HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN LONDON (APPENDIX)

A snapshot of health inequalities in London

BUILDING THE EVIDENCE DATA WORKING GROUP

December 2022
## APPENDIX A – DATA SOURCES BY TOPIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PART 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Context</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demography in London</td>
<td>1) <strong>England Wales Census, 2021</strong></td>
<td>10 yearly</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) <strong>Population change in London during the pandemic</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) <strong>Earnings and employment from PAYE</strong></td>
<td>Multiple reports yearly</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4) <strong>Census 2021 first release - CIU Report on London datastore (2022)</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) <strong>Health Profile for England, 2021</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3) <strong>Excess mortality in England and English region</strong></td>
<td>Multiple updates yearly</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4) <strong>Beyond the data: Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on BAME groups</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td><strong>PART 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Health inequality in health status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>1) <strong>OHID CHIME tool</strong></td>
<td>Multiple times Annually</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) <strong>ONS National Life Tables</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2018-20</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) <strong>English indices of deprivation 2019: mapping resources</strong></td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>Ethnicity and Health</td>
<td>1) <strong>ONS Ethnic Difference in Life Expectancy</strong></td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>2011-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) <strong>COVID-19: review of disparities in risks and outcomes</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) <strong>Ethnic disparities in the major causes of mortality and their risk factors</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inclusion Group and Health</td>
<td>1) <strong>Inclusion Health</strong></td>
<td>Once-off guidance</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) <strong>London datastore - CHAIN Reports</strong></td>
<td>Quarterly and Annual</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) <strong>The impact of homelessness on health: a guide for local authorities</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) <strong>Home Affairs Committee Report</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>5) <strong>Inspection of contingency asylum accommodation</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6) <strong>Unique health challenges for refugees and asylum seekers</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7) <strong>Why we’re needed – London Gypsies and Travellers</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8) <strong>Aspinall Report</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy</td>
<td>1) <strong>OHID Fingertips- Healthy life expectancy at birth</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disability free life expectancy</td>
<td>1) <strong>ONS Health state life expectancies, UK</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2018-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight</td>
<td>1) <strong>Health Profile for London 2021</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2021</td>
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</table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PART 3</strong> WIDER DETERMINANTS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Economic Fairness – Population in Poverty – London Datastore</td>
<td>Annual (varies based on metrics)</td>
<td>2021-22</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3) GLA, Survey of Londoners 2021-22</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>2021-22</td>
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<td>School Readiness</td>
<td>1) London Datastore – School Readiness</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>KS4 Achievement</td>
<td>1) London Datastore – KS4 Achievement</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>Income and Employment</td>
<td>1) London Datastore - Income Inequality</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2020-21</td>
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<td>2) London Datastore – Poverty</td>
<td>Annual (varies based on metrics)</td>
<td>2016-17</td>
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<td>Cost of Living</td>
<td>1) NIESR modelling (using LINDA, NiReMS)</td>
<td>Multiple reports annually</td>
<td>2021-22</td>
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<td>2) GLA Cost of Living 2022 Reports</td>
<td>Multiple reports annually</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>3) ONS Family Spending dataset, Workbook 2 -</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2020-21</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
<td>1) London Datastore - Housing in London</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td>2) State of London Report – Dashboard</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>Travel</td>
<td>1) TfL (2021) Travel in London Report 14</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) Barriers to cycling amongst ethnic minority groups and people from deprived backgrounds</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2011</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) London Boroughs Healthy Streets Scorecard</td>
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<td><strong>PART 3 Contd</strong></td>
<td><strong>WIDER DETERMINANTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Space</td>
<td>1) <strong>ONS</strong> - Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>2) Access to green space in England</td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Pollution</td>
