Best Start in Life Webinar

Presenting Nicola Bowtell & Amy Warren
Facilitating: Rosanne Sodzi & Dominic Gallagher
National questions: Helen Smith

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South West Webinar Series – 21st January 2016
Housekeeping rules

• Please put all phones on **MUTE**
• This is an interactive session and questions can be asked via the messaging system
• Everyone can see your questions so behave
• During natural breaks throughout the presentation we will answer your questions
• Any remaining questions will be answered in the comprehensive feedback (Q&A)
• We will circulate the Q&A and the video link after the session
Talk outline

• Introducing our priority: Ensuring every child has the best start in life
• Using ChiMat and the early years profiles
• Other useful Chimat tools supporting best start in life
• Best start in life: Using tools to look at lower geographies
• Best start in life: Linking outcomes with expenditure
• Using NHS England tools to explore best start in life
• Other useful resources
• The SCN Maternity Dashboard – Amy Warren
Case study Swindon

Child Health Profile
June 2015

Swindon
This profile provides a snapshot of child health in this area. It is designed to help the local authority and health services improve the health and wellbeing of children and tackle health inequalities.

The child population in this area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live births in 2013</td>
<td>2,911</td>
<td>56,710</td>
<td>667,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (age 0 to 4 years), 2013</td>
<td>14,800 (4.9%)</td>
<td>352,200 (5.7%)</td>
<td>3,414,100 (6.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (age 5 to 10 years), 2013</td>
<td>52,000 (24.7%)</td>
<td>1,203,200 (22.4%)</td>
<td>12,930,200 (23.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (age 0 to 10 years), 2013 (projected)</td>
<td>68,150 (24.4%)</td>
<td>1,344,700 (22.1%)</td>
<td>13,350,100 (23.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School children from minority ethnic groups, 2014</td>
<td>5,010 (21.1%)</td>
<td>70,705 (11.5%)</td>
<td>1,352,005 (27.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living in poverty (age under 16 years), 2012</td>
<td>15,5%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth, 2011-2013</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>70.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children living in poverty
Map of the South West, with Swindon outlined, showing the relative levels of children living in poverty.

Key findings
Children and young people under the age of 20 years make up 24.7% of the population of Swindon. 21.7% of school children are from a minority ethnic group.

The health and wellbeing of children in Swindon is mixed compared with the England average. The infant mortality rate is better than and the child mortality rate is similar to the England average.

The level of child poverty is better than the England average with 15.9% of children aged under 16 years living in poverty. The rate of family homelessness is better than the England average.

Children in Swindon have average levels of obesity: 9.5% of children aged 4.6 years and 17.6% of children aged 10-11 years are classified as obese.

The hospital admission rate for alcohol specific conditions is worse than the England average.

In 2013/14, there were 6,620 A&E attendances by children aged four years and under. This gives a rate which is lower than the England average.

The hospital admission rate for injury in children is similar to the England average, and the admission rate for injury in young people is higher than the England average.

Children living in poverty
Map of the South West, with Swindon outlined, showing the relative levels of children living in poverty.

http://www.chimat.org.uk/profiles
Introducing our priority: Ensuring every child has the best start in life
Environment matters for short, medium and long term outcomes

Inequality in early cognitive development of children in the 1970 British Cohort Study, at ages 22 months to 10 years

Figure 6: Inequality in early cognitive development of children in the 1970 British Cohort Study, at ages 22 months to 10 years

Average position in distribution

High Q at 22m
Low Q at 22m

High socioeconomic status
Low socioeconomic status

Note: Q = cognitive score
Source: 1970 British Cohort Study

Best start in life webinar
The Best Start in Life

Why is this important?

