Chapter 4: All Patients Receiving Renal Replacement Therapy in the United Kingdom in 2006

Ken Farrington, Alex Hodsman, Retha Steenkamp, Terry Feest and John Feehally

Summary

- Summary data are provided for the whole UK. There were 43,901 adult patients receiving RRT in the UK at the end of 2006, giving a UK population prevalence for adults of 725 per million population (pmp), an increase from 694 pmp in 2005.

- The more detailed analyses include data on 40,083 patients from 67 of the 72 centres which returned fuller data to the Registry: all centres in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and 47 of the 52 centres in England.

- The overall growth in the prevalent RRT population of the whole UK between 2005 and 2006 was 6.9%. The growth in England (7.6%) exceeded that in Wales (4.0%), Scotland (3.5%) and Northern Ireland (4.5%).

- The annual increase in prevalence in the 37 centres participating in the Registry since 2000 continued at 5.8%.

- There was significant substantial variation in the crude Local Authority area prevalence from 316 pmp to 1,304 pmp.

- In general, areas with large ethnic minority populations had high standardised prevalence ratios (SPR). Nevertheless, several Local Authority areas in South Wales and the South-West of England (Merthyr Tydfil, City of Bristol, Rhondda/Cynon/Taff, Swansea, Bridgend and Cardiff) had a higher SPR than would be predicted from the local ethnic mix. Another group (Bolton, Rochdale and Oldham) in the North West of England where the prevalence of RRT is generally lower had a lower SPR than expected from the local ethnic mix.

- Of RRT patients in the UK, 45% had a transplant, 43% were on centre-based haemodialysis (HD) and 11% on peritoneal dialysis (PD). The proportion on home HD has remained very small (1%) in spite of the recent NICE guidelines.

- The HD population has continued to expand and the PD population to contract. HD was increasingly prominent with increasing age and transplantation less common. The proportion treated by PD remained fairly stable across the age spectrum.

- The median age of prevalent patients on RRT was 57.1 years, that of patients on HD 65.0 years, PD 59.9 years and transplanted patients 49.9 years.

- The median vintage of the whole RRT population was 5.1 years: that of transplanted patients 10.2 years, HD patients 2.8 years and PD patients 2.0 years.

- For all ages, crude prevalence rates in males exceeded those in females, peaking in the 75–79 year age band for males at 2,411 pmp and in females in the 60–64 year age band at 1,221 pmp.

- In contrast with incident patients the most common identifiable diagnosis was glomerulonephritis (15%) and in those over 65 it was diabetes (14%). The differences from incident patients reflect the differing prognoses attached to different primary causes of ERF.

Introduction

This chapter presents data from all patients receiving renal replacement therapy (RRT) in the whole UK during 2006. In 2006, the UK Renal Registry (UKRR) received complete returns from all 5 centres in Wales, all 6 centres in Northern Ireland and 47 of the 52 of the centres in England. Data from all 9 centres in

Scotland (data from the Glasgow centres are combined in this year's report) were obtained from the Scottish Renal Registry. In addition summary data were obtained separately from the 5 remaining English centres not currently returning to the Registry, to enable accurate calculation of prevalence and modality used.

Methods

The cohort for this analysis was all patients on the Registry database in the fourth quarter of 2006. Exclusions were patients from centres not contributing data for the entire year, patients from paediatric centres (including adults from these centres) and patients less than 18 years old on 31/12/06. For most analyses, patients without an allocated treatment modality were also excluded. Population estimates were obtained from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website.

Summary data and prevalence of RRT in 2006

The total numbers of prevalent RRT patients by country and for the whole UK were calculated using UKRR data supplemented by summary data from centres not currently submitting full data. These were analysed in conjunction with Office of National Statistics (ONS) data to obtain the prevalence of RRT per million population with 95% confidence intervals. The number of prevalent patients stratified by dialysis modality was calculated and compared to previous years, both for all centres (including percentage change from 2005 to 2006) and centres continuously reporting to the Registry since 2000 (including percentage change from 2000 to 2006).

Local Authority prevalence

The crude prevalence and standardised prevalence ratios of RRT by Local Authority (LA) were calculated as described in Appendix D (www.renalreg.org). In summary, age and gender specific prevalences were first calculated using the available Registry data on the number of prevalent patients for the covered area in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Data on the age and gender breakdown of the population of each Local Authority area were obtained from the 2001 census data from the ONS; these age and gender prevalences were then used to calculate the expected prevalence for each LA area. The age and gender standardised ratio was then calculated as (observed prevalence)/(expected prevalence). A ratio of 1 indicates that the LA area's prevalence was as would be expected if the age/gender rates found in the total covered population applied to the LA area's population structure; a level above 1 indicates that the observed prevalence was greater than expected given the LA area's population structure; if the lower confidence limit was above 1 this is statistically significant at the 5% level. The converse applies to standardised prevalence rate ratios less than one.

Prevalence estimates of RRT in relatively small populations such as those covered by individual Primary Care Trusts incur wide confidence intervals for any observed frequency. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 enable assessment of whether an observed prevalence rate differed significantly from the national average. For any size of population (x-axis), the upper and lower 1 in 20 confidence intervals around the national average prevalence can be read from the y-axis (dotted lines). Any observed prevalence for renal failure outside these limits was significantly different from the national average. Thus for a population of 50,000, an observed prevalence outside the limits of 489 to 961 pmp was significantly different, whilst for a population of 500,000 the limits are 650 to 799 pmp.

Case mix factors influencing prevalence of RRT

Several factors were analysed to explore differences in prevalence of patients on RRT. These included RRT vintage, age, gender, ethnicity, primary renal disease and diabetes. Chi-squared tests were used to test for significant differences in these analyses.

Modalities of treatment

The distribution of prevalent patients by treatment modality was calculated both by individual country and for the whole UK. These data were also analysed by age band.

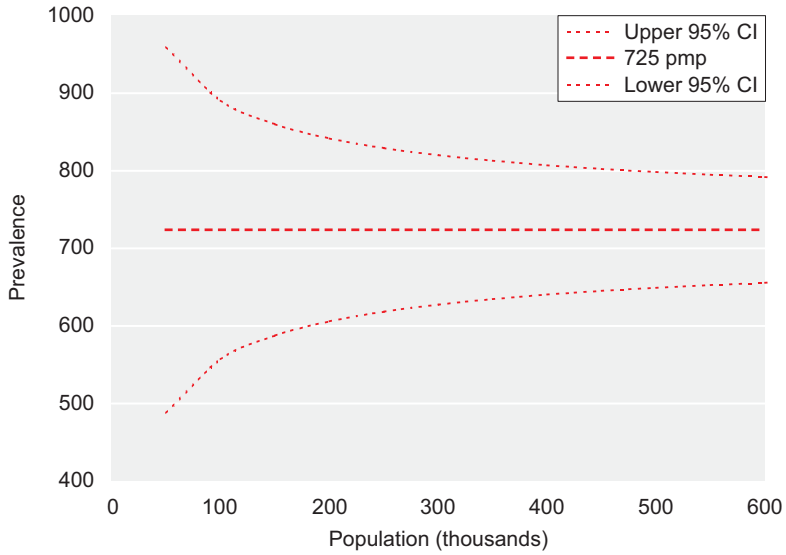

Figure 4.1: 95% confidence limits for prevalence of 725 pmp for population sizes 50,000–600,000

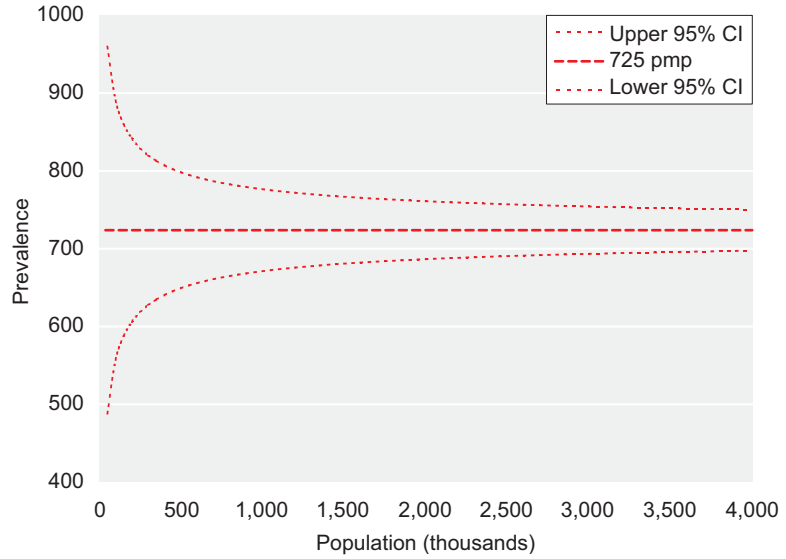

Figure 4.2: 95% confidence limits for prevalence of 725 pmp for population sizes 50,000–4 million

Results

All adult patients receiving RRT on 31/12/06

There were 43,901 adult patients receiving RRT in the UK at the end of 2006, giving a UK population prevalence for adults of 725 pmp (Table 4.1), an increase from 694 pmp in 2005. The prevalence has increased in each of the four home countries but remained lower in England (718 pmp) than in Wales (725 pmp), Scotland (769 pmp) and Northern Ireland (777 pmp). This analysis includes summary statistics from five centres not contributing individual patient data to the UKRR. It excludes patients without a treatment modality code. The figures are not adjusted for age or ethnic mix. The prevalences in Scotland and Northern Ireland are just significantly larger than in England.

Prevalent patients by centre

The number of prevalent patients in each centre and the distribution of their treatment modalities are shown in Table 4.2. There was wide variation in the number of prevalent patients in each centre and in the distribution of these patients between the different treatment modalities. Many factors contributed to this including

Table 4.1: Prevalence of RRT in the UK on 31/12/06

	England	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland	UK
Centres contributing to UKRR (67)	32,644	2,151	3,934	1,354	40,083
All UK centres (67 + 5 = 72)	36,462	2,151	3,934	1,354	43,901
Total population, mid-2006 estimates from ONS web site (millions)	50.8	3.0	5.1	1.7	60.6
Prevalence pmp HD	306	318	336	381	311
Prevalence pmp PD	76	107	81	65	78
Prevalence pmp dialysis	382	425	417	446	389
Prevalence pmp transplant	336	300	352	331	336
Prevalence pmp total	718	725	769	777	725
Confidence intervals total	711–726	695–756	745–793	736–819	718–731

Table 4.2: Number of prevalent patients per treatment modality by centre on 31/12/06

Country	Centre	HD	PD	Dialysis	Transplant	RRT
England	B Heart	370	41	411	167	578
	B QEH*	740	136	876	681	1,557
	Basldn	130	28	158	28	186
	Bradfd	158	45	203	162	365
	Brightn	319	97	416	243	659
	Bristol*	458	80	538	665	1,203
	Camb*	329	64	393	513	906
	Carlis	87	12	99	89	188
	Carsh	508	125	633	469	1,102
	Chelms	103	32	135	20	155
	Chestr	43	0	43		43
	Colchester	84	0	84	0	84
	Covnt*	292	69	361	314	675
	Derby	206	79	285	16	301
	Dorset	146	56	202	194	396
	Dudley	129	52	181	82	263
	Exeter	282	84	366	264	630
	Glouc	169	37	206	113	319
	Hull	307	64	371	239	610
	Ipswi	101	57	158	125	283
	Kent & Cntbury	259	101	360	186	546
	L Barts*	531	234	765	651	1,416
	L Guys*	455	71	526	789	1,315
	L Kings	318	77	395	274	669
	L RFree*	574	132	706	677	1,383
	*L St George's**	199	44	243	352	595
	L West*	1,071	83	1,154	*1,002*	2,156
	Leeds*	505	110	615	765	1,380
	Leic*	621	200	821	679	1,500
	Liv Ain	99	0	99		99
	Liv RI*	411	97	508	830	1,338
	*Man RI**	358	146	504	1,000	1,504
	ManWst	303	135	438	280	718
	Middlbr	265	35	300	340	640

