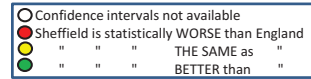


Sheffield Outcomes Framework for Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy



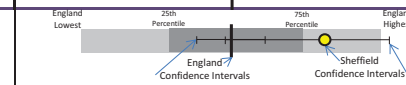
The table and chart below shows how the health of people for Sheffield compares with England. The average rate for England is shown as the vertical black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The confidence intervals for England are shown in grey where they are available / applicable.

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	Sheffield Trend	England Worst	Spine Chart	England Best
Healthy and Successful City	1 Children in Poverty (HMRC) (all children), %	2010	21.09	24.76	↑	45.95		3.23
	2 Gross income (annual), £	2012	21,794	19,818	↓	15,174		39,665
	3 Long Term unemployment, aged 16-64, %	2013	1.00	1.50	↓	3.40		0.10
	4 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEETS), %	2012	5.73	7.69	↑	10.58		2.00
	5 Foundation stage Profile attainment: Achieving 78+ points, %	2011/12	64.0	63.0	↑	51.0		78.0
	6 Achieving GCSE 5A*-C inc. Eng. & Maths, %	2011/12	59.4	55.6	↑	40.9		86.4
	7 Homelessness Acceptances (unintentionally homeless and in priority need), per 1,000 households	2012/13	2.37	5.03	↑	11.36		0.03
	8 Air Pollution: mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, %	2010	5.60	5.50	N/A	9.00		3.20
Health and Wellbeing Improving	9 Life Expectancy at Birth Male, Years	2009-2011	78.8	78.4	↑	73.8		83.0
	10 Life Expectancy at Birth Female, Years	2009-2011	82.8	82.1	↑	79.3		86.4
	11 Under 75 all cause mortality (three year), DASR per 100,000 population	2009-2011	268	285	N/A	466		170
	12 Infant Mortality Rate (three year), per 1,000 live births	2009-2011	4.40	5.10	↓	8.00		0.00
	13 Adults (18+) with Depression, %	2011/12	11.68	12.27	→	20.29		4.75
	14 Adult smoking prevalence from the Integrated Household Survey (age 18+), %	2011/12	20.0	21.6	→	29.3		13.8
	15 Children in Year 6 (age 10-11) Overweight and obese, %	2011/12	33.9	33.6	↑	43.1		26.6
Health Inequalities	16 Alcohol attributable hospital admissions, DASR per 100,000 population	2011/12	1,974	1,722	↑	3,557		934
	17 Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth, %	2012/13 Q4	47.2	49.5	↓	17.5		83.3
	18 Slope Index of Inequality for Life Expectancy Male, Years of life	2006-2010	8.90	10.70	↑	16.90		3.10
	19 Slope of Index Inequality for Life Expectancy Female, Years of life	2006-2010	5.90	7.70	↓	11.60		1.20
	20 Excess Winter Deaths, %	2008-2011	19.10	17.60	↓	61.11		-0.45
	21 Excess Under 75 year old mortality in Adults with Serious Mental Illness, DASR per 100,000 population	2010/11	921	988	↑	1,863		210
Care and Support When Needed	22 Patient experience of primary care - good access to GP services, %	2011/12	79.1	75.4	N/A	64.3		87.4
	23 A&E Attendances, per 1,000 population	2011/12	309	321	↓	742		176
	24 Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admissions (all age), DASR per 100,000	2011/12	1,131	1,141	↓	2,101		249
	25 Antenatal assessment under 13 weeks, %	2011/12	70.70	46.50	↑	3.10		90.30
	26 Proportion of people using social care who receive self directed support, %	2012/13	55.57	69.35	↓	7.40		95.70
	27 People using adult social care who have control over their daily life, %	2012/13	75.9	74.7	↑	64.1		93.3
	28 Older people (65+) still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into re-ablement/rehabilitation services, %	2012/13	81.5	76.8	↑	53.7		98.1
	29 Permanent Admissions to nursing/residential care, per 100,000 population	2012/13	708.8	796.0	↓	1,398.3		28.0
	30 Delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000 population	2012/13	9.49	3.65	↓	27.10		1.10

