Public Health Outcomes Framework: Update for Leicestershire

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What have we learnt in the PHOF update?

1. **Life expectancy at both birth and 65 years old has decreased for both sexes, with life expectancy at 65 years old for males now performing statistically similar to the national average.**

- Life expectancy at birth for males has decreased from 81.0 years in 2019 to 79.9 years in 2020. This continues to be significantly better than the national figure of 78.7 years. Leicestershire has performed significantly better than the national figure since this indicator was first recorded in 2001.
- Life expectancy at birth for females has decreased from 84.6 years in 2019 to 83.7 years in 2020. This continues to be significantly better than the national figure of 82.6 years. Leicestershire has performed significantly better than the national figure since 2006.
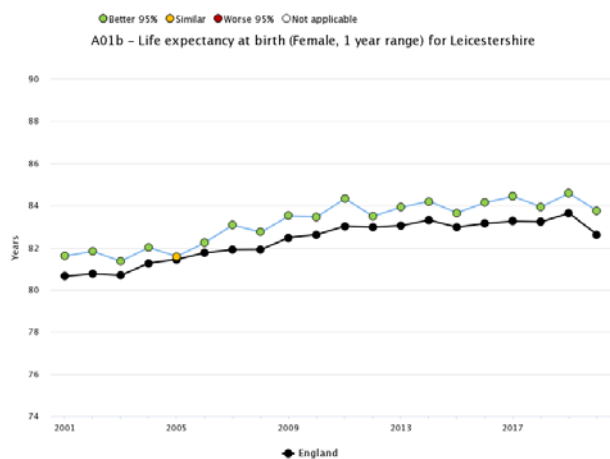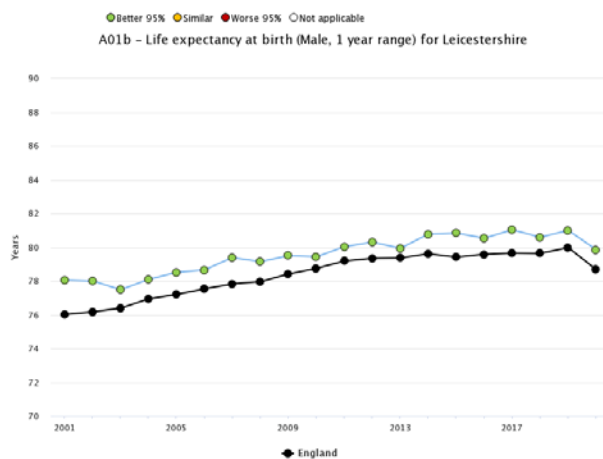
- Life expectancy at 65 for males has decreased from 19.7 years in 2019, where Leicestershire performed significantly better than the national average, to 18.3 years in 2020. Leicestershire now performs statistically similar to the national average of 18.1 years.
- Life expectancy at 65 for females has decreased from 22.2 years in 2019 to 21.4 years in 2020. This continues to be significantly better than the national figure of 20.7 years. Leicestershire has performed significantly better than the national figure since 2007.
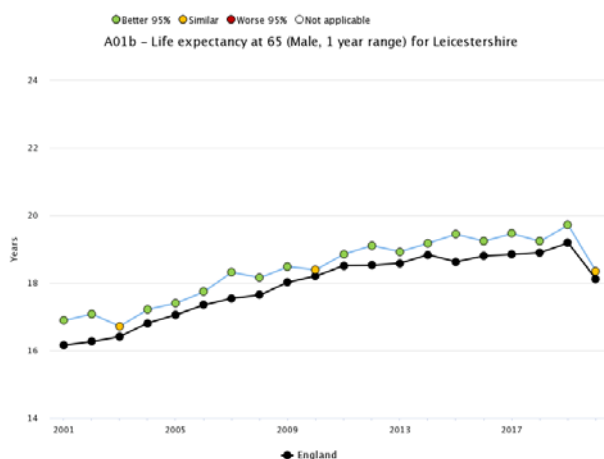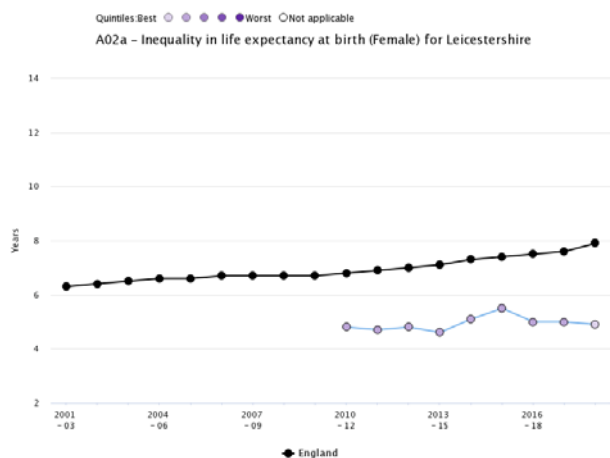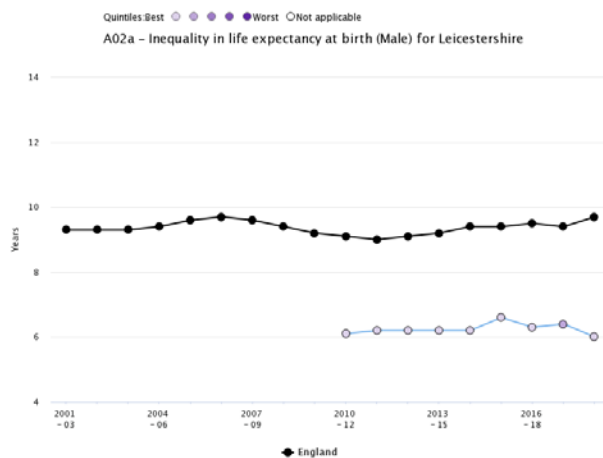
2. The inequality in life expectancy at birth for both sexes and the inequality in life expectancy at 65 for females now all perform in the best quintile nationally.

- The inequality in life expectancy at birth for males has decreased from 6.4 years in 2017-19, where Leicestershire performed in the 2nd best quintile nationally, to 6.0 years in 2018-20. Leicestershire now performs in the best quintile nationally.
- The inequality in life expectancy at birth for females has decreased from 5.0 years in 2017-19 to 4.9 years in 2018-20. Leicestershire now performs in the best quintile nationally for the first time, whereas previously it had been performing in the second best quintile nationally since 2010-12.

