



The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 – A County summary, LSOA analysis and comparison of change.

Definitions

Deprivation is an influencing factor in Public Health and this data is presented as The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 – A county summary, LSOA analysis and comparison of change.

The Department for Communities and Local Government published The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 in September 2015. This follows those released in 2010, 2007 and 2004. The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of Deprivation for 152 upper tier local authorities (Counties, Unitary Authorities, Metropolitan County Districts, Metropolitan Boroughs, London Boroughs), 326 lower tier local authorities (County Districts, Unitary Authorities, Metropolitan County Districts, Metropolitan Boroughs, London Boroughs), CCGs and 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods otherwise known as Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England.

The English Indices of Deprivation are based on 37 separate indicators, across 7 distinct domains of deprivation, combined using appropriate weights to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015). This is done for each LSOA in the country and these are then ranked to show how deprived an area is relative to other areas.

Background to the Indices, Domains and Ranking

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 are based broadly on the same methodology as those of 2010. A comparison of the Indices will not measure real change in levels of Deprivation over time, they are however a measure of the change in relative deprivation i.e. how an area has changed in relation to those to which it is compared.

At Local authority summary level the measures of deprivation are each scored against the 326 lower tier Local Authority districts in England. All should be considered together to give a full description and no single summary measure is favoured over another. At LSOA level the measures are scored against the 32,844 areas.

The English Index of Multiple Deprivation includes 7 domains of deprivation included with the following weights;

- Income – 22.5 % - and has two supplementary indices of Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).
- Employment – 22.5 %
- Education – 13.5%
- Health – 13.5%
- Crime – 9.3%
- Barriers to housing and services – 9.3%
- Living environment – 9.3%

Income Deprivation Domain – measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to a low income, both those out-of-work and in work but have low earnings. The two sub-domains of IDACI measures the proportion of all children 0 to 15 living in income deprived families

and IDAOP1 measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

- Employment Deprivation Domain – measures the proportion of working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market, those who are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain – measures the lack of attainment and skills in the population with two sub groups children and young people, and adult skills.
- Health Deprivation and Disability Domain – measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health, measuring morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not behaviour or environment.
- Crime Domain – measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- Barriers to Housing and Services Domain – measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services with two sub-domains of ‘geographical barriers’ and ‘wider barriers’ such as affordability and homelessness.
- Living Environment Deprivation Domain – measures the quality of the local environment including two sub-domains of ‘indoors’, the quality of housing and ‘outdoors’, the environment including air quality and road traffic accidents.

Care must be taken when comparing changes in ranks from previous indices as these show the areas relative to each other. If an area experiences an improvement in deprivation levels but less so than other areas then this will show as an increase in relative level of deprivation for that area. For all rankings 1 indicates the most deprived.

Further information is available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

Why is Deprivation an issue?

Higher deprivation is associated with poorer health outcomes. For example, higher emergency admissions, shorter healthy life expectancy and higher chance of an early death. This is because the more deprived population experience social and economic circumstances that increase stress. This in turn makes poor lifestyle behaviours such as smoking, poor diet and little physical exercise more likely. The consequences of higher levels of stress and poor lifestyle behaviour in the more deprived areas are that people have higher levels of mental illness, long-term health problems such as chronic respiratory conditions, cardiovascular disease and arthritis. This in turns makes higher emergency admissions and shorter healthy life expectancy more likely.

Perhaps the increase in relative deprivation for Norfolk is reflected in trends in life expectancy for Norfolk where life expectancy for males and females in Norfolk is increasing slower than England¹.

¹ www.phoutcomes.info

What does the evidence show?