- Currently around half of the children in England (51.7% in 2012/13) achieve a satisfactory level of development at the end of reception as measured by the Foundation Stage Profile. Department of Education

- Around 1 in 10 (9.7%) of children are obese at age 4/5 yrs. National Child Measurement Programme

- 27% of children have tooth decay at age 5 yrs. Commissioning better oral health for children and young people. PHE 2013

- 7% of children around five years of age have speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) Tomblin JB, et al (1997)

- 1 in 10 women are estimated to experience mild to moderate PND NICE 2007

- UK Social Return on Investment studies showed returns of between £1.37 and £9.20 for every £1 invested in early years. WAVE Trust and DfE. Conception to Age two. The Age of Opportunity. Surrey, WAVE Trust
Evidence of significant inequalities

- Half of children in areas of social disadvantage have significant language delays

- Childhood Obesity prevalence in the most deprived 10% of the population is approximately twice that among in the least deprived 10%. At age 4 – 5 yrs., prevalence of obesity in the most deprived decile is 11.9% compared with 5.9% in the least deprived
  National Child Measurement Programme

- Death rates for injury and poisoning have fallen for all social groups except the poorest: these children are 13 times more likely to die

- Key adverse health outcomes would be reduced by 18–59% if all children were as healthy as the most socially advantaged
Marmot: Best start in life and socio-economic status

Figure 2.20 Links between socioeconomic status and factors affecting child development, 2003–4

Birth weight

Mother suffered post-natal depression

Read to every day at age 3

Regular bed times at age 3

Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families

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Best start in life webinar
Early Years: Six priority areas

- Transition to parenthood and the early weeks including early attachment
- Breastfeeding
- Development of the child two year old review (integrated review) and school readiness
- Maternal mental health
- Healthy weight including nutrition and physical activity
- Managing minor illness, preventing accidents and reducing avoidable hospital admissions.
Best start in life: PHE support

- support local authorities in developing integrated children services
- promote the importance of high-quality universal services and as a platform for early intervention and targeted support
- develop and strengthen the evidence
- expand the Start4Life Information Service for Parents from 0-2 years to 0-5 years
- expand newborn bloodspot screening
- work with NICE on the implementation of the quality standards and pathways for emotional and social wellbeing in early years
- lead and co-ordinate the Childhood Flu Programme
- increase coverage of MMR for all children at five years

Using ChiMat and the early years profiles
ChiMat: Data Tools

- Data Atlas
- Child Health Profiles
- NHS Atlas of Variation for Children
- Children and Young People’s Health Benchmarking Tool
- Disease Management Information Tool
- Service Panning and Performance Reports

http://www.chimat.org.uk/default.aspx
ChiMat: Knowledge Hub – Early Years

Main tools

- Early years profiles
- Breastfeeding profiles
- Infant mortality profiles
- Preparing a needs assessment
- Health visiting
- Data atlas

Early Years: Six priority areas

- Transition to parenthood and the early weeks including early attachment
- Breastfeeding
- Development of the child two year old review (integrated review) and school readiness
- Maternal mental health
- Healthy weight including nutrition and physical activity
- Managing minor illness, preventing accidents and reducing avoidable hospital admissions.
Early Years Profiles

National Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network

Menu

- Data Atlas
- Maps and Data
- About
- Quick guides
- FAQ
- Data Selector
- Advanced Data Selector
- Interactive Child Health Profiles
- About
- Quick guide
- Child Health Profiles
- Infant Mortality and Stillbirths Profiles
- Breastfeeding Profiles
- Early Years Profiles
- School Age Children Profiles
- Young People’s Profiles
- Other Health Profiles
- Service Planning and Performance Reports
- About
- Topical Reports
- QRIPP Resource Packs
- Service Snapshots
- Needs Assessment Reports
- Latest Updates

Early Years Profiles

NHS England and the Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network have developed a health profile of public health outcomes relating to early years (children aged 0-5 years).

The Early Years Profiles are designed to help commissioners and providers of health visiting services to assess the priorities and outcomes of the transformation of health visiting services in line with the Health visitor implementation plan 2011-15.

Using the profiles, you can see at a glance how your local area performs against key indicators. You can also compare the data with other local authorities and nationally. Baseline and trend information are provided where available.

Following extensive consultation, a guide has been produced to help you interpret the data presented in the Early Years Profiles and use it to develop evidence-based actions to improve outcomes for children and their families.

- Read the Guide to Early Years Profiles: supporting interpretation and use of the data

The Early Years Profiles are displayed in four views:

- Early Years Profiles - England shows national trend and baseline information.
- Early Years Profiles - local authorities allows you to compare performance with other local authorities and nationally.
- Early Years Profiles - indicator view allows you to compare performance - by individual indicator - with other local authorities and nationally. Includes map, time series chart (where data is available) and bar chart.
- Early Years - Topical Report presents a local picture helping you to interpret and act on the data.

