

Data for West Norfolk County Electoral Divisions

- Feltwell
- Fincham
- Marshland North
- Marshland South

June 2023

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1 Key findings

This report highlights key demographic and economic data and information for the four County Electoral Divisions (CED) of Feltwell, Fincham, Marshland North and Marshland South. The report focuses particularly on recently published data from Census 2021 across the five broad themes: population; education and work; identity; housing; and health. It also includes data from the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation and its component domains.

This report contains the most up to date data and information available at the time of publication. It should be noted that not all data is published at all geographical levels, which means that sourcing relevant data at low geographical levels can be challenging.

- Proportions of the population by five-year age band are reasonably comparable for the four CED areas of interest, and for King's Lynn & West Norfolk. For Norfolk and especially for England, there are higher levels of the population in the young-adult age bands.
- Feltwell has the highest level of non-UK born residents (11.9%) of the four CED areas of interest, which is above the level for Norfolk (9.7%) and King's Lynn & West Norfolk (10.3%).
- Marshland North (20.4%) has the highest level of households with four or more people, of the four CED areas of interest, which is more comparable with England (19.9%). Fincham (16.6%) has the lowest level, which is more comparable with King's Lynn & West Norfolk (16.4%) and Norfolk (16.0%).
- Marshland South (25.1%) and Marshland North (25.6%) have slightly lower levels of people employed in higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional roles, compared with Feltwell (27.7%) and Fincham (29.3%). These levels are reasonably comparable with King's Lynn & West Norfolk (27.6%) and Norfolk (29.8%), but lower than for England (33.1%).
- Fincham (21.5%) stands out among the four CED areas of interest as having the lowest level of residents that do not hold a qualification, although this is still above levels for Norfolk (20.4%) and England (18.1%).
- Feltwell (40.2%) stands out among the four CED areas of interest as the highest level of people travelling 10km and over to get to work. Even Marshland North (29.2%) which has the lowest level is higher than Norfolk (25.1%) and England (18.7%).
- There is no real difference between the four areas of interest for levels of unemployment (between 2.2% and 2.3%). All are slightly below the level for King's Lynn & West Norfolk (2.5%), and below levels for Norfolk (2.8%) and England (3.5%).

- For each of the four areas of interest, the occupation type with the highest proportion of workers is skilled trades occupations (all between 14.5% and 16.0% of workers). King's Lynn & West Norfolk (14.0%) also has its highest proportion of workers in skilled trades occupations, with Norfolk and England having the highest proportions of workers in professional occupations (16.6% and 20.3% respectively).
- Feltwell (4.6%) stands out among the four CED areas of interest as having the highest level of residents identifying as non-White, which is similar to King's Lynn & West Norfolk (4.4%), and below Norfolk (5.3%) and England (19.0%).
- Feltwell (10.1%) stands out among the four CED areas of interest as having the highest level of residents whose national identity is non-UK, which is similar to England (10.0%).
- Marshland North (10.9%) has the highest level of social rent households of the four CED areas of interest, closely followed by Feltwell (10.8%) then Marshland South (9.8%) and Fincham (8.4%), all of which are below the level for King's Lynn & West Norfolk (13.6%), Norfolk (15.7%) and England (17.1%).
- Marshland North (9.0%) has the highest level of households with no car or van availability of the four CED areas of interest, followed by Marshland South (8.3%), Fincham (8.0%) and Feltwell (7.5%), all of which are lower levels than for King's Lynn & West Norfolk (15.0%), Norfolk (17.4%) and England (23.5%).
- Marshland South (21.1%) has the highest level of residents who are disabled of the four CED areas of interest, followed by Marshland North (20.6%), Fincham (20.2%) and then Feltwell (18.4%). These levels are all around a fifth of residents, which is similar to King's Lynn & West Norfolk (20.2%) and Norfolk (20.1%), all being higher than for England (17.3%).
- Of the four CED areas of interest, Marshland North (11.0%) and Marshland South (11.0%) and Fincham (10.9%) have the highest overall levels of those aged five and over who provide unpaid care, which are higher than for King's Lynn & West Norfolk (9.8%), Norfolk (9.3%) and England (8.7%). The level for Feltwell (9.3%) is similar to Norfolk (9.3%).
- In terms of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (the overall relative measure of deprivation):
 - For Feltwell CED and Fincham CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.
 - For Marshland North CED, there is one LSOA within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.
 - For Marshland South CED, there are two LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to provide County Councillors with data about their County Electoral Division (CED) area. The focus of the report is on four CED areas within King's Lynn & West Norfolk:

- Feltwell
- Fincham
- Marshland North
- Marshland South

The report focuses particularly on recently published data from Census 2021 across the five broad themes: population; education and work; identity; housing; and health. It also includes data from the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019) and its component domains.

The report includes data in the form of Tables, Charts and maps, with descriptive narrative.

2.2 Statement on data

The data contained in this report comes from national sources and includes the most recent figures available to illustrate the current demographic and economic picture for the four CED areas of interest. Sources and dates of data have been acknowledged throughout the report.

It is important to note that the four CED areas of interest do not have boundaries at which data is routinely published. Therefore, we have aggregated data relating to the Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA)¹ that make up each CED area where relevant data is available at LSOA level. The Appendix gives a list of LSOAs that make up each CED area – Feltwell CED is made up of seven LSOAs; Fincham is made up of six; Marshland North is made up of six; and Marshland South is made up of eight. This principle applies to Census 2021 data, but IMD2019 data cannot be aggregated from LSOA to CED level.

To provide more context, local and national comparator data has been included where possible.

¹ Within England and Wales, a Lower Layer Super Output Area has a minimum population of 1,000 and maximum population of 3,000.

3 Population

Data in this section comes from the Census 2021.²

Table 3.1 shows the population of all usual residents for each of the four CED areas of interest, in the Census 2021. Feltwell has the highest population at around 13,730 residents, with Marshland North having the lowest population at around 10,510 residents.

Table 3.1: Population of all usual residents, 2021

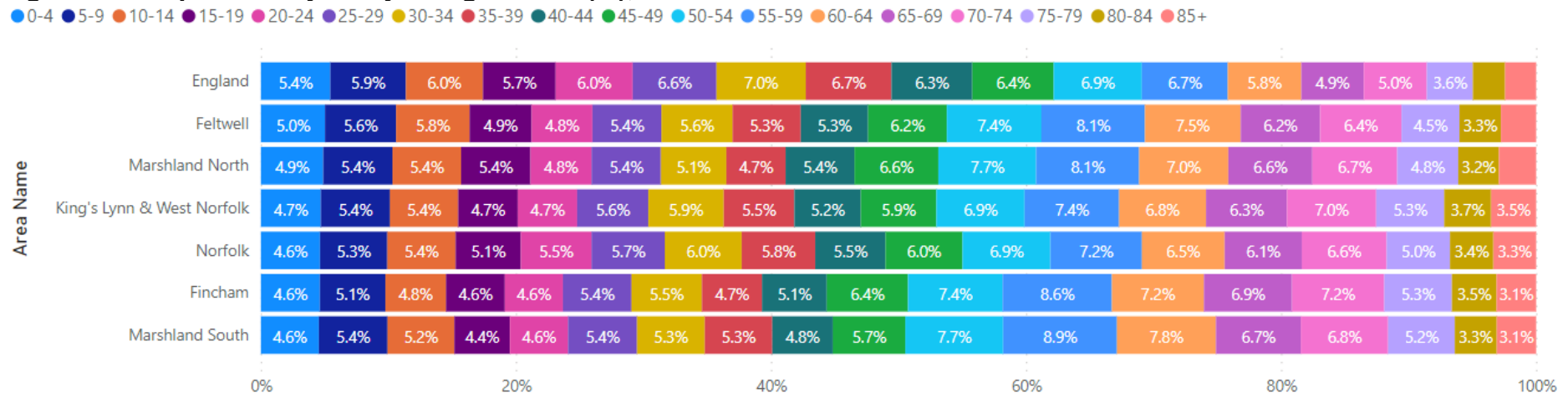
Area Name	Total: all usual residents
Feltwell	13,730
Fincham	11,330
Marshland North	10,510
Marshland South	13,090

Source: Census 2021

² <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census>

Figure 3.1 shows the population by five-year age bands as proportions of the population, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. There is some variation, but proportions of the population by five-year age band are reasonably comparable for the four CED areas of interest, and for King's Lynn & West Norfolk. For Norfolk and especially for England, there are higher levels of the population in the young-adult age bands.

Figure 3.1: Population by five-year age bands (%), 2021



Source: Census 2021

Note: Ordering of Area Name may vary from other Figures presented.

Table 3.2 shows the proportion of residents whose country of birth is either UK or non-UK, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Marshland North (4.5%) and Fincham (4.6%) have the lowest level of non-UK born residents, closely followed by Marshland South (5.5%). Feltwell has the highest level of non-UK born residents (11.9%) of the four CED areas of interest, which is above the level for Norfolk (9.7%) and King's Lynn & West Norfolk (10.3%).

