

Appendix 1

Table of Contents

1. Introductory Notes.....	5
2. Overarching indicators	6
Indicators from the 2016 report.....	6
0.1i – Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)	6
0.1i – Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)	7
0.1ii – Life expectancy at birth (Male).....	7
0.1ii – Life expectancy at birth (Female)	8
0.1ii – Life expectancy at 65 (Male).....	8
0.1ii – Life expectancy at 65 (Female)	9
0.2iv – Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole (Male).....	9
0.2iv – Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole (Female)	10
3. Wider determinants of health	11
Indicators from the 2016 report.....	11
1.01i – Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20).....	11
1.01ii – Children in low income families (under 16s)	12
1.02i – School Readiness: The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (all)	12
1.02i – School Readiness: The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (males)	13
1.02i – School Readiness: The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (females)	13
1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Males).....	14
1.02ii – School Readiness: The percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (all).....	14
1.02ii – School Readiness: The percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (males).....	15
1.02ii - School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (Males).....	15
1.03 – Pupil absence.....	16
1.04 - First time entrants to the youth justice system	16
1.05 - 16-18 year olds not in education employment or training.....	17
1.09i – Sickness absence – The percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	17
1.09ii – Sickness absence – The percent of working days lost due to sickness	

absence	18
1.12i – Violent crime (including sexual violence) hospital admissions for violence	18
1.16 Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	19
1.17 – Fuel poverty	19
1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (Persons).....	20
1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (Males)	21
1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (Females)	22
4. Health Improvement.....	23
Indicators from the 2016 report.....	23
2.01 – Low Birth weight of term babies	23
2.02i – Breastfeeding – Breastfeeding initiation	23
2.02ii - Breastfeeding - breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (historical method of calculation)	24
2.03 – Smoking status at time of delivery.....	24
2.04 - Under 18 conceptions	25
2.06ii – Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds – 10-11 year olds.....	26
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years).....	26
2.07i – Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years).....	27
2.07ii – Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years)	27
2.11i - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day'	28
2.11iii - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily	28
2.12 - Excess weight in Adults	29
2.13i - Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - active adults	29
2.13ii - Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - inactive adults.....	30
2.14 – Smoking Prevalence	30
2.15i – Successful completion of drug treatment – opiate users	31
2.18 – Alcohol related admissions to hospital (Persons).....	31
2.18 – Alcohol related admissions to hospital (Males)	32
2.18 – Alcohol related admissions to hospital (Females)	32
2.20i – Cancer screening coverage – breast cancer	33
2.20ii – Cancer screening coverage – cervical cancer	33
2.20iii - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer.....	34
2.20xi - Newborn bloodspot screening – coverage (previously listed as 2.21iv)	34
2.22iii – Cumulative % of the eligible population ages 40/74 offered an NHS Health Check.....	35
2.22v – Cumulative % of the eligible population ages 40/74 who received an NHS	

Health Check.....	35
2.24i - Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over	37
2.24ii - Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 (Males)	39
Indicators which did not appear in the 2016 report	40
2.02ii – Breastfeeding – breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (current method of calculation)	40
2.10ii Emergency Hospital Admissions for Self-Harm	41
2.11vi Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily at age 15 (WAY survey)	41
5. Health Protection.....	42
Indicators from the 2016 report.....	42
3.02 – Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) – CTAD (Persons)	42
3.02 – Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) – CTAD (Male).....	43
3.03xv – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (at risk individuals).....	43
3.04 – People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection	44
3.05i – Treatment completion for TB.....	45
3.05ii – Incidence of TB.....	45
Indicators which did not appear in the 2016 report:	46
3.03xviii – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (aged 2-4 years).....	46
3.03xiv – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (aged 65+)	47
6. Healthcare and premature mortality	48
Indicators from the 2016 report.....	48
4.01 – Infant mortality.....	48
4.02 – Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay (previously ‘Tooth decay in children aged 5’)	49
4.03 – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (Persons)	49
4.03 – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (Male).....	50
4.03 – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (Female).....	50
4.04i – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (Persons).....	51
4.04i – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (Male)	51
4.04i – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (Female).....	52
4.04ii – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (Persons).....	52
4.04ii – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (Male)	53
4.04ii – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (Female)	53
4.05i - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Persons)	54
4.05i – Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Female).....	54

4.05ii – Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Female)	55
4.06i – Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (Persons)	55
4.06i – Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (Female).....	56
4.06ii – Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable (Persons)	56
4.06ii – Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable (Female)	57
4.07i – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (Persons)	57
4.07i – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (Female)	58
4.07ii – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (Persons).....	59
4.07ii – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (Male).....	59
4.07ii – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (Female).....	60
4.08 - Mortality from communicable diseases (Persons).....	60
4.09 – Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness	61
4.10 – Suicide rate (Persons).....	61
4.11 – Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital (Male) ...	62
4.12i - Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)	62
4.12iv - Preventable sight loss - sight loss certifications	63
4.13 – Health related quality of life for older people	63
4.14i – Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over.....	64
4.14ii – Hip fractures in people ages 65 and over – aged 65-79	64
4.15i – Excess Winter Deaths Index (Single year, all ages)	65
Indicators which did not appear in the 2016 report:	66
4.05i - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Males)	66
4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Persons)	67
4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Males)	67
4.07i - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (Males).....	68

Appendix A

1. Introductory Notes

- 1.1 At the meeting of Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 28 July 2016, it was requested that future reports include numbers of people, as well as the percentages and rates that form the basis of Public Health Outcomes Framework indicators. Wherever practical, this request has been accommodated by the response to a question set out in almost all of the following tables “Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?”
- 1.2 Where indicators have been calculated based on numbers of admissions to hospital, these numbers have not been reported as there would be the possibility of the numbers misleading the reader, because it is not possible to deduce the number of individuals from a number of admissions.

