

# Public Health Outcomes Framework – Corby

## 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](http://www.phoutcomes.info).

This is the local quarterly report representing the May 2019 update. The purpose of this report is to:

- Highlight new indicators that have added since the last report published for February 2019
- Highlight indicators that have been updated since February 2019 and changed their RAG (red, amber, green) rating against the England average as a result
- Summarise all indicators according to their current RAG rating and trend
- 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

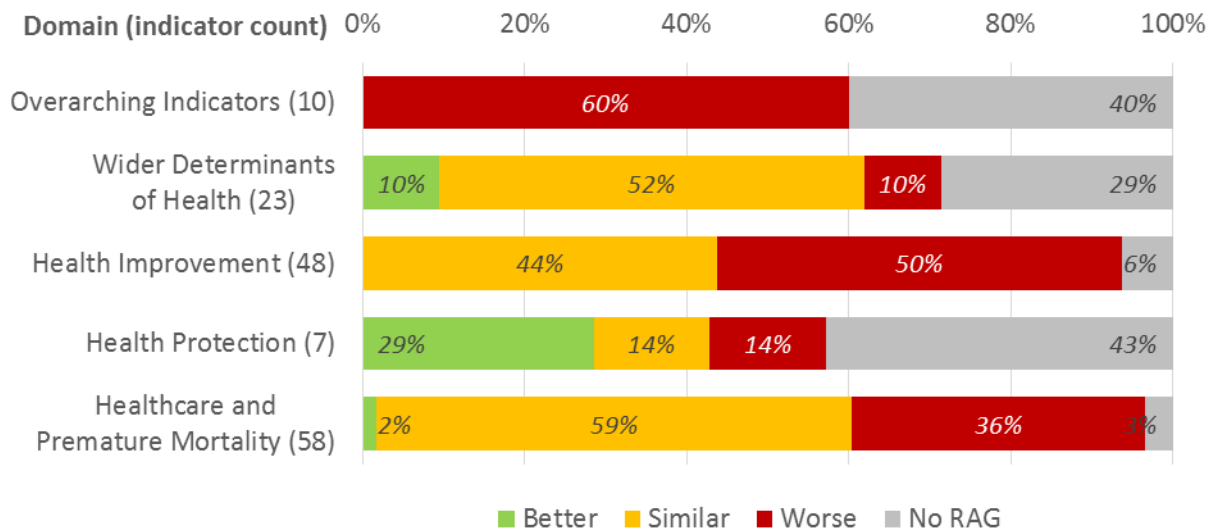
Significantly better than the England average or above target	↑ ↓ Significantly improving trend
Not significantly different to the England average or within target	↑ ↓ No significant trend
Significantly worse than the England average or below target	↑ ↓ Significantly worsening trend
Significantly higher than the England average	↑ Significantly increasing trend
Significantly lower than the England average	↓ Significantly decreasing trend
Not compared	▪ No trend

