

Public Health Outcomes Framework – Northampton

Introduction

The Public Health Outcomes Framework sets out the desired outcomes to help understand how well public health is being improved and protected. The framework has overarching indicators and four domains covering the spectrum of public health:

- Wider Determinants of Health
- Health Improvement
- Health Protection
- Healthcare and Premature Mortality

Data is published by Public Health England on a quarterly cycle and is available at www.phoutcomes.info.

This is the local quarterly report representing the February 2020 update. The purpose of this report is to:

- Summarise all indicators according to their current RAG rating and trend, highlighting indicators that have been added or updated in the last three months
- Summarise indicators that have been updated in the last three months and changed their RAG (red, amber, green) rating against the England average as a result
- Provide local indicators as supporting information where possible and appropriate

Trends since the baseline have been measured over the last 5 data periods (or since the earliest data period if there are less than 5 available for a given indicator), and the significance determined based on published confidence intervals. In addition, official PHE calculated trends are shown where available; these are based on Chi-squared tests over a minimum of 5 data periods.

Legend

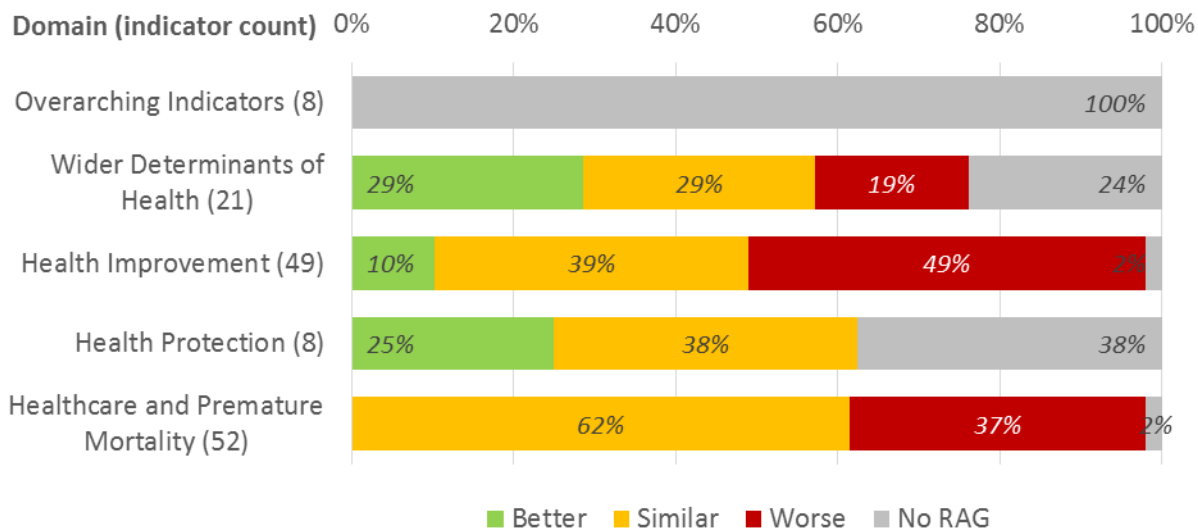
Significantly better than the England average or above target	↑ ↓ Significantly improving trend
Not significantly different to the England average or within target	↑ ↓ Non-significant rise/fall → PHE - no significant trend
Significantly worse than the England average or below target	↑ ↓ Significantly worsening trend
Significantly higher than the England average	↑ Significantly increasing trend
Significantly lower than the England average	↓ Significantly decreasing trend
Not compared	▪ Trend not calculated

Within this report, indicators have been categorised according to RAG rating and trend. The categories to be prioritised are:

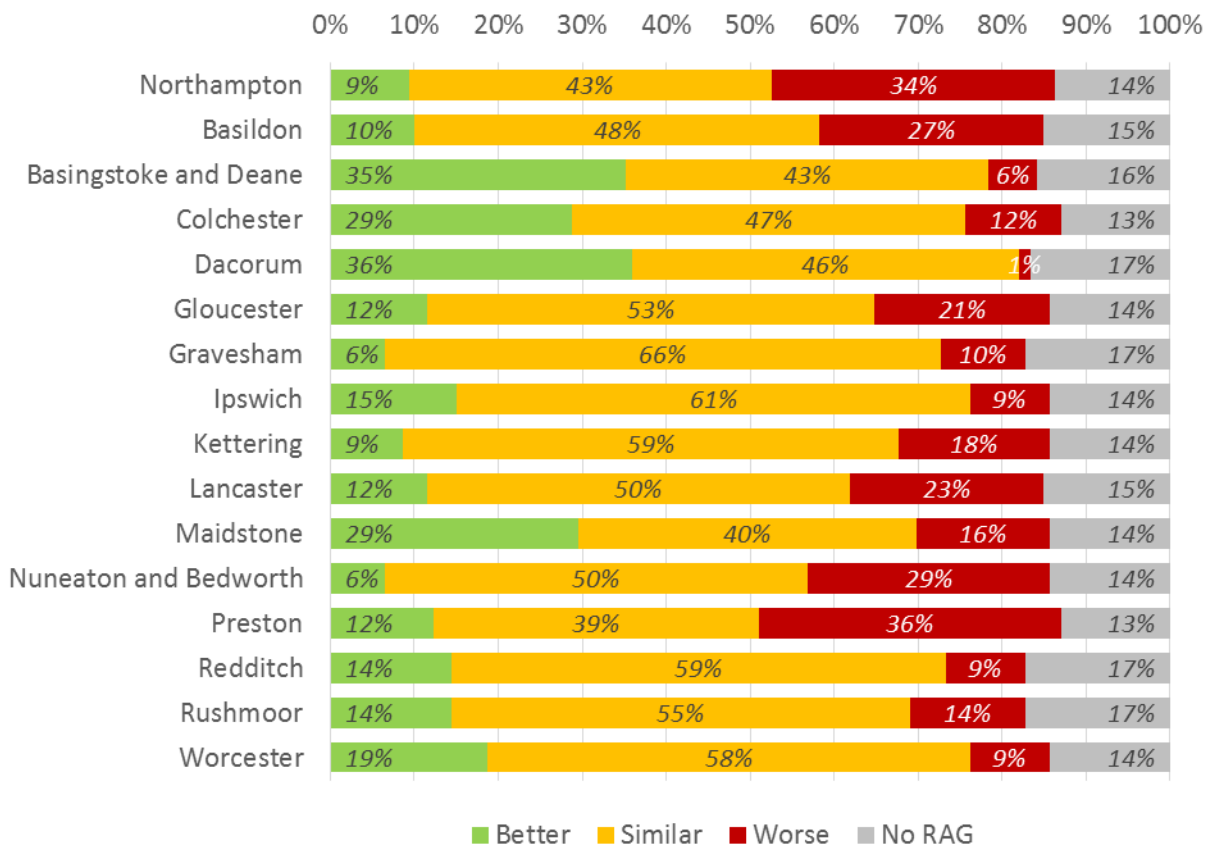
- Significantly worse than England (any trend)
- Not significantly different to England average and getting worse
- Significantly better than England average and getting worse

Summary of Indicator RAG Ratings

Breakdown of indicator RAG ratings by domain
Northampton



Breakdown of all indicators by RAG rating
Northampton and CIPFA nearest neighbours



Overarching Indicators

The overarching indicators are important summary measures of mortality and morbidity and inequalities in life expectancy.

Not RAG rated against England

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data A01b - Life expectancy at 65 - Female	2016 - 18	20.9	Years	↑	-
New data A01b - Life expectancy at 65 - Male	2016 - 18	18.5	Years	↑	-
New data A01b - Life expectancy at birth - Female	2016 - 18	82.3	Years	↑	-
New data A01b - Life expectancy at birth - Male	2016 - 18	78.7	Years	↑	-
New data A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - Female	2016 - 18	3.9	Years	↓	-
New data A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - Male	2016 - 18	5.3	Years	↓	-
New data A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth - Female	2016 - 18	7.2	Years	↓	-
New data A02a - Inequality in life expectancy at birth - Male	2016 - 18	9.6	Years	↓	-

Wider Determinants of Health

Wider determinants, also known as social determinants, are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people's health. There is a strong and persistent link between social inequalities and differences in health outcomes. Wider determinants have been found to have a greater influence on health than health care, behaviours or genetics. It is therefore an important aspect of public health in terms of informing preventative action and reducing inequality and huge economic costs.

