

RICHMOND PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD

Public Health Outcomes Framework Analysis – February 2020 Data Update

GLOSSARY

PHOF: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Men B- Meningococcal group B

Dtap/IPV- diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio

HPV- Human papillomavirus

PPV- pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Public Health Board is recommended to review the PHOF data update and consider the indicators identified for consideration. The indicators will help show how well Richmond's population health is being improved and protected.

SUMMARY

2. Below is a summary of Richmond's performance regarding the high priority indicators around screening, immunisation and air quality; as well as the other indicators that have been updated in this report:

High priority indicators

Screening

- **Cancer screening coverage-breast cancer-** Richmond's 2019 value of 73.9% (n=15,409) was significantly higher than the London value of 67.3% but lower than the England values of 74.5%. Breast screening coverage within the borough has consistently been lower than England's values since 2010 and the borough has shown a declining trend in value since 2016. Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 2nd quartile and compared to all London boroughs it fell within the 1st quartile.
- **Cancer screening coverage-bowel cancer-** Richmond's 2019 value of 59.4% (n=16,095) was significantly lower than the England value of 60.1% but higher than the London value of 51.5%. The borough saw a 3% increase in bowel screening coverage from previous year and was in the 1st quartile compared to the outer London boroughs. The borough's trend has shown an increase in values from 2015 onwards. Compared to the London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile.
- **Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening- coverage-** Richmond's 2018/19 value of 79.2% (n=736) was similar to England but significantly higher than the London rate of 72%. Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile.
- **Newborn Hearing Screening-coverage-** Richmond's 2018/19 value of 99.6% (n=2,267) was significantly higher than the London and England values of 99% and 99.2% respectively. The borough has seen an increasing trend in screening over time and was in the 1st quartile when compared to the outer London boroughs.

Immunisation

Historically and currently, London performs lower than national (England) averages across all immunisation programmes. The challenges that London faces (which are the same challenges Richmond faces) in attaining high coverage and uptake vaccination rates is due to the high population mobility (this affects data collection and accuracy), increasing population (London's birth

rate has increased resulting in a growing 0-5 population which puts pressure on existing resources such as GP Practices), increasing fiscal pressures and demands on health services and a decreasing vaccinating workforce.

- **Population vaccination coverage -MenB (1 year)-** This vaccination was introduced into the routine childhood immunisation programme in September 2015 for babies at 8 and 16 weeks of age with a booster dose after their 1st birthday. As this is a new indicator there are no comparisons to previous year. The 2018/19 value for Richmond was 89.9% (n=2,223) which was significantly lower than the benchmark goal of 95%. Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 2nd quartile and compared to all London boroughs, it was within the 1st quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage- Rotavirus (Rota) (1 year)-** This vaccine was introduced into the routine childhood immunisation programme in 2013 for babies aged 8 and 12 weeks of age. As this is a new indicator, there are no comparisons to previous year. The 2018/19 borough value was 89.3% (n=2,209), which was lower than the benchmark value of 95%. Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile with one of the highest values.
- **Population vaccination coverage -MenB booster (2 years)-** This vaccination was introduced into the routine childhood immunisation programme in September 2015 for babies at 8 and 16 weeks of age with a booster dose after their 1st birthday. As this is a new indicator there are no comparisons to previous year. The 2018/19 value for Richmond was 84% (n=2,192) which was significantly lower than the benchmark goal of 95%. Compared to the outer London and London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage- Dtap/IPV booster (5 years)-** In 2018/19 the borough's vaccination coverage was 71.4% (n=2,115) which was lower than the benchmark goal of 95%. Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 3rd quartile. There was no comparison to previous year.
- **Population vaccination coverage- HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (females aged 12-13 years)-** In 2018/19, the borough's rate was 88.6% (n=1,048) which was similar to benchmark goal. There was a 1% decline from previous year's value but compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage-HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (females aged 13-14 years)-** In 2018/19 the borough rate was 86.4% (n=962) which was similar to the benchmark goal. There was a 3% increase in the boroughs' vaccination coverage from previous year and compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage- PPV-** In 2018/19 the borough's PPV vaccination coverage rate was 64.9% (n=20,180). However, the borough was significantly lower than the benchmark goal of 75% and was in the 3rd quartile compared to the outer London boroughs.