<td>1) <strong>OHID Fingertips</strong> - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) <strong>Health Profile for London 2021</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
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<td>3) <strong>Air Pollution and Inequalities in London; 2019 Update</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>Neighbourhood Cohesion</td>
<td>1) <strong>MOPAC, Public Attitude Survey (PAS)</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td>2) <strong>Health Profile for London 2021</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>Ill health prevention</td>
<td>1) <strong>Global Burden of Disease Tool for London</strong></td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>Racism and Discrimination</td>
<td>1) <strong>GLA, Survey of Londoners 2021-22</strong></td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>2021-22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate Risk</td>
<td>1) <strong>BAME Londoners more likely to be affected by climate emergency</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
<td>2022</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2) **Climate Risk Map</td>
<td>London City Hall**</td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PART 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>HEALTH BEHAVIOURAL RISK FACTORS</strong></td>
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<td>Smoking</td>
<td>1) <strong>London Vision - Tobacco-control-and-reducing-smoking</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
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<td>2) <strong>Local Tobacco Control Profiles</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>3) <strong>Health Profile for London 2021</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
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<td>4) <strong>Fact Sheets – ASH</strong></td>
<td>Once-off report</td>
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<td>Overweight/Obesity in Adults</td>
<td>1) <strong>Health Profile for London 2021</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
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<td>2) <strong>Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) 2020/21</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
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<td>Overweight/Obesity in Children</td>
<td>1) <strong>OHID Fingertips - Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td>2) <strong>OHID Fingertips – Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)</strong></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td>3) <strong>Health Profile for London 2021</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PART 4 Contd</strong></td>
<td><strong>HEALTH BEHAVIOURAL RISK FACTORS</strong></td>
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| Physical Activity | 1) OHID Fingertips - Percentage of physically active adults  
2) Sports England – Active Lives Surveys | Annual  
Annual | 2020-21  
2020-21 |
| Alcohol, Drug Misuse and Blood Pressure | 1) Health Profile for London 2021 | Annual | 2021 |
| **PART 5** | **DEATH AND ILLNESS IN LONDON** | | |
| Premature and Preventable Mortality | 1) Health Profile for London 2021  
2) OHID Fingertips - Mortality profile | Annual  
Variable for different metrics | 2021  
2020 |
| Cause of Death | 1) Health Profile for London 2021 | Annual | 2021 |
| Illness in London | 1) OHID CHIME tool | Multiple times annually | 2022 |
| Prevalence of disease | 1) Health Profile for London 2021  
2) NHSE Segmentation Model | Annual  
Variable depending on metrics | 2021  
2021 |
<p>| Infant Mortality in London | 1) Health Profile for London 2021 | Annual | 2021 |
| <strong>PART 6</strong> | <strong>HEALTHCARE INEQUALITIES</strong> | | |
| Spend on care | 1) NHSE Segmentation Model | Variable depending on metrics | 2021 |
| Covid-19 Vaccination uptake | 1) OHID CHIME tool | Multiple times annually | 2022 |
| Flu Vaccination uptake | 1) Immform - Seasonal flu vaccine uptake in GP patients: | Monthly during Flu season | 2021-22 |
| Screening uptake | 1) OHID Fingertips - Cancer Services | Variable depending on metrics | 2021 |
| Care for diabetes | 1) OHID Fingertips - National General Practice Profiles | Variable depending on metrics | 2021 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source Link</th>
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<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to green space in England</td>
<td>Secondary analysis of data from the Office of National Statistics on gardens, together with data on public green space, to identify neighbourhoods that lack both public green space and gardens.</td>
<td>Friends of the Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspinall Report (2014)</td>
<td>A report identifying existing data and gaps in data pertaining to inclusion health groups</td>
<td>Peter J Aspinall (University of Kent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAME Londoners more likely to be affected by climate emergency (2022)</td>
<td>A report reviewing analysis of impact on climate crisis on black and minority ethnic groups</td>
<td>GLA (Greater London Authority)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barriers to cycling amongst ethnic minority groups and people from deprived backgrounds – (2011)</td>
<td>A report with data on lower levels of participation in cycling among black and minority ethnic and other disadvantaged groups and exploring the barriers that deter them from cycling</td>
<td>Transport for London (TFL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond the data: Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on BAME groups (2020)</td>
<td>A report providing additional information and insights on the relationship between Covid-19 and black and minority ethnic communities in England from a rapid review of the published literature and stakeholder engagement exercises</td>
<td>OHID (Office for Health Improvement and Disparities - formerly Public Health England)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate Risk Map</td>
<td>London City Hall (2019)</td>
<td>A map created in partnership between the Mayor and Bloomberg Associates to analyse exposure and vulnerability to climate change across Greater London</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime Survey for England and Wales (2020)</td>
