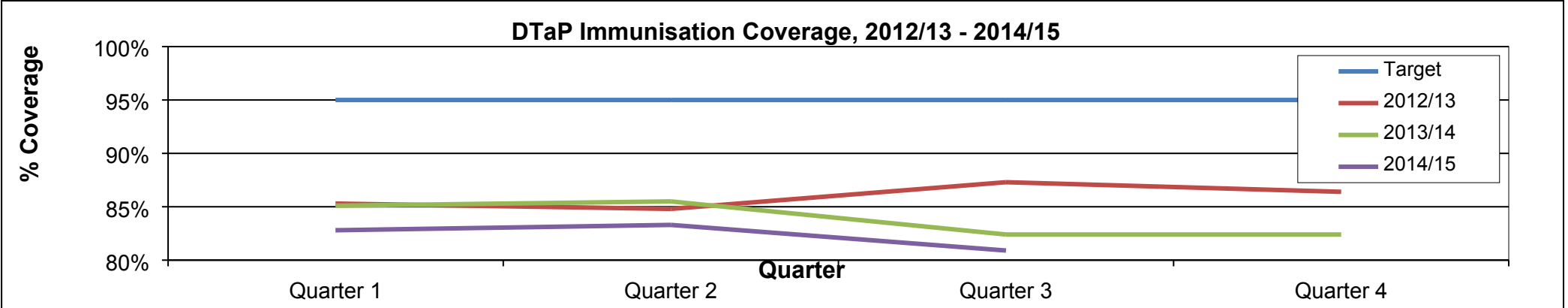


<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of children immunised with DTaP vaccination in children at 5 years of age.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis/whooping cough given to children aged 2 months up to 5 years old. Reported by COVER based on RIO/Child Health Record.
<b>What good looks like</b>	We are looking for the coverage percentage to be above the target level throughout the year.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	The DTaP vaccine is highly effective for the prevention of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis -- all of which are serious diseases. Before DTaP, these diseases often led to serious medical problems and even death.
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2011/12: 79.6% 2012/13: 85.9%		

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
<b>2012/13</b>	<b>85.3%</b>	<b>84.8%</b>	<b>87.3%</b>	<b>86.4%</b>
<b>2013/14</b>	<b>85.1%</b>	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>82.4%</b>
<b>2014/15</b>	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	



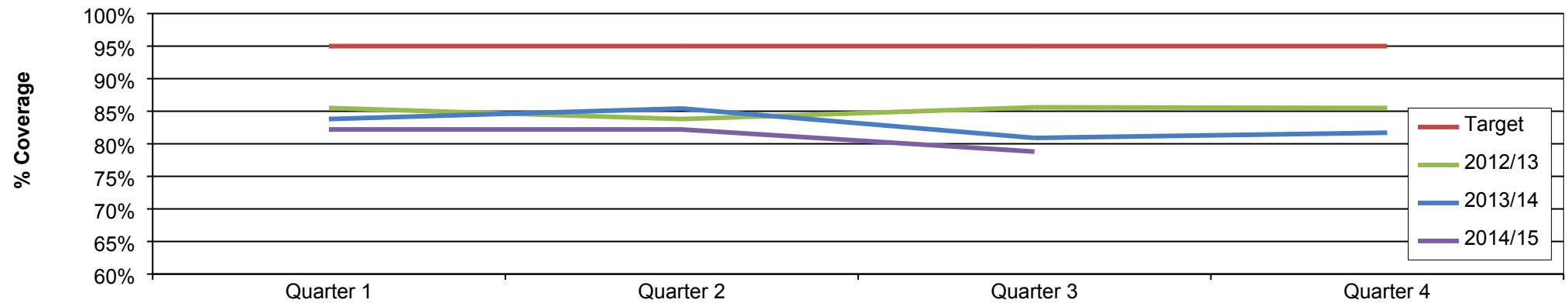
<b>Performance Overview</b>	Coverage levels for DTaP have been below target for all three quarters reported so far in 2014/15. Quarter three was 14.1 percentage points below the target of 95%. Quarter 4 data will be available in July 2015.	<b>Actions to sustain or improve performance</b>	The local programme is commissioned by NHS England with some Public Health England input. Programme assurance is scrutinised in the Health Protection Committee of the Health & Wellbeing Board and problems fed back to NHS England.
<b>RAG Rating</b>			

