



## **West Lancashire CCG mini summary profile 2017/18**

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## West Lancashire Clinical Commissioning Group

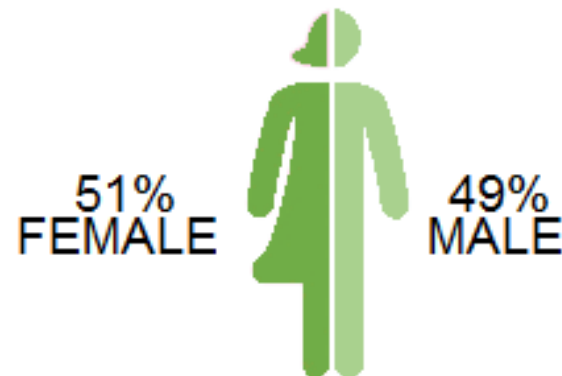
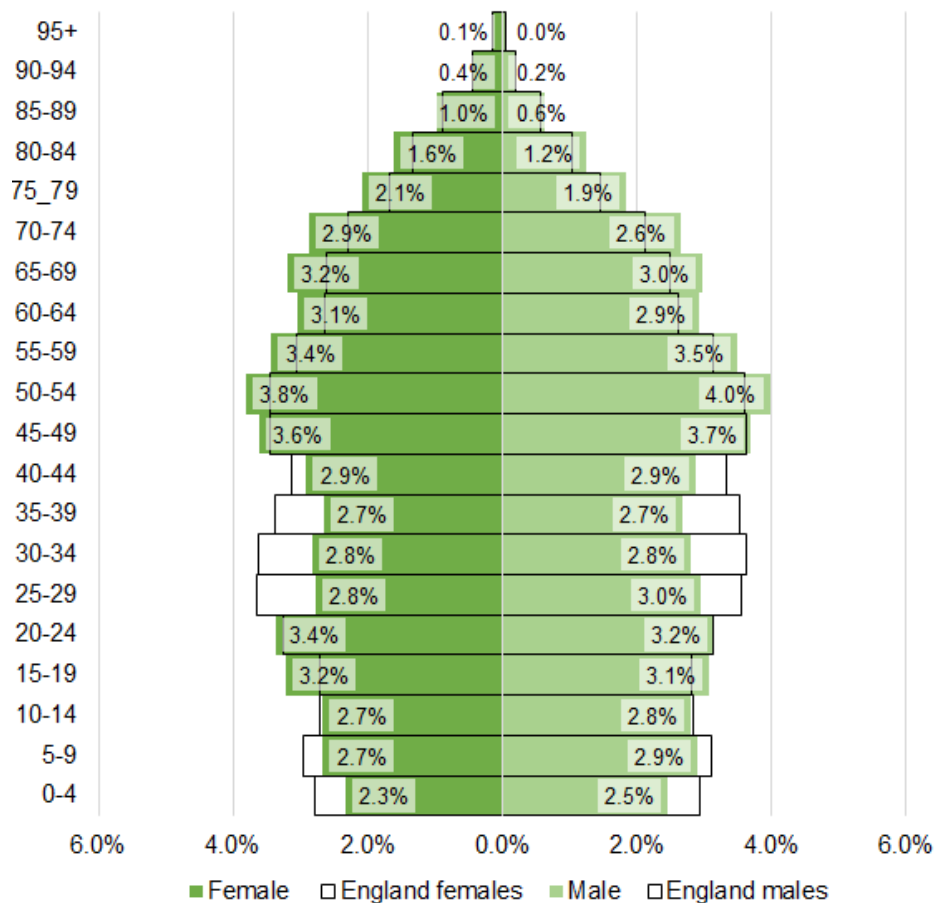


- The boundary of the West Lancashire CCG is aligned to the West Lancashire district boundary.
- The CCG consists of 18 GP practices providing primary care to 113,228 patients.
- Southport and Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust is the main provider of secondary health care for the area operating two main sites: Southport and Formby District General Hospital and Ormskirk District General Hospital. There is also a walk-in centre in Skelmersdale.
- Lancashire Care Foundation Trust is the main provider of inpatient & specialist community mental health and Learning and disability services.
- 21% of registered patients are aged 65 or over, with 16% aged 15 or under.
- Using Census 2011 figures, it is estimated that around 4% of the registered population are from a BME (Including white non-British) ethnicity.
- 32% of the registered population live within LSOAs considered to amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally.
- The aged 65+ resident population of West Lancashire is estimated to increase by 15% over the next 10 years.

