

## **Appendix C: Priorities from Public Health Plans and Key Drivers**

### **- Public Health England Priorities 2013/14**

- 1. Helping people to live longer and more healthy lives by reducing preventable deaths and the burden of ill health associated with smoking, high blood pressure, obesity, poor diet, poor mental health, insufficient exercise, and alcohol**
- 2. Reducing the burden of disease and disability in life by focusing on preventing and recovering from the conditions with the greatest impact, including dementia, anxiety, depression and drug dependency**
- 3. Protecting the country from infectious diseases and environmental hazards, including the growing problem of infections that resist treatment with antibiotics**
- 4. Supporting families to give children and young people the best start in life, through working with health visiting and school nursing, family nurse partnerships and the Troubled Families programme**
- 5. Improving health in the workplace by encouraging employers to support their staff, and those moving into and out of the workforce, to lead healthier lives**
- 6. Promote the development of place-based public health systems**
- 7. Develop our own capacity and capability to provide professional, scientific and delivery expertise to our partners**

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/192676/Our\\_priorities\\_final.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/192676/Our_priorities_final.pdf)

## **- Health & Well-Being Strategy Priority Areas**

1. Appropriate/adapted Housing
2. Respiratory Illness
3. Dementia - Early diagnosis, treatment and support
4. Diabetes and diabetic retinopathy
5. Education, skills and employment
6. Falls
7. NHS Healthchecks
8. Vulnerable children and young people
9. Prevention of alcohol & substance misuse
10. Prevention of Domestic abuse
11. Sexual health
12. Prevention of Social and Emotional Isolation
13. Reduction of high rates of depression
14. Support for people who have had stroke
15. Tobacco and smoking cessation
16. Weight management, diet and nutrition and physical activity
17. Cancers

<http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/BF-JHWS-Final.pdf>

VISION
To improve and protect the nation's health and wellbeing and improve the health of the poorest fastest
<b>Outcome measures</b>
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

*Indicators in italics are placeholders, pending development or identification*

## Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013–2016

At a glance (Autumn 2012)

1 Improving the wider determinants of health
<b>Objective</b>
Improvements against wider factors which affect health and wellbeing and health inequalities
<b>Indicators</b>
1.1 Children in poverty
1.2 <i>School readiness (Placeholder)</i>
1.3 Pupil absence
1.4 First time entrants to the youth justice system
1.5 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training
1.6 Adults with a learning disability/in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation† (ASCOF 1G and 1H)
1.7 <i>People in prison who have a mental illness or a significant mental illness (Placeholder)</i>
1.8 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 2.5) †† (iii-ASCOF 1F)
1.9 Sickness absence rate
1.10 Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads
1.11 <i>Domestic abuse (Placeholder)</i>
1.12 Violent crime (including sexual violence)
1.13 Re-offending levels
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 <i>Fuel poverty (Placeholder)</i>
1.18 <i>Social isolation (Placeholder) † (ASCOF 1I)</i>
1.19 <i>Older people's perception of community safety (Placeholder) †† (ASCOF 4A)</i>

2 Health improvement
<b>Objective</b>
People are helped to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities
<b>Indicators</b>
2.1 Low birth weight of term babies
2.2 Breastfeeding
2.3 Smoking status at time of delivery
2.4 Under 18 conceptions
2.5 <i>Child development at 2-2½ years (Placeholder)</i>
2.6 Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds
2.7 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in under 18s
2.8 Emotional well-being of looked after children
2.9 <i>Smoking prevalence – 15 year olds (Placeholder)</i>
2.10 <i>Self-harm (Placeholder)</i>
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 Successful completion of drug treatment
2.16 People entering prison with substance dependence issues who are previously not known to community treatment
2.17 Recorded diabetes
2.18 <i>Alcohol-related admissions to hospital (Placeholder)</i>
2.19 Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2
2.20 Cancer screening coverage
2.21 Access to non-cancer 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
<b>Objective</b>
The population's health is protected from major incidents and other threats, whilst reducing health inequalities
<b>Indicators</b>
3.1 Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
3.2 Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds)
3.3 Population vaccination coverage
3.4 People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection
3.5 Treatment completion for Tuberculosis (TB)
3.6 Public sector organisations with a board approved sustainable development management plan
3.7 <i>Comprehensive, agreed inter-agency plans for responding to public health incidents and emergencies (Placeholder)</i>

4 Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality
<b>Objective</b>
Reduced numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, whilst reducing the gap between communities
<b>Indicators</b>
4.1 Infant mortality* (NHSOF 1.6i)
4.2 Tooth decay in children aged 5
4.3 Mortality rate from causes considered preventable** (NHSOF 1a)
4.4 Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke)* (NHSOF 1.1)
4.5 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer* (NHSOF 1.4i)
4.6 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease* (NHSOF 1.3)
4.7 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases* (NHSOF 1.2)
4.8 Mortality rate from infectious and parasitic diseases
4.9 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness*(NHSOF 1.5)
4.10 Suicide rate
4.11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital* (NHSOF 3b)
4.12 Preventable sight loss
4.13 <i>Health-related quality of life for older people (Placeholder)</i>
4.14 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
4.15 Excess winter deaths
4.16 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia* (NHSOF 2.6i)