

# Public Health Outcomes Framework 2016–2019

## At a glance

### 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)

### 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

## 1 Improving the wider determinants of health

### Objective

Improvements against wider factors which affect health and wellbeing and health inequalities

### Indicators

- 1.01 Children in low income families
- 1.02 School readiness
- 1.03 Pupil absence
- 1.04 First time entrants to the youth justice system
- 1.05 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training
- 1.06 Adults with a learning disability / in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation<sup>†</sup> (ASCOF 1G and 1H) \*\* (NHSOF 2.5ii)
- 1.07 Proportion of people in prison aged 18 or over who have a mental illness
- 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<sup>\*</sup> (i-NHSOF 2.2) ††(ii-ASCOF 1E) \*\* (iii-NHSOF 2.5j) †† (iii-ASCOF 1F)
- 1.09 Sickness absence rate
- 1.10 Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads
- 1.11 Domestic abuse
- 1.12 Violent crime (including sexual violence)
- 1.13 Levels of offending and re-offending
- 1.14 The percentage of the population affected by noise
- 1.15 Statutory homelessness
- 1.16 Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise / health reasons
- 1.17 Fuel poverty
- 1.18 Social isolation<sup>†</sup> (ASCOF 1I)

## 2 Health improvement

### Objective

People are helped to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities

### Indicators

- 2.01 Low birth weight of term babies
- 2.02 Breastfeeding
- 2.03 Smoking status at time of delivery
- 2.04 Under 18 conceptions
- 2.05 Child development at 2 – 2 ½ years
- 2.06 Child excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds
- 2.07 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries for children and young people under 25
- 2.08 Emotional well-being of looked after children
- 2.09 Smoking prevalence – 15 year olds
- 2.10 Self-harm
- 2.11 Diet
- 2.12 Excess weight in adults
- 2.13 Proportion of physically active and inactive adults
- 2.14 Smoking prevalence – adults (over 18s)
- 2.15 Drug and alcohol treatment completion and drug misuse deaths
- 2.16 Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engage in community-based structured treatment following release from prison
- 2.17 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with diabetes mellitus
- 2.18 Alcohol-related admissions to hospital
- 2.19 Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2\*\* (NHSOF 1.4v 1.4vi)
- 2.20 National Screening Programmes
- 2.22 Take up of the NHS Health Check programme – by those eligible
- 2.23 Self-reported well-being
- 2.24 Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over

## 3 Health protection

### Objective

The population's health is protected from major incidents and other threats, whilst reducing health inequalities

### Indicators

- 3.01 Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
- 3.02 Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds)
- 3.03 Population vaccination coverage
- 3.04 People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection
- 3.05 Treatment completion for TB
- 3.06 Public sector organisations with board approved sustainable development management plan
- 3.08 Antimicrobial Resistance

## 4 Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

### Objective

Reduced numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, whilst reducing the gap between communities

### Indicators

- 4.01 Infant mortality<sup>\*</sup> (NHSOF 1.6i)
- 4.02 Proportion of five year old children free from dental decay<sup>\*\*</sup> (NHSOF 3.7i)
- 4.03 Mortality rate from causes considered preventable<sup>\*\*</sup> (NHSOF 1a)
- 4.04 Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke)<sup>\*</sup> (NHSOF 1.1)
- 4.05 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer<sup>\*</sup> (NHSOF 1.4)
- 4.06 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease<sup>\*</sup> (NHSOF 1.3)
- 4.07 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases<sup>\*</sup> (NHSOF 1.2)
- 4.08 Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza
- 4.09 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness<sup>\*</sup> (NHSOF 1.5j)
- 4.10 Suicide rate<sup>\*\*</sup> (NHSOF 1.5iii)
- 4.11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital<sup>\*</sup> (NHSOF 3b)
- 4.12 Preventable sight loss
- 4.13 Health-related quality of life for older people
- 4.14 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
- 4.15 Excess winter deaths
- 4.16 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia<sup>\*</sup> (NHSOF 2.6j)