Air Quality

- The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution rose by 1.6% to 6.3%. Richmond ranked in the 1st quartile compared against all London boroughs and ranked in the 2nd quartile compared to the outer London boroughs. The long-term trend has seen the borough's value decrease from 6.8% in 2010 to 6.3% in 2018.

Other indicators

Life Expectancy

Richmond has one of the highest life expectancies and healthy life expectancies, at birth and at 65, in London and England. After few years of decline the health life expectancy among LBR females has increased, at birth and

at 65. Disability free life expectancy, among males and females at birth and males at 65 has declined and is now similar to London average.

- **Healthy life expectancy** (years a person can expect to live in good health) has increased by 3% in males and 5% in females from the previous reported time period. In 2016-18, HLE in males in Richmond was 71.9 years and 69.7 years for females which were both higher than their London and England averages. Compared to the London boroughs, Richmond ranked highest for both sexes.
- **Life expectancy at birth** in males, 82.5 years, and females, 86.4 years, have shown a steady increasing trend over the years and in 2016-18, male and female LE were higher than their London and England averages. The borough ranked in the 1st quartile compared to London and outer London boroughs, for both sexes.
- **Disability-free life expectancy at birth** (years a person would expect to live without a long lasting physical or mental health condition or disability that limits daily activities) dropped by 7% in males and 3% in females from the previous time period in Richmond. In 2016-18, DFLE in males was 65.2 years which was similar to the London and England averages. Females DFLE was 65.8 years which was similar to London but higher than England's average.
- **Healthy life expectancy at 65** (years a person aged 65 years would expect to live in good health) in males increased by 16% to 13.7 years in 2016-18. This was higher than the London and England averages. the borough was in the 1st quartile as best performing when compared against all London boroughs. HLE at 65 years in females increased by 27% to 13.2 years in 2016-18. The borough was similar to the London and England averages and ranked in the 1st quartile when compared against all London boroughs.
- **Life expectancy at 65** (years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates) showed a steady increasing trend over the years. In 2016-18 LE at 65 in Richmond males was 20.5 years which was higher than London and England averages and compared to the London boroughs, Richmond ranked in the 1st quartile. LE at 65 in Richmond females increased to 23.6 years in 2016-18 which was higher than the London and England averages. the borough ranked within the 1st quartile when compared against the London boroughs.
- **Disability- free life expectancy at 65** (years a person aged 65 years would expect to live without a long-lasting physical or mental health condition or disability limiting their ability to carry out day-to-day-activities) in males reduced by 11% from 11.9 years in 2015-17 to 10.6 years in 2016-18. The borough has shown a declining over the years and fell within the 2nd quartile when compared against the London boroughs. DFLE in females increased by 8% to 12.9 years in 2016-18 which was higher than the London and England averages and ranked within the 1st quartile when compared against the London boroughs.

Comparison is made to the borough's previous value and:

- **Improvement** was seen in the following indicators:
 - Percentage of physically active children and young people
 - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-14 years
- **Worsened** on the following indicator:
 - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation.
 - Adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like
- Richmond's performance **remained the same** on other indicators presented in the table below.

INTERPRETATION NOTES

1. The latest update to the Public Health Outcomes Framework was published by Public Health England in November. The PHOF contains a range of indicators covering:
 - Overarching health (e.g. life expectancy)
 - The wider determinants of health (e.g. education, employment, housing)
 - Health improvement (e.g. smoking, physical activity)
 - Health protection (e.g. vaccination)
 - Healthcare and premature mortality (e.g. hospital emergency readmission)
2. The full list of new and updated indicators is available online. The online tool allows trends, maps and comparisons with national, regional and other similar local authorities to be viewed.
3. The appended table identifies the current level of performance in Richmond and compares it to the borough's previous year's performance showing absolute and relative changes. The relative performance is now reported both as Outer London *rank* position and *quartile* position.
4. All comparisons made below are to Outer London boroughs. Where Richmond is "1st or 2nd quartile" its performance is good, where it is " 3rd quartile" its performance is borderline , and where it is "4th quartile" its performance is worse compared to the other Outer London boroughs.

