

Deprivation

Introduction

Deprivation is an influencing factor in public health. The most recently measured English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD)¹ consists of seven domains with associated weights; Income (22.5%), Employment (22.5%), Education (13.5%), Health and disability (13.5%), Crime (9.3%), Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%) and Living Environment (9.3%). The IMD is a measure of relative deprivation and, in comparison to the 2015 and 2010 IMD, Norfolk moved towards a lower relative rank (relatively more deprived) among other English local authorities.

Higher deprivation is associated with poorer health outcomes, for example higher emergency admissions, shorter healthy life expectancy, and higher chance of an early death. The more deprived populations experience social and economic circumstances that increase stresses and are more likely to have poor lifestyle behaviours such as smoking, poor diet, and little physical exercise. The future consequences of these actions could be higher levels of mental health illness and long-term physical health problems resulting in the higher emergency admissions and shorter life expectancy.

Summary

The most recent IMD was released in September 2019. Norfolk ranked the 84th relatively most deprived upper tier local authority out of 151 in total based on the rank of average scores measure, with a rank of 1 being the most relatively deprived. In 2015, Norfolk ranked the 88th relatively most deprived local authority, and 97th in the 2010 IMD showing an increase in relative deprivation over time.

The domain of the IMD where Norfolk is the relatively least deprived is Crime, where Norfolk is ranked 132th out of 151 upper tier local authorities, indicating that Norfolk is a safe place to live. The domain that Norfolk is the relatively most deprived area is Education, Skills and Training where Norfolk ranks 34th.

Headlines

The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 provides a measure of the relative deprivation down to Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England. It comprises seven sub domains outlined above, and two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)². Norfolk is ranked 84th most deprived upper tier local authority out of the 151 local authorities in England (using the 'rank of average score for LSOA' measure). Across all domains, Norfolk is the relatively most deprived in the Education, Skills, and Training domain with a rank of 34, and the Barriers to Housing and Services domain with a rank of 54. Norfolk is the least relatively deprived in the Crime and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People domains with ranks of 132 and 100 respectively (Figure 1).

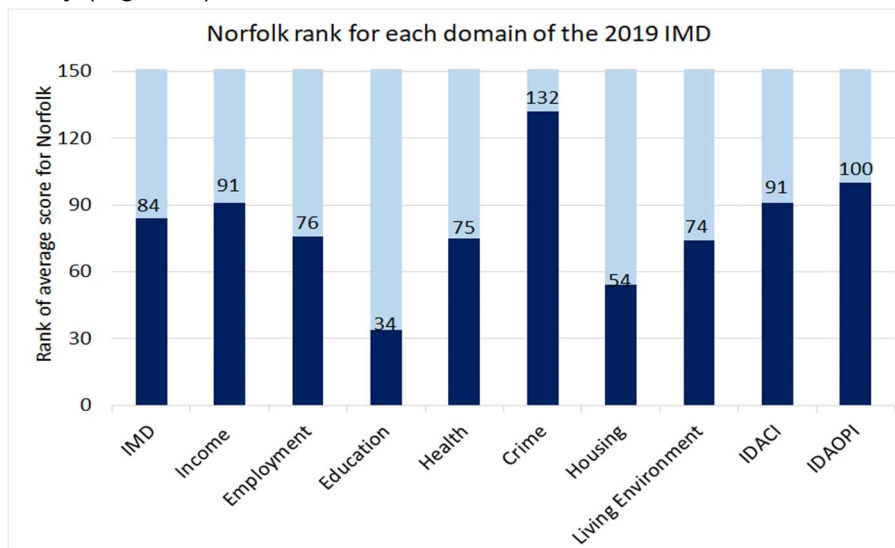


Figure 1: Norfolk's rank across all the domains of the 2019 IMD, based on the rank of average score measure. The overall measure (IMD), the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). Lower ranking means higher deprivation.

