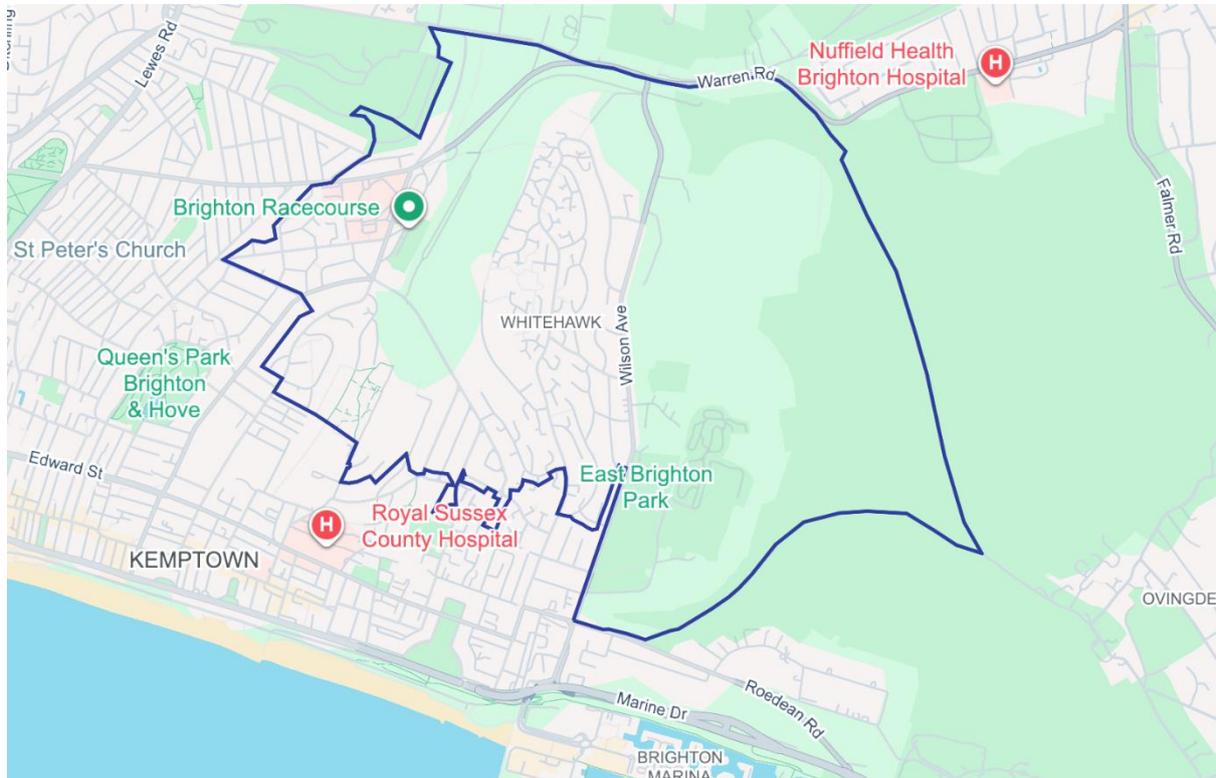


Figure 1 - The current PIPP (MSOA/ONS) Boundary from MHCLG



The default geographic boundary for each place is determined as follows:

In England, neighbourhoods are defined as Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs). These are [ONS census geographies](https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/geographies) with a resident population of between 5,000 and 15,000 people.

Here's a link to the MSOA map: Whitehawk PIPP is **E02003515**

https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/datasets/12baf1e6a44441208ffe5ba5ed063a68_0/explore?location=50.825727%2C-0.107709%2C14.00

More details on the methodology of how areas were chosen can be found here [Pride in Place Programme phase 2: methodology note - GOV.UK](#)

The key methodological principle is the **Focus on need**: All methodologies use a composite measure of deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)) and community need (Community Needs Index (CNI)), to identify areas with the poorest social and economic outcomes and create a single index of need. Deprivation refers to a lack of material resource and access to opportunities, while community need captures challenges such as poor access to services, limited community infrastructure, and low civic participation. The most deprived areas are then selected to receive funding.

