

# Lincolnshire ICB



**Lincolnshire**  
Integrated Care Board

**Martin Fahy**  
Chief Nurse



# Purpose of my talk:

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Our system shared strategies and vision

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Our population & what we do

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Health Care & Inequality in health outcomes

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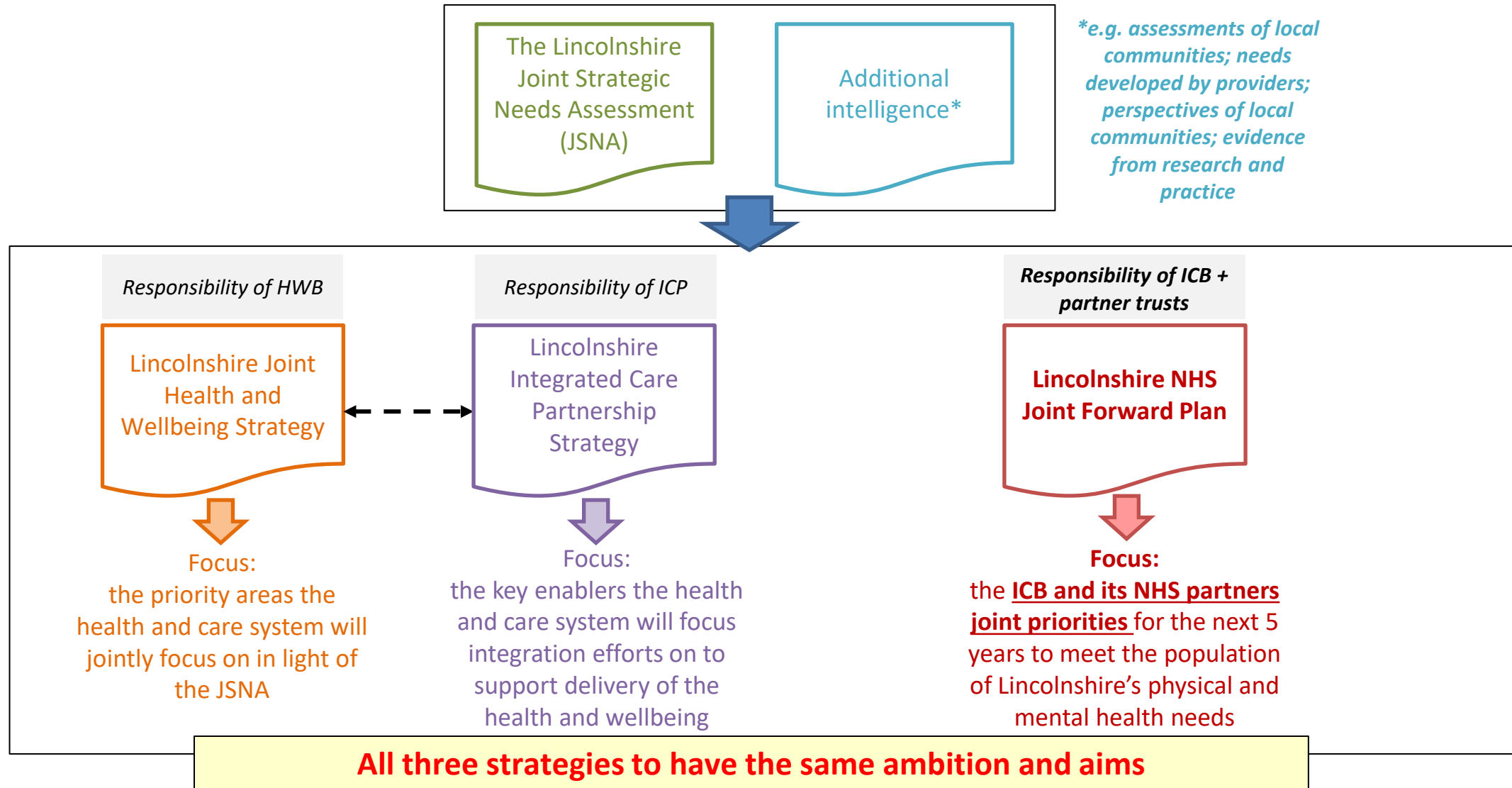
Shared Quality improvements and QI methods

# What is an ICS / ICB

The Health and Care Act 2022 will establish 42 ICSs across England on a statutory basis. Each Integrated Care System will have two statutory elements, an Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) and Integrated Care Board (ICB).

- **Integrated Care Partnership (ICP)** - a statutory committee jointly formed between the NHS Integrated Care Board and all upper-tier local authorities that fall within the ICS area. The ICP will bring together a broad alliance of partners concerned with improving the care, health and wellbeing of the population, with membership determined locally. The ICP is responsible for producing an integrated care strategy on how to meet the health and wellbeing needs of the population in the ICS area.
- **Integrated Care Board (ICB)** - a statutory NHS organisation responsible for developing a plan for meeting the health needs of the population, managing the NHS budget and arranging for the provision of health services in the ICS area. When ICBs are legally established, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) will be abolished.

# Relationship between NHS Lincolnshire Joint Forward Plan, Lincolnshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy and Integrated Care Partnership Strategy





# Key Documents

## Strategies and plans



**NHS Lincolnshire Joint Forward Plan 2023 – 2028**



**Integrated Care Partnership Strategy**



**Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy**

# The Journey So Far...



ICSs and the designate Integrated Care Board (ICB) came about on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2022.



