



Hertfordshire and  
West Essex Integrated  
Care System



Hertfordshire and  
West Essex  
Integrated Care Board

# Primary Care Networks Overview Pack

## DACORUM BETA PCN

Pack produced - January 2023 - NHS Hertfordshire & West Essex ICB

Produced by Hertfordshire & West Essex ICB's - Population Health Management & Public Health Teams



**Working together**  
for a healthier future

# Population Health Management



Population Health Management (PHM) is a partnership approach across the NHS and other public services including councils, the public, schools, fire service, voluntary sector, housing associations, social services and police. All have a role to play in addressing the interdependent issues that affect people's health and wellbeing.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has further highlighted the known link between poorer health outcomes, ethnicity and deprivation. Integrated care systems, working with the local authority and the voluntary sector, have used PHM to identify people who need more support and those with the most complex needs within their localities, so that efforts can be targeted to protect certain populations through personalised care models, public health advice, testing and vaccination programmes.

For the public, it should mean that health and care services are more proactive in helping people to manage their health and wellbeing, provide more personalised care when it's needed and that local services are working together to offer a wider range of support closer to people's homes.

For doctors, nurses, social care, therapists and other frontline staff, this should mean greater support and insight from integrated care systems to enable care and support to be designed and proactively delivered to meet individual needs – it should mean less duplication and a reduction in workload pressures as it ensures the right care is given at the right time by the right person.

For local councils, health care managers and clinicians who commission services – greater understanding of the local population will ensure they can better predict what residents need. PCNs are key to this, as health and care providers work together and take collective responsibility for the care and support offered to improve outcomes, they can use their resources to keep people healthier.

Dacorum Beta PCN can be seen with a younger population profile than England. The majority of people live within the 3 middle deprivation deciles (4-6); however there is a distinct population with the most deprived (2).

29.8% population have at least 1 Long Term Condition. 6.1% have more than 5 LTCs compared to 5.6% for the ICB.

Wider determinants analysis from Public Health Evidence and Intelligence shows Dacorum Beta is amongst the most deprived of the PCNs within the ICB across all indicators apart from Environment and Housing and Services.

The spread of patients for Alpha PCN indicates only 7.8% of the population are not located within the Hertfordshire & West Essex boundaries, the PCN has the lowest rate of all; this means that this population may be accessing services outside of the ICB and the impact of coterminous alignment with neighbouring ICBs.

Expected population growth for the PCN adjusted for the Local Authority forecasts, shows continued increase between 2023 through to 2034 which will bring additional demands for healthcare. Projections show an expected increase in the number of people over 65 from ~28k to ~38k.

When analysing the underlying Segmentation Model data the conditions with highest per 1,000 registered prevalence that are highlighted for Dacorum are Diabetes, Dementia, Learning Disabilities, Stroke, Heart Failure, AF, Heart Disease, and some significant Mental Health flags, especially in Anxiety and SMI, and with Depression as the highest prevalence in the ICB. Alzheimer's disease also has high prevalence. Further, the PCN has higher prevalence of ASD flagged patients, Muscular Dystrophy, and Parkinson's.

Urgent & Emergency Care in 2022/23 has seen one of the highest A&E Attendance rates per 1,000 population for the PCN, and above the HV rate.

When comparing the Ambulatory Care Sensitive rates per 1,000 population between places, the South West Herts Place has the highest rate in the ICB.

When looking at the ACS conditions for Dacorum Beta, the highest volume and cost is within the End of Life, Severe Frailty and Dementia in the over 65 age group and the highest volume is within the same age in the Advanced Disease and Complexity segment. ACSs of note for people aged over 65 with advanced disease and complexity within this analysis are Heart Failure, AF & Flutter and COPD. For those within the End of Life, Frailty & Dementia, Heart Failure is the ACS with the highest volume and cost.

14.8% of the general population in HWE ICB live within the 4 most deprived deciles, whilst 16.1% of the population in the EoL, severe frailty and severe dementia segment live within the 4 most deprived deciles. In Dacorum Beta, 30% of the population in the EoL, severe frailty and severe dementia segment live within the 4 most deprived deciles.

As we would expect the average number of acute and chronic conditions is significantly higher within this segment than the general population as are all activity measures. The average number of Chronic Conditions for people within Dacorum Beta is higher than the ICB, and the data shows higher usage of acute and GP services.

The presence of Chronic Cardiac Disease, significant Hypertension, Diabetes and Heart Disease being highlighted by the data chimes with the reason for admission within analysis for ACS conditions.

Emergency Admission Rates per 1,000 on the Disease Registers show that the PCN has higher rates for Diabetes and AF, which was identified as a theme within the ACS analysis.

## National Tool View and Population Demographics and Projections

The following slides represent screen shots from the Nationally Available Tools provided via NHSE.

The information within these tools are used by NHSE to measure and monitor progress. There is some valuable information available within these tools, however the value of these tools is realised when the information within them is triangulated with local data and intelligence.

## Public Health Wider Determinants

These provide context for understanding the wider population need, so as Integrated Neighbourhood Teams develop you have a shared understanding of the health and care needs of your population to inform the development of interventions for different patient groups.



# PCN Demographics - NHS England

## Total Population

DACORUM BETA PCN

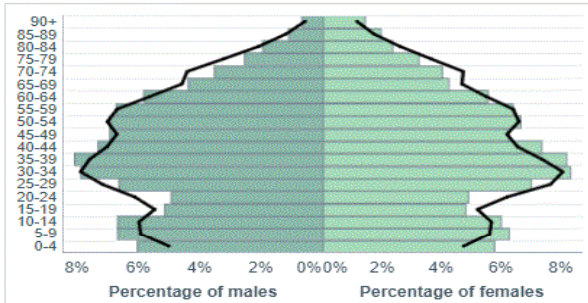
Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

<b>Registered population</b>		<b>Demographics</b>		<b>Prevalence</b>		<b>Acute utilisation</b>		<b>Covid</b>	
% of total	100.0%	% White	70.1%	% with 1+ conditions	29.8%	% of annual activity (total 68,579)	100.0%	% one or more at risk conditions	18.4%
% of annual change	1.1%	% BAME	12.7%	% with 5+ conditions	3.5%	% of annual cost (total £20M)	100.0%	% two or more at risk conditions	7.4%
		% IMD top	6.4%						
		% IMD bottom	16.3%						

## Population demographics - Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

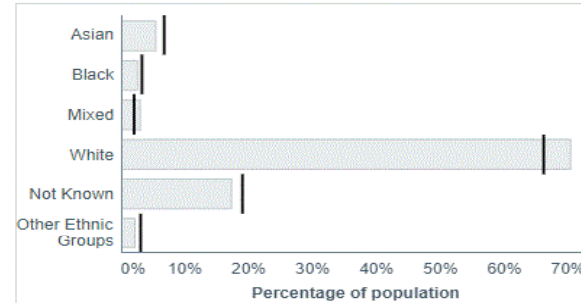
Choose benchmark:

### Population pyramid



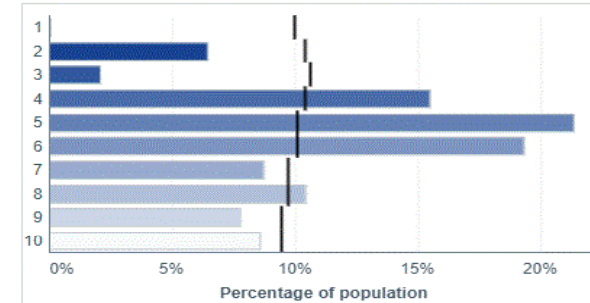
Black line represents the England average

### Population proportion by ethnic category



Black line represents the England average

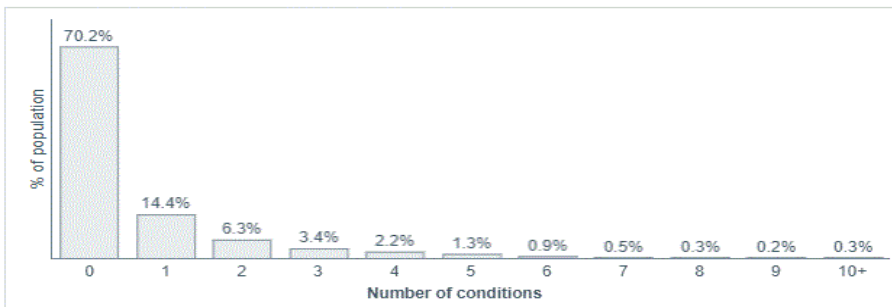
### Population proportion by IM Deprivation decile



1 = most deprived 10%, 10 = least deprived 10%

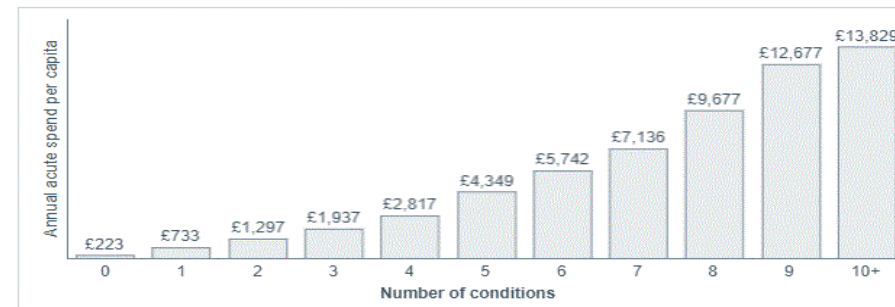
## Prevalence - Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

### Population proportion by number of conditions



### Annual spend per capita by number of conditions

Financial Year: 2020/21



The Population & Person Insights dashboard has provided good overall summary metrics on the PCN's total population, here we have benchmarked views on standardised demographics, such as deprivation deciles, and proportion of the PCN population by number of conditions.

Dacorum Beta PCN can be seen with a younger population profile than England. The majority of people live within the 3 middle deprivation deciles (4-6); however there is a distinct population with the most deprived (2).



# PCN Demographics - NHS England

LTC  
DACORUM BETA PCN

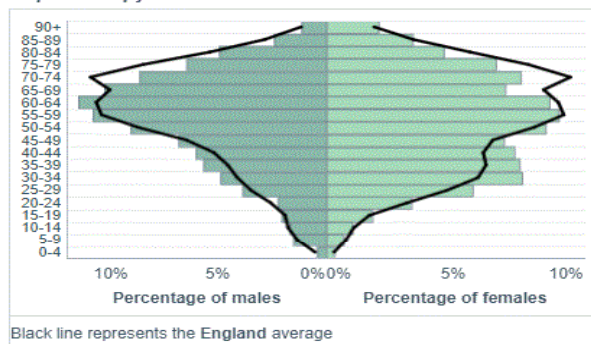
Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

<b>Registered population</b> % of total <b>25.7%</b> % of annual change <b>5.2%</b>	<b>Demographics</b> % White <b>85.7%</b> % IMD top <b>6.7%</b> % BAME <b>11.0%</b> % IMD bottom <b>15.9%</b>	<b>Prevalence</b> % with 1+ conditions <b>100.0%</b> % with 5+ conditions <b>6.1%</b>	<b>Acute utilisation</b> % of annual activity (total 33,046) <b>48.2%</b> % of annual cost (total £8M) <b>41.7%</b>	<b>Covid</b> % one or more at risk conditions <b>53.2%</b> % two or more at risk conditions <b>18.1%</b>
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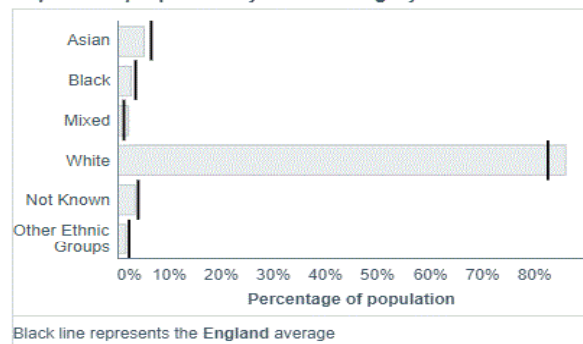
## Population demographics - Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

Choose benchmark:

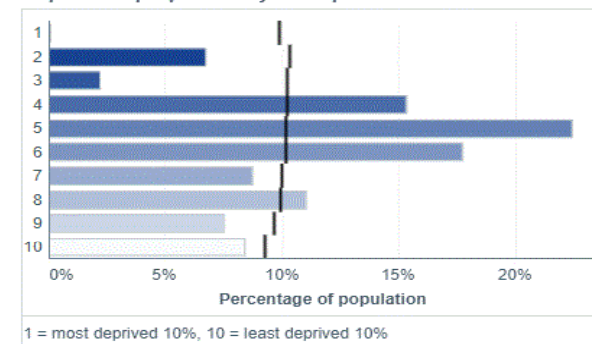
### Population pyramid



### Population proportion by ethnic category

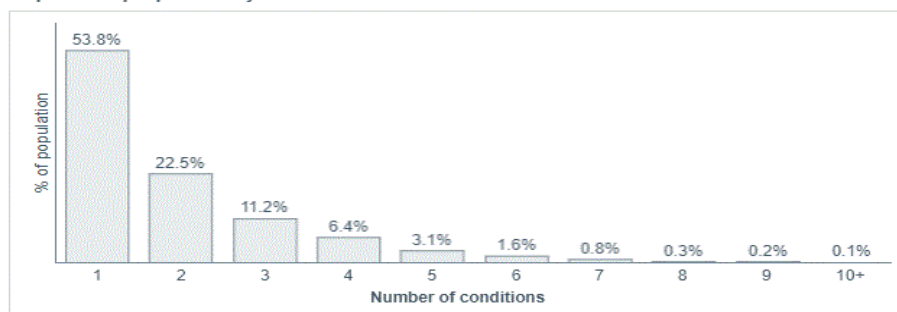


### Population proportion by IM Deprivation decile



## Prevalence - Snapshot as at: 30/06/2021

### Population proportion by number of conditions



### Annual spend per capita by number of conditions

Financial Year: 2020/21



When compared with the overall PCN demographics on the previous page, those in the PCN whom have an LTC as defined by NHS England, are benchmarked against the English averages, the view for the PCN shows us that 29.8% population have at least 1 Long Term Condition. 6.1% have more than 5 LTCs compared to 5.6% for the ICB.

The population pyramid shows a similar profile to England for those living with long term, apart from a distinct Female population in the 30-44 age range.

# Practice Indicators - Triggers and Levels

Practice Indicators for		FERNVILLE SURGERY			HIGHFIELD SURGERY			PARKWOOD SURGERY		
Clinical Domain	Indicator Name	Latest Score	Time Period	Trigger Level	Latest Score	Time Period	Trigger Level	Latest Score	Time Period	Trigger Level
<b>DACORUM BETA PCN</b>										
Clinical Diagnosis	Detection rate Cancer	0.419	2020/21	No Trigger	0.56	2020/21	No Trigger	0.535	2020/21	No Trigger
Coronary heart disease	% AF anticoagulation therapy CHADS2-VASc score >1	94.1	2020/21	Positive	96.4	2020/21	Positive	93.5	2020/21	Positive
	% CHD aged <=79 BP reading 140/90mmHg or less	64.2	2020/21	Level 1	78	2020/21	No Trigger	73.3	2020/21	Level 1
	% CHD cholesterol 5 mmol/l or less	64.9	2021/22	No Trigger	72.1	2021/22	No Trigger	67.3	2021/22	No Trigger
	% hypertension aged <=79 BP reading 140/90mmHg or less	55	2020/21	Level 1	72.3	2020/21	Level 1	64.1	2020/21	Level 1
Diabetes	% Diabetes aged >=40 years no CVD history without moderate or severe frailty treated with statin	74.6	2020/21	Level 1	83.2	2020/21	Level 1	80.6	2020/21	Level 1
	% Diabetes without moderate or severe frailty BP 140/80 mmHg or less	47	2020/21	Level 1	56.9	2020/21	Level 1	60.7	2020/21	Level 1
	% diabetes without moderate or severe frailty IFCC-HbA1c is 58 mmol/mol or less	48.6	2020/21	Level 2	58.4	2020/21	Level 1	48.8	2020/21	Level 2
Exception Rating	Overall Personalised Care Adjustment Rate	0.031	2020/21	No Trigger	0.044	2020/21	No Trigger	0.037	2020/21	No Trigger
Medicines Management	% antibiotics Co-amoxiclav, Cephalosporins, Quinolones	10.3	2021/22 Q4	Level 1	4.8	2021/22 Q4	Positive	8.2	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
	% Naproxen and Ibuprofen	79.9	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	81.7	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	78.7	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
	Antibacterial Items/Star Pu	0.898	2021/22 Q4	Positive	0.845	2021/22 Q4	Positive	0.924	2021/22 Q4	Positive
	Hypnotics ADQ/Star Pu	0.636	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	0.502	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	0.456	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
	Oral NSAIDS ADQs/STAR-PU	2.848	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	2.007	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	3.446	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
Mental Health	% first choice generic SSRIs	66.7	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	72.1	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	69.8	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
	% MH comprehensive care plan	56.5	2020/21	Level 1	94.5	2020/21	No Trigger	68.6	2020/21	Level 1
	% SMI alcohol record	85	2018/19	Level 1	89.4	2020/21	Level 1	95.2	2018/19	No Trigger
	% SMI BP record	55.5	2020/21	Level 1	91.1	2020/21	No Trigger	67.3	2020/21	Level 1
	Dementia Face to Face review	61.6	2020/21	Level 1	93.3	2020/21	No Trigger	71.9	2020/21	No Trigger
	Select antidepressants ADQs/STARPU	1.707	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	2.063	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger	1.62	2021/22 Q4	No Trigger
	Confidence and trust in healthcare professional	93.7	2020/21	No Trigger	98.8	2020/21	No Trigger	99.3	2020/21	Positive
Patient Experience	Frequency seeing preferred GP	35.5	2020/21	No Trigger	53.8	2020/21	No Trigger	35.1	2020/21	No Trigger
	Healthcare professional treating with care and concern	84.8	2020/21	No Trigger	94.2	2020/21	No Trigger	92	2020/21	No Trigger
	Overall experience of your GP practice	88.3	2020/21	No Trigger	91.7	2020/21	No Trigger	88.9	2020/21	No Trigger
	Satisfaction with appointment times	64.8	2020/21	No Trigger	80.1	2020/21	No Trigger	76.8	2020/21	No Trigger
	% Child Imms DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB (age 1 year)	72.1	2020/21	Level 2	92.7	2020/21	Level 1	88.2	2020/21	Level 1
Public Health	% Child Imms Hib/MenC booster	95	2020/21	No Trigger	85.2	2020/21	Level 1	89.8	2020/21	Level 1
	% Child Imms MMR (Age 2 yrs)	94.7	2020/21	Level 1	84.5	2020/21	Level 1	88.8	2020/21	Level 1
	% Child Imms PCV Booster	94.7	2020/21	Level 1	84.5	2020/21	Level 1	89.3	2020/21	Level 1
	Cervical Screening	70.9	2021/22 Q4	Level 1	75.2	2021/22 Q4	Level 1	72.9	2021/22 Q4	Level 1
	% Asthma review in last 6 mths	20.1	2020/21	Level 1	77.4	2020/21	No Trigger	37.5	2020/21	Level 1
Respiratory	% Asthma spirometry and one other objective test	7.7	2020/21	Level 2	0	2020/21	Level 1	9.1	2020/21	Level 2
	% COPD with review in last 12 mths	66.5	2020/21	Level 1	92.5	2020/21	No Trigger	74.4	2020/21	Level 1
	% LTC patients who smoke	14.6	2020/21	No Trigger	22.9	2020/21	No Trigger	12.9	2020/21	No Trigger
	% LTC Smoker offer support	50.8	2020/21	Level 1	97	2020/21	No Trigger	74.1	2020/21	Level 1
	% Smoking patients over 15 recorded	70.9	2021/22	No Trigger	73.1	2021/22	No Trigger	74.6	2021/22	No Trigger
	% Smoking status recorded	88.2	2020/21	Level 1	94.6	2020/21	No Trigger	94.7	2020/21	No Trigger
	% w. MRC dyspnoea score >=3 w. offer of referral to pulm. rehab. Clinic	81.6	2020/21	Level 1	100	2020/21	No Trigger	21	2020/21	Level 1

Primary Care clinical domain indicators as provided by NHS England as highlighted here with Trigger Levels against each, and represents a consolidation of data sets, designed to reduce the burden on GPs following these outlier identification. This indicator set is to support quality assurance and improvement of GP services; here, the higher the Level indicated, the more indicative of risk that has been found for that indicator.

The Practices have opportunities for every Level 1 indicated metric; however, any Level 2 indicator must be reviewed; guidance on this data set can be found in the below link, and for more up-to-date data, please log into your Ardens Manager (<https://app.ardensmanager.com/>).



## Wider Determinants



Where 1 is the most deprived in HWE ICB and 35 the least

In Dacorum Beta PCN an estimated:

- 14.3% of children live in poverty.
- 12.5% of older people live in poverty.
- 12.2% of households live in fuel poverty.
- 8.1% of households are overcrowded.
- 34.4% of people aged 65 and over live alone.
- 0.7% of people cannot speak English well.
- 4.8% of working age people are claiming out of work benefits.
- 21.6% of children aged 4-5 and 33.7% of children aged 10-11 are overweight.

