

## Highlights

### Patient Demographics

K2 Healthcare Sleaford has a population of 57,564. The expected growth by 2035 is 7.3%.

### Deprivation

25.0% of the population are in the least deprived quintile.

### Mortality

K2 Healthcare Sleaford has higher life expectancy (82.6 years) than Lincolnshire (81.6 years). Premature mortality is lower in K2 Healthcare Sleaford (281.5 per 100k) than Lincolnshire (325.6 per 100k).

### Wider Determinants

Crime rates in K2 Healthcare Sleaford (6,056 per 100k) are lower than Lincolnshire (8,740 per 100k). The proportion of Unemployed (3.5%) is lower than Lincolnshire (4.2%).

## Contents

- Patient Demographics
- Deprivation
- Burden of Disease
- Disease Prevalence
- Hospital Admissions – Inequalities
- Mortality
- Prescribing
- Access to Services
- Wider Determinants of Health

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### Notes

Primary Care Network (PCN) boundaries are for mapping/visual purposes only and do not represent the known contractual boundaries of PCN practices.

PCN boundaries were generated from practice patient registers, and geographical areas were then assigned to each PCN based on the greatest percentage of patients resident in that area. It should be noted that some patients registered to a specific PCN are likely to reside outside of the defined boundaries in this map.

<sup>1</sup> PCN boundary generated from practice patient registers with geographical areas then assigned to each PCN based on the greatest percentage of patients resident in that area. It should be noted that some patients registered to a specific PCN are likely to reside outside of the defined boundaries in this map.

<sup>2</sup> GP Practice Coverage [Lincolnshire Primary Care Network Alliance](https://www.lincolnshire.nhs.uk/primary-care-network-alliance/)

# PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

## Registered Patients by Practice and Age Category

Practice	Children & Young People		Working Age		Older People		Total Patients
Billinghay Medical Practice	989	19.9%	2,674	53.7%	1,315	26.4%	4,978
Caythorpe & Ancaster Medical Practice	1,903	19.8%	5,195	54.1%	2,508	26.1%	9,606
Millview Medical Centre	2,483	21.8%	6,251	55.0%	2,631	23.2%	11,365
Ruskington Surgery	1,549	19.5%	4,173	52.4%	2,236	28.1%	7,958
Sleaford Medical Group	3,621	20.8%	9,661	55.6%	4,093	23.6%	17,375
The New Springwells Practice	1,130	18.0%	3,363	53.5%	1,789	28.5%	6,282
<b>K2 Healthcare Sleaford</b>	<b>11,675</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>31,317</b>	<b>54.4%</b>	<b>14,572</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>57,564</b>
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>166,329</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>454,698</b>	<b>56.2%</b>	<b>187,968</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>808,995</b>

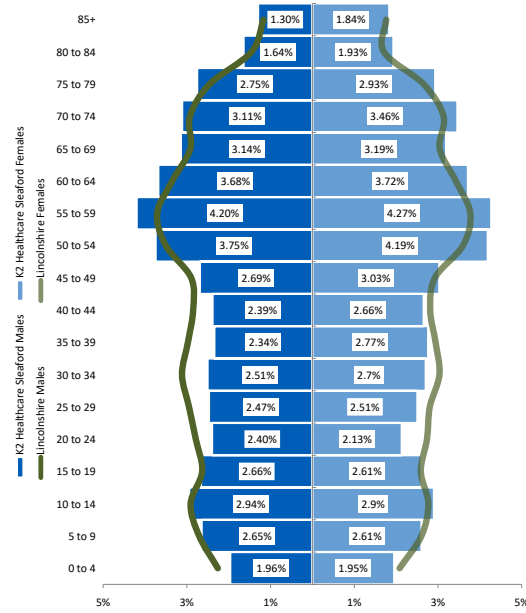
## REGISTERED PATIENTS

- The population of K2 Healthcare Sleaford has a lower proportion of Children and Young People than Lincolnshire. A difference of -0.3%.
- The population of K2 Healthcare Sleaford has a higher proportion of Older People than Lincolnshire. A difference of 2.1%.
- The highest proportion of males in K2 Healthcare Sleaford are aged 55 to 59.
- The highest proportion of females in K2 Healthcare Sleaford are aged 55 to 59.

## PROJECTED LIST SIZE GROWTH

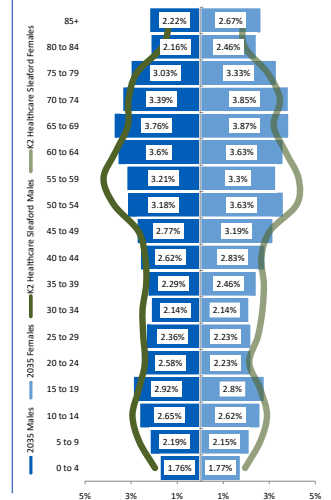
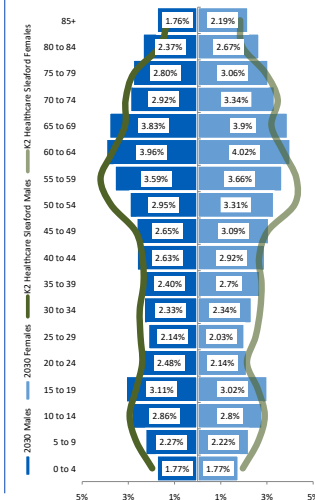
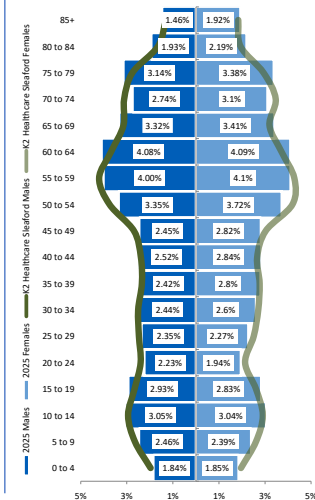
- K2 Healthcare Sleaford population will increase from 57,564 to 61,744 by 2035. An increase of 7.3%.
- The K2 Healthcare Sleaford older people population (65+) will increase from 14,572 to 18,976 by 2035. An increase of 30.2%.
- Over 85s will increase from 1,805 to 3,014 by 2035. An increase of 67.0%.

## Registered Patients by Age Group



## Projected Patient List Size Growth at 2025, 2030 & 2035

	2022		2025		2030		2035	
	Patients	% diff to 2022	Patients	% diff to 2022	Patients	% diff to 2022	Patients	% diff to 2022
<b>Children &amp; Young People</b>	11,675		12,059	3.3%	12,012	2.9%	11,656	-0.2%
<b>Working Age</b>	31,317		31,377	0.2%	31,111	-0.7%	31,112	-0.7%
<b>Older People</b>	14,572		15,728	7.9%	17,485	20.0%	18,976	30.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,564</b>		<b>59,164</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>60,608</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>61,744</b>	<b>7.3%</b>



### Source

NHS Digital – Patients Registered at a GP Practice March 2022  
ONS – Population Projections 2022

# PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Experian Mosaic population segmentation analysis allows for the PCN population to be divided into groups by their individual characteristics. Grouping different people into different segments gives a greater understanding and flexibility when trying to engage with patients.

Population Segmentation Group	PCN Coverage %	Key Features	Communication Preferences	
			✓	✗
Rural Reality	41.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural locations</li> <li>- Village and outlying houses</li> <li>- Agricultural employment</li> <li>- Affordable value homes</li> <li>- Slow Internet speeds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prefer not to be contacted</li> <li>- Email</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobile</li> <li>- SMS</li> </ul>
Country Living	16.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural locations</li> <li>- Higher self-employment</li> <li>- High car ownership</li> <li>- High use of Internet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post</li> <li>- Prefer not to be contacted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobile</li> <li>- SMS</li> </ul>
Aspiring Homemakers	13.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Younger households</li> <li>- Full-time employment</li> <li>- Private suburbs</li> <li>- Affordable housing costs</li> <li>- Starter salaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Email</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landline</li> </ul>
Domestic Success	6.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Families with children</li> <li>- Upmarket suburban homes</li> <li>- Owned with a mortgage</li> <li>- High Internet use</li> <li>- Own new technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SMS</li> <li>- Email</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobile</li> <li>- Landline</li> </ul>
Senior Security	5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elderly singles and couples</li> <li>- Comfortable homes</li> <li>- Additional pensions above state</li> <li>- Don't like new technology</li> <li>- Low mileage drivers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landline</li> <li>- Post</li> <li>- Prefer not to be contacted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobile</li> <li>- SMS</li> <li>- Email</li> </ul>
<b>Penetration</b>	<b>83.0%</b>	Shows the proportion of the comparison area that is made up of your area's population for each Mosaic group.		

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEGMENTATION

- Two fifths of K2 Healthcare Sleaford are classified as Rural Reality.
- Email is a preferred communication method for 61% of the population.
- 70% of the population prefer not to be contacted via mobile phone.

### Notes

For the purposes of this analysis patients assigned to a PCN were aggregated at LSOA and the predominant segmentation group for the given LSOA was assigned to all patients in that geographical area.

