NPDA National Paediatric Diabetes Audit

RCPCH Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health
Leading the way in Children's Health

NPDA Workforce Spotlight Audit 2024/25 – Results at a Glance

The National Paediatric Diabetes Audit monitors the care received and diabetes outcomes achieved by children and young people with diabetes in England, Wales, and Jersey, and helps support paediatric diabetes teams, local health systems, and policy makes to make continuing improvements to care.

This poster summarises the results reported in the 2024/25 Workforce Spotlight Audit report and is based on data provided by all Paediatric Diabetes Units (PDUs) in England, Wales, and Jersey as at 31st March 2025.

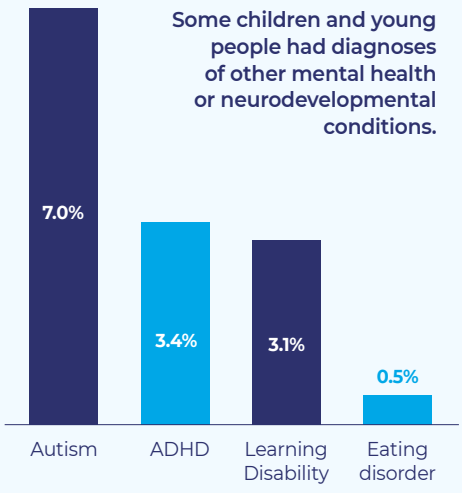
Who's receiving care from paediatric diabetes services?

61%

of services offered patients at least four appointments in the year. This is down from 77% in 2017/18.

Children and young people with diabetes were more likely to be on a child protection plan/register or a 'child in care', compared to the general population. They were less likely to be considered a 'child in need'.

Some children and young people had diagnoses of other mental health or neurodevelopmental conditions.



Who provides care in paediatric diabetes services?

Per 100 children and young people with diabetes, there were:



0.35
Consultants and other doctors



1.69
Paediatric diabetes specialist nurses



0.54
Dietitians



0.23
Psychologists



0.43
Administrative and data staff

Staffing ratios have reduced since the last workforce report in 2017/18.



Services with higher staffing ratios had, on average, lower HbA1cs and better access to Hybrid Closed Loop systems.

What kind of specialist support is available?

Psychology



73% of services offered contact with a psychologist following diagnosis. 43% offered this within four weeks of diagnosis.

92% of services routinely assessed patients' and/or their families' emotional wellbeing.

Out of Hours Advice



95% of services provided access to 24/7 telephone advice. In 78% of these services, advice was provided by a diabetes consultant.

Transition



1-2 YEARS

Most young people transitioned to adult care through a gradual process over 1-2 years, meeting members of the adult service throughout.

Further Information and Resources

National report and recommendations:

The NPDA Workforce Spotlight Report 2024/25 includes the key messages and recommendations based on the data. Extended analyses of the data have also been made available. These are available at **https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/resources/npda-spotlight-audit-reports**

More on the NPDA:

The NPDA also publishes an annual report into the care received and outcomes achieved by children and young people in England, Wales, and Jersey. These can be found at **www.rcpch.ac.uk/resources/npda-annual-reports**

How we use information:

To find out more about how we use data submitted to the NPDA, please see our privacy notice. Please visit: **www.rcpch.ac.uk/resources/national-paediatric-diabetes-audit-transparency-open-data**

or scan the QR code with your phone.

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