

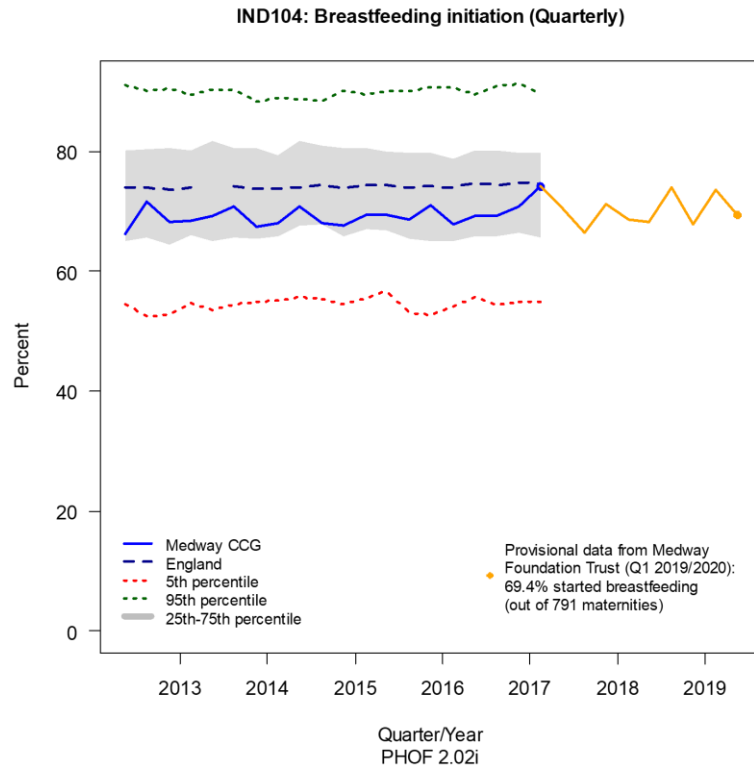
Appendix 1

Health and Wellbeing Board

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Breastfeeding initiation (Quarterly)



Current status

Provisional data from Medway Foundation Trust (Q1 2019/2020): 69.4% started breastfeeding (out of 791 maternities)

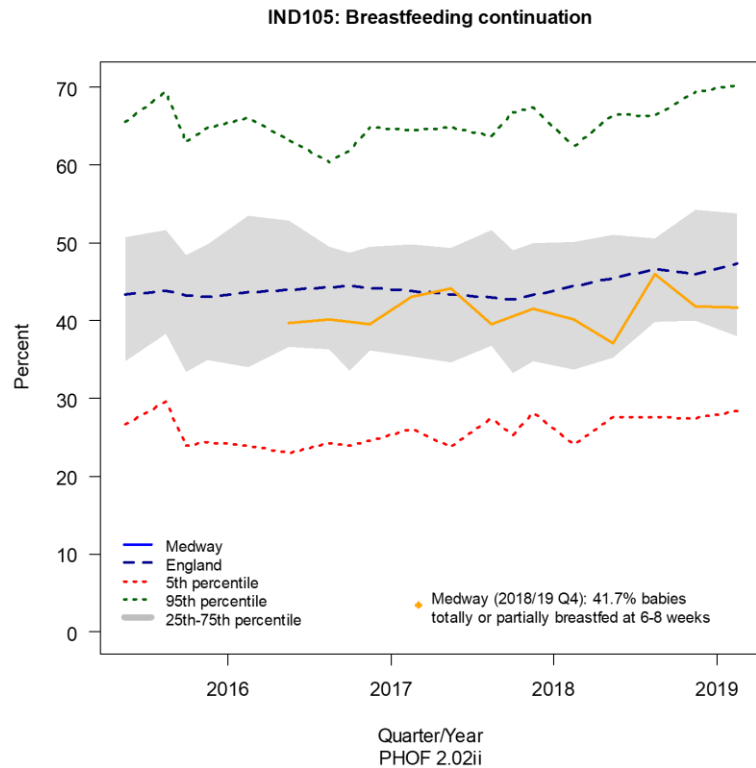
Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND104: Breastfeeding initiation (Quarterly)
Definition:	Women who initiate breastfeeding in the first 48 hours after delivery
Source:	NHS England and MFT
Reporting frequency	Quarter/Year
Last review	2019-09-09

The Medway Infant Feeding Strategy group is made up of representatives from Medway Clinical Commissioning Group, Medway Council, Medway Foundation Trust, Medway Community Healthcare CiC and the La Leche League. The multi-disciplinary group produced a strategy that set a number of aspirations, including achieving a 1% year on year increase in breastfeeding initiation rates. The data is reported quarterly and with relatively small numbers the fluctuating pattern is common, however the average for the annual percentage change last year shows the 1% increase was achieved.

The current range of interventions to keep this progress happening include a range of training packages for all per-natal front line staff, achieving the highest level of Baby Friendly Accreditation, campaigns and promotions to normalise and promote breastfeeding, creating breastfeeding friendly environments, introducing solid foods interventions and promotion of the Healthy Start Vitamin scheme.

Breastfeeding continuation



Current status

Medway (2018/19 Q4): 41.7% babies totally or partially breastfed at 6-8 weeks

Summary

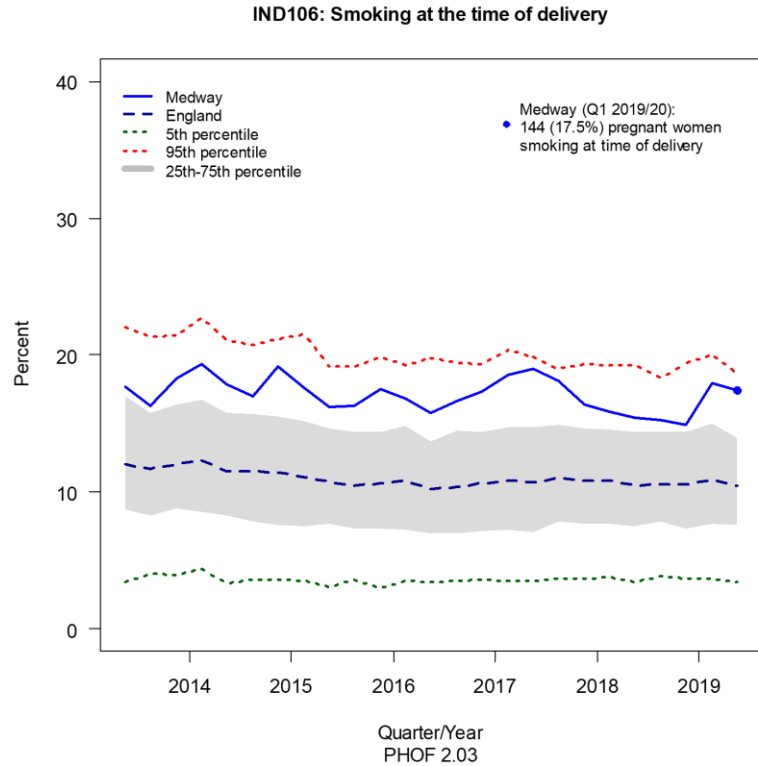
Item	Detail
Description:	IND105: Breastfeeding continuation
Definition:	Infants who are totally or partially breastfed at 6-8 week check
Source:	Public Health England
Reporting frequency	Quarter/Year
Last review	2019-10-07

Since April 2013, the proportion of infants with "unknown" breastfeeding status at 6-8 weeks on the Child Health Information System (CHIS) increased from below 5% to over 33%. Once the number of unknowns in an area rises above 5%, the continuation rate is suppressed in published figures. This sudden drop in data completeness coincides with the cessation of CQUIN payments made to Medway Community Healthcare (MCH) for the supplementary data collection of breastfeeding status at six weeks by the health visiting service.

Responsibility for commissioning health services for 0-5 year olds transferred from the NHS to Local Authorities in October 2015. A new system of recording breastfeeding continuation has recently been established, through which this indicator is now being measured according to information held in health visiting service records rather than the CHIS. Health Visitors are required to enquire about breastfeeding status at the 6-8 week Maternal Mood Assessment. This new system has required MCH to modify its existing data collection process, a process which may take a number of months to become fully established.

In 2018/19 Q4, the breastfeeding continuation status was recorded in 97.4% of all the infants due a 6-8 week assessment.

Smoking at time of delivery (SATOD)



Current status

Medway (Q1 2019/20): 144 (17.5%) pregnant women smoking at time of delivery

Summary

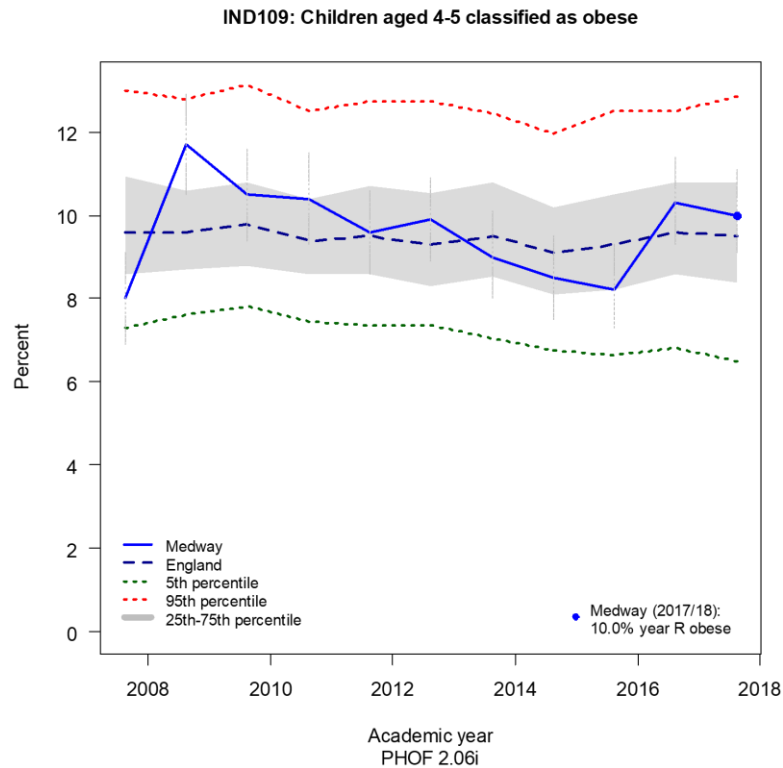
Item	Detail
Description:	IND106: Smoking at the time of delivery
Definition:	Rate of smoking at time of delivery per 100 maternities
Source:	NHS Digital, SATOD data collection
Reporting frequency	Quarter/Year
Last review	2019-06-27
Data last published	12 Sep 2019

The SATOD rate for Medway has decreased from 18% in Q4 2018/19 to 17.5% in Q1 2019/20. The national rate is 10.4%. Nationally there is a strong correlation between smoking at time of delivery and the underlying smoking prevalence, and Medway is not an outlier in this respect.

