



Improving outcomes and supporting transparency

Updates to PHOF: Summary of changes to
technical specifications of public health indicators,
June 2014

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Interim updates to Part 2: Summary technical specifications of public health indicators – June 2014

This document includes a number of interim updates and corrections to the Part 2 document, “Part 2: Summary technical specifications of public health indicators – updated November 2013”. This document should be read in conjunction with the previously published complete Part 2 document. Further interim updates (as required) will be published in this format as outstanding indicator definitions continue to be finalised. All updates and corrections will be published together in a revised version of the complete document during the Autumn refresh that will take place in November 2014.

The table below indicates the indicators for which there are updates and summarises the nature and rationale for changes. On the proceeding pages, there are full technical specifications for the affected indicators, which supersede those published in November 2013.

Summary and explanation of changes presented in this interim update

Indicator	Detail and explanation of changes
0.1 Healthy life expectancy	The Publication of Source Data section has changed to now state that life expectancy at birth trend data is published for 2000-02 to 2010-12 for upper tier LAs and 1991-93 to 2010-12 for lower tier LAs. A link to the life expectancy at birth 2010-12 data source has been included.
0.2 Differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities	In the ‘indicator definition’ section the following additions have been made: 1) Item 0.2ii now includes information on the baseline period. 2) Item 0.2iii includes information on data quality issues for local authorities with small populations. 3) Item on ‘Data for 0.2 indicators’ includes information on data revisions for sub-indicators 0.2i and 0.2iii. 4) Grammatical changes to the item on ‘National and local deprivation deciles’ from past to present tense and information on the deprivation measure being based on Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 scores. The Publication of Source Data section has changed to now state that life expectancy at birth trend data is published for 2000-02 to 2010-12 for upper tier LAs and 1991-93 to 2010-12 for lower tier LAs. A link to the life expectancy at birth 2010-12 data source has been included. Information on the data source on healthy life expectancy has changed and the relevant link to the 2009-11 data source has been included.
1.4 First time entrants to the youth justice system	The heading and numerator for the indicator in the ‘Indicator definition’ section has been amended to include <i>youth caution</i> to take into account the changes to out of

	court disposals. A footnote has also been included to highlight changes to out of court disposals. A small change has been made to the methodology in terms of how data is treated where there is no address.
1.5 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	New statutory guidance from the Department for Education was introduced in March 2013 on increasing the participation age of young people. From 2013, all young people will be under a duty to participate in education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17. From 2015, this will rise to their 18 th birthday.

Updated technical specifications

Indicators corresponding to the overarching outcomes

0.1 Healthy life expectancy	
Rationale	This indicator is an extremely important summary measure of mortality and morbidity in itself. It complements the supporting indicators by showing the overall trends in a major population health measure, setting the context in which local authorities can assess the other indicators and identify the drivers of healthy life expectancy.
Baseline period	2009-11
Indicator definition	<p>0.1i Healthy life expectancy at birth</p> <p>A measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. The prevalence of good health is derived from responses to a survey question on general health.</p> <p>For a particular area and time period, it is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would live in good general health if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates and prevalence of good health for that area and time period throughout his or her life.</p> <p>Figures are calculated from deaths from all causes, mid-year population estimates, and self-reported general health status, based on data aggregated over three year periods.</p> <p>The following additional sub-indicator provides context to the healthy life expectancy figures by providing information on the estimated length of life.</p> <p>0.1ii Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>A measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates.</p> <p>For a particular area and time period, it is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for that area and time period throughout his or her life.</p> <p>Figures are calculated from deaths from all causes and mid-year population estimates, based on data aggregated over three year periods.</p> <p>Figures for both sub-indicators reflect prevalence of good health and/or mortality among those living in an area in each time period, rather than what will be experienced throughout life among those born in the area. The figures are not therefore the number of years a baby born in the area could actually expect to live,</p>

