

An introduction to Suffolk, data considerations, and local authority data summaries





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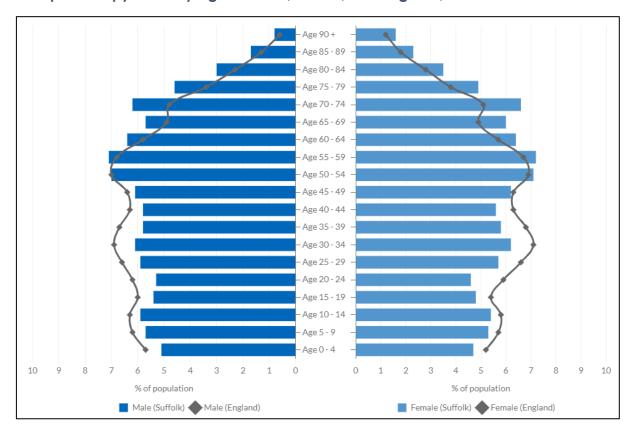
This document provides an introduction to Suffolk and an overview of the availability of data within the entire cancer profile, and where certain datasets allow us to draw figures and rates for Suffolk as an upper tier local authority, and districts/boroughs within Suffolk.

An introduction to Suffolk

Figure 1 presents a population pyramid of Suffolk split by age and sex, compared to England. Suffolk has a population of 760,700 at the time of the 2021 census¹. Suffolk has a higher proportion of older people than England. Children and young people aged between 0-15 account for 17.1% of the Suffolk population (18.5% in England), with the adult population (aged 16-64) accounting for 59.3% (63.2% in England), and older adults aged 65 and over totalling 23.6% of the Suffolk population (18.1% in England).



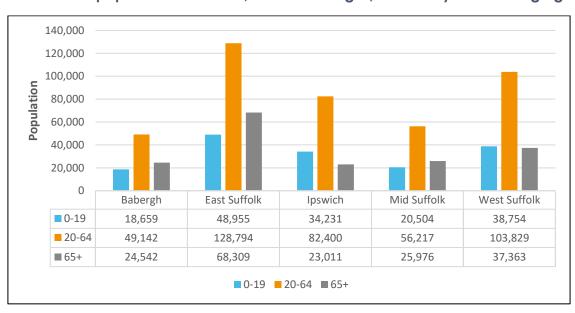
Figure 1. Population pyramid by age and sex, Suffolk, and England, census 2021.



Source: <u>Suffolk Observatory – Population</u>

Figure 2 illustrates that East Suffolk has the largest population in Suffolk at 246,058. Babergh is the smallest local authority within Suffolk with 92,343 residents. East Suffolk has both the highest number of young people (aged 0-19) and older people (aged 65 and over) within Suffolk.

Figure 2. 2021 Census population estimates, Suffolk boroughs/districts by selected age groups.



Source: Office for National Statistics



Figure 3 shows Suffolk's population projections of all ages and selected age groups. Suffolk's projected population growth until 2043 is illustrated below, including the percentage of population growth for age bands 0-19, 20-64, 65-84, 85+ and all ages.

The steepest increase is seen 85 and over age group, there is also an increase in the proportion of individuals aged 65-84. Suffolk's population for all ages is expected to increase by 8.2% by 2043, however the proportion of young people (0-19) and working age adults (20 to 64) is expected to decrease - albeit marginally – over the same period.

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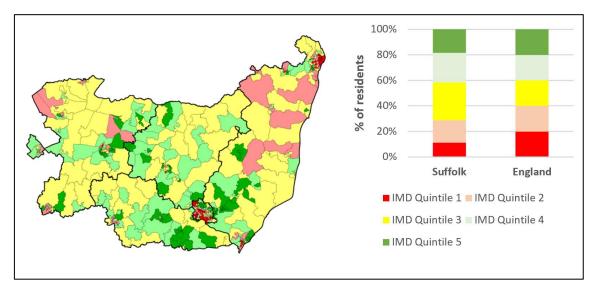
Figure 3. Population projections, Suffolk 2018 to 2043, all ages, and selected age groups.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 4 displays a map of deprivation in Suffolk by Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) quintile comparison to England. Suffolk is relatively affluent, however 11.3% of LSOAs are within the top 20% most deprived nationally. These areas are situated primarily within Lowestoft and Ipswich. The largest proportion of Suffolk residents (29.7%) live in IMD quintile 3.



