

Islington Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy key indicators

Key for RAG rating (current value): Better than comparator ● No significant difference ● Worse than comparator ● Not applicable -	Key for arrows (progress): Significantly improved ↑ ↓ No significant change → Significantly worsened ↑ ↓ Not applicable -
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PRIORITY OUTCOME ONE: Ensuring every child has the best start in life

Indicator	Description	Baseline		Current						Progress
		Time period	Value	Time period	Value	London	vs London	England	vs England	
Reduce infant mortality										
Rate of infant deaths	Rate of deaths in under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	2007-09	4.5	2011-13	2.3	3.8	●	4.0	●	→
Improve maternity and infant outcomes										
Registration with Children's Centres	Percentage of children registered with a Children's Centre, local data	2010/11	65%	2014/15	88%	-	-	-	-	-
Antenatal assessments within 13 weeks	Percentage of women who have seen a midwife or a maternity healthcare professional by 12 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy	2013/14 Q3	92%	2014/15 Q3	103% ^[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Uptake of healthy start vitamins drops among children 6 months - 4 years	Percentage of eligible children taking healthy start vitamin drops, an estimate based on 8 weekly uptake	2013/14	7%	2014/15	8%	-	-	-	-	↑
Uptake of healthy start vitamin tablets among pregnant or breastfeeding women	Percentage of eligible women taking healthy start vitamin tablets, an estimate based on 8 weekly uptake	2013/14	12%	2014/15	12%	-	-	-	-	→
Newborn bloodspot screening	Percentage of babies registered within the local authority who have a conclusive result recorded on the Child Health Information System	-	-	2013/14 ^[2]	98%	96%	●	94%	●	-
Newborn hearing screening	Percentage of babies eligible for newborn hearing screening for whom the screening process is complete	-	-	2013/14	99%	98%	●	98%	●	-

[1] Two possible reasons for greater than 100% recording; i) the indicator compares bookings for mothers having assessments at a trust to the number of maternities at the point of delivery at that trust two quarters later. However the maternity at the point of delivery figure may be lower than the number of mothers having assessments due to mothers suffering miscarriage, women choosing to undergo a termination or women transferring to another hospital. ii) women who live in urban areas where there are multiple hospitals they could choose to deliver at, often choose to undergo assessments at more than one hospital to enable them to compare maternity service provision. As a result women may be double counted, leading to a higher ratio of assessments to deliveries.

[2] 2014/15 data for Islington was not published as values are missing in the source data. Therefore the 2013/14 data is presented as the current value.

Indicator	Description	Baseline		Current						Progress
		Time period	Value	Time period	Value	London	vs London	England	vs England	
Increase childhood immunisation rates										
DTaP/IPV/Hib coverage in 1 year olds	Percentage of children who received 3 doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib vaccine by their first birthday	2010/11	92%	2014/15	96%	91%		94%		
MMR1 coverage in 2 year olds	Percentage of children who received one dose of MMR vaccine by their second birthday	2010/11	85%	2014/15	94%	87%		92%		
Hib/MenC coverage in 2 year olds	Percentage of children who received one booster dose of Hib/MenC vaccine by their second birthday	2010/11	86%	2014/15	94%	87%		92%		
PCV booster coverage in 2 year olds	Percentage of children who received one booster dose of PCV vaccine by their second birthday	2010/11	82%	2014/15	94%	86%		92%		
MMR2 coverage in 5 year olds	Percentage of children who received two doses of MMR vaccine by their fifth birthday	2010/11	75%	2014/15	90%	81%		89%		
Preschool booster (DTaP/IPV) coverage in 5 year olds	Percentage of children who received one booster dose of DTaP/IPV vaccine by their fifth birthday	2010/11	78%	2014/15	90%	79%		89%		

Indicator	Description	Baseline		Current						Progress
		Time period	Value	Time period	Value	London	vs London	England	vs England	
Reduce childhood obesity through increasing opportunities for healthy eating and physical activity										
Excess weight in 4-5 year olds	Percentage of overweight or obese children aged 4-5 years	2010/11	26%	2014/15	22%	22%	●	22%	●	↓
Excess weight in 10-11 year olds	Percentage of overweight or obese children aged 10-11 years	2010/11	39%	2014/15	38%	37%	●	33%	●	→
Breastfeeding initiation	Percentage of mothers who give their babies breast milk in the first 48 hours after delivery	2010/11	88%	2014/15	88%	86%	●	74%	●	→
Breastfeeding prevalence	Percentage of infants that are totally or partially breastfed at age 6-8 weeks	2010/11	73%	2014/15	72%	-	-	44%	●	→
Number of children completing child weight management programmes	Children living in Islington, registered with an Islington GP practice or attending a school in Islington, aged 4-18 years, who were overweight or obese and completed a child weight management programme	2013/14	224	2014/15	227	-	-	-	-	-
Improving the oral health of children and their families										
Tooth decay in children aged five	Average number of obviously Decayed, Missing (due to decay) and Filled Teeth per child	2007/08	1.5	2011/12	1.3	1.2	●	0.9	●	→
Teenage pregnancy and sexual health										
Under 18 conceptions	Rate of under 18 conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17, 3-year average	2007-09	47	2011-13	28	25	●	28	●	↓
Rates of Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds) ^[3]	Number of people diagnosed with Chlamydia per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years	2012	2,084	2014	1,948	2,178	●	2,012	●	→

