

## Public Health Outcomes Framework, Sutton's performance, August 2016

Source: Public Health England. <http://www.phoutcomes.info/> (as at August 2016)

### Background

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) sets out a high-level overview of public health outcomes, at national and local level, supported by a broad set of indicators. The indicators cover the full spectrum of what is understood as public health and what can be measured at the moment. The PHOF is published under section 73B of the NHS Act 2006 as guidance that local authorities must have regard to.

The PHOF is used as a tool for local transparency and accountability, providing a means for benchmarking progress within each local authority and across authorities, and driving 'sector-led improvement' where a local authority improves by learning from the experiences of peers. Alongside the NHS Outcomes Framework and Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, the PHOF reflects the Department of Health's focus on improving health outcomes for the population and reducing inequalities in health, setting expectations for what the system as a whole wants to achieve.

An update was published in August, 2016. This paper reports on Sutton's outcomes for those indicators that were updated in that quarter up until 2<sup>nd</sup> August.

### Key points:

Of the PHOF outcome indicators updated in the last quarter, the areas where Sutton compared well, relative to other areas were:








- The rate of young people 16-18 year olds who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET).
- The rate of complaints about noise.
- The decrease in the prevalence of smoking for people working in routine and manual occupations.
- The decrease in the mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases (including influenza).
- Improvements in the rate of preventable sight loss due to age related macular degeneration and glaucoma.
- Improvements in the rate of successful completion of alcohol treatment.




The PHOF outcome indicators updated in the last quarter, where Sutton compared less well were:

- The infant mortality rate (now similar to London and England).
- The rate of people aged 16-64 who are in employment.
- The rate of newborn hearing screening coverage.
- The rates of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm.
- The proportion of adults who are physically inactive.
- A fall in the Flu vaccination coverage for residents aged over 65 years.
- NHS Health Check indicators

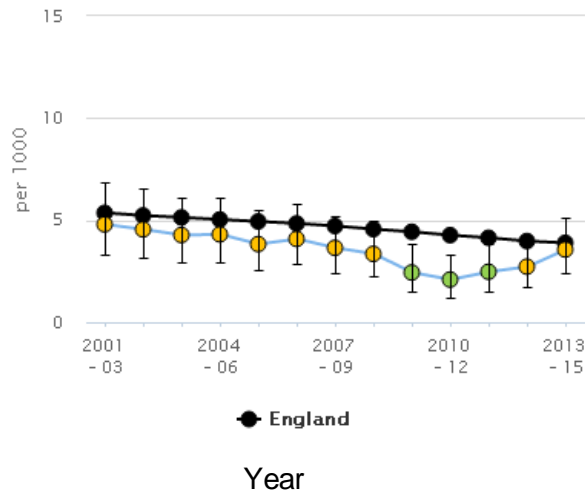
The tables below provide additional information about the PHOF indicators mentioned above and compares Sutton’s outcomes to those of London and England with trends where these are available. A full set of indicators is available from <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>

**1. PHOF outcome indicators updated in the last quarter, where Sutton compared well, relative to other areas**

Indicator	Comparison to London and England respectively	Trend
1.05 16-18 year olds NEET, 2015, Updated data Proportion: Sutton 2.4, London 3.1, England 4.2	Sutton statistically lower (better) than London and England 	Down from previous year
1.14i The rate of complaints about noise, 2014/15, Updated and revised data Crude rate per 100 population: Sutton 6.6, London 16.8, England 7.1	Sutton statistically lower (better) than London and England 	Lower than previous year
2.14 - Smoking Prevalence in adult in routine and manual occupations - current smokers (APS), 2015, New data source and updated Proportion: Sutton 23.1, London 24.2, England 26.5	Sutton statistically similar to London and England 	Down from previous year
4.08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza (Persons), 2012/14, Definition revised DSR per 100,000: Sutton 5.3, London 10.3, England 10.2	Sutton higher (better) than London and England 	Down from previous year
4.12i - Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD), 2014/15, Updated and revised data Crude rate per 100,000: Sutton 110.4, London 84.9, England 118.1	Sutton similar to London and England 	Down from previous year
4.12ii - Preventable sight loss - glaucoma, 2014/15, Updated and revised data Crude rate per 100,000: Sutton 16.8, London 13.7, England 12.8	Sutton similar to London and England 	Lower than previous year
2.15iii Successful completion of alcohol treatment, 2014, New sub-indicator Proportion: Sutton 54, London 38.4, England 38.7	Sutton statistically higher (better) than London and England 	Trend higher than previous year

