Introduction

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population 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).

Indicators

The indicators used to calculate Income Deprivation include:

- Adults and children in families receiving:
  - Income Support
  - Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
  - Income-based Employment and Support allowance
  - Pension Credit (Guarantee)
  - Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

National comparison

There are four Island LSOAs within the 10% most deprived areas in England:

- Pan B
- Osborne North
- Ryde North East B
- St Johns West A

And a further seven within the 20% most deprived:

- Pan A
- Mount Joy B
- Ventnor West B
- Shanklin Central B
- Sandown South B
- Ventnor East A
- Newport North B

At the opposite end of the scale, there are no LSOAs within the 20% least deprived areas in England.