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Appendix

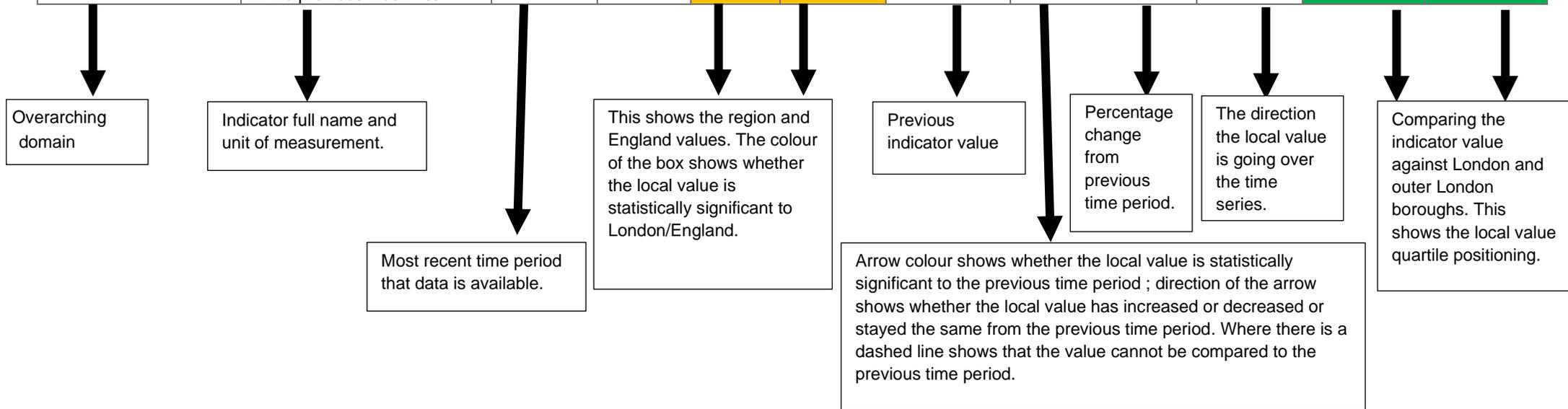
Public Health Outcome Framework- Indicator updates

February 2020

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Recent Trend |  Higher/Getting worse |  Higher/ Getting better |  No significant change |
| |  Lower/ Getting worse |  Lower/ Getting better |  Could not be calculated |

| |
|---|
| Borough quartile positioning |
| Quartile 1- best/top ranking compared to London /outer London boroughs |
| Quartile 2 |
| Quartile 3 |
| Quartile 4- worst/lowest ranking compared to London/outer London boroughs |

| CATEGORY | INDICATOR | TIME PERIOD | LOCAL | REGION | ENGLAND | PREVIOUS VALUE | TREND/CHANGE FROM PREV. VALUE | LONG-TERM TREND | LONDON QUARTILE | OUTER LONDON QUARTILE |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|-------|--------|---------|----------------|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Wider determinants of health | Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week - % | 2015 - 17 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 |  -7.1% |  | 1 | 1 |