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 Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology



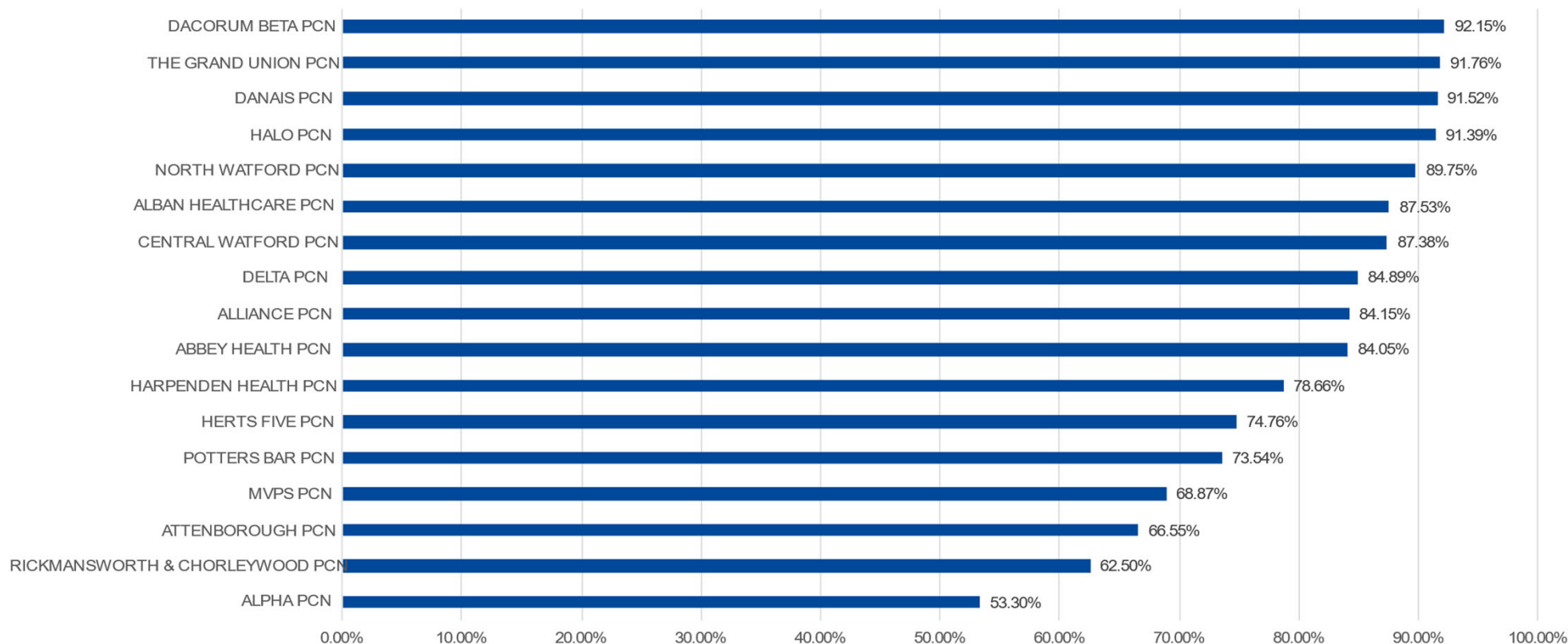
The above provides a summary of the wider determinants of health for Dacorum Beta PCN.

Wider determinants analysis from Public Health Evidence and Intelligence shows Dacorum Beta is amongst the most deprived of the PCNs within the ICB across all indicators apart from Environment and Housing and Services.



## SPREAD OF PATIENTS ACROSS ENGLAND CONT.

Percent of Herts Valley patients within Hertfordshire and West Essex boundary

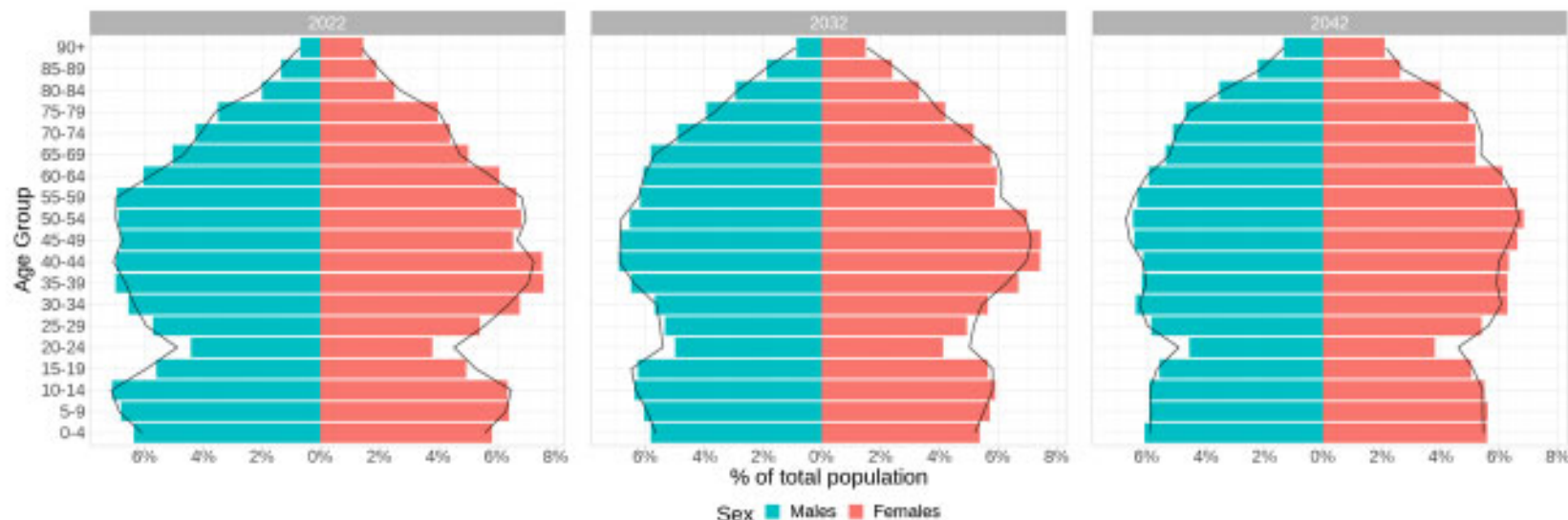


This chart shows the proportion of the registered population living within the ICB geographical boundary.

The spread of patients for Alpha PCN indicates only 7.8% of the population are not located within the Hertfordshire & West Essex boundaries, the PCN has the lowest rate of all; this means that this population may be accessing services outside of the ICB and the impact of coterminous alignment with neighbouring ICBs.



## Projection Pyramids



Black line indicates HWE ICS values.  
Population pyramids and table shown for Dacorum district.  
District shown is based on the largest majority of the PCN's registered population.

Age Band	2022 Projection	2032 Projection	2042 Projection
Under 5	9,581	9,050	9,626
Under 24	45,285	45,492	44,180
24-64	83,652	81,742	82,679
65+	28,434	34,526	38,238
85+	4,253	5,358	6,853

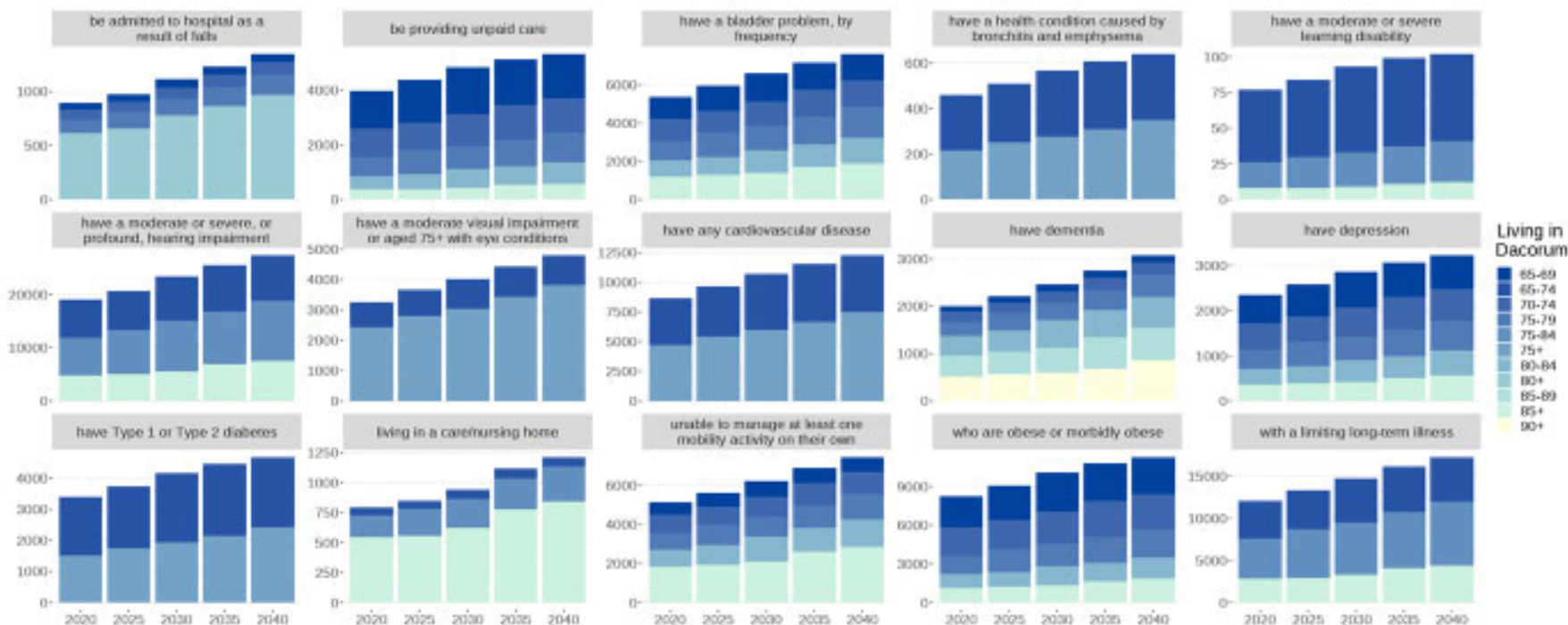
[PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk)



Expected population growth for the PCN adjusted for the Local Authority forecasts, shows continued increase between 2023 through to 2034 which will bring additional demands for healthcare. Projections show an expected increase in the number of people over 65 from ~28k to ~38k.



## People aged 65+ projected to...



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Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology



The above shows the impact on health due to the expected increase in the number of people over 65.

**Optum**

HWE

Segment & Outcomes Framework Documentation

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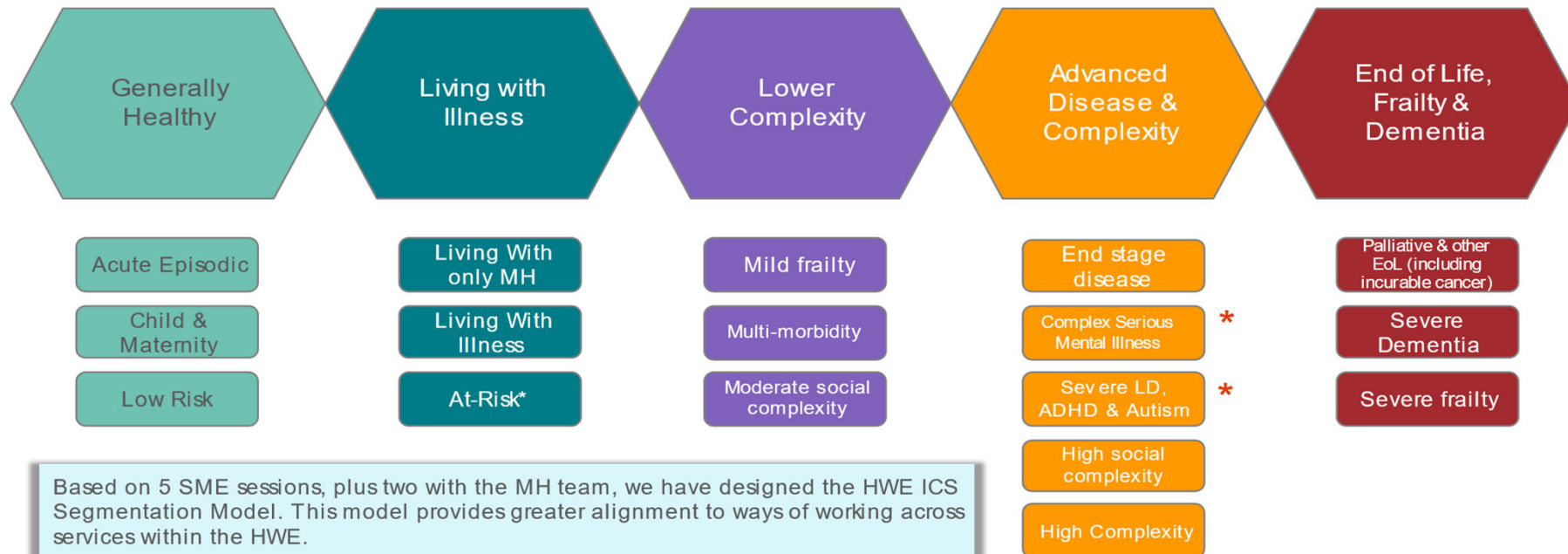
# PHM Segment Model - Overview

The ICB has worked in partnership with Optum to develop a Health Segmentation model using linked data covering 1.2m of our ICS population. As part of the process representation from different care settings and internal ICB teams were engaged.

Our core PHM and Population Segmentation model combines primary and acute care data with wider determinants and community, mental health and social care data where available. The model has been built with a view to include additional data sets as they become available. The segmentation model provides the foundations for advanced population health management analytics that goes beyond patient level risk stratification.

The below demonstrates the 5 high level segments and the sub segments beneath within the model.

## Segmentation model – third iteration



Based on 5 SME sessions, plus two with the MH team, we have designed the HWE ICS Segmentation Model. This model provides greater alignment to ways of working across services within the HWE. It follows a MECE model, assigned in order from right to left in segment, and top to bottom in subsegment.

\* awaiting finalisation of methodology



# PHM Segment Model - Overview

The logic behind the ICB Health Segmentation model has been developed to allow the ICB to consider its whole population and the different interventions required to improve the outcomes of different groups of people with similar characteristics.

Alongside the segmentation logic an outcomes framework was developed.

## Whole Population Outcomes

- INCREASE life expectancy / INCREASE average age at death in adults.
- REDUCE gap in age at death between most and least deprived deciles.
- INCREASE disease-free life expectancy
- REDUCE rates of suicide
- REDUCE proportion of population who are digitally excluded either by lack of equipment, connectivity, skills, cost, or confidence to be able to access clinical services.

### “Generally healthy”

#### Who is in this group?

- Children and adults in the general population who are not otherwise captured in other segments.
- Most likely receive episodic care due to accidents and injuries or linked to maternity and CYP routine services.
- No diagnosed conditions.

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- INCREASE screening.
- IMPROVE experience of Maternity services.
- REDUCE rates of childhood obesity in reception and year 6.
- REDUCE rate of infant mortality.
- REDUCTION in proportion of people diagnosed with low mood and/or depression.

### Living with Illness

#### Who is in this group?

- Includes people with single illnesses (including MH), that are currently controlled or able to self-manage and will receive most of their care in a planned way through primary care.
- Includes people with social or behavioural risk factors for more advanced disease.

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- INCREASE proportion of patients who feel able to self-manage their condition.
- REDUCE prevalence of behavioural risk factors for more advanced diseases, including: obesity, smoking status and drug abuse.
- REDUCE episodes of ill -health requiring emergency admissions for long term condition.
- INCREASE percentage of people with mental health problems in employment.
- INCREASE proportion of people who are able to maintain life routines considered important to the individual, e.g work, ..
- REDUCE emergency attendances due to alcohol -related harm.

### Lower Complexity

#### Who is in this group?

- Includes people with moderate levels of morbidity and complexity. This is either as a result of: Multi-morbidity (24 long term conditions), Mild frailty and/or Social complexity.

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- INCREASE proportion of patients who feel able to self-manage their condition.
- REDUCE rate of emergency admissions for people with lower complexity.
- INCREASE proportion of patients offered personalised care and support planning.
- REDUCE prevalence of behavioural risk factors for more advanced diseases, including: obesity, smoking status and drug abuse.

### Advanced Disease & Complexity

#### Who is in this group?

- Advanced disease and complexity represents a cohort of people with one or more significant illnesses that impact on their day to day functioning as well as people with significant risk from social complexity

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- INCREASE five year survival from cancer.
- REDUCE rate of emergency admissions in people with advanced disease or complexity.
- REDUCE the difference in average age of death between people with learning disability/SMI compared to general population.
- REDUCE proportion of whole population who are living with advanced disease and/or complexity.

### End of Life, Frailty & Dementia

#### Who is in this group?

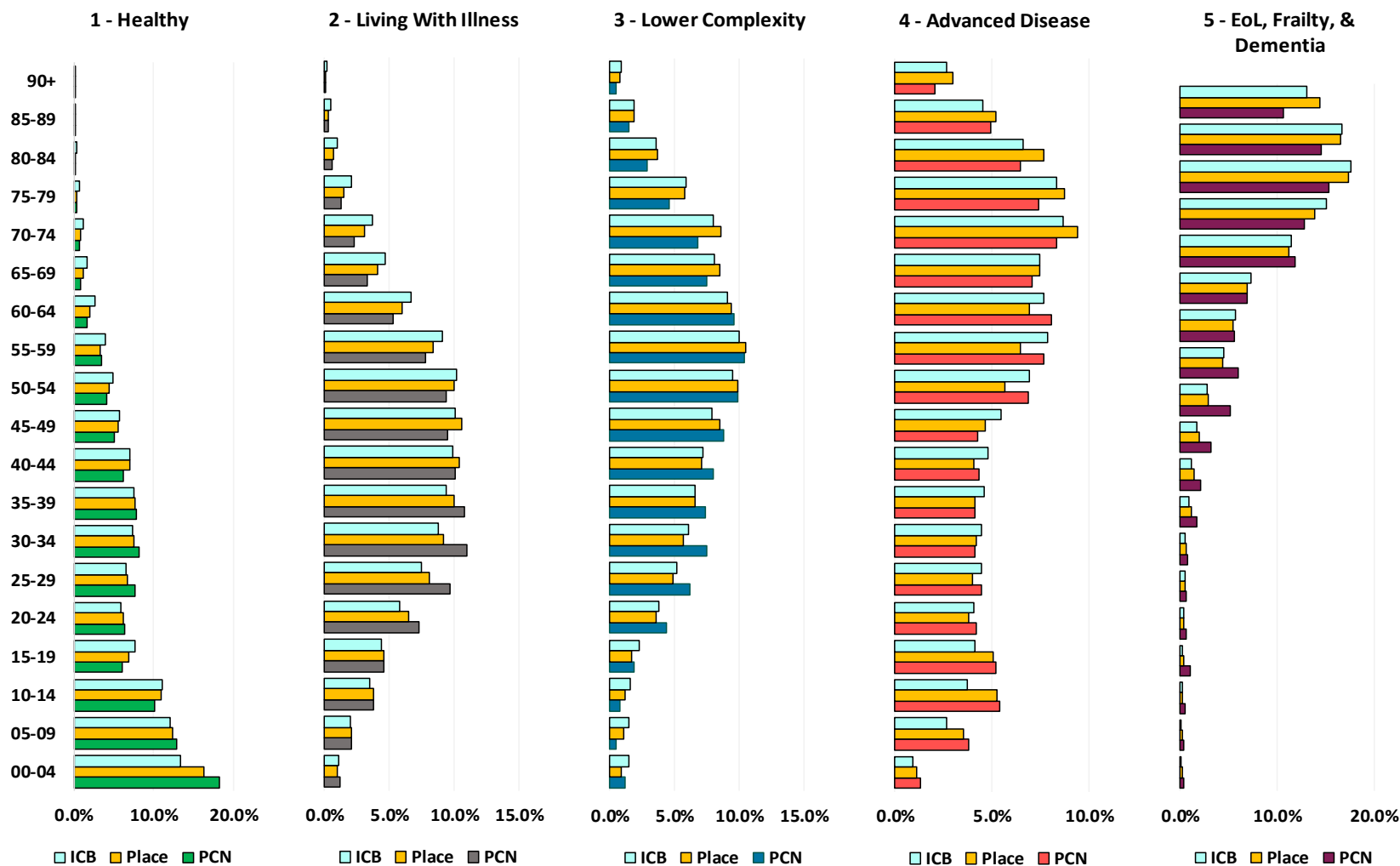
- End of Life, frailty and dementia is the first segment in the logic and is the first set of criteria on which people are assessed. The segment includes: people who are identified as being in their last year of life, or on the palliative disease register as well as people with incurable cancer. This segment also includes those with severe frailty and/or severe dementia.

#### Social & Clinical Outcomes

- REDUCE dependency for emergency care services e.g A&E attendances and emergency admissions.
- INCREASE proportion of people who die in their preferred place of death.
- INCREASE identification of frail and complex patients, including those with dementia or at end of life.
- REDUCE proportion of days disrupted by emergency care in last year of life.
- INCREASE number of days spent at home in last year of life.
- INCREASE proportion of people supported at home instead of in residential care.

# Age Profile and Health Segment

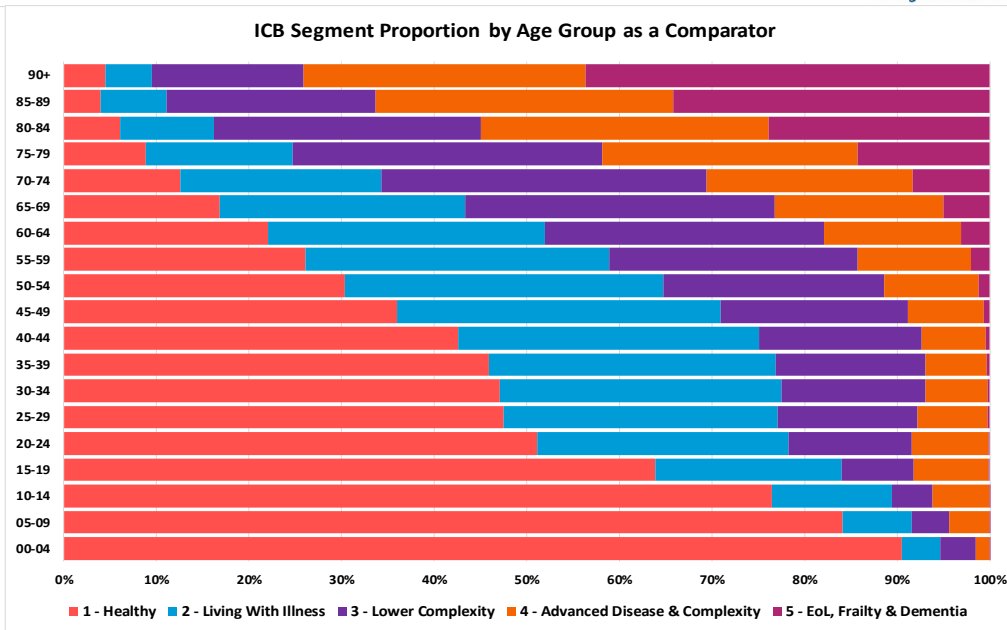
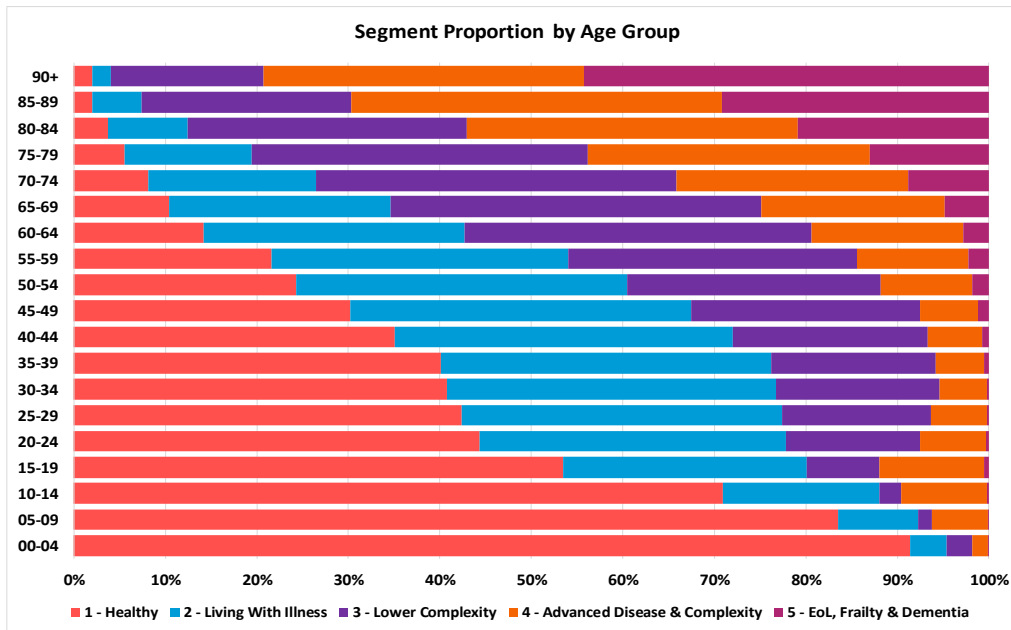
## Age Profile of PCN, Place, and ICB Segment Population Comparison



Each registered person is assigned to a segment and this can be cut by age group and also geographically by Place or PCN.