Face-to-face interventions tend to secure more commitment from pregnant women. Due to lack of referrals from sonographers, the risk perception intervention has been withdrawn from MFT.

The Local Maternity System has identified SATOD as a key priority within its plan and has set-up a task and finish group to address this. It would be useful to have Medway CCG as the commissioner participate in these meetings as there is representation from the local authority and the acute trust.

Children aged 4-5 classified as obese



Current status

Medway (2017/18): 10.0% year R obese

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND109: Children aged 4-5 classified as obese
Definition:	Percentage of children aged 4-5 classified as overweight or obese
Source:	HSCIC NCMP
Reporting frequency:	Academic year
Last review:	2019-01-15

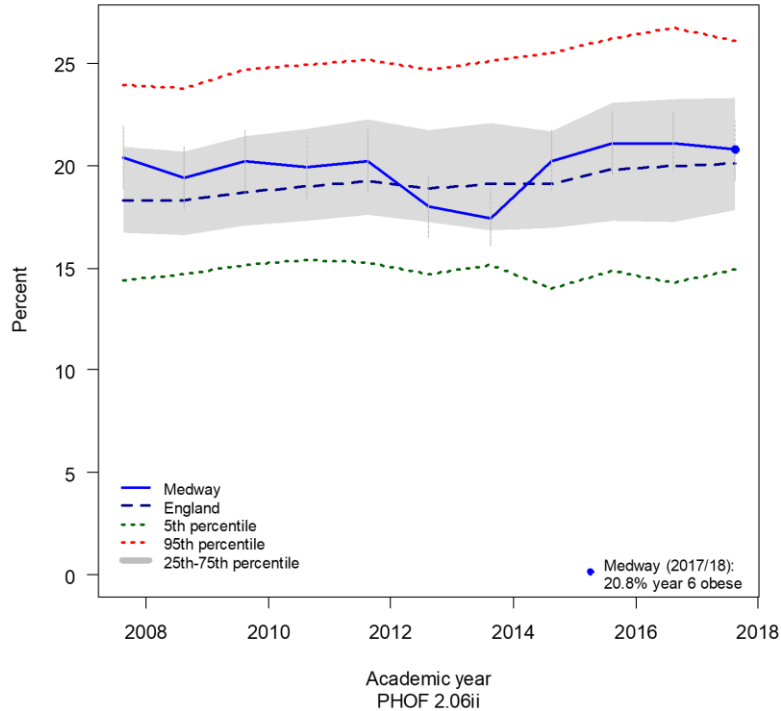
Rates of children classified as "overweight" and "obese" are monitored through the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), which is delivered through schools. Children's weight and height are measured in reception class (ages 4-5) and again in year 6 (ages 10-11).

Medway's Year R obesity figure decreased slightly this year (from 10.3% to 10%), meaning Medway is above the national average for the second year in succession. This figure is best taken in combination with the overweight value for the same age group (IND 108) as it gives a combined value for overweight and obesity for 4-5 year olds, when this is done it suggests an overall increase in the weight status for reception year children Medway.

These results reinforce the need for a wide range of partners to take action and attempt to tackle childhood obesity. Medway provides a range of family weight management, healthy eating and activity support services, offering free swimming, fully engaged children centres and young people settings and a fully approved Obesity treatment pathway. Medway commenced a local obesity network in 2014, to engage wider stakeholder partners in taking local action and this group have committed to a shared vision and to working together to tackle obesity locally.

Children aged 10-11 classified as obese

IND111: Children aged 10-11 classified as obese



Current status

Medway (2017/18): 20.8% year 6 obese

Summary

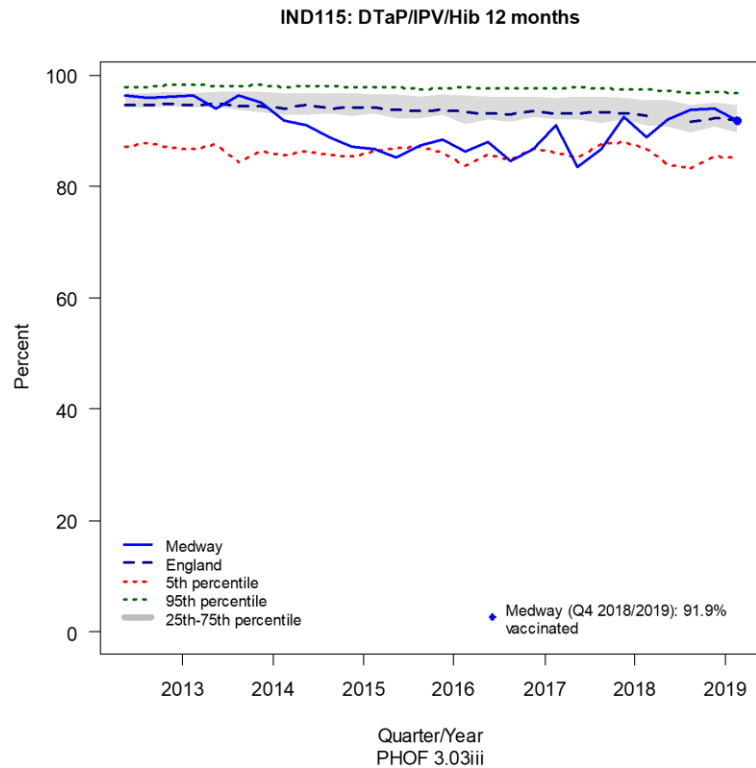
Item	Detail
Description:	IND111: Children aged 10-11 classified as obese
Definition:	Percentage of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese
Source:	HSCIC NCMP
Reporting frequency:	Academic year
Last review:	2019-01-15

Rates of children classified as "overweight" and "obese" are monitored through the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP), which is delivered through schools.

The obesity figure for 10-11 year olds has reduced slightly from 21.1% in 2016/17 to 20.8% in 2017/18. This is the fourth consecutive year that Medway is above the England average but it should be noted that the combined over-weight or obese percentage has reduced from last year.

These results reinforce the need for a wide range of partners to take action and attempt to tackle childhood obesity. The government published the Childhood Obesity Action Plan in 2016, which has proposed a number of national and local measures to tackle the issue. Through the Medway Healthy Weight Network, we are keen to that all possible private, public, academic and voluntary sector agencies take action forwards, as only a sustained mixed measure approach will result in positive change. Through this network, which meets annually and currently has over 24 local agencies represented, we are aiming to drive this change forwards. In addition to coordinating and leading this network, Medway Council takes a wide range of actions across a number of core services. This includes a range of family weight management, healthy eating and activity support services, offering free swimming, fully engaged children centres and young people settings, an excellent provision of green spaces and a fully approved Obesity treatment pathway.

DTaP/IPV/Hib 12 months



Current status

Medway (Q4 2018/2019): 91.9% vaccinated

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND115: DTaP/IPV/Hib 12 months
Definition:	DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccination coverage
Source:	quarterly COVER published on gov.uk
Reporting frequency	Quarter/Year
Last review	2019-09-09

Indicators 115-127 refer to vaccinations within the routine childhood immunisation schedule. Vaccinations work by producing immunological memory so that when the immune system is subsequently exposed to natural infection it is able to recognise and respond to it, therefore preventing or modifying the disease.

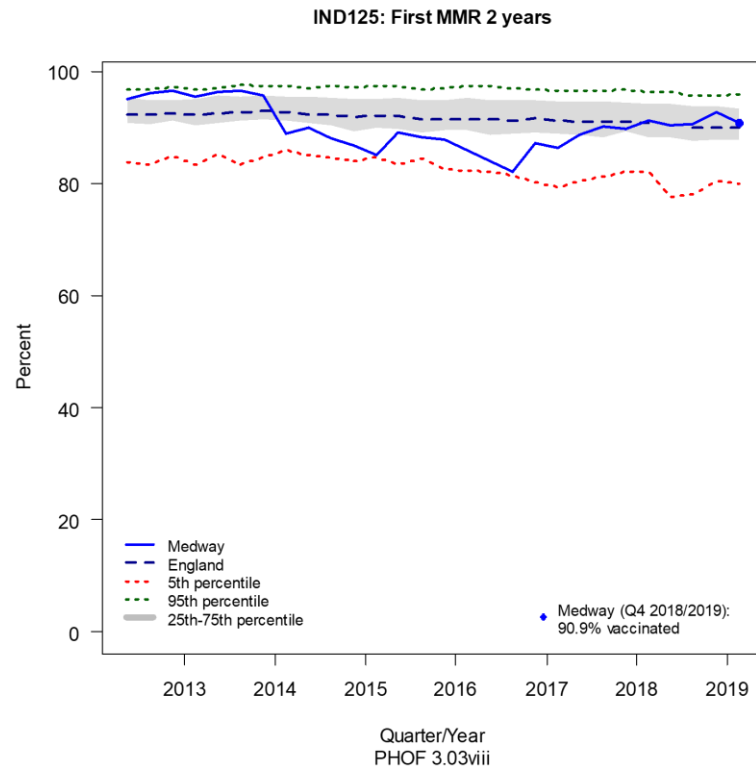
Whilst the main aim of vaccination is to protect the individual who receives it, high levels of immunity in a population mean that those who cannot be vaccinated, for example because they are too young, are at reduced risk of being exposed to a disease. This is known as "herd immunity".

Vaccine coverage is compared against the World Health Organisation target of 95% coverage by 2 years old at the national level.

A decline in the uptake of childhood vaccinations in Medway was first noted during 2013. This decline has, in general, persisted and can be seen to a varying degree across a number of the routine childhood vaccinations.

We understand that a recent CQUIN is now in place, whereby CHIS now regularly sends lists of unvaccinated children to GP practices. It appears that this new system may be starting to have a positive impact on vaccination rates.

