Public Health Outcomes Framework – Key changes and updates for Cambridgeshire and its districts: May 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 (RAG-ratings):

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
- Provides a summary count of the number of indicators in each RAG-ratings category at May 2019 *NEW*
- Lists all indicators which rate statistically significantly worse than the England average or below the national target (red rated indicators) at May 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.

Main source: Public Health England. Public Health Outcomes Framework. © Crown Copyright 2019.

Contact: Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Intelligence: PHI-Team@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

0.1ii Life expectancy at birth
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at birth in Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly better than national average for males and females.

0.1ii Life expectancy at 65
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at 65 in Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly better than the England average for males and females.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

1.13i Re-offending levels – percentage of offenders who re-offend

Definition revised. The percentage in 2016/17 for Cambridgeshire is 26.0%, compared to the higher rate of 29.2% for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

1.13ii Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per offender
Definition revised. The rate of re-offences per offender in 2016/17 for Cambridgeshire is 0.97, compared to the higher rate of 1.17 re-offences per offender for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed**.**

1.18ii Social isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like.
2012/13 to 2016/17 confidence intervals corrected and additional inequalities data added. The percentage in Cambridgeshire is statistically similar to England.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update – 'better'

2.08ii Percentage of children where there is a cause for concern
2017/18 data added. The percentage in Cambridgeshire has decreased to a level statistically similar to the national average.

2.11iii Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults)
2017/18 data added. The average quantity consumed in Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly higher than the England average.

2.12 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
2017/18 data added. The percentage of adults in this classification in Cambridgeshire has decreased and is assessed as statistically significantly better than the national average.

Images designed by Freepik. Available at http://www.flaticon.com/

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update: 'worse'

2.11ii Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults)
2017/18 data added. Average daily consumption has declined to a level statistically similar to the England average.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update – 'better'

4.12i Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)
2017/18 data added and 2012/13 – 2017/18 back series revised. Rates in Cambridgeshire have fallen to a level statistically significantly below (better) than the national average.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update – 'worse'

4.12ii Preventable sight loss – glaucoma
2017/18 data added and 2012/13 – 2017/18 back series revised. Rates in Cambridgeshire have increased to a level statistically similar to the national average.

Other indicator updates and revisions

4.12iii Preventable sight loss - diabetic eye disease
2017/18 data added and 2012/13 – 2017/18 back series revised. Rates in Cambridgeshire remain statistically similar to the England average.

4.12iv Preventable sight loss - sight loss certifications
2017/18 data added and 2012/13 – 2017/18 back series revised. Rates in Cambridgeshire remain statistically significantly below (better) the national average.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Cambridgeshire

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Cambridgeshire are assessed as;

105	Better
82	Similar
30	Worse
49	Not compared/other

Note: The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2019), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2019

- 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
- 1.02ii - 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
- 1.08ii - 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
- 2.05ii - Proportion of children aged 2-2½yrs receiving ASQ-3 as part of the Healthy Child Programme or integrated review
- 2.10ii - Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- 2.15ii - Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users
- 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
- 3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
- 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 year olds)
- 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+)

CAMBRIDGE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

0.1ii Life expectancy at birth – males/females
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at birth for males in Cambridge is statistically significantly better than national average. Conversely, 2015-17 data indicates life expectancy at birth for females in Cambridge is statistically similar to the national average.

0.1ii Life expectancy at 65 – males/females
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at 65 in Cambridge is statistically significantly better than the England average for males and statistically similar to the England average for females.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

1.13i Re-offending levels – percentage of offenders who re-offend
Definition revised. The percentage in 2016/17 for Cambridge is 28.9%, compared to the higher rate of 29.2% for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

1.13ii Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per offender
Definition revised. The rate of re-offences per offender in 2016/17 for Cambridgeshire is 1.28, compared to the higher rate of 1.17 re-offences per offender for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update: 'better'

2.11iii Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults)
The average quantity consumed in Cambridge has increased to a level assessed as statistically significantly higher than the England average.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update: 'worse'

2.04 Under 18 conceptions
2017 data added. The rate of Under 18 conceptions for Cambridge appears to have increased between 2016 and 2017 to a level statistically similar to the national rate. However, the 2016 rate has data quality issues.

Images designed by Freepik. Available at http://www.flaticon.com/

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Cambridge

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Cambridge are assessed as;

36	Better
75	Similar
27	Worse
25	Not compared/other

Note: The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2019), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2019

- 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
- 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

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

0.1ii Life expectancy at birth
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at birth in East Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly better than national average for males and females.

0.1ii Life expectancy at 65
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at 65 in East Cambridgeshire is statistically similar to the national average for males and females.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

1.13i Re-offending levels – percentage of offenders who re-offend
Definition revised. The percentage in 2016/17 for East Cambridgeshire is 21.9%, compared to the higher rate of 29.2% for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

1.13ii Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per offender
Definition revised. The rate of re-offences per offender in 2016/17 for Ease Cambridgeshire is 0.71, compared to the higher rate of 1.17 re-offences per offender for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update: 'better'

2.11i Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults).
2017/18 data added. Average daily consumption has increased to a level statistically significantly better than the England average.

