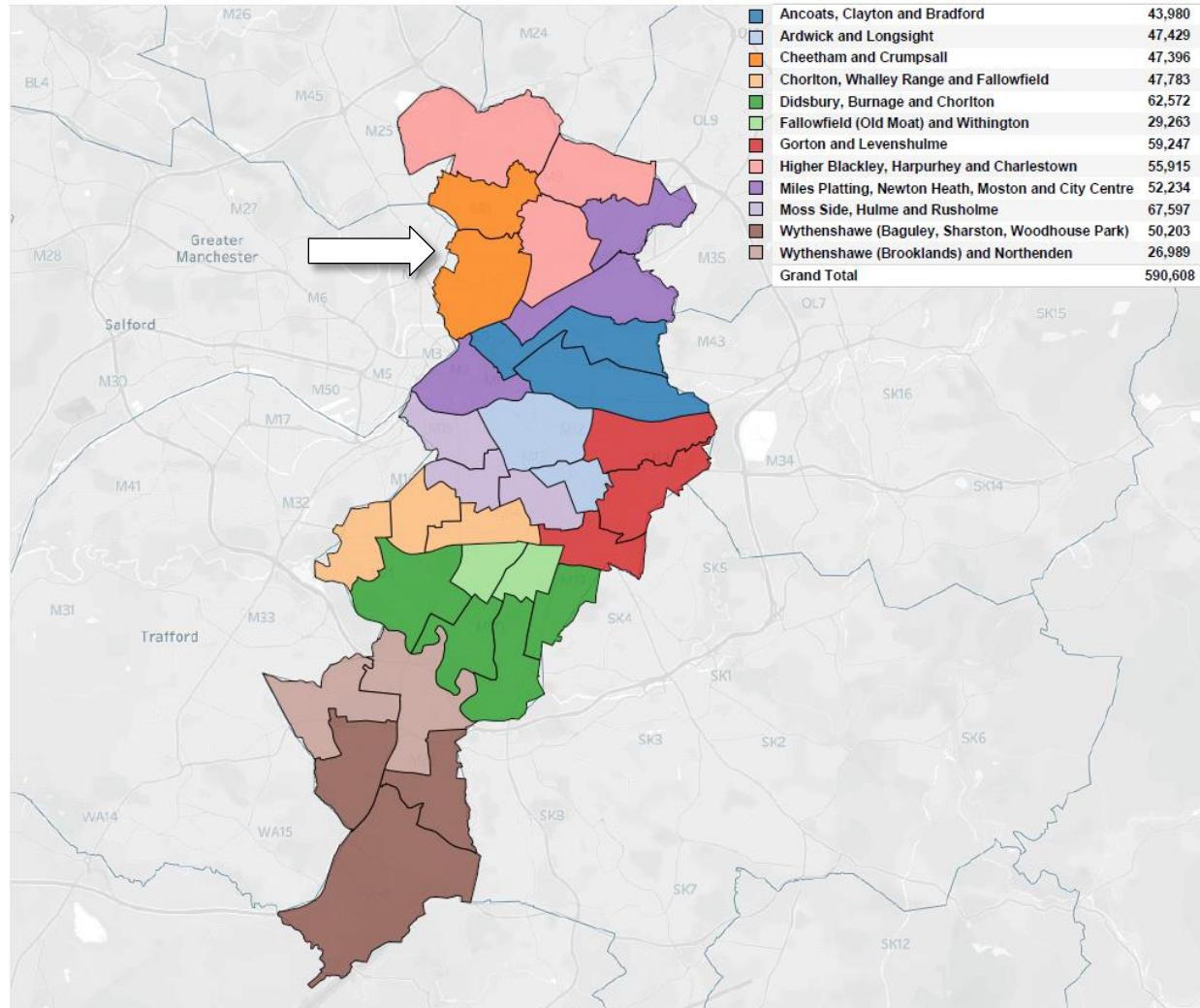


## Cheetham & Crumpsall

### Neighbourhood Health & Social Care Profile



## Introduction to MHCC Neighbourhood & Cohort Profile Reports

The Locality Plan developed by Health & Social Care commissioners in Manchester sets an ambition that those sections of the population most at risk of needing care will have access to more proactive care, available in their local communities.

The key transformation is the establishment of 12 Integrated Neighbourhood Teams across the City based on geographical area as opposed to organisation. The teams focus on the place and people that they serve, centred around the ethos that 'The best bed is your own bed' wherever possible and care should be closer to home rather than delivered within a hospital or care home.

The ambition of this model is to place primary care (GP) services at the heart of an integrated neighbourhood model of care in which they are co-located with community teams. These teams could include Community Pharmacists, Allied Health Professionals (AHPs), Community Nursing, Social Care Officers, Intermediate Care teams, Leisure and health promotion teams, Ambulance teams and 3rd sector teams, with a link to educational and employment teams.

All services are based upon a 12/3/1 model of provision, where most services should be delivered at the neighbourhood\* level (12) unless they require economies of scale at a specialist local level (3), or a single City-wide level (1).

The 12 neighbourhoods\* and 3 localities are:

### *North Locality*

Ancoats, Clayton and Bradford; Cheetham and Crumpsall; Higher Blackley, Harpurhey and Charlestown; Miles Platting, Newton Heath, Moston and City Centre

### *Central Locality*

Ardwick and Longsight; Chorlton, Whalley Range and Fallowfield; Gorton and Levenshulme; Moss Side, Hulme and Rusholme

### *South Locality*

Didsbury, Burnage and Chorlton; Fallowfield (Old Moat) and Withington; Wythenshawe (Baguley, Sharston, Woodhouse Park); Wythenshawe (Brooklands) and Northenden

This profile focuses on Cheetham & Crumpsall, comparing its population with the overall population registered with a Manchester GP at the end of June 2019.