<b>Benchmarking</b>	In 2011/12, uptake rates for DTaP were 79.6%. In 2012/13, uptake rates for DTaP were 85.9%
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<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of children given two doses of MMR vaccination.	<b>How this indicator works</b>	MMR 2 vaccination is given at 3 years and 4 months to 5 years. Reported by COVER based on RIO/Child Health Record.
<b>What good looks like</b>	Quarterly achievement rates to be above the set target of 95% immunisation coverage.	<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	<a href="#">Measles</a> , <a href="#">mumps</a> and <a href="#">rubella</a> are highly infectious, common conditions that can have serious, potentially fatal, complications, including <a href="#">meningitis</a> , swelling of the brain ( <a href="#">encephalitis</a> ) and deafness. They can also lead to complications in pregnancy that affect the unborn baby and can lead to miscarriage.
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2011/12: 82.80% 2012/13: 85.50% 2013/14: 81.70%		

	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
<b>2012/13</b>	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>83.8%</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>85.5%</b>
<b>2013/14</b>	<b>83.8%</b>	<b>85.4%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>81.7%</b>
<b>2014/15</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>78.8%</b>	

MMR 2 Immunisation Coverage, 2012/13 - 2014/15

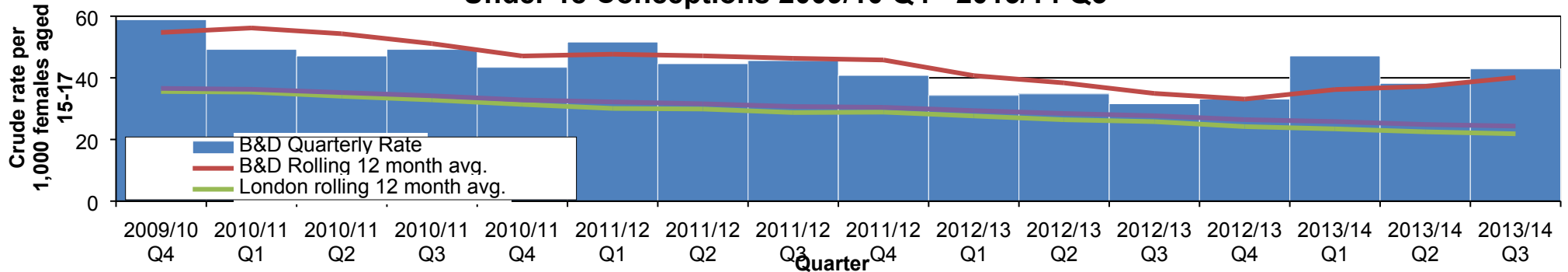


<b>Performance Overview</b>	Coverage levels for MMR 2 were below target for all four quarters in 2013/14 and continue to be so for the first three quarters of 2014/15, with Quarter 3 being 16.2 percentage points below target. Coverage levels are also below the national and regional averages.	<b>Actions to sustain or improve performance</b>	The local programme is commissioned by NHS England with some Public Health England input. Programme assurance is scrutinised in the Health Protection Committee of the Health & Wellbeing Board and problems fed back to NHS England.
<b>RAG Rating</b>			
<b>Benchmarking</b>	In 2011/12 financial year, uptake rates for MMR 2 were 82.8% and in 2012/13 uptake rates were 85.5%.		

