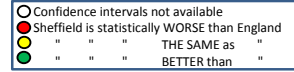


Sheffield Outcomes Framework for Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy



The table and chart below shows how the health of people for Sheffield compares with England. The average rate for England is shown as the vertical black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The confidence intervals for England are shown in grey where they are available / applicable.

A red circle implies that Sheffield is significantly worse than England for that indicator; a green circle indicates that it is significantly better. A white circle is shown where confidence intervals were not available but may still indicate an important health problem.



Outcome	Indicator	Date of Data	England	Sheffield	Change from previous period	Overall Trend	England Worst	Spine Chart	England Best
Healthy and Successful City	1 Percentage Children in Poverty (HMRC) (all dependent children under 20)	2015	16.60	21.60	Green	Worsening	30.60		2.80
	2 Gross income (annual) (£)	2017	23,743	21,907	Green	Improving	17,415		38,110
	3 Percentage 16-64 who are long term unemployed	2018	0.40	0.70	Yellow	Worsening	2.20		0.00
	4 Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETS)	2016	6.00	5.30	Red	Improving	44.76		0.00
	5 Percentage of children achieving good level of development at end of Reception	2016/17	70.70	69.80	Green	Improving	3.78		78.90
	6 Percentage of young people achieving GCSE 5A*-C inc. Eng. & Maths	2015/16	53.5	53.7	Red	Improving	36.4		75.7
	7 Homelessness Acceptances per 1000 households (unintentionally homeless and not in priority need)	2016/17	0.84	1.97	Green	Worsening	9.58		0.04
	8 Percentage mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	2016	5.29	4.58	Red	Improving	6.94		2.62
Health and Wellbeing Improving	9 Life Expectancy at Birth Male, years	2014-2016	79.5	79.0	Green	Improving	74.2		83.7
	10 Life Expectancy at Birth Female, years	2014-2016	83.1	82.6	Green	Improving	79.4		86.8
	11 Mortality from causes considered preventable, per 100,000 population	2014-2016	334	351	Red	Worsening	546		218
	12 Infant Mortality (three year) per 1000 live births	2014-2016	3.88	5.23	Red	Worsening	7.88		1.59
	13 Percentage of Adults (18+) with Depression	2016/17	9.10	8.92	Red	Improving	14.10		4.52
	14 Percentage of Adults (18+) smoking	2017	14.87	16.98	Red	Worsening	23.07		8.13
	15 Percentage of Children in Year 6 (age 10-11) Overweight and obese	2016/17	34.2	35.6	Red	Worsening	43.9		21.2
	16 Alcohol attributable hospital admissions, per 100,000 population	2016/17	636	695	Green	Worsening	1,151		388
	17 Percentage of children Breastfed at 6-8 weeks after birth	2016/17	44.4	50.5	Red	Improving	19.3		75.6
Health Inequalities	18 Slope Index of Inequality for Life Expectancy Male, years of life	2014 - 16	8.20	9.90	Yellow	Worsening	14.90		1.10
	19 Slope of Index Inequality for Life Expectancy Female, years of life	2014 - 16	6.40	8.60	Red	Worsening	13.90		1.10
	20 Percentage Excess Winter Deaths Index (3 years, all ages)	Aug 2013 - Jul 2016	17.86	16.36	Green	Improving	28.94		6.20
	21 Excess Under 75 year old mortality in Adults with Serious Mental Illness, per 100,000 population	2014/15	370	374	Green	Improving	570		165
Care and Support When Needed	22 Percentage of people reporting a 'very good' or 'fairly good' experience of their GP surgery	2016/17	84.8	84.4	Red	Improving	73.5		97.8
	23 Potential years of life lost from causes considered amenable to healthcare per 100,000 population	2014	2,817	2,641	Green	Improving	4,684		1,517
	24 Emergency admission for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission per 100,000 population	2016/17	1,359.3	1,298.3	Red	Improving	2,303.0		79.9
	25 Percentage one-year survival from breast, lung and colorectal cancer (nb data date = diagnosis year)	2015	72.6	74.1	Green	Improving	65.7		77.9
	26 Percentage of people using social care who receive self directed support	2016/17	89.4	88.0	Green	Improving	48.5		100.0
	27 Percentage of people using adult social care who have control over their daily life	2016/17	77.7	72.6	Green	Improving	61.2		89.6
	28 Percentage of older people (65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into re-ablement/rehabilitation services	2016/17	82.50	74.70	Red	Improving	0.00		97.20
	29 Permanent Admission to nursing/residential care (65+), per 100,000 population	2016/17	611	824	Green	Worsening	1,688		126
	30 Delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000 population	2016/17	14.90	30.10	Red	Worsening	46.10		0.00

Note: indicator 6 is under review as it no longer matches national reporting of attainment at KS4.

