

Public Health Outcomes Framework 2016–2019

At a glance

Alignment across the Health and Care System

- * Indicator shared with the NHS Outcomes Framework
- ** Complementary to indicators in the NHS Outcomes Framework
- † Indicator shared with the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework
- ‡ Complementary to indicators in the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

VISION

To improve and protect the nation's health and wellbeing and improve the health of the poorest fastest

Outcome measures

- Outcome 1) Increased healthy life expectancy, i.e. taking account of the health quality as well as the length of life
- Outcome 2) Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities (through greater improvements in more disadvantaged communities)

1 Improving the wider determinants of health	2 Health improvement	3 Health protection	4 Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality
<p>Objective</p> <p>Improvements against wider factors which affect health and wellbeing and health inequalities</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>1.01 Children in low income families</p> <p>1.02 School readiness</p> <p>1.03 Pupil absence</p> <p>1.04 First time entrants to the youth justice system</p> <p>1.05 16-19 year olds not in education, employment or training</p> <p>1.06 Adults with a learning disability / in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation† (ASCOF 1G and 1H) ** (NHSOF 2.5ii)</p> <p>1.07 Proportion of people in prison aged 18 or over who have a mental illness</p> <p>1.08 Employment for those with long-term health conditions including adults with a learning disability or who are in contact with secondary mental health services †(i-NHSOF 2.2) ‡(ii-ASCOF 1E) ** (iii-NHSOF 2.5i) ‡ (iii-ASCOF 1F)</p> <p>1.09 Sickness absence rate</p> <p>1.10 Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads</p> <p>1.11 Domestic abuse</p> <p>1.12 Violent crime (including sexual violence)</p> <p>1.13 Levels of offending and re-offending</p> <p>1.14 The percentage of the population affected by noise</p> <p>1.15 Statutory homelessness</p> <p>1.16 Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise / health reasons</p> <p>1.17 Fuel poverty</p> <p>1.18 Social isolation † (ASCOF 1I)</p>	<p>Objective</p> <p>People are helped to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>2.01 Low birth weight of term babies</p> <p>2.02 Breastfeeding</p> <p>2.03 Smoking status at time of delivery</p> <p>2.04 Under 18 conceptions</p> <p>2.05 Child development at 2 – 2 ½ years</p> <p>2.06 Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds</p> <p>2.07 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries for children and young people under 25</p> <p>2.08 Emotional well-being of looked after children</p> <p>2.09 Smoking prevalence – 15 year olds</p> <p>2.10 Self-harm</p> <p>2.11 Diet</p> <p>2.12 Excess weight in adults</p> <p>2.13 Proportion of physically active and inactive adults</p> <p>2.14 Smoking prevalence – adults (over 18s)</p> <p>2.15 Drug and alcohol treatment completion and drug misuse deaths</p> <p>2.16 Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison</p> <p>2.17 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with diabetes mellitus</p> <p>2.18 Alcohol-related admissions to hospital</p> <p>2.19 Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2** (NHSOF 1.4v 1.4vi)</p> <p>2.20 National Screening Programmes</p> <p>2.22 Take up of the NHS Health Check programme – by those eligible</p> <p>2.23 Self-reported well-being</p> <p>2.24 Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over</p>	<p>Objective</p> <p>The population's health is protected from major incidents and other threats, whilst reducing health inequalities</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>3.01 Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution</p> <p>3.02 Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds)</p> <p>3.03 Population vaccination coverage</p> <p>3.04 People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection</p> <p>3.05 Treatment completion for TB</p> <p>3.06 Public sector organisations with board approved sustainable development management plan</p> <p>3.08 Antimicrobial Resistance</p>	<p>Objective</p> <p>Reduced numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, whilst reducing the gap between communities</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>4.01 Infant mortality* (NHSOF 1.6i)</p> <p>4.02 Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay** (NHSOF 3.7i)</p> <p>4.03 Mortality rate from causes considered preventable ** (NHSOF 1a)</p> <p>4.04 Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke)* (NHSOF 1.1)</p> <p>4.05 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer* (NHSOF 1.4)</p> <p>4.06 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease* (NHSOF 1.3)</p> <p>4.07 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases* (NHSOF 1.2)</p> <p>4.08 Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza</p> <p>4.09 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness* (NHSOF 1.5i)</p> <p>4.10 Suicide rate** (NHSOF 1.5iii)</p> <p>4.11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital* (NHSOF 3b)</p> <p>4.12 Preventable sight loss</p> <p>4.13 Health-related quality of life for older people</p> <p>4.14 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over</p> <p>4.15 Excess winter deaths</p> <p>4.16 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia * (NHSOF 2.6)</p>