

Appendix A: Health and Well Being Board Outcomes Framework

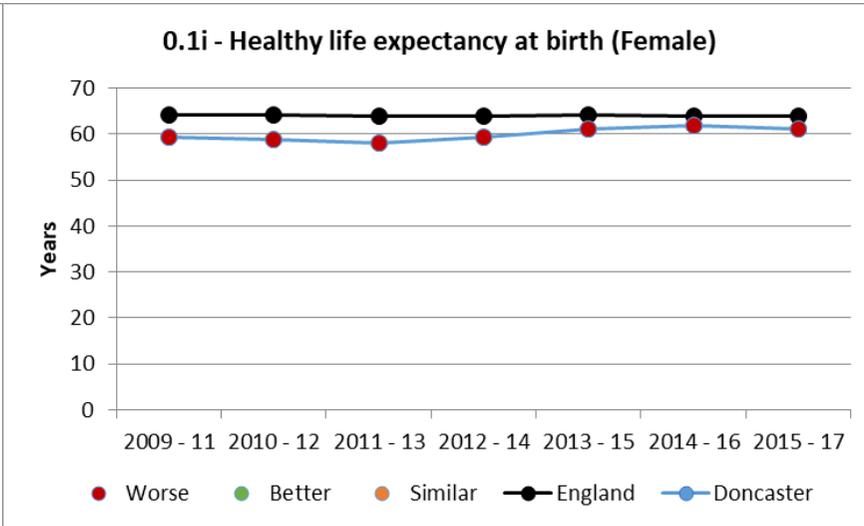
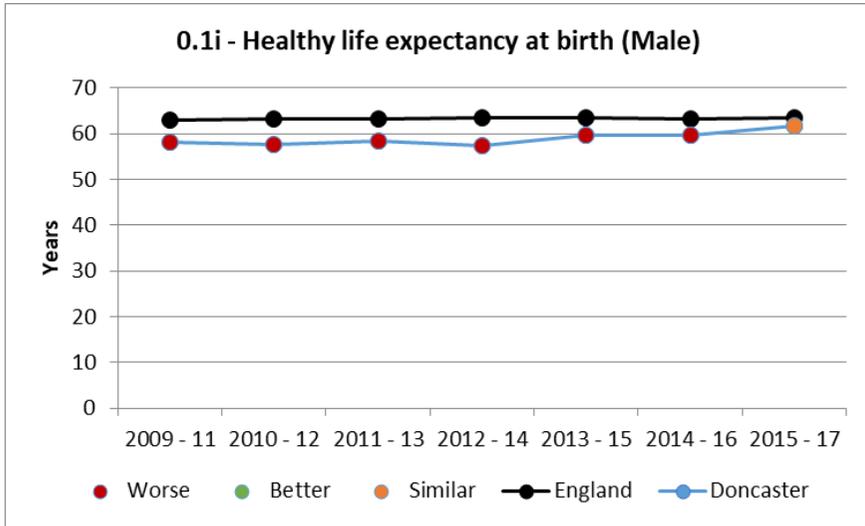
November 2019: Update

Overall update on new information and a deeper focus on the areas in the Well Being and Prevention that have new information available.