<td>An annual crime survey that reports on trends in violent crime across England and Wales with a nationally representative sample which included around 37,000 adults in 2020</td>
<td>ONS (Office for National Statistics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings and employment from PAYE (2022)</td>
<td>ONS Dataset on earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics), seasonally adjusted.</td>
<td>ONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>England Wales Census (2021)</td>
<td>A survey led by the Office for National Statistics which seeks to determine the population size and details about households in England and Wales with a view to support decision on planning and funding services</td>
<td>ONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English indices of deprivation 2019: mapping resources (2019)</td>
<td>The Indices of Deprivation 2019 explorer shows the relative deprivation of neighbourhoods for selected areas according to the indices of deprivation 2019 and indices of deprivation 2015 and allows users to search by a place name or postcode.</td>
<td>UK Gov (Government)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic disparities in the major causes of mortality and their risk factors (2021)</td>
<td>This report covers ethnic disparities in the major causes of mortality and their risk factors in the UK</td>
<td>UK Gov – Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess mortality in England and English region (2022)</td>
<td>In this report, excess mortality due to Covid-19 during the course of the pandemic have been reported starting in March 2020</td>
<td>UK Gov Official Statistics</td>
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## APPENDIX B – DATA SOURCE DESCRIPTIONS (A-Z)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source Link</th>
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<th>Authors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fact Sheets – ASH (2021-22)</td>
<td>A collection of factsheets produced by ASH on topics of tobacco's effect on health, tobacco regulation and the latest tobacco-related statistics.</td>
<td>ASH (Action on Smoking and Health)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLA Cost of Living 2022 Reports (2021-22)</td>
<td>A series of reports, produced periodically across the year by GLA on the rising cost of living and its effects on Londoners</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLA, Survey of Londoners 2021-22 (2021-22)</td>
<td>This was the second time the Survey of Londoners was undertaken (and followed same methodology of 2018-19 Survey) receiving 8,630 responses from across London and aimed at assessing the impact of Covid-19 and associated restrictions to key social outcomes for Londoners, not available form other data sources</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Profile for England, 2021 (2021)</td>
<td>The Health Profile for England (HPfE) was first produced by Public Health England (PHE) in 2017. It brings together PHE data and knowledge with information from other sources to give a broad picture of the health of people in England today. The report has been updated annually, with content and format altering slightly each year.</td>
<td>OHID (formerly Public Health England)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Affairs Committee Report (2022)</td>
<td>Home Affairs Committee Report from February 2nd 2022 which includes details on asylum seekers in London at that time.</td>
<td>House of Commons Home Affairs Committee Oral Evidence Feb 2nd 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immform - Seasonal flu vaccine uptake in GP patients (2021-22)</td>
<td>Cumulative data showing the number of GP-registered patients in England having the seasonal influenza vaccine, provided monthly and extracted from the IMMform database</td>
<td>UKHSA (UK Health Security Agency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusion Health : applying our health (2021)</td>
<td>This guide was written to help front-line health and care staff use their trusted relationships with individuals, families and communities to take action on inclusion health.</td>
<td>OHID (formerly Public Health England)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection of contingency asylum accommodation (2022)</td>
<td>This is a report on an inspection focused on the delivery and assurance of the Asylum Accommodation and Support Contracts and the use of hotels as contingency asylum accommodation</td>
<td>Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Tobacco Control Profiles (2021)</td>
<td>Located on OHID Fingertips, it contains several indicators related to tobacco usage, and harms in England</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Source Link</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Authors</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Boroughs Healthy Streets Scorecard (2022)</td>
<td>The London Boroughs Healthy Streets Scorecard shows to what extent London Boroughs are putting in place 5 key measures including: 1. Borough-wide Low Traffic Neighbourhoods 2. A default 20mph speed limit on all borough and Transport for London controlled roads 3. Small area Controlled Parking Zones borough-wide 4. Protected cycle lanes on main roads 5. Traffic-free streets around all schools and safe walking and cycling routes to school</td>
<td>Healthy Streets Coalition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Datastore - CHAIN Reports (2022)</td>
<td>These reports present important information about people who are seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in London.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Datastore – Economic Fairness (2021-22)</td>
<td>A series of resources and links to a number of research outputs that explain and measure different aspects of economic fairness.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Datastore - Employment Gaps – (2019-20)</td>
<td>Reporting on a series of measures presenting on the employment rate for one group compared to that of several others.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Datastore - Housing in London (2021)</td>
