RICHMOND PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD

Public Health Outcomes Framework Analysis – May 2020 Data Update

GLOSSARY

PHOF: Public Health Outcomes Framework
Men B- Meningococcal group B
Dtap/IPV- diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Public Health Board is recommended to review the PHOF data update and consider the indicators identified for consideration.

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: No indicators were updated.

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

- **Population vaccination coverage -MenB (1 year)-** This vaccination was introduced into the routine childhood immunisation programme in September 2015 for babies at 8 and 16 weeks of age with a booster dose after their 1st birthday. *This indicator was introduced in the February 2020 PHOF update report with no comparison to the previous year. However, PHE have now included the 2017/18 value.* The 2018/19 value for Richmond was 89.9% (n-2,223) which was significantly lower than the benchmark goal of 95% but a 1% increase from previous year's value. Compared to the outer London and London boroughs, Richmond was in the 2nd quartile and 1st quartile respectively.
- **Population vaccination coverage- Rotavirus (Rota) (1 year)-** This vaccine was introduced into the routine childhood immunisation programme in 2013 for babies aged 8 and 12 weeks of age. *This indicator was introduced in the February 2020 PHOF update report with no comparison to the previous year. However, PHE have now included the 2016/17 and 2017/18 values.* The 2018/19 borough value was 89.3% (n=2,209) which was significantly lower than the benchmark goal of 95%. Compared to the London boroughs, Richmond was in the 1st quartile with 4th highest value.
- **Population vaccination coverage- Dtap/IPV booster (5 years***)- This indicator was updated in February 2020 report with no comparisons to the previous year. However, PHE have now included trend figures.* In 2018/19, the borough's vaccination coverage was 71.4% (n=2,115) which was lower than the benchmark goal of 95% and significantly lower than the London rate.

Compared to the outer London boroughs, Richmond was in the 3rd quartile. However, compared to previous year's value, there was a 3% increase and the borough has shown an increasing trend since 2016/17.

- **Population vaccination coverage- Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14-15 years)**- This vaccination was introduced in autumn 2015 to respond to a rapid and accelerating increase in cases of invasive meningococcal group W (MenW) disease, which was declared a national incident. In 2018/19, the borough's value was 90.1% (n=2,278) which was higher than the benchmark goal of 90% and significantly higher than the London rate of 82.4%. Compared to the previous year, there was a 4% increase in vaccination coverage and the borough is showing an increasing trend.

Air Quality: No indicators were updated.

Other indicators

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

- **Improvement** was seen in the following indicators:
  - *Baby's first feed breastmilk*
  - *Smoking status at time of delivery*
- **Worsening** was not seen on any indicators
- Richmond's performance **remained the same** on other indicators presented in the table below.

INTERPRETATION NOTES

1. The latest update to the Public Health Outcomes Framework was published by Public Health England in May. 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 new and updated indicators is available online. The online tool 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
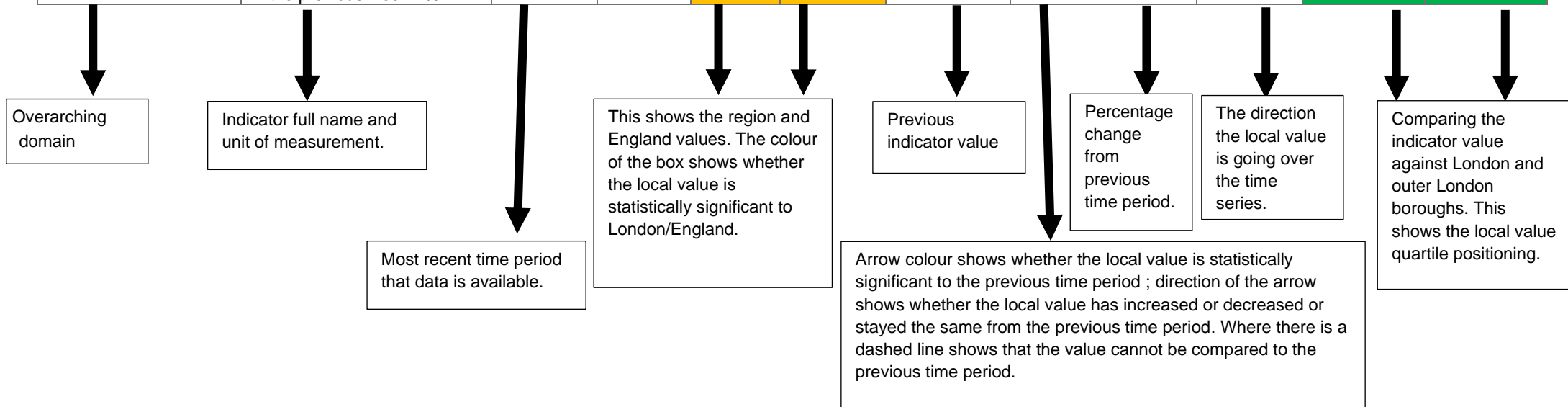
Appendix
Public Health Outcome Framework- Indicator updates
May 2020