2. Overarching indicators

Indicators from the 2016 report

- 2.1 In the 2016 report, there were **8** indicators where Bradford was - or had recently been - significantly worse than England and Yorkshire and the Humber. These are listed on the pages that follow.
- 2.2 As these indicators relate to Life Expectancy, they are not calculated around numbers of individuals. As such, the supplementary question relating to 'numbers of people' has been omitted from the tables.

0.1i – Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three, overlapping, aggregated periods : 2010–2012 to 2012-14

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2013-15. Crucially, the method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	61.59	60.92	63.16
2011-13	62.23	60.98	63.19
2012-14	61.78	61.31	63.39
2013-15	62.89	61.41	63.39

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

0.1i – Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three, overlapping, aggregated periods : 2010–2012 to 2012-14

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2013-15. Crucially, the method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	60.25	61.82	64.08
2011-13	59.36	61.67	63.89
2012-14	60.99	61.89	63.91
2013-15	60.49	61.99	64.11

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No. The latest calculation shows the figure Bradford has worsened slightly.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. As the figure Bradford has worsened, regional and national rates have improved.

0.1ii – Life expectancy at birth (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three, overlapping, aggregated periods : 2010–2012 to 2012-14

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2013-15. Crucially, the method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	77.38	78.24	79.09
2011-13	77.62	78.43	79.29
2012-14	77.58	78.62	79.44
2013-15	77.56	78.63	79.46

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No. The latest calculation shows the figure Bradford has worsened slightly.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. As the figure Bradford has worsened, regional and national figures have improved.

0.1ii – Life expectancy at birth (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three, overlapping, aggregated periods : 2010–2012 to 2012-14

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2013-15. Crucially, the method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	81.36	82.08	82.88
2011-13	81.28	82.17	83.02
2012-14	81.36	82.33	83.11
2013-15	81.29	82.32	83.11

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No. The latest calculation shows the figure Bradford has worsened slightly.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Although, neither regional nor national figures have improved, Bradford's figure has fallen by more.

0.1ii – Life expectancy at 65 (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three, overlapping, aggregated periods : 2010–2012 to 2012-14

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2013-15. Crucially, the method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	17.52	17.85	18.42
2011-13	17.56	17.94	18.54
2012-14	17.56	18.09	18.65
2013-15	17.53	18.14	18.68

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No. The latest calculation shows the figure Bradford has worsened slightly.*

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. As the figure Bradford has worsened, regional and national figures have improved.

0.1ii – Life expectancy at 65 (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three, overlapping, aggregated periods : 2010–2012 to 2012-14

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2013-15. Crucially, the method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	20.04	20.38	20.95
2011-13	19.95	20.43	21.02
2012-14	19.97	20.51	21.10
2013-15	19.96	20.53	21.08

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No. The latest calculation shows the figure Bradford has worsened slightly.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. As the figure Bradford has worsened, the regional has improved. The national rate has, however, fallen by more than Bradford's rate.

0.2iv – Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three, overlapping, aggregated periods : 2010–2012 to 2012-14

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2013-15. Crucially, the method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber
2010-12	-1.71	-0.85
2011-13	-1.67	-0.87
2012-14	-1.86	-0.82
2013-15	-1.90	-0.83

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No. This measure does not recognise 'absolute' improvement. It is in itself a relative measure, comparing life expectancy in Bradford with national levels and determining whether Bradford is keeping pace with national improvements. It draws upon the figures in 0.1ii of the PHOF and reaches the same conclusion – that national levels have increased more consistently than Bradford.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. See above.

0.2iv – Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three, overlapping, aggregated periods : 2010–2012 to 2012-14

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2013-15. Crucially, the method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber
2010-12	-1.52	-0.79
2011-13	-1.74	-0.85
2012-14	-1.75	-0.79
2013-15	-1.82	-0.79

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No. This measure does not recognise 'absolute' improvement. It is in itself a relative measure, comparing life expectancy in Bradford with national levels and determining whether Bradford is keeping pace with national improvements. It draws upon the figures in 0.1ii of the PHOF and reaches the same conclusion – that national levels have increased more consistently than Bradford.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. See above.

3. Wider determinants of health

Indicators from the 2016 report

3.1 In the 2016 report, there were 17 'Wider determinants' indicators where Bradford was – or had recently been - significantly worse than England and Yorkshire and the Humber. These are listed in the pages that follow:

1.01i – Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2011, 2012 and 2013

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2014

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011	25.78%	21.13%	20.10%
2012	23.63%	19.98%	18.58%
2013	23.60%	19.80%	18.00%
2014	28.60%	22.20%	19.90%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No. The rate shows that the proportion of children who live in poverty is increasing.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. The worsening in Bradford's rate is considerably greater than the worsening in regional and national rates.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. In 2014, there were 41,110 children under 20 living in low income families in Bradford and District.

1.01ii – Children in low income families (under 16s)**What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?**

2011, 2012 and 2013

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2014

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011	25.50%	21.69%	20.56%
2012	23.93%	20.78%	19.25%
2013	24.00%	20.60%	18.60%
2014	28.10%	22.50%	20.10%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No. The rate shows that the proportion of children who live in poverty is increasing.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. The worsening in Bradford's rate is considerably greater than the worsening in regional and national rates.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. In 2014, there were 35,045 children under 16 living in low income families in Bradford and District.

1.02i – School Readiness: The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (all)**What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?**

2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

All Children	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	48.76%	50.12%	51.68%
2013/14	55.51%	58.69%	60.36%
2014/15	62.15%	64.61%	66.26%
2015/16	66.18%	67.38%	69.29%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many children are included in this calculation?

Yes. 5278 of the 7975 children considered in 2015/16 reached a good level of development.