First MMR 2 years



Summary

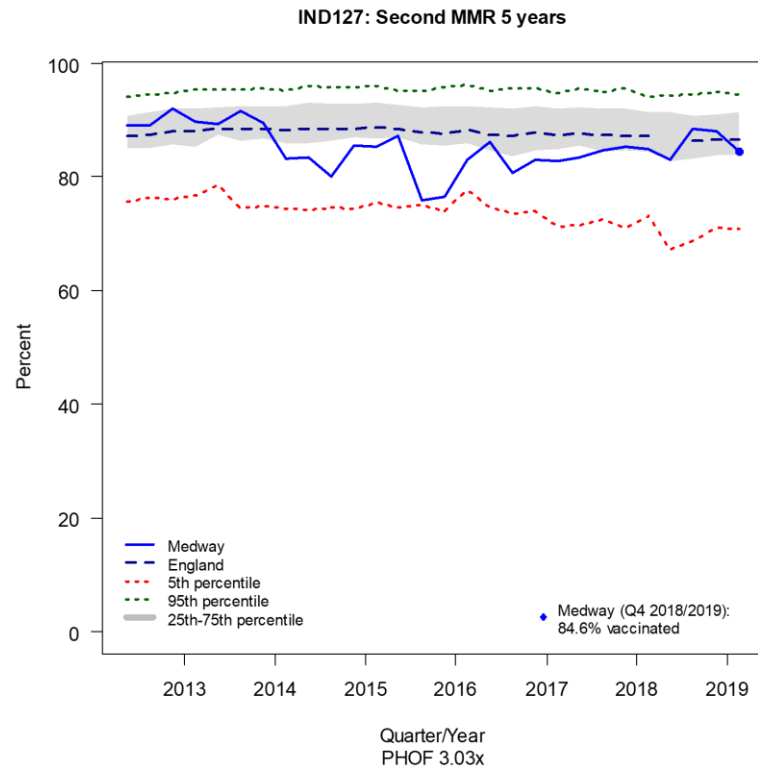
Item	Detail
Description:	IND125: First MMR 2 years
Definition:	MMR vaccination coverage for one dose
Source:	quarterly COVER published on gov.uk
Reporting frequency	Quarter/Year
Last review	2019-09-09

Please see narrative for IND115.

Current status

Medway (Q4 2018/2019): 90.9% vaccinated

Second MMR 5 years



Summary

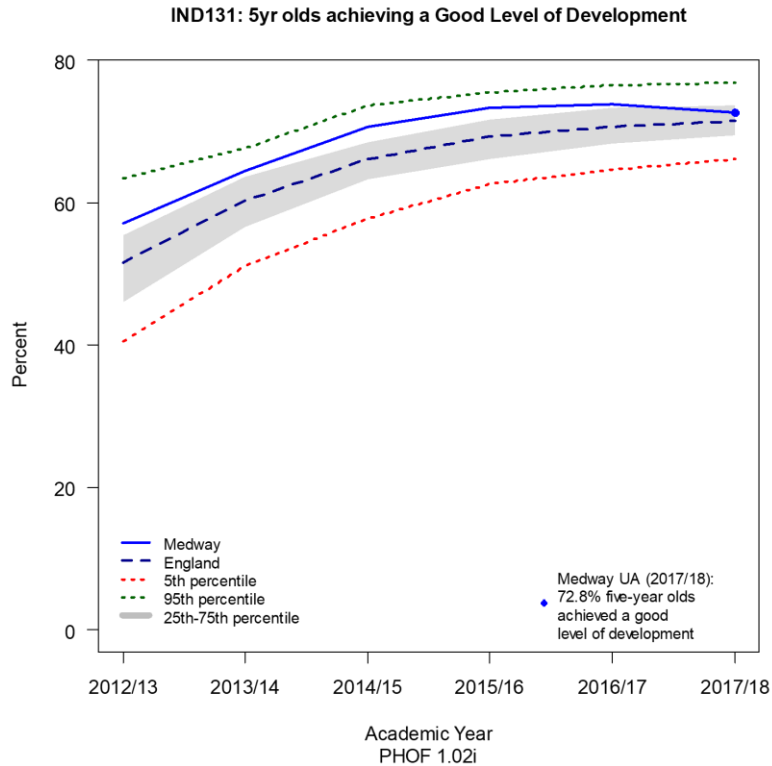
Item	Detail
Description:	IND127: Second MMR 5 years
Definition:	MMR vaccination coverage for two doses (5 year olds)
Source:	quarterly COVER published on gov.uk
Reporting frequency	Quarter/Year
Last review	2019-09-09

Please see narrative for IND115.

Current status

Medway (Q4 2018/2019): 84.6% vaccinated

Five-year olds achieving a good level of development



Current status

Medway UA (2017/18): 72.8% five-year olds achieved a good level of development

Summary

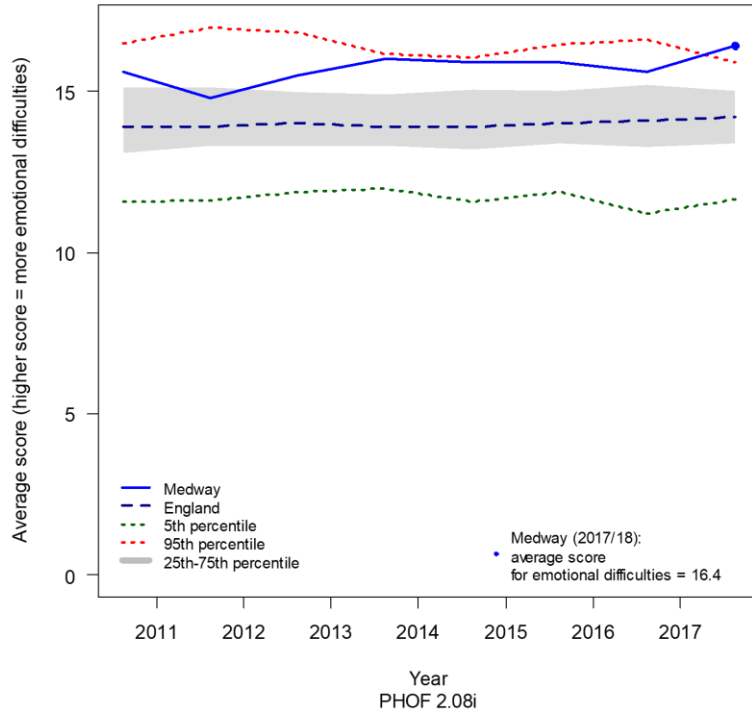
Item	Detail
Description:	IND131: 5yr olds achieving a Good Level of Development
Definition:	The percent of children from each local authority achieving a Good Level of Development by the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS). A Good Level of Development is defined as achieving the expected level within the three prime areas of learning (communication and language, physical development and personal, social and emotional development) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.
Source:	Department for Education EYFS profile
Reporting frequency	Academic Year
Last review	2019-03-19

This indicator has a strong emphasis on the three prime areas which are most essential for children's healthy development: communication and language; physical; and personal, social and emotional development. For each child the Level of Development is now assessed against 17 early learning goals at early years foundation stage (EYFS), the end of the academic year in which the child turns five. Teachers indicate whether children are "meeting", "exceeding" or "not reaching" expected levels.

For 2018, 72.8% of Medway's five-year-olds achieved a good level of development. This is in line with the England average.

Emotional well-being of looked after children

IND132: Emotional well-being of looked after children



Current status

Medway (2017/18): average score for emotional difficulties = 16.4

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND132: Emotional well-being of looked after children
Definition:	Average score for looked after children for whom a Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) was completed. A higher score on the SDQ indicates more emotional difficulties. A score of 0-13 is considered normal, a score of 14-16 is considered borderline cause for concern and a score of 17 and over is a cause for concern.
Source:	PHOF 2.08i
Reporting frequency	Year
Last review	2019-06-27

This indicator is defined as "Average difficulties score for all looked after children aged 5–16 who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31st March". A score from 0–13 is considered normal, 14–16 is considered borderline and a score of 17 and above is categorised as being "of concern". Medway is now among the worst 5% in England.

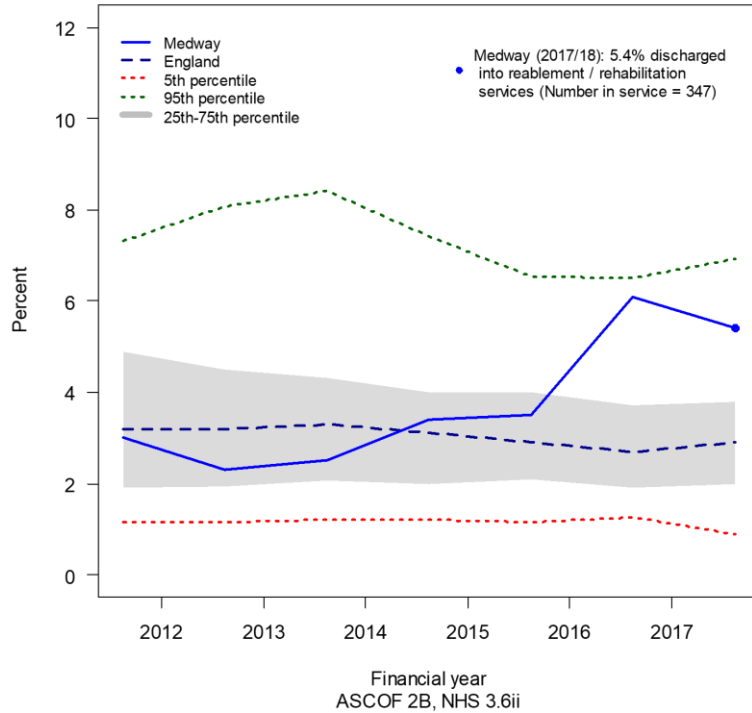
Evidence suggests that mental health problems are over four times more likely for looked after children compared to their peers[1]. Strengths and difficulty questionnaires (SDQs) are completed by foster carers on behalf of children who are looked after by the local authority as part of the assessment of their health needs.

Ideally, the SDQ needs to be triangulated by asking the child/young person and school teacher to complete a questionnaire. This provides greater insight into the problems and concerns from more than one area of the child/young person's life. There is also the need for a pathway to be developed as to what action to take on the scores produced by completing an SDQ. It will require some careful thought as there are children with low SDQ scores who are nevertheless struggling, just as there are children with higher SDQ scores who are actually doing well.

