



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

HCAI Data Capture System User Manual

CCG Attribution

About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. It does this through world-class science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. PHE is an operationally autonomous executive agency of the Department of Health.

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Document History

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CCG Attribution

Introduction

All cases of MRSA, MSSA, *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa* and *Klebsiela* spp. bacteraemia and *C. difficile* infection are attributed to a CCG, regardless of their Trust apportioning status or PIR assignment.

PHE's HCAI DCS does not currently request NHS organisations to record patient CCG details for any of MRSA, MSSA, *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa* and *Klebsiela* spp. bacteraemia or *C. difficile* infection cases. To obtain this data an extract, comprising patient NHS number, forename, surname, gender and date of birth are submitted to the Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC), via Demographics Batch Services (DBS), on a daily basis to identify patient GP registration details and patient residential postcode.

Overview of CCG Attribution

The CCG for each case is attributed, using the following rules in order:

- If the patient's GP practice code is available (and is based in England), the case will be attributed to the CCG at which the patient's GP is listed.
- If the patient's GP practice code is unavailable but the patient is known to reside in England, the case is attributed to the CCG catchment area in which the patient resides.
- For cases entered by the NHS: If both the patient's GP practice code and patient post code are unavailable or if a patient has been identified as residing outside England, then the case is attributed to the lead CCG for the reporting Trust.
- For cases entered by the Independent sector: If both the patient's GP practice code and patient post code are unavailable or if a patient has been identified as residing outside England, then the special code '9IS' is used in place of the CCG code.

Note that the retrospective attribution of cases to a CCG may be less accurate in older cases. CCG mapping in cases prior to 2013/14 should be treated with caution and only used as an indication of the trend over time for a given CCG.

Automated tracing of records

Records entered onto the DCS are sent for tracing using the NHS Demographic Batch Service. The purpose of the tracing is to obtain the GP practice post code and the patient residence post code. Using this information we are able to attribute each case to a CCG.

A summary of the process can be found on the [HSCIC website](#). In brief, DBS tracing returns GP practice code and patient residence post code, if the NHS number is present. Once traced, a 'C Code' is returned. Details of C Codes and their meanings are given in **Error! Reference source not found.** 1, below.

Table 1: C-Codes and Descriptions

CCG attribution	C Code	Description
GP CCG	30	Cases with a valid NHS Number and date of birth are successfully traced via DBS to an English GP.
Residential CCG	122	Cases which are traced via patient postcode (only when GP code is not available and postcode is in England).
Trust CCG	0	Cases with an invalid NHS number and patient details (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender).
Trust CCG	1	Cases with a valid NHS number and patient details (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender), but are not listed in Spine.
Trust CCG	124	Cases with valid NHS number and date of birth are traced to a GP or postcode outside of England.
Trust CCG	126	Cases which have been successfully traced against Spine, but patient details (i.e. residential postcode or registered GP code) are not available.
Trust CCG	127	Cases which have been successfully traced against Spine, but patient details (i.e. residential postcode or registered GP code) are not available and the patient is indicated as being deceased.
Trust CCG	333	Cases with valid NHS number and patient details (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender) are traced to a GP which has since closed.
GP CCG	20	Cases with valid patient details (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender) are successfully traced via Step 2 of DBS tracing to an English GP.
Residential CCG	123	Cases which are traced through Step 2 of DBS tracing (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender), via patient postcode (only when GP code is not available and postcode is in England).
Trust CCG	125	Cases with invalid NHS number however traced through Step 2 of DBS tracing (i.e. first name, surname, DOB, gender) are traced to a GP or postcode outside of England.