- The inequality in life expectancy at 65 for males has decreased from 4.0 years in 2017-19 to 3.8 years in 2018-20, with Leicestershire continuing to perform in the 2nd best quintile nationally. Leicestershire has performed in the 2nd best quintile nationally for this indicator since records began in 2010-12, apart from in 2016-18 where it performed in the best quintile in England.
- The inequality in life expectancy at 65 for females in 2018-20 has remained the same at 3.0 years. However, Leicestershire now performs in the best quintile nationally whereas in 2017-19 it was performing in the 2nd best quintile nationally.
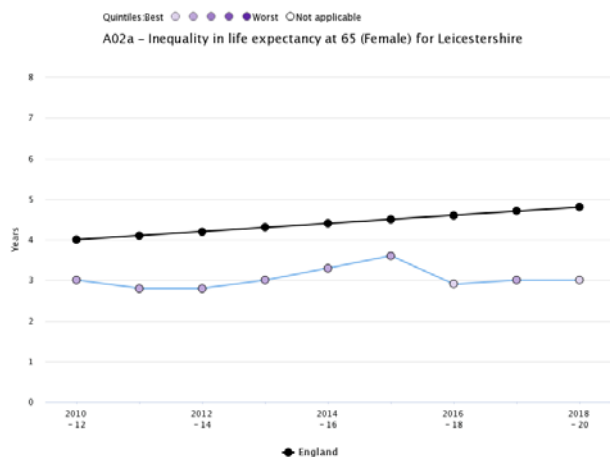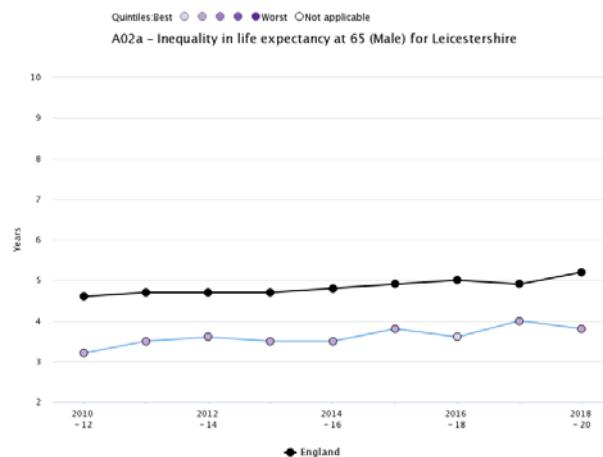
3. The proportion of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment, or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known has decreased and is now significantly better than the national figure.

- The percentage of 16-17 year olds NEET or whose activity is not known in Leicestershire has decreased from 8.3% in 2019, which was significantly worse than the national average, to 4.7% in 2020. Leicestershire now performs significantly better than the national figure of 5.5%.
- Over the last five data points, the trend of the percentage of 16-17 year olds NEET or whose activity is not known in Leicestershire has witnessed no significant change.
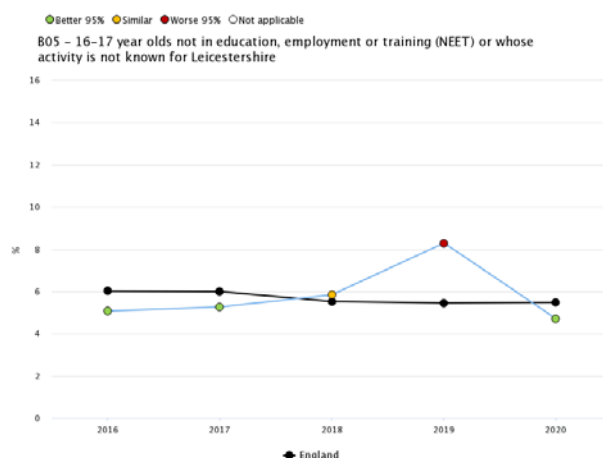
4. The percentage of adults with a learning disability and the percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services, who live in stable and appropriate accommodation, continue to perform significantly better and significantly worse than England respectively.

- The proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation in Leicestershire has increased from 82.9% in 2019/20 to 84.3% in 2020/21. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly better than the national average of 78.3% for this indicator.
- Over the last five data points, the percentage of adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation in Leicestershire has shown a significant increasing and improving trend.

- The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation in Leicestershire has decreased from 48.0% in 2019/20 to 46.0% in 2020/21. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly worse than the national average of 58.0% for this indicator and has performed significantly worse than England since 2016/17.
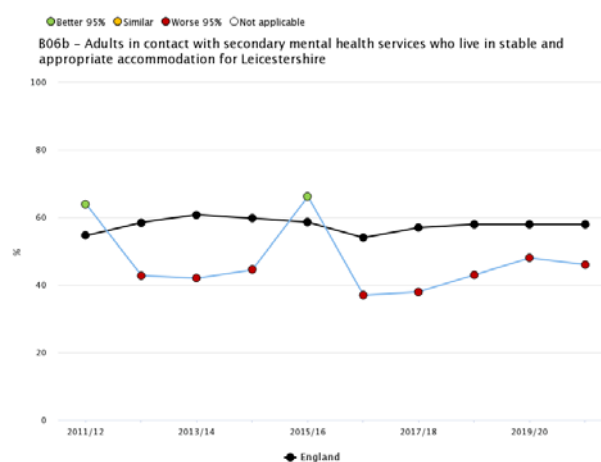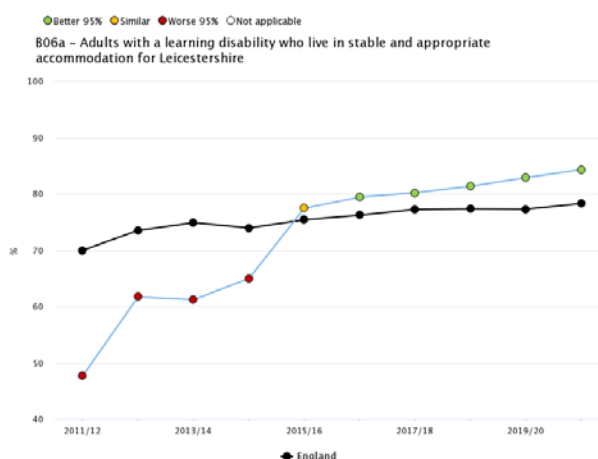
5. Both the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week and the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence are statistically similar to the national figure.

- The percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week in Leicestershire has decreased from 2.5% in 2017-19 to 1.9% in 2018-20 and continues to perform statistically similar to the national average of 1.9%. Leicestershire has performed statistically similar to England since the recording of the indicator began in 2009-11.
- The percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence in Leicestershire has decreased from 1.6% in 2017-19, where Leicestershire performed significantly worse than England, to 1.0% in 2018-20. Leicestershire now performs statistically similar to the national average of 1.0%

B09a – Sickness absence – the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week for Leicestershire

B09b – Sickness absence – the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence for Leicestershire
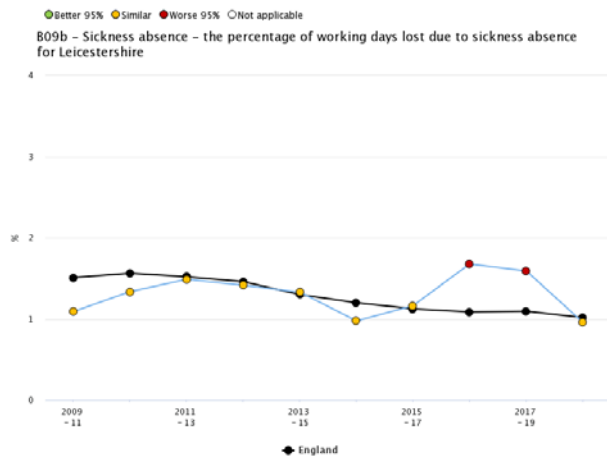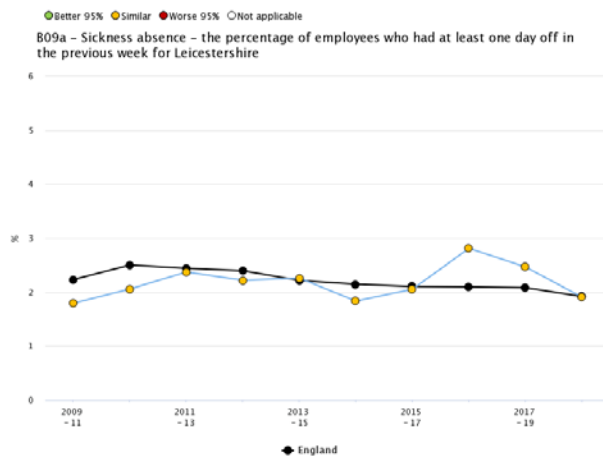
6. The percentage of births with a low birth weight has decreased and continues to be significantly better than the national average.

