

South Waveney

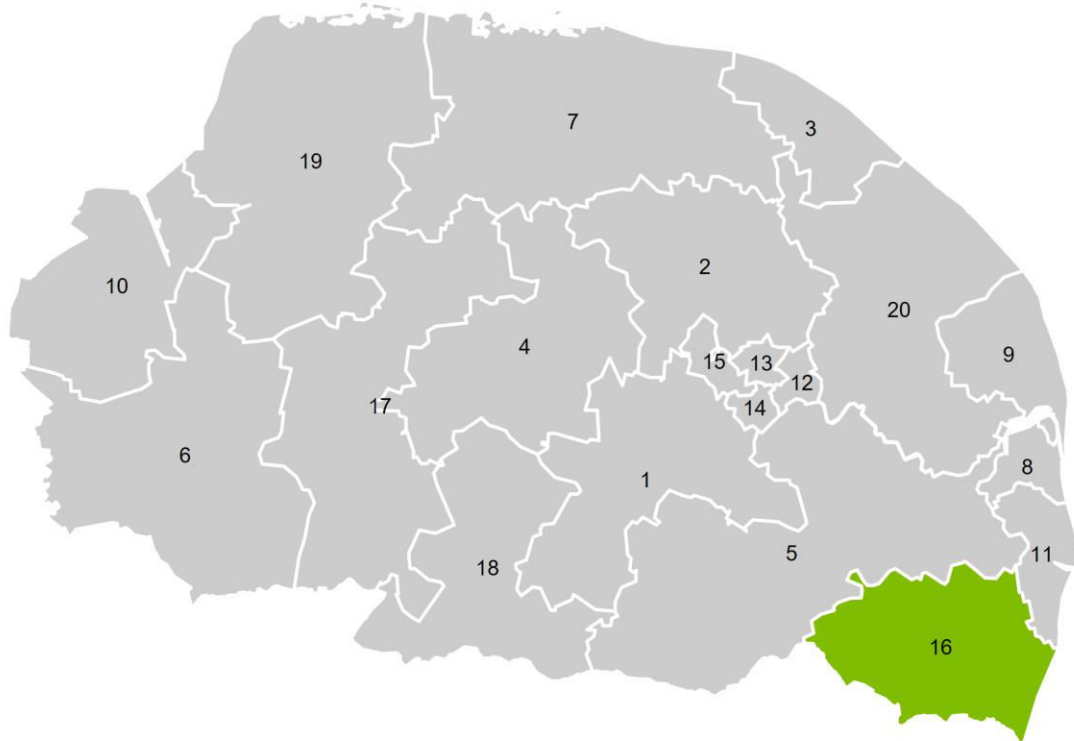
I&A Public Health Intelligence

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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:

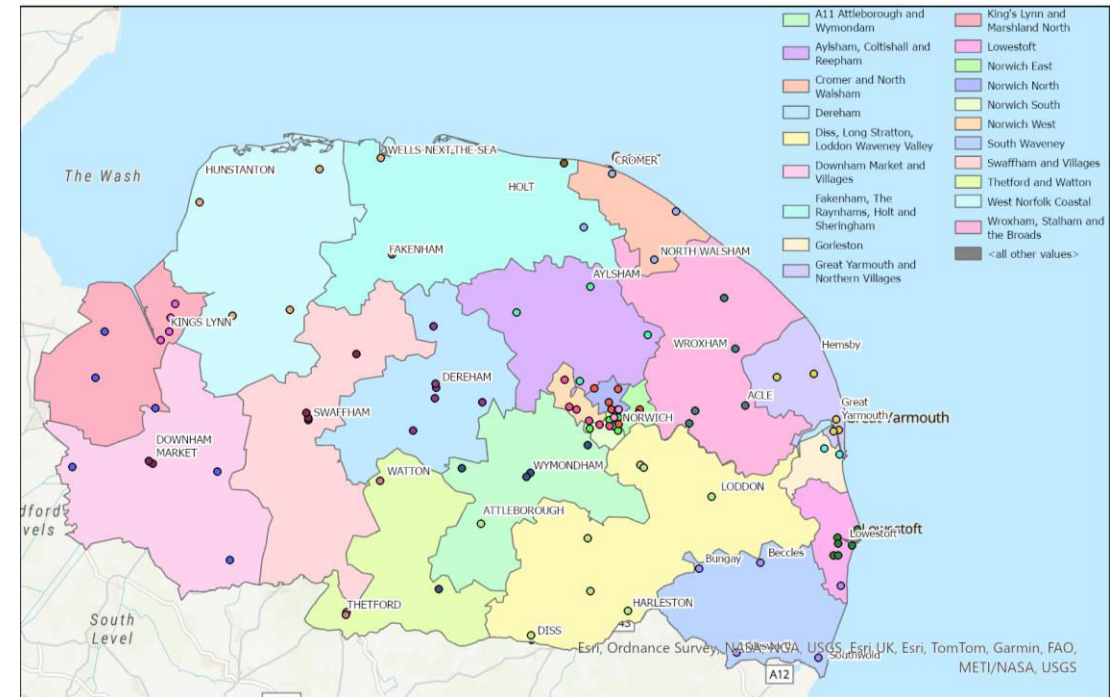
- Summaries of health, wellbeing, and wider determinants in each neighbourhood
- Draw on local data, insights, and community context
- Highlight key challenges and opportunities for improving population health

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

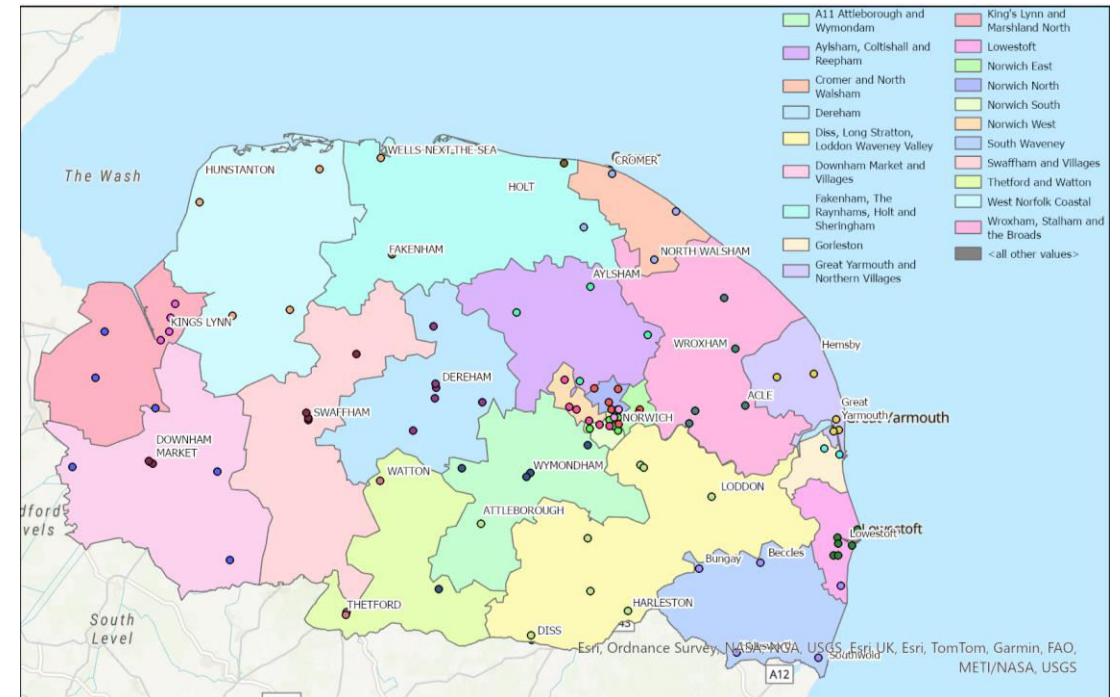


How do we define neighbourhoods?

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 (LTLA)** or **Place (formerly CCG)** level that best matches the neighbourhood area was used ([Population - JSNA - Norfolk Insight](#)).
- Slides 37 & 38: 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.
- Slide 42: Behavioural risk factors were estimated for **Partnership (LTLA)** level for the Norfolk & Waveney strategic population health & inequalities dashboard.



Population and deprivation

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

Population and deprivation summary

South Waveney has a predominantly rural population with small market towns and villages.

The population's age distribution is older than the Norfolk & Waveney average, with fewer adults younger than 50 and more adults aged 60+.

Socioeconomic deprivation is relatively low overall.

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

	Period	England	Beccles	Bungay & the Saints	Halesworth & Wangford	Southwold, Reydon & Wrentham	Worlingham & Bamby
Resident population (aged 0 to 15)	2022	18.5	15.2	14.8	14.4	13.3	14.6
Resident population (aged 65 and over)	2022	18.6	30.8	30.4	34.8	37.5	28.9
Resident population (aged 85 and over)	2022	2.5	4.81	4.67	5.76	5.89	3.91
Population density: people per square kilometre	2022	438	1090	84.8	156	76.6	110
Poverty: Index of Multiple Deprivation	2019	21.7	23.4	21.1	19	17.8	13.7
Poverty: English Indices of Deprivation	2019	12.9	14.8	10.8	11.8	9.33	7.45
Children in poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) (aged 0 to 15)	2019	17.1	21.2	16.1	17.5	14.6	9
Older people in poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) (aged 60 and over)	2019	14.2	13	10	11.4	8.56	7.49
Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology)	2023	11.4	13.5	15.3	13.4	14.1	9.95
Unemployment: people claiming out of work benefit (aged 16 to 64)	2024/25	4.07	3.24	2.49	2.86	2.28	2.07
Long-term unemployment: people claiming out of work benefit for over 12 months (aged 16 to 64)	2024/25	0.51	0	0	1.03	0	0.35

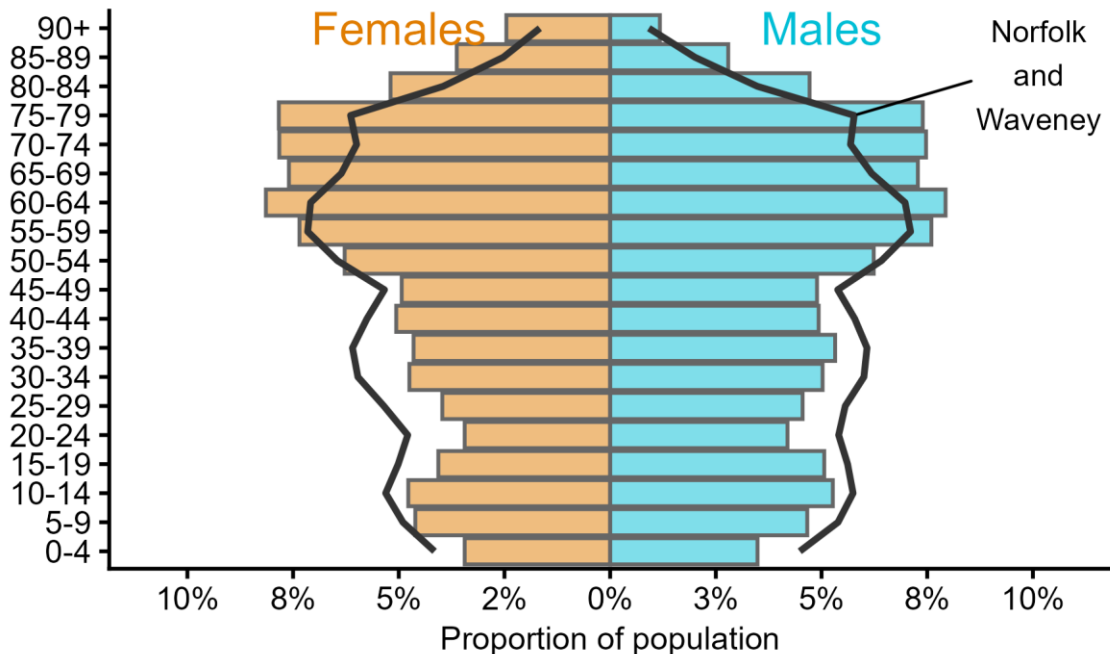
Demography in South Waveney

The population's age distribution is older than the Norfolk & Waveney average, with fewer adults younger than 50 and more adults aged 60+.

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

Locally, the MSOA with the largest estimated overall population growth is Halesworth & Wangford with a 12.8% population increase by 2044.

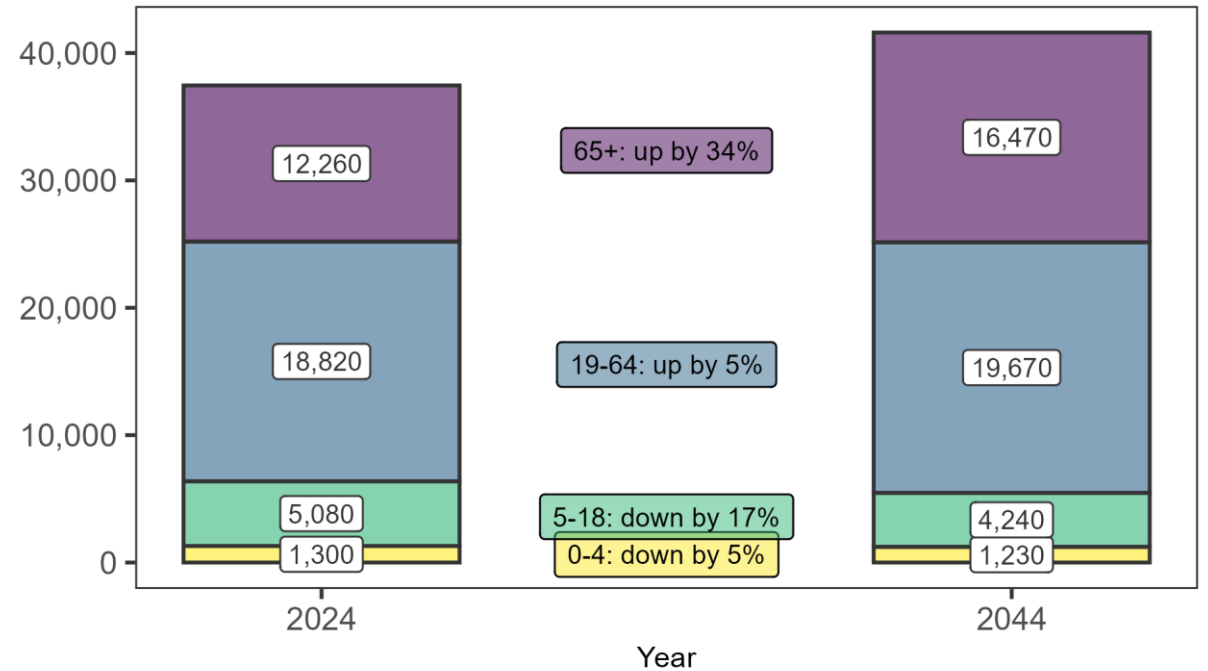
South Waveney population compared to Norfolk and Waveney 2024



Source: ONS 2024 mid-year estimates

Population projections by age groups for South Waveney

Residents

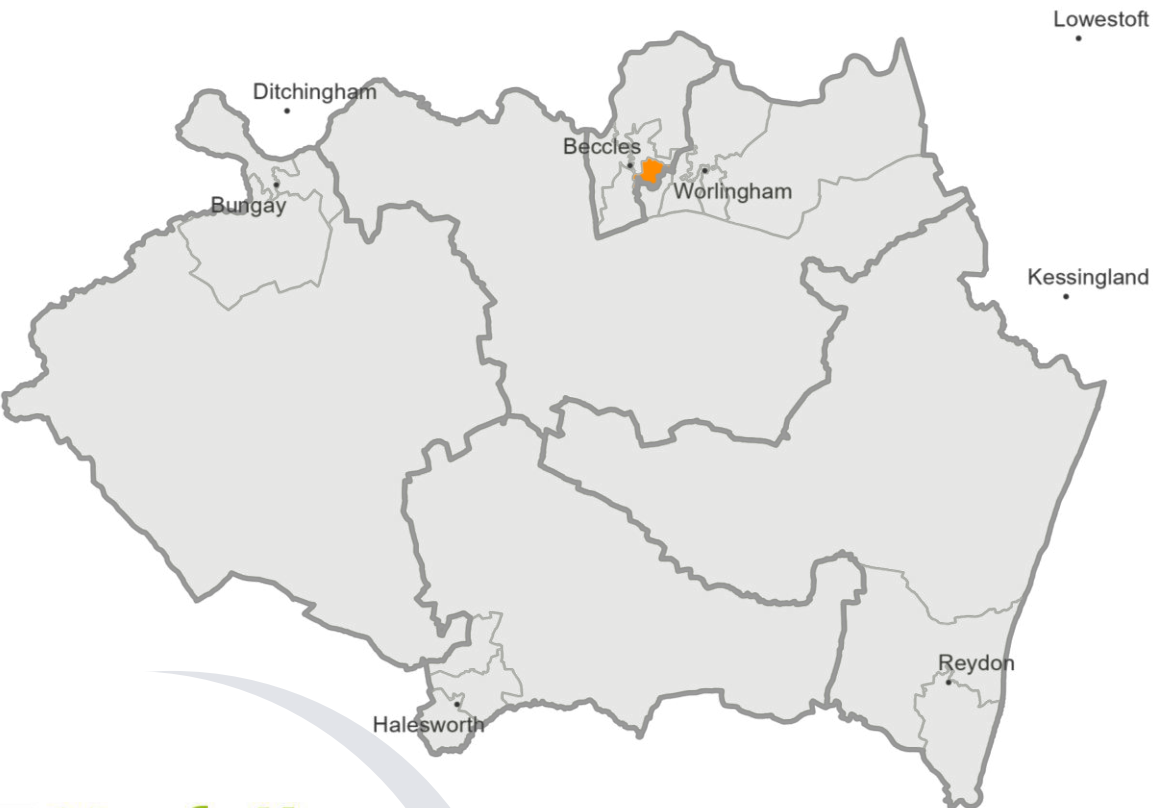


Source: ONS population projections (2025); Age-specific LTLA projections applied to MSOA SYOA mid-2024 populations

