

English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019



A county, district, and CCG summary, LSOA analysis, and comparison to 2015 release

Michael Woodward – Public Health Information Analyst

Michael.woodward@norfolk.gov.uk

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Acronyms

IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
IoD	Indices of Deprivation
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
IDAOP	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LA	Local Authority
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
STP	Sustainability and Transformation Partnership

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Purpose of this report

The aim of this report is to provide a summary of deprivation in Norfolk, relative to the rest of England by reporting on the English Indices of Deprivation 2019¹. The report aims to introduce the measure of deprivation produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, describe what the measure consists of, and how it can be interpreted for Norfolk in relation to the rest of England. The report consists of information provided within the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) statistical release and research report, in combination with analysis in relation to Norfolk.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Headline analysis

- The most recent IMD was released in September 2019. Norfolk ranked the 84th relatively most deprived upper tier local authority out of 151 in total based on the rank of average scores measure, with a rank of 1 being the most relatively deprived.
- In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 88th relatively most deprived local authority, and 97th in the 2010 IMD showing an increase in relative deprivation over time.
- The domain of the IMD where Norfolk is the relatively least deprived is Crime, where Norfolk is ranked 132th out of 151 upper tier local authorities, indicating that Norfolk is a safe place to live.
- The domain that Norfolk is the relatively most deprived area is Education, Skills and Training where Norfolk ranks 34th.
- Across all domains, Norfolk is the relatively most deprived in the Education, Skills, and Training domain with a rank of 34, and the Barriers to Housing and Services domain with a rank of 54.
- Norfolk is the least relatively deprived in the Crime and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People domains with ranks of 132 and 100 respectively (Figure 1).
- Figure 2 shows the variation in deprivation across LSOAs in Norfolk by quintile. It highlights that areas in Broadland and South Norfolk are the least deprived areas, with no LSOAs in the most relatively deprived quintile.
- Norwich remains a relatively deprived area with the exception of the south west of the city around Eaton.

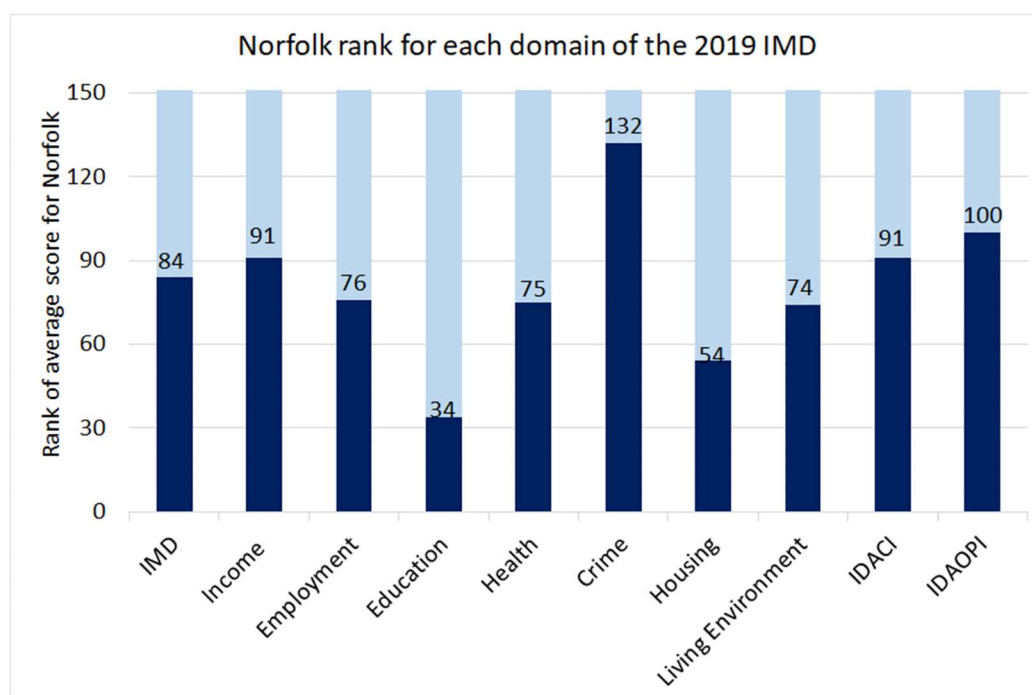
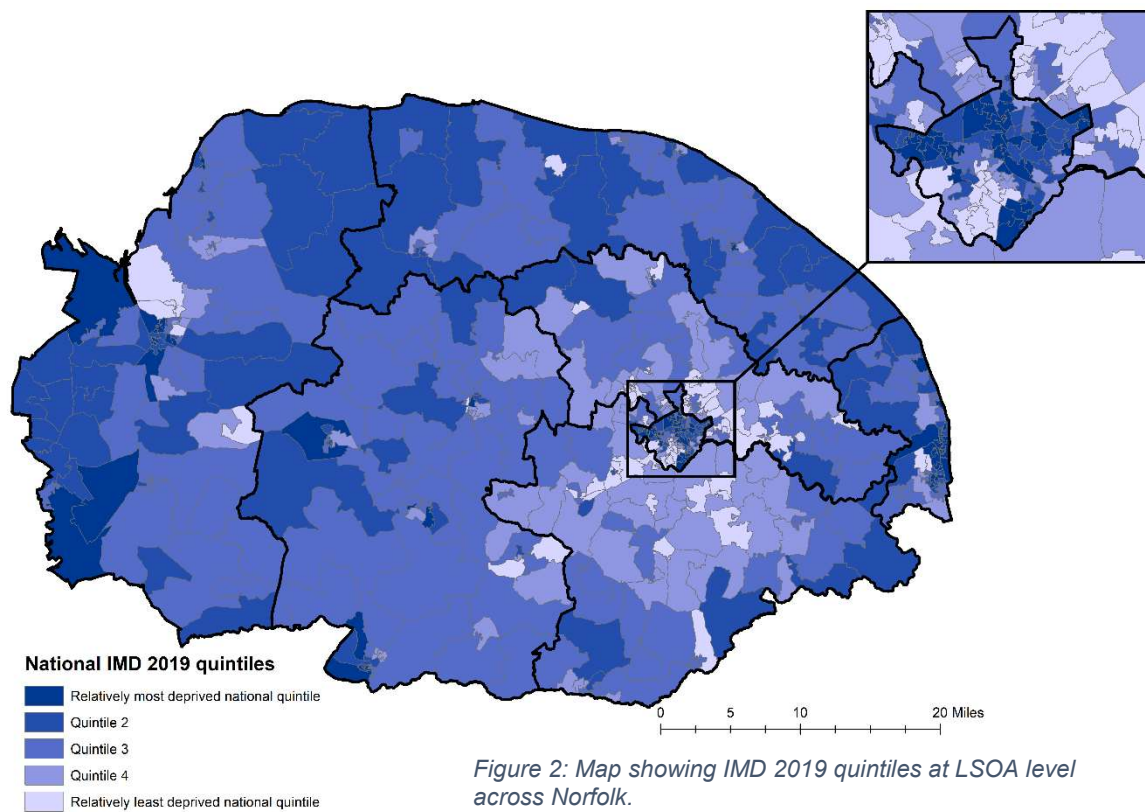


Figure 1: Norfolk's rank across all the domains of the 2019 IMD, based on the rank of average score measure. The overall measure (IMD), the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP). Lower ranking means higher deprivation.

Appendix 1 provides a table showing the Indices of Deprivation (IoD) deciles, with the number and percent of LSOAs within each decile in Norfolk, along with the number and percent of people living in those deciles based on 2018 population estimates.



Introduction

What are the English Indices of Deprivation?

The indices of deprivation (IoD) are used to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), which is a relative measure of deprivation across England. The measure is produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government and has been reported roughly every four years since the original publication in 2000². The most recent release of the IMD was published on 26th September 2019.

The IMD provides an overall measure of deprivation for an area in relation to the rest of England. The IMD measure is comprised of seven different domains which combine to create the overall measure. Each domain that creates the IMD has various weightings that have been derived from consideration of the academic literature on poverty and deprivation, as well as consideration of the levels of robustness of the indicators². The domains of the IMD and their relative weights are:

- Income (22.5)
- Employment (22.5)
- Health deprivation and disability (13.5)
- Education, Skills, and Training (13.5)
- Crime (9.3)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3)
- Living Environment (9.3)

Domains of Deprivation

There are over 30 separate indicators which make up the domains of deprivation, which are combined and weighted to calculate the IMD. Each domain measures a different aspect of deprivation, and the domain's weighting reflects the overall importance the domain has within the IMD.

Income

The income domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low levels of income. The definition of low income used within the IMD includes people that are out of work, and those that are in work but have low earnings who satisfy the respective means tests.

The indicators that create the income domain of deprivation include:

- Adults and children in Income support families
- Adults & children in Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families or Income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
- Adults & children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults & children in Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit families not already counted
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both
- Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime (Where an individual or household earnings are over the level which conditionality applies.³)

²https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/IoD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf

³https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/metadata/UC_Monthly/Conditionality%20Regime.html

Employment

The employment domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market, including people who would like to work but are unable due to unemployment, sickness, disabilities, or caring responsibilities.

The indicators that create the employment domain of deprivation are:

- Claimants of Jobseekers Allowance
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance
- Claimants of Carer's Allowance
- Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups

Health Deprivation and Disability

The Health domain of deprivation 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 that create the Health domain of deprivation are:

- Years of potential life lost
- Comparative illness and disability ratio
- Acute morbidity
- Mood and anxiety disorders

Education, Skills, and Training

The Education domain measures the level of educational 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.

The indicators that create the Education domain of deprivation are:

- Children & young people:
 - Key stage 2 attainment
 - Key stage 4 attainment
 - Secondary school absence
 - Staying on in education
 - Entry to higher education
- Adults skills:
 - Adults with no or low qualifications
 - English language proficiency

Crime

The Crime domain measures the rates of crime relating to personal and material damage and theft at a local level.