This profile report is one of a series that have been produced jointly by The Business Intelligence and Public Health Knowledge & Intelligence Teams within Manchester Health & Care Commissioning and Adults Performance, Research & Intelligence Team within Manchester City Council. These reports describe the nature of the population living and using services in different parts of Manchester. This profile can be viewed alongside the full series of neighbourhood profile and cohort profile reports that are also available on the Manchester Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) website. Further information on these reports is given in Appendix A.

Please note that data in some of the tables in this report have been suppressed in order to protect the confidentiality of individuals and avoid the risk of disclosure in line with [ONS guidance for applying disclosure control to data](#). In a small number of tables it has also been necessary to apply secondary suppression to avoid disclosure by differencing. Where some form of suppression has been applied, the figures have been replaced with '-'.

\* In May 2018 new electoral wards were established. The 12 neighbourhoods were established prior to May 2018 and are based around the previous electoral wards.

## Demographics

### Age

At the end of June 2019, nearly 660,000 people were registered with a Manchester GP. Of these, 47,396 lived in Cheetham & Crumpsall.

The neighbourhood has a higher proportion of children under 19 (29% v 23%) and adults aged 35 – 49 (24% v 22%), with lower proportions in other age bands, particularly adults aged 65 – 79 (5% v 7%).

### Gender

The neighbourhood has a slightly lower percentage of females than the average for the population registered with a Manchester GP – 46% v 48%.

### Race

Compared to the overall adult population, people living in the neighbourhood are more likely to be Asian / Asian British (53.5% v 24.5%) and less likely to be White / White British (32.6% v 59.8%).

No. of People	Age Band						All Ages
	Under 19	19 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65 - 79	80+	
<b>Neighbourhood - No.</b>	13524	13153	11207	6176	2489	847	<b>47396</b>
<b>Neighbourhood - %</b>	29%	28%	24%	13%	5%	2%	
<b>Manchester - No.</b>	150603	209468	143012	94628	45714	15561	<b>658986</b>
<b>Manchester - %</b>	23%	32%	22%	14%	7%	2%	

	Neighbourhood		Manchester	
	No. of People	Percentage (where known)	No. of People	Percentage (where known)
<b>Female</b>	21852	46%	317221	48%
<b>Male</b>	25544	54%	341747	52%
<b>Unknown</b>	0	-	18	-
<b>Total</b>	47396	100%	658986	

Description	Neighbourhood		Manchester	
	No. of People	Percentage (where known)	No. of People	Percentage (where known)
Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi	161	0.4%	6211	1.3%
Asian / Asian British: Chinese	571	1.6%	19668	4.2%
Asian / Asian British: Indian	1518	4.1%	13200	2.8%
Asian / Asian British: Pakistani	14461	39.5%	54015	11.6%
Asian / Asian British: Other Asian	2849	7.8%	20321	4.4%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	3745	10.2%	54136	11.7%
Gypsy / Traveller / Irish Traveller	31	0.1%	259	0.1%
White or White British	11916	32.6%	277294	59.8%
Mixed or Multiple	1328	3.6%	18668	4.0%
Unknown	10816	-	195214	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>47396</b>		<b>658986</b>	

## Population cohorts

For this series of profiles, the population (people registered with a GP practice in Manchester, living inside and outside Manchester, who have consented for their data to be shared) has been divided into 10 “cohorts” mainly using a range of data based on their history of accessing Primary Care (GP), Acute Hospital and Mental Health services.

Each person is allocated to a single cohort (population type) determined in the following order: Children and Young people with Long Term Conditions, Learning Disabilities or Mental Health Needs; Frail Older People; People with Complex Lifestyles Mental Health, Learning Disabilities & Dementia; Maternity; Adults with Multiple Long Term Conditions / End of Life; Adults with Wider Determinants of Need; Good Health Older People, Good Health Children and Good Health Adults (Under 65s). Further details are in Appendix B.

***Cheetham & Crumpsall has a similar cohort split to the overall population.***

	Neighbourhood		Manchester	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Children (under 19)</b>				
<b>Good Health Children</b>	12320	91%	135933	90%
<b>Children &amp; Young people with Long Term Conditions, Learning Disabilities or Mental Health Needs</b>	1203	9%	14609	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13523</b>		<b>150542</b>	
<b>Adults (19 - 64)</b>				
<b>Good Health Adults</b>	12428	41%	166608	37%
<b>Complex Lifestyles</b>	413	1%	7017	2%
<b>Mental Health, Learning Disabilities, Dementia</b>	1377	5%	21261	5%
<b>Maternity</b>	777	3%	7920	2%
<b>Adults with Multiple Long Term Conditions / End of Life Care</b>	1701	6%	20298	5%
<b>Adults with Wider Determinants of Need</b>	13840	45%	224004	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30536</b>		<b>447108</b>	
<b>Older People (65+)</b>				
<b>Good Health Older People</b>	330	10%	5963	10%
<b>Frail older people</b>	200	6%	4131	7%
<b>Complex Lifestyles</b>	59	2%	1064	2%
<b>Mental Health, Learning Disabilities, Dementia</b>	330	10%	5632	9%
<b>Adults with Multiple Long Term Conditions / End of Life Care</b>	1466	44%	24844	41%
<b>Adults with Wider Determinants of Need</b>	951	29%	19641	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3336</b>		<b>61275</b>	

## Mosaic Analysis

Mosaic Public Sector classification by Experian™ is a population segmentation tool that uses a range of data and analytical methods to identify 15 summary groups and 66 detailed types of people. It is based on an underlying principle that similar people live in similar places, do similar things, have similar lifestyles and share similar views.

Mosaic helps us to understand a person's demographic characteristics (age, gender and ethnic group etc.), lifestyle, attitudes and behaviours. It gives us an insight into how and why people make decisions about their health and care and how they are likely to respond to services. The use of Mosaic analysis enables us to tailor services in specific locations in line with the needs and preferences of the types of people living in those areas.

