

English Indices of deprivation 2015

A profile of Sutton

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Source: *The English Indices of Deprivation 2015* published September 2015 by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

Key points

- Overall, since 2010, small areas within Sutton have become relatively less deprived in comparison with the rest of England.
- Sutton is one of the least deprived London boroughs.
- Compared to the previous 2010 index:
 - 9 small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)) became more relatively deprived,
 - 38 improved
 - 74 stayed the same.
- Wards with small areas in the most deprived quintile (20%) are: Beddington South (3), Belmont (1), Wandle Valley (1), St Helier (1) and Sutton Central (1).
- For the first time Sutton has 1 LSOA that ranks in the most deprived decile, in Beddington South. There are 17 LSOAs in the least deprived decile.
- Two wards comprise LSOAs in both the most and the least deprived quintile, Beddington South (3 in the most and 2 in the least deprived quintile) and Belmont (1 in the most and 5 in the least deprived). So within these wards live the relatively most and least deprived populations side by side.
- Wards with some small areas that shifted to a relatively more deprived decile are: The Wrythe (3), Beddington South (2), Belmont (2), Sutton Central (1) and Sutton South (1).
- Of the seven domains of the Indices of Deprivation, the Crime domain has the highest number of small areas in the most deprived quintile (19 LSOAs).

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Background

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. It is produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). National and local organisations use the Index of Multiple Deprivation, sometimes in conjunction with other data, to distribute funding or target resources to areas. It is widely used across central government to focus programmes on the most deprived areas. Locally, it can be used as evidence in the development of strategies, to target interventions, and in bids for funding. The voluntary and community sector also uses the Index, for example, to identify areas where people may benefit from the services they provide.

37 separate indicators are grouped into 7 domains, each of which reflects a different aspect of deprivation. These are combined to produce an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score for each small area in England. The 7 domains are:

1. **Income Deprivation** - measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income
2. **Employment Deprivation** - measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market
3. **Education, Skills and Training Deprivation** - measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population
4. **Health Deprivation and Disability** - measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health
5. **Crime** - measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level
6. **Barriers to Housing and Services** - measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services
7. **Living Environment Deprivation** - measures the quality of the local environment

Each domain enables users to focus on specific aspects of deprivation. Along with two supplementary indices, **Income Deprivation Affecting Children** and **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People**, they form the English Indices of Deprivation. There are also summary scores for each of the 326 Local Authority districts and the 209 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).

- All small areas can be ranked to identify the most and least deprived areas in England and to compare against each other
- Scores are produced at Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level, of which there are 32,844 nationally
- Sutton has 121 LSOAs, and each of our 18 electoral wards contains either 6 or 7
- LSOAs are homogenous small areas of a relatively even size comprising around 1,500 people or 650 households

Domains - The table below sets out the weights used to combine the domains into the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Domain weights for IMD 2015	
Income Deprivation Domain	22.5%
Employment Deprivation Domain	22.5%
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain	13.5%
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain	13.5%
Barriers to Housing and Services Domain	9.3%
Crime Domain	9.3%
Living Environment Deprivation Domain	9.3%

Using the indices to compare over time

The method underpinning the 2015 indices is largely the same as for previous versions and so some comparisons have been made of the changes in rankings between 2010 and 2015. However, it is essential to note that changes in deprivation levels over time are *relative* to other areas. *Therefore it is not possible to measure real changes in deprivation over time.*

For example, it would be valid to state that an area showed an increased level of deprivation relative to other areas if it ranked within the most deprived 20% of areas in 2010 but in the most deprived 10% in 2015. However, it cannot be assumed that deprivation increased on an *absolute* scale as it may be that all areas improved, but more slowly in this area and so it had been 'overtaken'. There must always be areas that rank in the bottom 10% even if there are significant improvements in absolute levels of deprivation nationally. In addition, it should be noted that the IMD is based on a snapshot in time.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Overall

In terms of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015), Sutton is one of the least deprived London boroughs, but as the maps on the next page show, there are marked differences within the borough and some areas are among the most deprived in England.

IMD 2015 by quintile (20%): There are 7 areas within Sutton that rank in the 20% most deprived in England. At the other end of the scale 39 LSOAs rank in the least deprived quintile.

IMD 2015 by decile (10%): *For the first time Sutton has 1 LSOA ranking in the 10% most deprived areas in England, in Beddington South, but there are 17 LSOAs in the least deprived decile.*

The wards with LSOAs ranking in the most deprived quintile in Sutton are: Beddington South (3), Belmont (1), Wandle Valley (1), St Helier (1) and Sutton Central (1).

Wards with LSOAs ranking in the least deprived quintile are:

Belmont (5), Cheam (5), Nonsuch (5), Carshalton Central (4), Beddington North (3), Carshalton South and Clockhouse (3), Stonecot (3), Worcester Park (3), Beddington South (2), Sutton South (2), Sutton West (2), Sutton North (1) Wallington South (1).

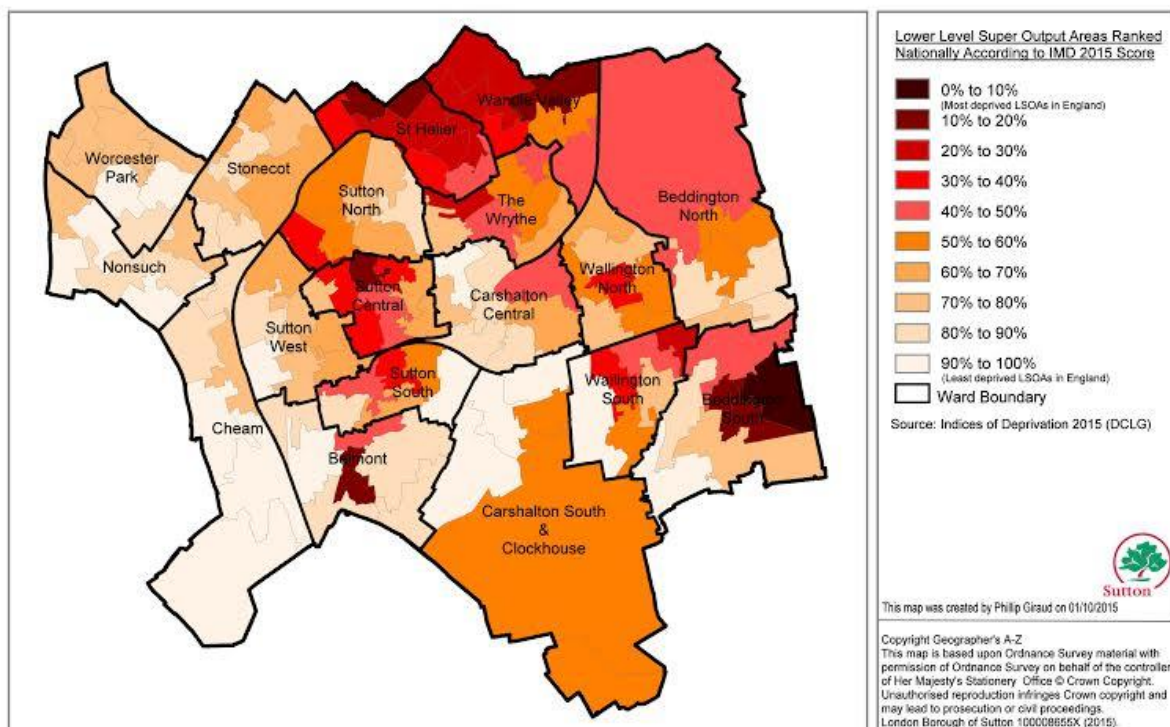
Two wards in Sutton include LSOAs ranking in both the most and in the least deprived quintile. These are Beddington South (3 in the most deprived quintile and 2 in the least deprived) and Belmont (1 in the most deprived and 5 in the least deprived quintile). So within these wards live the relatively most and least deprived populations side by side.

