

Wokingham CCG

East Cluster Profile

July 2015

Contents

Introduction	1
Who is included in the East Cluster?	1
Summary	2
Population profile	3
Ethnicity	5
Employment Status	6
Caring Responsibilities	7
Deprivation Profile	8
Lifestyle and Health Behaviour	9
Smoking Status	9
Obesity Prevalence	10
Depression	11
4 Prevalence of Long Term Conditions for Children	12
Asthma	12
Diabetes	12
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	13
Epilepsy	13
Prevalence of Long Term Conditions for Adults	14
Atrial Fibrillation	15
Cancer	16
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	17
.....	17
Coronary Heart Disease	18
Dementia	19
Diabetes	20

Heart Failure	21
Hypertension.....	22
Mental Health.....	23
Stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA)	24
GP Patient Survey	25
Support to Manage LTC.....	25
Confidence Managing Own Health.....	26
Satisfaction with Opening Hours	27
Additional opening hours that would make it easier to see or speak to someone	28

Introduction

Wokingham CCG's East Cluster Profile has been produced to inform the work surrounding the Better Care Fund and the subsequent GP Cluster work that has emerged. This Profile, in conjunction with the North and West Cluster Profiles, can be used to inform the work going forward and help inform the services offered in each cluster.

Wokingham CCG Locality Profiles are produced on an annual basis by Public Health Services from Berkshire. The Cluster Profiles are based on these and include available GP Practice-level data, however not all data is available at this level. Data based on a geographical level, such as Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) or wards, also cannot be included as these boundaries are not coterminous with GP Practice populations.

This profile includes information from three main sources;

- The GP Patient Survey 2015
- Health and Social Care Information Centre
- Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14

These are the most robust data sources available for GP Practice level data. The GP Patient Survey is a national survey that is standardised across the country to produce detailed information at a GP Practice level. The results from the Survey are included in the CCG Outcomes Framework. However, as with all surveys, the data is self-reported and is based on the sample size and response rate of the individual Practice's patients. These figures will therefore have wider confidence intervals than other sources, than other data sources, such as GP registers, Patient records and the subsequent Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF).

In relation to the graphs and data within this profile it has been highlighted if there are significant differences. These are significant in a statistical sense, which means that there is a statistically significant difference between two or more data sets and this can be stated with absolutely certainty, there is no potential that this difference has occurred due to chance.

Who is included in the East Cluster?

The East Cluster consists of 5 GP practices;

- Woosehill Surgery
- Wokingham Medical Centre
- Burma Hills Surgery
- Finchampstead Surgery
- New Wokingham Road Surgery

It is important to note that GP Practice information is based on people registered with each Practice. This means that there will be some Wokingham residents that are not included in the CCG Locality Profile, or Cluster Profiles, as they are registered to GP Practices outside the Borough. In contrast, there will also be some non-Wokingham residents that are registered to Wokingham GP Practices and therefore included in these figures.

Summary

Population

- Wokingham CCG's East Cluster had a registered population of 58,737, this was 37% of Wokingham CCG's total registered population
- There was a higher percentage of people retired, looking after home or doing something else than compared to the Wokingham CCG

Deprivation

- One of the 'most deprived' GP Practices, based on registered population, within Wokingham CCG, Burma Hills, is based in the East Cluster – Burma Hills

Lifestyle and Behaviour

- Smoking: 60.3% were estimated to have never smoked compared with 58.8% in Wokingham CCG, therefore there was a lower risk of poor health outcomes
- Obesity: There were significantly fewer (7.7%) residents within the East Cluster registered as obese when compared with Wokingham CCG (8.3%)

Children and Young People

- 11.7% of all children aged 19 years and under were estimated to have Asthma
- 0.34% of all children were estimated to have Diabetes
- 0.42% of children were estimated to have COPD
- 0.41% of children were estimated to have epilepsy

Adults

- The prevalence of Asthma, Atrial Fibrillation, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Coronary Heart Disease, Dementia, Heart Failure, Hypertension, Mental Health and Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack had no significant difference between the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG
- The prevalence of Cancer in the East Cluster was significantly higher than the Wokingham CCG
- The prevalence of Diabetes in the East Cluster was significantly lower than the Wokingham CCG

GP Patient Survey

- Support to manage Long Term Conditions: 42.5% of the East Cluster respondents were definitely happy with the support they received, compared to 40.7% of Wokingham CCG respondents
- Confidence managing own health: 45.51% of the East respondents were very confident managing their own health compared to 46.6% of the Wokingham CCG respondents
- Opening hours: 35.53% of the East respondents were very satisfied with the opening times at their GP
- When given the choice East Cluster respondents felt that opening on a Saturday and after 6.30pm would be most useful

Population profile

The 2013 mid-year estimates indicate that the resident population for the Wokingham CCG locality was 157,866. The latest registered population figure for Wokingham CCG was higher at 158,339 on 31st March 2015. This discrepancy will be made up of people who live outside of the CCG boundary and also a percentage of people on GP patient lists that no longer live in the area.

Wokingham CCG's East cluster had a registered population of 58,737 on 31st March 2015. This is 37% of Wokingham CCG's total registered population and is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Registered population for Wokingham CCG's East Cluster at 31-Mar-15

Age Group	Male	Female	People
0-4	1,804	1,628	3,432
5-9	1,992	1,795	3,787
10-14	1,949	1,715	3,664
15-19	1,663	1,609	3,272
20-24	1,282	1,242	2,524
25-29	1,475	1,490	2,965
30-34	1,569	1,661	3,230
35-39	1,937	2,154	4,091
40-44	2,414	2,290	4,704
45-49	2,365	2,344	4,709
50-54	2,354	2,342	4,696
55-59	1,897	1,822	3,719
60-64	1,646	1,658	3,304
65-69	1,610	1,801	3,411
70-74	1,235	1,320	2,555
75-79	885	1,019	1,904
80-84	626	789	1,415
85-89	316	528	844
90-94	133	277	410
95+	23	78	101
Total	29,175	29,562	58,737

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre (April 2015)

The graphs below show the registered population profile for Wokingham CCG's East cluster compared with the full Wokingham CCG profile (Figure 2) and also the national picture (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Registered population pyramid for the East cluster compared with Wokingham CCG at 31-Mar-15

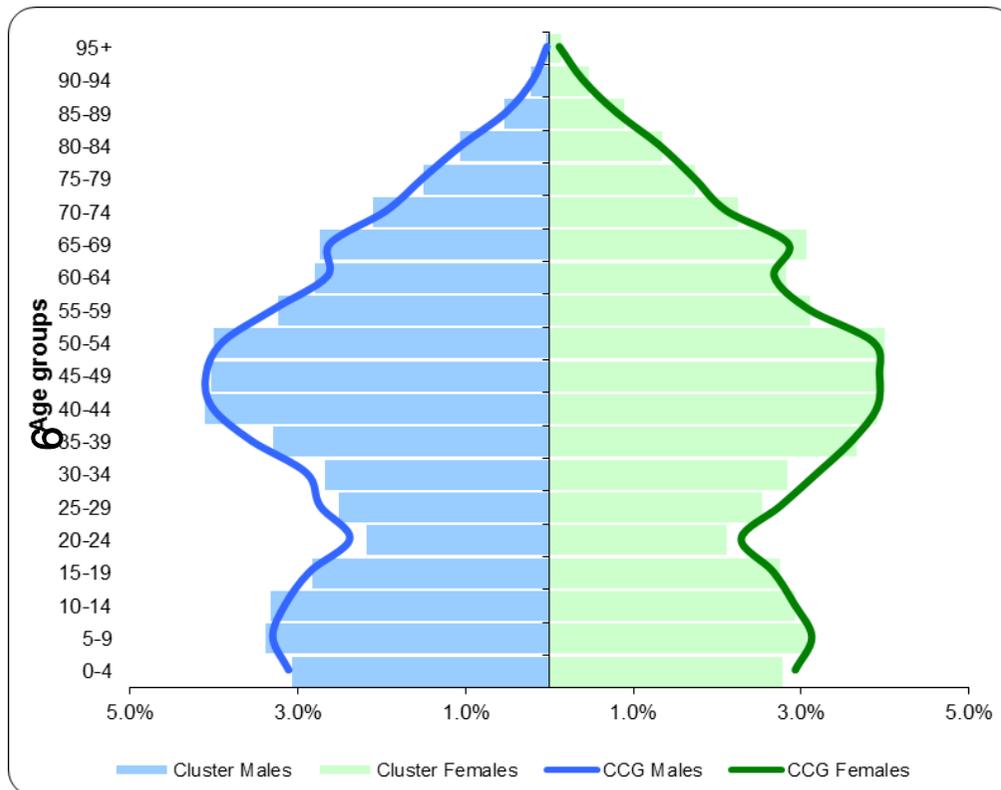
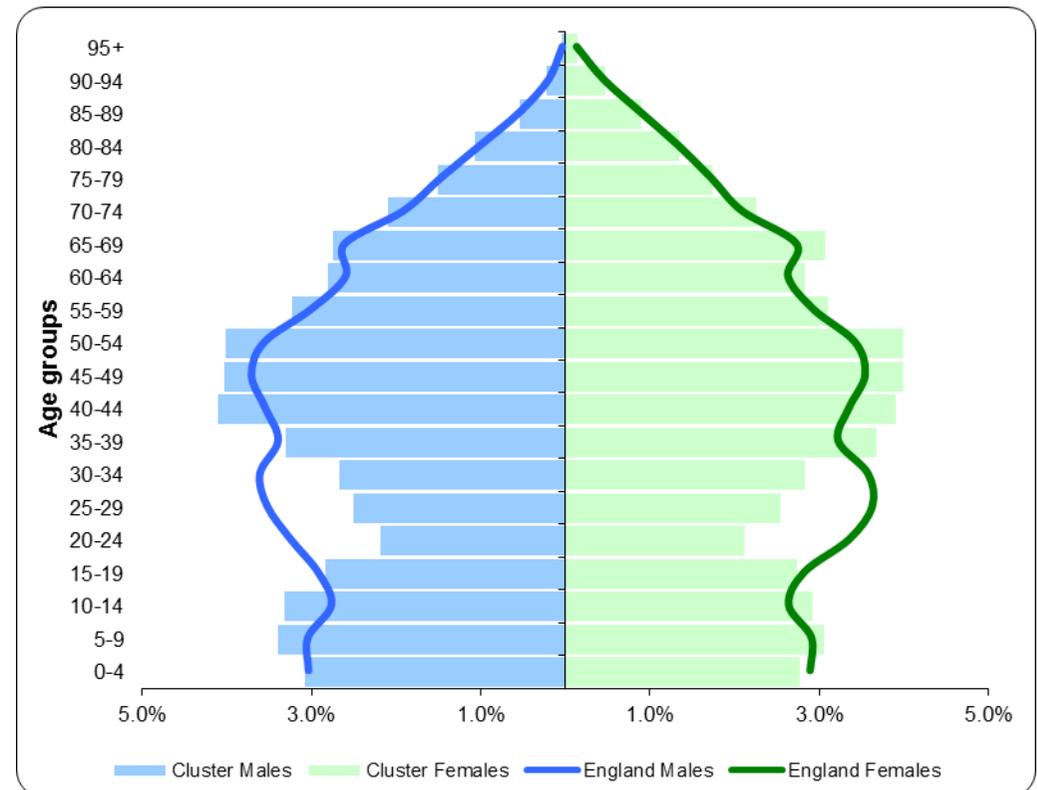


Figure 3: Registered population pyramid for the East cluster compared with compared with England at 31-Mar-15



Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre (April 2015)

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre (April 2015)

The East Cluster population profile differs slightly from Wokingham CCG's picture with a smaller proportion of young adults (aged 20 to 39) and a larger proportion of male adults (aged 65 to 69).