2.11ii Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults)
2017/18 data added. Average daily consumption is at a level assessed as statistically significantly better than the England average.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update: 'worse'

2.04 Under 18 conceptions
2017 data added. The rate of Under 18 conceptions for East Cambridgeshire appears to have increased between 2016 and 2017 to a level statistically similar to the national rate. However, there are data quality issues with the 2015, 2016, and 2017 data.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for East Cambridgeshire

Overall, the PHOF indicators for East Cambridgeshire are assessed as;

53	Better
67	Similar
7	Worse
36	Not compared/other

Note: The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2019), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2019

- 1.09ii The percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence
- 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

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

0.1ii Life expectancy at birth
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at birth in Fenland is statistically significantly worse than the national average for males and females.

0.1ii Life expectancy at 65 – males/females
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at 65 in Fenland is statistically significantly worse for males and statistically similar for females, when compared to the national average.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

1.13i Re-offending levels – percentage of offenders who re-offend
Definition revised. The percentage in 2016/17 for Fenland is 26.8%, compared to the higher rate of 29.2% for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

1.13ii Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per offender
Definition revised. The rate of re-offences per offender in 2016/17 for Fenland is 0.92, compared to the higher rate of 1.17 re-offences per offender for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

Health Improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update: 'better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update: 'worse'

2.11ii Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults)
2017/18 data added. The average consumption in Fenland is assessed as statistically significantly worse than the national average.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Fenland

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Fenland are assessed as;

11	Better
91	Similar
33	Worse
28	Not compared/other

Note: The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2019), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2019

- 0.1ii - Life expectancy at birth (Male, Female)
- 0.1ii Life expectancy at 65 (males)
- 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)
- 2.02i - Breastfeeding - breastfeeding initiation
- 2.10ii - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm
- 2.11ii Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults)
- 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
- 3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
- 3.08 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS
- 4.03 - Mortality rate from causes 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
- 4.16 – Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

0.1ii Life expectancy at birth
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at birth in Huntingdonshire is statistically significantly better than the national average for males and females.

0.1ii Life expectancy at 65
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at 65 in Huntingdonshire is statistically significantly better than the national average for males and females.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

1.13i Re-offending levels – percentage of offenders who re-offend
Definition revised. The percentage in 2016/17 for Huntingdonshire is 25.6%, compared to the higher rate of 29.2% for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

1.13ii Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per offender
Definition revised. The rate of re-offences per offender in 2016/17 for Huntingdonshire is 0.91, compared to the higher rate of 1.17 re-offences per offender for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update: 'better'

2.12 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
2017/18 data added. The percentage of adults in this classification in Huntingdonshire has decreased to a level statistically similar to the national average.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2019 update: 'worse'

2.11ii Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults)
2017/18 data added. The average daily consumption in Huntingdonshire has declined and is assessed as statistically significantly worse than the national average.

2.13i Percentage of physically active adults
2017/18 data added. The percentage of active adults in Huntingdonshire has decreased to a level statistically similar to England.

2.13ii Percentage of physically inactive adults
2017/18 data added. The percentage of inactive adults in Huntingdonshire has increased to a level statistically similar to England.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Huntingdonshire

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Huntingdonshire are assessed as;

57	Better
73	Similar
5	Worse
28	Not compared/other

Note: The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2019), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2019

- 1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
- 2.11ii – Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults)
- 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

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

0.1ii Life expectancy at birth
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at birth in South Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly better than the national average for males and females.

0.1ii Life expectancy at 65
2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at 65 in South Cambridgeshire is statistically significantly better than the national average for males and females.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

1.13i Re-offending levels – percentage of offenders who re-offend
Definition revised. The percentage in 2016/17 for South Cambridgeshire is 23.3%, compared to the higher rate of 29.2% for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

1.13ii Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per offender
Definition revised. The rate of re-offences per offender in 2016/17 for South Cambridgeshire is 0.78, compared to the higher rate of 1.17 re-offences per offender for England. This indicator is not statistically assessed.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update: 'better'

2.11iii Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults)
2017/18 data added. Average consumption of vegetables in South Cambridgeshire has increased slightly to a level assessed as statistically significantly better than the national average.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update: 'worse'

2.11ii Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults)
2017/18 data added. The average daily consumption of fruit in South Cambridgeshire has declined and is assessed as statistically similar to the national average.

2.12 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
2017/18 data added. The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese has increased in South Cambridgeshire. This percentage is assessed as statistically similar to the England average.

Images designed by Freepik. Available at http://www.flaticon.com/

2.13i Percentage of physically active adults

2017/18 data added. The percentage of active adults in South Cambridgeshire has decreased to a level statistically similar to England.

2.13ii Percentage of physically inactive adults

2017/18 data added. The percentage of inactive adults in South Cambridgeshire has increased to a level statistically similar to England.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2019 update

None.

Summry count of RAG-ratings for South Cambridgeshire

Overall, the PHOF indicators for South Cambridgeshire are assessed as;

70	Better
57	Similar
9	Worse
27	Not compared/other

Note: The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May

2019), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2019

- 1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
- 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
- 2.17 - 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 May 2019 (short titles)

Overarching indicators

0.1   Healthy life expectancy*
0.2   Differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities

Wider determinants of health

1.01   Children in low income families*
1.13   Levels of offending and re-offending
1.14   The percentage of the population affected by noise
1.18   Social Isolation

Health improvement

2.01   Low birth weight of term babies*
2.04   Under 18 conceptions
2.08   Emotional well-being of looked after children
2.11   Diet
2.12   excess weight in adults
2.13   Proportion of physically active and inactive adults
2.19   cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2
2.23   Self-reported well-being

Health protection

None.

Healthcare public health and premature mortality

4.12   Preventable sight loss

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

Return to front page