The indicators that create the Crime domain of deprivation are:

- Crime rate for violence
- Crime rate for burglary
- Crime rate for theft
- Crime rate for criminal damage

Barriers to Housing and Services

The Housing 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 that create the Housing domain of deprivation are:

- Geographical barriers:
 - Road distance to:
 - post office;
 - primary school;
 - general store or supermarket;
 - GP surgery
- Wider barriers:
 - Household overcrowding
 - Homelessness
 - Housing affordability

Living Environment

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

The indicators that create the Environment domain of deprivation are:

- Indoors living environment:
 - Housing in poor condition
 - Houses without central heating
- Outdoors living environment:
 - Air quality
 - Road traffic accidents

Sub-domains of deprivation

As well as the seven domains of deprivation used to create the IMD, there are also two supplementary sub-domains: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

The IDACI measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. As with the Income domain, 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).

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

The IDAOPI measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. As with the income domain, 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).

Geography and Aggregation

The IMD uses indicators that can provide data at a small area level, specifically at Lower-Layer Super Output Area (LSOA). LSOAs are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average population of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. There are currently 32,844 Lower-layer LSOAs in England. LSOAs are a standard statistical geography produced by the Office for National Statistics for the reporting of small area statistics. LSOAs are sometimes referred to as neighbourhoods within the IMD releases.

As all the data gathered and used within the IMD is collected at LSOA level, the IMD produces a measure of deprivation for small areas. This provides a more detailed approach to viewing variation in deprivation across England.

While small area data provides key insights into variation at a low level, the IMD can be aggregated to higher geographies such as lower tier local authorities, upper tier local authorities, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), or Primary Care Networks (PCNs) to provide an average measure of deprivation for a larger area. In addition to the small area deprivation measures for the IMD and accompanying domains, the Ministry of Housing, Communities, and Local Government also publish the measures of deprivation at Local Authority (LA) and CCG level. The IMD can be aggregated to any higher geography that is built from LSOAs, using a population weighted methodology.

At the time of publication of the 2019 IoD, there were 317 lower tier LAs, 151 upper tier LAs, and 191 CCGs in England that data around deprivation was processed for.

Scores and ranks for the overall IMD measure and the subdomains are calculated for LSOA level. They can be aggregated to higher geographies by either aggregating the scores of LSOAs for a higher geography, or by aggregating the ranks of LSOAs for a higher geography. Both use the population weighted methodology, however, then the aggregated scores or ranks at higher geographies are ranked, they can provide slightly different rank positions nationally. For example, when aggregating the average ranks for Norfolk, Norfolk is ranked 81st nationally out of 151 upper tier local authorities. When aggregating the average scores across Norfolk, Norfolk is ranked 84th nationally.

The **average rank** is calculated by averaging all of the LSOA ranks in each larger area after they have been population weighted. The 'average rank' scores for the larger areas are then ranked, where the rank of 1 (most deprived) is given to the area with the highest score. (For the purpose of calculating the score for the larger area, LSOAs are ranked such that the most deprived LSOA is given the rank of 32,844.) The nature of this measure means that a highly polarised larger area would not tend to score highly, because extremely deprived and less deprived LSOAs will 'average out'. Conversely, a larger area that is more uniformly deprived will tend to score highly on the measure⁴.

The **average score** is calculated by averaging the LSOA scores in each larger area after they have been population weighted. The resultant scores for the larger areas are then ranked, where the rank of 1 (most deprived) is given to the area with the highest score. This gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and non-deprived areas. The main difference from the average rank measure described above is that more deprived LSOAs tend to have more 'extreme' scores than ranks. So highly deprived areas will not tend to average out to the same extent as when using ranks; highly polarised areas will therefore tend to score higher on the average score measure than on the average rank.

Aggregation within this report and the accompanying IMD briefing JSNA use the average scores for ranking, *not* the average ranks in order to be consistent with the versions of reports produced for previous IMD releases.

IMD Measures

Once data at small area is gathered and analysed, the IoD produces an overall score for each domain of deprivation, and the overall IMD. Some of the domains of the IoD can be interpreted as proportions of the population for that area experiencing deprivation relating to that specific domain, for example with the Income domain of deprivation, while other domains such as the overall IMD measure provide a score. For both proportions and scores, they are produced and interpreted in a way that means a higher value represents a relatively more deprived area.

In addition to the scores, the IoD also produce rankings for each geography (e.g. LSOA). All the scores for the IMD are ranked in order by size, with a rank of 1 representing the relatively most deprived area. The higher the rank, the less relatively deprived the area.

The IoD also provide deciles for each domain of the IMD. The deciles are calculated by ranking the 32,844 LSOAs in England from most deprived to least deprived and dividing them into 10 equal groups. LSOAs in decile 1 fall within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally and LSOAs in decile 10 fall within the least deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally.

The Intelligence & Analytics team at Norfolk County Council has also ranked LSOAs, and produced deciles and quintiles at a local level for LSOAs, i.e. LSOAs within a district have been ranked most to least relatively deprived within that district, not nationally.

The individual IMD domains are not independent from one another, and one domain can have an impact on others. For example, income deprivation affects housing affordability deprivation, which is related to employment deprivation. These forms of deprivation could have an impact on the health of the population, resulting in a higher level of health deprivation across an area.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

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. The more deprived populations experience social and economic circumstances that increase stresses, and are more likely to have poor lifestyle behaviours such as smoking, poor diet, and little physical exercise. The future consequences of these factors could be higher levels of mental health illness and long-term physical health problems resulting in the higher emergency admissions⁵ and shorter life expectancy⁶. People generally have more health conditions in the more deprived areas of the country, with analysis showing that people in the most deprived areas in England have two or more health conditions at 61, 10 years earlier than the least deprived areas⁷. In Norfolk, the difference in life expectancy gap between those living in the most deprived and the least deprived areas is about 7.1 years for men and 4.7 years for women⁸. Smoking in Pregnancy is also associated with deprivation in Norfolk, with around 25% of patients at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital smoking during pregnancy⁹.

As deprivation is widely linked with many other issues and health problems, the IMD has been used in a variety of contexts, for example¹⁰:

- By national and local organisations to identify places for prioritising resources and more effective targeting of funding;
- To help inform eligibility for Government policies and initiatives;
- Developing the evidence base for a range of national and local policies and strategies;
- Frequent use in funding bids, including bids made by councillors for their neighbourhoods, and from voluntary and community sector groups.

Changes between the 2015 and 2019 IMD

Norfolk has become relatively more deprived in seven of the ten domains of the IMD, including the overall measure, and has become relatively less deprived in 3 domains (Education, Housing, and IDAOPI) (Figure 3). Between 2015 and 2019, Norfolk decreased the most ranks and become

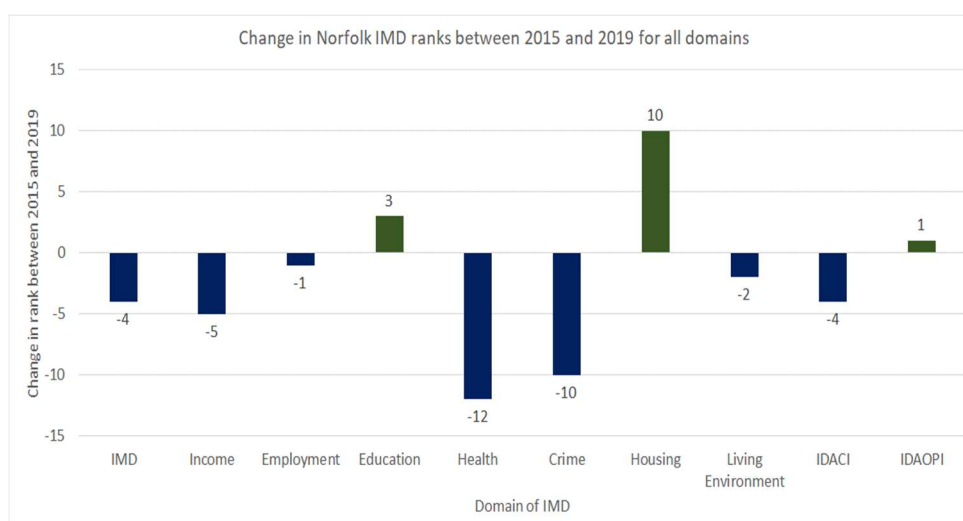


Figure 3: Change in the number of ranks between the 2015 and 2019 IMD domains including the overall measure (IMD), the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

⁵<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/emergency%20admissions#page/7/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000006/ati/102/are/E06000055/iid/93227/age/1/sex/4>

⁶<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/life%20expectancy#page/7/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000006/ati/102/are/E06000055/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

⁷<https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/news/people-in-most-deprived-areas-of-england-develop-multiple-health-conditions-10-years>

⁸<https://analytics.phe.gov.uk/apps/health-inequalities-dashboard/>

⁹https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Briefing_paper_SiP_January_2020.pdf

¹⁰https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/loD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf

relatively more deprived in the Health and Crime domains, and made the biggest positive change to become relatively less deprived in the Housing domain.

In Norfolk, 7.4% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 5.2% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally. Within Norfolk, 38% of LSOAs in Great Yarmouth and 40% of LSOAs within Norwich fall within the 20% most deprived areas across England. In contrast, Broadland and South Norfolk have no LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived areas (Figure 4). This indicates that as with previous years, Norwich and Great Yarmouth districts remain some of the relatively most deprived areas in the county, while South Norfolk and Broadland some of the most affluent.

