

Somerset Primary Care Network Health and Wellbeing Profiles

Created by Somerset Council, Public Health Intelligence

YEOVIL PCN

Introduction

These Primary Care Network (PCN) Health and Wellbeing Profiles are designed to give an overview of the populations health and wellbeing, local service activity and community assets to help identify areas for exploration and prioritisation.

PCN Boundaries

PCN Boundaries are based on the largest proportion of people residing in each LSOA* that are registered with a GP Practice. People residing in the same area will register with different GP practices and so the boundaries are only indicative of the areas in which each PCN operates. The data in this report is mostly calculated based on the LSOA of residents and aggregated to the PCN boundaries displayed. Not all residents in these geographic areas will be registered with the selected PCN, and some registered people will be excluded as they are not residents of Somerset. Therefore the data in this report is intended to profile the population and give an indication to the things that the PCN may want to set as priorities.

Some data will be based on the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), this will be labelled as such. This data is based on constituent GP practices and directly relates to the registered population.

*Lower Super Output Areas are defined by the Office for National Statistics as part of the Census, each LSOA has a population of around 1,500 people. This report uses the geographies from the 2011 Census.

Data Sources

Data sources and meta data can be found at the end of each chapter. The Direct Data Source reflects the location the data was extracted from “directly” by us. In many cases we have taken data from public resources that have combined and used data from elsewhere. The “Data Source” in this situation is the original location the data came from. The Direct Data Source is where we have extracted the information from directly ourselves.

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Primary Care Network

YEOVIL PCN

Selected PCN Area



Contact Us

If you have any questions or feedback please contact the Public Health Intelligence team using the email displayed in the bottom left-hand corner of each page.

Counts

A count is the number of events in the population. **This can give a good sense of scale and the amount of resources that may be required to address an issue.** The count will often be presented alongside the metrics presented below, this is the case for the Spine Charts in this report to provide additional context.

Proportions

A proportion is the number of individuals affected within the population. **This can give an indication of the relative demand or need in the population when comparing between different areas.**

Crude Rates

A crude rate is the number of events divided by the population, this is then usually multiplied by 100,000 to show how many events you would expect in a population of 100,000 people. This is done to make it easier to interpret values and compare areas. **Similar to a proportion, this can give an indication of relative demand or need in a population and compare between different areas.** However, as an individual can have more than one event the rate is not capped in the same manner as a proportion.

Standardised Rates

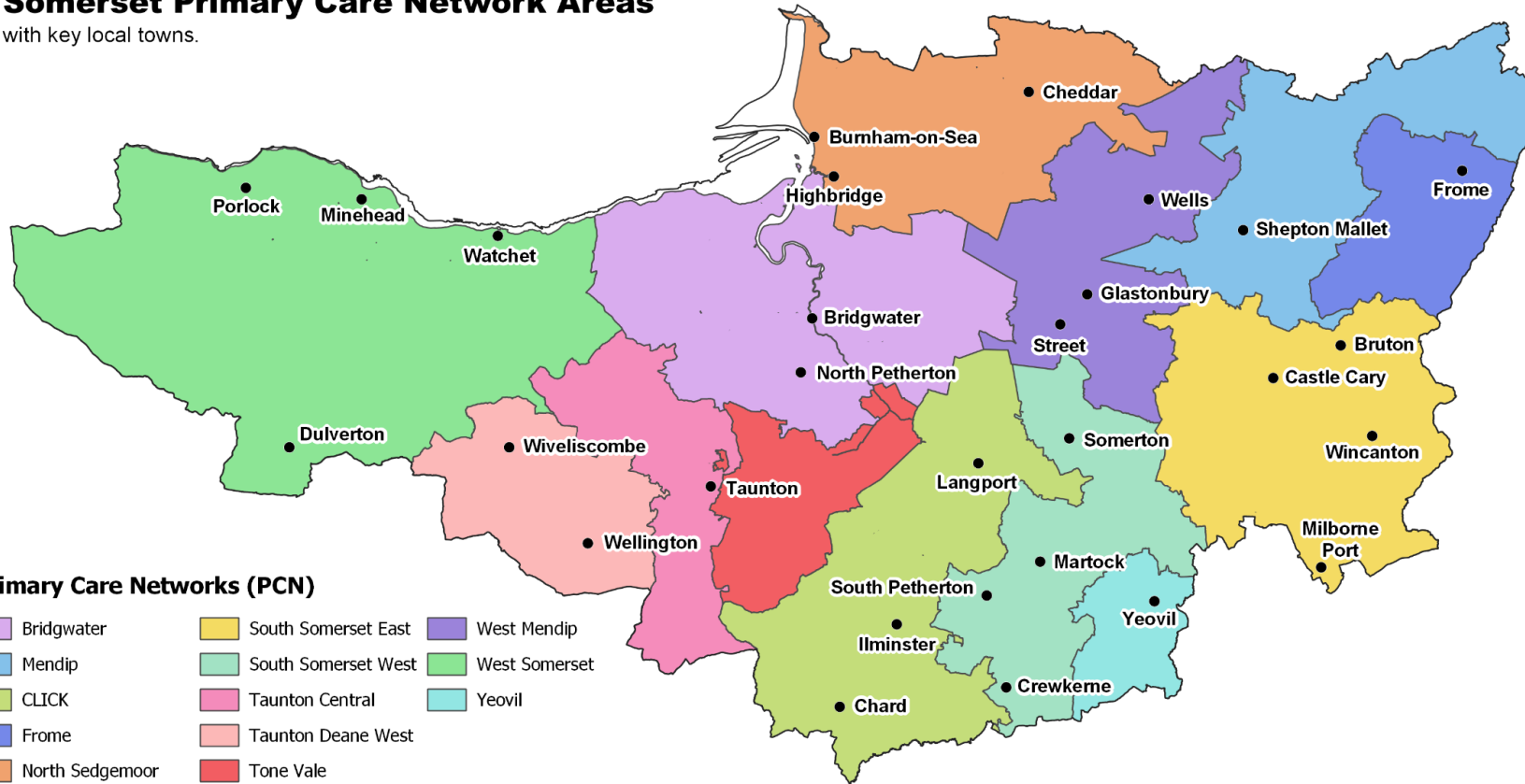
Standardised rates allow us to account for structural differences in the population in addition to the population size. For most health conditions the chance of somebody having a condition directly relates to their age; therefore, in order to assess outcomes for different populations we use standardised rates to account for the differences in age (and sometimes sex) distributions within the population. For example, Somerset has a much older population than England generally, and therefore has higher rates of dementia (which tends to affect more older people), but that alone is not an indication of the health outcomes of the people of Somerset. **This gives us much better indication of health outcomes for the population than using a crude rate or a proportion.**

There are two methods of standardisation; Indirect and Direct. For more detailed information please refer to the Public Health Methods Fingertips guidance¹ and more specifically: **APHO Technical Briefing 3 - Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals.**



Somerset Primary Care Network Areas

with key local towns.



YEOVIL PCN

PCN Population: **55652**

'Primary Care Networks (PCNs) build on existing primary care services and enable greater provision of proactive, personalised, coordinated and more integrated health and social care for people close to home. Clinicians describe this as a change from reactively providing appointments to proactively caring for the people and communities they serve.'

Each of the 1,250 PCNs across England are based on GP registered patient lists, typically serving natural communities of between 30,000 to 50,000 people (with some flexibility). They are small enough to provide the personal care valued by both people and GPs, but large enough to have impact and economies of scale through better collaboration between GP practices and others in the local health and social care system.²

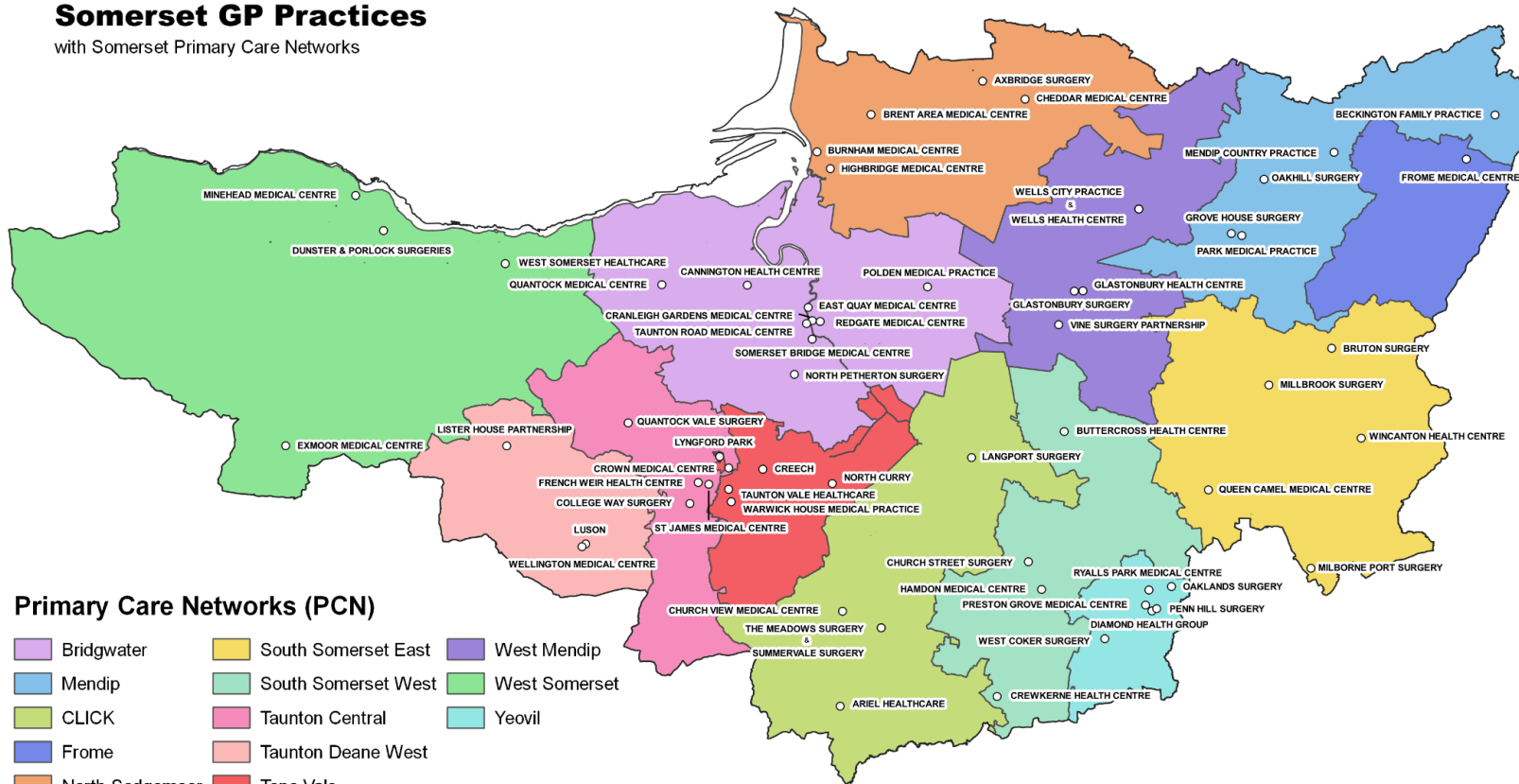
PCN Population is based on the 2021 Census and reflects the usual resident population in the PCN locality. Not all residents will register with a GP Practice within the PCN.

