

Wokingham CCG

North Cluster Profile

July 2015

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Introduction

Wokingham CCG's North 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 East 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 North Cluster?

The North Cluster consists of 6 GP practices;

- Loddon Vale Practice
- Parkside Family Practice – Green Road and Woodley Surgeries
- Woodley Centre Surgery – Woodley and Winnersh Surgeries
- Wilderness Road Surgery – Wilderness Road and Elm Lane Surgeries
- Twyford Surgery
- Wargrave Surgery – Wargrave, Knowl Hill and Waltham St Lawrence

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 North Cluster had a registered population of 61,639, with a smaller proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years
- The employment status differed from Wokingham CCG, with a greater proportion of people unemployed or permanently sick or disabled

Deprivation

- Two of the most deprived GP Practices based on registered population are located within the North Cluster, Wilderness Road and Parkside. All of the GP practices in Wokingham CCG are in the least deprived quartile of GP practices nationally

3 Lifestyle and Behaviours

- Smoking: 15.8% were estimated to be regular or occasional smokers compared with Wokingham CCG of 12.9%, therefore there was a higher risk of poor health outcomes
- Obesity: 7.2% were registered as being obese, compared with 6.5% in Wokingham CCG, therefore there was a higher risk of poor health outcomes

Children and Young People

- 6.3% of all children aged 19 years and under were estimated to have Asthma
- 0.34% of children were estimated to have Diabetes
- 0.4% of children were estimated to have COPD
- 0.4% of children were estimated to have epilepsy

Adults

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

GP Patient Survey

-
- Support to manage Long Term Conditions: 34.7% of the North Cluster respondents were definitely happy with the support they received, compared to 40.7% of Wokingham CCG respondents
 - Confidence managing own health: 43.4% of the North Cluster respondents were very confident managing their own health compared to 46.6% of Wokingham CCG respondents
 - Opening hours: When given the choice North 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 North cluster had a registered population of 61,639 on 31st March 2015. This is 39% of Wokingham CCG's total registered population and is shown in Figure 1.

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

Age Group	Male	Female	People
0-4	1,909	1,802	3,711
5-9	1,941	1,932	3,873
10-14	1,824	1,764	3,588
15-19	1,800	1,642	3,442
20-24	1,573	1,456	3,029
25-29	1,738	1,739	3,477
30-34	1,850	1,972	3,822
35-39	2,224	2,101	4,325
40-44	2,374	2,400	4,774
45-49	2,526	2,431	4,957
50-54	2,410	2,289	4,699
55-59	1,978	1,783	3,761
60-64	1,534	1,558	3,092
65-69	1,589	1,716	3,305
70-74	1,227	1,385	2,612
75-79	1,040	1,213	2,253
80-84	730	876	1,606
85-89	348	516	864
90-94	130	225	355
95+	18	76	94
Total	30,763	30,876	61,639

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

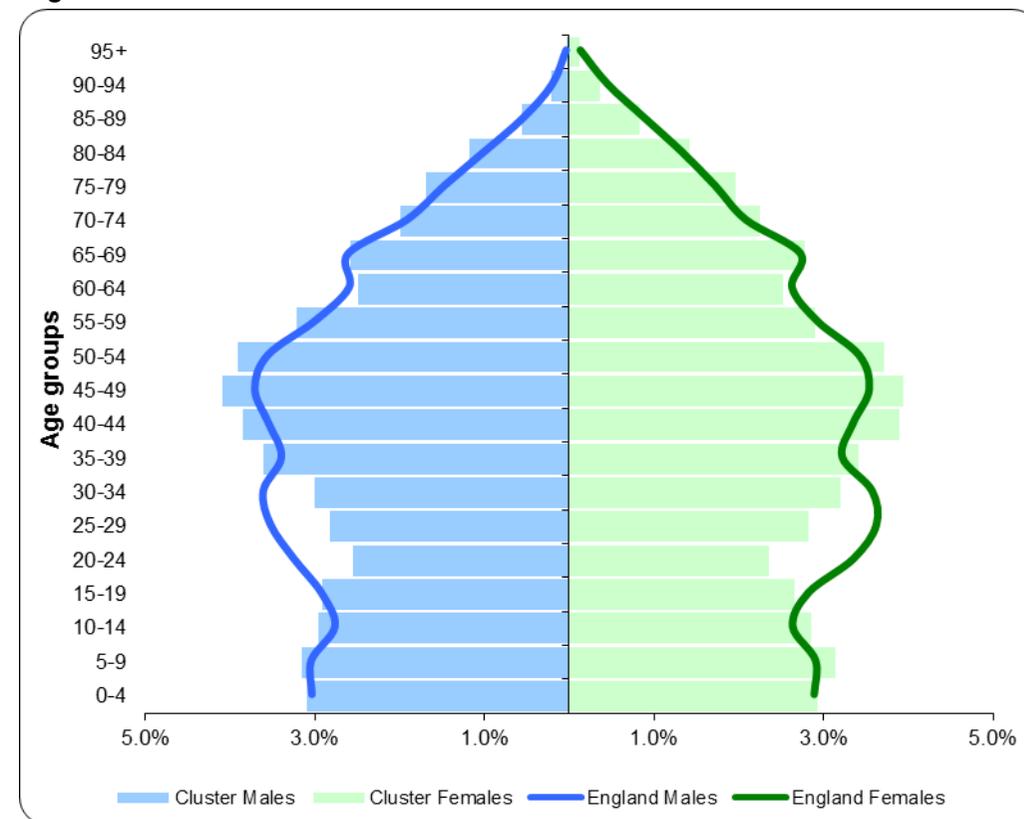
The graphs below show the registered population profile for Wokingham CCG's North cluster compared with the full Wokingham CCG profile (Figure 2) and also the national picture (Figure 3).

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



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

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



The North Cluster population profile differs slightly from Wokingham CCG's picture with a smaller proportion of children (aged 0 to 14) and a larger proportion of younger adults (aged 20 to 34). There was also a larger proportion of people aged 70 and over.

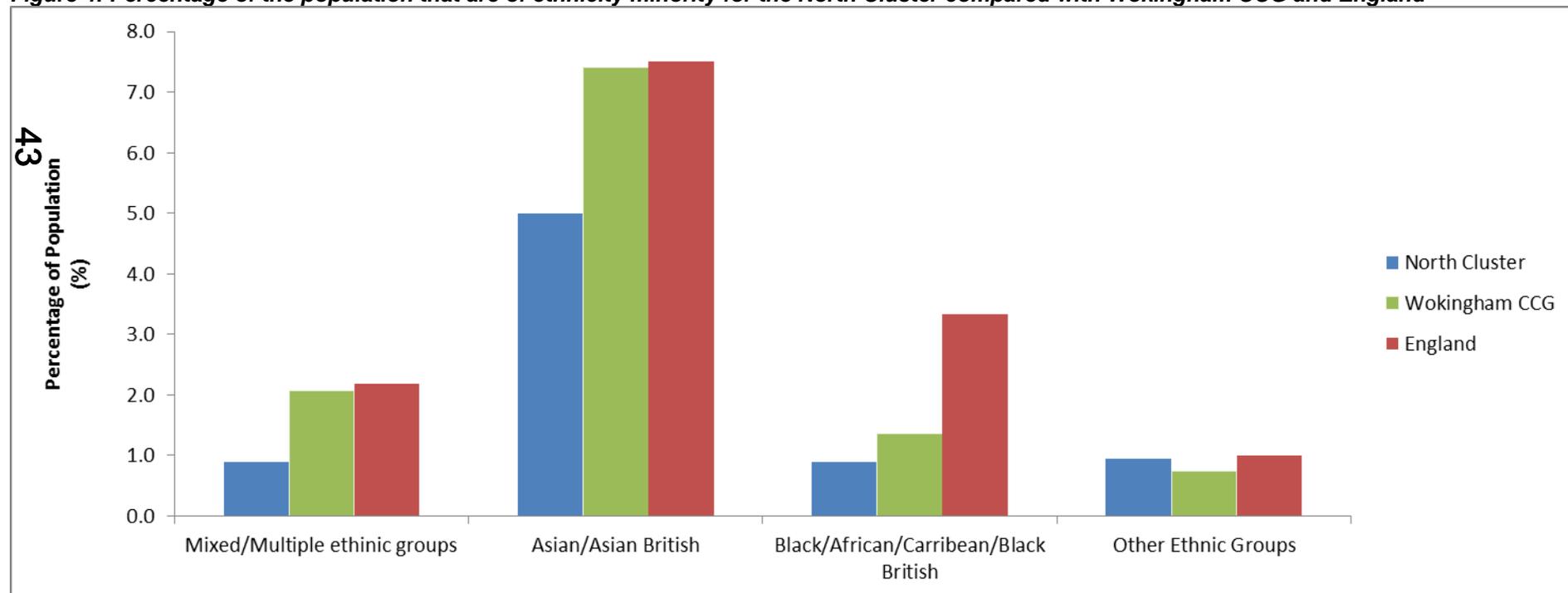
The North Cluster population profile differs more significantly from the national picture with a larger proportion of adults aged 35 to 59, but smaller proportion of younger adults (aged 20 to 34).

Ethnicity

The majority of people registered within the North Cluster are White – English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish / British/ Irish/ Gypsy or Irish Traveller/ Any other white background with 92.2%. This was higher than both the Wokingham CCG and England levels, with 88.4% and 86% respectively.

Figure 4 clearly displays that the North Cluster had a lower level of many ethnic minorities when compared with both the Wokingham CCG and England levels.