Table 4.2: (continued)

Country	Centre	HD	PD	Dialysis	Transplant	RRT
	Newc*	245	65	310	595	905
	Norwch	241	54	295	142	437
	Nottm*	343	143	486	437	923
	Oxford*	370	125	495	755	1,250
	Plymth*	146	42	188	224	412
	Ports*	375	106	481	662	1,143
	Prestn	360	91	451	381	832
	Redng	216	84	300	230	530
	Sheff*	585	143	728	504	1,232
	Shrew	136	50	186	73	259
	Stevng	346	47	393	213	606
	Sthend	124	16	140	44	184
	Stoke	249	101	350	238	588
	Sund	153	16	169	102	271
	Truro	158	37	195	96	291
	Wirral	128	35	163		163
	Wolve	294	63	357	94	451
	York	112	26	138	85	223
Wales	Bangor	68	35	103		103
	Cardff*	447	151	598	735	1,333
	Clwyd	65	8	73	7	80
	Swanse	270	87	357	146	503
	Wrexm	92	37	129	3	132
Scotland	Abrdn	203	31	234	200	434
	Airdrie	153	26	179	54	233
	D&Gall	56	12	68	9	77
	Dundee	148	48	196	169	365
	Dunfn	99	27	126	30	156
	Edinb*	259	81	340	361	701
	Glasgw*	586	105	691	862	1,553
	Inverns	78	42	120	80	200
	Klmarnk	136	45	181	34	215
N Ireland	Antrim	129	25	154	46	200
	Belfast*	273	62	335	416	751
	Derry	31	0	31	3	34
	Newry	83	17	100	48	160
	Ulster	56	2	58	3	61
	England	**15,511**	**3,867**	**19,378**	**17,084**	**36,462**
	N Ireland	**664**	**113**	**777**	**577**	**1,354**
	Scotland	**1,718**	**417**	**2,135**	**1,799**	**3,934**
	Wales	**942**	**318**	**1,260**	**891**	**2,151**
	UK	**18,835**	**4,715**	**23,550**	**20,351**	**43,901**

Centres in *italics* contributed summary data only.
* by centre name indicates a transplanting centre.

geography, local population density, age distribution, ethnic composition and social deprivation index of that population. Local organisation, facilities, preferences and centre transplanting status also played a role in determining the modality distribution. As examples, Chester and Liverpool Aintree do not run PD programmes, the service being provided by adjacent centres. The 23 transplant centres had higher mean prevalent numbers in all modalities

than non-transplanting centres ($p < 0.001$ for all modalities) and also had a higher ratio of prevalent patients with a functioning transplant to patients on dialysis (1.17 vs 0.55: $p < 0:001$). The wide variability in this ratio both in transplanting (0.69–1.98) and non-transplanting (0–1.13) centres suggests considerable variation in transplant follow-up policies; some transplant centres transfer patients back to the referring dialysis centre on initial discharge, others undertake long-term follow up of patients referred from other centres.

Changes in prevalence 2005–2006

The overall growth in the prevalent RRT population of the whole UK between 2005 and 2006 was 6.9% (Table 4.3). The growth in England (7.6%) exceeded that in Wales (4.0%), Scotland (3.5%), and Northern Ireland (4.5%). There

Table 4.3: Number of patients on RRT by centre 2003–2006

Treatment centre	31/12/2003	31/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	% change 2005–2006
Abrdn	349	388	416	434	4.3
Airdrie	172	181	171	233	36.3
Antrim			189	200	5.8
B Heart	497	503	540	578	7.0
B QEH		1,420	1,516	1,557	2.7
Bangor	96	93	102	103	1.0
Basldn	165	161	169	186	10.1
Belfast			740	751	1.5
Bradfd	309	323	367	365	−0.5
Brightn		592	622	659	5.9
Bristol	1,050	1,089	1,162	1,203	3.5
Camb	722	765	818	906	10.8
Cardff	1,155	1,217	1,269	1,333	5.0
Carlis	170	179	185	188	1.6
Carsh	885	956	1,001	1,102	10.1
Chelms		138	134	155	15.7
Chestr	36	36	35	43	22.9
Clwyd	65	70	83	80	−3.6
Covnt	575	602	637	675	6.0
D&Gall	79	61	69	77	11.6
Derby	259	274	279	301	7.9
Derry				34	
Dorset	354	369	382	396	3.7
Dudley	242	255	258	263	1.9
Dundee	299	320	358	365	2.0
Dunfn	127	136	150	156	4.0
Edinb	619	649	669	701	4.8
Exeter	520	570	583	630	8.1
Glasgw	1,488	1,518	1,589	1,553	−2.3
Glouc	243	257	281	319	13.5
Hull	514	549	588	610	3.7
Inverns	160	179	199	200	0.5
Ipswi	243	281	290	283	−2.4
Klmarnk	168	159	181	215	18.8
L Barts		1,296	1,337	1,416	5.9
L Guys	1,183	1,215	1,221	1,315	7.7
L Kings	575	593	634	669	5.5

Table 4.3: (continued)

Treatment centre	31/12/2003	31/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	% change 2005–2006
L Rfree			1,342	1,383	3.1
L West	1,087	1,144	1,147	1,655	44.3
Leeds	1,229	1,282	1,318	1,380	4.7
Leic	1,121	1,270	1,430	1,500	4.9
Liv Ain	39	34	81	99	22.2
Liv RI	1,209	1,250	1,275	1,338	4.9
ManWst	533	574	630	718	14.0
Middlbr	550	577	589	640	8.7
Newc	804	803	866	905	4.5
Newry			155	148	−4.5
Norwch		360	409	437	6.8
Nottm	808	829	893	923	3.4
Oxford	1,397	1,197	1,195	1,250	4.6
Plymth	345	349	368	412	12.0
Ports	1,028	1,051	1,084	1,143	5.4
Prestn	733	766	773	832	7.6
Redng	227	376	409	530	29.6
Sheff	1,084	1,148	1,165	1,232	5.8
Shrew		225	236	259	9.7
Stevng	566	544	563	606	7.6
Sthend	167	181	181	184	1.7
Sund	237	268	278	271	−2.5
Swanse	418	448	473	503	6.3
Truro	230	277	269	291	8.2
Tyrone			167	160	−4.2
Ulster			44	61	38.6
Wirral	121	149	157	163	3.8
Wolve	399	423	440	451	2.5
Wrexm	200	183	141	132	−6.4
York	186	183	204	223	9.3
England	**22,642**	**27,683**	**30,341**	**32,644**	**7.6**
N Ireland			**1,296**	**1,354**	**4.5**
Scotland	**3,461**	**3,591**	**3,802**	**3,934**	**3.5**
Wales	**1,934**	**2,011**	**2,068**	**2,151**	**4.0**
UK	**28,037**	**33,285**	**37,507**	**40,083**	**6.9**

were wide variations between centres with respect to changes in prevalent patient numbers between 2005 and 2006, ranging from a 44.3% increase (London West) to a 6.4% decrease (Wrexham). Both these extremes relate to adjustments in catchment area. The prevalent numbers in two other centres increased considerably, Airdrie (36.3%), following a fall in prevalence in 2005 and Ulster (38.6%), a small but growing new centre.

Long-term changes in prevalence 2003–2006

The long-term (1982–2006) UK prevalence pattern in relation to RRT modality is shown in Figure 4.3. The steady growth in transplant numbers was maintained but haemodialysis numbers continued to increase more rapidly. The slow contraction in home-based therapies, evident over the past decade continues.

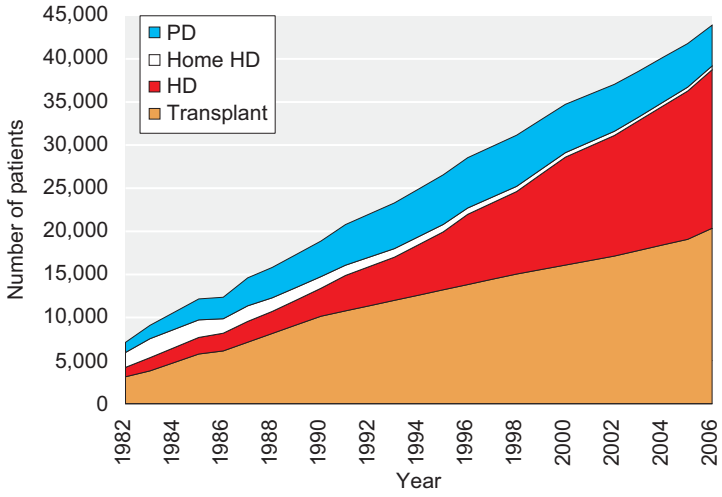

Figure 4.3: Growth in prevalent patients by treatment modality at the end of each year 1982–2006

Between 2000 and 2006, prevalent numbers in the UK increased by 35% in those 37 centres with continuous reporting over that period (Table 4.4), note that figures for the Glasgow centres are combined in this year's report). There were rises in all individual centres not affected by boundary changes. The rate of increase was similar in England (36.0%), Scotland (32.8%) and Wales (33.5%) and fairly uniform over the time span, varying between 4.2 and 6.5% per year for the UK. Many of the more extreme increases in individual centre RRT prevalence over this time were associated with boundary changes (eg Reading) but other increases of over

Table 4.4: Number of prevalent patients in renal centres reporting continuously from 2000–2006

Centre	31/12/2000	31/12/2001	31/12/2002	31/12/2003	31/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	% change 2000–2006
Abrdn	304	319	356	349	388	416	434	42.8
Airdrie	99	144	171	172	181	171	233	135.4
B Heart	422	452	444	497	503	540	578	37.0
Bristol	907	948	992	1,050	1,089	1,162	1,203	32.6
Cardff	1,028	1,055	1,091	1,155	1,217	1,269	1,333	29.7
Carlis	156	159	161	170	179	185	188	20.5
Carsh	671	697	784	885	956	1,001	1,102	64.2
Covnt	514	546	563	575	602	637	675	31.3
D&Gall	54	72	73	79	61	69	77	42.6
Derby	123	161		259	274	279	301	144.7
Dudley	246	237	232	242	255	258	263	6.9
Dundee	236	244	288	299	320	358	365	54.7
Dunfn	90	112	119	127	136	150	156	73.3
Edinb	563	579	597	619	649	669	701	24.5
Exeter	411	437	509	520	570	583	630	53.3
Glasgw	1,386	1,410	1,430	1,488	1,518	1,589	1,553	12.0
Glouc	235	195	210	243	257	281	319	35.7
Hull	420	443	506	514	549	588	610	45.2
Inverns	94	122	147	160	179	199	200	112.8
Klmarnk	136	143	157	168	159	181	215	58.1
L Guys	1,124	1,144	1,185	1,183	1,215	1,221	1,315	17.0
Leeds	1,177	1,173	1,196	1,229	1,282	1,318	1,380	17.2

Table 4.4: (continued)

Centre	31/12/2000	31/12/2001	31/12/2002	31/12/2003	31/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	% change 2000–2006
Leic	974	1,029	1,080	1,121	1,270	1,430	1,500	54.0
Middlbr	416	424	520	550	577	589	640	53.8
Nottm	761	818	788	808	829	893	923	21.3
Oxford	1,241	1,316	1,359	1,397	1,197	1,195	1,250	0.7
Plymth	408	394	387	345	349	368	412	1.0
Prestn	474	521	588	733	766	773	832	75.5
Redng	178	205	199	227	376	409	530	197.8
Sheff	866	943	1,022	1,084	1,148	1,165	1,232	42.3
Stevng	451	452	528	566	544	563	606	34.4
Sthend	141	143	150	167	181	181	184	30.5
Sund	228	218	236	237	268	278	271	18.9
Swanse	226	383	384	418	448	473	503	122.6
Wolve	317	336	366	399	423	440	451	42.3
Wrexm	220	201	202	200	183	141	132	−40.0
York	95	128	160	186	183	204	223	134.7
England	**12,956**	**13,519**	**14,165**	**15,187**	**15,842**	**16,541**	**17,618**	**36.0**
Scotland	**2,962**	**3,145**	**3,338**	**3,461**	**3,591**	**3,802**	**3,934**	**32.8**
Wales	**1,474**	**1,639**	**1,677**	**1,773**	**1,848**	**1,883**	**1,968**	**33.5**
UK	**17,392**	**18,303**	**19,180**	**20,421**	**21,281**	**22,226**	**23,520**	**35.2**

100% were seen in Derby (145%), Airdrie (135%), York (135%) and Inverness (113%). In these centres the large increases were due to low baseline prevalence numbers (Derby [123] Airdrie [99], York [95] and Inverness [94]). Larger centres often had larger numerical increases which amounted to smaller percentage change.

