

Public Health Outcomes Framework – Key changes and updates for Cambridgeshire and its districts: August 2018

Introduction and overview

The Department of Health first published the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) for England in January 2012, setting out a vision for progress in public health. The framework was revised in November 2016, presenting a refreshed PHOF for England 2016-2019; a set of [indicators](#) helping us to understand how well public health is being improved and protected.

The latest technical specification can be found at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-health-outcomes-framework-2016-to-2019>

The PHOF focuses on the overarching indicators of **healthy life expectancy** and **life expectancy**, key measures of the overall health of the population.

These overarching indicators are supported by further indicators across four domains, helping local systems to view the context and drivers of healthy life expectancy:

1. Wider determinants of health
2. Health improvement
3. Health protection
4. Healthcare public health and premature mortality

Public Health England present data for the PHOF in an Interactive Fingertips Data Tool at www.phoutcomes.info.

Data in the PHOF are updated quarterly in February, May, August and November. Each update refreshes indicators for which new figures have become available. Few indicators actually show quarterly data, with the majority presenting annual or 3-yearly rolling data, often guided by the stability of the numbers available.

Most indicators in the PHOF are [benchmarked](#) against the [England average](#), but some are compared with a national target, goal or percentile. Indicators in this summary are colour coded to indicate their current rating:

Statistically significantly worse than the England average or below target
Statistically similar to the England average or similar to target
Statistically significantly better than the England average or above target

This local summary:

- Highlights indicators with newly published/revised data or changed [RAG-ratings](#)
- Provides a summary of new indicators or new definitions introduced
- Lists all indicators which rate [statistically significantly](#) worse than the England average or below the national target (red rated indicators) at August 2018
- Lists all indicators updated this quarter

It is important to remember that indicators rating similar to or better than the national average do not necessarily mean that they are not important public health issues as they may affect large numbers of people or disproportionately affect particular vulnerable groups or deprived areas.

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CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Other indicator updates



1.04 First time entrants to the youth justice system

Data updated to 2017 and revised 2013-2016. Rates in Cambridgeshire have reduced but continue to be statistically similar to England.

1.13iii First time offenders

Data updated to 2017 and revised 2013-2016. Rates in Cambridgeshire have decreased. The published rate per 100,000 is lower than England but this indicator is not RAG-rated.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

2.14 Smoking prevalence in adults – current smokers (APS)

Data updated to 2017 and revised back series confidence limits for 2011-16. Cambridgeshire has been statistically similar to England since 2014.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Newly published indicators



3.03xviii Population vaccination coverage – Flu (2-3 years old)

New indicator definition. This replaces the previous indicator of 2-4 year olds as 4 year olds are now vaccinated in a school setting. The percentage vaccinated in Cambridgeshire is similar to the benchmark goal (40-65%) and statistically significantly better than England.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

3.02 Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

Data updated to 2017 and 2016 data revised. The rate for Cambridgeshire continues to be statistically significantly worse than England, and below the benchmark goal (< 1,900 per 100,000).

3.03xv Population vaccination coverage – Flu (at risk individuals)

Data updated to 2017/18. Coverage in Cambridgeshire is below the benchmark goal (55% coverage) so continues to be considered a red indicator. However, it has changed between 2016/17 and 2017/18 from statistically significantly worse than England, to statistically significantly better than England.

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update: 'better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update: 'worse'

4.16 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

Data updated to 2018. Percentages in Cambridgeshire have declined but have changed between 2017 and 2018 from statistically similar to England, to statistically significantly worse than England and the benchmark goal ($\geq 66.7\%$ significantly).

