Public Health Outcomes Framework
Key changes and updates for Peterborough:
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 which are being removed from the PHOF and indicators which 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.

PETERBOROUGH

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Wider determinants of health

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

B08d Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment
2018/19 data added. The percentage in Peterborough has increased to a rate statistically similar to the England average.

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 330 per 100,000 for Peterborough, compared to 211 per 100,000 for England.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the November 2019 update

None.

Health protection

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

D03l Population vaccination coverage - Flu (2-3 years old)
2017/18 and 2018/19 data added and back series updated. Peterborough is now assessed as similar to the national benchmark target at 41.5% coverage (similar to target is 40% - 65% coverage).

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

D03j Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 years old)
2018/19 data added. The coverage has declined to a percentage of 87.0% which is assessed as below the national benchmark target (target of ≥95% and 'amber' band of 90-95%.

D04b Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (5 years old)
2018/19 data added. Vaccination coverage has dropped to 93.6%, which is similar to the recommended national benchmark target (similar to target is a rate of 90%-95% coverage). Peterborough was above national benchmark for 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Other indicator updates and revisions

D06a Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)
2018/19 data added and back series revised. Peterborough continues to have vaccination coverage below the recommended national target of 75%.

Healthcare and premature mortality

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

E07a Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease
2016-18 data added. The rate per 100,000 for Peterborough has decreased to a level assessed as statistically significantly similar to the England rate.

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

E05a Under 75 mortality rate from cancer
2016-18 data added. This indicator is assessed as statistically significantly worse than England for the period 2016-18.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Peterborough

Overall, when compared to the England average at November 2019, PHOF indicators for Peterborough are assessed as;

19	Better
119	Similar
77	Worse
43	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 13 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 (November 2019), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

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List of all red rated indicators as at November 2019

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

Overarching determinants
A01a   Healthy life expectancy at birth (female)
A01b   Life expectancy at birth (male, female)
A01c   Disability free life expectancy at birth (male, female)
A01b   Life expectancy at 65 (male)

Wider determinants of health
B02a   School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (males, females, persons)
B02b   School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (males, females, persons)
B02b   School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (females, persons)
B02c   School readiness: Percentage of children achieving at least an expected level of development across all learning goals in communication and language (males, females, persons)
B02d   School readiness: Percentage of children achieving the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception (males, females, persons)
B05   16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known (males, persons)
B12a   Violent crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) (males, persons)

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)

1.15i   Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need
1.15ii   Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation

Health improvement
C08a   Percentage of children at or above expected level of development in all five areas of development at 2- 2/2 years
C08b   Percentage of children at or above expected level of development in communication skills at 2- 2/2 years
C08c   Percentage of children at or above expected level of development in personal-social skills at 2- 2/2 years
C11b   Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (males, persons)
C14b   Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (males, females, persons)
C15   Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults)
C16   Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
C17a   Percentage of physically active adults
C18   Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (persons 18+) (males, persons 18-64yrs, persons 18+ years)
C24a   Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer
C24b   Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)
C24c   Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)
C24d   Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer
C26b   Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:
2.02i   Breastfeeding initiation

Health protection
D02b   New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25)/ 100,000~^
D03f   Population vaccination coverage – PCV^

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~^
D03m   Population vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)~^
D04b   Population vaccination coverage – MMR for two doses (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+)~^
D06c   Population vaccination coverage - Shingles vaccination coverage (70 years old)~
D08b   TB incidence (three year average)

Healthcare and premature mortality
E02   Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay
E03   Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (males, persons)
E04a   Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (males, persons)
E04b   Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (males, persons)
E05a   Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (females, persons)
E07b   Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (males)
E08   Mortality rate from a range of communicable disease, including influenza (males, females, persons)
E11   Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital

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 commonly used to assess this indicator
^ assessed as below the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

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

Indicators which rate statistically significantly worse than the England average and with an adverse recent trend.

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)
1.15ii	Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation
C24a	Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer
C24b	Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)
C24c	Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)
2.02i	Breastfeeding initiation
D03f	Population vaccination coverage – PCV^
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
D03m	Population vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 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+)

^ assessed as below the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

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

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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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