

Improving outcomes and supporting transparency: Public Health Outcomes Framework 2012

The following tables show the public health outcomes indicators as set out by the Public Health Observatories in 2012.

Key points to note:

- Many of the City's indicators are missing; those that are featured are often based upon very small numerators or survey samples, meaning that the statistical confidence intervals are likely to be very wide
- Some of the indicators use different populations as the numerator and denominator. For example, for the road traffic accident indicator, the numerator used is *everyone who has an accident in the City* (including workers, students, visitors, etc.); but the denominator is *total City residents*. This means that the accident rate looks very high indeed.
- Very few indicators relate to the JSNA and draft JHWS priorities – this means that we may need to rely heavily on local indicators to measure progress.

Cells are shaded grey where data are missing.

Overarching outcomes

Indicator number	Indicator	City Baseline	Compared to England average	Sample size or numerator	Links to priorities
0.1	Healthy life expectancy				
0.2	Differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities				

Domain 1: Improving the wider determinants of health

Indicator number	Indicator	City Baseline	Compared to England average	Sample size or numerator	Links to priorities
1.1	Children in poverty	18.7	Similar (21.1)	125	More people in the City have jobs: more children grow up with economic resources
1.2	<i>School readiness (Placeholder)</i>				
1.3	Pupil absence	4.8	Similar (5.79)	2689 NB: relates to school in the City, not necessarily City of London children.	
1.4	First time entrants to the youth justice system				
1.5	16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	0.9	Lower (6.10)	10	
1.61	People with learning disabilities who live in settled accommodation	85.7	(59.0)	12	
	People with mental illness who live in settled accommodation	54.6	(66.8)		More people with mental health issues can find effective, joined up help
1.7	<i>People in prison who have a mental illness or a significant mental illness (Placeholder)</i>				

1.8	Employment for those with a long-term health condition including those with a learning difficulty/disability or mental illness				More people in the City have jobs: more children grow up with economic resources
1.9	Sickness absence rate				
1.10	Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's road	388.2	Higher (42.2)	Numerator and denominator relate to different populations	
1.11	<i>Domestic abuse (Placeholder)</i>				
1.12	Violent crime (including sexual violence) – violence offences	60.3	Higher (14.6)	Numerator and denominator relate to different populations? (definition not given)	
1.13	Re-offending: percentage of offenders who re-offend	26	Similar (26.8)	13	
	Average number of re-offences per offender	0.6	Similar (0.8)	31	
1.14	Percentage of population affected by noise: number of complaints about noise	67.3	Higher (7.8)	Numerator and denominator relate to different populations	The City is a less noisy place
1.15	Statutory homelessness – homelessness acceptance	2.57	Similar (2.03)	18	

	Households in temporary accommodation	0.4	Lower (2.2)	11	
1.16	Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons				More people in the City are physically active
1.17	Fuel poverty				More people in the City are warm in the winter months
1.18	<i>Social connectedness (Placeholder)</i>				More people in the City are socially connected and know where to go for help
1.19	<i>Older people's perception of community safety (Placeholder)</i>				

Domain 2: Health improvement

Indicator number	Indicator	City Baseline	Compared to England average	Sample size or numerator	Links to priorities
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-</i>				

	<i>2.5 years (Placeholder)</i>				
2.6	Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds				
2.7	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional injury and deliberate injuries in under 18s				
2.8	Emotional wellbeing of looked after children	13.4	13.9	4	
2.9	<i>Smoking prevalence – 15 year olds (Placeholder)</i>				
2.10	Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm				More people with mental health issues can find effective, joined up help
2.11	<i>Diet (Placeholder)</i>				
2.12	Excess weight in adults				
2.13	Proportion of physically active and inactive adults				More people in the City are physically active
2.14	Smoking prevalence – adults (over 18s)	5.5	Lower (20.7)	17	
2.15	Successful completion of drug treatment	21.4	Similar (12.3)	6	
2.16	People entering prison with substance dependence issues who are previously not				

	known to community treatment				
2.17	Recorded diabetes				Older people in the City receive regular health checks
2.18	Alcohol-related admissions to hospital				
2.19	<i>Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 (Placeholder)</i>				People in the City are screened for cancer at the national minimum rate
2.20	Cancer screening coverage – breast cancer	66.7	Lower (76.9)	421	People in the City are screened for cancer at the national minimum rate
	Cervical cancer	58	Lower (75.5)	1304	People in the City are screened for cancer at the national minimum rate
2.21	Access to non-cancer screening programmes				
2.22	Take up of the NHS Health Check Programme				Older people in the City receive regular health checks
2.23	Self-reported wellbeing – low satisfaction	27.6	Higher (24.3)	Unclear what sample was used	More people in the City are socially connected and know where to go for help
	Low worthwhile	24.2	Higher (20.1)	Unclear what sample was used	
	Low happiness	31.3	Higher (29.0)	Unclear what sample was used	

	High anxiety	46.0	Higher (40.1)	Unclear what sample was used	
2.24	Falls and fall injuries in the over 65s	900	Lower (1,642)	12	

Domain 3: Health protection

Indicator number	Indicator	City Baseline	Compared to England average	Sample size or numerator	Links to priorities
3.1	Fraction of mortality attributable to air pollution	9.0	(5.6)	Modelled on air quality	City air is healthier to breathe
3.2	Chlamydia diagnosis	464	Lower (2,200)	6	
3.3	Population vaccination coverage				Children in the City are fully vaccinated
3.4	People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection				
3.5	Treatment completion for tuberculosis				More rough sleepers can get health care, including primary care, when they need it
	TB Incidence	20	Similar (15.4)		More rough sleepers can get health care, including primary care, when they need it
3.6	Public sector organisations with board-approved	33.3	(74.3)		

	sustainable development management plan				
3.7	<i>Comprehensive, agreed inter-agency plans for responding to public health incidents (Placeholder)</i>				

Domain 4: Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

Indicator number	Indicator	City Baseline	Compared to England average		Links to priorities
4.1	Infant mortality				
4.2	Tooth decay in children aged five				
4.3	Mortality from causes considered preventable	104.3	Similar (146.1)		Older people in the City receive regular health checks
4.4	Mortality from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke)				Older people in the City receive regular health checks
4.5	Mortality from cancer				People in the City are screened for cancer at the national minimum rate
4.6	Mortality from liver disease				
4.7	Mortality from				

	respiratory disease				
4.8	<i>Mortality from communicable diseases (Placeholder)</i>				
4.9	<i>Excess mortality in adults with serious mental illness (Placeholder)</i>				More people with mental health issues can find effective, joined up help
4.10	Suicide				More people with mental health issues can find effective, joined up help
4.11	Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital – persons	11	Similar (11.8)	21	
	Males	11.9	Similar (12.1)	-	
	Females	10.1	Similar (11.4)	-	
4.12	Preventable sight-loss - AMD	0	Similar (109.4)	0	
	Glaucoma	0	Similar (11.8)	0	
	Diabetic eye disease	0	Similar (3.6)	0	
	Sight loss certifications	0	Lower (43.1)	0	
4.13	Health-related quality of life for older people (Placeholder)				More people in the City are socially connected and know where to go for help
4.14	Hip fractures in over 65s				
4.15	Excess winter deaths				More people in the City are warm in the winter

					months
4.16	<i>Dementia and its impacts (Placeholder)</i>				More people with mental health issues can find effective, joined up help

DRAFT