Figure 4. Suffolk IMD map by LSOA area and IMD quintile comparison to England.



Source: English indices of deprivation 2019

Data considerations

For the purpose of this cancer profile, it is necessary to understand that the availability of relevant data varies greatly based on the health geographies used. Since the 1st of July 2022, Integrated Care Systems (ICSs) were formalised as legal entities with statutory powers and responsibilities. ICSs comprise of Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) and Integrated Care Partnerships (ICPs). ICBs are responsible for planning and funding most NHS services within the ICS footprint and replace Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), whereas ICPs are statutory committees bringing together key partners across the system¹. The statutory ICSs covering Suffolk are Suffolk and North East Essex ICS and Norfolk and Waveney ICS.

Suffolk has two ICBs commissioning cancer services:

• Suffolk and North East Essex (SNEE) ICB – responsible for all of Suffolk (apart from the northern part of East Suffolk – covering the Waveney area), and North East Essex.

Norfolk and Waveney ICB – responsible for all of Norfolk, and the northern part of East Suffolk local authority.

Sub-ICB locations retain the geographical footprint of CCGs, but under the formation of ICBs in July 2022, official names were changed. For this document, historical CCG names will be used.

- Ipswich and East Suffolk CCG became Suffolk and North East Essex ICB 06L
- North East Essex CCG became Suffolk and North East Essex ICB 06T
- West Suffolk CCG became Suffolk and North East Essex ICB 07K
- Norfolk and Waveney CCG became Norfolk and Waveney ICB 26A

Cancer data is vast and thorough, but there are several caveats which are important to note:

• Due to reporting delays, the latest National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service (NCRAS) data available is until the end of December 2020. This is published at a national level and sub-ICB, with the ability to aggregate up for ICBs. As a result, this does not match with upper tier local authority boundaries. As the data is not up to date, it is difficult to understand the current situation and impact of the pandemic.



- Many other datasets (such as routes to diagnosis) are even older with the latest data from 2016
- Incidence and mortality data from NCRAS is published based on health geographies. As Suffolk is not covered by a single ICB, data within this profile is frequently presented for each ICB covering Suffolk.
- Data from The Office for Health Improvements and Disparities (OHID) Fingertips data tool
 for cancer in Suffolk is limited. Data from CancerData is more thorough, allowing for
 breakdowns for all indicators on a year-to-year basis. However, CancerData trends only
 apply to ICBs and sub-ICB geographies.
- While there are fewer Fingertips indicators for cancer in Suffolk, they do allow for analysis at a county, and district level.
- CancerData states that some site and gender combinations have sparse data so have been completely suppressed, including males for vulva, vagina, cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary cancers. Females for penis, prostate and testis, and male breast cancer is also suppressed at sub-ICB level.
- As CancerData refers to, and splits cancers by gender for persons, males and females, each chapter refers to gender differences within this profile.

Suffolk & local authority data summaries

The below section summarises all of the cancer indicators available for Suffolk from Fingertips. These indicators are available for the entirety of Suffolk as an upper-tier local authority as they are aggregated from general practice level upwards. Further sections summarise data in greater detail available from both Fingertips (for Suffolk-specific data) and CancerData, covering Suffolk's ICB and sub-ICB geographies. These additional sections include further detail on:

- The demographics of Suffolk and risk factors
- Incidence
- Prevalence
- Survival
- Earlier diagnosis (routes and screening)
- Mortality
- Patient satisfaction with cancer services

Suffolk cancer indicators from Fingertips

This section summarises all cancer indicators available for Suffolk as an upper-tier local authority through Fingertips- also shown in figure 1. There are many other cancer indicators available through Fingertips (including a <u>Cancer services profile</u>). The data included on the Fingertips Cancer services profile is recorded at ICB and sub-ICB area. Following the Suffolk overview, the same indicators are presented for Suffolk's lower-tier local authority areas.

