

Public Health Outcomes Framework – Key changes and updates for Peterborough: August 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-rating category (compared to England) at August 2019
- Lists all indicators which rate [statistically significantly](#) worse than the England average or below the national target (red rated indicators) at August 2019
- Lists 'Red-Red' indicators – those which are assessed as significantly worse than the England average and also have a negative recent trend (see glossary for full definition) *NEW*
- 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.
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PETERBOROUGH

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the August 2019 update

None.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the August 2019 update

None.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the August 2019 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the August 2019 update: 'Worse'

2.14 Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) – current smokers (APS)

2018 data added. Smoking prevalence in Peterborough has increased to a level assessed as statistically significantly worse than the national rate.



Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the August 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

3.02 Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

2018 data added and 2017 data revised. Rates in Peterborough remain statistically significantly better than the national benchmark (more than or equal to 2,300 per 100,000).

3.05i Treatment completion for tuberculosis (TB)

Data added and back series revised from 2001 to 2017. In 2017 the completion rate for Peterborough was statistically similar to the rate for England.



3.05ii Incidence of tuberculosis (TB)

Data added and back series revised from 2000-02 to 2016-18. In 2016-18 the incidence rate for Peterborough was statistically significantly worse than the rate for England.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the August 2019 update

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Peterborough

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Peterborough when compared to the England average are assessed as;

23	Better
127	Similar
70	Worse
44	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 12 indicators are 'Red-Red' for Peterborough (see glossary for definition).

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 (August 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 August 2019

Indicators which rate statistically significantly worse than the England average or below the national target.

- 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 (male, female, persons)
- 1.02ii School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (male, female, persons)
- 1.05 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known (male, persons)
- 1.08iv Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (male, persons 16-64yrs, persons 25-49yrs)
- 1.02ii School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (female, persons)
- 1.12i Violent crime (including sexual violence) - hospital admissions for violence (male, persons)
- 1.15i Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need
- 1.15ii Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation
- 2.02i Breastfeeding initiation
- 2.07ii Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (male, persons)
- 2.10ii Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (male, female, persons)
- 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 physically active adults
- 2.14 Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (male, persons 18+, persons 18-64yrs)
- 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
- 3.03iii Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)
- 3.03v Population vaccination coverage - PCV
- 3.03vi Population vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)
- 3.03vi Population vaccination coverage - Hib / Men C booster (5 years old)
- 3.03vii Population vaccination coverage – PCV booster~
- 3.03viii Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 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)
- 3.03xvii 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 TB incidence (three year average)
- 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 (male, persons)
- 4.04i Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (males, persons)
- 4.04ii Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (male, persons)
- 4.07i Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (male, persons)
- 4.07ii Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (male)
- 4.09ii Proportion of adults in the population in contact with secondary mental health services
- 4.08 Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza (male, female, persons)
- 4.11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital

~assessed as below the national target, not statistically significantly worse compared to England average

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

List of all red-red indicators as at August 2019

- 1.08iv Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (male, persons 16-64yrs)
- 1.15ii Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation
- 2.02i Breastfeeding initiation
- 2.20i Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer
- 2.20ii Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer
- 3.03iii Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)
- 3.03v Population vaccination coverage - PCV

- 3.03vi Population vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)
- 3.03viii Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 years old)
- 3.03xiv Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)
- 3.03xv Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

All indicators updated in August 2019 (short titles)

Overarching indicators

- 0.1 Life expectancy*

Wider determinants of health

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

Health improvement

- 2.14 Smoking prevalence in adults*
- 2.22 NHS health checks*

Health protection

- 3.02 Chlamydia detection rate*
- 3.05 Treatment completion for Tuberculosis (TB)
- 3.08 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS

Healthcare and premature mortality

- 4.11 Emergency readmissions to hospital
- 4.16 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

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

Red-Red rating

A 'red-red' indicator is one that is statistically assessed as 'worse' than the England average and also has a recent adverse trend ('decreasing and getting worse', or 'increasing and getting worse' dependent on the indicator definition).

Please note, indicators which are assessed as below a national target with an adverse trend are not necessarily included in this count. Examples include vaccination coverage.

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