

Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Croydon Key Dataset 2013/14

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Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the JSNA Steering Group, the JSNA Governance Group and the following individuals for their input into and helpful comments on the dataset:

Eric Ayoola, Senior Performance Officer - Children's Social Care, Croydon Council

Martin Ellender, Head of Strategy and Performance, Croydon Council

Sharon Jones, Director of Health and Wellbeing, Croydon Health Services

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The data in this chapter was the most recent published data as at **6th August 2013**. Readers should note that more up-to-date data may have been subsequently published, and are advised to refer to the source shown under figures or listed in the appendices for the chapter for the latest information.

Background to the 2013/14 Key Dataset

The Key Dataset is part of Croydon's annual approach to Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The full 2013/14 JSNA, including four key topic chapters on homelessness, domestic violence, alcohol, and obesity and physical activity can be found at <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/>.

What is the Croydon Key Dataset and how is it used?

The Croydon Key Dataset brings together comparative data for a wealth of indicators of relevance to health and wellbeing. This year, over 200 indicators have been included, grouped into the following headings¹:

- Deprivation
- Community life
- Early life
- Family life
- Working age
- Later life
- Healthy life:
 - Long term conditions
 - Healthy lifestyles
 - Health services

By using indicators for which data is available across the country, and by providing trend data, national and regional comparisons can be made of Croydon's performance or levels of need now and in the future. Indicators where Croydon's performance or levels of need are statistically significantly different from the England averages are highlighted visually. Areas where Croydon performs better or worse, or has greater or lesser need than is average for the country can be therefore be flagged easily, making the Dataset, along with the rest of the JSNA, a key tool for prioritisation and for informing commissioning decisions.

How do I interpret the information in the dataset?

The following explanation of how to interpret the Dataset is essential to all users. Those wishing to develop their understanding further should read **Appendix 1**.

For each individual indicator (numbered 1 to 239), a summary of the indicator is followed by the data for Croydon, London and England. In the England range column, Croydon's figures are represented by a circle. A **green circle** shows that Croydon's performance is statistically significantly better than for England as a whole, or that need is lower. A **red circle** shows that Croydon's performance is statistically significantly worse than for England as a whole, or that need is greater. A **yellow circle** shows that there is no statistically significant difference between Croydon and England. For a small number of indicators (shown with a white circle) it was not possible to calculate statistical significance.

The **London average** is shown by a **grey diamond**. If the circle (Croydon) is the left of the diamond (London), Croydon's figures are worse than the London average, or need is greater. If the circle is to the right of the diamond, Croydon's figures are better than London, or need is lower. If they overlap (for example, see indicator 65 on pupil absence rate) the two are similar.

¹ Some indicators could 'fit' into more than one section. Where this is the case, we have **signposted** related indicators in other sections of the dataset

- Significantly worse/higher need than England average
- London average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better/lower need than England average
- No significance can be calculated

The 1 Year Trend and 3 Year Trend columns show the **direction of travel** over one and three years, where data is available. A **red triangle** suggests a deterioration relative to others, **green** an improvement, and a **dark line** little change.



Example

Indicators 132 and 133 show life expectancy at age 75 in Croydon to be better than the England average for men and worse than the England average for women. For men, this is similar to London as a whole. For women, this is worse than for London. For both indicators, the trend over both one and three years in Croydon’s position appears to have worsened.

Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
132 Life expectancy at 75 (men) in years	12.3	12.0	11.3		◀	◀
133 Life expectancy at 75 (women) in years	12.8	13.8	13.1		◀	◀

Data limitations

The main limitation to the Dataset, and to all comparative data of this kind, is that of **timeliness**. Although the most recent data that was available at the cut off point for this report (6th August 2013) has been used for all indicators, there will still be an inevitable time lag. This is because the Dataset contains only those indicators which are publically and routinely available for all local authorities across the country. In practice, local areas use other, more timely data sources to inform their daily work, as they have access to data for their own data much sooner than for comparative information of the kind shown here.

It is also important to note that the data presented in this Dataset are for Croydon as a whole. There are **wide variations within Croydon** (such as differences in life expectancy across the Borough) that must always be taken into account when commissioning services for Croydon.

Finally, any analysis of need should not be dictated solely by areas for which data is available. **Stakeholder consultations** often raise important local issues for which local data may not be available. Other aspects of the JSNA, particularly the key topic areas (or ‘deep dive’ chapters) include more qualitative, consultative approaches which are also a key part of prioritisation and commissioning.

Changes to the 2013/14 dataset

Key dataset brought forward in line with commissioning cycles

This year, the key dataset has been produced earlier in the year to fit in more closely with commissioning cycles, and the cut off period for the analysis has been moved forward from November to **6th August 2013**.

For a small number of indicators in the dataset (i.e. those where data is published annually between August and November) the data has not been updated. This is indicated by **x** being shown in an additional column on the right hand side of the page, and the data shown is the same as in the 2012/13 key dataset.

New indicators for 2013/14

This year, several new indicators have been added or have replaced existing indicators:

- ❖ New indicators have been added and some existing indicators have been revised where new data was published for national outcomes frameworks (the Public Health Outcomes Framework, NHS Outcomes Framework and Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework);
- ❖ New indicators have been added using data from the 2011 Census to fill gaps where relevant data was unavailable prior to the census;
- ❖ Two new indicators relevant to domestic violence have been added following review of the dataset in relation to this year's JSNA topic areas;
- ❖ One new indicator on two week cancer waits has been added following consultation with leads identified by the JSNA Steering Group;
- ❖ One new indicator on hospital stays has been added to fill a gap in the smoking section of the dataset.

CROYDON JSNA KEY DATASET 2013/14

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Deprivation										
Deprivation	1 Index of multiple deprivation (score)	22.8	25.2	21.5		no data	◀	2010	n/a	✗
See also 9 Fuel poverty, 38 Children in poverty, 118 Older people in poverty										
Community life										
Migration	2 International migrants identified on GP register (rate per 1,000 population)	17.9	27.9	11.5		—	▶	Mid 2010 - Mid 2011	n/a	✗
Housing	3 Average house prices (£000s)	£252	£384	£163		—	▶	Jun 2013	n/a	✓
	4 Homelessness acceptances (rate per 1,000 households)	6.0	4.4	2.4		▶	◀	2012/2013	PHOF	✓
	5 Households in temporary accommodation (rate per 1,000 households)	14.3	11.5	2.4		—	◀	2012/2013	PHOF	✓
	6 Households in bed & breakfast accommodation (rate per 1,000 households)	1.25	0.67	0.20		▶	◀	2012/2013	n/a	✓
	7 Overcrowded housing (% of households)	9.9%	11.6%	4.8%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW
	8 No central heating (% of households)	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW
	9 Fuel poverty (% of households)	11.3%	10.8%	16.4%		▶	no data	2010	PHOF	✗

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Crime	10 Total police recorded crime (rate per 1,000 population)	84.2	93.0	63.3		—	◀	2012/2013	n/a	✓
	11 First-time entrants to the youth justice system (rate per 100,000 10-17 year olds)	663	585	537		◀	◀	2012	PHOF	✓
	12 Youth re-offending (% re-offending within 12 months)	45.3%	40.5%	36.2%		—	◀	Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	PHOF	✓
	13 Adult re-offending (% re-offending within 12 months)	25.6%	25.3%	26.1%		▶	▶	Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	PHOF	✓
	14 Average number of re-offences (number per offender)	0.80	0.75	0.78		▶	▶	Oct 2010 - Sep 2011	PHOF	✓
<i>See also 213 Alcohol related recorded crime and 218 Drug offences</i>										
Violence	15 Violence against the person offences (rate per 1,000 population)	15.3	15.1	10.5		—	◀	2012/2013	PHOF	✓
	16 Sexual violence offences (rate per 1,000 population)	1.27	1.16	0.93		—	—	2012/2013	PHOF	NEW
	17 Emergency admissions for violence (rate per 100,000 population)	70.8	71.9	67.7		no data	no data	Apr 2009 - Mar 2012	PHOF	NEW

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Environment	18 Complaints about noise (rate per 1,000 population)	11.0	16.3	7.5		—	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	19 Estimated deaths attributable to particulate air pollution (% of deaths)	6.5%	7.2%	5.6%		no data	no data	2010	PHOF	✗
	20 Carbon dioxide emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities (tonnes per resident)	3.9	4.9	6.7		—	—	2011	n/a	✓
	21 Household waste recycling (% sent for recycling)	38.3%	33.9%	43.0%		▶	▶	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	22 Fast food outlets (rate per 100,000 population)	113.7	98.2	77.5		no data	no data	2010	n/a	✗
Road accidents	23 Killed or seriously injured casualties on roads (rate per 100,000 population)	28.2	36.8	41.9		▶	no data	2009-2011	PHOF	✓
<i>See also 71 Admissions caused by injuries in children and 115 Admissions caused by injuries in young people</i>										
Social care	24 Social care-related quality of life (score)	18.2	18.2	18.8		—	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	✓
	25 Clients who have control over their daily life (% of survey respondents)	72.3%	70.7%	75.9%		▶	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	✓
	26 Clients receiving self-directed support (% of people using social care)	47.4%	47.1%	43.0%		▶	no data	2011/2012	ASCOF	✗
	27 Social connectedness (% of survey respondents who had as much social contact as they would like)	37.6%	39.6%	42.3%		◀	no data	2011/2012	ASCOF, PHOF	NEW

