

Public Health Outcomes Framework Key changes and updates for Cambridgeshire and its districts: May 2020

Introduction and overview

The Department of Health first published the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) for England in January 2012, setting out a vision for progress in public health. The PHOF provides a set of [indicators](#) to help us to understand how well public health is being improved and protected.

The framework was revised in August 2016 (presenting a revised PHOF for England 2016-2019) and a consultation on the framework in early 2019 has led to further revisions that have been implemented from November 2019 and into 2020.

The latest technical specification can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-health-outcomes-framework-2016-to-2019>

Public Health Outcomes Framework: indicator changes 2019 to 2022

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/public-health-outcomes-framework-proposed-changes-2019-to-2020>

Data in the PHOF are updated quarterly in February, May, August and November. Each update refreshes indicators for which new figures have become available. Few indicators actually show quarterly data, with the majority presenting annual or 3-yearly rolling data, often guided by the stability of the numbers available.

The PHOF focuses on the overarching indicators of **healthy life expectancy** and **life expectancy**, key measures of the overall health of the population.

These overarching indicators are supported by further indicators across five domains, helping local systems to view the context and drivers of healthy life expectancy:

1. Overarching indicators
2. Wider determinants of health
3. Health improvement
4. Health protection
5. Healthcare public health and premature mortality

Public Health England present data for the PHOF in an Interactive Fingertips Data Tool at www.phoutcomes.info.

Principal author: Saranya Devi Palaniswamy, Public Health Analyst

Author: Nicola Gowers, Senior Public Health Analyst

Date: 21 May 2020

Contact: Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Public Health Intelligence:
PHI-Team@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

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Most indicators in the PHOF are [benchmarked](#) against the [England average](#), but some are compared with a national target, goal or percentile. Indicators in this summary are colour coded to indicate their current rating ([RAG-ratings](#)):

Statistically significantly worse than the England average or below target

Statistically similar to the England average or similar to target

Statistically significantly better than the England average or above target

This local summary:

- Highlights indicators with newly published/revised data or changed [RAG-ratings](#)
- Highlights where new indicators or new definitions are introduced
- Provides a summary count of the number of indicators in each RAG-rating category (compared to England) at May 2020
- Lists all indicators which rate [statistically significantly](#) worse than the England average or below the national target (red rated indicators) at May 2020
- Lists 'Red-Red' indicators – those which are assessed as significantly worse than the England average and also have a negative recent trend (see glossary for full definition)
- Lists all indicators updated this quarter

It is important to remember that indicators rating similar to or better than the national average do not necessarily mean that they are not important public health issues as they may affect large numbers of people or disproportionately affect particular vulnerable groups or deprived areas.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

A01a Healthy life expectancy at 65 – female

2009-11 to 2016-18 data and added deprivation deciles. Life expectancy has increased to a level statistically significantly better than England.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

A01c Disability-free life expectancy at birth - female

2016-18 data and deprivation deciles. This indicator is assessed as statistically similar to the national rate.

Other indicator updates

The following indicators have had deprivation deciles added:

A01a Healthy life expectancy at birth - male

A01a Healthy life expectancy at birth - female

A01a Healthy life expectancy at 65 – male

A01c Disability-free life expectancy at 65 – male

A01c Disability-free life expectancy at 65 – female

A01c Disability-free life expectancy at birth – male

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

B13a Re-offending levels – percentage of offensive who re-offended

2017/18 data added. The proportion has declined to the lowest quintile.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

B13b Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per re-offender

This indicator has a revised definition.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

C02b Under 16s conception rate/1,000

2018 data added and Under 16s conception rate has decreased. The rate is assessed as statistically significantly better than the national rate.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

C16 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese

2018/19 data added. Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese has increased and it is statistically similar to the national average.

C17a Percentage of physically active adults

2018/19 data added. Percentage of adults who are physically active has decreased and this indicator is assessed as statistically similar to the national rate.

C17b Percentage of physically inactive adults

2018/19 data added. Percentage of adults who are physically inactive has increased and it is assessed as statistically similar to the national rate.

Indicators updated in PHOF since the previous update of 4 February 2020, in order to keep them consistent with other PHE Official Statistics products:

- C04 Low birth weight of term babies
- C05a baby's first breastmilk

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

- D03d Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year)
- D03e Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (1 year)
- D04a Population vaccination coverage – Dtap/IPV booster (5 years)

The following are **new indicators**;

- D04g Population vaccination coverage – Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14-15 years)

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

- E11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital 2018/19 data added and back series updated.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Cambridgeshire

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Cambridgeshire when compared to the England average are assessed as;

106	Better
83	Similar
29	Worse
38	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 2 indicators are 'Red-Red' for Cambridgeshire (see glossary for definition).

