

Norwich West

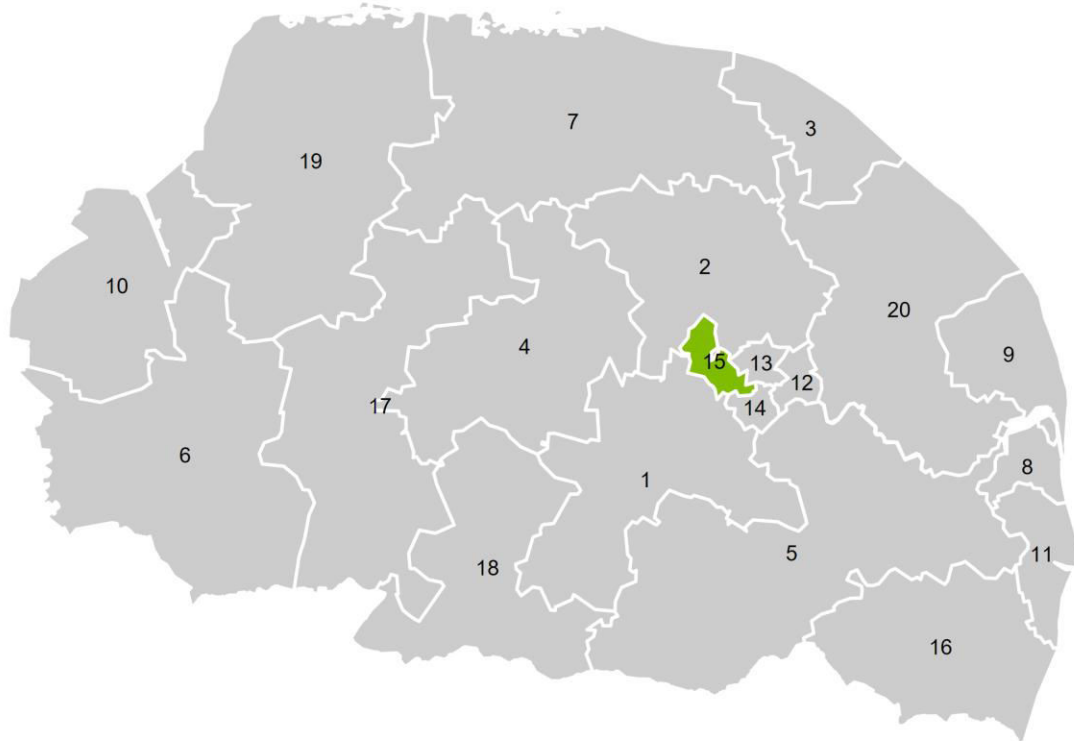
I&A Public Health Intelligence

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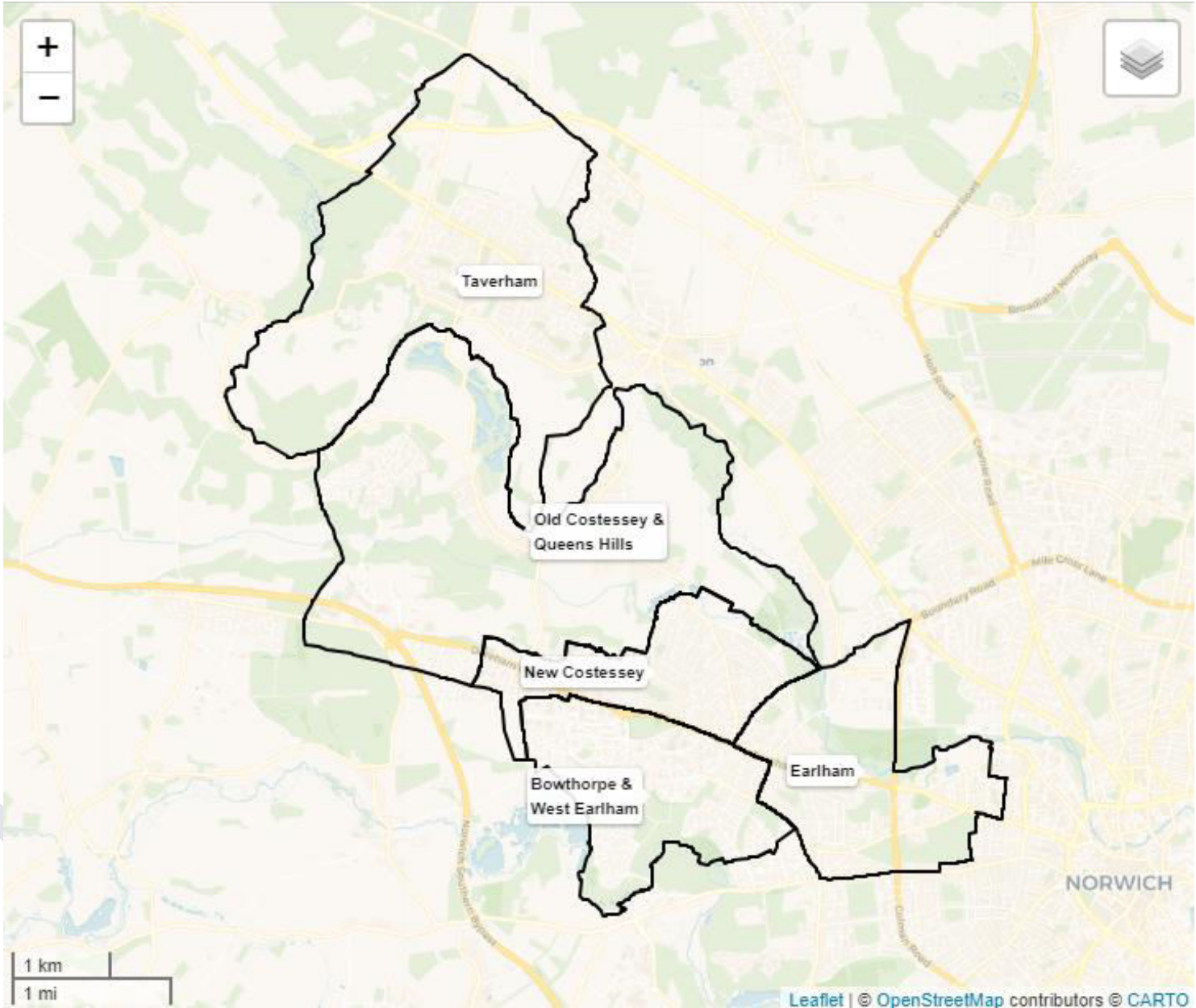
Neighbourhood areas



Nr	Name	Resident Population ¹
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
8	Gorleston	44,337
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
Total		1,054,785

¹2024 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

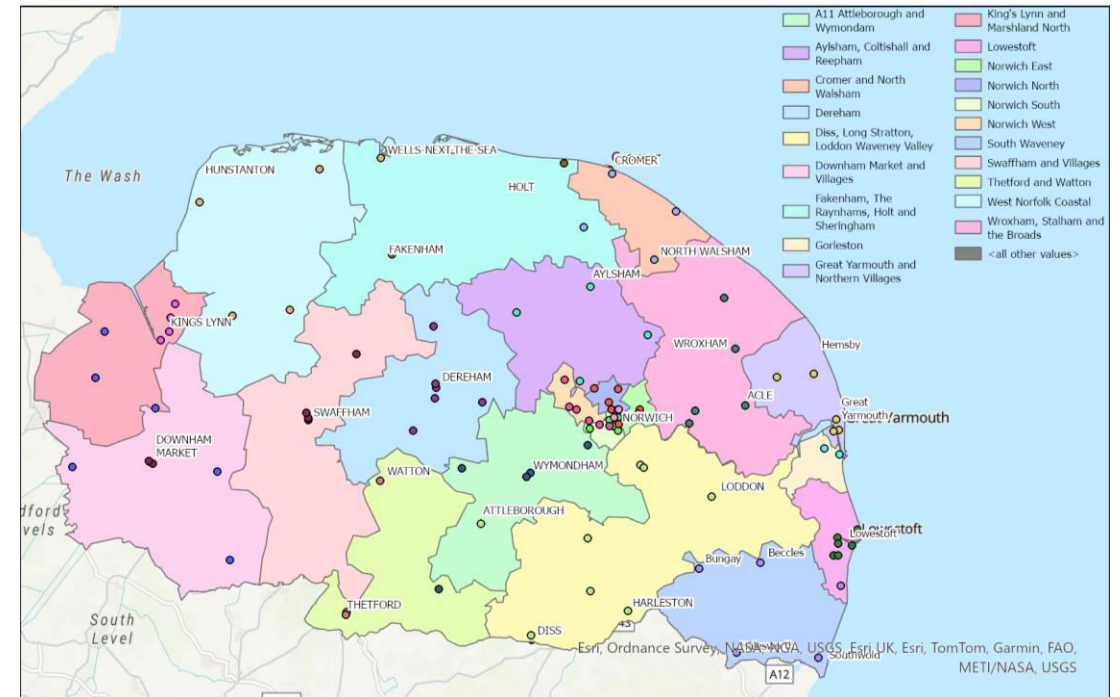
Why they matter:

- 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

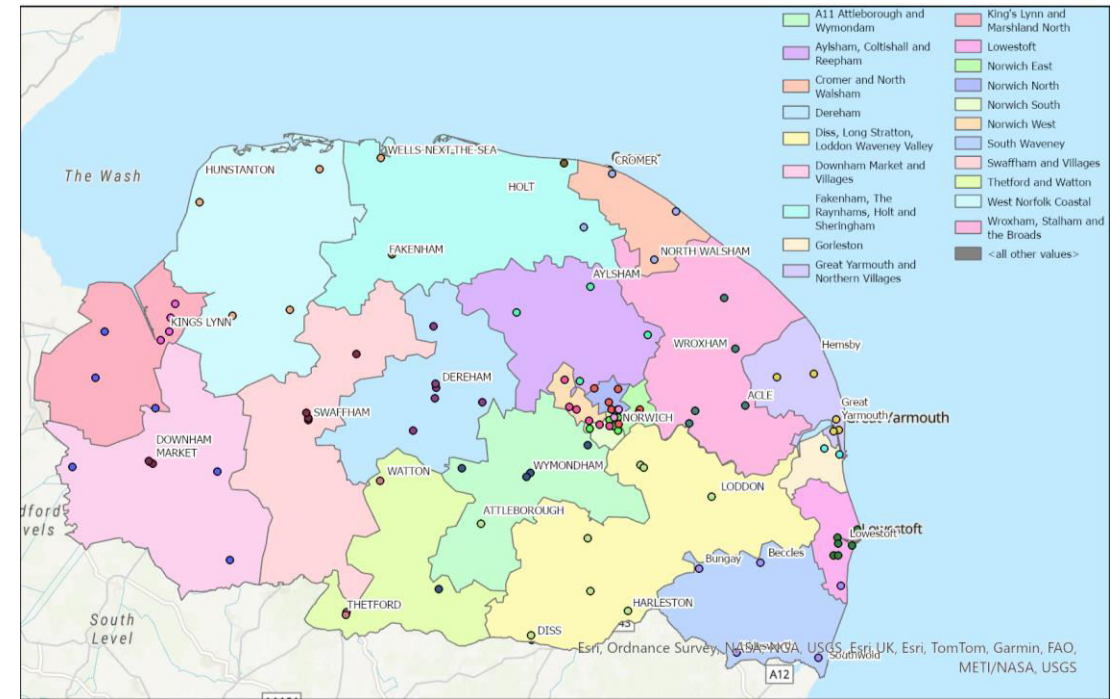


How do we define neighbourhoods?

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.

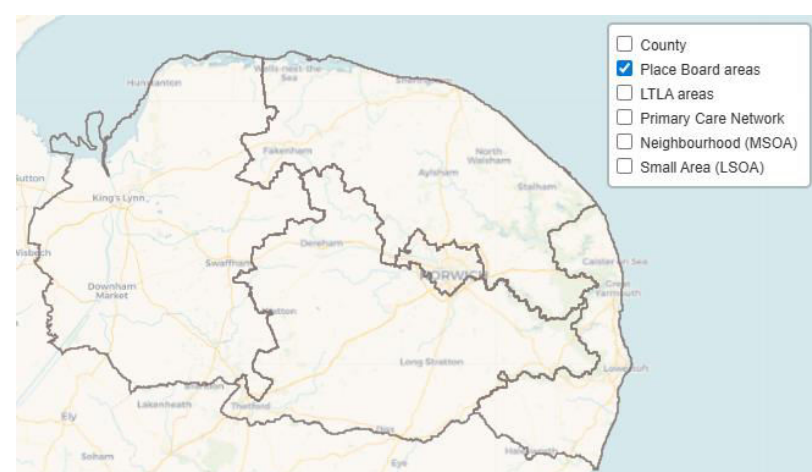


Methods

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](#)).
- Slide 34: The contribution of behavioural risk factors to mortality and morbidity is calculated by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation and is available at no smaller than **county** level ([VizHub - GBD Compare](#)).
- Slides 38 and 46: 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 41 & 42: 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 Norwich West, highlighting population structure and socioeconomic challenges.

Population and deprivation summary

Norwich West has an age profile that is characterised by a much younger population than that of Norfolk & Waveney as a whole. Old Costessey and Queens Hills has the largest proportion of children (almost 1 in 4 aged under 16), whereas more than one in four are aged 65+ in New Costessey.

Locally, the MSOA with the largest estimated overall population growth is New Costessey with a 24.1% population increase by 2044.

There is stark variation in deprivation between local areas.

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

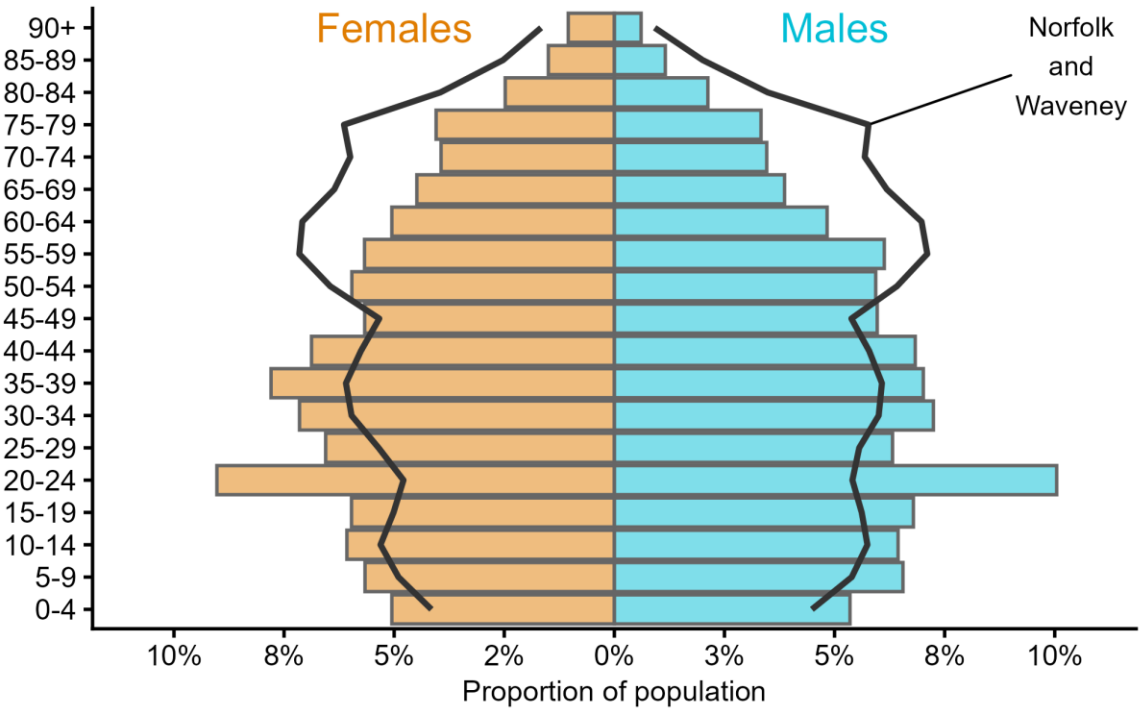


	Period	England	Bowthorpe & West Earham	Earham	New Costessey *	Old Costessey & Queens Hills *	Taverham
Resident population (aged 0 to 15)	2022	18.5	19	19.7	15.7	24.1	16.9
Resident population (aged 65 and over)	2022	18.6	13	12.1	25.6	10.7	22.5
Resident population (aged 85 and over)	2022	2.5	1.69	1.49	4.03	1.2	2.93
Population density: people per square kilometre	2022	438	4070	3270	3020	887	1150
Poverty: Index of Multiple Deprivation	2019	21.7	33.6	34.9			7.86
Poverty: English Indices of Deprivation	2019	12.9	19.8	21.3			5.52
Children in poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) (aged 0 to 15)	2019	17.1	28.1	32.5			7.07
Older people in poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) (aged 60 and over)	2019	14.2	25.7	22.7			6.71
Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology)	2023	11.4	10.4	14.7	8.04	5.14	5.35
Unemployment: people claiming out of work benefit (aged 16 to 64)	2024/25	4.07	3.99	4.54			1.51
Long-term unemployment: people claiming out of work benefit for over 12 months (aged 16 to 64)	2024/25	0.51	0.88	1.3			0

* 2021 MSOAs with no data for pre-2021 indicators.

Demography in Norwich West

Norwich West population compared to Norfolk and Waveney 2024



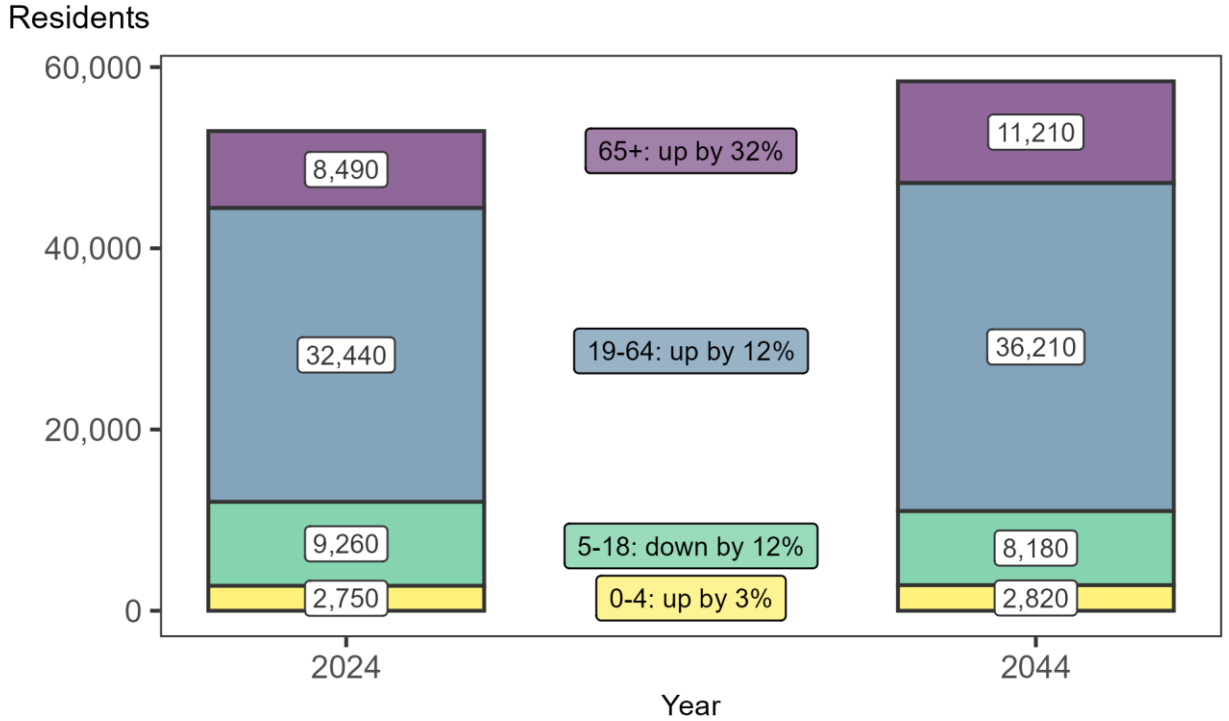
Source: ONS 2024 mid-year estimates

Norwich West has an age profile that is characterised by a much younger population than that of Norfolk & Waveney as a whole.

