

# Gorleston

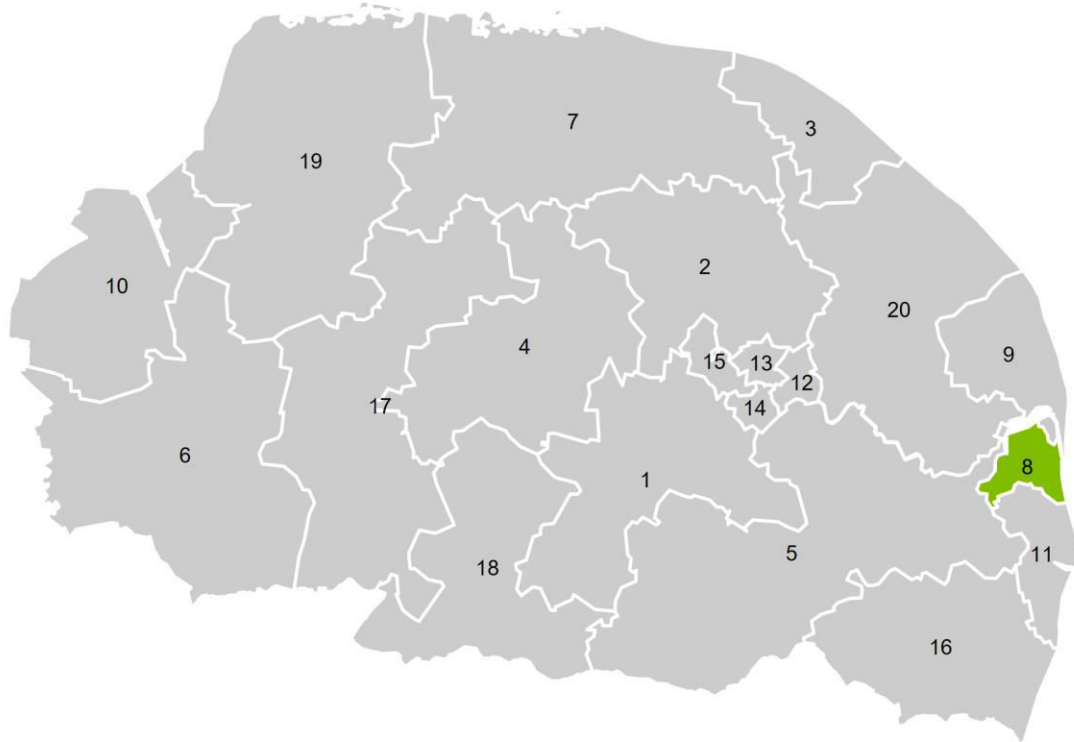
I&A Public Health Intelligence

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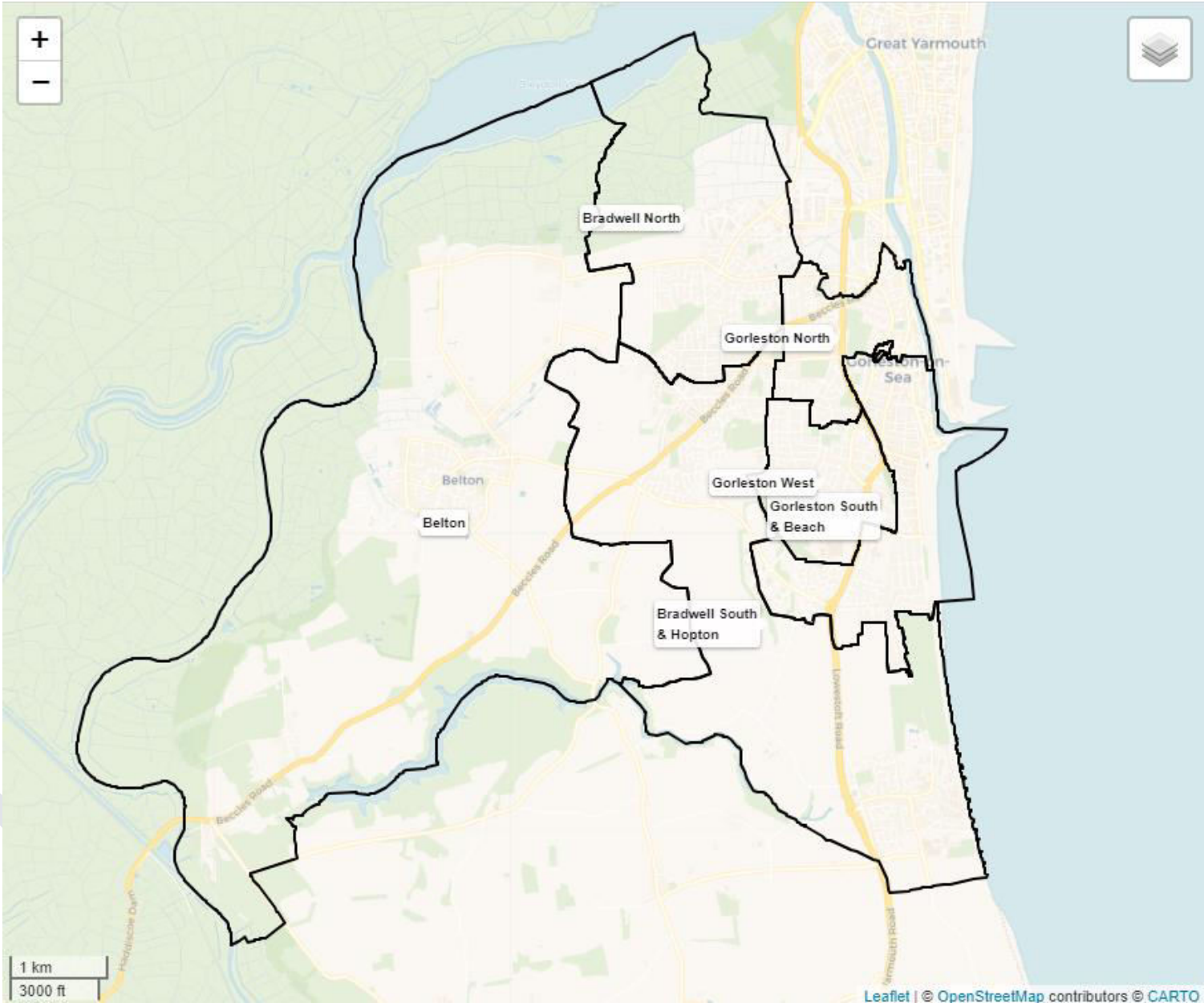
# Neighbourhood areas



Nr	Name	Resident Population <sup>1</sup>
1	A11 Attleborough and Wymondham	75,007
2	Aylsham, Coltishall and Reepham	43,737
3	Cromer and North Walsham	34,257
4	Dereham	50,190
5	Diss, Long Stratton, Loddon Waveney Valley	74,657
6	Downham Market and Villages	47,112
7	Fakenham, The Raynhams, Holt and Sheringham	45,873
<b>8</b>	<b>Gorleston</b>	<b>44,337</b>
9	Great Yarmouth and Northern Villages	56,192
10	King's Lynn and Marshland North	72,760
11	Lowestoft	78,700
12	Norwich East	54,275
13	Norwich North	53,717
14	Norwich South	64,785
15	Norwich West	52,943
16	South Waveney	37,456
17	Swaffham and Villages	26,241
18	Thetford and Watton	52,313
19	West Norfolk Coastal	34,604
20	Wroxham, Stalham and the Broads	55,629
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,054,785</b>

<sup>1</sup>2024 mid-year-estimates for small areas (ONS)

# Local areas (MSOAs)



# Neighbourhood Profiles

## What they are:

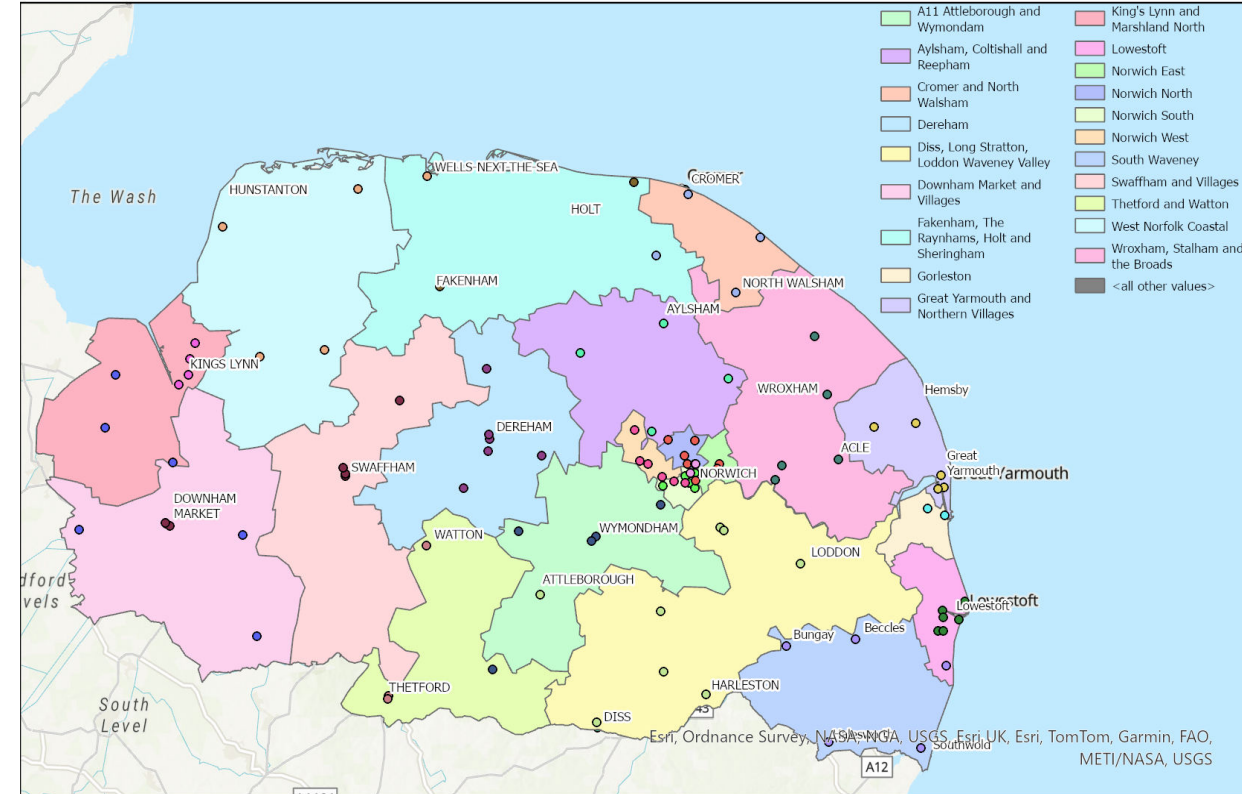
- Summaries of health, wellbeing, and wider determinants in each neighbourhood
- Draw on local data, insights, and community context
- Highlight key challenges and opportunities for improving population health

## Why they matter:

- Provide a shared evidence base for health, care, and community partners
- Support integrated planning and decision-making at neighbourhood level
- Help identify inequalities and target resources where they're most needed
- Research shows neighbourhood characteristics significantly influence health and wellbeing outcomes and advocates for 'natural' neighbourhood that reflect local perceptions and activity

## How they'll be used:

- Inform health and social care, Integrated Neighbourhood Teams (INTs) and wider system partners to guide service design, prevention initiatives, and community engagement and enable monitoring of progress over time

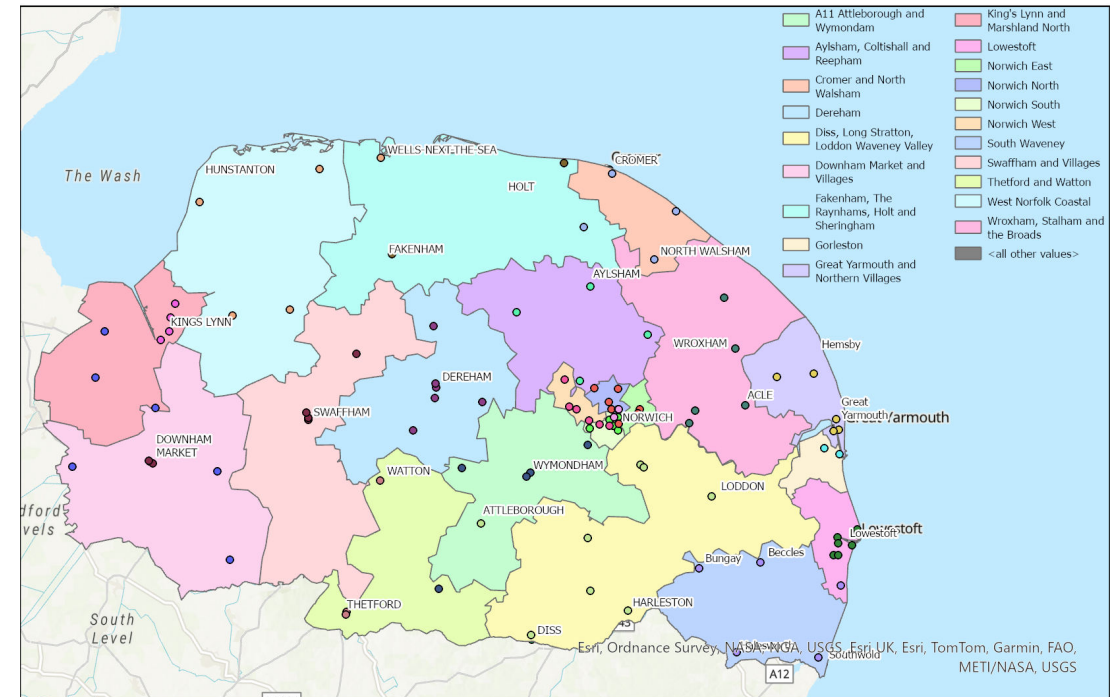


# How do we define neighbourhoods?

There is no single definition of a neighbourhood in the NHS and local authority planning context. Neighbourhoods can be understood in several ways:

- Administrative or statistical boundaries such as wards, parishes, or Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs), which provide stable geographies for data analysis.
- Economic centres like market towns or main urban areas, reflecting where people live, work, and access services.
- Functional service areas, for example, GP practice or NHS trust catchments, which align with how health and care services are delivered.
- Collaborative structures such as Primary Care Networks (PCNs) or integrated care partnerships, which represent groups of organisations working together to serve a defined population.

These neighbourhood profiles draw on recorded data for these areas - whether by GP practice population, PCN, or statistical geography - to provide a shared evidence base for planning, resource allocation, and addressing health inequalities.



# Methods

Most of the data used in this profile is based on information available at local (MSOA) level and thus calculated for the neighbourhood or local areas within the neighbourhood.

There are several exceptions:

- Slide 27: Life expectancy inequality is based on difference between the most and least deprived small areas (LSOAs). Because neighbourhood areas are relatively small, life expectancy inequality at the **Partnership (lower tier local authority)** or **Place (formerly CCG)** level that best matches the neighbourhood area was used ([Population - JSNA - Norfolk Insight](#)).
- Slides 37 and 45: Behavioural risk factors were estimated for **Partnership (lower tier local authority)** level for Norfolk's Health and Wellbeing Profiles ([Health & wellbeing profiles - JSNA - Norfolk Insight](#)).
- Slides 40 & 41: Estimates of long-term conditions are estimated based on GP NHS Quality Outcomes Framework records. Here, we show estimates for the **Primary Care Network** encompassing the largest number of GP practices at which Neighbourhood residents are registered.



# Population and deprivation

- This section introduces demographic and deprivation data for Gorleston, highlighting population structure and socioeconomic challenges.

# Population and deprivation summary

The Gorleston neighbourhood area is characterised by predominantly urban areas, some of which with significant deprivation.

The population's age distribution is similar to the Norfolk & Waveney average.

Socioeconomic deprivation is considerable and varies greatly between small areas.



	Period	England	Belton	Bradwell North	Bradwell South & Hopton	Gorleston North	Gorleston South & Beach	Gorleston West
Resident population (aged 0 to 15)	2022	18.5	13.9	14.9	17.6	18.4	15.6	20.2
Resident population (aged 65 and over)	2022	18.6	30.3	30.6	24.7	19.9	24.5	21.5
Resident population (aged 85 and over)	2022	2.5	3.1	3.63	3.65	2.13	3.57	3.43
Population density: people per square kilometre	2022	438	253	1350	808	5220	3360	4450
Poverty: Index of Multiple Deprivation	2019	21.7	21.6	12.1	15.9	43.2	23.4	36.3
Poverty: English Indices of Deprivation	2019	12.9	10.1	6.83	10.2	25.3	12.3	23
Children in poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) (aged 0 to 15)	2019	17.1	12.4	6.06	11.3	34.9	16.2	28
Older people in poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) (aged 60 and over)	2019	14.2	11.1	9.55	14.1	22.1	13.1	24.8
Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology)	2023	11.4	10.4	6.09	6.79	13.4	14.2	10.9
Unemployment: people claiming out of work benefit (aged 16 to 64)	2024/25	4.07	2.66	2	2.32	5.1	3.25	4.09
Long-term unemployment: people claiming out of work benefit for over 12 months (aged 16 to 64)	2024/25	0.51	0	0	0	0.77	0.58	0.76

Indicators are based on the Local Health summary (OHID Fingertips)

# Demography in Gorleston

Gorleston population compared to Norfolk and Waveney 2024



Source: ONS 2024 mid-year estimates

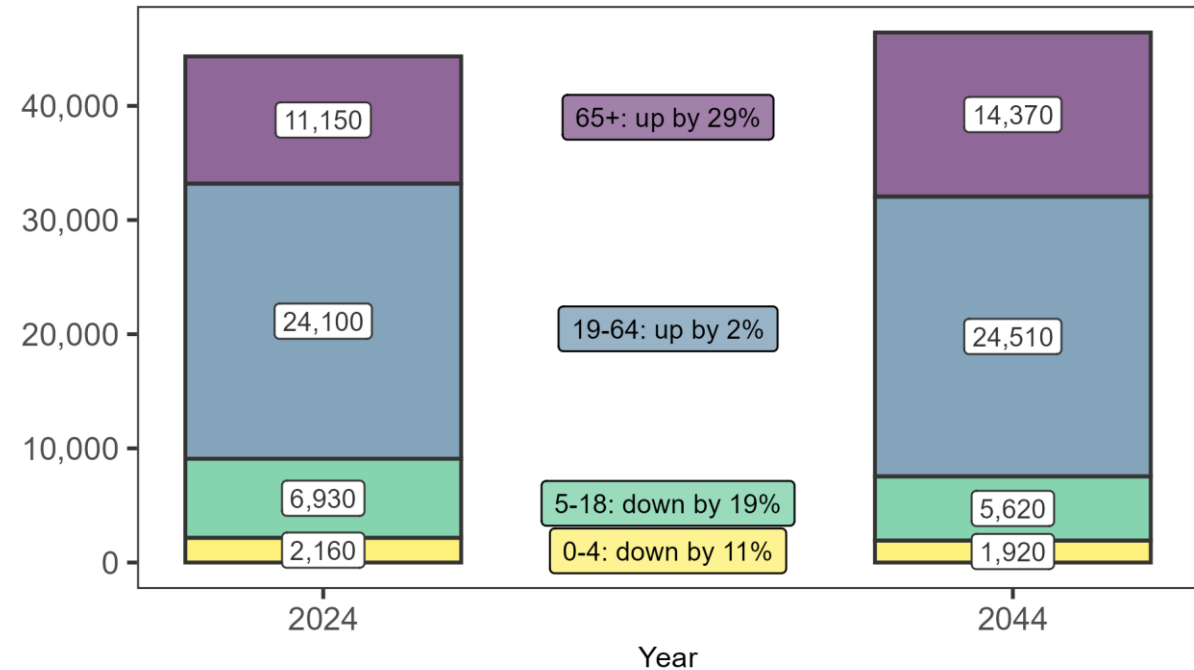
The Gorleston neighbourhood area has a similar age profile to Norfolk & Waveney overall, but the population composition varies considerably between local areas

The age group with the largest projected population growth by 2044 in Gorleston is people aged 65+.

Locally, the MSOA with the largest estimated overall population growth is Bradwell North with a 7.2% population increase by 2044.