Addressing the SDQ improvements is an action under scrutiny by the Corporate Parent Health sub-group.

Discharged into reablement/rehab services

IND204: Discharged into reablement/rehab services



Current status

Medway (2017/18): 5.4% discharged into reablement / rehabilitation services (Number in service = 347)

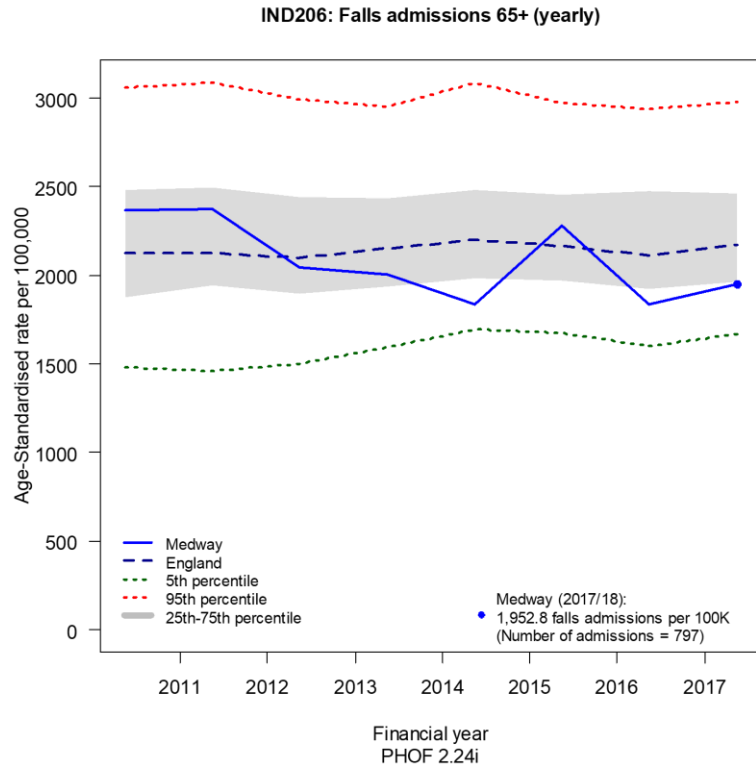
Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND204: Discharged into reablement/rehab services
Definition:	Percentage of older people (aged 65 and over) offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community hospital
Source:	NHS Information Centre NASCIS (P01768)
Reporting frequency	Financial year
Last review	2019-03-19
Next publication date	2020-02-27

This indicator shows the percentage of older people aged over 65 who received a short-term reablement or rehabilitation care package following discharge from hospital, with the aim of maximising their independence and enabling them to remain in their own homes following their stay in hospital. The measure is calculated using the number of hospital discharges from the Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES) data warehouse and the number of discharges into reablement and rehabilitation for three months between October and December as reported from the Adult Social Care Short and Long Term (SALT) return.

In Medway, the proportion of adults aged 65+ discharged into reablement/rehabilitation services decreased between 2016-17 and 2017-18 with a 0.7 percentage point decrease.

Falls admissions 65+



Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND206: Falls admissions 65+ (yearly)
Definition:	Number of emergency admissions for falls or fall related injuries in persons aged 65 and over
Source:	PHOF
Reporting frequency	Financial year
Last review	2019-03-19
Last publication date	2019-02-05

The rate of falls admissions in over 65's in Medway has declined from 2011/12 to a rate of 1,953 falls admissions per 100,000 in 2017/18.

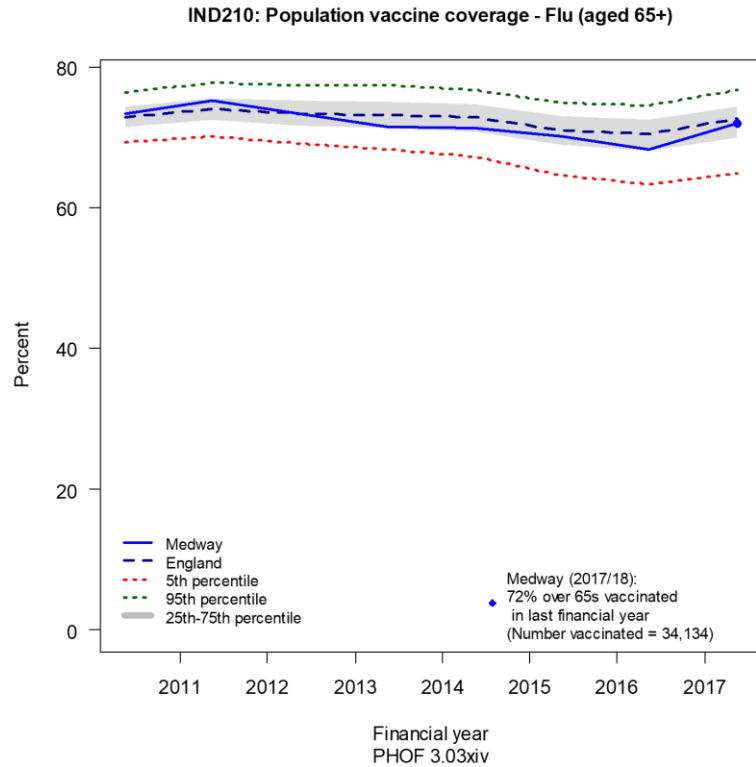
Falls are an increasingly significant public health issue due to our ageing population. Older people have the highest incidence of falls and the greatest susceptibility to injury. Up to 35% of people aged 65 and over fall each year increasing to up to 42% for those aged 70 years and above

Falls may result in loss of independence, injuries such as fractures and head injuries (20% of fallers sustain serious injury such as hip fracture), mobility loss, pressure related injuries, infection and sometimes injury-related death.

Current status

Medway (2017/18): 1,952.8 falls admissions per 100K (Number of admissions = 797)

Flu vaccination 65+



Current status

Medway (2017/18): 72% over 65s vaccinated in last financial year (Number vaccinated = 34,134)

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND210: Population vaccine coverage - Flu (aged 65+)
Definition:	% of eligible adults aged 65+ who have received the flu vaccine (between 1st September and 31st January of the financial year)
Source:	PHOF
Reporting frequency	Financial year
Last review	2019-03-19

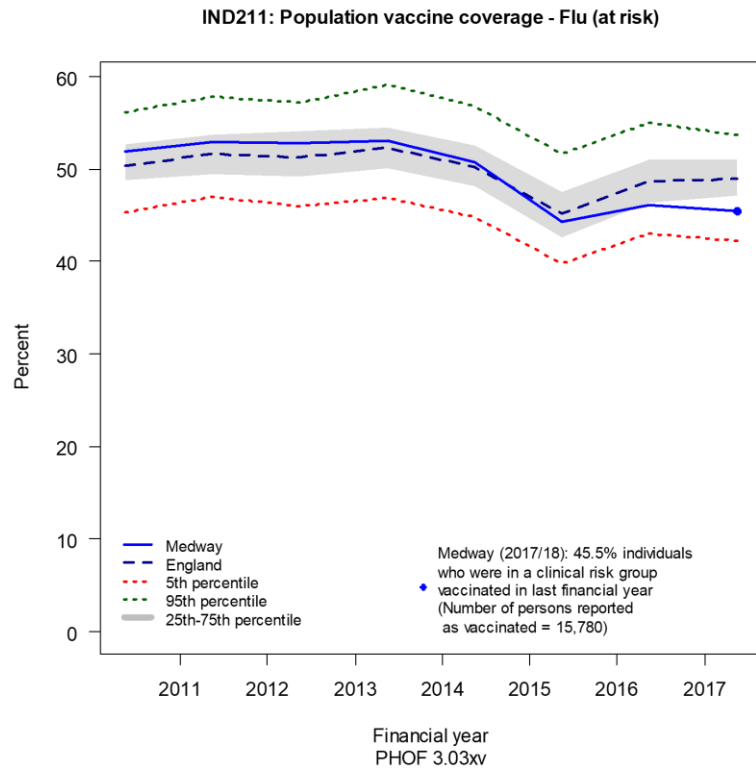
Influenza is a viral infection of the respiratory tract. Symptoms include fever, dry cough, sore throat, headache, muscle pain and fatigue. Those with underlying health problems, pregnant women and children under 6 months are at an increased risk of serious illness as are those aged 65 and over.

Surveillance of influenza vaccine uptake takes place throughout the season (September to January) each year.

For a number of years the rate has been lower than England, but in the most recent period the rate has climbed and is close to the England rate.

Clinics have been arranged at Gun Wharf for social care and public health staff to receive flu vaccinations, and Medway Council communications team will be promoting flu vaccination. The carers partnership forum has also had a presentation on flu immunisation, and HealthWatch will be doing some communications work to promote flu vaccination. Last year Medway Maritime Hospital achieved the target of 75% of staff being vaccinated and it is hoped that all relevant organisations will strive to reach this target.

Flu vaccination 'at risk'



Current status

Medway (2017/18): 45.5% individuals who were in a clinical risk group vaccinated in last financial year (Number of persons reported as vaccinated = 15,780)

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND211: Population vaccine coverage - Flu (at risk)
Definition:	% of individuals aged between 6 months to 64 years who are in a clinical risk group (between 1st September and 31st January of the financial year)
Source:	PHOF
Reporting frequency	Financial year
Last review	2019-03-19

Influenza is a viral infection of the respiratory tract. Symptoms include fever, dry cough, sore throat, headache, muscle pain and fatigue. Those with underlying health problems, pregnant women and children aged two, three and four years are at an increased risk of serious illness as are those aged 65 and over. This indicator includes those who are in a clinical risk group, but excludes pregnant women and young children. Patients considered to be in a clinical risk groups are those with:

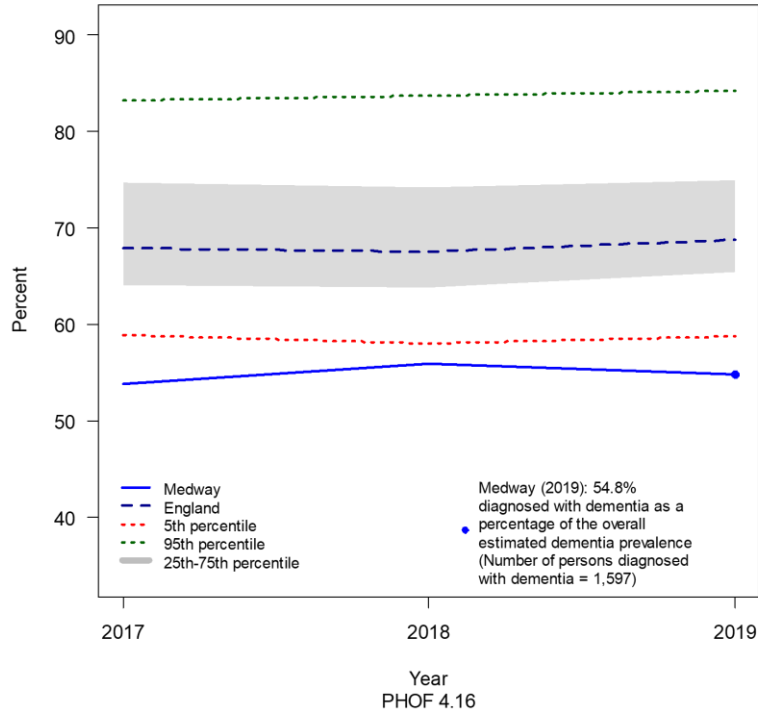
- Chronic respiratory, heart, liver or neurological disease
- Renal disease
- Diabetes
- Immunosuppression

Surveillance of influenza vaccine uptake takes place throughout the season (September to January) each year.

