



Coastal And Rural East (Care)

Public Health PCN profile

Life course indicators

East Kent ICP

Created by Medway Council Public Health Intelligence Team and
Kent Public Health Observatory

Transforming health and social care in Kent and Medway is a partnership of all the NHS organisations in Kent and Medway, Kent County Council and Medway Council. We are working together to develop and deliver the Sustainability and Transformation Plan for our area.





Summary part 1: Coastal And Rural East (Care)

Indicator	Compared to England
Job Seekers Allowance rate (16-64 years)	Lower
Fuel poverty	Not compared
Life expectancy (Female)	Not compared
Life expectancy (Male)	Not compared
Smoking prevalence	Lower
Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm (narrow definition)	Better
Total number of prescribed antibiotic items per STAR-PU by quarter	Higher
Bowel screening coverage	Better
Breast screening coverage	Better
Cervical screening coverage	Better
A&E attendances (<18 years)	Better
Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	Similar
Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)	Similar
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	Similar
CHD prevalence	Higher
Stroke prevalence	Higher
PAD prevalence	Higher
Heart failure prevalence	Higher



Summary part 2: Coastal And Rural East (Care)

Indicator	Compared to England
AF prevalence	Higher
Hypertension prevalence	Higher
Cancer prevalence	Higher
Diabetes prevalence	Higher
COPD prevalence	Higher
Serious mental illness prevalence	Similar
Depression prevalence	Higher
Dementia prevalence	Higher
Premature mortality from all causes	Similar
Cancer mortality U75	Similar
CVD mortality U75	Better
Osteoporosis prevalence 50+	Similar
Hip fracture adm 65+	Similar



Contact details

- If you have any questions or would like further information about these profiles, please contact either:
- Mark Chambers | Medway Council | mark.chambers@medway.gov.uk | 01634 332634
- Tom Bourne | Kent County Council | tom.bourne@kent.gov.uk | 03000 416543
- This profile and links to further resources are available from the website address below:

<http://kentandmedway.nhs.uk/health-profiles>

INTRODUCTION







Purpose and rationale

- Profiles have been created for each of the Primary Care Networks (PCNs) in the Kent and Medway Integrated Care System (ICS).
- There are 42 PCNs in Kent and Medway.
- The aim of the PCN profiles is to identify the health and social care needs of an area. In addition to identifying priority areas to explore further, contextual information about the population characteristics is presented to help PCNs understand the underlying causes for these differences.
- Key stakeholders were consulted to identify the indicators that should be included.
- Limited data is available in the public domain at small area level so some indicators have been presented at a Kent and Medway level on the final slide.



Location of the PCN

Map of Kent and Medway with ICP boundaries and PCN highlighted

 Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN  Rest of Kent & Medway

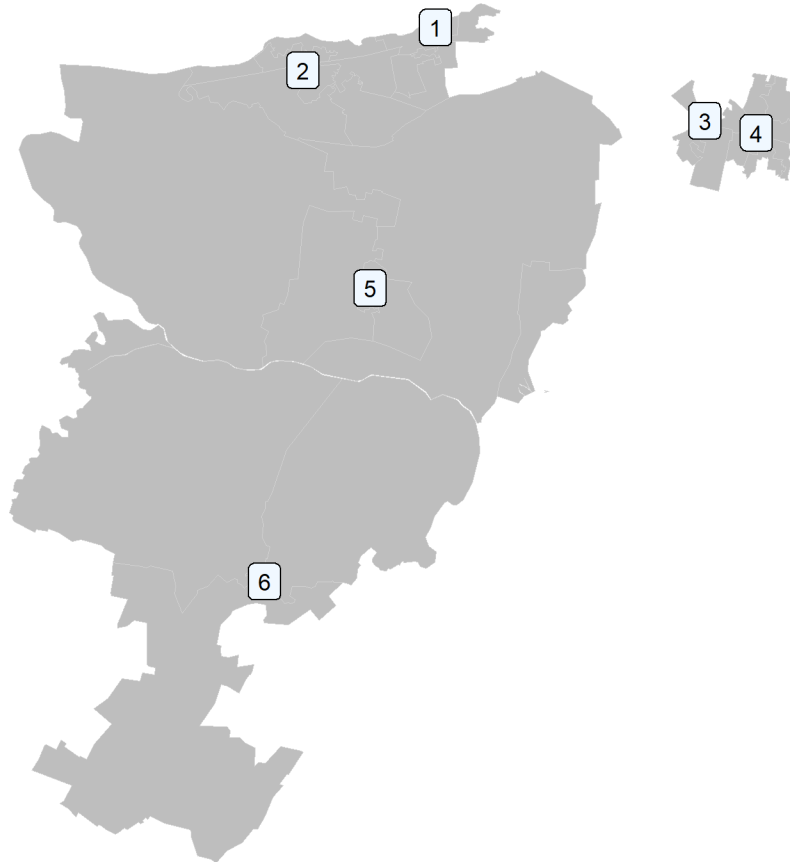


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Practices in the PCN

In Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN, there are 6 practices.



Practices

- 1 Westgate Surgery
- 2 Birchington Medical Practice
- 3 St Peter's Surgery
- 4 Broadstairs Medical Practice
- 5 Minster Surgery
- 6 Ash Surgery

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Source: NHS Digital. GP and GP practice related data. GP Practices (epracur).



Small areas

- Data at several small area levels has been used as building blocks to calculate the PCN values: Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), ward, general practice and school.
- LSOAs have a defined geographical boundary. On average the population is about 1,700 people so they can be thought of as representing a neighbourhood. There are 1,065 LSOAs within Kent and Medway.
- LSOAs and wards were assigned to PCNs on a first passed the post basis, e.g. LSOAs or wards were mapped to PCNs based on which PCN has the highest count of registered patients living in that LSOA/ward.
- School level data was assigned to PCNs based on the ward the school was located in. Only primary and nursery school data was used as this more likely reflects the child profile of the local area due to the larger catchment areas of secondary schools.



PCN value and RAG rating

- The PCN values have been calculated from LSOA, ward, practice or school level data using one of two methods:
- 1) Aggregated data: PCN values are created from aggregated counts and denominators, where data is available.
- 2) Small areas averaged: Where count and/or denominator data is not available, the PCN value is the median of the small area values.
- A RAG rating (red, amber, green) has been applied to the majority of indicators to show how well an area is performing compared to a benchmark (England). The RAG rating is assigned by comparing an area's value to a reference range, which was created using either confidence intervals (CIs) or a 5% range around the England average. Green corresponds to a value that is better than England, red to a value that is worse, and amber indicates that there is no difference. An indicator is shaded grey where it is inappropriate to apply a RAG rating due to the methods used in the calculation.
- Where it is inappropriate to label high or low values as 'better' or 'worse', for example osteoporosis prevalence, the terms 'higher' and 'lower' have been used with neutral colouring such as shades of blue, from light to dark. Such labelling does not imply that high values of these indicators, for example, are 'worse'.



Peer groups

- Peer groups were created to enable the comparison of PCNs with similar characteristics.
- Cluster analysis was used to determine the PCN peer groups. Clustering divides the population into a number of groups with similar traits.
- Two clustering algorithms were used to explore the data: K-means and hierarchical clustering.
- The characteristics input into the cluster analysis were:
 - 1) Total PCN population
 - 2) Percentage aged 0 to 4 years
 - 3) Percentage aged 5 to 18 years
 - 4) Percentage aged 65 to 84 years
 - 5) Percentage aged 85 years and over
 - 6) Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score
 - 7) Total QOF points
- The cluster analysis indicates that the optimum number of distinct groups is two, based on these inputs.
- This methodology is being developed and additional characteristics may be added in the future, which may alter the peer groups.



Indicator slides explained

Lollipop plot

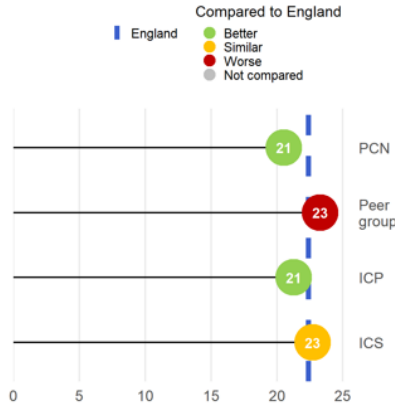
Compares the PCN value to its peer group, ICP and the ICS.

England value shown as blue dotted line.

RAG rating applied. Compared to England.

Green = Better
Amber = Similar
Red = Worse
Lilac = Lower
Light blue = Higher

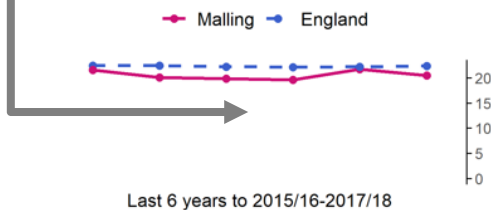
Blue line = England



Trend plot

PCN and England values over time.

Pink = PCN
Blue = England



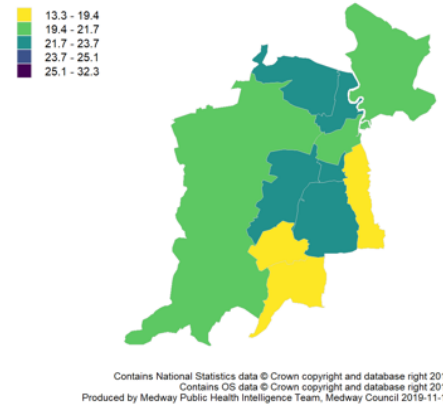
Map

Boundaries are either ward or LSOA.

Dots represent a practice or school.

Colour scale from best to worst:
Yellow = Best
Purple = Worst

Grey = LSOA/ward in other PCN



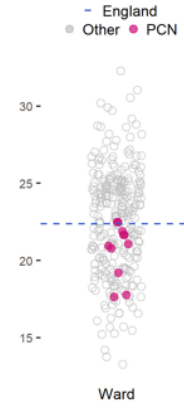
The rate in Malling PCN is better than England.

Value type: Proportion - %
Latest time period: 2015/16-2017/18
Source: GOV.UK. Public Health England. Child obesity and excess weight: small area level data.
PCN average type: Mean
PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Wilson Score method
Small area type: Ward

Scatter plot

Shows values for all small areas (LSOA/ ward/ practice/school) in Kent and Medway.

Pink = Area in PCN
Grey = Area in other PCN
Blue line = England value



Metadata

Key information about the data and analysis.

DEMOGRAPHICS





Population

Age Profile for Coastal And Rural East (Care)

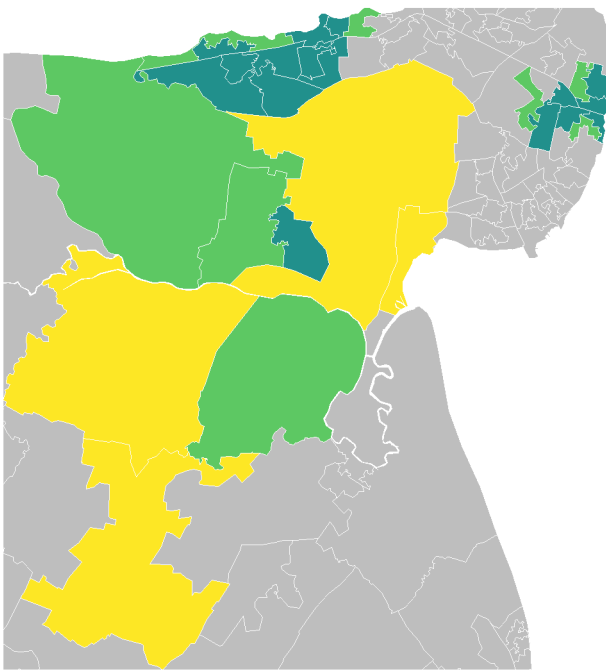
Total population: 44,868



Male Kent & Medway
 Female England

Percentage of people aged over 65 who live alone

9.4 - 20.7
 20.7 - 27
 27 - 34.1
 34.1 - 43.4
 43.4 - 62.3



Data Source: Kent Integrated Database
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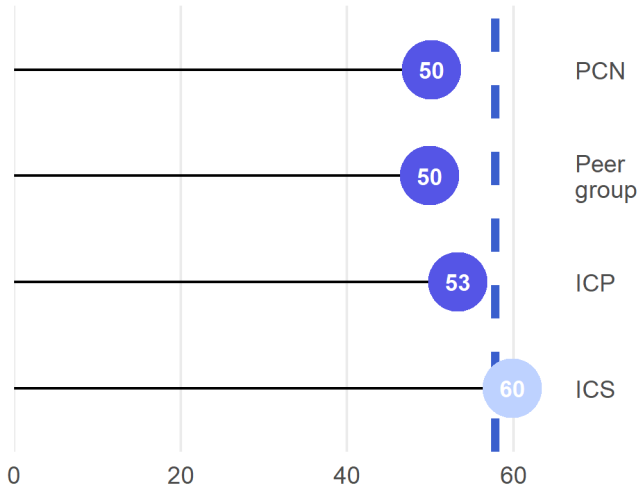


General fertility rate

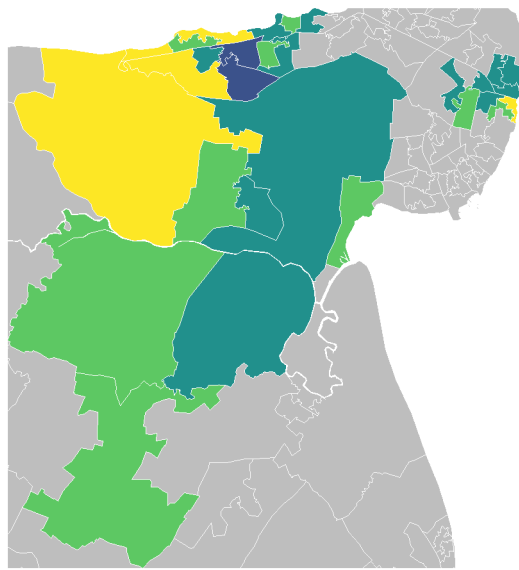
Compared to England

- Lower
- Similar
- Higher
- Not compared

England

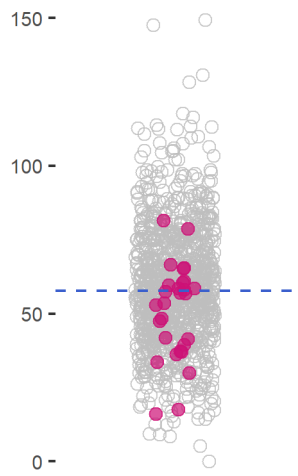


- 0 - 35.7
- 35.7 - 53.4
- 53.4 - 70.2
- 70.2 - 93
- 93 - 162.4



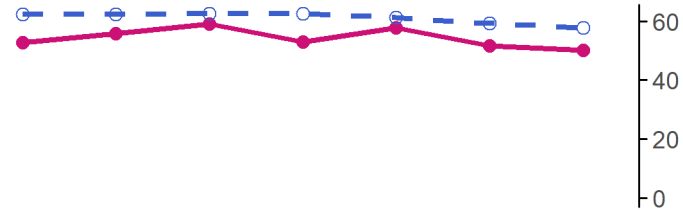
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- England
- Other
- PCN



LSOA

England Coastal And Rural East (Care)



Last 7 years to 2019

The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is lower than England.