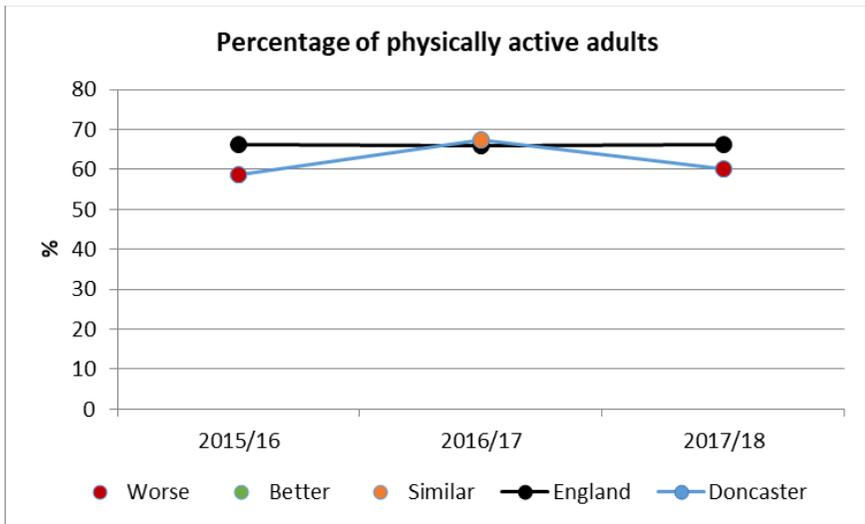
Ref	Indicator	Outcome Area	What has changed...
1	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Male/Female	All Age / Well-being	Healthy life expectancy in both men and women has been improving over the last 5 years. In men, healthy life expectancy is no longer significantly worse than the England average. Healthy life expectancy in women remains significantly worse than the England average.
2	Physical activity in adults	All Age / Prevention	The proportion of adults doing at least 150 minutes of moderate to intense physical activity each week has fallen, and is now significantly lower than the national average.
3	Mortality from causes considered preventable	All Age / Prevention	In Doncaster, this indicator has been falling steadily since the beginning of the century. However the rate has remained significantly higher than the national rate and there is no indication that the gap is closing.
4	Proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about services	All Age / Support	The proportion of people reporting that they find it easy to get information about services has fallen significantly from 76.3% in 2017/18 to 64.9% in 2018/19.
5	Resilience and children in low income households	Starting Well / Well-being	The latest data from the from the 2019 pupil life-style survey show that while primary school children report higher levels of resilience than secondary school pupils, there has been a slight fall compared to the previous survey in 2017. Secondary school pupils show a slight increase in reported resilience. The new Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019) includes a supplementary domain: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). This found 22.7% of 0-15 year olds to be in low-income households. Doncaster is the 37 (out of 151) most deprived in England.
6	Childhood obesity	Starting Well / Prevention	The prevalence of overweight and obese children in Reception is significantly higher than the national rate. The prevalence has been increasing over the last 5 years in both reception and year 6. In Year 6 the prevalence has increased significantly.

7	Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm	Starting Well / Care	The rate of hospital admissions for self-harm amongst 10-24yr olds has been increasing significantly over the last 5 years. Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 the rate did fall slightly.
8	Children in Need and children in care	Starting well / Support	The numbers of children in care has been increasing since 2014 and remains significantly higher than the national rate. The rate of children in need is significantly higher than the national rate.
9	Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate	Living well / Wellbeing	The gap in employment rate is not significantly worse than the national rate, but it has been rising year on year since 2011/12
10	Life Style factors	Living Well / Prevention	Doncaster has significantly high rates of smoking, significantly high prevalence for obesity (in adults) and significantly high admission rates for alcohol related conditions. Admissions for alcohol related conditions have also been rising faster than the England rate.
11	Mortality rates for cancers and cardiovascular diseases	Living Well / Care	Doncaster as significantly high rates of premature mortality for both cardiovascular diseases and cancers. These rates, while falling, have remained above the national rate since before the turn of the century.
12	Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	Living Well / Support	Doncaster has statistically significantly higher rates of clients who live in stable accommodation. However, the rate has been falling for at least the last 5 years.
13	Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	Ageing Well / Prevention	Admissions due to falls in people aged over 65 are significantly higher than the national rate.
14	Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)	Ageing Well / Prevention	Flu vaccinations in people aged 65+ improved in Doncaster to 74% in 2017/18. However, the rate remains below the national target coverage rate of 75%.