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Social care	28 Delayed transfers of care from hospital (rate per 100,000 population)	3.4	6.9	9.5		▶	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	✓
	29 Delayed transfers of care from hospital attributable to adult social care (rate per 100,000 population)	1.1	2.7	3.3		▶	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	✓
	30 Overall satisfaction of clients with their care and support (% satisfied of survey respondents)	54.2%	58.2%	63.7%		—	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	✓
	31 Clients and carers who find it easy to find information about services (score)	66.8	68.2	71.5		—	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	✓
	32 Clients who say they feel as safe as they want (% of survey respondents)	58.2%	60.2%	65.0%		—	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	✓
	33 Clients who say services have made them feel safe and secure (% of survey respondents)	59.7%	73.1%	77.9%		◀	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	✓
See also <i>Social Care</i> in <i>Working Life</i> and <i>Later Life</i> sections										
Carers	34 Carer reported quality of life (score)	7.7	7.7	8.1		no data	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	NEW
	35 Overall satisfaction of carers with social services (% satisfied of survey respondents)	29.2%	35.2%	42.7%		no data	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	NEW
	36 Carers who report being included or consulted in discussions (% of survey respondents)	63.4%	65.9%	72.8%		no data	no data	2012/2013	ASCOF	NEW
	37 Carers reported to be in poor health (% of people providing unpaid care)	5.7%	6.4%	6.6%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Early life										
<i>See also Teenage Pregnancy in Family Life section, 199 Emergency admissions for children with asthma</i>										
Poverty	38 Children in poverty (% of children aged under 16)	25.7%	27.8%	20.6%		—	—	2010	PHOF	✗
	39 School children known to be eligible for free school meals (% of primary school pupils)	23.6%	23.7%	18.1%		◀	◀	Jan 2013	n/a	✓
	40 School children known to be eligible for free school meals (% of secondary school pupils)	19.3%	23.4%	15.1%		◀	◀	Jan 2013	n/a	✓
Infant mortality	41 Infant mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)	4.4	4.4	4.4		▶	▶	2009-2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✓
	42 Neonatal mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)	3.0	3.0	3.1		▶	▶	2009-2011	NHSOF	✓
	43 Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	8.9	7.9	7.5		▶	—	2009-2011	NHSOF	✓
	44 Low birth weight (% of total births under 2500 grams)	8.3%	8.0%	7.4%		▶	▶	2011	n/a	✓
	45 Low birth weight (% of term babies under 2500 grams)	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%		no data	no data	2010	PHOF	✗
Immunisation	46 DTaP / IPV / Hib vaccination coverage (1 year old)	91.3%	91.3%	94.7%		—	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✗
	47 Hib / MenC booster vaccination coverage (2 years old)	85.1%	86.8%	92.3%		◀	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✗
	48 PCV booster vaccination coverage (2 years old)	82.4%	85.3%	91.5%		◀	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✗

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Immunisation	49 MMR vaccination coverage for one dose (2 years old)	83.5%	86.1%	91.2%		◀	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✗
	50 DTaP / IPV booster vaccination coverage (5 years old)	75.0%	78.8%	87.4%		◀	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	51 MMR vaccination coverage for two doses (5 years old)	73.1%	80.2%	86.0%		◀	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✗
	52 HPV vaccination coverage (girls aged 12-13 years old)	79.3%	78.9%	86.8%		—	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
Dental health	53 Children accessing NHS dentistry (% visiting a dentist in last 2 years)	60.5%	62.9%	69.1%		◀	◀	Mar 2013	n/a	✓
	54 Tooth decay in children aged 5 (average number of teeth)	1.05	1.31	1.11		no data	no data	2007/2008	PHOF	✗
<i>See also 237 Adults accessing NHS dentistry</i>										
Childhood obesity	55 Excess weight in 4-5 year olds (% of Reception Year pupils)	24.2%	23.3%	22.6%		◀	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	56 Excess weight in 10-11 year olds (% of Year 6 pupils)	38.2%	37.5%	33.9%		▶	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
<i>See also 221 Estimated obesity prevalence (adults)</i>										
Physical activity	57 Children travelling to school by public transport, cycling or walking (% of survey respondents)	66.1%	76.4%	69.3%		◀	no data	2010/2011	n/a	✗

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
School attainment	58 Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (% of pupils)	65%	64%	64%		◀	▶	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	59 Gap in good level of development at age 5 (between pupils receiving free school meals and the rest)	14%	12%	19%		—	▶	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	60 Attainment at key stage 2 (% achieving level 4 in English and Maths)	79%	82%	80%		◀	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	61 Gap in attainment at key stage 2 (between pupils receiving free school meals and the rest)	15%	12%	17%		◀	no data	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	62 Attainment at key stage 4 (% achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C including English and Maths)	62.2%	62.3%	59.0%		▶	▶	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	63 Gap in attainment at key stage 4 (between pupils receiving free school meals and the rest)	22.4%	17.5%	26.4%		—	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✓
See also <i>Education and Training</i> in Working Age section										
Absence from school	64 Pupil absence rate (% of half days missed)	4.9%	4.8%	5.1%		◀	▶	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
See also <i>11 First time entrants to the youth justice system</i> and <i>12 Youth re-offending</i>										
Looked after children	65 Looked after children (per 10,000 child population)	84	56	59		▶	▶	Mar 2012	n/a	✓
	66 Unaccompanied asylum seeking children (per 10,000 child population)	36.9	4.8	1.9		—	—	Mar 2012	n/a	✓
	67 Looked after children living in the same placement for at least 2 years (% of looked after children)	82.8%	69.9%	68.2%		▶	▶	2012	n/a	✓
	68 Emotional health and wellbeing of looked after children (score)	11.5	13.5	13.8		—	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Health status	69 Children reported to be in poor health (% of children aged under 16)	0.74%	0.78%	0.64%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW
Disability	70 Children reported to have a limiting long-term health problem or disability (% of children aged under 16)	3.9%	3.4%	3.7%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW
Injury	71 Admissions caused by injuries in children (rate per 100,000 population aged under 15)	101.2	93.3	118.2		▶	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	NEW
See also 23 Killed or seriously injured casualties on roads, 115 Admissions caused by injuries in young people and 123 Injuries due to falls										
Family life										
See also Carers in Community Life section										
Lone parent families	72 Lone parent benefit claimants (% of working population)	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%		—	—	Nov 2012	n/a	✓
Smoking during pregnancy	73 Smoking during pregnancy (% of mothers)	7.8%	5.7%	12.7%		◀	—	2012/2013	PHOF	✓
See also Smoking in Healthy Lifestyles section										
Breastfeeding	74 Breastfeeding initiation within 48 hours (% of mothers)	86.0%	86.8%	73.8%		—	◀	2012/2013	PHOF	✓
	75 Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks from birth (% of infants)	67.9%	68.5%	47.2%		—	◀	2012/2013	PHOF	✓
Teenage pregnancy	76 Under 18 conceptions (rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-17)	32.8	28.7	30.7		▶	▶	2011	PHOF	✓
	77 Under 16 conceptions (rate per 1,000 girls aged 13-15)	8.7	6.9	6.7		◀	▶	2009-2011	n/a	✓
Abortions	78 Access to NHS funded abortions (% of NHS funded abortions before 10 weeks gestation)	80.2%	80.4%	77.5%		◀	◀	2012	n/a	✓

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Abortions	79 Repeat abortions (ages under 25) (% of abortions)	35.9%	33.0%	27.1%		—	▶	2012	n/a	✓
	80 Repeat abortions (all ages) (% of abortions)	49.4%	42.6%	36.9%		◀	—	2012	n/a	✓
Contraception	81 GP prescribed long acting reversible contraception (LARC) (rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	47.5	28.0	52.4		▶	▶	2011/2012	n/a	✗
Sexually transmitted infections	82 Chlamydia screening coverage (% of people aged 15-24 screened)	26.2%	28.2%	25.8%		no data	no data	Jan 2012 - Dec 2012	n/a	✓
	83 Chlamydia diagnoses (ages 15-24) (rate per 100,000 population)	2615	2159	1979		no data	no data	2012	n/a	✓
	84 Chlamydia diagnoses (ages 25 and over) (rate per 100,000 population)	245.2	325.0	160.0		no data	no data	2012	n/a	✓
	85 Gonorrhoea diagnoses at GUM clinics (rate per 100,000 population)	131.6	129.8	45.9		—	▶	2012	n/a	✓
	86 Syphilis diagnoses at GUM clinics (rate per 100,000 population)	7.1	17.0	5.4		—	—	2012	n/a	✓
	87 Genital herpes diagnoses at GUM clinics (rate per 100,000 population)	95.4	91.4	58.4		—	▶	2012	n/a	✓
	88 Genital warts diagnoses at GUM clinics (rate per 100,000 population)	135.4	167.9	134.6		◀	◀	2012	n/a	✓
	89 HIV prevalence (rate per 1,000 people aged 15-59)	4.8	5.4	2.0		—	—	2011	n/a	✓
90 Persons presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection (% of new diagnoses of HIV)	55.5%	46.9%	50.0%		—	no data	2009-2011	PHOF	✓	

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Working age										
See also <i>Healthy Lifestyles</i> in <i>Healthy Life</i> section										
Education and training	91 People with no qualifications (% of people aged 16-64)	6.0%	8.4%	9.5%		▶	▶	Jan 2012 - Dec 2012	n/a	✓
	92 Qualified to NVQ level 1 or 2 (% of people aged 16-64)	27.8%	20.4%	29.3%		▶	◀	Jan 2012 - Dec 2012	n/a	✓
	93 Qualified to 2 A-levels or equivalent (% of people aged 16-64)	59.5%	63.2%	54.9%		▶	▶	Jan 2012 - Dec 2012	n/a	✓
	94 Qualified to degree level or equivalent (% of people aged 16-64)	40.1%	47.6%	34.2%		▶	▶	Jan 2012 - Dec 2012	n/a	✓
	95 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (% of 16-18 year olds)	4.4%	4.7%	5.8%		▶	no data	2012	PHOF	✓
	96 19 year olds attaining 2 A-levels or equivalent (% of 19 year olds)	60%	61%	55%		▶	◀	2012	n/a	✓
See also <i>School Attainment</i> in <i>Early Life</i> section										
Income	97 Average earnings of employees (£ per week)	£580	£613	£513		▶	—	Jan 2012 - Dec 2012	n/a	✓
Employment	98 Overall employment rate (% of men aged 16-64)	76.2%	76.5%	76.5%		▶	◀	Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	n/a	✓
	99 Overall employment rate (% of women aged 16-64)	67.0%	62.3%	65.8%		▶	—	Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	n/a	✓
	100 Self employment rate (% of people aged 16-64)	10.4%	11.6%	9.7%		▶	▶	Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	n/a	✓

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Employment	101 Unemployment rate (% of people aged 16-64)	10.7%	9.1%	8.0%		▶	◀	Apr 2012 - Mar 2013	n/a	✓
	102 Job seekers allowance claimants (% of people aged 16-64)	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%		▶	▶	Jun 2013	n/a	✓
	103 Job seekers allowance claimants (% of people aged 18-24)	5.9%	4.9%	6.0%		▶	▶	Jun 2013	n/a	✓
	104 Key out-of-work benefit claimants (% of people aged 16-64)	11.9%	11.4%	11.3%		—	—	Nov 2012	n/a	✓
Absence from work	105 Sickness absence in the last week (% of employees surveyed)	3.4%	2.1%	2.2%		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF	NEW
	106 Working days lost due to sickness absence (% of working days)	1.9%	1.2%	1.5%		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF	NEW
Health status	107 Adults reported to be in poor health (% of people aged 16-64)	3.9%	3.2%	4.4%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW
Disability	108 Adults reported to have a limiting long-term health problem or disability (% of people aged 16-64)	11.1%	10.9%	12.6%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW
	109 Employment support allowance and incapacity benefit claimants (% of people aged 16-64)	5.4%	5.6%	6.0%		◀	◀	Nov 2012	n/a	✓
Mental illness	110 Adults with mental illness in paid employment (%)	7.0%	6.1%	7.7%		▶	▶	2012/2013	ASCOF, PHOF, NHSOF	✓
	111 Adults with mental illness living independently, with or without support (%)	78.2%	80.4%	59.3%		—	▶	2012/2013	ASCOF, PHOF	✓

