

We know about

end of life  
care

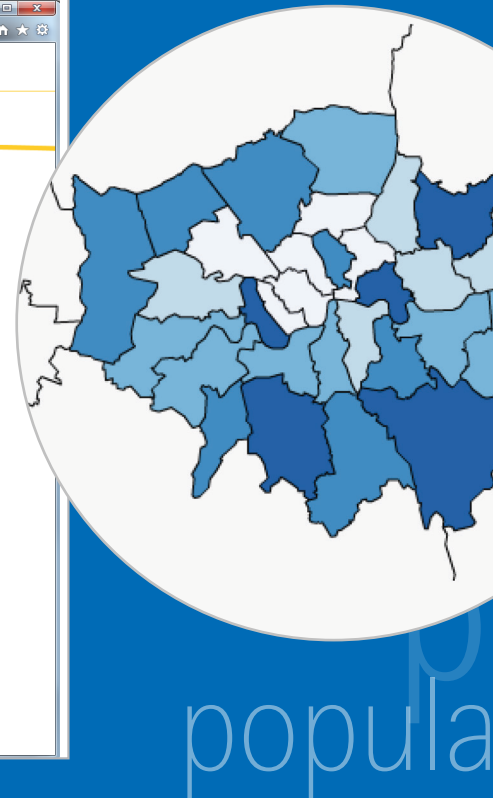


# Marie Curie End of Life Care Atlas

Helping to plan for local  
end of life services

[mariecurie.org.uk/atlas](http://mariecurie.org.uk/atlas)





## What data can I find in the Atlas?

The data in the Atlas are grouped into a number of themes:

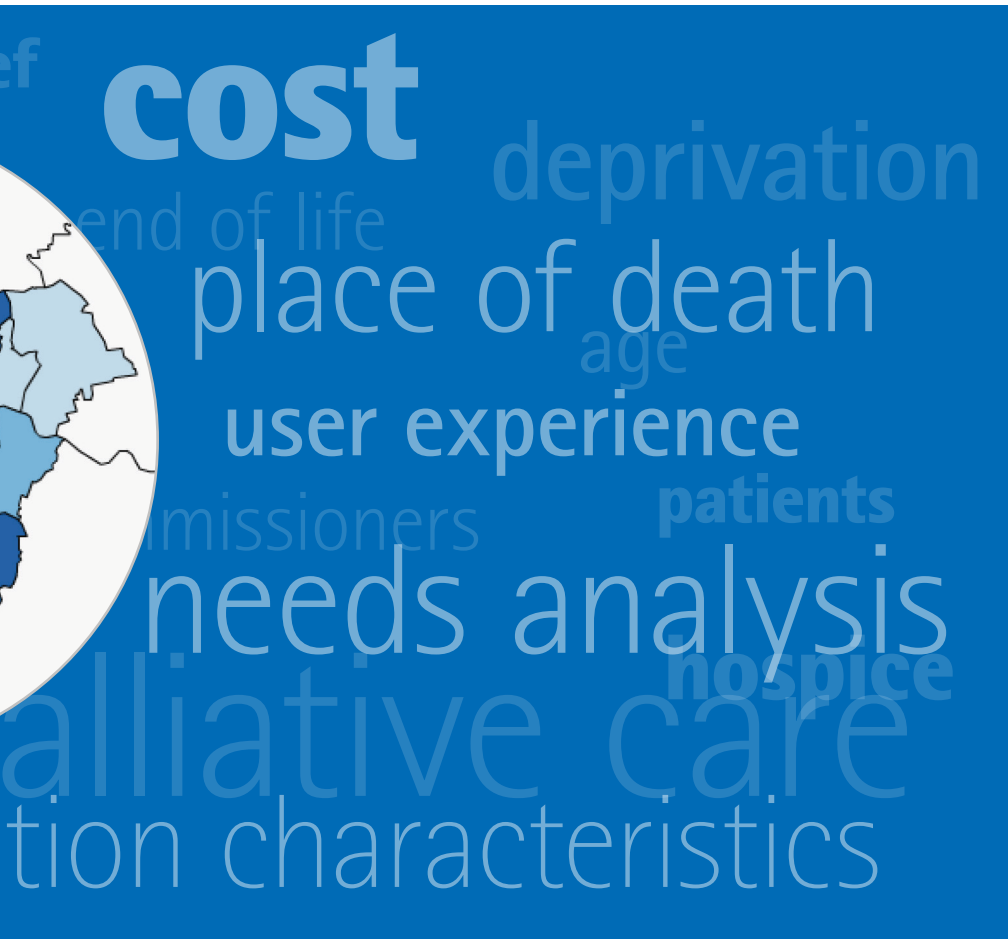
- Population characteristics (eg age, ethnicity and deprivation profile)
- Palliative care need and identification (eg estimated percentage of those with palliative care needs who are identified on registers)
- Patient and carer experience (eg data from National Survey of Bereaved People (VOICES) 2011 - 2012)
- Place of death (eg percentage of hospital deaths)

## What is the Marie Curie End of Life Care Atlas?

Marie Curie's information portal gives commissioners and planners of end of life care new insight into care provision in their local areas. This web-based mapping tool brings together a broad range of data on end of life care across the UK's health landscape. End of life care can be compared across areas, and areas can be compared against national benchmarks on a range of key indicators.

