

From: Peter Oakford, Cabinet Member for Strategic Commissioning and Public Health
Andrew Scott-Clark, Director of Public Health

To: Health Reform and Public Health Cabinet Committee - 13 March 2018

Subject: **Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) Performance Report - Adults**

Classification: Unrestricted

Summary: This report provides an update of a range of key Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) indicators. Most of the trends presented retain green or amber status. The exceptions to this are suicide rates and late HIV diagnoses.

Recommendation(s): The Cabinet Committee is asked to:

- (i) **NOTE** and **COMMENT** on the Public Health trends and outcomes set out in this report;
- (ii) **COMMENT** on any additional indicators (Appendix 2) it feels should be included in future reports.

1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the latest trends across a sample of public health measures to provide an indication of how well public health is being improved and protected. The outcomes presented are intended to focus on quality of life in addition to life expectancy.

- 1.1 The indicators are drawn mostly from the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) and reflect the data published nationally by Public Health England on their fingertips tool.
- 1.2 The PHOF indicators focus on two key public health outcomes: Increased healthy life expectancy and reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities.
- 1.3 The indicators are grouped into four areas: i) Improving the wider determinants of health, ii) health improvement, iii) health protection and, iv) healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality. The Framework was first published in 2012. Currently there are 159 indicators that straddle these four areas.
- 1.4 While in overall terms Kent retains green or amber status Kent is red for suicide and presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection.
- 1.5 Suicide: Kent's rate used to mirror the national position but diverged upwards from 2011/13. However, it is encouraging that the most recent trend suggests that rates are beginning to return to the status quo, with a small reduction and move towards convergence in 2014/16. Such fluctuations, while regrettable are not unexpected or unusual and are often ephemeral in nature.
- 1.6 HIV testing (presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection): Kent has remained an outlier compared to England for a number of years. Local research aimed at understanding the cause for this identified many missed opportunities to test. The research also concluded that most of the late diagnosis was in heterosexual men. In recent years increased opportunity to test for HIV may also have contributed to higher detection rates overall and increased detection of presentation at late stage.

When considering the outcomes presented, the Cabinet Committee are reminded to note that the values presented for Kent can vary considerably when compared with values at District level. For example, average male life expectancy in Thanet for the period 2014/16 is 77.8 whereas the value for Kent is 79.9.

In general terms differences in public health outcomes become more accentuated at lower geographic levels and the differences observed are driven to a large extent by an uneven distribution in the wider determinants of health and inequality across different health economies.

- 1.7 A full list of the indicators available within the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) has been provided in Appendix 2. The Cabinet Committee is invited to comment on any additional indicators it feels should be included in future reports.

2. Annual Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) Indicators

- 2.1 The table below presents the most recent nationally-verified and published data; the RAG is the published PHOF RAG and is in relation to national figures, with the exception of late HIV diagnosis where RAG represents performance against goal <25%, 25% to 50%, ≥50%.

Indicator Description	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	DoT 2 most recent
Healthy life expectancy at birth (male) (0.1i)	nca		63.4	63.3	62.8	63.6	63.8	64.2	↔
Healthy life expectancy at birth (female) (0.1i)	nca		65.7	66.3	65.8	64.5	65.5	65.1	↔
Life expectancy at birth (male) (0.1ii)	78.7	79.0	79.3	79.8	79.8	80.0	79.8	79.9	↔
Life expectancy at birth (female) (0.1ii)	82.5	82.6	83.0	83.3	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.4	↔
U75 mortality rate Cardiovascular diseases considered preventable per 100,000 (4.04ii)	59.8 (g)	57.4 (g)	55.9 (a)	52.3 (a)	49.3 (a)	46.0 (g)	42.3 (g)	40.0 (g)	↑
U75 mortality rate Cancer considered preventable per 100,000 (4.05ii)	85.4 (g)	84.8 (g)	83.6 (g)	81.5 (g)	79.3 (g)	78.4 (g)	78.8 (a)	77.5 (a)	↑
U75 mortality rate Liver disease considered preventable per 100,000 (4.06ii)	12.4 (g)	12.1 (g)	12.0 (g)	12.4 (g)	13.2 (g)	13.7 (g)	14.4 (g)	13.3 (g)	↑
U75 mortality rate Respiratory disease considered preventable per 100,000 (4.07ii)	17.4 (a)	17.4 (a)	17.6 (a)	16.6 (a)	16.7 (a)	16.5 (a)	17.8 (a)	18.5 (a)	↔
Suicide rate (all ages) per 100,000 (4.10)	9.4 (a)	8.6 (a)	9.3 (a)	9.0 (a)	10.3 (a)	11.4 (r)	12.0 (r)	11.6 (r)	↔

