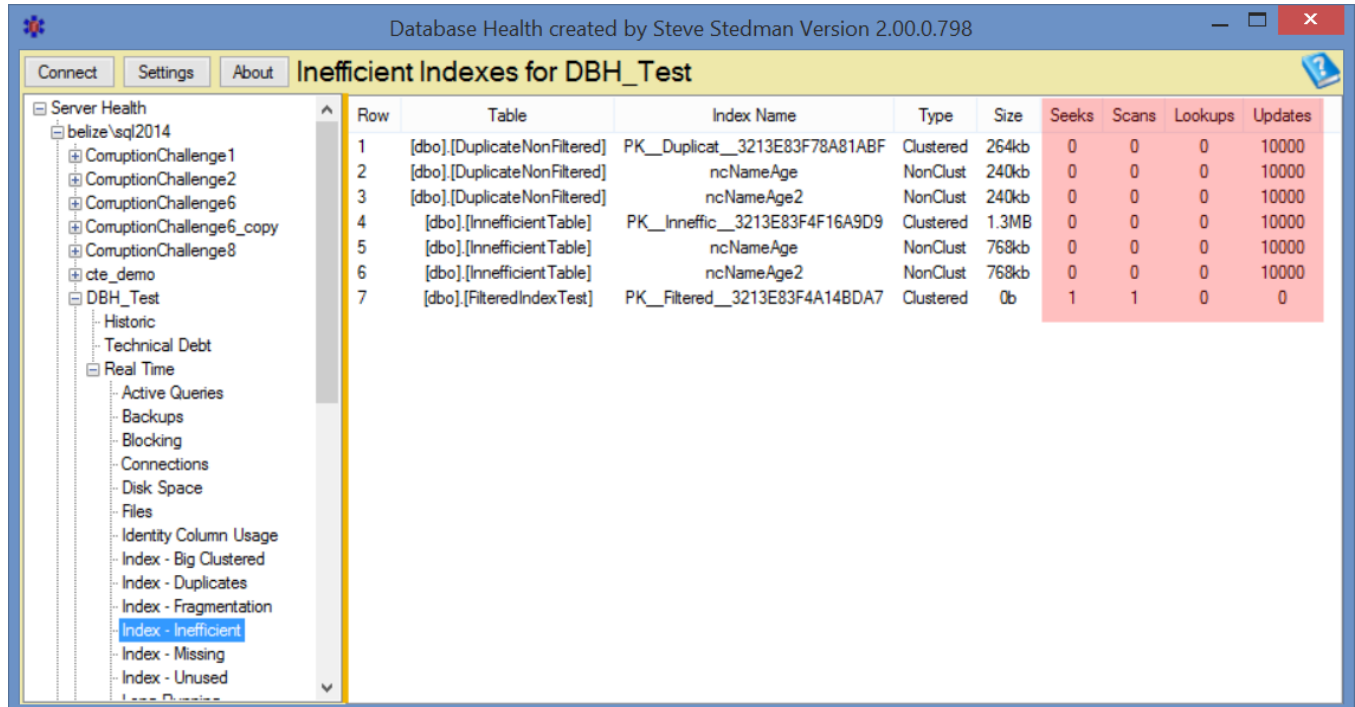


## Inefficient Indexes

An index is considered Inefficient if it has many updates, and not so many seeks, scans or lookups. This is an indication that the index isn't being used much and that it is being updated often.



Row	Table	Index Name	Type	Size	Seeks	Scans	Lookups	Updates
1	[dbo].[DuplicateNonFiltered]	PK__Duplicat__3213E83F78A81ABF	Clustered	264kb	0	0	0	10000
2	[dbo].[DuplicateNonFiltered]	ncNameAge	NonClust	240kb	0	0	0	10000
3	[dbo].[DuplicateNonFiltered]	ncNameAge2	NonClust	240kb	0	0	0	10000
4	[dbo].[InefficientTable]	PK__Inneffic__3213E83F4F16A9D9	Clustered	1.3MB	0	0	0	10000
5	[dbo].[InefficientTable]	ncNameAge	NonClust	768kb	0	0	0	10000
6	[dbo].[InefficientTable]	ncNameAge2	NonClust	768kb	0	0	0	10000
7	[dbo].[FilteredIndexTest]	PK__Filtered__3213E83F4A14BDA7	Clustered	0b	1	1	0	0

Just because an index is inefficient, doesn't mean it should be deleted, it should be considered for removal. It might be that an index is inefficient but it is used in a report that the CEO uses once a month, in which case it should probably not be removed.

You can find the opposite of this report, the most used indexes in the [Most Used Indexes](#) report.