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

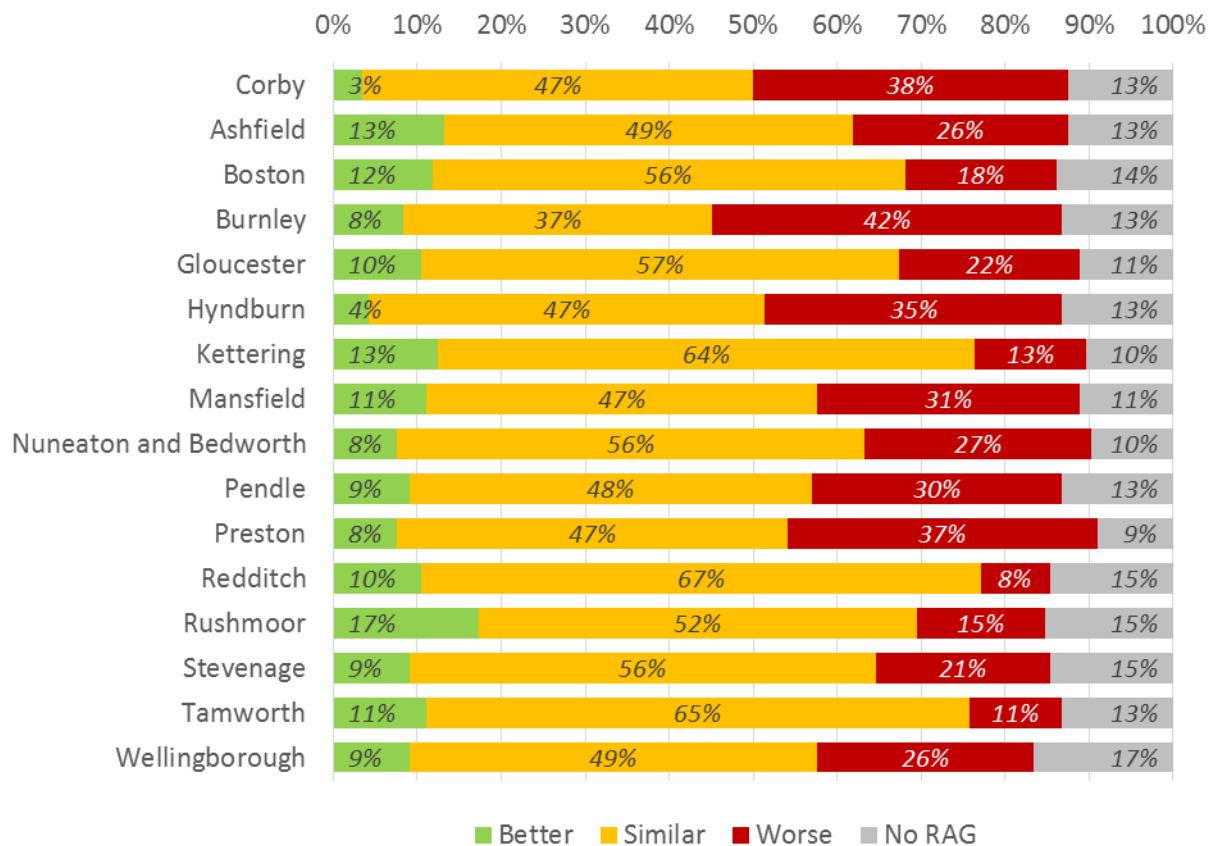
- Significantly worse than England (any trend)
- Not significantly different to England average and getting worse
- Significantly better than England average and getting worse

## Summary of Indicator RAG Ratings

Breakdown of indicator RAG ratings by domain  
Corby



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



## Overarching Indicators

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

### Significantly worse than England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
0.1ii - Life expectancy at birth - Male	2015 - 17	76.8	Years	↓	-
0.1ii - Life expectancy at birth - Female	2015 - 17	80.5	Years	↑	-
0.1ii - Life expectancy at 65 - Male	2015 - 17	17.1	Years	↓	-
0.1ii - Life expectancy at 65 - Female	2015 - 17	19.5	Years	↑	-
0.2iv - Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole - Male	2015 - 17	-2.8	Years	↓	-
0.2iv - Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as a whole - Female	2015 - 17	-2.7	Years	↑	-

### Not RAG rated against England

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
0.2iii - Inequality in life expectancy at birth - Male	2015 - 17	12.7	Years	↑	-
0.2iii - Inequality in life expectancy at birth - Female	2015 - 17	8.6	Years	↓	-
0.2iii - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - Male	2015 - 17	4.1	Years	↓	-
0.2iii - Inequality in life expectancy at 65 - Female	2015 - 17	4.4	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 no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
1.12i - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - hospital admissions for violence - Male	2015/16 - 17/18	94.1	per 100,000	↑	-
1.12i - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - hospital admissions for violence - Persons	2015/16 - 17/18	54.7	per 100,000	↑	-

### Similar to England and getting worse

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment - Male	2017/18	89.9	%	↑	↓