Table 3.2: Residents whose country of birth is UK or non-UK (%), 2021

Area Name	country of birth UK (%)	country of birth non-UK (%)
Feltwell	88.1	11.9
Fincham	95.4	4.6
Marshland North	95.5	4.5
Marshland South	94.5	5.5
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	89.7	10.3
Norfolk	90.3	9.7
England	82.6	17.4

Source: Census 2021

Table 3.3 shows the proportion of residents who do not hold a passport, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Levels of residents that do not hold a passport are reasonably comparable across the four CED areas of interest, at around a fifth of residents, which is not dissimilar to King's Lynn & West Norfolk (21.7%) and Norfolk (20.2%) levels. All these local levels, however, are higher than for England (13.2%).

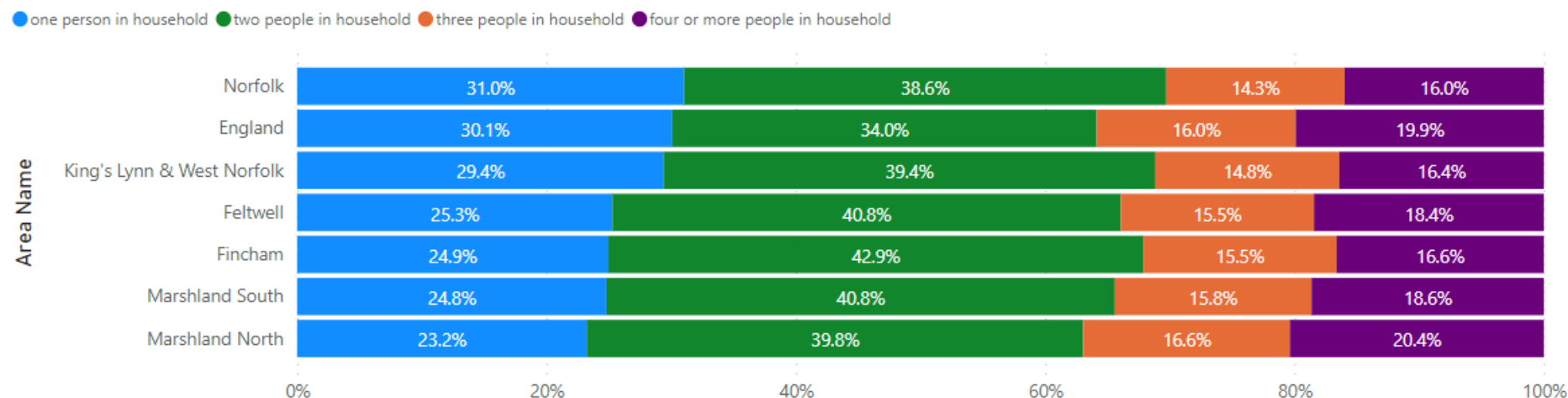
Table 3.3: Residents who do not hold a passport (%), 2021

Area Name	No passport held (%)
Feltwell	22.0
Fincham	21.4
Marshland North	23.3
Marshland South	22.3
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	21.7
Norfolk	20.2
England	13.2

Source: Census 2021

Figure 3.2 shows the size of households for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. The proportion of households that are one person households are reasonably comparable across the four CED areas of interest, at around a quarter of households. King's Lynn & West Norfolk, Norfolk and England have around a third of households as one person households. Of the four CED areas of interest, Marshland North (20.4%) has the highest level of households with four or more people, which is more comparable with England (19.9%). Fincham (16.6%) has the lowest level of households with four or more people, which is more comparable with King's Lynn & West Norfolk (16.4%) and Norfolk (16.0%).

Figure 3.2: Household size (%), 2021

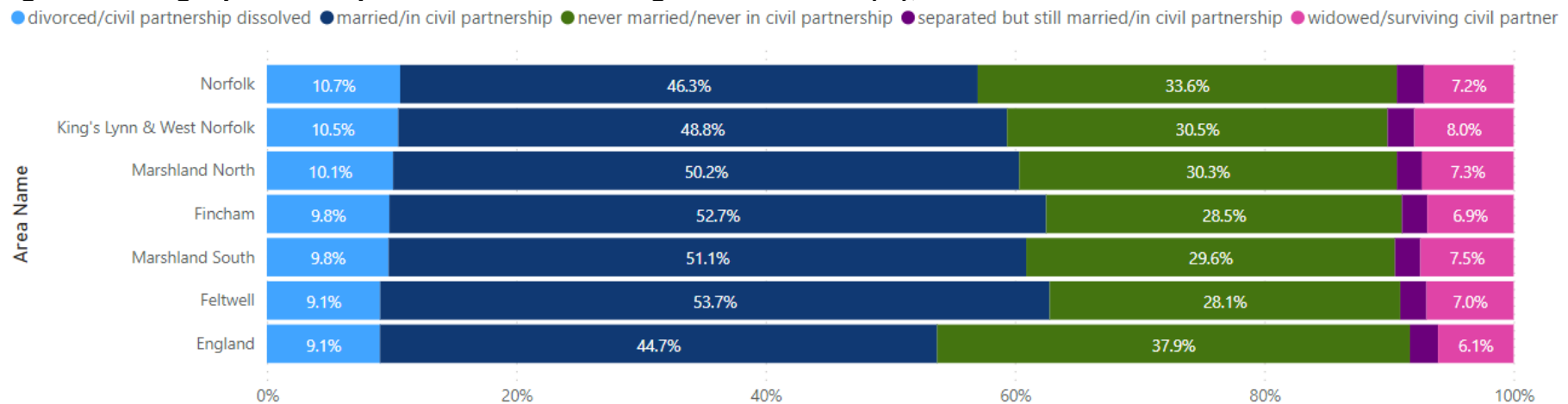


Source: Census 2021

Note: Ordering of Area Name may vary from other Figures presented.

Figure 3.3 shows the legal partnership status of residents aged 16 and over, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. The proportion of residents aged 16 and over that are widowed or a surviving civil partner are reasonably comparable across the four CED areas of interest, at around seven percent of residents, which is similar to Norfolk (7.2%). These rates are slightly lower than King's Lynn & West Norfolk (8.0%) and slightly higher than England (6.1%). Of the four CED areas of interest, Feltwell (28.1%) has the lowest proportion of residents aged 16 and over who have never married or been in a civil partnership, although the other three CED areas and also King's Lynn & West Norfolk (30.5%) are reasonably comparable. Norfolk (33.6%) and England (37.9%) have higher levels of residents aged 16 and over who have never married or been in a civil partnership.

Figure 3.3: Legal partnership status of residents aged 16 and over (%), 2021



Source: Census 2021

Note: Ordering of Area Name may vary from other Figures presented.

4 Education and Work

Data in this section comes from the Census 2021.³

Table 4.1 shows the population of all usual residents aged 16 and over for each of the four CED areas of interest, in the Census 2021. Feltwell has the highest population at around 11,350 residents, with Marshland North having the lowest population at around 8,750 residents.

Table 4.1: Population of all usual residents aged 16 and over, 2021

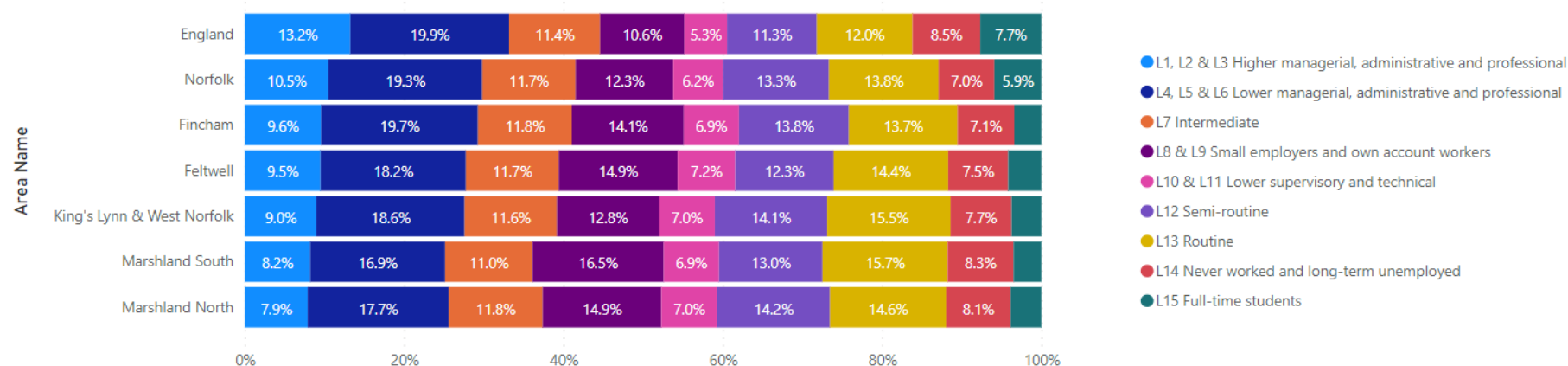
Area Name	Total: All usual residents aged 16 years and over
Feltwell	11,350
Fincham	9,570
Marshland North	8,750
Marshland South	10,980

Source: Census 2021

³ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census>

Figure 4.1 shows the socio-economic classification⁴ for residents aged 16 and over, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. There is some variation, for example with Marshland South (25.1%) and Marshland North (25.6%) have slightly lower levels of people employed in higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional roles, compared with Feltwell (27.7%) and Fincham (29.3%). These levels are reasonably comparable with King's Lynn & West Norfolk (27.6%) and Norfolk (29.8%) respectively, but lower than for England (33.1%). Fincham (7.1%) and Feltwell (7.5%) stand out among the four CED areas of interest as having the lowest levels of people that have never worked and long-term unemployed.