See also *Mental Health* in *Long Term Conditions* section

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Learning disability	112 GP recorded learning disability prevalence (% of people aged over 18)	0.51%	0.34%	0.45%		▶	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✘
	113 Adults with learning disabilities in paid employment (%)	7.8%	9.3%	7.1%		—	▶	2011/2012	ASCOF, PHOF	✘
	114 Adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family (%)	72.9%	65.7%	70.0%		◀	▶	2011/2012	ASCOF, PHOF	✘
Injury	115 Admissions caused by injuries in young people (rate per 100,000 population aged 15-24)	121.7	111.1	144.7		◀	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	NEW
<i>See also 23 Killed or seriously injured casualties on roads, 71 Admissions caused by injuries in children and 123 Injuries due to falls</i>										
Vaccination	116 Flu vaccination coverage (at risk individuals aged 6 months to 64 years)	48.1%	51.4%	51.6%		◀	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✘
<i>See also Vaccination in Later Life section</i>										
Social care	117 Permanent admissions of adults aged 18 to 64 to care homes (rate per 100,000 population aged 18-64)	44.2	15.8	19.1		◀	no data	2011/2012	ASCOF	✓
<i>See also Social Care in Community Life and Working Life sections</i>										

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Later life										
<i>See also Long Term Conditions in Healthy Life section</i>										
Poverty	118 Older people in poverty (% of people aged over 60)	20.6%	27.0%	20.6%		no data	◀	2010	n/a	✘
Health status	119 Older people reported to be in poor health (% of people aged over 65)	14.1%	16.6%	14.5%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW
Disability	120 Older people reported to have a limiting long-term health problem or disability (% of people aged over 65)	49.1%	51.8%	51.5%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW
Vaccination	121 Flu vaccination coverage (ages over 65)	68.5%	72.2%	74.0%		▶	▶	2011/2012	PHOF	✘
	122 PPV vaccination coverage (ages over 65)	64.3%	62.6%	68.3%		—	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
<i>See also 116 Flu vaccination coverage at risk individuals (aged 6 months - 64 years)</i>										
Falls	123 Injuries due to falls (rate per 100,000 population aged over 65)	1955	1872	1665		◀	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	124 Admissions for hip fracture (ages over 65) (rate per 100,000 population)	384	433	457		▶	▶	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
<i>See also 71 Admissions caused by injuries in children and 115 Admissions caused by injuries in young people</i>										
Social care	125 Permanent admissions of older people to care homes (rate per 100,000 population aged over 65)	566.6	537.9	695.9		◀	no data	2011/2012	ASCOF	✓
	126 Older people still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (%)	74.8%	84.8%	82.7%		—	no data	2011/2012	ASCOF, NHSOF	✘
	127 Older people who were offered reablement services after discharge from hospital (%)	3.3%	4.8%	3.2%		no data	no data	2011/2012	ASCOF, NHSOF	✘
<i>See also Social Care and Carers in Community Life section, and Social Care in Working Life section</i>										

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Healthy life										
See also <i>Health Status</i> in <i>Early Life</i> , <i>Working Age</i> and <i>Later Life</i> sections										
All cause mortality	128 Life expectancy at birth (men) in years	79.2	79.3	78.9		◀	◀	2009-2011	n/a	✓
	129 Life expectancy at birth (women) in years	83.0	83.6	82.9		—	—	2009-2011	n/a	✓
	130 Inequality in life expectancy (men) in years	9.5	7.5	7.7		▶	▶	2006-2010	PHOF	✗
	131 Inequality in life expectancy (women) in years	5.8	4.8	5.6		◀	▶	2006-2010	PHOF	✗
	132 Life expectancy at 75 (men) in years	12.3	12.0	11.3		◀	◀	2008-2010	NHSOF	✗
	133 Life expectancy at 75 (women) in years	12.8	13.8	13.1		◀	◀	2008-2010	NHSOF	✗
	134 Deaths from causes considered preventable (rate per 100,000 population)	129.6	141.3	146.1		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF	✗
Deaths from individual diseases are shown in the section on the specific disease. See also <i>23 Killed or seriously injured on roads</i> and <i>Infant Mortality</i> in the <i>Early Life</i> section.										
Suicide	135 Suicide rate (rate per 100,000 population)	4.9	6.9	7.9		—	▶	2009-2011	PHOF	✗
Mortality from causes amenable to healthcare	136 Potential years of life lost from causes considered amenable to healthcare (men) (per 100,000)	2614	2322	2325		◀	◀	2011	NHSOF	NEW
	137 Potential years of life lost from causes considered amenable to healthcare (women) (per 100,000)	2069	1805	1844		—	◀	2011	NHSOF	NEW
Seasonal mortality	138 Excess winter deaths (expressed as % of deaths during non-winter months)	19.2%	19.3%	18.7%		◀	◀	2007-2010	PHOF	✗

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Cancer	139 Spend per head on cancers and tumours	£70	£97	£105		◀	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	140 Breast screening rate (% of women aged 53-70)	70.8%	69.3%	77.0%		▶	◀	Mar 2012	PHOF	✓
	141 Cervical screening rate (% of eligible women aged 25-64)	73.8%	69.6%	75.3%		▶	no data	Mar 2012	PHOF	✓
	142 Two week wait cancer GP referrals (rate per 100,000 population)	1614	1497	1982		no data	no data	2011/2012	n/a	NEW
	143 Incidence of all cancers (rate per 100,000 population)	369	366	387		▶	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✓
	144 Early deaths from cancer (rate per 100,000 population aged under 75)	98.6	104.8	108.1		—	◀	2009-2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✓
	145 Early deaths from cancer considered preventable (rate per 100,000 population aged under 75)	53.2	60.8	61.9		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF	✗
	146 Deaths from cancer (all ages) (rate per 100,000 population)	151.4	160.8	167.9		—	—	2009-2011	n/a	✓
	147 Incidence of oesophageal cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	8.1	7.7	9.5		▶	—	2008-2010	n/a	✓
	148 Deaths from oesophageal cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	6.5	6.6	8.3		—	◀	2008-2010	n/a	✗
	149 Incidence of stomach cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	7.7	8.0	8.0		—	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✓
150 Deaths from stomach cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	4.7	5.3	5.1		▶	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✗	

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Cancer	151 Incidence of colorectal cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	42.9	43.0	47.9		▶	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✓
	152 Deaths from colorectal cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	15.5	15.5	16.8		▶	▶	2009-2011	n/a	✓
	153 Incidence of lung cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	39.8	44.0	45.8		—	◀	2008-2010	n/a	✓
	154 Deaths from lung cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	29.2	35.7	37.2		◀	▶	2009-2011	n/a	✓
	155 Incidence of all skin cancers (rate per 100,000 population)	57.7	54.1	126.4		—	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✓
	156 Deaths from malignant melanoma (rate per 100,000 population)	2.4	2.0	2.6		—	◀	2008-2010	n/a	✗
	157 Incidence of breast cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	112.6	117.0	124.5		◀	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✓
	158 Deaths from breast cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	20.8	24.3	25.3		—	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✗
	159 Incidence of cervical cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	5.7	6.4	8.7		—	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✓
	160 Deaths from cervical cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	1.12	2.06	2.24		▶	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✗
	161 Incidence of prostate cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	113.1	109.1	103.8		◀	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✓
	162 Deaths from prostate cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	22.2	22.5	23.9		—	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✗

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Cancer	163 Incidence of bladder cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	9.2	10.3	11.4		▶	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✓
	164 Deaths from bladder cancer (rate per 100,000 population)	4.2	4.2	4.8		▶	—	2008-2010	n/a	✗
	165 Deaths from leukaemia (rate per 100,000 population)	6.1	4.7	4.8		—	—	2008-2010	n/a	✗
Infectious diseases	166 Spend per head on infectious diseases	£38	£53	£28		◀	—	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	167 Deaths from communicable diseases (rate per 100,000 population)	37.1	32.0	29.9		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF	NEW
	168 Lab confirmed gastrointestinal disease (rate per 100,000 population)	178.9	546.1	382.2		—	—	2011	n/a	✗
	169 New cases of tuberculosis (rate per 100,000 population)	35.3	42.9	15.4		—	—	2009-2011	n/a	✗
	170 Treatment for tuberculosis (% completing treatment)	85.5%	86.6%	84.3%		no data	no data	2011	PHOF	✗
See also <i>Sexually Transmitted Infections</i> in <i>Family Life</i> section, and <i>Vaccination</i> in <i>Working Age</i> and <i>Later Life</i> sections										
Preventable sight loss	171 Sight loss due to age related macular degeneration (rate per 100,000 population)	127.6	88.4	110.5		◀	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	172 Sight loss due to glaucoma (rate per 100,000 population)	18.1	14.9	12.8		◀	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	173 Sight loss due to diabetic eye disease (rate per 100,000 population)	4.9	4.5	3.8		▶	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	174 Sight loss certifications (rate per 100,000 population)	43.9	33.8	44.5		—	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
▪ Long term conditions										
Diabetes	175 Spend per head on endocrine, nutritional and metabolic problems	£46	£59	£56		◀	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	176 GP recorded diabetes prevalence (% of adults aged over 17)	6.1%	5.6%	5.8%		◀	—	2011/2012	PHOF	✗
	177 Blood sugar control (% of patients with diabetes with HbA1c < 7.5)	61.4%	60.3%	62.9%		no data	no data	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	178 Access to diabetic retinopathy screening (attended screening as % of those offered screening)	92.3%	78.7%	80.9%		▶	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	179 Emergency admissions for diabetes (rate per 100,000 population)	38.7	25.5	27.4		—	◀	2010/2011	n/a	✗
	180 Deaths from diabetes (rate per 100,000 population)	5.7	5.8	5.7		◀	—	2008-2010	n/a	✗
Cardiovascular disease	181 Spend per head on cardiovascular diseases	£124	£127	£131		◀	—	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	182 Early deaths from cardiovascular diseases (rate per 100,000 population aged under 75)	64.6	64.7	60.9		◀	◀	2009-2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✓
	183 Early deaths from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (rate per 100,000 population age<75)	39.7	40.2	40.6		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✗
Coronary heart disease	184 GP recorded coronary heart disease prevalence (% of people of all ages)	2.3%	2.2%	3.4%		—	—	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	185 Deaths from coronary heart disease (rate per 100,000 population)	73.6	69.5	73.3		◀	◀	2009-2011	n/a	✓

