

Health and Wellbeing Board	October 2016
PERFORMANCE & IMPROVEMENT PLAN	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Obesity2. Tobacco3. Alcohol and drugs4. Sexual health & HIV	

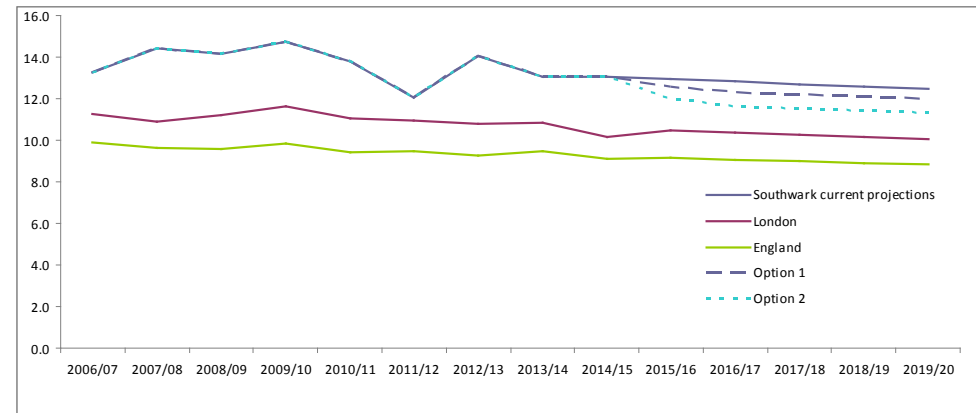
Health and Wellbeing Board			October 2016	
1. Child obesity – National Childhood Measurement Programme Yr R				
Definition	Obesity Prevalence: % of children in reception or Year 6 whose weight is above the 95 th centile of the population Excess Weight Prevalence: % of children in reception or Year 6 whose weight is above the 85 th centile of the population		How this indicator works	Reception and Year 6 pupils have their height and weight measured to inform local planning and delivery of services for children and to provide population level surveillance data to analyse trends in growth patterns and obesity. The NCMP is an important source of data to support national and local work to address child hood obesity.
What good looks like	<u>Reception Year Children</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the obesity prevalence to 11.3% by 2019/20 Reduce the excess weight prevalence to 23.6% by 2019/20 		Why this indicator is important	Southwark has some of the highest rates of overweight and obesity in the country, with 56% of adults and 43.6% of children (year 6) classified as obese or overweight. Our most vulnerable populations are at increased risk of becoming overweight and obese.
History with this indicator	Obesity prevalence (2014/15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reception: 13.0% 	Excess Weight prevalence (2014/15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reception: 26.4% 		

Reception Year (Obesity And Excess Weight)

Reception Year Obesity Prevalence figures (2012/13 – 2014/15) and Projected Figures (2015/16 – 2019/20) * Actual published figures

	2012/13*	2013/14*	2014/15*	2015/16
Southwark Ambition	14.0	13.1	13.0	12.0
London (%)	10.8	10.8	10.1	10.5
England (%)	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.1
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Southwark Ambition	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.3
London (%)	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1
England (%)	9.1	9.0	8.9	7.3

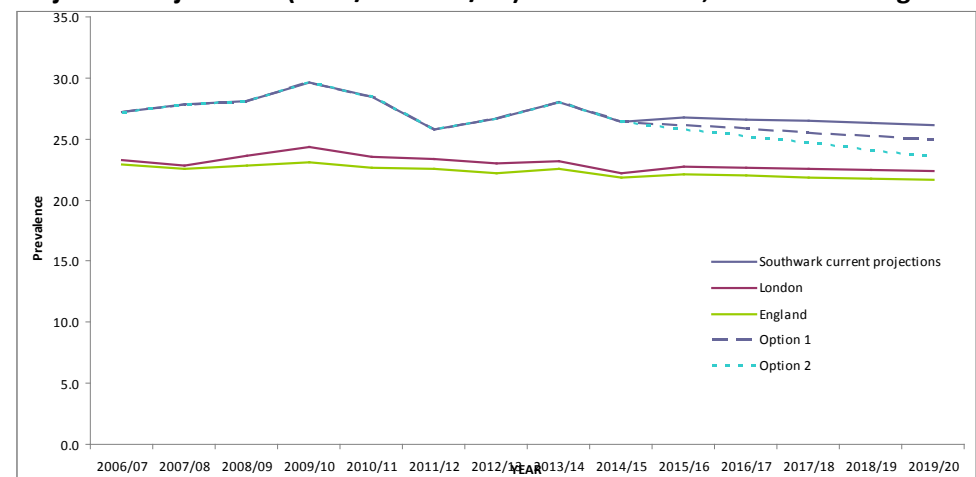
Reception Year actual Excess Weight Trajectories (2012/3 – 2014/5) and Projected Trajectories (2015/6 – 2019/20) for Southwark, London and England



