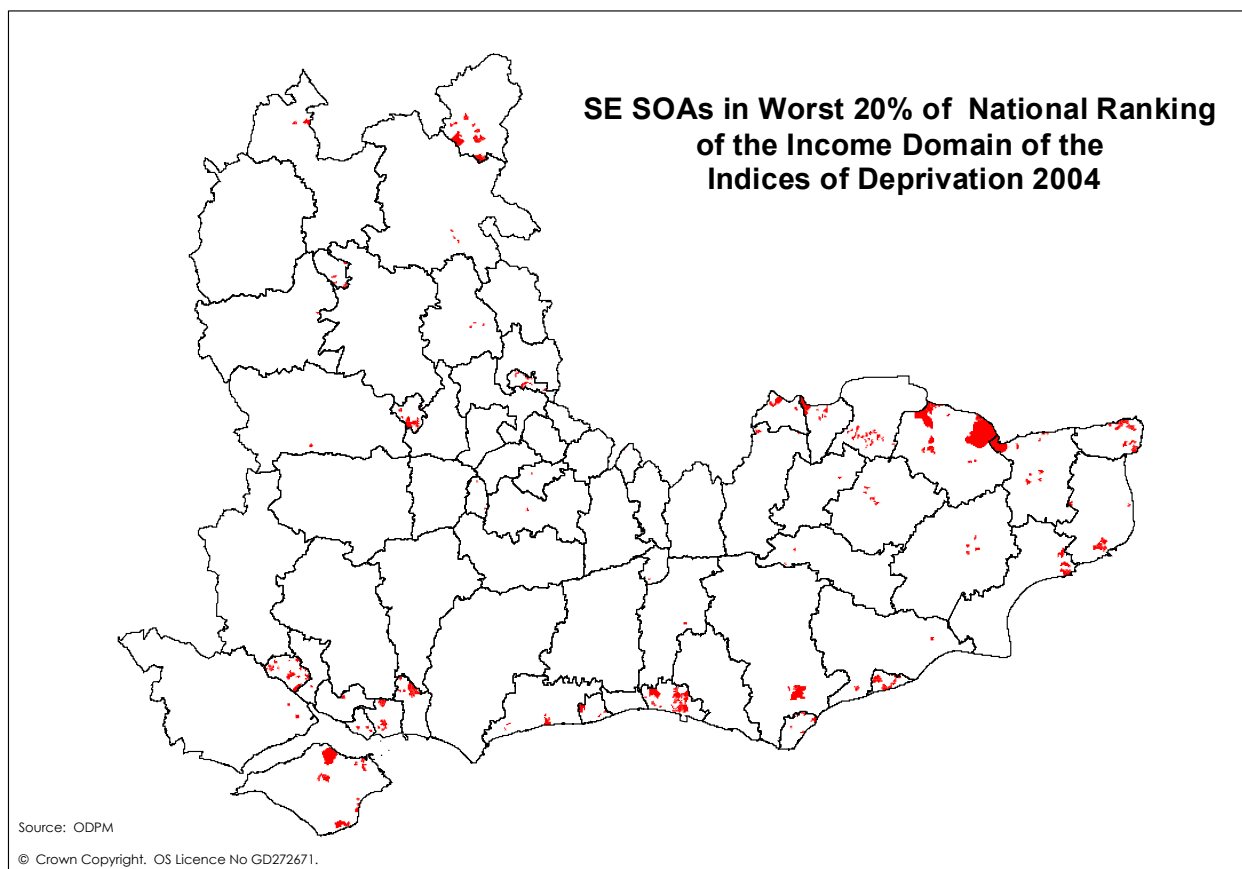
39 LA Districts in the region have pockets of deprivation associated with **Crime & Disorder Deprivation Domain** in the worst 20% nationally, with 23 LA Districts having pockets of deprivation in most deprived 10% in England.



- 369 SOAs (6.9%) of the total SOAs in the South East are in most deprived 20% in England, with 123 SOAs (2.3%) in most deprived 10% nationally.
- 49.1% of SOAs in Hastings (Sussex), 26 out of 53 SOAs are in most deprived 20%, while 26.4% (14 SOAs) of those SOAs are in most deprived 10% in England.

43 LA Districts in the region have pockets of deprivation associated with **Income Deprivation Domain** in the worst 20% nationally, with 25 LA Districts having pockets of deprivation in most deprived 10% in England.

- 348 SOAs (6.5%) of the total SOAs in the South East are in most deprived 20% in England, with 96 SOAs (1.8%) in most deprived 10% nationally.
- 39.6% of SOAs in Hastings (21 out of 53 SOAs) are in most deprived 20%, while 20.8% (11 SOAs) of those SOAs are in most deprived 10% in England.

