



**Isle of Wight  
Council**

**Isle of Wight Council**

# **Healthy Lives**

**Protective Measures**

**July 2025**

## Contents

1	Introduction .....	3
2	Vaccinations.....	4
3	Screening.....	6
4	NHS Health Check Programme .....	9

# 1 Introduction

Our behaviours, personal circumstances and illnesses hugely affect our life expectancy and health. Influences on our health are particularly important before birth and during early childhood. These influences and risk factors continue to accumulate, and their effects build as we move into adulthood. Preventing exposure to these risk factors and reducing inequalities in how these risk factors are distributed among our population, can have a positive impact on our health.

Local public health teams work to both prevent and reduce people's exposures to risk factors across all stages of life. We commission services which help people reduce their risk factors (for example, smoking). We also work alongside other organisations to provide people with the support they need to make healthy decisions and prevent exposure to negative risk factors in the first place.

This chapter focuses on:

- the risk factors, causes and protective factors which influence our health
- the health inequalities which are evident and
- the potential impact COVID-19 has had.

Data in this written summary is correct as of July 2025. The data in this report can be explored further by smaller geographies in the JSNA Healthy Lives data report<sup>1</sup>. The data report will be updated continuously, as new data becomes available.

The health outcomes of our population, and how these impact different population groups, are discussed in more detail in the accompanying JSNA reports.

---

<sup>1</sup> [JSNA Healthy Lives](#)

## 2 Vaccinations

High vaccination coverage is essential to ensuring population protection against vaccine-preventable diseases. These diseases often lead to serious complications which can include lasting disability and death.

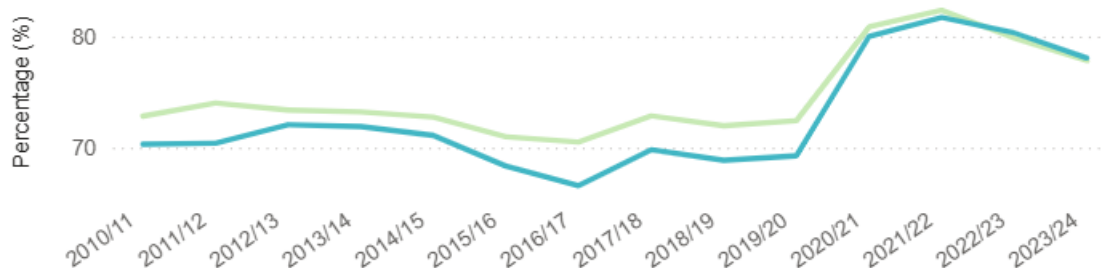
There are some targets that the Isle of Wight is not meeting in 2023/24 and is worse than the England value for, including MMR for two doses (5-year-olds), flu in at-risk individuals and primary school aged children, HPV, DTaP and IPV booster (5-year-olds), MenACWY (14- to 15-year-olds), HPV vaccination (both one and two doses) and shingles (71-year-olds).

Generally, vaccination coverage has not been negatively affected by the pandemic and, in the case of flu vaccination, there were significant increases in coverage for those aged 65+ between 2019/20 and 2021/22, although this has since begun to decline in England as well as the Isle of Wight. In 2023/24, 78.1% of people aged 65 and over had their flu vaccination, statistically similar to England at 77.8%.

