

# North Central London Cancer screening

## Appendix: Inequality analysis before COVID-19

Camden and Islington Public Health Intelligence Team

January 2022



## Overview: NCL analysis

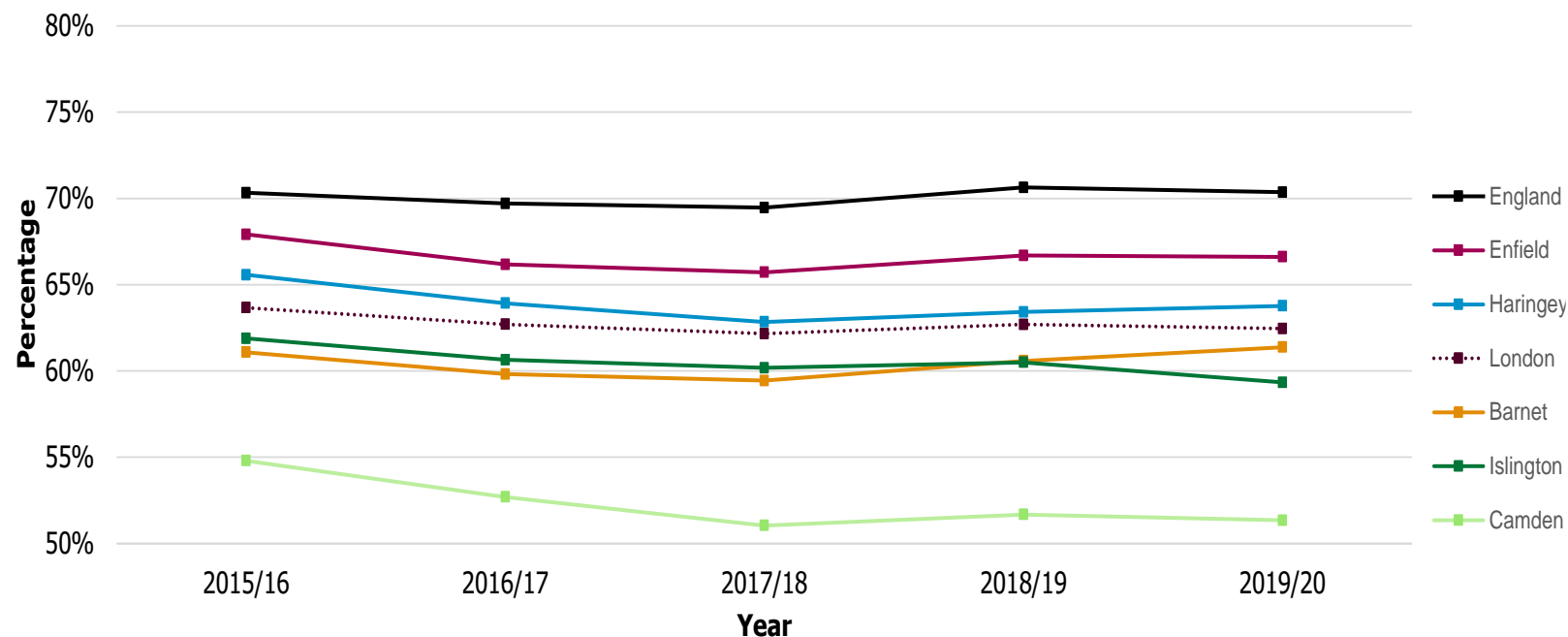
This section presents an overview of the cancer screening coverage for cervical and bowel cancer for North Central London (NCL) areas.

Data source: PHE fingertips (data accessed on June 2021)



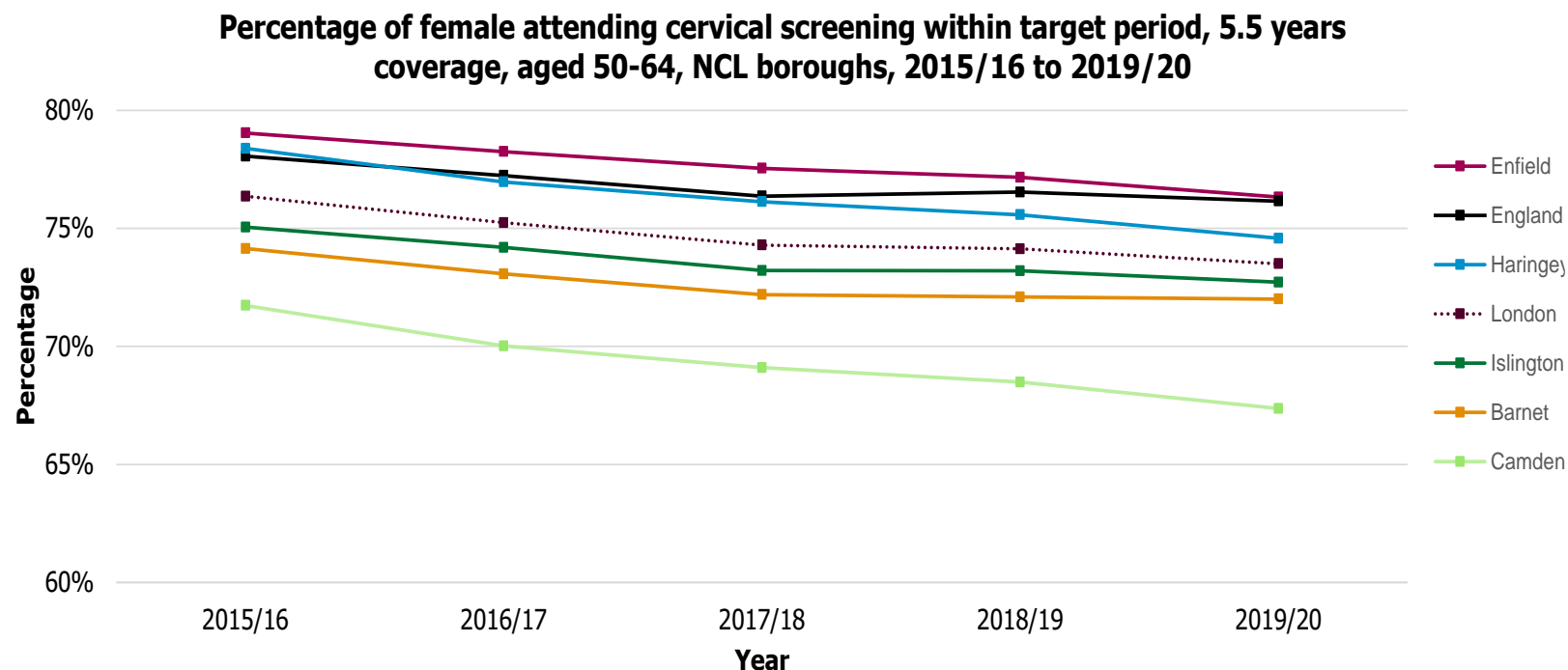
# Overview: Cervical screening (25-49)

**Percentage of female attending cervical screening within target period, 3.5 years coverage, aged 25-49, NCL boroughs, 2015/16 to 2019/20**



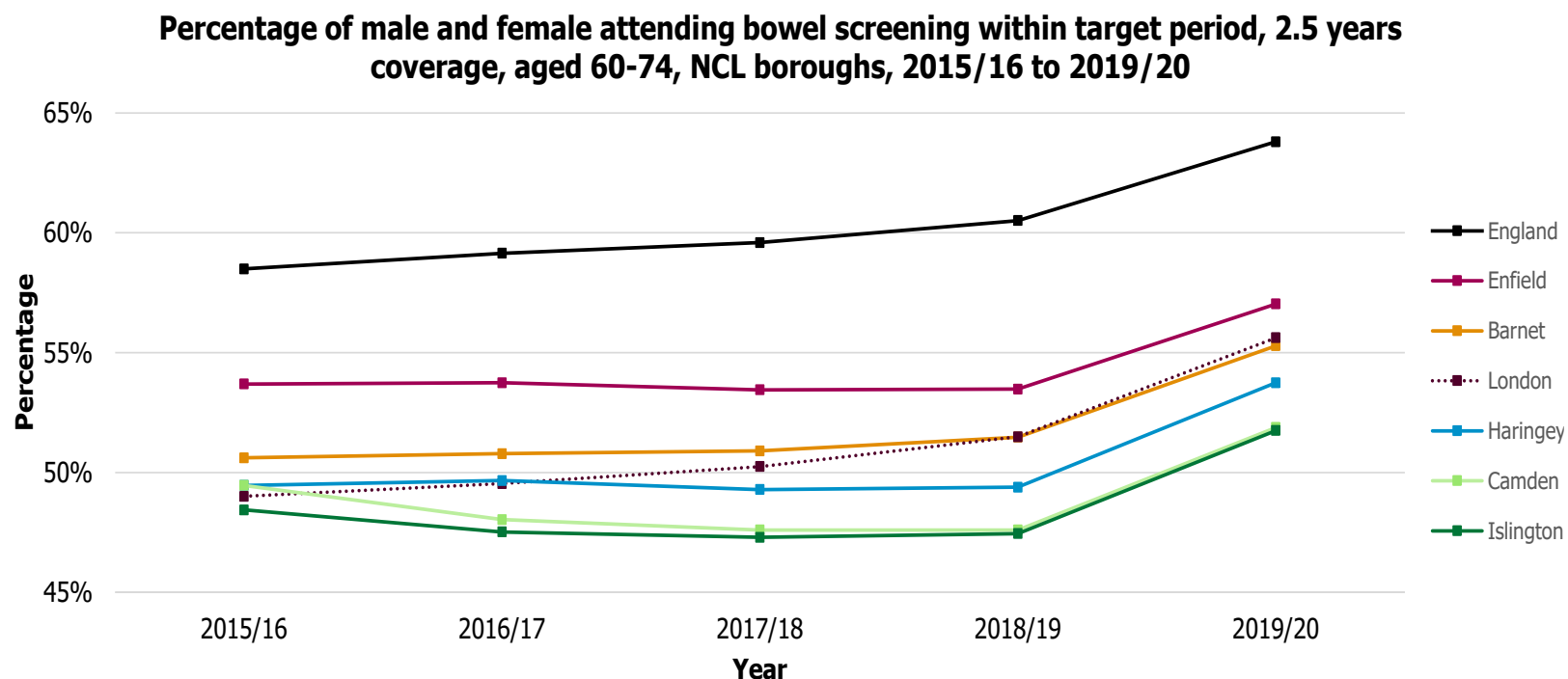
- There is no /little change about the cervical screening coverage over time.
- All NCL areas have their cervical screening coverage (women 25-49s) lower than the England average.
- Enfield and Haringey have their coverage higher than London and the other three NCL areas.
- Barnet, Islington and Camden are the only NCL areas to have their cervical screening lower than London, with Camden having the lowest NCL coverage.

## Overview: Cervical screening (50-64)



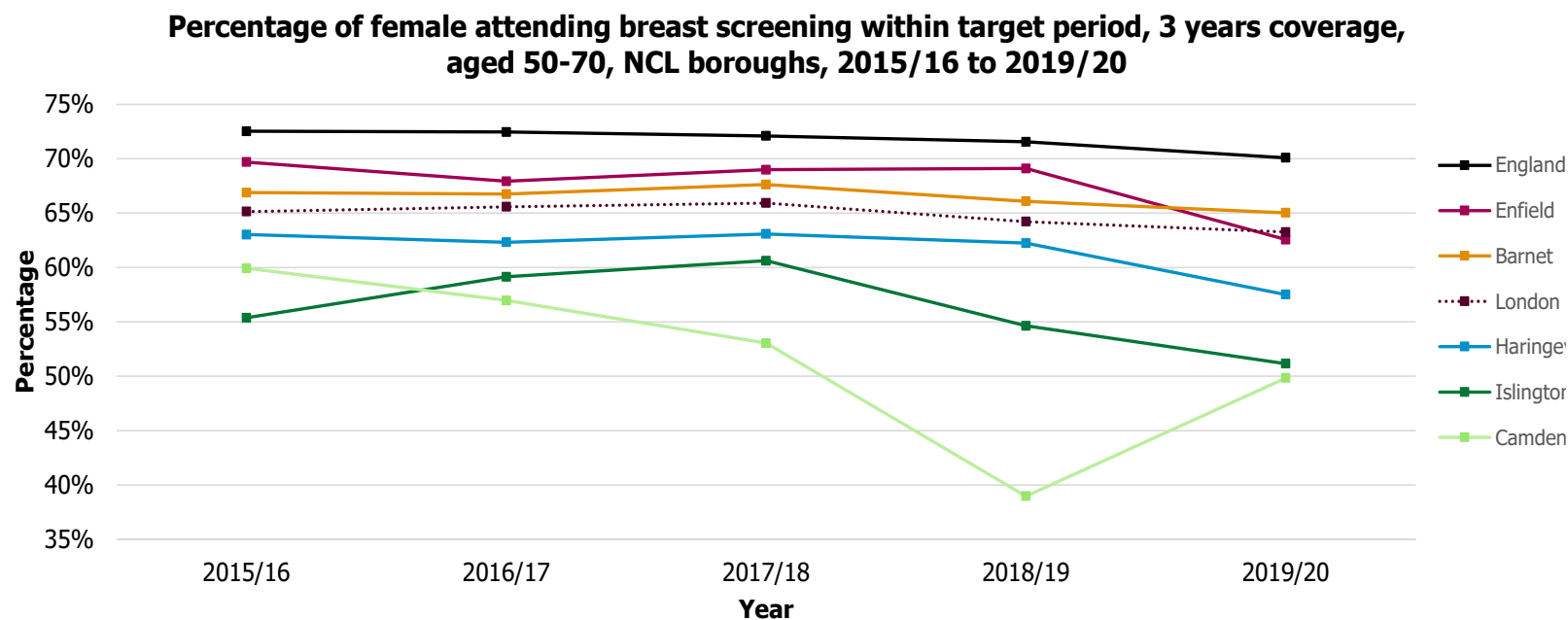
- There is an overall down trend in the cervical screening among older women (50-64) across NCL.
- Enfield have a similar coverage to England and higher than any other NCL areas.
- Similar to younger women, the cervical screening among older women aged 50 and 64 years old is lower in Barnet, Islington and Camden when compared to the regional average with Camden having the lowest NCL coverage.

# Overview: Bowel screening



- There is an upward trend in the bowel screening coverage across all the NCL areas especially between 2018/19 and 2019/20 although all NCL areas have their coverage below England.
- As for bowel cancer screening, Enfield and Barnet are the only NCL areas to have their coverage similar or higher than London.
- Camden and Islington had consistently lower coverage than England and London between 2016/17 and 2019/20.

# Overview: Breast screening



- All NCL areas have their breast screening coverage lower than England.
- As for breast cancer, Enfield and Barnet are the only NCL areas to have their coverage higher or similar to London while Camden, Islington and Haringey have a lower coverage.

## Findings: Camden analysis

This section presents the overall findings of the screening coverage for cervical and bowel cancer by age, gender, ethnicity, disability/ health status, life style factors, deprivation and smaller geographical level (wards and GP practice), where appropriate.

Data source: CSU dataset 1st March 2020

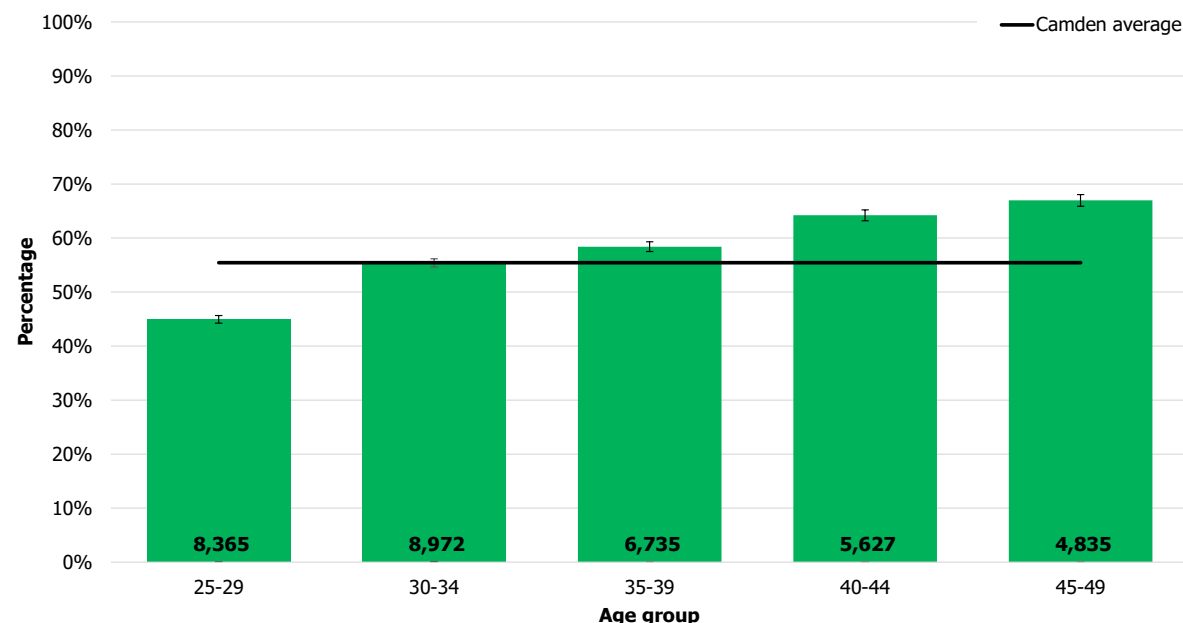


# Cervical screening



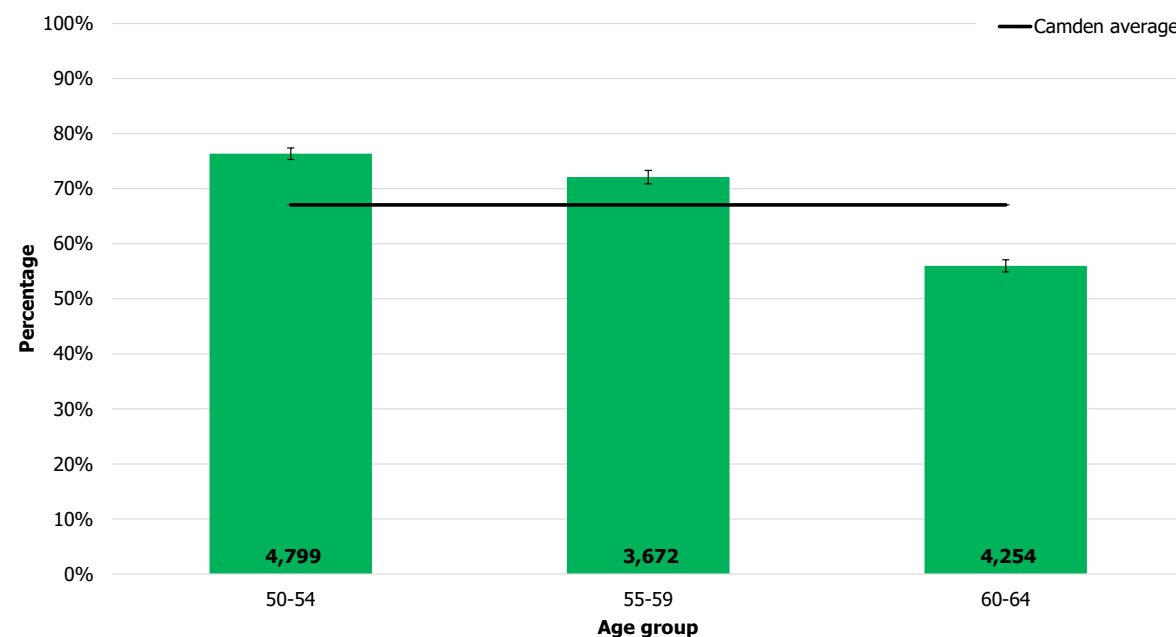
# Less than half of young women (25-29) had their cervical screening

Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by age group, Camden registered population, March 2020



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

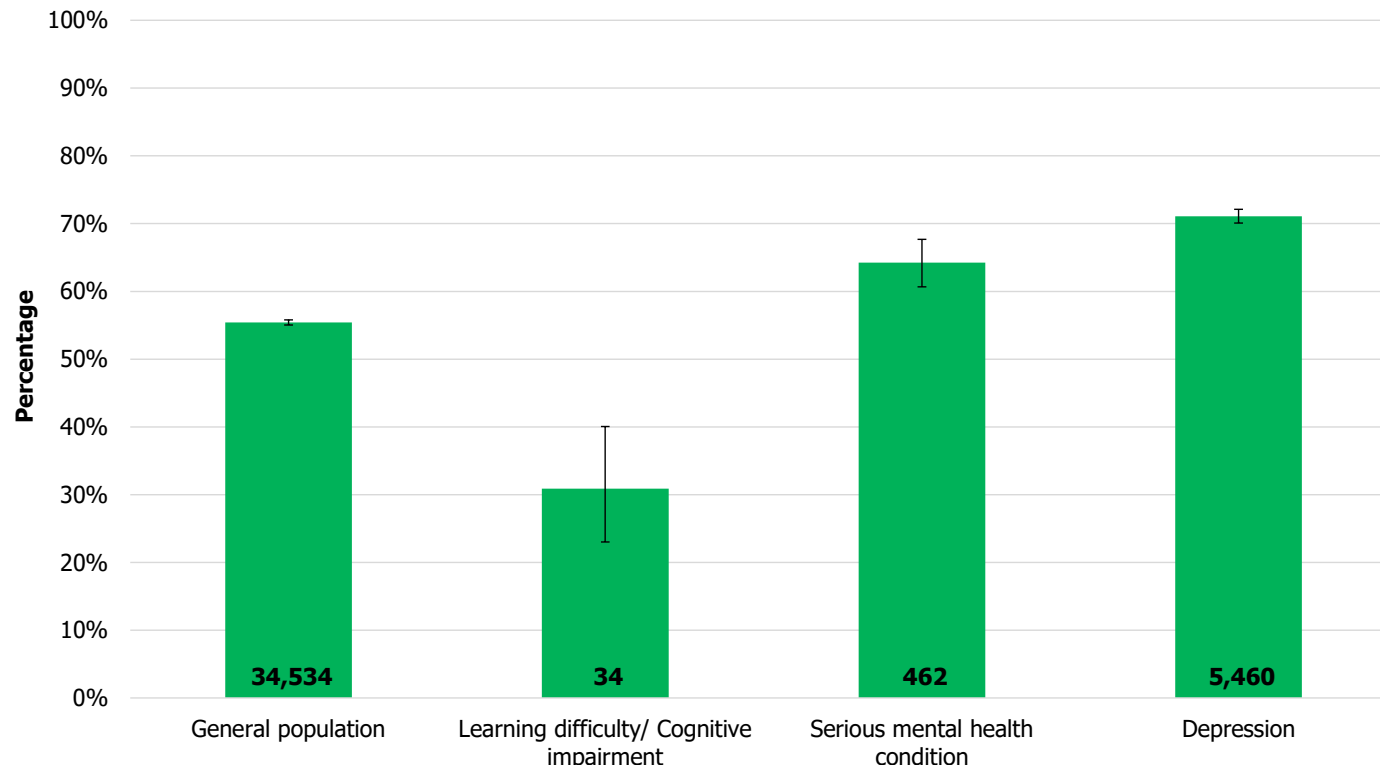
Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 50-64 over the last 5.5 years, by age group, Camden registered population, March 2020



- In Camden, the overall cervical screening coverage increases with age; young women aged 25-49 was lower (55%) compared to older women aged 50-64 (67%) as for March 2020 before the pandemic.
- **Younger women** aged 25-29 years old have a significantly lower coverage (45%) while older women aged 50-54 years old had the highest coverage (76%) than any other age groups. A lowest coverage is also found among the oldest women aged 60-64 years old (56%).

# Women with a learning disability had a lower cervical screening coverage than the Camden general population

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by mental health condition or learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment, Camden registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

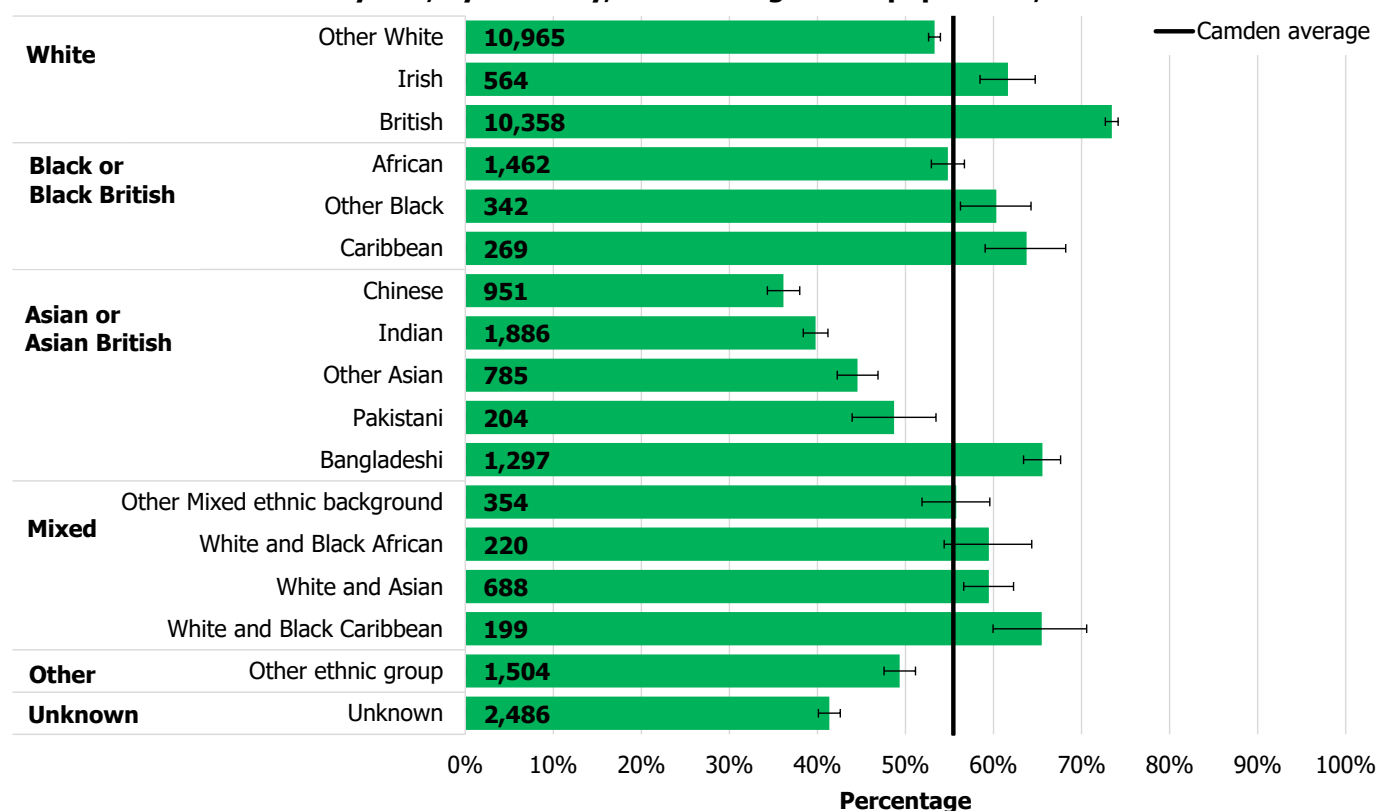
- Similar to Islington, women with a recorded **learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment** are less likely to have a cervical screening compared to the general female population without a mental health condition or a learning difficulty (31% vs 55%).
- A higher coverage is found among women with a serious mental illness or depression (64% and 71% respectively).

## Data not show:

- A higher refusal rate is also found among women with a learning difficulty / cognitive impairment (37%) and a serious mental illness (13%) compared to the average (5%).
- A similar trend is found in older women.

# Cervical screening coverage is lowest in the Asian and Other White ethnic groups

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by ethnicity, Camden registered population, March 2020**

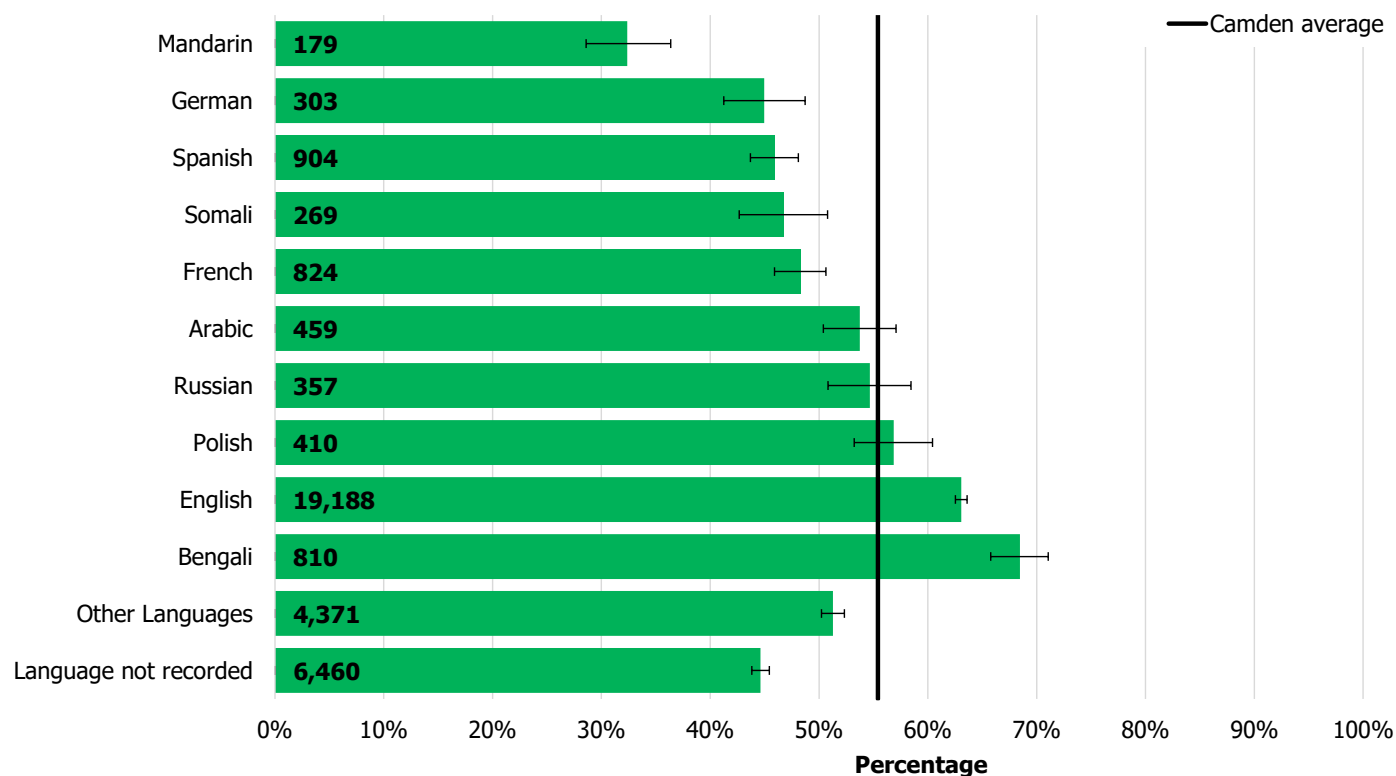


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- Similar to Islington, White British (73%) including Irish (62%), Bangladeshi (66%), White and Black Caribbean (65%), and Caribbean (64%) have a higher coverage compared to the Camden average (55%).
- Chinese** women had the lowest cervical screening coverage (36%) when compared to the Camden average (55%), followed by **Indian** (45%), **Other Asian** (40%), **Pakistani** (49%), **Other ethnic groups** (49%), **Other White** (53%) and women **without a recorded ethnicity** (41%).
- Data not shown:**
  - A highest refusal for screening is also found among Pakistani, Bangladeshi, African and Chinese women (13%-9%) compared to the average (5%).

