

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



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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.

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Contact: Peterborough City Council Public Health Intelligence: PHI-Team@peterborough.gov.uk

PETERBOROUGH

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 Peterborough is statistically significantly worse than national average for males and females.

0.1ii Life expectancy at 65 - females

2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at 65 in Peterborough is statistically similar to the England rate for females.



0.1ii Life expectancy at 65 - males

2010-12 to 2014-16 back series revised. The latest data (2015-17) indicates life expectancy at 65 in Peterborough is statistically significantly worse than the England rate for males.

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 Peterborough is 31.3%, compared to the lower 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 Peterborough is 1.40, compared to the lower rate of 1.17 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 Peterborough is statistically similar to England.



Health improvement

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

2.04 Under 18 conceptions

2017 data added. The rate of Under 18 conceptions has a declining recent trend. The rate per 1,000 in Peterborough is assessed as statistically similar to England.



2.04 Under 18 conceptions: conceptions to those aged under 16

2017 data added. This indicator has a declining recent trend in Peterborough. The 2017 rate for this indicator for Peterborough is statistically similar to the national rate.

2.13ii Percentage of physically inactive adults

2017/18 data added. The percentage of physically inactive adults in Peterborough has decreased between 2016/17 and 2017/18 to a level assessed as statistically similar to the England average.

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

2.11i Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults)

2017/18 data added. The proportion for Peterborough has changed to a level statistically significantly below the rate of England.



2.12 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese

2017/18 data added. The percentage in Peterborough has changed to a level that is assessed as statistically significantly worse than 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

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

4.12i Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)

2017/18 data added and 2012/13 – 2017/18 back series revised. Rates in Peterborough remain statistically significantly below (better) the national average.

4.12ii Preventable sight loss – glaucoma

2017/18 data added and 2012/13 – 2017/18 back series revised. Rates in Peterborough remain statistically similar to the national average.

4.12iii Preventable sight loss - diabetic eye disease

2017/18 data added and 2012/13 – 2017/18 back series revised. Rates in Peterborough remain statistically similar to the national average.

4.12iv Preventable sight loss - sight loss certifications

2017/18 data added and 2012/13 – 2017/18 back series revised. Rates in Peterborough remain statistically significantly below (better) the national average.



Summary count of RAG-ratings for Peterborough

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Peterborough are assessed as;

23	Better
132	Similar
66	Worse
45	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

- 0.1i 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
- 2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years)
- 2.10ii - Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- 2.11i – Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults)
- 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)
- 2.12 – Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
- 2.13i - Percentage of adults physically active
- 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 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 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.

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