

Business Intelligence Hub

Starting and Growing Well – Key Performance Indicators

Author: Mike Wimmer

Date: 26/6/2018

Contents

Introduction	2
Breastfeeding rates	3
Breastfeeding Initiation Rates.....	3
Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks.....	4
Health visitor contacts in the first year of life.....	6
Variation in obesity at ward level	9
School readiness for the most vulnerable groups	10
Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception	10
Children reaching the expected level in the Year 1 phonics screening check.....	11
Hospital admissions for tooth decay	12
Hospital admissions for tooth decay in children: 0-4	12
Oral Health Survey of 5 years olds 2016/17	12
Young People feeling safe, happy and able to cope.....	14

Introduction

The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy stated that the board would monitor progress on the following indicators

- the increase in the % of mothers in York who are breastfeeding;
- improvements in the timeliness of visits and reviews in the first year of life to at least the national average;
- reducing the variation in obesity levels between different wards in York;
- improved school readiness for the most vulnerable groups, e.g. those on free school meals;
- reducing hospital admissions for tooth decay in children (working with the Safeguarding Board);
- more young people in York telling us they feel safe, happy and able to cope with things.

The latest available date for these indicators is presented in this report.

Breastfeeding rates

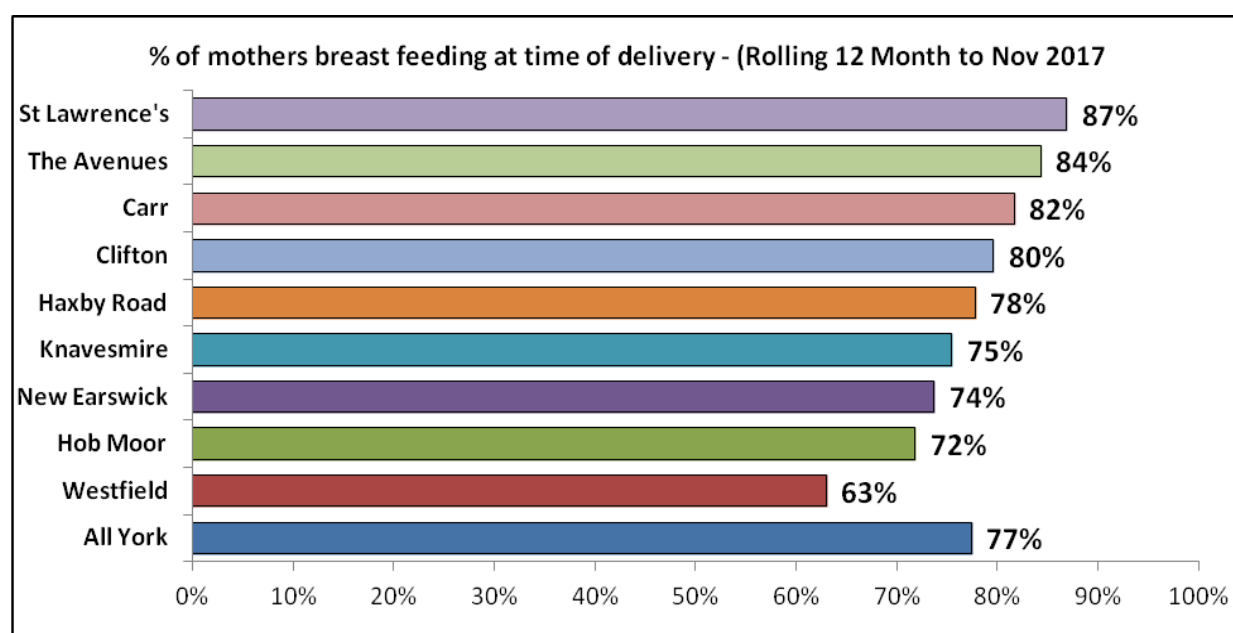
Breastfeeding Initiation Rates

The breastfeeding initiation rate (first 48 hours after delivery) was 77.1% in York in 2016/17, significantly higher than the national average (74.5%) and 6th highest amongst statistical neighbours.

Breastfeeding initiation 2016/17						Proportion - %	
Area	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value		95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	
England	-	463,152	74.5	I	74.4	74.6	
Bournemouth	8	1,929	86.0	H	84.5	87.4	
Bath and North East Somer...	4	1,605	85.8	H	84.2	87.3	
Bristol	15	5,269	82.1	H	81.2	83.1	
Bedford	13	1,730	79.7	H	78.0	81.4	
South Gloucestershire	2	2,201	78.4	H	76.9	79.9	
York	-	1,559	77.1	H	75.2	78.9	
Swindon	5	2,124	76.3	H	74.7	77.8	
Trafford	7	2,030	76.0	H	74.4	77.6	
Calderdale	12	1,825	74.7	H	73.0	76.4	
Stockport	6	2,722	72.4	H	70.9	73.8	
Solihull	10	1,702	70.4	H	68.5	72.2	
Plymouth	9	2,013	69.0	H	67.3	70.6	
Cheshire West and Chester	3	2,306	66.3	H	64.7	67.9	
Warrington	1	1,317	62.3	H	60.2	64.4	
Poole	14	1,107	*		-	-	
Darlington	11	684	*		-	-	