Key: Compared to London and England respectively, Sutton’s outcome statistically:  
 Better  Similar  Worse 

2. PHOF outcome indicators updated in the last quarter, where Sutton compared worse, relative to other areas

Indicator	Comparison to London and England	Trend and commentary
<p>4.01 - Infant mortality, 2012-14                      Definition revised and updated data                      Crude rate per 1,000:                      Sutton 2.7                      London 3.6                      England 4</p> <p>The infant mortality rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths under the age of one year, per 1,000 live births. It consists of two components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the neonatal mortality rate: The number of neonatal deaths (those occurring during the first 28 days of life)</li> <li>the post-neonatal mortality rate: The number of infants who die between 28 days and less than one year</li> </ul>	<p>Sutton statistically similar to London and England ●●</p>	<p><u>Graph to show recent trend in infant mortality (Sutton and England)</u></p>  <p>Rate</p> <p>per 1000</p> <p>Year</p> <p>● England</p> <p>Mortality during the neonatal period is considered a good indicator of both maternal and newborn health and care.</p> <p><b>Risk factors for infant mortality include:</b> teenage pregnancy, low birth weight babies, babies born to mothers in the routine and manual group.</p> <p><b>What can be done to reduce infant mortality rates:</b> Make every contact count (MECC), continue work to coordinate system leadership and integrate commissioning. Promote community engagement and clear care pathways (See Sutton HWB Strategy)</p>

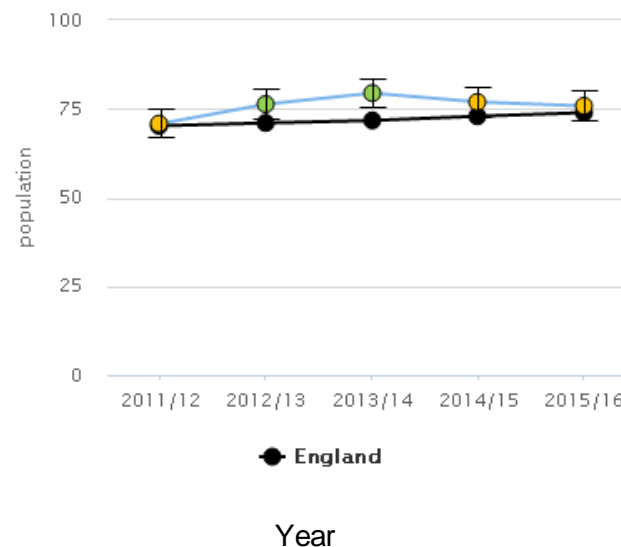
1.08iv % of people aged 16-64 in employment, 2 014/15  
 New indicator, following policy refresh (baseline period 2011/12).  
 Proportion: Sutton 76.9, London 71.7, England 72.9

The employment estimates include all people in work including those working part-time. Everybody aged 16 or over is either employed, unemployed or economically inactive.<sup>1</sup>

Sutton is statistically lower (better) than London and similar to England



Graph to show recent trend in the percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (persons) (Sutton and England)

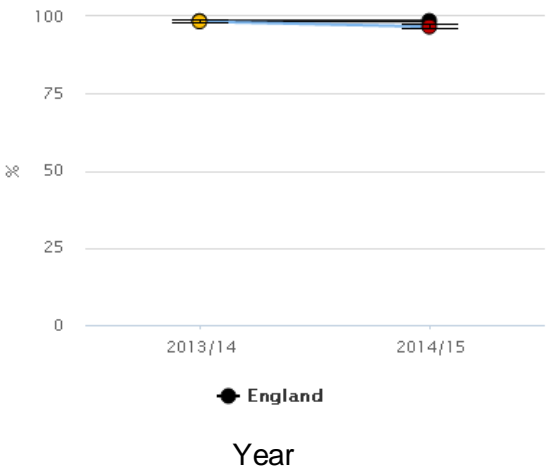


Employment rates reflect the number of people in full time and part-time employment as a proportion of the population. It is important to remember that for the remainder of the population there are different reasons for people to be out of the workforce- for example in addition to being unemployed, people may have caring responsibilities or have a disability.

