Place-Based Needs Assessment Summary

Felixstowe Integrated Neighbourhood Team

Contents

Introduction

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

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Summary of recommended areas of focus

- Felixstowe INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average prevalence of diagnosed asthma in those aged 6 and over.
- Felixstowe INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average prevalence of COPD within the population.
- Felixstowe INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average prevalence of CVD related conditions within the population.
- Felixstowe INT should consider investigating the higher-than-average prevalence of obesity within the population as well as consider ways to increase uptake of educational programmes to address healthy behaviours.
- Felixstowe INT should consider ways to increase capacity for addressing age-related conditions across the INT.
- Felixstowe INT should consider investigating the recent increase in respiratory related deaths for those aged 65 and over.

Demographics

Population and Population Projections

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The estimated population of Felixstowe INT is 37,815 residents according to 2021 census data, representing the second smallest INT within 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 East Suffolk is projected to increase by 9.4% between 2023-2043. This includes an increase in the population of 65–84-year-olds by 27.5%. Additionally, the population of residents aged 85 and over is anticipated to increase by 79.5% during the same time frame, resulting in a significantly older population.

Age and Gender

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Felixstowe INT has one of the oldest populations in Suffolk. Proportionally, the largest age group in Felixstowe INT is of residents aged 55-59 (8.1%), followed by 60-64 (7.8%) and 70-74 (7.8%), based on 2021 census data. These proportions are higher than Suffolk and England and Wales, where the 55-59 age group accounts for 7.2% and 6.8% of the population, respectively. Felixstowe INT has a lower proportion of children in the population compared to Suffolk and the England and Wales average.

There is no statistical difference between the population of males (48.4%) and females (51.6%) in Felixstowe INT.

Ethnicity

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Felixstowe INT has a larger proportion of people of White ethnicity (95.3%) in the population when compared to the rest of Suffolk (93.1%) and England and Wales (81.7%), according to 2021 census data. As a result, the INT has a lower representation of ethnic minorities (4.7%) in contrast to other parts of Suffolk (6.8%), and England and Wales (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 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.

Felixstowe INT has areas of higher deprivation around Grange Farm and the Docks, with less deprived areas found in Old Felixstowe and in the surrounding villages of Nacton, Bucklesham and Newbourne.

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

1. **Senior Security (17.3%):** Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement.
2. **Suburban Stability (10.3%):** Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing.
3. **Vintage Value (10.2%):** Elderly people with limited pension income, mostly living alone.

Much like the IMDs, these findings suggest an array of residents with different lifestyles encompassing the population of Felixstowe INT, with a particular focus on older residents as per the population age estimates.

Crime
[Microsoft Power BI](#)

The average crime rate in Felixstowe INT is lower (55.5 per 1,000) than the rest of Suffolk (67.6 per 1,000) over the past 12 months between May 2023 and April 2024.

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 Felixstowe INT is £300,000, only slightly higher than the current Suffolk average. Within the INT, median house prices range from £170,500 around the Southern end of the centre, to £589,500 in parts of Old Felixstowe.

Primary Care

Respiratory Health
[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Felixstowe INT has a significantly higher prevalence of diagnosed asthma in those aged 6 and over (7.6%) in comparison to the Sub ICB (Integrated Care Board) and England average based on 2021/2022 data (7.2% and 6.5% respectively). Felixstowe INT has an average proportion of 58.7% of asthma reviews in the past 12 months, similar to the Sub ICB and England averages (56.7% and 52.5%, respectively). However, within the INT, Grove Medical Centre has a significantly higher average proportion of 73.3% when compared to the Sub ICB and England, whereas Howard House Surgery has a significantly lower proportion of 38.4%.

Felixstowe INT has a significantly higher prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (2.8%) when compared to the Sub ICB average (1.8%), this is true for all surgeries in the INT.

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)
Microsoft Power BI

According to 2021/2022 data, Felixstowe INT has a higher prevalence of atrial fibrillation (AF), coronary heart disease (CHD), hypertension (HPT), peripheral arterial disease (PAD) and stroke when compared to England (figure 1) across all surgeries in the INT. Haven Health is the only surgery that has a significantly similar or lower prevalence for CVD indicators when compared to the Sub ICB and England and Wales. CVD indicators are grouped for all ages; however, CVD related conditions are more prevalent in older populations.

Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to Sub ICB (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Howard House	4.2	5.1	1.8	23.2	0.8	2.8
Grove Medical	3.4	5.2	2.8	19.7	0.8	2.6
Haven Health	2.5	4.4	1.0	17.4	0.8	2.1
Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to England and Wales (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Howard House	4.2	5.1	1.8	23.2	0.8	2.8
Grove Medical	3.4	5.2	2.8	19.7	0.8	2.6
Haven Health	2.5	4.4	1.0	17.4	0.8	2.1

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 Felixstowe 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. Felixstowe INT has a significantly higher prevalence of obesity across all surgeries within the community (15.1%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England averages (10.9% and 9.7%, respectively).