## How is the Marie Curie End of Life Atlas useful?

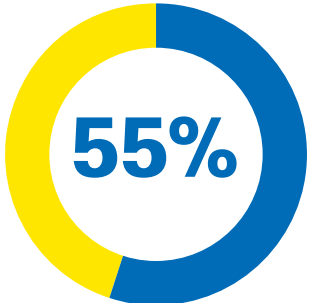
- It supports the implementation of regional and national end of life care strategies by providing insight into populations and their end of life care needs. It demonstrates the extent to which people's needs are being met and positive outcomes delivered.
- It supports NICE guidance on commissioning end of life care for adults – this recommends carrying out a local needs assessment to estimate service need and plan capacity.
- It provides the core components identified by NICE: the number of people who may need end of life care, the annual number of deaths by condition, and any additional factors that may influence local service need such as the area's demographic profile.



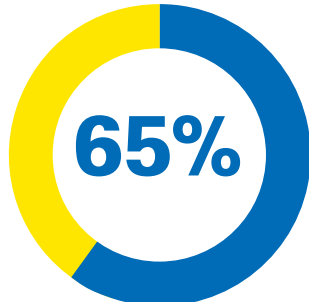
## National benchmark statistics

**1.4 million**

people in the UK aged over 85<sup>1\*</sup>



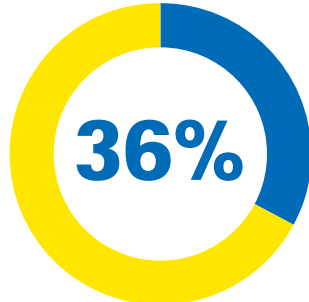
hospital deaths across the UK<sup>2\*</sup>



of medical professionals think a lack of coordination between different teams delivering care (e.g. local authority, social care teams and healthcare teams) is a barrier to meeting the needs of terminally ill people.<sup>3\*</sup>

**335,000**

people in the UK with palliative care needs each year <sup>4\*</sup>



of bereaved relatives 'definitely' agree that hospital and community services were well coordinated <sup>5\*</sup>

- It makes it easy to benchmark areas against local comparators. It also helps identify gaps in service provision. For example, it can show where one area stands relative to others in terms of the identification of dying patients, or whether quality of care rated outstanding or excellent.
- It provides data at the level of CCGs in England, Health Boards in Scotland and Wales, and Health and Social Care Trusts in Northern Ireland. For England, an overlay of Clinical Commissioning Group areas can also be superimposed on the maps.
- It gives the primary source of the data and a short explanation of each theme.

### Other tools and support available

Marie Curie offers a range of tailored support options to build on the insight provided by the End of Life Care Atlas. A number of these are detailed on the back cover, and the Marie Curie Analytics team can also support you in identifying relevant data sources.

<sup>1\*</sup>Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS), 2012  
<sup>2\*</sup>Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS), General Register Office (GRO) and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) place of death statistics for 2008 – 2010.  
<sup>3\*</sup>Source: On behalf of Marie Curie, Ipsos MORI interviewed an online sample of 500 clinical professionals from across the UK. Interviews were conducted between 12th and 31st March 2015. The sample was made up of the following specialisms: Hospital Based Physicians, General Practice, Oncology Nursing and Specialist Nursing, Anaesthesiology and Hospice and Palliative medicine.  
<sup>4\*</sup>Source: Palliative Care Funding Review for England (2011), Hughes-Hallett et al.  
<sup>5\*</sup>Source: National Survey of Bereaved People (VOICES), 2013. Consolidated for home and community hospital care in the last year of life.

## Find out more

Take a look at the Marie Curie End of Life Care Atlas  
[mariecurie.org.uk/atlas](http://mariecurie.org.uk/atlas)

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## Contact

[servicedevelopment@mariecurie.org.uk](mailto:servicedevelopment@mariecurie.org.uk)

## Other resources

Download briefings on the cost of end of life care in different settings, a summary of the NICE Quality Standard and more:

[mariecurie.org.uk/commissioningpublications](http://mariecurie.org.uk/commissioningpublications)

## Further sources of data and information

The following documents support commissioners and service planners in implementing the Department of Health End of Life Care Strategy which highlights the need for high quality end of life care.

- For detailed data on place of death at the local authority level in England, the National End of Life Care Intelligence Network provides End of Life Care Profiles which include separating place of death for different diagnostic groups. The network has also published profiles, which contain a number of the indicators found in the Marie Curie Atlas.
- The NICE Guidance for Commissioners on End of Life Care for Adults provides a resource to assist commissioners, clinicians and managers to commission high quality and evidence based services across England. It incorporates the NICE Quality Standard on End of Life Care for Adults, which sets out specific statements describing aspirational but achievable standards for end of life care for adult patients across the NHS in England.
- Visit the Information Services Division Scotland (ISD) for health information, health intelligence and statistical services regarding Scotland. ISD has data on cancer, mortality, health and social community care and a variety of other areas.

- For detailed data on Wales visit NHS Wales which holds a variety of data and statistics produced by a number of different bodies.
- Visit the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) which holds key sources on Northern Ireland such as statistics on primary care and the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry.

Tools not specific to end of life care may also be of interest:

- Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation (SHAPE) is a web-enabled, evidence based application which aims to support the strategic planning of services and physical assets across a whole health economy. It is free to NHS professionals and local authority professionals with a role in public health or social care. Access to the application is by formal registration and licence agreement.
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) tools to support the joint planning of health and local authority services.