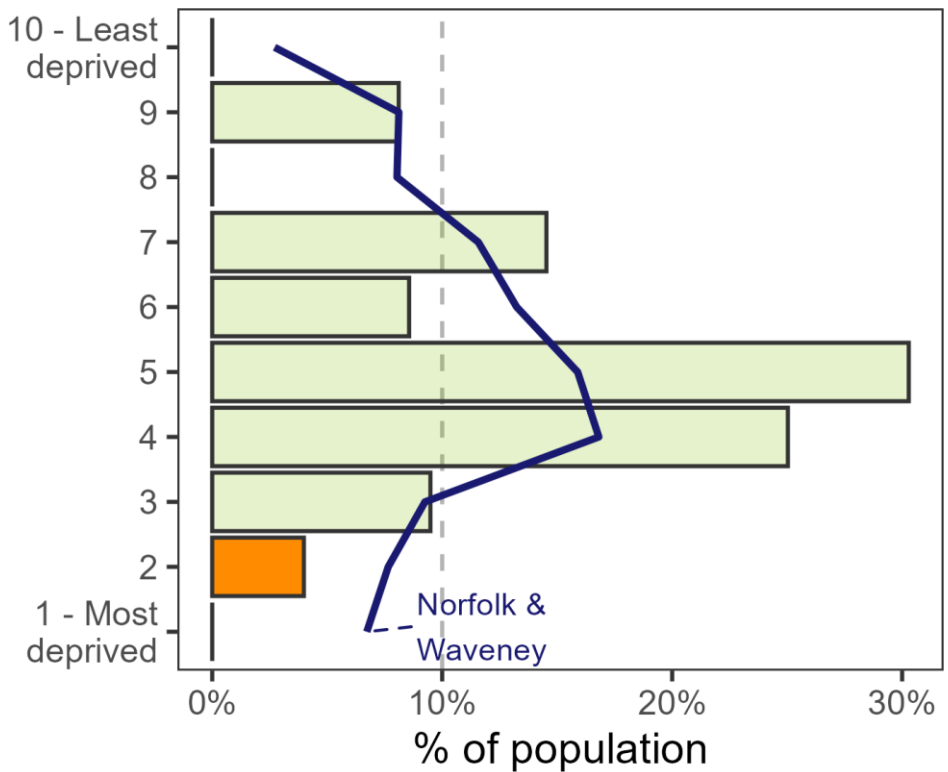
Deprivation in South Waveney

4.0% of the population of South Waveney 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.

Core20 LSOAs in South Waveney

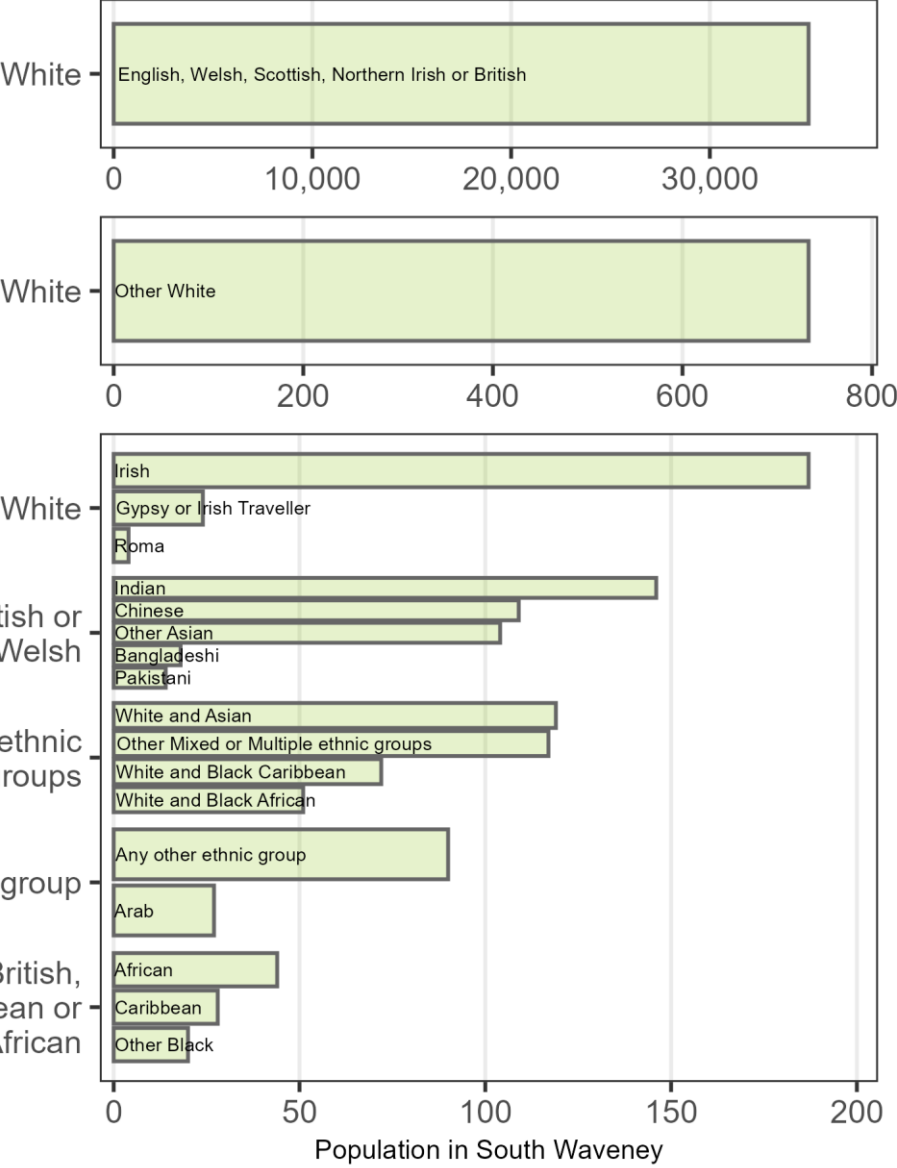


IMD 2025 Decile



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

Ethnicity in South Waveney



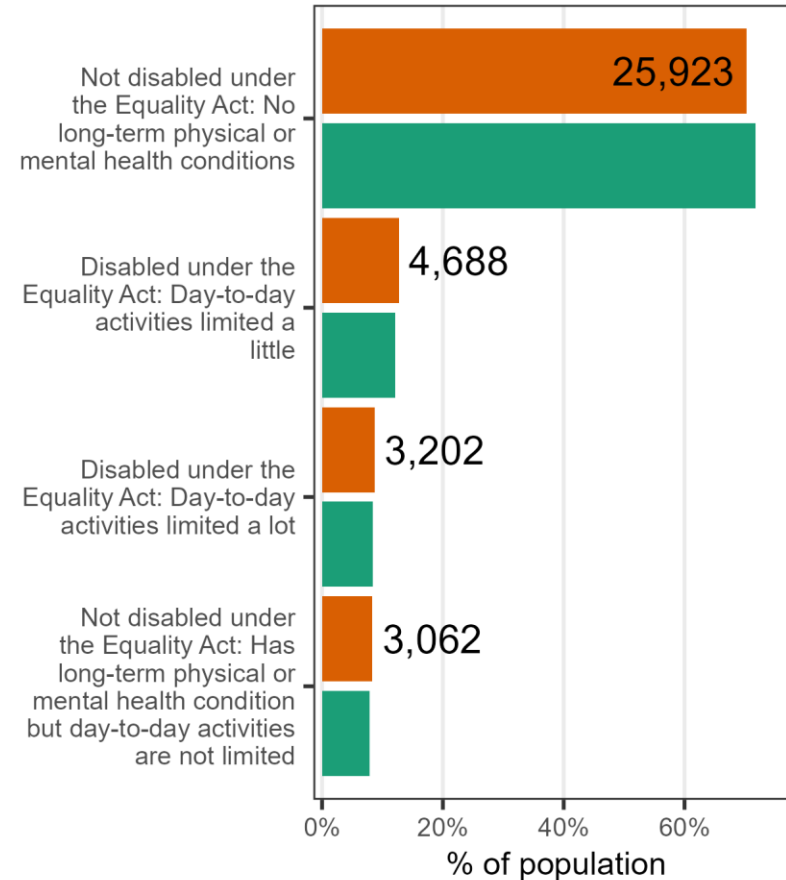
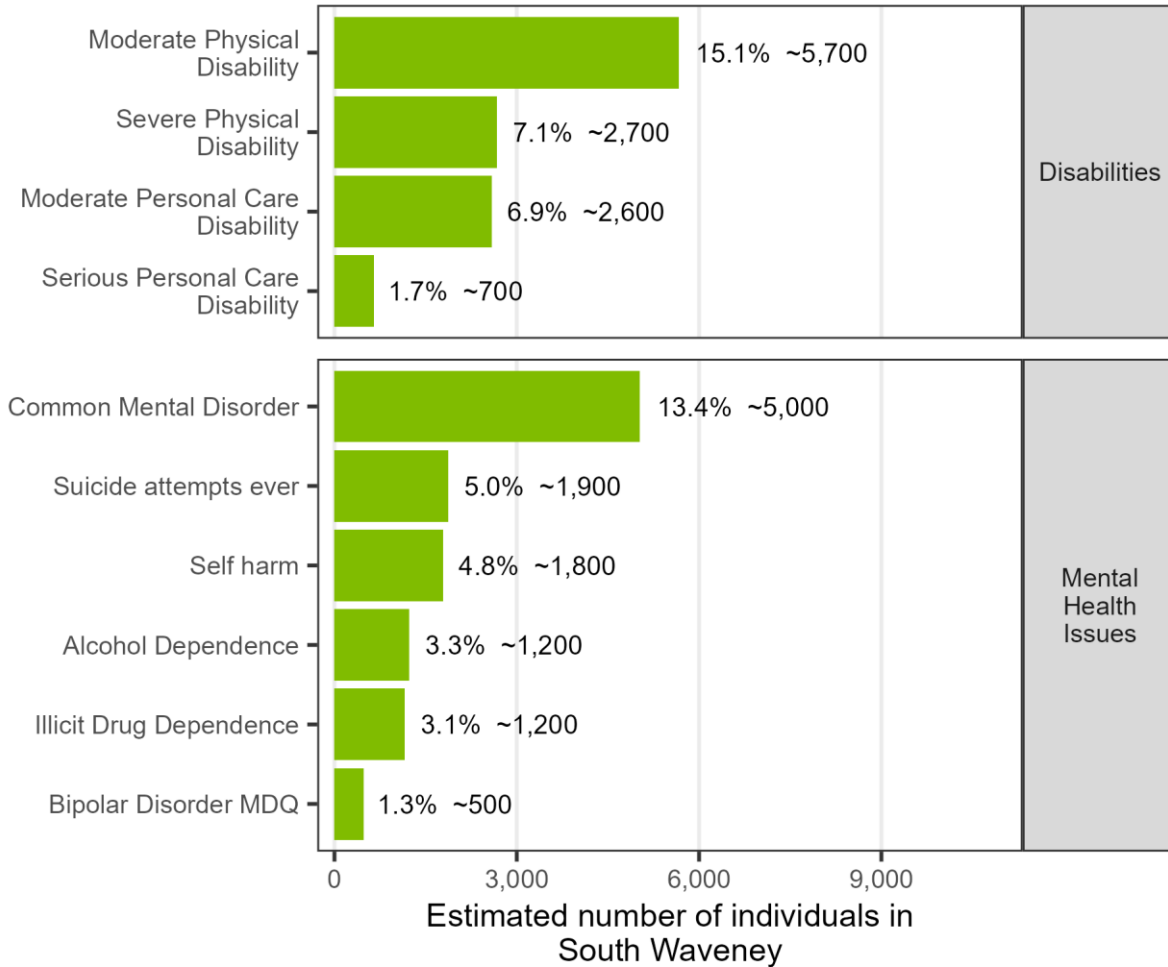
Source: Census 2021 (obtained through NOMIS)

Ethnicity group	Population	Proportion
White	35,916	97.4%
Asian Asian British Or Asian Welsh	391	1.1%
Mixed Or Multiple Ethnic Groups	359	1.0%
Other Ethnic Group	117	0.3%
Black Black British Black Welsh Caribbean Or African	92	0.2%

Source: Census 2021 (obtained through NOMIS)

Small areas (MSOAs) with the highest proportions of non-White residents in South Waveney include Bungay & the Saints (3.7%) and Beccles (3.0%).

People with disabilities and vulnerable populations



Area

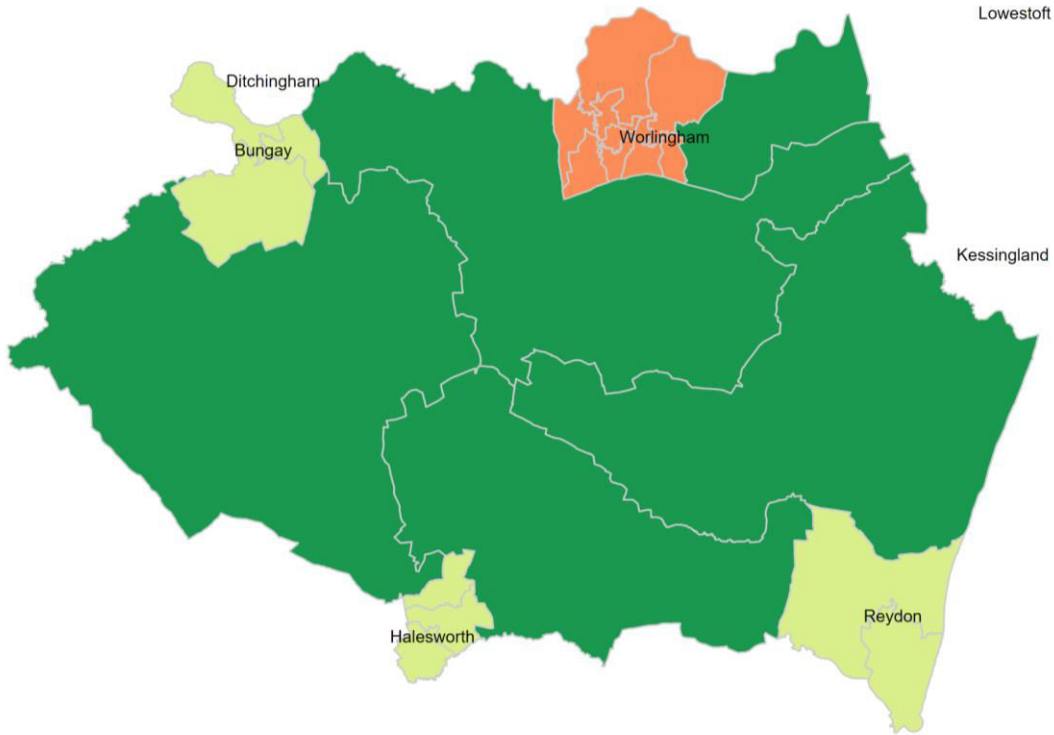
- South Waveney
- Norfolk and Waveney

Source: 2021 Census (ONS)