Figure 4.1: Socio-economic classification for residents aged 16 and over (%), 2021



Source: Census 2021

Note: Ordering of Area Name may vary from other Figures presented.

⁴ The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) is the official socio-economic classification in the UK. The NS-SEC aims to differentiate positions within labour markets and production units in terms of their typical 'employment relations'.

Table 4.2 shows the proportion of residents aged 16 and over who hold no qualifications, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Of the four CED areas of interest, Fincham (21.5%) stands out as having the lowest level of residents that do not hold a qualification, although this is still above levels for Norfolk (20.4%) and England (18.1%). Marshland South (25.7%), Feltwell (25.4%) and Marshland North (24.8%) have similar levels of residents with no qualifications, which are reasonably comparable to King's Lynn & West Norfolk (23.4%).

Table 4.2: Residents aged 16 and over with no qualifications (%), 2021

Area Name	No qualifications (%)
Feltwell	25.4
Fincham	21.5
Marshland North	24.8
Marshland South	25.7
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	23.4
Norfolk	20.4
England	18.1

Source: Census 2021

Table 4.3 shows the proportion of residents that travel 10km and over to their place of work, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Of the four CED areas of interest, Feltwell (40.2%) stands out as having the highest level of people travelling 10km and over to get to work. Even Marshland North (29.2%) which is the area with the lowest level of people travelling 10km and over to get to work, is higher than for Norfolk (25.1%) and England (18.7%).

Table 4.3: Distance travelled to work 10km and over (%), 2021

Area Name	Distance travelled to work: 10km and over (%)
Feltwell	40.2
Fincham	31.4
Marshland North	29.2
Marshland South	33.0
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	29.5
Norfolk	25.1
England	18.7

Source: Census 2021

Table 4.4 shows the proportion of residents aged 16 and over who are economically active and unemployed, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. There is no real difference between the four areas of interest for levels of unemployment (between 2.2% and 2.3%). All are slightly below the level for King's Lynn & West Norfolk (2.5%), and below levels for Norfolk (2.8%) and England (3.5%).

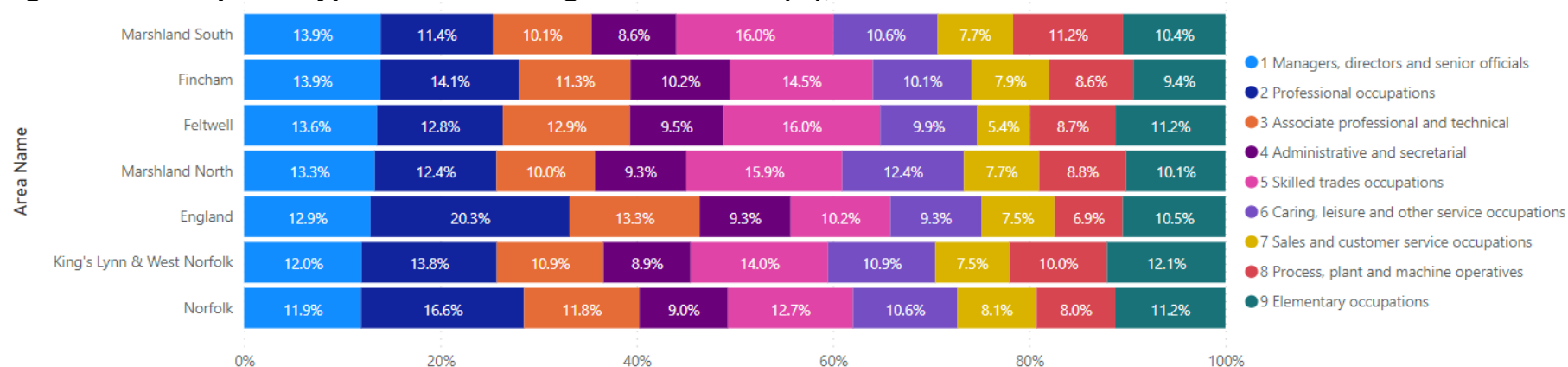
Table 4.4: Residents aged 16 and over who are economically active and unemployed (%), 2021

Area Name	Economically active Unemployed (%)
Feltwell	2.2
Fincham	2.2
Marshland North	2.2
Marshland South	2.3
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	2.5
Norfolk	2.8
England	3.5

Source: Census 2021

Figure 4.2 shows the occupation type⁵ for residents aged 16 and over, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. For each of the four areas of interest, the occupation type with the highest proportion of workers is skilled trades occupations (Marshland South 16.0%; Feltwell 16.0%; Marshland North 15.9%; and Fincham 14.5%). King's Lynn & West Norfolk (14.0%) also has its highest proportion of workers in skilled trades occupations, with Norfolk and England having the highest proportions of workers in professional occupations (16.6% and 20.3% respectively). For each of the four areas of interest, process, plant and machine operative occupations account for a higher proportion of workers than for Norfolk (8.0%) and England (6.9%), but only Marshland South (11.2%) has a higher proportion of its workers in process, plant and machine operative occupations than King's Lynn & West Norfolk (10.0%).

Figure 4.2: Occupation type for residents aged 16 and over (%), 2021



Source: Census 2021

Note: Ordering of Area Name may vary from other Figures presented.

⁵ Occupations are classified according to the Standard Occupation Classification 2010 (SOC2010), which is a common classification of occupational information for the UK. Within the context of the classification, jobs are classified in terms of their skill level and skill content.

5 Identity

Data in this section comes from the Census 2021.⁶

In terms of broad ethnic group, Table 5.1 shows the proportion of residents who identify as White, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Of the four CED areas of interest, Feltwell (95.4%) stands out as having the lowest level of residents who identify as White, which is similar to King's Lynn & West Norfolk (95.6%) and Norfolk (94.7%). Fincham (98.2%), Marshland North (98.1%) and Marshland South (97.9%) have higher levels of residents who identify as White, and England (81.0%) has a much lower level.

Table 5.1: Residents who identify as White (%), 2021

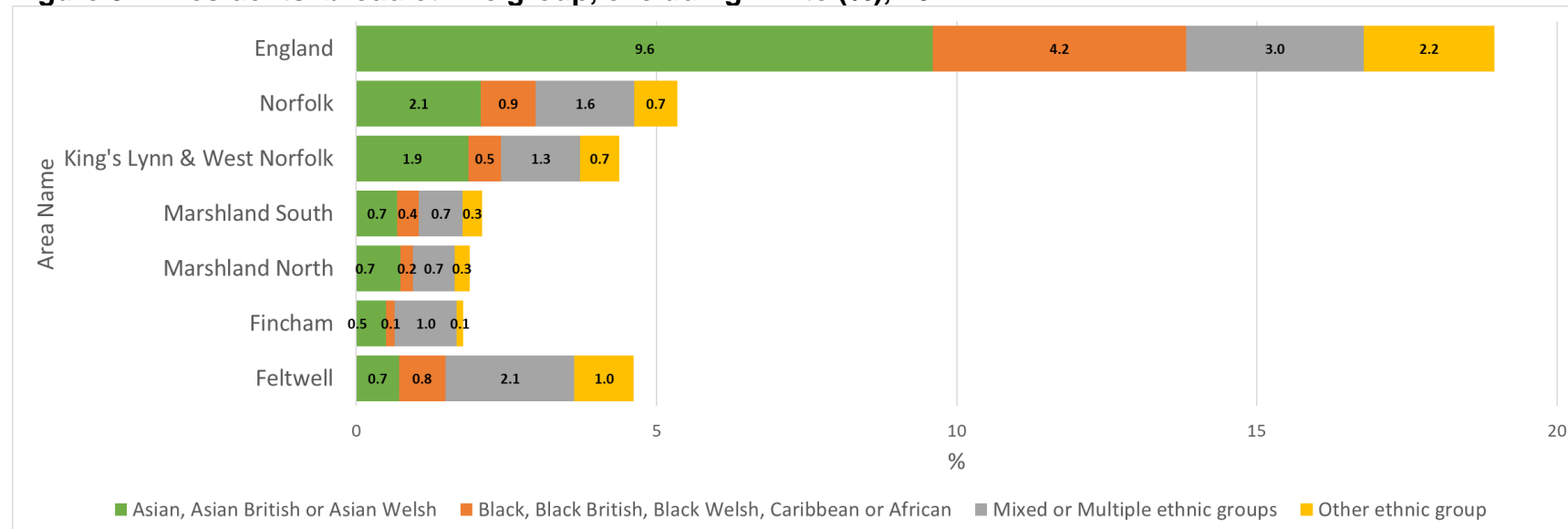
Area Name	Ethnic group: White %
Feltwell	95.4
Fincham	98.2
Marshland North	98.1
Marshland South	97.9
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	95.6
Norfolk	94.7
England	81.0

Source: Census 2021

⁶ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census>

Figure 5.1 shows residents' broad ethnic group, excluding White, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Of the four CED areas of interest, Feltwell (4.6%) stands out as having the highest level of residents identifying as non-White, with those identifying as being from Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups (2.1%) making up the majority of that ethnic diversity. Feltwell's level of overall ethnic diversity (4.6%) is similar to King's Lynn & West Norfolk (4.4%), and below Norfolk (5.3%) and England (19.0%). Marshland South (2.1%), Marshland North (1.9%) and Fincham (1.8%) each have less ethnic diversity in their populations.