**Figure 1:** Flu vaccination coverage in people aged 65 and older, 2010/11 to 2023/24

**Population vaccination coverage: Flu (aged 65 and over) in England and on the Isle of Wight (Persons)**

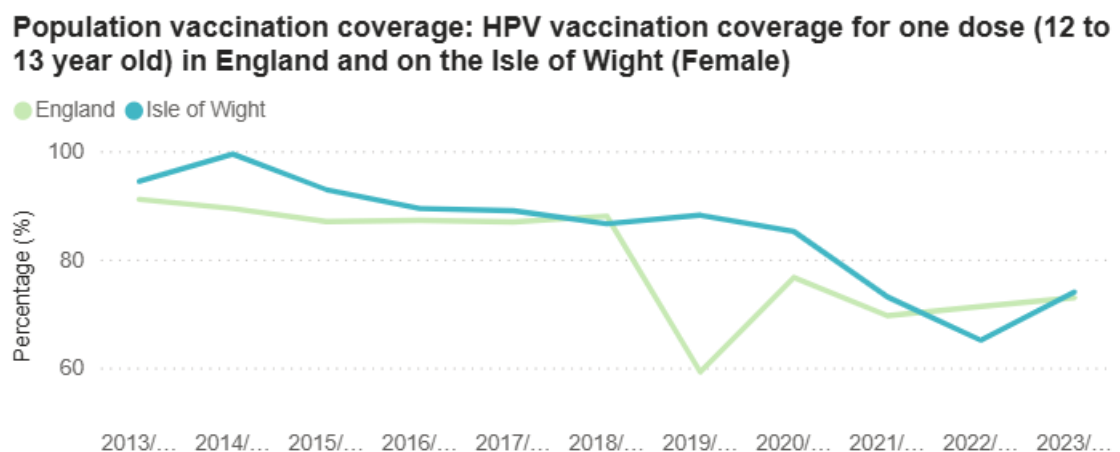
● England ● Isle of Wight



Source: Fingertips

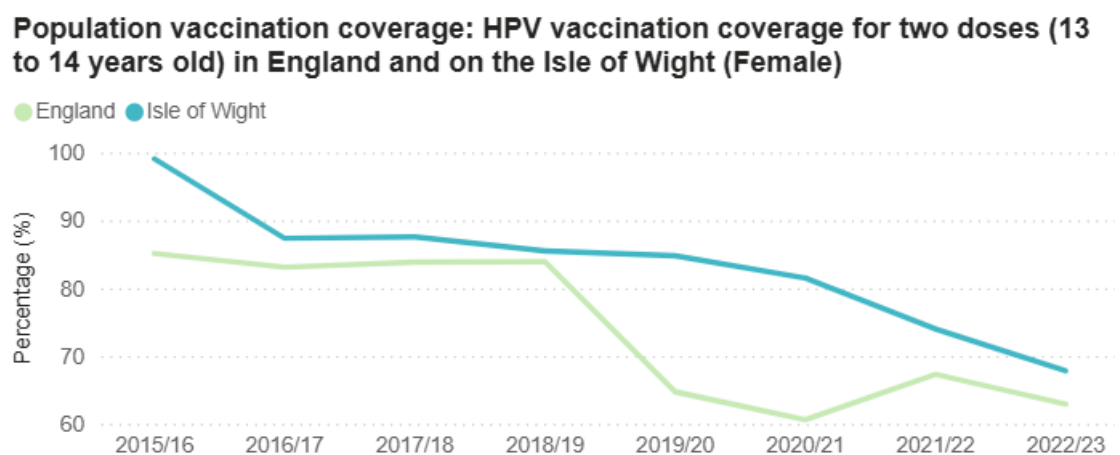
Figure 2 shows that the HPV vaccination coverage in females for one dose has been slowly decreasing from 99.5% in 2014/15 until 85.2% in 2020/21. The overall trend is decreasing and getting worse to 73.9% in 2023/24. Figure 2 shows in 2022/23 the proportion of females given two doses was 67.8% on the Isle of Wight, compared to England at 62.9%.

**Figure 2:** HPV vaccination coverage for one dose in females aged 12 to 13 years, 2013/14 to 2022/23



Source: Fingertips

**Figure 3:** HPV vaccination coverage for two doses in females aged 13 to 14 years, 2013/14 to 2022/23



Source: Fingertips

It should be noted that this data is also available for males on Fingertips, in 2023/24 the coverage on the Island for one dose in males was 68.0%, worse than the national coverage of 67.7%<sup>2</sup>. In 2022/24, 53.5% of males aged 13-14 had two doses of HPV vaccination, compared to 56.1% nationally.

<sup>2</sup> [Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

### 3 Screening

Screening can detect people who are at high risk of a health problem but are not experiencing symptoms. Early detection can reduce the intensity of treatment required and improve chances of survival. Therefore, screening is a key public health action as part of wider preventative and healthcare activities.

All adults aged 60 to 74 are invited for bowel cancer screening every two years. Bowel cancer screening coverage is consistently higher on the Isle of Wight than in England. The Isle of Wight has seen a similar increase, with uptake of 72.8% in 2024, also significantly higher than 71.8% in England. Nationally, uptake is significantly lower in areas of higher deprivation<sup>3</sup>.