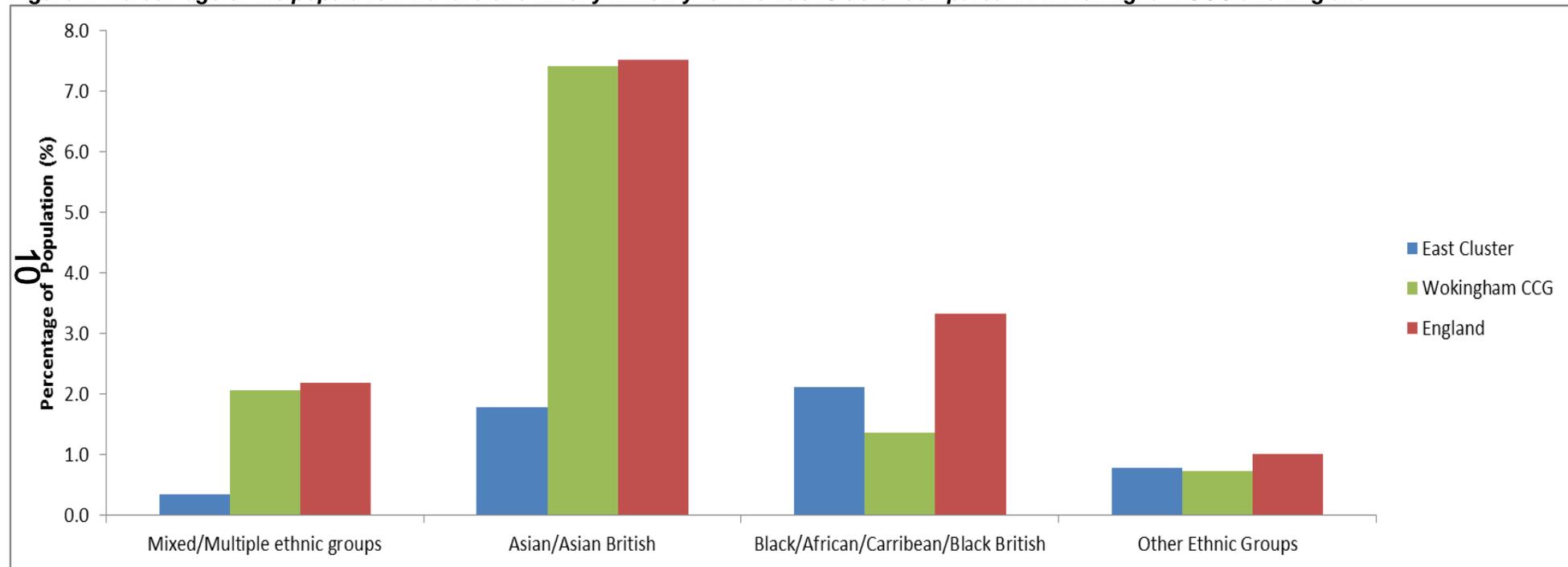
The East Cluster population profile differs more significantly from the national picture with a larger proportion of adults aged 40 to 54, but smaller proportion of younger adults (aged 20 to 39).

Ethnicity

The majority of people registered within the East Cluster were White – English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish / British/ Irish/ Gypsy or Irish Traveller/ Any other white background with 95%. This was higher than both the Wokingham CCG and England levels, with 88.4% and 86% respectively.

Figure 4 clearly displays that the East Cluster had a lower level of all ethnic minorities when compared with England levels and a higher proportion of Black/African/Caribbean/Black British and other ethnic groups when compared with Wokingham CCG.

Figure 4: Percentage of the population that are of ethnicity minority for the East Cluster compared with Wokingham CCG and England

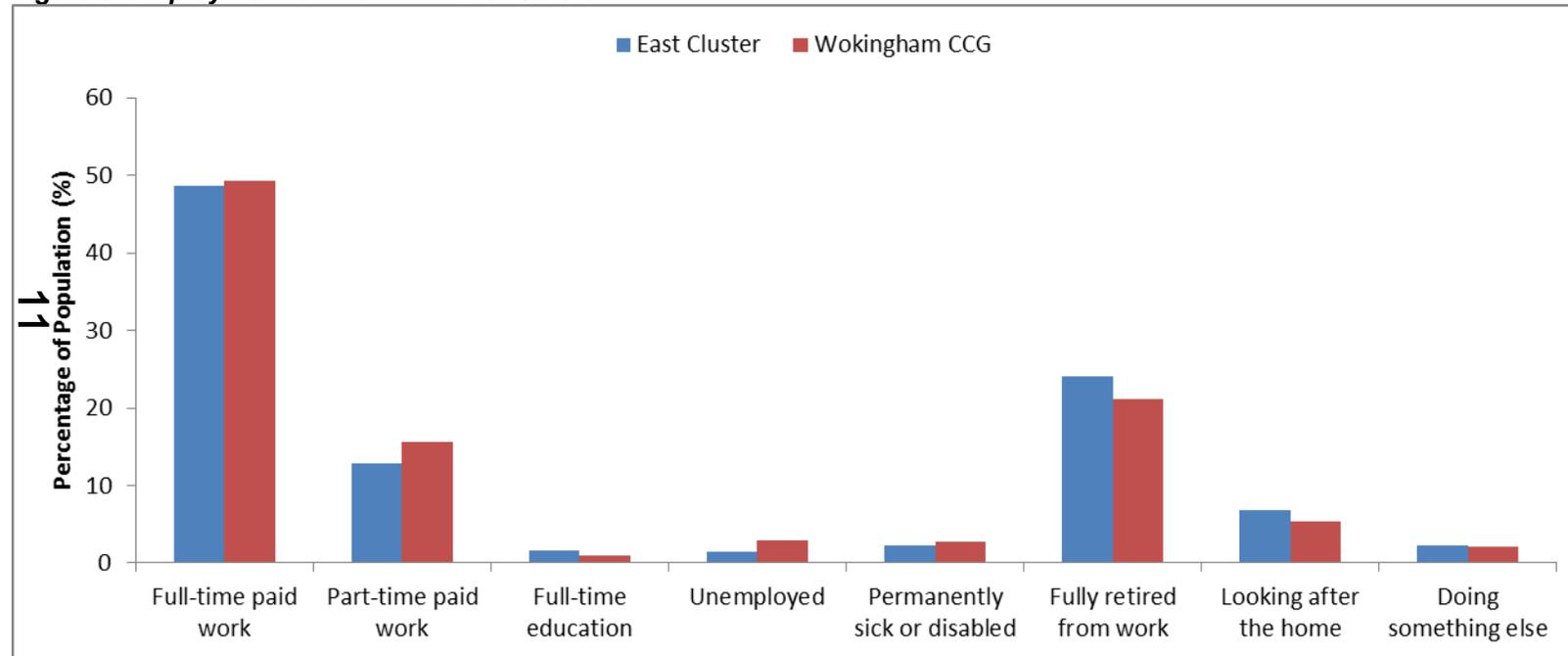


Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

Employment Status

When looking at the employment status the highest percentage of people (48.7%) within the East Cluster was in full time paid work. There were a lower proportion of people unemployed or permanently sick or disabled 1.5% and 2.3% respectively when compared with the Wokingham CCG, 2.9% and 2.7% respectively and a higher proportion of people that are fully retired from work 24.1% compared with 21.1% for Wokingham CCG.

Figure 5: Employment status in the East Cluster



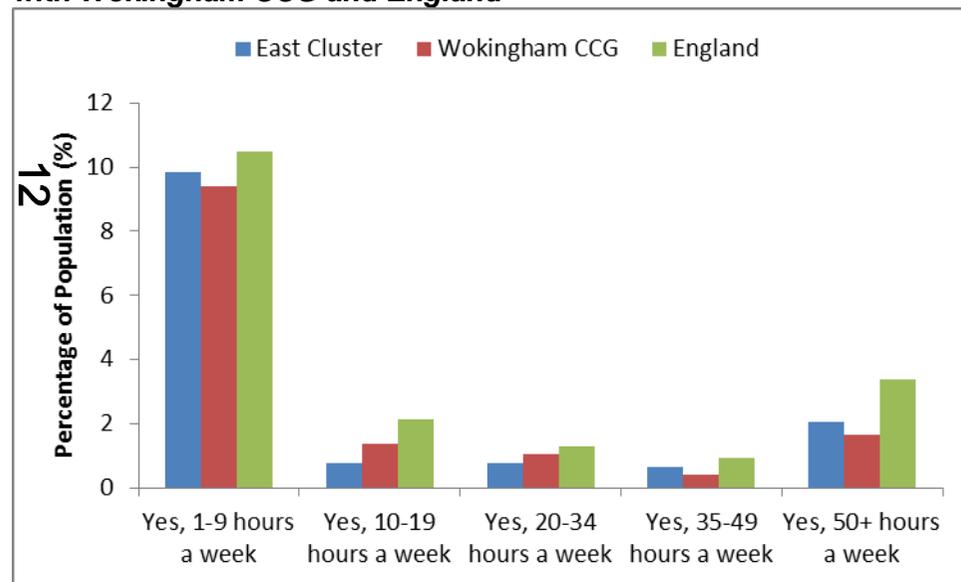
Source: GP patient survey January 2015

Caring Responsibilities

The data from the GP Patient Survey published in January 2015 stated that 14.1% of the East Cluster identified themselves as a carer, this is slightly higher compared with the Wokingham CCG level data (13.9%). Figure 6 below shows the breakdown of how long those who identified themselves as a carer spent providing care; they were asked how long they spent providing the care in the last week.

This figure for Wokingham CCG of 13.9% was very different from the 9% figure reported in the 2011 census. The difference between these two figures could be due to many factors, such as sample size, time of question and response rate. The preferred data source would be Census level data due to its large sample size and validity; however this is not available at a GP Practice level and cannot be broken down into Clusters.

Figure 6: Self-reported number of hours spent providing care per week (excluding hours spent as part of their job) in the East Cluster compared with Wokingham CCG and England



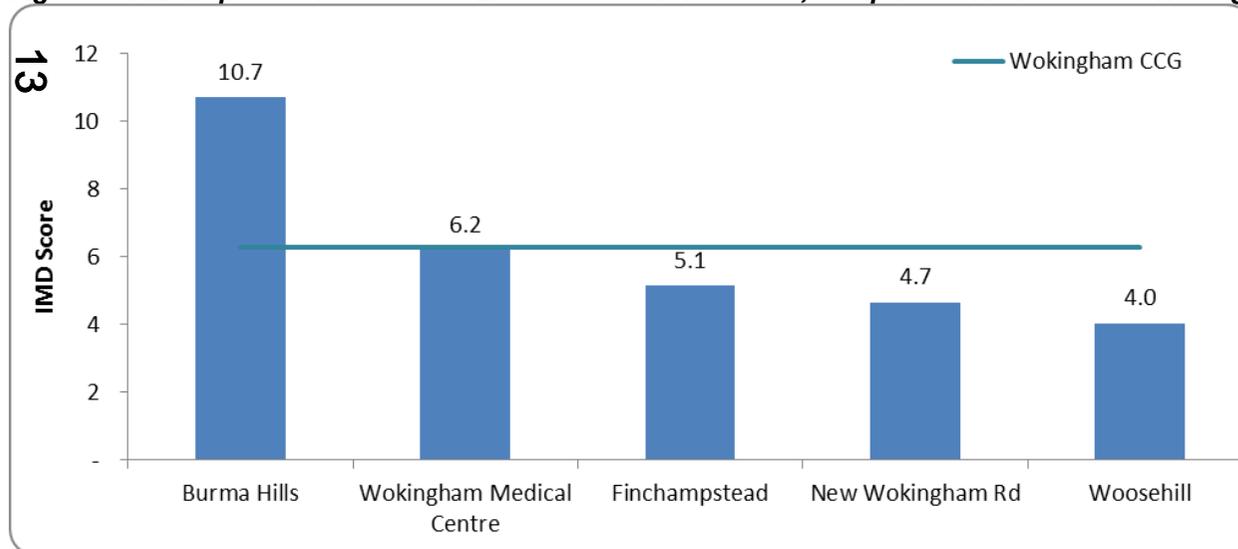
Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

Deprivation Profile

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines a number of indicators to measure the level of deprivation in an area. These cover seven different domains, including crime, health and disability, employment, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The IMD enables neighbourhoods, or Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), to be ranked against each other according to their level of deprivation. Each LSOA covers a population of 1,000-3,000 people and an area with a higher IMD score will be more deprived than another.

