RICHMOND PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD

Public Health Outcomes Framework Analysis – November 2019 Data Update

GLOSSARY

PHOF: Public Health Outcomes Framework
LARC: Long acting reversible contraception
Dtap / IPV / Hib: protection against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, Haemophilus influenzae type b (an important cause of childhood meningitis and pneumonia) and polio (IPV is inactivated polio vaccine).
PCV: Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine- protects against pneumococcal infections that can cause pneumonia, septicaemia or meningitis.
Hib/MenC booster: Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and meningitis C.
MMR- measles, mumps and rubella.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Public Health Board is recommended to review the PHOF data update and consider the indicators identified for consideration. The indicators will help show how well Richmond's population health is being improved and protected.

SUMMARY

2. Below is a summary of Richmond's performance regarding the high priority indicators around screening, immunisation and air quality; as well as the other indicators that have been updated in this report:

High priority indicators

Screening

- **Cervical cancer screening coverage-cervical cancer in 25 to 49-year olds-** Richmond's 2019 value of 67.5% was higher than the London value of 61.5% but lower than the England value of 69.8%. The borough's trend has shown a decrease in value from 2015 onwards. Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile.[1]
- **Cervical cancer screening coverage-cervical cancer in 50-64-year olds-** Richmond's 2019 value of 74.3% was significantly higher than the London average of 73.7% but lower than the England average of 76.2%. The borough's trend has shown a decrease in values from 2010 onwards. Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 3rd quartile.[1]

Immunisation

Historically and currently, London performs lower than national (England) averages across all immunisation programmes. The challenges that London faces (which are the same challenges Richmond faces) in attaining high coverage and uptake vaccination rates is due to the high population mobility (this affects data collection and accuracy), increasing population (London's birth rate has increased resulting in a growing 0-5 population which puts pressure on existing resources

---

[1] Cervical cancer screening uptake has been decreasing consistently over the years and PHE reports that 'the screening coverage is at its 20-year low'. In response to that there has been several interventions in 2018 and in 2019 that target cervical cancer screening such as text reminder pilot, media campaign, increased availability of appointments at GPs etc. it is however too early to see the impact of these.

such as GP Practices), increasing fiscal pressures and demands on health services and a decreasing vaccinating workforce.

- **Population vaccination coverage -Flu (2-3-year olds)-** rates of vaccination have been increasing in the borough since 2015/16 but Richmond has remained below benchmark target of 65%. Compared to the outer London boroughs Richmond was in the 1st quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage- Flu (aged 65+) and at-risk individuals-** the borough rate has dropped by 3.7% from previous year. In 2018/19 Richmond's rate was 65.5% which was below the benchmark goal of 75%. Compared against the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 2nd quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage- flu (at risk individuals)** saw the rate in the borough drop by 9.1% from previous year. In 2018/19, the borough value was 38% which was below the benchmark goal of 55%. Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 4th quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage-MMR for one dose (2 years old)-** the borough rate dropped by almost 5% from previous year and in 2018/19 Richmond's rate was 87% which was below the benchmark goal of 95%. Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile. All 32 London boroughs were below the benchmark goal of 95%.
- **Population vaccination coverage-MMR for one dose (5 years old)-** the borough rate has remained stable but was still below the benchmark goal of 95%. The most recent value of 91.1% positioned Richmond in the 2nd quartile when compared to the outer London boroughs. All 32 London boroughs, apart from Havering, were below the benchmark goal.
- **Population vaccination coverage-MMR for two doses (5 years old)-** the borough rate of 75.9% was an increase of 4%% from previous year's value but still below the benchmark goal of 95%. Compared against the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 2nd quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage- PCV Booster** in 2018/19 was 87.2% in Richmond which was below the benchmark goal of 95%. A similar picture was seen across all London boroughs which were all below the 95% goal. Compared against the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage- PCV-** the borough's value in 2018/19 was 92%, a slight increase from previous years' value. Richmond was below the benchmark goal of 95% which was a similar picture seen across all the London boroughs. Richmond ranked within the 1st quartile when compared against the outer London boroughs.
- **Population vaccination coverage- Dtap/IPV/Hib (1-year-old)-** the borough rate increased by 1% from previous year but was below the benchmark goal of 95%. At 91.1%, Richmond was in the 1st quartile when compared against the outer London boroughs.
- **Population vaccination coverage- Dtap/IPV/Hib (2 years old)-** the rate in 2018/19 was 92.8% which was below the benchmark goal of 95%. Compared against the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 2nd quartile.
- **Population vaccination coverage- Hib/Men C Booster (2 years old)-** The borough rate of 87.2% was below the benchmark goal of 95%. When compared against the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile.

