

Title	Health and Wellbeing Board Performance Dashboard Analysis Report: Overarching and Priority Area 1 Indicators
Date	18 January 2018
Report of:	Dr Jane O'Grady, Director of Public Health

Purpose of this report:

The Buckinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board agreed the HWB Performance Dashboard and process for reporting at the November meeting. It was agreed that analysis reports would be produced to help the board in their understanding of the indicators and the first of these would be produced on the Children's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy Priority areas for the January meeting.

The analysis in Appendix 1 'Benchmarking of Health and Wellbeing Board Performance Dashboard Indicators 1-21', provides the most recent benchmarked data for the overarching indicators and indicators in Priority area 1. Giving Every Child the Best Start in Life.

Indicators in the Health and Wellbeing Board Performance Dashboards for priority areas 2 – 5 of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy will be reported on at subsequent Health and Wellbeing Board meetings throughout the year.

How to interpret the indicators:

For each indicator local data are compared to national figures.

- Where Buckinghamshire data are statistically significantly better than the national average, the indicator is highlighted green
- Where Bucks data are statistically the same as the national average, the indicator is highlighted amber
- Where Bucks data are statistically significantly worse than the national average, the indicator is highlighted red
- Where Bucks data are statistically significantly higher than the national average but there is no judgement as to whether this constitutes being better or worse, the indicator is highlighted light blue
- Where Bucks data are statistically significantly lower than the national average but there is no judgement as to whether this constitutes being better or worse, the indicator is highlighted dark blue.

The trend in Buckinghamshire is provided for each indicator and compared with trends for England and the South East. Trends vary in how many time points they include based on the number of data points available for benchmarking.

Comparison of the most recent data for Buckinghamshire that can be benchmarked is made with a set of 15 similar local authorities, identified by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountability (CIPFA). Buckinghamshire's CIPFA peers are:

- Cambridgeshire
- Essex

- Gloucestershire
- Hampshire
- Hertfordshire
- Northamptonshire
- North Yorkshire
- Leicestershire
- Oxfordshire
- Somerset
- Suffolk
- Surrey
- Warwickshire
- West Sussex
- Worcestershire

Summary of main issues:

- Health experience and outcomes are closely linked to measures of deprivation. Buckinghamshire is the 2nd least deprived County Council and the 5th least deprived Local Authority in the country. As a consequence, health and wellbeing outcomes within Buckinghamshire would be expected to be better than the national average. Therefore, indicators that are amber or red require further investigation.
- Overarching indicators:
 - The Health and Wellbeing Dashboard contains four overarching indicators covering: male healthy life expectancy at birth; female healthy life expectancy at birth; male premature mortality from all causes; and female premature mortality from all causes. These are all statistically significantly better than the national average and are rated as green. These indicators are in line with, or better than, national and regional trends. Buckinghamshire performs well against its CIPFA peers for all four of these indicators, ranking either first or second out of the 16 CIPFA peers for these indicators.
- There are 19 indicators for 'Priority area 1. Giving Every Child the Best Start in Life.'
 - Indicator 22: Year 6 children above Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire threshold (The Lancaster Model) and Indicator 23: Overall child development at 2-2½ year health visitor review do not yet have data to support them. These will use local data and require further development and therefore are not reported here.
 - The indicator for Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 years) (per 100,000) has been removed after discussions at the Health and Wellbeing Board meeting in November 2017.
- Review of amber and red indicators:
 - Indicator 21: Emergency admissions (0-19 years) per 1,000. For every 1,000 people aged 0-19 years, there were 77.6 emergency admissions in Buckinghamshire in 2015/16. The rate of emergency admissions among 0-19 year olds in Buckinghamshire is statistically significantly higher than the national average, meaning that this indicator is red. This rate places

Buckinghamshire 13th out of the 16 CIPFA peers. Prior to 2014/15 this indicator was statistically significantly lower than the national average.

- Indicator 7: The proportion of low birth weight babies born at term in Buckinghamshire is 2.8%, which is the same as the proportion nationally (2015 data). Low birth weight is associated with an increased risk of health and developmental problems as well as poorer health in later life. The rate in Buckinghamshire is not statistically significantly different to the proportion nationally, and therefore this indicator is amber. Buckinghamshire had the highest proportion of babies born at term with a low birth weight among its CIPFA peers.
- Indicator 8: The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births in Buckinghamshire is 3.5 (2013-15 three year rolling average). Each year in Buckinghamshire, this equates to an average of 21 deaths in the first year of life. The rate in Bucks is statistically similar to the rate nationally meaning this indicator is rated amber. The trend in infant mortality in Buckinghamshire has declined by 16.3% since 2007-09, in line with the rate nationally and the South East. Buckinghamshire has the 9th lowest rate of infant mortality among its CIPFA peers, placing it in the middle of the peer group.
- Indicator 10: In 2016/17, the proportion of Buckinghamshire children with free school meal status achieving good level of development at the end of reception is 56.9%, which is statistically similar to the proportion nationally and is rated as amber. The proportion has increased from 31.8% in 2012/13 (representing a 79.3% increase) and this indicator has changed from being statistically significantly worse than the national average to being statistically similar. Among the 16 CIPFA peers, Buckinghamshire has the 3rd highest proportion of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception.
- Indicator 12: The proportion of children aged 5 free from dental decay, missing (due to decay) or filled teeth is 76.5% and is statistically similar to the national average, rating the indicator as amber (2014/15 data). Compared to CIPFA peers, Buckinghamshire is ranked 13th of 16. This indicator is not reported on every year, with previous data available for 2007/08 and 2011/12, when the proportion of children free from dental decay was statistically significantly higher than the national average. Data used for this indicator are based on a sample of the Buckinghamshire population and in 2014/15 a higher proportion of the sample was taken from Wycombe where the proportion of children aged 5 with signs of dental decay is higher than other areas in Buckinghamshire.
- Indicator 19: The proportion of children with free school meal status who achieved at least 5 A*-C GCSE (including English and Maths) in 2014/15 was 32.2% and is statistically similar to the national average and is rated as amber. Buckinghamshire performs well compared to CIPFA peers (ranked 3rd of 16).

Recommendation for the Health and Wellbeing Board:

The Health and Wellbeing Board is asked to:

- Note the analysis for the indicators provided;
- Propose any further action required based on the data presented.