

# Public Health Outcomes Framework: Update for Leicestershire

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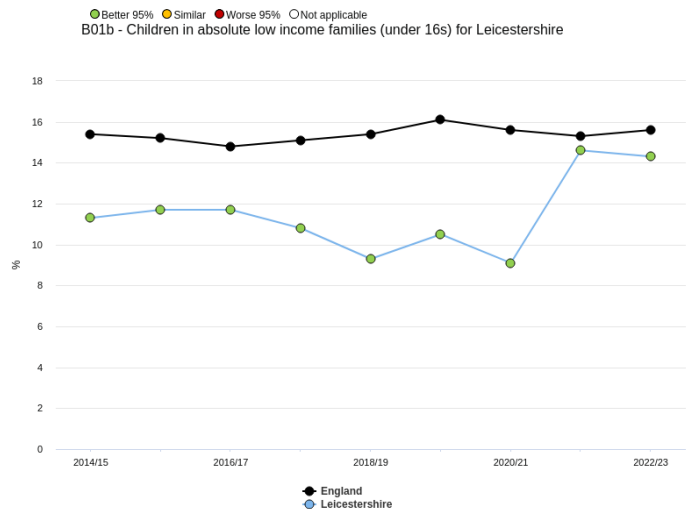
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# What have we learnt in the PHOF update?

## 1. The proportion of children (under 16s) in both absolute and relative low income families is significantly better than the national average but show a significant increasing and worsening trend.

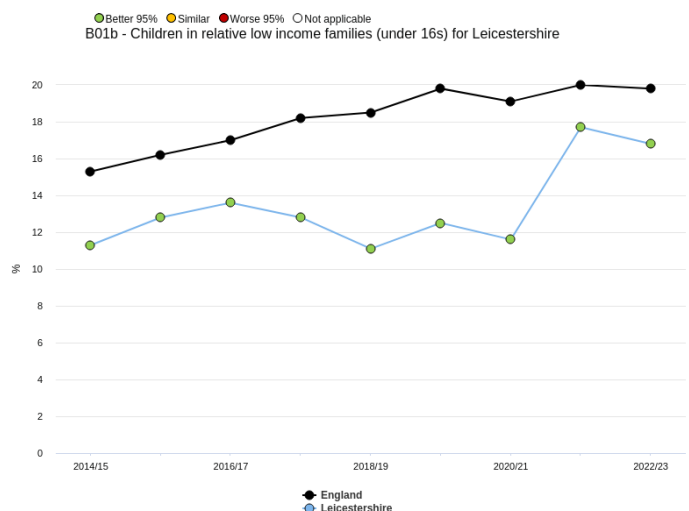
### Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)

- The proportion of children aged under 16 in absolute low income families in Leicestershire decreased from 14.6% in 2021/22 to 14.3% in 2022/23. This proportion is significantly better (lower) than the national average of 15.6% in 2022/23.
- The proportion of children aged under 16 in absolute low income families in Leicestershire has been significantly better (lower) than the national average since records began in 2014/15.
- Over the last five years, the proportion of children aged under 16 in absolute low income families in Leicestershire has shown a significant increasing and worsening trend.



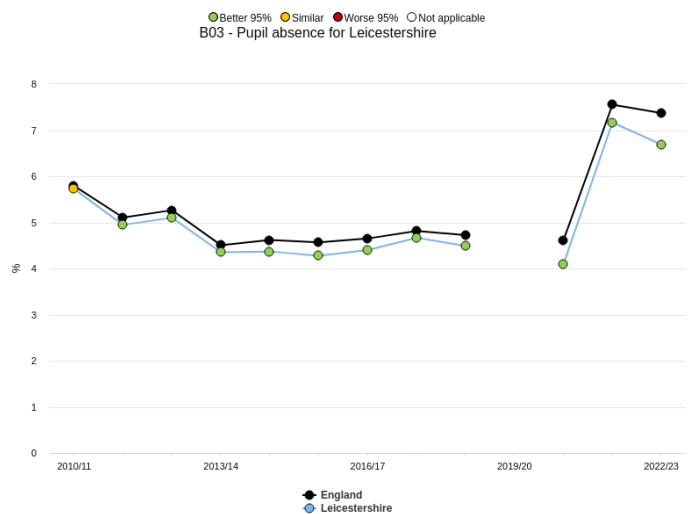
### Children in relative low income families (under 16s)

- The proportion of children aged under 16 in relative low income families in Leicestershire decreased from 17.7% in 2021/22 to 16.8% in 2022/23. This proportion is significantly better (lower) than the national average of 19.8% in 2022/23.
- The proportion of children aged under 16 in relative low income families in Leicestershire has been significantly better (lower) than the national average since records began in 2014/15.
- Over the last five years, the proportion of children aged under 16 in relative low income families in Leicestershire has shown a significant increasing and worsening trend.



## 2. Pupil absence remains significantly better than the national average but shows a significant increasing and worsening trend.

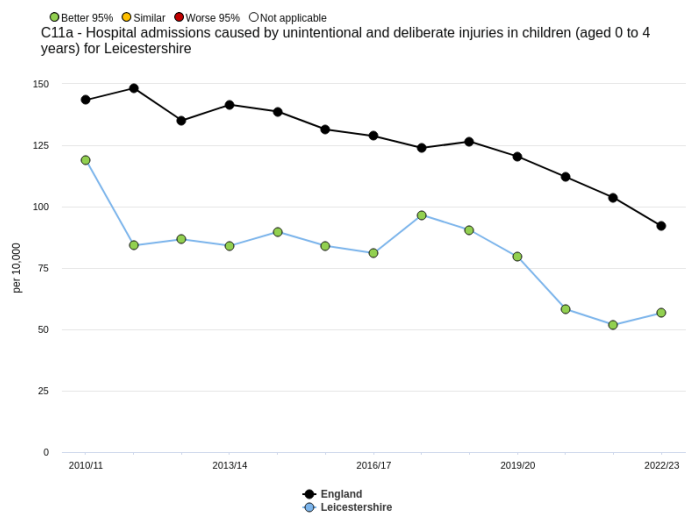
- The percentage of half days missed by pupils due to overall absence in the academic year in Leicestershire decreased from 7.2% in 2021/22 to 6.7% in 2022/23. This percentage is significantly better (lower) than the national average of 7.4% in 2022/23.
- The percentage of half days missed by pupils in Leicestershire has been significantly better (lower) than the national average since 2011/12.
- The percentage of half days missed by pupils in Leicestershire has shown a significant increasing and worsening trend, based on data over the past five years.



## 3. Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children remains significantly better than the national average and shows a significant decreasing and improving trend.

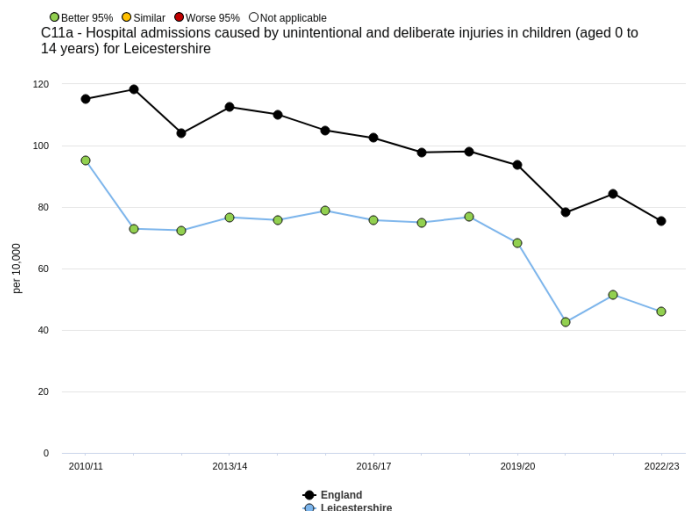
### Hospital admissions in children (aged 0 to 4 years)

- The crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under five years for Leicestershire has increased from 51.9 per 10,000 in 2021/22 to 56.7 per 10,000 in 2022/23. This rate is significantly better (lower) than the national rate of 92.0 per 10,000 in 2022/23.
- The rate of hospital admissions in children aged under five years for Leicestershire has been significantly better (lower) than the national average since records began in 2010/11.
- Over the last five years, the rate of hospital admissions in children aged under five years for Leicestershire has shown a significant decreasing and improving trend.



