Summary of the Public Health Outcomes for Birmingham

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) is a collection of indicators that help us understand how well public health is being improved and protected. It was last updated in May 2018.

The framework concentrates on two high-level outcomes to be achieved across the public health system, and groups further indicators into four 'domains' that cover the full spectrum of public health. The outcomes reflect a focus not only on how long people live, but on how well they live at all stages of life.

These are:

- Overarching indicators: life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

 Domains:

- Improving the wider determinants of health

- Health improvement

- Health protection

- Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

Each of the outcomes for Birmingham has been collated according to our performance relative to national, core city, statistical neighbour and West Midlands Combined Authority comparators. Although many of the indicators will be influenced by the underlying social and economic environment, highlighting those where Birmingham performs worse than similar areas may suggest those that are more likely to be improved by better service provision. These groups are:

Performing well	Indicators are significantly better than national comparators
Performing poorly	Indicators are significantly worse than the national average and also worse than the average for core city, statistical neighbour *and* WMCA comparators
Worse than average (1)	Indicators are significantly worse than the national average, but better than the average for *one of* core city *or* statistical neighbour *or* WMCA comparators
Worse than average (2)	Indicators are significantly worse than the national average, but better than *two of* core city, statistical neighbour and WMCA comparators

The indicators for which Birmingham is performing well and performing poorly are highlighted below:

Performing Well

Indicators are significantly better than national comparators

- Birmingham performs significantly better than the national average on hospital admissions due to injuries in children and young people; this is in contrast to our peer comparators in children under 15
- On particular smoking indicators: smoking at delivery and smoking prevalence at age 15, Birmingham's performance is significantly better than the England average and also better than the average for all our peer groups
- Birmingham performed well on NHS Healthchecks, female excess winter deaths and female hospital admissions for intentional self-harm
- Other indicators we perform well on are those where nationally there is a gap between a vulnerable group and the general population, ie unemployment for those with mental health problems and learning disability compared to the overall employment rate; school readiness for those with free school meal status.

Performing poorly

Indicators are significantly worse than national, core city and statistical neighbour comparators are shown below:

Mortality

- Birmingham has the highest infant mortality rate in the country and the rate is increasing, whereas nationally there is a decline

Children & young people

- Child poverty
- School readiness for all children
- Pupil absence
- First time entrants to youth justice
- NEETs
- Child excess at reception

Older people

- Social isolation of care users and carers

Wider determinants of health

- Female unemployment
- Healthy eating

Vulnerable groups

- Accommodation for adults with a learning disability

Health protection

- Childhood vaccination coverage
- HPV vaccination for teenage girls
- Flu vaccination for at risk individuals
- Shingles vaccination
- Breast and cervical cancer screening
- Chlamydia detection
- Mortality from communicable disease, including influenza

Service provision

- Rates of emergency readmission within 30 days of hospital discharge
- Successful completion of non-opiate drug treatment

The spine charts below show the full set of indicators for which Birmingham is performing well and performing poorly.

Public Health Outcomes Framework, May 2018

Spine Charts

The spine chart format has been adopted as it is a concise and informative way to display PHOF indicators. This format allows a large amount of information to be displayed very succinctly. It enables quick comparison of Birmingham, core city, statistical neighbour and national performance. It also allows statistical significance to be displayed.

The line down the centre of the spine charts represents the national average value for each indicator. The data has been normalised, which means that values to the left of the red line are 'worse' than the national average and those to the right are 'better' where there is a clear polarity (i.e. good/bad result) in the outcome. Birmingham values are shown by small circles. Circles coloured red indicate that the Birmingham value is statistically significantly worse than the national average, blue circles indicate that any difference is not significant, and green circles indicate that Birmingham is statistically significantly better that then national average. White circles indicate that significance could not be calculated.

Core city and statistical neighbour values are both shown on the spine charts   where the data is available to enable comparisons.

The light grey bar for each indicator shows the range of values for the all the local authorities in England (i.e. it stretches from the value for the 'worst' to the value for the 'best' local authority). The darker grey shading shows the   range of values for the middle 50% of local authorities.

Performing Well

Key:

- 🟢 Significantly Better than England average
- 🟠 Not significantly different from England average
- 🔴 Significantly Worse than England average
- ⚪ No significance can be calculated
- 🔵 Significantly Lower than England average
- 🔵 Significantly Higher than England average
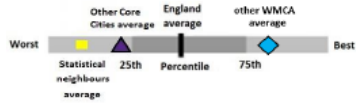
England Range legend: Worst — Statistical neighbours average — 25th Percentile — Other Core Cities average — England average — 75th — other WMCA average — Best. (No Polarity ←)