Value type: Live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44

Latest time period: 2019

Source: Nomis, Office for National Statistics

PCN average type: Mean

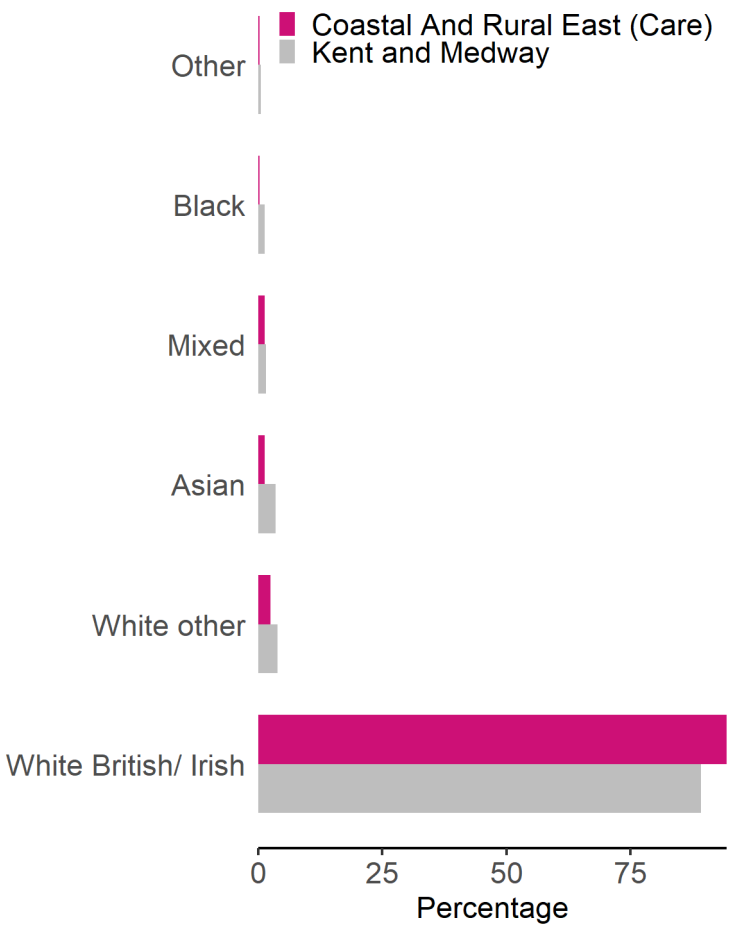
PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Byar's method

Small area type: LSOA

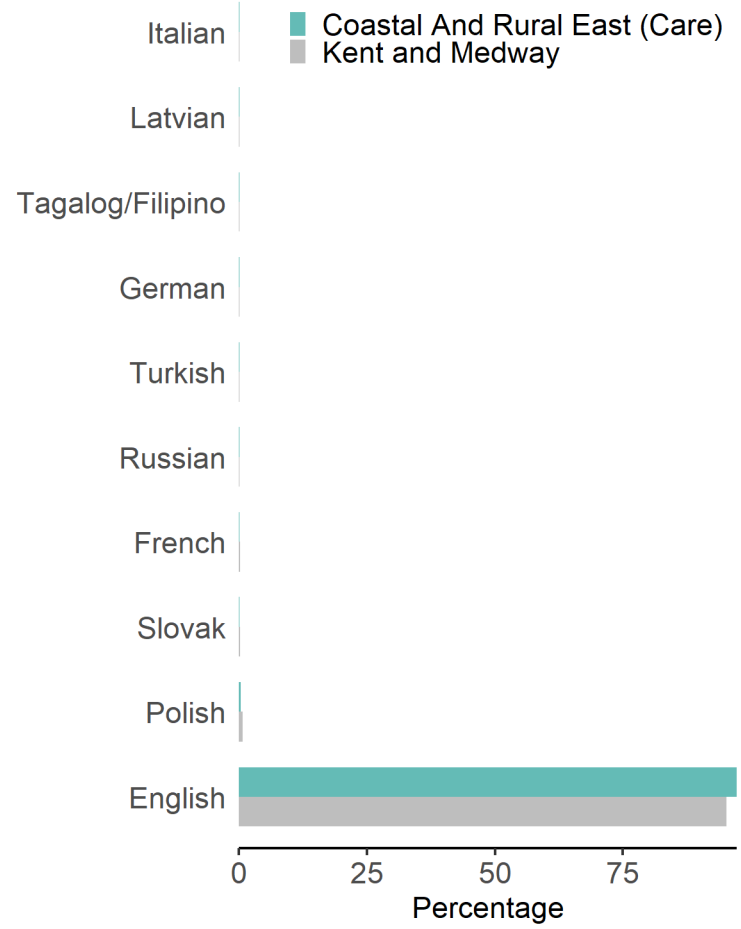


Ethnicity and main language

Ethnicity



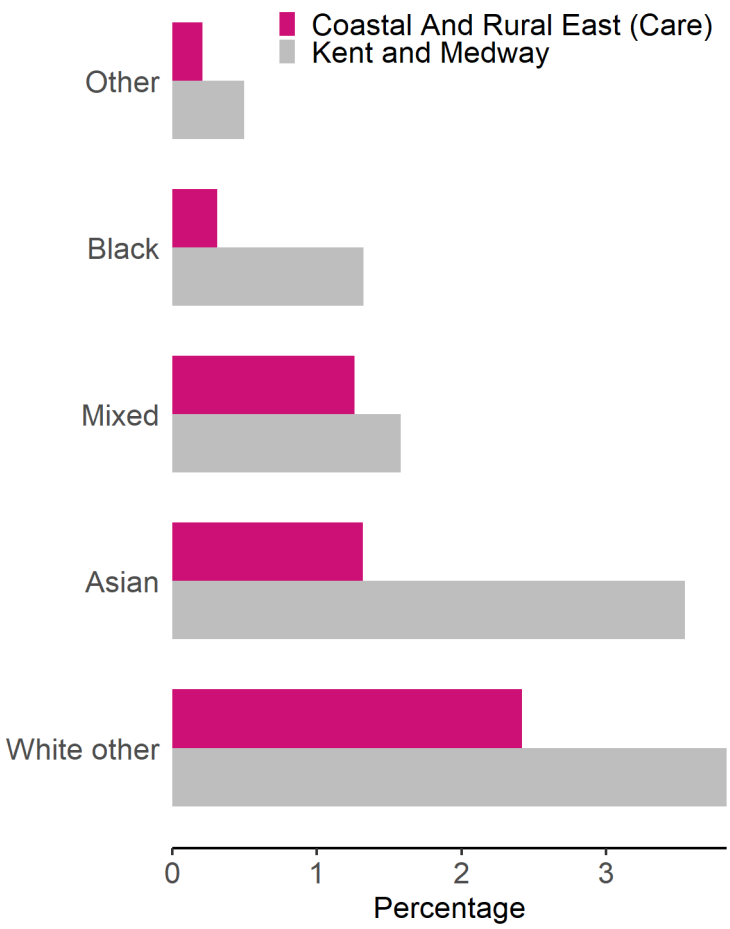
Main language



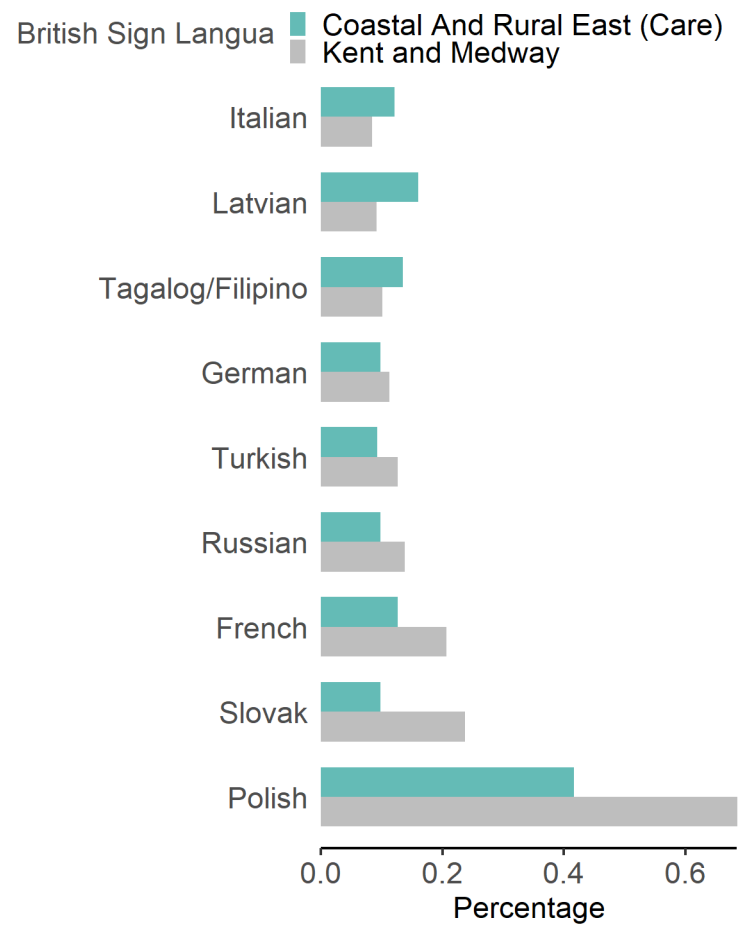


Ethnicity and main language

Ethnicity (excl. White British)



Main language (excl. English)

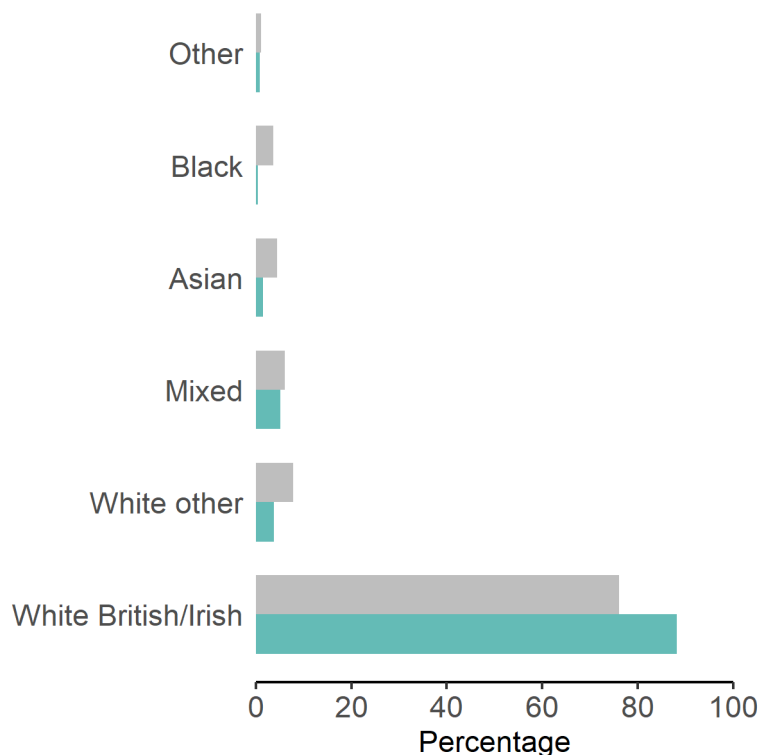




School ethnicity

School Census, January 2020
Nursery and Primary schools

■ Coastal And Rural East (Care)
■ Kent and Medway



English as first language:

- 94.2% of pupils in Coastal And Rural East (Care).

- 86.9% of pupils in Kent and Medway.

Other than English as first language:

- 5.8% of pupils in Coastal And Rural East (Care).

- 13% of pupils in Kent and Medway.