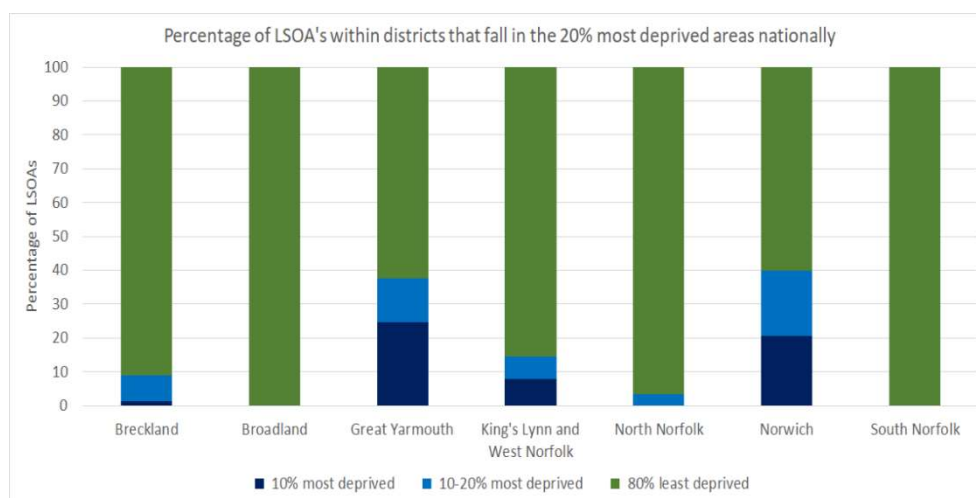


Figure 4: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 10% and 20% most deprived areas in England

When using the overall measure of IMD rankings, Norfolk districts have become relatively more deprived between 2015 and 2019 with the exception of Breckland and Norwich. Breckland has not changed ranking position between the 2015 and 2019, while Norwich has increased five rank positions becoming relatively less deprived since 2015. Although relatively less deprived than other areas in Norfolk, Broadland decreased 16 rank positions becoming relatively more deprived over time, although it still has no LSOA areas in the 20% most deprived areas nationally.

The statistical release for the IMD 2019 discusses the changes between the IMD 2015 and 2019 nationally¹¹. Within Norfolk, there are currently 538 LSOAs. When comparing these LSOAs between the 2015 and 2019 IMD deciles, 95 (17.66%) moved to a relatively less deprived decile, and 97 (18.03%) moved to a relatively more deprived decile. 346 (64.31%) of LSOAs in Norfolk remained within the same IMD decile. No LSOA moved more than 2 deciles between the two IMD releases for the overall measure of deprivation (Figure 5).

		2015 decile									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2019 decile	1	40	38	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	38	3	27	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	49	0	5	30	14	0	0	0	0	0
	4	71	0	0	8	47	16	0	0	0	0
	5	84	0	0	0	17	49	16	2	0	0
	6	86	0	0	0	0	17	53	15	1	0
	7	57	0	0	0	0	1	17	29	10	0
	8	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	27	8
	9	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	24	5
	10	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	22
		538	41	34	46	78	83	86	57	49	37
										27	

Figure 5: Cross tabulation showing the relative change of LSOAs within Norfolk between the 2015 and 2019 IMD deciles. Movement up from the blue line indicates a change into a relatively more deprived decile. Movement down from the blue line represents a movement to a relatively less deprived decile between 2015 and 2019.

Figure 6 shows a map of Norfolk indicating which LSOAs have changed decile to a relatively more or less deprived decile between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. Changes have occurred across the county and have not been localised to one area, although there has been little change around Kings Lynn.

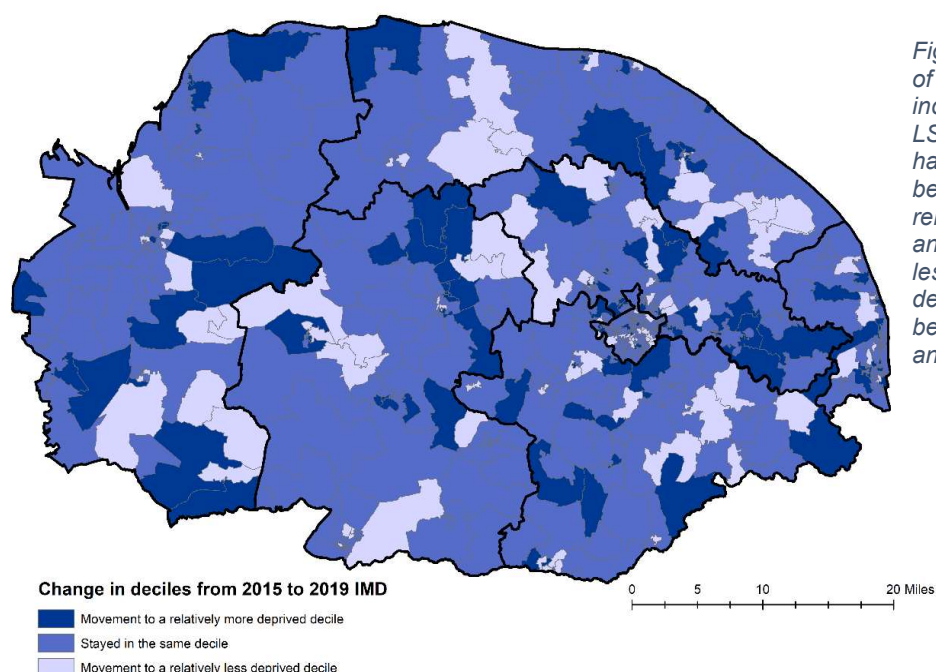


Figure 6: Map of Norfolk indicating LSOAs that have changed between relatively more and relatively less deprived deciles between 2015 and 2019.

¹¹https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/loD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf

IMD County, District, LSOA, and CCG analysis by domain

Overall IMD

The IMD provides an overall measure of deprivation for an area in relation to the rest of England. The overall measure is comprised of seven different domains which combine to create the overall measure.

Norfolk is ranked 84th most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure). In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 88th relatively most deprived local authority, and 97th in the 2010 IMD showing an increase in relative deprivation over time.

Table 1 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the overall IMD rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has become relatively more deprived, although the average score remains similar, and a slightly smaller percentage of LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived nationally.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	IMD - Average score	IMD - Rank of average score	IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	Northumberland	22.079	80	11.68
	Kensington and Chelsea	21.526	81	8.74
	Hounslow	21.487	82	0.70
	Cumbria	21.261	83	8.10
	Norfolk	21.183	84	7.43
	Thurrock	20.928	85	4.08
	Stockport	20.826	86	8.95
	Brighton and Hove	20.761	87	9.09
	Westminster	20.339	88	2.34
	Lincolnshire	20.290	89	6.90
	Camden	20.131	90	0.00
2015	Hounslow	22.469	80	1.41
	Medway	22.332	81	7.36
	Bournemouth	21.847	82	6.36
	Bury	21.769	83	10.00
	Thurrock	21.603	84	4.08
	North Lincolnshire	21.363	85	8.91
	Cumbria	21.331	86	9.03
	North Tyneside	21.279	87	6.87
	Norfolk	21.158	88	7.62
	Lincolnshire	20.609	89	6.90
	Northumberland	20.525	90	7.11

Table 1: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the IMD to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 7.4% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 5.2% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally. Within Norfolk, 38% of LSOAs in Great Yarmouth and 40% of LSOAs within Norwich fall within the 20% most deprived areas across England. In contrast, Broadland and South Norfolk have no LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived areas (Figure 7). This indicates that as with previous years, Norwich and Great Yarmouth districts remain some of the relatively most deprived areas in the county, while South Norfolk and Broadland some of the most affluent.

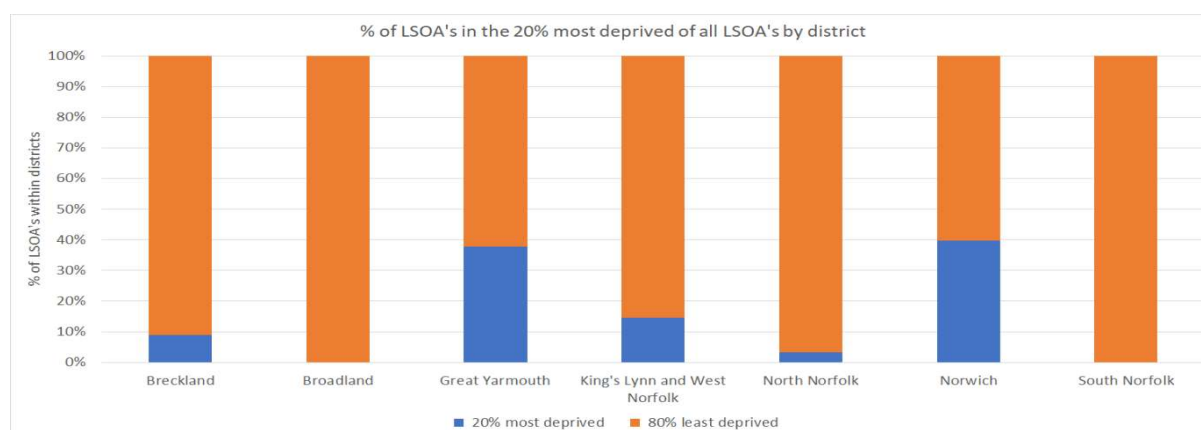


Figure 7: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 10% and 20% most deprived areas in England

In relation to the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) within the Norfolk and Waveney Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships (STP), Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG remains the relatively most deprived area, while South Norfolk CCG remains the relatively least deprived area within the STP. In the 2015 release, and the 2019 release, the North Norfolk CCG has no LSOAs within the 10% most deprived nationally.

IMD release	CCG Name	IMD - Average score	IMD - Rank of average score	IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	29.170	38	18.66
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	17.904	123	0
	NHS Norwich CCG	21.691	91	13.08
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	16.235	142	0.72
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	23.446	73	6.86
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	28.452	44	18.66
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	17.853	133	0
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	23.208	84	6.86
	NHS Norwich CCG	22.866	88	13.93
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	15.946	157	0.68

Table 2: IMD average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

GP practice scores are calculated using the registered patient population weighting method and published by Public Health England¹². Each GP practice receives a score and is grouped by CCG or PCN area. The scores range from a score of 50.31 for the relatively most deprived, to 8.76 for the least deprived. The England value is 21.7.

¹² <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/deprivation%202019#page/3/gid/1/pat/204/par/U36042/ati/7/are/D82003/iid/93553/age/1/sex/4>

Income

The income domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low levels of income. The definition of low income used within the IMD includes people that are out of work, and those that are in work but have low earnings who satisfy the respective means tests.

Norfolk is ranked 91st most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure). In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 96th relatively most deprived local authority, showing an increase in relative income deprivation over time.