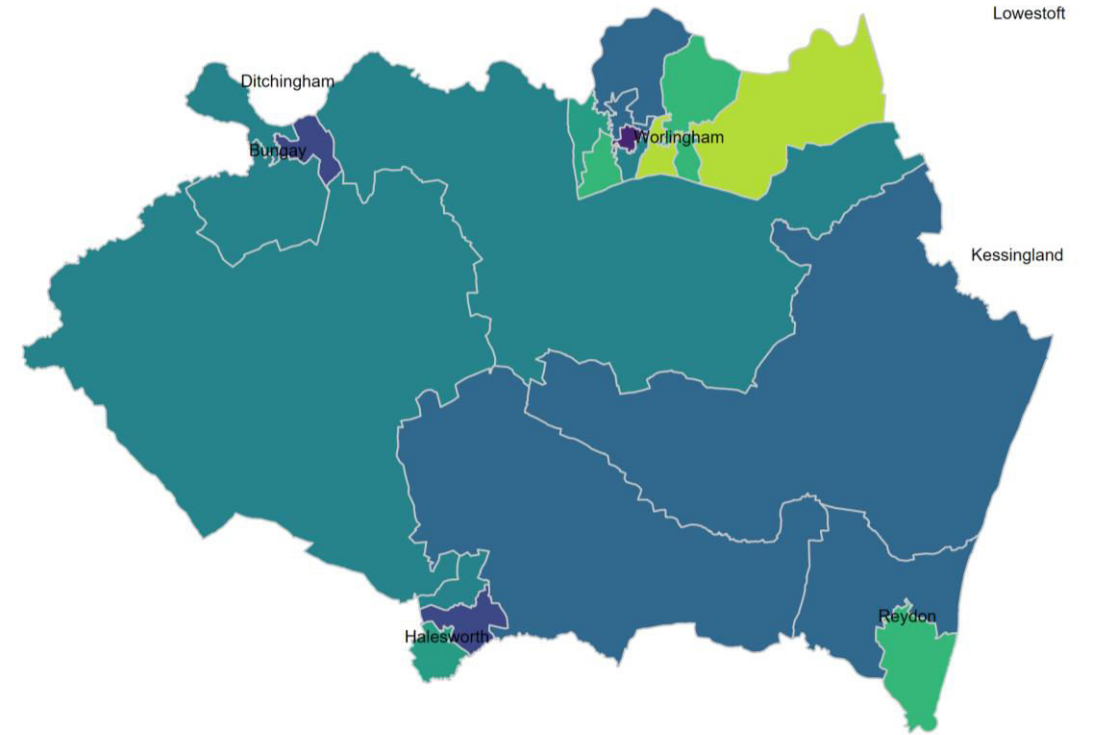
Sources:
 PANSI/POPPI, Psychiatric Morbidity Survey
 ONS 2024 mid-year population estimates

Rurality and Deprivation in South Waveney

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

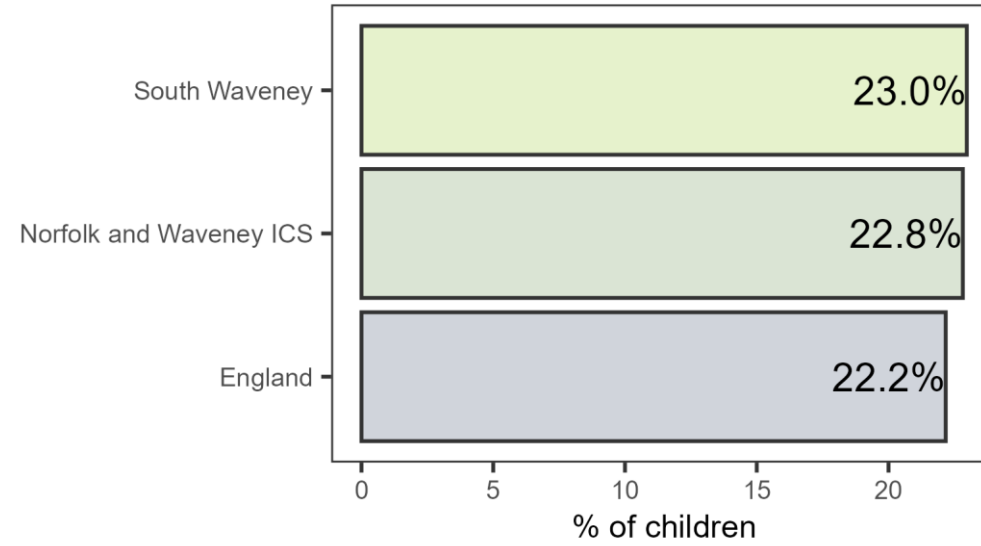
- 1 - Most deprived
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 - Least deprived

Children in Poverty

In South Waveney, 23.0% of children aged 0-19 live in low-income families, compared to 22.8% across Norfolk and Waveney and 22.2% across England.

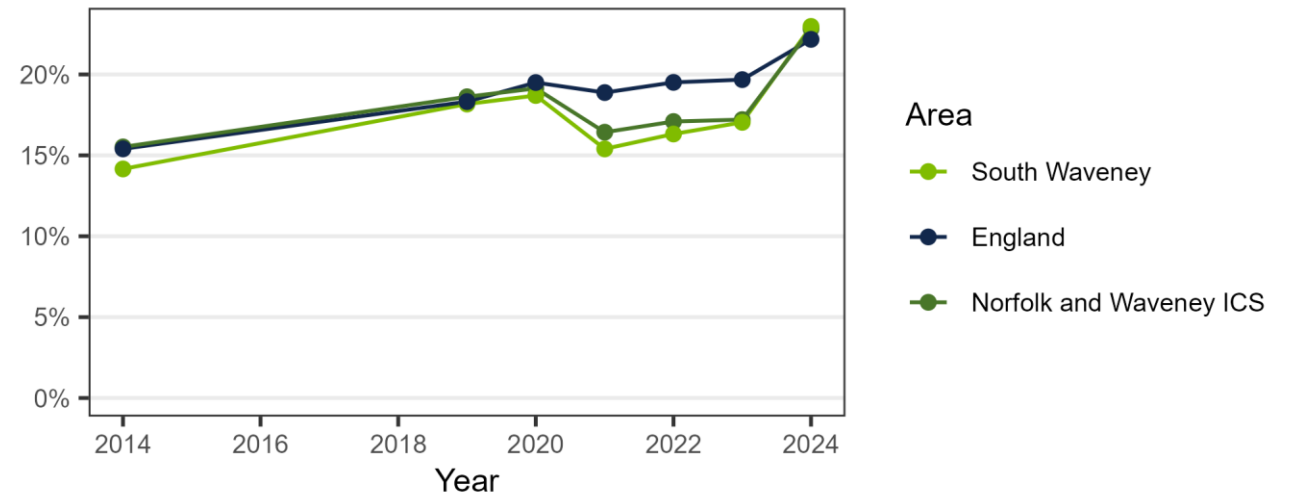
34.3% of children aged 0 to 15 in South Waveney are estimated to live in poverty according to the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). In England overall, this is 36.25%.

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

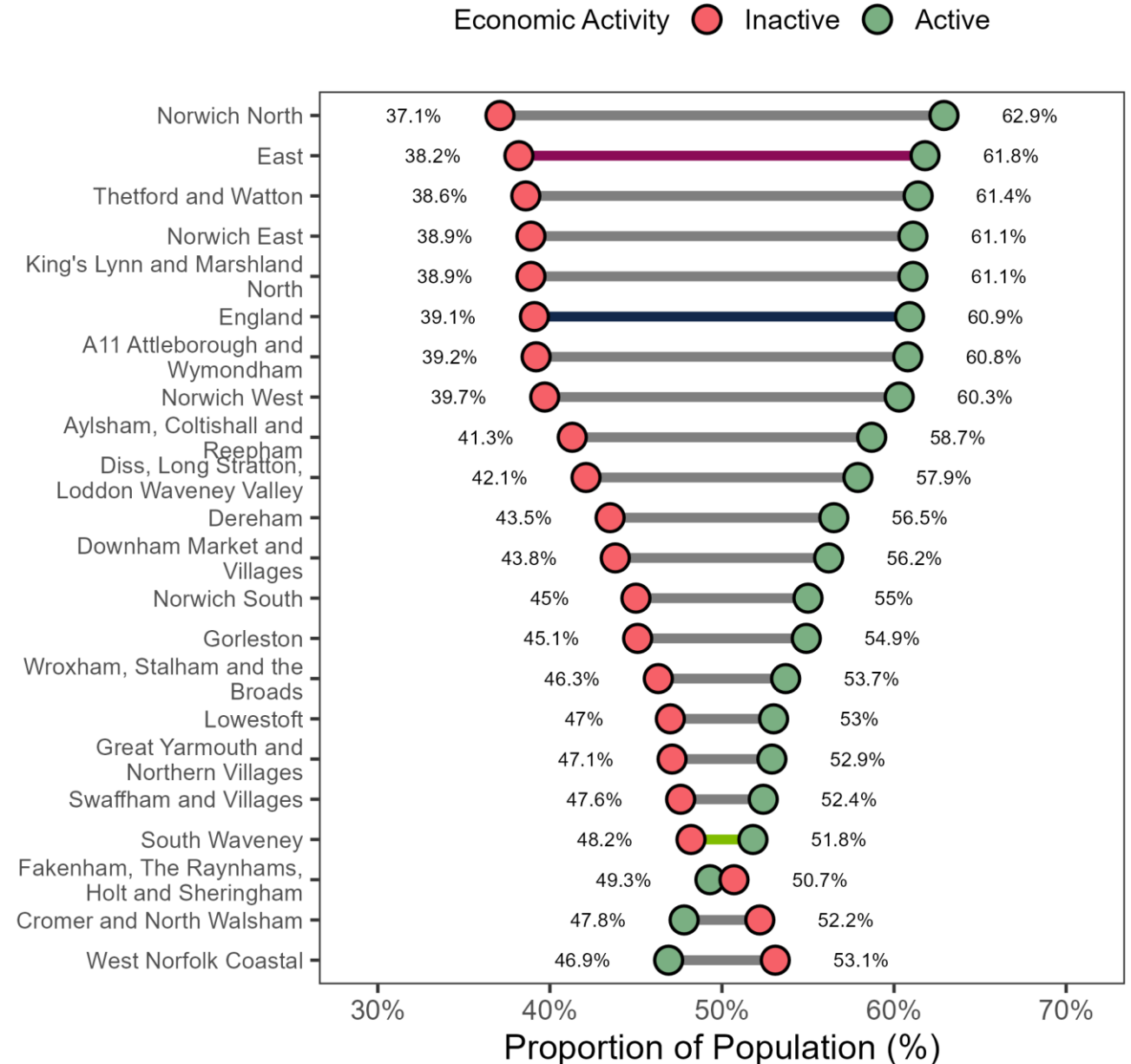
Economy and Employment

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 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 South Waveney neighbourhood, 51.8% of working-age residents were economically active, while 48.2% were economically inactive. This made South Waveney one of the least economically active neighbourhoods, below both regional and national averages.

Economic Activity Across Areas (Census 2021)



Economy and Employment

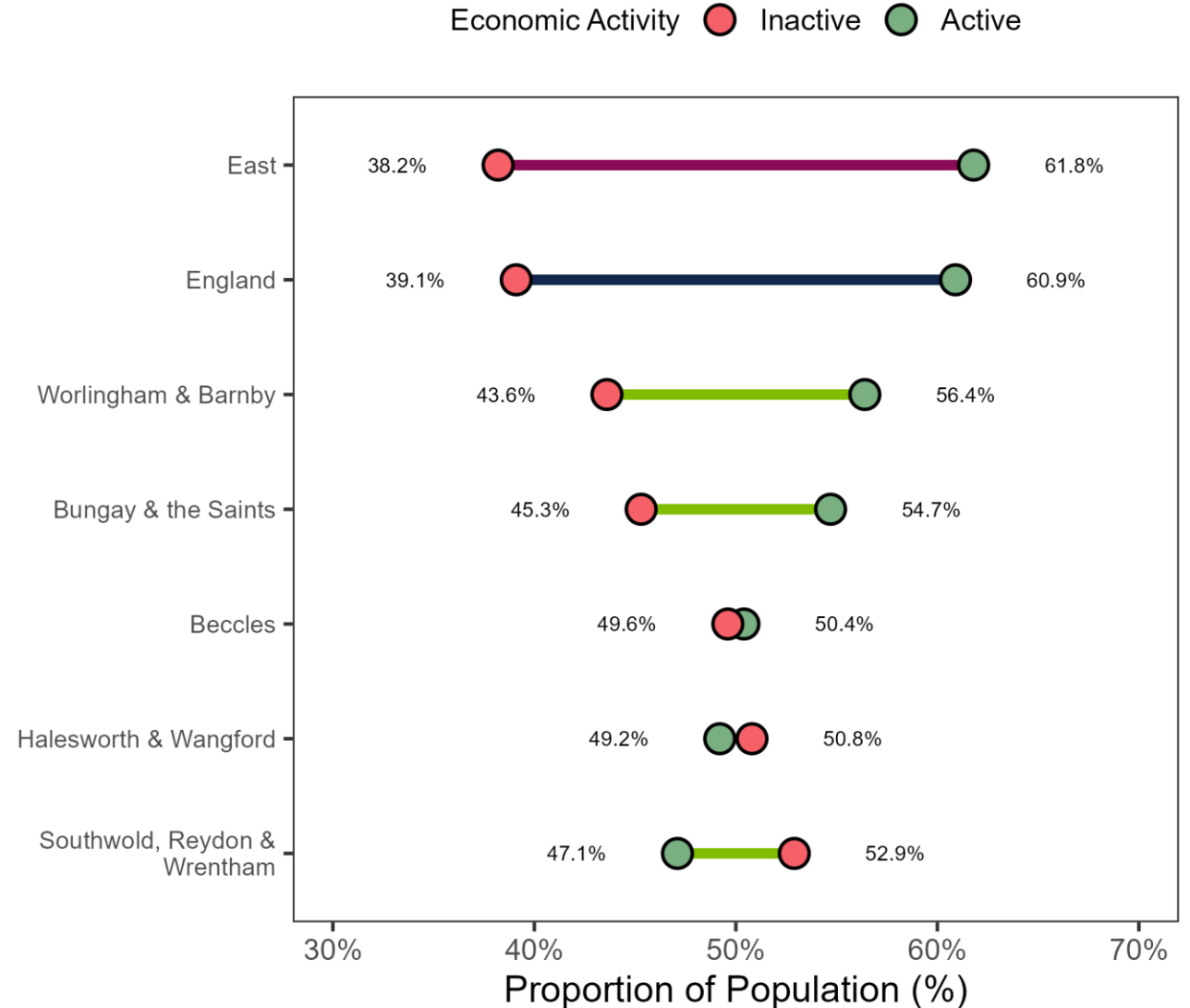
Levels of economic activity reported across MSOAs within the Norwich North neighbourhood during the 2021 Census varied considerably.

Within the neighbourhood, Southwold, Raydon and Wrentham recorded the lowest proportion of economically active residents aged 16–64 at 47.1%, indicating very high levels of economic inactivity among the working-age population.

In contrast, Worlingham and Barnby recorded the highest proportion of economically active residents (56.4%) among MSOAs within the neighbourhood. However, this was still below the East of England average (61.8%) and slightly below the England average (60.9%).

This suggests below-average rates of economic activity across MSOAs compared with regional and national levels.

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 South Waveney, the highest employment levels were in Skilled Trades (15.2%) and Professional occupations (15.1%). While Skilled Trades were above both the Norfolk and England averages, the share of residents in Professional roles was below the county and national averages, indicating a comparatively smaller professional workforce than seen more widely.

The lowest levels of employment were in Sales & Customer Service (7.7%) and Administrative & Secretarial roles (8.3%) reflecting fewer residents in customer-facing or office-based roles.