### 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	0.7	per 1000	↑	↑

### Similar to England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
1.08i - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long-term health condition and the overall employment rate	2017/18	10.0	Percentage points	↑	-
1.09i - Sickness absence - the percentage of employees who had at least one day off in the previous week	2015 - 17	2.2	%	↓	-
1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	2015 - 17	32.7	per 100,000	↓	-
1.12i - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - hospital admissions for violence - Female	2015/16 - 17/18	16.3	per 100,000	↑	-

## Similar to England and getting better

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
<b>New Data 1.01i - Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)</b>	2016	17.1	%	↓	↓
<b>New Data 1.01ii - Children in low income families (under 16s)</b>	2016	17.3	%	↓	↓
1.03 - Pupil absence	2016/17	5.0	%	↓	↓
1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment - Female	2017/18	63.8	%	↑	↑
1.08iv - Percentage of people aged 16-64 in employment - Persons	2017/18	76.9	%	↑	↑
1.09ii - Sickness absence - the percentage of working days lost due to sickness absence	2015 - 17	0.5	%	↓	-

## Significantly better than England and getting better

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
1.14i - The rate of complaints about noise	2015/16	4.4	per 1000	↓	↓

## Not RAG rated against England

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
1.12ii - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - violence offences per 1,000 population	2017/18	26.4	per 1000	↑	↑
1.12iii - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population	2017/18	2.3	per 1000	↑	↑
<b>New Data 1.13i - Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend - current method</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>28.0</b>	%	-	-
1.13i - Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend - historic method	2014	23.0	%	↓	-
<b>New Data 1.13ii - Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per offender - current method</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>per offender</b>	-	-
1.13ii - Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per offender - historic method	2014	0.6	per offender	↓	-
1.17 - Fuel poverty	2016	10.5	%	↑	↑

## Local value not calculated for latest data period

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
1.15i - Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need	2017/18	-	per 1000	■	■

## 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
2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) - Female	2017/18	230.4	per 10,000	↑	↑
2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) - Persons	2017/18	206.9	per 10,000	↑	↑
New Data 2.11i - Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults)	2017/18	42.2	%	↓	-
New Data 2.11ii - Average number of portions of fruit consumed daily (adults)	2017/18	2.1	Average daily quantity	↓	-
New Data 2.13i - Percentage of physically active adults	2017/18	56.7	%	↓	-
New Data 2.13ii - Percentage of physically inactive adults	2017/18	30.1	%	↑	-
2.20i - Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer	2018	73.8	%	↓	↓
2.20ii - Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer	2018	69.5	%	↓	↓
2.24i - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - Male	2017/18	2,722.7	per 100,000	↑	-
2.24i - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - Female	2017/18	3,352.9	per 100,000	↑	-
2.24i - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - Persons	2017/18	3,076.7	per 100,000	↑	-
2.24iii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+ - Male	2017/18	7,960.7	per 100,000	↑	-
2.24iii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+ - Female	2017/18	8,801.1	per 100,000	↑	-
2.24iii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+ - Persons	2017/18	8,469.8	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
2.03 - Smoking status at time of delivery	2017/18	17.3	%	↓	-
2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) - Male	2017/18	183.8	per 10,000	↑	-
2.10ii - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm - Male	2017/18	272.1	per 100,000	↑	-
2.10ii - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm - Female	2017/18	328.5	per 100,000	↑	-



Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
2.10ii - Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm - Persons	2017/18	298.8	per 100,000	↑	-
<b>New Data 2.11iii - Average number of portions of vegetables consumed daily (adults)</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>Average daily quantity</b>	↓	-
2.18 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition - Male	2017/18	1,068.1	per 100,000	↑	-
2.18 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition - Female	2017/18	690.2	per 100,000	↑	-
2.18 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition - Persons	2017/18	866.5	per 100,000	↑	-
2.20iii - Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer	2018	54.8	%	↑	-