Proportion of people presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection (%) (3.04)	nca	50.7 (r)	47.3 (a)	52.8 (r)	55.1 (r)	54.4 (r)	56.8 (r)	↓
Adults classified as overweight or obese (%) (2.12) *historical method **current method	nca				65.1* (a)	65.5 * (r)	61.4* * (a)	nca
Indicator Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	DoT 2 most recent
Prevalence of smoking in adults – current smokers (%) (2.14)	nca		20.7 (a)	19.2 (a)	18.6 (a)	17.0 (a)	15.2 (a)	↑
Indicator Description	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	DoT 2 most recent
Alcohol-related admissions to hospital per 100,000. All ages (10.1)	574 (g)	557 (g)	565 (g)	551 (g)	526 (g)	531 (g)	514 (g)	↑
Proportion of adult patients diagnosed with depression (% - QOF Register)	Not available due to methodology changes		5.6	6.4	7.3	8.5	nca	↓

- 2.2 Overall life expectancy at birth and healthy life expectancy for females continues to be above national levels.
- 2.3 Premature mortality rates (deaths in people aged under 75) for preventable cardiovascular disease and cancers have continued to decrease. Preventable cardiovascular disease premature mortality rates are also better than national rates.
- 2.4 Suicide rates continue to be above national, with the increase accounted for by increases in male suicides.
- 2.5 The proportion of people presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection has continued to increase, and remains above the national level.
- 2.6 Prevalence of smoking in adults has continued to decrease; mirroring national trends.
- 2.7 Alcohol-related hospital admissions have continued to decrease, and remain below the national level.
- 2.8 The proportion of adult patients diagnosed with depression has continued to increase.

3. Conclusions

3.1 Most performance is good and retains a green or amber status.

3.2 The exceptions to this are suicide rates and late HIV diagnoses.

4. Recommendation

Recommendation: The Health Reform and Public Health Cabinet Committee Cabinet Committee is asked to:

- (i) **NOTE** and **COMMENT** on the Public Health trends and outcomes outlined in this report;
- (ii) **COMMENT** on any additional indicators it feels should be included in future reports.

Background Documents:

None

Report Author:

- Andrew Scott-Clark: Director of Public Health
- 03000 416659
- Andrew.scott-clark@kent.gov.uk

Appendix 1:

Key to KPI Ratings used

(g) GREEN	Target has been achieved or exceeded; or is better than national
(a) AMBER	Performance at acceptable level, below Target but above Floor; or similar to national
(r) RED	Performance is below a pre-defined floor standard; or lower than national
↑	Performance has improved (by more than 1 point)
↓	Performance has worsened (by more than 1 point)
↔	Performance has remained the same (within 1 point either direction)
nca	Not currently available

Table 1: Full list of Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) Indicators