Smoking and Smoking Cessation
Microsoft Power BI

Smoking prevalence is measured for those aged 15 and over. Felixstowe INT has a similar average prevalence of smokers (16.4%) compared to the Sub ICB (15.1%) and England and Wales (15.4%) according to 2021/2022 data, however, within the INT, Haven Health has a significantly higher average prevalence of smoking (21.0%).

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 Felixstowe INT (97.0%) when compared to the

Sub ICB and England average (88.1% and 81.5%, respectively). The INT should continue to provide smoking cessation support for high-risk patients.

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. Felixstowe INT has significantly higher rates of elective admissions owing to lymphoid leukaemia (2.3 per 1,000) and acute tonsilitis (1.5 per 1,000) when compared to the rest of Suffolk.

For emergency hospital admissions in children, the most common cause is viral infections (6.3 per 1,000), however, rates are similar to the rest of Suffolk.

Adults

Microsoft Power BI

In adults aged 18-64, breast cancer (malignant neoplasm of the breast) is the most common cause for elective hospital admissions in Felixstowe INT (7.7 per 1,000). Additionally, the five most common causes for elective hospital admissions (table 1) are significantly higher in the INT when compared to the rest of Suffolk.

Table 1: *Most common causes of elective hospital admissions for adults in Felixstowe INT.*

Elective Admissions	No. of Admissions ▼	Rate per 1,000	Lower CI	Upper CI	Compared to Suffolk
Malignant neoplasm of breast	470	7.66	6.98	8.38	INT Higher
Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	405	6.60	5.97	7.27	INT Higher
Secondary malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	320	5.21	4.66	5.82	INT Higher
Disorders of mineral metabolism	205	3.34	2.90	3.83	INT Higher
Malignant neoplasm of colon	175	2.85	2.44	3.31	INT Higher

For emergency hospital admissions, pain in the throat and chest is the most common cause (4.5 per 1,000), and the rate is also significantly higher when compared to Suffolk. However, emergency admissions due to abdominal and pelvic pain are significantly lower in the INT in contrast to the rest of Suffolk.

Older People

Microsoft Power BI

For elective admissions in those aged 65-84 and 85+, cataracts are the most common cause in Felixstowe INT (24.9 and 27.2 per 1,000), as well as significantly higher than rates across the rest of Suffolk. Elective admission for some cancers are also significantly higher in those aged 65-84, including

multiple myeloma/malignant plasma cell neoplasms (21.2 per 1,000), secondary malignant neoplasms (13.0 per 1,000), and benign neoplasms of the colon, rectum and anal canal (10.5 per 1,000).

Emergency admissions owing to sepsis (4.8 per 1,000) and COPD (4.3 per 1,000) are significantly lower in Felixstowe INT for those aged 65-84 when compared to the rest of Suffolk.

Children and Young People's Health

National Child Measurement Programme
[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Felixstowe INT has an average of 23.2% 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 32.3% 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 since 2020/2021.

Children in Low-Income Families
[Microsoft Power BI](#)

13.7% of children aged 0-15 in Felixstowe INT are currently living in families with relatively low income according to 2020 mid-year estimates, the majority of which are aggregated around Felixstowe town centre. This rate is slightly 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 Felixstowe INT approximately 26.7 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 marginally higher than the Suffolk average of 25.3 per 1,000. Felixstowe INT has more people accessing adult community services for all primary support services apart from learning disability related services.

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) in Felixstowe INT has increased since 2016, with current uptake estimated at 84.8% from 2021/2022 data. Suffolk uptake rates have also followed a similar trend; however, recent estimates suggest the rest of Suffolk has a lower uptake (75.8%) in comparison to Felixstowe INT.

Flu vaccination uptake in the INT has decreased from 88.3% in 2021/2022, to 86.0% in the most recent period of 2022/2023. This is similar for the rest of Suffolk (85.9%-83.9%). Although this indicates Felixstowe has greater uptake of the flu vaccine when compared to Suffolk, the INT should still focus on increasing uptake.

Osteoporosis

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Data for osteoporosis is available only at Lower Tier Local Authority (LTLA) level and given this the following findings are for East 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 been increasing in East Suffolk since 2018. The prevalence has also increased for the rest of Suffolk by during the same time period and is similar to East Suffolk. However, these figures are not specific to the INT, therefore prevalence may vary within Felixstowe INT.

Mortality and End of Life Care

[Microsoft Power BI](#)

Current rates of cardiovascular related hospital deaths are 45.2 per 10,000 residents as of 2022 in Felixstowe INT. This is a 67.0% increase since 2021, when the rates were recorded as 27.1 per 10,000. In comparison, cardiovascular related hospital deaths have increased by 9.2% from 2021-2022 for the rest of 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 prevalence of respiratory related hospital deaths in the INT have increased by 125.0% between 2021-2022 (22.6 to 49.7 per 10,000), and for the rest of Suffolk, prevalence 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 considering deaths in the usual place of residence, prevalence is statistically similar between Felixstowe INT and the rest of Suffolk (57.4% and 54.7%, respectively).