

Public Health Outcomes Framework – Key changes and updates for Peterborough: February 2019

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 February 2019
- 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

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update – ‘better’

None.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update – ‘worse’

0.1i Healthy life expectancy at birth – females

Data added and back series revised 2009-11 to 2015-17. Healthy life expectancy in Peterborough has fallen to a level statistically significantly worse than national average for females.

0.1ii Life expectancy at 65 - males

2015-17 data added. Life expectancy has fallen to a level statistically significantly worse than national average for males.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update – ‘better’

1.08iii Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate

2017/18 data added. The gap in the employment rate has reduced to a level statistically significantly better than the national rate.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update – ‘worse’

1.05 16-17 year olds not in education, employment, or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known

2017 data added. Levels in Peterborough have increased between 2016 and 2017 to levels statistically significantly worse than England.

Other indicator updates

1.11 Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes

2017/18 data added. The rate has decreased from 21.2 per 1,000 in 2016/17 to 20.7 per 1,000 in 2017/18*. The national rate in 2017/18 was 25.0 per 1,000. This indicator is not RAG-rated.

**LA's are allocated the rate of the police force within which they sit*

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update – ‘better’

2.06ii Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds – 10-11 year olds

2017/18 data added. The proportion in Peterborough has declined to a level statistically similar to England.

2.17 Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate

2018 data added. The estimated diagnosis rate in Peterborough has increased and is statistically significantly better than England.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update – ‘worse’

None.

Other indicator updates

2.20xii Newborn hearing screening – coverage

2017/18 data added. Data was not available for 2016/17. 2017/18 screening coverage for Peterborough is statistically significantly better than England.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update – ‘better’

None.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update – ‘worse’

None.

Other indicator updates

3.01 Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution

2017 data added. The proportion in Peterborough has changed from 5.5% in 2016 to 5.3% in 2017. The 2017 rate for England is 5.1%. This indicator is not RAG-rated.

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update: ‘better’

None.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update: ‘worse’

None.

List of all red rated indicators as at February 2019

- 0.1i Healthy life expectancy at birth (female)
- 0.1ii - Life expectancy at birth (male, female)
- 0.1ii - Life expectancy at 65 (male)
- 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 school 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
- 2.07ii - 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
- 3.05ii - Incidence of TB
- 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 February 2019 (short titles)

Overarching indicators

- 0.1 Life expectancy
- 0.2 Differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities

Wider determinants of health

- 1.02 School readiness
- 1.05 16-17 year olds not in education, employment, or training
- 1.06 Adults with a learning disability/in contact with secondary mental health services who live in a stable and appropriate accommodation
- 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
- 1.10 Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads
- 1.11 Domestic abuse
- 1.12 Violent crime (including sexual violence)

Health improvement

- 2.03* Smoking
- 2.06* Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds
- 2.07 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in under 25's
- 2.10 Self-harm
- 2.17 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with diabetes mellitus
- 2.18 Alcohol-related admissions to hospital
- 2.20 National screening programmes
- 2.23 Self-reported well-being
- 2.24 Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over

Health protection

- 3.01 Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
- 3.03 Population vaccination coverage

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

- 4.14 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

**Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update, but before this quarterly update (February 2019).*

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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