Occupational Groups						
Indicator	South Waveney		Norfolk		England	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Managers, Directors & Senior Officials	1,988	12.8%	49,365	11.9%	3,403,916	12.9%
Professional	2,343	15.1%	68,653	16.6%	5,356,649	20.3%
Associate Professional & Technical	1,750	11.3%	48,630	11.8%	3,499,749	13.3%
Administrative & Secretarial	1,295	8.3%	37,330	9.0%	2,446,565	9.3%
Skilled Trades	2,364	15.2%	52,732	12.8%	2,683,139	10.2%
Caring, Leisure & Other Service	1,628	10.5%	43,994	10.6%	2,447,148	9.3%
Sales & Customer Service	1,195	7.7%	33,402	8.0%	1,972,553	7.5%
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	1,352	8.7%	33,235	8.0%	1,832,666	6.9%
Elementary	1,627	10.5%	46,376	11.2%	2,762,829	10.5%

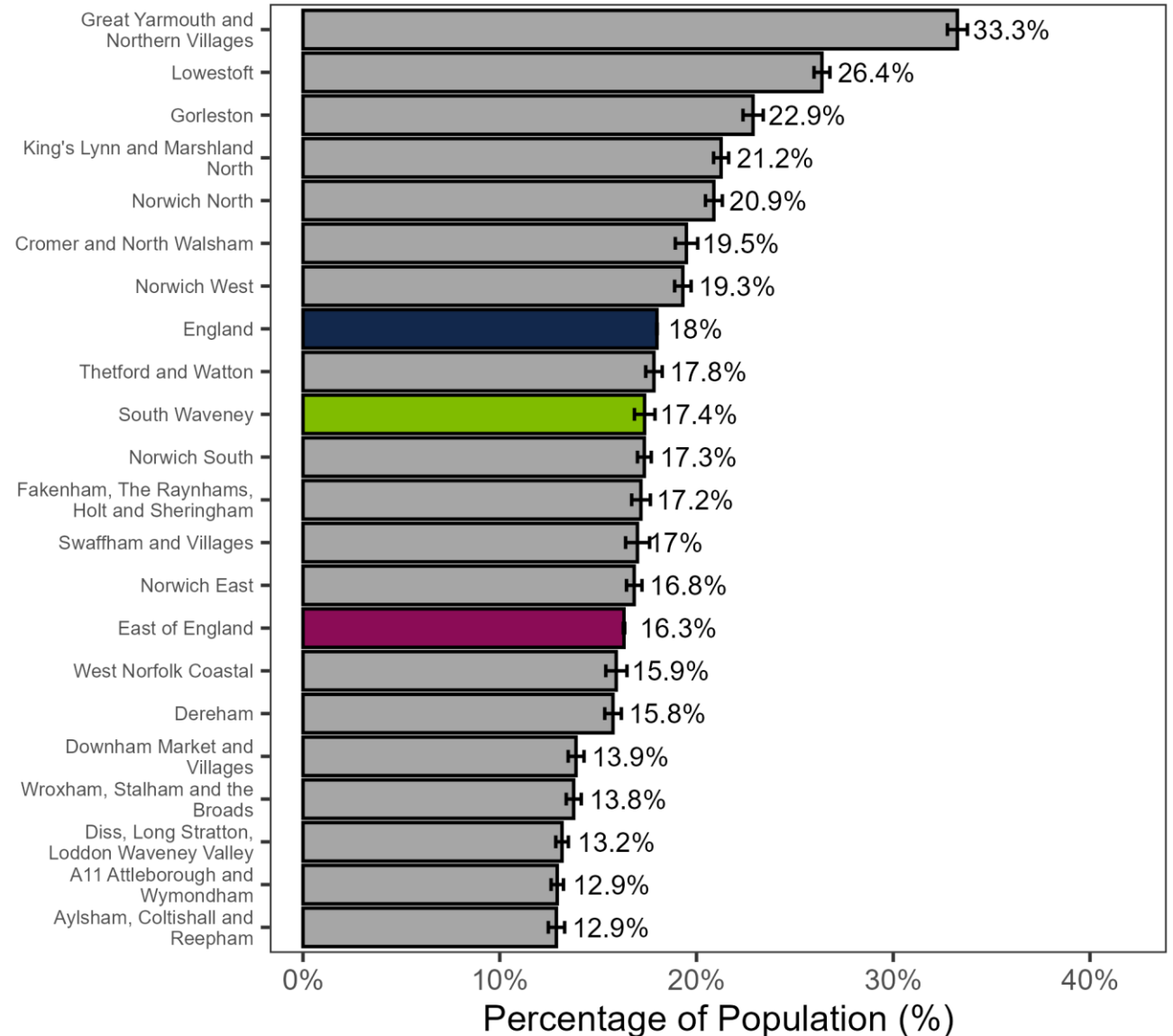
Economy and Employment

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 across neighbourhoods. In August 2025, the South Waveney neighbourhood recorded a claimant rate of 17.4%, which was significantly lower than seven of the 19 other neighbourhoods and the England average (18%). However, the rate remained above the East of England average (16.3%).

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



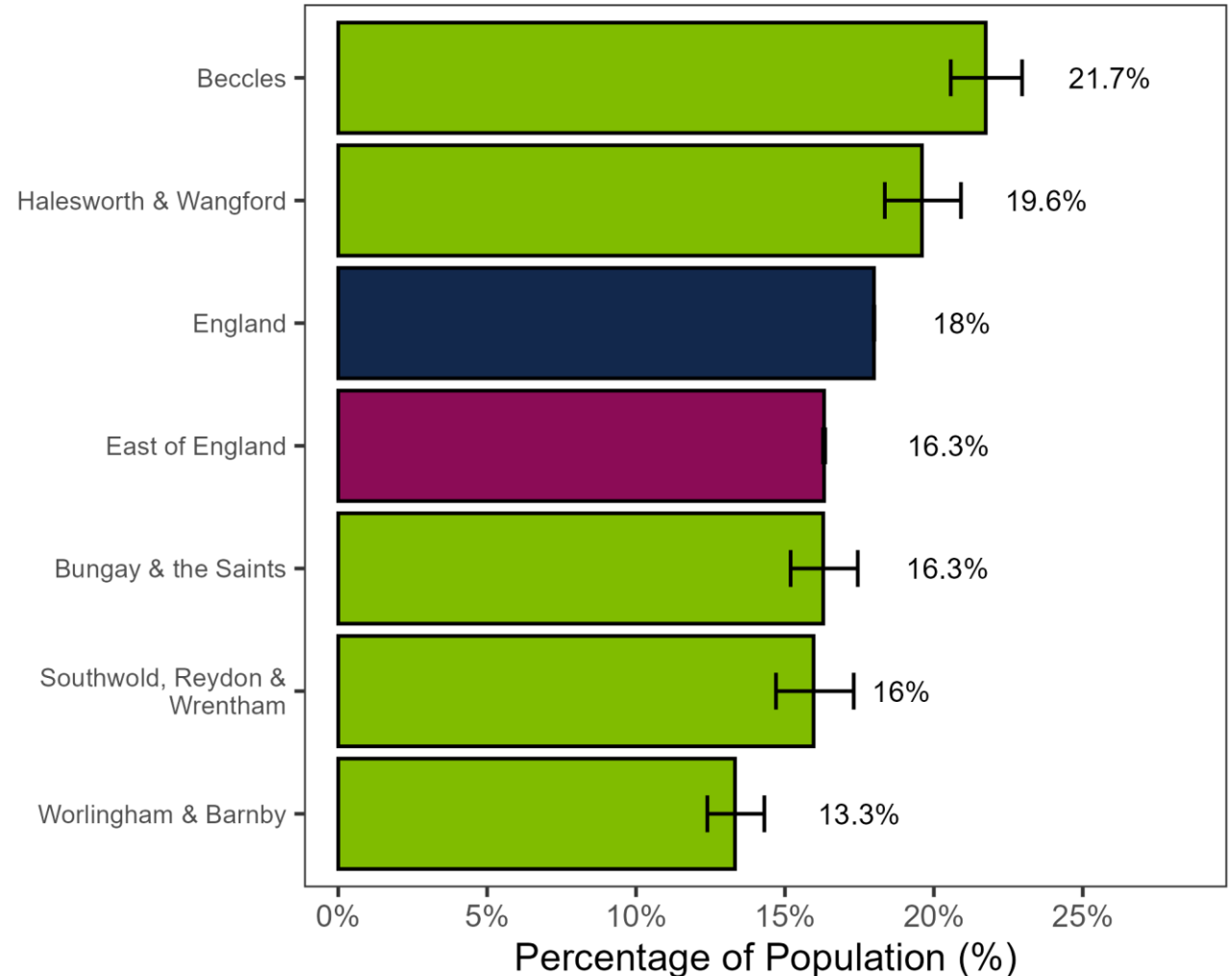
Economy and Employment

In August 2025, the proportion of residents (aged 18 to 66) claiming Universal Credit varied significantly across MSOAs within the South Waveney neighbourhood (ranging from 13.3%-21.7%).

Beccles recorded the highest proportion of claimants at 21.7%, significantly more claimants than three of the other four MSOAs within the neighbourhood. Both Beccles and Halesworth and Wangford recorded a claimant rate that was significantly higher than the East of England (16.3%) average and the England average (18%).

Worlingham and Barnby reported the lowest proportion of claimants at 13.3%, 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 South Waveney (Aug 2025)



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

Economy and Employment

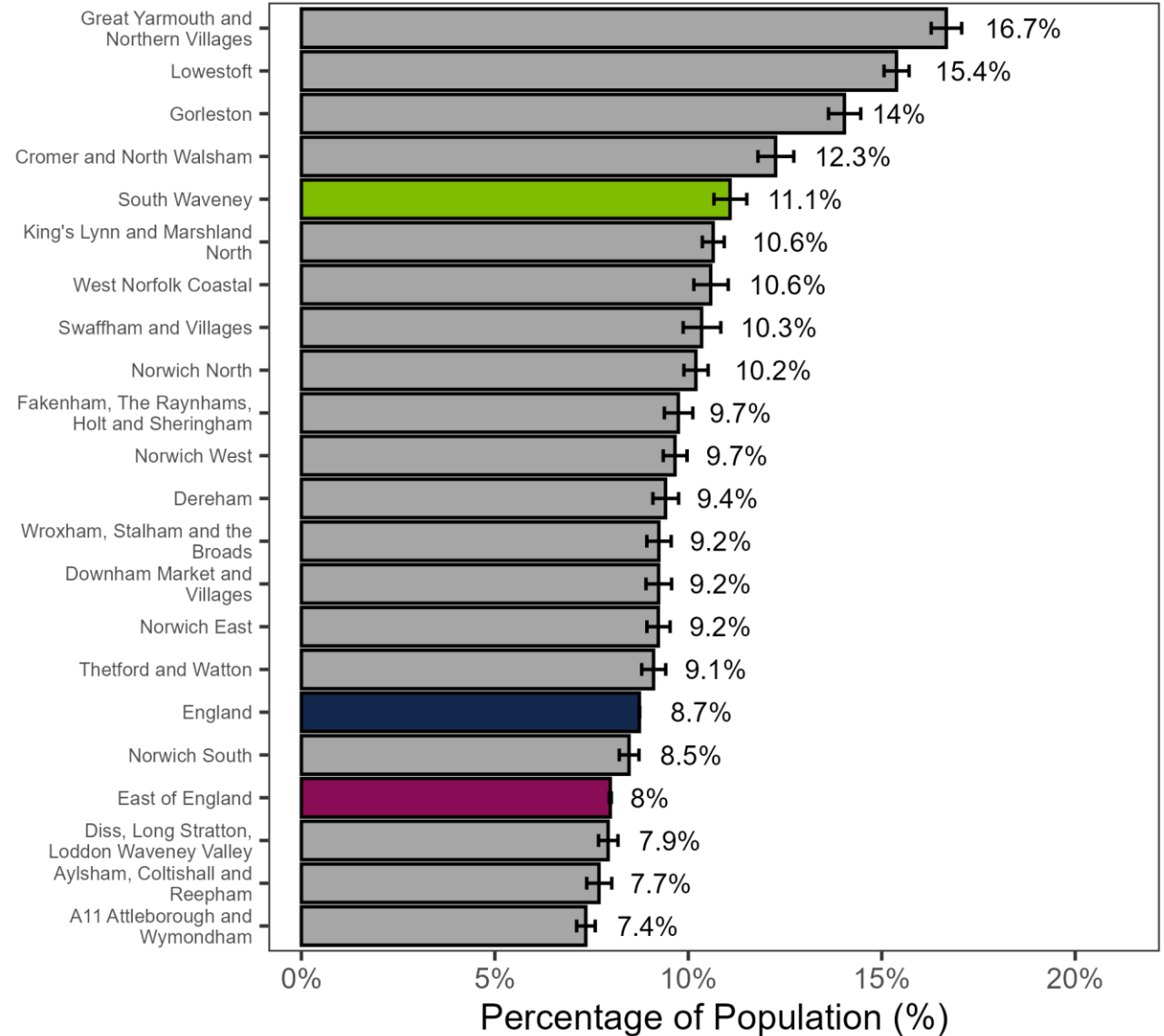
Personal Independence Payments (PIP) entitlement statistics covers individuals currently receiving PIP and those whose payments are temporarily suspended (e.g., during a hospital stay).

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 South Waveney neighbourhood had a PIP entitlement rate of 11.1%, significantly higher than 12 of the other 19 neighbourhoods. Entitlement in this area was also higher than both the East of England average (8%) and the England average (8.7%), indicating comparatively elevated levels of PIP entitlement 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

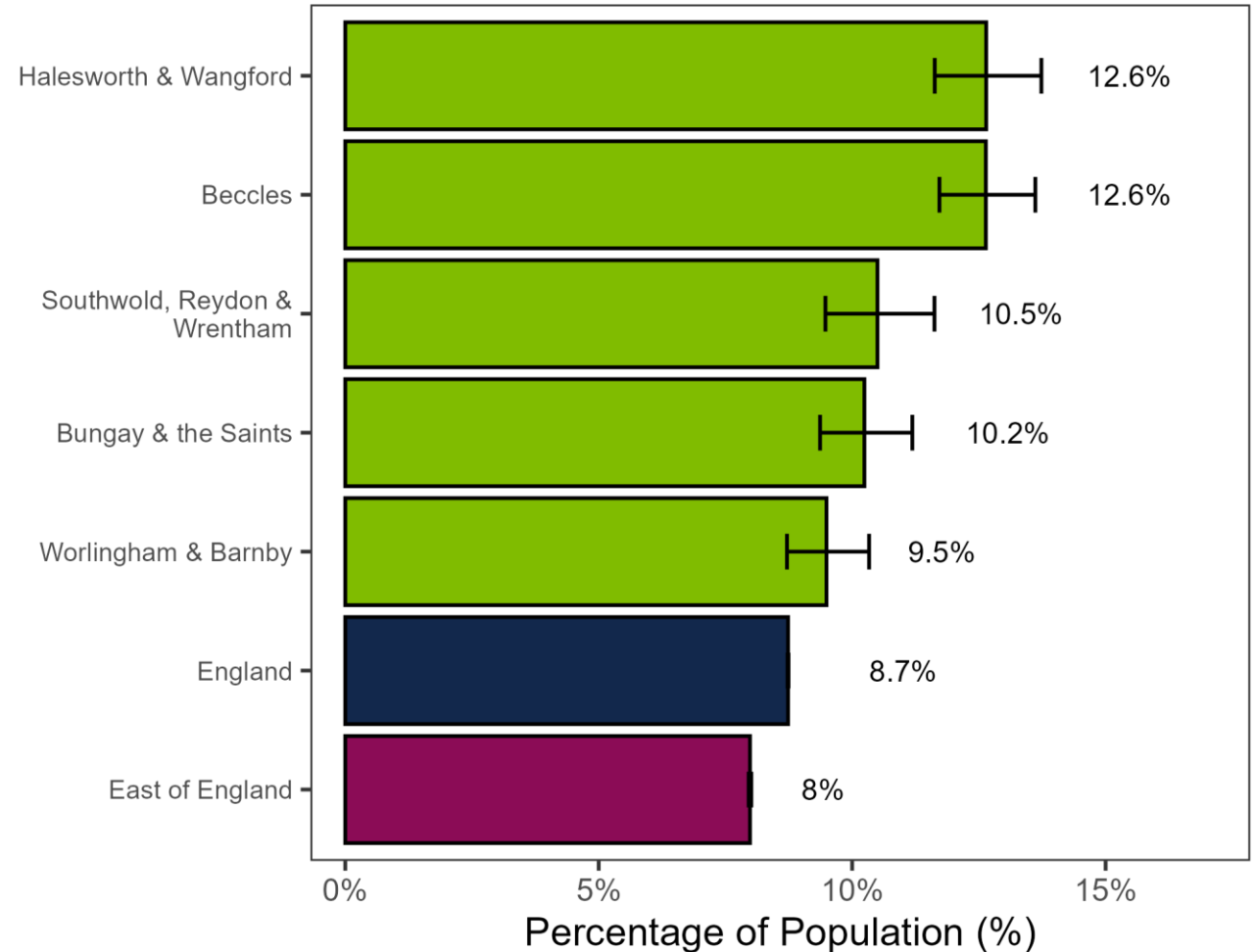
Economy and Employment

In June 2025, the proportion of residents aged 16 to 66 entitled to Personal Independence Payment (PIP) across MSOAs within the South Waveney neighbourhood varied significantly (ranging from 9.5% to 12.6%).