The following guide shows you how to use the tool and explains its various features.

- Quick guide to using Early Years Profiles

If you need any further advice on using the Early Years Profiles or interpreting the information they provide, contact the local Specialist working in your area.

Find out more about the health visiting programme on the NHS England website.

System requirements

The HTML reports above are viewable on all modern browsers (Internet Explorer 9 and above, Chrome, Firefox and Safari), and mobile devices. If you are using Internet Explorer 9 and still have trouble viewing the reports this may be a problem with ‘Compatibility View’. Clicking the icon in the bar at the top of the page (max) will switch off this feature for this site, and should allow you to view the reports.

We recommend you use a modern browser (see above), however if you only have access to an earlier browser you can

http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/earlyyearsprofile
Indicators include:
- Pregnancy
- Infant mortality
- Childhood development
- Vaccination
- Hospital admissions
- Childhood obesity
- Tooth decay

http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/earlyyearsprofile
ChiMat: Early Years Profiles – Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking status at time of delivery (2013/14)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>Trend: worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition to parenthood (placeholders) (2011)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Trend: no change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mental health (placeholders) (2011)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Trend: no change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight of term babies (2012)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Trend: worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding prevalence at 0-9 weeks after birth (2013/14)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Trend: no change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality (2011-2013)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Trend: better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child development at 2 to 2 1/2 years (placeholders) (2011)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Trend: no change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A&amp;E attendances (age 0-4 years) (2013/14)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>277.9</td>
<td>238.4</td>
<td>258.6</td>
<td>Trend: better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency admissions (rate per 1,000 population) - aged 0-4 (2012/13)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>165.0</td>
<td>165.0</td>
<td>164.7</td>
<td>Trend: no change</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) (2012/13)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>141.5</td>
<td>141.5</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>Trend: worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (2013/14)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>Trend: no change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth decay in children aged 5 (2011/12)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>Trend: better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old) (2012/14)</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>Trend: no change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Performance (low ... high): 75.3, 216.4, 377.3, 1664.5, 5.0, 3.0, 77.4, 7.5, 3.0, 15.9, 45.9, 27.9, 3.0, 3.0, 5.0
## Early Years Profiles: Swindon

![Image of Early Years Profiles - local authorities](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>England</th>
<th>Performance (Low — High)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 10 conceptions (2013)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoking status at time of delivery (2013/14)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td><img src="data" alt="Data" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Transition to parenthood (placeholder) (2011)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mental health (placeholder) (2011)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight of term babies (2013)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td><img src="data" alt="Data" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (2013/14)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><img src="data" alt="Data" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality (2011-2012)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td><img src="data" alt="Data" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>A&amp;E attendances: aged 0-4 years (2013/14)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>277.6</td>
<td>282.6</td>
<td>292.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><img src="data" alt="Data" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency admissions: aged 0-4 (2012/13)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>145.2</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>149.7</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td><img src="data" alt="Data" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (2013/14)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>101.5</td>
<td>100.8</td>
<td>100.8</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td><img src="data" alt="Data" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (2013/14)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>41.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tooth decay in children aged 0 (2013/14)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0</td>
<td><img src="data" alt="Data" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population vaccination coverage: MMR for two doses (3 years old) (2013/14)</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td><img src="data" alt="Data" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Early Years Profiles: Swindon
ChiMat: Early Years Profiles – Dynamic Report

http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=52&geoTypeId=#iasProfileSection12
Other useful Chimat tools supporting best start in life
ChiMat: A Benchmarking Tool (Outcomes Framework) for Children & Young People

- See, http://www.fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/cyphof
- Benchmarked for Local Authorities
- Broken down to greater detail where possible
PHOF: School readiness: Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (age 5 years)

51.7% in 12/13.
Ranging from 27.7 to 69.0%
2.5X variation

FSP DIMENSIONS
- Personal
- Social
- Emotional
- Physical
- Communication
- Language
- Maths
- Literacy
C&YPHBT: Hospital admissions for injuries in children (0-4 yrs) – compare areas view

![Image of hospital admissions data](image-url)

