

## Appendix 1. Benchmarking of Health and Wellbeing Board Performance Dashboard Indicators 1-21.

### 1. Overarching Indicators

#### Indicator 1. Male healthy life expectancy at birth (years) - GREEN

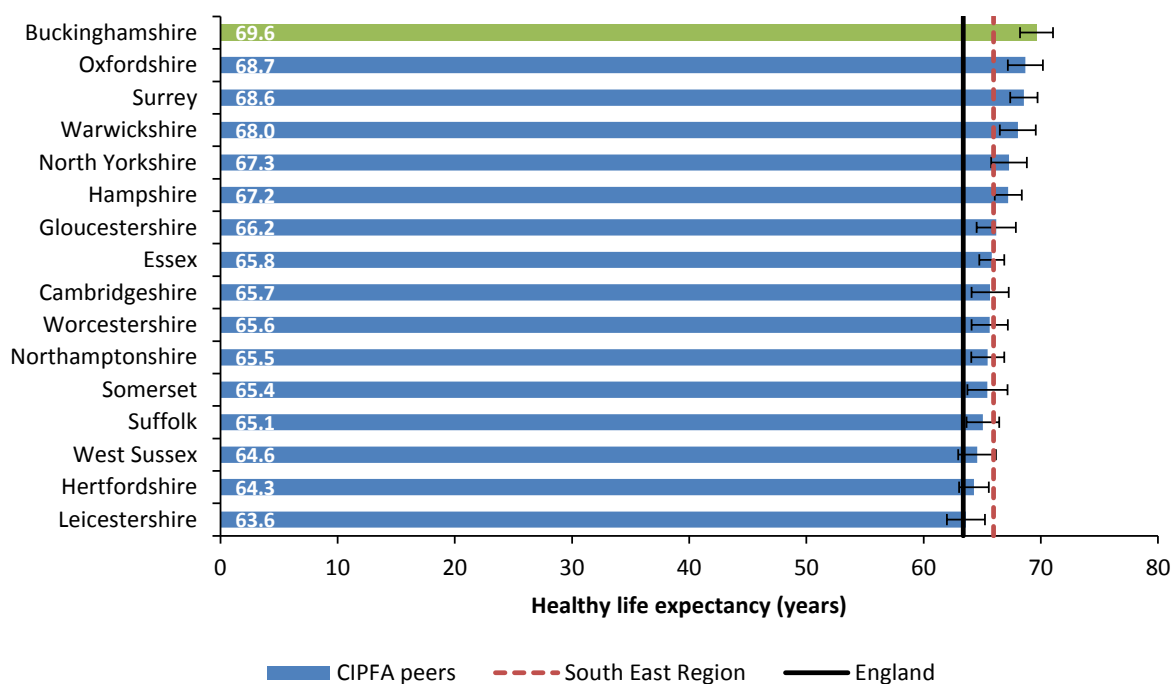
The average number of years a male would expect to live in good health. Three-year rolling average.

Average male healthy life expectancy at birth in Bucks is 69.6 years for the three years 2013 to 15. This is statistically significantly higher than the England average (9.9% higher) and Buckinghamshire is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> among CIPFA peers. Average male healthy life expectancy in Buckinghamshire has increased by 1.9 years (2.8%) since 2009-11 compared to an increase of 0.4 years (0.6%) nationally.

Male healthy life expectancy at birth



Male healthy life expectancy at birth, 2013-15

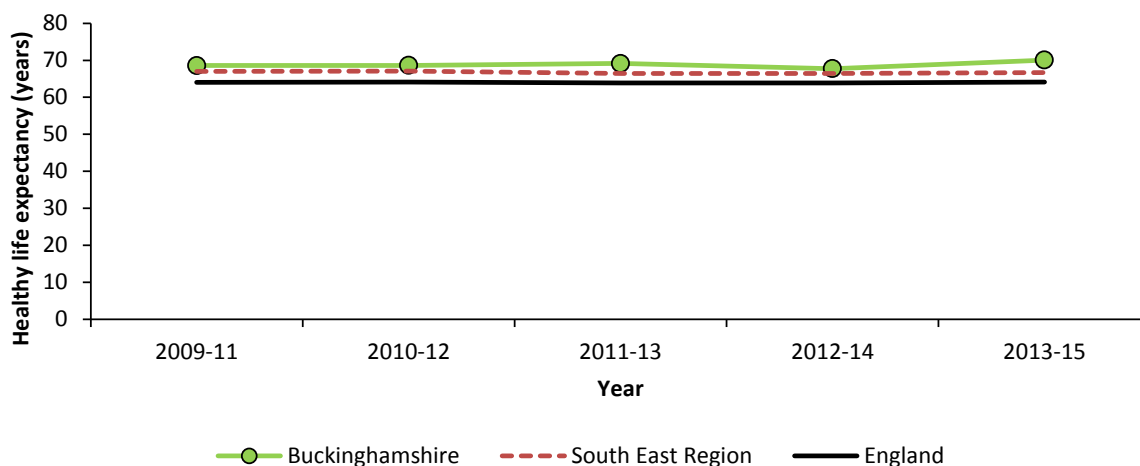


**Indicator 2. Female healthy life expectancy at birth (years) - GREEN**

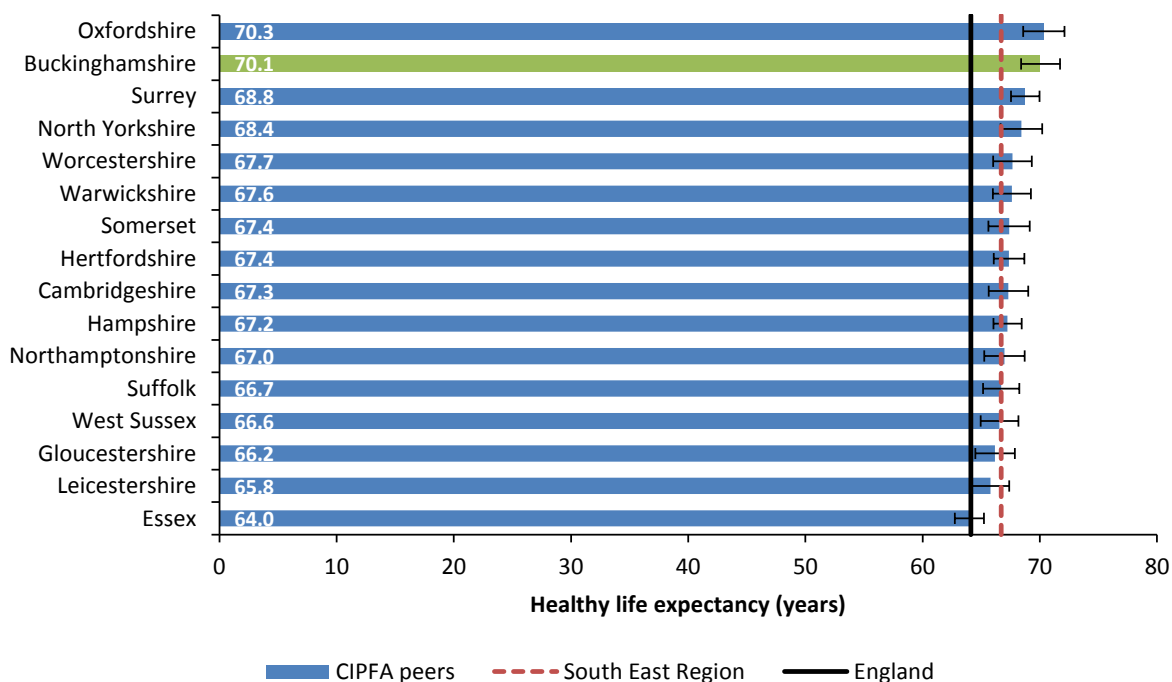
The average number of years a female would expect to live in good health. Three-year rolling average.

Average female healthy life expectancy at birth in Bucks is 70.1 years for the three years 2013 to 15. This is statistically significantly higher than the average for England (9.3% higher) and Buckinghamshire ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> among CIPFA peers. Average female healthy life expectancy in Buckinghamshire has increased by 1.5 years (2.1%) between 2009-11 and 2013-15 whilst there has been no change nationally.

**Female healthy life expectancy at birth**



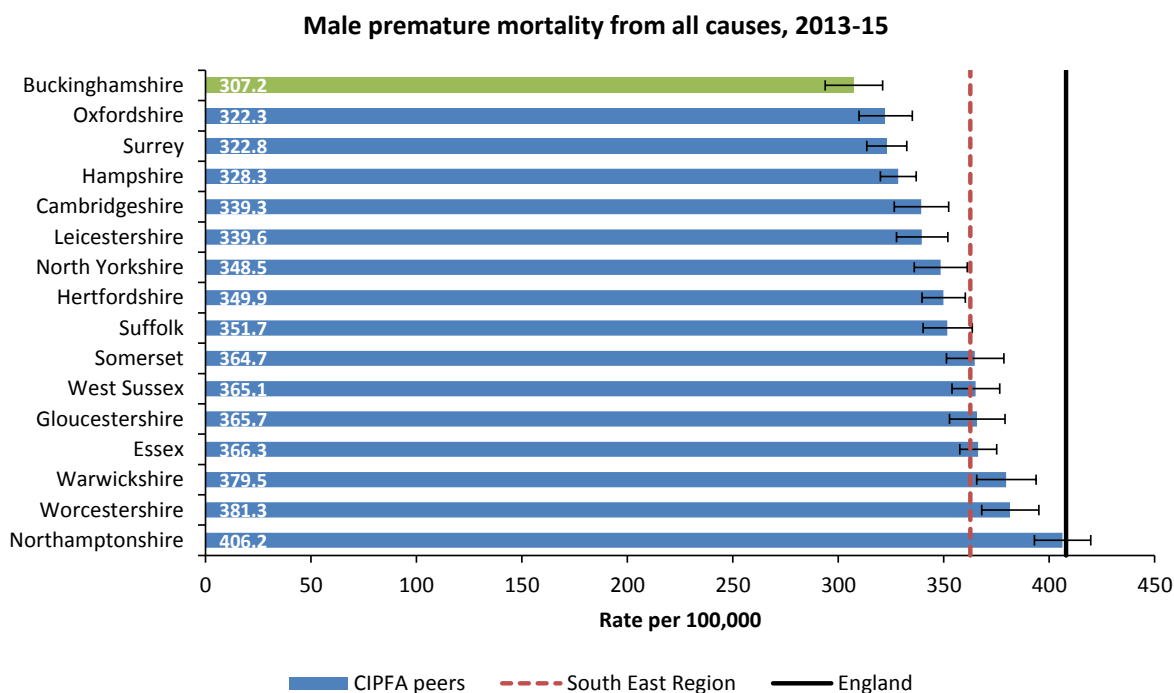
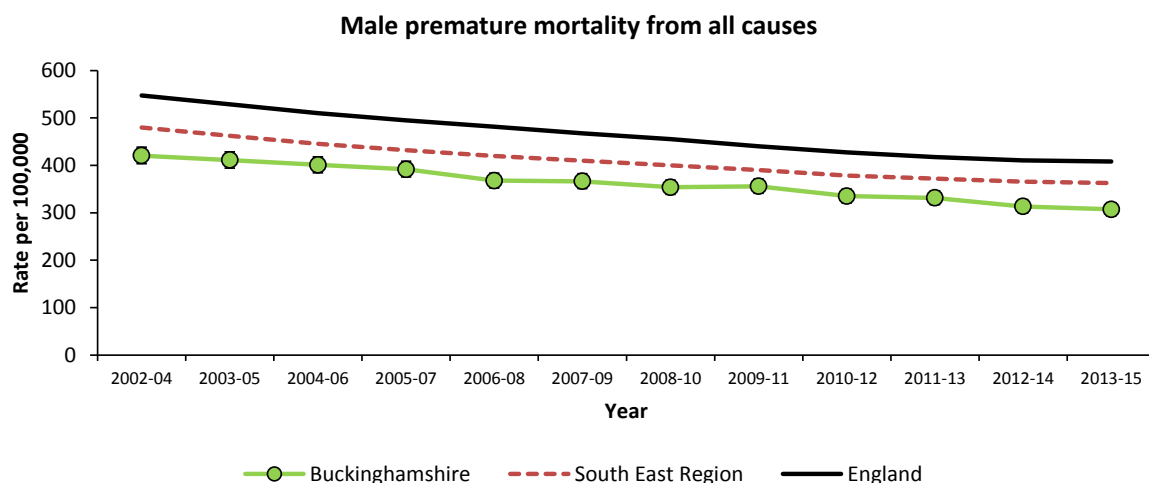
**Female healthy life expectancy at birth, 2013-15**



**Indicator 3. Male premature mortality from all causes (per 100,000) - GREEN**

Number of deaths from all causes in males aged under 75 per 100,000, adjusted for age.  
Three-year rolling average.