1.02i – School Readiness: The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (males)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

All Children	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	41.50%	41.98%	43.87%
2013/14	47.42%	50.65%	52.38%
2014/15	53.42%	56.49%	58.63%
2015/16	58.96%	59.98%	62.15%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many children are included in this calculation?

Yes. 2414 of the 4094 boys considered in 2015/16 reached a good level of development.

1.02i – School Readiness: The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (females)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

All Children	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	56.46%	58.66%	59.86%
2013/14	64.17%	67.16%	68.72%
2014/15	71.32%	73.14%	74.28%
2015/16	73.80%	75.19%	76.81%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No – over the period as a whole the gap has widened.

Is it possible to say how many children are included in this calculation?

Yes. 2864 of the 3881 girls considered in 2015/16 reached a good level of development.

1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Males)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

<i>Males</i>	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	28.37%	26.41%	28.70%
2013/14	35.13%	34.94%	36.42%
2014/15	38.84%	40.22%	42.62%
2015/16	46.84%	42.99%	45.84%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes. Bradford's figure for the single year 2015/16 was, for the first time, better than both the regional and national figures.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. 319 of the 681 boys considered in 2015/16 reached a good level of development.

1.02ii – School Readiness: The percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (all)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

<i>All Children</i>	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	65.74%	67.24%	69.09%
2013/14	70.68%	72.35%	74.17%
2014/15	74.50%	74.08%	76.78%
2015/16	78.96%	78.44%	80.51%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. 6400 of the 8105 children considered in 2015/16 reached the expected level.

1.02ii – School Readiness: The percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (males)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

<i>All Children</i>	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	62.00%	63.26%	65.24%
2013/14	66.85%	68.46%	70.43%
2014/15	69.58%	69.81%	72.98%
2015/16	74.14%	74.49%	76.91%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. 3076 of the 4149 boys considered in 2015/16 reached the expected level.

1.02ii - School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (Males)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

<i>All Children</i>	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	51.85%	48.64%	51.05%
2013/14	55.35%	54.11%	56.45%
2014/15	56.08%	55.69%	59.51%
2015/16	64.81%	60.94%	63.61%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes. In 2015/16, Bradford's figures are better than the regional and national figures (which also occurred in 2012/13).

Is it possible to say how many children are included in this calculation?

Yes. 499 of the 770 boys considered in 2015/16 reached the expected level.

1.03 – Pupil absence

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2012/13 and 2013/14

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2014/15 and 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	5.67%	5.45%	5.26%
2013/14	4.94%	4.62%	4.51%
2014/15	5.11%	4.79%	4.62%
2015/16	4.95%	4.72%	4.57%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many pupils are included in this calculation?

No. The calculation is based on “number of sessions missed”, not numbers of pupils who missed sessions.

1.04 - First time entrants to the youth justice system

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2013 and 2014

Is new data available?

Yes – for 2015 and 2016

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	464.45	465.26	447.81
2014	487.22	473.02	409.06
2015	433.56	425.80	368.65
2016	384.77	347.15	327.07

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Bradford's rate has improved more markedly than the national rate, but not as notably as the regional rate.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. In 2016 in Bradford, 225 juveniles (10 to 17 year olds) received their first conviction or youth caution.

1.05 - 16-18 year olds not in education employment or training**What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?**
2013 and 2014**Is new data available?**

Yes – for 2015

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	5.40%	5.70%	5.30%
2014	5.40%	5.10%	4.67%
2015	3.54%	4.77%	4.18%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes. Bradford's rate has improved such that it is now better (lower) than the Yorkshire and the Humber and England rates.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes – although it should be noted that the figure is an estimate. In 2016 in Bradford, there were 690 people between the ages of 16 and 18 not in education, employment or training.

1.09i – Sickness absence – The percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week**What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?**
2010 – 2012 and 2011 - 13**Is new data available?**

Yes, for 2012 – 2014 and 2013 - 2015

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	2.93%	2.54%	2.50%
2011-13	2.84%	2.60%	2.44%
2012-14	2.91%	2.61%	2.40%
2013-15	2.40%	2.40%	2.20%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes. Bradford's rate is now the same as the regional rate and is closer than before to the national rate.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No – the figures are not made available through the PHOF.

1.09ii – Sickness absence – The percent of working days lost due to sickness absence

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2010 – 2012 and 2011 - 13

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2012 – 2014 and 2013 - 2015

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	2.47%	1.71%	1.56%
2011-13	1.97%	1.77%	1.52%
2012-14	2.06%	1.75%	1.46%
2013-15	1.60%	1.40%	1.30%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No – the figures are not made available through the PHOF.

1.12i – Violent crime (including sexual violence) hospital admissions for violence

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three aggregations of three administrative years, 2010-11 to 2012-13; 2011-12 to 2013-14; and 2012-13 to 2014-15.

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2013-14 to 2015-16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-11 to 2012-13	82.89	73.09	57.59
2011-12 to 2013-14	82.15	68.04	52.36
2012-13 to 2014-15	74.57	60.86	47.49
2013-14 to 2015-16	70.11	57.28	44.76

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

1.16 Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Mar 2013 - Feb 2014 and Mar 2014 – Feb 2015

Is new data available?

Yes, for Mar 2015 – Feb 2016

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
Mar 2013 – Feb 2014	7.28%	18.25%	17.13%
Mar 2014 – Feb 2015	8.38%	19.40%	17.91%
Mar 2015 – Feb 2016	12.40%	17.55%	17.92%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The survey was carried out on a sample of individuals and then the responses are weighted.

1.17 – Fuel poverty

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 and 2013

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2014

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012	14.19%	10.77%	10.41%
2013	14.12%	10.55%	10.39%
2014	13.19%	11.80%	10.55%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – Bradford’s rate has improved as regional and national rates have worsened.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No – the calculations relate to numbers of households, not individuals. In 2014, there were 26,621 of 201,806 households “defined as being fuel poor using the Low Income High Cost Methodology.”

