

CCG health and wellbeing profiles 2017

1 Cannock Chase

1.1 Population characteristics

There are approximately 132,000 people registered to Cannock Chase CCG member practices (31st December 2016). We have a relatively high concentration of people in the older age groups with the proportion of people aged 65 and over being higher than the England figure (20% compared with 18%).

Projections between 2016 and 2026 suggest there will be a three% growth in the overall population. The over 75s age group is growing faster in Cannock Chase than the rest of the country (48% compared with 38% nationally). This equates to an extra 5,300 people aged 75 and over by 2026.

In terms of deprivation (using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015), Cannock Chase CCG is ranked as being the 116th most deprived CCG of 209 CCGs in the Country and falls in the middle quintile. Around one in ten people live within the most deprived quintile equating to around 13,600 residents.

Based on the 2011 Rural and Urban Classification 13% of Cannock Chase CCG's population live in rural areas which is lower than the national average of 17%.

1.2 Life expectancy and mortality

Life expectancy at birth for men in Cannock Chase is 79 years, which is similar to the England average, while women live for around 82 years, which is shorter than the national average by nine months. Around four-fifths of these years will be spent in good health, with healthy life expectancy in Cannock Chase being around 62 years for both men and women and shorter than the national average. There are however inequalities within the CCG area: the gap between life expectancy for men and women living in the least deprived and most deprived areas is six and two years respectively.

Around 1,300 of our patients die every year with the main causes being cancer (28%), circulatory disease (27%) and respiratory disease (14%). 13% of people also die from dementia. One in five people die from causes that are largely thought to be preventable, equating to around 260 deaths every year with overall rates for the CCG being similar to the national average. Premature rates for cardiovascular disease, cancer, respiratory disease and liver disease are similar to the England average.

1.3 Lifestyle factors

Around 18% of adults in Cannock Chase CCG smoke which is higher than average. Estimates suggest that around three in ten adults in Cannock Chase are chronic drinkers. Alcohol-related hospital admissions for Cannock Chase CCG are higher than the national average.

Around 10% of children aged four to five are obese in Cannock Chase which is similar to the England average. However by the time children are in Year 6 (aged 10-11) this doubles to 20%. Around 31% adults in Cannock Chase are obese which is higher than average. A further 43% are overweight. Almost two in five adults in Cannock Chase are inactive which is higher than average.

1.4 Long-term conditions

Analysis of 2008 data from local GP practices demonstrate that at least one in four people have a long-term condition (LTC) with one tenth of the population having more than one condition. Almost a third of all patients with a specified registered disease are also obese, around 14% are smokers and 19% ex-smokers. The proportion of multiple conditions is more prevalent in older people. The numbers of people with comorbidities is also predicted to increase.

Based on Primary Care Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) registers for 2015/16 around 16.4% of patients have hypertension, 9.9% have depression (ages 18+), 7.6% have diabetes (ages 17+), 5.6% have asthma, 4.1% have coronary heart disease and 3.9% have chronic kidney disease (aged 18+). Diagnosis rates are lower than expected for heart failure, chronic kidney disease, asthma, hypertension and dementia.

Admission rates for ambulatory care sensitive conditions in Cannock Chase continue to fall with 2015/16 rates for both acute and chronic conditions being similar to the national average. Around 60% of patients with a LTC in Cannock Chase felt they had enough support from local services in order to help manage their condition which is similar to the England average (64%).

1.5 Mental health

In Cannock Chase, around 9.9% of adults aged 18 and over were on depression registers in 2015/16 which is higher than the national average of 8.3%. In terms of severe mental health conditions (schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or other psychoses), the recorded prevalence in Cannock Chase was 0.6% in 2015/16, which is lower than the England average of 0.9%.

1.6 Infectious diseases

Uptake of childhood vaccinations is generally good; however uptake of flu and pneumococcal vaccine in older people is below average. Mortality from communicable diseases is similar to the average. The incidence of tuberculosis in Cannock Chase is also lower than average.

1.7 Maternity and infant health

There are around 1,400 births to Cannock Chase CCG residents with fertility rates similar to average. Access to maternity services is below average. Rates of infant mortality are average. Rates of pregnant women who smoke are also average. Breastfeeding prevalence rates at six to eight weeks remain lower than average.

1.8 Children and young people

Teenage pregnancy rates in Cannock Chase are similar to the England average. Diagnosis of chlamydia in Cannock Chase is below the recommended target. Alcohol-specific admissions for children under 18 in Cannock Chase are higher than average. Levels of poor emotional wellbeing in looked after children are higher than the national average. Less children under 15 in Cannock Chase are admitted to hospital for unintentional injuries. Cannock Chase had average hospital admissions rates for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy and lower respiratory tract infections in the under 19s.

1.9 Learning disabilities

The number of people recorded on a disease register as having a learning disability was around 650 in 2015/16. The recorded prevalence (0.5%) in Cannock Chase is similar to the national average. However the expected prevalence of learning disability suggests that there are significant numbers of people undiagnosed or unrecorded on GP disease registers in Cannock Chase.

1.10 Frail elderly

Research suggests that between a quarter and half of people aged 85 and over are estimated to be frail and that the overall prevalence in people aged 75 and over is around 9% which equates to around 1,000 people in Cannock Chase.

Based on a model developed by Public Health Staffordshire the number of people who are frail elderly or most at risk equated to around 15% of people aged 65 and over (3,900 people) and is predicted to increase over the next decade.

1.11 End of life

During 2015/16 there were around 360 people on palliative care registers across Cannock Chase making up 0.3% of the population which is lower than average. There is also a significant gap between people on end of life registers and people who die indicating that palliative care needs are not being identified prior to their death. The proportion of Cannock Chase residents who were supported to die in their usual place of residence during 2015/16 was 43% which is lower than the England average.

Data Source: Insight, Planning and Performance, Staffordshire County Council (March 2017)