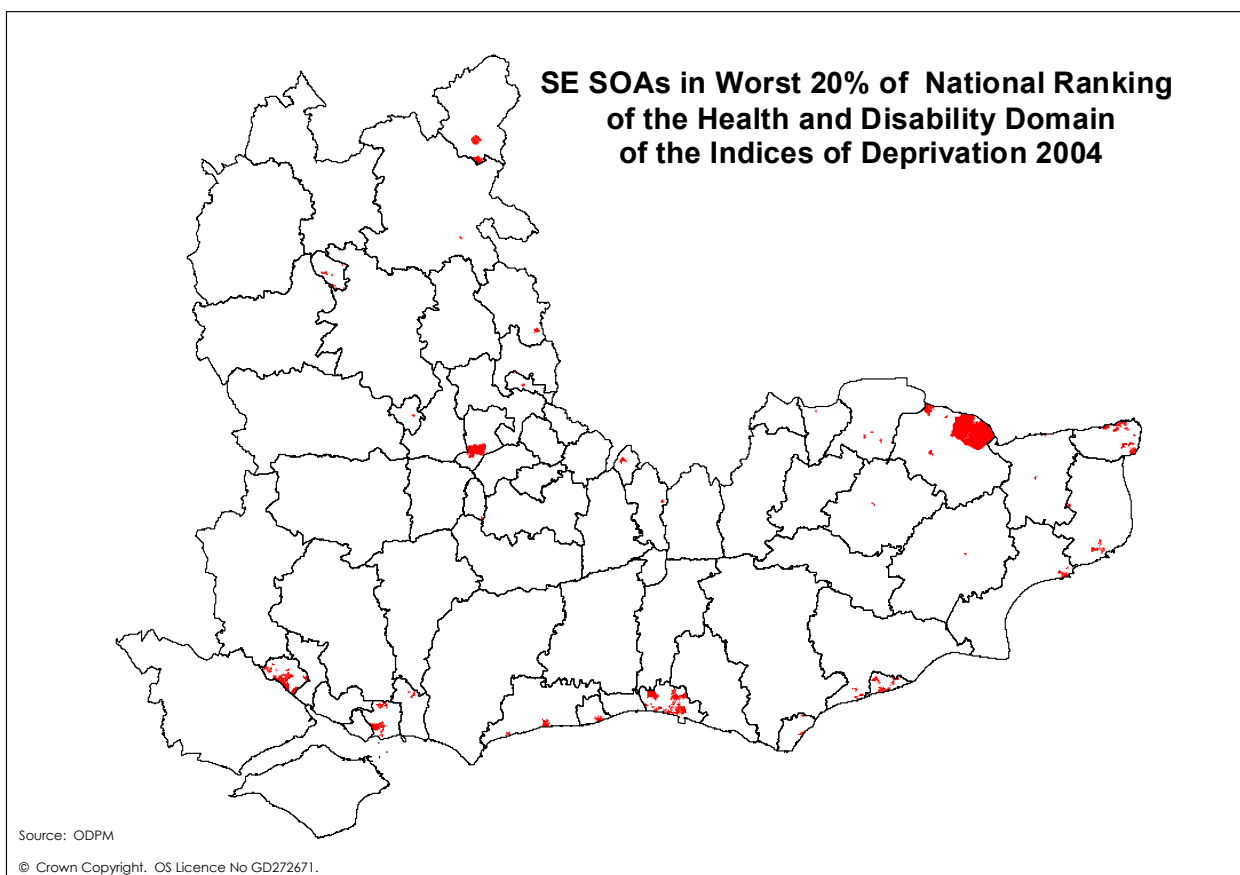
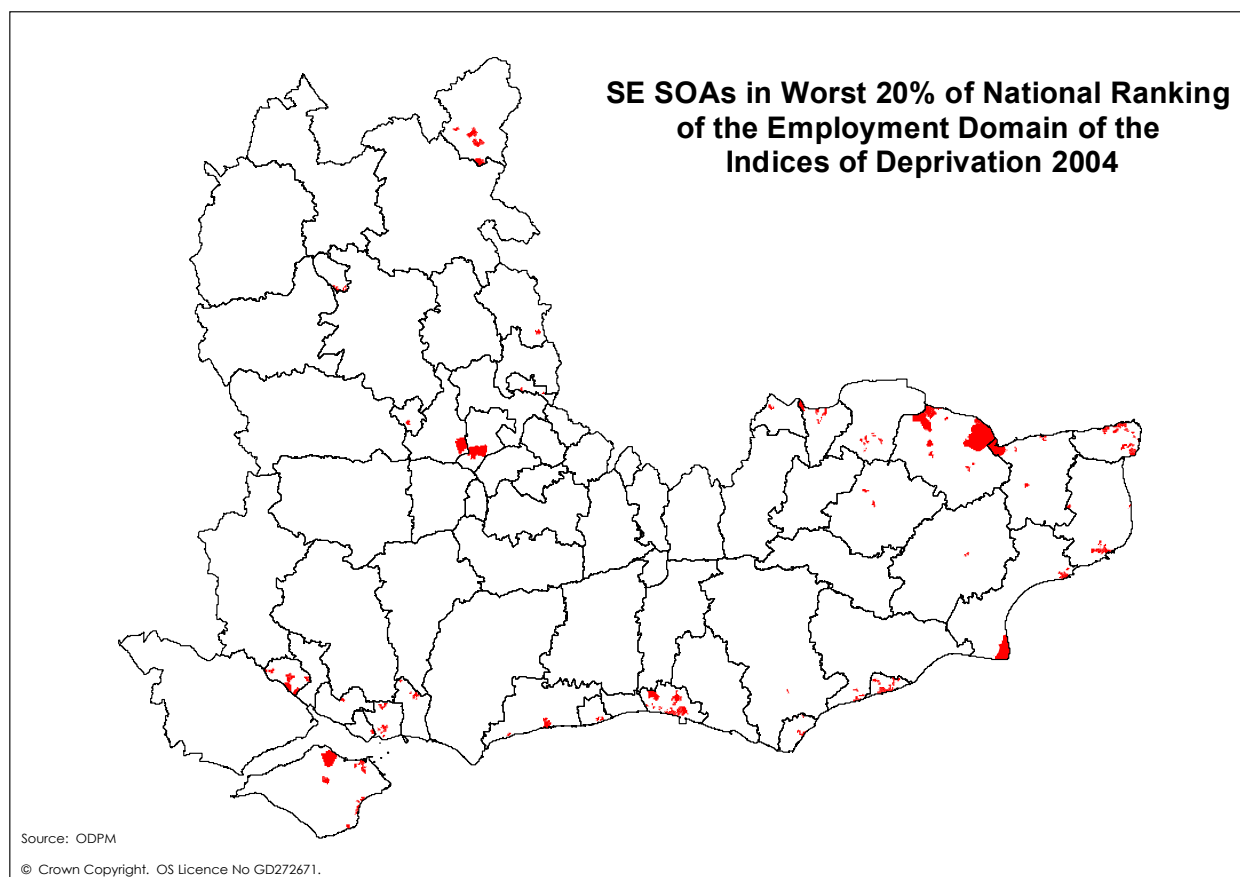


Total number of income-deprived people in the South East has decreased by over 40%, from almost 1.2 million to 706,918, while every LA district in the region has experienced a decrease in number of people who are income deprived.

It is important to note that due, to a lack of regional price deflators, this index is slightly negatively skewed towards the South East.

The region seems to be relatively un-deprived on the basis of the two remaining domain indices, **Employment Deprivation** and **Health & Disability Deprivation** with 244 SOAs (4.6% of total SOAs in the region) in the case of Employment and 200 SOAs (3.8% of the total) in the case of Health & Disability Deprivation in most deprived 20% in England.

- Total number of people in the South East who are employment deprived has marginally decreased from just over 292,000 to 290,430.



However, in spite of this there are still significant pockets of deprivation associated with those two domains.⁸ For example:

- 37.7% of all SOAs in Hastings and 32.1% of all SOAs in Thanet (Kent) are Employment deprived (in most deprived 20% in England).
- 34% of SOAs in Hastings and 25% of SOAs in both Brighton & Hove and Thanet are Health & Disability deprived (in most deprived 20% in England).

As already noted in previous section, any change between IMD 2004 and IMD 2000 may reflect changes in methodology (domains, weights, new data) as much as any real change on ground. It is not possible to separate those different factors in order to account for any real change (improvements) on the ground.

Since there is no best way of comparing LA districts and England's County Councils, six separate measures of deprivation have been produced, with no single measure made favourable over any of the remaining five measures.

Concluding remarks

The error correction to the Living Environment Domain resulted in some significant changes in the pattern of deprivation across the region.

