### NI 70: Reduce emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is data provided by the LA or a local partner?</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Is this an existing indicator?</th>
<th>N</th>
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</thead>
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**Rationale**

The aim of this indicator is to measure hospital admissions by injury type, which will include both unintentional and deliberate injury to children and young people. Given that some hospital admissions with an external cause of injury will be elective admissions, including some for follow-up treatment after an earlier emergency admission, the indicator is restricted to counting only emergency admissions. Some children and young people may have more than one emergency admission with an external cause of injury within a time period.

**Definition**

The number of finished in-year emergency admissions of children and young people to hospital as a result of unintentional and deliberate injury, per 10,000 population of children and young people.

Accidents are the leading cause of injury to children and disproportionately affect children from lower socio-economic groups. The Hospital Episode Statistics can break down admissions to hospital by detailed injury type. Those that are related to accidental injury or assault have been identified.

An ‘admitted patient’ is a person who presents as an emergency and is formally admitted to a hospital bed.

The Hospital Episode Statistics use the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) coding system. This indicator will use the external cause V01 to Y98 ICD-10 codes, excluding codes X33-X39 and X52 which refer to forces of nature.

‘Unintentional’ injury is used here to mean accidental external causes of harm e.g. traffic accidents, falls, trips, accidental contact with tools/machinery etc, drowning, exposure, burns and scalds etc.

‘Deliberate’ injury refers to the codes for assault, which are X85-Y09, covering different types of assaults – bodily force, sexual assault by bodily force, sharp/blunt objects etc.

Hospital episode statistics are broken down by age group. This indicator will include the 0–17 years (inclusive) age group.

Data should be collected by local authority of residence for the purposes of this indicator. The data is also available by Primary Care Trust, postcode of registered GP or NHS Trust where treatment was provided.
**NI 70:** Reduce emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people *(continued)*

**Formula**

\[
\left( \frac{X}{Y} \right) \times 10,000
\]

Where:

- \( X \) = Total number of finished in-year emergency admissions of children and young people to hospital as a result of accidental and non-accidental injury.
- \( Y \) = The total population of children and young people.

**Worked example**

If 1,000 children and young people are admitted to hospital as a result of injury and the 0-17 (inclusive) population of a LA is 76,390, then there were \( \frac{1,000}{76,390} \times 10,000 = 130.9 \) C&YP admitted per 10,000 population.

**Good performance**

Good performance is typified by a lower rate.

**Collection interval**

Data extracted from Secondary Users Service (DH data warehouse) into HES data warehouse quarterly. Published annually.

**Data Source**

Information Centre for Health and Social Care Hospital Episode Statistics [HES] database.

**Return Format**

Rate per 10,000

**Decimal Places**

One

**Reporting organisation**

Information Centre for Health and Social Care, based on information provided by Hospital Trusts

**Spatial level**

Single tier and district council

**Further Guidance**

Further information of HES can be found at http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/PublicationsandStatistics/Statistics/HospitalEpisodeStatistics/index.htm

Guidance specifically on this indicator can be found at www.ecm.gov.uk/safeguarding