Figure 5.1: Residents' broad ethnic group, excluding White (%), 2021



Source: Census 2021

Note: Ordering of Area Name may vary from other Figures presented.

Table 5.2 shows the proportion of residents whose national identity is non-UK, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Of the four CED areas of interest, Feltwell (10.1%) stands out as having the highest level of residents whose national identity is non-UK, which is similar to England (10.0%). Marshland South (3.5%), Marshland North (2.6%) and Fincham (2.5%) have lower levels of residents whose national identity is non-UK, which are lower than King's Lynn & West Norfolk (7.4%) and Norfolk (6.5%).

Table 5.2: Residents whose national identity is non-UK (%), 2021

Area Name	Non-UK identity (%)
Feltwell	10.1
Fincham	2.5
Marshland North	2.6
Marshland South	3.5
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	7.4
Norfolk	6.5
England	10.0

Source: Census 2021

6 Housing

Data in this section comes from the Census 2021.⁷

Table 6.1 shows the number of households for each of the four CED areas of interest. Feltwell has the highest number at around 5,780 households, with Marshland North having the lowest number at around 4,240 households.

Table 6.1: Number of households, 2021

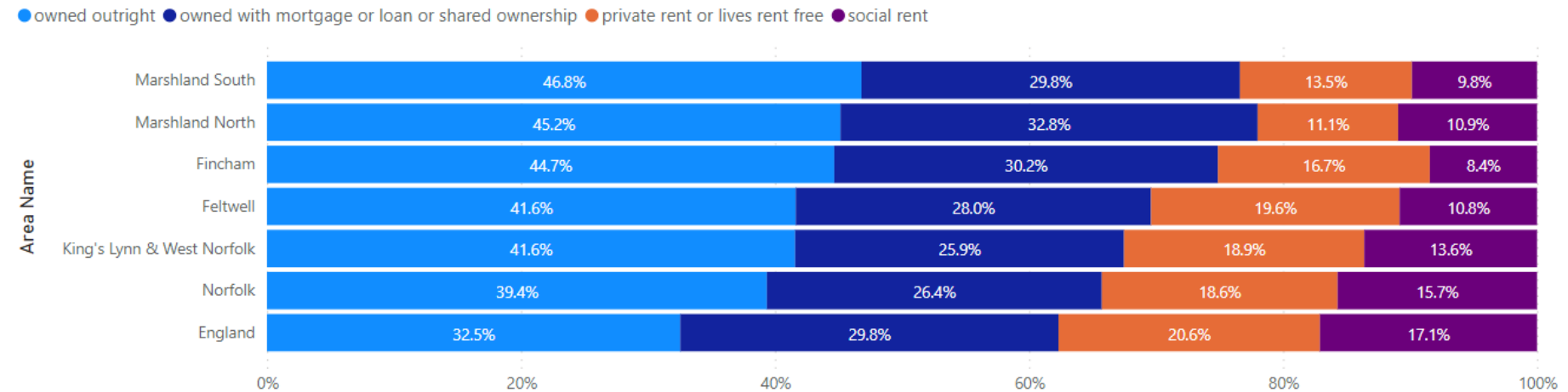
Area Name	Total: All households
Feltwell	5,780
Fincham	4,880
Marshland North	4,240
Marshland South	5,460

Source: Census 2021

⁷ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census>

Figure 6.1 shows the housing tenure for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Of the four CED areas of interest, Marshland South (46.8%) has the highest proportion of households owned outright, closely followed by Marshland North (45.2%) then Fincham (44.7%), which are all above levels for King's Lynn & West Norfolk (41.6%), Norfolk (39.4%) and England (32.5%). Of the four CED areas of interest, Feltwell (41.6%) has the lowest proportion of households owned outright. Marshland North (10.9%) has the highest level of social rent households, closely followed by Feltwell (10.8%) then Marshland South (9.8%) and Fincham (8.4%), all of which are below the level for King's Lynn & West Norfolk (13.6%), Norfolk (15.7%) and England (17.1%).

Figure 6.1: Housing tenure (%), 2021



Source: Census 2021

Note: Ordering of Area Name may vary from other Figures presented.

Table 6.2 shows the proportion of households with no car or van availability, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Of the four CED areas of interest, Marshland North (9.0%) has the highest level of households with no car or van availability, followed by Marshland South (8.3%), Fincham (8.0%) and Feltwell (7.5%), all of which are lower levels than for King's Lynn & West Norfolk (15.0%), Norfolk (17.4%) and England (23.5%).

Table 6.2: Households with no car or van availability (%), 2021

Area Name	No cars or vans in household (%)
Feltwell	7.5
Fincham	8.0
Marshland North	9.0
Marshland South	8.3
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	15.0
Norfolk	17.4
England	23.5

Source: Census 2021

7 Health

Data in this section comes from the Census 2021.⁸

Table 7.1 shows the proportion of residents who are disabled under the Equality Act, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Of the four CED areas of interest, Marshland South (21.1%) has the highest level of residents who are disabled, followed by Marshland North (20.6%), Fincham (20.2%) and then Feltwell (18.4%). These levels are all around a fifth of residents, which is similar to King's Lynn & West Norfolk (20.2%) and Norfolk (20.1%), all being higher than for England (17.3%).

Table 7.1: Residents who are disabled under the Equality Act (%), 2021

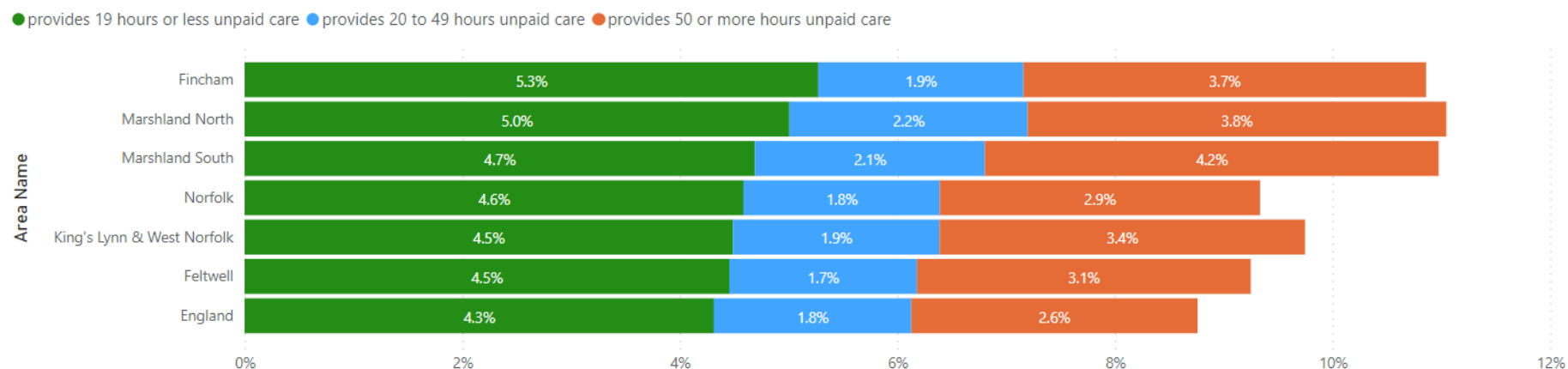
Area Name	Disabled under the Equality Act (%)
Feltwell	18.4
Fincham	20.2
Marshland North	20.6
Marshland South	21.1
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	20.2
Norfolk	20.1
England	17.3

Source: Census 2021

⁸ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census>

Figure 7.1 shows the proportion of those aged five and over who provide unpaid care, for each of the four CED areas of interest. Comparison data is shown for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, for Norfolk and for England. Of the four CED areas of interest, Marshland North (11.0%) and Marshland South (11.0%) and Fincham (10.9%) have the highest overall levels of those aged five and over who provide unpaid care, which are higher than for King's Lynn & West Norfolk (9.8%), Norfolk (9.3%) and England (8.7%). Of the four CED areas of interest, Feltwell (9.3%) has the lowest overall level of those aged five and over who provide unpaid care.

Figure 7.1: Those aged 5+ who provide unpaid care (%), 2021



Source: Census 2021

Note: Ordering of Area Name may vary from other Figures presented.

8 Deprivation

Data in this section comes from the Indices of Deprivation 2019, published by the government.⁹

The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower Layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. At the neighbourhood-level, the IoD2019 provides a place-based insight into deprivation. However, this description does not apply to every person living in these areas. Many non-deprived people live in deprived areas, and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas. It is important to note that the IoD2019 is designed to identify and measure specific aspects of deprivation, rather than measures of affluence.

The seven domains of deprivation were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD):

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

Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. There are 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. They were produced by the Office for National Statistics for the reporting of small area statistics.

For each measure, the LSOA with a rank of 1 is the most deprived and the LSOA with a rank of 32,844 is the least deprived. On the maps shown below, the darker colours show relatively more deprived areas, with lighter colours showing relatively less deprived areas.

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.

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

8.1 Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining the seven domains of deprivation according to their respective weights.

The IoD provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs), and it is not appropriate to aggregate the data to CED level.

Figure 8.1 shows a map for the IMD deciles at LSOA level, with the darker colours showing relatively more deprived areas and lighter colours showing relatively less deprived areas.