Significantly worse than England and getting worse

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data B12a - Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) - Female	2016/17 - 18/19	32.6	per 100,000	↑	-
New data B12a - Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) - Persons	2016/17 - 18/19	64.3	per 100,000	↑	-

Significantly worse than England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data B12a - Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) - Male	2016/17 - 18/19	95.6	per 100,000	↑	-

Significantly worse than England and getting better

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
B14a - The rate of complaints about noise	2015/16	6.9	per 1000	↓	→

Significantly better than England and getting worse

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
1.15ii - Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation	2017/18	2.6	per 1000	↑	↑

Similar to England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
B03 - Pupil absence	2017/18	4.7	%	↑	→
B08a - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2018/19	8.4	Percentage points	↓	-
B08d - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment - Male	2018/19	80.3	%	↓	→
B08d - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment - Persons	2018/19	79.1	%	↑	→
B09a - Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	2016 - 18	2.5	%	↑	-
B09b - Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	2016 - 18	1.3	%	↑	-

Significantly better than England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data 1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2016 - 18	24.2	per 100,000	-	-
B08d - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment - Female	2018/19	77.8	%	↑	→

Significantly better than England and getting better

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
1.01i - Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)	2016	15.5	%	↓	↓
1.01ii - Children in low income families (under 16s)	2016	15.7	%	↓	↓
1.15i - Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need	2017/18	0.1	per 1000	↓	↓

Not RAG rated against England

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
1.13ii - Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per offender	2016/17	1.2	per offender	■	■
B12b - Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	2018/19	35.3	per 1000	↑	↑
B12c - Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2018/19	3.9	per 1000	↑	↑
B13a - Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2016/17	27.9	%	■	■
B17 - Fuel poverty	2017	8.5	%	↓	→

Health Improvement

This domain includes outcomes related to helping people to lead healthier lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities.

Significantly worse than England and getting worse

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data C11b - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) - Female	2018/19	331.1	per 10,000	↑	↑
New data C11b - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) - Persons	2018/19	262.8	per 10,000	↑	↑
New data C14b - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm - Female	2018/19	600.6	per 100,000	↑	-
New data C14b - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm - Persons	2018/19	439.7	per 100,000	↑	-
C15 - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults)	2017/18	47.2	%	↓	-
New data C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - Female	2018/19	664.7	per 100,000	↑	-
New data C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - Persons	2018/19	831.1	per 100,000	↑	-
C24b - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)	2019	67.0	%	↓	↓
C24c - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)	2019	73.9	%	↓	↓
New data C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 - Male	2018/19	1,421.9	per 100,000	↑	-
New data C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 - Persons	2018/19	1,625.4	per 100,000	↑	-

Significantly worse than England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
C06 - Smoking status at time of delivery	2018/19	12.9	%	↓	→
New data C11b - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) - Male	2018/19	195.8	per 10,000	↓	→
New data C14b - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm - Male	2018/19	283.5	per 100,000	↑	-
C16 - Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	2017/18	68.1	%	↑	-
New data C21 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - Male	2018/19	1,020.2	per 100,000	↑	-
New data C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 - Female	2018/19	1,805.8	per 100,000	↑	-
New data C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - Female	2018/19	3,673.1	per 100,000	↑	-



Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - Male	2018/19	2,592.1	per 100,000	↑	-
New data C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - Persons	2018/19	3,223.6	per 100,000	↑	-
New data C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ - Female	2018/19	9,088.3	per 100,000	↑	-
New data C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ - Male	2018/19	5,985.7	per 100,000	↓	-
New data C29 - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ - Persons	2018/19	7,858.6	per 100,000	↑	-

Significantly worse than England and getting better

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data C24d - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer	2019	56.8	%	↑	↑

Significantly better than England and getting worse

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data C24a - Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer	2019	75.1	%	↓	↓

