

Norwich Reducing Inequality Target Areas (RITAs) – analysis of indicators

October 2022

Contents

1	Purpose and key findings	3
2	Introduction	6
2.1	Purpose of report	6
2.2	Methodology (including z scores)	6
2.3	Statement on data	8
2.4	Norwich neighbourhoods	8
3	Deprivation indicators	10
3.1	Neighbourhood Index – Deprivation	10
3.2	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	11
3.3	Net income	14
3.4	Fuel poverty	19
3.5	Individuals with outstanding debt	22
3.6	Individuals experiencing food poverty	23
3.7	Children in low-income families	25
4	Social indicators	28
4.1	Neighbourhood Index - Social	28
4.2	Children who are known to Children’s Services	29
4.3	Crime	32
4.4	Anti-social behaviour	34
4.5	Domestic abuse	36
5	Health indicators	38
5.1	Neighbourhood Index - Health	38
5.2	Overweight (including obese) children aged 4-5 years (Reception Year)	39
5.3	Overweight (including obese) children aged 10-11 years (Year 6)	41
5.4	Self-harm	43
6	Employment and Education indicators	45
6.1	Neighbourhood Index – Employment & Education	45
6.2	Unemployment	46
6.3	Foundation Stage Profile	49
6.4	Key Stage 4	51
6.5	Risk of NEET	54
7	Concluding remarks	56
8	Appendices	57
8.1	Appendix 1: List of indicators	57
8.2	Appendix 2: Other indicators considered	59
8.3	Appendix 3: List of MSOA names for Norwich	60
8.4	Appendix 4: Z Score Example - All Crime and Key Stage 4	61

1 Purpose and key findings

Purpose

This report represents an evidence-base and analysis of the 18 agreed indicators for each of the 14 Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA) neighbourhoods of Norwich City Council.

The Norfolk Office of Data and Analytics (NODA) was commissioned to produce this report by Norwich City Council, to support the Council's equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) working group to inform their Norwich Reducing Inequality Target Areas (RITAs) work and the upcoming Equality Strategy. The report is intended to support strategic decision-making over the next five years to determine where best to target Norwich City Council and partner resources and make investments, specifically to identify the top neighbourhoods to target to reduce inequalities in Norwich.

About the data

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.

Key findings

After combining 17 of the indicators (the IMD indicator was not included due to the nature of the data, see Section 3) within a neighbourhood index, the MSOA areas can be ranked against the Norwich average. On this basis, the six worst performing areas in order are as follows:

1. **City Centre West**
2. **Mile Cross**
3. **Earlham**
4. **Lakenham & Tuckswood**
5. **Heartsease & Pilling Park**
6. **Bowthorpe & West Earlham**

These findings are represented geographically in **Figure 1.1** and as z scores in **Figure 1.2**.

Two MSOA areas that performed particularly well relative to the Norwich average were **Eaton** and **Earlham Road & College Road**, topping the ranking across all indicator types. This analysis was then broken down by indicator type (**Social, Health, Deprivation** and **Employment & Education**) to identify how each indicator was contributing to the overall ranking, allowing more insight into drivers of inequality within each MSOA. Some isolated events are worth noting here, including the observed **crime** ratings (both ASB and all crime) within **City Centre East** and **City Centre West**, as well as the **self-harm** rate within **University & Avenues**. For a more in-depth evaluation of the data, including heat maps for each indicator type, please see **Sections 3, 4, 5 & 6**.

The previous RITAs work (2015) concluded that reducing inequalities should be focused in the following seven neighbourhoods of Norwich:

- Mancroft - Castle
- Wensum- North Earlham
- Catton Grove - Bullard Road
- Mile Cross
- Crome - Pilling Park
- Crome - Heartsease
- Lakenham

While MSOAs used in this analysis are not coterminous with the local areas used within the previous analysis, some general comparisons can be drawn.

Figure 1.1 shows a comparison between the neighbourhood index detailed in this report (left visual) with the seven local areas identified within the initial 2015 RITAs analysis (right visual).

Figure 1.1: Left visual shows a heat map of latest RITAs analysis, by all MSOAs. Right visual - highlights the seven local areas identified in 2015 RITAs analysis

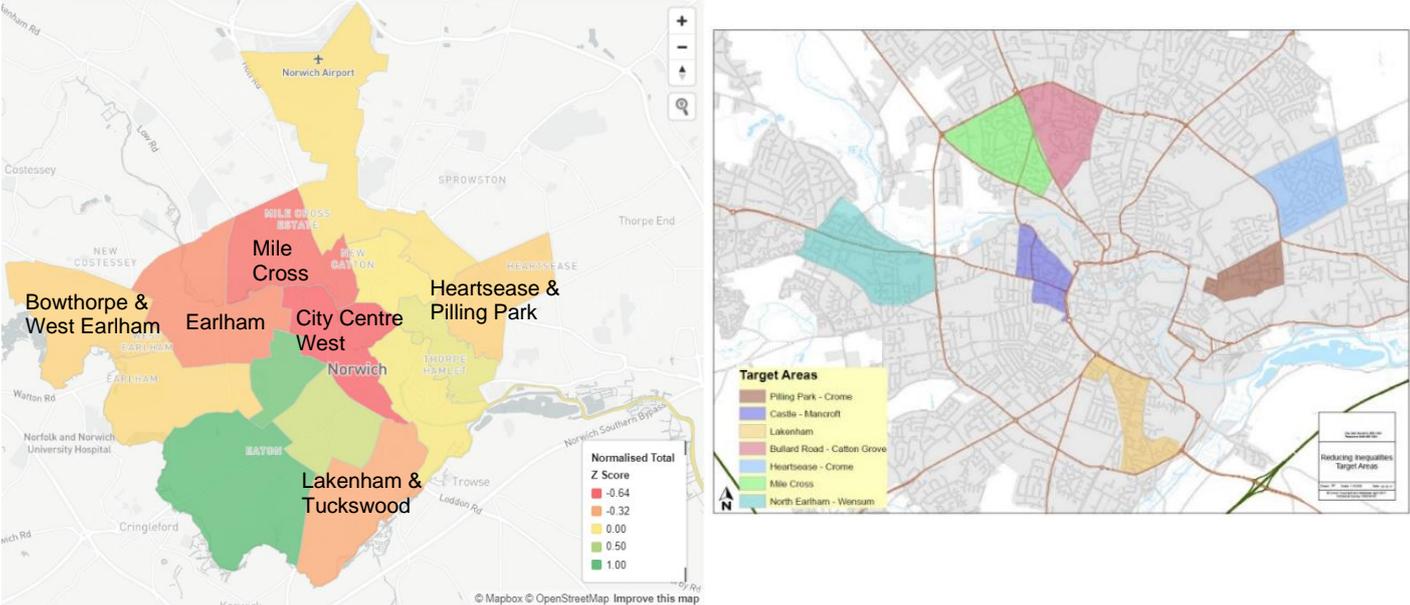
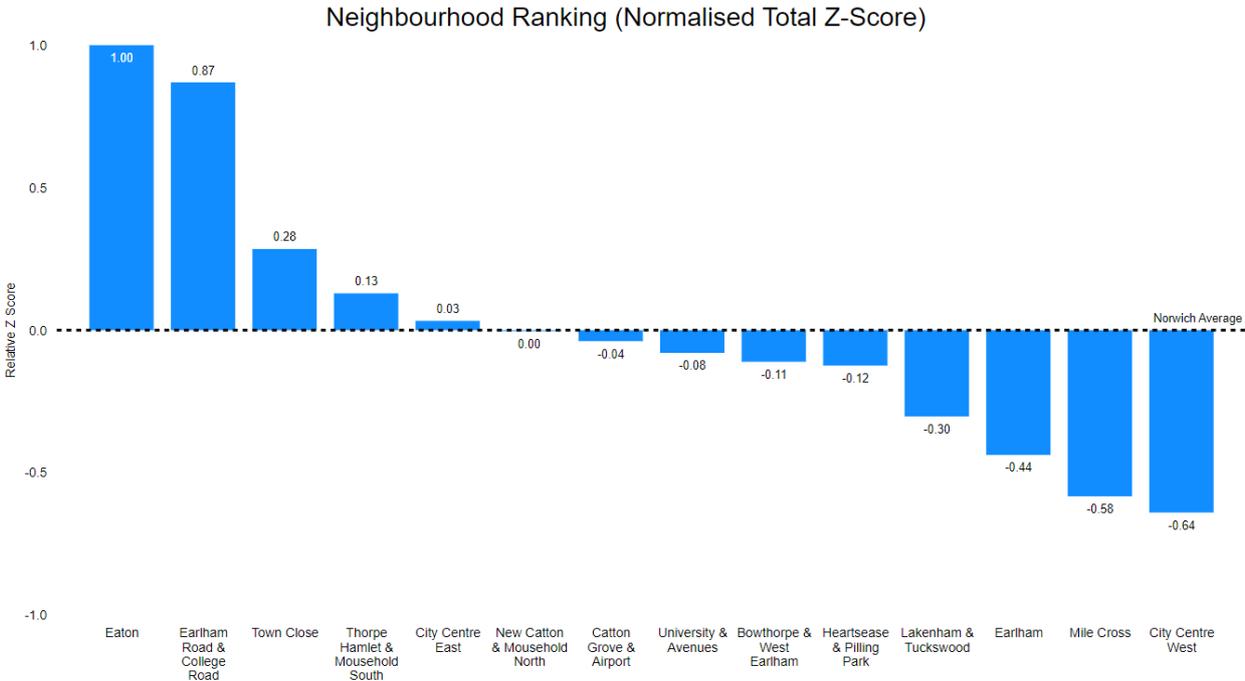


Figure 1.2 Shows the neighbourhood ranking across each MSOA relative to the Norwich average. Each z score is determined by a combination of 17 indicators (all excluding IMD data), with a negative value representing a “worse than average” score and positive a “better than average” score. **Section 2.2** gives an explanation to the statistical relevance of these values, and how they were determined.

Figure 1.2: Visual ranking the 14 MSOAs within Norwich across 17 indicators relative to the Norwich average



2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of report

Norwich City Council equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) working group has requested that the Norfolk Office of Data & Analytics (NODA) produce a refreshed evidence-base and analysis to support the work of the Norwich Reducing Inequality Target Areas (RITAs).

The previous RITAs work of 2015 identified seven areas of Norwich to focus on reducing inequalities. In 2015, data was analysed to identify wards with the highest levels of need, including indices of multiple deprivation, physical and mental health, ASB, education, skills and employment, and crime. From this analysis, six priority wards were identified. Using additional sub-ward level data, including that held by Norwich City Council housing team, and intelligence from patch-based and community enabling officers, seven RITA neighbourhoods within these wards were identified. These were based on street level information as to the highest priority areas within the target ward which conform to more 'natural neighbourhoods' rather than electoral divisions.¹

Refreshing the evidence-base in 2022 and our analysis will give Norwich City Council an up-to-date place-based view of Norwich. The 2022 work is based on analysing data for each of the 14 Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) neighbourhoods of Norwich. The intention is that this report will be used to support strategic decision-making over the next five years to determine where best to target Council and partner resources and make investments, specifically to identify the top neighbourhoods to target to reduce inequalities in Norwich.

The following sections on methodology and data give details of the 18 indicators that have been used for the current evidence-base and analysis, including rationale for using them (**Appendix 1**), rationale for not using some previously used indicators (**Appendix 2**), and challenges and limitations around sourcing appropriate and relevant data. This includes challenges around sourcing data at low geographical levels. It was agreed with Norwich City Council that MSOA would be the appropriate level to use. Due to differences in geographical level and some differences with indicators analysed, the current work has not been done on the same basis as the 2015 RITAs work and will not be directly comparable.

2.2 Methodology (including z scores)

This report represents an evidence-base and analysis of the 18 indicators agreed with Norwich City Council (see **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2**) for each of the 14 MSOA neighbourhoods of Norwich (see **Appendix 3**). MSOA neighbourhoods were agreed as the most appropriate areas to present and analyse the data for this work as they have defined and recognised boundaries, and data is published at MSOA level for many indicators.

¹ Norwich City Council Scrutiny Committee paper 18 November 2021, page 23

The indicators fall within one of four broad groups of deprivation; social; health; and employment and education. The 18 indicators are (**Table 2.2.1**):

Table 2.2.1: List of 18 indicators used in this evidence-base and analysis

Type of indicator	Indicator
Deprivation indicators	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 Rank*
	Net income before housing costs
	Net income after housing costs
	Proportion of households in fuel poverty
	Individuals with outstanding debt
	Individuals experiencing food poverty
	Children under age 16 in low-income families
Social indicators	Proportion of children aged under 18 who are CIN, CP or LAC
	All crime per 1,000 population
	Anti-social behaviour crime per 1,000 population
	Domestic abuse crime per 1,000 population
Health indicators	Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) Reception children
	Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) Year 6 children
	Prevalence of self-harm
Employment and Education indicators	Unemployed Adults (JSA and UC Claimants)
	Foundation Stage Profile: Good level of Development
	Key Stage 4: English & Maths GCSE grade 9-4
	Risk of NEET for 14–16-year-olds

*This indicator was not used within the neighbourhood index due to the data being a rank. However, a note comparing the index with the IMD indicator is made in **Section 3**

When using multiple indicators describing non-comparable datasets (crime rates against GCSE achievement for example), a measure must be introduced to allow meaningful insight to be drawn. Z scores are a statistical tool that use the average and standard deviation (spread) of a data set, to standardise the data.

Z scores are standardised in that instead of relating to a specific value for each data point, they instead reference where said data point sits within the distribution, i.e. higher than average, significantly lower than average etc. With this, one can compare sets of data across many indicators. By simply summing each MSOAs z score across all 17 indicators, an insight can be drawn as to how an MSOA performed compared to the average across all indicators.

In order to enable comparisons across different indicators and different MSOAs, values for each indicator are normalised to the MSOA which varied from the mean the most.

Finally, the z score contributions have been broken down by indicator group in four visuals to allow more targeted analysis of what indicators might have a higher relative contribution, as well as highlighting any outliers.

2.3 Statement on data

The data contained in this report comes from a range of national and local sources and are the most recent figures available to support the Norwich RITAs work. Sources and dates of data have been acknowledged throughout the report.

Not all data is published at all geographical levels. Stringent methodological practices are in place to ensure published data is accurate and reliable, which means that there is often a lag in publication of data.

It should also be noted that some published data at the sub-national level is often limited in scope and collected less frequently. This means that at the local authority level, we often rely on little, outdated or incomparable data. At even lower geographical levels, such as at Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) and Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA) level² which is the agreed focus of this RITAs work, this can be even more of a challenge.

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

2.4 Norwich neighbourhoods

The evidence-base and analysis has been done for the 14 MSOA neighbourhoods of Norwich (see **Appendix 3**). These are:

- Catton Grove & Airport
- Mile Cross
- New Catton & Mousehold North
- Heartsease & Pilling Park
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham
- Earlham
- City Centre West
- Earlham Road & College Road
- University & Avenues
- Town Close
- Eaton
- Lakenham & Tuckswood
- City Centre East
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South

These MSOA neighbourhoods can be seen on a map at **Figure 2.4.1**.

² Within England and Wales a Lower Layer (minimum population of 1,000 and maximum population of 3,000) and a Middle Layer (minimum population of 5,000 and maximum population of 15,000) were introduced in 2004. Unlike electoral wards, these SOA layers are of consistent size across the country and will not be subjected to regular boundary change.

3 Deprivation indicators

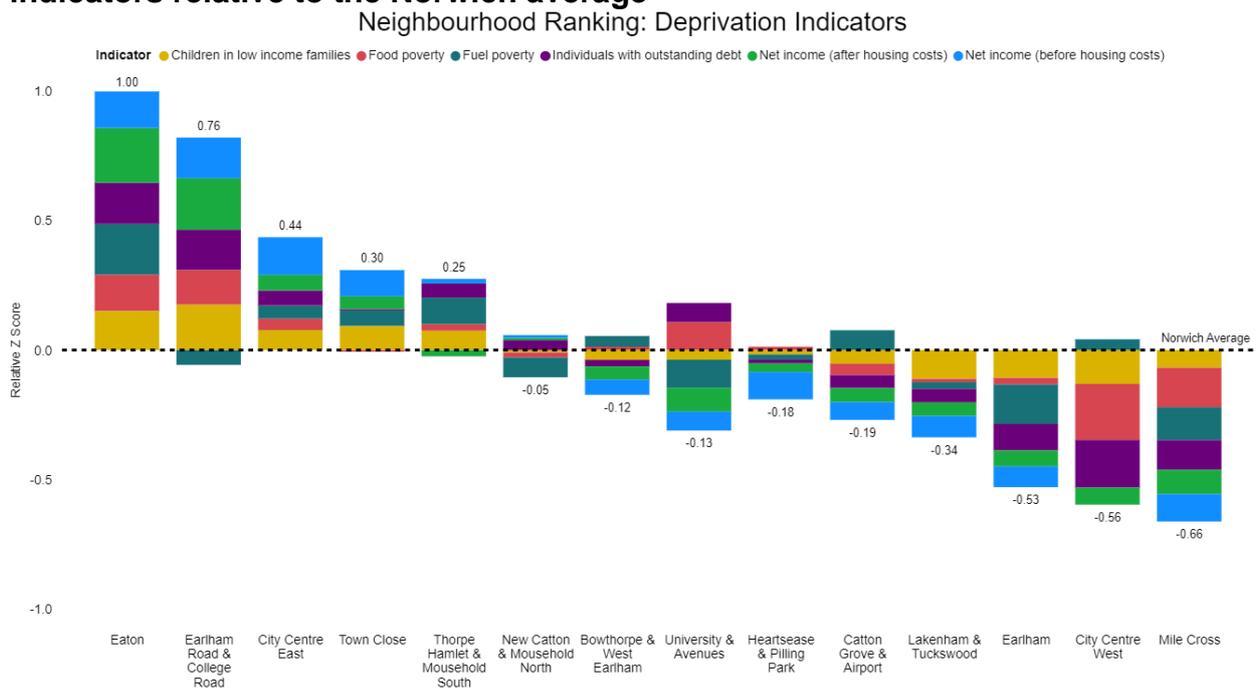
The indicators covered in this section are:

- Neighbourhood Index – Deprivation (section 3.1)
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 Rank (section 3.2)
- Net income before housing costs (section 3.3)
- Net income after housing costs (section 3.3)
- Proportion of households in fuel poverty (section 3.4)
- Individuals with outstanding debt (section 3.5)
- Individuals experiencing food poverty (section 3.6)
- Children under age 16 in low-income families (section 3.7)

3.1 Neighbourhood Index – Deprivation

To understand how each indicator contributes to an MSOA’s overall z score, a breakdown for the “Deprivation” indicators is shown in **Figure 3.1.1**, with a heat map of said z scores shown in **Figure 3.1.2**, compared against the 2015 RITAs analysis.

Figure 3.1.1: Visual ranking the 14 MSOAs within Norwich across deprivation indicators relative to the Norwich average

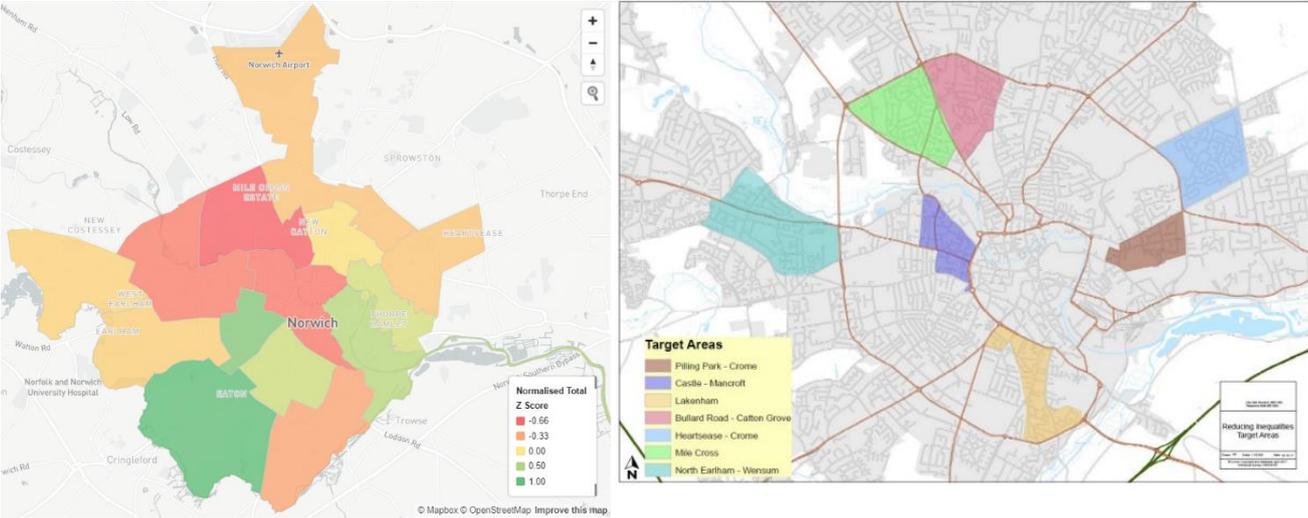


In relation to each indicator across all MSOAs, **Figure 3.1.1** doesn’t seem to show any significant skewing/outliers worth highlighting.

Both **Figure 3.1.1** and **3.1.2** exclude the “Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)” indicator, as the data used for it are ranks rather than raw values. However, by comparing these visuals with **Table 3.2.1** similar conclusions can be drawn with **City Centre West**,

Earlham and **Mile Cross** scoring the worst in both (see **Figure 3.2.2** for a heat map comparing the IMD data with **Figure 3.1.2**).

Figure 3.1.2: Left visual shows a heat map of neighbourhood index across deprivation indicators, by MSOA. Right visual highlights the seven local areas identified in 2015 RITAs analysis



3.2 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

Indicator used

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) - IMD 2019 Rank data published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that this is a widely used indicator to rank relative deprivation, and includes seven different domains of deprivation. The IMD rank data is available at LSOA level, and we can determine which LSOA areas within each MSOA are ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas in the country.