### Source

Experian Mosaic



# DEPRIVATION

## OVERALL DEPRIVATION - LINCOLNSHIRE

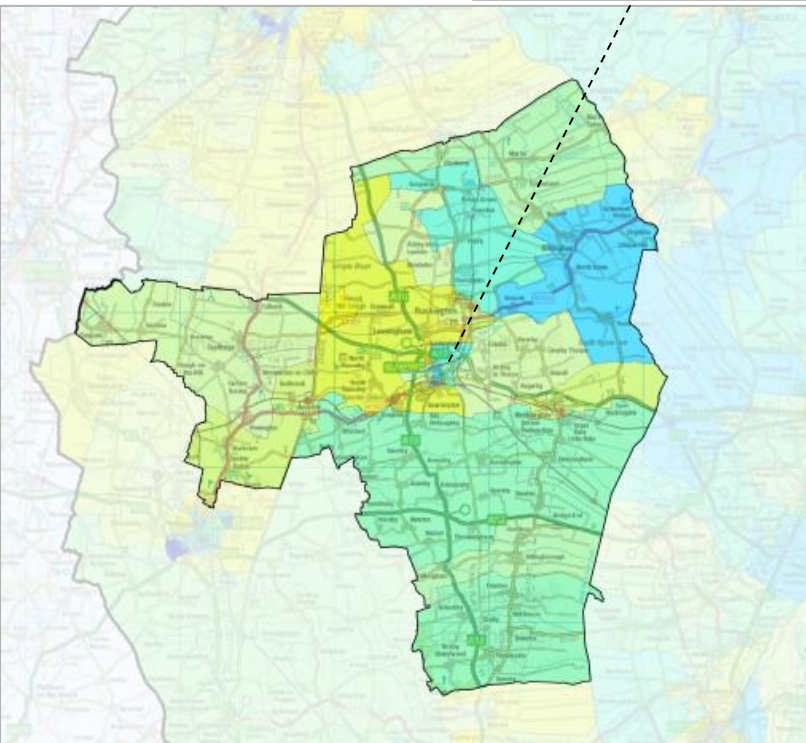
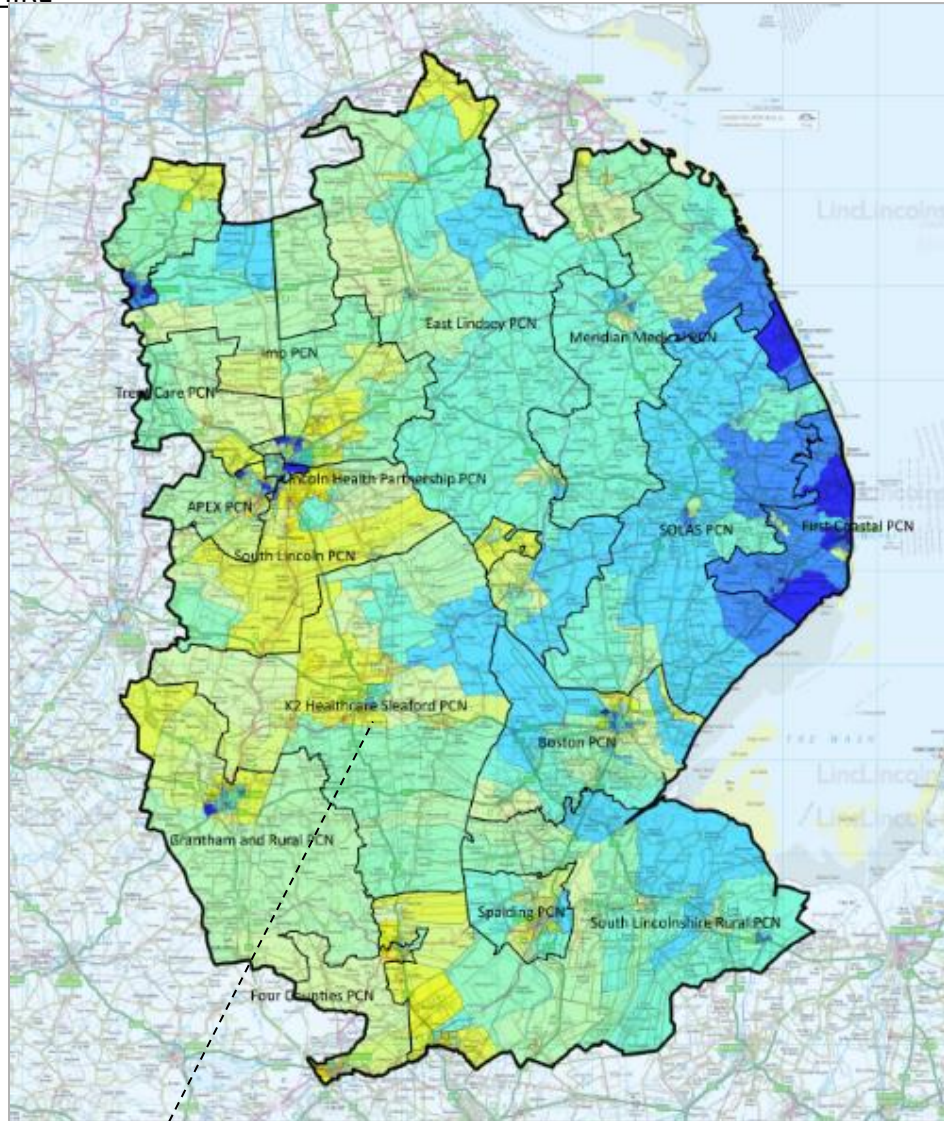
The English Indices of Deprivation (IMD) measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighborhoods, called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA), in England. An LSOA is a small geographic area where the population is between 1,000 and 3,000.

LSOA are ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. High ranking LSOAs can be referred to as the most deprived. The Indices of Deprivation measure deprivation on a relative rather than an absolute scale.

LSOA shaded dark blue are in the most deprived decile while areas shaded yellow are in the least deprived decile.

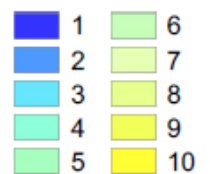
Lincolnshire has 420 LSOA, 65 of the LSOA are in the 20% most deprived.

### OVERALL DEPRIVATION K2 HEALTHCARE SLEAFORD



K2 Healthcare Sleaford have no LSOA that are in the 20% most deprived.

#### Overall Deprivation by Decile



#### Source

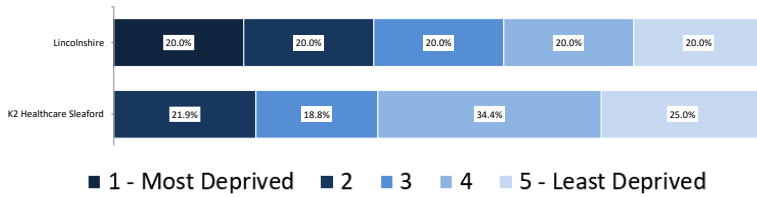
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

# DEPRIVATION

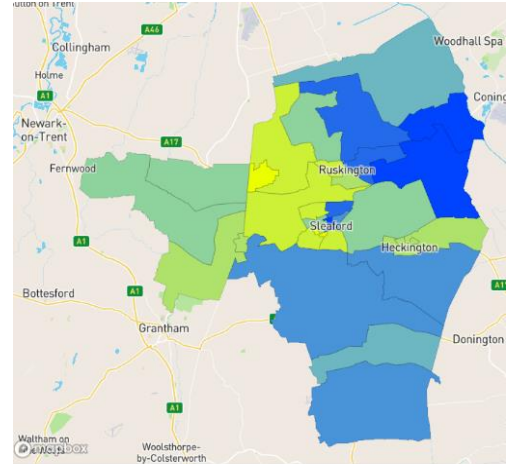
## OVERALL DEPRIVATION

The main IMD summary measure is a weighted average of the seven IMD domains: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Skills and Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation, and Crime. The more deprived an area is, the higher the IMD score but the lower the rank.

% of LSOAs by Quintile of Deprivation K2 Healthcare Sleaford PCN, 2019



IMD 2019 – Local PCN Deciles



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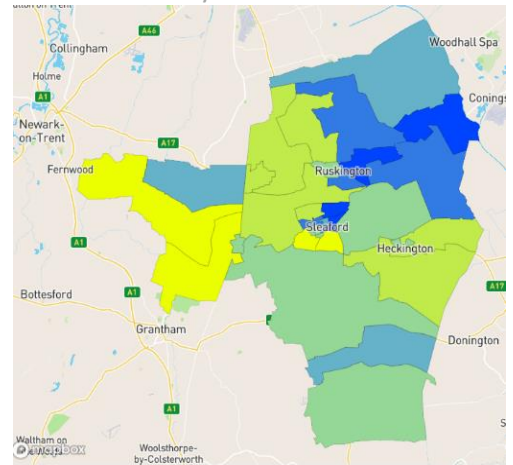
Most deprived Least deprived

## HEALTH DEPRIVATION & DISABILITY

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

- Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age and sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio
- Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital
- Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, hospital episodes data and suicide mortality data.

IMD 2019: Health Deprivation and Disability – Local PCN Deciles



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Most deprived Least deprived

### Notes

It should be noted that areas highlighted on this map (and subsequent maps showing deprivation) having higher or lower deprivation are calculated based on the LSOAs within the PCN boundary only. Therefore an area highlighted as having high deprivation on this map may not have high deprivation when compared to the rest of Lincolnshire or the national index.