Indicator (PHOF)
Overarching Indicators
0.1i - Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)
0.1i - Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)
0.1ii - Life expectancy at birth (Male)
0.1ii - Life expectancy at birth (Female)
0.1ii - Life expectancy at 65 (Male)
0.1ii - Life expectancy at 65 (Female)
0.2i - Inequality in life expectancy at birth ENGLAND (Male)
0.2i - Inequality in life expectancy at birth ENGLAND (Female)
0.2i - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 ENGLAND (Male)
0.2i - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 ENGLAND (Female)
0.2ii - Number of UTLAs where inequality in life expectancy at birth has decreased (Male)
0.2ii - Number of UTLAs where inequality in life expectancy at birth has decreased (Female)
0.2iii - Inequality in life expectancy at birth LA (Male)
0.2iii - Inequality in life expectancy at birth LA (Female)
0.2iii - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 LA (Male)
0.2iii - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 LA (Female)
0.2iv - Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole (Male)
0.2iv - Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole (Female)
0.2v - Inequality in healthy life expectancy at birth ENGLAND (Male)
0.2v - Inequality in healthy life expectancy at birth ENGLAND (Female)
0.2vi - Inequality in healthy life expectancy at birth LA (Male)
0.2vi - Inequality in healthy life expectancy at birth LA (Female)
0.2vii - Inequality in life expectancy at birth REGION (Male)
0.2vii - Inequality in life expectancy at birth REGION (Female)
0.2vii - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 REGION (Male)
0.2vii - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 REGION (Female)
Wider determinants of health
1.01i - Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)
1.01ii - Children in low income families (under 16s)
1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception
1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception
1.02ii - School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check
1.02ii - School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check
1.03 - Pupil Absence

1.04 - First time entrants to the youth justice system
1.05 - 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known - current method
1.05 16-18 year olds not in education employment or training - historical method
1.06i - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
1.06ii - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
1.07 - People in prison who have a mental illness or a significant mental illness - current method
1.07 - People in prison who have a mental illness or a significant mental illness - historic method
1.08i - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate
1.08ii - Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate
1.08iii - Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate
1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment
1.09i - Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week
1.09ii - Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence
1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
1.11 - Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes - current method
1.11 - Domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes - historic method
1.12i - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - hospital admissions for violence
1.12ii - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - violence offences per 1,000 population
1.12iii - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - rate of sexual offences per 1,000
1.13i - Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend
1.13ii - Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per offender
1.13iii - First time offenders
1.14i - The rate of complaints about noise
1.14ii - The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65 dB(A) or more, during the daytime
1.14iii - The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more during the night -time
1.15i - Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need
1.15ii - Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation
1.16 - utilisation of outdoor space for exercise / health reasons
1.17 - Fuel Poverty
1.18i - Social isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like
1.18ii - Social isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like
Health Improvement
2.01 - Low birth weight of term babies
2.02i - Breastfeeding - breastfeeding initiation
2.02ii - Breastfeeding - breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth - current method
2.02ii - Breastfeeding - breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth - historical

method
2.03 - Smoking status at time of delivery - current method
2.03 - Smoking status at time of delivery - historical method
2.04 - Under 18 conceptions
2.04 - Under 18 conceptions: conceptions in those under 16
2.05ii - Proportion of children aged 2-2 1/2 years offered ASQ-3 as part of the Healthy Child Programme or integrated review
2.06i - Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 4-5 year olds
2.06ii - Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds – 10-11 year olds
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years)
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years)
2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years)
2.08i - Average difficulties score for all looked after children aged 5-16 who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31st march
2.08ii - Percentage of children where is a cause for concern
2.09i - Smoking prevalence at age 15 - current smokers (WAY survey)
2.09ii - Smoking prevalence at age - regular smokers (WAY survey)
2.09iii - Smoking prevalence at age 15 - occasional smokers (WAY survey)
2.09iv - Smoking prevalence at age 15 years - regular smokers (SDD survey)
2.09v - Smoking prevalence at age 15 - occasional smokers (ADD survey)
2.10ii - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm
2.11i - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults) - current method
2.11i - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day on a 'usual day' (adults) - historical method
2.11ii - Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults) - current method
2.11ii - Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults) - historical method
2.11iii - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults) - current method
2.11iii - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults) - historical method
2.11iv - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended "5-a-day" at age 15
2.11v - Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily at age 15 (WAY survey)
2.11vi - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily at age 15 (WAY survey)
2.12 - Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese - current method
2.12 - Percentage of adults (aged 16+) classified as overweight or obese - historical method
2.13i - Percentage of physically active adults - current method
2.13i - Percentage of physically active adults - historical method
2.13ii - Percentage of physically inactive adults - current method
2.13ii - Percentage of physically inactive adults - historical method
2.14 - Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS)
2.15i - Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users
2.15ii - Successful completion of drug treatment - non opiate users