Population projections by age groups for Gorleston

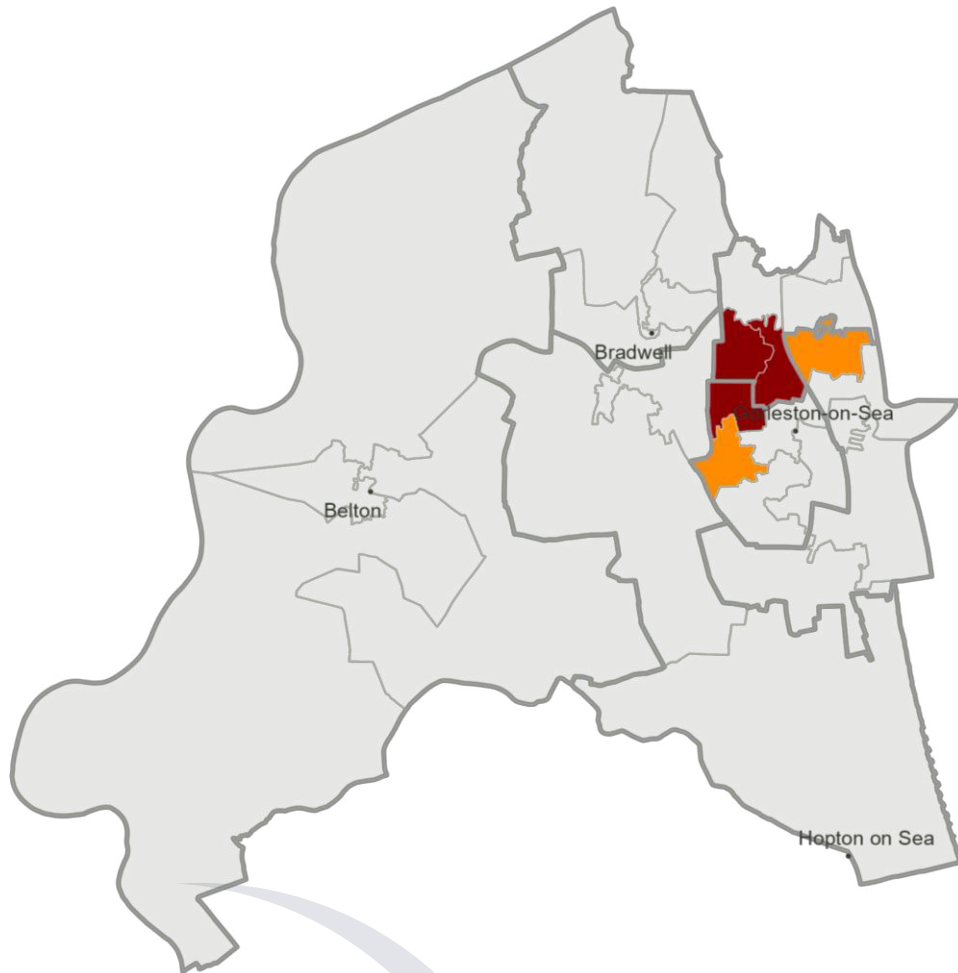
Residents



Source: ONS population projections (2025); Age-specific LTLA projections applied to MSOA SYOA mid-2024 populations

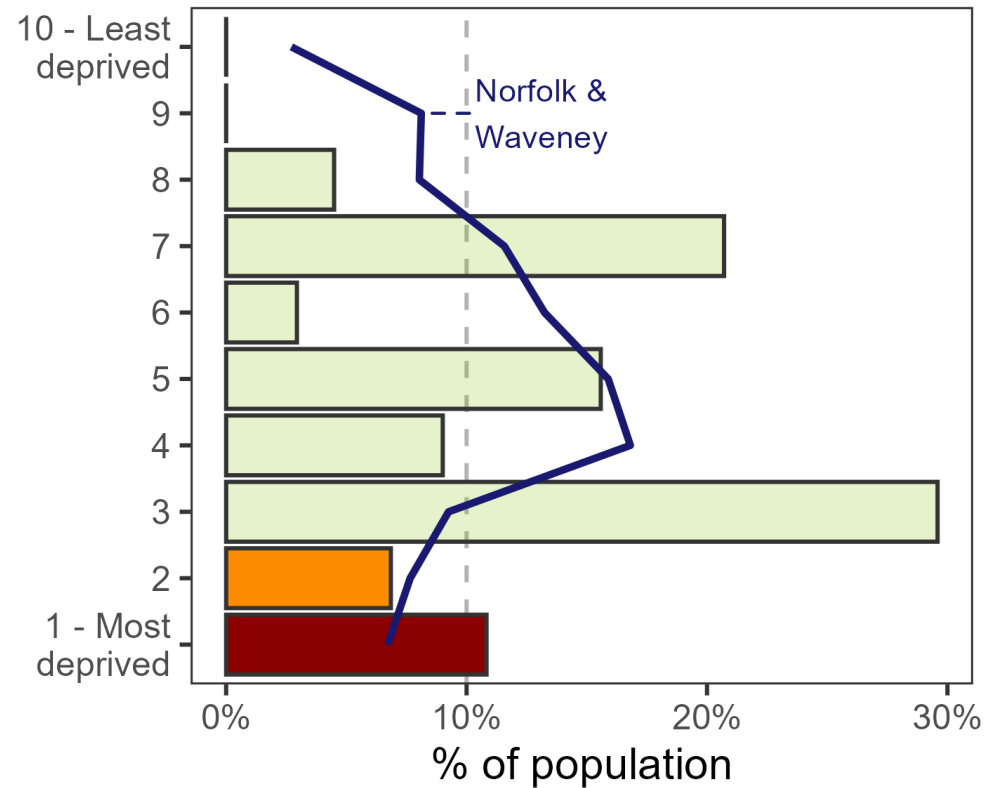
# Deprivation in Gorleston

Core20 LSOAs in Gorleston



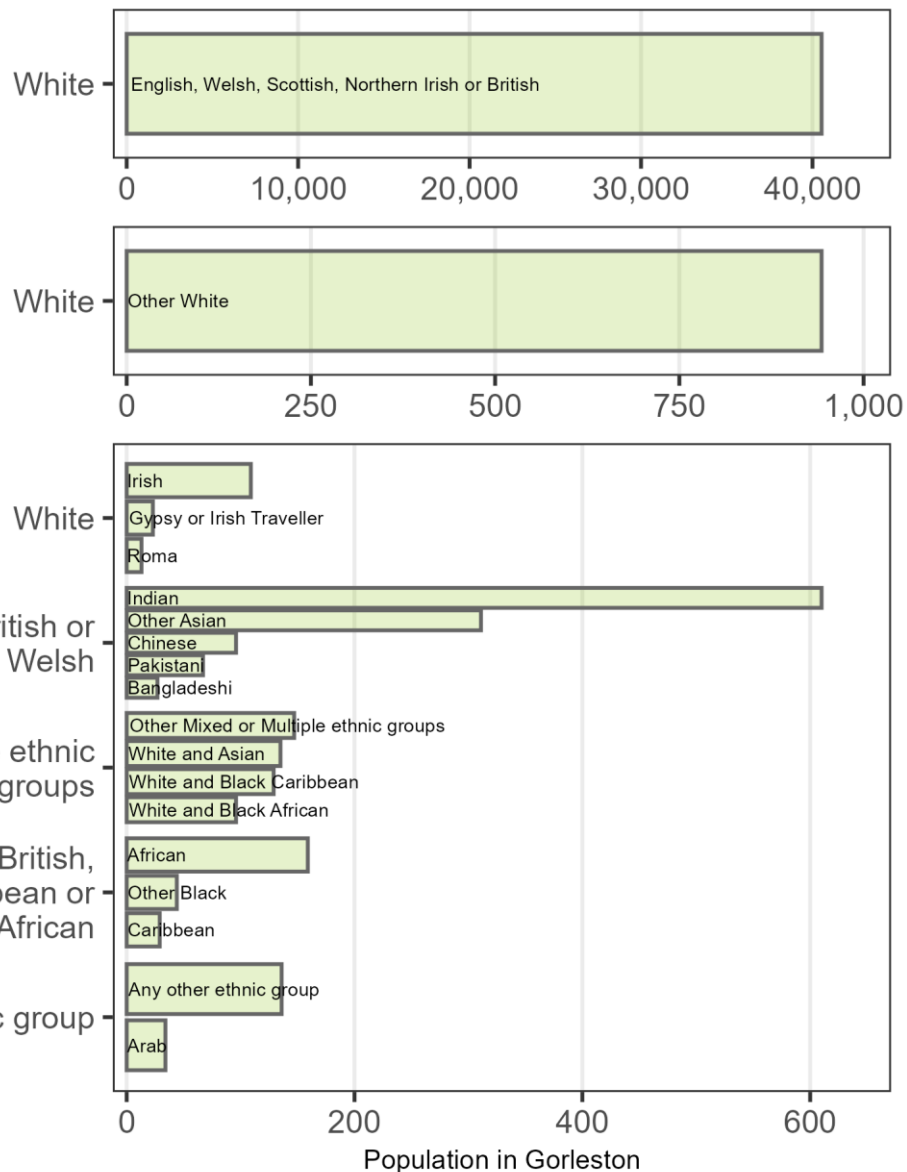
17.7% of the population of Gorleston live in small areas that are among the 20% most deprived areas in England (Core20 areas). Across Norfolk and Waveney, 14.4% live in Core20 areas.

IMD 2025 Decile



Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities; ONS 2024 mid-year population estimates

# Ethnicity in Gorleston



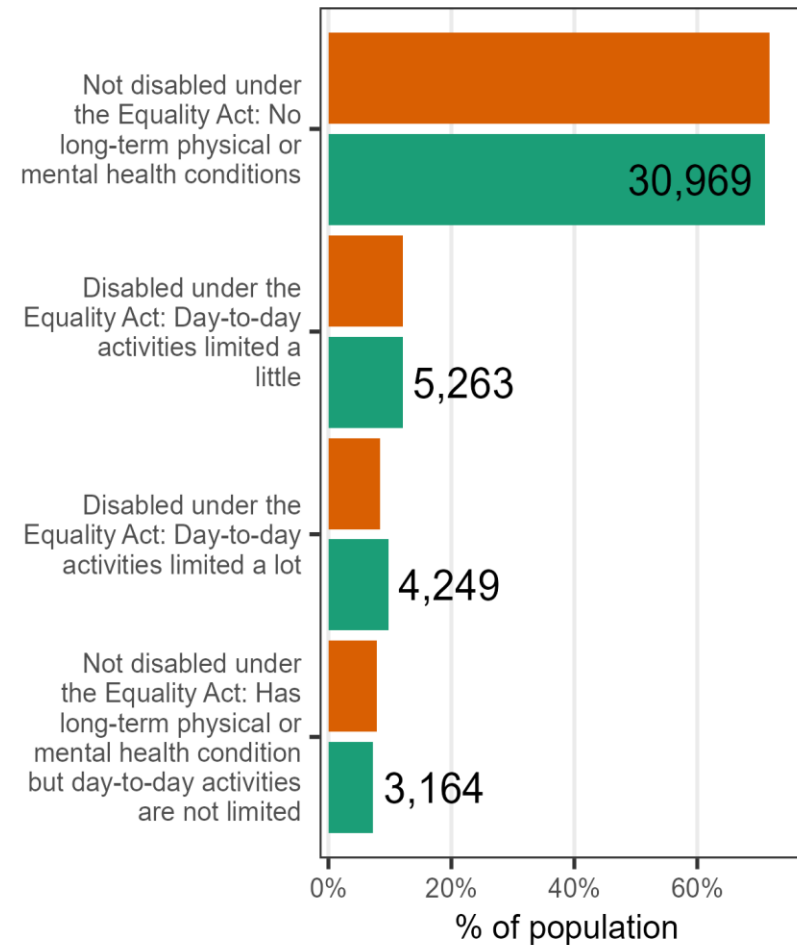
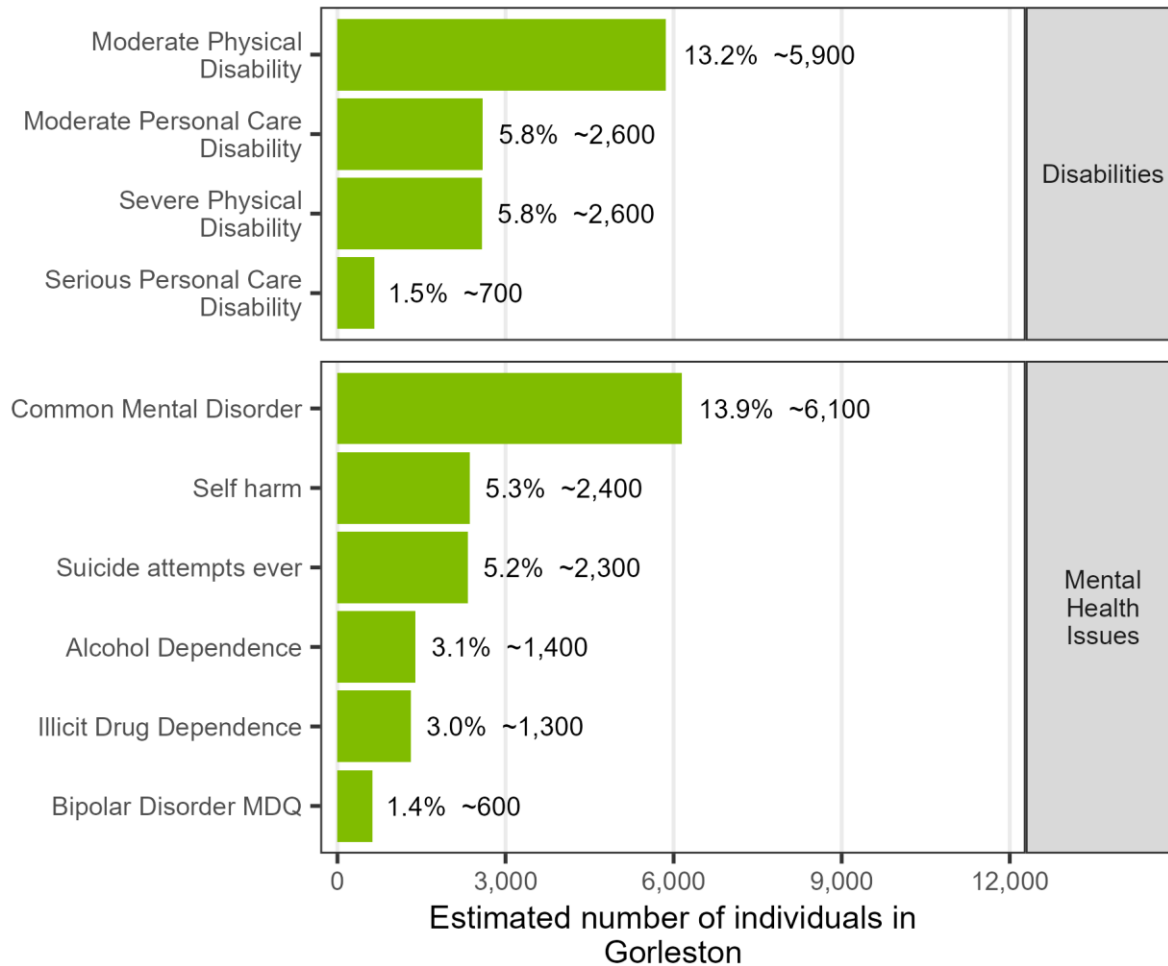
Source: Census 2021 (obtained through NOMIS)

Ethnicity group	Population	Proportion
White	41,618	95.4%
Asian Asian British Or Asian Welsh	1,111	2.5%
Mixed Or Multiple Ethnic Groups	507	1.2%
Black Black British Black Welsh Caribbean Or African	232	0.5%
Other Ethnic Group	170	0.4%

Source: Census 2021 (obtained through NOMIS)

Small areas (MSOAs) with the highest proportions of non-White residents in Gorleston include Gorleston West (7.8%) and Gorleston South & Beach (7.1%).

# People with disabilities and vulnerable populations



Area

- Norfolk and Waveney
- Gorleston

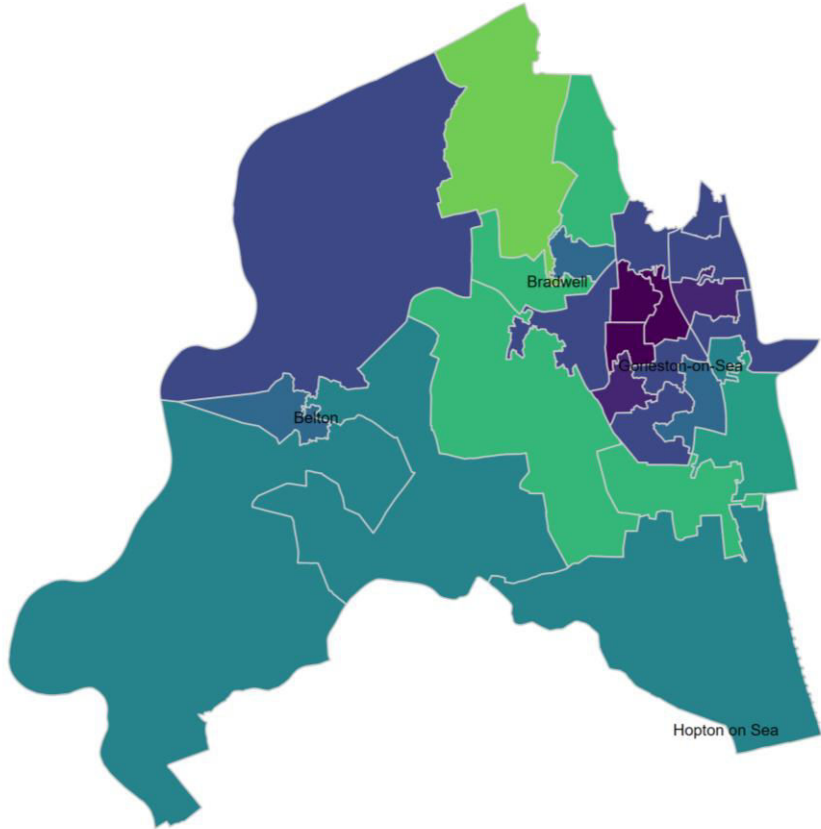
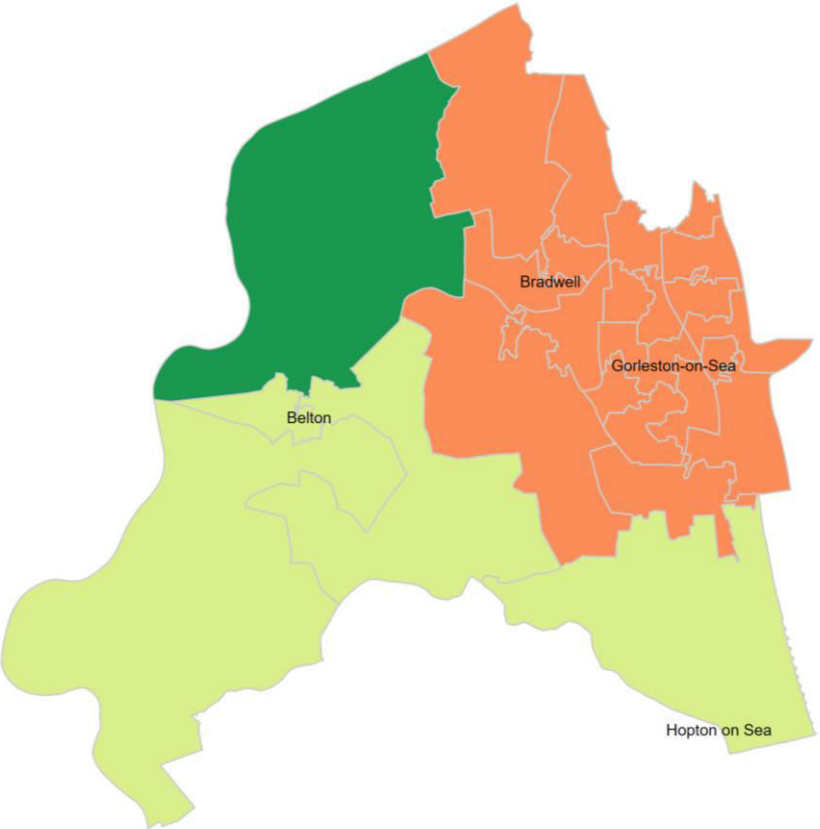
Source: 2021 Census (ONS)

Sources:  
 PANSI/POPPI, Psychiatric Morbidity Survey  
 ONS 2024 mid-year population estimates

# Rurality and Deprivation in Gorleston

ONS Rural Urban Classification

Index of Multiple Deprivation deciles



- Urban: Nearer to a major town or city
- Urban: Further from a major town or city
- Larger rural: Nearer to a major town or city
- Larger rural: Further from a major town or city
- Smaller rural: Nearer to a major town or city
- Smaller rural: Further from a major town or city

- 1 - Most deprived
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 - Least deprived

# Children in Poverty

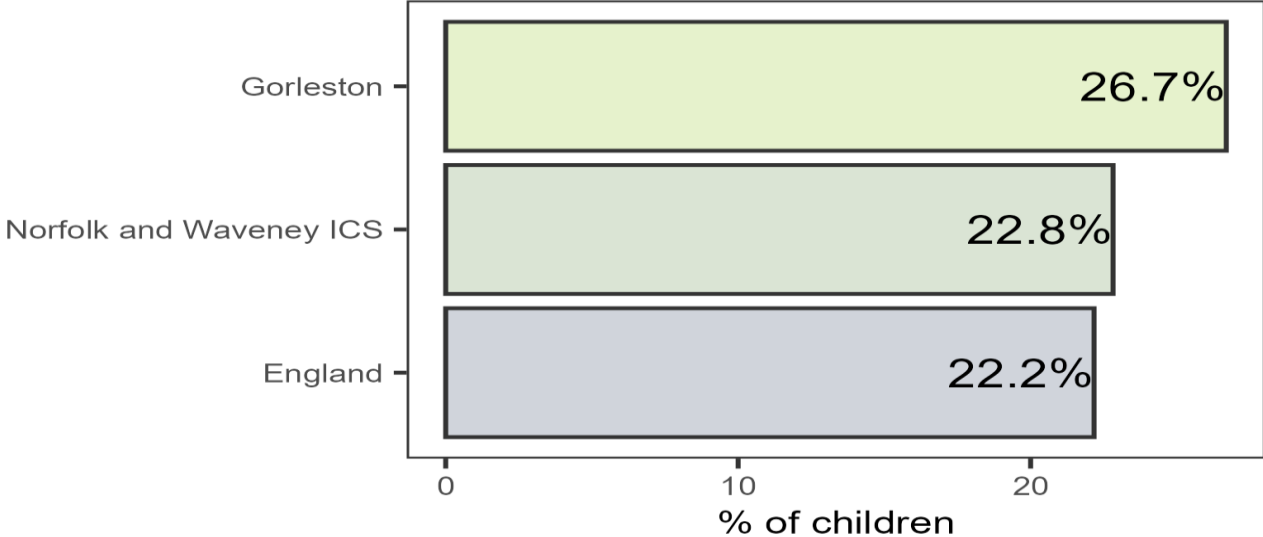
In Gorleston, 26.7% of children aged 0-19 live in low-income families, compared to 22.8% across Norfolk and Waveney and 22.2% across England.

