

JSNA newsflash

Quarterly Update to Public Health Outcomes Framework: November 2013

The latest update to the Public Health Outcomes Framework has just been published by Public Health England. The Framework contains a range of indicators covering:

- overarching health (e.g. life expectancy)
- the wider determinants of health (e.g. education, employment, housing)
- health improvement (e.g. smoking, physical activity)
- health protection (e.g. vaccination)
- healthcare and premature mortality (e.g. hospital emergency readmission)

The following new indicators (baselines) were added at the LA level:

- Healthy life expectancy at birth
- Life Expectancy at birth
- Inequality in life expectancy at birth
- Gap in life expectancy
- Road and rail transport noise
- Fuel poverty
- Tooth decay in children
- Excess Winter Deaths

Data for Richmond can be viewed and compared with other areas via the interactive online tool: <http://www.phoutcomes.info>

What does this mean for Richmond?

Key points on new and updated indicators

- At birth, Richmond males and females have the highest **healthy life expectancy** in England. Richmond is also among the highest in England for **life expectancy**^[1].
- Richmond has a lower than average proportions of children under 16 living in poverty
- Richmond has below average rates of violent crime (including sexual offences) and people killed and seriously injured on the road
- Smaller than average proportions of Richmond 4-5 year-olds and 10-11 year-olds are overweight or obese
- The rate of new tuberculosis cases in Richmond is lower than the England average
- 5-year-old children in Richmond have a lower than average amount of tooth decay
- The percentage of Richmond households who live in fuel poverty is similar to the England average. The groups who are most affected in the borough are those who rent privately, unemployed, disabled, ethnic minorities, parents with dependents (especially those with children under 24 years of age), rural and isolated dwellings and households where all occupants are under 24 years of age.

However...

- Lower proportions of eligible women are adequately screened for breast and cervical cancer in Richmond compared to the England average
- The rate of diagnosis of Chlamydia in 15-24 year-olds is below average. This reflects that both screening coverage, and the proportion of those screened who test positive are lower in Richmond than the England and London averages^[2]
- Based on National data-modelling, the percentages of the Richmond population exposed to more than 55dB(A) and 65dB(A) of noise during the day, and the fraction of mortality in Richmond attributable to air pollution appear higher than the England average

^[1] Life expectancy = number of years a person would be expected to live; Healthy life expectancy = number of years a person would be expected to live *in good health*

^[2] PHE National Chlamydia Screening Programme

Contact details

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As new information becomes available, we aim to rapidly distribute with a local commentary via our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) newsflashes. We'd welcome your feedback. Please send your comments directly to JSNA@richmond.gov.uk or to the Public Health Team.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments for the borough of Richmond are available at www.richmond.gov.uk/jsna.



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