Change since 2010 Previously 6 areas ranked in the 20% most deprived in England. At the other end of the scale 27 LSOAs ranked in the least deprived quintile.

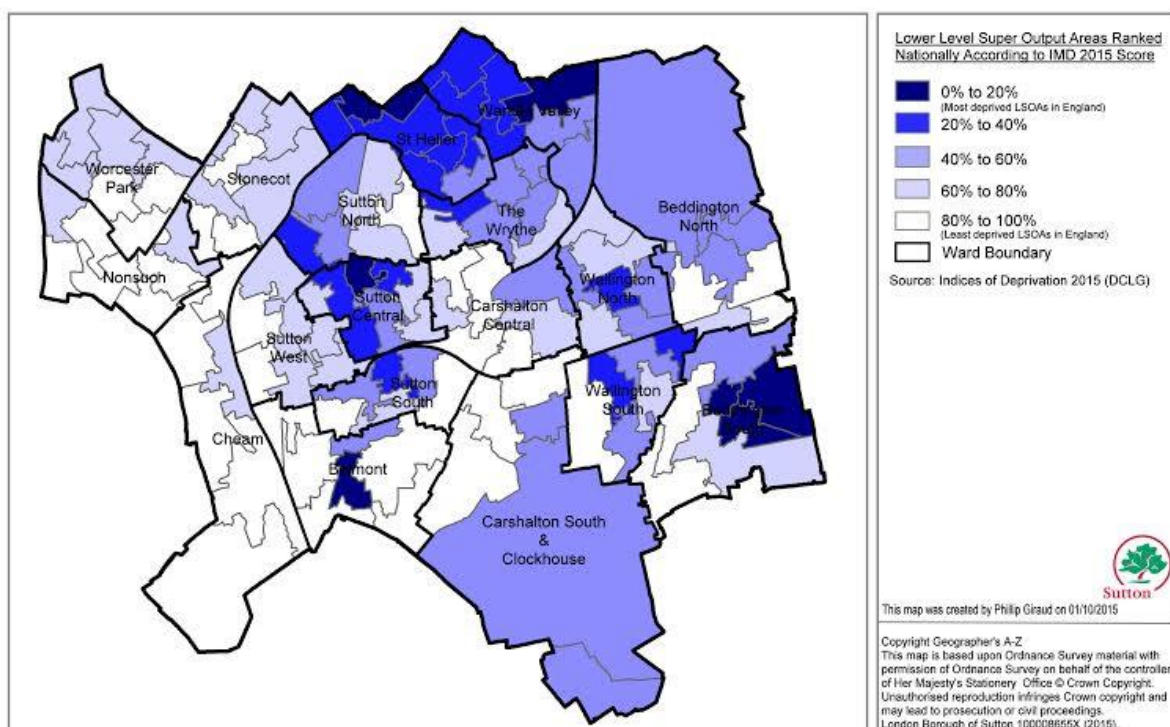
Since 2010 the relative ranking of 9 LSOAs in Sutton became more deprived whilst 38 LSOAs improved. 74 stayed the same. Therefore on balance the shift is towards Sutton becoming relatively less deprived in comparison with other areas of England.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 Overall

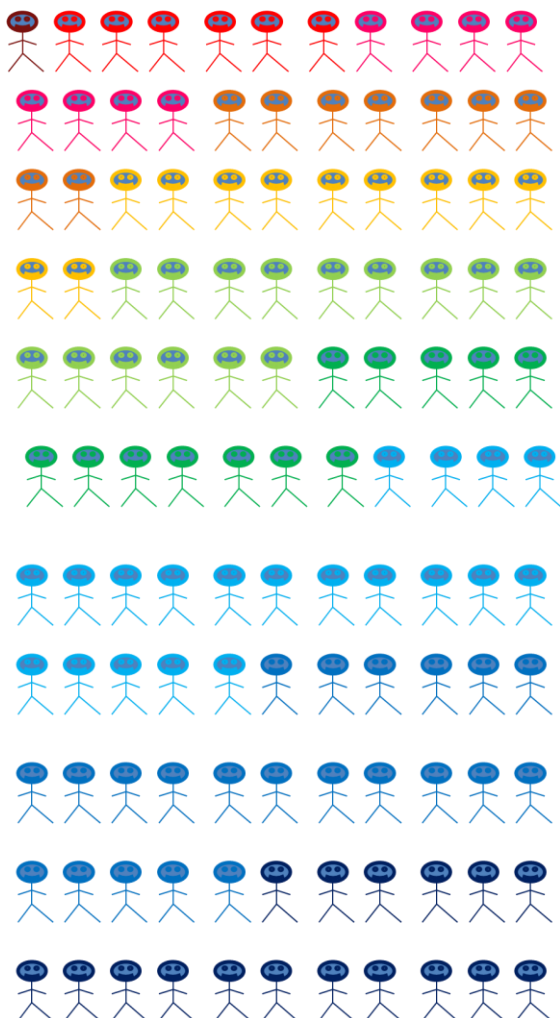
Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) by Nationally Ranked Deciles



Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) by Nationally Ranked Quintiles



Sutton LSOAs by decile



IMD 2015 by decile

1=more deprived

121 Sutton LSOAs in total

Decile	No. of LSOAs
1	1
2	6
3	8
4	9
5	11
6	15
7	12
8	20
9	22
10	17

The infographic to the left represents the 121 LSOAs in Sutton, coloured according to their ranking by decile.

Red = most deprived decile through to blue = least deprived decile

LSOAs moving to a more deprived decile since 2010 by ward

The table below lists the 9 LSOAs whose ranking in 2015 shifted to a relatively more deprived quintile since the previous IMD by ward.

LSOAs that moved to a more deprived quintile by ward

Ward	No. LSOAs moving to more deprived quintile since 2010
Beddington South	2
Belmont	2
Sutton Central	1
Sutton South	1
The Wrythe	3
Sutton	9

IMD 2015 Summary measures for Sutton Local Authority

A number of summary measures are published for Local Authorities (see File 10 at DCLG website for details). The table below presents the 'IMD Rank of Average Score' summary. For this measure, IMD 2015 ranks Sutton 215 out of the 326 boroughs in the country where 1 is the most deprived and 326 the least deprived.

Comparison with previous IMD ranks - Rank of Average Borough Score

	2004	2007	2010	2015
Sutton rank	236	234	196	215
Number of boroughs	354	354	326	326

The table shows the rank of average score for Sutton for the last four versions of the IMD. The lower the number, the more deprived. It should be taken into account that the number of boroughs in England has reduced since 2010.

IMD 2015 reverses the shift towards increased relative deprivation from 2004 through to 2010, and Sutton now ranks as a relatively less deprived borough compared to the previous IMD 2010.

On the basis of this summary measure, Sutton ranks 5th least deprived of all London boroughs, behind Harrow, City of London, Kingston and Richmond.