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

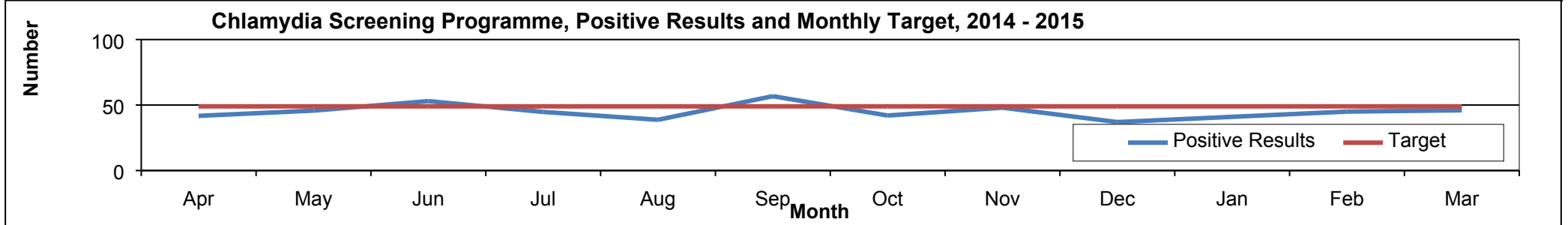
	2011/12 Q1	2011/12 Q2	2011/12 Q3	2011/12 Q4	2012/13 Q1	2012/13 Q2	2012/13 Q3	2012/13 Q4	2013/14 Q1	2013/14 Q2	2013/14 Q3
B&D Quarterly Rate	51.60	44.50	45.40	40.80	34.30	34.80	31.60	33.10	47.10	38.20	42.90
B&D Rolling 12 month avg.	47.67	47.13	46.33	45.80	40.72	38.35	34.94	33.10	36.20	37.24	40.10
London rolling 12 month avg.	30.07	29.88	28.74	28.87	27.62	26.41	25.79	24.18	23.43	22.48	21.48
England rolling 12 month avg.	32.18	31.58	30.70	30.43	29.36	28.43	27.69	26.44	25.81	24.86	24.35

Under 18 Conceptions 2009/10 Q4 - 2013/14 Q3



<b>Overview</b>	The rate of under 18 conceptions was 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. However, recently released data for 2013/14 Q1, Q2 and Q3 shows increases away from national and regional averages, with Barking & Dagenham currently having the highest rate in London for the last 12 months of data.	<b>Further Actions &amp; comments</b>	Barking and Dagenham remains above the national and London averages (24.4 and 21.5 per 1,000 respectively), who both saw a continued decline in their conception rate.
<b>RAG Rating</b>			
<b>Benchmarking</b>	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.		

<b>Definition</b>	Number of positive tests for Chlamydia.						<b>How this indicator works</b>	This indicator is reported monthly by the Terrence Higgins Trust, who provide numbers screened and testing positive for Chlamydia.					
<b>What good looks like</b>	The number of positive results to be greater than target levels on a monthly basis.						<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	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.					
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2011/12: 587 positive results. 2012/13: 585 positive results (target of 726). 2013/14: 513 positive results (target of 726)												
	<b>Apr-14</b>	<b>May-14</b>	<b>Jun-14</b>	<b>Jul-14</b>	<b>Aug-14</b>	<b>Sep-14</b>	<b>Oct-14</b>	<b>Nov-14</b>	<b>Dec-14</b>	<b>Jan-15</b>	<b>Feb-15</b>	<b>Mar-15</b>	
<b>Positive Results</b>	42	46	53	45	39	57	42	48	37	41	45	46	
<b>Target</b>	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	
<b>Quarterly</b>	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			
	141/147			140/147			127/147			132/147			