### Hospital admissions in children (aged 0 to 14 years)

- The crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 15 years for Leicestershire has decreased from 51.4 per 10,000 in 2021/22 to 45.9 per 10,000 in 2022/23. This rate is significantly better (lower) than the national rate of 75.3 per 10,000 in 2022/23.
- The rate of hospital admissions in children aged under 15 years for Leicestershire has been significantly better (lower) than the national average since records began in 2010/11.
- Over the last five years, the rate of hospital admissions in children aged under 15 years for Leicestershire has shown a significant decreasing and improving trend.



#### 4. Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in all persons is significantly worse than the national average and shows a significant increasing and worsening trend.

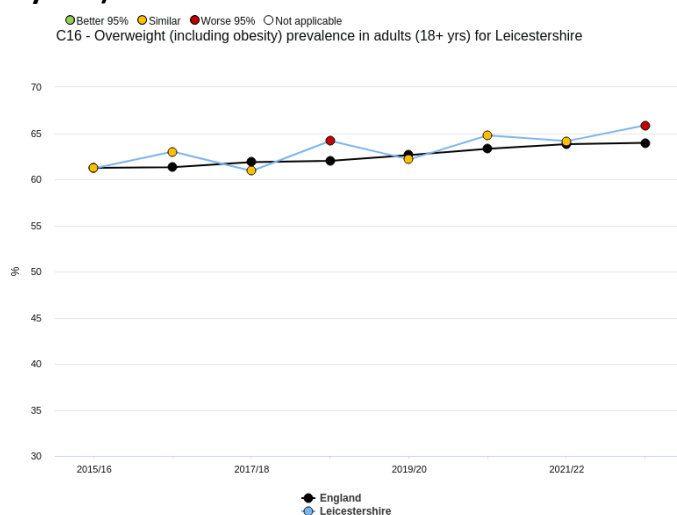
- The directly age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in all persons for Leicestershire increased from 117.2 per 100,000 in 2021/22 to 169.5 per 100,000 in 2022/23. This rate is significantly worse (higher) than the national average of 126.3 per 100,000 in 2022/23.
- Prior to the increase witnessed in 2022/23, the rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in all persons for Leicestershire had previously been significantly better (lower) than the national average since 2011/12.
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in all persons for Leicestershire shows a significant increasing and worsening trend, based on data over the past five years.



#### 5. The proportion of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese has increased and is significantly worse than the national average.

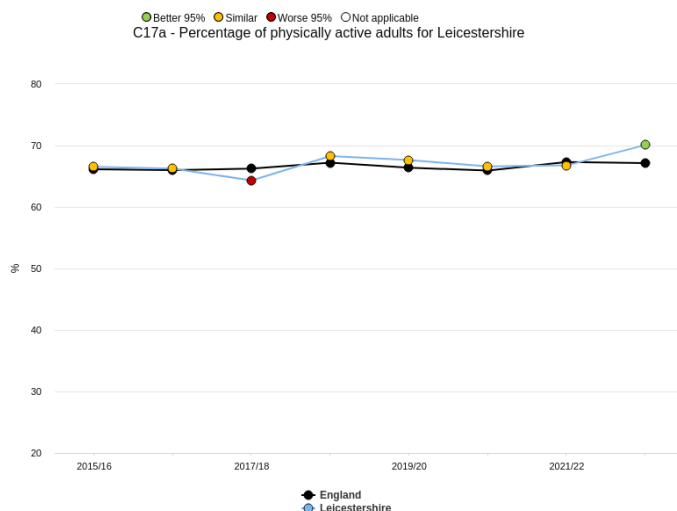
##### Overweight (including obesity) prevalence in adults (18+ years)

- The percentage of adults aged 18 and over classified as overweight or obese in Leicestershire has increased from 64.1% in 2021/22 to 65.9% in 2022/23. This percentage is significantly worse (higher) than the national average of 64.0% in 2022/23.
- The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese in Leicestershire has fluctuated between being not significantly different from and being significantly worse than the national average, since records begin in 2015/16.



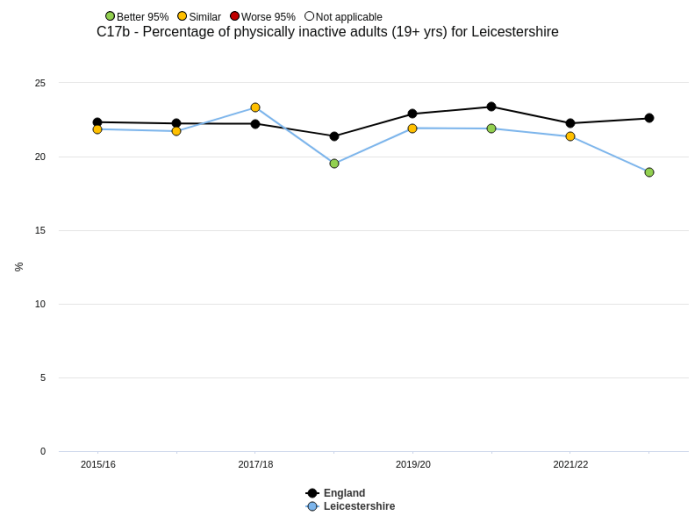
##### Physically active adults (19+ years)

- The proportion of adults aged 19 and over completing at least 150 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes of physical activity per week in Leicestershire has increased from 66.8% in 2021/22 to 70.1% in 2022/23. This proportion is significantly better (higher) than the national value of 67.1% in 2022/23.
- Prior to the increase witnessed in 2022/23, the proportion of physically active adults in Leicestershire had not been significantly different from the national average since 2018/19.



## Physically inactive adults (19+ years)

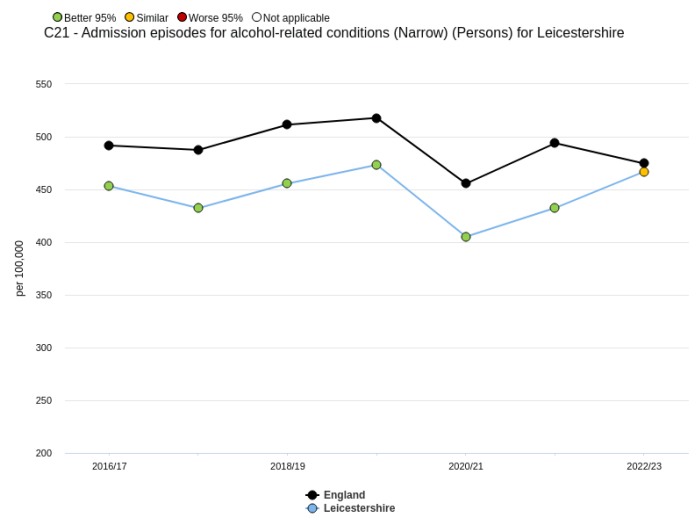
- The proportion of adults aged 19 and over completing less than 30 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes of physical activity per week in Leicestershire has decreased from 21.4% in 2021/22 to 18.9% in 2022/23. This proportion is significantly better (lower) than the national value of 22.6% in 2022/23.
- Since records began in 2015/16, the proportion of physically inactive adults in Leicestershire has fluctuated between being not significantly different from and being significantly better than the national average.



## 6. The rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions has increased and is no longer significantly better than the national rate.

