

Public Health Outcomes Framework Key changes and updates for Cambridgeshire and its districts: February 2020

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 have been implemented from November 2019 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
- Highlights where new indicators or new definitions are introduced
- Provides a summary count of the number of indicators in each RAG-rating category (compared to England) at February 2020
- Lists all indicators which rate statistically significantly worse than the England average or below the national target (red rated indicators) at February 2020
- 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

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 February 2020 update: 'Better'

A01a Healthy life expectancy at 65 – female

2009-11 to 2016-18 data updated and back series added for April 2019 geographies. Life expectancy has increased to a level statistically significantly better than England.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

A01c Disability-free life expectancy at birth - female

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator is assessed as statistically similar to the national rate.

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth - female

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in Cambridgeshire have increased from '2nd best quintile' to 'middle quintile'.

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - female

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in Cambridgeshire have increased from 'middle quintile' to '2nd worst quintile'.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

A01a Healthy life expectancy at birth - male
A01a Healthy life expectancy at birth - female
A01b Life expectancy at birth - male

A01b Life expectancy at birth - female
A01c Disability-free life expectancy at birth - male
A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth - male
A01a Healthy life expectancy at 65 - male
A01b Life expectancy at 65 - male
A01b Life expectancy at 65 – female
A01c Disability-free life expectancy at 65 – male
A01c Disability-free life expectancy at 65 - female
A02a Inequality in life expectancy 65 - male

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

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

2018/19 data added. The percentage in Cambridgeshire has increased to a level statistically similar to England.

B18a Social isolation: percentage of adults social care users who have as much social contact as they would like*

2018/19 data added. The percentage in Cambridgeshire has increased to a level statistically significantly better than found nationally.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

B02c School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication and language skills at the end of Reception

2017/18 data added. The percentage has declined to a level assessed as statistically significantly worse than England.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicator has had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

B12a Violent crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)

The following indicator has had back series removed:

1.10i Killed and seriously injured on England's roads This indicator will soon be replaced by an alternative.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

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

2018/19 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. The rate of hospital admissions has decreased. Rates are now assessed as statistically significantly better than the national rate.

C28c Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low happiness score

2018/19 data added. The percentage for this indicator has decreased to a level statistically significantly better than England.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

C19a Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users

2018 data added. Rates of completion have declined and are now assessed as statistically similar to the national average.

C19c Successful completion of alcohol treatment

2018 data added. The percentage of completions has declined to a level statistically significantly worse than the national average.

C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow)

2018/19 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. The rate of admission episodes has increased for another year, and is now statistically significantly worse than the England rate.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following is a **new indicator**;

C10 Percentage of physically active children and young people

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

C11a Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 0-14)

C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm

C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

D04e Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (females 12-13 years)

2018/19 data added. Coverage across Cambridgeshire has declined and is now assessed as statistically similar to the national average.

D06b Population vaccination coverage – PPV

2018/19 data added. Coverage across Cambridgeshire has declined and is now assessed as statistically similar to the national average.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following are **new indicators**;

- D03d** Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year)
- D03e** Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (1 year)
- D03i** Population vaccination coverage - MenB booster (2 years)
- D04a** Population vaccination coverage - Dtap/IPV (5 years)

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

E13 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

2018/19 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. The rate of hip fractures for Cambridgeshire is assessed as statistically similar to England.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

E01 Infant mortality rate*

* Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update of 5 November 2019, but prior to 4 Feb 2020 release

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Cambridgeshire

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

106	Better
81	Similar
29	Worse
48	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 2 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 (February 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at February 2020

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, female, 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)
- B02c School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication and language skills at the end of Reception (female, persons)
- B08b Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate (female, persons)
- B08c Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate (female)

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

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

Health Improvement

- C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (male, female, persons)
- C19b Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users
- C19c Successful completion of alcohol treatment
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (female, persons)
- 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

Health protection

- D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)~^
- D04a Population vaccination coverage – DtaP/IPV booster (5 years)~
- 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 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 worse than the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

~assessed as worse than the national target commonly used to assess this indicator

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 February 2020

Health Improvement

- 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 February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- A01b Life expectancy at birth - male
- A01b Life expectancy at birth - female
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth - male
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth - female
- A01b Life expectancy at 65 - male
- A01b Life expectancy at 65 - female
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy 65 - male
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy 65 - female