Note: This summary count may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available. The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2020

Wider determinants of health

- B02a School readiness: the percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (male, female, persons)
- B02b School readiness: the percentage of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 (Male, female, persons)
- B02b School readiness: percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in Year 1 (Male, female, persons)
- B02c School readiness: percentage of children achieving at least the expected level in communication and language skills at the end of Reception (female, persons)
- B08b Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate (female, persons)
- B08c Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate (female)

Health Improvement

- C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (male, female, persons)
- C19b Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users
- C19c Successful completion of alcohol treatment
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) (female, persons)
- C24b Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 24-49 years)
- C26b Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check

Health protection

- D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)~^
- D04a Population vaccination coverage – DtaP/IPV booster (5 years)~

- D04c Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)~
- D05 Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)~^
- D06a Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)~
- D06c Population vaccination coverage – Shingles vaccination coverage (70 year olds)~
- D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS^
This indicator is RAG-rated green compared to national benchmark

^ assessed as worse than the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

~assessed as worse than the national target commonly used to assess this indicator

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

List of all red-red indicators as at May 2020

Health Improvement

- C24b Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)

Health protection

- D02a Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

CAMBRIDGE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update

None.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

B13a Re-offending levels – percentage of offensive who re-offended
2017/18 data added. The proportion has increased to the highest quintile.

Other indicator updates and revisions

B13b Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per re-offender
This indicator has a revised definition.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update

None.

Indicators updated in PHOF since the previous update of 4 February 2020, in order to keep them consistent with other PHE Official Statistics products:

C04 Low birth weight of term babies

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

E11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital
2018/19 data added and back series data revised. The proportion of emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital has decreased and is statistically significantly better than the national value.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

E02 Percentage of 5 year olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay

2019/20 data added. The proportion of 5 year olds with visually obvious dental decay has increased; it is assessed to be statistically similar to the national value.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Cambridge

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Cambridge when compared to the England average are assessed as;

20	Better
31	Similar
16	Worse
14	Not compared/other

Furthermore, 4 indicators are 'Red-Red' for Cambridge (see glossary for definition).

Note: Due to software restrictions (May 2020), this district summary count includes only the indicators displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website. The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2020

Wider determinants

B14a The rate of complaints about noise

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

- 1.10 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
- 1.15i Statutory homelessness - Eligible homeless people not in priority need

Health Improvement

- C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (male, female, persons)
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition (male, female, persons)
- C22 Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate
- C24a Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer
- C24b Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years)
- C24c Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years)
- C24d Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer
- C24e Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening – coverage
- C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (female, persons)
- C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ (female, persons)

Health protection

- D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds)~^
- D02b New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25)/100,000^
- D08b Tuberculosis Incidence (three year average)
- D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS^
This indicator is RAG-rated green compared to national benchmark

^ assessed as worse than the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

~assessed as worse than the national target commonly used to assess this indicator

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

List of all red-red indicators as at May 2020

Wider determinants of health

1.15i Statutory homelessness –Eligible homeless people not in priority need

Health Improvement

C24b Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49 years old)

C24c Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update:

None.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

B13a Re-offending levels – percentage of offensive who re-offended

2017/18 data added. The proportion has increased to the second lowest quintile.

Other indicator updates and revisions

B13b Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per re-offender

This indicator has a revised definition.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

C02a Under 18s conception rate/1,000

2018 data added. The rate of under 18s conception has decreased and is assessed to be statistically significantly better than the national average.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

None.

Indicators updated in PHOF since the previous update of 4 February 2020, in order to keep them consistent with other PHE Official Statistics products:

C04 Low birth weight of term babies

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

E11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital

2018/19 data added and back series data revised. The proportion of emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital has decreased and is statistically significantly better than the national value

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for East Cambridgeshire

Overall, the PHOF indicators for East Cambridgeshire when compared to the England average are assessed as;

32	Better
25	Similar
9	Worse
14	Not compared/other

Note: Due to software restrictions (May 2020), this district summary count includes only the indicators displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website. The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2020

Wider determinants

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions

1.10 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads

Health improvement

C14b Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (female, persons)

C24e Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening – Coverage (male)

C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

C29 Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ (female, persons)

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) ~^

D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS^

This indicator is RAG-rated green compared to national benchmark

Healthcare and premature mortality

E08 Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza

E15 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)^

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

^ assessed as worse than the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

~ assessed as worse than the national target commonly used to assess this indicator

List of all red-red indicators as at May 2020

None.

FENLAND

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update:

None.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

B13a Re-offending levels – percentage of offensive who re-offended

2017/18 data added. The proportion has decreased to the second lowest quintile.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

B13b Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per re-offender

This indicator has a revised definition.