Indicators which did not appear in the 2016 report:

3.2 The following ‘Wider Determinants’ indicators did not feature in the 2016 report to the Committee. However, PHE’s “Area Profile” states that Bradford’s performance on these indicators is significantly worse than that for England as a whole.

1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (Persons)

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

This figure was not considered last year. Although the figure has been calculated by ONS for some time, it was only added to the PHOF in 2016, “to help interpretation of [other] sub- indicators”.

Is new data available?

Yes.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011/12	62.2%	67.5%	70.2%
2012/13	64.9%	69.6%	71.0%
2013/14	65.9%	69.9%	71.7%
2014/15	64.3%	71.0%	72.9%
2015/16	66.4%	72.2%	73.9%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. The figures say that in 2015/16, 218,200 people of working age (16-64) were in employment, from a population of 328,800.

1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (Males)

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

This figure was not considered last year. Although the figure has been calculated by ONS for some time, it was only added to the PHOF in 2016, "to help interpretation of [other] sub- indicators".

Is new data available?

Yes

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011/12	67.7%	71.7%	75.4%
2012/13	72.2%	74.5%	76.3%
2013/14	74.1%	74.6%	76.9%
2014/15	70.3%	75.6%	78.2%
2015/16	72.6%	76.8%	79.2%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many men are included in this calculation?

Yes. The figures say that in 2015/16, 118,900 men of working age (16-64) were in employment, from a population of 163,700.

1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (Females)

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

This figure was not considered last year. Although the figure has been calculated by ONS for some time, it was only added to the PHOF in 2016, "to help interpretation of [other] sub- indicators".

Is new data available?

Yes

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011/12	56.8%	63.4%	65.0%
2012/13	57.8%	64.8%	65.7%
2013/14	57.7%	65.3%	66.5%
2014/15	58.3%	66.3%	67.6%
2015/16	60.2%	67.7%	68.8%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many women are included in this calculation?

Yes. The figures say that in 2015/16, 99,400 women of working age (16-64) were in employment, from a population of 165,100.

4. Health Improvement

Indicators from the 2016 report

4.1 In the 2016 report, there were 29 'Health Improvement' indicators where Bradford was - or had recently been - significantly worse than England and Yorkshire and the Humber. These are listed below:

2.01 – Low Birth weight of term babies

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012, 2013 and 2014

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012	4.50%	2.93%	2.80%
2013	3.70%	3.04%	2.82%
2014	3.74%	3.06%	2.86%
2015	4.10%	3.00%	2.77%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No.

Is it possible to say how many babies are included in this calculation?

Yes – in 2015 there were 301 low birthweight babies.

2.02i – Breastfeeding – Breastfeeding initiation

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

No.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013/14	69.79%	70.53%	73.95%
2014/15	70.72%	69.86%	74.33%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

It is not possible to provide new comment as no update is available.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

It is not possible to provide new comment as no update is available.

Is it possible to say how many babies are included in this calculation?

Yes – breastfeeding was initiated for 5481 out of 7750 babies in 2014/15.

2.02ii - Breastfeeding - breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (historical method of calculation)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

No.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013/14	40.26%	-	45.82%
2014/15	41.64%	42.23%	43.82%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

It is not possible to provide new comment as no update is available.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

It is not possible to provide new comment as no update is available.

Is it possible to say how many babies are included in this calculation?

Yes. In 2014/15, 3226 out of 7748 babies were breastfeeding 6-8 weeks after birth.

2.03 – Smoking status at time of delivery

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013/14	15.84%	16.22%	11.99%
2014/15	15.13%	15.56%	11.38%
2015/16	15.05%	14.53%	10.65%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has not improved as notably as regional or national rates.

Is it possible to say how many women are included in this calculation?

No, because calculations contain adjustments where the boundaries of the Local Authority differ from those of CCGs.

2.04 - Under 18 conceptions

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

2012, 2013 and 2014.

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012	30.23	31.72	27.75
2013	27.93	28.53	24.35
2014	27.23	26.35	22.80
2015	22.33	24.31	20.78

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many young women are included in this calculation?

Yes. This means that in 2015, there were 241 pregnancies in Bradford and District that occur[red] to women aged under 18, that result[ed] in either one or more live or still births or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967.”

This is the lowest number since records began in 1998.

2.06ii – Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds – 10-11 year olds

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13, 2013 /14 and 2014 /15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015 / 16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	35.46%	33.23%	33.32%
2013/14	36.30%	33.41%	33.52%
2014/15	35.65%	33.25%	33.24%
2015/16	36.35%	34.63%	34.17%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes. Although Bradford's rate has increased, regional and national rates have increased even more sharply.

Is it possible to say how many young people are included in this calculation?

Yes. In 2015/16, of those who were measured, 2454 children in Year 6 were classified as overweight or obese in the academic year

2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13, 2013 /14 and 2014 /15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	132.47	135.83	134.70
2013/14	147.63	145.95	140.80
2014/15	151.40	135.29	137.47
2015/16	133.94	127.11	129.63

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

2.07i – Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13, 2013 /14 and 2014 /15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	110.65	109.57	103.83
2013/14	133.18	120.97	112.16
2014/15	135.92	115.96	109.59
2015/16	118.50	108.12	104.20

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

2.07ii – Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13, 2013 /14 and 2014 /15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	169.73	145.20	130.65
2013/14	189.64	150.73	136.74
2014/15	179.44	138.07	131.71
2015/16	156.18	139.58	134.06

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

2.11i - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day'

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2014 and 2015

Is new data available?

