



Public Health Outcomes Framework – May 2017

Main findings

Overarching indicators

- The inequality in life expectancy in England, as measured by the Slope Index of Inequality (SII), was 9.2 years for males, and 7.1 years for females in 2013-15.
- The local measure of SII for males increased for 83 upper tier local authorities between 2010-12 and 2013-15, for females it increased in 55.
- In 2013-15, the SII for healthy life expectancy at birth within England was 18.9 years for males. For females, the SII was larger at 19.6 years.

Wider determinants of health

- In 2015/16, 75.4% of adults with a learning disability, and 58.6% of those in contact with secondary mental health services lived in stable and appropriate accommodation. This was a statistically significant increase from the previous year for those with a learning disability, but a decrease for those in contact with secondary mental health services.
- The gap in employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall rate was 68.1 percentage points in 2015/16. For those in contact with secondary mental health services, the gap was 67.2 percentage points. These were both significantly wider gaps than in the previous year.
- The rate of domestic abuse-related incidents and crimes recorded by the police was 22.1 per 1,000 population in 2015/16.
- For the period 2013/14 – 15/16, the rate of hospital admissions for violence was 44.8 per 100,000 population. This was a significant reduction on the previous year.
- For the period March 2015 – February 2016, 17.9% of adults utilised outdoor space for exercise/health reasons.

Health improvement

- 37.8% of children who had been in care for at least 12 months had a score in the strengths and difficulties questionnaire that indicated a cause for concern in 2015/16.
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm was 196.5 per 100,000 in 2015/16, a statistically significant increase from the previous year.
- In 2015/16, the rate of hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions was 647 per 100,000. This was a significant rise from the previous year.

- 52.4% of cancers diagnosed in 2015 were at early stage (stages 1 or 2), an increase on the previous year.
- The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls for people aged 65 and over was 2169 per 100,000 in 2015/16, a reduction from the previous year. For those aged 65-79, the rate was 1012, and for those aged 80 and over it was 5526.

Health protection

- In 2015/16, 87% of females aged 12-13 years old had received the first dose of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, a reduction on the previous year. 85.1% of females aged 13-14 had received both doses.
- In 2015/16, 66.2% of NHS organisations had a board approved sustainable development management plan.
- Antibiotic prescribing in primary care by the NHS was 1.08 items per STAR-PU in 2016, a statistically significant reduction from 2015.

Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

- In 2015/16, the rate of hospital admissions for hip fracture in people aged 65 and over was 589 per 100,000. For those aged 65-79, the rate was 244 and for those aged 80 and over it was 1591. The rate for those over 80 reduced from the previous year.

Background

This summary presents the key findings from selected indicators updated in the Public Health Outcomes Framework, May 2017. The framework Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency, sets out a vision for public health, desired outcomes and indicators to aid understanding of how well public health is being improved and protected.

The framework concentrates on two high-level outcomes – increased healthy life expectancy and reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities. The high-level outcomes are supported by four domains of indicators — wider determinants of health, health improvement, health protection, and healthcare public health and preventing preventable mortality.

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First published: May 2017

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