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

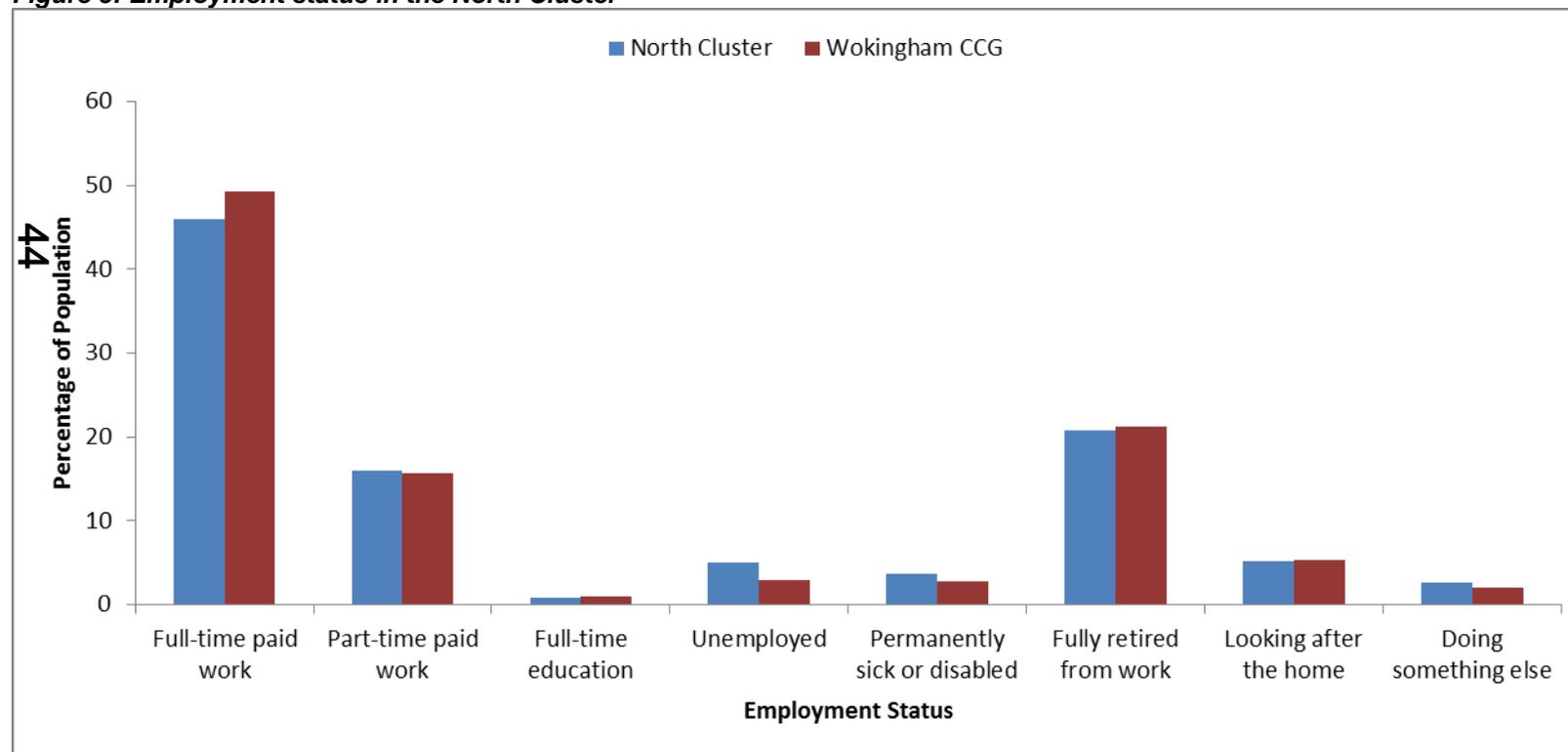


Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

Employment Status

When looking at the employment status the highest percentage of residents within the North Cluster was in full-time paid work (46%). There were a greater proportion of people unemployed or permanently sick or disabled (5% and 4% respectively) when compared with the Wokingham CCG (2.9% and 2.7% respectively). The proportion of people retired in the North cluster (21%) was the same to that of Wokingham CCG (21.1%). The lowest proportions of people within the North Cluster were in Full-time education, this was the same picture when looking at Wokingham CCG.

Figure 5: Employment status in the North Cluster



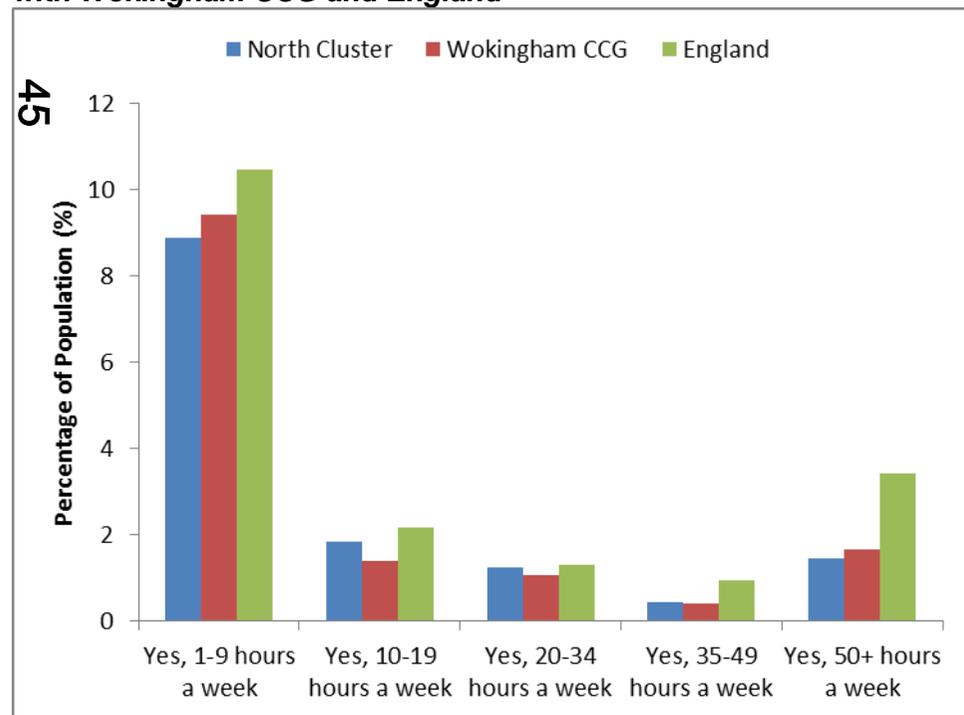
Source: GP patient survey January 2015

Caring Responsibilities

The data from the GP Patient Survey published in January 2015 stated that 13.9% of the North Cluster identified themselves as a carer, when compared with the Wokingham CCG level data it was exactly the same. Figure 6 below shows the breakdown of how long those who identified themselves as a carer spent providing this 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) for the North Cluster compared with Wokingham CCG and England



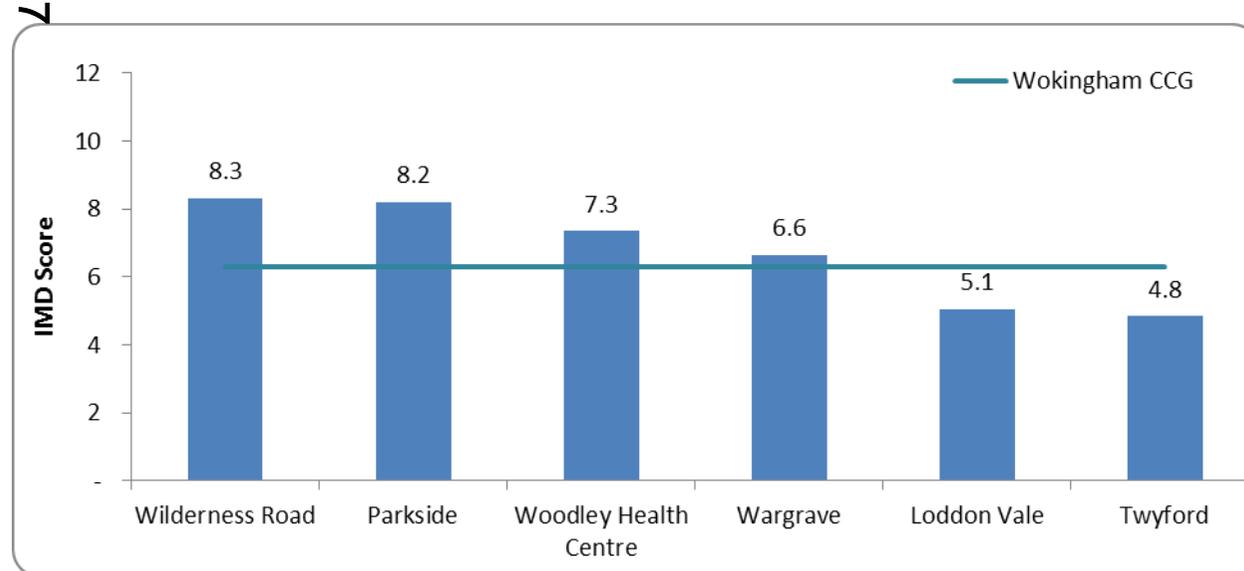
Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

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. Two of these GP practices are in the North Cluster (Wilderness Road and Parkside). 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 North 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

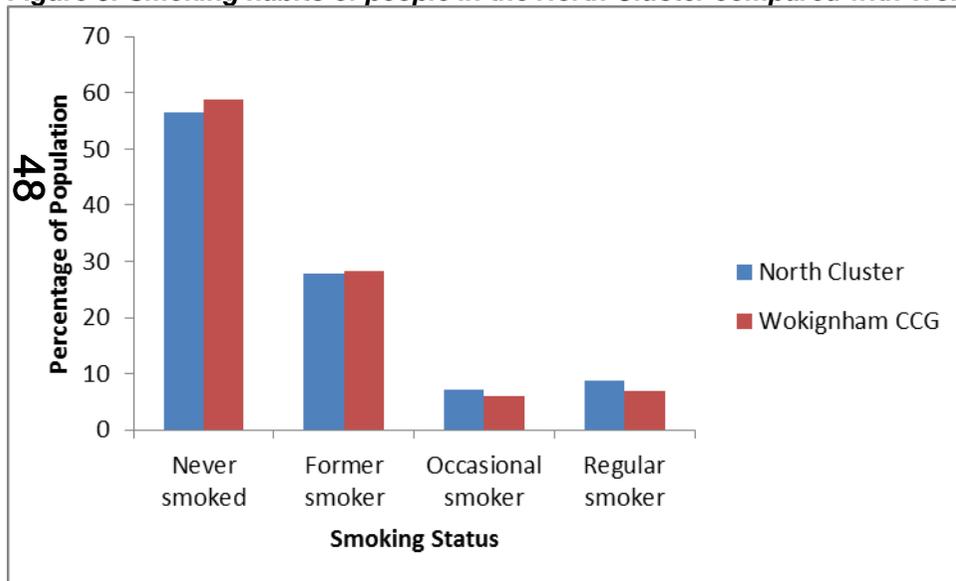
The lifestyle choices that people make can greatly affect people's health, both positively and negatively. Whilst these ultimately fall on the individual to change they are modifiable and with the right support these can be influenced.

This section looks at Smoking status, Obesity and Depression.

Smoking Status

The GP Patient Survey asked people to describe their smoking habits, in total 956 people responded for the North Cluster. Of these 56.4% of people in the North Cluster identified themselves as never having smoked compared with 58.8% in Wokingham CCG. Figure 7 shows the North Cluster had a higher proportion of regular and occasional smokers (15.8%) than when compared with Wokingham CCG (12.9%).