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

² https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835119/loD2019_FAQ.pdf

Norfolk has become relatively more deprived in seven of the ten domains of the IMD, including the overall measure, and has become relatively less deprived in 3 domains (Education, Housing, and IDAOPI) (Figure 2). Between 2015 and 2019, Norfolk decreased the most ranks and become relatively more deprived in the Health and Crime domains and made the biggest positive change to become relatively less deprived in the Housing domain.

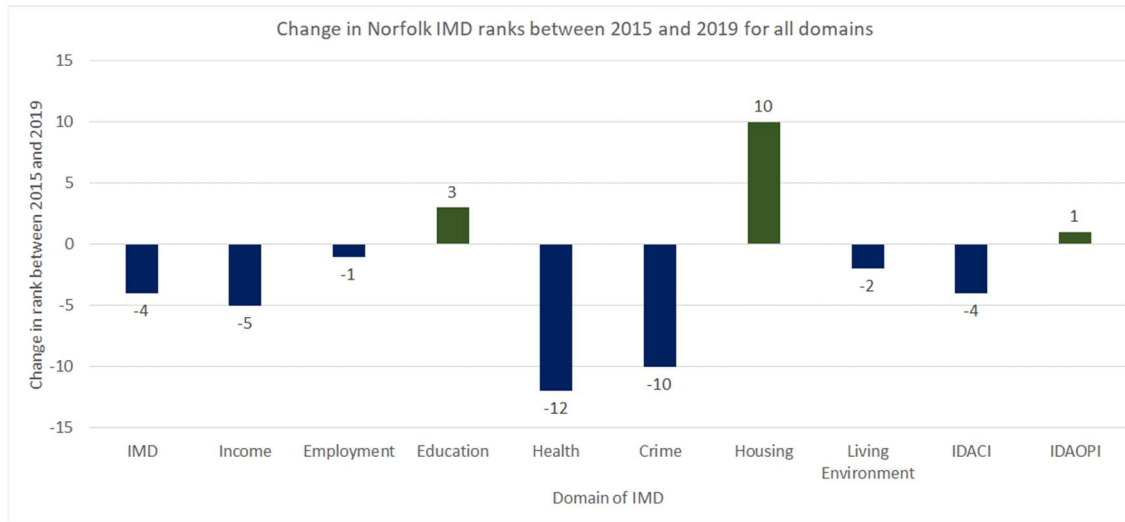


Figure 2: Change in the number of ranks between the 2015 and 2019 IMD domains including the overall measure (IMD), the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi)

In Norfolk, 7.4% of LSOAs are within the relatively most deprived 10% nationally, while 5.2% are within the relatively least deprived areas nationally. Within Norfolk, 38% of LSOAs in Great Yarmouth and 40% of LSOAs within Norwich fall within the 20% most deprived areas across England. In contrast, Broadland and South Norfolk have no LSOAs that fall within the 20% most deprived areas (Figure 3). This indicates that as with previous years, Norwich and Great Yarmouth districts remain some of the relatively most deprived areas in the county, while South Norfolk and Broadland some of the most affluent.