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Stroke	186 GP recorded stroke/TIA prevalence (% of people of all ages)	1.22%	1.08%	1.74%		▶	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	187 Emergency admissions for stroke (rate per 100,000 population)	116.8	117.6	121.4		—	◀	2010/2011	n/a	✗
	188 Emergency readmissions within 28 days of discharge for stroke (%)	13.7%	14.4%	12.0%		◀	◀	2010/2011	n/a	✓
	189 Early deaths from stroke (rate per 100,000 population aged under 75)	12.1	12.9	12.2		▶	—	2008-2010	n/a	✗
	190 Deaths from stroke (all ages) (rate per 100,000 population)	34.5	35.0	39.1		◀	—	2009-2011	n/a	✓
Respiratory disease	191 Spend per head on problems of the respiratory system	£83	£80	£84		▶	▶	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	192 Early deaths from respiratory diseases (rate per 100,000 population aged under 75)	22.9	22.7	23.4		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✗
	193 Early deaths from respiratory diseases considered preventable (rate per 100,000 population age<75)	10.4	11.5	11.6		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✗
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	194 Estimated COPD prevalence (% of adults aged over 16)	4.3%	3.8%	3.6%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	✗
	195 GP recorded COPD prevalence as a % of estimated COPD prevalence (ages over 16)	29.0%	35.0%	57.9%		◀	no data	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	196 Early deaths from COPD (rate per 100,000 population aged under 75)	12.5	11.1	11.7		—	▶	2008-2010	n/a	✗
	197 Deaths from COPD (all ages) (rate per 100,000 population)	23.6	24.3	25.2		▶	▶	2009-2011	n/a	✓

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Asthma	198 GP recorded asthma prevalence (% of people of all ages)	4.9%	4.7%	5.9%		—	▶	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	199 Emergency admissions for children with asthma (rate per 100,000 population aged under 16)	273.8	206.3	232.9		◀	◀	2010/2011	n/a	✗
	200 Deaths from asthma (rate per 100,000 population)	1.00	1.16	1.15		◀	▶	2009-2011	n/a	✓
Liver disease	201 Early deaths from liver disease (rate per 100,000 population)	13.1	15.7	14.4		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✗
	202 Early deaths from liver disease considered preventable (rate per 100,000 population)	11.9	13.4	12.7		no data	no data	2009-2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✗
Mental health	203 Spend per head on mental health	£190	£255	£212		◀	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	204 GP recorded dementia prevalence (% of people of all ages)	0.40%	0.35%	0.53%		—	—	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	205 GP recorded depression prevalence (% of adults aged over 18)	7.4%	8.1%	11.7%		—	▶	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	206 GP recorded severe mental illness prevalence (% of people of all ages)	1.02%	1.00%	0.82%		◀	—	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	207 Hospital stays for self-harm (rate per 100,000 population)	145	112	207		—	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	208 Excess deaths in adults with serious mental illness aged under 75 (difference in rate per 100,000)	841	608	921		▶	no data	2010/2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✗
See also <i>Mental Illness in Working Age</i> section										

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
▪ Healthy lifestyles										
See also <i>Teenage Pregnancy</i> and <i>Sexually Transmitted Infections</i> in <i>Family Life</i> section										
Smoking	209 Smoking prevalence (% of adults aged over 18 who responded to survey)	19.7%	18.9%	20.0%		◀	no data	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	210 Smoking quitters (rate per 100,000 people aged over 16)	796	851	944		◀	▶	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	211 Hospital stays for smoking attributable conditions (rate per 100,000 population aged over 35)	1216	1337	1420		◀	no data	2010/2011	n/a	NEW
	212 Deaths attributable to smoking (rate per 100,000 population aged over 35)	185.7	199.1	210.6		—	—	2008-2010	n/a	✗
See also <i>73 Smoking during pregnancy</i>										
Alcohol	213 Alcohol related recorded crimes (rate per 100,000 population)	10.8	11.1	7.0		◀	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✗
	214 Hospital stays for alcohol attributable conditions (rate per 100,000 population)	1992	1985	1974		◀	◀	2011/2012	PHOF	✓
	215 Deaths attributable to alcohol (men) (rate per 100,000 population)	35.2	34.2	35.5		◀	◀	2010	n/a	✗
	216 Deaths attributable to alcohol (women) (rate per 100,000 population)	13.6	13.0	14.7		◀	◀	2010	n/a	✗
	217 Successful completion of alcohol treatment (planned exits as a % of those exiting treatment)	55.0%	58.0%	57.7%		no data	no data	2011/2012	n/a	✗

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Drugs	218 Drug offences (rate per 1,000 population)	6.4	6.2	3.6		◀	—	2012/2013	n/a	✓
	219 Successful completion of drug treatment (opiate users) (% of those in treatment)	10.5%	9.9%	8.6%		◀	no data	2011	PHOF	NEW
	220 Successful completion of drug treatment (non-opiate users) (% of those in treatment)	27.7%	36.2%	39.5%		◀	no data	2011	PHOF	NEW
See also <i>Crime in Community Life</i> section										
Adult obesity	221 Estimated obesity prevalence (% of adults aged over 16)	23.5%	20.7%	24.2%		no data	no data	2006-2008	PHOF	✗
See also <i>Childhood Obesity in Early Life</i> section										
Physical activity	222 Adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week (% of adults aged over 16)	56.8%	57.3%	56.0%		no data	no data	2012	PHOF	NEW
	223 Adults classified as 'inactive' (% of adults aged over 16)	29.8%	27.3%	28.5%		no data	no data	2012	PHOF	NEW
	224 People using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons (% of adults aged over 16)	21.6%	9.5%	14.0%		no data	no data	Mar 2009 - Feb 2012	PHOF	✗
	225 Walking or cycling to work (% of working population aged 16-74)	9.0%	12.9%	13.7%		no data	no data	2011	n/a	NEW
See also <i>Physical Activity in Early Life</i> section										
Eating habits	226 Estimated healthy eating prevalence (% of adults aged over 16 eating 5 fruit and veg)	34.4%	36.4%	28.7%		no data	no data	2006-2008	n/a	✗

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
<p>▪ Health services</p> <p>For immunisations, see also <i>Immunisation in Early Life</i> section, <i>Vaccination in Working Age</i> section, and <i>Vaccination in Later Life</i> section</p> <p>For screening, see also <i>83 Chlamydia screening coverage</i>, <i>Cancer in Healthy Life</i> section, and <i>178 Access to diabetic retinopathy screening</i></p>										
End of life care	227 Proportion of deaths at home (%)	39.8%	35.8%	43.7%		—	▶	Jan 2012 - Dec 2012	n/a	✓
Satisfaction with primary care services	228 Experience of access to GP services (% positive responses to survey question)	74.9%	72.2%	76.3%		—	no data	Jul 2012 - Mar 2013	NHSOF	✓
	229 Overall experience of GP services (% positive responses to survey question)	84.0%	82.1%	86.7%		◀	no data	Jul 2012 - Mar 2013	NHSOF	✓
	230 Overall experience of GP out of hours services (% positive responses to survey question)	61.8%	62.9%	70.2%		—	no data	Jul 2012 - Mar 2013	NHSOF	✓
NHS health checks	231 Offered an NHS health check (% of eligible people aged 40-74)	20.0%	20.6%	16.5%		▶	no data	2012/2013	PHOF	✓
	232 Take up of NHS health checks (% of people offered health checks)	12.5%	45.2%	49.1%		▶	no data	2012/2013	PHOF	✓
Admission to hospital	233 All cause elective hospital admissions (rate per 1,000 population)	123.2	117.9	124.6		◀	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	234 All cause emergency hospital admissions (rate per 1,000 population)	86.8	80.9	87.4		◀	◀	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	235 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital (%)	12.2%	12.0%	11.8%		▶	◀	2010/2011	PHOF, NHSOF	✗

Domain	Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend	Time Period	Frame-works	Updated
Dental health	236 Spend per head on dental problems	£73	£65	£65		—	—	2011/2012	n/a	✓
	237 Adults accessing NHS dentistry (% visiting a dentist in last 2 years)	48.1%	47.1%	52.5%		◀	◀	Mar 2013	n/a	✓
	238 Experience of access to NHS dental services (% able to get an appointment)	92.2%	89.6%	93.0%		◀	no data	Jul 2012 - Mar 2013	NHSOF	✓
	239 Overall experience of NHS dental services (% positive responses to survey question)	81.6%	80.0%	84.0%		▶	no data	Jul 2012 - Mar 2013	NHSOF	✓
See also 53 Children accessing NHS dentistry										

Appendix 1: Going further

The England range column of the Croydon Key Dataset enables users to assess Croydon’s performance or levels of need in relation to England and London.

- Significantly worse/higher need than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better/lower need than England average
- No significance can be calculated



It illustrates the **average rate for England** for each indicator, shown by the vertical dark line running through the centre) and the range of results for all local authorities/PCTs in England.

The further to the **left of the column** that Croydon (the circle) lies, the ‘worse’ the performance, or the higher the need.

The **further to the right** of the column that Croydon lies, the ‘better’ the performance, or the lower the need.

If the circle lies in the darker grey section in the middle of the England range column, Croydon lies in the middle 50% of values in England.

If the circle lies in the light grey area to the left of the dark grey bar, it is in the **worst 25%** (or 25% with highest need) in the country.

If the circle lies in the light grey area to the right of the dark grey bar, it is in the **best 25%** (or 25% with lowest need) in the country.

Example 1

Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
11 First-time entrants to the youth justice system (rate per 100,000 10-17 year olds)	663	585	537		◀	◀

The red circle shows that the Croydon rate is statistically significantly worse than the England average. The position of the circle shows that Croydon is in the worst 25% of local authorities, and the Croydon rate is also worse than the London average (indicated by the diamond).

The trend columns show that compared with 1 year ago and 3 years ago, Croydon’s performance is getting worse in relation to other local authorities.

This is an example of an indicator that may be highlighted as a challenge for Croydon, because performance is poor compared with other local authorities and is deteriorating over time.