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



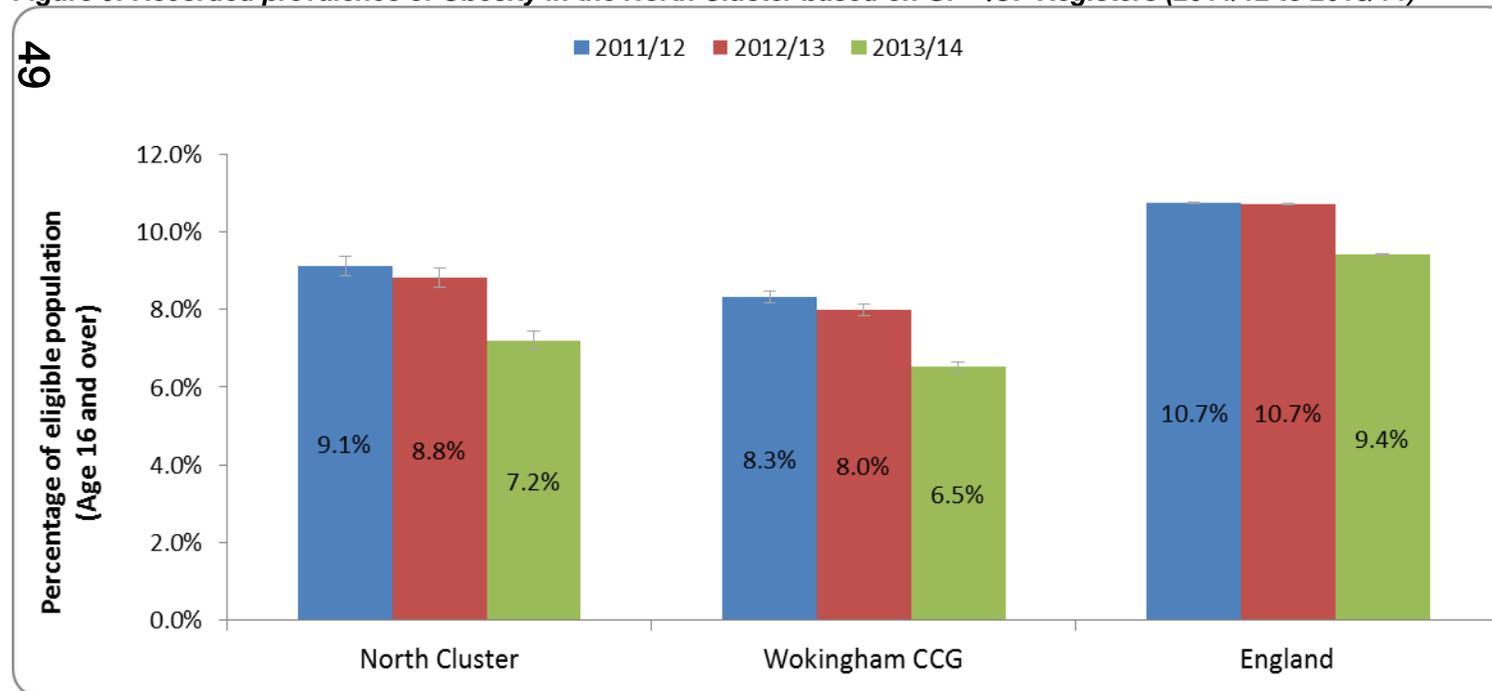
Data Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

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 North Cluster and Wokingham CCG was lower than the national average; Figure 9 shows that Wokingham CCG and the North 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 North Cluster based on GP QOF Registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



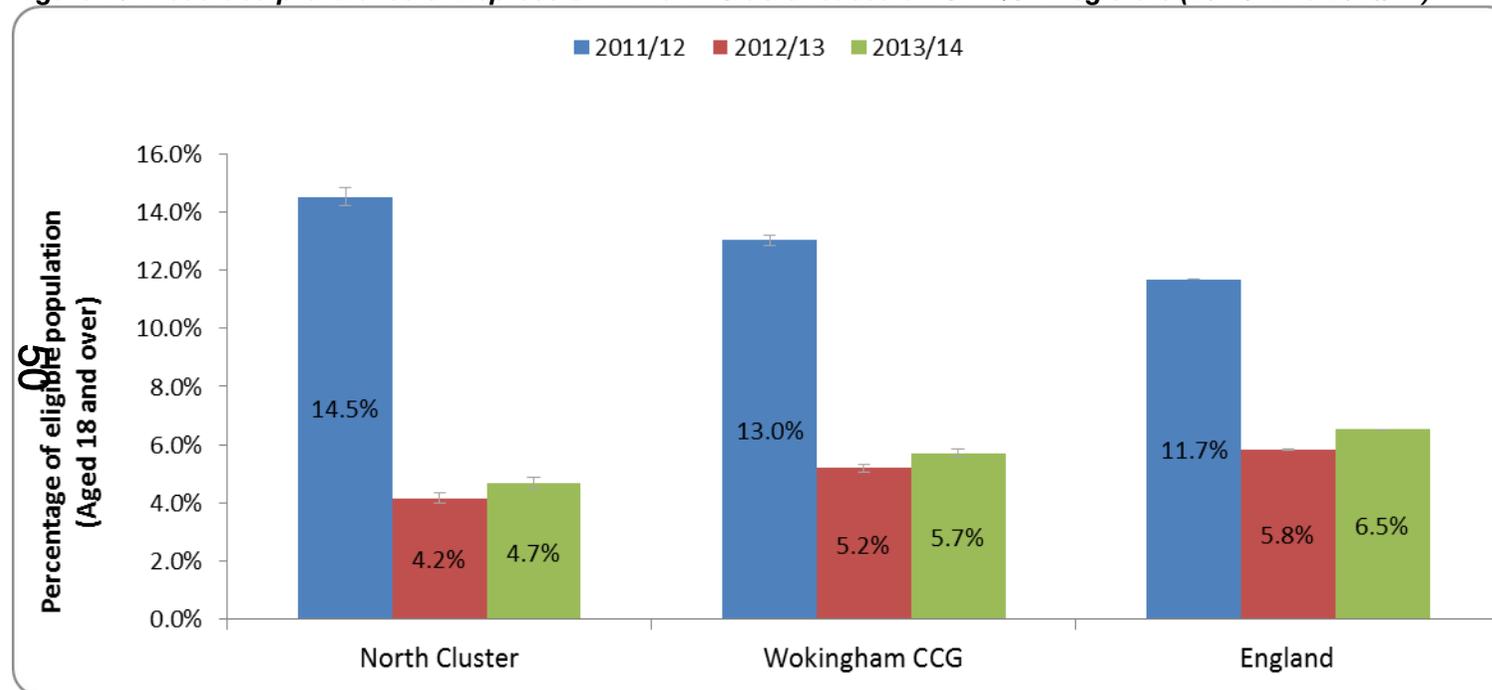
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health and Social Care Information Centre (Oct 2014)

Depression

The prevalence of depression decreased significantly in the North Cluster from 2011/12 and 2013/14, however there was a significant increase observed between 2012/13 and 2013/14. This is a trend that has been seen both at a Wokingham CCG and England level as well.

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 depression register. Therefore we cannot directly compare these figures with 2011/12.

Figure 10: Recorded prevalence of Depression in North 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 North Cluster, specifically looking at Long Term Conditions. The prevalence data for children, unlike 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 6.3% of all children aged 19 years and under in the North Cluster had asthma, this equates to approximately 1,565 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, 11.6% compared with 9.8%.

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

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Boys	176	270	254	164	864
Girls	102	219	200	181	702
All	278	489	454	344	1565

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

Diabetes

Approximately 49.7 children in the North cluster had diabetes, this equates to 0.34%, and this 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 North Cluster based on March 2015 population data, per 100 population, figures have been rounded to nearest whole number

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Boys	7	7	6	6	25
Girls	6	7	6	6	24
All	13	13	12	12	50

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

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

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 North Cluster, 0.97% of patients (all ages) were registered as having COPD. Within the North Cluster the percentage of children modelled to have COPD was 0.4%. The age and sex break down below suggests that there were a higher proportion of boys, 0.5% with COPD than girls 0.4%.

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

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Boys	21	4	4	5	34
Girls	16	4	4	5	29
All	37	8	7	10	63

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

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Epilepsy

The model suggested that 0.4% of the registered patients aged 19 years in the North Cluster had Epilepsy. This is very similar to the CCG level modelled estimates. Figure 14 gives a sex and age breakdown.

Figure 13: Modelled estimates of Epilepsy prevalence in children aged 0-19 in the North Cluster based on March 2015 population data, per 1,000 population, figures have been rounded to nearest whole number

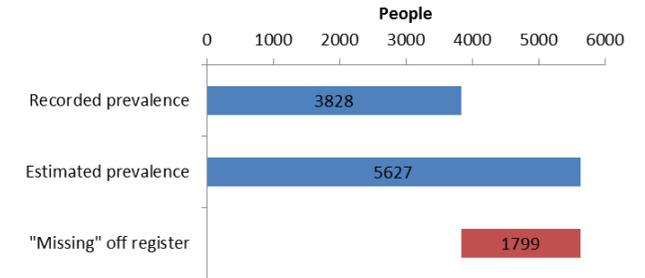
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total
Boys	4	9	8	11	31
Girls	3	8	7	10	29
All	7	17	15	22	60