Table 3 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the income domain rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has become relatively more income deprived, despite the proportion of people experiencing income deprivation decreasing from 13.2% to 11.6%. Norfolk also has a smaller proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally since the 2015 IMD release.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	Income - Average score	Income - Rank of average score	Income - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	Kensington and Chelsea	0.117	90	16.50
	Norfolk	0.116	91	5.95
	Reading	0.114	92	3.09
	Bedford	0.114	93	3.88
	Kent	0.114	94	5.21
	Hillingdon	0.114	95	0.62
	Nottinghamshire	0.114	96	5.63
	Derbyshire	0.112	97	4.89
	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	0.112	98	3.43
	Milton Keynes	0.111	99	5.26
2015	Barnet	0.111	100	1.42
	Hillingdon	0.136	90	0.62
	Kensington and Chelsea	0.135	91	13.59
	Reading	0.135	92	5.15
	Barnet	0.133	93	3.79
	Lincolnshire	0.132	94	5.24
	Havering	0.132	95	4.67
	Norfolk	0.132	96	6.51
	East Sussex	0.131	97	5.47
	Kent	0.129	98	5.32
	Nottinghamshire	0.128	99	4.43
	Stockport	0.128	100	6.84

Table 3: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the Income domain to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 5.95% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 2.79% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally.

Within Norfolk, 34.4% of LSOAs in Great Yarmouth and 39.8% of LSOAs within Norwich fall within the 20% most income deprived areas across England. In contrast, Broadland and South Norfolk have no LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived areas. North Norfolk has just 1 (1.6%) of LSOA in the 20% most relative income deprived area nationally, while Breckland has 4 (5.13%) LSOAs in the 20%

most income deprived. This indicates that as with previous years, Norwich and Great Yarmouth districts remain some of the relatively most income deprived areas in the county, while South Norfolk and Broadland some of the most affluent (Figure 9).

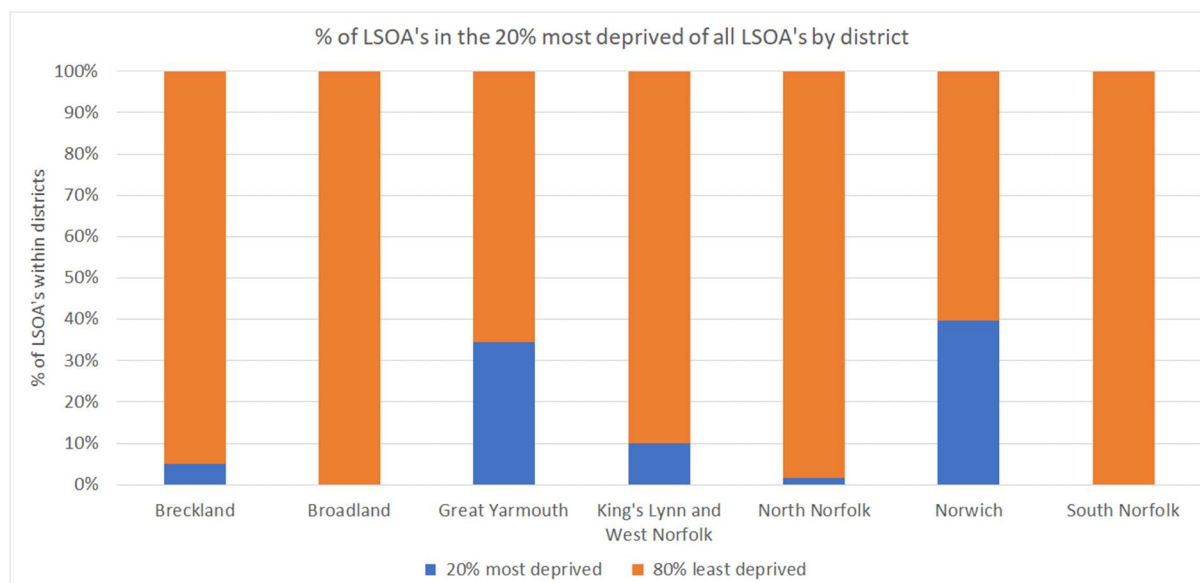


Figure 9: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England for the Income domain.

In relation to the CCGs, Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG and Norwich CCG remain the relatively most income deprived within the Norfolk and Waveney STP. The North Norfolk CCG has no LSOAs within the 10% most deprived nationally, as it did in the 2015 release. South Norfolk CCG had no LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally and only 8.8% of residents living in income deprivation in 2019. In 2015, South Norfolk CCG has relatively more income deprivation with 10.1% of residents now living in income deprivation indicating a relative improvement.

IMD release	CCG Name	Income - Average score	Income - Rank of average score	Income - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.166	42	17.16
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	0.094	149	0.00
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.130	85	10.00
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	0.088	159	0.00
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.119	103	4.90
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.181	52	17.16
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	0.106	166	0.00
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.155	82	11.48
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	0.101	172	0.68
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.135	113	5.88

Table 4: Income average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

Employment

The employment domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market, including people who would like to work but are unable due to unemployment, sickness, disabilities, or caring responsibilities.

Norfolk is ranked 76th most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure) for employment. In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 77th relatively most deprived local authority.

Table 5 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the employment domain rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has become relatively more deprived in relation to employment, despite the proportion of people experiencing employment related deprivation decreasing from 11.8% to 9.8%. Norfolk also has a smaller proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally since the 2015 IMD release.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	Employment - Average score	Employment - Rank of average score	Employment - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	Greenwich	0.102	70	1.99
	Lincolnshire	0.101	71	10.24
	East Sussex	0.100	72	6.99
	Tower Hamlets	0.100	73	0.69
	Luton	0.100	74	2.48
	Derbyshire	0.099	75	7.74
	Norfolk	0.098	76	6.51
	Brent	0.097	77	4.62
	Southwark	0.097	78	0.6
	Warrington	0.097	79	10.24
	Cheshire West and Chester	0.095	80	9.91
2015	Cornwall	0.125	70	5.52
	Luton	0.125	71	3.31
	Medway	0.124	72	5.52
	Lambeth	0.122	73	4.49
	Nottinghamshire	0.122	74	7.24
	Brent	0.120	75	4.62
	Cumbria	0.119	76	10.28
	Norfolk	0.118	77	7.06
	Lincolnshire	0.118	78	8.81
	Bournemouth	0.117	79	4.55
	Derbyshire	0.117	80	6.72

Table 5: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the Employment domain to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 6.5% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 3.5% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally.

Within Norfolk, 39.3% of LSOAs in Great Yarmouth and 38.5% of LSOAs within Norwich fall within the 20% most deprived areas across England in relation to employment. In contrast, Broadland and South Norfolk have only 1 LSOA each (1.2%) that fall within the 20% most deprived areas for employment. North Norfolk and King's Lynn and West Norfolk have around 10 and 11% of LSOA's

experiencing employment deprivation respectively. This indicates that as with previous years, Norwich and Great Yarmouth districts remain some of the relatively most employment deprived areas in the county, while South Norfolk and Broadland some of the most affluent (Figure 10).

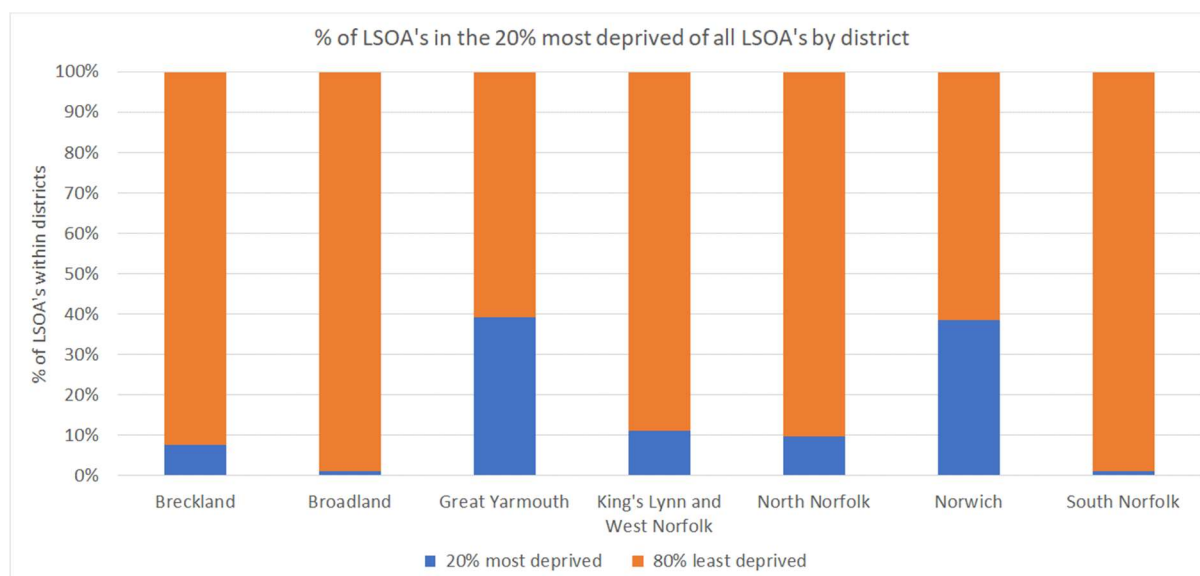


Figure 10: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England for the Employment domain.

In relation to the CCGs, Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG experience the relatively worst level of employment deprivation in the STP. Norwich and West Norfolk CCGs have comparable levels of Employment deprivation, although since 2015 both CCGs have a smaller proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally.

IMD release	CCG Name	Employment - Average score	Employment - Rank of average score	Employment - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.146	23	18.66
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	0.084	121	0.93
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.101	86	10.77
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	0.075	145	0.00
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.102	85	4.90
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.168	30	19.4
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	0.101	133	0.93
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.126	82	12.3
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	0.091	158	0.00
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.123	89	6.86

Table 6: Employment average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

Health Deprivation and Disability

The Health domain of deprivation 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.

Norfolk is ranked 75th most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure) for health. In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 87th relatively most deprived local authority.

