KENT PUBLIC HEALTH OBSERVATORY

WEST KENT CCG

Analysis of Deprived Areas

In the most deprived decile for Kent

January 2016

KCC Public Health is taking a new approach to reducing health inequalities in the county, by producing focussed analysis of LSOAs in the most deprived decile. Multivariate segmentation techniques have been used to identify different 'types' of deprivation in Kent. This report shows our analysis of the most deprived areas in the West Kent CCG area. For more information on the rationale of this approach and our methods, please see the full report.

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Background

West Kent CCG is the largest CCG in Kent, covering the districts of Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells, Tonbridge and Malling and part of Sevenoaks. These districts are relatively affluent with better scores for health than the rest of Kent and the England average. 5 LSOAs feature in the most deprived decile in Kent, and all are found in Maidstone[1].

Deprived Areas

Ward Code	Ward Name	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	LSOA rank	GP Practice Codes Serving LSOA		Type
E05004996	High Street	E01024374	Maidstone 009C	77	G82099		3
E05005002	Park Wood	E01024389	Maidstone 013A	30	G82641	G82076	3
		E01024390	Maidstone 013B	45	G82641	G82076	3
W50005004	Shepway South	E01024397	Maidstone 013D	61	G82076	G82604	3
		E01024398	Maidstone 013E	67	G82076	G82604	3

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[1] Note: Swanley in Sevenoaks does also feature in the most deprived decile in Kent, but this area falls into the Dartford Gravesham and Swanley CCG, so the analysis is found in the DGS CCG profile

West Kent CCG
Type 3 Deprived LSOAs
Park Wood, Shepway, Postley Road

Families in social housing

MAIN ISSUES

Characteristics

- Families with children in social housing
- Low incomes
- Poor scores for education
- Particularly high number of single parents
- Better living environment and lower crime rates than other deprived area types
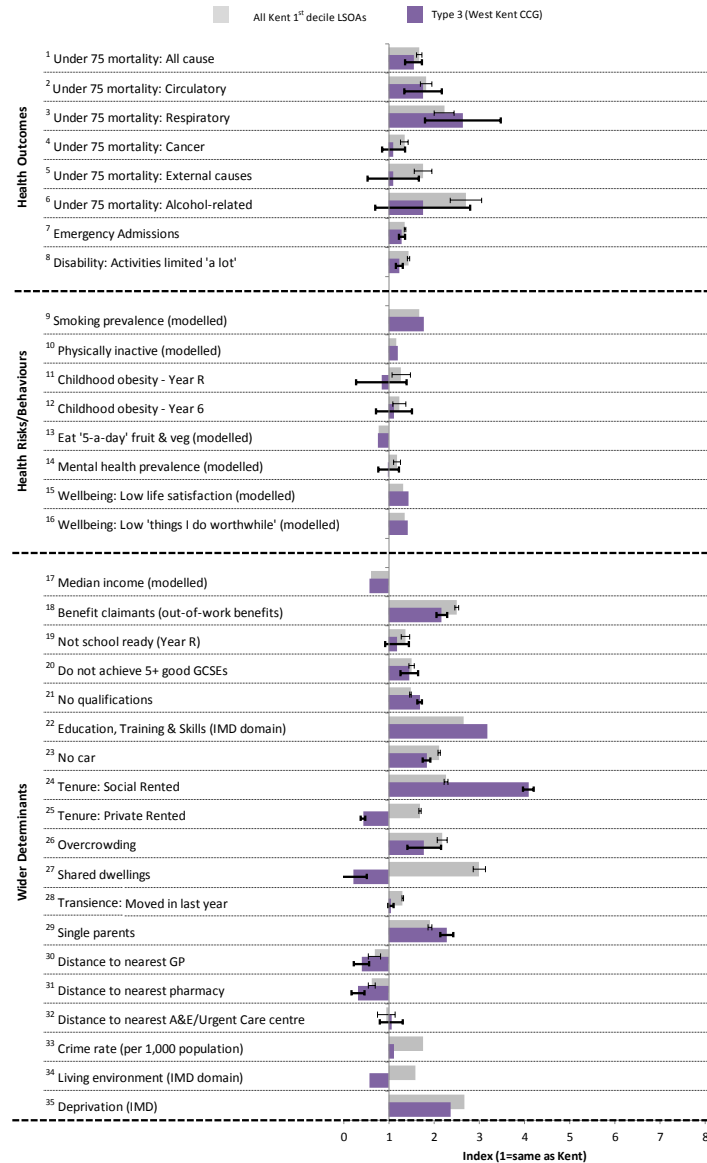
Health Risks/Behaviours