Since 2015 the rate has fallen substantially below the England rate. This increases the risk of poor health outcomes in this clinical risk group. See the previous indicator for information about steps taken to improve rates in the recently completed flu season. Data for this 2018/19 season will be published later in 2019.

Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia

IND213: Estimated diagnosis rate people with dementia



Current status

Medway (2019): 54.8% diagnosed with dementia as a percentage of the overall estimated dementia prevalence (Number of persons diagnosed with dementia = 1,597)

Summary

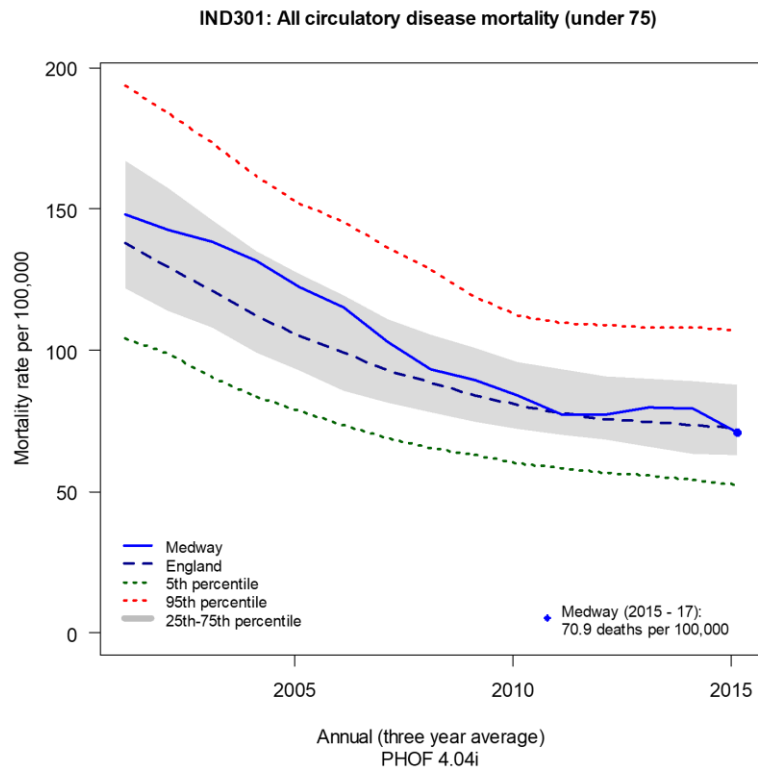
Item	Detail
Description:	IND213: Estimated diagnosis rate people with dementia
Definition:	Proportion of total population diagnosed with dementia as a percentage of estimated dementia prevalence according to NHS Outcomes Framework
Source:	NHS Outcomes Framework (The Dementia Prevalence Calculator Tool), Quality Outcomes Framework
Reporting frequency	Year
Last review	2019-03-19

The methodology relating to this indicator was revised in April 2017. Part of the revision process was that the methodology was approved using the indicator assurance process both in NHSD and PHE. As a result of this, data published prior to this date is inconsistent with the post April 2017 data.

This indicator refers to the number of people diagnosed with dementia as recorded in the Quality and Outcomes Framework, compared with prevalence estimates based upon the findings of a Dementia UK report in 2007. In other words, just over half of the population one would expect to have developed dementia in Medway were successfully diagnosed and had their condition recorded.

Some caution should be exercised in interpreting this data however, both because the rate is based on an estimate of prevalence that was made in 2007, and because the nature of the condition may make early diagnosis difficult.

Circulatory disease mortality (under 75)



Current status

Medway (2015 - 17): 70.9 deaths per 100,000

Summary

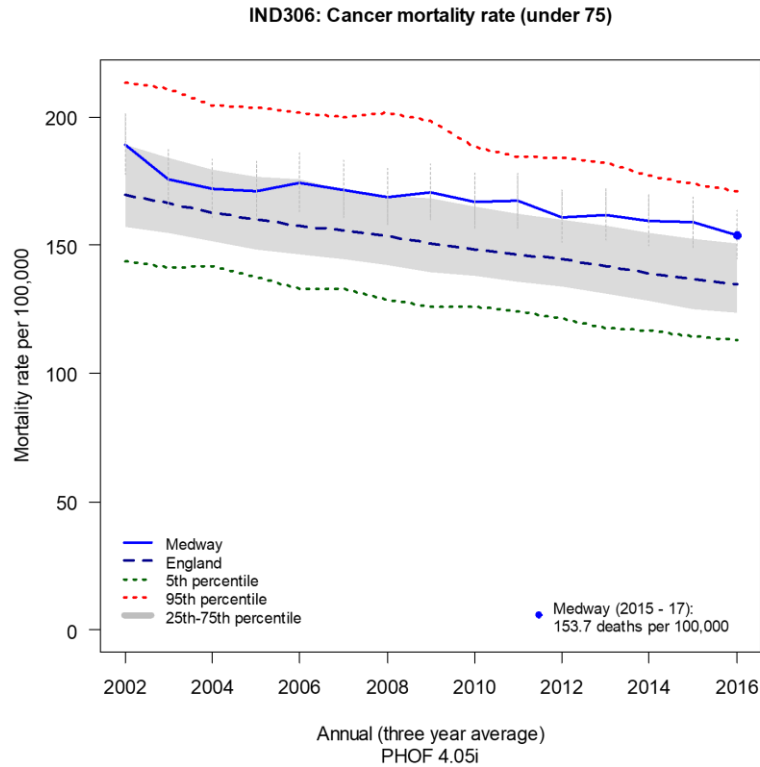
Item	Detail
Description:	IND301: All circulatory disease mortality (under 75)
Definition:	Age-standardised rate of mortality from all circulatory diseases(including heart disease and stroke) in persons less than 75 years of age per 100,000 population
Source:	PHOF 4.04i
Reporting frequency	Annual (three year average)
Last review	2018-11-09

There have been significant improvements in premature mortality rates for cardiovascular disease (including heart disease and stroke). In 2015-17, the difference between Medway and England was not statistically significant; the Medway rate was 70.9 per 100,000 and the England rate was 72.5 per 100,000. Tackling premature death and ill health, including CVD remains a priority in the Medway Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

Medway GP practices participate in the NHS Health Checks programme, which focuses on checks for people aged between 40 and 74 at risk of type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke and kidney disease. The identification and follow up management of those at risk of CVD is crucial to the success of the programme. A programme of work has been developed to increase uptake and to improve the quality of health checks delivered in primary care.

Medway Public Health also delivers health checks through its Smoking Advice Centre in Chatham.

Cancer mortality rate (under 75)



Current status

Medway (2015 - 17): 153.7 deaths per 100,000

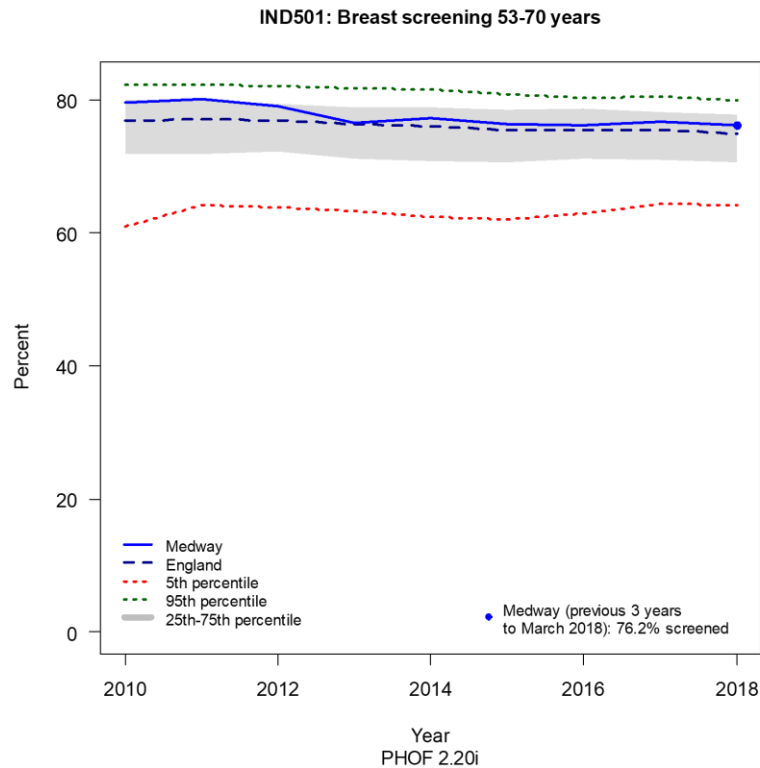
Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND306: Cancer mortality rate (under 75)
Definition:	Age-standardised rate of mortality from all cancers in persons less than 75 years of age per 100,000 population
Source:	PHOF
Reporting frequency:	Annual (three year average)
Last review:	2018-11-09

Premature mortality due to cancer has fallen over the last decade by 12.4% from a rate of 172.0 per 100,000 in 2003-05 to its current (2015-17) figure of 153.7 age-standardised deaths per 100,000. However, cancer remains the leading cause of premature deaths for both genders, accounting for almost half of deaths in women (49.7%) and over one in three deaths in men (36.3%) before the age of 75. Medway has one of the highest cancer mortality rates of all areas in the South East, significantly higher than the England average (153.7 per 100,000). Public Health England is running various national cancer campaigns to raise awareness of cancer symptoms.