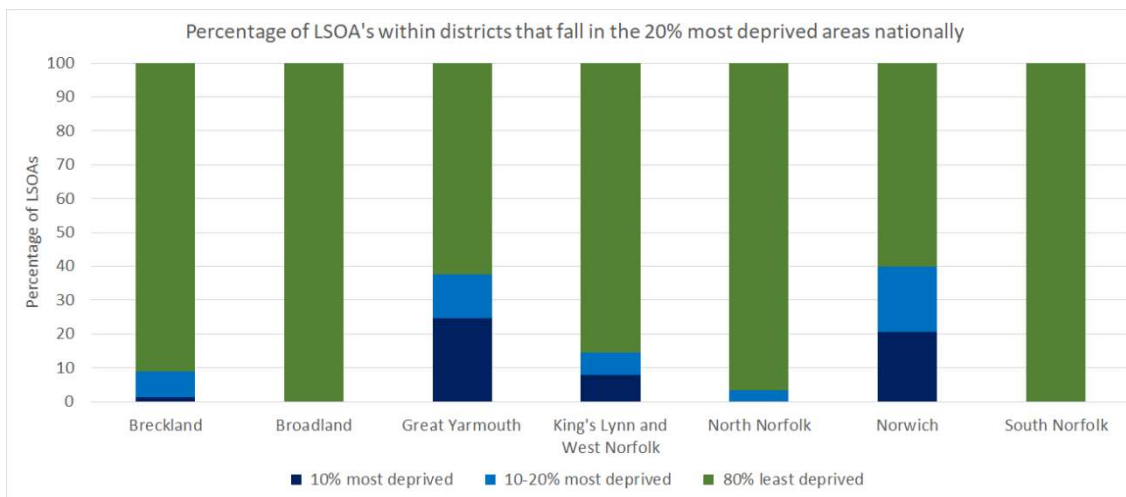


Figure 3: Percentage of LSOAs within Norfolk that fall within the 10% and 20% most deprived areas in England

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

The statistical release for the IMD 2019 discusses the changes between the IMD 2015 and 2019 nationally³. Within Norfolk, there are currently 538 LSOAs. When comparing these LSOAs between the 2015 and 2019 IMD deciles, 95 (17.66%) moved to a relatively less deprived decile, and 97 (18.03%) moved to a relatively

³https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/loD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf

more deprived decile. 346 (64.31%) of LSOAs in Norfolk remained within the same IMD decile. No LSOA moved more than 2 deciles between the two IMD releases for the overall measure of deprivation (Figure 4).

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

Figure 4: Cross tabulation showing the relative change of LSOAs within Norfolk between the 2015 and 2019 IMD deciles. Movement up from the blue line indicates a change into a relatively more deprived decile. Movement down from the blue line represents a movement to a relatively less deprived decile between 2015 and 2019.

Figure 5 shows a map of Norfolk indicating which LSOAs have changed decile to a relatively more or less deprived decile between the 2015 and 2019 IMD releases. Changes have occurred across the county and have not been localised to one area, although there has been little change around Kings Lynn.