Mortality in men under 75 years from all causes in Buckinghamshire is 307.2 per 100,000 people for the three years 2013 to 15. This is statistically significantly lower than the national rate (24.7% lower) and Buckinghamshire is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> among CIPFA peers. The rate in Buckinghamshire has decreased by 27% between 2002-04 and 2013-15, which is similar to the decrease in mortality rate nationally over the same time period (25.5%).

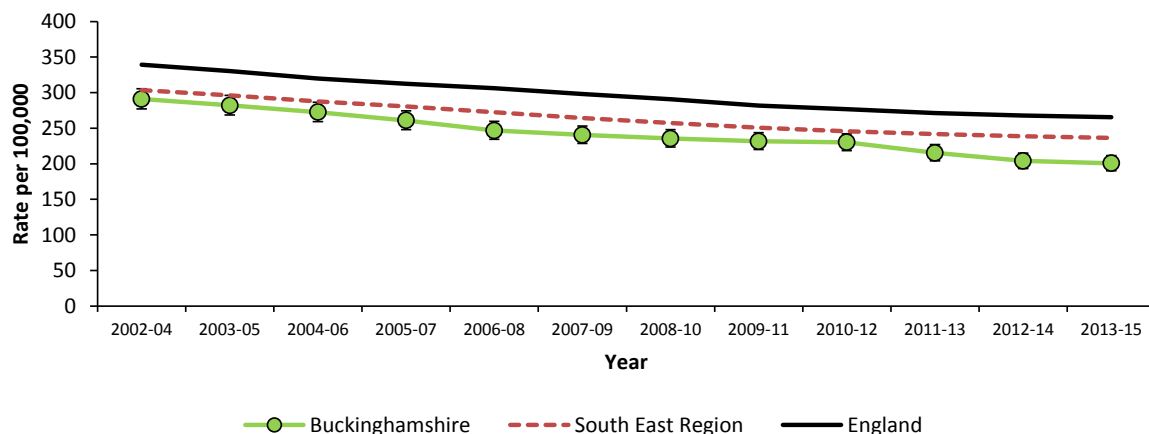


**Indicator 4. Female premature mortality from all causes (per 100,000) - GREEN**

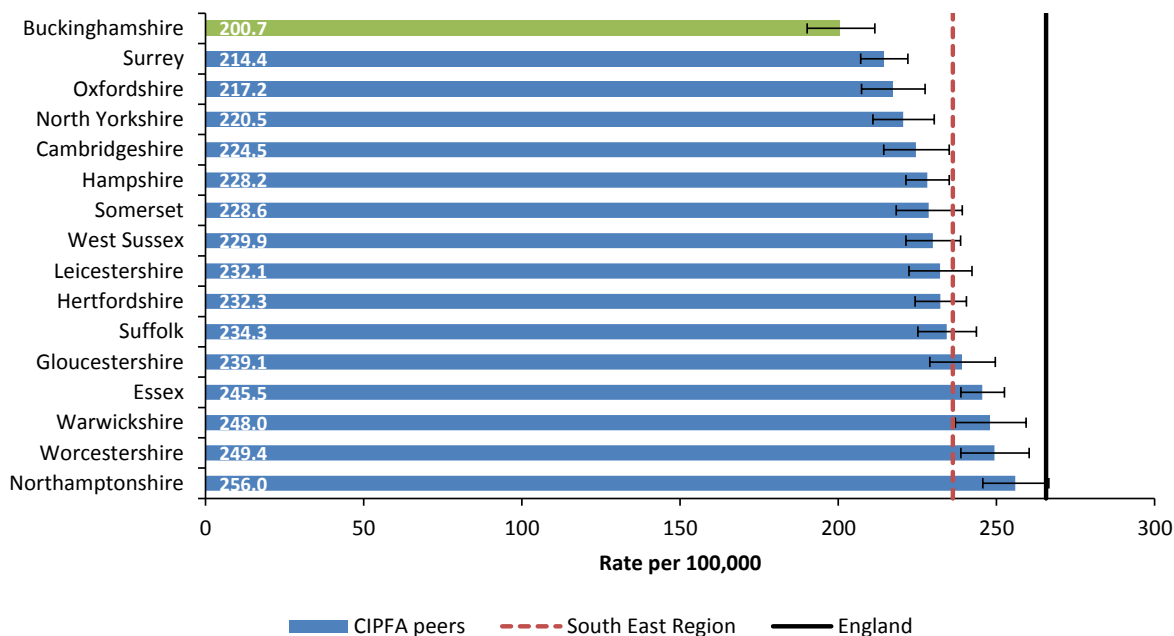
Number of deaths from all causes in females aged under 75 per 100,000, adjusted for age. Three-year rolling average.

Mortality in women under 75 years from all causes in Buckinghamshire is 200.7 per 100,000 people for the three years 2013 to 15. This is statistically significantly lower than the national rate (24.5% lower) and Buckinghamshire is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> among CIPFA peers. The mortality rate in Buckinghamshire has decreased by 31.0% between 2002-04 and 2013-15. This is greater than the decrease in mortality rate nationally over the same time period (21.7%).

**Female premature mortality from all causes**



**Female premature mortality from all causes, 2013-15**

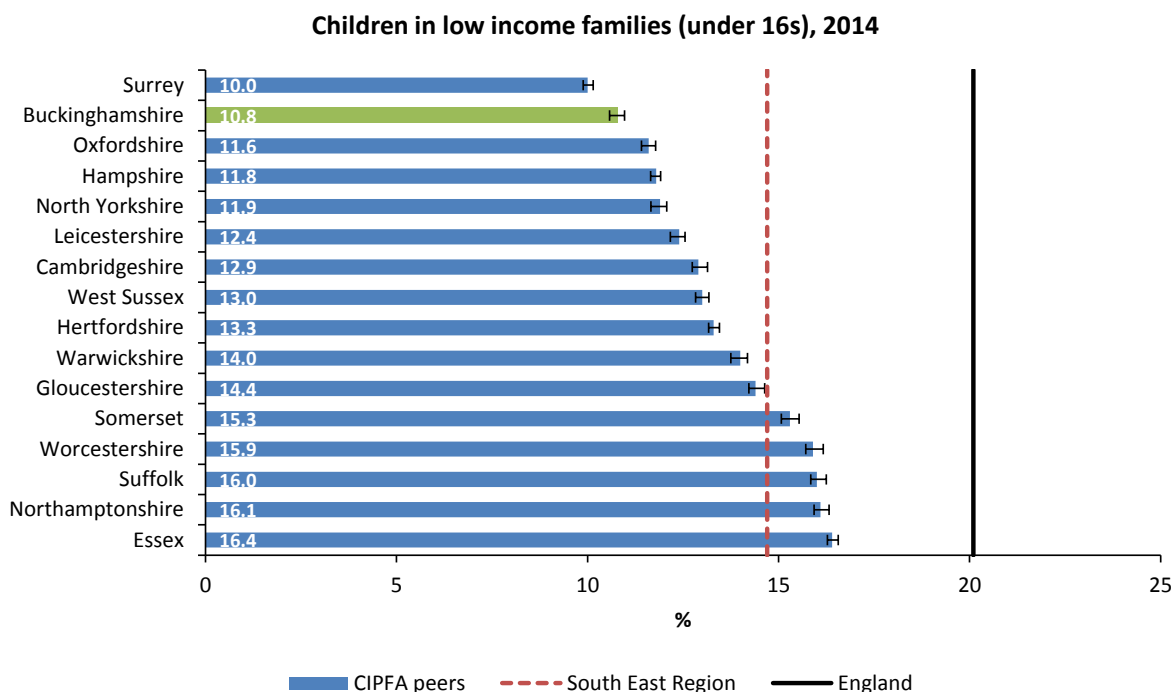
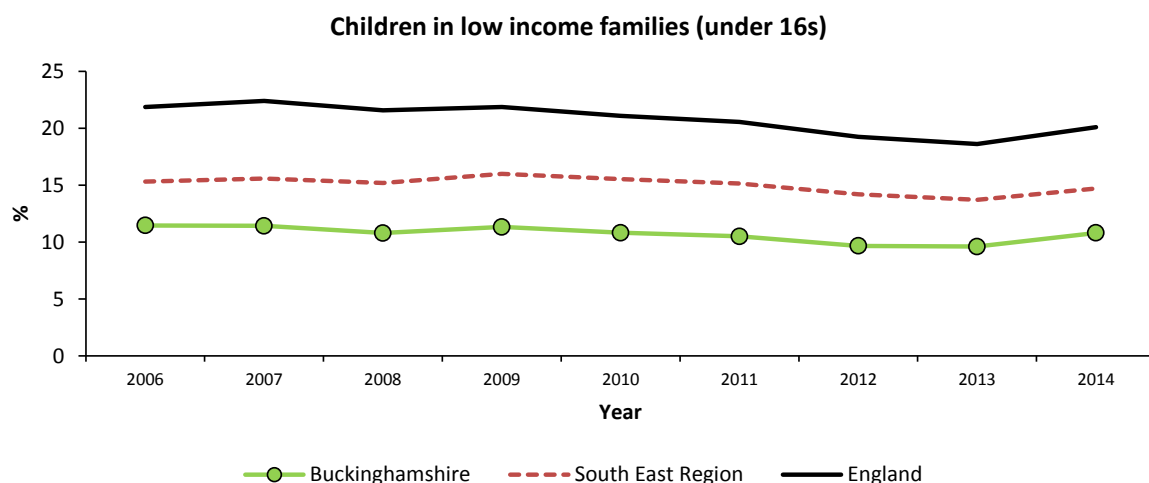


2. Priority 1. Give every child the best start in life

**Indicator 5. Children in low income families (under 16s) (%) - GREEN**

Percentage of all children aged under 16 years living in low income families.