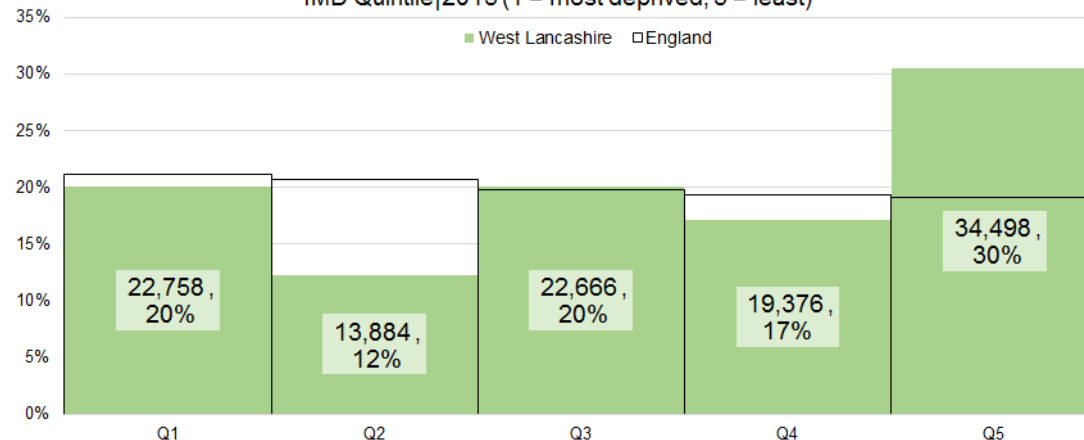
Appendix A provides a more detailed breakdown of these figures

# Registered population on a page (April 2017)

April 2017 population pyramid - West Lancashire CCG Vs England



Proportion of registered patients by national deprivation quintile  
IMD Quintile|2015 (1 = most deprived, 5 = least)



Marmot review stages of life	West Lancashire	% of total	England	% of total	Significance
Infant (<1)	916	0.81%	593,000	1.03%	Low
Start well (1-19)	24,124	21.31%	12,592,281	21.82%	Low
Live well (20-64)	64,506	56.97%	34,494,358	59.78%	Low
Age well (65+)	23,682	20.92%	10,020,629	17.37%	High

## If the CCG was a village of 100 people....

<b>The People</b>	
Living in most deprived areas (20% most deprived nationally)	20
Male life expectancy at birth	78.7
Female life expectancy at birth	82.5
Children aged under 5	5
Children and young people aged 5-18	16
People aged 19-65	60
People aged 66-80	15
People aged over 80	4
Spend (£) on total healthcare per head (2015)	£1,140
60+ persons living in pension credit households	4
16-64 year olds Long term unemployed	2
Adults who are obese	19
Estimated 15+ smoking	13
Under 16 year olds in low income families	3
<b>The Health</b>	
People aged 65+ with recorded dementia	1
People over 17 years diagnosed with diabetes	6
Additional people with undiagnosed diabetes	1
People with diagnosed CHD	4
People with diagnosed Asthma	7
People with diagnosed severe mental illness	1
People with diagnosed cancer	3
People who have had a stroke	2
People with diagnosed hypertension	16
Adults with diagnosed depression	8

## District health

Using Public Health England's (PHE) [Health Profiles](#) tool alongside the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QoF) disease registers, it is possible to obtain a good understanding of the key health issues affecting the West Lancashire local authority, which shares its boundary area with the West Lancashire CCG. Highlighting key areas public health, primary care and social care professionals may wish to address.

Appendix B found at the end of this document provides a more detailed breakdown of the PHE health profile indicators, whilst appendix C provides a full breakdown of the latest QoF recorded disease registers. It is important to note that some of these indicators may have been updated since the last refresh of this tool.