	<p>or live in good general health, both because the health prevalence and mortality rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those born in the area will live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.</p> <p>Each sub-indicator will be provided for males and females separately.</p>
Data source	<p>Office for National Statistics (ONS)</p> <p>Life expectancy data are based on death registrations and mid-year population estimates.</p> <p>Healthy life expectancy data are based on life expectancy data and data on self-reported health status from the Annual Population Survey.</p> <p>In response to the question "How is your health in general; would you say it was..." responses "Very good" and "Good" are categorised as 'Good' health and "Fair", "Bad" or "Very bad" as 'Not Good' health.</p>
Publication of source data	<p>ONS reported on healthy life expectancy using self-reported health data from the Annual Population Survey in September 2013. Figures have been published for healthy life expectancy at birth for upper tier local authorities in England for 2009-11:</p> <p>http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/disability-and-health-measurement/healthy-life-expectancy-at-birth-for-upper-tier-local-authorities--england/2009-11/index.html</p> <p>ONS reports annually on life expectancy at birth for England as a whole and for English local authorities. Trend data on life expectancy at birth is published for 2000-02 to 2010-12 for upper tier LAs and 1991-93 to 2010-12 for lower tier LAs.</p> <p>2010-12 data:</p> <p>http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/life-expectancy-at-birth-and-at-age-65-by-local-areas-in-england-and-wales/2010-12/rft-table-1.xls</p>

0.2 Differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities

Rationale	<p>These are key high-level health inequalities outcomes and are core to the aims of DH. This is the only indicator in the set that is explicitly a health inequalities indicator. It will show health inequalities across England as a whole and within all local areas, enabling a focus on the small areas of deprivation that exist everywhere, as well as areas where the whole local authority area has comparatively poor average health status. It is also an extremely useful summary measure of mortality and morbidity in itself; it shows the overall trends in two major population health measures as well as highlighting area-based health</p>
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	inequalities. Across the set, measures are based on both national and local deprivation deciles, reflecting the distribution of deprivation itself. These indicators will set the context within which local areas can assess the other indicators and determine priorities, by identifying the drivers of life expectancy and health expectancy, especially in areas where these are low.
Baseline period	2009-2011
Indicator definition	<p><i>The indicator definition is ready but sub-indicator 0.2vi needs further development</i></p> <p>Separate indicators will measure differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, both within England as a whole and, where feasible, locally within local authorities. Each indicator will be produced for males and females separately.</p> <p><u>Life expectancy</u></p> <p>0.2i Slope index of inequality (SII) in life expectancy at birth based on national deprivation deciles of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within England</p> <p>This sub-indicator measures inequalities in life expectancy across England as a whole. Life expectancy at birth is calculated for each national deprivation decile and then the slope index of inequality (SII) is calculated based on these figures.</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates. For a particular area and time period, it is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for that area and time period throughout his or her life.</p> <p>0.2ii Number of upper tier local authorities for which the local SII in life expectancy (as defined in 0.2.iii) has decreased</p> <p>This sub-indicator is a summary measure at national level of the number of local authorities for which local within-area inequalities in life expectancy (as measured by sub-indicator 0.2iii) have decreased since the baseline period (2009-11).</p> <p>0.2.iii SII in life expectancy at birth within each English upper and lower tier local authority, based on local deprivation deciles of LSOAs</p> <p>This sub-indicator measures inequalities in life expectancy within upper and lower tier local authorities. For each local authority, life expectancy at birth is calculated for each local deprivation decile within the local authority and then the SII is calculated based on these figures. In some local authorities a meaningful life expectancy estimate cannot be calculated for every local deprivation decile because of very small populations or large uncertainty in the life expectancy value. In these cases, the SII in life expectancy will not be provided.</p> <p>0.2.iv Gap in life expectancy at birth between each local authority and England as</p>