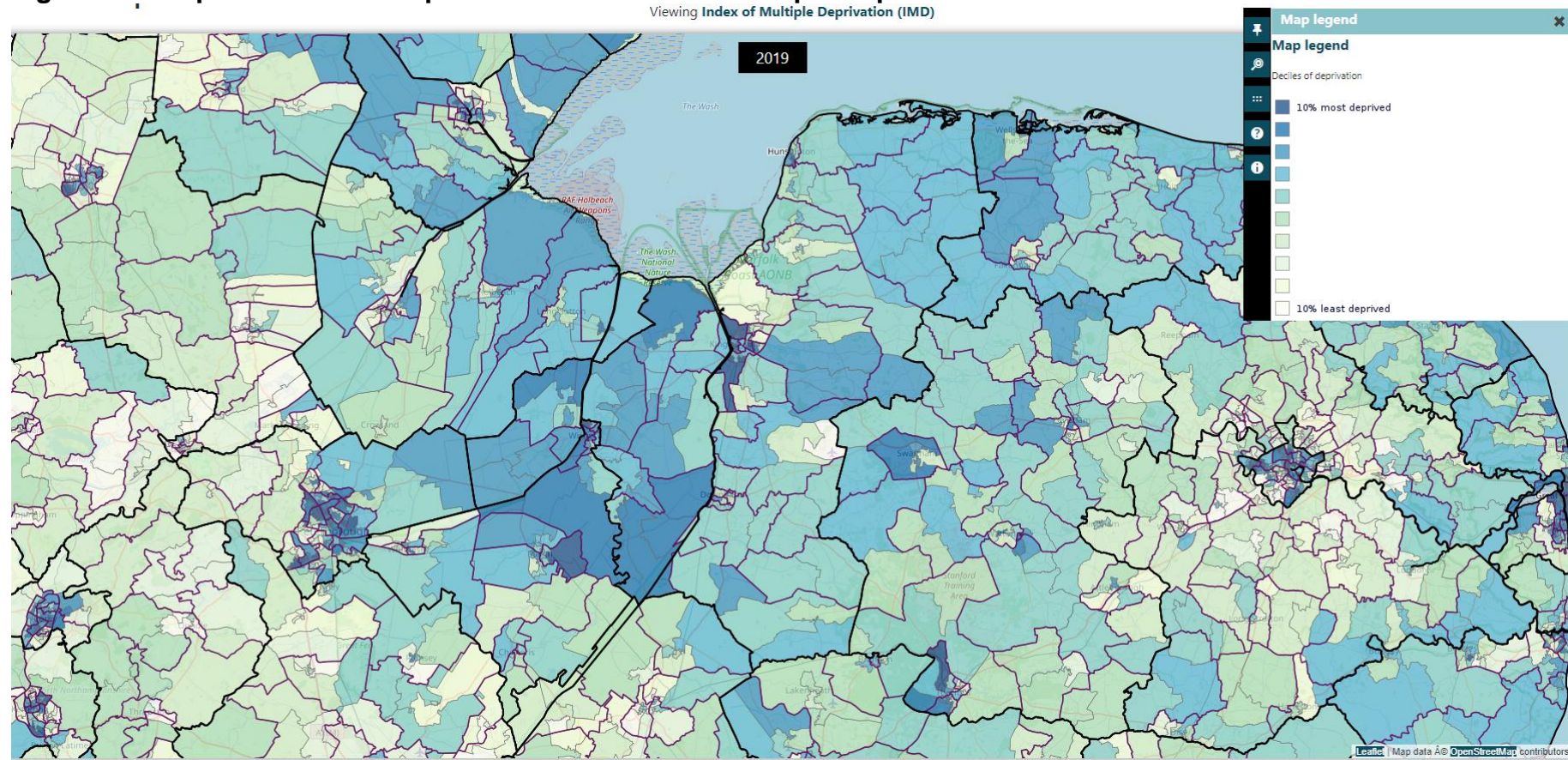
For Feltwell CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Fincham CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland North CED, there is one LSOA within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland South CED, there are two LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

Figure 8.1: Map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation deciles at LSOA level



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

8.2 Income Deprivation Domain

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

The IoD provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs), and it is not appropriate to aggregate the data to CED level.

Figure 8.2 shows a map for the IoD Income Deprivation Domain deciles at LSOA level, with the darker colours showing relatively more deprived areas and lighter colours showing relatively less deprived areas.

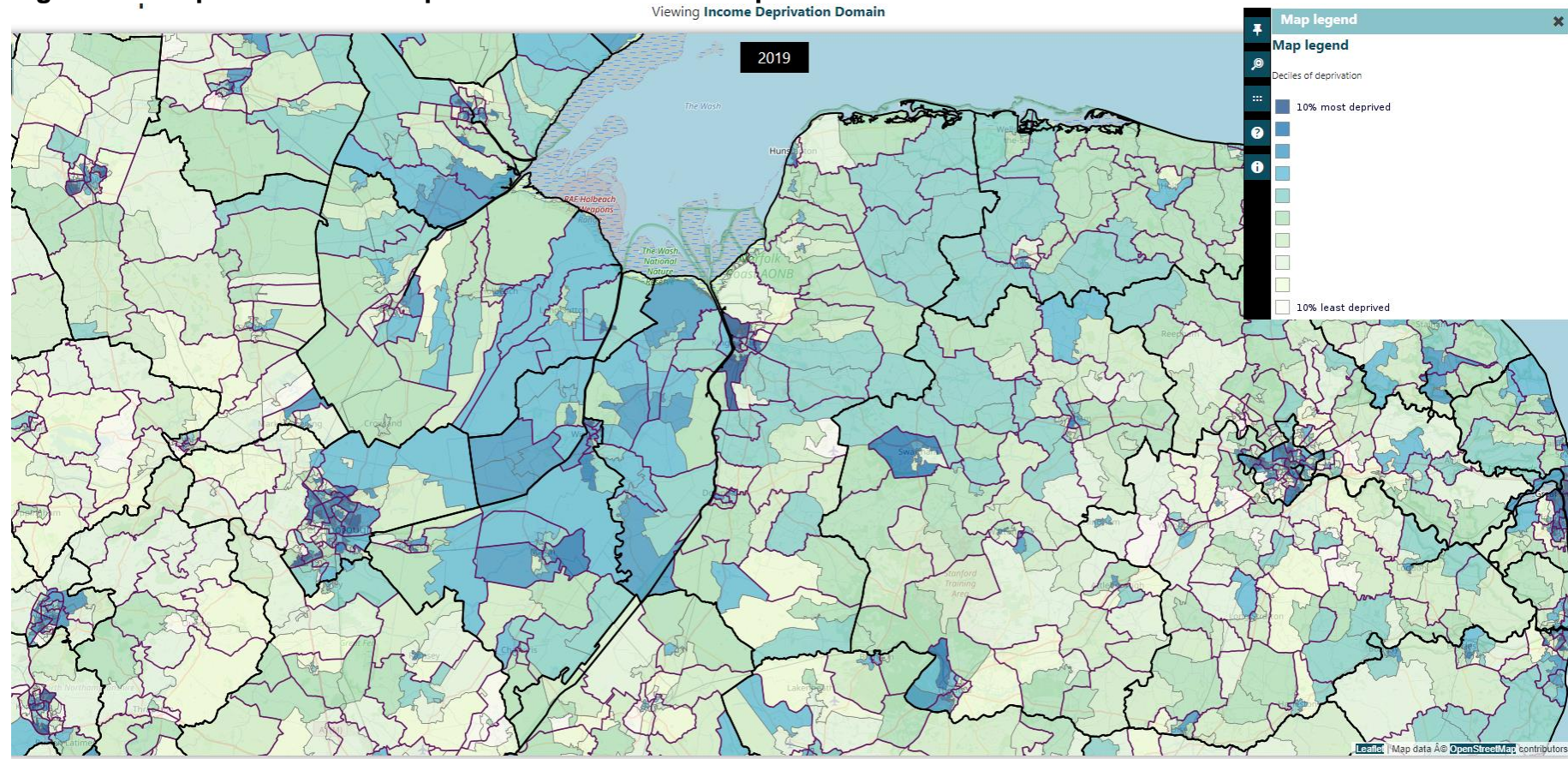
For Feltwell CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Fincham CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland North CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland South CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

Figure 8.2: Map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 Income Deprivation Domain deciles at LSOA level



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

8.3 *Employment Deprivation Domain*

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

The IoD provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs), and it is not appropriate to aggregate the data to CED level.

Figure 8.3 shows a map for the IoD Employment Deprivation Domain deciles at LSOA level, with the darker colours showing relatively more deprived areas and lighter colours showing relatively less deprived areas.