Medway Public health is leading a multi-agency group to improve the up-take of bowel cancer screening by identifying neighbourhoods with low rates and working with local community groups to engage with those who are in the screening age range (60--74 years, soon changing to 50--74 years).

Breast screening 53-70 years



Current status

Medway (previous 3 years to March 2018): 76.2% screened

Summary

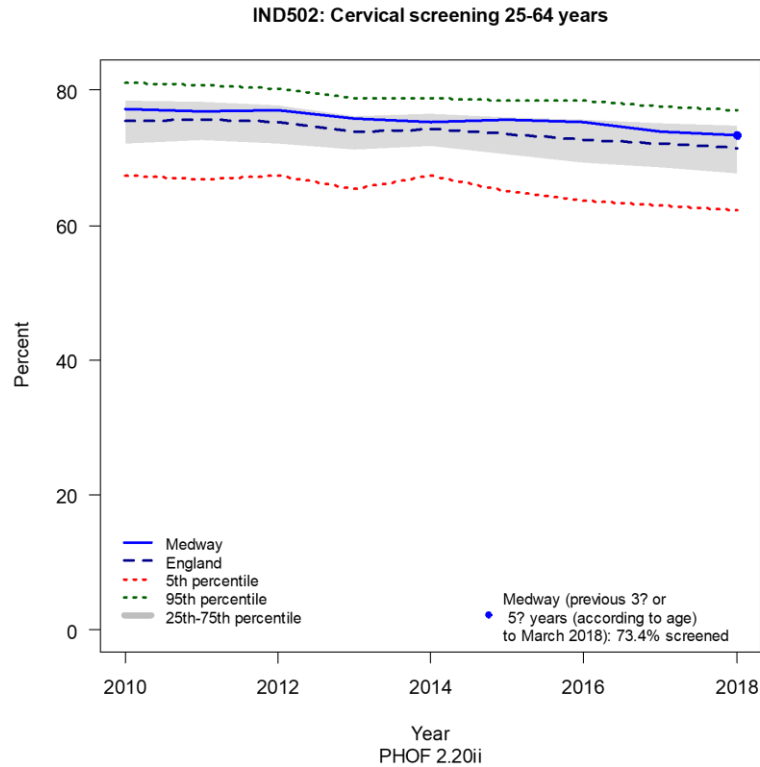
Item	Detail
Description:	IND501: Breast screening 53-70 years
Definition:	The percentage of women in the resident population eligible for breast screening who were screened adequately within the previous three years on 31 March
Source:	Public Health England
Reporting frequency	Year
Last review	2018-02-16

The NHS Breast Screening Programme provides free breast screening every three years for all women aged 50 and over in a breast screening unit. The programme is a rolling one which invites women from GP practices in turn. Although not every woman receives an invitation as soon as she is 50, she will receive her first invitation before her 53rd birthday. The programme aims at detecting breast cancer at a very early stage, when treatment can be more effective and less invasive. Cancer screening is an important way to detect cancer early with around a third of breast cancers now diagnosed through screening.

The programme is now phasing in an extension of the age range of women eligible for breast screening to those aged 47 to 73.

We have observed that breast screening coverage has remained relatively static over the last few years in Medway, which is similar to the trend for England. The national coverage target is 80%. In 2017, Medway was slightly below at 76.7%, but statistically significantly higher than the England average at 75.4%.

Cervical screening 25-64 years



Current status

Medway (previous 3? or 5? years (according to age) to March 2018): 73.4% screened

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND502: Cervical screening 25-64 years
Definition:	The percentage of women in the resident population eligible for cervical screening who were screened adequately within the previous 3 years or 5 years, according to age (3 years for women aged 25-49 and 5 years for women aged 50-64) on 31 March
Source:	Public Health England
Reporting frequency	Year
Last review	2018-02-16

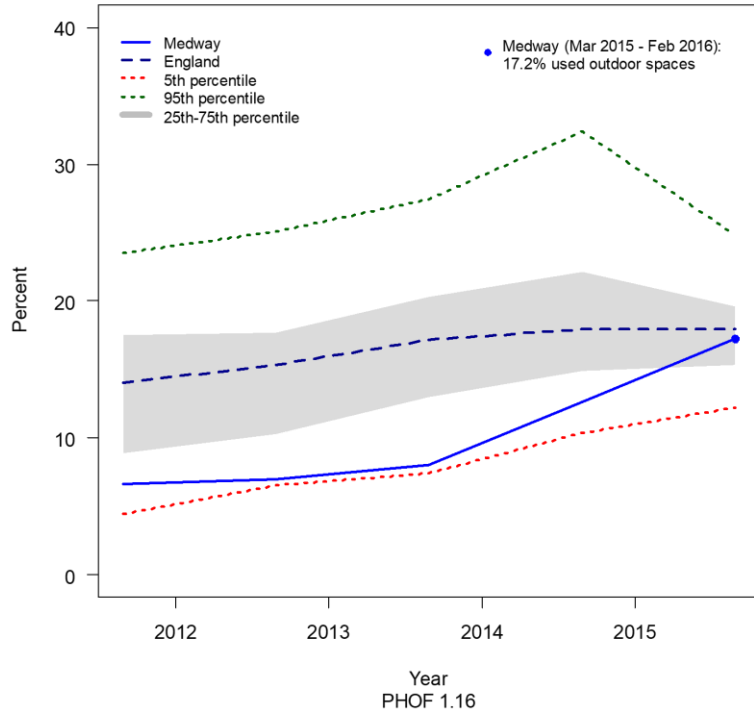
All women between the ages of 25 and 64 are eligible for free cervical screening every three to five years (3 years for women aged 25-49 and 5 years for women aged 50-64). The programme aims to reduce the number of women who develop invasive cervical cancer and the number of women who die from it.

Cervical screening is not a test for cancer but a method of preventing cancer by detecting and treating early abnormalities which, if left untreated, could lead to cancer in the neck of the womb. Early detection and treatment can prevent 75% of cancers developing.

The effectiveness of any screening programme depends on the coverage. This is the percentage of women in the target age group (25 to 64 years) who have been screened in the last three to five years. If overall coverage of 80% can be achieved, the evidence suggests that a reduction in death rates of around 95% is possible in the long term. At the end of March 2017 the coverage for eligible women in Medway was 73.9%, which is statistically significantly higher than the England average at 72.0%.

People using green spaces for exercise

IND401: People using green spaces for exercise



Current status

Medway (Mar 2015 - Feb 2016): 17.2% used outdoor spaces

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND401: People using green spaces for exercise
Definition:	Percentage of people using green space for exercise / health reasons. The value is a weighted estimate of the proportion of residents in each area taking a visit to the natural environment for health or exercise purposes
Source:	PHOF 1.16
Reporting frequency	Year
Last review	2018-06-01
Last data publication	03 May 2017

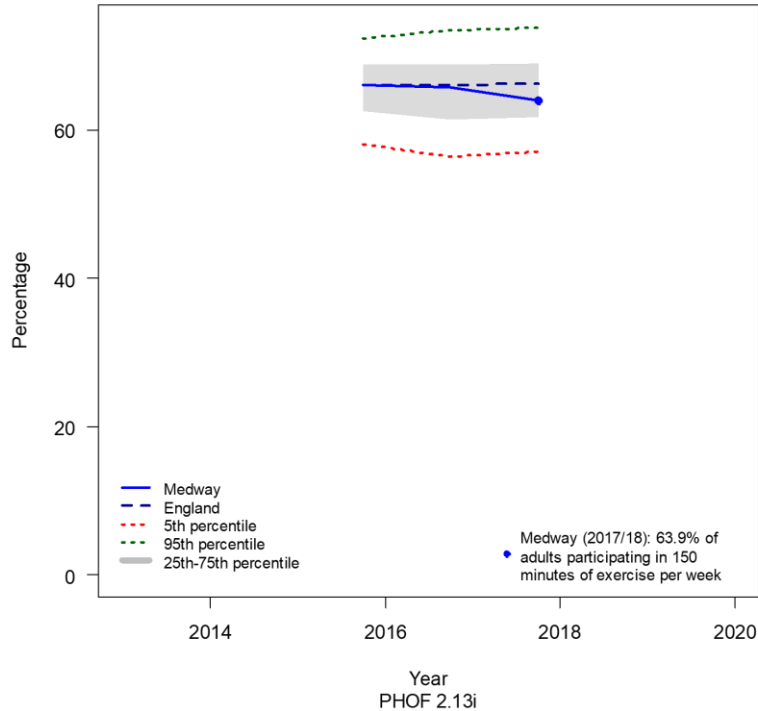
Every year at least 45,000 people aged 16 years and over across England are interviewed about their use of the natural environment in the last seven days. This indicator is a weighted estimate of the proportion of residents in each area taking a visit to the natural environment for health or exercise purposes. Visits are defined as time spent "out of doors" e.g. in open spaces in and around towns and cities, including parks, canals and nature areas; the coast and beaches; and the countryside including farmland, woodland, hills and rivers. This could be anything from a few minutes to all day.

During each survey interview, respondents are asked how many visits they have taken to the natural environment in the last 7 days. If any visits have been taken in this period, they are then asked to provide details of one visit (if more than one has been taken, the visit asked about is randomly selected).

Medway Council's working group (representation from Public Health, Greenspaces and Medway Sport) continues to progress initiatives for increasing access to green spaces for exercise reasons. This includes additional health walks, park sport activities and improvements to Medway's green spaces.