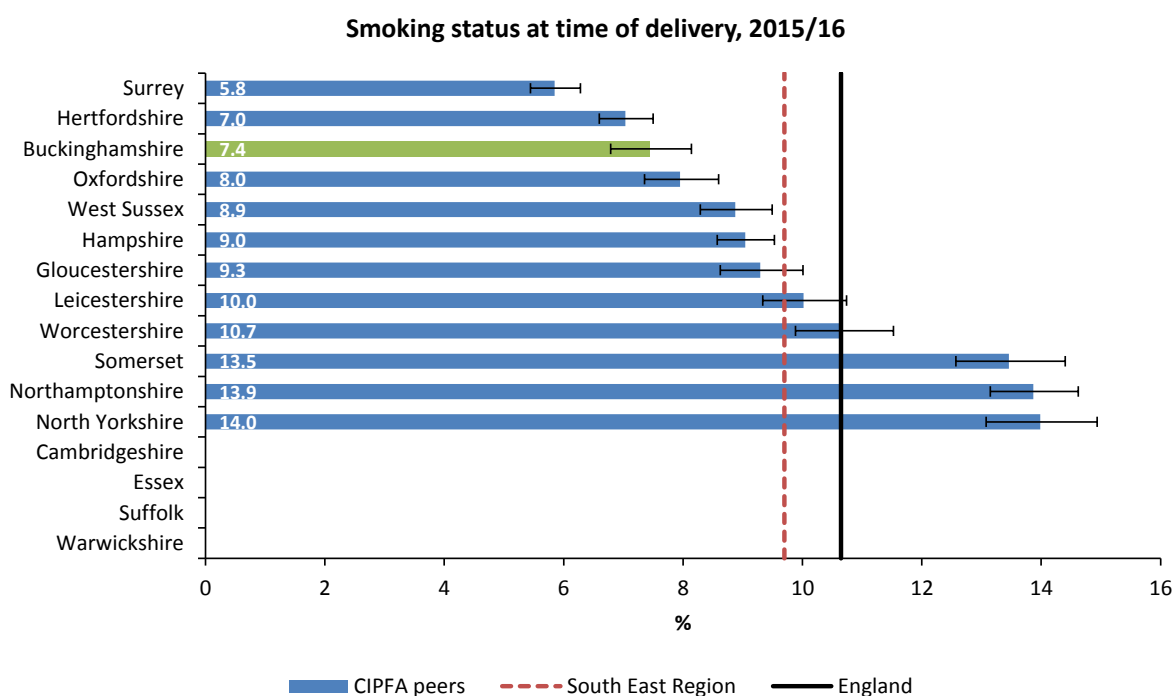
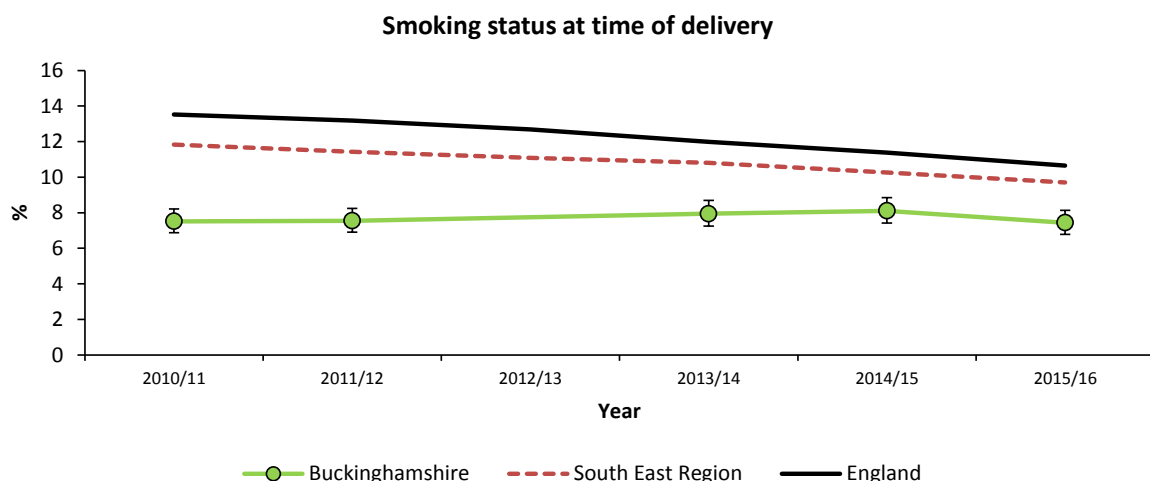
In 2014, 10.8% of Buckinghamshire children were living in low income families (classified as families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income). This equates to 10,530 children across the county. Buckinghamshire has a statistically significantly lower proportion of children living in low income families compared to England (46.3% lower) and has the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest proportion among its CIPFA peers.



**Indicator 6. Smoking status at time of delivery (%) - GREEN**

Number of women known to be smokers at time of delivery as a percentage of all maternities.

In 2015/16, 7.4% of mothers smoked at the time of delivery. Buckinghamshire has a statistically significantly lower proportion of mothers smoking at the time of delivery compared to the national average (30.1% lower) and has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest proportion among 12 CIPFA peers reporting data for this indicator. Data for Buckinghamshire in 2012/13 is not reported due to data quality issues.

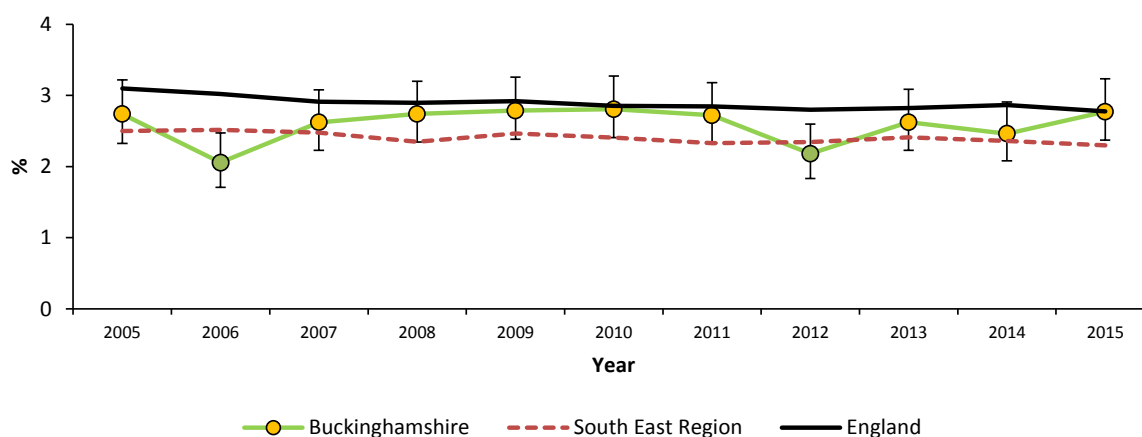


### Indicator 7. Low birth weight of term babies (%) - AMBER

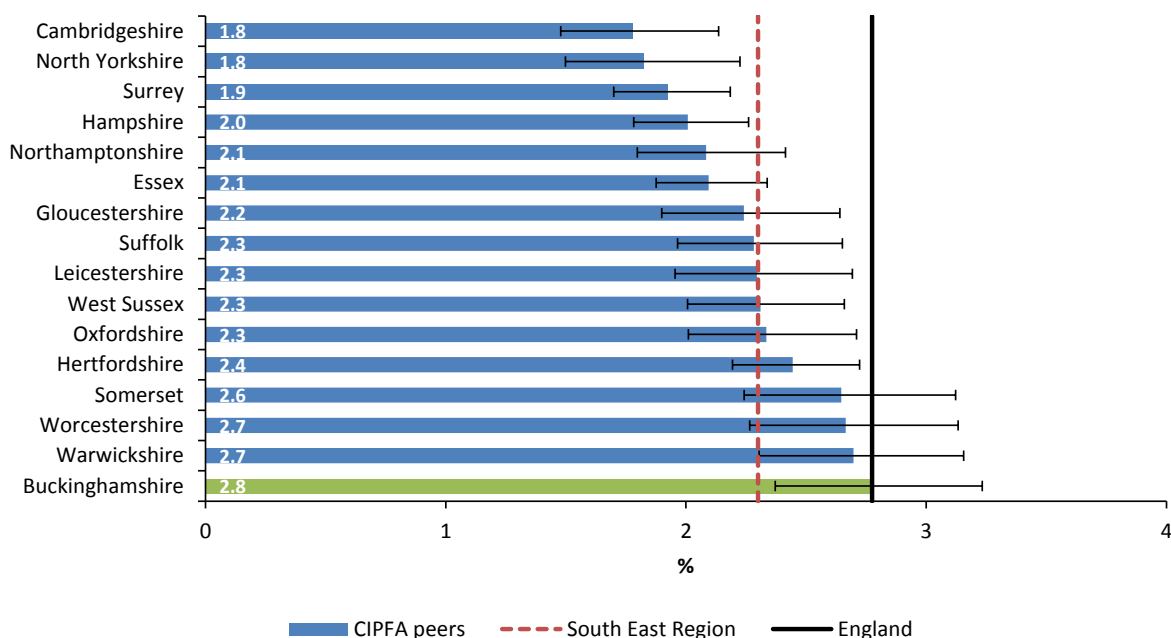
Number of live births born at term (at least 37 weeks gestation) with a recorded birth weight under 2,500g as a percentage of all live births born at term.

In 2015, 2.8% of babies born at term had a low birth weight which is the same as the rate for England. This equates to 155 babies born at term that have a birth weight of less than 2,500g. Buckinghamshire has the highest rate of low birth weight in terms babies among its CIPFA peers. The proportion of terms babies born with low birth weight has remained stable, at 2-3% between 2005 and 2015. During the same period, the proportion of term babies that are born with a low birth weight nationally ranges between 2.8-3.1%.

Low birth weight of term babies



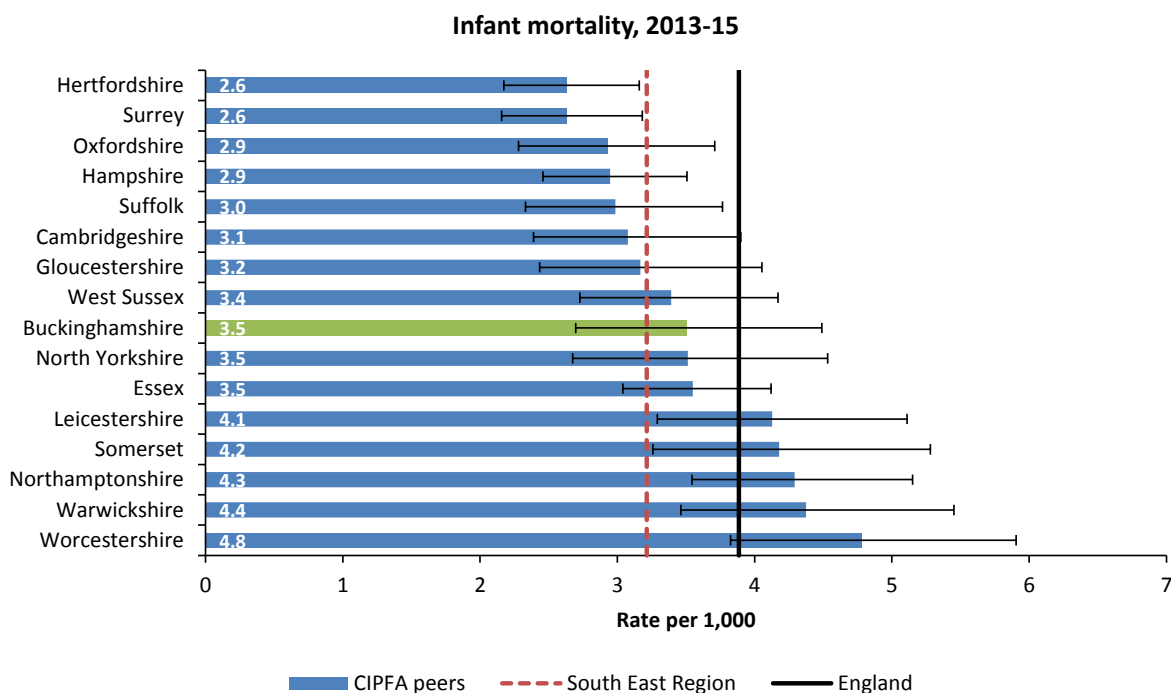
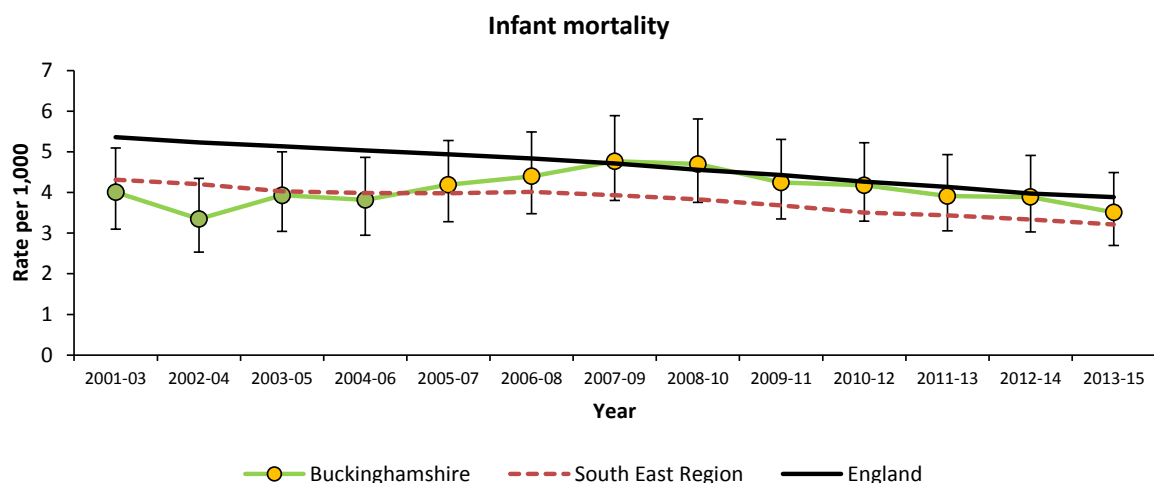
Low birth weight of term babies, 2015



### Indicator 8. Infant mortality (per 1,000) - AMBER

Number of infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Three-year rolling average.