## Our communities

- **Deprivation:** Whilst overall West Lancashire is not a particularly deprived district, it is still home to some of the most deprived communities in England. With 36,642 persons living within LSOAs classed as being within the 40% most deprived in the country.
- **Children in poverty (under 16s):** The district has a significantly lower proportion of children (under 16) living in poverty than the England average.
- **GCSE achieved (5A\*-C inc. Eng & Maths):** a significantly larger proportion of pupils achieved 5 GCSEs at grades A\*-C than the England average.
- **Violent crime (violence offences):** The area has a significantly lower violent crime rate than the England average.
- **Long term unemployment:** West Lancashire has significantly lower rates of long term unemployment than the England average.

## Children's and Young People's Health

- **Obese children (Year-6):** A fifth of Year-6 children living in West Lancashire are obese.
- **Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18):** West Lancashire's under 18 alcohol-specific hospital stay rate is significantly higher than the England average.
- **Under 18 conceptions:** The district has a significantly higher under 18 conceptions rate than England.

## Adult Health & lifestyle

- **Smoking prevalence:** 16% of the adult population of West Lancashire is estimated to smoke.
- **Percentage of physically active adults:** Just over three fifths of the adult population is believed to be physically inactive.
- **Excess weight in adults:** Almost 70% of adults living in West Lancashire are believed to be living with excess weight, significantly above the national average.

## Disease & Poor Health

- **Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow):** The district has a significantly lower rate alcohol-related admission episodes than England.
- **Incidence of TB:** There is a significantly lower TB incidence rate in West Lancashire compared to the England average.
- **New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25):** In West Lancashire the rate of new STIs (excl. chlamydia aged under 25) is significantly lower than the England average.

- **QoF recorded disease prevalence** : The West Lancashire CCG has significantly higher levels of recorded disease prevalence for the following conditions :
  - Atrial Fibrillation
  - Coronary heart disease
  - Heart failure
  - Hypertension
  - Peripheral Arterial Disease
  - Stroke and transient ischaemic attack
  - Asthma
  - COPD
  - Obesity (18+)
  - Cancer
  - Diabetes (17+)
  - Dementia
  - Depression (18+)
  - Osteoporosis (50+)
  - Rheumatoid Arthritis (16+)

However it should be noted, that for certain conditions, high recorded disease prevalence could be a reflection of effective diagnosis and screening practices.

### Life Expectancy & Causes of death

- **Killed and seriously injured on roads:** The rate of people reported killed or seriously injured on the roads in West Lancashire is significantly higher than the England average

### CCG Outcomes

NHS England's [CCG outcomes tool](#) provides interactive access to key data for CCGs across five domains :

- Domain 1 – Preventing people from dying prematurely
- Domain 2 – Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions
- Domain 3- Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury
- Domain 4 – Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care
- Domain 5 – Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm

Across the five domains the Fylde & Wyre CCG ranks within the worse quartile in England for the following indicators :

Indicator		Notes
Domain 1	1.5 Mortality within 30 days of hospital admission for stroke (2015/16)	The CCG rate is increasing
	1.8 Emergency admission for alcohol related liver disease (2015 - 2016 (Oct - Sep))	The CCGs cluster average score also falls within the worse quartile. However the CCG rate is improving
	1.14 Maternal smoking at delivery (2016/17 Q2)	The CCGs cluster average score also falls within the worse quartile. However the CCG rate is improving
	1.15 Breast feeding prevalence at 6 - 8 weeks (2015/16 Q1)	The CCG rate is declining and its cluster average score also falls within the worse quartile