# Only a third of the young women speaking Mandarin had a lower cervical screening coverage

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by language spoken (top 10), Camden registered population, March 2020**

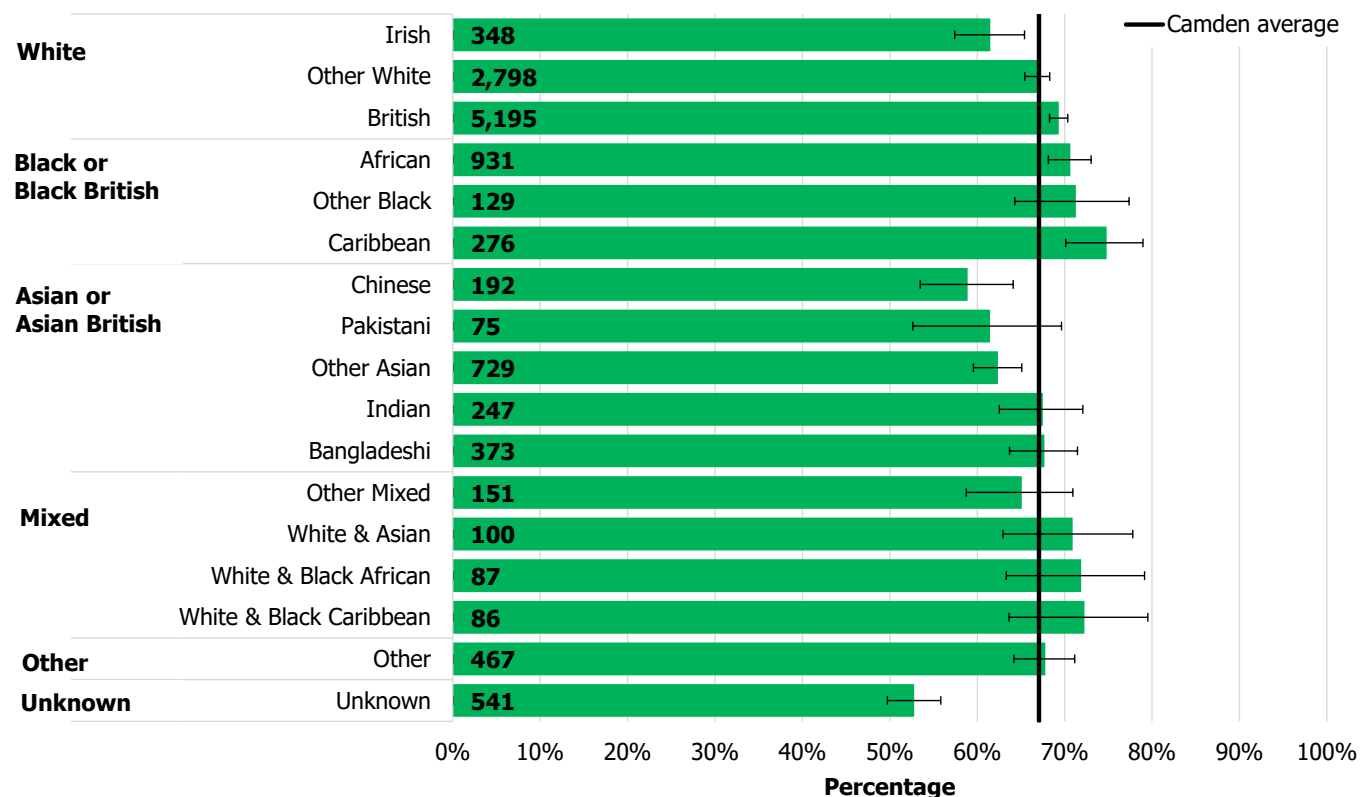


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- In line with the ethnicity analysis, women whose first language is English (63%), and those speaking Bengali (68%) have higher coverage than the average (55%).
- Younger women aged 25-49 speaking **Mandarin** have the lowest coverage (32%) compared to women from any other ethnic groups (range between 45% and 68%).
- Among the Other White ethnic groups, **German** (45%), **Spanish** (46%) and **French** (48%) have a lower screening coverage compared to the Camden average (55%).
- **Somali** young women (47%) also have a lower coverage compared to the borough average (55%).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as language is poorly recorded.

# Cervical screening coverage is lower among older Irish, Chinese and Other Asian women

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 50-64 over the last 5.5 years, by ethnicity, Camden registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

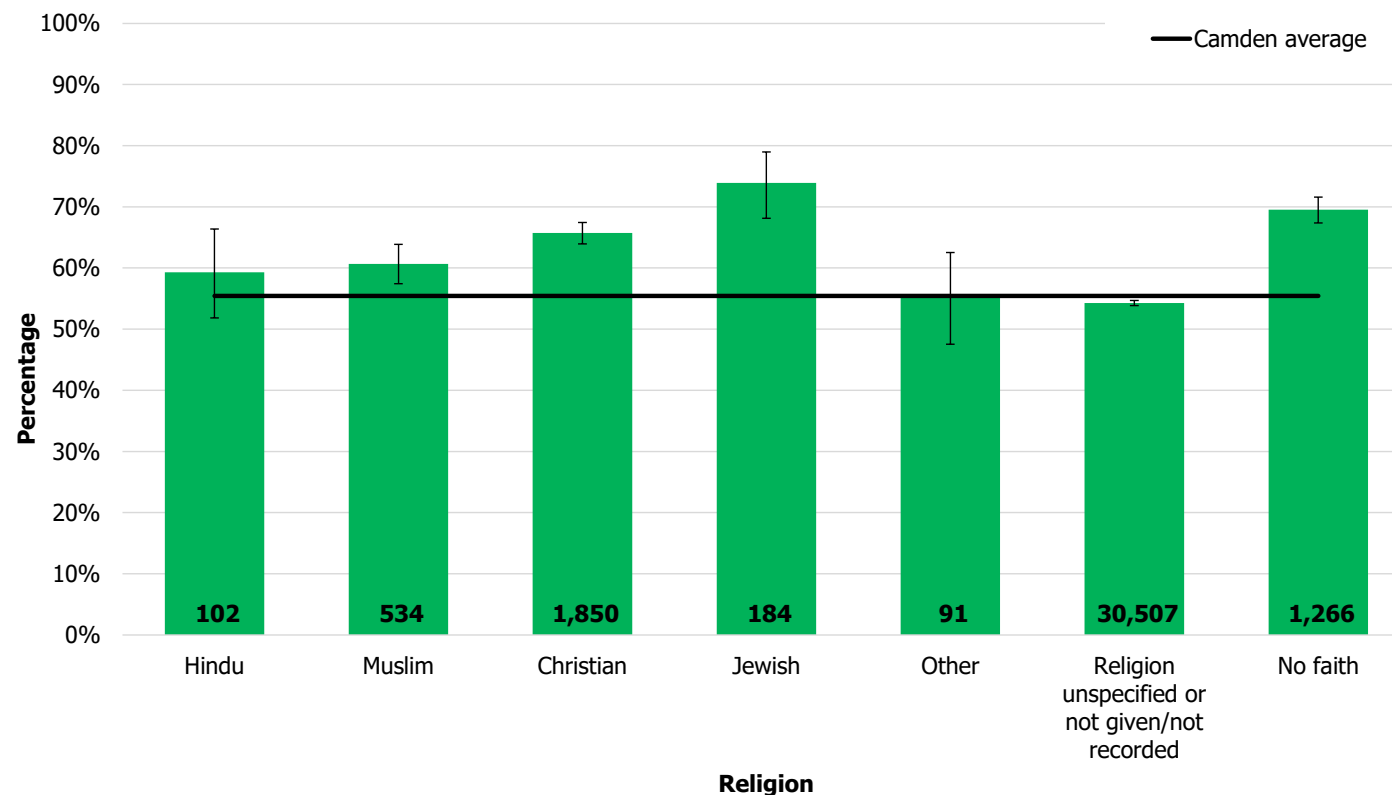
- Older women aged 50-64 years old **without a recorded ethnicity** (53%) or from the **Irish, Chinese and Other Asian community** (61%, 59% and 62%) have their cervical screening coverage lower than the Camden average (67%).

## Data not shown:

- Somali and Turkish women have a higher refusal rate (21% and 16%) than the Islington average (6%).

# About two thirds of Jewish women had their cervical screening

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by religion, Camden registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

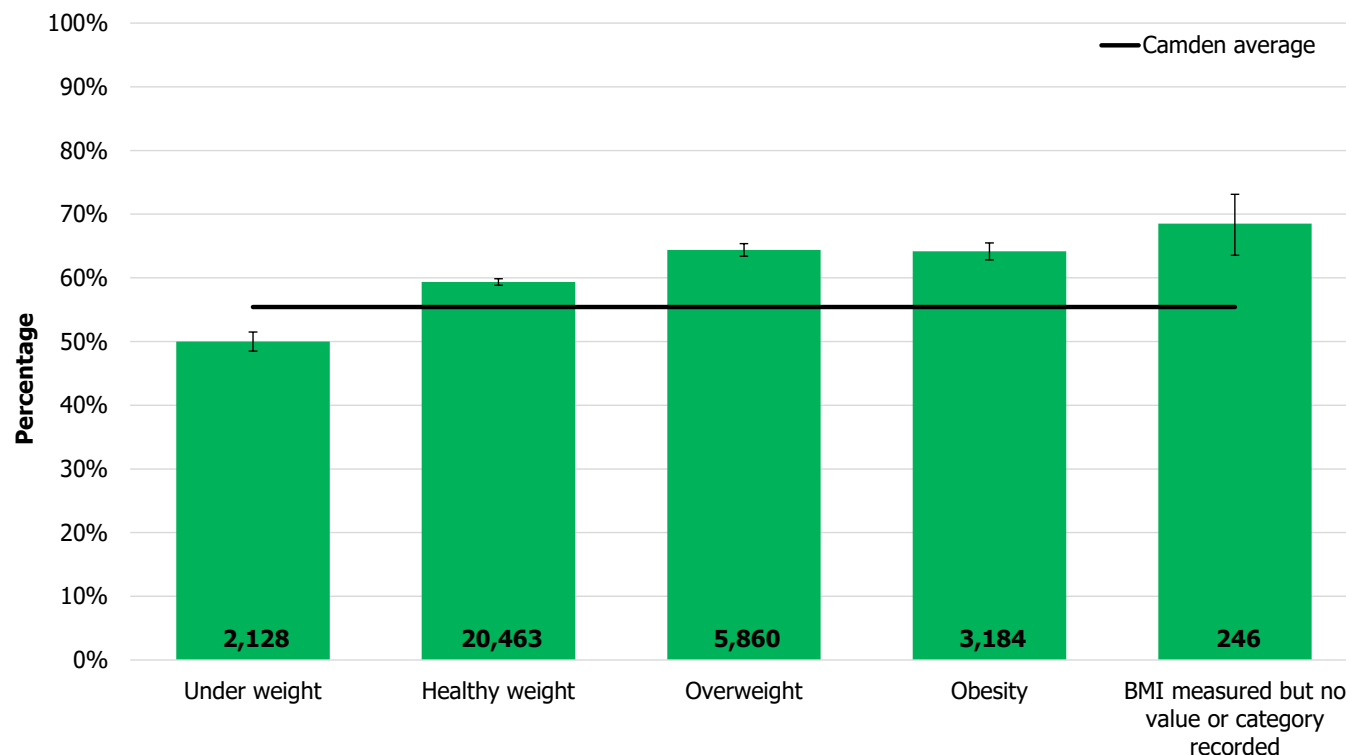
- In Camden, there is a good screening coverage (above or similar to the Camden average) when looking at detailed breakdown by faith.
- Women from **Jewish** (74%) or with no faith (70%) had the highest screening coverage than women with any other religion (54% - 66%).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as religion is poorly recorded.

## Data not shown:

- A higher refusal rate is found among **Muslim women** (8%) when compared to the average (5%).
- No difference in coverage is found among older women from different faiths.

# About half of women who are underweight had their cervical screening

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by BMI group, Camden registered population, March 2020**



**Note:** Unfeasible values and no BMI measurement category have been excluded from this analysis.

**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

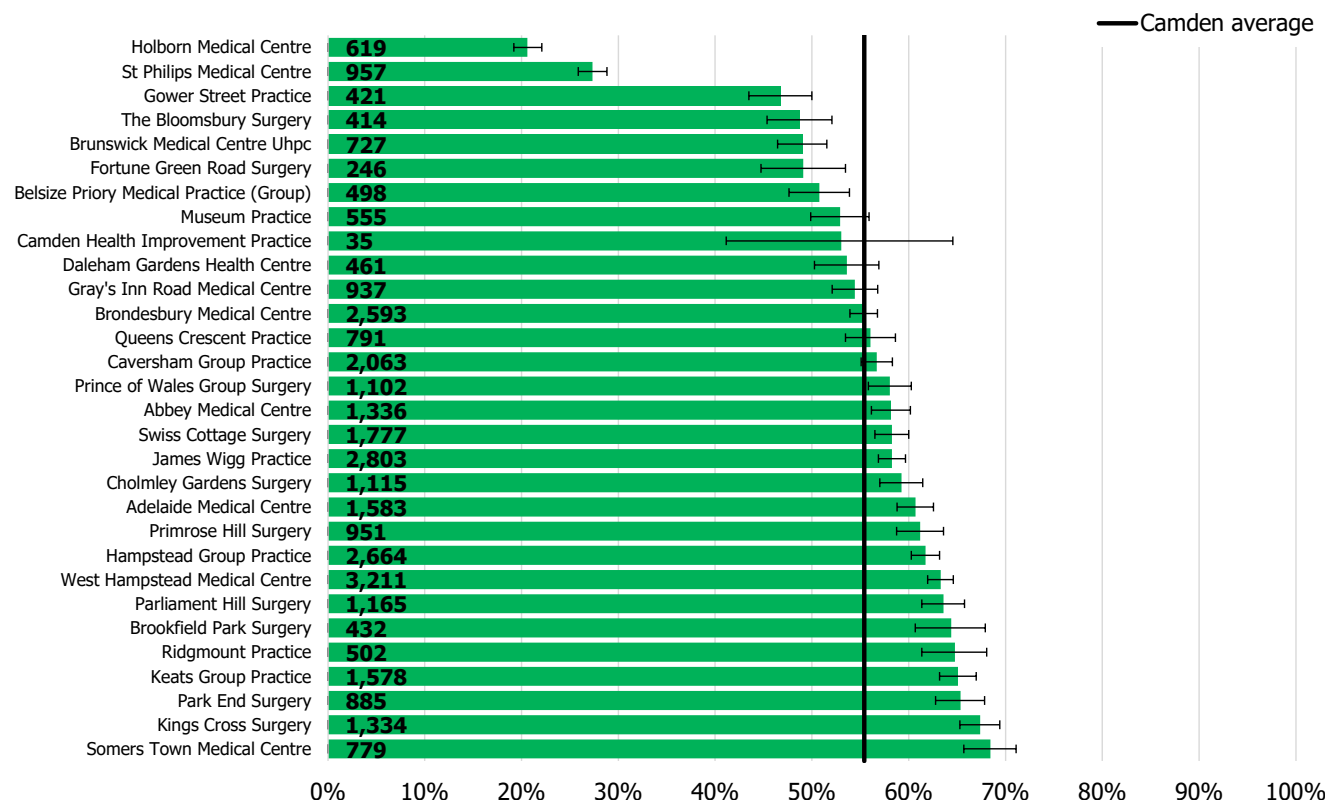
- Similar to Islington, **women who are under weight** have a significantly lower coverage (50%) compared to women with any other BMI status (59% - 69%).

## Data not shown:

- No difference in coverage is found in the older cohort aged 50-64 years old.

# 7 out of 30 GP practices have lower cervical screening coverage compared to the Camden average

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by GP practice, Camden registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

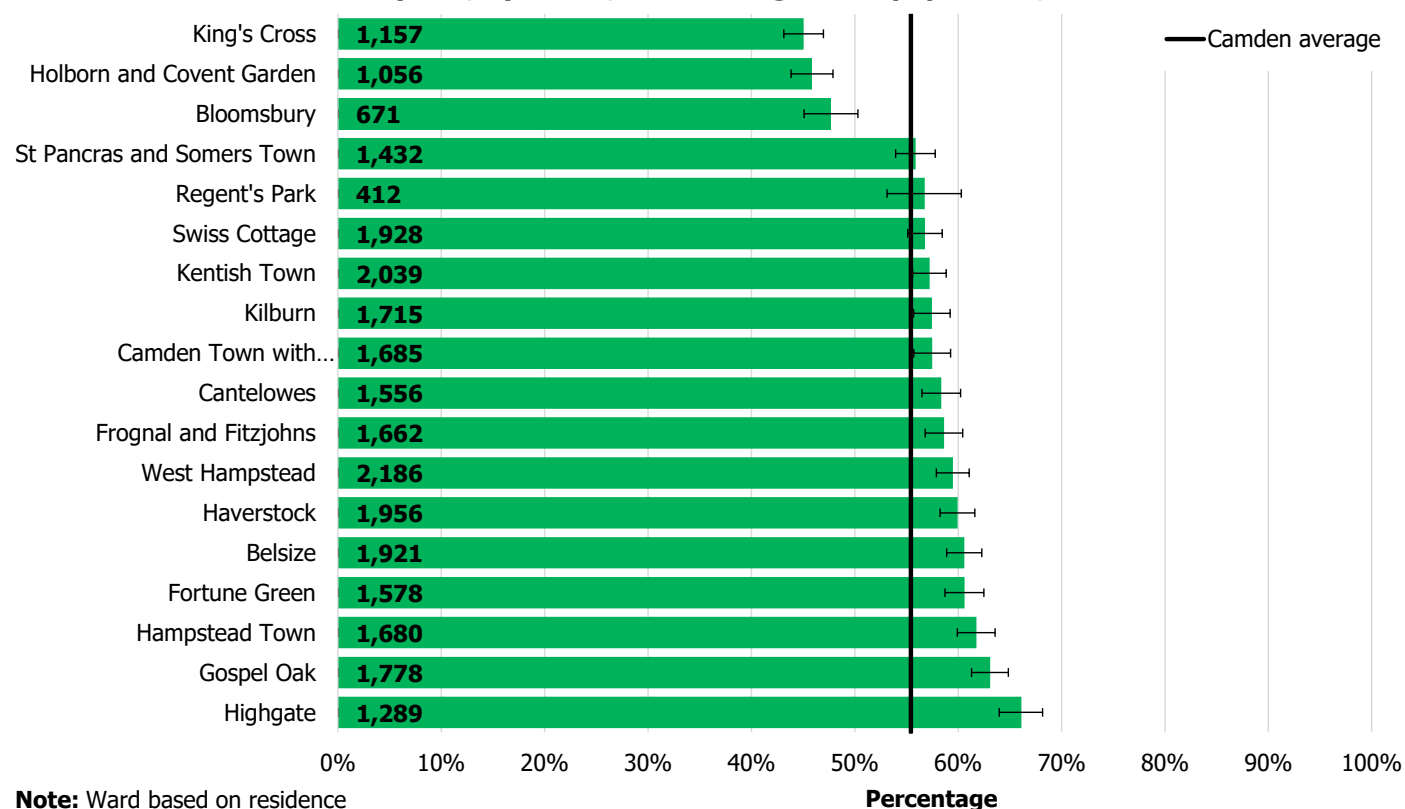
- The cervical screening across Camden GP practices ranges from 21 % in **Holborn Medical Centre** to 68 % in **Somers Town Medical Centre**.
- There are **7 out of 30 GP practices** in Camden with a significantly lower cervical screening coverage than the average (55%).

## Data not shown:

- The highest refusal for screening is found in Brunswick Medical Centre Uhpc (31) and Gray's Inn Road Medical Centre (31%) compared to the Camden average (5%).

# 3 out of 18 wards have lower screening coverage among young women (25-49) compared to the Camden average

**Number and percentage of cervical screening uptake among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by wards, Camden registered population, March 2020**



**Note:** Ward based on residence  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

- There are **3 out of 18 wards** in Camden with a significantly lower cervical screening coverage (between 45% and 48%) compared to the Camden average (55%). These wards are:
  - King's Cross
  - Holborn and Covent Garden
  - Bloomsbury

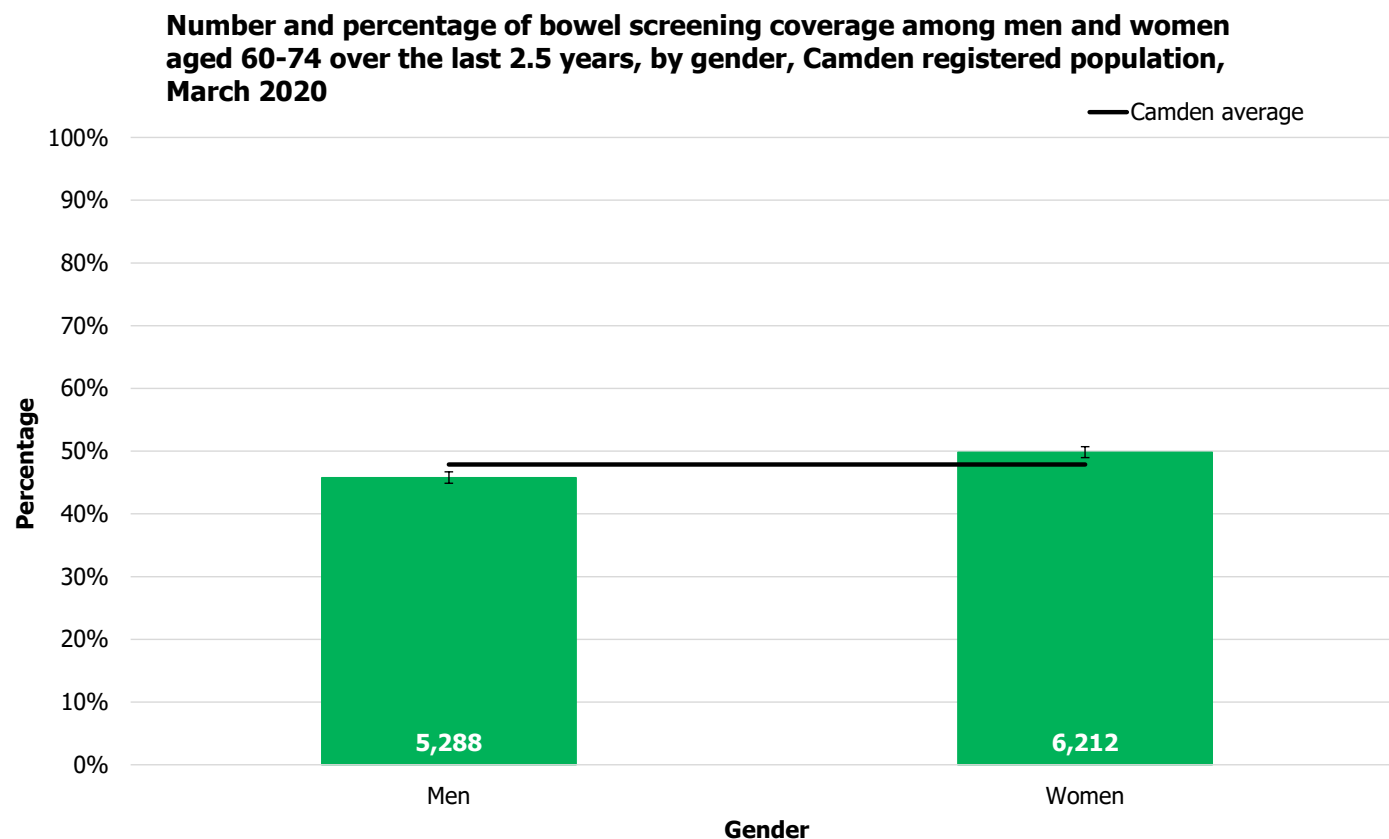
## Data not shown:

- King's Cross, Holborn and Covent Garden and Bloomsbury are also among the wards with a significantly higher refusal rate (10% - 14%) among women aged 25-49 compared to the Camden average (5%).

# Bowel screening



# Men have a lower bowel screening coverage than women

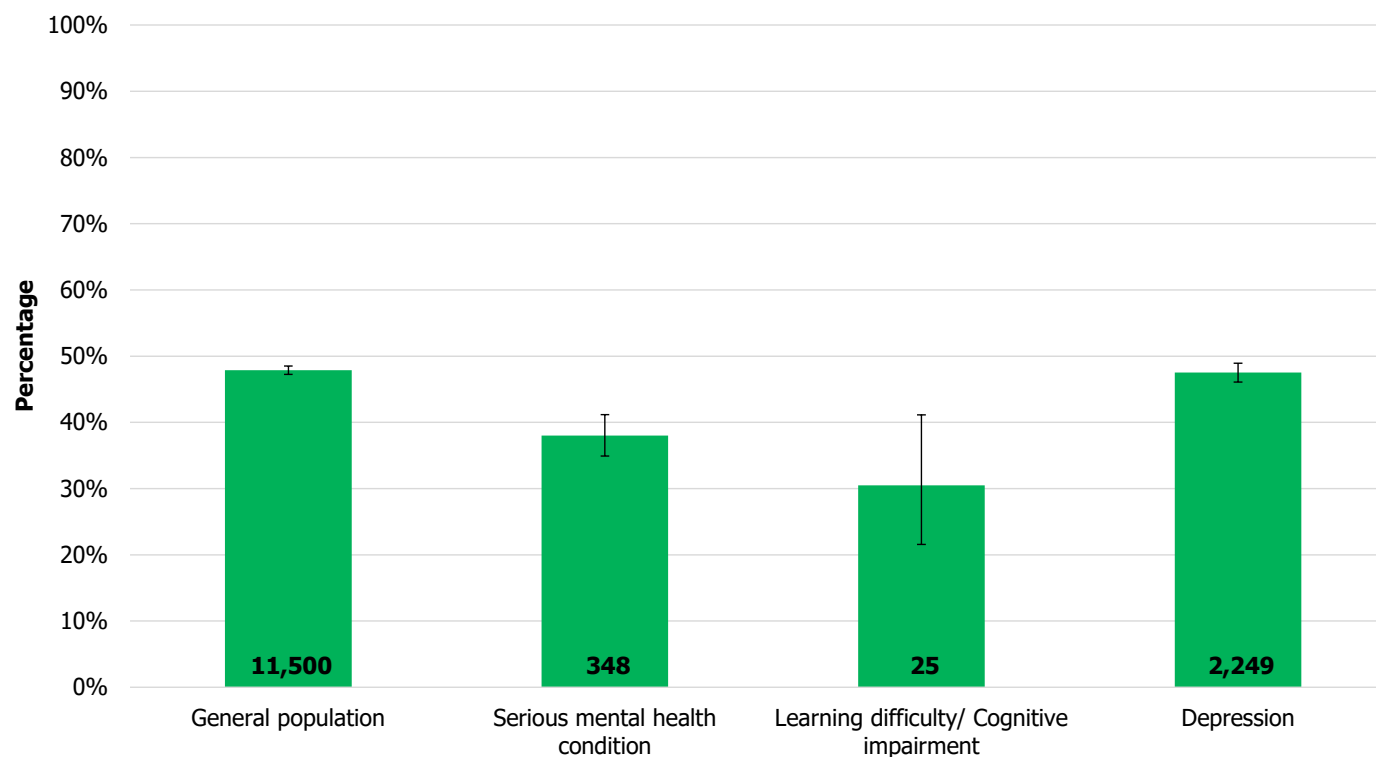


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- In Camden, the **overall bowel screening coverage was 48%** as for March 2020 before the pandemic.
- **Women** are more likely to have a bowel screening (50% coverage) than men (46% coverage).