Halesworth and Wangford recorded the highest entitlement rate at 12.6%, significantly higher than three of the other four MSOAs within the neighbourhood.

Entitlement in all MSOAs was significantly higher than the East of England average (8%) and in four of five MSOAs entitlement was higher than the England average (8.7%). This suggests that health-related support needs in West Norfolk Coastal are consistently higher than regional levels and mostly higher than national levels, indicating a higher prevalence of long-term health conditions or disabilities across the neighbourhood.

Population Entitled to PIP by MSOA in South Waveney (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, South Waveney has a higher proportion of homes owned outright (47% vs 32.5%) and a lower proportion with a mortgage (21.8% vs 28.8%). Its combined social renting rate (council and housing association) is 14.1%, which is lower than the national average of 17.1%. The private renting rate (Landlord/rent free/other) at 16.6% is lower than the England average (20.6%).

Compared to the average across neighbourhoods, the South Waveney neighbourhood has a higher proportion of homes owned outright and a lower proportion of homes mortgaged or rented (from social housing or private sector).

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%
South Waveney	47.0%	21.8%	14.2%	5.5%	8.6%	2.3%	0.6%	<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%
Norwich West	28.4%	27.7%	16.8%	9.9%	14.3%	1.7%	1.0%	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

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

Life expectancy is generally the England average and similar to the Norfolk average, with moderate variation between small areas.

Premature mortality is 19% lower than England, and preventable mortality is 22% lower, reflecting relatively good health outcomes compared to national benchmarks.

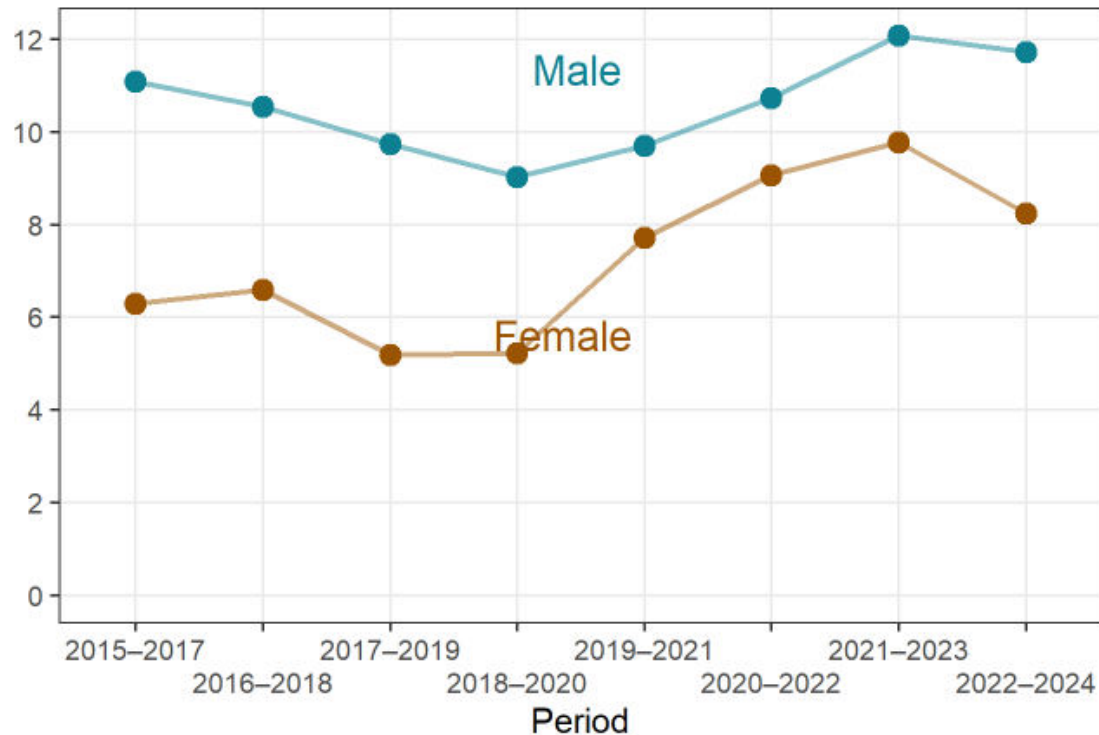
	Period	England	Beccles	Bungay & the Saints	Halesworth & Wangford	Southwold, Reydon & Wrentham	Worlingham & Bamby
Life expectancy at birth - Female	2019 - 23	83	83.6	84.8	83.4	85.4	85.8
Life expectancy at birth - Male	2019 - 23	79.1	79.3	81.7	79.6	82.8	81.9
Mortality from all causes	2019 - 23	100	96	92.3	89.8	78.8	75.4
Mortality from all causes (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	96.9	67.1	93.2	68.2	75.4
Mortality from cancer	2019 - 23	100	95.5	80.2	86.7	91.3	87.7
Mortality from cancer (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	89	78.7	82.2	80.8	75.7
Mortality from cardiovascular disease	2019 - 23	100	103	96.2	106	91.8	97.3
Mortality from cardiovascular disease (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	105	68.7	107	50.8	104
Mortality from coronary heart disease	2019 - 23	100	93.5	90.7	93.4	80.1	75.3
Mortality from stroke	2019 - 23	100	71.6	123	87.9	90.7	109
Mortality from respiratory diseases	2019 - 23	100	76.2	88.9	61.2	70.8	46.1
Mortality from causes considered preventable (aged under 75)	2019 - 23	100	108	67.5	76.3	68.6	66.8

Life expectancy inequalities in Great Yarmouth and Waveney

There is a large gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas of Great Yarmouth and Waveney. The leading causes of premature death - circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory diseased - are more prevalent in more deprived areas. Targeted prevention and improved access to care are essential for reducing this inequality.

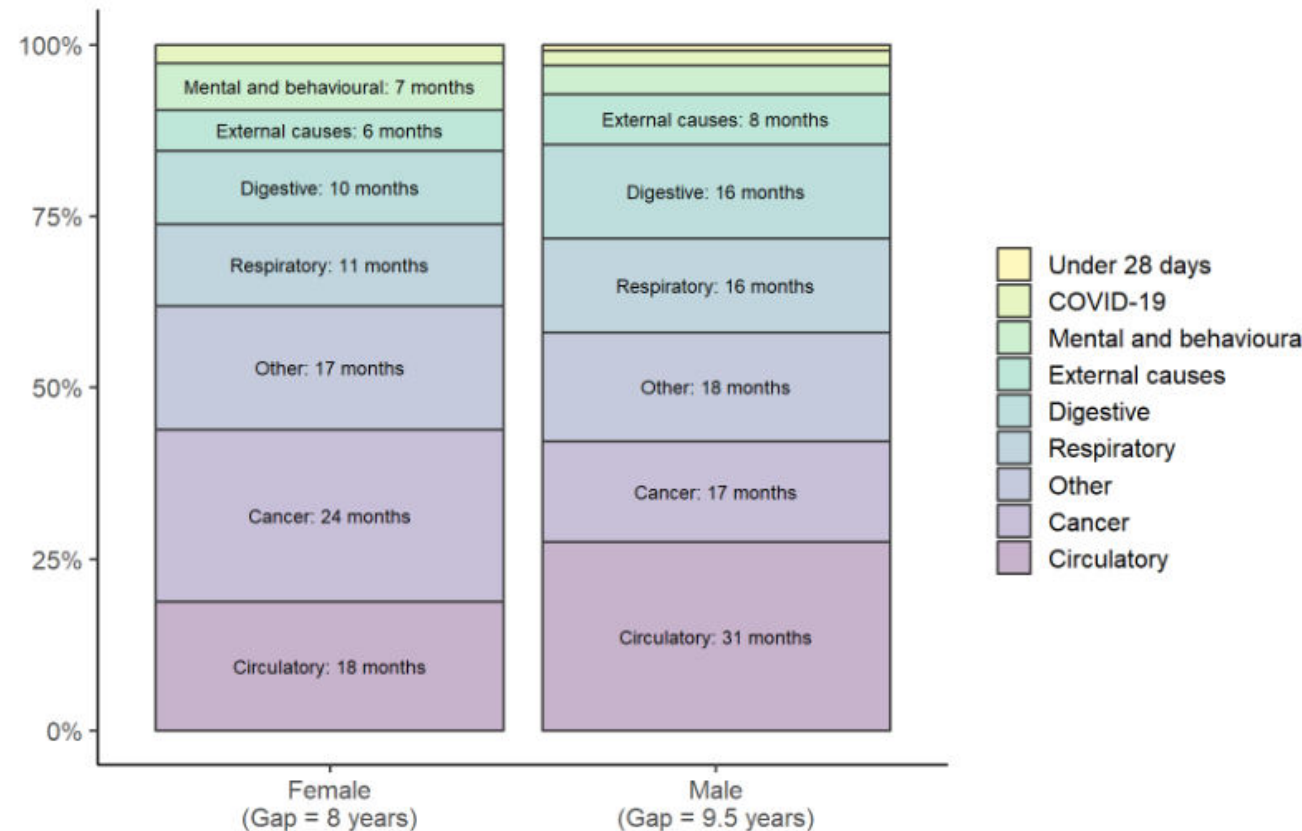
Change in life expectancy gap (3 year average) between most and least deprived deciles within Great Yarmouth and Waveney

Gap in life expectancy at birth (years)



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

Percentage contribution

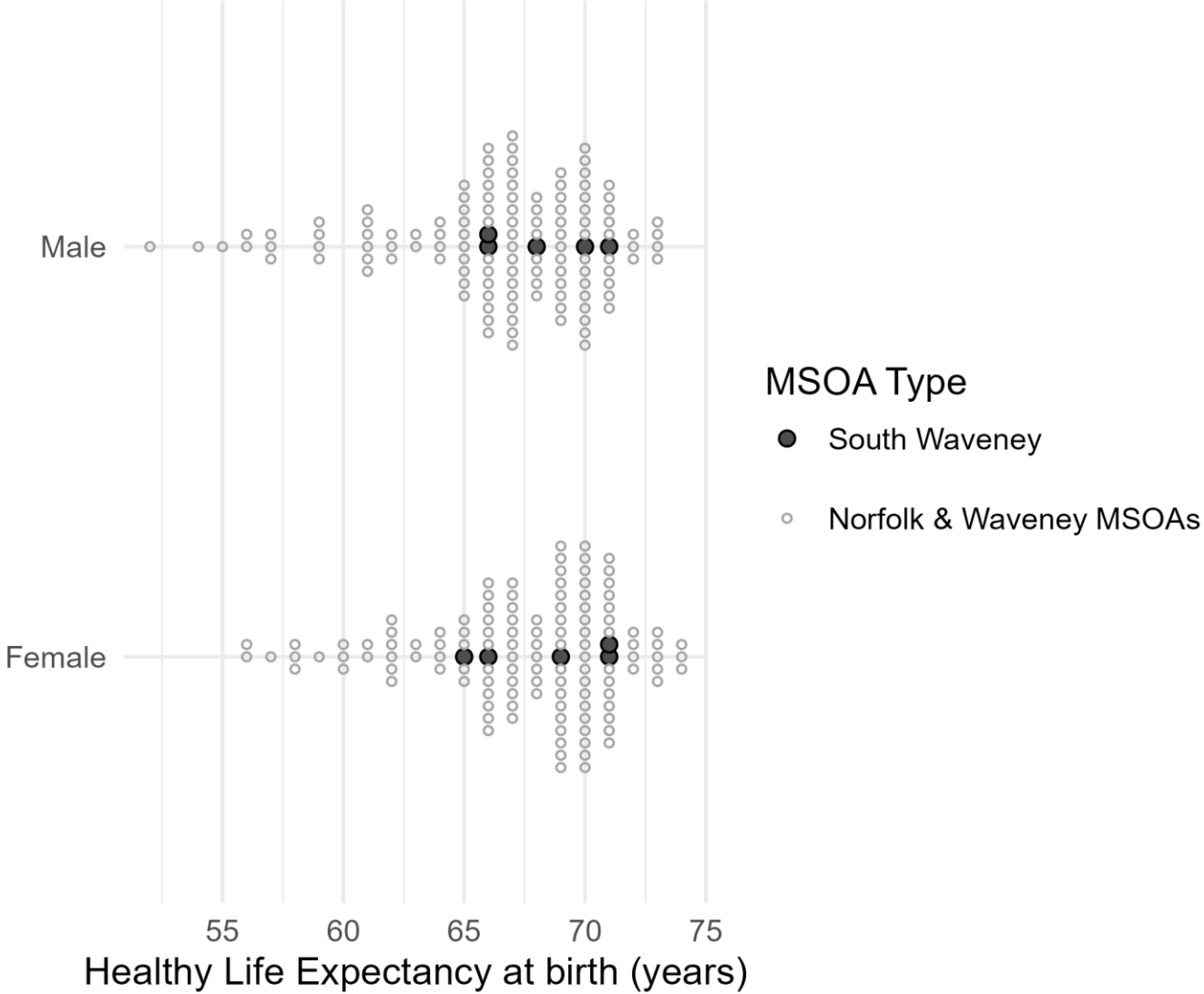


Sources: CRD (NHS Digital) and ONS mid-year estimates
NB: Small area deprivation scores based on IMD 2025

Healthy Life Expectancy

Within the neighbourhood area, healthy life expectancy was generally similar to the Norfolk and Waveney average in 2021.

There was moderate variation between small areas (MSOAs), with the lowest healthy life expectancies in South Waveney.