| CATEGORY | INDICATOR | TIME PERIOD | LOCAL | REGION | ENGLAND | PREVIOUS VALUE | TREND/CHANGE FROM PREV. VALUE | LONG-TERM TREND | LONDON QUARTILE | OUTER LONDON QUARTILE |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|-------|--------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A. Overarching indicators | A01b - Life expectancy at birth - years (male) | 2016 - 18 | 82.5 | 80.7 | 79.6 | 82.3 | ➡ +0.2% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01b - Life expectancy at birth - years (female) | 2016 - 18 | 86.4 | 84.5 | 83.2 | 85.7 | ➡ +0.8% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01b - Life expectancy at 65 - years (male) | 2016 - 18 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 20.2 | ➡ +1.5% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01b - Life expectancy at 65 - years (female) | 2016 - 18 | 23.6 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 23.1 | ➡ +2.2% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01a - Healthy life expectancy at birth - years (male) | 2016 - 18 | 71.9 | 64.2 | 63.4 | 69.6 | ➡ +3.3% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01a - Healthy life expectancy at birth - years (female) | 2016 - 18 | 69.7 | 64.4 | 63.9 | 66.3 | ➡ +5.1% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01a - Healthy life expectancy at 65 - years (male) | 2016 - 18 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 11.8 | ➡ +16.1% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01a - Healthy life expectancy at 65 - years (female) | 2016 - 18 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 10.4 | ➡ +26.9% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth - years (male) | 2016 - 18 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 7.9 | ➡ -17.7% | ■■■ | 2 | 2 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth - years (female) | 2016 - 18 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 3.6 | ➡ -27.8% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - years (male) | 2016 - 18 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.4 | ➡ -18.5% | ■■■ | 2 | 2 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - years (female) | 2016 - 18 | 1 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 2.4 | ➡ -58.3% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at birth - years (male) | 2016 - 18 | 65.2 | 65.0 | 62.9 | 69.9 | ➡ -6.7% | ■■■ | 2 | 3 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at birth - years (female) | 2016 - 18 | 65.8 | 63.2 | 61.9 | 67.7 | ➡ -2.8% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at 65 - years (male) | 2016 - 18 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 11.9 | ➡ -10.9% | ■■■ | 2 | 2 |
| A. Overarching indicators | A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at 65 - years (female) | 2016 - 18 | 12.9 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 11.9 | ➡ +8.4% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |

| CATEGORY | INDICATOR | TIME PERIOD | LOCAL | REGION | ENGLAND | PREVIOUS VALUE | TREND/CHANGE FROM PREV. VALUE | | LONG-TERM TREND | LONDON QUARTILE | OUTER LONDON QUARTILE |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------|--------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| B. Wider determinants of health | B02c - School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication and language skills at the end of Reception - % | 2018/19 | 94.6 | 82.6 | 82.2 | 94.8 | ➔ | -0.2% | ⬆️ | 1 | 1 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B08b - Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate - percentage points | 2018/19 | 61.8 | 66.2 | 69.7 | 62 | ➔ | -0.3% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 2 | 2 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B12a - Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) - per 100,000 | 2016/17 - 18/19 | 31.8 | 46.2 | 44.9 | 28.1 | ➔ | +13.2% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 1 | 1 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B06b - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation - % | 2018/19 | 68 | 62.0 | 58.0 | 80 | ⬇️ | -15.0% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 3 | 3 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B06b - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation - % (female) | 2017/18 | 84 | 63.0 | 59.0 | 92 | ➔ | -8.7% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 1 | 1 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B06b - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation - % (male) | 2017/18 | 77 | 59.0 | 56.0 | 91 | ⬇️ | -15.4% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 2 | 2 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B06a - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation - % | 2018/19 | 72.7 | 75.1 | 77.4 | 70.8 | ➔ | +2.7% | ➔ | 4 | 4 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B08c - Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate - percentage points | 2018/19 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.6 | 66.5 | ➔ | +1.1% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 3 | 3 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B08c - Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate - percentage points (male) | 2018/19 | 73.5 | 75.7 | 73.3 | 71.4 | ➔ | +2.9% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 2 | 2 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B08c - Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate - percentage points (female) | 2018/19 | 61 | 59.7 | 60.9 | 62 | ➔ | -1.6% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 3 | 3 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B05 - 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known - % | 2018 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 3.7 | ➔ | -21.6% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 1 | 2 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B11 - Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes - per 1,000 | 2018/19 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 27.4 | 31.8 | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | +3.5% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 4 | 4 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B02d - School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception - % | 2018/19 | 82.2 | 74.8 | 72.6 | 81.5 | ➔ | +0.9% | ⬆️ | 1 | 1 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B02b - School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 - % | 2018/19 | 70.8 | 76.2 | 70.1 | 71.2 | ➔ | -0.6% | ➔ | 4 | 4 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B02b - School readiness: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 - % | 2018/19 | 87.1 | 84.2 | 81.8 | 87.5 | ➔ | -0.5% | ➔ | 1 | 1 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B02a - School Readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception - % | 2018/19 | 58.2 | 64.1 | 56.5 | 57.7 | ➔ | +0.9% | ➔ | 4 | 4 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B02a - School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception - % | 2018/19 | 80.6 | 74.1 | 71.8 | 80.5 | ➔ | +0.1% | ⬆️ | 1 | 1 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B18a - Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like - % | 2018/19 | 47.9 | 41.3 | 45.9 | 41.5 | ➔ | +15.4% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 1 | 1 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B18a - Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like - % | 2018/19 | 47.9 | 41.3 | 45.9 | 41.5 | ➔ | +15.4% | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 1 | 1 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B18b - Social Isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like - % | 2018/19 | 21 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 0 | ⬇️ | N/A | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 4 | 4 |
| B. Wider determinants of health | B18b - Social Isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like - % | 2018/19 | 21 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 0 | ⬇️ | N/A | ⬆️⬆️⬆️ | 4 | 4 |

