

# Place-Based Needs Assessment Summary

## Ipswich East Integrated Neighbourhood Team





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## Introduction

This Place-Based Needs Assessment (PBNA) gives a high-level overview of the Ipswich East 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

- Ipswich East INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average prevalence of obesity within the population and ways to increase uptake of educational programmes to address healthy behaviours.
- Ipswich East INT should consider ways to increase uptake of smoking cessation services.
- Ipswich East 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.
- Ipswich East INT should consider ways to increase uptake of the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) amongst older residents aged 65 and over.
- There may be opportunities for Ipswich East 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 Ipswich East INT is estimated to be 75,194 residents according to 2021 census data, making it the second largest INT in the Ipswich and East Suffolk Alliance.

Population projections are available at district level rather than INT level, given this, the overall population in Ipswich is expected to decrease by 0.2% between 2023-2043. However, the population of 65–84-year-olds is expected to increase by 18.1%. Additionally, the population of residents aged 85 and over is anticipated to increase by 58.6% during the same time frame, resulting in a significantly older population.

### Age and Gender

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

Ipswich East INT has a large population of younger adults aged 30-34 (7.5%), followed by 35-39 (7.1%), which makes the Ipswich East one of the youngest INTs across Suffolk. Additionally, Ipswich East has a larger proportion of residents in these age categories when compared to England and Wales (7.0% and 6.7%, respectively). The smallest age groups in the INT are 80-84 (2.3%) and 85 and over (2.4%).

There is no significant difference between the population of males (49.7%) and females (50.3%) in Ipswich East INT.

### Ethnicity

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

2021 census data suggests Ipswich East INT has a smaller proportion of people of White ethnicity (84.1%) constituting the population when compared to the rest of Suffolk (93.1%), but larger than England and Wales (81.7%). As a result, the INT has a higher representation of ethnic minorities (15.8%) in contrast to other parts of Suffolk (6.8%).

## 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 Ipswich East has higher than average levels of deprivation. The most deprived places in the INT are aggregated around Ipswich town centre and south Ipswich, whereas more affluent areas are located to the north of Ipswich.

## 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 the Ipswich East INT are listed below with corresponding definitions and percentages from 2022 data:

1. **Aspiring Homemakers (24.5%):** Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means.
2. **Senior Security (13.7%):** Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement.
3. **Family Basics (13.5%):** Families with limited resources who budget to make ends meet.

## Crime

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

The average crime rate in Ipswich East INT (69.0 per 1,000) is slightly higher than the Suffolk average (67.6 per 1,000) over the last 12 months between May 2023 and April 2024. This has not been tested for statistical significance.

## Housing Affordability

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

The median house price in Suffolk is recorded as £285,000 according to the 2023 Land Registry Price Data obtained by the ONS (Office for National Statistics). In comparison, the median house price in Ipswich East is £245,500, making it one of the most affordable INTs in Suffolk. Other median house prices by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) within the INT range from £140,000 to £525,000.

## Primary Care

### Respiratory Health

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

The Ipswich East INT has a statistically similar prevalence of diagnosed asthma in those aged 6 and over (6.5%) when compared to the Sub ICB (Integrated Care Board) (7.2%), and England (6.5%) averages, based on 2021/2022 data.

The INT also has statistically similar average proportion of asthma reviews in the past 12 months (53.9%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England average (56.7% and 52.5%, respectively). However, the Two Rivers Medical Centre (62.4%) and Ravenswood Medical Practice (61.9%) both have significantly higher proportions of asthma reviews when compared to the Sub ICB and England and Wales.

Ipswich East INT has a statistically similar prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (1.6%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England average (1.8% and 1.9%, respectively). However, Ravenswood Medical Practice has a significantly higher prevalence of COPD (2.2%).

## Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Ipswich East INT has statistically similar or lower prevalence of CVD related conditions (figure 1), in comparison to the Sub ICB, across all surgeries except Ravenswood medical. This is also true when compared to the rest of England and Wales, however, both Felixstowe Road Medical and Ravenswood Medical have a significantly higher prevalence of CVD related conditions.

Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to Sub ICB (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Felixstowe Road Medical	2.7	3.6	1.3	15.4	0.6	1.9
Ravenswood Medical	2.4	3.5	1.2	15.1	0.8	2.0
Two Rivers Medical	2.2	3.1	0.9	13.7	0.6	1.8
Derby Road	1.9	3.0	0.9	12.9	0.4	1.7
Orchard Medical	1.6	2.2	0.7	10.7	0.4	1.2
Solway and Mallick	1.4	2.6	1.0	11.4	0.5	1.6

  

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Solway and Mallick	1.4	2.6	1.0	11.4	0.5	1.6

  

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 Ipswich East 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. Ipswich East INT has a higher prevalence of obesity (11.8%) when compared to the Sub ICB (10.9%) and England and Wales (9.7%). The prevalence is significantly higher for Ravenswood Medical Practice (15.7%), Derby Road (12.7%), and Two Rivers Medical Practice (12.1%). In contrast, Orchard Medical Practice and Solway and Mallick Practice have a significantly lower prevalence of obesity (8.3% and 7.5%, respectively).

## Smoking and Smoking Cessation

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Smoking prevalence is measured for those aged 15 and over. Ipswich East INT has a significantly higher prevalence of smokers across all surgeries apart from Two Rivers Medical Practice where the prevalence is significantly lower (12.6%) than the Sub ICB (15.1%) and England and Wales averages (15.4%).

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 statistically similar in Ipswich East INT (88.7%) when compared to Sub ICB (88.1%) and England averages (81.5%). However, within the INT, Orchard Medical Practice has significantly higher uptake of support/treatment (99.6%), in contrast to the Sub ICB and England and Wales, whilst Derby Road Practice has a significantly lower proportion (65.2%).

## 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](#)

Children and young people are categorised as those aged 17 and under. Ipswich East INT has significantly higher rates of elective admissions owing to dental caries (2.5 per 1,000), thalassemia (2.2 per 1,000), and disorders of prepuce (1.2 per 1,000) when compared to the rest of Suffolk.

For emergency hospital admissions, Ipswich East INT has significantly higher rates of admissions due to viral infections (8.0 per 1,000), acute bronchiolitis (4.8 per 1,000), and neonatal jaundice (4.7 per 1,000).

### Adults

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

In adults aged 18-64, breast cancer is the most common reason for elective hospital admissions at a rate of 5.8 per 1,000. In addition, the most common causes of elective admissions are significantly higher for the INT, apart from Crohn's disease, when compared to the rest of Suffolk (table 1).

**Table 1:** Most common causes for elective hospital admissions in Ipswich East INT.

Elective Admissions	Admissions	Rate per 1,000	Lower CI	Upper CI	Compared to Suffolk
Malignant neoplasm of breast	650	5.84	5.40	6.31	INT Higher
Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	410	3.68	3.33	4.06	INT Higher
Secondary malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	410	3.68	3.33	4.06	INT Higher
Disorders of mineral metabolism	290	2.60	2.31	2.92	INT Higher
Crohn's disease [regional enteritis]	270	2.43	2.14	2.73	INT Lower

Adults in Ipswich East INT have significantly higher emergency admissions owing to pain in the throat and chest (4.9 per 1,000), COVID-19 (1.4 per 1,000), and pneumonia (1.4 per 1,000).

### Older People

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

For those aged 65-84 and 85+, cataracts are one of the most common causes of elective admissions in Ipswich East INT (18.2 and 25.9 per 1,000, respectively), as well as significantly higher when compared to the rest of Suffolk. Those aged 65-84 also have significantly higher rates of admissions related to multiple myeloma/malignant plasma cell neoplasms (23.5 per 1,000), myelodysplastic syndromes (13.3 per 1,000), and secondary malignant neoplasms (12.7 per 1,000), whereas 85+ only



have significantly higher rates of multiple myeloma/malignant plasma cell neoplasms (11.4 per 1,000).

Emergency admissions for 65–84-year-olds are significantly higher than the rest of Suffolk for all common causes (table 2), in comparison to those aged 85+ where rates are significantly higher for pneumonia (41.4 per 1,000) and urinary system disorders only (26.9 per 1,000).

**Table 2:** Most common causes for emergency hospital admissions in Ipswich East INT

Emergency Admissions	Admissions	Rate per 1,000	Lower CI	Upper CI	Compared to Suffolk
Pneumonia, unspecified organism	270	9.83	8.69	11.07	INT Higher
Pain in throat and chest	250	9.10	8.00	10.30	INT Higher
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	225	8.19	7.15	9.33	INT Higher
Heart failure	160	5.82	4.96	6.80	INT Higher
Other disorders of urinary system	155	5.64	4.79	6.60	INT Higher

## Children and Young People’s Health

### National Child Measurement Programme

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Ipswich East INT has an average of 22.5% of children in reception (aged 4-5) that are considered overweight. This is similar to the Suffolk average of 22.3%. In addition, the INT has an average proportion of 36.2% of year 6 children (aged 10-11) that are overweight, again very similar to the Suffolk average (36.0%). Trend data shows that reception and year 6 proportions of childhood obesity have been declining in the INT since 2020/2021, with year 6 children in Ipswich East having the most dramatic decrease in prevalence across INTs in Ipswich and East Suffolk.