Example 2

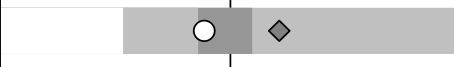

Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
143 Incidence of all cancers (rate per 100,000 population)	369	366	387		▶	▶

The green circle shows that the Croydon rate is statistically significantly better than the England average. The position of the circle shows that Croydon is in the middle 50% of local authorities, and the Croydon rate is similar to the London average (indicated by the diamond).

The trend columns show that compared with 1 year ago and 3 years ago, Croydon's performance is getting better in relation to other local authorities.

This is an example of an indicator that may be highlighted as a good news story for Croydon, because performance is better than the England average and is improving over time.

Example 3

Indicator	Croydon	London	England	England Range	1 Year Trend	3 Year Trend
203 Spend per head on mental health	£190	£255	£212			

The white circle shows that statistical significance cannot be calculated for this indicator, however it is still possible to judge performance by the position of the circle. The position of the circle shows that Croydon is in the middle 50% of local authorities, but to the left of the England average, so it may be considered only slightly worse than the England average.

The trend columns show that compared with 1 year ago and 3 years ago, Croydon's performance is getting worse in relation to other local authorities.

This is an example of an indicator that may be highlighted as an emerging issue for Croydon, because although performance is currently only slightly worse than the England average, it is deteriorating over time.

Appendix 2: Indicator Notes

- 1** Index of multiple deprivation (IMD) score. The IMD is a general measure of deprivation for small areas in England made up of 38 indicators grouped into 7 domains and combined into a single index score, 2010. Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>)
- 2** Patients newly registered with a GP in England and Wales in the last 12 months who were previously living outside of the UK (Flag 4 registrations). Rate per 1,000 population, Mid 2010 - Mid 2011. Source: Local Area Migration Indicators, Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Local+Area+Migration+Indicators#tab-data-tables>)
- 3** Smoothed seasonally adjusted standardised average house prices based on Land Registry House Price Index, Jun 2013. Source: Land Registry (<http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/market-trend-data/public-data/>)
- 4** Households accepted as being homeless and in priority need per 1,000 households, 2012/2013. Source: Department of Communities and Local Government (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>)
- 5** Households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households, 2012/2013. Source: Department of Communities and Local Government (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>)
- 6** Households living in temporary bed & breakfast accommodation per 1,000 households, 2012/2013. Source: Department of Communities and Local Government (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>)
- 7** Percentage of households that are overcrowded, using the bedroom standard. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of bedrooms they require. A separate bedroom is allowed for each married or cohabiting couple, any other person aged 21 or over, each pair of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex, and each pair of children under 10. Any unpaired person aged 10-20 is notionally paired, if possible, with a child under 10 of the same sex, or, if that is not possible, he or she is counted as requiring a separate bedroom, as is any unpaired child under 10. This notional standard number of bedrooms is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms (including bed-sitters) available for the sole use of the household. Households are said to be overcrowded if they have fewer bedrooms available than the notional number needed, 2011. Source: Quick Statistics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs412ew>)
- 8** Percentage of households with no central heating. A household's accommodation is classified as having central heating if it is present in some or all rooms (whether used or not), 2011. Source: Quick Statistics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs415ew>)
- 9** Percentage of households which are fuel poor, meaning they spend more than 10% of their income on fuel to maintain a "satisfactory heating regime" (usually 21 degrees for the main living area and 18 degrees for other occupied areas), 2010. Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121217150421/http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/fuelpov_stats/regional/regional.aspx)
- 10** Total notifiable offences per 1,000 population, 2012/2013. Source: Crime Statistics and Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2013---supplementary-tables/index.html>)
- 11** Rate of first time entrants to the criminal justice system per 100,000 population, where first time entrants are defined as young people aged 10-17 who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a first reprimand, warning or conviction a reprimand), 2012. Source: Criminal Justice Statistics, Ministry of Justice (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/criminal-justice-statistics>)
- 12** Percentage of juvenile offenders who re-offend from a rolling 12 month cohort (a proven re-offence is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow up or a further six months waiting period), Oct 2010 - Sep 2011. Source: Ministry of Justice (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/reoffending-statistics>)
- 13** Percentage of adult offenders who re-offend from a rolling 12 month cohort (a proven re-offence is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow up or a further six months waiting period), Oct 2010 - Sep 2011. Source: Ministry of Justice (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/reoffending-statistics>)
- 14** Average number of re-offences committed per offender from a rolling 12 month cohort, Oct 2010 - Sep 2011. Source: Ministry of Justice (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/reoffending-statistics>)

- 15** Recorded crime for violence against the person offences per 1,000 population, 2012/2013. Source: Crime Statistics and Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2013---supplementary-tables/index.html>)
- 16** Recorded crime for sexual offences per 1,000 population, 2012/2013. Source: Crime Statistics and Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2013---supplementary-tables/index.html>)
- 17** Emergency hospital admissions with assault listed as a primary or secondary diagnosis, age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, Apr 2009 - Mar 2012. Source: Violence Indicator Profiles for England Resource (VIPER) (<http://www.evipr.org.uk/data.html>)
- 18** Complaints per year per local authority about noise per 1,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 19** Fraction of all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM_{2.5}), 2010. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 20** Total end user carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes of carbon dioxide per resident), 2011. Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates>)
- 21** Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting, 2011/2012. Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>)
- 22** Fast food outlets per 100,000 population, including fast food and takeaway outlets, fast food delivery services, and fish and chip shops, 2010. Source: National Obesity Observatory (<http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation>)
- 23** People killed or seriously injured on roads, crude rate per 100,000 population, all ages, 2009-2011. Source: Department for Transport (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/reported-road-casualties-great-britain-annual-report-2011>)
- 24** This measure represents an average quality of life score for a person based on the responses of those that completed the Adult Social Care Survey. It is a composite measure using responses to questions from the Adult Social Care Survey covering eight domains (control, dignity, personal care, food and nutrition, safety, occupation, social participation and accommodation), 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)
- 25** Percentage of respondents who felt they had control over their daily life. The question in the Adult Social Care Survey is: 'Which of the following statements best describes how much control you have over your daily life?', to which the following answers are possible: 'I have as much control over my daily life as I want'; 'I have adequate control over my daily life'; 'I have some control over my daily life but not enough'; 'I have no control over my daily life', 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)
- 26** Number of clients and carers receiving self-directed support in the year to 31 March as a percentage of clients receiving community-based services and carers receiving carer specific services (aged 18 and over), 2011/2012. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2011-12 - Final Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)
- 27** Percentage of respondents to the Adult Social Care Users Survey who responded to the question "Thinking about how much contact you've had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation?" with the answer "I have as much social contact I want with people I like", 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 28** Average number of delayed transfers of care on a particular day taken over the year divided by the size of the adult population in the area (aged 18 and over) multiplied by 100,000, 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)
- 29** Average number of delayed transfers of care on a particular day taken over the year that are attributable to social care or jointly to social care and the NHS divided by the size of the adult population in the area (aged 18 and over) multiplied by 100,000, 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)
- 30** Respondents who answered 'I am extremely satisfied' or 'I am very satisfied' or 'I am very happy with the way staff help me, it's really good' as a percentage of all respondents to the question, 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

31 This measure reflects social services users' and carers' experience of access to information and advice about social care in the past year and is comprised of a combination of questions in the Adult Social Care Survey and Carers Survey, 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

32 Respondents who answered 'I feel as safe as I want' as a percentage of all respondents to the question 'Which of the following statements best describes how safe you feel?', to which the following answers are possible: 'I feel as safe as I want'; 'Generally I feel adequately safe, but not as safe as I would like'; 'I feel less than adequately safe'; 'I don't feel at all safe', 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

33 Respondents who answered 'Yes' as a percentage of all respondents to the question 'Do care and support services help you in feeling safe?', 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

34 This measure represents an average quality of life score for a carer based on the responses of those that completed the Carers Survey. It is a composite measure which combines individual responses to six questions measuring different outcomes related to overall quality of life. These outcomes are mapped to six domains (occupation, control, personal care, safety, social participation and encouragement and support), 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

35 Respondents who answered 'I am extremely satisfied' or 'I am very satisfied' as a percentage of all respondents to the question excluding those who answered 'We haven't received any support or services from Social Services in the last 12 months', 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

36 Respondents who answered 'I always felt involved or consulted' or 'I usually felt involved or consulted' as a percentage of all respondents to the question excluding those who answered 'There have been no discussions that I am aware of, in the last 12 months', 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

37 Percentage of people providing unpaid care whose general state of health was assessed as bad or very bad. The assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time. The census question is 'How is your health in general? Very good/Good/Fair/Bad/Very bad'. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they look after or give help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age. This does not include any activities as part of paid employment, 2011. Source: Detailed Characteristics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc3301ew>)

38 Percentage of children aged under 16 living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income, 2010. Source: HM Revenue & Customs (<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/child-poverty-stats.htm>)

39 Percentage of children known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals at maintained nursery and primary schools, Jan 2013. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2013>)

40 Percentage of children known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals at state-funded secondary schools, Jan 2013. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2013>)

41 Infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, 2009-2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

42 Infant deaths under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births, 2009-2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

43 Stillbirths and infant deaths under 7 days of age per 1,000 total births, 2009-2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

44 Percentage of live and still births under 2500 grams, 2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

45 Percentage of all live births at term with low birth weight, 2010. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

46 Children for whom the PCT is responsible who received 3 doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine at any time by their first birthday as a percentage of all children whose first birthday falls within the time period. The combined DTaP/IPV/Hib is the first in a course of vaccines offered to babies to protect them against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae type b (an important cause of childhood meningitis and pneumonia) and polio (IPV is inactivated polio vaccine), 2011/2012. Source: Health and

Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:"NHS+Immunisation+Statistics+-+England"&area=&size=10&sort=Relevance](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:))

47 All children at age two years who have received one booster dose of Hib/MenC vaccine resident within each reporting area as a percentage of all children at age two years. The Hib / MenC booster increases the protection a child gets from the first course of Hib vaccine when they are 8, 12 and 16 weeks old, and the MenC vaccine when they are 12 and 16 weeks. This boosted immunity lasts into adulthood, 2011/2012. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:"NHS+Immunisation+Statistics+-+England"&area=&size=10&sort=Relevance](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:))

48 All children at age two years who have received one booster dose of PCV vaccine within each reporting area as a percentage of all children at age two years. The PCV vaccine protects against pneumococcal infections that can cause pneumonia, septicaemia or meningitis, 2011/2012. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:"NHS+Immunisation+Statistics+-+England"&area=&size=10&sort=Relevance](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:))