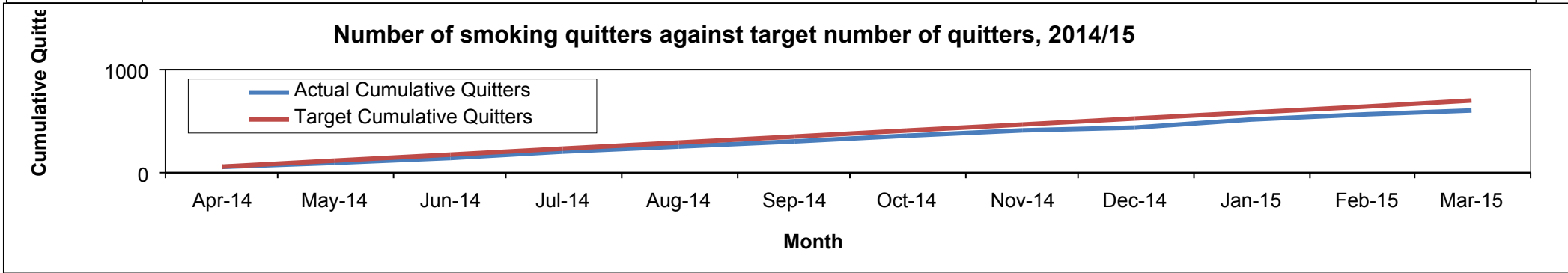
<b>Performance Overview</b>	Q1 and Q2 of 2014/15 saw improvements in the number of positive screenings, with uptake levels only six screens below the target for both quarters. The number of screens (57) recorded in September 2014 was the highest single monthly figure since June 2012. The monthly target has been met twice in 2014/15 (June and September). Quarter 3 has seen a downturn though, with 20 fewer positives than the quarterly target. Quarter 4 has seen a gradual increase in the number of positives, but still remaining just below target for all three months.	<b>Actions to sustain or improve performance</b>	The team has taken action to improve the health outcomes for Barking and Dagenham residents. At the monthly sexual health contract meeting on 26 <sup>th</sup> March, BHRUT submitted a list of actions in respect to improving Chlamydia screening and HIV testing uptake for 2015/16. The Councils have invited BHRUT to complete a performance improvement action plan. A meeting is scheduled with Terrence Higgins Trust on 28 April 2015 to review current performance and put a remedial action plan in place that will include increased training for staff at sites with high positivity but low activity, and sites that were not conducting screening.
<b>RAG Rating</b>			
<b>Benchmarking</b>	In 2013/14 Q3, Barking and Dagenham had a Chlamydia positivity rate of 2,137 per 100,000 people aged 15-24 years, Havering had a rate of 1,589, while Redbridge's was 1,206.		

Public Health Performance Indicators  
Smoking – Four Week Smoking Quitters

April 2015

Source: Smoking Cessation Service Date: 04/15

<b>Definition</b>	The number of smokers setting an agreed quit date and, when assessed at four weeks, self-reporting as not having smoked in the previous two weeks.		<b>How this indicator works</b>	A client is counted as a 'self-reported 4-week quitter' when assessed 4 weeks after the designated quit date, if they declare that they have not smoked, even a single puff of a cigarette, in the past two weeks.	
<b>What good looks like</b>	For the number of quitters to be as high as possible and to be above the target line.		<b>Why this indicator is important</b>	The data allows us to make performance comparisons with other areas and provides a broad overview of how well the borough is performing in terms of four week smoking quitters.	
<b>History with this indicator</b>	2011/12: 1,500 quitters. 2012/13: 1,480 quitters. 2013/14: 1,174 quitters				
	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	
<b>Actual Quitters</b>	142	161	134	166	
<b>Target Quitters</b>	175	175	175	175	



<b>Performance Overview</b>	Performance was below target for quarter one and quarter two, with 142 and 160 successful quitters, respectively, against the minimum target of 175 quitters. Quarter three data was also below target with 132 quitters. Quarter four has seen the strongest performance so far, with 166 quitters. The target of 700 is 35% of the targeted number of 2,000 service users quitting. Of the 603 quitters, 10 were pregnant, and 141 were in the Routine & Manual category.	<b>Actions to sustain or improve performance</b>	The specialist smoking service Quit 51 have put in place a remedial action plan to increase the number of quitters. The national stop smoking campaign was enhanced in Barking and Dagenham to give a high profile to the importance of quitting. Planning for future campaigns is also due to start. The BabyClear programme is about to start which should see an increase in the numbers of referrals from pregnant women into the stop smoking service.
<b>RAG Rating</b>			
<b>Benchmarking</b>	In 2013/14, there were 1,174 quitters against a target of 1,475. In Havering, there were 1,100 successful quitters; in Redbridge there were 876.		