**Risk factors for unemployment include:** youth, low skills/educational attainment and mental health issues.

**What can be done to reduce unemployment:** Nationally and locally a broad range of organisations shape and deliver the complex skills and employment agenda. In Sutton, partners are brought together through the Sutton Economic

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/october2016#understanding-and-working-with-labour-market-statistics>

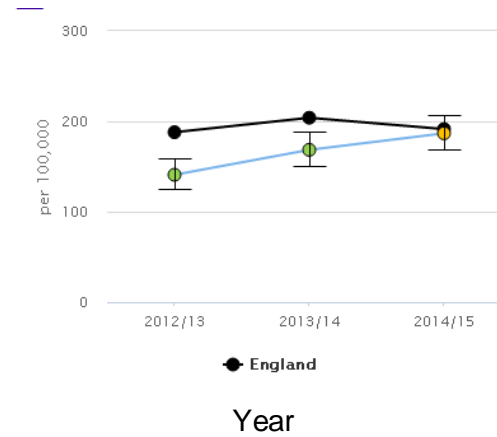
		Support Taskforce (SEST) which includes representatives from the public, private and voluntary and community sectors. (See Sutton Health and Wellbeing Strategy).									
2.20xii Newborn Hearing Screening – Coverage, 2014/15, Updated data Proportion: Sutton 96.6, London 98, England 98.5	Sutton lower (worse) than London and England ●●	<p><u>Graph to show recent trend in newborn hearing screening – coverage (Sutton and England)</u></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Newborn Hearing Screening Coverage Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sutton Coverage (%)</th> <th>England Coverage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>96.6</td> <td>98.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>96.6</td> <td>98.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Newborn Hearing Screening Test helps to identify babies who have permanent hearing loss as early as possible so that parents have the support and advice they need. Newborn Hearing Screening is part of the Antenatal and Newborn (ANNB) Screening Programme, commissioned by NHS England (London).</p> <p>Sutton CCG is working with NHS England to better understand local performance and to identify any support they can give to the commissioner.</p>	Year	Sutton Coverage (%)	England Coverage (%)	2013/14	96.6	98.5	2014/15	96.6	98.5
Year	Sutton Coverage (%)	England Coverage (%)									
2013/14	96.6	98.5									
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2.10ii Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm, 2014/15, New sub-indicator DSR per 100,000: Sutton 186.7, London 97.3, England 191.4

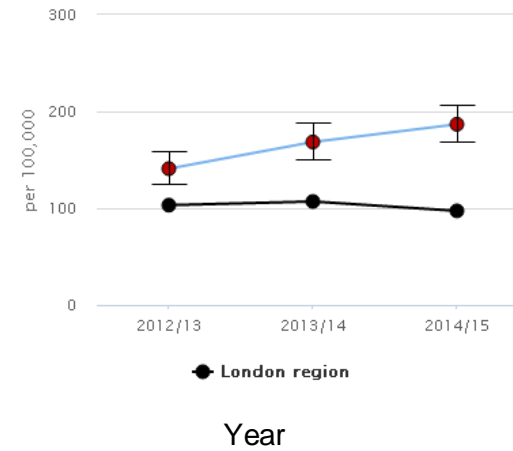
Sutton statistically higher (worse) than London and similar to England



Graph to show recent trend in emergency hospital admission for intentional self harm (Sutton and England)



Graph to show recent trend in emergency hospital admission for intentional self harm (Sutton and London)



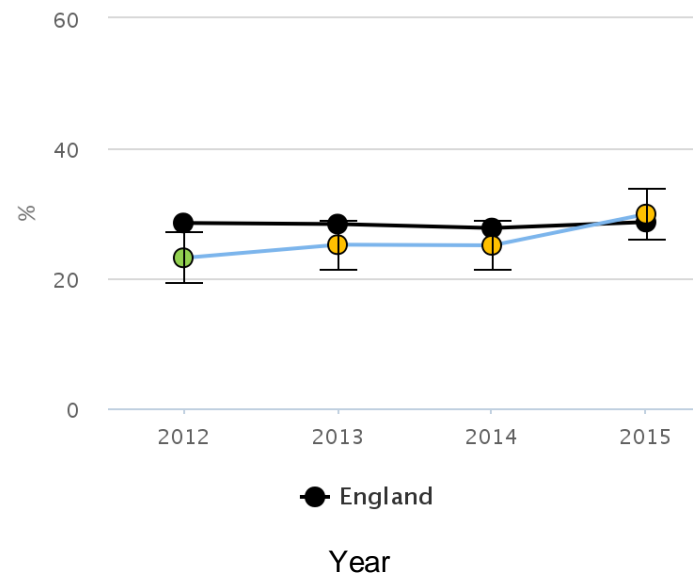
		<p><b>Risk factors for self harm:</b> younger people, psychiatric problems, drug misuse, alcohol abuse, eating disorders, domestic violence and socio-economic disadvantage.</p> <p><b>What can be done to reduce self-harm:</b> education in schools (e.g. emotional resilience, drug and alcohol) and for health and care professionals. Take advantage of opportunities to make every contact count (MECC) to increase the early identification of those at risk of self harm and improve access to appropriate services.</p> <p>The Local Safeguarding Children’s Board (LSCB) is establishing a multiagency self harm task and finish group. This group will undertake an audit and review young people’s access to services.</p> <p>Within Sutton work is underway to improve access to child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) via a single point of access, reducing the need for young people to attend accident and emergency.</p> <p>Last year the number of School Nurses in Sutton was increased from wte to wte The nurses deliver regular school drop-ins sessions promoting emotional resilience and when necessary signposting young people to appropriate support.</p>
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2.13ii Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - inactive adults, 2015, Updated Proportion: Sutton 29.9, London 28.1, England 28.7