2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) 2013/14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>85% Lower CI</th>
<th>85% Upper CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>48,070</td>
<td>140.8</td>
<td>139.5</td>
<td>142.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West region</td>
<td>4,390</td>
<td>143.8</td>
<td>137.2</td>
<td>140.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>226.9</td>
<td>217.2</td>
<td>236.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poole</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>196.8</td>
<td>183.2</td>
<td>210.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>166.6</td>
<td>153.8</td>
<td>179.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>156.3</td>
<td>143.6</td>
<td>169.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath and North East Somerset</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>149.2</td>
<td>131.1</td>
<td>167.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Somerset</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>142.7</td>
<td>132.1</td>
<td>153.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>142.7</td>
<td>132.1</td>
<td>153.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swindon</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>141.5</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>153.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bournemouth</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>138.0</td>
<td>124.6</td>
<td>151.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiltshire</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>137.1</td>
<td>123.9</td>
<td>150.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>131.1</td>
<td>118.4</td>
<td>143.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucestershire</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>126.4</td>
<td>114.8</td>
<td>138.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>114.0</td>
<td>136.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Gloucestershire</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>116.4</td>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>130.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Torbay</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>117.6</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>141.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (South West) from data from the Health and Social Care Information Centre - Hospital Episode Statistics (WES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates
C&YPHBT: Hospital admissions for injuries in children (0-4 yrs) – compare areas view

2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) 

Swindon
Crude rate - per 10,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Lower CI</th>
<th>Upper CI</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>107.5</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>126.2</td>
<td>136.1</td>
<td>143.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>124.3</td>
<td>106.8</td>
<td>144.1</td>
<td>146.3</td>
<td>148.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>139.7</td>
<td>121.2</td>
<td>160.2</td>
<td>142.1</td>
<td>134.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>141.5</td>
<td>123.0</td>
<td>161.9</td>
<td>143.8</td>
<td>140.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Calculated by Public Health England Knowledge and Intelligence Team (South West) from data from the Health and Social Care Information Centre - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates
Mental health in Pregnancy: Dynamic Report

National Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network

http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/profiles/profile?profileId=66&geoTypId=#iasProfileSection5
Data Atlas: Perinatal Mental Health

http://atlas.chimat.org.uk/IAS/dataviews/
Data atlas: perinatal mental health – available data

National Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network

Mental health in pregnancy, the postnatal period and babies and toddlers: data for local authorities and CCGs

Top level local authority :: Tabular Data View

< Back | Print

Instructions

- Click on the checkboxes alongside specific dates, then click on Show selected dates to show the specific dates in the data table.
- Use the Add all button to add all indicators to the data table.
- Click on Show latest dates to show the latest date for each indicator in the data table.
- Click on the Toggle associates button to display all available associate indicators (e.g. numerator and denominator) in the data table.
- Use the metadata buttons to see more information about an indicator or a feature.
- Use the remove buttons to remove indicators from the data table.
- Click on the sort button to sort on that column.
- Use the Reset button to reset your data view and start again.

Available Data

- Data
  - Estimated number of women with postnatum psychosis
  - Estimated number of women with chronic SMI
  - Estimated number of women with severe depressive illness
  - Estimated number of women with mild-moderate depressive illness and anxiety (lower estimate)
  - Estimated number of women with mild-moderate depressive illness and anxiety (upper estimate)
  - Estimated number of women with PTSD
  - Estimated number of women with adjustment disorders and distress (lower estimate)
  - Estimated number of women with adjustment disorders and distress (upper estimate)
  - Number of births
  - Projected number of births 2012 based
  - General Fertility Rate
  - Stillbirth rate
  - Infant mortality
  - Domestic violence rate per 1,000 population
  - Sole registrations of births (%)
  - Parents in drug treatment
  - Parents in alcohol treatment
  - Teenage mothers
  - Looked after children aged under five years, rate per 10,000 children
  - Children who were the subject of a child protection plan
  - Family homelessness
## Data atlas: perinatal mental health – table view

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Top level local authority</th>
<th>Estimated number of women with postpartum psychosis (2013/14)</th>
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1. Number of births data may vary by nationality and ethnicity.
2. Projected number of births based on current trends.
ChiMat: Service Planning and Performance reports

Best start in life
- Early Years
- Reducing unintentional injuries
- Infant mortality and still births
- Teenage pregnancy
- Maternity
- Vaccination and immunisation
- Continence
- Speech and language
ChiMat: eBulletins