IMD 2015 Summary measures for Sutton CCG

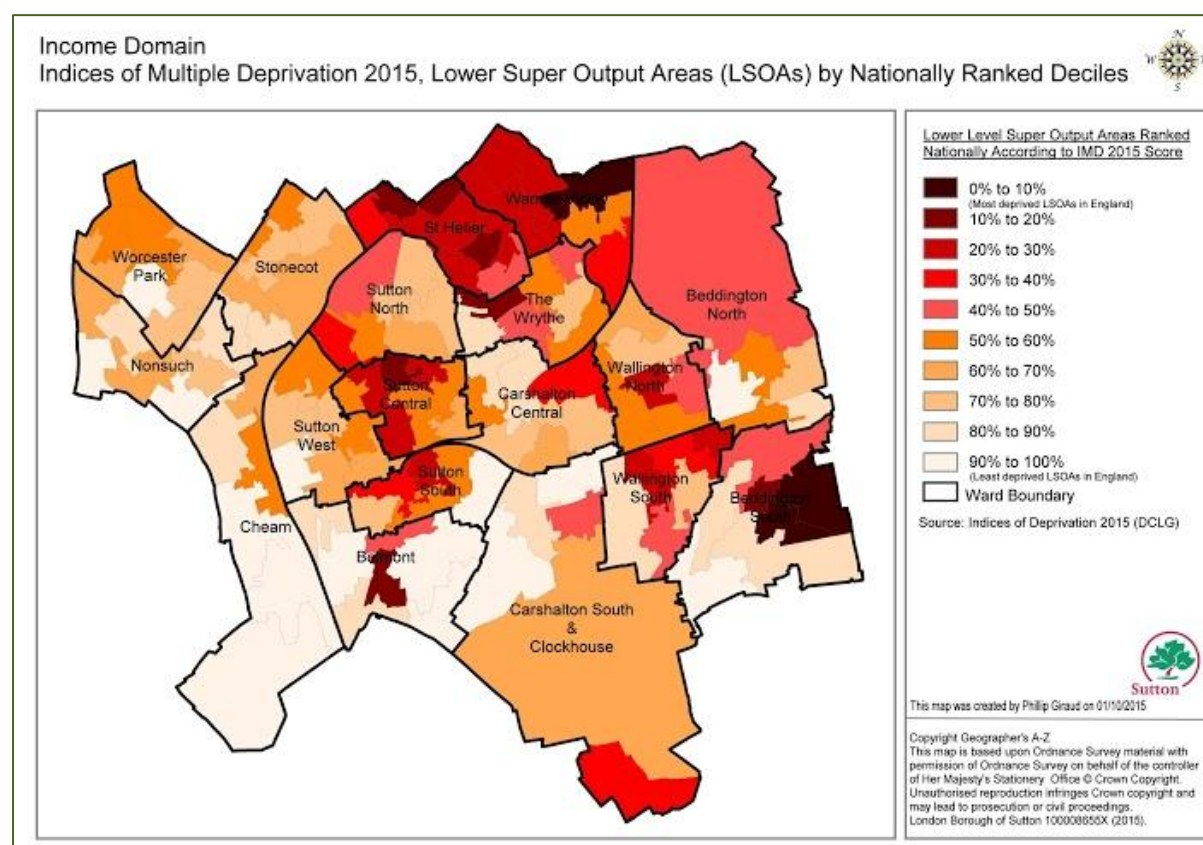
Sutton CCG ranks 169 out of 209 CCGs on the summary measure IMD Rank of Average Score. Previously, IMD 2010 published ranks for England's PCTs which had a different geography (Sutton and Merton) so are not comparable.

IMD Domain: Income

IMD 2015 This Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The map indicates that there are 9 areas within Sutton in the 20% most deprived areas for income nationally. 3 of these areas are in the most deprived 10%, 2 in Beddington South and 1 in Wandle Valley. At the other extreme 30 are in the least deprived quintile.

Change since 2010 Previously there were 9 areas within Sutton in the 20% most deprived quintile and 28 in the least deprived. Just 1 was in the most deprived decile, in Beddington South.

Overall, by deciles, 23 areas became relatively less deprived, 66 stayed the same and 32 became relatively more deprived.

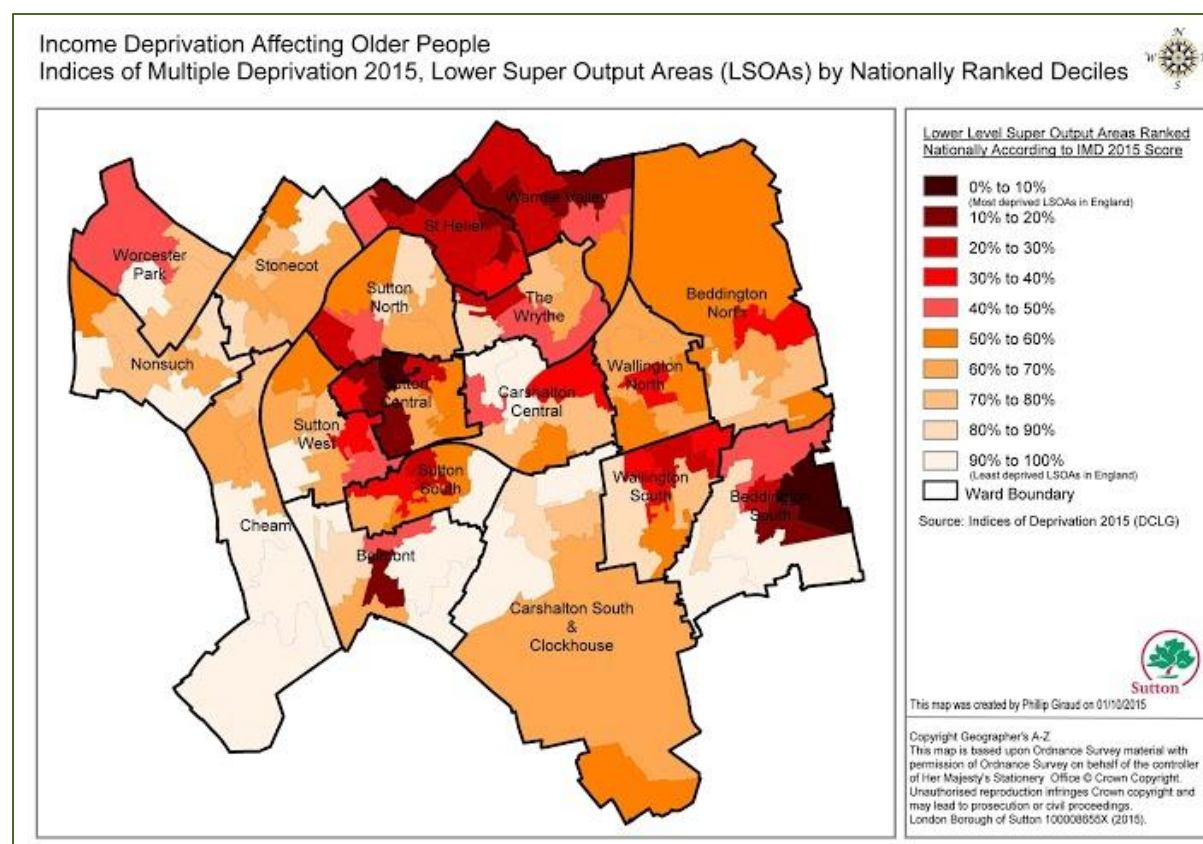


Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

IMD 2015 In addition to the Income Domain, this index represents people aged 60 years and over living in income deprived households. The map indicates where older people who are more deprived live. These are in the wards of St Helier, Sutton Central, Beddington South, Wandle Valley and Belmont. There are 9 areas in the most deprived quintile including 2 in the bottom 10%, 1 in Sutton Central and 1 in Beddington South. At the other end of the scale there are 27 in the least deprived quintile.