Recent Trend			
⬆ (red) Higher/Getting worse	⬆ (green) Higher/ Getting better	➡ (orange) No significant change	
⬇ (red) Lower/ Getting worse	⬇ (green) Lower/ Getting better	— (blue) 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	OUTER 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 outer London boroughs. This shows the local value quartile positioning.

Data extracted from PHOF: 19 May 2020.

Report produced: 2 June 2020

CATEGORY	INDICATOR	TIME PERIOD	LOCAL	REGION	ENGLAND	PREVIOUS VALUE	TREND/CHANGE FROM PREV. VALUE		LONG-TERM TREND	LONDON QUARTILE	OUTER LONDON QUARTILE
B. Wider determinants of health	B13a - Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend - %	2017/18	23.7	28.5	29.1	22.8	▬▬▬	+3.9%	▬▬▬	4	4
B. Wider determinants of health	B13b - Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender	2017/18	3.12	3.45	4.05	3.23	▬▬▬	-3.4%	▬▬▬	4	4
B. Wider determinants of health	B14a - The rate of complaints about noise - per 1,000	2018/19	6.7	17.0	6.8	0	▬▬▬	N/A	▬▬▬	2	2
C. Health improvement	C02a - Under 18s conception rate / 1,000 - per 1,000 (female)	2018	10.2	13.9	16.7	6.6	➡	+54.5%	➡	1	1
C. Health improvement	C02b - Under 16s conception rate / 1,000 - per 1,000 (female)	2018	1.2	1.9	2.5	1.9	➡	-36.8%	➡	1	2
C. Health improvement	C04 - Low birth weight of term babies - %	2018	2.05	3.07	2.86	1.77	➡	+15.8%	➡	1	1
C. Health improvement	C05a - Baby's first feed breastmilk - %	2018/19	86.6	76.3	67.4	76.2	⬆	+13.6%	▬▬▬	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	C15 - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults) - %	2018/19	62.2	54.8	54.6	65.9	➡	-5.6%	▬▬▬	1	1
C. Health improvement	C16 - Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese - %	2018/19	53.6	55.9	62.3	47.7	➡	+12.4%	▬▬▬	2	1
C. Health improvement	C17a - Percentage of physically active adults - %	2018/19	76.1	66.6	67.2	77.2	➡	-1.4%	▬▬▬	1	1
C. Health improvement	C17b - Percentage of physically inactive adults - %	2018/19	15	22.1	21.4	13	➡	+15.4%	▬▬▬	1	1
D. Health protection	D03d - Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year) - %	2018/19	89.9	86.9	92.0	88.8	➡	+1.2%	▬▬▬	1	2
D. Health protection	D03e - Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (Rota) (1 year) - %	2018/19	89.3	85.1	89.7	89.2	➡	+0.1%	▬▬▬	1	1
D. Health protection	D04a - Population vaccination coverage - DTaP/IPV booster (5 years) - %	2018/19	71.4	73.9	84.8	69.1	➡	+3.3%	▬▬▬	3	3
D. Health protection	D04g - Population vaccination coverage - Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14-15 years) - %	2018/19	90.1	82.4	86.7	86.6	⬆	+4.0%	▬▬▬	1	2
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E02 - Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay - %	2019/20	15.4	27.0	23.4	0	▬▬▬	N/A	▬▬▬	1	1
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E11 - Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital - %	2018/19	15	14.6	14.3	14.1	➡	+6.4%	▬▬▬	3	3
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E12a - Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD) - per 100,000	2018/19	107.3	88.9	112.3	99.4	➡	+7.9%	➡	4	4
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E12b - Preventable sight loss - glaucoma - per 100,000	2018/19	16.9	13.0	13.2	12.1	➡	+39.7%	▬▬▬	4	4
E. Healthcare and premature mortality	E12d - Preventable sight loss - sight loss certifications - per 100,000	2018/19	37.1	30.8	43.4	33.7	➡	+10.1%	➡	4	3