## Better Lives Lincolnshire ambition

For the people of Lincolnshire to have the best possible start in life,  
and be supported to live, age and die well

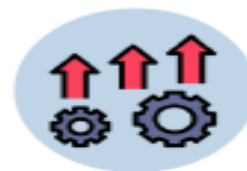
## Better Lives Lincolnshire aims



Have a strong focus  
on prevention and  
early intervention



Tackle inequalities  
and equity of  
service provision to  
meet the  
populations needs



Deliver  
transformational  
change in order to  
improve health and  
wellbeing



Take collective action  
in health and  
wellbeing across a  
range of  
organisations

## Better Lives Lincolnshire strategies

**Health and  
Wellbeing (HWB)  
Strategy**

Sets out how **Lincolnshire County Council, Lincolnshire NHS and wider partners** will support delivery of the ambition and aims.

**Integrated Care  
Partnership (ICP)  
Strategy**

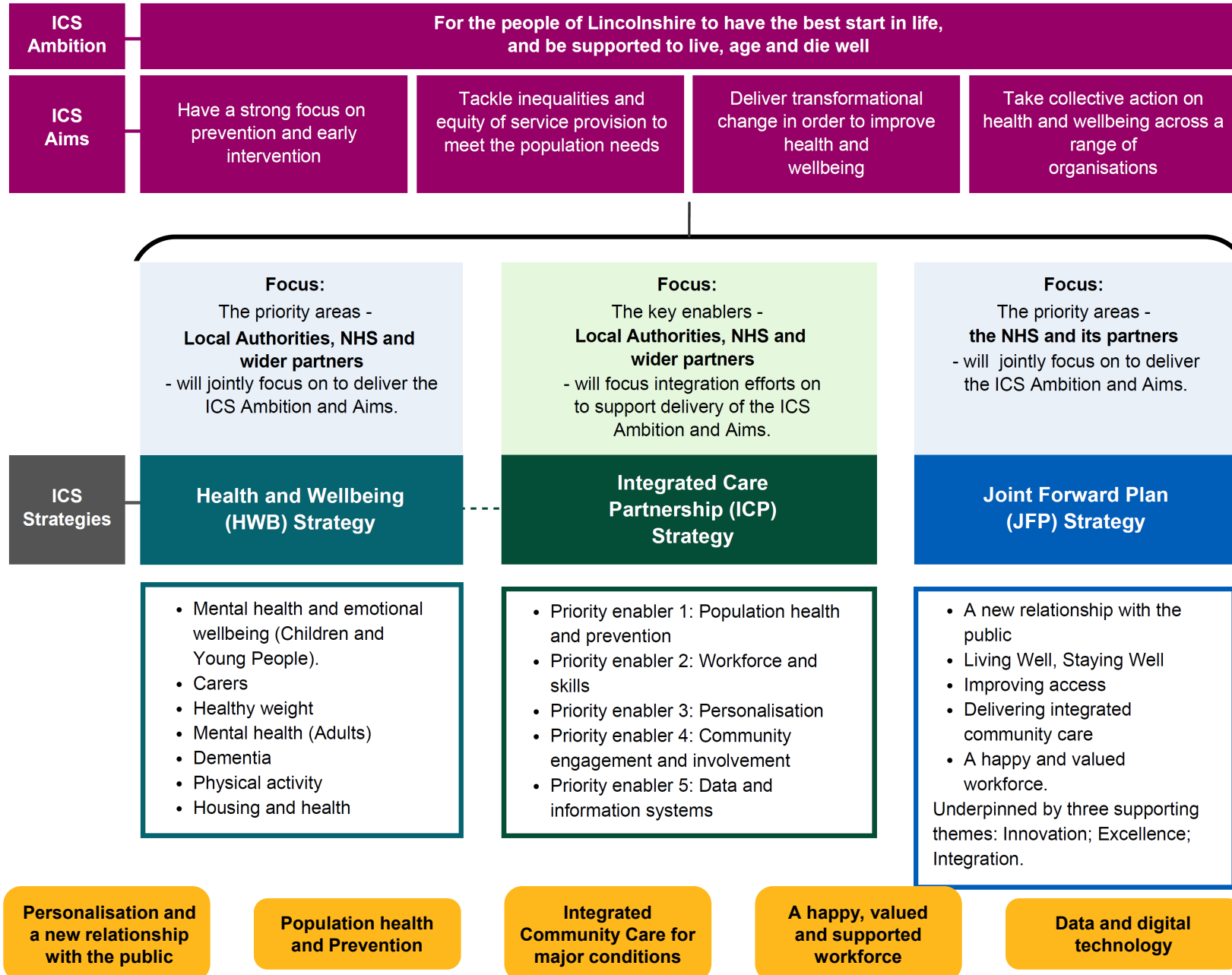
This document

**Lincolnshire NHS  
Joint Forward Plan**

Sets out how **Lincolnshire NHS and its partners** will support delivery of the ambition and aims.



# Our strategic vision for health and care



# Patient & Citizen feedback / identifying the priorities

## Survey - Key Findings

1. When it comes to the NHS over the next 5 years, which 5 of the following are most important to you? (Overall Top 5) **1,028 responses**



54% - Improving waiting times for routine services such as diagnostic tests or operations



54% - Improve waiting times for A&E



47% - Making it easier to get face-to-face GP appointments



43% - Making it easier to get appointments at GP practices















43% - Increasing the number of staff in the NHS

# Patient & Citizen feedback / identifying the priorities

For the final two questions there were no difference in the responses between different demographic groups.

2. Over the next 5 years, what should the NHS in Lincolnshire focus on?

948 comments

 <p><b>Workforce</b> (~24%)</p>	 <p><b>Primary Care Services</b> (~17%)</p>	 <p><b>Waiting Times</b> (~13%)</p>	 <p><b>Emergency Services/A&amp;E</b> (~8%)</p>
 <p><b>Community Care &amp; Services</b> (~8%)</p>	 <p><b>Integration/Leadership</b> (~8%)</p>	 <p><b>Mental Health Services</b> (~7%)</p>	 <p><b>Prevention</b> (~5%)</p>
 <p><b>Health Inequalities</b> (~5%)</p>	 <p><b>Social Care</b> (~5%)</p>	 <p><b>Finances/Funding</b> (~5%)</p>	 <p><b>Communication</b> (~1%)</p>

~% indicates approximately the percentage of comments which mentioned this key theme. Many of the key themes were interlinked.