Sheffield value is WORSE than previous time period
 " " " BETTER " " " "
 " " " the SAME as " " " "



See page 2 for definitions of indicators

v0.6, 12th May 2015

Outcome	Indicator Definitions
Healthy and Successful City	1 Percentage Children in Poverty (HMRC) (all dependent children under 20) PHOF Indicator 1.1. % of Children in "Poverty". The proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income. Dependent children are defined as all children aged <16 and those aged 16-19 not married or in a civil partnership, living with parents and in full-time non-advanced education or unwaged government training. Denominator is the total number of children receiving Child Benefit. NOTE: the local authority definition is slightly different to the national level definition of % children in relative poverty (living in households where income is less than 60% of median household income before housing costs). Used to be National indicator 116.
	2 Gross income (annual) (£) ASHE. Average gross annual income of employees on adult rates who have been in the same job for more than a year.
	3 Percentage 16-64 who are long term unemployed The percentage of 16-64 year olds who are claiming JSA for longer than 12 months. As measured by ONS in March of each year.
	4 Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETS) PHOF Indicator 1.5. The percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). The estimated number of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training divided by the total number of 16-18 year olds known to the local authority whose activity is either not in education, employment or training (NEET), or in education, employment or training (EET). This uses the average proportion of 16-18 year olds NEET between November and January each year. These figures are collected by local authorities, and cannot be compared with the DfE estimate of young people NEET which uses different definitions.
	5 Percentage of children achieving good level of development at end of Reception PHOF 1.02 Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children
	6 Percentage of young people achieving GCSE 5A*-C inc. Eng. & Maths Percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 in LEA maintained schools at the end of the academic year achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent including English and maths, at end of Key Stage 4. Sourced from the Local Area Interactive Tool - provides access to a uniform set of performance data on education and children's services
	7 Homelessness Acceptances per 1000 households (unintentionally homeless and not in priority need) PHOF Indicator 1.15i - Statutory homelessness - Eligible Homeless People Not In Priority need per 1,000 households
	8 Percentage mortality attributable to particulate air pollution PHOF Indicator 3.1. The indicator is an estimated proportion. It represents the estimated annual mortality attributable to air pollution in the population aged 30+, as a proportion of total deaths of those aged 30+. Mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to anthropogenic (human-made)particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM2.5) at current levels.
Health and Wellbeing Improving	9 Life Expectancy at Birth Male, years PHOF Indicator 0.1i. Life expectancy at birth. Calculated using deaths at all ages, from all causes, registered in the respective calendar years.
	10 Life Expectancy at Birth Female, years PHOF Indicator 0.1i. Life expectancy at birth. Calculated using deaths at all ages, from all causes, registered in the respective calendar years.
	11 Mortality from causes considered preventable, per 100,000 population PHOF Indicator 4.03 Age-standardised mortality rate from causes considered preventable per 100,000 population
	12 Infant Mortality (three year) per 1000 live births PHOF Indicator 3.1. Crude mortality rate of infants aged under 1 year per 1000 live births. By date of death.
	13 Percentage of Adults (18+) with Depression Depression % of patients (18+), with depression on the GP practice register. COOF Indicator.
	14 Percentage of Adults (18+) smoking PHOF Indicator 2.14. Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over from the Annual Population Survey (APS).
	15 Percentage of Children in Year 6 (age 10-11) Overweight and obese PHOF Indicator 2.6a. Proportion of children aged 10-11 (Year 6) classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.
16 Alcohol attributable hospital admissions, per 100,000 population PHOF 2.18. Hospital Admission episodes for alcohol-attributable conditions (previously NI39): All ages. Directly age standardised rates per 100,000 population	
17 Percentage of children Breastfed at 6-8 weeks after birth PHOF Indicator 2.2 ii. Percentage of infants who are totally or partially breastfed at 6-8 week check. Babies with unknown feeding status at 6-8 weeks are excluded from the numerator and denominator.	
Health Inequalities are Reducing	18 Slope Index of Inequality for Life Expectancy Male, years of life PHOF Indicator 0.2 (iii)m. The Slope Index of Inequality (SII) of life expectancy at birth within each English upper tier local authority based on local deprivation deciles of LSOA (LA level). The SII is a deprivation-based inequalities measure that can be applied to any indicator and has been approved by the NHS Sheffield Director of Public Health as the standard inequalities measure to be used for Public Health indicators. It represents the gap in indicator values between the most deprived and least deprived people in a given area. Sourced from London Health Observatories.
	19 Slope of Index Inequality for Life Expectancy Female, years of life PHOF Indicator 0.2 (iii)l. The Slope Index of Inequality (SII) of life expectancy at birth within each English upper tier local authority based on local deprivation deciles of LSOA (LA level). The SII is a deprivation-based inequalities measure that can be applied to any indicator and has been approved by the NHS Sheffield Director of Public Health as the standard inequalities measure to be used for Public Health indicators. It represents the gap in indicator values between the most deprived and least deprived people in a given area. Sourced from London Health Observatories.
	20 Percentage Excess Winter Deaths Index (3 years, all ages) PHOF Indicator 4.15. This indicator measures excess winter deaths expressed as the EWD Index, in order that comparisons can be made easily between different geographies. It indicates whether there are higher than expected deaths in the winter compared to the rest of the year. The year runs from August to July. Winter months are December to March, Non-Winter months are August to November and April to July. The ratio (5) of extra deaths from all causes that occur in the winter months compared to the average of the number of non-winter deaths of the same period.