Primary Care Network Boundaries locally determined.
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Somerset GP Practices

with Somerset Primary Care Networks



Primary Care Networks (PCN)

- Bridgwater
- Mendip
- CLICK
- Frome
- North Sedgemoor
- South Somerset East
- South Somerset West
- Taunton Central
- Taunton Deane West
- Tone Vale
- West Mendip
- Yeovil

GP Practice

General Practice Locations from NHS Digital.
 Primary Care Network Boundaries locally determined.
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West Coker Surgery is a non-participant in the voluntary PCN DES; Yeovil PCN provides Network services to the patients of West Coker Surgery and so West Coker Surgery data is included in the Yeovil PCN summary.

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GP Practice Registered Population: **58977**

GP Practice registered population is based on people registered with the GP Practice regardless of where they are a resident.

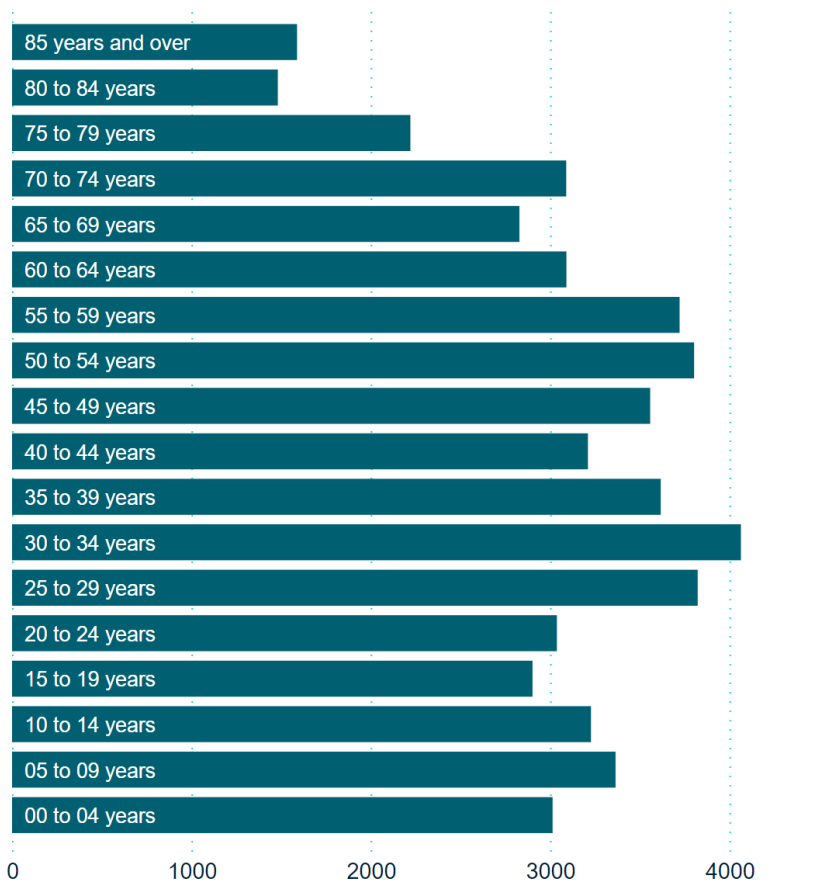
Practice Code	GP Practice Name	Registered Patients
L85022	DIAMOND HEALTH GROUP	14543
L85064	OAKLANDS SURGERY	10972
L85017	PENN HILL SURGERY, YEovil	10016
L85015	PRESTON GROVE MEDICAL CENTRE, YEovil	13579
L85048	RYALLS PARK MEDICAL CENTRE, YEovil	5610
Y01163	WEST COKER SURGERY	4257

Data to July 2022



YEOVIL PCN

Age Structure



This page is an overview of the demographic makeup of residents within the PCN area at the time of the 2021 Census. This is intended to give an idea of the size of the communities and the level of demand in your area that you may want to engage with.³

Ethnicity (Broad Group)	PCN Count
White	52521
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	1597
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	791
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	400
Other ethnic group	338

Religion	PCN Count
Christian	28269
No religion	22523
Not answered	3709
Muslim	478
Other religion	255
Hindu	211
Buddhist	170
Jewish	28
Sikh	9

Total Population: **55652**

579
Number of Births (2021)

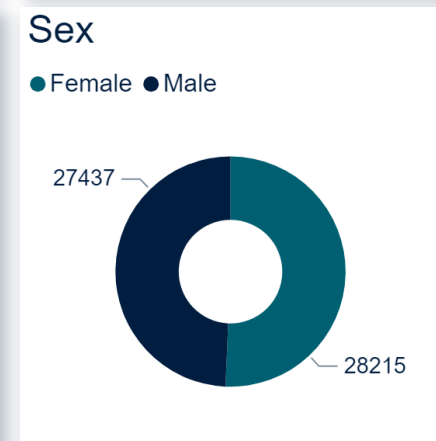
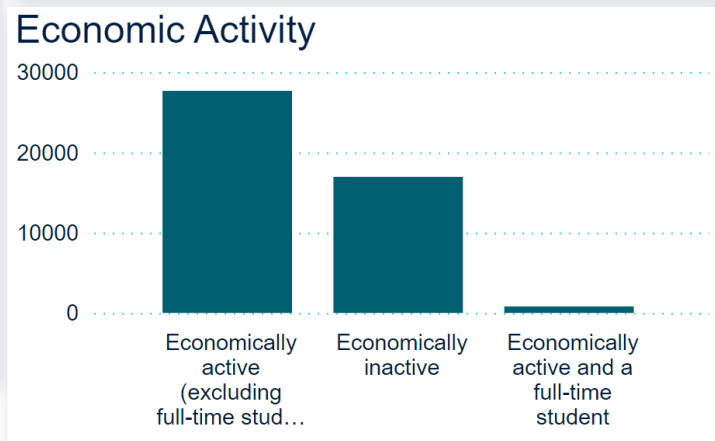
617
Estimated Number of Deaths* (2021)

24265
Number of Households

10197
Disabled under the Equality Act

2,799
Residents with Bad or Very Bad General Health

4,522
Residents providing at least one hour of unpaid care a week



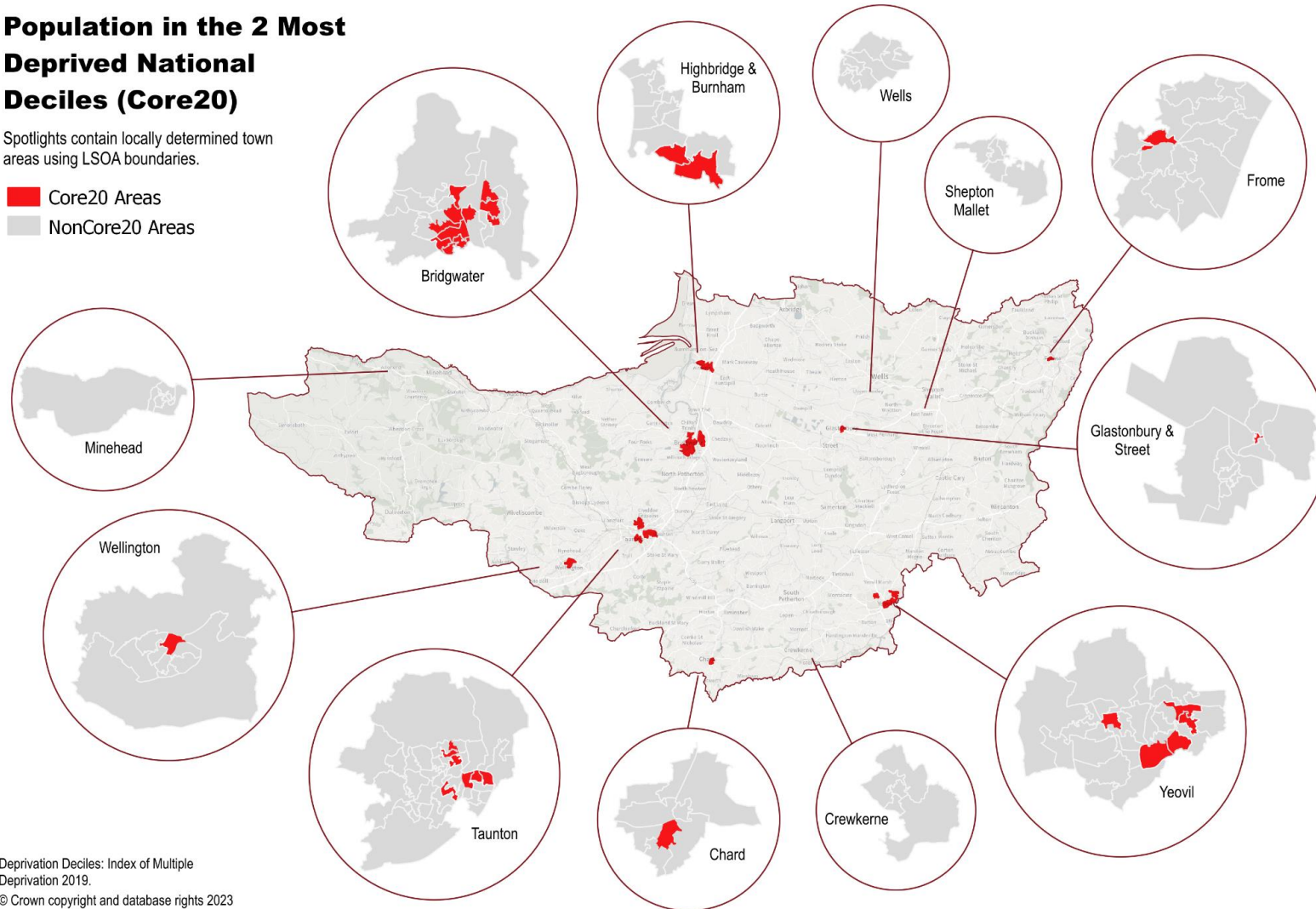
*Mortality counts given by NOMIS are at MSOA level which do not directly align to PCN boundaries. Counts for PCNs are therefore an estimate.



Population in the 2 Most Deprived National Deciles (Core20)

Spotlights contain locally determined town areas using LSOA boundaries.

- Core20 Areas
- NonCore20 Areas



YEOVIL PCN

PCN Core20 Population: **8855**

Core20 Areas	LSOA Code	Population
Yeovil Birchfield	E01029237	1,805
Yeovil Penn Mill North	E01029236	1,533
Yeovil Sherborne Road	E01029239	1,643
Yeovil Town Centre	E01029234	2,158
Yeovil Westfield	E01029247	1,715

Core20 are the most deprived 20% of the national population as identified by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The IMD has seven domains with indicators accounting for a wide range of social determinants of health. The 'Population' figures are drawn from 2021 Census, therefore not all of the population in each LSOA above will be registered with the selected PCN.⁴

Deprivation Deciles: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019.
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Overall IMD Rank for PCN: **2**

Most Deprived → Least Deprived

IMD Sub-Domain PCN Rank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Adult Skills		2											
Barriers to Housing and Services				4									
Children and Young People		2											
Crime	1												
Education		2											
Employment		2											
Geographical Barriers													13
Health			3										
Income		2											
Indoors						6							
Living Environment				5									
Outdoors											11		
Wider Barriers	1												

IDACI: **2**

IDAOPi: **2**

PCN Information

Yeovil PCN has some of the greatest challenges around deprivation in Somerset. Yeovil PCN is the second most deprived and has eight indicators ranked in the lowest 3 positions. There are five geographic areas classified as CORE20, home to approximately 9000 people. Most sub domains reflect some of the poorest outcomes in Somerset. In contrast however, the geographical barriers indicator shows services are the most accessible in this area and general quality of outdoor spaces is amongst the best.