Adult women including transgender men and non-binary people with female reproductive organs are also invited for cervical cancer screening from ages 25 to 64, and breast cancer screening from ages 53 to 70. We are ensuring that transgender men and non-binary people with female reproductive organs are aware of cancer symptoms which may impact them, as well as receiving screening invites and being able to access screening services for cervical screening, as well as breast cancer screening. In 2024 the NHS implemented a new Cervical Screening Management System to replace the previous call/recall system. This system supports the option for a GP or sexual health provider to manually opt-in eligible transgender men and non-binary people so that they also receive an automatic screening invitation to participate in the NHS Cervical Screening Programme<sup>4</sup>.

Both nationally and on the Island uptake of cervical cancer screening is decreasing and getting worse in the 25-49 year old age group. Figure 4 shows that on the Isle of Wight in 2024, 69% were screened; statistically higher the national percentage of 66.1%. Nationally, in the 50-64 year old age group the trend is also declining and on the Isle of Wight is has stayed similar in recent years. In 2024, 71.7% were screened, statistically lower and worse than England at 74.3%. Uptake is generally lower in areas of higher deprivation<sup>5</sup>.

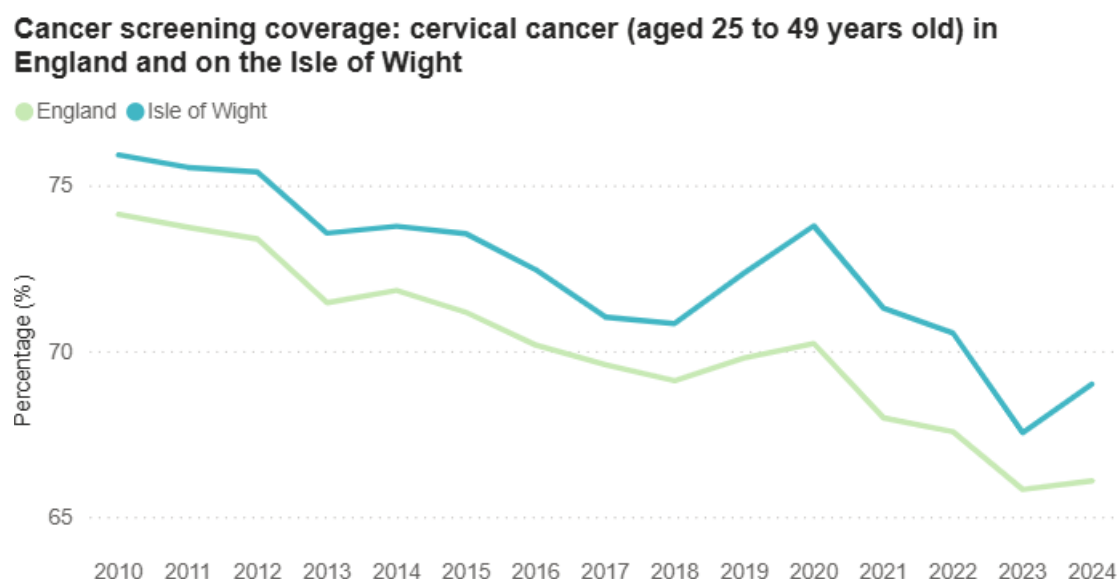
---

<sup>3</sup> [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Access to the Cervical Screening Management System \(CSMS\) - NHS England Digital](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data | Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

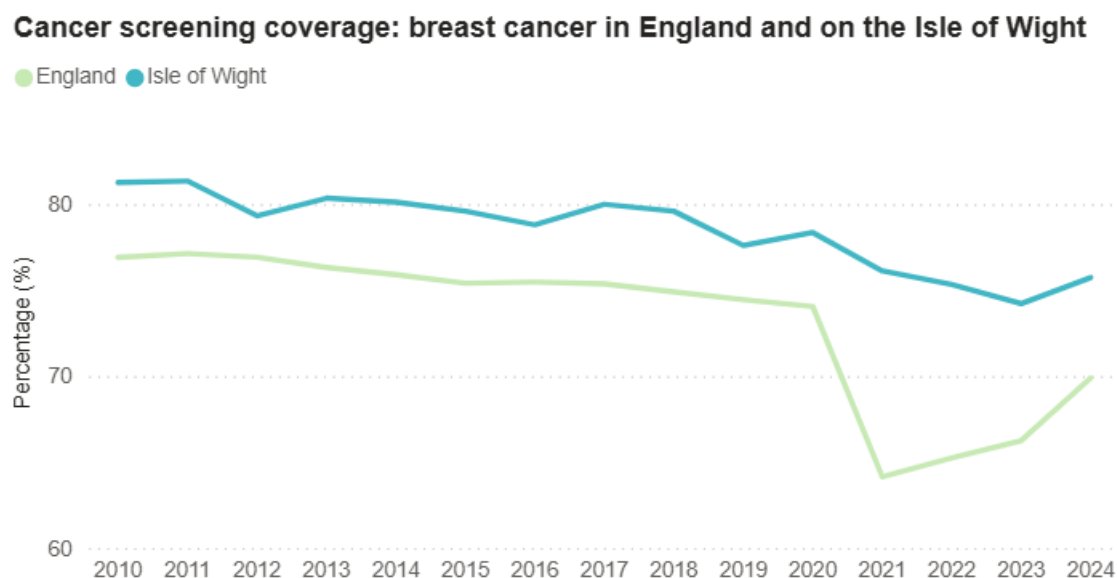
**Figure 4:** Cervical cancer screening in females aged 25 to 49, 2010 to 2024