# People with learning disability or mental health have lower screening coverage and higher refusal rates

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by mental health condition or learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment, Camden registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

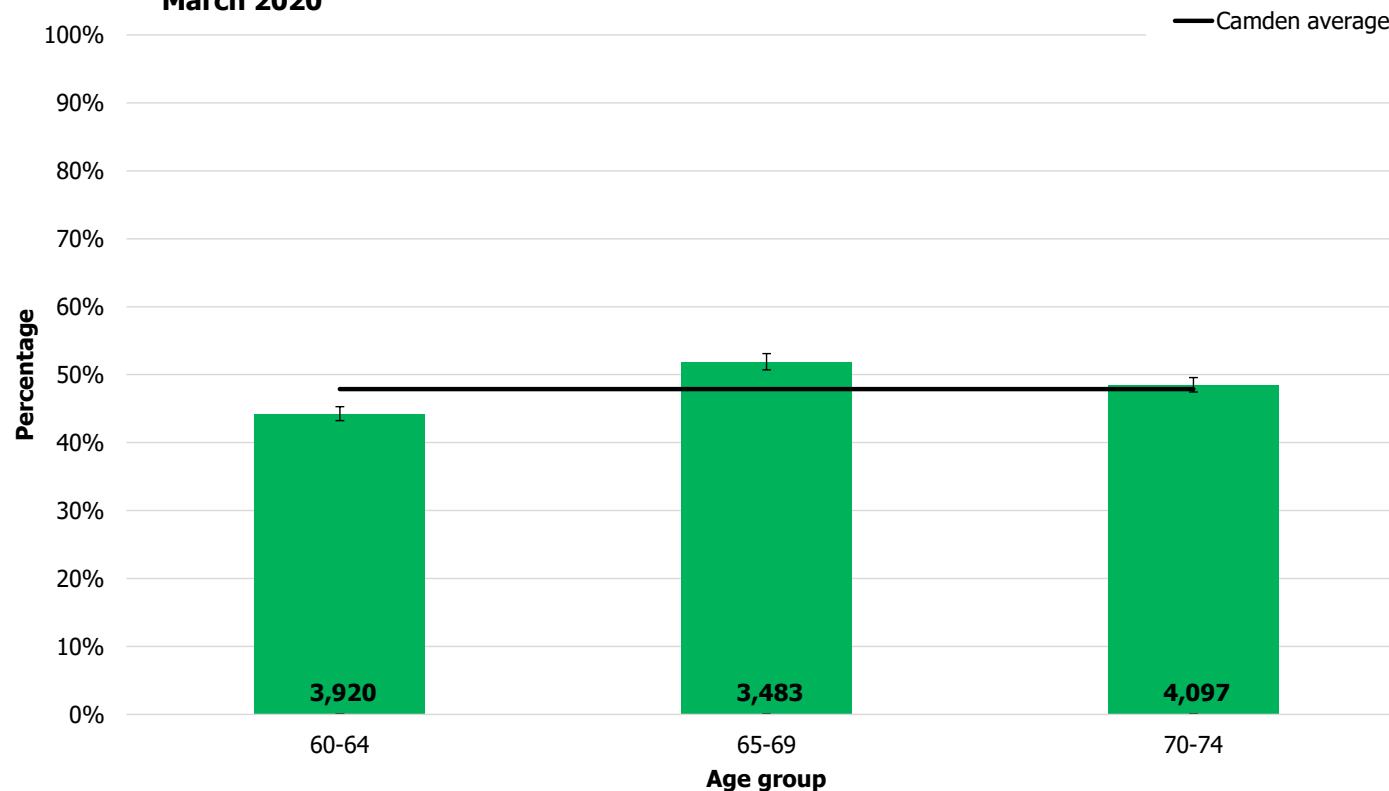
- Men and women with a recorded **learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment**, and **serious mental illness** (30% and 38% respectively) have a significantly lower coverage than the Camden general population (48%).

## Data not show:

- A higher refusal rate is also found in the same groups (4% and 7%) compared to the average (1%).

# People aged 60-64 have lower bowel screening coverage than older age groups

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by age group, Camden registered population, March 2020**

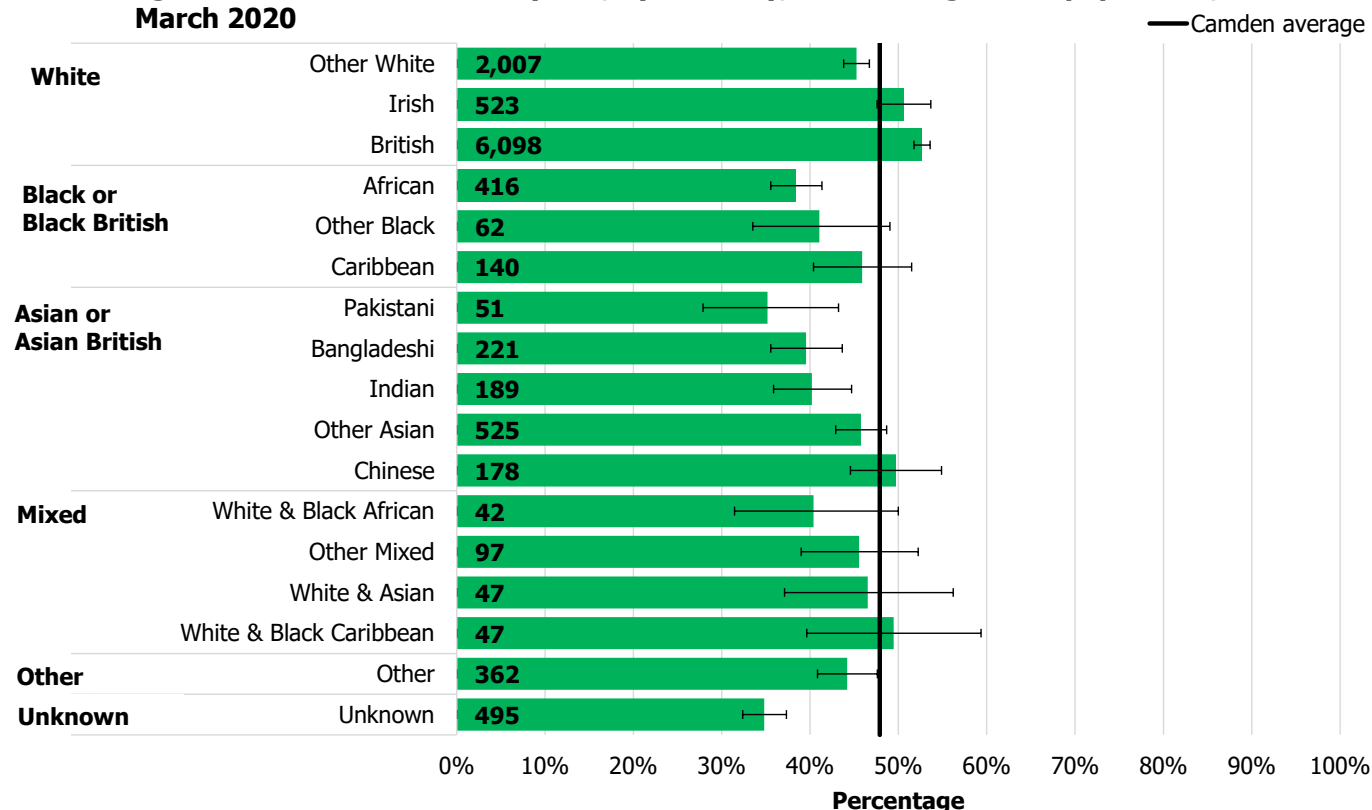


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- People aged **60-64 years** old have a significantly lower coverage (43%) than people aged 65-69 years old (51%).

# Bowel screening coverage is lowest in the Asian, African and Other White ethnic groups

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by ethnicity, Camden registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

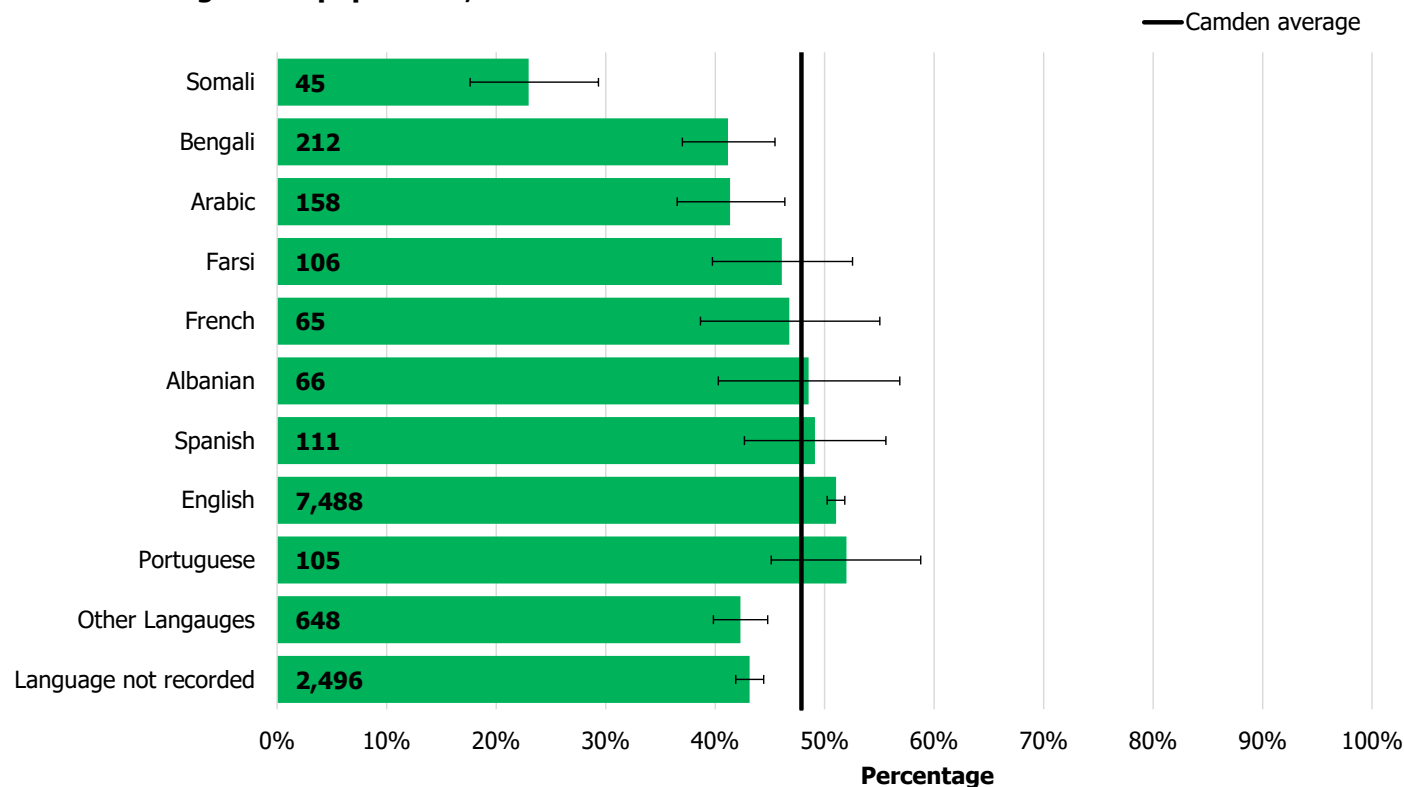
- In Camden, White British (53%) is the only ethnic group to have a significantly higher coverage when compared to the Camden average (48%).
- **Pakistani** (44%), **Bangladeshi** (35%), **Indians** (35%), **African** (38%) and **Other White** (45%) have significantly lower coverage including those people **without a recorded ethnicity** (35%) compared to the average (48%).

## Data not shown:

- A highest refusal for screening is found among Bangladeshi (4%) compared to the average (1%).

# Only one fifth of people speaking Somali had their bowel screening

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by language spoken (top 10), Camden registered population, March 2020**

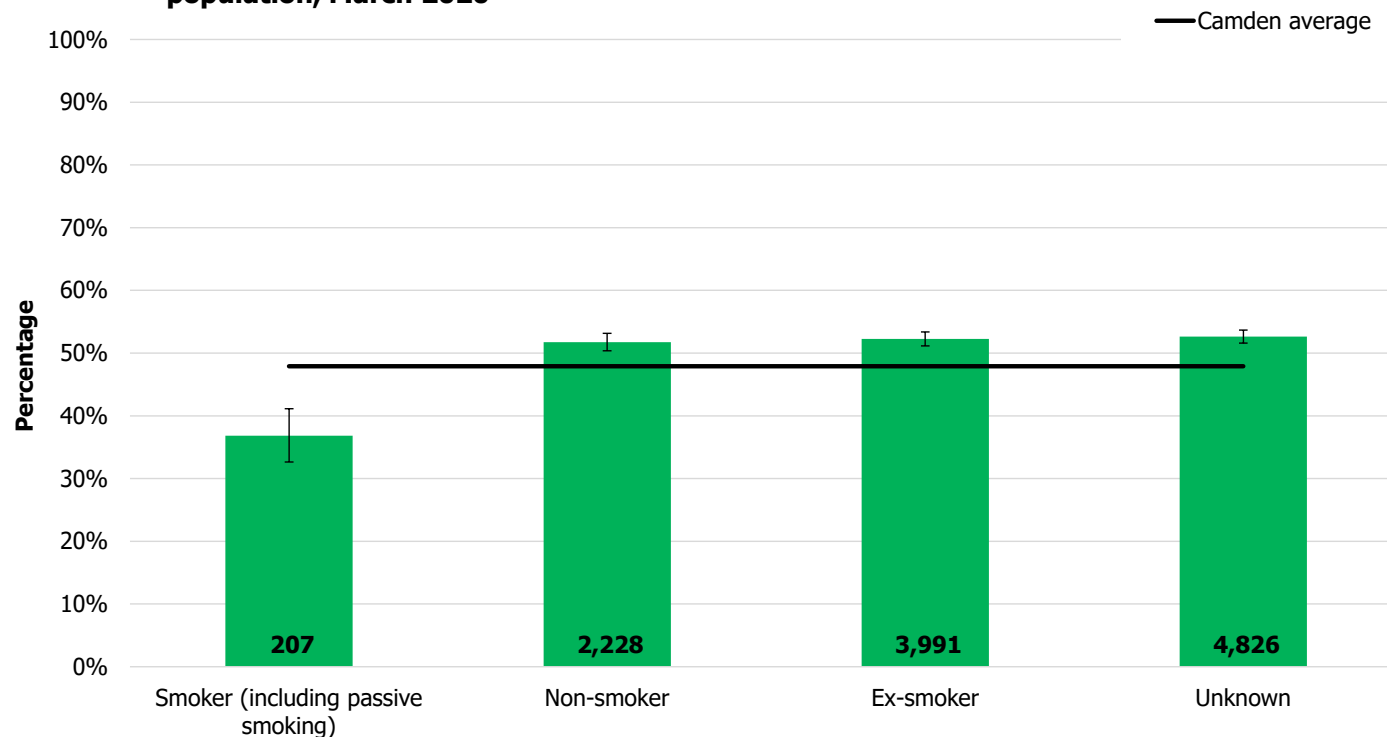


- In line with the ethnicity analysis, people speaking **Somali** have the lowest screening coverage (23%) followed by those speaking Bengali and Arabic (41% respectively).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as language is poorly recorded.

Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

# Smokers have the lowest screening coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by smoking status, Camden registered population, March 2020**



**Note:** No smoking status recorded has been excluded from this analysis  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

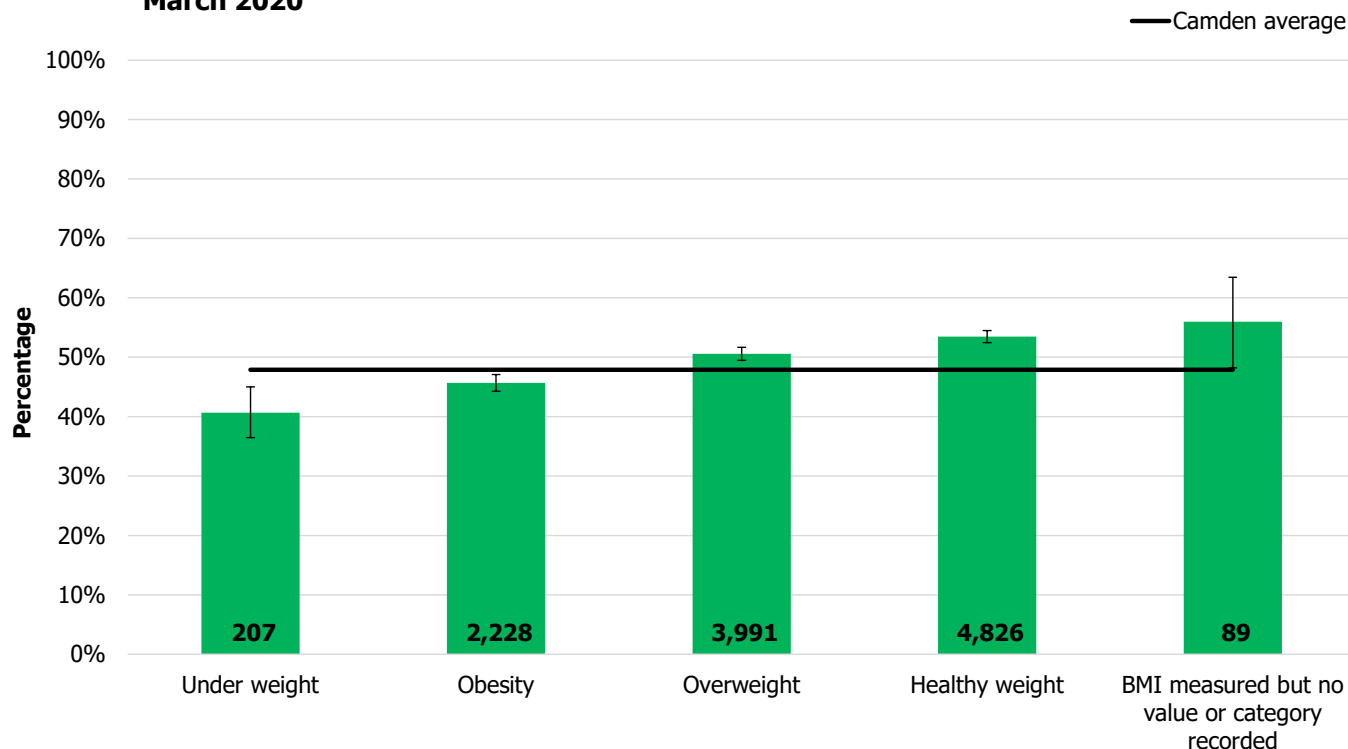
- **Smokers** have a significantly lower bowel screening coverage (37%) compared to non-smokers or ex smokers (52% respectively).

## Data not shown:

- No significant difference is found in religion or deprivation.

# Older people who are underweight or obese have lower bowel screening coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by BMI group, Camden registered population, March 2020**

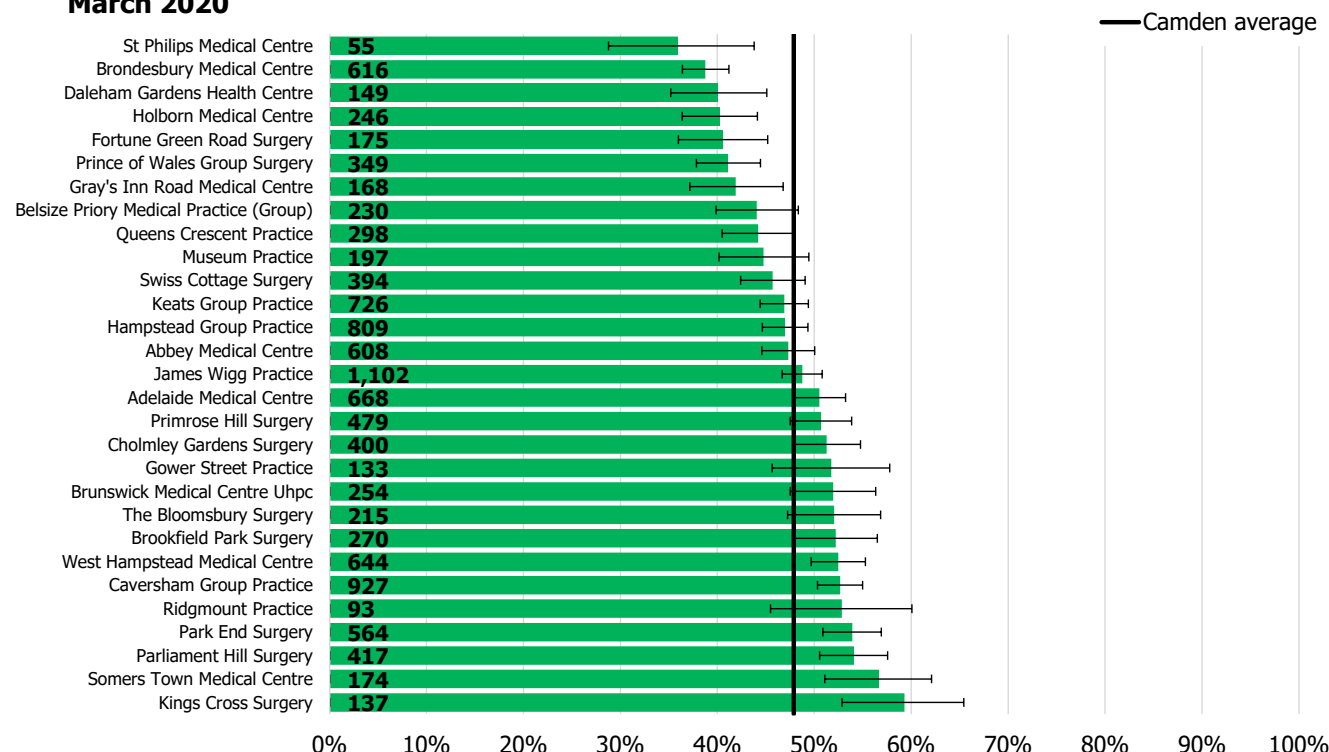


- In Camden, older people who are **underweight** or **obese** had lower screening coverage (41% and 46% respectively) than those with an healthy weight (53%).

**Note:** Unfeasible values and no BMI measurement category have been excluded from this analysis.  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

# 7 out of 30 GP practices have lower bowel screening coverage compared to the Camden average

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by GP practice, Camden registered population, March 2020**



- The bowel screening across Camden GP practices ranges from 36% in **St Philips Medical Centre** to 59% in **Kings Cross Surgery**.
- There are **7 out of 30 GP practices** in Camden with a significantly lower cervical coverage than the average (48%).

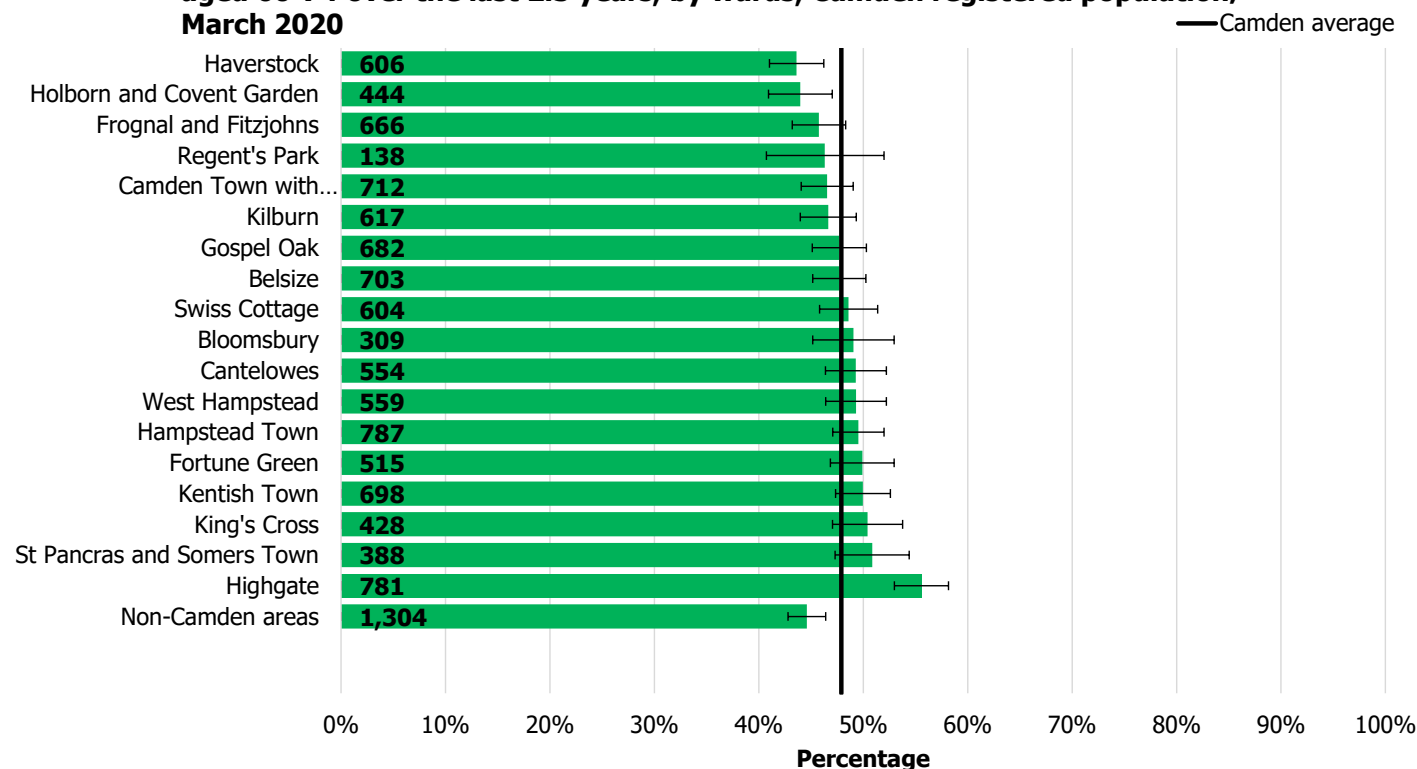
## Data not shown:

- The highest refusal for screening is found in Gray's Inn Road Medical Centre (20%) and Somers Town Medical Centre (11%) compared to the Camden average (1%).

**Note:** Camden Health Improvement Practice has been excluded from this analysis due to small numbers  
Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

## 2 out of 18 Camden wards have low screening coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by wards, Camden registered population, March 2020**



- **Haverstock and Holborn & Covent Garden** are the only two wards in the borough with a significantly lower coverage (44% respectively) than the Camden average (48%).

**Note:** Ward based on residence; Area of residence unknown has been excluded from this analysis due to small numbers  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

## Findings: Barnet analysis

This analysis will be added when all data available



## Findings: Enfield analysis

This analysis will be added when all data available



## Findings: Haringey analysis

This section presents the overall findings of the screening coverage for cervical and bowel cancer by age, gender, ethnicity, disability/ health status, life style factors, deprivation and smaller geographical level (wards and GP practice), where appropriate.

