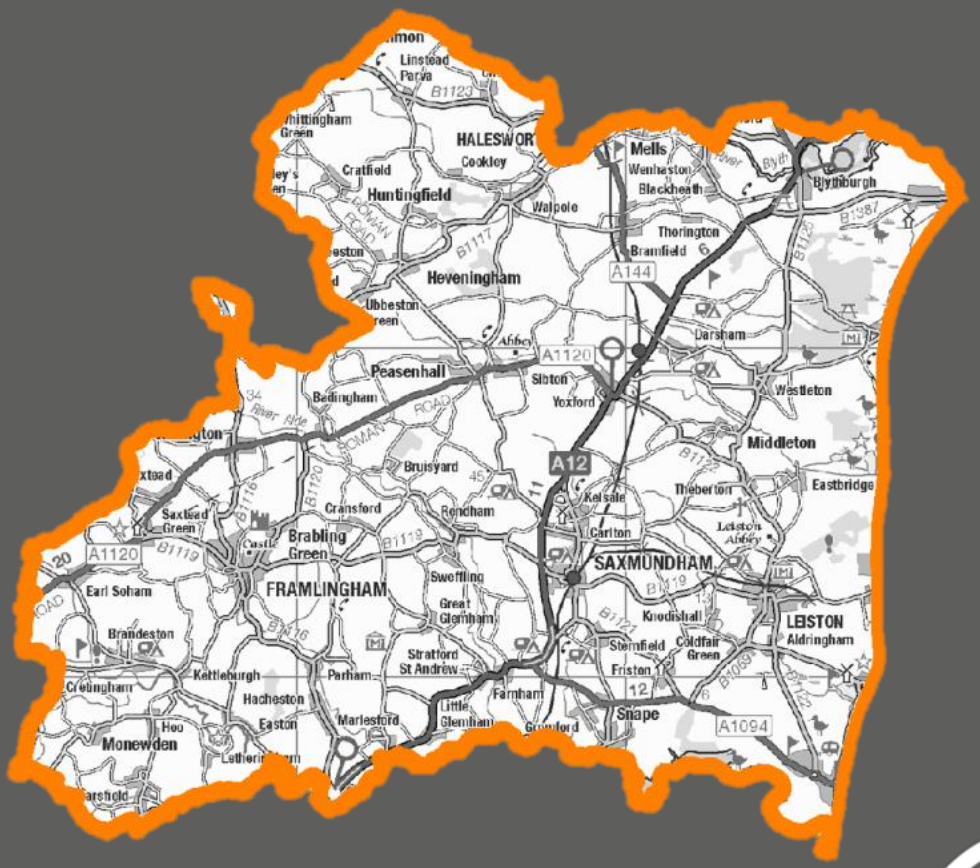
Suffolk County Council

Public Health & Communities

Place-Based Needs Assessment Summary

Saxmundham and Northeast Integrated Neighbourhood Team



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Introduction

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

- Saxmundham and Northeast INT should consider investigating the lower-than-average proportion of annual asthma reviews for those aged 6 years and over.
- Saxmundham and Northeast INT should consider ways to address the higher-than-average prevalence of CVD related conditions within the population.
- Saxmundham and Northeast INT should consider ways to prepare for addressing increasing age-related conditions across the INT.

Demographics

Population and Population Projections

Microsoft Power BI

The total population of Saxmundham and Northeast INT is estimated to be 34,126 residents according to 2021 census data, making it the smallest INT 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 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

Saxmundham and Northeast INT has one of the oldest populations in Suffolk. Proportionally, the largest age groups are those aged 70-74 (8.4%), 55-50 (8.1%) and 60-64 (8.0%). These are all higher than both Suffolk and England and Wales. The smallest age groups in the INT are 20-24 (3.8%) and 35-39 (4.1%).

There is an even split between the proportion of females (51.8%) and males (48.2%) within Saxmundham and Northeast INT.