**Comparing the Mosaic Groups in the neighbourhood versus the population registered with a Manchester GP, people in the neighbourhood are far more likely to be in the "Urban Cohesion" group (48.7% v 14.4%). The neighbourhood has a lower proportion of those in the "Rental Hubs" (15% v 20.3%), "Family Basics" (7.1% v 18.2%) and "Municipal Challenge" group (2.9% v 6.7%).**

Mosaic Group	Description	Neighbourhood		Manchester	
		No. of People	Percentage (where known)	No. of People	Percentage (where known)
<b>A Country Living</b>	Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life (typical age 66-70)	-	-	17	0.0%
<b>B Prestige Positions</b>	Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles (typical age 61-65)	18	0.0%	5877	1.0%
<b>C City Prosperity</b>	High status city dwellers living in central locations, pursuing careers with high rewards (typical age 31-35)	-	-	11699	1.9%
<b>D Domestic Success</b>	Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers (typical age 41-45)	-	-	22770	3.7%
<b>E Suburban Stability</b>	Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing (typical age 56-60)	141	0.3%	7442	1.2%
<b>F Senior Security</b>	Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement (typical age 76-80)	280	0.6%	13342	2.2%
<b>H Aspiring Homemakers</b>	Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means (typical age 31-35)	977	2.1%	26284	4.3%
<b>I Urban Cohesion</b>	Residents of settled urban communities with a strong sense of identity (typical age 56-60)	22798	48.7%	88703	14.4%
<b>J Rental Hubs</b>	Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods (typical age 26-30)	7027	15.0%	124877	20.3%
<b>K Modest Traditions</b>	Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles (typical age 56-60)	1323	2.8%	17776	2.9%
<b>L Transient Renters</b>	Single people privately renting low cost homes for the short term (typical age 18-25)	7656	16.4%	105989	17.2%
<b>M Family Basics</b>	Families with limited resources who have to budget to make ends meet (typical age 31-35)	3308	7.1%	112369	18.2%
<b>N Vintage Value</b>	Older people reliant on support to meet financial or practical needs (typical age 76-80)	1953	4.2%	37669	6.1%
<b>O Municipal Challenge</b>	Urban renters of social housing facing an array of challenges (typical age 56-60)	1341	2.9%	41229	6.7%
<b>U Unknown</b>	Unknown	574	1.2%	42943	6.5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>47396</b>		<b>658986</b>	

## Social Services provided by MCC Adult Social Care

Manchester City Council (MCC) Adult Social Care offers information and advice, assessments of need, equipment and care to people living in Manchester. People over the age of 18 who live in Manchester can request information and advice or an assessment of need, regardless of whether they pay for services themselves.

Adult Social Care activity begins with making contact – a member of the public may call up to enquire about services for themselves or someone else, or a referral may be made by another service e.g. Primary Care, Prisons, and this is recorded as a contact.

Some (but not all) contacts result in an assessment by a Social Worker or associated professional. Information is gathered on a person's needs so that appropriate services (called a care package) can be provided if needed. Reviews and reassessments review those needs again when a person's circumstances change or they have been in receipt of certain types of care e.g. home care for a year.

This analysis is based on the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019, and relates to *adults registered with a Manchester GP\** who have been in contact with or received a social care service from Manchester City Council.

### Contacts & Assessments

***In the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019, 869 adults living in the neighbourhood had 1 or more contacts with MCC Adult Social Care. This is 3% of the adult population, which is higher than the wider adult population (2%).***

***The percentage of people who received 1 or more assessments was similar to the overall adult population (48% v 50%). While the neighbourhood accounts for 6.7% of the registered adult population, the percentage receiving general or equipment assessments was higher (7.7% & 8% respectively), while the percentage having a drugs and alcohol assessment was lower (3%).***

*\* In the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019, 23,611 adults had a contact with MCC Adult Social Services. Of these, 46% (10,814 adults) were identified as registered with a Manchester GP.*

*\* 10,274 adults had an assessment of some form. Of these, 53% (5,451 adults) were identified as registered with a Manchester GP.*

	N'hood	Registered Adults *
Total No. of Adults	33872	508383
<b>Contacts</b>		
No. with 1 or more contacts with MCC ASC	869	10814
% with at least one contact	3%	2%
Average no. of contacts per person	3.1	3.1
<b>Assessments</b>		
No. with 1 or more assessments with MCC ASC	415	5451
Ratio - Assessments v Contacts	48%	50%
Average no. of assessments per person	2.0	2.0

	N'hood	Registered Adults *	N'hood v All
<b>Population</b>	33872	508383	6.7%
<b>Type of Assessment</b>			
General	290	3766	7.7%
Equipment	180	2245	8.0%
Drugs & Alcohol	7	231	3.0%

### **Packages of Social Care**

When services are provided via MCC Adult Social Care, these are referred to as Care Packages. One of the most common services is the provision of equipment, which is a one-off service. However, this analysis focuses on care packages that provide on-going care and support, both long term and short term.

A person assessed as having a need can receive multiple care packages, of different types, over any given period of time. Descriptions of the different types of service are given in Appendix C. Analysis of the different types of care shows:

***In the neighbourhood, the two most widely used services provided via MCC Adult Social Care were home care (163 adults) and community alarms (117).***

***The adult population in the neighbourhood equates to 6.7% of the adult population registered with a Manchester GP. Where adults in the neighbourhood access services, the percentage of service users is generally within 1% above or below this. The exception to this is supported accommodation, where only 2.9% of service users live within the neighbourhood.***

	N'hood	Registered Adults *	Ratio
<b>Population</b>	33872	508383	6.7%
<b>Type of Care Package</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Home Care	163	1908	8.5%
Community Alarm	117	2065	5.7%
Residential Care	59	726	8.1%
Reablement	57	926	6.2%
Direct Payments	43	519	8.3%
Day Care	22	351	6.3%
Supported Accommodation	15	511	2.9%
Respite	13	176	7.4%
Adult Placement Scheme	11	103	10.7%