Data source: CSU dataset 1st March 2020

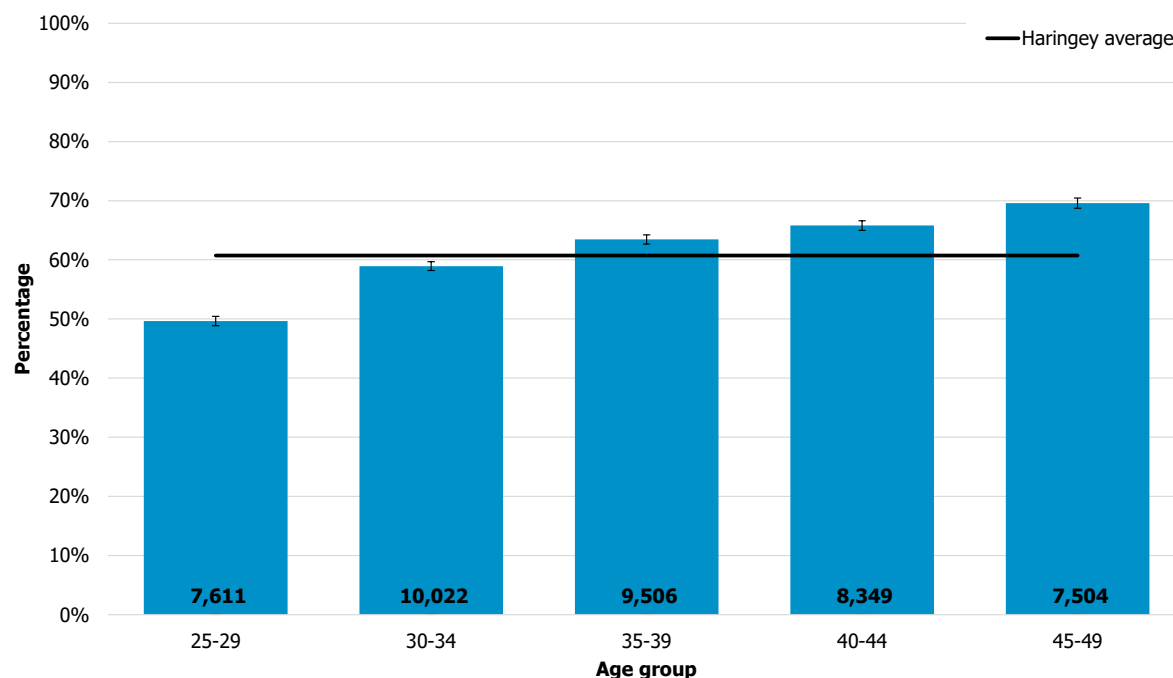


# Cervical screening



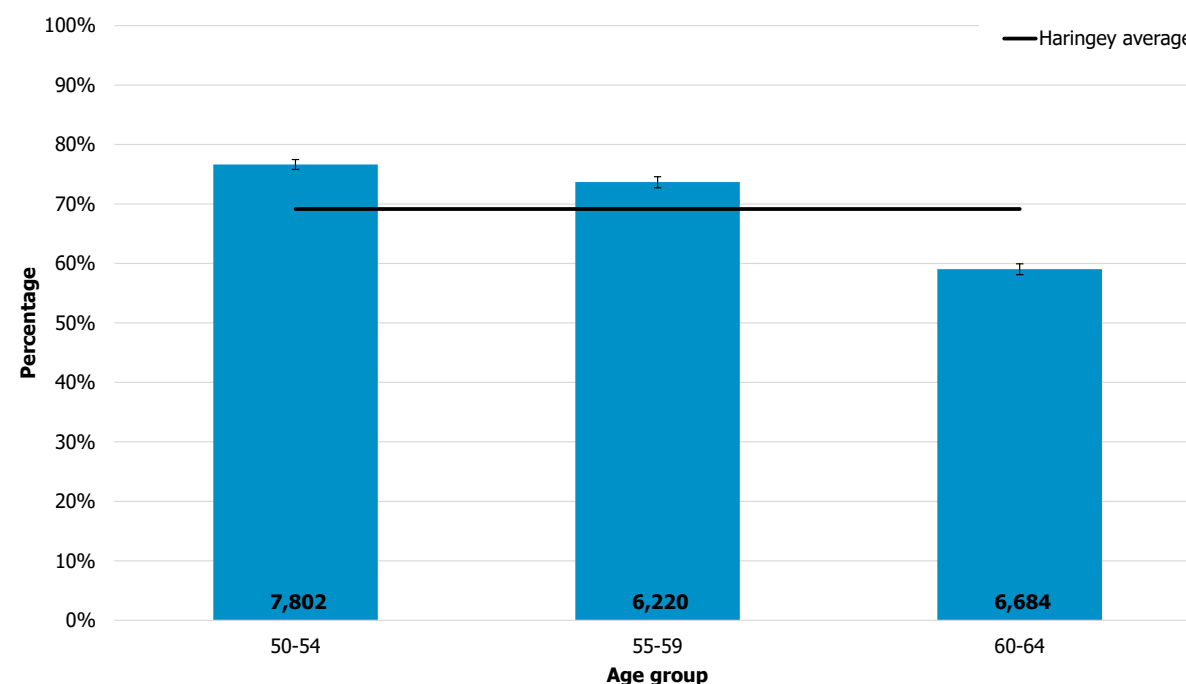
# Only half of young women (25-29 years old) had their cervical screening

Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by age group, Haringey registered population, March 2020



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

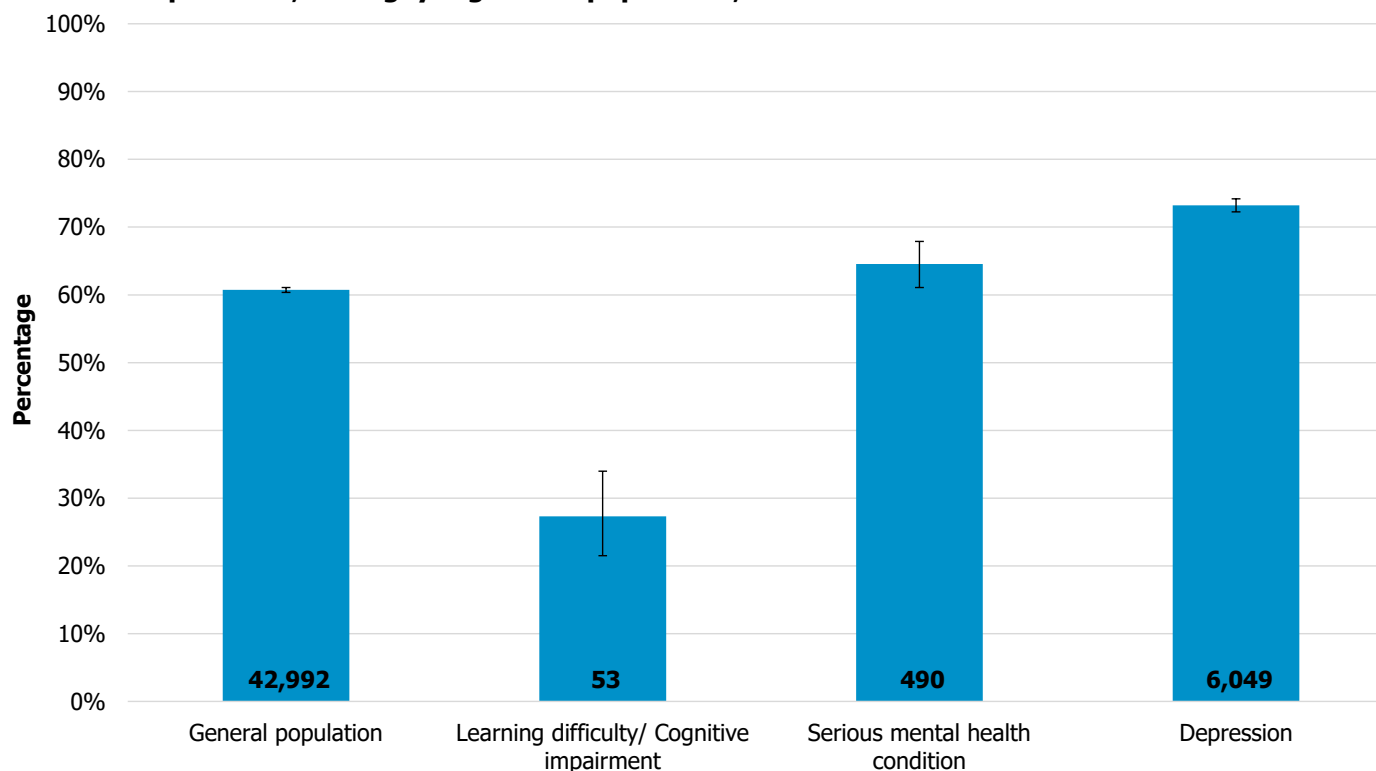
Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 50-64 over the last 5.5 years, by age group, Haringey registered population, March 2020



- In Haringey, the overall cervical screening coverage increases with age; **younger women aged 25 to 49** years old was lower **(61%)** compared to older women aged 50-64 **(67%)** as for March 2020 before the pandemic.
- Similar to Islington and Camden, the youngest **women (25-29 years old)** have a significantly lower coverage **(50%)** than any other older women aged 30 to 49 years old (59%- 70%).

# Only a third of women with learning difficulty had their cervical screening

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by mental health condition or learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment, Haringey registered population, March 2020**

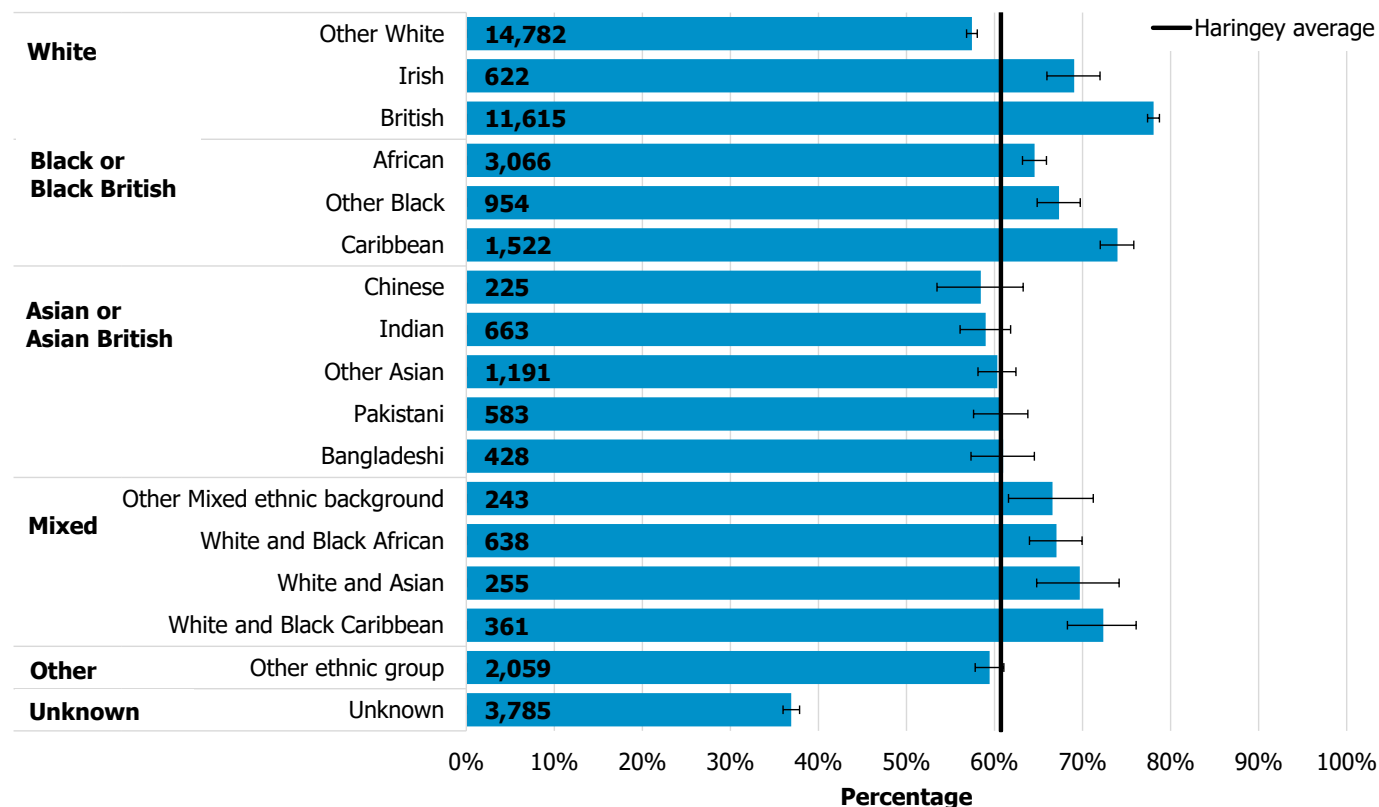


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- Similar to Camden and Islington, women with a **recorded learning difficulty/cognitive impairment** are less likely to have a cervical screening compared to the general female population without a mental health condition or a learning difficulty (27% vs 59%).
  - A higher coverage is found among women with a serious mental illness or depression (65% and 73% respectively).
- Data not shown:**
- A higher refusal rate is also found among women with a learning difficulty/cognitive impairment (45%) and a serious mental illness (13%) compared to the average (4%).

# Other White women and those without a recorded ethnicity had a low coverage

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by ethnicity, Haringey registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

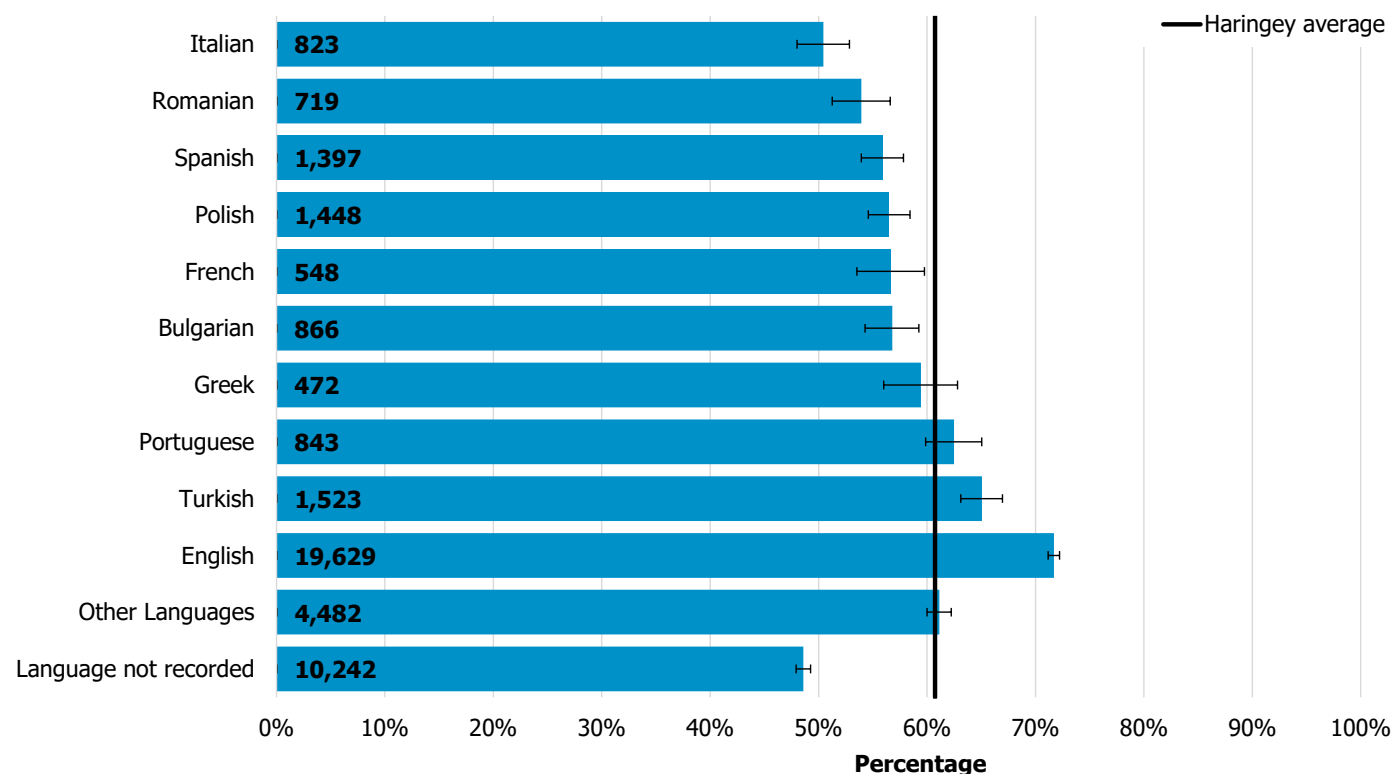
- In Haringey, White British and Caribbean women have the highest coverage (78% and 73% respectively) compared to the Haringey average (61%).
- A significantly lower coverage is found among people **without a recorded ethnicity** (37%) and **Other White** (57%).

## Data not shown:

- No lower coverage compared to the average is found among older women (50-64).

# Young European women had a lower screening coverage in Haringey

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by language spoken (top 10), Haringey registered population, March 2020**

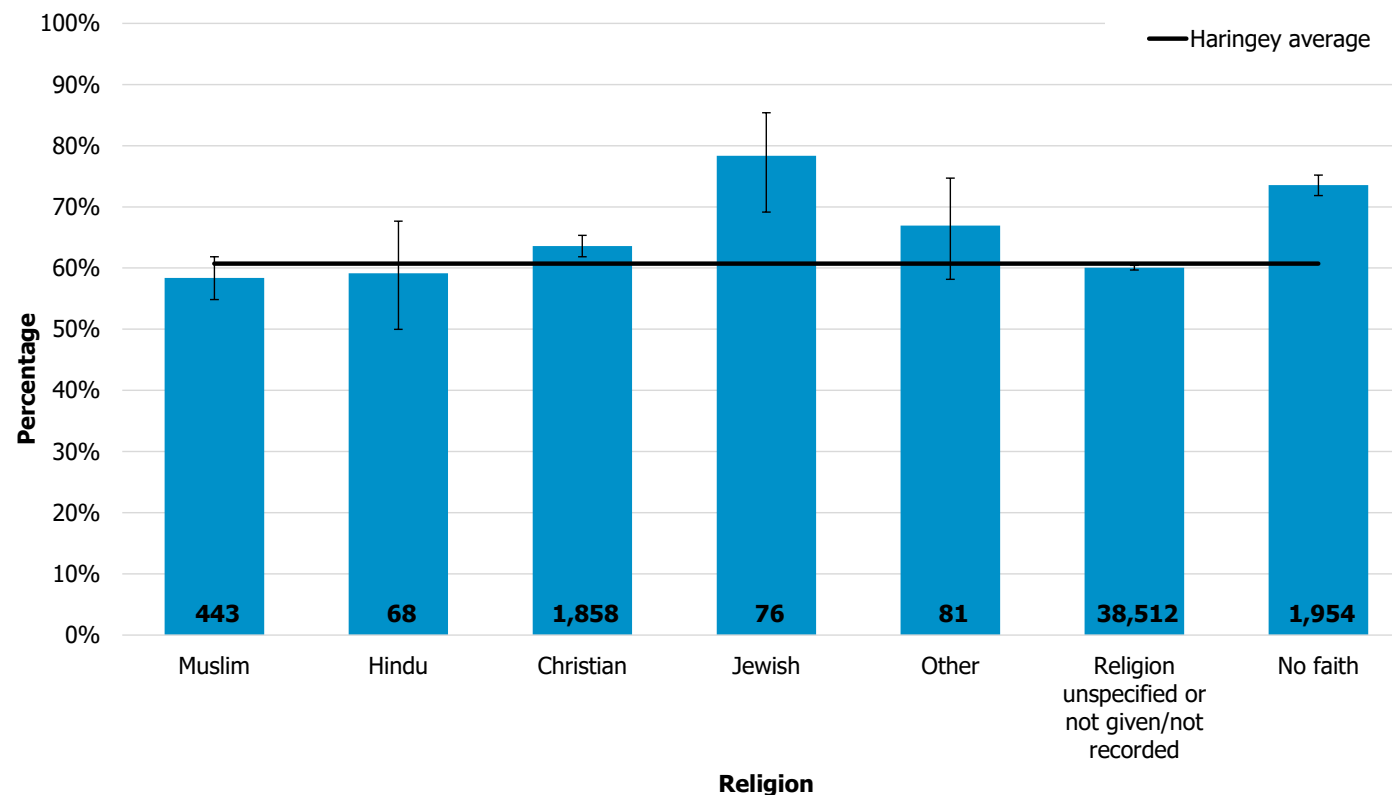


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- In line with the detailed ethnicity analysis, there is a significantly lower screening coverage among younger residents from Other White ethnic group. For example, women speaking **Italian, Romanian, Spanish, Polish, French** and **Bulgarian** and among those language spoken was not recorded (49%-57%) have a lower coverage compared to the Haringey average (61%).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as language is poorly recorded.

# High screening coverage among Jewish women

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by religion, Haringey registered population, March 2020**

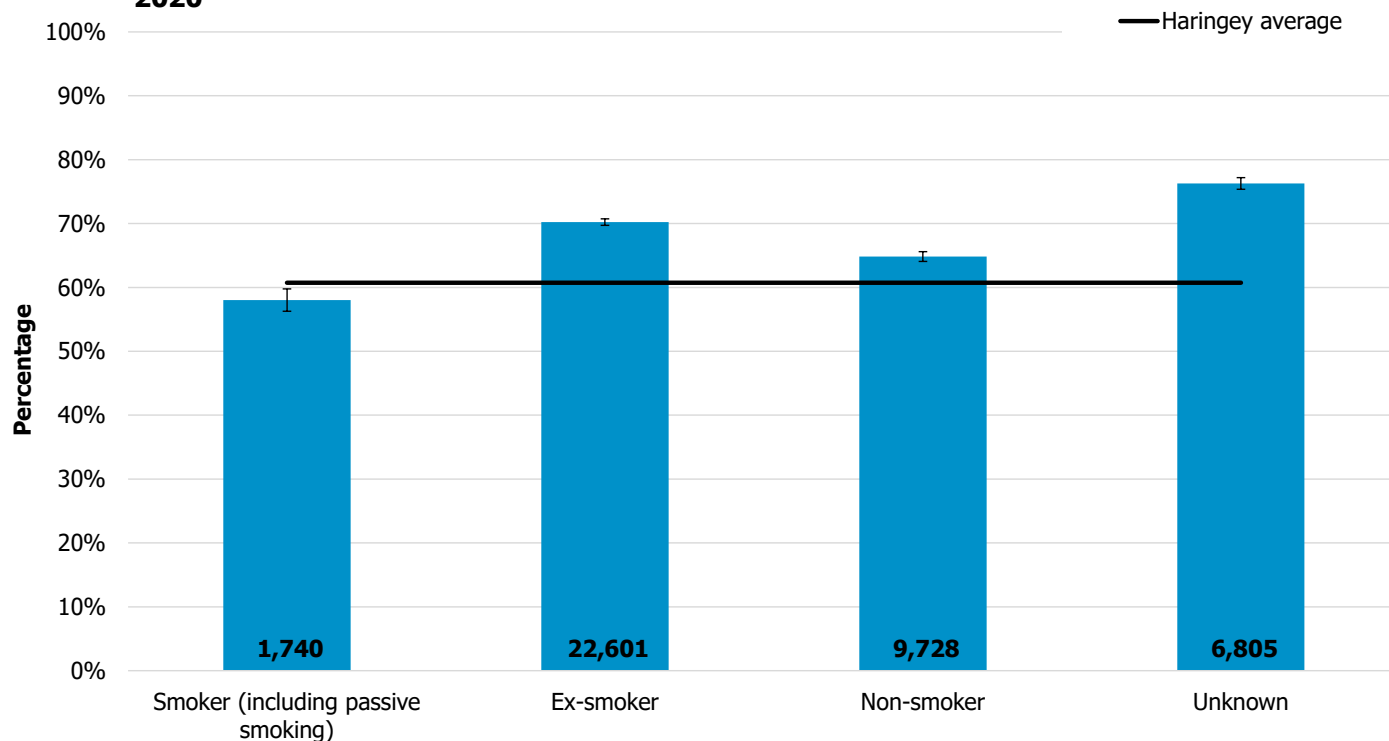


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- Similar to Camden and Islington, women following **Jewish** religion (78%) or with **no faith** (74%) had the highest screening coverage than women with any other religion (58% - 67%).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as religion is poorly recorded.

# Women who are smoking are less likely to have a cervical screening

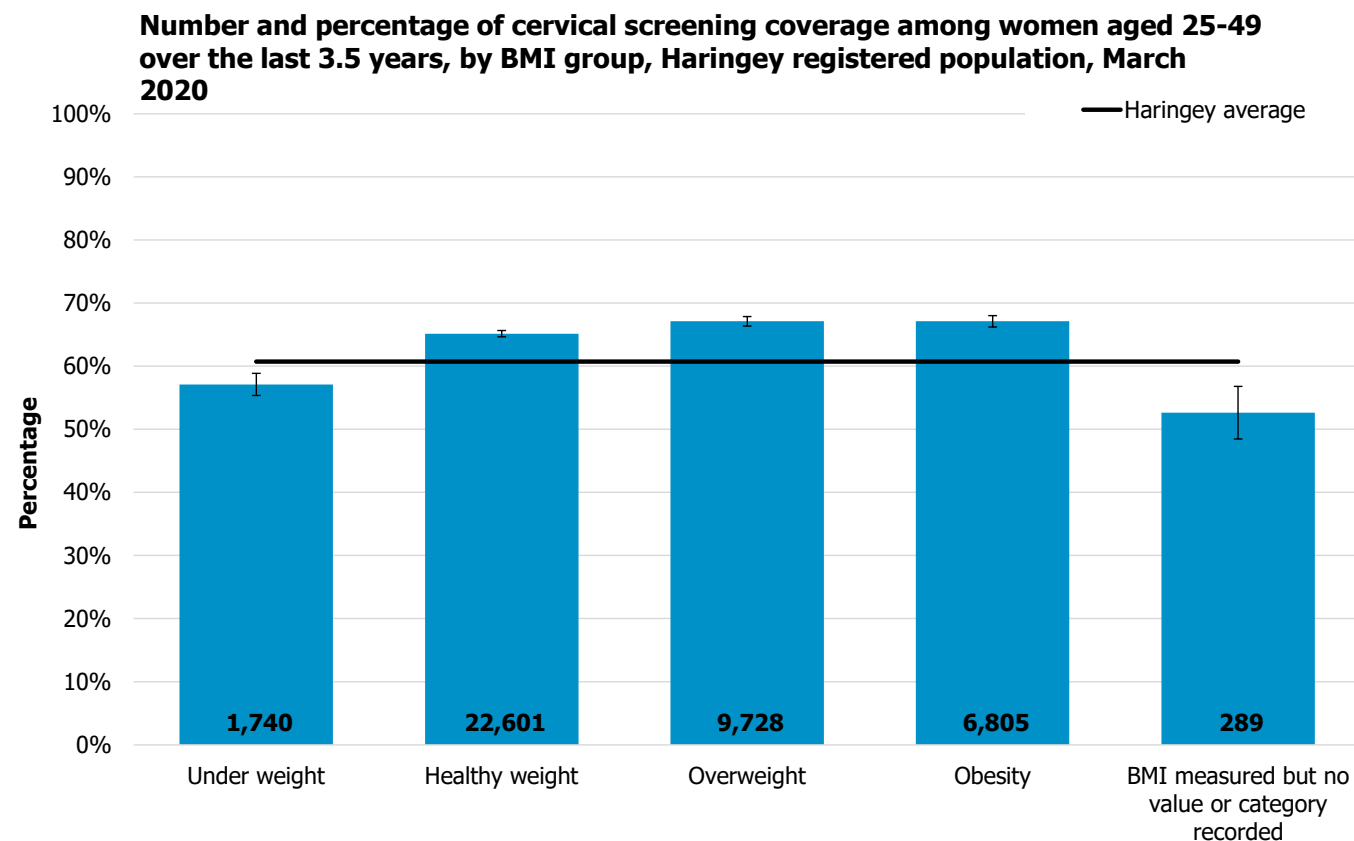
**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by smoking status, Haringey registered population, March 2020**



**Note:** No smoking status recorded has been excluded from this analysis  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

- Younger women aged 25-49 years old **who are currently smoking** are less likely to have a cervical screening (58%) than women who are ex smokers (70%), non-smokers (65%) or without a recorded smoking status (76%).
- A similar pattern is found in older women.

# Underweight women have low cervical screening

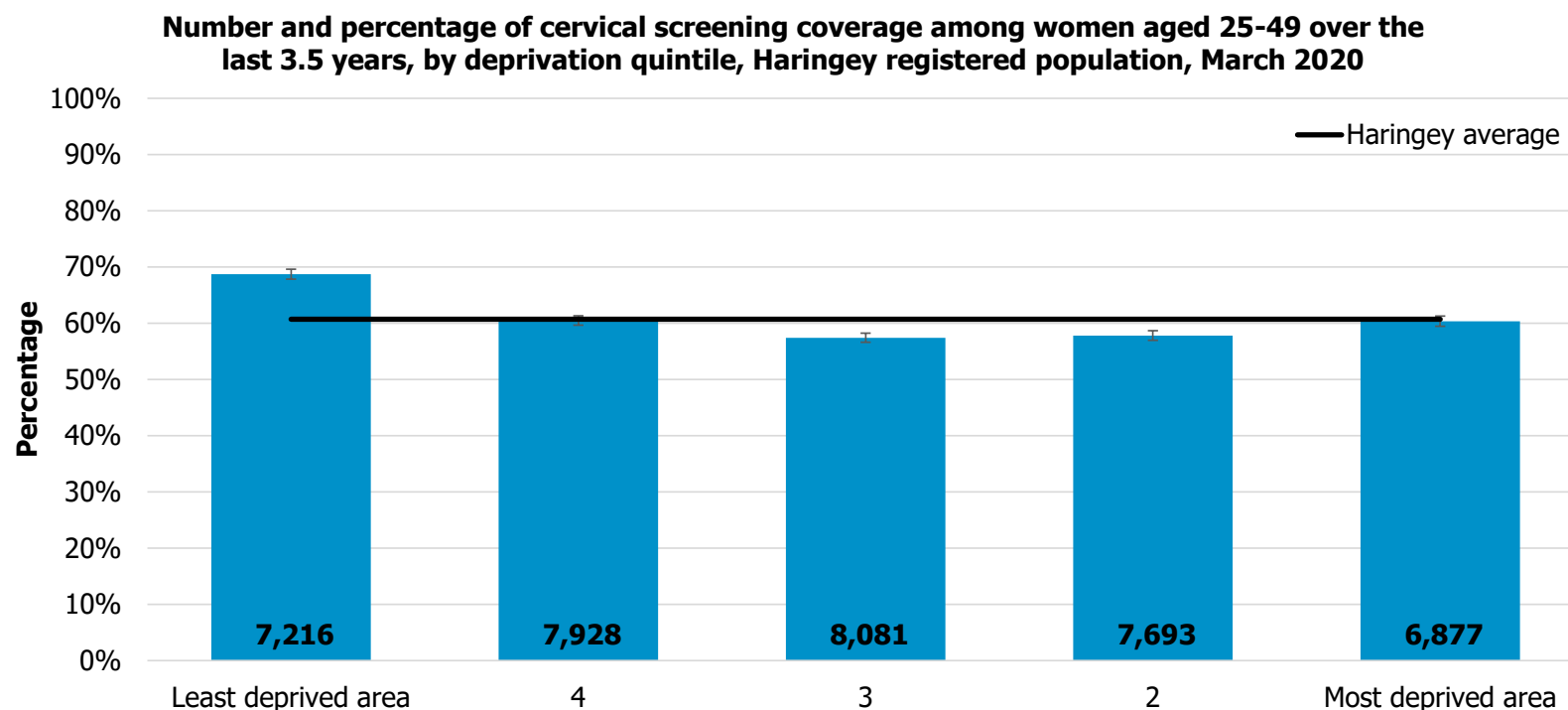


- Similar to Camden and Islington, women who are **under weight** are less likely to have a cervical screening (57% and 53% respectively) than women with a healthy weight (65%) or those who are overweight or obese (67% respectively).