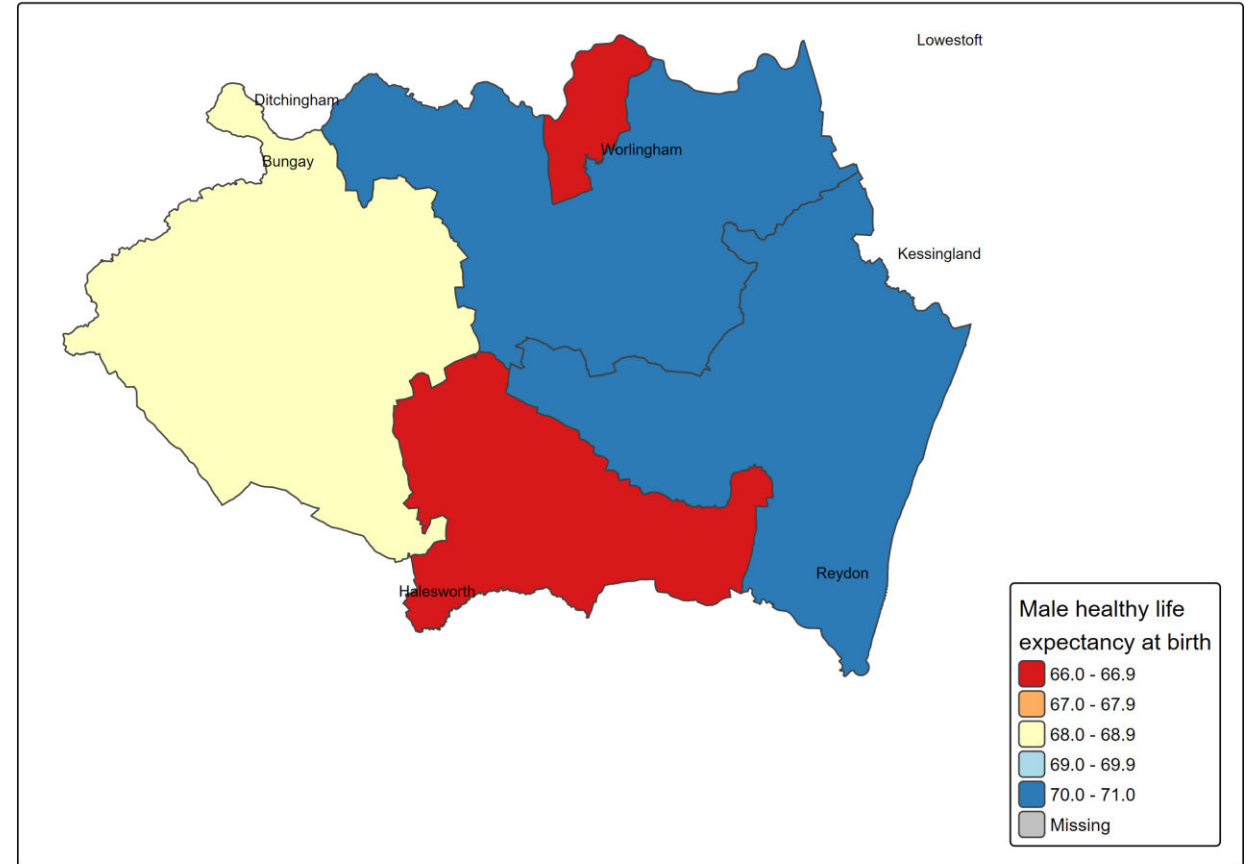
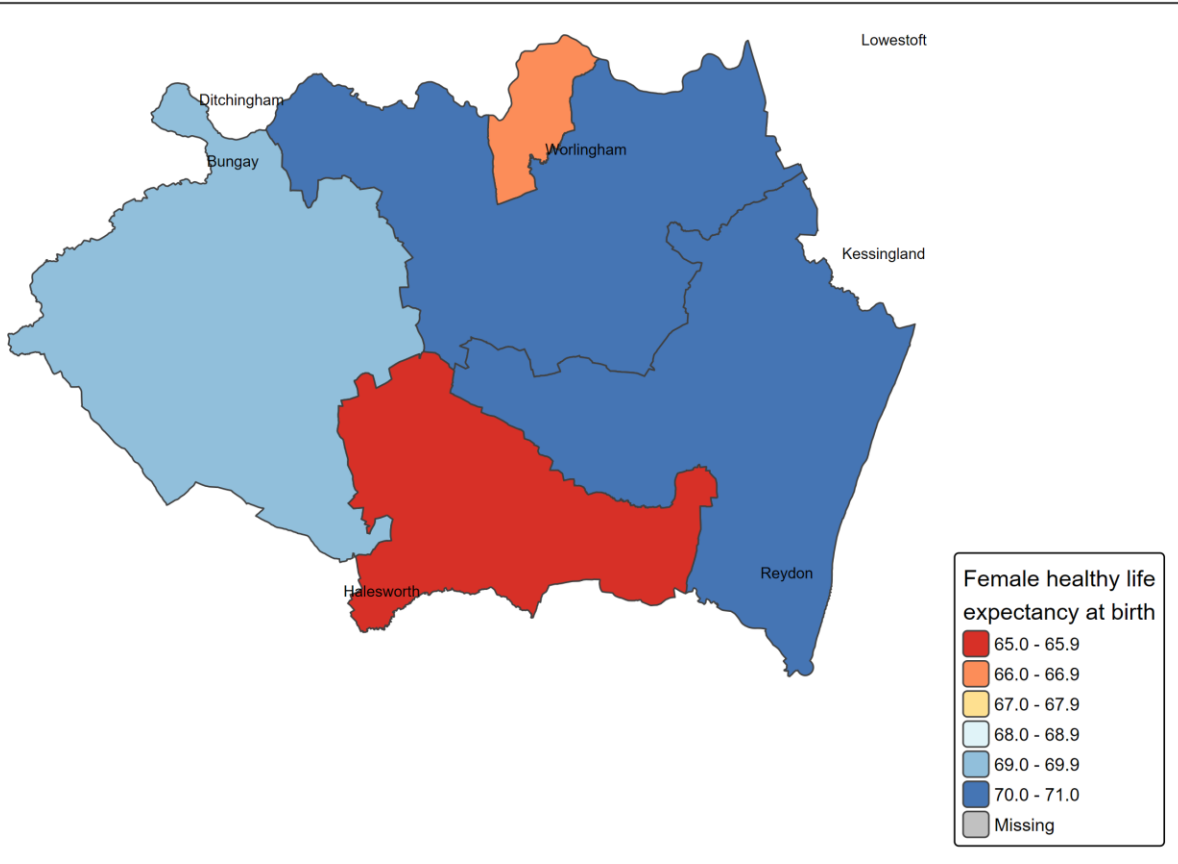
Source: HDIG report 1. Healthy life expectancy and prevention opportunities (2023)

Healthy Life Expectancy within South Waveney

Within the South Waveney neighbourhood area:

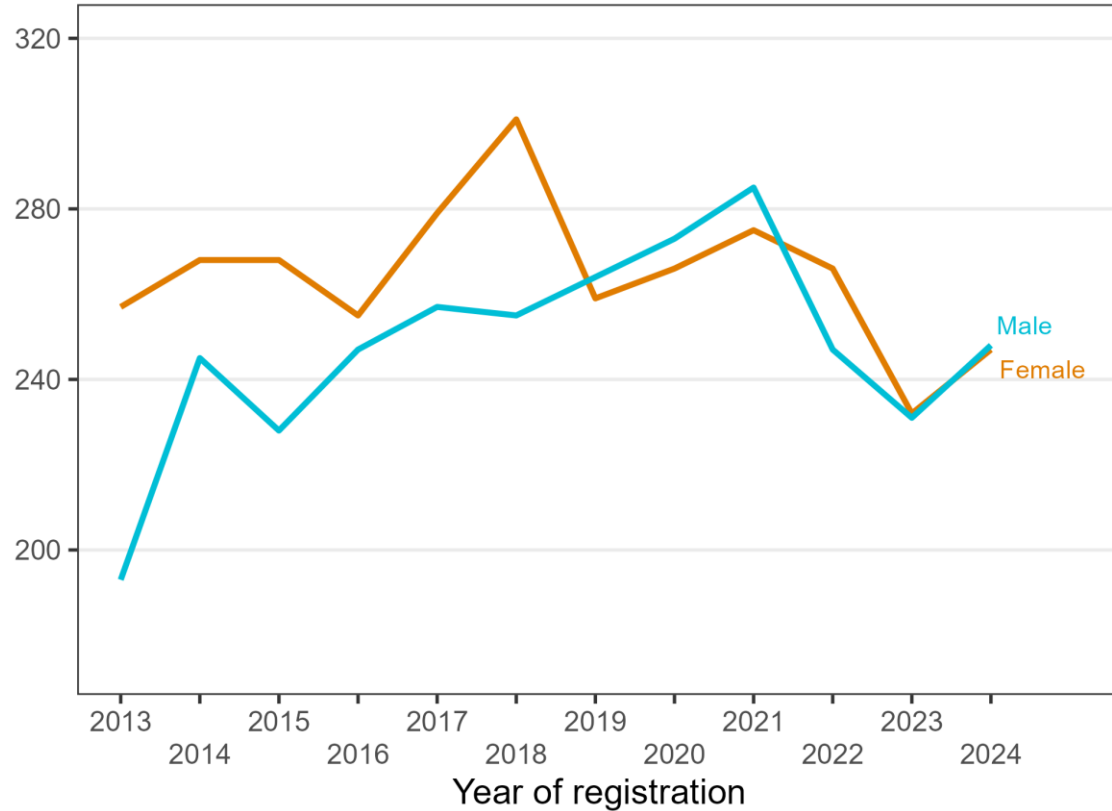
Female healthy life expectancy was lowest in Halesworth & Wangford and highest in Southwold, Reydon & Wrentham and Worlingham & Barnby in 2021.

Male healthy life expectancy was lowest in Beccles and Halesworth & Wangford and highest in Southwold, Reydon & Wrentham in 2021.



Deaths

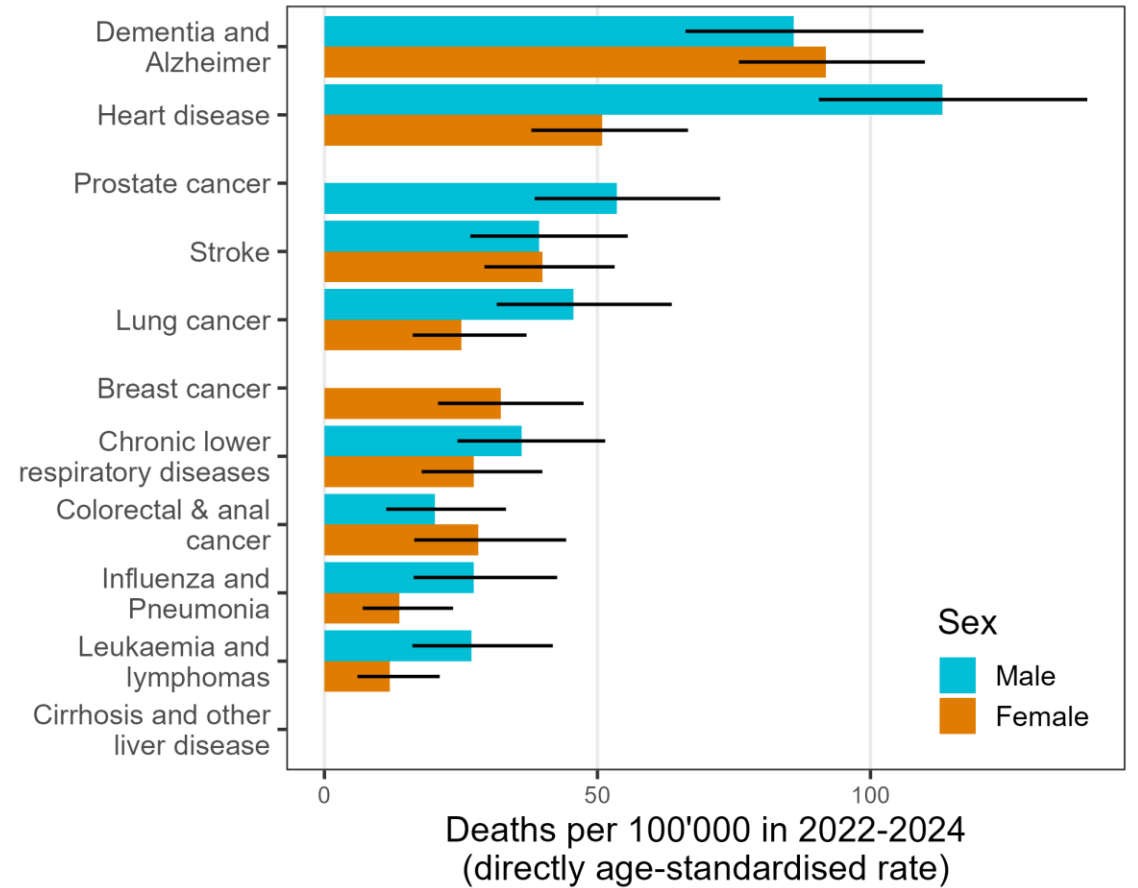
Deaths in South Waveney



Source: NOMIS

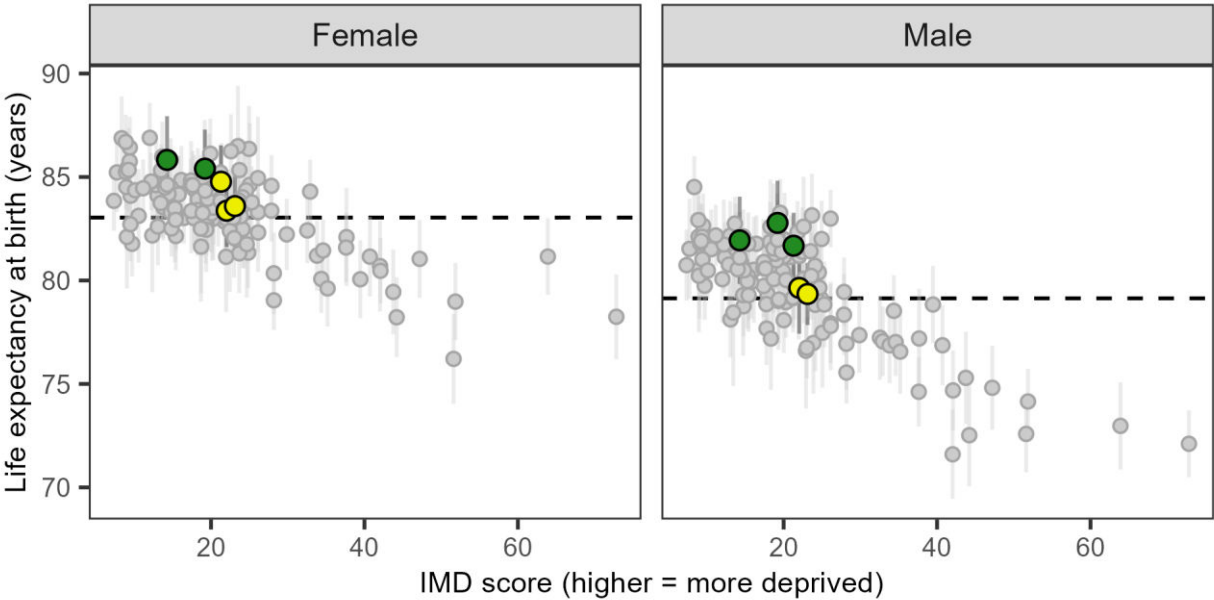
Leading causes of death in South Waveney

Leading cause of death

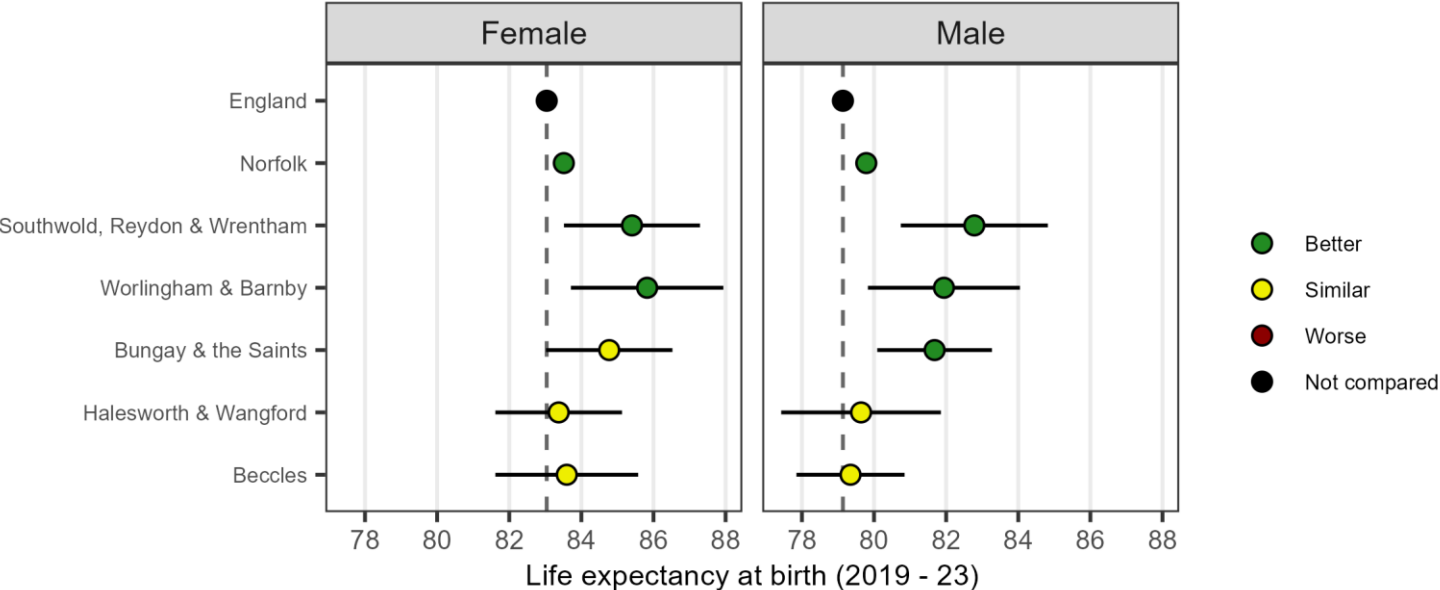


Source: CRD (NHS Digital) and ONS mid-year population estimates

Life expectancy in South Waveney



Life expectancy in the neighbourhood area is generally higher than the England average and a similar to Norfolk overall, reflecting average deprivation and healthier behaviours.