39.4% of children aged 0 to 15 in Gorleston are estimated to live in poverty according to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). In England overall, this is 36.25%.

In Gorleston, 31.1% of pupils from Reception to Year 13 are eligible for free school meals. This is significantly higher than across all schools in Norfolk, where 23.4% of pupils are eligible.



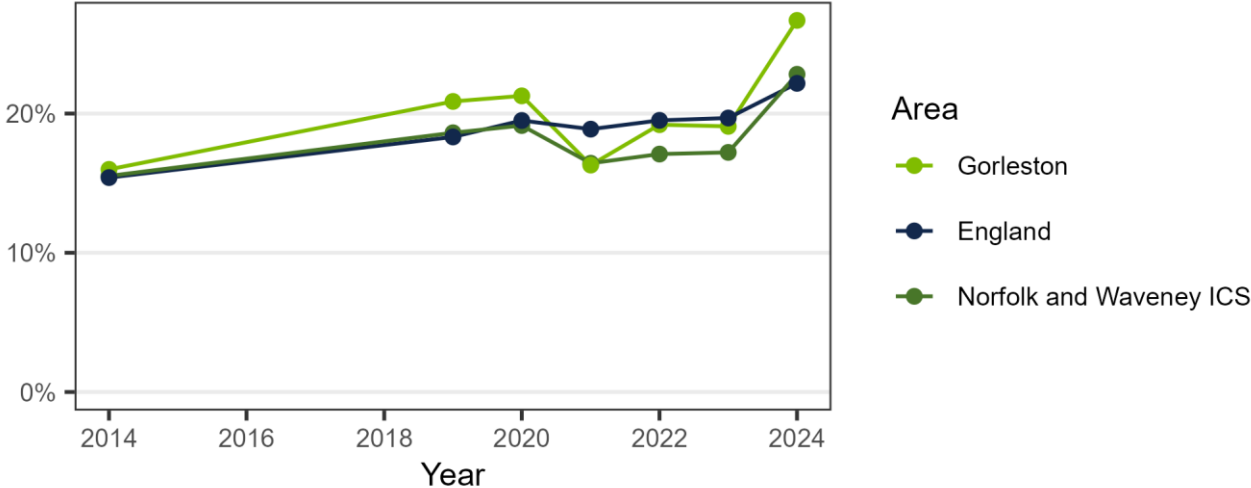
Children aged 0-19 in relative low-income families



Source: Local Insight (OCSI)

Children aged 0-19 in relative low-income families

% of children



Source: Local Insight (OCSI)

# Economy, employment and housing

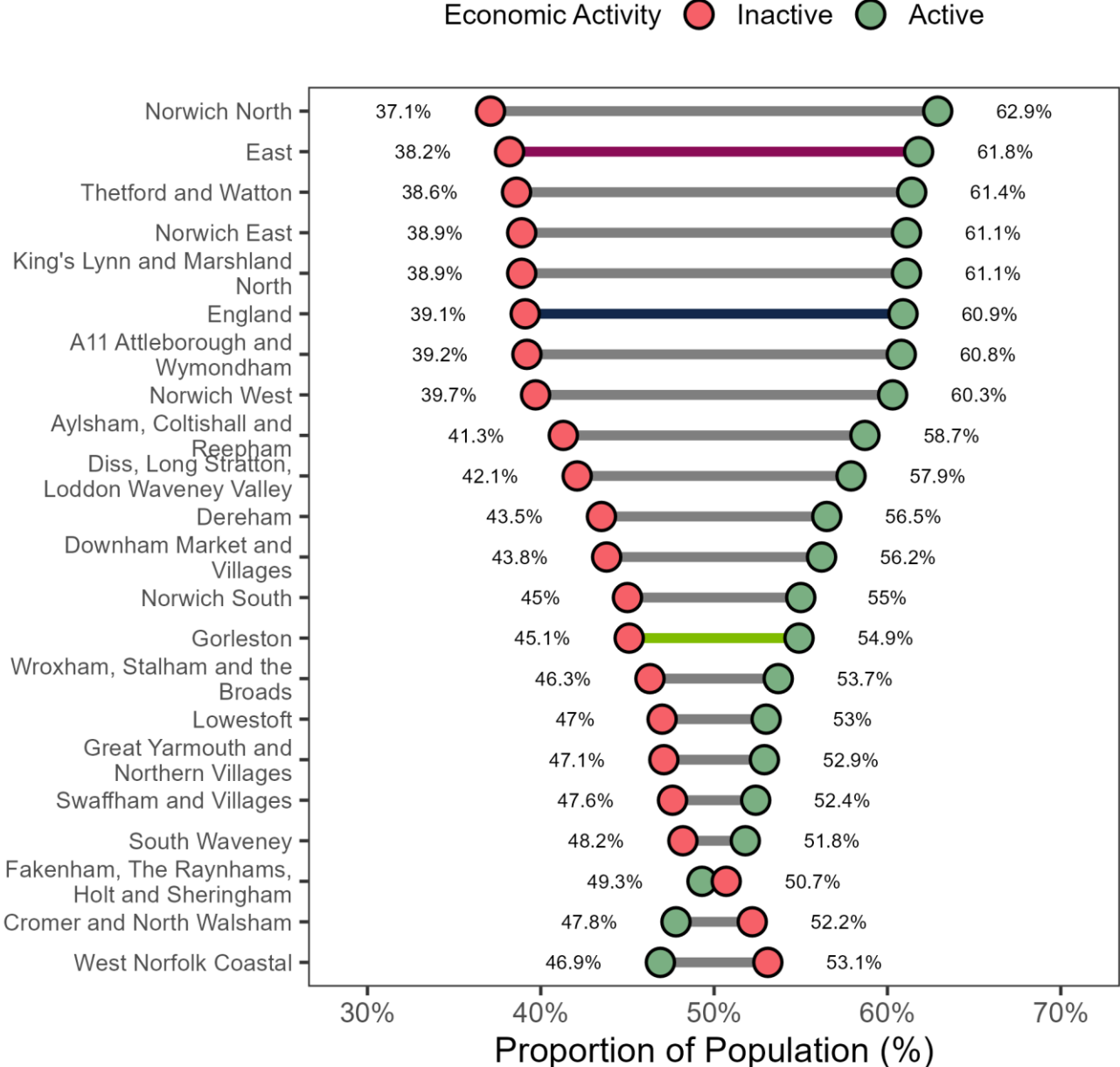
# Economy and Employment

**Economically Active Definition:** Aged between 16-64 and either in employment, unemployed but looking for work and could start within two weeks of an offer, or unemployed but waiting to start a job that has been offered and accepted.

During the **2021 Census**, the proportion of residents (aged 16-64) who were economically active within the Norfolk and Waveney neighbourhoods was generally lower than both the East of England (61.8% economically active) and England average (60.9% economically active).

Within the Gorleston neighbourhood 54.9% of working-age residents were classified as economically active, while 45.1% were economically inactive. These proportions position the area towards the mid-to-lower end of economic activity compared with other neighbourhoods, and below both the regional and national averages.

Economic Activity Across Areas (Census 2021)



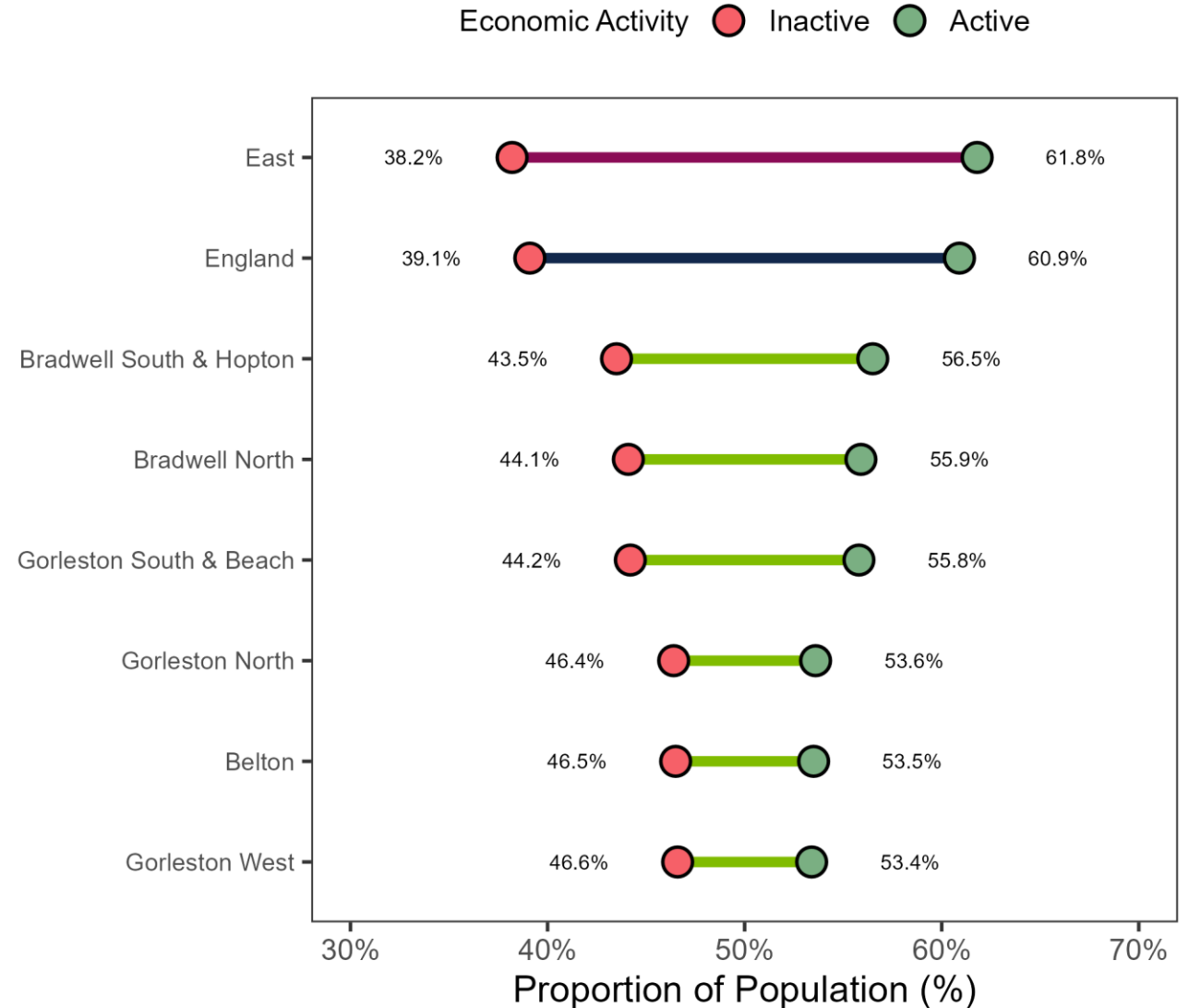
# Economy and Employment

Levels of economic activity reported across MSOAs within the Gorleston neighbourhood in the 2021 Census were consistently below the East of England (61.8% active) and the national average for England (60.9% active).

Within the neighbourhood, Gorleston West recorded the lowest proportion of economically active residents aged 16–64 at 53.4%, indicating high levels of economic inactivity among the working-age population.

In contrast, Bradwell South and Hopton recorded the highest proportion of economically active residents (56.5%) among MSOAs within the neighbourhood, though remained below national and regional benchmarks.

Economic Activity Across Areas (Census 2021)



# Economy and Employment

Occupation, as recorded in the 2021 Census, is derived from an individual's main job title and the activities associated with that role. Values are based on the proportion of usual residents aged 16 and over in employment.

In the Gorleston neighbourhood, professional occupations represented the largest occupational group, with 14.5% of usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment engaged in these roles. Although professional roles were the most common within the local area, their prevalence remained below both the Norfolk and England averages, indicating that Gorleston has a comparatively smaller professional workforce despite this being its dominant occupational category. In addition, the proportions of residents employed in Skilled Trades and Elementary occupations exceeded the averages for Norfolk and/or England, highlighting a relatively high presence of practical, manual, and operational roles within the local labour market.

In contrast, employment in Managerial and Associate Professional occupations was consistently below the Norfolk and England averages. This suggests a relatively low concentration of individuals engaged in leadership, decision-making, and mid-level technical specialist roles within the neighbourhood, compared with county and national patterns.

Occupational Groups						
Indicator	Gorleston		Norfolk		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Managers, Directors & Senior Officials	1,768	9.5%	49,365	11.9%	3,403,916	12.9%
Professional	2,699	14.6%	68,653	16.6%	5,356,649	20.3%
Associate Professional & Technical	2,050	11.1%	48,630	11.8%	3,499,749	13.3%
Administrative & Secretarial	1,872	10.1%	37,330	9.0%	2,446,565	9.3%
Skilled Trades	2,317	12.5%	52,732	12.8%	2,683,139	10.2%
Caring, Leisure & Other Service	2,463	13.3%	43,994	10.6%	2,447,148	9.3%
Sales & Customer Service	1,624	8.8%	33,402	8.1%	1,972,553	7.5%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,512	8.2%	33,235	8.1%	1,832,666	6.9%
Elementary	2,253	12.2%	46,376	11.2%	2,762,829	10.5%

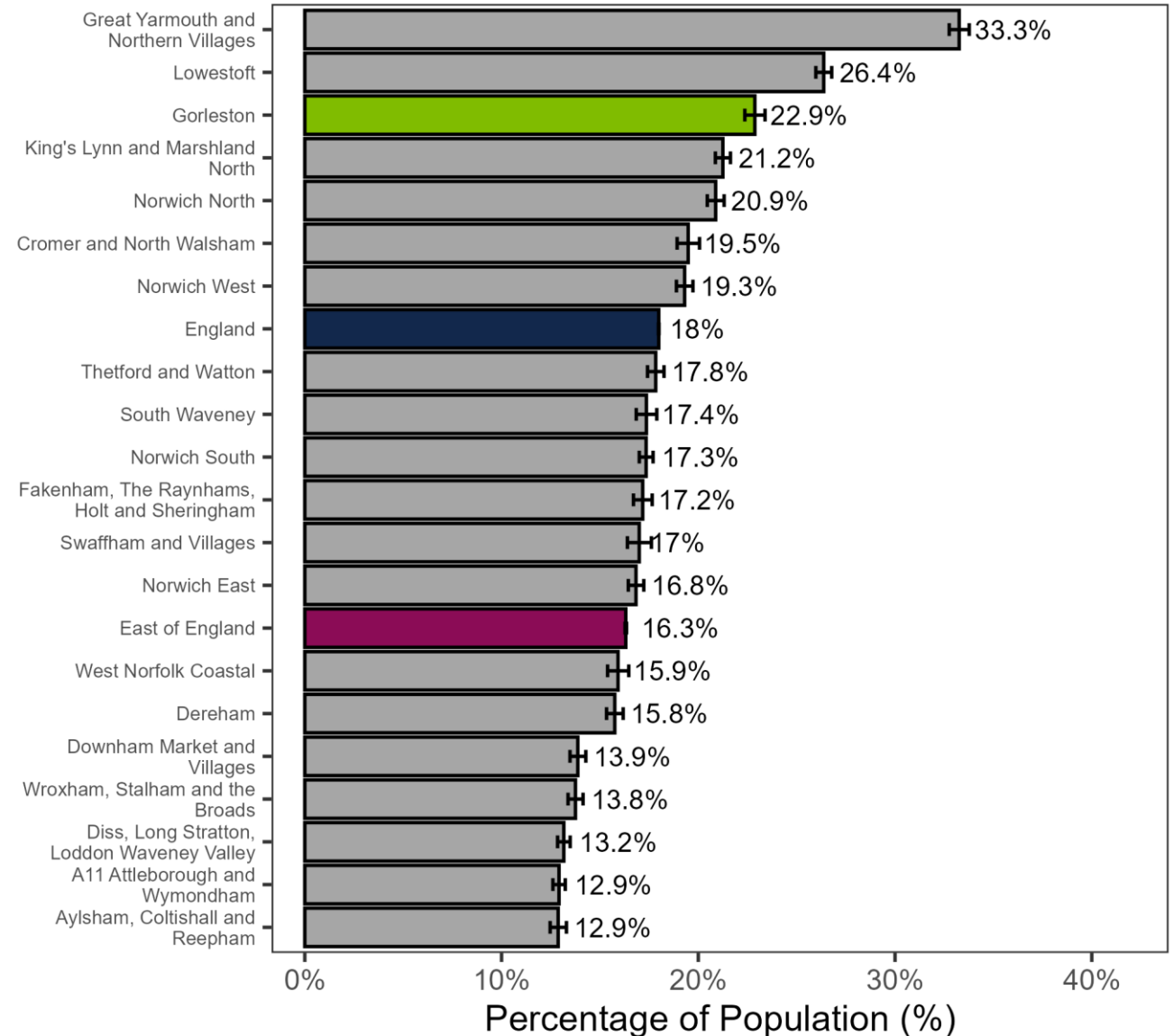
# Economy and Employment

**Universal Credit** is a monthly payment from the government to help with living costs for individuals on a low income or out of work. Eligible individuals must be between 18 and 66 years of age and have less than £16,000 in money, saving and investments.

The Graph shows the proportion of the population (aged 18-66) claiming Universal Credit across different neighbourhoods in Norfolk during August 2025.

The proportion of residents claiming Universal Credit varies significantly across neighbourhoods. Gorleston had a significantly higher proportion of individual claimants (22.9%) than 17 of the 19 other neighbourhoods during August 2025. In addition, the proportion of claimants was significantly higher than both the East of England (16.3%) and England (18%) averages. This suggests that Gorleston may experience comparatively higher levels of financial vulnerability or reliance on welfare support than seen regionally or nationally.