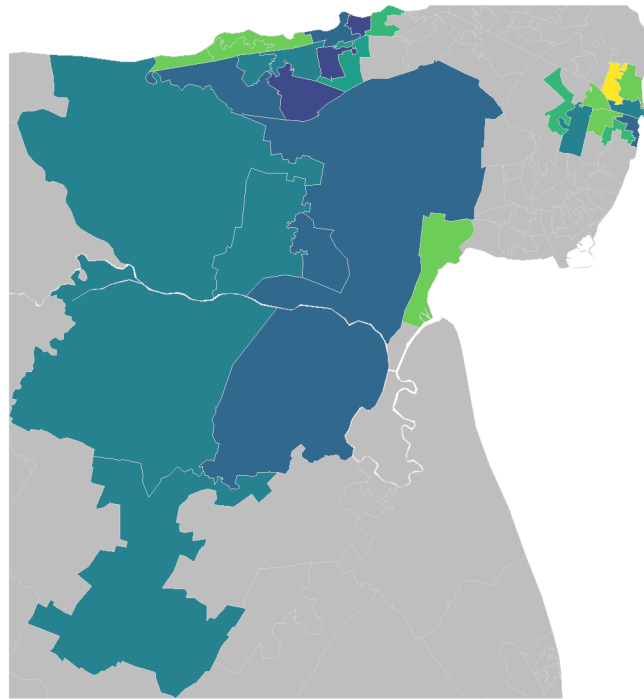
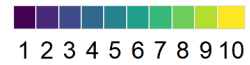


Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

2019

National decile
(1 = most deprived)



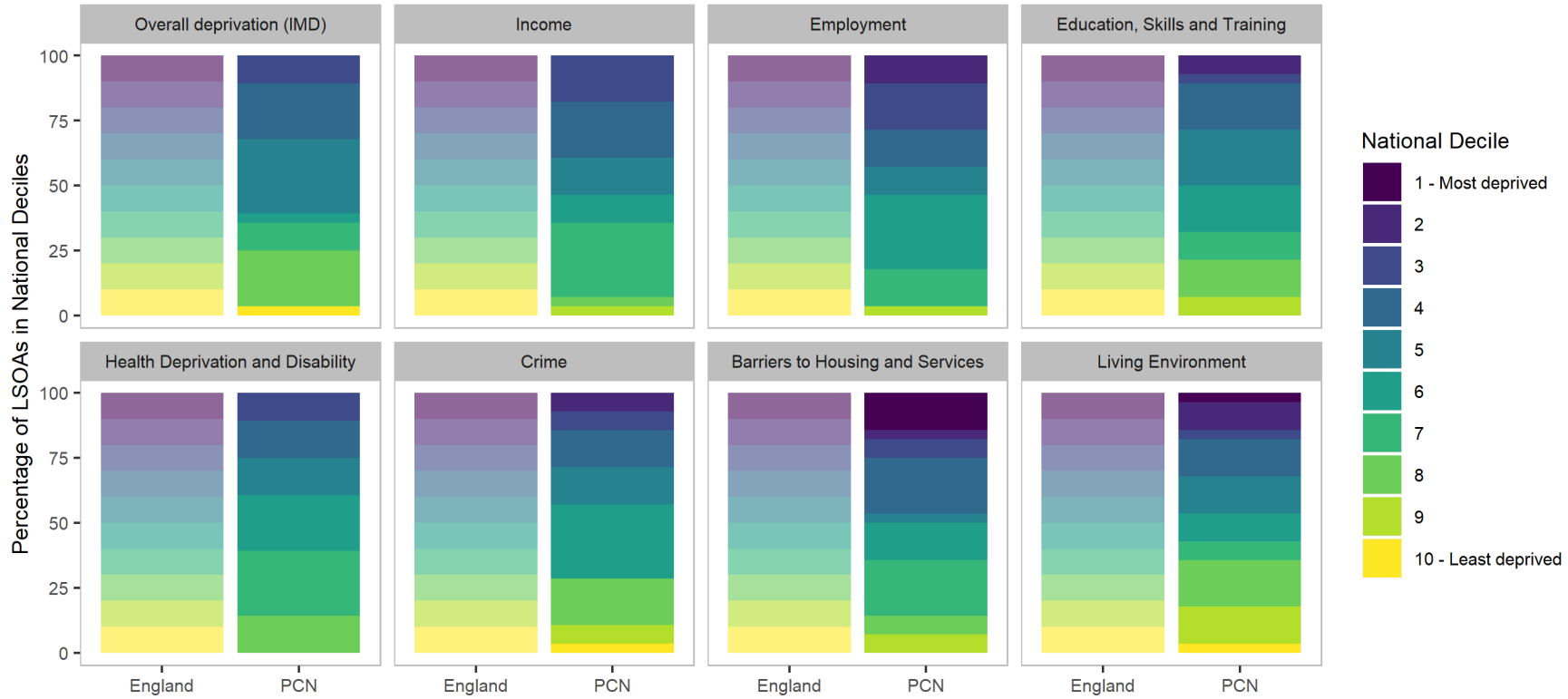
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Source: GOV.UK. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. English Indices of Deprivation 2019.



Domains of deprivation

England and Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN



Source: GOV.UK. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. English Indices of Deprivation 2019.

There are seven domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2019). Each of these domains describe different aspects of deprivation. The graphic shows the proportion of the PCN population ranked in one of 10 groups across all lower super output areas in England for each of these domains. The darker colours indicate the most deprived groups or 'deciles'.

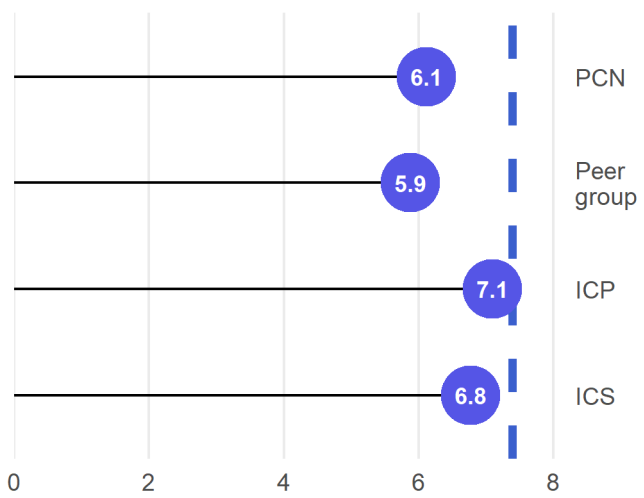


Job Seekers Allowance rate (16-64 years)

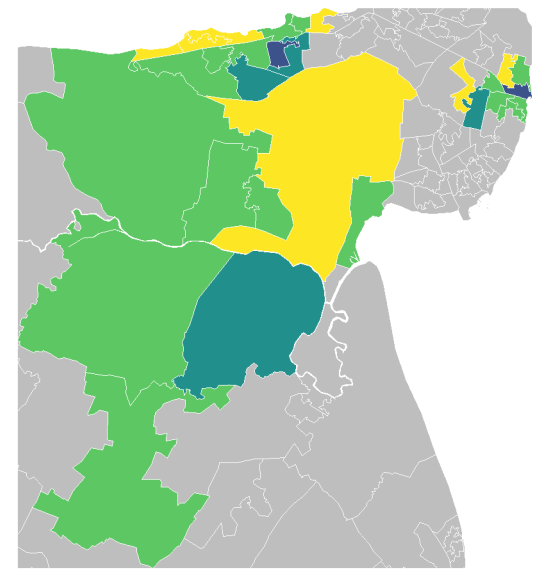
Compared to England

- Lower
- Similar
- Higher
- Not compared

England

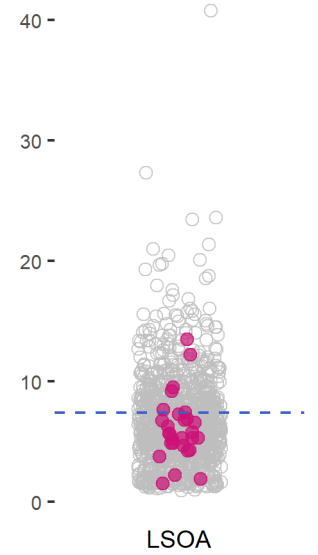


- 1 - 4.3
- 4.3 - 7.3
- 7.3 - 11
- 11 - 17.6
- 17.6 - 40.8

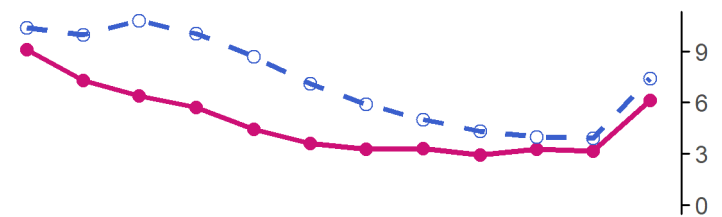


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- England
- Other
- PCN



England Coastal And Rural East (Care)



Last 12 quarters to Jun 2020

The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is lower than England.

Value type: Rate per 1,000 residents aged 16-64

Latest time period: Jun 2020

Source: Nomis, Office for National Statistics.

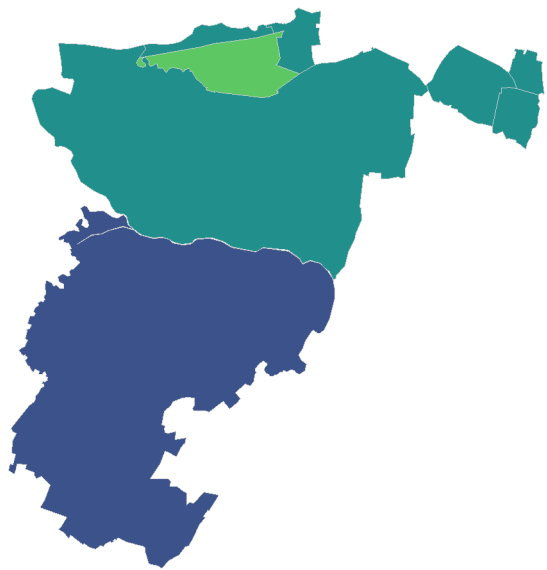
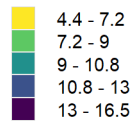
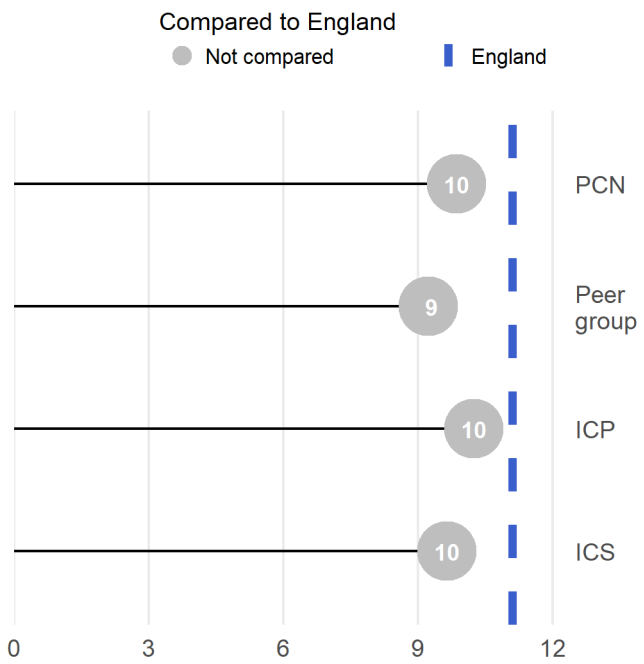
PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Byar's method

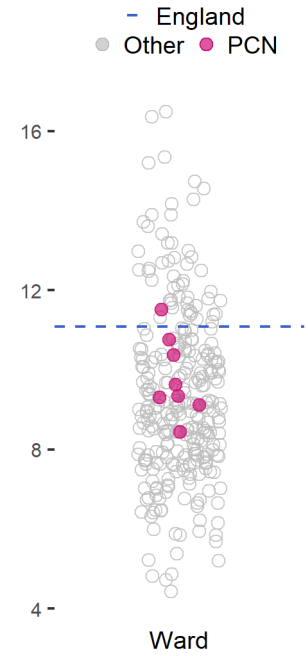
Small area type: LSOA



Fuel poverty



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Trend data not available. A household is considered to be fuel poor if they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) and, were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

This is used as a proxy indicator of need especially for those people who do not meet the usual criteria of living in a deprived area but have homes which are expensive to heat adequately.

This is a modelled estimate so cannot be compared.

Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN cannot be compared to England statistically.
 Value type: Percentage households
 Latest time period: 2016
 Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93280. Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright.
 PCN average type: Mean
 PCN RAG method: None applied
 Small area type: Ward

PREVENTION AND HEALTH INEQUALITIES



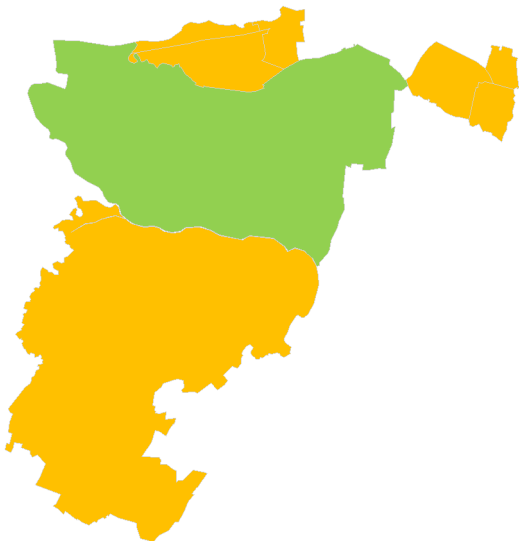


Life expectancy

Male

Compared to England

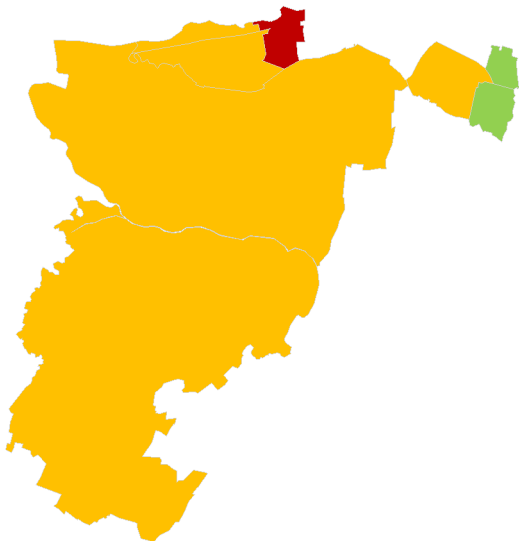
- Better
- Similar
- Worse
- Not compared



Female

Compared to England

- Better
- Similar
- Worse
- Not compared



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Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN cannot be compared to England statistically.
 Value type: Years
 Latest time period: 2013 - 17
 Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93283. Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright.
 PCN average type: Median
 PCN RAG method: None applied
 Small area type: Ward

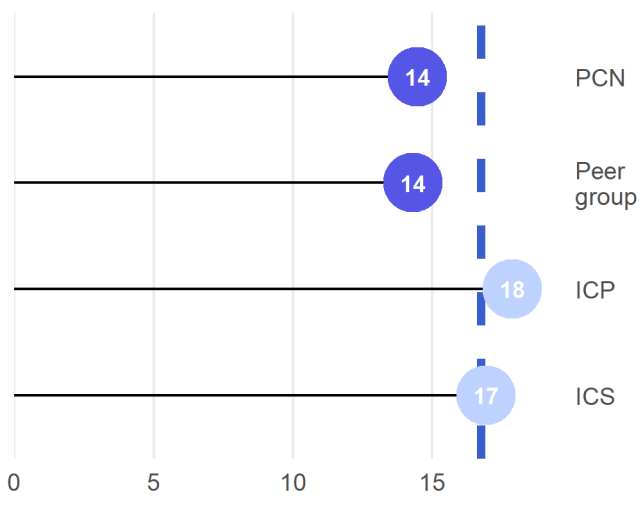


Smoking prevalence

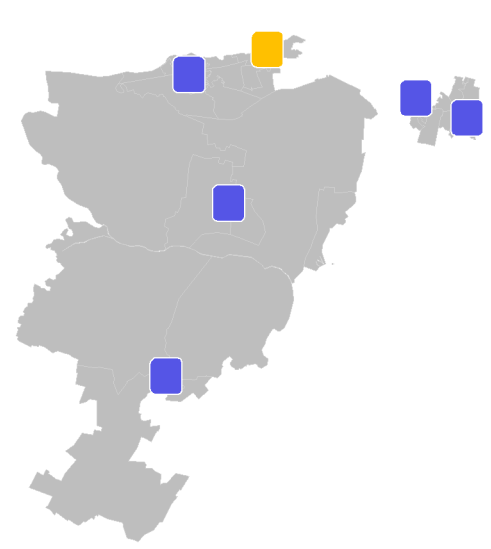
Compared to England

- Lower
- Similar
- Higher
- Not compared

England

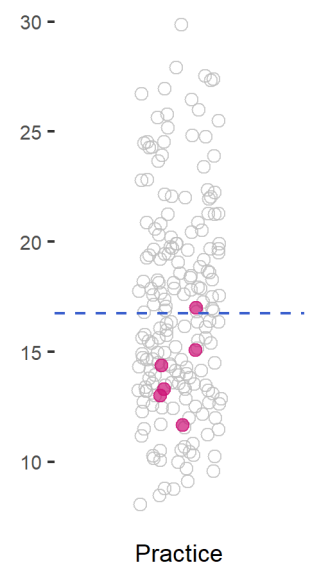


Practice compared to England

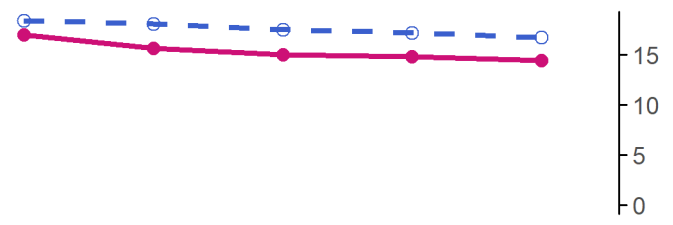


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England
 Other
 PCN



England Coastal And Rural East (Care)



Last 5 years to 2018/19

The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is lower than England.

Value type: Proportion - %

Latest time period: 2018/19

Source: Public Health England, Fingertips, Indicator ID: 91280.

PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (99.8%) - Byar's method

Small area type: Practice



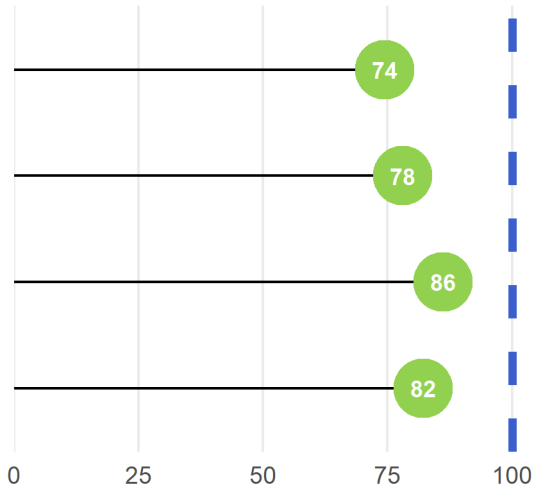
Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm (narrow definition)

Compared to England

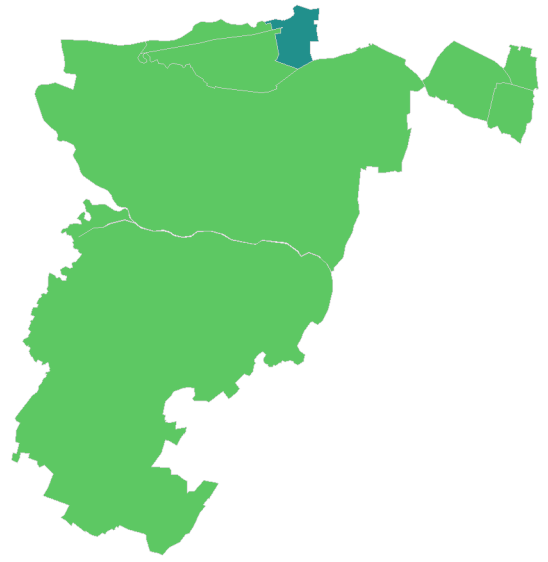
- England
- Better
- Similar
- Worse
- Not compared

Ratio (Eng = 100)

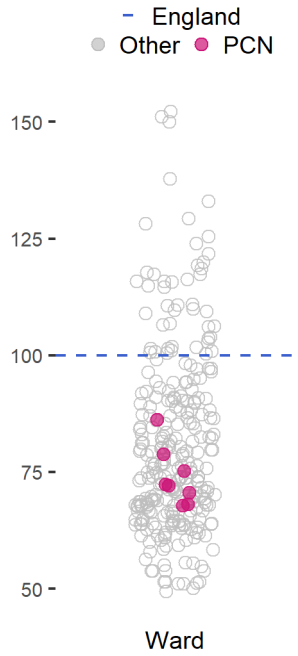
- 49.4 - 66.7
- 66.7 - 80.8
- 80.8 - 98.4
- 98.4 - 121.8
- 121.8 - 152.2



Trend data unavailable



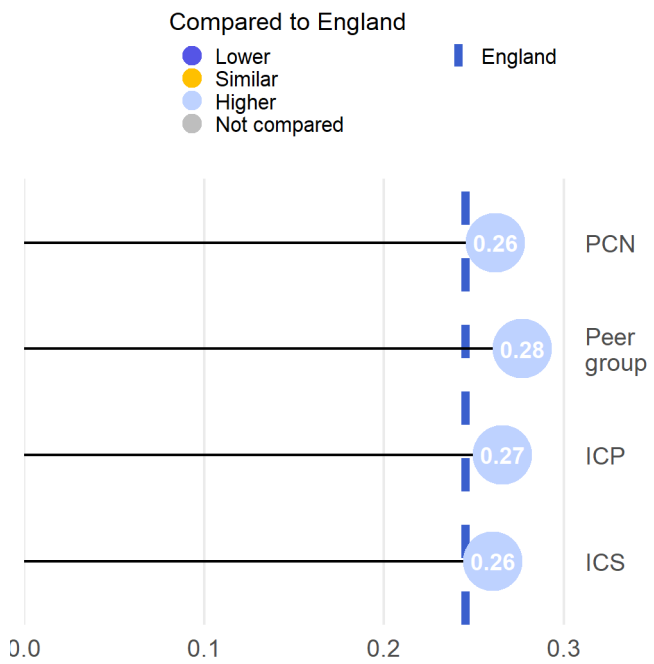
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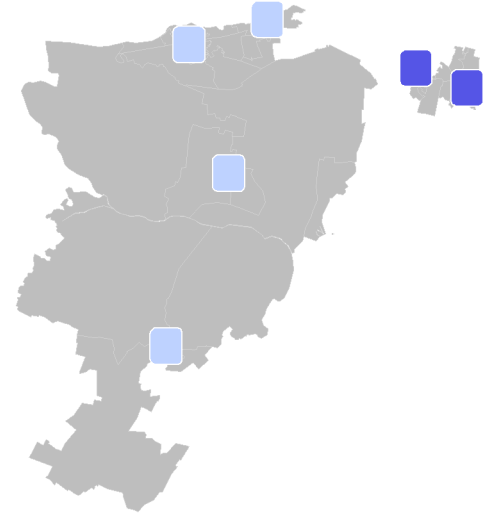
The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is better than England.
 Value type: Indirectly standardised admission ratio, per 100
 Latest time period: 2013/14 - 17/18
 Source: Public Health England, Fingertips, Indicator ID: 93240. © Crown Copyright.
 PCN average type: Mean
 PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Byar's method
 Small area type: Ward



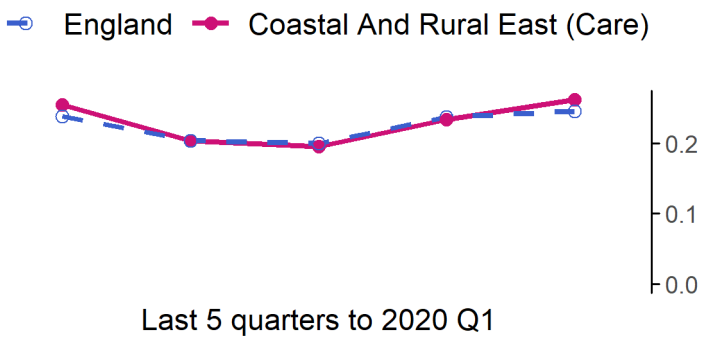
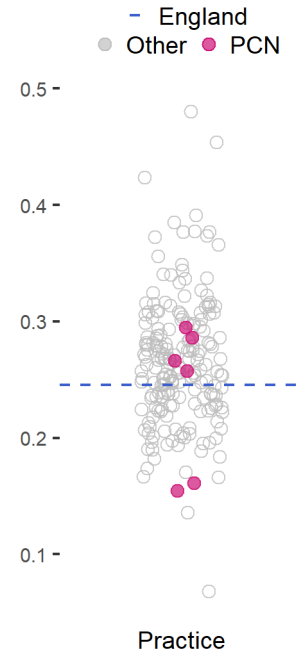
Total number of prescribed antibiotic items per STAR-PU by quarter



Practice compared to England Lower Similar Higher Not compared



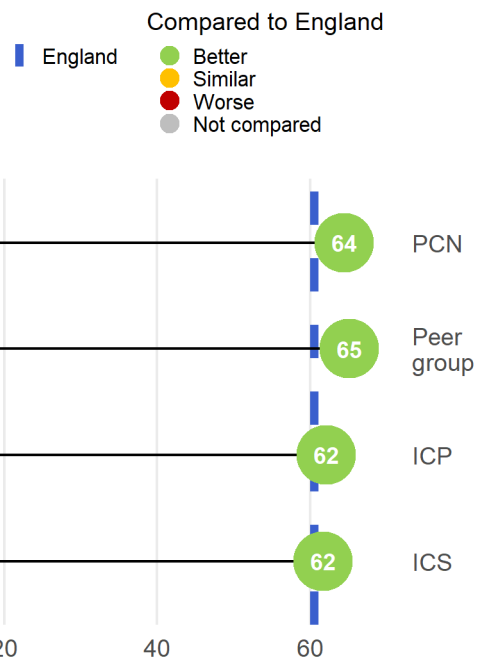
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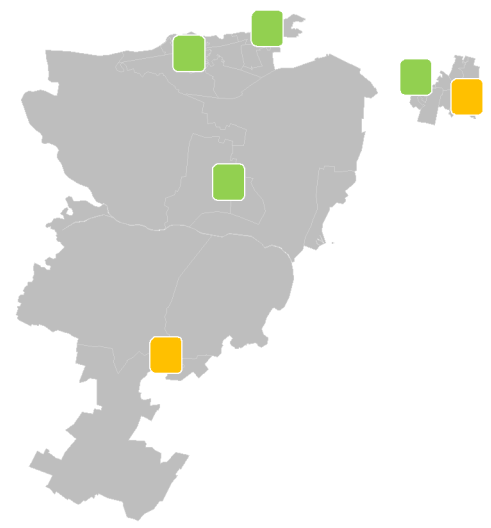
The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is higher than England.
 Value type: Indirectly standardised ratio
 Latest time period: 2020 Q1
 Source: Public Health England, Fingertips, Indicator ID: 91900. © Crown Copyright.
 PCN average type: Median
 PCN RAG method: England plus/minus 5%
 Small area type: Practice