Ethnicity

Microsoft Power BI

Saxmundham and Northeast INT has a larger percentage of people of White ethnicity (97.1%) 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 (2.9%) 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, Saxmundham and Northeast INT has a variation of deprivation, with IMDs in Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranging from 4 to 10. The least deprived areas are aggregated around Framlingham, whereas the most deprived are situated around the outskirts of Saxmundham.

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

1. **Rural Reality (48.4%):** Householders living in less expensive homes in village communities.
2. **Country Living (47.9%):** Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life.
3. **Vintage Value (1.7%):** Elderly people with limited pension income, mostly living alone.

Crime

Microsoft Power BI

The average crime rate in Saxmundham and Northeast INT (44.5 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.

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 Saxmundham and Northeast INT is £413,125 making it 45.0% higher than the Suffolk median price, and therefore one of the most expensive INTs. Median house prices by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) range from £187,500-£675,000 within the INT.

Primary Care

Respiratory Health

Microsoft Power BI

Saxmundham and Northeast INT has a statistically similar prevalence of diagnosed asthma in those aged 6 and over (7.3%) in comparison to the Sub ICB (Integrated Care Board) and England average based on 2021/2022 data (7.2% and 6.5% respectively). Within the INT, Leiston Surgery has a significantly higher prevalence of diagnosed asthma (7.9%) when compared to the Sub ICB and England and Wales average.

Saxmundham and Northeast INT has a lower-than-average proportion of asthma reviews in the past 12 months (66.4%) according to 2021/2022 data in comparison to the Sub ICB (56.7%) and England and Wales average (52.5%).

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

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

Microsoft Power BI

Saxmundham and Northeast INT has a significantly higher prevalence of CVD related conditions when compared to the Sub ICB (figure 1) across all surgeries for at least 3 conditions. 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
Leiston	4.0	4.2	1.6	17.9	0.8	2.6
Framlingham	3.6	3.9	1.4	16.7	0.5	2.5
Saxmundham Health	3.5	4.6	1.3	19.6	0.5	2.9
Surgery	Significantly higher/lower/similar to England and Wales (%)					
	AF	CHD	HF	HPT	PAD	Stroke
Leiston	4.0	4.2	1.6	17.9	0.8	2.6
Framlingham	3.6	3.9	1.4	16.7	0.5	2.5
Saxmundham Health	3.5	4.6	1.3	19.6	0.5	2.9

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 Saxmundham and Northeast 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 Saxmundham and Northeast INT has an average obesity prevalence of 11.3% when compared to the Sub ICB (10.9%) and England and Wales average (9.7%). Within the INT, Leiston Surgery and Saxmundham Health Centre have a significantly higher prevalence (12.6% and 13.3%, respectively), whereas Framlingham Surgery has a significantly lower prevalence (8.2%).

Smoking and Smoking Cessation

Microsoft Power BI

Smoking prevalence is measured for those aged 15 and over. Saxmundham and Northeast INT has a significantly lower average prevalence of smoking (13.1%) when compared to the Sub ICB (15.1%) and England and Wales average (15.4%) according to 2021/2022. Trend data shows a consistent decrease in the smoking prevalence of INT residents since 2017/2018.

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 Saxmundham and Northeast INT (87.0%) 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 Saxmundham and Northeast INT is dental caries (3.0 per 1,000), admissions are also significantly higher than the rest of Suffolk in addition to elective admissions due to iridocyclitis (2.2 per 1,000) and disorders of puberty (0.8 per 1,000).

For emergency admissions in children, viral infections are the most common cause at a rate of 5.5 per 1,000, although this is not significantly different to the rest of Suffolk. In contrast, the INT has a significantly higher rate of emergency admissions owing to abdominal and pelvic pain (4.1 per 1,000).