Percentage of Population Claiming Universal Credit by Area (Aug 2025)



Source: Stat-Xplore, ONS 2024 mid-year population estimates

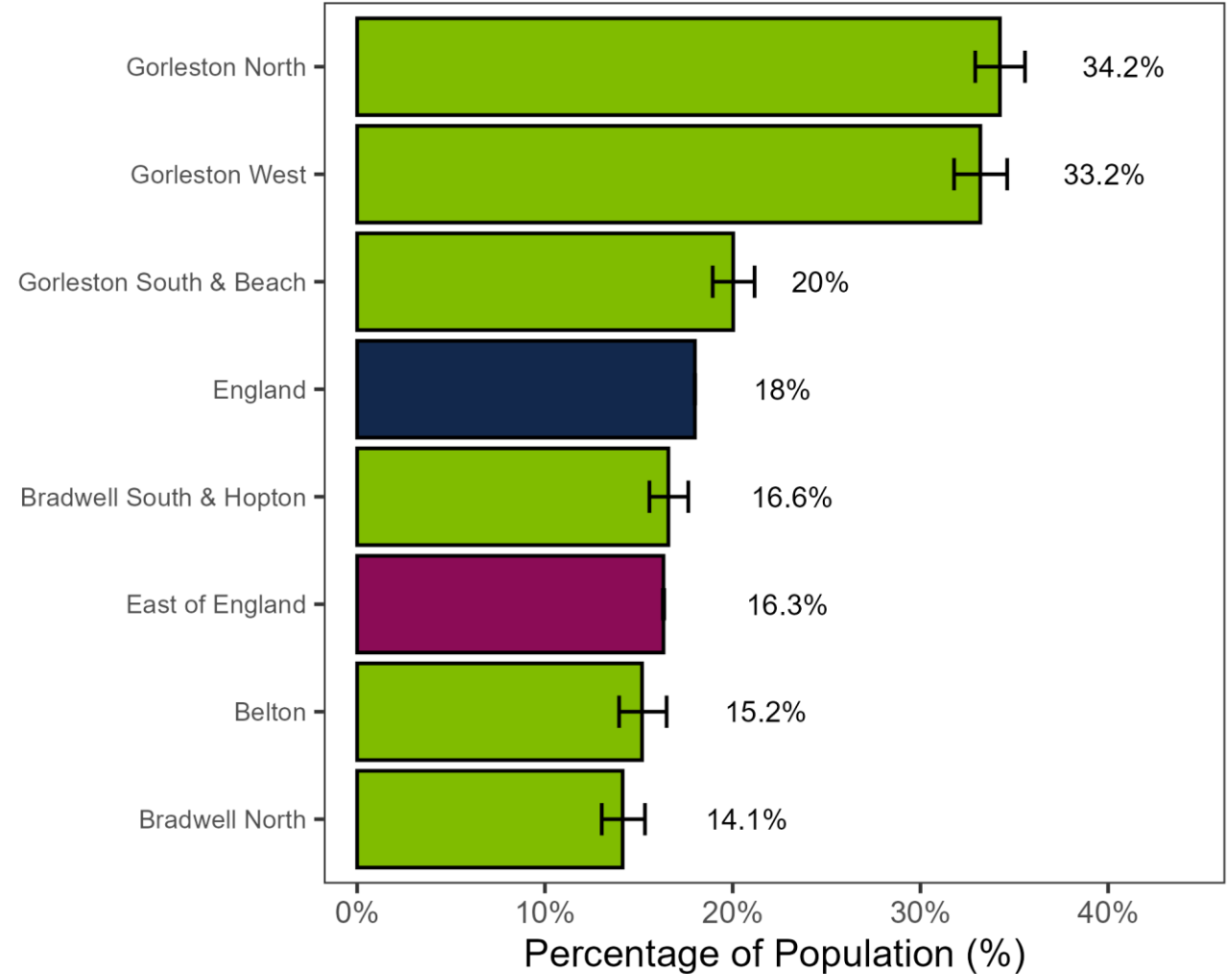
# Economy and Employment

In August 2025, the proportion of residents (aged 18 to 66) claiming Universal Credit varied significantly across MSOAs within the Gorleston neighbourhood (ranging from 14.1%-34.2%).

Gorleston North recorded the highest proportion of claimants at 34.2%, significantly more claimants than four of the other five MSOA within the neighbourhood. This figure was also significantly higher than the East of England (16.3%) average and the England average (18%).

Bradwell North reported the lowest proportion of claimants at 14.1%, significantly fewer claimants compared to four of the other five MSOAs within the area and both the East of England and England average.

Universal Credit Claimants by MSOA in Gorleston (Aug 2025)



# Economy and Employment

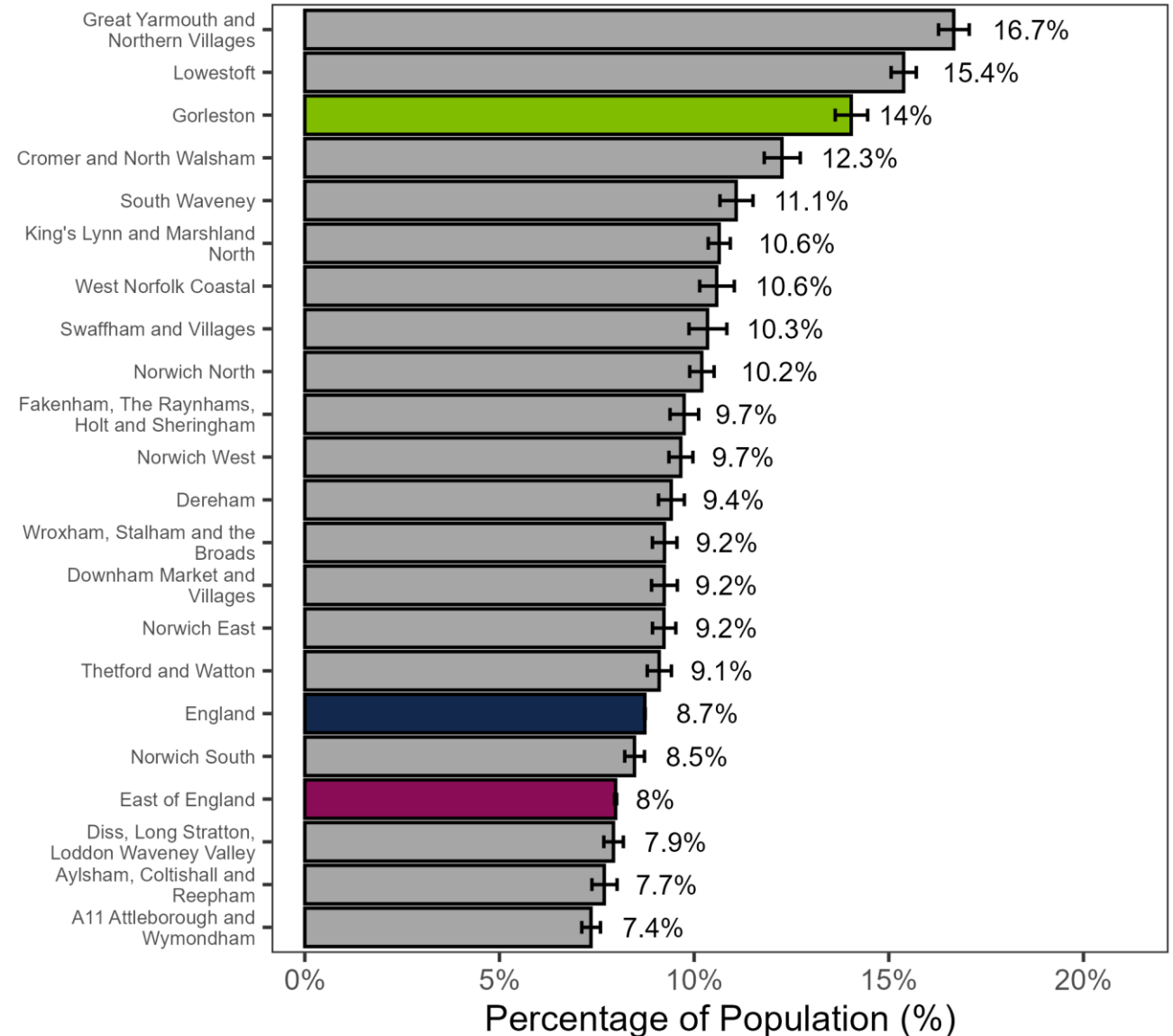
**Personal Independence Payments (PIP)** entitlement statistics covers individuals currently receiving PIP and those whose payments are temporarily suspended (e.g., during a hospital stay).

To be eligible for PIP an individual needs to be between 16-66 and have a long-term condition which makes everyday tasks or mobility difficult. PIP provides support through two components: daily living (help with everyday activities) and mobility (help with getting around).

The graph shows the proportion of individuals (aged 16-66) entitled PIP across neighbourhoods during June 2025, alongside regional and national benchmarks.

In June 2025, Gorleston had a significantly higher proportion of individuals entitled to PIP (14%) than 17 of the other 19 neighbourhoods. Entitlement was also significantly higher than the East of England (8%) and England average (8.7%) indicating significantly higher levels of PIP entitlement in this area compared to regional and national averages figures.

Percentage of Population Entitled to PIP by Area (June 2025)



# Economy and Employment

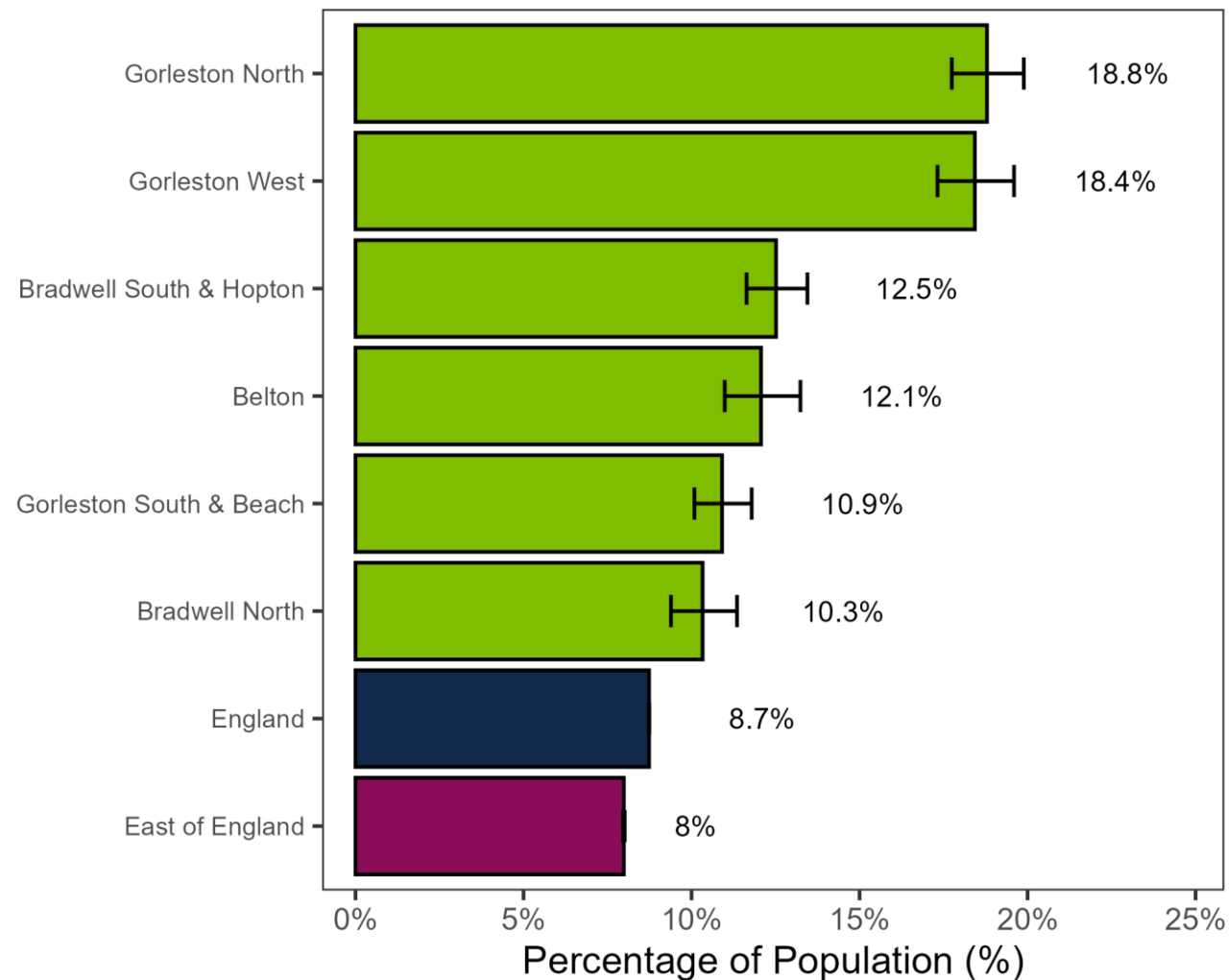
In June 2025, the proportion of residents aged 16 to 66 entitled to Personal Independence Payment (PIP) across MSOAs within the Gorleston neighbourhood varied significantly.

Gorleston North recorded the highest entitlement rate at 18.8%, significantly higher than four of the remaining five MSOAs within the neighbourhood.

Bradwell North recorded the lowest PIP entitlement rate at 10.3%, significantly below three of the remaining five MSOAs within the neighbourhood.

All MSOAs with the Gorleston neighbourhood reported PIP entitlement rates significantly higher than the East of England (8%) and the England (8.7%) average, suggesting higher levels of entitlement within each MSOA compared to both regional and national benchmarks.

Population Entitled to PIP by MSOA in Gorleston (June 2025)



Source: Stat-Xplore, ONS 2024 mid-year population estimates

# Housing

The table shows the percentage breakdown of housing tenure types across neighbourhoods compared to England, as reported in the 2021 Census.

Compared to England, Gorleston has a higher proportion of homes owned outright (39.5% vs 32.5%) and a slightly lower proportion with a mortgage (27.6% vs 28.8%). Its combined social renting rate (council and housing association) is 16.4%, which is lower than the national average of 17.1%. The private renting rate (Landlord/rent free/other) at 16.3% is also lower than the England average (20.6%).

Compared to the average across neighbourhoods, the Gorleston neighbourhood has a higher proportion of homes mortgaged or rented from social housing and a lower proportion of homes owned outright or privately rented.

Area	Owned outright	Owned with mortgage or loan	Private rented with landlord	Rented from housing association	Rented from council	Private rented other	Shared ownership	Non owner occupied housing rent free
<b>England</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Gorleston</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
A11 Attleborough and Wymondham	40.1%	32.9%	12.4%	9.0%	2.0%	2.2%	1.4%	<0.1%
Aylsham, Coltishall and Reepham	44.8%	29.3%	12.2%	9.3%	1.2%	2.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Cromer and North Walsham	48.4%	19.9%	15.4%	11.2%	1.9%	2.4%	0.7%	<0.1%
Dereham	43.1%	27.1%	13.1%	10.4%	2.5%	3.2%	0.5%	<0.1%
Diss, Long Stratton, Loddon Waveney Valley	44.5%	28.3%	12.1%	9.2%	2.5%	2.3%	1.0%	<0.1%
Downham Market and Villages	43.9%	26.8%	14.4%	7.9%	2.0%	4.6%	0.4%	<0.1%
Fakenham, The Raynams, Holt and Sheringham	48.6%	18.9%	14.6%	11.6%	2.2%	3.2%	0.8%	<0.1%
Great Yarmouth and Northern Villages	37.1%	20.6%	23.3%	4.1%	11.9%	2.5%	0.3%	0.2%
King's Lynn and Marshland North	34.9%	27.9%	17.0%	12.5%	4.7%	2.3%	0.6%	0.1%
Lowestoft	40.0%	24.8%	18.4%	7.1%	7.3%	2.0%	0.3%	<0.1%
Norwich East	33.9%	26.8%	18.3%	8.7%	9.6%	1.9%	0.7%	<0.1%
Norwich North	30.2%	26.9%	17.3%	6.9%	15.9%	2.2%	0.5%	0.1%
Norwich South	25.7%	18.5%	25.6%	7.8%	19.5%	2.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Norwich West	28.4%	27.7%	16.8%	9.9%	14.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.1%
South Waveney	47.0%	21.8%	14.2%	5.5%	8.6%	2.3%	0.6%	<0.1%
Swaffham and Villages	45.3%	24.0%	12.8%	12.1%	2.4%	2.8%	0.6%	0.0%
Thetford and Watton	34.5%	27.2%	18.4%	12.8%	3.6%	2.7%	0.8%	<0.1%
West Norfolk Coastal	50.9%	19.2%	14.2%	9.7%	2.0%	3.4%	0.4%	<0.1%
Wroxham, Stalham and the Broads	47.4%	27.3%	11.3%	9.3%	1.4%	2.2%	0.9%	<0.1%

Source: Census 2021 Housing Tenure Data

# Life expectancy and mortality

- This section focuses on life expectancy and mortality trends, key indicators of overall health and inequality

# Life expectancy and mortality

Life expectancy is overall broadly in line with the England average but there are stark differences between small areas along variation in deprivation.

Overall, premature and preventable mortality are only marginally higher than England, but there are small areas with significantly worse mortality outcomes compared to national benchmarks.

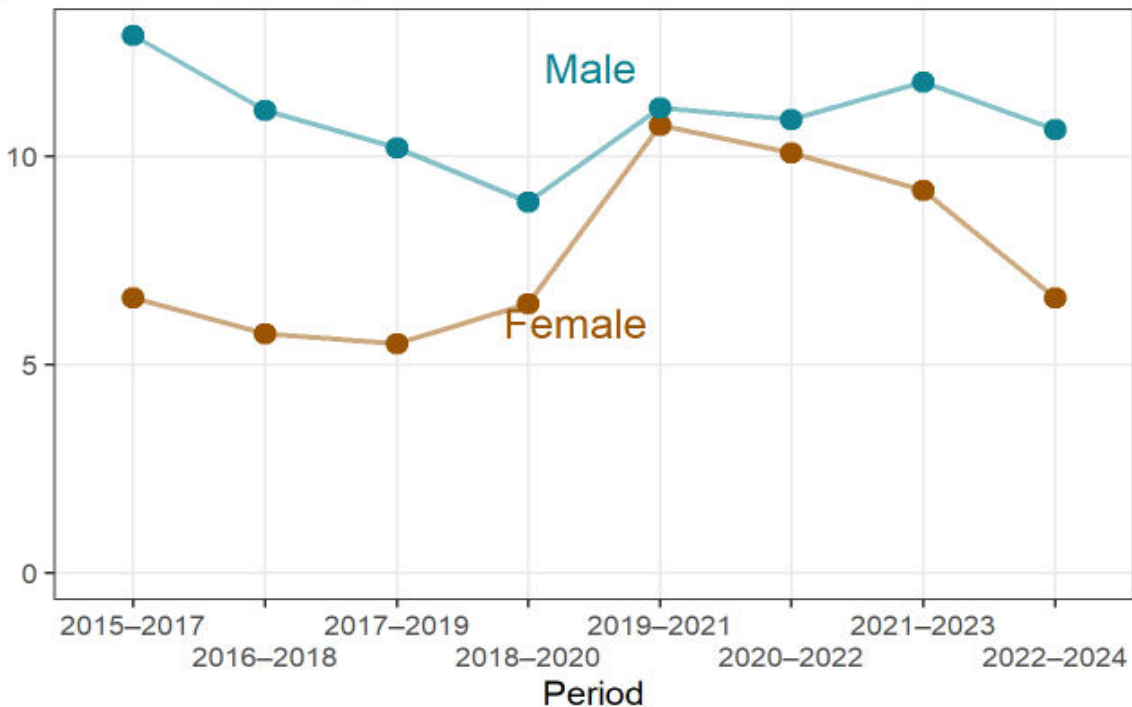
	Period	England	Belton	Bradwell North	Bradwell South & Hopton	Gorleston North	Gorleston South & Beach	Gorleston West
Life expectancy at birth - Female	2019 - 23	83	82.5	83.5	83.3	80.5	85.2	80.1
Life expectancy at birth - Male	2019 - 23	79.1	78.8	81.2	79.3	74.7	79.1	78.5
Mortality from all causes	2019 - 23	100	102	94.5	98.9	135	96.9	121
Mortality from all causes (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	105	82.8	97.5	153	89.6	125
Mortality from cancer	2019 - 23	100	119	109	107	140	102	103
Mortality from cancer (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	126	98.3	122	150	99.2	116
Mortality from cardiovascular disease	2019 - 23	100	106	90	102	142	88.7	111
Mortality from cardiovascular disease (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	105	71.2	96.2	158	105	124
Mortality from coronary heart disease	2019 - 23	100	108	73.5	100	152	97.2	117
Mortality from stroke	2019 - 23	100	129	141	104	134	71.2	116
Mortality from respiratory diseases	2019 - 23	100	89	80.9	100	112	97.4	116
Mortality from causes considered preventable (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	109	65.8	81.9	156	88.4	119

# Life expectancy inequalities in Great Yarmouth Borough Council area

While the gap in life expectancy is narrowing slightly, inequalities persist. The leading causes of premature death - circulatory disease, respiratory and digestive conditions - are more prevalent in deprived MSOAs. Targeted prevention and improved access to care are essential.