The above looks at the breakdown by age of people within each segment. It provides the PCN value against the Place and ICB value.

# Demographic Breakdowns - Segment & Deprivation Quintiles

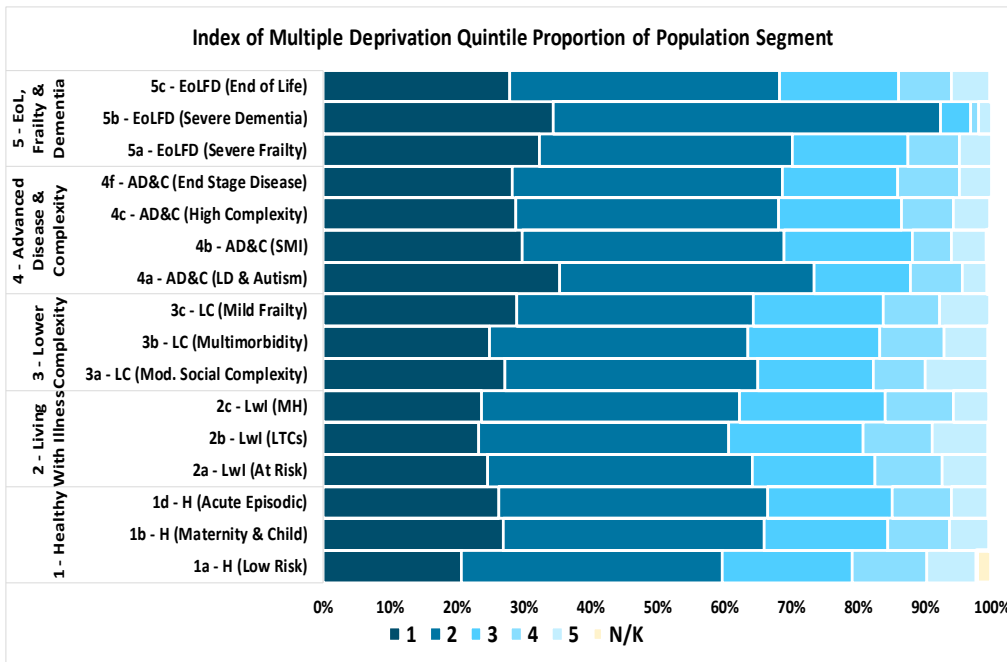


The ICB Health Segments here are broken down by total population and 5 year age groups; as expected with age the proportion of people within the healthy segment decreases.

The illustration on the left represents the PCN breakdown whilst the one on the right shows the ICB breakdown.

In general Dacorum has a similar profile to the ICB population, expect for marginally larger numbers of patients in the Living with Illness and Lower Complexity health segments.

The illustration bottom right shows the Sub-Segments by Deprivation Quintile, here we can see the levels of deprivation illustrated within the earlier wider determinants slide demonstrated within this breakdown.



# Major Conditions Comparison - Per 1,000 Registered

PCN NAME	COPD	Obesity	Asthma	Diabetes	Dementia	Cancer	Learning Disabilities	Hypertension	Stroke	Chronic Kidney Disease	Heart Disease	Heart Failure	AtrialFib	Chronic Cardiac Disease	Depression	MH	Anxiety	Serious Mental Illness	Alzheimers
ABBEY HEALTH	16.94	91.79	134.57	138.01	16.06	35.32	15.82	119.23	33.72	10.05	35.88	10.65	11.77	57.71	121.19	171.41	86.11	25.15	10.73
ALBAN HEALTHCARE	16.78	79.37	154.97	90.13	16.99	53.76	14.22	149.53	34.73	24.16	39.98	10.97	17.65	50.69	127.50	205.23	111.71	23.36	13.08
ALLIANCE	19.90	114.36	123.67	105.84	15.86	29.28	17.82	155.51	31.61	9.04	39.00	10.29	9.50	62.66	114.55	160.93	87.83	25.81	10.21
ALPHA	16.29	121.01	139.73	97.63	14.00	55.48	10.91	161.78	34.67	18.36	42.29	11.02	21.77	53.43	153.71	233.41	120.24	17.12	9.22
ATTENBOROUGH	18.14	113.20	126.85	105.43	15.54	36.21	11.81	130.54	33.07	15.51	42.51	11.91	11.43	50.85	118.02	176.61	95.74	19.13	8.70
BROXBOURNE ALLIANCE	20.30	160.08	122.01	81.19	7.50	61.16	6.46	171.90	29.87	23.09	49.05	11.84	19.50	68.57	135.43	191.17	116.76	7.91	4.09
CENTRAL WATFORD	17.17	97.89	108.55	152.70	20.12	25.21	13.25	123.19	30.90	8.01	34.88	10.09	16.32	46.23	98.31	132.67	62.41	20.54	8.28
DACORUM BETA	24.98	156.71	132.83	158.17	30.23	40.07	18.80	156.86	44.28	19.23	50.10	16.42	26.50	78.15	176.09	245.43	132.71	31.47	14.12
DANAIS	22.41	131.50	138.52	116.70	19.56	36.00	19.66	181.38	45.29	7.84	44.34	12.86	11.35	57.63	137.60	185.74	82.50	28.26	11.88
DELTA	16.90	150.87	135.59	125.22	17.35	45.07	13.06	152.28	34.37	21.60	42.61	10.85	19.87	55.43	142.21	222.46	128.07	22.98	10.97
HALO	18.22	93.22	137.55	112.78	20.85	47.83	20.12	137.28	37.23	16.03	41.35	11.68	16.94	85.83	149.64	217.88	111.29	29.96	14.75
HARLOW NORTH	32.17	113.01	160.55	104.04	9.63	65.83	5.80	185.36	41.56	27.03	59.02	17.64	18.36	73.07	152.95	249.04	129.75	8.61	4.78
HARLOW SOUTH	30.09	197.29	169.79	120.15	9.20	57.49	8.17	162.96	38.98	37.02	62.04	19.34	19.54	83.34	174.03	246.72	118.60	11.48	4.96
HARPENDEN HEALTH	21.78	81.60	149.03	107.08	23.86	69.52	12.79	172.72	49.21	21.85	55.34	17.04	25.35	73.71	145.13	230.18	127.83	21.83	14.49
HATFIELD	16.88	58.23	77.11	65.91	7.71	28.28	6.46	107.06	21.36	5.41	34.69	8.47	14.84	42.95	91.34	131.15	87.53	7.83	2.94
HERTFORD AND RURALS	16.86	116.98	126.99	67.48	7.52	54.51	5.99	147.29	25.97	13.35	42.51	10.83	20.25	52.05	138.84	203.98	117.47	7.46	3.97
HERTS FIVE	18.05	119.79	133.62	149.84	32.47	49.57	15.73	175.39	37.47	28.64	46.04	11.72	28.70	67.86	143.18	211.93	115.95	24.53	12.18
HITCHIN AND WHITWELL	21.11	126.63	141.53	80.38	10.25	64.91	5.36	160.97	32.99	22.56	48.88	11.81	23.23	63.10	146.25	217.69	134.47	9.83	6.42
HODDESDON & BROXBOURNE	22.63	163.45	129.18	88.31	9.82	69.33	6.52	182.13	32.80	23.48	54.65	14.88	26.00	65.08	128.92	211.87	124.10	7.19	5.53
ICKNIELD	20.58	132.39	147.83	85.32	11.91	60.97	6.57	164.18	31.52	35.00	51.59	12.61	22.87	68.86	140.93	220.11	121.08	8.97	7.19
LEA VALLEY HEALTH	23.93	166.87	126.46	86.47	6.11	51.75	9.26	172.10	28.22	18.66	48.18	13.17	18.01	57.90	154.32	231.01	165.70	10.89	5.53
LOUGHTON BUCKHURST HILL & CHIGWELL	15.51	82.36	108.00	75.16	9.75	48.63	3.25	126.39	27.64	12.08	48.45	12.73	24.57	58.16	115.48	166.39	109.95	7.20	4.74
MVPS	20.48	132.18	129.05	118.23	17.10	37.36	15.43	141.83	33.00	29.68	40.10	11.91	12.32	50.34	135.02	189.04	100.76	22.35	10.35
NORTH UTTLESFORD	15.67	23.10	103.62	50.30	8.89	35.46	3.02	82.42	26.01	0.19	40.66	8.29	27.47	50.49	94.73	129.90	109.54	4.31	4.09
NORTH WATFORD	21.96	115.98	140.15	136.45	18.26	39.04	14.64	168.63	39.54	20.47	47.73	15.48	20.13	64.24	142.44	194.02	96.65	24.51	9.80
POTTERS BAR	22.98	140.98	142.22	136.58	24.74	53.46	12.70	148.52	37.34	84.75	44.43	12.35	20.80	65.37	132.36	187.18	88.62	20.73	11.56
RICKMANSWORTH & CHORLEYWOOD	17.43	111.90	132.75	112.05	18.36	44.50	13.90	188.27	41.26	6.88	45.98	15.23	20.02	59.08	127.24	185.97	93.22	19.48	8.82
SOUTH UTTLESFORD	15.28	43.19	113.74	57.46	8.33	38.05	2.34	96.24	24.00	4.96	39.00	9.02	20.59	48.74	99.33	142.19	108.67	4.65	3.60
STEVENAGE NORTH	24.27	273.76	124.18	170.45	10.46	46.58	8.92	155.20	29.48	9.51	46.26	11.84	14.55	64.91	136.82	194.88	111.38	8.02	6.11
STEVENAGE SOUTH	23.31	128.57	101.25	75.88	9.99	44.87	6.69	144.52	30.88	15.08	46.63	12.90	13.69	62.56	105.37	151.85	76.49	7.45	6.03
STORT VALLEY & VILLAGES	17.85	122.87	132.49	65.60	7.18	53.86	6.92	144.16	26.39	19.45	44.05	13.41	19.82	60.97	120.51	203.15	127.69	6.34	3.43
THE GRAND UNION	17.43	143.73	135.30	134.24	19.14	42.21	12.89	149.94	36.78	28.86	46.99	12.45	19.10	62.75	138.79	195.84	95.98	20.23	9.53
WARE AND RURALS	18.09	163.30	165.40	77.77	7.63	58.28	5.79	154.35	27.24	22.49	47.89	12.74	20.82	60.01	132.46	198.85	108.67	6.62	4.13
WELWYN GARDEN CITY A	19.05	104.74	104.65	68.93	6.62	41.07	6.99	132.35	23.08	10.49	38.53	10.24	17.72	48.93	117.64	178.45	109.12	7.12	3.14

The data from the ICB model has been collated and the above provides a rate per 1,000 population with a recording of each condition. The darker the blue the higher the presence of the condition within the PCN's population.

Further information and tools that monitor identification and management of people with conditions are available in Ardens Manager rolled out to support the ICB's ECF. Searches available via Ardens can support with case finding and identifying people with management indicators that are due.

Conditions that are highlighted for Dacorum are Diabetes, Dementia, Learning Disabilities, Stroke, Heart Failure, AF, Heart Disease, and some significant Mental Health flags, especially in Anxiety and SMI, and with Depression as the highest prevalence in the ICB. Alzheimer's disease also has high prevalence.



PCN NAME	Conditions																		
	ASD	Cerebral Palsy	Chronic Respiratory Disease	Cystic Fibrosis	Huntingtons Disease	Inflammatory Bowel Disease	Kidney Transplant	Metastatic Cancer	Multiple Sclerosis	Muscular Dystrophy	Myasthenia Gravis	Osteoporosis	Other Neurological Condi	Parkinsons Disease	Rheumatoid Arthritis	Lupus (SLE)	Sickle Cell Disease	Solid Organ Transplant	High Bp
ABBEY HEALTH	14.98	1.20	20.95	0.40	0.04	9.37	2.04	2.48	1.56	0.52	0.28	14.46	1.20	2.08	7.53	0.92	0.44	1.48	25.51
ALBAN HEALTHCARE	13.61	1.20	22.10	0.77	0.23	11.13	2.30	3.02	1.73	0.30	0.33	24.28	1.10	2.77	8.39	1.43	0.28	1.34	31.80
ALLIANCE	17.30	1.66	25.28	1.73	0.04	10.85	2.45	3.01	1.13	0.19	0.15	10.55	1.06	2.60	9.01	1.24	1.70	1.09	30.03
ALPHA	11.10	0.64	21.64	0.66	0.13	10.97	2.67	2.41	2.46	0.36	0.30	20.86	1.30	3.14	9.41	1.22	0.17	1.39	35.30
ATTENBOROUGH	11.11	0.96	22.70	1.41	0.13	10.43	2.57	2.70	1.80	0.42	0.29	17.75	1.12	1.99	7.64	1.25	0.55	1.44	42.89
BROXBOURNE ALLIANCE	8.71	1.08	27.27	0.55	0.02	13.59	2.21	3.15	2.09	0.32	0.34	24.44	1.56	1.95	9.86	1.43	0.78	1.45	87.88
CENTRAL WATFORD	10.69	1.11	20.87	0.87	0.15	7.62	2.32	2.65	1.20	0.27	0.21	11.29	1.30	2.44	7.53	1.17	0.54	1.14	29.37
DACORUM BETA	17.95	1.28	29.89	1.09	0.15	11.68	2.62	4.19	2.11	0.53	0.10	17.54	1.16	3.61	9.52	1.33	0.75	1.60	36.87
DANAIS	16.34	1.18	26.91	0.79	0.26	10.93	2.13	3.22	1.77	0.39	0.30	8.73	1.31	2.92	10.14	1.21	0.89	1.71	39.02
DELTA	13.39	1.02	21.36	0.96	0.27	11.99	2.31	3.60	2.28	0.42	0.24	18.70	0.96	2.97	8.99	1.14	0.51	1.20	37.04
HALO	20.38	1.52	23.45	0.73	0.18	11.68	2.31	3.56	1.90	0.23	0.20	20.47	1.40	3.88	8.70	1.34	0.41	0.99	31.92
HARLOW NORTH	7.53	1.38	42.10	1.26	0.06	13.93	3.47	3.41	2.51	0.30	0.36	29.48	2.45	2.39	13.51	1.49	0.60	2.21	69.06
HARLOW SOUTH	11.58	2.48	42.29	0.93	0.10	13.55	2.38	4.24	1.65	0.52	0.52	40.02	2.27	2.38	13.55	2.48	0.31	1.86	95.65
HARPENDEN HEALTH	12.54	1.06	28.25	0.66	0.12	10.84	2.47	5.89	2.22	0.39	0.48	29.04	1.89	4.68	9.54	1.18	0.39	1.41	28.50
HATFIELD	6.55	0.76	21.97	0.47	0.06	10.21	2.74	1.89	0.90	0.32	0.23	19.79	1.43	1.51	6.72	1.25	0.84	1.54	71.96
HERTFORD AND RURALS	8.19	0.81	24.68	0.69	0.12	15.00	2.38	2.24	2.26	0.44	0.30	27.37	1.37	2.38	7.72	0.89	0.10	1.53	90.91
HERTS FIVE	13.79	1.39	23.04	0.77	0.13	12.86	2.98	2.86	2.45	0.25	0.36	22.67	1.69	3.63	17.88	1.26	0.62	1.66	34.03
HITCHIN AND WHITWELL	9.93	1.49	30.11	0.50	0.00	15.61	2.87	3.41	2.41	0.32	0.32	34.83	1.42	2.52	8.34	1.63	0.14	1.60	92.26
HODDESDON & BROXBOURNE	9.14	0.96	31.53	0.58	0.27	14.77	2.84	3.29	2.38	0.43	0.23	33.55	1.73	2.33	9.37	1.35	0.22	1.73	96.87
ICKNIELD	10.67	1.08	29.47	0.62	0.08	16.17	2.69	2.91	3.58	0.43	0.32	27.18	1.29	2.67	8.51	1.27	0.05	2.02	82.47
LEA VALLEY HEALTH	10.05	1.27	31.63	0.59	0.10	12.74	2.37	2.80	1.53	0.36	0.46	22.43	1.89	1.72	10.47	1.63	1.11	1.98	97.79
LOUGHTON BUCKHURST HILL & CHIGWELL	4.13	0.84	22.95	0.79	0.14	14.26	2.42	3.62	1.77	0.46	0.33	38.42	1.90	2.04	8.87	1.53	0.19	1.35	65.68
MVPS	14.28	1.17	34.30	10.11	0.07	11.35	2.43	3.60	2.06	0.30	0.15	15.86	1.17	2.47	8.53	1.69	0.59	1.30	32.96
NORTH UTTLESFORD	2.34	0.78	21.65	0.73	0.05	11.09	1.18	2.48	1.13	0.48	0.11	23.32	1.16	1.27	10.04	1.29	0.03	1.72	26.93
NORTH WATFORD	12.70	1.07	27.72	2.17	0.11	12.20	2.44	3.36	2.40	0.42	0.31	16.47	1.53	2.63	9.42	1.45	0.34	0.92	37.13
POTTERS BAR	12.98	0.76	27.06	0.62	0.17	8.31	1.90	2.70	2.01	0.38	0.48	21.07	1.49	3.25	7.96	1.07	0.42	1.28	33.70
RICKMANSWORTH & CHORLEYWOOD	11.74	1.12	23.30	2.02	0.25	9.40	2.45	3.20	1.33	0.54	0.18	15.52	0.97	2.88	7.38	0.97	0.11	1.51	32.44
SOUTH UTTLESFORD	3.05	1.02	21.93	0.53	0.02	10.61	1.97	2.44	1.89	0.28	0.22	29.23	1.34	1.71	10.30	1.48	0.08	2.01	24.13
STEVENAGE NORTH	12.22	1.43	32.98	0.27	0.05	16.52	3.40	2.92	2.23	0.64	0.27	15.67	1.81	2.71	7.06	1.27	0.48	1.54	94.81
STEVENAGE SOUTH	10.81	1.57	31.16	0.88	0.06	13.08	2.69	4.03	2.09	0.27	0.33	14.90	1.57	2.09	5.81	1.12	0.39	1.73	75.58
STORT VALLEY & VILLAGES	10.22	1.05	25.19	0.51	0.00	12.73	1.89	3.26	1.95	0.41	0.36	41.69	1.69	2.08	9.13	1.63	0.13	1.39	76.18
THE GRAND UNION	13.30	1.32	22.90	1.36	0.18	11.75	2.22	3.19	2.19	0.25	0.25	26.69	1.27	2.29	9.07	1.53	0.53	1.68	74.02
WARE AND RURALS	7.25	1.01	25.52	0.77	0.09	14.85	2.67	2.64	1.81	0.18	0.27	26.11	1.63	2.58	7.58	1.22	0.03	1.75	86.12
WELWYN GARDEN CITY A	9.18	0.77	25.87	0.71	0.05	13.17	2.65	2.13	1.92	0.46	0.20	20.42	1.30	1.37	7.02	1.11	0.38	1.55	89.89

On this page of conditions, we can see that the PCN has higher prevalence of ASD flagged patients, Muscular Dystrophy, and Parkinson's.



# PCN Benchmarking - A&E Activity

Higher bars indicate greater relationship with increased **AE Activity**



The charts in the next two pages show activity for the PCN compared against all other PCNs at the Place level.

The Model - A statistical regression model is used to decide which Risk Factors correlate with a significant impact on the selected targets as presented in these charts, the height of the bar for each PCN relates to the correlation of a Risk Factor and an increase in impact on the selected target condition.

The impact for the PCN is given and will vary for each characteristic; a wide variance may indicate differences in care or good practice which could be shared; some impacts are positive. Higher bars indicate a greater relationship with increased A&E attendances

# PCN Benchmarking - Emergency Admissions

Higher bars indicate greater relationship with increased **Emergency Admissions**



This uses the same principles as the previous slide but looks at Emergency Admission.

Learning Disability admissions shows the most variance across all PCNs, meaning that characteristic has a high impact on emergency admissions.

# Urgent and Emergency Care

As part of the ICB Urgent and Emergency Care Programme a needs analysis was undertaken.