Local authority prevalence

In 2006, there were significant and substantial variations in the crude Local Authority area prevalence from 316 pmp in Bury to 1,304 pmp in Methyr Tydfil with the standardised prevalence ratio (SPR), shown in Table 4.5 as O/E (observed/expected) varying from 0.44 in Bury to 1.93 in Carrickfergus. Geographical considerations and ethnicity are the major factors underlying the variation in SPR. In 2006 there were 33 Local Authority areas with a significantly low SPR, 132 with a normal SPR and 45 with a significantly high SPR. The geographical distribution of these is summarised in Table 4.6. The North West ($p < 0{:}0001$) had a significantly higher proportion of areas with a low SPR, whilst in London, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, the proportion was significantly lower ($p < 0.05$ in all cases). Conversely, London ($p < 0{:}0001$) had a significantly higher proportion of areas with a high SPR, whilst in the North West of England ($p = 0.03$), the proportion was significantly lower.

Table 4.5: Prevalence of RRT and standardised prevalence ratios in local authorities with complete coverage

O/E = observed prevalence/expected prevalence. This is the age and gender standardised prevalence ratio referred to as 'SPR' in the accompanying text.
UCL = upper confidence limit.
LCL = lower confidence limit.
Blank cells – no data returned to the Registry for that year.
Areas with a prevalence significantly above the mean are bold in darker greyed areas, areas with a prevalence significantly below the mean are italicised in darker grey areas.
% non-White = sum of % South Asian and Black from 2001 UK census.

Region	Local Authority	Total Pop	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006				All	% non-
			O/E	O/E	O/E	O/E	O/E	O/E	LCL	UCL	pmp	O/E	White
NE England	Darlington	97,838	0.59	0.72	0.77	0.81	0.85	0.79	0.61	1.02	583	0.76	2.1
	Durham	493,469	0.46	0.81	0.79	0.84	0.92	0.94	0.85	1.05	707	0.79	1.0
	Hartlepool	88,610	0.67	0.75	0.81	0.90	0.89	1.01	0.79	1.29	734	0.84	1.2
	Middlesbrough	134,855	0.78	0.95	1.01	0.94	0.94	1.03	0.84	1.26	704	0.94	6.3
	Redcar/Cleveland	139,132	0.64	0.84	0.85	0.91	0.92	0.98	0.80	1.19	733	0.86	1.1
	Stockton-on-Tees	178,408	0.49	0.65	0.70	0.78	0.83	0.94	0.79	1.13	673	0.73	2.8
	Gateshead	191,151		0.87	0.86	0.87	0.90	0.91	0.77	1.08	685	0.88	1.6
	Newcastle on Tyne	259,536		0.82	0.80	0.80	0.89	0.93	0.80	1.08	643	0.85	6.9
	North Tyneside	191,658		0.83	0.84	0.87	0.94	0.99	0.84	1.17	751	0.89	1.9
	Northumberland	*307,190*		*0.74*	*0.76*	*0.80*	*0.82*	*0.82*	*0.71*	*0.94*	*641*	*0.79*	*1.0*
	South Tyneside	152,785		0.67	0.72	0.77	0.84	0.92	0.76	1.11	687	0.78	2.7
	Sunderland	280,807	0.60	0.82	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.79	1.05	655	0.84	1.9
NW England	Cheshire												1.6
	Halton	118,209	0.63	0.69	0.83	0.89	0.93	1.05	0.85	1.29	728	0.84	1.2
	Knowsley	150,459	0.91	0.96	1.04	1.08	1.06	1.07	0.88	1.29	731	1.02	1.6
	Liverpool	439,471	0.92	0.94	0.96	1.01	1.02	1.10	0.99	1.22	753	0.99	5.7
	Sefton	*282,958*	*0.52*	*0.71*	*0.73*	*0.72*	*0.79*	*0.83*	*0.72*	*0.96*	*633*	*0.72*	*1.6*
	St. Helens	176,843	0.57	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.78	0.88	0.73	1.06	645	0.72	1.2
	Warrington	*191,080*	*0.53*	*0.64*	*0.75*	*0.79*	*0.77*	*0.80*	*0.66*	*0.96*	*570*	*0.71*	*2.1*
	Wirral	312,293	0.49	0.85	0.89	0.91	0.94	0.97	0.85	1.10	724	0.84	1.7
	Blackburn/Darwen	137,470	0.54	0.69	0.87	0.97	1.06	1.17	0.97	1.42	757	0.88	22.1
	Blackpool	*142,283*	*0.49*	*0.52*	*0.64*	*0.65*	*0.66*	*0.62*	*0.49*	*0.79*	*485*	*0.60*	*1.6*
	Cumbria	*487,607*	*0.56*	*0.62*	*0.68*	*0.69*	*0.72*	*0.76*	*0.68*	*0.86*	*597*	*0.67*	*0.7*
	Lancashire	*1,134,975*	*0.48*	*0.54*	*0.69*	*0.74*	*0.74*	*0.79*	*0.73*	*0.85*	*576*	*0.66*	*5.3*
	Bolton	*261,037*			*0.61*	*0.62*	*0.74*	*0.80*	*0.68*	*0.94*	*559*	*0.69*	*11.0*
	Bury	*180,607*			*0.29*	*0.36*	*0.43*	*0.44*	*0.34*	*0.58*	*316*	*0.38*	*6.1*
	Manchester												19.0
	Oldham	*217,276*			*0.40*	*0.46*	*0.46*	*0.58*	*0.47*	*0.71*	*396*	*0.48*	*13.9*
	Rochdale	*205,357*			*0.40*	*0.45*	*0.45*	*0.60*	*0.49*	*0.74*	*414*	*0.48*	*11.4*
	Salford	*216,105*			*0.56*	*0.54*	*0.58*	*0.65*	*0.53*	*0.79*	*458*	*0.58*	*3.9*
	Stockport												4.3
	Tameside												5.4
	Trafford												8.4
	Wigan	*301,415*			*0.51*	*0.56*	*0.62*	*0.69*	*0.59*	*0.82*	*501*	*0.60*	*1.3*
Yorkshire & Humber	*E Riding of Yorkshire*	*314,113*	*0.60*	*0.68*	*0.72*	*0.73*	*0.79*	*0.81*	*0.70*	*0.92*	*637*	*0.72*	*1.2*
	Kingston on Hull	243,588	0.79	0.84	0.84	0.92	0.99	1.00	0.86	1.17	686	0.90	2.3
	NE Lincolnshire	157,981	0.60	0.74	0.79	0.89	0.96	0.99	0.82	1.19	715	0.83	1.4
	N Lincolnshire	152,848	0.76	0.81	0.81	0.85	0.84	0.93	0.77	1.12	700	0.83	2.5
	N Yorkshire	*569,660*	*0.55*	*0.65*	*0.68*	*0.74*	*0.78*	*0.82*	*0.74*	*0.90*	*634*	*0.70*	*1.1*
	York	181,096	0.71	0.76	0.82	0.81	0.84	0.91	0.77	1.09	668	0.81	2.2
	Barnsley	218,063	0.85	0.95	1.00	1.07	1.04	1.08	0.93	1.25	793	1.00	0.9
	Doncaster	286,865	0.72	0.81	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.99	0.86	1.13	729	0.88	2.3
	Rotherham	248,175	0.90	0.95	0.99	1.07	1.08	1.07	0.93	1.23	778	1.01	3.1
	Sheffield	513,234	0.76	0.84	0.86	0.94	0.97	1.06	0.96	1.18	758	0.91	8.8
	Bradford	**467,664**	**0.89**	**1.00**	**1.10**	**1.14**	**1.23**	**1.19**	**1.07**	**1.32**	**791**	**1.09**	**21.7**
	Calderdale	192,405	0.78	0.85	0.95	0.99	1.03	1.08	0.92	1.26	774	0.95	7.0

Table 4.5: (continued)