The **Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)** is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. The IMD comprises of multiple domains to produce an overall deprivation score. The scores for each PCN represent a summarised deprivation level for the people registered at their GP practices. These summaries are generalised and give an overview of the type of deprivation relative to other PCN areas, this may mask some local areas of deprivation. The ranks are from **1** (most deprived) to **13** (least deprived).⁵

Income

The proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. Includes two supplementary domains: **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)** measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families and **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi)** measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

Employment

The proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

Education, Skills and Training

Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. Includes two sub-domains: **Children and Young People** and **Adult Skills**.

Health & Disability

Measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health.

Crime

Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Barriers to Housing and Services

Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. Includes two sub-domains; **Geographical Barriers**, which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and **Wider Barriers** which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability and homelessness.

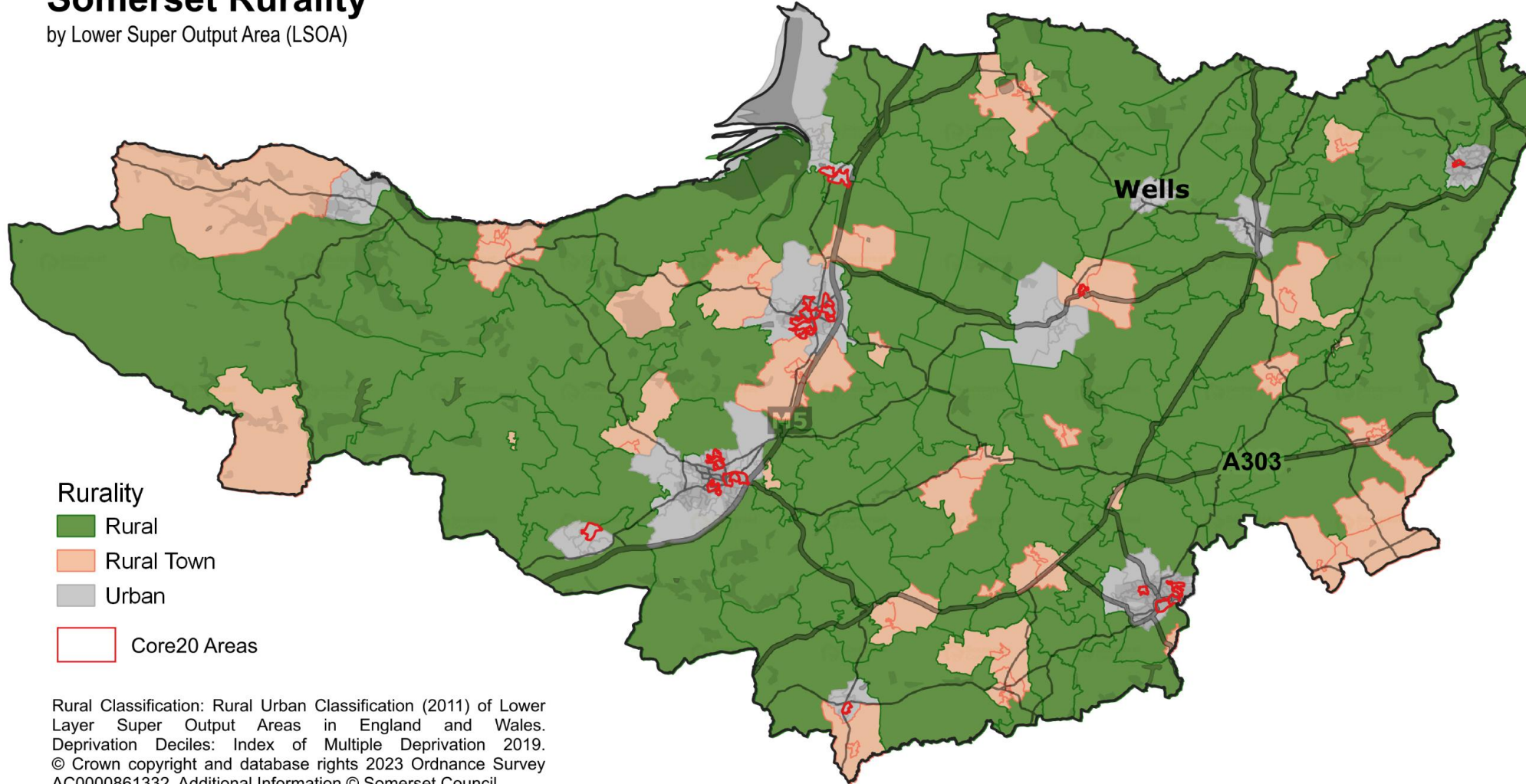
Living Environment

Measures the quality of the local environment. Includes two sub-domains; **Indoors** measures the quality of housing; while **Outdoors** contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.



Somerset Rurality

by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)



- Rurality**
- Rural
 - Rural Town
 - Urban
 - Core20 Areas

Rural Classification: Rural Urban Classification (2011) of Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales. Deprivation Deciles: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019. © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey AC0000861332. Additional Information © Somerset Council

Rural Urban Classification:

This classification (determined by the Office for National Statistics from the 2011 Census) is used to distinguish rural and urban areas.⁶

Urban Areas are the connected built up areas identified by Ordnance Survey mapping that have a resident population above 10,000 people.

Rural Areas are those with settlement populations of less than 10,000 people or open countryside.

Rural Town areas consist of six rural and four urban settlement/context combinations.

**Primary Schools**

Barwick and Stoford Community Primary School

Birchfield Community Primary School

East Coker Community Primary School

Holy Trinity Church School

Huish Primary School

Kingfisher Primary School

Milford Infants' School

Milford Junior School

Oaklands Primary School

Pen Mill Infant and Nursery Academy

Preston CofE Primary School

Primrose Lane Primary School

Reckleford Infant School and Nursery

St Gildas Catholic Primary School

St. Michael's Academy

West Coker CofE VC Primary School

YEOVIL PCN**Primary Schools (Continued)****Secondary & All Through Schools**

Buckler's Mead School

Preston School Academy

Westfield Academy

Special Schools

Fairmead School

Fiveways Special School

The Orchard School

Further Education

Yeovil College

Independent Schools**Pupil Referral Units**

South Somerset Partnership School



YEOVIL PCN ▼

Pharmacies	Postcode
ASDA PHARMACY	BA20 2HB
BOOTS	BA20 1LS
DAY LEWIS PHARMACY	BA20 1UJ
DAY LEWIS PHARMACY	BA21 3TL
OPTIONS PHARMACY	BA20 2JD
PENN HILL PHARMACY	BA20 1QE
PRESTON GROVE PHARMACY	BA20 2BQ
ROWLANDS PHARMACY	BA21 3BA
SUPERDRUG PHARMACY	BA20 1RQ
TESCO INSTORE PHARMACY	BA20 1DL
WELL	BA21 5NJ

Opticians	Postcode
BOOTS OPTICIANS (YEOVIL)	BA20 1LG
ENHANCED EYECARE SERVICES	BA22 8RN
ROBERT FRITH OPTOMETRISTS LTD (YEOVIL)	BA20 1EQ
SPECSAVERS (YEOVIL)	BA20 1LX
VISION EXPRESS (QUEENSWAY)	BA20 1DL
VISION EXPRESS (YEOVIL)	BA20 1LX
YOEVIL EXTRA	BA20 1DL

Dentists	Postcode
BROADWAY HOUSE DENTAL SURGERY	BA20 1PQ
COLOSSEUM DENTAL (YEOVIL)	BA20 1RE
HENDFORD DENTAL SURGERY	BA20 1TG
PRINCES STREET (DENTAL SURGERY)	BA20 1EG
PRINCES STREET DENTAL PRACTICE	BA20 1EG
RESOLUTION TREATMENT CENTRE	BA20 1TE
S S DENTAL CLINIC	BA20 2BX
SOUTHWOODS DENTAL PRACTICE	BA20 2QG
TRINITY HOUSE DENTAL PRACTICE	BA20 1PN
YEOVIL DENTAL PRACTICE	BA21 4HA

GP Practices	Postcode
DIAMOND HEALTH GROUP	BA20 1UJ
OAKLANDS SURGERY	BA21 5RL
PENN HILL SURGERY, YEOVIL	BA20 1SB
PRESTON GROVE MEDICAL CENTRE, YEOVIL	BA20 2BQ
RYALLS PARK MEDICAL CENTRE, YEOVIL	BA21 3BA
WEST COKER SURGERY	BA22 9AH

Community Hospital/Acute/MIU	Postcode
YEOVIL HOSPITAL	BA21 4AT



Air Quality Management Sites

Yeovil AQMA-
An area comprising the whole of the built-up area of Yeovil, including the airfield, areas identified in the emerging local plan as potentially subject to development and the main road network in and around the town. Key pollutant NO2

Major Roads

A3088

A359

A37

YEOVIL PCN

Sports Centres

Goldenstones Leisure Centre

Huish Leisure

Preston Sports Centre & Gym

Recycling Centres

Yeovil Recycling Centre

Welfare Advice

Citizens Advice South Somerset, Yeovil

Conservation Areas

None

Notable Landmarks

Huish Park Stadium

Ninesprings Country Park

Libraries (also with BP Check Service)

Performing Arts Library

Yeovil Library

Railway Stations

Yeovil Junction

Yeovil Pen Mill

Theatres & Cinemas

Cineworld Yeovil

Octagon Theatre, Yeovil

Swan Theatre, Yeovil

Westlands Yeovil

Community Anchors & Events

The Royal Navy International Air Day

Westlands, Yeovil

Other Public Health Settings

Needle Exchange Day Lewis PLC BA20 1UJ

OST Provider Asda BA20 2HB

OST Provider Boots BA20 1LG

OST Provider Day Lewis PLC BA20 1UJ

OST Provider Day Lewis PLC BA21 3TL

OST Provider Options Pharmacy BA20 2JD

OST Provider Penn Hill Pharmacy

OST Provider Preddy Newco Ltd BA20 2BQ

OST Provider Rowlands Pharmacy BA21 3BA

OST Provider Superdrug Pharmacy BA20 1RQ

OST Provider Well BA21 5NJ

ProActive Bucklers Mead Leisure Centre

ProActive Goldstones Leisure Centre

ProActive Westlands Sport and Fitness Centre

SmokeFreeLife The Academy

SmokeFreeLife Westlands Entertainment Venue

Somerset Drugs & Alcohol Service Yeovil

YEOVIL PCN

Ex - Children Centre PHN Base & Service Delivery

Reckleford Childrens Centre, Eastland Rd, Yeovil, BA21 4ET

Pharmacy Blood Pressure Check Service

Asda Pharmacy BA20 2HB

Boots BA20 1LS

Day Lewis Pharmacy BA20 1UJ

Day Lewis Pharmacy BA21 3TL

Options Pharmacy BA20 2JD

Penn Hill Pharmacy BA20 1QE

Preston Grove Pharmacy BA20 2BQ

Rowlands Pharmacy BA21 3BA

Superdrug Pharmacy BA20 1RQ

Tesco Instore Pharmacy BA20 1DL

Well BA21 5NJ

Service delivery Point Only (contact with service users)

Chard Baptist Church, 9 Holyrood Street, Chard, TA20 2AH

Martock Christian Fellowship, The Chapel, Church Street, Martock, TA12 6JL

St Mary's Church Hall, Holyrood Street, Chard, TA20 2DN

St Peter's Community Centre, Coronation Avenue, Yeovil, BA21 3DX

Westlands Entertainment Centre, Westbourne Close, Yeovil, BA20 2DD

Yeovil Library, King George Street, Yeovil, BA20 1PY

Public Health Nursing Team Base Other

Clare House Millfield, Chard, TA20 2DA

Locations to book an NHS Health Check (not including services provided by GP Practices) Oct 23

Yeovil Library

BP Monitor Availability⁷

Somerset Libraries⁸

Somerset Health Checks⁹

*OST (Opiate Substitution Therapy)

About

Hospital Admissions are grouped using a categorisation of ICD-10 Codes; an international clinical coding standard, that allows for systematic recording, analysis, interpretation and comparison of mortality and morbidity data collection in different countries or regions, and at different times.^{10,11}

Code levels displayed in this report have been locally determined by Somerset Council Public Health Intelligence. Code levels (e.g. Total, A Code) incorporate all relevant ICD-10 codes so are mutually exclusive. **A Codes** represent the broadest groups.

