

## Appendix 1. Benchmarking of Health and Wellbeing Board Performance Dashboard Indicators 63-73

### How to interpret the indicators:

For each indicator local data are compared to national figures.

- Where Bucks data are statistically significantly better than the national average, the indicator is highlighted green.
- Where Bucks data are not statistically different to the national average, the indicator is highlighted amber.
- Where Bucks data are statistically significantly worse than the national average, the indicator is highlighted red.
- Where Bucks data are statistically significantly higher than the national average but there is no judgement as to whether this constitutes being better or worse, the indicator is highlighted light blue. These indicators require interpretation and local context.
- Where Bucks data are statistically significantly lower than the national average but there is no judgement as to whether this constitutes being better or worse, the indicator is highlighted dark blue. These indicators require interpretation and local context.

The time series in Bucks is provided for each indicator and compared with time series for England and the South East.

Comparison of the most recent data for Bucks that can be benchmarked is made with a set of 15 similar local authorities, identified by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountability (CIPFA). Bucks CIPFA peers are:

- Cambridgeshire
- Essex
- Gloucestershire
- Hampshire
- Hertfordshire
- Northamptonshire
- North Yorkshire
- Leicestershire
- Oxfordshire
- Somerset
- Suffolk
- Surrey
- Warwickshire
- West Sussex
- Worcestershire

Note that differences in an indicator value from one year to the next can appear large because the vertical axis does not start at zero.

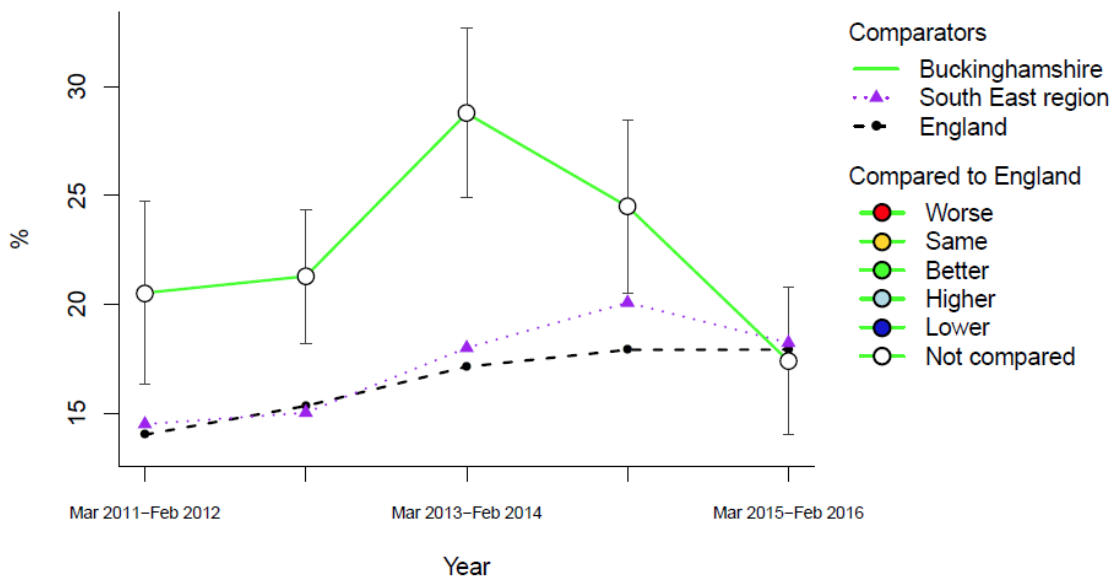
**Priority 5. Support communities to enable people to achieve their potential and ensure Buckinghamshire is a great place to live**

**Indicator 63. Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons (%) – NOT RAG RATED**

The proportion of residents estimated to be making a visit to the natural environment for health or exercise purposes in the preceding 7 days, adjusted for demographic differences at the upper tier local authority level.

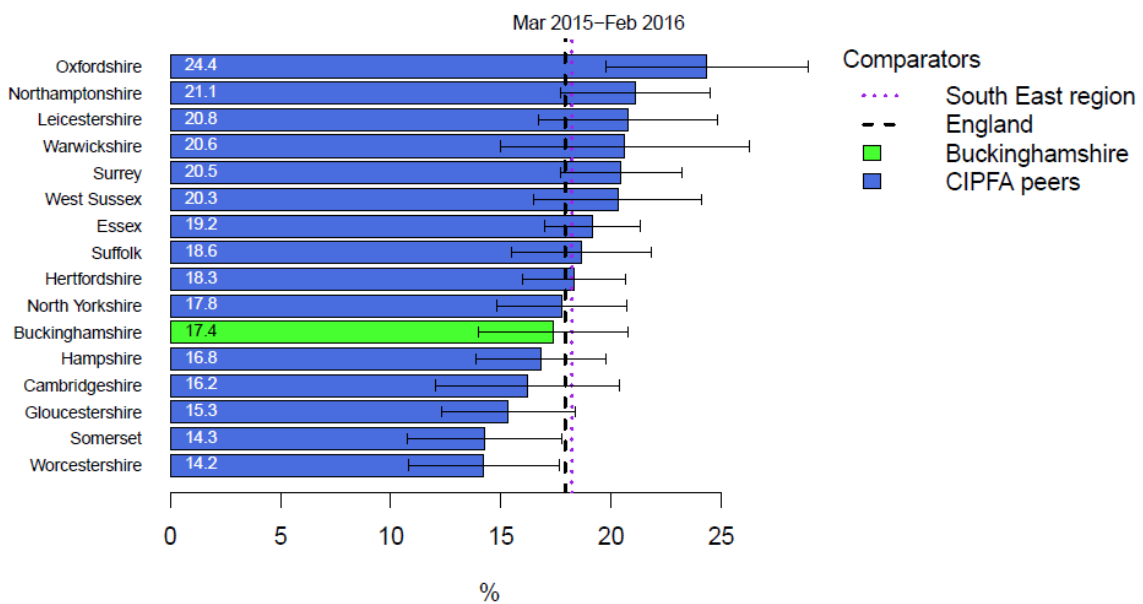
In 2015/16, the proportion of people using outdoor space for exercise/health in Bucks (17.4%) was lower than in England (17.9%) and the South East (18.2%). Bucks had the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest rate among its CIPFA peers.

Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons



Indicator number: 11601

Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons

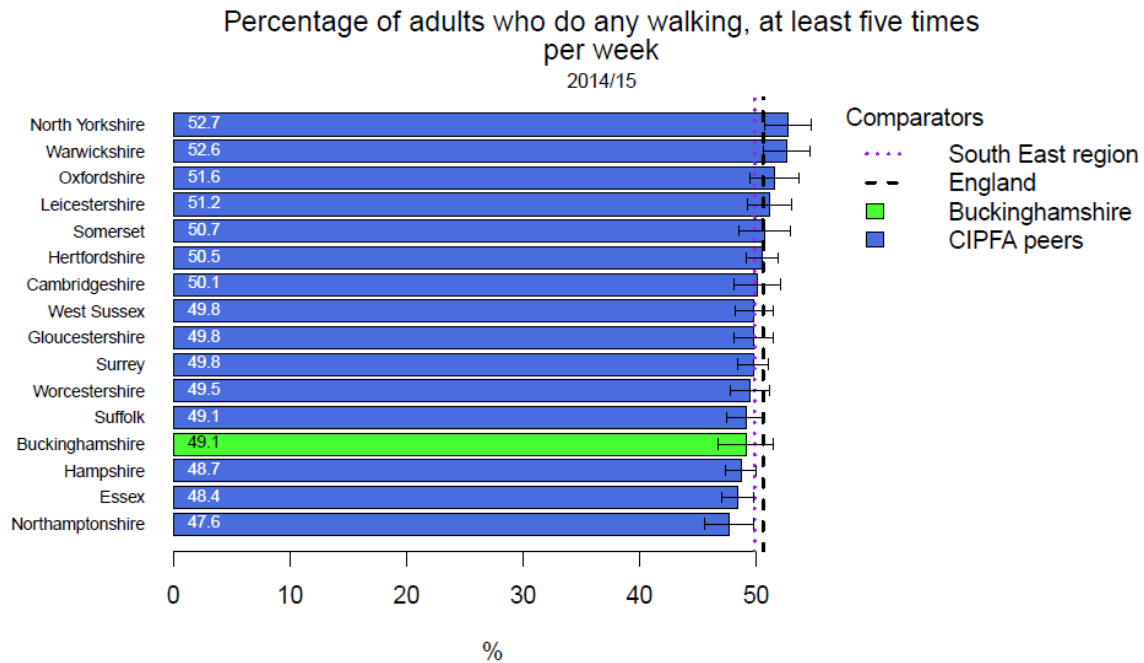


Indicator number: 11601

**Indicator 64. Adults who do any walking (for at least 10 minutes) at least five times a week (%) – AMBER (similar)**

Number of adults who did at least 10 minutes of walking on 20 days or more in the 28 day survey period as a proportion of all adults surveyed.

In 2014/15, 49.1% of adults reported walking for at least 10 minutes on at least five days per week. This is not statistically different to England (50.6%). The proportion in the South East was 49.4%. Bucks is ranked 13<sup>th</sup> among its CIPFA peers. No previous data are available for comparison.

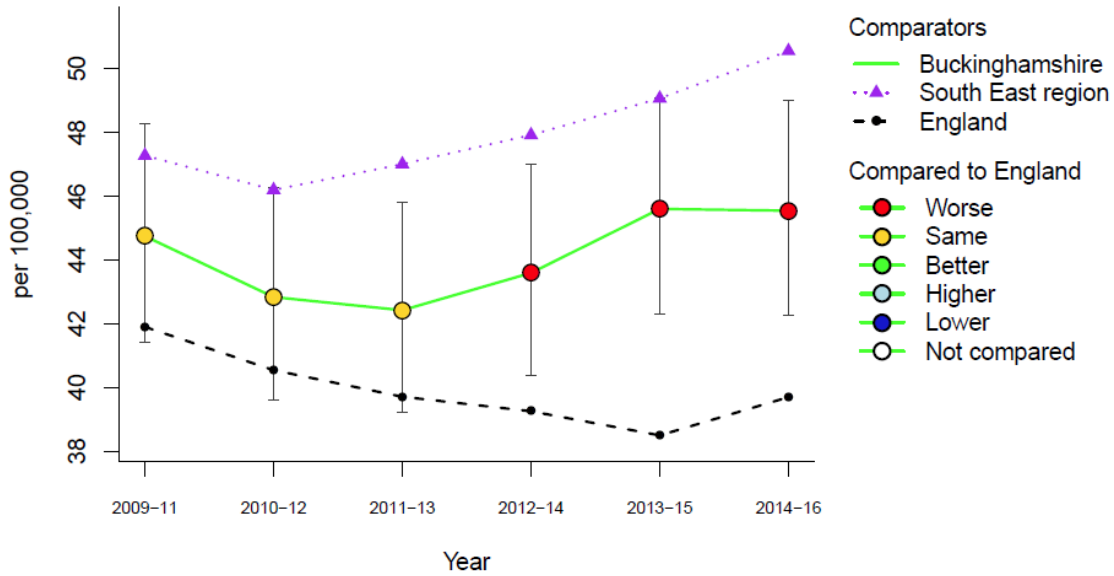


**Indicator 65. Killed or seriously injured casualties on England's roads (per 100,000) – RED (worse)**

Average number of people (all ages) reported killed or seriously injured on the roads each year per 100,000 resident population.

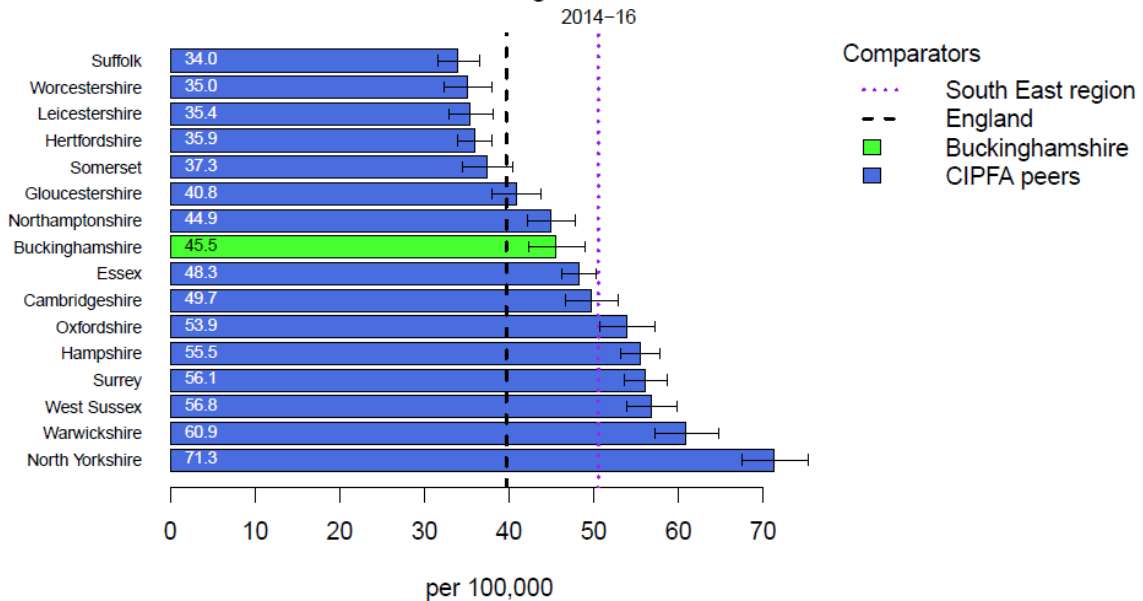
In 2014-16, the rate of road casualties in Bucks was 45.5 per 100,000 population, which was statistically higher than in England (39.7 per 100,000). Bucks had the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest rate among its CIPFA peers.