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

Locally, the MSOA with the largest estimated overall population growth is New Costessey with a 24.1% population increase by 2044.

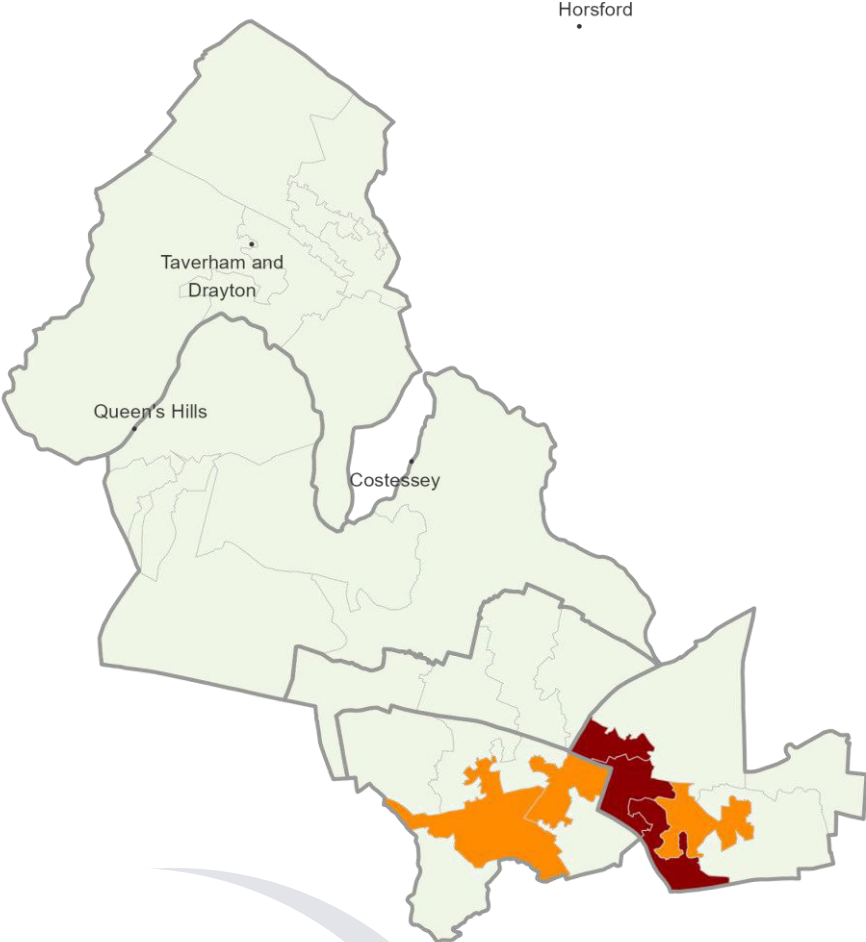
Population projections by age groups for Norwich West



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

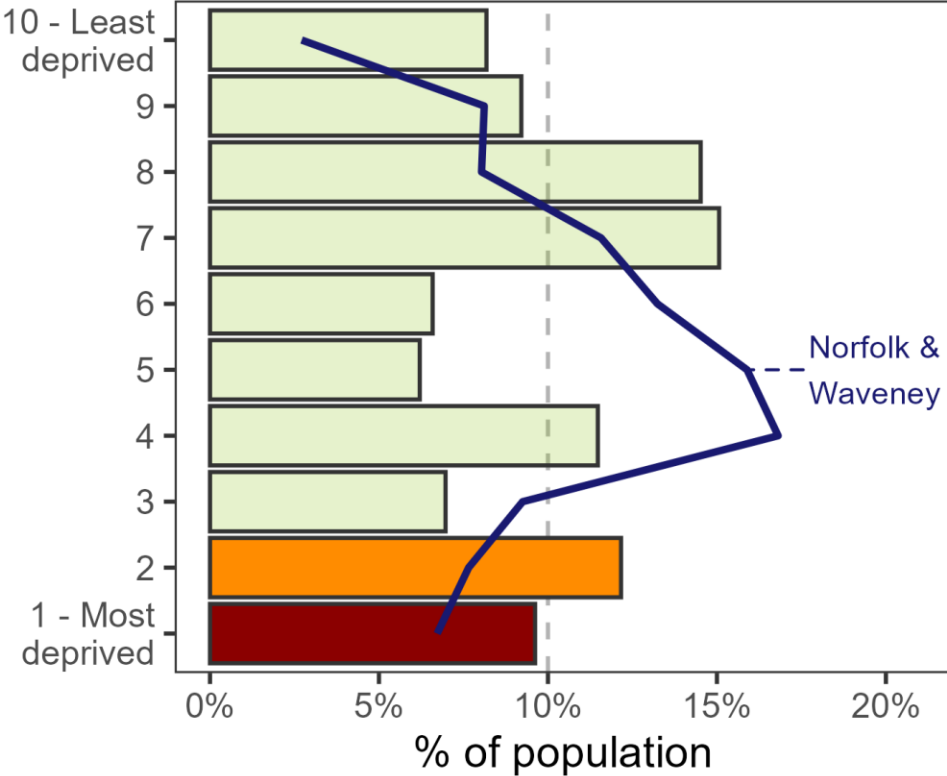
Deprivation in Norwich West

Core20 LSOAs in Norwich West



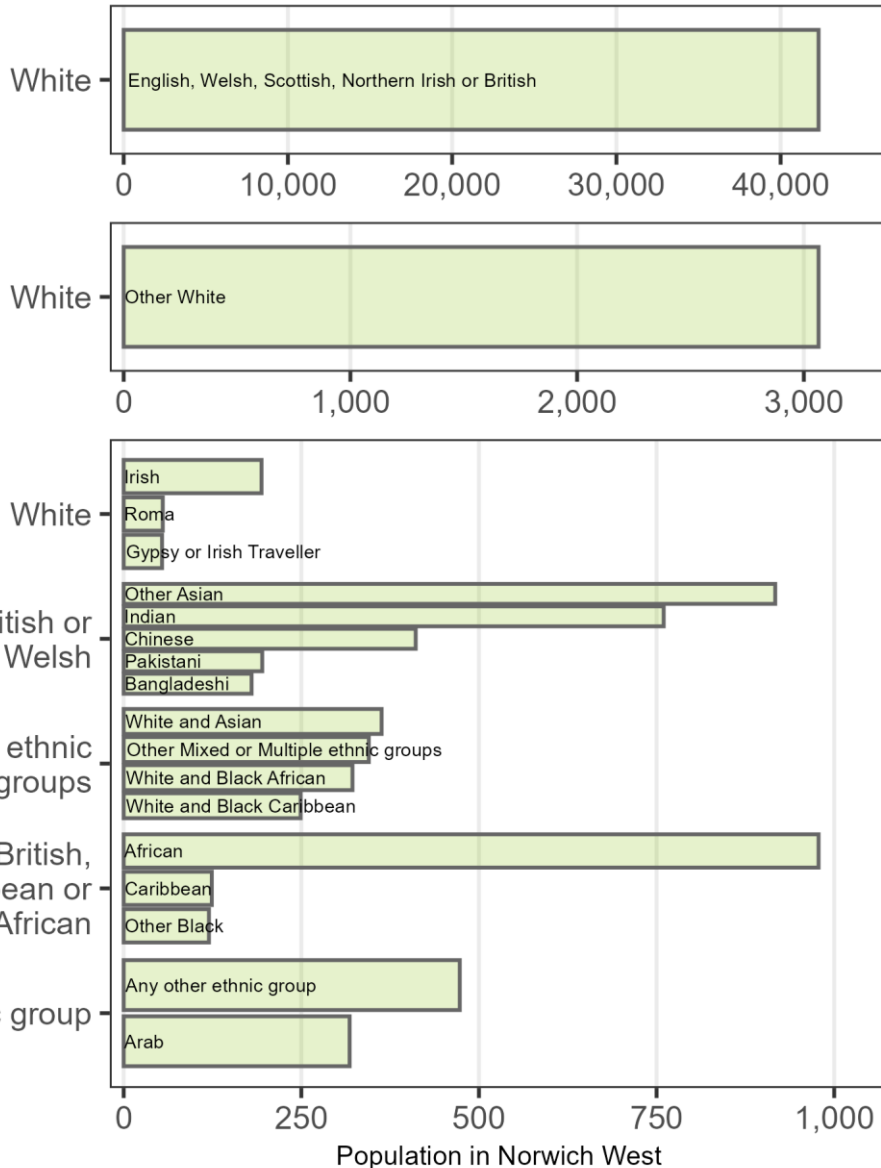
21.8% of the population of Norwich West live in small areas that are among the 20% most deprived areas in England (Core20 areas). Across Norfolk and Waveney, 14.4% live in Core20 areas.

IMD 2025 Decile



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

Ethnicity in Norwich West



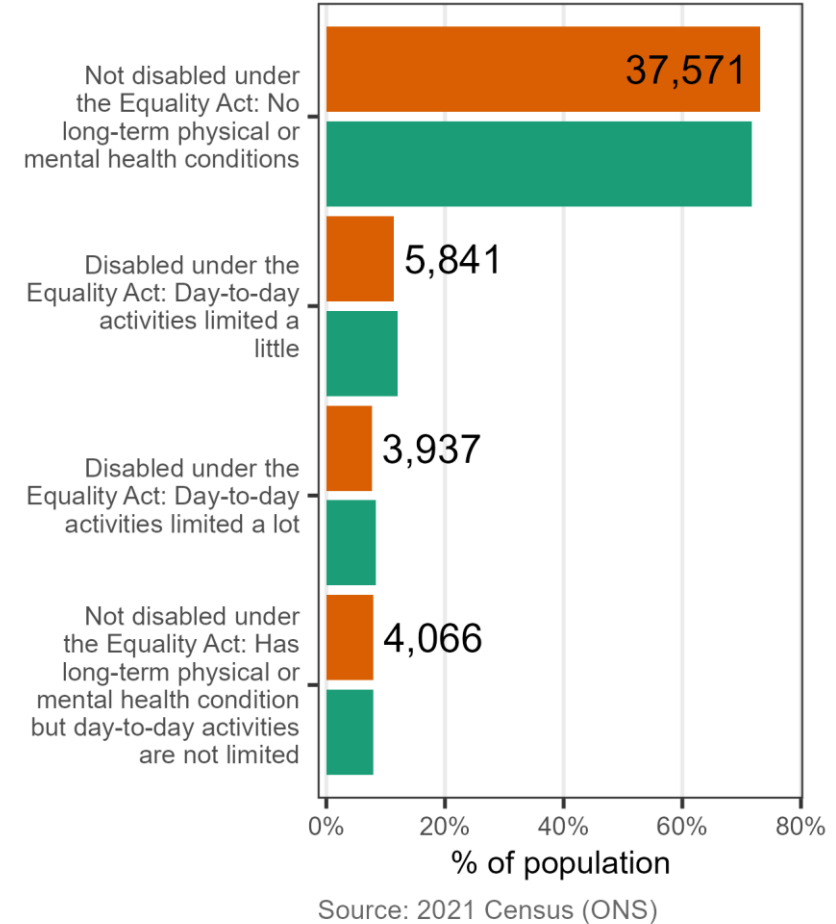
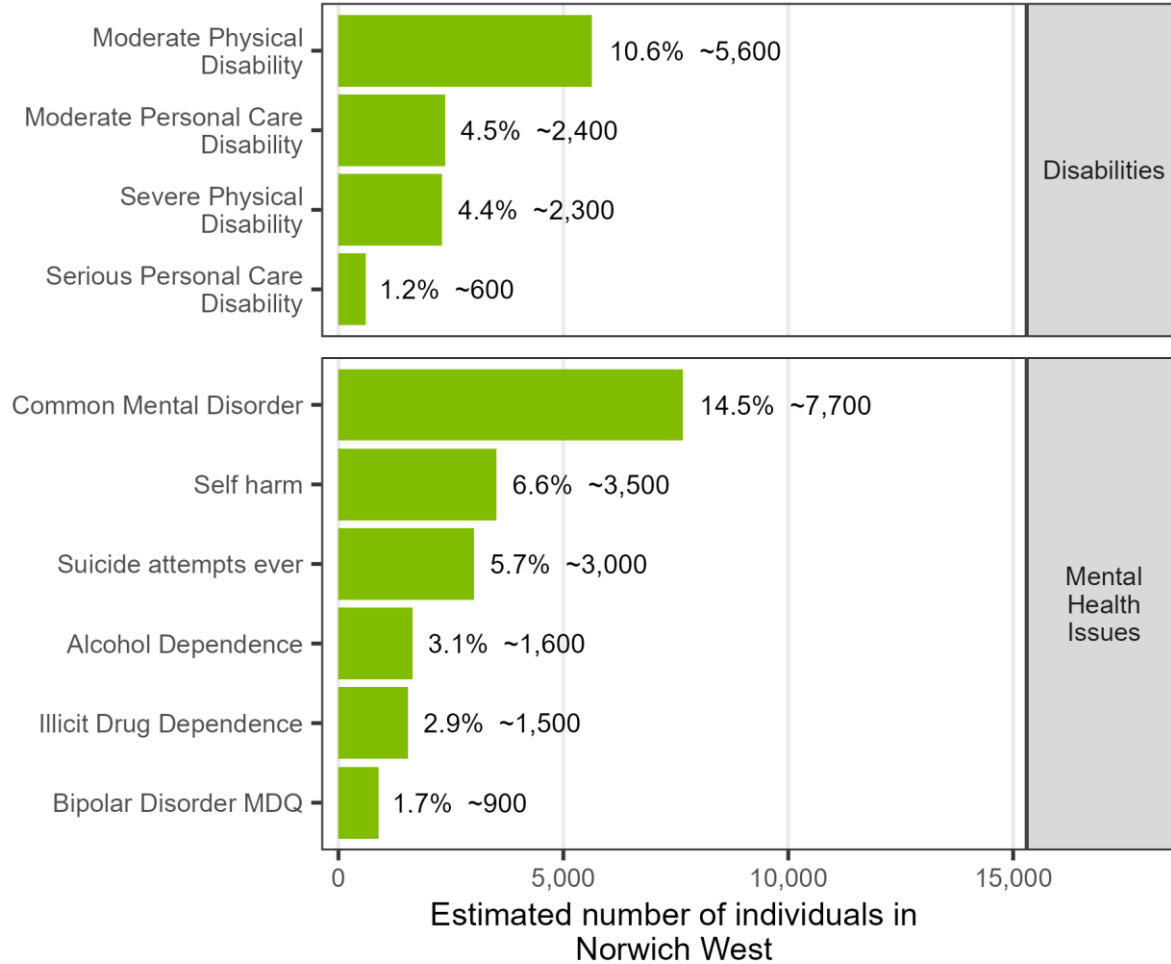
Source: Census 2021 (obtained through NOMIS)

Ethnicity group	Population	Proportion
White	45,678	88.8%
Asian Asian British Or Asian Welsh	2,463	4.8%
Mixed Or Multiple Ethnic Groups	1,279	2.5%
Black Black British Black Welsh Caribbean Or African	1,222	2.4%
Other Ethnic Group	791	1.5%

Source: Census 2021 (obtained through NOMIS)

Small areas (MSOAs) with the highest proportions of non-White residents in Norwich West include Bowthorpe & West Earlham (17.0%) and Earlham (13.3%).