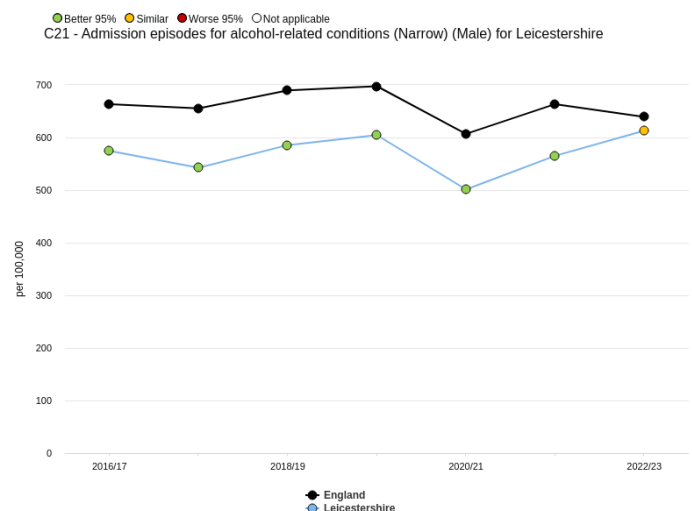
### Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (Persons)

- The directly age standardised rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions for all persons in Leicestershire has increased from 432 per 100,000 in 2021/22 to 467 per 100,000 in 2022/23. This rate is not significantly different from the England rate of 475 per 100,000 in 2022/23.
- Prior to this increase, the rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions for all persons in Leicestershire had been significantly better (lower) than the national rate since records began in 2016/17.
- The trend in the rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions for all persons in Leicestershire has seen no significant change over the last five years.



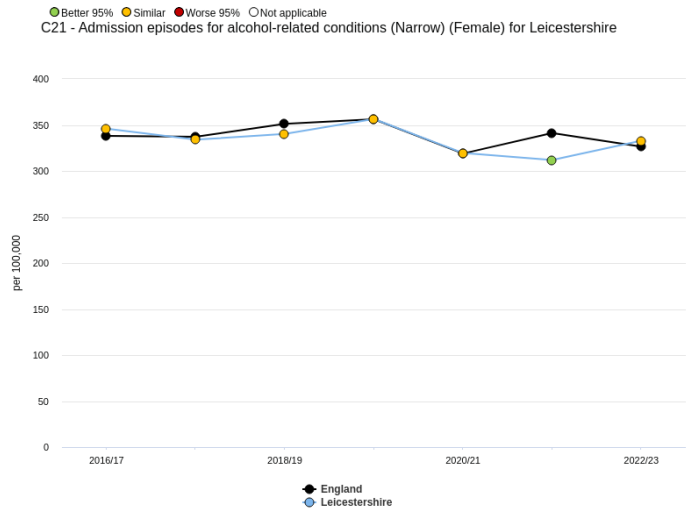
### Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (Male)

- The directly age standardised rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions for males in Leicestershire has increased from 565 per 100,000 in 2021/22 to 613 per 100,000 in 2022/23. This rate is not significantly different from the England rate of 639 per 100,000 in 2022/23.
- Prior to this increase, the rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions for males in Leicestershire had been significantly better (lower) than the national rate since records began in 2016/17.
- The trend in the rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions for males in Leicestershire has seen no significant change over the last five years.



## Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (Female)

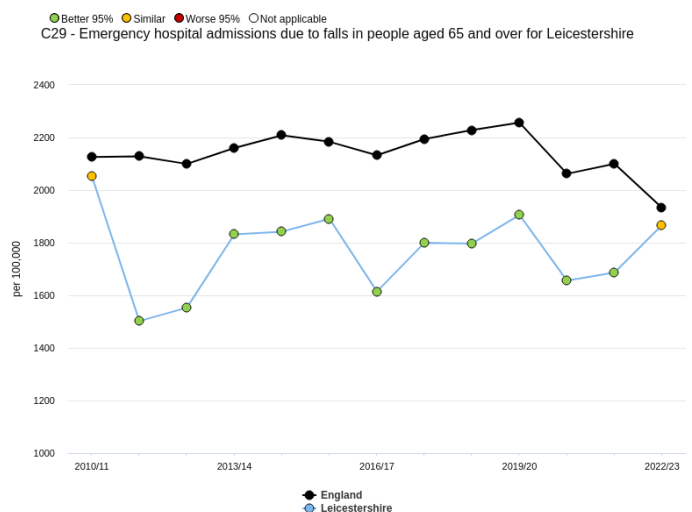
- The directly age standardised rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions for females in Leicestershire has increased from 312 per 100,000 in 2021/22 to 333 per 100,000 in 2022/23. This rate is not significantly different from the England rate of 326 per 100,000 in 2022/23.
- The rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions for females in Leicestershire has not been significantly different from the national rate since records began in 2016/17, apart from in 2021/22 where the rate was significantly better (lower) than the rate for England.
- The trend in the rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions for females in Leicestershire has seen no significant change over the last five years.



## 7. The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65+ and 80+ has increased and is no longer significantly better than England.

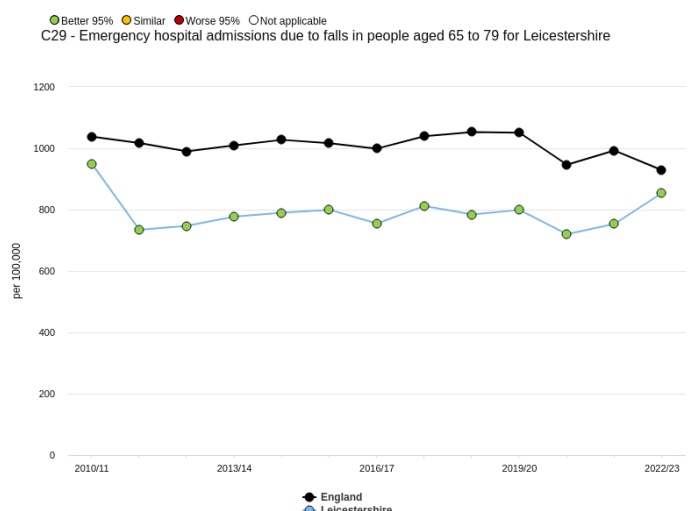
### Emergency hospital admissions due to falls (aged 65 and over)

- The directly age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over in Leicestershire has increased from 1,686 per 100,000 in 2021/22 to 1,867 per 100,000 in 2022/23. This rate is not significantly different from the England rate of 1,933 per 100,000 in 2022/23.
- Prior to this increase, the rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over in Leicestershire had been significantly better (lower) than the national rate since 2011/12.
- The trend in the rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over in Leicestershire has seen no significant change over the last five years.



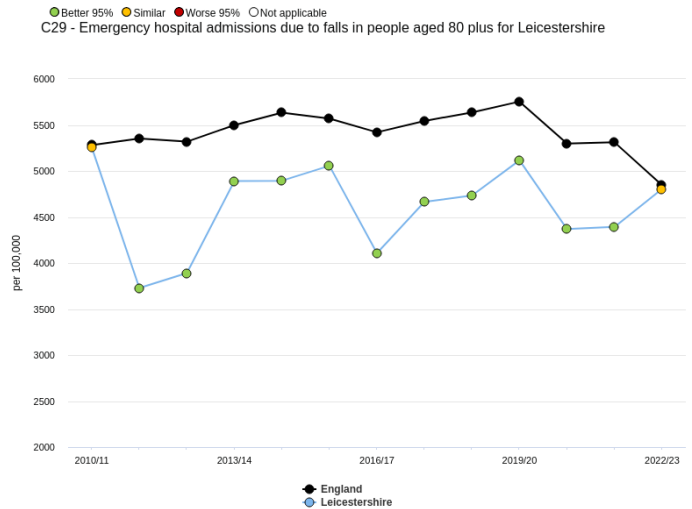
### Emergency hospital admissions due to falls (aged 65 to 79)

- The directly age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 to 79 in Leicestershire has increased from 754 per 100,000 in 2021/22 to 854 per 100,000 in 2022/23. Despite this increase, the rate in Leicestershire remains significantly better (lower) than the England rate of 928 per 100,000 in 2022/23.
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 to 79 in Leicestershire has been significantly better (lower) than the national rate since records began in 2010/11.
- The trend in the rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 to 79 in Leicestershire has seen no significant change over the last five years.