Region	Local Authority	Total Pop	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006				All	% non-
			O/E	O/E	O/E	O/E	O/E	O/E	LCL	UCL	pmp	O/E	White
Yorkshire & Humber	**Kirklees**	**388,567**	**0.86**	**0.94**	**1.03**	**1.07**	**1.10**	**1.20**	**1.08**	**1.34**	**834**	**1.03**	**14.4**
	Leeds	715,403	0.82	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.96	1.02	0.93	1.11	704	0.90	8.2
	Wakefield	315,172	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.77	0.82	0.91	0.80	1.05	663	0.78	2.3
East Midlands	**Leicester**	**279,920**	**1.35**	**1.47**	**1.52**	**1.59**	**1.66**	**1.72**	**1.53**	**1.92**	**1,090**	**1.55**	**36.1**
	Leicestershire	609,578	0.74	0.76	0.80	0.86	0.88	0.94	0.85	1.03	694	0.83	5.3
	Northamptonshire	629,676	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.66	0.88	0.92	0.84	1.01	653	0.80	4.9
	Rutland	34,563	0.53	0.65	0.68	0.72	0.80	0.80	0.52	1.22	608	0.70	1.9
	Derby	221,709			1.03	1.08	1.10	1.16	1.00	1.34	812	1.09	12.6
	Derbyshire	*734,585*	*0.60*	*0.52*	*0.72*	*0.73*	*0.76*	*0.82*	*0.74*	*0.89*	*619*	*0.69*	*1.5*
	Lincolnshire	*646,644*	*0.65*	*0.67*	*0.67*	*0.73*	*0.78*	*0.81*	*0.74*	*0.89*	*637*	*0.72*	*1.3*
	Nottingham	**266,988**	**1.18**	**1.08**	**1.07**	**1.10**	**1.14**	**1.18**	**1.03**	**1.35**	**760**	**1.13**	**15.1**
	Nottinghamshire	748,508	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.88	0.94	0.96	0.89	1.05	724	0.87	2.6
West Midlands	**Birmingham**	**977,085**				**1.45**	**1.56**	**1.64**	**1.54**	**1.74**	**1,066**	**1.55**	**29.6**
	Dudley	305,153	0.63	0.61	0.64	0.85	0.88	0.89	0.78	1.02	669	0.75	6.3
	Sandwell	**282,904**				**1.25**	**1.32**	**1.40**	**1.24**	**1.57**	**990**	**1.32**	**20.3**
	Solihull	199,515	0.62	0.61	0.73	0.91	0.92	1.02	0.87	1.20	767	0.80	5.4
	Walsall	**253,498**	**0.58**	**0.67**	**0.68**	**1.11**	**1.18**	**1.22**	**1.07**	**1.39**	**884**	**0.91**	**13.6**
	Wolverhampton	**236,582**	**0.91**	**0.95**	**1.03**	**1.15**	**1.22**	**1.26**	**1.10**	**1.44**	**905**	**1.09**	**22.2**
	Coventry	**300,849**	**1.06**	**1.07**	**1.13**	**1.14**	**1.14**	**1.17**	**1.04**	**1.33**	**801**	**1.12**	**16.0**
	Herefordshire, County	*174,871*				*0.76*	*0.80*	*0.83*	*0.69*	*0.99*	*658*	*0.80*	*0.9*
	Warwickshire	505,858	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.97	1.01	1.04	0.95	1.15	785	0.93	4.4
	Worcestershire	*542,105*				*0.74*	*0.80*	*0.82*	*0.74*	*0.91*	*622*	*0.78*	*2.5*
	Shropshire	283,173				0.76	0.84	0.88	0.76	1.01	682	0.83	1.2
	Staffordshire												2.4
	Stoke-on-Trent												5.2
	Telford/Wrekin	158,325				0.80	0.80	0.87	0.71	1.06	587	0.82	5.2
East of England	Bedfordshire	381,572	0.66	0.72	0.74	0.79	0.83	0.91	0.81	1.03	647	0.77	6.7
	Hertfordshire	*1,033,978*	*0.40*	*0.48*	*0.51*	*0.52*	*0.70*	*0.82*	*0.75*	*0.89*	*584*	*0.57*	*6.3*
	Luton	**184,373**	**0.85**	**0.91**	**1.02**	**1.03**	**1.23**	**1.33**	**1.14**	**1.55**	**852**	**1.06**	**28.1**
	Essex	*1,310,837*				*0.72*	*0.77*	*0.78*	*0.72*	*0.83*	*579*	*0.75*	*2.9*
	Southend-on-Sea	160,259	0.61	0.72	0.81	0.90	0.97	1.02	0.85	1.22	755	0.84	4.2
	Thurrock	143,128				0.79	0.93	0.99	0.81	1.20	664	0.90	4.7
	Cambridgeshire	552,659	0.62	0.70	0.72	0.78	0.87	0.93	0.84	1.03	666	0.77	4.1
	Norfolk	*796,728*				*0.75*	*0.80*	*0.88*	*0.81*	*0.95*	*699*	*0.81*	*1.5*
	Peterborough	156,061	0.58	0.70	0.82	0.89	0.96	1.07	0.89	1.28	730	0.84	10.3
	Suffolk	*668,555*				*0.66*	*0.71*	*0.76*	*0.69*	*0.84*	*582*	*0.71*	*2.8*
London	**Barnet**	**314,561**					**1.06**	**1.27**	**1.12**	**1.43**	**852**	**1.16**	**26.0**
	Camden	198,020					1.01	1.17	1.00	1.38	732	1.09	26.8
	Enfield	**273,559**					**1.40**	**1.51**	**1.34**	**1.70**	**1,013**	**1.46**	**22.9**
	Haringey	**216,505**					**1.54**	**1.67**	**1.46**	**1.91**	**1,002**	**1.61**	**34.4**
	Islington	**175,797**					**1.31**	**1.46**	**1.25**	**1.70**	**899**	**1.38**	**24.6**
	Barking/Dagenham	163,942				0.89	1.00	1.05	0.87	1.27	683	0.98	14.8
	City of London	7,183						0.18	0.02	1.26	139	0.18	15.4
	Hackney	**202,824**				**1.09**	**1.44**	**1.50**	**1.29**	**1.74**	**863**	**1.34**	**40.6**
	Havering												4.8
	Newham	**243,889**				**1.27**	**1.50**	**1.69**	**1.48**	**1.92**	**931**	**1.48**	**60.6**
	Redbridge	**238,634**				**1.02**	**1.20**	**1.25**	**1.09**	**1.44**	**846**	**1.16**	**36.5**
	Tower Hamlets	**196,105**				**1.08**	**1.19**	**1.31**	**1.11**	**1.55**	**724**	**1.19**	**48.6**
	Waltham Forest	**218,341**						**1.31**	**1.13**	**1.51**	**815**	**1.31**	**35.5**
	Brent	**263,463**						**1.39**	**1.22**	**1.58**	**888**	**1.39**	**54.7**
	Ealing	**300,948**		**1.23**	**1.24**	**1.35**	**1.42**	**1.62**	**1.45**	**1.81**	**1,043**	**1.37**	**41.3**
	H/smith/Fulham	**165,244**		**1.19**	**1.27**	**1.37**	**1.32**	**1.34**	**1.14**	**1.59**	**835**	**1.30**	**22.2**
	Harrow												41.2

Table 4.5: (continued)

Region	Local Authority	Total Pop	2001 O/E	2002 O/E	2003 O/E	2004 O/E	2005 O/E	2006 O/E	2006 LCL	2006 UCL	2006 pmp	All O/E	% non-White
London	Hillingdon	243,006				0.77	0.92	1.04	0.90	1.21	704	0.91	20.9
	Hounslow	**212,342**				**1.53**	**1.56**	**1.53**	**1.34**	**1.75**	**980**	**1.54**	**35.1**
	Kensington/Chelsea												21.4
	Westminster												26.8
	Bexley	218,307	0.57	0.93	0.98	0.96	1.01	1.12	0.97	1.30	806	0.93	8.6
	Bromley	295,532	0.54	0.76	0.79	0.83	0.90	0.94	0.82	1.08	690	0.79	8.4
	Greenwich	214,404		0.85	0.86	0.82	1.06	1.14	0.97	1.33	728	0.95	22.9
	Lambeth	**266,169**	**0.68**	**1.13**	**1.17**	**1.24**	**1.31**	**1.39**	**1.22**	**1.59**	**819**	**1.16**	**37.6**
	Lewisham	**248,923**	**0.99**	**1.35**	**1.35**	**1.49**	**1.61**	**1.72**	**1.53**	**1.94**	**1,061**	**1.42**	**34.1**
	Southwark	**244,866**		**1.38**	**1.47**	**1.51**	**1.63**	**1.72**	**1.52**	**1.95**	**1,041**	**1.54**	**37.0**
	Croydon	**330,588**	**0.65**	**0.81**	**0.92**	**1.00**	**1.12**	**1.17**	**1.04**	**1.32**	**780**	**0.95**	**29.8**
	Kingston on Thames												15.5
	Merton												25.0
	Richmond on Thames												9.0
	Sutton												10.8
	Wandsworth												22.0
SE England	*Hampshire*	*1,240,102*	*0.58*	*0.61*	*0.65*	*0.68*	*0.71*	*0.77*	*0.72*	*0.83*	*571*	*0.66*	*2.2*
	Isle of Wight	*132,731*	*0.51*	*0.56*	*0.60*	*0.62*	*0.58*	*0.60*	*0.47*	*0.77*	*497*	*0.58*	*1.3*
	Portsmouth	186,700	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.19	680	0.97	5.3
	Southampton	217,444	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.83	0.86	0.90	0.75	1.07	593	0.80	7.6
	Kent												3.1
	Medway												5.4
	Brighton/Hove	247,817				0.75	0.79	0.86	0.73	1.00	601	0.80	5.7
	East Sussex	*492,326*				*0.74*	*0.75*	*0.78*	*0.70*	*0.87*	*628*	*0.75*	*2.3*
	Surrey	*1,059,017*				*0.67*	*0.72*	*0.79*	*0.73*	*0.85*	*582*	*0.73*	*5.0*
	West Sussex	*753,612*				*0.67*	*0.71*	*0.77*	*0.70*	*0.84*	*593*	*0.71*	*3.4*
	Bracknell Forest	109,616				0.80	0.79	0.91	0.72	1.17	593	0.83	4.9
	Buckinghamshire	479,026	0.75	0.82	0.83	0.87	0.92	0.97	0.87	1.08	701	0.86	7.9
	Milton Keynes	207,057	0.77	0.78	0.89	0.92	0.97	0.98	0.82	1.16	628	0.88	9.3
	Oxfordshire	605,489	0.86	0.88	0.95	0.98	1.00	1.06	0.97	1.17	748	0.96	4.9
	Reading	143,096	0.91	0.98	1.03	1.05	1.00	1.12	0.92	1.36	720	1.02	13.2
	Slough	**119,064**	**0.86**	**1.32**	**1.40**	**1.46**	**1.57**	**1.79**	**1.52**	**2.12**	**1,134**	**1.40**	**36.3**
	West Berkshire	144,485	0.71	0.70	0.76	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.73	1.10	637	0.81	2.6
	Windsor/Maidenhead												7.6
	Wokingham	150,231	0.66	0.67	0.76	0.80	0.86	0.97	0.80	1.18	679	0.79	6.1
SW England	Bath/NE Somerset	169,040	0.57	0.56	0.59	0.73	0.82	0.85	0.71	1.03	639	0.69	2.8
	Bristol, City of	**380,616**	**1.03**	**1.09**	**1.16**	**1.21**	**1.24**	**1.31**	**1.17**	**1.45**	**883**	**1.17**	**8.2**
	Gloucestershire	564,559	0.66	0.70	0.74	0.80	0.86	0.93	0.85	1.03	703	0.78	2.8
	North Somerset	188,564	0.79	0.81	0.92	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.85	1.18	790	0.92	1.4
	South Gloucestershire	245,641	0.84	0.93	0.93	0.97	1.01	1.06	0.92	1.22	761	0.95	2.4
	Swindon	180,051	0.72	0.74	0.77	0.88	0.86	0.93	0.77	1.11	644	0.82	4.8
	Wiltshire	*432,972*	*0.55*	*0.57*	*0.58*	*0.58*	*0.65*	*0.71*	*0.62*	*0.81*	*527*	*0.61*	*1.6*
	Bournemouth	*163,444*				*0.69*	*0.66*	*0.74*	*0.60*	*0.91*	*557*	*0.70*	*3.3*
	Dorset	*390,980*				*0.72*	*0.76*	*0.76*	*0.67*	*0.86*	*637*	*0.75*	*1.3*
	Poole	138,288				0.75	0.82	0.86	0.70	1.05	673	0.81	1.8
	Somerset	*498,095*	*0.64*	*0.73*	*0.76*	*0.79*	*0.83*	*0.88*	*0.79*	*0.98*	*685*	*0.77*	*1.2*
	Cornwall/Isles of Scilly	501,267	0.73	0.81	0.86	0.98	0.97	1.04	0.95	1.15	840	0.90	1.0
	Devon	*704,491*	*0.62*	*0.68*	*0.72*	*0.77*	*0.80*	*0.87*	*0.80*	*0.95*	*700*	*0.74*	*1.1*
	Plymouth	240,722	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.93	0.94	1.13	0.98	1.30	806	0.98	1.6
	Torbay	129,706	0.69	0.71	0.74	0.88	0.89	0.94	0.77	1.15	763	0.81	1.2
Wales	**Cardiff**	**305,353**	**0.98**	**1.03**	**1.10**	**1.16**	**1.18**	**1.24**	**1.10**	**1.41**	**822**	**1.12**	**8.4**
	Merthyr Tydfil	**55,979**	**0.99**	**1.01**	**1.18**	**1.41**	**1.46**	**1.80**	**1.43**	**2.27**	**1,304**	**1.31**	**1.0**
	Rhondda/Cynon/Taff	**231,947**	**1.03**	**1.07**	**1.02**	**1.18**	**1.22**	**1.29**	**1.13**	**1.48**	**936**	**1.14**	**1.2**
	Vale of Glamorgan	119,292	0.76	0.80	0.86	0.99	0.92	1.03	0.84	1.27	763	0.89	2.2

Table 4.5: (continued)

