



October 2009

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## 1. Stop Press

### 1.1 World class commissioning framework: new health inequalities indicator

The commissioning framework now includes APHO's recommended health inequalities indicator – developed by LHO and EMPHO. The data and supporting information on the slope index of health inequalities has now been published.

View the background documentation and data for your PCT at:

<http://www.lho.org.uk/viewResource.aspx?id=15216>

### 1.2 London health inequalities strategy: consultation

The Mayor has published his draft health inequalities strategy for consultation. The five objectives are to:

- 1 Empower individual Londoners and their communities to improve health and well being.
- 1 Improve access to London's health and social care services, particularly for Londoners who have poorer health outcomes.
- 1 Reduce income inequalities and minimise the negative health consequences of relative poverty.
- 1 Increase opportunities for people to access the potential benefits of work and other forms of meaningful activity.
- 1 Develop and promote London as a healthy place for all – from homes to neighbourhoods and the city as a whole.

The consultation closes on 10 January 2010. Read the strategy at:

<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/priorities/health/health-strategy.jsp>

### 1.3 Emailing the LHO

Do you have our correct email addresses? Please check your records and amend addresses to [@cs.l.nhs.uk](mailto:cs@cs.l.nhs.uk). Our enquiries email is: [lho.enquiries@cs.l.nhs.uk](mailto:lho.enquiries@cs.l.nhs.uk). You will find a list of staff contacts at: <http://www.lho.org.uk/AboutUs/ContactUs.aspx>

## 2. New from the LHO

### 2.1 The effect of public smoking bans on hospital admissions for acute myocardial infarction: a review of studies

A review of the international literature on the effect of public smoking bans confirms that they lead to significant reductions in admissions for heart attacks.

Download the briefing at: <http://www.lho.org.uk/viewResource.aspx?id=15261>

### 2.2 Local basket of health inequalities indicators

We have updated twenty of the indicators to reflect the most recent data available. We have also added a new indicator to the basket, which gives the rate of child (age 0-15) road traffic casualties for

### What's new at the LHO

[World class commissioning assurance framework: health inequalities indicator](#)

[The effect of public smoking bans on hospital admissions for acute myocardial infarction: a review of studies](#)

### Top three downloads for September

[Health Inequalities Intervention Tool](#)

[Local Basket of Indicators Webtool](#)

[Practice Profiles Tool](#)

### Quick links

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pedestrians, cyclists and all other road users.

View the indicators at:

[http://www.lho.org.uk/LHO\\_Topics/National\\_Lead\\_Areas/Basket\\_Of\\_Indicators/BasketData.aspx](http://www.lho.org.uk/LHO_Topics/National_Lead_Areas/Basket_Of_Indicators/BasketData.aspx)

### 2.3 Public health analyst network: date for your diary

A new forum for public health analysts in PCTs and local authorities is being established to encourage the exchange of work in progress and discussion of analytic issues. The first meeting will be on **19 January 2009** at Government Office for London, Riverwalk House, SW1P 4RR. Please hold this date in your diary. Further details will follow.

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## 3. New from CSL

### 3.1 Health Needs Assessment (HNA) workshop

65 attendees, representing 23 PCTs and 13 local authorities, attended the workshop on 21 September. Among the requirements identified as a priority for version 2 of the HNA toolkit were the need for small area data, data modelling and geospatial analysis. The workshop also discussed the proposed performance and quality dashboard.

For further information please contact: [laura.downton@csl.nhs.uk](mailto:laura.downton@csl.nhs.uk)

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## 4. National and international news

### 4.1 Mortality and deprivation: 1900 and 2001

Comparisons of census data for England and Wales found no difference between levels of deprivation and mortality at the beginning of the 20th century compared with 100 years later. Life expectancy has improved, early deaths reduced and the causes of death changed during this time. However, the relationship between deprivation and high mortality rates remains strong.

[http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/339/sep10\\_2/b3454](http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/339/sep10_2/b3454)

### 4.2 Smoking statistics 2009

An estimated £16 billion was spent on tobacco in the UK during 2008. Tobacco was 14.5% more unaffordable last year than in 1980 with the proportion of household expenditure on tobacco falling from 3.6% in 1980 to 1.8% in 2008. 21% of men and 22% of women smoked in 2007, a slight fall from 2006. London reported the lowest numbers of adults in England who were heavy smokers in 2007 and the highest number of adults who never or only occasionally smoked.

Full details at: <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/smoking/statistics-on-smoking-england-2009>

### 4.3 Burden of alcohol-related ill-health

Research from Oxford suggests that alcohol consumption cost the NHS £3.0 billion in 2005–06 and was responsible for 10% of all disability adjusted life years in 2002.

Full article is at: <http://jpubhealth.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/31/3/366>

### 4.4 Poverty and social exclusion in rural England

A report for the Commission for Rural Communities finds that for 11 of the 37 indicators, the rural figures are “somewhat better” than they are for the urban equivalents. 19% of people in rural districts live in low-income households, compared with 25% in urban districts. Rural districts score worse for quality of housing, including fuel poverty and access to transport but are much better than urban areas for quantity of housing and employment.