# Size

Lincolnshire's population is  
**768,364**  
 (Census 2021)



**129**  
 people per km<sup>2</sup>  
 (Census, 2021)



**9.5%**  
 Population projection by 2040  
 (ONS, 2018)



**6,559**  
 Births recorded  
 (ONS, 2021)



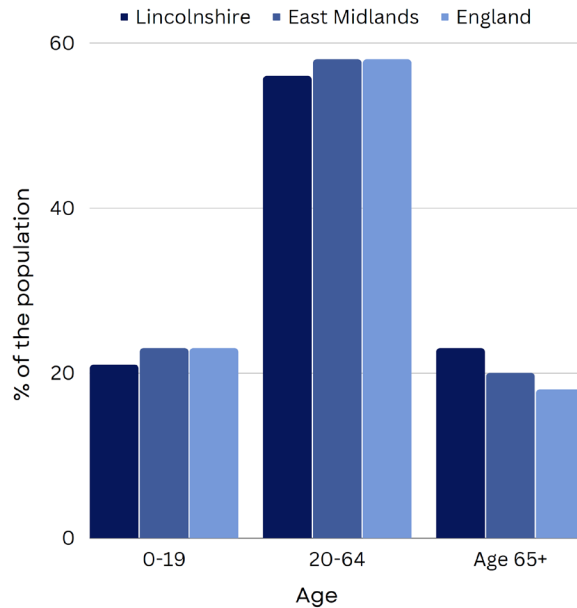
**9,128**  
 Deaths recorded  
 (ONS, 2021)



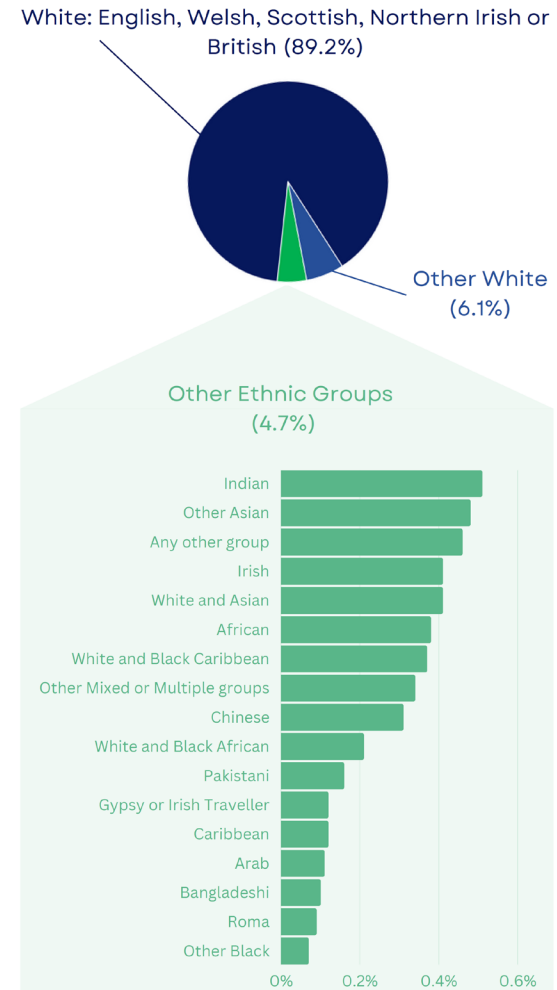
**813,119**  
 Patients are registered with a  
 GP practice in Lincolnshire  
 (NHS England, Feb 2023)

# Demographics

## Age (Census 2021)



## Ethnicity (Census 2021)



## Sex (Census 2021)



# Characteristics



19.1% have a disability  
 (26.8% of households)



304,863 people are  
 married or in a civil  
 partnership



2.7% identify as lesbian,  
 gay, bisexual, pansexual  
 or queer



14,921 (1.9%) follow a  
 religion other than  
 Christianity



8.71% use a main  
 language which is not  
 English

(Census 2021)



# Life Expectancy



Females live

**4.5 years**

longer than males (ONS, 2021)

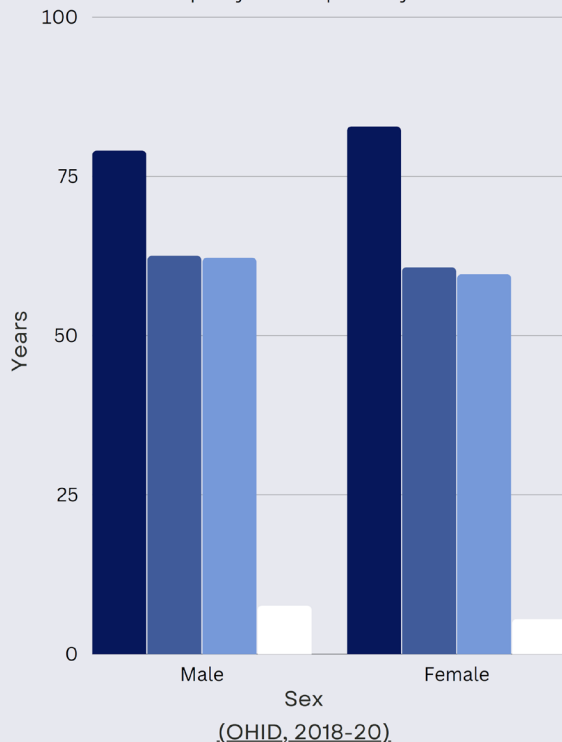


Males live

**2.6 more years**

disability free than females (ONS, 2018-20)

