



WARWICKSHIRE INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

Published: 7th November 2017

Source: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

Introduction

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) *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 - Increased healthy life expectancy and reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities. These are supported by four 'domains' of indicators:

- Health Improvement
- Health protection
- Healthcare and premature mortality
- Wider determinants of health

New for November 2017 are:

- Updates to 38 indicators including fuel poverty (1.17), deaths from drug misuse (2.15iv) and suicide rates (4.10).
- 5 indicators where the data source or method used has changed from the existing indicator including smoking status at time of delivery (2.03), proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' (2.11) and percentage of physically active/inactive adults (2.13).
- All mortality indicators have been updated to 2014-16.

The data published in the tool are the baselines for the PHOF with more recent trend data where available. Note that the methodology on a number of indicators has recently been changed and where in previous PHOF documents they would be displayed as one indicator, some are now split into two - the "current method" and the "historical method".

Key Trends – Warwickshire



- Preventable mortality has increased as have premature death rates from cancer and respiratory diseases but early deaths from cardiovascular diseases have marginally improved.
- Suicide rates still on the rise; significantly higher than the England average for males and persons.
- Excess winter deaths fall, particularly amongst the elderly aged 85+.



Figure 1: Under 75 cancer mortality rate

Under 75 mortality from cancer per 100,000 population from 2013-15 to 2014-16

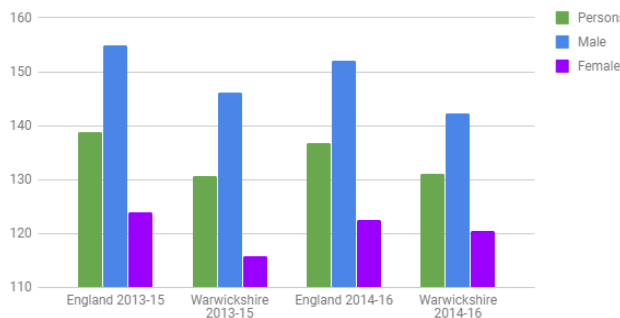
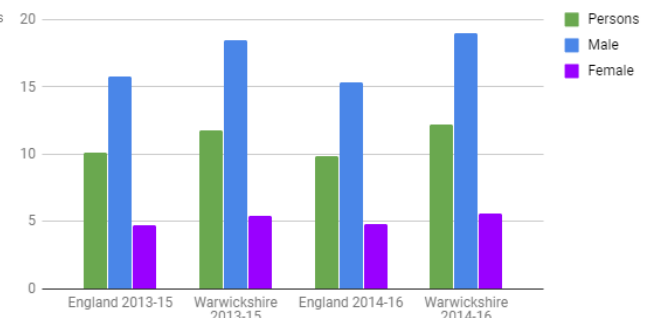


Figure 2: Suicide rate

Suicide Rate in Warwickshire per 100,000 population compared to England from 2013-15 to 2014-16



Source: Fingertips, Public Health England

Indicator	Performance
1.08iv – Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (persons)	Reduced from 77.7% to 77% and is now not significant different when compared with the England average (74.4%) in 2016/17.
1.15i – Statutory homelessness – Eligible homeless people not in priority need (per 1,000 households)	No historical local data available but current figure (1.1) is significantly worse when compared with the England average (0.8) in 2016/17.
2.11i – Proportion of the population meeting the recommended ‘5-a-day’ on a “usual day” (adults) – current method	NEW - The diet and excess weight indicators have been updated to be based on the Active Lives Survey. Warwickshire is significantly better (61.9%) than the England average (56.8%) in 2015/16.
2.12 - % of adults aged 18+ classified as obese - current method	NEW - The current method of collected data is based on adults aged 18+; historically it has been based on adults aged 16+. Warwickshire (61.1%) is not significantly different to the England average (61.3%) in 2015/16.
4.04ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (persons per 100.000 of population)	The mortality rate has only marginally improved by 0.1 to 43.4 but is now not significantly different to the England average (46.7) in 2014-16.
4.05i – Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (persons per 100,000 of the population)	Rate has slightly worsened from 130.6 to 131.1 and is now not significantly different to the England average (136.8) in 2014-16 – see figure 1
4.05ii – Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (females per 100,000 of the population)	The mortality rate has worsened from 66.5 to 71.2 and is now not significantly different to the England average (73.4) in 2014-16.
4.06i – Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (persons per 100,000 of the population)	The mortality rate has worsened from 15.8 to 16.6 and is now not significantly different to the England average (18.3) in 2014-16.
4.07ii - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable (males per 100,000 of the population)	The mortality rate has worsened from 16.8 to 18.1 and is now not significantly different to the England average (20.8) in 2014-16.
4.10 - Suicide Rate (males per 100,000 of the population)	The male suicide rate has risen from 18.5 to 19.0 between 2014 and 2016 and is significantly worse than the England average (15.3) in 2014-16 - see figure 2.
4.15ii – Excess winter deaths index (single year, age 85+) (female)	The index improved from 27.7 to 25.8, however despite the improvement the index is now not significantly different to the England average (17.8) in 2015-16.