Key takeaways from the Suffolk cancer Fingertips indicators include:

- 1. Suffolk performs statistically significantly better than England for 16 of 31 selected cancer indicators. 14 indicators were statistically similar to England, with only one being statistically significantly worse than England (male prostate cancer incidence).
- 2. Suffolk has a statistically significant higher incidence of prostate cancer for men of all ages compared to the England average. Between 2015-19, 4,015 incidences of prostate cancer were recorded in Suffolk. The UK National Screening Committee does not currently



recommend screening for prostate cancer in 2020². More information on this is available in the prostate cancer chapter.

- 3. Bowel cancer screening for all persons between the ages of 60-74 is currently statistically significantly better than England rates. This rate has statistically significantly improved in the five years up to 2022. This improvement may coincide with the expansion of the bowel screening programme to 50 to 59 year olds in England, which began in April 2021³.
- 4. The percentage of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 in 2020 was statistically similar to the England average. This is a clinical priority for the NHS, with the aim of 75% of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 by 2028⁴. To achieve this target, Suffolk requires a 21.2 percentage point increase in cancers diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 from 2020 to 2028, or 714 more early diagnoses (based on 2020 figures).
- 5. In 2021, under 75 mortality rates from all cancers, and under 75 mortality from all cancers considered preventable, were both statistically significantly lower/better than the England average. Under 75 mortality from colorectal, breast and lung cancers were all statistically similar to the England rates. This difference means that other cancer types contribute to Suffolk having a statistically significantly lower under 75 mortality rate from cancer.
- 6. The percentage of deaths where the underlying cause was cancer for all persons, all ages, in Suffolk while statistically similar to national averages, has been worsening over the last five years until 2020.



Figure 5. Cancer indicators for Suffolk. Compared to region and England, with worst/lowest and best/highest values.



Babergh cancer indicators from Fingertips

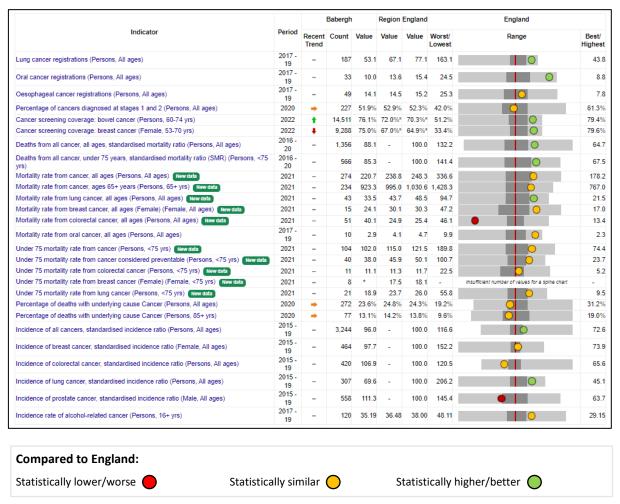
Figure 2 shows the cancer indicators for Babergh compared to England. Babergh is either statistically significantly better, or similar to England averages for most cancer indicators. Babergh has statistically significantly higher incidence of prostate cancer (standardised incidence ratio between 2015-19) and a statistically significantly higher mortality rate from colorectal cancer (all persons, all ages) at 40.1 per 100,000, 57.9% higher than the England average of 25.4 per 100,000.

Babergh's breast cancer screening coverage in each of the last 5 years has been statistically significantly higher than the England average. However, over the last five years breast screening coverage has statistically significantly decreased in both Babergh, and England.

Bowel cancer screening for individuals aged between 60-74 in Babergh is already statistically significantly better than the England average and has improved further in the five years up to 2022. However, 4,557 (23.9%) of Babergh residents are not taking up the offer of bowel screening in 2022.



Figure 6. Cancer indicators for Babergh. Compared to region and England, with worst/lowest and best/highest values.



East Suffolk cancer indicators from Fingertips

Figure 3 shows the cancer indicators for East Suffolk compared to England. Most of East Suffolk's cancer indicators are statistically similar to the England average, with a number statistically significantly better. Only one indicator is statistically significantly worse than England: incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio for all men, all ages between 2015-19.

Only one indicator is decreasing and getting worse over the last five years – cancer screening coverage for breast cancer for all females, between the ages of 53-70 until 2022. Although rates remain statistically significantly higher than regional and England averages.