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

Prevalence of Long Term Conditions for Adults

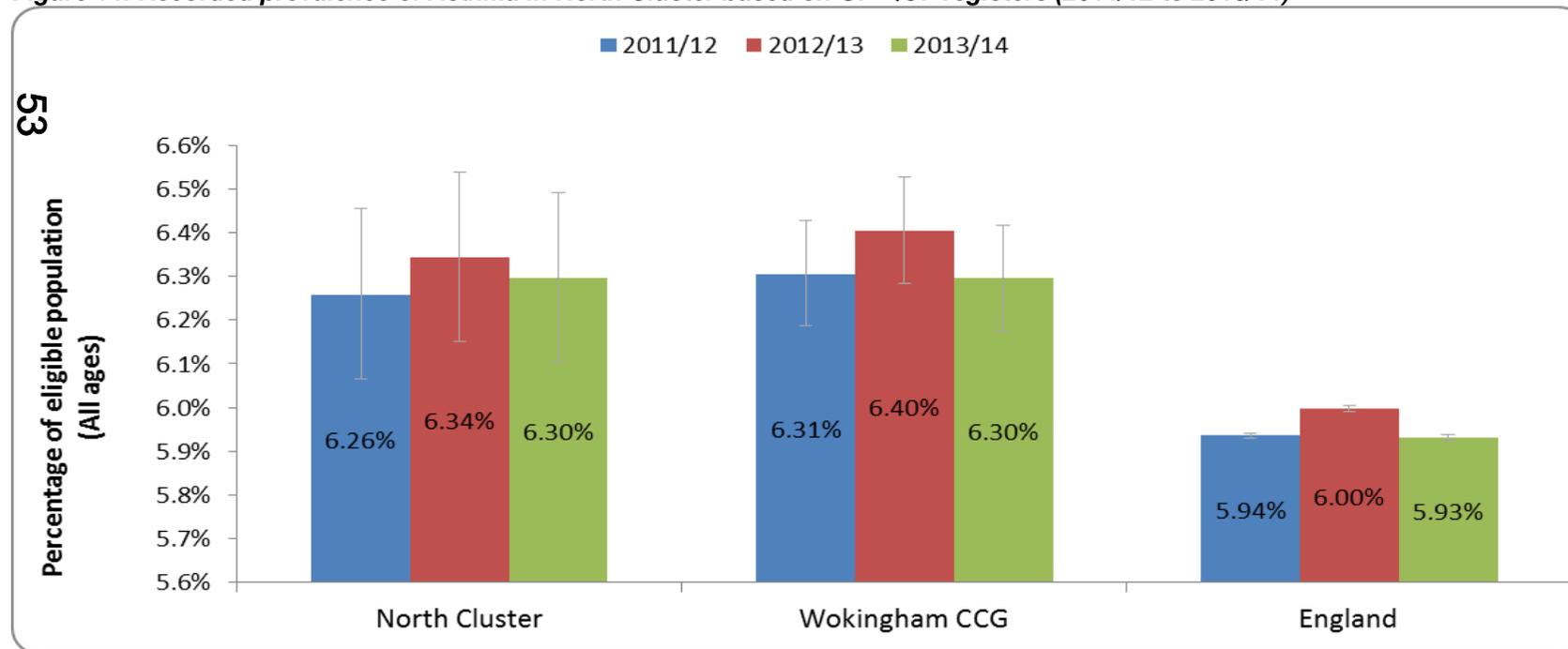
Asthma

Number of people on the Asthma Register: 3,828
 Prevalence of Asthma: 6.30%



Looking at the QOF register the Asthma prevalence did not change significantly between 2011/12 and 2013/14. There were 3,828 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 5,627 people living with Asthma, which means there were potentially 1,799 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 14: Recorded prevalence of Asthma in North Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



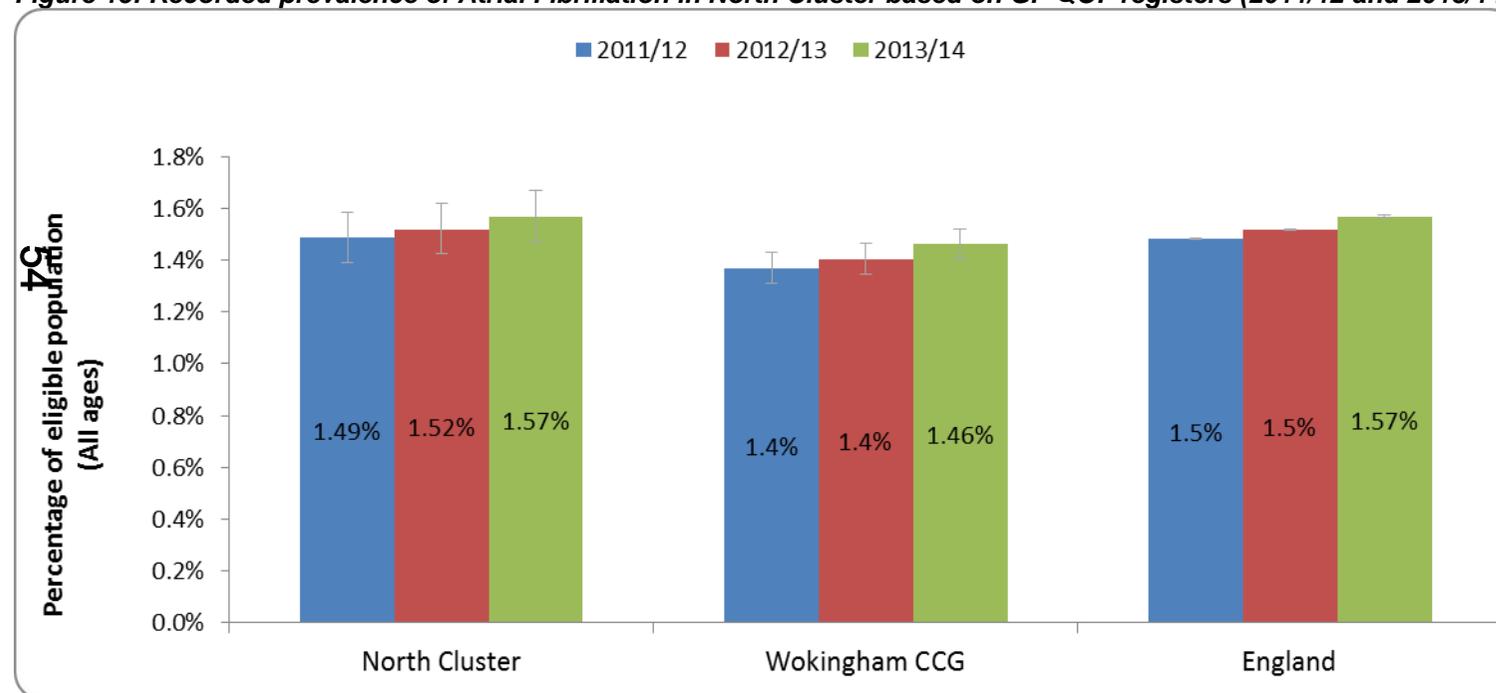
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Atrial Fibrillation

Number of people on the Atrial Fibrillation register: 952
Prevalence of Atrial Fibrillation: 1.57%

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

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



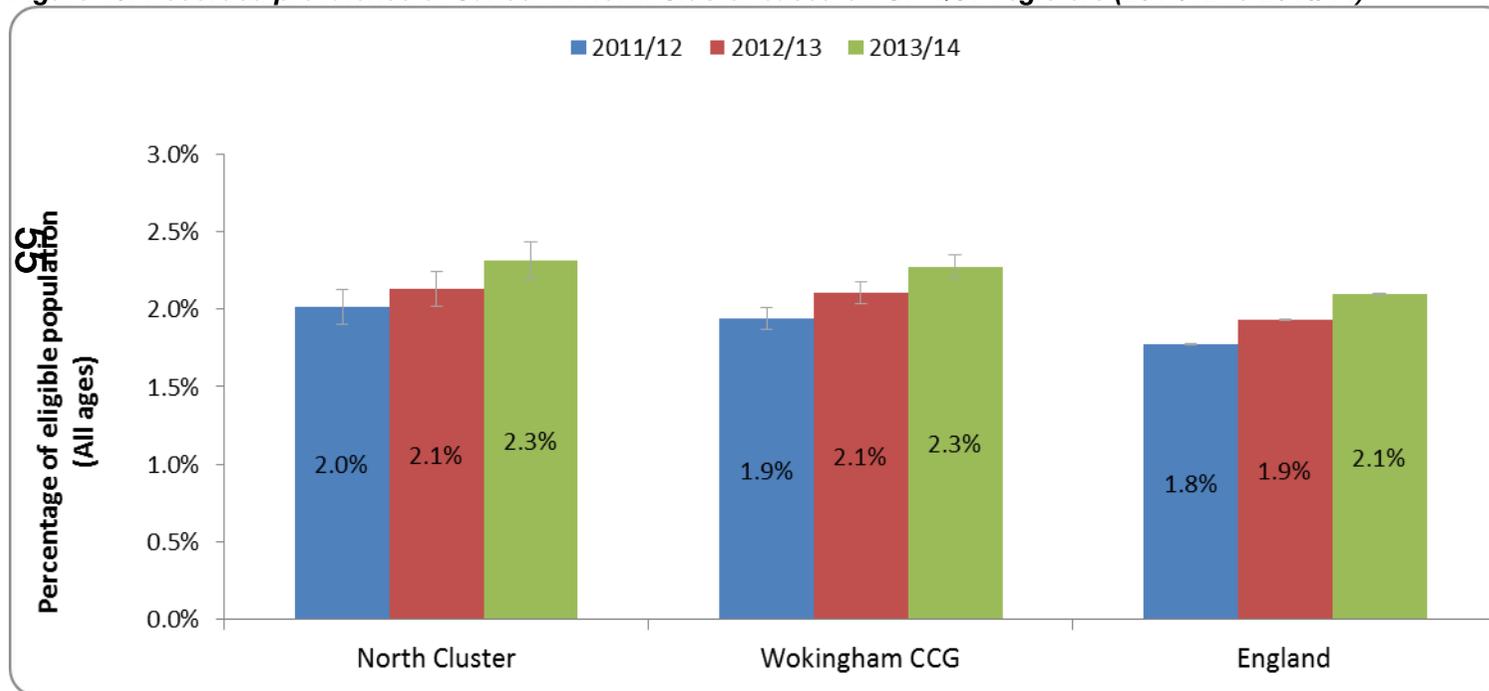
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Cancer

Number of people on the Cancer register: 1,405
 Prevalence of Cancer: 2.31%

The prevalence of cancer in the North cluster was 2.31% 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 North 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: 587
Prevalence of COPD: 0.97%

The Prevalence of COPD in the North Cluster did not significantly change from 2011/12 to 2013/14. In the North Cluster the prevalence was 0.97%, which was the same as Wokingham CCG, and this did not significantly change from 2011/12. Nationally, England has a much higher prevalence at 1.78% and this had significantly increased from 2011/12 to 2013/14. There were 587 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 1,101 people living with COPD within the North Cluster. This means there were potentially 514 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.