**Note:** Unfeasible values and no BMI measurement category have been excluded from this analysis.

**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

# Women from affluent areas have a higher coverage than those from most deprived areas

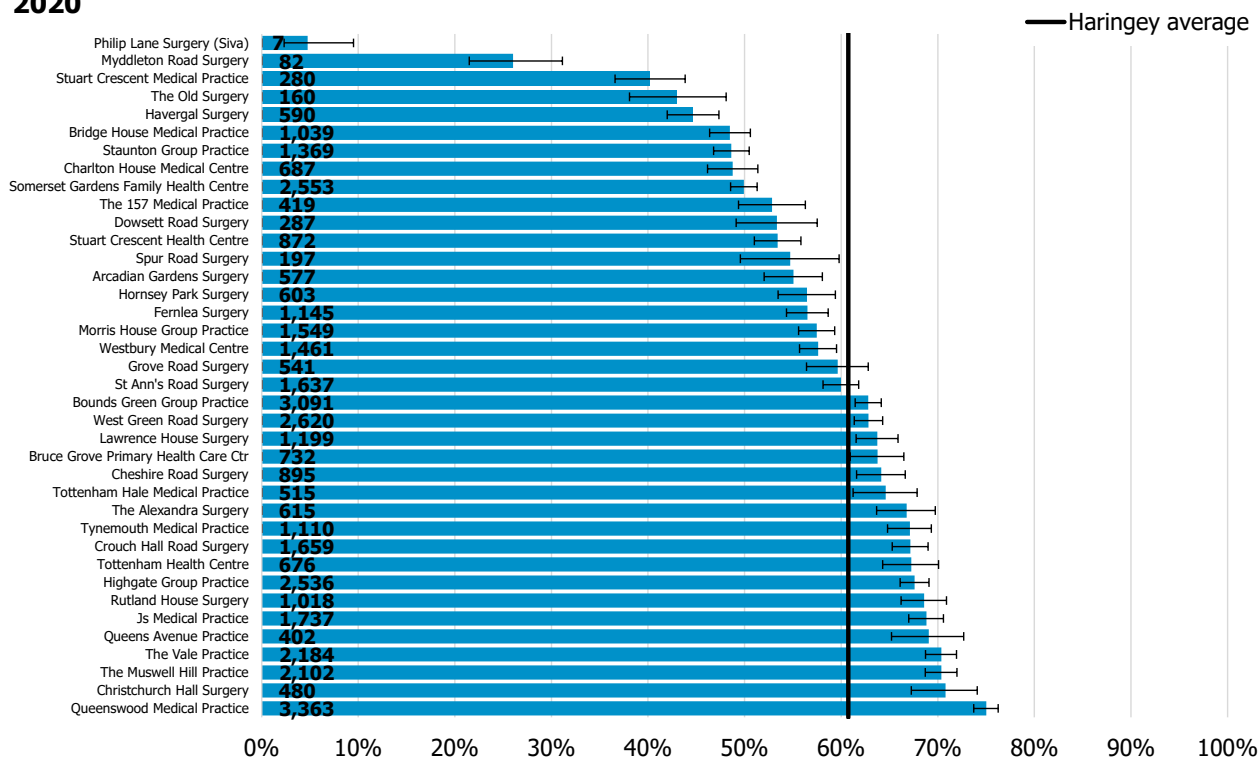


- Unlike Islington and Camden, women from **most affluent areas are more likely to have a cervical screening** than those from the most deprived areas (69% vs 60%).

**Source:** Commissioning Support Units (CSU) dataset as for 31st March 2020

# 18 out of 40 GP practices have lower coverage compared to the Haringey average

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by GP practice, Haringey registered population, March 2020**



- The cervical screening across Haringey GP practices ranges from 5% in **Philip Lane Surgery (Siva)** to 75% in **Queenswood Medical Practice**.
- There are **18 out of 40 GP practices** in Haringey with a significantly lower cervical coverage than the average (61%).

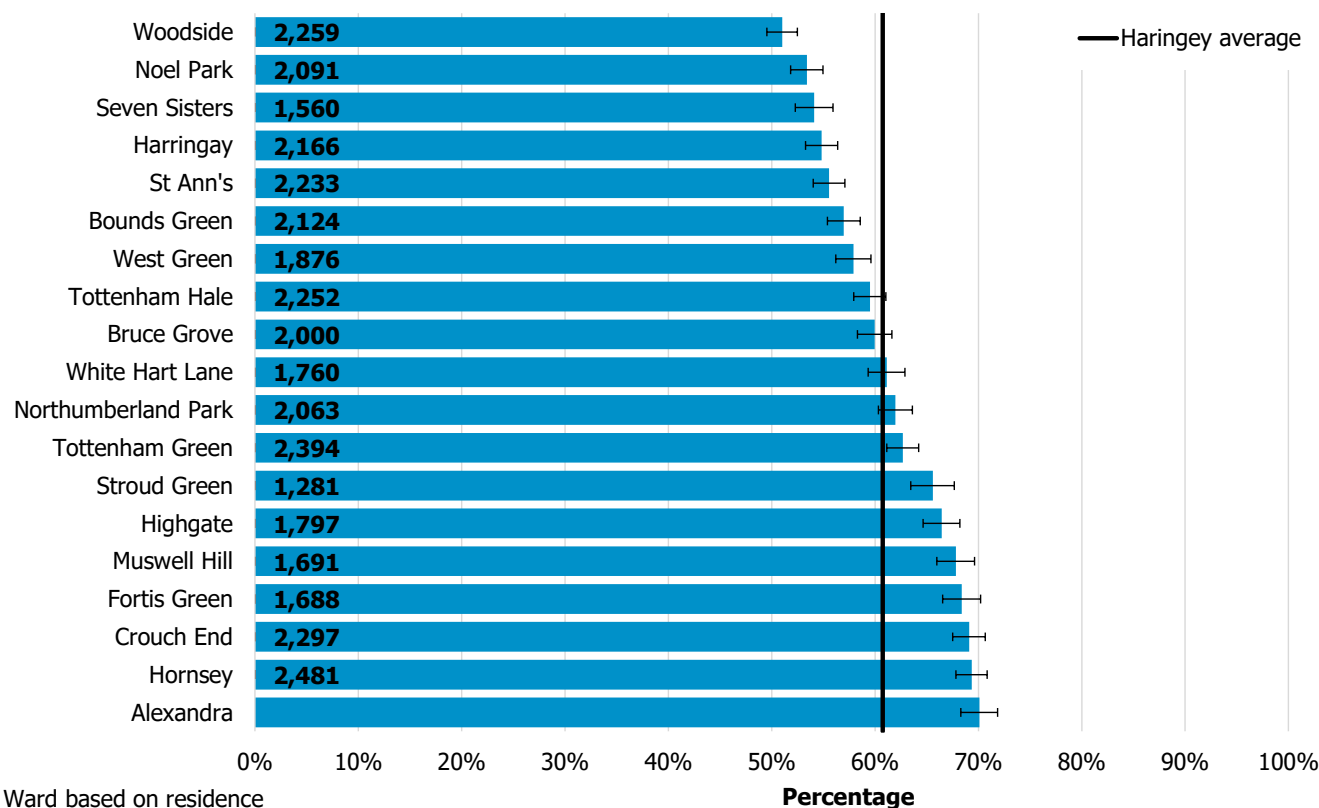
## Data not shown:

- The highest refusal for screening is found in The Old Surgery (31%) and The 157 Medical Practice (25%) compared to the Haringey average (4%).

**Note:** Allenson House Medical Centre and Park Road Surgery has been excluded from this analysis due to small numbers.  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

# Most deprived Haringey wards have the lowest coverage

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by wards, Haringey registered population, March 2020**



**Note:** Ward based on residence  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

- **Woodside, Noel Park, Seven Sisters, Harringay, St Anns's, Bounds Green and West Green** are among the wards with a significantly lower screening coverage (51%-58%) among women aged 25-49 than the average (61%).

- This is in line with the socio economic gradient as these wards belong to the least affluent areas.

## Data not shown:

- No significant difference in coverage is found among older women aged 50-61 years.

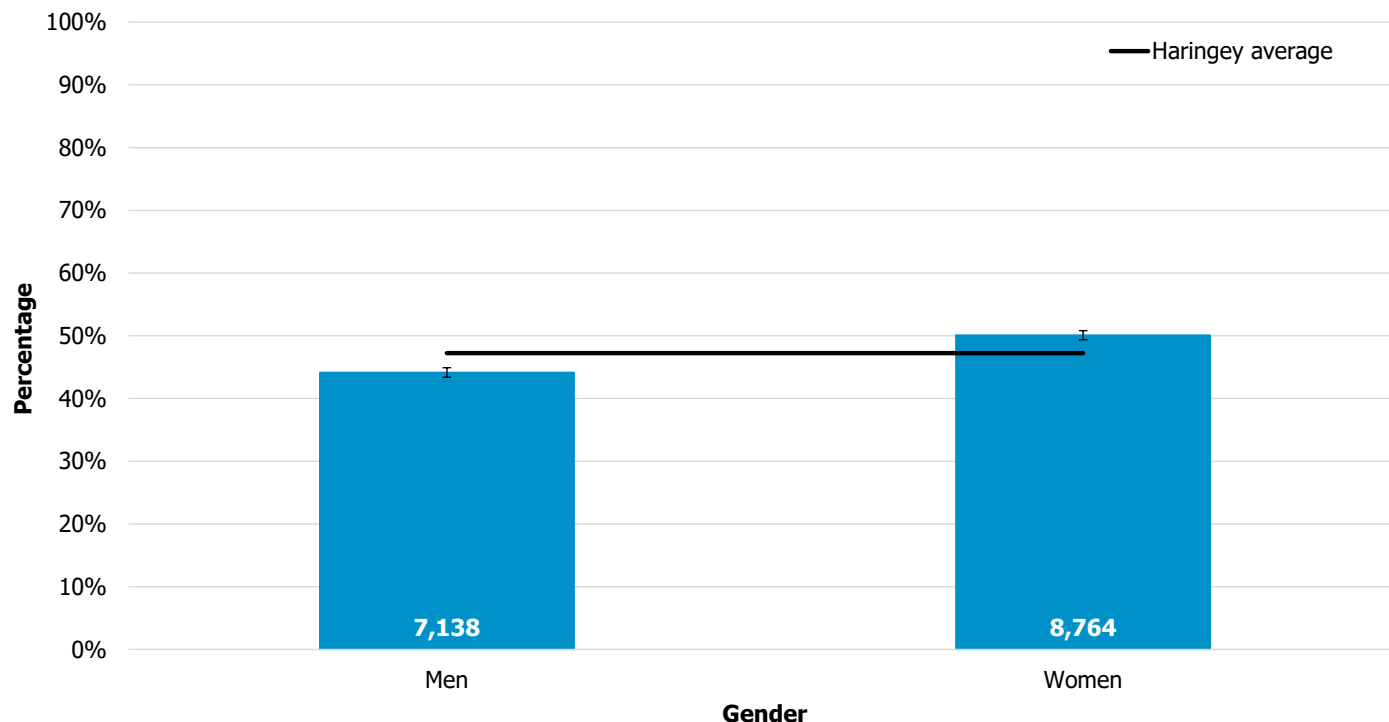


# Bowel screening



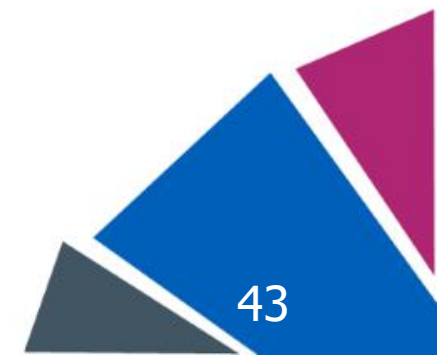
# Men have a significantly lower bowel screening than women

Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by gender, Haringey registered population, March 2020



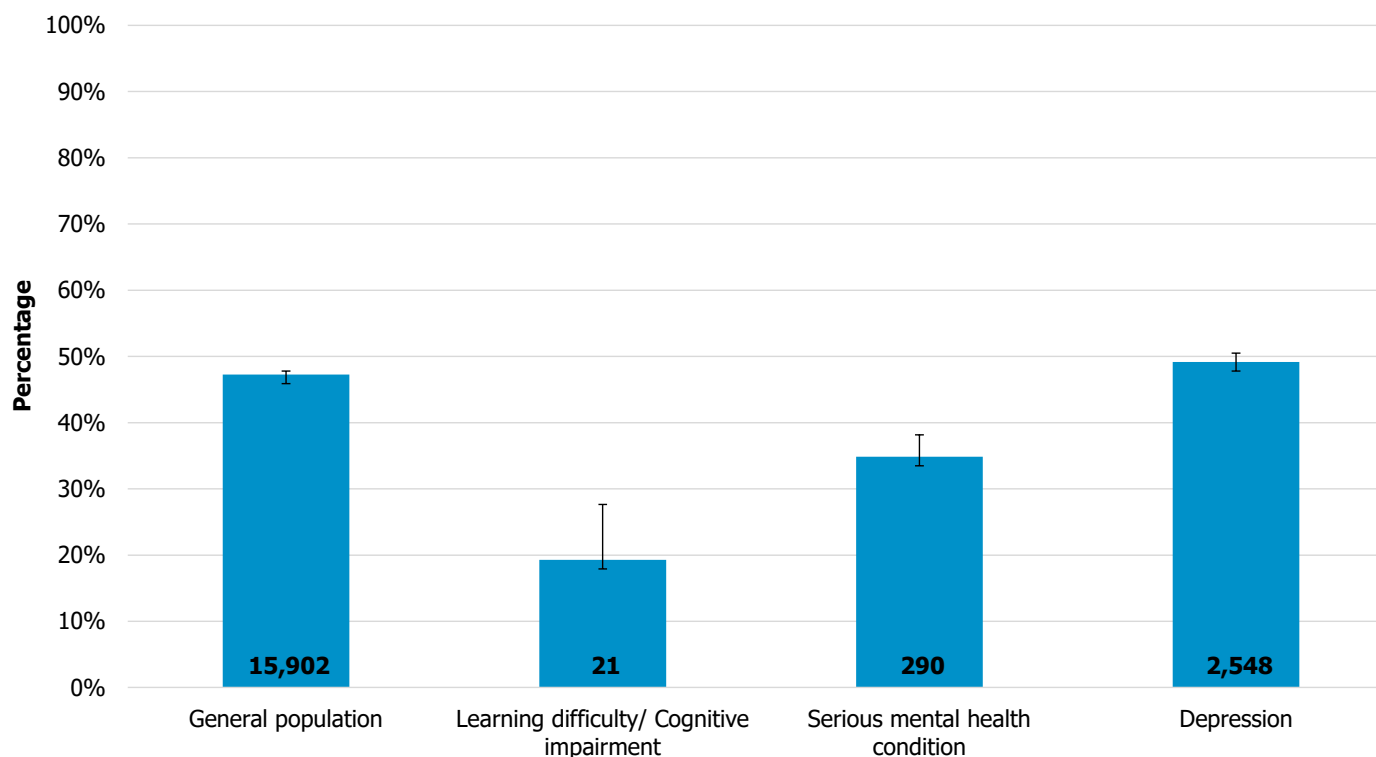
- In Haringey, the overall bowel screening coverage was 47% as for March 2020 before the pandemic.
- **Men are less likely to have a bowel screening (44%) than women (50%).**

Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)



# Only one fifth of people with learning difficulty had a bowel screening

**Number and percentage of bowel screening uptake among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by mental health condition or learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment, Haringey registered population, March 2020**

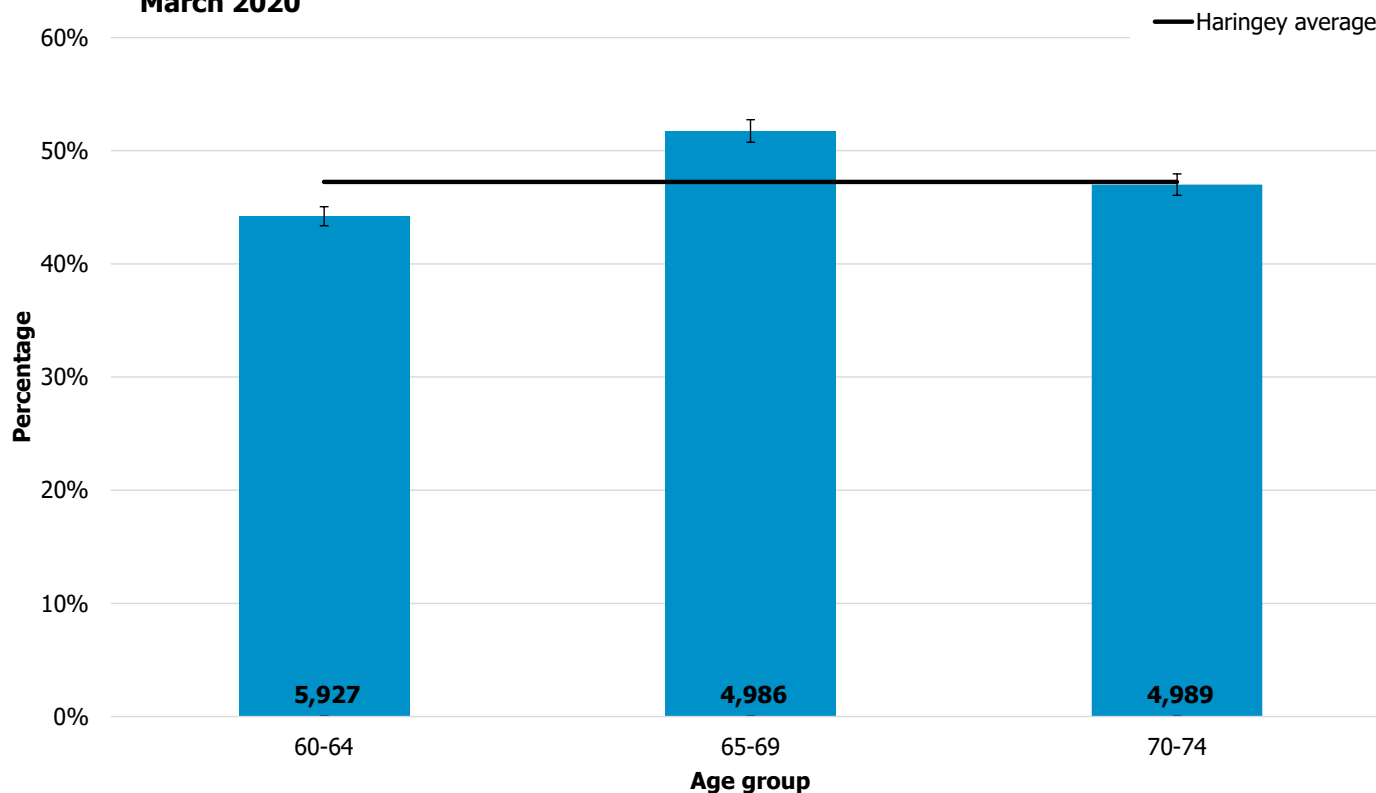


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- Men and women with a recorded learning **difficulty/ cognitive impairment and a serious mental illness** (19% and 35% respectively) have a significantly lower coverage than the Haringey general population (47%).

# People aged 60-64 have lower bowel screening coverage than older age groups

Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by age group, Haringey registered population, March 2020

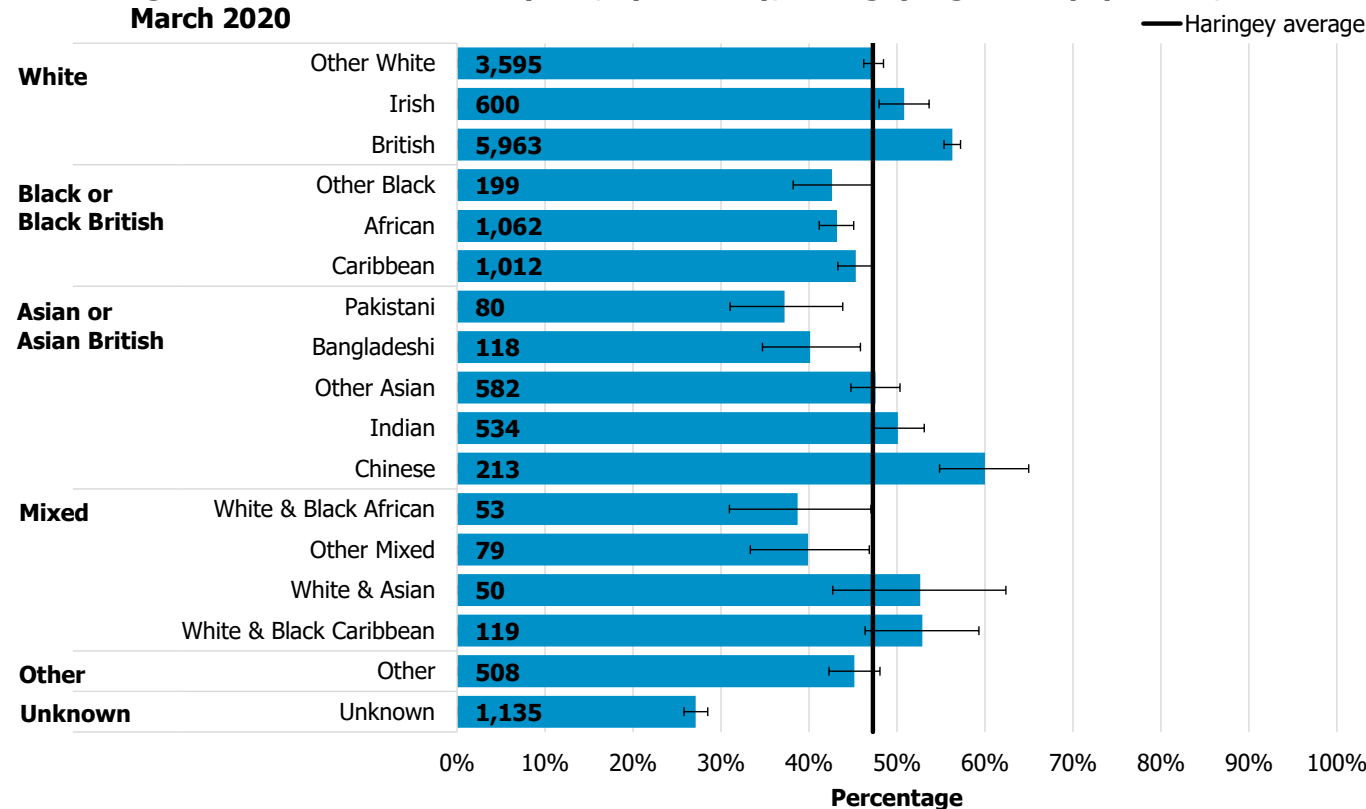


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- **People aged 60-64 years old** have a significantly lower coverage (44%) than people aged 65-69 years old (52%).

# Residents from Pakistani, Bangladeshi and African ethnic communities had a lower bowel screening coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by ethnicity, Haringey registered population, March 2020**

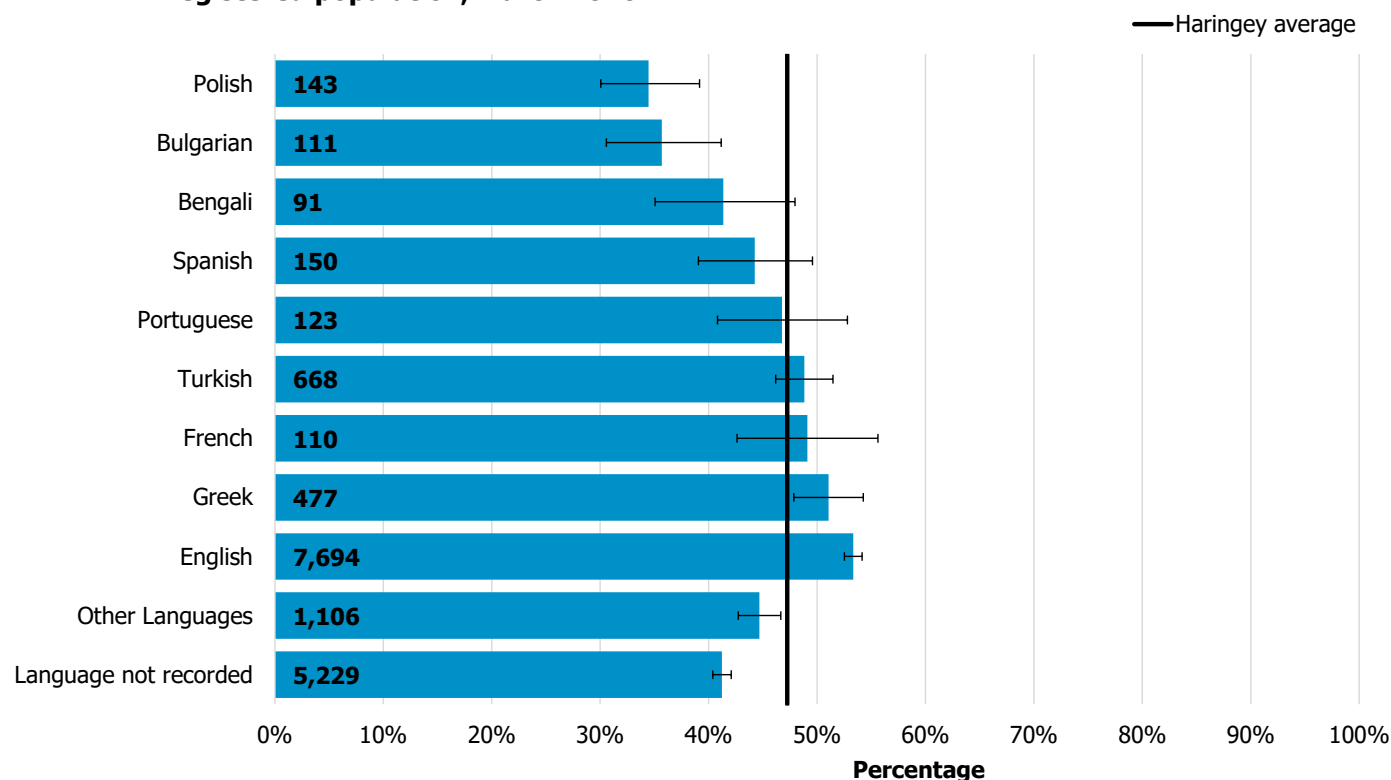


- Chinese (60%) and White British (56%) have a significantly higher coverage when compared to the Haringey average (47%).
- Pakistani** (37%), **Bangladeshi**, (40%) and **African** (43%), have significantly lower coverage including those people **without a recorded ethnicity** (27%) compared to average (47%).

Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

# Residents speaking Polish and Bulgarian had a lower bowel screening coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by language spoken (top 9), Haringey registered population, March 2020**

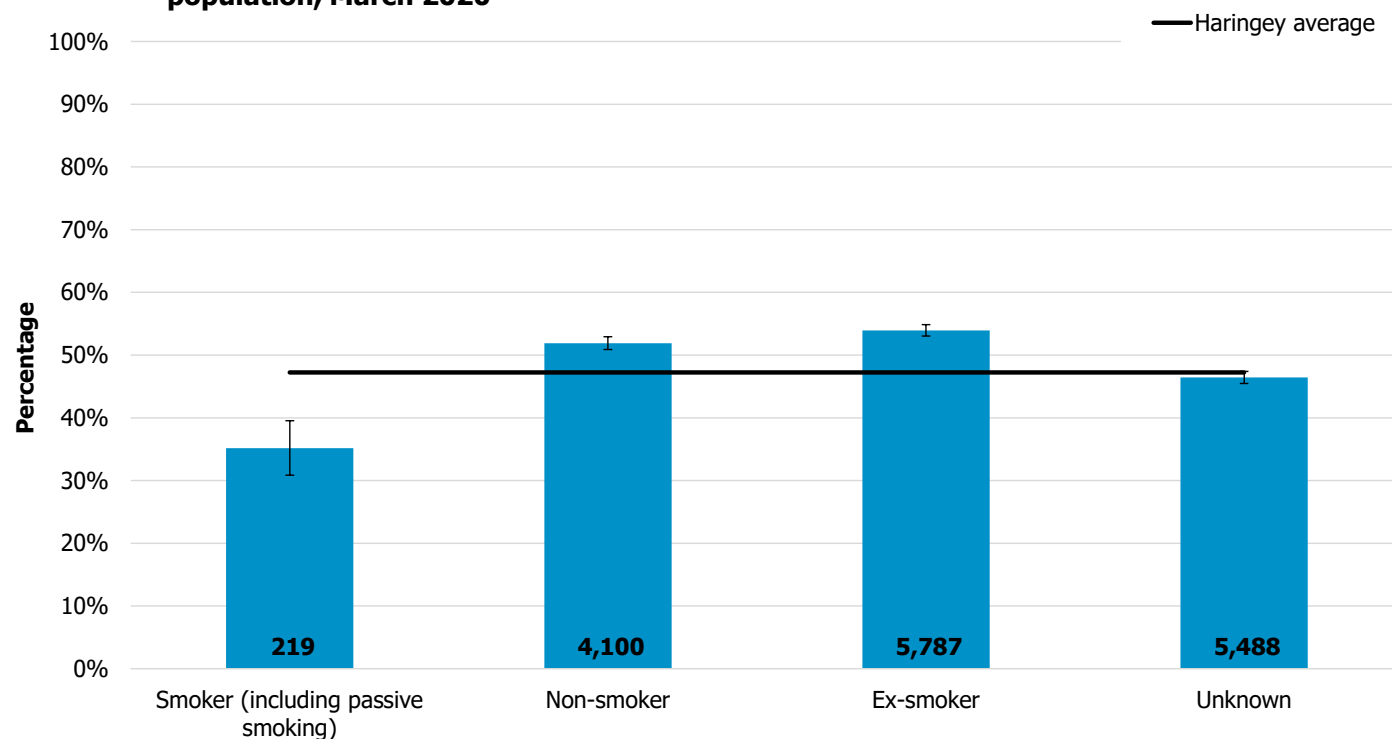


- There is a significantly lower screening coverage among residents from Other White ethnic group. Men and women speaking **Polish** (34%) and **Bulgarian** (36%) have a significantly lower coverage compared to the Haringey average (47%).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as language is poorly recorded.

Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

# Smokers are less likely to have a bowel screening than non-smokers

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by smoking status, Haringey registered population, March 2020**

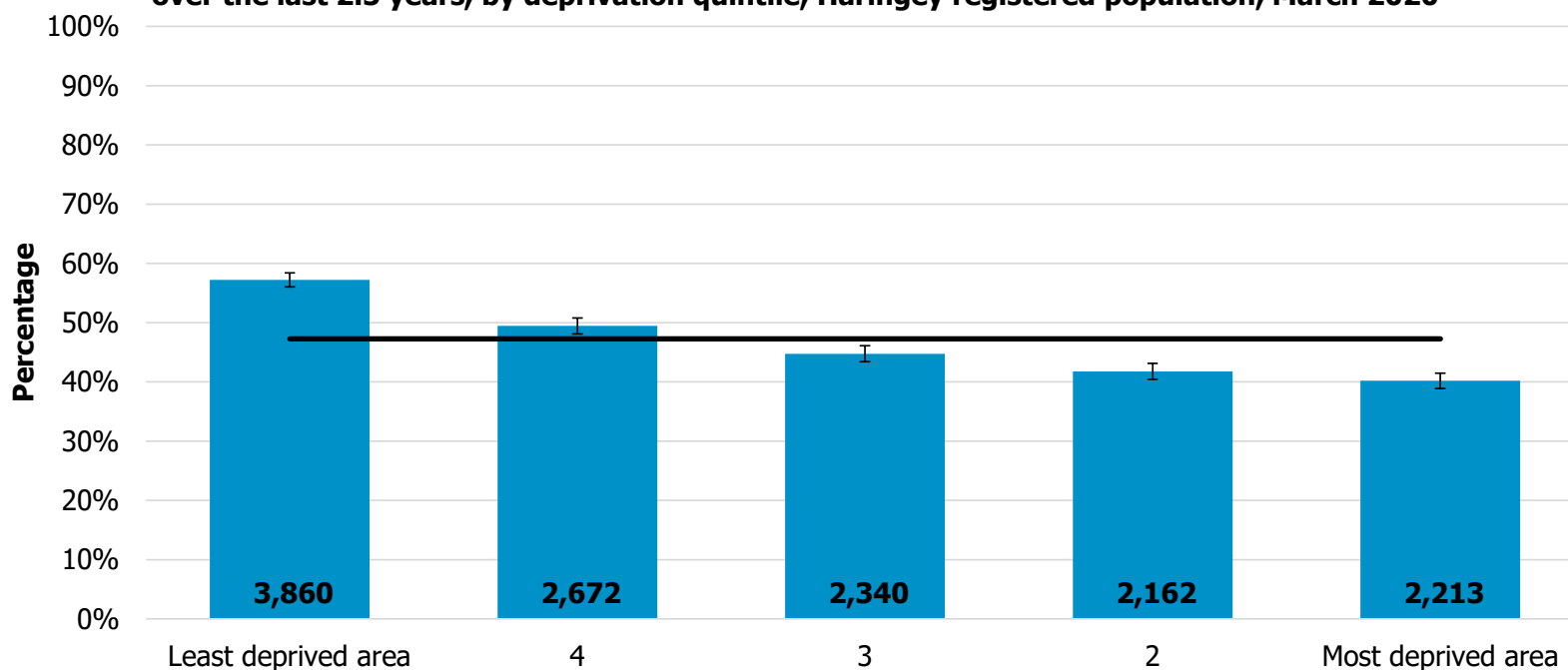


**Note:** No smoking status recorded has been excluded from this analysis  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

- People **who are currently smoking** are less likely to have a bowel screening (35%) than those who are ex-smokers (54%) or non-smokers (51%).

# Residents from affluent areas have a higher coverage than those from most deprived areas

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by deprivation quintile, Haringey registered population, March 2020**

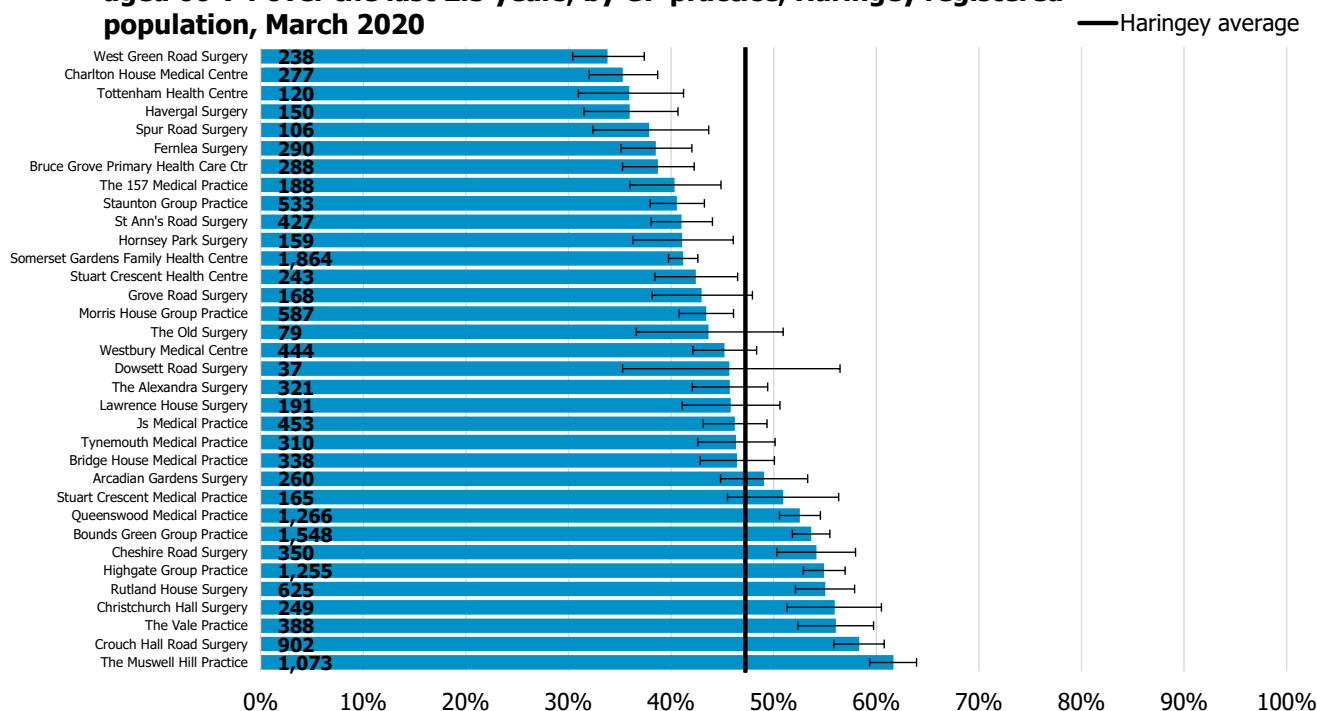


- Unlike Islington and Camden, men and women from the **most affluent areas are more likely to have a bowel screening** than those from the most deprived areas (57% vs 40%).

Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

# 14 out of 40 GP practices have a lower bowel screening coverage than the Haringey average

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by GP practice, Haringey registered population, March 2020**



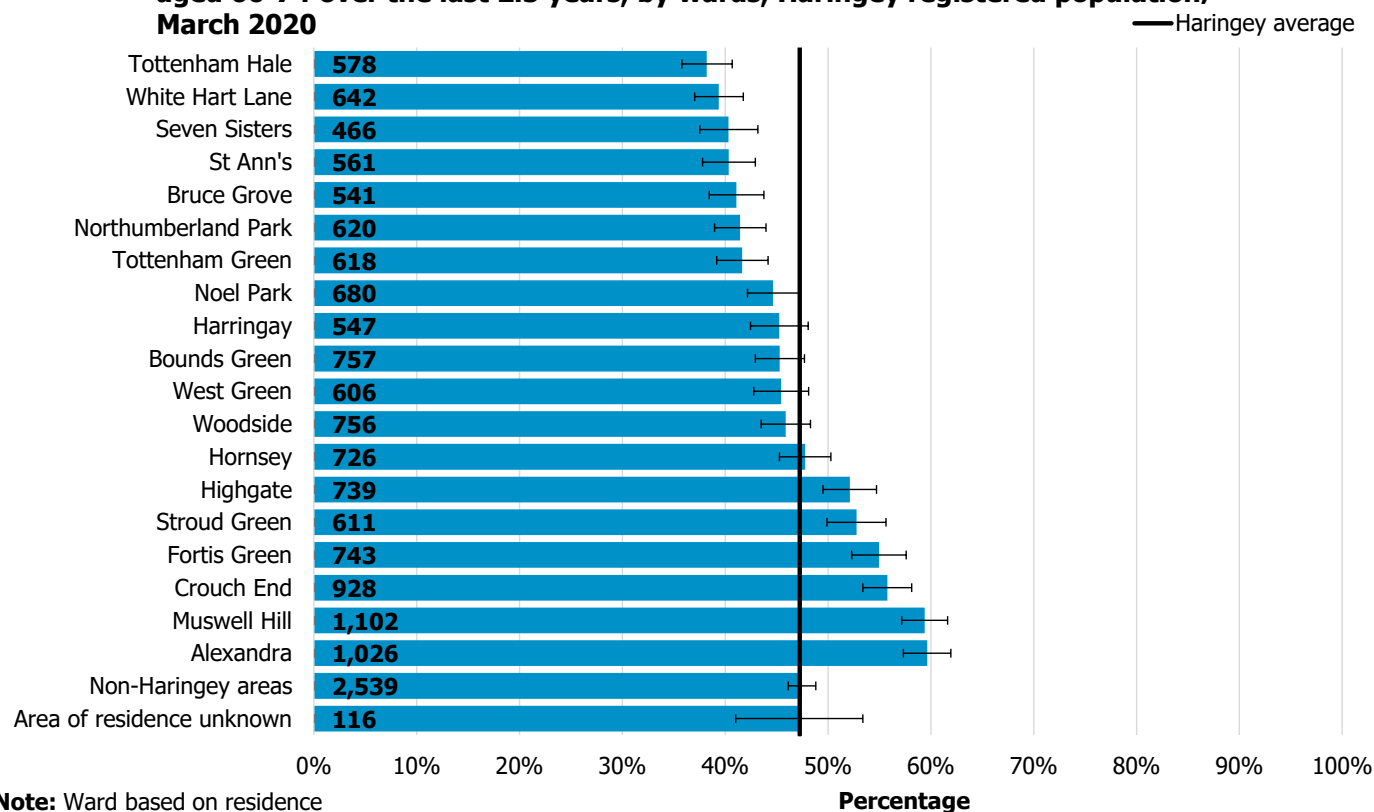
- The bowel screening across Haringey GP practices ranges from 34% in **West Green Road Surgery** to 62% in **The Muswell Hill Practice**.
- There are **14 out of 40 GP practices** in Haringey with a significantly lower coverage than the average (61%).

**Note:** Queens Avenue Practice, Philip Lane Surgery (Siva), Allenson House Medical Centre, Park Road Surgery, Tottenham Hale Medical Practice and Myddleton Road Surgery have been removed from this analysis due to small numbers.

**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

# Most deprived Haringey wards have the lowest coverage compared to the Haringey average

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by wards, Haringey registered population, March 2020**



**Note:** Ward based on residence  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

- **Tottenham Hale, White Hart Lane, Seven Sisters, St Anns's, Bruce Grove, Northumberland Park and Tottenham Green** are among the wards with a significantly lower screening coverage (38%-42%) than the Haringey average (47%).
- This is in line with the socio-economic gradient as these wards belong to the least affluent areas.

## Findings: Islington analysis

This section presents the overall findings of the screening coverage for cervical and bowel cancer by age, gender, ethnicity, disability/ health status, life style factors, deprivation and smaller geographical level (wards and GP practice), where appropriate

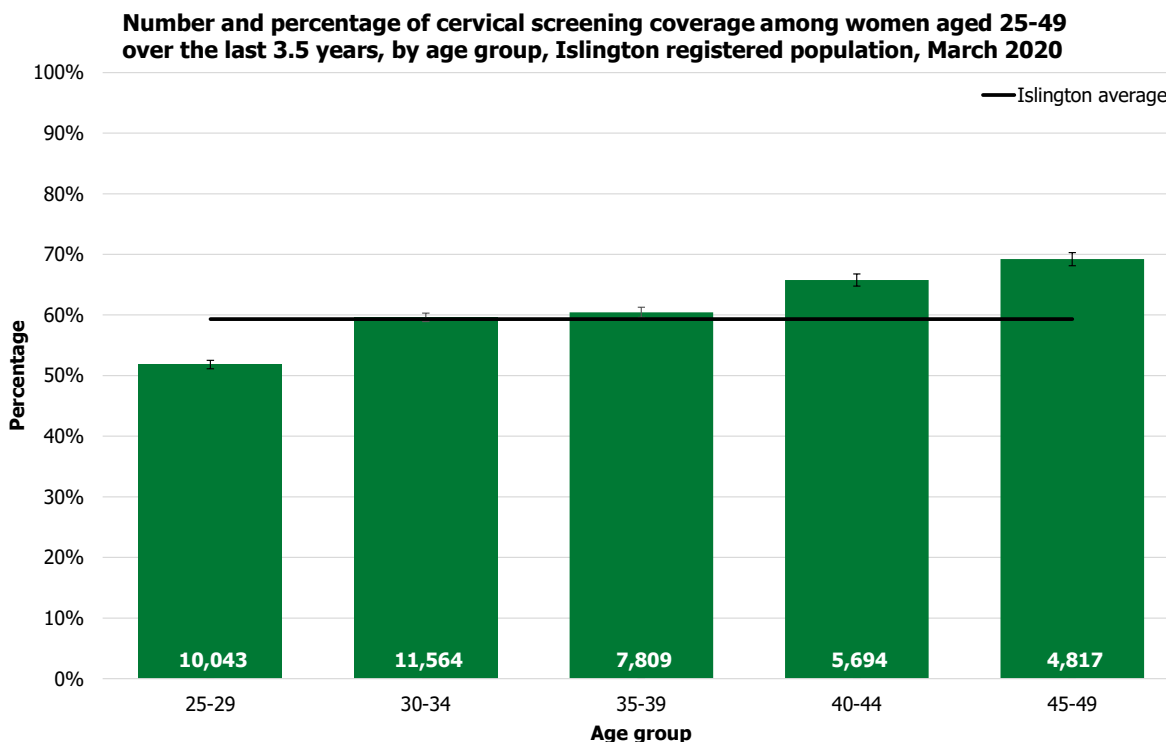
Data source: CSU dataset 1st March 2020



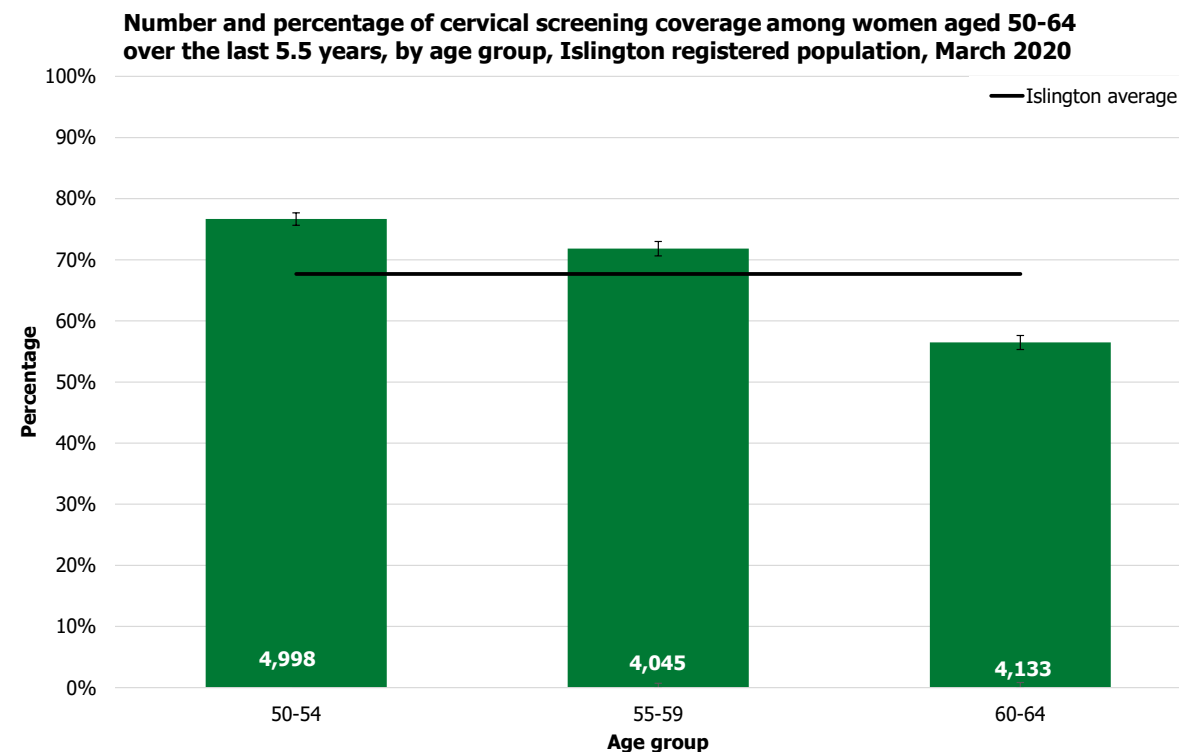
# Cervical screening



# About half of young women (25-29) had their cervical screening



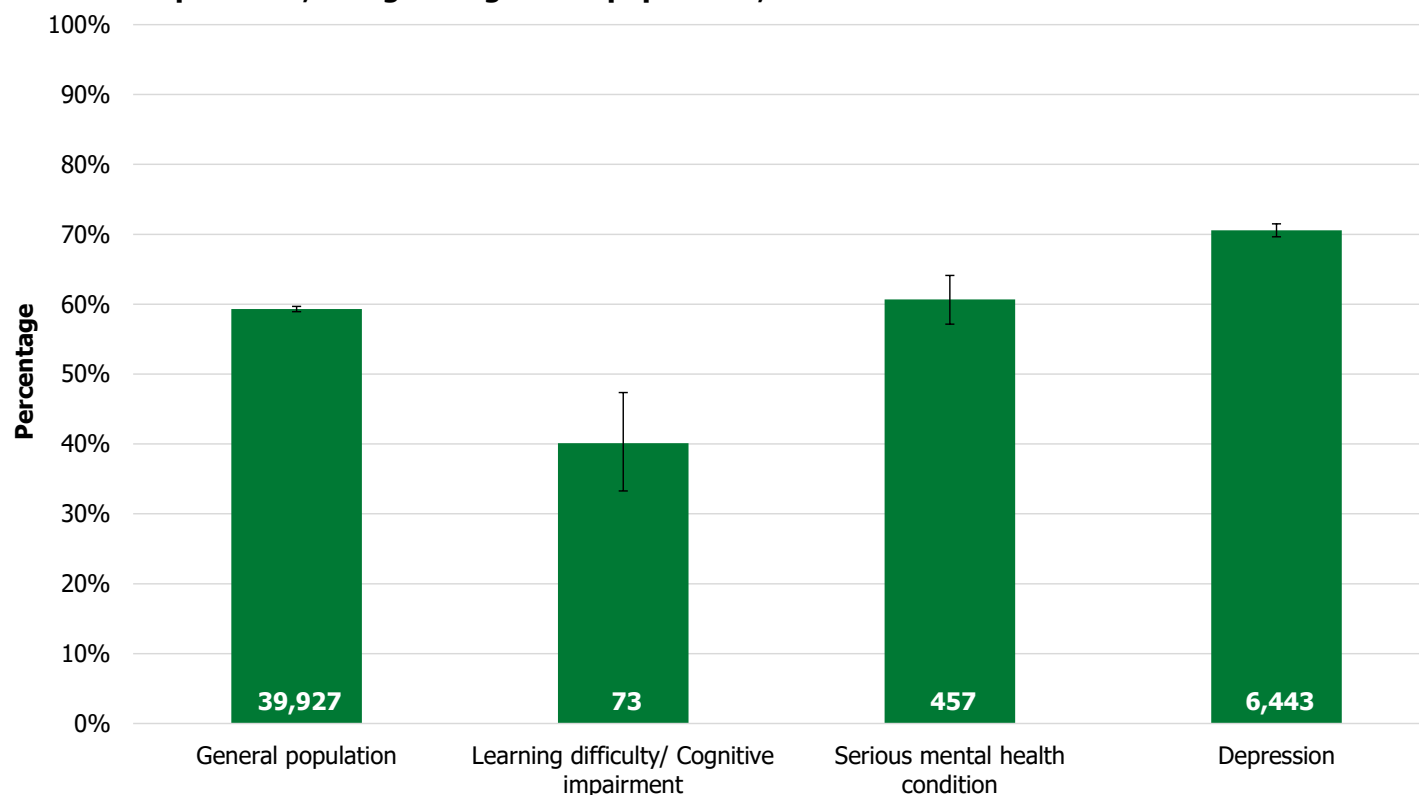
Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)



- In Islington, the overall cervical screening coverage increases with age; young women aged 25-49 was lower (59%) compared to older women aged 50-64 (68%) as for March 2020 before the pandemic.
- **Youngest women** aged 25-29 years old have a significantly lower coverage (52%) while older women aged 50-54 years old had the highest coverage (78%) than any other age groups. A lowest coverage is also found among the oldest women aged 60-64 years old (56%).

# Women with a learning disability had a lower cervical screening coverage than the general population

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by mental health condition or learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment, Islington registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

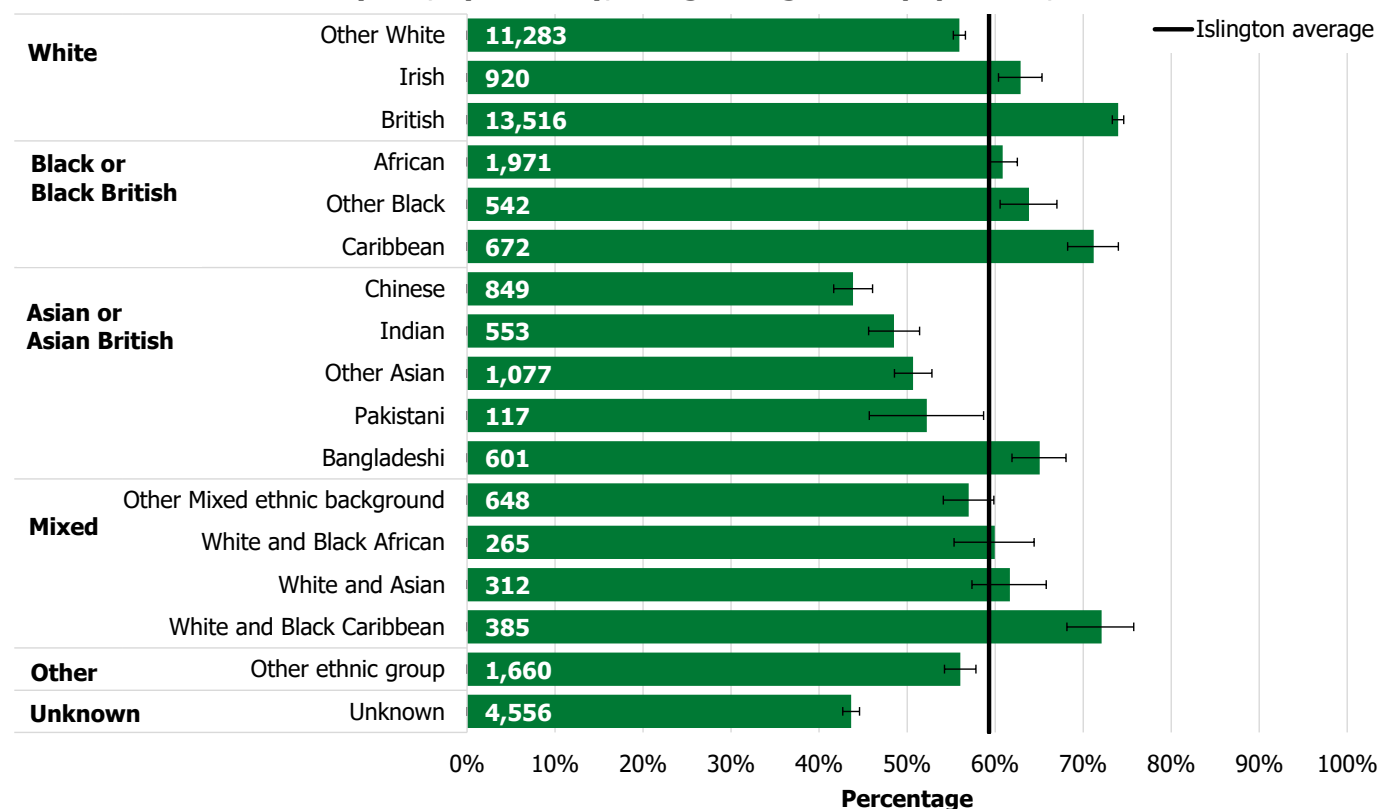
- In Islington, women with a record of a **learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment** are less likely to have a cervical screening than the Islington female general population (40% vs 59%).

## Data not shown:

- A higher refusal rate is found among women with a learning difficulty / cognitive impairment (35%) and serious mental illness (12%) compared to the average (3%).
- Similar pattern is seen in older women.

# Young Asian ethnic minorities and Other White have low screening coverage

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by ethnicity, Islington registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

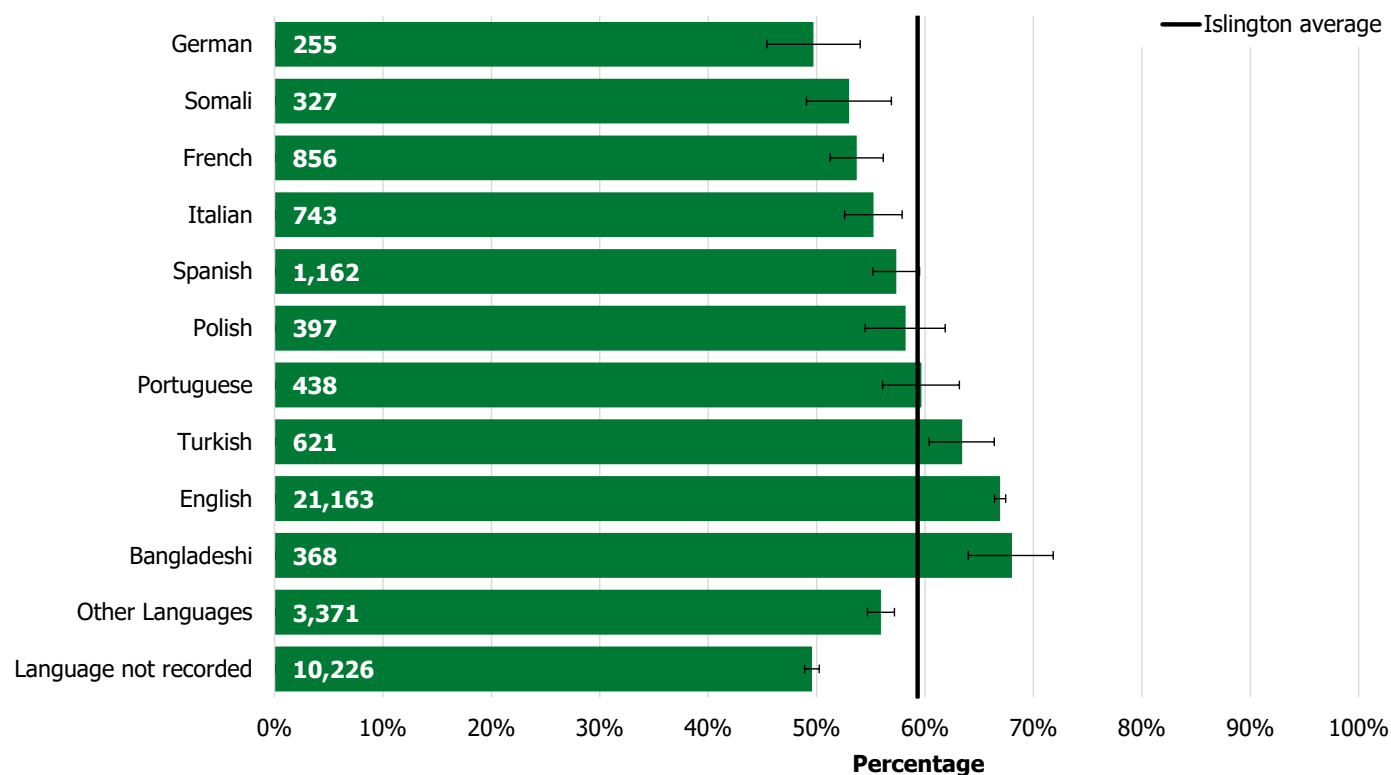
- In Islington, White British (74%), White and Black Caribbean (72%), Caribbean (71%) and Bangladeshi (65%) have a higher coverage compared to the Islington average (59%).
- Chinese (44%), Indian (49%), Other Asian (51%), Pakistani (52%), Other White or Other ethnic groups** have a significantly lower percentage (56% respectively) including those people **without a recorded ethnicity** (44%) compared to the Islington average (59%).

## Data not shown:

- A highest refusal for screening is found among Pakistani and Bangladeshi (8% and 7% respectively) compared to the average (5%).