PHOF and inequalities: Excess weight in 4-5 year olds by income deprivation, England

2.06i - Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 4-5 year olds

Partition data by:
- County & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2010)
- District & UA deprivation deciles in England (IMD2010)
- Ethnic groups
- LSOA01 deprivation deciles within areas (IMD2010)
- Sex

England average
Best start in life: Using tools to look at lower geographies
Best start in life indicators

- Child poverty
- Child development
- Obese children
- Children with excess weight
- Deliveries to teenage mothers
- Admissions for injuries under 5s
- Emergency admissions under 5s
- A&E attendances under 5s

Local Health: A&E attendances in under 5s and admissions for injuries in under 5s
National General Practice Profiles

http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice/data
GP Practice Profiles: Child Health Summary - Swindon

National General Practice Profiles

![Image of a chart with indicators for child health](image)

**Child health indicators**

| Indicator                                      | Period       | Practice Count | Practice Value | CCG Value | England Average | England Lowest | England Range | England Highest |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| % aged 0 to 4 years                            | 2015         | n/a            | 6.8%           | 5.9%       | 0.0%            |                |               |                |                |
| % aged 5 to 14 years                           | 2015         | n/a            | 12.1%          | 11.4%      | 0.0%            |                |               |                |                |
| % aged under 18 years                          | 2015         | n/a            | 22.2%          | 20.7%      | 0.0%            |                |               |                |                |
| IDACI (Income Depr. - Children)                | 2015         | n/a            | 16.9%          | 19.9%      | 1.4%            |                |               |                |                |
| A&E attendances (0-4)                          | 2011/12 - 13/14 | n/a          | 581            | 530        | 22              |                |               |                |                |
| A&E attendances (5-17)                         | 2011/12 - 13/14 | n/a         | 229            | 307        | 5               |                |               |                |                |
| A&E attendances (<18)                          | 2011/12 - 13/14 | n/a         | 275            | 373        | 11              |                |               |                |                |
| Elective hospital admissions for all causes (<18) | 2011/12 - 13/14 | n/a        | 38.9           | 45.0       | 1.6             |                |               |                |                |
| Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (<18) | 2011/12 - 13/14 | n/a      | 68.9           | 69.5       | 2.0             |                |               |                |                |
| Emergency respiratory admissions (<18)         | 2009/10 - 11/10 | n/a        | 3.0            | 3.6        | 0.4             |                |               |                |                |
| Emergency gastroenteritis admissions (0-4)     | 2009/10 - 11/10 | n/a         | 9.8            | 11.3       | 0.8             |                |               |                |                |
| Emergency admissions for asthma, diabetes or epilepsy (<18) | 2009/10 - 11/10 | n/a | 3.3            | 3.4        | 0.4             |                |               |                |                |
| Admissions due to injury (<18)                 | 2011/12 - 13/13 | n/a         | 10.2           | 11.1       | 0.7             |                |               |                |                |
| Outpatient first attendances (<18)             | 2011/12 - 13/13 | n/a         | 234            | 246        | 6               |                |               |                |                |
| Ratio of first to follow-up outpatient attendances (<18) | 2011/12 - 13/13 | n/a      | 0.50           | 0.51       | 0.20            |                |               |                |                |
| DNA rate for outpatient appointments (<18)     | 2011/12 - 13/13 | n/a         | 12.6%          | 11.5%      | 0.6%            |                |               |                |                |
GP Practice Profiles: % 0-4 years

% aged 0 to 4 years - 2015

NHS Swindon CCG

- England (average)
- NHS Swindon CCG (average)
GP Practice Profiles: A&E attendances (0-4 yrs)

Ccg: NHS Swindon CCG

Practice: SELECT A PRACTICE >>

Export chart as image

Indicator: A&E attendances (0-4)

Sort by:
- Indicator Value
- Practice Name
- Practice Code

A&E attendances (0-4) - 2011/12 - 13/14

NHS Swindon CCG

List of practices and their A&E attendances (0-4) from 2011/12 to 2013/14.
Best start in life: Linking outcomes with expenditure
SPOT Tool

CCG data includes:
- % antenatal assessments
- Breastfeeding 6-8 weeks
- Infant mortality