Bowel cancer screening coverage for all persons aged 60-74 has improved statistically significantly in East Suffolk, for the five years up to 2022.



Figure 7. Cancer indicators for East Suffolk. Compared to region and England, with worst/lowest and best/highest values.

		East Suffolk			Region	England		England	
Indicator	Period	Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest
ung cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	-	636	66.3	67.1	77.1	163.1		43.8
Oral cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	-	111	12.4	13.6	15.4	24.5	0	8.8
Desophageal cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	-	151	15.6	14.5	15.2	25.3		7.8
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 (Persons, All ages)	2020	-	672	52.8%	52.9%	52.3%	42.0%		61.3%
Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (Persons, 60-74 yrs)	2022	•	40,283	75.8%	72.0%*	70.3%*	51.2%	0	79.4%
Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer (Female, 53-70 yrs)	2022	+	25,673	76.6%	67.0%*	64.9%*	33.4%	0	79.6%
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2016 - 20	-	4,145	94.8	-	100.0	132.2	O	64.7
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (SMR) (Persons, <75 rs)	2016 - 20	-	1,671	91.7	-	100.0	141.4	0	67.5
Mortality rate from cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages) Newdata	2021	-	877	251.1	238.8	248.3	336.6		178.2
Mortality rate from cancer, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs) New data	2021	-	763	1,069.8	995.0	1,030.6	1,428.3		767.0
Nortality rate from lung cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages) New data	2021	-	165	47.9	43.7	48.5	94.7	\(\frac{1}{2}\)	21.5
Nortality rate from breast cancer, all ages (Female) (Female, All ages) Newdata	2021	-	53	28.3	30.1	30.3	47.2		17.0
Nortality rate from colorectal cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages) New data	2021	-	100	28.5	24.9	25.4	46.1	0	13.4
Mortality rate from oral cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	-	39	3.9	4.1	4.7	9.9		2.3
Inder 75 mortality rate from cancer (Persons, <75 yrs) Newdata	2021	-	323	114.2	115.0	121.5	189.8		74.4
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Persons, <75 yrs) New data	2021	-	138	47.6	45.9	50.1	100.7		23.7
Inder 75 mortality rate from colorectal cancer (Persons, <75 yrs) New data	2021	-	37	13.4	11.3	11.7	22.5	0	5.2
Under 75 mortality rate from breast cancer (Female) (Female, <75 yrs) New data	2021	-	18	13.5	17.5	18.1	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	-
Inder 75 mortality rate from lung cancer (Persons, <75 yrs) New data	2021	-	79	27.3	23.7	26.0	55.8	Q	9.5
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, All ages)	2020	-	844	25.6%	24.8%	24.3%	19.2%	0	31.2%
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	-	238	15.9%	14.2%	13.8%	9.6%	0	19.0%
ncidence of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	9,086	96.0	-	100.0	116.6	O	72.6
ncidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Female, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	1,252	95.6	-	100.0	152.2	O	73.9
ncidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	1,151	103.6	-	100.0	120.5		65.6
ncidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	1,013	81.3	-	100.0	206.2	O	45.1
ncidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	1,557	110.7	-	100.0	145.4	•	63.7
	2017 - 19	_	335	36.07	36.48	38.00	48.11		29.15

Ipswich cancer indicators from Fingertips

Figure 4 shows the cancer indicators for Ipswich compared to England. Most of Ipswich's cancer indicators are statistically similar to the England average. Two indicators are statistically significantly better:

- Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer (Female, 53-70 yrs) however, this indicator over the last five years (up to 2022) is trending downwards.
- Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Female, All ages) aggregated between 2015-19.

Two of the indicators are statistically significantly worse than the national average:

• Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (Persons, 60-74 yrs) – however, this indicator has been statistically significantly improving in the 5 years up to 2022.



 Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages) aggregated between 2015-19.

For Ipswich, all cancer screening coverage indicators are lower than other areas of Suffolk, and bowel cancer screening for persons aged 60 to 74 is lower than the regional average.

Figure 8. Cancer indicators for Ipswich. Compared to region and England, with worst/lowest and best/highest values.