- High smoking prevalence
- Low levels of wellbeing

Health Outcomes

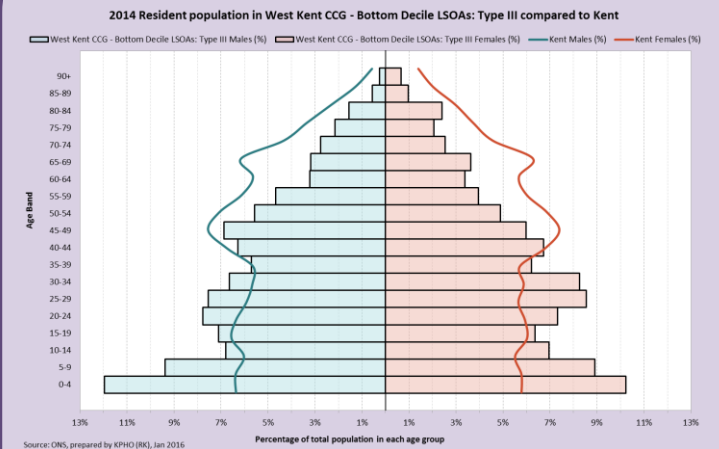- High premature mortality rates
- High emergency hospital admission rates

Maidstone — Postley Road, Shepway, Park Wood

All Kent 1st decile LSOAs / Type 3 (West Kent CCG)

Health Outcomes
1. Under 75 mortality: All cause
2. Under 75 mortality: Circulatory
3. Under 75 mortality: Respiratory
4. Under 75 mortality: Cancer
5. Under 75 mortality: External causes
6. Under 75 mortality: Alcohol-related
7. Emergency Admissions
8. Disability: Activities limited 'a lot'

Health Risks/Behaviours
9. Smoking prevalence (modelled)
10. Physically inactive (modelled)
11. Childhood obesity - Year R
12. Childhood obesity - Year 6
13. Eat '5-a-day' fruit & veg (modelled)
14. Mental health prevalence (modelled)
15. Wellbeing: Low life satisfaction (modelled)
16. Wellbeing: Low 'things I do worthwhile' (modelled)

Wider Determinants
17. Median income (modelled)
18. Benefit claimants (out-of-work benefits)
19. Not school ready (Year R)
20. Do not achieve 5+ good GCSEs
21. No qualifications
22. Education, Training & Skills (IMD domain)
23. No car
24. Tenure: Social Rented
25. Tenure: Private Rented
26. Overcrowding
27. Shared dwellings
28. Transience: Moved in last year
29. Single parents
30. Distance to nearest GP
31. Distance to nearest pharmacy
32. Distance to nearest A&E/Urgent Care centre
33. Crime rate (per 1,000 population)
34. Living environment (IMD domain)
35. Deprivation (IMD)

Index (1=same as Kent) — 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Prepared by KPHO (RK), Jan 2016

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

2014 Resident population in West Kent CCG - Bottom Decile LSOAs: Type III compared to Kent

West Kent CCG - Bottom Decile LSOAs: Type III Males (%) / West Kent CCG - Bottom Decile LSOAs: Type III Females (%) / Kent Males (%) / Kent Females (%)

Age Band: 90+, 85-89, 80-84, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

Percentage of total population in each age group — 13% 11% 9% 7% 5% 3% 1% 1% 3% 5% 7% 9% 11% 13%

Source: ONS, prepared by KPHO (RK), Jan 2016

- Very high numbers of children
- High numbers of young adults
- Lower numbers of over 50s

KEY FOCUS AREAS:

Training, qualifications and employment for parents

Child health and education
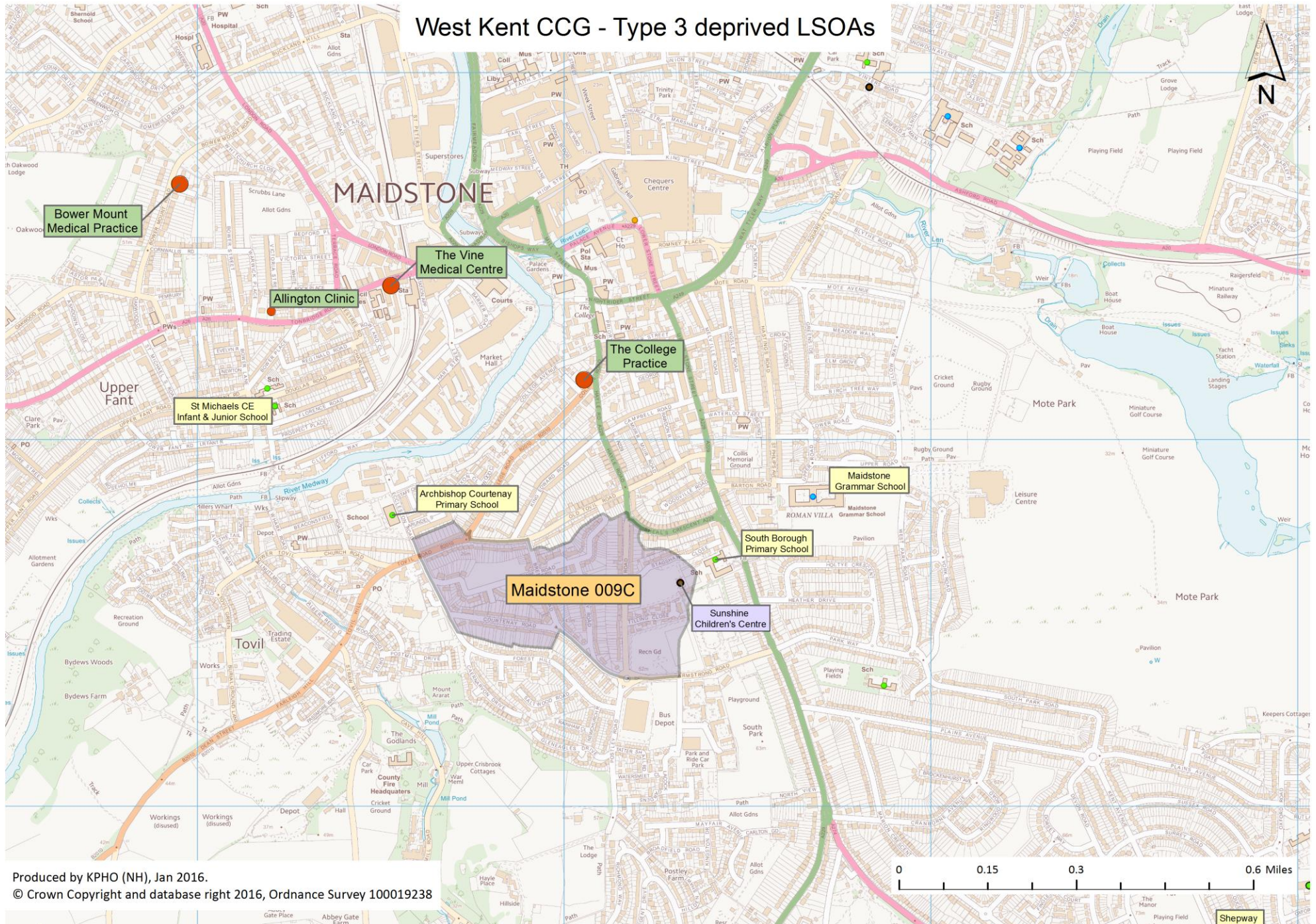
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West Kent CCG - Type 3 deprived LSOAs

Shepway Library

Northumberland Court

Grove Park Surgery

Maidstone 013E

Molehill Copse Primary School

The Mote Medical Practice

Maidstone 013D

Wallis Avenue Surgery

Maidstone 013A

The Meadow Children's Centre

Tree Tops Academy

Maidstone 013B

Holy Family Catholic Primary School

N

0   0.15   0.3   0.6 Miles

West Kent CCG - Type 3 deprived LSOAs

MAIDSTONE

Bower Mount
Medical Practice

The Vine
Medical Centre

Allington Clinic

The College
Practice

Upper
Fant

St Michaels CE
Infant & Junior School

Archbishop Courtenay
Primary School

Maidstone
Grammar School

South Borough
Primary School

Maidstone 009C

Sunshine
Children's Centre

Tovil

Mote Park

N

| 0 | 0.15 | 0.3 | 0.6 Miles |

GP Practices

GP Practices Serving Deprived LSOAs: Recorded Disease Prevalence

For the GP practices that serve LSOAs in the most deprived decile, we have analysed the recorded disease prevalence from QOF data (Quality Outcomes Framework). Note that the data shows recorded disease prevalence, and does not account for undiagnosed disease in the community.