GP practices can also have an IMD score, which is based on the weighted average of the IMD scores for each LSOA they have registrations in. The 'most deprived' GP practices in Wokingham CCG are Burma Hills, Wilderness Road and Parkside surgeries. One of these GP Practices is in the East Cluster. Burma Hills is based within the Norreys ward, which is the third most deprived ward in Wokingham Borough, this would explain why it is one of the most deprived GP surgeries. However, it is important to note that all of the GP Practices in Wokingham CCG are in the least deprived quartile of GP Practices nationally.

Figure 7: IMD Deprivation scores for East Cluster GP Practices, compared with the overall Wokingham CCG score



Source: Network of Public Health Observatories, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

Lifestyle and Health Behaviour

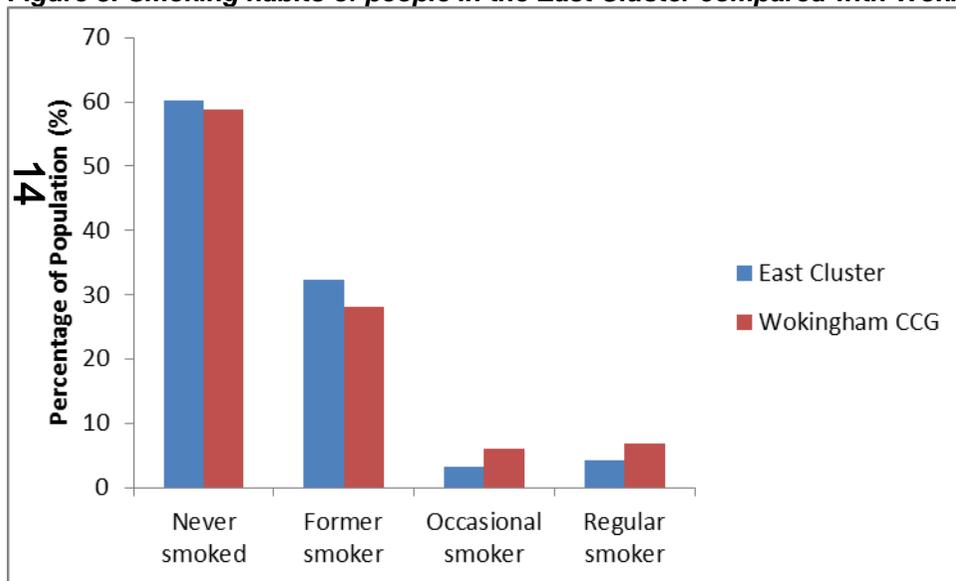
The lifestyle choices that people make can greatly affect people's health, both positively and negatively. Whilst these ultimately fall to the individual to change they are modifiable and with the right support these can be influenced.

This section looks at Smoking status, Obesity and Depression.

Smoking Status

The GP Patient Survey asked people to describe their smoking habits, in total 901 people responded for the East Cluster. Of these 60.3% of people in the East Cluster identified themselves as never having smoked compared with 58.8% in Wokingham CCG. Figure 8 shows the East Cluster had a lower proportion of regular and occasional smokers (7.4%) than when compared with Wokingham CCG (12.9%).

Figure 8: Smoking habits of people in the East Cluster compared with Wokingham CCG



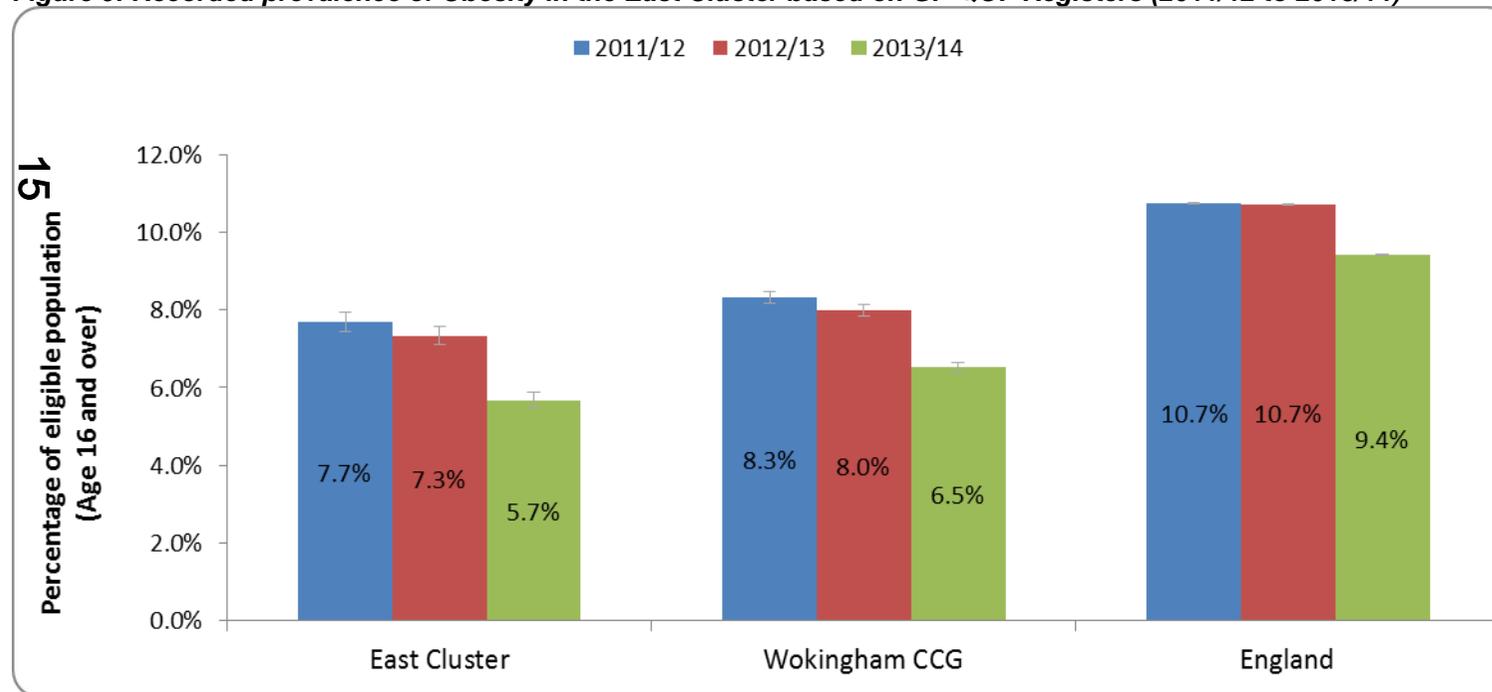
Data Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

Obesity Prevalence

Obesity is calculated by measuring a person’s Body Mass Index (BMI). An adult aged 16 or above is classed as Obese if their BMI is equal to or above 30 in the preceding 12 months. It must be noted that BMI is calculated differently for children and the category boundaries can vary depending on ethnicity, for example if you are calculating the BMI of a Asian adult they would be classified as obese if their BMI was 27 or above.

Obesity within the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG was lower than the national average; Figure 9 shows that Wokingham CCG and the East Cluster followed the national trend of decreasing year-by-year for adults aged 16 years and over. The QOF does not collect data for children under 16 years of age, so the profile cannot give these figures, however modelled estimates are provided later in the profiles.

Figure 9: Recorded prevalence of Obesity in the East Cluster based on GP QOF Registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



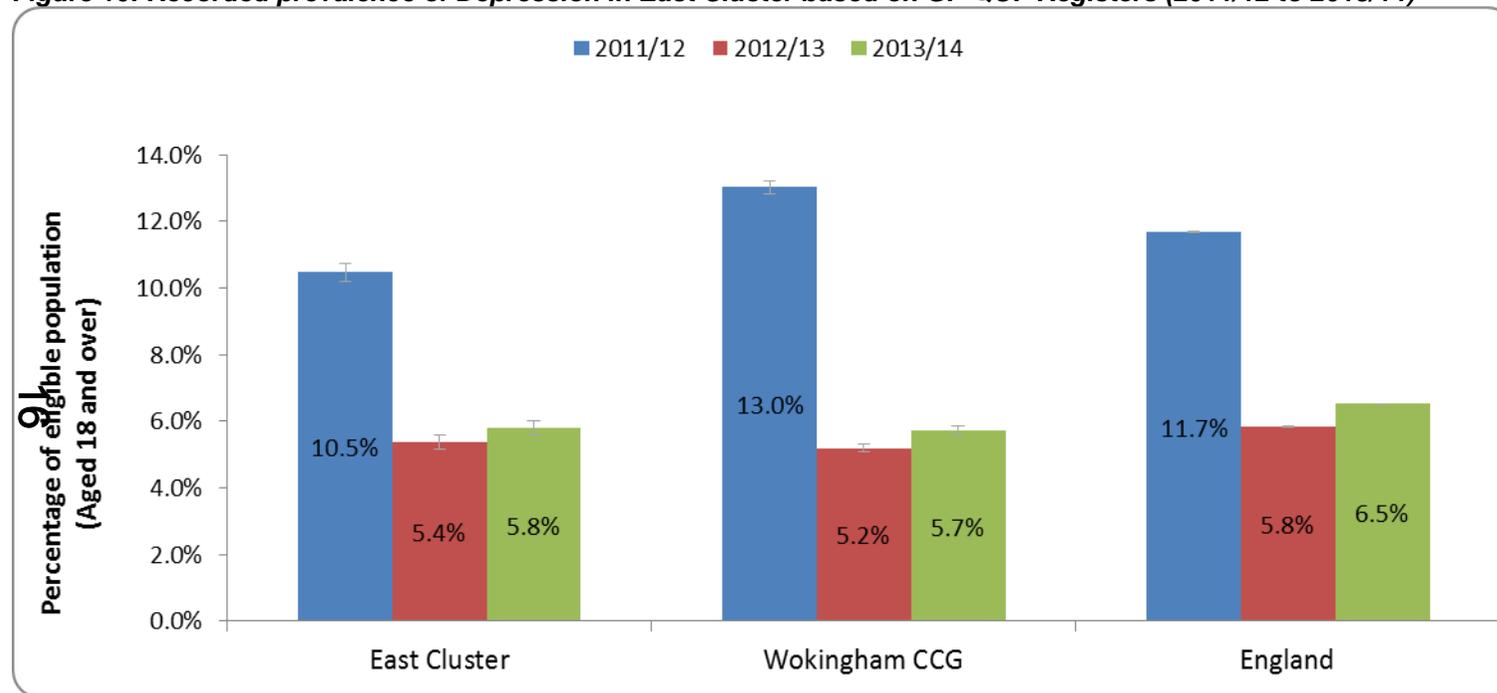
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health and Social Care Information Centre (Oct 2014)

Depression

The prevalence of depression decreased significantly in the East Cluster from 2011/12 to 2013/14.

However, it is important to point out that whilst figure 10 suggests that there was a large fall between 2011/12 and 2012/13 this was mainly due to the change in the definition for the depression register. Therefore we cannot directly compare these figures with 2011/12.

Figure 10: Recorded prevalence of Depression in East Cluster based on GP QOF Registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health and Social Care Information Centre (Oct 2014)

Prevalence of Long Term Conditions for Children

This section focuses on the health of children in the East Cluster, specifically looking at Long Term Conditions. The prevalence data children, unlike for adults, is not included in the QOF. For this reason national models need to be used to estimate the level of disease in local child populations. These agreed prevalence models can be found on the NHS comparators website. It is important to note that these models do not take into account local demographics or deprivation levels and therefore can only be used as a guide for the level of childhood disease in the local area.