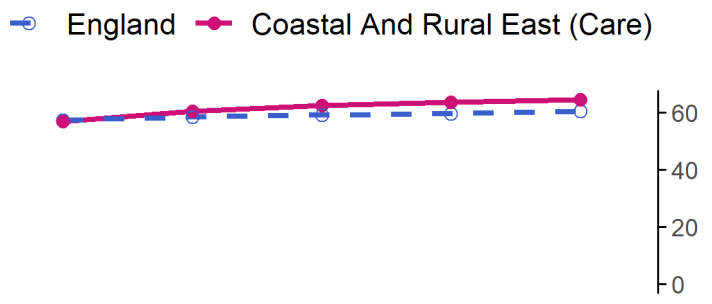
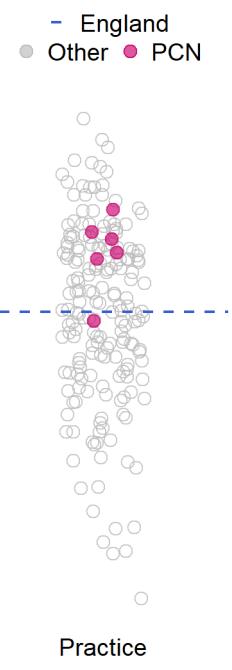
Bowel screening coverage



Practice compared to England Better Similar Worse Not compared



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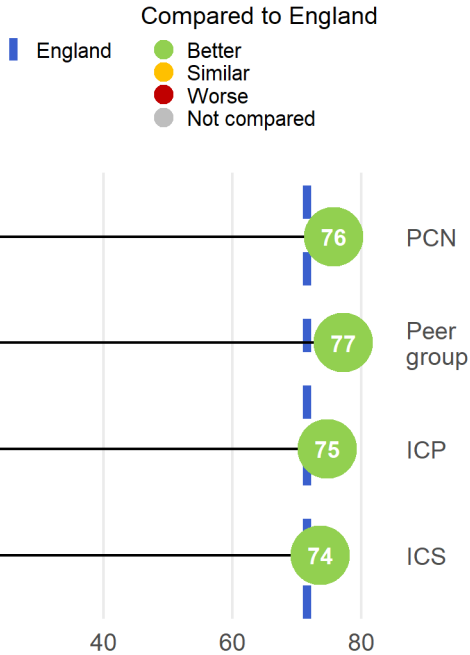


Last 5 years to 2018/19

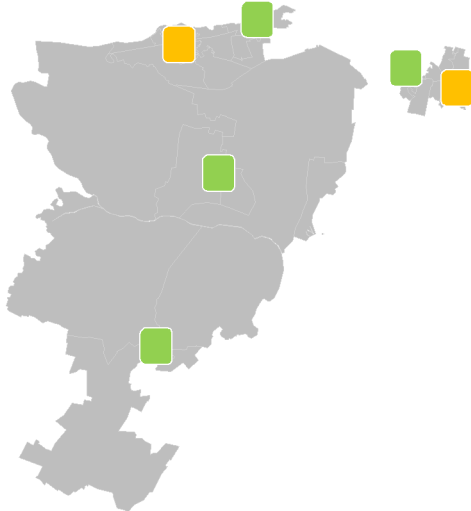
The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is better than England.
 Value type: Proportion - %
 Latest time period: 2018/19
 Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 92600.
 PCN average type: Mean
 PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (99.8%) - Wilson Score method
 Small area type: Practice



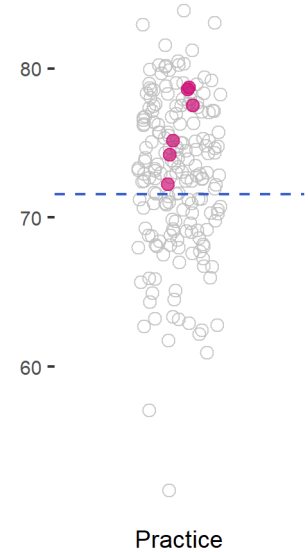
Breast screening coverage



Practice compared to England Better Similar Worse Not compared

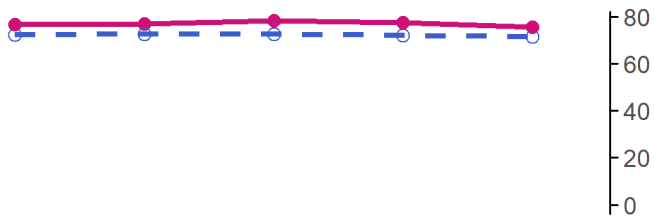


England Other PCN



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England Coastal And Rural East (Care)



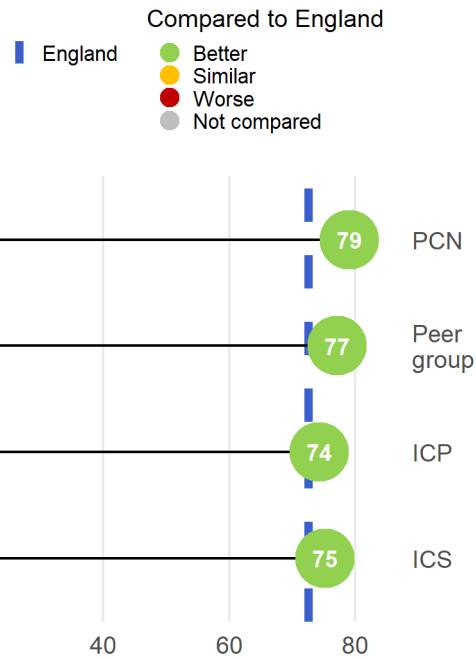
Last 5 years to 2018/19

The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is better than England.

Value type: Proportion - %
 Latest time period: 2018/19
 Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 91339.
 PCN average type: Mean
 PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (99.8%) - Wilson Score method
 Small area type: Practice

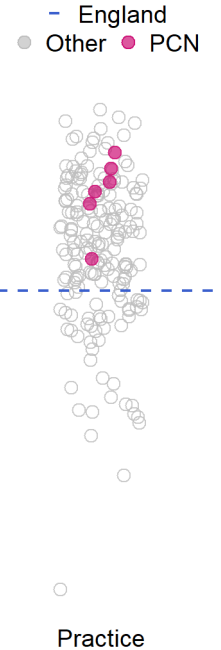
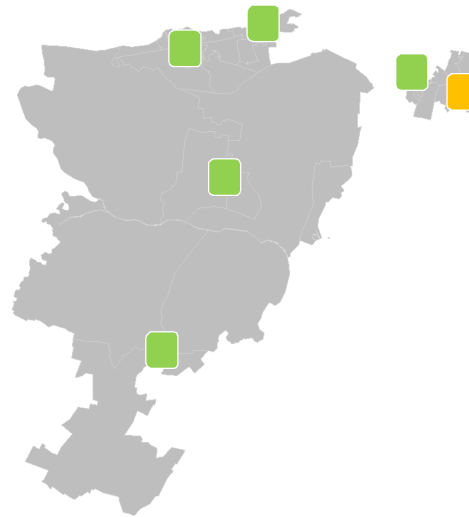


Cervical screening coverage



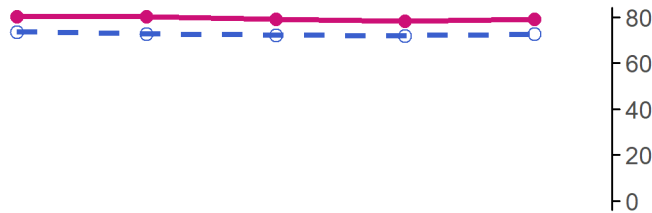
Practice compared to England

- Better
- Similar
- Worse
- Not compared



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England Coastal And Rural East (Care)



Last 5 years to 2018/19

The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is better than England.

Value type: Proportion - %

Latest time period: 2018/19

Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 91341.

PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (99.8%) - Wilson Score method

Small area type: Practice

BEST START IN LIFE

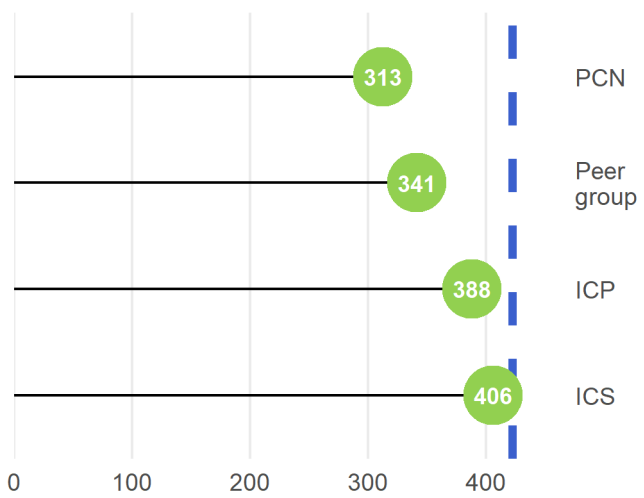




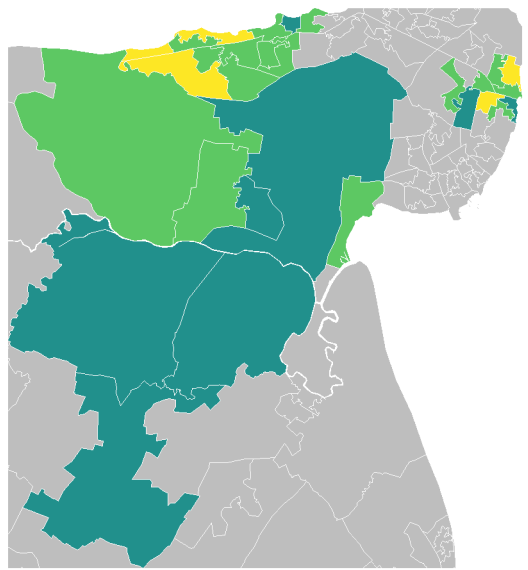
A&E attendances (<18 years)

Compared to England

- England
- Better
- Similar
- Worse
- Not compared

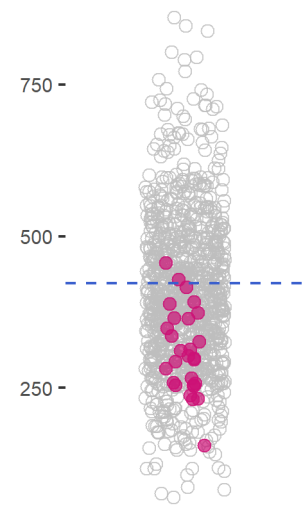


69.6 - 243.1
 243.1 - 352.5
 352.5 - 461.7
 461.7 - 602.1
 602.1 - 860.5



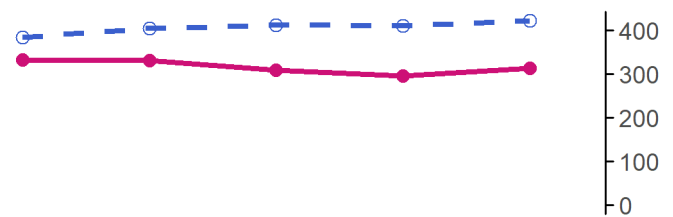
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England
 Other
 PCN



LSOA

England Coastal And Rural East (Care)



Last 5 years to 2018/19

The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is better than England.