IMD rankings are designed to be relative rankings of deprivation at LSOA level and attempting to aggregate to MSOA level risks losing the intention of the indicator. Therefore, for this work we have simply counted the number of LSOAs within each MSOA that are ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas in the country.

Data and analysis

The IMD 2019 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD ranks every small area (Lower Super Output Area) in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived). The IMD combines information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are: Income; Employment; Education, Skills and Training; Health and

Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services; and Living Environment. Each domain is given a weighting and is based on a basket of indicators.

Table 3.2.1 and **Figure 3.2.1** show the LSOA areas within each MSOA of Norwich that are ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas in the country (rank of 1 to 3,284 with 1 being the most relatively deprived). This shows that there are 17 LSOAs in Norwich that fall within the top 10% most deprived areas in the country, with the most relatively deprived area for Norwich being LSOA Norwich 007F (rank 1,209), which is within the MSOA of City Centre West.

Catton Grove & Airport has one LSOA within the top 10% most deprived areas in the country; Mile Cross has three; Heartsease & Pilling Park has two; Bowthorpe & West Earlham has two; Earlham has three; City Centre West has three; Town Close has one; Lakenham & Tuckswood has one; and Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South has one.

Table 3.2.1: Norwich LSOAs ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas in the country (rank of 1 being the most relatively deprived), IMD 2019

MSOA Name	LSOA Area Name	LSOA Recognisable Name	IMD2019 Rank of LSOA
Catton Grove & Airport	Norwich 001D	Catton Grove & Airport D	2,268
Mile Cross	Norwich 002C	Mile Cross C	2,181
Mile Cross	Norwich 002E	Mile Cross E	2,933
Mile Cross	Norwich 002F	Mile Cross F	1,368
Heartsease & Pilling Park	Norwich 004F	Heartsease & Pilling Park F	1,325
Heartsease & Pilling Park	Norwich 004G	Heartsease & Pilling Park G	2,445
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	Norwich 005C	Bowthorpe & West Earlham C	2,412
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	Norwich 005H	Bowthorpe & West Earlham H	3,106
Earlham	Norwich 006E	Earlham E	1,745
Earlham	Norwich 006F	Earlham F	3,264
Earlham	Norwich 006G	Earlham G	2,756
City Centre West	Norwich 007C	City Centre West C	2,482
City Centre West	Norwich 007E	City Centre West E	2,129
City Centre West	Norwich 007F	City Centre West F	1,209
Town Close	Norwich 011H	Town Close H	2,055
Lakenham & Tuckswood	Norwich 013D	Lakenham & Tuckswood D	2,968
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	Norwich 015A	Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South A	2,186

Figure 3.2.1: Norwich LSOAs ranked within the top 10% most deprived areas in the country (rank of 1 being the most relatively deprived), IMD 2019

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) National Ranking by LSOA, 2019

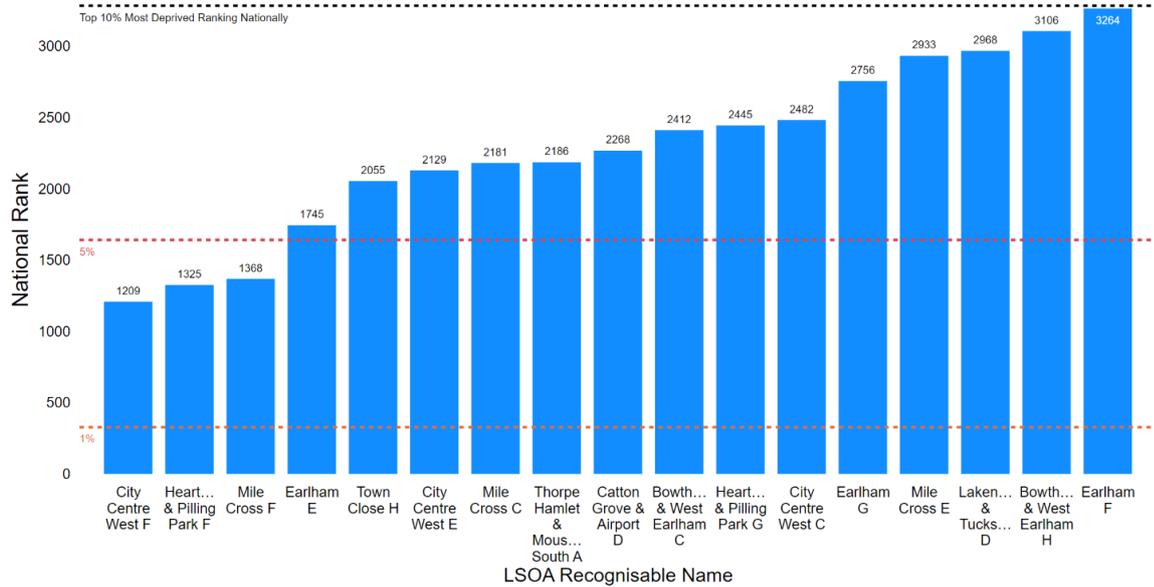
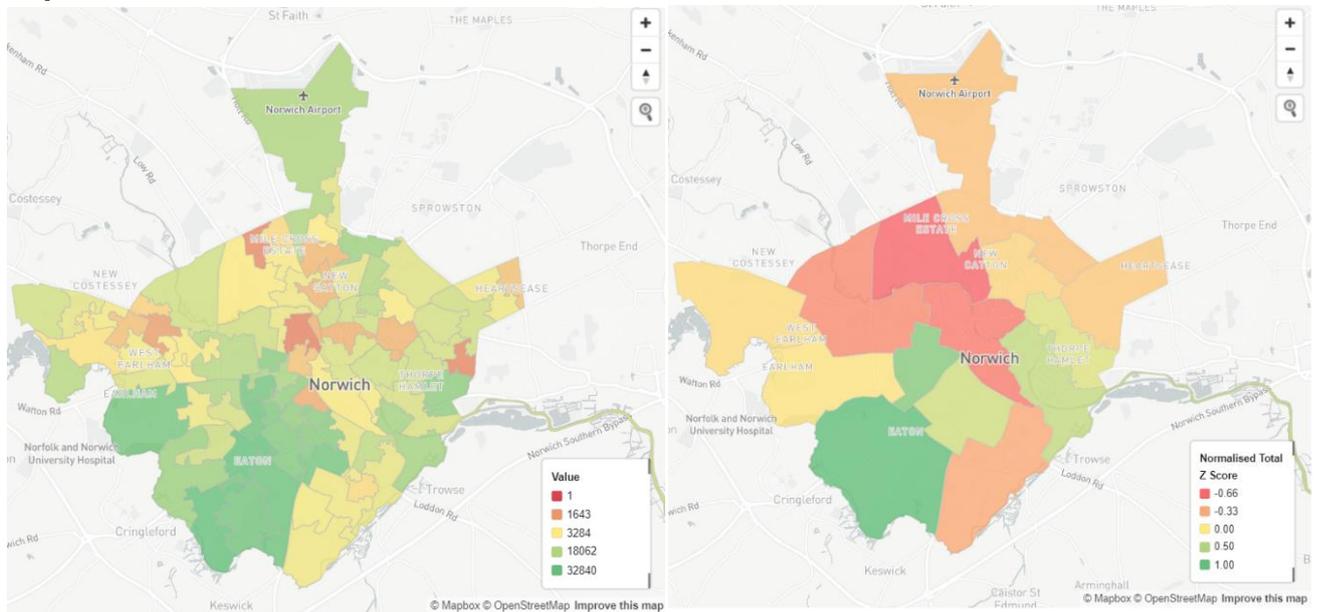


Figure 3.2.2: Left Norwich LSOAs (rank of 1 being the most relatively deprived, 1,643 being top 5% and 3,284 top 10%) by IMD 2019, right is the neighbourhood index by deprivation indicators



3.3 Net income

Indicator used

Net income before/after housing costs – 2017-18 data published by the Office for National Statistics.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that this indicator, available both before and after housing costs, is a regularly utilised metric to determine relative deprivation.

There are concerns about using this economic indicator with latest data from 2017-18, particularly given the unprecedented economic changes that have taken place over the last two years. It is important to note that there have been big changes in private housing rental costs over the period 2019-2022.

For the previous RITAs analysis, median income levels were used as an economic indicator and this was sourced from the Census 2011. The Census 2021 data has now started to be released, although it is likely that this type of data will not be published at the required geographical level before the winter, or maybe into next year.

We accept that net income before/after housing costs data from 2017-18 should be treated with caution, and until a more reliable indicator can be sourced at the MSOA level, it is the best data we have access to.

Data and analysis

The ONS has published statistics of model-based MSOA income estimates for financial year ending 2018, to provide more granular income information on a consistent geography.

For 2017-18, it is estimated that net income before housing costs for Norwich is around £32,100, compared with lower figures for Norfolk of around £30,600 and England of around £31,900. However, for the same period, at around £27,800, Norwich has a lower level of net income after housing costs compared with Norfolk at around £28,400 and England at around £28,300 (**Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 and Figures 3.3.1, 3.3.2 and 3.3.3**).

For 2017-18, there are seven Norwich MSOAs with a lower level of net income before housing costs than the Norwich average of £32,100. These are:

- Mile Cross (£27,600),
- Heartsease & Pilling Park (£27,600),
- Lakenham & Tuckswold (£28,600),
- Earlham (£28,700), University & Avenues (£29,000),
- Catton Grove & Airport (£29,200), and
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (£29,600).

For 2017-18, there are nine Norwich MSOAs with a lower level of net income after housing costs than the Norwich average of £27,800. These are:

- Mile Cross (£22,800),
- University & Avenues (£22,900),

- City Centre West (£24,300),
- Earlham (£24,500),
- Catton Grove & Airport (£24,900),
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (£25,000),
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (£25,100),
- Heartsease & Pilling Park (£26,000), and
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South (£26,500).

Figure 3.3.4 shows that of the 14 Norwich MSOAs, three have a lower level of net income before housing costs in 2017-18 compared with 2015-16. These are:

- Earlham Road & College Road,
- Eaton, and
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South.

Figure 3.3.5 shows that of the 14 Norwich MSOAs, two have a lower level of net income after housing costs in 2017-18 compared with 2015-16. These are:

- Town Close, and
- University & Avenues.

Table 3.3.1: Net income before housing costs (£), 2017-18

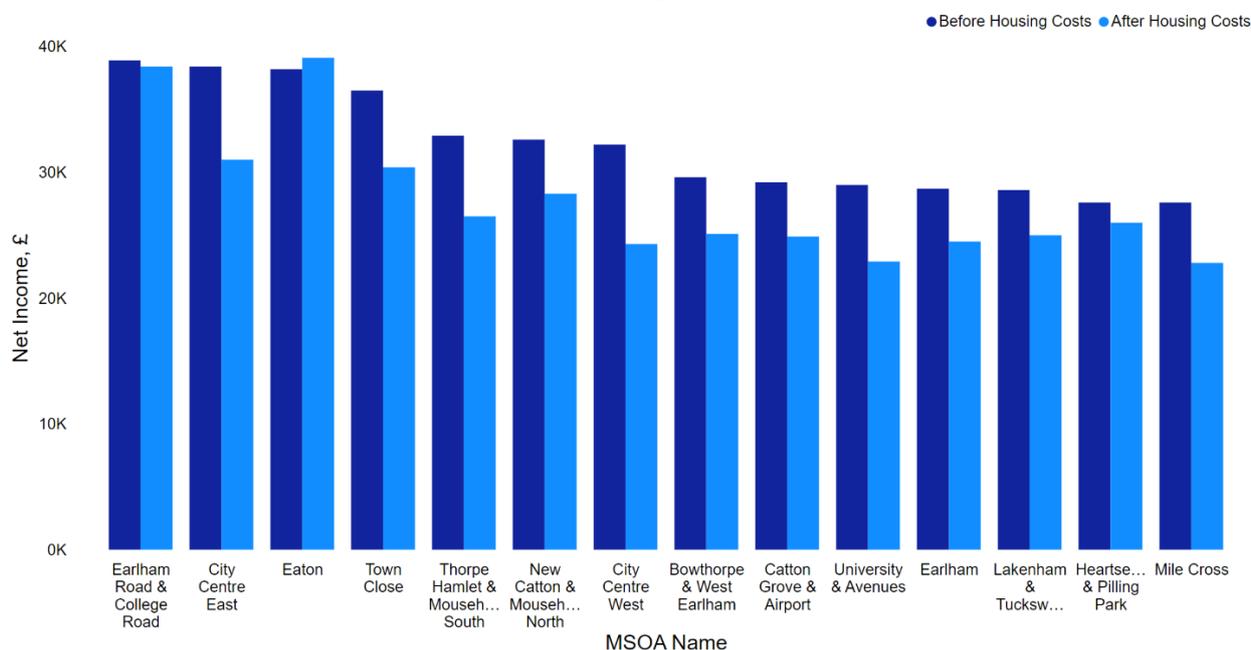
MSOA/Area	Net income before housing costs £ 2017-18
Catton Grove & Airport	29,200
Mile Cross	27,600
New Catton & Mousehold North	32,600
Heartsease & Pilling Park	27,600
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	29,600
Earlham	28,700
City Centre West	32,200
Earlham Road & College Road	38,900
University & Avenues	29,000
Town Close	36,500
Eaton	38,200
Lakenham & Tuckswood	28,600
City Centre East	38,400
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	32,900
Norwich	32,100
Norfolk	30,600
England	31,900

Table 3.3.2: Net income after housing costs (£), 2017-18

MSOA/Area	Net income after housing costs £ 2017-18
Catton Grove & Airport	24,900
Mile Cross	22,800
New Catton & Mousehold North	28,300
Heartsease & Pilling Park	26,000
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	25,100
Earlham	24,500
City Centre West	24,300
Earlham Road & College Road	38,400
University & Avenues	22,900
Town Close	30,400
Eaton	39,100
Lakenham & Tuckswood	25,000
City Centre East	31,000
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	26,500
Norwich	27,800
Norfolk	28,400
England	28,300

Figure 3.3.1: Net income before and after housing costs (£), 2017-18

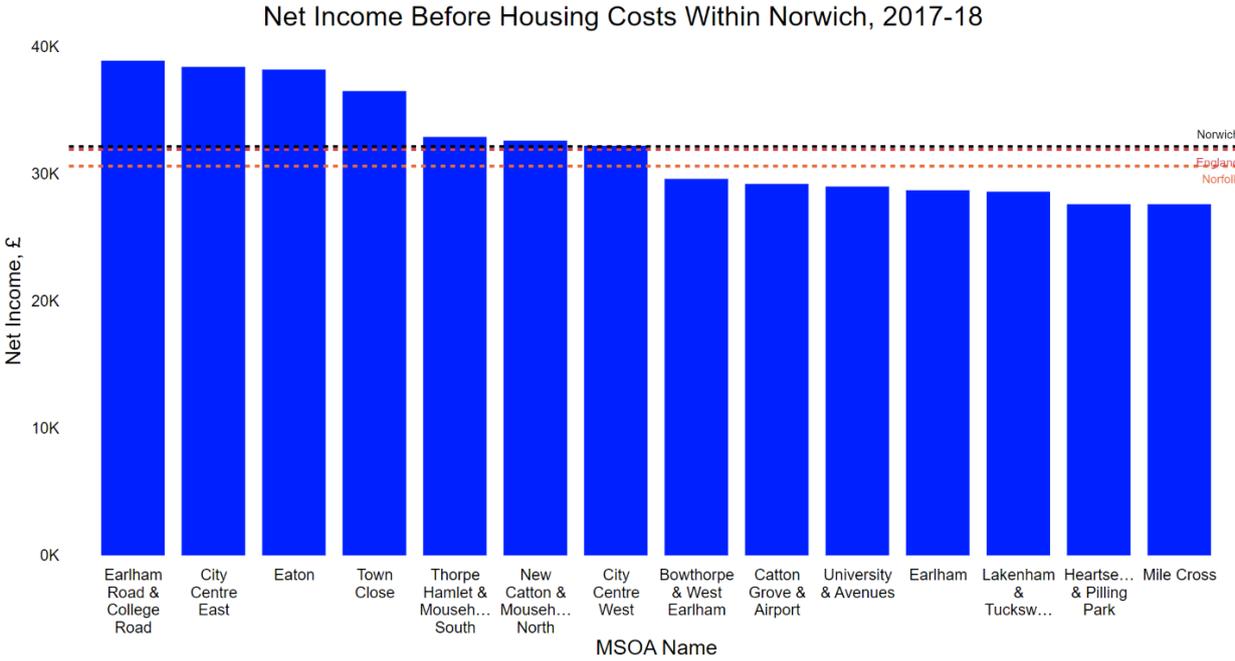
Net Income Before and After Housing Costs Within Norwich, 2017-18



Note: These values have accompanying upper and lower confidence limits as well as a confidence interval, not shown here, released by ONS to represent the inherent uncertainty involved in comparing estimates of different types of income type.

It should be noted that ONS says that each model of income estimate has been developed separately to produce the most accurate estimate of each income type. This may result in some inconsistencies between the different types of income for particular local areas, so care should be taken when comparing estimates of one income type with estimates of another income type. ONS goes on that although there may be some inconsistencies, the models selected are the best possible to model the general patterns of that particular type of income over all local areas. The confidence intervals presented on the ONS website with these estimates provide an indication of the uncertainty around each local area's estimate of the different types of household income.³

Figure 3.3.2: Net income before housing costs (£), 2017-18



³ ONS Income estimates for small areas, England and Wales: financial year ending 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/bulletins/smallareamodelbasedincomeestimates/financialyearending2018#income-estimates-for-small-areas-data>