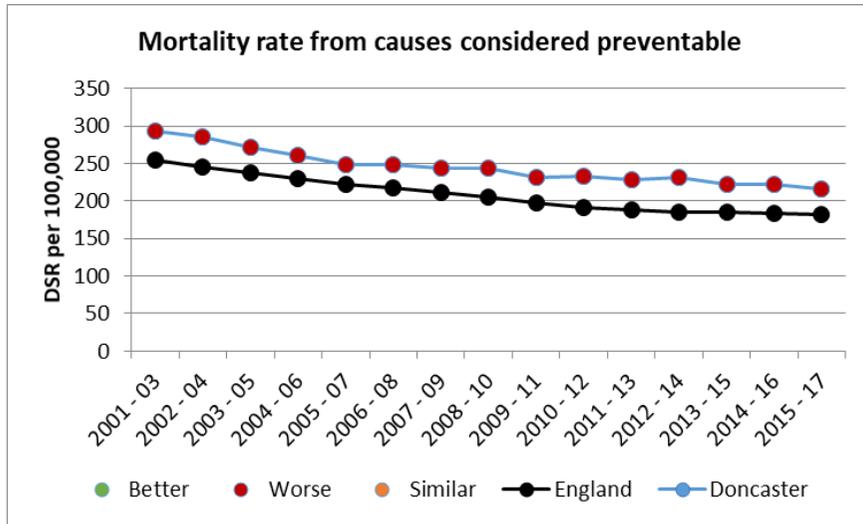
Healthy life expectancy



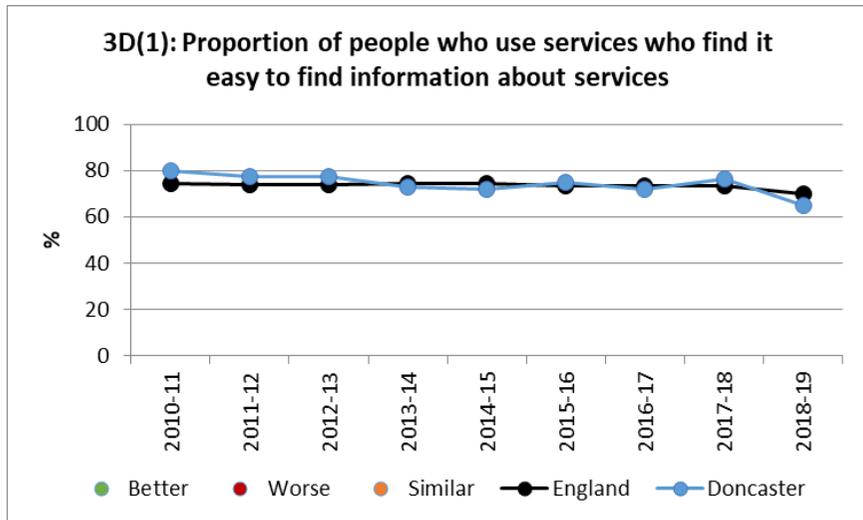
Physically active adults



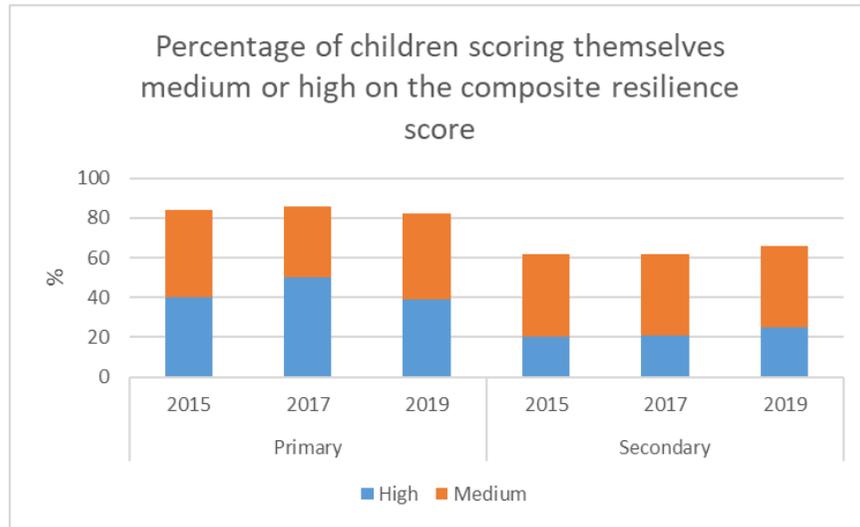
Mortality from causes considered preventable