<td>The Greater London Authority's 'Housing in London' report sets out the evidence base for the Mayor's housing policies, summarising key patterns and trends across a wide range of topics relevant to housing in London.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Datastore - Income Inequality (2020-21)</td>
<td>A series of metrics on income inequality in London.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Datastore – KS4 Achievement (2020-21)</td>
<td>Annual updates presented on the &quot;Attainment 8&quot; scores in London.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Datastore – Poverty (2016-17)</td>
<td>Periodic updates presented on poverty metrics in London.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Datastore – School Readiness (2019)</td>
<td>Annual updates presented on &quot;school readiness&quot; as determined by Early years Foundation Test scores in London.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOPAC, Public Attitude Survey (PAS) (2022)</td>
<td>MOPAC conducts three ongoing surveys, providing a regular overview of how London residents experience and perceive the police. One of these is the Public Attitude Survey (PAS) which includes 12,800 London residents per year and captures a wide range of perception data.</td>
<td>Mayors Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data Source Link</td>
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<td>Authors</td>
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<tr>
<td>NHSE Segmentation Model (2021)</td>
<td>Data from the National Commissioning Data Repository (NCDR) for the entire population have been transformed into a person-centred segmentation dataset (or data model) that can be used by data analysts to derive segment-specific insights. This has been developed within NHS England and NHS Improvement’s (NHSEI) data environment. The segmentation approach used is an adaptation of the internationally recognised ‘Bridges to Health’ (B2H) segmentation model – a life course model that groups people into 8 segments. From the healthy / generally well population to populations at the end phases of life.</td>
<td>NHSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIESR modelling using LINDA, NiReEMS (2022)</td>
<td>A report from the NIESR in Spring 2022 on the UK economic Outlook including key data and modelling.</td>
<td>National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID CHIME tool (2022)</td>
<td>The OHID CHIME tool brings together data relating to the impacts of COVID-19, for factors such as mortality rates, hospital admissions, confirmed cases, vaccinations and life expectancy.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID Fingertips - Cancer Services (2021)</td>
<td>Located on OHID Fingertips, it contains several indicators related to cancer services in England, including new cases, screening coverage statistics and two-week wait referral rates.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID Fingertips - Mortality profile (2020)</td>
<td>Located on OHID Fingertips, it contains several indicators related to mortality in England, including under 75 mortality rates and excess mortality rates due to certain specific diseases.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID Fingertips - National General Practice Profiles (2021)</td>
<td>Located on OHID Fingertips, it contains several indicators related to General Practices in England, including prevalence of several common conditions such cancer, coronary heart disease, and is based largely on the Quality and Outcomes Framework Data.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID Fingertips - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (2020)</td>
<td>Located on OHID Fingertips, it is an indicator that measures the fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in England.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS - Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain (2020)</td>
<td>Analysis of Ordnance Survey (OS) data on access to private gardens, public parks and playing fields in Great Britain, available by country, region, Local Authority and Middle Layer Super Output Area.</td>
<td>ONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIESR modelling using LINDA, NiReEMS (2022)</td>
<td>A report from the NIESR in Spring 2022 on the UK economic Outlook including key data and modelling.</td>
<td>National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID CHIME tool (2022)</td>
<td>The OHID CHIME tool brings together data relating to the impacts of COVID-19, for factors such as mortality rates, hospital admissions, confirmed cases, vaccinations and life expectancy.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX B – DATA SOURCE DESCRIPTIONS (A-Z)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source Link</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONS Family Spending dataset, Workbook 2 (2021)</td>
<td>Analysis of average weekly household expenditure on goods and services in the UK, by age, income, economic status, socio-economic class, household composition and region. The data used is derived entirely from the Living Costs and Food Survey which combines survey and interviews data and has a sample size of approximately 6,000 responding households per year.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS National Life Tables</td>
<td>Data on the number of years people are expected to spend in different health states among local authority areas in the UK.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS Health state life expectancies, UK</td>
<td>Data on trends in period life expectancy, a measure of the average number of years people will live beyond their current age, analysed by age and sex for the UK and its constituent countries.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID Fingertips – Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (2021)</td>
<td>Located on OHID Fingertips, it is an indicator that measures the proportion of children aged 10–11 years classified as overweight or obese using data from the National Child Measurement Programme.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID Fingertips – Percentage of physically active adults (2020-21)</td>