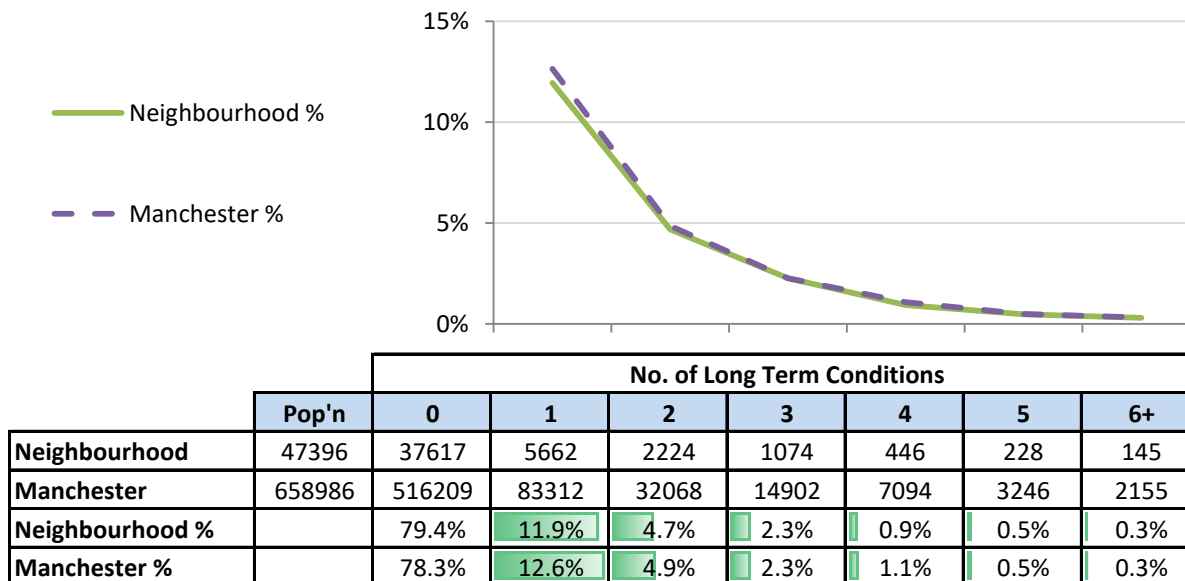
*\* In the 12 months to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019, 9,546 adults were in receipt of one or more packages of care from MCC Adult Social Care. Of these, 59% (5,642) were identified as registered with a Manchester GP.*

## Long Term Conditions

This section compares the neighbourhood with all people (adults and children) registered with a Manchester GP.

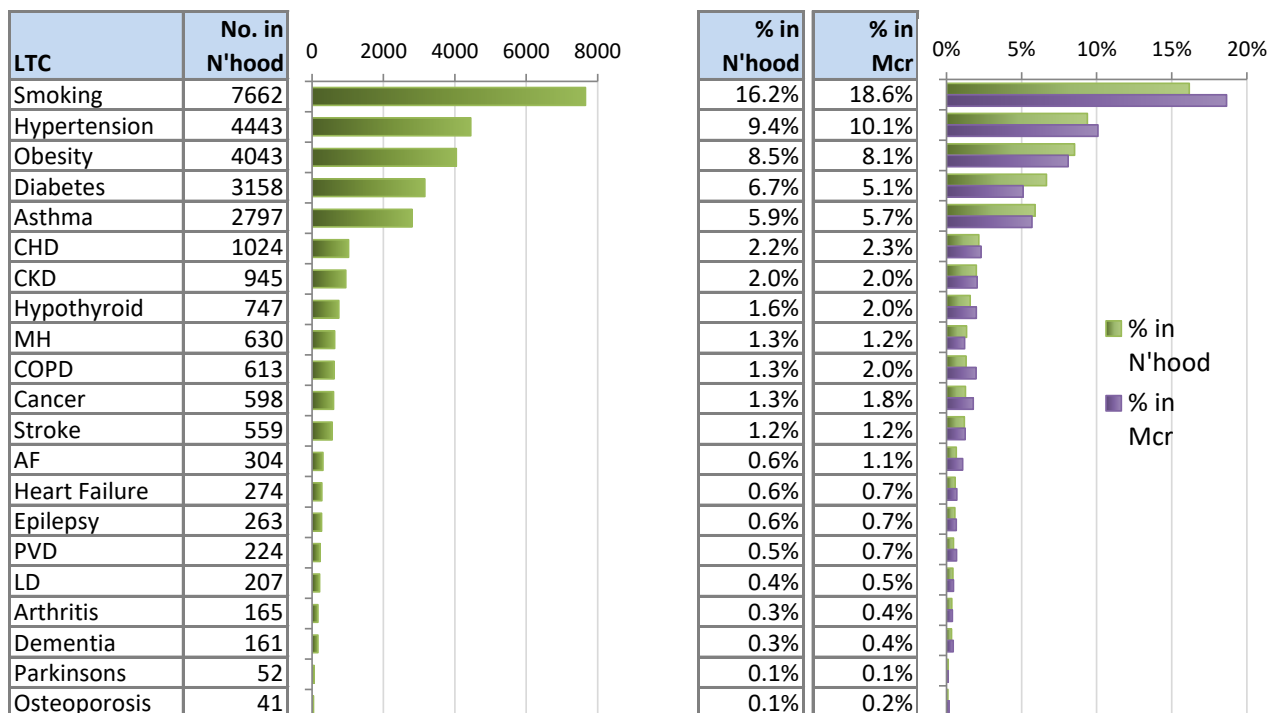
The graph and table on the right relate to the number of Long Term Conditions (LTCs) people have (from a list of 19 LTC registers used in our cohort definitions).

*People in the neighbourhood have a slightly lower level of long term conditions compared to the overall population registered with a Manchester GP.*



The charts on the right show the number and percentage of people on each of the LTC registers counted above, along with smoking and obesity.

*For the neighbourhood, the percentage of the population on each register is also very similar to the overall population registered with a Manchester GP. By far the highest LTC register is for smoking (16.2%), followed by Hypertension (9.4%) and Obesity (8.5%).*





## Prescribing

This section compares prescribing spend by GP practices located within the neighbourhood to all GP practices within Manchester from July 2018 to June 2019. It does not include the cost of drugs prescribed while a patient is in hospital or when they are discharged.