Reception Year Excess Weight Figures (2012/13 – 2014/15) and Projected Figures (2015/16 – 2019/20) * Actual published figures

	2012/13*	2013/14*	2014/15*	2015/16
Southwark Ambition	26.7	28.0	26.4	25.8
London (%)	23.0	23.1	22.2	22.8
England (%)	22.2	22.5	21.9	22.1
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Southwark Ambition	25.2	24.7	24.1	23.6
London (%)	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.4
England (%)	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.7

Reception Year actual Excess Weight Trajectories (2012/3 – 2014/5) and Projected Trajectories (2015/6 – 2019/20) for Southwark, London and England



Health and Wellbeing Board 2. Child obesity – National Childhood Measurement Programme Yr 6			October 2016	
Definition	Obesity Prevalence: % of children in reception or Year 6 whose weight is above the 95 th centile of the population Excess Weight Prevalence: % of children in reception or Year 6 whose weight is above the 85 th centile of the population		How this indicator works	Reception and Year 6 pupils have their height and weight measured to inform local planning and delivery of services for children and to provide population level surveillance data to analyse trends in growth patterns and obesity. The NCMP is an important source of data to support national and local work to address child hood obesity.
What good looks like	<u>Year 6 Children</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the obesity prevalence to 24.9% by 2019/20. Reduce the excess weight prevalence to 38.9% by 2019/20. 		Why this indicator is important	Southwark has some of the highest rates of overweight and obesity in the country, with 56% of adults and 43% of children (year 6) classified as obese or overweight. Our most vulnerable populations are at increased risk of becoming overweight and obese.
History with this indicator	Obesity prevalence (2014/15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 6: 27.9% 	Excess Weight prevalence (2014/15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 6: 43.6% 		

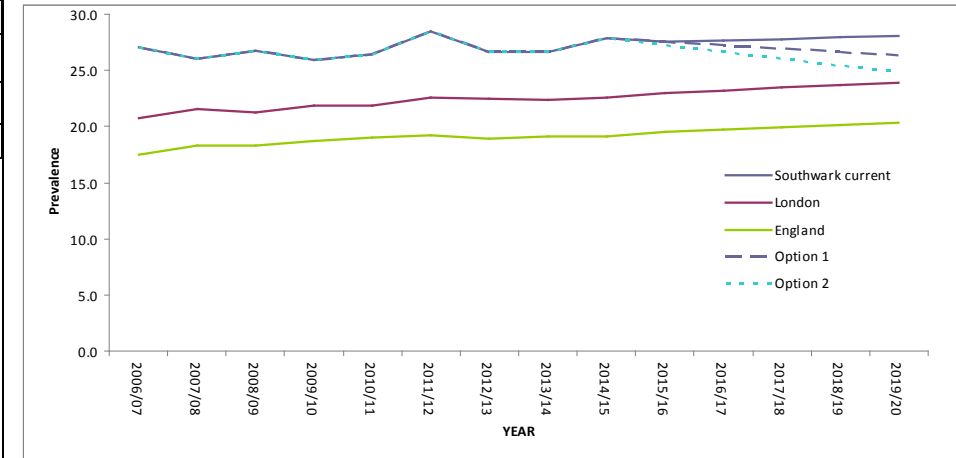
Year 6 (Obesity And Excess Weight)

Year 6 Obesity Prevalence Figures (2012/13 – 2014/15) and Projected Figures (2015/16 – 2019/20) * Actual published figures