Change since 2010 Previously, there were 9 areas in the most deprived quintile including 1 in the bottom decile, and 30 in the least deprived.

Overall, by deciles, 31 areas became relatively less deprived, 54 stayed the same and 36 became relatively more deprived.

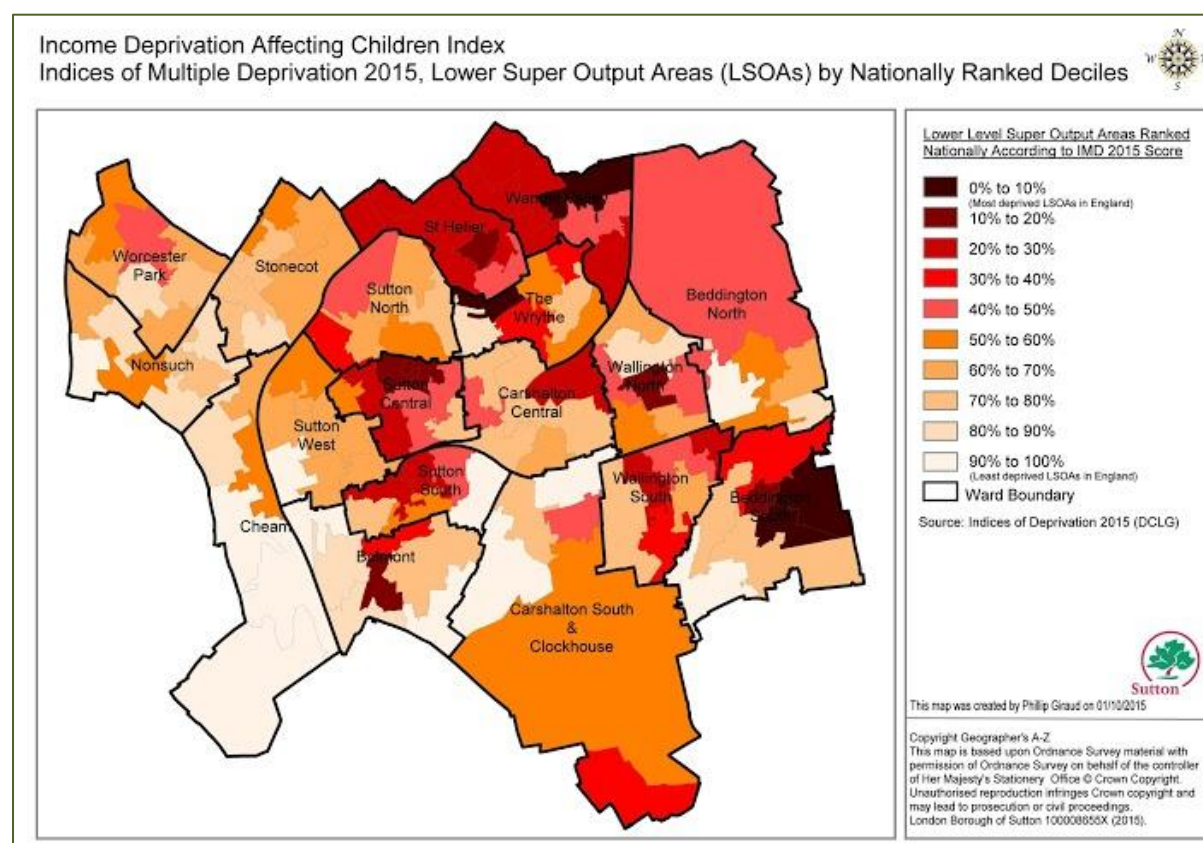


Income Deprivation Affecting Children

IMD 2015 In addition to the Income Domain, this index represents children aged 0-15 years living in income deprived households. There are 10 areas in the most deprived quintile. 4 of these areas are in the most deprived 10%, 2 in Beddington South, 1 in the Wrythe and 1 in Wandle Valley. In terms of the least deprived quintile there are 23 areas.

Change since 2010 Previously there were 11 in the most deprived quintile, including 3 in the most deprived 10%, and 24 in the least deprived.

Overall, by deciles, 38 areas became relatively less deprived, 57 stayed the same and 26 became relatively more deprived, so overall an improvement.

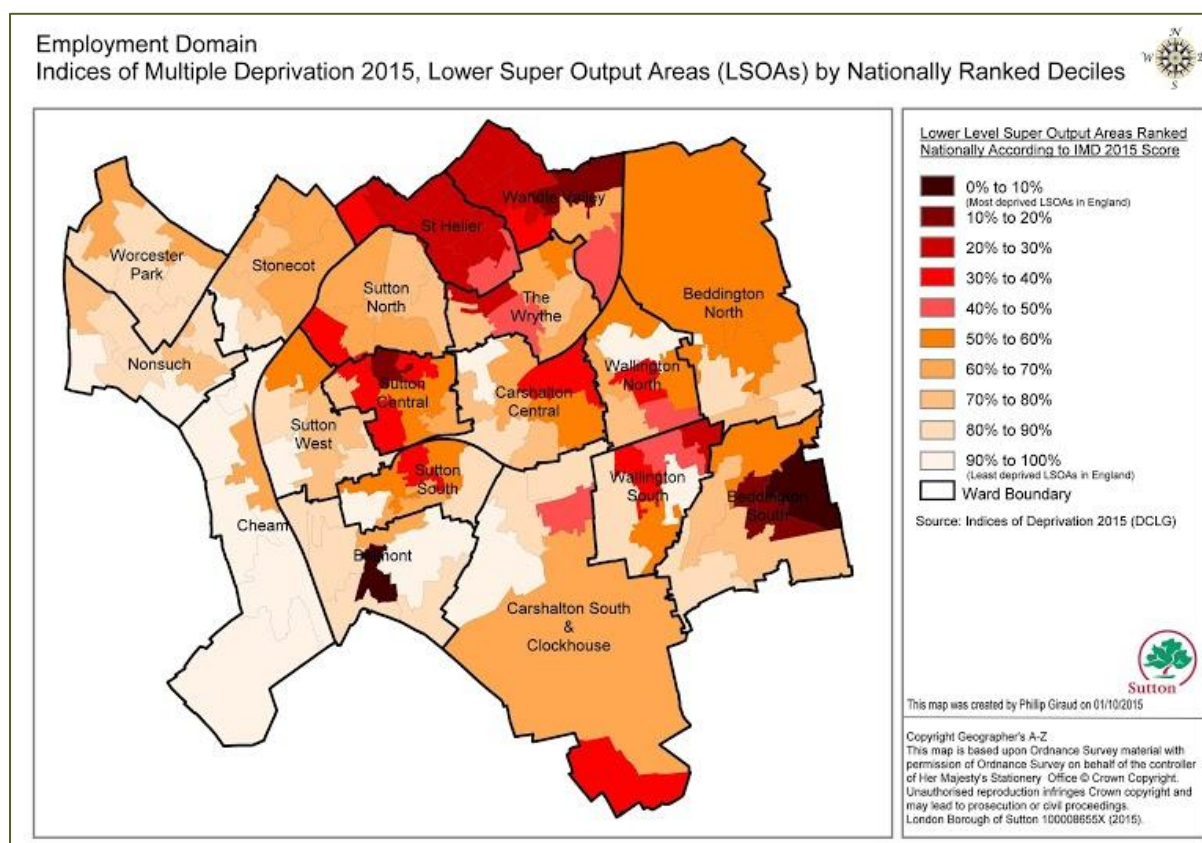


IMD Domain: Employment

IMD 2015 The map shows the proportion of the population experiencing employment deprivation. There are 6 areas within the 20% most deprived in England. 2 areas, 1 in Beddington South and 1 in Belmont are in the most deprived 10%. At the other extreme 38 areas are in the least deprived 20%.