		Ipswich			Region	England	England		
Indicator	Period	Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highes
Lung cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	-	272	77.7	67.1	77.1	163.1	O I	43.8
Oral cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	-	57	16.0	13.6	15.4	24.5	d	8.8
Oesophageal cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	-	61	17.5	14.5	15.2	25.3		7.
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 (Persons, All ages)	2020	-	240	53.7%	52.9%	52.3%	42.0%		61.39
Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (Persons, 60-74 yrs)	2022	+	13,787	68.1%	72.0%*	70.3%*	51.2%		79.49
Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer (Female, 53-70 yrs)	2022	+	9,775	68.2%	67.0%*	64.9%*	33.4%		79.69
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2016 - 20	-	1,623	103.1	-	100.0	132.2	O	64.
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (SMR) (Persons, <75 yrs)	2016 - 20	-	728	103.4	-	100.0	141.4		67.
Mortality rate from cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages) New data	2021	-	312	254.7	238.8	248.3	336.6		178.
Mortality rate from cancer, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs) New data	2021	-	261	1,104.5	995.0	1,030.6	1,428.3		767
Mortality rate from lung cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages) New data	2021	-	70	58.0	43.7	48.5	94.7	<u> </u>	21
Mortality rate from breast cancer, all ages (Female) (Female, All ages) New data	2021	-	19	28.1	30.1	30.3	47.2		17
Mortality rate from colorectal cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages) New data	2021	-	36	29.3	24.9	25.4	46.1	O I	13
Mortality rate from oral cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	-	16	4.5	4.1	4.7	9.9	Ö	2
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Persons, <75 yrs) New data	2021	-	146	132.0	115.0	121.5	189.8	<u> </u>	74
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Persons, <75 yrs) New data	2021	-	54	49.3	45.9	50.1	100.7		23
Under 75 mortality rate from colorectal cancer (Persons, <75 yrs) Newdata	2021	-	17	15.1	11.3	11.7	22.5		5
Under 75 mortality rate from breast cancer (Female) (Female, <75 yrs) New data	2021	-	10	18.0	17.5	18.1	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	-
Under 75 mortality rate from lung cancer (Persons, <75 yrs) New data	2021	-	35	32.0	23.7	26.0	55.8	<u> </u>	9
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, All ages)	2020	+	292	23.0%	24.8%	24.3%	19.2%	0	31.2
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	-	66	12.2%	14.2%	13.8%	9.6%	0	19.0
Incidence of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	3,528	97.1	-	100.0	116.6		72
Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Female, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	433	80.5	-	100.0	152.2		73.
Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	419	101.3	-	100.0	120.5	Q	65
Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	440	98.3	-	100.0	206.2	O	45
Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages)	2015 - 19	-	568	112.3	-	100.0	145.4	•	63
Incidence rate of alcohol-related cancer (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2017 - 19	-	130	35.83	36.48	38.00	48.11	O	29.1

Compared to England:

Statistically lower/worse Statistically similar Statistically higher/better

Source: Fingertips Public Health Data

Mid Suffolk cancer indicators from Fingertips

Figure 5 shows the cancer indicators for Mid Suffolk compared to England. Mid Suffolk has 13 indicators which are statistically similar to the England average, and 12 indicators which are statistically significantly better. Only one indicator is statistically significantly worse/lower than the England average – incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages). Mid Suffolk performs statistically significantly better than England in several categories, such as:

- Cancer screening coverage for bowel and breast cancers although note that female breast cancer screening coverage has been statistically significantly worsening over the last 5 years until 2022.
- Mortality rates from cancer for all ages.
- Under 75 mortality rates from cancer.
- Incidence of lung cancer registrations.
- Under 75 mortality rate from lung cancer (Persons, <75 yrs)



Figure 9. Cancer indicators for Mid Suffolk. Compared to region and England, with worst/lowest and best/highest values.



