

UK Renal Registry 18th Annual Report: Appendix E Methodology for Estimating Catchment Populations of Renal Centres in the UK for Dialysis Patients

Introduction

Providing accurate centre-level incidence and prevalence rates for patients receiving renal replacement therapy (RRT) in the UK was limited until the 13th Annual Report by the difficulty in estimating the catchment population from which the RRT population was derived. One reason for this was that the geographical boundaries separating renal centres are relatively arbitrary and dependent upon a number of factors including referral practice, patient choice and patient movement. Previously, incidence and prevalence rates had been calculated at Local Authority/Primary Care Trust/Health Board level for which denominator data were available, but not at renal centre level.

UK Renal Registry (UKRR) Annual Reports prior to the 13th suggested an estimate of the size of the catchment populations. These were extrapolated figures originally derived from data in the 1992 National Renal Survey undertaken by Professor Paul Roderick.

The purpose of this appendix is to present an estimate of the dialysis catchment population for all renal centres in the UK. It also contains a methodological description and discussion of the limitations of these methods. Previous UKRR Annual Reports contained estimates for English renal centres using 2001 Census data and a similar methodology as outlined here [1]. For the 16th Annual Report the methodology was repeated using data from the 2011 Census in order to obtain more up to date estimates and also to include renal centres in Wales. Last year, estimates for renal centres in Scotland and Northern Ireland were calculated thus completing full coverage of the UK.

Methods

The UKRR database of the incident dialysis population between 1st January 2008 and 31st December 2012 was used to estimate the size of each renal centre's catchment population. This used the postcode and centre for each individual at the time of starting RRT on dialysis.

Polygons were constructed to define an area around the geographical location of each dialysis patient. The lines of the polygons, representing the boundaries between areas, were drawn such that they were equidistant between adjacent patients, creating a map of non-overlapping polygons covering the entire area of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (the process was done separately for each country). This method produces Thiessen polygons which have the property that all locations within each polygon share the same nearest dialysis patient [2].

The polygons of all patients starting at the same renal centre were combined to create the catchment area for that centre. The catchment area for one centre might comprise multiple unconnected polygons as a result of adjacent patients attending different renal centres. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) map of 2011 Census merged wards contains population estimates for England and Wales divided into 8,546 wards. The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) published population estimates based on the 2011 Census for 4,537 geographical regions referred to as Small Areas. The General Register Office for Scotland published 2011 population estimates at 6,505 data zone level areas. Wards, Small Areas and data zones will collectively be referred to as wards in the following paragraph.

The wards were overlaid on the map of renal centre catchment areas, enabling the proportion of each ward's area covered by each of the renal centre catchment areas to be calculated. Each ward's population was then allocated to the renal centres in proportions equal to the proportions of the overlaid areas. Summing these proportions of populations across all of the wards for each renal centre produced the estimates of the total catchment population for each centre.

Results

The estimated dialysis catchment populations for renal centres in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland are shown in Tables E.1, E.2, E.3 and E.4 respectively.

Table E.1. Estimated dialysis catchment populations of English renal centres based upon 2011 Census ONS Census ward population estimates (rounded to nearest 1,000)

Centre	Estimate	Centre	Estimate
B Heart	738,000	Leeds	1,670,000
B QEH	1,699,000	Leic	2,436,000
Basldn	415,000	Liv Ain	484,000
Bradfd	652,000	Liv Roy	1,000,000
Brightn	1,297,000	M RI	1,531,000
Bristol	1,439,000	Middlbr	1,004,000
Camb	1,158,000	Newc	1,121,000
Carlis	321,000	Norwch	787,000
Carsh	1,913,000	Nottm	1,088,000
Chelms	510,000	Oxford	1,690,000
Colchr	299,000	Plymth	470,000
Covnt	892,000	Ports	2,024,000
Derby	703,000	Prestn	1,493,000
Donc	410,000	Redng	910,000
Dorset	862,000	Salford	1,490,000
Dudley	442,000	Sheff	1,372,000
Exeter	1,089,000	Shrew	501,000
Glouc	587,000	Stevng	1,204,000
Hull	1,020,000	Sthend	317,000
Ipswi	399,000	Stoke	890,000
Kent	1,224,000	Sund	618,000
L Barts	1,830,000	Truro	413,000
L Guys	1,082,000	Wirral	572,000
L Kings	1,171,000	Wolve	669,000
L Rfree	1,518,000	York	492,000
L St G	797,800	England	53,399,000
L West	2,399,000		

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Table E.2. Estimated dialysis catchment populations of Welsh renal centres based upon 2011 Census ONS Census Ward population estimates (rounded to nearest 1,000)

Centre	Estimate	Centre	Estimate
Bangor	218,000	Swanse	885,000
Cardff	1,420,000	Wrexm	240,000
Clwyd	190,000	Wales	2,953,000

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Table E.3. Estimated dialysis catchment populations of renal centres in Northern Ireland based upon 2011 Census NISRA Small Area population estimates (rounded to nearest 1,000)

Centre	Estimate	Centre	Estimate
Antrim	295,000	Ulster	266,000
Belfast	637,000	West NI	352,000
Newry	261,000	N Ireland	1,811,000

Uses small area population estimates from NISRA (www.nisra.gov.uk)

Table E.4. Estimated dialysis catchment populations of renal centres in Scotland based upon 2011 Census NRS data zone area population estimates (rounded to nearest 1,000)

Centre	Estimate	Centre	Estimate
Abrdn	600,000	Glasgw	1,624,000
Airdrie	552,000	Inverns	270,000
D & Gall	148,000	Klmarnk	361,000
Dundee	463,000	Krkldy	317,000
Edinb	964,000	Scotland	5,300,000

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Discussion

These results show estimates for the size of the catchment areas for each of the renal centres in the UK.

There are some limitations to these results. The main one is that the ward/small area/data zone allocated to each renal centre was based upon dialysis patients only. Therefore it is possible that non-dialysis patients may come from a different catchment population. This is more likely where a renal centre provides specialist services and especially likely for patients undergoing renal transplantation. The catchment population for renal transplant patients will depend largely upon the distribution of workload between the referral centre and

the transplanting centre for pre-transplant work-up, donor nephrectomy work-up and post-transplant care (including if and when care is returned to the referring centre).

Despite the limitations, this is the most valid methodology to date to estimate the size of the catchment populations for renal centres in the UK. The results of this analysis allow the UKRR to calculate estimates of the incidence and prevalence rates of RRT at renal centre level, rather than only at CCG/HB level.

These results also provide other opportunities for study of the catchment populations. The ONS provides data on gender, age and ethnicity of the population at ward level. It should be possible to use this information to consider centre differences in the demographics of patients commencing or receiving RRT with adjustment for the catchment population characteristics.

Acknowledgements

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References

- 1 Judge A, Caskey FJ, Welton NJ, Ansell D, Tomson CR, Roderick PJ, Ben-Shlomo Y. Inequalities in rates of renal replacement therapy in England: does it matter who you are or where you live? *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2012 Apr;27(4):1598–607 *Nephron Dial Transplant* 2012 Apr;27(4):1598–607. doi: 10.1093/ndt/gfr466. Epub 2011 Aug 30
- 2 Boots BN. Voronoi (Thiessen) Polygons (Concepts and Techniques in Modern Geography); Norwich: Geo Books, 1986