Change since 2010 Previously there were 6 areas within the 20% most deprived in England, including 1 in the most deprived decile, and 41 areas in the least deprived quintile.

Overall, by deciles, 14 areas became relatively less deprived, 62 stayed the same and 45 became relatively more deprived.

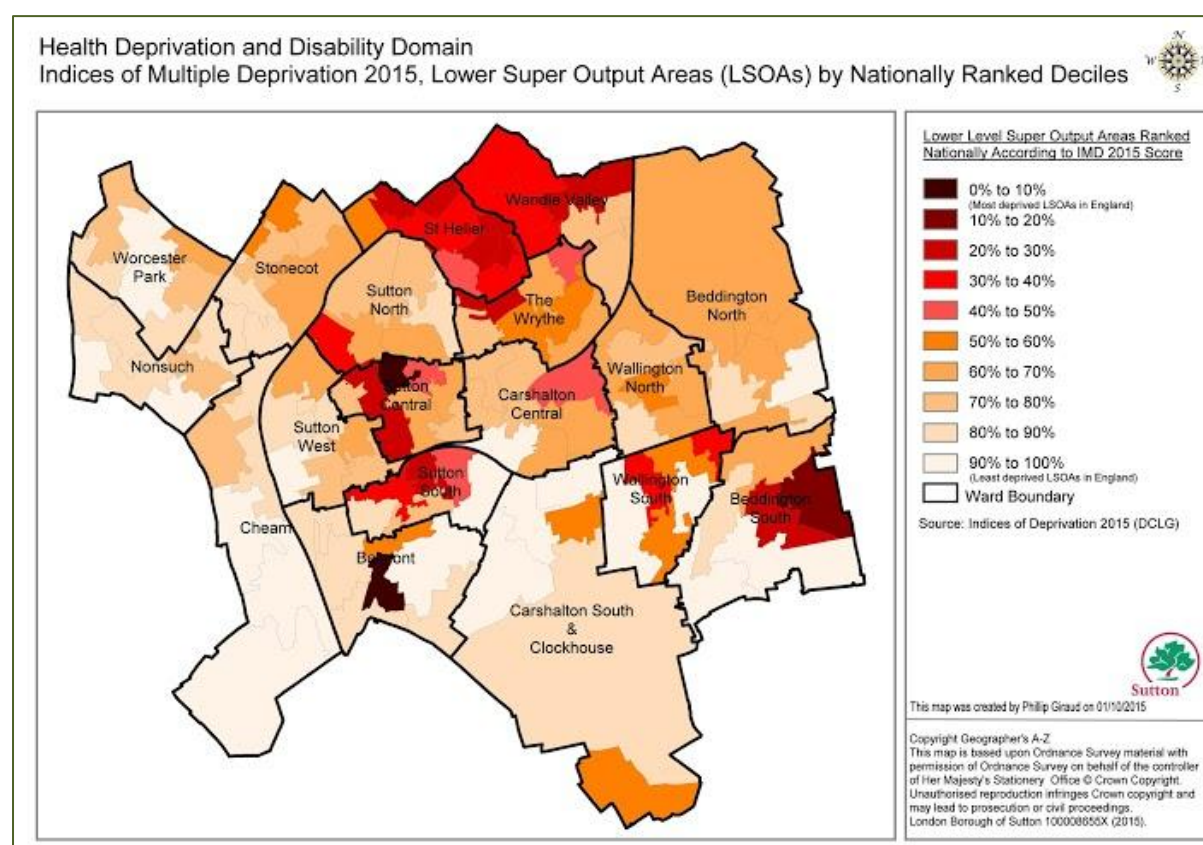


IMD Domain: Health and Disability

IMD 2015 The map shows areas with relatively high rates of people who die prematurely or whose quality of life is impaired by poor health or disability. There are 3 areas in this domain in the 20% most deprived quintile, including 2 in the most deprived decile, in Belmont and Sutton Central. At the other end of the scale there are 43 areas in the least deprived quintile.

Change since 2010 Previously there were 3 areas in the 20% most deprived and 46 in the least deprived quintile.

Overall, by deciles, 18 areas became relatively less deprived, 64 stayed the same and 39 became relatively more deprived.

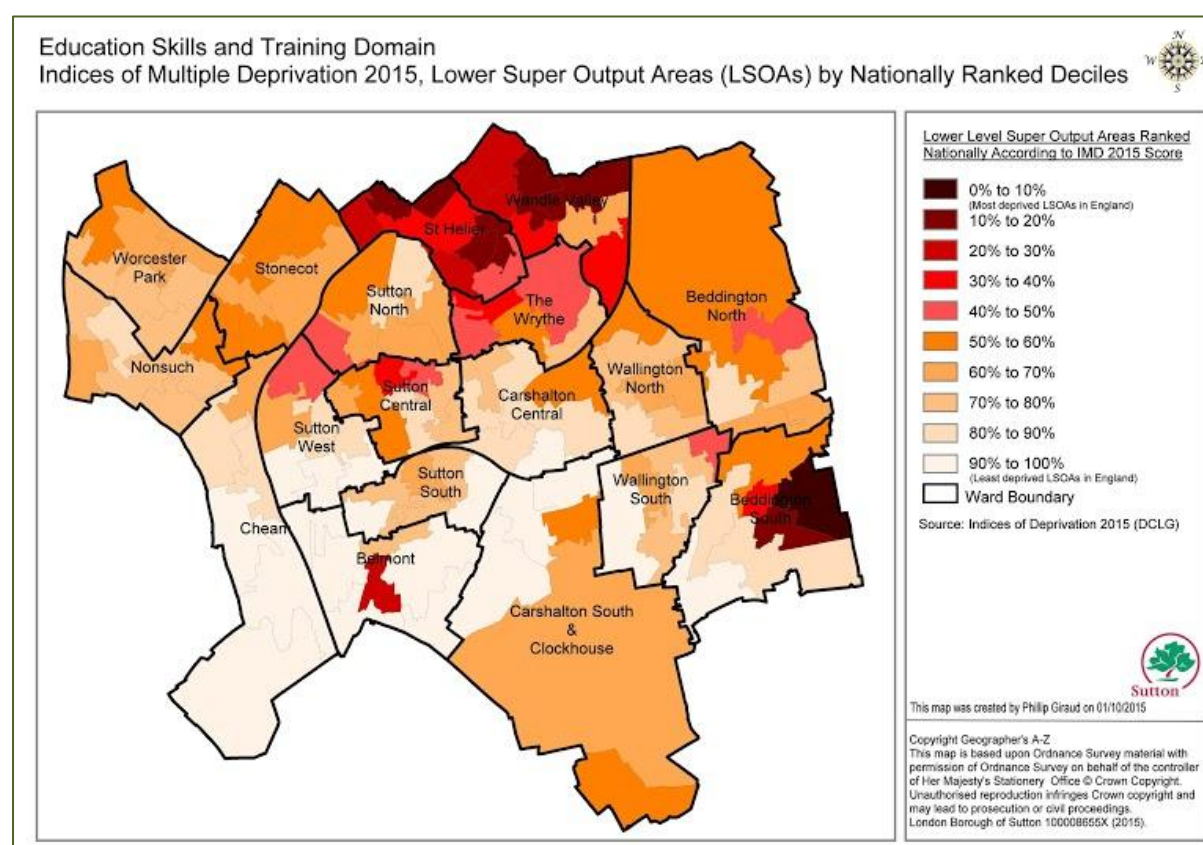


IMD Domain: Education

IMD 2015 This map identifies the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training by LSOA. There are 7 areas that fall within the 20% most deprived for education in Sutton. 1 of these areas is in the most deprived 10%, in Beddington South. At the other end of the scale there are 35 in the least deprived quintile.