Asthma

The model suggests that 10.8% of all children aged 19 and under in the East cluster had asthma, this equates to approximately 14,155 children. An age and sex breakdown can be found in Figure 11. From this breakdown it is also possible to infer that a higher proportion of boys had asthma than girls, 11.7% compared with 9.9% respectively.

Figure 11: Table displaying modelled age break down of Asthma in the East Cluster based on March 2015 population data, per 1,000 population, figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Boys	166	278	272	151	867
Girls	92	203	194	177	667
All	258	481	466	328	1533

Source: NHS comparators (2014) modelled on Health & Social Care Information Centre (2015) registered population figures

Diabetes

Approximately 48.1 children in the East cluster had diabetes, this equates to 0.34% which is based on modelled estimates. An age and sex breakdown can be found in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Modelled estimates of diabetes prevalence in children aged 0-19 in the East Cluster based on March 2015 population data, per 100 population, figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Boys	6	7	7	6	25
Girls	6	6	6	6	23
All	12	13	12	11	48

Source: NHS comparators (2014) modelled on Health & Social Care Information Centre (2015) registered population figures

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

The NHS comparators website does not give a definition of COPD, but is modelled with the use of Quality Outcome Framework (QOF) data. The QOF defines COPD as ‘the name for a collection of lung diseases including chronic bronchitis and emphysema. People with COPD have difficulties breathing and the most common symptoms are increasing breathlessness when active and a persistent cough with phlegm.’ Within the East Cluster the percentage of children modelled to have COPD was 0.42%. The age and sex break down below suggests that there were a higher proportion of boys, 0.44% with COPD than girls 0.39%.

Figure 13: Modelled estimates of COPD prevalence in children aged 0-19 in the East Cluster based on March 2015 population data, per 100 population, figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Boys	20	4	4	5	33
Girls	15	4	3	5	27
All	34	8	7	10	59

Source: NHS comparators (2014) modelled on Health & Social Care Information Centre (2015) registered population figures

Epilepsy

The model suggested that 0.41% of the registered patients aged 19 years and under in the East Cluster were estimated as having Epilepsy. This is very similar to the CCG level modelled estimates. Figure 14 gives a sex and age breakdown.

Figure 14: Modelled estimates of Epilepsy prevalence in children aged 0-19 in the East Cluster based on March 2015 population data, per 1,000 population, figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number

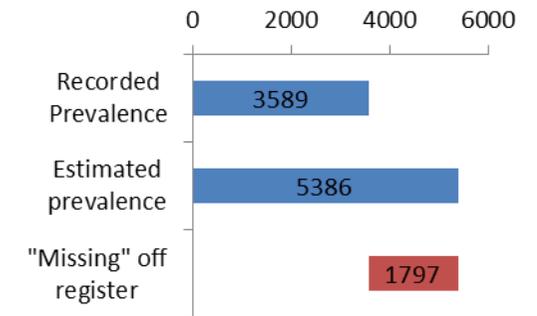
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Boys	3	9	9	10	31
Girls	3	7	7	10	28
All	6	16	16	20	59

Source: NHS comparators (2014) modelled on Health & Social Care Information Centre (2015) registered population figures

Prevalence of Long Term Conditions for Adults

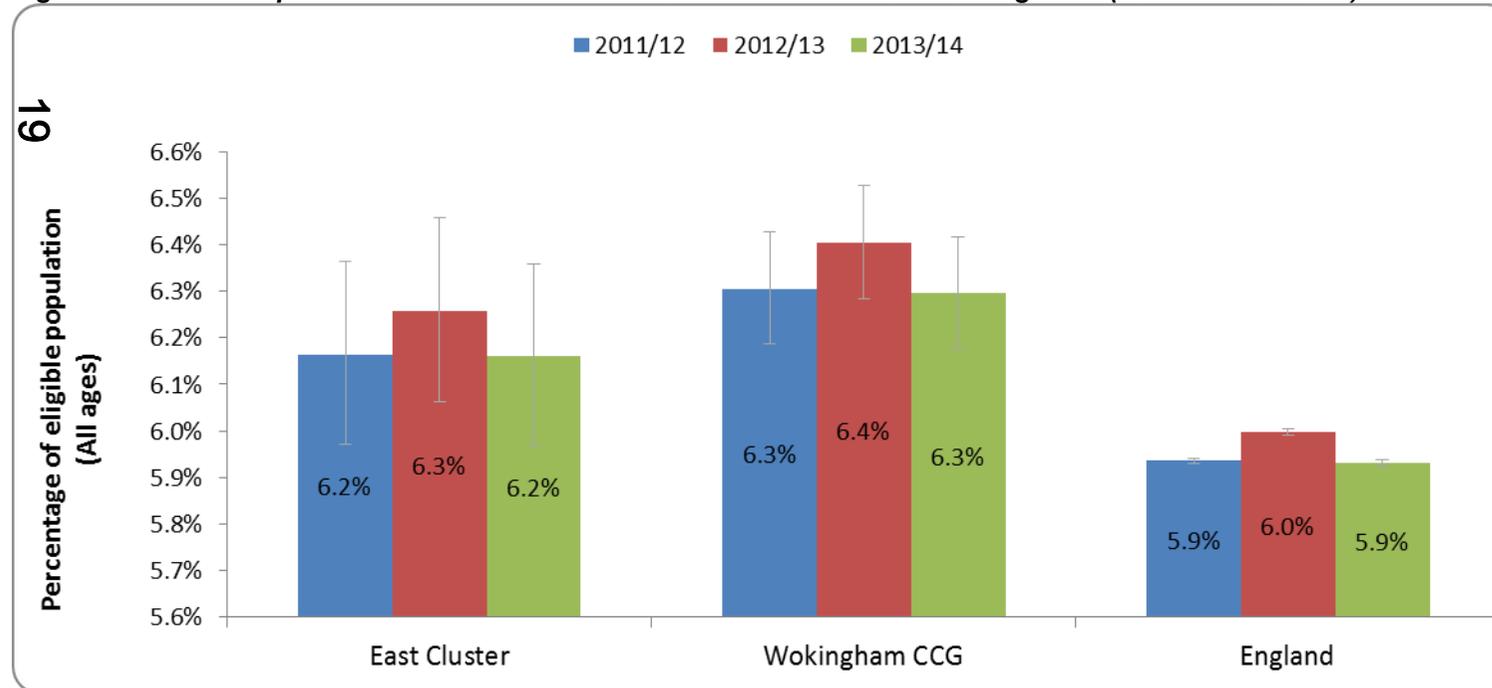
Asthma

Number of people on the Asthma Register: 3,589
 Prevalence of Asthma: 6.16%



Asthma prevalence did not change significantly between 2011/12 and 2013/14 according to the QOF register. There were 3,589 people on the Asthma register however, according to modelled figures coming from the NHS comparators website and the 2015 population figures it is estimated that there were 5,386 adults living with Asthma, which means there were 1,797 people potentially “missing” from the register. It must be noted that the national model used has not been disaggregated to a local level, so will show under or over estimations in local regions depending on the demographic of that region.

Figure 14: Recorded prevalence of Asthma in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



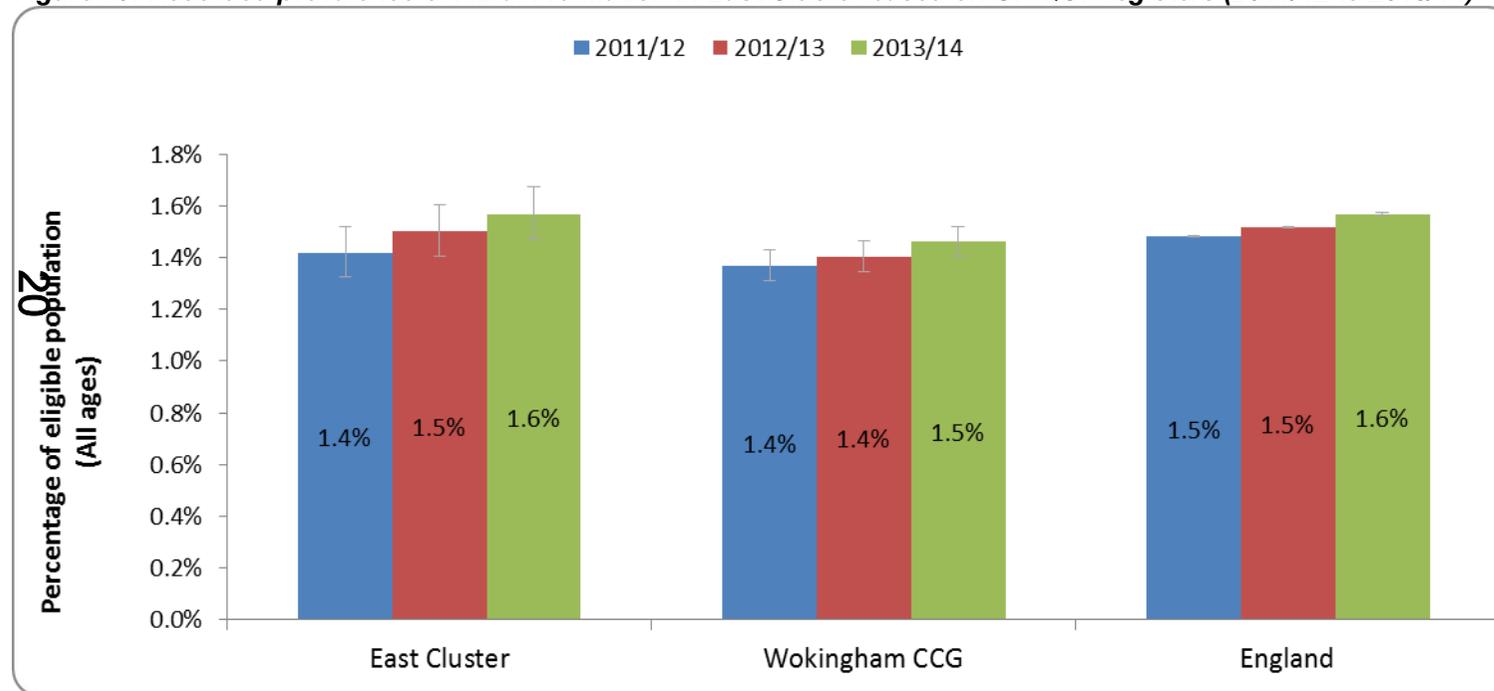
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Atrial Fibrillation

Number of people on the Atrial Fibrillation register: 914
 Prevalence of Atrial Fibrillation: 1.57%

The prevalence of Atrial Fibrillation in the East Cluster as of 2013/14 was 1.57%, which was the same as England. Neither the East Cluster nor the Wokingham CCG had changed significantly between 2011/12 and 2013/14. England significantly increased by 0.09% from 2011/12 to 2013/14.