Adults

Microsoft Power BI

In adults aged 18-64, elective admissions due to all five of the most common conditions are 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: *Most common causes for elective admissions in adults within Saxmundham and Northeast INT.*

Elective Admissions	Admissions	Rate per 1,000	Lower CI	Upper CI	Compared to Suffolk
Malignant neoplasm of breast	370	7.17	6.46	7.94	INT Higher
Myeloid leukemia	180	3.49	3.00	4.04	INT Higher
Disorders of mineral metabolism	155	3.01	2.55	3.52	INT Higher
Crohn's disease [regional enteritis]	145	2.81	2.37	3.31	Similar
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	130	2.52	2.11	2.99	INT Higher

For emergency hospital admissions, pain in the throat and chest is the most common cause at a rate of 3.0 per 1,000, however, rates are significantly lower for the INT when compared to the rest of Suffolk.

Older People

Microsoft Power BI

In those aged 65-84, multiple myeloma/malignant plasma cell neoplasms are the most common cause for elective admissions (22.9 per 1,000) in Saxmundham and Northeast INT, as well as being significantly higher than the rest of Suffolk. Elective admissions owing to secondary neoplasms of unspecified sites (16.3 per 1,000) and colon cancer (malignant neoplasm of the colon) (12.6 per 1,000) are also significantly higher than the rest of Suffolk, whereas admissions due to age-related cataracts are significantly lower (12.4 per 1,000) in the INT. For residents aged 85+, myeloid leukaemia is the most common cause for elective admissions at a rate of 22.8 per 1,000, as well as significantly higher in the INT. Elective admissions due to mature T/NK-cell lymphomas are also significantly higher (11.4 per 1,000) for those aged 85+, whereas admissions owing to skin cancer (neoplasms of the skin) are significantly lower (14.8 per 1,000).

Emergency admissions due to pneumonia are significantly lower in the INT for those aged 65-84 and 85+ (5.4 and 24.0 per 1,000) when compared to the rest of Suffolk. Similarly, sepsis and COPD related emergency admissions are also significantly lower for those aged 65-84 (4.1 and 3.9 per 1,000, respectively), whereas admissions owing to symptoms/signs involving the nervous and MS system are significantly lower for those aged 85+ (20.5 per 1,000).

Children and Young People's Health

National Child Measurement Programme

Microsoft Power BI

Saxmundham and Northeast INT has an average of 24.8% 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), 38.1% are considered overweight, similar to the Suffolk average of 36.0%. Trend data suggests obesity prevalence in reception and year 6 children within the INT has been decreasing since 2020, when the proportion was recorded as 32.4% and 42.9%, respectively.

Children in Low-Income Families

Microsoft Power BI

15.6 % of children aged 0-15 in Saxmundham and Northeast 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%. The highest proportion is aggregated around Aldeburgh where prevalence is recorded as high as 24.1%.

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.

Adult Community Services

Microsoft Power BI

In Saxmundham and Northeast INT, approximately 23.5 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

lower than the rest of Suffolk where the average rate is recorded as 25.3 per 1,000 residents. The INT has a lower rate of residents accessing all adult community services.

Older People's Health and Wellbeing

PPV and Seasonal Flu Vaccinations

Microsoft Power BI

Saxmundham and Northeast INT has a similar uptake of the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) amongst resident aged 65 and over (74.9%) 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 INT and the rest of Suffolk since 2019.

Flu vaccination uptake in the INT has decreased marginally from 87.4% in 2021/2022, to 87.0% in the most recent period of 2022/2023. This is similar for the rest of Suffolk (85.9%-83.9%). This indicates Saxmundham and Northeast INT has a higher uptake of the flu vaccine when compared to Suffolk.

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 Saxmundham and Northeast INT.

Mortality and End of Life Care

Microsoft Power BI

Data from 2022 suggests Saxmundham and Northeast INT has fewer cardiovascular related hospital deaths (37.8 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 33.1 per 10,000 for the INT, and 92.0 per 10,000 for the rest of Suffolk. However, in 2021 rates for Saxmundham and Northeast and the rest of Suffolk were recorded as 37.8 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.

58.0% of deaths have occurred in residents usual place of residence in 2022 for Saxmundham and Northeast INT, this is statistically similar to the rest of Suffolk where prevalence is recorded as 54.7%. This marks a small decrease in mortality prevalence in usual place of residence for the INT (0.8%) but an increase for the rest of Suffolk between 2021-2022 (0.6%).