

# Place-Based Needs Assessment Summary

## Bury Town Integrated Neighbourhood Team





## Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	4
<b>Demographics</b> .....	5
Population and Population Projections.....	5
Age and Gender .....	5
Ethnicity .....	5
<b>Wider Determinants of Health</b> .....	5
Deprivation.....	5
Mosaic Classification .....	5
Crime.....	6
Housing Affordability .....	6
<b>Primary Care</b> .....	6
Respiratory Health .....	6
Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) .....	7
Obesity .....	7
Diabetes .....	7
Smoking and Smoking Cessation .....	8
<b>Hospital Admissions</b> .....	8
Children and Young People .....	8
Adults .....	8
Older People .....	8
<b>Children and Young People’s Health</b> .....	9
National Child Measurement Programme .....	9
Children in Low-Income Families .....	9
Pregnancy and Birth Indicators.....	9
Early Years Indicators .....	9
<b>Adult Community Services</b> .....	10
<b>Older People’s Health and Wellbeing</b> .....	10
PPV and Seasonal Flu Vaccinations .....	10
Falls .....	10
Osteoporosis .....	10
Mortality and End of Life Care .....	10

## Introduction

This Place-Based Needs Assessment (PBNA) gives a high-level overview of the Bury Town Integrated Neighbourhood Team (INT) locality to support understanding of the area's health needs, and wider determinants of health so that community-based, evidence-led work can be prioritised to improve health and reduce inequalities. INT members include staff from Suffolk County Council's Adult and Community Services (ACS), health (including local GP practices), police, mental health, district and borough teams, and the voluntary sector.

This overview is a summary of the content of the [Place-Based Needs Assessment Dashboards](#) which allow the viewer to focus on a place and the needs of the population in that place. They use publicly available data, enabling comparisons with areas outside Suffolk and with regional and national averages. Publication of the source data may be delayed by some months, and so these dashboards can only give a snapshot in time rather than necessarily reflect the current situation. PBNAs should be considered alongside the work that INTs are delivering in their areas, which cannot easily be captured in national statistics (for example social prescribing, and health improvement initiatives).

Please note, the data presented within this summary is up to date as of September 2023, but more recent data may be available in the live dashboards. Due to this, users are encouraged to explore the live [PBNA dashboards](#) hyperlinked as '**Microsoft Power BI**' next to the text headings, to do this users should use **Ctrl+click** to open the links for the latest data. Users should also note that links will take them to the relevant PBNA page, however, the user will need to interact with the filters in the dashboard to access data directly relating to the geography or area of interest. Measures of statistical significance are included where possible. Where the word 'significant' is used, this indicates a statistically significant result. Statistically significant results indicate the observed effect or relationship between variables are not due to chance alone, denoted by a p-value of less than 0.05.

If you have any questions about this document or the associated dashboards, please contact [knowledgeandintelligence@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:knowledgeandintelligence@suffolk.gov.uk)

### Summary of recommended areas of focus

- Bury Town INT should consider ways to prepare for addressing increasing age-related conditions across the INT.
- Bury Town INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average prevalence of CVD related conditions within the population.
- Bury Town INT should consider ways to increase uptake of diabetes related educational programmes.
- Bury Town INT should consider ways to increase uptake of smoking cessation services.
- Bury Town INT should consider ways to address the higher-than-average prevalence of dental related hospital admissions amongst children and young people within the INT area.
- Bury Town INT should consider ways to increase uptake of the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) amongst older residents aged 65 and over.
- Bury Town INT should consider ways to address fall prevention for those aged 65 and over.
- There may be opportunities for Bury Town INT to improve end of life care pathways in their locality to ensure that more people are enabled to die in their usual place of residence.

## Demographics

### Population and Population Projections

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The total population of Bury Town INT is estimated to be 54,142 according to 2021 census data, making it the largest INT based on population in the West Suffolk Alliance.

Population projections are available at district level rather than INT level, given this, the overall population in West Suffolk is estimated to increase by 5.6% from 2023-2043. The proportion of the population aged 65-84 is estimated to increase from 18.6% in 2023, to 21.1% by 2043, whereas those aged 18-64 are anticipated to decrease from 56.5% of the population in 2023 to 52.9% by 2043. Residents aged 85 and over are also expected to increase from 3.4% to 5.7% over the next 10 years.

### Age and Gender

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Bury Town INT has a larger proportion of working adults (25-54) (38.1%) when compared to the rest of Suffolk (36.8%).

Similar to Suffolk County and England, Bury Town INT has an even split of females (50.9%) and males (49.1%).