Table 7 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the health domain rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has become relatively more deprived in relation to health. Norfolk also has a larger proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally since the 2015 IMD release.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	Health - Average score	Health - Rank of average score	Health - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	Southwark	0.112	70	1.20
	Brighton and Hove	0.097	71	10.30
	Cheshire West and Chester	0.089	72	10.38
	Isle of Wight	0.084	73	0.00
	Medway	0.075	74	4.29
	Norfolk	0.068	75	7.25
	Lewisham	0.067	76	0.59
	Southend-on-Sea	0.062	77	10.28
	Cornwall	0.054	78	3.37
	Swindon	0.007	79	6.06
	Nottinghamshire	-0.007	80	6.84
2015	Bournemouth	0.067	80	3.64
	Cheshire West and Chester	0.063	81	9.91
	Derbyshire	0.033	82	6.31
	Trafford	0.004	83	5.80
	Nottinghamshire	-0.019	84	5.43
	Camden	-0.023	85	2.26
	Medway	-0.034	86	2.45
	Norfolk	-0.039	87	6.32
	Slough	-0.059	88	0.00
	Milton Keynes	-0.067	89	3.95
	Ealing	-0.067	90	0.51

Table 7: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the Health domain to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 7.25% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 2.79% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally.

Within Norfolk, 34.4% of LSOAs in Great Yarmouth and 54.2% of LSOAs within Norwich fall within the 20% most deprived areas across England in relation to health. In contrast, Broadland and South Norfolk have no LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived areas for health. In King's Lynn and West Norfolk, 21.3% of LSOAs fall within the relatively most deprived 20% of areas nationally for

health. This indicates that as with previous years, Norwich and Great Yarmouth districts remain some of the relatively most deprived areas in the county in relation to health, with over half of areas in Norwich ranking within the 20% most deprived areas nationally (Figure 11).

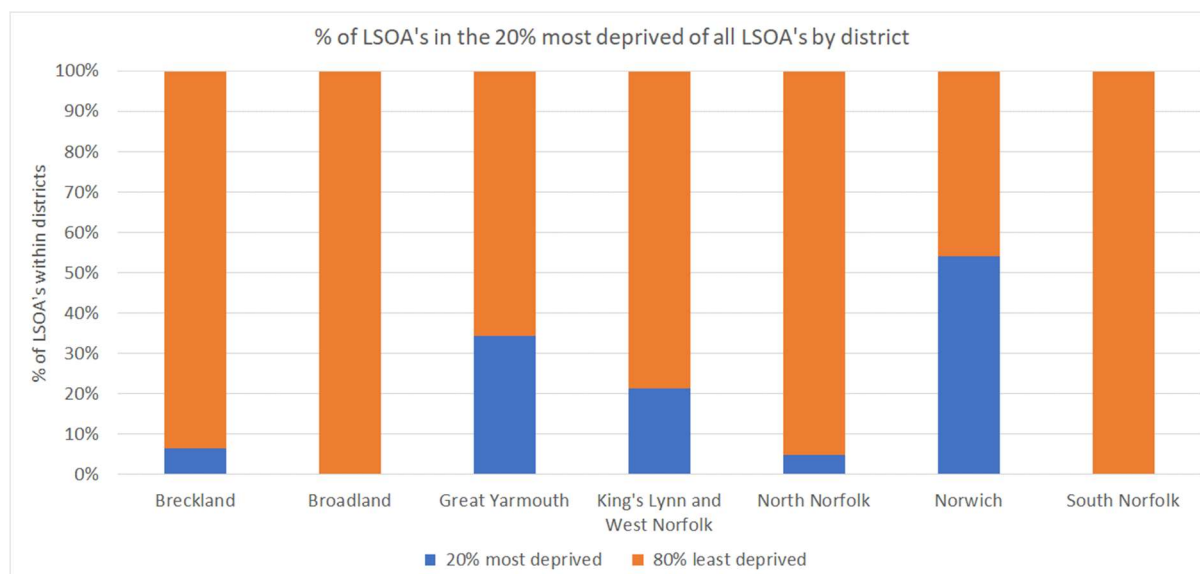


Figure 11: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England for the Health domain.

In relation to CCGs, Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG and the Norwich CCG experience the relative worst health and disability deprivation across the STP. In 2015, North and South Norfolk CCGs had no LSOAs in the most deprived nationally. In the 2019 release, Norwich, North, and South Norfolk CCGs experienced a slight relative increase in health deprivation indicated by increased scores, and a larger proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally.

IMD release	CCG Name	Health - Average score	Health - Rank of average score	Health - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.414	49	12.69
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	-0.227	122	0.93
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.267	68	16.92
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	-0.359	134	0.72
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.375	52	4.90
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.385	57	13.43
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	-0.418	156	0.00
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.156	86	12.30
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	-0.448	160	0.00
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.319	68	7.84

Table 8: Health average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

Education, Skills, and Training

The Education 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.

Norfolk is ranked 34th most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure) for education. In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 31st relatively most deprived local authority. This is a relative decrease in deprivation relating to education skills, and training, although it still remains the most deprived domain of deprivation for Norfolk.

Table 9 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the education domain rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has a smaller proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally since the 2015 IMD release.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	Education - Average score	Education - Rank of average score	Education - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	Tameside	29.128	30	13.48
	Newcastle upon Tyne	28.680	31	20.57
	North Lincolnshire	28.419	32	17.82
	Dudley	28.321	33	14.93
	Norfolk	28.185	34	13.20
	Manchester	28.119	35	14.54
	Medway	28.026	36	11.04
	Telford and Wrekin	27.926	37	19.44
	St. Helens	27.804	38	15.97
	Redcar and Cleveland	27.768	39	19.32
	Portsmouth	27.706	40	16.80
2015	Birmingham	30.94	25	21.28
	Hartlepool	30.51	26	20.69
	Sunderland	30.314	27	18.38
	Thurrock	29.967	28	6.12
	Newcastle upon Tyne	29.577	29	20.00
	Derby	29.392	30	21.19
	Norfolk	29.311	31	14.87
	Salford	28.931	32	18.67
	Southampton	28.923	33	20.27
	Isle of Wight	28.208	34	5.62
	Redcar and Cleveland	27.875	35	18.18

Table 9: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the Education, Skills, and Training domain to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 13.2% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 2.4% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally.

Within Norfolk, 49.2% of LSOAs in Great Yarmouth and 45.8% of LSOAs within Norwich fall within the 20% most deprived areas across England in relation to Education, skills, and training. In contrast, Broadland has no LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived areas for education. In King's Lynn

and West Norfolk, 32.6% of LSOAs fall within the relatively most deprived 20% of areas nationally for education. This indicates that as with previous years, Norwich and Great Yarmouth districts remain some of the relatively most deprived areas in the county in relation to education, closely followed by Kings Lynn and West Norfolk (Figure 12).

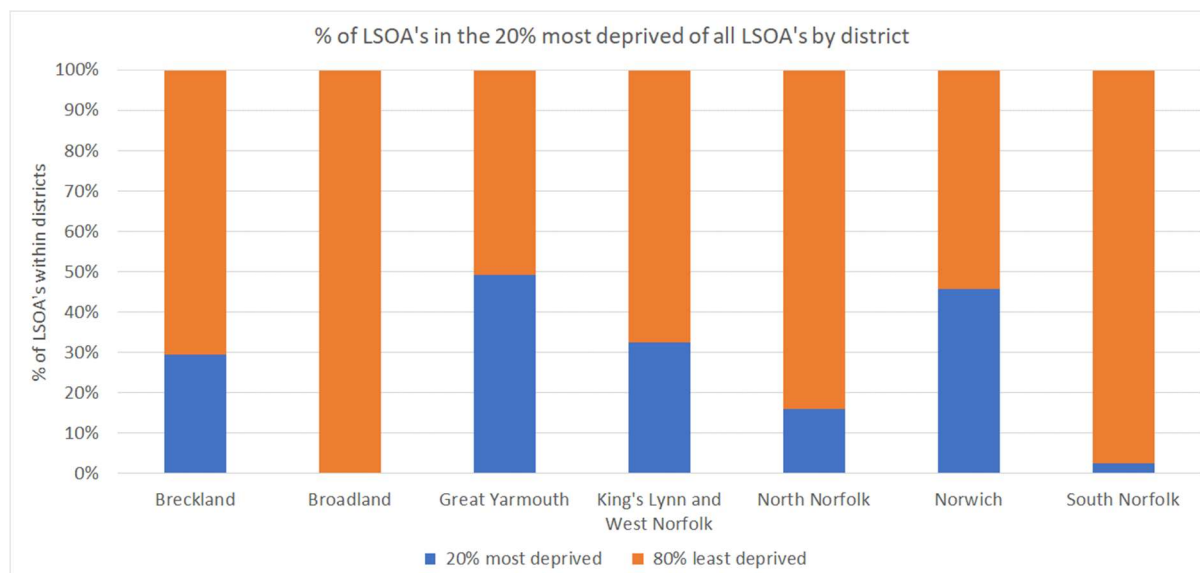


Figure 12: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England for the Education, Skills, and Training domain.

In relation to the CCGs, Great Yarmouth and Waveney, and West Norfolk CCGs are the relatively most deprived in the STP. When comparing 2019 to 2015, all CCGs have a smaller proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally. However, the education, Skills and training domain remains Norfolk's most deprived domain.

IMD release	CCG Name	Education - Average score	Education - Rank of average score	Education - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	36.700	14	21.64
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	20.885	96	0.00
	NHS Norwich CCG	28.400	40	23.08
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	23.726	75	7.25
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	32.984	26	14.71
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	37.405	10	25.37
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	23.252	83	2.80
	NHS Norwich CCG	29.508	38	24.59
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	24.293	80	6.85
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	34.525	21	17.65

Table 10: Education average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

Crime

The Crime domain measures the rates of crime relating to personal and material damage and theft at a local level.

Norfolk is ranked 132nd most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure) for crime. In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 142nd relatively most deprived local authority. This reflects a relative increase in crime deprivation of 10 ranks. However, crime remains the domain of deprivation that Norfolk is least deprived in.