	2012/13*	2013/14*	2014/15*	2015/16
Southwark Ambition (%)	26.7	26.7	27.9	27.3
London (%)	22.4	22.4	22.6	23.0
England (%)	18.9	19.1	19.1	19.6

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Southwark Ambition (%)	26.6	26.0	25.5	24.9
London (%)	23.2	23.6	23.7	23.9
England (%)	19.8	19.9	20.1	20.3

Year 6 Obesity Prevalence Trajectories (2012/13 – 2014/15) and Projected Trajectories (2015/16 – 2019/20)

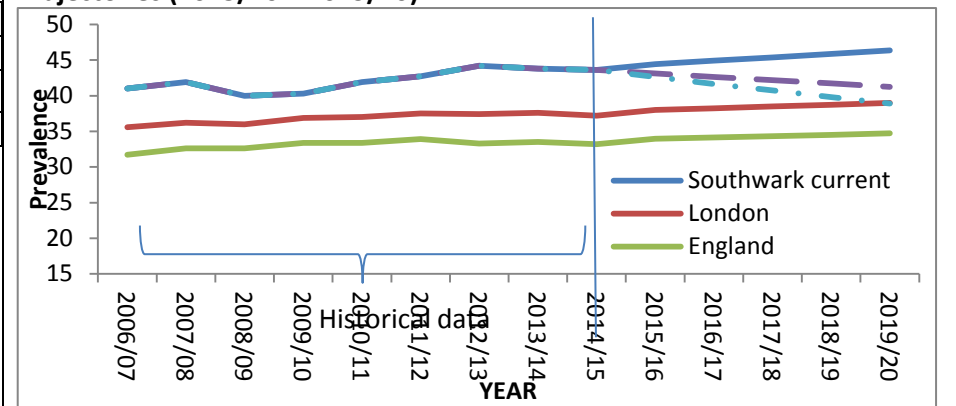


Year 6 actual excess weight figures (2012/13 – 2014/15) and projected figures (2015/16 – 2019/20) * Actual published figures

	2012/13*	2013/14*	2014/15*	2015/16
Southwark Ambition (%)	44.2	43.8	43.6	42.5
London (%)	37.4	37.6	37.2	38.0
England (%)	33.3	33.5	33.2	34.0

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Southwark Ambition (%)	41.7	40.7	39.8	38.9
London (%)	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.0
England (%)	34.1	34.3	34.5	34.7

Year 6 Excess Weight Trajectories (2012/13 – 2014/15) and Projected Trajectories (2015/16 – 2019/20)



Performance Overview			RAG rating	RED
Benchmarking	Reception – London Average Obesity: 10.5% Excess Weight: 22.2%	Year 6 – London Average Obesity: 22.6% Excess Weight: 37.2%		
Actions to sustain or improve performance			By when	Partner agency
Develop comprehensive healthy weight strategy			Completed – July 2016	All partners
Continue engagement with stakeholders (including voluntary sector) and general public including Southwark stakeholders engagement event.			Stakeholder event – November General engagement - ongoing	Southwark Council
Implementation of the Baby Friendly Initiative: Achievement of Stage 1			March 2017	Southwark Council and CCG
Work to continue successful implementation of the NCMP programme to identify children of excess weight and support into healthy weight care and referral pathways.			Ongoing	Southwark Council GSTT
Commission training for frontline staff on management of healthy weight.			March 2017	Southwark Council
Commissioning and monitoring of tier 2 and tier 3 weight management service for unhealthy weight children			Completed -2016	Southwark Council
Support schools to promote healthy eating, physical activity and health and wellbeing through the London Healthy Schools Programme Award			Ongoing	Southwark Council & schools