Figure 3.3.3: Net income after housing costs (£), 2017-18

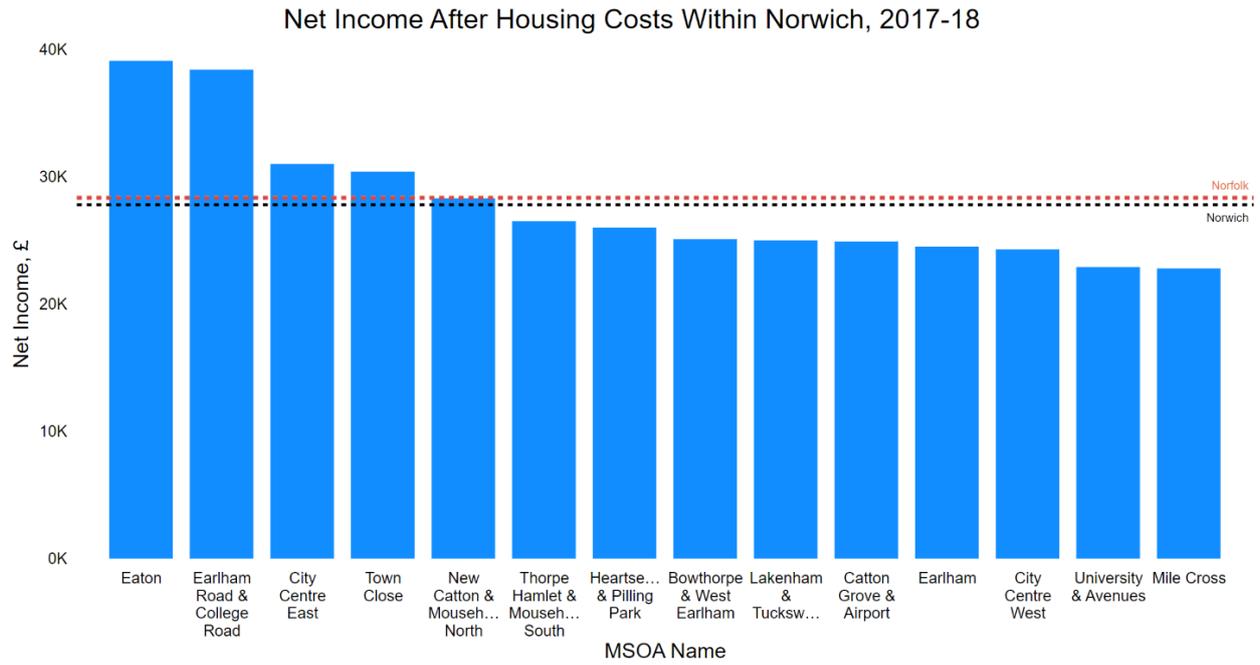


Figure 3.3.4: Net income before housing costs (£), 2013-14 to 2017-18

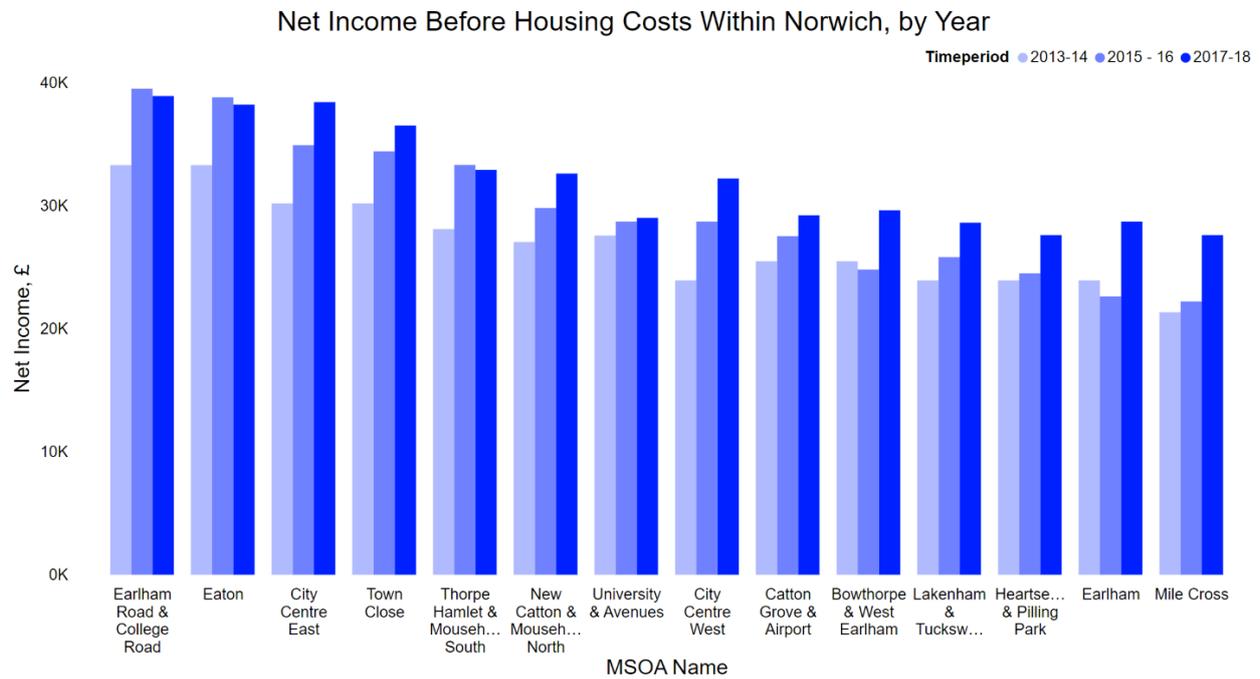
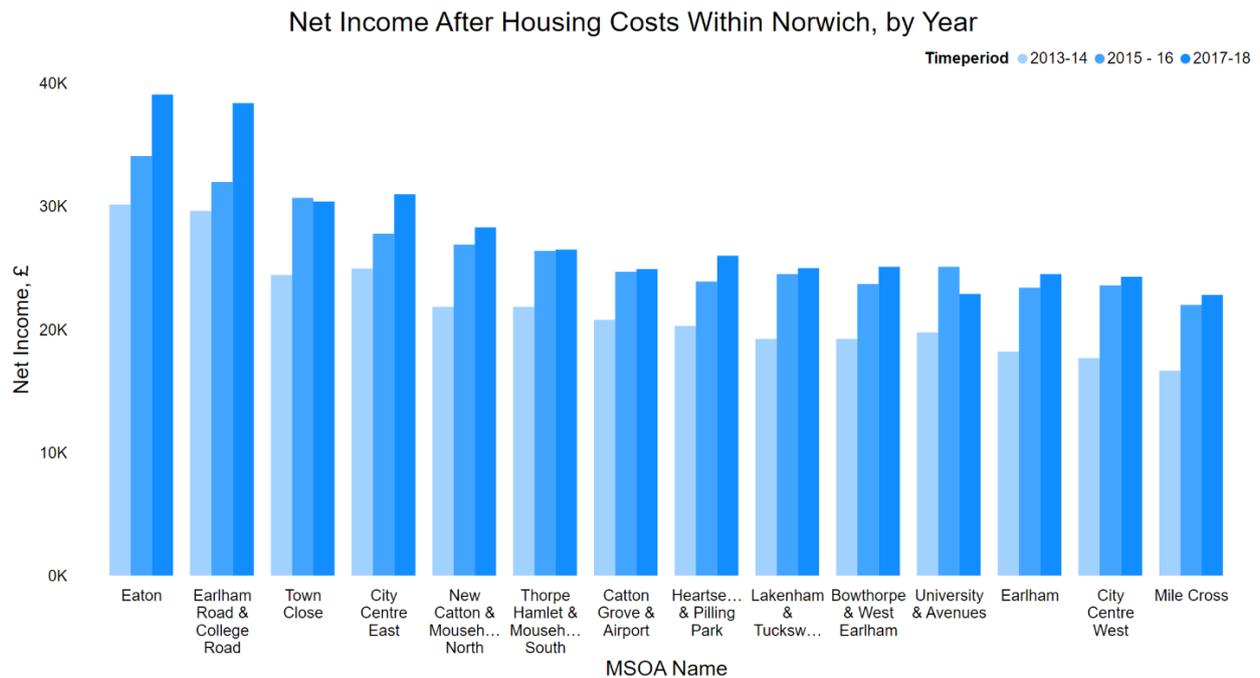


Figure 3.3.5: Net income after housing costs (£), 2013-14 to 2017-18



3.4 Fuel poverty

Indicator used

Proportion of households that are fuel poor – 2020 data published by Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that fuel poverty is a particularly pressing issue currently and although the data is from 2020, it is the latest available and will give an idea of the households who will be currently struggling with the cost of fuel.

Data and analysis

The Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) fuel poverty metric was set out in the Fuel Poverty Sustainable Warmth strategy published in February 2021. The LILEE indicator considers a household to be fuel poor if:⁴

- it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G as determined by the most up-to-date Fuel Poverty Energy Efficiency Rating (FPEER) Methodology; and
- its disposable income (income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs) would be below the poverty line.⁵

⁴ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy - Sub-regional fuel poverty 2022 (data for 2020) - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-2022>

⁵ The poverty line (income poverty) is defined as an equivalised disposable income of less than 60% of the national median - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/articles/persistentpovertyintheukandeu/2017>

Data for 2020 is the second year that sub-regional breakdowns have been produced based on the LILEE indicator. Previous sub-regional breakdowns for 2010 to 2018 were based on the Low Income High Costs (LHC) indicator.

For 2020, it is estimated that around 19.6% of Norwich households were living in fuel poverty, which is around 12,830 households. This is higher than the Norfolk average of 15.6% and higher than the England average of 13.2% (**Table 3.4.1** and **Figure 3.4.1**).

For 2020, there are seven Norwich MSOAs with fuel poverty rates higher than the Norwich average of 19.6%. These are:

- Earlham (25.4%),
- Mile Cross (24.5%),
- University & Avenues (23.7%),
- New Catton & Mousehold North (22.5%),
- Earlham Road & College Road (21.7%),
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (20.5%), and
- Heartsease & Pilling Park (20.3%).

Figure 3.4.2 shows that of the 14 Norwich MSOAs, three have a lower level of fuel poverty in 2020 compared with 2019. These are:

- New Catton & Mousehold North,
- City Centre East, and
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South.

Table 3.4.1: Fuel poor households (%), 2020

MSOA/Area	% 2020
Catton Grove & Airport	16.5
Mile Cross	24.5
New Catton & Mousehold North	22.5
Heartsease & Pilling Park	20.3
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	17.9
Earlham	25.4
City Centre West	17.9
Earlham Road & College Road	21.7
University & Avenues	23.7
Town Close	17.2
Eaton	11.9
Lakenham & Tuckswood	20.5
City Centre East	17.5
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	15.5
Norwich	19.6
Norfolk	15.6
England	13.2

Figure 3.4.1: Fuel poor households (%), 2020

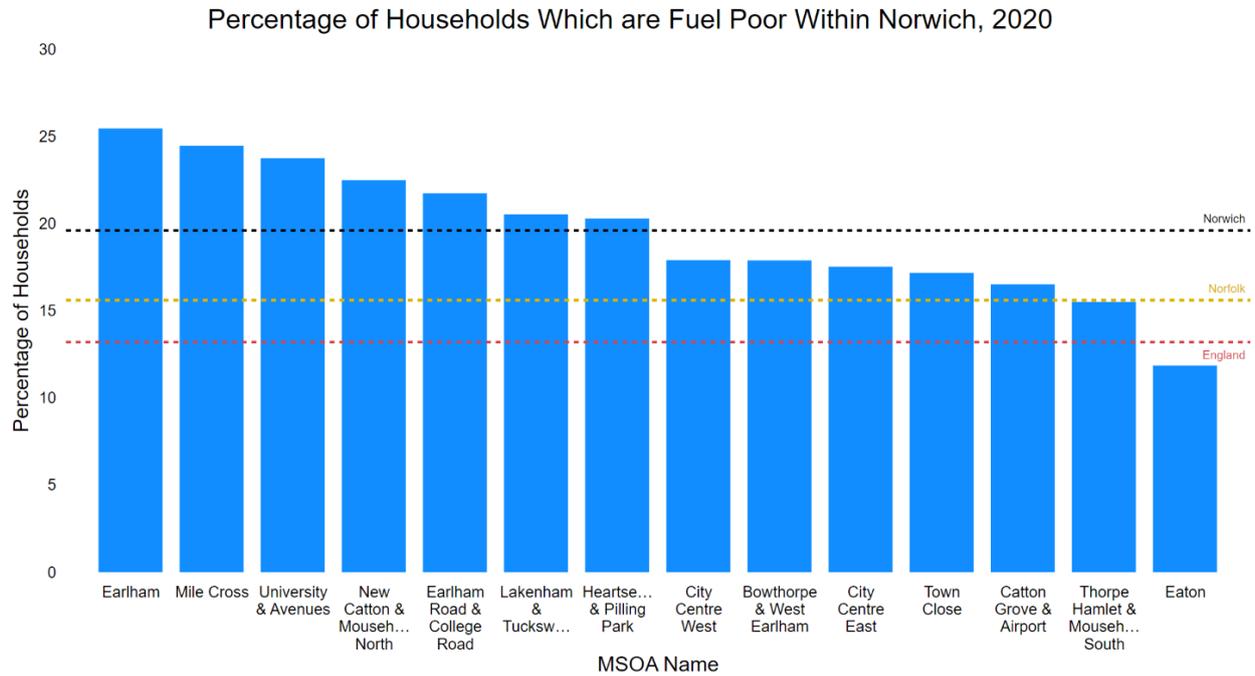
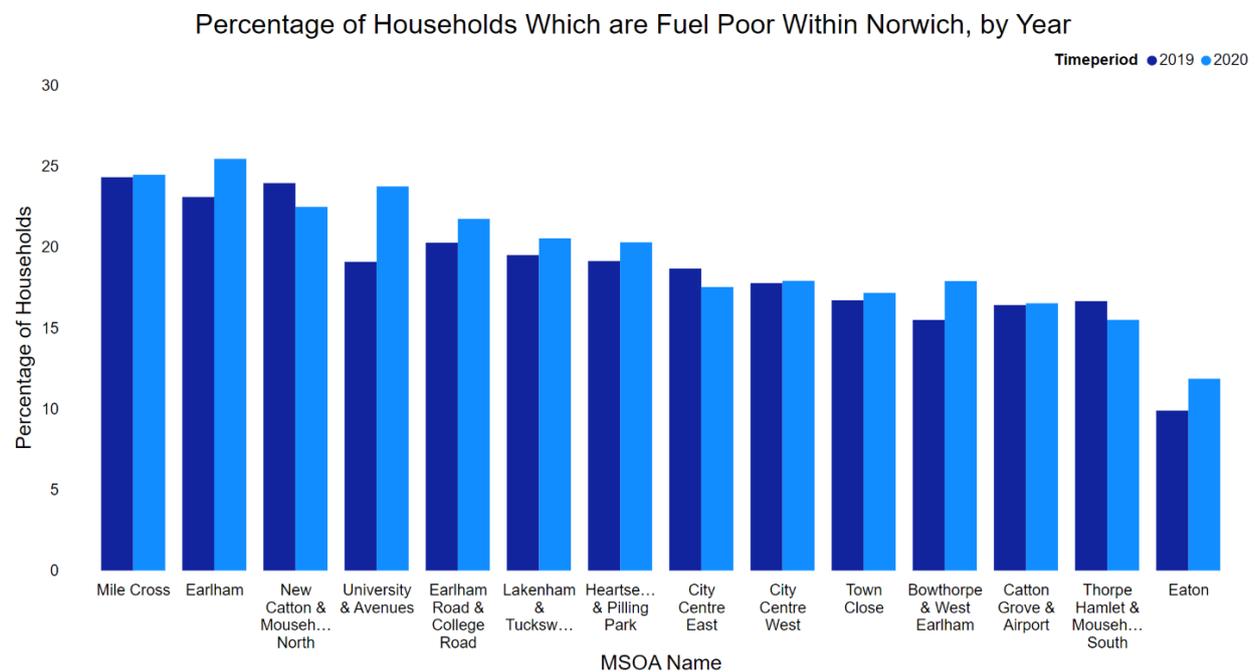


Figure 3.4.2: Fuel poor households (%), 2019 and 2020



3.5 Individuals with outstanding debt

Indicator used

Individuals with outstanding debt – July 2019 to July 2022 data published by Norfolk County Council, Norfolk Assistance Scheme.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that outstanding debt is a useful indicator to gauge those who may be experiencing financial hardship. This indicator is available by postcode which can be aggregated up to MSOA.

Data and analysis

The Norfolk Assistance Scheme (NAS) helps people who are in financial hardship and cannot pay their living costs. As part of the application process, applicants provide information about their financial situation including outstanding debt.

For the period covering July 2019 to July 2022, there were almost 2,460 people in Norwich that applied to the NAS who said that they had outstanding debt (**Table 3.5.1** and **Figure 3.5.1**). The top seven areas with most people with outstanding debt are:

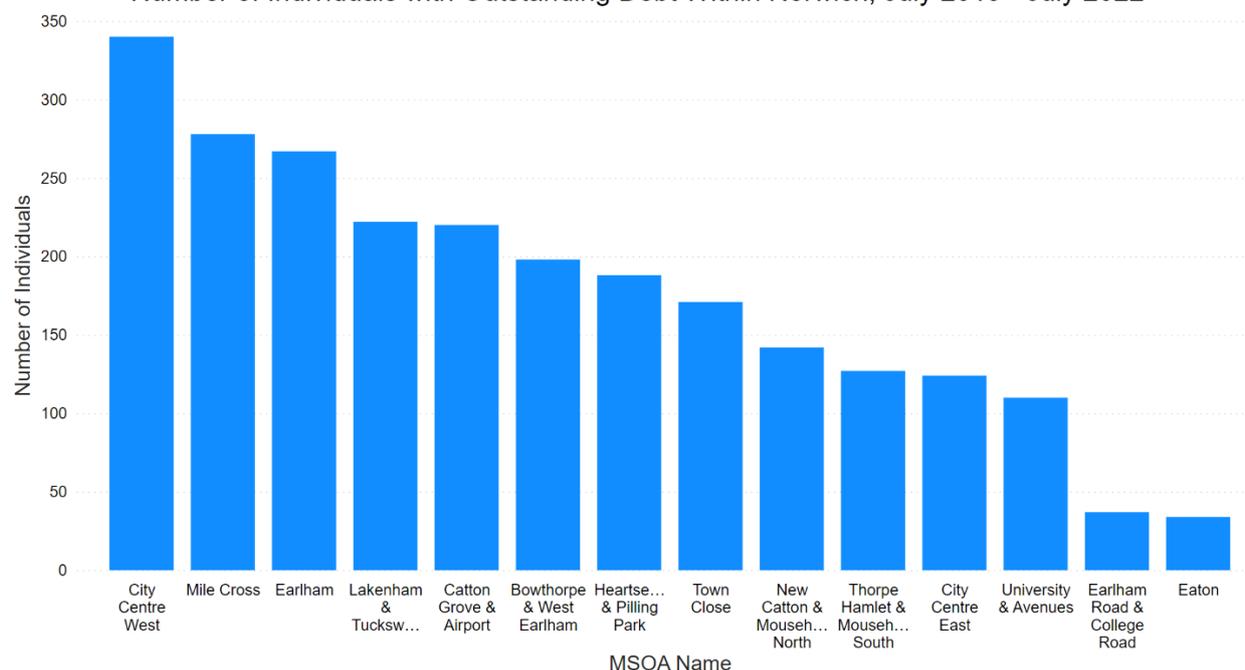
- City Centre West (340 people),
- Mile Cross (278 people),
- Earlham (267 people),
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (222 people),
- Catton Grove & Airport (220 people),
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (198 people), and
- Heartsease & Pilling Park (188 people).

This is unlikely to show the extent of outstanding debt in Norwich but does give an indication of the likely pattern at MSOA level.

Table 3.5.1: Individuals with outstanding debt, July 2019 to July 2022

MSOA/Area	Count for July 2019 to July 2022
Catton Grove & Airport	220
Mile Cross	278
New Catton & Mousehold North	142
Heartsease & Pilling Park	188
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	198
Earlham	267
City Centre West	340
Earlham Road & College Road	37
University & Avenues	110
Town Close	171
Eaton	34
Lakenham & Tuckswood	222
City Centre East	124
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	127
Norwich	2,458

Figure 3.5.1: Individuals with outstanding debt, July 2019 to July 2022
 Number of Individuals with Outstanding Debt Within Norwich, July 2019 - July 2022



3.6 Individuals experiencing food poverty

Indicator used

Individuals experiencing food poverty – May 2020 to July 2022 data published by Norfolk County Council, Norfolk Vulnerability Hub.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that levels of food poverty amongst households can be a useful metric for inequality. This will offer an indication to those households currently struggling in the cost-of-living crisis. Data is available by postcode which can be aggregated up to MSOA.

Data and analysis

Norfolk County Council developed a Vulnerability Hub in response to people suffering from the effects of COVID-19. Norfolk Vulnerability Hub (NVH) holds data about individuals who have an NVH request of food, and this data constitutes the food poverty indicator.⁶

For the period covering May 2020 to July 2022, there were just over 400 people in Norwich who have an NVH request for food (**Table 3.6.1** and **Figure 3.6.1**). The top seven areas with most people with food poverty are:

⁶ This does not include requests for food from those shielding or EVPS individuals as food requests for these individuals were typically not due to food poverty but instead due to requiring a service like a food delivery.

- City Centre West (63 people),
- Mile Cross (53 people),
- Catton Grove & Airport (36 people),
- Earlham (33 people),
- New Catton & Mousehold North (32 people),
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (31 people), and
- Town Close (30 people).

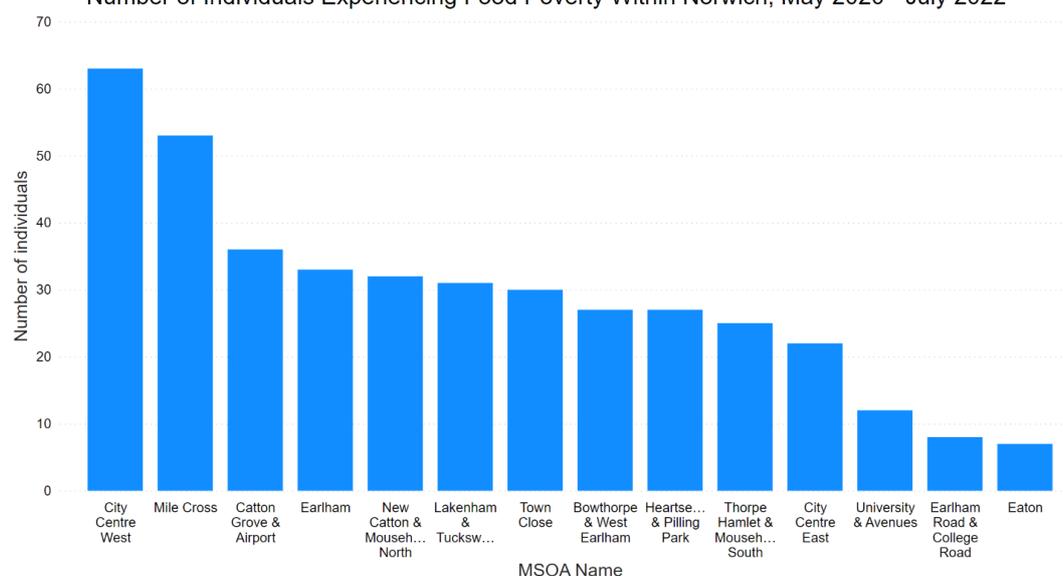
This is unlikely to show the extent of food poverty in Norwich but does give an indication of the likely pattern at MSOA level.

Table 3.6.1: Individuals experiencing food poverty, May 2020 to July 2022

MSOA/Area	Count for May 2020 to July 2022
Catton Grove & Airport	36
Mile Cross	53
New Catton & Mousehold North	32
Heartsease & Pilling Park	27
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	27
Earlham	33
City Centre West	63
Earlham Road & College Road	8
University & Avenues	12
Town Close	30
Eaton	7
Lakenham & Tuckswood	31
City Centre East	22
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	25
Norwich	406

Figure 3.6.1: Individuals experiencing food poverty, May 2020 to July 2022

Number of Individuals Experiencing Food Poverty Within Norwich, May 2020 - July 2022



3.7 Children in low-income families

Indicator used

Children in low-income families (under 16s) – 2018-2019 data published by the Department for Work and Pensions.

Rationale for using indicator

Research shows that children who grow up in poverty face a greater risk of having poor health, being exposed to crime and failing to reach their full potential in life. With the associated costs of tackling these issues, child poverty can impact significantly on public finances as well as having a negative effect on individuals and communities.

Tackling child poverty will improve the experiences of many children, who will then experience greater opportunities and social inclusion. As a result, these children should have better outcomes, particularly health and educational attainment, in childhood and beyond. Breaking the cycle of disadvantage should therefore have important benefits for future generations.

Data and analysis

The Children in low-income families statistics⁷ complement and are calibrated to DWP's Households Below Average Income (HBAI) statistics, which contains the headline measures for children in low-income households at a National and Regional level, by providing local area statistics. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low-income in these statistics. Income is less than 60% of median income Before Housing Costs (BHC) and is equivalised to adjust for family size and composition.

For 2018-19, it is estimated that around 18.1% of Norwich children aged under 16 were living in low-income families, which is around 4,330 children. This is higher than the Norfolk average of 14.3% and higher than the England average of 15.3% (**Table 3.7.1** and **Figure 3.7.1**).

For 2018-19, there are seven Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 18.1%. These are:

- City Centre West (24.4%),
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (23.3%),
- Earlham (23.1%),
- Mile Cross (20.9%),
- Catton Grove & Airport (20.1%),
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (19.3%), and
- University & Avenues (19.2%).

Figure 3.7.2 shows that of the 14 Norwich MSOAs, three have a higher level of children living in low-income families in 2018-19 compared with 2016. These are:

- City Centre East,

⁷ DWP Children in Low-Income Families statistics - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-201415-to-201819>

- Town Close,
- and Earlham Road & College Road.