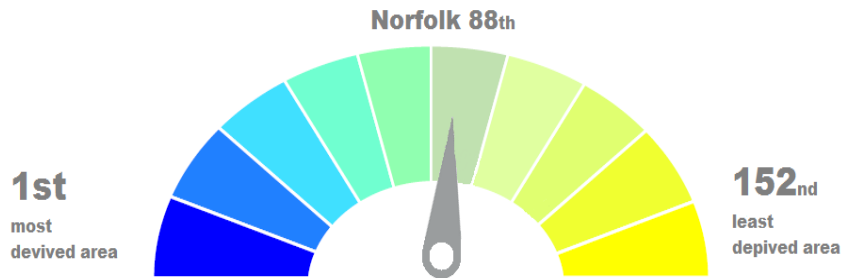
Headline analysis

The September 2015 release of the Department for Communities and Local Government's English Indices of Deprivation 2015 provides a measure of the relative deprivation down to neighbourhoods or Lower-layer Super Area Outputs across England.

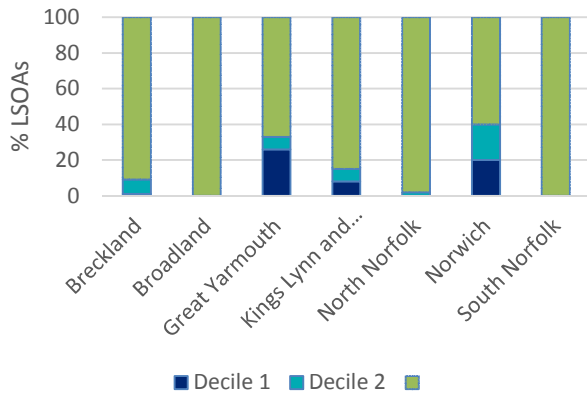
- Norfolk is the 88th most relatively deprived out of 152 upper tier local authorities where 1 represents the most relatively deprived. This is an increase in relative deprivation compared to 2010 when Norfolk was the 97th most deprived upper tier local authority.
- 7.6% of the Lower-layer Super Outputs Areas (neighbourhoods) in Norfolk are in the most deprived 10% nationally. In Norfolk this affects approx. 68,000 people or 7.9% of the Norfolk population.
- The most relatively deprived domains for Norfolk are 'Education' (31st) and 'Barriers to housing and services' (44th).
- The least relatively deprived domain for Norfolk is Crime (142nd).
- In Norfolk Great Yarmouth has the highest proportion of its LSOAs included in the most deprived 10 per cent of LSOAs nationally (16 of the 61 LSOAs for Great Yarmouth, 26 %). On this measure Great Yarmouth is the 20th most deprived lower tier local authority nationally.
- Norwich is included in the top 10 lower tier local authorities with the largest percentage point increase in the proportion of neighbourhoods now in the relatively most deprived decile for 2015 compared to 2010.
- Norfolk has broad ranges of rankings across all the domains. Education, Skills and training, Barriers to housing and services and Living environment showing ranks relatively more deprived. Health Deprivation and Disability, Crime and Living Environment with rankings relatively less deprived. Crime domain shows the least relatively deprived median and Education, skills and training the relatively most deprived median.
- Norwich is included in the 10% of LAs ranked by the 'extent' summary measure for 2015 and was not included in 2010 indicating that Norwich is relatively more deprived in the 2015 index compared to 2010.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 – Norfolk Summary