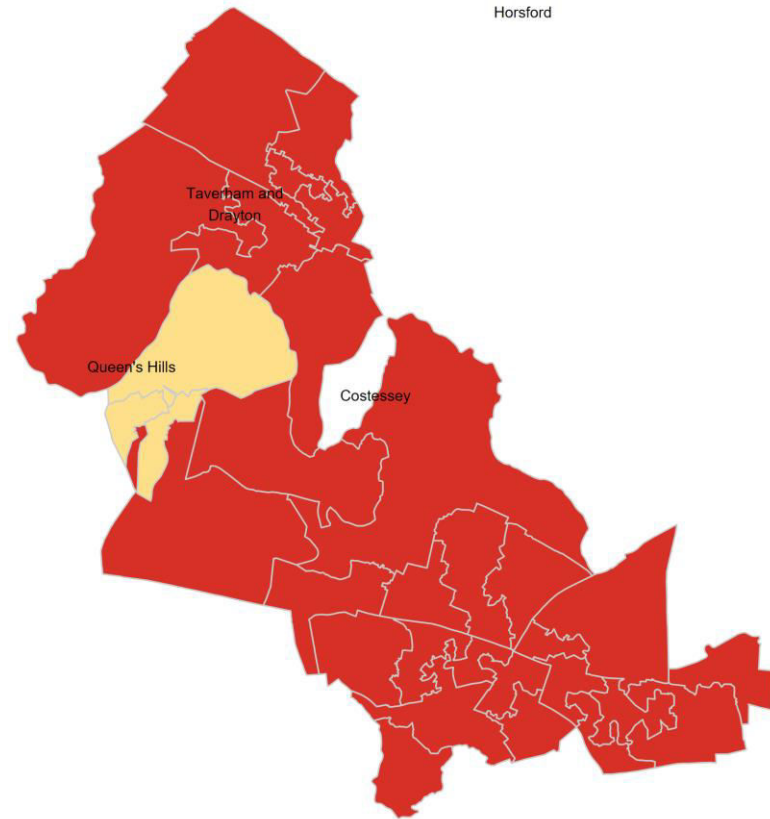
People with disabilities and vulnerable populations



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

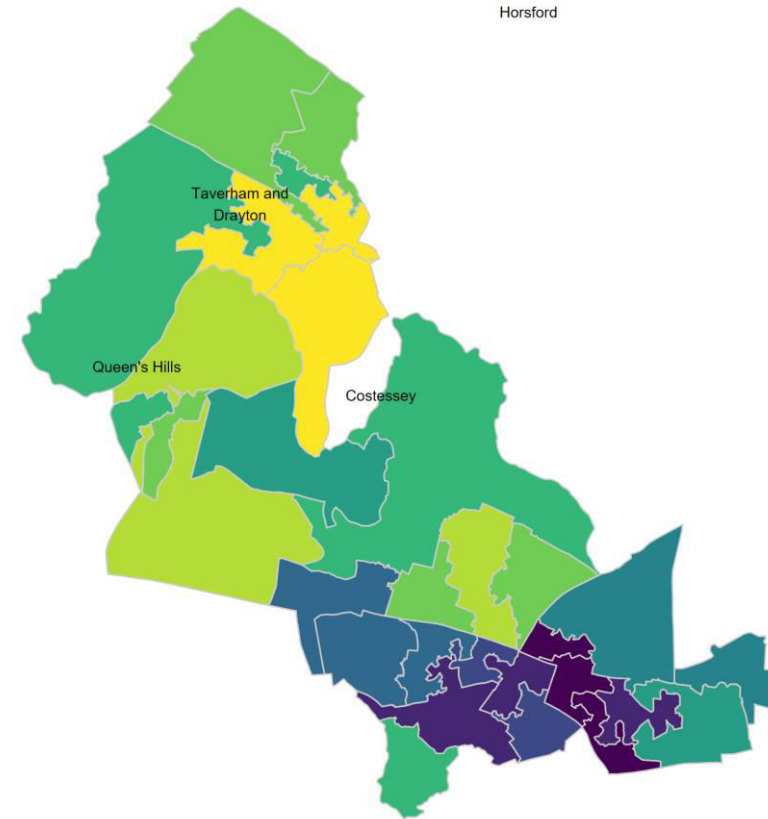
Rurality and Deprivation in Norwich West

ONS Rural Urban Classification



- 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

Index of Multiple Deprivation deciles



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

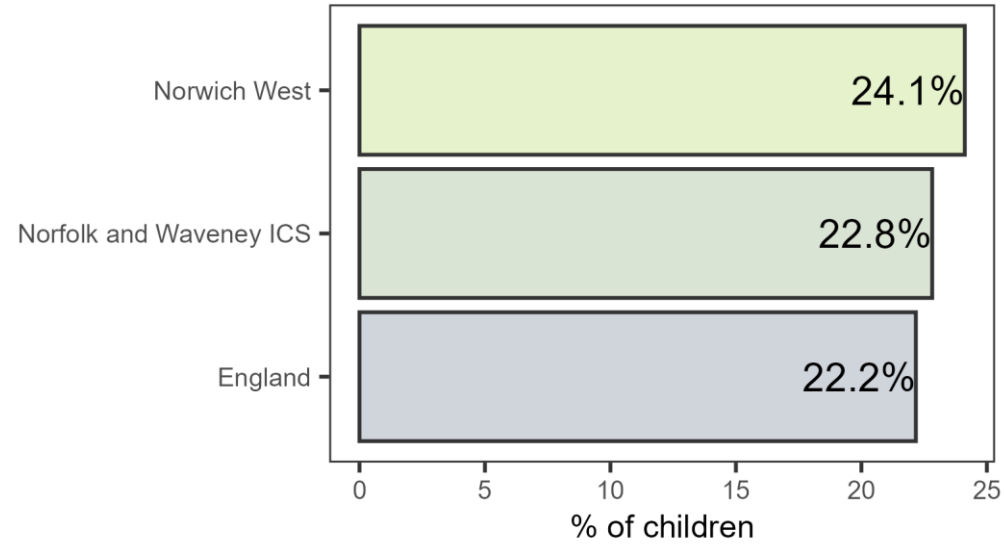
Children in Poverty

In Norwich West, 24.1% of children aged 0-19 live in low-income families, compared to 22.8% across Norfolk and Waveney and 22.2% across England.

36.0% of children aged 0 to 15 in Norwich West are estimated to live in poverty according to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). In England overall, this is 36.25%.

In Norwich West, 27.0% of pupils from Reception to Year 13 are eligible for free school meals. This is significantly higher than across all schools in Norfolk, where 23.6% of pupils are eligible.

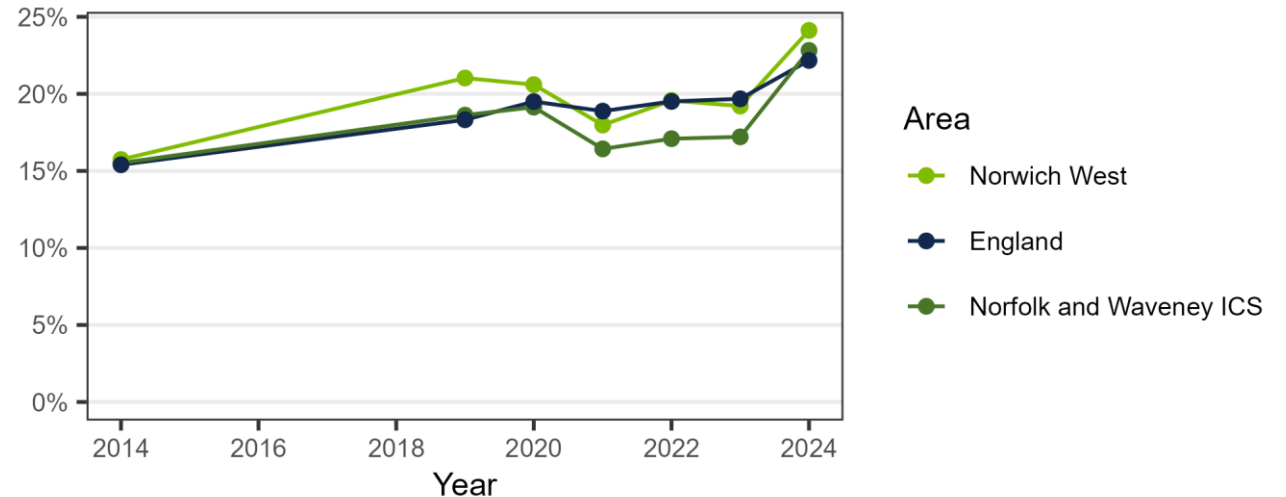
Children aged 0-19 in relative low-income families



Source: Local Insight (OCSI)

Children aged 0-19 in relative low-income families

% of children



Source: Local Insight (OCSI)

Economy, employment and housing

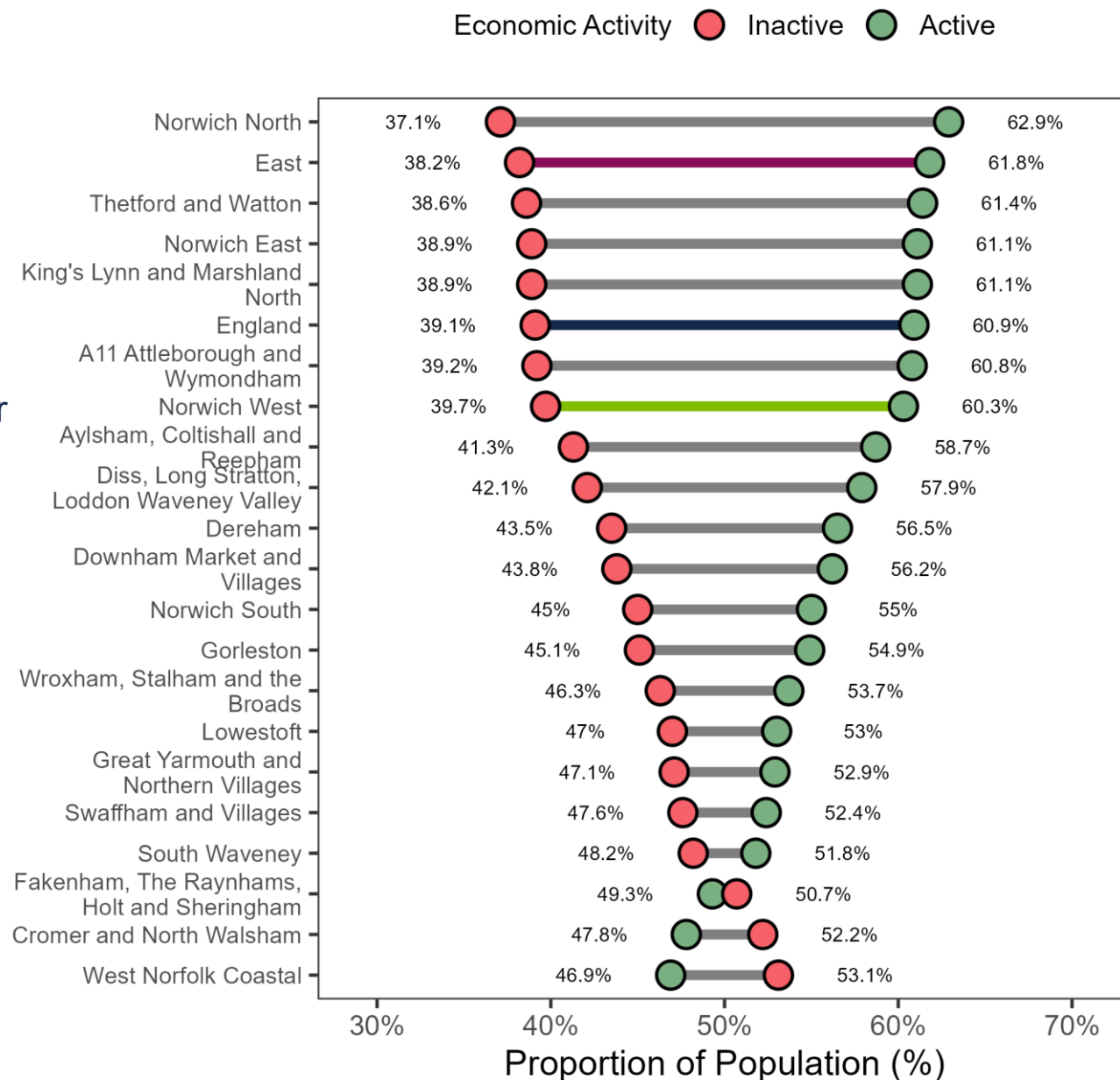
Economy and Employment

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 had been offered and accepted.

During the **2021 Census**, the proportion of residents aged 16-64 who were economically active was lower, generally, for neighbourhood areas compared to the East of England (61.8% economically active) and England average (60.9% economically active).

In the Norwich West neighbourhood 60.3% of working-age residents were classified as economically active, while 39.7% were economically inactive. These proportions position the area towards the mid-to-upper end of economic activity compared with other neighbourhoods but below both the regional and national averages.

Economic Activity Across Areas (Census 2021)



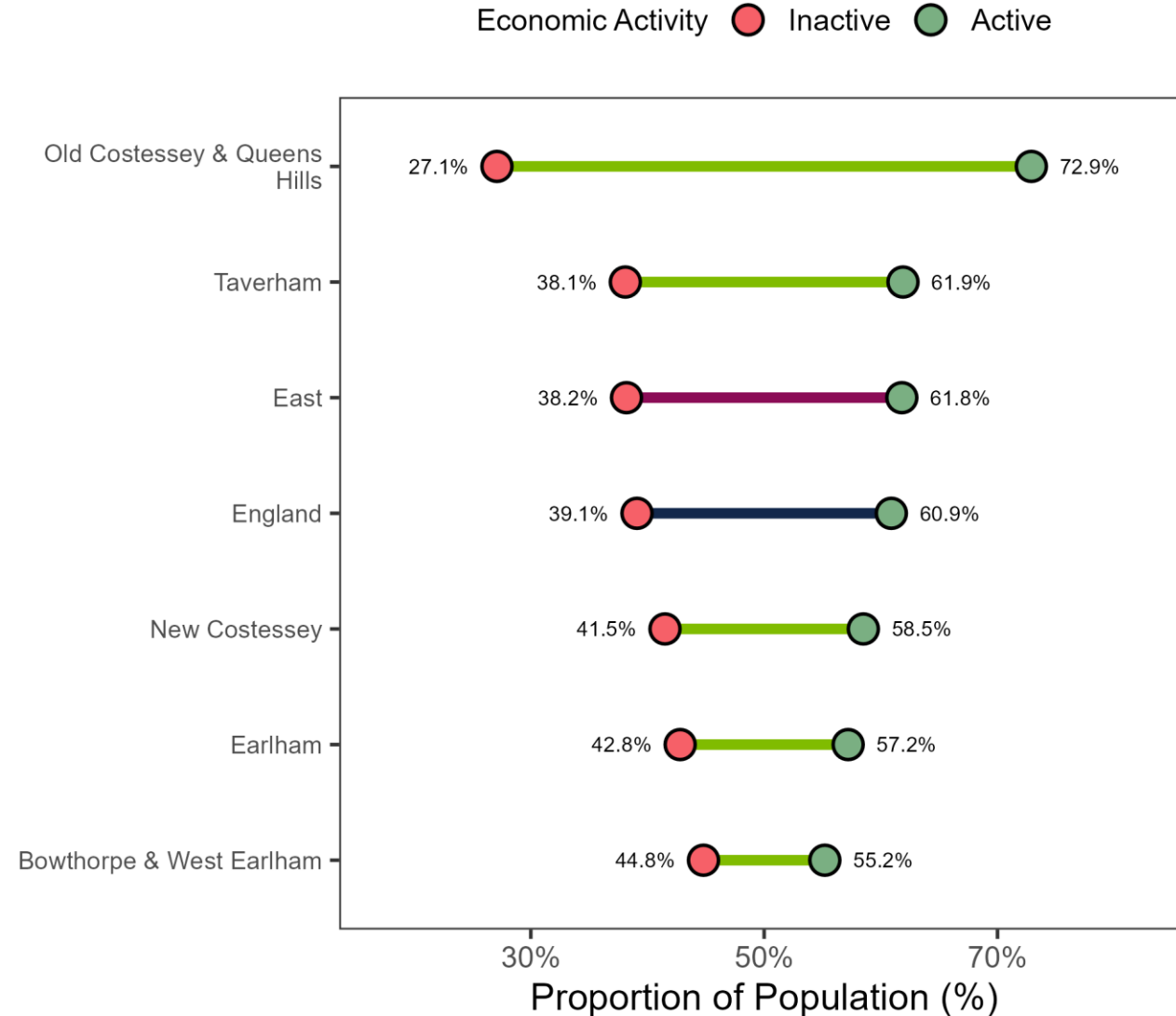
Economy and Employment

Levels of economic activity reported across MSOAs within the Norwich West neighbourhood during the 2021 Census varied considerably.

Within the neighbourhood, Bowthorpe and West Earlham recorded the lowest proportion of economically active residents aged 16–64 at 55.2%, indicating high levels of economic inactivity among the working-age population.

In contrast, Old Costessey and Queens Hills recorded the highest proportion of economically active residents (72.9%) among MSOAs within the neighbourhood. This MSOA, along with Taverham (61.9%) exceeded both the East of England average (61.8%) and the England average (60.9%). This suggests that economic activity in these areas is notably higher than regional and national 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 Norwich West neighbourhood, professional occupations accounted for 19.4% of employed residents, above the Norfolk average but slightly below the England average. Employment in Associate Professional & Technical roles was also marginally above county levels, reflecting a relatively skilled workforce compared to local patterns.

In contrast, the proportions working in Skilled Trades and Process, Plant & Machine Operative roles were lower than county averages, suggesting a smaller local presence of manual and operational occupations compared with Norfolk overall.

Occupational Groups						
Indicator	Norwich West		Norfolk		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Managers, Directors & Senior Officials	2,176	9.22%	49,365	11.93%	3,403,916	12.89%
Professional	4,589	19.44%	68,653	16.59%	5,356,649	20.29%
Associate Professional & Technical	2,837	12.02%	48,630	11.75%	3,499,749	13.25%
Administrative & Secretarial	2,099	8.89%	37,330	9.02%	2,446,565	9.27%
Skilled Trades	2,570	10.89%	52,732	12.75%	2,683,139	10.16%
Caring, Leisure & Other Service	2,743	11.62%	43,994	10.63%	2,447,148	9.27%
Sales & Customer Service	2,076	8.80%	33,402	8.07%	1,972,553	7.47%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,723	7.30%	33,235	8.03%	1,832,666	6.94%
Elementary	2,787	11.81%	46,376	11.21%	2,762,829	10.46%

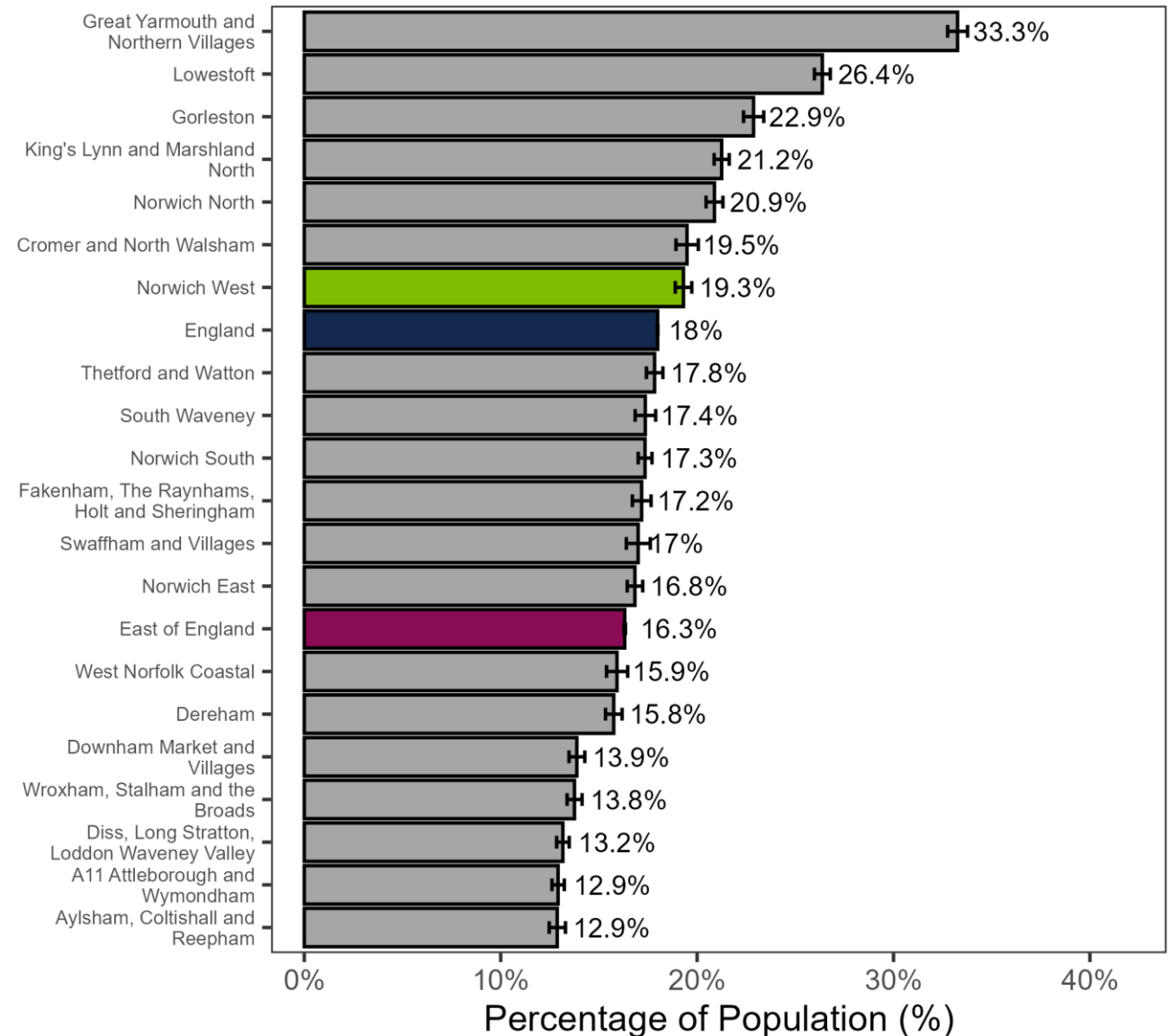
Economy and Employment

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 16-66) claiming Universal Credit across different neighbourhoods in Norfolk during August 2025.