Change since 2010 Previously there were 9 areas within the 20% most deprived quintile, including 2 in the bottom 10%, and 39 in the least deprived.

Overall, by deciles, 34 areas became relatively less deprived, 62 stayed the same and 25 became relatively more deprived, so overall an improvement.



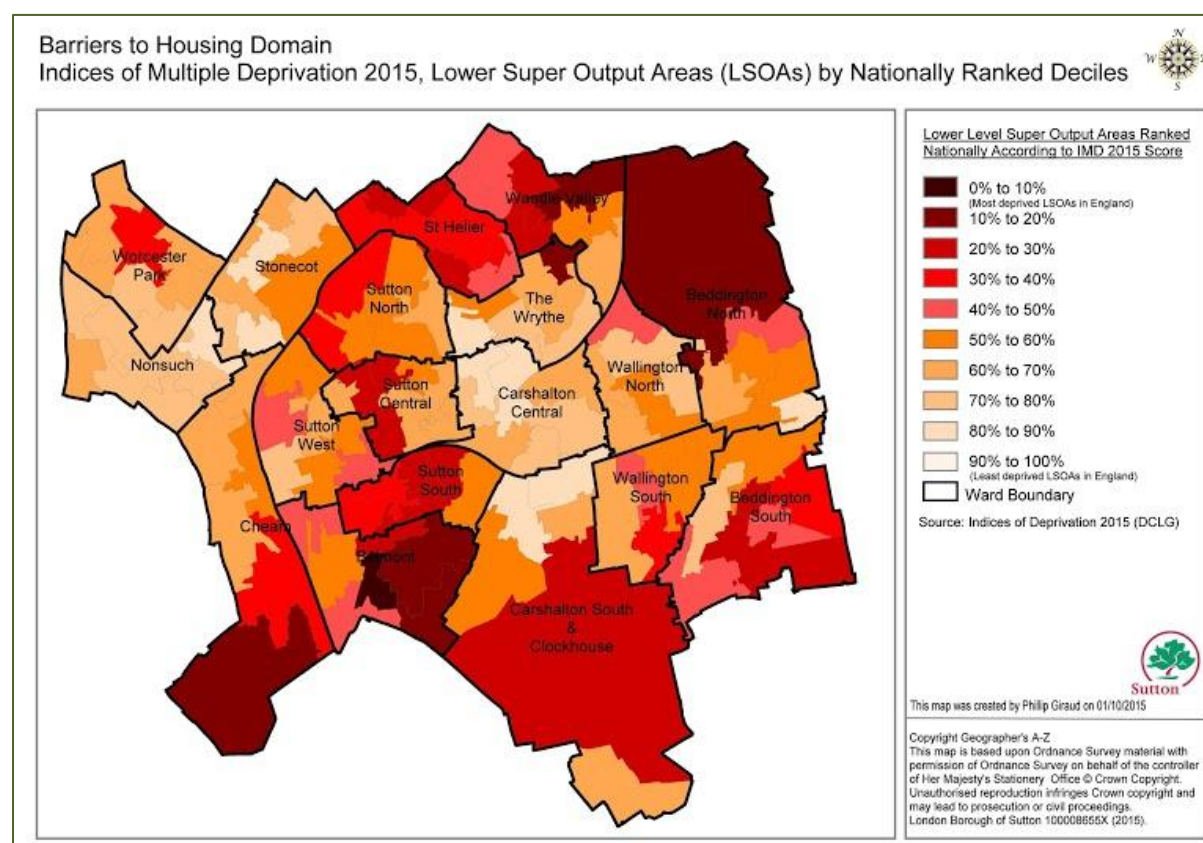
IMD Domain: Barriers to Housing and Services

IMD 2015 The map identifies the proportion of the population experiencing barriers to housing and key local services at small area level.

There are 7 areas in the 20% most deprived quintile. 3 of these are in Belmont ward, of which 1 is in the most deprived 10%. At the other end of the scale there are 9 areas in the least deprived quintile.

Change since 2010 Previously there were 23 areas within the 20% most deprived quintile and 1 in the least deprived.

Overall, by deciles, 97 areas became relatively less deprived, 22 stayed the same and 2 became relatively more deprived, so overall an improvement.



IMD Domain: Crime

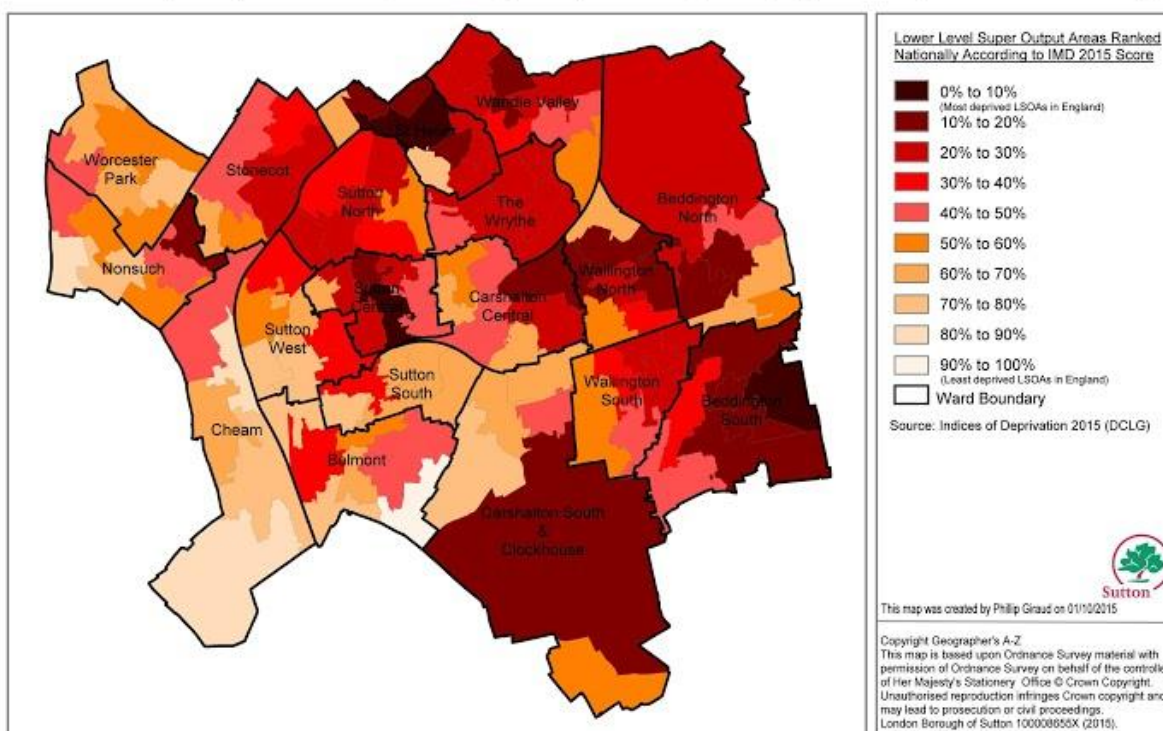
IMD 2015 The map identifies the rate of recorded crime for four major themes – violence, burglary, theft, and criminal damage. There are 19 small areas in Sutton in the most deprived quintile, the highest number of any domain. 3 areas are in the most deprived 10%, 1 in Beddington South, 1 in St Helier and 1 in Sutton Central. There are 4 areas in the least deprived quintile in Sutton.