Table 11 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the crime domain rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has become relatively more deprived in relation to crime. Norfolk also has a larger proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally since the 2015 IMD release.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	Crime - Average score	Crime - Rank of average score	Crime - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	Kingston upon Thames	-0.332	125	0.00
	Staffordshire	-0.346	126	0.38
	Cheshire East	-0.382	127	3.85
	West Sussex	-0.438	128	1.19
	Windsor and Maidenhead	-0.478	129	0.00
	Wiltshire	-0.532	130	0.70
	East Riding of Yorkshire	-0.542	131	4.29
	Norfolk	-0.569	132	3.72
	Buckinghamshire	-0.573	133	0.00
	Shropshire	-0.576	134	0.00
	Herefordshire, County of	-0.612	135	0.00
2015	Cambridgeshire	-0.461	135	0.53
	Lincolnshire	-0.476	136	4.05
	Oxfordshire	-0.48	137	1.72
	Bracknell Forest	-0.499	138	0.00
	Devon	-0.502	139	2.63
	Cumbria	-0.517	140	6.23
	Herefordshire, County of	-0.534	141	0.00
	Norfolk	-0.545	142	2.60
	East Riding of Yorkshire	-0.56	143	2.38
	Shropshire	-0.591	144	0.00
	Rutland	-0.6	145	0.00

Table 11: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the Crime domain to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 3.72% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 30.3% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally.

Within Norfolk, 24.6% of LSOAs in Great Yarmouth and 28.9% of LSOAs within Norwich fall within the 20% most deprived areas across England in relation to crime. In contrast, Broadland, South

Norfolk, and North Norfolk have no LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived areas for crime. In King's Lynn and West Norfolk, 5.6% of LSOAs fall within the relatively most deprived 20% of areas nationally for crime. This indicates that as with previous years, Norwich and Great Yarmouth districts remain some of the relatively most deprived areas in the county in relation to crime, although overall Norfolk experiences relatively low crime deprivation compared to England, particularly in South Norfolk, North Norfolk, and Broadland (Figure 13).

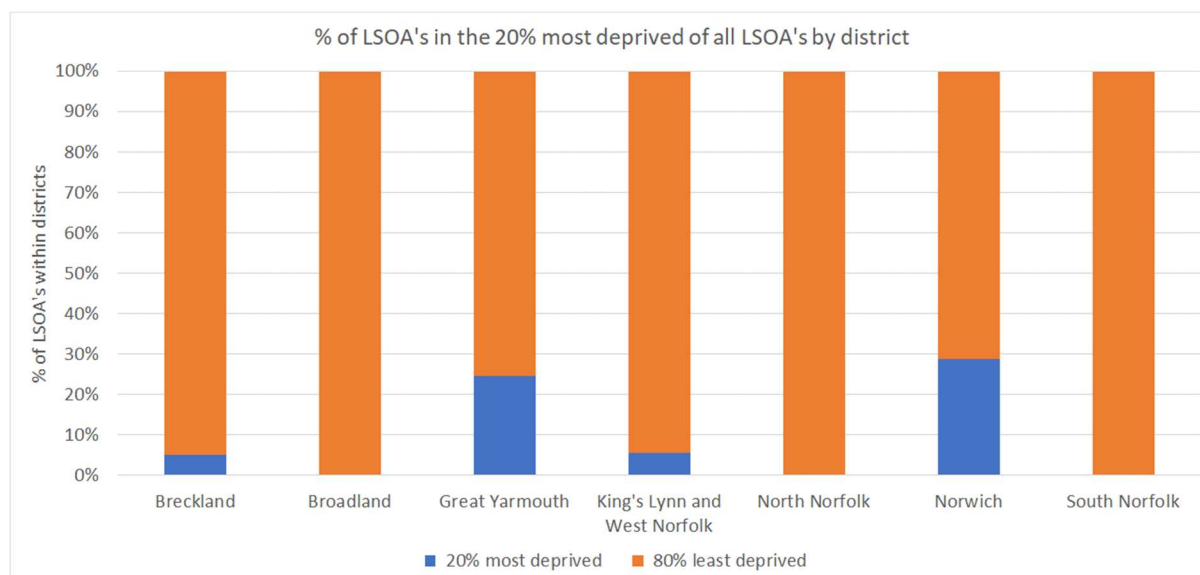


Figure 13: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England for the Crime domain.

The crime domain is Norfolk's least deprived domain. North Norfolk CCG is the second least deprived CCG in England with a rank of 190 (out of 191). This was also true in 2015 when North Norfolk CCG ranked 209 (out of 210 CCGs at the time). North Norfolk also has no LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally. This was also true in 2015, although it was also true for South and West Norfolk CCGs as well.

IMD release	CCG Name	Crime - Average score	Crime - Rank of average score	Crime - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	-0.006	101	10.45
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	-1.072	190	0.00
	NHS Norwich CCG	-0.162	123	8.46
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	-0.782	184	0.72
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	-0.662	180	0.98
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	-0.232	134	8.21
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	-0.928	209	0.00
	NHS Norwich CCG	-0.122	118	6.56
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	-0.67	200	0.00
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	-0.682	202	0.00

Table 12: Crime average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

Barriers to Housing and Services

The Housing 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.

Norfolk is ranked 54th most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure) for housing. In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 44th relatively most deprived local authority. This reflects a relative decrease in housing deprivation of 10 ranks. However, the housing domain of deprivation is Norfolk's second poorest domain of deprivation.

Table 13 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the Housing domain rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has become relatively less deprived in relation to housing although Norfolk has a larger proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally since the 2015 IMD release.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	Housing - Average score	Housing - Rank of average score	Housing - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	Nottingham	23.586	50	5.49
	Rutland	23.583	51	26.09
	Somerset	23.582	52	13.15
	Essex	23.487	53	9.29
	Norfolk	23.351	54	14.68
	Kent	23.299	55	10.09
	Brighton and Hove	23.287	56	3.64
	Westminster	23.114	57	0.00
	Surrey	22.824	58	7.62
	Oxfordshire	22.821	59	11.55
2015	Sutton	22.792	60	0.83
	Bromley	24.912	40	6.60
	Wandsworth	24.595	41	10.61
	Dorset	24.496	42	16.06
	Shropshire	24.495	43	24.35
	Norfolk	24.479	44	13.94
	Telford and Wrekin	24.309	45	6.48
	Bracknell Forest	24.201	46	6.67
	Suffolk	24.098	47	16.78
	North Yorkshire	24.044	48	19.84
	Cambridgeshire	23.974	49	12.53
	Hillingdon	23.93	50	6.21

Table 13: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the Housing domain to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 14.7% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 6.51% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally.

Within Norfolk, North Norfolk has the highest level of relative housing deprivation with 43.5% of LSOAs falling within the 20% most deprived 20% nationally. South Norfolk and Breckland also have high levels of relative housing deprivation with 31% and 32% of LSOAs falling in the 20% most

deprived national areas respectively. In contrast to other domains of deprivation in Norfolk, Great Yarmouth and Norwich have the lowest levels of housing deprivation with only 9.8% and 2.4% of LSOAs in the 20% most deprived national areas respectively (Figure 14). This could in part be explained by the geographical barriers to housing faced by rural parts of the county that housing deprivation measures such as distance to post offices, schools and shops.

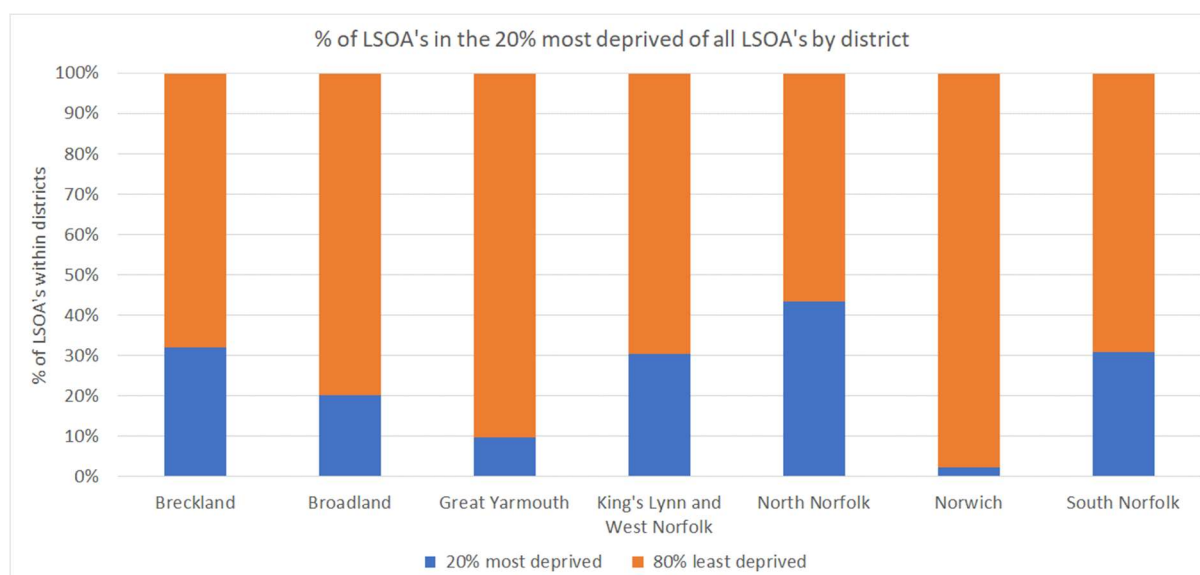


Figure 14: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England for the Crime domain.

The rural areas of Norfolk have the highest levels of housing deprivation across the County, and the STP. North Norfolk CCG is the relatively most deprived CCG within the STP system in relation to housing deprivation, with over 26% of LSOAs being in the most deprived 10% nationally. In contrast, Norwich and Great Yarmouth, the more urban areas, have the relatively least level of housing deprivation across the STP. Norwich CCG has consistently had less than 1% of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally.

IMD release	CCG Name	Housing - Average score	Housing - Rank of average score	Housing - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	19.218	120	5.22
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	29.288	23	26.17
	NHS Norwich CCG	15.270	158	0.77
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	25.409	42	21.01
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	26.251	36	17.65
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	19.429	130	5.97
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	30.772	20	27.10
	NHS Norwich CCG	16.968	167	0.82
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	26.08	37	19.18
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	26.761	36	13.73

Table 14: Housing average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

Living Environment

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

Norfolk is ranked 74th most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure) for the living environment domain. In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 76th relatively most deprived local authority. This reflects a slight relative increase in living environment domain of deprivation of two ranks.