### Similar to England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
<b>New Data 2.01 - Low birth weight of term babies</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>%</b>	↓	-
2.06ii - Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 10-11 year olds	2017/18	35.6	%	↓	-
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) - Male	2017/18	107.0	per 10,000	↑	-
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) - Female	2017/18	67.2	per 10,000	↓	-
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14 years) - Persons	2017/18	87.6	per 10,000	↓	-
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - Male	2017/18	115.8	per 10,000	↑	-
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - Female	2017/18	95.4	per 10,000	↓	-
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) - Persons	2017/18	106.1	per 10,000	↓	-
<b>New Data 2.12 - Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>%</b>	↓	-
2.14 - Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS) - Male	2017	16.1	%	↓	-
2.14 - Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS) - Female	2017	15.8	%	↓	-
2.14 - Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS) - Persons	2017	16.0	%	↓	-
2.15iv - Deaths from drug misuse - Persons	2015 - 17	5.1	per 100,000	-	-
2.17 - Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	2018	79.4	%	↑	-
2.20iv - Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening - Coverage	2017/18	80.8	%	↑	-





Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
2.24ii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 - Male	2017/18	916.5	per 100,000	↑	▪
2.24ii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 - Female	2017/18	1,474.2	per 100,000	↑	▪
2.24ii - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 - Persons	2017/18	1,217.0	per 100,000	↑	▪

### Similar to England and getting better

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
2.02i - Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	73.7	%	↑	▪
<b>New Data 2.04 - Under 18 conceptions</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>per 1000</b>	↓	↓
2.06i - Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 4-5 year olds	2017/18	20.4	%	↓	↓

### Not RAG rated against England

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
<b>New Data 2.19 - Cancer diagnosed at early stage (experimental statistics)</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>%</b>	↑	↑

### Local value not calculated for latest data period

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
2.15iv - Deaths from drug misuse - Male	2015 - 17	-	per 100,000	▪	▪
2.15iv - Deaths from drug misuse - Female	2015 - 17	-	per 100,000	▪	▪

## Health Protection

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

### Significantly worse than England and getting worse

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
3.08 - Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS	2017	1.4	per STAR-PU	↑	-

### Outside target and no significant trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) - Persons	2017	1,739.2	per 100,000	↓	-

### Within target and no significant trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
3.04 - HIV late diagnosis	2015 - 17	26.7	%	↓	-

### Significantly better than England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
3.05ii - Incidence of TB	2015 - 17	4.4	per 100,000	↓	-

### Not RAG rated against England

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
3.01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	2017	5.0	%	↓	-
3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) - Male	2017	1,161.2	per 100,000	↓	-
3.02 - Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) - Female	2017	2,261.7	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
4.02 - Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay	2016/17	65.4	%	↑	-
4.03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable - Male	2015 - 17	319.4	per 100,000	↓	-
4.03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable - Female	2015 - 17	186.4	per 100,000	↓	-
4.03 - Mortality rate from causes considered preventable - Persons	2015 - 17	247.5	per 100,000	↓	-
4.04i - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases - Female	2015 - 17	71.2	per 100,000	↓	-
4.04i - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases - Persons	2015 - 17	90.3	per 100,000	↓	-
4.04ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - Persons	2015 - 17	59.8	per 100,000	↓	-
4.05i - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer - Male	2015 - 17	203.2	per 100,000	↓	-
4.05i - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer - Persons	2015 - 17	166.8	per 100,000	↓	-
4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - Male	2015 - 17	121.4	per 100,000	↓	-
4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - Persons	2015 - 17	102.2	per 100,000	↓	-
4.06ii - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable - Male	2015 - 17	33.8	per 100,000	↓	-
4.06ii - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable - Persons	2015 - 17	23.4	per 100,000	↓	-
4.07i - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease - Male	2015 - 17	73.5	per 100,000	↑	-
4.07i - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease - Female	2015 - 17	51.6	per 100,000	↑	-
4.07i - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease - Persons	2015 - 17	62.1	per 100,000	↑	-
4.07ii - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable - Male	2015 - 17	34.2	per 100,000	↓	-
4.07ii - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable - Female	2015 - 17	30.5	per 100,000	↓	-
4.07ii - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease considered preventable - Persons	2015 - 17	32.3	per 100,000	↓	-
4.14i - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - Persons	2017/18	801.5	per 100,000	↓	-
4.14iii - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+ - Persons	2017/18	2,198.0	per 100,000	↑	-