Change since 2010 Previously there were 11 areas in the most deprived quintile and 10 in the least deprived.

Overall, by deciles, 31 areas became relatively less deprived, 30 stayed the same and 60 became relatively more deprived.

Crime Domain

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015, Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) by Nationally Ranked Deciles

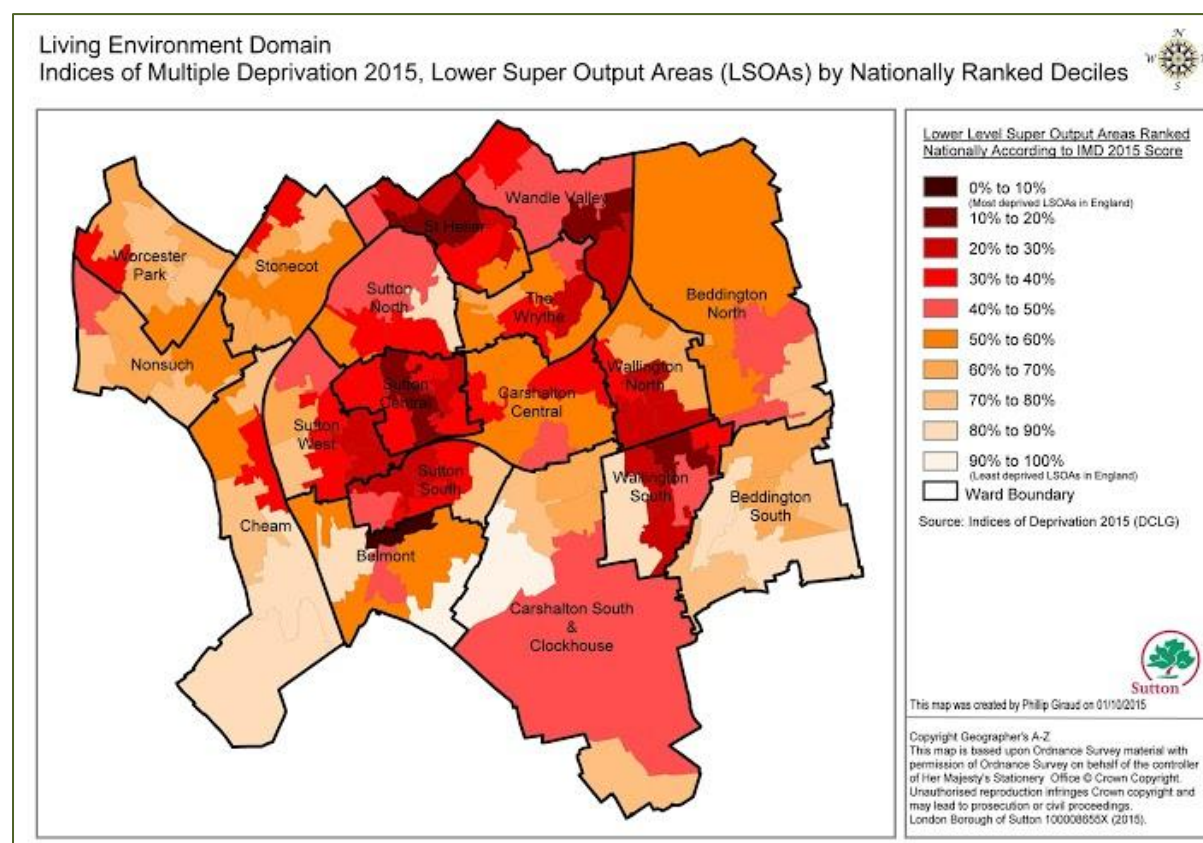


IMD Domain: Living Environment

IMD 2015 This map identifies characteristics of deprivation within the living environment. There are 6 areas in the most deprived quintile, 1 in Belmont in the most deprived 10%. There are 9 areas in the least deprived quintile.

Change since 2010 Previously there were 20 areas across Sutton in the 20% most deprived and only 5 areas in the least deprived quintile.

Overall, by deciles, 85 areas became relatively less deprived, 24 stayed the same and 12 became relatively more deprived, so overall an improvement.



Summary of deprivation by ward

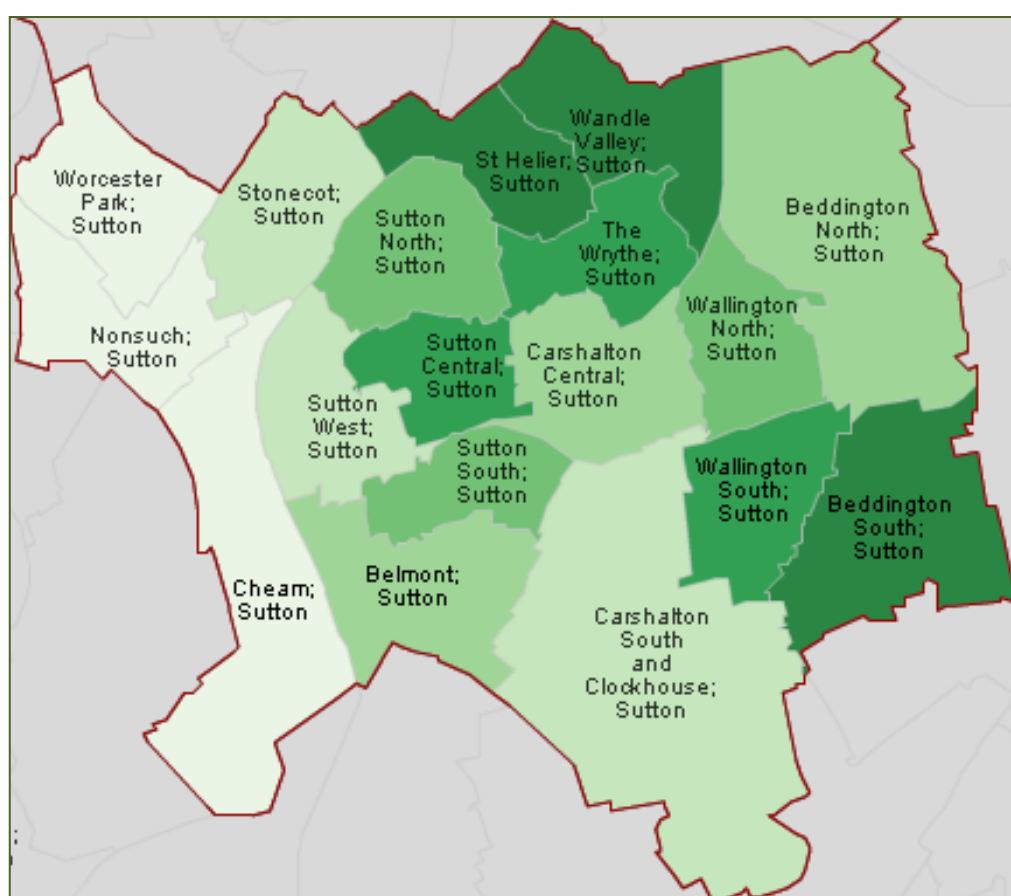
IMD 2015 is not produced at ward level. Neither were previous versions. The Department's view is that LSOAs are more suitable for measuring relative deprivation as wards are much larger (and so would camouflage differences within wards), vary greatly in size and are prone to regular boundary changes.