IMD ranking for Upper Tier Local Authorities



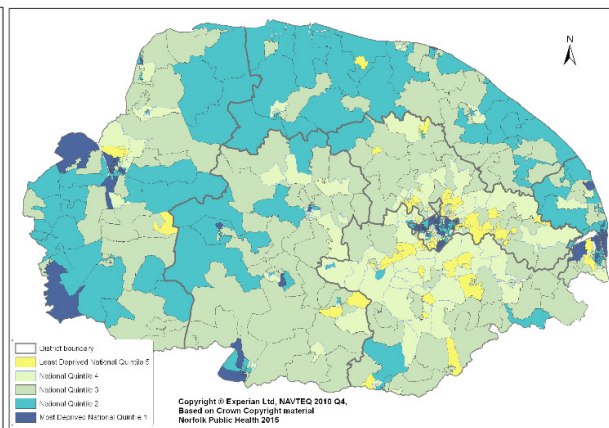
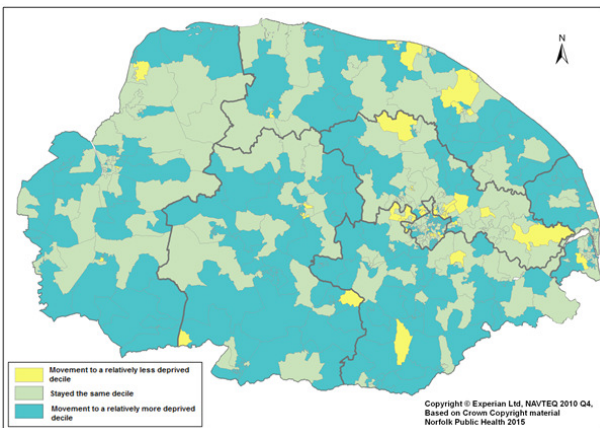
Percentage LSOAs in the most relatively deprived lowest deciles by percentage total LSOAs.



Rank for each domain



7 domains of deprivation



Norfolk summary

Norfolk ranked 88th most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 152 upper tier local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure). 7.9% of the LSOAs (neighbourhoods) in Norfolk are in the most deprived 10% nationally. In 2010 the rank of average score for LSOA measure in Norfolk was 97 (of 149 upper tier local authorities). This indicates that Norfolk has experienced an increase in relative deprivation from the 2010 index to the 2015 index.

Table 1 shows the relative ranks of the different IMD 2015 domains for Norfolk compared to other upper tier local authorities. The most deprived domains for Norfolk are 'Education' and 'Barriers to housing and services'.

Table 1 ranks of the different IMD 2015 domains for Norfolk compared to other upper tier local authorities (1 = most deprived)

| Domain – Rank of average score | Rank |
|---|------|
| IMD | 88 |
| IMD – Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally | 77 |
| Income | 96 |
| Employment | 77 |
| Education | 31 |
| Health | 87 |
| Crime | 142 |
| Barriers to Housing and services | 44 |
| Living Environment | 76 |
| IDACI | 95 |
| IDAOP1 | 99 |

Figure 1 shows Norfolk neighbourhoods (LSOAs) by their national deprivation quintile classification. The most deprived areas in Norfolk are still concentrated in the urban areas of Great Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn and Thetford. However, there are rural areas in King's Lynn and West Norfolk district, the market towns of Watton, Swaffham and Dereham and the coastal areas of Cromer and north of Great Yarmouth that also fall into the most deprived quintile nationally.