LCC, 2019. Contains National Statistics data © OS CrownCopyright ©

### Source

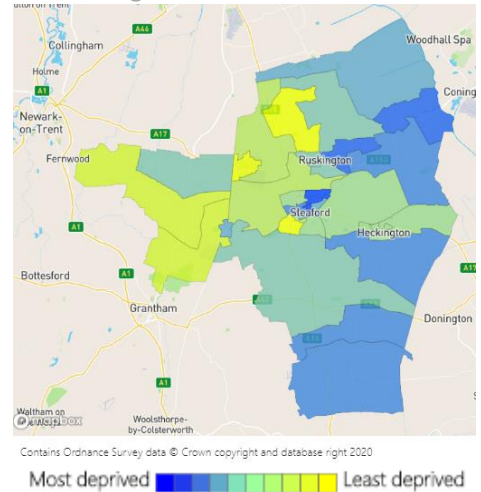
English Indices of Deprivation 2019



## INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN

The *Income Deprivation Affecting Children Domain* shows the proportion of children aged 0-15 years in each LSOA that live in families that are income deprived; those that are in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Universal Credit (where no adult is in 'Working – no requirements' conditionality regime), Pension Credit Guarantee or Child Tax Credit below a given threshold. The equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the national median before housing costs.

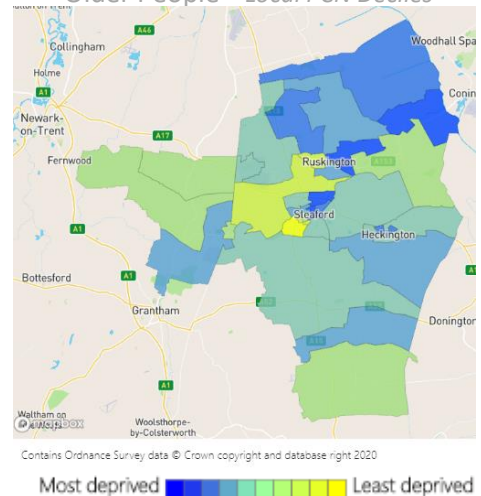
IMD 2019: Income Deprivation Affecting Children – Local PCN Deciles



## INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE

The *Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Domain* shows the proportion of older people aged 60 and over that are experiencing deprivation due to low income. This is based on the percentage of the population aged 60 and over who receive income support, income based job seekers allowance, pension credit or child tax credit claimants aged 60 and over and their partners (if also aged 60 or over).

IMD 2019: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People – Local PCN Deciles



## BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES

The *Barriers to Housing and Services Domain* measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

### Geographical Barriers sub-domain

- Road distance to a post office
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a general store or supermarket
- Road distance to a GP surgery.

### Wider Barriers sub-domain

- **Household overcrowding:** The proportion of all households in a Lower-layer Super Output Area which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- **Homelessness:** Local Authority District level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent LSOA
- **Housing affordability:** Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner occupation or the private rental market.

### Notes

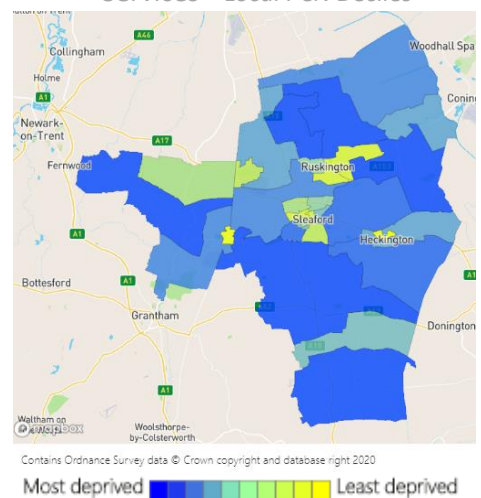
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### Source

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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IMD 2019: Barriers to Housing and Services – Local PCN Deciles

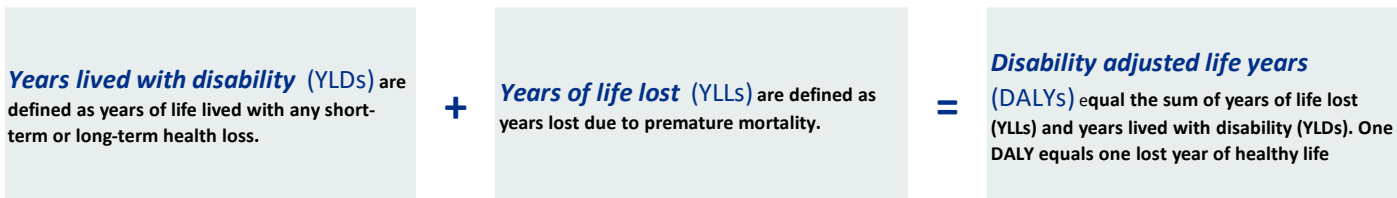


# BURDEN OF DISEASE

## GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE STUDY

The GBD was created in 1991 and is devised through epidemiological research. The aim is to produce measurable and comparable health outcome data, known as Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs). DALYs are calculated by adding together the number of years lost due to premature mortality (YLL) and the number of years lived with a disability (YLD), using a standard life expectancy age, in this instance derived from Japanese life expectancy.

In 2016, local authority data for GBD was introduced, making it possible to compare Lincolnshire nationally and globally. The data in this report is from the most recent iteration in 2019.



### Top 10 YLD

1. Low Back Pain
2. Diabetes
3. Depressive Disorders
4. Headache Disorders
5. Age-Related Hearing Loss
6. Falls
7. Neck Pain
8. Osteoarthritis
9. COPD
10. Other Musculoskeletal

### Top 10 YLL

1. Ischaemic Heart Disease
2. Lung Cancer
3. Stroke
4. COPD
5. Lower Respiratory Infection
6. Colorectal Cancer
7. Alzheimer's Disease
8. Breast Cancer
9. Prostate Cancer
10. Pancreatic Cancer

### Top 10 DALY

1. Ischaemic Heart Disease
2. COPD
3. Low Back Pain
4. Lung Cancer
5. Stroke
6. Diabetes
7. Depressive Disorders
8. Colorectal Cancer
9. Alzheimer's Disease
10. Lower Respiratory Infection

The biggest killers in Lincolnshire are Ischaemic Heart Disease, Lung Cancer, Stroke, and COPD. When it comes to Years Lived with Disability the picture is very different. Low Back Pain, Diabetes and Depressive Disorders are the top three causes. When premature mortality and disability data are combined to compare the overall burden of disease, the greatest single burden in Lincolnshire is Ischaemic Heart Disease, and second is COPD.

# BURDEN OF DISEASE

## Top 10 Years Lived with Disability\* for Males, Females and Persons

YLD	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
		Rate**	Number of Years		Rate**	Number of Years		Rate**	Number of Years
	1. Low Back Pain	1319.6	369.1	1. Low Back Pain	1873.4	554.4	1. Low Back Pain	1606.0	924.5
2. Diabetes	1171.0	327.5	2. Depressive Disorders	949.1	280.9	2. Diabetes	1045.0	601.5	
3. Depressive Disorders	719.5	201.3	3. Diabetes	926.9	274.3	3. Depressive Disorders	838.0	482.4	
4. Age-Related Hearing Loss	632.1	176.8	4. Headache Disorders	915.2	270.8	4. Headache Disorders	696.4	400.9	
5. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	571.0	159.7	5. Gynecological Diseases	803.5	237.8	5. Age-Related Hearing Loss	676.1	389.2	
6. Falls	563.1	157.5	6. Age-Related Hearing Loss	716.0	211.9	6. Falls	641.7	369.4	
7. Neck Pain	523.2	146.3	7. Osteoarthritis	711.3	210.5	7. Osteoarthritis	611.4	351.9	
8. Osteoarthritis	503.6	140.9	8. Falls	711.2	210.5	8. Neck Pain	606.8	349.3	
9. Headache Disorders	464.5	129.9	9. Neck Pain	685.7	202.9	9. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	547.7	315.3	
10. Alcohol Use Disorders	437.4	122.3	10. Other Musculoskeletal Disorders	580.2	171.7	10. Other Musculoskeletal Disorders	496.4	285.8	

## Top 10 Years of Life Lost\* for Males, Females and Persons

YLL	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
		Rate**	Number of Years		Rate**	Number of Years		Rate**	Number of Years
	1. Ischaemic Heart Disease	4247.0	1187.9	1. Ischaemic Heart Disease	1971.6	583.5	1. Ischaemic Heart Disease	3063.9	1763.7
2. Tracheal, Bronchus, And Lung Cancer	1904.7	532.8	2. Stroke	1276.6	377.8	2. Tracheal, Bronchus, And Lung Cancer	1543.0	888.2	
3. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1478.2	413.5	3. Tracheal, Bronchus, And Lung Cancer	1212.1	358.7	3. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1290.0	742.6	
4. Stroke	1298.9	363.3	4. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1123.9	332.6	4. Stroke	1287.8	741.3	
5. Prostate Cancer	1116.5	312.3	5. Breast Cancer	1112.1	329.1	5. Lower Respiratory Infections	891.6	513.2	
6. Colon And Rectum Cancer	1026.8	287.2	6. Lower Respiratory Infections	837.3	247.8	6. Colon And Rectum Cancer	847.7	488.0	
7. Lower Respiratory Infections	954.9	267.1	7. Alzheimers Disease And Other Dementias	761.6	225.4	7. Alzheimers Disease And Other Dementias	663.0	381.7	
8. Esophageal Cancer	648.0	181.3	8. Colon And Rectum Cancer	683.8	202.4	8. Breast Cancer	581.3	334.6	
9. Alzheimers Disease And Other Dementias	553.6	154.8	9. Ovarian Cancer	428.7	126.9	9. Prostate Cancer	527.2	303.5	
10. Pancreatic Cancer	520.9	145.7	10. Pancreatic Cancer	426.8	126.3	10. Pancreatic Cancer	471.8	271.6	