Whereas previously, the region had 831 SOAs (15.6% of the total in the region) classified as deprived (falling within the most deprived 20%), the new revised index shows that this number has decreased to 406 SOAs (7.6%). The same is true for the bottom decile (10%). Total number of SOAs in this case has declined from 415 (7.8%) to 163 SOAs 3.1%).

Crime Domain has also seen some small changes to the number and (to a lesser extent) geographical distribution of deprivation. Total number of the most deprived SOAs (bottom 20%) has fallen from 376 (7.1%) to 369 (6.9%) and for the bottom decile from 127 (2.4%) to 123 (2.3%).

The impact on the overall distribution of SOAs has been as follows:

The total number of SOAs has fallen from 288 (5.4%) to 271 (5.1%) for the most deprived 20% in England and from 83 (1.6%) to 77 (1.4%) for the most deprived 10% nationally. Subsequently, the total number of people living in the most deprived 20% has also fallen to 409,000.

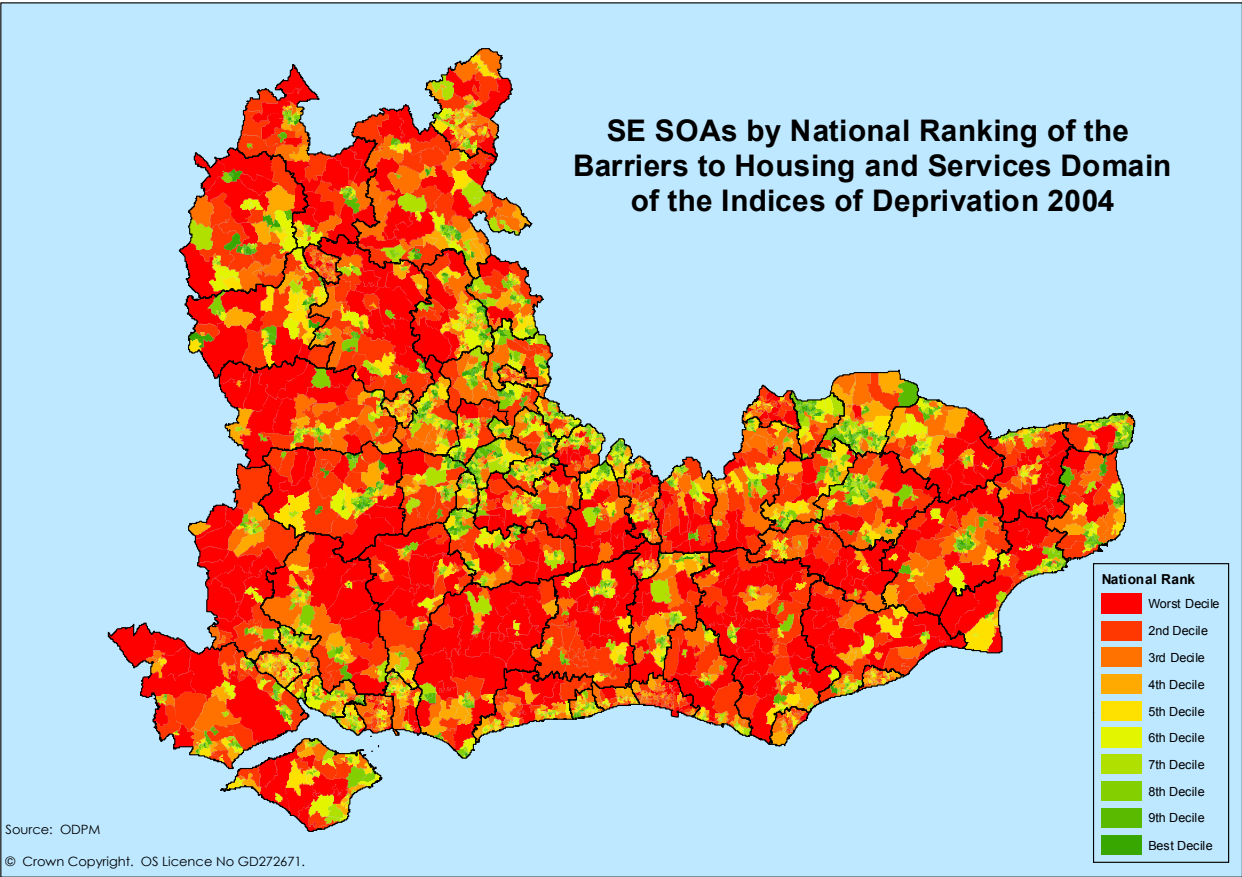
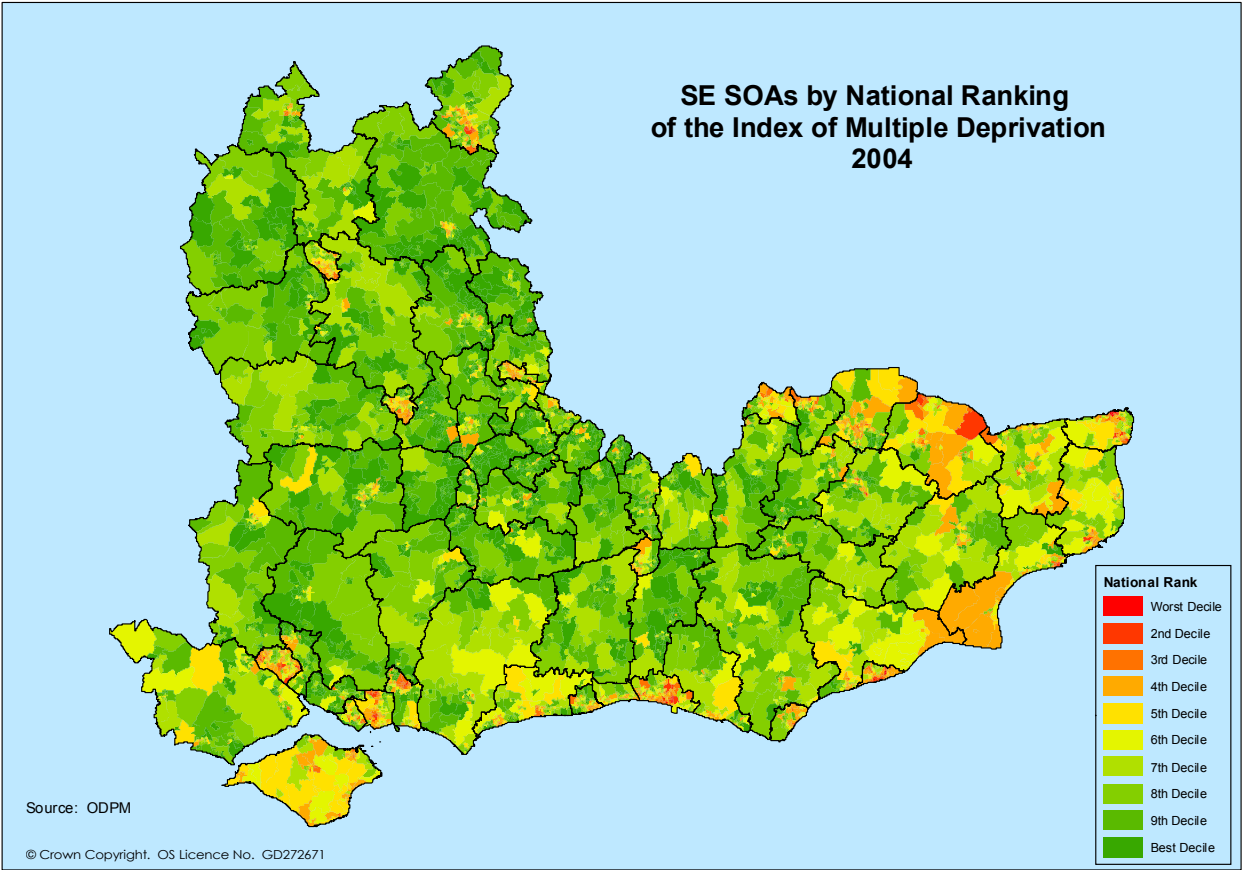
Policy & Economics Team
August 2004