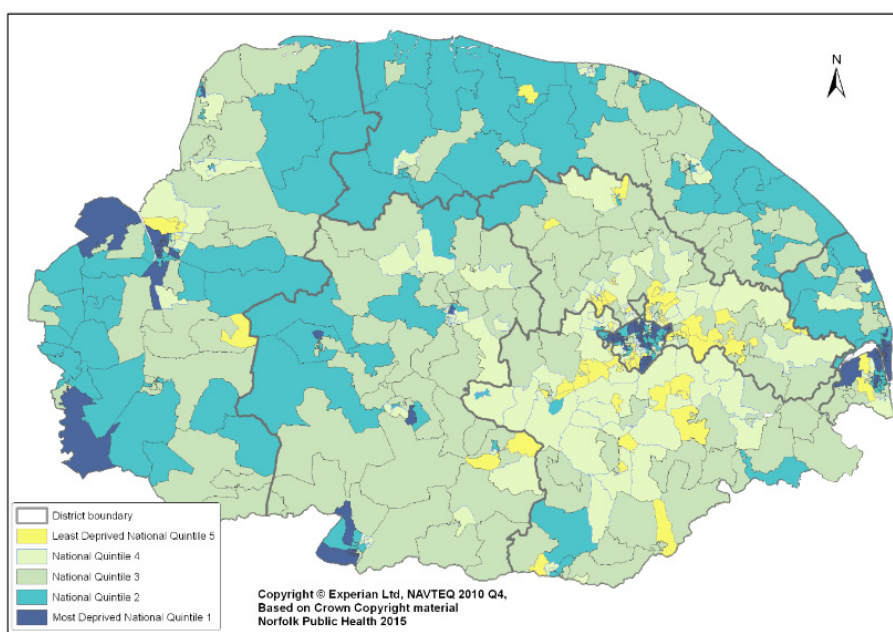


Figure 1 national deprivation quintile for Norfolk LSOAs IMD 2015

District summary

Summary measures for districts in Norfolk are shown in Table 2. These are;

- Average rank for each measure - Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a lower tier local authority
- Average score - Population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a lower tier local authority
- Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally - Proportion of a lower tier local authorities' LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally
- Extent - Proportion of a lower tier local authorities population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country
- Local concentration - Population weighted average of the ranks of a lower tier local authorities' most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the lower tier local authorities' population

Table 2: Summary IMD measures for districts in Norfolk

| Local Authority District name (2013) | IMD - Average rank | IMD - Rank of average rank | IMD - Average score | IMD - Rank of average score | IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally | IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally | IMD - Extent | IMD - Rank of extent | IMD - Local concentration | IMD - Rank of local concentration |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Breckland | 17070.8 | 129 | 19.8 | 142 | 1% | 185 | 0.09 | 164 | 28134 | 164 |
| Broadland | 9531.8 | 273 | 11.1 | 280 | 0% | 200 | 0.00 | 302 | 18735 | 308 |
| Great Yarmouth | 22208.1 | 29 | 32.4 | 25 | 26% | 20 | 0.35 | 43 | 32694 | 4 |
| King's Lynn and West Norfolk | 19164.0 | 89 | 23.4 | 103 | 8% | 104 | 0.15 | 134 | 30615 | 97 |
| North Norfolk | 18985.7 | 93 | 21.3 | 128 | 0% | 200 | 0.04 | 206 | 25265 | 214 |
| Norwich | 21107.1 | 47 | 28.8 | 47 | 20% | 38 | 0.39 | 32 | 31251 | 73 |
| South Norfolk | 11530.3 | 229 | 13.0 | 241 | 0% | 200 | 0.00 | 295 | 21161 | 280 |

For each domain in IMD 2015 Table 3 shows the most deprived districts within Norfolk (those with the lowest rank) compared to statistical neighbours as given by The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)².

Table 3: Lowest ranked District within Norfolk compared to its Nearest Neighbours taken from Nearest Neighbours Model – 2014 (English Authorities) as published by CIPFA

| IMD rank of average rank | Income - Rank of average rank | Employment - Rank of average rank | Education, Skills and Training - Rank of average rank | Health Deprivation and Disability - Rank of average rank | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Hastings | 20 | Hastings | 17 | Hastings | 8 | Great Yarmouth | 1 | Barrow-in-Furness | 5 |
| Hyndburn | 28 | Thanet | 26 | Thanet | 19 | Tendring | 14 | Hyndburn | 7 |
| Great Yarmouth | 29 | Great Yarmouth | 37 | Great Yarmouth | 20 | Waveney | 18 | Lincoln | 21 |
| Thanet | 35 | Tendring | 40 | Tendring | 24 | Hastings | 22 | Pendle | 24 |
| Pendle | 42 | Hyndburn | 48 | Hyndburn | 25 | Mansfield | 28 | Chesterfield | 25 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 44 | Pendle | 58 | Mansfield | 31 | Thanet | 49 | Mansfield | 43 |
| Lincoln | 45 | Lincoln | 62 | Barrow-in-Furness | 33 | Pendle | 54 | Hastings | 51 |
| Tendring | 49 | Mansfield | 68 | Chesterfield | 43 | Swale | 55 | Great Yarmouth | 52 |
| Mansfield | 59 | Shepway | 70 | Pendle | 54 | Hyndburn | 60 | Tendring | 61 |
| Chesterfield | 85 | Swale | 76 | Shepway | 56 | Lincoln | 82 | Thanet | 84 |
| Swale | 88 | Chesterfield | 77 | Scarborough | 57 | Barrow-in-Furness | 91 | Scarborough | 85 |
| Scarborough | 90 | Waveney | 87 | Waveney | 59 | Chesterfield | 92 | Waveney | 105 |
| Waveney | 95 | Barrow-in-Furness | 88 | Dover | 73 | Scarborough | 94 | Allerdale | 106 |
| Shepway | 104 | Scarborough | 89 | Swale | 79 | Dover | 96 | Swale | 127 |
| Allerdale | 114 | Dover | 93 | Lincoln | 90 | Shepway | 97 | Shepway | 130 |
| Dover | 116 | Allerdale | 159 | Allerdale | 112 | Allerdale | 117 | Dover | 149 |