- Life expectancy at birth
- Healthy life expectancy at birth
- Disability free life expectancy at birth
- Inequality in life expectancy at birth



# Health Outcomes

**79.3%**

of residents report being in good or very good health



(Census, 2021)

The top 5 conditions amongst patients registered with GP practices in Lincolnshire are:



Hypertension



Depression



Obesity  
(QOE, 2021-22)



Diabetes



Asthma

Of 9,128 deaths in Lincolnshire in 2021;



**31.3%**  
were before  
their 75th  
birthday



**10.7%**  
involved  
Covid-19



**25.2%**  
had  
underlying  
cancer



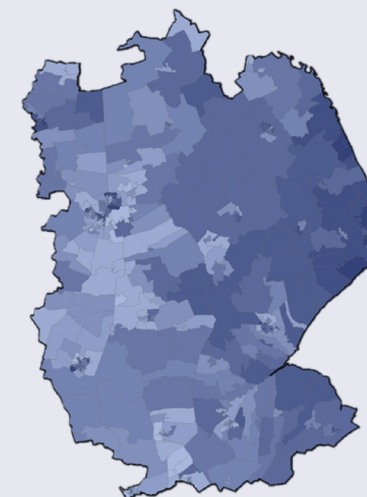
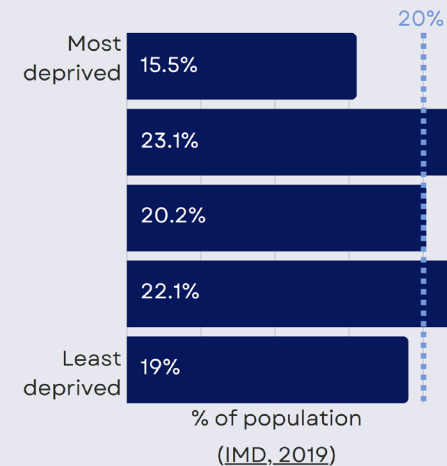
**3.8%**  
had  
underlying  
COPD



**25.9%**  
had  
underlying  
cardiovascular  
disease

(OHID, 2021)

# Deprivation



Most deprived      Least deprived

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# What are Health Inequalities

Health Inequalities are the unfair and avoidable differences in people's health across the population, and between different groups within society.

- They do not occur by chance
- They are socially determined by circumstances largely beyond an individual's control.

Health Inequalities arise because of conditions in which we are:



# Lincolnshire's Key HI Population Groups



Farming & Rural



Temporary Residents & Travellers



Military Families & Veterans



Eastern European Communities



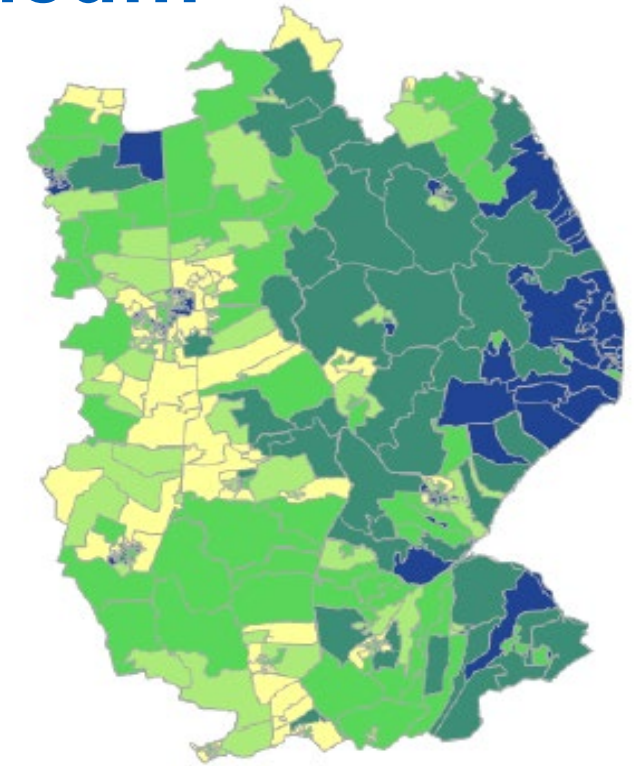
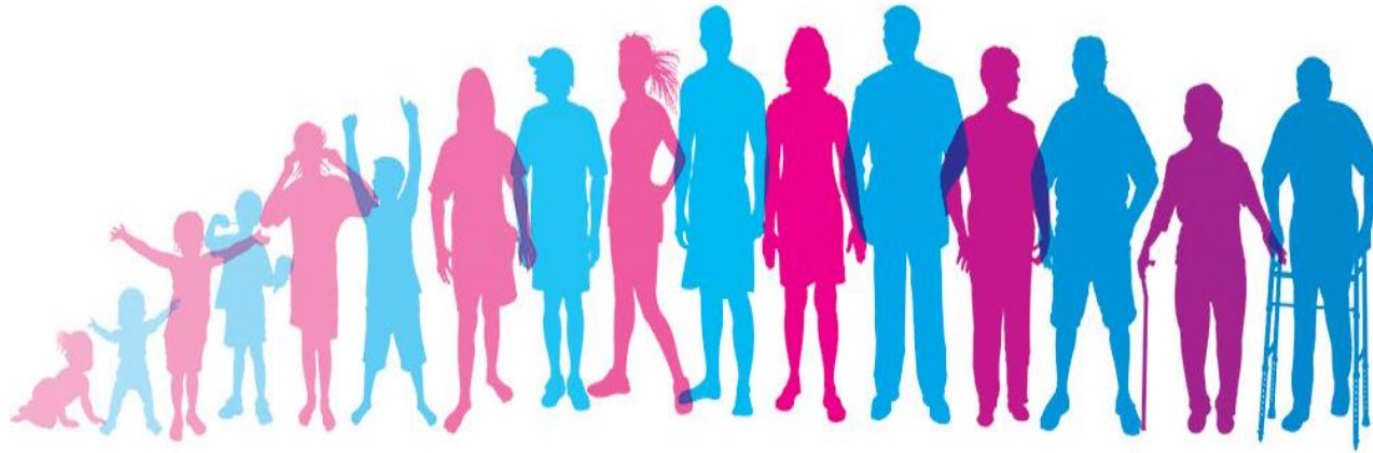
Coastal Communities