## Overall aim

\* To understand what and where the need is for access to urgent and emergency care in Hertfordshire and West Essex

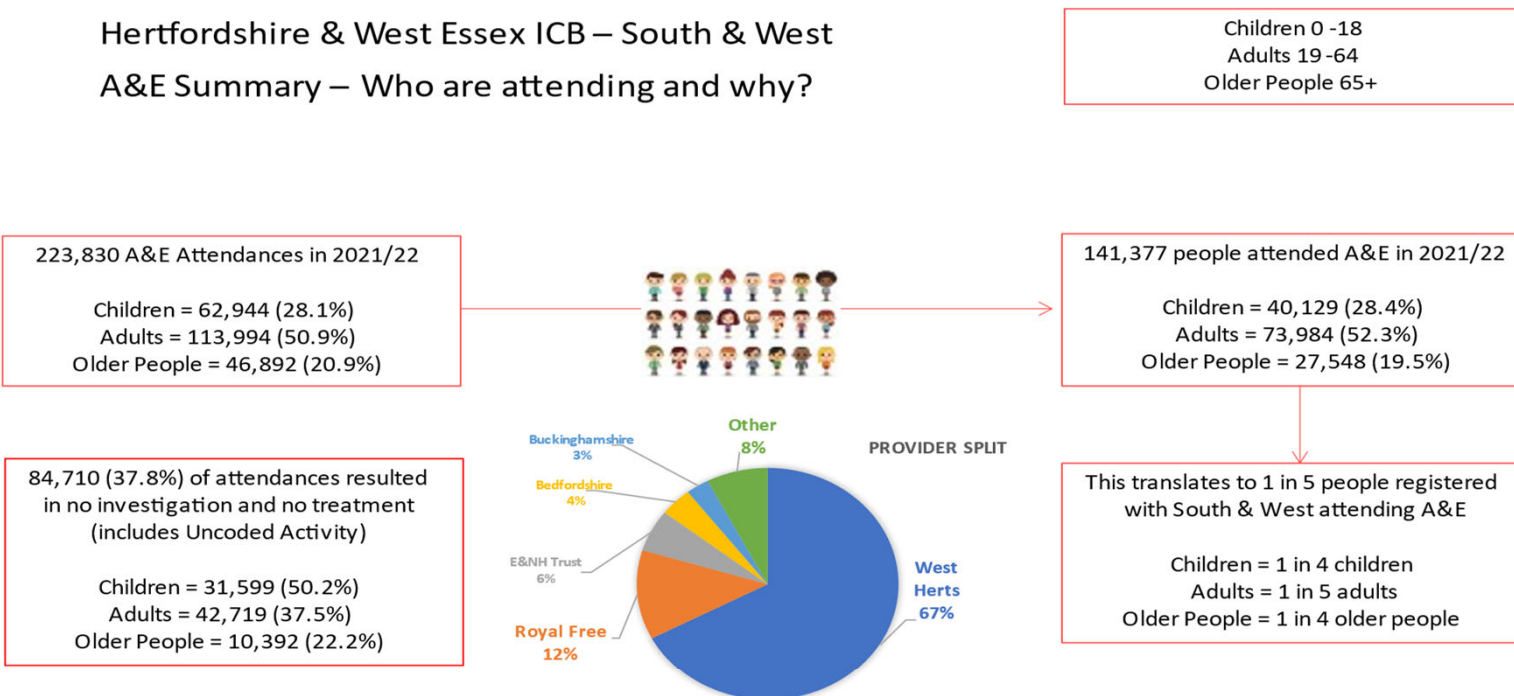
## Objectives

- \* To build a comprehensive picture of **who** needs to access UEC in HWE and who could be better cared for in alternative settings.
- \* To understand the root causes of **why** people are accessing UEC when there could have been more appropriate alternative pathways
- \* To build consensus among stakeholders around what the key issues in UEC are
- \* To draw conclusions based on public health intelligence and triangulation of data to inform a successful and achievable UEC strategy

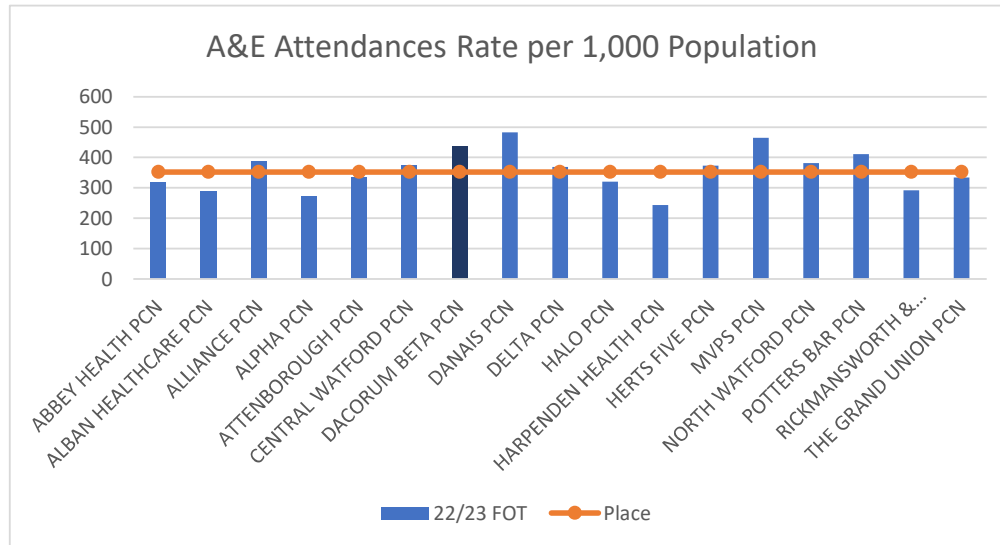
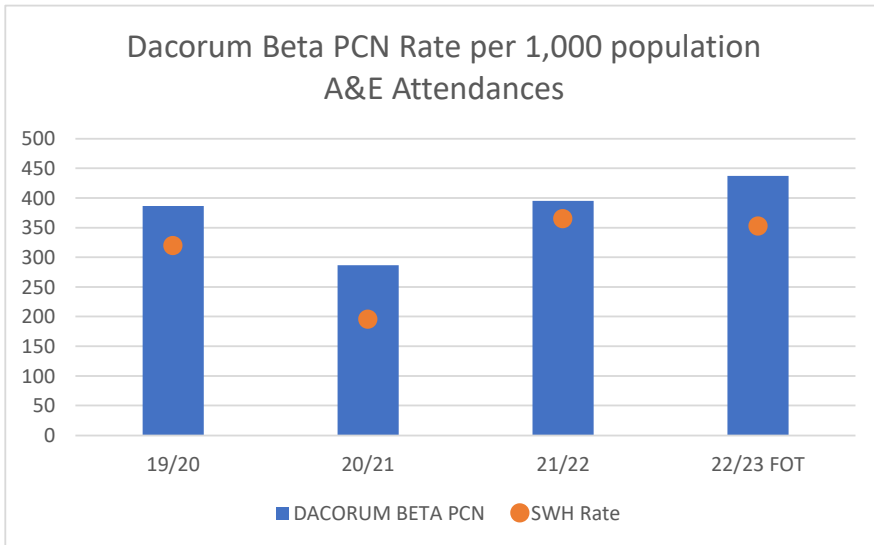
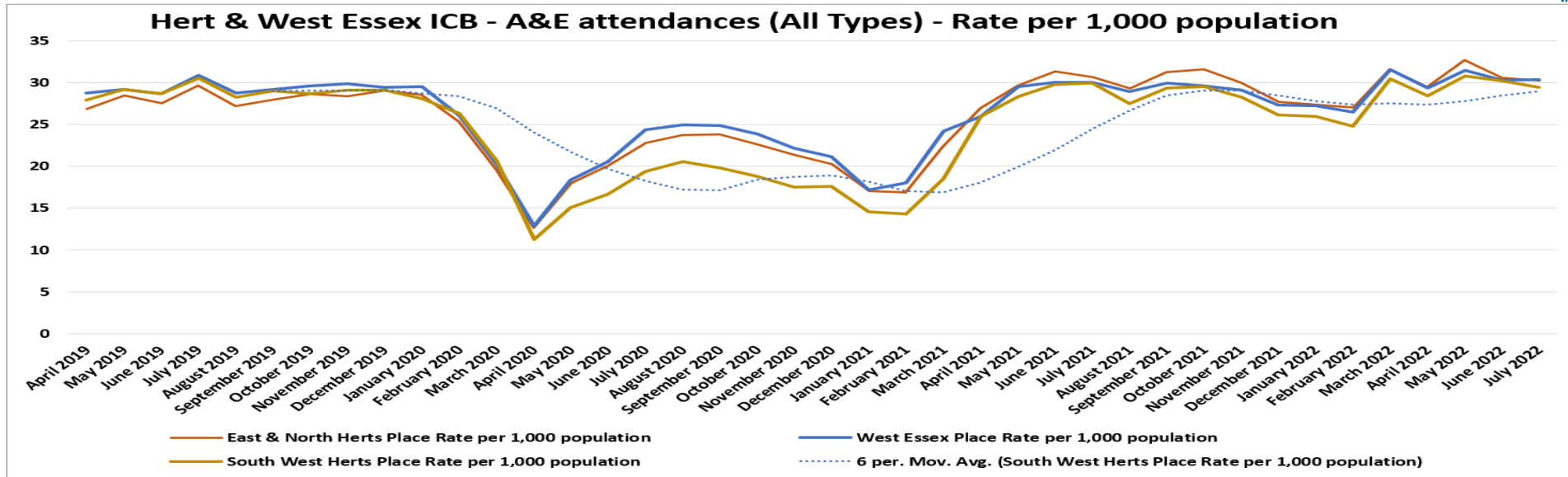
Some of the initial outputs from this work have been included within the next few pages, providing the PCN benchmarking.



## Hertfordshire & West Essex ICB – South & West A&E Summary – Who are attending and why?



Source: SUS



Rates of A&E attendances across the ICB have returned to pre covid levels and above.

The impact of covid can clearly be seen in the top left chart.

**2022/23** has seen one of the highest A&E Attendance rates per 1,000 population for the PCN, and above the HV rate.



# Unplanned Hospitalisation for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

This analysis looks at Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions  
NHS Outcomes Framework Methodology.

Between April 2021 and September 2022 there have been 11,953 people admitted 15,563 times for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions across the ICB.

Costed at tariff the value was approximately £42 million.

The table here shows the breakdown for Dacorum Beta PCN.

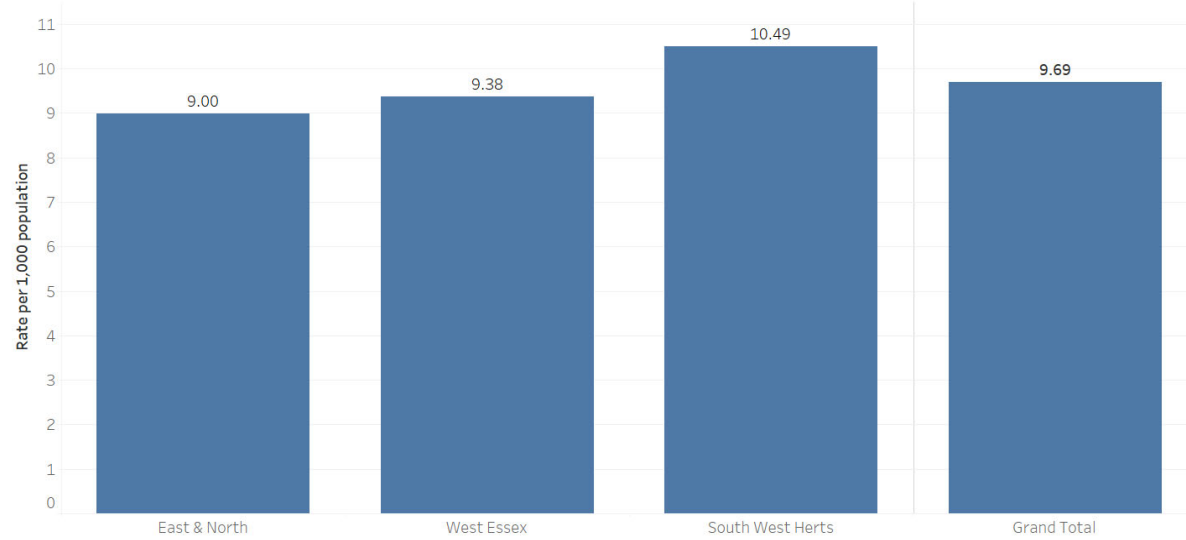
\* Average cost for Mental and Behavioural is not representative as non-PbR

## Chronic ACS admissions April 2021 - September 2022 Herts & West Essex ICB

Chronic ACS	Admissions	People	Average cost of admission	Tariff Total Payment National
CVD: AF and Flutter	95	75	£2,956	£280,799
CVD: Angina	18	17	£1,547	£27,843
CVD: Congestive Heart Failure	82	70	£4,551	£373,173
CVD: Hypertension	20	20	£624	£12,480
Diseases of the blood	40	30	£1,837	£73,467
Mental and Behavioural Disorders	2	2	£0	£0
Neurological Disorders	59	30	£2,168	£127,932
Nutritional, endocrine and metabolic	55	47	£2,688	£147,822
Respiratory: Asthma	28	26	£1,588	£44,458
Respiratory: COPD	74	61	£2,791	£206,508
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>£2,737</b>	<b>£1,294,482</b>

# ACS Admission Rates per 1,000 Population by Place

Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions by Place  
Rate per 1,000 Population  
(Total Population)

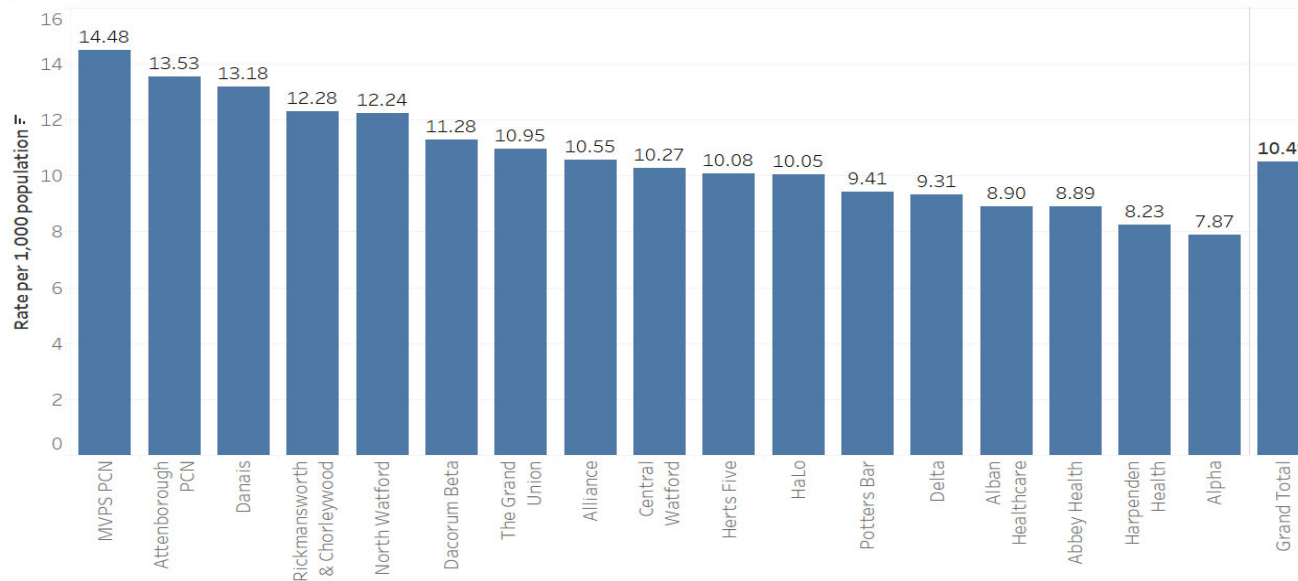


When comparing the rates per 1,000 population between places, the South West Herts place has the highest rate in the ICB.

Within South West Herts Place, Dacorum Beta PCN has a medium to high rate per 1,000 population.

The following slides look at how this is broken down by the different ACSs and how the patients fall within the different segments.

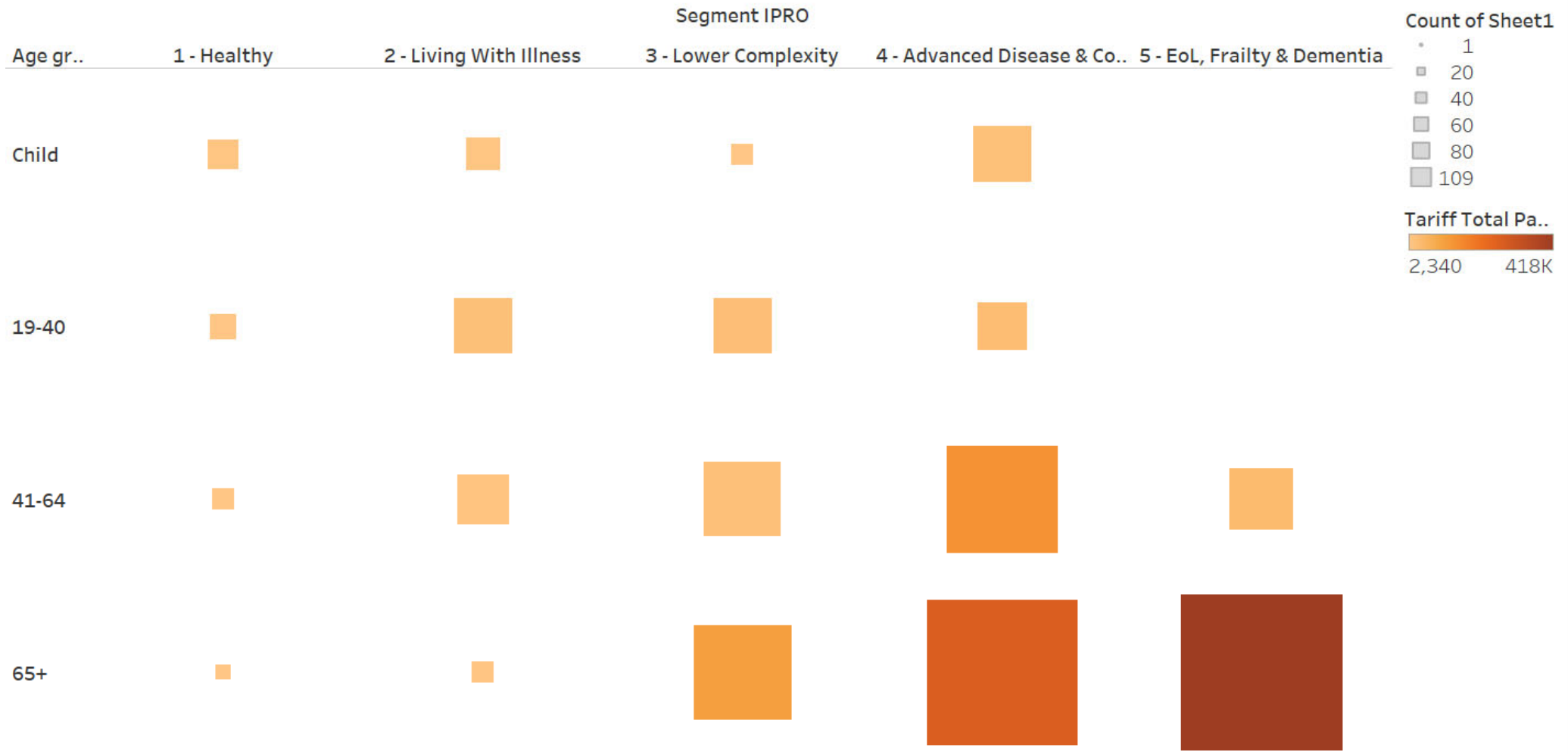
Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions by Place  
Rate per 1,000 Population  
(Total Population)



Source: HWE PHM Team, SUS UEC data-sets

# Chronic ACS by Segment

ACS by segment\_age



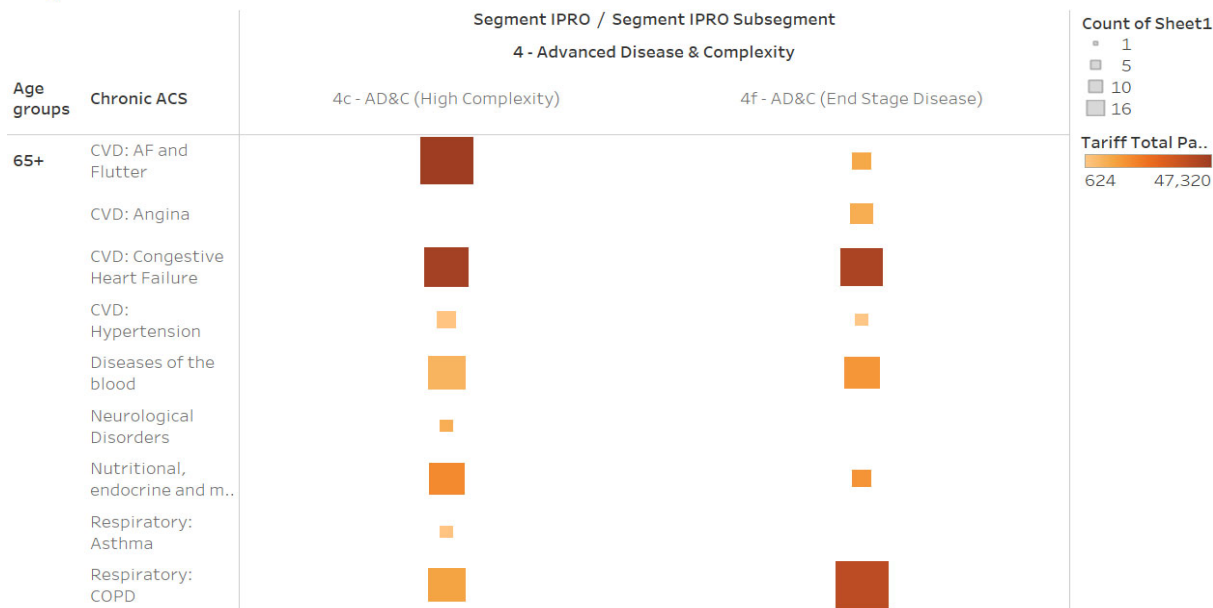
The above chart looks at the ACS admissions by age and segment. The size reflects volume and the depth of colour reflects cost.

When looking at the ACS conditions for Dacorum Beta, the highest volume and cost is within the End of Life, Severe Frailty and Dementia in the over 65 age group and the highest volume is within the same age in the Advanced Disease and Complexity segment.

The following pages look at which ACSs contribute to this.

# UEC by Advanced Disease & Complexity, and EOL, Frailty & Dementia

## Segment 4



When looking at the Ambulatory Care Sensitive conditions for Dacorum Beta, the highest volume and cost is within the End of Life, Severe Frailty and Dementia segment in the over 65 age group and the highest volume is within the same age in the Advanced Disease and Complexity segment.

ACSs of note for people aged over 65 with advanced disease and complexity within this analysis are Heart Failure, AF & Flutter and COPD.

For those within the End of Life, Frailty & Dementia, Heart Failure is the ACS with the highest volume and cost.