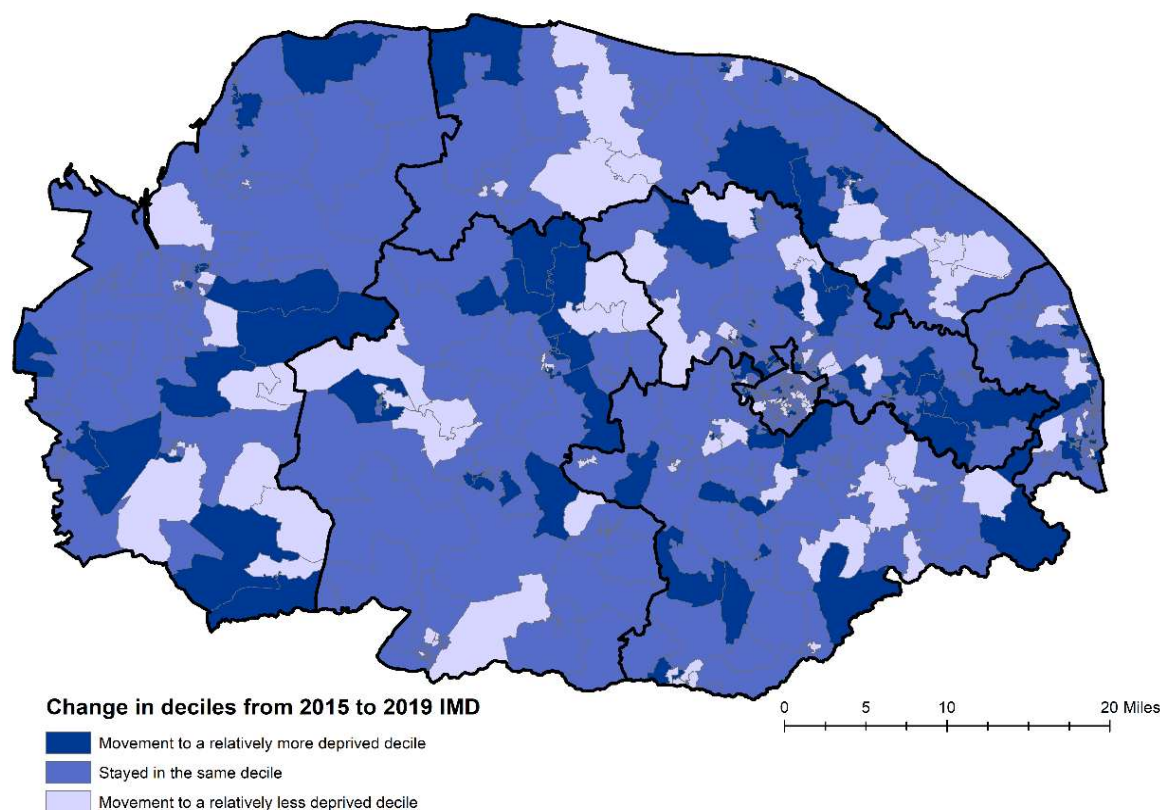


Figure 5: Map of Norfolk indicating LSOAs that have changed between relatively more and relatively less deprived deciles between 2015 and 2019.

Influences on Health and Wellbeing

High levels of deprivation are negatively associated with many outcomes such as life expectancy, educational attainment, wellbeing, and physical and mental health. Socio-economically disadvantaged children have poorer mental health outcomes, and children and adolescents from these disadvantaged backgrounds were

two to three times more likely to develop mental health problems⁴. The Income and Employment deprivation domains have the highest weightings within the overall IMD calculation (22.5%) reflecting their importance to deprivation. Poverty in particular has negative consequences for children who have poorer educational and health outcomes over the course of their life⁵. In adults, deprivation is associated with higher rates of obesity, Type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, most cancers and respiratory disease, as well as common mental health disorders.

Social, environmental, population context

There are estimated to be around 135,000 people living in the nationally most deprived 20% of LSOAs, around 15% of the Norfolk population based on the 2018 mid-year Office of National Statistics estimates⁶ (Figure 6). These are largely centred around the urban areas such as Norwich, Great Yarmouth, and King's Lynn, as well as some market towns such as Thetford, Dereham, and Watton despite there being less deprived areas just outside the market towns (Figure 7). In comparison, around 117,000 (13%) of the Norfolk population reside in the 20% relatively least deprived LSOAs. These areas are centred in South Norfolk and outside Norwich City in Broadland.