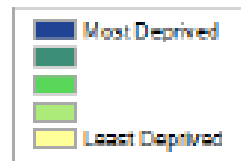
People experiencing homelessness



# Lincolnshire Picture continued...



Life Expectancy		
Most deprived quintile	Least deprived quintile	Absolute Gap
74.1	83.5	-9.4
78.7	86.4	-7.7



Source: IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019; DCLG/LRO; produced through Lincolnshire Research Observatory [www.research-lincs.org.uk](http://www.research-lincs.org.uk))

Healthy Life Expectancy		
Most deprived quintile	Least deprived quintile	Absolute Gap
52.3	70.7	-18.4
51.4	71.2	-19.8

Source: Fingertips Data, Inequality Tools Date: 2017-2019

# REDUCING HEALTHCARE INEQUALITIES

The Core20PLUS5 approach is designed to support Integrated Care Systems to drive targeted action in healthcare inequalities improvement

**CORE20**  
The most deprived 20% of the national population as identified by the Index of Multiple Deprivation



**PLUS**  
ICS-chosen population groups experiencing poorer-than-average health access, experience and/or outcomes, who may not be captured within the Core20 alone and would benefit from a tailored healthcare approach e.g. inclusion health groups



Target population

## CORE20 PLUS 5

Key clinical areas of health inequalities

The 20% most deprived communities as identified by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) – 120k patients, 15% of Lincolnshire

People from ethnic minority backgrounds /communities - 101k patients, 13% of Lincolnshire and ICS locally determined population groups.



**SMOKING CESSATION**  
positively impacts all 5 key clinical areas

1



**MATERNITY**  
ensuring continuity of care for women from Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities and from the most deprived groups

2



**SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS (SMI)**  
ensuring annual health checks for 60% of those living with SMI (bringing SMI in line with the success seen in Learning Disabilities)

3



**CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE**  
a clear focus on Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), driving up uptake of Covid, Flu and Pneumonia vaccines to reduce infective exacerbations and emergency hospital admissions due to those exacerbations

4



**EARLY CANCER DIAGNOSIS**  
75% of cases diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 by 2028

5



**HYPERTENSION CASE-FINDING**  
and optimal management and lipid optimal management



# Health Inequalities: Target Populations - Children & Young People



## REDUCING HEALTHCARE INEQUALITIES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

**CORE20**  
The most deprived 20% of the national population as identified by the Index of Multiple Deprivation



The Core20PLUS5 approach is designed to support Integrated Care Systems to drive targeted action in healthcare inequalities improvement

**PLUS**  
ICS-chosen population groups experiencing poorer-than-average health access, experience and/or outcomes, who may not be captured within the Core20 alone and would benefit from a tailored healthcare approach e.g. inclusion health groups

Target population

**CORE20 PLUS 5**

- Children in care
- Care leavers
- Those in the justice system
- Those not in education
- Children open to social care
- Learning Disabilities ,Autism & SEND

Key clinical areas of health inequalities

1



**ASTHMA**  
Address over reliance on reliever medications and decrease the number of asthma attacks

2



**DIABETES**  
Increase access to Real-time Continuous Glucose Monitors and insulin pumps in the most deprived quintiles and from ethnic minority backgrounds & increase proportion of children and young people with Type 2 diabetes receiving annual health checks

3



**EPILEPSY**  
Increase access to epilepsy specialist nurses and ensure access in the first year of care for those with a learning disability or autism

4



**ORAL HEALTH**  
Address the backlog for tooth extractions in hospital for under 10s

5



**MENTAL HEALTH**  
Improve access rates to children and young people's mental health services for 0-17 year olds, for certain ethnic groups, age, gender and deprivation



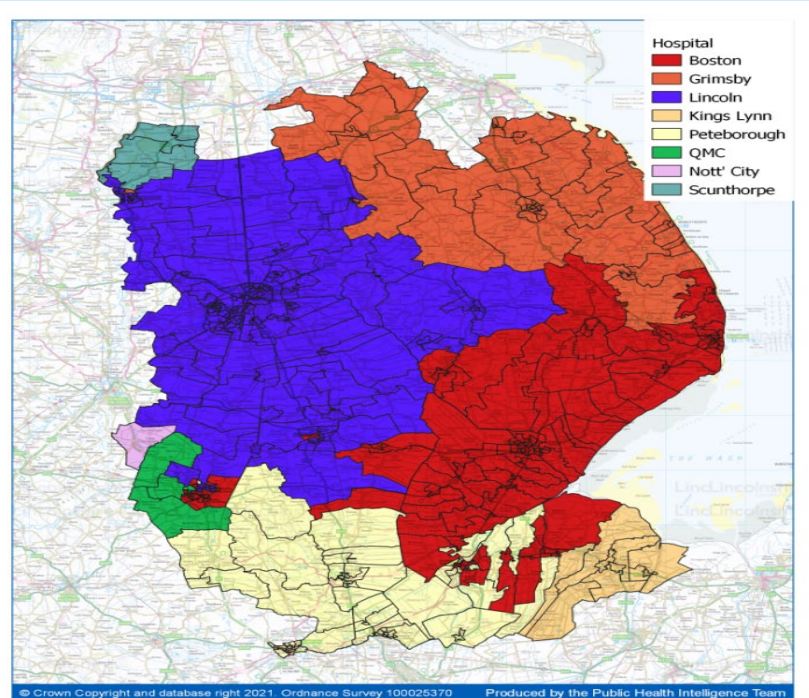
# Maternity Picture

Lincolnshire is unique in that the LMNS footprint (Provider ULHT) only covers approx. 2/3 of the Lincolnshire Maternity pathway. ICB also commission pathways in NLAG, NWAFT, NUH and Kings Lynn.