**For all Manchester GP practices, the average spend per person was £123 and varied between neighbourhoods from £84 to £193. Spend is highest on CNS and Endocrine at around £14.5m each, followed by Respiratory, with a spend of £10.6m.**

**In the neighbourhood, spend per person is 31% higher than the Manchester average.**

**Endocrine is the highest area of spend (£1.5m) which is 46% higher than the Manchester average per person.**

**CNS spend is closer to the Manchester average (7% higher) and Respiratory is 18% higher.**

**While Nutrition & blood is the 4th highest area of spend (£0.9m), spend per head is 73% higher than the Manchester average.**

Drug Group	N'hood Spend per person	Manchester Spend per person	N'hood v Manchester	N'hood Total Spend	Manchester Total Spend
Endocrine System	£32	£22	+46%	£1,525,932	£14,548,333
Central Nervous System	£24	£22	+7%	£1,124,030	£14,542,374
Respiratory System	£19	£16	+18%	£898,973	£10,600,423
Nutrition And Blood	£19	£11	+73%	£894,616	£7,188,534
Cardiovascular System	£17	£14	+17%	£789,754	£9,419,985
Gastro-Intestinal System	£10	£7	+40%	£456,985	£4,529,353
Skin	£9	£5	+65%	£422,902	£3,559,426
Appliances	£6	£4	+47%	£307,117	£2,898,424
Obstetrics,Gynae+Urinary Tract Disorders	£5	£4	+28%	£257,376	£2,790,677
Musculoskeletal & Joint Diseases	£4	£3	+57%	£209,845	£1,855,491
Others	£16	£14	+12%	£751,430	£9,344,461
<b>Total</b>	<b>£161</b>	<b>£123</b>	<b>+31%</b>	<b>£7,638,960</b>	<b>£81,277,482</b>

Across Manchester, the drug groups with the highest total spend (making up around 50% of spend) were:

- *Central Nervous System* i.e. drugs that affect the brain / central nervous systems of the body such as pain killers, antidepressants and drugs for Dementia, sleep disorders, Parkinson's and Epilepsy
- *Endocrine* i.e. drugs that affect the body's endocrine (hormonal) system including treatments for Diabetes, an under/over active thyroid and sex hormones
- *Respiratory* i.e. drugs that affect the body's respiratory system, mainly treatments for Asthma and COPD

## Acute Hospital Care

This section compares the extent to which different types of acute hospital (secondary care) services were used from July 2018 to June 2019 by people registered with a Manchester GP at the time of the attendance or admission AND registered with a Manchester GP on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019. The analysis then further compares those living in the neighbourhood, with the overall registered population.

### ***Calculation of rates per person:***

To calculate rates per person in this section, activity is looked at over a 12 month period and then compared against the expected population at any single given point in time – a “snapshot”. The snapshot population figures are based on:

- Neighbourhood – people living within the neighbourhood AND registered with a Manchester GP on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019 (47,396 people).
- Manchester – people living inside or outside Manchester AND registered with a Manchester GP on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019 (658,986 people).

### ***Types of acute hospital service***

Acute hospital services can be split into two categories:

1. Planned care – Services and treatments which are not carried out in an emergency. This includes consultations and procedures carried out in an outpatient setting (where a hospital bed is not needed) and procedures carried out in an inpatient setting (where a bed and possibly an overnight stay are needed).
2. Urgent care – Services and treatments which are carried out as an emergency. This includes A&E attends and Emergency Admissions.

## Reason for Secondary Care

The reason for acute hospital activity can be broken down into key areas (known as Programme Budget Categories).

**For the neighbourhood and the overall population, Respiratory and Gastro Intestinal are high areas of spend at 11 – 12%. For the neighbourhood, spend on Maternity / Reproductive Health is also 11% compared to 9% for Manchester.**

**Three further areas then account for spend of around 9 - 10% each: Respiratory; Genito Urinary and Circulation.**

Area of Spend	N'hood % of Spend	Manchester % of Spend	N'hood Total Spend	Manchester Total Spend
Gastro Intestinal	11%	12%	£2,096,555	£34,879,043
Maternity / Reproductive Health	11%	9%	£2,050,812	£26,819,938
Respiratory	10%	11%	£1,861,639	£32,814,191
Genito Urinary	9%	9%	£1,744,582	£25,709,154
Circulation	9%	8%	£1,709,106	£24,586,491
Trauma & Injury	7%	8%	£1,401,745	£23,686,012
Musculo Skeletal	7%	8%	£1,353,359	£24,511,751
Other Areas of Spend/Conditions	6%	5%	£1,183,383	£13,943,057
Neurological problems	5%	5%	£978,607	£15,683,029
Cancers & Tumours	4%	5%	£834,992	£15,759,064
Others (low value or not specified)	20%	20%	£3,912,905	£59,768,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>£19,127,685</b>	<b>£298,160,724</b>

## **Planned Care**

Planned Care is split into four broad categories of activity:

Outpatient attends are clinic appointments where no procedure is performed.

An outpatient procedure is a minor procedure performed on a single day.

A Day case is also a procedure performed on a single day, but may require the person to be in hospital for longer than an outpatient procedure e.g. for supervised recovery.

An Elective admission will involve a stay of at least one night.