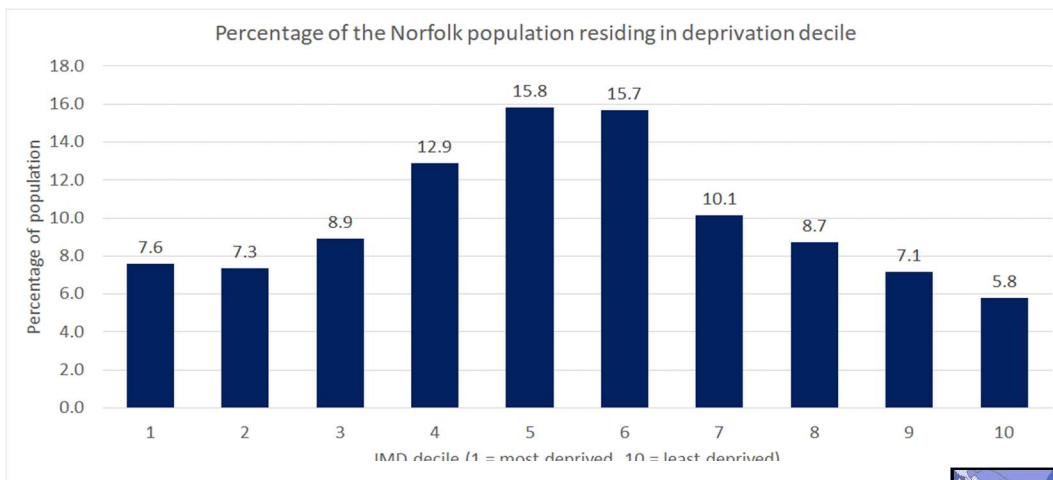


Figure 6: Proportion of the Norfolk population residing in LSOAs within the IMD decile.

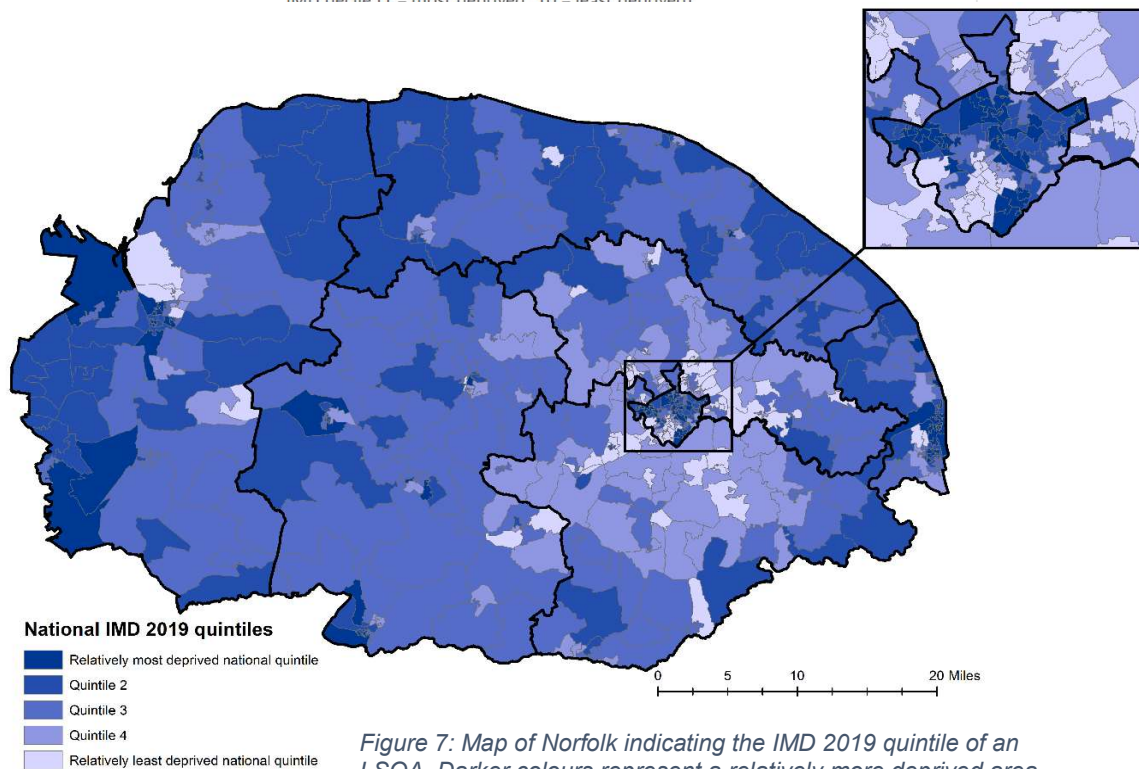


Figure 7: Map of Norfolk indicating the IMD 2019 quintile of an LSOA. Darker colours represent a relatively more deprived area

