



*Our journey*

# Area Profile: Central & Great Lever





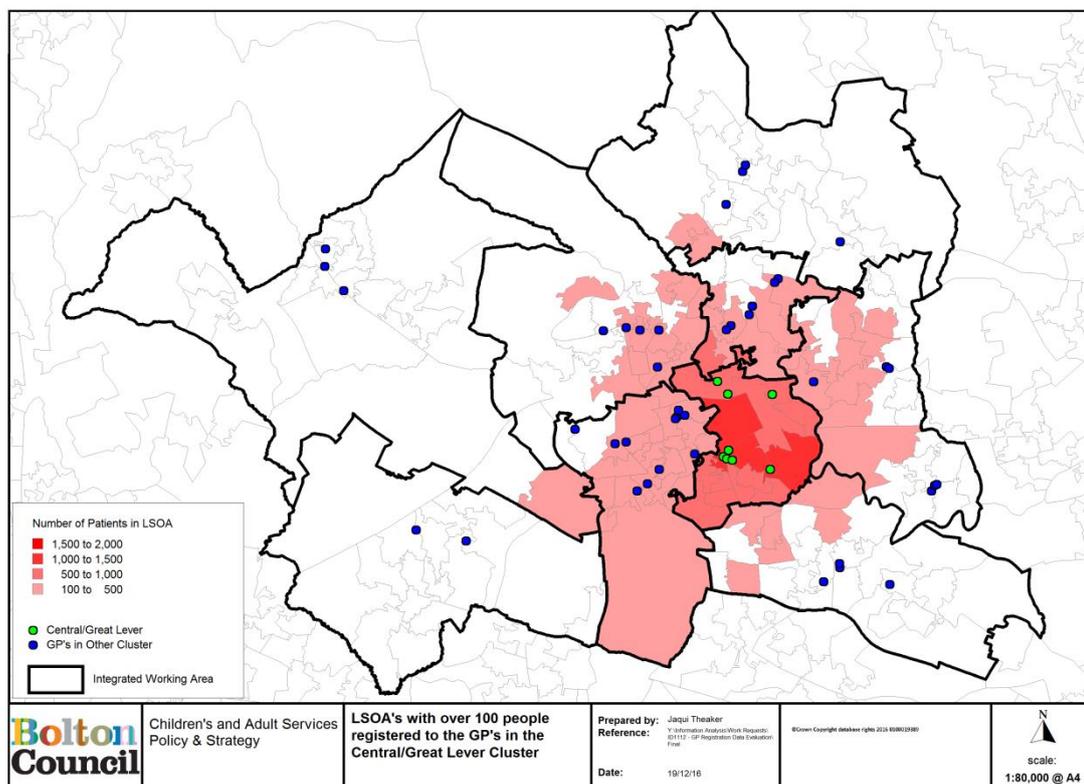
# Area Profile: Neighbourhood South East: Central & Great Lever

## Introduction

The aim of this profile report is to give a demographic overview of each GP Cluster Neighbourhood.

The present report is for the South East neighbourhood of Central/Great Lever which is made up from the following GP practices:

- P82013 - Lever Chambers 2
- P82012 - Lever Chambers 1
- Y02319 - Bolton General Practice
- P82033 - Bradford Street Surgery
- P82616 - Beehive Surgery
- Y03364 – SSP Great Lever Practice
- Y02790 - SSP Bolton Medical Centre
- P82633 - Great Lever Health Centre 1



# Population



Bolton’s total population is set to increase by around 12% or around 33,000 people by 2035. Although the borough is set to gain approximately 30,000 people, it is projected that Bolton will lose around 14,000 residents who will move elsewhere in the UK. The borough is projected to experience a marginally higher birth rate than the national average<sup>1</sup>.

The proportion of children in Bolton is slightly higher than average for Greater Manchester and England. In 2011, 25.8% of the population were aged 0-19, with 6.8% of these being 0-4 years. Population projections for Bolton suggest that the number of dependent children will increase by 17% between 2010 and 2035.

There are currently around 28,184 patients within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood registered at one of their practices, ranging from 1,920 in SSP Great Lever Practice to 6,260 in Lever Chambers 1<sup>2</sup>.

Resident population by key Census age groups					
Age	Lever Chambers 2	Lever Chambers 1	Bolton General Practice	Bradford Street Surgery	Beehive Surgery
0-4 years	270	334	546	103	268
5-14 years	626	589	690	154	537
Under 19 years	1,184	1,258	1,601	350	996
65+ years	545	1,153	92	334	229
75+ years	253	476	22	168	92
85+ years	67	123	4	60	19
	SSP Great Lever Practice	SSP Bolton Medical Centre	Great Lever Health Centre 1	Central/Great Lever neighbourhood	
0-4 years	142	453	144	2,260	
5-14 years	300	629	283	3,808	
Under 19 years	589	1,312	541	7,831	
65+ years	248	117	343	3,061	
75+ years	100	47	172	1,330	
85+ years	28	9	59	369	

Taken as a whole the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has a much younger list than is average for Bolton practices.

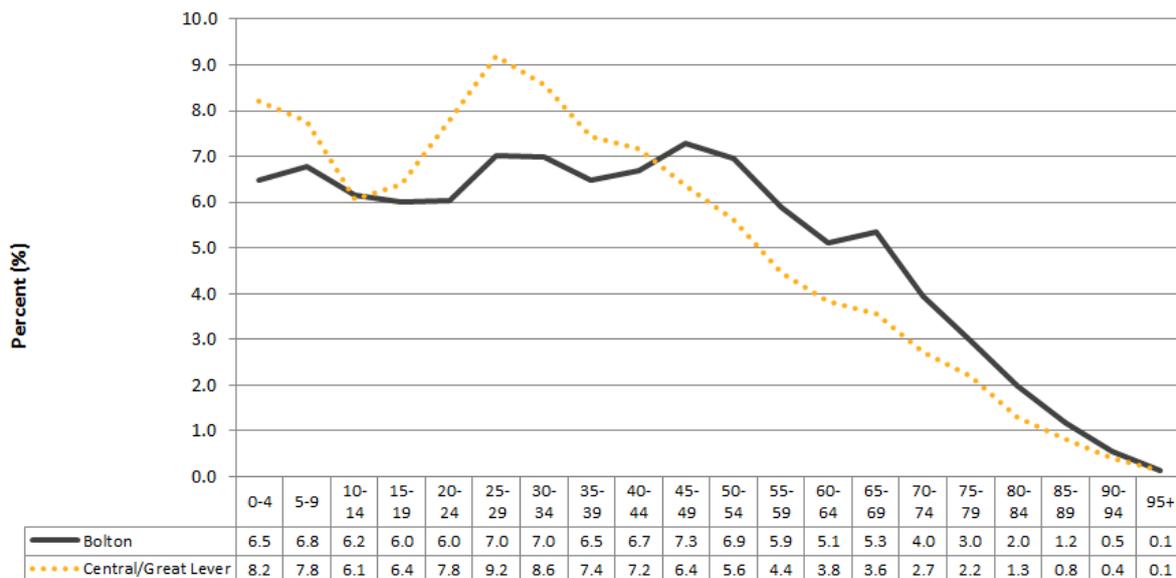
<sup>1</sup>Bolton’s Health Matters (Starting Well) - <http://www.boltonhealthmatters.org/>