- The proportion of all live births in Leicestershire with a low birth weight has decreased from 2.42% in 2019 to 2.17% in 2020. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly better than the national average of 2.86% and has performed significantly better than England since 2019.
- Over the last five data points, the trend of the percentage of percentage of births with a low birth weight Leicestershire has witnessed no significant change.

C04 – Low birth weight of term babies for Leicestershire
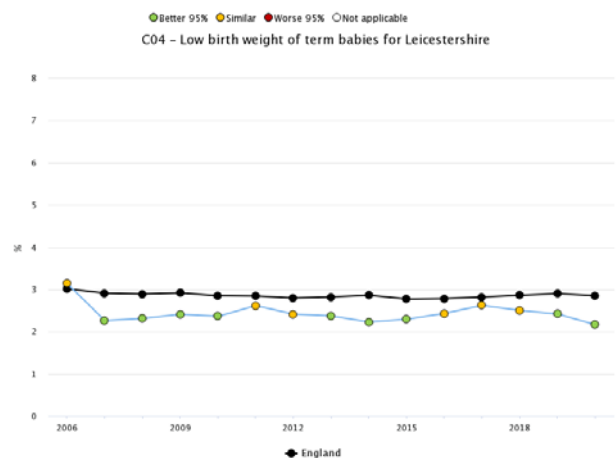
7. The percentage of opiate and non-opiate users successfully completing drug treatment and the percentage of alcohol users successfully completing alcohol treatment is now significantly better than the national average.

The figures presented are for Leicestershire and Rutland combined for these indicators

- The percentage of opiate users in treatment that left drug treatment successfully in Leicestershire and Rutland has decreased from 6.8% in 2019, where Leicestershire and Rutland performed statistically similar to the national value, to 6.7% in 2020. Despite this decrease, Leicestershire and Rutland now performs significantly better than the national average of 4.7%.
- The percentage of non-opiate users in treatment that left drug treatment successfully in Leicestershire and Rutland has increased from 34.6% in 2019, where Leicestershire performed statistically similar to the England average, to 45.0% in 2020. Leicestershire and Rutland now perform significantly better than the national average of 33.0% for the first time since 2010.

C19a – Successful completion of drug treatment – opiate users for Leicestershire

C19b – Successful completion of drug treatment – non-opiate users for Leicestershire
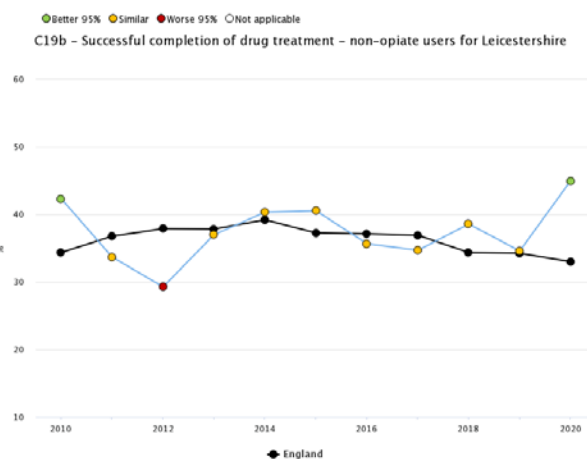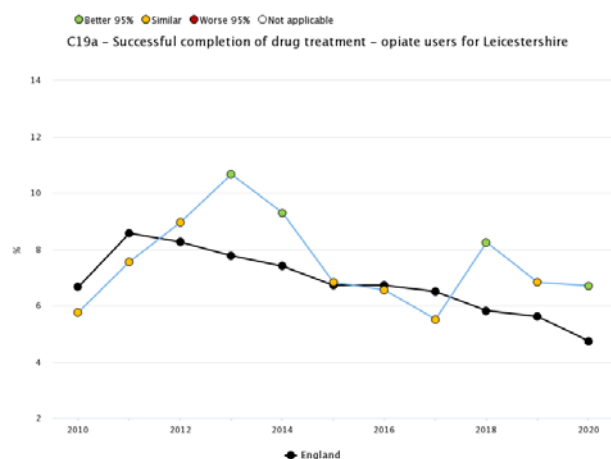
- The percentage of alcohol users in structured treatment that left structured treatment successfully in Leicestershire and Rutland has increased from 36.6% in 2019, where Leicestershire and Rutland performed statistically similar to England, to 42.1% in 2020. Leicestershire and Rutland now perform significantly better than the national average of 35.3%.

C19c – Successful completion of alcohol treatment for Leicestershire
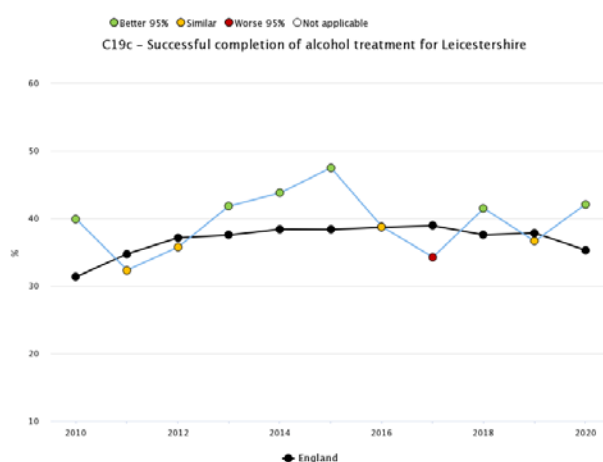
8. Cancer screening coverages have shown a mixed picture of trends.

- Breast cancer screening coverage has decreased from 77.6% in 2020 to 64.9% in 2021. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly better than the national average of 64.1% and has been performing significantly better since the recording of the indicator began in 2010.
- Over the last five data points, the breast cancer screening coverage in Leicestershire has shown a significant decreasing and worsening trend.

C24a – Cancer screening coverage – breast cancer for Leicestershire

- Cervical cancer screening coverage for females aged 25 to 49 years has decreased from 76.9% in 2020 to 74.2% in 2021. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly better than the national average of 68.0% and has been performing significantly better since the recording of the indicator began in 2010.
- Over the last five data points, the cervical cancer screening coverage for females aged 25 to 49 years in Leicestershire has not shown a significant trend.

C24b – Cancer screening coverage – cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old) for Leicestershire

- Cervical cancer screening coverage for females aged 50 to 64 years has decreased from 79.4% in 2020 to 78.0% in 2021. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly better than the national average of 74.7% and has been performing significantly better since the recording of the indicator began in 2010.
- Over the last five data points, the cervical cancer screening coverage for females aged 50 to 64 years in Leicestershire has shown a significant decreasing and worsening trend.

C24c – Cancer screening coverage – cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old) for Leicestershire

- Bowel cancer screening coverage has increased from 68.6% in 2020 to 70.4% in 2021. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly better than the national average of 65.2% and has been performing significantly better since the recording of the indicator began in 2015.
- Over the last five data points, the bowel cancer screening coverage in Leicestershire has shown a significant increasing and improving trend.