The proportion of residents claiming Universal Credit varies across neighbourhoods. In August 2025, the Norwich West neighbourhood recorded a claimant rate of 19.3%, which was significantly higher than 13 of the 19 other neighbourhoods and above the England average (18%). However, the rate remained below the East of England average (16.3%).

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



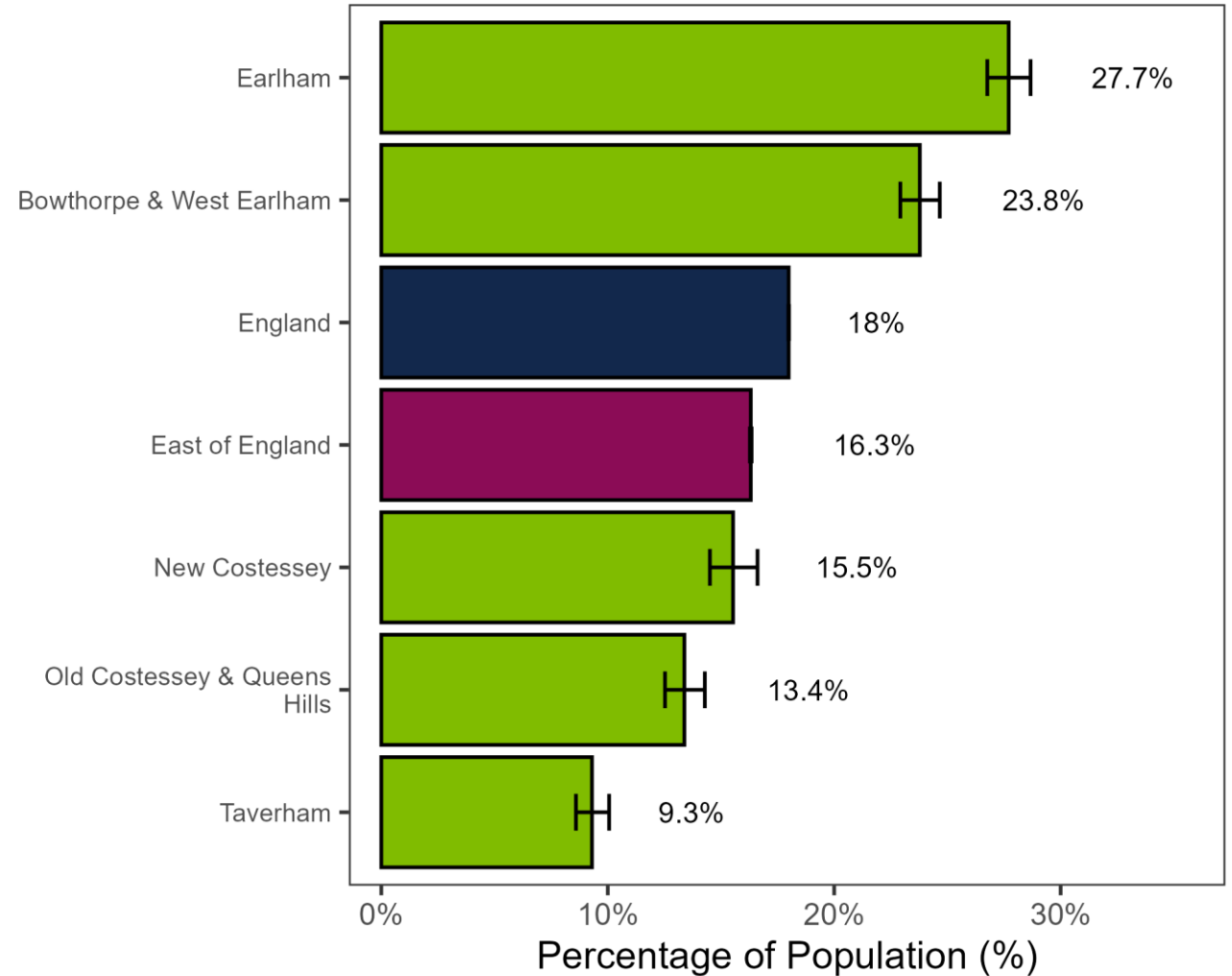
Economy and Employment

In August 2025, the proportion of residents (aged 18 to 66) claiming Universal Credit varied significantly across MSOAs within the Norwich West neighbourhood (ranging from 9.3%-27.7%).

Earlham recorded the highest proportion of claimants at 27.7%, significantly more claimants than all other MSOAs within the neighbourhood. This figure was also significantly higher than the East of England (16.3%) average and the England average (18%).

Taverham reported the lowest proportion of claimants at 9.3%, significantly fewer claimants compared to all other MSOAs within the area and both the East of England and England average.

Universal Credit Claimants by MSOA in Norwich West (Aug 2025)



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

Economy and Employment

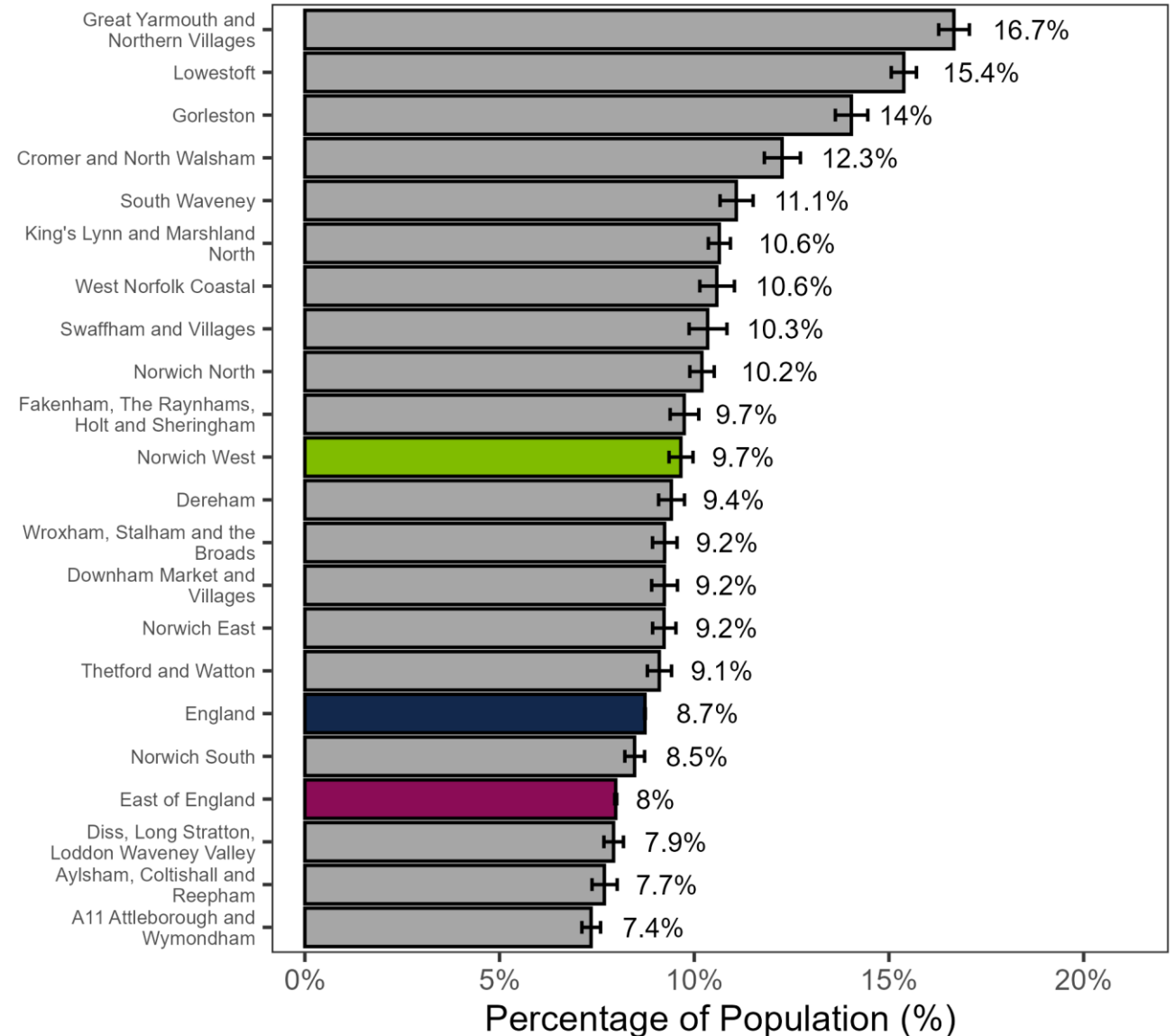
Personal Independence Payments (PIP) entitlement statistics covers individuals currently receiving PIP and those whose payments are temporarily suspended (e.g., during a hospital stay).

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 to PIP across neighbourhoods during June 2025, alongside regional and national benchmarks.

During June 2025, the Norwich West neighbourhood had a PIP entitlement rate of 9.7%, which was broadly consistent with the average across neighbourhoods. However, entitlement in this area was higher than both the East of England average (8%) and the England average (8.7%), indicating comparatively elevated levels of PIP entitlement locally when compared with regional and national figures.

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



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

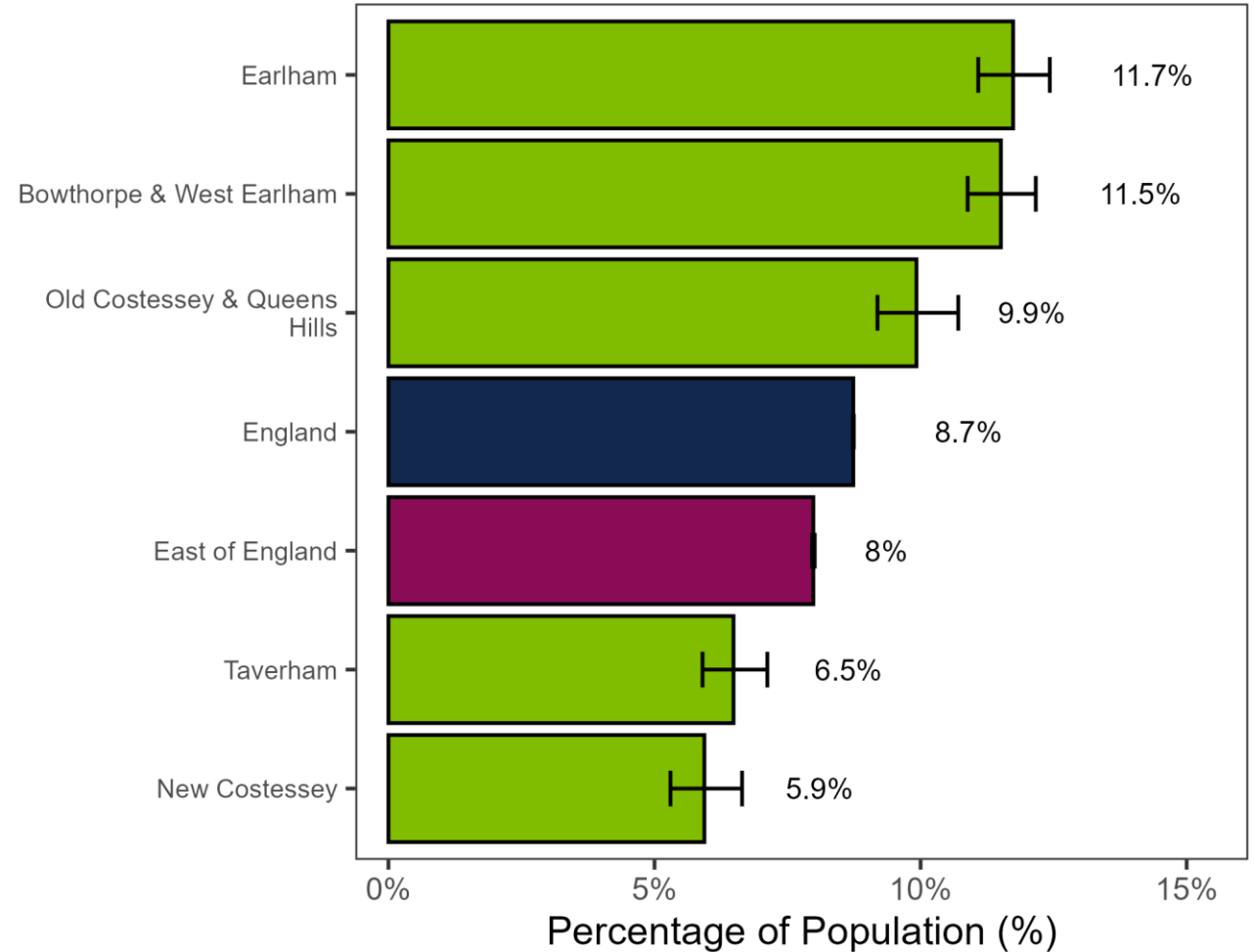
Economy and Employment

In June 2025, the proportion of residents aged 16 to 66 entitled to Personal Independence Payment (PIP) across MSOAs within the Norwich West neighbourhood varied significantly (ranging from 5.9%-11.7%).

Earlham recorded the highest entitlement rate at 11.7%, significantly higher than three of the other four MSOAs within the neighbourhood. This figure was also significantly higher than the East of England (16.3%) average and the England average (18%).

New Costessey reported the lowest entitlement rate at 5.9%, significantly lower than three of the other four MSOAs within the area and both the East of England and England average.

Population Entitled to PIP by MSOA in Norwich West (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, Norwich West has a lower proportion of homes owned outright (28.4% vs 32.5%) and a slightly lower proportion with a mortgage (27.7% vs 28.8%). Its combined social renting rate (council and housing association) is 24.3%, which is higher than the national average of 17.1%. The private renting rate (Landlord/rent free/other) at 18.6% is lower than the England average (20.6%).

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

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
England	32.5%	28.8%	18.2%	8.8%	8.3%	2.2%	1.0%	0.1%
Norwich West	28.4%	27.7%	16.8%	9.9%	14.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.1%
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 Raynhams, Holt and Sheringham	48.6%	18.9%	14.6%	11.6%	2.2%	3.2%	0.8%	<0.1%
Gorleston	39.5%	27.6%	13.6%	3.7%	12.7%	2.3%	0.3%	0.3%
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%
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%

Life expectancy and mortality

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

Life expectancy and mortality

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

Within Norwich West, there are local areas that have significantly longer male life expectancy than the England average, but other areas have significantly worse mortality outcomes.

Overall, premature and preventable mortality are similar to the England average, but there are small areas with significantly higher early mortality compared to the national benchmark.

	Period	England	Bowthorpe & West Earham	Earham	New Costessey *	Old Costessey & Queens Hills *	Taverham
Life expectancy at birth - Female	2019 - 23	83	79	81.4	84.1	83.1	83.8
Life expectancy at birth - Male	2019 - 23	79.1	75.6	77	81.9	81.5	80.7
Mortality from all causes	2019 - 23	100	147	119	82.1	86.7	101
Mortality from all causes (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	136	129	89.1	86.6	67
Mortality from cancer	2019 - 23	100	133	119	87.7	109	73.8
Mortality from cancer (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	119	115	90	108	68.1
Mortality from cardiovascular disease	2019 - 23	100	128	124	93.9	77	101
Mortality from cardiovascular disease (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	123	117	84.6	80.2	65.6
Mortality from coronary heart disease	2019 - 23	100	139	119	84.2	59.2	85
Mortality from stroke	2019 - 23	100	149	124	89.2	68.9	183
Mortality from respiratory diseases	2019 - 23	100	143	160	78.8	90.6	67.6
Mortality from causes considered preventable (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	123	123	78.4	74.5	42.3

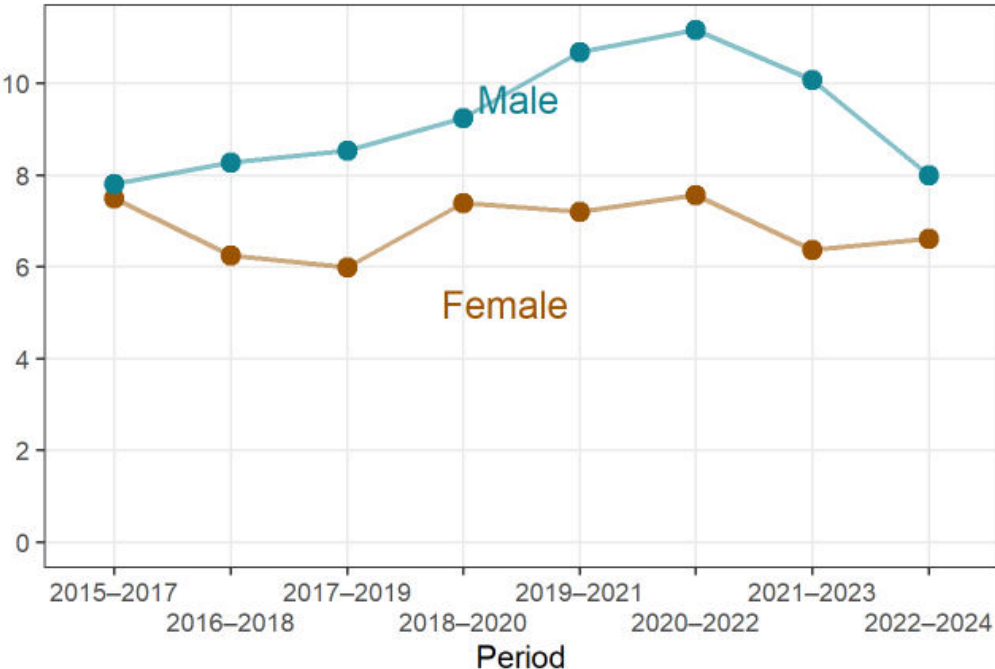
* 2021 MSOAs with no data for pre-2021 indicators.

Life expectancy inequalities in Norwich Place Board area

There is a large gap in life expectancy between people living in the most and least deprived areas of Norwich Place Board (former CCG). The leading causes of premature death - cancer, circulatory and respiratory conditions - are more prevalent in relatively more deprived small areas. Targeted prevention and improved access to care are essential.