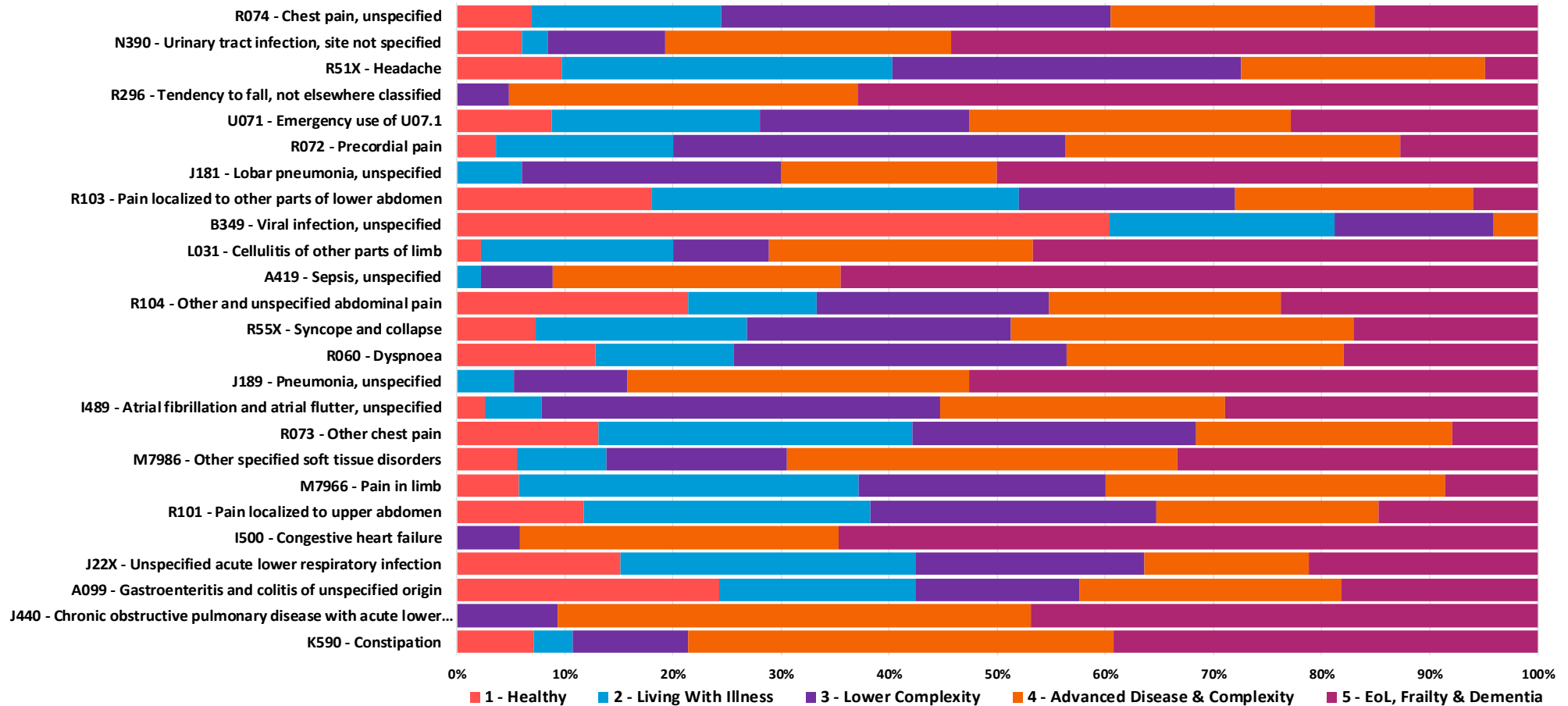
## Segment 5



# UEC Diagnoses by Segment

## PCN Population - UEC Top 25 Primary Diagnoses by Segment

Highest Emergency Admissions from Top to Bottom



Here we have identified the top 25 primary diagnoses for the PCN's population, for all UEC admissions - and then these diagnoses split these by the health segments that each patient falls into to see where outliers are for the PCN.



# UEC & Segmentation + Deprivation by Ward

UEC Patients Seen by Segment & Ward	1 - Healthy	2 - Living With Illness	3 - Lower Complexity	4 - Advanced Disease & Complexity	5 - EoL, Frailty & Dementia	Grand Total
Adeyfield East	22	32	30	58	44	186
Adeyfield West	19	18	25	38	37	137
Apsley and Corner Hall	21	27	30	60	32	170
Ashley	1					1
Ashridge	2		3	6	9	20
Bennetts End	5	12	15	15	6	53
Berkhamsted East	1	1				2
Borehamwood Cowley Hill	1					1
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield	5	17	10	15	19	66
Boxmoor	45	48	83	80	54	310
Callowland		1				1
Chaulden and Warners End	76	106	188	260	121	751
Gadebridge	49	73	99	136	114	471
Grovehill	25	34	42	76	48	225
Harpenden North			1			1
Hemel Hempstead Town	66	83	100	157	178	584
Highfield	47	68	104	120	202	541
Kings Langley					7	7
Leverstock Green	9	20	32	31	52	144
Marshalswick North				2		2
Nash Mills	1	2	7	3	4	17
Northchurch				1	3	4
Park Street		1				1
Potters Bar Oakmere			1			1
Redbourn	1		1			2
Tring Central		2				2
Watling	3	4	5	3	4	19
Wheathampstead			1			1
Woodhall Farm	16	17	23	17	7	80
Woodside			1			1
Unknown Ward	4	4	3			11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>3812</b>

UEC Patients Seen by Deprivation Quintile & Ward 1 = Most Deprived, 5 = Least Deprived	1	2	3	4	5 (blank)	Grand Total
Adeyfield East	99		87			186
Adeyfield West	82		55			137
Apsley and Corner Hall	23	73	32	42		170
Ashley					1	1
Ashridge			1	19		20
Bennetts End	21		18	14		53
Berkhamsted East					2	2
Borehamwood Cowley Hill		1				1
Bovingdon, Flaunden and Chipperfield			1	65		66
Boxmoor			93	72	145	310
Callowland		1				1
Chaulden and Warners End		459	219	73		751
Gadebridge		355	116			471
Grovehill	140	85				225
Harpenden North					1	1
Hemel Hempstead Town	95	489				584
Highfield	541					541
Kings Langley			1		6	7
Leverstock Green	23	79	14		28	144
Marshalswick North			2			2
Nash Mills		7	10			17
Northchurch				4		4
Park Street		1				1
Potters Bar Oakmere	1					1
Redbourn		2				2
Tring Central	2					2
Watling		17		2		19
Wheathampstead				1		1
Woodhall Farm	29		41	10		80
Woodside	1					1
Unknown Ward					11	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>1569</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3812</b>

It is also useful to note under which Wards that the PCNs population are linked to, and specifically here, where the admissions are highest.

The indication then for these patients split by health segments also adds a layer of importance when considering how the District Councils may help you investigate your population and where the wider determinants and health inequalities may be present.

It is also important to know that a Ward may be made up of different LSOAs, and therefore have different levels of deprivation as found in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation scoring given to us by the Government; in the graph quintile 1 is the Highest or Most deprived, and quintile 5 is the Least deprived.



## Hospital Admissions

	Period	HERTFORDSHIRE AND WEST ESSEX	DACORUM BETA PCN
Emergency admissions injuries due to falls in those aged 65+	2020/21	2026	2712.4
Emergency asthma, diabetes and epilepsy admissions (aged 0-18)	2020/21	130.8	153.2
Emergency admissions for children with lower respiratory tract infections (age 0-18)	2020/21	40.5	
Emergency admissions for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions	2020/21	505.9	723.5
Mental health admissions (all ages)	2020/21	177.2	220.4
Emergency Cancer Admissions	2020/21	494.9	575.1
Emergency admissions for acute conditions shouldn't require admissions	2020/21	611.6	860.7

■ Similar 
 ■ Significantly Worse 
 ■ Significantly Better

[PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:PH.Intelligence@hertfordshire.gov.uk)



Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology



The above table produced by the Hertfordshire Public Health Evidence and Intelligence team shows the emergency admissions data within fingertips.

Dacorum Beta PCN shows a much higher rate of admission when compared to the ICB.

# Frailty Segment - Detailed PCN Breakdown

	Most deprived				Most affluent							
Index of Multiple Deprivation Decile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	PCN	ICS
<b>Overall Population Measures</b>												
Population		58	17	233	265	176	78	80	54	66	1027	37725
% of population in cohort		5.6%	1.7%	22.7%	25.8%	17.1%	7.6%	7.8%	5.3%	6.4%	100.0%	100.0%
Avg. Age		61.2	62.2	74.8	74.0	69.6	69.5	71.9	67.9	70.0	71.4	75.6
% BAME Where recorded		22%	24%	9%	9%	10%	18%	8%	23%	11%	12%	8%
Avg. number of Acute and Chronic Conditions		6.0	8.3	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	6.4	5.5
<b>Activity Measure</b>												
Emergency Admissions		0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
A&E Attendances		1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9
GP Encounters		71.8	83.4	85.7	69.8	63.7	76.8	62.4	62.9	67.2	72.1	103.4
Admitted Bed Days		3.4	1.7	9.8	5.0	4.8	6.3	9.0	7.4	4.7	6.5	4.2
<b>Physical Health</b>												
Asthma		34.5%	29.4%	33.9%	25.7%	23.3%	29.5%	26.3%	24.1%	22.7%	27.8%	25.2%
Cancer		37.9%	29.4%	37.3%	35.5%	42.6%	47.4%	45.0%	33.3%	50.0%	39.6%	32.8%
Chronic Cardiac Disease		55.2%	64.7%	56.7%	53.6%	52.8%	64.1%	51.3%	55.6%	50.0%	54.9%	47.5%
Chronic Respiratory Disease		27.6%	41.2%	29.2%	26.0%	22.2%	21.8%	30.0%	18.5%	22.7%	25.8%	22.2%
CKD		12.1%	35.3%	24.5%	15.5%	17.0%	16.7%	11.3%	16.7%	19.7%	18.0%	20.7%
Heart Disease		37.9%	47.1%	45.1%	41.5%	40.3%	51.3%	37.5%	44.4%	39.4%	42.5%	39.1%
Hypertension		53.4%	88.2%	72.5%	71.7%	69.9%	67.9%	63.8%	66.7%	60.6%	68.9%	74.5%
Diabetes		51.7%	76.5%	57.9%	59.2%	55.1%	55.1%	43.8%	50.0%	47.0%	55.3%	42.8%
Obesity		43.1%	52.9%	39.5%	37.7%	41.5%	33.3%	42.5%	22.2%	30.3%	38.1%	32.8%
Rheumatoid Arthritis		6.9%	5.9%	4.3%	3.8%	1.7%	3.8%	3.8%	5.6%	1.5%	3.7%	5.3%
Stroke		44.8%	64.7%	51.9%	50.6%	40.3%	38.5%	32.5%	44.4%	25.8%	44.8%	34.5%
<b>Mental Health</b>												
Anxiety		29.3%	41.2%	30.5%	29.4%	30.7%	25.6%	21.3%	24.1%	24.2%	28.5%	29.0%
Depression		48.3%	64.7%	46.4%	40.8%	39.8%	38.5%	28.8%	31.5%	27.3%	40.2%	33.6%
Dementia		19.0%	23.5%	42.5%	33.6%	39.2%	16.7%	15.0%	9.3%	21.2%	30.8%	18.6%
Serious Mental Illness		13.8%	29.4%	15.9%	17.4%	19.9%	19.2%	6.3%	5.6%	7.6%	15.5%	6.5%
Low Mood		29.3%	17.6%	18.9%	19.2%	22.2%	10.3%	11.3%	16.7%	7.6%	18.0%	18.5%
Suicide		5.2%	5.9%	2.6%	3.0%	1.1%	6.4%	2.5%	3.7%	0.0%	2.8%	1.5%
Mental Health Flag		62.1%	70.6%	58.8%	51.3%	54.0%	47.4%	40.0%	40.7%	42.4%	52.1%	48.8%
<b>Screening and Verification Refusal</b>												
Bowel Screening Refused		39.7%	35.3%	34.8%	24.5%	23.3%	28.2%	23.8%	35.2%	21.2%	28.2%	25.5%
Cervical Screening Refused		6.9%	11.8%	4.7%	2.6%	2.3%	5.1%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%	3.4%	3.6%
Flu Vaccine Refused		36.2%	29.4%	33.0%	31.3%	30.1%	24.4%	21.3%	31.5%	28.8%	30.3%	26.4%
<b>Wider Indicators</b>												
Has A Carer		13.8%	23.5%	31.8%	23.8%	26.7%	24.4%	21.3%	13.0%	22.7%	24.7%	19.0%
Is A Carer		10.3%	0.0%	10.3%	9.1%	8.0%	5.1%	6.3%	1.9%	9.1%	8.2%	11.9%
MED3 Not Fit For Work (ever)		31.0%	41.2%	15.5%	18.9%	22.7%	24.4%	25.0%	20.4%	24.2%	21.1%	13.4%
MED3 Not Fit For Work (in Last Year)		8.6%	11.8%	2.1%	4.2%	4.5%	6.4%	6.3%	3.7%	4.5%	4.5%	3.5%
MED3 Not Fit For Work (in Last Six Months)		8.6%	11.8%	1.3%	2.3%	3.4%	5.1%	5.0%	3.7%	1.5%	3.2%	2.8%
Avg. number of eFI Deficits		10.3	12.8	12.9	11.4	10.2	10.4	9.7	10.4	8.8	11.1	13.4
eFI_Housebound		13.8%	17.6%	8.2%	8.3%	8.0%	6.4%	6.3%	3.7%	7.6%	8.1%	10.9%
eFI_SocialVulnerability		27.6%	35.3%	33.5%	24.2%	25.0%	30.8%	16.3%	18.5%	15.2%	25.8%	27.3%
People_ChildrenInPoverty							5.3				5.3	15.5
Housing_FuelPoverty		16.6	16.5	15.0	12.8	13.1	9.8	9.6	7.5	9.7	12.7	11.1
Housing_OnePersonHousehold		31.1	36.4	31.8	39.2	26.4	30.6	26.8	23.0	22.5	31.3	28.3

14.8% of the general population in HWE ICB live within the 4 most deprived deciles, whilst 16.1% of the population in the EoL, severe frailty and severe dementia segment live within the 4 most deprived deciles.

In Dacorum Beta, 30% of the population in the EoL, severe frailty and severe dementia segment live within the 4 most deprived deciles.

The average age of a person within the Frail and End of life segment increases with affluence, ranging from 69 in the most deprived decile to 77 within the most affluent decile within the ICB.

As we would expect the average number of acute and chronic conditions is significantly higher within this segment that the general population as are all activity measures. The average number of Chronic Conditions for people within Dacorum PCN is higher than the ICB, and the data shows higher usage of acute and GP services.

Within this segment we can see the presence of Chronic Cardiac Disease, significant Hypertension, Diabetes, and heart disease being highlighted which chimes with the reason for admission within previous analysis for ACS conditions.

## Why Machine Learning?

With limited capacity available across the ICB available to review lists of patients it is important that the data available is used to its maximum to refine our process and target our resources where they will have the most impact.

The aim is to build the features identified from the machine learning in to system searches for EMIS and SystmOne.

## Approach

- Trained several machine learning models on ~1 million linked patient records across ~200 features from the ICS segmentation dataset, for binary A&E risk prediction (will this patient use A&E within the next year?).

- Selected a final twin ensemble model with a binary classification accuracy of 81.3%.

- Extracted output probabilities for each class to estimate a risk score for each patient, and generated risk scores for all of the patients in the segmentation data. We can think of the risk score as the model's confidence in a patient requiring A&E.

- Partitioned the patient population into 3 distinct grades, Low, Medium and High risk, based on the machine learning predictions:

Risk grade	Range of predicted risk scores	Number of patients in grade	% of population in grade
High	0.8 to 1.0	22603	1.8
Medium	0.6 to 0.8	100446	8.1
Low	0.0 to 0.6	1115544	90.1

## Creating search logic from significant features

- Features input to the predictive model include demographic features, diagnosis codes, prescribed medication, waitlist information and environmental factors such as housing and proximity to healthcare.

- Used feature rankings learned by the model to reduce the set of ~200 features to the 30 most significant features that best explain the variance in the predicted class (requiring A&E or not).

- Trained secondary machine learning models, 5-split decision trees, to classify patients into each of the three risk grades based on these 30 significant features.

- Extracted decision tree logic to create search filters for patients by risk grade. 5 splits →  $2^5 = 32$  unique rules. These rules have been merged and prioritised (by considering individual accuracies and sample sizes) to maximise precision and recall in the final search filters.

Feature	Relative significance (%)
Age	15.03
Drug: Pain Management	10.22
Substance Abuse	4.19
Med3 Not Fit For Work	3.41
Stroke	3.03
eFI: Falls	2.23
Air Rank Quality	2.01
Waiting List Count All	1.83
...	...

Risk Grade: High	<b>Age &lt; 3 AND Drug: Salbutamol AND eFI: Dyspnoea</b>
	<b>Med3 Not Fit For Work (last six months) AND Substance Abuse AND ONE OF:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug: Pain Management AND eFI: Peptic Ulcer</li> <li>• Chronic Cardiac Disease</li> </ul>
	<b>Drug: Pain Management AND eFI: Falls AND ONE OF:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stroke AND eFI: Memory and Cognitive Problems</li> <li>• Stroke AND Substance Abuse</li> <li>• End Stage Disease</li> </ul>
Risk Grade: Medium	<b>Age &lt; 3 AND ONE OF:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug: Salbutamol AND NO eFI: Dyspnoea</li> <li>• On any waiting list</li> </ul>
	<b>Med3 Not Fit For Work (last six months) AND Substance Abuse AND NO Chronic Cardiac Disease</b>
	<b>Age &lt; 45 AND Med3 Not Fit For Work (last six months) AND Drug: Pain Management</b> <b>Drug: Pain Management AND Substance Abuse AND ONE OF:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug: Opioids</li> <li>• eFI: Falls AND NO Stroke AND NO End Stage Disease</li> </ul>
Risk Grade: Low	All others

# Quality & Outcomes Framework

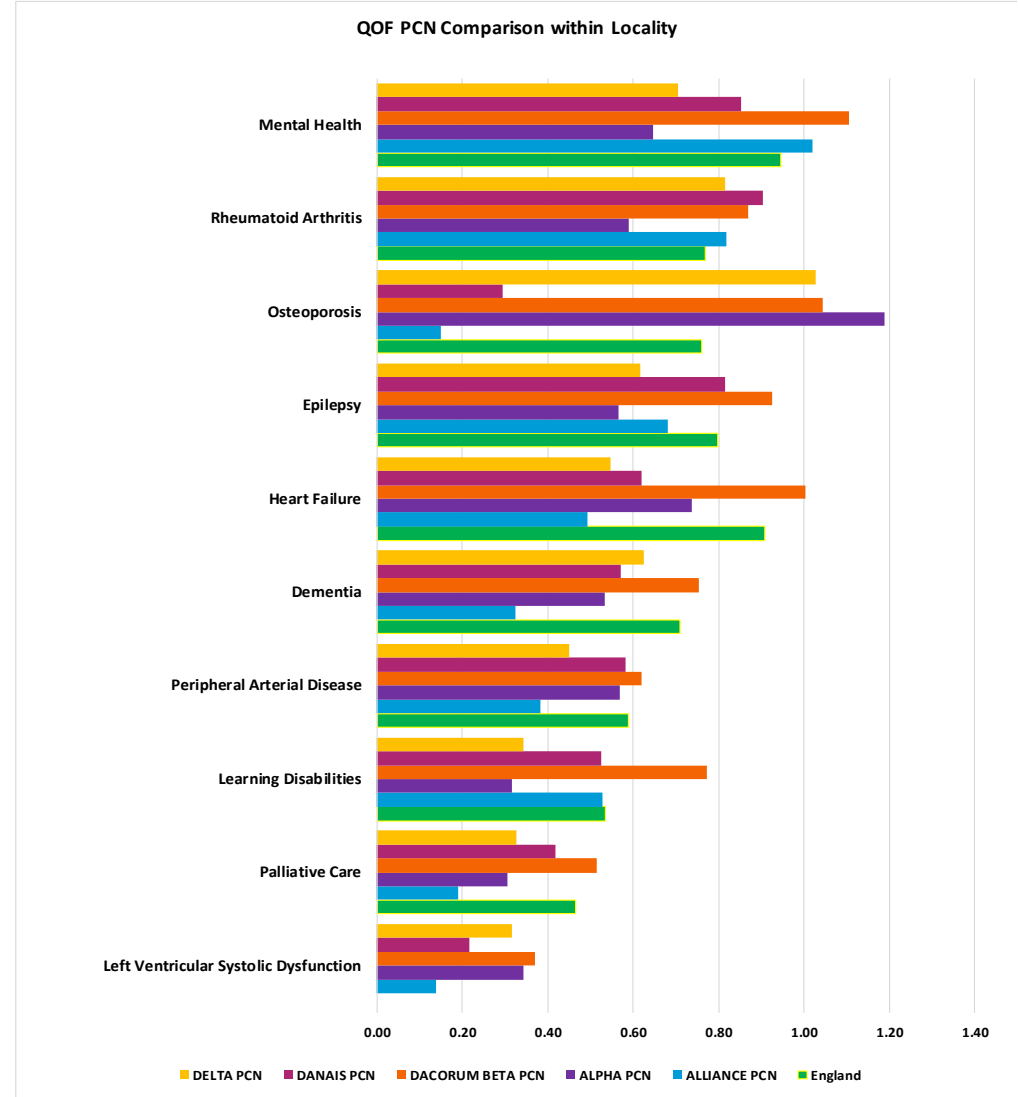
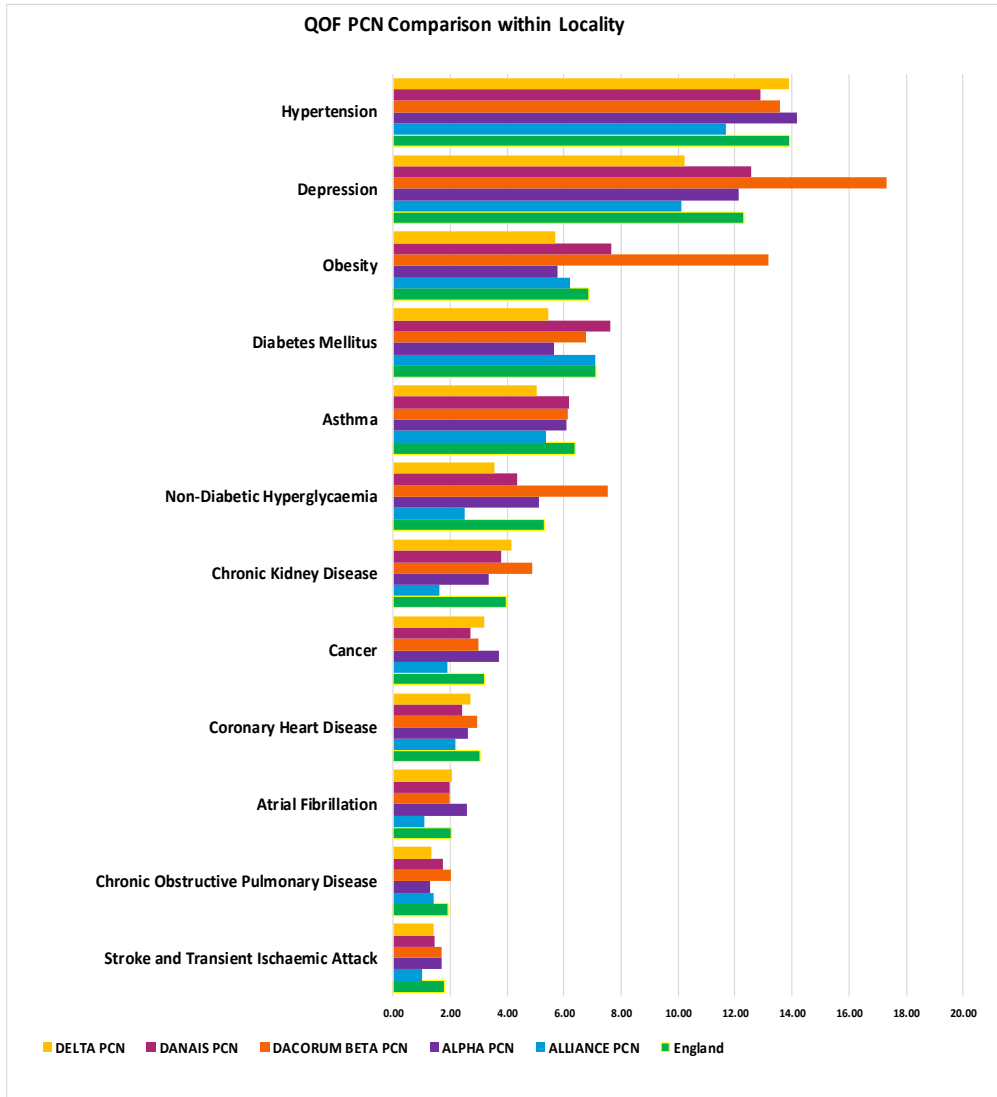
## Contents:

- QOF Local, Regional, & National Comparison
- QOF Locality & PCN Comparison
- QOF Missed Diagnoses & Admission Rates
- Admission Rates Benchmarking against ICB/Place





# QOF - Locality & PCN Comparison

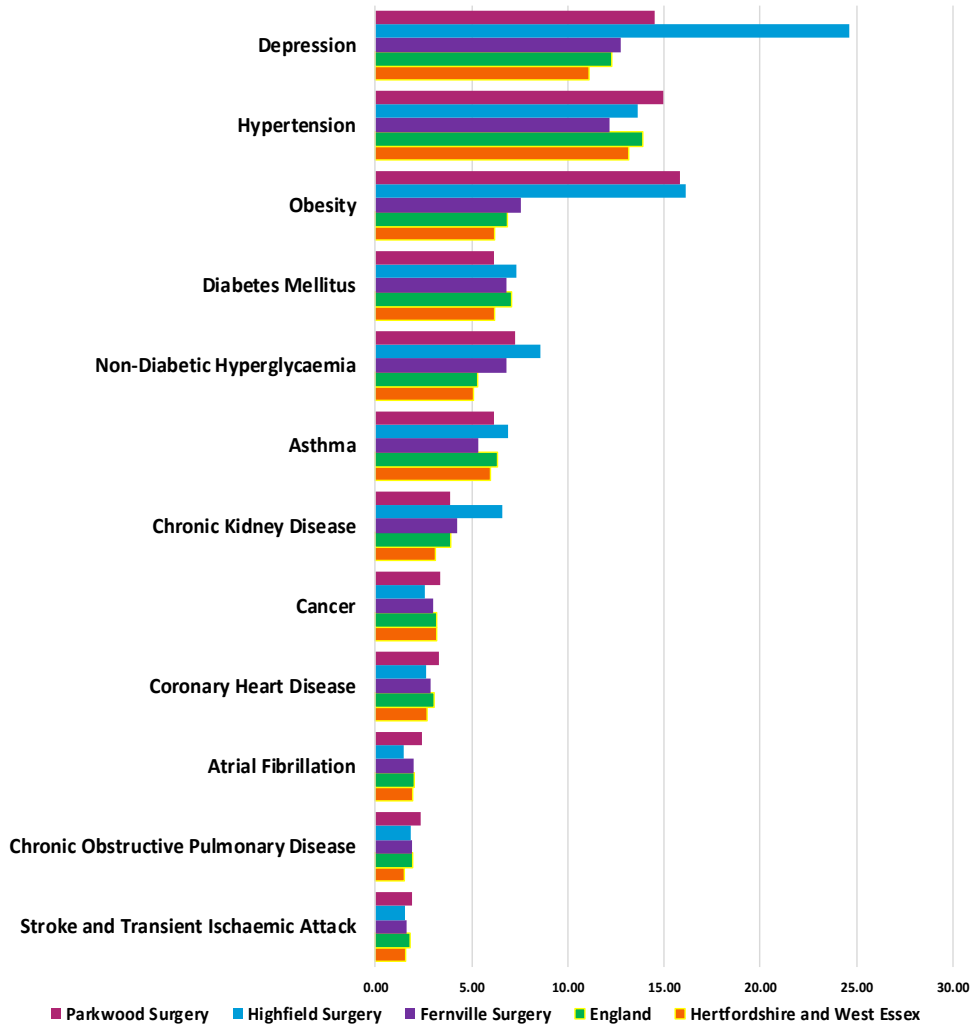


The Quality and Outcome Framework incorporates important benchmarking and scoring for all Practices across the county; we have combined a number of local, regional, and national data sets to highlight the areas that the PCN will need to consider.

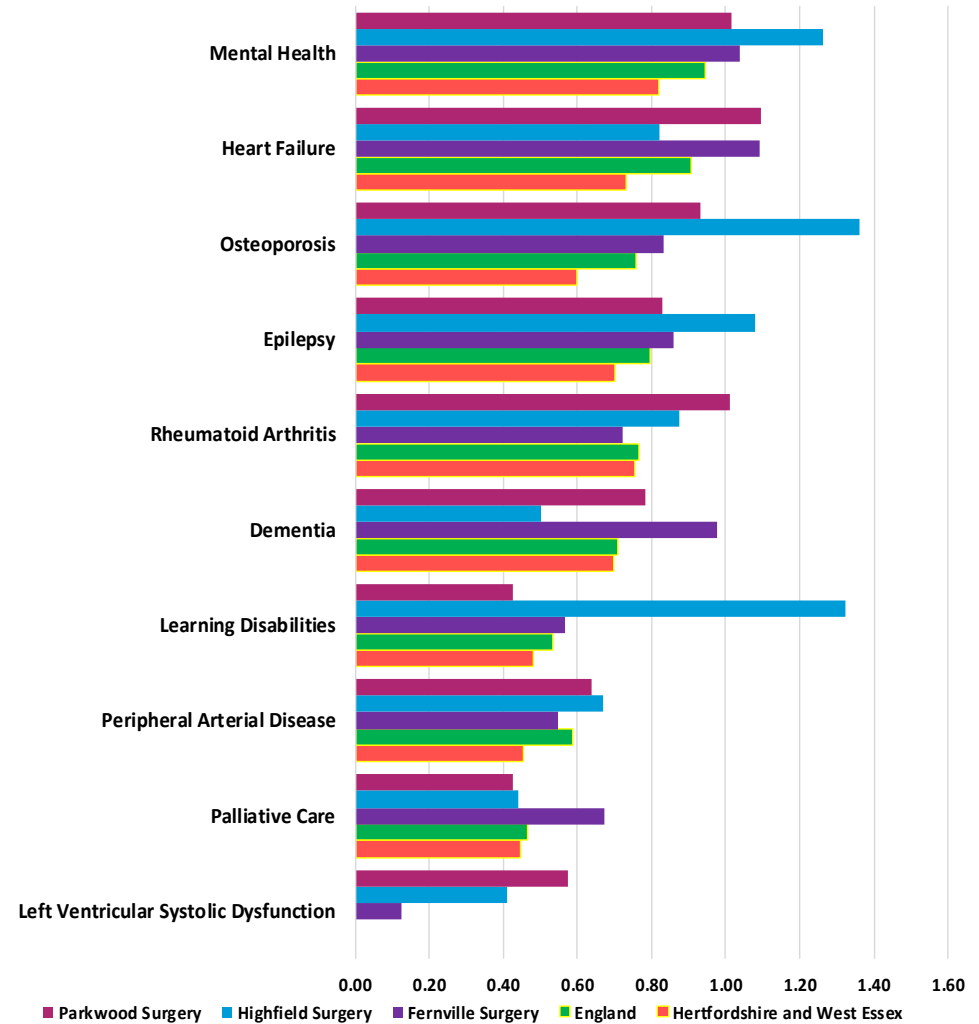
In this graph we have shown all your neighbouring PCNs within the Locality, and benchmarked against England's average.

# QOF - Local, Regional, & National Comparison

QOF - Practice Comparison with Local, Regional & National Scales



QOF - Practice Comparison with Local, Regional & National Scales



The charts here are similar to the previous slide but provides the comparison between practices within the PCN.

# QOF - Missed Diagnoses & Admission Rates

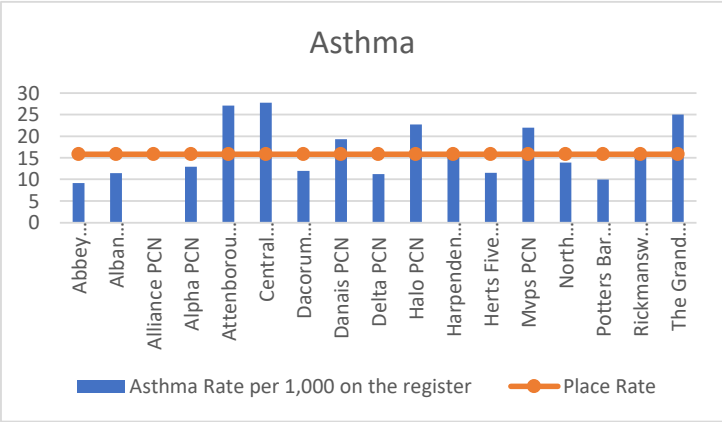
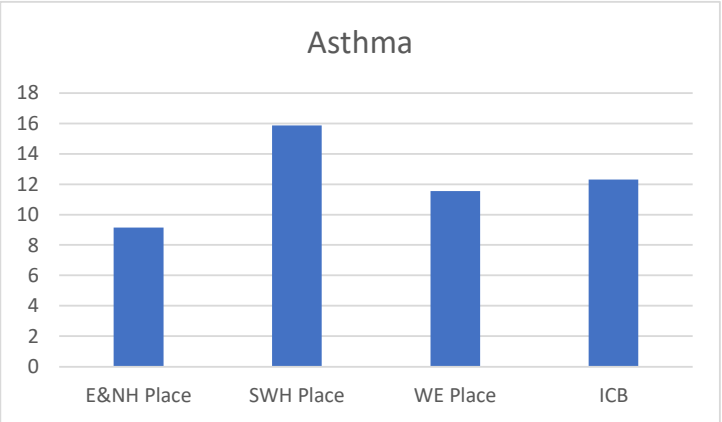
Disease	QOF List size 21-22	QOF Register 21-22	QOF Prevalence 21/22	Place prevalence	ICB prevalence	Modelled prevalence	New diagnoses to meet Place average	new diagnoses to meet ICB average	New diagnoses to meet estimated prevalence
Asthma	38640	2345	6.07%	5.89%	6.17%		-70	38	
COPD	41622	863	2.07%	1.38%	1.49%	2.31%	-288	-245	99
Diabetes	32979	2280	6.91%	6.26%	6.39%	7.77%	-216	-174	284
Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia	32570	2640	8.11%	6.73%	5.87%	11.28%	-449	-728	1035
Hypertension	41622	5674	13.63%	12.66%	13.21%		-403	-175	
Atrial Fibrillation	41622	878	2.11%	1.98%	2.02%	2.20%	-53	-37	38
Stroke and TIA	41622	692	1.66%	1.53%	1.61%		-55	-22	
Coronary Heart Disease	41622	1267	3.04%	2.60%	2.65%		-184	-163	
Heart failure	41622	461	1.11%	0.69%	0.75%	1.29%	-173	-147	74
Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction	41622	151	0.36%	0.29%	0.30%		-31	-26	
Chronic Kidney Disease	32570	1534	4.71%	3.75%	3.21%		-314	-490	
Peripheral Arterial Disease	41622	241	0.58%	0.42%	0.44%		-67	-57	
Cancer	41622	1349	3.24%	3.38%	3.35%		60	44	
Palliative care	41622	229	0.55%	0.33%	0.43%		-90	-51	

The table above shows the latest prevalence (2021/22 published August 2022) for the PCN alongside the place prevalence, ICB prevalence and the modelled prevalence for the PCN.

This table shows opportunities for further identification. It outlines the diagnoses to meet the place, ICB and estimated prevalence.

Within Ardens Manager there are case finding searches that can support PCN with identification.

# Emergency Admission Rates per 1,000 population on the Disease Register



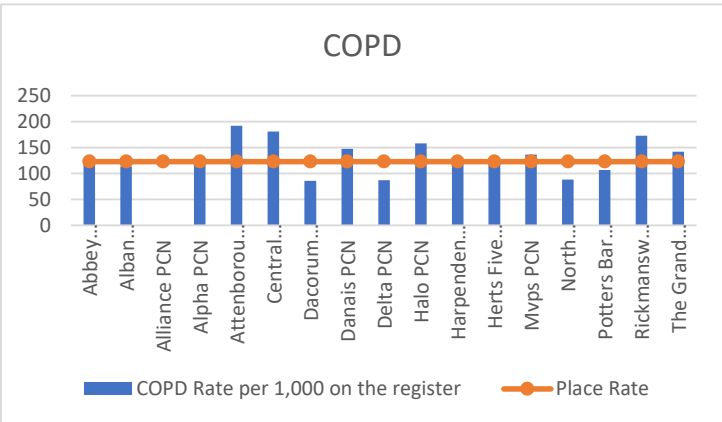
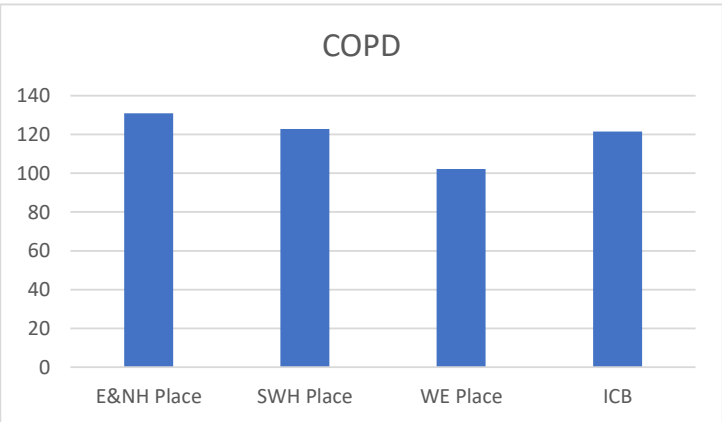
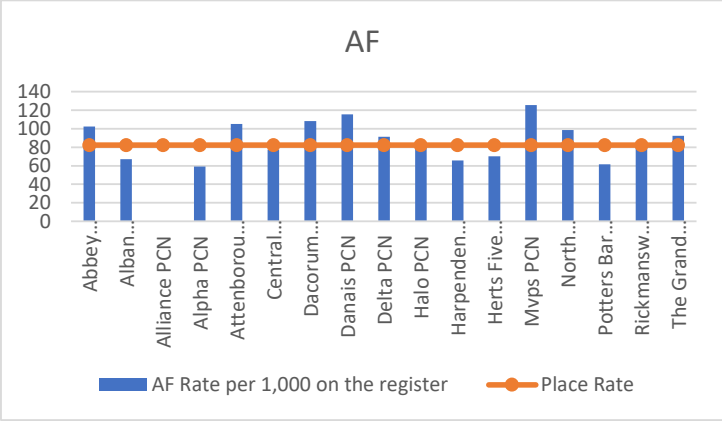
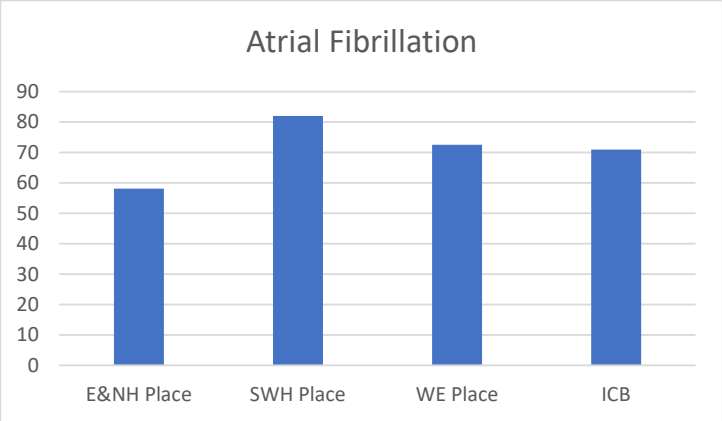
The charts on the left shows the Emergency Admissions Rates per 1,000 population on the disease register.

It shows the places compared with the ICB on the left and on the right it show the PCNs within a Place.

These are continued on the following place.

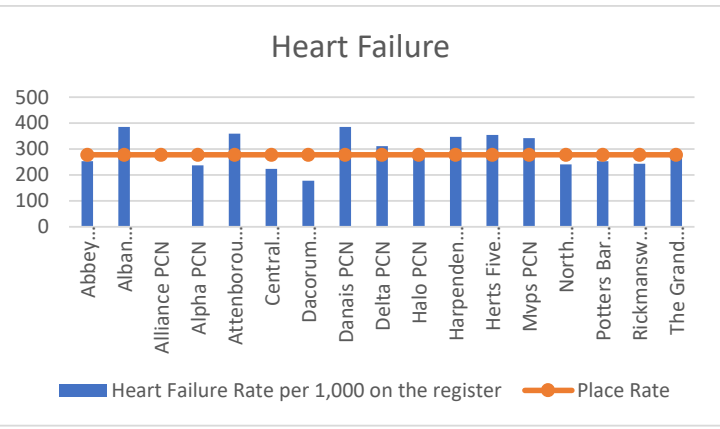
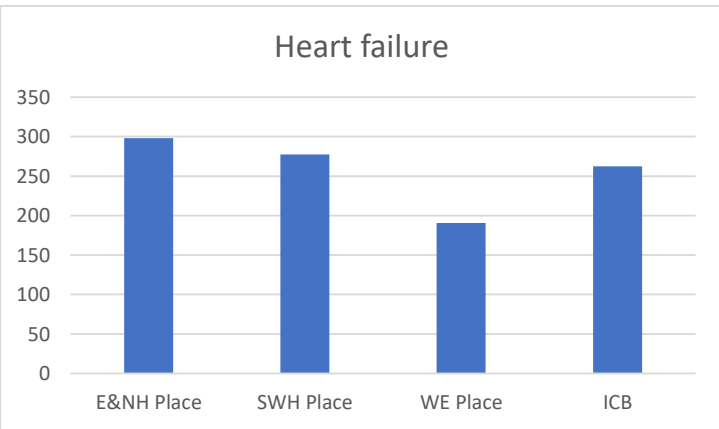
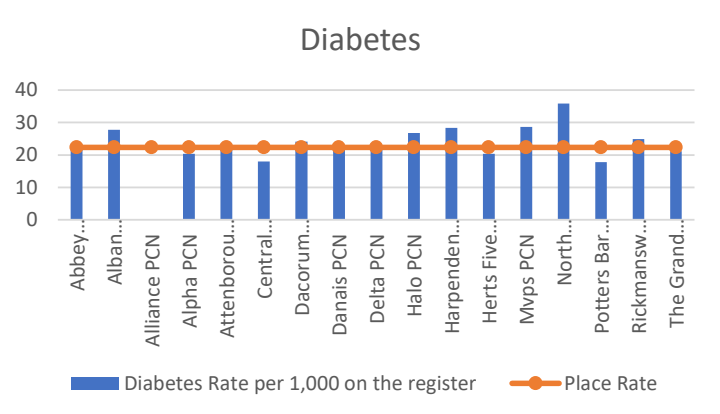
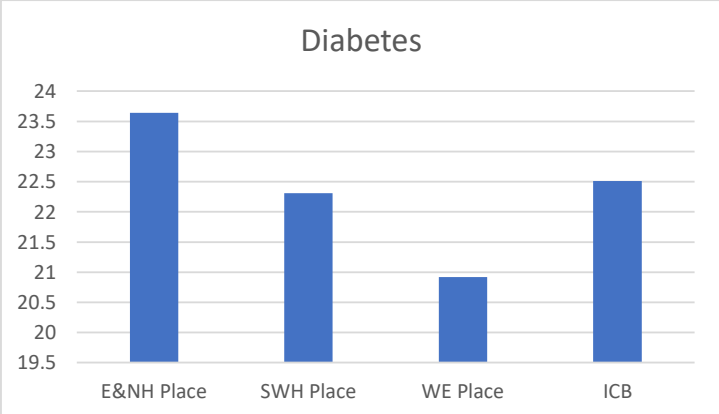
Rates may be high due to a number of factors which may include low identification.

For Dacorum Beta, the data shows higher rates for AF and slightly higher rates for Diabetes, which was identified as a theme within the ACS analysis.