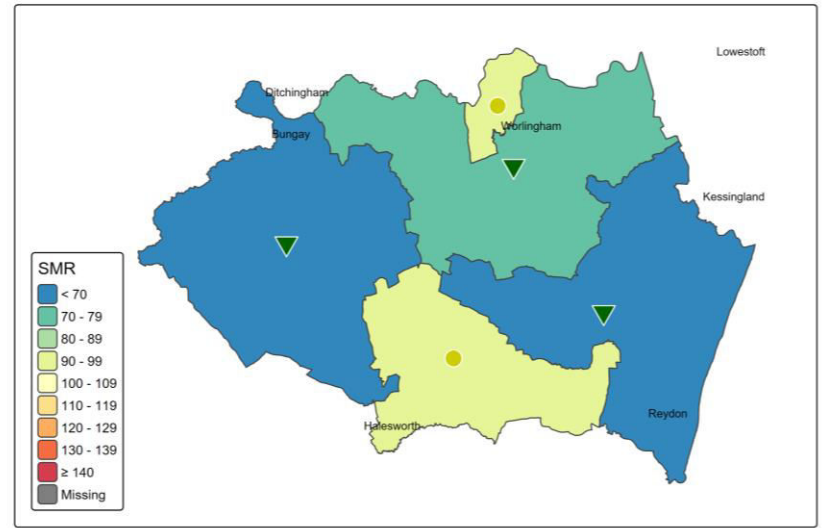
Source: OHID Fingertips

Premature mortality

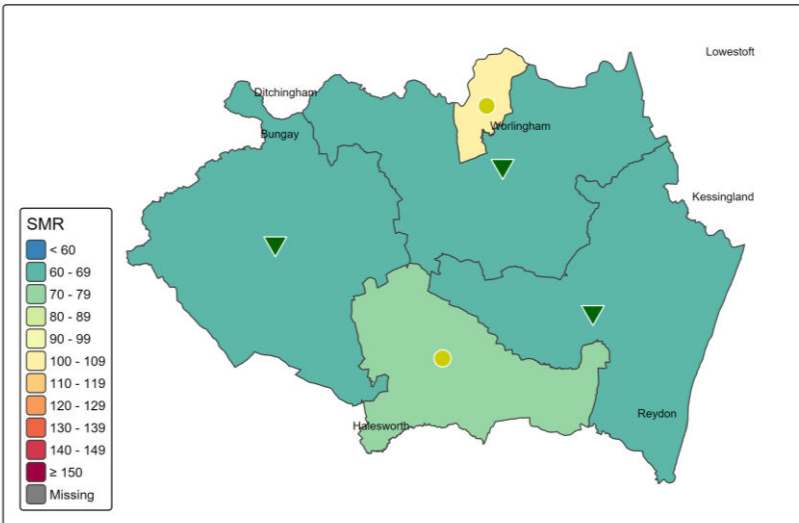
There were 602 deaths of people under the age of 75 in South Waveney in 2019 - 23. Overall, the rate of premature mortality was 19% lower than the England average.

Locally, the highest rate of premature mortality was in Beccles (Standardised Mortality Ratio = 96.9). The lowest rate was in Bungay & the Saints. Three neighbourhood areas (MSOAs) had a significantly better premature mortality rate than the England average.

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



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



Preventable mortality

In 2019 - 23, 268 deaths of people under the age of 75 in South Waveney were from causes considered preventable. Overall, there was a 22% lower rate of preventable mortality compared to the national average.

Locally, the highest rate of preventable mortality was in Beccles (Standardised Mortality Ratio = 107.9). The lowest rate was in Worlingham & Barnby. Three neighbourhood areas (MSOAs) 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

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

Childhood overweight prevalence is similar to the national average, and rates of emergency hospital admissions are overall average, too.

	Period	England	Beccles	Bungay & the Saints	Halesworth & Wangford	Southwold, Reydon & Wrentham	Worlingham & Barnby
Reception prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	9.64	9.76	6.25	10.8	9.52	10.8
Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	21.9	24.4	15.6	29.7	23.8	24.3
Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	22.7	22.6	19	19	26.9	21.7
Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined	2021/22 - 23/24	36.7	35.8	35.7	31	38.5	34.8
General fertility rate (women aged 15 to 44)	2018 - 22	54.6	50.2	55.1	52.1	48.7	45.9
Low birth weight of live babies	2018 - 22	6.84	3.46	8.4	3.31	4.07	4.85
Emergency hospital admissions: all causes (aged under 5)	2016/17 - 20/21	141	104	180	135	118	105
Unintentional and deliberate injuries: emergency hospital admissions in children (aged under 5)	2016/17 - 20/21	119	73.7	92.9	156	187	72
Unintentional and deliberate injuries: hospital admissions in children (aged under 15)	2016/17 - 20/21	92	82.9	91.7	99.7	113	65.4
Unintentional and deliberate injuries: hospital admissions in young people (aged 15 to 24)	2016/17 - 20/21	128	199	105	108	109	101

Disease and poor health

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

Disease and poor health

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

The burden of long-term conditions is generally higher than average which in part may be explained by the older demographic. Cardiovascular disease remains a priority for prevention and management.

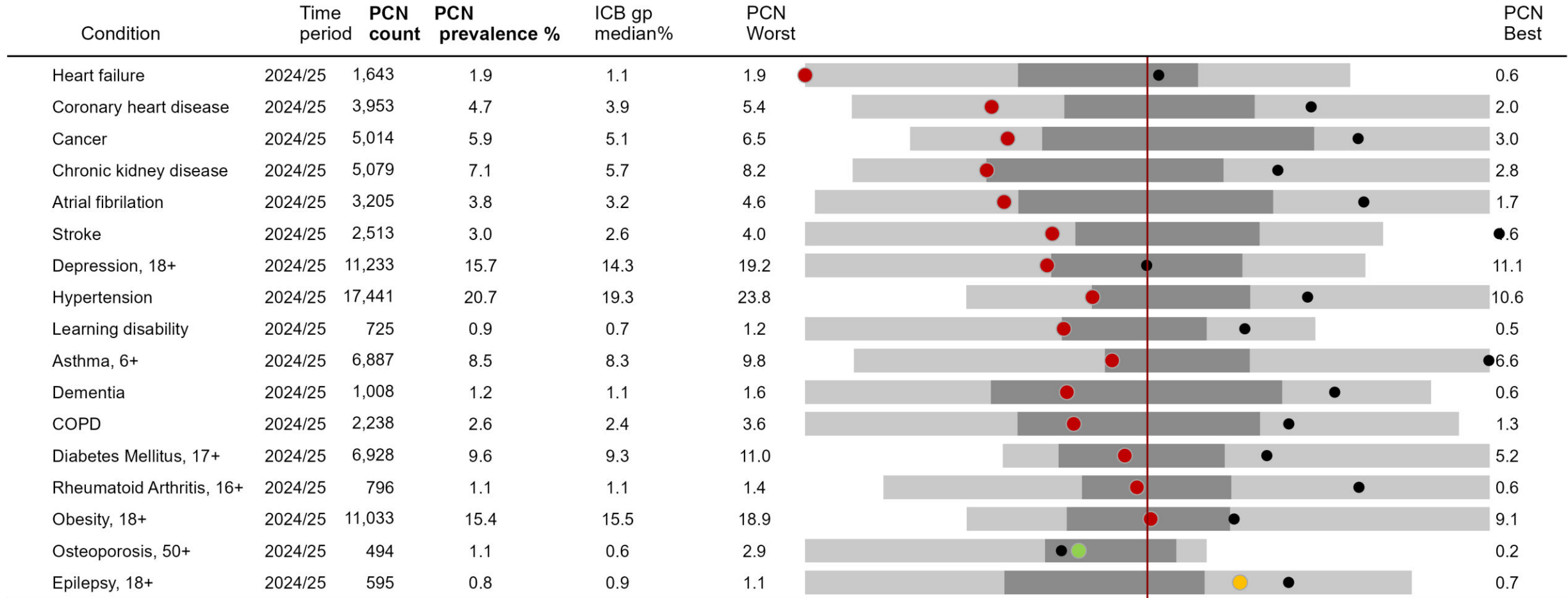
Rates of unplanned hospital admissions are generally lower than in deprived areas, but Beccles has high rates for some indicators.

	Period	England	Beccles	Bungay & the Saints	Halesworth & Wangford	Southwold, Reydon & Wrentham	Worlingham & Barnby
Emergency hospital admissions: all causes	2016/17 - 20/21	100	80.8	79.2	67.1	64.3	65.7
Coronary heart disease: emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	96.6	77.6	80.5	74.9	95.6
Stroke: emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	110	99.6	97.5	74	83.6
Heart attack (myocardial infarction): emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	124	89	99.4	67.9	116
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	87.9	62.5	45.9	48	61.1
Intentional self-harm: emergency hospital admissions	2016/17 - 20/21	100	133	53.9	80.7	63.5	54.1
Hip fracture: emergency hospital admissions (aged 65 and over)	2016/17 - 20/21	100	106	96.2	88	99.2	68.8
Alcohol-related conditions: admission episodes (all primary and secondary diagnoses)	2016/17 - 20/21	100	81.9	79.9	70.7	71.6	63
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, narrow definition	2016/17 - 20/21	100	100	83.3	77.2	70.8	55.6

Long-term conditions

This spine chart shows how South Waveney 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 South Waveney 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).

South Waveney PCN



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

South Waveney PCN



Diabetes Mellitus
prevalence, 17+
6,900



Chronic kidney
disease
prevalence, all age
5,100



Coronary heart
disease, all age
4,000



Stroke and
transient ischaemic
attack, all age
2,500

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 8,000

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

Diabetes affects around 6,900 adults, and chronic kidney disease affects 5,100 people.

Stroke and transient ischaemic attack affect approximately 2,500 people.

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



Norfolk
County Council

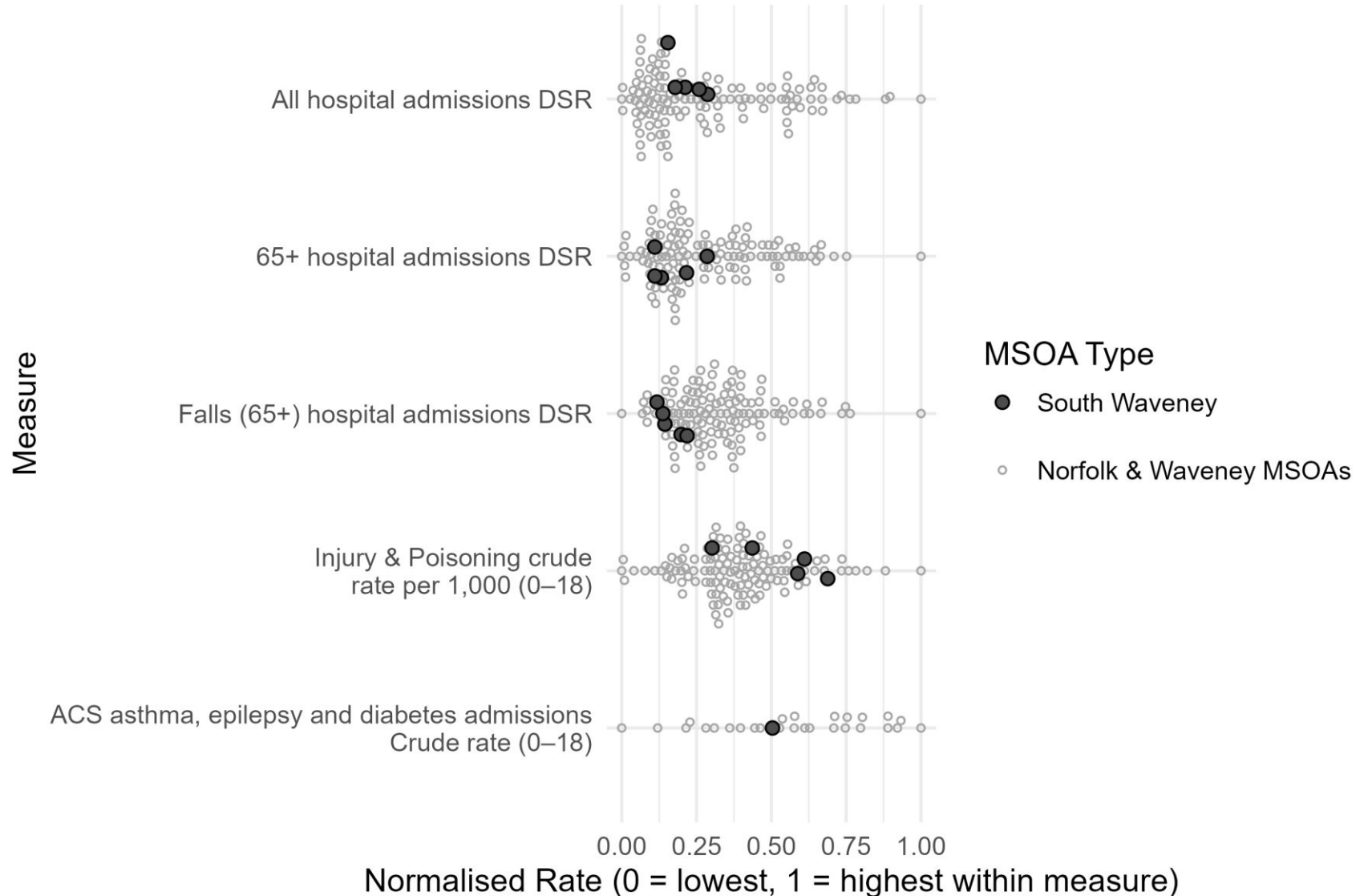
Infographics: healthicons.org

Healthcare - unplanned hospital admissions

Unplanned hospital admission rates in South Waveney are generally in line with the Norfolk and Waveney average.

Falls admissions are lower than average and injuries in children are a little higher than average.

Neighbourhood MSOA emergency hospital admission rate comparison



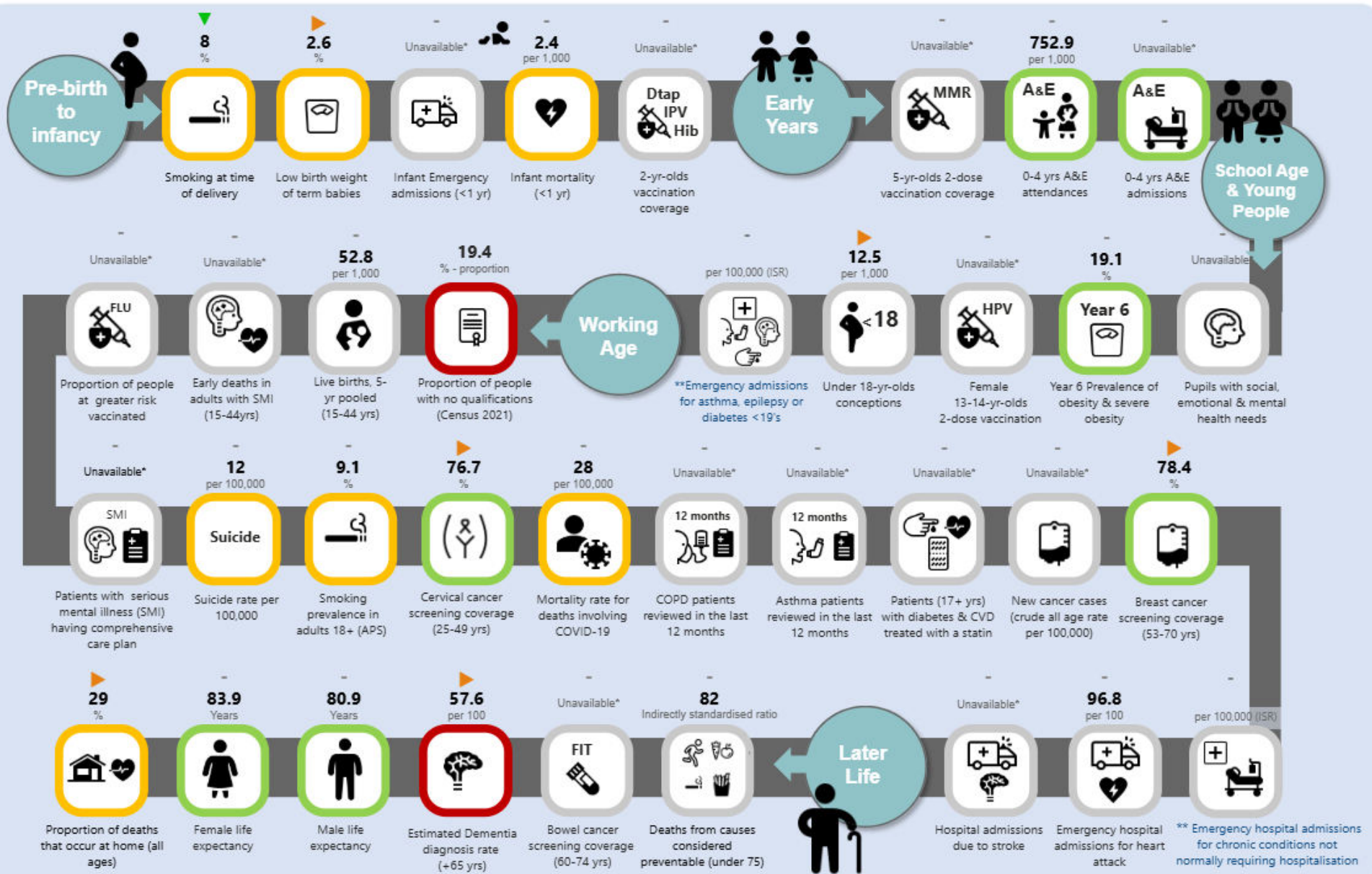
Healthcare - unplanned hospital admissions

Measure	Beccles	Bungay & the Saints	Halesworth & Wangford	Worlingham & Barnby	Southwold, Reydon & Wrentham
All hospital admissions DSR	4,842	4,662	4,368	4,157	4,001
65+ hospital admissions DSR	9,751	8,988	7,815	8,060	7,819
Falls (65+) hospital admissions DSR	1,349	1,395	1,226	1,211	1,166
Injury & Poisoning crude rate per 1,000 (0–18)	16.8	15.2	10.8	12.9	15.6
ACS asthma, epilepsy and diabetes admissions Crude rate (0–18)		2.5			

Local strategy measures summary

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

Healthcare life course measures – East Suffolk



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.