[3] Previously data from the PHE was used, for which the numerator was the number of new chlamydia diagnoses. Now data from the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) is presented instead as the PHE doesn't publish the local level data anymore. Here the numerator is the number of people diagnosed with chlamydia within the year.

PRIORITY OUTCOME TWO: Preventing and managing long-term conditions to enhance both length and quality of life and reduce health inequalities

Indicator	Description	Baseline		Current						Progress
		Time period	Value	Time period	Value	London	vs London	England	vs England	
Close the prevalence gap in long-term conditions within the Islington population										
Mortality rate from causes considered preventable										
- Persons	Directly age-standardised rate of mortality from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population	2008-10	264	2012-14	203	169	●	183	●	↓
- Male		2008-10	351	2012-14	263	219	●	230	●	↓
- Female		2008-10	186	2012-14	145	125	●	138	●	↓
Reduce early deaths from cardiovascular disease										
Take up of the NHS Health Check Programme	Percentage of those invited who take up the offer of an NHS Health Check	2011/12	69%	2014/15	67%	49%	-	49%	-	-
Premature mortality from cardiovascular disease										
- Persons	Directly age-standardised rate of mortality from all cardiovascular diseases in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population	2008-10	128	2012-14	97	79	●	76	●	↓
- Male		2008-10	185	2012-14	143	111	●	106	●	→
- Female		2008-10	76	2012-14	54	49	●	47	●	→
Premature mortality from cardiovascular disease considered preventable										
- Persons	Directly age-standardised rate of mortality that is considered preventable from all cardiovascular diseases in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population	2008-10	85	2012-14	60	50	●	49	●	↓
- Male		2008-10	128	2012-14	94	75	●	74	●	→
- Female		2008-10	46	2012-14	29	27	●	26	●	→

Indicator	Description	Baseline		Current						Progress
		Time period	Value	Time period	Value	London	vs London	England	vs England	
Reduce early deaths from cancer										
Premature mortality from cancer										
- Persons	Directly age-standardised rate of mortality from all cancers in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population	2008-10	173	2012-14	150	133		142		
- Male		2008-10	197	2012-14	186	152		158		
- Female		2008-10	151	2012-14	117	116		127		
Premature mortality from cancer considered preventable										
- Persons	Directly age-standardised rate of mortality that is considered preventable from all cancers in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population	2008-10	108	2012-14	93	78		83		
- Male		2008-10	125	2012-14	112	87.5		90		
- Female		2008-10	93	2012-14	75	70.0		76		
Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 ^[4]	New cases of cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 as a proportion of all new cases of cancer diagnosed	2012	38%	2013	39%	43%		46%		
Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer	Percentage of women aged 53-70 years eligible for breast screening who were screened adequately within the previous three years	2011	67%	2015	63%	68%		75%		
Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer	Percentage of women eligible for cervical screening who were screened adequately within the previous 3.5 years (for women aged 25-49) or 5.5 years (for women aged 50-64)	2011	69%	2015	67%	68%		73%		
Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer ^[5]	Percentage of people aged 60-69 years eligible for bowel cancer screening who were screened adequately within the previous 2½ years	2010	40%	2014	49%	-	-	58%	-	-

[4] Experimental statistics because of the variation in data quality: the indicator values primarily represent variation in completeness of staging information.

[5] This data is from the Cancer Commissioning Toolkit, and the age range of eligible population is 60-69 years, while it is 69-74 years for the bowel cancer screening coverage data from the PHOF by the PHE.