Framework	Indicator	B'ham Number	B'ham Stat	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best	Other Core cities average	Statistical neighbours average	other WMCA average
PH	1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development (Females) (2016/17)	1,267	66.8	64.4	48.4		80.2	62.1	65.7	63.0
PH	1.02ii - School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in (Males) (2016/17)	1,461	68.0	63.2	47.2		81.7	61.7	66.1	66.1
PH	1.02ii - School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in (Females) (2016/17)	1,570	78.4	73.9	57.5		90.4	71.8	75.2	74.7
PH	1.02ii - School Readiness: the percentage of Year 1 pupils with free school meal status achieving the expected level in (Persons) (2016/17)	3,031	73.0	68.4	53.8		85.4	66.6	70.6	70.4
PH	1.08i - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate (2016/17)	n/a	25.1	29.4	38.8		12.3	22.6	23.1	25.4
PH	1.08ii - Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate (Females) (2016/17)	n/a	55.4	64.5	80.2		42.4	61.7	56.5	59.2
PH	1.08ii - Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate (Persons) (2016/17)	n/a	63.5	68.7	81.3		48.2	63.8	60.9	65.0
PH	1.08iii - Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employme (Males) (2016/17)	n/a	69.0	73.5	83.5		57.6	65.6	65.2	68.0
PH	1.08iii - Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employme (Females) (2016/17)	n/a	50.2	60.5	75.4		45.8	56.2	52.7	53.6
PH	1.08iii - Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employme (Persons) (2016/17)	n/a	59.5	67.4	80.0		53.4	61.2	59.5	61.4
PH	1.14i - The rate of complaints about noise (2015/16)	4,051	3.6	6.3	61.7		0.9	6.0	7.6	7.8
PH	2.03 - Smoking status at time of delivery - current method (2016/17)	1,322	8.1	10.7	28.1		2.3	12.6	12.2	12.1
PH	2.03 - Smoking status at time of delivery - historical method (2016/17)	1,322	7.9	10.5	28.1		2.3	12.4	12.1	12.0
PH	2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) (Females) (2016/17)	969	82.5	89.7	162.4		37.5	108.5	99.1	104.9
PH	2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) (Persons) (2016/17)	2,334	96.4	101.5	190.5		43.3	122.0	113.1	121.5
PH	2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) (Males) (2016/17)	543	123.1	140.0	305.2		57.7	166.8	163.9	175.7
PH	2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) (Females) (2016/17)	412	98.8	112.0	222.5		33.9	129.9	131.7	136.0
PH	2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) (Persons) (2016/17)	955	111.3	126.3	265.1		47.3	148.8	148.2	156.4
PH	2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (Males) (2016/17)	1,003	109.2	131.8	333.7		71.7	128.6	116.7	125.6
PH	2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (Females) (2016/17)	857	93.6	126.3	290.4		50.0	118.0	95.9	130.3
PH	2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (Persons) (2016/17)	1,861	101.5	129.2	254.8		64.0	123.3	106.5	127.9
PH	2.08ii - Percentage of children where there is a cause for concern (2016/17)	322	34.7	38.1	62.4		7.8	39.2	35.2	34.7
PH	2.09i - Smoking prevalence at age 15 - current smokers (WAY survey) (2014/15)	n/a	4.4	8.2	14.9		3.4	9.1	6.5	6.6
PH	2.09ii - Smoking prevalence at age 15 - regular smokers (WAY survey) (2014/15)	n/a	3.1	5.5	11.1		1.3	6.6	4.8	4.9
PH	2.09iii - Smoking prevalence at age 15 - occasional smokers (WAY survey) (2014/15)	n/a	1.3	2.7	7.6		0.6	2.5	1.7	1.8
PH	2.10ii - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (Females) (2016/17)	1,335	211.8	233.7	671.7		65.3	265.5	209.1	256.9
PH	2.11v - Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily at age 15 (WAY survey) (2014/15)	n/a	2.5	2.4	2.0		3.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
PH	2.22iii - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check (2013/14 - 16/17)	243,480	93.5	74.1	23.0		225.8	64.2	64.4	86.5
PH	2.22iv - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Hea (2013/14 - 16/17)	127,057	52.2	48.9	20.5		100.0	48.9	53.9	48.7
PH	2.22v - Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health check (2013/14 - 16/17)	127,057	48.8	36.2	15.1		89.0	31.4	34.7	42.1
PH	3.08 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS (2016)	745,486	1.1	1.1	1.4		0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
PH	4.15i - Excess winter deaths index (single year, all ages) (Females) (Aug 2015 - Jul 2016)	122	8.9	16.2	35.5		-11.4	17.1	14.5	19.8
PH	4.15ii - Excess winter deaths index (single year, age 85+) (Females) (Aug 2015 - Jul 2016)	26	4.1	17.8	64.2		-14.1	20.0	14.3	19.8
PH	4.15ii - Excess winter deaths index (single year, age 85+) (Persons) (Aug 2015 - Jul 2016)	62	6.4	17.7	47.0		-11.7	18.8	17.3	18.2

