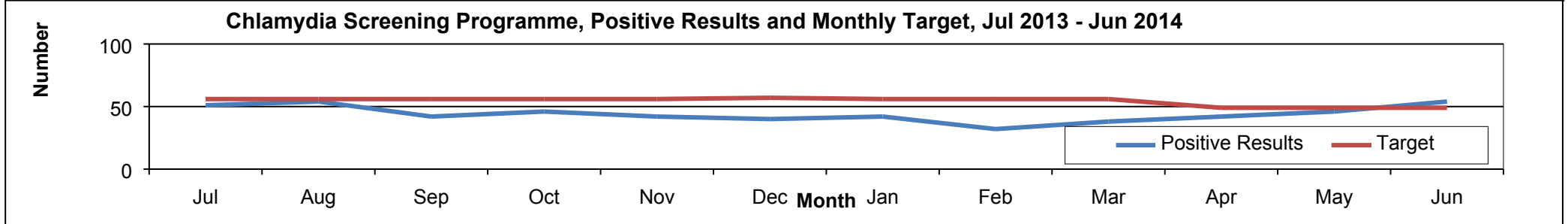


Appendix B – Detailed overview of selected indicators

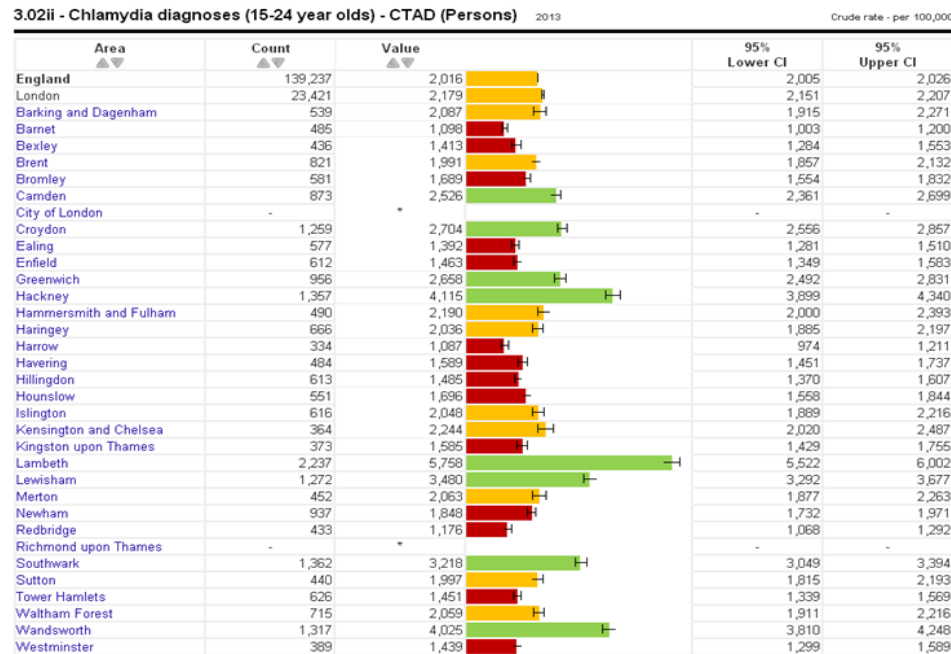
Health and Wellbeing Board Performance Indicators			August 2014													
Admissions due to Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions			Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre													
			Date: 08/14													
Definition	Directly age and sex standardised rate of unplanned hospitalisation admissions for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions, directly standardised rate (DSR) for all ages per 100,000 registered patients.	How this indicator works	The numerator is Continuous Inpatient Spells (CIPS). The CIP spells are constructed by the HSCIC HES Development team. The denominator is Unconstrained GP registered population counts by single year of age and sex from the NHAIS (Exeter) Systems; extracted annually on 1 April for the forthcoming financial year													
What good looks like	For the number per 100,000 population to be as low as possible, indicating that long term conditions are being effectively managed without the need for hospital admission.	Why this indicator is important	The indicator is intended to measure effective management and reduced serious deterioration in people with ACS conditions. Active management of ACS conditions such as COPD, diabetes, congestive heart failure and hypertension can prevent acute exacerbations and reduce the need for emergency hospital admission.													
History with this indicator	2010/11: 1,042.9 per 100,000 population 2011/12: 1,122.9 per 100,000 population															
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13													
B&D	1,042.9	1,122.9	1,193.9													
London	737.0	764.1	811.3													
England	775.9	765.8	802.8													
<table border="1"> <caption>Unplanned admissions due to ambulatory care sensitive conditions</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Barking & Dagenham</th> <th>London</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>1,042.9</td> <td>737.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>1,122.9</td> <td>764.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>1,193.9</td> <td>811.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Year	Barking & Dagenham	London	2010/11	1,042.9	737.0	2011/12	1,122.9	764.1	2012/13	1,193.9	811.3
Year	Barking & Dagenham	London														
2010/11	1,042.9	737.0														
2011/12	1,122.9	764.1														
2012/13	1,193.9	811.3														
Performance Overview	Barking and Dagenham's rate has been increasing over the last three years, remaining significantly higher than both the national and regional averages throughout this time.	Actions to sustain or improve performance	Recommended actions to improve on this indicator include: disease management and support for self-management, , behavioural change programmes to encourage patient lifestyle change, increased continuity of care with GP, ensuring local, out-of-hours primary care arrangements are effective for those with acute exacerbations and ensuring there is easy access to urgent care without hospital admission unless clinically appropriate.													
RAG Rating																
Benchmarking	London 2012/13: 811.3 England 2012/13: 802.8															