***Activity rates for the different types of planned care are generally lower for people living in the neighbourhood compared to the overall population registered with a Manchester GP.***

	<b>Outpatient Attends</b>	<b>Outpatient Procedures</b>	<b>Day Case</b>	<b>Elective Admission</b>	
<b>Planned Care Activity</b>					
Neighbourhood	44537	5580	3110	549	
Manchester	733452	92324	56293	9466	
<b>Rate per 1000 Adults</b>					<b>Pop'n</b>
Neighbourhood	940	118	66	12	47396
Manchester	1113	140	85	14	658986
<b>Ratio - Neighbourhood v Manchester</b>					
	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	

## Urgent Care

*People in the neighbourhood are no more likely to attend A&E than the overall population registered with a Manchester GP.*

*They are slightly less likely to be admitted as a result of the A&E attend, with 29% of A&E attends resulting in admission, compared to 31% for the overall population.*

*In combination, this means that people living in the neighbourhood are no more likely to experience an emergency admission than the wider population.*

*When a person living in the neighbourhood experiences an emergency hospital admission, they stay in hospital for less time than the average for people registered with a Manchester GP – 2.9 nights v 3.7 nights.*

	A&E Attends	Emergency Admissions	Percentage of A&E attends resulting in admission	
<b>Urgent Care Activity</b>				
Neighbourhood	20010	5820	29%	
Manchester	272209	84883	31%	
<b>Rate per 1000 Adults</b>				<b>Pop'n</b>
Neighbourhood	422	123	-	47396
Manchester	413	129	-	658986
<b>Ratio - Neighbourhood v Manchester</b>				
	1.0	1.0	0.9	

	Same Day	Short Stay (1 night)	Longer (2+ nights)	Average LOS
<b>Emergency Admissions Activity</b>				
Neighbourhood	2486	1153	2181	2.9
Manchester	33350	17556	33977	3.7
<b>Percentage of admissions</b>				
Neighbourhood	43%	20%	37%	
Manchester	39%	21%	40%	
<b>Ratio - Neighbourhood v Manchester</b>				
	1.1	1.0	0.9	

Based on the reasons for admission (diagnoses) and the procedures that were performed, it is possible to determine if an admission was preventable or ambulatory care sensitive (ACSC) i.e. conditions for which effective management and treatment should limit emergency admission to hospital.

**21.5% of emergency admissions for the neighbourhood could be classed as preventable or Ambulatory Care Sensitive – 14.3% preventable and 7.2% for ACSCs. This compares to 12.2% and 7.5% for the overall population.**

Emergency Admissions	No. of Admissions	
	N'hood	Manchester
Preventable	833	10318
Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACSC)	420	6327
Neither	4567	68238
Total	5820	84883
% Preventable	14.3%	12.2%
% ACSC	7.2%	7.5%

**For Preventable Admissions, ENT Infections account for by far the highest percentage in the neighbourhood (29.8%), which higher than the Manchester average (24.7%). This is followed by Flu & Pneumonia (16.2%) and Pyelonephritis & Kidney or Urinary Tract Infection (15.5%).**

Preventable Admissions	% of Preventable Admissions		No. of Admissions	
	N'hood	Manchester	N'hood	Manchester
Angina	0.8%	1.0%	7	106
Cellulitis	9.5%	10.9%	79	1127
Convulsions & Epilepsy	3.5%	3.6%	29	374
Dehydration & Gastroenteritis	16.6%	18.6%	138	1915
Dental conditions	0.8%	0.8%	7	87
ENT Infections	29.8%	24.7%	248	2549
Flu & Pneumonia	16.2%	15.4%	135	1592
Other Vaccine Preventable	0.2%	0.1%	2	13
Perforated or bleeding Ulcer	7.1%	5.6%	59	576
Pyelonephritis & Kidney or Urinary Tract Infections	15.5%	19.2%	129	1979

**For Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions, Respiratory is the greatest reason for ACSC admissions in the neighbourhood and for Manchester GP registered patients (47.9% v 46.3%). The next highest percentage is for CVD (31.9%), the same as the Manchester average.**

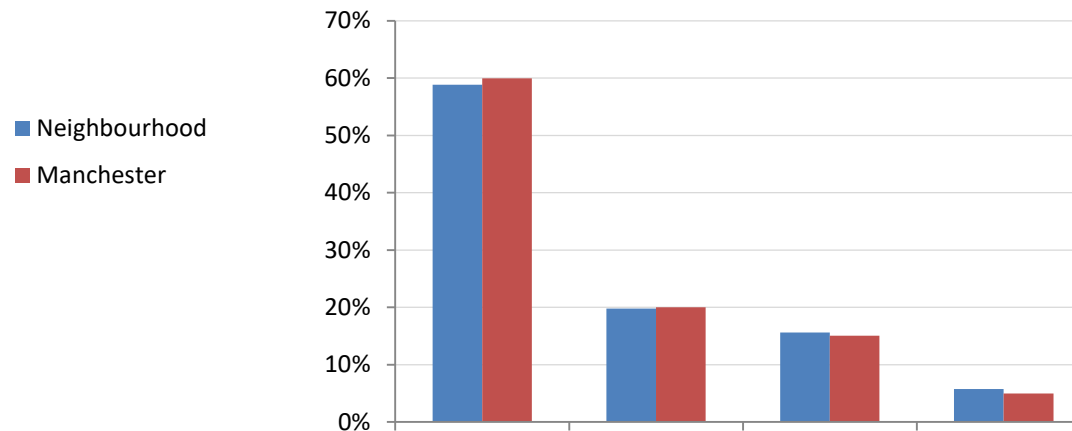
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions	% of ACSC Admissions		No. of Admissions	
	N'hood	Manchester	N'hood	Manchester
CVD	31.9%	31.9%	134	2019
Diseases of Blood	6.4%	5.0%	27	316
Endocrine	6.9%	8.1%	29	510
Infections	0.2%	0.0%	1	3
Mental & Behaviour Disorders	1.0%	1.4%	4	91
Neuro	5.7%	7.2%	24	458
Respiratory	47.9%	46.3%	201	2930

## Risk of Emergency Hospital Admission

The tables and graph on the right look at a relative risk of emergency hospital admission based on scores (From 0 – 100) generated by an algorithm known as the Combined Predictive Model (CPM). This algorithm uses data from secondary care (inpatient, outpatient and A&E visits) and GP practices (clinical diagnoses and prescribing).

The percentage risk band in which people are placed is based on all patients (including children) registered with a Manchester GP on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019.