Other indicators

Comparison is made to the borough's previous value and:

- **Improvement** was seen in the following indicators:
  - ○ smoking status at time of delivery,
  - ○ children achieving at least an expected level of development across all learning goals in communication and language, and

- o first time offenders
- **Worsened** on the following indicator:
  - o proportion of new birth visits completed within 14 days,
  - o population vaccination coverage for flu in those aged 65+ as well as at risk individuals and
  - o MMR one dose vaccination coverage in 2 year olds,
- Richmond's performance **remained the same** on other indicators presented in the table below.

<u>INTERPRETATION NOTES</u>

1. The latest update to the <u>Public Health Outcomes Framework</u> was published by Public Health England in November. The PHOF 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)

2. The full list of <u>new and updated indicators</u> is available online. The <u>online tool</u> allows trends, maps and comparisons with national, regional and other similar local authorities to be viewed.

3. The appended table identifies the current level of performance in Richmond and compares it to the borough's previous year's performance showing absolute and relative changes. The relative performance is now reported both as Outer London *rank* position and *quartile* position.

4. All comparisons made below are to Outer London boroughs. Where Richmond is "1st or 2nd quartile" its performance is good, where it is " 3rd quartile" its performance is borderline , and where it is "4th quartile" its performance is worse compared to the other Outer London boroughs.

Prepared by Sally Bahri, Intelligence Analyst
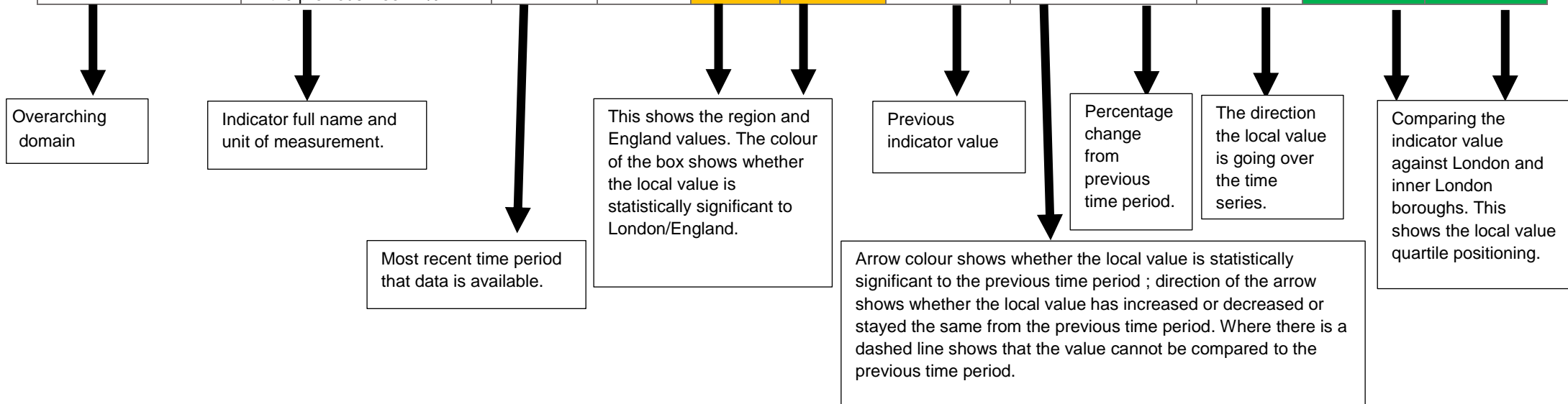**Reviewed by Salman Klar, Insight and Analytics Team and by Public Health Management Team**

Appendix
Public Health Outcome Framework- Indicator updates
November 2019

Recent Trend	⬆ (red) Higher/Getting worse	⬆ (green) Higher/ Getting better	➡ (orange) No significant change
	⬇ (red) Lower/ Getting worse	⬇ (green) Lower/ Getting better	▬ Could not be calculated

Borough quartile positioning
Quartile 1- best/top ranking compared to London /outer London boroughs
Quartile 2
Quartile 3
Quartile 4- worst/lowest ranking compared to London/outer London boroughs

CATEGORY	INDICATOR	TIME PERIOD	LOCAL	REGION	ENGLAND	PREVIOUS VALUE	TREND/CHANGE FROM PREV. VALUE	LONG-TERM TREND	LONDON QUARTILE	INNER LONDON QUARTILE
Wider determinants of health	Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week - %	2015 - 17	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	➡ -7.1%	▬▬▬	1	1

Overarching domain

Indicator full name and unit of measurement.

Most recent time period that data is available.

This shows the region and England values. The colour of the box shows whether the local value is statistically significant to London/England.

Previous indicator value

Percentage change from previous time period.