Key Terms

Emergency Admission: When an admission is unpredictable and at short notice because of clinical need.

Elective Admission: When an admission has been arranged in advance.¹²

Significance Levels

The summary page flags any indicators where the value for the selected PCN is significantly **higher** or **lower** than the Somerset average. Indicators of **similar** significance will not show in the summary visual however are displayed in the spine, trend and comparison charts. Flags of higher and lower do not indicate results of better or worse and so will require interpretation. As these indicators reflect a statistically significant difference from the Somerset average, these may be areas for further exploration or prioritisation.

In calculating statistical significance we take the rate or percentage for an area and apply confidence intervals (upper and lower). The range between the lower confidence interval and upper confidence interval represent the variation we would expect based on the size of the population. Confidence intervals in most cases are then also applied to the benchmark although sometimes the benchmark value is taken as being a true value usually when the the population is big enough.

If the confidence interval of the PCN and benchmark overlap then there is considered to be no statistical significance (similar). However, if the lower confidence interval of the PCN rate is above the the upper confidence interval of the benchmark then the PCN rate is significantly higher. The reverse is true if there is a gap between the upper confidence interval of the PCN and the lower confidence interval for the benchmark.

Even though we might have data for the entire population on some indicators confidence intervals are used to reflect 'natural' variation and chance in outcomes. We would normally use 95% confidence intervals which means we are 95% confident that the "true" rate is within this range that is to say we will be right 95 times out of 100. Different methods are used for different types of data. For percentages Wilson Score confidence intervals are used and for Directly Standardised Rates Byar's method with Dobsons method are used.

We use guidance maintained by the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). More detail can be found in the Public Health Methods Fingertips guidance¹³ and more specifically: **APHO Technical Briefing 3 - Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals.**



YEOVIL PCN ▼

Indicators that have a significant value compared to the Somerset average

Indicator	Groups	Period	PCN Value	Somerset Value	Unit	Significance
Hospital Elective Admissions (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	14,425.39	13,435.04	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) CANCER (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	4,183.37	3,661.57	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) CIRCULATORY (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	519.74	438.14	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) DIGESTIVE (A) (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	2,593.56	2,434.35	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) Other (A) (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	6,993.25	6,737.82	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Emergency Admissions (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	14,237.41	10,361.19	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) CANCER (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	285.57	240.78	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) CIRCULATORY (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	1,374.59	1,066.54	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) DEMENTIA AND ALZHEIMER'S (A) (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	46.22	32.92	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) DIGESTIVE (A) (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	1,308.94	1,007.31	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) Other (A) (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	9,996.46	7,011.37	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) RESPIRATORY (All Ages)	All Ages	2021/2022	1,225.64	1,002.28	DSR rate per 100000	Higher ↑



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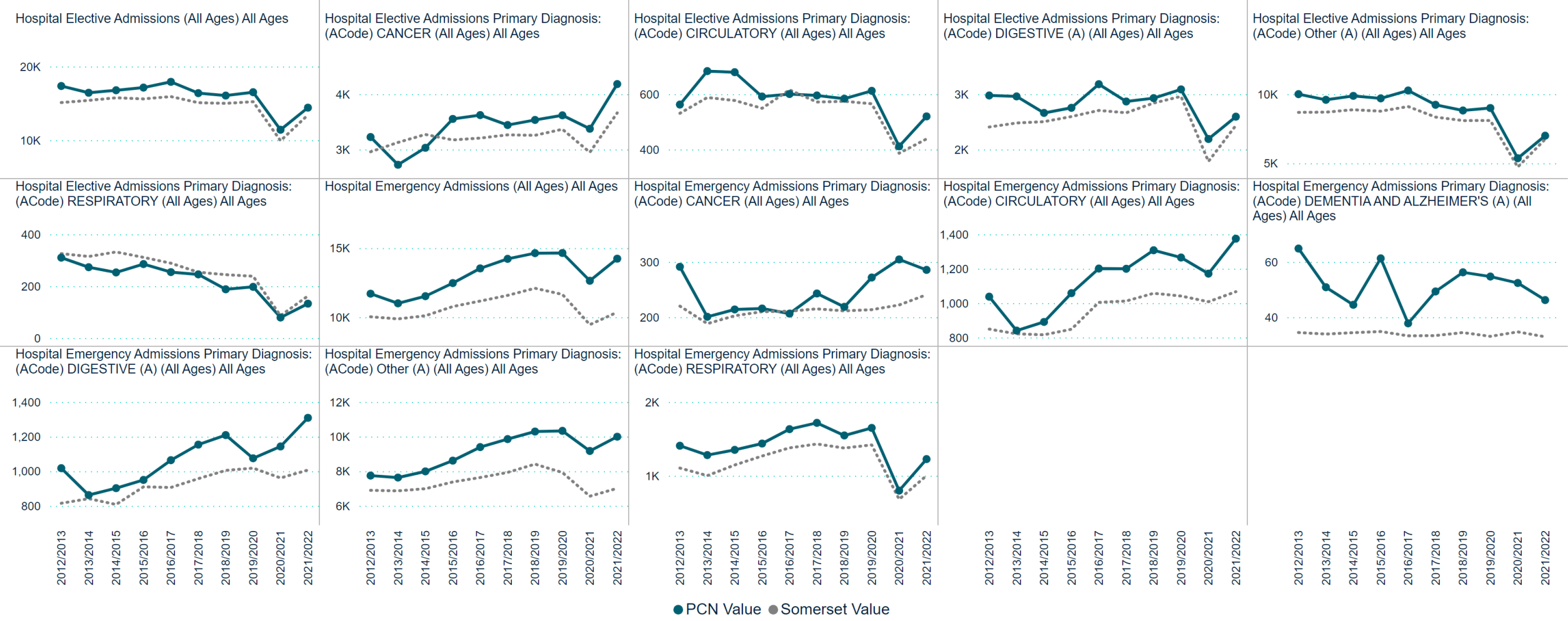
● Significantly lower than benchmark
 ● Statistically similar to benchmark
 ● Significantly higher than benchmark
 ○ Significance not tested
 ◆ Somerset Benchmark

Minimum value for groups of the same type
 Maximum value for groups of the same type

Indicator	Period	Numerator	Value	Min	Minimum	Spine Chart	Maximum	Max	Unit
Hospital Elective Admissions (All Ages)	2021/2022	8140	14425.39	11187.57		◆	●	15126.77	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) CANCER (All Ages)	2021/2022	2370	4183.37	2339.06		◆	●	5389.56	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) CIRCULATORY (All Ages)	2021/2022	300	519.74	367.11		◆	●	519.74	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) DIGESTIVE (A) (All Ages)	2021/2022	1435	2593.56	2204.65		◆	●	2903.31	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) Other (A) (All Ages)	2021/2022	3955	6993.25	5577.03		◆	●	7750.38	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) RESPIRATORY (All Ages)	2021/2022	75	132.71	105.37		◆	●	209.53	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions (All Ages)	2021/2022	8140	14237.41	8969.64		◆	●	14237.41	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) CANCER (All Ages)	2021/2022	165	285.57	184.81		◆	●	285.94	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) CIRCULATORY (All Ages)	2021/2022	805	1374.59	886.69		◆	●	1374.59	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) DEMENTIA AND ALZHEIMER'S (A) (All Ages)	2021/2022	30	46.22	21.09		◆	●	51.09	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) DIGESTIVE (A) (All Ages)	2021/2022	740	1308.94	682.72		◆	●	1308.94	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) Other (A) (All Ages)	2021/2022	5685	9996.46	5861.24		◆	●	9996.46	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) RESPIRATORY (All Ages)	2021/2022	720	1225.64	807.93		◆	●	1225.64	DSR rate per 100000



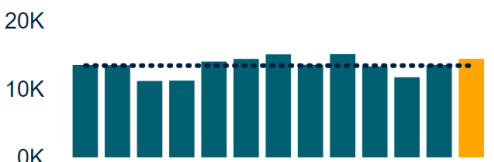
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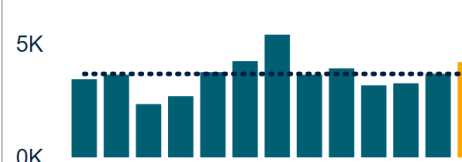


YEOVIL PCN ▼

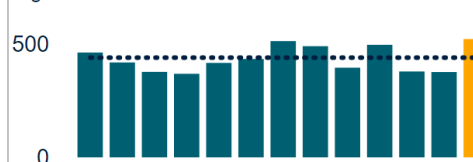
Hospital Elective Admissions (All Ages) 2021/2022 All Ages



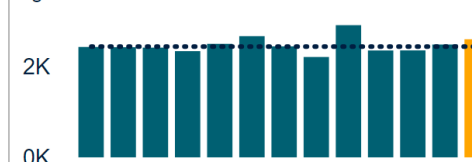
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) CANCER (All Ages) 2021/2022 All Ages



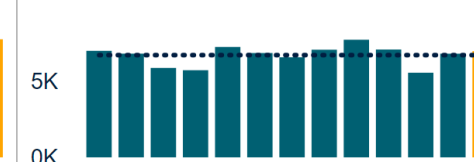
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) CIRCULATORY (All Ages) 2021/2022 All Ages



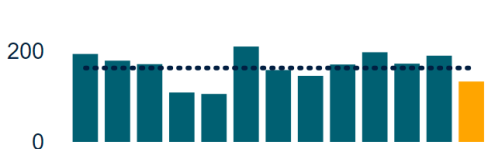
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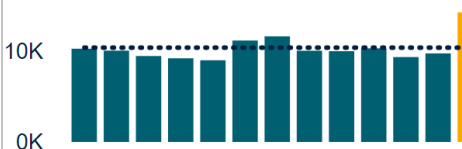
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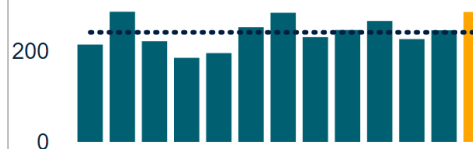
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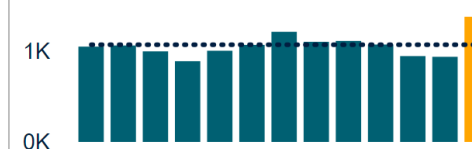
Hospital Emergency Admissions (All Ages) 2021/2022 All Ages