Table 3.7.1: Children (under 16) in low-income families (%), 2018-19

MSOA/Area	% 2018-19
Catton Grove & Airport	20.1
Mile Cross	20.9
New Catton & Mousehold North	17.7
Heartsease & Pilling Park	18.1
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	19.3
Earlham	23.1
City Centre West	24.4
Earlham Road & College Road	7.5
University & Avenues	19.2
Town Close	12.0
Eaton	8.9
Lakenham & Tuckswood	23.3
City Centre East	12.9
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	13.1
Norwich	18.1
Norfolk	14.3
England	15.3

Figure 3.7.1: Children (under 16) in low-income families (%), 2018-19

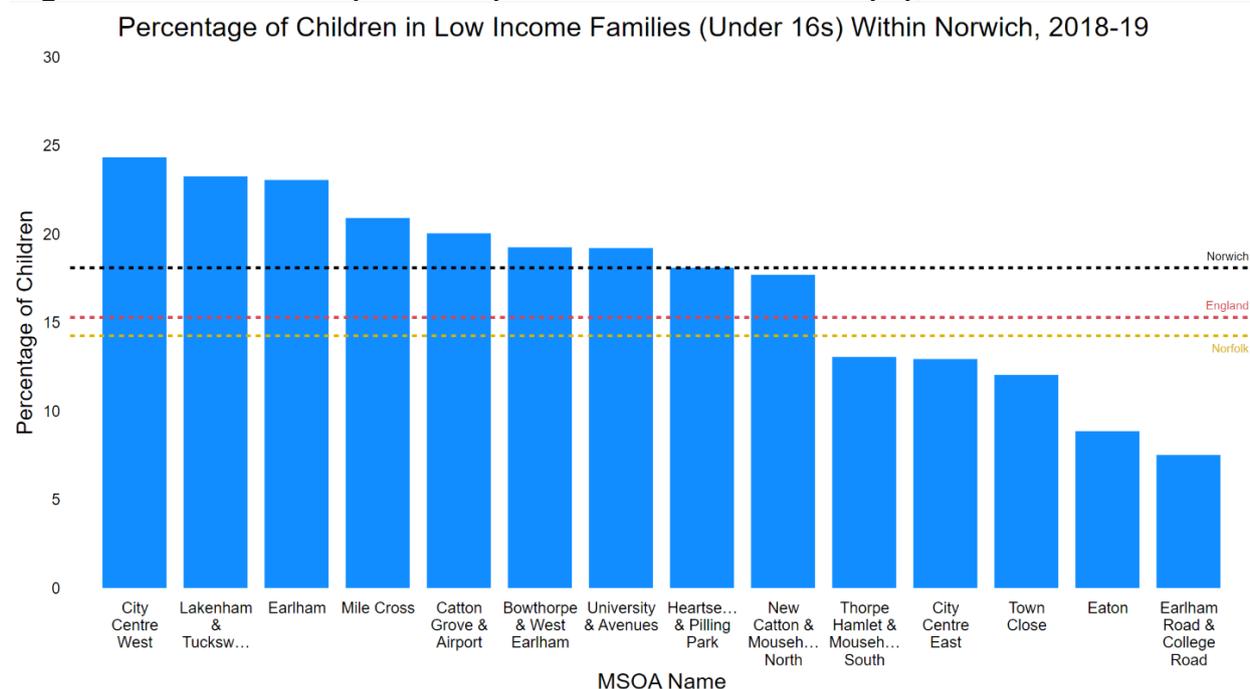
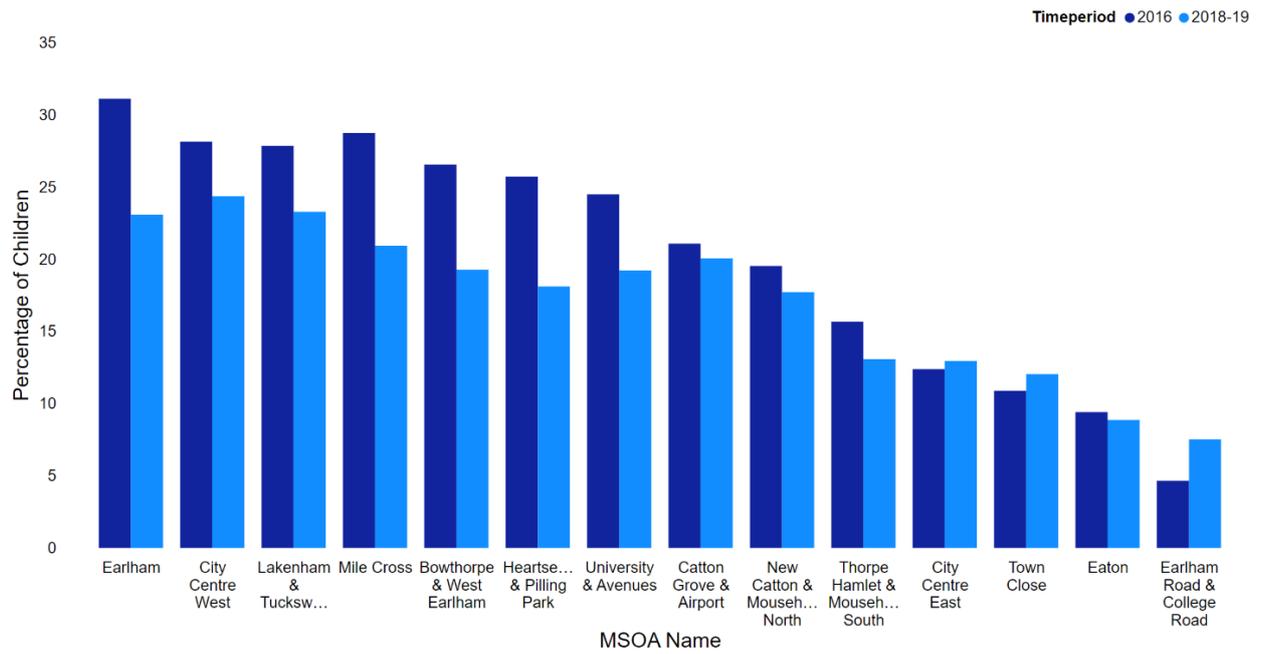


Figure 3.7.2: Children (under 16) in low-income families (%), 2016 and 2018-19

Percentage of Children in Low Income Families (Under 16s) Within Norwich



4 Social indicators

The indicators covered in this section are:

- Neighbourhood Index – Social (section 4.1)
- Proportion of children aged under 18 who are known to Children’s Services (section 4.2)
- All crime per 1,000 population (section 4.3)
- Anti-social behaviour crime per 1,000 population (section 4.4)
- Domestic abuse crime per 1,000 population (section 4.5)

4.1 Neighbourhood Index - Social

To understand how each indicator contributes to an MSOA’s overall z score, a breakdown for the “Social” indicators is shown in **Figure 4.1.1**, with a heat map of said z scores shown in **Figure 4.1.2**, compared against the 2015 RITAs analysis.

Figure 4.1.1: Visual ranking the 14 MSOAs within Norwich across social indicators relative to the Norwich average

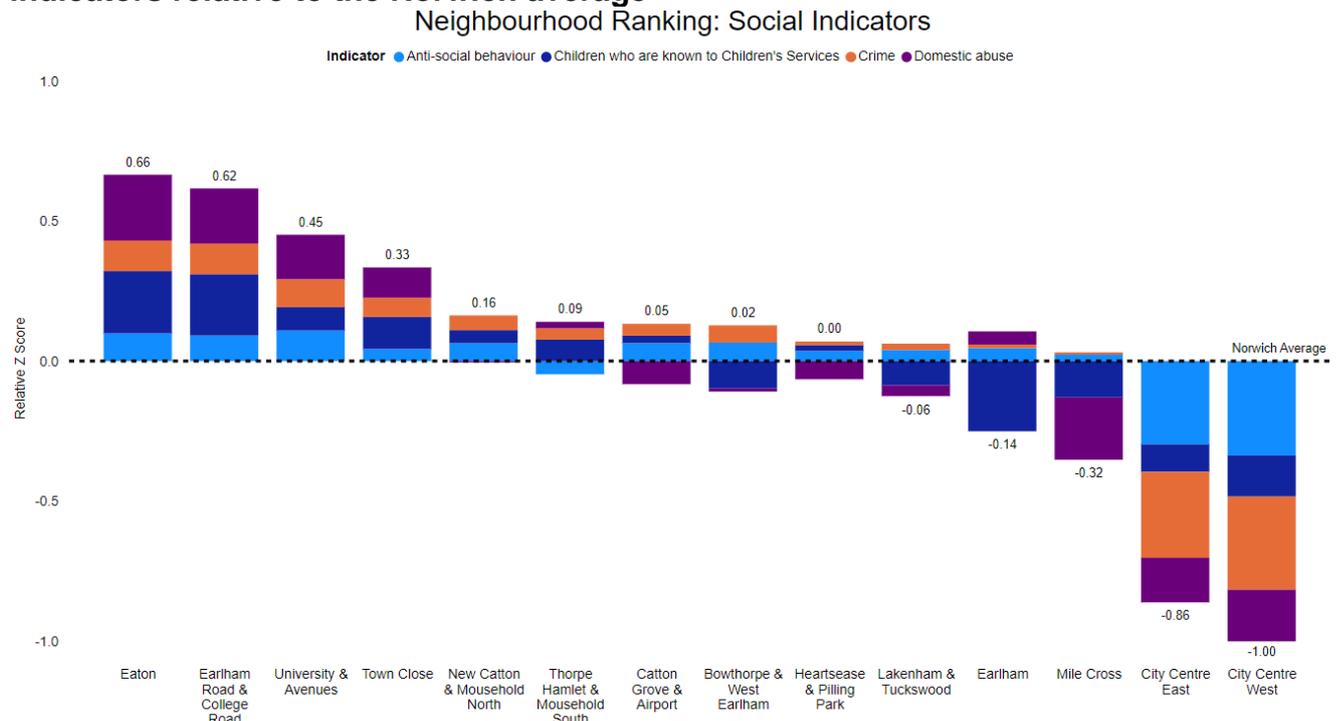
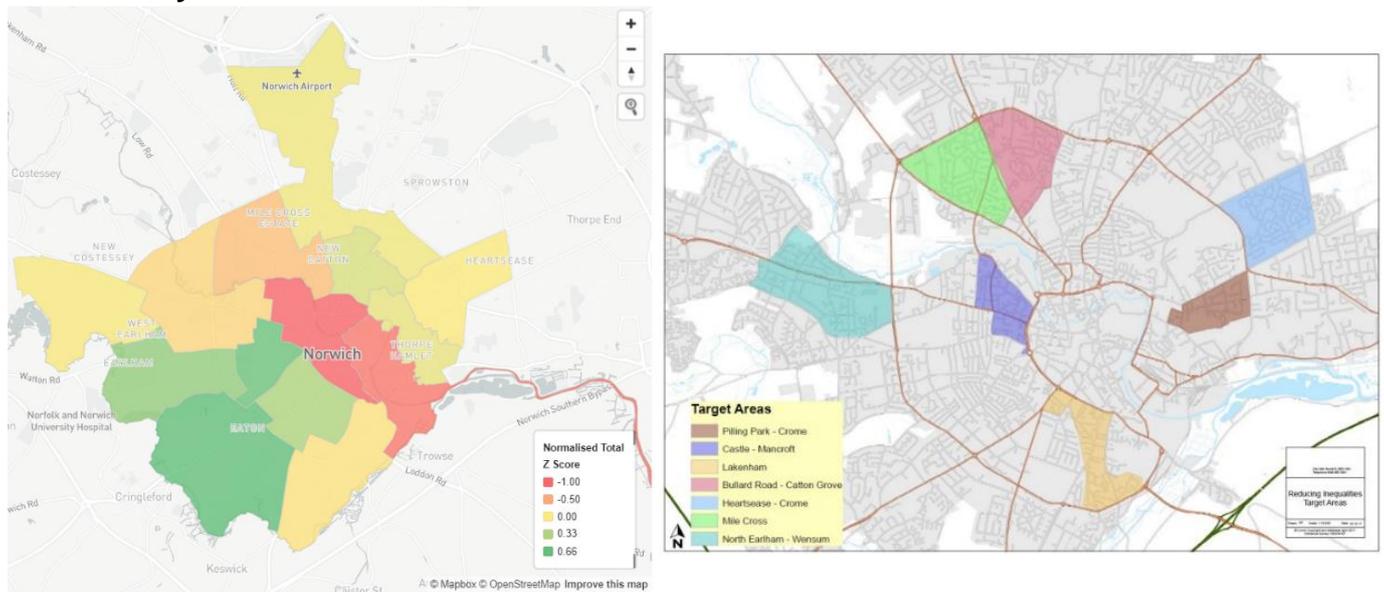


Figure 4.1.1 shows a particularly large rate of both **ASB crime** and **all crime** within both **City Centre East** and **City Centre West**. Due to this, these two MSOAs come out as the worst performing in Norwich relative to the average.

Figure 4.1.2 also highlights these particularly high rates within the city centre, compared to the 2015 analysis.

Figure 4.1.2: Left visual shows a heat map of neighbourhood index across social indicators, by MSOA. Right visual highlights the seven local areas identified in 2015 RITAs analysis



4.2 Children who are known to Children’s Services

Indicator used

Percentage of 0- to 17-year-olds who are known to Children’s Services (CIN, CP or LAC) – February 2022 data published by Norfolk County Council Children’s Services.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that this data will give an insight into the number of children known to Children Services in some capacity. It will identify areas experiencing higher rates and uses current data giving a more up-to-date view across Norwich.

Data and analysis

Under Section 17 (10) of the Children Act 1989, a child is a Child in Need (CIN) if:

- He/she is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him/her of services by a local authority;
- His/her health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for him/her of such services; or
- He/she is disabled.

Where a Child Protection Conference determines that a child is at continuing risk of significant harm, a multi-agency Child Protection (CP) Plan is formulated to protect the child. A core group of professionals, including the Lead Social Worker, are responsible for keeping the Child Protection Plan up to date and co-ordinating inter-agency activities within it.

A looked after child (LAC) is considered to be in the care of the local authority. The child might be looked after by the local authority with their parents’ consent or by a

court order. They might live with mainstream foster carers, in a children’s home, in supported living, with family members or connected people such as friends or neighbours, or sometimes even with their birth parents. Once a child is looked after, the local authority has many duties to check on the child’s wellbeing and planning for their care. The child and the carer will each have a social worker and there will be regular review meetings, called LAC reviews.

Latest data for February 2022 shows that 2.9% of Norwich children aged 0 to 17 are known to Children’s Services, which is around 770 children. This is higher than the Norfolk average of 1.5% (**Table 4.2.1** and **Figure 4.2.1**).

For February 2022, there are six Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 2.9%. These are:

- Earlham (4.9%),
- City Centre West (4.0%),
- Mile Cross (3.9%),
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (3.6%),
- City Centre East (3.6%), and
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (3.5%).

Figure 4.2.2 shows that of the 14 Norwich MSOAs, one has a higher level of children known to Children’s Services in 2022 compared with 2017. That is:

- City Centre East

Table 4.2.1: Children (aged 0 to 17) who are known to Children’s Services (%), February 2022

MSOA/Area	% Feb 2022
Catton Grove & Airport	2.6
Mile Cross	3.9
New Catton & Mousehold North	2.4
Heartsease & Pilling Park	2.6
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	3.6
Earlham	4.9
City Centre West	4.0
Earlham Road & College Road	0.9
University & Avenues	2.1
Town Close	1.8
Eaton	0.9
Lakenham & Tuckswood	3.5
City Centre East	3.6
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	2.1
Norwich	2.9
Norfolk	1.5

Figure 4.2.1: Children (aged 0 to 17) who are known to Children’s Services (%), February 2022

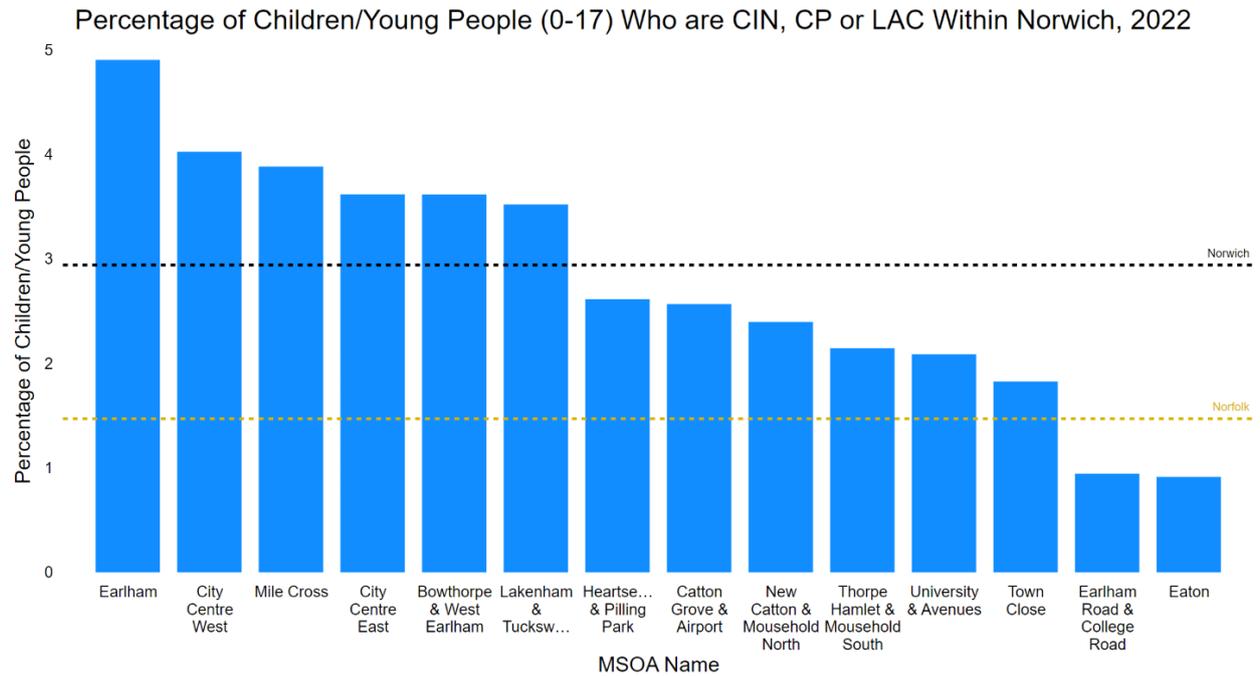
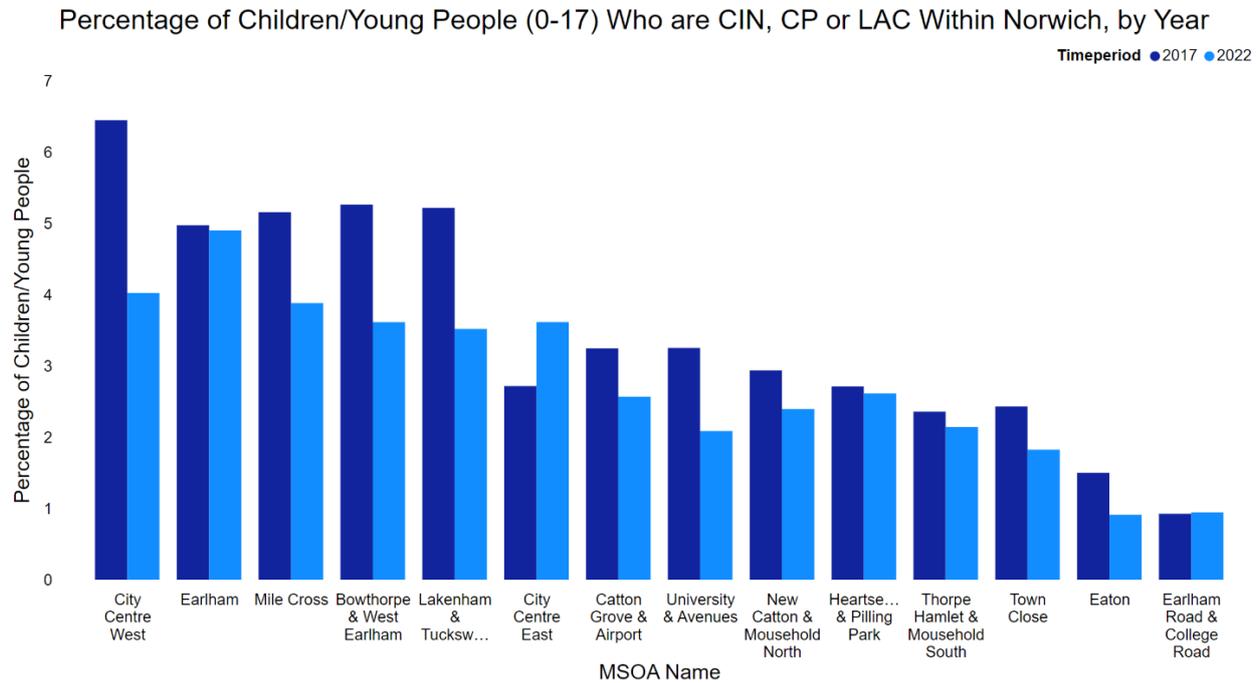


Figure 4.2.2: Children (aged 0 to 17) who are known to Children’s Services (%), 2017 and 2022



4.3 Crime

Indicator used

All Crime rate per 1,000 residents – 12 months ending March 2022 data published by the Home Office.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that rates of all types of crime per 1,000 will give a general view of crime across Norwich.

Data and analysis

Crime is an inherently difficult phenomenon to measure as some crime goes unreported or is under reported; victims can be unaware of some crimes such as fraud; and there are crimes where there may be no direct victims. While the two main statistical series on crime (the Crime Survey for England and Wales and the police) add to the understanding of crime, neither series produces, nor can they ever produce, a count of total crime. Crimes are recorded by police in the year they are reported, and this may not necessarily be in the year the offence occurred – this means that historical crimes are potentially recorded long after the offence, for example over recent years there has been an increase in recorded sexual offences nationally due to historical sexual offences being reported.

The definition of crime itself is not straightforward. While the statute provides a definition of what behaviour would constitute a crime in law, the public perception of what is criminal may differ. For example, any physical violence between individuals is likely to be considered a crime by interpretation of the law. However, where this occurs on a sports field or amounts to pushing and shoving between children at a playground, it might be that neither victim nor offender (even if such a distinction could be drawn) would consider the action to be criminal.

Overall, the total number of crimes recorded by police (excluding fraud⁸) in Norwich for the 12 months ending March 2022 was around 21,660 – this represents a rate of 152.3 recorded offences per 1,000 population for Norwich and remains higher compared with 75.7 for Norfolk and 88.7 for England (**Table 4.3.1** and **Figure 4.3.1**).