Source: Fingertips

Nationally, breast cancer screening in females aged 53 to 70 years has remained similar; on the Isle of Wight the percentage of females screened has decreased in recent years. In 2024, 75.7% were screened on the Isle of Wight, compared to 69.9% nationally .

**Figure 5:** Breast cancer screening in females aged 53 to 70, 2010 to 2024

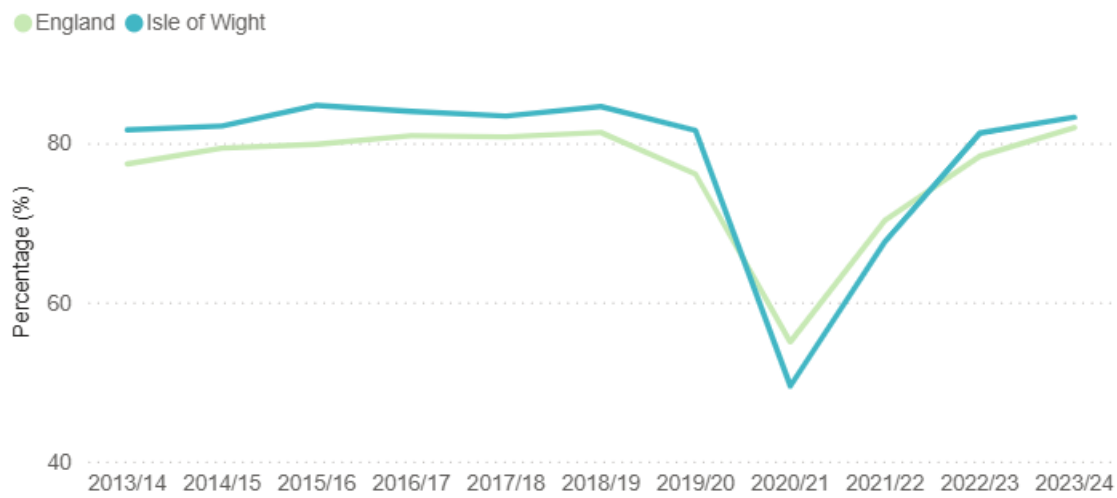


Source: Fingertips

Adult men are invited for abdominal aorta screening during the year they turn 65 years. Nationally and on the Isle of Wight, the percentage of males screened has increased in recent years. On the Isle of Wight, 83.2% were screened, similar to England at 81.9%.

**Figure 6:** Abdominal aorta screening uptake, 2013/14 to 2022/23

**Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening Coverage in England and on the Isle of Wight**



Source: Fingertips



## 4 NHS Health Check Programme

The NHS Health Check programme invites people aged between 40 and 74 for a check every five years to assess and manage their risk of heart disease, stroke, kidney disease and diabetes. High uptake is important to ensure that individuals at a high risk can be identified and take appropriate actions to lower their risk of serious conditions which can result in disability or death.