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicator has had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- B12a Violent crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)

The following indicator has had back series removed:

- 1.10i Killed and seriously injured on England’s roads
This indicator will soon be replaced by an alternative.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- C11a Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 0-14)
- C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 15-24)
- C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow)
- C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

E01 Infant mortality rate*

E13 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

* Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update of 5 November 2019, but prior to 4 Feb 2020 release

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Cambridge

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

29	Better
72	Similar
23	Worse
30	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 3 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 (February 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at February 2020

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

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

C24e Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening – coverage

C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (female, 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 worse than the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

~assessed as worse than the national target commonly used to assess this indicator

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 February 2020

Health Improvement

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

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 February 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth - male

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies.

This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in East Cambridgeshire have increased from 'best quintile' to '2nd best quintile'.

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth - female

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies.

This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in East Cambridgeshire have increased from 'best quintile' to '2nd best quintile'.

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - male

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies.

This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in East Cambridgeshire have increased from 'best quintile' to '2nd best quintile'.

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - female

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies.

This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in East Cambridgeshire have increased from 'best quintile' to 'middle quintile'.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- A01b** Life expectancy at birth - male
- A01b** Life expectancy at birth - female
- A01b** Life expectancy at 65 - male
- A01b** Life expectancy at 65 - female

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicator has had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- B12a** Violent crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)

The following indicator has had back series removed:

- 1.10i** Killed and seriously injured on England's roads
This indicator will soon be replaced by an alternative.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

C24a Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer

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2019 data added. Coverage has increased and this indicator has returned to a level assessed as statistically significantly better than England.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

C24e Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening - coverage

2018/19 data added. Coverage across East Cambridgeshire has declined and is assessed as statically significantly worse than the national average.

C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over
2018/19 data added. The rate of admissions has increased to a level statistically significantly worse than the national rate.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- C11a** Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 0-14)
- C11b** Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 15-24)
- C14b** Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- C21** Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow)

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

E01 Infant mortality rate*

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. The rate for East Cambridgeshire has increased to a level statistically similar to England.

E13 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

2018/19 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. The rate of hip fractures has increased to a level statistically similar to England.

* Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update of 5 November 2019, but prior to 4 Feb 2020 release

Summary count of RAG-ratings for East Cambridgeshire

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

39	Better
68	Similar
11	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 (February 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at February 2020

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

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

C24e Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening – Coverage (male)

C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ (female, persons)

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)

D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS[^]
This indicator is RAG-rated 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.

[^] assessed as worse than the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

List of all red-red indicators as at February 2020

None.

FENLAND

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth -male

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in Fenland have increased from 'middle quintile' to '2nd worst quintile'.

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - male

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in Fenland have increased from 'best quintile' to '2nd best quintile'.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- A01b Life expectancy at birth - male**
- A01b Life expectancy at birth - female**
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth – female**
- A01b Life expectancy at 65 - male**
- A01b Life expectancy at 65 – female**
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy 65 - female**

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Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicator has had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

B12a Violent crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)

The following indicator has had back series removed:

- 1.10i Killed and seriously injured on England's roads**
This indicator will soon be replaced by an alternative.

Health Improvement

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- C11a Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 0-14)**
- C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 15-24)**

- C14b** Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- C21** Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow)
- C29** Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- E01** Infant mortality rate*
- E13** Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

* Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update of 5 November 2019, but prior to 4 Feb 2020 release

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Fenland

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

9	Better
90	Similar
24	Worse
31	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 (February 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at February 2020

Wider determinants

- B03** Pupil absence

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)
- 1.10 Killed and seriously injured 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)
- 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 (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 February 2020

None.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth -male

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in Huntingdonshire have increased from '2nd best quintile' to 'middle quintile'.

A02a Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - male

2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator assesses areas into national quintiles, rather than RAG rating. For this inequality measure, levels in Huntingdonshire have increased from '2nd best quintile' to 'middle quintile'.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- A01b Life expectancy at birth - male
- A01b Life expectancy at birth - female
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth – female
- A01b Life expectancy at 65 - male
- A01b Life expectancy at 65 – female
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy 65 - female

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicator has had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

B12a Violent crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)

The following indicator has had back series removed:

1.10i Killed and seriously injured on England's roads This indicator will soon be replaced by an alternative.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

C24e Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening – coverage

2018/19 data added. Coverage is assessed as statistically significantly better than England for Huntingdonshire.