LA Level data includes:
- School readiness
- Vaccination coverage
- Obesity reception age
- Emergency hospital admissions

SPOT: Boxplot view - % breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks
## Spot: Spine 2 view - maternity

![Graph showing maternal and neonatal health indicators](image)

### Maternity

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### Neonates

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**Best start in life webinar**
SPOT: Spend on maternity by % breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks
Using NHS England tools to explore best start in life
Introducing the NHS Atlas of Variation in Healthcare 2015

102 Indicators

PDF

Interactive tool

Opportunity tool

NHS Atlas of Variation: Available indicators

- Care of mothers & babies, and children & young people
- Maps 68 to 91 – 24 indicators. Including:
  - Neonatal admissions
  - % of preterms receiving breastmilk
  - Women’s experience of birth
  - Re-admissions post Caesarean section
  - Rate of emergency admissions post birth
  - Immunisation carries
  - School readiness
  - Emergency hospital admissions
Commissioning for Value: Integrated Care Pathways – Early Years

Maternity and Early Years pathway

Further Information Links:
http://pathways.nice.org.uk/
%20Toolkit%20Final.pdf

Other useful sources
NOO: Maternal obesity resources

Maternal obesity

Approximately half of all women of childbearing age in England are either overweight or obese. Maternal obesity (defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more at the first antenatal consultation) can increase health risks for both the mother and child during and after pregnancy. For mothers these risks can include gestational diabetes, high blood pressure and depression. Fetal risks include macrosomia, congenital anomalies and stillbirths. Maternal obesity has also been linked to low breastfeeding rates, adverse childhood cardiovascular and respiratory outcomes and childhood obesity.

Data on the prevalence of maternal obesity are not collected routinely in the UK, but trend data from the Health Survey for England show that the prevalence of obesity among women of childbearing age increased during the period 1997-2013. Severe obesity (a BMI of 40 kg/m² or more) among women has increased since 1990 and is predicted to rise further over the next twenty to thirty years. Severe maternal obesity is associated with greater risks of birth complications, longer postnatal stays and wound infection. Recent evidence from the UK indicates that high maternal BMI is also associated with increased health service usage and healthcare costs.

For the latest Centre for Maternal and Child Enquiries/Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists guidance on the management of women with obesity in pregnancy click here.

For the latest guidance from the National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE) on weight management before, during and after pregnancy click here.

Public Health England would like to acknowledge the help of Dr Nicola Heddlehurst from Newcastle University in compiling these pages.

http://www.noo.org.uk/NOO_about_obesity/maternal_obesity_2015
CMO Report 2014: women’s health

CMO report: perinatal mental health

Chapter 7

Perinatal mental health

1 in 5 women develop a mental illness during pregnancy or in the year after birth.

£8.1 billion: The direct and indirect costs of perinatal mental illness for each annual cohort of births in the UK.

Barriers to better outcomes in perinatal mental health:
- Stigma
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of information
- Language
- Services not commissioned
- Capacity
- No recourse to public funds
- Recognition
- Understanding
- Training

Personal
Access
Service
The South West Maternity Dashboard

Amy Warren

South West Maternity and Children’s Strategic Clinical Network

Best start in life webinar
Talk outline

The South West Strategic Clinical Network
Background to the dashboard
Where we are now
Indicators (context, maternal and neonatal)
Indicators (public health)
Indicator definitions
Using the standard tables function
Using the advanced tables function – Breastfeeding initiation
Obesity rates (BMI at booking)
Female Genital Mutilation rates
Next steps
Contact details and web links
The South West Strategic Clinical Network

- 12 regional network areas
- 4 networks per region www.swscn.org.uk
- Work with commissioners, providers, the voluntary sector and service users to improve outcomes, reduce unwarranted variation in services, encourage innovation and provide clinical advice and leadership
- Work streams of the Maternity and Children’s SW SCN www.swscn.org.uk/networks/maternity-children
Background

• Need for comparable, timely and pertinent data in maternity services identified by SW Heads of Midwifery Group in 2013

• Supported by Network stakeholders

• Taken on by the Network’s Maternity Working Group

• Purpose of dashboard is to enable the identification of inequalities, highlighting best practice and helping to drive improvements in outcomes
Where we are now