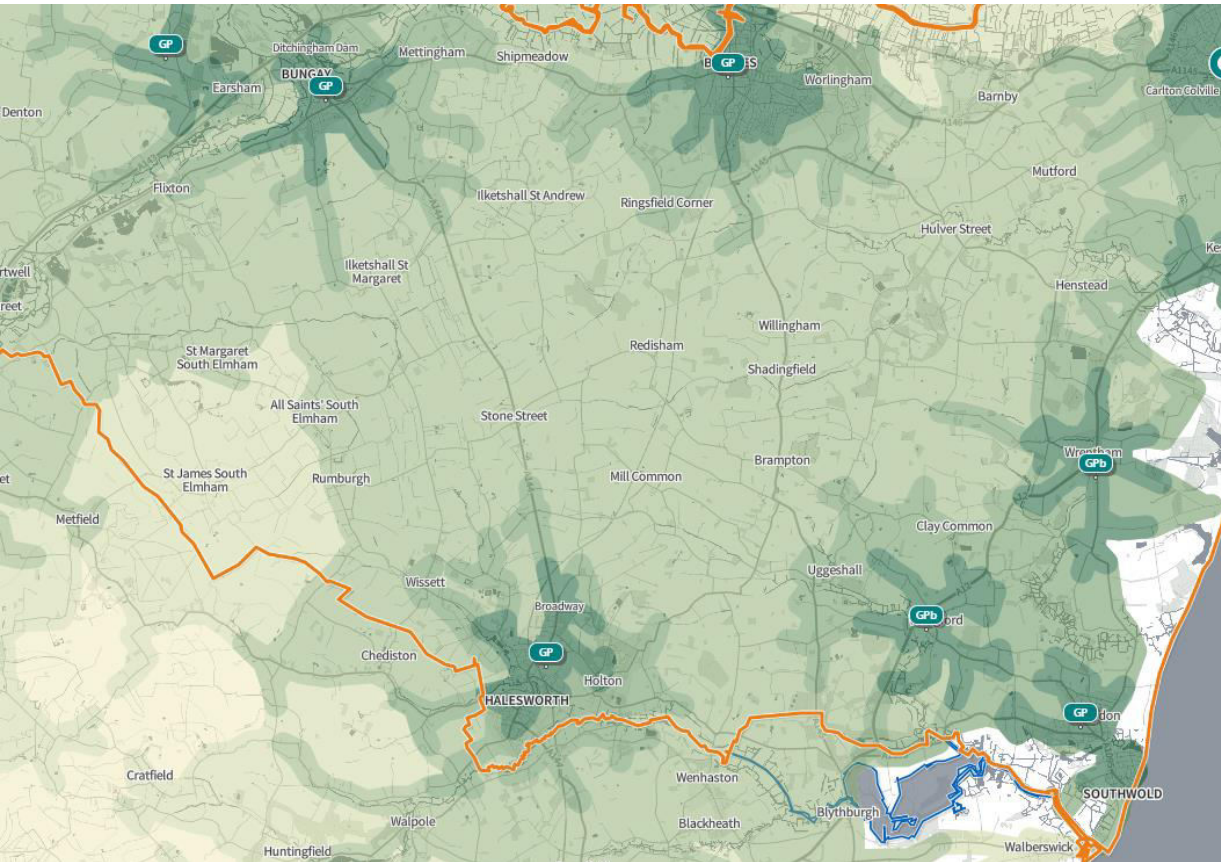
**There is an exception for NHS Outcome metrics marked with asterisks which compare to a 2012 England baseline.

Services and access

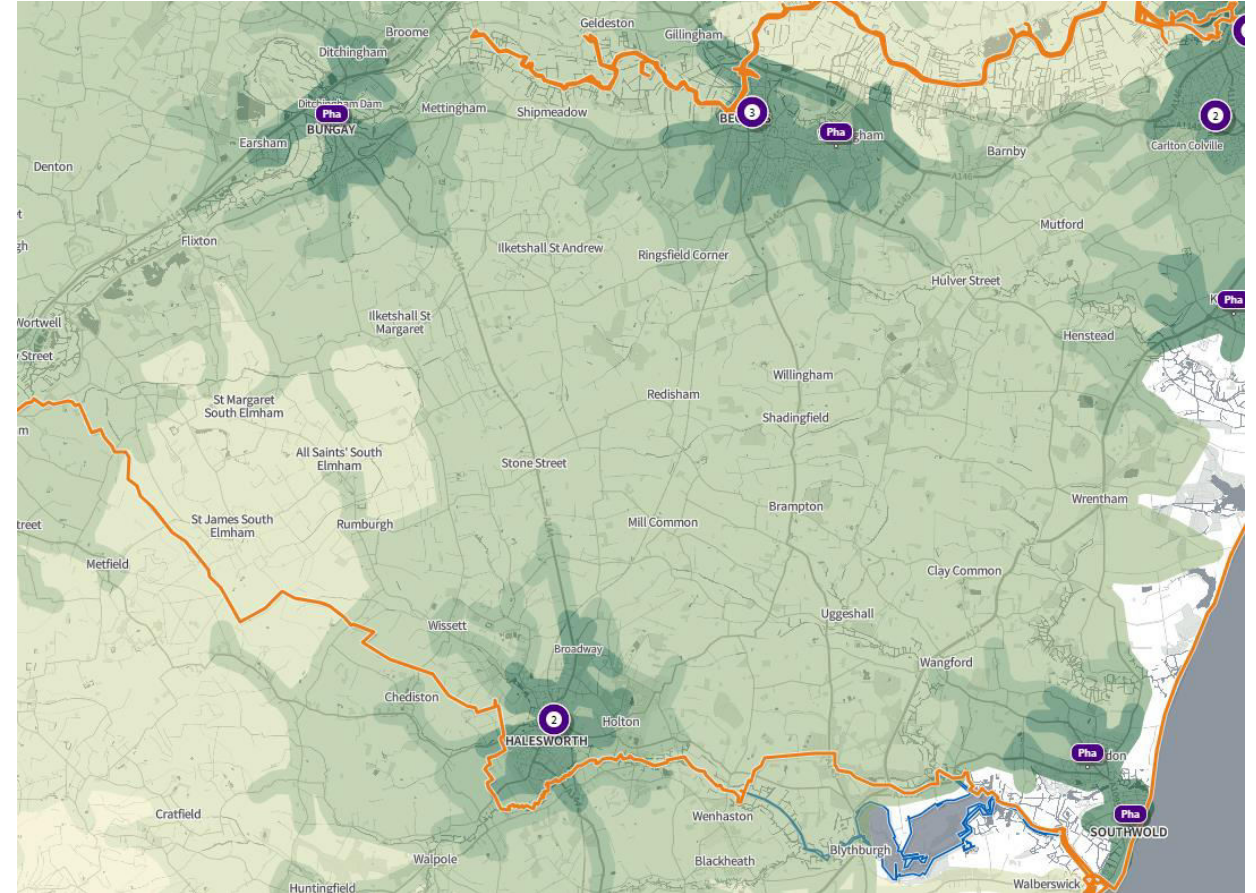
- This section looks at access to health and community services, which is critical for addressing inequalities.

Access to primary care and pharmacies

Travel distance to GPs



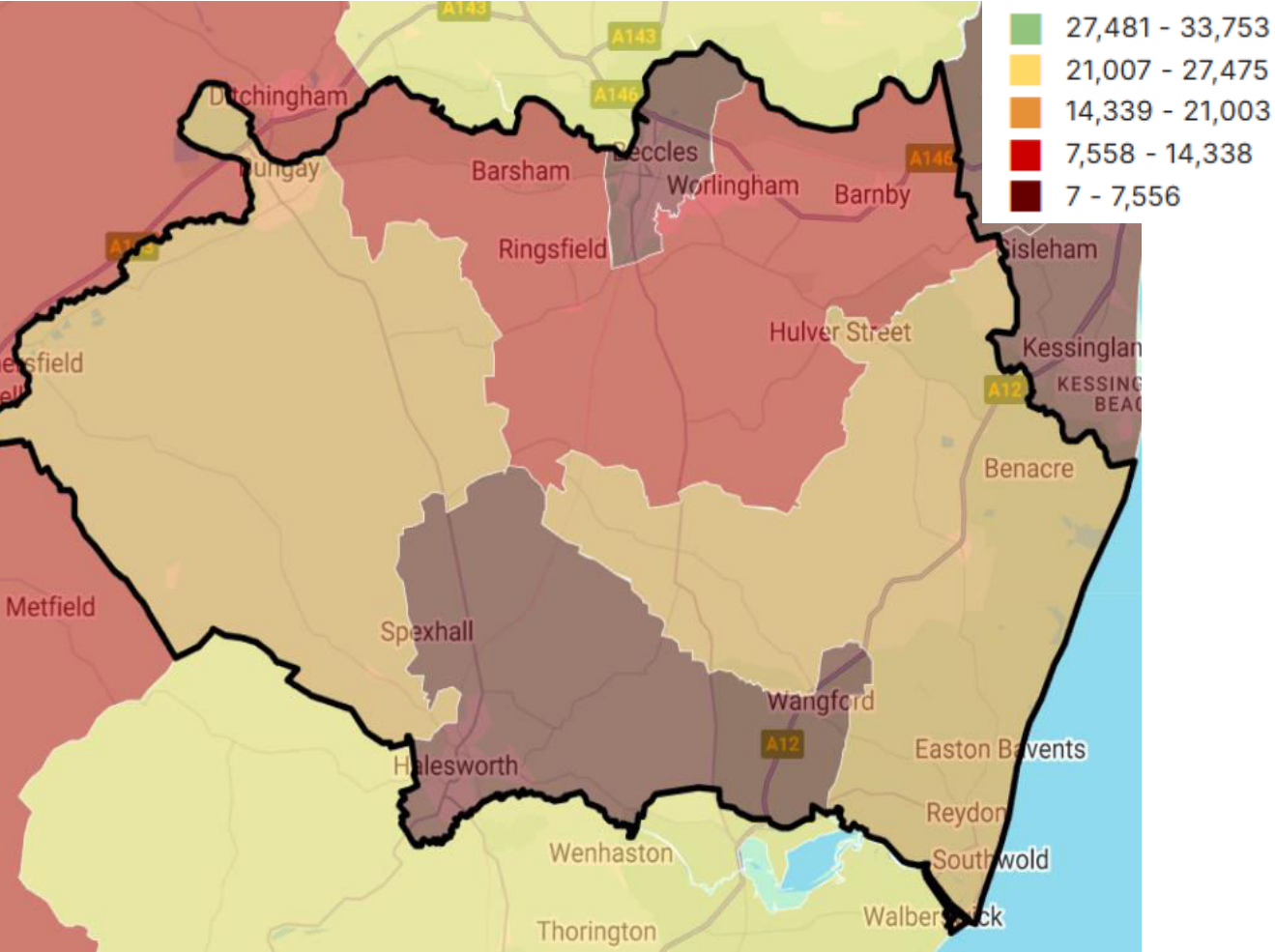
Travel distance to pharmacies



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

County Council

Civic Assets



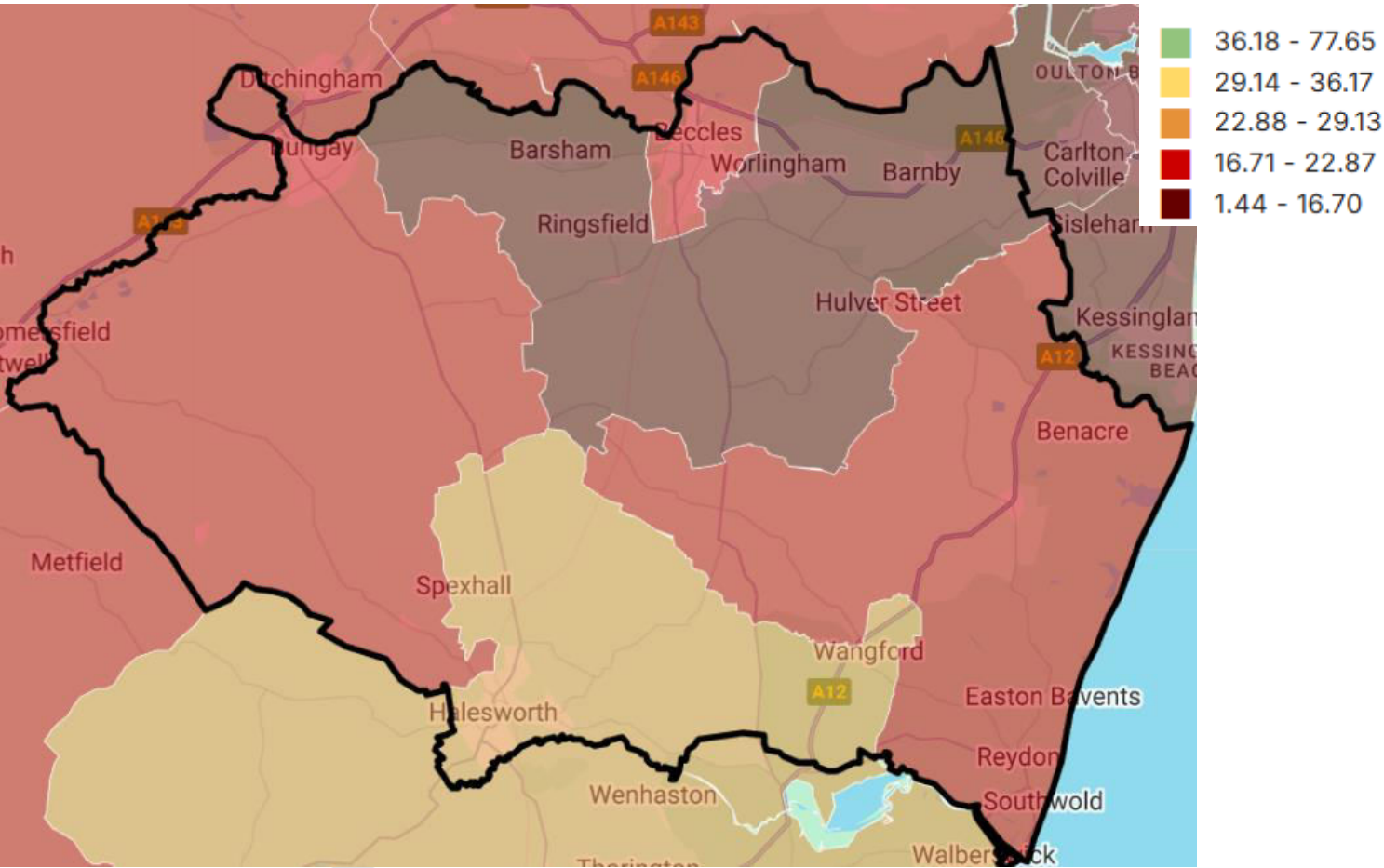
This map shows the Community Needs Index and civic assets ranking, which reflect the availability of community infrastructure and its role in wellbeing.

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

South Waveney – Key Headlines

Population & Deprivation:

- Ageing population; low deprivation overall but rural isolation risks.

Health Outcomes:

- Life expectancy above England average; moderate inequalities between MSOAs.

Behavioural Risks:

- Average child health indicators.

Disease Burden:

- High LTC prevalence due to age profile; ageing trend will further increase demand.

Wider Determinants:

- Very low economic activity; housing stability; average-to-high benefit dependency.

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.