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Title: Public Health Outcomes Framework

For Information

Background

The Public Health Outcomes Framework centres around 4 key domains

Domain One – Improving the wider determinants of health

Domain Two – Health Improvement

Domain Three – Health Protection

Domain Four – Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

This paper sets out the Kent baseline assessment presenting those indicators that Kent is significantly better than England and significantly worse than England.

Brief Overview of Significantly Better Indicators across all domains

Indicator Number	Indicator	Kent authority rank within the South East (1 st =Best)
1.01	Children in poverty	10 th
1.12ii	Violent crime (including sexual violence) – violent offences	4 th
1.13i	Re-offending levels – percentage of offenders who re-offend	10 th
1.13ii	Re-offending levels – average number of re-offenses per offender	7 th
1.14i	Percentage of the population affected by noise – number of complaints about noise	12 th
1.15i	Statutory homelessness – homelessness acceptances	14 th
1.15ii	Statutory homelessness – households in temporary accommodation	8 th
2.15	Successful completion of drug treatment	1 st
3.02	Chlamydia diagnosis (15-24 yr olds)	8 th
3.03iii	Population vaccination coverage – Dtap/IPV/Hib (1yr old)	12 th
3.03iii	Population vaccination coverage – Dtap/IPV/Hib (2yrs old)	5 th
3.03iv	Population vaccination coverage – Menc	9 th
3.03v	Population vaccination coverage – PCV	11 th
3.03vi	Population vaccination coverage – Hib/MenC booster	7 th

3.03vii	Population vaccination coverage – PCV booster	4 th
3.03viii	Population vaccination coverage – MMR for one dose (2 yrs old)	4 th
3.03ix	Population vaccination coverage – MMR for one dose (5yrs old)	10 th
3.03x	Population vaccination coverage – MMR for two doses (5yrs old)	4 th
4.03	Mortality from causes considered preventable	12 th
4.04i	Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease (including heart disease and stroke)	12 th
4.05i	Under 75 mortality rate for cancer	12 th
4.05ii	Under 75 mortality rate for cancer that is considered preventable	12 th
4.06i	Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease	11 th
4.06ii	Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease that is considered preventable	8 th
4.12i	Preventable sight loss – age related macular degeneration	3 rd
4.12iv	Preventable sight loss – sight loss certification	6 th

Brief Overview of Significantly Worse Indicators across all domains

Indicator Number	Indicator	Kent authority rank within the South East (1st=Worst)
1.04	First time entrants to the youth justice system	5 th
1.05	16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	5 th
2.03	Smoking status at time of delivery	4 th
2.22i	Take up of NHS health Check Programme by those eligible – health check offered	1 st
2.22ii	Take up of NHS health Check Programme by those eligible – health check take up	4 th
2.23i	Self-reported wellbeing – satisfied with life	9 th
2.23ii	Self-reported wellbeing – worthwhile	4 th
2.23iii	Self-reported wellbeing – happy yesterday	4 th
2.24ic	Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over (females)	9 th
2.24iii	Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over – aged 80+	4 th
3.03xii	Population vaccination coverage - HPV	3 rd
3.03xiii	Population vaccination coverage – PPV	1 st
3.03xv	Population vaccination coverage – Flu (at risk individuals)	2 nd
3.05i	Treatment completion for TB	1 st
3.05ii	Treatment completion for TB – TB incidence	7 th
4.14i	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	5 th
4.14iii	Hip fractures in people aged 80 and over	3 rd

Introduction

The Public Health Outcomes Framework “Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency” sets out a vision for public health, desired outcomes and the indicators that will help us understand how well public health is being improved and protected.

The framework concentrates on two high-level outcomes to be achieved across the public health system, and groups further indicators into four ‘domains’ that cover the full spectrum of public health. The outcomes reflect a focus not only on how long people live, but on how well they live at all stages of life.

Baseline data, for 39 of the 66 indicators at upper tier local authority level, was published on the 20th November 2012. This report should be read in conjunction with the Kent PHOF Baseline document.

Please note: The data currently published and included in this report are the baselines for the Public Health Outcomes Framework. The baseline period is 2010 or equivalent, unless these data are unavailable or not deemed to be of sufficient quality.

Overarching Indicators

There are two high-level outcomes, or overarching indicators, that headline the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF), these are:

Healthy Life Expectancy

And

Differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities

Baseline data for these indicators are not available at this time they will be reported as they become available.

Domain One – Improving the wider determinants of health

The objective of this domain is to monitor improvements against the wider factors which affect health and wellbeing and health inequalities.