| CATEGORY | INDICATOR | TIME PERIOD | LOCAL | REGION | ENGLAND | PREVIOUS VALUE | TREND/CHANGE FROM PREV. VALUE | LONG-TERM TREND | LONDON QUARTILE | OUTER LONDON QUARTILE |
|-----------------------|--|-------------|-------|--------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| C. Health improvement | C12 - Percentage of children where there is a cause for concern - % | 2018/19 | 53.1 | 31.8 | 38.6 | 50 | ➡ +6.2% | ▬▬▬ | 4 | 4 |
| C. Health improvement | C10 - Percentage of physically active children and young people - % | 2018/19 | 67.7 | 46.1 | 46.8 | 45 | ⬆ +50.4% | ▬▬▬ | 1 | 1 |
| C. Health improvement | C24e - Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening - Coverage - % (male) | 2018/19 | 79.2 | 72.0 | 81.3 | 79.3 | ➡ -0.1% | ➡ | 1 | 1 |
| C. Health improvement | C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) - per 10,000 | 2018/19 | 70.1 | 70.5 | 96.1 | 94.9 | ⬇ -26.1% | ➡ | 2 | 2 |
| C. Health improvement | C11b - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) - per 10,000 | 2018/19 | 118.3 | 98.4 | 136.9 | 130.5 | ➡ -9.3% | ➡ | 4 | 3 |
| C. Health improvement | C14b - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm - per 100,000 | 2018/19 | 132.2 | 83.4 | 193.4 | 129.1 | ➡ +2.4% | ▬▬▬ | 4 | 4 |
| C. Health improvement | C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - per 100,000 | 2018/19 | 2673 | 2344 | 2198 | 2636 | ➡ +1.4% | ▬▬▬ | 3 | 4 |
| C. Health improvement | C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ - per 100,000 | 2018/19 | 6538 | 5616 | 5543 | 6818 | ➡ -4.1% | ▬▬▬ | 4 | 4 |
| C. Health improvement | C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 - per 100,000 | 2018/19 | 1340 | 1216 | 1044 | 1193 | ➡ +12.3% | ▬▬▬ | 3 | 3 |
| C. Health improvement | C19c - Successful completion of alcohol treatment - % | 2018 | 36 | 41.5 | 37.6 | 37.5 | ➡ -4.0% | ➡ | 3 | 3 |
| C. Health improvement | C19a - Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users - % | 2018 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 7.9 | ➡ -40.5% | ➡ | 4 | 4 |
| C. Health improvement | C19b - Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users - % | 2018 | 33.1 | 37.0 | 34.4 | 31 | ➡ +6.8% | ➡ | 3 | 3 |
| C. Health improvement | C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - per 10,000 | 2018/19 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 123.1 | 111.7 | ➡ -22.0% | ➡ | 3 | 3 |
| C. Health improvement | C24m - Newborn Hearing Screening - Coverage - % | 2018/19 | 99.6 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 99.3 | ➡ +0.3% | ▬▬▬ | 1 | 1 |
| C. Health improvement | C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - per 100,000 | 2018/19 | 525 | 556 | 664 | 474 | ➡ +10.8% | ▬▬▬ | 2 | 2 |
| C. Health improvement | C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - per 100,000 (male) | 2018/19 | 698 | 737 | 851 | 631 | ➡ +10.6% | ▬▬▬ | 2 | 2 |
| C. Health improvement | C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - per 100,000 (female) | 2018/19 | 380 | 395 | 494 | 342 | ➡ +11.1% | ▬▬▬ | 3 | 2 |
| C. Health improvement | C28d - Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high anxiety score - % | 2018/19 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 19.7 | 21.5 | ➡ -3.3% | ▬▬▬ | 3 | 3 |
| C. Health improvement | C24a - Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer - % (female) | 2019 | 73.9 | 67.3 | 74.5 | 72.4 | ⬆ +2.1% | ➡ | 1 | 2 |
| C. Health improvement | C24d - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer - % | 2019 | 59.4 | 51.5 | 60.1 | 57.7 | ⬆ +2.9% | ⬆ | 1 | 1 |
| C. Health improvement | C27 - Percentage reporting a long term Musculoskeletal (MSK) problem - % | 2018/19 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 16.9 | 13.8 | ➡ -11.6% | ▬▬▬ | 2 | 2 |
| C. Health improvement | C09a - Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) - % | 2018/19 | 16.1 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 16 | ➡ +0.6% | ➡ | 1 | 1 |
| C. Health improvement | C09b - Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) - % | 2018/19 | 22.6 | 37.9 | 34.3 | 21.7 | ➡ +4.1% | ➡ | 1 | 1 |

