

Public Health Outcomes Framework Key changes and updates for Cambridgeshire and its districts: November 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 PHOF provides a set of [indicators](#) to help us to understand how well public health is being improved and protected.

The framework was revised in August 2016 (presenting a revised PHOF for England 2016-2019) and a consultation on the framework in early 2019 has led to further revisions that will be implemented from November 2019 (included in this briefing) and into 2020.

The latest technical specification can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-health-outcomes-framework-2016-to-2019>

Public Health Outcomes Framework: indicator changes 2019 to 2022

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/public-health-outcomes-framework-proposed-changes-2019-to-2020>

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.

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 five domains, helping local systems to view the context and drivers of healthy life expectancy:

1. Overarching indicators
2. Wider determinants of health
3. Health improvement
4. Health protection
5. Healthcare public health and premature mortality

Public Health England present data for the PHOF in an Interactive Fingertips Data Tool at www.phoutcomes.info.

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 November 2019
- Lists all indicators which rate [statistically significantly](#) worse than the England average or below the national target (red rated indicators) at November 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)
- Lists all indicators updated this quarter
- **This quarter, there is also a section on 'Changes resulting from PHOF review 2019' which lists indicators that are being removed from the PHOF and new indicators that are being added.**

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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CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Wider determinants of health

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

B08a Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate

2018/19 data added. This indicator is now assessed as statistically significantly better than the England average.



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

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

B13c First time offenders

Data added and back series revised from 2010 to 2018. This indicator is not RAG-rated, but the 2018 rate is 157 per 100,000 for Cambridgeshire, compared to 211 per 100,000 for England.

Health improvement

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

None.

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

C20 Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison

2018/19 data added. The percentage of adults who engage has decreased and is now at a rate assessed as significantly similar to the national average.



Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

D06a Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)

2018/19 data added and back series revised. Cambridgeshire continues to have vaccination coverage below the recommended national target of 75%.



Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Cambridgeshire

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

102	Better
81	Similar
28	Worse
47	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 4 indicators are 'Red-Red' for Cambridgeshire (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 (November 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 November 2019

Wider determinants of health

- B02a School readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (male, female, persons)
- B02b School readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (male, persons)

- B02b School readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (male, female, persons)
- B06a Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (male, female, persons)
- B08b Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate (male, female, persons)

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

- 1.10 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads

Health Improvement

- C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (female)
- C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (male, female, persons)
- C19b Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users
- C24b Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 24-49 years)
- C26b Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (female)

Health protection

- D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)~
- D04c Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)~
- D05 Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)~3.03xiv
- D06a Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)~
- D06c Population vaccination coverage – Shingles vaccination coverage (70 year olds)~
- D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS*
*This indicator is rated red compared to England, but green compared to national benchmark

Healthcare and premature mortality

E15 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)*

*This indicator is rated red compared to England, but amber compared to national benchmark

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

4.09ii Proportion of adults in the population in contact with secondary mental health services

~assessed as below the national target, not 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 November 2019

Wider determinants of health

B06a Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation

Health Improvement

C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (female)

C24b Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24

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.

CAMBRIDGE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Wider determinants of health

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

B08a Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate

2018/19 data added. The gap in percentage points has decreased for this indicator and Cambridge is now statistically similar to the England average.



Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

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

None.

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

E05b Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable

2016-18 data added. The rate per 100,000 for Cambridge has increased to a level statistically similar to the national average.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Cambridge

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

32	Better
69	Similar
27	Worse
25	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 6 indicators are 'Red-Red' for Cambridge (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 (November 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 November 2019

Wider determinants

B14a The rate of complaints about noise

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

- 1.10 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
- 1.15i Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need

Health Improvement

- C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (female)
- C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (male, female, persons)
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition (male, female, persons)
- C22 Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate
- C24a Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer
- C24b Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years)
- C24c Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years)
- C24d Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer
- C25a Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening – coverage
- C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (male, female, persons)
- C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 (male, persons)
- C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ (female, persons)

Health protection

- D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)~
- D02b New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25)/100,000
- D08b Tuberculosis Incidence (three year average)

Healthcare and premature mortality

E11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital

~assessed as below the national target, not 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 November 2019

Wider determinants

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

1.15i Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need

Health Improvement

C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (females)

C24b Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)

C24c Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24

D02b New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000

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.

EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Wider determinants of health

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

B08a Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate

2018/19 data added. The gap in percentage points has decreased for this indicator and East Cambridgeshire is now statistically significantly better than the England average.

B09b Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence

2016-18 data added. The percentage in East Cambridgeshire has decreased to a level assessed as statistically similar to the national average.



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

None.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

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

None.

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

E06b Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable

2016-18 data added. The mortality rate from liver disease for East Cambridgeshire has increased to a level statistically similar to England.

E08 Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza

2016-18 data added. The rates in East Cambridgeshire have increased. They are now assessed as statistically significantly worse than the national average.



Summary count of RAG-ratings for East Cambridgeshire

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

47	Better
66	Similar
8	Worse
32	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 1 indicator is 'Red-Red' for East Cambridgeshire (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 November 2019

Wider determinants

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions

1.10 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads

Health improvement

C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (female)

C14b Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (female, persons)

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

D07 HIV late diagnosis (%)*

*This indicator is rated red compared to England, but amber compared to national benchmark

D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS*

*This indicator is rated red compared to England, but green compared to national benchmark

Healthcare and premature mortality

E08 Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza

E15 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)

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 November 2019

C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (female)

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.

FENLAND

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Health Improvement

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

None.

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

C19d Deaths from drug misuse

2016-18 data added. The rate of deaths from drug misuse has increased in Fenland to a level assessed as statistically significantly worse than the national average.



Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

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

E07b Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable

2016-18 data added. The rate in Fenland has decreased to a level statistically similar to the national average.

E08 Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza

2016-18 data added. The rate in Fenland has decreased to a level statistically similar to the national average.

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

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Fenland

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

11	Better
87	Similar
28	Worse
27	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 1 indicator is 'Red-Red' for Fenland (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 (November

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 November 2019

Overarching indicators

- A01b Life expectancy at birth (Male, Female)
- A01b Life expectancy at 65 (males)

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions

- 1.01i Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)
- 1.01ii Children in low income families (under 16s)

Wider determinants

- B03 Pupil absence

Health improvement

- C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (female)
- C14b Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (male, female, persons)
- C16 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
- C17a Percentage of physically active adults
- C17b Percentage of physically inactive adults
- C19d Deaths from drug misuse
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition (male, female, persons)
- C24c Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)
- C24d Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions

- 2.02i Breastfeeding - breastfeeding initiation

Health protection

- D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
- D07 HIV late diagnosis (%)

D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS

Healthcare and premature mortality

- E03 Mortality rate from causes considered preventable
- E05a Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (female)
- E07a Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases
- E11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge at hospital
- E15 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

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 November 2019

- C24c Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

E07b Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable

2016-18 data added. The rate for Huntingdonshire is assessed as statistically significantly better than England, having been statistically similar in the previous period.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Huntingdonshire

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

51	Better
68	Similar
6	Worse
28	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 1 indicator is 'Red-Red' for Huntingdonshire (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 (November 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 November 2019

Wider determinants of health

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

1.10 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS

**This indicator is rated red compared to England, but green compared to national benchmark*

Healthcare and premature mortality

E14 Excess winter deaths index (all ages) (females)

E14 Excess winter deaths index (aged 85 years plus) (females, persons)

~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 November 2019

D02a Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24

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.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for South Cambridgeshire

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

69	Better
48	Similar
10	Worse
26	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 2 indicators are 'Red-Red' for south Cambridgeshire (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 (November 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 November 2019

Wider determinants of health

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

1.10 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads

Health improvement

C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (female, persons)

C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (female, persons)

C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (female)

C22 Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate/ 100,000 (15-24 year olds)~

Healthcare and premature mortality

E10 Suicide rate (female)

E15 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)

~assessed as below the national target, not 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 November 2019

C11b - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (females, persons)

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.