49 All children for whom the PCT is responsible who received one dose of MMR vaccine on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their second birthday as a percentage of all children whose second birthday falls within the time period, 2011/2012. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:"NHS+Immunisation+Statistics+-+England"&area=&size=10&sort=Relevance](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:))

50 All children for whom the PCT is responsible who received all 4 doses of DTaP/IPV vaccine on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their fifth birthday as a percentage of all children whose fifth birthday falls within the time period, 2011/2012. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:"NHS+Immunisation+Statistics+-+England"&area=&size=10&sort=Relevance](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:))

51 All children for whom the PCT is responsible who received two doses of MMR on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their fifth birthday as a percentage of all children whose fifth birthday falls within the time period, 2011/2012. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:"NHS+Immunisation+Statistics+-+England"&area=&size=10&sort=Relevance](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:))

52 Percentage uptake of all 3 doses of Human Papillomavirus vaccine by girls aged 12-13 years. The HPV vaccine protects against the two high-risk HPV types – 16 and 18 – that cause over 70% of cervical cancers, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

53 Percentage of children accessing NHS dentistry in the last 2 years, Mar 2013. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?productid=11661&topics=1%2fPrimary+care+services%2fDental+services&sort=Most+recent&size=10&page=1#top>)

54 Average number of decayed, missing or filled teeth in 5 year olds, 2007/2008. Source: Health Profiles, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.nwph.net/dentalhealth/>)

55 Percentage of children aged 4-5 years with height and weight recorded who are either overweight or obese, 2011/2012. Source: National Childhood Measurement Programme, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB09283>)

56 Percentage of children aged 10-11 years with height and weight recorded who are either overweight or obese, 2011/2012. Source: National Childhood Measurement Programme, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB09283>)

57 Percentage of children aged 5-15 travelling to school by public transport, cycling or walking, or using some means other than car (including vans and taxis) or car share, 2010/2011. Source: Department for Education (<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s001012/index.shtml>)

58 Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage. A good level of development is defined as children who achieve a score of 6 or more and 78 points or more in total across seven scales measuring Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy, 2011/2012. Source: Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Results, Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eyfsp-attainment-by-pupil-characteristics-in-england-academic-year-2011-to-2012>)

59 Percentage gap in children achieving a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage, between pupils known to be eligible for free school meals and pupils not known to be eligible for free school meals. A good level of development is defined as children who achieve a score of 6 or more and 78 points or more in total across seven scales measuring Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy, 2011/2012. Source: Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Results, Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eyfsp-attainment-by-pupil-characteristics-in-england-academic-year-2011-to-2012>)

- 60** Percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 in English and Mathematics in schools maintained by the Local Education Authority, at the end of the academic year, 2011/2012. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-curriculum-assessments-at-key-stage-2-in-england-academic-year-2011-to-2012>)
- 61** Percentage gap in proportion achieving Level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 in English and Mathematics, between pupils known to be eligible for free school meals and pupils not known to be eligible for free school meals, in schools maintained by the Local Education Authority, at the end of the academic year, 2011/2012. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-curriculum-assessments-at-key-stage-2-in-england-academic-year-2011-to-2012>)
- 62** Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) or equivalent in schools maintained by the Local Education Authority at the end of the academic year, 2011/2012. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gcse-and-equivalent-attainment-by-pupil-characteristics-in-england>)
- 63** Percentage gap in proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) or equivalent, between pupils known to be eligible for free school meals and pupils not known to be eligible for free school meals, in schools maintained by the Local Education Authority at the end of the academic year, 2011/2012. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gcse-and-equivalent-attainment-by-pupil-characteristics-in-england>)
- 64** Percentage of half days missed due to overall absence (including authorised and unauthorised absence) at state funded primary and secondary (including state-funded primary, secondary, and special schools), 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 65** Rate of children looked after by local authorities (including adoption and care leavers) per 10,000 children aged under 18 years, Mar 2012. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-looked-after-by-local-authorities-in-england-including-adoption>)
- 66** Rate of unaccompanied asylum seeking children looked after by local authorities (including adoption and care leavers) per 10,000 children aged under 18 years, Mar 2012. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-looked-after-by-local-authorities-in-england-including-adoption>)
- 67** Percentage of children looked after aged under 16 at 31 March who had been looked after continuously for at least 2.5 years who were living in the same placement for at least 2 years, or are placed for adoption and their adoptive placement together with their previous placement together last for at least 2 years, 2012. Source: Department for Education (<http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/adoption/a00199753/children-in-care-and-adoption-performance-tables>)
- 68** Total average difficulties score for all looked after children aged between 4 and 16 (inclusive) at the date of their latest assessment, who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31st March, 2011/2012. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-local-authorities-in-england-31-march-2012>)
- 69** Percentage of children aged 0-15 whose general state of health was assessed as bad or very bad. The assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time. The census question is 'How is your health in general? Very good/Good/Fair/Bad/Very bad', 2011. Source: Detailed Characteristics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc3302ew>)
- 70** Percentage of children aged 0-15 with a long-term health problem or disability that limits day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all. The census question is 'Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months? Yes, limited a lot/Yes, limited a little/No', 2011. Source: Detailed Characteristics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc3302ew>)
- 71** Rate of emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged 0-14 years per 10,000 resident population, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 72** Percentage of working age population (aged 16-64) who are lone parents and claiming benefits, Nov 2012. Source: Benefit claimants - working age client group, Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 73** Percentage of women who are smokers at the time of delivery, 2012/2013. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/article/1165/Search-catalogue?q=title:"Statistics+on+Women's+Smoking+Status+at+Time+of+Delivery"&area=&size=10&sort=RelevanceDesc](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/article/1165/Search-catalogue?q=title:))
- 74** Percentage of mothers initiating breastfeeding within 48 hours of birth, 2012/2013. Source: Department of Health (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/breastfeeding-statistics-q4-2012-to-2013>)
- 75** Percentage of infants breastfed at 6-8 weeks after birth, 2012/2013. Source: Department of Health (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/breastfeeding-statistics-q4-2012-to-2013>)

- 76** Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-17, 2011. Source: Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-294336>)
- 77** Under 16 conception rate per 1,000 girls aged 13-15, 2009-2011. Source: Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-294336>)
- 78** Percentage of NHS funded abortions under 10 weeks gestation, 2012. Source: Department of Health (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-health/series/abortion-statistics-for-england-and-wales>)
- 79** Percentage of abortions in women who have previously had an abortion (women aged under 25), 2012. Source: Department of Health (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-health/series/abortion-statistics-for-england-and-wales>)
- 80** Percentage of abortions in women who have previously had an abortion (all ages), 2012. Source: Department of Health (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-health/series/abortion-statistics-for-england-and-wales>)
- 81** Items of long acting reversible contraception (LARC) prescribed by GPs per 1,000 registered female population aged 15-44, 2011/2012. Source: Sexual Health Balanced Scorecard, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.apho.org.uk/sexualhealthbalancedscorecard>)
- 82** Percentage of people aged 15-24 screened for chlamydia during the year. In 2012 several changes were made to the collection and reporting of chlamydia activity data, to deliver a simpler and more representative national surveillance system. This technical summary document explains these changes. It is important to note that as a result of the revisions, chlamydia data for 2012 onwards are not directly comparable with data reported in earlier years, Jan 2012 - Dec 2012. Source: National Chlamydia Screening Programme (<http://www.chlamydiaSCREENING.nhs.uk/ps/data.asp>)
- 83** Rate of new chlamydia diagnoses at genito-urinary medicine (GUM) clinics and through the National Chlamydia Screening Programme for people aged 15-24 per 100,000 population. (The data is not comparable with previous years due to technical changes to the indicator definition. See the Health Protection Agency website for more information.), 2012. Source: Health Protection Agency (<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/STIs/STIsAnnualDataTables/>)
- 84** Rate of new chlamydia diagnoses at genito-urinary medicine (GUM) clinics and through the National Chlamydia Screening Programme for people aged 25 and over per 100,000 population. (The data is not comparable with previous years due to technical changes to the indicator definition. See the Health Protection Agency website for more information.), 2012. Source: Health Protection Agency (<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/STIs/STIsAnnualDataTables/>)
- 85** Rate of new gonorrhoea diagnoses at genito-urinary medicine (GUM) clinics per 100,000 population, 2012. Source: Health Protection Agency (<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/STIs/STIsAnnualDataTables/>)
- 86** Rate of new syphilis diagnoses at genito-urinary medicine (GUM) clinics per 100,000 population, 2012. Source: Health Protection Agency (<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/STIs/STIsAnnualDataTables/>)
- 87** Rate of new genital herpes diagnoses at genito-urinary medicine (GUM) clinics per 100,000 population, 2012. Source: Health Protection Agency (<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/STIs/STIsAnnualDataTables/>)
- 88** Rate of new genital warts diagnoses at genito-urinary medicine (GUM) clinics per 100,000 population, 2012. Source: Health Protection Agency (<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Topics/InfectiousDiseases/InfectionsAZ/STIs/STIsAnnualDataTables/>)
- 89** Prevalence of people living with a diagnosed HIV infection resident in a local authority who were aged 15 to 59 years and who accessed HIV care at a NHS site in the UK, per 1,000 resident population aged 15 to 59 years, 2011. Source: Health Protection Agency (http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1228207184991)
- 90** Percentage of diagnosed HIV-infected adults (aged 15 years or more) who have a CD4 count of less than 350 cells per mm³ within 91 days of HIV diagnosis, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 91** Percentage of population aged 16-64 with no formal qualifications, Jan 2012 - Dec 2012. Source: Annual Population Survey, Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 92** Percentage of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 1 (e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1 or equivalent) or NVQ level 2 (e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2 or equivalent), Jan 2012 - Dec 2012. Source: Annual Population Survey, Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 93** Percentage of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 3 equivalent or higher e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent, Jan 2012 - Dec 2012. Source: Annual Population Survey, Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)

