

Place-Based Needs Assessment Summary

Sudbury Integrated Neighbourhood Team



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Introduction

This Place-Based Needs Assessment (PBNA) gives a high-level overview of the Sudbury 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**' below 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

Summary of recommended areas of focus

- Sudbury INT should consider ways to increase capacity for addressing age-related conditions across the INT.
- Sudbury should consider investigating the higher-than-average prevalence of diagnosed asthma cases across the INT.
- Sudbury INT should consider investigating variation in smoking cessation support to high-risk groups throughout the INT.
- Sudbury INT should consider ways to support good mental health in the population.

Demographics

Population and Population Projections

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The total population of Sudbury INT is estimated to be 44,262 residents, according to 2021 census data.

Population projections are available at district level rather than INT level, given this, the overall population in Babergh is estimated to increase by 8.5% from 2023-2043. The proportion of the population aged 65-84 is estimated to increase from 23.6% in 2023, to 27.1% by 2043, whereas those aged 18-64 are anticipated to decrease from 53.8% of the population in 2023 to 49.3% by 2043. Residents aged 85 and over are also expected to increase from 4.0% to 6.7% over the next 20 years.

Age and Gender

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Sudbury INT has a varied population, with a larger proportion of residents in the following age groups: 55-59 (7.5%), 70-74 (7.4%) and 50-54 (7.4%). These are higher than the Suffolk and England and Wales averages for these age groups. The smallest populations in the INT are 80-84 (3.6%) and 85+ (3.4%).

There is an even split between the proportion of females (51.7%) and males (48.3%) within Sudbury INT.

Ethnicity

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Sudbury INT has a larger percentage of people of White ethnicity (97.1%) in comparison to Suffolk as a whole (93.1%) and England and Wales (81.7%). Therefore, representation of ethnic minorities within the INT is lower (2.9%) than the county average (6.9%) and national average (18.3%).

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 are also 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, Sudbury has Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in IMD deciles ranging from 3 to 9. The most deprived areas with – in deciles 3 or 4 - are found in Sudbury town, accounting for 33.3% of the INT's population.

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 Sudbury INT are listed below with corresponding definitions and percentages from 2022 data:

1. **Rural Reality (23.3%):** Householders living in less expensive homes in village communities.
2. **Country Living (18.7%):** Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life.
3. **Aspiring Homemakers (13.2%):** Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means.

Crime

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The average crime rate in Sudbury INT (61.6 per 1,000) is similar to the Suffolk average (67.6 per 1,000) over the last 12 months between August 2022 and July 2023. The highest crime rates in the INT are in the town centre of Sudbury with rates as high as 292.3 per 1,000 residents.

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 Sudbury INT is £306,250 making it 7.5% higher than the Suffolk median price. Median house prices range from £161,250-£465,000 within the INT.

Primary Care

Respiratory Health

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Sudbury INT has a similar prevalence of diagnosed asthma in those aged 6 and over (7.8%) in comparison to the Sub ICB (Integrated Care Board) and England average based on 2021/2022 data (7.7% and 6.5% respectively).

The INT has a similar average proportion of asthma reviews in the past 12 months (53.2%) in comparison to the Sub ICB (49.1%) and England and Wales averages (52.5%). Glemsford Surgery has the lowest proportion of reviews (23.2%), making it significantly lower than both the Sub ICB and England and Wales average.

Sudbury INT has a similar average prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (2.4%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England average (2.3% and 1.9%, respectively). Prevalence is significantly higher for Glemsford Surgery (2.8%) and Siam Surgery (2.7%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England and Wales averages.

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

In comparison to the Sub ICB, GPs in Sudbury INT have either similar or higher prevalence of CVD related conditions across all surgeries, with only Siam Surgery having significantly lower prevalence

of at least one condition - hypertension (figure 1). The same is true when compared to the rest of England and Wales, with all surgeries having at least one condition where prevalence is significantly higher.

Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to Sub ICB (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Long Melford Practice	4.0	4.5	1.3	21.4	0.6	2.7
Hardwicke House	2.9	3.5	1.1	16.1	0.6	2.1
Glemsford Surgery	2.8	3.6	1.2	18.3	0.4	1.7
Siam Surgery	2.6	3.3	1.1	14.3	0.5	1.7
Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to England and Wales (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Long Melford Practice	4.0	4.5	1.3	21.4	0.6	2.7
Hardwicke House	2.9	3.5	1.1	16.1	0.6	2.1
Glemsford Surgery	2.8	3.6	1.2	18.3	0.4	1.7
Siam Surgery	2.6	3.3	1.1	14.3	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 Sudbury 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. Sudbury INT has a similar average prevalence of obesity (9.5%) when compared to the Sub ICB (9.3%) and England and Wales averages (9.7%). Glemsford Surgery (11.3%) and Siam Surgery (11.2%) have a significantly higher prevalence, whereas the Long Melford Practice has a significantly lower prevalence (7.7%).

Smoking and Smoking Cessation

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Smoking prevalence is measured for those aged 15 and over. Sudbury INT has a similar average rate of smoking (15.2%) to the Sub ICB and England averages (15.5% and 15.4%, respectively). Siam Surgery has a significantly higher prevalence (17.9%), whereas Glemsford Surgery (14.0%) and the Long Melford Practice (11.6%) have a significantly lower prevalence (13.3%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England and Wales.

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 significantly lower in Sudbury INT (70.6%) when compared to the Sub ICB (76.1%), and England and Wales (81.5%). Within the INT, Siam Surgery has a significantly higher prevalence (94.9%) of smoking cessation support and treatment.

Mental Health

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

At 17.4%, the recorded prevalence of depression is higher in Sudbury INT than the Sub ICB and the England average (13.6% and 13.2%, respectively). The prevalence of serious mental illness is higher than the England average at Siam Surgery and Hardwicke House Group Practice.

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](#)

For children aged 17 and under, the highest rates of elective hospital admissions include juvenile arthritis, and diseases of the tonsils and adenoids, both of which are significantly higher in the INT when compared to Suffolk (table 1).

Table 1: Most common causes for elective hospital admissions in children within Sudbury INT.

Elective Admissions	Admissions	Rate per 1,000	Lower CI	Upper CI	Compared to Suffolk
Juvenile arthritis	40	1.63	1.16	2.22	INT Higher
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	30	1.22	0.82	1.74	INT Higher
Crohn's disease [regional enteritis]	30	1.22	0.82	1.74	INT Higher
Dental caries	30	1.22	0.82	1.74	Similar
Acute tonsillitis	25	1.02	0.66	1.50	Similar
Hodgkin lymphoma	25	1.02	0.66	1.50	INT Higher
Other disorders of teeth and supporting structures	25	1.02	0.66	1.50	INT Higher

Viral infections are the most common cause for emergency hospital admissions in children within Sudbury INT (4.1 per 1,000). However, rates of admission are significantly lower for the INT when compared to the Suffolk average.

Adults

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

In adults aged 18-64, elective hospital admissions owing to abdominal and pelvic pain (3.0 per 1,000) and symptoms/signs involving the digestive system (1.9 per 1,000), are significantly higher for the INT when compared to Suffolk as a whole. In contrast, elective admissions due to breast cancer (malignant neoplasm of the breast) are significantly lower in the INT (2.7 per 1,000).

Emergency hospital admissions due to abdominal and pelvic pain (3.8 per 1,000), headaches (1.4 per 1,000), and sepsis (1.4 per 1,000) are significantly higher for adults in the INT compared to the Suffolk average. However, emergency admissions owing to pain in the throat and chest are significantly lower (2.6 per 1,000).