## Emergency hospital admissions due to falls (aged 80 plus)

- The directly age standardised rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 and over in Leicestershire has increased from 4,392 per 100,000 in 2021/22 to 4,804 per 100,000 in 2022/23. This rate is not significantly different from the England rate of 4,845 per 100,000 in 2022/23.
- Prior to this increase, the rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 and over in Leicestershire had been significantly better (lower) than the national rate since 2011/12.
- The trend in the rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 and over in Leicestershire has seen no significant change over the last five years.



## 8. HPV vaccination coverage in females for both one dose (12 to 13 years old) and two doses (13 to 14 years old) is similar to the benchmark, while the coverage in males is significantly worse than the benchmark.

### Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12 to 13 years old)

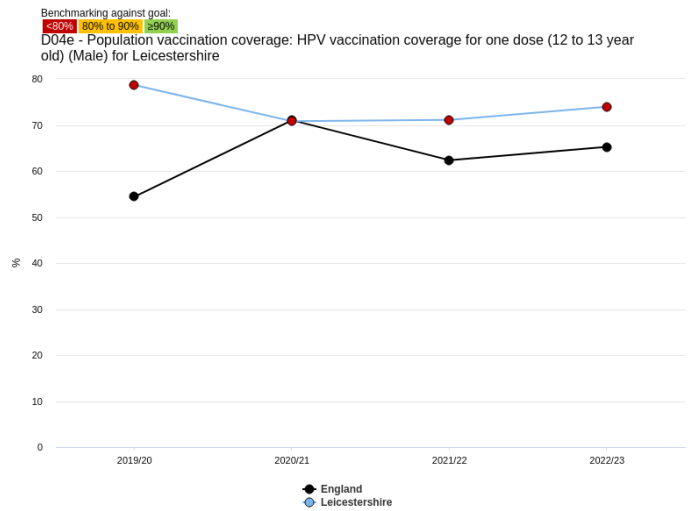
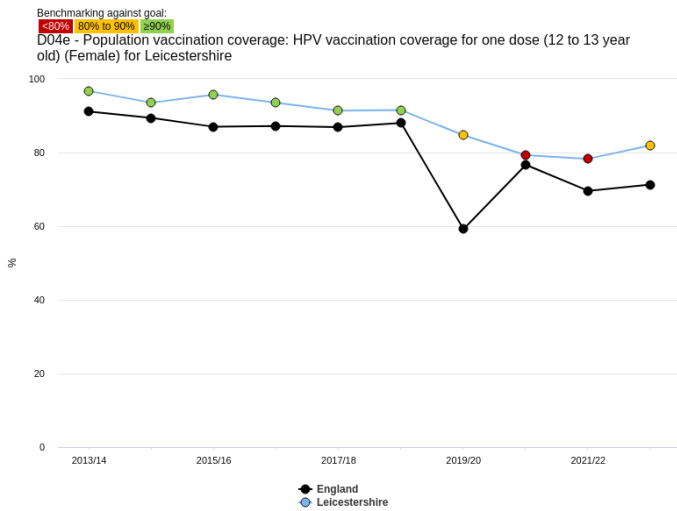
#### Female

- From 2013/14 to 2018/19, the percentage of females aged 12 to 13 years who had received the first dose of the HPV vaccine in Leicestershire was significantly better (higher) than the benchmark goal of 90%. In 2019/20 the performance in Leicestershire was within the amber range of the benchmark goal (80% to 90%), before declining in 2020/21 and 2021/22 where the proportion was significantly worse (lower) than the benchmark.
- The percentage of females aged 12 to 13 years who have received the first dose of the HPV vaccine in Leicestershire has increased from 78.3% in 2021/22 to 82.0% in 2022/23. This is better (higher) than the national average of 71.3% in 2022/23 and within the amber range of the benchmark goal (80% to 90%).
- Over the past five time periods, the percentage of females aged 12 to 13 years who have received the first dose of the HPV vaccine in Leicestershire has shown a significant decreasing and worsening trend.

#### Male

- Since the data was first presented in 2019/20, the proportion of males aged 12 to 13 years who have received the first dose of the HPV vaccine in Leicestershire has been significantly worse (lower) than the benchmark goal of 90%.
- The percentage of males aged 12 to 13 years who have received the first dose of the HPV vaccine in Leicestershire has increased from 71.1% in 2021/22 to 74.0% in 2022/23. This is better (higher) than the national average of 65.2% in 2022/23.





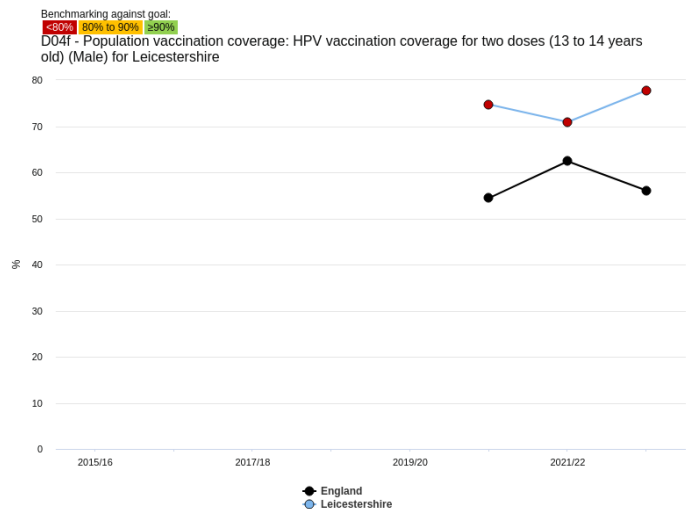
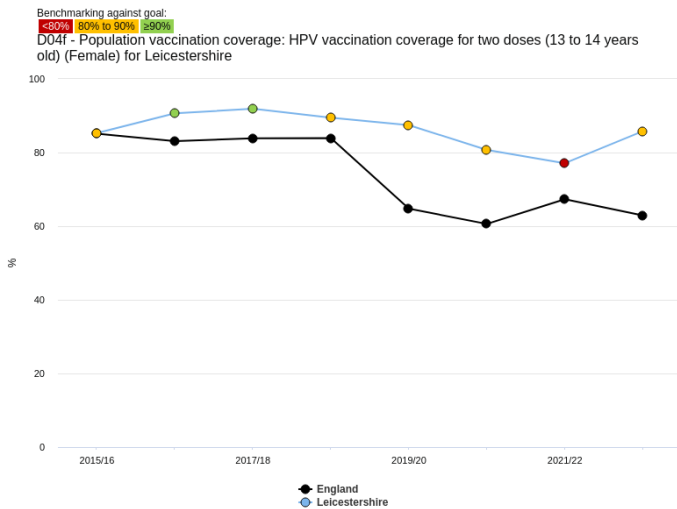
## Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (13 to 14 years old)

### Female

- The percentage of females aged 13 to 14 years who have received two doses of the HPV vaccine in Leicestershire has increased from 77.1% in 2021/22 to 85.8% in 2022/23. This is better (higher) than the national average of 62.9% in 2022/23 and within the amber range of the benchmark goal (80% to 90%).
- Over the last five years, the percentage of females aged 13 to 14 years who have received two doses of the HPV vaccine in Leicestershire has shown a significant decreasing and worsening trend.