### Ethnicity

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Bury Town INT has a similar population of people of White ethnicity (93.2%) compared to the Suffolk average (93.1%) but higher than the England average (81.7%) according to 2021 census data. Additionally, Bury Town INT also has generally similar percentages of Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups (2.2%), Black/Black British/Caribbean/African groups (0.9%), and Other Ethnic Groups (0.9%) when compared to Suffolk (2.3%, 1.3% and 0.9%), but lower when compared to England (2.9%, 4.0% and 2.1%).

## Wider Determinants of Health

### Deprivation

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The [Index of Multiple Deprivation \(IMD\)](#) provides a way of comparing relative deprivation across England using seven domains; income, employment, health and disability, education, crime, barriers to housing and services, and the living environment. These domains also contribute to the wider determinants of health. The IMD can be split into 10 deciles with decile 1 referring to the 10% most deprived areas in England. The IMD was last published in 2019 and is due to be updated in 2025.

Overall Bury Town has lower levels of deprivation, with 82.9% of the population of the INT living in IMD deciles 5 and higher. Bury Town INT is in the top 40% of least deprived areas across England, however, there are pockets of high deprivation in the town centre and around the Howard estate.

### Mosaic Classification

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The Mosaic classification system is used to categorise areas based on the characteristics and behaviours that residents within these communities are likely to share. The top three population groups within Bury Town INT are listed below with corresponding definitions and percentages from 2022 data:

1. **Aspiring Homemakers (12.2%):** Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means.
2. **Country Living (10.8%):** Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life.
3. **Senior Security (10.0%):** Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement.

However, for Suffolk as a whole, the most common category is 'Rural Living' (18.8%), followed by 'Rural Reality' (17.1%), and 'Aspiring Homemakers' (12.2%), highlighting the more urban nature of Bury Town INT.

## Crime

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Bury Town INT has a recorded crime rate of 85.4 per 1,000 people, resulting in a crime count of 4,374 in the last 12 months between May 2023 and April 2024. This is higher than the recorded average for Suffolk (67.6 per 1,000). Violence and sexual assault were reported as the most common crimes both within Bury Town INT and Suffolk.

## Housing Affordability

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

The median house price in Bury Town INT is £302,500 according to the 2023 Land Registry Price Data obtained by the ONS (Office for National Statistics). This is higher than the median price recorded for Suffolk which is £285,000. Within Bury Town INT, there are a range of median house prices by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), for example, Risby has the highest median house price at £577,200, and the lowest is within Bury Town Centre at a value of £221,250.

## Primary Care

### Respiratory Health

#### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Bury Town INT has a similar prevalence of diagnosed asthma in those aged 6 and over (8.0%) in comparison to the Sub ICB (7.7%) (Integrated Care Board), but significantly higher when compared to the England average (6.5%) based on 2021/2022 findings. This marks an increase of 0.3% for Bury Town INT from the previous year (2020/2021). Bury Town INT has a statistically similar rate of asthma reviews (53.9%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England averages (49.1% and 52.5%, respectively).

Bury Town INT does not have a significantly different prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (1.9%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England averages (2.3% and 1.9%, respectively).

## Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

According to 2021/2022 data, within Bury Town INT, Guildhall and Barrow Surgery has a significantly higher prevalence of all cardiac related conditions compared to the Sub ICB and national averages (Figure 1). Swan Surgery is the only practice that has a significantly lower prevalence of cardiac related conditions when compared to the Suffolk and England and Wales, and Victoria, Angel Hill, and Mount Farm either have significantly higher or similar prevalences. Nationally, hypertension and atrial fibrillation are underdiagnosed and untreated, therefore, high prevalence of these conditions may indicate better diagnosis rather than a greater disease burden.

Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to Sub ICB (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Guildhall and Barrow	3.5	4.0	1.7	18.4	0.8	2.4
Victoria	2.6	3.5	0.9	15.3	0.7	1.9
Angel Hill	3.1	3.5	1.0	15.8	0.5	2.2
Mount Farm	2.8	3.4	1.5	15.5	0.8	2.1
Swan	2.2	2.6	1.8	12.4	0.5	1.7
Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to England and Wales (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Guildhall and Barrow	3.5	4.0	1.7	18.4	0.8	2.4
Victoria	2.6	3.5	0.9	15.3	0.7	1.9
Angel Hill	3.1	3.5	1.0	15.8	0.5	2.2
Mount Farm	2.8	3.4	1.5	15.5	0.8	2.1
Swan	2.2	2.6	1.8	12.4	0.5	1.7

AF = atrial fibrillation  
 CHD = coronary heart disease  
 HF = heart failure  
 HPT = hypertension  
 PAD = peripheral arterial disease

**Figure 1:** Cardiovascular conditions and corresponding prevalence based on surgeries within the Bury Town INT.

## Obesity

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Obesity prevalence in people aged 18 years and over is measured by reviewing whether an individual has a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or over recorded over the past 12 months. Bury Town INT has a lower prevalence of obesity (9.2%) when compared to the Sub ICB and the rest of England (9.3% and 9.7%, respectively).