Source: HWE PHM Team, SUS data

# Emergency Admission Rates per 1,000 population on the Disease Register



Source: HWE PHM Team, SUS data



The following pages provide additional information breakdowns relating to the segmentation and population data

## Contents:

- Matrix by Ethnicity
- Matrix by Health Segment & Subsegment
- Matrix by GP Activity
- Matrix by Health Segment & Deprivation
- Matrix by Practice & Deprivation
- Bubble Matrix on Conditions
- Bio-Psycho-Social Example
- Risk Factors by Prevalence against GP Activity & A&E
- Public Health Cancer Screening
- Public Health Mortality
- Public Health Life Expectancy
- Public Health Projection on Populations



# Matrix Data - Ethnicity

Ethnicity Group	Other Ethnic Groups			Asian			Black			Mixed			Other			White			Unknown			Grand Total	
	Fernville Surgery	Highfield Surgery	Parkwood Surgery	Fernville Surgery	Highfield Surgery	Parkwood Surgery	Fernville Surgery	Highfield Surgery	Parkwood Surgery	Fernville Surgery	Highfield Surgery	Parkwood Surgery	Fernville Surgery	Highfield Surgery	Parkwood Surgery	Fernville Surgery	Highfield Surgery	Parkwood Surgery	Fernville Surgery	Highfield Surgery	Parkwood Surgery		
<b>Overall Population Measures</b>																							
Population	356	54	200	1,267	663	461	452	248	252	396	246	288	3,461	1,355	3,233	9,491	3,795	13,153	1,370	29	509	41,279	
Age	32	34	32	34	30	34	32	32	33	24	23	25	30	30	34	40	36	41	37	29	35	37	
Male %	51.7%	57.4%	55.5%	52.8%	52.2%	46.0%	45.1%	52.0%	46.8%	50.0%	50.0%	48.3%	53.8%	52.0%	54.7%	46.7%	50.5%	50.2%	54.0%	62.1%	70.3%	50.6%	
IMD	5.7	4.0	6.9	5.6	4.5	7.1	5.3	4.0	6.3	5.6	4.0	6.9	5.7	4.3	6.7	5.9	4.3	6.9	6.0	4.0	7.2	6.0	
% BAME (where recorded)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	33%	
Multimorbidity (acute & chronic)	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	
<b>Finance and Activity Measures</b>																							
Spend	Total	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.8M	£0.3M	£0.2M	£0.3M	£0.1M	£0.1M	£0.2M	£0.1M	£0.1M	£1.1M	£0.5M	£1.0M	£8.7M	£3.0M	£10.6M	£0.1M	£0.0M	£0.1M	£27.6M
	PPPY - Total	£66	£343	£160	£652	£507	£481	£696	£499	£579	£404	£452	£498	£330	£375	£316	£921	£794	£809	£40	£43	£115	£670
	Acute Elective	£4	£4	£14	£195	£169	£140	£200	£200	£180	£151	£140	£116	£80	£120	£82	£304	£267	£303	£3	£0	£47	£227
	Acute Non-Elective	£2	£297	£97	£279	£201	£198	£342	£125	£244	£119	£179	£252	£122	£127	£114	£422	£347	£346	£0	£0	£38	£288
	GP Encounters	£60	£43	£50	£123	£108	£106	£121	£108	£104	£99	£98	£100	£107	£103	£97	£147	£127	£120	£35	£43	£29	£118
	Community	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
	Mental Health	£0	£0	£0	£24	£24	£38	£28	£64	£51	£35	£32	£30	£20	£24	£22	£46	£50	£39	£1	£0	£0	£35
	Social Care	£0	£0	£0	£31	£5	£0	£4	£0	£0	£0	£4	£0	£1	£1	£1	£2	£3	£1	£0	£0	£0	£2
	GP PPPY	10	8	9	21	22	20	21	22	20	17	19	19	18	21	18	25	25	22	6	9	5	21
	Beddays PPPY - Acute EM	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Physical Health</b>																							
Diabetes		9.0%	1.9%	6.0%	29.8%	15.1%	13.2%	25.0%	15.3%	10.7%	12.6%	9.3%	6.3%	18.6%	8.0%	7.8%	28.2%	11.9%	11.0%	5.6%	6.9%	2.4%	15.8%
COPD		0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.5%
Chronic Respiratory Dis...		0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	3.0%
Hypertension		5.9%	0.0%	6.5%	14.7%	12.2%	12.8%	18.6%	18.1%	16.7%	7.1%	7.7%	7.3%	10.1%	11.2%	11.6%	19.4%	17.2%	18.5%	3.9%	6.9%	3.3%	15.7%
Obesity		0.6%	0.0%	2.5%	4.3%	7.1%	6.9%	8.0%	14.9%	15.5%	3.5%	6.5%	9.0%	5.3%	9.6%	12.8%	16.4%	22.3%	22.7%	2.5%	3.4%	2.9%	15.7%
<b>Mental Health</b>																							
Anxiety/Phobias		1.1%	3.7%	3.5%	5.0%	7.1%	5.9%	5.3%	5.6%	5.6%	8.6%	8.5%	12.2%	11.8%	15.9%	13.9%	15.6%	17.3%	14.4%	4.7%	3.4%	3.1%	13.3%
Depression		3.7%	1.9%	4.0%	6.5%	11.6%	6.5%	7.7%	8.9%	9.5%	9.1%	14.2%	10.8%	14.6%	23.0%	17.2%	20.3%	26.0%	18.9%	5.1%	10.3%	5.3%	17.6%
Learning Disability		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	2.3%	1.1%	1.5%	3.2%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%	2.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	2.6%	3.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.9%
Dementia		1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	3.3%	1.1%	1.5%	4.0%	0.8%	1.2%	1.8%	2.4%	1.4%	2.8%	1.4%	1.8%	5.5%	2.8%	2.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
<b>Other Characteristics</b>																							
Housebound (eFI)		0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Social Vulnerability (eFI)		2.5%	0.0%	1.0%	1.7%	3.5%	2.8%	2.2%	4.4%	2.0%	2.8%	4.5%	1.7%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	4.0%	5.5%	3.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	3.3%
History of Smoking (Tw...		16.9%	7.4%	4.5%	5.2%	5.6%	5.9%	2.9%	4.8%	5.2%	5.8%	6.1%	8.3%	6.4%	13.0%	12.4%	8.8%	16.2%	10.9%	2.7%	3.4%	2.4%	9.8%
Not Fit for Work (In Year)		2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.8%	4.5%	4.6%	5.3%	6.0%	7.5%	4.0%	6.9%	5.2%	6.3%	8.7%	6.8%	6.1%	7.6%	5.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%	5.8%
On a Waiting List		1.4%	1.9%	2.0%	8.8%	6.5%	7.2%	8.2%	6.0%	8.3%	8.1%	4.9%	6.6%	6.0%	4.6%	5.9%	10.1%	7.2%	9.1%	1.5%	0.0%	1.4%	7.9%

PHM is underpinned by good linked data, with an appropriate method of extracting segmented or patients under key metrics; this matrix is showing the complexity of ethnic groups is broadly categorised across the PCN.



# Matrix Data - Segment & Sub-Segment

Life Course Segment		1 - Healthy			2 - Living With Illness			3 - Lower Complexity			4 - Advanced Disease & Complexity					5 - EoL, Frailty & Dementia			Grand Total
Life Course Subsegment		1a - H (Low Risk)	1b - H (Maternity & Child)	1c - H (Acute Episodic)	2a - Lwl (At Risk)	2b - Lwl (LTCs)	2c - Lwl (MH)	3a - LC (Mod. Social Co..)	3b - LC (Multimorbid)	3c - LC (Mild Frailty)	4a - AD&C (High Complexity)	4b - AD&C - High Social Co..	4c - AD&C (Severe LD/ASD/..)	4d - AD&C (Complex SMI)	4e - AD&C (End Stage Dis..)	5a - EoLFD (Severe ..)	5b - EoLFD (Severe ..)	5c - EoLFD (End of Li..)	
<b>Overall Population Measures</b>																			
Population		15,175	1,166	1,135	3,778	4,802	2,095	443	6,041	1,934	1,823	516	129	572	643	336	157	534	41,279
Age		26	6	15	40	42	37	40	47	58	59	57	26	32	66	75	82	66	37
Male %		56.0%	41.3%	54.7%	51.4%	55.5%	42.8%	38.1%	44.5%	39.2%	46.9%	43.2%	52.7%	46.0%	50.5%	37.5%	38.2%	43.3%	50.6%
IMD		6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	6.0
% BAME (where recorded)		41%	32%	45%	32%	33%	29%	31%	29%	27%	22%	20%	28%	25%	14%	11%	8%	13%	33%
Multimorbidity (acute & chronic)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	2.5	2.5	5.4	3.0	3.3	6.0	5.7	8.1	7.4	4.9	1.3
<b>Finance and Activity Measures</b>																			
Spend	Total	£1.0M	£0.6M	£1.4M	£1.6M	£1.9M	£0.8M	£0.3M	£4.2M	£2.3M	£3.4M	£0.8M	£0.4M	£1.4M	£2.1M	£2.0M	£0.9M	£2.5M	£27.6M
	PPPY - Total	£65	£521	£1,225	£417	£401	£393	£606	£693	£1,212	£1,861	£1,576	£2,906	£2,485	£3,315	£5,892	£5,968	£4,623	£670
	Acute Elective	£16	£76	£458	£156	£159	£145	£319	£292	£515	£820	£521	£252	£267	£1,234	£1,264	£213	£1,386	£227
	Acute Non-Elective	£3	£349	£644	£154	£129	£128	£155	£218	£457	£760	£776	£856	£628	£1,669	£3,962	£5,022	£2,796	£288
	GP Encounters	£43	£95	£122	£103	£111	£108	£120	£163	£227	£244	£222	£248	£247	£287	£455	£456	£352	£118
	Community	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
	Mental Health	£2	£0	£2	£4	£2	£11	£12	£20	£12	£35	£33	£1,194	£1,323	£123	£192	£261	£81	£35
	Social Care	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1	£0	£2	£24	£355	£20	£2	£19	£16	£8	£2
	GP PPPY	8	17	22	19	20	20	22	29	42	44	40	45	45	52	82	81	63	21
	Beddays PPPY - Acute EM	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	7	11	6	0
<b>Physical Health</b>																			
Diabetes		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%	0.0%	4.3%	34.9%	39.6%	64.1%	35.9%	22.5%	36.2%	44.5%	73.8%	54.8%	43.8%	15.8%
COPD		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.9%	10.4%	5.0%	0.0%	2.8%	61.4%	35.4%	14.6%	16.1%	2.5%
Chronic Respiratory Dis...		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	2.5%	12.5%	6.6%	0.8%	3.7%	65.5%	40.2%	15.3%	19.9%	3.0%
Hypertension		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	7.0%	30.2%	48.8%	70.3%	43.0%	14.0%	29.7%	62.7%	88.7%	74.5%	54.9%	15.7%
Obesity		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	18.9%	14.7%	16.5%	26.7%	38.3%	37.7%	32.6%	17.1%	28.1%	38.7%	52.1%	28.0%	32.2%	15.7%
<b>Mental Health</b>																			
Anxiety/Phobias		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.9%	4.1%	44.1%	21.5%	36.4%	19.4%	44.2%	65.2%	25.0%	33.9%	33.8%	23.6%	13.3%
Depression		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.5%	10.8%	53.0%	33.0%	47.1%	29.3%	45.0%	80.2%	36.4%	46.4%	51.0%	33.1%	17.6%
Learning Disability		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%	6.7%	14.1%	58.1%	44.4%	5.8%	14.0%	12.1%	5.4%	1.9%
Dementia		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.2%	6.4%	9.3%	49.5%	11.2%	19.6%	100.0%	17.4%	3.0%
<b>Other Characteristics</b>																			
Housebound (eFI)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.8%	0.5%	1.9%	10.1%	9.6%	6.4%	0.4%
Social Vulnerability (eFI)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	64.8%	3.1%	7.7%	7.2%	21.1%	15.5%	23.8%	10.7%	32.1%	40.8%	17.4%	3.3%
History of Smoking (Tw...		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.1%	9.3%	14.3%	10.2%	17.1%	13.1%	15.6%	10.3%	14.0%	31.5%	23.2%	14.0%	5.1%	15.0%	9.8%
Not Fit for Work (In Year)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%	4.4%	10.9%	6.3%	12.4%	10.9%	9.5%	5.4%	17.8%	18.0%	6.7%	3.0%	0.0%	6.7%	5.8%
On a Waiting List		3.0%	5.6%	12.0%	6.4%	7.0%	6.7%	8.8%	10.0%	18.4%	19.6%	12.4%	13.2%	15.0%	24.6%	26.8%	9.6%	16.7%	7.9%

This matrix is important in defining the PCN's main segment and sub-segment health classifications, giving simple volumes but also linking how many as a percentage of each subsegment, have defined and diagnosed conditions.

# Matrix Data - GP Activity

GP Activity		0			1			2-3			4-5			6-9			10+			Grand Total
Complexity		Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	Low Complexity	Middle Complexity	High Complexity	
<b>Overall Population Measures</b>																				
Population		1,325	245	8	1,868	212		2,972	522	8	2,989	763	22	4,641	1,964	70	7,928	12,782	2,955	41,279
Age		26	44	56	25	31	20	23	33	29	27	37	29	28	41	41	29	48	63	37
Male %		56.7%	85.7%	75.0%	62.5%	65.1%	60.0%	63.7%	66.7%	75.0%	63.3%	65.0%	77.3%	54.8%	58.5%	58.6%	44.0%	42.2%	45.2%	50.6%
IMD		6.2	6.9	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.7	6.0
% BAME (where recorded)		35%	17%	13%	40%	39%	60%	43%	36%	25%	40%	37%	36%	38%	31%	30%	37%	28%	16%	33%
Multimorbidity (acute & chronic)		0.0	1.5	5.5	0.0	1.3	6.2	0.0	1.4	7.0	0.0	1.4	7.4	0.0	1.5	6.7	0.0	2.0	6.8	1.3
<b>Finance and Activity Measures</b>																				
Spend	Total	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.1M	£0.0M	£0.0M	£0.1M	£0.1M	£0.0M	£0.5M	£0.3M	£0.0M	£4.0M	£12.1M	£10.4M	£27.6M
	PPPY - Total	£5	£37	£184	£8	£11	£5	£27	£35	£149	£49	£66	£421	£115	£137	£361	£509	£944	£3,508	£670
	Acute Elective	£3	£36	£53	£2	£4	£0	£8	£7	£0	£11	£23	£19	£33	£40	£118	£165	£382	£957	£227
	Acute Non-Elective	£3	£1	£131	£1	£1	£0	£5	£7	£0	£12	£8	£58	£38	£41	£3	£208	£323	£1,953	£288
	GP Encounters	£0	£0	£0	£6	£6	£5	£14	£14	£12	£25	£25	£26	£42	£44	£45	£130	£190	£326	£118
	Community	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
	Mental Health	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7	£138	£1	£9	£318	£2	£12	£194	£5	£48	£248	£35
	Social Care	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£2	£23	£2
	GP PPPY	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	2	4	4	5	8	8	8	24	34	58	21
	Beddays PPPY - Acute EM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
<b>Physical Health</b>																				
Diabetes		0.0%	13.1%	25.0%	0.0%	8.0%	60.0%	0.0%	12.1%	50.0%	0.0%	16.9%	68.2%	0.0%	18.4%	50.0%	0.0%	31.1%	63.9%	15.8%
COPD		0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	12.5%	0.0%	0.4%	9.1%	0.0%	1.0%	11.4%	0.0%	2.1%	24.7%	2.5%
Chronic Respiratory Dis...		0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	12.5%	0.0%	1.0%	9.1%	0.0%	1.4%	14.3%	0.0%	2.8%	27.7%	3.0%
Hypertension		0.0%	19.2%	75.0%	0.0%	5.2%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	62.5%	0.0%	8.4%	40.9%	0.0%	14.9%	58.6%	0.0%	29.8%	72.3%	15.7%
Obesity		0.5%	9.0%	12.5%	0.6%	2.4%	0.0%	1.4%	5.7%	12.5%	3.2%	8.0%	9.1%	5.2%	14.3%	18.6%	10.3%	28.4%	40.8%	15.7%
<b>Mental Health</b>																				
Anxiety/Phobias		0.0%	18.8%	87.5%	0.0%	24.1%	60.0%	0.0%	21.6%	37.5%	0.0%	21.8%	63.6%	0.0%	21.2%	58.6%	0.0%	26.3%	42.3%	13.3%
Depression		0.0%	30.2%	100.0%	0.0%	29.2%	100.0%	0.0%	31.2%	62.5%	0.0%	29.9%	95.5%	0.0%	30.9%	65.7%	0.0%	34.8%	54.2%	17.6%
Learning Disability		0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	60.0%	0.0%	0.6%	50.0%	0.0%	0.9%	54.5%	0.0%	1.1%	35.7%	0.0%	1.9%	15.2%	1.9%
Dementia		0.0%	0.8%	12.5%	0.0%	1.4%	80.0%	0.0%	1.3%	50.0%	0.0%	1.7%	72.7%	0.0%	1.7%	60.0%	0.0%	1.6%	30.9%	3.0%
<b>Other Characteristics</b>																				
Housebound (eFI)		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	3.4%	0.4%
Social Vulnerability (eFI)		0.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	12.5%	0.4%	1.3%	13.6%	0.7%	1.8%	11.4%	1.5%	4.6%	17.1%	3.3%
History of Smoking (Tw...		0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	3.3%	0.0%	3.1%	8.2%	0.0%	4.4%	8.0%	0.0%	5.2%	9.3%	7.1%	8.3%	15.6%	19.4%	9.8%
Not Fit for Work (In Year)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	4.5%	1.5%	2.3%	0.0%	6.1%	11.8%	8.7%	5.8%
On a Waiting List		0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	20.0%	1.0%	1.0%	12.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.9%	9.4%	12.5%	21.7%	7.9%

Whilst the previous GP activity matrix was to investigate HIUs, this matrix has split out the GP activity by order of complexity; another method of looking at distinct patient volumes coming into the PCN which may be managed in a different way.



# Matrix Data - Health Segment & Deprivation

Life Course Segment	1 - Healthy				2 - Living With Illness				3 - Lower Complexity				4 - Advanced Disease & Complexity				5 - EoL, Frailty & Dementia			Grand Total	
	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation		
<b>Overall Population Measures</b>																					
Population	4,825	11,176	1,454	21	3,001	6,794	870	10	2,252	5,405	751	10	845	2,459	378		200	752	75	41,279	
Age	27	24	21	18	44	39	35	33	53	49	44	27	58	54	50	17	70	73	61	37	
Male %	54.3%	55.1%	56.0%	57.1%	52.0%	50.8%	55.7%	60.0%	44.8%	42.4%	41.4%	40.0%	48.5%	47.0%	44.7%	0.0%	44.0%	39.6%	41.3%	50.6%	
IMD	9.0	5.4	2.2		8.9	5.3	2.2		8.9	5.3	2.3		8.9	5.3	2.3		8.9	5.1	2.2	6.0	
% BAME (where recorded)	32%	43%	49%	28%	25%	34%	40%	10%	23%	30%	36%	10%	16%	22%	27%	0%	13%	10%	23%	33%	
Multimorbidity (acute & chronic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.6	6.5	1.3	
<b>Finance and Activity Measures</b>																					
Spend	Total	£0.8M	£2.0M	£0.2M	£0.0M	£1.2M	£2.8M	£0.4M	£0.0M	£1.7M	£4.5M	£0.6M	£0.0M	£1.8M	£5.5M	£0.8M	£0.0M	£1.0M	£4.0M	£0.4M	£27.6M
	PPPY - Total	£156	£179	£160	£191	£399	£405	£429	£148	£771	£825	£777	£2,269	£2,134	£2,256	£2,060	£4,546	£5,207	£5,310	£4,676	£670
	Acute Elective	£49	£49	£52	£22	£151	£156	£168	£62	£369	£339	£310	£109	£870	£743	£463	£3,958	£1,348	£1,084	£1,516	£227
	Acute Non-Elective	£53	£76	£59	£103	£140	£136	£146	£0	£221	£290	£249	£1,890	£799	£923	£1,016	£207	£3,402	£3,637	£2,622	£288
	GP Encounters	£52	£52	£47	£65	£104	£109	£111	£86	£165	£178	£184	£271	£239	£252	£250	£381	£356	£414	£402	£118
	Community	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
	Mental Health	£2	£2	£1	£0	£4	£5	£5	£0	£16	£16	£35	£0	£224	£310	£315	£0	£98	£162	£100	£35
	Social Care	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£1	£0	£0	£3	£27	£16	£0	£3	£13	£35	£2
	GP PPPY	9	10	9	12	19	20	21	16	30	32	34	47	43	46	46	65	64	74	74	21
	Beddays PPPY - Acute EM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	8	8	4	0
<b>Physical Health</b>																					
Diabetes		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	12.1%	13.2%	0.0%	31.3%	35.8%	33.6%	20.0%	44.0%	53.0%	52.6%	0.0%	46.5%	57.4%	57.3%	15.8%
COPD		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	0.0%	13.7%	18.1%	17.2%	0.0%	19.0%	22.9%	24.0%	2.5%
Chronic Respiratory Dis...		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.9%	0.0%	17.2%	19.8%	19.6%	0.0%	24.5%	25.7%	30.7%	3.0%
Hypertension		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	7.3%	6.8%	0.0%	36.0%	32.9%	28.0%	10.0%	60.4%	56.5%	51.6%	0.0%	63.5%	71.1%	61.3%	15.7%
Obesity		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.7%	21.6%	21.1%	20.0%	26.2%	29.9%	29.0%	30.0%	31.4%	35.8%	37.3%	100.0%	33.0%	38.7%	45.3%	15.7%
<b>Mental Health</b>																					
Anxiety/Phobias		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	6.9%	4.7%	0.0%	34.1%	37.4%	40.5%	50.0%	33.5%	37.3%	40.5%	100.0%	23.0%	29.7%	32.0%	13.3%
Depression		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	12.0%	11.0%	20.0%	42.4%	47.0%	52.1%	50.0%	41.9%	48.8%	54.2%	100.0%	29.0%	42.0%	52.0%	17.6%
Learning Disability		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	2.3%	10.0%	13.3%	15.6%	17.2%	100.0%	4.0%	10.1%	14.7%	1.9%
Dementia		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.4%	26.4%	22.5%	0.0%	15.5%	35.9%	20.0%	3.0%
<b>Other Characteristics</b>																					
Housebound (eFl)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	2.0%	1.6%	0.0%	6.0%	8.0%	14.7%	0.4%
Social Vulnerability (eFl)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	7.5%	9.7%	10.0%	8.9%	13.5%	15.6%	100.0%	16.5%	27.9%	29.3%	3.3%
History of Smoking (Tw...		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	19.0%	23.1%	40.0%	11.3%	16.8%	22.1%	40.0%	13.6%	19.8%	22.0%	100.0%	9.5%	12.5%	29.3%	9.8%
Not Fit for Work (In Year)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	10.1%	9.7%	0.0%	7.7%	12.8%	16.0%	10.0%	6.9%	10.9%	11.9%	100.0%	5.0%	3.9%	9.3%	5.8%
On a Waiting List		3.6%	3.8%	3.4%	9.5%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	0.0%	11.5%	12.2%	10.7%	10.0%	20.8%	18.3%	15.1%	0.0%	18.5%	18.5%	24.0%	7.9%

Deprivation is an important marker for a variety of issues and not just in health, and this matrix has taken the PCN's population split them by health segment, and then further by high, middle, or low deprivation groupings - this may further allows the PCNs to target that selected cohort of individuals to find where the determinants may be, and where a targeted approach from local partners, could be directed.