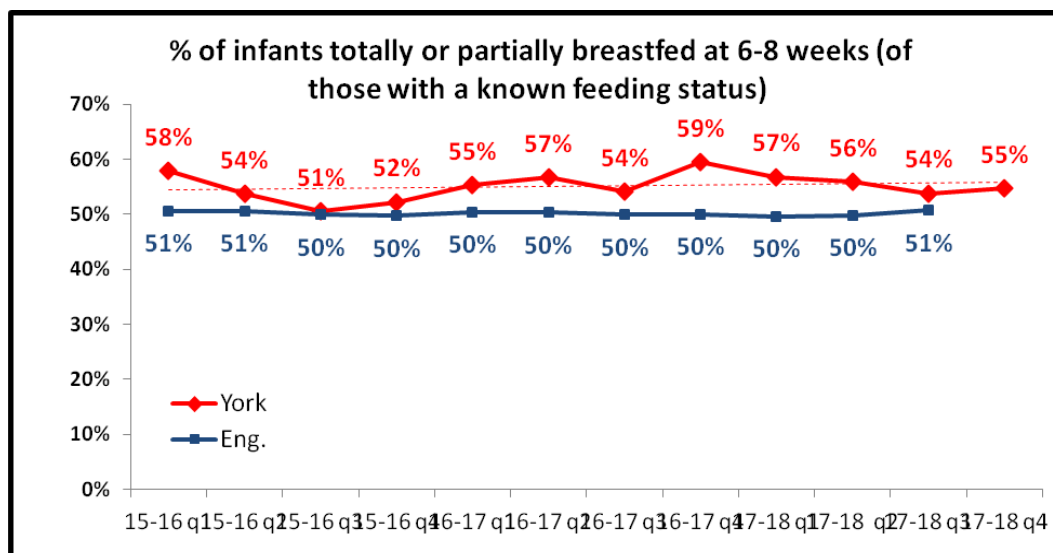
Source: LA, Regional and England data are calculated by NHS England. PHE National Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network has calculated additional geographies.

There is a wide variation in rates between children's centre areas in York. 63% in Westfield to 87% in St. Lawrence's (Source – York NHS Trust)

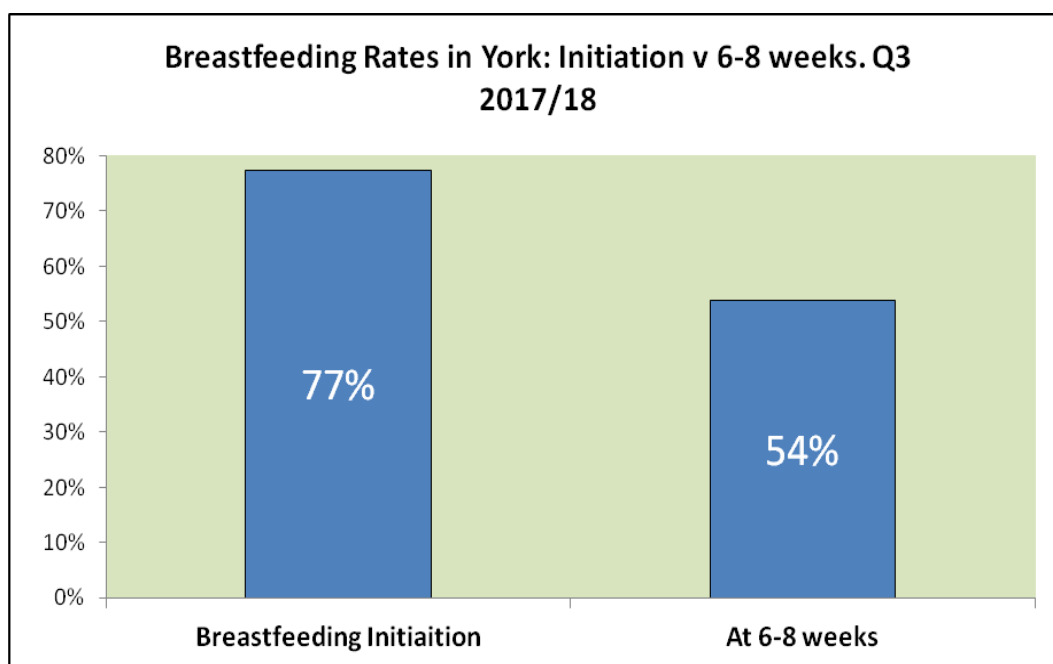


Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks

York has higher rates of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks compared to the England Average (Source GOV.UK). There is a fairly static trend in York



As at Q3 2017/18 the breastfeeding initiation rate (as recorded on the NHS maternity system) was 77%. The rate at the 6-8 week visit as recorded by the Health Visitors was 54%. So 23 women out of a hundred in York currently stop breastfeeding by the time of the 6-8 week review.