Table 15 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the living environment domain rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has a larger proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally since the 2015 IMD release.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	Environment - Average score	Environment - Rank of average score	Environment - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	Slough	22.387	70	0.00
	Reading	22.108	71	6.19
	Luton	22.093	72	1.65
	Bury	21.779	73	8.33
	Norfolk	21.642	74	10.04
	Sutton	21.317	75	0.83
	Torbay	21.199	76	10.11
	Derby	21.078	77	7.28
	Trafford	21.069	78	2.90
	Sheffield	20.887	79	6.09
	Suffolk	20.785	80	9.98
2015	North Yorkshire	23.275	70	13.94
	Bury	22.389	71	8.33
	Dudley	22.227	72	3.48
	Walsall	22.11	73	0.60
	Knowsley	21.934	74	2.04
	Wirral	21.872	75	3.88
	Norfolk	21.282	76	8.18
	Medway	21.186	77	10.43
	Lincolnshire	21.168	78	8.57
	Suffolk	21.13	79	9.30
	Oldham	21.011	80	2.84

Table 15: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the Living Environment domain to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 10.04% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 9.48% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally.

Within Norfolk, 37.1% of LSOAs in North Norfolk are in the 20% most deprived areas nationally, while this number for great Yarmouth is 31.2%. Broadland is the relatively least deprived district for the living environment domain with only 7.14% of LSOAs falling within the 20% most deprived areas nationally while in South Norfolk, usually an affluent area, this figure is 28.4%. Deprivation relating to the living environment is dispersed across Norfolk with all districts experiencing some level of deprivation (Figure 15). This is potentially due to road accidents on Norfolk's rural roads, or old housing in poor condition or without central heating.

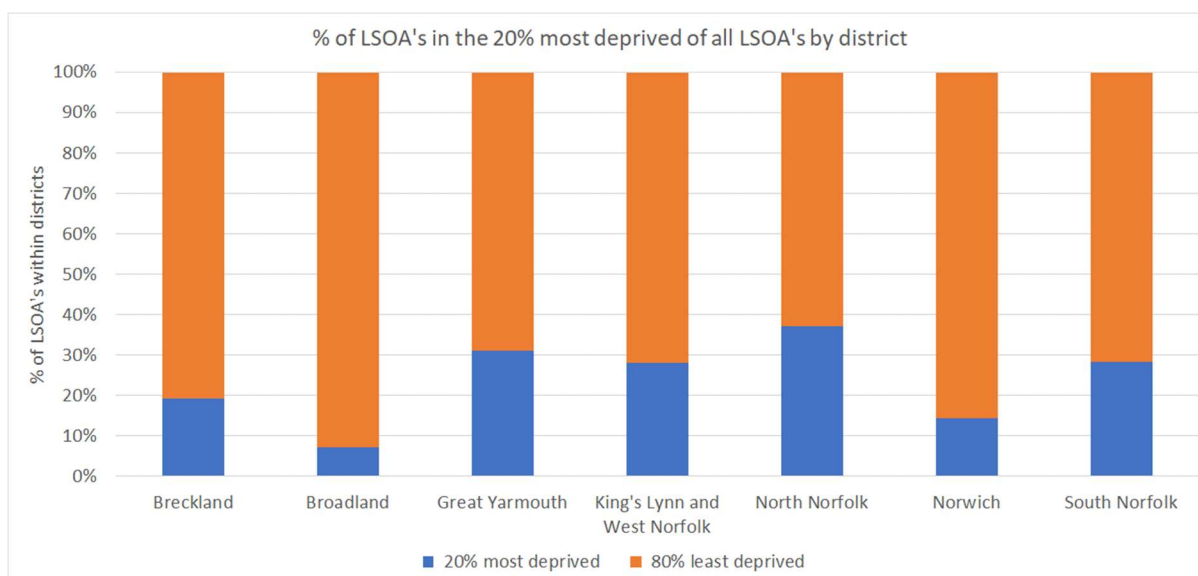


Figure 15: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England for the Living Environment domain.

Norwich and South Norfolk CCGs are the least relatively deprived within the STP in relation to the living environment domain. West Norfolk and North Norfolk CCGs are the relatively most deprived CCGs although Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG has the highest proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived nationally in relation to the living environment.

IMD release	CCG Name	Environment - Average score	Environment - Rank of average score	Environment - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	22.711	80	15.67
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	25.933	59	14.95
	NHS Norwich CCG	16.479	129	3.08
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	20.761	91	10.87
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	23.482	74	9.80
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	24.787	69	16.42
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	23.54	81	13.08
	NHS Norwich CCG	20.354	101	7.38
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	17.702	122	3.42
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	21.578	94	4.90

Table 16: Living Environment average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

The IDACI measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. As with the Income domain, 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).

Norfolk is ranked the 91st most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure) for the IDACI domain. In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 95th relatively most deprived local authority.

Table 17 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the IDACI domain rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has a larger proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally since the 2015 IMD release. The IDACI score can be interpreted as a proportion. Norfolk is a slightly lower rank indicating a relative increase in deprivation despite there being a smaller proportion of children experiencing income deprivation in the 2019 release when compared to the 2015 release of the IMD.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	IDACI - Average score	IDACI - Rank of average score	IDACI - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	East Sussex	0.161	85	5.78
	Bexley	0.160	86	2.05
	Havering	0.160	87	3.33
	Reading	0.160	88	4.12
	Kent	0.158	89	7.87
	Hillingdon	0.157	90	1.24
	Norfolk	0.155	91	6.69
	Nottinghamshire	0.155	92	6.84
	Wandsworth	0.154	93	8.38
	Brighton and Hove	0.153	94	9.70
2015	Derbyshire	0.152	95	6.92
	Northumberland	0.186	90	11.17
	Bury	0.184	91	6.67
	Brighton and Hove	0.183	92	8.48
	Lancashire	0.18	93	7.14
	Kent	0.178	94	7.21
	Norfolk	0.177	95	5.76
	Cornwall	0.177	96	3.37
	Lincolnshire	0.177	97	6.43
	Barnet	0.175	98	3.79
	Nottinghamshire	0.175	99	5.84
	Kensington and Chelsea	0.174	100	13.59

Table 17: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the IDACI domain to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 6.69% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 2.23% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally.

Within Norfolk, Great Yarmouth has 42.6% of LSOAs in the 20% most deprived nationally, while this number for Norwich is 41.0%. Broadland and South Norfolk are the relatively least deprived districts for the IDACI domain with no LSOAs falling within the 20% most deprived areas nationally.

Deprivation relating to children living in income deprivation are located around the urban areas of Norfolk reflecting the deprivation in these areas more generally (Figure 16).

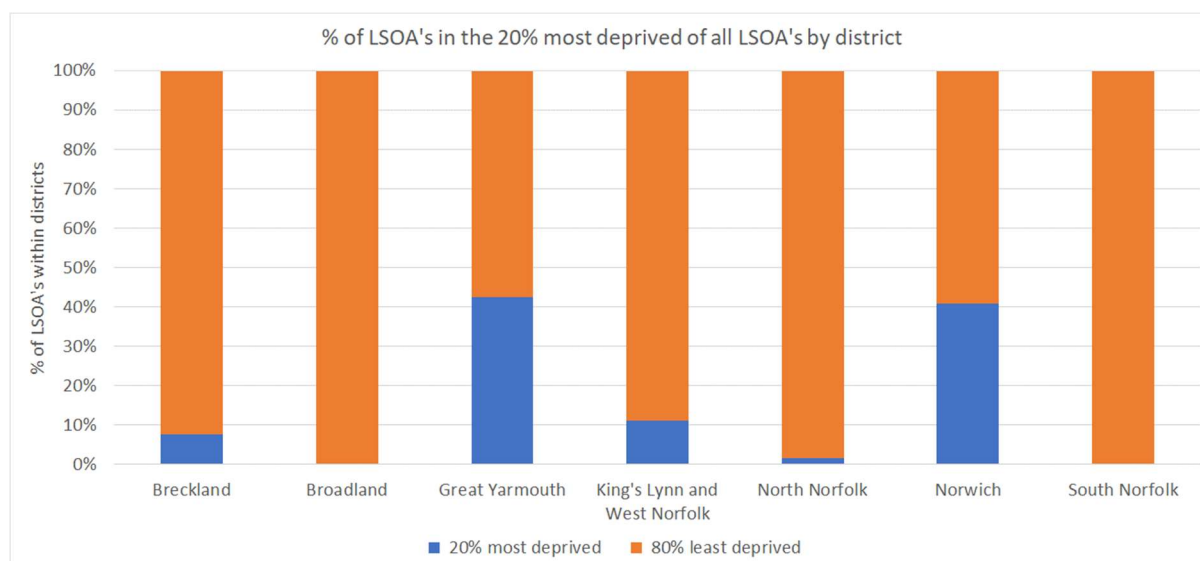


Figure 16: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England for the IDACI domain.

Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG remains the most deprived area within the STP and has the highest proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally within the STP system. In contrast, North Norfolk and South Norfolk CCGs are the least deprived CCGs in relation to income deprivation affecting children and have no LSOAs within the 10% most deprived nationally. All CCGs have a smaller proportion of children living in income deprivation when compared to 2015.

IMD release	CCG Name	IDACI - Average score	IDACI - Rank of average score	IDACI - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.226	38	17.91
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	0.116	159	0.00
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.186	74	13.08
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	0.111	162	0.00
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.157	104	4.90
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.245	55	17.16
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	0.127	175	0
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.231	66	11.48
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	0.128	173	0.68
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.181	116	3.92

Table 18: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)

The IDAOPI measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. As with the income domain, 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).

Norfolk is ranked the 100th most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure) for the IDAOPI domain, above average compared to the rest of England. In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 99th relatively most deprived local authority, showing little change between the two IMD releases.

Table 19 below shows the closest neighbours to Norfolk when referring to the IDAOPI domain rank of average score measure for 2019, and 2015 for comparison. Norfolk has a smaller proportion of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived areas nationally since the 2015 IMD release. The IDAOPI score can be interpreted as a proportion. Norfolk shows little change in rank between the two releases of the IMD, but has a smaller proportion of older people experiencing income deprivation, and has less areas in the 10% most deprived nationally compared to the 2015 release of the IMD.