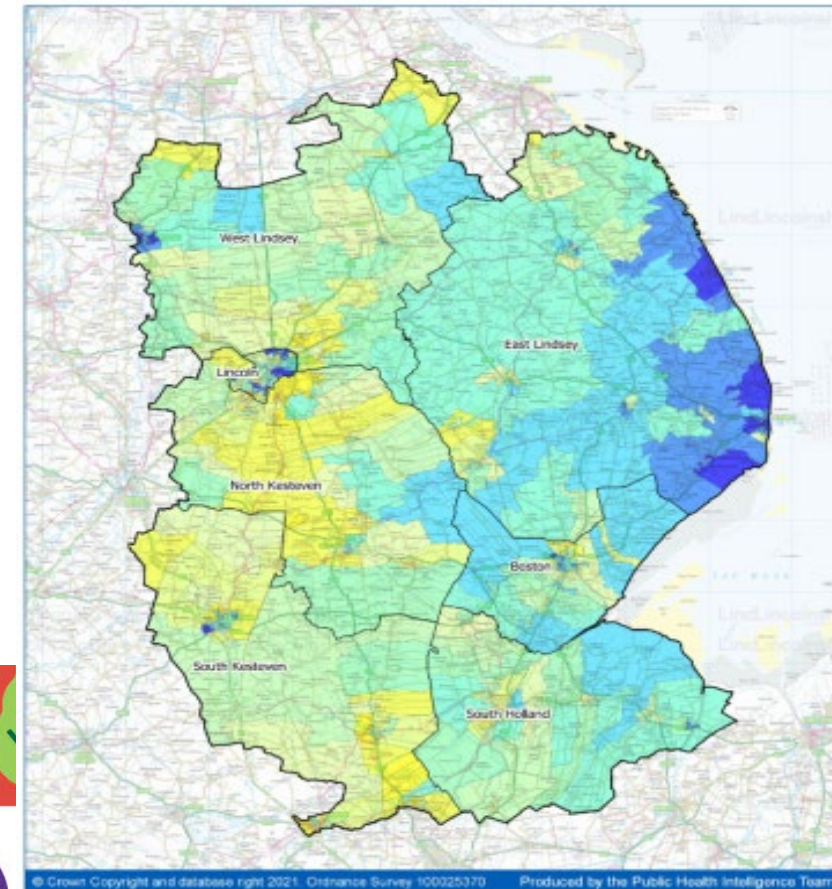
## Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board

- There were 6,165 births in 2022/23:
  - 4,297 (70%) were at ULHT
  - 989 (16%) at NWAFT
  - 490 (8%) at NLAG
- High risk women and babies are predominantly cared for out of Lincolnshire; mainly at the Nottingham sites.
- Babies born under 28 weeks go out of county for their care.
- Whilst women may birth outside of the county some women will receive antenatal and postnatal care from ULHT.
- All women will receive care from our Lincolnshire Children's Health 0-19 (SEND 25) service, Early Years Providers and Mental Health Trust.



Most dominant hospital of birth by LSOA

Public Health Intelligence



Overall deprivation by IMD 2019



Public Health Intelligence



Mothers and Babies: Reducing Risk through Audits and Confidential Enquiries across the UK (MBRRACE) – poorer health outcomes for BAME & those living in areas of deprivation



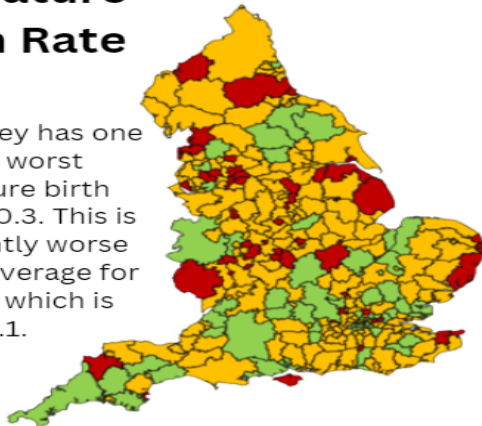
# Key Statistics



## Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board

### Premature Birth Rate

East Lindsey has one of the worst premature birth rates at 90.3. This is significantly worse than the average for England which is 79.1.



Premature births 2018-2020 crude rate, per 1,000

### Lincolnshire Child Deaths Overview Panel (CDOP)

The top three themes identified in child deaths in Lincolnshire are

- congenital abnormalities
- consequence of prematurity
- maternal smoking in pregnancy

These all link to the maternity pathway.

### Breastfeeding



2022/2023 - 65.4% of babies born in ULHT received breastmilk for their first feed. This is below national figure - 71.9% of babies born received breastmilk for their first feed.

### Smoking



In 2022/23, 14.8% of women cared for by ULHT smoked at the time of delivery. Nationally this figure was 8.8%

### Weight



In 2022, 55.9% of women booking with ULHT had a BMI over 25.

### Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy rate is similar to England, with 162 girls becoming pregnant in a year (2020)

42.6% of these conceptions lead to abortions, which is lower than the average for England

Lincolnshire has a higher proportion of teenage mothers than the average for England



Teenage mothers are 3 times more likely to be within the most deprived decile.