<sup>2</sup> National General Practice Profiles - <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/PROFILE/GENERAL-PRACTICE>





### Age distribution



Around 12.5% of households within the neighbourhood are living in overcrowded circumstances – this is much higher than typical for Bolton (6.9%) and means the neighbourhood contains many of the small areas with the highest rates of overcrowding in the town. A fairly average proportion (3.8%) of households in the area do not have central heating, but in many areas of Bolton almost 100% of households have central heating. Furthermore, a relatively high proportion (38.2%) of pensioners within the neighbourhood live alone. Finally, within the neighbourhood 820 people are currently providing 50 or more hours of unpaid care.

Tenure in Central and Great Lever differs significantly from the pattern of the town overall with notably less ownership (outright or with mortgage) and higher levels of social and private rented accommodation.

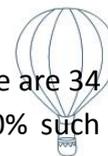
Tenure (%)		
	Central and Great Lever	Bolton
Owned outright	21.9	30.6
Owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership	23.9	33.8
Social rented	32.9	20.5
Private rented or living rent free	21.3	15.2

## Deprivation and economic activity

Known inequalities persist across the socioeconomic gradient of Bolton with older people living in the most deprived areas being more likely to develop long-term conditions, to rely



on Adult Social Care, and to have more emergency admissions in their old age. There are 34 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Bolton which rank in the most deprived 10% such areas in the country according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.



Around 10% of adults in the neighbourhood have a degree (or higher) qualification (lower than the Bolton average (13%)), while around 34% have no formal qualifications - one of the highest proportions locally. The unemployment rate in Central and Great Lever is currently 4.7%, higher than seen across Bolton as a whole (2.9%). In addition, 11.6 residents per 1,000 are long-term unemployed (JSA claimants for more than 12 months). Again this is significantly higher than the local average (6.6 per 1,000). Net weekly income in the neighbourhood is around £430 which is lower than the Bolton average at around £500.

The Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has a much higher IMD 2015 score (44.0) than is average for Bolton (28.4), reflecting the fact that the neighbourhood contains some of the most deprived Wards in Bolton. This equates to 28.3% of households living in poverty, that is, below 60% of the median income (before housing costs). This makes it the neighbourhood with the second highest levels of household poverty in Bolton (after Crompton and Halliwell).

## Ethnicity

In Bolton as a whole 18.1% of the population are from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities. The BME community in Central/Great Lever neighbourhood is more than double the town average, and is much higher in certain areas within the neighbourhood. Taken as a whole however, the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has a BME population of 43.0% which equates to around 12,120 people.

As is to be expected given the higher than average BME population, there is also a significant number of residents within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood whose main language is not English – 6.3%, or 1,780 people; across the borough 2.3% of the population do not have English as their main language.

## Child health

Children aged 5 to 19 face a range of transition stages, namely from primary to secondary school and the beginning of adolescence through to adulthood.

The needs of children and young people in this wide age range vary greatly as it is a period of rapid growth and development. Many of the health problems that young people develop as they grow older are rooted in their experiences of childhood and adolescence.





Importantly, a sense of aspiration, achievement, and security are intrinsically linked to young people’s life chances and their long term wellbeing<sup>3</sup>.

Central and Great Lever (9.5%) has a higher than average proportion of low birth weight births for Bolton; for comparison the highest local rate is 12.3% and the lowest is 4.2%. Teenage pregnancy however is less of an issue with 1.8% of all local deliveries being to a mother under the age of 18 (the average across Bolton is 1.6%).

A lower than expected number (43.5%) of local children achieve a good level of development at age 5 in Central and Great Lever (Bolton, 54.2%). This is notably lower than the national average (60.4%) and much lower than the highest achieving neighbourhood in Bolton (80.3%). This pattern continues for local GCSE attainment, with again around half (52.8%) of local children achieving 5 A\*-C including English and Maths. This proportion is not far behind the Bolton (56.4%) and national (56.6%) averages, but some way behind the highest attaining neighbourhood of Bolton (78.2%).

Childhood obesity in Central and Great Lever is more of an issue for Year 6 children than for those of Reception age. Overweight and obesity levels in Year 6 are 38.7%, higher than typical for Bolton (34.5%), whereas overweight and obesity in Reception is 20.7%, almost exactly the same as Bolton overall (20.5%).

For all A&E attendances under 18 years old, Bolton has a lower rate (362 per 1,000) than we observe in Central/Great Lever (398). Within the neighbourhood, SSP Great Lever (487) and Beehive Surgery (467) stand out with particularly high attendance rates.

Beyond the higher rate of all A&E attendances, Central/Great Lever’s rate of child admissions shows a broadly similar pattern to that seen locally.