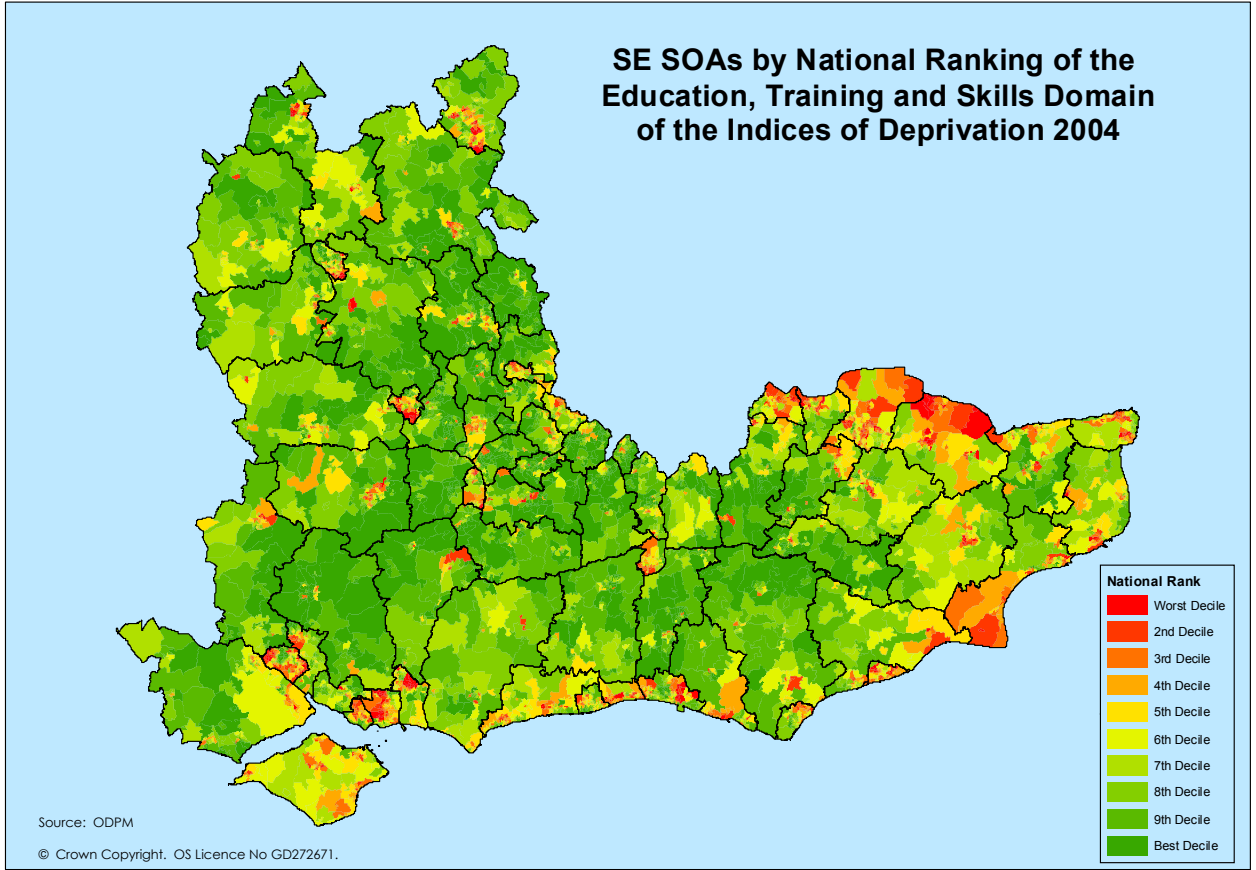
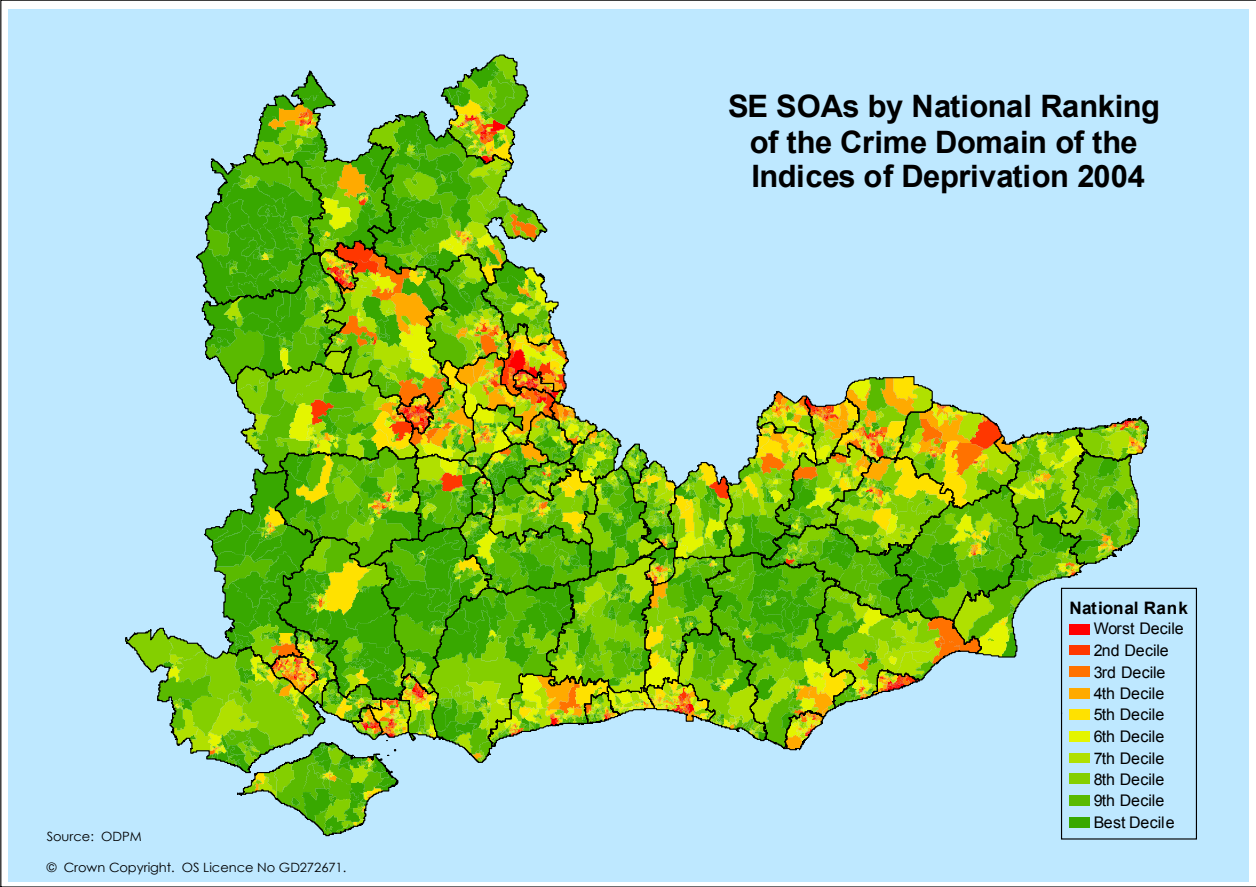
⁸ [IMD2004 \(revised\).xls](#), contains links to several modules (*IMD 2004 and Domain Indices, Local Authority Summaries, County Council Summaries*), which contain detailed information on Indices of Multiple Deprivation in tabular format at national, regional and sub-regional level. Summary tables for all LA districts and County Councils in the South East should be used to compare districts/counties (see context for a list of tables available). **Please Note:** No single summary measure is favoured over another: there is no single best way of describing or comparing districts or counties).