Definition	Number of positive tests for Chlamydia among those aged 15-24.						How this indicator works	This indicator is reported monthly by the Terrence Higgins Trust, who provide numbers screened and testing positive for Chlamydia.						
What good looks like	The number of positive results to be greater than target levels on a monthly basis.						Why this indicator is important	Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed sexually transmitted bacterial infection among young people under the age of 25. The infection is often symptomless but if left untreated can lead to serious health problems including infertility in women.						
History with this indicator	2011/12: 587 positive results. 2012/13: 585 positive results against target of 726.													
	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14		
Positive Results	46	48	37	45	42	40	42	32	38	42	46	54		
Target	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	49	49	49		
Quarterly	Quarter 2		131/168			Quarter 3		127/168		Quarter 4		112/168	Quarter 1	142/147



Performance Overview			
RAG Rating	Quarter one has seen an upturn in the number of positive screenings, with the quarterly figure only five below target. June's count of 54 is the highest single month figure since June 2012 and is the first time a monthly target has been met since May 2012, representing real progress.	Actions to sustain or improve performance	The new Health Services Liaison Officer for Barking and Dagenham has been contacting all GPs and pharmacies in order to promote and publicise the Chlamydia testing and results service. The aim is to increase Chlamydia screening activity and we will be following up all the practices and pharmacies visited monthly to monitor and assess the impact and effectiveness of the training. Additionally, large group joined up training sessions on Chlamydia testing and c-card will be run for pharmacies covering pharmacists and counter staff across the rest of the year, starting in Q2
Benchmarking	The annual positivity rate was 2,395 per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years in 2011/12 whilst the 2012/13 rate for positivity was 2,390 per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years. In 2013/14 the rate was 2,084 per 100,000 15-24 year olds.		

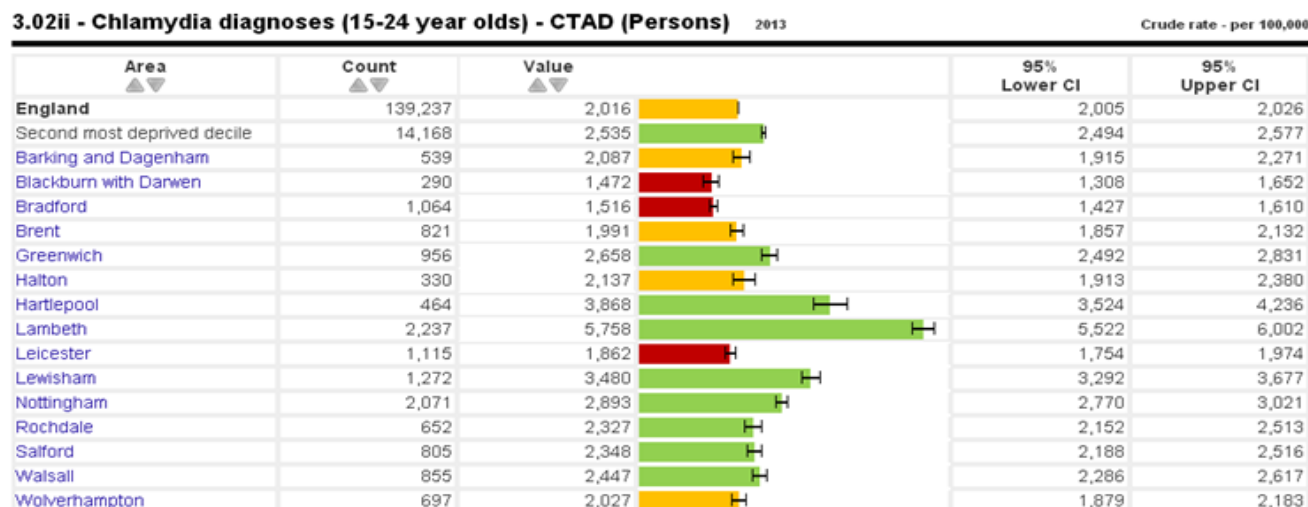
Benchmarked against goal: <1,900 1,900 to 2,300 ≥2,300



As can be seen on the left, Barking and Dagenham has a Chlamydia diagnosis rate for 15-24 year olds that is statistically similar to the London average.