However, there are often practical uses for ward data, for example to compare levels of deprivation with other ward level health and demographic data. For these purposes, the author of this briefing applied the same methodology as the DCLG used to compile Summary IMD, Rank of Average Scores for Local Authorities and CCGs, to calculate Summary Ward Scores and Ranks. The results are as follows.

Ward	Average of LSOA scores	Ward rank within borough (1 is most deprived)
St Helier	28.44	1
Wandle Valley	26.54	2
Beddington South	24.22	3
Sutton Central	21.20	4
Wallington South	16.84	5
The Wrythe	16.41	6
Sutton South	13.93	7
Wallington North	13.87	8
Sutton North	13.39	9
Belmont	12.34	10
Beddington North	11.98	11
Carshalton Central	9.96	12
Carshalton South and Clockhouse	9.62	13
Sutton West	9.60	14
Stonecot	9.14	15
Worcester Park	8.54	16
Nonsuch	6.62	17
Cheam	5.94	18

Map of Deprivation by Ward based on IMD 2015

The following map is of the locally calculated summary ward IMD rank of average scores. It should be noted that unlike the other maps in this briefing, which rank areas in Sutton according to the national profile, this is based on ranking *within the borough*.



Key to ranks

1.00 to 3.00 (3)	Ev
4.00 to 6.00 (3)	Su
7.00 to 9.00 (3)	E
10.00 to 12.00 (3)	
13.00 to 15.00 (3)	
16.00 to 18.00 (3)	

Appendix 1: Details of the seven domains of deprivation

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 combines together indicators under seven different domains of deprivation, detailed in the following sections:

1. Income Deprivation
2. Employment Deprivation
3. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
4. Health Deprivation and Disability
5. Crime
6. Barriers to Housing and Services
7. Living Environment Deprivation

In addition two supplementary indices: Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index are subsets of the Income Domain.

1. Income Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

The indicators

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

In addition, there are two supplementary indices which are subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. These are the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index:

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families, defined as families that either receive

Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. This includes adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee).

2. Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

The indicators

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64

3. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working-age adult population ('stock').

The indicators

Children and Young People sub-domain

- Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams
- Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4

- Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education

Adult Skills sub-domain

- Adult skills: The proportion of working-age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64
- English language proficiency: The proportion of working-age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64

4. Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

The indicators

- Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio
- Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital
- Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, hospital episodes data, suicide mortality data and health benefits data

5. Crime Domain

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

The indicators

- Violence: The rate of violence per 1,000 at-risk population
- Burglary: The rate of burglary per 1,000 at-risk properties
- Theft: The rate of theft per 1,000 at-risk population
- Criminal Damage: The rate of criminal damage per 1,000 at-risk population

6. Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

The indicators

Geographical Barriers sub-domain

- Road distance to a post office: A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area
- Road distance to a primary school: A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket: A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area
- Road distance to a GP surgery: A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the Lower-layer Super Output Area

Wider Barriers sub-domain

- Household overcrowding: The proportion of all households in a LSOA which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- Homelessness: Local authority district level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent Lower-layer Super Output Areas
- Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market.

7. Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This measures the quality of the local environment. Indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

The indicators: Indoors sub-domain

- The proportion of houses that do not have central heating
- The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard

Outdoors sub-domain

- Air quality: A measure based on emissions rates for four pollutants
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists

Appendix 2: IMD 2015 Decile and Quintile by LSOA and ward

Ward	LSOA code	IMD Decile (1 = most deprived)	IMD Quintile (1 = most deprived)
Beddington North	E01004076	5	3
	E01004078	6	3
	E01004077	6	3
	E01004081	8	4
	E01004079	9	5
	E01004080	9	5
Beddington South	E01004082	9	5
	E01004088	1	1
	E01004083	2	1
	E01004089	2	1
	E01004086	5	3
	E01004085	8	4
Belmont	E01004087	9	5
	E01004084	10	5
	E01004090	2	1
	E01004096	5	3
	E01004092	9	5
	E01004094	9	5
Carshalton Central	E01004095	9	5
	E01004091	9	5
	E01004093	10	5
	E01004099	5	3
	E01004102	7	4
	E01004103	8	4
Carshalton South and Clockhouse	E01004098	9	5
	E01004100	9	5
	E01004097	9	5
	E01004101	10	5
	E01004109	6	3
	E01004108	6	3
Cheam	E01004107	6	3
	E01004105	10	5
	E01004104	10	5
	E01004106	10	5
	E01004110	8	4
	E01004115	9	5
Nonsuch	E01004111	9	5
	E01004114	10	5
	E01032623	10	5
	E01004112	10	5
	E01004119	8	4
	E01004121	8	4
St Helier	E01004118	9	5
	E01004116	9	5
	E01004122	10	5
	E01004120	10	5
	E01004117	10	5
	E01004129	2	1
Stonecot	E01004126	3	2
	E01004123	3	2
	E01004125	3	2
	E01004128	4	2
	E01004124	4	2
	E01004127	5	3
	E01004134	7	4
	E01004130	7	4
	E01004135	8	4
	E01004131	8	4
	E01004136	9	5
	E01004133	9	5
	E01004132	9	5

Ward	LSOA code	IMD Decile (1 = most deprived)	IMD Quintile (1 = most deprived)
Sutton Central	E01004140	2	1
	E01004142	4	2
	E01004141	4	2
	E01004137	5	3
	E01004138	7	4
	E01004139	7	4
Sutton North	E01004143	8	4
	E01004148	4	2
	E01004146	6	3
	E01004145	6	3
	E01004149	7	4
	E01004144	8	4
Sutton South	E01004147	9	5
	E01004150	4	2
	E01004152	5	3
	E01004151	6	3
	E01004153	7	4
	E01004155	9	5
Sutton West	E01004154	10	5
	E01004159	7	4
	E01004162	7	4
	E01004156	7	4
	E01004160	8	4
	E01004158	8	4
The Wrythe	E01004161	9	5
	E01004157	10	5
	E01004167	3	2
	E01004169	5	3
	E01004165	5	3
	E01004164	6	3
Wallington North	E01004163	6	3
	E01004166	7	4
	E01004168	8	4
	E01004172	4	2
	E01004174	6	3
	E01004176	6	3
Wallington South	E01004173	6	3
	E01004175	7	4
	E01004170	8	4
	E01004171	8	4
	E01004182	3	2
	E01004177	4	2
Wandle Valley	E01004178	5	3
	E01004181	6	3
	E01004179	8	4
	E01004180	10	5
	E01004185	2	1
	E01004184	3	2
Worcester Park	E01004189	3	2
	E01004183	3	2
	E01004187	4	2
	E01004188	5	3
	E01004186	6	3
	E01004192	8	4
	E01004193	8	4
	E01004194	8	4
	E01004195	8	4
	E01004191	9	5
	E01004196	10	5
	E01004190	10	5