

# Enfield Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy - performance report

September 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](#)
- [3. Creating stronger, healthier communities](#)
- [4. Reducing health inequalities – narrowing the gap in life expectancy](#)
- [5. Promoting healthy lifestyles and making healthy choices](#)



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").

The Impact on population (size) column denotes the size of the population affected by a measure – "high" covers areas with risk/measure 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, 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.

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

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%   | 7433.4% | 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)   | 2016    | 1608.47 | 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                     |

Compared to England figures: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

### 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)   | 2017/18   | 73.7%   | 87.6%   | 76.2%  | 73.5%       | Cannot be calculated          | Medium                          |
| 2.8       | Population vaccination coverage - Flu (65+)   | 2016/17   | 68.2%   | 70.5%   | 65.1%  | 67.3%       | 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 |
|-------------|--|-----------------|--------------|---------|--------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>2.12</b> | Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital | 2011/12         | <b>10.3%</b> | 11.8%   | 12.1%  | 12.0%       | Cannot be calculated | Low - Medium                    |
| <b>2.13</b> | IAPT reliable recovery following completion of treatment         | 2015/16         | <b>41.4%</b> | 40.2%   |        | 36.0%       |                      | Medium                          |
| <b>2.14</b> | IAPT reliable improvement following completion of treatment      | 2015/16         | <b>62.9%</b> | 62.2%   |        | 57.8%       |                      | Medium                          |
| <b>2.15</b> | Social care related quality of life                              | 2015/16         | <b>18.7</b>  | 19.1    | 18.6   | 18.64       |                      |                                 |
| <b>2.16</b> | Health Check Uptake (as a percentage of eligible population)     | 2013/14 - 15/16 | <b>39.1%</b> | 48.6%   | 47.1%  | 46.9%       | Cannot be calculated | Medium - High                   |
| <b>2.17</b> | Learning Disability Health Check                                 | 2013/14         | <b>53.6%</b> | 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%   | 76.1%   | 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)  | 2016      | 314.2   | 218.4   | 278.6  | 268.3       | 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  | 2012/15   | 5.0%    | 5.4%    | 5.5%   | 6.9%        |                               |                                 |
| 3.11b     | Self-reported well being - people with a low worthwhile score  | 2012/15   | 3.8%    | 4.1%    | 3.9%   | 3.9%        |                               |                                 |
| 3.11c     | Self-reported well being - people with a low happiness score   | 2012/15   | 6.2%    | 9.6%    | 9.3%   | 10.9%       |                               |                                 |
| 3.11d     | Self-reported well being - people with a high anxiety score  | 2012/15   | 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                   |

Compared to England figures: ■ Better ■ Similar ■ Worse

### 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  | <b>83.7%</b> | 79.7%   | 79.6%  | 79.8%       | Cannot be calculated | High                            |
| 4.2       | Proportion of life lived in "good health" - female                                   | 2012-14  | <b>77.2%</b> | 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  | <b>5.8</b>   | -       | -      | 7.42        | Cannot be calculated | High                            |
| 4.4       | Gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived parts of Enfield - female | 2013-15  | <b>4.4</b>   | -       | -      | 4.82        | Cannot be calculated | High                            |
| 4.5       | Gap in life expectancy based on deprivation - male                                   | 2009 -13 | <b>14.4</b>  | -       | -      | 13.6        | Cannot be calculated | High                            |
| 4.6       | Gap in life expectancy based on deprivation - female                                 | 2009 -13 | <b>15.0</b>  | -       | -      | 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)   | 2016      | 13.1%   | 15.5%   | 15.2%  | 14.1%       |                              | 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         |                                 |