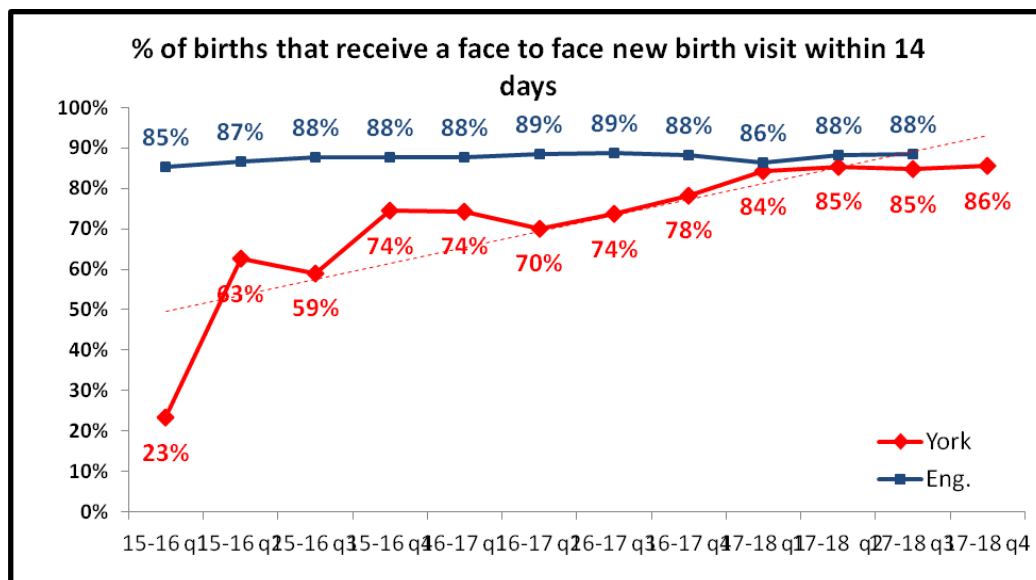


Further work is needed to help understand the profile of breastfeeding across the City:

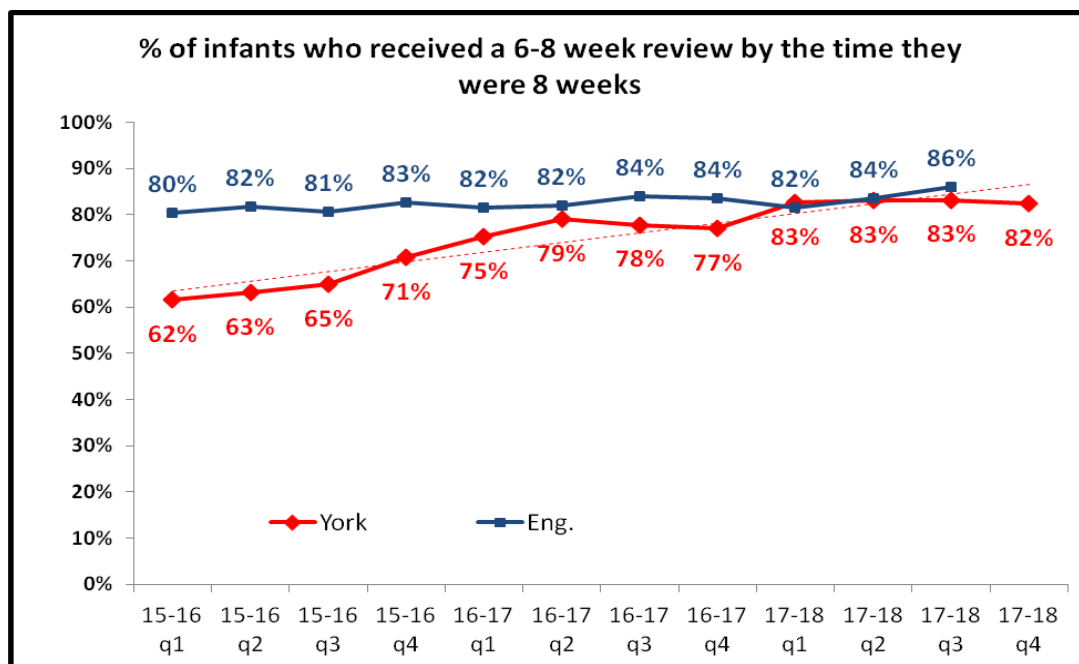
- to continue to increase the recording of feeding status on SystemOne
- to obtain initiation rates at Ward / LAT level from York NHS Trust (requested)
- to calculate 6-8 week rates at Ward / LAT level
- to use the ward / LAT data to identify areas of the City where further work can be done by health visitors to promote breastfeeding.