## Similar to England and no significant difference in trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
4.01 - Infant mortality	2015 - 17	3.4	per 1000	↓	-
4.04i - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases - Male	2015 - 17	111.1	per 100,000	↓	-
4.04ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - Male	2015 - 17	86.7	per 100,000	↓	-
4.04ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable - Female	2015 - 17	35.5	per 100,000	↓	-
4.05i - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer - Female	2015 - 17	134.8	per 100,000	↓	-
4.05ii - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable - Female	2015 - 17	85.2	per 100,000	↓	-
4.06i - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease - Male	2015 - 17	33.8	per 100,000	↓	-
4.06i - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease - Female	2015 - 17	16.8	per 100,000	↓	-
4.06i - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease - Persons	2015 - 17	25.4	per 100,000	↓	-
4.06ii - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease considered preventable - Female	2015 - 17	13.0	per 100,000	↓	-
4.08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza - Male	2015 - 17	18.6	per 100,000	-	-
4.08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza - Female	2015 - 17	11.2	per 100,000	-	-
4.08 - Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza - Persons	2015 - 17	14.0	per 100,000	↑	-
4.10 - Suicide rate - Male	2015 - 17	18.8	per 100,000	-	-
4.10 - Suicide rate - Persons	2015 - 17	13.5	per 100,000	↑	-
4.13 - Health related quality of life for older people	2016/17	0.7	Score	↓	-
4.14i - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - Male	2017/18	664.4	per 100,000	↑	-
4.14i - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - Female	2017/18	892.5	per 100,000	↓	-
4.14ii - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 - Female	2017/18	353.6	per 100,000	-	-
4.14ii - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 - Persons	2017/18	319.9	per 100,000	↓	-
4.14iii - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+ - Male	2017/18	1,776.1	per 100,000	-	-
4.14iii - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+ - Female	2017/18	2,455.3	per 100,000	-	-
4.15i - Excess winter deaths index (single year, all ages) - Male	Aug 2016 - Jul 2017	36.0	%	↑	-
4.15i - Excess winter deaths index (single year, all ages) - Female	Aug 2016 - Jul 2017	10.2	%	↓	-

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
4.15i - Excess winter deaths index (single year, all ages) - Persons	Aug 2016 - Jul 2017	22.7	%	↓	▪
4.15ii - Excess winter deaths index (single year, age 85+) - Male	Aug 2016 - Jul 2017	60.0	%	↑	▪
4.15ii - Excess winter deaths index (single year, age 85+) - Female	Aug 2016 - Jul 2017	18.2	%	↓	▪
4.15ii - Excess winter deaths index (single year, age 85+) - Persons	Aug 2016 - Jul 2017	34.0	%	↓	▪
4.15iii - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages) - Male	Aug 2014 - Jul 2017	23.7	%	↓	▪
4.15iii - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages) - Female	Aug 2014 - Jul 2017	27.1	%	↑	▪
4.15iii - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, all ages) - Persons	Aug 2014 - Jul 2017	25.4	%	↑	▪
4.15iv - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, age 85+) - Male	Aug 2014 - Jul 2017	26.1	%	↓	▪
4.15iv - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, age 85+) - Female	Aug 2014 - Jul 2017	51.1	%	↑	▪
4.15iv - Excess winter deaths index (3 years, age 85+) - Persons	Aug 2014 - Jul 2017	41.0	%	↓	▪

### Exceeding target and no significant trend

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
4.16 - Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)	2018	83.4	%	↓	▪

### Local value not calculated for latest data period

Indicator	Most recent period	Value	Unit	Trend since baseline	PHE sig. trend
4.10 - Suicide rate - Female	2015 - 17	-	per 100,000	▪	▪
4.14ii - Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 - Male	2017/18	-	per 100,000	▪	▪

## New and Updated Indicators

Indicator	New/Updated	Change since last period (if available)
1.13i - Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend - current method	New	
1.13ii - Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per offender - current method	New	
2.12 - Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	Updated	Worse to similar