² <http://www.cipfastats.net/resources/nearestneighbours/>

| Crime - Rank of average rank | Barriers to Housing and Services - Rank of average rank | Living Environment - Rank of average rank | Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) - Rank of average rank | Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) - Rank of average rank | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Hastings | 52 | North Norfolk | 23 | Torridge | 26 | Norwich | 22 | Norwich | 32 |
| Harlow | 54 | West Somerset | 34 | West Somerset | 28 | Hastings | 26 | Hastings | 37 |
| Lincoln | 57 | Torridge | 57 | South Lakeland | 54 | Lincoln | 34 | Great Yarmouth | 53 |
| Basildon | 67 | North Devon | 84 | South Hams | 58 | Great Yarmouth | 39 | Lincoln | 54 |
| Ipswich | 68 | East Lindsey | 94 | North Norfolk | 69 | Harlow | 56 | Harlow | 68 |
| Preston | 71 | Purbeck | 96 | East Lindsey | 70 | Stevenage | 67 | Preston | 75 |
| Norwich | 75 | West Dorset | 99 | North Devon | 71 | Ipswich | 84 | Chesterfield | 91 |
| Stevenage | 117 | Rother | 130 | Sedgemoor | 78 | Basildon | 87 | Stevenage | 92 |
| Exeter | 128 | South Hams | 138 | Teignbridge | 79 | Chesterfield | 95 | Ipswich | 93 |
| Gloucester | 129 | Sedgemoor | 151 | West Dorset | 97 | Eastbourne | 97 | Basildon | 106 |
| Chesterfield | 142 | Teignbridge | 165 | Allerdale | 108 | Preston | 100 | Redditch | 119 |
| Worcester | 160 | East Devon | 187 | East Devon | 120 | Gloucester | 107 | Exeter | 133 |
| Redditch | 161 | South Lakeland | 209 | Rother | 137 | Redditch | 138 | Eastbourne | 135 |
| Great Yarmouth | 175 | Allerdale | 214 | Wyre | 170 | Worcester | 162 | Gloucester | 143 |
| Eastbourne | 188 | Wyre | 303 | Fylde | 206 | Exeter | 165 | Worcester | 145 |
| Welwyn Hatfield | 220 | Fylde | 307 | Purbeck | 211 | Welwyn Hatfield | 180 | Welwyn Hatfield | 216 |

The total estimated population in LSOAs across Norfolk in the nationally most deprived decile is approx. 68,000 or 7.9% of the Norfolk population³. The majority of these LSOAs are in Great Yarmouth and Norwich. In Norfolk the district with the highest % LSOAs in the most deprived decile is Great Yarmouth where 26% of LSOAs are in this decile. This affects approx. than 27,000 people. Broadland and South Norfolk have no LSOAs in the two relatively most deprived deciles, North Norfolk has just 1 in the 2nd decile. When the two most deprived deciles are combined 40% of LSOAs in Norfolk are included (Table 4). This affects about 40% of the population of Norfolk, more than 54,000 people (Table 5).