	<p>a whole</p> <p>This local level sub-indicator provides context for the indicator of inequality in life expectancy within each English local authority (0.2iii) by giving the difference between life expectancy at birth in a whole local authority area and the England value for life expectancy at birth. This provides an indication of overall life expectancy in the local authority relative to the level for England, highlighting health inequalities between whole LA areas and England, and the need for areas with comparatively low average life expectancy to focus on their gap with England as well as any within-area inequalities.</p> <p><u>Healthy life expectancy</u></p> <p>0.2v SII in healthy life expectancy at birth based on national deprivation deciles of LSOAs within England</p> <p>This sub-indicator measures inequalities in healthy life expectancy across England as a whole. Healthy life expectancy at birth is calculated for each national deprivation decile and then the slope index of inequality (SII) is calculated based on these figures.</p> <p>Healthy life expectancy at birth is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. The prevalence of good health is derived from responses to a survey question on general health. For a particular area and time period, it is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby would live in good general health if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates and prevalence of good health for that area and time period throughout his or her life.</p> <p>0.2vi Local measure of healthy life expectancy at birth</p> <p>Further work is required to assess the feasibility of adding an additional local level sub-indicator (0.2vi) looking at inequalities in healthy life expectancy within upper tier local authorities – currently data are not available to monitor this.</p> <p>Data for 0.2 indicators</p> <p><u>Revision of provisional data</u></p> <p>Figures for indicators 0.2i and 0.2iii were revised in May 2014, and are now final, since they are based on mid-year population estimates for the relevant time periods derived from the 2011 Census. These supersede the provisional figures released in November 2013.</p> <p><u>Slope index of inequality</u></p> <p>The slope index of inequality (SII) is a measure of the social gradient in life expectancy or healthy life expectancy, i.e. how much life / healthy life expectancy varies with deprivation. It takes account of health inequalities across the whole</p>
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	<p>range of deprivation in an area (England as a whole or individual local authorities) and summarises this in a single number, which represents the range in years of life / healthy life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life / healthy life expectancy and deprivation across all deprivation deciles.</p> <p><u>National and local deprivation deciles</u></p> <p>Deprivation deciles are formed by grouping together residents of Lower Super Output Areas (small areas with an average population of around 1,500). For the two England level sub-indicators (0.2i and 0.2v) that use national deprivation deciles, all English LSOAs are ranked from most to least deprived. They are then divided into national deprivation deciles: ten groups with approximately equal numbers of LSOAs in each.</p> <p>For the local indicator on differences in life expectancy (0.2iii), LSOAs are ranked from most to least deprived within each upper and lower tier local authority. They are then divided into local deprivation deciles, which each contain approximately equal numbers of LSOAs. Some local authorities do not contain the full range of national deprivation deciles, e.g. some LAs do not have any of their population resident in LSOAs which are classified as amongst the least or most deprived deciles in England. The slope index of inequality figure for England is not considered as a suitable benchmark with which to compare local authority SII figures.</p> <p>For all the SII figures, deprivation has been defined using the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 scores. This allows examination of comparable trends in the SII over time.</p>
Data source	<p>Underlying data for the calculation of these indicators are derived from:</p> <p>Office for National Statistics (ONS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy data are based on death registrations and mid-year population estimates • Healthy life expectancy data are based on life expectancy data and data on self-reported health status from the Annual Population Survey <p>Department for Communities and Local Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 <p>Further development work is required to identify a data source for an additional local level sub-indicator (0.2vi) looking at differences in healthy life expectancy within upper tier local authorities.</p>
Publication of	ONS reports annually on life expectancy at birth for England as a whole and for

source data	<p>English local authorities. Trend data on life expectancy at birth is published for 2000-02 to 2010-12 for upper tier LAs and 1991-93 to 2010-12 for lower tier LAs.</p> <p>2010-12 data:</p> <p>http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/life-expectancy-at-birth-and-at-age-65-by-local-areas-in-england-and-wales/2010-12/rft-table-1.xls</p> <p>ONS began reporting on healthy life expectancy by area deprivation using self-reported health data from the Annual Population Survey in March 2014.</p> <p>2009-11 data:</p> <p>http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/disability-and-health-measurement/inequality-in-healthy-life-expectancy-at-birth-by-national-deciles-of-area-deprivation--england/2009-11/index.html</p>
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Domain 1: Improving the wider determinants of health

