# Public Health Outcomes Framework Key changes and updates for Peterborough: May 2020

**PETERBOROUGH** CITY COUNCIL

**PUBLIC HEALTH intelligence**

## 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.

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Most indicators in the PHOF are benchmarked against the England average, but some are compared with a national target, goal or percentile. Indicators in this summary are colour coded to indicate their current rating (RAG-ratings):

**Statistically significantly worse than the England average or below target**
**Statistically similar to the England average or similar to target**
**Statistically significantly better than the England average or above target**

**This local summary:**
- Highlights indicators with newly published/revised data or changed RAG-ratings
- 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 May 2020
- Lists all indicators which rate statistically significantly worse than the England average or below the national target (red rated indicators) at May 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.

# PETERBOROUGH

## Overarching indicators

**RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'**

None

**RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'**

**A01a Healthy life expectancy at birth - male**
2016-18 data added and deprivation deciles added. This indicator has declined to a level statistically significantly worse than the England average.

**A01c Disability-free life expectancy at 65 –male**
2016-18 data added and deprivation deciles added. This indicator has declined to a level statistically significantly worse than the England average.

**Other indicator updates** The following indicators have had deprivation deciles added:

| | |
|---|---|
| A01a | Healthy life expectancy at 65 – male |
| A01a | Healthy life expectancy at 65 – female |
| A01a | Healthy life expectancy at birth - female |
| A01c | Disability-free life expectancy at 65 – female |
| A01c | Disability-free life expectancy at birth – female |

## Wider determinants of health

**RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'**

**B13a Re-offending levels – percentage of offensive who re-offended**
2017/18 data added. The percentage has increased to the highest quintile.

**Other indicator updates and revisions**

**B13b Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per re-offender**
This indicator has a revised definition.

## Health improvement

**RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'**

**C15 Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults)**
2018/19 data added, the percentage of the people meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' has increased and is statistically similar to the national value.

**C17a Percentage of physically active adults**
2018/19 data added, the percentage of the people who are physically active has increased and it is statistically similar to the national value

**RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'**

**C02a Under 18s conception rate/1,000**
2018 data added. The Under 18s conception rate per 1,000 population has been increased and it is assessed to be statistically significantly worse than the England rate.

**Indicators updated in PHOF since the previous update of 4 February 2020, in order to keep them consistent with other PHE Official Statistics products:**

**C04      Low birth weight of term babies**
**C05a    baby's first breastmilk**

## Health protection

**RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'**

**D04g Population vaccination coverage – meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14-15 years)**
This is a new indicator added with 2018/19 data. The proportion of 14-15 year olds who have received MenACWY vaccine has increased and is assessed to be statistically significantly better than the national benchmarking goal (>=90%)

**RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'**

None.

**Other indicator updates and revisions**

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

The following are new indicators;

**D04g    Population vaccination coverage – Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14-15 years)**

## Healthcare and premature mortality

**RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'**

None.

**RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'**

**E12a Preventable sight loss – age related macular degeneration (AMD)**
2018/19 data added. The rate of people having preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration have increased and is statistically similar to the national average.

**E12c Preventable sight loss – diabetic eye disease**
2018/19 data added. The rate of people having preventable sight loss – diabetic eye disease have increased and is assessed to be statistically significantly worse than the national average.

**E12d Preventable sight loss – sight loss certification**
2018/19 added. The rate of people having preventable sight loss – sight loss certification have increased and is assessed to be statistically similar to the national average.

**Other indicator updates and revisions**

**E11      Emergency readmission within 30 days of discharge from hospital**
2018/19 data added and revised back series.

## Summary count of RAG-ratings for Peterborough

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 17 | Better |
| 116 | Similar |
| 86 | Worse |
| 37 | Not compared/other |

Furthermore, 9 indicators are 'Red-Red' for Peterborough (see glossary for definition).

*Note: This summary count 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. 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 (May 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 May 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: percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 (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)

**Health improvement**

C02a    Under 18s conception rate/1,000
C08a    Child development: percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2- 2/2 years
C08b    Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level in communication skills at 2- 2/2 years
C08c    Child development: percentage of children achieving the expected level 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)
C16    Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
C18    Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (persons 18+) (males 18+ years, persons 18-64yrs, persons 18+ years)

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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

## Health protection

D02b    New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25)/ 100,000^~
D02d    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 one 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
E12c    Preventable sight loss – diabetic eye disease
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 May 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) |
| 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)*
*~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.*

## All PHOF indicators updated in May 2020

### Overarching indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| A01a | Healthy life expectancy at birth/at 65 |
| A01c | Disability-free life expectancy at birth/at 65 |

### Wider determinants of health

| | |
|---|---|
| B13a | Re-offending levels - percentage of offensive who re-offend |
| B13b | Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per re-offender |
| B14a | The rate of complaints about noise |

### Health improvement

| | |
|---|---|
| C02a | Under 18s conception rate/1,000 |
| C02b | Under 16s conception rate/1,000 |
| C04 | Low birth weight of term babies* |
| C05a | Baby's first feed breastmilk* |
| 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 |
| C17b | Percentage of physically inactive adults |
| C24i | Infectious Disease in pregnancy screening - Syphilis coverage |
| C24j | Infectious Disease in pregnancy screening – Hepatitis B coverage |

### Health protection

| | |
|---|---|
| D03d | Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year) |
| D03e | Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (1 year) |
| D04a | Population vaccination coverage - Dtap/IPV (5 years) |
| D04g | Population vaccination coverage – Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14-15 years) - New |

### Healthcare and premature mortality

| | |
|---|---|
| E02 | Percentage of 5 years olds with experience if visually obviously dental decay |
| E11 | Emergency readmission within 30 days of discharge from hospital |

E12a     Preventable sight loss -  age related macular degeneration (AMD)
E12b     Preventable sight loss – glaucoma
E12c     Preventable sight loss – diabetic eye disease
E12d     Preventable sight loss – sight loss certifications

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