

Enfield Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy - performance report

June 2017

IN 2014 Enfield Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) developed a 5 year Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) with the aim of promoting and supporting wellbeing in our local community, enabling local people to live happy and fulfilling lives. The strategy sets out five priorities. This report aims to monitor progress around these priorities.

- [1. Ensuring the best start in life](#)
- [2. Enabling people to be safe, independent and well and delivering high quality health and care services](#)
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The tables in this report present a selection of indicators from the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF), Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF), Office for National Statistics (ONS) and CCG Outcomes Framework (CCG OF) that illustrate the progress of Enfield Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2019.

The Direction of travel column denotes whether outcomes in Enfield have been increasing, decreasing or have been stable, compared to previous years (where possible, this was tested statistically). The column is colour coded to illustrate whether outcomes are improving or worsening. Some indicators did not have enough data points for trend analyses, therefore establishing the direction of travel was not possible ("Cannot be calculated").

Direction of travel
Enfield's outcomes worsening
No change
Enfield's outcomes improving
Cannot be calculated

The Impact on population (size) column denotes the size of the population affected by a measure – high covers areas with risk affecting the whole population or where the total affected per annum runs into thousands, medium covers areas where large sub-sections of the population are at risk or where the total affected is between 100 and 1000, low covers areas where a small sub-group of the population is at risk or where the total affected is less than 100 people per annum.

Compared to England figures: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

Ensuring the Best Start In Life

Indicator		Year	Enfield	England	London	NCL Average	Direction of Travel	Size of the population affected
1.1	Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)	2014	28.3%	19.9%	23.9%	26.5%	Decreasing and getting better	High
1.2	School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	2015/16	65.8%	69.3%	71.2%	67.9%	Cannot be calculated	High
1.4	16-18 year olds not in education employment or training	2015	3.6%	4.2%	3.1%	3.1%	Decreasing and getting better	Low
1.5	Breastfeeding - breastfeeding initiation	2014/15	86.7%	74.3%	86.1%	87.9%	Decreasing and getting worse	Medium
1.6	Smoking status at time of delivery	2015/16	6.8%	10.6%	5.0%	5.0%	Cannot be calculated	Low
1.7	Under 18 conceptions	2015	22.7%	20.8%	19.2%	1.8%	Decreasing and getting better	Low
1.8	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) (rate per 10,000)	2015/16	85.8	104.2	80.8	76.6	Increasing and getting worse	Low
1.9	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) (rate per 10,000)	2015/16	130.3	129.6	97.6	77.5	Increasing and getting worse	Low
1.10	Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay	2014/15	66.1%	75.2%	72.6%	72.0%	Cannot be calculated	High
1.11	Infant mortality (rate per 1,000)	2013-15	3.25	3.89	3.38	2.86	Cannot be calculated	Low
1.12	Chlamydia Detection rate 15-24 year olds (Rate per 100,000)	2015	1608.466	1882.26	2308.8	1842.18	Increasing and getting better	Medium - High
1.13	Self-harm (aged 10 - 24) (rate per 100,000)	2015/16	195.9	430.5	209.5	140.0	Cannot be calculated	Medium High

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Enabling people to be safe, independent and delivering high quality health and care services

Indicator		Year	Enfield	England	London	NCL Average	Direction of Travel	Size of the population affected
2.1	Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate	2015/16	69.2%	67.2%	68.2%	67.0%	Cannot be calculated	High
2.2	Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users	2015	5.5%	6.7%	7.6%	6.8%	No significant change	Low
2.3	Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users	2015	41.5%	37.3%	40.1%	38.5%	Increasing and getting better	Low
2.4	Recorded diabetes	2014/15	7.1%	6.4%	6.1%	5.7%	Increasing and getting worse	High
2.5	Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer	2016	53.0%	57.9%	48.8%	50.3%	Cannot be calculated	Medium
2.6	Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)	2015/16	92.0%	88.2%	81.7%	82.8%	Increasing and getting better	Medium
2.8	Population vaccination coverage - Flu (65+)	2015/16	68.9%	71.0%	66.4%	67.7%	Decreasing and getting worse	High
2.9	HIV late diagnosis	2013 - 15	47.4%	40.1%	33.5%	33.3%	Cannot be calculated	Low
2.10	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable	2013 - 15	154.9	184.5	170.8	168.0	Cannot be calculated	Medium - High
2.11	Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	2013 - 15	69.6	74.6	77.4	75.2	Cannot be calculated	Medium - High

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Enabling people to be safe, independent and delivering high quality health and care services (continued)