# Young women speaking German, French, Italian or Somali had a lower screening coverage

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by language spoken (top 10), Islington registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

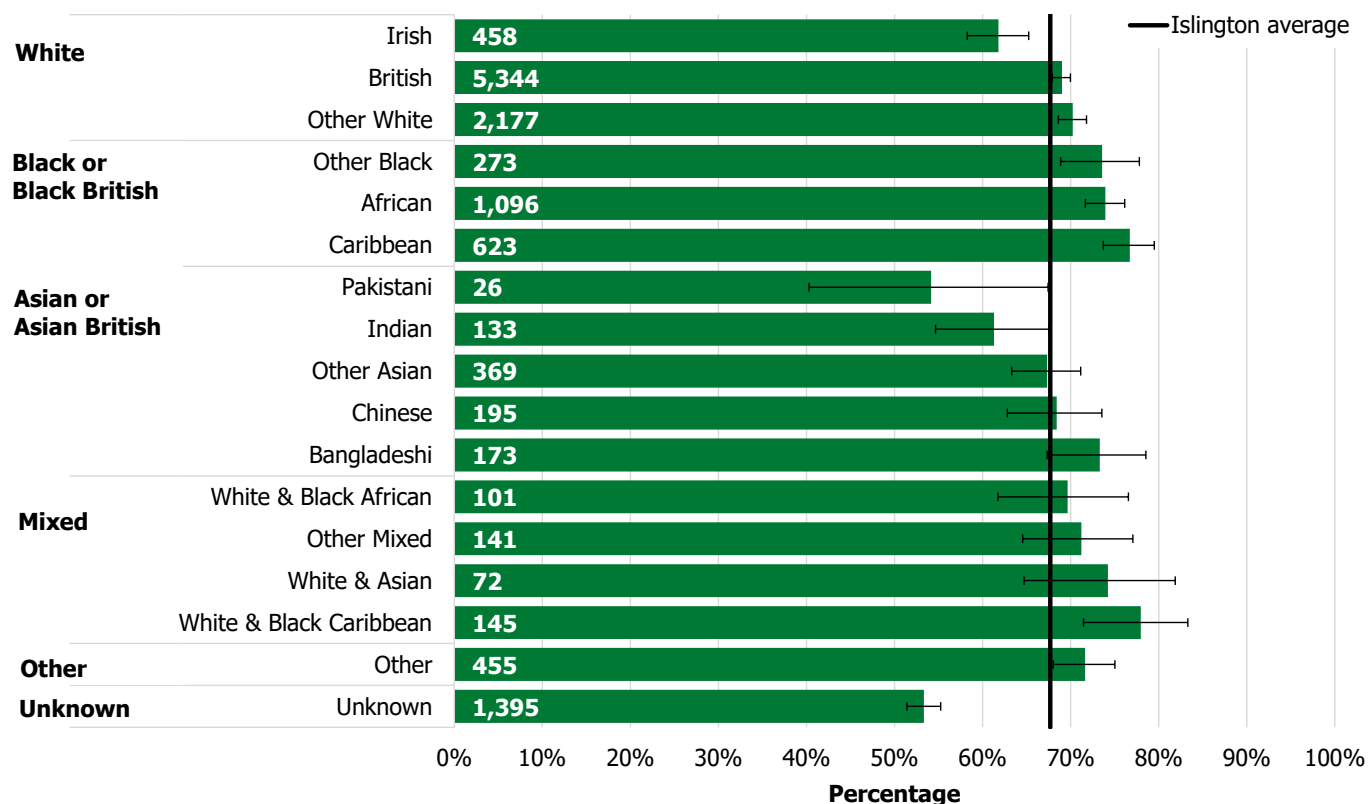
- In line with the ethnicity analysis, women whose first language is English, and those speaking Bangladeshi have higher coverage than the average (67%, 68% vs 59%).
- Among the Other White ethnic groups, younger women aged 25-49 speaking **German** (50%), **French** (54%) and **Italian** (57%) have a lower screening compared to the Islington average.
- **Young Somali women** (53%) also have a lower coverage when compared to the borough average (59%) or the overall Black ethnic groups (63%).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as language is poorly recorded.

## Data not shown:

- Somali and Turkish women also have a higher refusal rate (9% and 11%) than the Islington average (3%).

# Older women (50-64) among Irish community or without a recorded ethnicity have low coverage

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 50-64 over the last 5.5 years, by ethnicity, Islington registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

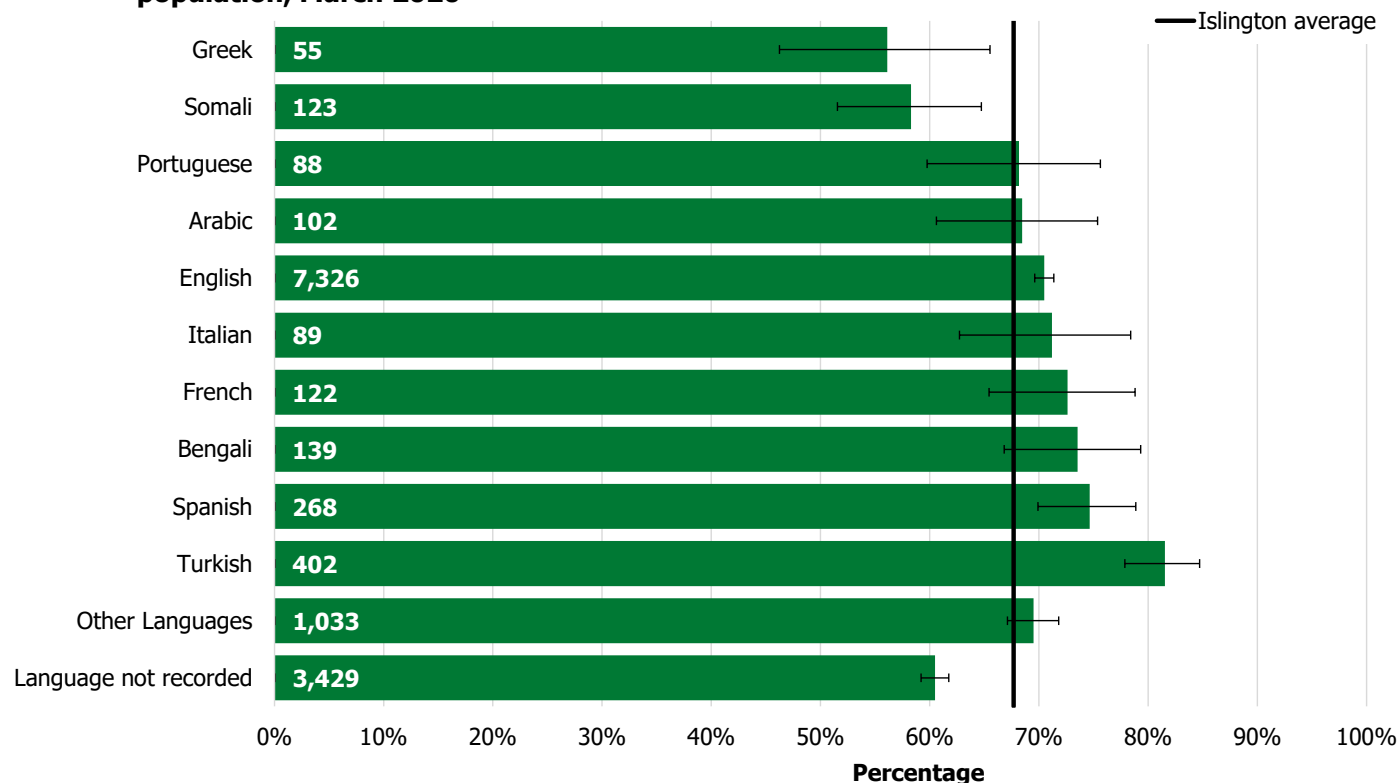
- Older women aged 50-64 years old **without a recorded ethnicity** (53%) or from the **Irish community** (62%) have their cervical screening coverage lower than the Islington average (68%).

## Data not shown:

- A highest refusal for screening is found among Pakistani (17%), Indian (10%) and Irish women (10%) compared to the average (7%).

# Somali and Greek older women (50-69) had a lower cervical screening

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 50-64 over the last 5.5 years, by language spoken (top 10), Islington registered population, March 2020**

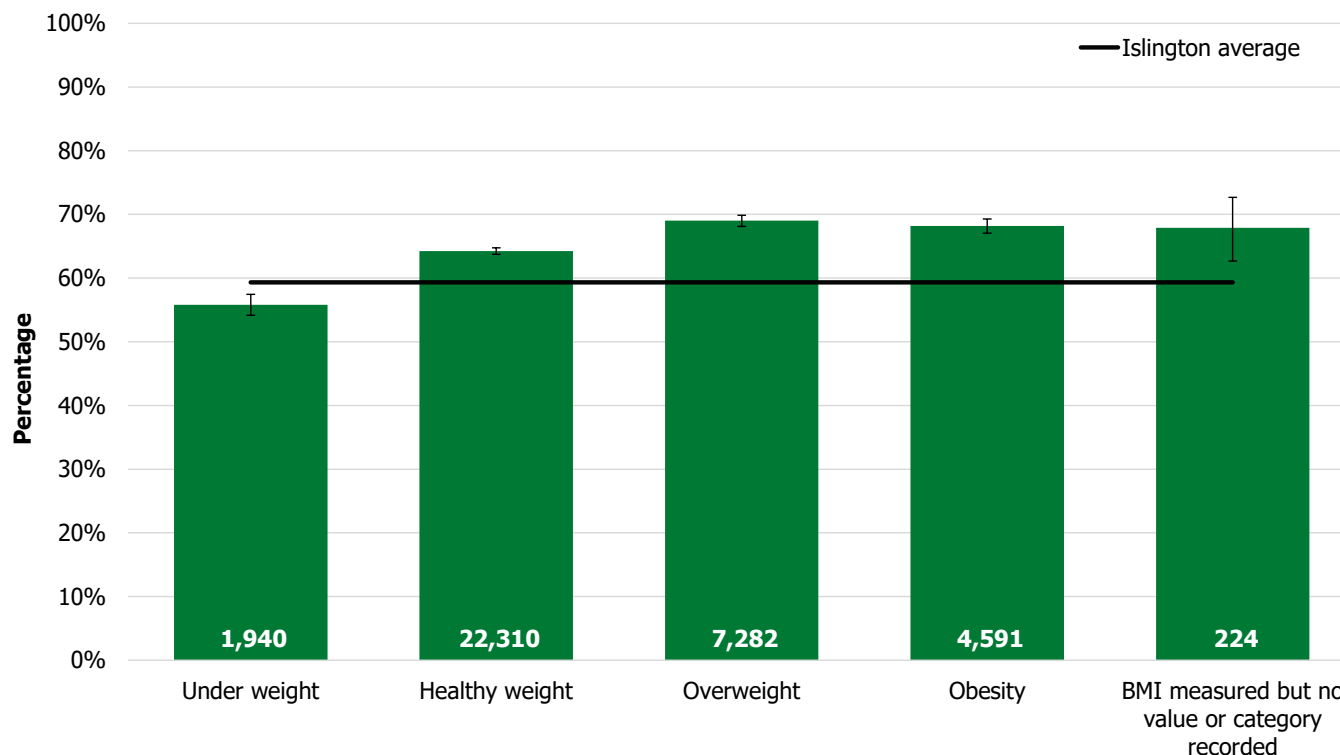


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- Among older women (50-64), **Somali** (58%) and **Greek** (56%) women have a lower coverage compared to the Islington average (68%).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as language is poorly recorded.

# Underweight women have low cervical screening

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by BMI group, Islington registered population, March 2020**

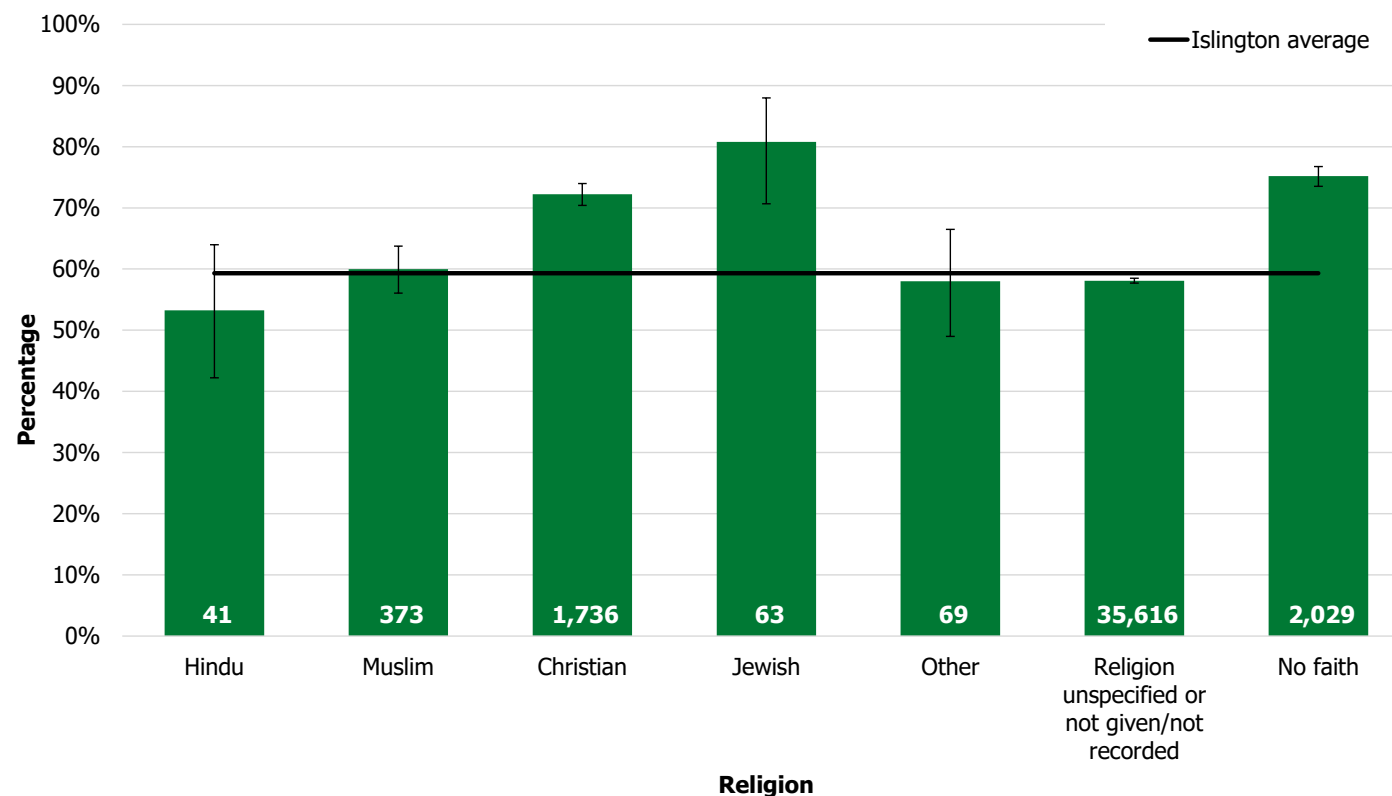


- Women who are **under weight** are less likely to have a cervical screening (50%) compared to women with any other BMI status (64% - 68%).

**Note:** Unfeasible values and no BMI measurement category have been excluded from this analysis.  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

# About 70% - 80% of women with Christian or Jewish faith had their cervical screening, which is higher than the average

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by religion, Islington registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

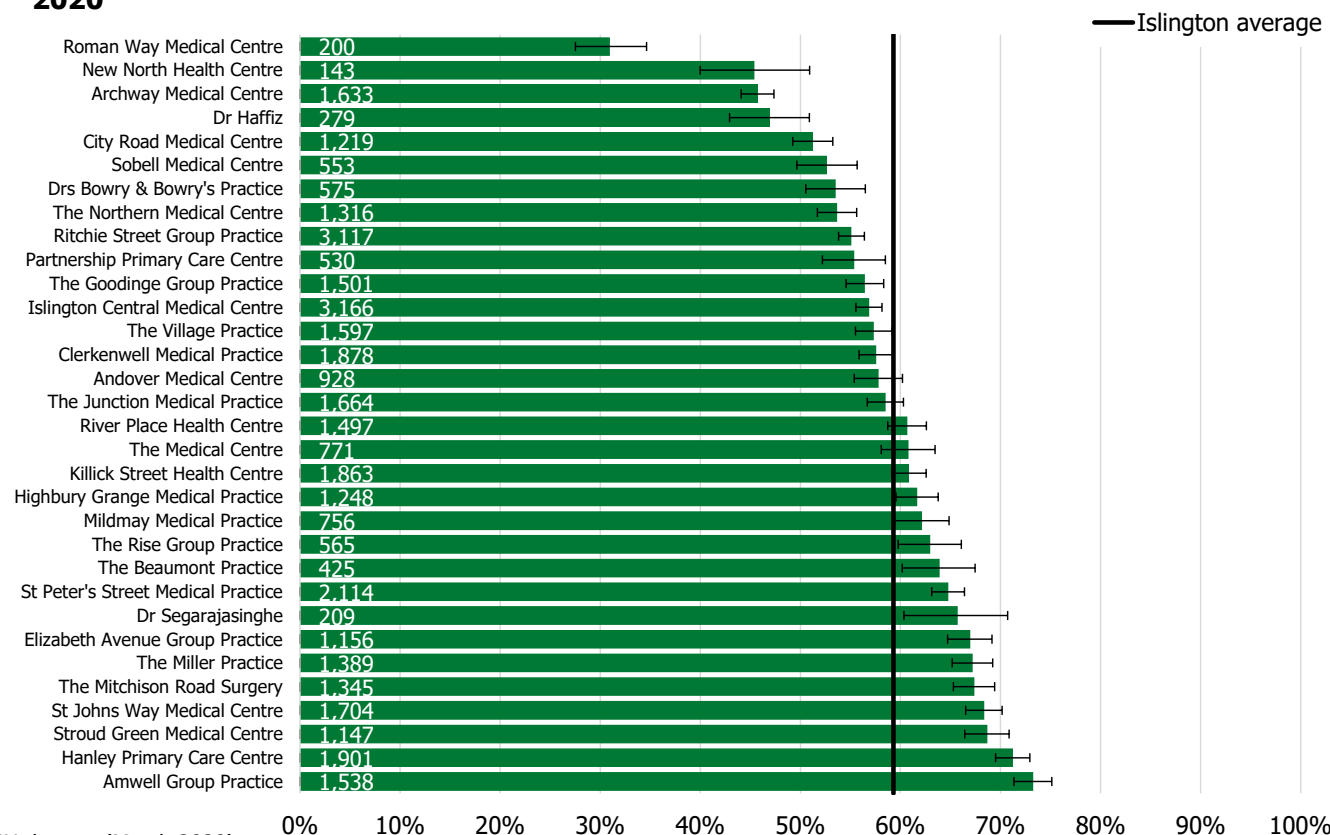
- As for March 2020, there was a good cervical screening coverage (above or similar to the Islington average).
- Younger women from **Jewish, Christian religion** or **without a faith** have a significantly higher coverage (72% -60%) than younger Muslim and Hindu women or with other religion (53%-60%).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as religion is poorly recorded.

## Data not shown:

- Women from Muslim and Hindu religion are more than twice as likely to have a refusal (6% and 9% respectively) than the Islington average (3%).
- No significant difference in coverage is found among older women (50-64) with or without faith.

# 12 out of 32 GP practices have lower cervical screening coverage compared to the Islington average

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by GP practice, Islington registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

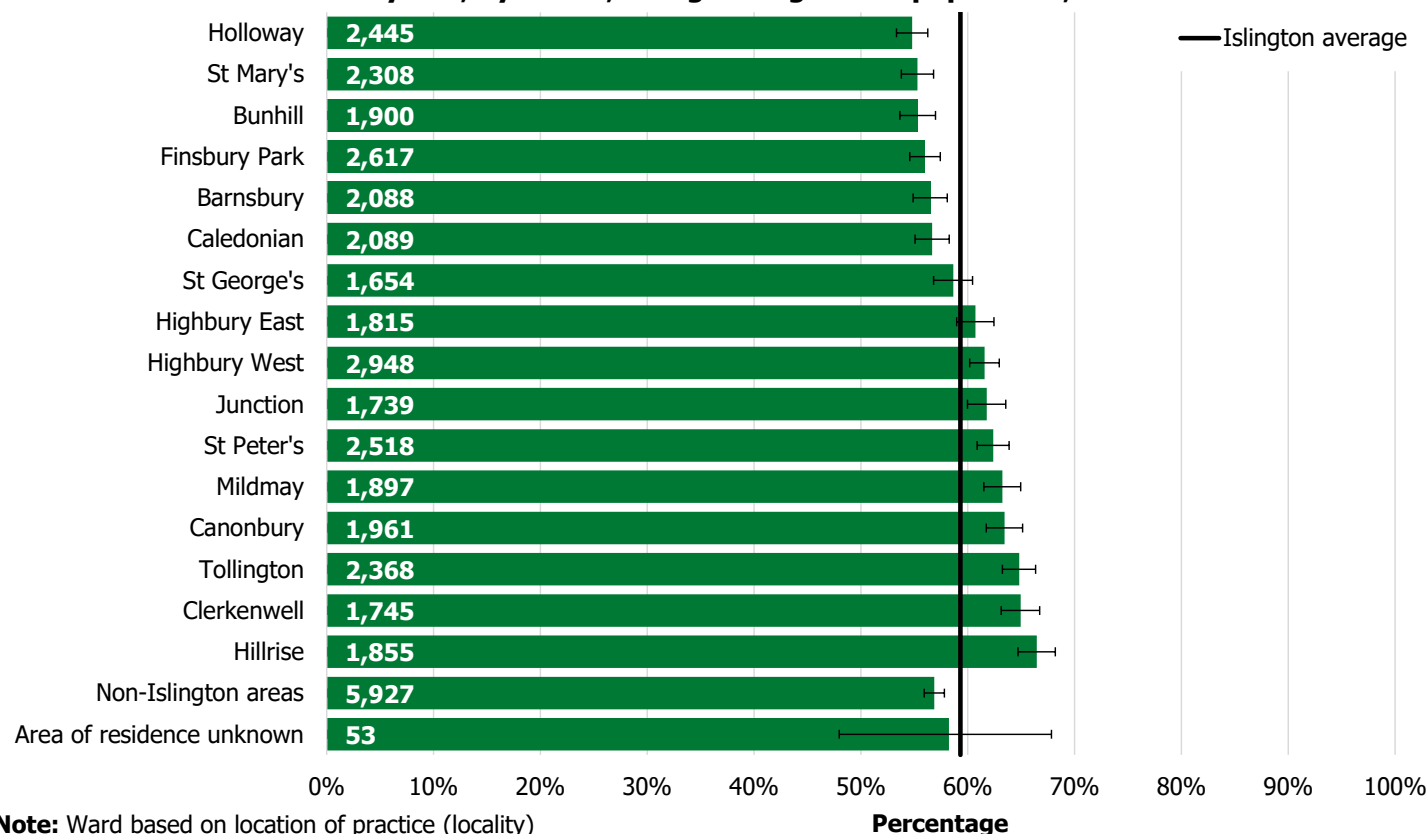
- The cervical screening across Islington GP practices ranges from 31% in **Roman Way Medical Centre** to 73% in **Amwell Group Practice**.
- There are **12 out of 32 GP practices** in Islington with a significantly lower cervical coverage than the Islington average.

## Data not shown:

- The highest refusal for screening is found in Dr Haffiz and Sobell Medical Centre (20% respectively) compared to the Islington average (5%).

# 6 out of 16 wards have lower screening coverage among young women (25-49) compared to the Islington average

**Number and percentage of cervical screening coverage among women aged 25-49 over the last 3.5 years, by wards, Islington registered population, March 2020**



**Note:** Ward based on location of practice (locality)

**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

- There are **6 out of 16 wards** in Islington with a significantly lower cervical screening coverage (between 55% and 57%) compared to the Islington average (59%). These wards are:

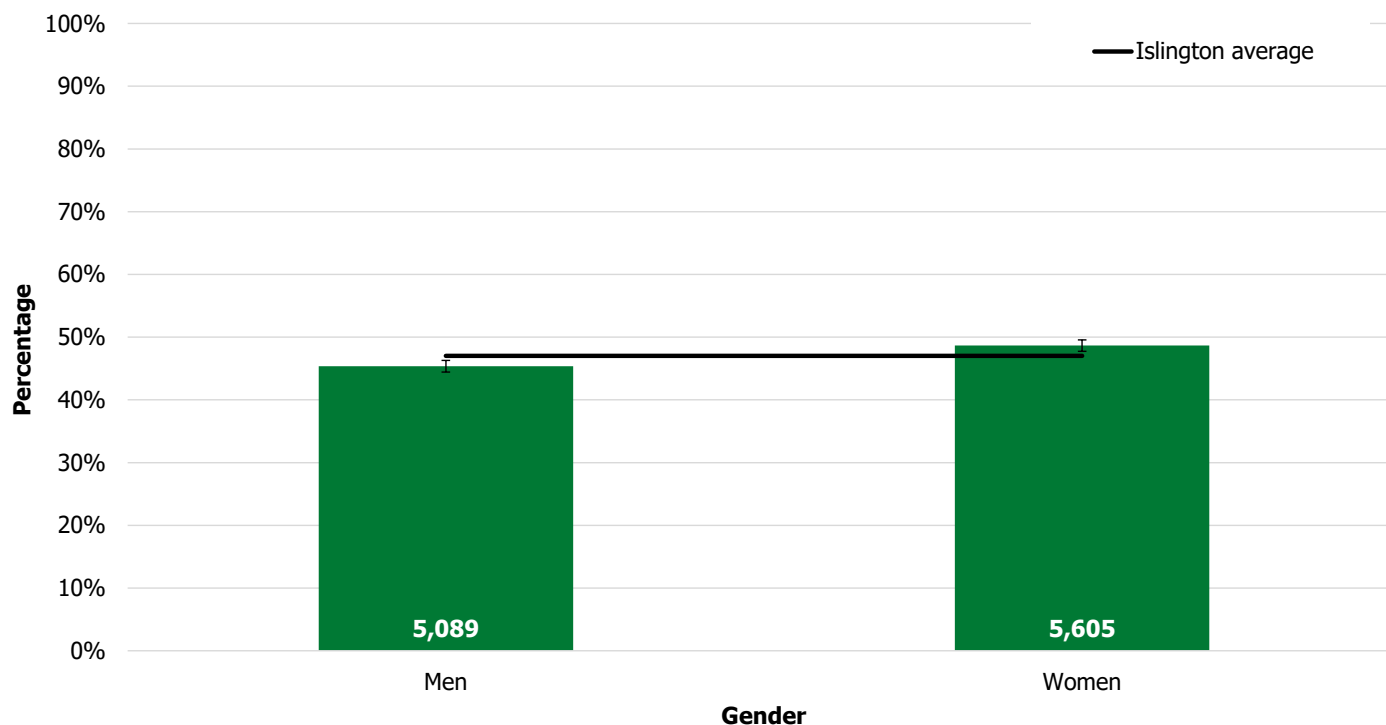
- Holloway
- St Mary's
- Bunhill
- Finsbury Park
- Barnsbury
- Caledonian

# Bowel screening



# Men have a significantly lower bowel screening coverage than women

Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by gender, Islington registered population, March 2020

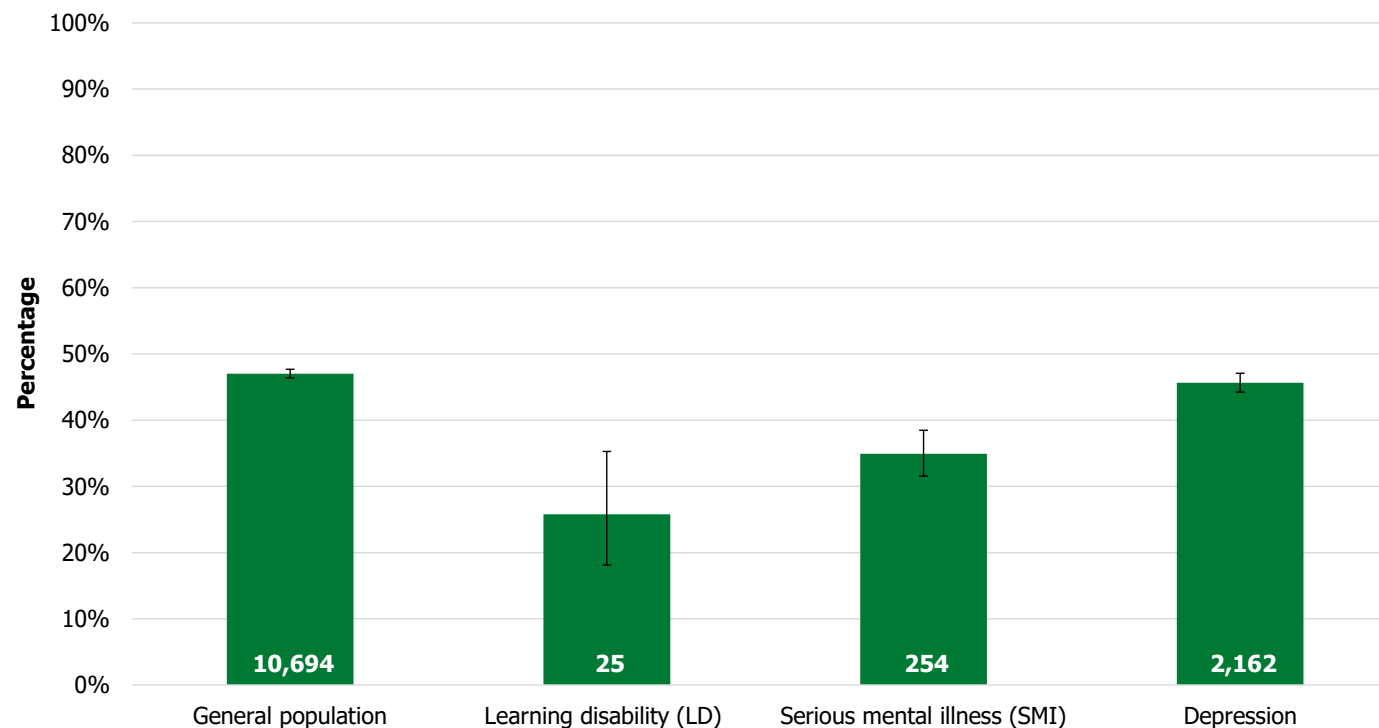


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- In Islington, the **overall bowel screening coverage was of 47%** as for March 2020 before the pandemic.
- **Men** are less likely to have a bowel screening (45% coverage) than women (49% coverage).