Health and Wellbeing Board
3. Tobacco

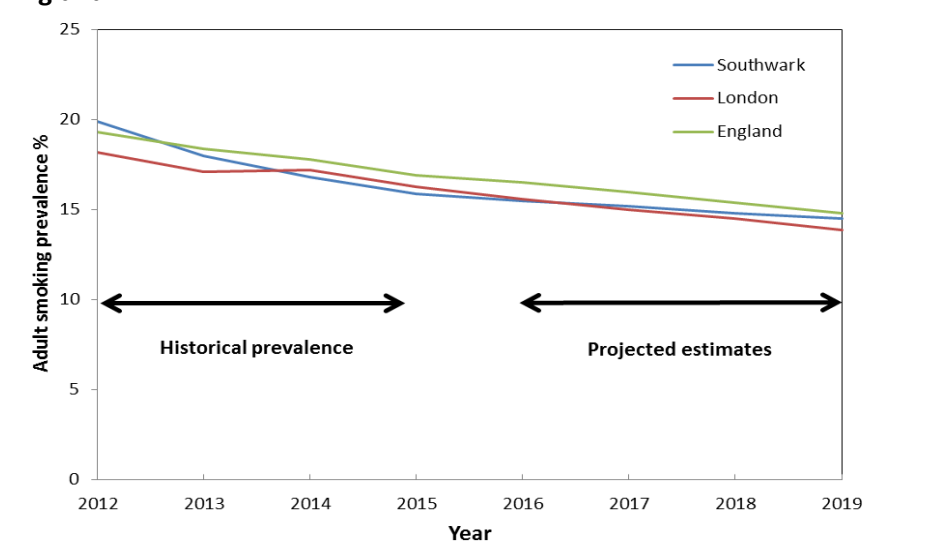
Definition	Prevalence: % of smoking among persons aged 18 and over	How this indicator works	Annual Population Survey - analysed by PHE
What good looks like	Smoking Prevalence of 14.5% by 2019/20	Why this indicator is important	Smoking is the single biggest preventable cause of ill health, health inequalities and premature mortality in the borough
History with this indicator	Smoking prevalence (adults) 2015: 15.9%		

Actual Smoking Prevalence (2010-2015) and Projected Smoking Prevalence (2016-2019) for the Adult Population

Period	2012	2013	2014	2015
Southwark (%)	19.9	18.0	16.8	15.9
London (%)	18.2	17.1	17.2	16.3
England (%)	19.3	18.4	17.8	16.9

Period	2016	2017	2018	2019
Southwark (%)	15.5	15.2	14.8	14.5
London (%)	15.6	15.0	14.5	13.9
England (%)	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.8

Trajectories showing historical Smoking Prevalence (2010 – 2015) and Projected Prevalence (2016 - 2019) for Southwark, London and England



Health and Wellbeing Board
4. Tobacco

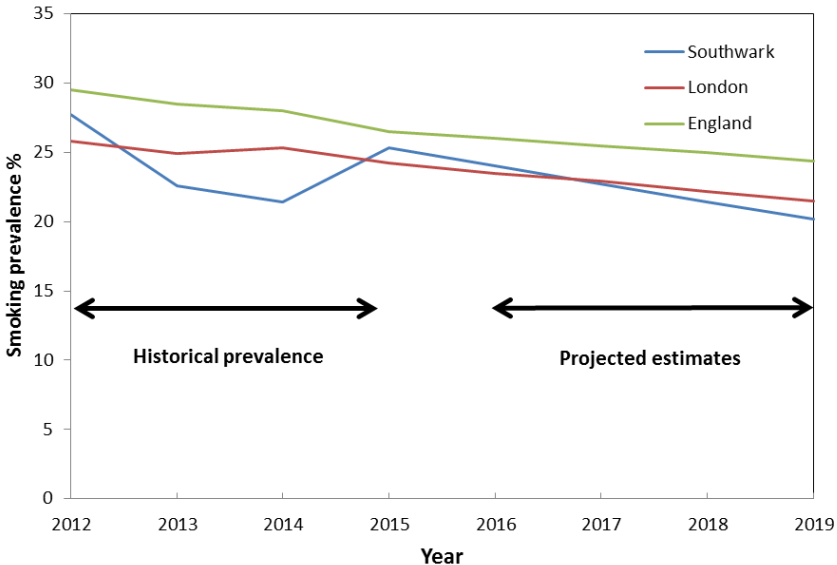
Definition	Prevalence: % of smoking among persons aged 18 and over – routine and manual occupations	How this indicator works	Annual Population Survey - analysed by PHE
What good looks like	Smoking Prevalence of 20.2% by 2019/20	Why this indicator is important	Smoking is the single biggest preventable cause of ill health, health inequalities and premature mortality in the borough
History with this indicator	Smoking prevalence (adults – routine and manual) 2015: 25.3%		