<td>Located on OHID Fingertips, the indicator represents the number of respondents aged 19 and over, doing at least 150 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents. It uses data from the Active Lives Survey which has a approximate sample size of around 175,000 people.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID Fingertips – Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (2019-20)</td>
<td>Located on OHID Fingertips, it is an indicator that measures the proportion of children aged 4-5 years classified as overweight or obese using data from the National Child Measurement Programme.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population change in London during the pandemic (2022)</td>
<td>Periodic reports presenting assessments of the available evidence concerning population change in London since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHID Fingertip – Healthy life expectancy at birth - (2018-20)</td>
<td>Located on OHID Fingertips, it is an indicator that measures the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self reported good health.</td>
<td>OHID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) 2020/21 (2020-21)</td>
<td>This Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) report for 2020/21 contains indicators across a range of key areas of clinical care and public health, and is used to assess and reward quality of care provision in general practice.</td>
<td>NHSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports England – Active Lives Surveys (2020-21)</td>
<td>Data from two surveys: Active Lives Adult, which is published twice a year and Active Lives Children and Young People, which is published annually.</td>
<td>Sports England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of London Report – Dashboard (2022)</td>
<td>This report provides updates on a range of indicators relevant to the Mayor’s policy and strategy including areas such as housing, demography and economy and labour market.</td>
<td>GLA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C METHODOLOGY

- Greater London Authority (GLA) Health, GLA City Intelligence Unit, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID), NHSE and Institute of Health Equity (IHE) have formed a data working group and collaboratively produced this snapshot of health inequalities issues in London, which can provide a platform for more in-depth work in specific areas.
- An adapted version of the Kings Fund measures of health inequalities has been used to help structure the deck and identify through iterative discussion, topic areas for inclusion to illustrate the breadth of inequalities challenges in London:
  - The Kings Fund advise inequalities can be measured through difference in health status, wider determinants of health, behavioural risks factors, access to care and quality and experience of care.
  - The structure of this slide deck, is similarly divided in parts, covering current context, health inequality in health status, wider determinants, health behavioural risk factors, death and illness and healthcare inequalities.
- Given its central importance as the root cause of health inequalities, the wider determinants part is additionally been structured to mirror the Marmot 8 Principles as laid out in Health Equity in England Report: Marmot Review 10 years on:
  1. Give every child the best start in life
  2. Enabling children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities
  3. Fair employment and good work for all
  4. Healthy standard of living for all
  5. Healthy and sustainable places and communities
  6. Ill Health prevention
  7. Racism and Discrimination
  8. Environmental Sustainability and Equity
APPENDIX C METHODOLOGY

• For illustrative purposes and to highlight the breadth of inequalities, where possible, inequalities have been examined across 4 dimensions (deprivation, geography, protected characteristics and inclusion health)
• The sources of data available have been identified from existing published primary and secondary data sources, working in partnership through iterative discussion and latest available data for indicators (at the timing of writing this report) and from reports was used where possible

We aim to use this work to
• Provide a high level overview of major inequalities issues affecting London in a ready-to-use accessible format
• Highlight existing data resources available in London to measure inequalities around a shared overarching narrative that system colleagues can use
• Provide a platform for partnership work on inequalities across London such as identifying key gaps in intelligence, that would help improve understanding of inequalities
• Provide a resource which colleagues working on health intelligence and strategic work on inequalities can use as a reference point
APPENDIX D LIMITATIONS

We want to transparently acknowledge **limitations** of this report including:

1. This is only a snapshot of inequalities issues in London and not intended to comprehensively cover all inequalities issues affecting London, every inequality dimension for every issue, or every factor driving inequalities in London.
   - This is intended as a resource to provide a platform for partners across London to raise inequalities issues, and commence further in-depth work as needed, or raise the case for specific actions only
2. This report contains only data that is published in the public domain only
3. This report has used the latest intelligence available and known to colleagues across the data working group, at the time of writing, for topic areas discussed, and recognises others may be available or published since the time of completion
   - This also means that data for different topics will be more up to date than others
4. This report cannot be used in isolation to prioritise health inequalities issues in London or indeed Identify actions needed to address inequalities which are beyond its scope
5. The report has focused most on wider determinants and inequalities within, and less so on health behaviours and health protection which has been covered in other published resources such as the Health Profile for London.
6. Specific limitations in terms of how data has been developed, cut and presented have been highlighted throughout where possible
END