- 94** Percentage of population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ level 4 equivalent or higher e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent, Jan 2012 - Dec 2012. Source: Annual Population Survey, Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 95** Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training at 16 and 18 years of age. Data is not comparable with previous years due to changes to the information collected in preparation for the Government's commitment to raise the participation age, 2012. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.education.gov.uk/16to19/participation/neeet/a0064101/16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education-employment-or-training-neeet>)
- 96** Percentage of people studying in a local authority at age 19 who reach the level 3 threshold. A learner is defined as having reached the level 3 threshold if they have achieved the equivalent of 4 AS/2 A-levels, 2012. Source: Department for Education (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-attainment-at-19-years>)
- 97** Median gross weekly pay of full-time employees who are resident in the area, Jan 2012 - Dec 2012. Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 98** Percentage of the male working age population (aged 16-64) in employment, Apr 2012 - Mar 2013. Source: Annual Population Survey, Department for Work and Pensions (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 99** Percentage of the female working age population (aged 16-64) in employment, Apr 2012 - Mar 2013. Source: Annual Population Survey, Department for Work and Pensions (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 100** Percentage of the working age population (aged 16-64) who are self-employed, Apr 2012 - Mar 2013. Source: Annual Population Survey, Department for Work and Pensions (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 101** Percentage of the working age population (aged 16-64) who are unemployed, Apr 2012 - Mar 2013. Source: Annual Population Survey, Department for Work and Pensions (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 102** Percentage of people aged 16-64 claiming job seekers allowance, Jun 2013. Source: Benefit claimants - job seekers allowance, Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 103** Percentage of people aged 18-24 claiming job seekers allowance, Jun 2013. Source: Benefit claimants - job seekers allowance, Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 104** Percentage of the working age population (aged 16-64) on key out-of-work benefits, Nov 2012. Source: Benefit claimants - job seekers allowance, Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 105** Percentage of employees aged 16 and over who had at least one period of sickness absence in the previous week. A period of sickness absence is at least one day off work because of sickness or injury during the week. The data is from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 106** Percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence. The data is from the Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 107** Percentage of adults aged 16-64 whose general state of health was assessed as bad or very bad. The assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time. The census question is 'How is your health in general? Very good/Good/Fair/Bad/Very bad', 2011. Source: Detailed Characteristics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc3302ew>)
- 108** Percentage of adults aged 16-64 with a long-term health problem or disability that limits day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all. The census question is 'Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months? Yes, limited a lot/Yes, limited a little/No', 2011. Source: Detailed Characteristics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc3302ew>)
- 109** Percentage of working age population (aged 16-64) who are claiming ESA and incapacity benefits, Nov 2012. Source: Benefit claimants - working age client group, Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- 110** Working age adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach recorded as being employed as a percentage of working age adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and who were on the Care Programme Approach (aged 18 to 69), 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)
- 111** Adults who are receiving secondary mental health services on the Care Programme Approach recorded as living independently, with or without support as a percentage of adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care

Programme Approach (aged 18 to 69), 2012/2013. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2012-13 - Provisional Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

112 Percentage of patients aged over 18 on GP registers diagnosed with a learning disability, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/gof>)

113 Working age learning disabled clients known to CASSRs in paid employment as a percentage of working age learning disabled clients known to CASSRs in the year to 31 March (aged 18 to 64), 2011/2012. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2011-12 - Final Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

114 Working-age learning disabled clients who are living in their own home or with their family as a percentage of working-age learning disabled clients (aged 18 to 64), 2011/2012. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2011-12 - Final Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

115 Rate of emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people aged 15-24 years per 10,000 resident population, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

116 Percentage of persons aged 6 months to 64 years receiving the seasonal flu vaccine between September and January and is in a clinical risk group, 2011/2012. Source: Health Protection Agency (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

117 Number of council-supported permanent admissions of younger adults to residential and nursing care divided by the size of the younger adult population in the area multiplied by 100,000 (aged 18 to 64), 2011/2012. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2011-12 - Final Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

118 Percentage of older people (aged 60 and over) living in income deprived households (Indices of Deprivation), 2010. Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>)

119 Percentage of people aged over 65 whose general state of health was assessed as bad or very bad. The assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time. The census question is 'How is your health in general? Very good/Good/Fair/Bad/Very bad', 2011. Source: Detailed Characteristics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc3302ew>)

120 Percentage of people aged over 65 with a long-term health problem or disability that limits day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all. The census question is 'Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months? Yes, limited a lot/Yes, limited a little/No', 2011. Source: Detailed Characteristics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc3302ew>)

121 Percentage of people aged 65 and over immunised against influenza, 2011/2012. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:"NHS+Immunisation+Statistics+-+England"&area=&size=10&sort=Relevance](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?q=title:))

122 Percentage of people aged 65 and over who have received PPV vaccine, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

123 Age-sex standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries due to falls in persons aged 65 and over per 100,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

124 Age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions for fractured neck of femur in persons aged 65 and over per 100,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

125 Number of council-supported permanent admissions of older people to residential and nursing care divided by the size of the older people population in the area multiplied by 100,000 (aged 65 and over), 2011/2012. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2011-12 - Final Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

126 Percentage of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting), who are at home or in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting 91 days after the date of their discharge from hospital, 2011/2012. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2011-12 - Final Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

127 Number of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from acute or community hospitals from hospital to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with the clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting) as a percentage of the total number of people (aged 65 and over) discharged alive from hospitals in England between 1 October 2011 and 31 December 2011. This includes all specialities and zero-length stays, 2011/2012. Source: Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2011-12 - Final Release, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB11145>)

128 Life expectancy at birth in years (males), 2009-2011. Source: Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-314574>)

129 Life expectancy at birth in years (females), 2009-2011. Source: Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-314574>)

130 Slope index of inequality for life expectancy in years (males). The slope index measures the difference between the most and least deprived areas with a local authority, 2006-2010. Source: Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=110506>)

131 Slope index of inequality for life expectancy in years (females). The slope index measures the difference between the most and least deprived areas with a local authority, 2006-2010. Source: Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=110506>)

132 Life expectancy at age 75 in years (males), 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

133 Life expectancy at age 75 in years (females), 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

134 Age-standardised rate of mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population. A death is considered preventable if, in the light of understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from that cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

135 Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for suicide and injury of undetermined intent, persons, all ages, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

136 Potential years of life lost (PYLL) for men from causes considered amenable to health care, rate per 100,000 population. Causes considered amenable to health care are those from which premature deaths should not occur in the presence of timely and effective health care. The concept of 'amenable' mortality generally relates to deaths under age 75, due to the difficulty in determining cause of death in older people who often have multiple morbidities. Causes of death considered amenable to health care are defined by the Office for National Statistics. Some of the causes included are: tuberculosis, certain cancers, diabetes, epilepsy, coronary heart disease, stroke, influenza, pneumonia, asthma, certain digestive and genitourinary disorders, complications of the perinatal period and unintentional injuries during surgical and medical care, 2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

137 Potential years of life lost (PYLL) for women from causes considered amenable to health care, rate per 100,000 population. Causes considered amenable to health care are those from which premature deaths should not occur in the presence of timely and effective health care. The concept of 'amenable' mortality generally relates to deaths under age 75, due to the difficulty in determining cause of death in older people who often have multiple morbidities. Causes of death considered amenable to health care are defined by the Office for National Statistics. Some of the causes included are: tuberculosis, certain cancers, diabetes, epilepsy, coronary heart disease, stroke, influenza, pneumonia, asthma, certain digestive and genitourinary disorders, complications of the perinatal period and unintentional injuries during surgical and medical care, 2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

138 The ratio of excess winter deaths compared with an expected number of deaths during non-winter months within a calendar year, expressed as a percentage, is an indication of the Excess Winter Deaths. The figures were estimated based on a winter and non-winter deaths between August 2007 and July 2010, 2007-2010. Source: Health Profiles, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=116446>)

139 Spend on cancers and tumours, £ per weighted head of population. The Unified Weighted Population is the PCT responsible population adjusted for the age structure of the population, its additional need over and above that accounted for by age, and the unavoidable geographical variations in the costs of providing services, 2011/2012. Source: Spend and Outcomes Tool, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/spot>)

140 Percentage of women in the resident population eligible for breast screening who were screened adequately within the previous three years on 31 March, Mar 2012. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/article/1165/Search-catalogue?q=title:"Breast+Screening+Programme"&area=&size=10&sort=RelevanceDesc](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/article/1165/Search-catalogue?q=title:))

141 Percentage of women in the resident population eligible for cervical screening who were screened adequately within the previous 3½ or 5½ years, according to age (3½ years for women aged 25-49 and 5½ years for women aged 50-64) on 31 March, Mar 2012.

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

142 Rate of two week wait (GP urgent) referrals with a suspicion of cancer, whether or not cancer was subsequently diagnosed, per 100,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: General Practice Profiles for Cancer, National Cancer Intelligence Network

(http://www.ncin.org.uk/cancer_information_tools/profiles/gp_profiles)

143 Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 population for all cancers, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

144 Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for all cancers, persons, ages under 75, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

145 Age-standardised rate of mortality that is considered preventable from all cancers in persons less than 75 years of age per 100,000 population. The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)

146 Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for all cancers, persons, all ages, 2009-2011. Source: Yorkshire and Humber Health Intelligence (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=49488>)

147 Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 population for oesophageal cancer, persons, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

148 Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for oesophageal cancer, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

149 Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 population for stomach cancer, persons, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

150 Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for stomach cancer, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

151 Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 population for colorectal cancer, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

152 Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for colorectal cancer, persons, all ages, 2009-2011. Source: Yorkshire and Humber Health Intelligence (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=49488>)

153 Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 population for lung cancer, persons, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

154 Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for lung cancer, all ages, 2009-2011. Source: Yorkshire and Humber Health Intelligence (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=49488>)

155 Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 population for all skin cancers, persons, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

156 Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for malignant melanoma, persons, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

157 Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 female population for breast cancer, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/index.jsp?v=2&submode=ddi&study=http%3A%2F%2Fhg-l-app-472.ic.green.net%3A80%2Fobj%2FStudy%2FP00141&mode=documentation&top=yes>)

158 Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for breast cancer, females, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

159 Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 female population for cervical cancer, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

- 160** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for cervical cancer, females, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 161** Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 male population for prostate cancer, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 162** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for prostate cancer, males, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 163** Age standardised registration rate per 100,000 population for bladder cancer, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 164** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for bladder cancer, persons, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 165** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for leukaemia, persons, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 166** Spend on infectious diseases, £ per weighted head of population. The Unified Weighted Population is the PCT responsible population adjusted for the age structure of the population, its additional need over and above that accounted for by age, and the unavoidable geographical variations in the costs of providing services, 2011/2012. Source: Spend and Outcomes Tool, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/spot>)
- 167** Age-standardised rate of mortality from communicable diseases per 100,000 population, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 168** Age standardised rate of laboratory confirmed cases of gastrointestinal disease per 100,000 population, all ages, all persons, 2011. Source: Health Protection Profiles, Health Protection Agency (<http://profiles.hpa.org.uk/>)
- 169** Incidence of tuberculosis rate per 100,000 population, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 170** Percentage of people completing treatment for tuberculosis within 12 months prior to 31st December, of all those whose case was notified the previous year, 2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 171** Crude rate of sight loss due to age related macular degeneration (AMD) in persons aged 65 and over per 100,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 172** Crude rate of sight loss due to glaucoma in persons aged 40 and over per 100,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 173** Crude rate of sight loss due to diabetic eye disease in persons aged 12 and over per 100,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 174** Crude rate of sight loss certifications per 100,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 175** Spend on endocrine, nutritional and metabolic problems, £ per weighted head of population. The Unified Weighted Population is the PCT responsible population adjusted for the age structure of the population, its additional need over and above that accounted for by age, and the unavoidable geographical variations in the costs of providing services, 2011/2012. Source: Spend and Outcomes Tool, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/spot>)
- 176** Percentage of patients on GP registers aged 17 and over diagnosed with diabetes, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/qof>)
- 177** Percentage of patients with diabetes whose last HbA1c reading (taken in the last 15 months) was less than 7.5, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/qof>)
- 178** Percentage of those offered diabetic eye screening who attend a digital screening event, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 179** Age standardised rate of admissions for diabetic ketoacidosis and coma per 100,000 population, 2010/2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