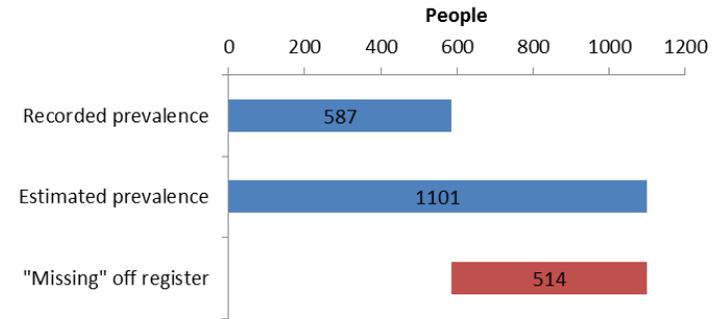
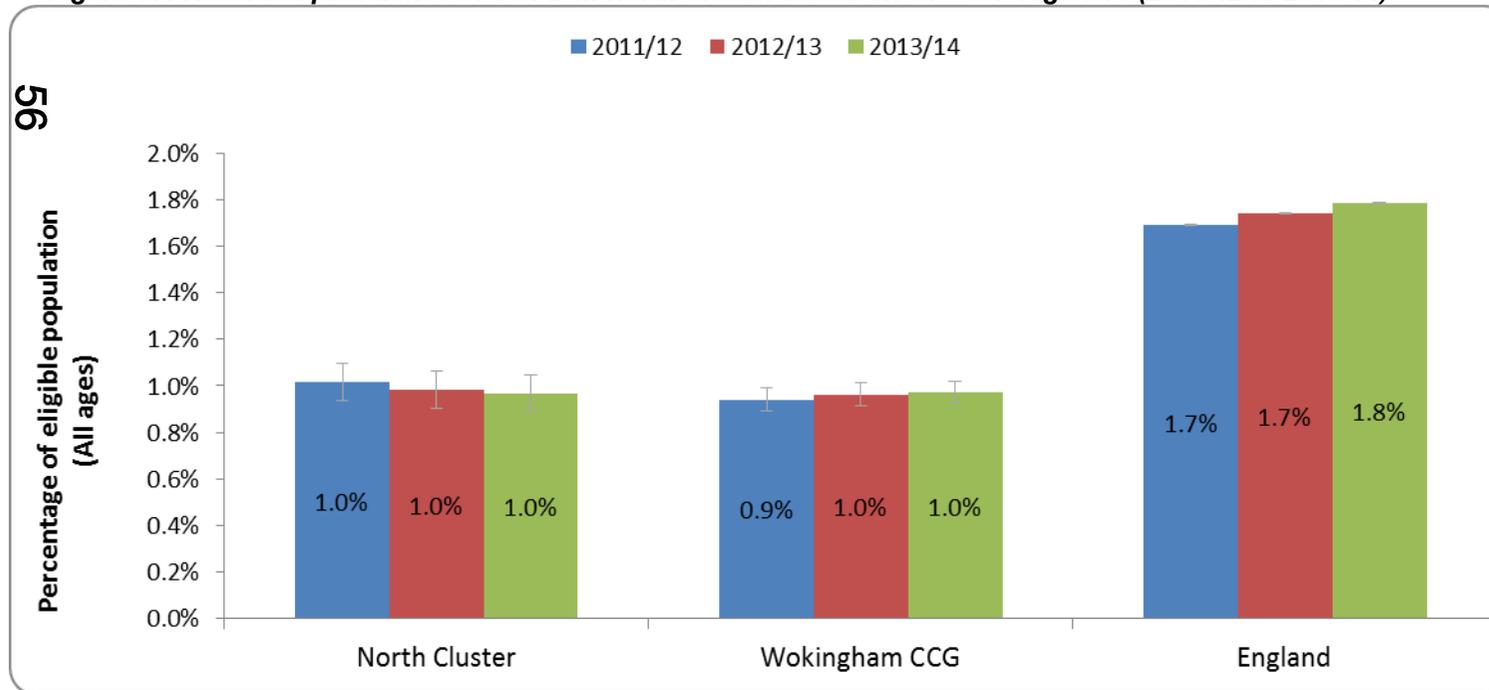


Figure 17: Recorded prevalence of COPD in North Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



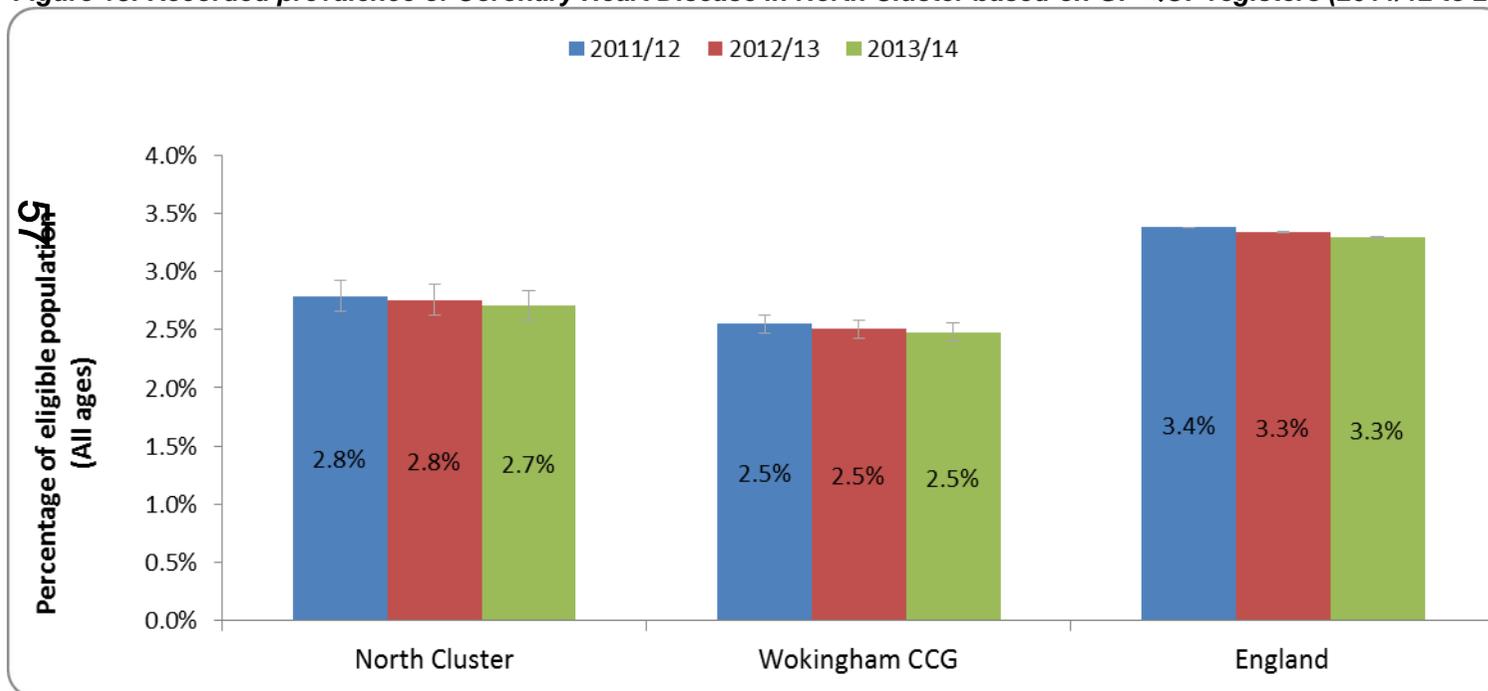
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Coronary Heart Disease

Number of people on the Coronary Heart Disease register: 1,646
Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease: 2.71%

In 2013/14, Coronary Heart Disease had a prevalence of 2.71% in the North Cluster compared with 2.48% in Wokingham CCG. Neither the North 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 3.4% to 3.29%, but still remained greater than the South East and Wokingham CCG prevalence rates.

Figure 18: Recorded prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease in North 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: 343
Prevalence of Dementia: 0.56%

The prevalence of Dementia in the North Cluster was 0.56% and this did not significantly change from 2011/12 to 2013/14, due to the smaller sample size, this increased the size of the confidence intervals; therefore it wasn't possible to say that the true values for each year were significantly different. This contrasts with both Wokingham CCG and England prevalence rates, which significantly increased. Wokingham CCG increased by 0.11% to 0.60% and England increased by 0.09% to 0.62%. It is worth noting that the Dementia prevalence 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 343 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 738 people living with Dementia within the North Cluster. This means there were potentially 395 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.

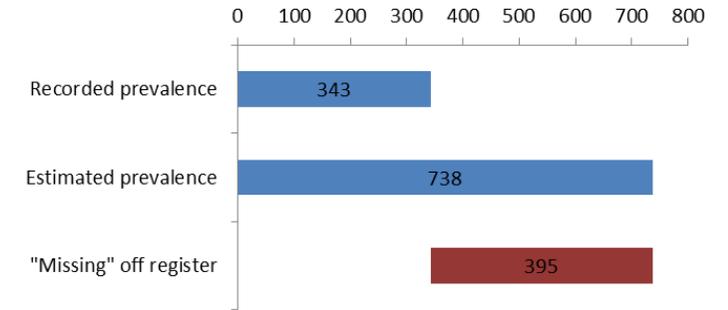
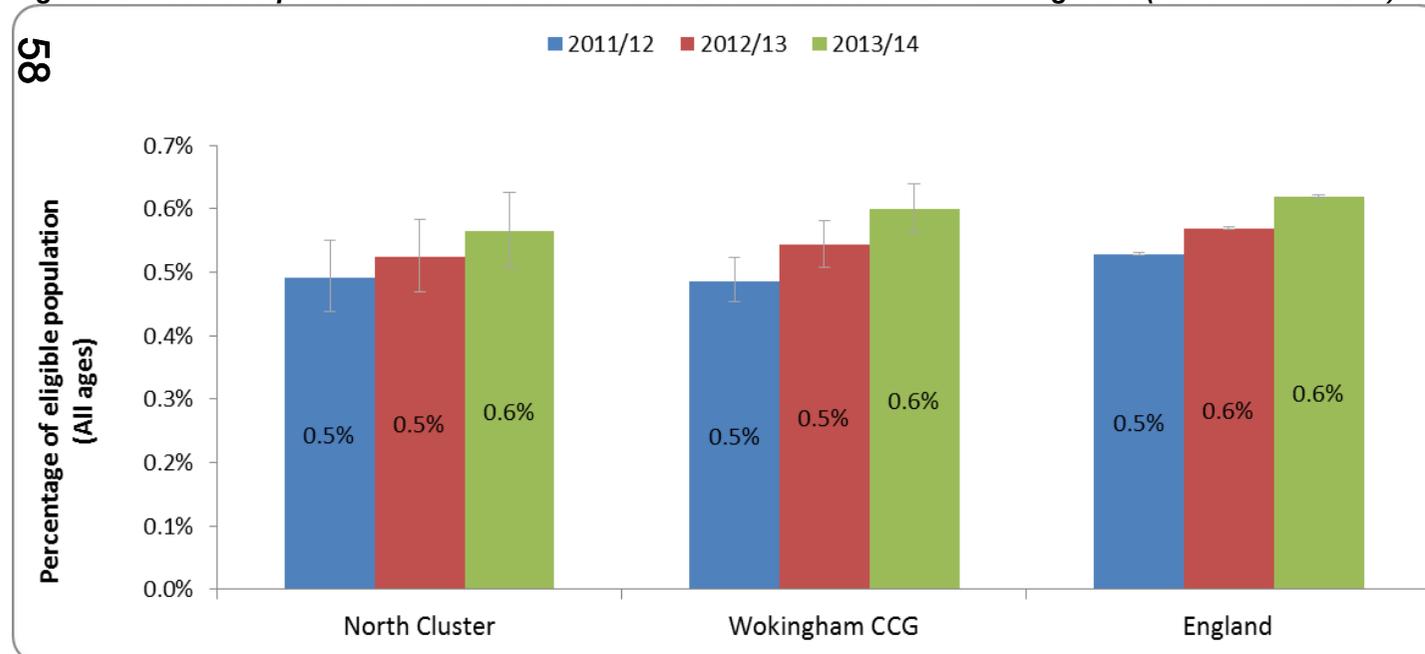


Figure 19: Recorded prevalence of Dementia in North Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



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

Diabetes

Number of people on the Diabetes register: 2,327
 Prevalence of Diabetes: 0.07%

The prevalence of Diabetes in the North cluster did not significantly change from 2011/12 to 2013/14, and was 4.81% in 2013/14. This was greater than the prevalence in Wokingham CCG of 4.50%. Both the North cluster and Wokingham CCG had a lower prevalence of Diabetes than the national prevalence in England of 6.21%. It is worth noting that the prevalence in both Wokingham CCG and England did significantly increase from 2011/12 to 2013/14. There were 2,327 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 3,025 people living with Diabetes within the North Cluster, this means there were potentially 698 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.