Arrow colour shows whether the local value is statistically significant to the previous time period ; direction of the arrow shows whether the local value has increased or decreased or stayed the same from the previous time period. Where there is a dashed line shows that the value cannot be compared to the previous time period.

The direction the local value is going over the time series.

Comparing the indicator value against London and inner London boroughs. This shows the local value quartile positioning.

Data extracted from PHOF: 11 Nov 2019.

Report produced: 12 Nov 2019

CATEGORY	INDICATOR	TIME PERIOD	LOCAL	REGION	ENGLAND	PREVIOUS VALUE	TREND/CHANGE FROM PREV. VALUE		LONG-TERM TREND	LONDON QUARTILE	OUTER LONDON QUARTILE
C. Health improvement	C01 - Total prescribed LARC excluding injections rate / 1,000 - per 1,000 (female)	2018	47.1	38.6	49.5	42.2	↑	+11.6%	↑	4	4
B. Wider determinants of health	B02d - School readiness: Percentage of children achieving the expected level of development in communication, language and literacy skills at the end of Reception. -	2017/18	81.5	74.7	72.4	80.2	→	+1.6%	↑	1	1
C. Health improvement	C06 - Smoking status at time of delivery - % (female)	2018/19	2.2	4.8	10.6	3.9	↓	-43.6%	→	1	1
C. Health improvement	C07 - Proportion of New Birth Visits (NBVs) completed within 14 days - %	2018/19	95.5	93.5	88.8	98.4	↓	-2.9%	---	2	2
C. Health improvement	C27 - Percentage reporting a long term Musculoskeletal (MSK) problem - %	2017/18	13.8	12.7	17.0	10.3	→	+34.0%	---	4	3
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E14 - Excess winter deaths index (age 85+) - %	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	31.5	35.8	41.1	35.8	→	-12.0%	---	2	2
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E14 - Excess winter deaths index - %	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	15.7	27.1	30.1	35.7	→	-56.0%	---	1	1
C. Health improvement	C24b - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old) - % (female)	2019	67.5	61.5	69.8	67.1	→	+0.6%	↓	1	1
C. Health improvement	C24c - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old) - % (female)	2019	74.3	73.7	76.2	74.6	→	-0.4%	↓	2	3
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E05a - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer - per 100,000	2016 - 18	107.3	120.1	132.3	113.1	→	-5.1%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E05a - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer - per 100,000 (male)	2016 - 18	119.8	135.5	146.5	129.4	→	-7.4%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E05a - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer - per 100,000 (female)	2016 - 18	96.1	106.5	119.0	98.4	→	-2.3%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza - per 100,000	2016 - 18	8.6	10.5	11.3	7.5	→	+14.7%	---	2	2
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E06b - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable - per 100,000	2016 - 18	12.2	14.0	16.3	11	→	+10.9%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E06b - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable - per 100,000 (male)	2016 - 18	17.2	19.6	21.8	14.5	→	+18.6%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E06b - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable - per 100,000 (female)	2016 - 18	7.5	8.8	11.0	7.7	→	-2.6%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E06a - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease - per 100,000	2016 - 18	12.5	16.0	18.5	12.6	→	-0.8%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E06a - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease - per 100,000 (male)	2016 - 18	17.9	21.9	24.3	16.4	→	+9.1%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E06a - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease - per 100,000 (female)	2016 - 18	7.5	10.4	12.9	9	→	-16.7%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E07b - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable - per 100,000	2016 - 18	11.5	16.5	19.2	11.9	→	-3.4%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E07b - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable - per 100,000 (male)	2016 - 18	14.7	21.0	21.5	15.7	→	-6.4%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E07b - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable - per 100,000 (female)	2016 - 18	8.5	12.5	16.9	8.4	→	+1.2%	---	1	2
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E07a - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease - per 100,000	2016 - 18	21.2	30.3	34.7	22.7	→	-6.6%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E07a - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease - per 100,000 (male)	2016 - 18	26	38.3	40.3	29.4	→	-11.6%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E07a - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease - per 100,000 (female)	2016 - 18	16.8	23.1	29.3	16.5	→	+1.8%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E04a - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases - per 100,000	2016 - 18	48.2	70.5	71.7	52.2	→	-7.7%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E04a - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases - per 100,000 (male)	2016 - 18	66	100.1	100.4	72.5	→	-9.0%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E04a - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases - per 100,000 (female)	2016 - 18	31.7	43.3	44.4	33.5	→	-5.4%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E04b - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - per 100,000	2016 - 18	29.5	42.8	45.3	32.2	→	-8.4%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E04b - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - per 100,000 (male)	2016 - 18	45.3	65.5	68.4	48.3	→	-6.2%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E04b - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - per 100,000 (female)	2016 - 18	14.8	21.9	23.3	17.3	→	-14.5%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E05b - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - per 100,000	2016 - 18	63.7	69.0	76.3	67	→	-4.9%	---	1	2
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E05b - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - per 100,000 (male)	2016 - 18	65.5	76.2	82.0	70.9	→	-7.6%	---	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E05b - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - per 100,000 (female)	2016 - 18	62.3	62.7	71.1	63.6	→	-2.0%	---	2	3