Similar to England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
C02a - Under 18s conception rate / 1,000	2017	21.4	per 1000	↓	→
C04 - Low birth weight of term babies	2017	2.5	%	↑	→
New data C09b - Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	2018/19	33.1	%	↓	→
New data C10 - Percentage of physically active children and young people	2018/19	42.5	%	↑	-
C17a - Percentage of physically active adults	2017/18	62.9	%	↓	-
C17b - Percentage of physically inactive adults	2017/18	22.3	%	↓	-
C18 - Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) - Female	2018	16.0	%	↓	-

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
C18 - Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) - Male	2018	18.3	%	↓	▪
C18 - Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) - Persons	2018	17.2	%	↓	▪
C19d - Deaths from drug misuse - Female	2016 - 18	3.0	per 100,000	▪	▪
C19d - Deaths from drug misuse - Male	2016 - 18	6.8	per 100,000	↑	▪
C19d - Deaths from drug misuse - Persons	2016 - 18	4.9	per 100,000	↑	▪
New data C24e - Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening - Coverage	2018/19	79.3	%	↑	→

Similar to England and getting better

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) - Female	2018/19	84.9	per 10,000	↓	↓
New data C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) - Male	2018/19	108.3	per 10,000	↓	↓
New data C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) - Persons	2018/19	96.8	per 10,000	↓	↓
New data C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - Female	2018/19	93.3	per 10,000	↓	↓
New data C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - Male	2018/19	122.2	per 10,000	↓	↓
New data C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - Persons	2018/19	110.9	per 10,000	↓	↓

Significantly better than England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
2.02i - Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	78.7	%	↑	▪
New data C09a - Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	2018/19	20.8	%	↓	→
C22 - Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	2018	82.6	%	↑	▪
New data C27 - Percentage reporting a long term Musculoskeletal (MSK) problem	2018/19	15.5	%	↓	▪

Not RAG rated against England

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
2.19 - Cancer diagnosed at early stage (experimental statistics)	2017	48.7	%	↑	▪
C01 - Total prescribed LARC excluding injections rate / 1,000	2018	58.2	per 1000	↓	→

Health Protection

This domain includes outcomes related to protecting the population's health from major incidents and other threats, while reducing health inequalities.

Similar to England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
D08b - TB incidence (three year average)	2016 - 18	10.4	per 100,000	↓	-

Within target and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
D07 - HIV late diagnosis (%)	2016 - 18	46.0	%	↓	-

Similar to England and getting better

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
D02b - New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000	2018	817.9	per 100,000	↓	↓

Exceeding target and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
D02a - Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24	2018	2,515.6	per 100,000	↑	→

Exceeding target and getting better

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
D10 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS	2018	1.1	per STAR-PU	↓	-

Not RAG rated against England

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data D01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	2018	5.6	%	↑	-
D02a - Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 - Female	2018	3,246.4	per 100,000	↑	→
D02a - Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 - Male	2018	1,782.4	per 100,000	↓	→

Healthcare and Premature Mortality

This domain includes outcomes related to reducing the numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, while reducing the gap between communities.

Significantly worse than England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
E03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable - Female	2016 - 18	169.7	per 100,000	↑	-
E03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable - Male	2016 - 18	253.4	per 100,000	↓	-
E03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable - Persons	2016 - 18	210.8	per 100,000	↑	-
E04a - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases - Male	2016 - 18	117.2	per 100,000	↓	-
E04a - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases - Persons	2016 - 18	83.4	per 100,000	↓	-
E04b - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - Persons	2016 - 18	52.6	per 100,000	↓	-
E05a - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer - Female	2016 - 18	135.2	per 100,000	↑	-
E05a - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer - Persons	2016 - 18	144.1	per 100,000	↓	-
E05b - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - Female	2016 - 18	87.8	per 100,000	↑	-
E05b - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - Persons	2016 - 18	86.8	per 100,000	↓	-
E07a - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease - Female	2016 - 18	40.2	per 100,000	↑	-
E07a - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease - Male	2016 - 18	54.2	per 100,000	↓	-
E07a - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease - Persons	2016 - 18	46.9	per 100,000	↑	-
E07b - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable - Female	2016 - 18	25.2	per 100,000	↑	-
E07b - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable - Male	2016 - 18	29.0	per 100,000	↓	-
E07b - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable - Persons	2016 - 18	27.0	per 100,000	↑	-
E08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza - Female	2016 - 18	16.0	per 100,000	↑	-
E08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza - Male	2016 - 18	23.9	per 100,000	↑	-
E08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza - Persons	2016 - 18	19.0	per 100,000	↑	-