• All 14 trusts in the South West submitting data on a monthly basis
• Shortened time-lag from 2 months to just over a month
• Data submitted to Network, collated and uploaded to web tool
• Data from August 2014 available online as a web tool via Network’s website since March 2015
• Enables quick and easy access to data as well as possibility of creating customised charts and data extracts
• Able to split data by trust and CCG level
## Indicators

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<td>Induction of labour rate</td>
<td>3rd &amp; 4th degree tear rate in unassisted births</td>
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<td>Number of live births</td>
<td>Spontaneous birth rate</td>
<td>3rd &amp; 4th degree tear rate in assisted births</td>
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<td>Number of birth episodes (women delivered)</td>
<td>Instrumental birth rate</td>
<td>PPH rate</td>
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<td>Rate of women requiring level 3 care</td>
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<td>Elective CS rate</td>
<td>Low birth weight rate at term or over in stillborn babies</td>
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<td>Stillbirth rate</td>
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</table>

Best start in life webinar
## Indicators (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early booking rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding initiation rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking at birth rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity rates - BMIs of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. 30 to 34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 35 to 39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 40 to 49.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 50 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of births resulting from under 18 conceptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of births resulting from conceptions in women aged 40 or over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female genital mutilation rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicator definitions

A detailed indicator definitions document and technical appendix can be accessed by clicking on the symbol next to any of the indicators on the dashboard.
Using the standard tables function
South West Maternity Dashboard

The South West Maternity and Children’s Strategic Clinical Network has worked with acute trusts, clinical commissioning groups and Public Health England to develop the South West Maternity Data Dashboard. Provider trusts across the South West are providing data to clearly defined measures. The dashboard fulfils the identified need for comparable, timely, pertinent and quality assured data to be provided by trusts across the region, allowing benchmarking and informing the quality improvement work of the Network.

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Tools to access Dashboard Data

If you are an authorised user please click the button below to start using the Dashboard tools.

Please note that the SW Maternity Dashboard is still in a developmental phase and we are in the process of refining our data collection, therefore data may be updated as appropriate. Methods of data presentation will also continue to be developed.

Login
South West Maternity Dashboard

The South West Maternity and Children’s Strategic Clinical Network has worked with acute trusts, clinical commissioning groups and Public Health England to develop the South West Maternity Data Dashboard. Provider trusts across the South West are providing data to clearly defined measures. The dashboard highlights the identified need for comparable, timely, pertinent and quality assured data to be provided by trusts across the region, allowing benchmarking and informing the quality improvement work of the Network.

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Go to Standard Tables
**Maternity Dashboard**

**Selection:** Great Western Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust Geo-type: Trusts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>385</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>398</td>
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<td>18.7</td>
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<td>21.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected Area - All Dates
# Best start in life webinar

## Dashboard

### Overview

- **Birth rate from under 18 conceptions**: 0.8, 0.8, 1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 0.6, 1.3, 1.3, 1.8, 2.0, 0.8, 1.8, 0.8, 1.5, 0.8
- **Birth rate in women older than 40**: 1.9, 1.8, 0.5, 0.3, 1.3, 0.3, 2.3, 2.9, 2.1, 1.4, 0.6, 0.5, 1.3, 1.6, 1.5, 0.8
- **Female genital mutilation rate**: 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.3, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.3

### Context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Trust</th>
<th>Total number of babies born</th>
<th>Number of live births</th>
<th>Number of birth episodes (women delivered)</th>
<th>Home birth episode rate</th>
<th>Birth episode rate alongside midwife-led unit</th>
<th>Birth episode rate alongside midwife-led unit birth episode rate</th>
<th>Consultant-led delivery unit/labour ward birth episode rate</th>
<th>Other birth episode rate</th>
<th>Midwife to birth ratio</th>
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<td>75.4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>437</td>
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<td>60.5</td>
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<td>North Bristol NHS Trust</td>
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<td>560</td>
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<td>11.8</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royal United Hospital Bath NHS Trust</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>79.2</td>
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<td>19.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1:35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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**SWSCN**

SOUTH WEST MATERNITY AND CHILDREN’S STRATEGIC CLINICAL NETWORK

To generate the dashboard, choose an organisation type and then an organisation to view data for.

