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

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PETERBOROUGH

Overarching indicators

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

None

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

A01a Healthy life expectancy at birth - male
2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator has declined to a level statistically significantly worse than the England average.

A01b Life expectancy at 65 – female
2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator was assessed as statistically similar to the national average since 2007-09. For 2016-18 it is assessed as statistically significantly worse than the England average in Peterborough.

A01c Disability-free life expectancy at 65 –male
2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. This indicator has declined to a level statistically significantly worse than the England average.

Other indicator updates and revisions

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

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**
A01c   **Disability-free life expectancy at birth - female**
A02a   **Inequality in life expectancy at birth - male**
A02a   **Inequality in life expectancy at birth - female**
A01a   **Healthy life expectancy at 65 - male**
A01a   **Healthy life expectancy at 65 - female**
A01b   **Life expectancy at 65 - male**
A01c   **Disability-free 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: 'Better'

B02b School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1
2018/19 data added. The percentage has increased to a level assessed as statistically similar to the national average.

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

B06a Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
2018/19 data added. The percentage for this indicator has reduced to a level assessed as statistically similar to the England average.

B08c Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate

2018/19 data added. The gap in percentage points has increased. This indicator is assessed as statistically similar to the England average for 2018/19.

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 for another year. Rates are now assessed as statistically similar to the national rate.

C19a Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users
2018 data added. Rates of completion have increased for another year and are now assessed as statistically significantly better than the national rate.

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 decreased to a level assessed as statistically significantly better than the national rate.

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

C09b Year 6: prevalence of overweight (including obesity)*
2018/19 data added. The percentage of Year 6 who are overweight in Peterborough is assessed as statistically significantly worse than the national rate.

C19b Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users
2018 data added. Successful completion in Peterborough is assessed as statistically similar to the England rate.

C24e Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening – coverage
2018/19 data added. Screening coverage has declined to a rate assessed as statistically significantly worse than the national average.

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

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

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the February 2020 update: 'Better'
None.

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

None.

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'

E01 Infant mortality rate*
2016-18 data added and back series added for April 2019 geographies. The infant mortality rate for Peterborough has increased to a level statistically significantly worse than 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 become statistically significantly worse than England for the first time since 2014/15.

* 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 Peterborough

Overall, when compared to the England average at February 2020, PHOF indicators for Peterborough are assessed as;

18	Better
115	Similar
88	Worse
43	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 10 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 (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

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

Overarching determinants

A01a - Healthy life expectancy at birth (males, females)
A01b - Life expectancy at 65 (males, females)

A01b - Life expectancy at birth (males, females)
A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at 65 (males)
A01c - Disability-free life expectancy at birth (males, females)

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)
B02c   School readiness: Percentage of children achieving at least an expected level of development across all learning goals in communication and language skills at the end of Reception (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, females, 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
C09b   Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)
C14b   Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (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
C24e   Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening - Coverage
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^~
D03d   Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year)^
D03e   Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (Rota) (1 year)^~
D03f   Population vaccination coverage – PCV^

D03h   Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)^

D03i   Population vaccination coverage - MenB booster (2 years)^~

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)^~

D04a   Population vaccination coverage - DTaP/IPV booster (5 years)^~

D04b   Population vaccination coverage – MMR for two doses (5 years old)^

D04c   Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)^~

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

D10   Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS^

Healthcare and premature mortality

E01   Infant mortality rate

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

E13   Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (males, persons)

E13   Hip fractures in people aged 65-79 (males, persons)

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

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

1.15ii   Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation

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)^~

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

^ 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.

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 contactwith 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   Diabetec 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)

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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.