The report is at: <http://www.ruralcommunities.gov.uk/files/NPI%20rural%20indicators%202009.pdf>

### 4.5 Child survival

Figures from UNICEF show that 12.5 million fewer children died before the age of five than in 1990. 40% of deaths in the under five's are in India, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[http://www.unicef.org/childsurvival/index\\_51095.html](http://www.unicef.org/childsurvival/index_51095.html)

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## 5. London news & events

### 5.1 Future burden of cancer in London

Analysis from the Thames Cancer Registry, published in the Journal of Public Health, projects a rise in age-standardised incidence of all cancers of 5% in London to the year 2022. The rise across England is projected to be 33%.

The article is at: <http://jpubhealth.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/fdp082v1>

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## 6. New from APHO and the PHO network

### 6.1 Using small area data

The sixth technical briefing from APHO explores the use of small area data in public health intelligence at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=74894>

### 6.2 Understanding food poverty

A briefing from East Midlands PHO provides a general review of the nature, causes and implications of food poverty for urban and rural areas at:

<http://www.empho.org.uk/Download/Public/11493/1/Food%20Poverty%20Report%20final.doc>

### 6.3 Excess winter deaths

West Midlands PHO has published an analysis of excess winter deaths in the region to 2007 at:

<http://www.wmpho.org.uk/resources/EWD09.pdf>

### 6.4 Advanced data selector on child and maternal health

The Child and Maternal Health Observatory (CHIMAT) has revised its interactive atlas to enable custom selection and comparison of indicators at: <http://www.atlas.chimat.org.uk/>.

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## 7. New from the Information Centre

### 7.1 Quality & Outcomes Framework

2008/09 achievement figures from QOF show that 164 of 8299 practices in England achieved the maximum of 1000 points with the average points achieved falling slightly to 95.4% of the maximum. In London, the average number of points per practice was 938.2, ranging from 881.2 for Kingston PCT to 972.4 for Richmond & Twickenham PCT.

Further details at: <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/supporting-information/audits-and-performance/the-quality-and-outcomes-framework/qof-2008/09/data-tables/pct-level-data-tables>

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## 8. New from Office for National Statistics

### 8.1 Housing in England 2007-08

The final report of the Survey of English Housing confirms the different pattern of home ownership in London. The capital has the lowest percentage of home ownership at 55% and higher rates of renting at 24% social renting and 21% renting privately. London has the highest rate of overcrowding at 6.8% of households compared with 1.5% in the South West. Future reports will be based on the new English Housing Survey.

Full details at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/housingengland200708>

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## 9. New from other organisations

### 9.1 Tackling cardiovascular disease

The Care Quality Commission has published its report looking at the health inequalities between people living in deprived areas compared with other parts of England. Although the target of reducing total deaths in people under 75 has been met, the report calls for further improvements in cholesterol management and the prescribing of statins for people with, or at risk of, cardiovascular diseases.

Closing the gap is at: [http://www.cqc.org.uk/newsandevents/pressreleases.cfm?cit\\_id=35289&FAArea1=customWidgets.content\\_view\\_1&usecache=false](http://www.cqc.org.uk/newsandevents/pressreleases.cfm?cit_id=35289&FAArea1=customWidgets.content_view_1&usecache=false)

### 9.2 Reducing differences in immunisation uptake

NICE has released guidance on improving the uptake of immunisation among children and young people, especially where coverage is low. Among the recommendations is the advice for an identified health professional in every PCT and GP practice to provide leadership for the local childhood immunisation programme.

Public health guidance 21 is at: <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/PH21Guidance.pdf>

### 9.3 Road transport statistics

Figures for 2008 show that 254 fewer people were reported killed or seriously injured on London's roads than in 2007. 21 fewer children were reported as casualties. The London borough of Wandsworth showed the greatest fall with 50 fewer people killed or seriously injured. The London borough of Hackney showed the largest rise with 35 more people reported killed or seriously injured than in 2007.

Further details at:

<http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/accidents/casualtieslatables/roadcasualtieslocal08>

### 9.4 Overview of general practice

A review from the Kings Fund looks at the organisation, functions, financing and contracting of general practitioner services in England. It examines the implications of health policies on general practice and considers some future trends.

[http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/research/publications/briefings/general\\_practice\\_in.html](http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/research/publications/briefings/general_practice_in.html)

### 9.5 Total place initiative from IDeA

The London boroughs and PCTs of Croydon and Lewisham are participating in a new initiative to demonstrate how local public agencies can work together to deliver front-line services more efficiently. Thirteen pilot sites in England will each look at a different theme and examine both the finances and service delivery to see what improvements can be made. Learning will be shared via:

<http://www.localleadership.gov.uk/totalplace/>

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## Comments

This newsletter is compiled and edited by the London Health Observatory, now part of Commissioning Support for London. If you wish to receive this update regularly in future and wish to be added to our distribution list, or would like to provide feedback about this newsletter, please email [heather.lodge@csl.nhs.uk](mailto:heather.lodge@csl.nhs.uk).