In Buckinghamshire, between 2013-15, the infant death rate was 3.5 per 1,000 live births. This equates to 21 deaths per year. This rate is statistically similar to the England rate (3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births) and Buckinghamshire had the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest rate among its CIPFA peers. Since 2005-07 the infant mortality rate in Buckinghamshire has been statistically similar to the national rate.



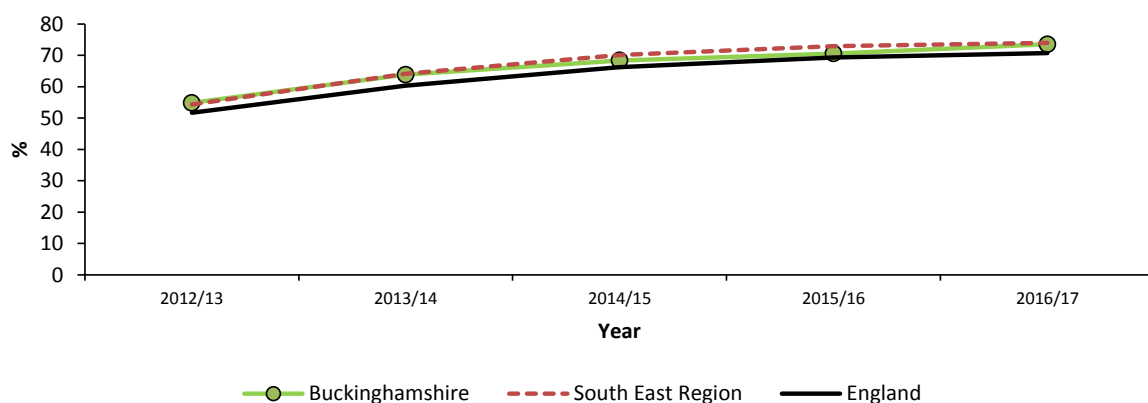


**Indicator 9. School readiness: children achieving good level of development at the end of reception (%) - GREEN**

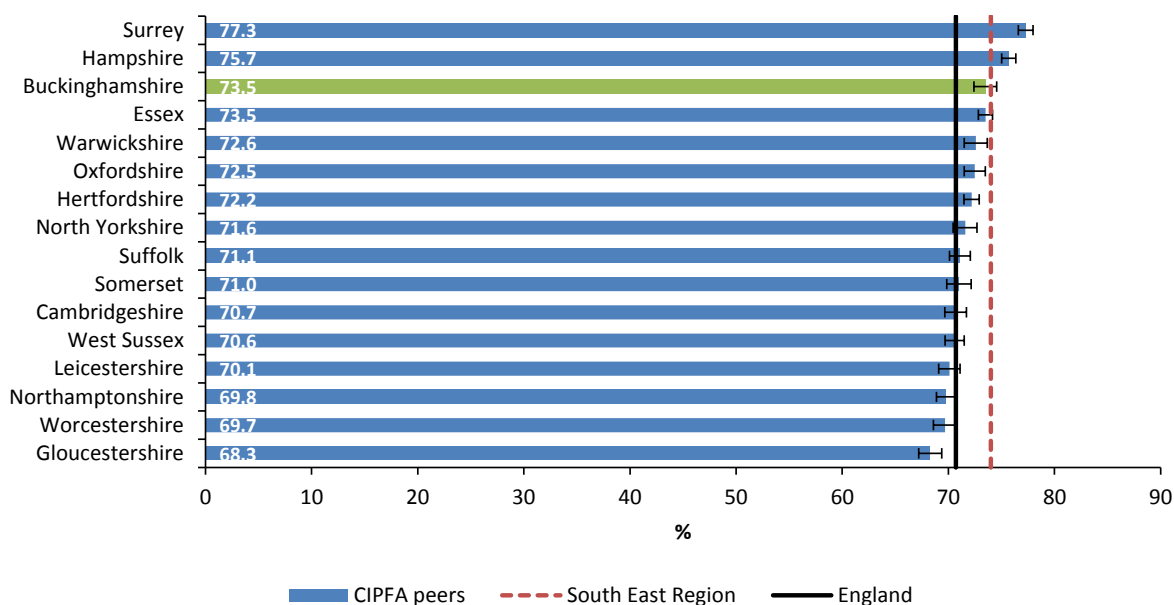
Number of children who are defined as having achieved a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children at the end of EYFS.

In 2016/17, 73.5% of Buckinghamshire children were considered to be achieving a good level of development at the end of reception. This is statistically significantly higher than the proportion nationally (4% higher) and Buckinghamshire had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate among its CIFPA peers.

**School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception**



**School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, 2016/17**

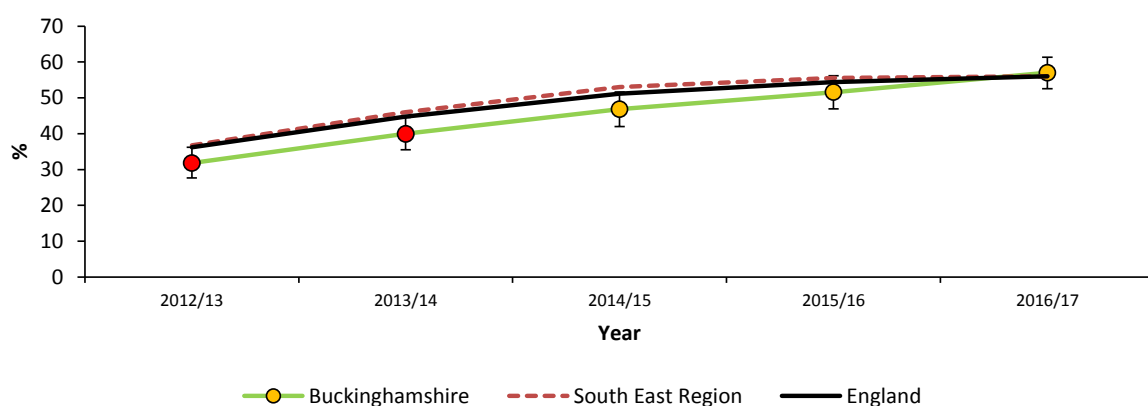


**Indicator 10. School readiness: children with free school meal status achieving good level of development at the end of reception (%) – AMBER**

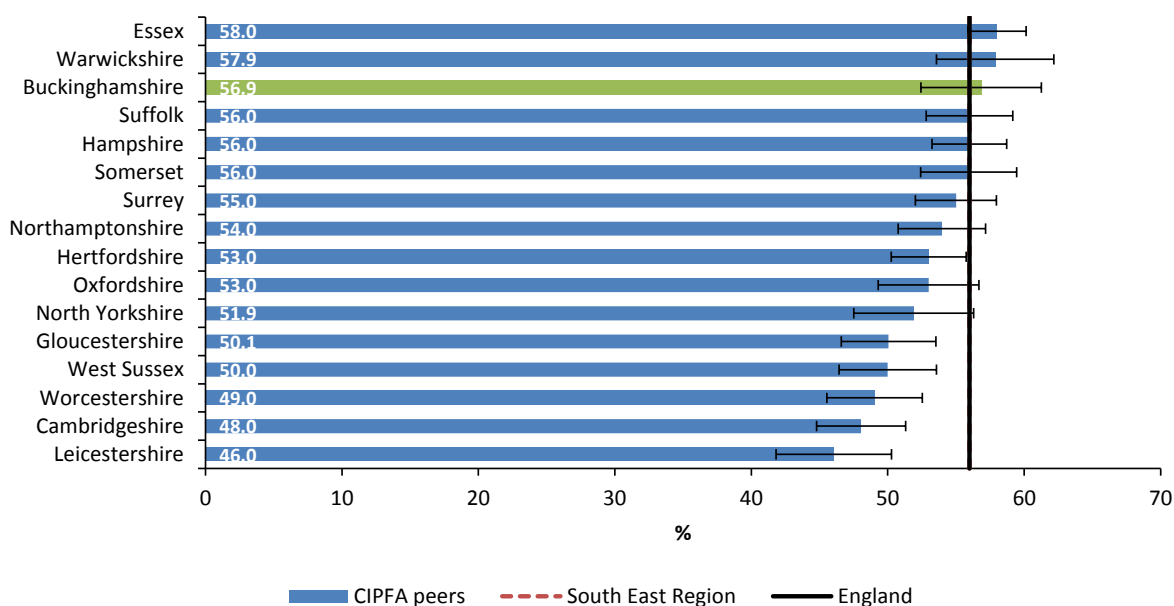
Number of children with free school meal status who have reached a good level of development at the end of the EYFS as a percentage of all eligible children at the end of EYFS.

In 2016/17, 56.9% of children with free school meal status achieved a good level of development at the end of reception. This is statistically similar to England (56%) and Buckinghamshire had the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest proportion among its CIPFA peers. Since 2012/13 the proportion of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception in Buckinghamshire has been increasing at a faster rate than nationally. As a result, in 2014/15, Buckinghamshire moved from being statistically significantly worse to being statistically similar to the proportion for England.