	21 Excess Under 75 year old mortality in Adults with Serious Mental Illness, per 100,000 population PHOF Indicator 4.9 and NHSOF Indicator 4.5. The mortality rate in the mental health population is directly standardised to the national population. This is then compared to the national rate. The mental health population is defined as anyone who has been in contact with the secondary mental care services in the current financial year or in either of the two previous financial years who is alive at the beginning of the current financial year. The mental health rate is directly standardised by age and sex to the England population.
Care and Support When Needed	22 Percentage of people reporting a 'very good' or 'fairly good' experience of their GP surgery NHSOF 4a1. This indicator aims to capture the experience of patients of their GP. The vast majority of the population visit their GP each year and often it is the experience people have of primary care that determines their overall view of the NHS.
	23 Potential years of life lost from causes considered amenable to healthcare per 100,000 population To ensure that the NHS is held to account for doing all that it can to prevent amenable deaths. Deaths from causes considered 'amenable' to healthcare are premature deaths that should not occur in the presence of timely and effective healthcare. The number of years of life lost by every 100,000 persons dying from a condition which is usually treatable, measured in a way which allows for comparisons between populations with different age profiles and over time.
	24 Emergency admission for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission per 100,000 population NHSOF 3a - This indicator aims to measure the reduction in emergency admissions for conditions that should usually be managed outside hospital. Where an individual has been admitted for one of these conditions, it may indicate that they have deteriorated more than should have been allowed by the adequate provision of healthcare in primary care or as a hospital outpatient. The indicator measures the number of emergency admissions to hospital in England for acute conditions such as ear/nose/throat infections, kidney/urinary tract infections and heart failure, among others, that could potentially have been avoided if the patient had been better managed in primary care.
	25 Percentage one-year survival from breast, lung and colorectal cancer (nb data date = diagnosis year) This indicator attempts to capture the success of the NHS in preventing people from dying once they have been diagnosed with breast, lung or colorectal cancer. A measure of the number of adults diagnosed with breast, lung or colorectal cancer in a year who are still alive one year after diagnosis. % net survival in people aged 15-99 years
	26 Percentage of people using social care who receive self directed support ASCOF Indicator 1C part 1. This measure reflects the success of councils in delivering personalised services, through self-directed support, including direct payments. Proportion of people using social care who receive self-directed support, and those receiving direct payments
	27 Percentage of people using adult social care who have control over their daily life ASCOF Measure 1B uses responses to question 3a in the Adult Social Care Survey which asks service users how much control they have over their daily lives. The measure is calculated as the proportion of respondents who say they have as much control as they want or adequate control, or who respond that they can make all the choices they want in response to the easy read version of the question which asks how much control the service user has in their life. It is expressed as a percentage of all service users who gave a valid response to question 3a.
	28 Percentage of older people (65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into re-ablement/rehabilitation services ASCOF Measure 2B part 1. NHSOF Indicator 3.6.i. The proportion of older people aged 65 and over discharged from hospital to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting), who are at home or in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting 91 days after the date of their discharge from hospital. Those who are in hospital or in a registered care home (other than for a brief episode of respite care from which they are expected to return home) at the three month date and those who have died within the three months are not reported in the numerator.
	29 Permanent Admission to nursing/residential care (65+), per 100,000 population ASCOF Measure 2A part 2. People counted as a permanent admission should include: Residents where the local authority makes any contribution to the costs of care, no matter how trivial the amount and irrespective of how the balance of these costs are met; Supported residents in: Local authority staffed care homes for residential care; Independent sector care homes for residential care; and, Registered care homes for nursing care. Residential or nursing care which is of a permanent nature and where the intention is that the spell of care should not be ended by a set date. For people classified as permanent residents, the care home would be regarded as their normal place of residence. Where a person who is normally resident in a care home is temporarily absent (e.g. through temporary hospitalisation) and the local authority is still providing financial support for that placement, the person should be included in the numerator. Trial periods in residential or nursing care homes where the intention is that the stay will become permanent should be counted as permanent. Whether a resident or admission is counted as permanent or temporary depends on the intention of the authority making the placement.
	30 Delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000 population ASCOF Measure 2C part 1. A delayed transfer of care occurs when a patient is ready for transfer from a hospital bed, but is still occupying such a bed. A patient is ready for transfer when: (a) a clinical decision has been made that the patient is ready for transfer AND (b) a multi-disciplinary team decision has been made that the patient is ready for transfer AND (c) the patient is safe to discharge/transfer.

Sheffield Outcomes Framework for Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Public Health Intelligence Team, SCC.
PHOF = Public Health Outcome Framework
NHSOF = NHS Outcome Framework
ASCOF = Adults Social Care Outcomes Framework
CCG = Clinical Commissioning Group

v0.6, 12th May 2015