No.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2014	51.08%	52.32%	53.49%
2015	49.39%	50.99%	52.30%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

It is not possible to provide new comment as no update is available.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

It is not possible to provide new comment as no update is available.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The survey was carried out on a sample of individuals and numbers of responses are not made available.

2.11iii - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2014 and 2015

Is new data available?

No.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2014	2.15	2.24	2.27
2015	1.97	2.23	2.27

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

It is not possible to provide new comment as no update is available.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

It is not possible to provide new comment as no update is available.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The survey was carried out on a sample of individuals and numbers of responses are not made available.

2.12 - Excess weight in Adults

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2013 - 15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012-14	69.71%	67.09%	64.59%
2013-15	67.90%	67.35%	64.80%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes – although the nature of the calculation means it would be inappropriate to read too much into the change between the two periods in question.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – although see above.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The survey was carried out on a sample of individuals and numbers of precise figures are not made available.

2.13i - Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - active adults

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

2013 and 2014

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	53.55%	55.28%	56.03%
2014	50.60%	56.08%	57.04%
2015	55.89%	56.34%	57.05%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes – although the improvement has not been stable.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – although the improvement has not been stable.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The survey was carried out on a sample of individuals and numbers of precise figures are not made available.

2.13ii - Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - inactive adults

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

2013 and 2014

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	32.23%	28.73%	28.34%
2014	34.19%	29.21%	27.73%
2015	30.82%	29.12%	28.65%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The survey was carried out on a sample of individuals and numbers of precise figures are not made available.

2.14 – Smoking Prevalence

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2013 and 2014

Is new data available?

Yes, for both 2015 and 2016. The data source has also changed, meaning the figures presented are different from last year's.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	22.8%	20.5%	18.4%
2014	20.3%	19.9%	17.8%
2015	20.9%	18.6%	16.9%
2016	22.2%	17.7%	15.5%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The survey was carried out on a sample of individuals and numbers of precise figures are not made available.

2.15i – Successful completion of drug treatment – opiate users

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2013 and 2014

Is new data available?

Yes for 2015. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	6.1%	6.9%	7.8%
2014	6.4%	6.2%	7.4%
2015	4.3%	5.8%	6.7%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened at a faster rate than regional and national rates.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. In 2015, 108 of the 2492 adult opiate users in treatment successfully completed treatment and did not re-present to treatment within 6 months

2.18 – Alcohol related admissions to hospital (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2012 / 13, 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015 / 16. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	762.28	687.86	629.79
2013/14	787.33	697.17	639.58
2014/15	796.39	686.54	634.72
2015/16	769.13	701.19	646.63

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes, between 2014/15 and 2015/16, but not in the longer term.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

2.18 – Alcohol related admissions to hospital (Males)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13, 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015 / 16. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	983.56	878.81	819.85
2013/14	993.36	886.19	826.53
2014/15	1003.61	871.96	817.65
2015/16	982.59	879.84	829.53

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

2.18 – Alcohol related admissions to hospital (Females)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13, 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015 / 16. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	565.47	516.95	460.05
2013/14	603.75	527.64	472.12
2014/15	610.62	520.64	471.06
2015/16	579.42	541.44	482.74

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes, between 2014/15 and 2015/16, but not in the longer term.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

2.20i – Cancer screening coverage – breast cancer

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2013, 2014 and 2015

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2016

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	71.10%	76.69%	76.32%
2014	70.12%	76.13%	75.90%
2015	69.90%	75.60%	75.40%
2016	70.81%	75.70%	75.47%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes, between 2015 and 2016 but not in the longer term.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. Of the 50,226 “women aged 53–70 resident in the area (determined by postcode of residence) who are eligible for breast screening at a given point in time”, 14,660 do not have a screening test result recorded in the previous three years.

2.20ii – Cancer screening coverage – cervical cancer

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2013, 2014 and 2015

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2016

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	72.32%	76.05%	73.93%
2014	72.32%	76.16%	74.16%
2015	71.92%	75.85%	73.45%
2016	71.00%	75.41%	72.71%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. Of the 134,991 women “aged 25–64 resident in the area (determined by postcode of residence) ... eligible for cervical screening at a given point in time”, 39,153 do not have an “adequate screening test” within a set time frame (which is in turn determined by the woman’s age).

2.20iii - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2015.

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2016.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2015	54.60%	57.45%	57.09%
2016	55.15%	58.55%	57.89%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. Of the 65,033 people “aged 60–74 resident in the area (determined by postcode of residence) who are eligible for bowel screening at a given point in time.”, 29,165 have not had a screening test result recorded in the previous 2½ years

2.20xi - Newborn bloodspot screening – coverage (previously listed as 2.21iv)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013/14	90.35%	89.08%	93.50%
2014/15	91.30%	91.92%	95.83%
2015/16	90.98%	94.01%	95.59%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford’s rate has worsened, whilst regional and national rates are improving.

Is it possible to say how many babies are included in this calculation?

No, because calculations contain adjustments where the boundaries of the Local Authority differ from those of CCGs.

2.22iii – Cumulative % of the eligible population ages 40/74 offered an NHS Health Check**What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?**

The aggregate of two financial years – 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes. The aggregate figure now covers four financial years 2013 / 14 to 2016 / 17.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013/14 - 2016/17	50.52%	64.93%	74.11%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes. As the programme is a rolling programme, each year more of the population will have been offered an NHS Health Check.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Since the last figures were reported, a larger proportion of the regional and national populations have been offered Health Checks.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. 69,894 people aged 40-74 eligible for an NHS Health Check were offered an NHS Health Check in the period under question.