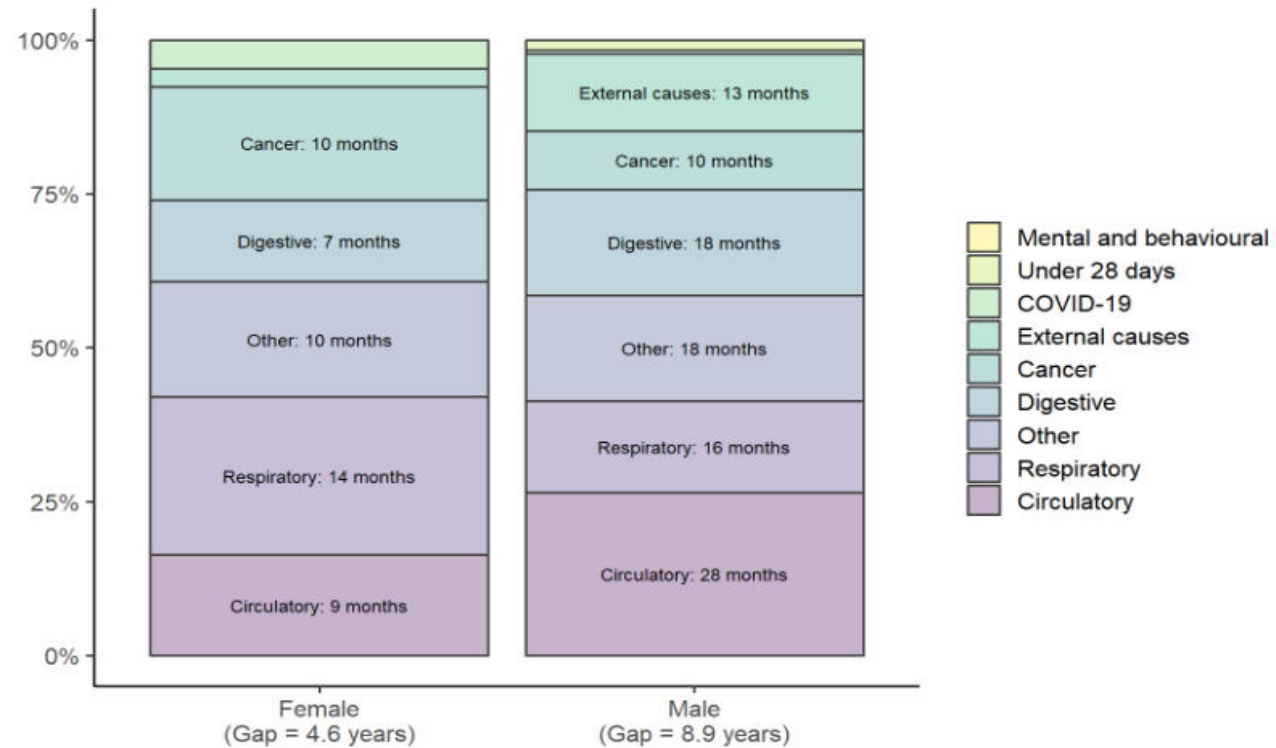
Change in life expectancy gap (3 year average) between most and least deprived deciles within Great Yarmouth

Gap in life expectancy at birth (years)



Contributors to life expectancy gap between most and least deprived quintiles within Great Yarmouth in 2022-2024

Percentage contribution

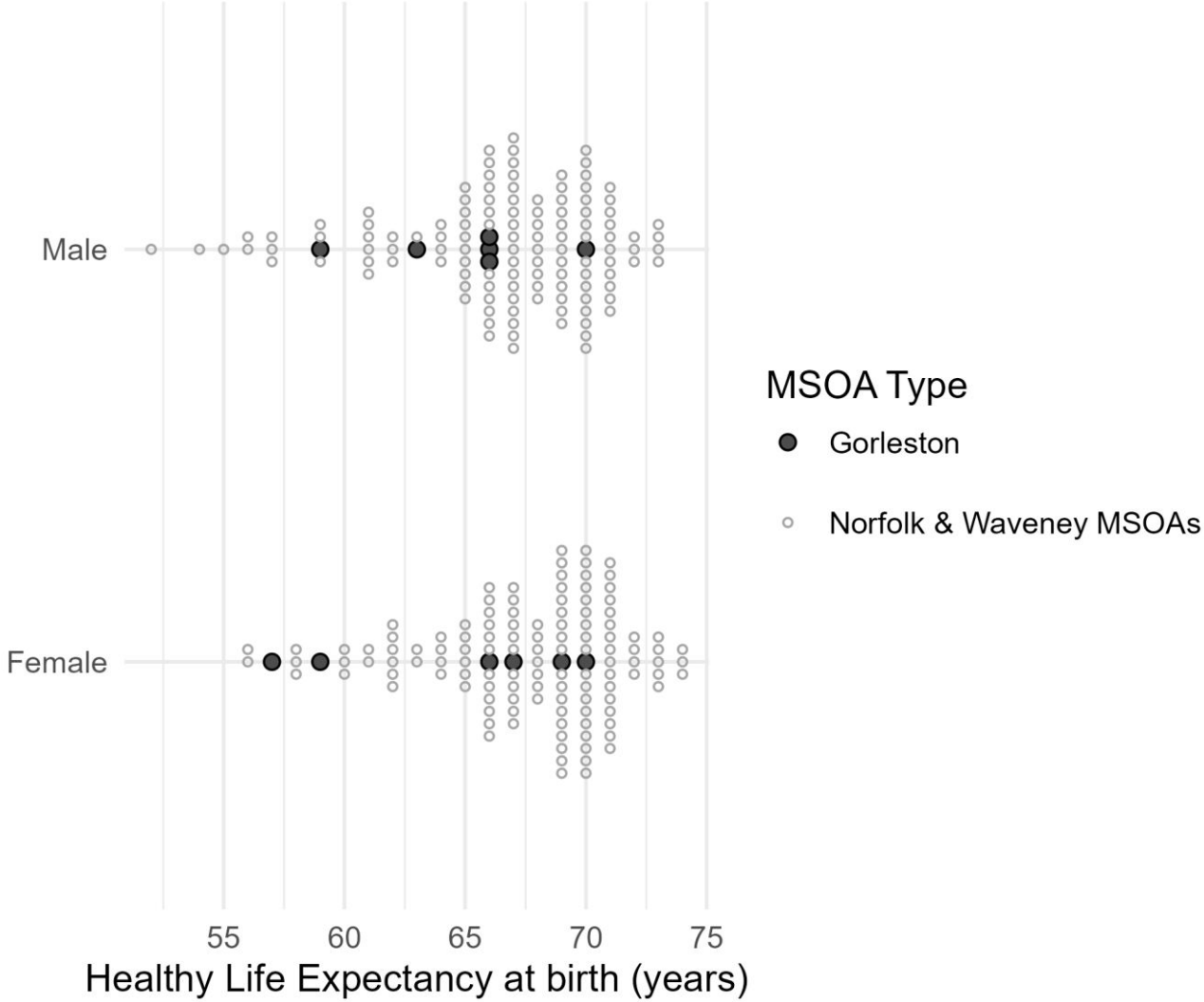


Sources: CRD (NHS Digital) and ONS mid-year estimates  
NB: Small area deprivation scores based on IMD 2025

Sources: CRD (NHS Digital) and ONS mid-year estimates  
NB: Small area deprivation scores based on IMD 2025

# Healthy Life Expectancy

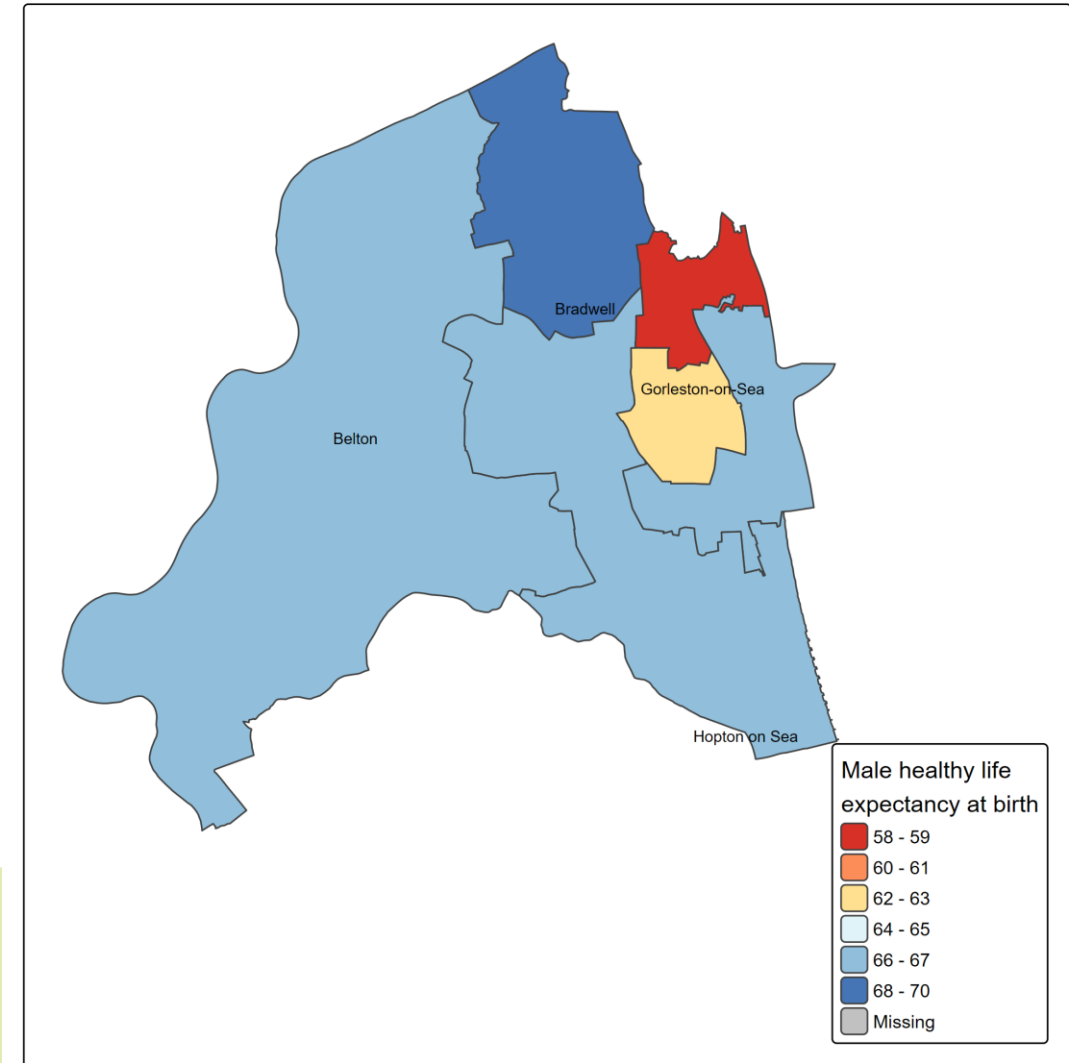
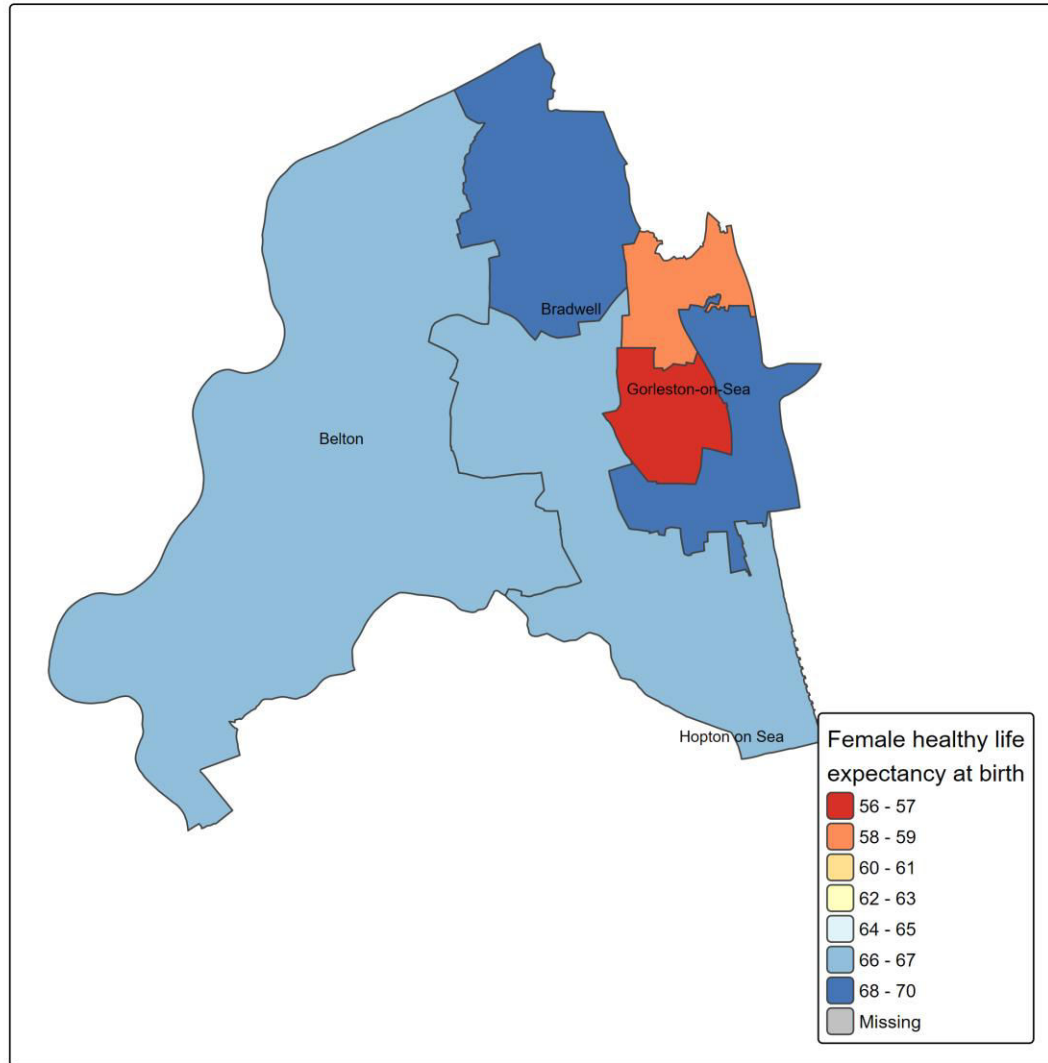
Healthy life expectancy is generally lower in Gorleston compared to other areas in Norfolk. There is stark variation between the most and least deprived small areas.



Source: HDIG report 1. Healthy life expectancy and prevention opportunities (2023)

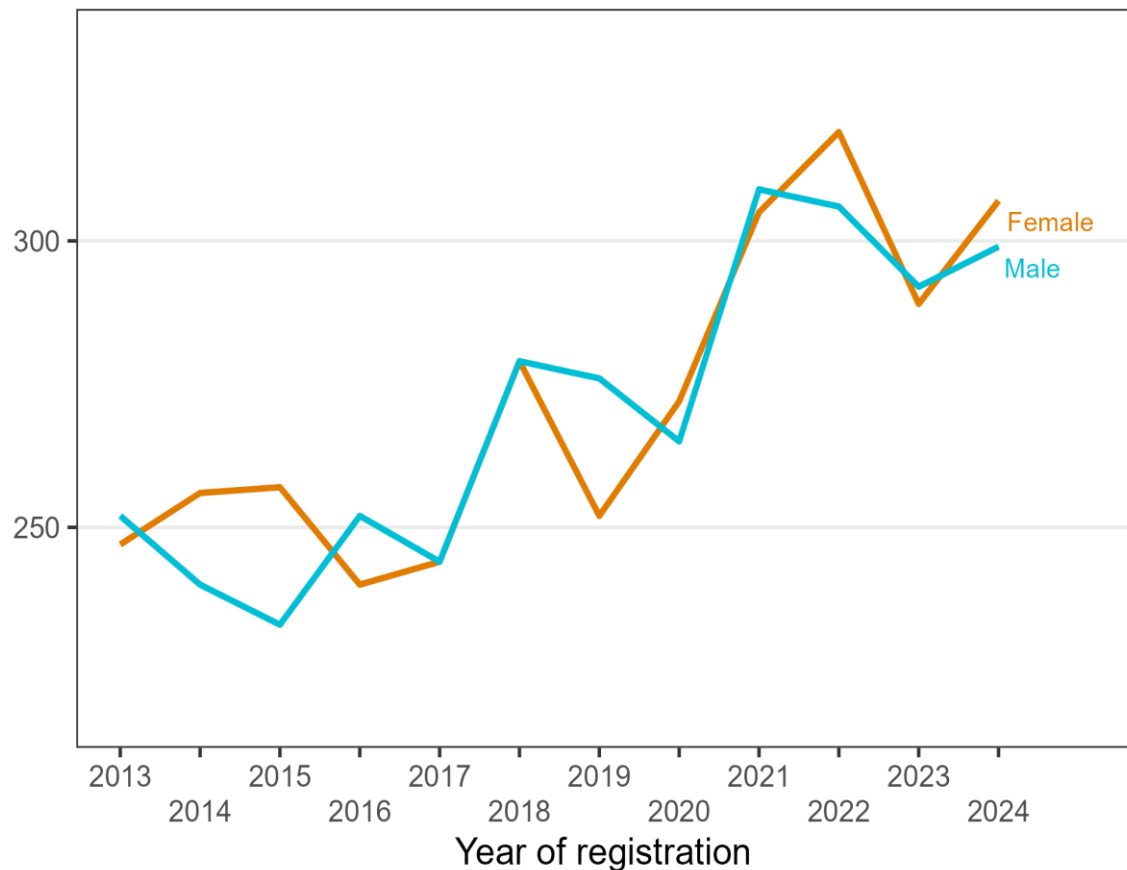
# Healthy Life Expectancy in Gorleston

Within the Gorleston neighbourhood area, female healthy life expectancy was lowest in Gorleston West and highest in Bradwell North in 2021. Male healthy life expectancy was lowest in Gorleston North and highest in Bradwell North in 2021.