1.4 First time entrants to the youth justice system	
Rationale	<p>Children and young people at risk of offending or within the youth justice system often have more unmet health needs than other children. This indicator is included to ensure that vulnerable children and young people (aged 10-17) at risk of offending, are included in mainstream planning and commissioning.</p> <p>Mapping relevant risk factors associated with youth crime, for example school absence and low educational attainment, can help inform local authority and NHS commissioning of evidence-based early intervention, therefore maximising the life chances of vulnerable children and improving outcomes for them. A lack of focus in this area could result in greater unmet health needs, increased health inequalities and potentially an increase in offending and re-offending rates, including new entrants to the system. The impact of incorporating these vulnerable children into mainstream commissioning also has the potential benefit of impacting on a young person's wider family now and in the future, particularly when they themselves may already be parents.</p>
Baseline period	2010
Indicator definition	<p>1.4 Rate of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning, youth caution¹ or conviction per 100,000 population</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning, youth caution or conviction</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> ONS mid-year population estimates, ages 10-17</p> <p>As part of the National Diversion Programme, DH are testing a data collection system to measure the rate of 10-17 year olds diverted away from the youth justice system and into health interventions. The feasibility of making data available on diversion from 2014 is being explored with cross government partners. If deemed appropriate, a second sub-indicator based on this data collection may be added to this indicator.</p>
Data source	Ministry of Justice (MoJ) criminal justice statistics dataset (based on data submitted by individual police forces, and extracts from court database administrative systems

¹ Since 8th April 2013 there have been a number of changes in out of court disposals. The previously known reprimand and warning disposal categories for juveniles have been replaced with a new out of court disposal: The Youth Caution for young offenders. The guidance is published at the link <http://www.justice.gov.uk/out-of-court-disposals>.

	<p>and from the Police National Computer)</p> <p>Figures for local authorities are estimates. Children are mapped to their local authority of residence using their home address or postcode recorded by the police on the Police National Computer. For those with no address recorded, a small proportion has been assumed to foreign postcodes. For the rest, a model based on the patterns of offenders dealt with by police stations will be used to allocate offenders to local authorities.</p>
Publication of source data	<p>MoJ publish national (England and Wales) data and local authority data quarterly, in the Offending Histories tables of Criminal Justice Statistics in England and Wales:</p> <p>Latest data:</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly</p>

1.5 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	
Rationale	<p>Young people who are not engaged in education, employment or training (NEET) are at greater risk of a range of negative outcomes, including poor health, depression or early parenthood. This indicator is included to encourage services to work together to support young people, particularly the most vulnerable, to engage in education, training and work.</p> <p>To support more young people to study and gain the skills and qualifications that lead to sustainable jobs and reduce the risk of young people becoming NEET, legislation was included in 2013 to raise the participation age as contained within the Education and Skills Act 2008. This required that from 2013 all young people remain in some form of education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17. From 2015, this will rise to their 18th birthday. This means that pupils who left year 11 in summer 2013 need to continue in education or training for at least a further year until 27 June 2014 and pupils who started year 11 or below in September 2013 will need to continue until at least their 18th birthday.</p> <p>Statutory guidance:</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-of-young-people-education-employment-and-training</p>
Baseline period	End 2011

Indicator definition	<p>1.5 Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of 16-18 year olds who are NEET</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of 16-18 year olds known to the local authority whose activity is either NEET or EET.</p> <p>The NEET and EET figures above are adjusted to take account of those whose current activity is not known using an established adjustment factor.</p> <p>This indicator will use the average proportion of 16-18 year olds NEET between November and January each year.</p>
Data source	<p>Data are drawn from the Client Caseload Information System (CCIS) databases maintained by each local authority. These draw together information provided by schools, colleges, partner agencies and young people themselves and is made available on the Department for Education (DfE) website.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>National data on the proportion of 16-18 year olds NEET are published annually by DfE but these cannot be broken down to local authority level. DfE/BIS also publish a quarterly estimate of 16-24 year olds NEET drawn from the Labour Force Survey.</i> 2. <i>The data from the client management systems maintained by local authorities made available by DfE are not directly comparable with the national figures published by DfE due to differences in definitions used, specifically:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>age is based on actual age rather than academic age</i> • <i>the numerator excludes young people taking a formal gap year or in custody (these may be recorded as NEET in the national data)</i> • <i>the data relate to those young people known to the local authority and whose current activity is known</i>
Publication of source data	<p>National level data on 16-18 year olds NEET are published by DfE but these data are not directly comparable with the data to be used for this indicator – see note in data source section.</p>