Population segmentation

These slides are designed to accompany the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) chapter on Demographics, which looks at segmenting the borough's population by their most significant health and social care need. This supplement looks at adults (aged 18 and over) instead of the overall population, because the health and social care need segments covered in this section are more common in adults.

While the Demographics chapter describes the demographics of each of the health and social care need segments (i.e. what proportion of people in the mostly health segment are men?), this supplement compares the health and social care needs of different demographic groups (i.e. the proportions of white and BME groups, or of residents living in the most deprived areas, that fall in to each of the segments). This allows us to pick out any areas of inequality more readily, by showing which demographic groups are over or under represented in each segment.

The JSNA chapter on Demographics is available here, including background on the population segmentation approach and the methodology behind this work:
https://opendata.camden.gov.uk/Health/Camden-Demographics-Population-Segmentation-2015/v6fr-wght

The data behind this chapter is available in a usable format on Camden's Open Data website, if you would like to generate your own visualisations:
https://opendata.camden.gov.uk/Health/

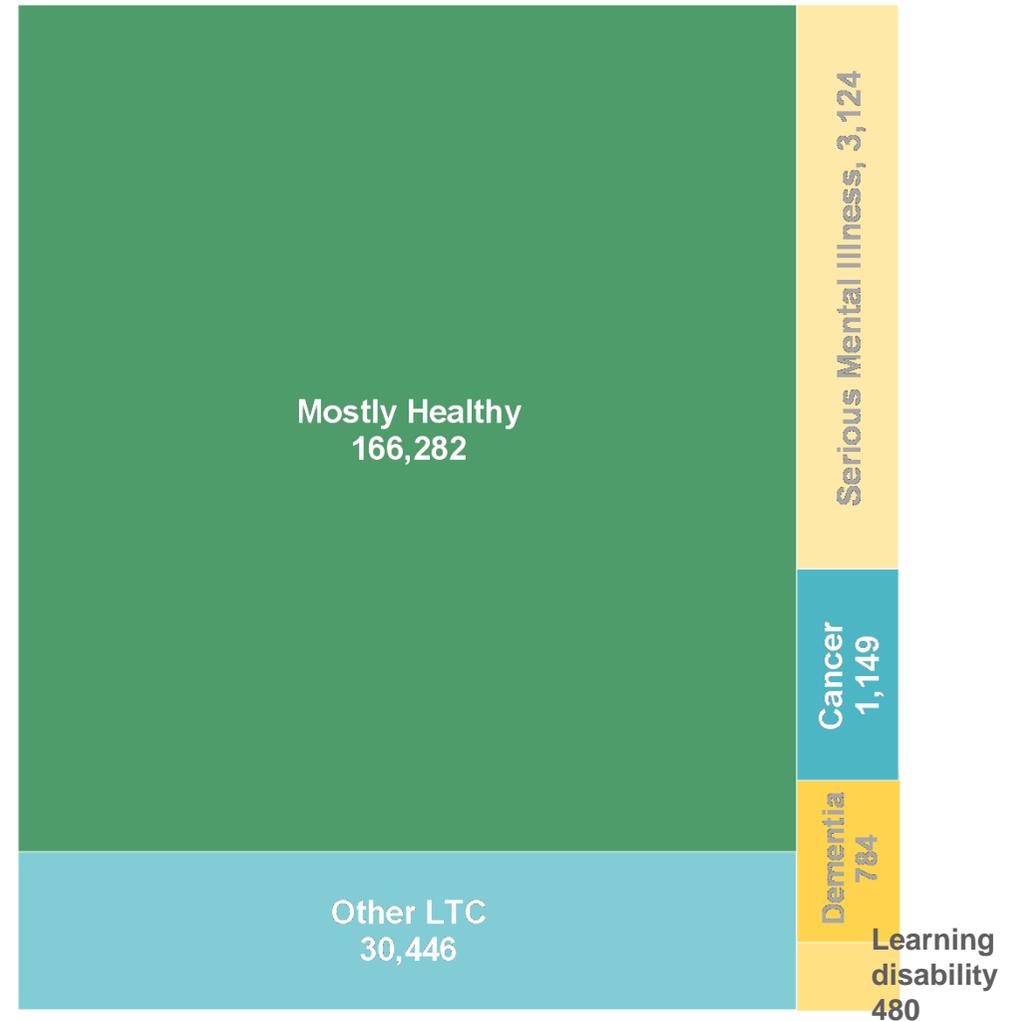| Facts and figures	Key messages

▪ Of the 202,265 adults (aged 18 and over) registered at Camden GP Practices, 82% (166,282) are mostly healthy, while 18% have at least one long term condition.
  – 1.5% (3,124) of adults are in the serious mental illness population segment.
  – Over 1,100 adults (0.6%) have a recent diagnosis of cancer, and are included in this population segment.
  – 784 adults are in the dementia population segment.
  – 0.2% of the registered population were included in the learning disability population segment – the highest cost treatment group.
	▪ These slides show that there is significant inequality within Camden's population:
	  – 76% of people in the most deprived areas of the borough are in the 'Mostly healthy' population segment, compared to 82% of those in the least deprived areas.
	  – People in the most deprived areas are also over-represented in the 'Other LTCs' and in the serious mental illness and learning disability segments.
	▪ The overall level of good health is similar between White and BME groups, however there are significant differences in the proportions in different segments:
	  – White adults of the borough are over-represented in all but the serious mental illness and learning disabiity population segments.

Total population	Mostly healthy	Learning disability	Dementia	Serious mental illness	Cancer	Other LTCs	Severe physical disability	Socially excluded groups

Population segments: overview

Overview of the Camden population

- This chart shows the relative size of each segment of Camden's registered adult population.

- It shows that most adults (82%) are 'mostly healthy', with no diagnosed long term conditions.

- The other 18% (35,983) of Camden patients are in one of the long term conditions population segments:

  - Of these patients in one of the long term conditions segments, most (30,446) are in the "Other LTCs' segment which includes diagnoses of high blood pressure, heart disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders. Almost two-thirds of these patients are diagnosed with one long term condition (18,901) while 11,545 have multiple long term conditions.

- The following slides look in more detail at the patients' s socio-demographics (e.g. level of deprivation and ethnicity) within each segment of Camden's registered adult population.

Tree map, showing the size of each group

Mostly Healthy
166,282

Serious Mental Illness, 3,124

Cancer 1,149

Dementia 784

Other LTC
30,446

Learning disability
480

| Total population | Mostly healthy | Learning disability | Dementia | Serious mental illness | Cancer | Other LTCs | Severe physical disability | Socially excluded groups |

Population segments: by deprivation
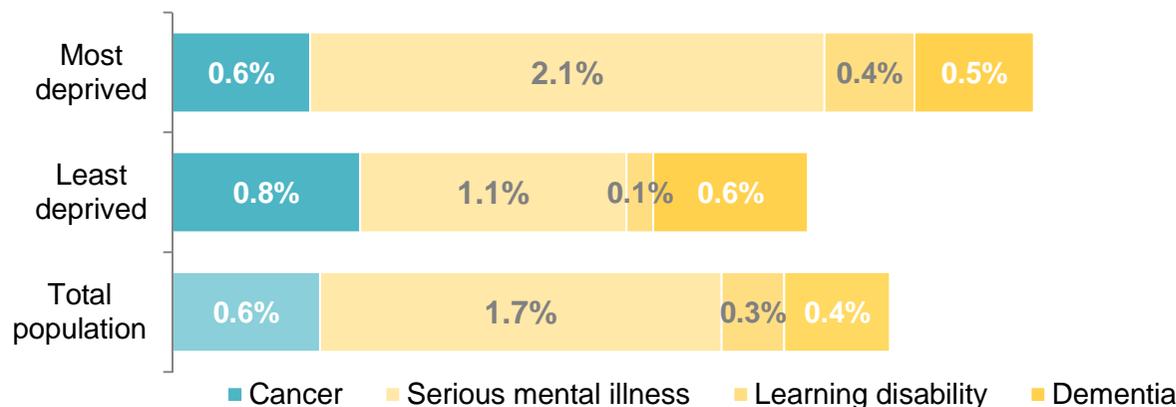
Characteristics