Changes resulting from PHOF review 2019

Indicators removed from the PHOF

- 0.2ii Number of upper tier local authorities (UTLAs) where inequality in life expectancy at birth has decreased
- 0.2iv Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole
- 1.09iii Rate of fit notes issued
- 2.08i Average difficulties score for all looked after children aged 5-16 who have been in case for at least 12 months on 31st March
- 2.09i Smoking prevalence at age 15 – current smokers (WAY survey)
- 2.09ii Smoking prevalence at age 15 – regular smokers (WAY survey)
- 2.09iii Smoking prevalence at age 15 – occasional smokers (WAY survey)
- 2.11ii Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults)
- 2.11iii Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults)
- 2.11iv Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' at age 15 (WAY survey)
- 2.11v Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily at age 15 (WAY survey)
- 2.11vi Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily at age 15 (WAY survey)
- 3.03iv Population vaccination coverage – Meningococcal group C (MenC)
- 3.03vi Population vaccination coverage - Haemophilus influenza type b and meningococcal group C (Hib / MenC) booster – 5 year olds
- 4.13 Health related quality of life for older people
- 4.15iii Excess Winter Deaths Index (3 years, all ages)
- 4.15iv Excess Winter Deaths Index (3 years, age 85+)

New or replacement indicators to the PHOF, added November 2019

Overarching indicators domain

- A01c Disability free life expectancy

Wider determinants of health domain

- B02c Percentage of children achieving at least an expected level of development across all learning goals in communication and language
- B02d Percentage of children achieving at least an expected level of development across all learning goals in communication, language, and literacy skills

Health improvement domain

- C01 Total prescribed LARC excluding injections rate
- C07 Proportion of New Birth Visits (NBVs) completed within 14 days
- C08a Percentage of children at or above expected level of development in all five areas of development at 2-2 1/2 years
- C08b Percentage of children at or above expected level of development in communication skills at 2-2 1/2 years
- C08c Percentage of children at or above expected level of development in personal-social skills at 2-2 1/2 years
- C24b Cancer screening coverage: cervical screening - coverage (under 50)
- C24c Cancer screening coverage: cervical screening - coverage (over 50)
- C27 % reporting a long term MSK problem

Health protection domain

- D02b New STIs (excl chlamydia) in u25s

Health care and premature mortality domain

- E02 Proportion of five year old children with dental decay

For full details of the PHOF changes made visit;
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/public-health-outcomes-framework-proposed-changes-2019-to-2020>

All indicators updated in November 2019 (short titles)

Wider determinants of health

- B08a Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate
- B08d Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment
- B09a Sickness absence - The percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week
- B09b Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence
- B12b Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population
- B12c Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population
- B13c First time offenders
- B17 Fuel poverty

Health improvement

- C06 Smoking status at time of delivery
- C13a Smoking prevalence age 15 years - regular smokers (SDD survey)*
- C13b Smoking prevalence age 15 years - occasional smokers (SDD survey)*
- C19d Deaths from drug misuse
- C20 Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison
- C25e Infectious Diseases in Pregnancy Screening - Syphilis coverage
- C25f Infectious Diseases in Pregnancy Screening - Hepatitis B coverage
- 2.02ii Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth

Health protection

- D03a Population vaccination coverage - BCG - areas offering universal BCG only
- D03b Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B (1 year old)
- D03c Population vaccination coverage - Dtap/ IPV/ Hib (1 year old)
- D03f Population vaccination coverage - PCV
- D03g Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B (2 years old)

- D03h Population vaccination coverage - Dtap/ IPV/ Hib (2 years old)
- D03j Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 years old)
- D03k Population vaccination coverage - PCV booster
- D03l Population vaccination coverage - Flu (2-3 years old)
- D03m Population vaccination coverage - Hib/ MenC booster (2 years old)
- D04b Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (5 years old)
- D04c Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)
- D05 Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)
- D06a Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)
- D07 HIV late diagnosis*

Healthcare and premature mortality

- E03 Mortality rate causes considered preventable
- E04a Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases
- E04b Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases considered preventable
- E05a Under 75 mortality rate from cancer
- E05b Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable
- E06a Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease
- E06b Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable
- E07a Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease
- E07b Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable
- E08 Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza
- E10 Suicide rate*
- E14 Excess Winter Deaths Index (Single year, all ages)

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