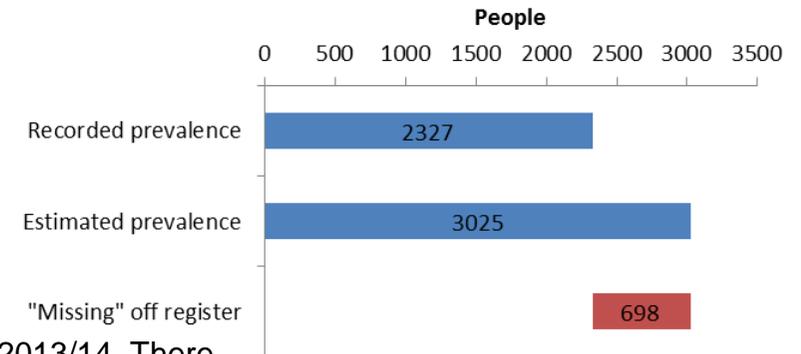
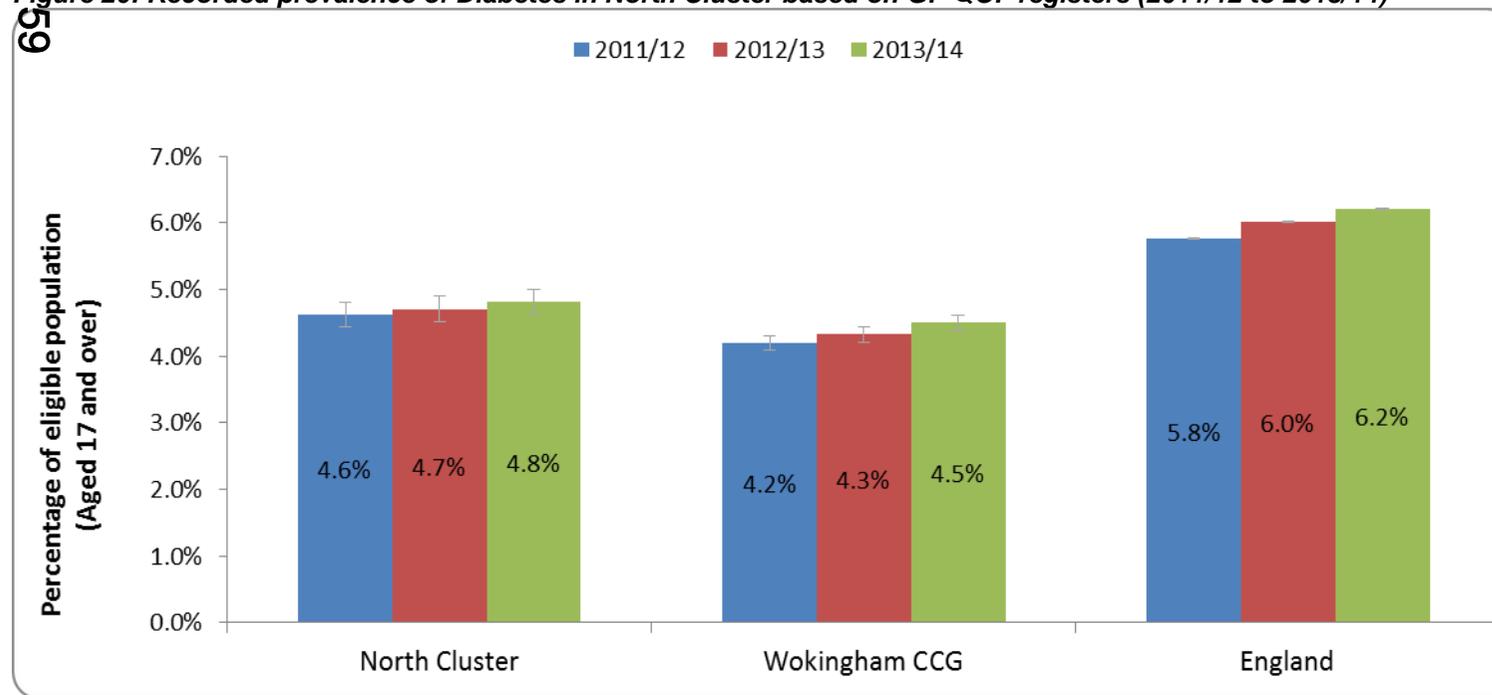


Figure 20: Recorded prevalence of Diabetes in North Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)

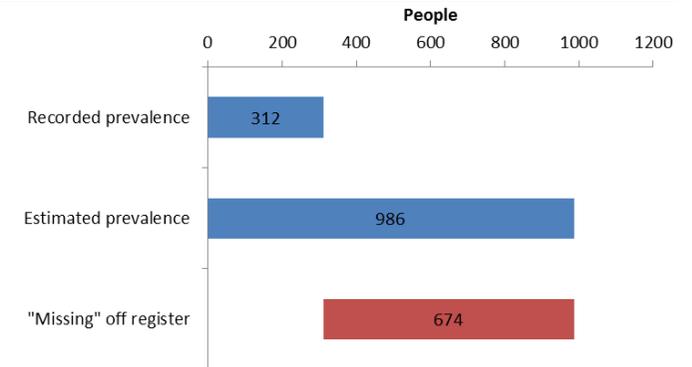


Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Heart Failure

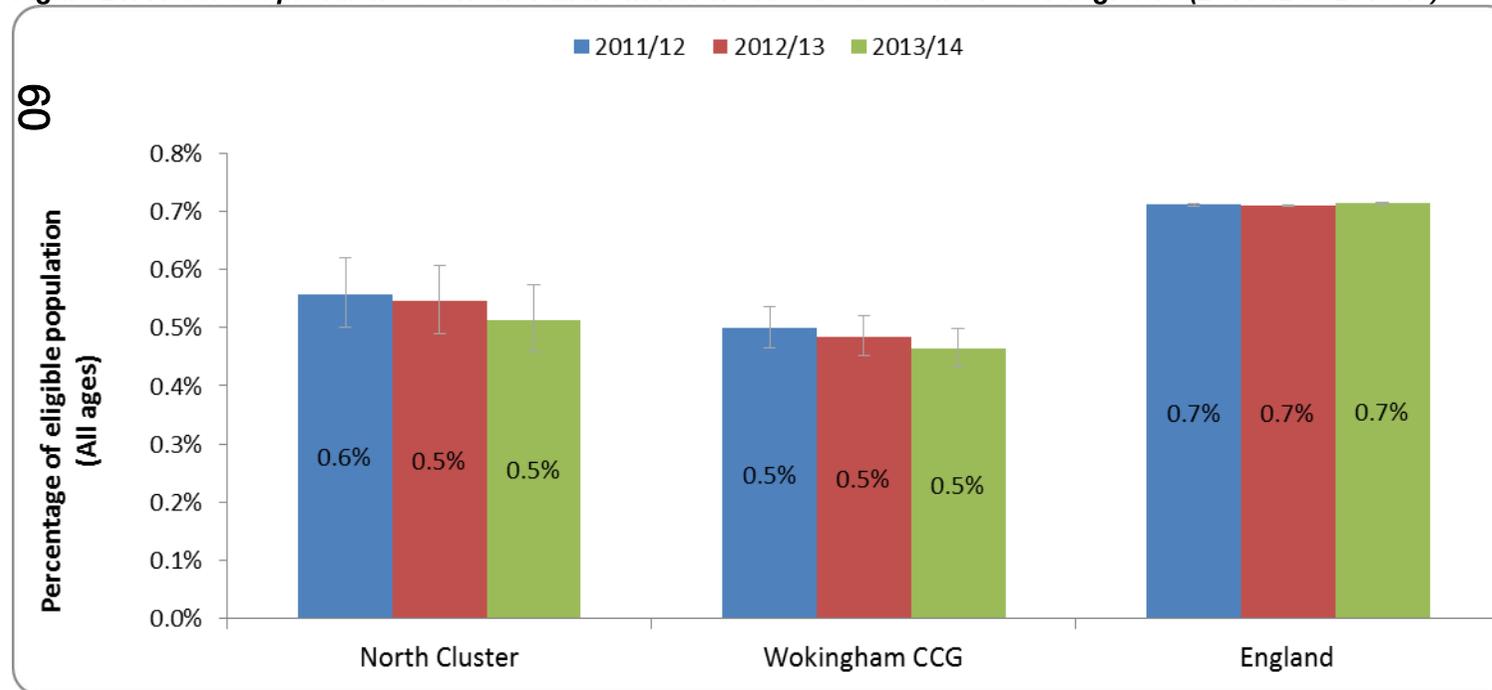
Number of people on the Heart Failure register: 312
 Prevalence of Heart Failure: 0.51%

The prevalence of Heart Failure in the North Cluster was 0.51%; this was greater than the prevalence in Wokingham CCG of 0.46%. The prevalence of Heart Failure both locally and nationally did not significantly change from 2011/12 to 2013/14.