Health visitor contacts in the first year of life

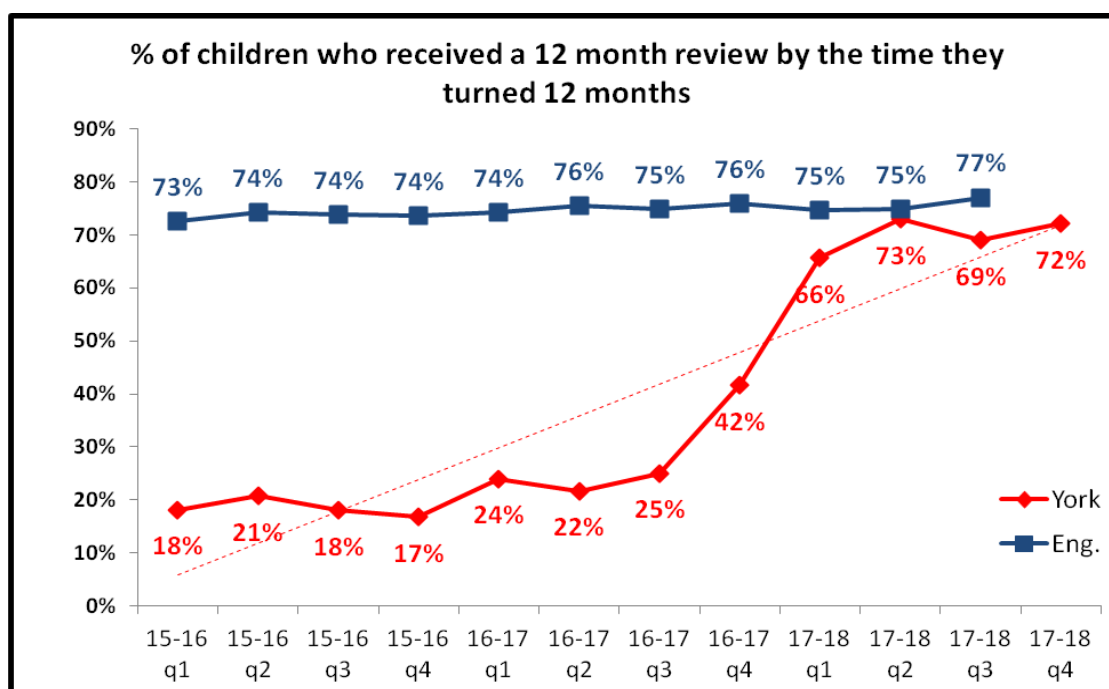
The % of new births in York who received a visit from a health visitor before 14 days has risen to 86% in q4 of 2017/18. The England average is 88%.



The % of infants who received a 6-8 week review by the time they were 8 weeks has risen to 82% in York against an England average of 86%.



The % of children who received a 12 month review by the time they turned 12 months has risen to 72% against an England average of 77%



The raw numbers for the visits in the first year of life are shown in the tables below.

To reach the national average York would need:

- 12 more new birth visits done by 14 days
- 18 more 6-8 week visits done by 8 weeks
- 22 more one year visits done by 12 months

Milestone Visit 2017/18 Q4	Visit done on time	Visit done but not on time	Visit not done / not recorded	Total	To reach national average
New Birth Visit	363	42	19	19	+ 12
	1911%	221.1%	100%	100%	
6-8 week visit	409	65	22	22	+ 18
	1859%	295.5%	100%	100%	
12 month visit by 12 months	330	39	88	88	+ 22
	375%	44.3%	100%	100%	