Child Health: Hospital activity (2012/13 – 2014/15)						
	Lever Chambers 2		Lever Chambers 1		Bolton General Practice	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
A&E attendances (<18)	1,382	407	1,214	365	1,133	356
Emergency respiratory admissions (<18)	24	4.2	23	4.1	24	5.3
Emergency admissions for asthma, diabetes or epilepsy (<18)	18	3.1	13	2.3	12	2.6
Admissions due to injury (<18)	53	15.6	51	15.3	31	9.7
	Bradford Street Surgery		Beehive Surgery		SSP Great Lever Practice	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*

<sup>3</sup> JSNA Executive Summaries 2014 (Developing Well) - <http://www.boltonshhealthmatters.org/content/jsna-executive-summaries-2014>



A&E attendances (<18)	318	337	1,118	467	879	487
Emergency respiratory admissions (<18)	12	7.6	16	4.0	11	4.5
Emergency admissions for asthma, diabetes or epilepsy (<18)			29	7.3	17	6.9
Admissions due to injury (<18)	11	11.7	28	11.7	29	16.1
	<b>SSP Bolton Medical Centre</b>		<b>Great Lever Health Centre 1</b>		<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate*</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate*</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate*</b>
A&E attendances (<18)	1,153	433	542	398	7,739	398
Emergency respiratory admissions (<18)	36	9.9	8	3.6	154	5.3
Emergency admissions for asthma, diabetes or epilepsy (<18)	19	5.3			108	3.4
Admissions due to injury (<18)	42	15.8	23	16.9	268	14.0

\*Rate per 1,000 population

## Health profile

Bolton's biggest killers are CVD, cancer, and respiratory disease and these are conditions very strongly associated with poor lifestyle behaviours. The physical health conditions that are increasing in Bolton are diabetes, which is increasing in line with obesity, liver disease as a result of alcohol misuse, and skin cancer<sup>4</sup>.

### CVD/risk factors

#### Hypertension

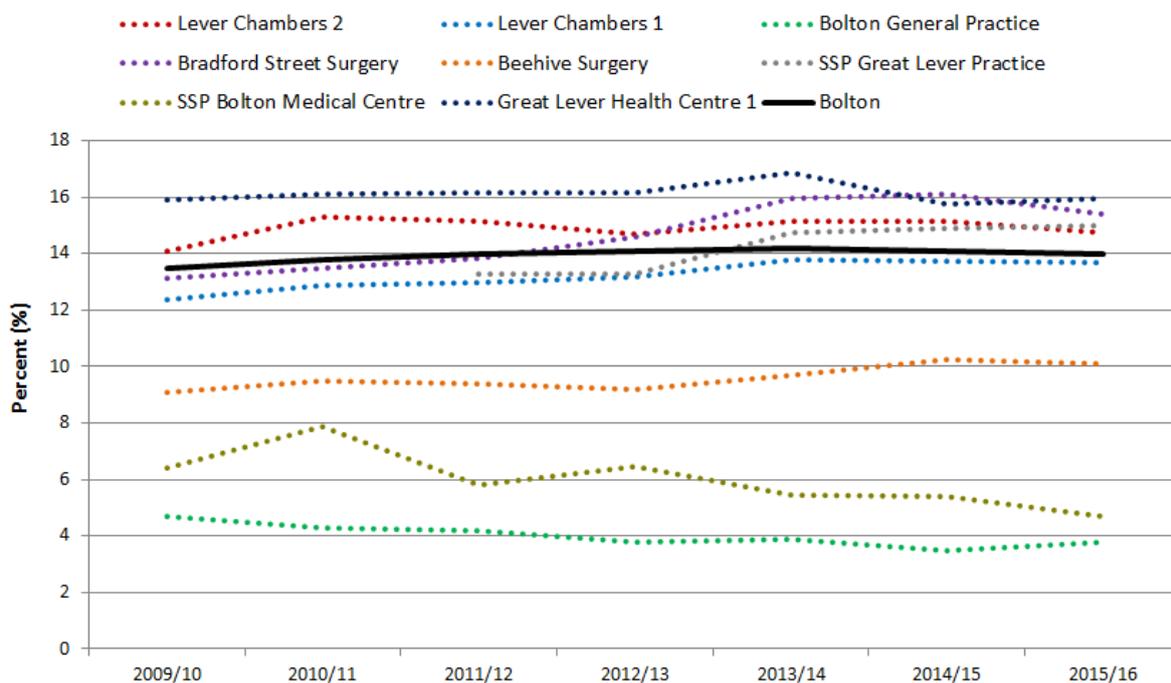
Overall, 10.9% (3,040 people) of Central/Great Lever practices have hypertension; this proportion is lower than typical for Bolton (14.0%). There is a notable difference in hypertension between the practices making up the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood. The population, because of deprivation and ethnic make-up, is at higher risk than average for cardiovascular ill health and as such this variation may suggest under-diagnosis in certain practices.

<sup>4</sup> JSNA Executive Summaries (Living Well) - <http://www.boltonshhealthmatters.org/sites/default/files/LIVING%20WELL.pdf>





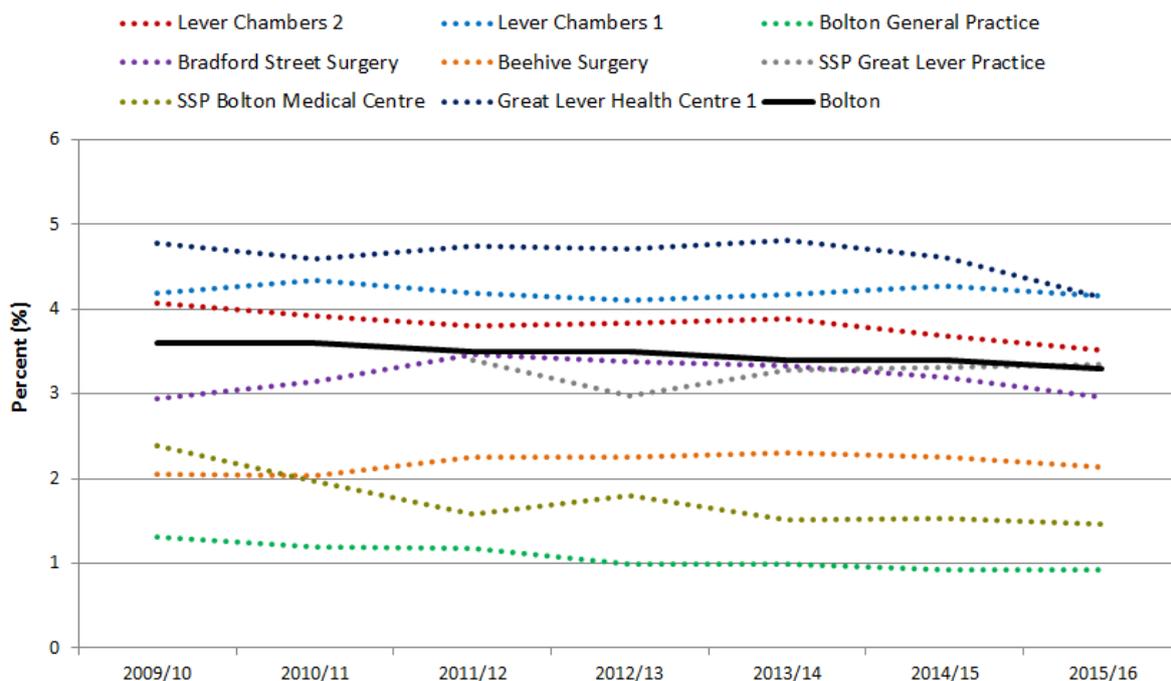
### CVD: Hypertension (%)