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



See page 2 for definitions of indicators

v0.5, 7th August 2013

Outcome	Indicator Definitions
Healthy and Successful City	1 Children in Poverty (HMRC) (all children), % 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 Long Term unemployment, aged 16-64, % 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 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 DIE estimate of young people NEET which uses different definitions.
	5 Foundation stage Profile attainment: Achieving 78+ points, % % of children who achieve at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy for schools each Local Authority Area. Note that figures are sum of schools in each Local Authority, rather than children resident in that Local Authority. Was National Indicator 72. Sourced from the Local Area Interactive Tool - provides access to a uniform set of performance data on education and childrens services
	6 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 childrens services
	7 Homelessness Acceptances (unintentionally homeless and in priority need), per 1,000 households PHOF Indicator 1.15i. Crude rate of statutory homeless households per 1,000 estimated total households. Number of households who are eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need, for which the local authority accepts responsibility for securing accommodation.
	8 Air Pollution: 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 Under 75 all cause mortality (three year), DASR per 100,000 population Directly age-standardised mortality from all cause in persons less than 75 years in the respective calendar years, per 1000,000 population. Standardised using the European Standard Population. Sourced from Public Health England Longer Lives Tool.
	12 Infant Mortality Rate (three year), per 1,000 live births PHOF Indicator 3.1. Crude mortality rate of infants aged under 1 year per 1000 live births
	13 Adults (18+) with Depression, % QOF. The percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression, as recorded on practice disease registers. Sheffield value is for PCT. (Note the range is of PCTs)
	14 Adult smoking prevalence from the Integrated Household Survey (age 18+), % PHOF Indicator 2.14. Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over from the Integrated Household Survey.
	15 Children in Year 6 (age 10-11) Overweight and obese, % PHOF Indicator 2.6i. 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, DASR 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 Breastfeeding prevalence 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.
	18 Slope Index of Inequality for Life Expectancy Male, Years of life Marmot Indicator. 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 Marmot Indicator. 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 Excess Winter Deaths, % 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, DASR 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.	
Health Inequalities are Reducing	22 Patient experience of primary care - good access to GP services, % NHSOF Indicator 4.4i. The percentage of GP patient survey respondents who said they had a good experience of making an appointment. Data for this indicator is from the GP Patient Survey, July 2011 to March 2012. Sheffield value is for PCT. (Note the range is of PCTs)
	23 A&E Attendances, per 1,000 population The rate in terms of activity per 1000 population for A&E attendances. Based on registered population. England rate is adjusted at source and cannot be used as comparator. England figure is 'sum(standardised rate x population) / sum(population)'. Sourced from NHS Comparators.
	24 Emergency admissions that should not usually require hospital admissions (all age), DASR per 100,000 CCG OIS Indicator 3.1. Data is at CCG level. Total number of emergency admissions episodes for people of all ages* where acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission was the primary diagnosis. The indicator will show information on the number of emergency admissions per 100,000 population. This indicator has been indirectly age and sex standardised. The number of finished and unfinished continuous inpatient (CIP) spells, excluding transfers, for patients with an emergency method of admission and with any of the following primary diagnoses (DIAG_01in the 1st episode of the spell, ICD 10 codes) in the respective financial year. Indirectly age standardised per 100,000 population for area
	25 Antenatal assessment under 13 weeks, % CCG OIS Indicator 1.13. Data is at CCG level. Number of women in the relevant CCG population who have seen a midwife or a maternity healthcare professional for health and social care assessment of needs, risks and choices by 12 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy
	26 Proportion of people using social care who receive self directed support, % ASCOF Indicator 1C part 1.
	27 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 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 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. The collection of the denominator will be between 1 October 2011 and 31 December 2011, with a 91-day follow-up for each case included in the denominator to populate the numerator i.e. the numerator will be collected from 1 January 2012 to 31 March 2012.
	29 Permanent Admissions to nursing/residential care, 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: o Local authority staffed care homes for residential care; o Independent sector care homes for residential care; and, o Registered care homes for nursing care. o 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 at 31 March 2011 (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.
	Care and Support When Needed