2.15ii - Successful completion of alcohol treatment
2.15iv - Deaths from drug misuse
2.16 - Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison
2.17 - Recorded diabetes
2.18 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition
2.19 - Cancer diagnosed at early stage (experimental statistics)
2.20i - Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer
2.20ii - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer
2.20ii - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer
2.20iv - Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening - Coverage
2.20v - Diabetic eye screening - uptake
2.20vii - Infectious Diseases in Pregnancy Screening - HIV coverage
2.20viii - Infectious Diseases in Pregnancy Screening - Syphilis coverage
2.20ix - Infectious Diseases in Pregnancy Screening - Hepatitis B Coverage
2.20x - Sickle Cell and Thalassaemia Screening - Coverage
2.20xi - Newborn Blood Spot Screening - Coverage
2.20xii - Newborn Hearing Screening - Coverage
2.20xiii - Newborn and Infant Physical Examination Screening - Coverage
2.22iii - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check
2.22iv - Cumulative percentage of the eligible proportion aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check
2.22v - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health Check
2.23i - Self reported wellbeing - people with a low satisfaction score
2.23ii - Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low worthwhile score
2.23iii - Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low happiness score
2.23iv - Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high anxiety score
2.24i - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 or over
2.24ii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79
2.24iii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+
Health Protection
3.01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)
3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) (Male)
3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) (Female)
3.03i - Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B (1 year old)
3.03i - Population vaccination coverage - Hepatitis B (2 years old)
3.03ii - Population vaccination coverage - BCG - areas offering universal BCG only
3.03iii - Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)
3.03iv - Population vaccination coverage - MenC
3.03v - Population vaccination coverage - PCV
3.03vi - Population vaccination coverage - Hib / Men C booster (2 years old)
3.03vi - Population vaccination coverage - Hib / Men C booster (5 years old)

3.03 vii - Population vaccination coverage - PCV booster
3.03 viii - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 years old)
3.03ix - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (5 years old)
3.03x - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)
3.03xii - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (females 12-13 years old)
3.03xiii - Population vaccination coverage - PPV
3.03 xiv - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)
3.03xv - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)
3.03xvi - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (females 13-14 years old)
3.03xvii - Population vaccination coverage - Shingles vaccination coverage (70 years old)
3.03 xviii - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (2-4 years old)
3.04 - HIV late diagnosis
3.05i - Treatment completion for TB
3.05ii - Incidence of TB
3.06 - NHS organisations with a board approved sustainable development management plan
3.08 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS
Healthcare and Premature Mortality
4.01 - Infant mortality
4.02 - Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay
4.03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable
4.04i - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases
4.04ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable
4.05i - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer
4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable
4.06i - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease
4.06ii - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable
4.07i - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease
4.07ii - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable
4.08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza
4.09i - Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness
4.09ii - Proportion of adults in the population in contact with secondary mental health services
4.10 - Suicide rate
4.11 - Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital
4.12i - Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)
4.12ii - Preventable sight loss - glaucoma
4.12iii - Preventable sight loss - diabetic eye disease
4.12iv - Preventable sight loss - sight loss certifications
4.13 - Health related quality of life for older people
4.14 - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
4.14ii - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79
4.14iii - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+
4.15i - Excess winter deaths index (single year, all ages)

4.15ii - Excess winter deaths index (single year, age 85+)
4.15iii - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages)
4.15iv - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, age 85+)
4.16 - Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)