2.22v – Cumulative % of the eligible population ages 40/74 who received an NHS Health Check**What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?**

The aggregate of two financial years – 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes. The aggregate figure now covers four financial years 2013 / 14 to 2016 / 17.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013/14 - 2014/15	27.08%	32.03%	36.23%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes. As the programme is a rolling programme, each year more of the population will have been offered an NHS Health Check.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Since the last figures were reported, a larger proportion of the national population has received a Health Check.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. 37,463 people aged 40-74 eligible for an NHS Health Check received an NHS Health Check in the period under question.

2.24i - Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13, 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015 / 16. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	1,920	2,005	2,097
2013/14	2,275	2,095	2,154
2014/15	2,337	2,111	2,199
2015/16	2,041	2,086	2,169

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes, in more recent years – and this also needs to be considered in the context of relative improvement.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes. In 2012/13, Bradford's rate was statistically significantly better than the regional and national rates – before becoming worse. In 2015/16, Bradford's rate was better once more.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

2.24ii - Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13, 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015 / 16. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	922	949	989
2013/14	1,085	995	1,007
2014/15	1,168	1,000	1,024
2015/16	1,017	968	1,012

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Between 2014/15 and 2015/16, yes. In the longer term, no.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. In 2012/13, Bradford's rate was better (although not statistically significantly) than the regional and national rates. In 2014/15, the rate worse (but not statistically significantly).

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

2.24ii - Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 (Males)**What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?**

2012 / 13, 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015 / 16. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	746	736	782
2013/14	927	791	804
2014/15	988	792	827
2015/16	944	764	825

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes, between 2015 and 2016 but not in the longer term.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes, between 2015 and 2016 but not in the longer term.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

Indicators which did not appear in the 2016 report

4.2 The following ‘Health Improvement’ indicators did not feature in the 2016 report to the Committee. However, PHE’s “Area Profile” states that Bradford’s performance on these indicators is significantly worse than that for England as a whole.

2.02ii – Breastfeeding – breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (current method of calculation)

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

None – this is a new indicator.

Is new data available?

Yes.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2015/16	40.13%	Value suppressed due to incompleteness of source data	43.15%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

It is not possible to identify a trend.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

It is not possible to identify a trend – but Bradford’s rate is statistically significantly worse than the national rate.

Is it possible to say how many babies are included in this calculation?

Yes. Out of 7789 babies considered in the 2015/16 calculation, 3126 were breastfeeding 6-8 weeks after their birth.

2.10ii Emergency Hospital Admissions for Self-Harm

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

To 2014/15.

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015/16. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010/11	239.49	216.22	197.63
2011/12	249.68	227.52	197.24
2012/13	213.50	202.16	189.57
2013/14	260.98	214.39	205.93
2014/15	255.79	197.36	193.24
2015/16	233.75	190.29	196.55

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – in the most recent years, Bradford has been improving more rapidly than regional and national figures.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

2.11vi Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily at age 15 (WAY survey)

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

This is a new indicator.

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2014/15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2014/15	2.25	2.27	2.40

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

It is not possible to identify a trend.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

It is not possible to identify a trend.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure does not relate to a number of people.

5. Health Protection

Indicators from the 2016 report

5.1 In the 2016 report, there were 6 'Health Protection' indicators where Bradford was - or had recently been - significantly worse than England and Yorkshire and the Humber. These are listed below:

3.02 – Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) – CTAD (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2013 and 2014.

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015 and 2016. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	1,545	2,178	2,088
2014	1,576	2,240	2,035
2015	1,393	2,047	1,914
2016	1,584	2,072	1,882

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. An individual may be diagnosed on more than one occasion.

3.02 – Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) – CTAD (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2013 and 2014

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015 and 2016. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013	990	1,498	1,436
2014	928	1,523	1,368
2015	855	1,388	1,294
2016	1,147	1,387	1,269

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many men are included in this calculation?

No. An individual may be diagnosed on more than one occasion.

3.03xv – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (at risk individuals)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2012 / 13, 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes, for both 2015 / 16 and 2016 / 17

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	51.81%	51.40%	51.29%
2013/14	53.36%	51.84%	52.26%
2014/15	51.13%	50.58%	50.27%
2015/16	46.40%	45.60%	45.14%
2016/17	49.62%	48.14%	48.64%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No – rates fell nationally, locally and regionally in 2015/16, and though rates increased again the following year they did not rise to previous levels.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – but in this instance, that means regional and national rates have increased by more than they have in Bradford and District.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. In 2016/17, 35,902 at risk individuals received the flu vaccination. 36,458 did not.

3.04 – People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 – 14.

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2013 – 15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	51.1%	50.1%	45.3%
2012-14	47.5%	49.7%	42.7%
2013-15	43.1%	48.2%	40.1%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. 31 people presented with HIV at a late stage of infection in the period of 2013-15.

3.05i – Treatment completion for TB

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 and 2013

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2014. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012	84.6%	81.2%	83.5%
2013	88.7%	86.4%	85.4%
2014	89.4%	83.5%	84.4%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

76 annual drug sensitive TB cases in 2014 completed a full course of treatment.

3.05ii – Incidence of TB

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Three sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2010 – 12, 2011 – 13 and 2012 – 14.

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2013 – 15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	33.0	11.9	15.1
2011-13	31.7	11.5	14.7
2012-14	26.7	10.6	13.5
2013-15	22.3	9.6	12.0

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

353 new TB cases notified over the three year time period of 2013-15.

Indicators which did not appear in the 2016 report:

The following 'Health Protection' indicators did not feature in the 2016 report to the Committee. However, PHE's "Area Profile" states that Bradford's performance on this indicator is significantly worse than that for England as a whole.

3.03xviii – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (aged 2-4 years)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

New indicator

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2014/15	34.8%	39.1%	37.6%
2015/16	28.0%	35.5%	34.4%
2016/17	28.3%	37.9%	38.1%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. 7122 2-4 year olds received flu vaccination between the influenza season of 1st September 2016- 31st January 2017.