There were 312 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 986 people living with Heart Failure within the North Cluster, this means there were potentially 674 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 North Cluster based on GP QOF registers (2011/12 to 2013/14)



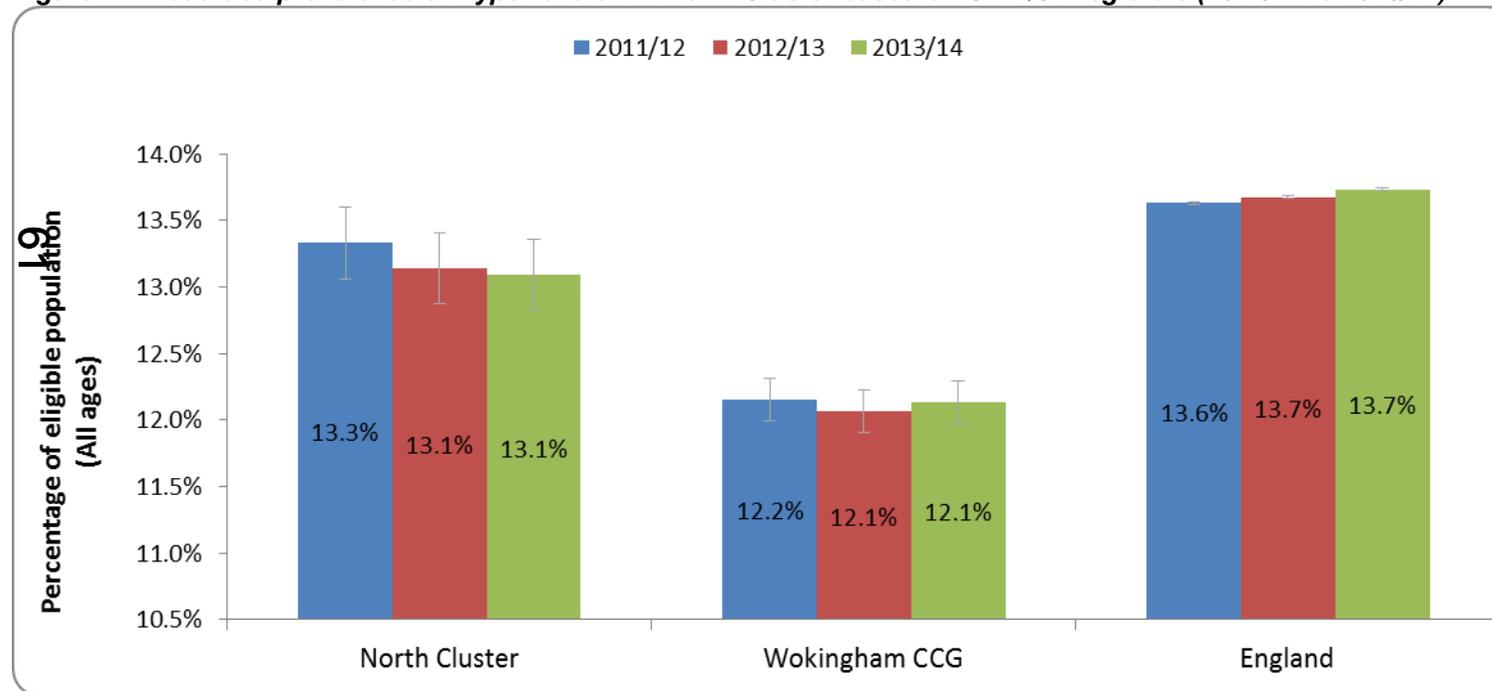
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Hypertension

Number of people on the Hypertension register: 7,958
Prevalence of Hypertension: 13.09%

The prevalence of hypertension in the North cluster was 13.09%; this did not significantly change from 2011/12 to 2013/14. This was higher than the Wokingham CCG prevalence of 12.13%. Within the North cluster and Wokingham CCG the prevalence did not change significantly from 2011/12 to 2013/14.

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



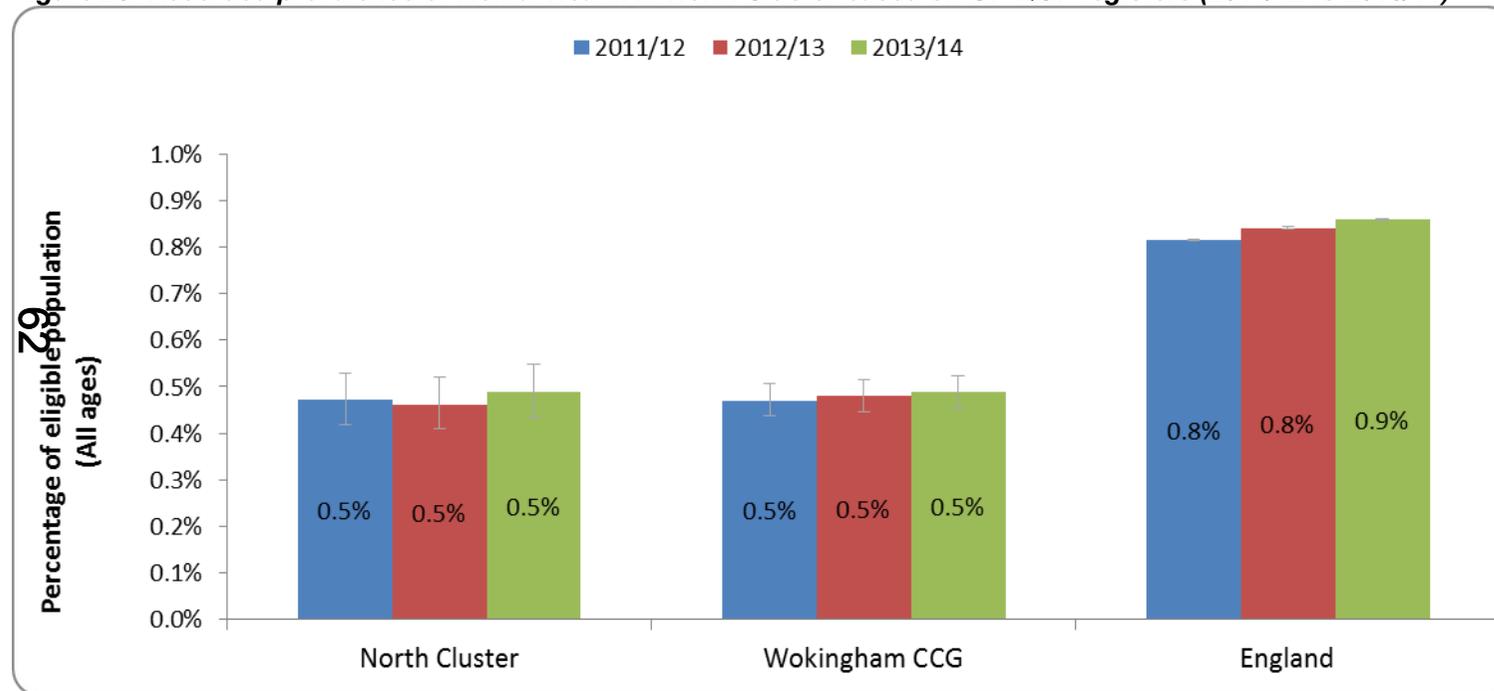
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Mental Health

Number of people on the Mental Health register: 297
 Prevalence of Mental Health: 0.49%

The prevalence of Mental Health in the North Cluster was 0.49%; this was the same as Wokingham CCG with 0.49%. This did not change significantly between 2011/12 and 2013/14. Both the North Cluster and Wokingham CCG prevalence was less than the England prevalence of 0.9%.

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



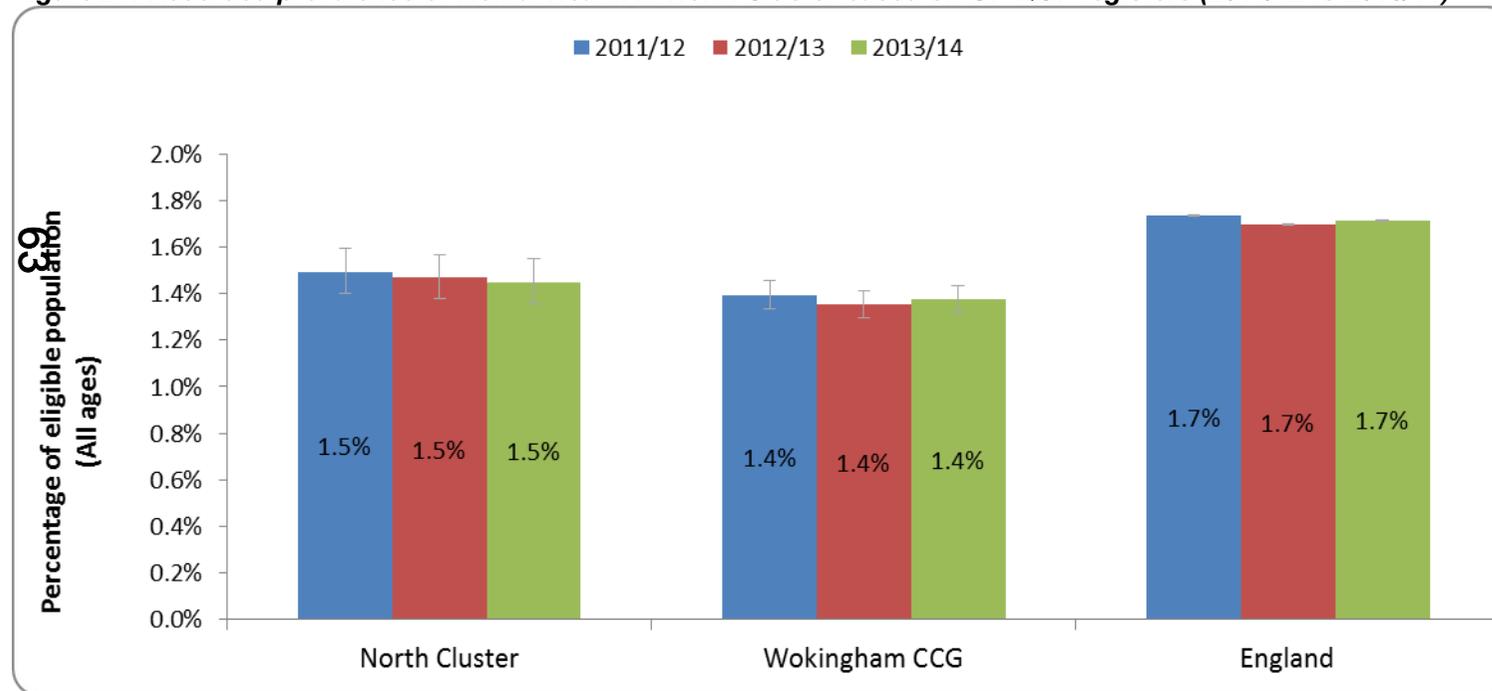
Source: Quality Outcomes Framework 2013-14; Health & Social Care Information Centre (Oct-2014)

Stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attack

Number of people on the Stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attack register: 882
 Prevalence of Stroke or Transient Ischaemic Attack: 1.45%

The prevalence of Stroke and TIA in the North cluster was 1.45%; this had not changed significantly from 2011/12 to 2013/14, and did not significantly differ from Wokingham CCG. Both the North Cluster and Wokingham CCG prevalence was lower than England's prevalence of 1.7%.