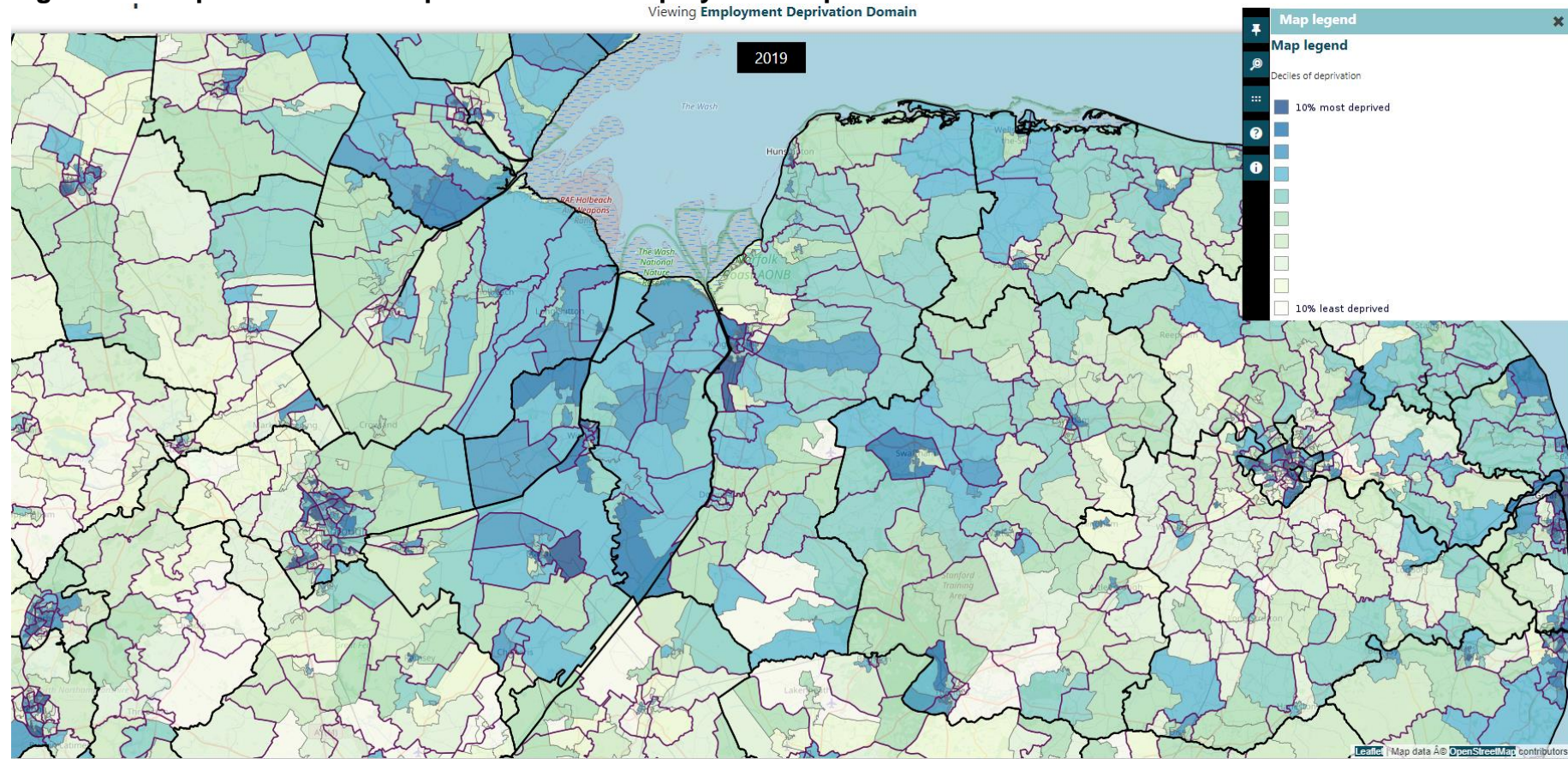
For Feltwell CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Fincham CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland North CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland South CED, there is one LSOA within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

Figure 8.3: Map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 Employment Deprivation Domain deciles at LSOA level



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

8.4 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

The Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 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.

The IoD provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs), and it is not appropriate to aggregate the data to CED level.

Figure 8.4 shows a map for the IoD Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain deciles at LSOA level, with the darker colours showing relatively more deprived areas and lighter colours showing relatively less deprived areas.

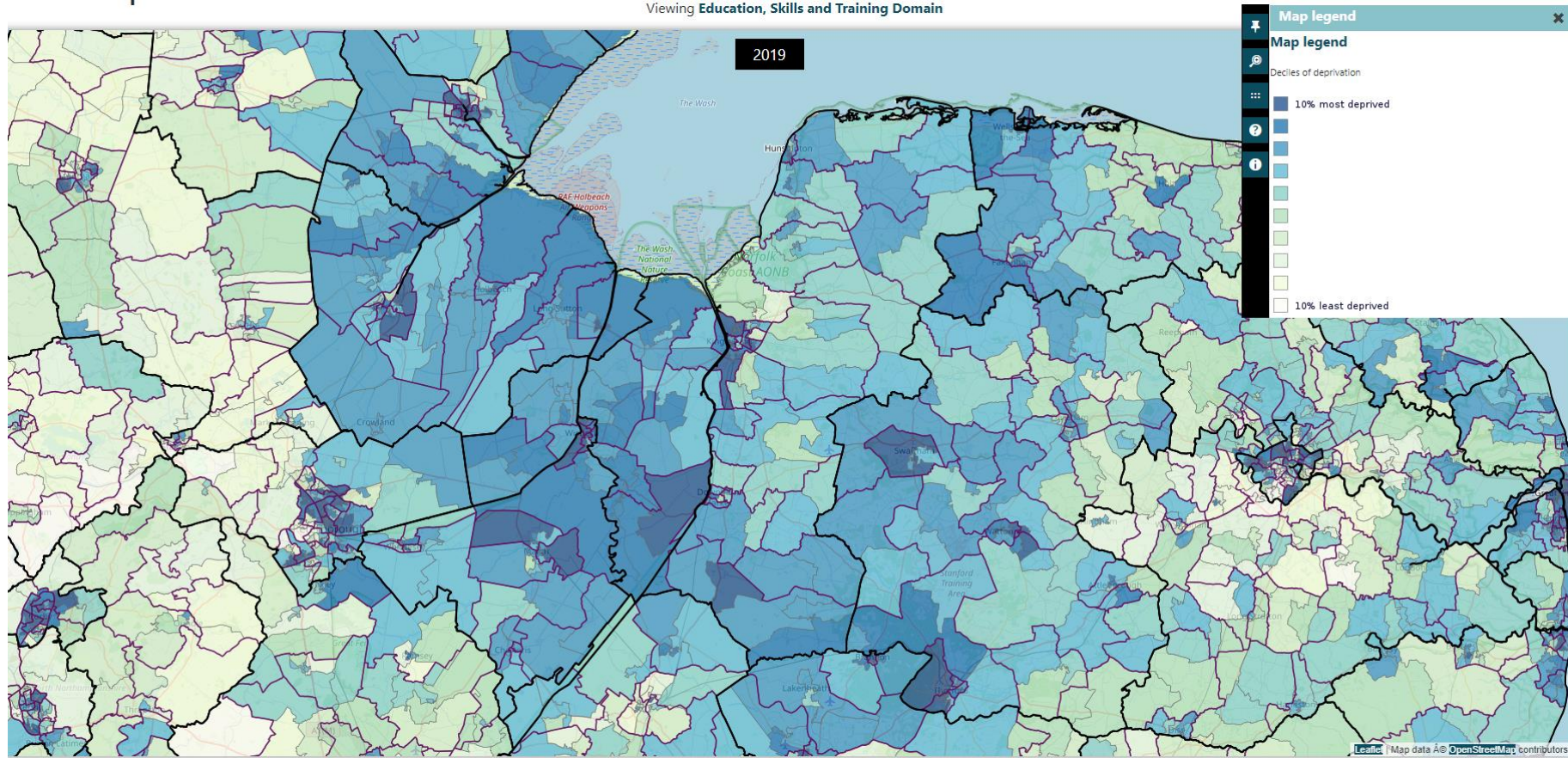
For Feltwell CED, there are two LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Fincham CED, there is one LSOA within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland North CED, there are two LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland South CED, there are six LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

Figure 8.4: Map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain deciles at LSOA level
Viewing Education, Skills and Training Domain



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

8.5 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain 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 IoD provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs), and it is not appropriate to aggregate the data to CED level.

Figure 8.5 shows a map for the IoD Health Deprivation and Disability Domain deciles at LSOA level, with the darker colours showing relatively more deprived areas and lighter colours showing relatively less deprived areas.