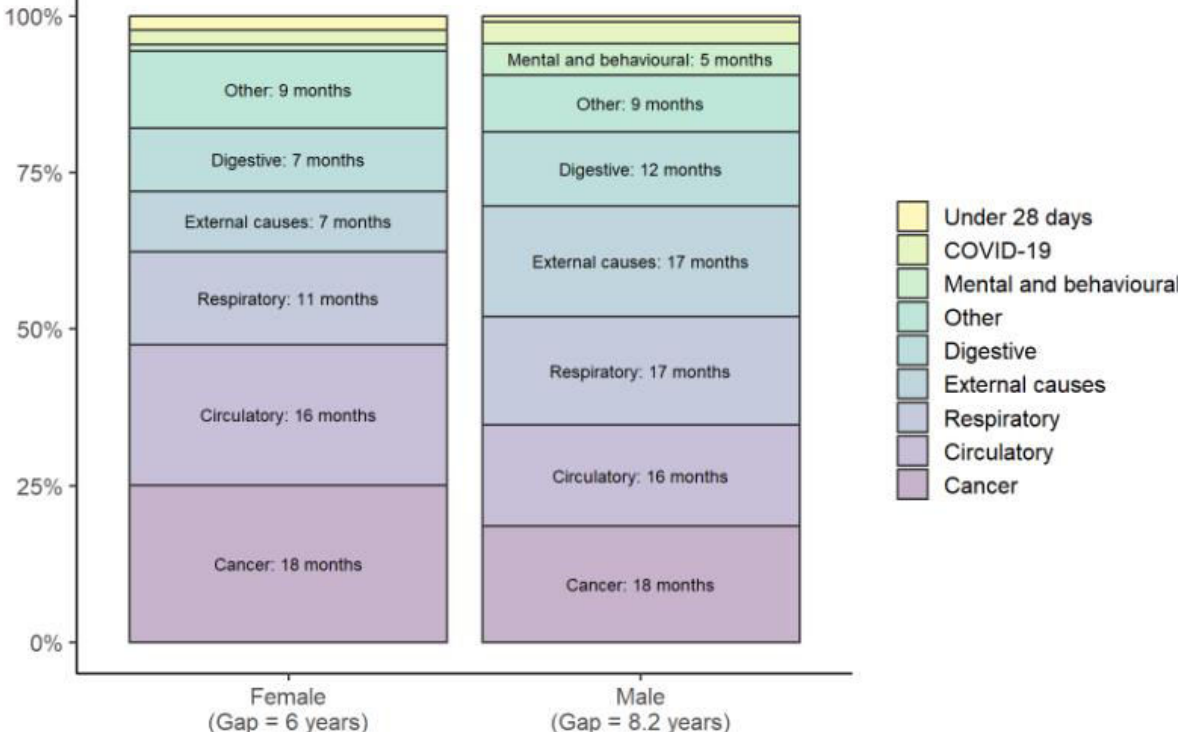
Change in life expectancy gap (3 year average) between most and least deprived deciles within Norwich

Gap in life expectancy at birth (years)



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

Percentage contribution

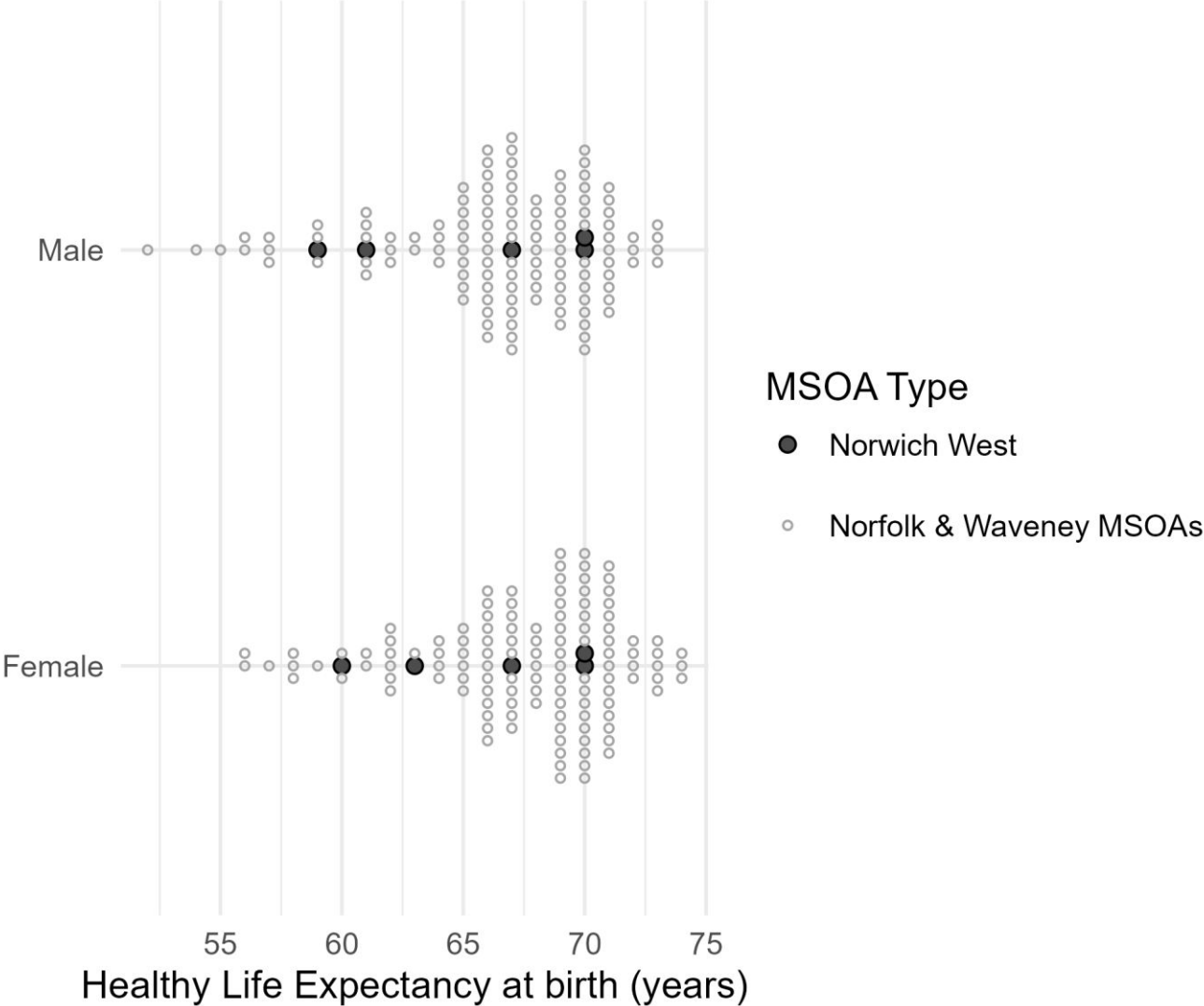


Sources: CRD (NHS Digital) and ONS mid-year estimates
 NB: Small area deprivation scores based on IMD 2025

Healthy Life Expectancy

As for other indicators, there is substantial variation between local areas with regards to healthy life expectancy.

Residents of Bowthorpe & West Earlham and Earlham have lower healthy life expectancy than the Norfolk and Waveney average, as they do for life expectancy.



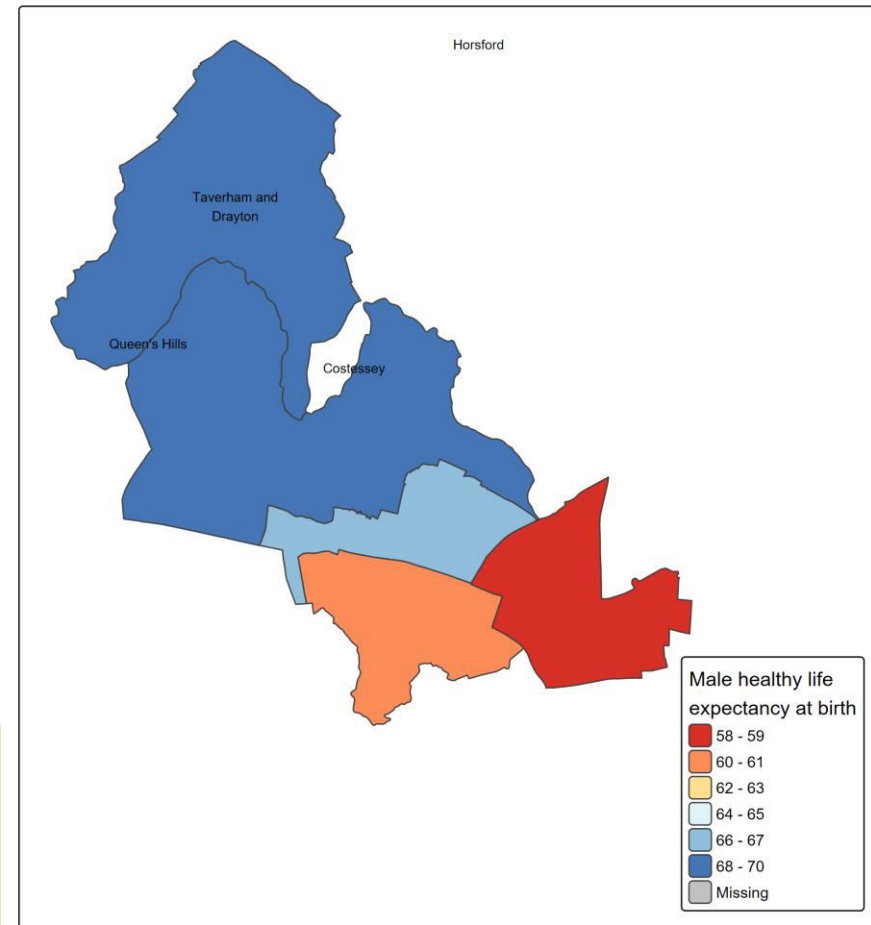
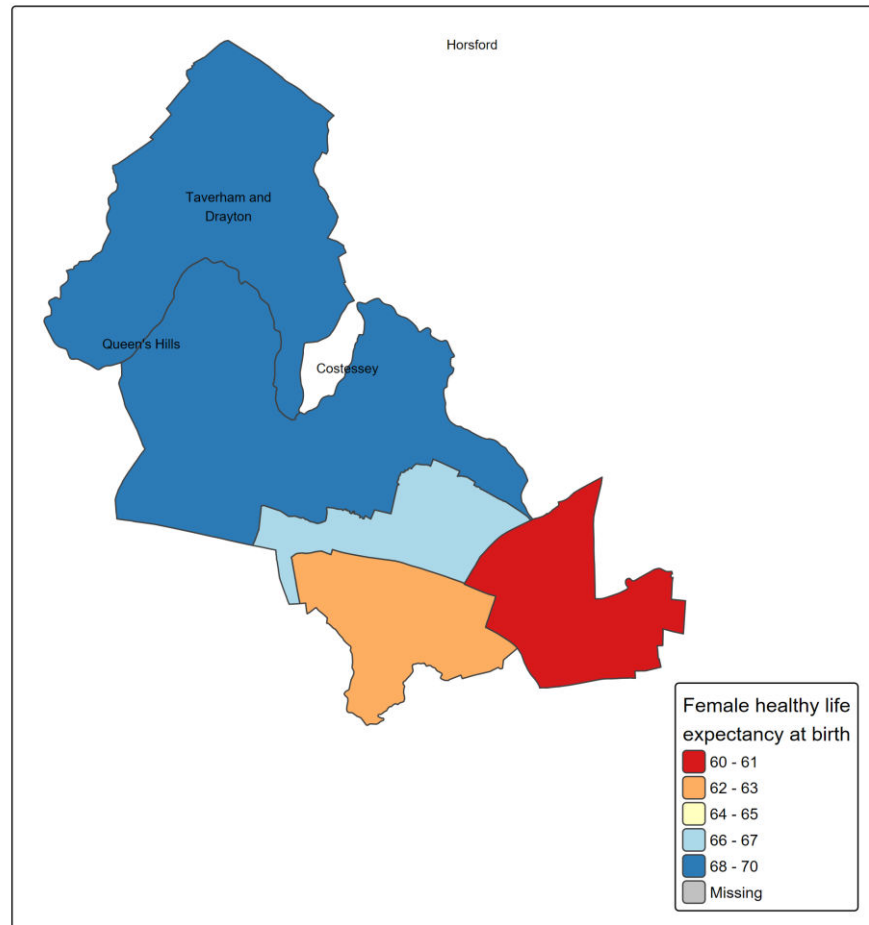
Source: HDIG report 1. Healthy life expectancy and prevention opportunities (2023)

Healthy Life Expectancy in Norwich West

Within the Norwich West neighbourhood area:

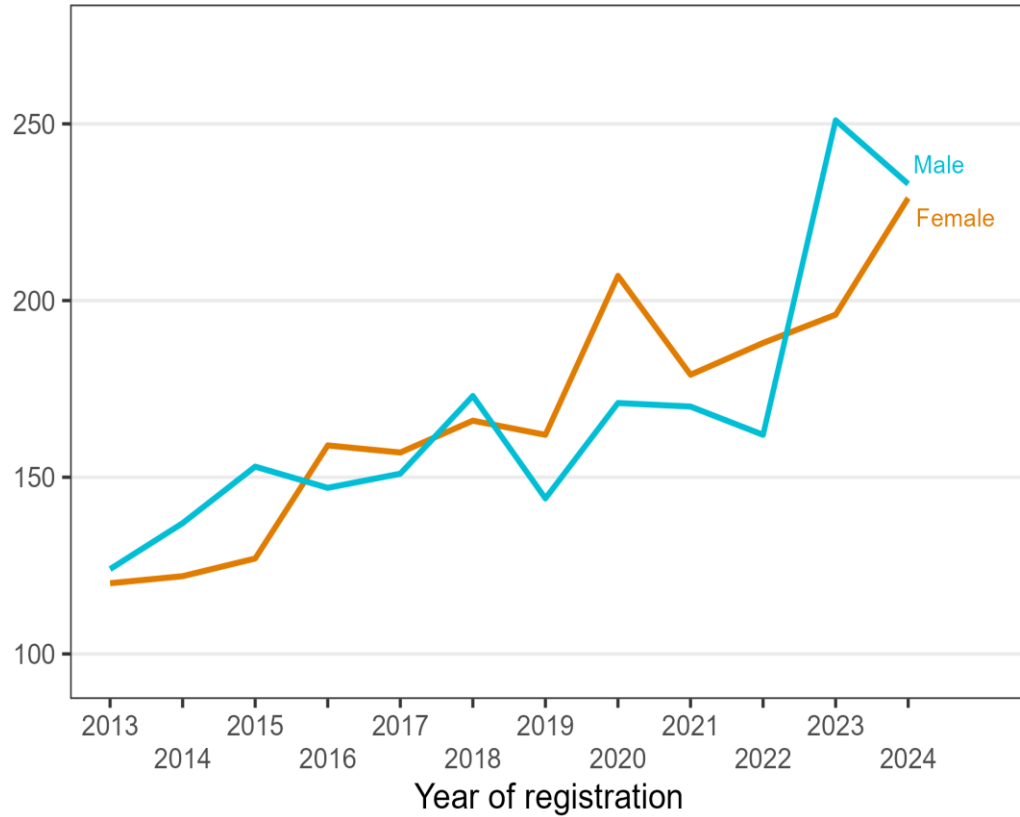
Female healthy life expectancy was lowest in Earlham and highest in Old Costessey & Queens Hills and Taverham in 2021.

Male healthy life expectancy was lowest in Earlham and highest in Old Costessey & Queens Hills and Taverham in 2021.