1.10 – Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads



Indicator number: 11001

1.10 – Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads



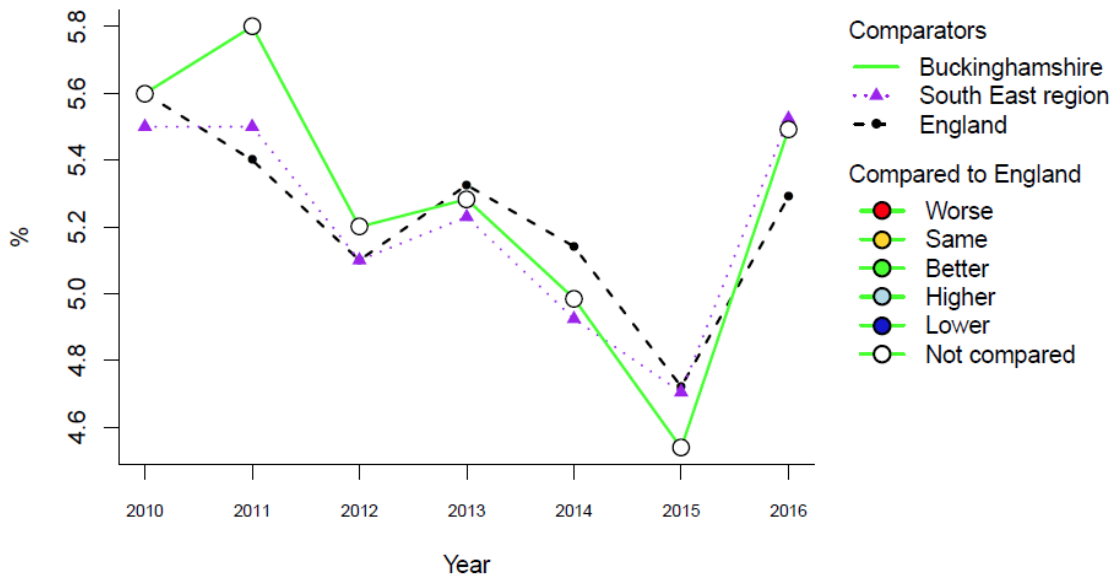
Indicator number: 11001

**Indicator 66. Mortality attributed to particulate air pollution (%) – NOT RAG RATED**

Mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30+ years.

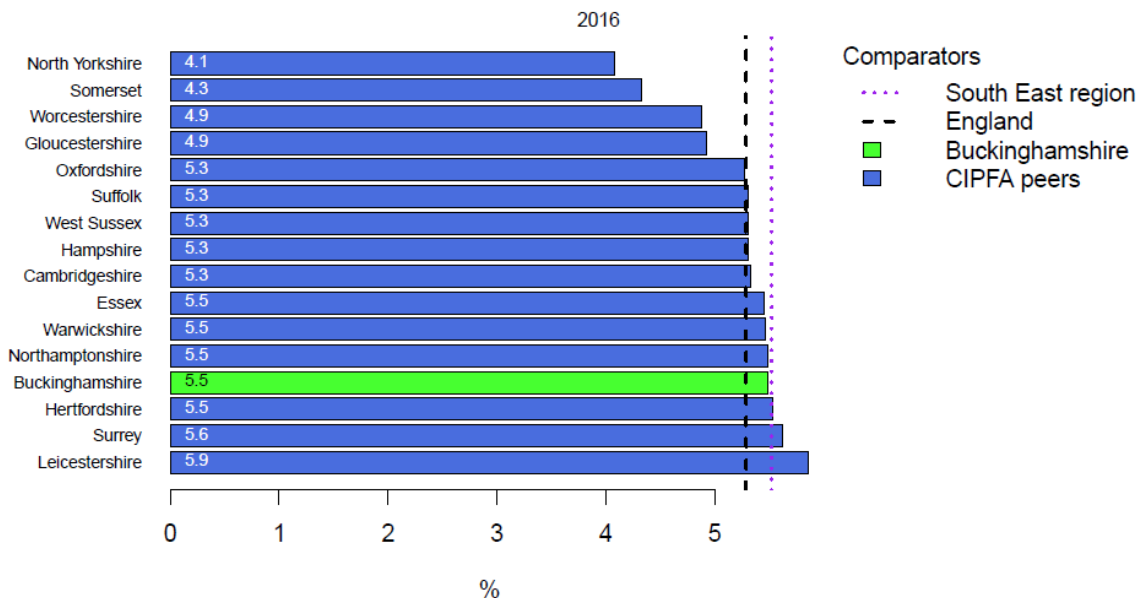
In 2016, 5.5% of all deaths in Bucks among adults aged 30 years and over was attributed to particulate air pollution. This proportion was higher than that in England (5.3%) and the same as in the South East. Bucks had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate among its CIPFA peers.

Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution



Indicator number: 30101

Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution



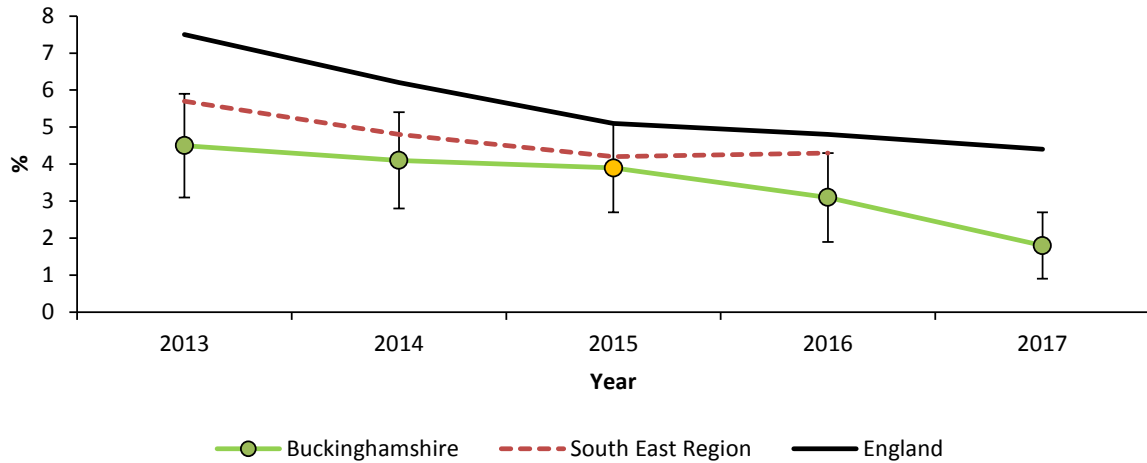
Indicator number: 30101

**Indicator 67. Unemployment – population aged 16+ years who are unemployed (%) – GREEN (better)**

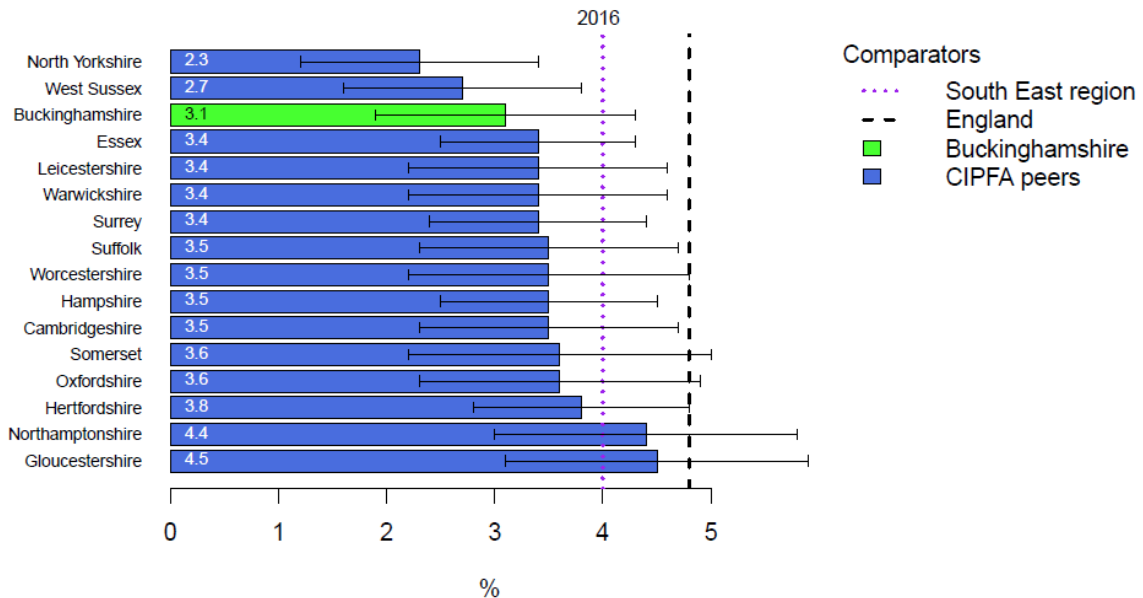
Model-based estimated percentage of the adult population aged 16 years or more who were without a job and available to start work within two weeks of an interview and who had looked for work in the last four weeks.