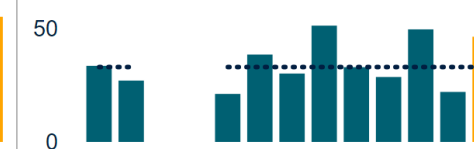
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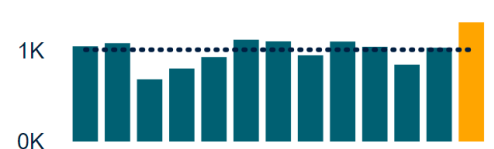
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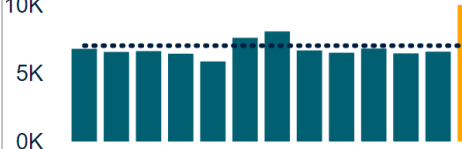
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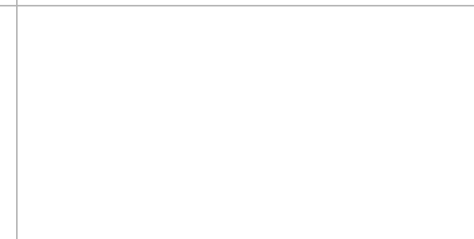
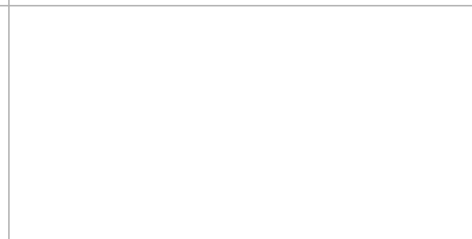
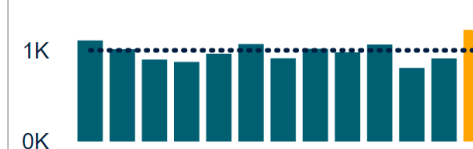
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) DIGESTIVE (A) (All Ages) 2021/2022 All Ages



Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) Other (A) (All Ages) 2021/2022 All Ages



Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (A Code) RESPIRATORY (All Ages) 2021/2022 All Ages



● PCN Value ● Somerset Value ● Selected PCN Value

Indicator Name	Direct Data Source	Unit	Value type
Hospital Elective Admissions (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) CANCER (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) CIRCULATORY (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) DIGESTIVE (A) (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) Other (A) (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Elective Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) RESPIRATORY (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) CANCER (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) CIRCULATORY (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) DEMENTIA AND ALZHEIMER'S (A) (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) DIGESTIVE (A) (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) Other (A) (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000
Hospital Emergency Admissions Primary Diagnosis: (ACode) RESPIRATORY (All Ages)	Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), NHS Digital; Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-Year Population Estimates	DSR	DSR rate per 100000

About

The National General Practice Profiles are designed to support GPs, PCNs, ICBs and local authorities to ensure that they are providing and commissioning effective and appropriate healthcare services for their local population. The profiles do not contain an exhaustive list of primary care indicators, but they do allow a consistent approach to comparing and benchmarking across England.

Within the profiles are Quality and Outcomes Framework, usually known as QOF, domains. The QOF, is a voluntary annual reward and incentive programme for all GP surgeries in England, detailing practice achievement results. It is not about performance management but resourcing and then rewarding good practice based on a selection of indicators agreed as part of the GP contract negotiations every year.¹⁴

This report has focussed on the currently active QOF prevalence and incidence indicators.

Key Terms

Prevalence: a measure of the frequency of a disease or health condition in a population at a particular point in time.

Incidence: a measure of the number of newly diagnosed cases within a particular time period.

Significance Levels

The summary page flags any indicators where the value for the selected PCN is significantly **higher** or **lower** than the Somerset average. Indicators of **similar** significance will not show in the summary visual however are displayed in the spine, trend and comparison charts. Flags of higher and lower do not indicate results of better or worse and so will require interpretation. As these indicators reflect a statistically significant difference from the Somerset average, these may be areas for further exploration or prioritisation.

In calculating statistical significance we take the rate or percentage for an area and apply confidence intervals (upper and lower). The range between the lower confidence interval and upper confidence interval represent the variation we would expect based on the size of the population. Confidence intervals in most cases are then also applied to the benchmark although sometimes the benchmark value is taken as being a true value usually when the population is big enough.

If the confidence interval of the PCN and benchmark overlap then there is considered to be no statistical significance. However, if the lower confidence interval of the PCN rate is above the the upper confidence interval of the benchmark then the PCN rate is significantly higher. The reverse is true if there is a gap between the upper confidence interval of the PCN and the lower confidence interval for the benchmark.

Even though we might have data for the entire population on some indicators confidence intervals are used to reflect 'natural' variation and chance in outcomes. We would normally use 95% confidence intervals which means we are 95% confident that the "true" rate is within this range that is to say we will be right 95 times out of 100. Different methods are used for different types of data. For percentages Wilson Score confidence intervals are used and for Directly Standardised Rates Byar's method with Dobsons method are used.

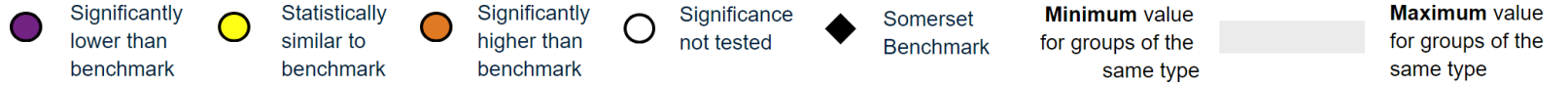
We use guidance maintained by the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). More detail can be found in the Public Health Methods Fingertips guidance¹⁵ and more specifically: **APHO Technical Briefing 3 - Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals.**

YEOVIL PCN ▼
Indicators that have a significant value compared to the Somerset average

Indicator	Period	PCN Value	Somerset Value	Unit	Significance
Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs) - new diagnosis (90646) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	2.2%	1.8%	Proportion	Higher ↑
Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (224) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	0.9%	0.9%	Proportion	Higher ↑
Learning disability: QOF prevalence (all ages) (200) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	0.7%	0.6%	Proportion	Higher ↑
Mental Health: QOF prevalence (all ages) (90581) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	0.9%	0.8%	Proportion	Higher ↑
Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (92588) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	12.4%	11.3%	Proportion	Higher ↑
Osteoporosis: QOF prevalence (50+ yrs) (90443) (Persons - 50+ yrs)	2021/22	1.5%	1.3%	Proportion	Higher ↑
Smoking: QOF prevalence (15+ yrs) (91280) (Persons - 15+ yrs)	2021/22	18.6%	15.8%	Proportion	Higher ↑
Atrial fibrillation: QOF prevalence (all ages) (280) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	2.5%	3.1%	Proportion	Lower ↓
Cancer: QOF prevalence (all ages) (276) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	3.7%	4.6%	Proportion	Lower ↓
CKD: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (258) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	3.6%	4.3%	Proportion	Lower ↓
Heart failure with LVSD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (849) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	0.4%	0.5%	Proportion	Lower ↓
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia (NDH): QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (93797) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	7.5%	8.2%	Proportion	Lower ↓
Palliative/supportive care: QOF prevalence (all ages) (294) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	0.3%	0.5%	Proportion	Lower ↓
Rheumatoid Arthritis: QOF prevalence (16+ yrs) (91269) (Persons - 16+ yrs)	2021/22	0.7%	0.9%	Proportion	Lower ↓