	1.21 All-cause mortality – 12 months following a first emergency admission to hospital for heart failure in people aged 16 and over (April 2012 to March 2015)	The CCG rate is improving
	1.22 Hip fracture: incidence (2015 - 2016 (Oct - Sep))	The CCG rate is increasing and its cluster average score also falls within the worse quartile
Domain 2	2.1 Health-related quality of life for people with long-term conditions (2015/16)	The CCG rate is declining and its cluster average score also falls within the worse quartile
	2.3 The percentage of people with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Medical Research Council (MRC) Dyspnoea Scale $\geq 3$ , identified on GP systems, referred to a pulmonary rehabilitation (2014/15)	The CCG rate is declining
	2.4 Percentage of people with diabetes who have received nine care processes (2015/16)	The CCG rate is declining
	2.10 Access to psychological therapies services by people from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups (2015/16)	The CCG rate has significantly declined
	2.11a Percentage of referrals to Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) services which indicated a reliable recovery following completion of treatment (2015 - 2015 (Jan - Dec))	The CCG rate is improving
	2.11b Percentage of referrals to Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) services which indicated a reliable improvement following completion of treatment (2015 - 2015 (Jan - Dec))	The CCG rate is declining
Domain 3	3.3 Elective Hip replacement (Primary) procedures - patient reported outcomes measures (PROMS) (2014/15)	The CCG rate is declining
	3.4 Emergency admissions for children with lower respiratory tract infections (2015 - 2016 (Oct - Sep))	The CCG rate is increasing
	3.5 People who have had a stroke who are admitted to an acute stroke unit within 4 hours of arrival to hospital (2015/16)	The CCG rate is improving
	3.6 People who have had an acute stroke who receive thrombolysis (2015/16)	The CCG rate is declining
	3.9 People who have had an acute stroke who spend 90% or more of their stay on a stroke unit (2015/16)	The CCG rate is declining
	3.10.ii Hip fracture: proportion of patients recovering to their previous levels of mobility/walking ability at 120 days (2015)	The CCG rate is declining
	3.11 Hip fracture: collaborative orthogeriatric care (2015)	The CCG rate has declined and its cluster average score also falls within the worse quartile

	3.14 Alcohol-specific hospital admissions (2015 - 2016 (Oct - Sep))	The CCGs cluster average score also falls within the worse quartile. However the CCG rate is improving
	3.15 Emergency alcohol-specific readmission to any hospital within 30 days of discharge following an alcohol-specific admission (2013 - 2016 (Oct - Sep))	The CCG rate is improving
	3.16 Unplanned readmissions to mental health services within 30 days of a mental health inpatient discharge in people aged 17 and over	The CCG rate is improving
	3.17 Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment (2015 - 2016 (Oct - Sep))	
	3.18 Hip fracture: care process composite indicator (2015)	The CCG rate is improving
Domain 5	5.3 Incidence of Healthcare Associated Infection (HCAI) – Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) (Apr 2013 - Dec 2016)	
	5.4 Incidence of Healthcare Associated Infection (HCAI) – C. difficile (Apr 2013 - Dec 2016)	

Additional analysis found that the CCG has seen a significant decline in performance against the following indicators:

- 1.12 People with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) who have received the complete list of physical checks

On a positive note the CCG had shown significantly improvement against the following indicators:

- 3.7 People with stroke who are discharged from hospital with a joint health and social care plan.

### Cluster Analysis

CCGs across England have been grouped into clusters of similar types, with the West Lancashire CCG falling into the *sphere* cluster defined as *Traditional communities with deprived areas and poorer health*. The CCG was found to have a worse outcome than the cluster average, for 26 out of 67 indicators.

### Local comparisons

Looking at the indicator data for other five CCGs of Lancashire shows that all six CCGs recorded significantly worse rates than the England average for the following indicators :

- 1.21 All-cause mortality – 12 months following a first emergency admission to hospital for heart failure in people aged 16 and over (April 2012 to March 2015)
- 2.11a Percentage of referrals to Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) services which indicated a reliable recovery following completion of treatment (2015)
- 2.11b Percentage of referrals to Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) services which indicated a reliable improvement following completion of treatment (2015)
- 3.4 Emergency admissions for children with lower respiratory tract infections (2015 - 2016 (Oct - Sep))
- West Lancashire CCG was the only outlier in Lancashire, for indicator 1.22 Hip fracture: incidence (2015 - 2016 (Oct - Sep)).