In 2016, 3.1% of those aged 16+ years in Bucks were unemployed, which corresponds to 8,800 individuals. This proportion is statistically lower than in England (4.8%). Bucks had the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest proportion among its CIPFA peers. The most recent data in 2017 shows that 5,100 individuals, or 1.8%, were unemployed in Bucks compared to 4.4% in England.

**Unemployment - population aged 16+ years who are unemployed (%)**



**Unemployment: % of working age population**

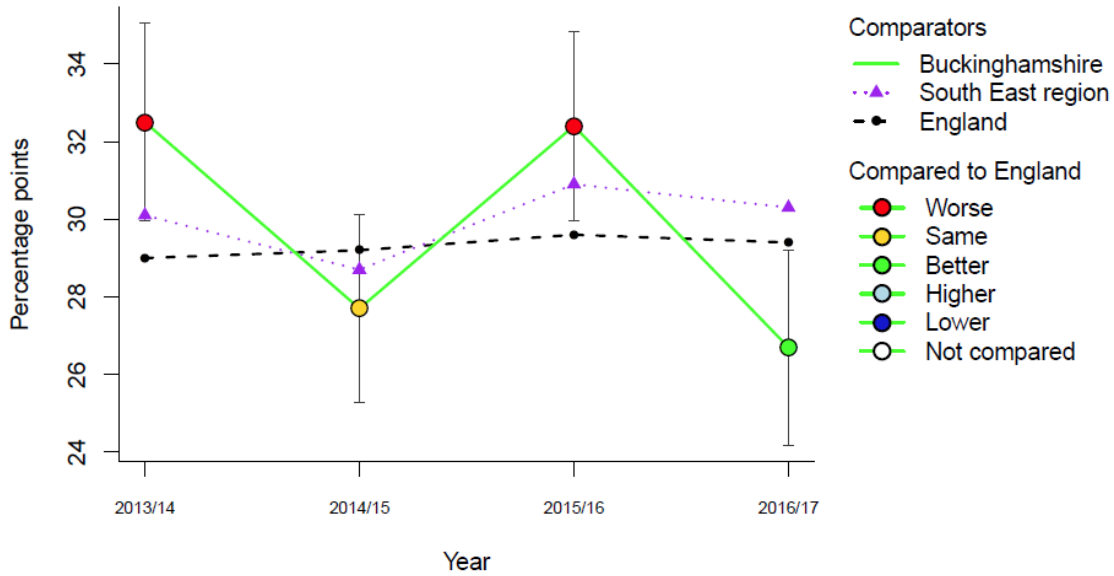


**Indicator 68. Gap in employment rate between those with a long term health condition and the overall employment rate (%) – GREEN (better)**

The differences in percentages between the percentage of respondents to the Labour Force Survey who have a long-term condition classified as employed and the percentage of all respondents in the Labour Force Survey classed as employed (aged 16-64 years).

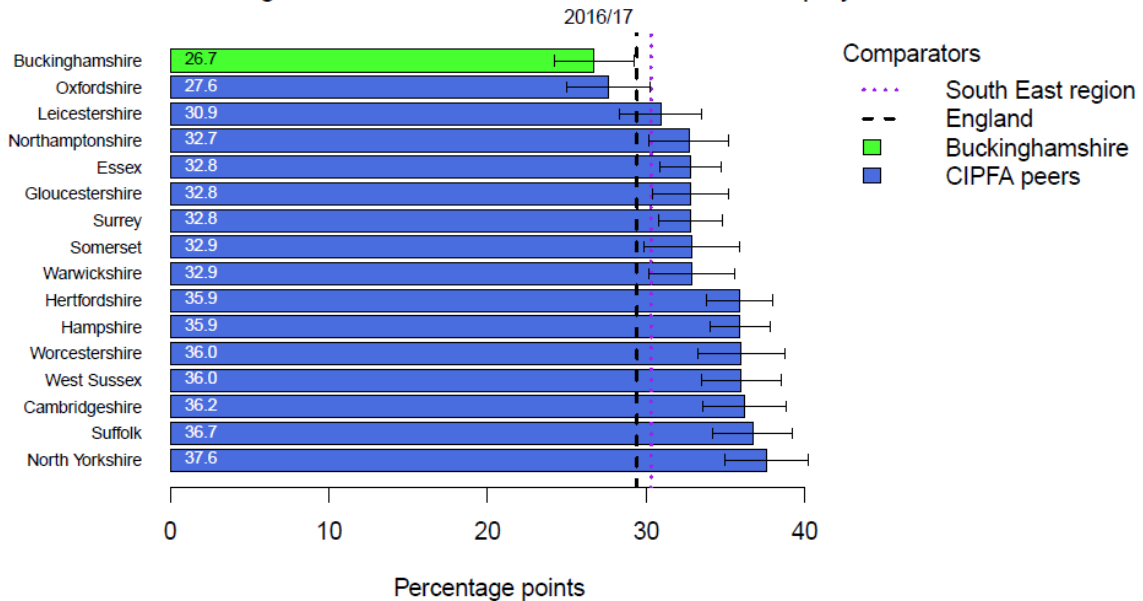
In 2016/17, the gap in employment in Bucks was 26.7%. This is statistically lower than in England (29.2%). Bucks had the lowest employment gap among its CIPFA peers.

1.08i – Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate



Indicator number: 90282

1.08i – Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate



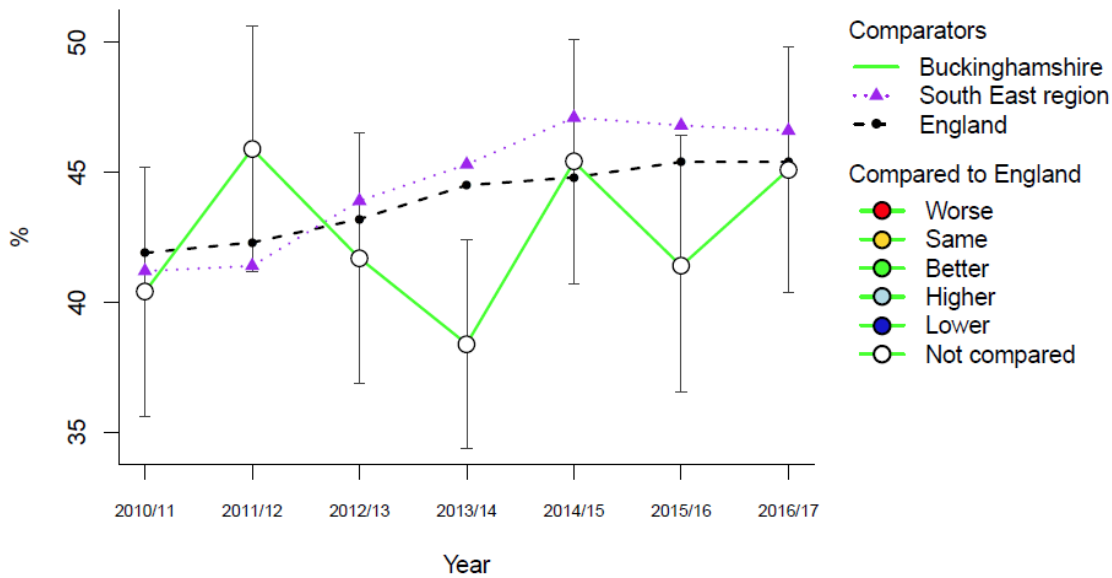
Indicator number: 90282

**Indicator 69. Social isolation – adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (%) – NOT RAG RATED**

The percentage of respondents to the Adult Social Care Users Survey who responded to the question "Thinking about how much contact you've had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation?" with the answer "I have as much social contact I want with people I like".