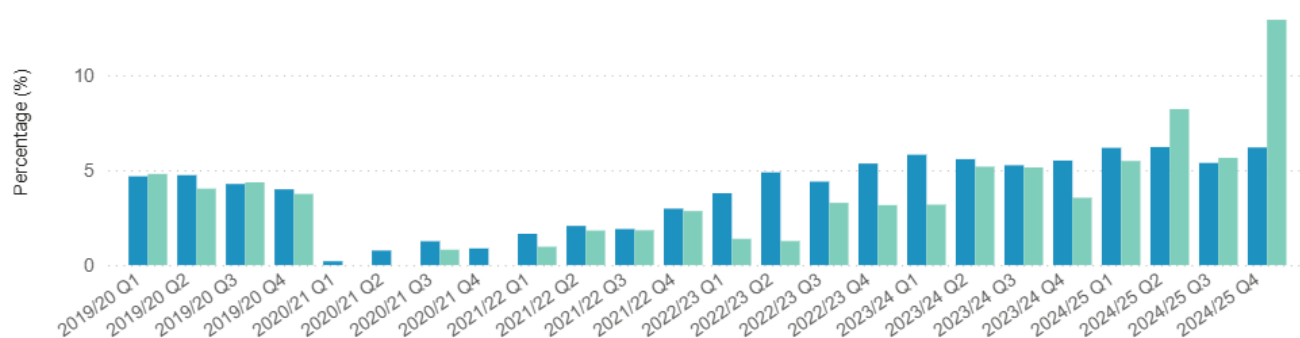
The delivery of the NHS Health Check programme, which is commissioned by local government and provided mainly in NHS primary care settings, was largely suspended between April 2020 and February 2022 as a result of the pandemic and in line with national guidance from NHS England.

The Isle of Wight trend saw a decrease during COVID-19 to 0% in quarter one and two of 2020/21 following 3.7% in quarter four of 2019/20. This has since improved to 12.9% in quarter four of 2024/25.

**Figure 7:** Proportion of the eligible population invited for a health check, 2018/19 to 2024/25

Percentage of NHS Health Checks offered to the total eligible population, by quarter, in England and on the Isle of Wight

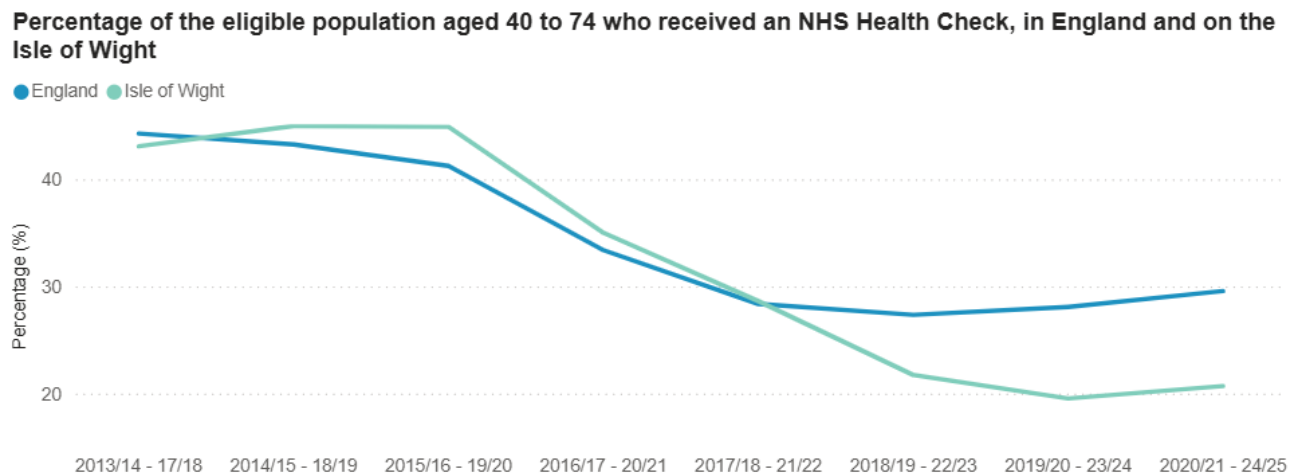
● England ● Isle of Wight



Source: Fingertips

On the Isle of Wight, 20.7% of those eligible for an NHS Health Check received one between 2020/21 to 2024/25, worse than the England percentage of 29.6%.

**Figure 8:** Proportion of eligible population who received an NHS Health Check, 2013/14 to 2022/23



Source: Fingertips

The relationship between uptake of NHS Health Check invitations and deprivation is not clear, however, the Isle of Wight Public Health Team are helping to address inequalities by prioritising health checks for people living in areas of high deprivation, people from certain ethnic groups, and people who smoke, have a BMI over 30, or have a familial history of coronary heart disease.