Indicator	Description	Baseline		Current						Progress
		Time period	Value	Time period	Value	London	vs London	England	vs England	
Reduce early deaths from COPD										
Premature mortality from respiratory diseases										
- Persons	Directly age-standardised rate of mortality from respiratory disease in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population	2008-10	44	2012-14	38	31	●	33	●	→
- Male		2008-10	56	2012-14	50	39	●	38	●	→
- Female		2008-10	33	2012-14	27	24	●	27	●	→
Premature mortality from respiratory diseases considered preventable										
- Persons	Directly age-standardised rate of mortality that is considered preventable from respiratory disease in persons less than 75 years per 100,000 population	2008-10	25	2012-14	20	17	●	18	●	→
- Male		2008-10	29	2012-14	25	21	●	20	●	→
- Female		2007-09	22	2011-13 ^[6]	17	13	●	16	●	→
Support people in making a behaviour change and to live a healthier life										
Excess weight in adults	Percentage of adults (16 and over) classified as overweight or obese	-	-	2012-14	52%	58%	●	65%	●	-
Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons^[7]	Weighted estimate of the percentage of residents (16 and over) taking a visit to the natural environment for health or exercise purposes	Mar 2011 - Feb 2012	4%	Mar 2013 - Feb 2014	12%	12%	●	17%	●	→
Reduce smoking										
Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over	Weighted percentage of self-reported smokers aged 18 and over, Integrated Household Survey	2010	21%	2014	22%	17%	●	18%	●	→

[6] The 2012-14 figure for females was not published for Islington due to the small number of cases, therefore the 2011-13 figure was used as the current value.

[7] As the effective sample size is small (<100), the estimate may not be precise.

Indicator	Description	Baseline		Current						Progress
		Time period	Value	Time period	Value	London	vs London	England	vs England	
Increase physical activity										
Proportion of physically active adults	Percentage of respondents aged 16 and over doing at least 150 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in the previous 28 days, Active People Survey	2012	62%	2014	66%	58%		57%		
Proportion of physically inactive adults	Percentage of respondents aged 16 and over doing less than 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in the previous 28 days, Active People Survey	2012	20%	2014	20%	27%		28%		
Reduce alcohol-related harm										
Alcohol-related admissions to hospital (narrow definition)	Directly age-standardised rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions per 100,000 population									
- Persons		2009/10	846	2013/14	801	541		645		
- Male		2009/10	1,207	2013/14	1,088	743		835		
- Female		2009/10	524	2013/14	545	363		475		
Protect the elderly population from infectious diseases that can lead to long-term complications										
Flu vaccination coverage in people aged 65 and over	Percentage of adults aged 65 and over who received the flu vaccination between 1st September to 31st January in a primary care setting (GPs)	2010/11	73%	2014/15	68%	69%		73%		
Pneumococcal polysaccharides vaccine (PPV) uptake in people aged 65 and over	Percentage of adults aged 65 and over who received the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccination in the year	2010/11	64%	2014/15	61%	65%		70%		

PRIORITY OUTCOME THREE: Improving mental health and wellbeing

Indicator	Description	Baseline		Current						Progress
		Time period	Value	Time period	Value	London	vs London	England	vs England	
Support the shift towards prevention, earlier intervention and recovery										
People in contact with mental health services ^[8]	Rate of people admitted to secondary mental health services per 100,000 aged 18 and over	-	-	2013/14 Q1	2,908	2,143	-	2,160		-
iCope treatment recovery rate	Proportion of people who complete iCope treatment and are above clinical caseness who are moving to recovery	2013/14	38%	2014/15	42%	-	-	-	-	
Reduce alcohol-related harm										
Number of people entering alcohol treatment	Number of clients with a new presentation to treatment where alcohol is the primary drug	2012/13	501	2014/15	521	-	-	-	-	-
Reduce prevalence of substance misuse within the local population										
Successful completions of drug treatment	Percentage of drug users that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) of dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months									
- Opiate		2010	6%	2014	6%	8%		7%		
- Non-opiate		2010	31%	2014	34%	39%		39%		
Improve Dementia care pathways										
Rate of dementia diagnosis	The number of people diagnosed with dementia as a percentage of estimated number of people with dementia	2009/10	53%	2013/14	69%	53%		52%		
Care reviews for dementia patients ^[9]	Percentage of patients diagnosed with dementia whose care has been reviewed in a face-to-face review in the preceding 12 months	2013/14	85%	2014/15	84%	85%		84%		
Comprehensive care for dementia patients ^[9]	Percentage of patients with a new diagnosis of dementia with a record of FBC, calcium, glucose, renal and liver function, thyroid function tests, serum vitamin B12 and folate levels recorded between 6 months before or after entering on to the register	2011/12	91%	2014/15	88%	80%		82%		

[8] Proxy data for the original indicator "Rates of people accessing services for mental health problems". As the data used here is the rate of people admitted to secondary mental health services, a higher rate was considered to be worse in respect of prevention and early intervention. The figure for London is an estimate aggregated from all known lower geography values.

[9] Proxy data for the original indicator "Numbers of advanced care plans"