**School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception**



**School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, 2016/17**

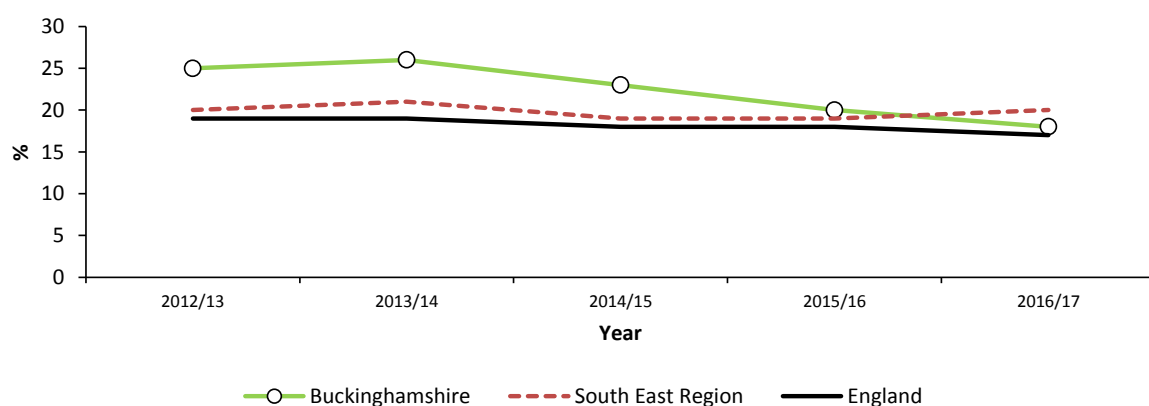


**Indicator 11. Gap in achievement of good development between children with free school meal status and others (%) – NOT RAG RATED.**

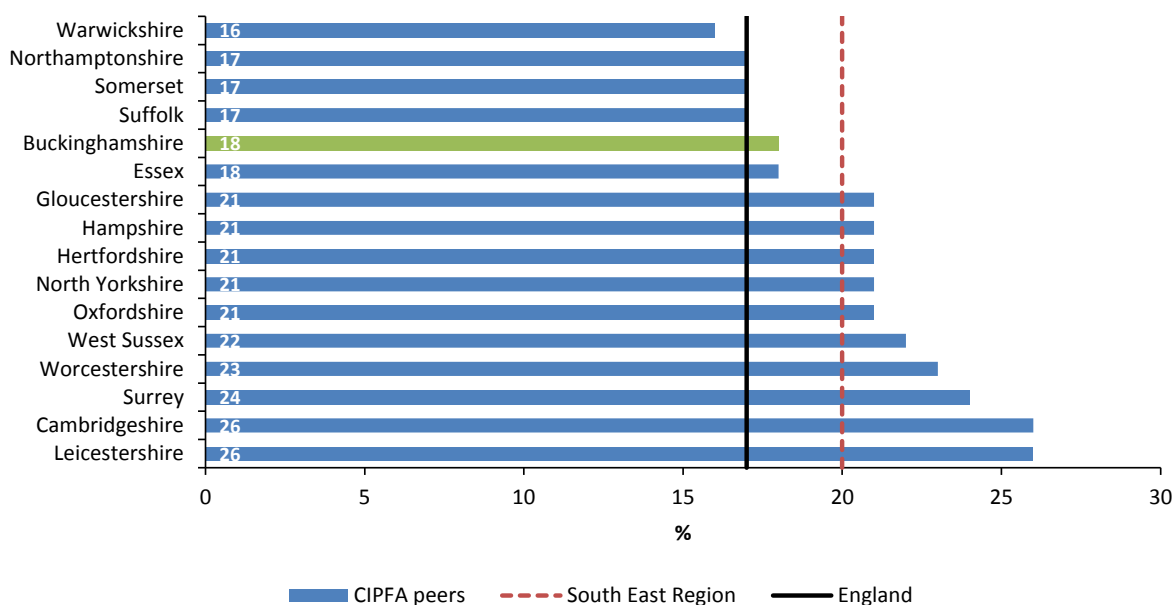
Difference between the proportion of children without free school meal status achieving good development and the proportion of children with free school meal status achieving good development

The gap in achievement of good development between children without and with free school meal status in Buckinghamshire was 18% in 2016/17 (57% versus 75%, data rounded to the nearest whole number). The gap in achievement in Buckinghamshire is higher than the gap across England. Compared to CIPFA peers, Buckinghamshire has the 5<sup>th</sup> smallest gap. The gap in achievement of good development between children with and without free school meal status in Bucks has decreased from 25% in 2012/13 (a 28% decrease).

**Gap in achievement of good development between children with free school meal status and others**



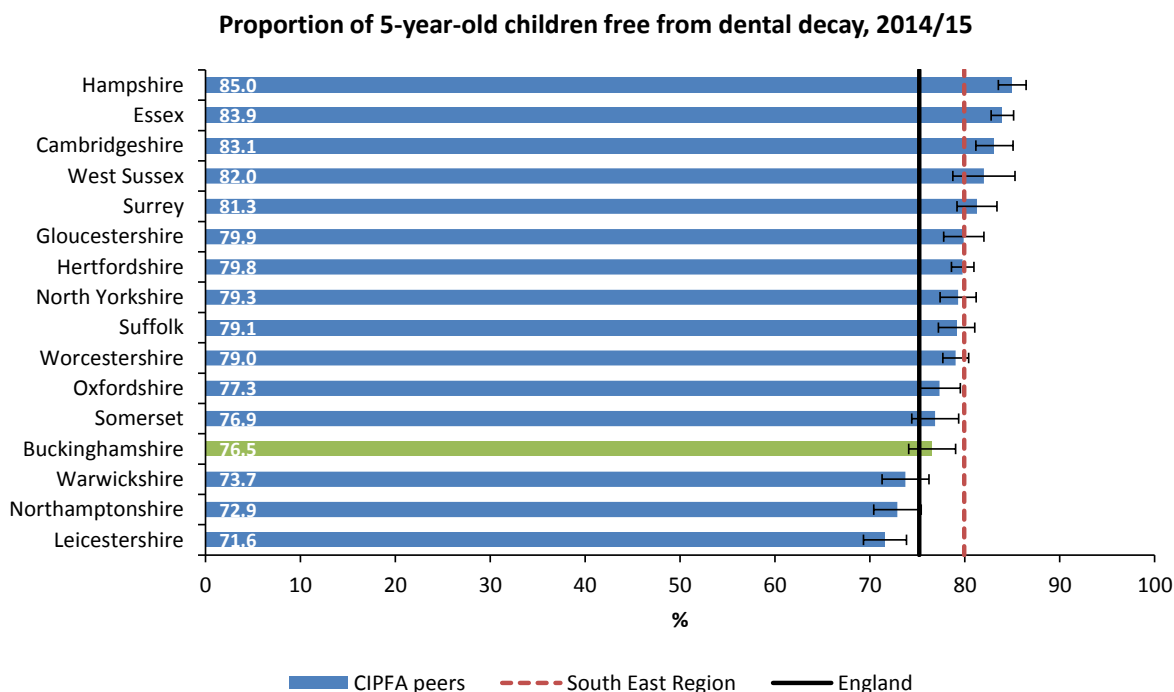
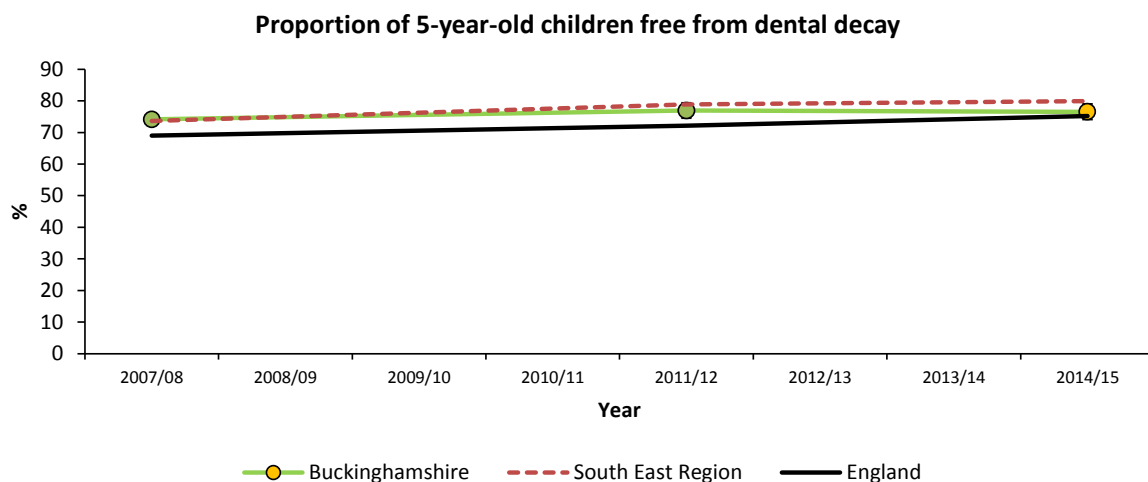
**Gap in achievement of good development between children with free school meal status and others, 2016/17**



**Indicator 12. Proportion of 5-year-old children free from dental decay (%) - AMBER**

Percentage of 5 year olds who are assessed as being free from dental decay (evidence of decay, missing or filled teeth, DMFT).

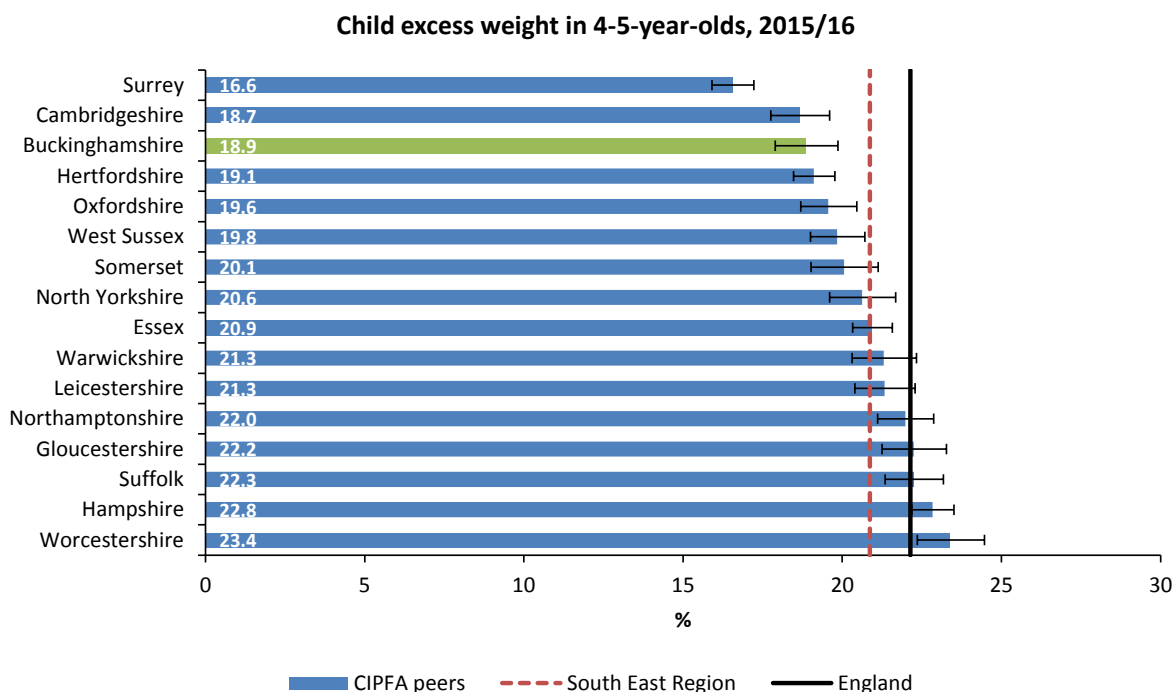
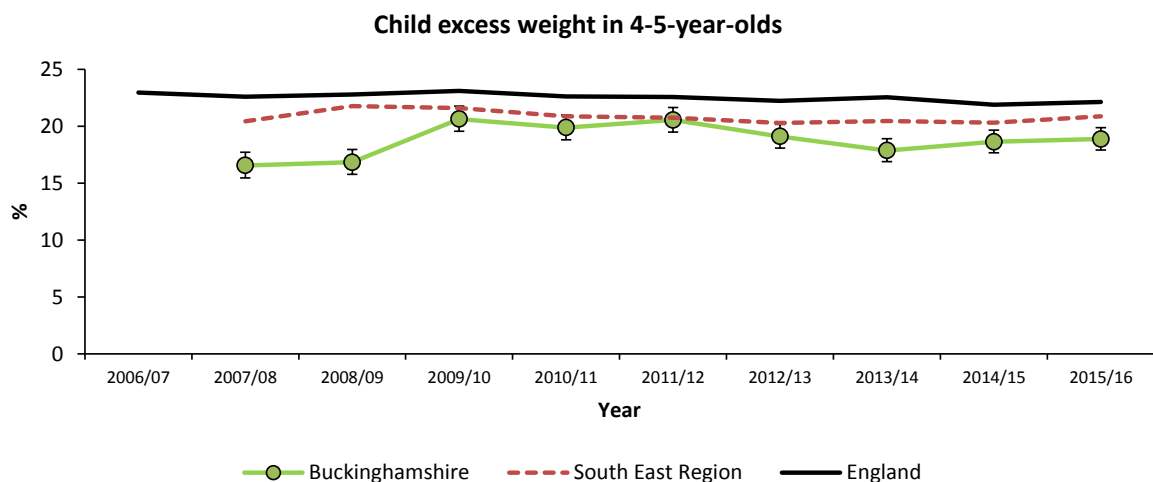
The proportion of five year old children in Buckinghamshire free from dental decay in 2014/15 was 76.5%. This is statistically similar to the proportion across England and Buckinghamshire is ranked 13<sup>th</sup> among its CIPFA peers. Data are not published every year. Prior to 2014/15, the most recent data are available from 2011/12, when a statistically significantly higher proportion of five year olds were free from dental decay compared to the England average. Data are not collected for this indicator on a regular basis.



