

Place-Based Needs Assessment Summary

Central Suffolk Integrated Neighbourhood Team



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Introduction

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

Summary of recommended areas of focus

- Central Suffolk INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average prevalence of diagnosed asthma in those aged 6 and over.
- Central Suffolk INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average prevalence of COPD within the population.
- Central Suffolk INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average causes for elective hospital admissions in adults within the population.
- Central Suffolk INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average rates of emergency hospital admissions owing to pneumonia in those aged 65 and over.
- Central Suffolk INT should consider ways to address falls prevention for those aged 65 and over.
- Central Suffolk INT should consider ways to increase uptake of the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) amongst older residents aged 65 and over.

Demographics

Population and Population Projections

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The total population of Central Suffolk INT is estimated to be 39,578 residents according to 2021 census data, making it one of the smallest INTs in the Ipswich and East Suffolk Alliance.

Population projections are only published at a district and borough level (Lower Tier Local Authority / LTLA). The population of Mid Suffolk is projected to increase by 9.4% between 2023-2043. This includes an increase in the population of 65–84-year-olds by 26.9%. Additionally, the population of residents aged 85 and over is anticipated to increase by 89.7% during the same time frame, resulting in a significantly older population.

Age and Gender

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Central Suffolk INT has one of the youngest populations in Suffolk. Proportionally, the largest age group is of residents aged 30-34 (7.2%), followed by 25-29 (7.2%). This is higher than both Suffolk and England and Wales. The smallest age groups in the INT are 80-84 (2.9%) and 85 and over (2.9%), both lower than the Suffolk average.

There is an even split between the proportion of females (51.1%) and males (48.9%) within Bury Rural INT.

Ethnicity

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Central Suffolk INT has a larger percentage of White residents (95.4%) in comparison to the rest of Suffolk, and England and Wales (93.1% and 81.7%, respectively). Therefore, representation of ethnic minorities within the INT is lower (4.5%) than other parts of the county and the England and Wales average (6.9% and 18.3%, respectively).

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 the 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, Central Suffolk INT is less deprived area, with only 19.0% of Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) having an IMD decile of 5 or below.

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

1. **Aspiring Homemakers (30.6%):** Younger households settling down in housing prices within their means.
2. **Country Living (11.8%):** Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life.
3. **Domestic Success (9.9%):** Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers.

Crime

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The average crime rate in Central Suffolk INT (53.6 per 1,000) is lower than the Suffolk average (67.6 per 1,000) over the last 12 months between May 2023 and April 2024. The highest crime rates in the INT are aggregated around the centre of Stowmarket.

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 Central Suffolk is £263,000 making it 7.7% lower than the Suffolk median price. Median house prices by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) range from £205,000-£510,000 within the INT.

Primary Care

Respiratory Health

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Central Suffolk INT has a significantly higher prevalence of diagnosed asthma in those aged 6 and over (8.4%) in comparison to the Sub ICB (Integrated Care Board) and England average based on 2021/2022 data (7.2% and 6.5% respectively).

Central Suffolk INT has a higher-than-average proportion of asthma reviews in the past 12 months (49.9%) according to 2021/2022 data in comparison to the Sub ICB (56.7%) and England and Wales average (52.5%).

The INT has a significantly higher-than-average prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (1.9%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England average (1.8% and 1.9%, respectively).

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Central Suffolk INT has a significantly similar prevalence of CVD related conditions when compared to the Sub ICB (figure 1), however, hypertension prevalence is significantly higher for Needham Market Country Practice and Stowhealth in contrast to the Sub ICB. All surgeries in the INT have a significantly higher prevalence of all CVD related conditions apart from peripheral arterial disease when compared to England and Wales.

Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to Sub ICB (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Needham Market	2.9	3.5	1.5	17.2	0.5	2.2
Stowhealth	2.5	3.4	1.5	17.0	0.6	2.0
Combs Ford	2.4	3.7	1.2	16.5	0.5	2.2
Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to England and Wales (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Needham Market	2.9	3.5	1.5	17.2	0.5	2.2
Stowhealth	2.5	3.4	1.5	17.0	0.6	2.0
Combs Ford	2.4	3.7	1.2	16.5	0.5	2.2

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 Central Suffolk 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. 2021/2022 data suggests Central Suffolk INT has an average obesity prevalence of 11.1% when compared to the Sub ICB (10.9%) and England and Wales average (9.7%). Within the INT, Stowhealth has a significantly higher prevalence (12.3%), whereas Needham Market Country Practice has a significantly lower prevalence (9.1%).

Smoking and Smoking Cessation

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Smoking prevalence is measured for those aged 15 and over. Central Suffolk INT has a similar average prevalence of smoking (14.3%) when compared to the Sub ICB (15.1%) and England and Wales average (15.4%) according to 2021/2022 data. Trend data shows a steady decrease in the smoking prevalence of INT residents since 2016/2017.

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 higher in Central Suffolk INT (95.6%) when compared to the Sub ICB (88.1%) and England and Wales average (81.5%).

