Health and Social Care profile for Medway’s PCNs
Contents

• Medway health - key concerns

• Overview of the Primary Care Networks (PCNs):
  • Chatham & Gillingham Central
  • Gillingham & Twydall
  • Lordswood
  • Peninsula
  • Rainham
  • Rochester
  • Strood

• Summary - comparing the PCNs
Medway health—key concerns

Areas in which Medway performs significantly worse than England.

**Life expectancy and causes of death**
- Life expectancy at birth (Male)
- Life expectancy at birth (Female)
- Under 75 mortality rate: all causes
- Under 75 mortality rate: cancer

**Child health**
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- Breastfeeding initiation

**Injuries and ill health**
- Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)

**Wider determinants of health**
- Children in low income families (under 16s)
- Average Attainment 8 score
- Statutory homelessness
- Violent crime

**Behavioural risk factors**
- Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese

For more information please refer to Medway Health Profile 2018 (PHE).
Young, diverse population

Left: Mid-year population estimates (Office for National Statistics), 2017.
Right: Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics), 2011. Please note that this data was collected at the time of the last Census in 2011 so may now be inaccurate.
Fertility

71 live births per 1000 women of reproductive age in Chatham & Gillingham Central PCN

Public Health Births File (ONS) & ONS mid-year population estimates, PHBF: 2013 to 2017 & ONS: 2013 to 2017
Children's services

Children receiving statutory social work services

- Lowest 20%
- -
- -
- Highest 20%

Child social care assessment factors: Domestic violence

- Domestic violence
- Lowest 20%
- -
- -
- Highest 20%

Left: Medway Council, 1st April 2017 - 31st March 2018. This dataset is a count of children open to Children's Services during the time period. To be included a child must have met the threshold for statutory social work and have had a service delivered from Medway Children’s Services.

Right: Medway Council, 1st April 2014 - 31st March 2017
Highest levels of deprivation and unemployment

Left: Indices of Deprivation 2015 (Department of Communities and Local Government), 2015
Right: Jobseeker’s Allowance claimants (NOMIS, Office for National Statistics), Aug 2017

Deprivation

Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA)
Highest LTHP/D and adult social care need

**Long-term health problem or disability**

![Map showing distribution of long-term health problems or disabilities](contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2019)

**Adult social care**

![Map showing distribution of adult social care](contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2019)

Left: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics, 2011
Right: Medway Council, 1st April 2014 - 30th September 2017
Highest smoking prevalence and alcohol-related admissions

1 in every 4 people in Chatham & Gillingham Central PCN smokes

Smoking prevalence

Alcohol-related admissions

Lowest life expectancy
Highest years of life lost

Life expectancy

Life expectancy (years)

Years of life lost

Years of life lost per 1,000

Lower super output areas in Medway

Lower super output areas in Medway

Left: Primary Care Mortality Database (HSCIC), PCMD: 2014 to 2018; ONS mid-year population estimates, ONS: 2013 to 2017.
Right: Primary Care Mortality Database (HSCIC), PCMD: 2014 to 2018 & Mid-year population estimates (Office for National Statistics) & European standard population 2015
Highest prevalence of serious mental health conditions

Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS Digital), 2017-18
Ethnic diversity

Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics), 2011. Please note that this data was collected at the time of the last Census in 2011 so may now be inaccurate.

NOTE: Excludes White British/Irish; excludes English.
High levels of deprivation and unemployment

Deprivation

Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA)

Left: Indices of Deprivation 2015 (Department of Communities and Local Government), 2015
Right: Jobseeker’s Allowance claimants (NOMIS, Office for National Statistics), Aug 2017
High LTHP/D and adult social care need

Long-term health problem or disability

Adult social care

Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

Left: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics, 2011
Right: Medway Council, 1st April 2014 - 30th September 2017
High childhood excess weight

Excess weight recorded in children in school year 6, 2015/16 to 2017/18
High alcohol-related admissions

ONS & Secondary Uses Services (SUS); SUS: including contract years 2016/17 to 2018/19 & ONS: 2014 to 2016
Prevalence of depression and serious mental health conditions

Depression

Mental health conditions

Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS Digital), 2017/18
Second lowest life expectancy
Second highest years of life lost

Life expectancy

Years of life lost

Left: Primary Care Mortality Database (HSCIC), PCMD: 2014 to 2018; ONS mid-year population estimates, ONS: 2013 to 2017
Right: Primary Care Mortality Database (HSCIC), PCMD: 2014 to 2018 & Mid-year population estimates (Office for National Statistics) & European standard population 2015
Low ethnic diversity

Left: Mid-year population estimates (Office for National Statistics), 2017
Right: Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics), 2011. Please note that this data was collected at the time of the last Census in 2011 so may now be inaccurate.

NOTE: Excludes White British/Irish; excludes English.
Adult social care need
High childhood and adult excess weight

Childhood excess weight

- Right: Audit+/iCap Central, 2019-03-25

Adult excess weight

- Lower super output areas in Medway
- pcn LSOAs
- other LSOAs

Medway Council
High diabetes prevalence

Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS Digital), 2017/18
Older population

Low ethnic diversity

Left: Mid-year population estimates (Office for National Statistics), 2017
Right: Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics), 2011. Please note that this data was collected at the time of the last Census in 2011 so may now be inaccurate.
Adult social care need

Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

Medway Council, 1st April 2014 - 30th September 2017
High childhood and adult excess weight

Childhood excess weight

Adult excess weight

Left: Excess weight recorded in children in school year 6, 2015/16 to 2017/18.
Right: Audit+/iCap Central, 2019-03-25
Highest prevalence of depression

Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS Digital), 2017/18
Older population
Low ethnic diversity

Left: Mid-year population estimates (Office for National Statistics), 2017
Right: Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics), 2011. Please note that this data was collected at the time of the last Census in 2011 so may now be inaccurate.
Adult social care need
High diabetes prevalence

Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS Digital), 2017/18
ROCHESTER

Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2019
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

Public Health,
Medway Council

35
Ethnic diversity

Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics), 2011. Please note that this data was collected at the time of the last Census in 2011 so may now be inaccurate.

NOTE: Excludes White British/Irish; excludes English.
Adult social care need
High prevalence of serious mental health conditions

Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS Digital), 2017-18
Causes of mortality

Primary Care Mortality Database (HSCIC), PCMD: 2014 to 2018
Low ethnic diversity

Census 2011 (Office for National Statistics), 2011. Please note that this data was collected at the time of the last Census in 2011 so may now be inaccurate.

NOTE: Excludes White British/Irish; excludes English.
High smoking prevalence

Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS Digital), 2017/18
High levels of depression
Low levels of serious MH conditions

Quality and Outcomes Framework (NHS Digital), 2017/18
## SUMMARY – COMPARING THE PCNS

### Chatham & Gillingham Central
- High fertility
- Deprivation and unemployment
- Homelessness
- Long-term health problem or disability
- Child and adult social care need
- Smoking
- Alcohol-related admissions
- Life expectancy and years of life lost
- Serious mental health conditions

### Lordswood
- Adult social care need
- Childhood and adult excess weight
- Diabetes

### Peninsula
- Adult social care need
- Childhood and adult excess weight
- Depression

### Rainham
- Adult social care need
- Diabetes

### Rochester
- Adult social care need
- Serious mental health conditions
- Dementia

### Strood
- Smoking prevalence
- Depression