# Deaths

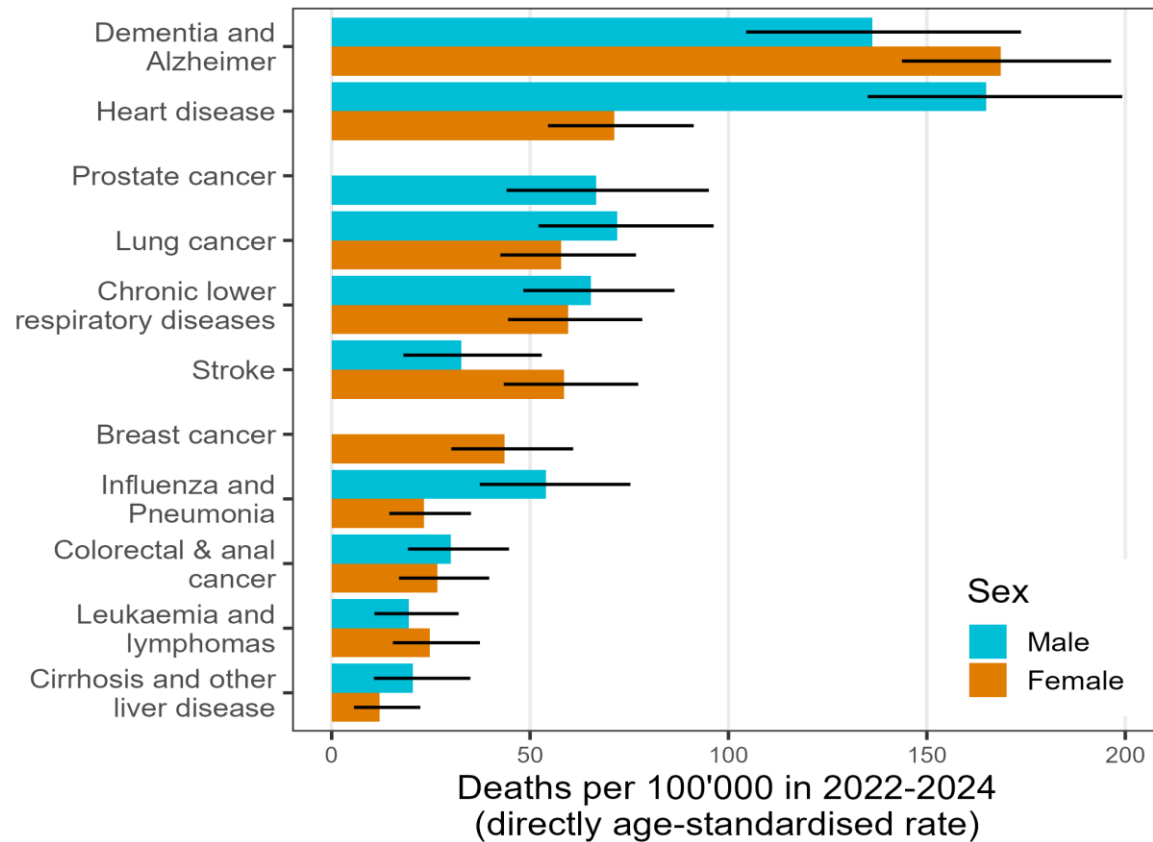
Deaths in Gorleston



Source: NOMIS

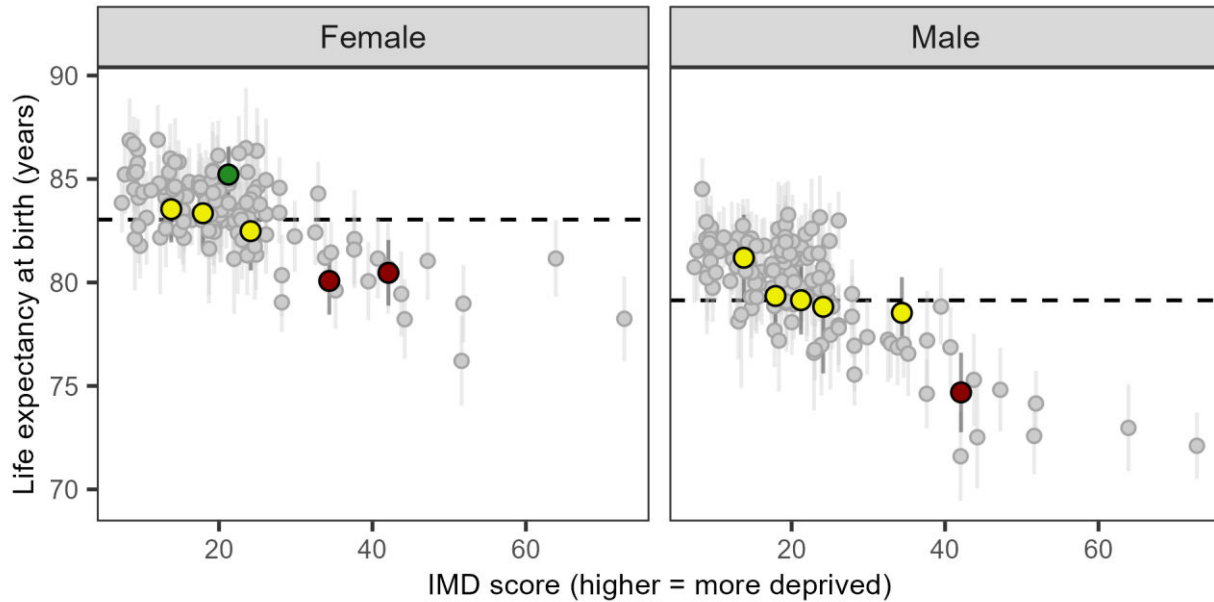
Leading causes of death in Gorleston

Leading cause of death

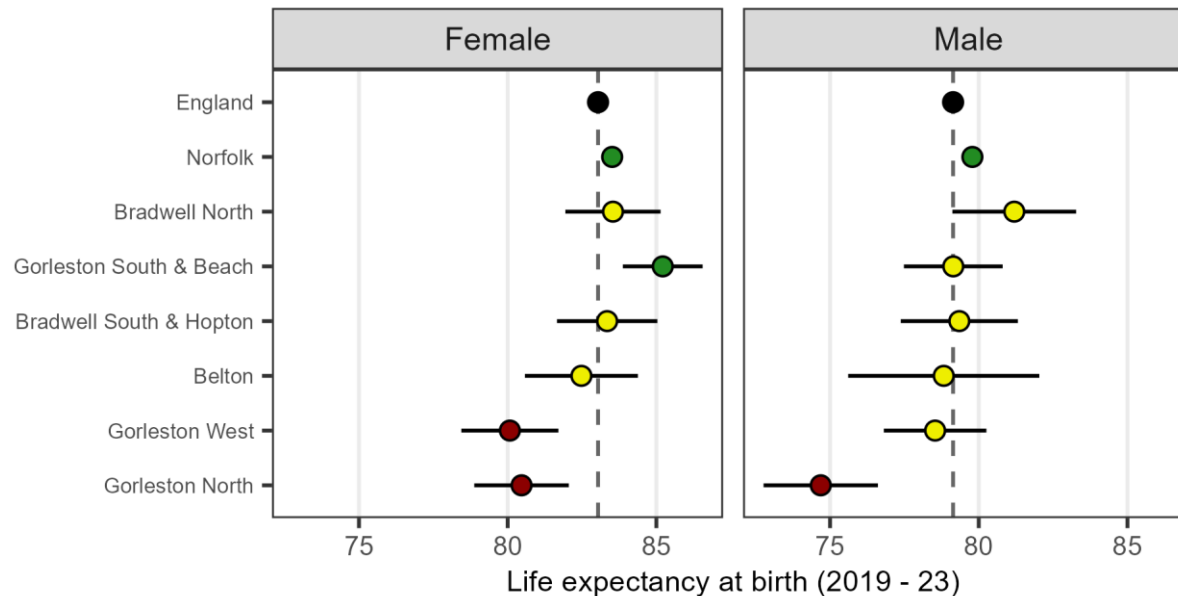


Source: CRD (NHS Digital) and ONS mid-year population estimates

# Life expectancy in Gorleston



- There is wide local variation alongside variation in deprivation – local areas show a difference of up to 6 years in male life expectancy and 5 years in female life expectancy.
- Gorleston North and Gorleston West the lowest life expectancies.
- Females live longer than males in all areas.



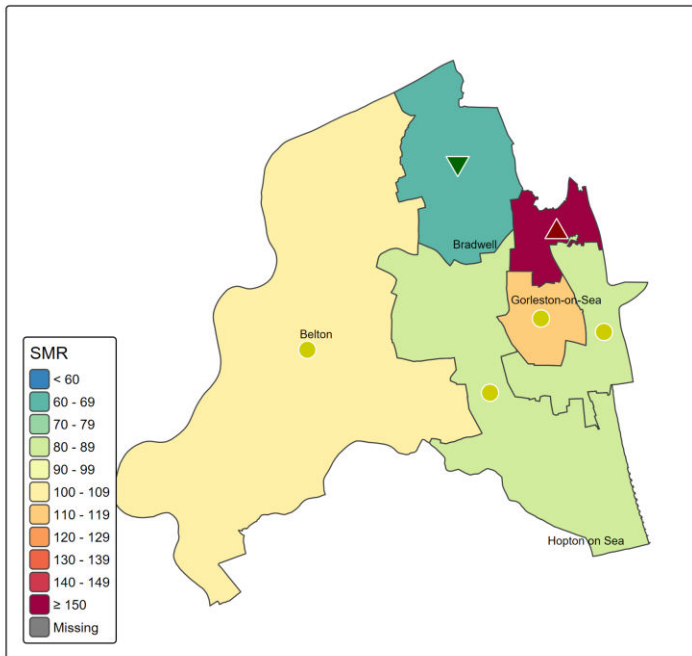
- Better
- Similar
- Worse
- Not compared

# Premature mortality

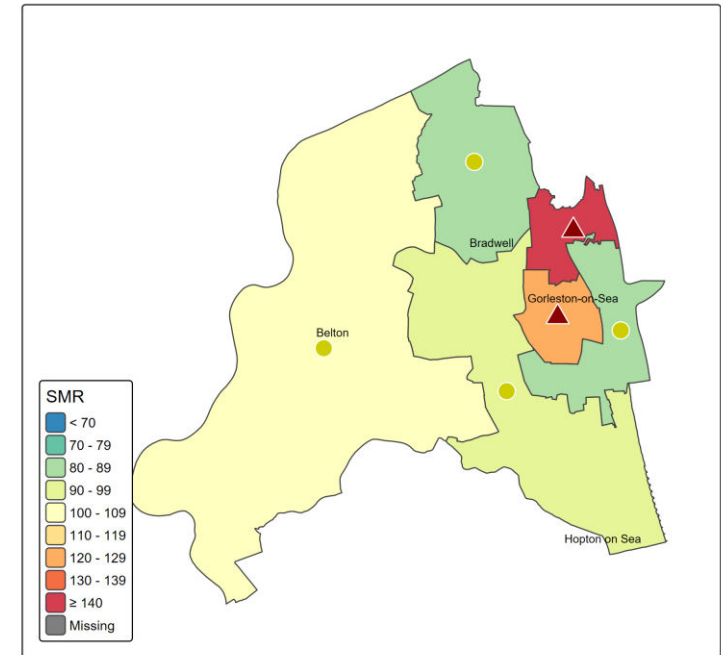
There were 836 deaths of people under the age of 75 in Gorleston in 2019 - 23. Overall, the rate of premature mortality was 8% higher than the England average.

Locally, the highest rate of premature mortality was in Gorleston North (Standardised Mortality Ratio = 153). The lowest rate was in Bradwell North. Gorleston North and Gorleston West had a significantly worse premature mortality rate than the England average (red triangles).

Mortality from causes considered preventable (aged under 75) in Gorleston (Standardised Mortality Ratio [England = 100], 2019-2023)



Mortality from all causes (aged under 75) in Gorleston (Standardised Mortality Ratio [England = 100], 2019-2023)



## Preventable mortality

In 2019 - 23, 368 deaths of people under the age of 75 in Gorleston were from causes considered preventable. Overall, there was a 3% higher rate of preventable mortality compared to the national average.

Locally, the highest rate of preventable mortality was in Gorleston North (Standardised Mortality Ratio = 156.4). The lowest rate was in Bradwell North, which had a significantly better preventable mortality rate than the England average.

# Behavioural determinants of health

- This section examines lifestyle and behavioural risk factors such as smoking, diet, and physical activity, which contribute to preventable disease.

# Behavioural risk factors

Obesity and alcohol-related risks are generally much higher for the Great Yarmouth Borough Council area than for the Norfolk and England averages. Smoking prevalence overall is similar.

Childhood overweight prevalence in Reception is high, and rates of emergency hospital admissions are significantly elevated for some local areas.

	Period	England	Belton	Bradwell North	Bradwell South & Hopton	Gorleston North	Gorleston South & Beach	Gorleston West
Reception prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	9.64	13	11.5	9.62	14	9.52	13.7
Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	21.9	30.4	26.9	25	26	23.8	27.5
Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	22.7	17.2	19.4	19.6	26.4	24.4	30.9
Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	36.7	31	33.3	39.2	37.7	40	41.8
General fertility rate (women aged 15 to 44)	2018 - 22	54.6	54	45.6	62.2	60.2	49.6	58.2
Low birth weight of live babies	2018 - 22	6.84	8.45	3.65	3.2	4.87	4.6	9.75
Emergency hospital admissions: all causes (aged under 5)	2016/17 - 20/21	141	143	160	137	163	125	113
Unintentional and deliberate injuries: emergency hospital admissions in children (aged under 5)	2016/17 - 20/21	119	136	141	82.5	176	107	105
Unintentional and deliberate injuries: hospital admissions in children (aged under 15)	2016/17 - 20/21	92	67.9	107	72.1	122	88.1	96.3
Unintentional and deliberate injuries: hospital admissions in young people (aged 15 to 24)	2016/17 - 20/21	128	89.3	119	106	133	96.1	188

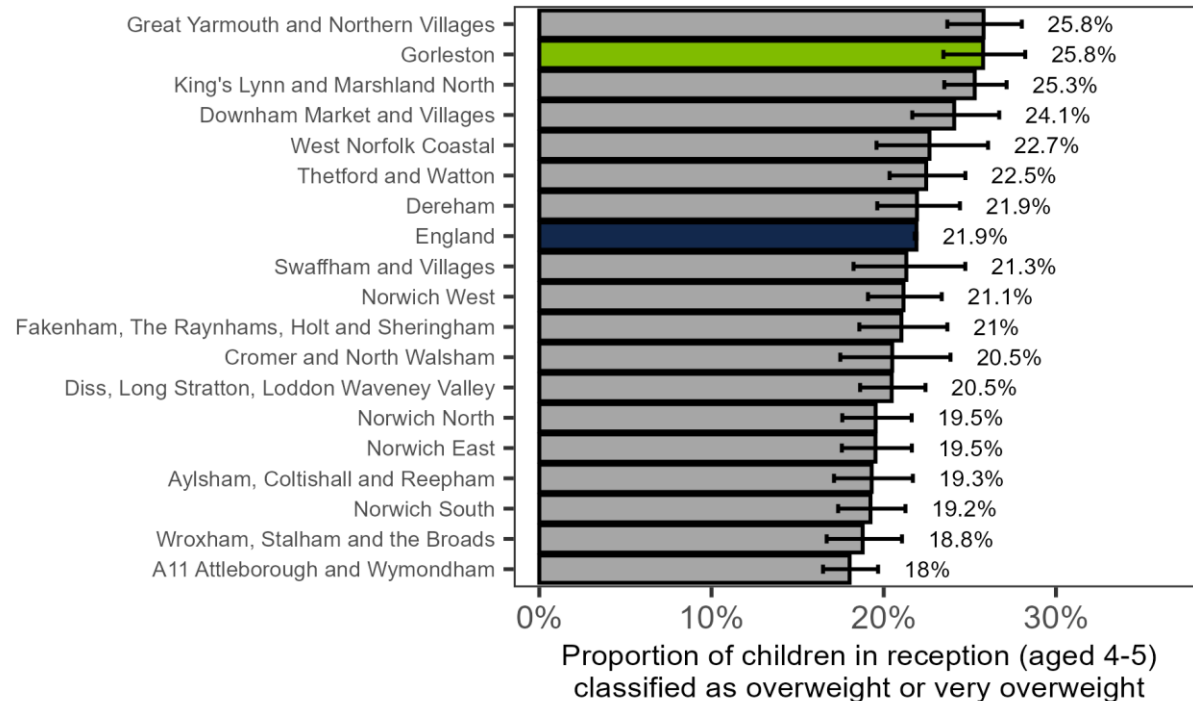
# Behavioural risk factors - children

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children in Reception class (aged 4 to 5) and Year 6 (aged 10 to 11), to assess overweight and very overweight levels in children within primary schools.

Analysis of aggregated NCMP data from 2021/22 to 2023/24 reveals that the prevalence of overweight or very overweight children varies across neighbourhoods, with rates typically lower in Reception (ranging from 18% to 26%) and higher in Year 6 (ranging from 30% to 42%).

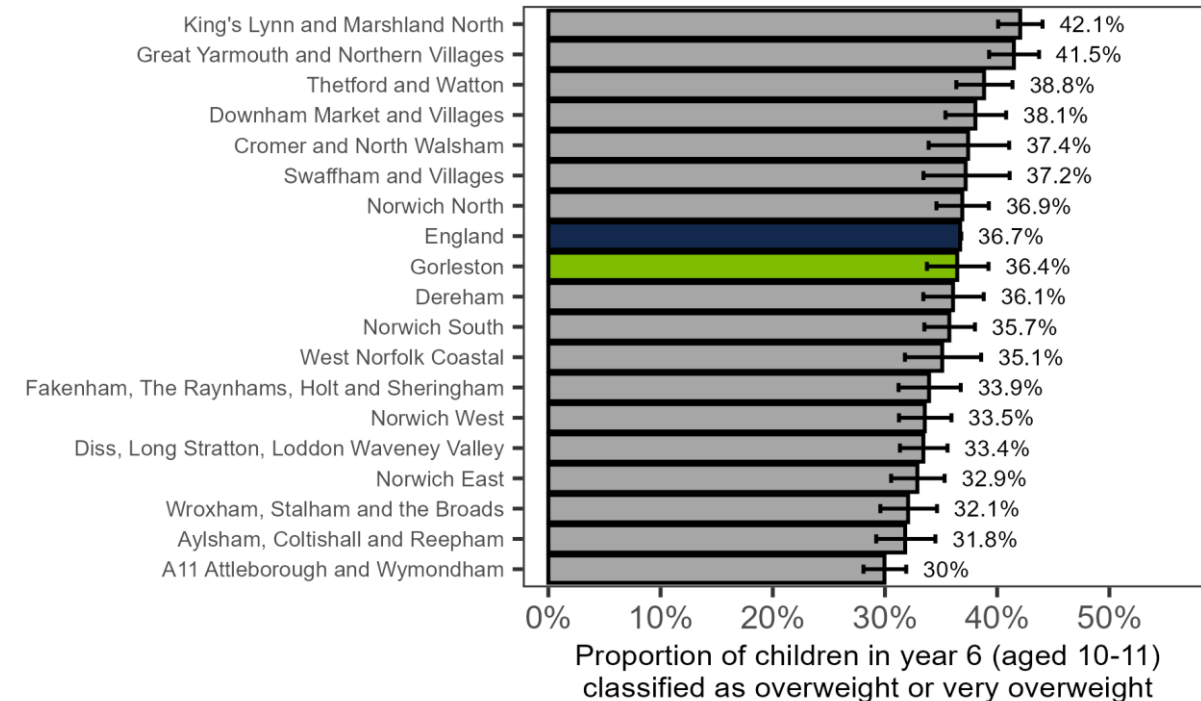
In the Gorleston neighbourhood, 25.8% of Reception children and 36.4% of Year 6 children were classified as overweight or very overweight. The prevalence among Reception-age children was significantly higher than the England average (21.9%), while the proportion for Year 6 was broadly similar to the national average (36.7%). This suggests that early childhood weight issues may be more pronounced in Gorleston relative to national averages, whereas rates among older children align with typical patterns seen nationally.

Reception: 3-Year Combined Prevalence of Overweight or Very Overweight Children by Area



Source: NCMP data, 2021/22-2023/24

Year 6: 3-Year Combined Prevalence of Overweight or Very Overweight Children by Area



Source: NCMP data, 2021/22-2023/24

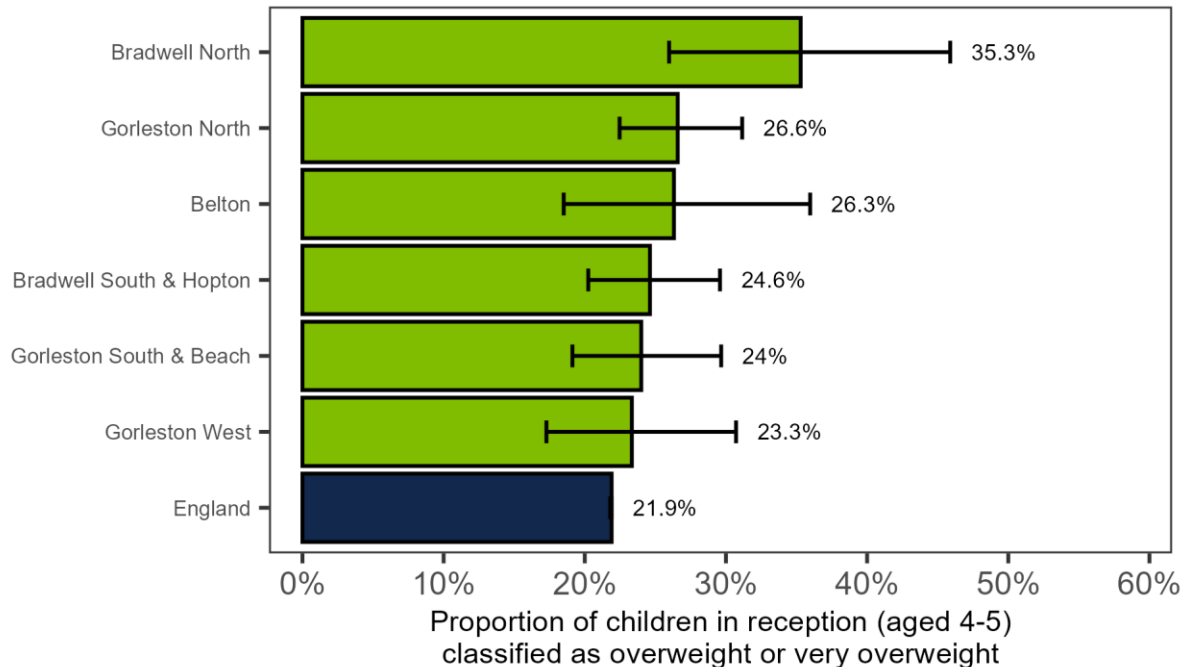
# Behavioural risk factors - children

Between 2021/22 and 2023/24, levels of overweight and very overweight children in the Gorleston neighbourhood showed little variation across MSOAs.