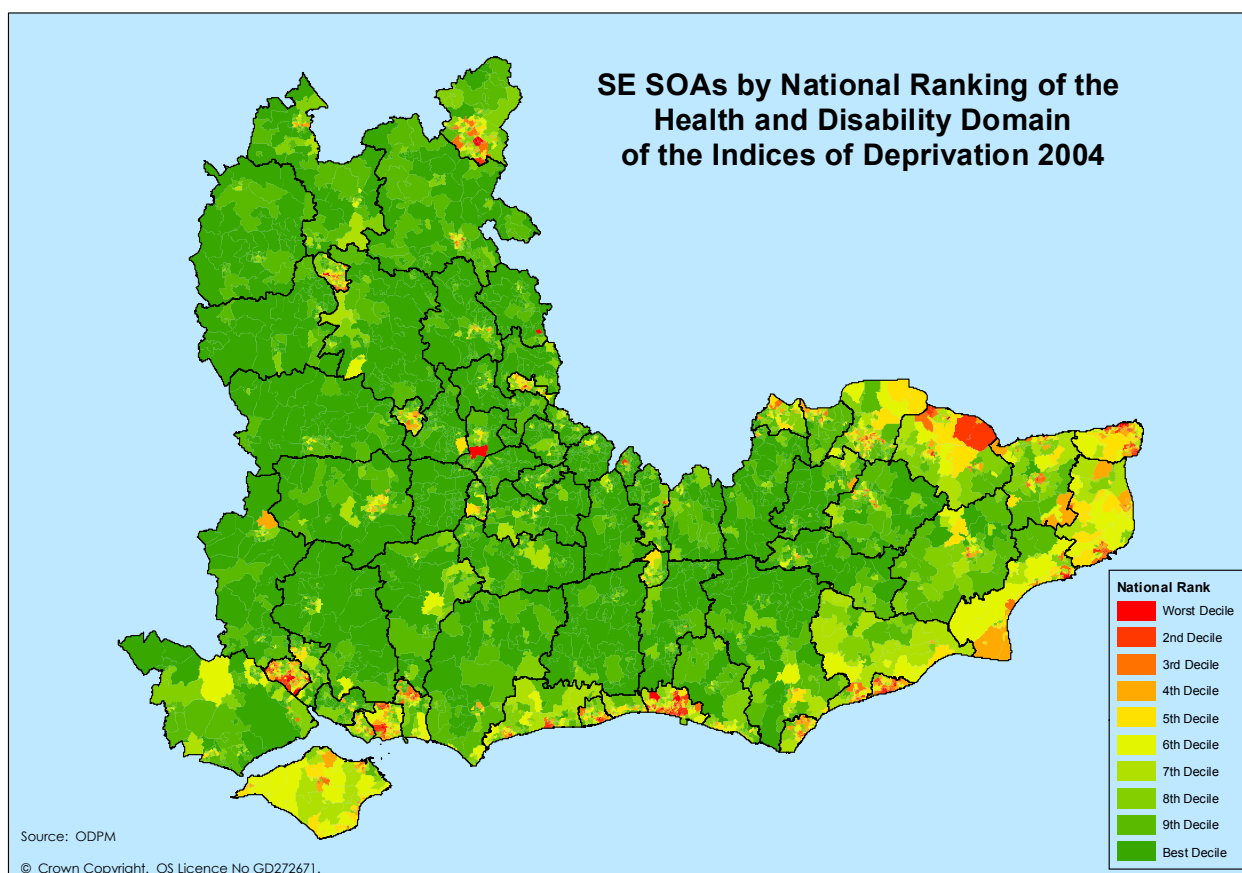
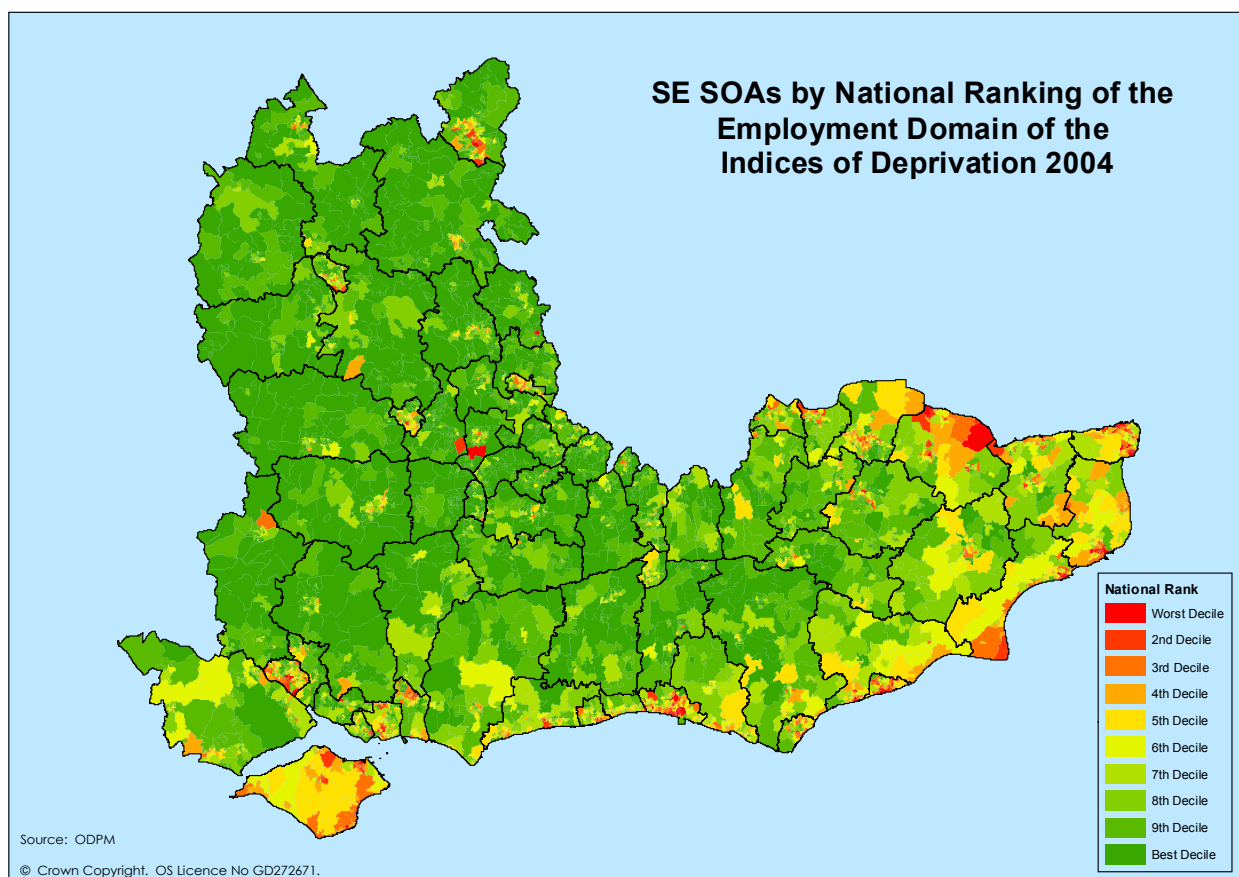
Click on the hyperlink to access Excel modules, alternatively see:

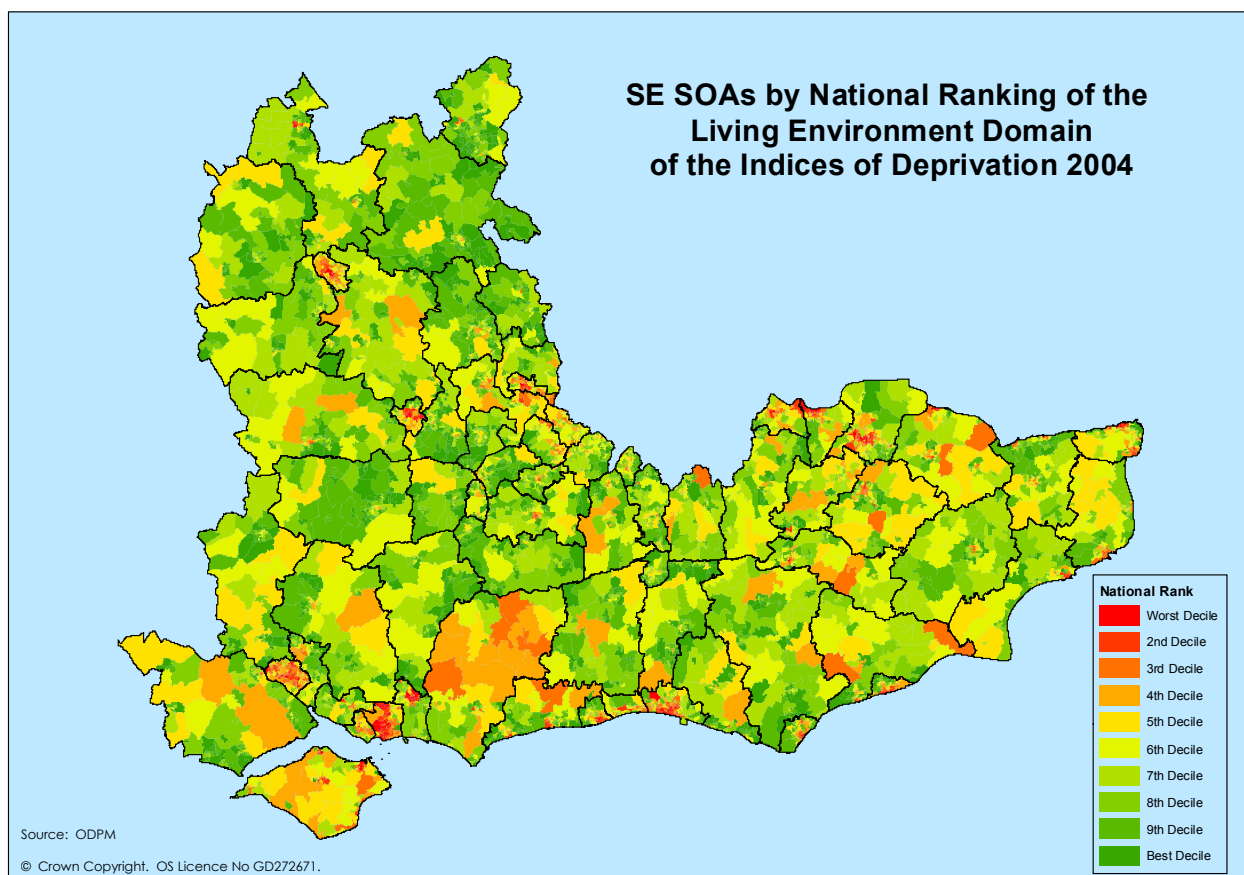
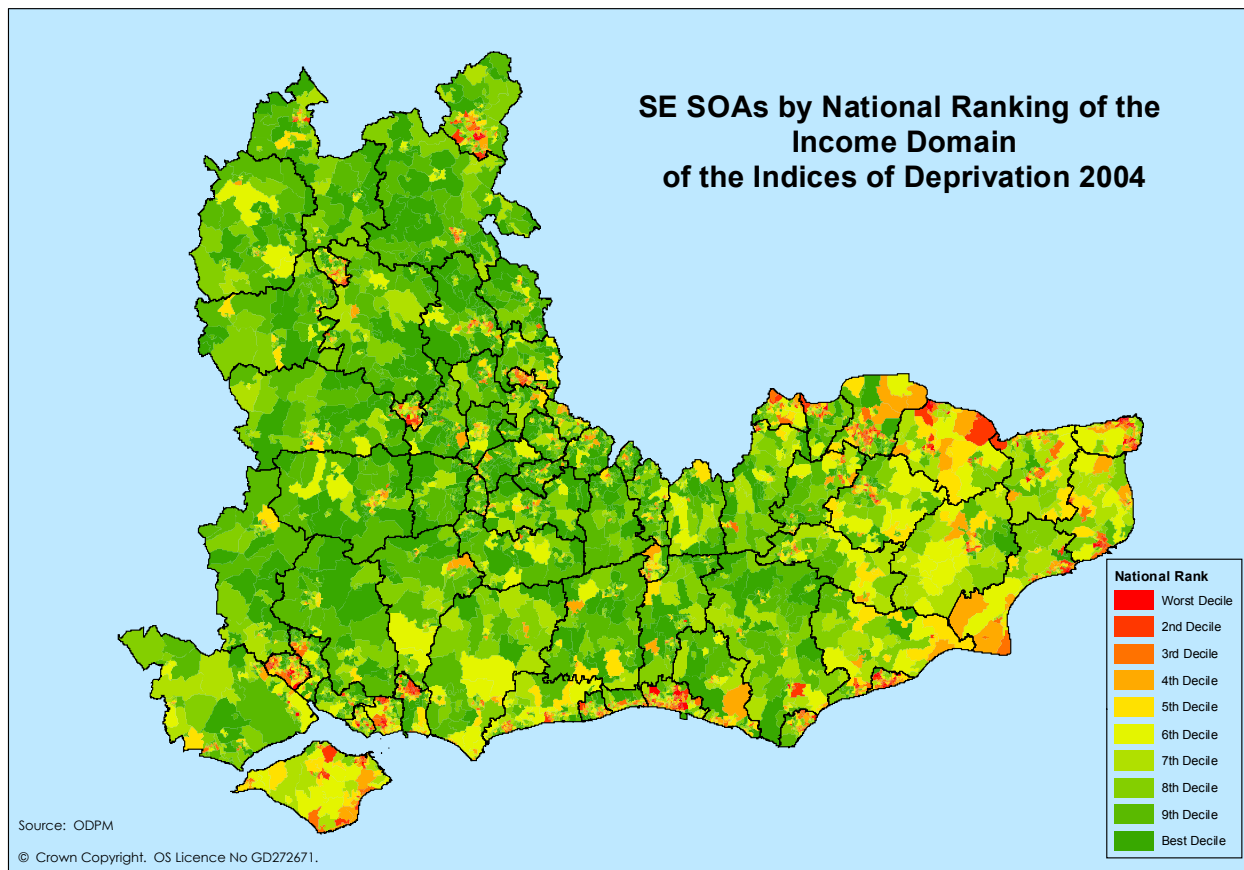
I:\SCS\Strategy\Ivan Perkovic\Economics\IMD2004\IMD2004 (revised).xls **Note:** Some of excel modules are simply too large (60MB) to be placed on SEEDANET. The module(s) will work providing that 'Macros' function in Excel is set on 'Enable'.