# People with learning difficulty or mental health conditions have lower bowel screening coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by mental health condition or learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment, Islington registered population, March 2020**

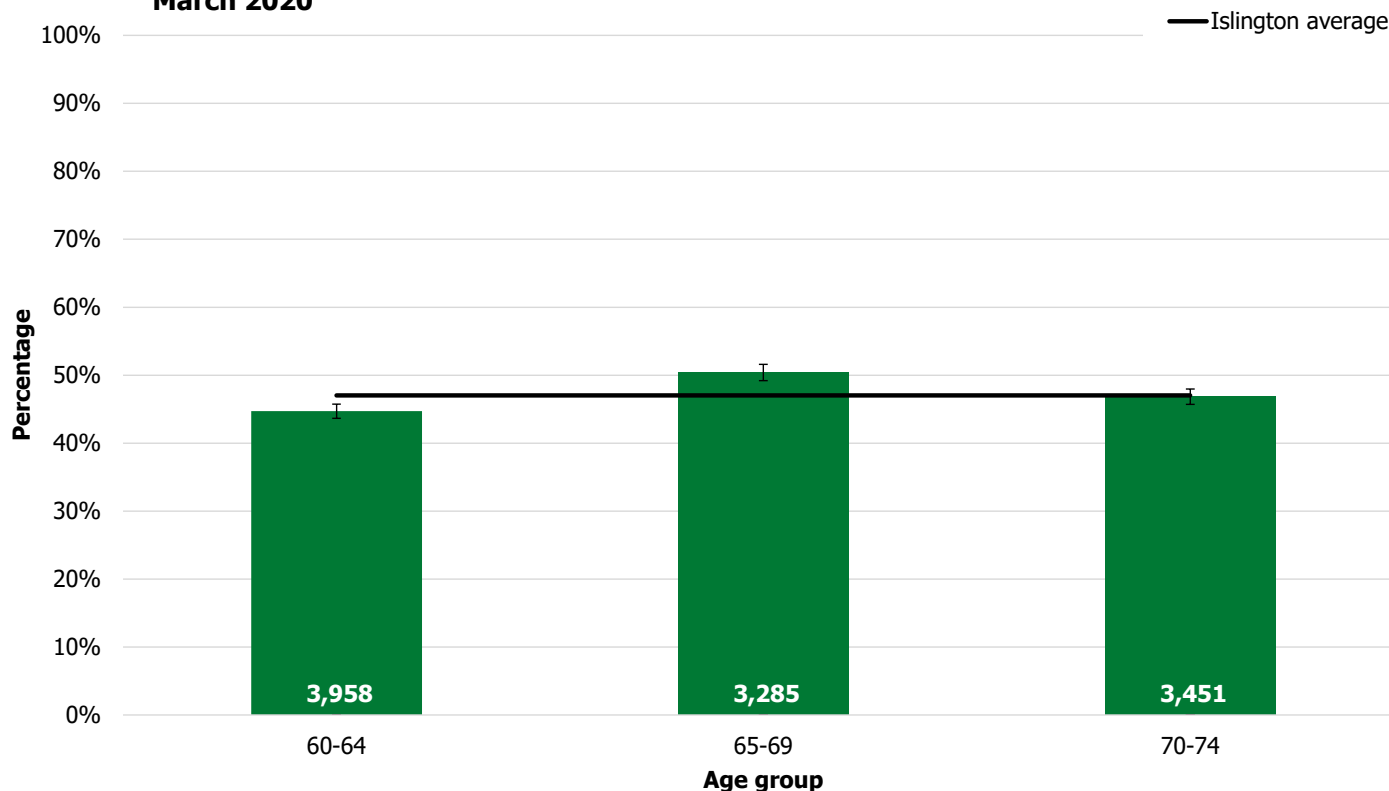


- Men and women with a recorded **learning difficulty/ cognitive impairment**, a **serious mental illness** or **depression** (26%, 35% and 46% respectively) have a significantly lower coverage than the Islington general population (47%).

Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

# People aged 60-64 have lower bowel screening coverage than older age groups

Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by age group, Islington registered population, March 2020

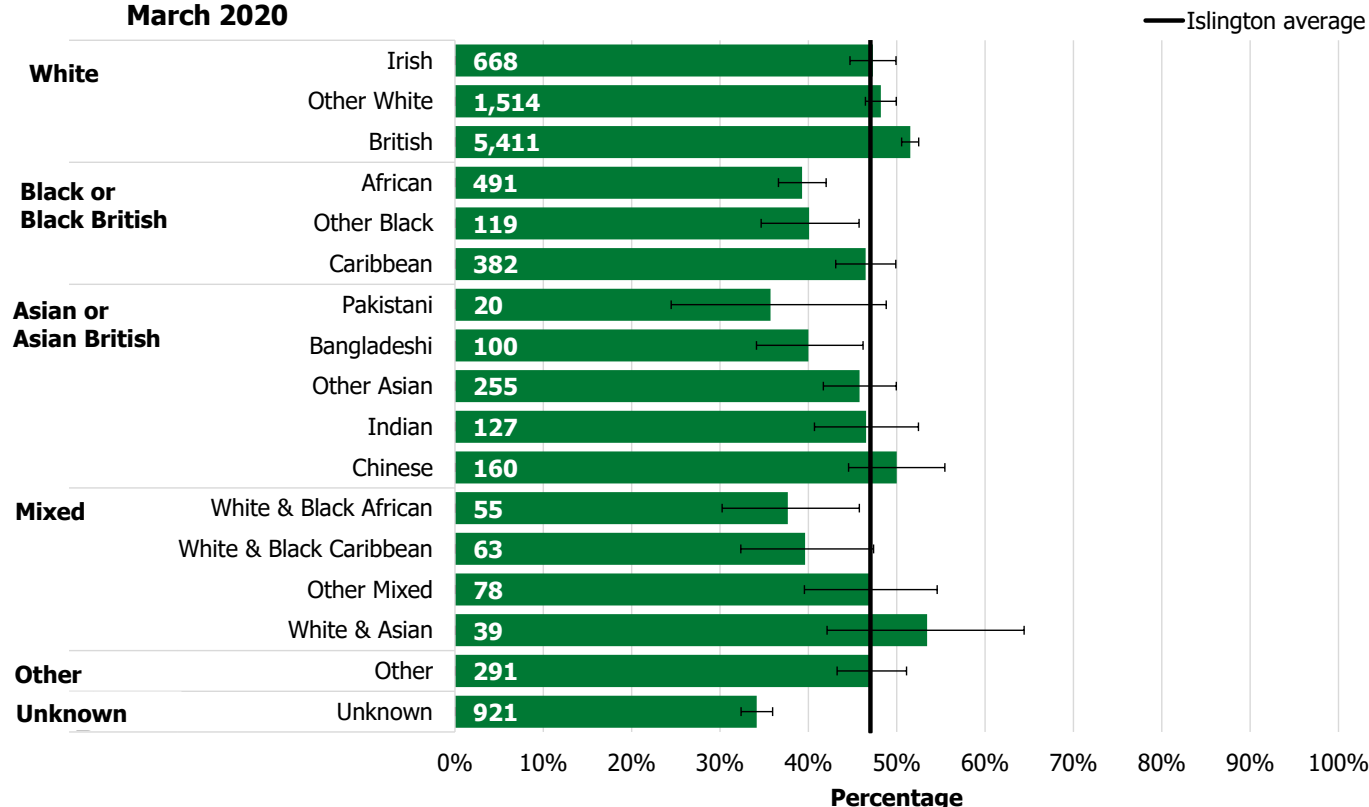


Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

- People **aged 60-64 years** have a significantly lower coverage than people aged 65-69 (45% vs 50%).

# African, Other Black and Bangladeshi ethnic groups and those without a recorded ethnicity have lower coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by ethnicity, Islington registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

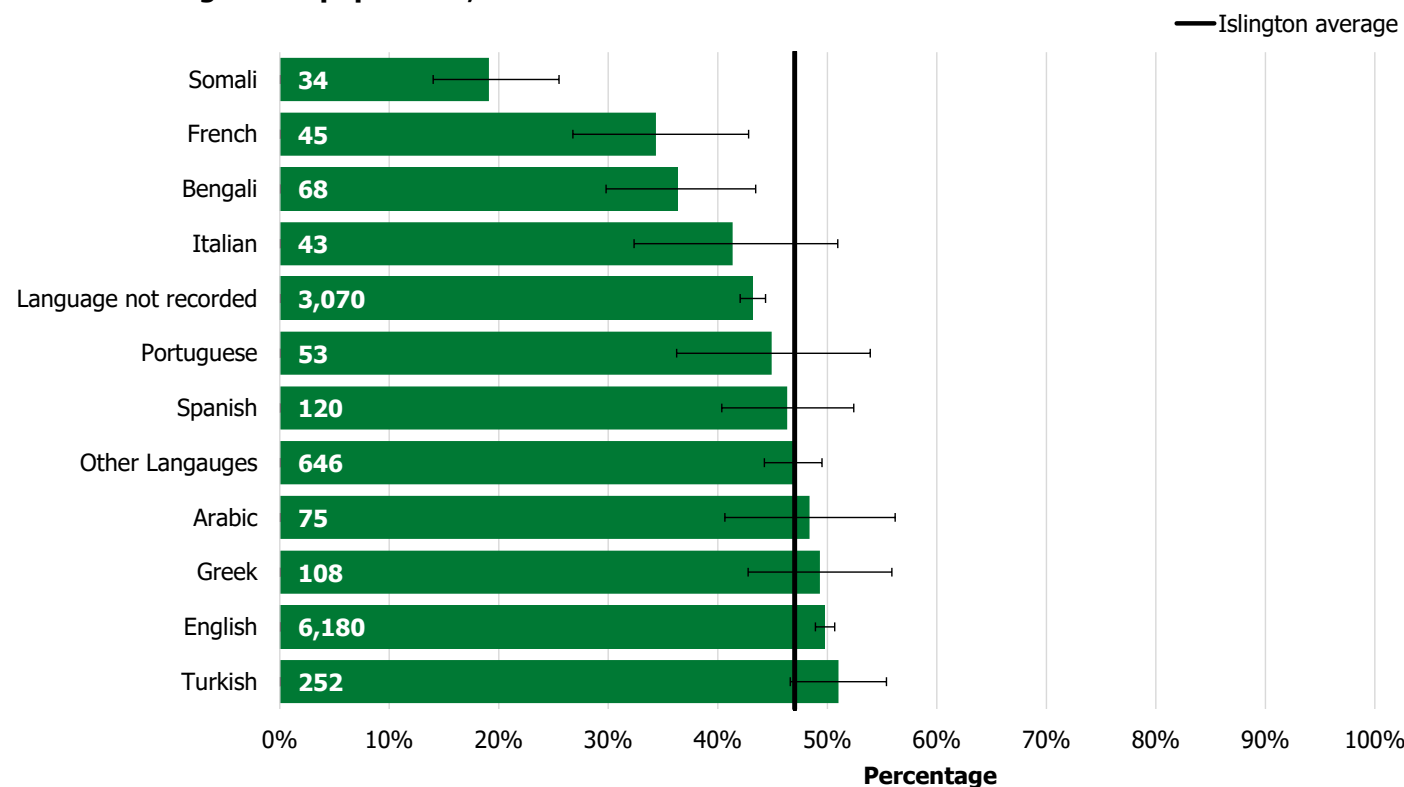
- In Islington, White British are the only ethnic groups with a significantly higher bowel screening coverage (52%) than the Islington average (47%).
- **African, Other Black, White & Black African and Bangladeshi** ethnic groups (around 40%) and those **without a recorded ethnicity (33%)** have a significantly lower bowel screening coverage than the Islington average (47%).

## Data not shown:

- A higher refusal is found among White & Black Caribbean (1.9%) than the Islington average (0.6%).

# People aged 60-74 speaking Somali in Islington have the lowest bowel screening coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by language spoken (top 10), Islington registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

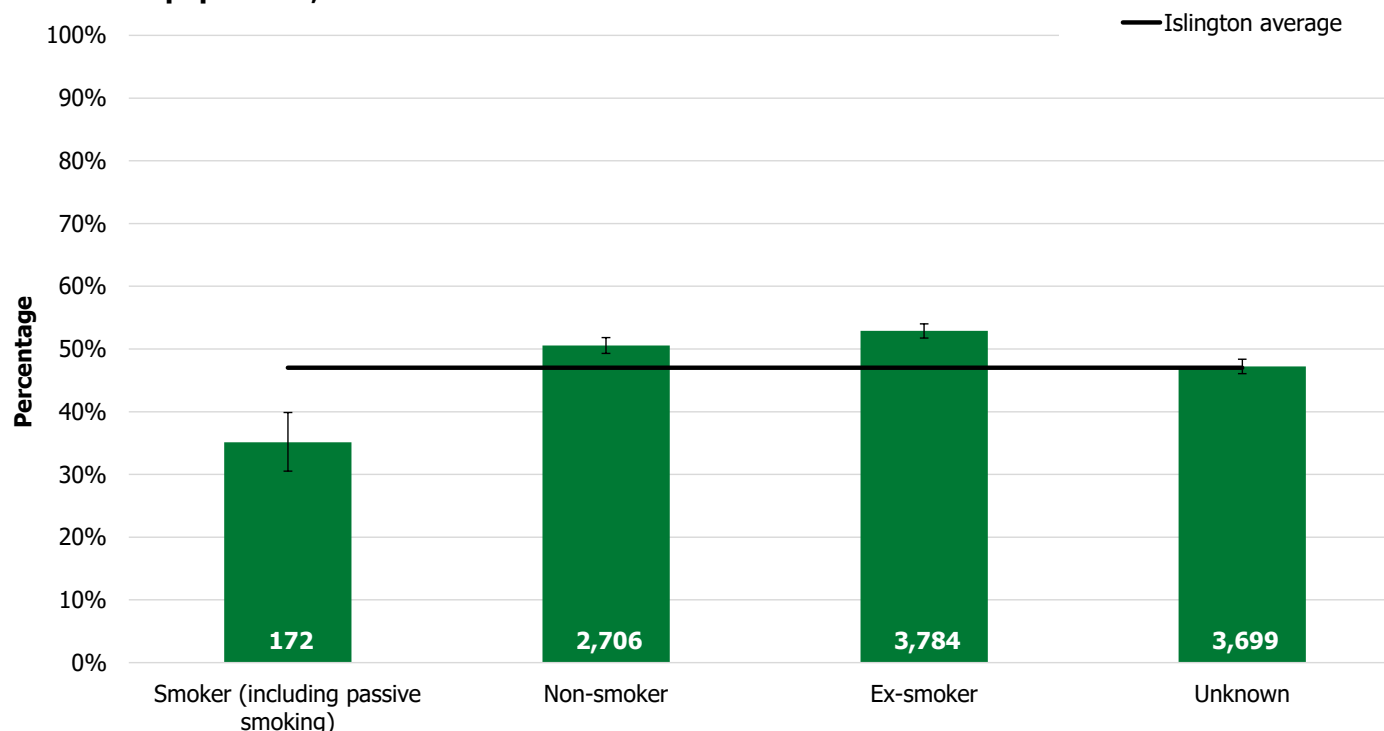
- Older people aged 60-74 speaking **Somali** (19%) have significantly lower bowel screening coverage (34%) than any other language speakers (range between 34% and 51%).
- French** (34%), **Bengali** (36%) have a significantly lower screening coverage compared to the Islington average (47%).
- These findings should be interpreted with caution as language is poorly recorded.

## Data not shown:

- No significant difference in coverage is found when data broken down by religion or BMI status.

# Smokers have the lowest bowel screening coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by smoking status, Islington registered population, March 2020**

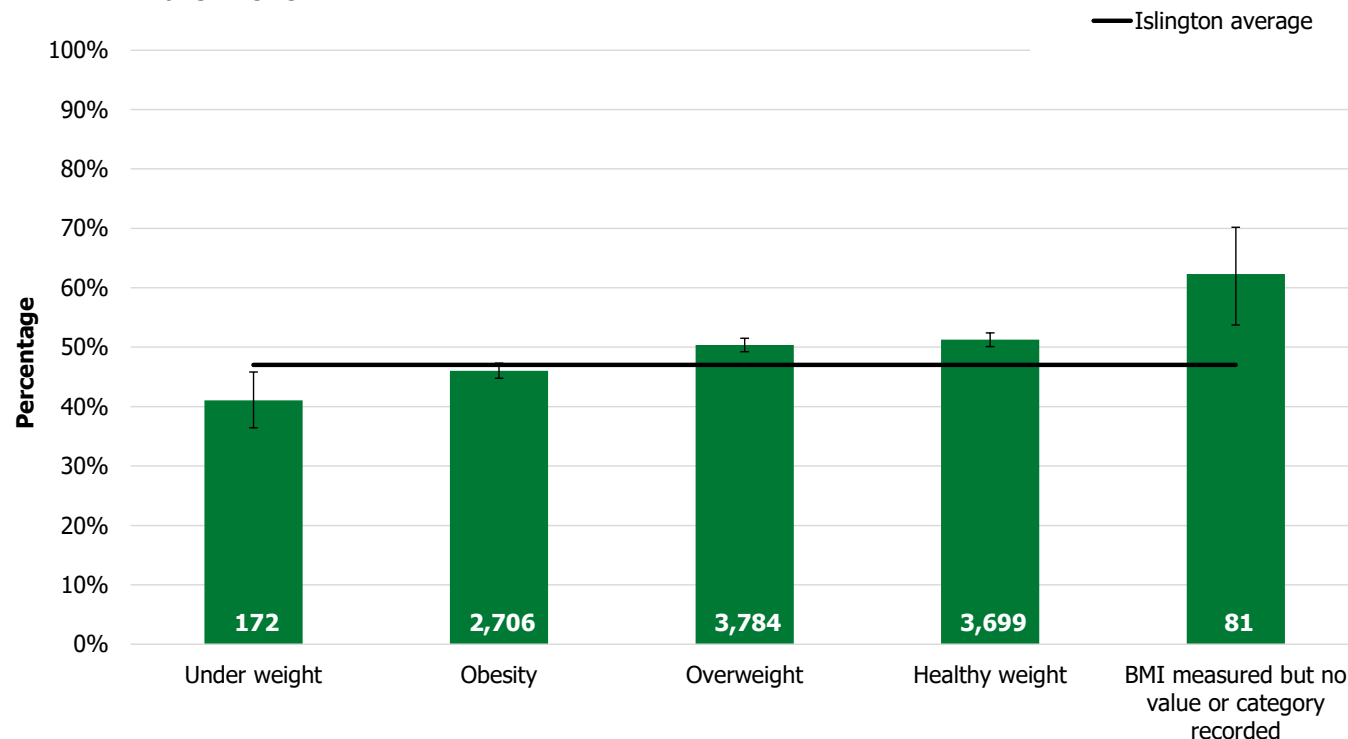


**Note:** No smoking status recorded has been excluded from this analysis  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

- A similar pattern from a previous slide is seen among residents who are smoking which is strongly associated to **socio-economic factors**.
- Older people (60-74s) who are currently **smoking** are less likely to have a bowel screening (35%) than non-smokers (51%) or ex-smokers (53%).

# Older people who are underweight have the lowest bowel screening coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by BMI group, Islington registered population, March 2020**



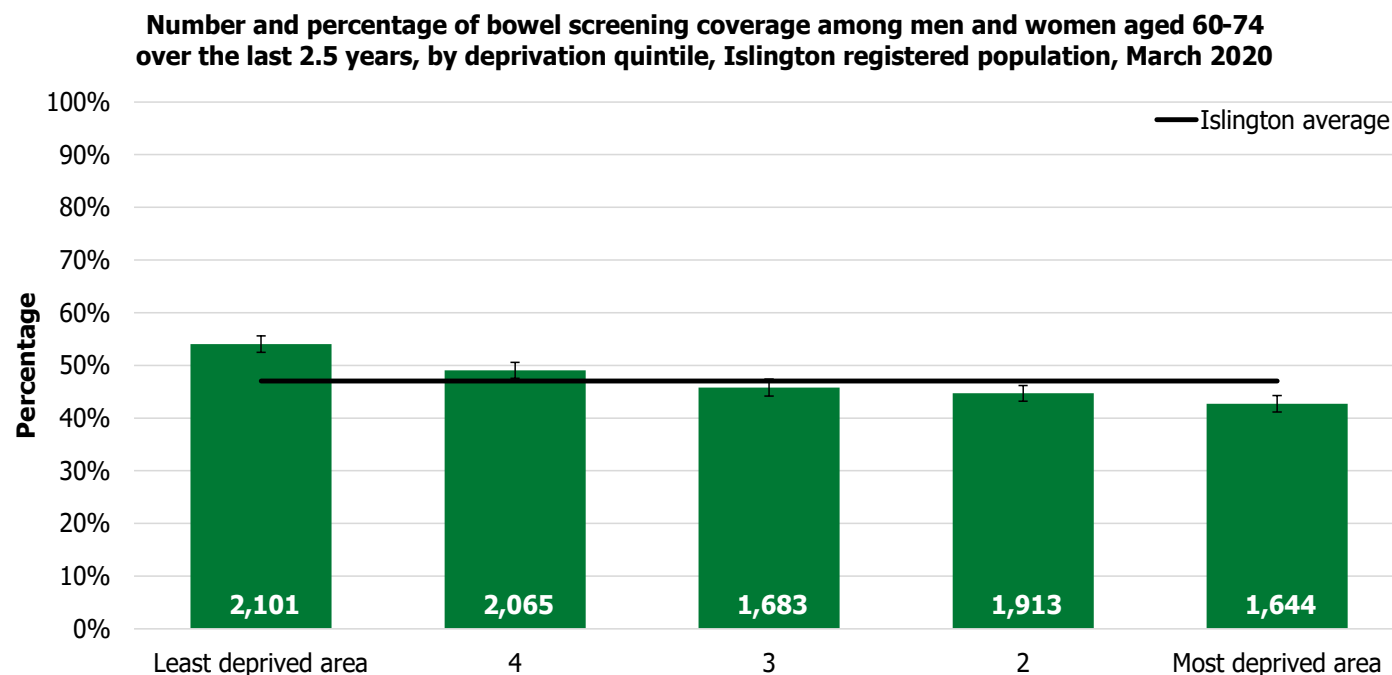
**Note:** Unfeasible values and no BMI measurement category have been excluded from this analysis.  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

- Older people who are under weight or obese have a significantly lower coverage (41% and 46% respectively) compared to older people with any other BMI status (50% - 62%).

## Data not shown:

- No difference in coverage is found in the older cohort aged 50-64 years old.

# Bowel screening is lower in more deprived areas

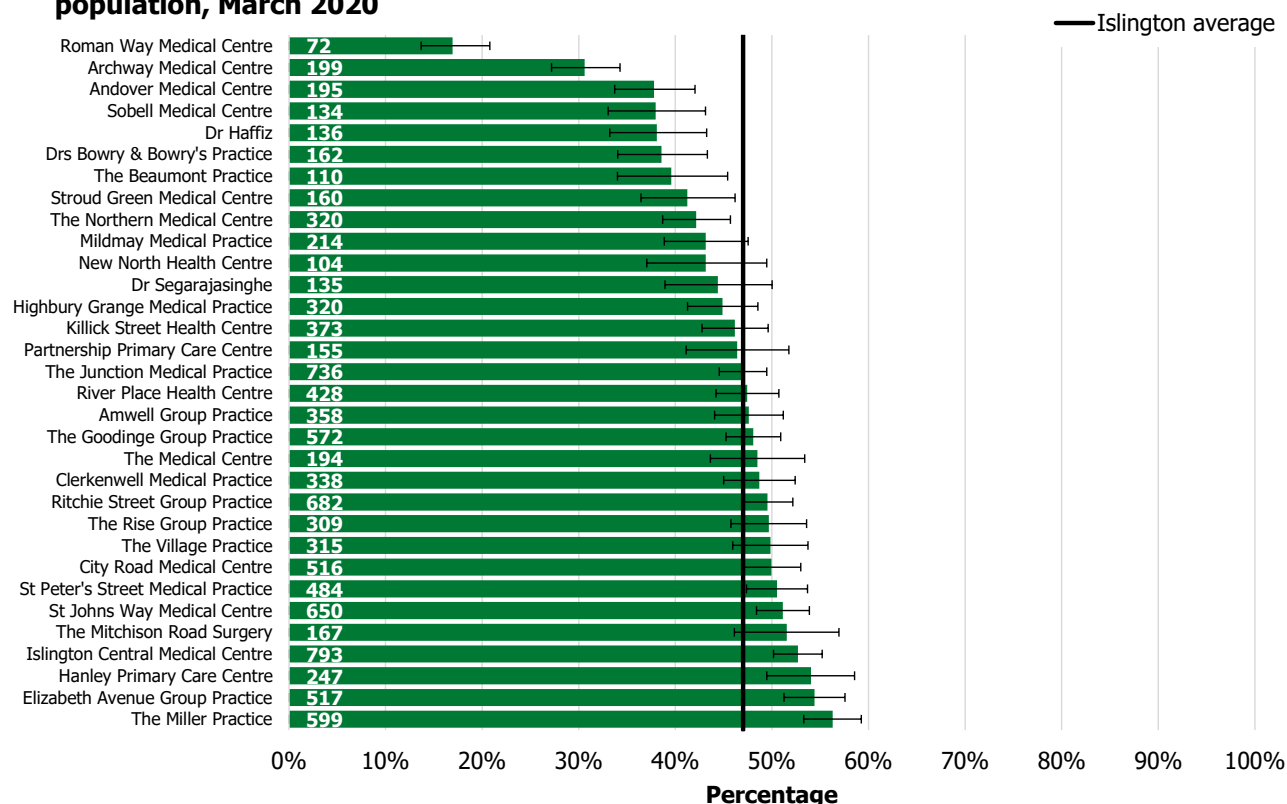


- There is a socio-economic gradient in the screening coverage for bowel cancer in Islington.
- Older residents (60-74s) living in the **most deprived areas** of the borough are less likely to have their bowel screening than those living in the least deprived areas.

Source: Commissioning Support Units (CSU) dataset as for 31st March 2020

# 9 out of 32 GP practices have lower coverage than the Islington average

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by GP practice, Islington registered population, March 2020**



Source: CSU dataset (March 2020)

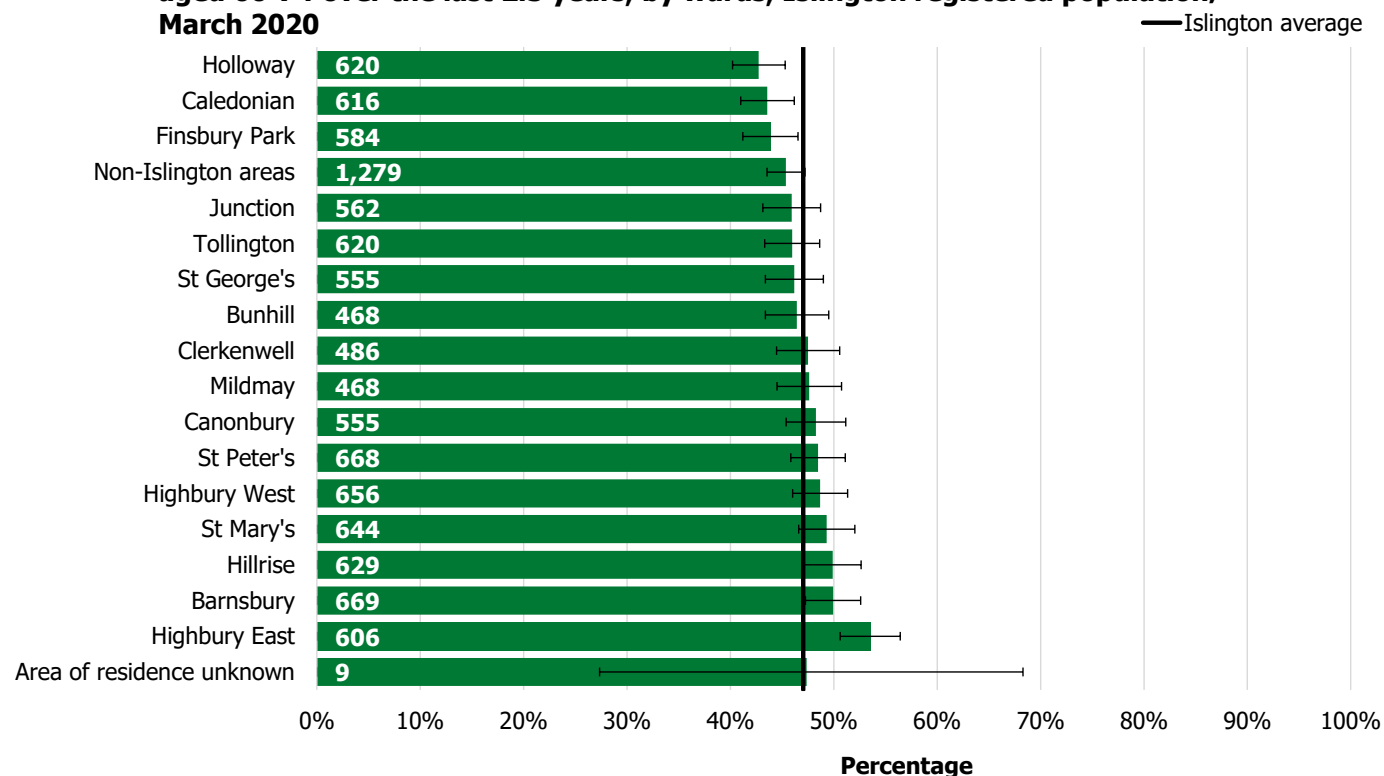
- The bowel screening coverage ranges across Islington GP practices, from 17% in **Roman Way Medical Centre** to 56% in **The Miller Practice**.
- There are **9 out of 32 GP practices** in Islington with a significantly lower screening coverage than the Islington average (47%).

## Data not shown:

- The highest refusal is found in the **Mitchison Road Surgery** (9%) and **Archway Medical Centre** (4%) compared to the Islington average (0.6%).

# Most deprived Islington wards have the lowest coverage

**Number and percentage of bowel screening coverage among men and women aged 60-74 over the last 2.5 years, by wards, Islington registered population, March 2020**



- **Holloway, Caledonian and Finsbury Park** are the only wards in Islington with a significantly lower coverage (range between 43% and 44%) while **Highbury East** has the highest coverage (54%) when compared to the Islington average (47%).
- Holloway, Caledonian and Finsbury are also the most deprived wards in Islington while Highbury East is the least deprived ward indicating that the bowel screening is associated to **socio-economic status**.

**Note:** Ward based on location of practice (locality)  
**Source:** CSU dataset (March 2020)

# Contact details

## About Public Health Intelligence

Public health intelligence is a specialist area of public health. Trained analysts use a variety of statistical and epidemiological methods to collate, analyse and interpret data to provide an evidence-base and inform decision-making at all levels. Camden and Islington's Public Health Intelligence team undertake epidemiological analysis on a wide range of data sources.

## About NCL cancer screening inequality analysis

This data analysis was prepared by Anjil Thapaliya (Public Health Intelligence and Information Officer), Cintia Liberatoscioli (Public Health Intelligence and Information Officer) and reviewed and approved for publication by Ester Romeri (Public Health Intelligence and Information Analyst)

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We would also very much welcome your comments on this report, so please contact us with your ideas.

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