Actual Smoking Prevalence (2010-2015) and Projected Smoking Prevalence (2016-2019) for Routine and Manual Occupations

Period	2012	2013	2014	2015
Southwark (%)	27.7	22.6	21.4	25.3
London (%)	25.8	24.9	25.3	24.2
England (%)	29.5	28.5	28.0	26.5

Period	2016	2017	2018	2019
Southwark (%)	24.0	22.7	21.4	20.2
London (%)	23.5	22.9	22.2	21.5
England (%)	26.0	25.5	25.0	24.4

Historical Smoking Prevalence for Routine and Manual Occupations (2010 – 2015) and Projected Prevalence (2016 - 2019) for Southwark, London and England



Performance Overview		RAG rating	AMBER
Benchmarking	London Smoking prevalence – adults (2015): 16.3% London Smoking prevalence - adults – routine and manual (2015): 24.2%		
Actions to sustain or improve performance		By when	Partner agency
Tobacco Control Review		Completed - 2015	Southwark Council and Southwark CCG
New tobacco control strategy developed		October 2016	Southwark Council
Implementation of illegal tobacco sales campaign		December 2016	Southwark Council
Monitor compliance with plain packaging legislation		May 2017	Southwark Council
Review of schools peer education programme		October 2016	Southwark Council
Promote smoke free: playgrounds		Done - April 2016	Southwark Council
Re-commission tobacco and smoking services to provide targeted support to identified key groups.		April 2017	Southwark Council and Southwark CCG

Health and Wellbeing Board 5. Alcohol		October 2016																									
Definition	Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition); directly standardised admission rate per 100,000 population. <i>Data source: Public Health England from NHS Digital and Office of National Statistics for period 2014/15; last updated September 2016.</i>	How this indicator works	This indicator comprises the estimated number of admissions among Southwark's population that can be attributed to alcohol, and is calculated on the basis of actual hospital admission data.																								
What good looks like	Statistically lower than London average. <i>London as a comparator is a more stretching target than England as mean alcohol consumption per head is lower in London than nationally. Moreover, Southwark is an inner London borough and call-outs are generally higher within inner-London boroughs.</i>	Why this indicator is important	This metric quantifies the impact of alcohol across a number of different conditions.																								
History with this indicator	At present we are developing a system that will enable quarterly reporting with lag of 9 months; this is expected to go-live once the information governance compliance and IT infrastructure have been implemented (expected winter 2016/17).																										
<table border="1"> <caption>Admission rates per 100,000 population (2008/09 - 2014/15)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>London region</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008/09</td> <td>~520</td> <td>~550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>~550</td> <td>~580</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>~580</td> <td>~620</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>~550</td> <td>~650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>~520</td> <td>~620</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>~500</td> <td>~580</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>~500</td> <td>~580</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Southwark: 594 admissions per 100 000 population (count 1401 calculated admissions) Compared to 526 admissions per 100k in London, and 641 admissions per 100k in England.</p>		Year	London region	England	2008/09	~520	~550	2009/10	~550	~580	2010/11	~580	~620	2011/12	~550	~650	2012/13	~520	~620	2013/14	~500	~580	2014/15	~500	~580		
Year	London region	England																									
2008/09	~520	~550																									
2009/10	~550	~580																									
2010/11	~580	~620																									
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2012/13	~520	~620																									
2013/14	~500	~580																									
2014/15	~500	~580																									

Performance Overview	Southwark has a downward trend (since 2011/12). Although, the Southwark rate is higher than London, the gap is narrowing. The rate is statistically lower than the national average.	RAG rating	AMBER
Actions to sustain or improve performance		By when	Partner agency
Increase commitment and resource to Identification and Brief Advice (IBA) through general practice or broader 'Make Every Contact Count' (MECC) work in hospitals and elsewhere; introduced into Southwark CCG's commissioning intentions for primary care in September 2016.		2016/17	CCG and Acute Trusts
Strengthen the supply-side constraints through licensing and the development of cumulative impact zones (CIZs)		On-going, but plan for CIZ work to conclude by end of 2016.	Southwark Council and partner Responsible Authorities including Metropolitan Police
Refresh alcohol strategy into alcohol action plan; process agreed at Southwark Alcohol Summit in July 2016.		March 2017	Southwark Council, CCG and partners