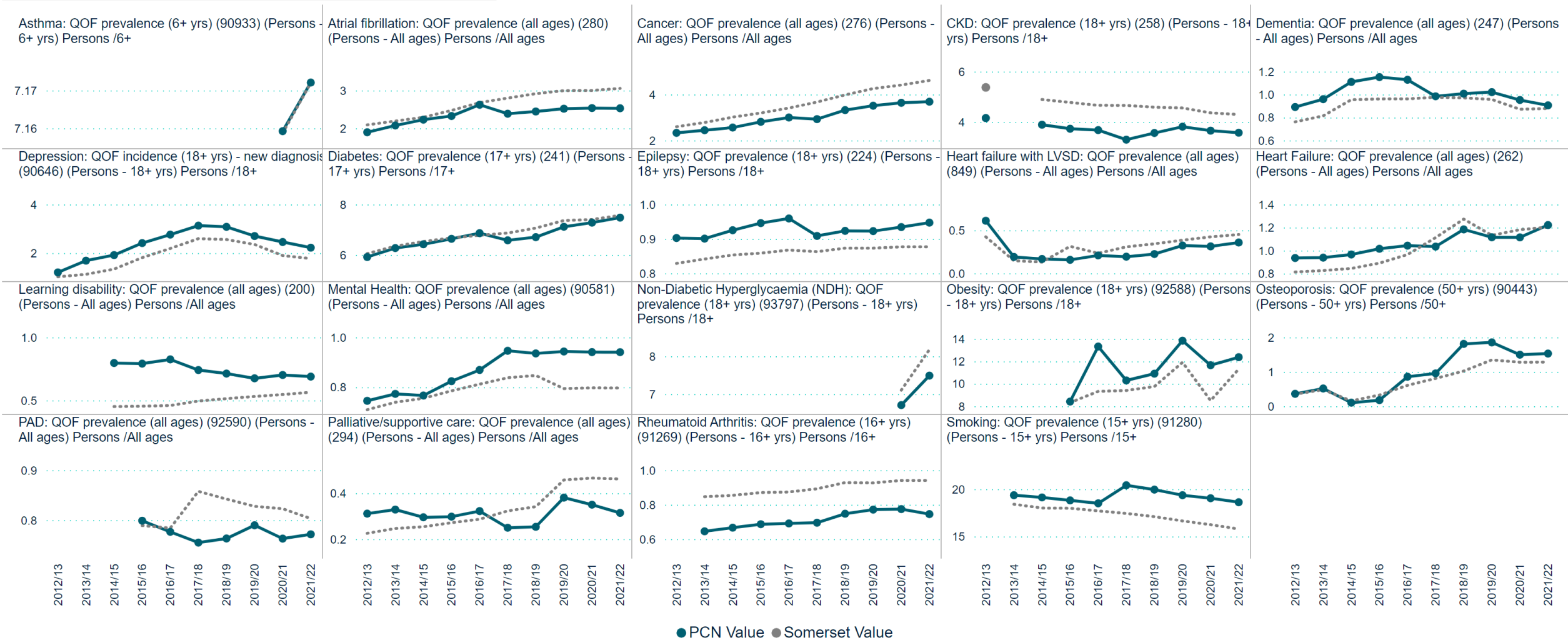
YEOVIL PCN ▼



Indicator	Period	Numerator	Value	Min	Minimum	Spine Chart	Maximum	Max	Unit
Asthma: QOF prevalence (6+ yrs) (90933) (Persons - 6+ yrs)	2021/22	3660	7.2%	6.6%		Yellow circle		7.8%	Proportion
Atrial fibrillation: QOF prevalence (all ages) (280) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	1377	2.5%	2.5%	Purple circle	Black diamond		4.4%	Proportion
Cancer: QOF prevalence (all ages) (276) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	2008	3.7%	3.7%	Purple circle	Black diamond		5.8%	Proportion
CKD: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (258) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	1544	3.6%	3.4%	Purple circle	Black diamond		5.8%	Proportion
Dementia: QOF prevalence (all ages) (247) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	493	0.9%	0.7%		Black diamond, Yellow circle		1.1%	Proportion
Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs) - new diagnosis (90646) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	960	2.2%	1.2%		Black diamond, Orange circle		2.2%	Proportion
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+ yrs) (241) (Persons - 17+ yrs)	2021/22	3276	7.5%	6.7%		Yellow circle, Black diamond		8.7%	Proportion
Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (224) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	409	0.9%	0.7%		Black diamond, Orange circle		1.3%	Proportion
Heart failure with LVSD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (849) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	195	0.4%	0.2%		Purple circle, Black diamond		0.8%	Proportion
Heart Failure: QOF prevalence (all ages) (262) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	665	1.2%	1.0%		Black diamond, Yellow circle		1.6%	Proportion
Learning disability: QOF prevalence (all ages) (200) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	375	0.7%	0.3%		Black diamond, Orange circle		1.0%	Proportion
Mental Health: QOF prevalence (all ages) (90581) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	512	0.9%	0.6%		Black diamond, Orange circle		1.1%	Proportion
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia (NDH): QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (93797) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	3233	7.5%	5.9%		Purple circle, Black diamond		10.2%	Proportion
Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (92588) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	2021/22	5342	12.4%	10.2%		Black diamond, Orange circle		13.8%	Proportion
Osteoporosis: QOF prevalence (50+ yrs) (90443) (Persons - 50+ yrs)	2021/22	321	1.5%	0.7%		Black diamond, Orange circle		2.2%	Proportion
PAD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (92590) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	420	0.8%	0.6%		Yellow circle, Black diamond		1.4%	Proportion
Palliative/supportive care: QOF prevalence (all ages) (294) (Persons - All ages)	2021/22	171	0.3%	0.2%		Purple circle, Black diamond		1.2%	Proportion
Rheumatoid Arthritis: QOF prevalence (16+ yrs) (91269) (Persons - 16+ yrs)	2021/22	331	0.7%	0.7%	Purple circle	Black diamond		1.2%	Proportion
Smoking: QOF prevalence (15+ yrs) (91280) (Persons - 15+ yrs)	2021/22	8386	18.6%	13.4%		Black diamond, Orange circle		19.5%	Proportion



YEOVIL PCN



● PCN Value ● Somerset Value



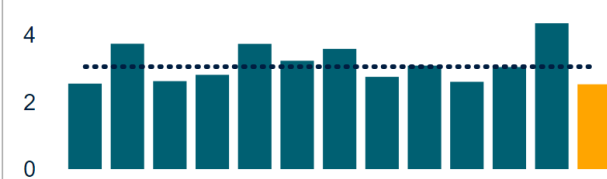
Selected PCN Area

YEOVIL PCN

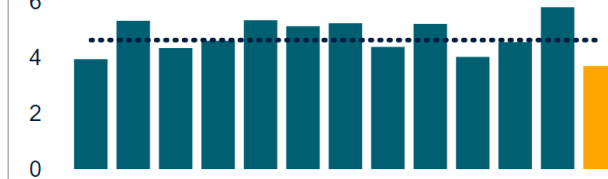
Asthma: QOF prevalence (6+ yrs) (90933) (Persons - 6+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /6+



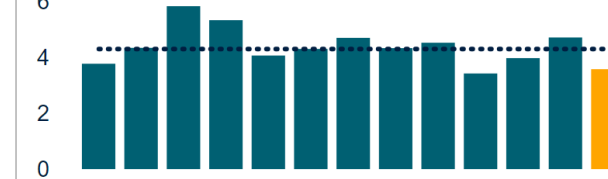
Atrial fibrillation: QOF prevalence (all ages) (280) (Persons - All ages) 2021/22 Persons /All ages



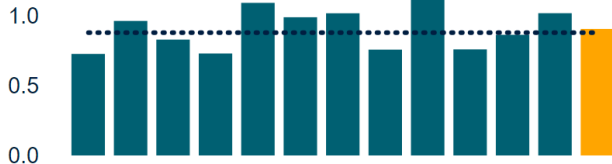
Cancer: QOF prevalence (all ages) (276) (Persons - All ages) 2021/22 Persons /All ages



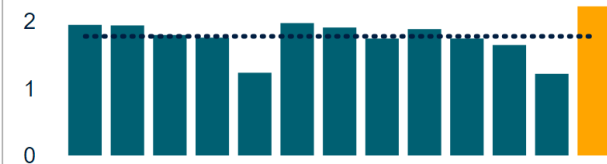
CKD: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (258) (Persons - 18+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /18+



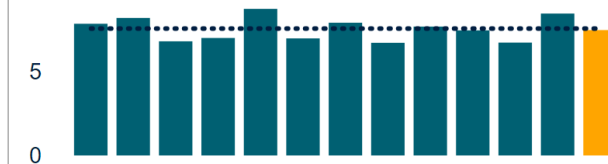
Dementia: QOF prevalence (all ages) (247) (Persons - All ages) 2021/22 Persons /All ages



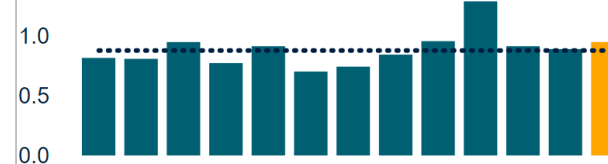
Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs) - new diagnosis (90646) (Persons - 18+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /18+



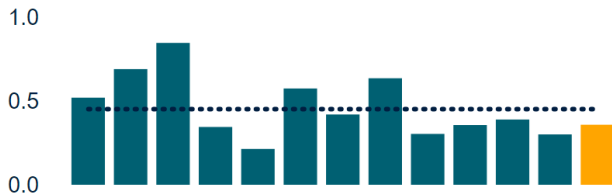
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+ yrs) (241) (Persons - 17+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /17+



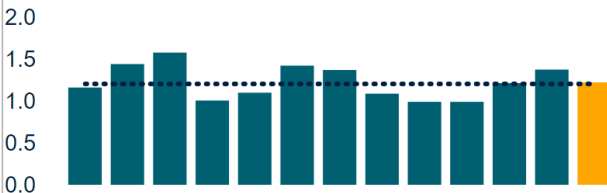
Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (224) (Persons - 18+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /18+



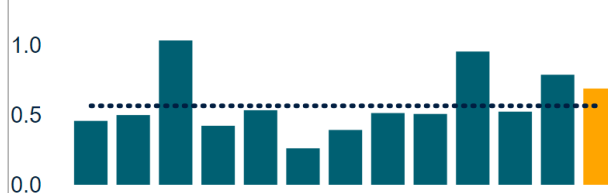
Heart failure with LVSD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (849) (Persons - All ages) 2021/22 Persons /All ages



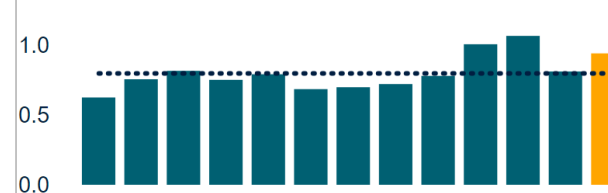
Heart Failure: QOF prevalence (all ages) (262) (Persons - All ages) 2021/22 Persons /All ages



Learning disability: QOF prevalence (all ages) (200) (Persons - All ages) 2021/22 Persons /All ages



Mental Health: QOF prevalence (all ages) (90581) (Persons - All ages) 2021/22 Persons /All ages

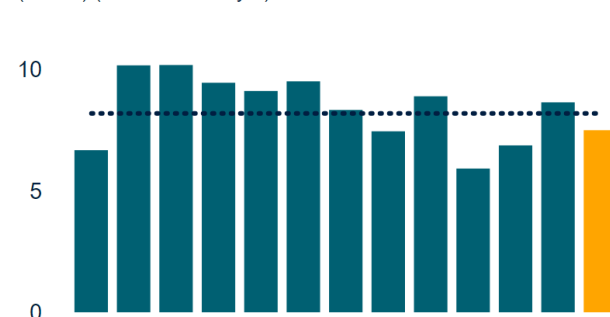


● PCN Value ● Somerset Value ● Selected PCN Value

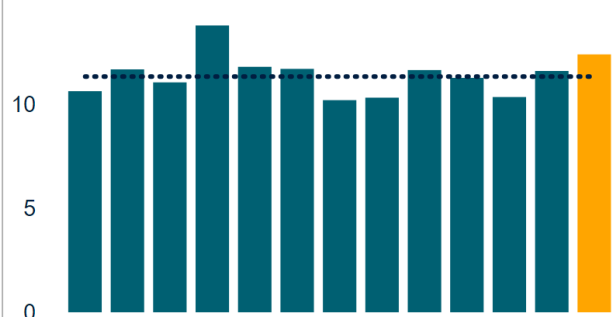


YEOVIL PCN

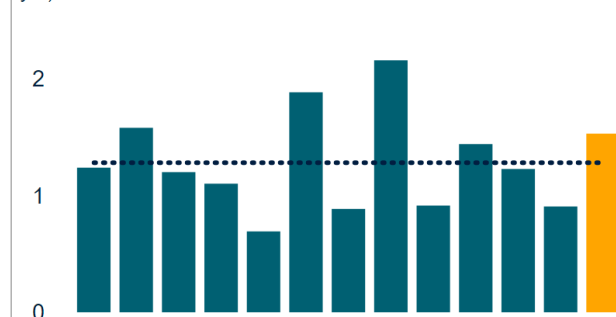
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia (NDH): QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (93797) (Persons - 18+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /18+



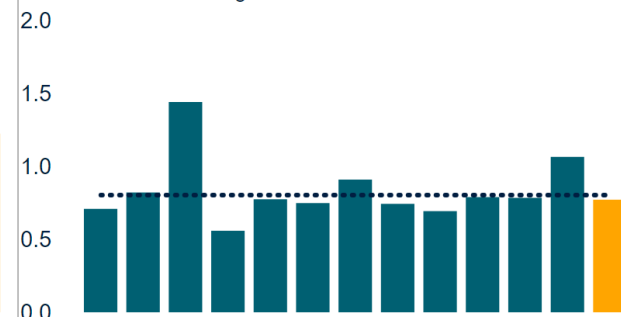
Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (92588) (Persons - 18+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /18+



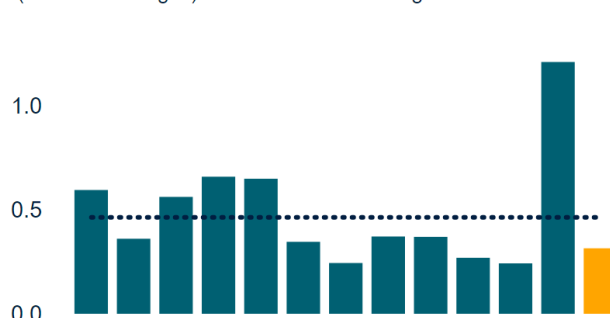
Osteoporosis: QOF prevalence (50+ yrs) (90443) (Persons - 50+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /50+