Adults achieving 150 minutes of exercise

IND402: Adults achieving 150 minutes of exercise



Current status

Medway (2017/18): 63.9% of adults participating in 150 minutes of exercise per week

Summary

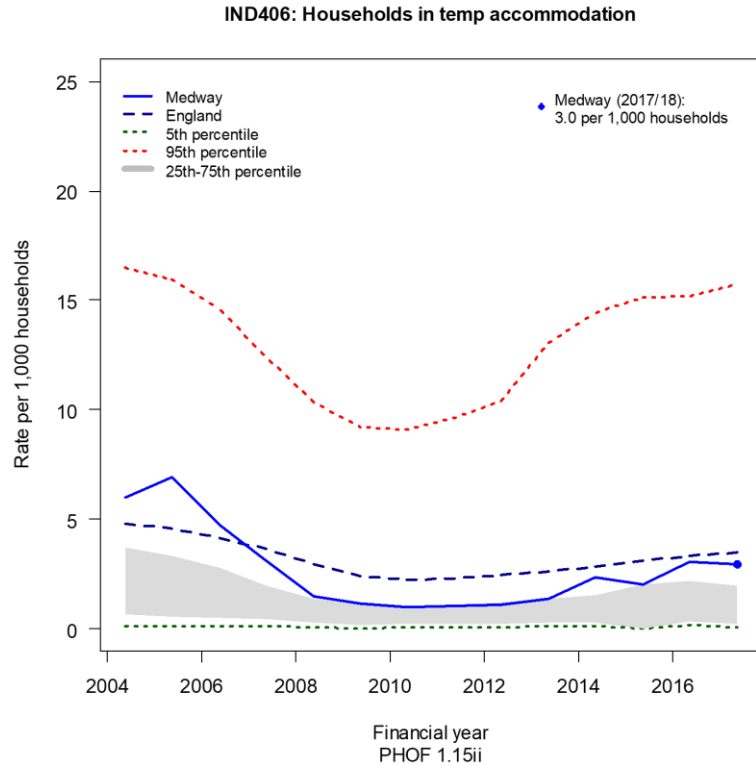
Item	Detail
Description:	IND402: Adults achieving 150 minutes of exercise
Definition:	Proportion of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week in accordance with UK CMO recommended guidelines on physical activity
Source:	Department of Health, PHOF ; Active People Survey, Sport England
Reporting frequency	Year
Last review	2019-03-19

Physical inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality accounting for 6% of deaths globally. People who have a physically active lifestyle have a 20–35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke compared to those who have a sedentary lifestyle. Regular physical activity is also associated with a reduced risk of diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis and colon/breast cancer and with improved mental health. In older adults physical activity is associated with increased functional capacities. The estimated direct cost of physical inactivity to the NHS across the UK is over 1.6 billion GBP per year. In December 2015 the government published *Sporting Future: A new strategy for an active nation* to tackle this problem.

It represents respondents aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing at least 150 "equivalent" minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days. Public Health England's data however is based on estimates for those ages 19+ rather than 16+.

Medway Council has a range of physical activity interventions that it provides for local residents including a new cycling action plan, leisure centres, sporting legacy projects and public health programmes. The community and third sector also play a crucial role in providing sport and exercise opportunities in Medway.

Households in temp accommodation



Current status

Medway (2017/18): 3.0 per 1,000 households

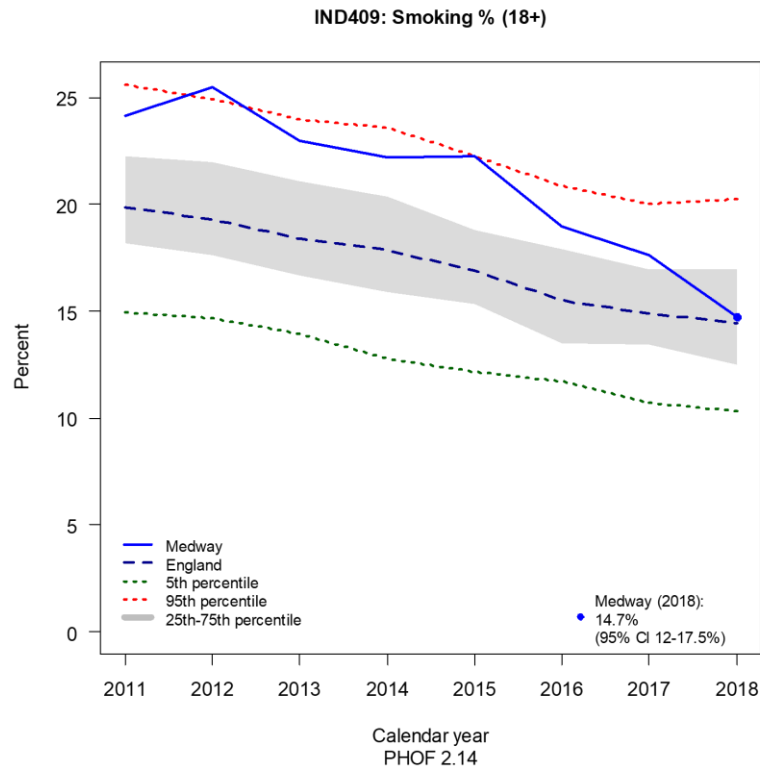
Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND406: Households in temp accommodation
Definition:	Households in temporary accommodation (per thousand households)
Source:	Department of Communities and Local Government (Table 784)
Reporting frequency:	Financial year
Last review:	2019-03-20

Medway Council places people in temporary accommodation if they are homeless (as defined by legislation), have nowhere to stay and have been accepted as being in priority need. The increase in homeless applications and acceptances has had an impact on the number of clients placed into temporary accommodation.

The service quickly sources and moves clients in to permanent accommodation and discharges duties on cases. Where the Council has no other option but to place households in temporary accommodation it will ensure that vulnerable people have targeted support to help them move on into settled accommodation.

Smoking prevalence (18+)



Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND409: Smoking % (18+)
Definition:	Prevalence of smoking among people aged 18 years and over - persons aged 18+ who are self-reported smokers in the Annual Population Survey
Source:	Public Health England
Reporting frequency:	Calendar year
Last review:	2019-07-08

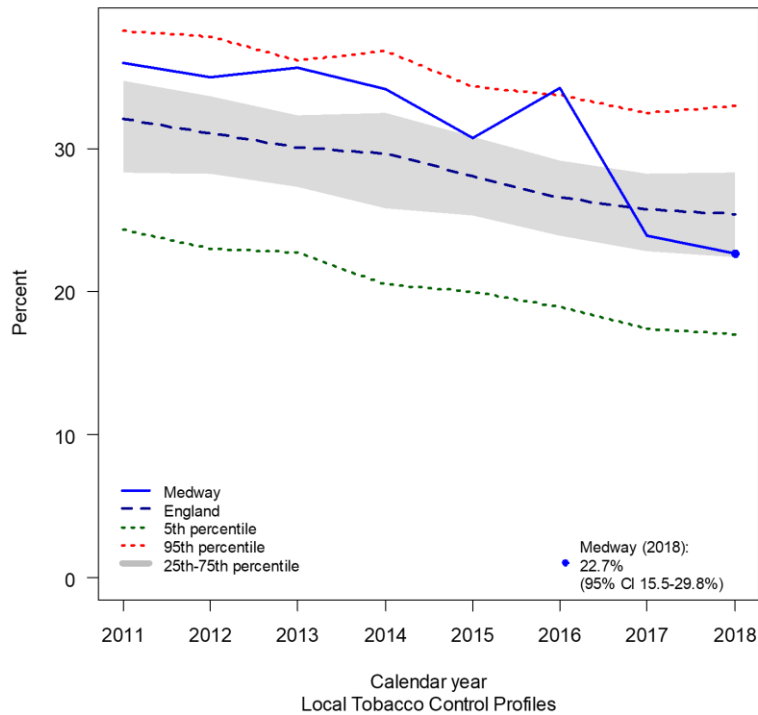
The smoking prevalence among adults in Medway has been historically higher than the national average. According to the latest estimate, the prevalence has reduced to 14.7% which is now in line with the England average (14.4%).

Current status

Medway (2018): 14.7% (95% CI 12-17.5%)

Smoking prevalence (18+)

IND410: Smoking % (18+) routine and manual workers



Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND410: Smoking % (18+) routine and manual workers
Definition:	Prevalence of smoking among routine and manual workers aged 18 years and over - persons aged 18+ who are self-reported smokers in the Annual Population Survey
Source:	Public Health England
Reporting frequency:	Calendar year
Last review:	2019-07-09

The Medway figure is 22.7% compared to 25.4% in England.

In both Medway and England there has been a decline in the prevalence of smoking in routine and manual workers. There was a decrease in Medway in 2017, and the point estimate for 2018 is lower than England.

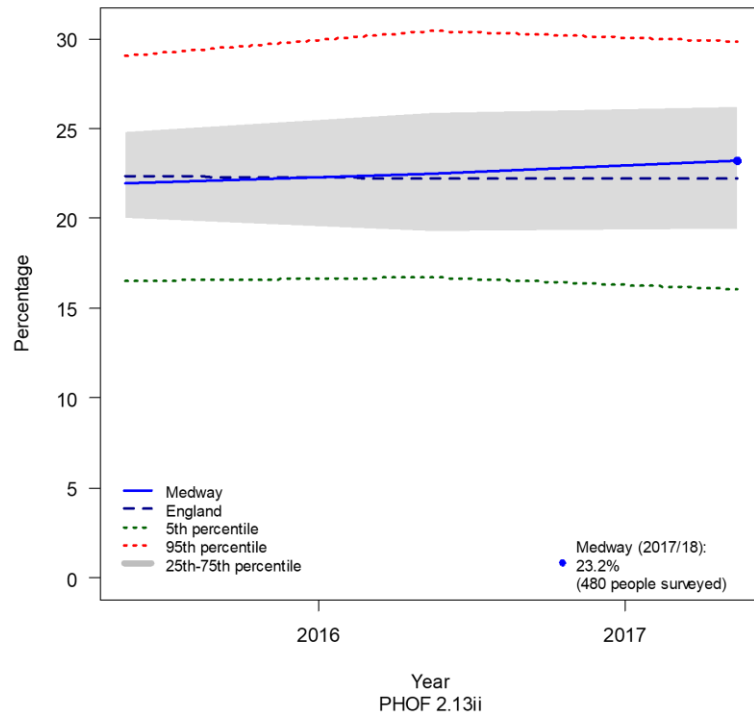
However, the confidence intervals around these estimates are wide and the difference between Medway and England in 2017 is not statistically significant.