Health and Wellbeing Board		October 2016	
6. Drugs			
Definition	Proportion of successful completions of treatment for i. opiate clients and ii. non-opiate clients <u>and</u> who do not go on to re-present to services within 6 months. <i>Data source: Public Health England, for period 2014 last updated September 2016.</i>	How this indicator works	This indicator tracks the proportion of clients who complete the drug treatment programme for different classes of drug misuse. It is a measure of the retention of clients in the programme, with the assumption that as more people complete treatment, fewer will go on to have continued drug dependency or relapse. It is used nationally as a quality indicator for drug treatment services.
What good looks like	Achieving comparable levels of treatment with London (giving amber), leading to placement in the top quartile of national performance (giving green).	Why this indicator is important	This indicator assesses the outcomes of the drug treatment service commissioned by Southwark Council. It is however focused on those at the more severe end of the spectrum – typically already dependent.
History with this indicator	While this indicator is provided in a restricted format by Public Health England on a quarterly basis, the statistics are only available publically on an annual basis, and with an approximate 12 month lag. Public health and the drugs and alcohol commissioning team have discussed what alternatives, but have concluded that the nationally available data are the most robust data presently available for a public reporting. A new provider began operating on 4 January 2016.		
	<p>Successful completions of treatment for:</p> <p>Opiate Users 6.4% N=217; difference is not statistically significant to London. Target for top quartile $\geq 52.5\%^*$ Non-opiate Users 40.1% N=71; difference is not statistically significant to London. Target for top quartile $\geq 8.0\%^*$</p> <p><i>Top quartile target for completion statistics apply to current 2016 performance.</i></p>		
Performance Overview	Not applicable at this time.	RAG rating	AMBER
Benchmarking	Benchmarked against comparator boroughs.		
Actions to sustain or improve performance		By when	Partner agency
Public health is undertaking a deeper dive into substance misuse and will attempt to gain a clearer insight into the breadth of substance misuse issues in Southwark. This work will lead to a better understanding of the epidemiology of misuse locally and inform service		June 2017	Southwark Council DAAT and Southwark CCG

development for the future; this work will likely affect the non-opiate outcomes more than opiate users.		
The DAAT (commissioning) service meets regularly with the provider to monitor and improve services; 'bedding-in' issues have been identified and are being managed on a collaborative basis.	On-going	Southwark Council DAAT

Health and Wellbeing Board			
7. Reduce the numbers of people contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections			
October 2016			
Definition	Proportion of eligible people who access a sexual health testing service (clinic or online) who have an HIV test.	How this indicator works	The number of eligible new GUM episodes plus online contacts where a HIV test was accepted as a proportion of those where a HIV test was offered.
What good looks like	At least 77.5% of people eligible for an HIV test are tested when they access sexual health services.	Why this indicator is important	HIV testing is integral to the treatment and management of HIV. Knowledge of HIV status increases survival rates, improves quality of life and reduces the risk of transmission.
History with this indicator	76.7 of Southwark clinic residents who access a clinic have an HIV test (SH24 data to be added).		

	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target	Q1 2015/16	Q2 2015/16	Q3 2015/16	Q4 2015/16	Q1 2016/17
Proportion of eligible GUM patients who accepted an HIV test	76.5%	77.5%	This data is released by PHE annually in October				
Proportion of eligible SH24 service users who have returned an HIV test	76.5%	77.5%	76.6%	78.5%	80.6%	81.1%	80.7%
Proportion of SH24 service users who have not been to an STI clinic previously	Monitor over time to get a baseline		77.6%	79.8%	81.6%	80.7%	82.2%
Total number of tests returned by SH24 service users (individual tests - Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis & HIV)	N/A	N/A	7218	7538	8215	11919	13336
SH24 is a new Southwark and Lambeth service which provides free and confidential sexual health service online which can be accessed 24 hours a day. Data reported is for Southwark and Lambeth residents. SH24 is working with Kings College Hospital and Guys and St Thomas' Hospital to move more asymptomatic testing out of clinics and on-line. New clinic models and pathways are being implemented to support this and targets will be reviewed and set once these models have been fully established.							