Table 4. Number and % of LSOAs which are in the first and second decile for each district

| | LSOAs in IMD decile 1 | LSOAs in IMD decile 2 | All LSOAs in LA | % of LSOAs in decile 1 | % of LSOAs in decile 2 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Breckland | 1 | 6 | 78 | 1 | 8 |
| Broadland | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| Great Yarmouth | 16 | 4 | 61 | 26 | 7 |
| King's Lynn and West Norfolk | 7 | 6 | 89 | 8 | 7 |
| North Norfolk | 0 | 1 | 62 | 0 | 2 |
| Norwich | 17 | 17 | 83 | 20 | 20 |
| South Norfolk | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Norfolk | 41 | 34 | 538 | 7.6 | 6.3 |

Table 5. Estimated populations and percentages of populations⁴, by District, living in an LSOA in decile 1 and 2.

| | Number of people living in LSOAs in decile 1 | Number of people living in LSOAs in decile 2 | Percentage population in decile 1 | Percentage population in decile 2 | Total Population |
|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Breckland | 2292 | 9261 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 130,948 |
| Broadland | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 125,215 |
| Great Yarmouth | 26958 | 6504 | 27.6 | 6.7 | 97570 |
| King's Lynn and West Norfolk | 12578 | 9860 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 148,628 |
| North Norfolk | 0 | 1165 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 101,316 |
| Norwich | 26410 | 27791 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 133,904 |
| South Norfolk | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 125,978 |
| Norfolk | 68238 | 54581 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 863,559 |

Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) summary

Rankings for LSOAs across Norfolk vary considerably, from 4 to 32,836 at the most extreme (where a rank of 1 is the most deprived). For each IMD 2015 domain Figure shows the range of LSOA rankings in Norfolk. The minimum and maximum LSOA ranks in Norfolk are the upper and lower ends of the bars respectively. The boxes show the range of ranks for the middle two quartiles (interquartile range) with the median as the central line. A box towards the top of the

³ Source; ONS Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, Mid-2012

⁴ District level population estimates taken from Office for National Statistics Mid-year Population Estimates, Mid-2012

chart indicates the ranks are towards the relatively least deprived part of the national distribution. A box towards the bottom of the chart indicates the ranks are towards the relatively most deprived. Figure shows Norfolk has broad ranges for Barriers to housing and Services and Living environment domains. Education, skills and training, Barriers to housing and services and Living environment showing ranks relatively more deprived, Health Deprivation and Disability, Crime and Living Environment with rankings the least relatively deprived. Crime domain shows the least relatively deprived and Education, skills and training the relatively most deprived medians.