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Performing Poorly

Framework	Indicator	B'ham Number	B'ham Stat	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best	Other Core cities average	Statistical neighbours average	other WMCA average
PH	1.01i - Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20) (2015)	78,805	27.0	16.6	30.6		6.0	23.7	25.7	22.1
PH	1.01ii - Children in low income families (under 16s) (2015)	67,535	26.8	16.8	30.5		6.1	23.9	25.8	22.6
PH	1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Males) (2016/17)	5,080	59.2	64.0	54.1		73.7	59.7	59.4	59.3
PH	1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Females) (2016/17)	5,841	73.0	77.7	67.9		85.0	73.5	73.3	73.3
PH	1.02i - School Readiness: the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (Persons) (2016/17)	10,921	65.9	70.7	60.9		78.9	66.5	66.1	66.0
PH	1.03 - Pupil absence (2015/16)	2,867,823	5.0	4.6	5.5		3.2	4.9	4.7	4.6
PH	1.04 - First time entrants to the youth justice system (2016)	662	564.2	327.1	739.6		97.5	432.9	491.3	354.2
PH	1.05 - 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known - current method (Males) (2016)	1,500	11.5	6.6	43.2		2.4	8.4	7.6	7.0
PH	1.05 - 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known - current method (Females) (2016)	1,060	8.8	5.4	46.5		1.4	6.7	5.7	5.5
PH	1.05 - 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known - current method (Persons) (2016)	2,560	10.2	6.0	44.8		2.1	7.6	6.7	6.3
PH	1.06i - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Males) (2016/17)	791	60.5	75.8	33.8		95.9	75.9	76.2	74.3
PH	1.06i - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Females) (2016/17)	545	63.4	76.8	32.3		96.6	75.4	75.4	73.4
PH	1.06i - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Persons) (2016/17)	1,336	61.7	76.2	33.2		96.2	75.7	75.9	73.9
PH	1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment (Females) (2016/17)	202,400	56.2	69.5	54.1		80.9	66.1	58.7	61.2
PH	1.18i - Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (2016/17)	n/a	37.3	45.4	34.5		52.9	43.8	43.9	47.8
PH	1.18ii - Social Isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like (2012/13)	n/a	37.0	41.3	23.9		58.5	42.9	38.1	38.1
PH	1.18ii - Social Isolation: percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like (2016/17)	98	28.3	35.5	21.5		55.0	31.6	31.3	31.5
PH	2.06i - Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 4-5 year olds (2016/17)	3,978	24.7	22.6	28.2		15.0	23.8	24.7	24.5
PH	2.11i - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults) (2016/17)	n/a	48.9	57.4	45.7		68.8	54.9	51.3	52.4
PH	2.11ii - Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults) (2016/17)	n/a	2.5	2.6	2.3		3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
PH	2.11iii - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults) (2016/17)	n/a	2.5	2.7	2.4		3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5
PH	2.15ii - Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users (2016)	425	32.4	37.1	18.1		60.6	32.5	33.4	36.5
PH	2.20i - Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer (2017)	66,604	69.2	75.4	55.3		82.3	71.7	69.3	72.7
PH	2.20ii - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (2017)	198,733	66.1	72.0	53.8		78.7	70.1	66.8	70.4
PH	3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) (Persons) (2016)	3,008	1658.1	1882.3	813.1		4938.3	2133.9	1963.3	1889.8
PH	3.03iii - Population vaccination coverage - Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old) (2016/17)	15,545	89.4	93.4	73.7		98.7	93.6	93.1	94.3
PH	3.03v - Population vaccination coverage - PCV (2016/17)	15,613	89.8	93.5	76.4		98.1	93.5	93.3	94.6
PH	3.03vi - Population vaccination coverage - Hib / MenC booster (2 years old) (2016/17)	15,347	87.8	91.5	65.6		97.9	91.7	90.5	94.1
PH	3.03vii - Population vaccination coverage - PCV booster (2016/17)	15,416	88.2	91.5	67.7		97.5	91.8	90.9	94.0
PH	3.03viii - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for one dose (2 years old) (2016/17)	15,372	88.0	91.6	69.8		97.5	91.6	91.2	94.4
PH	3.03x - Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old) (2016/17)	14,582	82.9	87.6	57.1		96.2	86.7	86.0	90.9
PH	3.03xii - Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (females 12-13 years old) (2016/17)	5,529	79.0	87.2	73.6		97.9	86.7	84.9	88.6
PH	3.03xv - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals) (2016/17)	71,762	45.3	48.6	36.2		61.2	47.5	48.8	49.6
PH	3.03xvii - Population vaccination coverage - Shingles vaccination coverage (70 years old) (2016/17)	2,933	40.1	48.3	20.7		60.6	47.4	40.5	44.2
PH	4.01 - Infant mortality (2014 - 16)	402	7.9	3.9	7.9		1.6	4.9	5.6	5.6
PH	4.08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza (Persons) (2014 - 16)	388	15.5	10.7	22.0		5.1	12.9	15.1	14.8
PH	4.11 - Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital (Females) (2011/12)	8,087	12.2	11.5	14.7		8.3	12.2	12.0	11.8