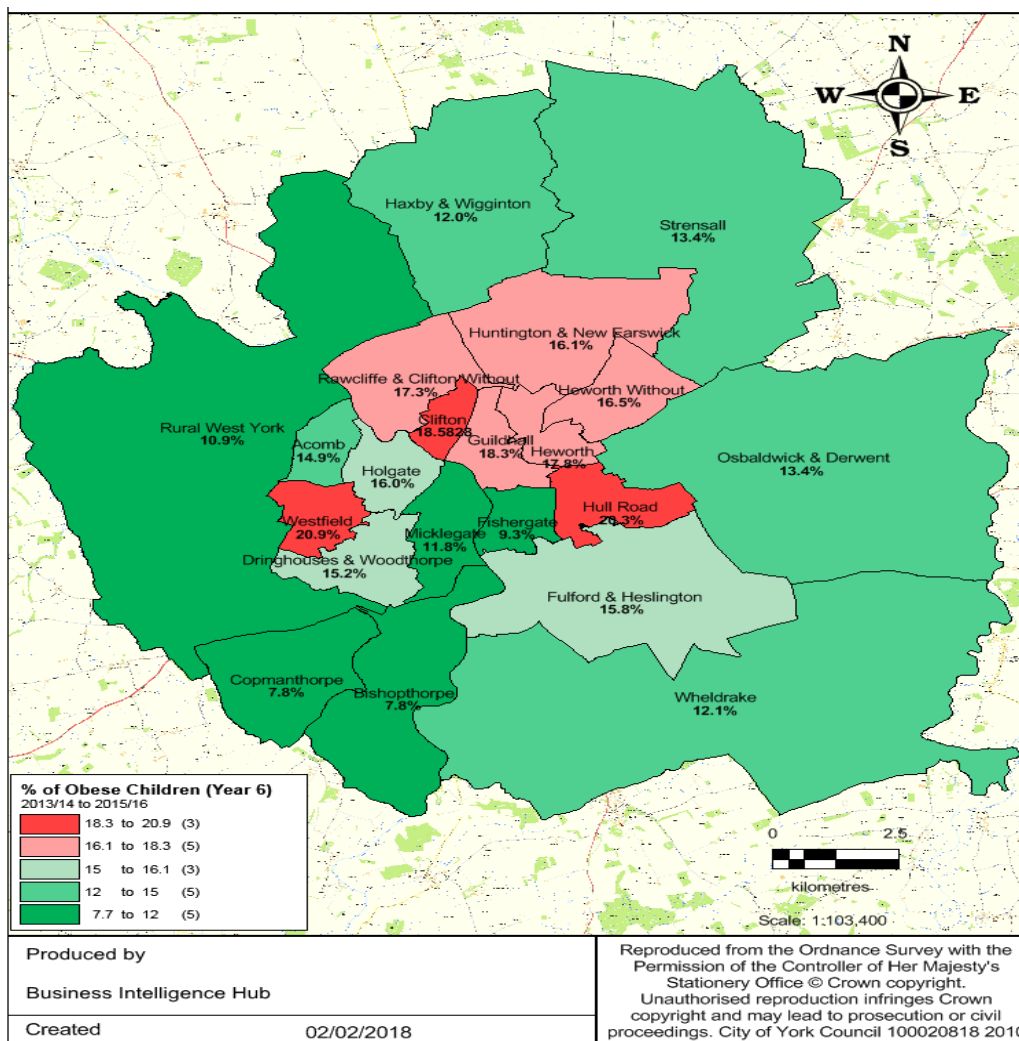
Indicator	York 2017/18 Q4			Eng. 2017/18 Q3 %
	Num.	Den.	%	
% of births that receive a face to face new birth visit within 14 days by a HV	363	424	85.6%	88.4%
% of births that receive a face to face new birth visit after 14 days by a HV	42	424	9.9%	9.6%
% of births that receive a face to face new birth visit	405	424	95.5%	98.0%
% of infants who received a 6-8 week review by the time they were 8 weeks	409	496	82.5%	86.1%
% of children who received a 12 month review by the time they turned 12 months	330	457	72.2%	77.1%
% of children who received a 12 month review by the time they turned 15 months	397	487	81.5%	83.2%

Further work is needed to help understand the coverage of health visitor contacts across the City:

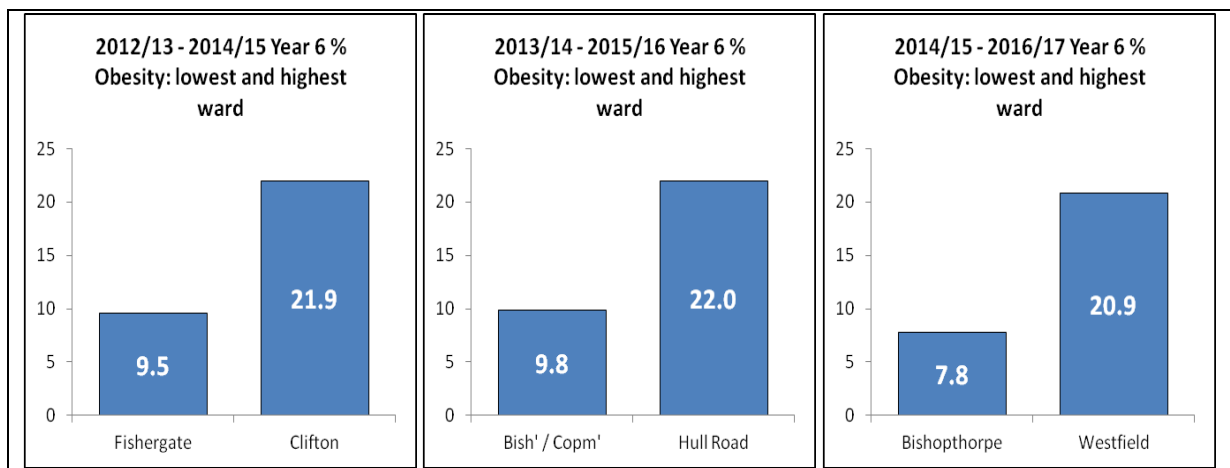
- To continue to improve on data quality on SystemOne and methods of reporting to ensure that all health visitor activity is captured on the returns
- To use ward / LAT data to identify areas of the City where offer / uptake of visits is low.