### Coronary heart disease (CHD)

Within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood around 780 patients registered have CHD. The prevalence for CHD for all ages is 2.8%, which is fairly typical for Bolton (3.3%).

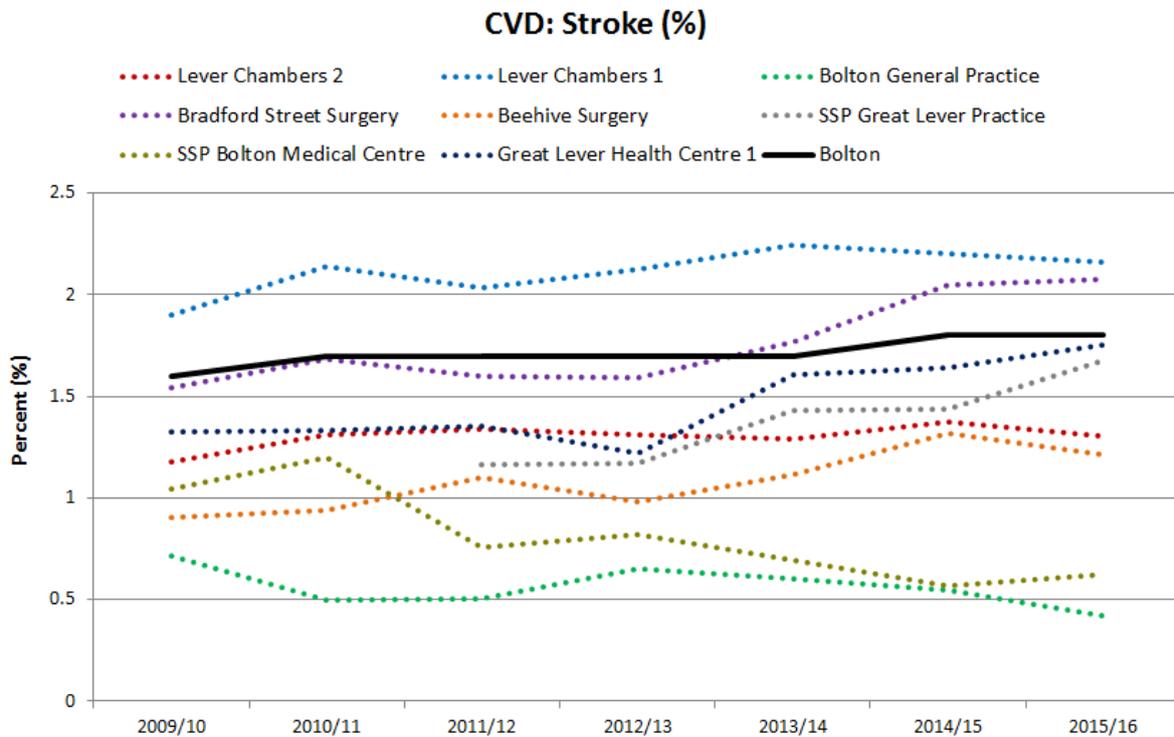
### CVD: Coronary Heart Disease (%)





## Stroke

The stroke prevalence for Central/Great Lever (1.3%) is lower than what we see both locally (1.8%) and nationally (1.7%). This equates to 378 people in the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood.



## Obesity

Central/Great Lever (13.1%) has a very slightly higher prevalence of obese patients (aged 18+) than is typical for Bolton (12.2%). This equates to 2,697 obese patients in the neighbourhood. Over recent years Bolton has seen a decrease in the levels of obesity, but the prevalence still remains higher than the national average (9.5%)<sup>5</sup>.

*The previous indicator (aged 16+) has been retired; as such no comparable trend data is currently available.*

## Estimated smoking prevalence

Smoking is the most significant preventable cause of ill health, premature death, and health inequalities in Bolton. Whilst the prevalence of smoking has reduced in recent years, approximately a fifth of the adult population are current smokers and ten people die each week in Bolton from smoking related illnesses<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> National General Practice Profiles - <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/PROFILE/GENERAL-PRACTICE>

<sup>6</sup> Respiratory Disease JSNA Chapter - <http://www.boltonshhealthmatters.org/content/respiratory-disease-jsna>





Public Health England (PHE) estimates the national smoking prevalence to currently be 18.1% with Bolton having the somewhat higher rate of 20.5%. Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has an estimated prevalence (28.3%) significantly higher than the local and national average and equating to 6,060 people.

## Heart failure and atrial fibrillation

Central/Great Lever has a similar prevalence of heart failure (0.8%) and a slightly lower prevalence of atrial fibrillation (1.0%) when compared to Bolton as a whole (0.8%, 1.5%).