***Based on the Combined Predictive Model algorithm, people in the neighbourhood have a similar risk of emergency admission compared to the overall registered population.***



	Unknown	Bottom 60%	Top 20 - 40%	Top 5 - 20%	Top 5%	All
<b>Percentage</b>						
<b>Neighbourhood</b>	-	58.9%	19.8%	15.6%	5.7%	-
<b>Manchester</b>	-	59.9%	20.0%	15.1%	5.0%	-

	Unknown	Bottom 60%	Top 20 - 40%	Top 5 - 20%	Top 5%	All
<b>No.</b>						
<b>Neighbourhood</b>	1440	27052	9094	7168	2642	47396
<b>Manchester</b>	19611	383235	128085	96357	31698	658986

## **Appendix A – Additional Sources of Information on the JSNA website**

The following neighbourhood profile reports and cohort profile reports are available in the Area Profiles section of the Manchester Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) website.

Manchester Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

<http://www.manchester.gov.uk/jsna>

Area Profiles section

[http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/500230/joint\\_strategic\\_needs\\_assessment/7011/area\\_profiles](http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/500230/joint_strategic_needs_assessment/7011/area_profiles)

Neighbourhood profile reports

[http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/500230/joint\\_strategic\\_needs\\_assessment/7011/area\\_profiles/2](http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/500230/joint_strategic_needs_assessment/7011/area_profiles/2)

### **Place Report**

This report draws upon the data that is available within Public Health England's Local Health tool which contains quality assured data that can be used to compare any area (or combination of areas) with the local authority and England averages for a range of indicators. These reports provide information about broader health outcomes as well as the factors that affect them (the so called 'wider determinants of health'). The start of the report provides a user-friendly summary highlighting the key features of the neighbourhood and the areas in which the neighbourhood has significantly worse and/or better health and care outcomes compared with England as a whole.

### **Mosaic Profile**

These reports provide more detailed information about the types of household in different parts of each neighbourhood area. Mosaic Public Sector classification by Experian™ uses a range of data and analytical methods to identify 15 summary groups and 66 detailed types of people. It is based on an underlying principle that similar people live in similar places, do similar things, have similar lifestyles and share similar views. Mosaic helps us to understand demographic characteristics (age, gender and ethnic group etc.), lifestyle, attitudes and behaviours. It gives us an insight into how and why people make decisions about their health and care and how they are likely to respond to services.

### **Population Forecasting Model**

This is a one page summary for each neighbourhood of the findings of the Manchester City Council Population Forecasting Model (MCCFM), looking at the changes to the size and age structure of the population living in the neighbourhood that are forecast to occur over the next 10 years.

### **Ward based information**

More detailed information for the individual wards that make up each neighbourhood has also been collated within the Compendium of Statistics for Manchester ("A Picture of Progress"). The Compendium consists of a series of tables which contain the latest available data for a wide range of indicators for both Manchester as a whole and, where available, each of the 32 wards within the city. The tables have been ordered in a way that follows a life course approach – from pre-birth through to adults and older people.

[http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/5724/compendium\\_of\\_statistics-manchester](http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/5724/compendium_of_statistics-manchester)

### **Cohort Profiles**

The full set of Cohort Profile Reports, are also available on the JSNA website.

[http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/500230/joint\\_strategic\\_needs\\_assessment/7011/area\\_profiles/3](http://www.manchester.gov.uk/info/500230/joint_strategic_needs_assessment/7011/area_profiles/3)



## **Appendix B – Population Cohorts**

A person is allocated into a cohort if they meet the age limit and meet one or more of the criteria for the cohort. Each person is only allocated to one cohort, based on the priority order shown below:

### **Cohort 1 - Children & Young People with Long Term Conditions, Mental Health Needs or Learning Disabilities**

- Aged under 19
- One or more Long Term Conditions recorded in Primary Care (see list at end of Appendix)
- Children / Young People currently on a Palliative Care Register in Primary Care
- Meeting any of the criteria for the Mental Health, Learning Disabilities & Dementia cohort

### **Cohort 2 - Frail Older People**

- Aged 65 and above
- Admission to hospital for a hip fracture, hip replacement, stroke, or injury due to a fall in the last 2 years.

### **Cohort 4 - Complex Lifestyles**

- Aged 19 and above
- Hospital admission in the last 12 months for alcohol misuse, drug misuse or self harm
- Attendance in the last 12 months at a hospital based (secondary care) addiction service
- Hospital admission in the last 12 months where homelessness has been recorded
- Homelessness recorded in Primary Care (GP systems) – no date limit

### **Cohort 5 - Mental Health, Learning Disabilities or Dementia**

- Aged 19 and above

#### ***Mental Health***

- Admission or attendance in the last 24 months at Inpatient, Outpatient or Community Services provided by Greater Manchester Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust
- Hospital admission in the last 12 months with a mental health related diagnosis or procedure recorded
- Attendance in the last 12 months within a hospital based (secondary care) Mental Health specialty
- Mental Health recorded in Primary Care as a Long Term Condition

#### ***Learning Disabilities***

- Hospital admission in the last 12 months with a Learning Disability related diagnosis recorded
- Attendance in the last 12 months within a hospital based (secondary care) Learning Disability specialty
- Learning Disability recorded in Primary Care as a Long Term Condition

### ***Dementia***

- Hospital admission (no time limit set) with a Dementia related diagnosis recorded
- Dementia recorded in Primary Care as a Long Term Condition

### **Cohort 6 - Maternity**

- Age 10 and above (to eliminate new born babies and include young mothers)
- Birth in the last 12 months recorded by a secondary care provider
- Attendance in the last 12 months at antenatal services (including specialty 560, Midwifery) provided within secondary care

### **Cohort 3 - Adults with Multiple Long Term Conditions or End of Life**

- Age 19 and above
- Two or more Long Term Conditions from the defined list (see bottom of Appendix)
- People currently on a Palliative Care Register in Primary Care
- Hospital admission in the last 12 months with a Palliative Care related diagnosis recorded
- Attendance in the last 12 months within a hospital based (secondary care) Palliative Care specialty

### **Cohort 10 - Adults with Wider Determinants of Need**

- 19 and above
- One Long Term condition from the defined list (see bottom of Appendix)
- Adults living within a geographical area with a Mosaic Intensity code of 4 or 5.