**Indicator 13. Child excess weight in 4-5 year olds (%) - GREEN**

Number of children classified as overweight or obese as a percentage of all measured children aged 4-5 years. Children are classified as overweight or obese if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.

In 2015/16, 18.9% of 4-5 year old children were classified as overweight or obese in Buckinghamshire, equivalent to 1,143 children. This is statistically significantly lower than the proportion nationally (14.8% lower) and Buckinghamshire has the third lowest proportion among its CIPFA peers.

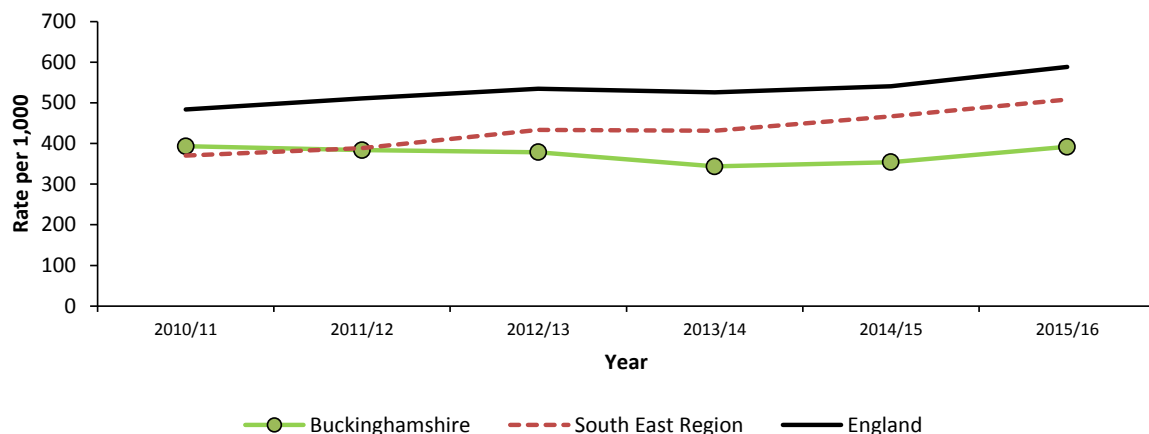


**Indicator 14. A&E attendances in children aged 0-4 years (per 1,000) - GREEN**

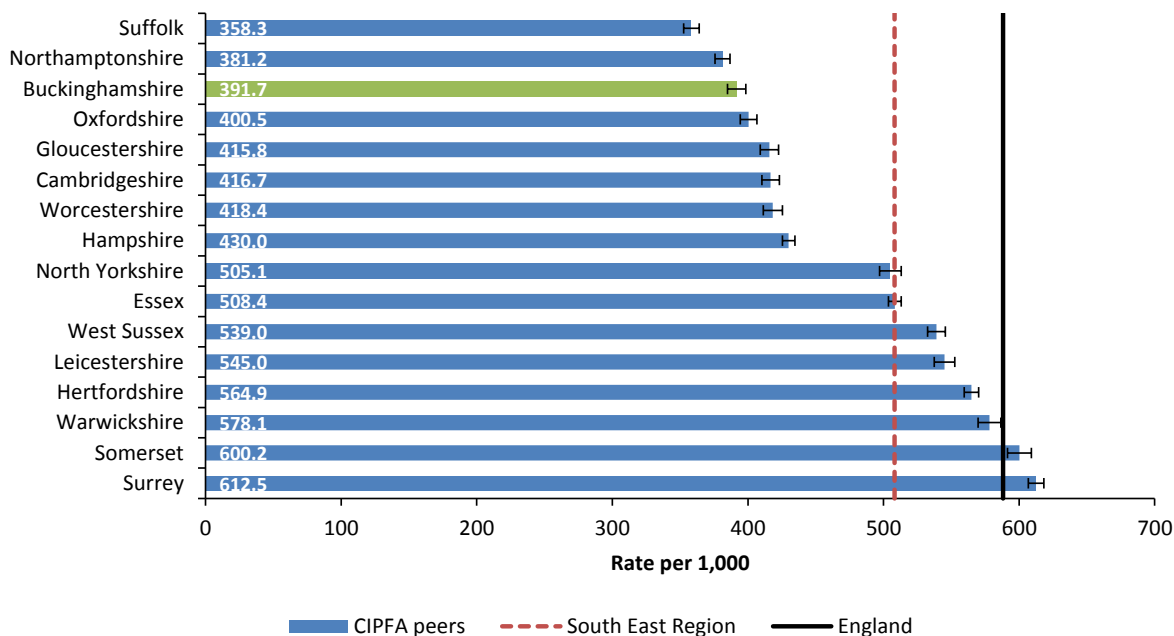
Number of A&E attendances per 1,000 children aged 0-4 years.

In 2015/16, there were 391.7 A&E attendances for every 1,000 children aged 0-4 years, equating to 13,030 A&E attendances. This is statistically significantly lower than the rate nationally (33.4% lower). Buckinghamshire has the third lowest rate of A&E attendances among its CIPFA peers. Nationally, there has been an increase of 8.2% in the rate of A&E attendances among children aged 0-4 years since 2010/11. However, Buckinghamshire has only observed a 0.3% increase over the same time period.

**A&E attendances in children aged 0-4 years**



**A&E attendances in children aged 0-4 years, 2015/16**



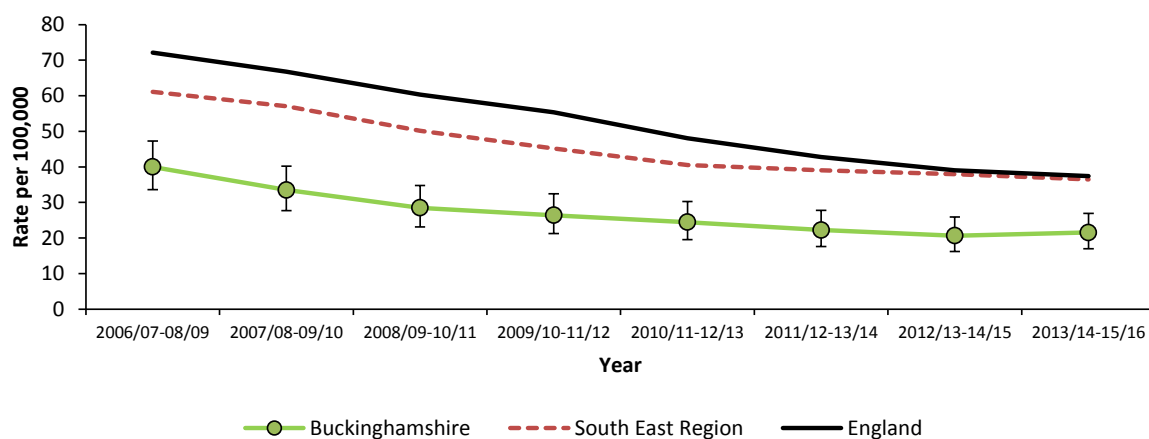
### Indicator 15. Alcohol admissions in under 18s (per 100,000) - GREEN

Number of admissions to hospital per 100,000 population for under 18s where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific condition\*. Three-year rolling average.

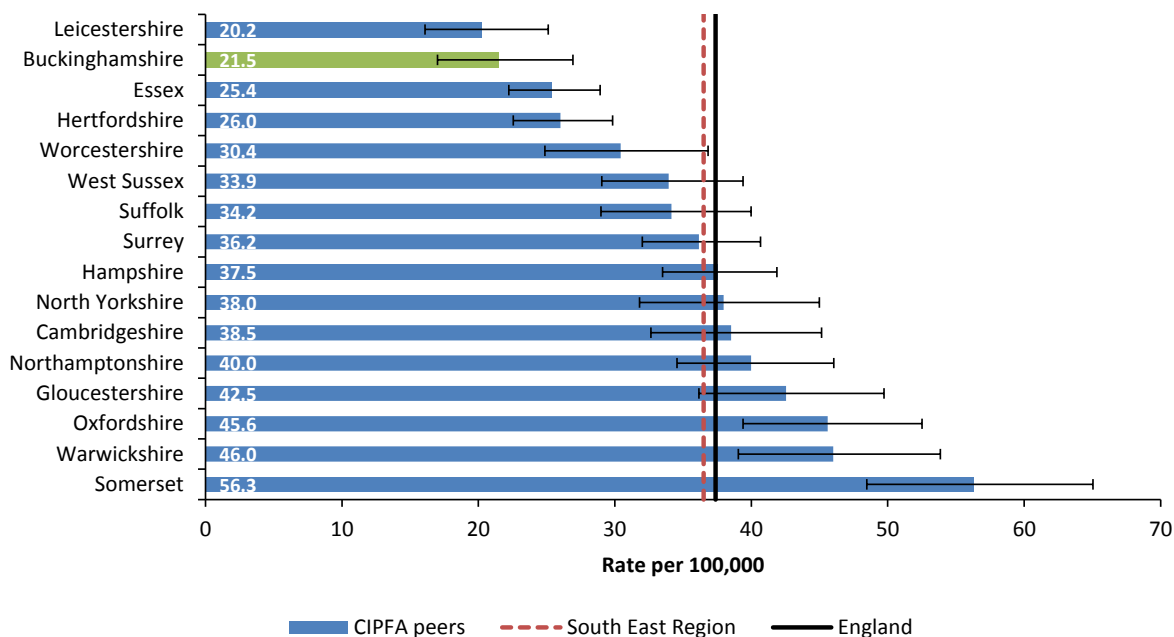
The rate in Buckinghamshire for alcohol related admissions in children aged under 18 years was 21.5 per 100,000 for the three year period 2013/14 to 2015/16. This equates to an average of approximately 26 admissions per year. The rate of admission in Buckinghamshire is statistically significantly lower than the rate nationally (42.4% lower) and Buckinghamshire has the second lowest rate among its CIPFA peers.

\* Alcohol specific conditions are defined as a set of 20 diagnoses specifically related to alcohol consumption (wholly attributable).

Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s



Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s, 2013/14-15/16

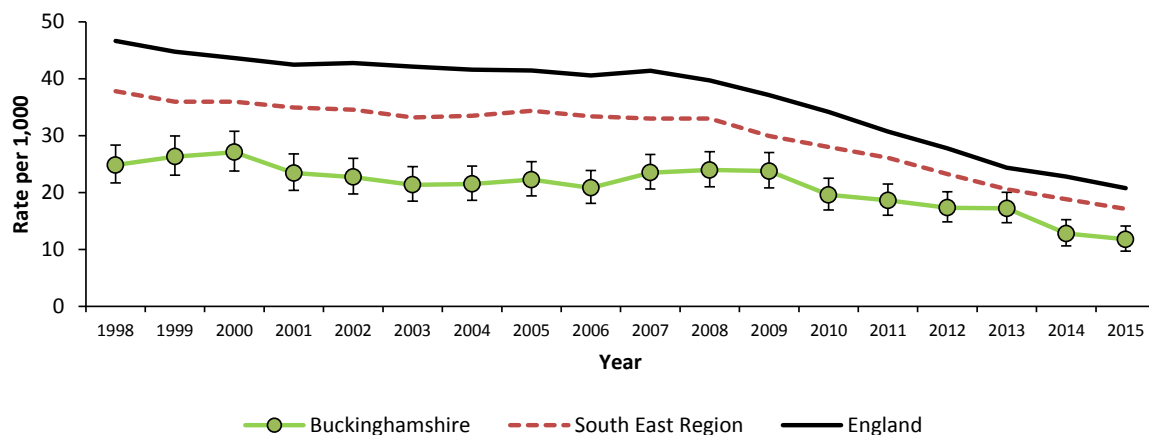


**Indicator 16. Under 18 conceptions (per 1,000) - GREEN**

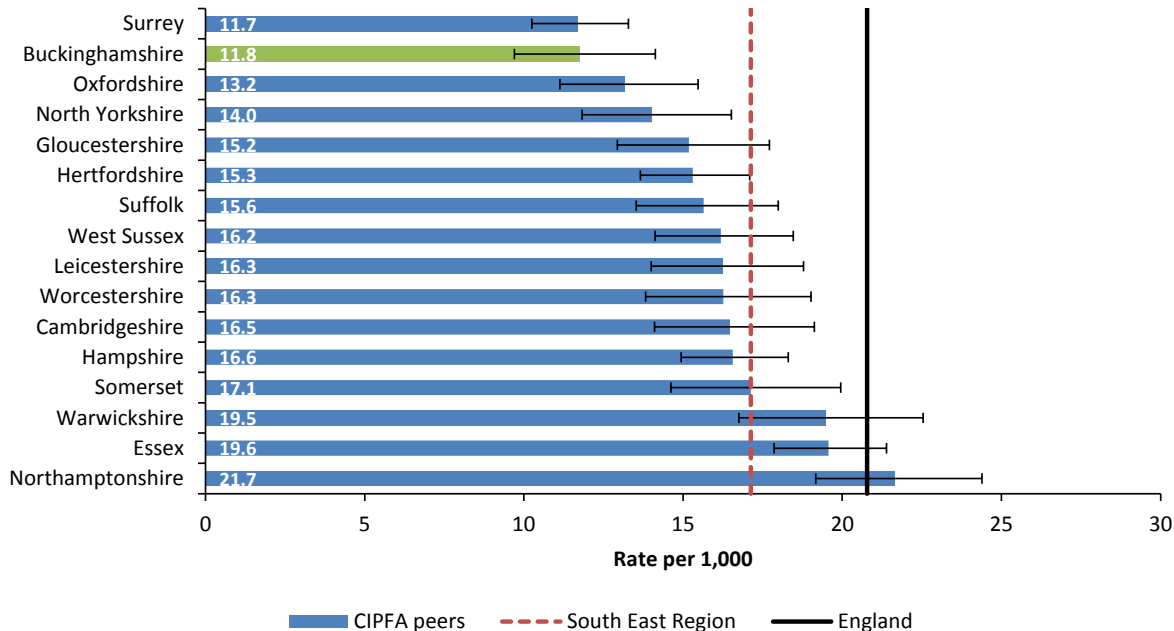
Number of conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years.

In 2015, the under 18 conception rate in Buckinghamshire was 11.8 per 1,000 women. The rate of under 18 conceptions in Buckinghamshire is statistically significantly lower than the national average (43.4% lower). Since 1998, the rate of conception among women aged under 18 has decreased by 52.4% (from a rate of 24.8 per 1,000 women). Buckinghamshire had the second lowest rate of under 18 conception among CIPFA peers.

**Under 18 conceptions in 15-17-year-olds**



**Under 18 conceptions in 15-17-year-olds, 2015**



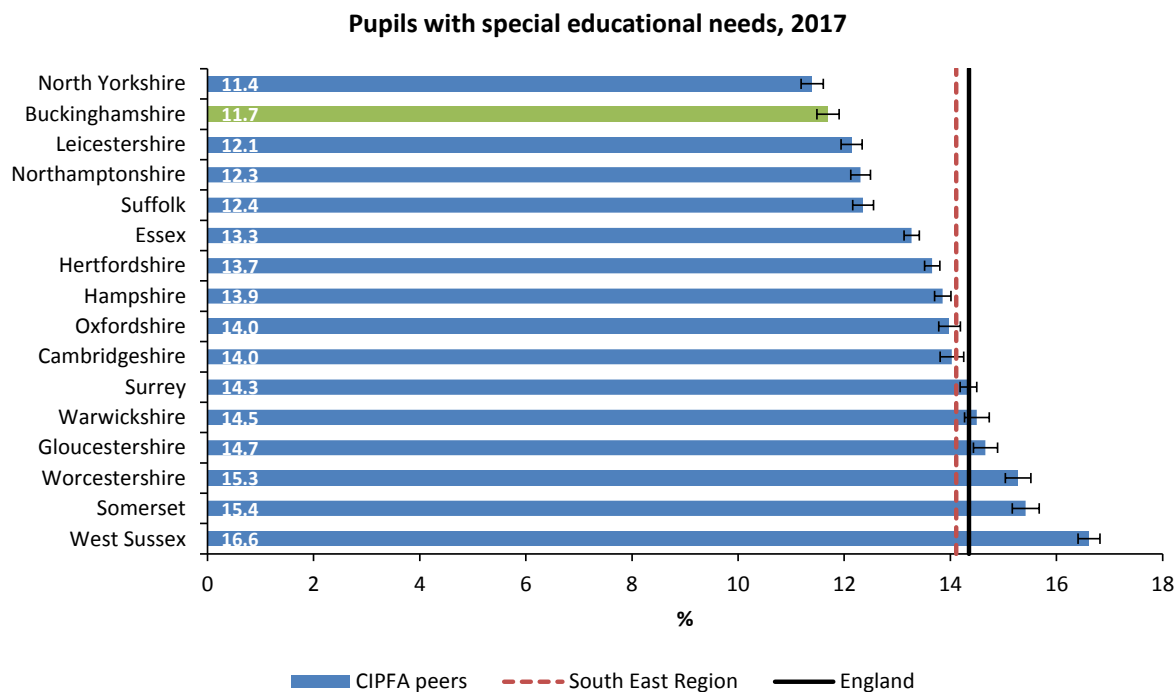
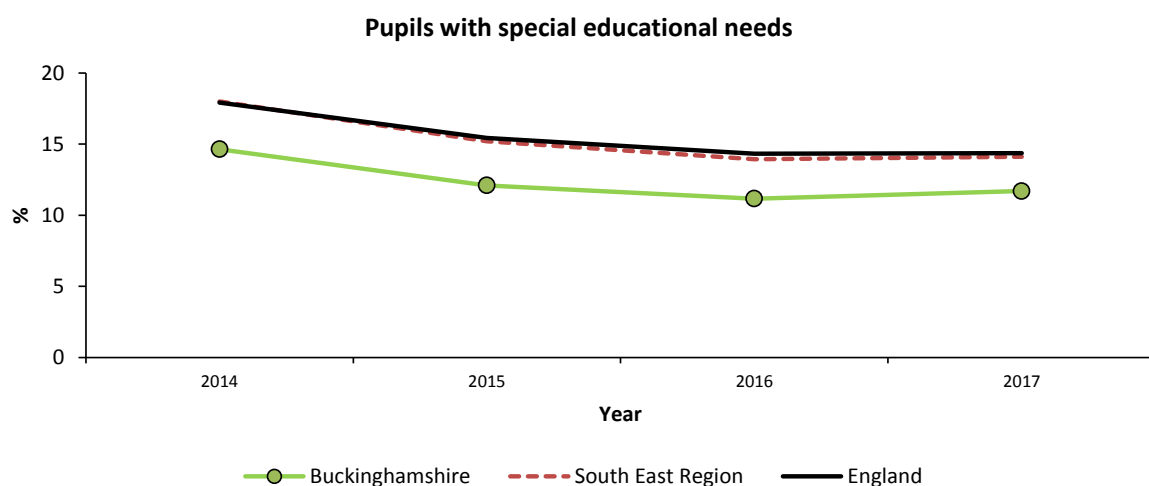


**Indicator 17. Pupils with special educational needs (SEN) (% of all school age pupils) – GREEN\***

The percentage of all school age children who are identified as having special educational needs.

In Buckinghamshire, 11.7% of school aged pupils were identified as having special educational needs in 2017. This was statistically significantly lower than the rate nationally (18.5% lower) and Buckinghamshire has the second lowest proportion of school aged children with special educational needs among CIPFA peers.

\* This indicator is RAG rated consistent with Public Health Outcomes Framework.



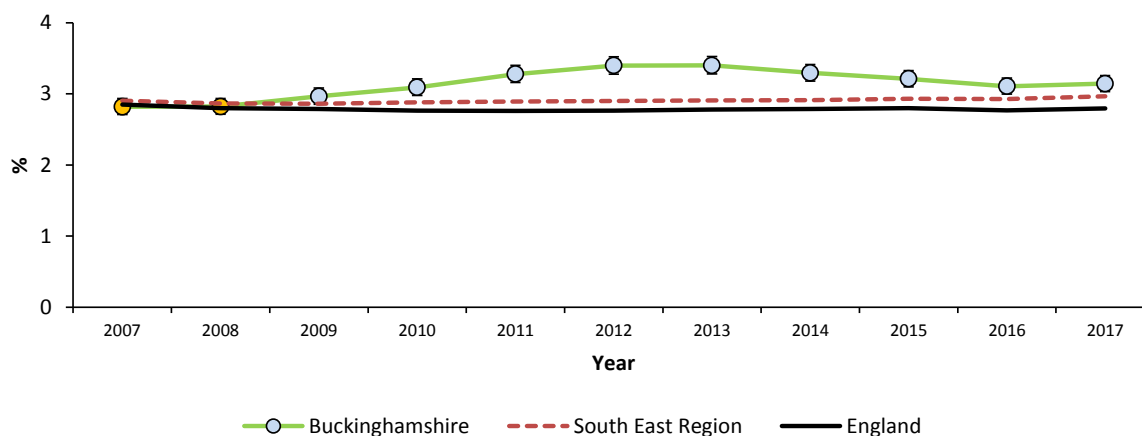
**Indicator 18. Schools age pupils with EHC plans/statements (%) – LIGHT BLUE**

Proportion of all school aged pupils with Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans\* or statements of educational needs.

