Public Health Outcomes Framework – Key changes and updates for Peterborough: November 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 November 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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PETERBOROUGH

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the November 2018 update – 'better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the November 2018 update – 'worse'

1.08iv Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment
Data updated to 2017/18. Percentages have decreased in Peterborough, to a level statistically significantly worse than England.

1.15ii Statutory homeless - households in temporary accommodation
Data updated to 2017/18. The rate in Peterborough has increased to a level statistically significantly worse than England.

Other indicator updates

1.12ii Violence offences per 1,000 population
Data updated and back series revised 2013/14 to 2017/18. The rate in Peterborough increased from 27.5 per 1,000 in 2016/17 to 31.3 per 1,000 in 2017/18. The corresponding rates for England are 20.0 and 23.7 per 1,000. This indicator is not RAG-rated.

1.12iii Rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population
Data updated and back series revised 2013/14 to 2017/18. The rate in Peterborough increased from 2.3 per 1,000 in 2016/17 to 2.9 per 1,000 in 2017/18. The corresponding rates for England are 1.9 and 2.4 per 1,000. This indicator is not RAG-rated.

1.17 Fuel Poverty
Data updated to 2016. The percentage in Peterborough increased from 7.8% in 2015 to 10.6% in 2016. The 2016 rate for England is 11.1%. This indicator is not RAG-rated.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the November 2018 update – 'better'

2.05ii Proportion of children aged 2-2½yrs receiving ASQ-3 as part of the Healthy Child Programme or integrated review
Data updated to 2017/18. The proportion in Peterborough has increased. It has changed from being statistically significantly worse than England in 2016/17 to statistically significantly better in 2017/18.

2.15i Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users
Data updated to 2017. Completion has increased and is statistically similar to England.

2.15ii Successful completion of drug treatment – non-opiate users
Data updated to 2017. Completion has increased and is statistically significantly better than England.

RAG-rating changes with the November 2018 update – 'worse'

None.

Health protection

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

3.03vi Population vaccination coverage – Hib/ Men C booster (5 years old)
Data updated to 2017/18. Vaccination coverage has increased to a level statistically similar to England.

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

3.03iii - Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)
Data updated to 2017/18. The proportion in Peterborough has decreased to a level statistically similar to the benchmark goal (90-95%).

3.03vi Population vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)
Data updated to 2017/18. The proportion in Peterborough has decreased and is now statistically significantly below the benchmark goal (benchmark 90-95%).

3.03vii Population vaccination coverage - PCV booster
Data updated to 2017/18. The proportion in Peterborough has decreased and is now statistically significantly below the benchmark goal (benchmark 90-95%).

Other indicator updates

3.03i Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B (1 year old)
Data updated to 2017/18. Coverage has decreased from 91.3% in 2016/17 to 76.9% in 2017/18 for Peterborough. This indicator is not RAG-rated.

3.03i Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B (2 years old)
Data updated to 2017/18. Coverage has decreased from 92.9% in 2016/17 to 82.6% in 2017/18 for Peterborough. This indicator is not RAG-rated.

3.04 HIV late diagnosis
Data updated and back series revised 2009-11 to 2014-16. The percentage in Peterborough remains statistically worse than the benchmark goal (benchmark 25-50%).

3.05i Treatment completion for TB
Data updated and back series revised 2001 to 2016. Peterborough remains statistically similar to England.

3.05ii Incidence of TB
Data updated and back series revised 2000-2002 to 2015-17. Peterborough remains statistically significantly worse than England.

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

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

None.

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

4.04i Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases
Data updated and back series revised 2010-2012 to 2015-2017. Peterborough rates have increased to a level statistically significantly worse than England.

4.04ii Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable
Data updated and back series revised 2010-2012 to 2015-2017. Peterborough rates have increased. They are statistically significantly worse than England.

Other indicator updates

The following indicators have been updated and back series revised 2010-2012 to 2015-2017, but with no RAG-rating change for Peterborough:

- **4.03 Mortality rate from causes considered preventable**
- **4.05i Under 75 mortality rate from cancer**
- **4.05ii Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable**
- **4.06i Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease**
- **4.06ii Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable**
- **4.07i Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases**

- **4.07ii Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable**
- **4.08 Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza**
- **4.10 Suicide rate**

List of all red rated indicators as at November 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)
- 1.02i - School readiness: the percentage of children 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
- 1.02ii - School readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check
- 1.05 - 16-18 year olds not in education employment or training
- 1.08iv – Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment
- 1.12i - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - hospital admissions for violence
- 1.15i - Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need
- 1.15ii - Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation
- 2.02i - Breastfeeding – breastfeeding initiation
- 2.04 - Under 18 conceptions
- 2.04 - Under 18 conceptions: conceptions in those aged under 16
- 2.06ii – Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds: 10-11 year olds

- 2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years)
- 2.10ii - Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- 2.11iii - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults)
- 2.11vi - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily at age 15 (WAY survey)
- 2.13i - Percentage of adults physically active
- 2.13ii - Percentage of physically inactive adults
- 2.20i - Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer
- 2.20ii - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer
- 2.20iii - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer
- 2.22iv - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check
- 3.03vi - Population vaccination coverage Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)
- 3.03vii - PCV booster
- 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)
- 3.03xvii – Population vaccination coverage - Shingles vaccination coverage (70 years old)
- 3.03xviii - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (2-3 years old) – current method
- 3.03xviii – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (2-4 years old) – historical method
- 3.04 - HIV late diagnosis
- 3.05i – Treatment completion for TB
- 3.05ii - Incidence of TB
- 3.08 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS
- 4.02 - Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay
- 4.03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable
- 4.04i - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases

- 4.04ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable
- 4.07i - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease
- 4.08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza
- 4.09ii - Proportion of adults in the population in contact with secondary mental health services

All indicators updated in November 2018 (short titles)

Wider determinants of health

1.08	Employment for those with long-term health conditions including adults with a learning disability or who are in contact with secondary mental health services
1.09	Sickness absence rate
1.12	Violent crime (including sexual violence)
1.15	Statutory homelessness
1.17	Fuel poverty
1.18	Social isolation

Health improvement

2.02	Breastfeeding
2.05	Child development at 2 – 2 1/2 years
2.15	Drug and alcohol treatment completion and drug misuse deaths
2.16	Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison
2.20	National screening programmes

Health protection

3.03	Population vaccination coverage
3.04	People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection*
3.05	Treatment completion for Tuberculosis (TB)*

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

4.01	Infant mortality
4.03	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable
4.04	Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases
4.05	Under 75 mortality rate from cancer
4.06	Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease
4.07	Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases
4.08	Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza
4.10	Suicide rate
4.15	Excess winter deaths

Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update, but before this quarterly update (November 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.