Health Improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

C17b Percentage of physically inactive adults

2018/19 data added. The proportion of people who are physically inactive has decreased; it is statistically similar to the national value.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

C15 Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults)

2018/19 data added. The proportion of people meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' has decreased; it is assessed to be statistically significantly worse than the national value.

Indicators updated in PHOF since the previous update of 4 February 2020, in order to keep them consistent with other PHE Official Statistics products:

C04 Low birth weight of term babies

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

E11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital

2018/19 data added and back series data revised. The proportion of emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital has decreased and is statistically similar to the national value

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Fenland

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Fenland when compared to the England average are assessed as;

8	Better
39	Similar
21	Worse
14	Not compared/other

Note: Due to software restrictions (May 2020), this district summary count includes only the indicators displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website. The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2020

Overarching indicators

A01b Life expectancy at birth (Male, female)

Overarching indicators at age 65

A01b Life expectancy at 65 (Male)

Wider determinants

B03 Pupil absence

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions

- 1.01i Children in low income families (all dependent children under 20)
- 1.01ii Children in low income families (under 16s)
- 1.10 Killed and seriously injured on England's roads

Health improvement

- C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (female)
- C14b Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm (female, persons)
- C16 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
- C17a Percentage of physically active adults
- C19d Deaths from drug misuse
- C21 Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition (female, persons)
- C24c Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)
- C24d Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer

Health protection

- D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) ~^
- D07 HIV late diagnosis (%)
- D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS^~

Healthcare and premature mortality

- E03 Mortality rate from causes considered preventable
- E05a Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (female)
- E07a Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases
- E11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge at hospital
- E15 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)~^

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

*^ assessed as worse than the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)
~assessed as worse than the national target commonly used to assess this indicator*

List of all red-red indicators as at May 2020

None.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update:

None.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update:

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

B13b Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per re-offender
This indicator has a revised definition.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

None.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

C16 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
2018/19 data added. Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese has increased and it is statistically significantly worse than the national average.

C17a Percentage of physically active adults
2018/19 data added. Percentage of adults who are physically active has decreased; this indicator is assessed as statistically significantly worse than the national average.

C17b Percentage of physically inactive adults
2018/19 data added. Percentage of adults who are physically inactive has increased; it is assessed as statistically significantly worse than the national average.

Indicators updated in PHOF since the previous update of 4 February 2020, in order to keep them consistent with other PHE Official Statistics products:

C04 Low birth weight of term babies

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

E11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital
2018/19 data added and back series updated.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for Huntingdonshire

Overall, the PHOF indicators for Huntingdonshire when compared to the England average are assessed as;

33	Better
27	Similar
7	Worse
14	Not compared/other

Note: Due to software restrictions (May 2020), this district summary count includes only the indicators displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website. The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data release period only (May 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2020

Wider determinants of health

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

1.10 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads

Health improvement

C16 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese

C17a Percentage of physically active adults

C17b Percentage of physically inactive adults.

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate (15-24 year olds) ~^

D10 Adjusted antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS^
This indicator is RAG-rated green compared to national benchmark

Healthcare and premature mortality

E14 Excess winter deaths index (all ages) (females)

E14 Excess winter deaths index (aged 85 years plus) (females, persons)

^ assessed as worse than the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

~ assessed as worse than the national target commonly used to assess this indicator

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

List of all red-red indicators as at May 2020

None.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Overarching indicators

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update:

None.

Wider determinants of health

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

B13a Re-offending levels – percentage of offensive who re-offended

2017/18 data added. The proportion has decreased to the lowest quintile.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

None.

Other indicator updates and revisions

B13b Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per re-offender

This indicator has a revised definition.

Health improvement

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

C16 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people (aged 15-24)

2018/19 data added. Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese has decreased and it is statistically significantly better than the national average.

C17a Percentage of physically active adults

2018/19 data added. Percentage of adults who are physically active has increased; this indicator is assessed as statistically significantly better than the national average.

C17b Percentage of physically inactive adults

2018/19 data added. Percentage of adults who are physically inactive has decreased; it is assessed as statistically significantly better than the national average.

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

C15 Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (Adults)

2018/19 data added. The proportion of people meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' has decreased; it is assessed to be statistically similar to the national value.

Other indicator updates and revisions

C02a Under 18s conception rate/1,000

Indicators updated in PHOF since the previous update of 4 February 2020, in order to keep them consistent with other PHE Official Statistics products:

C04 Low birth weight of term babies

Health protection

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update

None.

Healthcare and premature mortality

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Better'

E11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital

2018/19 data added and back series data revised. The proportion of emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital has decreased and is statistically significantly better than the national value

RAG-rating changes with the May 2020 update: 'Worse'

None.