## Top 10 Disability Adjusted Life Years\* for Males, Females and Persons

DALYs	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
		Rate**	Number of Years		Rate**	Number of Years		Rate**	Number of Years
	1. Ischaemic Heart Disease	4383.5	1226.1	1. Ischaemic Heart Disease	2059.2	609.4	1. Ischaemic Heart Disease	3174.7	1827.5
2. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	2049.2	573.2	2. Low Back Pain	1873.4	554.4	2. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1837.7	1057.9	
3. Tracheal, Bronchus, And Lung Cancer	1935.2	541.3	3. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1651.2	488.6	3. Low Back Pain	1606.0	924.5	
4. Stroke	1454.1	406.7	4. Stroke	1487.8	440.3	4. Tracheal, Bronchus, And Lung Cancer	1567.2	902.2	
5. Diabetes Mellitus	1417.2	396.4	5. Breast Cancer	1250.0	369.9	5. Stroke	1472.2	847.5	
6. Low Back Pain	1319.6	369.1	6. Tracheal, Bronchus, And Lung Cancer	1230.7	364.2	6. Diabetes Mellitus	1259.3	724.9	
7. Prostate Cancer	1271.2	355.6	7. Diabetes Mellitus	1111.9	329.0	7. Alzheimers Disease And Other Dementias	915.2	526.8	
8. Colon And Rectum Cancer	1094.1	306.0	8. Alzheimers Disease And Other Dementias	1062.4	314.4	8. Colon And Rectum Cancer	902.5	519.5	
9. Lower Respiratory Infections	962.1	269.1	9. Depressive Disorders	949.1	280.9	9. Lower Respiratory Infections	898.2	517.0	
10. Falls	791.2	221.3	10. Headache Disorders	915.2	270.8	10. Falls	847.5	487.8	

### Notes

Years lived with disability (YLDs) are defined as years of life lived with any short-term or long-term health loss.

Disability adjusted life years (DALYs) equal the sum of years of life lost (YLLs) and years lived with disability (YLDs). One DALY equals one lost year of healthy life

\* Calculated using the level 3 categorisation of health conditions from the GBD methodology. For more information see - [GBD Compare](#)

\*\* rate per 100,000

### Source

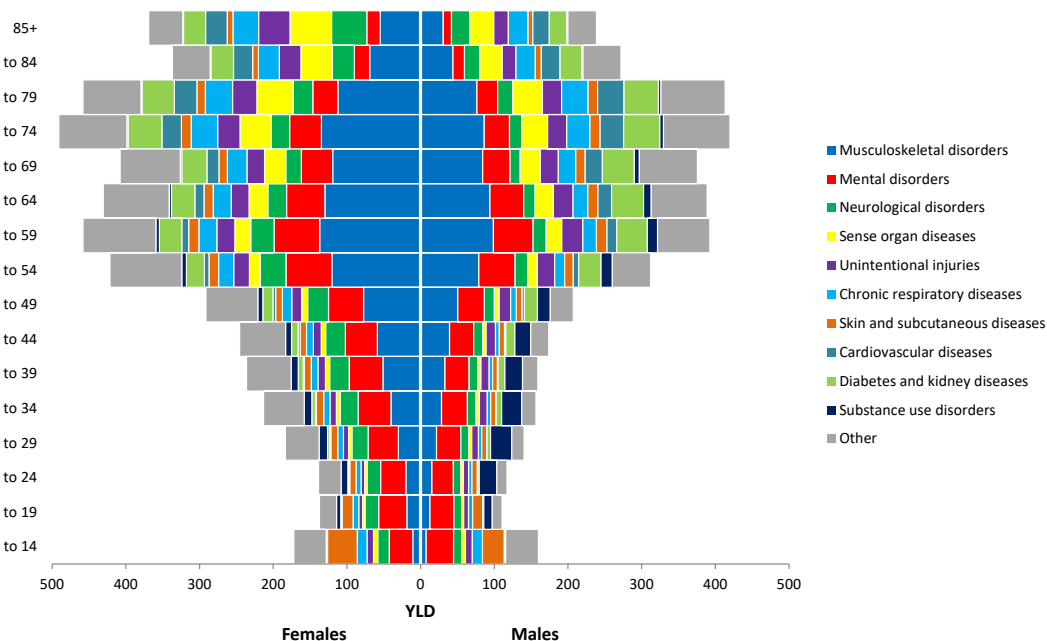
GBD 2019



# GBD – YEARS LIVED WITH DISABILITY

Contributing conditions to Years Lived with Disability\* for Males, Females and Persons

## K2 Healthcare Sleaford



Contributing conditions to Years Lived Disability\* by sex and age

	Musculoskeletal Disorders		Mental Disorders		Neurological Disorders		Sense Organ Diseases		Unintentional Injuries		Chronic Respiratory Diseases		Skin and Subcutaneous Diseases		Cardiovascular Diseases		Diabetes and Kidney Diseases		Substance Use Disorders	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 to 14	7.50	10.66	37.16	31.79	11.01	15.66	5.14	5.76	9.53	8.82	13.77	13.26	29.54	40.31	0.58	0.76	0.81	0.68	0.46	0.31
15 to 19	12.77	18.73	32.47	38.15	10.34	18.42	2.97	3.28	6.58	5.21	5.62	7.80	13.86	14.96	0.40	0.82	0.93	0.84	11.40	5.87
20 to 24	15.41	20.02	29.11	34.32	10.14	18.20	3.23	3.24	7.32	5.04	4.61	6.65	7.16	8.73	0.45	0.83	2.23	1.59	23.75	9.25
25 to 29	21.62	30.04	32.93	41.13	11.06	22.18	3.84	4.26	9.01	6.96	4.51	7.83	6.67	9.40	0.67	1.39	4.67	3.08	28.72	11.39
30 to 34	28.48	40.31	35.12	44.34	11.82	24.44	4.36	5.14	10.71	8.75	4.62	8.53	6.88	9.74	0.78	1.46	7.17	4.76	27.27	10.58
35 to 39	32.97	51.09	32.91	45.74	11.80	26.62	4.12	5.72	11.35	10.04	4.53	9.01	6.56	9.43	0.95	1.55	9.17	6.83	24.00	9.65
40 to 44	39.35	58.59	32.77	43.37	12.48	26.79	4.44	5.99	12.78	10.69	5.18	9.47	6.86	8.44	1.77	2.88	12.19	8.95	21.79	8.08
45 to 49	50.58	77.28	36.13	47.77	13.34	28.15	6.52	8.15	15.71	13.51	7.62	12.74	7.97	9.22	3.07	3.52	17.57	13.71	17.50	6.75
50 to 54	79.05	120.33	49.20	62.32	17.09	34.72	12.95	15.01	23.81	21.13	13.46	20.58	11.78	13.01	7.08	6.26	30.36	24.46	15.42	6.26
55 to 59	98.71	136.80	53.83	61.87	17.95	31.76	21.05	21.70	28.56	24.35	18.63	24.33	14.32	13.85	13.25	9.30	41.39	30.42	13.78	4.65
60 to 64	94.03	129.94	45.92	51.94	15.46	25.50	24.67	25.53	26.75	24.10	20.14	24.50	13.67	12.51	18.45	12.35	43.53	31.66	10.32	3.12
65 to 69	84.34	119.29	37.22	42.48	13.72	21.10	27.29	29.01	24.26	23.72	23.73	26.63	12.86	11.47	23.22	16.37	43.56	33.93	6.78	2.16
70 to 74	86.32	134.50	34.43	43.23	16.63	25.04	35.06	42.16	25.90	30.43	31.36	35.95	13.95	13.25	31.93	26.45	49.12	45.74	4.86	1.95
75 to 79	76.45	112.28	28.14	33.91	20.48	26.97	40.33	49.08	26.05	32.95	35.83	36.84	12.92	11.50	35.82	30.75	46.93	43.73	3.37	1.49
80 to 84	43.99	69.16	15.51	20.70	20.86	29.81	30.40	42.69	18.79	29.46	26.22	28.30	7.99	7.82	25.58	25.86	29.36	30.72	1.66	0.95
85+	30.77	54.85	11.15	18.05	24.89	47.99	32.63	56.19	19.74	42.83	26.63	34.67	6.53	7.85	22.30	29.37	23.95	29.81	1.38	1.13

### BURDEN OF DISEASE IN K2 HEALTHCARE SLEAFORD PCN

- There are 9,029 Years Lived with Disability (YLD) per year amongst patients registered to K2 Healthcare Sleaford GP Practices.
- Musculoskeletal Disorders are the leading cause of YLD making 22% of all YLD.
- YLD due to Musculoskeletal Disorders are higher amongst females across the life course.
- YLD due to Substance Use are higher in males, particularly between the ages of 15 and 50.

#### Notes

Years lived with disability (YLDs) are defined as years of life lived with any short-term or long-term health loss.

