**Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)**

**Key changes and updates for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough, and the Cambridgeshire districts: August 2020**

**Introduction**

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (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 again in 2019/20.

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

Most indicators in the PHOF are benchmarked against the England average, but some are compared with a national target, goal or percentile.

Public Health England present data for the PHOF in an Interactive Fingertips Data Tool at [www.phoutcomes.info](http://www.phoutcomes.info).

**Main source:** Public Health England. Public Health Outcomes Framework. © Crown Copyright 2020.

**Indicators updated at upper-tier local authority and lower-tier local authority level, August 2020**



**A list of indicators rated as ‘Red’, August 2020.**

In this section, an indicator listed as ‘Red’ is assessed as statistically significantly worse than the England average[[1]](#footnote-1).

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.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**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 children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 (Male, female, persons)

B02b School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 (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)

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)~

D04d Population vaccination coverage - Flu (primary school aged children)~ (New indicator)

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 RAG-rated green compared to national benchmark)

**Healthcare and premature mortality**

E15 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)~^

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

**PETERBOROUGH**

**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)

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)^

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 one doses (5 years old)^

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

D04d Population vaccination coverage - Flu (primary school aged children)^~ (New indicator)

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)

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

**CAMBRIDGE**

**Wider determinants**

B14a The rate of complaints about noise

1.1 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 (excl chlamydia aged <25)/100,000^

D08b Tuberculosis Incidence (three year average)

**EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**Wider determinants**

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~

**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)^~

**FENLAND**

**Overarching indicators**

A01b Life expectancy at birth (Male, female)

A01b Life expectancy at 65 (Male)

1.01i Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)

1.01ii Children in low income families (under 16s)

1.1 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

C19d Deaths from drug misuse

C18 Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) (female)

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

**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

E15 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)~^

**HUNTINGDONSHIRE**

**Wider determinants of health**

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

**Health improvement**

C16 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese

C17a Percentage of physically active adults

C17b Percentage of physically inactive adults.

**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)

**SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**Wider determinants of health**

1.1 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 England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

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

Note: The list above 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.

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1. 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’. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)