## Appendices

## Appendix A: West Lancashire patient and population breakdown and projections plus deprivation scores

Indicator	Source	2017/18 update						Notes	
		CCG total	West Lancashire		Other		England		Year data relates to
			Count	Indicator value	Count	Indicator value			
<b>Local population make up</b>									
Registered Population	NHS Digital	113,228	108,315	96%	4,913	4%	58,328,549	April - 2017	Based on patient LSOA
Proportion of patients aged 65 years and over	NHS Digital	23,682	21% of the total registered population				17%	April - 2017	
Proportion of patients aged 15 and under	NHS Digital	17,921	16% of the total registered population				17%	April - 2017	
Estimated BME population based on Census 2011 (including white non-British)	Census	4,805	4,805	4%	-		20%	2011	CCG figure based on district residents only. District figures are estimated by applying the 2011 district % of persons from a BME background to the total registered population
Migrant GP Registrations per 1,000 resident population <sup>1</sup>	ONS	444   3.94	444	3.94	-		12.56	Mid-2014 to Mid-2015	CCG figure based on the districts' resident patients and GP practice location. It should be noted that GP registration is not compulsory. There may also be a time lag between the migration event and actual registration.
<b>Deprivation</b>									
Indicator	Source	CCG total	Score	Indicator value	Other	National district average	Year data relates to	Notes	
IMD 2015 average Score and quintile <sup>2</sup>	Department for communities and Local Government	19.98	19.983	3	-	19.46	2015	IMD Quintile 2015 (1 = most deprived, 5 = least)	
Proportion of patients in living within LSOA within IMD quintiles 1 and 2	Department for communities and Local Government / HSCIC	36,642   32%	36,354	34%	288	6%	42%	April - 2017	Calculated using LSOA deprivation 2015 score and the April 2017 registered population by LSOA. IMD Quintile 2015 (1 = most deprived, 5 = least)
Indicator	Source	CCG 2016 & 2026 projected pop.	2017 projected pop.	2026 Projected pop.	Other	National district average	Year data relates to	Notes	
Population projections : CCG patients and district residents aged 15 and under	ONS	19,513   19,973   2% ▲	19,513	19,973   2% ▲	-	10,601,230   11,249,608   6% ▲	2017 compared to 2026	2017 projected population estimate compared to the 2026 projected population (based on the 2012 Mid-year population estimates)	
Population projections : CCG patients and district residents aged 16 to 64	ONS	68,624   66,185   -4% ▼	68,624	66,185   -4% ▼	-	34,975,958   35,891,570   3% ▲	2017 compared to 2026	2017 projected population estimate compared to the 2026 projected population (based on the 2012 Mid-year population estimates)	
Population projections : CCG patients and district residents aged 65 and over	ONS	24,465   28,169   15% ▲	24,465	28,169   15% ▲	-	10,063,227   11,994,067   19% ▲	2017 compared to 2026	2017 projected population estimate compared to the 2026 projected population (based on the 2012 Mid-year population estimates)	
Population projections : CCG patients and district residents	ONS	112,602   114,327   2% ▲	112,602	114,327   2% ▲	-	55,640,415   59,135,245   6% ▲	2017 compared to 2026	2017 projected population estimate compared to the 2026 projected population (based on the 2012 Mid-year population estimates)	

1. The completeness of these data depends on all patients registering with an NHS GP when they move to England and Wales or Northern Ireland. However, it is known that registration patterns vary by sex and age group. Therefore, the usefulness of these data as an indicator of migration is limited by some groups being less likely to register with a GP than others. For example, young men are less likely to register with a GP than other groups.

2. Population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a larger area.

The average score summary measure is calculated by averaging the LSOA scores in each larger area after they have been population weighted. The resultant scores for the larger areas are then ranked, where the rank of 1 (most deprived) is given to the area with the highest score.

This gives a measure of the whole area covering both deprived and non-deprived areas. The main difference from the average rank measure described above is that more deprived LSOAs tend to have more 'extreme' scores than ranks. So highly deprived areas will not tend to average out to the same extent as when using ranks; highly polarised areas will therefore tend to score higher on the average score measure than on the average rank.