IMD release	Upper Tier Local Authority District name	IDAOPI - Average score	IDAOPI - Rank of average score	IDAOPI - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	0.130	95	4.29
	Trafford	0.130	96	7.25
	Stockport	0.129	97	6.32
	Lincolnshire	0.124	98	3.10
	Warrington	0.121	99	3.94
	Norfolk	0.121	100	2.42
	Havering	0.117	101	2.00
	Kingston upon Thames	0.117	102	2.04
	Derbyshire	0.117	103	1.02
	Kent	0.116	104	1.66
	Northumberland	0.115	105	1.02
2015	Isle of Wight	0.151	95	0.00
	Trafford	0.148	96	7.25
	Stockport	0.147	97	6.32
	Lincolnshire	0.145	98	1.90
	Norfolk	0.141	99	3.72
	Warrington	0.141	100	3.94
	Derbyshire	0.138	101	1.63
	Northamptonshire	0.135	102	3.32
	Kent	0.135	103	1.66
	Havering	0.135	104	0.67
	Bedford	0.135	105	5.83

Table 19: Closest upper tier local authority neighbours of the IDAOPI domain to Norfolk

In Norfolk, 2.42% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 4.09% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally.

Within Norfolk, Norwich has around a third of LSOAs (33.7%) in the 20% most deprived nationally, while this number for Great Yarmouth is 26.23%. Broadland and South Norfolk are the relatively least deprived districts for the IDAOPI domain with no LSOAs falling within the 20% most deprived areas nationally, and only one area (1.61%) in North Norfolk falls in the 20% most deprived nationally. Deprivation relating to older people living in income deprivation are located around the urban areas of Norfolk reflecting the deprivation in these areas more generally (Figure 17).

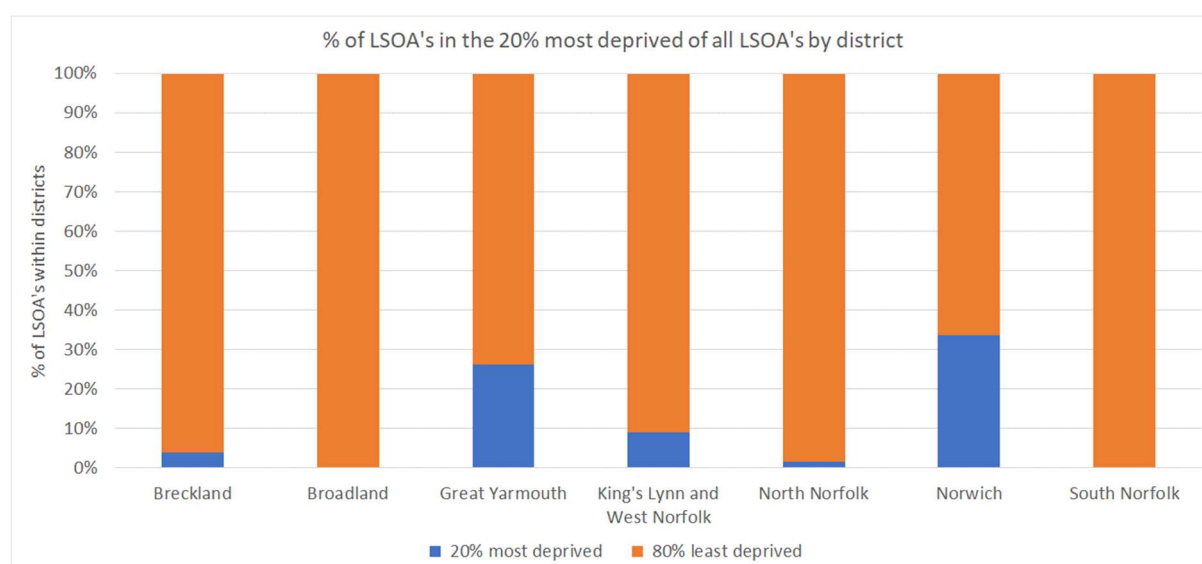


Figure 17: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England for the IDAOPI domain.

As with other domains, Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG, and Norwich CCG are the relatively most deprived CCGs within the Norfolk and Waveney STP. As with the IDACI, all CCGs have a smaller proportion of older people living in income deprivation compared to 2015. North Norfolk and South Norfolk CCGs continue to have no LSOAs within the 10% most deprived areas nationally.

IMD release	CCG Name	IDAOPi - Average score	IDAOPi - Rank of average score	IDAOPi - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
2019	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.149	78	6.72
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	0.100	156	0.00
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.148	80	5.38
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	0.098	159	0.00
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.122	113	1.96
2015	NHS Great Yarmouth and Waveney CCG	0.17	87	8.21
	NHS North Norfolk CCG	0.121	163	0.00
	NHS Norwich CCG	0.173	83	9.02
	NHS South Norfolk CCG	0.118	169	0.00
	NHS West Norfolk CCG	0.141	125	1.96

Table 20: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi) average score, rank of average score, and proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally by CCG within the Norfolk and Waveney STP

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IoD Technical Report:

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Emergency Hospital Admissions all cause all age standardised ratio PHOF indicator:

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Life Expectancy at birth (Male) PHOF indicator:

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IMD Norfolk briefing paper:

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Public Health England Health Inequalities Dashboard:

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Appendix 1

DECILE	IMD				Income				Employment			
Decile	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population	% population	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population	% population	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population 18-64	% population
1	40	7.43	68730	7.61	32	5.95	54746	6.06	35	6.51	36248	7.06
2	38	7.06	66300	7.34	36	6.69	64312	7.12	45	8.36	43428	8.46
3	49	9.11	80605	8.92	44	8.18	68458	7.58	55	10.22	51651	10.06
4	71	13.20	116507	12.89	53	9.85	89963	9.96	71	13.20	65008	12.66
5	84	15.61	142806	15.80	79	14.68	136509	15.11	94	17.47	86380	16.82
6	86	15.99	141663	15.68	99	18.40	163191	18.06	66	12.27	60893	11.86
7	57	10.59	91452	10.12	70	13.01	116147	12.85	66	12.27	61272	11.93
8	46	8.55	78615	8.70	61	11.34	101474	11.23	50	9.29	46730	9.10
9	39	7.25	64595	7.15	49	9.11	79296	8.77	37	6.88	37375	7.28
10	28	5.20	52407	5.80	15	2.79	29584	3.27	19	3.53	24625	4.79
total	538	100.00	903680	100.00	538	100.00	903680	100.00	538	100.00	513610	100.00
20% most deprived	78	14.50	135030	14.94	68	12.64	119058	13.17	80	14.87	79676	15.51
80% rest	460	85.50	768650	85.06	470	87.36	784622	86.83	458	85.13	433934	84.49

DECILE	Education				Health				Crime			
Decile	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population	% population	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population	% population	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population	% population
1	71	13.20	123720	13.69	39	7.25	65884	7.29	20	3.72	36288	4.02
2	61	11.34	99585	11.02	54	10.04	90865	10.05	28	5.20	48853	5.41
3	79	14.68	134535	14.89	62	11.52	97923	10.84	26	4.83	46458	5.14
4	90	16.73	149627	16.56	65	12.08	106338	11.77	22	4.09	37887	4.19
5	91	16.91	157516	17.43	62	11.52	101379	11.22	31	5.76	49238	5.45
6	61	11.34	95686	10.59	74	13.75	123779	13.70	37	6.88	59890	6.63
7	30	5.58	49329	5.46	56	10.41	98433	10.89	32	5.95	51282	5.67
8	25	4.65	44598	4.94	64	11.90	108368	11.99	64	11.90	113361	12.54
9	17	3.16	27929	3.09	47	8.74	79183	8.76	115	21.38	194421	21.51
10	13	2.42	21155	2.34	15	2.79	31528	3.49	163	30.30	266002	29.44
total	538	100.00	903680	100.00	538	100.00	903680	100.00	538	100.00	903680	100.00
20% most deprived	132	24.54	223305	24.71	93	17.29	156749	17.35	48	8.92	85141	9.42
80% rest	406	75.46	680375	75.29	445	82.71	746931	82.65	490	91.08	818539	90.58

DECILE	Barriers				Living				IDACI				IDAOPI			
Decile	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population	% population	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population	% population	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population 0-15	% population	Count of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in Norfolk	2018 population 60+	% population
1	79	14.68	137647	15.23	54	10.04	93539	10.35	36	6.69	13291	8.69	13	2.42	4264	1.55
2	50	9.29	81473	9.02	69	12.83	112142	12.41	41	7.62	14779	9.66	43	7.99	13683	4.96
3	53	9.85	92107	10.19	50	9.29	82923	9.18	33	6.13	9890	6.46	35	6.51	12967	4.70
4	49	9.11	78822	8.72	50	9.29	81412	9.01	53	9.85	14974	9.79	42	7.81	19734	7.16
5	63	11.71	107022	11.84	41	7.62	69438	7.68	85	15.80	22022	14.39	63	11.71	32703	11.86
6	53	9.85	91199	10.09	46	8.55	76179	8.43	82	15.24	22569	14.75	83	15.43	44052	15.97
7	58	10.78	91618	10.14	54	10.04	86440	9.57	79	14.68	20096	13.14	111	20.63	65095	23.61
8	44	8.18	73966	8.18	52	9.67	86821	9.61	66	12.27	18314	11.97	68	12.64	39719	14.40
9	54	10.04	90685	10.04	71	13.20	122598	13.57	51	9.48	12512	8.18	58	10.78	31526	11.43
10	35	6.51	59141	6.54	51	9.48	92188	10.20	12	2.23	4540	2.97	22	4.09	12014	4.36
total	538	100.00	903680	100.00	538	100.00	903680	100.00	538	100.00	152987	100.00	538	100.00	275757	100.00
20% most deprived	129	23.98	219120	24.25	123	22.86	205681	22.76	77	14.31	28070	18.35	56	10.41	17947	6.51
80% rest	409	76.02	684560	75.75	415	77.14	697999	77.24	461	85.69	124917	81.65	482	89.59	257810	93.49