Deaths

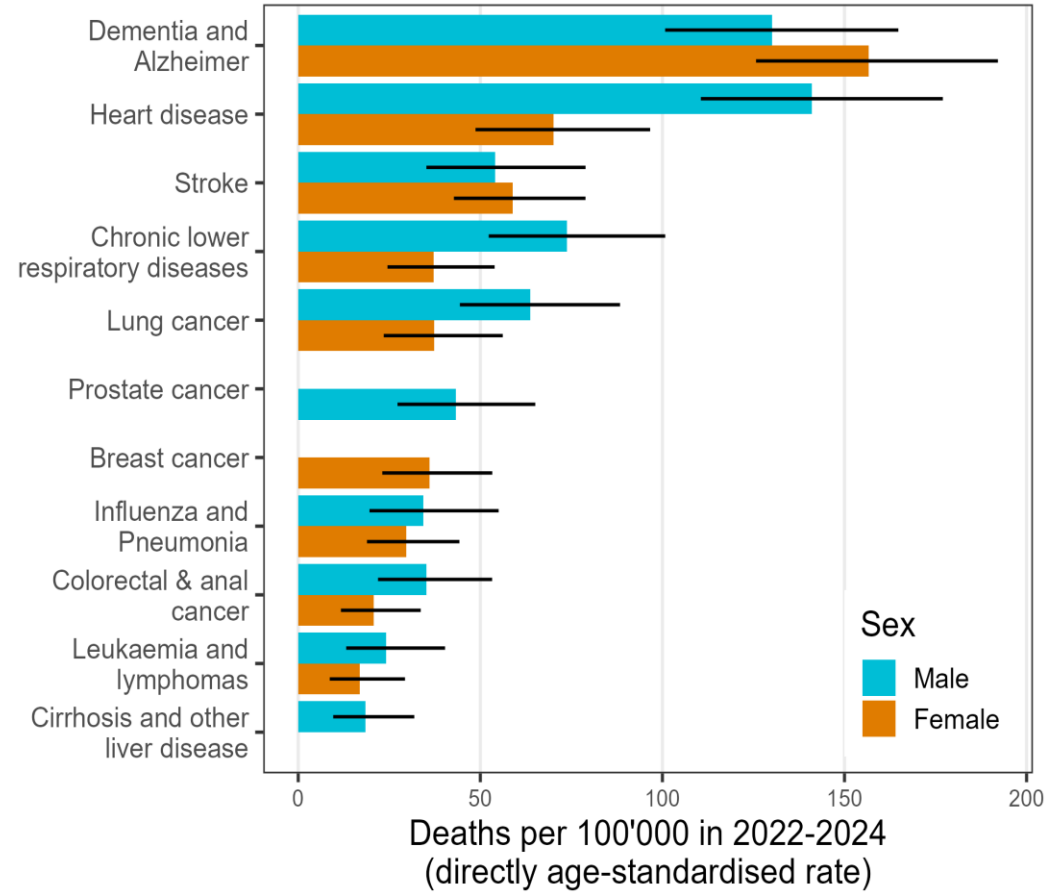
Deaths in Norwich West



Source: NOMIS

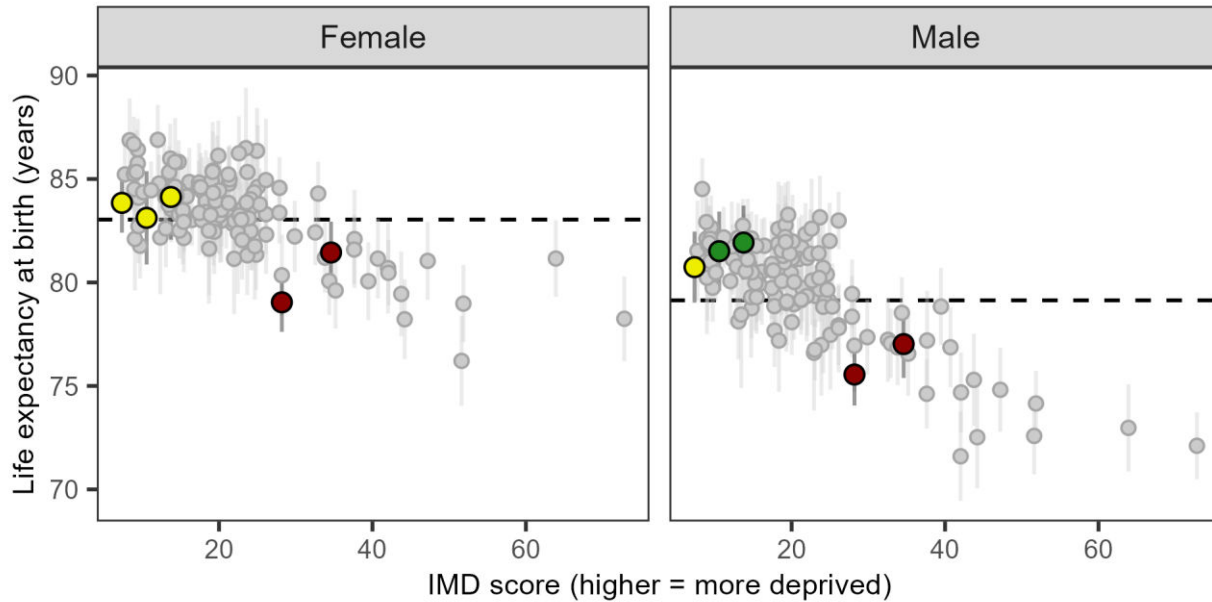
Leading causes of death in Norwich West

Leading cause of death

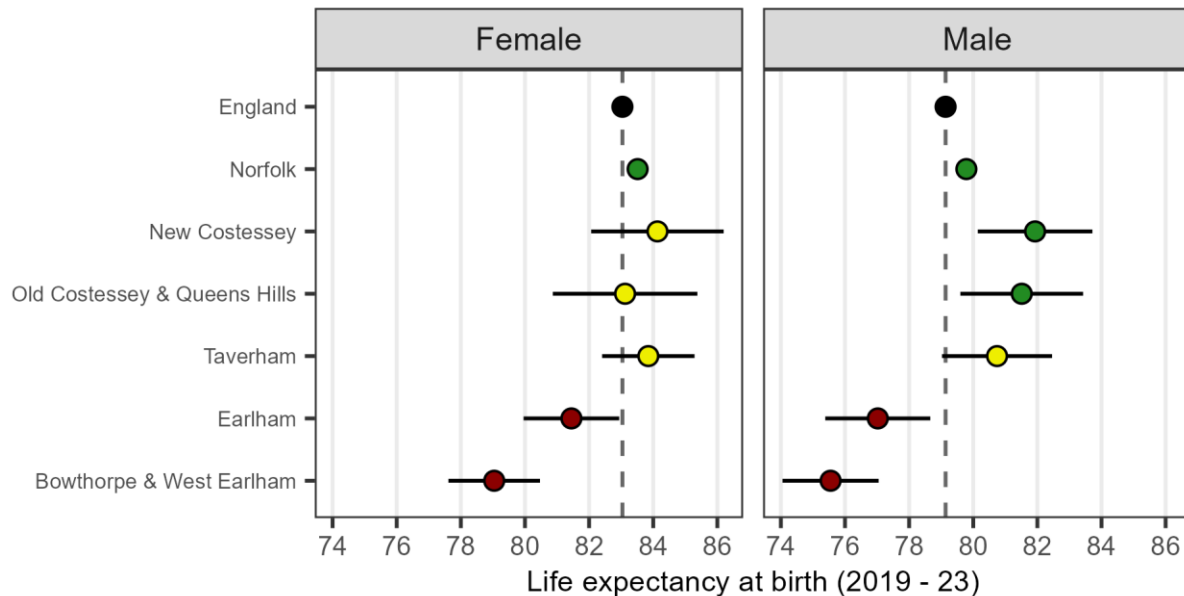


Source: CRD (NHS Digital) and ONS mid-year population estimates

Life expectancy in Norwich West



- There is considerable variation in life expectancy across small areas within Norwich West especially for males, alongside variation in multiple deprivation.
- Bowthorpe & West Earlham and Earlham have the lowest life expectancies, significantly lower than the Norfolk and England averages.
- Females live longer than males in all areas.



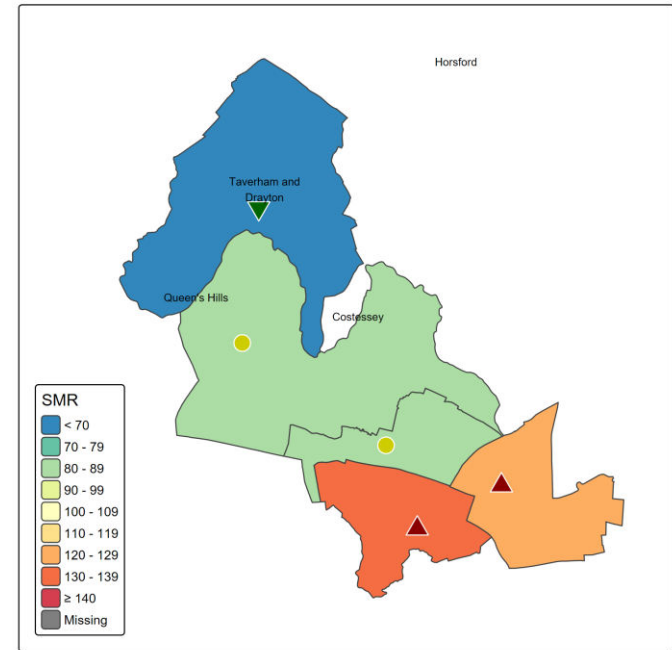
- Better
- Similar
- Worse
- Not compared

Premature mortality

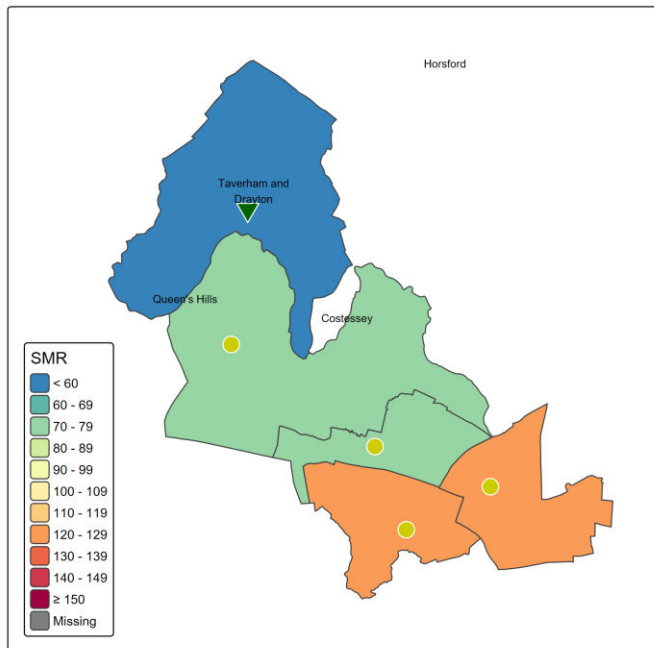
There were 697 deaths of people under the age of 75 in Norwich West in 2019 - 23. Overall, the rate of premature mortality was 2% higher than the England average.

Locally, the highest rate of premature mortality was in Bowthorpe & West Earlham (Standardised Mortality Ratio = 136.2). The lowest rate was in Taverham. Bowthorpe & West Earlham and Earlham had a significantly worse premature mortality rate than the England average (red triangles).

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



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



Preventable mortality

In 2019 - 23, 283 deaths of people under the age of 75 in Norwich West were from causes considered preventable. Overall, there was a 12% lower rate of preventable mortality compared to the national average.

Locally, the highest rate of preventable mortality was in Bowthorpe & West Earlham (Standardised Mortality Ratio = 123.3). The lowest rate was in Taverham, which had a significantly better preventable mortality rate than the England average (green triangle).

Behavioural determinants of health

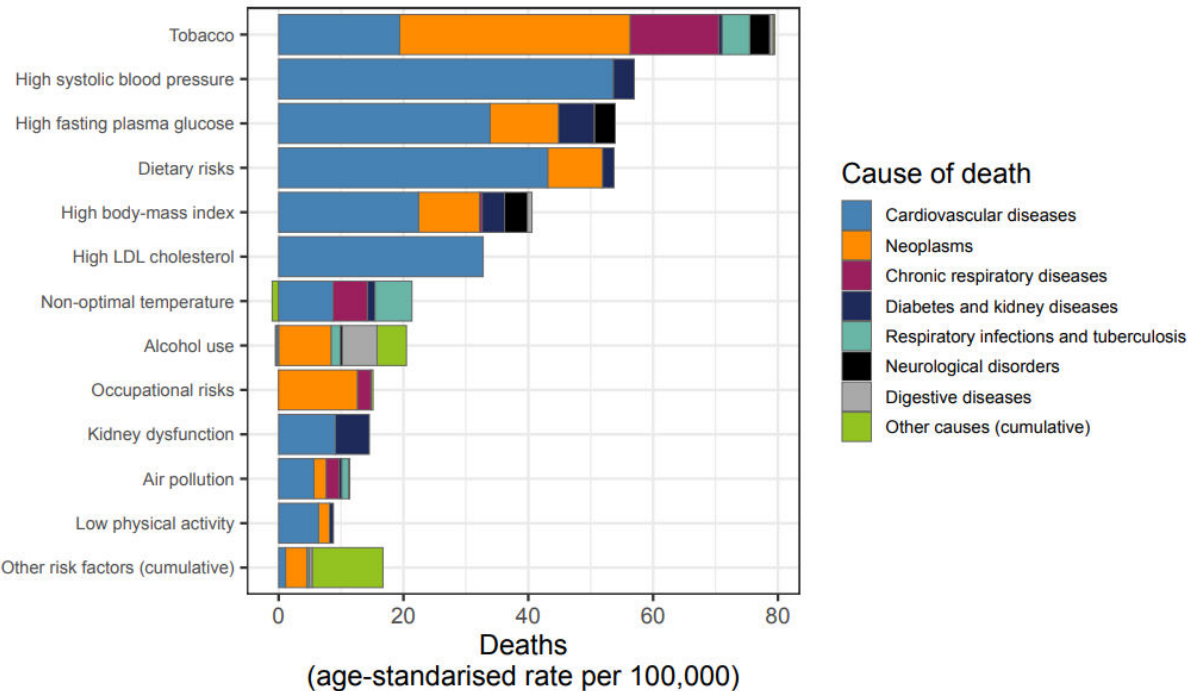
- This section examines lifestyle and behavioural risk factors such as smoking, diet, and physical activity, which contribute to preventable disease.

How can we improve health in Norfolk?

Preventable behavioural risk factors have an important impact on ill health and constitute a major challenge for health and social care. Of concern are our rates of smoking, poor diet and exercise, and alcohol consumption.

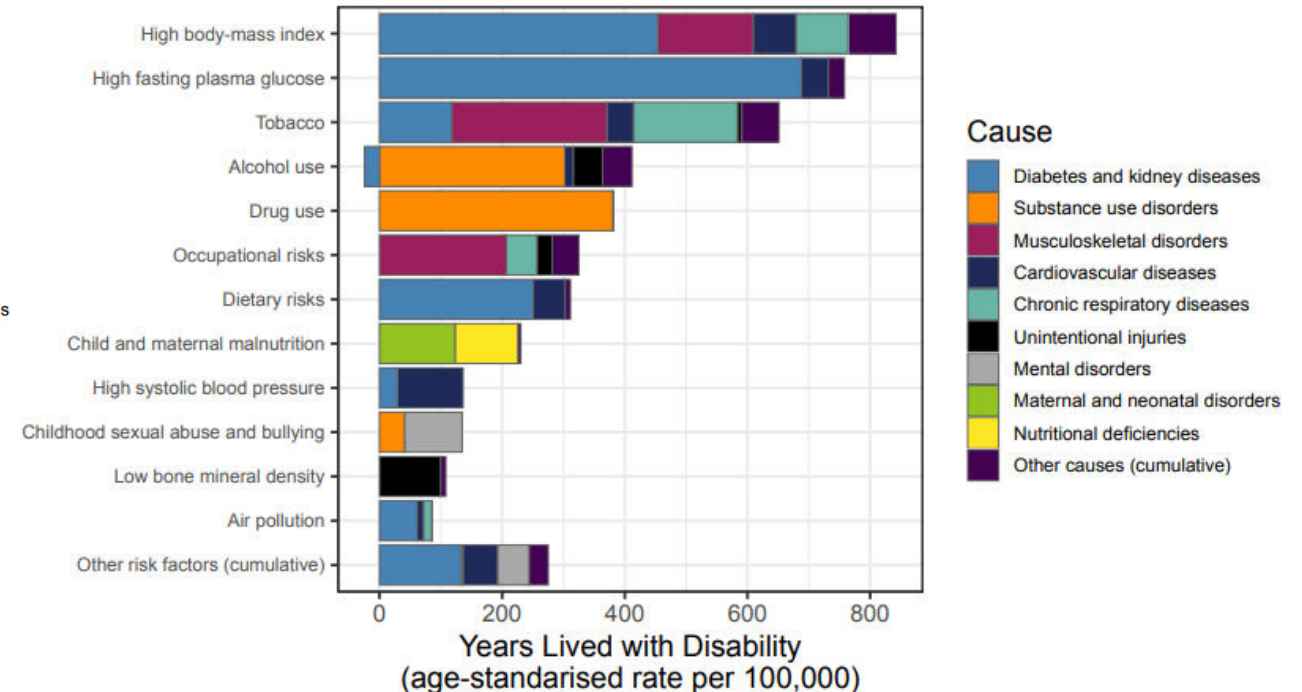
Deaths

Attribution of risk factors to cause of death in Norfolk



Years lived with disability

Attribution of risk factors to causes of years lived with disability in Norfolk



Behavioural risk factors

Behavioural risk factors such as smoking, poor diet, physical inactivity, and alcohol consumption contribute to preventable disease and health inequalities.

Children

Childhood overweight prevalence is overall a little lower than the England average, though there is some variation between local areas.

Adults

Smoking prevalence across Norwich is higher than Norfolk and England averages.

Alcohol-specific hospital admissions are increased compared to regional and national benchmarks.

A smaller proportion of adults are obese.

All these factors are likely in part explained by the younger demographic in Norwich compared to other areas

Environmental and Social Factors

A few local areas show elevated hospital admissions for children.

Behavioural risks are preventable, highlighting opportunities for targeted community and family-based interventions.

Implications

High prevalence of behavioural risks in some local areas contributes to disease burden (injuries, chronic disease).

Tackling smoking, diet and physical activity could significantly reduce health inequalities and improve long-term outcomes.

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

	Period	England	Bowthorpe & West Earham	Earlham	New Costessey *	Old Costessey & Queens Hills *	Taverham
Reception prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	9.64	10.3	13.2	8.57	6.76	8.33
Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	21.9	21.8	27.6	20	17.6	20.8
Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	22.7	24.2	22.2	21.4	21.1	17.5
Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	36.7	35.2	34.6	33.3	35.2	28.6
General fertility rate (women aged 15 to 44)	2018 - 22	54.6	36.4	43.3	47.9	65.3	47.3
Low birth weight of live babies	2018 - 22	6.84	8.35	8.42	9	4.61	6.32
Emergency hospital admissions: all causes (aged under 5)	2016/17 - 20/21	141	196	210			122
Unintentional and deliberate injuries: emergency hospital admissions in children (aged under 5)	2016/17 - 20/21	119	162	206			105
Unintentional and deliberate injuries: hospital admissions in children (aged under 15)	2016/17 - 20/21	92	147	163			73.4
Unintentional and deliberate injuries: hospital admissions in young people (aged 15 to 24)	2016/17 - 20/21	128	79.6	106			70

* 2021 MSOAs with no data for pre-2021 indicators.

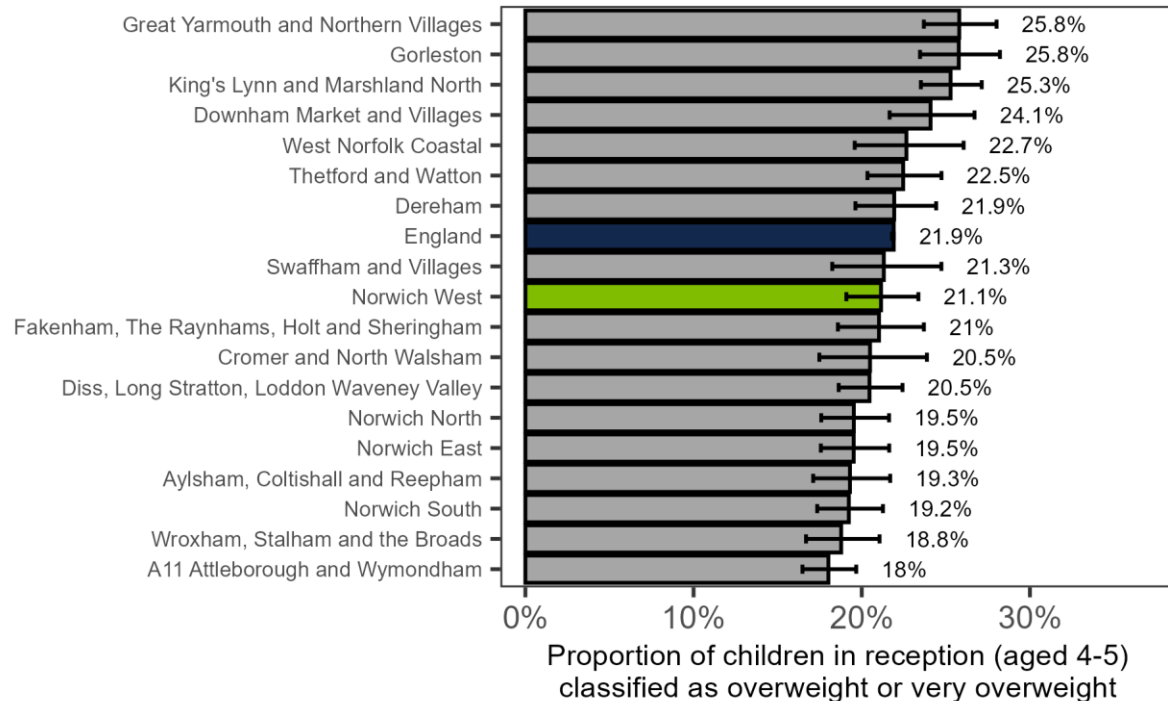
Behavioural risk factors - children

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%).