CVD (2015/16)						
	Lever Chambers 2		Lever Chambers 1		Bolton General Practice	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Hypertension	612	14.8	885	13.7	181	3.8
CHD	146	3.5	269	4.2	44	0.9
Stroke	54	1.3	140	2.2	20	0.4
Obesity (18+)	420	13.7	767	14.3	380	11.2
Smoking	767	23.6	1,687	30.4	1,049	29.5
Heart Failure	34	0.8	94	1.5	6	0.1
Atrial Fibrillation	47	1.1	118	1.8	12	0.3
	Bradford Street Surgery		Beehive Surgery		SSP Great Lever Practice	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Hypertension	297	15.4	283	10.1	296	15.0
CHD	57	3.0	60	2.1	66	3.3
Stroke	40	2.1	34	1.2	33	1.7
Obesity (18+)	209	12.9	252	13.4	176	12.1
Smoking	455	27.2	563	28.2	409	26.7
Heart Failure	19	1.0	14	0.5	13	0.7
Atrial Fibrillation	30	1.6	16	0.6	24	1.2
	SSP Bolton Medical Centre		Great Lever Health Centre 1		Central/Great Lever neighbourhood	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*
Hypertension	158	4.7	328	16.0	3,040	10.9
CHD	49	1.5	85	4.1	776	2.8
Stroke	21	0.6	36	1.8	378	1.3
Obesity (18+)	284	13.2	209	13.4	2,697	13.1
Smoking	723	31.7	408	25.1	6,061	28.3
Heart Failure	9	0.3	25	1.2	214	0.8
Atrial Fibrillation	5	0.1	30	1.5	282	1.0

\*Rate per 1,000 population





CVD (Mar 17)							
	Practice List Size	High Risk CVD Review			Heart Failure with LVD		
		PP Register (>20% Risk)	On PP reg had annual review	(%) had annual review	LVD Register	HF Register	LVD Prev of HF Register
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	140	79	56.4%	54	88	61.4%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	58	22	37.9%	16	34	47.1%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	28	21	75.0%	8	16	50.0%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	38	32	84.2%	9	12	75.0%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	39	34	87.2%	16	24	66.7%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	32	24	75.0%	7	9	77.8%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	26	21	80.8%	12	16	75.0%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	19	16	84.2%	3	9	33.3%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>60.1%</b>

	Practice List Size	Atrial Fibrillation					
		AF Register	(%) Non SMK	(%) Pulse rate	(%) CHA2Ds2	(%) HAS BLED	(%) ANTI COAG
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	114	90.4%	76.3%	55.3%	36.8%	34.2%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	38	86.8%	55.3%	44.7%	2.6%	2.6%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	27	92.6%	81.5%	100.0%	92.6%	74.1%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	19	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.7%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	31	58.1%	74.2%	100.0%	93.5%	83.9%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	17	82.4%	94.1%	94.1%	35.3%	29.4%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	25	92.0%	96.0%	92.0%	64.0%	64.0%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>87.0%</b>	<b>78.7%</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>46.9%</b>

## Cancer

Around 650 deaths each year in Bolton are attributed to cancer, which accounts for just over a quarter of all local deaths. Digestive cancers and lung cancer are the most significant cancers when we consider mortality in Bolton, accounting for around 180 and 170 deaths respectively. Lung cancer is the chief cancer associated with local inequalities due to the differences in smoking prevalence across the social gradient.

The prevalence of all cancers in Central/Great Lever (1.3%) is around one percentage point lower than seen in Bolton (2.2%).





Cancer prevalence for all ages (2015/16)		
	Number	(%)
Lever Chambers 2	52.0	1.3
Lever Chambers 1	145.0	2.2
Bolton General Practice	12.0	0.3
Bradford Street Surgery	39.0	2.0
Beehive Surgery	23.0	0.8
SSP Great Lever Practice	23.0	1.2
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	15.0	0.4
Great Lever Health Centre 1	45.0	2.2
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Cancer Screening (Mar 17)							
	Practice List Size	Breast Screening (Women 50-70)			Bowel Screening (Patients 60-74)		
		Eligible Population (Women 50-70)	No. Screened within 3 YEARS	(%) screened within 3 YEARS	Eligible population (60-74)	No. screened in last 2y	(%) Uptake
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	729	423	58.0%	950	474	49.9%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	417	256	61.4%	506	8	1.6%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	178	102	57.3%	250	110	44.0%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	207	122	58.9%	237	109	46.0%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	224	158	70.5%	259	126	48.6%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	178	108	60.7%	171	53	31.0%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	174	106	60.9%	208	90	43.3%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	166	86	51.8%	139	38	27.3%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>2720</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>37.1%</b>

	Practice List Size	Cervical Screening (Women 25-49)			Cervical Screening (Women 50-64)		
		Eligible population (25-49)	No. screened in last 3y	(%) Uptake	Eligible population (50-64)	No. screened in last 5y	(%) Uptake
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	990	505	51.0%	464	264	56.9%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	624	295	47.3%	250	152	60.8%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	270	149	55.2%	137	82	59.9%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	486	325	66.9%	138	108	78.3%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	335	224	66.9%	148	123	83.1%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	864	537	62.2%	134	102	76.1%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	300	197	65.7%	132	79	59.8%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	759	369	48.6%	136	91	66.9%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>4628</b>	<b>2601</b>	<b>56.2%</b>	<b>1539</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>65.0%</b>

## Respiratory disease

The term respiratory disease covers a range of conditions, but the key areas for Bolton are asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and other COPD, and pneumonia. Respiratory disease is



one of the key contributing factors to reduced life expectancy in Bolton and is the third leading cause of death. NHS Bolton spends around £26million on problems of the respiratory system, the majority of which is split between secondary care non-elective activity (£11million) and primary care prescribing and pharmaceutical services (£8million)<sup>7</sup>.

Asthma/COPD prevalence for all ages (2015/16)				
	Asthma		COPD	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Lever Chambers 2	273	6.6	120	2.9
Lever Chambers 1	397	6.1	201	3.1
Bolton General Practice	128	2.7	53	1.1
Bradford Street Surgery	103	5.3	45	2.3
Beehive Surgery	156	5.6	45	1.6
SSP Great Lever Practice	97	4.9	44	2.2
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	139	4.1	33	1.0
Great Lever Health Centre 1	117	5.7	44	2.1
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>2.1</b>

## Asthma

In Bolton there are currently around 19,500 people on the asthma disease register (aged 8 years and over). This is likely a slight underestimation of true prevalence. The Asian Pakistani community demonstrates the highest levels of asthma and chronic cough in Bolton.