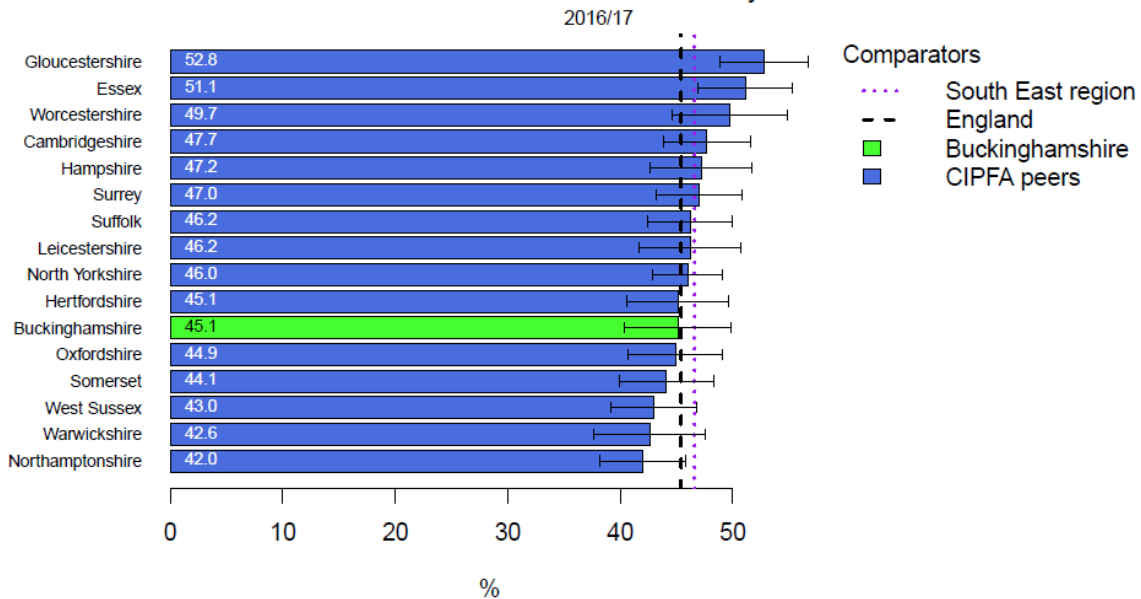
In 2016/17, 45.1% of respondents in Bucks stated that they had as much social contact as they would like. This proportion is lower than in England (45.4%) and the South East (46.6%). Bucks had the 6<sup>th</sup> equal lowest proportion among its CIPFA peers.

Social connection: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like



Indicator number: 90280

Social connection: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like

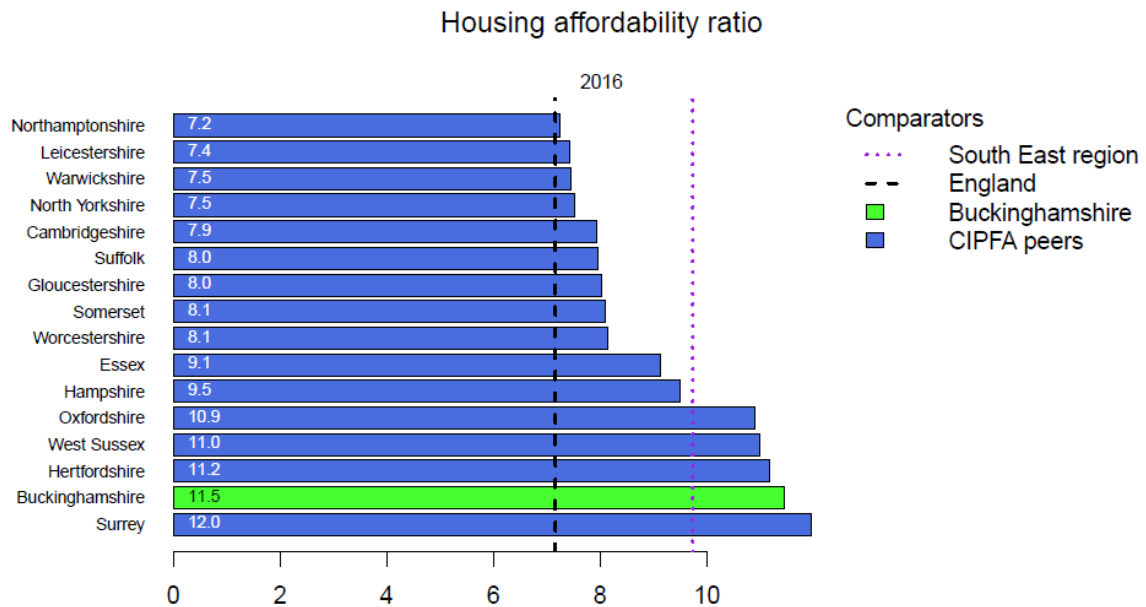


Indicator number: 90280



**Indicator 70. Housing affordability ratio – NOT RAG RATED**  
The ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings among residents.

In 2016, the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings in Bucks was 11.5. This compares to a ratio of 7.2 for England and 9.7 for the South East. Bucks is ranked 15<sup>th</sup> among its CIPFA peers. No previous data are available for comparison. This indicator is not RAG rated and confidence intervals are not provided.



**Indicator 72. Households experiencing fuel poverty (%) – NOT RAG RATED**

The percentage of households in an area that experience fuel poverty based on the "Low income, high cost" methodology.

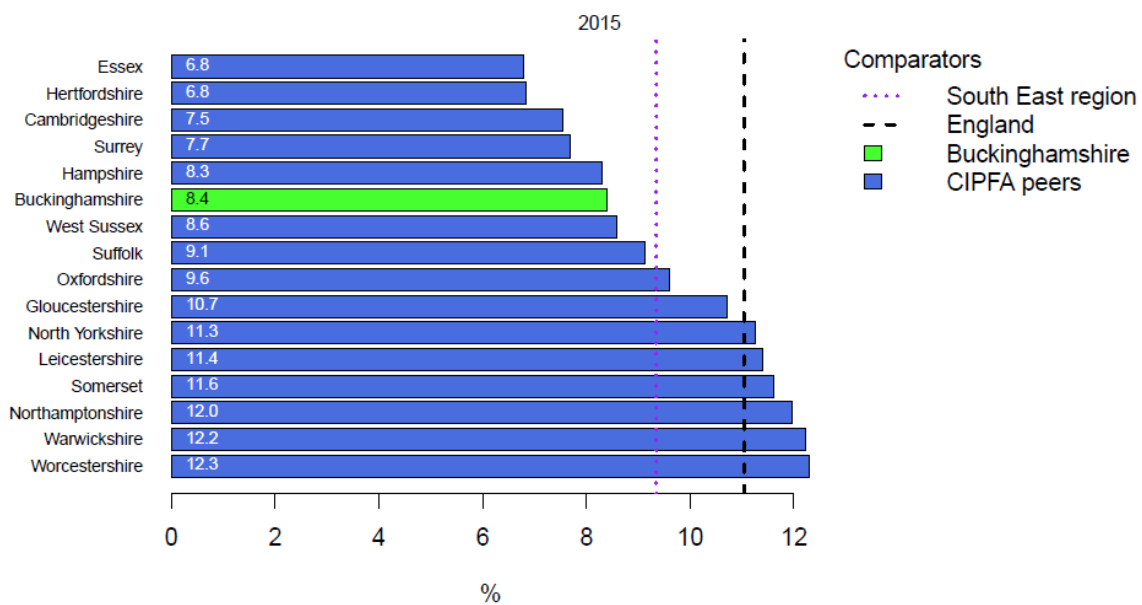
In 2015, the proportion of households in Bucks experiencing fuel poverty (8.4%) was lower than in England (11.0%) and the South East (9.4%). Bucks had the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion among its CIPFA peers.