# Matrix Data - Practice & Deprivation

Practice	Fernville Surgery				Highfield Surgery				Parkwood Surgery				Grand Total	
	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known	Low Deprivation	Middle Deprivation	High Deprivation	Not known		
<b>Overall Population Measures</b>														
Population	3,106	12,228	1,446	13	291	4,516	1,582		7,726	9,842	500	28	41,279	
Age	39	37	34	19	35	34	32	54	40	39	37	25	37	
Male %	49.5%	49.2%	50.2%	53.8%	47.8%	51.6%	50.7%	100.0%	51.9%	50.9%	56.4%	50.0%	50.6%	
IMD	9.0	5.4	2.4		9.0	4.7	2.1		8.9	5.5	2.3		6.0	
% BAME (where recorded)	32%	39%	45%	15%	32%	41%	42%	0%	24%	27%	26%	20%	33%	
Multimorbidity (acute & chronic)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.3	
<b>Finance and Activity Measures</b>														
Spend	Total	£1.8M	£8.5M	£0.9M	£0.0M	£0.2M	£2.9M	£1.1M	£0.0M	£4.5M	£7.4M	£0.3M	£0.0M	£27.6M
	PPPY - Total	£589	£696	£632	£958	£582	£633	£685	£89	£587	£750	£645	£721	£670
Acute Elective	£209	£215	£197	£356	£243	£211	£222	£0	£233	£255	£217	£54	£227	
Acute Non-Elective	£241	£313	£270	£474	£195	£268	£281	£0	£223	£335	£289	£540	£288	
GP Encounters	£117	£126	£124	£128	£105	£116	£122	£89	£106	£117	£111	£127	£118	
Community	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	
Mental Health	£23	£36	£40	£0	£39	£36	£55	£0	£24	£43	£27	£0	£35	
Social Care	£0	£6	£1	£0	£0	£2	£4	£0	£0	£1	£2	£0	£2	
GP PPPY	20	21	21	22	21	23	24	18	20	22	21	23	21	
Beddays PPPY - Acute EM	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
<b>Physical Health</b>														
Diabetes	22.6%	23.7%	25.2%	0.0%	7.2%	11.2%	12.4%	0.0%	9.0%	11.0%	9.8%	7.1%	15.8%	
COPD	1.8%	2.4%	3.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.8%	2.3%	0.0%	1.9%	3.2%	3.6%	0.0%	2.5%	
Chronic Respiratory Dis...	2.6%	2.7%	3.7%	0.0%	2.1%	3.2%	2.9%	0.0%	2.4%	3.7%	4.0%	0.0%	3.0%	
Hypertension	15.8%	15.2%	14.6%	0.0%	13.4%	15.2%	14.3%	0.0%	16.0%	16.8%	14.6%	3.6%	15.7%	
Obesity	9.5%	11.4%	12.6%	15.4%	16.5%	16.7%	17.4%	0.0%	16.7%	21.4%	24.0%	14.3%	15.7%	
<b>Mental Health</b>														
Anxiety/Phobias	12.2%	12.3%	13.7%	15.4%	14.4%	15.0%	14.8%	100.0%	11.6%	14.7%	18.0%	10.7%	13.3%	
Depression	14.1%	16.1%	17.6%	23.1%	23.4%	22.3%	22.8%	100.0%	14.9%	19.2%	23.2%	14.3%	17.6%	
Learning Disability	1.7%	2.0%	2.5%	15.4%	1.7%	2.3%	3.2%	0.0%	1.1%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.9%	
Dementia	3.4%	4.5%	3.5%	0.0%	1.4%	2.1%	2.7%	0.0%	1.5%	2.8%	1.4%	0.0%	3.0%	
<b>Other Characteristics</b>														
Housebound (eFl)	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	
Social Vulnerability (eFl)	1.8%	3.4%	3.1%	7.7%	1.4%	4.3%	5.6%	0.0%	2.5%	3.5%	4.2%	3.6%	3.3%	
History of Smoking (Tw...	4.7%	8.0%	8.6%	30.8%	4.8%	12.9%	16.6%	100.0%	8.0%	12.4%	17.2%	14.3%	9.8%	
Not Fit for Work (In Year)	4.0%	5.5%	6.8%	15.4%	4.8%	7.6%	7.3%	0.0%	4.1%	6.7%	8.2%	0.0%	5.8%	
On a Waiting List	7.6%	8.4%	7.4%	0.0%	4.5%	6.1%	7.5%	0.0%	7.7%	8.5%	7.8%	10.7%	7.9%	

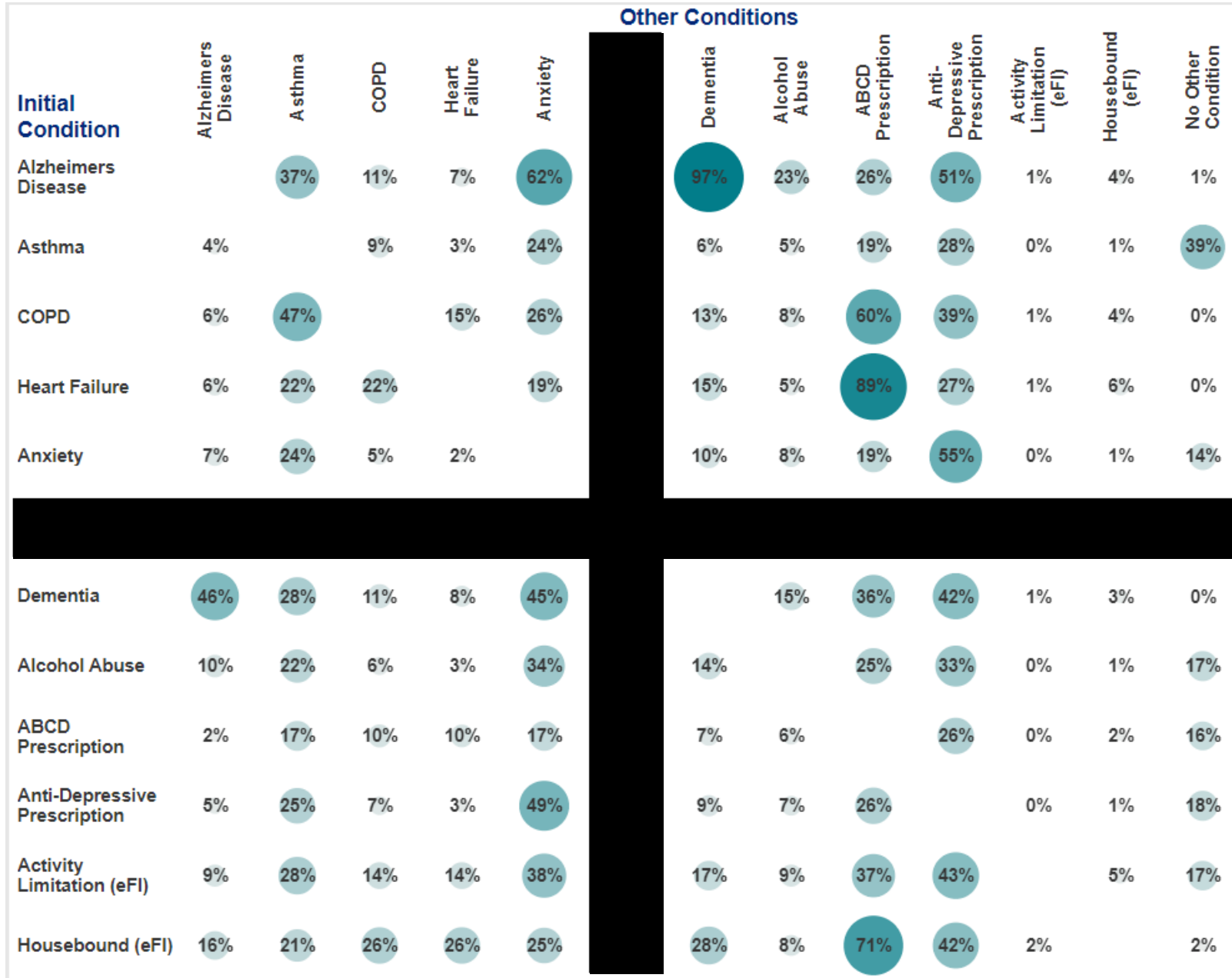
This detailed table is offering actionable insight across the PCN's population for each Practice and where their populations are in terms of a High, Medium, or Low deprivation ranking; deprivation is levied from the IMD 2019 scoring per LSOA, and is applied for every individual registered within the PCN's borders.

# Bubble Matrix - Conditions

x% also have

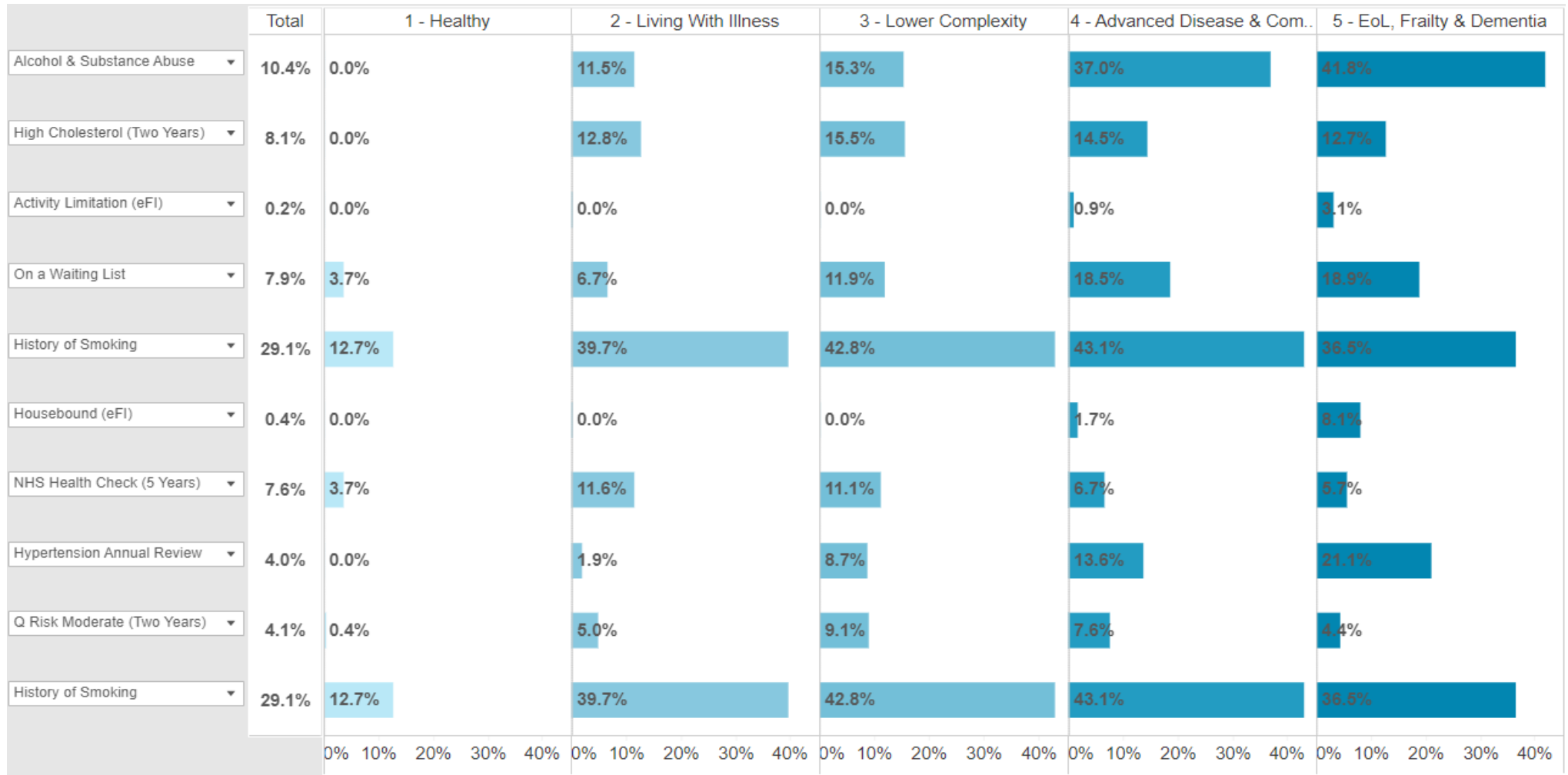


For people with this condition



When targeting specific conditions to look into, a simple Bubble matrix helps us understand that a single condition will rarely be occurring by itself; this chart then highlights the PCN's linked conditions and breaks down the common diseases linked together in the PCN.

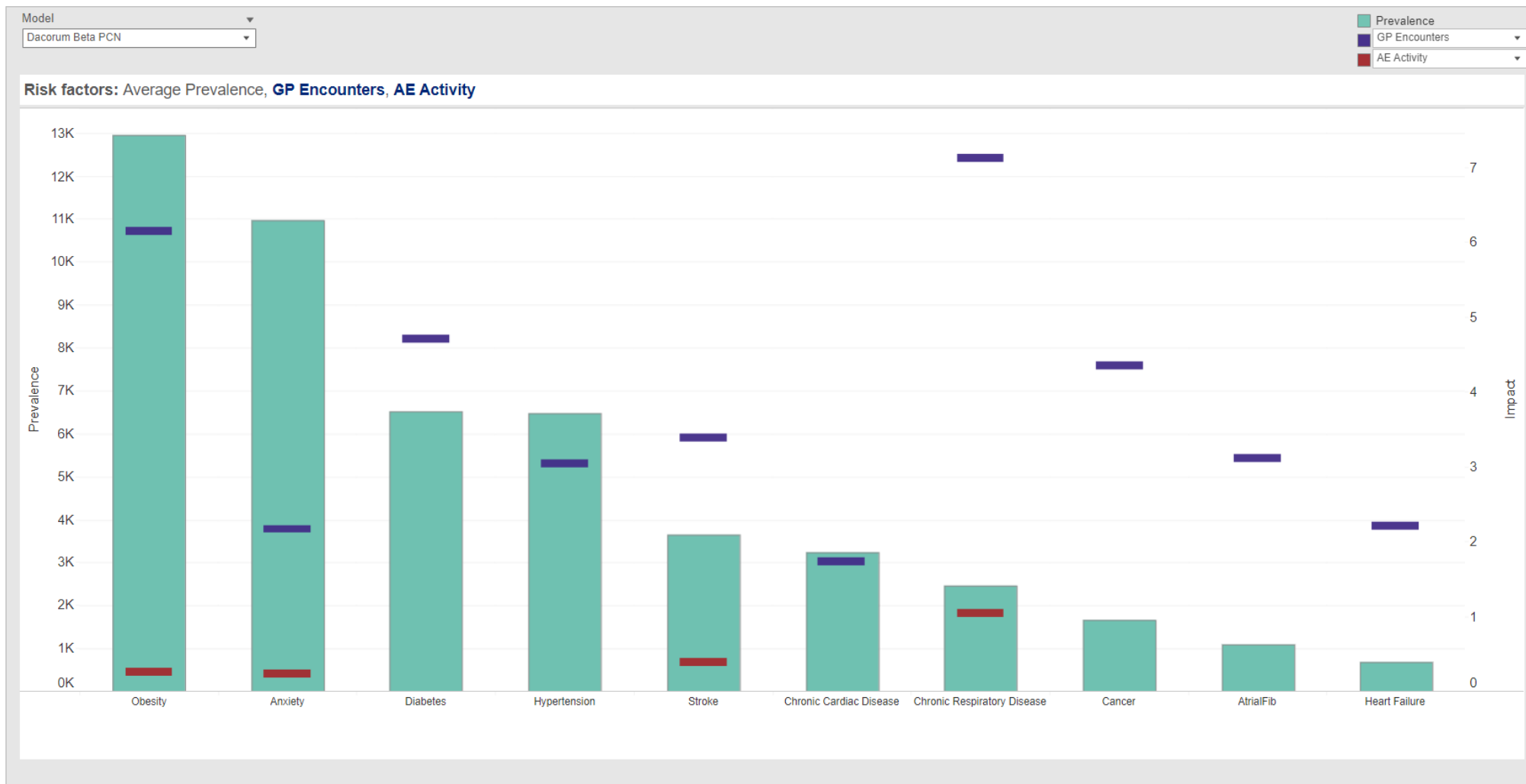
# Bio-Psycho-Social Indicators - Example



This chart gives a comparison across various selected risk conditions or characteristics, within the health segments of the PCN's population.

Here we have selected a few characteristics within the PCN's data as an example, within each segment the percentage with that risk condition is highlighted proportionately by the shaded bars in the chart.

# Risk Modelling - Prevalence against GP Activity & A&E



This Risk Model looks at the PCN's prevalence for major conditions, and this chart illustrates the number of people with certain risk factors, and also shows the impact on service utilisation, that these factors have. The height of each bar for each risk factor, shows the number of people who meet that criteria, as shown on the left hand axis; the horizontal lines relate to the correlation of a risk factor and an increase in impact on the selected target, shown on the right hand axis.



## Cancer Screening

Period	HERTFORDSHIRE AND WEST ESSEX	DACORUM BETA PCN	FERNVILLE SURGERY	PARKWOOD SURGERY	HIGHFIELD SURGERY
Women, aged 25-49, with a record of cervical screening in the last 3.5 yrs (denominator includes PCAs)	2020/21 73.3	71	68.7	71.3	75.9
Women, aged 50-64, with a record of cervical screening in the last 5.5 yrs (denominator includes PCAs)	2020/21 78.2	75.4	76.5	73.6	78.6
Persons, 25-49, attending cervical screening within target period (3.5 year coverage, %)	2020/21 73	71.1	68.9	71.9	74.7
Persons, 50-64, attending cervical screening within target period (5.5 year coverage, %)	2020/21 77	74.9	75.9	73.3	77.9
Persons, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3 year coverage, %)	2020/21 63.9	67	70.4	66.2	60
Persons, 50-70, screened for breast cancer within 6 months of invitation (Uptake, %)	2020/21 61.3	66.7	42.9	68.2	33.3
Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer within 6 months of invitation (Uptake, %)	2020/21 72.1	69.7	68.8	71.9	64.1
Persons, 60-74, screened for bowel cancer in last 30 months (2.5 year coverage, %)	2020/21 68.8	65.9	65.5	66.9	62.9

■ Similar 
 ■ Significantly Worse 
 ■ Significantly Better

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## Mortality

	Period	Hertfordshire CCGs	NHS HERTFORDSHIRE AND WEST ESSEX ICB - 06N	DACORUM BETA PCN
Percentage of deaths that occur at home (All age)	2021	25.3	23.9	23
PYLL - Neoplasms	2021	505	498.3	575.2
PYLL - Diseases of the circulatory system	2021	737.5	690.5	1041.3
PYLL - All Cause	2021	1537.7	1496.4	1891.5
Premature Mortality - Respiratory Disease	2021	19.2	19	
Premature Mortality - Liver Disease	2021	14.6	14.4	
Premature Mortality - Cardiovascular Disease	2021	53.8	51.4	79.5
Premature Mortality - Cancer	2021	98.5	97.1	114.6
Premature Mortality - All Cause	2021	269.6	262.3	356.9

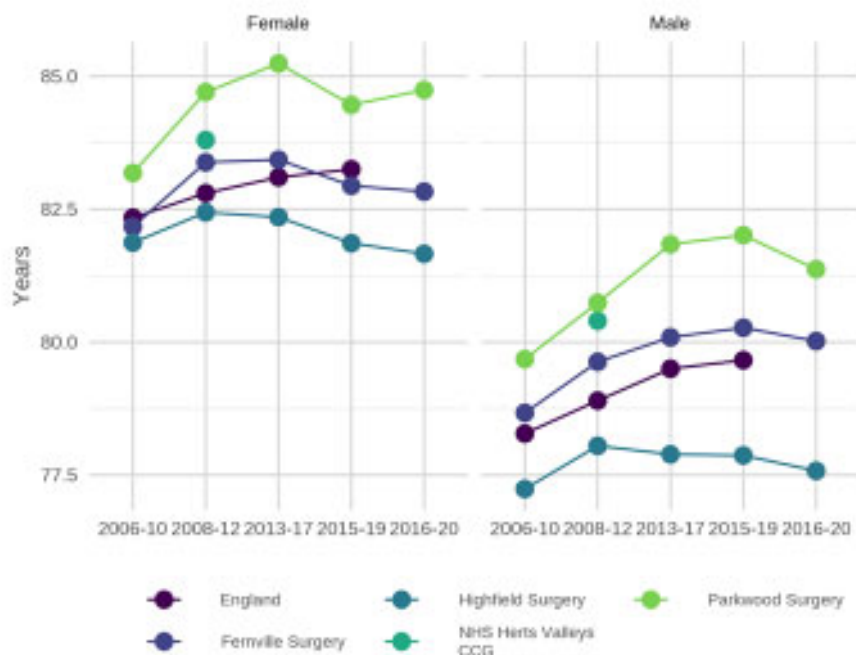
■ Similar 
 ■ Significantly Worse 
 ■ Significantly Better

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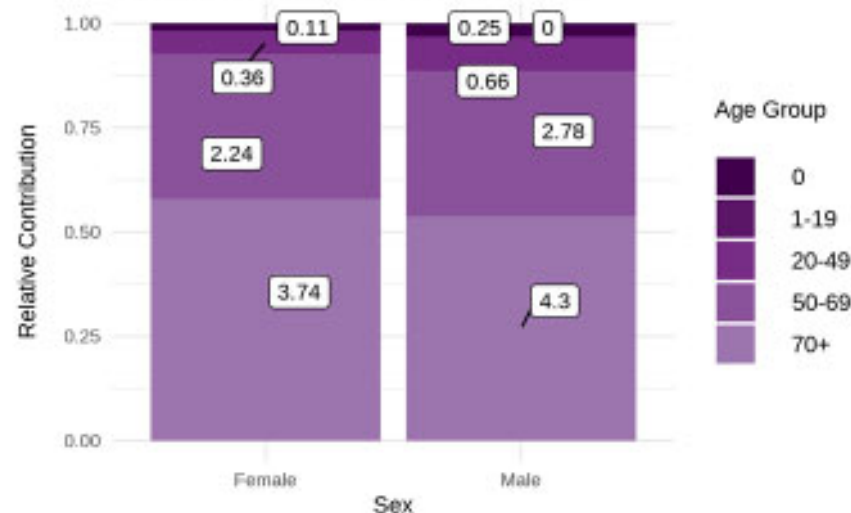





## Life Expectancy



Contribution of different age bands to the gap between the most and least deprived areas within Dacorum



Labels inside bar indicate contribution to the life expectancy gap in years for each age group. This can be used to target interventions at age groups with the biggest inequality in life expectancy. The gap in life expectancy at birth for females is 6.27 years and for males is 7.99 years.

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Hertfordshire Public Health  
Evidence & Intelligence  
Epidemiology





Hertfordshire and  
West Essex Integrated  
Care System



Hertfordshire and  
West Essex  
Integrated Care Board



**Working together**  
for a healthier future