The prevalence of asthma within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood is lower than we see in Bolton overall (6.4%) with 5.0% of the practice population on the asthma disease register; equating to around 1,410 patients.

Asthma (Mar 17)								
	Practice List Size	List size ≥ 5 <12 yrs	Asthma Register	Child Asthma (5-11 years)				
				(%) Passive SMK Advice	(%) Mng Plan	(%) Trigger Fact	(%) Asthma Control test	(%) Inhaler Tech Good
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	463	29	41.4%	58.6%	55.2%	51.7%	55.2%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	522	30	0.0%	26.7%	3.3%	0.0%	20.0%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	139	5	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	486	26	88.5%	92.3%	92.3%	92.3%	92.3%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	263	5	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	666	9	88.9%	88.9%	88.9%	88.9%	100.0%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	257	12	58.3%	66.7%	58.3%	58.3%	58.3%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	668	22	40.9%	59.1%	40.9%	40.9%	63.6%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>60.9%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>59.4%</b>

<sup>7</sup> Respiratory Disease JSNA Chapter - <http://www.boltonshhealthmatters.org/content/respiratory-disease-jsna>





Asthma (over 12 years)								
	Practice List Size	List size ≥ 12 yrs	Asthma Register	(%) Non SMK	(%) Mng Plan	(%) Trigger Fact	(%) Asthma Control test	(%) Inhaler Tech Good
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	5,528	366	76.5%	68.9%	76.0%	68.0%	71.3%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	3430	235	81.7%	57.9%	60.9%	52.3%	55.7%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	1748	99	90.9%	79.8%	77.8%	75.8%	75.8%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	2252	145	84.1%	83.4%	83.4%	82.1%	79.3%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	1766	122	79.5%	57.4%	60.7%	57.4%	53.3%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	4056	116	73.3%	70.7%	71.6%	69.8%	65.5%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	1546	98	76.5%	82.7%	72.4%	82.7%	78.6%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	2,739	127	66.9%	74.8%	66.1%	76.4%	78.0%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>23,065</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	<b>71.2%</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>68.7%</b>

## COPD

As discussed above, the major risk factor in respiratory disease is smoking or exposure to tobacco smoke. For asthma and COPD, early diagnosis and effective treatment and management have a positive impact on long-term health outcomes.

COPD within the Central/Great Lever neighbourhood (2.1%) is similar to what we see across Bolton (2.3%).

Asthma (Mar 17)								
Child Asthma (5-11 years)								
	Practice List Size	List size ≥ 5 <12 yrs	Asthma Register	(%) Passive SMK Advice	(%) Mng Plan	(%) Trigger Fact	(%) Asthma Control test	(%) Inhaler Tech Good
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	463	29	41.4%	58.6%	55.2%	51.7%	55.2%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	522	30	0.0%	26.7%	3.3%	0.0%	20.0%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	139	5	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	486	26	88.5%	92.3%	92.3%	92.3%	92.3%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	263	5	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	666	9	88.9%	88.9%	88.9%	88.9%	100.0%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	257	12	58.3%	66.7%	58.3%	58.3%	58.3%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	668	22	40.9%	59.1%	40.9%	40.9%	63.6%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>60.9%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>59.4%</b>

Asthma (over 12 years)								
	Practice List Size	List size ≥ 12 yrs	Asthma Register	(%) Non SMK	(%) Mng Plan	(%) Trigger Fact	(%) Asthma Control test	(%) Inhaler Tech Good
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	5,528	366	76.5%	68.9%	76.0%	68.0%	71.3%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	3430	235	81.7%	57.9%	60.9%	52.3%	55.7%





Bradford Street Surgery	<b>2,000</b>	1748	99	90.9%	79.8%	77.8%	75.8%	75.8%
Beehive Surgery	<b>2,992</b>	2252	145	84.1%	83.4%	83.4%	82.1%	79.3%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	<b>2,147</b>	1766	122	79.5%	57.4%	60.7%	57.4%	53.3%
Bolton General Practice	<b>5,243</b>	4056	116	73.3%	70.7%	71.6%	69.8%	65.5%
SSP Great Lever Practice	<b>1,895</b>	1546	98	76.5%	82.7%	72.4%	82.7%	78.6%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	<b>3,858</b>	2,739	127	66.9%	74.8%	66.1%	76.4%	78.0%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>23,065</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	<b>71.2%</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>68.7%</b>

## Diabetes

The number of people diagnosed with diabetes increases each year; nationally, the pace of the increase has been approximately 25% over the past six years. Commissioners need to ensure service capacity to cope with rising numbers of diabetes patients. Type 2 diabetes is by far the most prevalent diabetes and the one that is increasing. Local diabetes prevention strategies aiming to reduce the incidence of Type 2 diabetes need to engage especially with deprived communities.

Smoking, obesity, hypertension and CHD are all associated with diabetes. The QOF prevalence of diabetes within the Central/Great Lever (7.9%) neighbourhood is equal to that of Bolton (8.0%). The practices combined have 1,670 patients on their register; however the number of people estimated to be diabetic is higher. Evidence suggests that being of South Asian ethnicity increases the likelihood of developing diabetes and given the high proportion of BME residents we would expect prevalence of diabetes to be higher (the lowest prevalence is seen in Bolton General Practice which is unusual as it has a fairly average list size (5,100) and is 36% BME so we can sensibly expect diabetes prevalence to be higher – this requires further analysis and consideration of external causes for this difference)<sup>8</sup>.