## Appendix B: Summary of PHE 2017 District Health Profiles for West Lancashire district and comparators

Domain	Indicator		Period	England		North West region		Lancashire (12)		West Lancashire	
				Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change	Value	Change
Our communities	1	Deprivation	2015	21.80	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-
	2	Children in low income families (under 16s)	2014	20.1%	↓	22.8%	↓	19.1%	↓	17.6%	↓
	3	Statutory homelessness	2015/16	0.90	↓	1.0	-	0.3	-	0.2	↓
	4	GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)	2015/16	57.8%	-	56.6%	-	58.4%	-	61.6%	-
	5	Violent crime (violence offences)	2015/16	17.20	↑	17.3	↑	15.1	↑	10.9	↑
	6	Long term unemployment	2016	3.70	↓	3.9	↓	2.8	↓	2.5	↓
C&YP's Health	7	Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	10.6%	↓	13.7%	↓	*	*	*	*
	8	Breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	74.3%	↑	64.6%	↑	69.1%	↑	*	*
	9	Obese children (Year 6)	2015/16	19.8%	↑	20.6%	↑	18.9%	↑	19.7%	-
	10	Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)	13/14-15/	37.4	-	54.1	-	57.3	-	67.2	-
	11	Under 18 conceptions	2015	20.8	↓	24.7	↓	25.1	↓	28.4	↓
Adult's Health & Lifestyle	12	Smoking prevalence	2016	15.5%	-	16.8%	-	16.0%	-	16.5%	-
	13	Percentage of physically active adults	2016/16	64.9%	-	63.4%	-	64.9%	-	64.0%	-
	14	Excess weight in adults	2013-15	64.8%	-	66.6%	-	66.7%	-	68.1%	-
Disease & Poor Health	15	Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2015	52.4%	-	50.8%	-	49.4%	-	52.7%	-
	16	Hospital stays for self-harm	2015/16	196.5	-	250.4	-	235.0	-	204.7	-
	17	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	2015/16	647.0	-	737.0	-	669.0	-	568.0	-
	18	Recorded diabetes	2014/15	6.4%	↑	6.7%	↑	6.7%	↑	6.5%	↑
	19	Incidence of TB	2013-15	12.0	-	9.0	-	6.3	-	2.1	-
	20	New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25)	2016	795.0	↓	727.0	↓	627.0	↓	416.0	↓
21	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	2015/16	589.0	-	618.0	-	564.0	-	555.0	-	
Life Expectancy & Causes of Death	22	Excess winter deaths (three year)	2012/15	19.6	-	20.1	-	18.8	-	18.6	-
	23	Life expectancy at birth - MALES	2013-15	79.5	-	78.1	-	78.5	-	79.5	-
	24	Life expectancy at birth - FEMALES	2013-15	83.1	-	81.8	-	82.1	-	82.6	-
	25	Infant mortality	2013-15	3.90	-	4.2	-	4.6	-	3.4	-
	26	Suicide rate	2013-15	10.1	-	11.3	-	11.6	-	8.7	-
	27	Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2013-15	74.6	-	88.5	-	85.0	-	71.2	-
	28	Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2013-15	138.8	-	153.9	-	143.4	-	135.9	-
	29	Killed and seriously injured on roads	2013-15	38.50	-	39.4	-	58.1	-	60.2	-

\* Value suppressed due to small count

Source: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>

	Value statistically significantly worse than England average
	Value not statistically significantly different from England average
	Value statistically significantly better than England average

### Appendix C: West Lancashire CCG Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) recorded disease prevalence, benchmarked against England

Condition	Number on disease register	Prevalence	England prevalence	Compared to the England prevalence
<b>Cardiovascular</b>				
AF - Atrial Fibrillation	2,279	2.03%	1.71%	High
CHD - Coronary Heart Disease	4,278	3.81%	3.20%	High
HF - Heart Failure	1,181	1.05%	0.76%	High
HYP - Hypertension	17,712	15.78%	13.81%	High
PAD - Peripheral Arterial Disease	837	0.75%	0.61%	High
STIA - Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack	2,250	2.00%	1.74%	High
<b>Respiratory</b>				
AST - Asthma	7,311	6.51%	5.91%	High
COPD - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	2,497	2.22%	1.85%	High
<b>Lifestyle</b>				
OB - Obesity (18+)	8,906	9.83%	9.45%	High
<b>High dependency and other long term conditions</b>				
CAN-Cancer	3,149	2.80%	2.42%	High
CKD-Chronic Kidney Disease (18+)	4,192	4.63%	4.10%	High
DM - Diabetes Mellitus (17+)	6,267	6.82%	6.55%	High
PC - Palliative Care	414	0.37%	0.34%	-
<b>Mental health and neurology</b>				
Dementia	1062	0.95%	0.76%	High
DEP - Depression (18+)	8,390	9.26%	8.26%	High
EP - Epilepsy (18+)	744	0.82%	0.80%	-
LD - Learning Disabilities	526	0.47%	0.46%	-
MH - Mental Health	877	0.78%	0.90%	Low
<b>Musculoskeletal</b>				
OST - Osteoporosis (50+)	180	0.39%	0.31%	High
RA - Rheumatoid Arthritis (16+)	768	0.82%	0.73%	High

Please note patients can appear on multiple disease registers and being significantly above England, could be interpreted as a positive, depending on the condition.