Significantly worse indicators in domain one

Baseline figures have been published for 11 of the 19 indicators in this domain. Of these, 2 indicators are significantly higher than the national position.

1.04 First time entrants to the youth justice system’ – measured by the rate of juveniles receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction per 100,000 10-17 year old population.

The Kent value for this indicator is 1,062 compared to a 928 nationally. This ranks Kent as 5th highest authority (out of 19 authorities) in the south east behind Isle of

Wight (1,471), East Sussex (1,256), Medway (1,130) and West Sussex (1,072). Lowest authority in the south east is Windsor & Maidenhead (333).

1.05 16-18yr olds not in education, employment or training (NEETs) - This indicator uses the average proportion of 16-18 year olds NEETs between November and January each year.

The Kent value for this indicator is 6.8 compared to 6.1 nationally. This ranks Kent as 5th highest authority (out of 19 authorities) in the south east behind Reading (8.7), Brighton & Hove (7.9), Southampton (7.4) and Portsmouth (7.2). Lowest authority in the south east is Buckinghamshire (4.1).

Significantly better indicators in domain one

Kent rates as significantly lower than the national average for 6 of the 11 published indicators in this domain, they are;

- 1.01 Child poverty,
- 1.10 Killed or seriously injured on England's roads,
- 1.12ii Violent crime,
- 1.13i & ii Re-offending levels,
- 1.14i Percentage of the population affected by noise and finally
- 1.15i & ii Statutory homelessness acceptances and temporary accommodation.

Domain Two – Health Improvement

The objective of this domain is that people are helped to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities.

Significantly worse indicators in domain two

Baseline figures have been published for 13 of the 24 indicators in this domain. Of these, 4 indicators are significantly worse than the national position.

These 4 indicators are:

2.03 Smoking status at the time of delivery – the number of women who smoke at the time of delivery per 100.

Kent value is 16.81 compared to 13.52 nationally. This ranks Kent as 4th highest authority in the south east behind Reading (40.9), Brighton & Hove (36.9) and Slough (36.8). Lowest authority in the south east is Wokingham (13.1).

The following indicator is split into two parts:-

2.22i Take up of NHS Health Check Programme by those eligible – health check offered - Percentage of eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check, April 2011 - March 2012.

Kent value is 7% compared to 13.9% nationally. This ranks Kent as one of the lowest in the south east. Best rate in south east is 21.4% in Medway.

And

2.22ii Take up of NHS Health Check Programme by those eligible – health check take up - Percentage of eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check. Kent value is 32.8% compared to 51.6% nationally. This ranks Kent as one of the worse authorities in the south east.

Please Note: 'Take up' rates are influenced by the 'Offered' rates e.g. the take up rate for Isle of White is 100% but the offered rate is just 1.6%

The following indicator '**2.23 Self-reported wellbeing**' is split into 4 parts.

ONS are currently measuring individual/subjective well-being based on four questions included in the Integrated Household Survey:

Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?

Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?

Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

Responses are given on a scale of 0-10 (where 0 is "not at all satisfied/happy/anxious/worthwhile" and 10 is "completely satisfied/happy/anxious/worthwhile") the first full year data from these questions was published by ONS in July 2012 and are being treated as experimental statistics. In the ONS report, the percentages of people scoring 0-6 and 7-10 have been calculated for this indicator.

Kent has significantly worse outcomes in 3 of the 4 indicators, these are:-

2.23i Self-reported wellbeing – satisfied with life - The percentage of respondents scoring 0-10 to the question "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays".

Kent value is 21.3% compared to 24.3% nationally. This places Kent as 11th in the south east. The authority with the highest percentage in the south east is Slough at 27.2%.

2.23ii Self-reported wellbeing – worthwhile - The percentage of respondents scoring 0-10 to the question: Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

Kent value is 15.7% compared to 20.1% nationally. This places Kent as one of the worse authorities in the south east. The authority with the highest percentage in the south east is Slough at 24.7%

2.23iii Self-reported wellbeing – happy yesterday. The percentage of respondents scoring 0-10 to the question: Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?

The Kent value is 26.4% compared to 29% nationally. This places Kent as one of the worse authorities in the south east. The authority with the highest percentage in the south east is Portsmouth at 31.3%.

The last of the 4 significantly worse indicators in this domain is **‘2.24 Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over’**. This indicator is split into 5 parts, of these 2 parts are significantly higher than nationally.

2.24ic Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over – (Females). Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000.

The Kent rate is 2,088 per 100,000 compared to 2,014 nationally. This places Kent as the 9th worse authority in the south east. The best authority in the south east is Wokingham with 1,237.