Variation in obesity at ward level

The prevalence of year 6 obesity is 16.1% in York compared with 20% in England. Although Year 6 obesity rates are good for the city as a whole there is considerable variation by ward: 7.8% in Copmanthorpe to 20.9% in Westfield i.e. 2.5 times higher in most deprived compared to least deprived ward.



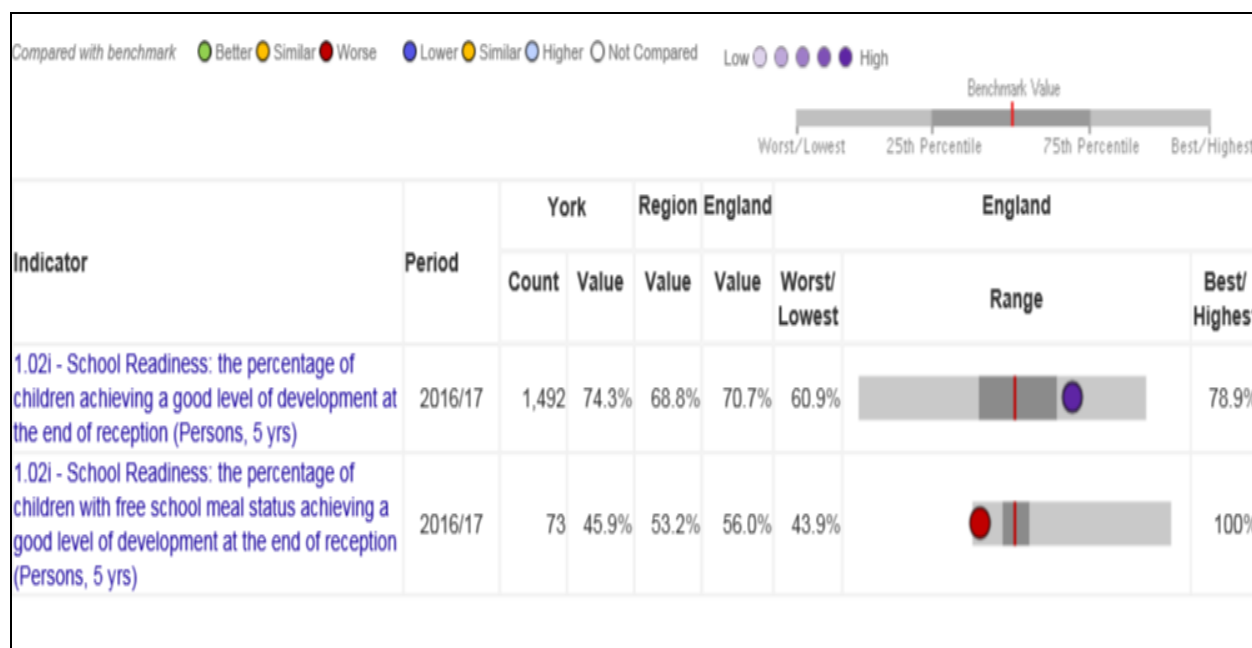
There tends to be a 12 to 13 percentage point gap between the ward with the lowest and highest Year 6 obesity rate



School readiness for the most vulnerable groups

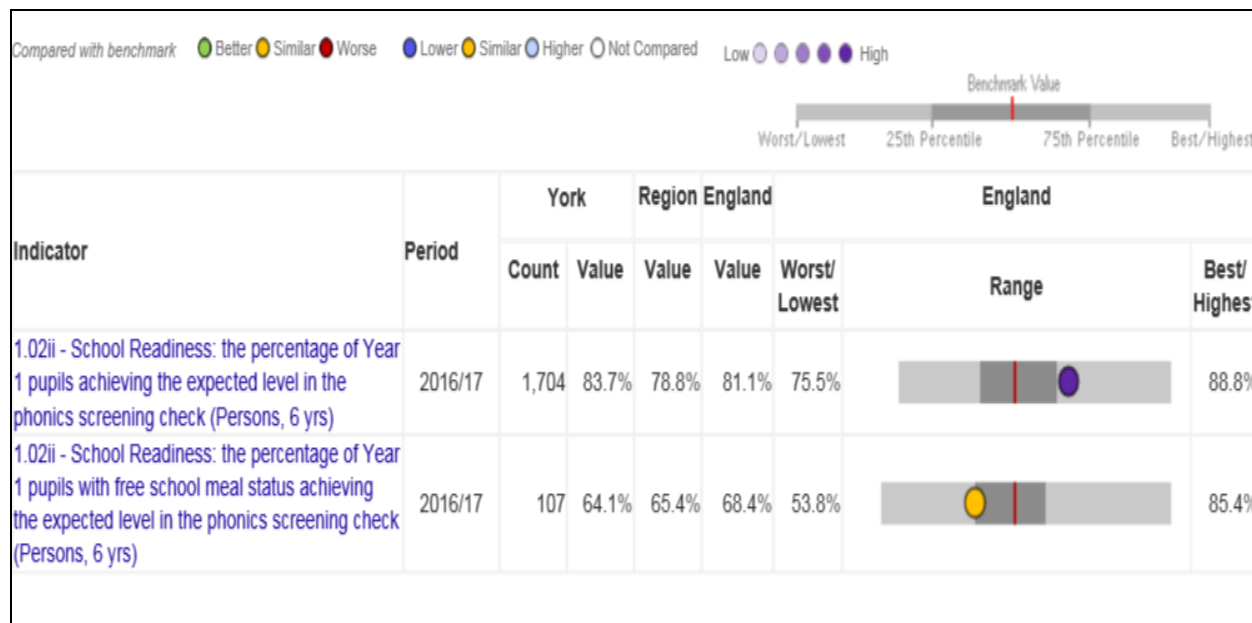
Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception

School readiness for all reception age children in York (74.3%) is higher than the national average (70.7%). For children with free school meal status, the rate in York (45.9%) is lower than the national average (56%).

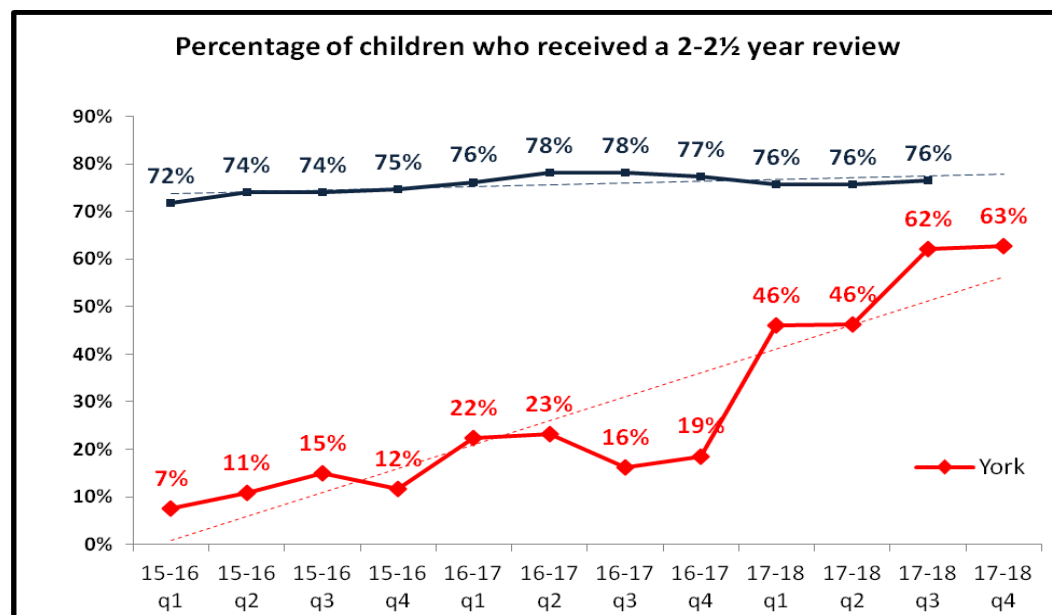


Children reaching the expected level in the Year 1 phonics screening check

School readiness for Year 1 children (83.7%) is higher than the national average (81.1%). For children with free school meal status, the rate in York (64.1%) is lower than the national average (68.4%).



The level of development for children is assessed at the 2.5 year review using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire. The % of children receiving these checks in York has increased recently.



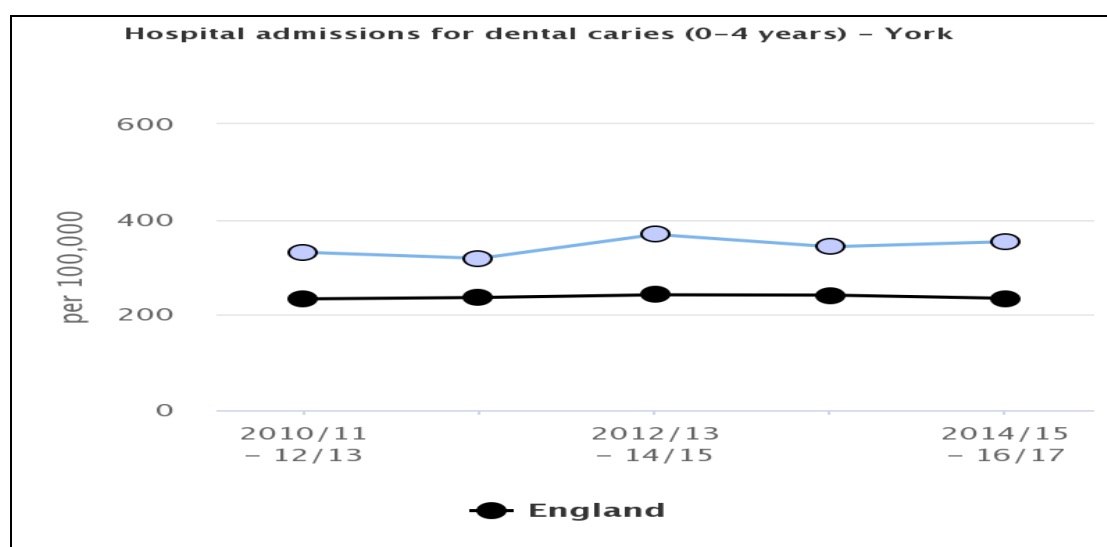
Depending on the issue and level of delay identified at the 2.5 year review a number of actions may be taken including:

- Short interventions using the WellComm (speech and language tool) or referral to SALT, audiology, ophthalmology, GP or Paediatrician.
- Home visits are carried out to identify if parenting capacity is an issue and/ or if parents require support to provide opportunities to aid development.
- Ongoing work is provided around parenting/ play/ developmental needs as indicated by the Health Visitor or Child Development worker.
- If the child is attending an early years setting, with parental consent we will link in with providers to ensure all interventions are appropriate and effective.

Hospital admissions for tooth decay

Hospital admissions for tooth decay in children: 0-4

The rate in York is fairly static but it is significantly higher than the national average.



Oral Health Survey of 5 years olds 2016/17

The recently released data from the 2016/17 survey shows that York has a significantly lower % of children with one of more decayed, missing or filled teeth: York 15.9% v 23.3% in England.

Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	23.3	23.0	23.6
Stockport	27.2	21.8	33.4
Worcestershire	21.8	20.4	23.2
Warwickshire	21.6	19.3	24.0
Cheshire West and Chest...	20.7	16.5	25.7
Warrington	20.3	16.0	25.3
Central Bedfordshire	17.7	13.8	22.3
York	15.9	12.0	20.7
Hertfordshire	15.4	13.5	17.6
Hampshire	13.2	12.0	14.5
Bracknell Forest	*	-	-
Cheshire East	*	-	-

Source: National Dental Epidemiology Programme for England: oral health survey of five-year-old children 2014/15 & 2016/17

On only one of the 16 different indicators from the survey was York significantly worse than the national average (Percentage of children with substantial amounts of plaque visible). On the remainder York was similar to or better than the national average. For example:

- Average number of dentinally decayed (d3), missing due to dental decay (m) and filled (f) teeth (t)
York mean **better** the national mean (non significant difference).
- Average number of obvious untreated dentinally decayed teeth
York mean **better** the national mean (non significant difference).
- Average number of missing (extracted due to dental decay) teeth
York mean significantly below national mean (better)
- Average number of filled teeth
York mean **better** the national mean (non significant difference).
- Percentage of children with no obvious decay experience
York mean significantly above national mean (better)

An oral health needs assessment is being carried out at present and the rate of admissions to hospital for 0-4 year olds is being examined as part of this. An Oral Health Improvement Action Group has also been established to bring relevant partners together, across the city, to take forward any actions arising as part of the needs assessment.

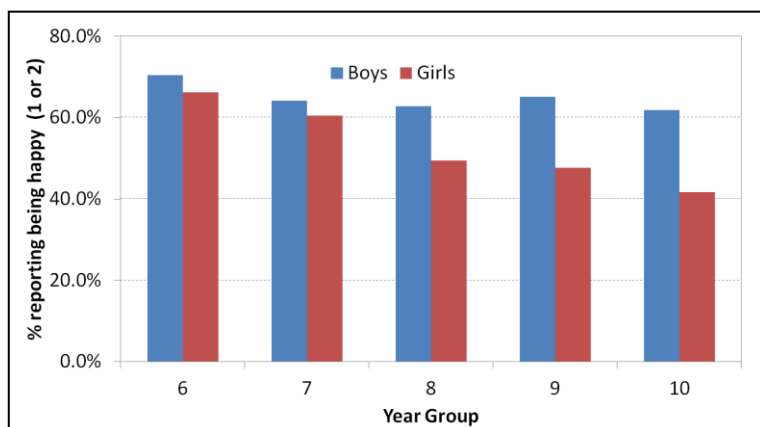
Young People feeling safe, happy and able to cope

Data from the 2014 What About YOUth Survey (WAY) shows that 63.6% of 15 year olds in York reported positive life satisfaction. The national and regional averages were 63.8% and 65.2% respectively.

From the same survey a slightly lower % of 15 year olds in York reported a low level of life satisfaction (12.7%) compared with national and regional averages (13.7% and 13.1% respectively).

This survey data is not, however, broken down by gender. Unpublished data from a survey conducted in York in 2015 (Picture of Health) shows that self reported levels of happiness are lower in girls and fall between year 6 and year 10. Similarly unhappiness is higher for girls and rises between year 6 and year 10. These patterns can be seen in the self harm admission data presented in the JSNA inequalities report.

Levels of self-reported happiness



Levels of self-reported unhappiness