### Children in Low-Income Families

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

20.2% of children aged 0-15 in Ipswich East INT are currently living in families with relatively low income according to 2020 mid-year estimates, the majority of which are aggregated toward the south of the INT. This proportion is higher than the Suffolk average of 15.1%.

### Pregnancy and Birth Indicators

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Although pregnancy and birth indicators are not available at INT level, Ipswich and East Suffolk Sub ICB has the highest rate of emergency admissions for infants aged 0-13 days (172.3 per 1,000,) when compared to the Suffolk average (129.3 per 1,000), according to 2020/2021 data. Ipswich and East Suffolk rates are also significantly higher when compared to England which has an average rate of 77.6 per 1,000. These data also show a significant increase in emergency admissions from 2015/2016 in Ipswich and East Suffolk (89.2 per 1,000) to the current available data from OHID (Office for Health Improvement and Disparities).

### Early Years Indicators

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Similarly, to above, early years indicators are available only at Sub-ICB level, with this considered Ipswich and East Suffolk has a similar average infant mortality rate (infant deaths under 1 year of age) of 3.3 per 1,000 when compared to both the rest of Suffolk (3.3 per 1,000) and England (3.9 per 1,000).

Hospital admissions related to unintentional and deliberate child injuries in those aged 0-4 have significantly increased from 113.0 per 10,000 in 2018/2019 to 177.0 per 10,000 in 2020/2021. These rates are significantly higher than West Suffolk Sub ICB where rates have decreased from 120.7 to 86.2 between 2018/2019 to 2020/2021 and are also higher than Norfolk & Waveney where rates have increased from 136.2 to 135.5 between 2018/2019 to 2020/2021. 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 Ipswich East INT, approximately 30.4 per 1,000 residents aged 18 and over are accessing services provided by Suffolk County Council's Adult Community Services (ACS) directorate. These figures are based on a two-year period ranging from September 2021 to August 2023. This is the third highest rate across Suffolk where the average rate is recorded as 25.3 per 1,000 residents. The INT has a higher rate of people accessing adult community services than the Suffolk average for every category.

## Older People's Health and Wellbeing

PPV and Seasonal Flu Vaccinations

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Ipswich East INT has a significantly lower uptake of the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) amongst older residents (aged 65 and over) (74.7%) when compared to the rest of Suffolk (75.8%), according to recent 2021/2022 estimates. PPV uptake rates have, however, been steadily increasing in the INT since 2019, when rates were recorded as 72.2%.

Flu vaccination uptake for over 65s in the INT has decreased from 82.2% in 2020/2021, to 79.9% in the most recent period of 2022/2023. This is similar for the rest of Suffolk (85.9%-83.9%). Data indicates Ipswich East has lower uptake of the flu vaccine when compared to Suffolk.

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 Ipswich EaST INT (210.0 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 and given this the following findings are for Ipswich. 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 in Ipswich by 19.0% between 2018-2022. The prevalence has increased for the rest of Suffolk by 40.0% during the same time period. However, these figures are not specific to the INT, therefore prevalence may vary within Ipswich East INT.

## Mortality and End of Life Care

### [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Data from 2021/2022 suggest Ipswich East has fewer cardiovascular related deaths (44.4 per 10,000) compared to the rest of Suffolk (78.8 per 10,000). Please note, reporting of cardiovascular related deaths may have been affected due to the pandemic. This is also true to respiratory related deaths where the most recent rates from 2022 are recorded as 72.7 per 10,000 for Ipswich East, and 92.0 per 10,000 for the rest of Suffolk. However, in 2021 rates for Ipswich East were recorded as 44.4 per 10,000, suggesting an increase in respiratory related deaths. The respiratory deaths data in this report does not include deaths coded for COVID-19 as the underlying cause of death.

46.2% of deaths have occurred in residents usual place of residence in 2022, this is significantly lower than the rest of Suffolk where the proportion is recorded as 54.7%. This marks a decrease in 3.8% between 2021-2022 for Ipswich East INT and an increase of 0.6% for the rest of Suffolk.