2.24iii Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over – aged 80+. Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in males/females aged 80 and over, directly age standardised rate per 100,000.

The Kent rate is 5,260 per 100,000 population compared to 4,711 nationally. This places Kent as the 5th worse authority in the south east behind Medway (5,796), Milton Keynes (5,796), Portsmouth (5,796) and Brighton & Hove (5,690).

Significantly better indicators in domain two

Kent rates as significantly better than the national average for just 1 of the 13 published indicators in this domain:-

- 2.15 Successful completion of drug treatment

Domain Three – Health Protection

The objective of this domain is to ensure the population's health is protected from major incidents and other threats, whilst reducing health inequalities.

Significantly worse indicators in domain three

Baseline figures have been published for 5 of the 7 indicators in this domain, of these just 1 is significantly worse than the national position. However, the population vaccination indicator is sub-divided into 15 sub-indicators. Of these 15 sub-indicators 3 are significantly worse (9 are significantly better).

The significantly worse indicators in this domain are:-

3.03xii – Population vaccination coverage – HPV – defined as all girls aged 12 to 13 years who have received all three doses of the HPV vaccine within each reporting area (at present PCT responsible population) as a percentage of all girls aged 12 to 13 years within each area.

The Kent value is 76.7% compared to 84.2% nationally. This places Kent the 3rd worse authority in the south east behind Hampshire (75.7%) and Southampton (71.1%). The highest percentage in the south east is found in 90.7% in Oxfordshire.

3.03xiii – Population vaccination coverage – PPV - These data describe pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV) uptake for the survey year 2011, for those aged 65 years and over.

The Kent value is 67.5% compared to 70.5% nationally. This places Kent as the worst authority in the south east. The best authority is the Isle of Wight at 75.9%.

3.03xv – Population vaccination coverage – Flu (individuals at risk) - Flu vaccine uptake (%) in at risk individuals aged over 6 months to under 65 years (excluding pregnant women), who received the flu vaccination between 1st September 2010 to 28th February 2011.

The Kent value is 47.2% compared to 50.4% nationally. This places Kent as the 2nd worse authority in the south east behind Surrey (45.6%). The best authority in the south east is 53.5%.

3.05i Treatment completion for TB - The percentage of people completing treatment for tuberculosis within 12 months prior to 31st December, of all those whose case was notified the previous year.

The Kent value is 75.5% compared to 84.3% nationally. This places Kent as the worse authority in the south east; the best authority is 98.3% in Oxfordshire

Significantly better indicators in domain three

Kent rates as significantly better than the national for 3 of the 7 published indicators in this domain. However, as stated on the previous page the population vaccination coverage indicator has 15 sub-indicators and of these 9 were significantly better.

- 3.02 Chlamydia diagnosis (15-24 year olds),
- 3.03iii & iv & v & vi & vii & viii & ix & x Population vaccination coverage (Dtap/IPV/Hib for 1 and 2 yr olds, MenC, PCV, Hib/MenC booster, PCV booster, MMR one dose for 2 and 5 year olds and MMR for two doses).

Domain Four – Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

The objective of this domain is reduced numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, whilst reducing the gap between communities.

Significantly worse indicators in domain four

Baseline figures have been published for 9 of the 16 indicators, just one indicator is significantly worse than the national position.

4.14 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over. This indicator is split into 3 parts, 2 parts are significantly worse.

4.14i Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - Emergency Hospital Admission for fractured neck of femur in persons aged 65 and over, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000.

The Kent value is 477 per 100,000 population compared to 452 nationally. This places Kent as the 5th highest authority in the south east behind Medway (487), Surrey (494), Windsor & Maidenhead (501) and Milton Keynes (544). The best authority in the south east is Slough with 341 per 100,000.

4.14iii Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over – aged 80+ - Emergency Hospital Admission for fractured neck of femur in persons aged 80 and over, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000. The Kent value is 1,619 per 100,000 compared to 1,476 nationally. This places Kent the 3rd worse authority in the south east behind Medway (1,711) and Milton Keynes (1,869).

Significantly better indicators in domain four

Kent rates as significantly better than the national for 5 of the 9 published indicators in this domain.

- 4.03 Mortality from causes considered preventable,
- 4.04i Under 75 mortality from cardiovascular disease that is considered preventable (including heart disease and stroke),
- 4.05i Under 75 mortality from cancer,
- 4.05ii Under 75 mortality from cancer that is considered preventable,
- 4.06i Under 75 mortality from liver disease,
- 4.06ii mortality from liver disease that is considered preventable,
- 4.12i Preventable sight loss – age related macular degeneration
- 4.12iv Preventable sight loss – sight loss certification

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