Disability adjusted life years (DALYs) equal the sum of years of life lost (YLLs) and years lived with disability (YLDs). One DALY equals one lost year of healthy life

\* Calculated using the level 2 categorisation of health conditions from the GBD methodology. For more information see - [GBD Compare](#)

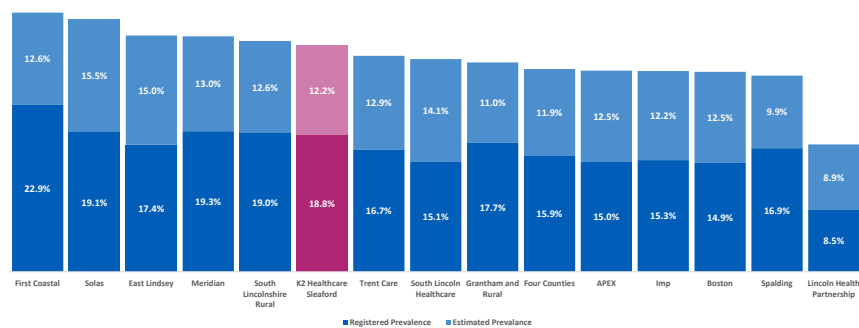
#### Source

GBD 2019

# DISEASE PREVALENCE & DIAGNOSIS

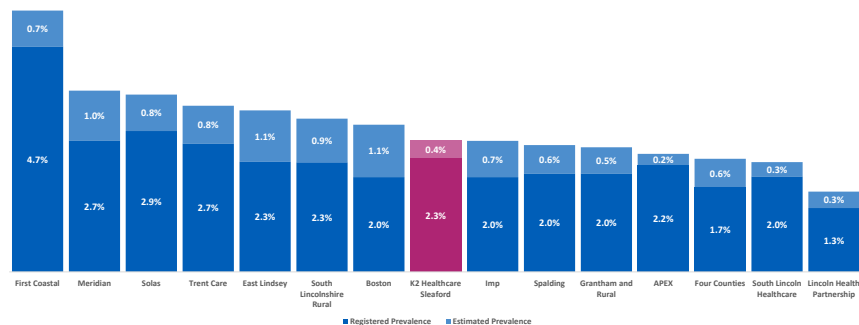
	Billingham Medical Practice	The New Springwells Practice	Sleaford Medical Group	Ruskington Surgery	Millview Medical Centre	Caythorpe & Ancaster Medical Practice	K2 Healthcare Sleaford	Lincolnshire	England
2019 Deprivation Score	25.4	17.6	13.8	13.7	13.2	11.6	15.9	21.7	21.7
Diabetes Prevalence 17+	9.9	8.4	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.6	8.1	7.9	7.1
Asthma Prevalence 6+	9.0	8.4	6.1	7.4	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.1	6.4
COPD Prevalence	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.9
Cancer Prevalence	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.2
Osteoporosis Prevalence 50+	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8
Rheumatoid Arthritis Prevalence 16+	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Long-Term MSK 16+	24.0	26.7	24.1	21.2	16.7	21.1	22.2	21.4	17.0
Dementia Prevalence	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7
Depression 18+ Prevalence	8.5	15.0	10.3	10.1	10.2	7.8	10.2	13.3	12.3
Mental Health Prevalence	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Atrial Fibrillation Prevalence	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.0
Heart Failure Prevalence	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.9
CHD Prevalence	4.8	5.6	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.0
Stroke Prevalence	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.8
PAD Prevalence	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Hypertension Prevalence	17.7	19.0	16.5	21.8	17.4	22.4	18.8	17.0	13.9

## Hypertension – Estimated Total Prevalence vs Actual Prevalence 2020/21



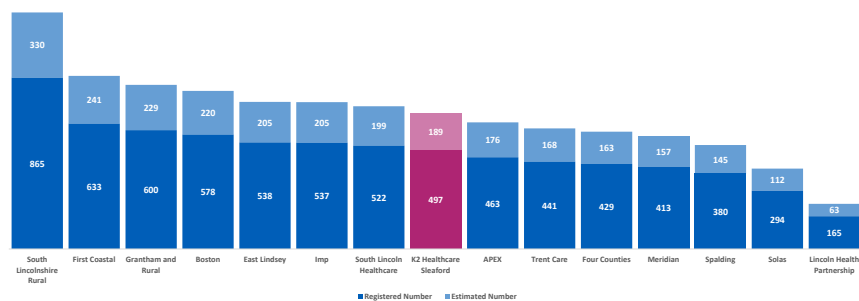
	Registered Prevalence	Estimated Undiagnosed Patients	Total Estimated Prevalence
K2 Healthcare Sleaford	10,718	7,026	17,744
Lincolnshire	135,444	99,982	235,426

## COPD – Estimated Total Prevalence vs Actual Prevalence 2020/21



	Registered Prevalence	Estimated Undiagnosed Patients	Total Estimated Prevalence
K2 Healthcare Sleaford	1,335	221	1,556
Lincolnshire	18,419	5,619	24,038

## Dementia – Estimated based on a diagnosis rate of 61%



	Registered Prevalence	Estimated Undiagnosed Patients	Total Estimated Prevalence
K2 Healthcare Sleaford	497	189	686
Lincolnshire	7,355	2,802	10,157

### Notes

GP practices are sorted from most deprived to least deprived.

### Source

NHS Digital Quality Outcomes Framework, 2020/21  
OHID

# ADMISSIONS - INEQUALITIES

## SLOPE INDEX OF INEQUALITY (SII) AND RELATIVE INDEX OF INEQUALITY (RII)

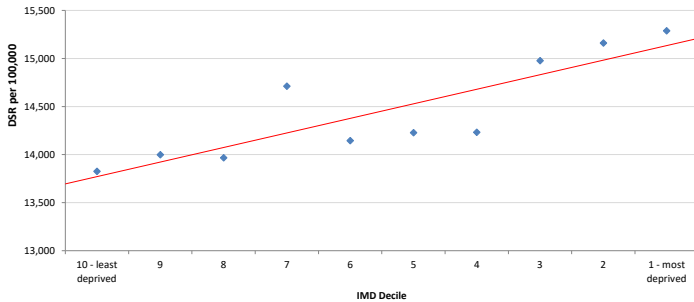
SII and RII are used to quantify the relative inequality gap

The SII is a measure of the difference between the most deprived and least deprived.

The RII is a measure of the ratio between the most deprived and least deprived.

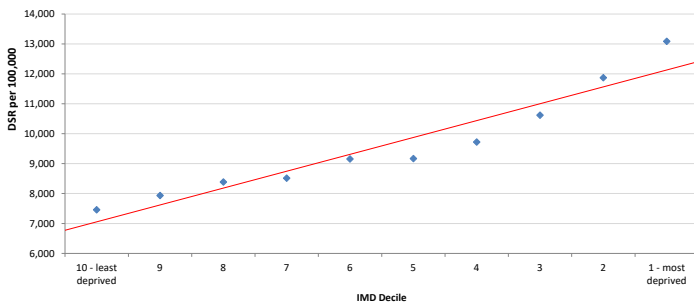
The SII and RII are calculated using Lincolnshire Hospital Admissions data 2018/19 to 2020/21.

**Slope Index of Inequality: Elective Admissions and IMD**  
Inequality Gap (SII) = 1383.8  
Relative Index (RII) = 1.1



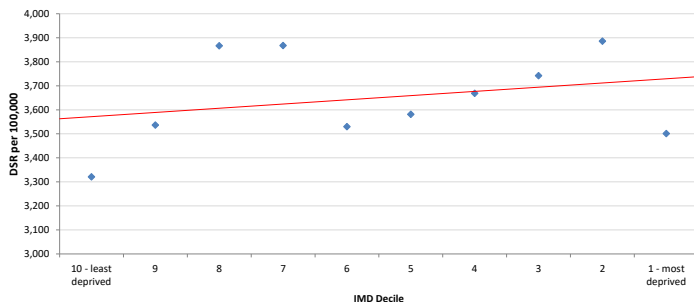
- Elective Admissions has an Inequality Gap of 1,383 admissions per 100k and a Relative Index of 1.1.
- Elective admissions are significantly lower in deciles 10 to 4 than deciles 3 to 1 with the exception of decile 7 which has an admission rate comparable to that of more deprived areas.

**Slope Index of Inequality: Emergency Admissions and IMD**  
Inequality Gap (SII) = 5202.5  
Relative Index (RII) = 1.8



- Emergency Admissions has an Inequality Gap of 5,202 admissions per 100k and a Relative Index of 1.8.
- Emergency admissions in the most deprived decile significantly higher than all other deciles. The rate of admission increases more dramatically as deprivation increases; particularly between deprivation deciles 4 to 1.

**Slope Index of Inequality: Cancer and IMD**  
Inequality Gap (SII) = 196.8  
Relative Index (RII) = 1.1



- Cancer has an Inequality Gap of 196 admissions per 100k and a Relative Index of 1.1.
- Cancer admissions by deprivation decile do not appear to follow strong linear pattern with most deprived decile having the second lowest rate of cancer admission.