Figure 15: Recorded prevalence of Atrial Fibrillation in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



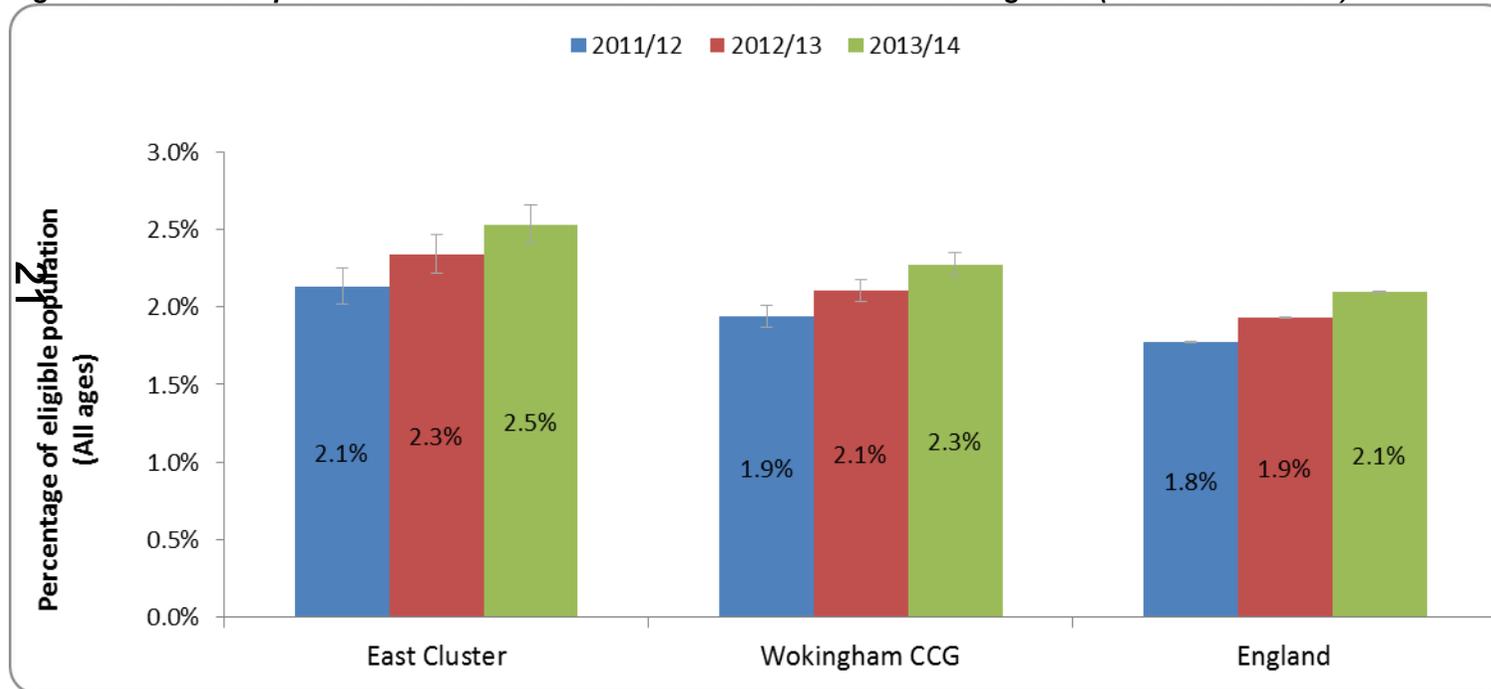
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Cancer

Number of people on the Cancer register: 1,474
 Prevalence of Cancer: 2.53%

The prevalence of cancer in the East cluster was 2.53% in 2013/14, which was a significant increase on 2011/12's figures. This is a trend that was seen both nationally and locally, with significant increases in both Wokingham CCG and England.

Figure 16: Recorded prevalence of Cancer in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Number of people on the COPD register: 552
Prevalence of COPD: 0.95%

The Prevalence of COPD in the East Cluster did not significantly change from 2011/12 to 2013/14. In the East Cluster prevalence was 0.95% which was similar to Wokingham CCG with 0.97%. Nationally, England had a much higher prevalence at 1.78% and this significantly increased from 2011/12 to 2013/14. There were 552 people on the COPD register, however according to modelled figures coming from the NHS comparators website and the 2015 population figures it is estimated that there were 1056 people living with COPD within the East Cluster. This means there were potentially 504 people “missing” from the register. It must be noted that the national model used has not been disaggregated to a local level, so will show under or over estimations in local regions depending on the demographic of that region.

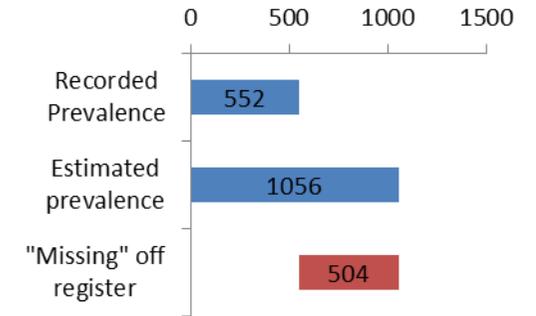
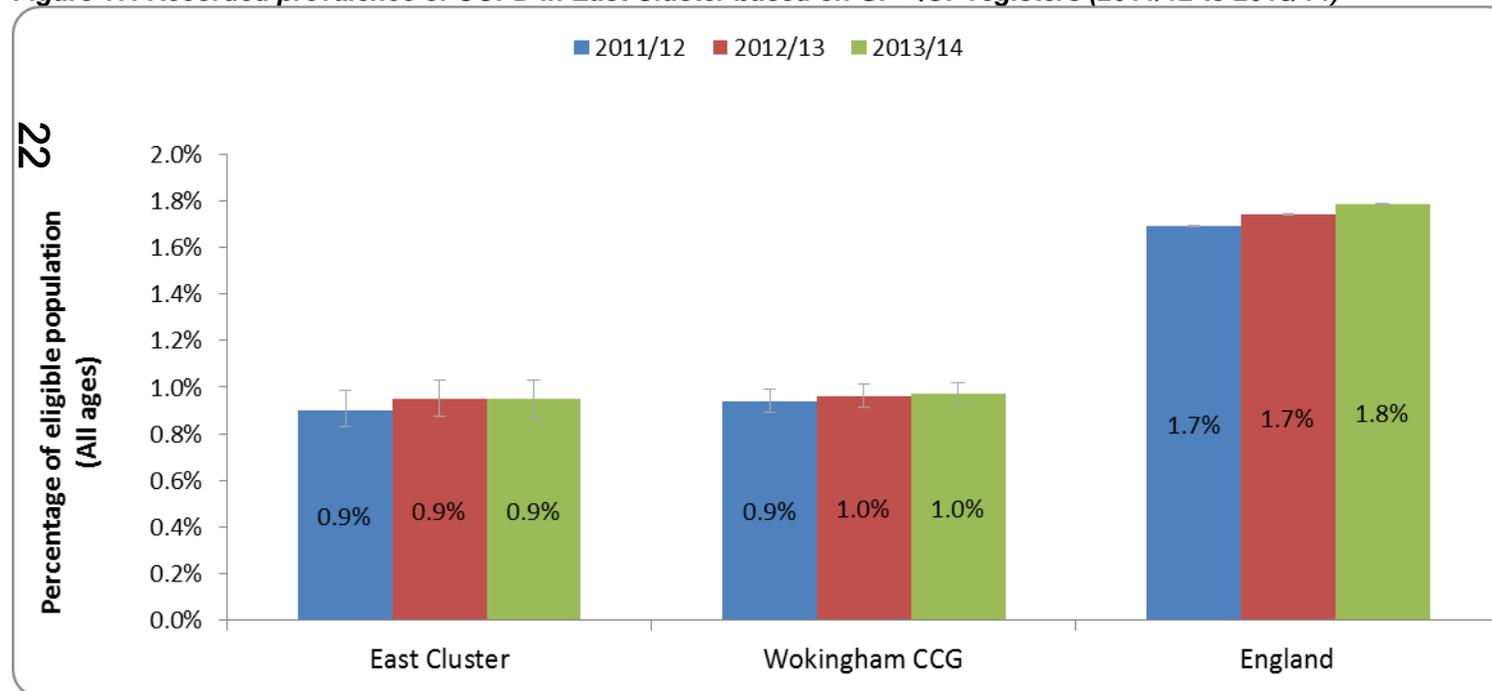


Figure 17: Recorded prevalence of COPD in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



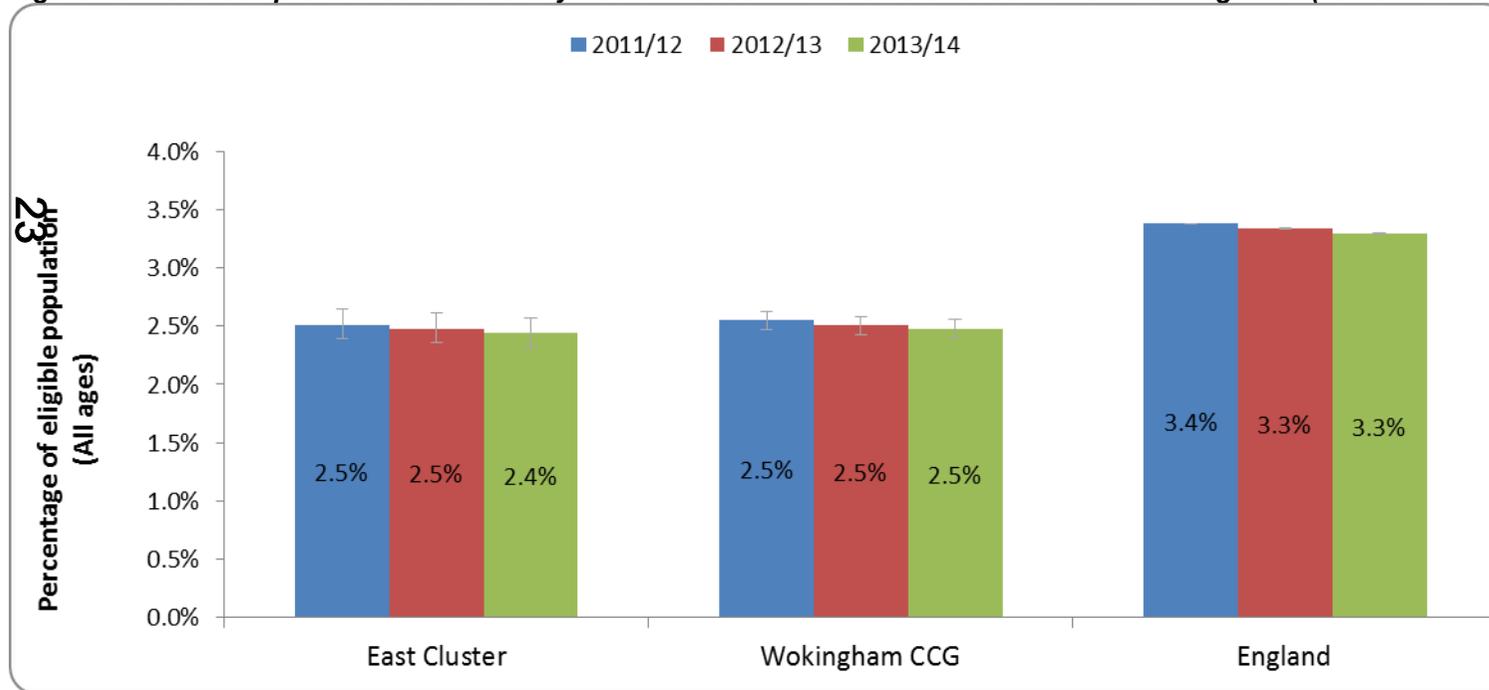
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Coronary Heart Disease

Number of people on the Coronary Heart Disease register: 1,423
 Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease: 2.44%

In 2013/14, Coronary Heart Disease had a prevalence of 2.44% in the East Cluster compared with 2.48% in Wokingham CCG. Neither the East Cluster nor Wokingham CCG had significantly changed from 2011/12 to 2013/14. The England prevalence had significantly decreased from 2011/12 to 2013/14 from 3.38% to 3.29% but still remained greater than the East and Wokingham CCG prevalence rates.

Figure 18: Recorded prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Dementia

Number of people on the Dementia register: 378
Prevalence of Dementia: 0.65%

The prevalence of Dementia in the East Cluster was 0.65% and this significantly increased from 2011/12 to 2013/14. This is same with both the Wokingham CCG and England prevalence, both significantly increased. Wokingham CCG increased to 0.60% and England increased to 0.62%. It is worth noting that the Dementia could change in the future with the introduction the new QOF indicator for 2015/16 that looks at the percentage of patients with a new diagnosis of Dementia.

There were 378 people on the Dementia register, however according to modelled figures coming from the NHS comparators website and the 2015 population figures it is estimated that there were 710 people living with Dementia within the East Cluster. This means there were potentially 332 people "missing" from the register. It must be noted that the national model used has not been disaggregated to a local level, so will show under or over estimations in local regions depending on the demographic of that region.