For March 2022, there are two Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 152.3. These are:

- City Centre West (rate of 461.4) and
- City Centre East (rate of 437.8).

These both have much higher crime rates than the Norwich average.

Figure 4.3.2 shows that of the 14 Norwich MSOAs, five have a higher level of crime per 1,000 population for March 2022 compared with the previous year. These are:

- City Centre West,

⁸ Currently, offences of fraud are excluded from All Crime police recorded crime. Fraud offences reported to the police are recorded and collected by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) from Action Fraud and two industry bodies, Cifas and UK Finance. There are currently unresolved data submission issues.

- City Centre East,
- Earlham,
- Heartsease & Pilling Park, and
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South.

Table 4.3.1: All Crime rate per 1,000 population, 12 months to March 2022

MSOA/Area	Rate March 2022
Catton Grove & Airport	117.4
Mile Cross	149.4
New Catton & Mousehold North	108.5
Heartsease & Pilling Park	144.8
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	99.7
Earlham	144.8
City Centre West	461.4
Earlham Road & College Road	56.2
University & Avenues	64.9
Town Close	93.2
Eaton	56.4
Lakenham & Tuckswood	136.0
City Centre East	437.8
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	119.1
Norwich	152.3
Norfolk	75.7
England	88.7

Figure 4.3.1: All Crime rate per 1,000 population, 12 months to March 2022

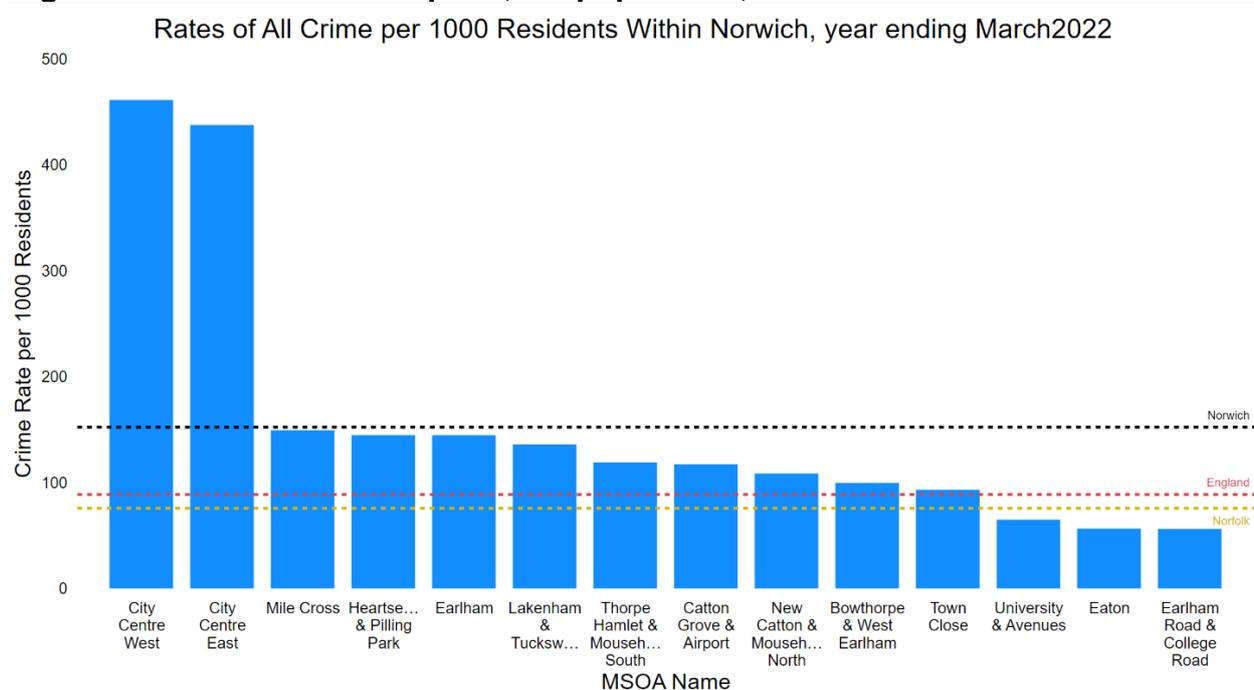
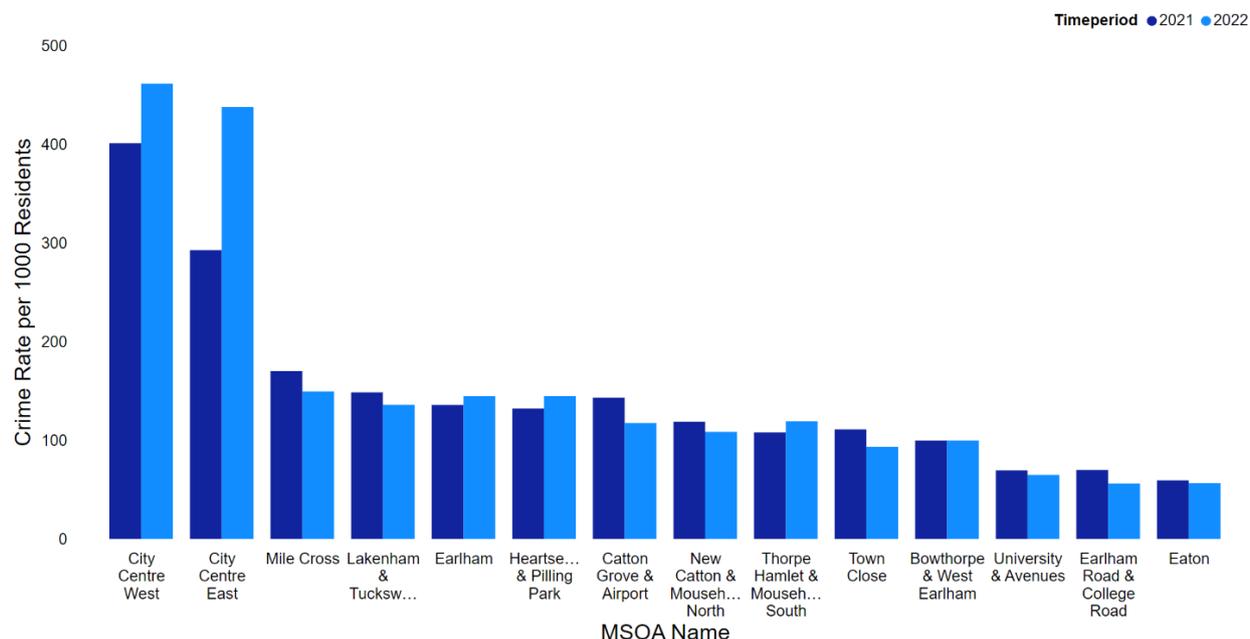


Figure 4.3.2: All Crime rate per 1,000 population, March 2021 and March 2022

Rates of All Crime per 1000 Residents in Norwich, by Year Ending March



4.4 Anti-social behaviour

Indicator used

Rate of all crimes classed as anti-social behaviour per 1,000 population – 12 months ending March 2022 data published by the Home Office.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that ASB crime rates will give a more specific view on anti-social rates within local areas.

Data and analysis

Overall, the total number of Anti-social behaviour crimes per 1,000 population recorded by police in Norwich for the 12 months ending March 2022 was around 2,980 – this represents a rate of 21.0 per 1,000 population for Norwich which is higher compared with 11.1 for Norfolk and similar compared with 21.3 for England (**Table 4.4.1** and **Figure 4.4.1**).

For March 2022, there are three Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 21.0. These are:

- City Centre West (rate of 74.8),
- City Centre East (rate of 68.6), and
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South (rate of 29.6).

Figure 4.4.2 shows that of the 14 Norwich MSOAs, one has a higher level of Anti-social behaviour crime per 1,000 population for March 2022 compared with the previous data that we have for 2020. That is:

- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South

Table 4.4.1: Anti-social behaviour crime rate per 1,000 population, 12 months to March 2022

MSOA/Area	Rate March 2022
Catton Grove & Airport	12.1
Mile Cross	18.5
New Catton & Mousehold North	12.2
Heartsease & Pilling Park	16.5
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	11.9
Earlham	15.0
City Centre West	74.8
Earlham Road & College Road	7.9
University & Avenues	5.1
Town Close	15.4
Eaton	6.8
Lakenham & Tuckswood	16.0
City Centre East	68.6
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	29.6
Norwich	21.0
Norfolk	11.1
England	21.3

Figure 4.4.1: Anti-social behaviour crime rate per 1,000 population, 12 months to March 2022

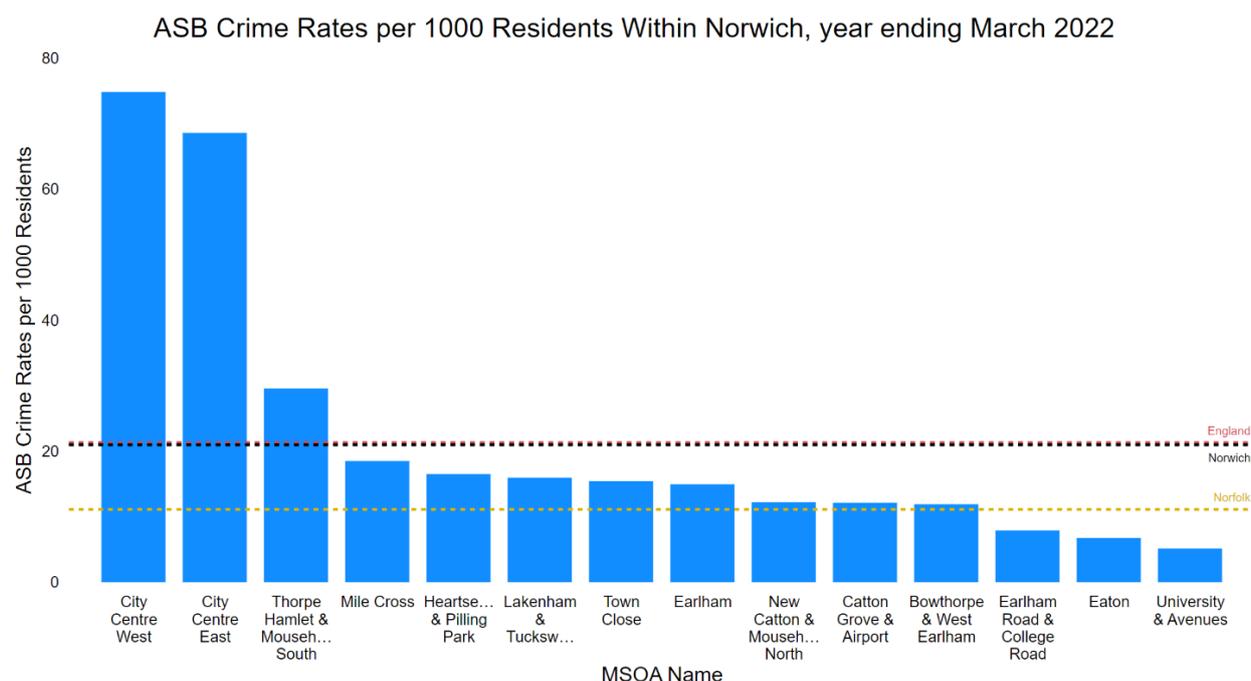
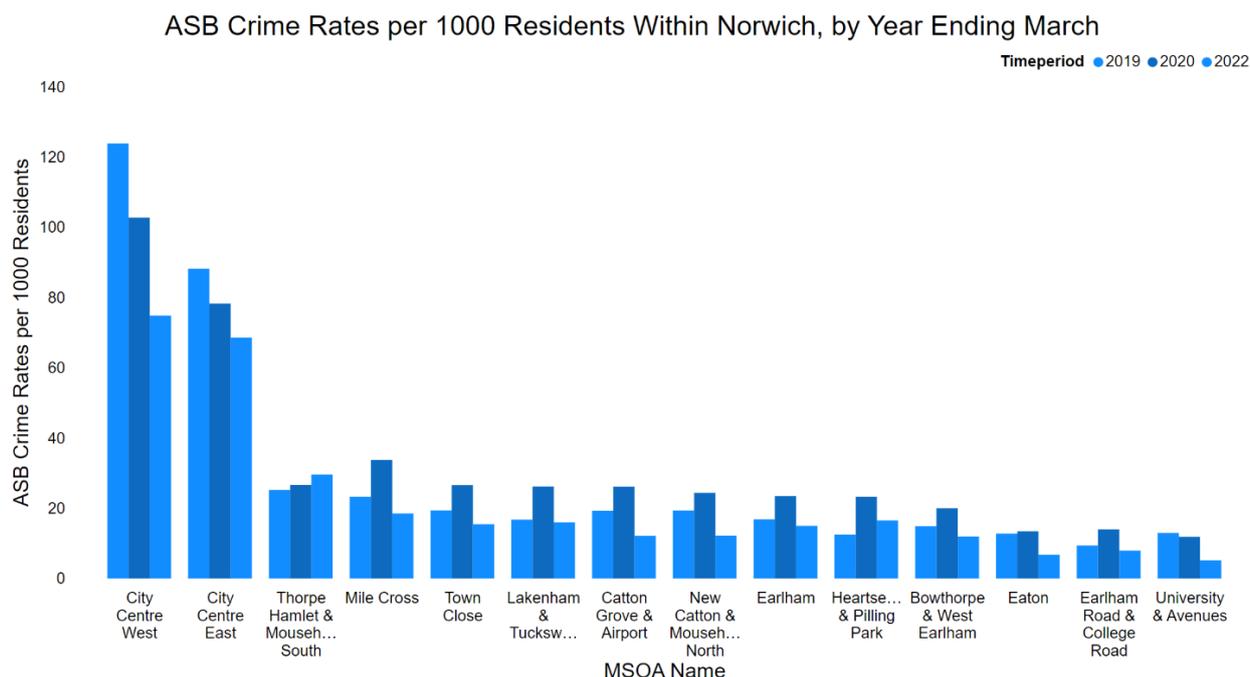


Figure 4.4.2: Anti-social behaviour crime rate per 1,000 population, March 2019 to March 2022



4.5 Domestic abuse

Indicator used

Domestic abuse crimes per 1,000 population – 2020 data published by Norfolk and Suffolk Constabularies.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that domestic abuse is a useful indicator of inequality. The data is at LSOA level and can be aggregated up to MSOA level.

Data and analysis

Norfolk and Suffolk Constabularies data shows that for 2020, there were 1,830 domestic abuse crimes recorded in Norwich, which represents a rate of 13.0 per 1,000 population (**Table 4.5.1** and **Figure 4.5.1**).

For 2020, there are eight Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 13.0. These are:

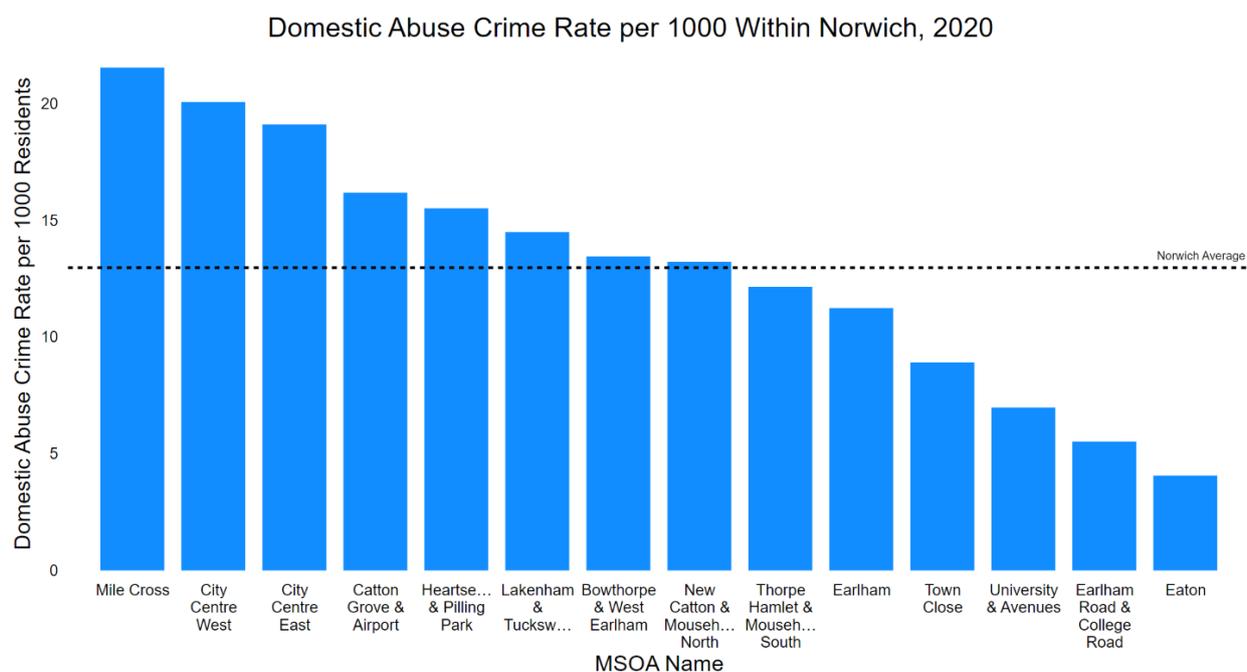
- Mile Cross (rate of 21.5),
- City Centre West (rate of 20.1),
- City Centre East (rate of 19.1),
- Catton Grove & Airport (rate of 16.2),

- Heartsease & Pilling Park (rate of 15.5),
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (rate of 14.5),
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (rate of 13.4), and
- New Catton & Mousehold North (rate of 13.2).

Table 4.5.1: Domestic abuse crime rate per 1,000 population, 2020

MSOA/Area	Rate 2020
Catton Grove & Airport	16.2
Mile Cross	21.5
New Catton & Mousehold North	13.2
Heartsease & Pilling Park	15.5
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	13.4
Earlham	11.2
City Centre West	20.1
Earlham Road & College Road	5.5
University & Avenues	7.0
Town Close	8.9
Eaton	4.1
Lakenham & Tuckswood	14.5
City Centre East	19.1
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	12.2
Norwich	13.0
Norfolk	no data
England	no data

Figure 4.5.1: Domestic abuse crime rate per 1,000 population, 2020



5 Health indicators

The indicators covered in this section are:

- Neighbourhood Index – Health (section 5.1)
- Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) Reception children (aged 4-5-year-olds) (section 5.2)
- Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) Year 6 children (aged 10–11-year-olds) (section 5.3)
- Prevalence of self-harm (section 5.4)

5.1 Neighbourhood Index - Health

To understand how each indicator contributes to an MSOA’s overall z score, a breakdown for the “Health” indicators is shown in **Figure 5.1.1**, with a heat map of said z scores shown in **Figure 5.1.2**, compared against the 2015 RITAs analysis.

Figure 5.1.1: Visual ranking the 14 MSOAs within Norwich across health indicators relative to the Norwich average

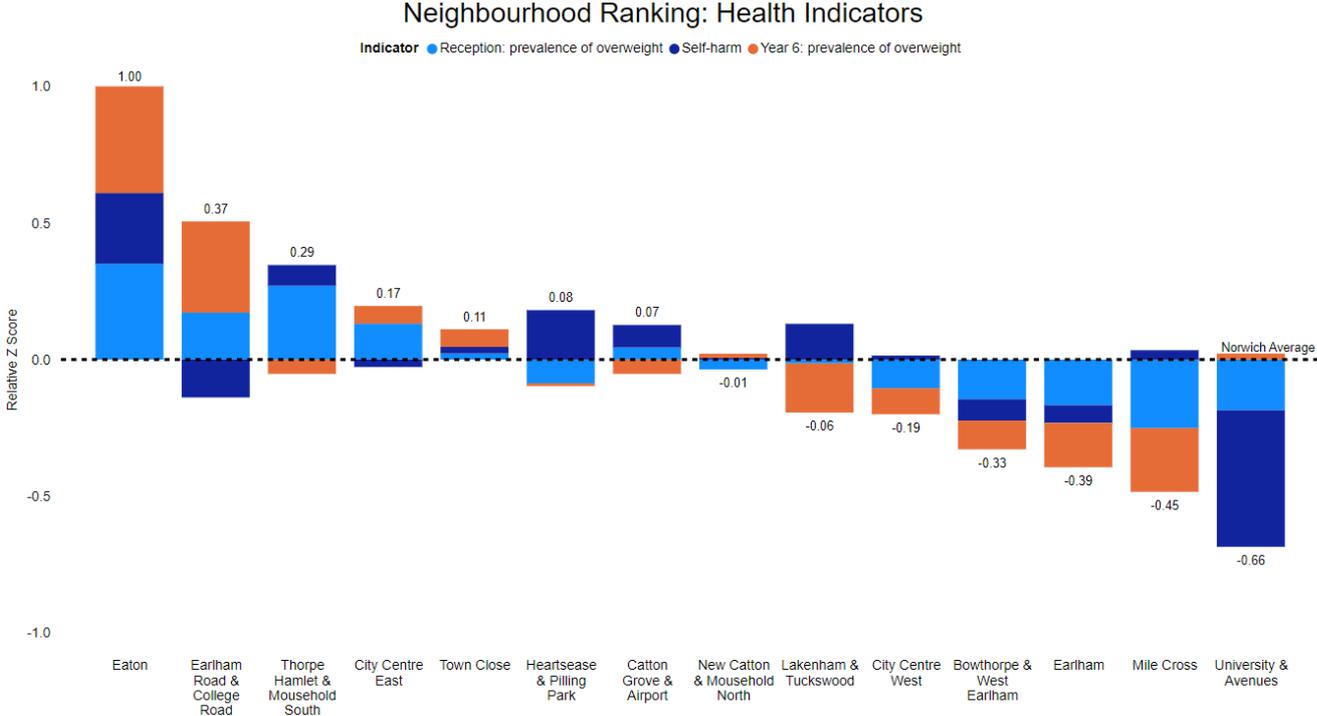
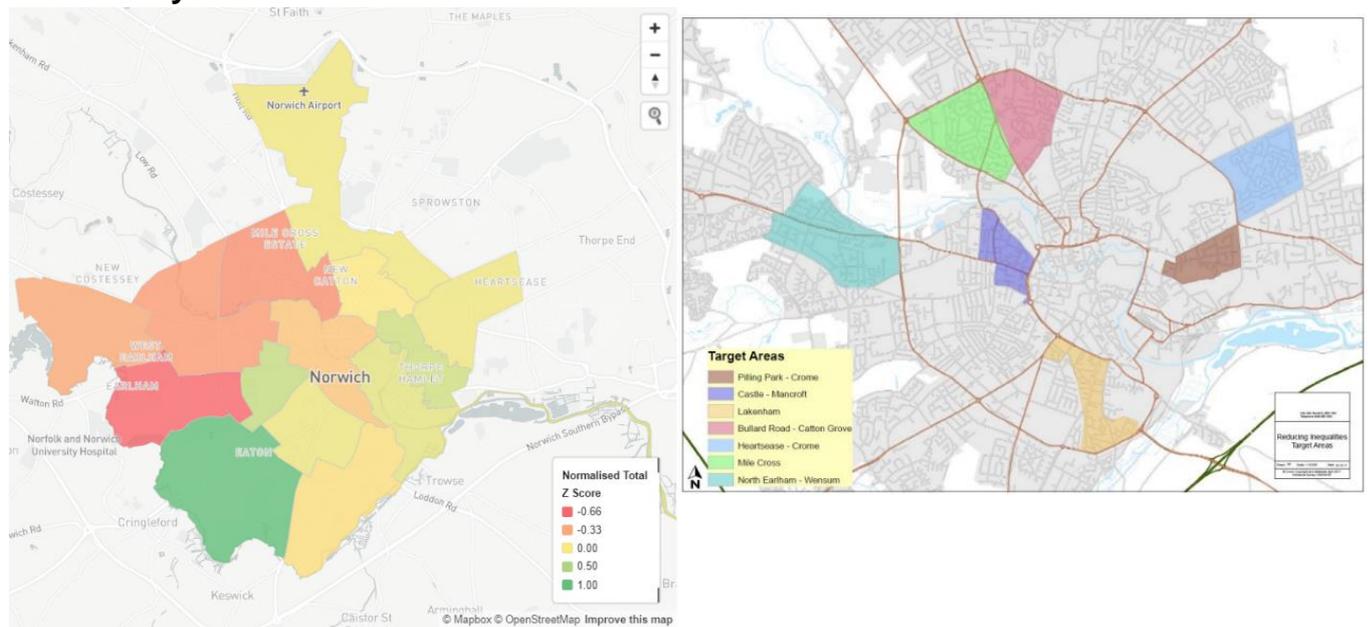


Figure 5.1.1 shows a particularly high rate of **self-harm** within **University & Avenues**, putting the MSOA into the worst performing position relative to the Norwich Average.