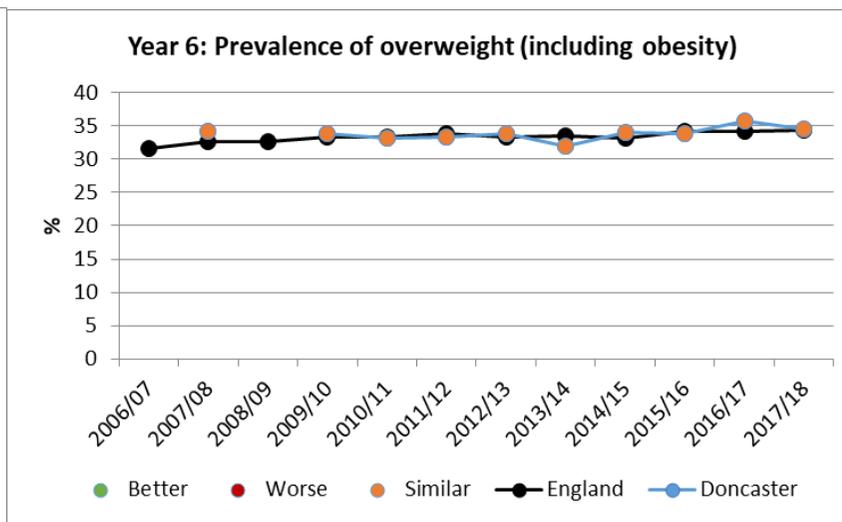
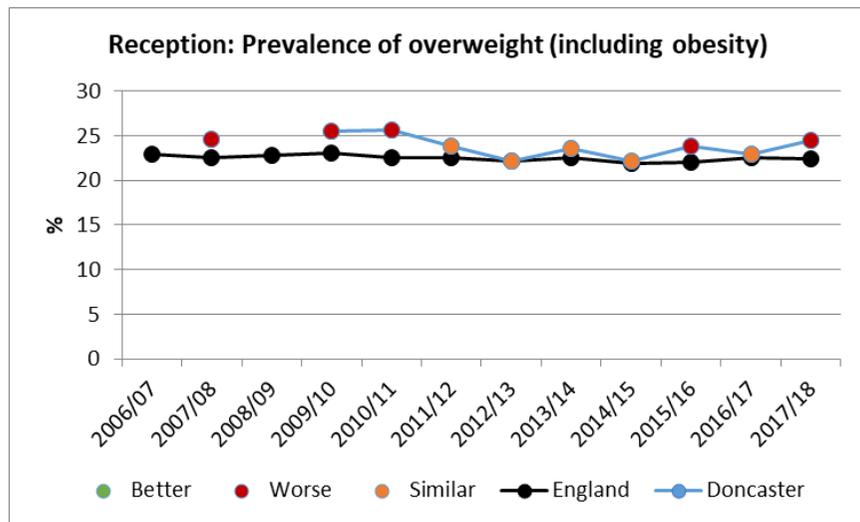
Proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about services