1.17 – Fuel poverty



Indicator number: 90356

1.17 – Fuel poverty



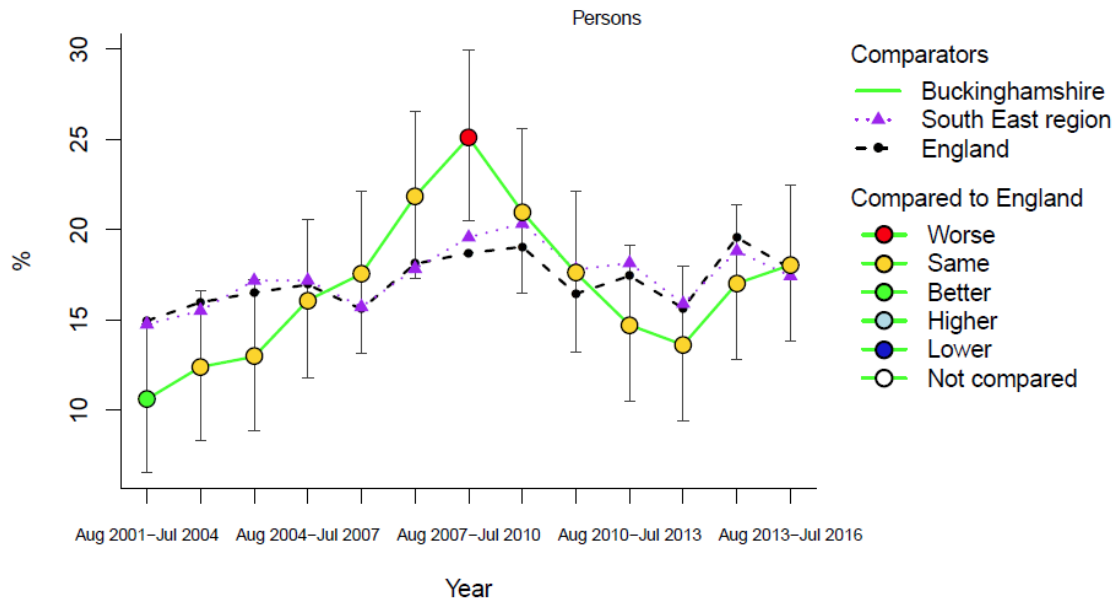
Indicator number: 90356

**Indicator 73. Excess winter deaths index (all ages) (%) – AMBER (similar)**

Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months (Dec-Mar) compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths (preceding year Aug to Nov and following year April to July).

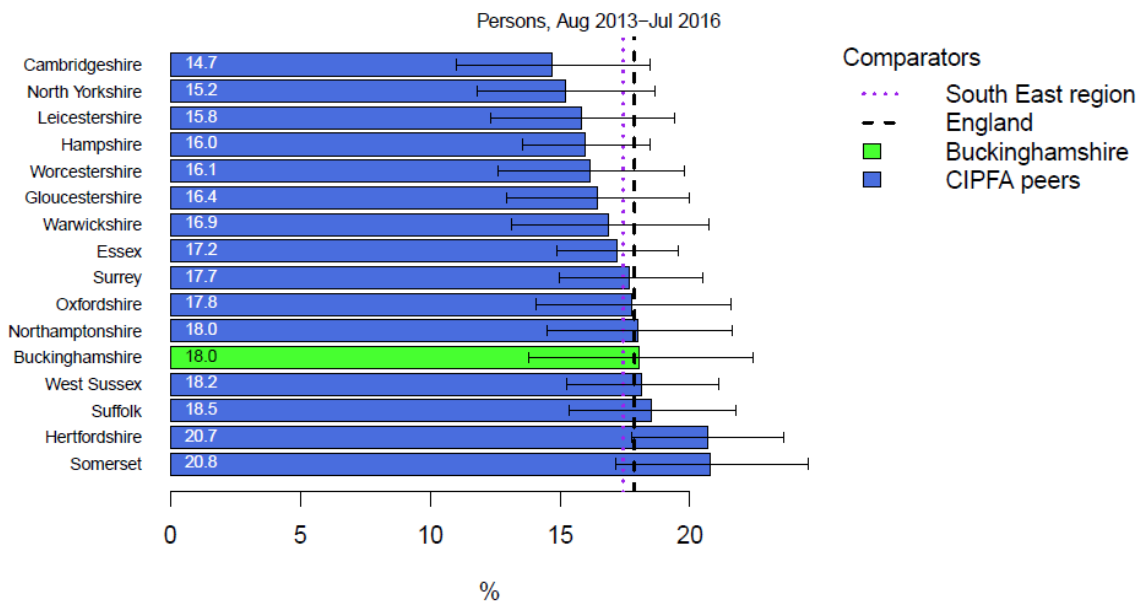
In the 3-year period Aug 2013-Jul 2016, the EWD Index in Bucks (18.0%) was not statistically different to England (17.9%). Bucks had the 5<sup>th</sup> highest proportion among its CIPFA peers.

4.15iii – Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages)



Indicator number: 90641

4.15iii – Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages)



Indicator number: 90641

Health and Wellbeing Board Dashboard Indicator Commentary – Review of Red and Amber Indicators and Indicators requiring interpretation

Indicator 63. People using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons (%)
<b>Definition</b>
<p>The proportion of residents estimated to be making a visit to the natural environment for health or exercise purposes in the preceding 7 days, adjusted for demographic differences at the upper tier local authority level.</p> <p>The data source for this indicator is the Natural England, 'Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment' (MENE) survey. Visits to the natural environment are defined as time spent "out of doors," for example, in open spaces in and around towns and cities, including parks, canals and nature areas; the coast and beaches; and the countryside including farmland, woodland, hills and rivers.</p>
<b>Explanation</b>
<p>Adults are recommended to achieve a minimum of 150 minutes of physical activity per week to keep healthy.</p>
<b>Are more recent data available? (Please provide)</b>
<p>No.</p>
<b>What work has been done?</b>
<p>The Active Bucks programme 2015-17 engaged over 3,922 unique participants in a wide range of activities, many of which took place in urban and country parks and open spaces across the county and have been sustained beyond the programme funding.</p> <p>Park Runs take place in parks across the county, attracting hundreds of people who are able to take part in running at their own pace, and providing opportunities for people to volunteer to support these weekly events.</p> <p>The Simply Walks programme continues to deliver over 80 volunteer-led walks each week, attracting over 700 walkers. While some routes are in towns, many are in parks and open spaces taking advantage of the network of rights of way in country parks and across the countryside. The programme is part of the Walking for Health national scheme. An interactive map for leisure walks can be found on the BCC website.</p> <p>We are progressing with a number of new walking and cycling links throughout the county, which will provide local communities with greater opportunity to access schools, workplaces and services. The latest of these is the Waddesdon Greenway, due to open in September, which provides a safe and attractive active travel connection between Waddesdon and Aylesbury Vale Parkway station, a journey which could, otherwise, only be made via the A41.</p> <p>BCC was awarded funding by the Department for Transport for the period 2017-20 for Bikeability core cycle training (Levels 1, 2 and 3) and Bikeability Plus modules. Described as <i>cycling proficiency for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century</i>, these will be delivered through schools.</p> <p>The waterways in Bucks play a significant role in the attractiveness and prosperity of the county, and to the quality of life of our residents. BCC are working with the Canal and River Trust to make improvements to the towpaths, especially for cycle ways.</p>
<b>What work is planned?</b>
<p>There are a number of community cycling projects across Bucks to encourage a shift in behaviour and encourage sustainable travel to train stations, for example, the A413 Buckingham and Winslow Link.</p>