- Wallis Avenue Surgery appears to have high recorded disease prevalence across a number of conditions.

GP Practice		Asthma	Atrial Fibrillation	Cancer	Coronary Heart Disease	Chronic Kidney Disease	COPD	Diabetes	Heart Failure	Hyper-tension	Stroke & TIA	Mental health	Dementia	Epilepsy	Depression	Learning Disabilities
G82076	The Mote Medical Practice	6.1	1.5	1.9	3.0	4.5	2.2	6.4	0.5	13.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	4.8	0.4
G82099	The College Practice	4.8	1.6	1.5	2.6	4.3	1.3	5.8	0.5	13.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.3	0.4
G82604	Northumberland Court	5.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	5.0	2.1	5.6	0.6	11.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	14.4	0.4
G82641	Wallis Avenue	4.8	1.5	1.4	2.1	6.2	3.1	7.8	0.5	12.7	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.0	12.0	0.2

Denotes value is in the upper quartile for GP practices in Kent   Denotes value is in the lower quartile for GP practices in Kent

Figures for chronic kidney disease (CKD), epilepsy and depression related to patients aged 18+, figures for diabetes to patients aged 17+. Other measures (including learning disability) related to all ages

Source: HSCIC - Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) for April 2014 - March 2015, prepared by KPHO (RK), December 2015

Data Sources

1-6   Age-standardised mortality rates, 2006-2014. Source: PCMD. **2** ICD10: I00-I99. **3** ICD10: J00-J99. **4** ICD10: C00-C97. **5** ICD10: U00-Y99. **6** ICD10: F10, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K73, K74, K86.0, X45, X65, Y15.

7   Emergency admissions, 2012/13-2013/14. Source: SUS.

8   % self-reporting day-to-day activities 'limited a lot', 2011. Source: Census.

9   Modelled based on smoking prevalence data by Mosaic type. Source: Experian (TGI: 'Heavy', 'Medium' & 'Light' smokers combined).

10   Modelled based on % who do not exercise by Mosaic type. Source: Experian (TGI).

11-12   % children measured who were obese, 2013/14. Source: NCMP.

13   Modelled based on % who claim to eat '5-a-day' fruit and vegetables by Mosaic type. Source: Experian (TGI).

14   Modelled mental health prevalence based on GP practice-level data, 2014/15. Source: QOF.

15-16   Modelled wellbeing based on ONS Annual Population Survey (APS) data by Acorn type, 2011/12. Source: DCLG. **15** % scoring 0-6 for 'Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?' **16** % scoring 0-6 for 'Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?'

17   Modelled based on median household income data by Mosaic type. Source: Experian (ConsumerView).

18   % claiming out of work benefits (defined as all those aged 16-64 who are jobseekers, claiming ESA & incapacity benefits, lone parents claiming Income Support and others on income related benefits), February 2015. Source: DWP (from Nomis).

19   % Year R pupils not achieving a good level of development, 2015. Source: KCC, MIU.

20   % pupils not achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (including English & Maths) at the end of Key Stage 4, 2015. Source: KCC, MIU.

21   % with no qualifications (based on persons aged 16+), 2011. Source: Census.

22   Education, Training & Skills IMD domain (average score), 2015. Source: DCLG.

23   % of households with no car or van, 2011. Source: Census.

24   % of households living in social rented accommodation, 2011. Source: Census.

25   % of households living in private rented accommodation, 2011. Source: Census.

26   % of households with an occupancy rating of -2 (i.e. with 2 too few rooms), 2011. Source: Census.

27   % of households with accommodation type 'shared dwellings', 2011. Source: Census.

28   % of households not living at the same address a year ago, 2011. Source: Census. Please note that OAs E00124937 & E00166800 have been removed from this analysis due to the undue influence of Eastchurch prison on levels of transience.

29   % of households with no adults or one adult and one or more children, 2011. Source: Census.

30-32   Distance to nearest GP/pharmacy/A&E or Urgent Care centre (in miles, as the crow flies from population weighted centroid of LSOA), 2015. Source: KCC Business Intelligence.

33   Crime rate (recorded crime per 1,000 population), Oct 2013 - Sept 2015. Source: data.police.uk.

34   Living Environment IMD domain (average score), 2015. Source: DCLG.

35   Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (average score), 2015. Source: DCLG.