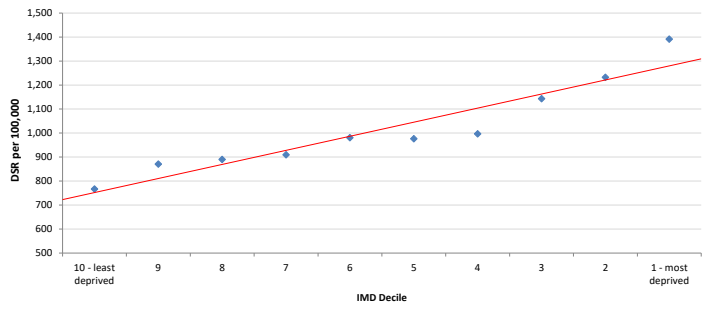
### Source

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Contains Information from NHS Digital, licenced under the current version of the Open Government Licence  
ONS – Mid Year Estimates



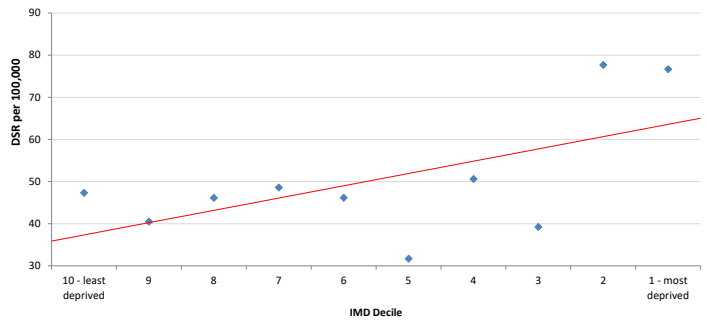
# ADMISSIONS - INEQUALITIES

**Slope Index of Inequality: Cardiovascular and IMD**  
 Inequality Gap (SII) = 533.2  
 Relative Index (RII) = 1.7



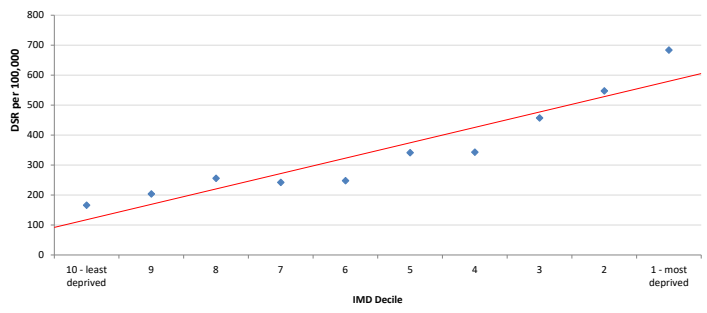
- Cardiovascular has an Inequality Gap of 533 admissions per 100k and a Relative Index of 1.7.
- Whilst the least deprived decile has significantly lower rates of CVD admissions than all other deciles, there are less defined differences between deciles 9 to 4.

**Slope Index of Inequality: Diabetes and IMD**  
 Inequality Gap (SII) = 27.6  
 Relative Index (RII) = 1.8



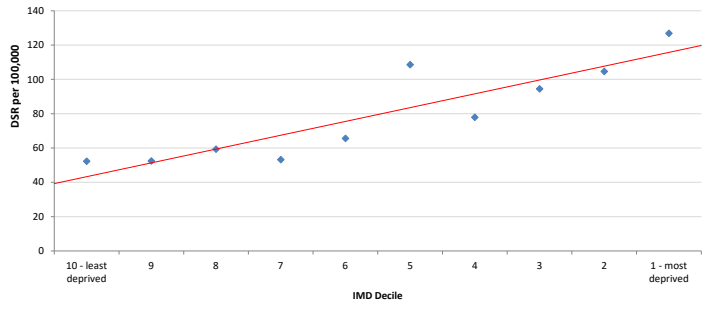
- Diabetes has an Inequality Gap of 27 admissions per 100k and a Relative Index of 1.8.
- Diabetes admission rates are not significantly different for deciles 3 to 10 (least deprived) whereas rates in the two most deprived deciles are significantly greater.

**Slope Index of Inequality: COPD 35+ and IMD**  
 Inequality Gap (SII) = 471.2  
 Relative Index (RII) = 5.2



- COPD Aged 35+ has an Inequality Gap of 471 admissions per 100k and a Relative Index of 5.2.
- There is strong correlation between increased COPD admissions as deprivation increases. Similarly, those living in the least deprived 50% of the population are all have significantly lower COPD rates than those in the most deprived 50%.

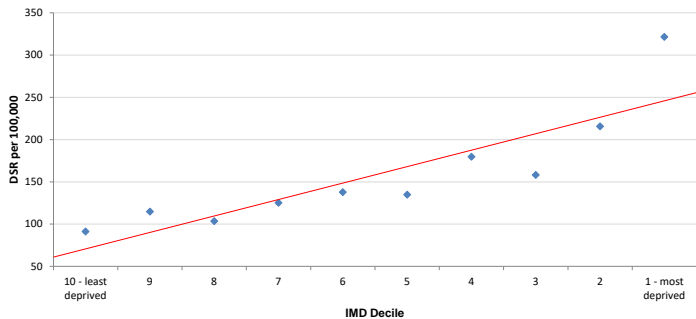
**Slope Index of Inequality: Liver Disease and IMD**  
 Inequality Gap (SII) = 74.5  
 Relative Index (RII) = 2.8



- Liver Disease has an Inequality Gap of 74 admissions per 100k and a Relative Index of 2.8.
- Liver disease admissions in decile 5 are comparable to those of the more deprived decile.

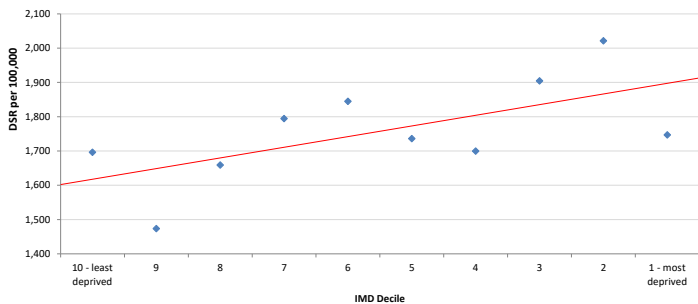
# ADMISSIONS - INEQUALITIES

**Slope Index of Inequality: Intentional Self-harm and IMD**  
 Inequality Gap (SII) = 170.9  
 Relative Index (RII) = 3.5



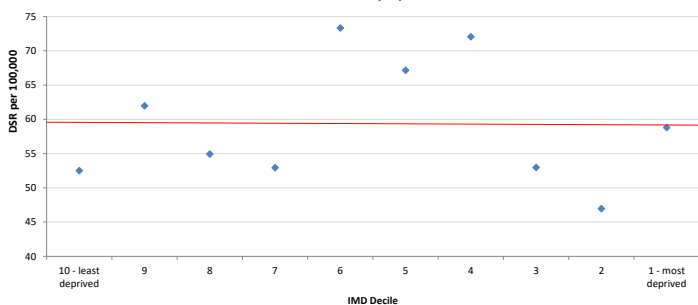
- Intentional Self Harm has an Inequality Gap of 170 and a Relative Index of 3.5.
- There is a decline in the rates from decile 4 to decile 3 and a spike in decile 1.

**Slope Index of Inequality: Falls 65+ and IMD**  
 Inequality Gap (SII) = 329.9  
 Relative Index (RII) = 1.2



- Falls Aged 65+ has an Inequality Gap of 329 admissions per 100k and a Relative Index of 1.2.
- There were no significant differences between the admissions rates of deprivation deciles except for those living in decile 9.

**Slope Index of Inequality: Mental Health under 18 and IMD**  
 Inequality Gap (SII) = -0.5  
 Relative Index (RII) = 1



- Mental Health Aged Under 18 has an Inequality Gap of -0.5 admissions per 100k and a Relative Index of 1.
- There were no detectable differences between admissions rates and deprivation.

**Source**

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Contains Information from NHS Digital, licenced under the current version of the Open Government Licence  
 ONS – Mid Year Estimates

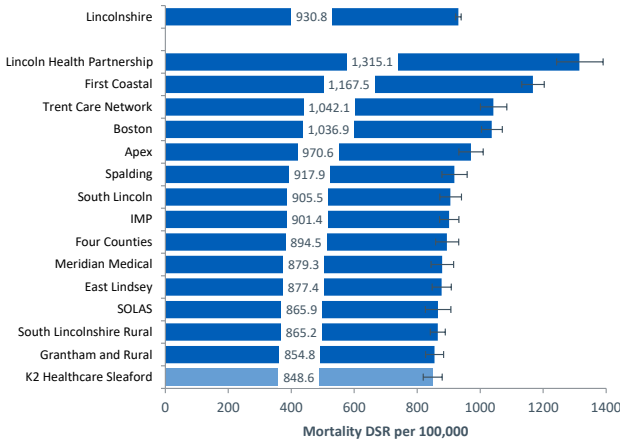
# MORTALITY

Death Count, All Age All Cause, 2017-21\*

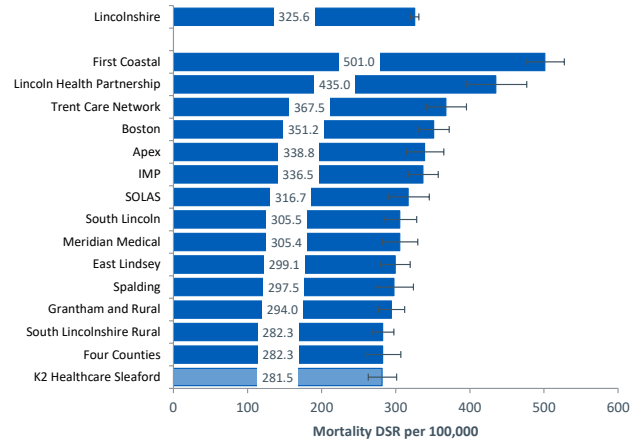
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-2021
Apex	500	470	490	545	495	2,500
Boston	765	755	745	860	705	3,830
East Lindsey	605	675	675	725	625	3,305
First Coastal	855	815	845	1,020	905	4,440
Four Counties	445	455	460	490	495	2,345
Grantham and Rural	690	685	650	755	720	3,500
IMP	620	610	645	745	690	3,310
<b>K2 Healthcare Sleaford</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>3,125</b>
Lincoln Health Partnership	240	285	255	245	255	1,280
Meridian Medical	425	455	455	530	520	2,385
SOLAS	330	360	340	420	360	1,810
South Lincoln	535	540	550	620	460	2,705
South Lincolnshire Rural	1,030	1,105	1,060	1,095	1,020	5,310
Spalding	400	380	370	500	405	2,055
Trent Care Network	475	500	455	515	475	2,420
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>8,685</b>	<b>8,645</b>	<b>9,775</b>	<b>8,695</b>	<b>44,320</b>

- Between 2017 and 2021 there were 3,125 deaths registered for patients of K2 Healthcare Sleaford, equivalent to 848.6 deaths per 100,000 patients.
- K2 Healthcare Sleaford ranks 15th out of the 15 PCNs in Lincolnshire for premature mortality (where 1st is the highest); lower than the Lincolnshire rate of 325.6 per 100,000.
- K2 Healthcare Sleaford has one of the higher Life Expectancy rates at 82.6.
- Ischaemic Heart Disease is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the top five causes of death.