Figure 5.1.2 also highlights this particularly high rate within **University & Avenues**, compared to the 2015 analysis.

Figure 5.1.2: Left visual shows a heat map of neighbourhood index across health indicators, by MSOA. Right visual highlights the seven local areas identified in 2015 RITAs analysis



5.2 Overweight (including obese) children aged 4-5 years (Reception Year)

Indicator used

Percentage of Reception Year Children who are Overweight (including obesity) – three-years data combined, 2017-2018 to 2019-2020, published by NHS Digital.

Rationale for using indicator

There is a strong correlation between deprivation and child obesity prevalence.

Data and analysis

NHS Digital has published data of the number of children in Reception (aged 4-5 years) classified as overweight (including obesity) in the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) attending participating state-maintained schools in England as a proportion of all Reception children measured. Three years' worth of data were combined. This latest analysis supersedes previously published data for small area geographies and historically published data should not be compared to the latest publication. The 2019 to 2020 NCMP data collection stopped in March 2020 when schools were closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In a usual NCMP collection year, national participation rates are around 95% of all eligible children, however in 2019/20 the number of children measured was around 75% of previous years. The obesity, and overweight (including obesity) prevalence indicators at small area level for 2017 to 2018, to 2019 to 2020 are still considered to be reliable even with a small amount of data from 2019 to 2020.

For the three-year period of 2017-2018 to 2019-2020, around 22.1% (or around 890 children) of Norwich Reception Year children were overweight (including obese),

compared with a similar figure for Norfolk (23.0%) and England (22.6%) (**Table 5.2.1** and **Figure 5.2.1**).

For the three-year period of 2017-2018 to 2019-2020, there are six Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 22.1%. These are:

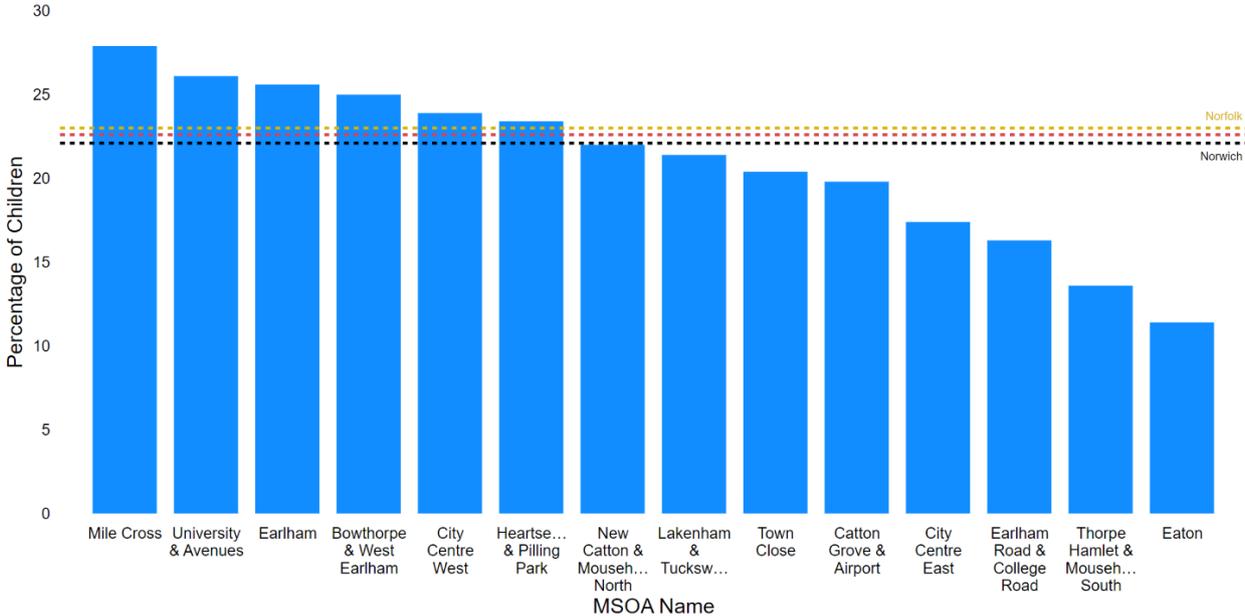
- Mile Cross (27.9%),
- University & Avenues (26.1%),
- Earlham (25.6%),
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (25.0%),
- City Centre West (23.9%), and
- Heartsease & Pilling Park (23.4%).

Table 5.2.1: % Reception Year children who are overweight (including obesity) – three-years data combined, 2017-2018 to 2019-2020

MSOA/Area	% 2017-18 to 2019-20
Catton Grove & Airport	19.8
Mile Cross	27.9
New Catton & Mousehold North	22.0
Heartsease & Pilling Park	23.4
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	25.0
Earlham	25.6
City Centre West	23.9
Earlham Road & College Road	16.3
University & Avenues	26.1
Town Close	20.4
Eaton	11.4
Lakenham & Tuckswood	21.4
City Centre East	17.4
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	13.6
Norwich	22.1
Norfolk	23.0
England	22.6

Figure 5.2.1: % Reception Year children who are overweight (including obesity) – three-years data combined, 2017-2018 to 2019-2020

Reception: Prevalence of Overweight (including obesity) Within Norwich, From 2017-2018, to 2019-2020



5.3 Overweight (including obese) children aged 10-11 years (Year 6)

Indicator used

Percentage of Year 6 Children who are Overweight (including obesity) – three-years data combined, 2017-2018 to 2019-2020, published by NHS Digital.

Rationale for using indicator

There is a strong correlation between deprivation and child obesity prevalence.

Data and analysis

NHS Digital has published data of the number of children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) classified as overweight (including obesity) in the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) attending participating state-maintained schools in England as a proportion of all Year 6 children measured. Three years’ worth of data were combined. This latest analysis supersedes previously published data for small area geographies and historically published data should not be compared to the latest publication. The 2019 to 2020 NCMP data collection stopped in March 2020 when schools were closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In a usual NCMP collection year, national participation rates are around 95% of all eligible children, however in 2019/20 the number of children measured was around 75% of previous years. The obesity, and overweight (including obesity) prevalence indicators at small area level for 2017 to 2018, to 2019 to 2020 are still considered to be reliable even with a small amount of data from 2019 to 2020.

For the three-year period of 2017-2018 to 2019-2020, around 32.8% (or around 1,320 children) of Norwich Year 6 children were overweight (including obese), compared with a similar figure for Norfolk (32.8%) and a higher figure for England (34.6%) (**Table 5.3.1** and **Figure 5.3.1**).

For the three-year period of 2017-2018 to 2019-2020, there are seven Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 32.8%. These are:

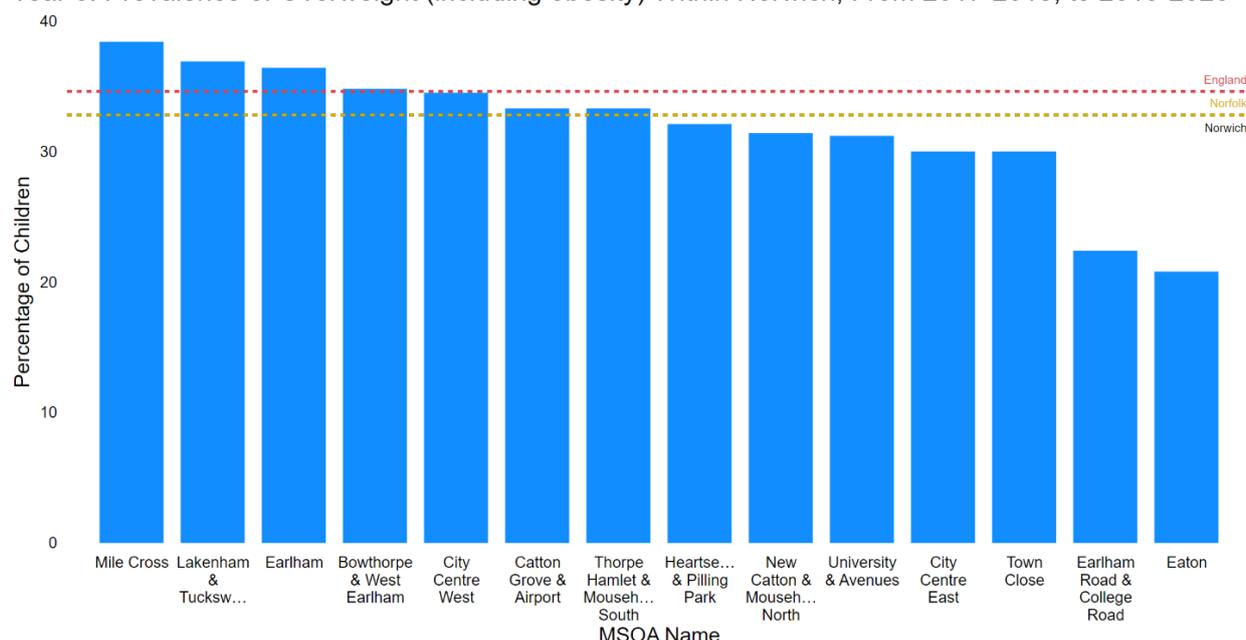
- Mile Cross (38.4%),
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (36.9%),
- Earlham (36.4%),
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (34.8%),
- City Centre West (34.5%),
- Catton Grove & Airport (33.3%), and
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South (33.3%).

Table 5.3.1: % Year 6 children who are overweight (including obesity) – three-years data combined, 2017-2018 to 2019-2020

MSOA/Area	% 2017-18 to 2019-20
Catton Grove & Airport	33.3
Mile Cross	38.4
New Catton & Mousehold North	31.4
Heartsease & Pilling Park	32.1
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	34.8
Earlham	36.4
City Centre West	34.5
Earlham Road & College Road	22.4
University & Avenues	31.2
Town Close	30.0
Eaton	20.8
Lakenham & Tuckswood	36.9
City Centre East	30.0
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	33.3
Norwich	32.8
Norfolk	32.8
England	34.6

Figure 5.3.1: % Year 6 children who are overweight (including obesity) – three-years data combined, 2017-2018 to 2019-2020

Year 6: Prevalence of Overweight (including obesity) Within Norwich, From 2017-2018, to 2019-2020



5.4 Self-harm

Indicator used

Self-harm expected prevalence – 2018 data published by Public Health Hospital Episode Statistics.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that self-harm prevalence offers an important insight into the mental health of residents. This metric was chosen as it offers the most recent data with the desired level of geography.

Data and analysis

Self-harm is an expression of personal distress and there are varied reasons for a person to harm themselves. There is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide following an episode of self-harm.

Public Health analysis using Hospital Episode Statistics shows that self-harm expected prevalence for 2018 for Norwich is 8.8%, which is higher than the Norfolk average of 6.5% and the England average of 6.6% (**Table 5.4.1** and **Figure 5.4.1**).

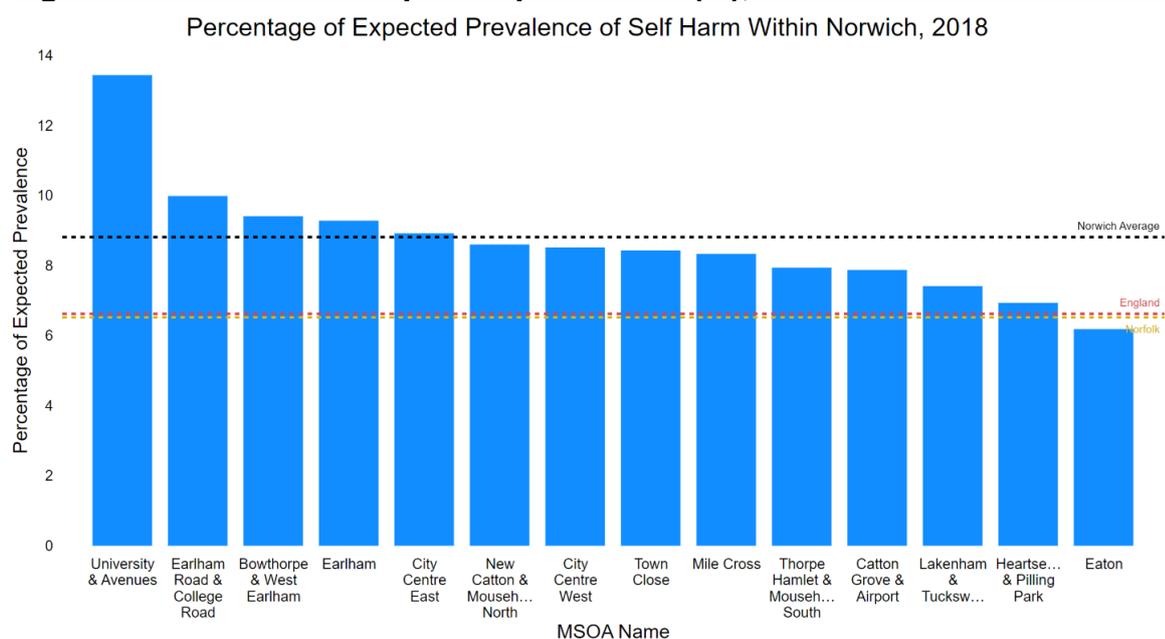
For 2018, there are five Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 6.5%. These are:

- University & Avenues (13.4%),
- Earlham Road & College Road (10.0%),
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (9.4%),
- Earlham (9.3%), and
- City Centre East (8.9%).

Table 5.4.1: Self-harm expected prevalence (%), 2018

MSOA/Area	% 2018
Catton Grove & Airport	7.9
Mile Cross	8.3
New Catton & Mousehold North	8.6
Heartsease & Pilling Park	6.9
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	9.4
Earlham	9.3
City Centre West	8.5
Earlham Road & College Road	10.0
University & Avenues	13.4
Town Close	8.4
Eaton	6.2
Lakenham & Tuckswood	7.4
City Centre East	8.9
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	7.9
Norwich	8.8
Norfolk	6.5
England	6.6

Figure 5.4.1: Self-harm expected prevalence (%), 2018



6 Employment and Education indicators

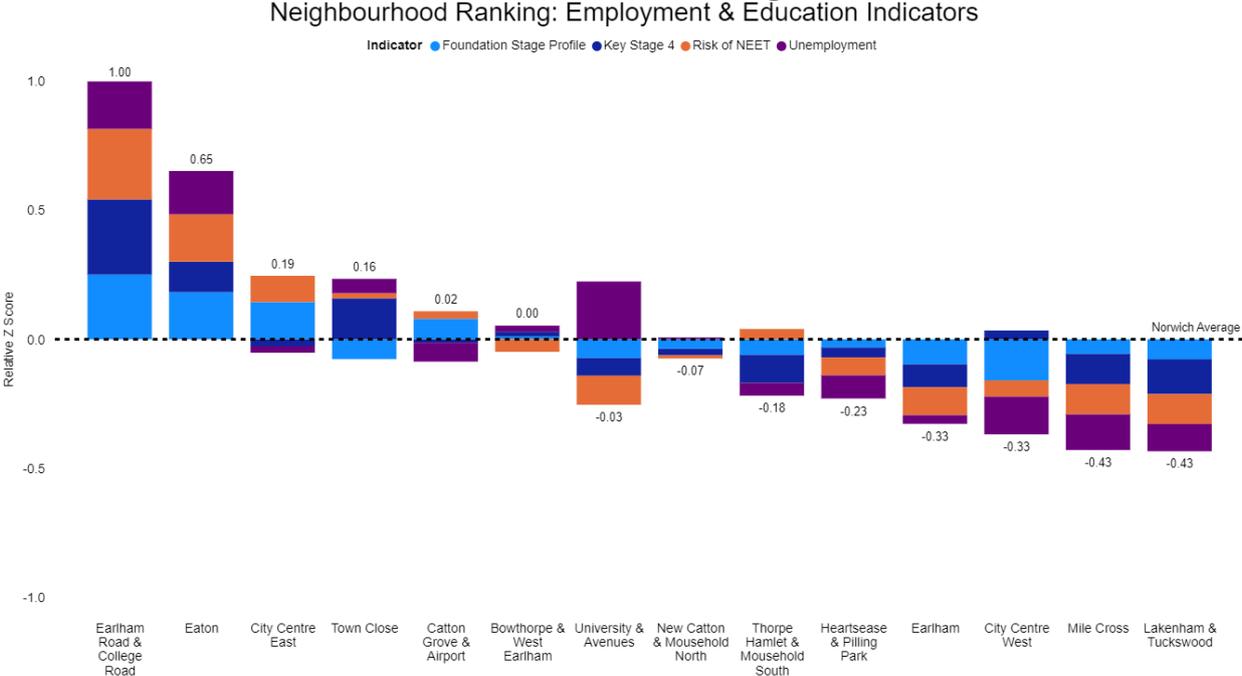
The indicators covered in this section are:

- Neighbourhood Index – Employment & Education (section 6.1)
- Unemployed Adults (JSA and UC Claimants) (section 6.2)
- Foundation Stage Profile: Good level of Development (section 6.3)
- Key Stage 4: English & Maths GCSE grade 9-4 (section 6.4)
- Risk of NEET for 14–16-year-olds (section 6.5)

6.1 Neighbourhood Index – Employment & Education

To understand how each indicator contributes to an MSOA’s overall z score, a breakdown for the “Employment & Education” indicators is shown in **Figure 6.1.1**, with a heat map of said z scores shown in **Figure 6.1.2**, compared against the 2015 RITAs analysis.

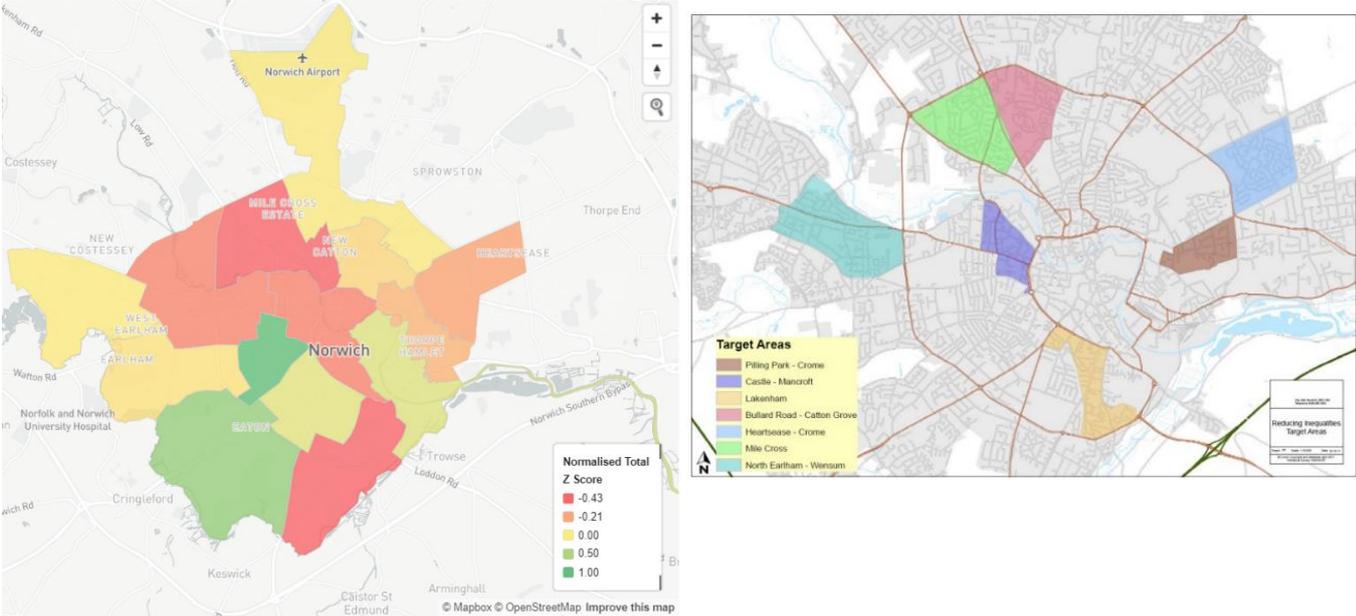
Figure 6.1.1: Visual ranking the 14 MSOAs within Norwich across employment & education indicators relative to the Norwich average



*For the “unemployment” indicator, the rates for June 2022 were used to determine the z scores.