- These are people aged 18 and over registered at a Camden GP practice and resident in Camden.
- The 'most deprived' group includes patients who are resident in the most deprived 20% of Camden, and the least deprived group includes those resident in the least deprived 20% of Camden, based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010).

Key messages

- The population segments show significant inequality between the most and least deprived areas of Camden: 24% of patients who live in the most deprived areas of Camden are in one of the long term conditions (LTC) segments, compared to just 18% of those resident in the least deprived areas.
- The starkest differences between the two groups are the proportions of residents in the serious mental illness and learning disabilities segments:
  - The proportion of residents in the serious mental illness segment is twice as high in the most deprived areas of the borough as in the least deprived areas, and four times as many people from the most deprived areas are in the learning disabilities population segment.
- Residents in the most deprived areas are also over-represented in the 'Other LTCs' segment, which includes conditions like diabetes and high blood pressure (20% compared to 15% in the least deprived).
- Residents in the least deprived areas have slightly higher proportions of residents in the cancer and dementia segments, which may be related to longer life expectancies.

Segment	Most deprived	Least deprived
Mostly healthy	26,794 (76%)	25,224 (82%)
Other LTCs	7,104 (20%)	4,632 (15%)
Cancer	202 (0.6%)	240 (0.8%)
Serious Mental Illness	754 (2.1%)	341 (1.1%)
Learning disability	132 (0.4%)	34 (0.1%)
Dementia	175 (0.5%)	198 (0.6%)

Deprivation

Most deprived: Cancer 0.6%, Serious mental illness 2.1%, Learning disability 0.4%, Dementia 0.5%

Least deprived: Cancer 0.8%, Serious mental illness 1.1%, Learning disability 0.1%, Dementia 0.6%

Total population: Cancer 0.6%, Serious mental illness 1.7%, Learning disability 0.3%, Dementia 0.4%

■ Cancer ■ Serious mental illness ■ Learning disability ■ Dementia

Total population | Mostly healthy | Learning disability | Dementia | Serious mental illness | Cancer | Other LTCs | Severe physical disability | Socially excluded groups

Population segments: by ethnic group

Characteristics

- These are all adults (aged 18 and over) registered at a Camden GP practice.
- Note: 10% of patients did not have ethnicity recorded and therefore are only included in the 'Total population' category (19,839 patients).

Key messages

- The overall level of good health is similar between White and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups (83% vs 81%). These figures are not shown in the table, to help highlight the differences by within the other segments of the population in the graph.
- However there are significant difference s in the proportions in different segments among White and BME adults:
  - The proportion of people in the White ethnic group who are in the cancer segment is twice as high as in the BME group (0.7% to 0.3%), and also twice as high in the dementia segment (0.5% to 0.2%). These patterns may be related to the higher proportion of White adults in the older age groups.
  - White adults are slightly over-represented in the 'Other LTCs' segment, which includes conditions like diabetes and high blood pressure, compared to the BME adults (16.3% vs 14.6% respectively).

Segment	BME	White
Mostly healthy	47,679 (83%)	100,643 (81%)
Other LTCs	8,411 (15%)	20,418 (16%)
Cancer	184 (0.3%)	881 (0.7%)
Serious Mental Illness	992 (1.7%)	2,004 (1.6%)
Learning disability	147 (0.3%)	313 (0.3%)
Dementia	117 (0.2%)	637 (0.5%)

Ethnicity

| Total population | Mostly healthy | Learning disability | Dementia | Serious mental illness | Cancer | Other LTCs | Severe physical disability | Socially excluded groups |