C24d – Cancer screening coverage – bowel cancer for Leicestershire
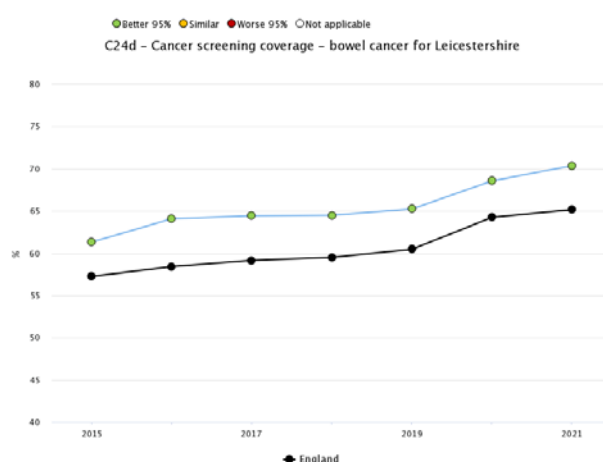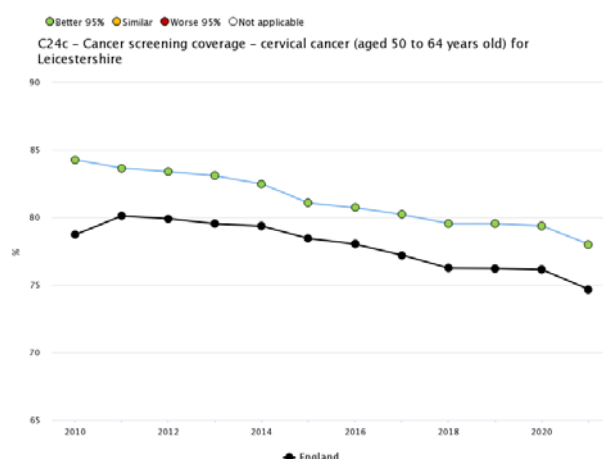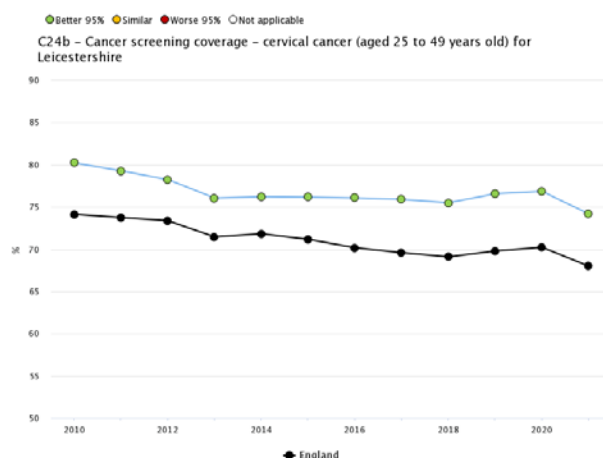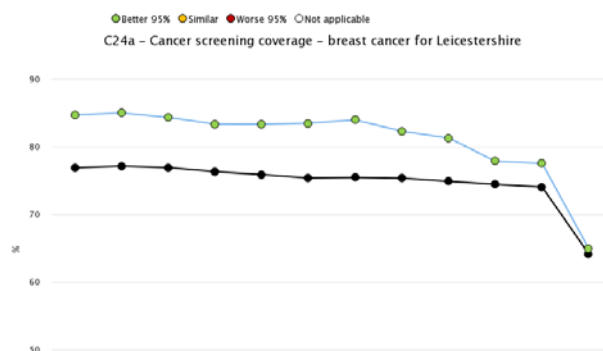
9. The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in aged 65+ people has decreased and continues to be significantly better than the national average.

- The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over in Leicestershire per 100,000 population has decreased from 1,891 in 2019/20 to 1,641 in 2020/21. This equates to a decrease of 320 emergency hospital admissions.
- Leicestershire continue to perform significantly better than the national average and has performed significantly better since 2011/12.

C29 – Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over for Leicestershire
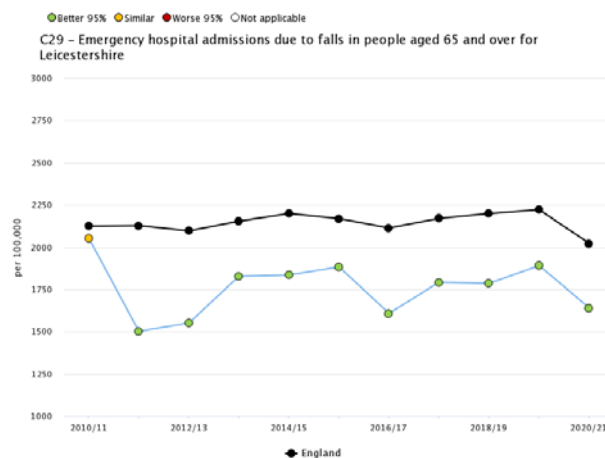
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 in Leicestershire per 100,000 population has decreased from 802 in 2019/20 to 722 in 2020/21. This equates to a decrease of 60 emergency hospital admissions.
- Leicestershire continue to perform significantly better than the national average and has performed significantly better since records began in 2010/11.

C29 – Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 for Leicestershire
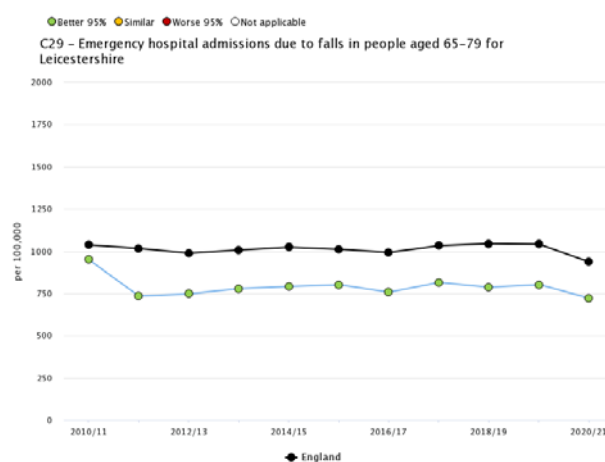
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 and over in Leicestershire per 100,000 population has decreased from 5,050 in 2019/20 to 4,304 in 2020/21. This equates to a decrease of 260 emergency hospital admissions.
- Leicestershire continue to perform significantly better than the national average and has performed significantly better since 2011/12.

C29 – Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ for Leicestershire
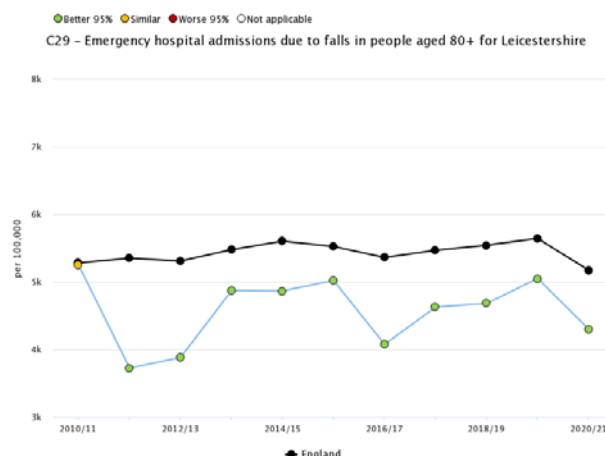
10. The shingles vaccination coverage has decreased and remains below the benchmark goal.

- The shingles vaccination coverage (71 years) in Leicestershire has remained below the benchmarking goal of 50%, having decreased from 49.8% in 2018/19 to 48.8% in 2019/20. This is slightly higher than the national average of 48.2%.

11. The excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness (SMI) has increased and remains significantly worse than the national average.