- 180** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for diabetes, persons, all ages, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 181** Spend on cardiovascular problems, £ per weighted head of population. The Unified Weighted Population is the PCT responsible population adjusted for the age structure of the population, its additional need over and above that accounted for by age, and the unavoidable geographical variations in the costs of providing services, 2011/2012. Source: Spend and Outcomes Tool, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/spot>)
- 182** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for all cardiovascular diseases, persons, ages under 75, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 183** Age-standardised rate of mortality that is considered preventable from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke) in persons less than 75 years of age per 100,000 population. The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 184** Percentage of patients on GP registers diagnosed with coronary heart disease, all ages, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/gof>)
- 185** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for coronary heart disease, persons, all ages, 2009-2011. Source: Yorkshire and Humber Health Intelligence (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=49488>)
- 186** Percentage of patients on GP registers diagnosed with stroke or transient ischemic attack, all ages, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/gof>)
- 187** Emergency hospital admissions for stroke, age standardised rate per 100,000 population, persons, 2010/2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 188** Emergency readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge for stroke, age standardised percent, persons, 2010/2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 189** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for stroke, ages under 75, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 190** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for stroke, all ages, 2009-2011. Source: Yorkshire and Humber Health Intelligence (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=49488>)
- 191** Spend on problems of the respiratory system, £ per weighted head of population. The Unified Weighted Population is the PCT responsible population adjusted for the age structure of the population, its additional need over and above that accounted for by age, and the unavoidable geographical variations in the costs of providing services, 2011/2012. Source: Spend and Outcomes Tool, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/spot>)
- 192** Age-standardised rate of mortality from respiratory disease in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 193** Age-standardised rate of mortality that is considered preventable from respiratory disease in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population. The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 194** Estimated percentage prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (diagnosed and undiagnosed), aged 16 and over, 2011. Source: Eastern Region Public Health Observatory (<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=48308>)
- 195** Patients on GP registers diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) as a percentage of the estimated population with COPD, ages 16 and over, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre and Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/gof>)
- 196** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, persons, ages under 75, 2008-2010. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 197** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, all ages, 2009-2011. Source: Yorkshire and Humber Health Intelligence (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=49488>)

- 198** Percentage of patients on GP registers diagnosed with asthma, all ages, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/gof>)
- 199** Age standardised rate of admissions for children for asthma per 100,000 children aged under 16, 2010/2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 200** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for asthma, persons, all ages, 2009-2011. Source: Yorkshire and Humber Health Intelligence (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=49488>)
- 201** Age-standardised rate of mortality from liver disease in persons less than 75 years of age per 100,000 population, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 202** Age-standardised rate of mortality that is considered preventable from liver disease in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population. The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense, 2009-2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 203** Spend on mental health disorders, £ per weighted head of population. The Unified Weighted Population is the PCT responsible population adjusted for the age structure of the population, its additional need over and above that accounted for by age, and the unavoidable geographical variations in the costs of providing services, 2011/2012. Source: Spend and Outcomes Tool, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/spot>)
- 204** Percentage of patients on GP registers diagnosed with dementia, all ages, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/gof>)
- 205** Percentage of patients on GP registers diagnosed with depression, ages 18 and over, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/gof>)
- 206** GP recorded prevalence of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and other psychoses, all ages, 2011/2012. Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/gof>)
- 207** Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm, age standardised rate per 100,000 population, persons, 2011/2012. Source: Community Mental Health Profiles, North East Public Health Observatory (<http://www.nepho.org.uk/cmhp/>)
- 208** Difference between the directly standardised mortality rate for people suffering from serious mental illness aged 18 to 74 and the directly standardised mortality rate for the general population in the same age group, 2010/2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)
- 209** Percentage of persons aged 18 and over who are self-reported smokers in the Integrated Household Survey. The number of respondents has been weighted in order to improve representativeness of the sample. The weights take into account survey design and non-response, 2011/2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 210** Self-reported 4-week smoking quitters per 100,000 adult population aged 16+, 2011/2012. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?productid=7993&q=title%3a%22Statistics+on+NHS+Stop+Smoking+Services%22&sort=Relevance&size=10&page=1#top>)
- 211** Hospital admissions for diseases that are wholly or partially attributed to smoking in persons aged 35 and over, age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2010/2011. Source: Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England (<http://www.tobaccoprofiles.info/>)
- 212** Deaths attributable to smoking per 100,000 population aged over 35, 2008-2010. Source: Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England (<http://www.tobaccoprofiles.info/>)
- 213** Recorded crime attributable to alcohol: Persons, all ages, crude rate per 1000 population, 2011/2012. Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (<http://www.lape.org.uk/>)
- 214** Alcohol related harm admissions, age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (<http://www.lape.org.uk/nafind.html>)
- 215** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for alcohol attributable mortality, males, all ages, 2010. Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (<http://www.lape.org.uk/>)
- 216** Age standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population for alcohol attributable mortality, females, all ages, 2010. Source: Local Alcohol Profiles for England (<http://www.lape.org.uk/>)

- 217** Planned exits as a proportion of total number exiting alcohol treatment, 2011/2012. Source: Croydon Drug and Alcohol Action Team (n/a)
- 218** Drug offences recorded per 1,000 population, 2012/2013. Source: Crime Statistics and Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2013---supplementary-tables/index.html>)
- 219** Users of opiates aged 18-75 that left drug treatment successfully (free of drugs of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment, 2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 220** Users of non-opiates aged 18-75 that left drug treatment successfully (free of drugs of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months as a percentage of the total number of non-opiate users in treatment, 2011. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 221** Estimated prevalence of obese adults aged 16 and over i.e. adults who have a body mass index (BMI) > 30 kg/m², 2006-2008. Source: Health Profiles, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=49802>)
- 222** Percentage of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week in accordance with UK CMO recommended guidelines on physical activity. The Chief Medical Officer currently recommends that adults undertake 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate activity per week, in bouts of 10 minutes or more. The overall amount of activity is more important than the type, intensity or frequency. The Active People Survey is conducted by telephone using Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and samples the adult population in England aged 16 and over, 2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 223** Percentage of adults classified as 'inactive' i.e. the percentage of respondents aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing less than 30 "equivalent" minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days, 2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 224** Percentage of people aged 16 and over using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons, Mar 2009 - Feb 2012. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 225** Percentage of people in employment the week before the census aged 16 to 74 whose method of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work, was walking or cycling, 2011. Source: Quick Statistics, 2011 Census (<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs701ew>)
- 226** Prevalence of healthy eating: number of adults estimated to eat at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day as a percentage of adults aged 16 and over, 2006-2008. Source: Health Profiles, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?RID=49802>)
- 227** Proportion of deaths from all causes that occur at usual place of residence, Jan 2012 - Dec 2012. Source: National End of Life Care Intelligence Network (http://www.endoflifecare-intelligence.org.uk/data_sources/place_of_death.aspx)
- 228** Percentage of patients who responded 'fairly good' or 'very good' to the question 'Overall, how would you describe your experience of making an appointment?' (adults aged 18 and over), Jul 2012 - Mar 2013. Source: GP Patient Survey, Department of Health (<http://www.gp-patient.co.uk/results>)
- 229** Percentage of patients who responded 'good' or 'very good' to the question 'Overall, how would you describe your experience of your GP Surgery?' (adults aged 18 and over), Jul 2012 - Mar 2013. Source: GP Patient Survey, Department of Health (<http://www.gp-patient.co.uk/results>)
- 230** Percentage of patients who responded 'good' or 'very good' to the question 'Overall, how would you describe your experience of out-of-hours GP Services?' (adults aged 18 and over), Jul 2012 - Mar 2013. Source: GP Patient Survey, Department of Health (<http://www.gp-patient.co.uk/results>)
- 231** Percentage of eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check in the financial year, 2012/2013. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 232** Percentage of eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check in the financial year, 2012/2013. Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/>)
- 233** All cause elective inpatient hospital admissions plus daycases, age-sex standardised rate per 1,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: NHS Comparators (<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/nhscomparators>)
- 234** All cause emergency hospital admissions, age-sex standardised rate per 1,000 population, 2011/2012. Source: NHS Comparators (<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/nhscomparators>)

235 Percentage of emergency admission to any hospital in England occurring within 30 days of the last, previous discharge after admission. Admissions for cancer and obstetrics are excluded, 2010/2011. Source: Indicator Portal, Health and Social Care Information Centre (<https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>)

236 Spend on dental problems, £ per weighted head of population. The Unified Weighted Population is the PCT responsible population adjusted for the age structure of the population, its additional need over and above that accounted for by age, and the unavoidable geographical variations in the costs of providing services, 2011/2012. Source: Spend and Outcomes Tool, Association of Public Health Observatories (<http://www.yhpho.org.uk/spot>)

237 Percentage of adults accessing NHS dentistry in the last 2 years, Mar 2013. Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre ([http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?topics=1/Primary care services/Dental services&sort=Most recent&size=10&page=1#top](http://www.hscic.gov.uk/searchcatalogue?topics=1/Primary%20care%20services/Dental%20services&sort=Most%20recent&size=10&page=1#top))

238 Percentage of patients who have tried to get an NHS Dental Services appointment in the last 2 years and were able to, the last time they tried (adults aged 18 and over), Jul 2012 - Mar 2013. Source: GP Patient Survey, Department of Health (http://www.gp-patient.co.uk/results/latest_weighted/pct/)

239 Percentage of patients who responded 'good' or 'very good' to the question 'Overall, how would you describe your experience of NHS Dental Services?' (adults aged 18 and over), Jul 2012 - Mar 2013. Source: GP Patient Survey, Department of Health (http://www.gp-patient.co.uk/results/latest_weighted/pct/)