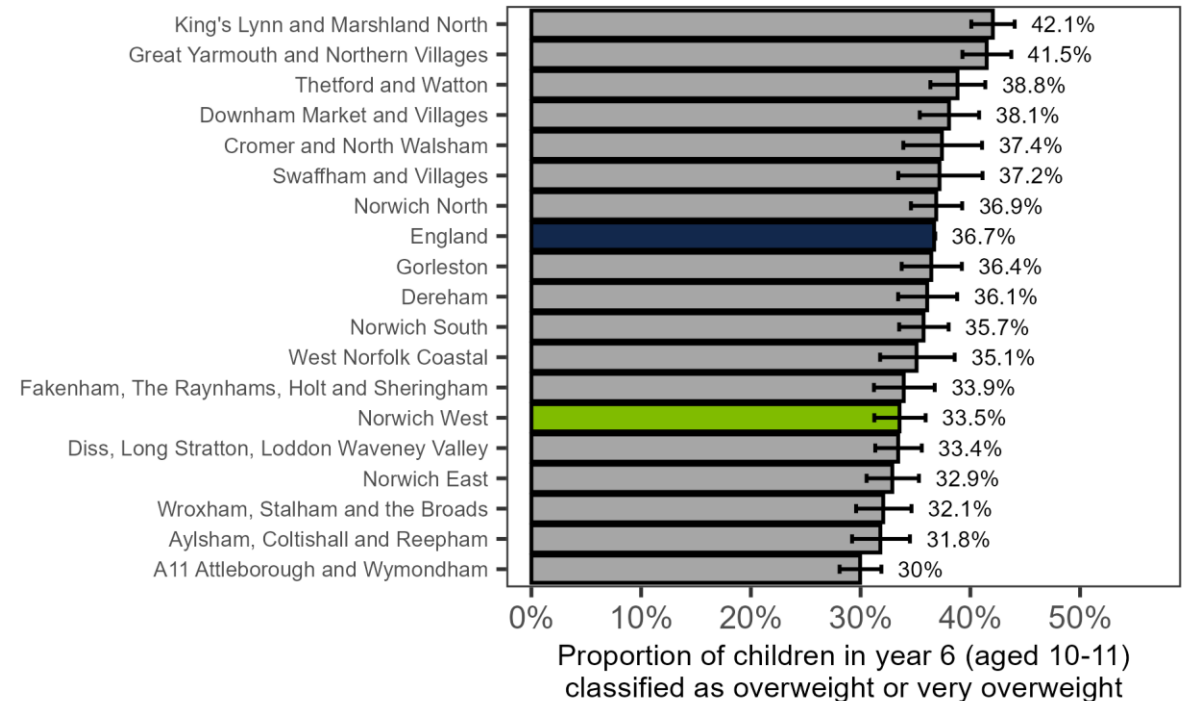
In the Norwich West neighbourhood, 21.1% of Reception children and 33.5% of Year 6 children were classified as overweight or very overweight. While the prevalence in Reception-aged children was below the England average (21.9%), the difference was not significant. In contrast, the prevalence in Year 6 aged children was among the lowest across neighbourhoods and significantly below the England average (36.7%).

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

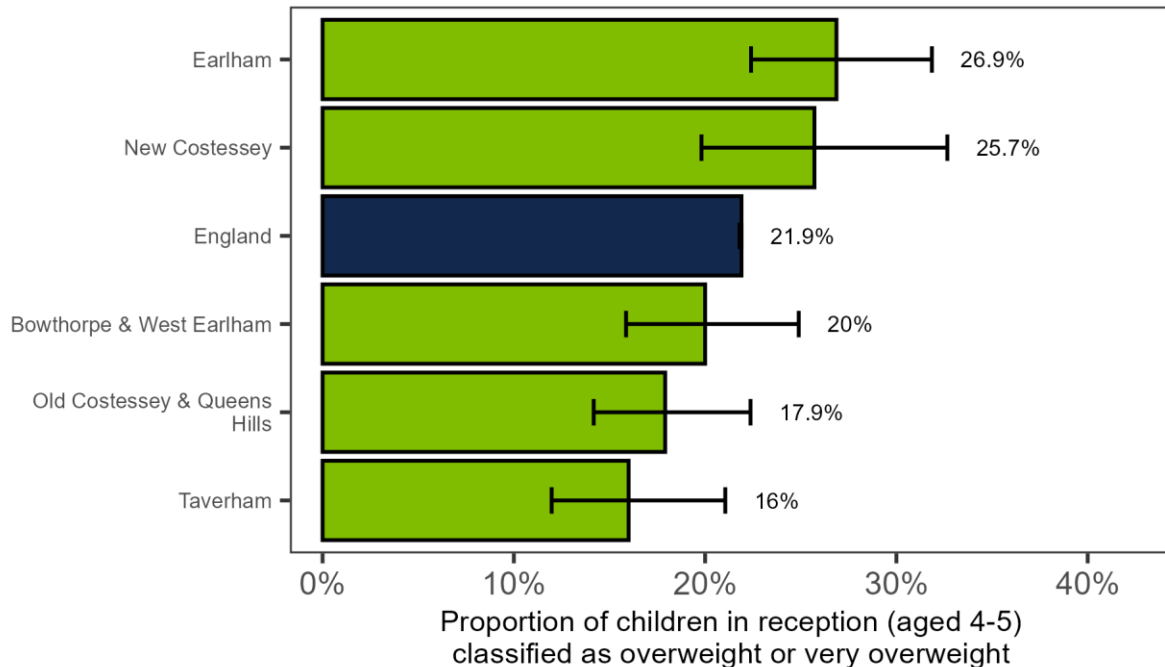
Behavioural risk factors - children

Within the Norwich West neighbourhood, the proportion of Reception and Year 6 children classified as overweight or very overweight varied marginally across MSOAs during the 21/22-23/24 period.

Among Reception-age children, Earlham recorded the highest prevalence (26.9%), this was significantly higher than two of the other five MSOAs within the Neighbourhood and the national average (21.9%).

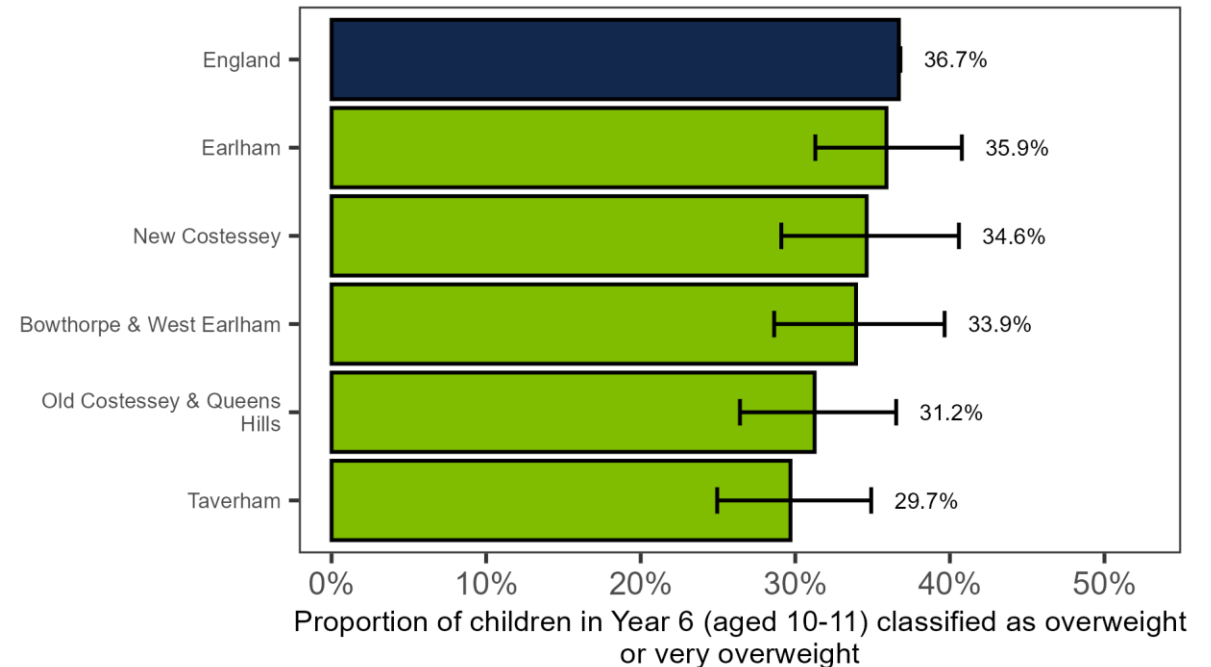
Among Year 6 children, Earlham reported the highest prevalence (35.9%), however this was not significantly higher than any other MSOA within the Neighbourhood or the national average (36.7%).

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



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

Behavioural risk factors - adults

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

Norfolk Health and Wellbeing Profiles Adult Lifestyle

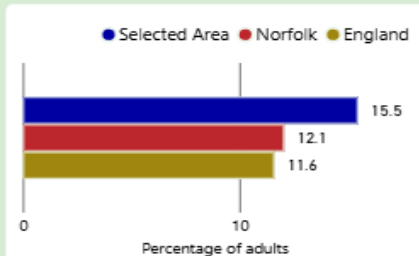
There are approximately 91,330 adults aged 20-64 living in this area, who make up 63% of the population (the Norfolk average is 55% of the population).

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.

15%
of adults currently
smoke



There are approximately 18,170 people who are smokers in this area.



Select your district or Norfolk:

Norwich

Select your electoral division
or district or Norfolk:

Norwich

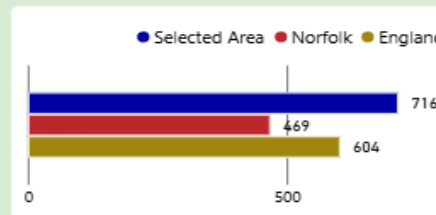


Alcohol

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

716

hospital admissions for alcohol
specific conditions per 100,000
people



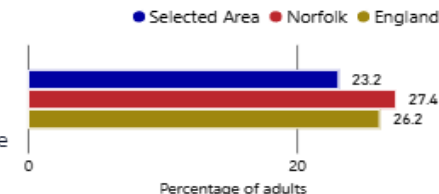
In the most recent 3-year period there were approximately 2,675 hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions in this area.

Healthy Weight

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



23%
of adults are
predicted to be obese



In this area there are approximately 27,460 adults who are predicted to be obese and approximately 24,380 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

Due at least in part to the younger demographic, the burden of long-term conditions is overall lower than the Norfolk and Waveney average, but there is marked variation between local areas alongside deprivation.

Cardiovascular disease, mental health and harmful behaviours remain priorities for prevention and management.

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

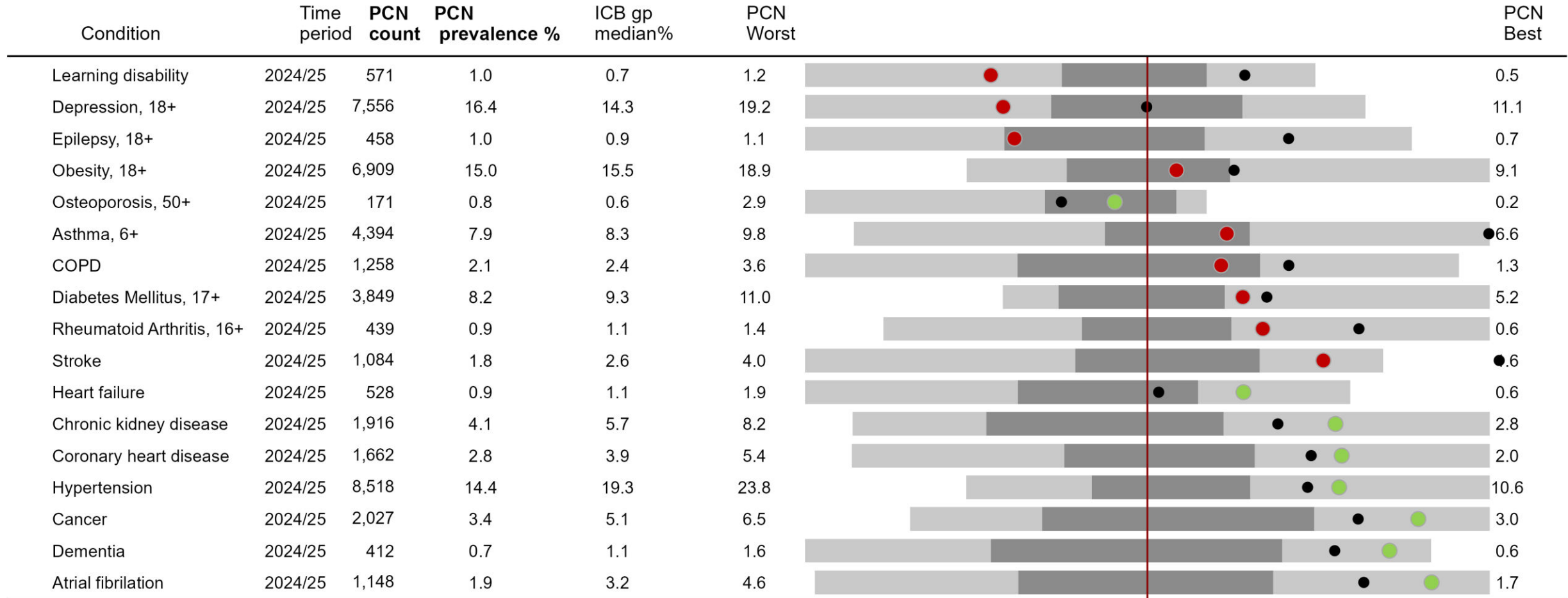
	Period	England	Bowthorpe & West Earham	Earlham	Taverham	New Costessey *
Emergency hospital admissions: all causes	2016/17 - 20/21	100	109	101	67.2	
Coronary heart disease: emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	125	99.5	75.8	
Stroke: emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	182	133	114	
Heart attack (myocardial infarction): emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	166	142	109	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	137	148	21.8	
Intentional self-harm: emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	103	118	42	
Hip fracture: emergency hospital admissions (aged 65 and over)	2016/17 - 20/21	100	168	116	103	
Alcohol-related conditions: admission episodes (all primary and secondary diagnoses)	2016/17 - 20/21	100	115	110	82	
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, narrow definition	2016/17 - 20/21	100	123	118	91.1	

* 2021 MSOAs with no data for pre-2021 indicators.

Long-term conditions

West Norwich PCN

This spine chart shows how West Norwich 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 West Norwich 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).



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

West Norwich PCN



Diabetes Mellitus
prevalence, 17+
3,800



Chronic kidney
disease
prevalence, all age
1,900



Coronary heart
disease, all age
1,700



Stroke and
transient ischaemic
attack, all age
1,100

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000 3,500 4,000

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

Diabetes affects around 3,800 adults, and chronic kidney disease affects 1,900 people.

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

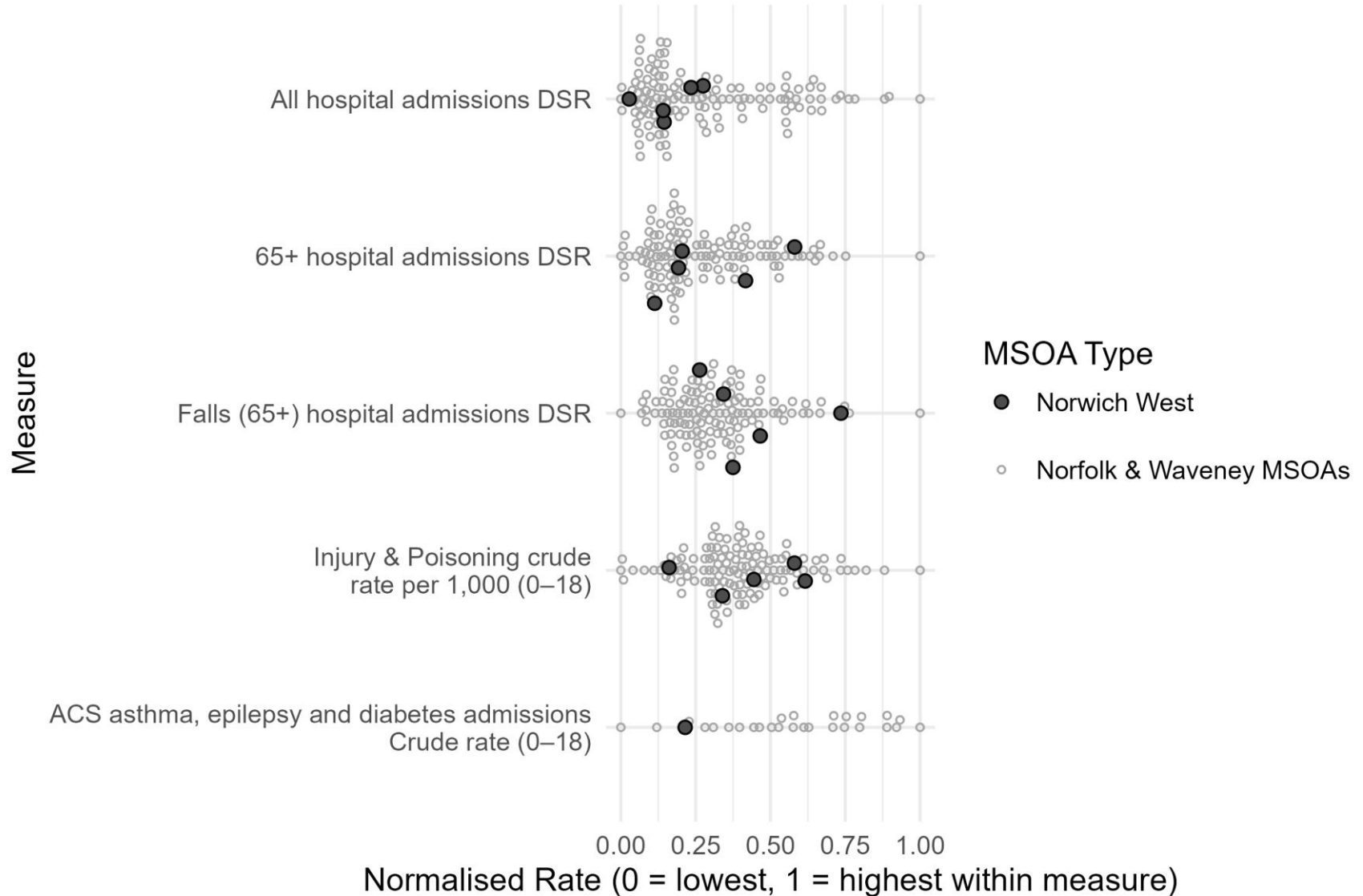
These figures highlight a significant burden of metabolic and cardiovascular disease, reinforcing the need for integrated prevention and management strategies.

Healthcare - unplanned hospital admissions

As for other indicators, there is a large spread of Norwich West MSOAs across the scale for most hospital admission measures.

Numbers of ACS asthma, epilepsy and diabetes admissions were too small for rates to be reliably calculated for many areas.