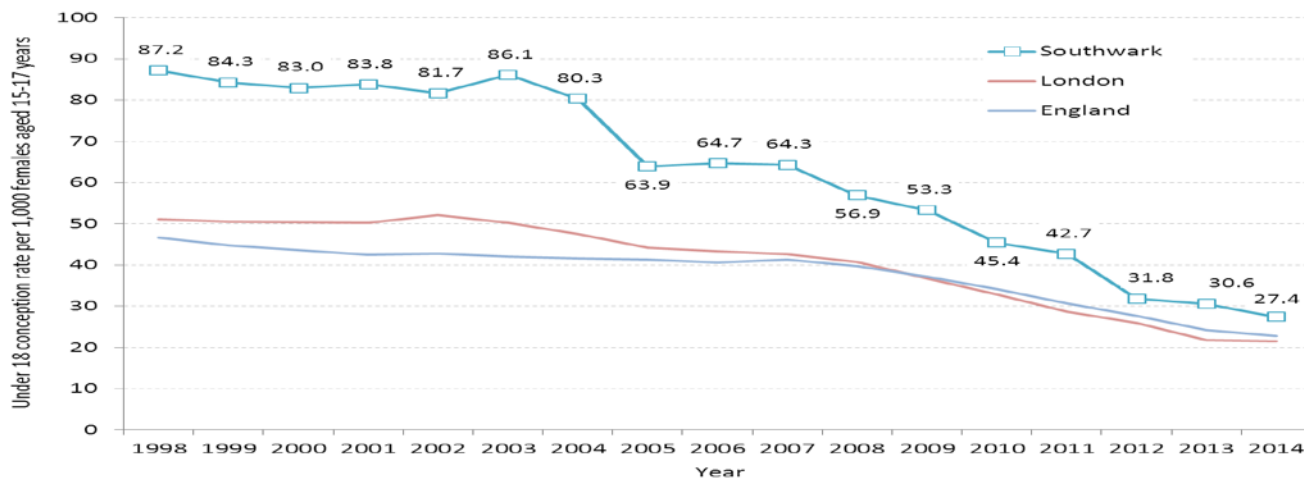
Performance Overview		RAG rating	AMBER
Benchmarking	London (GUM services only) 77.5%		
Actions to sustain or improve performance	By when	Partner agency	
Focused prevention and HIV testing awareness amongst black African groups through the new RISE NAZ partnership.	March 2017	NAZ and RISE	
Increased uptake of HIV testing amongst eligible groups by examining current barriers to testing.	March 2017	SH24	
To work with clinics and SH24 to collect data on Latin American community to ensure our services are reaching those who need them.	March 2017	GSTT & Kings	

Health and Wellbeing Board March 2016

8. Sustain the reduction in teenage pregnancy

Definition	Under 18 conception rate (reduction trend).	How this indicator works	This indicator shows number of conceptions to women aged 15-17 per 100 women of that age.
What good looks like	No yearly increase in the conception rate amongst women aged 15-17.	Why this indicator is important	Teenage pregnancy is associated with poorer outcomes for young parents and their children. Teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, are more likely to bring up their child alone and in poverty and have a higher risk of poor mental health than older mothers. Infant mortality rates for babies born to teenage mothers are around 60% higher than for babies born to older mothers. The children of teenage mothers have an increased risk of living in poverty and poor quality housing and are more likely to have accidents and behavioural problems.
History with this indicator	Southwark now has the third greatest reduction in teenage conceptions within London. We want to sustain this trend.		

Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years, 1998-2014, Southwark



Performance Overview		RAG rating	GREEN
Benchmarking	London		
Actions to sustain or improve performance	By when	Partner agency	
Healthy schools – increase the participation of Secondary Schools in the London Healthy Schools Programme	March 2018	Education, Schools, GLA	
Condom scheme – increase the number of venues distributing condoms and health promotion contacts with young people	March 2017	Brook	
Contraception – increase the number of women at risk of unplanned pregnancy on long acting reversible contraception	March 2017	Brook, GSTT, Kings, SH24, Primary Care and Pharmacy	