List of all red rated indicators as at August 2018

- 1.02i - School readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception
- 1.02ii - School readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check
- 1.02iii - School readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check
- 1.06i - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
- 1.08i - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate
- 1.08ii - Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate
- 1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
- 2.03^ - Smoking status at time of delivery – current method
- 2.08ii – Percentage of children where there is a cause for concern
- 2.10ii - Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- 2.20ii - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer
- 2.22iv - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check
- 2.24iii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+
- 3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
- 3.03vi - Population vaccination coverage - Hib / Men C booster (5 years old)

- 3.03x - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)
- 3.03xiv - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)
- 3.03xv - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)
- 3.04 - HIV late diagnosis
- 4.09ii - Proportion of adults in the population in contact with secondary mental health services
- 4.16 - Estimates dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

Note: ^ 2.03 - Smoking status at time of delivery. There is a data quality issue for the value of this indicator. The value is based on the percentage for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG. The CCG rate is strongly influenced by higher rates in the north of the CCG and so not an accurate reflection of rates in Cambridgeshire.

CAMBRIDGE

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update: 'better'



1.03 Pupil absence

Data updated to 2016/17. The published percentage of pupil absence in Cambridge remains the same, but this is now statistically significantly similar to England.

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update: 'worse'

None.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

2.14 Smoking prevalence in adults – current smokers (APS)

Data updated to 2017 and revised back series confidence limits for 2011-16. Cambridge has been statistically similar to England since 2014.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

3.02 Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

Data updated to 2017 and 2016 data revised. The rate for Cambridge continues to be statistically significantly worse than England, and below the benchmark goal (< 1,900 per 100,000).

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

List of all red rated indicators as at August 2018

- 1.14i - The rate of complaints about noise
- 1.15i - Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need
- 2.10ii - Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- 2.17 - Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate
- 2.18 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition
- 2.20i - Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer
- 2.20ii - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer
- 2.20iii - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer
- 2.20iv - Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening - coverage
- 2.24i - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over
- 2.24ii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79
- 2.24iii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+
- 3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking



2.14 Smoking prevalence in adults – current smokers (APS)

Data updated to 2017 and revised back series confidence limits for 2011-16. East Cambridge has been statistically similar to England since 2012.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

3.02 Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

Data updated to 2017 and 2016 data revised. The rate for East Cambridgeshire continues to be statistically significantly worse than England, and below the benchmark goal (< 1,900 per 100,000).

3.08 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS



Data updated to 2017. Adjusted antibiotic prescribing has declined slightly. East Cambridgeshire figures continue to be better than the benchmark goal (\leq mean England prescribing (2013/14)) so continues to be considered a green indicator. However, in 2017, East Cambridgeshire figures have changed from statistically significantly better to statistically similar to the national average.

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

List of all red rated indicators as at August 2018

- 1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
- 2.10ii - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm
- 3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
- 4.16 – Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

FENLAND

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking



2.14 Smoking prevalence in adults – current smokers (APS)

Data updated to 2017 and revised back series confidence limits for 2011-16. Fenland has been statistically similar to England since 2016.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

3.02 Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

Data updated to 2017 and 2016 data revised. The rate for Fenland continues to be statistically significantly worse than England, and below the benchmark goal (< 1,900 per 100,000).

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

List of all red rated indicators as at August 2018

- 0.1ii - Life expectancy at birth (Male, Female)
- 0.2iv - Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole (Male, Female)
- 1.01i - Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)
- 1.01ii - Children in low income families (under 16s)
- 1.08i - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate
- 2.02i - Breastfeeding - breastfeeding initiation
- 2.10ii - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm
- 2.12 - Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
- 2.13i – Percentage of physically active adults
- 2.13ii – Percentage of physically inactive adults
- 2.18 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition
- 2.20iii - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer
- 2.24i - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over
- 2.24iii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+
- 3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
- 3.04 – HIV late diagnosis
- 3.08 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS
- 4.03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable

- 4.08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza
- 4.16 – Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update: 'better'



1.03 Pupil absence Data updated to 2016/17. The published percentage of pupil absence in Huntingdonshire has decreased, but has changed from being statistically similar to statistically significantly better than England.