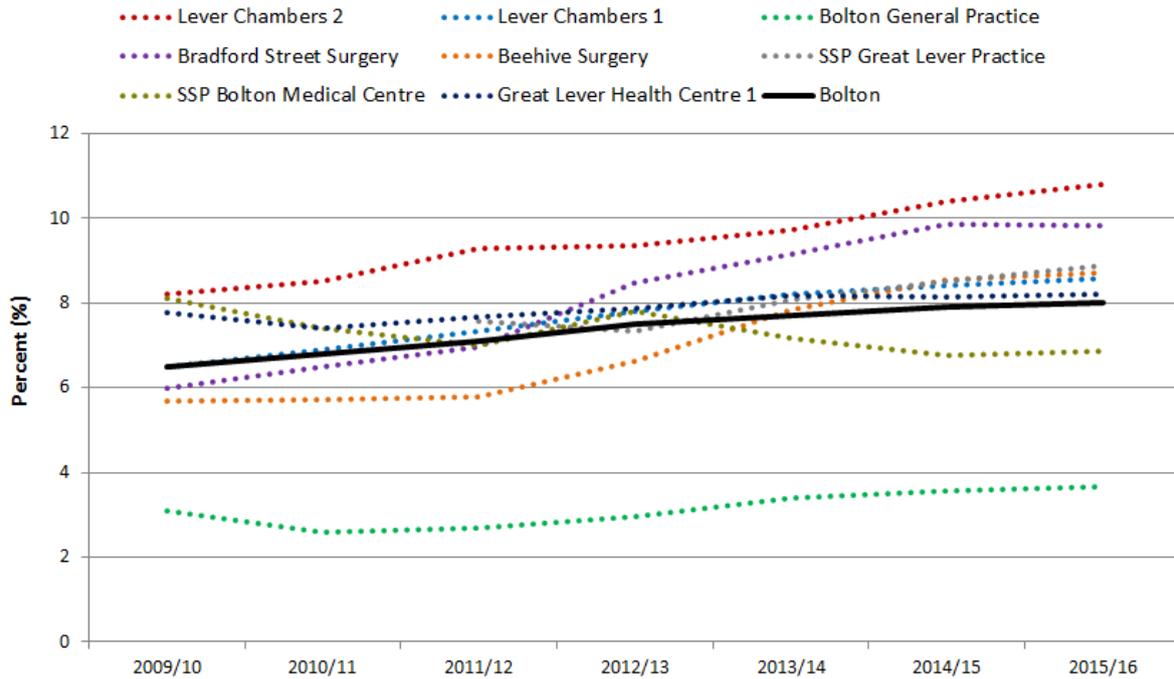
Diabetes/CKD prevalence for patients aged 18+ (2015/16)				
	Diabetes		CKD	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Lever Chambers 2	337	10.8	159	5.2
Lever Chambers 1	467	8.6	396	7.4
Bolton General Practice	126	3.7	23	0.7
Bradford Street Surgery	161	9.8	99	6.1
Beehive Surgery	167	8.7	74	3.9
SSP Great Lever Practice	131	8.9	82	5.7
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	151	6.9	26	1.2
Great Lever Health Centre 1	130	8.2	84	5.4
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>4.3</b>

<sup>8</sup> Nomis official labour market statistics - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>





## Diabetes (%)



Diabetes (Mar 17)						
	Practice List Size	Diabetes 9 care processes				
		DM Register size	(%) non smk	(%) BP ≤ 145/85	(%) Chol ≤ 5mmol/l	(%) HbA1c ≤ 53 mmol
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	464	85.8%	85.1%	61.0%	52.8%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	351	82.3%	76.1%	58.7%	47.9%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	169	89.9%	84.6%	62.7%	39.1%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	180	86.1%	89.4%	68.9%	43.9%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	143	81.8%	90.2%	60.1%	37.8%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	150	73.3%	97.3%	69.3%	50.0%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	137	85.4%	91.2%	78.1%	48.2%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	157	84.7%	91.1%	72.6%	36.9%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>64.5%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>

	Practice List Size	Diabetes 9 care processes				
		(%) ACR re	(%) DM_BMI (22K)	(%) DM_RET	(%) DM_FOOT	(%) DM_CRE
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	76.1%	84.7%	87.3%	76.7%	90.9%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	10.3%	69.5%	64.7%	67.5%	84.3%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	59.8%	75.7%	71.0%	71.0%	84.0%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	69.4%	86.1%	76.1%	71.1%	91.7%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	65.0%	77.6%	65.0%	56.6%	90.9%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	59.3%	97.3%	94.7%	89.3%	91.3%



SSP Great Lever Practice	<b>1,895</b>	66.4%	87.6%	75.9%	89.8%	97.1%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	<b>3,858</b>	63.7%	79.6%	70.7%	89.8%	94.9%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>81.2%</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>75.4%</b>	<b>89.9%</b>

## Chronic kidney disease (CKD)

The main cause of chronic kidney disease is diabetes. Central/Great Lever as a whole has a prevalence of 4.3% which equates to 943 people – this accounts for over half of the diabetes register in the neighbourhood.

## Admissions

Central and Great Lever experiences 50% more emergency admissions than is average for England and 35% more than typical for Bolton. In general, admissions in the neighbourhood across all the main disease areas are significantly higher than England and Bolton.

The neighbourhood stands out in particular for COPD admissions, which are 95% higher than England. However, the area in Bolton with the highest rate of COPD admissions is 220% higher than England - this being one of the conditions most associated with socioeconomic deprivation. Other particularly high admissions for the Central and Great Lever neighbourhood are CHD and stroke.

Standardised admissions ratios					
	Central and Great Lever	Bolton average	Bolton best	Bolton worst	England
Emergency Admissions, All Causes SAR	<b>150</b>	115	77	160	100
Emergency Admissions, Coronary Heart Disease SAR	<b>179</b>	127	60	275	100
Emergency Admissions, Stroke SAR	<b>169</b>	119	76	197	100
Emergency Admissions, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) SAR	<b>195</b>	127	37	320	100
Incidence of all cancers SIR	<b>113</b>	100	77	128	100
Incidence of breast cancer SIR	<b>108</b>	93	58	123	100
Incidence of colorectal cancer SIR	<b>92</b>	100	51	152	100
Incidence of lung cancer SIR	<b>156</b>	115	44	244	100
Hospital stays for intentional self harm SAR	<b>155</b>	119	33	271	100
Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Attributable Harm (narrow definition) SAR	<b>136</b>	106	58	207	100
Emergency Admissions, Hip Fracture in 65+ SAR	<b>130</b>	103	71	175	100

## Mental health and depression

Mental health problems and depression are associated with high levels of deprivation for all age groups, but treatment for mental health problems can adversely affect physical health in vulnerable older people. Both physical and mental health difficulties can affect an





individual’s ability to care for themselves independently and potentially have major implications for their way of life and their need for services.