- The excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with SMI has increased from 534.3% in 2017-19 to 573.6% in 2018-20. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly worse than the national average of 451.0% and has performed significantly worse since the recording of this indicator began in 2015-17.
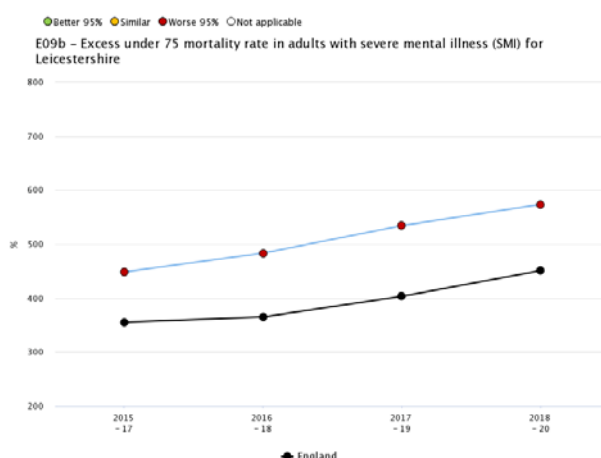
12. The rate of hip fractures remains significantly worse than the national average in people aged 65 and over and 80 and over.

- The rate of hip fractures in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population in Leicestershire has decreased from 800 in 2019/20 to 672 in 2020/21, equating to a decrease of 170 hip fractures. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly worse than the national average of 529 hip fractures per 100,000 population aged 65 and over and has been performing significantly worse since 2017/18.
- Over the last five data points, the trend of the rate of hip fractures aged 65+ in Leicestershire has witnessed no significant change.
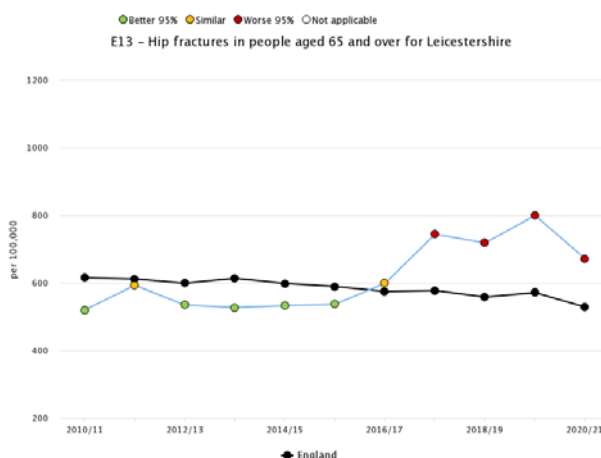
- The rate of hip fractures in people aged 65-79 per 100,000 population in Leicestershire has decreased from 294 in 2019/20, where Leicestershire performed significantly worse than England, to 227 in 2020/21. This equates to a decrease of 60 hip fractures. Leicestershire now performs statistically similar to the national average of 219 hip fractures per 100,000 population aged 65-79.
- Over the last five data points, the trend of the rate of hip fractures aged 65-79 in Leicestershire has witnessed no significant change.

E13 – Hip fractures in people aged 65–79 for Leicestershire
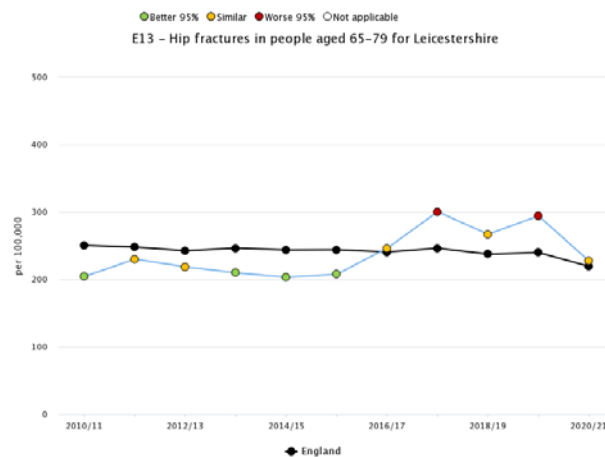
- The rate of hip fractures in people aged 80 and over per 100,000 population in Leicestershire has decreased from 2,266 in 2019/20 to 1,960 in 2020/21, equating to a decrease of 110 hip fractures. Leicestershire continues to perform significantly worse than the national average of 1,426 hip fractures per 100,000 population aged 80 and over and has been performing significantly worse since 2017/18.
- Over the last five data points, the trend of the rate of hip fractures aged 80+ in Leicestershire has witnessed no significant change.

E13 – Hip fractures in people aged 80+ for Leicestershire
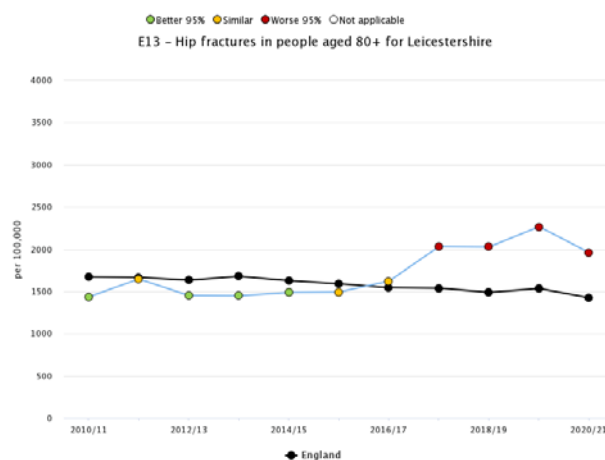
Appendix 1: Performance Summary

This release of the PHOF contained 192 indicators. The overall findings are summarised below.

Overall performance across Leicestershire is significantly better than the England average or against a benchmarking goal for 88 of the indicators presented in the PHOF. Performance is significantly worse for 19 indicators and these indicators need to show improvement.

Table 1: Summary of RAG Ratings for Leicestershire February 2022

Domain	Better	Similar	Worse	Not compared	Lower	Higher	Total
A: Overarching indicators	9	7	0	4	0	4	24
B: Wider determinants of health	14	11	4	3	5	4	41
C: Health improvement	26	13	8	8	1	0	56
D: Health protection	18	8	3	6	0	0	35
E: Healthcare & premature mortality	21	9	4	2	0	0	36
Total	**88**	**48**	**19**	**23**	**6**	**8**	**192**

1. All Indicators - Leicestershire Performance Against National/Benchmark

Currently, performance is significantly worse for 19 indicators and these indicators need to show improvement.

- B02a – School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception
- B02b – School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1
- B06b – Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
- B08c – Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate
- C06 – Smoking status at time of delivery
- C07 – Proportion of New Birth Visits (NBVs) completed within 14 days
- C08a – Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2-2$\frac{1}{2}$ years
- C08b – Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in communication skills at 2-2$\frac{1}{2}$ years
- C08c – Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in personal-social skills at 2-2$\frac{1}{2}$ years
- C24n – Newborn and Infant Physical Examination Screening – Coverage
- C26a – Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check
- C26c – Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health Check
- D02a – Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15 to 24
- D04e – Population vaccination coverage – HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12-13 years old) (Male)
- D06c – Population vaccination coverage – Shingles vaccination coverage (71 years)
- E09b – Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)
- E13 – Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
- E13 – Hip fractures in people aged 80+
- E15 – Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)

2. All Indicators – Leicestershire's Performance is Getting Worse

From August 2016, markers of significant trend were added to the PHOF. When there are at least five consecutive non-overlapping data points available for a proportion or crude rate indicator, a chi-squared statistical test for trend is carried out on the most recent five points. If there is no significant trend in the most recent five points, the test is redone, including an additional (sixth) point, and so on, going further back until the full series has been tested.

Currently there are 6 indicators that have a significant worsening trend.

