

The Public Health Outcomes Framework

Overview

The Public Health Outcomes Framework set out a vision for public health, desired outcomes and the indicators that will help us understand how public health is being improved and protected.

The framework concentrates on two high-level outcomes to be achieved across the public health system, and groups further indicators into four 'domains' that cover the full spectrum of public health. The outcomes reflect a focus not only on how long people live, but how well they live at each stage at all stages of life.

In total there are 123 indicators in total, aggregated into 66 overall targets. For a more comprehensive overview of the indicators, the current performance status for Torbay and the indicator construction and definitions please see <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>.

Summary of PHOF indicators

The two overarching targets are:

0.1 Increased healthy life expectancy

0.2 Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities

The four domains underneath these are:

- improving the wider determinants of health
- Health improvement
- Health protection
- Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality.

Improving the wider determinants of health

This domain focuses on measuring improvements against wider factors that affect health and well being, and health inequalities. There has been included a range of indicators that reflect factors that can have a significant impact on our health and well-being. These indicators are in line with those recommended by Sir Michael Marmot in his report Fair Society, Healthy Lives in 2010, and focus on the 'causes of the causes' of health inequalities. Wherever possible, the indicators follow the formulation published by the Marmot Review team and the London Health Observatory. Local Authorities with their partners, including the police and criminal justice system, schools, employers, the business and voluntary sector, will all have a significant role to play in improving performance against these indicators.

Health improvement

This domain is geared towards enabling people to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities. Improvements in these indicators will, in the main, be led locally through health improvement programmes commissioned by local authorities.

Health protection

This set of indicators allow the local authority to ensure that the population's health is protected from major incidents and other threats, while reducing health inequalities. Whilst Public Health England will have a core role to play in delivering improvements in these indicators, this will be in

support of the NHS' and local authorities' responsibility in health protection locally. Public health contributions would be made locally led by local authorities, supported by Public Health England, to preventing early death as a result of health improvement actions – such as those reflected in indicators in preceding domains.

Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

This domain sets out the measures for ensuring that reducing numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, while reducing the gap between communities.

Public Health Outcomes Framework Priorities

From the full indicator set of 123 outcomes, the following indicators are those that have been designated as a priority by the Public Health Team in Torbay. This allocation as a priority could be based on a number of factors including: the scale of issue if the target is not achieved (both from a health and/or a reputational angle), the current performance, the perceived impact of failing the indicator, and the feasibility for improvement.

Indicator	Reasoning for including on priority list
0.1 Increased healthy life expectancy	This is the overarching indicator that public Health will be measured against.
0.2 Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities	This is the overarching indicator that public Health will be measured against.
2.23i Self-reported well-being	Worse than national average performance.
4.3 Mortality rate from causes considered preventable	Worse than national average performance.
4.16 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia* (NHSOF 2.6i)	This data is not yet available but there is the potential for this to be significant given the demographics in Torbay.
3.3 Population vaccination coverage (HPV vac coverage and Flu vac coverage)	Worse than national average performance.
3.7 Comprehensive, agreed inter-agency plans for responding to public health incidents (Placeholder)	This data is not yet available but there is the potential for this to be significant if plans are not robust and in place.
2.4 Under 18 conceptions	Worse than national average performance.
3.2 Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds)	Whilst performance has been good, it is an area of significant importance in the Sexual health agenda.
3.4 People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection	This data is not significantly different from the national average but there is the potential for this to have comprehensive consequences if not well managed.
2.2i Breastfeeding (at initiation and 6-8 weeks)	Worse than national average performance.
2.3 Smoking status at time of delivery	Worse than national average performance.
4.1 Infant mortality* (NHSOF 1.6i)	This data is not yet available but there is the potential for this to be a significant issue if this is high.
2.15 Successful completion of drug treatment	This data is not significantly different from the national average but there is the potential for

	significant funding reductions if performance is not maintained.
2.18 Alcohol-related admissions to hospital (Placeholder)	This data is not yet available but historical performance for related indicators suggest Torbay are likely to be higher than average.
4.6 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (NHSOF1.3)	Worse than national average performance.
2.14 Smoking prevalence - adults (over 18s)	This data is not significantly different from the national average but historically has been.
2.9 Smoking prevalence – 15 year olds (Placeholder)	This data is not yet available but has potentially significant consequences for longer terms aims of public health.
1.12ii Violent crime (including sexual violence)	Worse than national average performance.
1.13i Re-offending levels	This data is either slight above or significant above the national average performance.
2.6i and 2.6ii Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds	This data is not significantly different from the national average but the 4-5 year old group has been increasing and is a significant indicator for a positive healthy start to life.
2.22i and 2.22i Take up of the NHS Health Check programme - by those eligible	Elements of this indicator are worse than national average performance.
2.7 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in under 18s	This data is not currently available, but historically has been worse than the national average performance.
1.1 Children in poverty	Worse than national average performance.