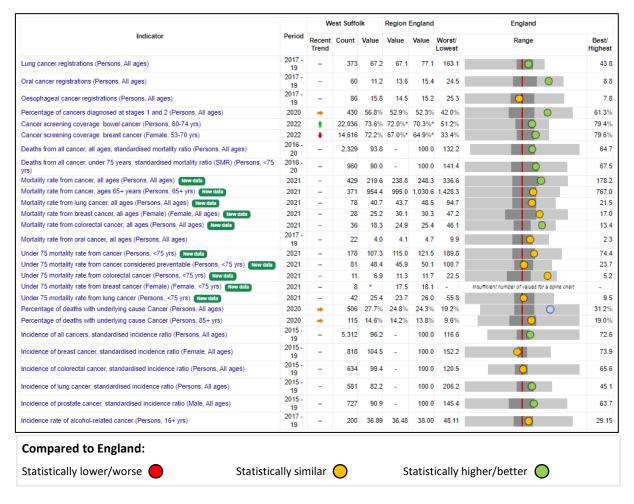
West Suffolk cancer indicators from Fingertips

Figure 6 shows the cancer indicators for West Suffolk compared to England. Findings indicate that none of the selected indicators were statistically significantly worse than the England average. 13 indicators were statistically similar to England. Indicators which were statistically significantly better than the national average included:

- Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer (Female, 53-70 yrs) also to note, this indicator has statistically significantly worsened in the previous five years until 2022.
- Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (Persons, 60-74 yrs) this indicator has statistically significantly improved over the previous five years until 2022.
- Incidence rates of all cancers, lung cancers, and prostate cancers as standardised incidence ratios
- Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)
- Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 (Persons, All ages) at 56.8%, this is the
 only local authority in Suffolk to be statistically significantly above the England average for
 early diagnosis.



Figure 10. Cancer indicators for West Suffolk. Compared to region and England, with worst/lowest and best/highest values.



Source: Fingertips Public Health Data

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Appendix

Appendix A

Table 1. All cancer indicators from Fingertips available for Suffolk and districts, compared for statistical significance to England.

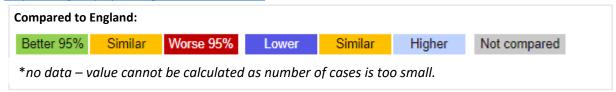
					쑭		쏡	folk
		England	Suffolk	Babergh	East Suffolk	pswich	Mid Suffolk	West Suffolk
Indicator	Period	En	ns	Ba	Еа	<u>ă</u>	Σ	>
Lung cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	77.1	63.1	53.1	66.3	77.7	45.9	67.2
Oral cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	15.4	13	10	12.4	16	17.1	11.2
Oesophageal cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	15.2	15.7	14.1	15.6	17.5	15.5	15.8
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 (Persons, All ages)	2020	52.3	53.8	51.9	52.8	53.7	53.5	56.8
Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (Persons, 60-74 yrs)	2022	70.3*	74.5*	76.1	75.8	68.1	77.3	73.6
Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer (Female, 53-70 yrs)	2022	65.2*	74.4*	75	76.6	68.2	77.9	72.2
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2016 - 20	100	93.8	88.1	94.8	103.1	87.5	93.8
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (SMR) (Persons, <75 yrs)	2016 - 20	100	91.1	85.3	91.7	103.4	84.6	90
Mortality rate from cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2021	248.3	235.1	220.7	251.1	254.7	214.3	219.6
Mortality rate from cancer, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021	1030.6	1006.7	923.3	1069.8	1104.5	911.1	954.4
Mortality rate from lung cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2021	48.5	42.7	33.5	47.9	58	26.8	40.7
Mortality rate from breast cancer, all ages (Female) (Female, All ages)	2021	30.3	27.3	24.1	28.3	28.1	29.6	25.2
Mortality rate from colorectal cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2021	25.4	28.1	40.1	28.5	29.3	28.9	18.3
Mortality rate from oral cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	4.7	4	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.5	4
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Persons, <75 yrs)	2021	121.5	110.6	102	114.2	132	97.5	107.3
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Persons, <75 yrs)	2021	50.1	43.7	38	47.6	49.3	27.4	48.4
Under 75 mortality rate from colorectal cancer (Persons, <75 yrs)	2021	11.7	11.3	11.1	13.4	15.1	8.7	6.9
Under 75 mortality rate from breast cancer (Female) (Female, <75 yrs)	2021	18.1	15.1	*	13.5	18	25.1	*