| CATEGORY | INDICATOR | TIME PERIOD | LOCAL | REGION | ENGLAND | PREVIOUS VALUE | TREND/CHANGE FROM PREV. VALUE | | LONG-TERM TREND | LONDON QUARTILE | OUTER LONDON QUARTILE |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------|--------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| D. Health protection | D03e - Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (Rota) (1 year) - % | 2018/19 | 89.3 | 85.1 | 89.7 | 0 | ■■■ | N/A | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| D. Health protection | D04a - Population vaccination coverage - DTaP/IPV booster (5 years) - % | 2018/19 | 71.4 | 73.9 | 84.8 | 0 | ■■■ | N/A | ■■■ | 3 | 3 |
| D. Health protection | D03d - Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year) - % | 2018/19 | 89.9 | 86.9 | 92.0 | 0 | ■■■ | N/A | ■■■ | 1 | 2 |
| D. Health protection | D03i - Population vaccination coverage - MenB booster (2 years) - % | 2018/19 | 84 | 79.5 | 87.8 | 0 | ■■■ | N/A | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| D. Health protection | D06b - Population vaccination coverage - PPV - % | 2018/19 | 64.9 | 64.2 | 69.2 | 64.5 | ➡ | +0.6% | ⬇ | 2 | 3 |
| D. Health protection | D04f - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (females 13-14 years old) - % (female) | 2018/19 | 86.4 | 76.6 | 83.9 | 84 | ➡ | +2.9% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |
| D. Health protection | D04e - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (females 12-13 years old) - % (female) | 2018/19 | 88.6 | 83.7 | 88.0 | 89.2 | ➡ | -0.7% | ⬆ | 1 | 1 |
| D. Health protection | D01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution - % | 2018 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 6.2 | ■■■ | +1.6% | ■■■ | 1 | 2 |
| E. Healthcare and premature mortality | E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65-79 - per 100,000 | 2018/19 | 208 | 215 | 237 | 258 | ➡ | -19.4% | ■■■ | 2 | 2 |
| E. Healthcare and premature mortality | E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 80+ - per 100,000 | 2018/19 | 1302 | 1269 | 1489 | 1333 | ➡ | -2.3% | ■■■ | 3 | 2 |
| E. Healthcare and premature mortality | E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - per 100,000 | 2018/19 | 489 | 485 | 558 | 534 | ➡ | -8.4% | ■■■ | 3 | 3 |
| E. Healthcare and premature mortality | E01 - Infant mortality rate - per 1,000 | 2016 - 18 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.5 | ➡ | -40.0% | ■■■ | 1 | 1 |