East Cluster Profile 2015

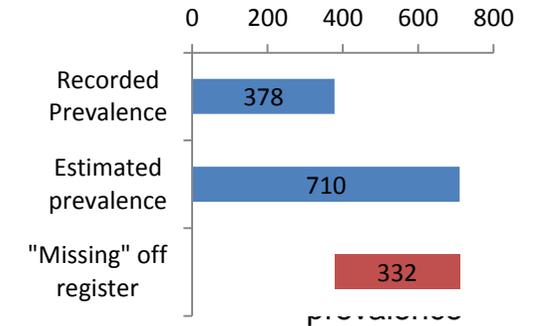
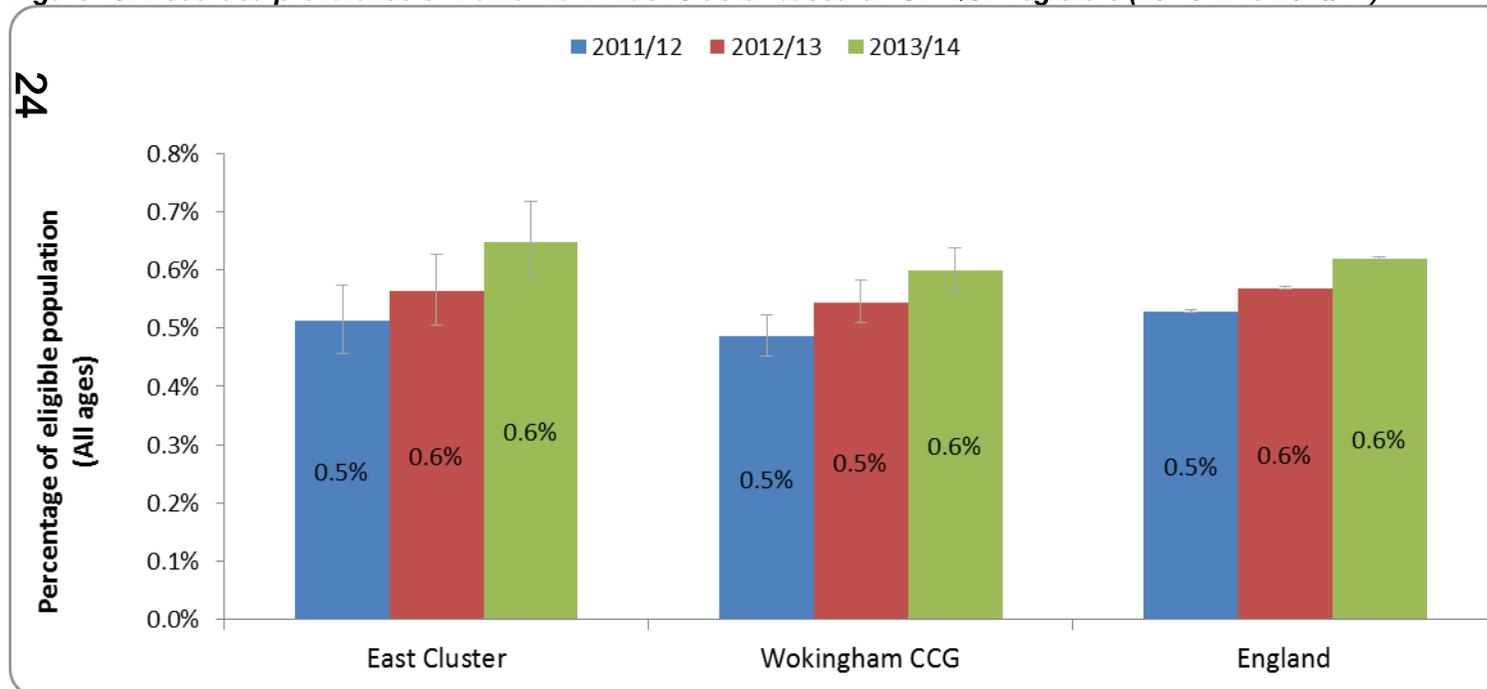


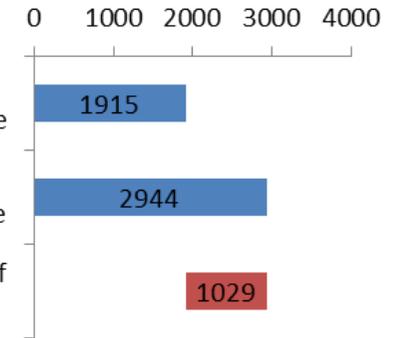
Figure 19: Recorded prevalence of Dementia in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

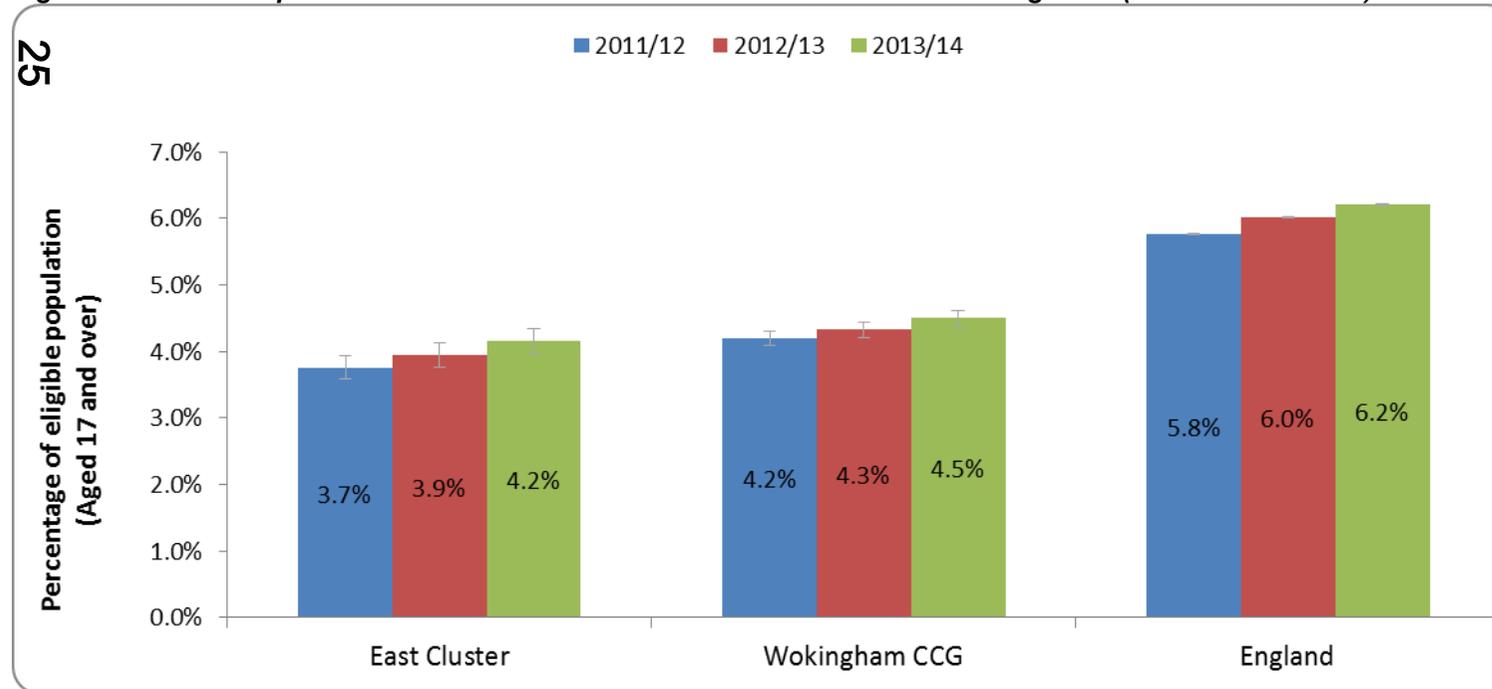
Diabetes

Number of people on the Diabetes register: 1,915
 Prevalence of Diabetes: 4.16%



The prevalence of Diabetes in the East cluster increased significantly from 2011/12 to 2013/14, and was 4.16% in 2013/14. This is a trend that has been seen both locally and nationally, with both the Wokingham CCG and England experiencing significant increases by 0.31% and 0.45% respectively. Both the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG had a lower prevalence of Diabetes than the national picture in England of 6.21%. There were 1,915 people on the Diabetes register, however according to modelled figures coming from the NHS comparators website and the 2015 population figures it is estimated that there were 2,944 people living with Diabetes within the East Cluster, this means there were potentially 1,029 people “missing” from the register. It must be noted that the national model used has not been disaggregated to a local level, so will show under or over estimations in local regions depending on the demographic of that region.

Figure 20: Recorded prevalence of Diabetes in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Heart Failure

Number of people on the Heart Failure register: 276
 Prevalence of Heart Failure: 0.47%

The prevalence of Heart Failure in the East Cluster was 0.47%. The prevalence of Heart Failure both locally and nationally did not significantly changed from 2011/12 to 2013/14.

There were 276 people on the Heart Failure register, however according to modelled figures coming from the NHS comparators website and the 2015 population figures it is estimated that there were 941 people living with Heart Failure within the East Cluster, this means there were potentially 665 people “missing” from the register. It must be noted that the national model used has not been disaggregated to a local level, so will show under or over estimations in local regions depending on the demographic of that region.

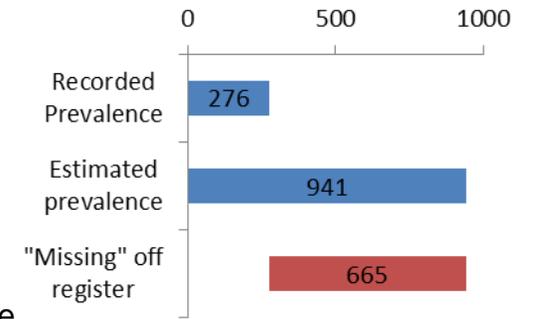
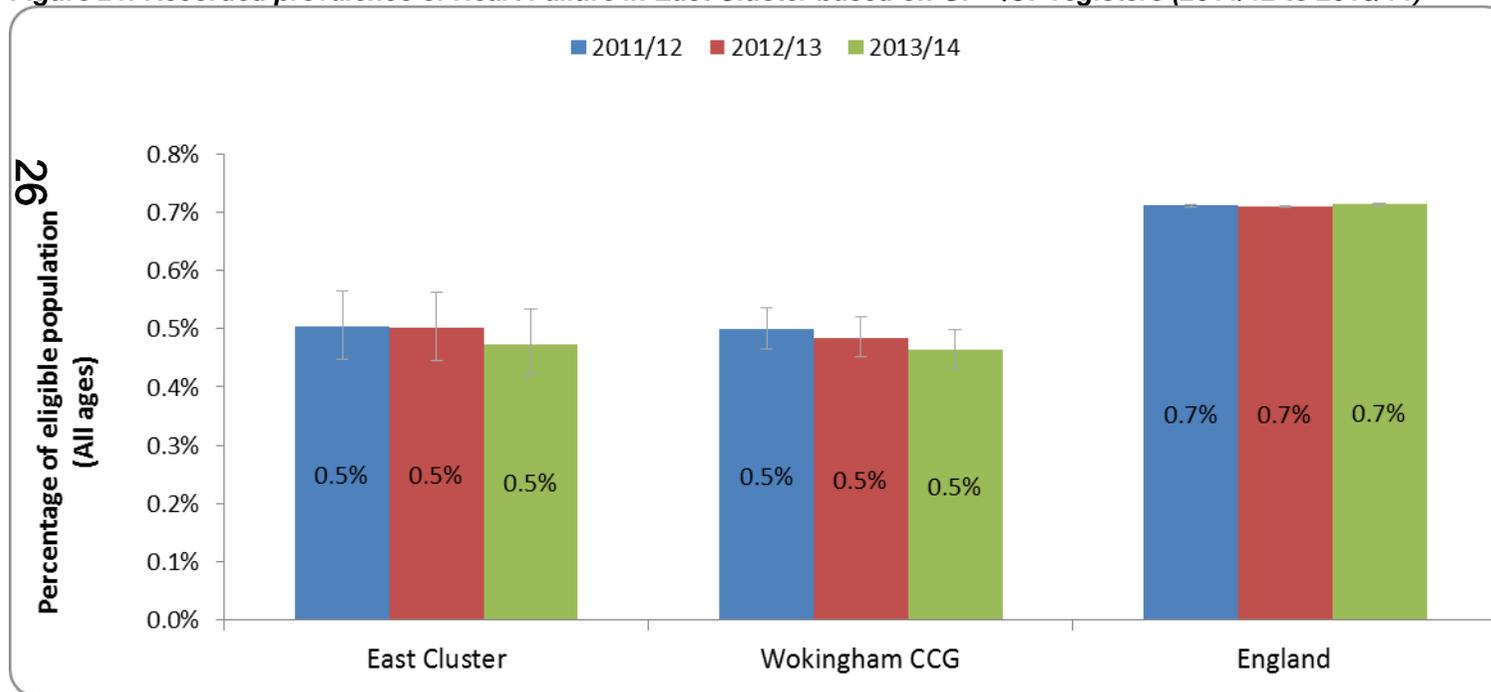