Value type: Crude rate per 1,000

Latest time period: 2018/19

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Byar's method

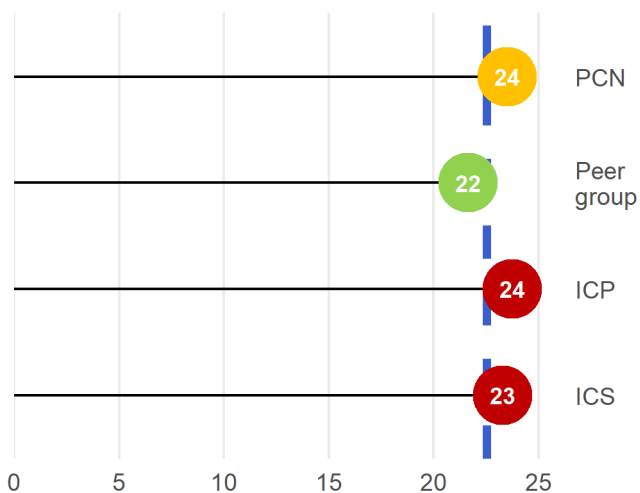
Small area type: LSOA



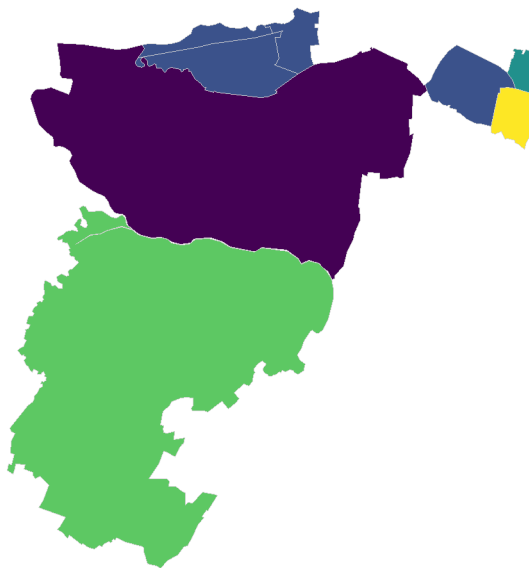
Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)

Compared to England

- England
- Better
- Similar
- Worse
- Not compared

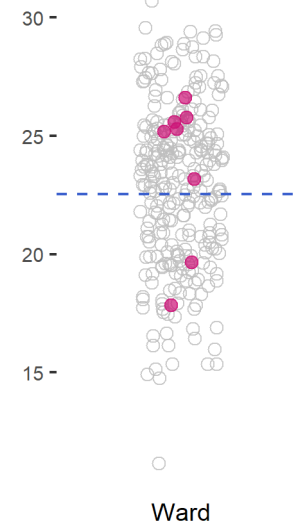


11.2 - 18.1
18.1 - 21.1
21.1 - 23.7
23.7 - 26.4
26.4 - 31.4

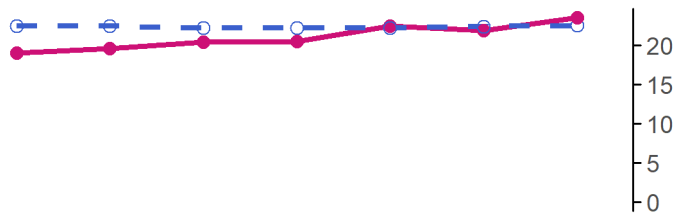


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England
Other
PCN



England Coastal And Rural East (Care)



Last 7 years to 2016/17 - 18/19

The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is similar to England.

Value type: Proportion - %

Latest time period: 2016/17 - 18/19

Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93106. NHS Digital.

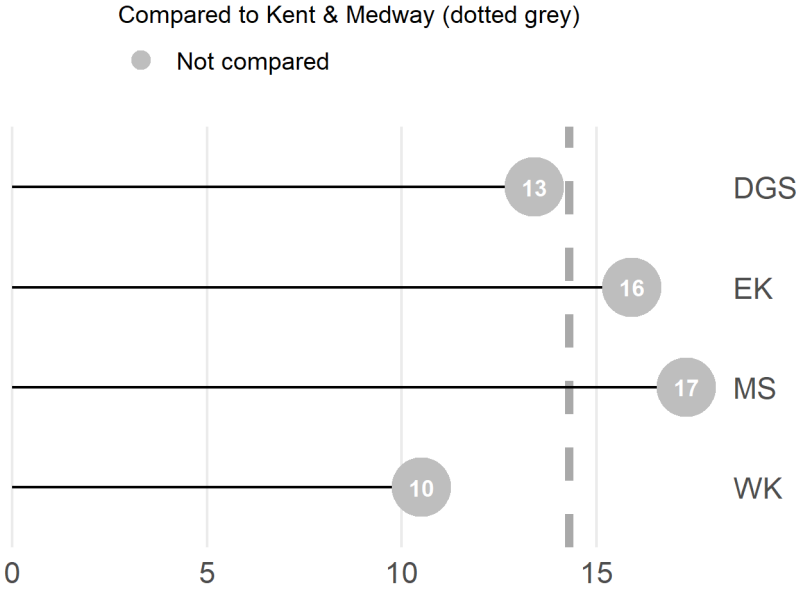
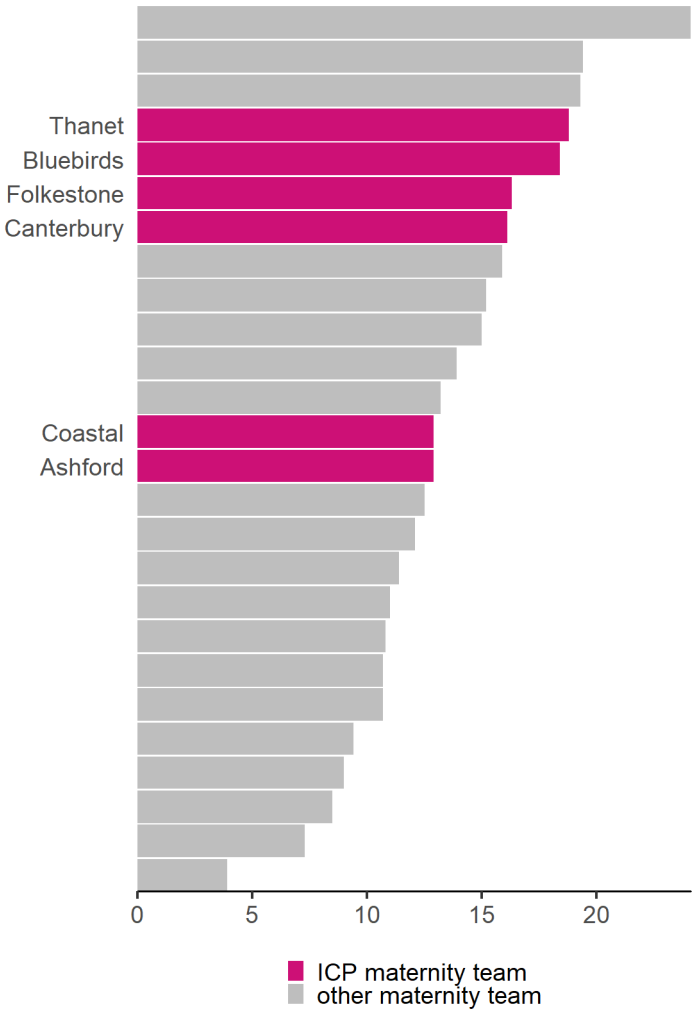
PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Wilson Score method

Small area type: Ward



Smoking at time of booking

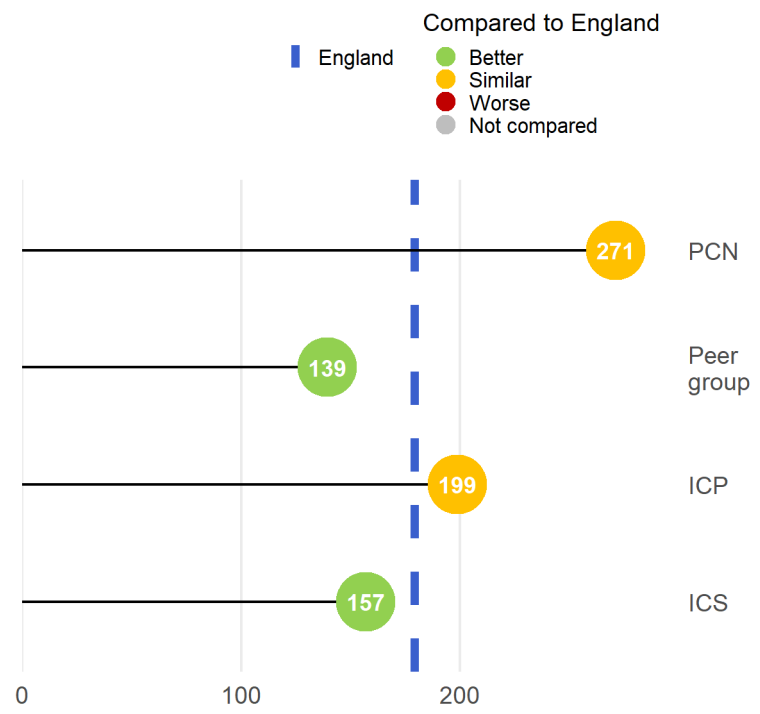
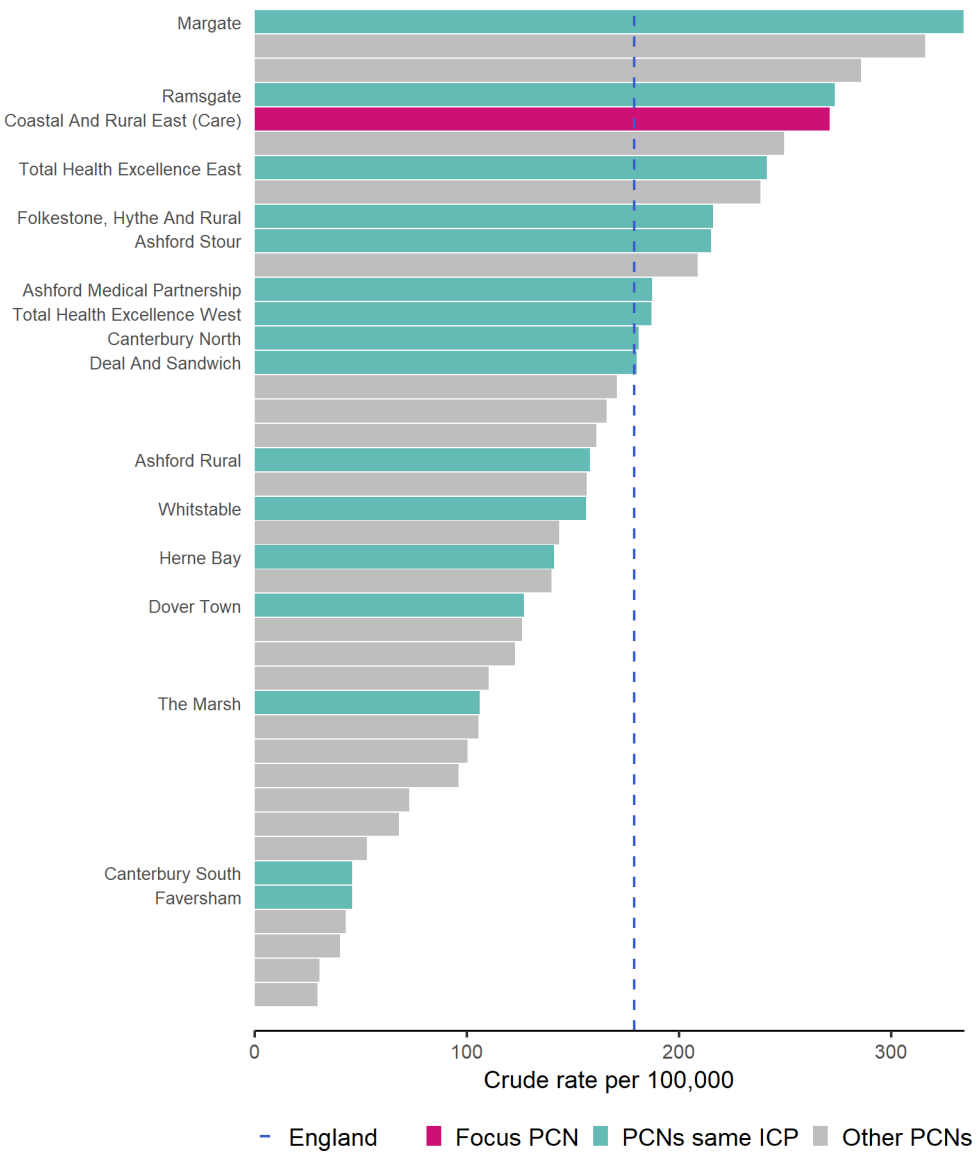


England level data is currently unavailable, as it is derived from SNOMED codes and is still being developed by NHS Digital.

East Kent ICP cannot be compared to England statistically.
 Value type: Proportion - %
 Latest time period: 2019/20
 Source: Unofficial data from smoking in pregnancy midwives.
 ICP average type: Mean
 ICP RAG method: None applied
 Small area type: Maternity team



Hospital admissions for asthma (under 19 years)



Numerator values between 1 and 7 (inclusive) replaced with value of 3 for crude rate calculation.

The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is similar to England.