## Diabetes

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Bury Town INT does not have a significantly different prevalence of diabetes (7.1%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England (7.9% and 7.3%, respectively) according to 2021/2022 data. The highest recorded rates are at The Guildhall and Barrow Surgery (8.6%), with significantly higher rates than both the Sub ICB and England average. However, Bury Town INT referred fewer patients to educational programmes within the first 9 months following diagnosis (40.4%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England (42.0% and 57.0%, respectively). Bury Town INT should consider ways to increase uptake of diabetes related educational programmes.

## Smoking and Smoking Cessation

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Smoking prevalence is measured for those aged 15 and over. Bury Town INT has a lower average prevalence of smoking (14.0%) compared to the Sub ICB (15.5%) but is similar to England (14.0%) when looking at the most recent data from 2021/2022.

Smoking cessation support and treatment offered to patients with certain conditions (chronic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease, stroke or transient ischaemic attack, hypertension, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, chronic kidney disease, schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) is lower in Bury Town (69.9%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England averages (76.1% and 81.5%, respectively). However, within the INT, Angel Hill Surgery recorded that smoking cessation support was offered to 99.0% of patients; this was significantly higher than Sub ICB and England averages.

## Hospital Admissions

Hospital admissions are split into elective and emergency admissions for 2019/20, 2020/21, and 2021/22 pooled data. Because multiple admissions for the same person are counted separately, the number of admissions may be larger than the actual number of people being admitted.

### Children and Young People

#### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Bury Town INT has similar rates of elective hospital admissions in children when compared to the Suffolk average. Lymphoid leukaemia is the most common condition for elective admission within Bury Town INT (1.8 per 1,000 patients), although rates are not significantly different to the Suffolk average. Additionally, the INT has significantly higher rates of elective admissions than the county average for other disorders of the teeth and supporting structures (1.4 per 1,000).

The most common condition for emergency admissions in Bury Town INT is viral infections (4.0 per 1,000), however, these rates are significantly lower when compared to Suffolk as a whole.

### Adults

#### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

In adults aged 18-64, abdominal and pelvic pain is the most common cause for elective hospital admission in Bury Town INT, with rates of 3.1 per 1,000 people. Additionally, this is significantly higher when compared to Suffolk as a whole, accounting for 235 admissions in the past 12 months. Bury Town INT also has significantly higher rates of admissions owing to haemorrhoids and perianal venous thrombosis when compared to the county average, at a rate of 2.0 per 1,000.

Bury Town INT has significantly higher rates of emergency admissions due to abdominal and pelvic pain (4.0 per 1,000), alcohol related disorders (1.6 per 1,000), and sepsis (1.4 per 1,000) compared to Suffolk overall, but significantly lower rates of emergency admissions due to throat and chest pain (3.0 per 1,000).

### Older People

#### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Older patients are separated in two age groups, those aged 65-84, and those aged 85 and over for hospital admissions analysis. Patients aged 65-84 have significantly higher rates of elective hospital



admissions in Bury Town INT owing to age-related cataracts (18.4 per 1,000) in comparison to the county average; however, they have significantly lower rates of other cataract related conditions and multiple myeloma/malignant cell neoplasms (10.3 and 7.2 per 1,000, respectively). Patients aged 85 and over have significantly higher rates of elective hospital admissions due to rheumatoid arthritis (5.7 per 1,000) in comparison to the Suffolk average but significantly lower rates of other cataract related conditions (10.4 per 1,000).

Bury Town INT has significantly higher rates of emergency hospital admissions in those aged 65-84 resulting from sepsis (10.9 per 1,000) and symptoms/signs involving the nervous and MS system (5.8 per 1,000) when compared to the Suffolk average. Similarly, for patients aged 85 and over, emergency admissions due to sepsis (29.3 per 1,000) are also significantly higher in the INT, however, emergency admissions due to pneumonia (23.6) are significantly lower for the INT.

## Children and Young People's Health

### National Child Measurement Programme

#### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Bury Town INT has an average of 20.3% of children in reception (aged 4-5) that are considered overweight according to 2021/2022 data. 31.3% of children aged 10-11 in year 6 are also considered overweight in Bury Town INT. Both are lower than the Suffolk averages (22.3% and 36.0%, respectively).