Region	Local Authority	Total Pop	2001 O/E	2002 O/E	2003 O/E	2004 O/E	2005 O/E	2006 O/E	2006 LCL	2006 UCL	2006 pmp	All O/E	% non-White
Wales	Carmarthenshire	172,842	0.89	0.85	0.93	0.99	1.05	1.10	0.93	1.29	862	0.97	0.9
	Ceredigion	74,941	0.62	0.73	0.73	0.81	0.80	0.78	0.58	1.04	600	0.74	1.4
	Pembrokeshire	114,131	0.67	0.61	0.75	0.77	0.91	0.92	0.75	1.15	727	0.77	0.9
	Powys	126,353	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.78	0.88	0.91	0.74	1.12	736	0.62	0.9
	Blaenau Gwent	70,064	0.99	1.09	1.03	1.03	1.11	1.11	0.85	1.44	814	1.06	0.8
	Caerphilly	169,519	0.88	0.99	0.95	0.99	1.06	1.15	0.97	1.35	820	1.00	0.9
	Monmouthshire	84,885	0.95	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.14	1.08	0.86	1.36	848	1.04	1.1
	Newport	137,012	0.89	0.97	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.19	0.99	1.43	847	1.06	4.8
	Torfaen	90,949	0.96	0.97	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.10	0.88	1.39	814	1.03	0.9
	Bridgend	**128,645**	**0.81**	**0.85**	**0.96**	**1.04**	**1.11**	**1.25**	**1.04**	**1.49**	**925**	**1.00**	**1.4**
	Neath/Port Talbot	134,468	0.91	0.85	0.98	1.03	1.09	1.18	0.99	1.41	900	1.01	1.1
	Swansea	**223,300**	**1.04**	**1.01**	**1.11**	**1.15**	**1.23**	**1.27**	**1.11**	**1.45**	**954**	**1.14**	**2.2**
	Conwy	109,596		0.72	0.80	0.84	0.82	0.87	0.70	1.09	712	0.81	1.1
	Denbighshire	93,065	0.33	0.72	0.79	0.83	0.98	0.91	0.72	1.16	709	0.76	1.2
	Flintshire	148,594		0.87	0.95	0.97	1.02	1.08	0.90	1.30	787	0.98	0.8
	Gwynedd	116,843		0.93	1.02	0.92	0.98	0.98	0.79	1.20	745	0.97	1.2
	Isle of Anglesey	66,829		0.68	0.80	0.82	0.97	1.01	0.77	1.32	793	0.86	0.7
	Wrexham	128,476	1.16	1.11	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.15	0.95	1.39	841	1.14	1.1
Scotland	Aberdeen City	212,125	0.81	0.89	0.90	1.07	1.11	1.11	0.95	1.29	787	0.98	
	Aberdeenshire	226,871	0.78	0.83	0.81	0.84	0.93	0.97	0.83	1.13	710	0.86	
	Angus	108,400	0.83	1.06	0.99	1.12	1.17	1.12	0.92	1.37	867	1.05	
	Argyll & Bute	91,306	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.83	0.81	0.89	0.70	1.14	701	0.82	
	Scottish Borders	106,764	0.56	0.65	0.63	0.71	0.78	0.82	0.64	1.03	646	0.69	
	Clackmannanshire	48,077	0.38	0.52	0.72	0.75	0.87	0.84	0.58	1.20	603	0.68	
	W Dunbartonshire	93,378	0.82	0.79	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.85	0.66	1.10	610	0.79	
	Dumfries/Galloway	147,765	0.90	0.90	0.96	0.89	0.96	0.98	0.82	1.18	785	0.93	
	Dundee City	**145,663**	**0.89**	**1.01**	**1.12**	**1.17**	**1.32**	**1.39**	**1.18**	**1.63**	**1,016**	**1.15**	
	E Ayrshire	120,235	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.92	1.05	0.85	1.28	773	0.87	
	E Dunbartonshire	108,243	0.91	0.93	1.06	1.02	0.99	1.06	0.85	1.31	785	0.99	
	E Lothian	90,088	0.87	0.92	0.89	0.93	0.92	0.95	0.74	1.21	710	0.91	
	E Renfrewshire	89,311	0.81	0.80	0.88	0.91	1.03	1.09	0.86	1.38	795	0.92	
	Edinburgh	448,624	0.80	0.80	0.83	0.88	0.90	0.94	0.84	1.06	660	0.86	
	Falkirk	145,191	0.88	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.95	0.97	0.80	1.18	709	0.90	
	Fife	349,429	0.74	0.81	0.81	0.85	0.94	0.97	0.86	1.10	713	0.85	
	Glasgow City	**577,869**	**1.09**	**1.12**	**1.17**	**1.17**	**1.22**	**1.26**	**1.15**	**1.37**	**870**	**1.17**	
	Highland	208,914	0.70	0.82	0.90	1.01	1.16	1.14	0.99	1.32	876	0.95	
	Inverclyde	84,203	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.20	1.19	0.95	1.49	879	1.13	
	Midlothian	80,941	0.83	0.85	0.95	1.08	1.08	1.24	0.98	1.56	902	1.01	
	Moray	86,940	0.75	0.84	0.82	0.87	1.04	1.17	0.93	1.46	863	0.91	
	N Ayrshire	**135,817**	**0.91**	**1.00**	**1.05**	**1.12**	**1.16**	**1.35**	**1.14**	**1.59**	**994**	**1.09**	
	N Lanarkshire	321,067	0.93	1.02	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.07	0.94	1.21	748	1.03	
	Orkney Islands	19,245	0.54	0.81	0.94	1.01	1.14	1.14	0.71	1.84	883	0.93	
	Perth/Kinross	134,949	0.71	0.80	0.90	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.79	1.16	748	0.87	
	Renfrewshire	172,867	0.85	0.96	1.00	1.02	1.10	1.10	0.93	1.30	804	1.00	
	Shetland Islands	21,988	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.70	0.57	0.51	0.25	1.02	364	0.58	
	S Ayrshire	112,097	0.77	0.80	0.90	0.85	0.96	1.00	0.82	1.24	794	0.88	
	S Lanarkshire	302,216	0.96	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.03	0.91	1.18	751	1.01	
	Stirling	86,212	0.72	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.59	1.03	568	0.75	
	W Lothian	158,714	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.21	674	0.94	
	Eilean Siar	*26,502*	*0.47*	*0.52*	*0.52*	*0.71*	*0.47*	*0.52*	*0.29*	*0.94*	*415*	*0.53*	
N Ireland	**Antrim**	**48,366**					**1.31**	**1.47**	**1.10**	**1.97**	**930**	**1.39**	
	Ards	73,244					1.24	1.22	0.95	1.56	860	1.23	
	Armagh	**54,262**					**1.38**	**1.36**	**1.02**	**1.80**	**866**	**1.37**	

Table 4.5: (continued)

Region	Local Authority	Total Pop	2001 O/E	2002 O/E	2003 O/E	2004 O/E	2005 O/E	2006 O/E	2006 LCL	2006 UCL	2006 pmp	All O/E	% non-White
N Ireland	Ballymena	58,610					1.10	1.18	0.89	1.56	819	1.14	
	Ballymoney	26,895					0.84	0.95	0.59	1.53	632	0.89	
	Banbridge	41,389					1.03	1.25	0.90	1.76	821	1.14	
	Belfast	**277,391**					**1.12**	**1.19**	**1.04**	**1.36**	**779**	**1.16**	
	Carrickfergus	**37,658**					**1.81**	**1.93**	**1.46**	**2.55**	**1,301**	**1.87**	
	Castlereagh	**66,488**					**1.43**	**1.53**	**1.22**	**1.92**	**1,098**	**1.48**	
	Coleraine	56,314					0.97	0.99	0.72	1.36	675	0.98	
	Cookstown	32,581					0.79	0.84	0.52	1.36	522	0.82	
	Craigavon	80,671					1.20	1.15	0.89	1.48	744	1.18	
	Derry	**105,066**					**1.23**	**1.38**	**1.12**	**1.71**	**799**	**1.31**	
	Down	63,828					1.09	1.24	0.94	1.63	799	1.17	
	Dungannon	47,735					0.80	0.80	0.53	1.19	503	0.80	
	Fermanagh	57,527					0.86	1.04	0.76	1.42	695	0.95	
	Larne	**30,833**					**1.64**	**1.50**	**1.07**	**2.12**	**1,070**	**1.57**	
	Limavady	32,422					1.03	1.08	0.70	1.65	648	1.05	
	Lisburn	108,694					1.15	1.17	0.94	1.45	745	1.16	
	Magherafelt	**39,778**					**1.48**	**1.64**	**1.21**	**2.24**	**1,006**	**1.56**	
	Moyle	15,932					0.82	1.00	0.56	1.81	690	0.91	
	Newry/Mourne	87,058					1.36	1.25	0.98	1.59	770	1.31	
	Newtownabbey	79,996					1.05	1.14	0.89	1.47	788	1.10	
	North Down	76,323					0.99	0.97	0.74	1.27	708	0.98	
	Omagh	47,953					1.32	1.32	0.96	1.81	813	1.32	
	Strabane	38,246					1.13	1.26	0.88	1.80	784	1.20	
	England	**42,885,358**	**0.44**	**0.53**	**0.59**	**0.82**	**0.91**	**0.98**			**705**	**0.85**	
	Scotland	**5,062,011**	**0.85**	**0.90**	**0.93**	**0.97**	**1.02**	**1.05**			**770**	**0.95**	
	Wales	**2,903,083**	**0.73**	**0.89**	**0.95**	**1.02**	**1.07**	**1.12**			**834**	**0.99**	
	N Ireland	**1,685,260**					**1.16**	**1.22**			**798**	**0.21**	
	Total	**52,535,712**	**0.49**	**0.57**	**0.62**	**0.82**	**0.93**	**1.00**			**721**	**0.89**	

Table 4.6: Regional distribution of Local Authority areas with significantly low, normal or significantly high standardised prevalence ratios

	Number of Local Authority areas				
	Prevalence group				
Region	Low	Normal	High	Total	Mean % non-White
NE England	1	11	0	12	3
NW England	11	6	0	17	5
Yorkshire & Humber	2	11	2	15	5
East Midlands	2	5	2	9	9
West Midlands	2	5	5	12	11
East of England	4	5	1	10	7
London	0	7	17	24	31
SE England	5	10	1	16	7
SW England	5	9	1	15	2
Wales	0	17	5	22	2
Scotland	1	28	3	32	n/a
N Ireland	0	18	8	26	n/a
All Regions	**33**	**132**	**45**	**210**	

Association with ethnicity

Areas with a high SPR had significantly higher ethnic minority populations than areas with significantly low or normal SPRs ($p < 0{:}0001$) (Figure 4.4). Mean SPR was significantly higher in the 40 Local Authority areas with an ethnic minority population greater than 10% (1.28 vs 0.95: $p < 0.001$). The relationship between the ethnicity of the population in a Local Authority area and SPR is further demonstrated in Figure 4.5, which shows the relationship between ethnicity and SPR for all Local Authorities with available data.

Only 3 of the 40 Local Authority areas with ethnic minority populations greater than 10% had low SPRs, the remainder had normal (9 centres) or high values (28 centres). These 3 were clustered in the North West of England, Bolton, Rochdale and Oldham where the overall prevalence was low. Conversely, only 6 of the 112 Local Authority areas with ethnic minority populations less than 10% had high SPRs. These were all clustered in Wales and the South West of England, (Merthyr Tydfil, City of Bristol, Rhondda/Cynon/Taff, Swansea, Bridgend and Cardiff). It is unlikely that social deprivation alone can account for these disparities. Further investigation of the causes underlying these regional differences would be of great interest.

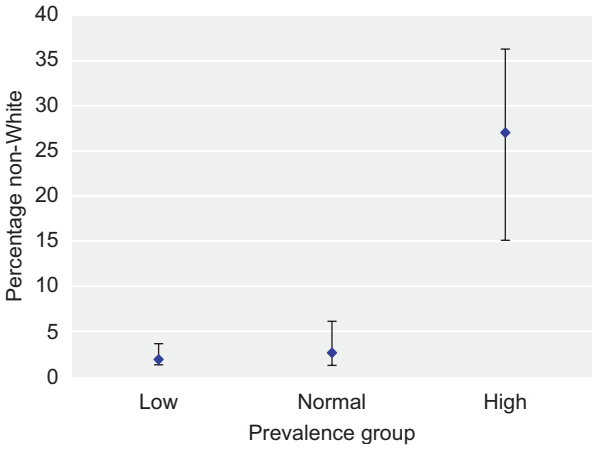

Figure 4.4: Percentage of non-Whites in areas with significantly low, normal and significantly high standardised prevalence ratios (mean and 95% confidence intervals)

Vintage

Table 4.7 shows the median vintage (years since starting RRT) of prevalent RRT patients in 2006. Median vintage of the whole RRT population was 5.1 years. Patients with functioning transplants had survived a median 10.2 years on RRT whilst the median vintage of HD and PD patients was much less (2.8 and 2.0 years respectively). The dialysis population was older (Table 4.8) and would be expected to have shorter survival than the transplant population. There was little change from 2005.