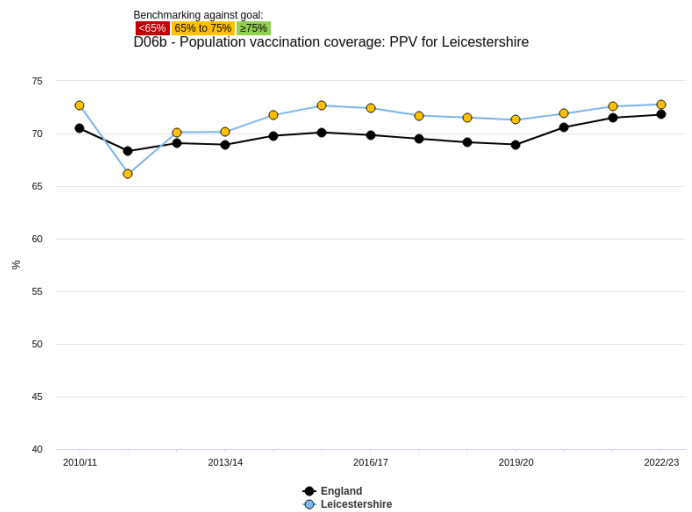
### Male

- Since the data was first presented in 2020/21, the proportion of males aged 13 to 14 years who have received two doses of the HPV vaccine in Leicestershire has been significantly worse than the benchmark of 90%.
- The percentage of males aged 13 to 14 years who have received two doses of the HPV vaccine in Leicestershire has increased from 70.9% in 2021/22 to 77.8% in 2022/23. This is better (higher) than the national average of 56.1% in 2022/23.



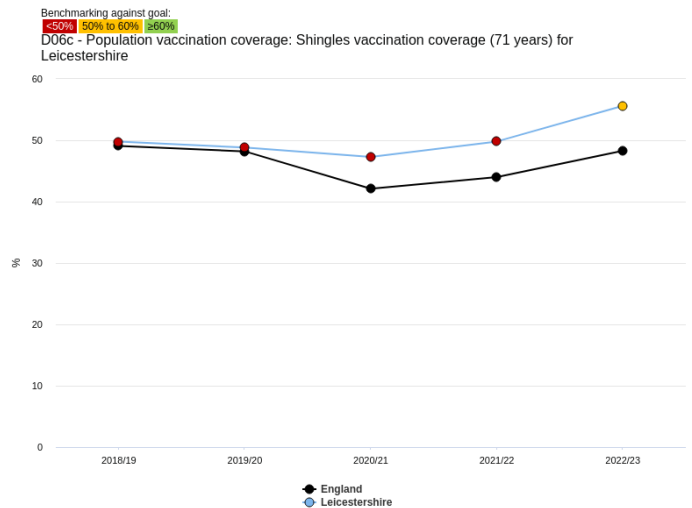
## 9. PPV coverage in people aged 65 and over has shown a significant increasing and improving trend over the last 5 time periods.

- The proportion of people aged 65 and over that have received the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) in Leicestershire has increased from 72.6% in 2021/22 to 72.8% in 2022/23. This proportion is better (higher) than the national average of 71.8% in 2022/23 and within the amber range of the benchmark goal (65% to 75%).
- Since records began in 2010/11, PPV coverage in people aged 65 and over in Leicestershire has been within the amber range of the benchmark goal (65% to 75%).
- The trend of PPV coverage in people aged 65 and over in Leicestershire shows a significant increasing and improving trend, based on data over the last five years.



## 10. Shingles vaccination coverage (71 years) no longer performs significantly worse than the benchmark.

- Between 2018/19 and 2021/22, the proportion of people aged 71 years that received the shingles vaccine in Leicestershire was significantly worse (lower) than the benchmark goal of 60%. During this time period, the proportion remained better (higher) than the national average.
- The percentage of people aged 71 years that received the shingles vaccination in Leicestershire has increased from 49.8% in 2021/22 to 55.6% in 2022/23. This is better (higher) than the national average of 48.3% in 2022/23 and falls within the amber range of the benchmark goal (50% to 60%).



# Appendix 1: Performance Summary

This release of the PHOF contained 189 indicators. The overall findings are summarised below.

Overall performance across Leicestershire is significantly better than the England average or against a benchmarking goal for 73 of the indicators presented in the PHOF. Performance is significantly worse for 22 indicators and these indicators need to show improvement.

**Table 1: Summary of RAG Ratings for Leicestershire May 2024**

Domain	Better	Similar	Worse	Not compared	Total
A: Overarching indicators	9	7	0	8	24
B: Wider determinants of health	18	8	5	11	42
C: Health improvement	21	26	7	2	56
D: Health protection	9	14	7	6	36
E: Healthcare & premature mortality	16	9	3	3	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>189</b>

## 1. All Indicators - Leicestershire Performance Against National/Benchmark

Currently, performance is significantly worse for 22 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
- B06b – Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
- B08c – Gap in the employment rate for those who are in contact with secondary mental health services (aged 18 to 69) and on the Care Plan Approach, and the overall employment rate
- B08c – The percentage of the population who are in contact with secondary mental health services and on the Care Plan Approach, that are in paid employment (aged 18 to 69)
- B18a – Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like
- C05a – Baby’s first feed breastmilk
- C08a – Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2 and a half years
- C08c – Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in personal social skills at 2 to 2 and a half years
- C14b – Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm
- C16 – Overweight (including obesity) prevalence in adults (18+ yrs)
- C24n – Newborn and Infant Physical Examination Screening Coverage
- C26a – Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40 to 74 offered an NHS Health Check
- D02a – Chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 aged 15 to 24 (Female)
- D04a – Population vaccination coverage: DTaP and IPV booster (5 years)
- D04d – Population vaccination coverage: Flu (primary school aged children)
- D04e – Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12 to 13 year old) (Male)
- D04f – Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (13 to 14 years)

old) (Male)

- D05 – Population vaccination coverage: Flu (at risk individuals)
- D07 – HIV late diagnosis in people first diagnosed with HIV in the UK
- E09b – Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)
- E12a – Preventable sight loss: age related macular degeneration (AMD)
- E12d – Preventable sight loss: sight loss certifications

## 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 21 indicators that have a significant worsening trend:

- B01b – Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)
- B01b – Children in relative low income families (under 16s)
- B02b – School readiness: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1
- B03 – Pupil absence
- B14a – The rate of complaints about noise
- C07 – Proportion of New Births Visits (NBVs) completed within 14 days
- C14b – Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm
- C19c – Successful completion of alcohol treatment
- C24a – Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer
- C24b – Cancer screening coverage: cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)
- C24c – Cancer screening coverage: cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)
- D03d – Population vaccination coverage: MenB (1 year)
- D03h – Population vaccination coverage: Dtap IPV Hib HepB (2 years old)
- D03j – Population vaccination coverage: MMR for one dose (2 years old)
- D03k – Population vaccination coverage: PCV booster
- D03m – Population vaccination coverage: Hib and MenC booster (2 years old)
- D04b – Population vaccination coverage: MMR for one dose (5 years old)
- D04e – Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12 to 13 year old) (Female)
- D04f – Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (13 to 14 years old) (Female)
- D04g – Population vaccination coverage: Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14 to 15 years)
- E15 – Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)

### 3. All Indicators – Leicestershire’s Performance Against Nearest Neighbours

Nearest statistical neighbours (NHS England) to Leicestershire available from PHOF tool include:

- Buckinghamshire UA
- Cambridgeshire
- Central Bedfordshire
- Essex
- Gloucestershire
- Kent
- Lancashire
- Nottinghamshire
- Oxfordshire
- South Gloucestershire
- Staffordshire
- Surrey
- Warwickshire
- West Northamptonshire
- Worcestershire

There are currently 16 indicators where, when compared to its nearest statistical neighbours, Leicestershire performs in the bottom three (worst performing) for the most recent time period. These indicators are:

- A01a – Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)
- A01a – Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Male)
- A01a – Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Female)
- B08c – Gap in the employment rate for those who are in contact with secondary mental health services (aged 18 to 69) and on the Care Plan Approach, and the overall employment rate
- B08c – The percentage of the population who are in contact with secondary mental health services and on the Care Plan Approach, that are in paid employment (aged 18 to 69)
- B18a – Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like
- C08a – Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2 and a half years
- C08c – Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in personal social skills at 2 to 2 and a half years
- C14b – Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm
- C23 – Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2
- C24n – Newborn and Infant Physical Examination Screening Coverage
- D01 – Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method)
- D09 – NHS organisations with a board approved sustainable development management plan
- E02 – Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay
- E12a – Preventable sight loss: age related macular degeneration (AMD)
- E12d – Preventable sight loss: sight loss certifications

## A. Overarching indicators

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
A01a - Healthy life expectancy at birth	All ages	Male	2018 - 20	62.9	62.0	63.1	Years	—	→
A01a - Healthy life expectancy at birth	All ages	Female	2018 - 20	63.6	61.9	63.9	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at birth	All ages	Male	2020 - 22	80.0	78.6	78.9	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at birth	All ages	Male	2022	80.4	78.9	79.3	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at birth	All ages	Female	2020 - 22	83.6	82.4	82.8	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at birth	All ages	Female	2022	83.7	82.7	83.2	Years	—	→
A01c - Disability free life expectancy at birth	All ages	Male	2018 - 20	64.2	62.0	62.4	Years	—	→
A01c - Disability free life expectancy at birth	All ages	Female	2018 - 20	62.1	60.0	60.9	Years	—	→
A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth	All ages	Male	2018 - 20	6.00	9.20	9.70	Years	—	→
A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth	All ages	Female	2018 - 20	4.90	7.60	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	2018 - 20	10.2	9.67	10.5	Years	—	→
A01a - Healthy life expectancy at 65	65	Female	2018 - 20	11.1	10.4	11.3	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at 65	65	Male	2020 - 22	18.9	18.2	18.4	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at 65	65	Male	2022	19.3	18.6	18.7	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at 65	65	Female	2020 - 22	21.4	20.6	20.9	Years	—	→
A01b - Life expectancy at 65	65	Female	2022	21.5	20.8	21.2	Years	—	→
A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at 65	65	Male	2018 - 20	9.98	9.43	9.84	Years	—	→
A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at 65	65	Female	2018 - 20	10.1	9.53	9.87	Years	—	→
A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at 65	65	Male	2018 - 20	3.80	5.00	5.20	Years	—	→
A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at 65	65	Female	2018 - 20	3.00	4.70	4.80	Years	—	→

## B. Wider determinants of health

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
B01b - Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)	<16 yrs	Persons	2022/23	14.3	21.1	15.6	%	↑	→
B01b - Children in relative low income families (under 16s)	<16 yrs	Persons	2022/23	16.8	24.6	19.8	%	↑	↓
B02a - School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	5 yrs	Persons	2022/23	69.1	66.8	67.2	%	—	→
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	2022/23	45.7	52.0	51.6	%	—	→
B02b - School readiness: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1	6 yrs	Persons	2022/23	81.8	78.7	78.9	%	↓	↑
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	2022/23	64.5	66.0	66.5	%	→	↑
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	2022/23	81.0	79.3	79.7	%	—	→
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	2022/23	70.9	68.3	68.8	%	—	→
B03 - Pupil absence	5-15 yrs	Persons	2022/23	6.69	7.20	7.37	%	↑	↓
B04 - First time entrants to the youth justice system	10-17 yrs	Persons	2022	112.8	171.1	148.8	per 100,000	↓	→
B05 - 16 to 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known	16-17 yrs	Persons	2022/23	3.66	4.90	5.20	%	↓	→
B06a - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	18-64 yrs	Persons	2022/23	85.6	81.7	80.5	%	↑	→
B06b - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	18-69 yrs	Persons	2020/21	46.0	53.0	58.0	%	—	→
B08a - Gap in the employment rate between those with a physical or mental long term health condition (aged 16 to 64) and the overall employment rate	16-64 yrs	Persons	2022/23	8.00	9.10	10.4	Percentage points	—	→
B08a - The percentage of the population with a physical or mental long term health condition in employment (aged 16 to 64)	16-64 yrs	Persons	2022/23	72.0	66.0	65.3	%	—	→
B08b - Gap in the employment rate between those who are in receipt of long term support for a learning disability (aged 18 to 64) and the overall employment rate	18-64 yrs	Persons	2022/23	70.9	72.1	70.9	Percentage points	—	→
B08b - The percentage of the population who are in receipt of long term support for a learning disability that are in paid employment (aged 18 to 64)	18-64 yrs	Persons	2022/23	9.08	3.02	4.76	%	→	→
B08c - Gap in the employment rate for those who are in contact with secondary mental health services (aged 18 to 69) and on the Care Plan Approach, and the overall employment rate	18-69 yrs	Persons	2020/21	70.9	69.7	66.1	Percentage points	—	→
B08c - The percentage of the population who are in contact with secondary mental health services and on the Care Plan Approach, that are in paid employment (aged 18 to 69)	18-69 yrs	Persons	2020/21	6.00	5.00	9.00	%	—	→
B08d - Percentage of people in employment	16-64 yrs	Persons	2022/23	80.0	75.1	75.7	%	→	→

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
B09a - Sickness absence: the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	16+ yrs	Persons	2019 - 21	2.00	1.83	1.82	%	—	→
B09b - Sickness absence: the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	16+ yrs	Persons	2019 - 21	1.11	1.12	1.01	%	—	→
B10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	All ages	Persons	2022	59.9 ~	92.1 ~	94.5 ~	per billion vehicle miles	→	—
B11 - Domestic abuse related incidents and crimes	16+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	26.5 &	27.3	30.6 [c]	per 1,000	—	—
B12a - Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	All ages	Persons	2020/21 - 22/23	17.1	27.6	34.3	per 100,000	—	→
B12b - Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	All ages	Persons	2022/23	29.5	33.6 \$	34.4	per 1,000	↑	↑
B12c - Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	All ages	Persons	2022/23	2.96	3.19 \$	2.95	per 1,000	↑	→
B13a - Reoffending levels: percentage of offenders who reoffend	All ages	Persons	2020/21	20.9	24.9	24.1	%	→	—
B13b - Reoffending levels: average number of reoffences per reoffender	All ages	Persons	2020/21	3.17	3.72	3.60	per re-offender	→	—
B13c - First time offenders	10+ yrs	Persons	2022	133.8	192.6	165.7	per 100,000	↓	→
B14a - The rate of complaints about noise	All ages	Persons	2020/21	4.98 ~	6.62 ~	12.0 ~	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	3.49	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	5.41	8.48	%	—	—
B15a - Homelessness: households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act	Not applicable	Not applicable	2022/23	6.84 \$	10.8	12.4	per 1,000	—	↑
B15c - Homelessness: households in temporary accommodation	Not applicable	Not applicable	2022/23	0.53 \$	1.26	4.15	per 1,000	—	↑
B16 - Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise or health reasons	16+ yrs	Persons	Mar 2015 - Feb 2016	20.8	18.5	17.9	%	—	→
B17 - Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology)	Not applicable	Not applicable	2021	11.0	13.6	13.1	%	—	—
B18a - Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	18+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	38.7	42.6	44.4	%	—	→
B18b - Social Isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like	18+ yrs	Persons	2021/22	24.7	26.6	28.0	%	—	→
B19 - Loneliness: Percentage of adults who feel lonely often or always or some of the time	16+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	21.1	22.7	22.3	%	—	—
1.01i - Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)	0-19 yrs	Persons	2016	10.7	16.3	17.0	%	→	↑