Similar to England and getting worse

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
E11 - Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital	2017/18	14.1	%	↑	-

Similar to England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data E01 - Infant mortality rate	2016 - 18	3.8	per 1000	↓	-
E02 - Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay	2016/17	25.4	%	↓	-
E04a - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases - Female	2016 - 18	51.4	per 100,000	↓	-
E04b - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - Female	2016 - 18	29.4	per 100,000	↑	-
E04b - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - Male	2016 - 18	77.2	per 100,000	↓	-
E05a - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer - Male	2016 - 18	154.3	per 100,000	↓	-
E05b - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - Male	2016 - 18	86.2	per 100,000	↓	-
E06a - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease - Female	2016 - 18	13.0	per 100,000	↑	-
E06a - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease - Male	2016 - 18	21.4	per 100,000	↓	-
E06a - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease - Persons	2016 - 18	17.2	per 100,000	↑	-
E06b - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable - Female	2016 - 18	11.6	per 100,000	↑	-
E06b - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable - Male	2016 - 18	19.9	per 100,000	↓	-
E06b - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable - Persons	2016 - 18	15.7	per 100,000	↑	-
E10 - Suicide rate - Male	2016 - 18	16.8	per 100,000	↓	-
E10 - Suicide rate - Persons	2016 - 18	9.8	per 100,000	↓	-
New data E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65-79 - Female	2018/19	350.5	per 100,000	↑	-
New data E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65-79 - Male	2018/19	104.3	per 100,000	↑	-
New data E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65-79 - Persons	2018/19	234.4	per 100,000	↑	-
New data E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - Female	2018/19	768.6	per 100,000	↑	-
New data E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - Male	2018/19	325.4	per 100,000	↓	-

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
New data E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - Persons	2018/19	577.5	per 100,000	↑	-
New data E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 80+ - Female	2018/19	1,981.0	per 100,000	↑	-
New data E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 80+ - Male	2018/19	966.7	per 100,000	↓	-
New data E13 - Hip fractures in people aged 80+ - Persons	2018/19	1,572.5	per 100,000	↓	-
E14 - Excess winter deaths index - Female	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	32.9	%	↑	-
E14 - Excess winter deaths index - Male	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	25.7	%	↑	-
E14 - Excess winter deaths index - Persons	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	29.3	%	↑	-
E14 - Excess winter deaths index (age 85+) - Female	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	44.3	%	↑	-
E14 - Excess winter deaths index (age 85+) - Male	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	38.5	%	↑	-
E14 - Excess winter deaths index (age 85+) - Persons	Aug 2017 - Jul 2018	42.1	%	↑	-

Within target and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
E15 - Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	2019	72.8	%	↑	-

Local value not calculated for latest data period

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
E10 - Suicide rate - Female	2016 - 18	-	per 100,000	-	-

Recently Updated Indicators - RAG Changes

Indicator	Latest period	Change since last period
A01b - Life expectancy at 65 - Female	2016 - 18	Amber to Not compared
A01b - Life expectancy at 65 - Male	2016 - 18	Red to Not compared
A01b - Life expectancy at birth - Female	2016 - 18	Red to Not compared
A01b - Life expectancy at birth - Male	2016 - 18	Red to Not compared
C09a - Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	2018/19	Amber to Green
C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) - Male	2018/19	Green to Amber
C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) - Persons	2018/19	Green to Amber
C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - Female	2018/19	Green to Amber
C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - Male	2018/19	Green to Amber
C11a - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - Persons	2018/19	Green to Amber
C27 - Percentage reporting a long term Musculoskeletal (MSK) problem	2018/19	Amber to Green