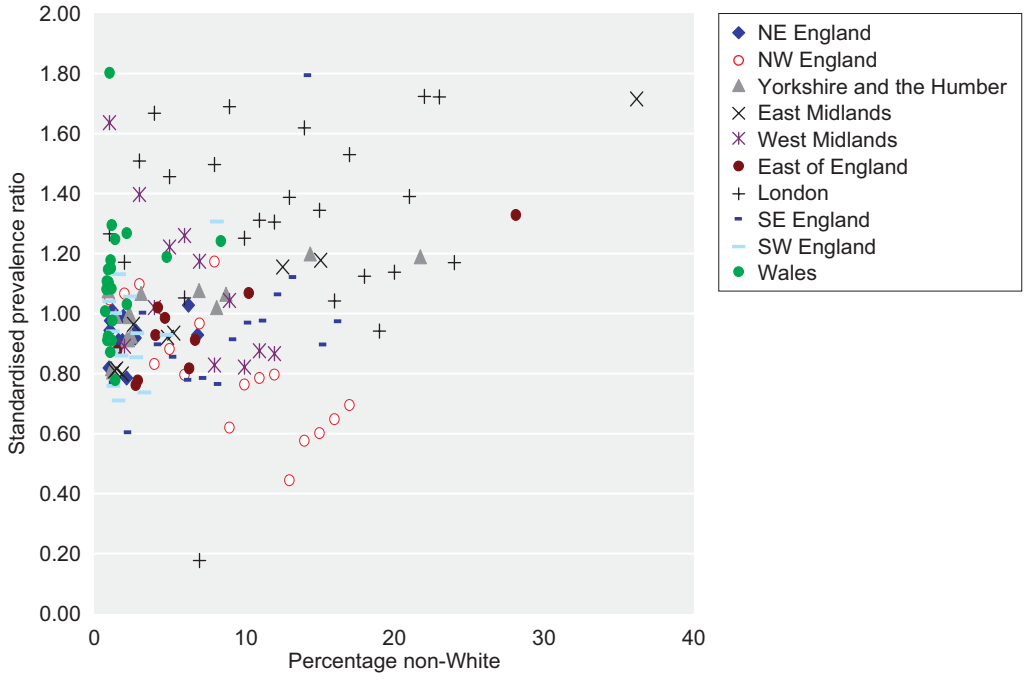

Figure 4.5: Ethnicity and standardised prevalence ratio for all Local Authorities with available data

Table 4.7: Median vintage of prevalent RRT patients on 31/12/06

Modality	No	Median time treated (years)
Haemodialysis	17,238	2.8
Peritoneal dialysis	4,257	2.0
Transplant	16,748	10.2
All RRT	38,243*	5.1

*Patients with no start date excluded from this analysis.

Age

The median age of prevalent UK patients on RRT in 2006 was 57.1 years (Table 4.8). The age profile was markedly different in patients on dialysis than that in transplanted patients. The median age of patients on HD (65.0 years) was higher than that of patients on PD (59.9 years) and substantially higher than that of transplanted patients (49.9 years). Differences from 2005 were minimal, as were differences

Table 4.8: Median age of prevalent RRT patients by treatment modality by centre on 31/12/06

Centre	Median age – HD	Median age – PD	Median age – transplant	Median age – all
Exeter	71.9	63.3	50.5	60.5
Glouc	71.7	62.6	51.4	63.6
Truro	71.5	64.1	55.4	65.5
Antrim	70.7	65.6	48.2	65.0
Chelms	70.2	64.9	56.3	65.4
York	69.9	63.1	44.8	60.1
Plymth	69.5	65.7	50.5	59.5
Ulster	69.5	62.4	42.5	68.8
Derry	69.4		59.0	67.5
D&Gall	69.0	63.2	46.2	65.5
Norwch	69.0	63.2	50.3	62.4
Dundee	68.9	59.0	54.7	59.9
Bristol	68.9	58.2	51.5	58.5
Swanse	68.5	63.7	53.7	62.4
Chestr	68.5			68.5
Brightn	68.1	62.2	51.7	60.8
Carlis	67.8	48.1	52.4	58.9
Bangor	67.0	66.7		66.7
Carsh	67.0	58.2	48.3	59.1
Bradfd	66.9	51.5	48.1	55.1
Redng	66.9	57.4	54.6	61.3
B Heart	66.8	63.2	49.9	62.4
Klmarnk	66.8	59.4	48.6	61.9
Wirral	66.7	65.5		66.5
Leeds	66.4	59.5	49.8	54.9
Cardff	66.3	60.3	49.9	56.4
Ipswi	66.2	56.9	52.1	56.8
Ports	66.1	59.5	50.5	55.9
Tyrone	66.1	62.7	44.9	59.4
Sthend	66.1	62.2	53.1	62.5
Newry	65.9	57.3	54.3	62.2
Wolve	65.8	63.3	44.6	60.9
Middlbr	65.6	53.3	50.2	56.9
Nottm	65.5	58.8	48.6	55.7
Dorset	65.3	70.4	56.7	60.8
Derby	65.3	63.0	48.4	64.1
Hull	65.2	53.0	49.6	57.7
Stevng	65.2	61.6	49.9	59.4

Table 4.8: (continued)

Centre	Median age – HD	Median age – PD	Median age – transplant	Median age – all
Glasgw	65.1	56.1	49.1	54.4
L West	65.0	56.6	53.4	61.1
Inverns	65.0	58.1	46.4	55.3
Abrdn	65.0	49.0	50.8	56.6
B QEH	64.8	55.7	48.9	55.9
Oxford	64.6	60.8	50.5	55.2
Shrew	64.6	55.2	49.3	58.2
Clwyd	64.6	71.5	51.4	63.1
Camb	64.4	62.8	49.0	54.4
Dunfn	64.3	56.9	48.9	60.2
Belfast	64.0	55.3	47.7	53.8
Prestn	64.0	57.6	50.0	56.4
Sund	63.4	55.6	50.6	57.9
Sheff	63.4	60.3	49.3	56.9
Covnt	63.2	64.5	47.0	55.3
L Rfree	63.1	59.9	48.3	54.3
Wrexm	62.6	64.1	59.6	62.6
Basldn	62.5	62.2	49.6	61.7
Leic	62.2	63.1	50.4	56.7
Dudley	61.9	63.3	56.4	60.2
Newc	61.3	55.6	51.7	54.9
L Kings	60.9	61.9	49.9	55.7
ManWst	60.6	54.8	46.4	53.9
Edinb	60.4	57.1	50.9	55.0
Liv RI	60.3	57.0	49.7	52.7
Airdrie	60.3	45.9	43.2	53.8
L Guys	60.2	60.7	49.3	51.7
Liv Ain	59.6			59.6
L Barts	56.9	58.4	49.3	53.2
England	**64.9**	**60.1**	**50.0**	**57.1**
N Ireland	**66.9**	**60.4**	**47.9**	**58.0**
Scotland	**64.8**	**56.9**	**49.5**	**56.0**
Wales	**66.9**	**62.9**	**50.5**	**58.7**
UK	**65.0**	**59.9**	**49.9**	**57.1**

between the four home countries. There were however wide inter-centre variations in the median age of their RRT population (51.7 to 68.8 years). As would be expected there was a significant correlation between the median age of the prevalent RRT population in a centre and the ratio of the number of transplant and dialysis patients in that centre ($R^2 = 0.59$, $p < 0{:}0001$). The median age of the RRT population of transplanting centres was significantly less than that of non-transplanting centres (55.5 vs 59.7 years: $p < 0.001$). The differing age distributions of transplant and dialysis patients are illustrated in Figure 4.6, the maximum prevalence of dialysis patients being around two decades later than that of transplant patients.

Age had a major influence on modality distribution. In the whole UK in 2006, 57% of prevalent RRT patients under the age of 65 years had a functioning transplant with 43% on dialysis. The proportions were dramatically different in older patients, with 21% having been transplanted and 79% on dialysis.

Ethnicity also had an effect on the median age of the RRT population. Centres with an ethnic minority population greater than 10% having a lower median age than those with lower proportions (57.3 vs 60.2: $p = 0.01$), at least partly a reflection of the lower median age of the ethnic minorities in the population as a whole.

Figure 4.6: Age profile of prevalent dialysis and transplant patients on 31/12/06

Gender

In the UK in 2006, there were more patients in the age range 55–64 years than in any other decade in both males and females (Figure 4.7). Correcting for the age and gender distribution of the UK population (calculated from Local Authority populations covered by the Registry using 2001 Census data) allows estimation of crude prevalence rates by age and gender (Figure 4.8). The overall UK peak crude prevalence rate occurred in the age band 65–74 at 1,668 pmp. For all ages, crude prevalence rates in males exceeded those in females, peaking in the 75–79 year age band for males at 2,411 pmp and in females in the 60–64 year age band at 1,221 pmp. Furthermore the male:female ratio of crude prevalence rate whilst remaining stable at around 1.5 until the 60–65 age band, increased markedly thereafter with age to 1.8 in the 65–74 age band, 2.3 at 75–79 years, 2.9 at 80–84 years, 4.6 at 85–90 years, and 7.9 in the over-nineties.

Ethnicity

Thirty-seven of the 67 centres submitting data to the Registry in 2006 provided ethnicity data that were at least 90% complete; which represented no improvement in data completeness

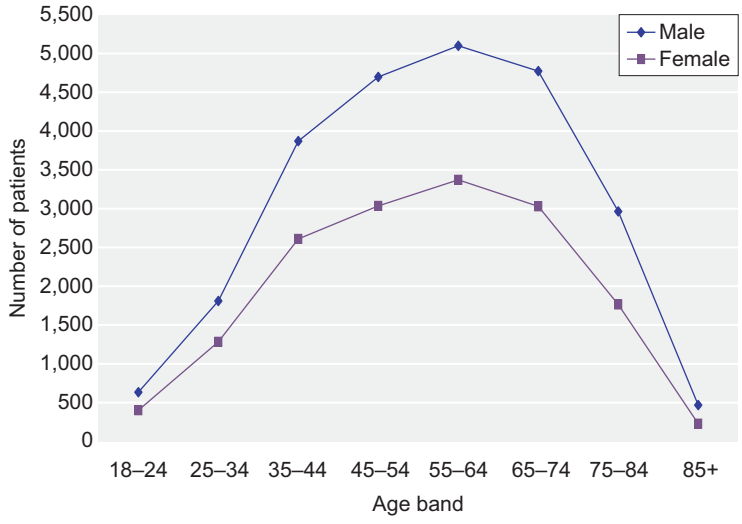

Figure 4.7: Age profile of adult patients by gender on 31/12/06

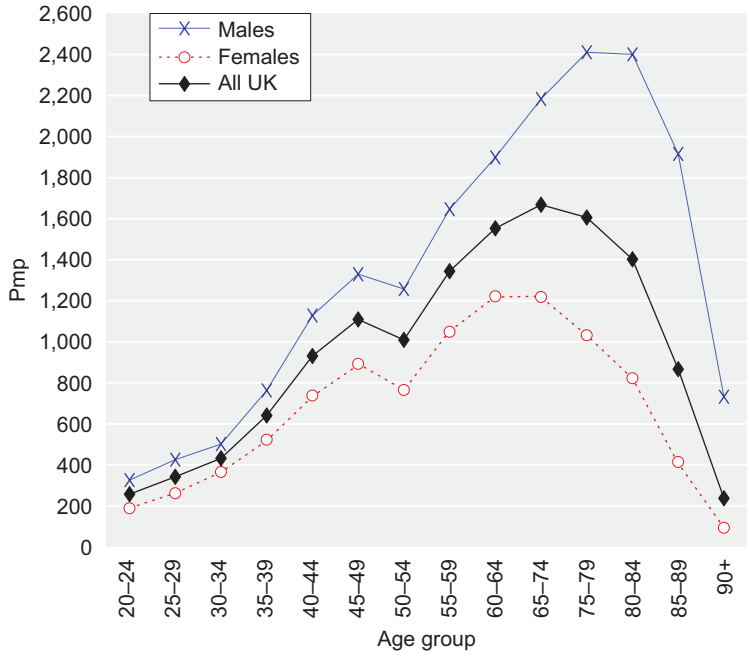

Figure 4.8: Crude prevalence rate of RRT patients per million population by age and gender on 31/12/06

from 2005. Data from the 58 centres with greater than 50% returns for ethnicity are shown in Table 4.9. Centres in Scotland are shown separately in Table 4.9 as they were not required to report ethnicity to the Scottish Registry. Of the prevalent RRT population 17.8% were from an ethnic minority which compares to approximately 11% in the general population. There was wide variation between centres in the proportion of patients from ethnic minorities, ranging from zero in 6 centres (Derry, Tyrone, Antrim, Newry, Chester and Inverness) to 56.7% in London West. Centres with an ethnic minority population greater than 10% had higher average numbers of patients on RRT 925 v 448 ($p < 0.001$), on HD 416 vs 195 ($p < 0.001$), on PD 103 vs 47 ($p < 0.001$) and with functioning transplants 406 vs 206 ($p = 0.001$). Of transplanting centres, 48% had an ethnic minority population greater than 10% compared with 24% of non-transplanting centres ($p = 0.052$).