### **Cohort 7 - Good Health Older People**

- Age 65 and above
- Not included in any other group.

### **Cohort 8 - Good Health Children**

- Age under 19
- Not included in any other group.

### **Cohort 9 - Good Health Adults**

- Age 19 - 64
- Not included in any other group.

***Long Term Conditions used to allocate the population into cohorts***

Asthma  
Atrial Fibrillation  
Cancer  
CKD  
COPD  
Coronary Heart Disease  
Diabetes  
Epilepsy  
Heart Failure  
Hypertension  
Hypothyroidism  
Osteoporosis  
Parkinson's  
Peripheral Vascular Disease  
Rheumatoid Arthritis  
Stroke

Mental Health \*  
Learning Disability \*  
Dementia \*

Current Smoker \*\*  
Obesity \*\*

\*Based on current priority order for cohorts, people on the Mental Health, Learning Disability or Dementia registers will be allocated into the Mental Health, Learning Disability & Dementia cohort.

\*\* Smoking and Obesity are only used to allocate people into the Adults with Wider Determinants cohort.

## **Appendix C – Descriptions of services provided via MCC Adult Social Care**

### **Adult Placement Scheme (Shared Lives Service)**

Manchester Shared Lives / Adult placement (AP) offers people an alternative, highly flexible form of accommodation and person-centred support, which is provided by ordinary individuals or families (adult placement carers) in the local community. This enables individuals to share in the life of the adult placement carer. Sometimes this can be long-term, sometimes for a short period, or even on a day support basis.

### **Casework support**

For a client to be considered as having casework support, the service must be included as part of their support plan. This does not include the process of care management (i.e. assessing or reviewing care needs), but typically occurs when the care manager goes on working with the client after the care management process has been completed (as part of the support plan/package), or another professional is involved to provide active, ongoing support which may take the form of therapy, support or professional input, e.g. counselling.

Active Casework Support could be for example a support professional telephoning a client on a weekly basis to ask how things are and discuss any issues the client might have. In contrast to the client having a phone number that they could call if they felt there was anything they would like to discuss - this would be more “passive” support.

### **Community Alarm/Assistive Technology**

The Community Alarm Service (CAS) provides a range of services to support our most vulnerable Citizens by enabling them to remain independent in their own homes. This includes things such as pendants, alarm or sensor triggers, and staff from Community Alarm calling to offer advice and reassurance, and where necessary, contacting a nominated person, your next of kin or the emergency services.

### **Day Care**

Daytime Support provides a range of meaningful activities away from a citizen’s home, to people who are assessed as requiring high levels of support. This service provides essential daytime support to families and enables vulnerable citizens to stay at home with their families

### **Direct Payments**

Self-directed support helps a citizen to self-direct their care or support personal budget in a number of different ways, and a direct payment is money that is paid directly to you so you can arrange your own appropriate support in line with your care plan.

### **Extra Care / Neighbourhood Apartments**

Extra Care Housing is a form of retirement housing with the addition of personal care and 24-hour support available for those who need it. The care can increase or decrease flexibly to meet changing needs.

It is a realistic alternative to traditional residential and nursing accommodation, and offers a self-contained ‘home of your own’ in a scheme where facilities such as hairdressing and beauty salons, bistros, gardening clubs and social activities give plenty of opportunity to socialise for those who wish to. Schemes can also support people with dementia, to varying degrees.

A small number of units have been turned into Neighbourhood apartments (or also known as step up/step down beds) and take referrals directly from hospital or community. Here, specialist support, including housing advice and access, can help people move to more appropriate accommodation after recovery or return home

### **Home Care**

Home care services help people stay in their homes for longer, supporting them with the tasks of everyday life. These services are provided by a number of private care companies who are commissioned by the City Council. Home care is provided to ensure our citizens have the appropriate level of support for their needs. This may include help with personal care, making meals, and getting out and about.

### **Reablement**

Reablement provides short term support for up to six weeks on discharge from hospital to enable citizens to return home safely and remain at home independently. Referrals are made directly by health and social care practitioners. Also including Intermediate Care, this is a concept in health care which may offer attractive alternatives to hospital care for patients, particularly older people, and promotes independence.

### **Residential Care / Nursing Care**

Residential care homes provide round-the-clock care for people who are frail or have complex needs that cannot be met in their community. This can include help with washing, dressing, feeding and help with day to day activities. Nursing homes cater for those who have general care needs and also require input or supervision from qualified nurses. This can include those with specific or complex health needs. People can benefit from a short stay in residential care to provide a carer break or move there on a more permanent basis following a detailed assessment by a qualified social worker.

### **Respite / Short Breaks**

Short breaks offer a mixture of 24hr personal care and more general support, which allows carers to have a break from their caring responsibilities. Short Breaks also includes emergency respite in times of crisis and to support hospital discharges.

### **Supported Accommodation**

Supported accommodation is short term housing related support for vulnerable people. This may include those suffering domestic violence, recovery from mental illness, and sexual abuse. Support is available in single-gender premises. The support might be needed for a wide range of reasons, and is tailored to address the issues people are facing, whilst developing better life skills to improve their quality of life, and to promote independent living

Disability Supported Accommodation has properties (where appropriate) that are fitted with state-of-the-art assistive technology tailored to an individual's needs, to ensure dignity in a safe and independent living environment.

## **Sources**

The following data sources have been used in this Profile:

Manchester City Council Social Care Data Extracts (July 2019)

SDE Primary Care Data Extracts (July 2019)

Secondary Uses Service – Acute Hospital Activity Datasets (July 2019)

DSCRO Risk Strat Algorithm – (May 2019)

## **Authors**

This profile has been produced on behalf of Manchester Health and Care Commissioning by the Business Intelligence and Public Health Knowledge and Intelligence Teams.