⁴ Reiss, F. (2013). Socioeconomic inequalities and mental health problems in children and adolescents: a systematic review. *Social science & medicine*, 90, 24-31. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2013.04.026>

⁵ Wickham S, Anwar E, Barr B, *et al*. Poverty and child health in the UK: using evidence for action *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 2016;**101**:759-766. <https://adc.bmj.com/content/101/8/759>

⁶ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/lowersuperoutputareamidyearpopulationestimates>

Figure 8 reports the lower tier district ranks for Norfolk for the overall IMD, the seven domains that make the overall score, and the two sub-domains. The colour gradient represents the national position of the district within the domain ranging from a rank of 1 (red, representing the relatively most deprived), through yellow, to green (a rank of 317, representing the relatively least deprived). The figure highlights that across all the domains, Great Yarmouth and Norwich are the most deprived districts, while across the county, Education is the relatively most deprived domain. This is particularly the case with Great Yarmouth which is the second most deprived lower tier local authority for Education, Skills and Training in England. In relation to the Crime domain, Broadland is the 11th least deprived district nationally, while North Norfolk is the 15th least deprived, out of the current 317 districts.

District	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Housing	Living Environment	IDACI	IDAOPi
Breckland	142	182	163	35	138	250	64	167	184	187
Broadland	264	261	220	210	221	307	153	208	278	258
Great Yarmouth	20	32	12	2	51	115	173	96	23	69
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	94	134	102	33	67	268	67	100	134	142
North Norfolk	127	169	129	118	133	303	18	47	171	193
Norwich	52	52	72	27	35	80	287	138	31	41
South Norfolk	235	240	225	222	244	292	78	122	256	240

Figure 8: Table showing ranks of Norfolk districts for all measures included in the IMD 2019. Colours represent position in the national rankings ranging from 1 to 317. A rank of 1 (red) is relatively the most deprived lower tier local authority, a rank of 317 (green) is relatively the least deprived lower tier local authority. IMD – overall measure of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, IDACI – Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, IDAOPi – Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index.

Current services, local plans and strategies

Norfolk has developed a strategy in order to focus how rural Norfolk needs to develop over the coming years. The Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020⁷ highlights that deprivation statistics are poor at accurately reflecting deprivation in rural areas, as deprived and affluent areas live in close proximity. Part of the strategy aims at reducing rural deprivation particularly around housing and identifies opportunities for improvement such as reducing the additional costs of rural living and increasing rural housing. This may in part explain the relative decrease in housing deprivation in which Norfolk saw its largest improvement between the 2015 and 2019. Together for Norfolk is the County Council's new, six-year business plan (2019-2025). It outlines the Council's priorities to work with partners to boost the economy, support the communities and protect the environment.⁸ It focuses on inclusive growth and better social mobility for all.

Considerations for HWB and commissioners

The IMD is an overall indicator of deprivation. There are many indicators that create each individual domain of the IMD, for example data relating to years of potential life lost, comparative illness and disability ratio, acute morbidity, and mood and anxiety disorders create the Health Deprivation and Disability domain of the IMD⁹. As a result a strategic, targeted approach to improve certain areas of deprivation has the potential to improve deprivation as a whole.

Across the United Kingdom and Norfolk, those most in need require more resources and programmes. Projects aimed at the most deprived groups tend to yield the highest benefits. This should be considered by commissioners when allocating resources across programmes. Many inequalities are linked to deprivation such as life expectancy and understanding its influence can help target resources to those most in need in order to achieve the largest benefit.

⁷ <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/-/media/norfolk/downloads/what-we-do-and-how-we-work/policy-performance-and-partnerships/policies-and-strategies/business/norfolk-rural-development-strategy-2013-20.pdf>

⁸ Together for Norfolk 2019-2025. <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/what-we-do-and-how-we-work/councillors-meetings-decisions-and-elections/leader-of-the-council-and-committee-chairs/together-for-norfolk>

⁹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/loD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf

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