Value type: Crude rate per 100,000

Latest time period: 2018/19

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)

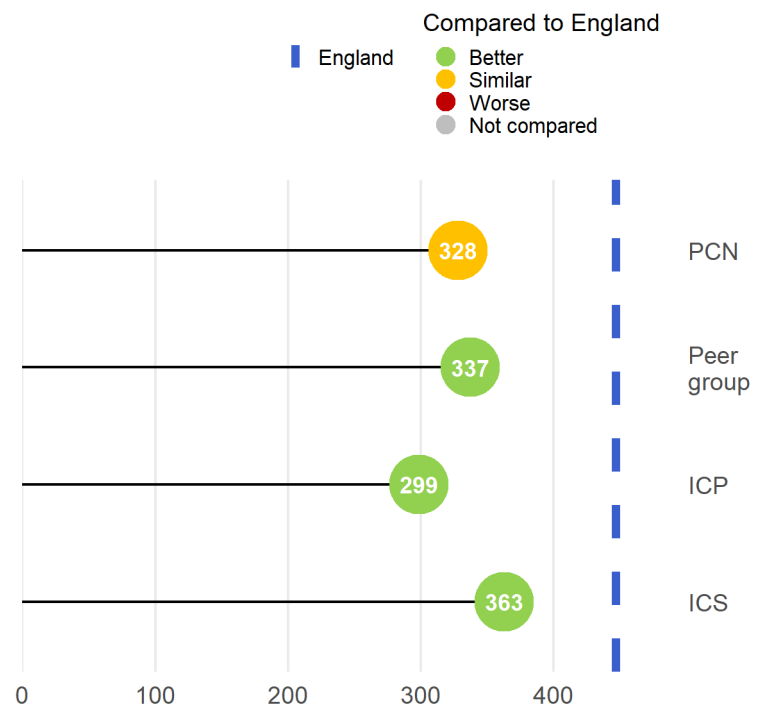
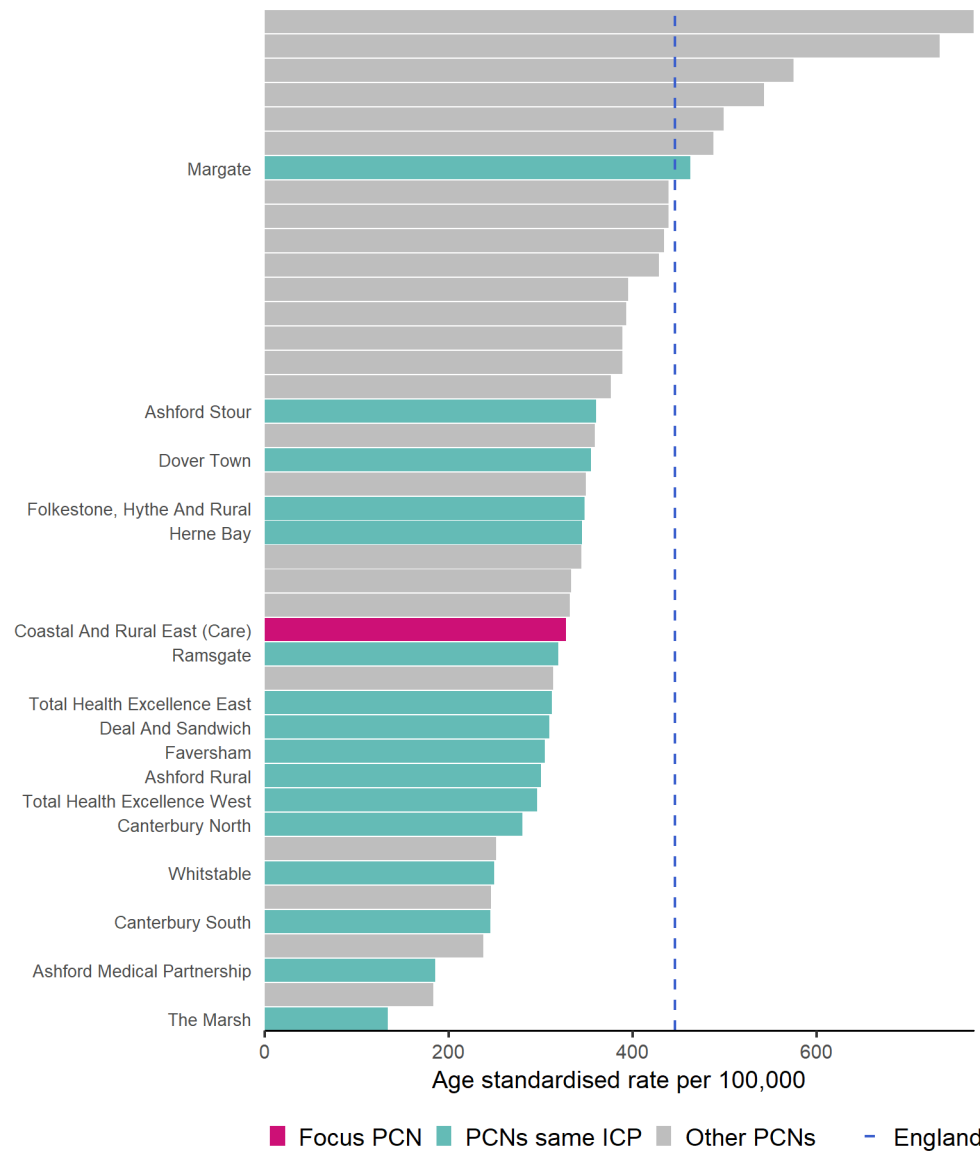
PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Byar's method

Small area type: LSOA to PCN



Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)



The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is similar to England.

Value type: Age standardised rate - per 100,000

Latest time period: 2018/19

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital

PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Dobson's method

Small area type: LSOA to PCN

MAJOR HEALTH CONDITIONS

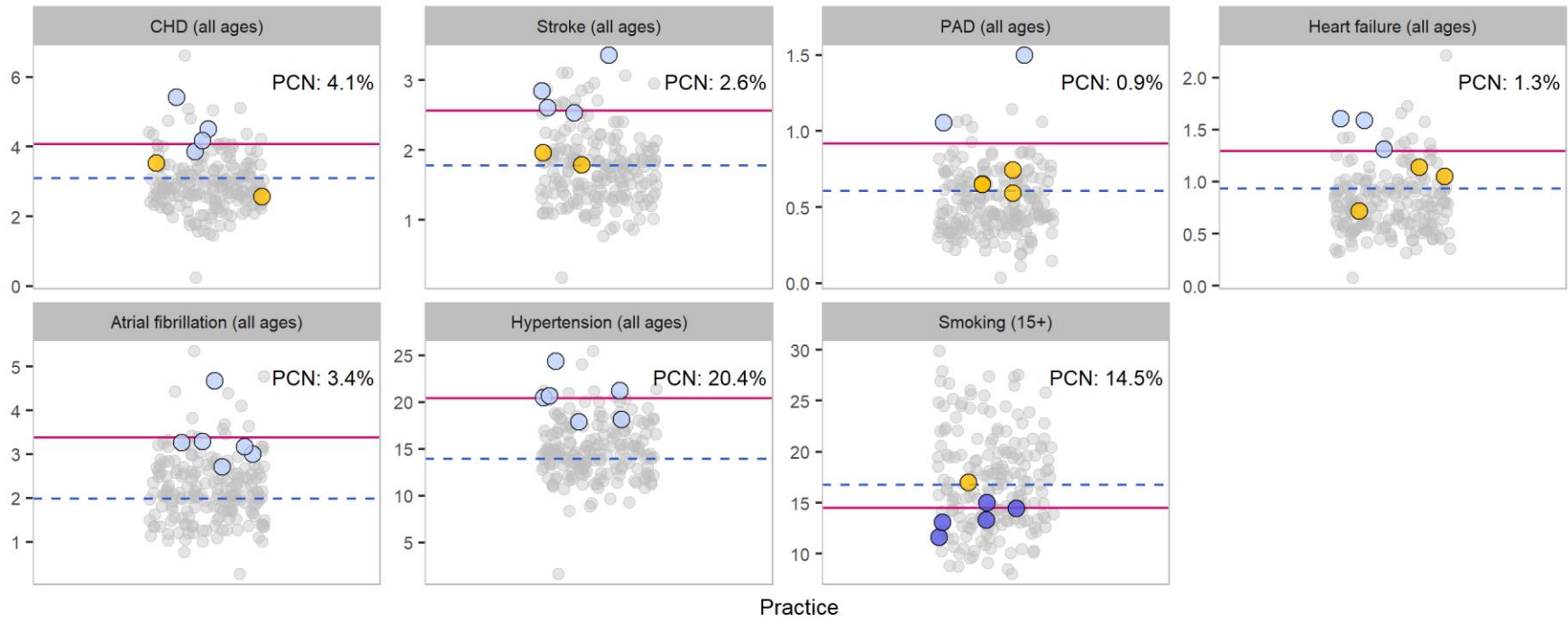




QOF: Cardiovascular disease

QOF: 2018/19

Compared to England ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ● Other PCN
- England - PCN



Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator IDs: 273; 212; 92590; 262; 280; 219; 91280.

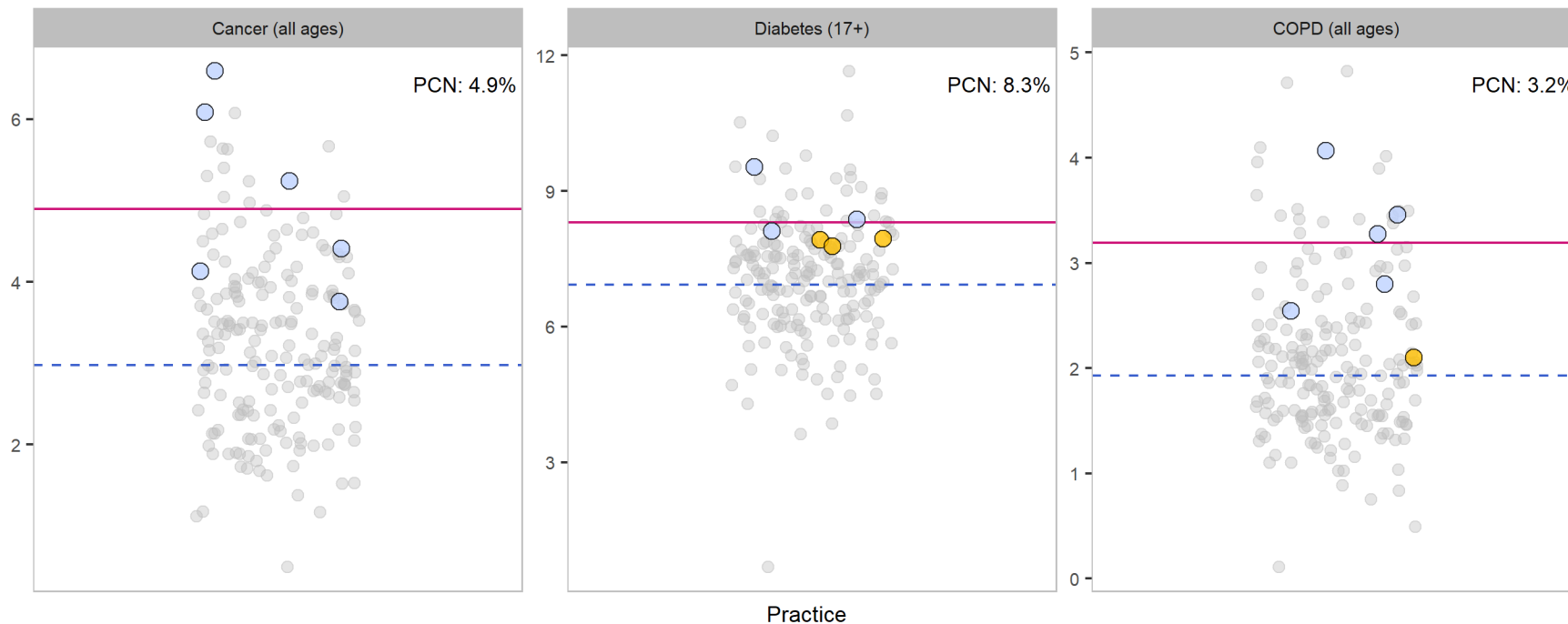
In addition to measuring current recorded prevalence, from a public health perspective it is also important to understand the effectiveness of efforts to detect new cases of health conditions. It is also important to gauge if and how detection efforts vary across subgroups of our population - for example, by level of deprivation. As a result, both Medway Public Health Intelligence team and Kent Public Health Observatory plan to develop robust modelled estimates of undiagnosed prevalence in future versions of this PCN profile.



QOF: Cancer, diabetes and COPD

QOF: 18/19

Compared to England ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ● Other PCN
 - England - PCN



Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator IDs: 276; 241; 253.

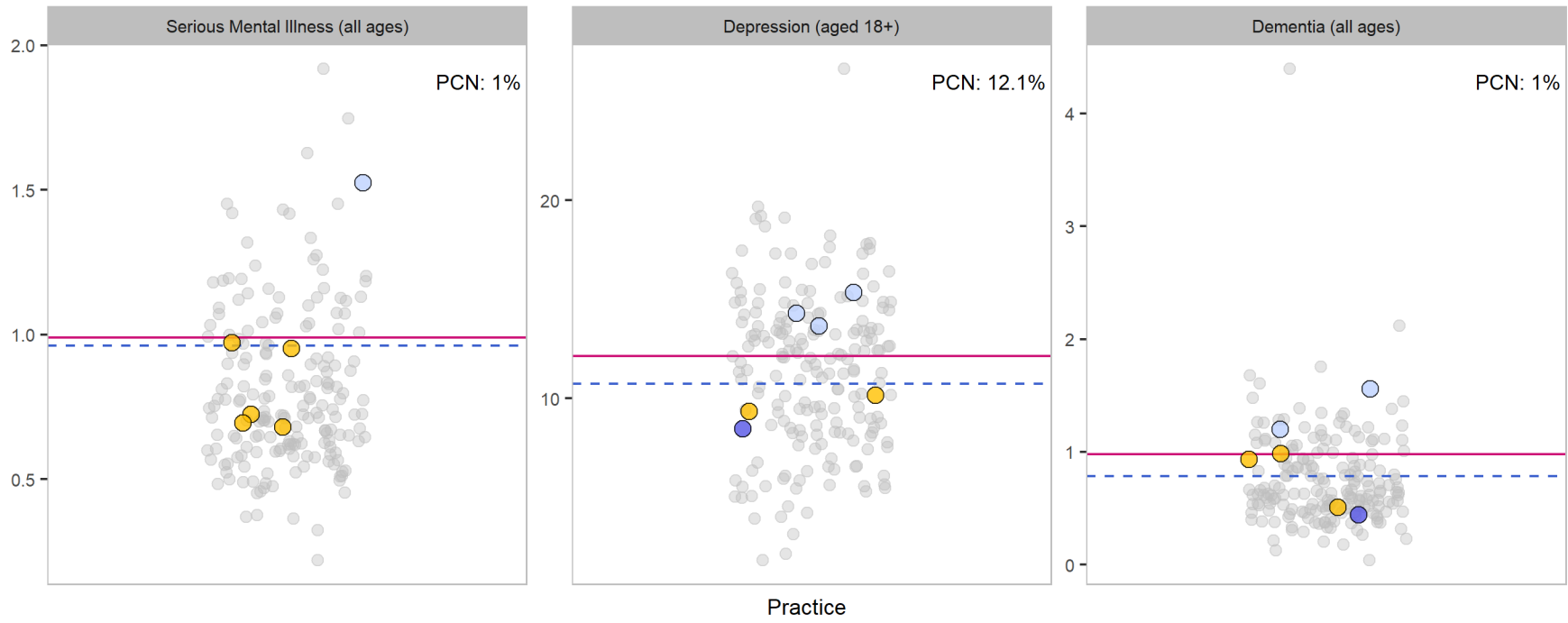
In addition to measuring current recorded prevalence, from a public health perspective it is also important to understand the effectiveness of efforts to detect new cases of health conditions. It is also important to gauge if and how detection efforts vary across subgroups of our population - for example, by level of deprivation. As a result, both Medway Public Health Intelligence team and Kent Public Health Observatory plan to develop robust modelled estimates of undiagnosed prevalence in future versions of this PCN profile.