### Children in Low-Income Families

#### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

In Bury Town INT, 10.6% of children aged 0-15 are living in low-income families according to 2020 mid-year estimates. The rest of West Suffolk recorded 12.1% and the average for Suffolk was 15.1%, meaning Bury Town INT has some of the lowest rates of child poverty in comparison to the rest of the county.

### Pregnancy and Birth Indicators

#### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Although pregnancy and birth indicators are not available at INT level, West Suffolk Sub-ICB has the lowest rate of emergency admissions for infants aged 0-13 days (77.8 per 1,000,) out of all the other LTLAs when compared to the Suffolk average (129.3 per 1,000). West Suffolk rates are similar compared to England, with a rate of 77.6 per 1,000. These data also show decrease in emergency admissions since 2018/2019 in West Suffolk when the rate was 107.2 per 1,000.

### Early Years Indicators

#### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Similarly, early years indicators are available only at Sub-ICB level. West Suffolk has lower rates of infant mortality (infant deaths under 1 year of age) per 1,000 (2.9) when compared to both the whole of Suffolk (3.3) and England (3.9).

Hospital admissions related to unintentional and deliberate child injuries in those aged 0-4 have decreased from 120.7 per 10,000 in 2018/2019 to 86.2 per 10,000 in 2020/2021. These rates are significantly lower than Ipswich & East Suffolk and Norfolk & Waveney where rates have increased

from 113.0 in Ipswich & East Suffolk in 2018/2019 to 177.0 in 2020/2021, and from 123.1 in 2018/2019 to 135.5 in 2020/2021 for Norfolk & Waveney. Please note, crude counts for this indicator are small and therefore trends may not be entirely reliable, please refer to the dashboard and original data sources for more information.

## Adult Community Services

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

In Bury Town INT, approximately 15.9 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over are accessing services provided by Suffolk County Council's Adult Community Services (ACS) directorate. This figure is based on a two-year period ranging from September 2021 to August 2023 and is lower than the Suffolk average of 25.3 per 1,000.

## Older People's Health and Wellbeing

PPV and Seasonal Flu Vaccinations

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Overall, the uptake of the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) amongst older residents (aged 65 and over) has declined in Bury Town INT since 2016 when compared to the rest of Suffolk. Current estimates indicate an uptake of 68.2% as of 2021/2022, whereas the rest of Suffolk has an uptake of 75.8%.

Current estimates from 2022/2023 for the uptake of the season flu vaccine in those aged 65 and over, suggest only a marginal difference between Bury Town INT and the Suffolk average (84.4% and 83.9%), although Bury Town INT has had higher uptake of the flu vaccine compared to Suffolk overall since 2016.

Falls

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Rates of emergency hospital admissions in 2021/22 due to falls in those aged 65 and over are significantly higher for Bury Town INT (226.3 per 10,000) when compared to Suffolk (165.8 per 10,000). It may be beneficial for the INT to consider ways to prevent falls and therefore reduce rates of emergency hospital admissions.

Osteoporosis

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Data for osteoporosis is available only at LTLA level, therefore the following findings are for West Suffolk. This health condition is measured only in those aged 50 and over as it predominantly affects older age groups, however, osteoporosis can still affect young men, women, and children. The prevalence of osteoporosis has decreased from 1.2% in 2018 to 0.9% according to 2022 estimates. These figures are lower than for Suffolk overall, where prevalence has increased from 0.8% in 2018 to 1.0% in 2022. However, these figures are not specific to Bury Town INT.

Mortality and End of Life Care

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The rate of cardiovascular related deaths was 33.7 per 10,000 in 2022, a 30% decrease since 2021. In comparison, cardiovascular related deaths have increased by 9.2% from 2021-2022 for Suffolk (72.2 to 78.8 per 10,000). Please note, reporting of cardiovascular related deaths may have been affected due to the pandemic. Similarly, the rate of respiratory related deaths in Bury Town INT has also decreased by 12.5% between 2021-2022, with a current rate of 33.7 deaths per 10,000 people. Again, for Suffolk as a whole, the rate has increased by 28.5% between 2021-2022 (92.0 per 10,000). The respiratory deaths data in this report does not include deaths coded for COVID-19 as the underlying cause of death.

When comparing the percentage of deaths occurring in a person's usual place of residence for Bury Town INT to the rest of Suffolk, figures for 2022 show a higher percentage in Bury Town INT: 57.5% compared to 54.7%.