Appendix A: Spread of deprivation (most deprived 10% to lease deprived 10%)

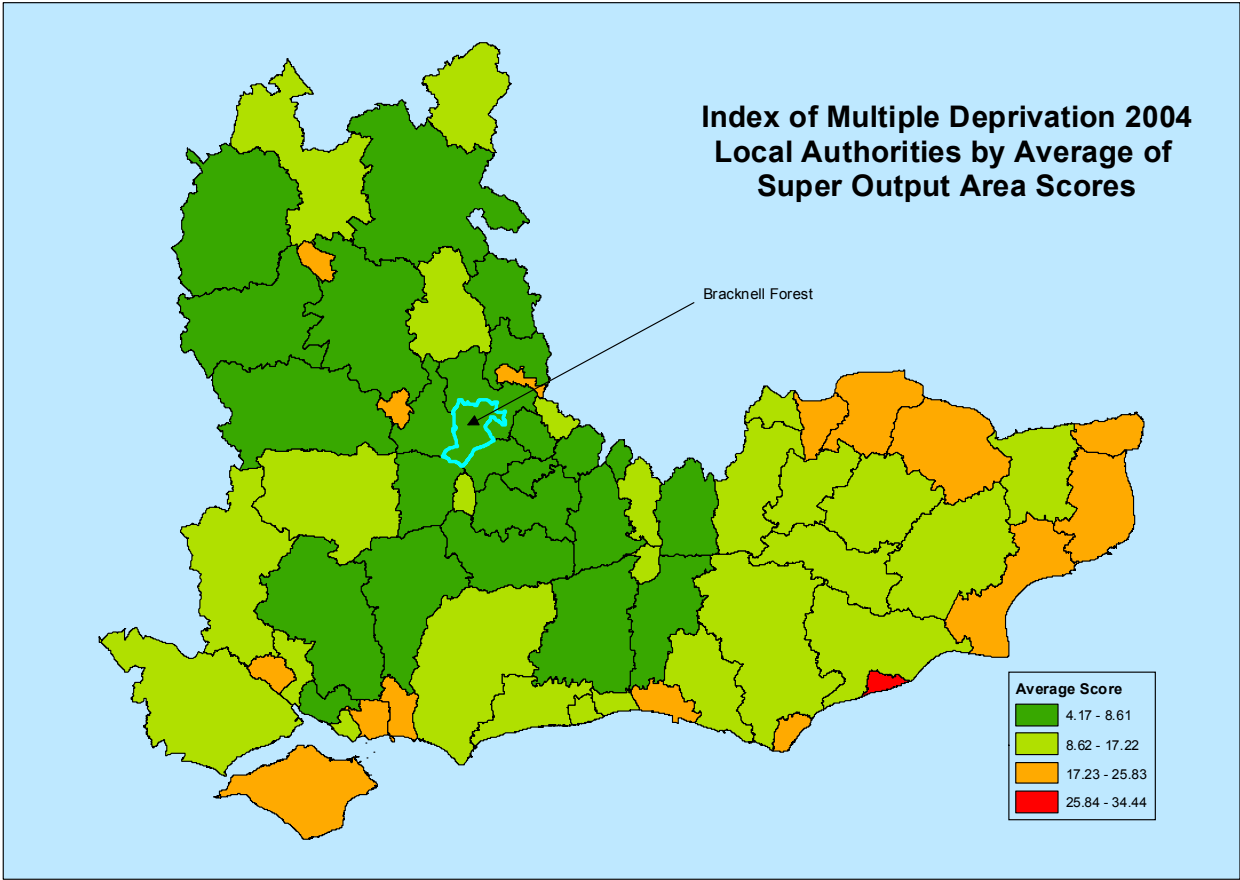








Appendix A: Deprivation by Local Authorities



Appendix 3: IMD 2004 Domains

Income Deprivation Domain

The purpose of this Domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

- Adults and children in Income Support households (2001).
- Adults and children in Income Based Job Seekers Allowance households (2001).
- Adults and children in Working Families Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- Adults and children in Disabled Person's Tax Credit households whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of median before housing costs (2001).
- National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence only and accommodation support (2002).