Indicator		Year	Enfield	England	London	NCL Average	Direction of Travel	Size of the population affected
2.12	Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital	2011/12	10.3%	11.8%	12.1%	12.0%	Cannot be calculated	Low - Medium
2.13	IAPT reliable recovery following completion of treatment	2015/16	41.4%	40.2%		36.0%		Medium
2.14	IAPT reliable improvement following completion of treatment	2015/16	62.9%	62.2%		57.8%		Medium
2.15	Social care related quality of life	2015/16	18.7	19.1	18.6	18.64		
2.16	Health Check Uptake (as a percentage of eligible population)	2013/14 - 15/16	39.1%	48.6%	47.1%	46.9%	Cannot be calculated	Medium - High
2.17	Learning Disability Health Check	2013/14	53.6%	44.2%	49.5%	58.1%	Cannot be calculated	Medium - High

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Creating stronger, healthier communities

Indicator		Year	Enfield	England	London	NCL Average	Direction of Travel	Size of the population affected
3.1	Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment	2015/16	73.0%	73.9%	73.2%	71.3%	Increasing and getting better	High
3.2	Domestic abuse (rate per 1,000)	2015/16	22.5	22.1	22.5	22.5	Cannot be calculated	Low
3.3	Violent crime (including sexual violence) - violence offences per 1,000 population	2015/16	18.2	17.2	21.8	22.3	Increasing and getting worse	Medium
3.4	Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2014	25.0%	25.4%	25.7%	26.9%	No significant change	Medium
3.5	First time offenders (rate per 1,000)	2015	334.0	242.4	315.3	304.2	Cannot be calculated	Medium
3.6	Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	2015/16	23.2	3.1	14.9	17.0	Increasing and getting worse	Medium
3.7	Fuel poverty	2014	10.6%	10.6%	10.6%	11.7%	Cannot be calculated	High
3.8	Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	2015/16	45.0%	44.8%	41.1%	42.2%	Cannot be calculated	Medium - High
3.9	Social Isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like	2014/15	36.9%	38.5%	35.5%	33.2%	Cannot be calculated	Medium - High
3.10	Fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution	2015	5.4%	4.7%	5.6%	5.9%	Cannot be calculated	
3.11a	Self-reported well being - people with a low satisfaction score	2012-2015	5.0%	5.4%	5.5%	4.7%		
3.11b	Self-reported well being - people with a low worthwhile score	2012-2015	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%	4.9%		
3.11c	Self-reported well being - people with a low happiness score	2012-2015	6.2%	9.6%	9.3%	9.0%		
3.11d	Self-reported well being - people with a high anxiety score	2012-2015	11.3%	20.1%	20.9%	18.4%		
3.12	Suicide Rate (rate per 100,000)	2013 - 15	6.9	10.1	8.6	9.9	Cannot be calculated	Medium - High

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Reducing health inequalities - narrowing the gap in life expectancy

Indicator		Year	Enfield	England	London	NCL Average	Direction of Travel	Size of the population affected
4.1	Proportion of life lived in "good health" - male	2012-14	83.7%	79.7%	79.6%	79.8%	Cannot be calculated	High
4.2	Proportion of life lived in "good health" - female	2012-14	77.2%	76.9%	76.2%	76.0%	Cannot be calculated	High
4.3	Gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived parts of Enfield - male	2013-15	5.8	-	-	7.42	Cannot be calculated	High
4.4	Gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived parts of Enfield - female	2013-15	4.4	-	-	4.82	Cannot be calculated	High
4.5	Gap in life expectancy based on deprivation - male	2009 -13	14.4	-	-	13.6	Cannot be calculated	High
4.6	Gap in life expectancy based on deprivation - female	2009 -13	15.0	-	-	14.2	Cannot be calculated	High

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Promoting healthy lifestyles and making healthy choices

Indicator		Year	Enfield	England	London	NCL Average	Direction of Travel	Size of the population affected
5.1	Child excess weight in 10-11 year olds	2015/16	41.5%	34.2%	38.1%	37.7%	Increasing and getting worse	Medium
5.2	Excess weight in Adults	2013 - 15	63.5%	73.9%	58.8%	54.8%	Cannot be calculated	High
5.3	Smoking prevalence at age 15 - current smokers (WAY survey)	2014/15	3.5%	8.2%	6.1%	6.2%	Cannot be calculated	High
5.4	Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - inactive adults	2015	29.3%	47.9%	28.1%	27.3%	Cannot be calculated	High
5.5	Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS)	2015	16.8%	24.1%	16.3%	17.4%		High
5.6	Proportion of adults meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day'	2015	45.1%	46.9%	49.4%	54.0%	Cannot be calculated	
5.7	Alcohol consumption - increased risk drinking	2008-09	18.7%	22.3%	20.6%	20.7%	Cannot be calculated	
5.8	Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (Narrow) (Directly age - standardised rates per 100,000)	2015/16	547.6	646.6	545.1	613.7	Cannot be calculated	