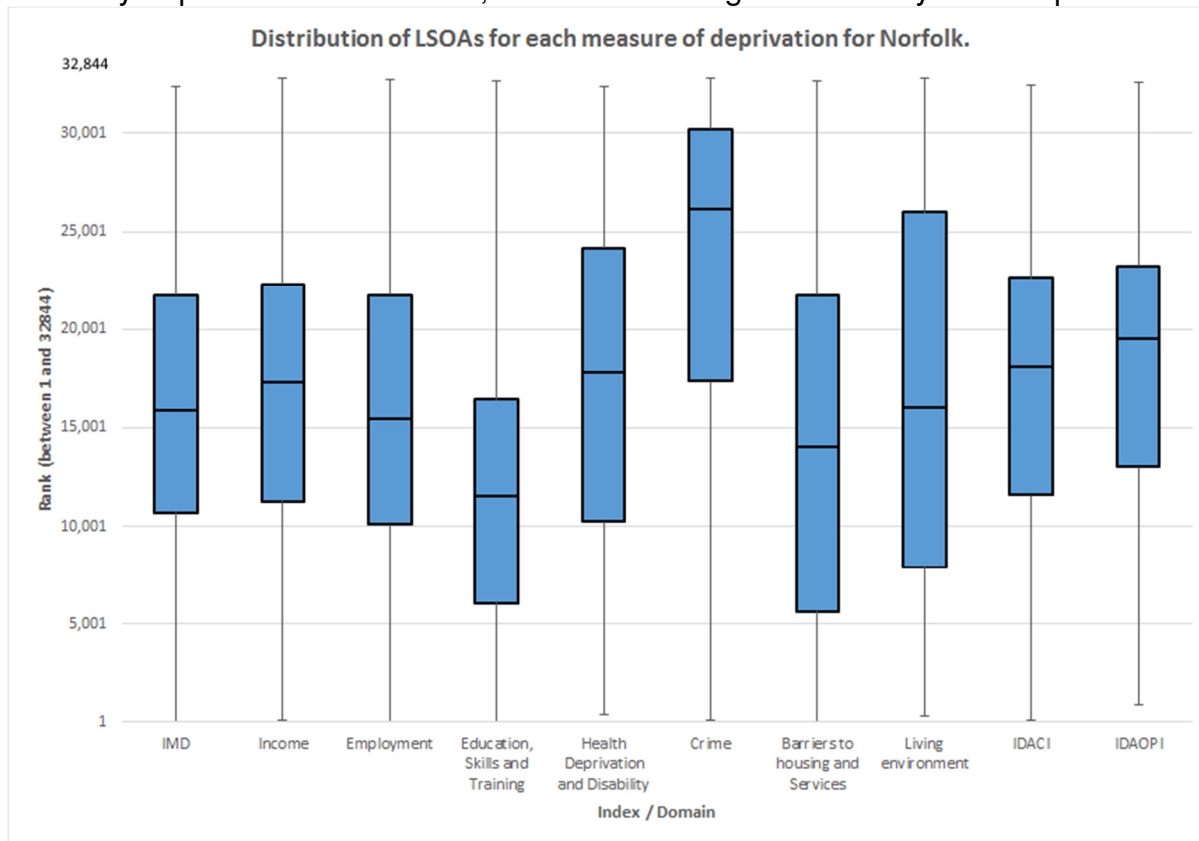


Figure 2.Box plot showing the range of LSOA rankings in Norfolk for the multiple index, seven domains and two indices.

Comparison of movement in relative deprivation between 2010 index and 2015 index.

Figure 3 shows how the relative deprivation of LSOAs by national deprivation decile in Norfolk has changed between 2010 and 2015. 237 LSOAs have moved to a more deprived decile, 254 LSOAs have remained in the same decile and 47 have moved to a less deprived decile. This is reflected in the movement of Norfolk overall to become relatively more deprived compared to other local authorities.

The Market towns of Watton, Swaffham and Dereham as well as coastal areas of Cromer and to the north of Great Yarmouth have moved into the most deprived quintile nationally for overall IMD. Previously the areas in the most deprived quintile were concentrated in the urban centres of Great Yarmouth, Norwich, Kings Lynn and Thetford.