Figure 21: Recorded prevalence of Heart Failure in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



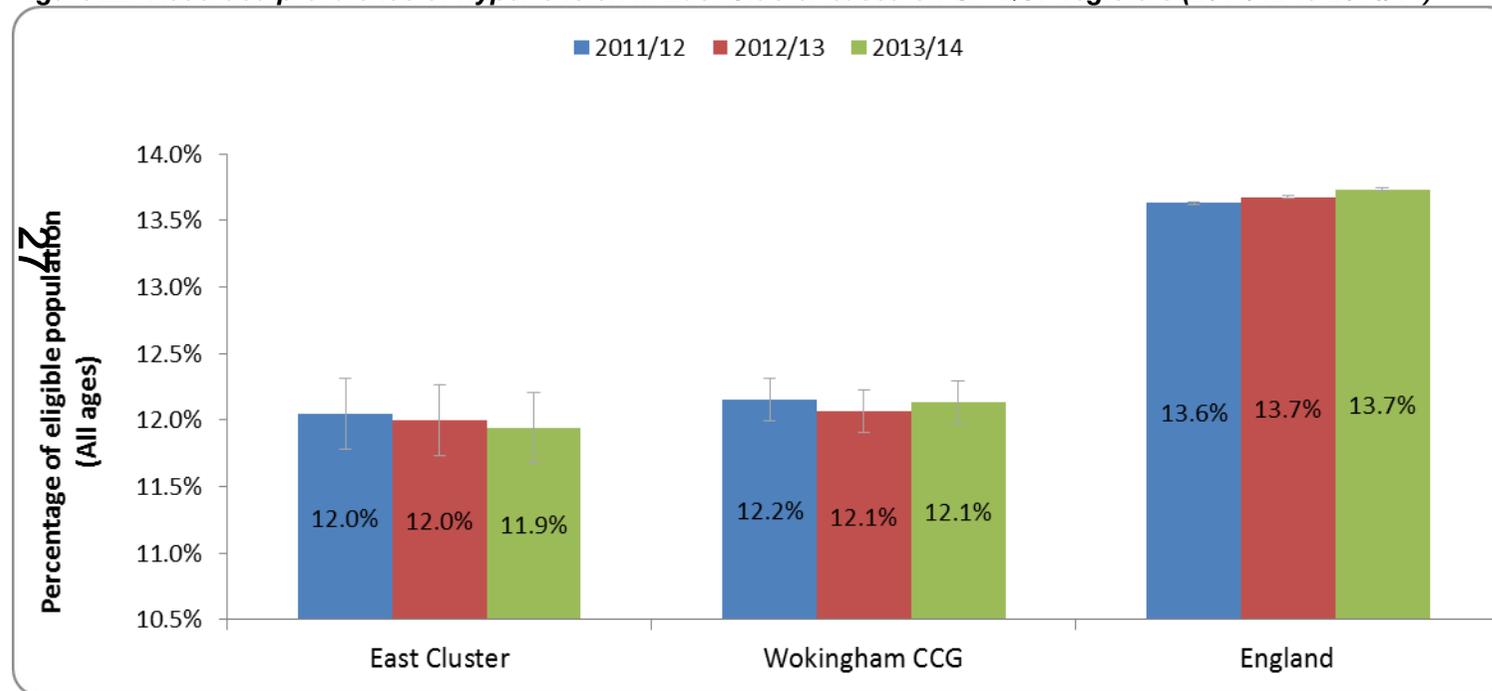
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Hypertension

Number of people on the Hypertension register: 6,956
Prevalence of Hypertension: 11.94%

The prevalence of hypertension in the East Cluster was 11.94%; this did not significantly change from 2011/12 to 2013/14. There was also no significant difference between Wokingham CCG prevalence of 12.3% and the East Cluster prevalence.

Figure 22: Recorded prevalence of Hypertension in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



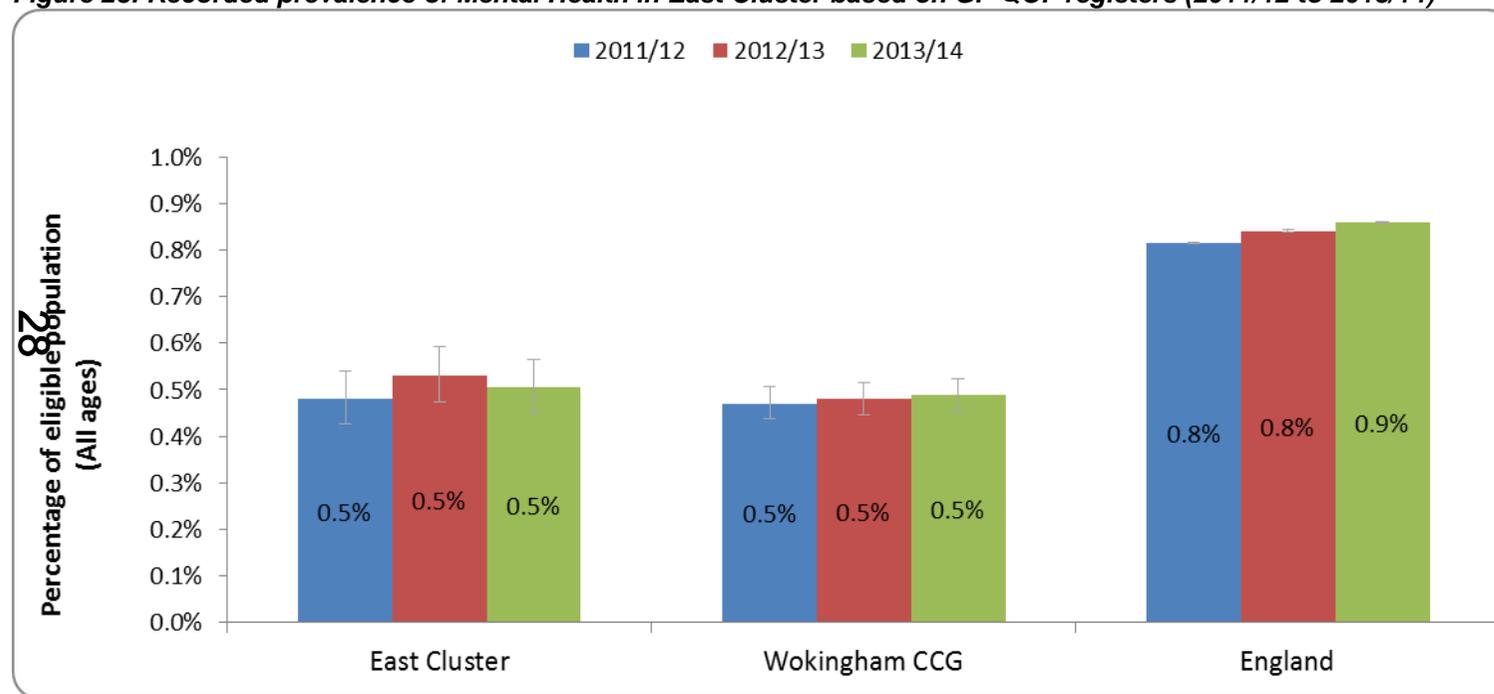
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Mental Health

Number of people on the Mental Health register: 294
 Prevalence of Mental Health: 0.5%

The prevalence of Mental Health in the East Cluster was 0.5%; there was no significant difference between the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG with 0.49%. The prevalence in the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG did not change significantly between 2011/12 to 2013/14, but both are significantly lower than the England prevalence of 0.86%.

Figure 23: Recorded prevalence of Mental Health in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



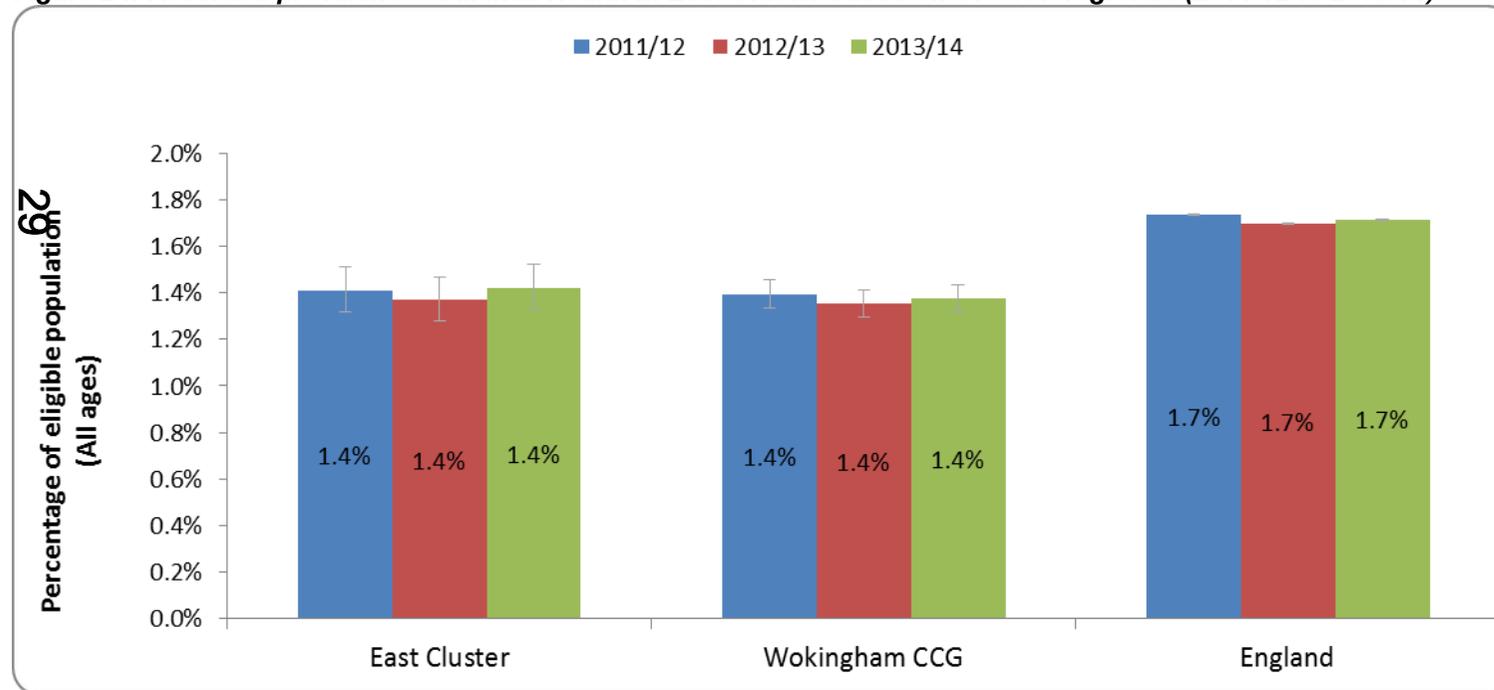
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA)

Number of people on the Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack register: 828
 Prevalence of Stroke and Transient Ischaemic Attack: 1.42%

The prevalence of Stroke and TIA in the East cluster was 1.42%; this had not changed significantly from 2011/12 to 2013/14, and did not differ significantly from Wokingham CCG. Both the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG have a significantly lower prevalence than the England prevalence of 1.72%.