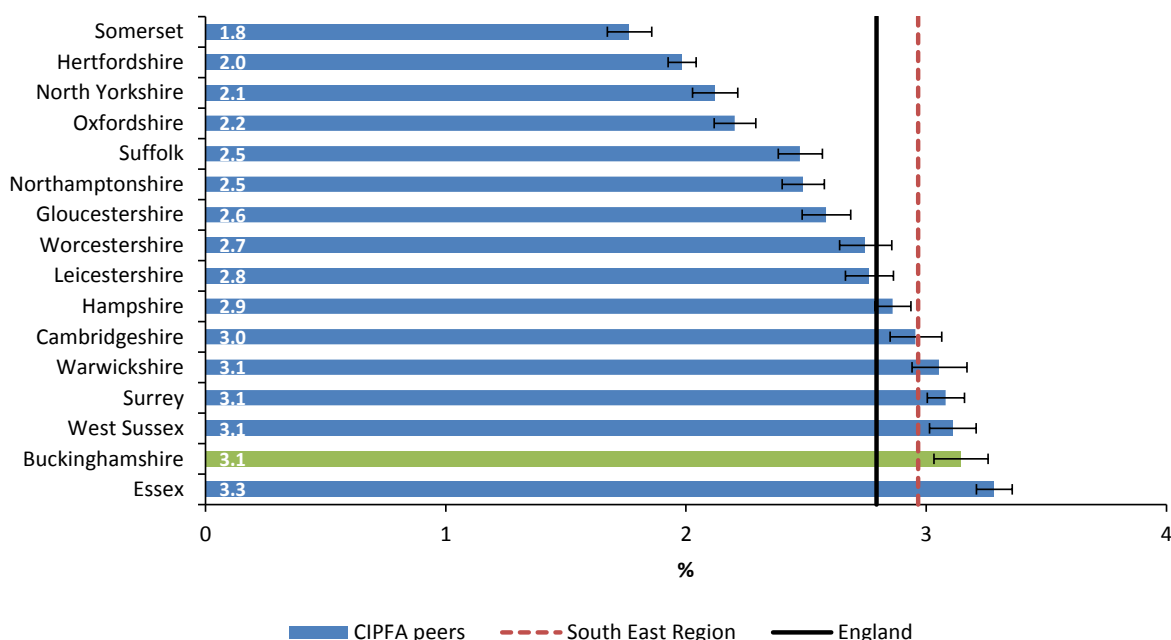
In 2017, 3.1% of school aged children in Buckinghamshire had an education, health and care plan (EHCP). This was statistically significantly higher than the national average (12.5% higher) and Buckinghamshire had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest proportion of children with EHCPs among CIPFA peers.

\* EHC plans were introduced in September 2014 as part of a range of SEND reforms. Transferring pupils with statements to EHC plans is still in progress.

**School age pupils with EHC plans/statements**



**School age pupils with EHC plans/statements, 2017**

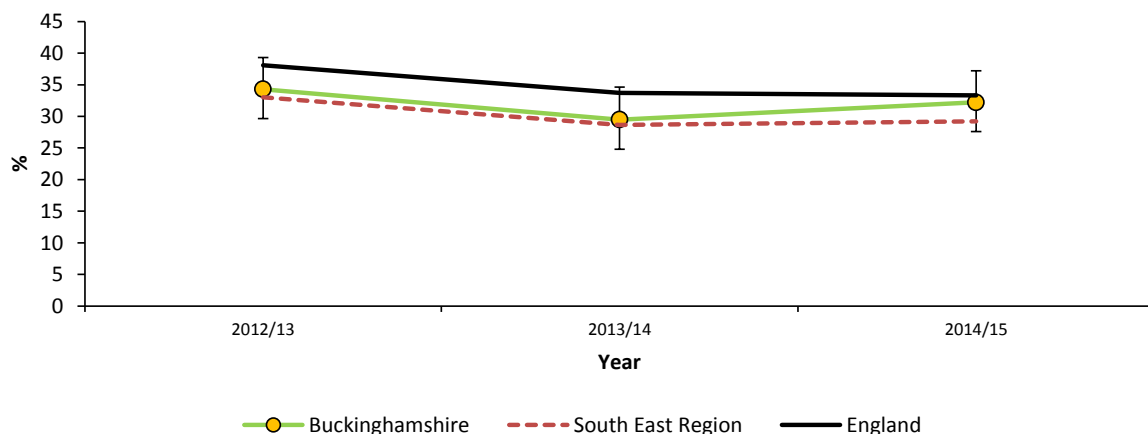


**Indicator 19. Percentage of children with free school meal status achieving 5 or more A\*-C GCSEs (including English and Maths) (%) - AMBER**

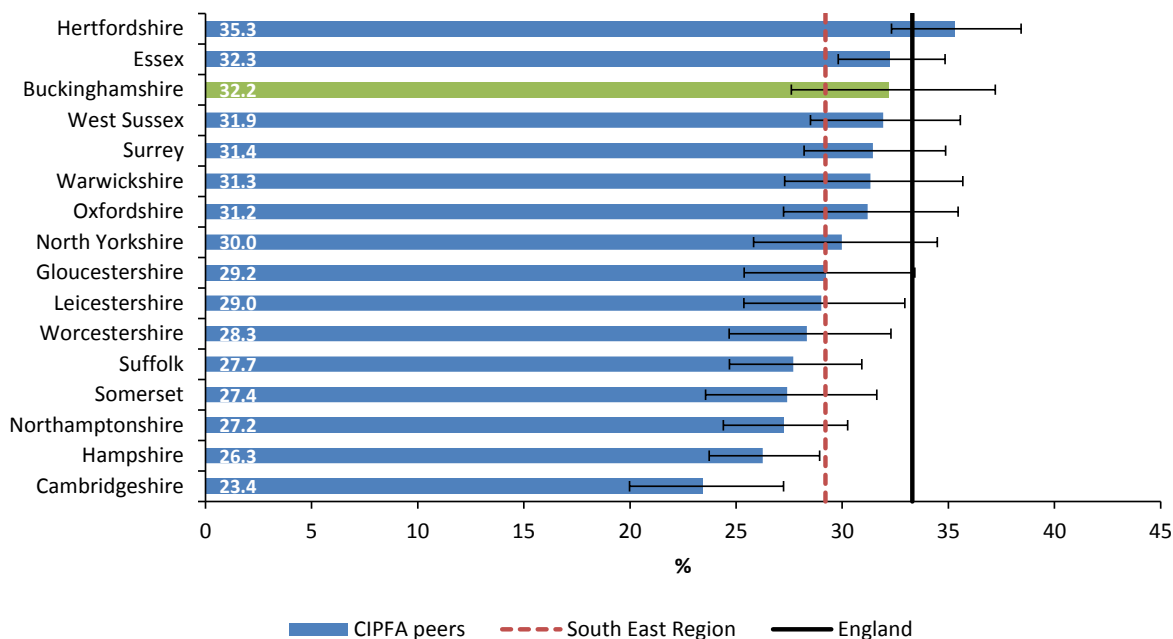
Percentage of all children at the end of key stage 4 with free school meal status who achieved at least 5 A\*-C GCSEs including English & Maths.

In 2014/15, 32.2% of pupils with free school meal status in Buckinghamshire achieved five or more A\*-C grades (including English and Maths) at GCSE at the end of key stage 4. This is statistically similar to the proportion for England and Buckinghamshire has the third highest proportion among CIPFA peers.

**GCSE achieved 5 A\*-C including English and maths with free school meal status**



**GCSE achieved 5 A\*-C including English and maths with free school meal status, 2014/15**

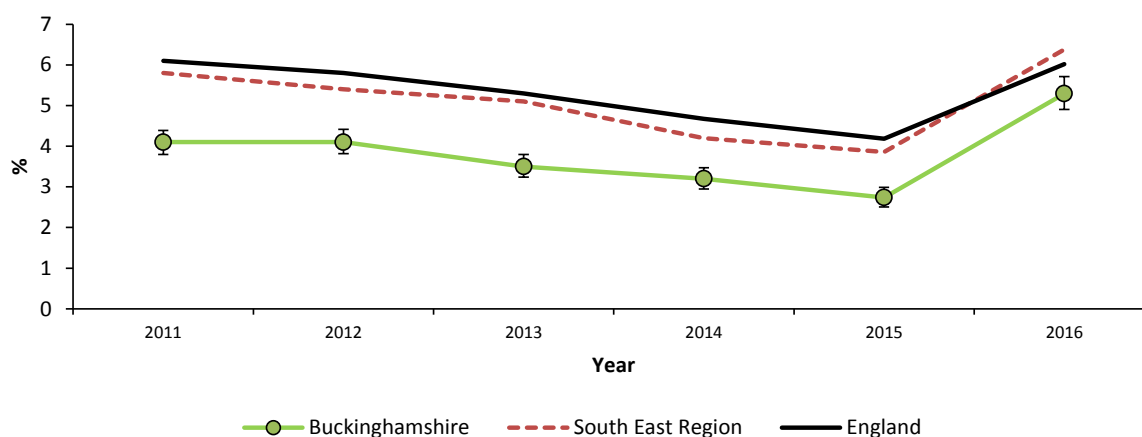


**Indicator 20. 16-18 year-olds not in education, training or development (%) - GREEN**

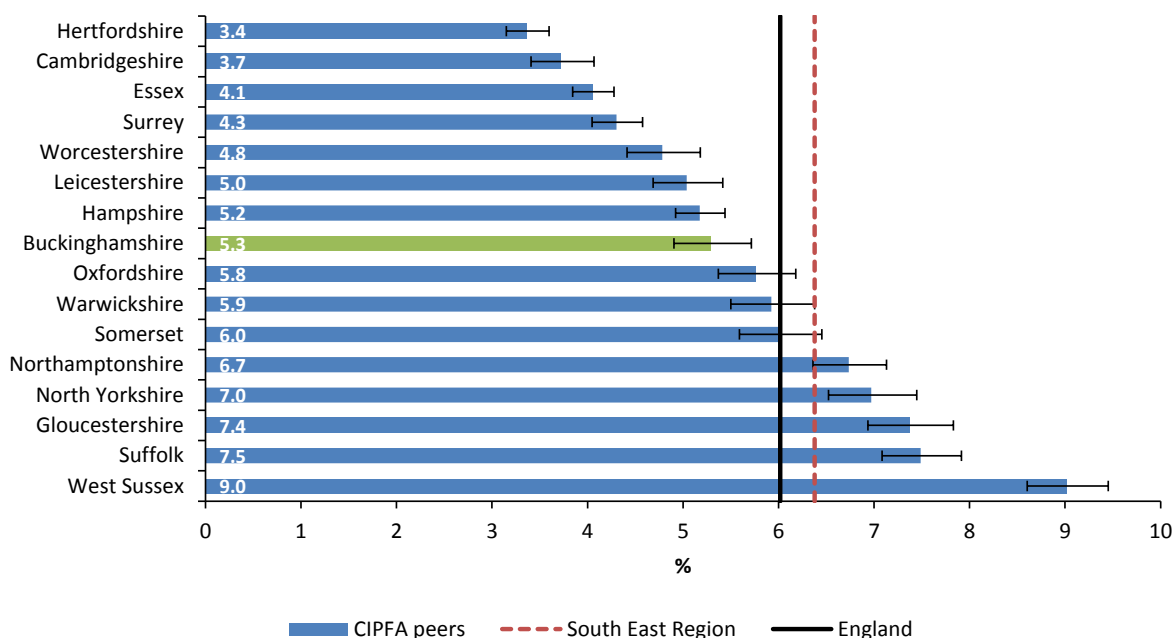
The estimated percentage of all 16-18 year olds known to the local authority who are considered either not in education, employment, training or not known.

In 2016, 5.3% of 16-18 year olds in Buckinghamshire were not in education, employment or training (NEET). This is statistically significantly lower than the proportion for England (12.0% lower) and Buckinghamshire had the sixth lowest proportion among CIPFA peers. Between 2015 and 2016 there has been an increase in the proportion of 16-18 year olds NEET across Buckinghamshire, the South East and England. This is due to a change in classification, including individuals with an unknown status being assigned as NEET.

**16-18-year-olds not in education, employment or training**



**16-18-year-olds not in education, employment or training, 2016**



**Indicator 21. Emergency admissions (0-19 years) (per 1,000) - RED**

Number of emergency admissions per 1,000 0-19 year olds.

In 2015/16, the emergency admission rate for children aged 0-19 was 77.6 per 1,000, equating to 10,255 admissions during the year. This is statistically significantly higher than the national rate (5.1% higher). Buckinghamshire has the 4<sup>th</sup> highest rate for emergency admissions in children aged 0-19 years among CIPFA peers. Between 2013/14 and 2014/15 there was an increase in the emergency admission rate for children aged 0-19. This changed Buckinghamshire from being statistically significantly lower to statistically significantly higher than the national rate.