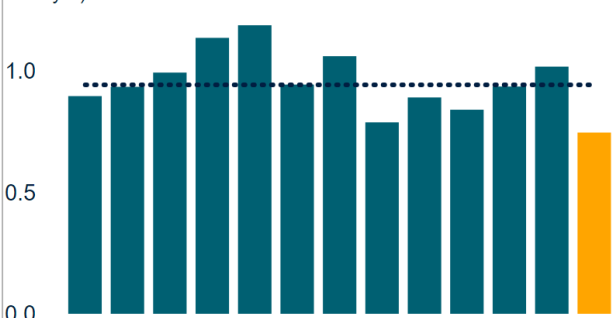
PAD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (92590) (Persons - All ages) 2021/22 Persons /All ages



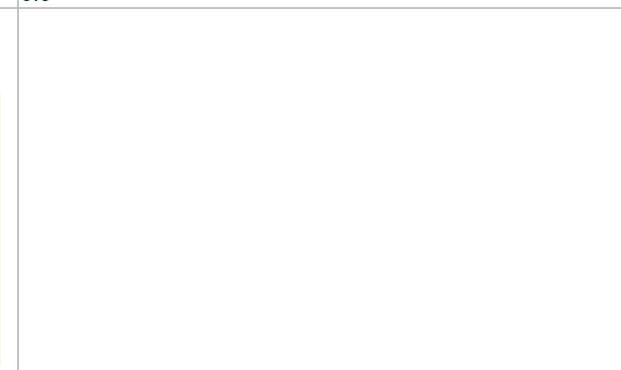
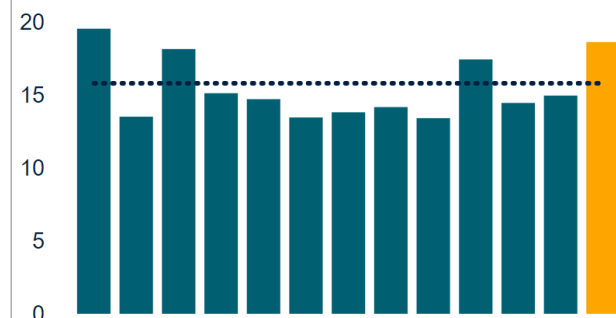
Palliative/supportive care: QOF prevalence (all ages) (294) (Persons - All ages) 2021/22 Persons /All ages



Rheumatoid Arthritis: QOF prevalence (16+ yrs) (91269) (Persons - 16+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /16+



Smoking: QOF prevalence (15+ yrs) (91280) (Persons - 15+ yrs) 2021/22 Persons /15+



● PCN Value ● Somerset Value ● Selected PCN Value

Indicator	Definition
Asthma: QOF prevalence (6+ yrs) (90933) (Persons - 6+ yrs)	The percentage of patients aged 6 yrs and older with asthma, excluding those who have been prescribed no asthma-related drugs in the previous twelve months, as recorded on practice disease registers from all registered patients aged 6 yrs and older.
Atrial fibrillation: QOF prevalence (all ages) (280) (Persons - All ages)	The percentage of patients with atrial fibrillation, as recorded on practice disease registers.
Cancer: QOF prevalence (all ages) (276) (Persons - All ages)	The percentage of patients with cancer, as recorded on practice disease registers (register of patients with a diagnosis of cancer excluding non-melanotic skin cancers from 1st April 2003).
CKD: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (258) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	The percentage of patients aged 18 years and over with chronic kidney disease (CKD) with classification of categories G3a to G5, as recorded on practice disease registers.
Dementia: QOF prevalence (all ages) (247) (Persons - All ages)	The recorded dementia prevalence is the number of people with dementia recorded on GP practice registers as a proportion of the people (all ages) registered at each GP practice. Where allocated to a local authority boundary this was done using the postcode of the practice.
Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs) - new diagnosis (90646) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	The percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression recorded on practice disease registers for the first time in the financial year.
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+ yrs) (241) (Persons - 17+ yrs)	The percentage of patients aged 17 or over with diabetes mellitus, as recorded on practice disease registers.
Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (224) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	The percentage of patients aged 18 years and over with epilepsy, as recorded on practice disease registers.
Heart failure with LVSD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (849) (Persons - All ages)	The percentage of patients with heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) as recorded on practice disease records.
Heart Failure: QOF prevalence (all ages) (262) (Persons - All ages)	The percentage of patients with heart failure, as recorded on practice disease registers.
Learning disability: QOF prevalence (all ages) (200) (Persons - All ages)	The percentage of patients with learning disabilities, as recorded on practice disease registers
Mental Health: QOF prevalence (all ages) (90581) (Persons - All ages)	The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on practice disease registers.
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia (NDH): QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (93797) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	All patients aged 18 or over with a record of Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia (NDH) or pre-diabetes, which has not been superseded by a diagnosis of diabetes recorded prior to the beginning of the financial year, out of all patients aged 18+ yrs registered with the practice.
Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (92588) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	Percentage of patients aged 18 or over with a BMI greater than or equal to 30 in the previous 12 months, as recorded on practice disease registers. The denominator is patients aged 18 or over taken from the Prescription Pricing Division practice populations.
Osteoporosis: QOF prevalence (50+ yrs) (90443) (Persons - 50+ yrs)	The percentage of patients with osteoporosis, as recorded on practice disease register, from all patients aged 50 or older.
PAD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (92590) (Persons - All ages)	The percentage of patients with peripheral arterial disease, as recorded on practice disease registers (proportion of total list size).
Palliative/supportive care: QOF prevalence (all ages) (294) (Persons - All ages)	The percentage of patients in need of palliative care/support, as recorded on practice disease registers, irrespective of age.
Rheumatoid Arthritis: QOF prevalence (16+ yrs) (91269) (Persons - 16+ yrs)	The percentage of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, as recorded on practice disease register.
Smoking: QOF prevalence (15+ yrs) (91280) (Persons - 15+ yrs)	The percentage of patients (aged 15+ yrs) who are recorded as current smokers.

Indicator	Data source	Direct Data Source	Indicator ID	Unit	Value type
Asthma: QOF prevalence (6+ yrs) (90933) (Persons - 6+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	90933	%	Proportion
Atrial fibrillation: QOF prevalence (all ages) (280) (Persons - All ages)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	280	%	Proportion
Cancer: QOF prevalence (all ages) (276) (Persons - All ages)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	276	%	Proportion
CKD: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (258) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	258	%	Proportion
Dementia: QOF prevalence (all ages) (247) (Persons - All ages)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	247	%	Proportion
Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs) - new diagnosis (90646) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	90646	%	Proportion
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+ yrs) (241) (Persons - 17+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	241	%	Proportion
Epilepsy: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (224) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	224	%	Proportion
Heart failure with LVSD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (849) (Persons - All ages)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	849	%	Proportion
Heart Failure: QOF prevalence (all ages) (262) (Persons - All ages)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	262	%	Proportion
Learning disability: QOF prevalence (all ages) (200) (Persons - All ages)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	200	%	Proportion
Mental Health: QOF prevalence (all ages) (90581) (Persons - All ages)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	90581	%	Proportion
Non-Diabetic Hyperglycaemia (NDH): QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (93797) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	93797	%	Proportion
Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+ yrs) (92588) (Persons - 18+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	92588	%	Proportion
Osteoporosis: QOF prevalence (50+ yrs) (90443) (Persons - 50+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	90443	%	Proportion
PAD: QOF prevalence (all ages) (92590) (Persons - All ages)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	92590	%	Proportion
Palliative/supportive care: QOF prevalence (all ages) (294) (Persons - All ages)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	294	%	Proportion
Rheumatoid Arthritis: QOF prevalence (16+ yrs) (91269) (Persons - 16+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	91269	%	Proportion
Smoking: QOF prevalence (15+ yrs) (91280) (Persons - 15+ yrs)	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital	Fingertips Public Health Profiles: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/	91280	%	Proportion

To directly access a Fingertips indicator of interest, note the Indicator ID from the above table > in a browser navigate to <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> > type the ID number into the 'Search for indicators' search bar.

About

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children in Reception class (aged 4 to 5) and Year 6 (aged 10 to 11), to assess overweight and obesity levels in children within primary school. The data can be used to support local public health initiatives, and inform the planning and delivery of services for children.¹⁶

For NCMP data, data suppression has been implemented where the PCN value is based on a count of less than 13 and will show as blank in all visuals. All values greater than or equal to 13 have been rounded to the nearest five. Due to the small number suppression the underweight category for both Reception and Year 6 will not be shown for any PCN area. This figures shown here, including the Somerset figure, may be different to published figures in other places due to the impact of rounding and using locally collected data. We have also excluded people who have a non-measurement, this may not be the case in figures elsewhere.

A letter categorisation (A to E) has been applied to the weight groups to keep visuals showing in a meaningful order.

Total measurement participation coverage in 2017/18 was **85.8%**, 2018/19 was **89.1%**, and 2021/22 was **87.6%**. 2020/21 and 2021/22 do not have participation coverage figures as collections were impacted by COVID-19.¹⁷

Definitions

'For population monitoring purposes children are classified as overweight if their body mass index (BMI) is on or above the 85th centile, but less than the 95th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex. The population monitoring cut points for overweight, and obesity are slightly lower than the clinical cut points used to assess individual children, this is to capture those children with an unhealthy BMI for their age and those at risk of moving to an unhealthy BMI.' BMI is calculated by dividing a child's weight (in kilograms) by the square of their height (in metres), this is then compared to the reference data UK90.^{16,17}

Significance Levels

The summary page flags any indicators where the value for the selected PCN is significantly **higher** or **lower** than the Somerset average. Indicators of **similar** significance will not show in the summary visual however are displayed in the spine, trend and comparison charts. Flags of higher and lower do not indicate results of better or worse and so will require interpretation. As these indicators reflect a statistically significant difference from the Somerset average, these may be areas for further exploration or prioritisation.

In calculating statistical significance we take the rate or percentage for an area and apply confidence intervals (upper and lower). The range between the lower confidence interval and upper confidence interval represent the variation we would expect based on the size of the population. Confidence intervals in most cases are then also applied to the benchmark although sometimes the benchmark value is taken as being a true value usually when the population is big enough.

If the confidence interval of the PCN and benchmark overlap then there is considered to be no statistical significance. However, if the lower confidence interval of the PCN rate is above the the upper confidence interval of the benchmark then the PCN rate is significantly higher. The reverse is true if there is a gap between the upper confidence interval of the PCN and the lower confidence interval for the benchmark.




Even though we might have data for the entire population on some indicators confidence intervals are used to reflect 'natural' variation and chance in outcomes. We would normally use 95% confidence intervals which means we are 95% confident that the "true" rate is within this range that is to say we will be right 95 times out of 100. Different methods are used for different types of data. For percentages Wilson Score confidence intervals are used and for Directly Standardised Rates Byar's method with Dobsons method are used.