Among Reception-age children, the highest prevalence was observed in Bradwell North at 35.3%. While this was statistically similar to other MSOAs in the neighbourhood, it was significantly higher than the national average of 21.9%.

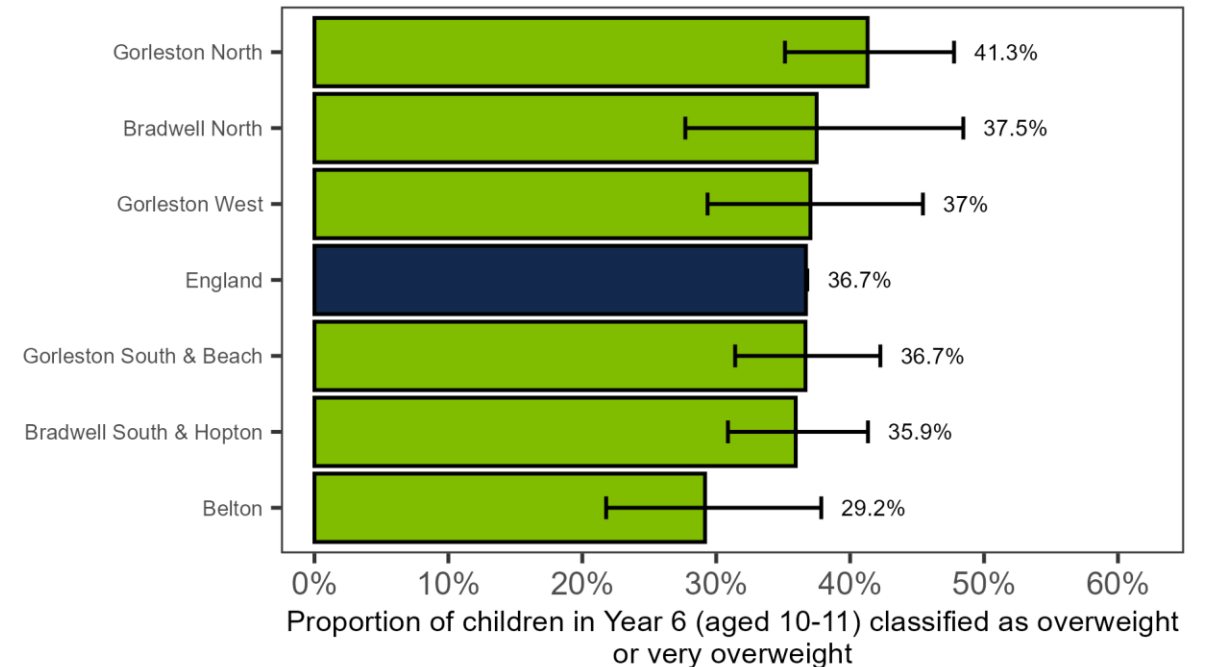
For Year 6 children, Gorleston North reported the highest prevalence at 41.3%. This figure was comparable to other MSOAs within the neighbourhood and the national average of 36.7%.

Reception: Prevalence of Overweight or Very Overweight Children Across MSOAs in Gorleston Compared to National Average (3-Year Combined)



Source: NCMP data, 2021/22-2023/24

Year 6: Prevalence of Overweight or Very Overweight Children Across MSOAs in Gorleston Compared to National Average (3-Year Combined)



Source: NCMP data, 2021/22-2023/24

# Behavioural risk factors - adults

In Great Yarmouth, alcohol-specific hospital admissions are higher than the Norfolk and England averages, suggesting a greater local burden of alcohol related health risks. In addition, the proportion of adults estimated to be obese is higher than the Norfolk and England averages, suggesting that weight-related health challenges are more pronounced in this area compared with wider regional and national patterns. In comparison smoking prevalence in slightly lower than the Norfolk and England averages.

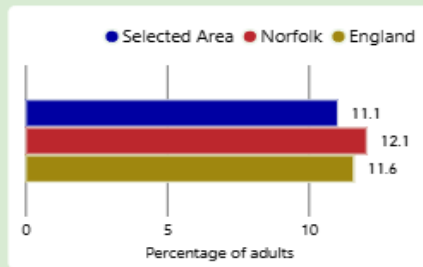
## Norfolk Health and Wellbeing Profiles Adult Lifestyle

There are approximately 54,340 adults aged 20-64 living in this area, who make up 54% of the population (the Norfolk average is 55% of the population).

The central government's prevention plan says that making healthy choices is not always easy or clear. Local authorities and their partners have a role in creating an environment that makes healthy choices easier.

### Smoking

Smoking increases the risk of diseases like lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and heart disease. Smoking is a leading cause of early deaths.



There are approximately 8,910 people who are smokers in this area.



Select your district or Norfolk:

Select your electoral division or district or Norfolk:

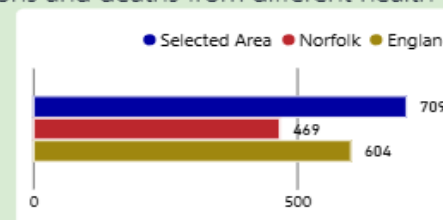


### Alcohol

Alcohol is an increasing cause of early deaths in England. Drinking alcohol is linked to increased hospital admissions and deaths from different health conditions.

709

hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions per 100,000 people



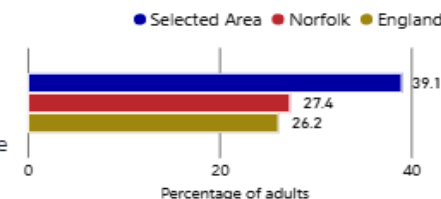
In the most recent 3-year period there were approximately 2,115 hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions in this area.

### Healthy Weight

Excess weight in adults is recognised as a major cause of early death and avoidable ill health.



39%  
of adults are  
predicted to be obese



In this area there are approximately 31,270 adults who are predicted to be obese and approximately 27,350 adults who are physically inactive.

# Disease and poor health

- This section summarises the prevalence of long-term conditions and other health burdens in the neighbourhood.

# Disease and poor health

The burden of long-term conditions is overall close to the Norfolk and Waveney average, but there is marked variation between local areas alongside deprivation.

Cardiovascular disease, respiratory conditions and harmful behaviours remain priorities for prevention and management.

	Period	England	Belton	Bradwell North	Bradwell South & Hopton	Gorleston North	Gorleston South & Beach	Gorleston West
Emergency hospital admissions: all causes	2016/17 - 20/21	100	84.8	79.9	91.7	108	84.6	104
Coronary heart disease: emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	106	106	106	107	90.9	118
Stroke: emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	102	77	96.5	97.2	87.4	119
Heart attack (myocardial infarction): emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	120	119	113	138	108	130
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	88.1	59.4	102	145	89.5	124
Intentional self-harm: emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	59.8	102	68.3	143	85.1	156
Hip fracture: emergency hospital admissions (aged 65 and over)	2016/17 - 20/21	100	95.4	72.7	93.9	118	99.7	110
Alcohol-related conditions: admission episodes (all primary and secondary diagnoses)	2016/17 - 20/21	100	98.8	77.7	89.1	112	94.3	119
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, narrow definition	2016/17 - 20/21	100	88.1	77.8	76.9	105	84.9	112

# Long-term conditions

This spine chart shows how Gorleston PCN compares with other PCNs in Norfolk and Waveney across a range of indicators. The median values for GP practices across all PCNs in Norfolk and Waveney are aligned to form one central line or 'spine' on the chart. The summary information for each measure is scaled and displayed on each 'vertebra' of the spine. The vertebrae show the range of values (light grey) and the 25th and 75th percentiles (dark grey). Values specific to Gorleston PCN are placed on top of these summaries, allowing the viewer to compare it with other areas for that measure. The symbol is RAG rated to represent the significance compared to the national value (black circle).

## Gorleston PCN

Condition	Time period	PCN count	PCN prevalence %	ICB gp median%	PCN Worst	PCN Best
Osteoporosis, 50+	2024/25	578	2.9	0.6	2.9	0.2
Epilepsy, 18+	2024/25	410	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7
COPD	2024/25	1,550	3.5	2.4	3.6	1.3
Diabetes Mellitus, 17+	2024/25	3,715	10.1	9.3	11.0	5.2
Dementia	2024/25	546	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.6
Rheumatoid Arthritis, 16+	2024/25	428	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.6
Cancer	2024/25	2,351	5.3	5.1	6.5	3.0
Heart failure	2024/25	597	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.6
Asthma, 6+	2024/25	3,524	8.3	8.3	9.8	6.6
Coronary heart disease	2024/25	1,757	3.9	3.9	5.4	2.0
Obesity, 18+	2024/25	5,652	15.5	15.5	18.9	9.1
Chronic kidney disease	2024/25	2,137	5.9	5.7	8.2	2.8
Stroke	2024/25	1,119	2.5	2.6	4.0	0.6
Hypertension	2024/25	8,015	18.0	19.3	23.8	10.6
Depression, 18+	2024/25	5,059	13.9	14.3	19.2	11.1
Atrial fibrillation	2024/25	1,237	2.8	3.2	4.6	1.7
Learning disability	2024/25	296	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5

Prevalence here is a crude proportion of registered patients in the PCN recorded with conditions out of total registered patients in PCN. This is aggregated from GP NHS Quality Outcomes Framework records. Where a threshold age (e.g. 16+) is absent, the proportions refer to patients of all ages for the respective condition. The statistics are not age standardised so where frequency of conditions are strongly associated with age, prevalence may reflect differences in age structures of the PCN's patients, rather than a comparatively greater risk compared to ICB median or the England average prevalence.

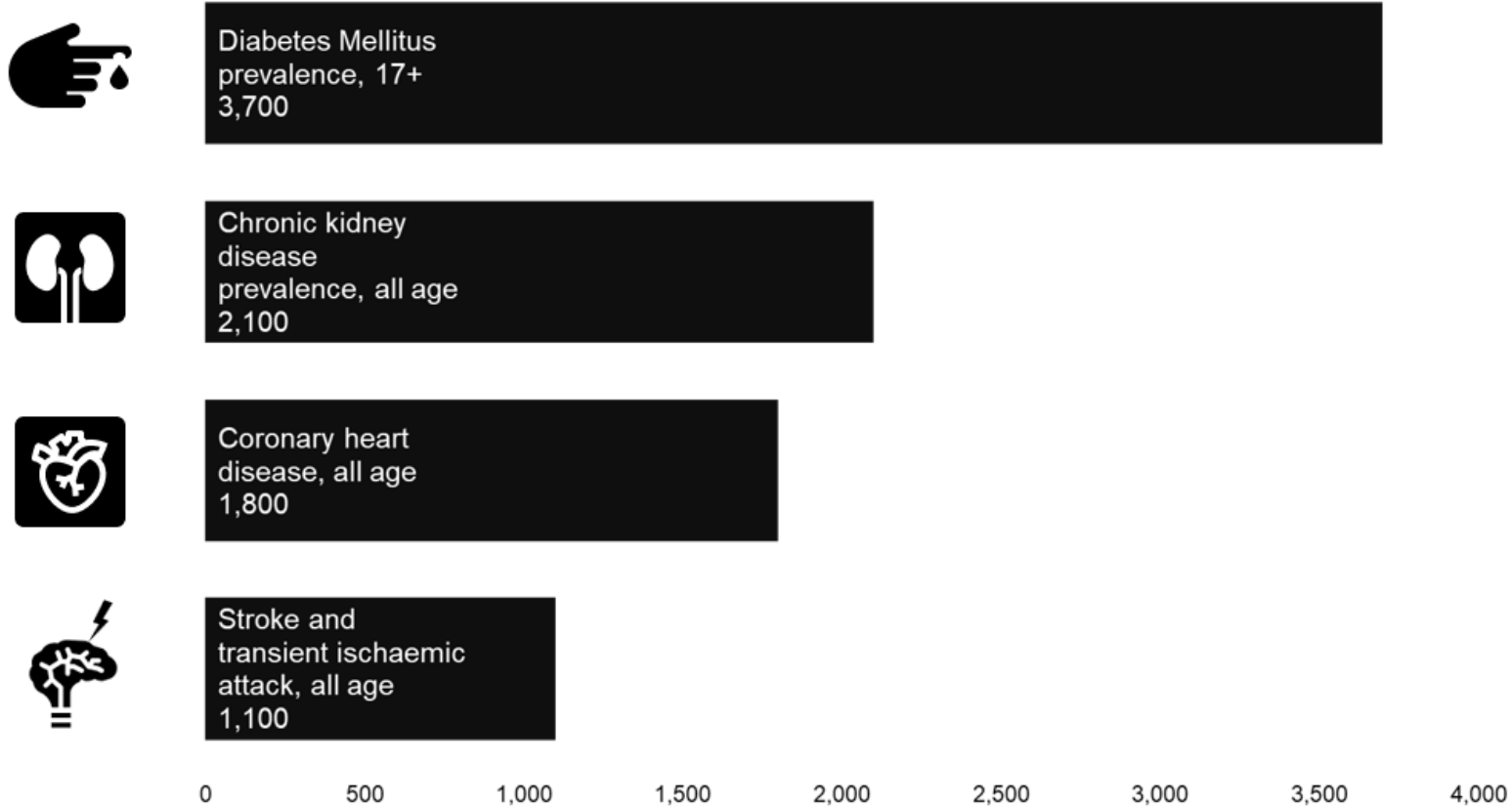
Prevalence of PCN (%) compared to England: ● Worse ● Same ● Better

● Black circle is prevalence across England's registered population in total

| Vertical red line is N&W ICB's median of all GP practices

# Long-term conditions

## Gorleston PCN



This chart shows the estimated number of patients with major long-term conditions within the Gorleston PCN.

Diabetes affects around 3,700 adults, and chronic kidney disease affects 2,100 people.

Stroke and transient ischaemic attack affect approximately 1,100 people.

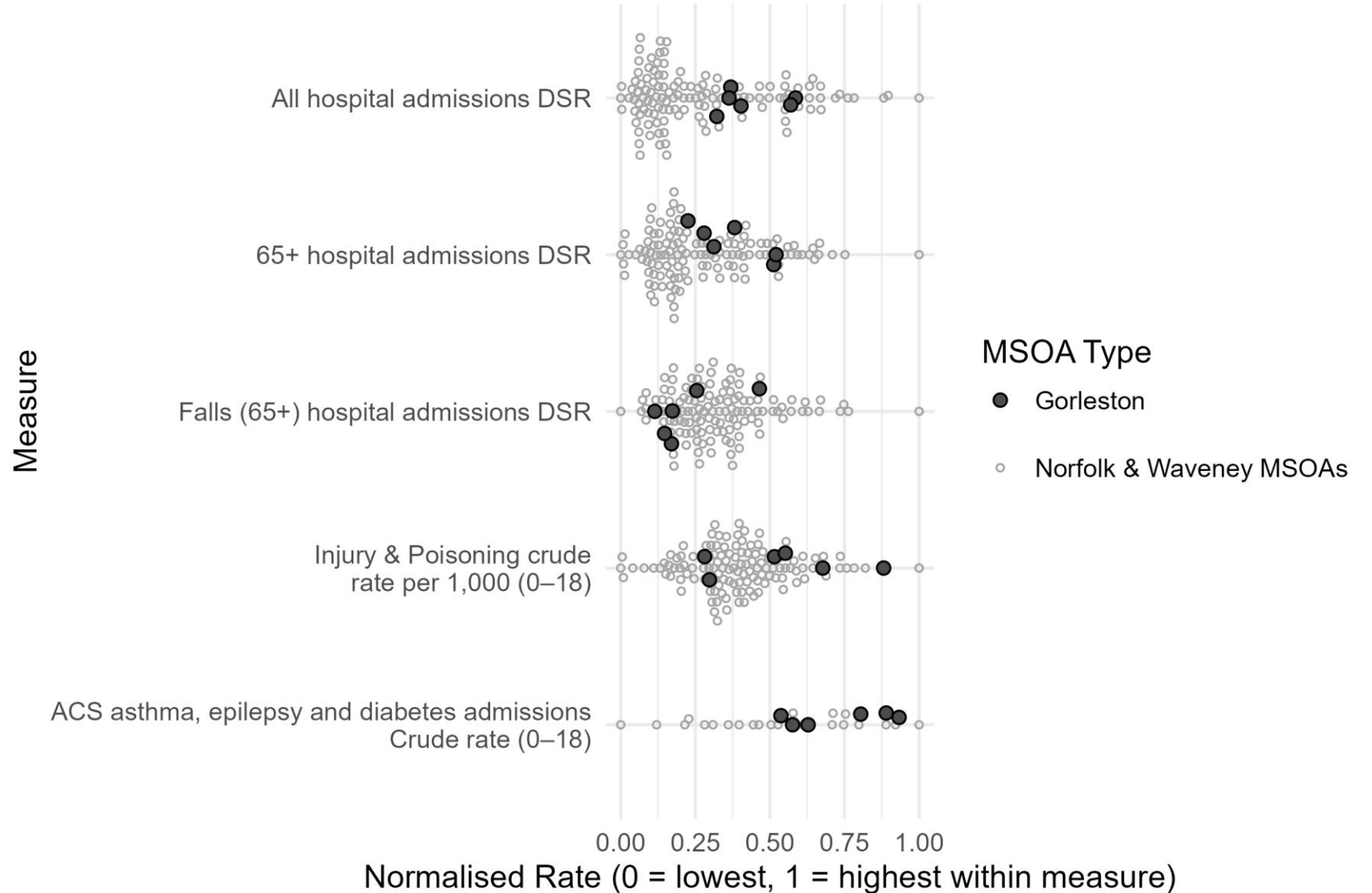
These figures highlight a significant burden of metabolic and cardiovascular disease, reinforcing the need for integrated prevention and management strategies.

# Healthcare - unplanned hospital admissions

Neighbourhood MSOA emergency hospital admission rate comparison

Age-standardised unplanned hospital admission rates in the Gorleston neighbourhood area are generally higher than those seen other areas.

Rates for children and young people are particularly high.