## C. Health improvement

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
C01 - Total prescribed LARC excluding injections rate / 1,000	All ages	Female	2022	43.8	47.1	44.1	per 1,000	↓	↑
C02a - Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	<18 yrs	Female	2021	10.7	13.2	13.1	per 1,000	→	→
C02b - Under 16s conception rate / 1,000	<16 yrs	Female	2021	1.62	2.02	2.10	per 1,000	→	→
C03a - Obesity in early pregnancy	All ages	Female	2018/19	21.8	24.2	22.1	%	—	—
C03c - Smoking in early pregnancy	All ages	Female	2018/19	13.1	16.4	12.8	%	—	—
C04 - Low birth weight of term babies	=37 weeks gestational age at birth	Persons	2021	2.69	2.66	2.77	%	→	→
C05a - Baby's first feed breastmilk	Newborn	Persons	2020/21	69.4	68.6	71.7	%	—	—
C05b - Breastfeeding prevalence at 6 to 8 weeks - current method	6-8 weeks	Persons	2022/23	50.0	49.5	49.2 [b]	%	—	→
C06 - Smoking status at time of delivery	All ages	Female	2022/23	8.50	11.4	8.80	%	→	→
C07 - Proportion of New Birth Visits (NBVs) completed within 14 days	<14 days	Persons	2022/23	90.6	89.6	79.9 [b]	%	↓	→
C08a - Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2 and a half years	2-2.5 yrs	Persons	2022/23	73.1	77.4	79.2 [b]	%	→	↓
C08b - Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in communication skills at 2 to 2 and a half years	2-2.5 yrs	Persons	2022/23	84.7	85.4	85.3 [b]	%	→	↓
C08c - Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in personal social skills at 2 to 2 and a half years	2-2.5 yrs	Persons	2022/23	86.0	89.8	90.3 [b]	%	→	↓
C09a - Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	4-5 yrs	Persons	2022/23	18.7	21.0	21.3	%	↓	↓
C09b - Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	10-11 yrs	Persons	2022/23	31.9	36.4	36.6	%	→	→
C10 - Percentage of physically active children and young people	5-16 yrs	Persons	2022/23	50.7	49.0	47.0	%	—	→
C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0 to 14 years)	<15 yrs	Persons	2022/23	45.9	59.2	75.3	per 10,000	↓	→
C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0 to 4 years)	0-4 yrs	Persons	2022/23	56.7	73.3	92.0	per 10,000	↓	→
C11b - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15 to 24 years)	15-24 yrs	Persons	2022/23	89.3	87.1	94.1	per 10,000	→	→
C12 - Percentage of looked after children whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern	5-16 yrs	Persons	2022/23	38.0	46.0	40.0	%	→	→
C14b - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm	All ages	Persons	2022/23	169.5	146.2	126.3	per 100,000	↑	↑
C15 - Percentage of adults meeting the '5-a-day' fruit and vegetable consumption recommendations (new method)	16+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	31.8	30.1	31.0	%	—	→
C15 - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5 a day' on a 'usual day' (adults) (old method)	16+ yrs	Persons	2019/20	57.0	55.0	55.4	%	—	↑
C16 - Overweight (including obesity) prevalence in adults	18+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	65.9	66.1	64.0	%	—	→
C17a - Percentage of physically active adults	19+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	70.1	66.5	67.1	%	—	↑
C17b - Percentage of physically inactive adults	19+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	18.9	22.8	22.6	%	—	→
C18 - Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	18+ yrs	Persons	2022	9.36	14.0	12.7	%	—	→
C19a - Successful completion of drug treatment: opiate users	18+ yrs	Persons	2022	6.05	4.59	4.97	%	→	→
C19b - Successful completion of drug treatment: non opiate users	18+ yrs	Persons	2022	32.4	28.9	31.4	%	→	↓
C19c - Successful completion of alcohol treatment	18+ yrs	Persons	2022	34.8	31.3	35.1	%	↓	→
C19d - Deaths from drug misuse	All ages	Persons	2020 - 22	3.53	4.81	5.21	per 100,000	—	→
C20 - Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community based structured treatment	18+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	54.1	38.4	42.6	%	→	→

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
following release from prison									
C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	All ages	Persons	2022/23	467.0	530.9	474.6	per 100,000	→	↑
C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	All ages	Male	2022/23	613.0	691.7	639.2	per 100,000	→	→
C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	All ages	Female	2022/23	332.8	383.8	326.4	per 100,000	→	→
C22 - Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	17+ yrs	Persons	2018	79.4	84.6	78.0	%	—	→
C23 - Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2	All ages	Persons	2021	52.6	52.9	54.4	%	→	→
C24a - Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer	53-70 yrs	Female	2023	70.4 \$	68.5 \$	66.2 \$	%	↓	↑
C24b - Cancer screening coverage: cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)	25-49 yrs	Female	2023	72.1 \$	68.3 \$	65.8 \$	%	↓	↓
C24c - Cancer screening coverage: cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)	50-64 yrs	Female	2023	78.0 \$	76.2 \$	74.4 \$	%	↓	→
C24d - Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer	60-74 yrs	Persons	2023	75.3 \$	73.5 \$	72.0 \$	%	↑	↑
C24e - Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening Coverage	65	Male	2022/23	87.1 \$	85.2 \$	78.3 \$	%	↑	→
C24m - Newborn Hearing Screening: Coverage	<1 yr	Persons	2022/23	99.4	98.9 \$	98.5 \$	%	→	→
C24n - Newborn and Infant Physical Examination Screening Coverage	<1 yr	Persons	2022/23	95.0	95.5 \$	96.2 \$	%	—	→
C26a - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40 to 74 offered an NHS Health Check	40-74 yrs	Persons	2018/19 - 22/23	60.1	53.3	64.7	%	—	↑
C26b - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40 to 74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check	40-74 yrs	Persons	2018/19 - 22/23	47.8	51.5	42.3	%	—	↓
C26c - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40 to 74 who received an NHS Health check	40-74 yrs	Persons	2018/19 - 22/23	28.7	27.5	27.4	%	—	↑
C27 - Percentage reporting a long-term Musculoskeletal (MSK) problem	16+ yrs	Persons	2023	19.2	20.0	18.4	%	—	→
C28a - Self reported wellbeing: people with a low satisfaction score	16+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	5.97	6.46	5.64	%	—	→
C28b - Self reported wellbeing: people with a low worthwhile score	16+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	3.30	4.40	4.42	%	—	→
C28c - Self reported wellbeing: people with a low happiness score	16+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	8.76	9.26	8.85	%	—	→
C28d - Self reported wellbeing: people with a high anxiety score	16+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	23.6	21.5	23.3	%	—	→
C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	65+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	1867	1941	1933	per 100,000	→	↑
C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 to 79	65-79 yrs	Persons	2022/23	854.3	921.0	928.5	per 100,000	→	→
C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 plus	80+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	4804	4898	4845	per 100,000	→	→