C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

2018/19 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. The rate of admissions has decreased and is now assessed as statistically significantly better than the national rate.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow)

2018/19 data added. The rate of admissions episodes has increased and is now assessed as statistically similar to the national rate.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

C11a Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 0-14)

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

C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- E01 Infant mortality rate***
- E13 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over**

* Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update of 5 November 2019, but prior to 4 Feb 2020 release

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Huntingdonshire

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

50	Better
66	Similar
6	Worse
32	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 (February 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at February 2020

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 RAG-rated 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 worse than 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 February 2020

None.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- A01b Life expectancy at birth - male
- A01b Life expectancy at birth - female
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth - male
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth - female
- A01b Life expectancy at 65 - male
- A01b Life expectancy at 65 - female
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy 65 - male
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy 65 - female

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicator has had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

B12a Violent crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)

The following indicator has had back series removed:

1.10i Killed and seriously injured on England's roads

This indicator will soon be replaced by an alternative.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'

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

2018/19 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. Admission rates have declined, and returned to a level statistically similar to England.

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Worse'

C24e Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening - coverage

2018/19 data added. Coverage has declined and is now assessed as statistically similar to the national average.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- C11a Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 0-14)
- C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow)
- C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

The following indicators have had back series added for April 2019 geographies:

- E01 Infant mortality rate***
- E13 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over**

* Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update of 5 November 2019, but prior to 4 Feb 2020 release

Summary count of RAG-ratings for South Cambridgeshire

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

62	Better
54	Similar
8	Worse
30	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 (February 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at February 2020

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)
- C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (female, persons)
- 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 worse than the national target commonly used to assess this indicator

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 February 2020

None.

All PHOF indicators updated in February 2020

Overarching indicators

- A01a Healthy life expectancy at birth/at 65
- A01b Life expectancy at birth/at 65
- A01c Disability-free life expectancy at birth/at 65
- A02a Inequality in life expectancy at birth/at 65

Wider determinants of health

- B02a School readiness: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception
- B02a School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception
- B02b School readiness: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1
- B02b School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1
- B02c School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication and language skills at the end of Reception
- B02d School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication, language, and literacy skills at the end of Reception
- B05 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known
- B06a Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation

- B06b Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
- B08b Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate
- B08c Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate
- B11 Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes
- B12a Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)
- B18a Social isolation: percentage of adults social care users who have as much social contact as they would like*
- B18b Social isolation: Percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like *

The following indicator will be replaced by an alternative but has been kept in the online tool until the replacement is available:

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

Health improvement

- C09a Reception: prevalence of overweight (including obesity)*
- C09b Year 6: prevalence of overweight (including obesity)*
- C10 Percentage of physically active children and young people **New**
- C11a Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 0-14)
- C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 15-24)
- C12 Percentage of children where there is a cause for concern
- C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- C19a Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users
- C19b Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users
- C19c Successful completion of alcohol treatment
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (narrow)
- C24a Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer

- C24d Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer
- C24e Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening - coverage
- C24f Diabetic eye screening - uptake
- C24g Fetal Anomaly Screening - coverage
- C24h Infectious Diseases in Pregnancy Screening - HIV coverage
- C24k Sickle Cell and Thalassaemia Screening - coverage
- C24i Newborn Blood Spot Screening - coverage
- C24m Newborn Hearing Screening - coverage
- C24n Newborn and Infant Physical Examination Screening - coverage
- C27 Percentage reporting a long term Musculoskeletal (MSK) problem*
- C28a Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low satisfaction score
- C28b Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low worthwhile score
- C28c Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low happiness score
- C28d Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low anxiety score
- C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

Health protection

- D01 Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
- D03d Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year) **New**
- D03e Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (1 year) **New**
- D03i Population vaccination coverage - MenB booster (2 years) **New**
- D04a Population vaccination coverage - Dtap/IPV (5 years) **New**
- D04e Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (females 12-13 years)
- D04f Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (females 13-14 years)
- D06b Population vaccination coverage – PPV

Healthcare and premature mortality

- E01 Infant mortality rate*
- E13 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

**Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update, but before this quarterly update (February 2020).*

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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