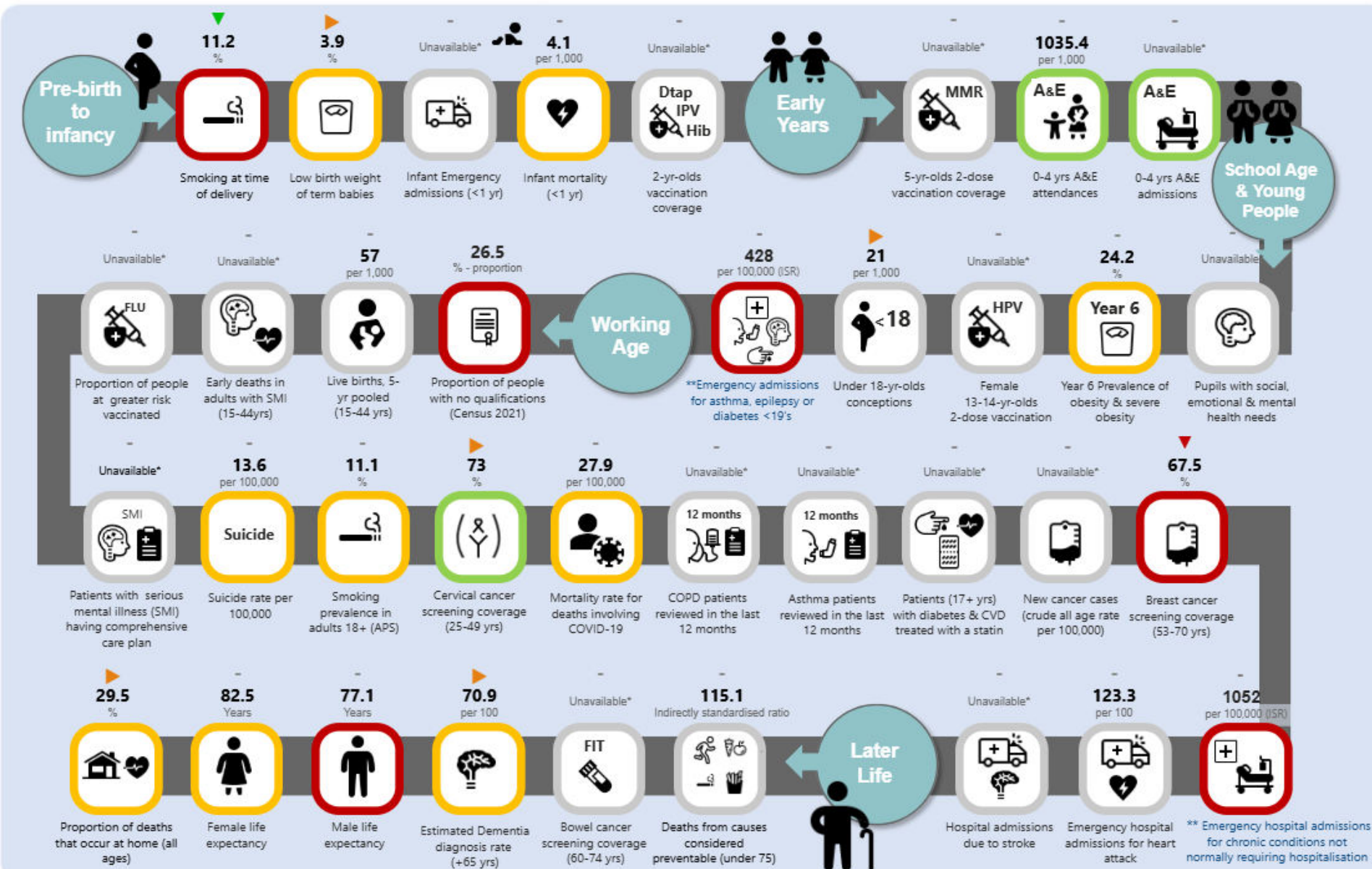
# Healthcare - unplanned hospital admissions

Measure	Gorleston West	Gorleston North	Bradwell South & Hopton	Belton	Gorleston South & Beach	Bradwell North
All hospital admissions DSR	6,727	6,625	5,573	5,357	5,320	5,061
65+ hospital admissions DSR	12,265	12,354	10,817	10,048	9,684	9,086
Falls (65+) hospital admissions DSR	1,478	1,956	1,285	1,158	1,233	1,292
Injury & Poisoning crude rate per 1,000 (0–18)	14.1	19.7	10.7	10.5	14.6	16.6
ACS asthma, epilepsy and diabetes admissions Crude rate (0–18)	2.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.8

# Local strategy measures summary

- This section links local health outcomes to strategic priorities within Norfolk & Waveney's Integrated Care System.

# Healthcare life-course measures – Great Yarmouth



These measures track health outcomes across different life stages, providing insight into where interventions may have the greatest impact.

\*The indicator is not published or is unavailable for the area type selected.

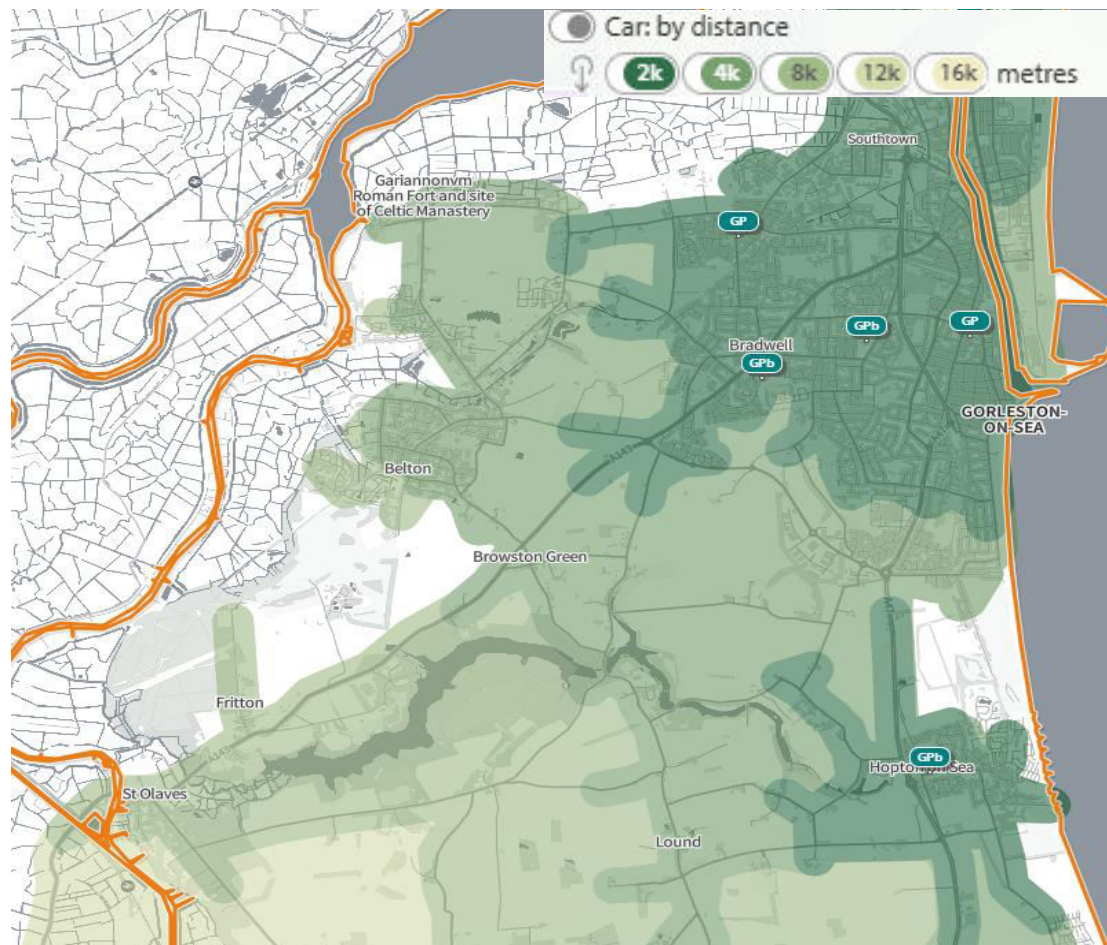
\*\*There is an exception for NHS Outcome metrics marked with asterisks which compare to a 2012 England baseline.

# Services and access

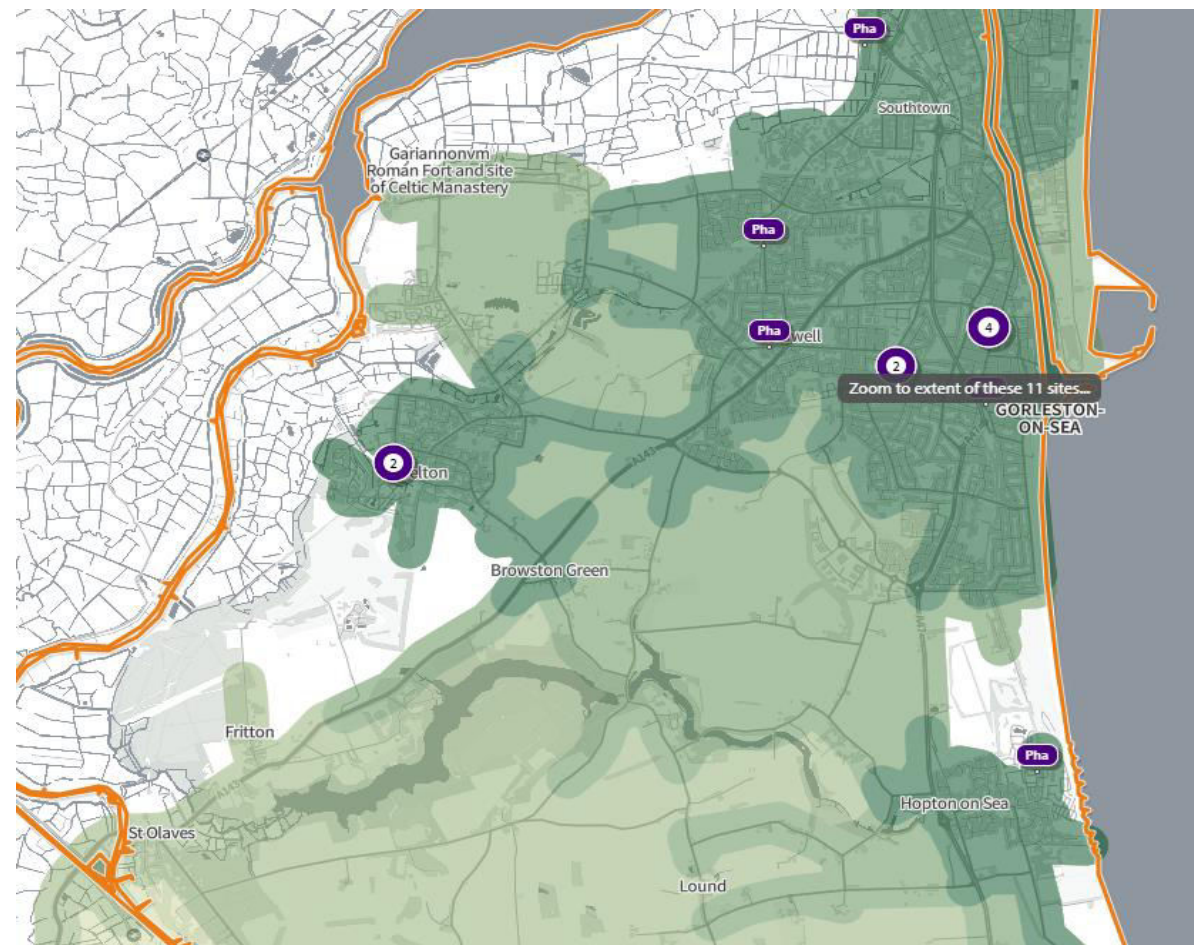
- This section looks at access to health and community services, which is critical for addressing inequalities.

# Access to primary care and pharmacies

## Travel distance to GPs

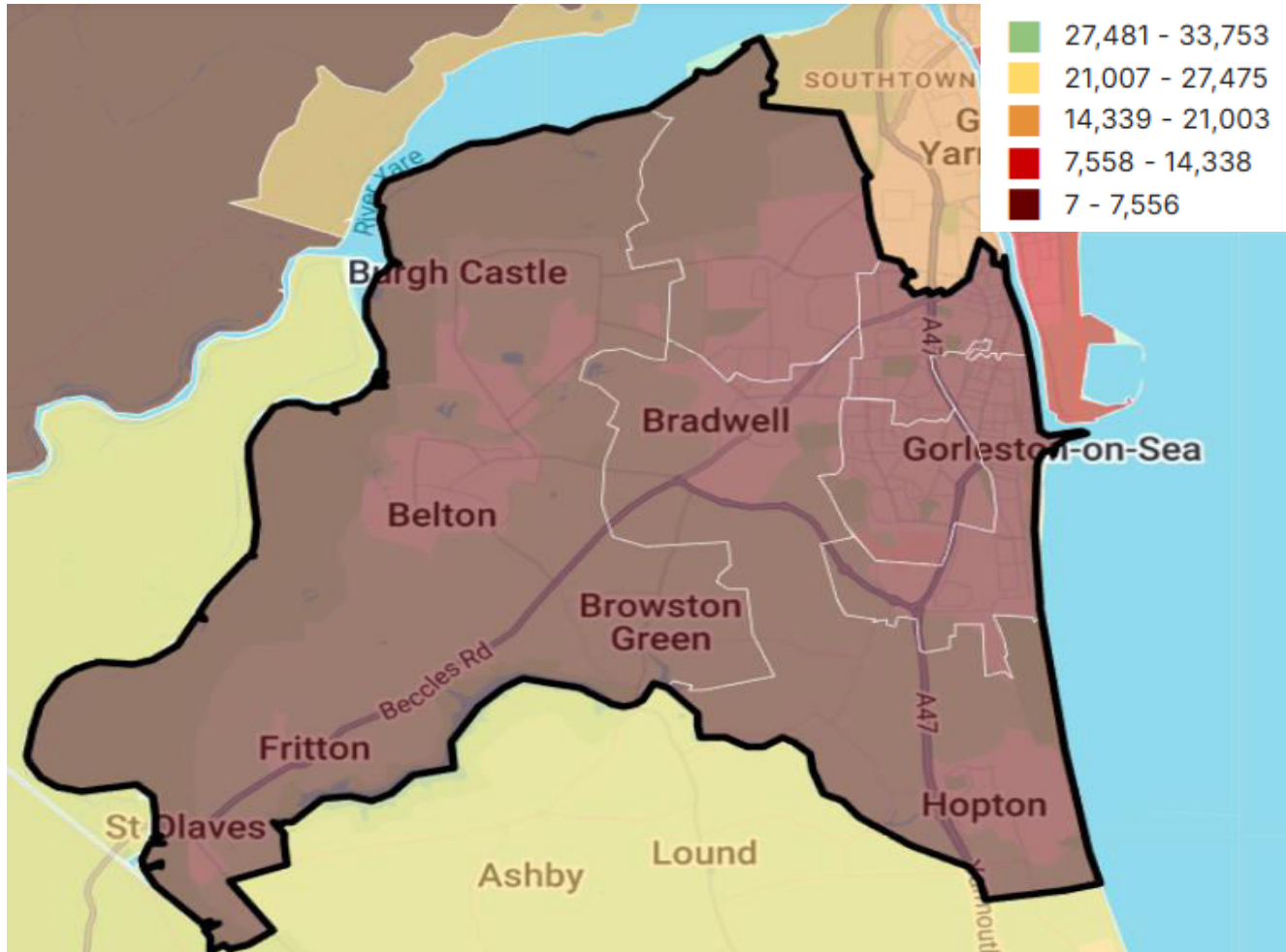


## Travel distance to pharmacies



These maps show average travel distances to GP practices and pharmacies, highlighting potential barriers to timely care.

# Civic Assets



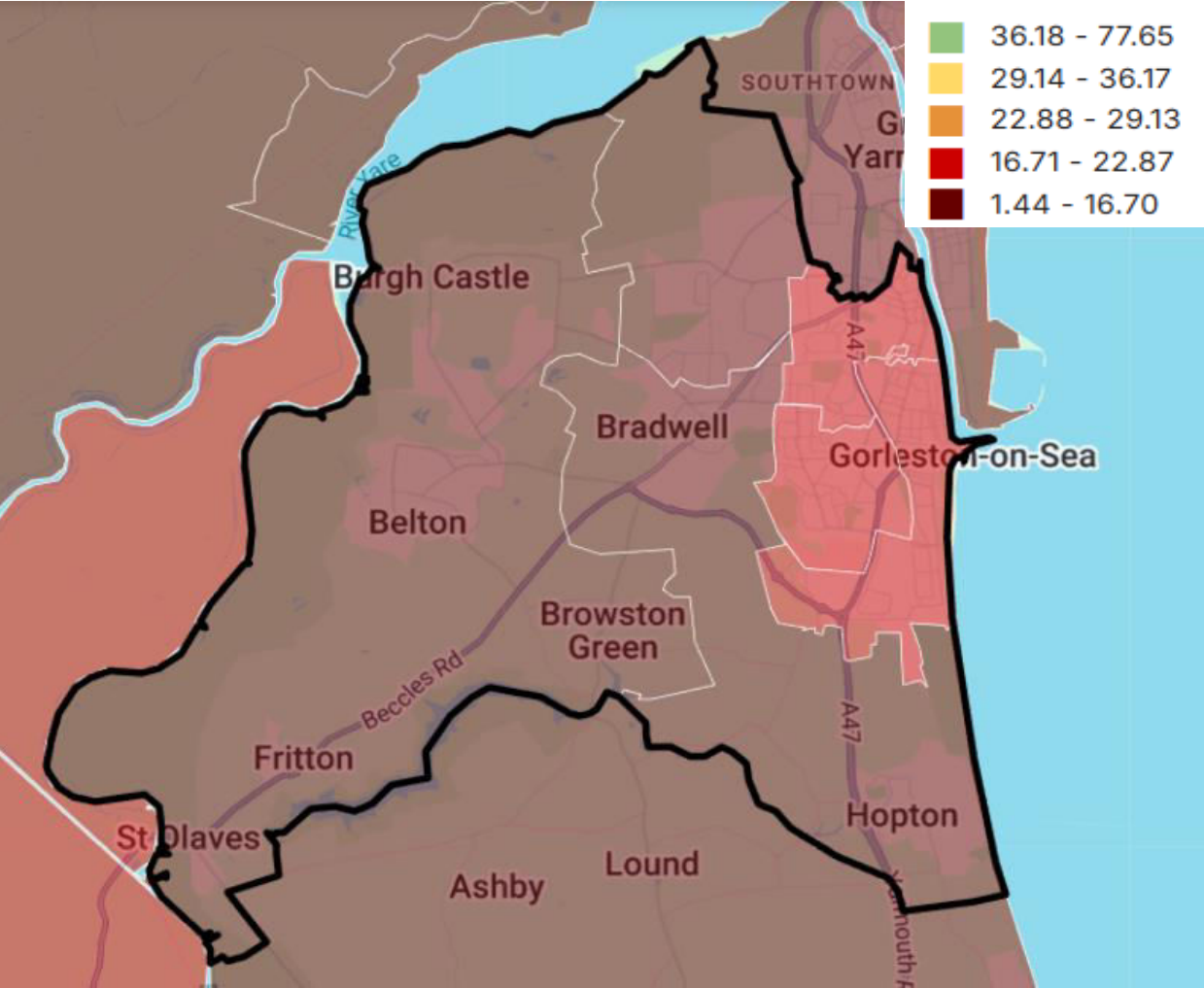
This map shows the Community Needs Index and civic assets ranking, which reflect the availability of community infrastructure and its role in wellbeing.

The Community Needs Civic Assets rank measures the presence of key community, civic, educational and cultural assets in a close proximity of the area. These include pubs, libraries, green space, community centres, swimming pools facilities that provide things to do often, at no or little cost, which are important to how positive a community feels about its area.

<https://norfolk.localinsight.org/#/map>

<https://localtrust.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Community-Needs-Index-2023-Technical-Methodology-Paper.pdf>

# Accessible childcare



This indicator shows the availability of childcare places per 100 children aged 0–7, an important factor for family wellbeing and workforce participation.

# Summary

# Gorleston – Key Headlines

## **Population & Deprivation:**

- Ageing population; areas of significant deprivation.

## **Health Outcomes:**

- Life expectancy overall close to England average but large inequalities between MSOAs.

## **Behavioural Risks:**

- High drinking and obesity rates; child health indicators poor in some of the most deprived areas.

## **Disease Burden:**

- Relatively average LTC prevalence overall; high burden in most deprived areas, and ageing trend will further increase demand.

## **Wider Determinants:**

- Low economic activity; high benefit dependency; relatively high proportion social housing.

# Additional sources of health and wellbeing information for communities:

- **Norfolk's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment** – <https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/jsna> – A picture of the health and wellbeing of the people of our county and the issues which affect their needs, inequalities and services.
- **Health and Wellbeing Electoral Division Profiles** – <https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/jsna/health-and-wellbeing-profiles> – Information on health and wellbeing of populations at electoral division community level
- **ONS/Census – 2021 Census data** – <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/choropleth> – Census statistics help paint a picture of the nation and how we live. They provide a detailed snapshot of the population and its characteristics and underpin funding allocation to provide public services.
- **NOMIS – Official labour market statistics** – <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk> – Nomis is a service provided by the Office for National Statistics, ONS, to give you free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources.
- **Local Insight – OCSI** – <https://norfolk.localinsight.org/#/map> – Data mapping platform that brings together small-area socio-economic data to help organisations make informed decisions for communities.
- **Fingertips – Public Health Profiles** – <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> – These profiles are a rich source of indicators across a range of health and wellbeing themes that has been designed to support JSNA and commissioning to improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities.
- **NHS Digital** – <https://digital.nhs.uk> – The national information and technology partner to the health and care system. NHS Digital process and publish data and information from across the health and social care system in England. Search for publications and indicators.