Depression is much lower in Central/Great Lever (5.9%) than is average for Bolton (9.1%), with a register size of 1,286. However, the average for Bolton should perhaps be higher because we know from further analysis that at GP practice level depression is not as associated with deprivation as we would expect from wider research. This suggests under-diagnosis in Bolton’s more deprived communities.

Mental Health Indicators: QOF register prevalence 2015/16				
	Depression		Mental health problems (severe)	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Lever Chambers 2	254	8.3	61	1.5
Lever Chambers 1	521	9.7	104	1.6
Bolton General Practice	46	1.4	57	1.2
Bradford Street Surgery	110	6.8	29	1.5
Beehive Surgery	157	8.3	27	1.0
SSP Great Lever Practice	57	3.9	22	1.1
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	34	1.6	34	1.0
Great Lever Health Centre 1	107	6.8	23	1.1
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1.3</b>

The prevalence of severe mental illness across Bolton, as measured by QOF, is recorded as 0.9%. Central/Great Lever neighbourhood has a slightly higher rate than Bolton at 1.2%, equating to 357 patients within the practices that have a recorded mental health issue.

The prevalence of dementia across Bolton, as measured by QOF, is recorded as 0.8%. Central and Great Lever neighbourhood has a higher rate at 1.2%, equating to 185 patients within the practices diagnosed with dementia. However, there will be a number of local people currently living with undiagnosed dementia – across Bolton we currently have a diagnosis rate of around 73%. Finally, there are 111 people currently residing in the Central and Great Lever neighbourhood with learning disabilities.





Mental Health Indicators: QOF register prevalence 2015/16				
	Dementia		Learning disability	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Lever Chambers 2	23	0.6	23	0.6
Lever Chambers 1	51	0.8	34	0.5
Bolton General Practice	5	0.1	11	0.2
Bradford Street Surgery	50	2.6	6	0.3
Beehive Surgery	15	0.5	12	0.4
SSP Great Lever Practice	10	0.5	8	0.4
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	7	0.2	5	0.1
Great Lever Health Centre 1	24	1.2	12	0.6
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Mental Health, Dementia and Learning Disabilities (Mar 17)							
	Practice List Size	Dementia			Learning Disabilities		
		Dementia register	Annual reviews	(%) review	LD register	Physical health checks	(%) health checks
Lever Chambers 1	6,247	48	33	68.8%	34	27	79.4%
Lever Chambers 2	4,151	24	13	54.2%	22	8	36.4%
Bradford Street Surgery	2,000	46	39	84.8%	4	3	75.0%
Beehive Surgery	2,992	14	14	100.0%	13	11	84.6%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	24	20	83.3%	11	8	72.7%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	5	5	100.0%	10	9	90.0%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	12	12	100.0%	10	9	90.0%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	7	7	100.0%	4	4	100.0%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>79.4%</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>73.1%</b>

	Practice List Size	Mental Health			Carers		
		MH register	Review / Physical health checks	(%) review / health checks	Carers register	(%) carers of list size	(%) health checks
Lever Chambers 1	6247	100	73	73.0%	329	5.3%	37.4%
Lever Chambers 2	4151	61	42	68.9%	114	2.7%	18.4%
Bradford Street Surgery	2000	27	20	74.1%	45	2.3%	93.3%
Beehive Surgery	2992	33	31	93.9%	62	2.1%	87.1%
Great Lever Health Centre 1	2,147	31	25	80.6%	43	2.0%	83.7%
Bolton General Practice	5,243	64	55	85.9%	108	2.1%	81.5%
SSP Great Lever Practice	1,895	24	20	83.3%	51	2.7%	80.4%
SSP Bolton Medical Centre	3,858	37	30	81.1%	76	2.0%	80.3%
<b>Central/Great Lever neighbourhood</b>	<b>28,533</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>78.5%</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>56.3%</b>



## ACORN demographic profile



ACORN is a segmentation tool that groups households based on where they live, and helps to understand the different types of communities that make up a larger population and their likely needs, behaviours and opinions relating to a wide range of topics.

There are two different ACORN segmentations. Both give information about the likely demographics of households, the type of housing they live in, and their socioeconomic status. In addition ACORN gives information about their interests, spending habits and use of the internet while Wellbeing ACORN focuses on topics including likely health conditions experienced, adoption of healthy lifestyle behaviours, and extent of engagement with NHS patient forums.

Approximately 60% of Bolton's population is made up of an even split between the most deprived ACORN categories '4 Financially stretched', and '5 Urban adversity'. A further 40% are evenly split between the middling category '3 Comfortable communities' and most affluent category '1 Affluent achievers'.

A third of the Bolton population falls into the Wellbeing ACORN group '2 At risk'; these neighbourhoods do not generally have high incidences of illness, however multiple unhealthy behaviours could put their health at risk in the future. Around half of the Bolton population is evenly split between the two more healthy Wellbeing ACORN groups '4 Healthy' and '3 Caution'.

The below table identifies the key geodemographics for the Central and Great Lever neighbourhood and compares these proportionally with the extent to which these communities are found across Bolton as a whole.

ACORN geodemographic breakdown		
	Central and Great Lever	Bolton
4.L. Modest Means	42.0%	18.0%
5.O. Young Hardship	13.0%	11.0%
<b>Wellbeing ACORN key groups</b>		
3.15 Borderline Behaviours	15.0%	5.0%
2.7 Struggling Smokers	13.0%	7.0%
1.3 Hardship Heartlands	11.0%	8.0%





Summary of the neighbourhood population from key Wellbeing Acorn Types (figures in brackets are Bolton figures):

<p><b>3.15 Borderline behaviours</b></p> <p>15% (Bolton 5%)</p>	<p>“Future problems... young singles and couples... ethnically diverse... good incomes... metropolitan areas... good health... average alcohol... smoking...”</p>	
<p><b>2.7 Struggling smokers</b></p> <p>13% (Bolton 7%)</p>	<p>“Younger adults... benefits... routine occupations... high expenditure on tobacco... hazardous drinking... respiratory conditions...”</p>	
<p><b>1.3 Hardship heartlands</b></p> <p>11% (Bolton 8%)</p>	<p>“Social renters... relatively young... long term unemployed... drinking in excess... eat fruit and veg... unhealthy lifestyle... anxiety and depression... high exposure to health services...”</p>	