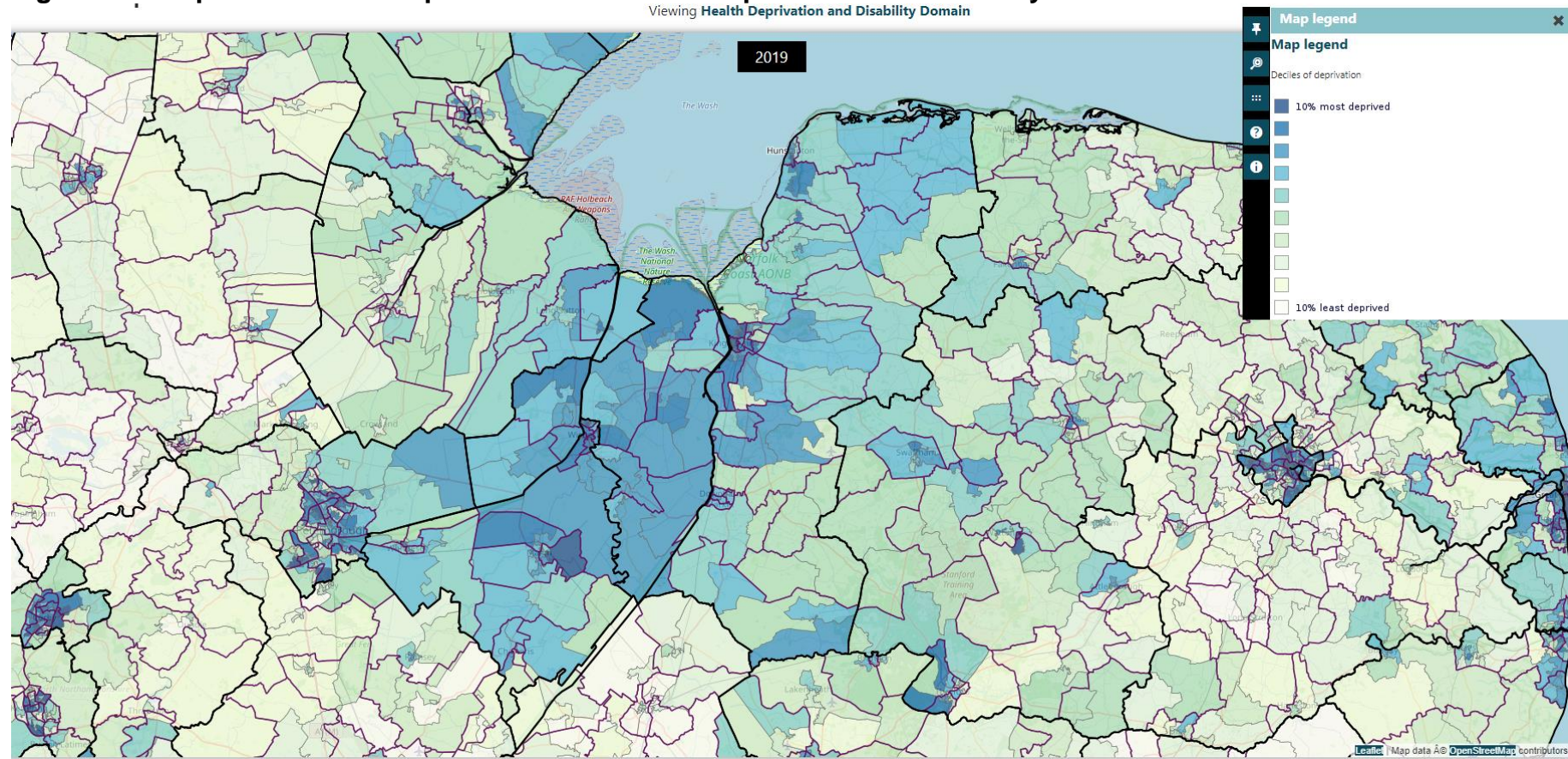
For Feltwell CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Fincham CED, there is one LSOA within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland North CED, there is one LSOA within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland South CED, there is one LSOA within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

Figure 8.5: Map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 Health Deprivation and Disability Domain deciles at LSOA level



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

8.6 Crime Domain

The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

The IoD provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs), and it is not appropriate to aggregate the data to CED level.

Figure 8.6 shows a map for the IoD Crime Domain deciles at LSOA level, with the darker colours showing relatively more deprived areas and lighter colours showing relatively less deprived areas.

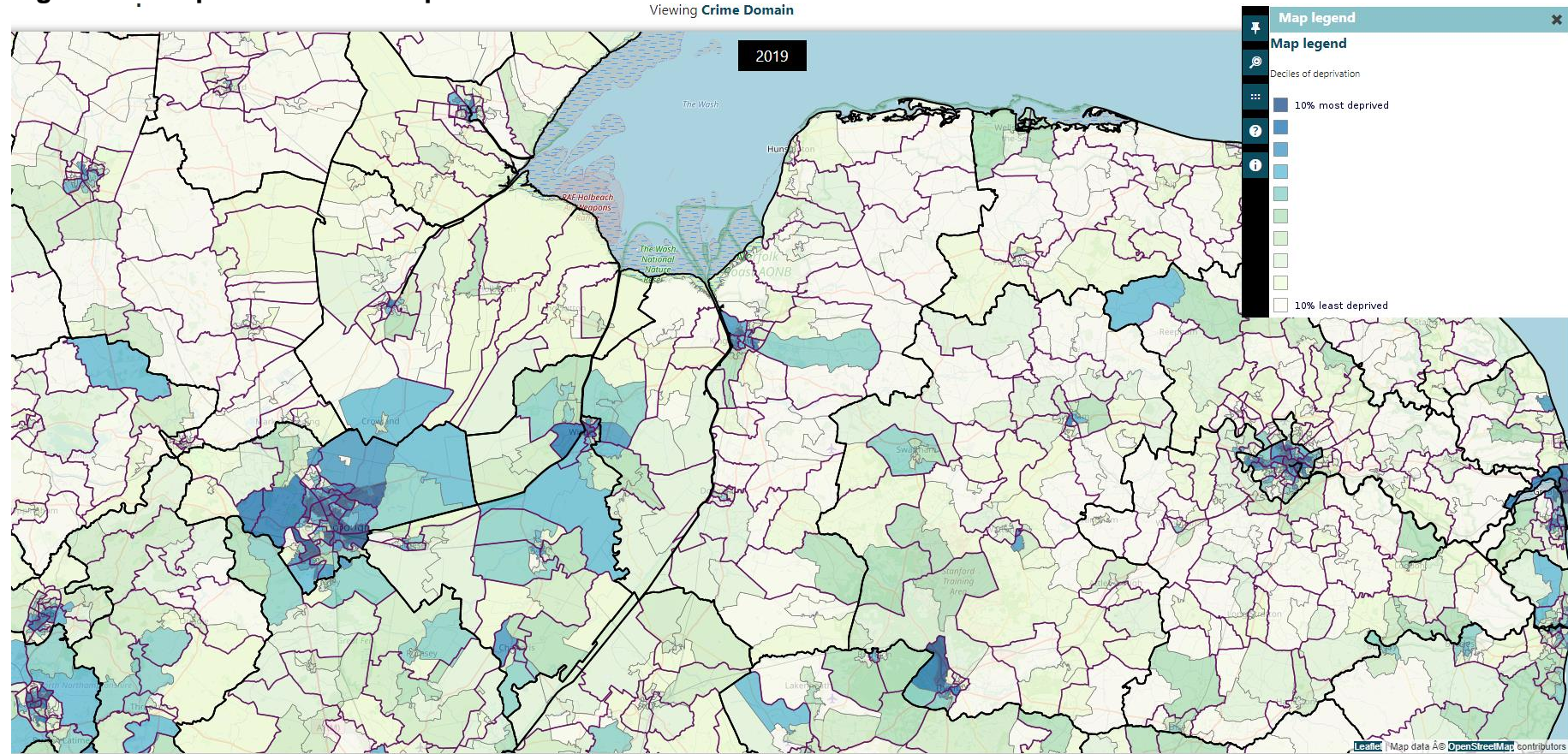
For Feltwell CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Fincham CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland North CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland South CED, there are no LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

Figure 8.6: Map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 Crime Domain deciles at LSOA level



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

8.7 *Barriers to Housing and Services Domain*

The Barriers to Housing and Services 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 IoD provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs), and it is not appropriate to aggregate the data to CED level.

Figure 8.7 shows a map for the IoD Barriers to Housing and Services Domain deciles at LSOA level, with the darker colours showing relatively more deprived areas and lighter colours showing relatively less deprived areas.