QOF: Mental health

QOF: 18/19

Compared to England ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ● Other PCN
- England - PCN

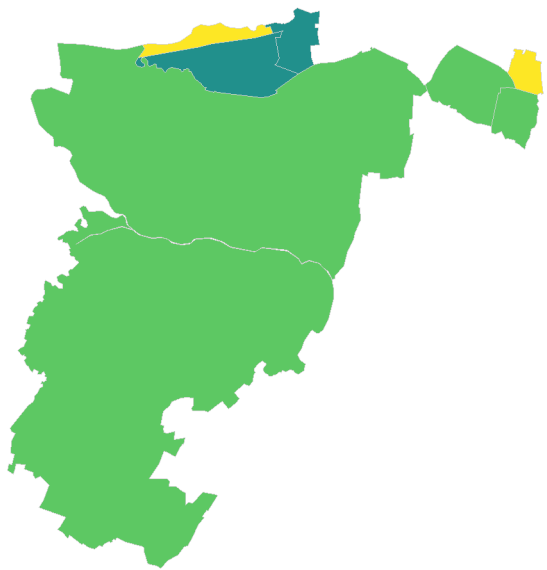
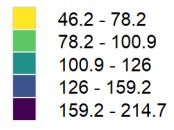
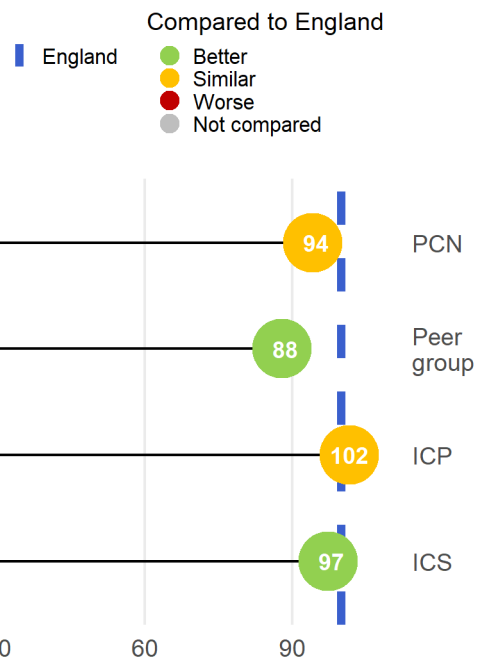


Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator IDs: 90581; 848; 247.

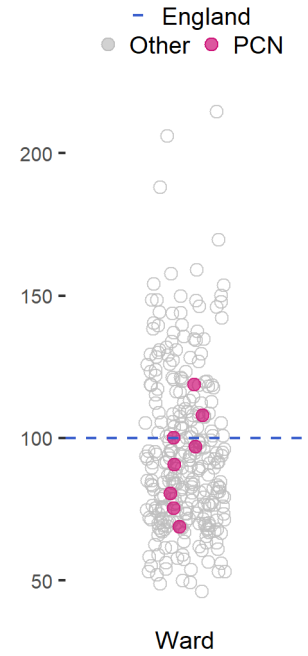
In addition to measuring current recorded prevalence, from a public health perspective it is also important to understand the effectiveness of efforts to detect new cases of health conditions. It is also important to gauge if and how detection efforts vary across subgroups of our population - for example, by level of deprivation. As a result, both Medway Public Health Intelligence team and Kent Public Health Observatory plan to develop robust modelled estimates of undiagnosed prevalence in future versions of this PCN profile.



Premature mortality from all causes



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Trend data not available

The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is similar to England.

Value type: Age-standardised mortality ratio

Latest time period: 2013 - 17

Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93252. Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright.

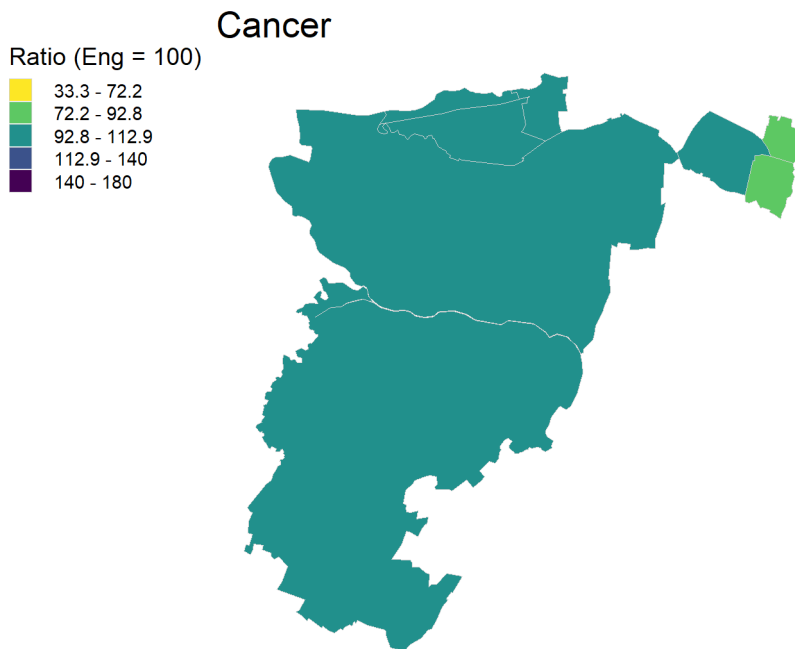
PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Byar's method

Small area type: Ward

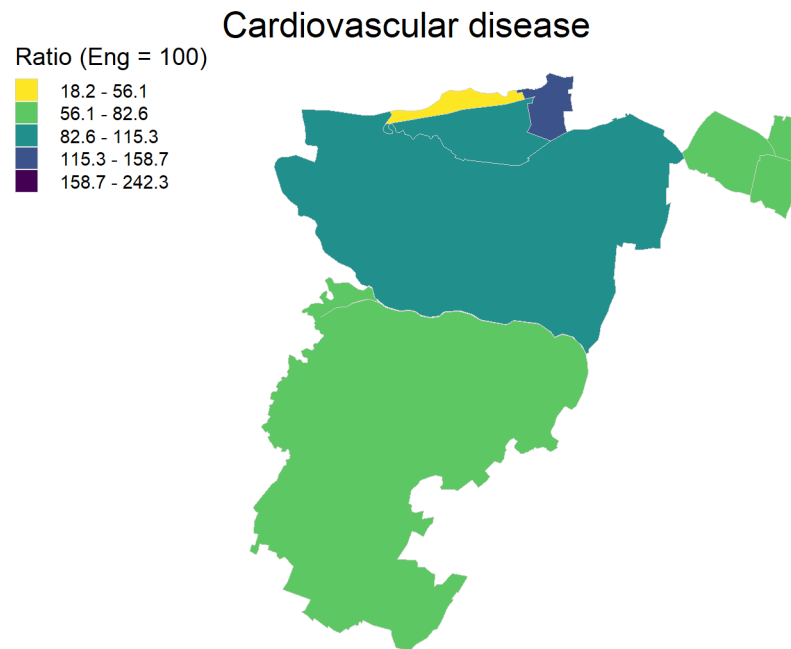


Premature mortality from all cancers and cardiovascular disease



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The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is similar to England.
 Value type: Age-standardised mortality ratio
 Latest time period: 2013 - 17
 Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93254. Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright.
 PCN average type: Mean
 PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Byar's method
 Small area type: Ward



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The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is better than England.
 Value type: Age-standardised mortality ratio
 Latest time period: 2013 - 17
 Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93256. Office for National Statistics, © Crown Copyright.
 PCN average type: Mean
 PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Byar's method
 Small area type: Ward

AGEING WELL

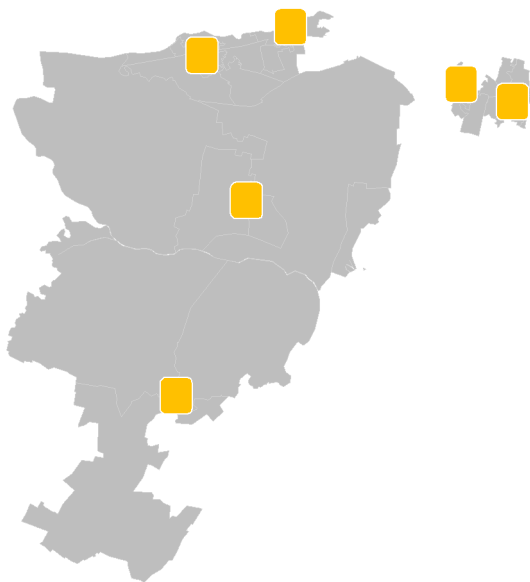




Osteoporosis prevalence and hip fracture hospital admissions

Osteoporosis

Practice compared to England ■ Lower ■ Similar ■ Higher ■ Not compared



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The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is similar to England.

Value type: Prevalence (%)

Latest time period: 2018/19

Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 90443.

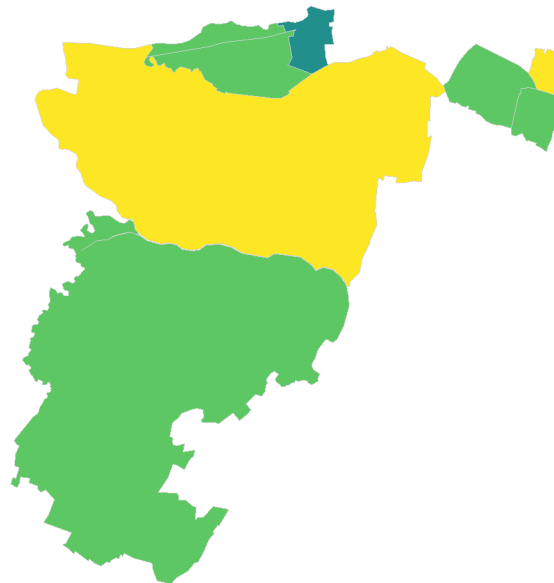
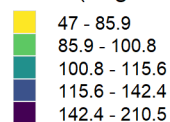
PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (99.8%) - Wilson Score method

Small area type: Practice

Hip fracture admissions

Ratio (Eng = 100)



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The rate in Coastal And Rural East (Care) PCN is similar to England.

Value type: Age-standardised admission ratio

Latest time period: 2013/14 - 17/18

Source: Public Health England. Fingertips. Indicator ID: 93241.

PCN average type: Mean

PCN RAG method: Confidence interval (95%) - Byar's method

Small area type: Ward

OTHER INDICATORS





Indicators at County & UA level

Compared with England: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared
■ Lower ■ Similar ■ Higher

	Period	England	Kent	Medway
Proportion of New Birth Visits (NBVs) completed within 14 days	2018/19	88.8	91.5	84.6
Proportion of infants receiving a 6 to 8 week review	2018/19	85.4	87.9	88
Proportion of children receiving a 12-month review	2018/19	82.3	86.9	87.8
Proportion of children who received a 2-2½ year review	2018/19	77.6	80.6	75.9
Children in care	2019	65	47	66
Children in care immunisations	2019	86.8	89.6	83.2
Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children looked after: count	2018	4480	235	
Children with Autism known to schools	2018	13.7	19.7	20.5
Pupils with Learning Disability: % of school aged pupils	2017	5.6	3.6	4.6
Admissions for diabetes for children and young people aged under 19 years	2018/19	50.7	53	51.7
Homeless young people aged 16-24	2017/18	0.5	0.6	0.7

Source: Public Health England. Fingertips.

Work is underway with other Intelligence teams to produce analysis on these indicators at a more granular level.



Indicators at District & UA level

Compared with England: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse ■ Not compared
■ Lower ■ Similar ■ Higher

Period	England	Ashford	Canterbury	Dartford	Dover	Folkestone & Hythe	Gravesham	Maidstone	Medway	Sevenoaks	Swale	Thanet	Tonbridge and Malling	Tunbridge Wells	
Percentage of physically inactive adults	18/19	21.4	26.4	15.3	20.2	20.4	21.5	27	24.5	22.9	18.4	23.1	24.4	16.1	10.8
Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	18/19	62.3	62.5	62.3	75.1	71.8	66.9	65.1	62.1	69.6	60.8	65.2	66.7	60.8	59

Source: Public Health England. Fingertips.