Older People

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Elective hospital admissions due to age-related cataracts are significantly higher in the INT for those aged 65-84 and 85+ (21.0 and 33.3 per 1,000, respectively) when compared to the Suffolk average. Additionally, the INT has significantly higher rates of elective admissions owing to skin cancer

(malignant neoplasm of the skin) (16.4 per 1,000) and other cataract related conditions (15.9 per 1,000) for those aged 65-84, whereas admissions due to malignant endocrine tumours (6.5) are significantly higher for those aged 85+. In contrast, admissions due to other cancer related conditions including multiple myeloma/malignant plasma cell neoplasms (10.7 per 1,000) and benign neoplasms of the colon, rectum, and anus (6.5 per 1,000), are significantly lower for those aged 65-84 in Sudbury INT.

Emergency hospital admissions due to sepsis are significantly higher than for Suffolk as a whole for those aged 65-84 (8.7 per 1,000) and 85+ (32.3 per 1,000) in the INT. Admissions owing to symptoms/signs of the nervous and MS system are also significantly higher for those aged 85+ (40.9 per 1,000).

Children and Young People's Health

National Child Measurement Programme

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

20.7% of children in reception (aged 4-5) are categorised as overweight in Sudbury INT, compared to the Suffolk average of 22.3% according to 2021/2022 data. This value is the second lowest within Babergh during this time period. Similarly, 37.5% of year 6 children (aged 10-11) are categorised as overweight, compared to the Suffolk average of 36.0%. According to trend data, obesity prevalence in children in reception and year 6 has been decreasing for the INT since 2020.

Children in Low-Income Families

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

16.6% of children aged 0-15 in Sudbury INT are currently living in families with relatively low income according to 2020 mid-year estimates; this rate is higher than the Suffolk average of 15.1%. The highest proportions are in Sudbury town centre where prevalence is recorded as high as 32.0%.

Pregnancy and Birth Indicators

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Although pregnancy and birth indicators are not available at INT level, Babergh lower tier local authority (LTLA) 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). Babergh 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 Babergh when the rate was 107.2 per 1,000.

Early Years Indicators

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Similarly, some early years indicators are available only at LTLA level. Babergh 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 in West Suffolk Sub ICB 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 Sudbury INT, 26.3 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 similar to Suffolk as a whole, where the average rate is recorded as 25.3 per 1,000 residents. Sudbury INT has a higher rate of residents using all adult community services apart from mental health support and social support.

Older People's Health and Wellbeing

PPV and Seasonal Flu Vaccinations

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Sudbury INT has a similar uptake of the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) amongst older residents (aged 65 and over) (76.1%) when compared to Suffolk (75.8%), according to recent 2021/2022 estimates. Trend data suggests PPV uptake rates have been steadily increasing for Suffolk since 2018 and for the INT since 2019.

Flu vaccination uptake in the INT has decreased marginally from 82.2% in 2021/2022, to 81.8% in the most recent period of 2022/2023. This is similar for Suffolk County (85.9%-83.9%). This indicates Sudbury INT has a lower uptake of the flu vaccine when compared to Suffolk.

Osteoporosis

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Data for osteoporosis is available only at LTLA level and given this the following findings are for Babergh. This health condition is measured only in those aged 50 and over as it is more common in older age groups. However, osteoporosis can also affect younger men, women, and children. The prevalence of osteoporosis has decreased from 1.2% in 2018 to 0.9% in 2022. These figures are lower than for Suffolk as a whole, where prevalence has increased from 0.8% in 2018 to 1.0% in 2022. However, these figures are not specific to Sudbury INT.

Mortality and End of Life Care

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Data from 2022 suggest Sudbury INT has fewer cardiovascular related hospital deaths (38.8 per 10,000) when 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 for respiratory related hospital deaths where recent rates from 2022 were recorded as 43.1 per 10,000 for the INT, and 92.0 per 10,000 for the rest of Suffolk. The respiratory deaths data in this report does not include deaths coded for COVID-19 as the underlying cause of death.

58.2% of deaths have occurred in residents usual place of residence in 2022 for Sudbury INT, this is similar to the rest of Suffolk where prevalence is recorded as 54.7%.