- C24a – Cancer screening coverage – breast cancer
- C24c – Cancer screening coverage – cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)
- D02a – Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15 to 24
- D03c – Population vaccination coverage – Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)
- D03h – Population vaccination coverage – Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)
- D04e – Population vaccination coverage – HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12-13 years old) (Female)

Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

Public Health Outcomes Framework - at a glance summary

Leicestershire

Key

Significance compared to goal / England average:

Significantly worse	**Significantly lower**	↑ **Increasing / Getting worse**	↑ **Increasing / Getting better**
Not significantly different	**Significantly higher**	↓ **Decreasing / Getting worse**	↓ **Decreasing / Getting better**
Significantly better	**Significance not tested**	↑ **Increasing**	↓ **Decreasing**
		→ **No significant change**	— **Could not be calculated**

Notes

- Indicators that are shaded blue rather than red/amber/green are presented in this way because it is not straightforward to determine for these indicators whether a high value is good or bad.
- The Change from previous column shows whether there has been a change in value compared to the previous data point. Statistically significant changes highlighted in this column have been calculated by comparing the confidence intervals for the respective time points. If the confidence intervals do not overlap, the change has been flagged as significant.
- Recent trend refers to the analysis done in the Fingertips tool which tests for a statistical trend. Changes in this column are calculated using a chi-squared statistical test for trend. This is currently only available for certain indicator types; full details are available in the tool.
- Increases or decreases are only shown if they are statistically significant. Where no arrow is shown, no comparison has been made. This may be due to the fact that the required data to make the comparison is not available for the time point, or that no confidence interval values are available for the indicator.

A. Overarching indicators

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
A01a - Healthy life expectancy at birth	All ages	Male	2017 - 19	63.5	63.2	Years	—	→
A01a - Healthy life expectancy at birth	All ages	Female	2017 - 19	63.6	63.5	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at birth	All ages	Male	2020	79.9	78.7	Years	—	↓
A01b - Life expectancy at birth	All ages	Female	2020	83.7	82.6	Years	—	↓
A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at birth	All ages	Male	2017 - 19	63.1	62.7	Years	—	→
A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at birth	All ages	Female	2017 - 19	63.3	61.2	Years	—	→
A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth	All ages	Male	2018 - 20	6.00	9.70	Years	—	→
A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth	All ages	Female	2018 - 20	4.90	7.90	Years	—	→
A02c - Inequality in healthy life expectancy at birth LA	All ages	Male	2009 - 13	9.03	-	Years	—	—
A02c - Inequality in healthy life expectancy at birth LA	All ages	Female	2009 - 13	9.56	-	Years	—	—
A01a - Healthy life expectancy at 65	65	Male	2017 - 19	11.1	10.6	Years	—	→
A01a - Healthy life expectancy at 65	65	Female	2017 - 19	11.0	11.1	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at 65	65	Male	2020	18.3	18.1	Years	—	↓
A01b - Life expectancy at 65	65	Female	2020	21.4	20.7	Years	—	↓
A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at 65	65	Male	2017 - 19	9.37	9.86	Years	—	→
A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at 65	65	Female	2017 - 19	11.0	9.74	Years	—	→
A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at 65	65	Male	2018 - 20	3.80	5.20	Years	—	→
A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at 65	65	Female	2018 - 20	3.00	4.80	Years	—	→

B. Wider determinants of health

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
B01b - Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	<16 yrs	Persons	2019/20	10.4	15.6	%	↓	↑
B01b - Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	<16 yrs	Persons	2019/20	12.3	19.1	%	↓	↑
B02a - School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	5 yrs	Persons	2018/19	72.1	71.8	%	↑	→
B02a - School Readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	5 yrs	Persons	2018/19	48.7	56.5	%	↑	→
B02b - School readiness: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1	6 yrs	Persons	2018/19	83.4	81.8	%	↑	→
B02b - School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1	6 yrs	Persons	2018/19	63.0	70.1	%	↑	→
B02c - School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication and language skills at the end of Reception	5 yrs	Persons	2018/19	83.3	82.2	%	↑	→
B02d - School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception	5 yrs	Persons	2018/19	73.1	72.6	%	↑	→
B03 - Pupil absence	5-15 yrs	Persons	2018/19	4.49	4.73	%	→	→
B04 - First time entrants to the youth justice system	10-17 yrs	Persons	2020	122.6	169.2	per 100,000	→	→
B05 - 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known	16-17 yrs	Persons	2020	4.70	5.48	%	→	↓
B06a - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	18-64 yrs	Persons	2020/21	84.3	78.3	%	↑	→
B06b - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	18-69 yrs	Persons	2020/21	46.0	58.0	%	—	→
B08a - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	16-64 yrs	Persons	2019/20	10.6	10.6	Percentage points	—	→
B08b - Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate	18-64 yrs	Persons	2019/20	69.3	70.6	Percentage points	—	→
B08c - Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate	18-69 yrs	Persons	2019/20	74.5	67.2	Percentage points	—	→
B08d - Percentage of people in employment	16-64 yrs	Persons	2020/21	76.9	75.1	%	→	→
B09a - Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	16+ yrs	Persons	2018 - 20	1.91	1.92	%	—	→
B09b - Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	16+ yrs	Persons	2018 - 20	0.96	1.02	%	—	→
B10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	All ages	Persons	2020	62.1 $	86.1 $	per billion vehicle miles	—	—
B11 - Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes	16+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	23.1 [b]	30.3	per 1,000	—	—
B12a - Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	All ages	Persons	2018/19 - 20/21	20.2	41.9	per 100,000	—	→
B12b - Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	All ages	Persons	2020/21	22.3 ~	29.5 ~	per 1,000	↑	↑
B12c - Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	All ages	Persons	2020/21	1.84 ~	2.29 ~	per 1,000	↑	↑
B13a - Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	All ages	Persons	2018/19	23.6	27.9	%	—	—
B13b - Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender	All ages	Persons	2018/19	3.63	4.00		—	—
B13c - First time offenders	10+ yrs	Persons	2020	111.5	159.9	per 100,000	↓	↓

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
B14a - The rate of complaints about noise	All ages	Persons	2019/20	3.31 $	6.37 $	per 1,000	—	↓
B14b - The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime	All ages	Persons	2016	2.51	5.50	%	—	—
B14c - The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more during the night-time	All ages	Persons	2016	5.19	8.48	%	—	—
B15a - Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	Not applicable	Not applicable	2020/21	6.82 ~	11.3	per 1,000	—	↓
B15c - Homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	Not applicable	Not applicable	2020/21	0.49 ~	4.03	per 1,000	—	→
B16 - Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	16+ yrs	Persons	Mar 2015 - Feb 2016	20.8	17.9	%	—	→
B17 - Fuel poverty (low income, high cost methodology)	Not applicable	Not applicable	2018	9.40	10.3	%	→	—
B17 - Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology)	Not applicable	Not applicable	2019	11.2	13.4	%	—	—
B18a - Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	18+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	41.6	45.9	%	—	→
B18b - Social Isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like	18+ yrs	Persons	2018/19	30.0	32.5	%	—	→
B19 - Loneliness: Percentage of adults who feel lonely often / always or some of the time	16+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	21.1	22.3	%	—	—
1.01i - Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)	0-19 yrs	Persons	2016	10.7	17.0	%	→	↑
1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads (historic data)	All ages	Persons	2016 - 18	32.9	42.6 ~	per 100,000	—	—