## D. Health protection

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
D01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (new method)	30+ yrs	Persons	2022	6.63	6.13	5.82	%	—	—
D02a - Chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 aged 15 to 24	15-24 yrs	Female	2022	1934 *	2483 *	2110 *	per 100,000	—	↑
D02a - Chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 aged 15 to 24	15-24 yrs	Male	2022	1122	1243	1112	per 100,000	—	↑
D02a - Chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 aged 15 to 24	15-24 yrs	Persons	2022	1554	1922	1680	per 100,000	—	↑
D02b - New STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged under 25) per 100,000	All ages	Persons	2022	283.8	339.1 [a]	495.8	per 100,000	—	↑
D03b - Population vaccination coverage: Hepatitis B (1 year old)	1 yr	Persons	2022/23	100.0 ^	- @	- @	%	—	→
D03c - Population vaccination coverage: Dtap IPV Hib HepB (1 year old)	1 yr	Persons	2022/23	96.1 ^ *	93.2 *	91.8 *	%	→	→
D03d - Population vaccination coverage: MenB (1 year)	1 yr	Persons	2022/23	95.6 ^ *	92.6 *	91.0 *	%	↓	→
D03e - Population vaccination coverage: Rotavirus (Rota) (1 year)	1 yr	Persons	2022/23	93.7 ^ *	90.9 *	88.7 *	%	→	→
D03f - Population vaccination coverage: PCV	1 yr	Persons	2022/23	97.2 ^ *	95.2 *	93.7 *	%	→	→
D03g - Population vaccination coverage: Hepatitis B (2 years old)	2 yrs	Persons	2022/23	100.0 ^	- @	- @	%	—	→
D03h - Population vaccination coverage: Dtap IPV Hib HepB (2 years old)	2 yrs	Persons	2022/23	96.1 ^ *	94.1 *	92.6 *	%	↓	→
D03i - Population vaccination coverage: MenB booster (2 years)	2 yrs	Persons	2022/23	93.8 ^ *	89.8 *	87.6 *	%	→	→
D03j - Population vaccination coverage: MMR for one dose (2 years old)	2 yrs	Persons	2022/23	94.9 ^ *	91.2 *	89.3 *	%	↓	→
D03k - Population vaccination coverage: PCV booster	2 yrs	Persons	2022/23	94.5 ^ *	90.7 *	88.5 *	%	↓	→
D03l - Population vaccination coverage: Flu (2 to 3 years old)	2-3 yrs	Persons	2022/23	48.9 ^ *	44.3 \$ *	43.7 *	%	→	↓
D03m - Population vaccination coverage: Hib and MenC booster (2 years old)	2 yrs	Persons	2022/23	94.6 ^ *	90.9 *	88.7 *	%	↓	→
D04a - Population vaccination coverage: DTaP and IPV booster (5 years)	5 yrs	Persons	2022/23	89.8 ^ *	84.1 *	83.3 *	%	→	↓
D04b - Population vaccination coverage: MMR for one dose (5 years old)	5 yrs	Persons	2022/23	96.8 ^ *	94.0 *	92.5 *	%	↓	→
D04c - Population vaccination coverage: MMR for two doses (5 years old)	5 yrs	Persons	2022/23	91.9 ^ *	85.7 *	84.5 *	%	→	↓
D04d - Population vaccination coverage: Flu (primary school aged children)	4-11 yrs	Persons	2022	60.3 ^ *	54.6 \$ *	56.3 *	%	—	↓
D04e - Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12 to 13 year old)	12-13 yrs	Female	2022/23	82.0 *	70.7 *	71.3 *	%	↓	↑
D04e - Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12 to 13 year old)	12-13 yrs	Male	2022/23	74.0 *	62.3 *	65.2 *	%	—	↑
D04f - Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (13 to 14 years old)	13-14 yrs	Female	2022/23	85.8 *	64.5 *	62.9 *	%	↓	↑
D04f - Population vaccination coverage: HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (13 to 14 years old)	13-14 yrs	Male	2022/23	77.8 *	57.8 *	56.1 *	%	—	↑
D04g - Population vaccination coverage: Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14 to 15 years)	14-15 yrs	Persons	2021/22	88.4 *	78.1 *	79.6 *	%	↓	↑
D05 - Population vaccination coverage: Flu (at risk individuals)	6 months-64 yrs	Persons	2022/23	53.4 ^ *	51.8 \$ *	49.1 *	%	↑	↓
D06a - Population vaccination coverage: Flu (aged 65 and over)	65+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	83.7 ^ *	82.1 \$ *	79.9 *	%	↑	↓

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
D06b - Population vaccination coverage: PPV	65+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	72.8 *	72.5 *	71.8 *	%	↑	→
D06c - Population vaccination coverage: Shingles vaccination coverage (71 years)	71	Persons	2022/23	55.6 *	51.2 *	48.3 *	%	→	↑
D07 - HIV late diagnosis in people first diagnosed with HIV in the UK	15+ yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	50.0 *	47.9 *	43.3 *	%	—	→
D08a - Proportion of drug sensitive TB notifications who had completed a full course of treatment by 12 months	All ages	Persons	2021	85.0	82.7	84.2	%	→	→
D08b - TB incidence (three year average)	All ages	Persons	2020 - 22	4.12	7.17	7.61	per 100,000	—	→
D09 - NHS organisations with a board approved sustainable development management plan	Not applicable	Not applicable	2015/16	40.0	60.0	66.2	%	→	→
D10 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS	All ages	Persons	2022	0.87 *	0.90 *	0.87 *	per STAR-PU	—	↑

## E. Healthcare and premature mortality

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Value	Value (Region)	Value (England)	Unit	Recent trend	Change from previous
E01 - Infant mortality rate	<1 yr	Persons	2020 - 22	3.2	4.3	3.9	per 1,000	—	→
E02 - Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay	5 yrs	Persons	2021/22	19.1	22.3	23.7	%	—	→
E03 - Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable	<75 yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	140.7	174.9	171.4	per 100,000	—	→
E03 - Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable	<75 yrs	Persons	2022	131.8	160.9	155.0	per 100,000	—	→
E04a - Under 75 mortality rate from all circulatory diseases	<75 yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	64.5	79.2	76.0	per 100,000	—	→
E04a - Under 75 mortality rate from all circulatory diseases	<75 yrs	Persons	2022	65.5	79.5	77.8	per 100,000	—	→
E04b - Under 75 mortality rate from circulatory diseases considered preventable	<75 yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	25.7	31.8	30.1	per 100,000	—	→
E05a - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	<75 yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	117.7	126.9	123.2	per 100,000	—	→
E05a - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	<75 yrs	Persons	2022	113.6	125.5	122.4	per 100,000	—	→
E05b - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable	<75 yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	46.3	51.3	50.5	per 100,000	—	→
E06a - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	<75 yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	17.4	21.2	21.1	per 100,000	—	→
E06a - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	<75 yrs	Persons	2022	18.6	22.9	21.4	per 100,000	—	→
E06b - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable	<75 yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	15.6	19.0	18.7	per 100,000	—	→
E07a - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	<75 yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	20.5	28.3	28.9	per 100,000	—	→
E07a - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	<75 yrs	Persons	2022	22.5	29.5	30.7	per 100,000	—	↑
E07b - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable	<75 yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	11.0	16.7	17.0	per 100,000	—	→
E08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza	All ages	Persons	2020 - 22	6.77	10.0	10.3	per 100,000	—	→
E09a - Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)	18-74 yrs	Persons	2018 - 20	95.2	108.2	103.6	per 100,000	—	→
E09b - Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)	18-74 yrs	Persons	2018 - 20	493.0	435.7	389.9	%	—	→
E10 - Suicide rate	10+ yrs	Persons	2020 - 22	9.17	10.4	10.3	per 100,000	—	→
E12a - Preventable sight loss: age related macular degeneration (AMD)	65+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	178.8	126.8 \$	105.6	per 100,000	→	↑
E12b - Preventable sight loss: glaucoma	40+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	13.9	14.4 \$	13.5	per 100,000	→	→
E12c - Preventable sight loss: diabetic eye disease	12+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	1.75	3.11 \$	2.87	per 100,000	→	→
E12d - Preventable sight loss: sight loss certifications	All ages	Persons	2022/23	58.4	47.7 \$	42.0	per 100,000	→	→
E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	65+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	565.7	577.0	558.0	per 100,000	↓	→
E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79	65-79 yrs	Persons	2022/23	231.7	254.3	243.8	per 100,000	→	→
E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 80 and over	80+ yrs	Persons	2022/23	1534	1513	1469	per 100,000	↓	→
E14 - Winter mortality index	All ages	Persons	Aug 2021 - Jul 2022	8.60	6.50	8.10	%	—	↓
E14 - Winter mortality index (age 85 plus)	85+ yrs	Persons	Aug 2021 - Jul 2022	9.90	8.50	11.3	%	—	↓
E15 - Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and older)	65+ yrs	Persons	2023	59.3 x *	65.2 *	63.0 *	per 100	↓	—

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 યત્ન 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 کر دیں 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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