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. The most common cause for elective hospital admissions in children within Central Suffolk INT is myeloid leukaemia (2.5 per 1,000), which is also significantly higher than the rest of Suffolk in addition to malignant neoplasms of the kidney (1.0 per 1,000).

For emergency hospital admissions in children, the most common cause is viral infections (5.8 per 1,000), however, rates are similar to the rest of Suffolk. In contrast, emergency admissions owing to neonatal jaundice (4.4 per 1,000) are significantly higher in the INT when compared to the rest of Suffolk.

Adults

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

In adults aged 18-64, the five most common reasons for elective admissions are all significantly higher in the INT apart from one (table 1) when compared to the rest of Suffolk, with the most common being breast cancer (malignant neoplasm of the breast).

Table 1: Rate of different causes for elective admissions in adults within Central Suffolk INT.

Elective Admissions	Admissions	Rate per 1,000	Lower CI	Upper CI	Compared to Suffolk
Malignant neoplasm of breast	370	5.16	4.64	5.71	INT Higher
Secondary malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	230	3.20	2.80	3.65	INT Higher
Crohn's disease [regional enteritis]	205	2.86	2.48	3.28	Similar
Malignant neuroendocrine tumors	175	2.44	2.09	2.83	INT Higher
Ulcerative colitis	175	2.44	2.09	2.83	INT Higher

For emergency hospital admissions, the most common cause is abdominal and pelvic pain (3.3 per 1,000), which is a similar rate to the rest of Suffolk, however, admissions owing to pain in the throat and chest (2.9 per 1,000) are significantly lower in the INT.

Older People

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

For elective admissions in those aged 65-84 and 85+, age-related cataracts are the most common cause at a rate of 16.9 and 21.6 per 1,000, respectively, however, these rates are statistically similar to the rest of Suffolk. In those aged 65-84, elective admissions owing to myeloid leukaemia (12.8 per 1,000) and malignant neuroendocrine tumours (11.6 per 1,000) are significantly higher in the INT when compared to the rest of Suffolk.

For emergency admissions in those aged 65-84 and 85+, the most common cause is pneumonia at a rate of 9.5 and 41.8 per 1,000, respectively, these rates are also significantly higher in Central Suffolk when compared to the rest of Suffolk. Additionally, emergency admissions due to disorders of the urinary system (5.8 per 1,000) are significantly higher in the INT for those aged 65-84, whereas emergency admissions due to fracture of femur (28.8 per 1,000) are significantly higher for those aged 85+.

Children and Young People's Health

National Child Measurement Programme

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Central Suffolk has an average of 19.4% of children in reception (aged 4-5) that are considered overweight when compared to the Suffolk average of 22.3%, according to recent estimates from 2021/2022. For children in year 6 (aged 10-11), 35.7% are considered overweight, similar to the Suffolk average of 36.0%. Trend data suggests obesity prevalence in year 6 children within Central Suffolk has been increasing since 2018, when the proportion was recorded as 27.6%. As for children in reception, prevalence has been declining since 2020 when the proportion was recorded as 30.9%.

Children in Low-Income Families

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

12.5% of children aged 0-15 in Central Suffolk INT are currently living in families with relatively low income according to 2020 mid-year estimates. This rate is lower 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 Central Suffolk INT, approximately 30.3 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 higher than the rest

of Suffolk where the average rate is recorded as 25.3 per 1,000 residents. The INT has a higher rate of residents accessing adult community services relating to physical support, learning disability support, and memory/cognition support than the rest of Suffolk.

Older People's Health and Wellbeing

PPV and Seasonal Flu Vaccinations

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Central Suffolk INT has a lower uptake of the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) amongst older residents (aged 65 and over) (72.0%) when compared to the rest of Suffolk (75.8%), according to recent 2021/2022 estimates. Trend data suggests PPV uptake rates have been steadily increasing for the rest of Suffolk since 2018, but have remained lower for the INT.

Flu vaccination uptake in the INT has decreased marginally from 85.8% in 2021/2022, to 83.8% in the most recent period of 2022/2023. This is similar for the rest of Suffolk (85.9%-83.9%). This indicates Central Suffolk INT has a similar 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 Central Suffolk INT (227.7 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 Mid 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 increased from 0.7% in 2017/18 to 1.0% in 2021/22, following a similar trend to the Suffolk average.

Mortality and End of Life Care

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Data from 2022 suggest Central Suffolk INT has fewer cardiovascular related hospital deaths (41.9 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 53.9 per 10,000 for the INT, and 92.0 per 10,000 for the rest of Suffolk. However, in 2021 rates for Central Suffolk and the rest of Suffolk were recorded as 41.9 and 71.6 per 10,000, respectively, 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.

56.6% of deaths have occurred in residents' usual place of residence in 2022 for Central Suffolk INT, this is statistically similar to the rest of Suffolk where prevalence is recorded as 54.7%. This marks a

small decrease in deaths in usual place of residence for the INT (2.1%) but an increase for the rest of Suffolk between 2021-2022 (0.6%).