We use guidance maintained by the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). More detail can be found in the Public Health Methods Fingertips guidance¹⁸ and more specifically: **APHO Technical Briefing 3 - Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals.**



YEOVIL PCN


Indicators that have a significant value compared to the Somerset average

Indicator	Period	PCN Value	Somerset Value	Unit	Significance
Year 6: B - Overweight	2021/22	16.5%	14.1%	Proportion	Higher 
Year 6: C - Very Overweight	2021/22	23.3%	20.5%	Proportion	Higher 
Year 6: D - Overweight & Very Overweight	2021/22	39.8%	34.6%	Proportion	Higher 



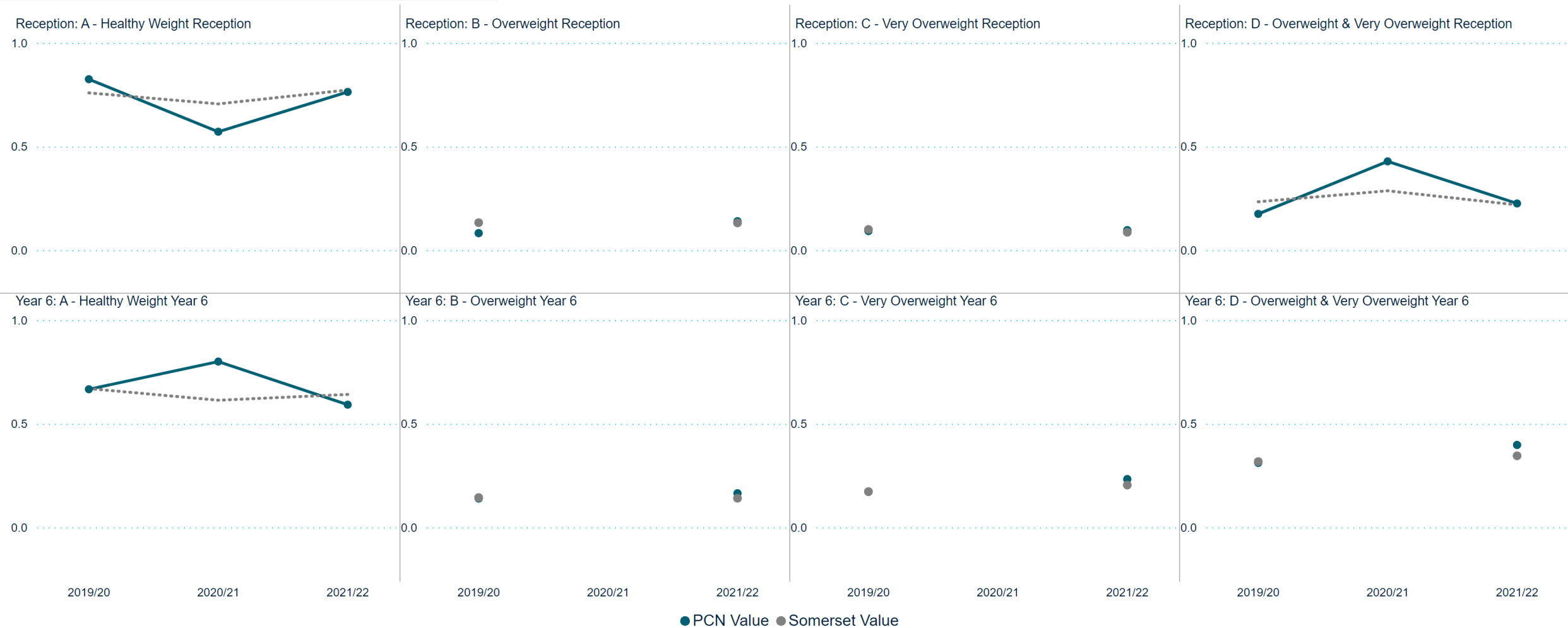
YEOVIL PCN ▼

- Significantly lower than benchmark
- Statistically similar to benchmark
- Significantly higher than benchmark
- Significance not tested
- ◆ Somerset Benchmark
- Minimum value for groups of the same type
- Maximum value for groups of the same type

Indicator	Period	Numerator	Value	Min	Minimum	Spine Chart	Maximum	Max	Unit
Reception: A - Healthy Weight	2021/22	355	76.3%	70.5%		● ◆		85.3%	Proportion
Reception: B - Overweight	2021/22	65	14.0%	6.7%		◆ ●		18.2%	Proportion
Reception: C - Very Overweight	2021/22	45	9.7%	5.0%		◆ ●		11.9%	Proportion
Reception: D - Overweight & Very Overweight	2021/22	105	22.6%	13.3%		◆ ●		29.5%	Proportion
Year 6: A - Healthy Weight	2021/22	305	59.2%	58.8%	●	◆		68.9%	Proportion
Year 6: B - Overweight	2021/22	85	16.5%	11.1%		◆	●	16.5%	Proportion
Year 6: C - Very Overweight	2021/22	120	23.3%	14.3%		◆	●	25.6%	Proportion
Year 6: D - Overweight & Very Overweight	2021/22	205	39.8%	28.6%		◆	●	40.0%	Proportion

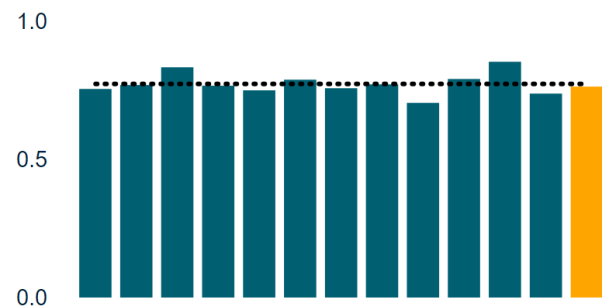


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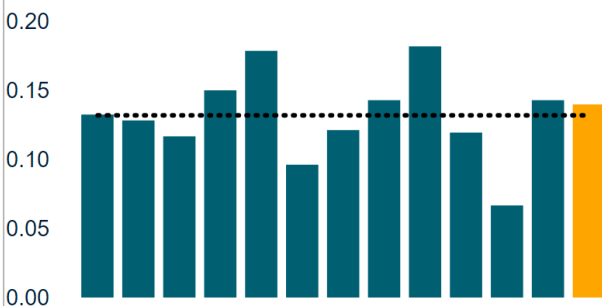


YEOVIL PCN ▼

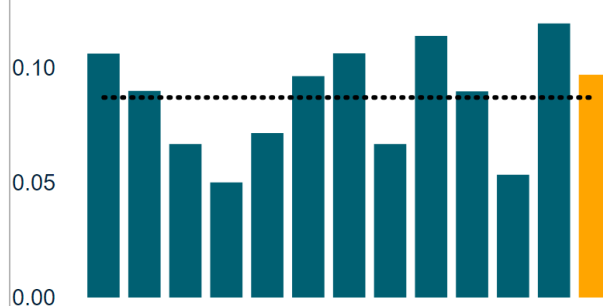
Reception: A - Healthy Weight 2021/22 Reception



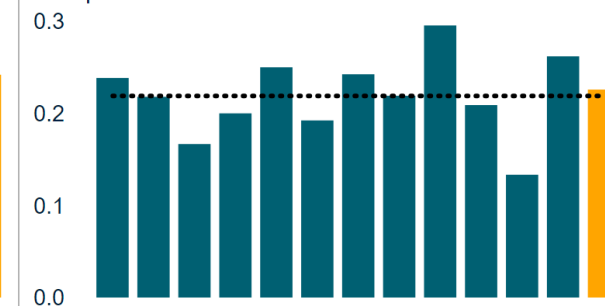
Reception: B - Overweight 2021/22 Reception



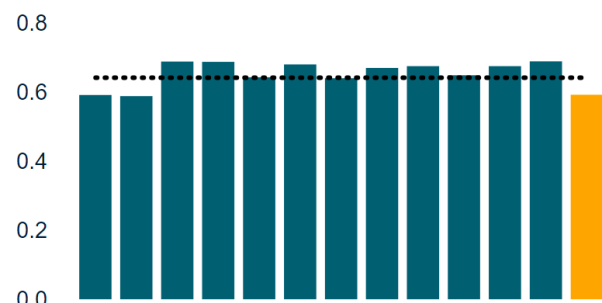
Reception: C - Very Overweight 2021/22 Reception



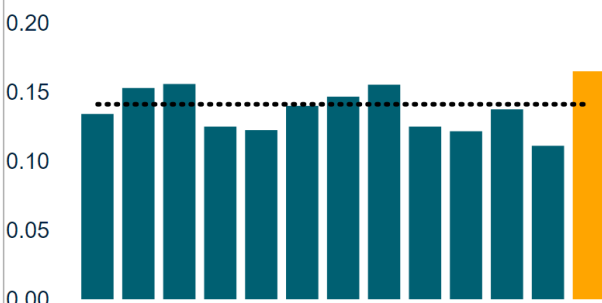
Reception: D - Overweight & Very Overweight 2021/22 Reception



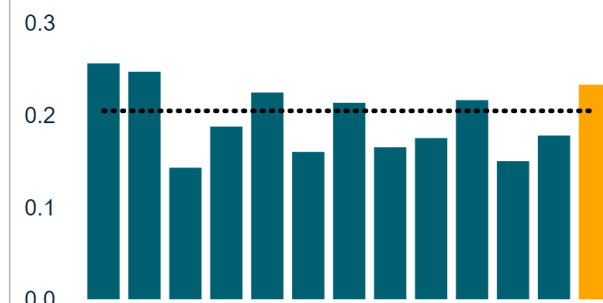
Year 6: A - Healthy Weight 2021/22 Year 6



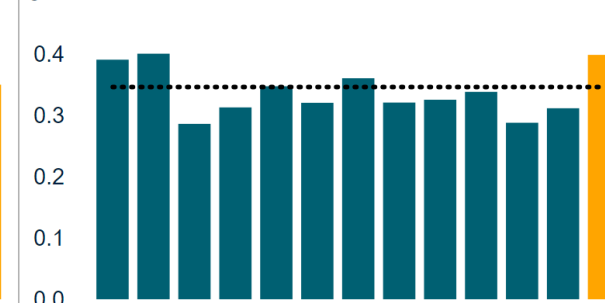
Year 6: B - Overweight 2021/22 Year 6



Year 6: C - Very Overweight 2021/22 Year 6



Year 6: D - Overweight & Very Overweight 2021/22 Year 6



● PCN Values ● Somerset Value ● Selected PCN Value

Indicator	Direct Data Source	Unit	Value type
Reception: A - Healthy Weight	National Child Measurement Programme	%	Proportion
Reception: B - Overweight	National Child Measurement Programme	%	Proportion
Reception: C - Very Overweight	National Child Measurement Programme	%	Proportion
Reception: D - Overweight & Very Overweight	National Child Measurement Programme	%	Proportion
Year 6: A - Healthy Weight	National Child Measurement Programme	%	Proportion
Year 6: B - Overweight	National Child Measurement Programme	%	Proportion
Year 6: C - Very Overweight	National Child Measurement Programme	%	Proportion
Year 6: D - Overweight & Very Overweight	National Child Measurement Programme	%	Proportion
Year 6: E - Underweight	National Child Measurement Programme	%	Proportion

1	Fingertips guidance - Public Health methods - OHID (phe.org.uk) https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/documents/APHO%20Tech%20Briefing%203%20Common%20PH%20Stats%20and%20CIs.pdf
2	NHS England » Primary care networks
3	Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)
4	English indices of deprivation - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
5	English indices of deprivation - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
6	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/rural-urban-classification
7	Blood Pressure Monitoring Kit – free loans (somerset.gov.uk)
8	Libraries (somerset.gov.uk)
9	Somerset NHS Health Check (somersethealthchecks.co.uk)
10	International Classification of Diseases (ICD) (who.int)
11	ICD-10 Version:2019 (who.int)
12	NHS Data Model and Dictionary (datadictionary.nhs.uk)
13	Fingertips guidance - Public Health methods - OHID (phe.org.uk)
14	Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) - NHS Digital
15	Fingertips guidance - Public Health methods - OHID (phe.org.uk)
16	National Child Measurement Programme - NHS Digital
17	Obesity Profile - OHID (phe.org.uk)
18	Fingertips guidance - Public Health methods - OHID (phe.org.uk)