### Stillbirths

United Lincolnshire Hospitals Trust stillbirth rate of 2.2 per 1,000 births is below the average for England.



In 2020, nearly 3 of every 4 stillbirths within the Trust were to mothers from the lowest 5 deciles of deprivation (IMD)

### Infant Admissions

Admission of babies under 14 days of age are worse than the average for England. 106.2 per 1000 babies are admitted under 14 days old.

### ABORTIONS

Lincolnshire has a significantly lower rate of abortions than the average for England.

- Lincolnshire sees a high rate of abortions in under 25's after previous birth.
- Lincolnshire has a higher proportion of abortions taking place 10 weeks after conception.

This may suggest there is an issue in accessing sexual health services. It may also suggest an issue with access to or delivery of termination services.

# Population



56% of Lincolnshire's population are aged 20-64 years (426, 800 people) (Census 2021)

-0.67% Population projection by 2040 (ONS, 2018)

# Health behaviours



15.4% of adults currently smoke (GPPS, 2020-21)



67.6% of adults are overweight or obese (OHID, 2020-21)



62.9% of adults are physically active (OHID, 2020-21)



20.4% of adults drink over 14 units of alcohol a week (Health Survey for Eng, 2015-18)

# Health outcomes



179.1 per 100,000 mortality rate from causes considered preventable amongst under 75s (ONS, 2021)



15.8% of adults have a common mental health disorder (APMS, 2017)

# Wider determinants



23.9% of 16-64 year olds are economically inactive (ONS, 2021-22)



14.2% of households are experiencing fuel poverty (BEIS, 2020)



25.6% have a level 4 qualification or above (Census, 2021)



13.3% of residents live in social rented properties (Census, 2021)

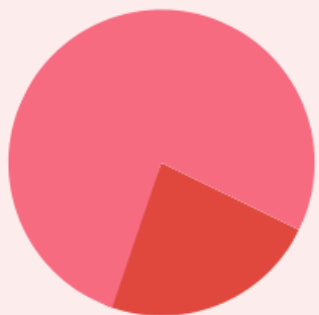
# Disease burden

The top causes of years lived with disability for adults in Lincolnshire are:

- 1 Low back pain
- 2 Depressive disorders
- 3 Headache disorders
- 4 Diabetes
- 5 Neck pain

(GBD, 2019)

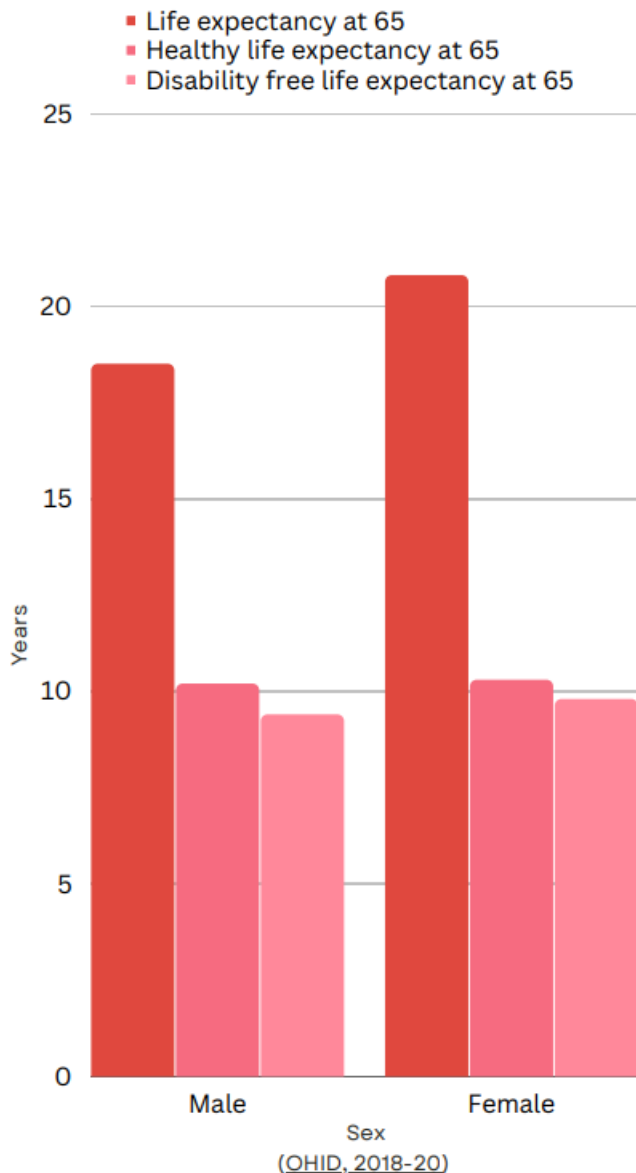
# Population



**23%**  
of Lincolnshire's population are aged 65 years or over (179, 805 people) (Census 2021)

**40%**  
Population projection by 2040 (ONS, 2018)

# Life expectancy



**19.1%**  
of people are disabled under the Equality Act 2010 (Census, 2021)



**3.2%**  
of people provide 50+ hours of unpaid care (Census, 2021)



**1,712 per 100,000**  
hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65+ (HES, 2021-22)



**46.2%**  
of social care users, aged 65+, have as much social contact as they would like (ASCOF, 2021-22)



**14.4%**  
of those aged 66+ live alone (Census, 2021)



**15.5%**  
extra deaths from all causes occur in the winter (ONS, Aug 2019-Jul 2020)



**3.95%**  
of patients aged 65+ have dementia (NHS Digital, 2020)



**526 per 100,000**  
adults aged 65+ are permanently admitted to residential and nursing homes (ASCOF, 2021-22)

# Disease burden

The top causes of years lived with disability for older adults in Lincolnshire are:

- 1** Low back pain
  - 2** Diabetes
  - 3** Age related hearing loss
  - 4** COPD
  - 5** Osteoarthritis
- (GBD, 2019)

# Disease Burden in Lincolnshire

The top causes of years lived with disability for children & young people in Lincolnshire are:

- 1** Dermatitis
- 2** Headache disorder
- 3** Anxiety
- 4** Asthma
- 5** Depressive disorders

(GBD, 2019)

The top causes of years lived with disability for adults in Lincolnshire are:

- 1** Low back pain
- 2** Depressive disorders
- 3** Headache disorders
- 4** Diabetes
- 5** Neck pain

(GBD, 2019)

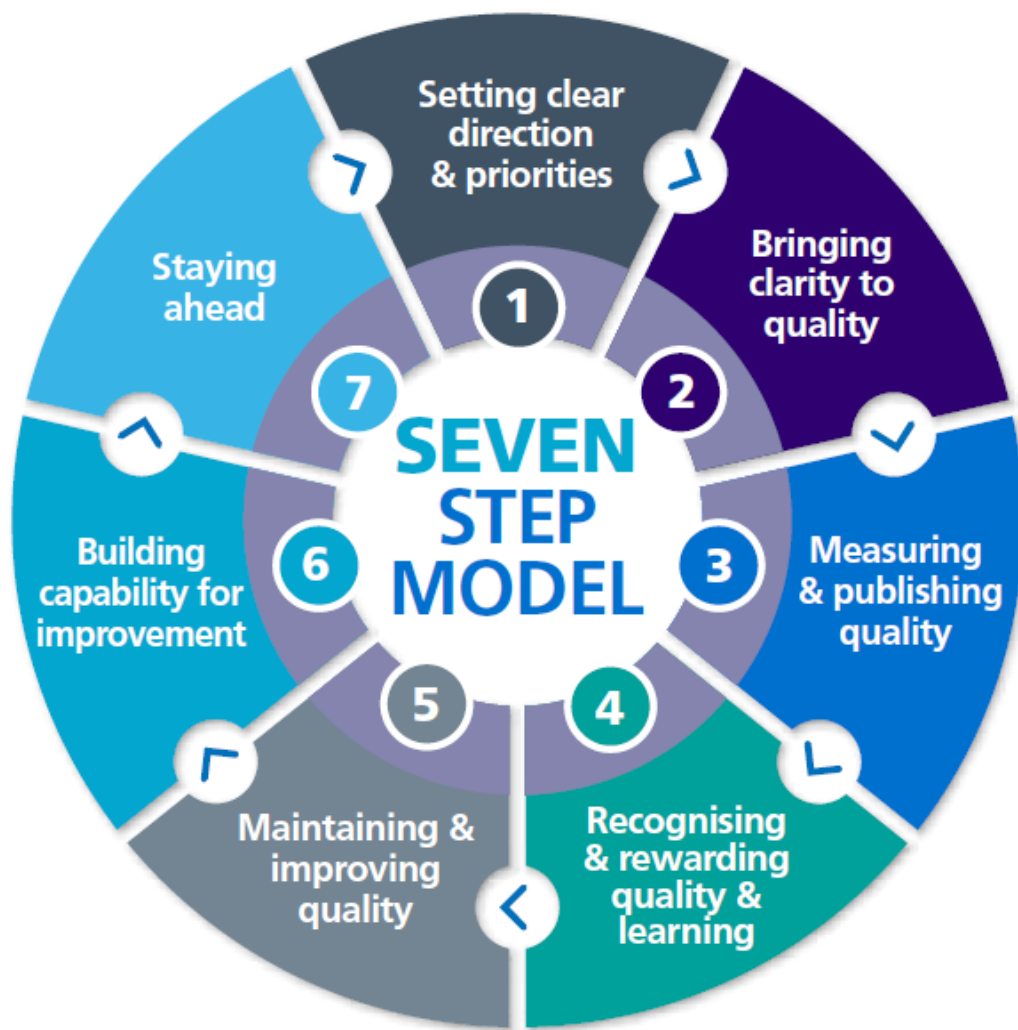
The top causes of years lived with disability for older adults in Lincolnshire are:

- 1** Low back pain
- 2** Diabetes
- 3** Age related hearing loss
- 4** COPD
- 5** Osteoarthritis

(GBD, 2019)



# Delivering quality care in systems: **the seven steps**



- 1 Setting clear direction and priorities**  
 To deliver a new service model for the 21st century, which delivers better services in response to local needs, invests in keeping people healthy and out of hospital, and is based on clear priorities, including a commitment to reducing health inequalities.
- 2 Bringing clarity to quality**  
 setting clear standards for what high quality care and outcomes look like, based on what matters to people and communities.
- 3 Measuring and publishing quality**  
 Measuring what matters to people using services, monitoring quality and safety consistently, sharing information in a timely and transparent way, using data effectively to inform improvement and decision-making.
- 4 Recognising and rewarding quality and learning**  
 Recognising, celebrating and sharing outstanding health and care, learning from others and helping others learn, recognising when things have not gone well.
- 5 Maintaining and improving quality**  
 Working together to maintain quality, reduce risk and drive improvement.
- 6 Building capability for improvement**  
 Providing multi-professional leadership for quality; building learning and improvement cultures; supporting staff and people using services to engage in coproduction; supporting staff development and wellbeing.
- 7 Staying ahead**  
 By adopting innovation, embedding research and monitoring care and outcomes to provide progressive, high-quality health and care policy.

# Please stay connected with us



- Advise on what we do well
- Tell us when we get it wrong
- Tell us about your innovation
- Support with future development and transformation plans
- [Sign up to get involved - Lincolnshire ICB](#)