**Organisation Type:** Trusts

**Organisation:** Great Western Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Maternity Dashboard
Selection: Great Western Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust Geo-type: Trusts

**Selected Area - All Dates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>378</td>
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<td>392</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of birth episodes (women delivered)</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>307</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
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<td>21.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
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</table>

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Best start in life webinar
To generate the dashboard, choose an organisation type and then an organisation to view data for.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation Type:</th>
<th>CCGs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisation:</td>
<td>Swindon</td>
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Maternity Dashboard
Selection: Swindon Geo-type: CCGs

### Selected Area - All Dates

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<tr>
<td>Number of birth episodes (women delivered)</td>
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<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Early booking rate</td>
<td>Breastfeeding initiation rate</td>
<td>Smoking at birth rate</td>
<td>Obesity rate - BMI 30-34.9</td>
<td>Obesity rate - BMI 35-39.9</td>
<td>Obesity rate - BMI 40-49.9</td>
<td>Obesity rate - BMI 50+</td>
<td>Birth rate from under 18 conceptions</td>
<td>Birth rate in women older than 40</td>
<td>Female genital mutilation rate</td>
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<td>0.9</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Using the advanced tables function
– Breastfeeding initiation
South West Maternity Dashboard

The South West Maternity and Children's Strategic Clinical Network has worked with acute trusts, clinical commissioning groups and Public Health England to develop the South West Maternity Data Dashboard. Provider trusts across the South West are providing data to clearly defined measures. The dashboard supports the need for comparable, timely, pertinent and quality assured data to be provided by trusts across the region, allowing benchmarking and informing the quality improvement work of the Network.

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Advanced Tables
Advanced tables are a wizard to create customised tables by selecting the specific areas, indicators and dates you would like to see data for.

Go to Advanced Tables
Advanced Tables

Advanced Data Views allows you to create a custom data view composed of specific indicators of interest. Once you have created your table you can export the table into Excel or you can map and chart specific indicators and copy/paste them into other documents.

The process involves a series of steps where you select the geo-type (e.g. Wards), the areas of interest and the indicators of interest grouped by Theme. You can go back to previous steps at any point and change your selection.

If you have previously created and saved a custom data view (or a custom selection of areas within a geo-type), you can find it by clicking on the 'favourites' tab below.

To start designing your data view, click on a geo-type in the list below, then click ‘Next >>’ to choose areas/features within it (you will choose indicators later).

Choose an organisation type:

- CCGs
- Trusts

Next >>
Advanced Tables

Use the buttons below to select the indicators you want to see in your data view (the list on the right).

Use the drop down list to show all the data available within a theme. Select the data you want, then use the "Add" button (>) to add it to your data view.
Advanced Tables

Use the buttons below to select the indicators you want to see in your data view (the list on the right).
Use the drop down list to show all the data available within a theme. Select the data you want, then use the "Add" button (>) to add it to your data view.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Theme: Public Health Indicators</th>
<th>Selected Indicators</th>
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Advanced Tables

Use the buttons below to select the indicators you want to see in your data view (the list on the right).

Use the drop down list to show all the data available within a theme. Select the data you want, then use the 'Add' button (>) to add it to your data view.
Page not currently in use
### Indicator data for CCGs.

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Advanced Tables

Chart

Your selection of indicators and areas/features is shown in the chart below. You can change the size and/or type of chart shown using the controls at the bottom of the page.

Chart title:

Chart type: Bar

Chart size: Small (default)

Chart style: Indicators as series (areas on axis - default)
Advanced Tables

Chart

Your selection of indicators and areas/features is shown in the chart below. You can change the size and/or type of chart shown using the controls at the bottom of the page.

Chart title:  
Chart type:  Bar  
Chart size:  Small (default)  
Chart style:  Indicators as series (areas on axis - default)  

Step: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5
Best start in life webinar
Obesity rates (BMI at booking)
FGM rates
Next Steps

• Ongoing development

• Focus on data quality and improving the analytical and presentational features of the web tool

• Identification of areas of improvement with the Maternity Working Group

• Indicators will continue to evolve and be adjusted to suit needs of population of South West
Thank you

www.maternitydashboard.swscn.org.uk

www.swscn.org.uk/networks/maternity-children

@SWSCN

Amy Warren, Quality Improvement Lead, South West Maternity and Children’s Strategic Clinical Network

amy.warren@nhs.net