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update: 'worse'

None.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

2.14 Smoking prevalence in adults – current smokers (APS)

Data updated to 2017 and revised back series confidence limits for 2011-16. Huntingdonshire has been statistically similar to England since 2014.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

3.02 Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

Data updated to 2017 and 2016 data revised. The rate for Fenland continues to be statistically significantly worse than England, and below the benchmark goal (< 1,900 per 100,000).

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

List of all red rated indicators as at August 2018

- 1.08i - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate
- 1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
- 2.12 – Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
- 3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
- 3.04 - HIV late diagnosis
- 3.08 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update: 'better'

2.15iv Deaths from drug misuse

Data updated to 2015-17. The directly standardised rate per 100,000 is now statistically significantly better than England in South Cambridgeshire.

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update: 'worse'

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

2.14 Smoking prevalence in adults – current smokers (APS)

Data updated to 2017 and revised back series confidence limits for 2011-16. South Cambridgeshire has been statistically similar to England since 2015.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

Indicators with updates and/or revised benchmarking

3.02 Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

Data updated to 2017 and 2016 data revised. The rate for Fenland continues to be statistically significantly worse than England, and below the benchmark goal (< 1,900 per 100,000).

3.08 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS



Data updated to 2017. Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in South Cambridgeshire continues to be better than the benchmark goal (\leq mean England prescribing (2013/14)) so continues to be considered a green indicator. However, in 2017, this has also changed from being statistically similar to statistically significantly better than the national average.

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update: 'worse'

None.

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the August 2018 update

None.

List of all red rated indicators as at August 2018

- 1.08i - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate
- 1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
- 2.17 - Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate
- 3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
- 4.16 - Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

All indicators updated in August 2018 (short titles)

Overarching indicators

- 0.1 Healthy life expectancy
- 0.2 Differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

Wider determinants of health

- 1.03 Pupil absence
- 1.04 First time entrants to the justice system
- 1.07 Proportion of people in prison aged 18 or over who have a mental illness
- 1.13 Levels of offending and re-offending

Health improvement

- 2.14* Smoking prevalence – adults (over 18s)
- 2.15 Drug and alcohol treatment completion and drug misuse deaths
- 2.18 Alcohol-related admissions to hospital
- 2.22* Take up of the NHS Health Check programme

Health protection

- 3.02* Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
- 3.03 Population vaccination coverage
- 3.08 Antimicrobial resistance

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

- 4.01 Infant mortality
- 4.02 Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay
- 4.04 Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases
- 4.05 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer
- 4.10 Suicide rate
- 4.16 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia

**Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update, but before this quarterly update (August 2018).*

Glossary of Key Terms

Indicator

The term indicator is used to refer to a quantified summary measure of a particular characteristic or health outcome in a population. Indicators are well-defined, robust and valid measures which can be used to describe the current status of what is being measured, and to make comparisons between different geographical areas, population groups or time periods.

Benchmark

The term 'benchmark' refers to the value of an indicator for an agreed area, population group or time period, against which other values are compared or assessed.

National average

The national average for England, which acts as the 'benchmark' for comparison of local values in the PHOF, represents the combined total summary measure for the indicator for all local authorities in England.

Statistical significance

Where possible, comparisons of local values to the national average in PHOF are made through an assessment of 'statistical significance'. For each local indicator value, 95% confidence intervals are calculated which provide a measure of uncertainty around the calculated value which arises due to random variation. If the confidence interval for the local value excludes the value for the benchmark, the difference between the local value and the benchmark is said to be 'statistically significant'.

Recent time trends

A number of PHOF indicators include statistical assessment of recent trends over time. Statistical trends in other indicators have been assessed locally using comparable methods where possible. It is not possible to assess trends for all indicators as there is not always enough time periods or it is not possible because of the measure.

RAG-rating

RAG-rating refers to the colour-coding of local indicator values according to a red-amber-green (RAG) system. Local indicator values that are significantly worse than the national benchmark are colour-coded red and local indicator values that are significantly better than the national benchmark are colour-coded green. Local indicator values that are not significantly different to the national benchmark are colour-coded amber.

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