Figure 24: Recorded prevalence of Mental Health in East Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

GP Patient Survey

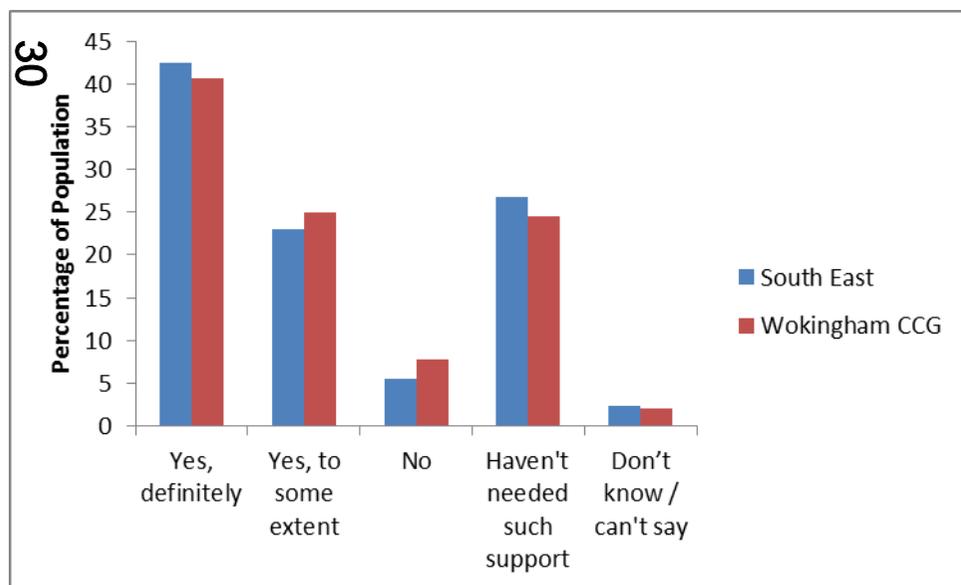
Support to Manage LTC

Figure 25 displays the responses of all those who reported they had a medical condition when answering the question, 'In last 6 months, had enough support from local services or organisations to help manage long-term health condition(s)'. The responses indicated that 42.5% of patients that identified themselves as having a LTC were satisfied with the support that they had received.

As this data is from the GP Patient Survey it can only be used as a guide and should not be mistaken for a rigorous and absolute picture of the East Cluster.

Figure 25: Responses to question about support to manage a LTC in the last 6 months from the GP Survey comparing the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG

	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, to some extent	% No	% Haven't needed such support	% Don't know / can't say
East Cluster	42.50	22.98	5.44	26.80	2.29
Wokingham CCG	40.7	24.9	7.8	24.5	2



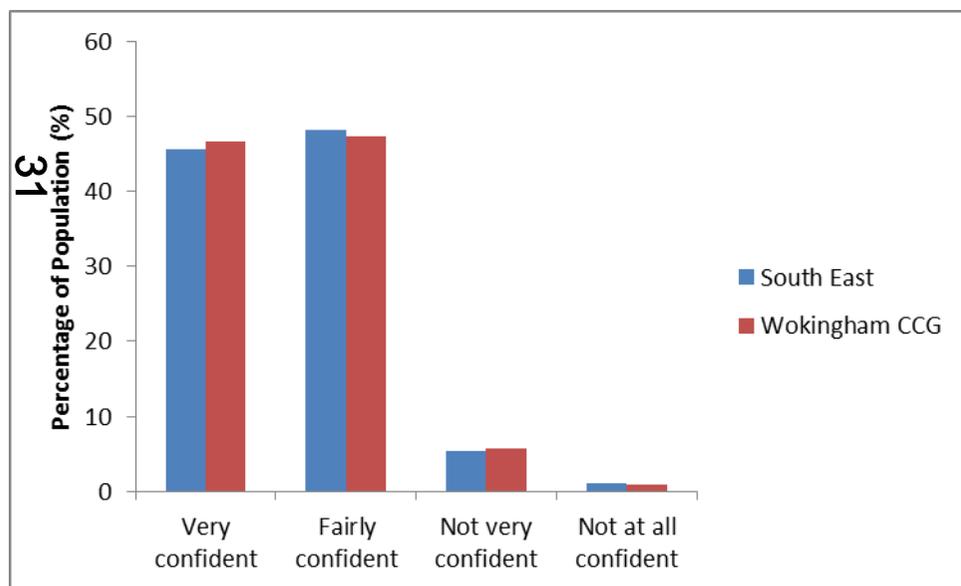
Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

Confidence Managing Own Health

Figure 26 displays responses of all of those who completed the survey question asking if they had – ‘confidence in managing own health’. Figure 26 shows that 45.51% of the East Cluster felt very confident in managing their own health.

Figure 26: Responses to question about confidence managing own health from the GP Survey comparing the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG

	% Very confident	% Fairly confident	% Not very confident	%Not at all confident
East Cluster	45.51	48.10	5.32	1.07
Wokingham CCG	46.6	47.3	5.7	0.9



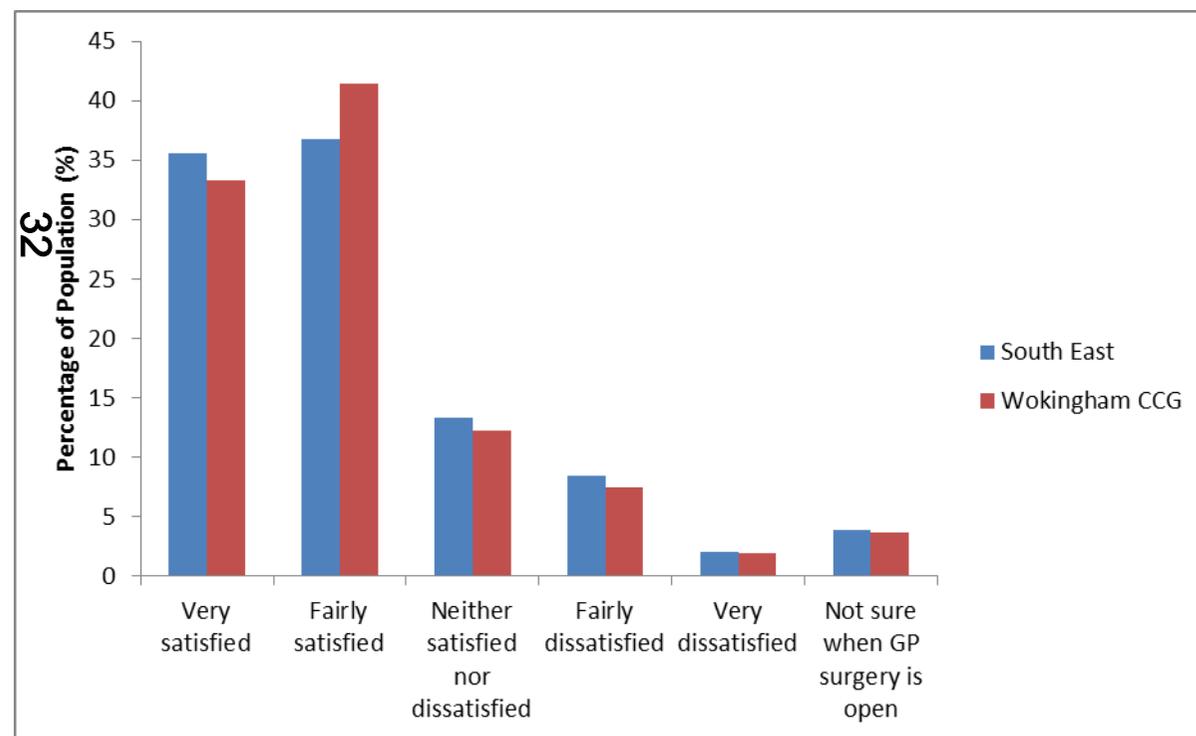
Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

Satisfaction with Opening Hours

The GP survey asked patients about their satisfaction with the GP opening times, the majority of East Cluster patients (72.25%) were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the opening times. In comparison there were still 27.75% of patients that were indifferent, dissatisfied or unsure of GP opening times.

Figure 27: Responses to question about satisfaction with GP opening times from the GP Survey comparing the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG

	% Very Satisfied	% Fairly Satisfied	% Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	% Fairly Dissatisfied	% Very Dissatisfied	% Not sure when a GP surgery is open
East Cluster	35.53	36.72	13.32	8.45	2.05	3.92
Wokingham CCG	33.3	41.4	12.2	7.5	1.9	3.7



Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

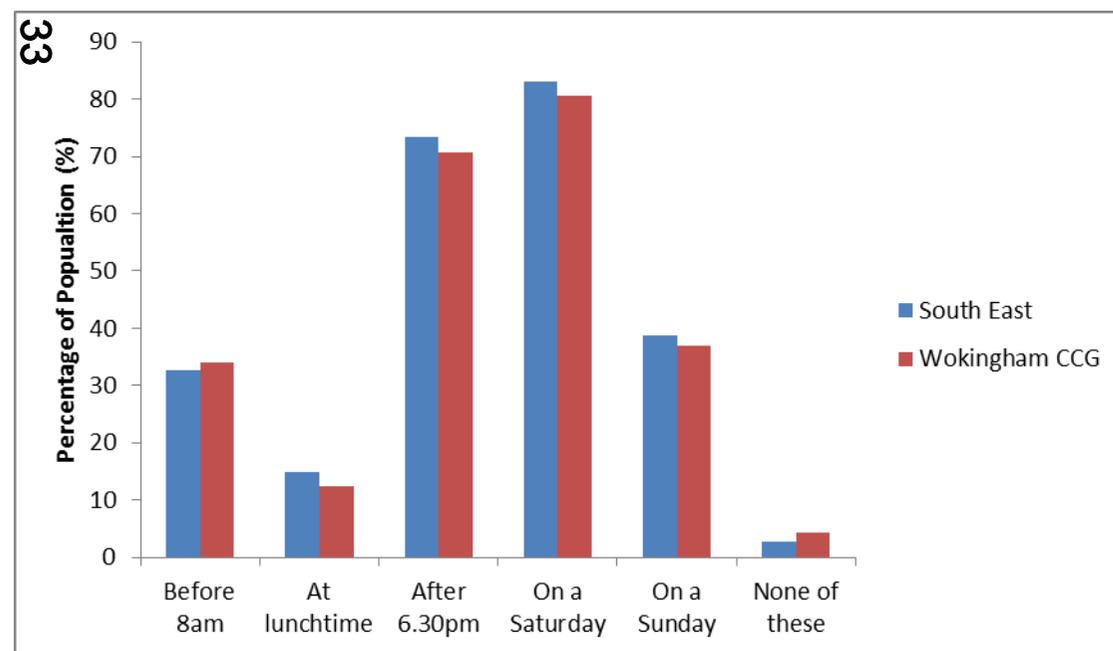
Additional opening hours that would make it easier to see or speak to someone

When asked what additional opening times would make it easier to see or speak to someone 82.9% of the East Cluster respondents said that opening on Saturday would help. The second highest response (73.4%) was that GP surgeries should be open after 6.30pm. This was a similar picture when comparing the East Cluster with Wokingham CCG.

It must be noted that data for patients at both Wilderness Road and Burma Hills Surgery was suppressed due to the low number of responses; this has influenced both the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG data.

Figure 28: Responses to question about additional GP opening times from the GP Survey comparing the East Cluster and Wokingham CCG

	% Before 8am	% At Lunchtime	% After 6.30am	% On a Saturday	% On a Sunday	% None of These
East Cluster	32.7	14.8	73.4	82.9	38.7	2.8
Wokingham CCG	33.9	12.4	70.6	80.6	36.9	4.4



Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

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