C. Health improvement

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
C01 - Total prescribed LARC excluding injections rate / 1,000	All ages	Female	2020	31.2	34.6	per 1,000	→	↓
C02a - Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	<18 yrs	Female	2019	13.3	15.7	per 1,000	→	→
C02b - Under 16s conception rate / 1,000	<16 yrs	Female	2019	2.77	2.45	per 1,000	→	→
C03a - Obesity in early pregnancy	Not applicable	Female	2018/19	21.8	22.1	%	–	–
C03c - Smoking in early pregnancy	Not applicable	Female	2018/19	13.1	12.8	%	–	–
C04 - Low birth weight of term babies	=37 weeks gestational age at birth	Persons	2020	2.17	2.86	%	→	→
C05a - Baby's first feed breastmilk	Newborn	Persons	2018/19	- [a]	67.4	%	–	–
C06 - Smoking status at time of delivery	All ages	Female	2020/21	10.5	9.60	%	→	→
C07 - Proportion of New Birth Visits (NBVs) completed within 14 days	<14 days	Persons	2020/21	86.8	88.0 [e]	%	–	↑
C08a - Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2-2½ years	2-2.5 yrs	Persons	2020/21	70.3	82.9 [e]	%	–	→
C08b - Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in communication skills at 2-2½ years	2-2.5 yrs	Persons	2020/21	78.3	86.8 [e]	%	–	↓
C08c - Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in personal-social skills at 2-2½ years	2-2.5 yrs	Persons	2020/21	78.8	90.2 [e]	%	–	↓
C09a - Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	4-5 yrs	Persons	2019/20	19.0	23.0	%	↓	→
C09b - Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	10-11 yrs	Persons	2019/20	30.6	35.2	%	→	→
C10 - Percentage of physically active children and young people	5-16 yrs	Persons	2020/21	45.5	44.6	%	–	→
C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years)	<15 yrs	Persons	2020/21	41.4	75.7	per 10,000	↓	↓
C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years)	0-4 yrs	Persons	2020/21	57.5	108.7	per 10,000	↓	↓
C11b - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years)	15-24 yrs	Persons	2020/21	69.6	112.4	per 10,000	↓	↓
C12 - Percentage of looked after children whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern	5-16 yrs	Persons	2019/20	35.9	37.4	%	↓	→
C14b - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm	All ages	Persons	2020/21	123.3	181.2	per 100,000	↓	→
C15 - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults)	16+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	57.0	55.4	%	–	↑
C16 - Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	18+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	62.7	62.8	%	–	→
C17a - Percentage of physically active adults	19+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	67.6	66.4	%	–	→
C17b - Percentage of physically inactive adults	19+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	21.9	22.9	%	–	→
C18 - Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (2020 definition)	18+ yrs	Persons	2020	9.30	12.1	%	–	–
C19a - Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users	18+ yrs	Persons	2020	6.70 &	4.74	%	→	→
C19b - Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users	18+ yrs	Persons	2020	45.0 &	33.0	%	→	↑
C19c - Successful completion of alcohol treatment	18+ yrs	Persons	2020	42.1 &	35.3	%	→	→
C19d - Deaths from drug misuse	All ages	Persons	2018 - 20	2.93	5.02	per 100,000	–	→
C20 - Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison	18+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	83.0	38.1	%	↑	→

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow): New method. This indicator uses a new set of attributable fractions, and so differ from that originally published.	All ages	Persons	2020/21	403.7	455.9	per 100,000	→	↓
C22 - Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	17+ yrs	Persons	2018	79.4	78.0	%	–	→
C23 - Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2	All ages	Persons	2019	- [a]	55.1	%	–	–
C24a - Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer	53-70 yrs	Female	2021	64.9 ~	64.1 ~	%	↓	↓
C24b - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)	25-49 yrs	Female	2021	74.2 ~	68.0 ~	%	→	↓
C24c - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)	50-64 yrs	Female	2021	78.0 ~	74.7 ~	%	↓	↓
C24d - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer	60-74 yrs	Persons	2021	70.4 ~	65.2 ~	%	↑	↑
C24e - Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening - Coverage	65	Male	2020/21	81.7 ~	55.0 ~	%	→	→
C24m - Newborn Hearing Screening - Coverage	<1 yr	Persons	2020/21	98.9	97.5 ~	%	–	→
C24n - Newborn and Infant Physical Examination Screening - Coverage	<1 yr	Persons	2020/21	95.3	97.3 ~	%	–	–
C26a - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check	40-74 yrs	Persons	2016/17 - 20/21	63.6	71.8	%	–	↓
C26b - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check	40-74 yrs	Persons	2016/17 - 20/21	49.8	46.5	%	–	↑
C26c - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health check	40-74 yrs	Persons	2016/17 - 20/21	31.7	33.4	%	–	↓
C27 - Percentage reporting a long term Musculoskeletal (MSK) problem	16+ yrs	Persons	2020	17.9	18.6	%	–	→
C28a - Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low satisfaction score	16+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	5.99	6.06	%	–	→
C28b - Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low worthwhile score	16+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	- ^	4.38	%	–	–
C28c - Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low happiness score	16+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	7.73	9.21	%	–	→
C28d - Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high anxiety score	16+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	22.5	24.2	%	–	→
C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	65+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	1641	2023	per 100,000	→	↓
C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79	65-79 yrs	Persons	2020/21	722.2	936.6	per 100,000	→	→
C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+	80+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	4304	5174	per 100,000	→	↓
2.02ii - Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth - current method	6-8 weeks	Persons	2020/21	- [a]	47.6 [e]	%	–	–

D. Health protection

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
D01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	30+ yrs	Persons	2019	5.33	5.13	%	–	–
D02a - Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15 to 24	15-24 yrs	Persons	2020	1130 *	1408 *	per 100,000	↓	↓
D02b - New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000	15-64 yrs	Persons	2020	346.2	619.0	per 100,000	↓	↓
D03b - Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B (1 year old)	1 yr	Persons	2020/21	90.0	- [d]	%	–	→
D03c - Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)	1 yr	Persons	2020/21	96.3 *	92.0 *	%	↓	→
D03d - Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year)	1 yr	Persons	2020/21	96.3 *	92.1 *	%	–	→
D03e - Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (Rota) (1 year)	1 yr	Persons	2020/21	94.6 *	90.2 *	%	→	→
D03f - Population vaccination coverage - PCV	1 yr	Persons	2019/20	96.8 *	93.2 *	%	→	→
D03g - Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B (2 years old)	2 yrs	Persons	2020/21	91.7	- [d]	%	–	→
D03h - Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)	2 yrs	Persons	2020/21	97.0 *	93.8 *	%	↓	→
D03i - Population vaccination coverage - MenB booster (2 years)	2 yrs	Persons	2020/21	95.1 *	89.0 *	%	–	→
D03j - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 years old)	2 yrs	Persons	2020/21	96.1 *	90.3 *	%	→	→
D03k - Population vaccination coverage - PCV booster	2 yrs	Persons	2020/21	96.1 *	90.1 *	%	→	→
D03l - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (2-3 years old)	2-3 yrs	Persons	2020/21	68.9 & *	56.7 ~ *	%	↑	↑
D03m - Population vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)	2 yrs	Persons	2020/21	95.9 *	89.8 *	%	→	→
D04a - Population vaccination coverage - DTaP/IPV booster (5 years)	5 yrs	Persons	2020/21	93.3 *	85.3 *	%	→	→
D04b - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (5 years old)	5 yrs	Persons	2020/21	97.7 *	94.3 *	%	→	→
D04c - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)	5 yrs	Persons	2020/21	95.0 *	86.6 *	%	↑	→
D04d - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (primary school aged children)	4-11 yrs	Persons	2020	67.7 & *	62.5 ~ *	%	–	↑
D04e - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12-13 years old)	12-13 yrs	Female	2019/20	84.7 *	59.2 *	%	↓	↓
D04e - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12-13 years old)	12-13 yrs	Male	2019/20	78.7 *	54.4 *	%	–	–
D04f - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (13-14 years old)	13-14 yrs	Female	2019/20	87.5 *	64.7 *	%	→	↓
D04g - Population vaccination coverage - Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14-15 years)	14-15 yrs	Persons	2019/20	93.0 *	87.0 *	%	–	→
D05 - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)	6 months-64 yrs	Persons	2020/21	55.1 & *	53.0 ~ *	%	→	↑
D06a - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)	65+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	83.5 & *	80.9 ~ *	%	↑	↑
D06b - Population vaccination coverage - PPV	65+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	71.9 *	70.6 *	%	→	↑
D06c - Population vaccination coverage – Shingles vaccination coverage (71 years)	71	Persons	2019/20	48.8 *	48.2 *	%	–	→
D07 - HIV late diagnosis (all CD4 less than 350) (%)	15+ yrs	Persons	2018 - 20	26.5 @ *	42.4 *	%	–	→
D08a - Proportion of drug sensitive TB cases who had completed a full course of treatment by 12 months	All ages	Persons	2019	90.0	82.0	%	→	→
D08b - TB incidence (three year average)	All ages	Persons	2018 - 20	4.30	7.96	per 100,000	–	→
D09 - NHS organisations with a board approved sustainable development management plan	Not applicable	Not applicable	2015/16	40.0	66.2	%	→	→
D10 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS	All ages	Persons	2020	0.80 *	0.75 *	per STAR-PU	–	↓