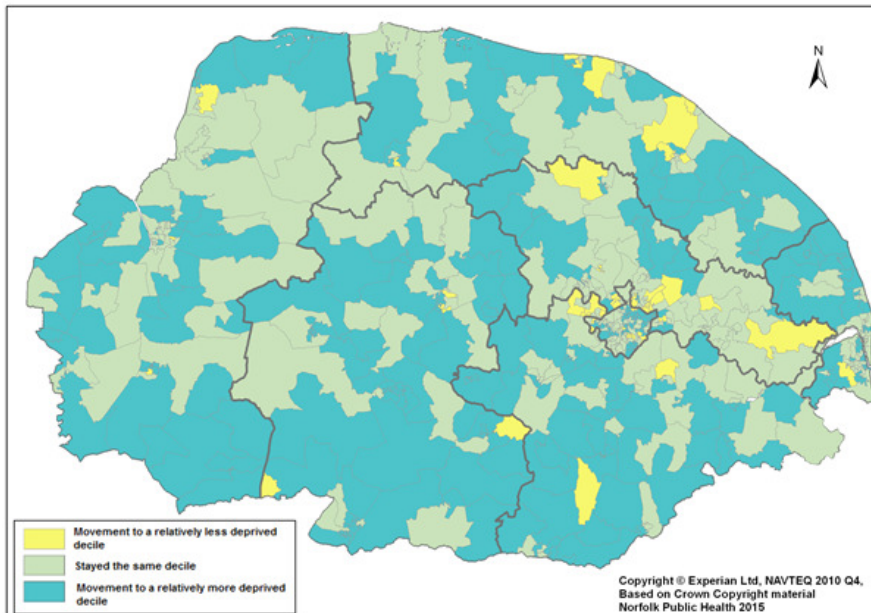


Figure 3. Relative movement of LSOAs across Norfolk between deciles comparing IMD 2015 with IMD 2010

Table 6 shows the movement of LSOAs between the IMD deciles comparing IMD 2015 with IMD 2010. A movement towards the top indicates a movement towards a more relatively deprived decile. For example, in 2010 there were 23 LSOAs in the 2nd most deprived decile, 11 are now relatively more deprived and are now in decile 1, 9 have remained in the same decile, 3 are now relatively less deprived (2 have moved to decile 3 and 1 has moved to decile 7). This also describes a movement in that direction for Norfolk across the decile range.

Table 6. The grid below shows the movement of IMD deciles in the 2015 indices from the 2010 release

| 2015 decile | Movement between IMD deciles (decile 1=most deprived, decile 10=least deprived) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 2010 decile (adjusted for 2011 boundaries) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 1 | 41 | 29 | 11 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 34 | 9 | 20 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 3 | 46 | 2 | 17 | 26 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 78 | | 4 | 27 | 31 | 15 | 1 | | | | |
| 5 | 83 | | | 6 | 34 | 35 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| 6 | 86 | | | | 4 | 38 | 35 | 9 | | | |
| 7 | 57 | | 1 | | | 8 | 20 | 25 | 3 | | |
| 8 | 49 | | | | | | 10 | 21 | 18 | | |
| 9 | 37 | | | | | | | 6 | 21 | 10 | |
| 10 | 27 | | | | | | | | 6 | 21 | |
| | 538 | 29 | 23 | 42 | 63 | 70 | 97 | 73 | 62 | 48 | 31 |
| | 538 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 237 moving in the direction of a lower decile of relative deprivation (relatively more deprived) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 moving in the direction of a higher decile of relative deprivation (relatively less deprived) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 254 staying in the same decile of relative deprivation | | | | | | | | | | | |

Analysis by DCLG includes evidence to support this relative movement⁵.

- Norwich is included in the 10 lower tier local authorities with the largest percentage point increase in the proportion of neighbourhoods in the most deprived decile for 2015.
- Great Yarmouth is included in the 10% most deprived lower tier Local Authorities for 2015 this was not included in the LAs for 2010 and is based on the number of LSOAs in the 10% decile.
- Norwich is included in the 10% of lower tier Local Authorities ranked by the 'extent' summary measure for 2015 is was not included in the 2010.

⁵

Related Indicators

Public Health Outcomes Framework

1.01i – Children in poverty (all dependent children under 20)

1.01ii – Children in poverty (all dependent children under 20)

Health Profiles

Deprivation

For more information on this subject

Further data relating to IMD including levels of Geography and population data is published on Norfolk Insight

<http://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/dataviews/>

Public Health Outcomes Framework:

<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

IMD 2015 map explorer

<http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

The Department for Communities and Local Government IMD 2015

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

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Report dated: November 2015

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<http://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/jsna/phoutcomes#summary>



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