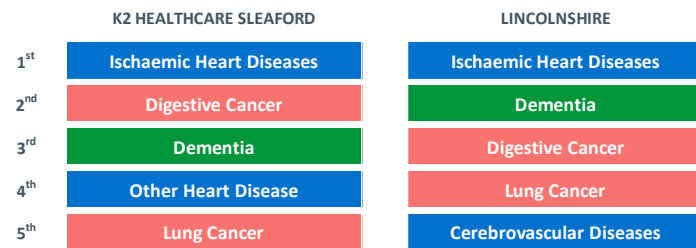
All Age All Cause Mortality 2017-21



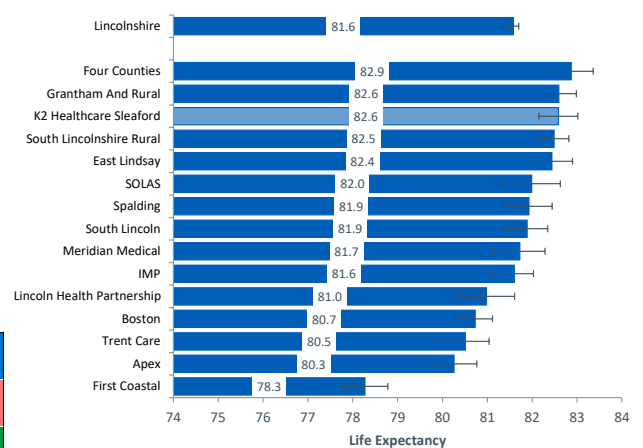
Under 75 Mortality from All Causes 2017-21



Top 5 Causes of Death PCN vs. Lincolnshire, 2017-2021



Life Expectancy at Birth 2017-21\*\*



Top 5 Causes of Death by Age Group, 2017-2021

	Children and Young People	Working Age	Older People	Elderly	All People
1 <sup>st</sup>	Ill-Defined & Unknown Causes Of Mortality	Digestive Cancer	Ischaemic Heart Diseases	Dementia	Ischaemic Heart Diseases
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Transport Accidents	Ischaemic Heart Diseases	Digestive Cancer	Ischaemic Heart Diseases	Digestive Cancer
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Bone Cancer	Lung Cancer	Lung Cancer	Other Heart Disease	Dementia
4 <sup>th</sup>	Mesothelial And Soft Tissue Cancer	Liver Disease	Respiratory Disease	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Other Heart Disease
5 <sup>th</sup>	Diabetes Mellitus	Breast Cancer	Cerebrovascular Diseases	Influenza & Pneumonia	Lung Cancer

**Notes**

\*All figures are rounded to 5

\*\* Life expectancy is calculated using a PHE tool

Life expectancy is a theoretical estimate of the average number of years from birth a person is expected to live. It is based on current death rates by age group

**Source**

NHS Digital (2022), Primary Care Mortality Data – Civil Registration (non-publicly available)



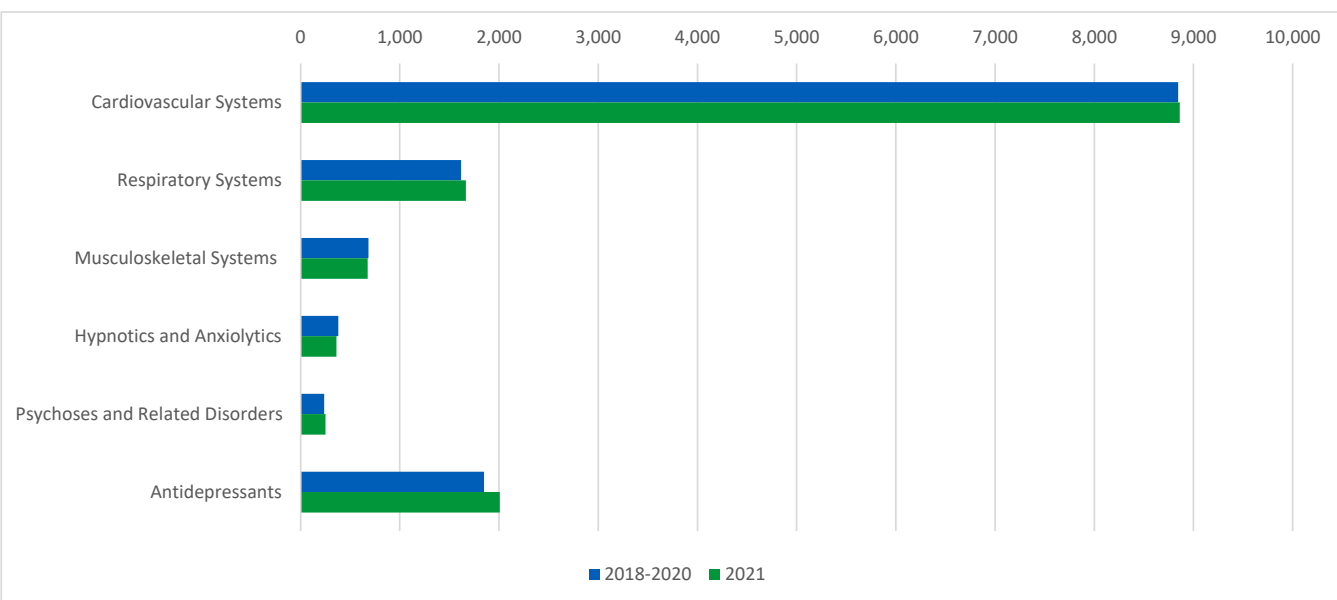
## Prescribed Items January 2021 – December 2021

		Billinghay Medical Practice	Caythorpe & Ancaster Medical Practice	Millview Medical Centre	Ruskington Surgery	Sleaford Medical Group	The New Springwells Practice	K2 Healthcare Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Cardiovascular Systems	Number of Items	56,150	105,474	89,838	84,982	148,335	80,213	564,992	7,072,185
	Rate per 1,000 population	11279.6	10980.0	7904.8	10678.8	8537.3	12768.7	9,815.02	8,741.9
Respiratory Systems	Number of Items	11,273	14,077	15,362	11,878	27,516	13,664	93,770	1,334,441
	Rate per 1,000 population	2264.6	1465.4	1351.7	1492.6	1583.7	2175.1	1,628.97	1,649.5
Musculoskeletal Systems	Number of Items	4,930	6,470	4,755	5,701	13,424	5,307	40,587	541,888
	Rate per 1,000 population	990.4	673.5	418.4	716.4	772.6	844.8	705.1	669.8
Hypnotics and Anxiolytics	Number of Items	2,981	3,061	2,141	2,130	4,897	1,750	16,960	288,543
	Rate per 1,000 population	598.8	318.7	188.4	267.7	281.8	278.6	294.6	356.7
Psychoses and Related Disorders	Number of Items	1,440	1,643	1,767	1,460	3,813	1,393	11,516	199,958
	Rate per 1,000 population	289.3	171.0	155.5	183.5	219.5	221.7	200.1	247.2
Antidepressants	Number of Items	13,705	16,846	18,388	15,674	31,929	17,163	113,705	1,608,933
	Rate per 1,000 population	2,753.1	1,753.7	1,617.9	1,969.6	1,837.6	2,732.1	1,975.3	1,988.8



- K2 Healthcare Sleaford has a higher rate (9,812.0) of Cardiovascular prescribed items than Lincolnshire (8,741.9).
- The rate of Musculoskeletal prescribed items (705.1) in K2 Healthcare Sleaford is higher than Lincolnshire (669.8).

## Prescribed Items in Lincolnshire January 2018 – December 2021 Rates per 1,000



- The three-year average rate for prescribed antidepressants (1,849.7) in Lincolnshire is lower than the number prescribed throughout 2021 (2,007.4).
- For Hypnotics and Anxiolytics, the rate of prescribed items in 2021 (361.2) is lower than the three-year average (378.8).