Primary renal disease

The most common primary renal diagnosis identified in the 2006 prevalent cohort remains glomerulonephritis, which affected 15% of patients. Diabetes accounted for 13% of prevalent diagnoses (Table 4.10). This is in contrast to the pattern in the 2006 incident cohort in whom diabetes predominated (Table 3.8). This reflects different survival and different ages of the patients with these diagnoses. The same pattern was also found if analysis was restricted to younger patients (age <65 years). However, the reverse was found in older patients in whom diabetes predominated over glomerulonephritis (14% vs 10%).

There were other age-related differences. The prevalence of patients identified as 'aetiology uncertain/glomerulonephritis – not biopsy proven' was much greater in those aged over 65 years (26% vs 19%), as was the prevalence of renovascular disease (9% vs 1%).

The male:female ratio was significantly greater than unity for most primary renal diseases, but not for polycystic kidney disease and pyelonephritis. The ratio for polycystic kidney disease was similar to that in incident patients and the possible underlying reasons were discussed in Chapter 3. The ratio for pyelonephritis was slightly lower in prevalent (1.1) and incident patients (1.4). This was the only obvious difference between primary renal disease distribution in the prevalent and incident cohorts. It was a consistent finding and perhaps indicates poorer survival on RRT of males with this diagnosis.

Primary renal diagnosis also influenced the distribution of patients between the modalities (Table 4.11) and in particular the likelihood of

Table 4.9: Ethnicity of prevalent RRT patients by centre on 31/12/06

	% Complete	% White	% Black	% South Asian	% Chinese	% Other
Antrim	94	100.0				
B Heart	99	68.1	5.7	24.4	0.3	1.4
B QEH	100	68.7	10.0	19.3	0.9	1.0
Bangor	94	99.0	1.0			
Basldn	99	90.8	2.7	4.9	1.1	0.5
Belfast	98	99.7		0.1	0.1	
Bradfd	78	58.1	2.8	38.0		1.1
Brightn	36					
Bristol	97	93.4	3.2	2.6	0.3	0.6
Camb	87	92.6	1.9	4.1	0.6	0.8
Cardff	33					
Carlis	97	99.5		0.5		
Carsh	66	74.4	9.4	10.1	0.8	5.4
Chelms	56	94.3	1.1	4.6		
Chestr	84	100.0				
Clwyd	29					
Covnt	89	80.0	4.3	14.9	0.7	0.2
Derby	84	88.5	2.4	6.7	0.8	1.6
Derry	100	100.0				
Dorset	100	97.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8
Dudley	100	87.8	2.7	9.1	0.4	
Exeter	62	98.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Glouc	100	99.4	0.6			
Hull	55	98.2		0.3	0.6	0.9
Ipswi	97	94.9	2.6	2.2	.	0.4
L Barts	96	48.7	12.0	22.3	1.8	15.3
L Guys	82	70.9	24.4	3.2	1.4	0.1
L Kings	95	58.8	27.0	12.3	1.9	
L Rfree	96	53.7	18.6	17.5	2.2	8.0
L West	96	43.3	11.8	24.7	0.9	19.3
Leeds	71	82.2	3.9	13.0		0.9
Leic	93	80.0	2.6	16.3	0.1	0.9
Liv Ain	79	96.2		1.3	1.3	1.3
Liv RI	91	96.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.6
ManWst	93	84.6	1.0	12.8	0.4	1.0
Middlbr	94	96.5		3.0	0.5	
Newc	99	96.1	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.6
Newry	90	100.0				
Norwch	66	98.3	1.0	0.3		0.3
Nottm	98	89.1	4.7	5.4		0.8
Oxford	50	89.3	3.1	6.1	0.6	0.9
Plymth	74	95.8	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.7
Ports	96	96.2	0.6	2.2	0.5	0.5
Prestn	95	85.4	1.1	12.9		0.6
Redng	100	73.4	6.5	16.1	0.9	3.1
Sheff	93	92.7	1.7	4.0	0.7	0.9
Shrew	97	94.8	2.0	3.2		
Stevng	100	79.7	6.4	12.7	0.3	0.8
Sthend	70	93.8	1.6	1.6	2.3	0.8
Sund	90	97.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8

Table 4.9: (continued)

	% Complete	% White	% Black	% South Asian	% Chinese	% Other
Swanse	100	98.8	0.4	0.6		0.2
Truro	59	97.1	2.9			
Tyrone	98	100.0				
Ulster	98	98.3			1.7	
Wirral	93	96.7	0.7	0.7		2.0
Wolve	99	77.2	6.9	15.0	0.7	0.2
Wrexm	32					
York	91	98.0		1.0		1.0
England	**87**	**80.1**	**6.1**	**10.1**	**0.7**	**2.9**
N Ireland	**96**	**99.8**		**0.1**	**0.2**	
Wales	**51**	**97.8**	**0.7**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Abrdn	70	99.0			0.7	0.3
Airdrie	77	99.4		0.6		
D&Gall	14					
Dundee	84	99.0		0.3	0.3	0.3
Dunfn	32					
Edinb	10					
Glasgw	9					
Inverns	64	100.0				
Klmarnk	4					
Scotland	**30**					
UK	**80**	**82.2**	**5.5**	**9.1**	**0.7**	**2.6**

Centres with <50% ethnicity data do not have the breakdown of ethnic groups shown.

having a functioning renal transplant. In patients aged 65 and less, the ratios of prevalent patients with functioning transplants to those on dialysis were much higher in the groups diagnosed with pyelonephritis (2.0), polycystic kidney disease (1.6) and glomerulonephritis (1.8) than in the groups with diabetes (0.6) and renovascular disease (0.6), suggesting a much higher transplant rate in the former groups. In older patients the ratios were all much lower and those for diabetes (0.1) and renovascular disease (0.1) particularly so.

Table 4.10: Primary renal disease in prevalent RRT patients by age and gender on 31/12/06

Primary diagnosis	% all patients	% inter-centre range	% Age <65	% Age ⩾65	M:F ratio
Aetiology uncertain/GN* (not biopsy proven)	22	0.94–86.05	19	26	2
GN (biopsy proven)	15	0.94–21.88	18	10	2
Pyelonephritis	12	0.58–20.5	14	9	1
Diabetes	13	0.29–24.25	12	14	2
Polycystic kidney disease	9	1.59–16.22	10	8	1
Hypertension	5	0.22–17.71	4	7	2
Renovascular disease	4	1.01–18.24	1	9	2
Other	14	1.23–35.28	16	11	1
Not sent	7	0.14–94.22	6	7	2

*Glomerulonephritis.

Table 4.11: Ratio of patients with a functioning transplant compared to those on dialysis by age and primary renal disease in prevalent RRT patients on 31/12/06

	Transplant : dialysis ratio	
Primary diagnosis	**<65 years**	**⩾65 years**
Aetiology uncertain/GN* (not biopsy proven)	1.3	0.2
GN (biopsy proven)	1.8	0.5
Pyelonephritis	2.0	0.3
Diabetes	0.6	0.1
Polycystic kidney	1.6	1.0
Hypertension	1.1	0.3
Renal vascular disease	0.6	0.1
Other	1.4	0.3
Not sent	0.9	0.2

*Glomerulonephritis.

Diabetes

In this year's report there was no differentiation between Type I and Type II diabetes, since the distinction was not made in data submitted by centres in Scotland and some in Northern Ireland. Furthermore, the distinction is not always made reliably and does not allow for other specific types of diabetes, for example maturity onset diabetes in young people (MODY). The number of patients with diabetes in the 2006 prevalent cohort with data for primary renal diagnosis was 5,038, 13.5% of all patients (Table 4.12). Though the median age at dialysis initiation was much higher in diabetics than in non-diabetics (55.0 vs 47.0 years), the median age of the prevalent diabetic population was similar to that in non-diabetics (59.4 vs 56.6), indicating reduced survival in diabetics. In keeping with this, the RRT vintage of prevalent diabetics (2.8 years) was significantly less than that of prevalent non-diabetics (5.9 years). The percentage of patients with a functioning transplant was much lower in diabetics than in non-diabetics (27% vs 48.5%). The proportions were even lower in patients over the age of 65 (Table 4.13).

Table 4.12: Median age, gender ratio and treatment modality in prevalent RRT patients with and without diabetes on 31/12/06

	All diabetics	Non-diabetics
Number	5,038	32,391
M : F ratio	1.62	1.53
Median age on 31/12/06	59.4	56.6
Median age at start of RRT	55.0	47.0
Median years on RRT	2.8	5.9
% HD	59	41
% PD	14	10
% transplant	27	49

Modalities of treatment

The most common treatment modality in the 2006 UK prevalent cohort was transplantation (45%), closely followed by centre-based HD (43%) as depicted in Figure 4.9. The proportion of patients on home HD remained very small (1%) and has not increased in spite of the

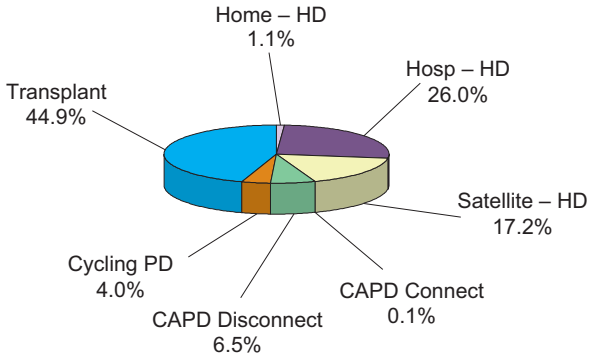

Figure 4.9: Treatment modalities in prevalent RRT patients on 31/12/06

Table 4.13: Age relationship in prevalent RRT patients with and without diabetes on 31/12/06

	<65 years		⩾65 years	
	Diabetics	**Non-diabetics**	**Diabetics**	**Non-diabetics**
Total no.	3,216	21,967	1,822	10,424
% HD	48	30	79	64
% PD	14	9	14	12
% transplant	38	60	7	24

Table 4.14: Treatment modalities by age in UK countries for prevalent RRT patients on 31/12/06

	<65 years			⩾65 years		
UK countries	**% HD**	**% PD**	**% Transplant**	**% HD**	**% PD**	**% Transplant**
England	33.0	9.9	57.1	66.8	12.4	20.8
N Ireland	35.6	8.4	56.0	72.3	8.3	19.4
Scotland	32.2	10.9	56.9	68.5	10.0	21.5
Wales	31.8	13.4	54.8	65.1	17.3	17.7
UK	**33.0**	**10.1**	**56.9**	**67.0**	**12.3**	**20.6**

recent NICE guidance. Transplantation (57%) was the principal treatment modality in patients less than 65 years old, though in older patients haemodialysis (67%) predominated (Table 4.14). The distribution was similar in all the home countries.