Current status

Medway (2018): 22.7% (95% CI 15.5-29.8%)

Physically active adults

IND429: Physically inactive adults



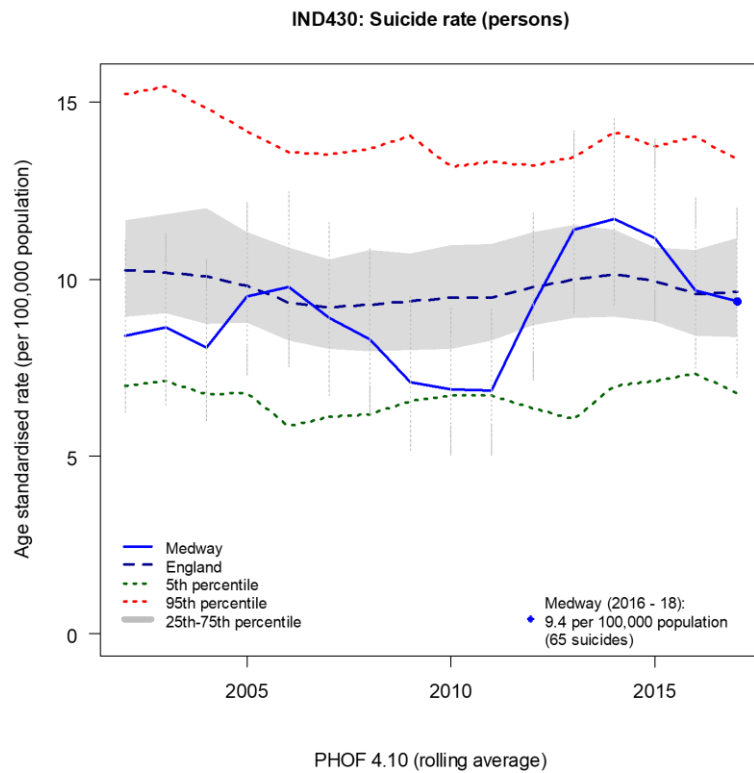
Current status

Medway (2017/18): 23.2% (480 people surveyed)

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND429: Physically inactive adults
Definition:	The number of respondents to the Sport England Active Lives Survey aged 19 and over, doing less than 30 'equivalent' minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 16 and over.
Source:	Public Health England
Reporting frequency	Year
Last review	2019-10-15

Suicide rate (persons)



Summary

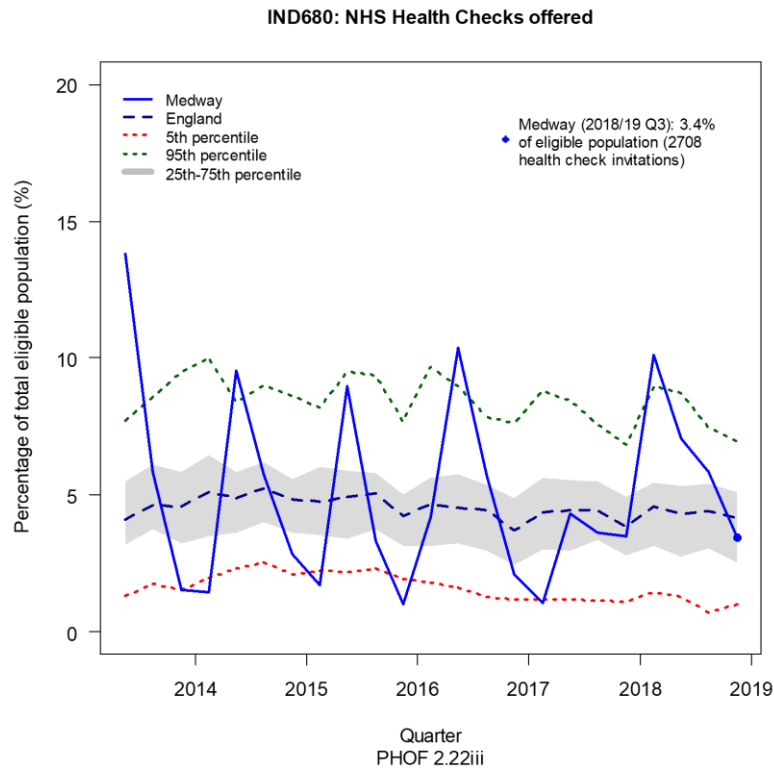
Item	Detail
Description:	IND430: Suicide rate (persons)
Definition:	Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population
Source:	http://www.phoutcomes.info/
Reporting frequency	
Last review	2019-10-15

ADD NARRATIVE FROM SARA

Current status

Medway (2016 - 18): 9.4 per 100,000 population (65 suicides)

NHS health checks offered



Current status

Medway (2018/19 Q3): 3.4% of eligible population (2708 health check invitations)

Summary

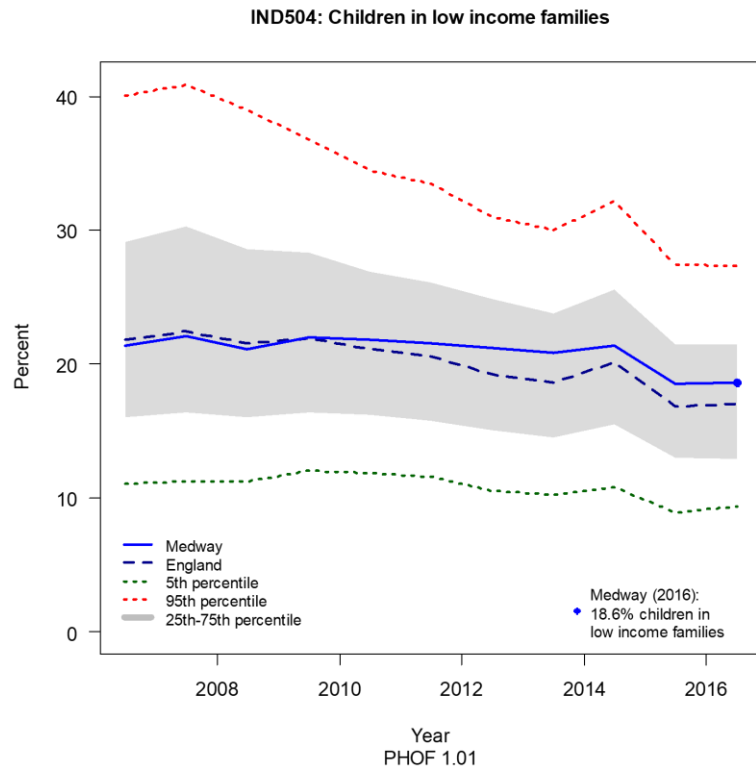
Item	Detail
Description:	IND680: NHS Health Checks offered
Definition:	Percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 invited for an NHS Health check
Source:	http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/nhs-health-check-detailed
Reporting frequency:	Quarter
Last review:	2019-07-03

In 2017/18 21.5% of the eligible population were invited to attend an NHS Health Check. For quarter 3 2018/19 3.4% have been invited. The target is 20% of the whole eligible population to be invited each year over a five year period.

There is a strong cyclical pattern as many first invitations are sent out early in the financial year with follow-ups throughout the year.

Medway Public Health submitted a correction notice to PHE for our Q3 invitations, and this change has not yet been reflected in the plot. Our figures were in fact 2836 invitations (3.5%).

Children in low income families



Current status

Medway (2016): 18.6% children in low income families

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND504: Children in low income families
Definition:	Percentage of children in relative poverty (living in families where income is less than 60 per cent of median household income before housing costs and / or family is in receipt of out-of-work benefits.)
Source:	Public Health England
Reporting frequency:	Year
Last review:	2019-03-20

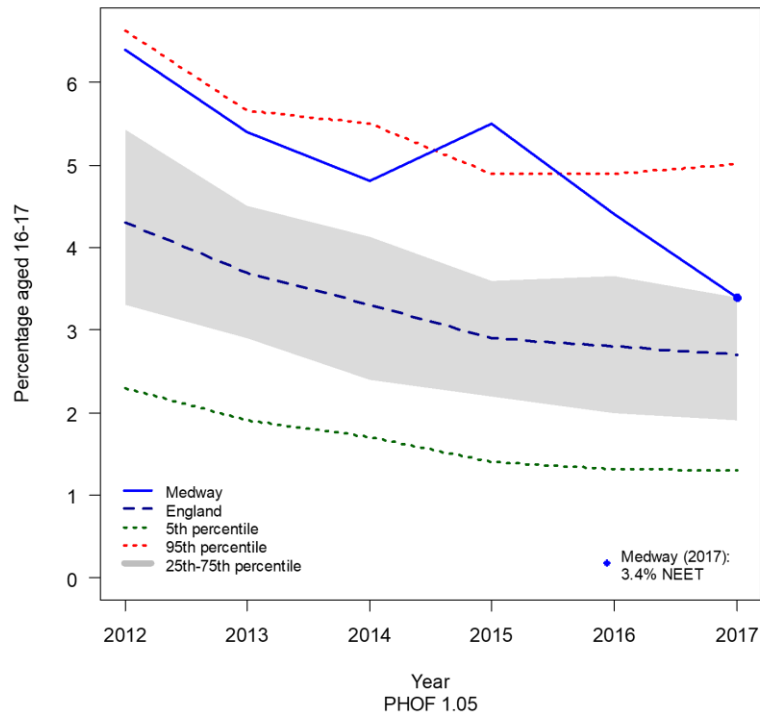
Previously known as the Revised Local Child Poverty Measure or National Indicator 116, this publication has been renamed Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure to help distinguish these statistics from the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) publication, which provides the definitive national measure of relative child poverty as set out in the Child Poverty Act 2010.

The Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure shows the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of UK median income.

In 2016, a significantly greater proportion of children were living in poverty in Medway than the England and regional averages. Luton & Wayfield, Gillingham North and Chatham Central wards have the highest levels of child poverty (27.3-30.2%).

Not in Education, Employment or Training

IND505: Not in Education, Employment or Training



Current status

Medway (2017): 3.4% NEET

Summary

Item	Detail
Description:	IND505: Not in Education, Employment or Training
Definition:	Percentage of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)
Source:	Medway Youth Trust, Department for Education
Reporting frequency	Year
Last review	2019-04-05

The percentage of young people aged 16-17 years not in education, employment or training (NEET) reflects skill development during school years and indicates those at greater risk of a range of negative outcomes, including poor health and early parenthood.

This trend data shows yearly data published by the Department for Education.

European Social Fund programmes are run throughout Kent and Medway and target young people aged 14 to 19 who are classed as NEET or are likely to become so.

The plot shows annual data for benchmarking.