### Notes

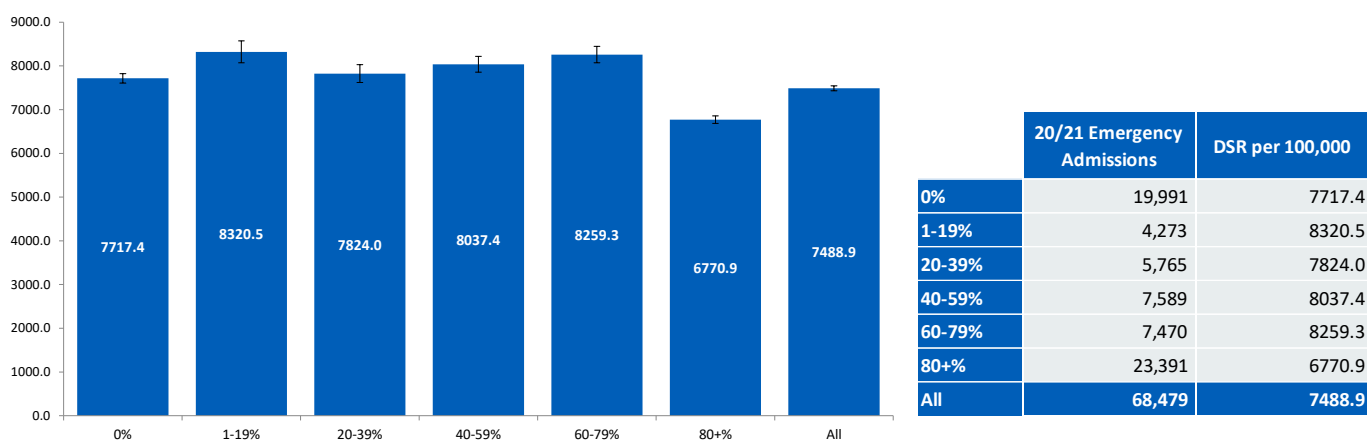
Number of prescribed items for specific conditions and rates per 1,000 population.  
2018-2020 is a calculated average for each prescribed item, compared to 2021

### Source

Open Prescribing

# ACCESS TO SERVICES

Proportion of Population in Lincolnshire who have access to a GP within 15 minutes



	20/21 Emergency Admissions	DSR per 100,000
0%	19,991	7717.4
1-19%	4,273	8320.5
20-39%	5,765	7824.0
40-59%	7,589	8037.4
60-79%	7,470	8259.3
80+%	23,391	6770.9
All	68,479	7488.9

## ACCESS TO SERVICES – LINCOLNSHIRE

The data for Lincolnshire was grouped into 20% bands with 0% as a band.

- 1% to 19% is the highest rate in Lincolnshire that can access a GP within 15 minutes.
- 80% to 100% is the lowest rate.

Access to Key Services 2019 – K2 Healthcare Sleaford

IMD Decile	GP - Public Transport/Walk		GP - Car		Pharmacy - Car *2015	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3,545	61.7	5,367	93.4	2,993	52.1
4	3,193	48.6	6,420	97.7	6,569	100.0
5	3,310	37.1	6,683	74.8	5,774	64.6
6	1,551	30.7	3,960	78.3	2,226	44.0
7	2,714	39.3	5,806	84.1	5,714	82.8
8	4,942	50.0	9,889	100.0	8,272	83.7
9	3,953	29.2	12,248	90.5	13,530	100.0
10	580	17.7	1,607	49.0	2,204	67.2
Total Patients*	23,787	39.7	51,979	86.8	47,283	78.9

## ACCESS TO SERVICES – K2 HEALTHCARE SLEAFORD

- 40% of K2 Healthcare Sleaford population are able to walk or take public transport to access their GP.
- 79% have access to a Pharmacy using a car.

### Notes

\* Who are able to access services with 15 minutes

### Source

[Journey Time Statistics](#)

Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Contains Information from NHS Digital, licenced under the current version of the Open Government Licence

# WIDER DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

## Economic activity

	Billingham Medical Practice	The New Springwells Practice	Sleaford Medical Group	Ruskington Surgery	Milview Medical Centre	Caythorpe & Ancaster Medical Practice	K2 Healthcare Sleaford	Lincolnshire	England
2019 Deprivation Score	25.4	17.6	13.8	13.7	13.2	11.6	15.9	21.7	21.7
% in paid work or in full-time education - 16+	46.2	62.3	59.9	46.8	53.1	60.4	56.0	56.7	56.7
% unemployed - 16+	1.5	0.0	2.8	6.3	7.3	1.5	3.5	4.2	5.5

## Claimants

		K2 Healthcare Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Claimant Count Aged 16-24	Number	145	2,685
	Rate per 100,000 population	2,897.1	3,431.9
Claimant Count Aged 25-49	Number	470	9,445
	Rate per 100,000 population	3,132.5	3,982.7
Claimant Count Aged 50+	Number	245	4,510
	Rate per 100,000 population	866.4	1,249.9
Universal Credit Count Aged 16-24	Number	511	8,741
	Rate per 100,000 population	10,209.8	11,172.5
Universal Credit Count Aged 25-49	Number	2,227	39,360
	Rate per 100,000 population	14,842.7	16,597.2
Universal Credit Count Aged 50+	Number	880	14,417
	Rate per 100,000 population	3,112.1	3,995.6
DLA Count Aged Under 5	Number	30	476
	Rate per 100,000 population	1,330.4	1,354.6
DLA Count Aged 5-10	Number	271	3,321
	Rate per 100,000 population	7,288.9	6,361.0
DLA Count Aged 11-15	Number	272	3,597
	Rate per 100,000 population	8,230.0	7,915.6
ESA Count Aged 18-24	Number	27	238
	Rate per 100,000 population	727.6	388.0
ESA Count Aged 25-49	Number	570	7,655
	Rate per 100,000 population	3,799.0	3,227.9
ESA Count Aged 50+	Number	787	11,042
	Rate per 100,000 population	5,742.4	6,388.2
Pension Credits Count Aged 65-74	Number	424	6,313
	Rate per 100,000 population	5,703.5	6,489.9
Pension Credits Count Aged 75-84	Number	504	7,533
	Rate per 100,000 population	9,450.6	11,245.5
Pension Credits Count Aged 85+	Number	323	4,393
	Rate per 100,000 population	17,894.7	18,530.4

## Qualifications

		K2 Healthcare Sleaford	Lincolnshire
No Qualifications	Number	11,030	154,691
	Proportion	23.0%	26.1%
5+ O Levels/CSE/GCSE <sup>1</sup>	Number	16,915	182,684
	Proportion	35.3%	30.9%
Degree <sup>2</sup>	Number	5,685	61,171
	Proportion	11.9%	10.3%
NVQ Level 1	Number	4,078	53,041
	Proportion	8.5%	9.0%
NVQ Level 2	Number	8,738	102,391
	Proportion	18.2%	17.3%
NVQ Level 3	Number	6,630	72,772
	Proportion	13.8%	12.3%
Professional Qualification	Number	7,507	78,252
	Proportion	15.6%	13.2%

### Notes

<sup>1</sup>5+ O level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A\*-C), School Certificate, 1 A level/2-3 AS levels/VCEs, Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma

<sup>2</sup>Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE)

### Source

Economic Activity – GP Patient Survey 2021

Crime – Data.Police.UK 2021

Claimants - DWP - March 2022

Universal Credit - DWP - March 2022

DLA - DWP - November 2021

ESA - DWP - November 2021

Pension Credits - DWP - November 2021

Children in RLI – DWP – 2020/21

Qualifications – Census 2011

Employment – Census 2011

## Children in low income families

		K2 Healthcare Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Number of Children in Relative Low Income Aged 0-4	Number	458	6,632
	Rate per 100,000 population	20,310.4	18,873.6
Number of Children in Relative Low Income Aged 5-10	Number	519	7,270
	Rate per 100,000 population	13,959.1	13,924.8
Number of Children in Relative Low Income Aged 11-15	Number	470	6,445
	Rate per 100,000 population	14,220.9	14,182.9
Number of Children in Relative Low Income Aged 16-19	Number	327	4,642
	Rate per 100,000 population	13,642.1	13,840.6
Number of Children in Relative Low Income In Working Families	Number	1,176	16,515
Number of Children in Relative Low Income Not In Working Families	Number	569	8,253
Number of Children in Relative Low Income Ratio*	Ratio	235:114	3303:1651

## Employment type

		K2 Healthcare Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	Number	3,622	36,499
	Proportion	13.0%	10.9%
Professional Occupations	Number	3,825	43,806
	Proportion	13.7%	13.1%
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	Number	3,886	36,224
	Proportion	13.9%	10.8%
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	Number	2,927	33,819
	Proportion	10.5%	10.1%
Skilled Trades Occupations	Number	3,496	44,421
	Proportion	12.5%	13.3%
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	Number	2,781	34,116
	Proportion	10.0%	10.2%
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	Number	1,878	28,087
	Proportion	6.7%	8.4%
Process Plant and Machine Operatives	Number	2,542	34,320
	Proportion	9.1%	10.3%
Elementary Occupations	Number	2,964	42,843
	Proportion	10.6%	12.8%

## Crime

		K2 Healthcare Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Anti-social behaviour	Number of Crimes	991	18,605
	Rate per 100,000 population	1,722	2,311
Drugs	Number of Crimes	83	1,508
	Rate per 100,000 population	144	187
Public order	Number of Crimes	209	4,874
	Rate per 100,000 population	363	605
Violence and sexual offences	Number of Crimes	1,188	23,416
	Rate per 100,000 population	2,064	2,908
Total Number of Crimes	Number of Crimes	3,486	70,373
	Rate per 100,000 population	6,056	8,740