In relation to each indicator across all MSOAs, **Figure 6.1.1** doesn’t seem to show any significant skewing/outliers worth highlighting.

Figure 6.1.2: Left visual shows a heat map of neighbourhood index across employment & education indicators, by MSOA. Right visual highlights the seven local areas identified in 2015 RITAs analysis



6.2 Unemployment

Indicator used

Claimant Count (JSA and UC Claimants) – June 2022 data published by the Office for National Statistics.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that although in the previous RITAs analysis "long term unemployed" data was used, the claimant count metric is updated monthly and so offers a more live insight into unemployment figures.

Data and analysis

The Claimant Count is the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. This is measured by combining the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits with the number of people receiving Universal Credit (UC) principally for the reason of being unemployed. Claimants declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. Claimant Count data is published on a monthly basis, so is more timely than the unemployment data that covers a twelve month period and is published on a quarterly basis.

The Claimant Count rate for people aged 16 and over claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed in Norwich stood at 4.0% for the month of June 2022. Norwich's rate is higher than the Norfolk average of 2.9% and the England average of 3.8%. **Table 6.2.1** shows the monthly claimant count rate of those aged 16 and over for the Norwich MSOAs for June 2022 and **Figure 6.2.1** and **Figure 6.2.2** show the data for January 2020 to June 2022, compared with Norfolk as a whole and nationally.

For the latest month of June 2022, there are eight Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 4.0%. These are:

- City Centre West (5.9%),
- Mile Cross (5.8%),
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (5.4%),
- Heartsease & Pilling Park (5.2%),
- Catton Grove & Airport (5.0%),
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South (4.7%),
- Earlham (4.5%) and
- City Centre East (4.4%).

Although there is variation over time for the claimant count rate for the 14 Norwich MSOAs, they generally follow a similar pattern of a steep rise in March 2020 when Covid-19 lockdown restrictions were first introduced in the UK, plateauing over the months from April 2020 to April 2021, and followed by a decreasing trend. This also follows a similar pattern for Norfolk and nationally.

Table 6.2.1: Claimant Count (%) of persons aged 16 and over, June 2022

MSOA/Area	% June 2022
Catton Grove & Airport	5.0
Mile Cross	5.8
New Catton & Mousehold North	4.0
Heartsease & Pilling Park	5.2
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	3.8
Earlham	4.5
City Centre West	5.9
Earlham Road & College Road	1.8
University & Avenues	1.3
Town Close	3.4
Eaton	2.0
Lakenham & Tuckswood	5.4
City Centre East	4.4
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	4.7
Norwich	4.0
Norfolk	2.9
England	3.8

Figure 6.2.1: Claimant Count (%) of persons aged 16 and over for Norwich MSOAs, January 2020 to June 2022

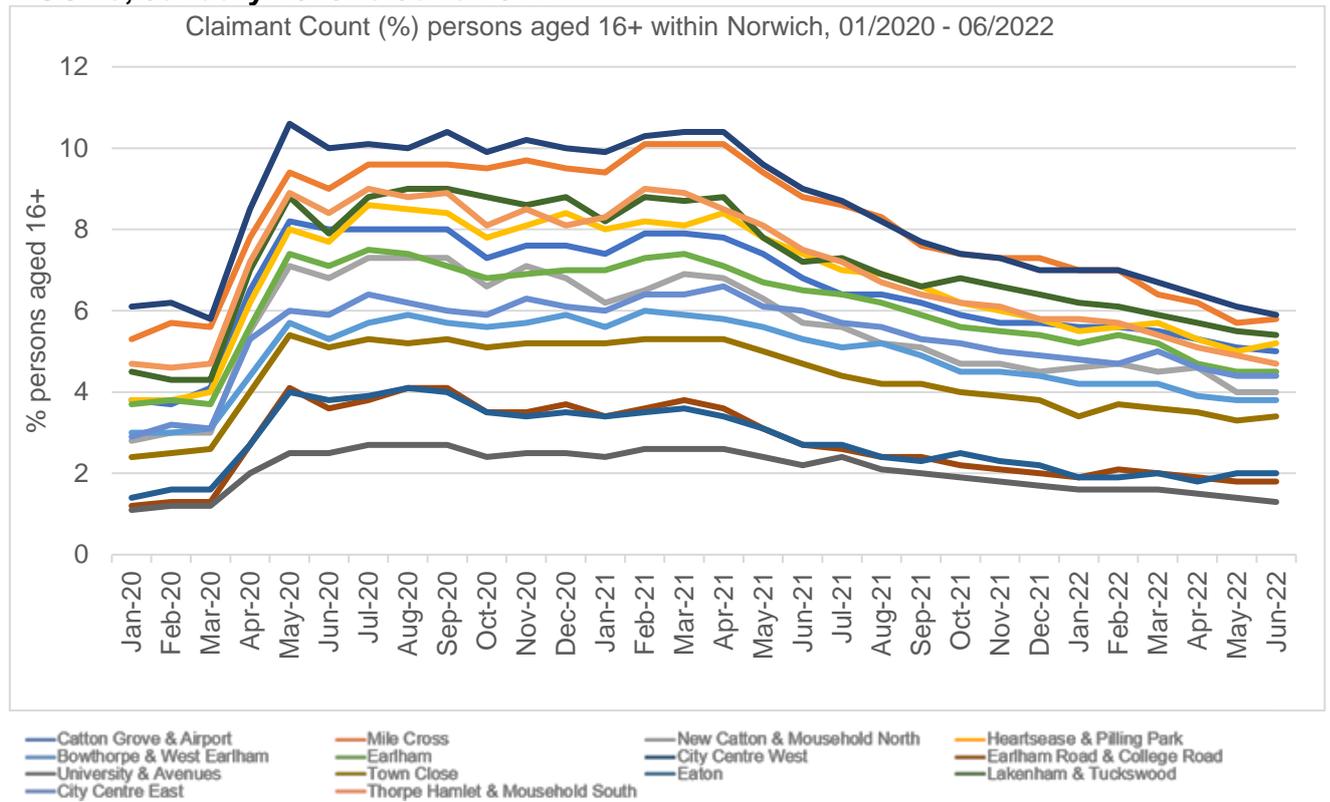
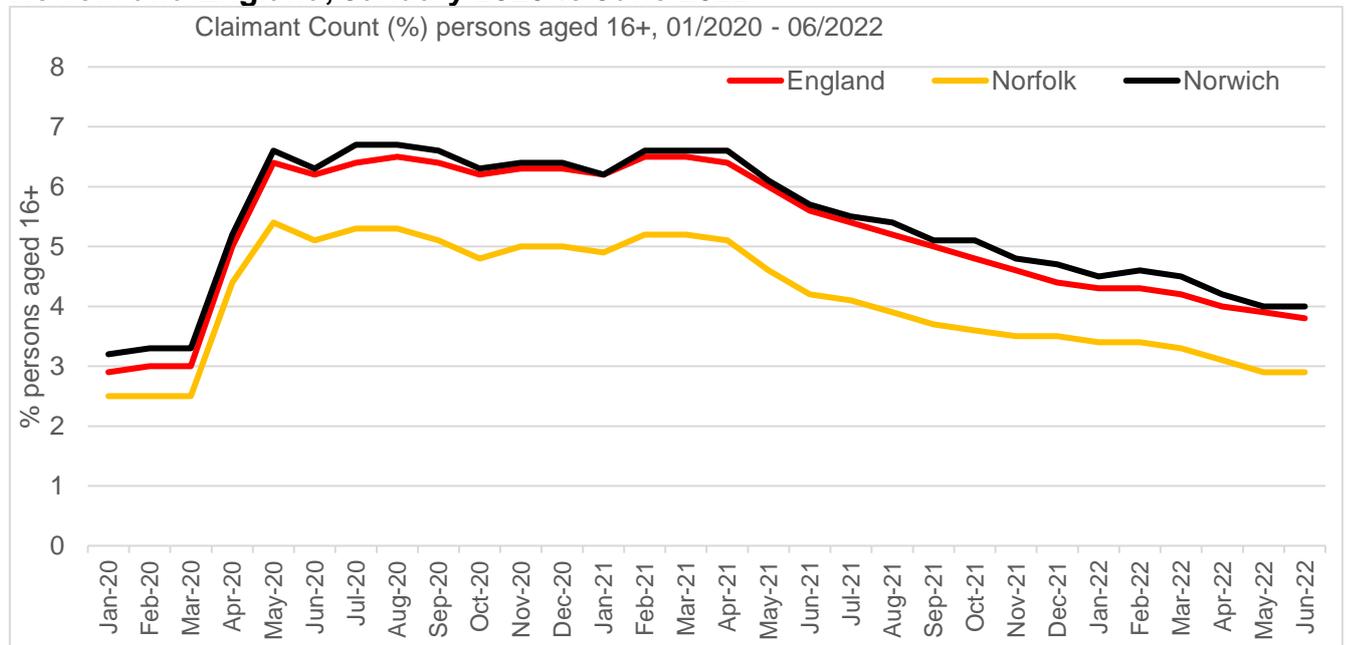


Figure 6.2.2: Claimant Count (%) of persons aged 16 and over for Norwich, Norfolk and England, January 2020 to June 2022



6.3 Foundation Stage Profile

Indicator used

Foundation Stage Profile: Proportion achieving Good level of Development – 2019 data published by Norfolk County Council.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that the level of development within school across all levels is a useful metric for the relative levels of deprivation in local communities. Early years particularly are integral to a child's later life.

Data and analysis

The early years foundation stage (EYFS) sets standards for the learning, development and care of your child from birth to 5 years old. Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

For 2019, around 67.7% of Norwich pupils attained a Good Level of Development at the Foundation Stage level. This is lower than the Norfolk average of 72.5% and the England average of 71.8% (**Table 6.3.1** and **Figure 6.3.1**).

For 2019, there are nine MSOAs with attainment rates lower than the Norwich average of 67.7%. These are:

- City Centre West (59.2%),
- Earlham (62.9%),
- Town Close (64.0%),
- Lakenham & Tuckswood (64.0%),
- University & Avenues (64.3%),
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South (65.0%),
- Mile Cross (65.2%),
- New Catton & Mousehold North (66.4%), and
- Heartsease & Pilling Park (66.7%).

Figure 6.3.2 shows that of the 14 Norwich MSOAs, three have a lower level of attainment in 2019 compared with 2018. These are:

- Town Close,
- Lakenham & Tuckswood, and
- Mile Cross.

Table 6.3.1: Foundation Stage Profile: achieving Good level of Development (%), 2019

MSOA/Area	% 2019
Catton Grove & Airport	73.2
Mile Cross	65.2
New Catton & Mousehold North	66.4
Heartsease & Pilling Park	66.7
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	69.1
Earlham	62.9
City Centre West	59.2
Earlham Road & College Road	83.1
University & Avenues	64.3
Town Close	64.0
Eaton	79.2
Lakenham & Tuckswood	64.0
City Centre East	76.9
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	65.0
Norwich	67.7
Norfolk	72.5
England	71.8

Figure 6.3.1: Foundation Stage Profile: achieving Good level of Development (%), 2019

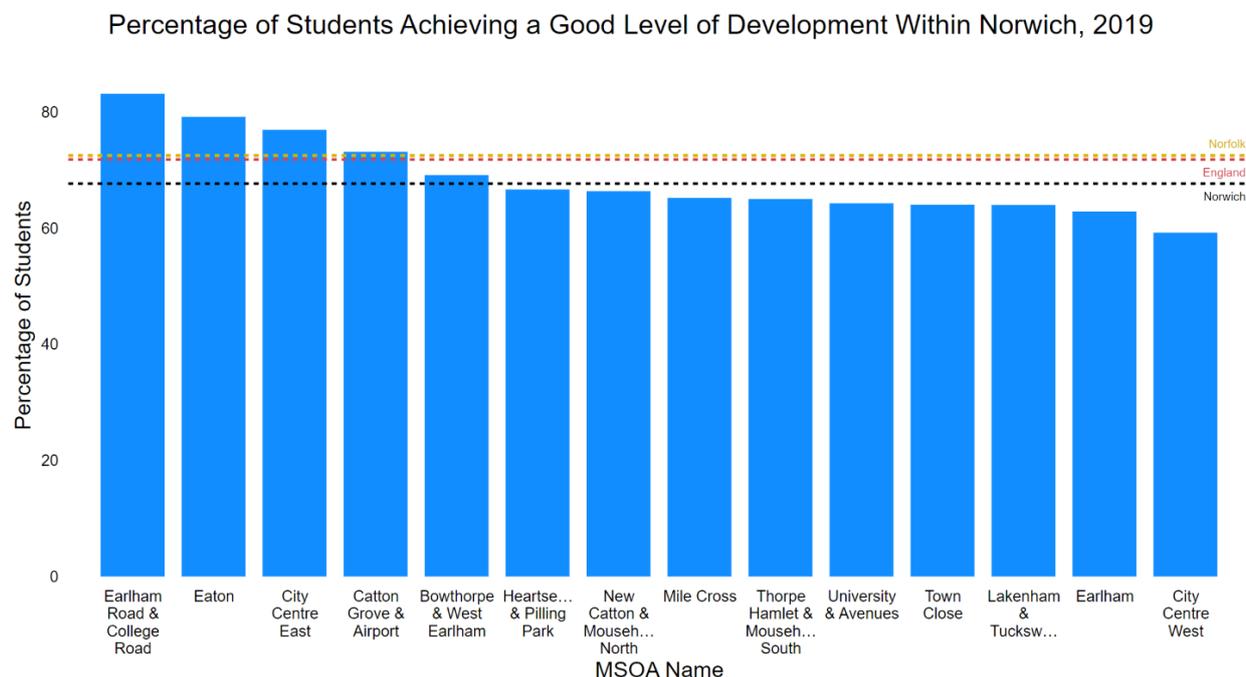
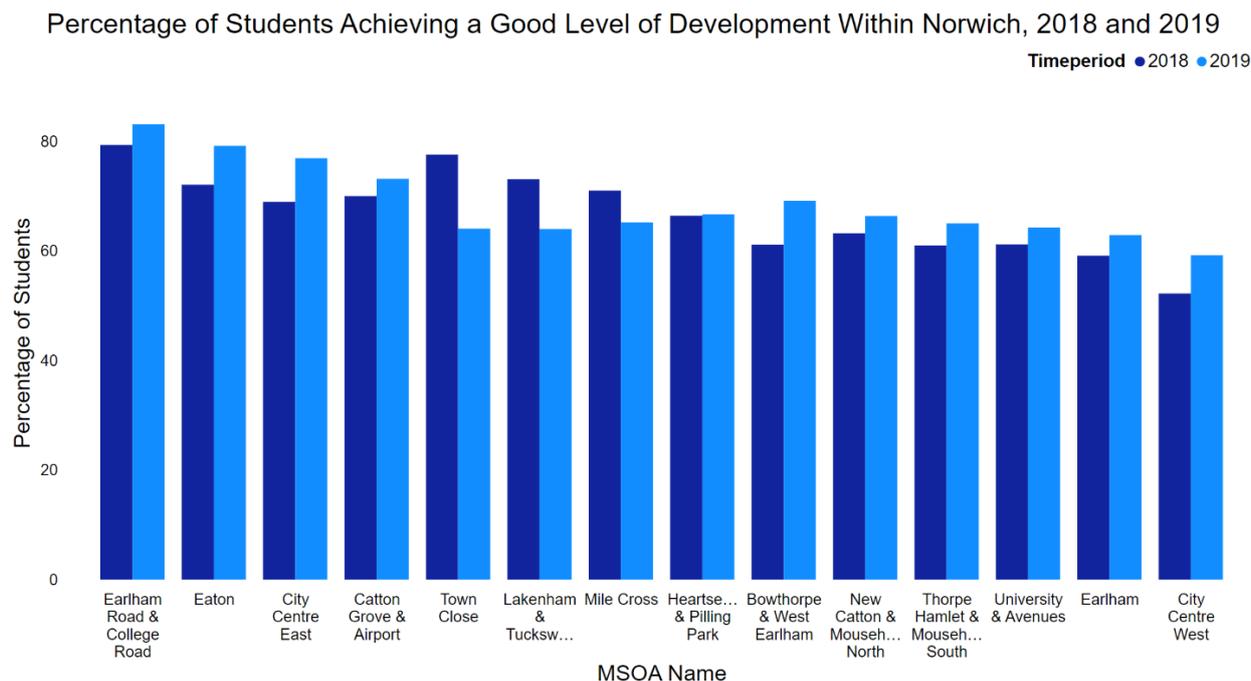


Figure 6.3.2: Foundation Stage Profile: achieving Good level of Development (%), 2018 and 2019



6.4 Key Stage 4

Indicator used

KS4: proportion achieving GCSE English and Maths at grade 9-4 – 2019 data published by Norfolk County Council.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that English and Maths GCSE attainment is an important indicator as good qualifications are a requirement for many job roles in later life.

Data and analysis

Key Stage 4 (KS4) assessments are taken at the end of Year 11, usually when children are 16 years old. From 2017, pupils sat reformed GCSEs in English language, English literature and mathematics for the first time, graded on a 9-1 scale (9 being the highest). Due to these changes in the examinations, it is difficult to directly compare recent years' outcomes to results in previous years, although there are three points where old and new GCSE grading scales align: the bottom of grade 7 is aligned with the bottom of grade A; the bottom of grade 4 is aligned with the bottom of grade C; and the bottom of grade 1 is aligned with the bottom of grade G. Attainment in English and mathematics (grades 4 or above) measure looks at the percentage of pupils achieving grade 4 or above in both English and mathematics.

For 2019, around 58.2% of Norwich pupils attained GCSE English and Maths at grade 9-4. This is lower than the Norfolk average of 63.0% and the England average of 65.9% (**Table 6.4.1** and **Figure 6.4.1**).

For 2019, there are nine MSOAs with attainment rates lower than the Norwich average of 58.2%. These are:

- Lakenham & Tuckswood (44.4%),
- Mile Cross (46.4%),
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South (47.4%),
- Earlham (49.6%),
- University & Avenues (51.9%),
- Heartsease & Pilling Park (55.2%),
- City Centre East (56.5%),
- New Catton & Mousehold North (56.7%), and
- Catton Grove & Airport (58.1%).

Figure 6.4.2 shows that of the 14 Norwich MSOAs, five have a lower level of attainment in 2019 compared with 2018. These are:

- Eaton,
- Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South,
- New Catton & Mousehold North,
- Heartsease & Pilling Park, and
- University & Avenues.