The Bucks Physical Activity Strategy 2018-23, adopted by the H&WB Board in March 2018, aims to reduce the proportion of Bucks residents who are inactive and increase the proportion of residents who achieve the national guidelines for physical activity. This partnership strategy is based on four principles: Active Communities, Skilled Workforce, Working Collaboratively and Active Environments, which highlights areas for action such as improving the quality, access and usage of existing green spaces. Examples of the first year's action plan include:

- support local providers to establish weekly activities in identified parks and open spaces in Aylesbury for inactive communities;
- improvements to Stoke Poges Country Park;
- improvement of Gosford and Totteridge recreation grounds to increase year round usage;
- new park runs;
- develop a directory of conservation based projects and volunteering opportunities; and
- deliver Active Bucks activities which take place in urban and country parks and open spaces.

Can the Health and Wellbeing Board support work targeting this indicator?

The Health and Wellbeing Board can support work targeting this indicator identified in the Bucks Physical Activity Strategy and by the Natural Environment Partnership. In particular, partners responsible for the provision and promotion of natural environment assets can improve quality, accessibility and usage; and partners delivering front-line services can encourage their clients to make use of the local natural environment with the aim of improving their health outcomes.

<b>Indicator 64. Adults who do any walking (for at least 10 minutes) at least five times a week (%)</b>
<b>Definition</b>
Number of adults (16+ years) who did at least 10 minutes of walking on 20 days or more in the 28 day survey period as a proportion of all adults surveyed.
The data sources for this indicator are: Department for Transport, Active People Survey and Sport England.
<b>Explanation</b>
Adults are recommended to achieve a minimum of 150 minutes of physical activity per week to keep healthy.
<b>Are more recent data available? (Please provide)</b>
Latest data in PHE Health profiles is 2014/15.
<b>What work has been done?</b>
See Indicator 63.
In 2017/18 a Schools Walking Zones project was delivered which created 5-10 minute walking zones around schools to encourage walking as part of the school journey and reduce congestion around school gates. Ten schools participated in this project.
Nordic Walking activities have been included as part of the 2018-19 Active Bucks programme to encourage regular participation in these activities.
'Be Active at Work Walking maps' have been created to encourage people to get out and about and be more active during their working day. Maps have been created for people working in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cressex Industrial Park, High Wycombe and the surrounding area; and</li> <li>• Globe Business Park, Marlow and the surrounding area.</li> </ul>
<b>What work is planned?</b>
School Travel Plans to reduce car journeys, increase physical activity and improve road safety have been successfully implemented in some primary schools, and work is underway to promote their use in secondary schools.
We are promoting a <i>HomeRun app</i> which enables car sharing for dropping off children at school. This app was trialled at Berton school in 2017.
Ongoing support for the Simply Walks Programme and promotion of walking for health.
<b>Can the Health and Wellbeing Board support work targeting this indicator?</b>
Partners can support the Simply Walks programme, and assist in the promotion of the benefits of walking for health to their clients.

Indicator 65. Killed or seriously injured casualties on England's roads (2014-16)
<b>Definition</b>
Number of people reported killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the roads (all ages), per 100,000 resident population.
<b>Explanation</b>
In the last three years (2014-2016) in Bucks, 722 people were reported as killed or seriously injured (KSI) on Bucks roads.
Areas with low resident populations and high inflows of people or traffic may have artificially high rates because the resident population is not an accurate measure of exposure to transport. This is likely to affect results in Bucks because of the number of major highways (M40, M4, M25 and M1) and through traffic in and around Bucks. Bucks also has sparsely populated rural areas which have high numbers of visitors (e.g. Black park, Pinewood studios, etc.) or through traffic (e.g. Heathrow and London traffic).
Data quality may vary as different police forces use different reporting systems for collecting data. Approximately half of police forces now use the CRASH or COPA reporting systems which are considered to be more accurate as it is the system, rather than the police officer, that determines the severity of the injury. Thames Valley Police have not currently transferred over to the CRASH reporting system which may affect the quality of data for the number of injuries deemed serious.
<b>Are more recent data available? (Please provide)</b>
No.
<b>What work has been done?</b>
<p>The TEE Business Unit has implemented a number of measures in response to the high rate of KSI in Bucks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Network Safety Team carries out the BCC statutory obligation to maintain a safe highway and carry out analysis on collisions resulting in injuries.</li> <li>• TEE identifies sites annually for potential casualty reduction, carry out remedial engineering measures and conduct road safety education initiatives.</li> <li>• TEE reviews injury collisions which have occurred within the last 5-year period, in order to identify those sites and routes that have the highest collision rate and casualty severity. Routes are ranked by the rate of collisions per km that have resulted in a road user being killed or seriously injured. Sites where there is a history of five or more collisions within the last five years are identified. There are currently over 160 sites meeting this criterion across Bucks.</li> <li>• In 2017/18 the Network Safety Team implemented 4 safety schemes in Bucks costing approximately £206k. First year rate of return calculations show that safety schemes deliver a net cost saving to society of approximately £800k p.a.</li> <li>• In 2017, TEE successfully bid for Department for Transport (DfT) funding for the A40 between Stokenchurch and West Wycombe. This stretch of road was identified as an area qualifying for the DfT Road Safety fund and was awarded £999K for improvements specifically to address the high number of collisions. Work has started at selected sites and will continue this year.</li> <li>• Education initiatives are delivered primarily aimed at more vulnerable road users such as young drivers, potential new young drivers, older drivers, and motorcyclists. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "Safe Drive Stay Alive" theatre production in partnership with Thames Valley Police and Bucks Fire and Rescue.</li> <li>○ Older driver assessments, eyesight and general road safety.</li> <li>○ Targeted campaigns: Mobile phones, Seat belts, Drink &amp; Drug driving, and speeding.</li> <li>○ Approved Driving Instructor (ADI) Training.</li> <li>○ Virtual Reality Goggles to engage with young people using simulation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- “Be A Better Biker” motorcycle courses – in partnership with Bucks Fire and Rescue service delivered by Thames Vale Advanced Motorcyclists.
- Business Driver assessments.
- Each new scheme on the highway (including new developments) and major changes to existing road layouts are subject to The Road Safety Auditing process in order to ensure potential safety issues are not introduced onto the BCC network.

## What work is planned?

- TEE has identified 8 sites to be prioritised within this year’s safety scheme budget of £250K. These sites will be subject to detailed design and costing before a final programme is known.
- The A40 DfT safety fund scheme is continuing to implement the measures following detailed design. These will be completed by mid-2019.
- The above educational initiatives are delivered annually.