Figure 24: Recorded prevalence of Mental Health in North 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

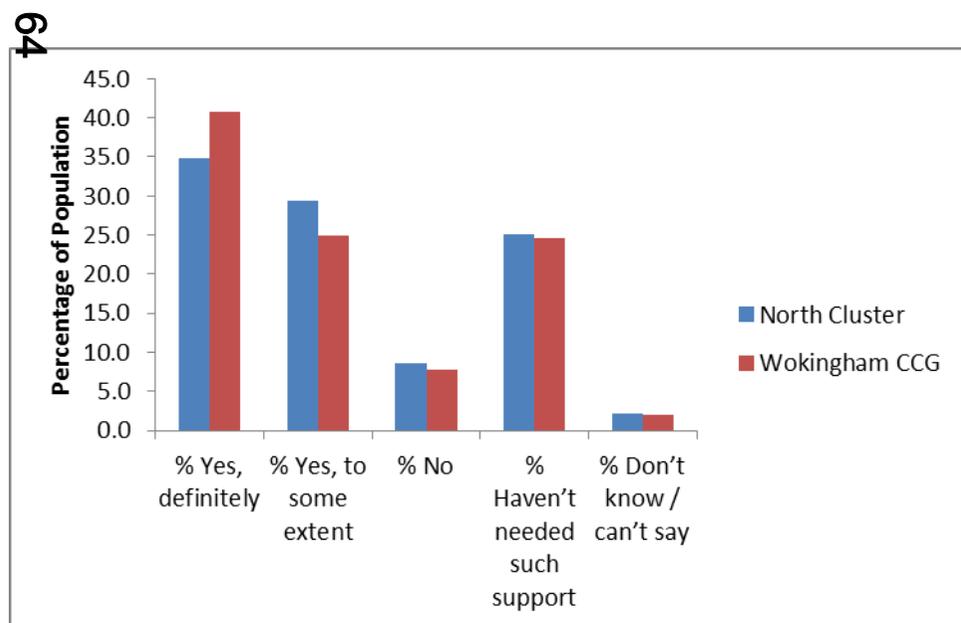
Support to Manage LTC

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 34.67% of patients that identified themselves as having a LTC were satisfied with the support that they had received and 8.6% were not. This suggests that the North Cluster has the lowest levels of satisfaction of the three clusters; however caution should be applied when using this data.

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 North Cluster.

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

	% Yes, definitely	% Yes, to some extent	% No	% Haven't needed such support	% Don't know / can't say
North Cluster	34.7	29.3	8.6	25.1	2.2
Wokingham CCG	40.7	24.9	7.8	24.5	2.0



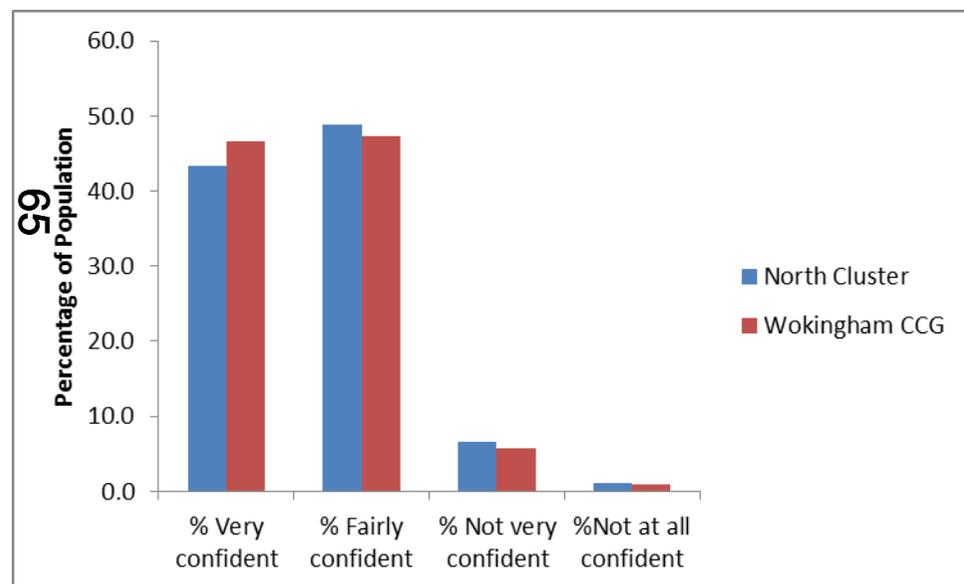
Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

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 43.4% of the North 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 North Cluster and Wokingham CCG

	% Very confident	% Fairly confident	% Not very confident	%Not at all confident
North Cluster	43.4	48.8	6.7	1.1
Wokingham CCG	46.6	47.3	5.7	0.9



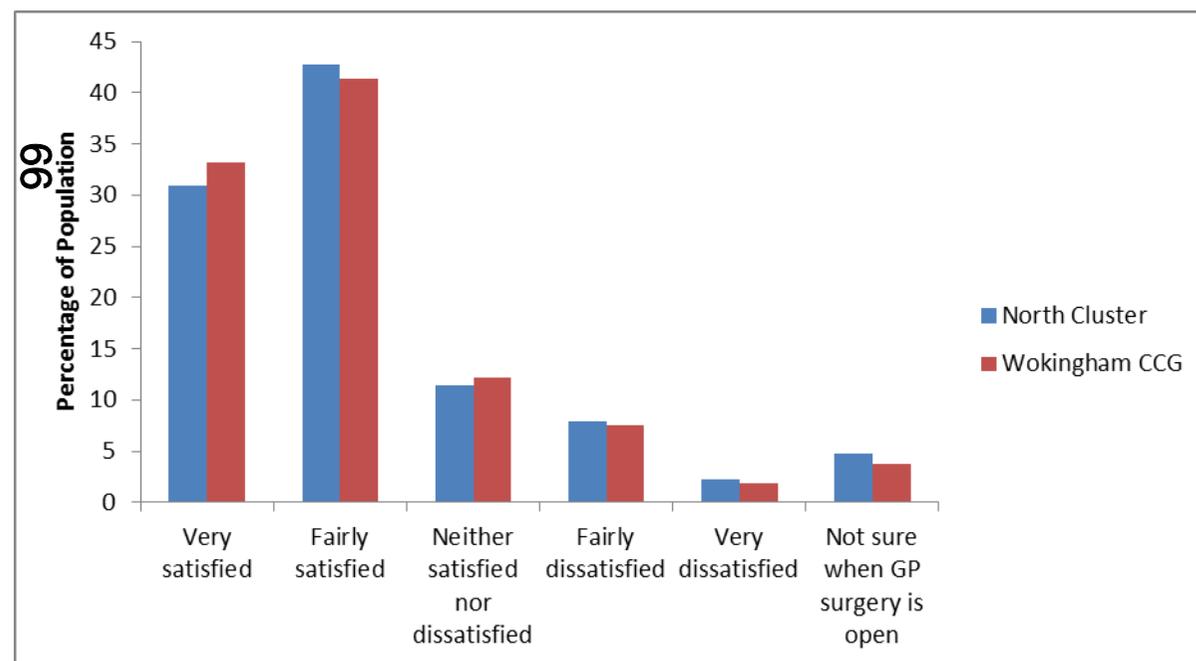
Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

Satisfaction with Opening Hours

The GP survey asked patients about their satisfaction with the GP opening times, the majority of North Cluster patients (73.6%) were either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the opening times. In comparison there were still 26.5% 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 North Cluster and Wokingham CCG

	% Very Satisfied	% Fairly Satisfied	% Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	% Fairly Dissatisfied	% Very Dissatisfied	% Not sure when a GP surgery is open
North Cluster	30.9	42.7	11.5	7.9	2.3	4.8
Wokingham CCG	33.3	41.4	12.2	7.5	1.9	3.7



Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

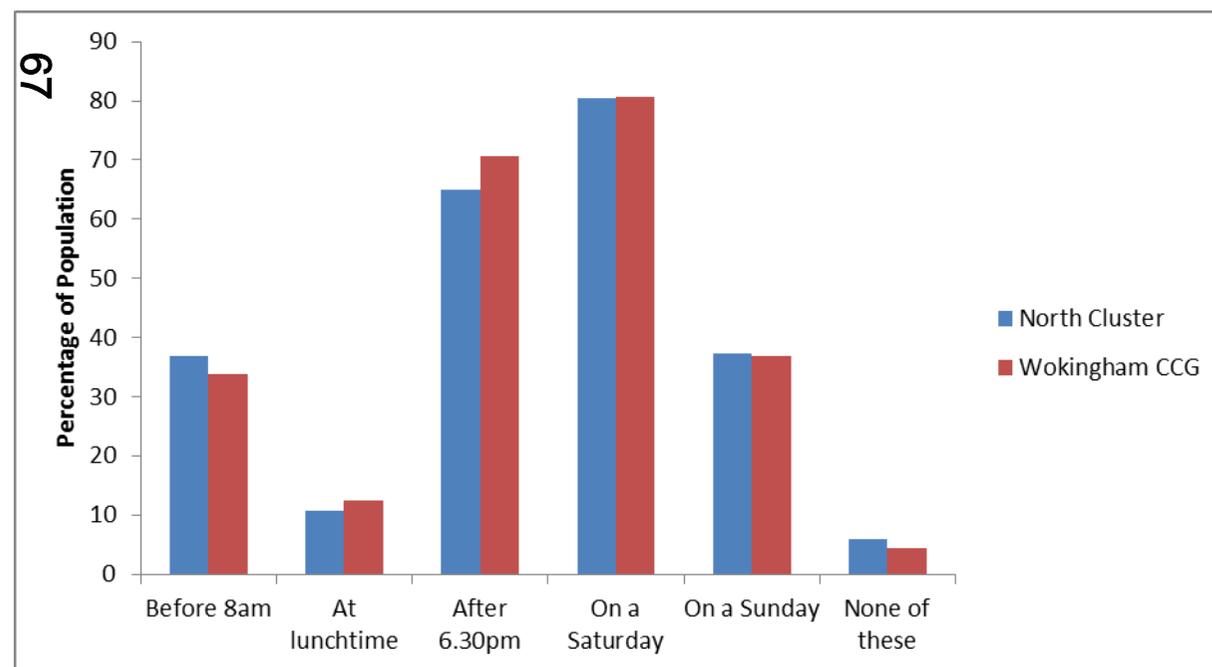
Additional opening hours that would make it easier to see or speak to someone

When asked what additional opening times would make it easier to see or speak to someone, 80.5% of North Cluster respondents said that opening on Saturday would help. The second highest response (65.0%) was that GP surgeries should be open after 6.30pm. This was a similar picture when comparing the North 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 affected both the North Cluster and Wokingham CCG data.

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

	% Before 8am	% At Lunchtime	% After 6.30pm	% On a Saturday	% On a Sunday	% None of These
North Cluster	36.8	10.8	65.0	80.5	37.3	6.0
Wokingham CCG	33.9	12.4	70.6	80.6	36.9	4.4



Source: GP Patient Survey January 2015

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