When compared to other London boroughs, Barking and Dagenham is performing better than most, ranking 11th out of 33 London Boroughs.

Out of the four London Boroughs that are classified as 'statistical neighbours' (Brent, Greenwich, Lambeth and Lewisham), three are far outperforming Barking and Dagenham, with only Brent failing to meet the nationally set target of 2,300 diagnoses per 100,000 population.



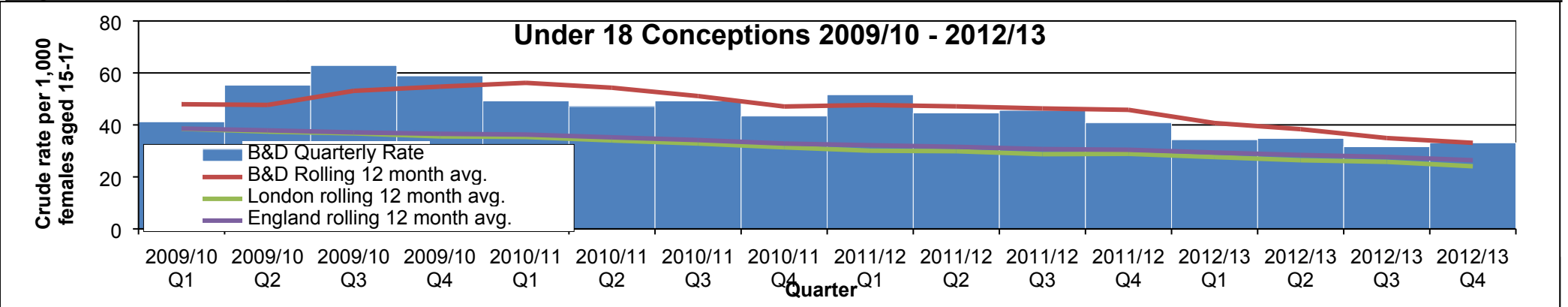
The chart on the left compares Barking and Dagenham to its statistical neighbours, which are defined as being the local authorities that are in the second most deprived decile nationally.

When compared to these similar areas, Barking and Dagenham has a significantly lower rate of Chlamydia diagnoses, with only five other boroughs having a lower diagnosis rate.

This shows that boroughs with similar levels of deprivation are successfully screening more of the right people in the target group than Barking and Dagenham, and that while the majority of similar boroughs are meeting the nationally set target of 2,300 diagnoses per 100,000 population, Barking and Dagenham is behind its statistical neighbours.

Definition	Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17.	How this indicator works	This indicator is reported annually by the Office for National Statistics and refers to pregnancy rate among women aged below 18.
What good looks like	For the number of under 18 conceptions to be as low as possible, with the gap to regional and national averages narrowing.	Why this indicator is important	Research evidence, particularly from longitudinal studies, shows that teenage pregnancy is associated with poorer outcomes for both young parents and their children.
History with this indicator	2009: 54.7 per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years 2010: 54.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years		

	2010/11 Q2	2010/11 Q3	2010/11 Q4	2011/12 Q1	2011/12 Q2	2011/12 Q3	2011/12 Q4	2012/13 Q1	2012/13 Q2	2012/13 Q3	2012/13 Q4
B&D Quarterly Rate	47.08	49.22	43.40	51.60	44.50	45.40	40.80	34.30	34.80	31.6	33.1
B&D Rolling 12 month avg.	54.31	51.10	47.08	47.67	47.13	46.33	45.80	40.72	38.35	34.94	33.10
London rolling 12 month avg.	34.02	32.83	31.37	30.07	29.88	28.74	28.87	27.62	26.41	25.79	24.08
England rolling 12 month avg.	35.22	34.17	32.82	32.18	31.58	30.70	30.43	29.36	28.43	27.69	26.41