CATEGORY	INDICATOR	TIME PERIOD	LOCAL	REGION	ENGLAND	PREVIOUS VALUE	TREND/CHANGE FROM PREV. VALUE		LONG-TERM TREND	LONDON QUARTILE	OUTER LONDON QUARTILE
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable - per 100,000	2016 - 18	135.5	160.7	180.8	139.1	→	-2.6%	---	1	1
C. Health improvement	C19d - Deaths from drug misuse - per 100,000	2016 - 18	2.6	3.1	4.5	2.9	→	-10.3%	---	2	3
B. Wider determinants of health	B09a - Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week - %	2016 - 18	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	→	+18.2%	---	3	3
B. Wider determinants of health	B09b - Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence - %	2016 - 18	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	→	+28.6%	---	3	2
B. Wider determinants of health	B17 - Fuel poverty - %	2017	9.4	11.8	10.9	6.9	---	+36.2%	↑	1	1
D. Health protection	D03l - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (2-3 years old) - %	2018/19	39.2	32.4	44.9	39	→	+0.5%	↑	1	1
D. Health protection	D06a - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+) - %	2018/19	65.5	65.4	72.0	68	↓	-3.7%	↓	2	2
D. Health protection	D05 - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals) - %	2018/19	38	44.4	48.0	41.8	↓	-9.1%	↓	4	4
A. Overarching indicators	A01c - Disability free life expectancy at birth - years (male)	2015 - 17	69.9	64.8	63.1	71.1	→	-1.7%	---	1	1
A. Overarching indicators	A01c - Disability free life expectancy at birth - years (female)	2015 - 17	67.7	63.9	62.2	67.3	→	+0.6%	---	1	1
B. Wider determinants of health	B08a - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate - percentage points	2018/19	3.7	13.4	11.5	8.5	→	-56.5%	---	1	1
D. Health protection	D03j - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 years old) - %	2018/19	87	83.0	90.3	91.8	↓	-5.2%	→	1	1
D. Health protection	D03k - Population vaccination coverage - PCV booster - %	2018/19	87.2	82.5	90.2	84.9	→	+2.7%	↓	1	1
D. Health protection	D03h - Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old) - %	2018/19	92.8	90.6	94.2	91.9	→	+1.0%	↓	1	2
D. Health protection	D03m - Population vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 years old) - %	2018/19	87.2	83.2	90.4	85.1	→	+2.5%	↓	1	1
D. Health protection	D03f - Population vaccination coverage - PCV - %	2018/19	92	88.2	92.8	91.2	→	+0.9%	↓	1	1
D. Health protection	D03c - Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old) - %	2018/19	91.1	87.4	92.1	90.1	→	+1.1%	↓	1	1
D. Health protection	D04b - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (5 years old) - %	2018/19	91.1	90.4	94.5	91.5	→	-0.4%	↑	2	2
D. Health protection	D04c - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old) - %	2018/19	75.9	76.3	86.4	72.9	→	+4.1%	↓	2	2
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E02 - Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay - %	2016/17	16.4	25.7	23.3	0	---	N/A	---	1	1
B. Wider determinants of health	B13c - First time offenders - per 100,000	2018	117	251	211	163	↓	-28.2%	↓	1	1
B. Wider determinants of health	B08d - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment - %	2018/19	77.2	74.2	75.6	76.5	→	+0.9%	↓	2	1
B. Wider determinants of health	B12b - Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population - per 1,000	2018/19	14.7	24.5	27.8	14.5	→	+1.4%	↑	1	1
B. Wider determinants of health	B12c - Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population - per 1,000	2018/19	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.3	→	0.0%	↑	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E10 - Suicide rate - per 100,000	2016 - 18	8.7	8.1	9.6	7.8	→	+11.5%	---	3	3
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E10 - Suicide rate - per 100,000 (male)	2016 - 18	14.9	12.5	14.9	13.1	→	+13.7%	---	3	4
D. Health protection	D07 - HIV late diagnosis (%) - %	2016 - 18	48.5	37.1	42.5	33.3	→	+45.6%	---	4	3
D. Health protection	D02b - New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000 - per 100,000	2018	936	1713	851	842	→	+11.2%	→	1	2
B. Wider determinants of health	B02c - Percentage of children achieving at least an expected level of development across all learning goals in communication and language - %	2017/18	94.8	83.0	82.4	92.8	↑	+2.2%	↑	1	1