3.03xiv – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (aged 65+)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13, 2013 / 14 and 2014 / 15

Is new data available?

Yes, for both 2015 / 16 and 2016 / 17

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	75.52%	74.29%	72.84%
2013/14	75.70%	74.22%	74.02%
2014/15	75.63%	74.06%	73.38%
2015/16	73.16%	72.44%	73.21%
2016/17	72.56%	71.90%	72.74%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – but in this instance, that means regional and national rates have fallen less markedly than they have in Bradford and District.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes. 59,152 of 81,525 people in the target age range have received Flu vaccination between the influenza season of 1st September 2016 and 31st January 2017.

6. Healthcare and premature mortality

Indicators from the 2016 report

6.1 In the 2016 report, there were 30 'Healthcare and Premature Mortality' indicators where Bradford was - or had recently been - significantly worse than England and Yorkshire and the Humber. These are listed below:

4.01 – Infant mortality

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2010 – 12 and 2011 – 13

Is new data available?

Yes for both 2012-14 and 2013-15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2010-12	7.01	4.80	4.26
2011-13	5.92	4.51	4.14
2012-14	5.81	4.21	3.97
2013-15	5.90	4.28	3.89

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Between 2012-14 and 2013-15, the rate in Bradford worsened by more than the regional rate, and the national rate improved.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

Yes, 142 babies died in a three year period in Bradford and District.

4.02 – Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay (previously 'Tooth decay in children aged 5')

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2011 / 12

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2014/15. The indicator has been revised by Public Health England to reflect five year old children free from dental decay. Previous calculations reflected mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth (dmft).

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2007/08	48.2%	61.2%	69.0%
2011/12	54.1%	66.5%	72.2%
2014/15	62.5%	71.5%	75.4%

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation? No. The survey was carried out on a sample of 5 year old children and population weighting was used to calculate percentages free from obvious dental decay.

4.03 – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 – 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	219.17	203.89	187.45
2012-14	217.98	200.23	185.08
2013-15	219.58	200.18	184.46

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened as regional and national rates have improved.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.03 – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	271.72	256.98	235.89
2012-14	275.71	252.65	232.96
2013-15	279.54	251.73	232.46

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened as regional and national rates have improved.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.03 – Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	169.95	154.17	142.17
2012-14	163.92	150.82	140.32
2013-15	163.28	151.57	139.64

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes. Over the period in question, Bradford's rate has improved more than national and regional rates.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.04i – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	105.87	86.90	77.83
2012-14	103.73	84.68	75.72
2013-15	102.57	83.54	74.65

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – although the narrowing of the gap is marginal between Bradford and regional rates is negligible, and marginal between Bradford and national rates.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.04i – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	152.54	122.93	109.55
2012-14	146.49	119.56	106.21
2013-15	142.71	117.59	104.71

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.04i – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	62.31	52.82	47.87
2012-14	63.51	51.60	46.89
2013-15	64.72	51.17	46.20

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened as regional and national rates have improved.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.04ii – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	66.25	57.85	50.89
2012-14	66.22	56.36	49.19
2013-15	64.14	55.29	48.09

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.04ii – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	102.00	87.61	76.74
2012-14	99.40	85.79	74.14
2013-15	96.06	83.84	72.45

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.04ii – Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	32.84	29.67	26.47
2012-14	34.95	28.42	25.62
2013-15	34.10	28.18	25.04

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No - although the rate improved between 2012-14 and 2013-15

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened as regional and national rates have improved.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.05i - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	151.06	155.02	144.36
2012-14	149.16	151.69	141.51
2013-15	153.78	148.40	138.78

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened, whilst regional and national rates have fallen.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.05i – Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	140.97	137.96	129.16
2012-14	132.88	134.92	126.60
2013-15	133.65	131.28	123.93

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes (over the period as a whole).

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – over the period as a whole, Bradford's rate has improved more sharply than regional and national rates.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.05ii – Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Female)**What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?**

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	85.74	84.63	77.69
2012-14	80.07	82.17	76.08
2013-15	82.05	80.78	74.48

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes (over the period as a whole).

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – over the period as a whole, Bradford’s rate has improved more sharply than the national rate (although by marginally less than the improvement in regional rates).

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.06i – Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (Persons)**What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?**

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	22.55	18.85	17.91
2012-14	20.31	18.13	17.78
2013-15	19.81	17.94	17.98

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.06i – Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	18.81	13.91	12.47
2012-14	14.98	12.73	12.39
2013-15	12.77	12.59	12.49

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.06ii – Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	20.20	16.35	15.70
2012-14	17.95	15.81	15.67
2013-15	17.89	15.79	15.89

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.06ii – Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	15.95	11.50	10.52
2012-14	12.65	10.66	10.55
2013-15	11.09	10.63	10.64

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.07i – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	48.90	39.31	33.17
2012-14	50.11	38.58	32.62
2013-15	50.93	38.41	33.07

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Over the whole period, Bradford's rate has worsened as regional and national rates have improved.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.07i – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	54.81	44.90	39.10
2012-14	57.62	43.80	38.25
2013-15	58.82	42.58	38.51

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Over the whole period, Bradford's rate has worsened as regional and national rates have improved.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.07i – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	43.31	34.17	27.64
2012-14	43.15	33.76	27.37
2013-15	43.64	34.48	27.98

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Over the whole period, Bradford's rate, the regional rate and the national rate have all worsened by approximately the same degree.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.07ii – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	28.56	22.18	17.85
2012-14	28.69	22.05	17.83
2013-15	27.92	21.66	18.09

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes, the gap between Bradford and national rates has narrowed, marginally.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.07ii – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	29.80	23.64	20.35
2012-14	31.96	23.20	20.14
2013-15	31.79	22.30	20.26

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened as regional and national rates have improved.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.07ii – Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (Female)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	27.22	20.86	15.53
2012-14	25.59	21.01	15.69
2013-15	24.39	21.06	16.07

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.08 - Mortality from communicable diseases (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 – 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	10.0	11.0	10.7
2012-14	9.2	9.8	10.2
2013-15	9.9	9.9	10.5

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.09 – Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2011-12, 2012/13 and 2013/14

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2014/15

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-12	411.9	-	337.4
2012-13	395.5	-	347.2
2013-14	448.6	366.6	351.8
2014-15	426.3	376.9	370.0

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes. Bradford's rate has increased by less than the national rate. The lack of availability of earlier regional data reduces the value of making any comparison.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. Figures are not reported in the PHOF.