Indicator 66. Mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (%)
<b>Definition</b>
Mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30+ years.
<b>Explanation</b>
In Bucks, 5.5% of the people who died during 2016 had air pollution as a contributory factor, which, for example, exacerbated long-term conditions such as respiratory or cardio-vascular conditions. The fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution in Bucks was not statistically different to the level seen nationally. This rate is comparable to other Counties in the South East and those with a similar socio-economic profile to Bucks.
<b>Are more recent data available? (Please provide)</b>
No.
<b>What work has been done?</b>
<p>The UK government is supporting 5 cities to become Clean Air Zones by 2020 with plans to develop several more in towns and cities across the country after then. We are able to locally declare the more polluted parts of Bucks as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). This ensures appropriate monitoring occurs and actions plans are put in place to reduce the levels of pollution. Within Bucks, AQMA exist in areas such as Aylesbury, Wycombe and Chesham.</p> <p>A multi-agency Bucks air quality workshop was held in May 2018. This has galvanised action across the county with the following points being examples of areas of work happening locally to improve air quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging active and sustainable travel for appropriate journeys in LTP4 e.g. Bucks Commute Smart, expansion of the cycle network.</li> <li>• Encouraging use of Travel Plans at schools and workplaces to reduce emissions.</li> <li>• Working with developers to increase take-up of cleaner vehicles, e.g. AVDC Local Plan - if more than 10 dwellings, then electric charging infrastructure has to be provided for private use.</li> <li>• Adopted freight strategy, trying to divert heavy vehicles away from existing busy areas.</li> <li>• Getting to school strategy – educating parents about air quality.</li> <li>• Intelligent Traffic Systems strategy being developed by TfB – aiming to reduce traffic in densely populated areas.</li> <li>• Passenger Transport – encourage bus operators to use cleaner vehicles through contract specification.</li> </ul>
<b>What work is planned?</b>
<p>Work to improve air quality in Bucks is coordinated by the multiagency Bucks Air Quality Group. Examples of planned work include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Councils hoping to apply for grants for on street charging points.</li> <li>• Transport Strategy will be reviewing travel plan guidance within the next year.</li> <li>• Further promotion of cycling and walking.</li> <li>• Aim to require Home to School service fleet vehicles to meet emissions standards.</li> <li>• DfT's new Road to Zero strategy includes the launch of a £400M Charging Infrastructure Investment Fund and a push for charge points to be installed in newly built homes and in new lamp posts</li> </ul>
<b>Can the Health and Wellbeing Board support work targeting this indicator?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in the location of air quality monitoring stations in hotspot areas.</li> <li>• Support for on street electric vehicle charging.</li> </ul>

Indicator 69. Social Isolation - adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (%)

Definition

The percentage of respondents to the Adult Social Care Users Survey who responded to the question "Thinking about how much contact you've had with people you like, which of the following statements best describes your social situation?" with the answer "I have as much social contact I want with people I like".

Explanation

Are more recent data available? (Please provide)

No. Data for 2017/18 will be published in October.

What work has been done?

Following publication of the 2016/17 outturns, we conducted analysis of responses and conducted further research via a number of focus groups, to better understand the issues and challenges faced by our service users. The detailed analysis resulting from the focus groups and this survey informed our approach to delivering care and support services over the subsequent year and drive improvement where possible.

What work is planned?

Following completion of the 2017/18 user survey further analysis is underway to inform improvement actions required.

Can the Health and Wellbeing Board support work targeting this indicator?

Indicator 70. Housing affordability ratio

Definition

The ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings among residents.

Explanation

In 2016 the average house price at the lower quartile (25<sup>th</sup> centile) was 11.5 times greater than the average earning at the lower quartile (25<sup>th</sup> centile). This is the first year that data have been published on the PHE website.

Are more recent data available?

There is a similarly defined statistics in Table 4c of the following link

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoresidencebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

which covers the period 2002-17. This indicator is different to Indicator 70. Using this alternative indicator provide more context below.

Data for 2017 show that the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings in Bucks is currently 12.7. Breakdown by district shows that the highest ratio is in Chiltern (18.0) and lowest in Aylesbury Vale (12.0). The ratio in South Bucks is 14.7 and the ratio in Wycombe is 12.0.

What work has been done?

The Table below summarises the number of affordable houses delivered in Bucks by District Councils 2016/17. It also provides a breakdown of types of affordable houses.

Districts	Housing Price to Earnings Ratio (2017)	Net Additional Dwellings	Additional Affordable Dwellings	Social Housing Letting
AVDC	11.08	1,323	240	345
CDC	18.04	234	20	66
SBDC	15.69	569	0	102
WDC	11.48	788	100	171
Total		2,914	360	684

What work is planned?

- The main driver for this indicator will be from national policy. New national policy places an emphasis on greater housing development across the country.
- Bucks will experience significant growth in housing, which is accelerating, particularly in Aylesbury Vale.
- District Councils will be negotiating levels of affordable housing for all new developments in accordance with the local plan policy for affordable housing.
- The district council seek on site affordable housing, from all housing developments, however, the developer may provide financial contribution for affordable housing where the developer is unable to provide affordable housing on site.

Can the Health and Wellbeing Board support work targeting this indicator?

The Health and Wellbeing Board can advocate for the inclusion of affordable housing in new developments across the county.

Indicator 73. Excess winter deaths Index (all ages) (%)
<b>Definition</b>
Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months (Dec-Mar) compared with the expected number of deaths, based on the average of the number of non-winter deaths (preceding year Aug to Nov and following year April to July).
<b>Explanation</b>
The indicator demonstrates that Bucks EWD Index is not statistically different to the English average. Among counties of a similar socio-demographic profile, Bucks EWD Index is within the same range as its peers without any statistically different rates between counties noted. Over time, the rate of EWD naturally fluctuates depending on the severity of winter conditions across the country.
<b>Are more recent data available? (Please provide)</b>
No.
<b>What work has been done?</b>
<p>The Bucks Multi-agency Urgent Care Board (UCB) oversee the development of a sustainable system-wide approach to address emergency hospital admission and A&amp;E attendances and has taken a number of initiatives specifically to tackle winter pressure and associated hospital admissions and deaths. For example, the provision of an urgent treatment centre, minor injury unit and GP streaming within A&amp;E.</p> <p>The annual flu vaccination is pro-actively offered to all at risk groups in Bucks. The UCB leads on the delivery of a multi-agency communications plan that links with the national NHS flu campaign to promote the vaccination to the local population. Bucks County Council offers an additional local vaccination scheme to ensure all its own staff and staff of its commissioned services are offered the vaccination. This includes supporting local pharmacy providers to run ad-hoc vaccination clinics in local care and nursing homes to offer the vaccination to care home staff.</p>
<b>What work is planned?</b>
The initiatives described above will continue to run for the 2018-19 winter period. In addition, the group most vulnerable to flu infection (those aged 65+ years) are being offered an adjuvanted vaccination this year. This means it is strengthened to support their bodies to develop an adequate immune response to the vaccination and thus ensure they are as well protected as possible. Bucks County Council has a Strategic Winter Plan to ensure that essential services for the population can continue despite potentially prolonged periods of adverse weather.
<b>Can the Health and Wellbeing Board support work targeting this indicator?</b>
The Health and wellbeing Board can support this work by encouraging its constituent member organisations to continue to work in multi-agency and cross organisational boundary forums to ensure the delivery of the above work.