Under 75 mortality rate from lung cancer (Persons, <75 yrs)	2021	26	24.4	18.9	27.3	32	13	25.4
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, All ages)	2020	24.3	25.2	23.6	25.6	23	23.7	27.7
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	13.8	14.3	13.1	15.9	12.2	13.1	14.6
Incidence of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	96	96	96	97.1	94.8	96.2
Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Female, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	95.7	97.7	95.6	80.5	96.5	104.5
Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	102.2	106.9	103.6	101.3	99.4	99.4
Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	79.9	69.6	81.3	98.3	64.8	82.2
Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	106.8	111.3	110.7	112.3	110.9	90.9
Incidence rate of alcohol-related cancer (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2017 - 19	38	36.17	35.19	36.07	35.83	36.72	36.89

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/cancer



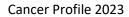
Source: Fingertips Public Health Data



Appendix B

Table 2. All cancer indicators from Fingertips available for Suffolk and districts, compared for statistical significance to Suffolk.

		England	Suffolk	Babergh	East Suffolk	lpswich	Mid Suffolk	West Suffolk
Indicator	Period	Ш	0,	Δ	Eas	_	Ξ	We
Lung cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	77.1	63.1	53.1	66.3	77.7	45.9	67.2
Oral cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	15.4	13	10	12.4	16	17.1	11.2
Oesophageal cancer registrations (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	15.2	15.7	14.1	15.6	17.5	15.5	15.8
Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 (Persons, All ages)	2020	52.3	53.8	51.9	52.8	53.7	53.5	56.8
Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (Persons, 60-74 yrs)	2022	70.3*	74.5*	76.1	75.8	68.1	77.3	73.6
Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer (Female, 53-70 yrs)	2022	65.2*	74.4*	75	76.6	68.2	77.9	72.2
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio (Persons, All ages)	2016 - 20	100	93.8	88.1	94.8	103.1	87.5	93.8
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio (SMR) (Persons, <75 yrs)	2016 - 20	100	91.1	85.3	91.7	103.4	84.6	90
Mortality rate from cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2021	248.3	235.1	220.7	251.1	254.7	214.3	219.6
Mortality rate from cancer, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021	1030.6	1006.7	923.3	1069.8	1104.5	911.1	954.4
Mortality rate from lung cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2021	48.5	42.7	33.5	47.9	58	26.8	40.7
Mortality rate from breast cancer, all ages (Female) (Female, All ages)	2021	30.3	27.3	24.1	28.3	28.1	29.6	25.2
Mortality rate from colorectal cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2021	25.4	28.1	40.1	28.5	29.3	28.9	18.3
Mortality rate from oral cancer, all ages (Persons, All ages)	2017 - 19	4.7	4	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.5	4
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Persons, <75 yrs)	2021	121.5	110.6	102	114.2	132	97.5	107.3
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Persons, <75 yrs)	2021	50.1	43.7	38	47.6	49.3	27.4	48.4
Under 75 mortality rate from colorectal cancer (Persons, <75 yrs)	2021	11.7	11.3	11.1	13.4	15.1	8.7	6.9
Under 75 mortality rate from breast cancer (Female) (Female, <75 yrs)	2021	18.1	15.1	*	13.5	18	25.1	*





Under 75 mortality rate from lung cancer (Persons, <75 yrs)	2021	26	24.4	18.9	27.3	32	13	25.4
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, All ages)	2020	24.3	25.2	23.6	25.6	23	23.7	27.7
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	13.8	14.3	13.1	15.9	12.2	13.1	14.6
Incidence of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	96	96	96	97.1	94.8	96.2
Incidence of breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Female, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	95.7	97.7	95.6	80.5	96.5	104.5
Incidence of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	102.2	106.9	103.6	101.3	99.4	99.4
Incidence of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Persons, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	79.9	69.6	81.3	98.3	64.8	82.2
Incidence of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio (Male, All ages)	2015 - 19	100	106.8	111.3	110.7	112.3	110.9	90.9
Incidence rate of alcohol-related cancer (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2017 - 19	38	36.17	35.19	36.07	35.83	36.72	36.89

Compared to England:										
Better 95%	Similar	Worse 95%	Lower	Similar	Higher	Not compared				
*no data – value cannot be calculated as number of cases is too small.										