4.10 – Suicide rate (Persons)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 – 14.

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2013 – 15. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011-13	12.1	10.4	9.8
2012-14	12.1	10.3	10.0
2013-15	11.4	10.7	10.1

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.11 – Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?
2011/12

Is new data available?

No.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

4.12i - Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

2012/13 and 2013/14

Is new data available?

Yes, for both 2014/15 and 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	157.1	127.3	123.1
2013/14	153.6	128.8	118.8
2014/15	146.7	148.1	118.1
2015/16	120.9	131.3	114.0

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

The 2015/16 calculation relates to 92 New Certifications of Visual Impairment (CVI) due to age related macular degeneration (AMD).

4.12iv - Preventable sight loss - sight loss certifications

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

2012/13 and 2013/14

Is new data available?

Yes, for both 2014/15 and 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	47.8	44.9	42.3
2013/14	53.2	48.0	42.5
2014/15	48.7	51.5	42.4
2015/16	46.7	47.5	41.9

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

The 2015/16 calculation relates to 248 new Certifications of Visual Impairment (CVI)

4.13 – Health related quality of life for older people

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012 / 13 and 2013/14

Is new data available?

Yes, for both 2014/15 and 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	0.71	0.72	0.73
2013/14	0.72	0.72	0.73
2014/15	0.73	0.73	0.73
2015.16	0.72	0.72	0.73

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No – there is no discernible difference between Bradford, Yorkshire and the Humber and England.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The rate is based on a survey of a sample of over 65s, and response rates are not given.

4.14i – Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015/16. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	657	612	599
2013/14	570	609	614
2014/15	635	612	599
2015/16	540	615	589

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

4.14ii – Hip fractures in people ages 65 and over – aged 65-79

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015/16. The method of calculating this figure has been revised by Public Health England and previous figures have also been amended to reflect the changes in calculation.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2012/13	287	256	243
2013/14	240	246	247
2014/15	289	255	244
2015/16	213	252	244

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has increased slightly more than the regional and national rates.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

4.14ii - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 (Male)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

2013/14 and 2014/15

Is new data available?

Yes, for 2015/16

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2013/14	157	158	165
2014/15	240	172	167
2015/16	138	167	168

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

Yes – over the period as a whole, but the rate has varied from year to year.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – over the period as a whole, but the rate has varied from year to year.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The figures relate to numbers of admissions, not people. An individual can be admitted more than once during the period in question.

4.15i – Excess Winter Deaths Index (Single year, all ages)

What time period was under consideration in the 2016 report to HASCOSC?

For the period from August to the following July, for each year between 2011/12 and 2013/14.

Is new data available?

Yes, for August 2014 to July 2015

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
Aug 2011 - Jul 2012	24.06	15.58	16.12
Aug 2012 - Jul 2013	24.75	19.79	20.15
Aug 2013 - Jul 2014	9.97	12.25	11.63
Aug 2014 - Jul 2015	24.62	25.84	27.67

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

Yes – but it should be noted there is no clear trend.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No.

Indicators which did not appear in the 2016 report:

The following ‘Healthcare and Premature Mortality’ indicators did not feature in the 2016 report to the Committee. However, PHE’s “Area Profile” states that Bradford’s performance on these indicators is significantly worse than that for England as a whole.

4.05i - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (Males)

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011 – 13	162.42	173.71	160.87
2012 – 14	166.89	169.88	157.67
2013 – 15	175.41	166.88	154.84

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford’s rate has worsened, as regional and national rates have improved. As a result, Bradford is now statistically significantly worse than the national rate.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Persons)**What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?**

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011 – 13	89.91	92.54	84.85
2012 – 14	86.83	89.91	82.95
2013 – 15	90.90	88.42	81.12

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened, as regional and national rates have improved. As a result, Bradford is now statistically significantly worse than the national rate.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Males)**What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?**

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011 – 13	94.97	101.39	92.62
2012 – 14	94.34	98.44	90.49
2013 – 15	100.48	96.81	88.38

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened, as regional and national rates have improved. As a result, Bradford is now statistically significantly worse than the national rate.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.

4.07i - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (Males)

What time period was under consideration last year (when the indicator did not feature in this report)?

Two sets of three aggregated calendar years: 2011 – 13 and 2012 - 14

Is new data available?

Yes for 2013-15.

How does the data compare?

	Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
2011 – 13	54.81	44.90	39.10
2012 – 14	57.62	43.80	38.25
2013 – 15	58.82	42.58	38.51

Does this represent an improvement in Bradford in absolute terms?

No.

Does this represent an improvement when comparing Bradford with regional and national figures (ie are inequalities narrowing)?

No. Bradford's rate has worsened, as regional and national rates have stabilised or improved. As a result, Bradford is now statistically significantly worse than the national rate.

Is it possible to say how many people are included in this calculation?

No. The measure is a sophisticated calculation which takes into account not only the number of deaths but the ages of the people who have died. The simple number of deaths is not made available through the PHOF.