Haemodialysis was increasingly prominent with increasing age at the expense of transplantation (Figure 4.10). The proportion of each age group treated by PD remained fairly stable across the whole age spectrum (Figure 4.10).

The proportion of prevalent dialysis patients on HD in the UK (Table 4.15) continued to increase and in the 2006 cohort was 80% and higher still in those aged over 65 years compared to younger patients (86% vs 77%). There was some variation among the four home countries with Wales having a slightly lower and Northern Ireland a slightly higher percentage of patients on HD.

Table 4.15: Percentage of prevalent dialysis patients on haemodialysis by age on 31/12/06

	% on Haemodialysis		
	<65 years	**⩾65 years**	**All**
England	77	84	80
N Ireland	81	90	86
Scotland	75	87	81
Wales	70	79	75
UK	**77**	**85**	**80**

There was considerable variation among individual centres in the percentage of prevalent dialysis patients on HD, ranging from 64% in

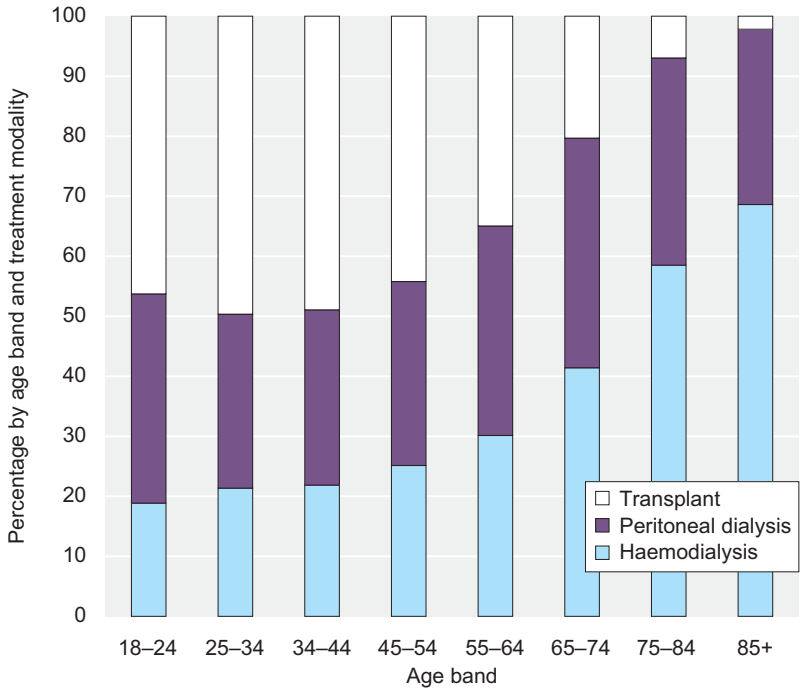

Figure 4.10: Treatment modality distribution by age in prevalent RRT patients on 31/12/06

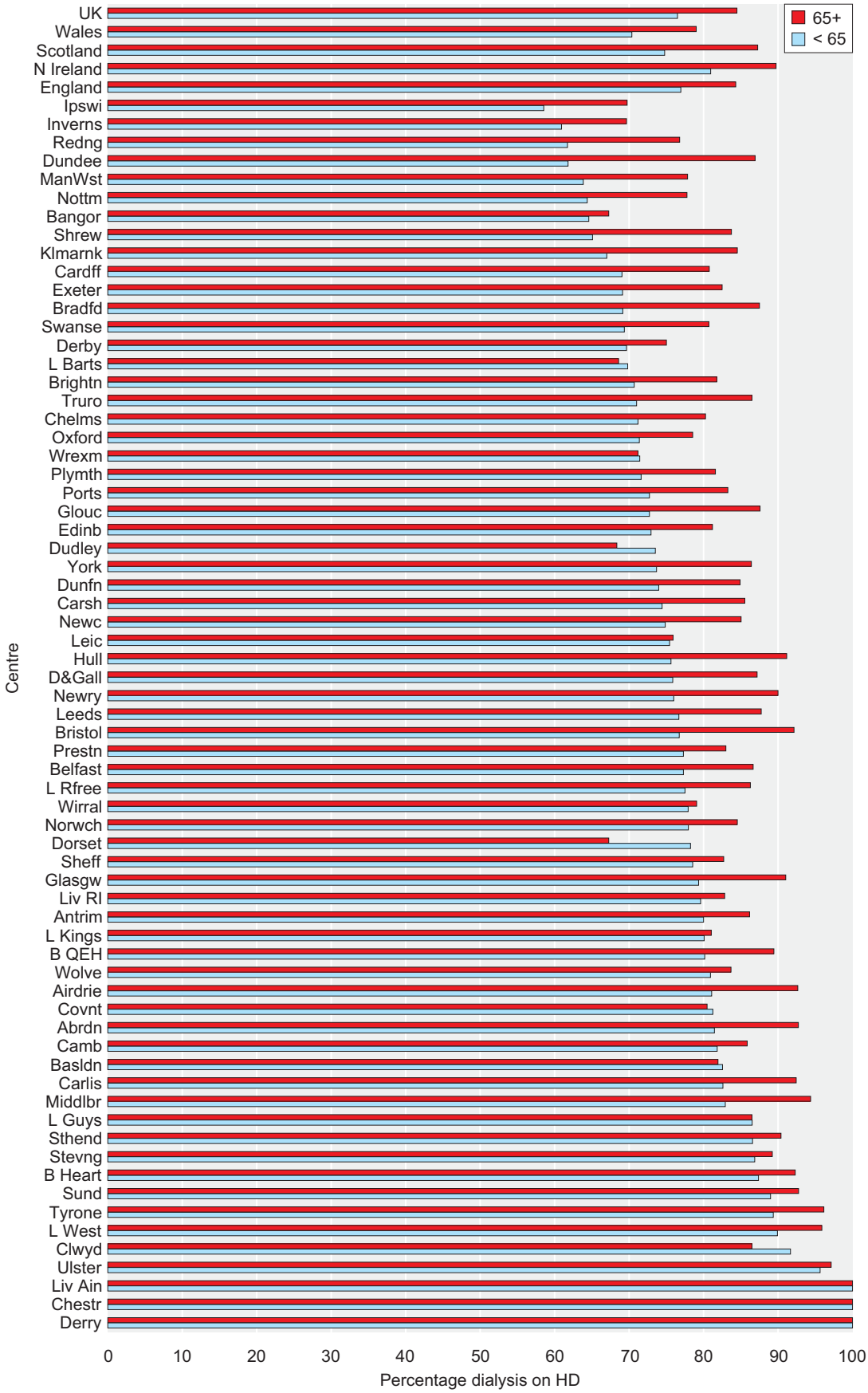

Figure 4.11: Percentage of prevalent dialysis patients on HD by age on 31/12/06

Ipswich to 100% in Liverpool Aintree, Chester and Derry. These three centres with 100% on HD have PD available for their patients through adjacent centres in their networks. The national pattern of a higher percentage of older dialysis patients receiving HD was replicated in most centres (Figure 4.11), although in 6 centres (Basildon, Coventry, London Barts, Clwyd, Dudley and Dorset), the pattern was reversed. The percentage of dialysis patients receiving home HD varied from zero in 19 centres, to greater than 5% of dialysis activity in 5 centres – Brighton (7%), Sheffield (6%), London Guys (5%), Bristol (5%) and Ipswich (5%) (Table 4.16). Twenty-six centres had no satellite haemodialysis whilst in 8 centres more than 50% of their dialysis activity took place in satellites. There was much diversity between centres in the proportion of PD patients on cycling treatments, ranging from 0 to 100% (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16: Percentage by dialysis modality by centre on 31/12/2006

	Haemodialysis			Peritoneal dialysis			
Centre	Home	Hospital	Satellite	Standard	Disconnect	Cycled >6 nights	Cycled <6 nights
L West	1	19	73	1	2	4	0
Bristol	5	16	64	0	12	3	0
L Guys	5	24	58	0	6	0	8
B QEH	2	22	60	0	9	7	0
Leic	3	19	54	0	14	11	0
Wolve	0	26	56	0	18	0	0
L Kings	0	26	54	0	7	12	0
Prestn	4	28	48	0	11	9	0
Stevng	0	36	52	0	12	0	0
Middlbr	1	39	49	0	9	2	0
L Rfree	2	34	46	0	7	12	0
Sheff	6	33	42	0	20	0	0
Carsh	0	38	43	0	11	9	0
Exeter	0	35	42	0	16	7	0
Cardff	0	35	40	0	25	0	0
Truro	2	42	37	0	18	1	0
Ports	0	40	38	0	22	0	0
Hull	2	45	36	0	8	9	0
Leeds	2	47	34	0	8	10	0
Liv RI	1	46	35	0	9	10	0
Brightn	7	41	29	0	10	13	0
Camb	2	49	33	0	0	0	0
Nottm	2	36	33	0	13	16	0
York	2	47	33	0	19	0	0
ManWst	1	35	33	0	19	11	0
Liv Ain	0	70	30	0	0	0	0
L Barts	1	40	28	0	16	15	0
Redng	0	41	29	0	31	0	0
Dorset	1	45	27	0	19	8	1
Swanse	4	50	22	0	24	0	0
Norwch	3	58	21	0	15	2	1
Dudley	2	48	22	0	29	0	0
Bradfd	0	59	19	0	10	12	0
Sund	1	73	17	0	3	7	0
Wirral	1	64	14	9	4	9	0
Shrew	1	59	14	0	27	0	0

Table 4.16: (continued)

	Haemodialysis			Peritoneal dialysis			
Centre	**Home**	**Hospital**	**Satellite**	**Standard**	**Disconnect**	**Cycled >6 nights**	**Cycled <6 nights**
Carlis	1	76	11	0	2	9	1
B Heart	3	80	7	0	8	2	0
Oxford	4	70	1	0	13	12	0
Ipswi	5	59	0	0	20	15	1
Glasgw	4	81	0	0	8	7	1
Antrim	3	81	1	0	10	6	1
Newc	3	76	0	0	5	16	0
Derby	3	69	0	0	22	6	0
Bangor	3	63	0	1	13	20	0
Belfast	2	79	0	1	4	13	0
Abrdn	3	84	0	0	13	0	0
Covnt	3	78	0	0	19	0	0
Wrexm	2	69	0	0	2	25	1
Ulster	2	95	0	0	0	4	0
Edinb	2	75	0	0	12	12	0
Clwyd	1	88	0	7	0	3	0
Klmarnk	1	74	0	0	10	13	2
Tyrone	1	92	0	1	1	4	0
Newry	1	82	0	0	0	16	0
Inverns	1	64	0	0	13	22	0
Plymth	1	77	0	0	21	1	0
Chestr	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Derry	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Sthend	0	89	0	0	11	0	0
Basldn	0	82	0	0	8	10	0
Glouc	0	82	0	0	9	9	0
Chelms	0	76	0	2	4	17	0
Dunfn	0	79	0	0	2	19	0
Airdrie	0	86	0	0	6	9	0
Dundee	0	76	0	0	9	11	5
D&Gall	0	82	0	0	6	10	2
England	**2**	**42**	**37**	**0**	**12**	**7**	**0**
N Ireland	**2**	**83**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**10**	**0**
Scotland	**2**	**79**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**10**	**1**
Wales	**2**	**48**	**25**	**1**	**20**	**4**	**0**
UK	**2**	**47**	**31**	**0**	**12**	**7**	**0**