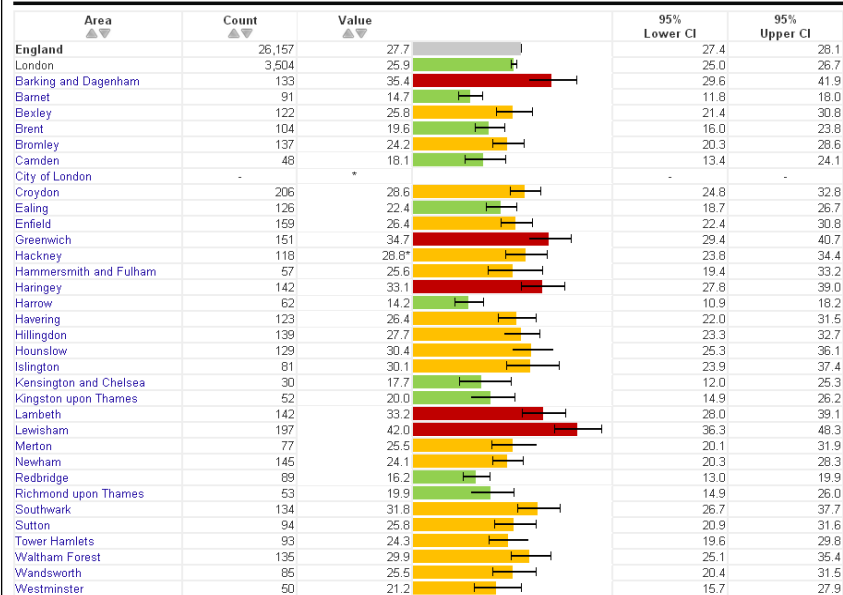


Performance Overview	The rate of under 18 conceptions is showing a generally decreasing trend, with the quarterly-rolling annual average falling from 56.2 at the start of 2011-12 to 33.2 in 2012/13 Q4. The gap between B&D and the regional and national averages is also narrowing.	Further Actions & comments	Barking and Dagenham remains above the national and London averages (26.4 and 24.1 per 1,000 respectively), who both saw a continued decline in their conception rate.
RAG Rating			
Benchmarking	In 1998 (baseline year), there were 156 conceptions reported among 15-17 year old women in Barking and Dagenham. This was an equivalent of 55 per 1,000 births. See overleaf for further benchmarking information.		

Compared with benchmark: Better Similar Worse Lower Similar Higher Not compared

2.04 - Under 18 conceptions 2012

Crude rate - per 1000

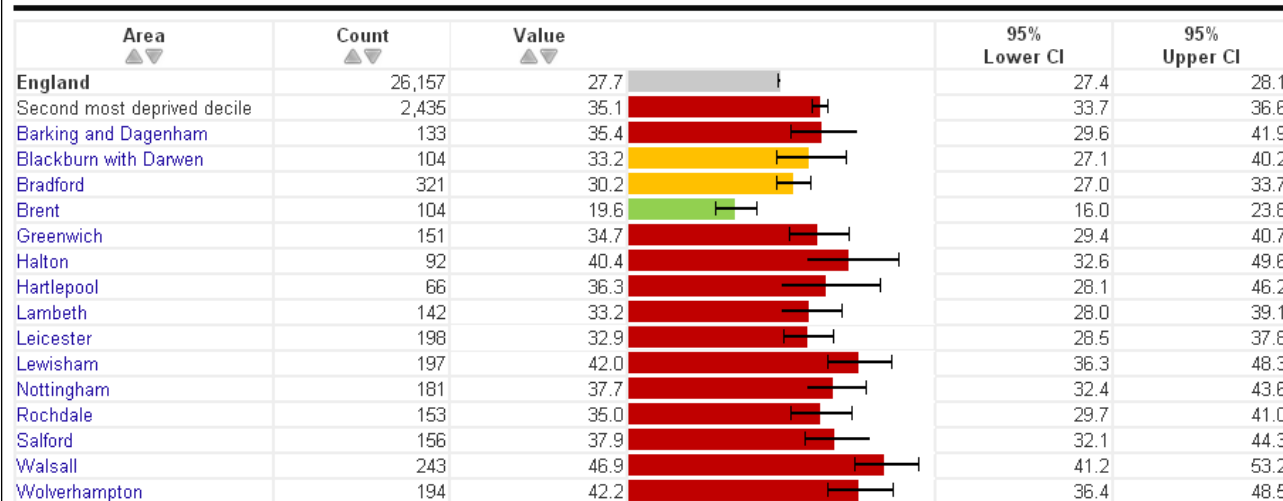


As can be seen in the data on the left, which is from the Public Health Outcomes Framework using figures for the 2012 calendar year rather than the quarterly figures seen on the previous page, Barking and Dagenham has a higher rate of teenage conceptions than the majority of London Boroughs, with only Lewisham having a higher rate in the region.

Barking and Dagenham has a rate that is significantly higher than both the London and England averages, although the borough's rate is decreasing at a faster rate than London and England's.

2.04 - Under 18 conceptions 2012

Crude rate - per 1000



The chart on the left compares Barking and Dagenham to its statistical neighbours, which are defined as being the local authorities that are in the second most deprived decile nationally.

When compared to these similar areas, Barking and Dagenham has a statistically similar rate of teenage conceptions, raking 8th out of the 15 local authorities.

Barking and Dagenham is, therefore, performing to the same level as those boroughs that are most similar statistically. Teenage conceptions have been shown to have a strong link to deprivation and, with Barking & Dagenham being in the second most deprived decile, it is performing at levels that you would expect to see.

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)