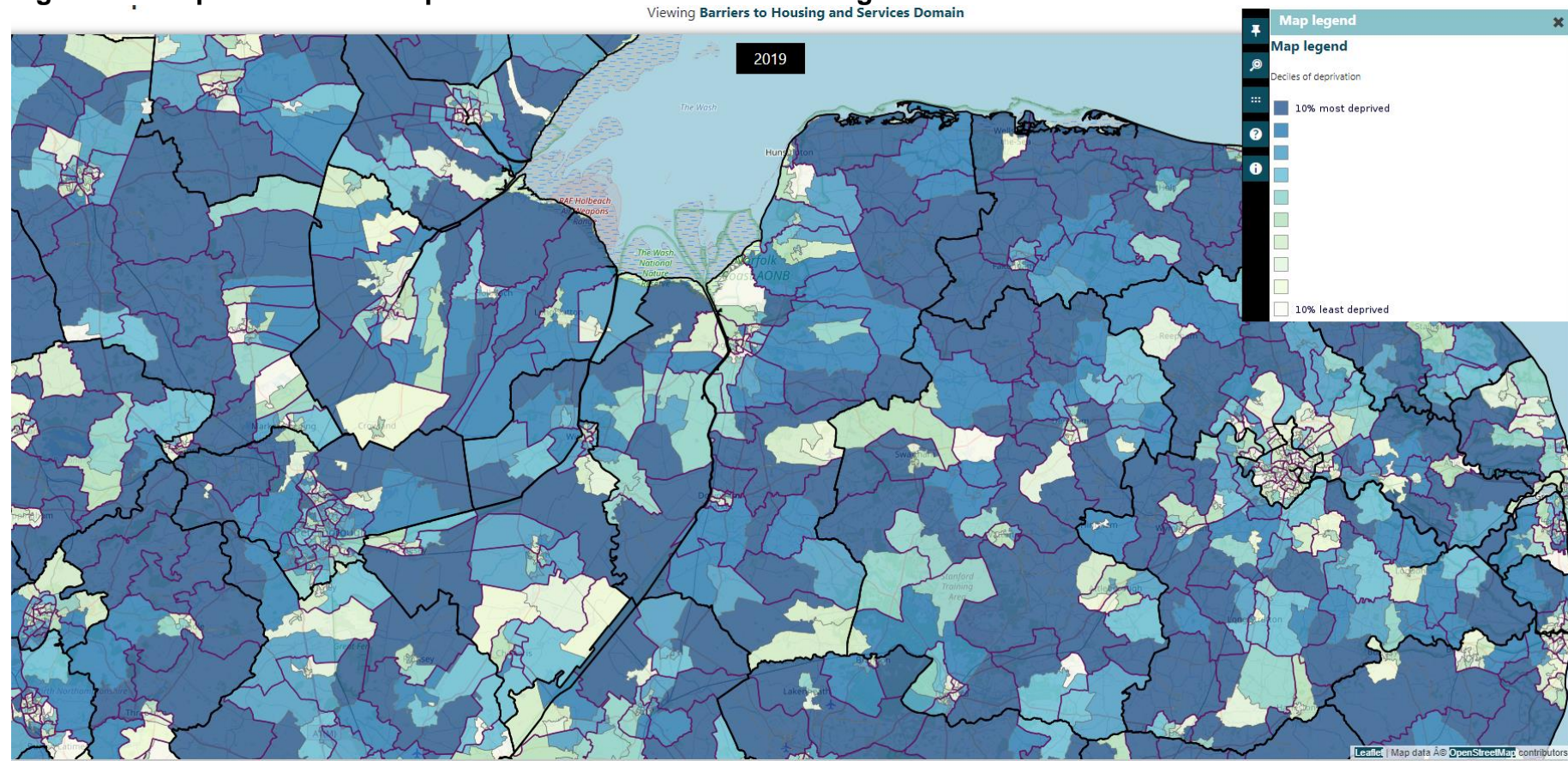
For Feltwell CED, there are three LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Fincham CED, there are two LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland North CED, there are four LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland South CED, there are four LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

Figure 8.7: Map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 Barriers to Housing and Services Domain deciles at LSOA level



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

8.8 *Living Environment Deprivation Domain*

The Living Environment Deprivation 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 IoD provides a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (LSOAs), and it is not appropriate to aggregate the data to CED level.

Figure 8.8 shows a map for the IoD Living Environment Deprivation Domain deciles at LSOA level, with the darker colours showing relatively more deprived areas and lighter colours showing relatively less deprived areas.

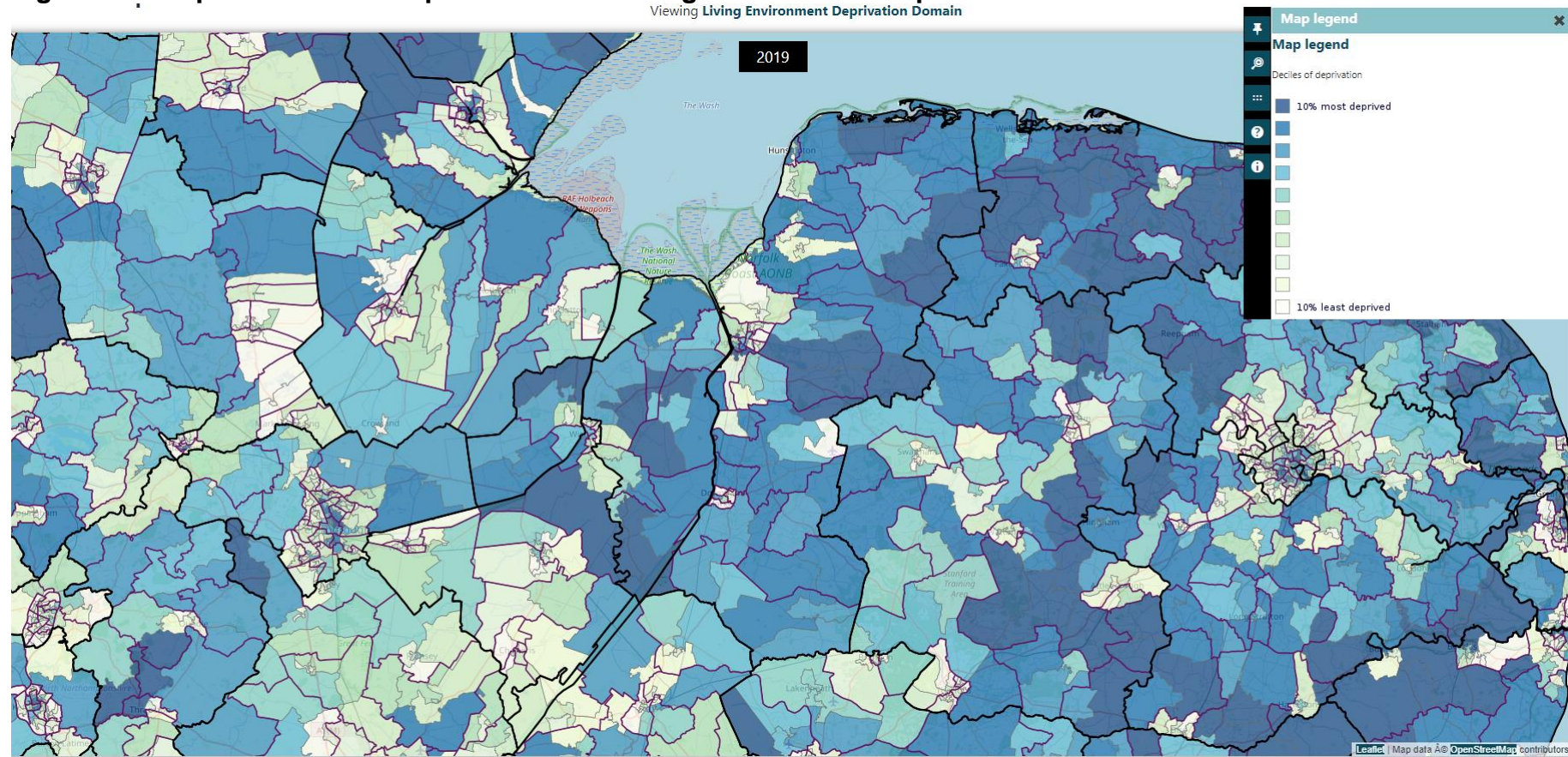
For Feltwell CED, there are two LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Fincham CED, there are four LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland North CED, there are two LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

For Marshland South CED, there are four LSOAs within the 20% most relatively deprived areas in England.

Figure 8.8: Map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 Living Environment Deprivation Domain deciles at LSOA level



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

9 Concluding remarks

This report highlights key demographic and economic data and information for the four County Electoral Divisions (CED) of Feltwell, Fincham, Marshland North and Marshland South. The report focuses particularly on recently published data from Census 2021 across the five broad themes: population; education and work; identity; housing; and health. It also includes data from the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation and its component domains.

This report contains the most up to date data and information available at the time of publication. It should be noted that not all data is published at all geographical levels, which means that sourcing relevant data at low geographical levels can be challenging.

From the data used, no distinct patterns at the CED level are apparent. There is both variation and similarity between the CED areas of interest, across the different datasets. There is also comparability across some datasets with King's Lynn & West Norfolk as a whole. Having said that, Feltwell stands out as having more ethnic diversity in its population, compared with the other three CED areas of interest.

We hope that the data presented in this report will inform your knowledge about the four CED areas of interest and will act as an evidence base to support work that you are planning in those areas.

You are free to use and re-use the information in this report, and we ask that you acknowledge NODA as the source.

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10 Appendix – County Electoral Division localities by LSOA

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	CED Code	CED Name
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 018A	E01026679	E58000981	Feltwell
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 018C	E01026728	E58000981	Feltwell
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 019A	E01026648	E58000981	Feltwell
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 019B	E01026649	E58000981	Feltwell
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 019C	E01026650	E58000981	Feltwell
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 019D	E01026651	E58000981	Feltwell
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 019E	E01026652	E58000981	Feltwell
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 014B	E01026643	E58000982	Fincham
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 015A	E01026696	E58000982	Fincham
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 015B	E01026697	E58000982	Fincham
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 015C	E01026722	E58000982	Fincham
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 015D	E01026726	E58000982	Fincham
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 018B	E01026727	E58000982	Fincham
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 008B	E01026711	E58001004	Marshland North
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 008C	E01026712	E58001004	Marshland North
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 008D	E01026713	E58001004	Marshland North
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 013C	E01026719	E58001004	Marshland North
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 013D	E01026720	E58001004	Marshland North
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 013E	E01026721	E58001004	Marshland North
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 013A	E01026684	E58001005	Marshland South
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 013B	E01026685	E58001005	Marshland South
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 016A	E01026659	E58001005	Marshland South
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 016B	E01026660	E58001005	Marshland South
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 016C	E01026661	E58001005	Marshland South
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 016D	E01026715	E58001005	Marshland South
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 016E	E01026716	E58001005	Marshland South
King's Lynn & West Norfolk 016F	E01026717	E58001005	Marshland South