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created.

Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work.

- Unemployment claimant count (JUVOS) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 averaged over 4 quarters (2001).
- Incapacity Benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Severe Disablement Allowance claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64 (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count (2001).
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (2001).

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain identifies areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or who are disabled, across the whole population.

- Years of Potential Life Lost (1997-2001).
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (2001).
- Measures of emergency admissions to hospital (1999-2002).
- Adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders (1997-2002).

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This Domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators fall into two sub domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among the working age adult population.

Sub Domain: Children/young people

- Average points score of children at Key Stage 2 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 3 (2002).
- Average points score of children at Key Stage 4 (2002).
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or school level education above 16 (2001).
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education (1999-2002).
- Secondary school absence rate (2001-2002).

Sub Domain: Skills

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications (2001).

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The purpose of this Domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers' and 'wider barriers' which also includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

Sub Domain: Wider Barriers

- Household overcrowding (2001).
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to SOAs (2002).
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (2002).

Sub Domain: Geographical Barriers

- Road distance to GP premises (2003).
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store (2002).
- Road distance to a primary school (2001-2002).
- Road distance to a Post Office (2003).

Crime Domain

This Domain measures the incidence of recorded crime for four major crime themes, representing the occurrence of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003, constrained to CDRP level).
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types, April 2002-March 2003).

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This Domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2001).
- Houses without central heating (2001).

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2001).
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2000-2002).

The methodological steps that were taken to create the IMD 2004 are described in the full report. The table below sets out the Domain weights which were used to combine the Domains into an Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Source: ODPM 2004

Appendix 3: LA District Table

Local Authority	County / UA	Total SOA's in LA	SOA's (10%)	Rank	% SOA's in LA	Rank	SOA's (20%)	Rank	% SOA's in LA	Rank
LA districts with levels of deprivation falling within the most deprived 20% or 10% in England										
Hastings	Sussex	53	12	3	22.6%	1	20	4	37.7%	1
Thanet	Kent & Medway	84	10	4	11.9%	2	20	4	23.8%	2
Portsmouth	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	123	13	2	10.6%	3	27	3	22.0%	3
Havant	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	78	3	8	3.8%	8	17	6	21.8%	4
Brighton and Hove	Sussex	164	14	1	8.5%	4	35	1	21.3%	5
Southampton	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	146	8	5	5.5%	5	29	2	19.9%	6
Swale	Kent & Medway	82	4	7	4.9%	6	13	7	15.9%	7
Gravesham	Kent & Medway	63	0	none	0.0%	none	8	11	12.7%	8
Oxford	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	85	1	10	1.2%	12	10	10	11.8%	9
Shepway	Kent & Medway	65	3	8	4.6%	7	7	13	10.8%	10
Eastbourne	Sussex	59	1	10	1.7%	10	6	14	10.2%	11
Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	139	5	6	3.6%	9	13	7	9.4%	12
Reading	Berkshire	93	0	none	0.0%	none	8	11	8.6%	13
Gosport	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	52	0	none	0.0%	none	4	19	7.7%	14
Isle of Wight	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	89	0	none	0.0%	none	6	14	6.7%	15
Medway	Kent & Medway	164	1	10	0.6%	14	11	9	6.7%	16
Slough	Berkshire	78	0	none	0.0%	none	5	17	6.4%	17
Arun	Sussex	94	0	none	0.0%	none	6	14	6.4%	18
Dover	Kent & Medway	67	1	10	1.5%	11	4	19	6.0%	19
Canterbury	Kent & Medway	90	0	none	0.0%	none	5	17	5.6%	20
Dartford	Kent & Medway	58	0	none	0.0%	none	3	21	5.2%	21
Worthing	Sussex	65	0	none	0.0%	none	3	21	4.6%	22
Cherwell	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	91	0	none	0.0%	none	3	21	3.3%	23
Maidstone	Kent & Medway	92	1	10	1.1%	13	3	21	3.3%	24
Rother	Sussex	58	0	none	0.0%	none	1	25	1.7%	25
Rushmoor	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	59	0	none	0.0%	none	1	25	1.7%	26
Ashford	Kent & Medway	70	0	none	0.0%	none	1	25	1.4%	27
Fareham	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	74	0	none	0.0%	none	1	25	1.4%	28
New Forest	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	114	0	none	0.0%	none	1	25	0.9%	29
LA districts with no levels of deprivation falling within the most deprived 20% or 10% in England										
Crawley	Sussex	65	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Wealden	Sussex	95	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Adur	Sussex	42	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none

Aylesbury Vale	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	112	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Basingstoke and Deane	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	104	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Bracknell Forest	Berkshire	74	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Chichester	Sussex	72	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Chiltern	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	57	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
East Hampshire	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	72	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Eastleigh	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	77	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Elmbridge	Surrey	81	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Epsom and Ewell	Surrey	44	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Guildford	Surrey	84	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Hart	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	53	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Horsham	Sussex	81	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Lewes	Sussex	62	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Mid Sussex	Sussex	84	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Mole Valley	Surrey	54	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Reigate and Banstead	Surrey	86	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Runnymede	Surrey	52	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Sevenoaks	Kent & Medway	74	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
South Bucks	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	40	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
South Oxfordshire	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	89	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Spelthorne	Surrey	60	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Surrey Heath	Surrey	55	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Tandridge	Surrey	50	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Test Valley	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	70	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Tonbridge and Malling	Kent & Medway	70	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Tunbridge Wells	Kent & Medway	68	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Vale of White Horse	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	75	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Waverley	Surrey	82	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
West Berkshire	Berkshire	97	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
West Oxfordshire	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	64	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Winchester	Hampshire & The Isle of Wight	69	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Windsor and Maidenhead	Berkshire	88	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Woking	Surrey	61	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Wokingham	Berkshire	100	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
Wycombe	Milton Keynes, Oxon & Bucks	107	0	none	0.0%	none	0	none	0.0%	none
TOTAL		5319	77		1.4%		271		5.1%	