Neighbourhood MSOA emergency hospital admission rate comparison



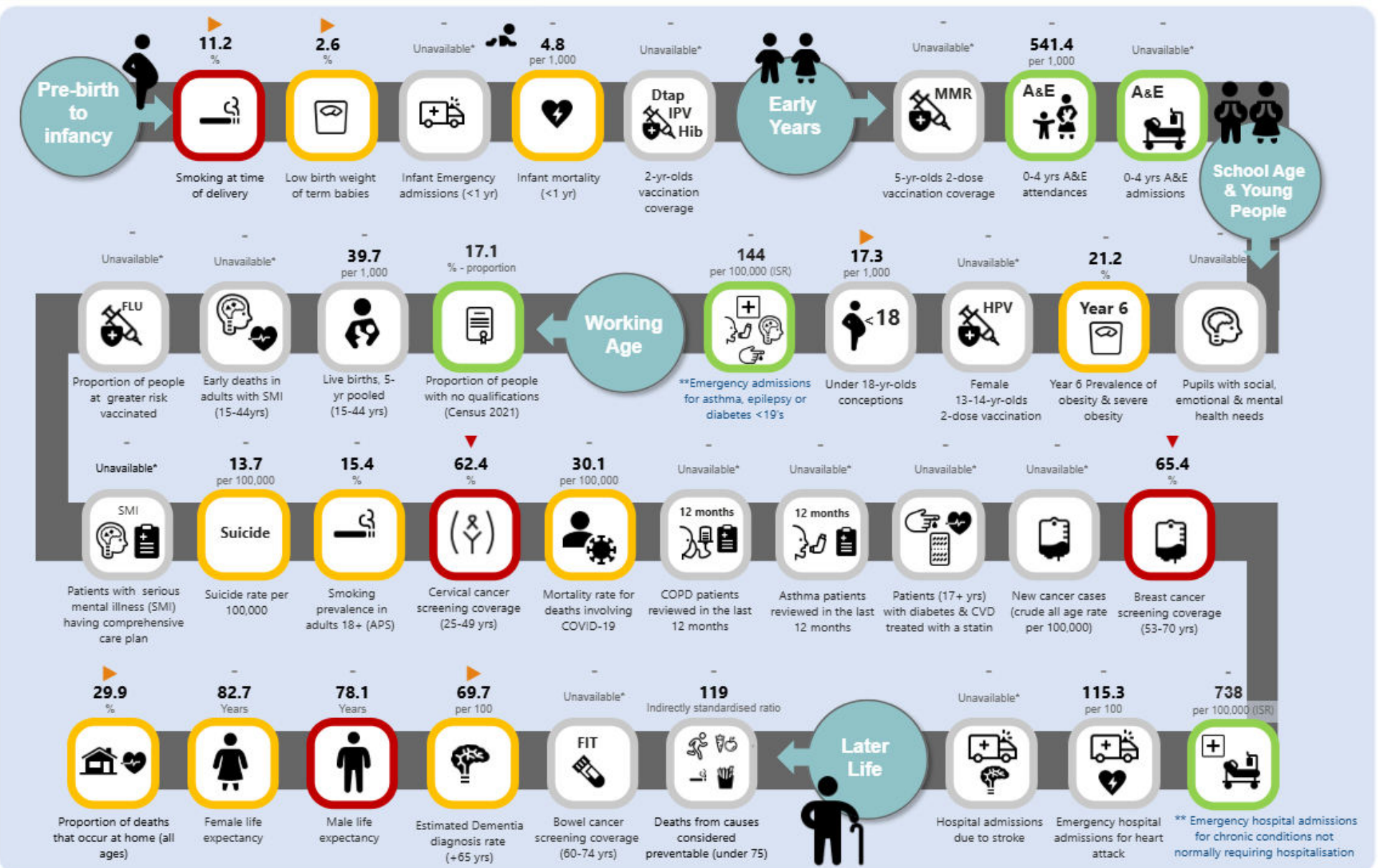
Healthcare - unplanned hospital admissions

Measure	Bowthorpe & West Earlham	Earlham	New Costessey	Old Costessey & Queens Hills	Taverham
All hospital admissions DSR	4,765	4,509	3,941	3,922	3,206
65+ hospital admissions DSR	13,020	11,205	8,859	8,726	7,844
Falls (65+) hospital admissions DSR	2,572	1,958	1,679	1,751	1,498
Injury & Poisoning crude rate per 1,000 (0–18)	15.1	15.6	11.4	13.0	8.6
ACS asthma, epilepsy and diabetes admissions Crude rate (0–18)		1.6			

Local strategy measures summary

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

Healthcare life course measures – Norwich



Compared to England in same period**

Better (Green) | Worse (Red) | Similar (Yellow) | Higher (Light Blue) | Lower (Dark Blue) | N/A, Not compared (Grey)

Recent trends

- ▲ Increasing & getting worse
- ▼ Decreasing & getting worse
- ▲ Increasing
- ▼ Decreasing
- ▶ No significant change
- ◻ Could not be calculated
- ▲ Increasing & getting better
- ▼ Decreasing & getting worse

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.

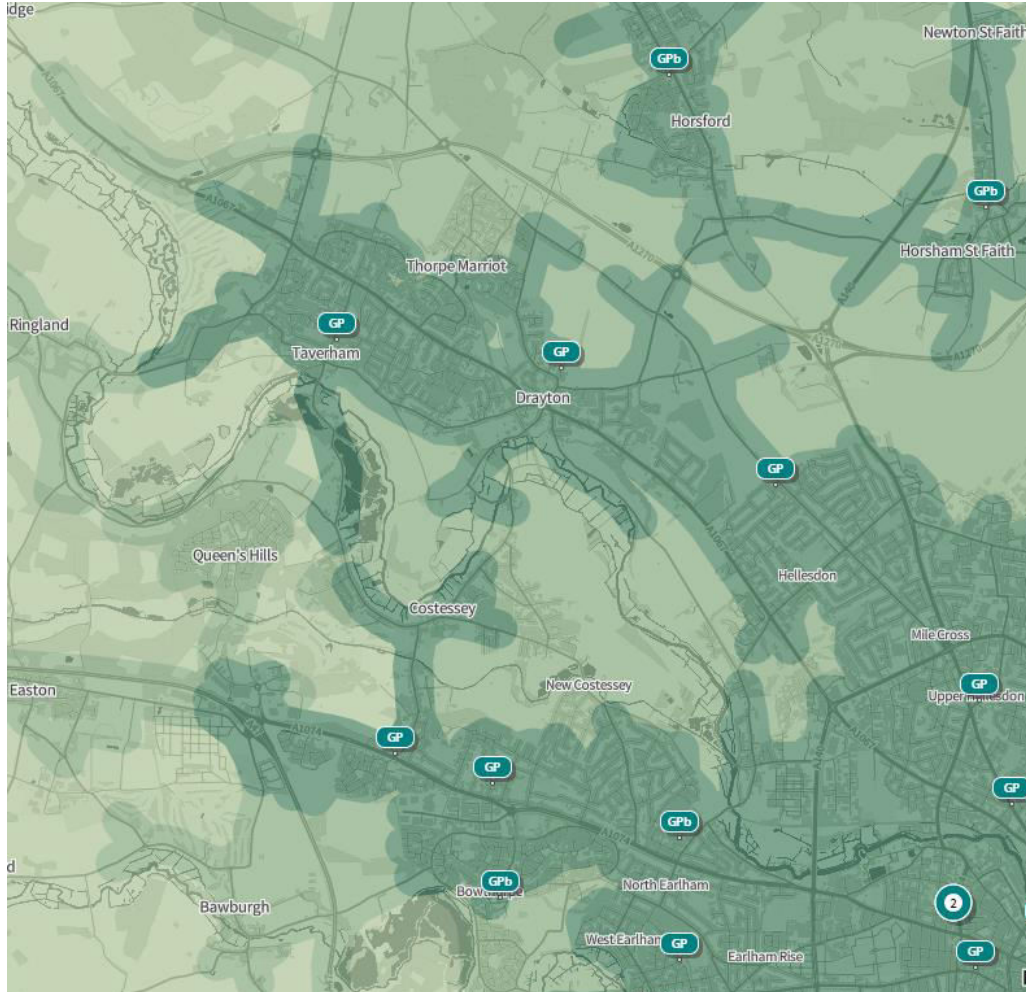
**There is an exception for NHS Outcome metrics marked with asterisks which compare to a 2012 England baseline.

Services and access

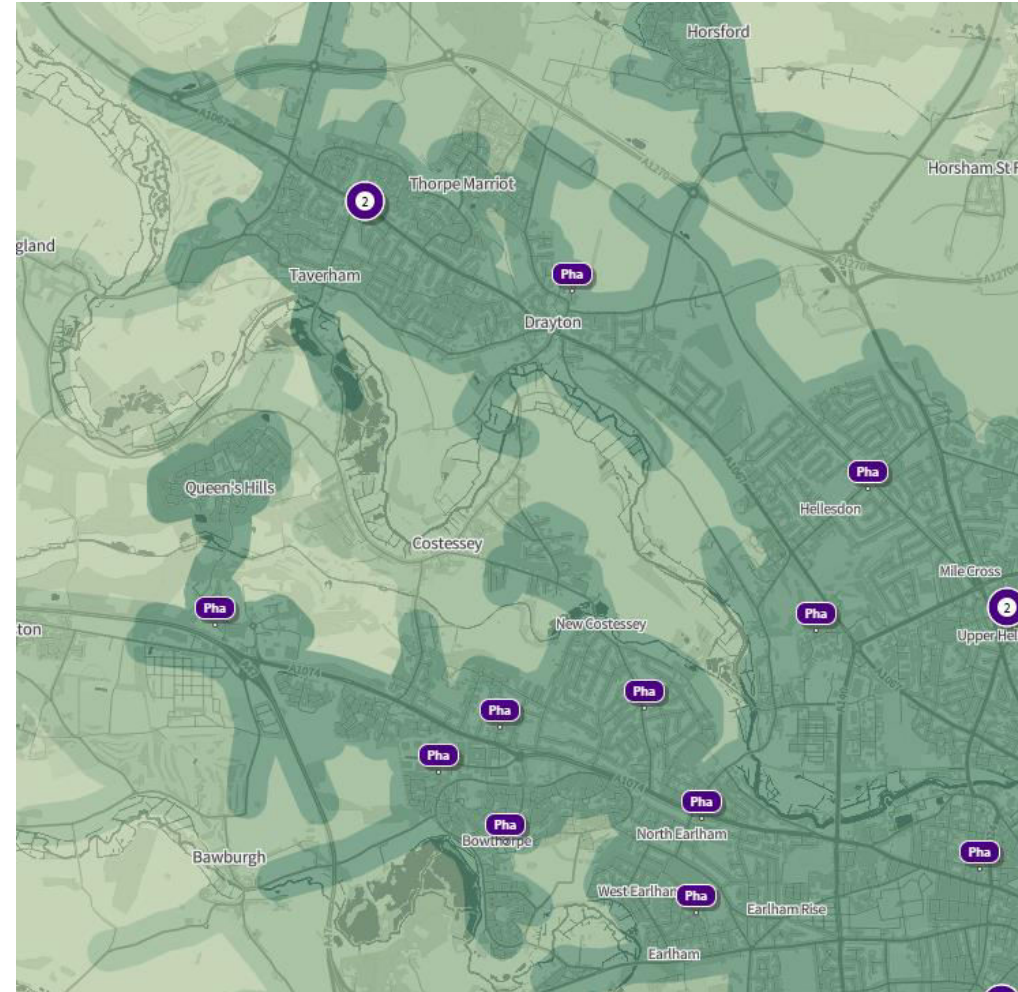
- This section looks at access to health and community services, which is critical for addressing inequalities.

Access to primary care and pharmacies

Travel distance to GPs



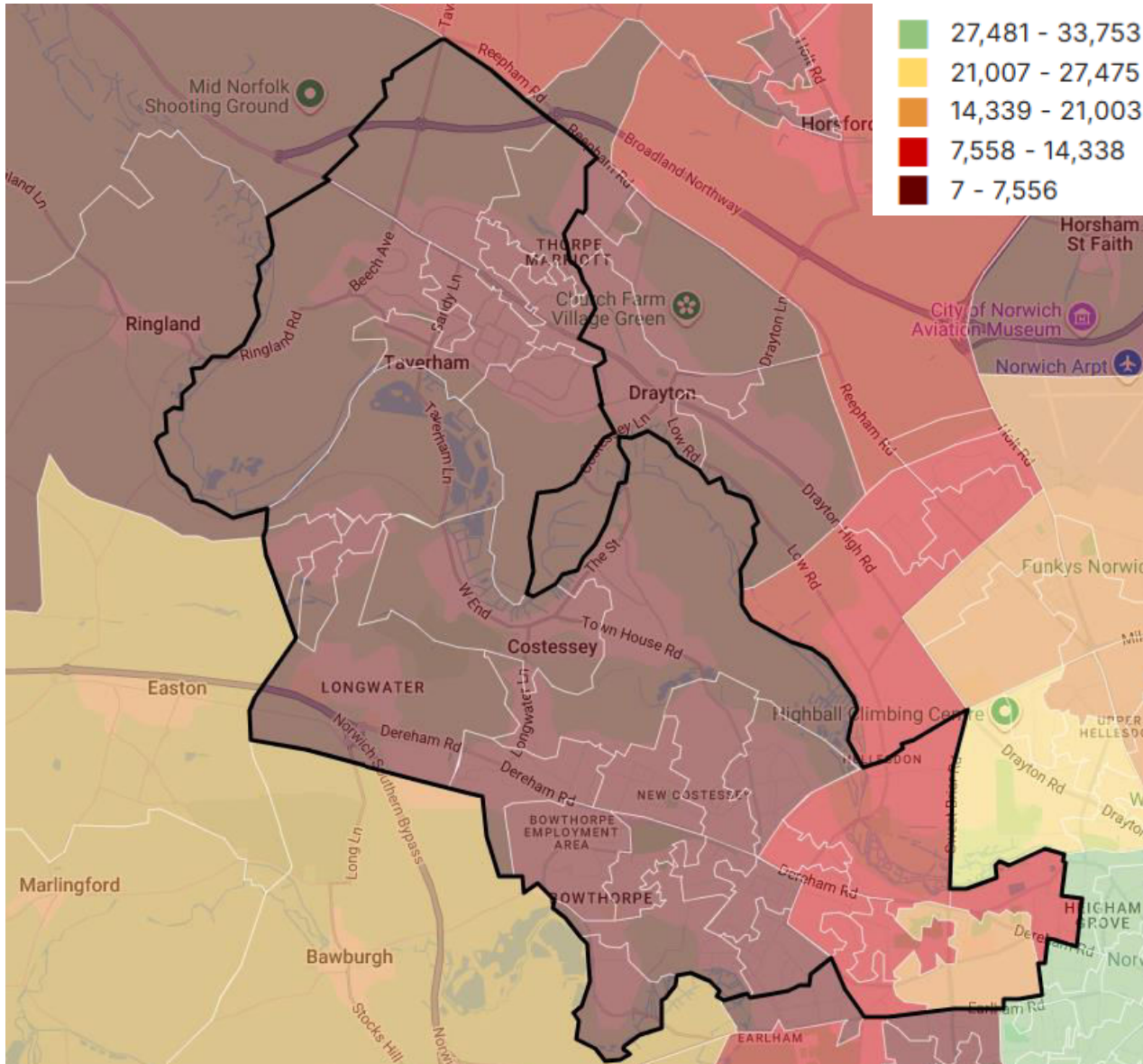
Travel distance to pharmacies



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



Civic Assets



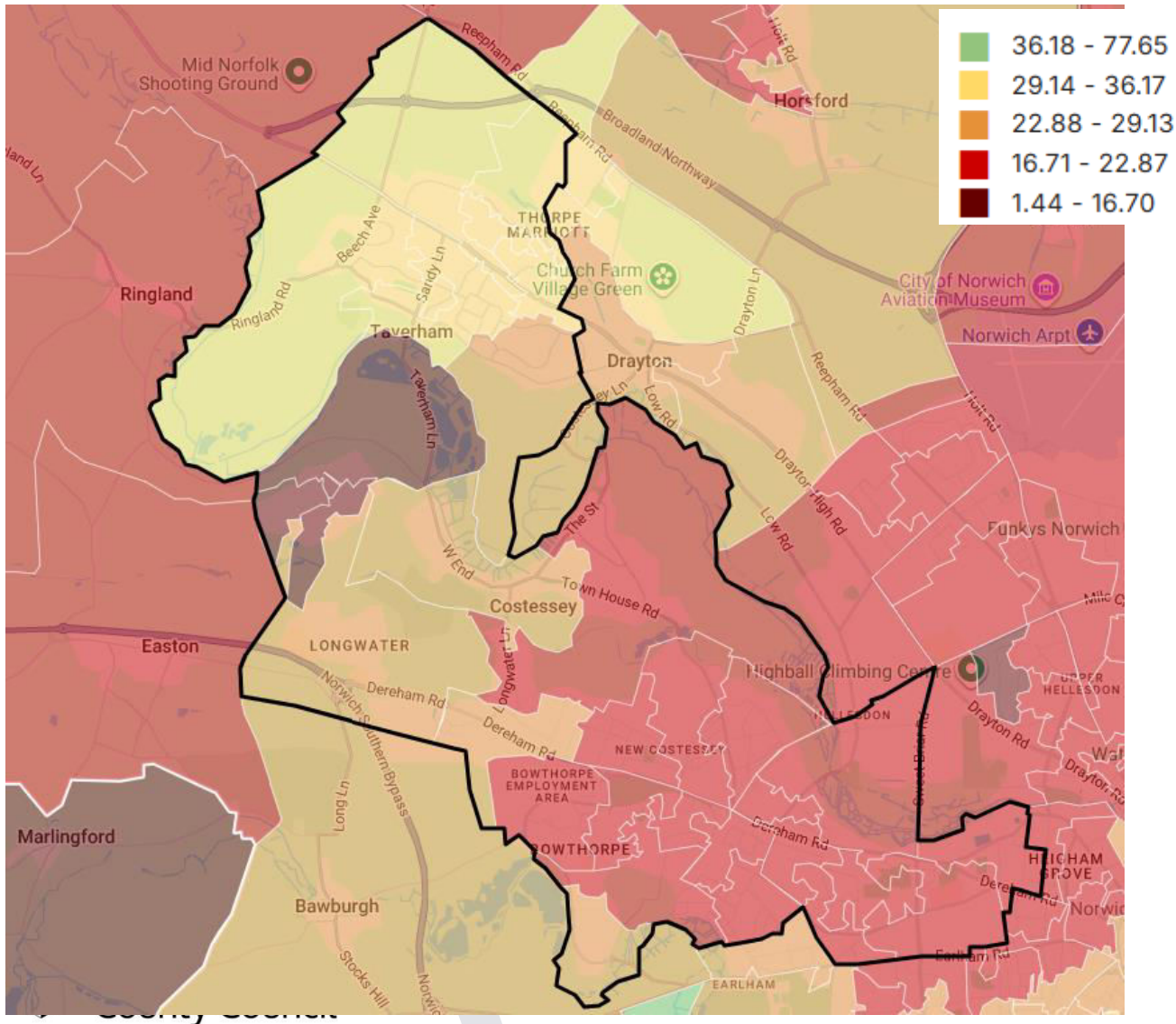
This map shows the Community Needs Index and civic assets ranking, which reflect the availability of community infrastructure and its role in wellbeing.

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.

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

Summary

Norwich West – Key Headlines

Population & Deprivation:

- Young population; areas of significant deprivation.

Health Outcomes:

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

Behavioural Risks:

- Overall average rates of hospital admissions; child health indicators poor in the most deprived areas.

Disease Burden:

- Lower than average LTC prevalence overall; but high burden in most deprived areas.

Wider Determinants:

- Average economic activity; average 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.