Sutton statistically similar to London and England



Graph to show the percentage of physically active and inactive adults- inactive adults



Work is ongoing within the borough to promote physical activity and a new Physical Activity Network, established by Sutton Council, will meet for the first time in January 2017.

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy states: the Health and Wellbeing Board will aim to embed physical activity into the fabric of daily life and across the life course (see also Action 1), developing partnership working, Making Every Contact Count (MECC) and coordinating pathways between medical and non-medical sources of support (see also Action 7) to deliver this ambition.



<p>3.03xiv - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+), 2015/16, Updated data Proportion: Sutton 68.4, London 66.4, England 71.0</p>	<p>Not compared to London and England</p>	<p><u>Graph to show population vaccination coverage- flu (aged 65+)</u></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Population vaccination coverage - flu (aged 65+)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>England (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2010/11</td><td>71.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</td><td>72.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2012/13</td><td>71.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>72.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2014/15</td><td>71.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2015/16</td><td>70.0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	England (%)	2010/11	71.0	2011/12	72.0	2012/13	71.0	2013/14	72.0	2014/15	71.0	2015/16	70.0
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<p>3.03xv - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals), 2015/16, Updated data Proportion: Sutton 43.5, London 43.7, England 45.1</p>	<p>Not compared to London and England</p>	<p><u>Graph to show population vaccination coverage- flu (at risk individuals)</u></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Population vaccination coverage - flu (at risk individuals)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>England (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2010/11</td><td>45.1</td></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</td><td>50.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2012/13</td><td>50.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>52.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2014/15</td><td>48.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2015/16</td><td>43.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	England (%)	2010/11	45.1	2011/12	50.0	2012/13	50.0	2013/14	52.0	2014/15	48.0	2015/16	43.5
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		<p><b>Risk factors for flu:</b> Morbidity and mortality attributed to flu is a major cause of harm to individuals especially vulnerable people, particularly: young children, those aged 65 years and over, residents in long- stay residential care homes, carers, pregnant women, clinical risk groups (e.g. chronic renal, respiratory or heart disease)</p> <p><b>What can be done to improve flu vaccination coverage:</b> Make every contact count (MECC) to improve uptake of the flu vaccination. Sutton CCG and Sutton Council promote the Stay Well in Winter Campaign (PHE and NHS England). Work with NHS England (commissioner of the vaccination service) to review data collection processes and identify and address variation in vaccination rates across the borough.</p>
2.22iii - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check, 2013/14-2015/16, Updated data Proportion: Sutton 55.3, London 67.2, England 56.4	Sutton lower (worse) than London and England ●●	<p><u>These is no trend data for these indicators</u></p> <p>Sutton Public Health is working with General Practice to improve the invitation process and the uptake rate of NHS Health Checks amongst the eligible population. In 2015 Point of Care Testing (POCT) machines were offered to all Sutton GP practices delivering NHS Health Checks. The machines enable practices to complete the NHS Health Checks in a single visit which is more convenient for residents and reduces the dropout rate associated with Health Checks completed over more than one visit.</p>
2.22iv - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check, 2013/14-2015/16, Updated data Percentage: Sutton 41.2, London 47.1, England 48.6	Sutton lower (worse) than London and England ●●	
2.22v - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health check, 2013/14-2015/16, Updated data Proportion: Sutton 22.8, London 31.6, England 27.4	Sutton lower (worse) than London and England ●●	

Key: Compared to London and England respectively, Sutton's outcome statistically:

Better ● Similar ● Worse ●



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