Table 6.4.1: KS4: achieving GCSE English and Maths at grade 9-4 (%), 2019

MSOA/Area	% 2019
Catton Grove & Airport	58.1
Mile Cross	46.4
New Catton & Mousehold North	56.7
Heartsease & Pilling Park	55.2
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	61.7
Earlham	49.6
City Centre West	63.3
Earlham Road & College Road	92.1
University & Avenues	51.9
Town Close	77.3
Eaton	72.7
Lakenham & Tuckswood	44.4
City Centre East	56.5
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	47.4
Norwich	58.2
Norfolk	63.0
England	65.9

Figure 6.4.1: KS4: achieving GCSE English and Maths at grade 9-4 (%), 2019

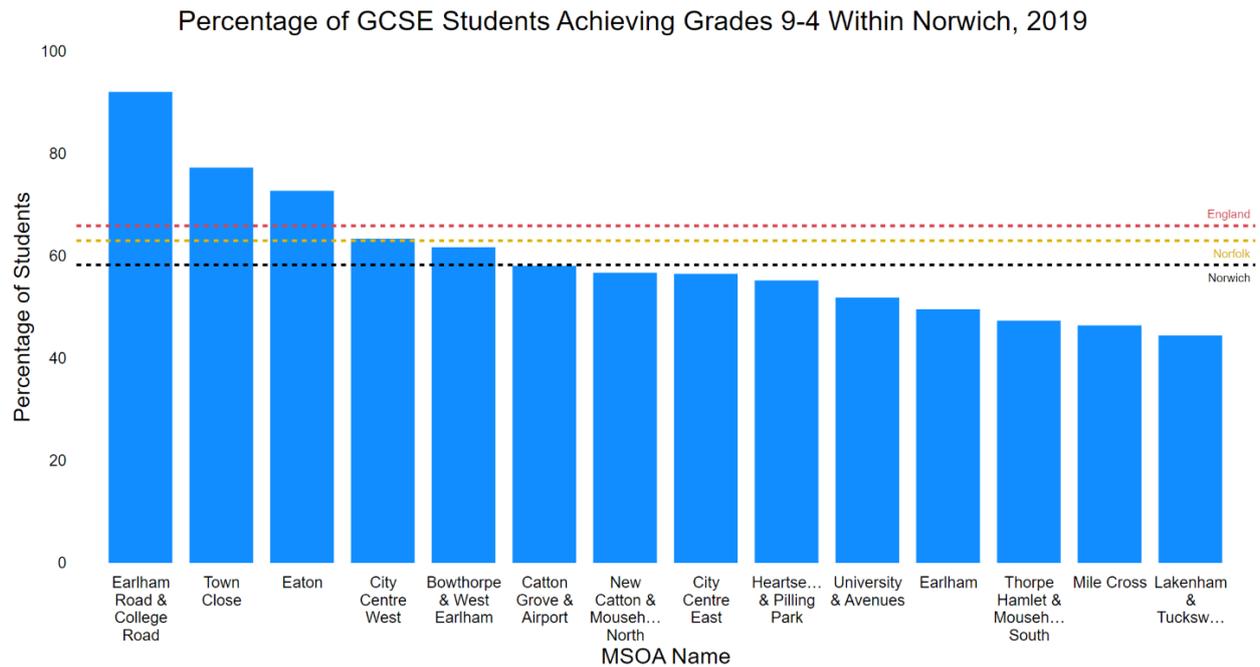
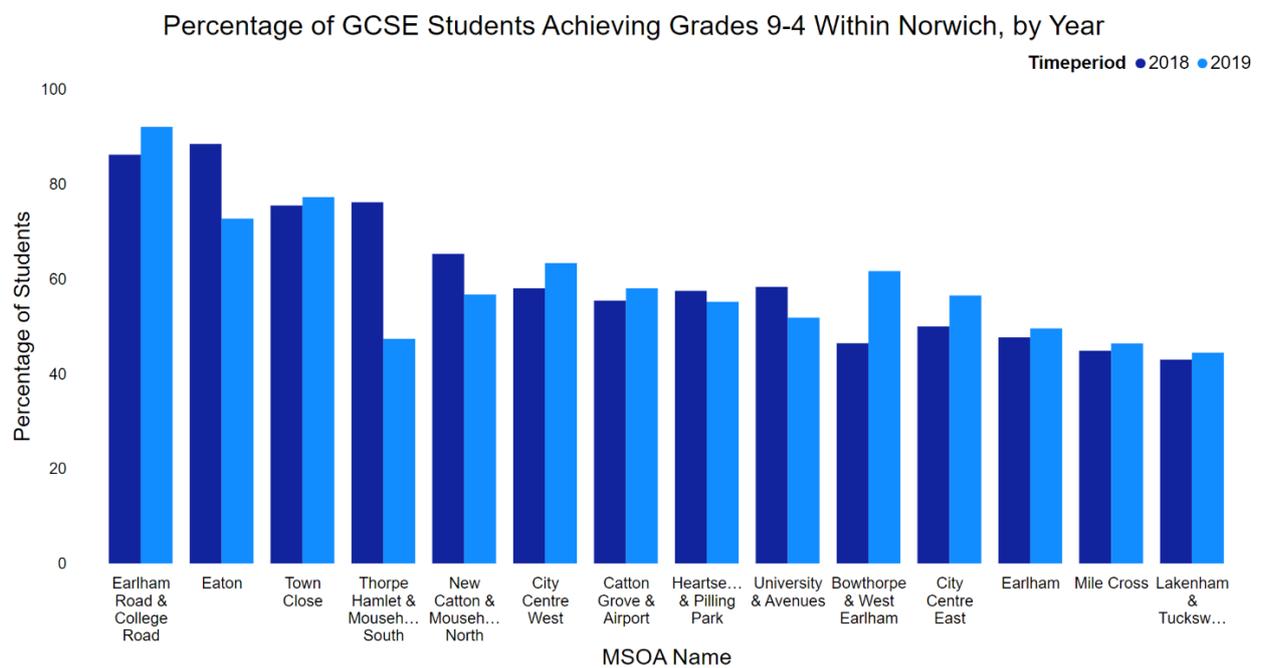


Figure 6.4.2: KS4: achieving GCSE English and Maths at grade 9-4 (%), 2018 and 2019



6.5 Risk of NEET

Indicator used

Risk of NEET Indicator of Year 10 and Year 11 children (aged 14 to 16 years) – 2021 data published by Norfolk County Council Children's Services.

Rationale for using indicator

The rationale for using this indicator is that young people who are at risk of NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) may suffer from a lack of opportunity and so this can be a measure of inequality within communities.

Data and analysis

National and local research has shown that the personal circumstances or characteristics present in a young person's life contribute significantly to their potential to become NEET. These are known as Risk of NEET Indicators (RONIs). Based on a range of RONIs, Norfolk County Council Children's Services has estimated the proportion of Year 10 and Year 11 children in an area who are at risk of being NEET.

For 2021, Norwich's risk of NEET is 63.3%. This compares with a lower figure for Norfolk of 57.1% (**Table 6.5.1** and **Figure 6.5.1**).

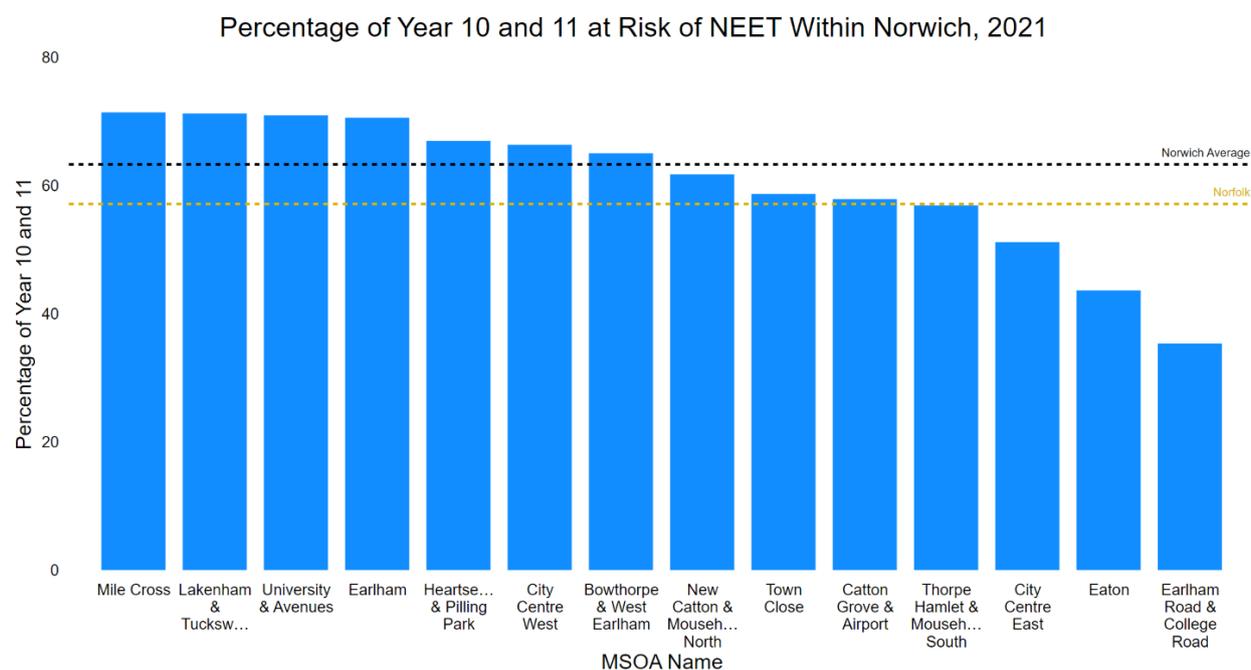
For 2021, there are seven Norwich MSOAs with rates higher than the Norwich average of 63.3%. These are:

- Mile Cross (71.4%),
- Lakenham & Tuckswold (71.2%),
- University & Avenues (70.9%),
- Earlham (70.5%),
- Heartsease & Pilling Park (67.0%),
- City Centre West (66.3%), and
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham (65.0%).

Table 6.5.1: Risk of NEET for Year 10 and Year 11 children (%), 2021

MSOA/Area	% 2021
Catton Grove & Airport	57.9
Mile Cross	71.4
New Catton & Mousehold North	61.7
Heartsease & Pilling Park	67.0
Bowthorpe & West Earlham	65.0
Earlham	70.5
City Centre West	66.3
Earlham Road & College Road	35.3
University & Avenues	70.9
Town Close	58.7
Eaton	43.6
Lakenham & Tuckswood	71.2
City Centre East	51.2
Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South	56.9
Norwich	63.3
Norfolk	57.1

Figure 6.5.1: Risk of NEET for Year 10 and Year 11 children (%), 2021



7 Concluding remarks

This report represents an evidence-base and analysis of the 18 agreed indicators for each of the 14 MSOA neighbourhoods of Norwich. This is to support the Norwich City Council equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) working group in their Norwich Reducing Inequality Target Areas (RITAs) work.

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.

To briefly summarise the key takeaways; when considering all indicators, the six worst performing MSOA areas in order, relative to the Norwich average, are as follows:

1. **City Centre West**
2. **Mile Cross**
3. **Earlham**
4. **Lakenham & Tuckswood**
5. **Heartsease & Pilling Park**
6. **Bowthorpe & West Earlham**

The best performing MSOA areas relative to the Norwich average were **Eaton** and **Earlham Road & College Road**, across all indicator types.

To gain a better understanding of the particular issues faced by each MSOA, this analysis was then broken down by indicator type (**Deprivation, Social, Health and Education & Employment**). This highlighted particularly large contributions by **crime** and **ASB crime** within both **City Centre East** and **City Centre West**. Moreover, **University & Avenues** has a considerably high rate of **self-harm**, placing it as the worst performing MSOA within the Health domain.

Differences in the geographical level and the indicators analysed make the current work inherently different to the previous 2015 RITAs work analysis. Heat maps of both have been provided for reference.

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

If you have any queries about this publication, please contact:

[Eliska Cheeseman](#) – Head of NODA

[Andrew Brownsell](#) – Analyst, NODA

[Harry Giles](#) – Information Assistant, NODA



October 2022

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1: List of indicators

Type of Indicator	#	Indicator	Newest Data	Lowest Geography	Rationale	Published by
Deprivation	1	IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation) - IMD 2019 Rank	2019	LSOA	This is a widely used indicator to rank relative deprivation using seven different domains of deprivation. It is available at LSOA which can be aggregated up to MSOA.	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
	2+3	Net income before/after housing costs (two different metrics)	2017	MSOA	This indicator, available both before and after housing costs, is a regularly utilised metric to determine relative deprivation.	ONS
	4	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)	2019	MSOA	Fuel poverty is a particularly pressing issue currently and although the data is from 2019, it may give an idea of the households who will be currently struggling with the cost of fuel.	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
	5	Outstanding debt (not publicly available data)	refreshed every Sunday (from 01/04/2022)	Postcode (can be aggregated to MSOA)	Outstanding debt is a useful indicator to gauge those who may be experiencing financial hardship. This indicator updates weekly (giving a live trend) and is available by postcode which can be aggregated up to MSOA. Data is owned by Norfolk County Council and not publicly available	Norfolk Assistance Scheme, Norfolk County Council
	6	Food Poverty (not publicly available data)	2/25/2022	Postcode (can be aggregated to MSOA)	Levels of food poverty amongst households can be a useful metric for inequality. This will offer an indication to those households currently struggling in the cost-of-living crisis. It is available by postcode which can be aggregated up to MSOA. Data is owned by Norfolk County Council and not publicly available	Norfolk Vulnerability Hub, Norfolk County Council (collected from various sources i.e. Homes for Ukraine, COVID shielding lists)
	7	Children in low-income families (under 16s)	2019	LSOA (can be aggregated to MSOA)	Living in a low-income household can affect many aspects of a child's life and is especially applicable in the current cost of living crisis. Although the data is from 2018, it may map to households experiencing trouble currently.	Department for Work and Pensions

Social	8	Percentage of age 0-17 who are CIN, CP or LAC	2022	MSOA	This data will give an insight into the number of children known to Children Services in some capacity. It will identify areas experiencing higher rates and uses current data giving a more up-to-date view across Norwich. We chose this particular indicator because it was more encompassing than the other two metrics available, and also more up to date.	Norfolk County Council Children Services
	9	All crime per 1,000 population	2021	MSOA	Rates of all types of crime per 1,000 will give a general view of crime across Norwich.	Home Office
	10	Anti-social behaviour crimes per 1,000 population	2021	MSOA	ASB crime rates will give a more specific view on anti-social rates within local areas.	Home Office
	11	Domestic abuse crimes per 1,000 population	Jul-20	LSOA (can be aggregated to MSOA)	Domestic abuse is a useful indicator of inequality. The data is at LSOA level but can be aggregated up.	Norfolk & Suffolk Constabularies
Health	12	Year 6: Prevalence of overweight	2019 (pandemic data available but quality issues as there was a more targeted approach to weighing overweight children)	MSOA	Determining the prevalence of being overweight in 10–11-year-olds is a useful indicator of inequality within households. Our Public Health team believes this is an adequate indicator for overweight levels, as overweight adults will tend to live in the same households. Therefore, this indicator can be used as a secondary indicator for overweight adults.	NHS Digital
	13	Reception: Prevalence of overweight	2021 (measurement programme was universal during pandemic so doesn't suffer from data quality issues)	MSOA	Determining rates of overweight children at 4-5 years olds gives another insight into inequality, also the data is relatively current.	NHS Digital
	14	Self-harm expected prevalence	2017	MSOA	Self-harm prevalence offers an important insight into the mental health of residents. This metric was chosen as it offered the most recent data with the desired level of geography.	Public Health analysis using Hospital Episode Statistics

Employment/Education	15	Unemployed Adults (JSA and UC Claimants)	May-22	MSOA	Although in the previous analysis "long term unemployed" data was used, this metric is updated monthly and so offers a more live insight into unemployment figures.	ONS
	16	Foundation Stage Profile: Good level of Development (%)	2019	MSOA	Level of development within school across all levels is a useful metric for the relative levels of deprivation in local communities. Early years particularly are integral to a child's later life.	Department for Education
	17	KS4 - % Eng & Maths GCSE 9-4	2019	MSOA	English and Maths GCSE attainment is a vital indicator as it is a requirement for many job roles in later life.	Department for Education
	18	Risk of NEET indicator (14-16 years)	2021	MSOA	Young adults who are at risk of not being in education or employment may be suffering from a lack of opportunity and so this can be a measure of inequality within communities.	Norfolk County Council Children's Services

8.2 Appendix 2: Other indicators considered

Indicators Not Included	Rationale
Mosaic Profiles	This data interpolates areas and so does not give a representation of local issues. Instead, we prioritised metrics that gauge local issues.
Median income levels	This used 2011 census data, therefore we replaced it with net income before/after housing costs from 2017.
Children in Poverty (IMD)	Both of these indicators contribute to the overall IMD rank, and so wouldn't add to the analysis being made. However, once the target areas are identified, these may prove useful for identifying measures needed in each area.
Older people in poverty (IMD)	
Diabetes %	We felt this as a health metric didn't add much value to the analysis and may have been disproportionately affecting the result.
long term unemployed/never worked	This indicator was based on 2011 census data, so we replaced it with claimants counts which is updated monthly.

obese adults	This was only available at district level, with lower geographies being interpolated from population estimates. So even with this assumption, it wouldn't give a representation of local rates.
hospital stays for self-harm	This data was from 2015 whereas the "self-harm expected prevalence" uses 2017 data.

8.3 Appendix 3: List of MSOA names for Norwich

MSOA code	MSOA name	MSOA recognisable name
E02005584	Norwich 001	Catton Grove & Airport
E02005585	Norwich 002	Mile Cross
E02005586	Norwich 003	New Catton & Mousehold North
E02005587	Norwich 004	Heartsease & Pilling Park
E02005588	Norwich 005	Bowthorpe & West Earlham
E02005589	Norwich 006	Earlham
E02005590	Norwich 007	City Centre West
E02005592	Norwich 009	Earlham Road & College Road
E02005593	Norwich 010	University & Avenues
E02005594	Norwich 011	Town Close
E02005595	Norwich 012	Eaton
E02005596	Norwich 013	Lakenham & Tuckswood
E02006907	Norwich 014	City Centre East
E02006908	Norwich 015	Thorpe Hamlet & Mousehold South

Source: House of Commons Library

8.4 Appendix 4: Z Score Example - All Crime and Key Stage 4

To understand how z scores allow for cross indicator comparison, we will look at combining the values for the “All Crime” and the “Key Stage 4” indicators. The relevant figures for these data sets are **Figure 4.3.1**, and **Figure 6.4.1**. After calculating the z scores for each MSOA and for both indicators, two plots can be produced to represent their distributions, as seen in **Figure 8.4.1** and **Figure 8.4.2**.

Once these have been produced, the values for both indicators can be summed for each MSOA. **Figure 8.4.3**, which displays the combined distribution, shows that despite **Lakenham & Tuckswold** performing the worst within **Figure 8.4.2**, it is only the third worst performing MSOA in the combined plot. This is due to the significantly large values for both **City Centre East** and **City Centre West** for all crime rate. Also worth noting is **Mile Cross**, although it appears to perform as an average area when viewing **Figure 4.3.1** in isolation, after performing this analysis **Mile Cross** performance is of more concern.

This shows the power of z scores; it allows for data sets to be combined, and a more complete picture to be created of the area in question. Where viewing indicators in isolation may not be representative of the inequality present within parts of Norwich.

Figure 8.4.1: Unnormalized z scores for the “all crime” data set

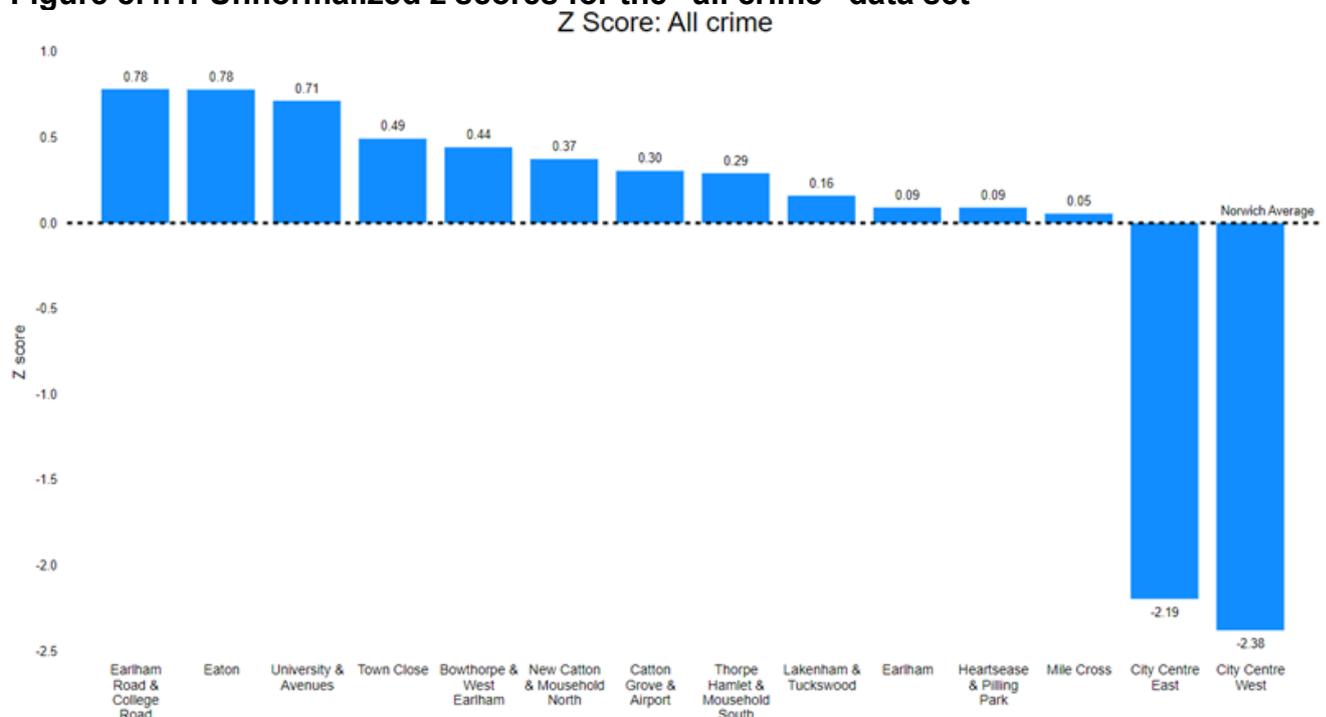


Figure 8.4.2: Unnormalized z scores for the “key stage 4” data set

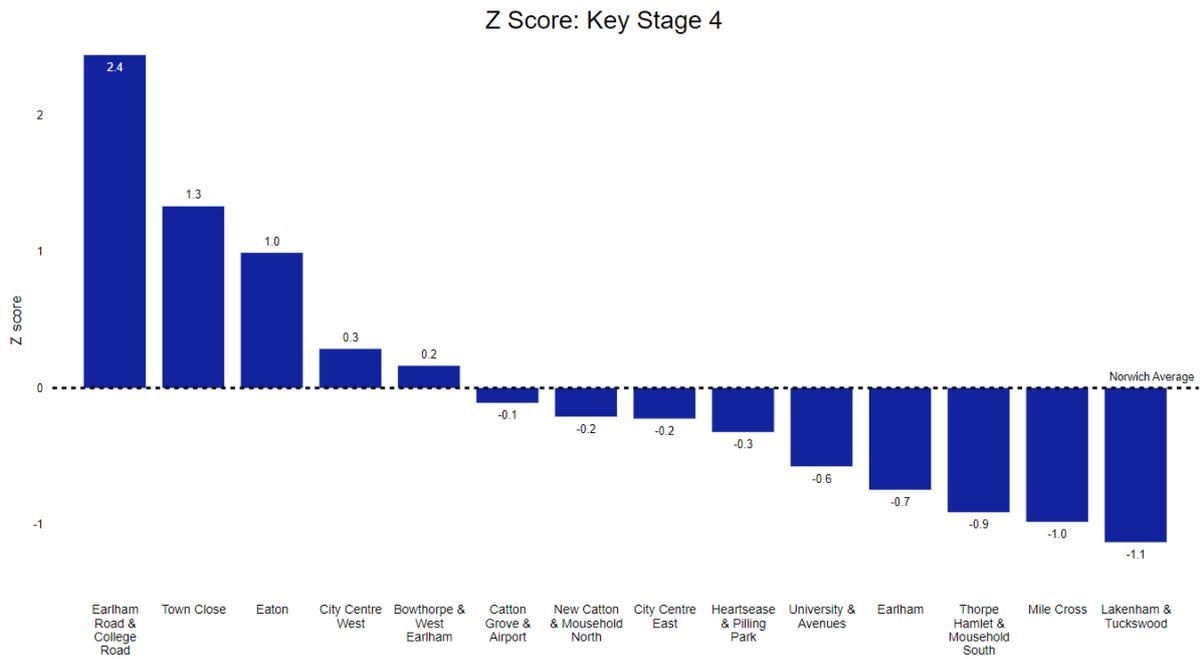


Figure 8.4.3: Unnormalized z scores combined from “all crime” and “key stage 4” indicators