Summary count of RAG-ratings for South Cambridgeshire

Overall, the PHOF indicators for South Cambridgeshire when compared to the England average are assessed as;

40	Better
24	Similar
5	Worse
13	Not compared/other

Note: Due to software restrictions (May 2020), this district summary count includes only the indicators displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website. The summary count has limitations and does not consider the context or contributing factors impacting on local indicator values. The summary count represents the count for the latest data

release period only (May 2020), and does not represent recent trends. Some indicators may be prone to period to period change.

List of all red rated indicators as at May 2020

Wider determinants of health

Indicators to be replaced with new sources or definitions:

1.10 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads

Health improvement

C11b Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24 years) (female)

C14b Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (female, persons)

C22 Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate

Health protection

D02a Chlamydia detection rate/ 100,000 (15-24 year olds) ~^

Healthcare and premature mortality

E10 Suicide rate (female)

E15 Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65+)~^

^ assessed as worse than the England average (though this indicator is commonly compared to a national target)

~assessed as worse than the national target commonly used to assess this indicator

Note: This list may include indicators not displayed on the PHOF visualisation on Public Health England's [Fingertips](#) website, such as additional break-down of males and females, where available.

List of all red-red indicators as at May 2020

None.

All PHOF indicators updated in May 2020

Overarching indicators

- A01a Healthy life expectancy at birth/at 65
- A01c Disability-free life expectancy at birth/at 65

Wider determinants of health

- B13a Re-offending levels - percentage of offensive who re-offend
- B13b Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per re-offender
- B14a The rate of complaints about noise

Health improvement

- C02a Under 18s conception rate/1,000
- C02b Under 16s conception rate/1,000
- C04 Low birth weight of term babies*
- C05a Baby's first feed breastmilk*
- C15 Proportion of the population meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' (adults)
- C16 Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese
- C17a Percentage of physically active adults
- C17b Percentage of physically inactive adults
- C24i Infectious Disease in pregnancy screening - Syphilis coverage
- C24j Infectious Disease in pregnancy screening – Hepatitis B coverage

Health protection

- D03d Population vaccination coverage - MenB (1 year)
- D03e Population vaccination coverage - Rotavirus (1 year)
- D04a Population vaccination coverage - Dtap/IPV (5 years)

- D04g Population vaccination coverage - Meningococcal ACWY conjugate vaccine (MenACWY) (14-15 years) - **New**

Healthcare and premature mortality

- E02 Percentage of 5 years olds with experience of visually obviously dental decay
- E11 Emergency readmission within 30 days of discharge from hospital
- E12a Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)
- E12b Preventable sight loss – glaucoma
- E12c Preventable sight loss – diabetic eye disease
- E12d Preventable sight loss – sight loss certifications

**Indicator updated in PHOF since the previous update in February 2020, but before this quarterly update (May 2020).*

Glossary of Key Terms

Indicator

The term indicator is used to refer to a quantified summary measure of a particular characteristic or health outcome in a population. Indicators are well-defined, robust and valid measures which can be used to describe the current status of what is being measured, and to make comparisons between different geographical areas, population groups or time periods.

Benchmark

The term 'benchmark' refers to the value of an indicator for an agreed area, population group or time period, against which other values are compared or assessed.

National average

The national average for England, which acts as the 'benchmark' for comparison of local values in the PHOF, represents the combined total summary measure for the indicator for all local authorities in England.

Statistical significance

Where possible, comparisons of local values to the national average in PHOF are made through an assessment of 'statistical significance'. For each local indicator value, 95% confidence intervals are calculated which provide a measure of uncertainty around the calculated value which arises due to random variation. If the confidence interval for the local value excludes the value for the benchmark, the difference between the local value and the benchmark is said to be 'statistically significant'.

Recent time trends

A number of PHOF indicators include statistical assessment of recent trends over time. Statistical trends in other indicators have been assessed locally using comparable methods where possible. It is not possible to assess trends for all indicators as there is not always enough time periods or it is not possible because of the measure.

RAG-rating

RAG-rating refers to the colour-coding of local indicator values according to a red-amber-green (RAG) system. Local indicator values that are significantly worse than the national benchmark are colour-coded red and local indicator values that are significantly better than the national benchmark are colour-coded green. Local indicator values that are not significantly different to the national benchmark are colour-coded amber.

Red-Red rating

A 'red-red' indicator is one that is statistically assessed as 'worse' than the England average and also has a recent adverse trend ('decreasing and getting worse', or 'increasing and getting worse' dependent on the indicator definition).

Please note, indicators which are assessed as below a national target with an adverse trend are not necessarily included in this count. Examples include vaccination coverage.

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