E. Healthcare and premature mortality

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
E01 - Infant mortality rate	<1 yr	Persons	2018 - 20	3.25	3.90	per 1,000	−	→
E02 - Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay	5 yrs	Persons	2018/19	18.2	23.4	%	−	↓
E03 - Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2019 definition)	<75 yrs	Persons	2020	118.8	140.5	per 100,000	→	→
E04a - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	<75 yrs	Persons	2020	61.8	73.8	per 100,000	→	→
E04b - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (2019 definition)	<75 yrs	Persons	2020	23.6	29.2	per 100,000	→	→
E05a - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	<75 yrs	Persons	2020	121.5	125.1	per 100,000	→	→
E05b - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (2019 definition)	<75 yrs	Persons	2020	49.3	51.5	per 100,000	→	→
E06a - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	<75 yrs	Persons	2020	17.2	20.6	per 100,000	→	→
E06b - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable (2019 definition)	<75 yrs	Persons	2020	14.7	18.2	per 100,000	→	→
E07a - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	<75 yrs	Persons	2020	24.7	29.4	per 100,000	→	→
E07b - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (2019 definition)	<75 yrs	Persons	2020	11.8	17.1	per 100,000	→	→
E08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza	All ages	Persons	2020	5.80	8.25	per 100,000	→	→
E09a - Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)	18-74 yrs	Persons	2018 - 20	95.2 [c]	103.6	per 100,000	−	→
E09b - Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)	18-74 yrs	Persons	2018 - 20	573.6	451.0	%	−	→
E10 - Suicide rate	10+ yrs	Persons	2018 - 20	8.38	10.4	per 100,000	−	→
E11 - Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital	All ages	Persons	2019/20	- x	14.4	%	−	−
E12a - Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)	65+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	111.1	105.4	per 100,000	→	→
E12b - Preventable sight loss - glaucoma	40+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	8.74	12.9	per 100,000	→	→
E12c - Preventable sight loss - diabetic eye disease	12+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	1.80	2.95	per 100,000	→	→
E12d - Preventable sight loss - sight loss certifications	All ages	Persons	2019/20	40.2	41.4	per 100,000	→	→
E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	65+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	671.8	528.7	per 100,000	→	↓
E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65-79	65-79 yrs	Persons	2020/21	227.4	219.3	per 100,000	→	↓
E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 80+	80+ yrs	Persons	2020/21	1960	1426	per 100,000	→	↓
E14 - Excess winter deaths index	All ages	Persons	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	17.4	17.4	%	−	→
E14 - Excess winter deaths index (age 85+)	85+ yrs	Persons	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	24.0	20.8	%	−	→
E15 - Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	65+ yrs	Persons	2021	61.2 *	61.6 *	%	→	→

Accompanying indicator value notes

symbols	Data note
*	Value compared to a goal (see below)
~	Aggregated from all known lower geography values
$	Value is modelled or synthetic estimate
^	Value missing due to small sample size
&	Value for Leicestershire and Rutland combined
x	Value missing in source data
@	Value presented but numerator and denominator suppressed to avoid disclosure by differencing
[a]	Value not published for data quality reasons
[b]	LAs are allocated the rate of the police force area within which they sit
[c]	Value calculated from a Count that has been rounded to the nearest 5
[d]	Value suppressed due to incompleteness of source data
[e]	Annual figure includes constituent area(s) with annual figure scaled up data from three quarters' data

Thresholds for indicators that are compared against a goal

Indicator Name	Green	Amber	Red
D02a - Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15 to 24	>= 2,300	1,900-2,300	< 1,900
D03c - Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D03d - Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D03e - Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (Rota) (1 year)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D03f - Population vaccination coverage - PCV	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D03h - Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D03i - Population vaccination coverage - MenB booster (2 years)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D03j - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 years old)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D03k - Population vaccination coverage - PCV booster	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D03l - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (2-3 years old)	>= 65%	40-65%	< 40%
D03m - Population vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D04a - Population vaccination coverage - DTaP/IPV booster (5 years)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D04b - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (5 years old)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D04c - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)	>= 95%	90-95%	< 90%
D04d - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (primary school aged children)	>= 65%		<65%
D04e - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12-13 years old)	>= 90%	80-90%	< 80%
D04f - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (13-14 years old)	>= 90%	80-90%	< 80%
D04g - Population vaccination coverage - Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14-15 years)	>= 90%	80-90%	< 80%
D05 - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)	>= 55%		< 55%
D06a - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)	>= 75%		< 75%
D06b - Population vaccination coverage - PPV	>= 75%	65-75%	< 65%
D06c - Population vaccination coverage – Shingles vaccination coverage (71 years)	>= 60%	50-60%	< 50%
D07 - HIV late diagnosis (all CD4 less than 350) (%)	< 25%	25-50%	>= 50%
D10 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS	<= mean England prescribing (2013/14)		> mean England prescribing (2013/14)

Indicator Name	Green	Amber	Red
E15 - Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	>= 66.7% (significantly)	Similar to 66.7%	< 66.7% (significantly)

If you require information contained in this leaflet in another version e.g. large print, Braille, tape or alternative language please telephone: 0116 305 6803, Fax: 0116 305 7271 or Minicom: 0116 305 6160.

જો આપ આ માહિતી આપની ભાષામાં સમજવામાં થોડી મદદ ઇચ્છતાં હો તો 0116 305 6803 નંબર પર ફોન કરશો અને અમે આપને મદદ કરવા વ્યવસ્થા કરીશું.

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਮਦਦ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ 0116 305 6803 ਨੰਬਰ ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਰ ਦਵਾਂਗੇ।

এই তথ্য নিজের ভাষায় বুঝার জন্য আপনার যদি কোন সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয়, তবে 0116 305 6803 এই নম্বরে ফোন করলে আমরা উপযুক্ত ব্যক্তির ব্যবস্থা করবো।

اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات سمجھنے میں کچھ مدد درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر کال کریں 0116 305 6803 اور ہم آپ کی مدد کے لئے کسی کا انتظام کردیں گے۔

假如閣下需要幫助, 用你的語言去明白這些資訊, 請致電 0116 305 6803, 我們會安排有關人員為你提供幫助。

Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tej informacji w Twoim języku, zadzwoń pod numer 0116 305 6803, a my Ci dopomożemy.

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