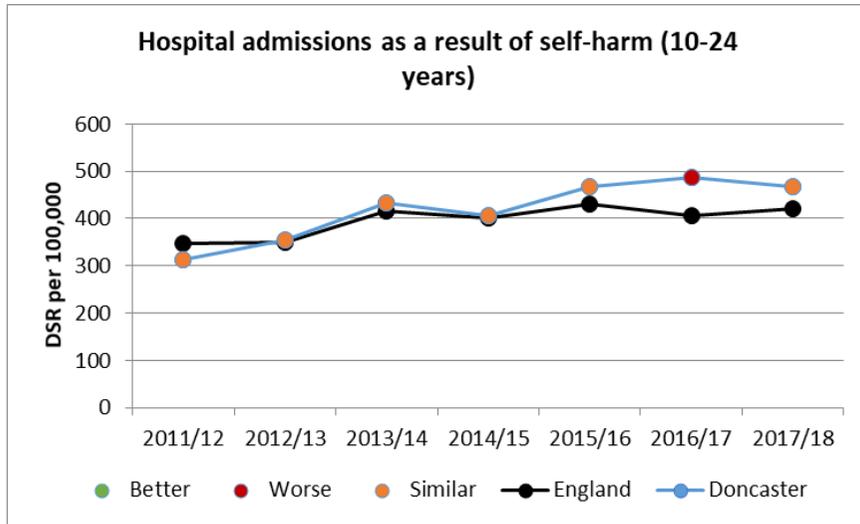
Resilience and children in low-income households



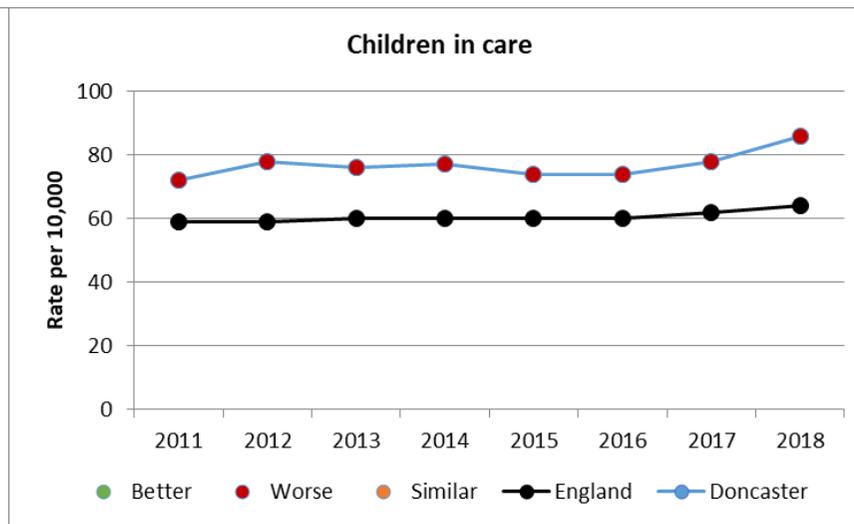
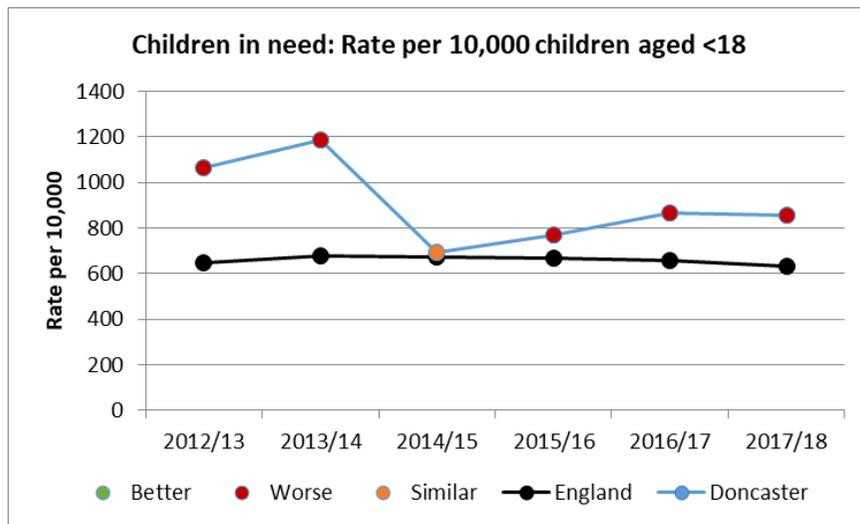
Childhood obesity



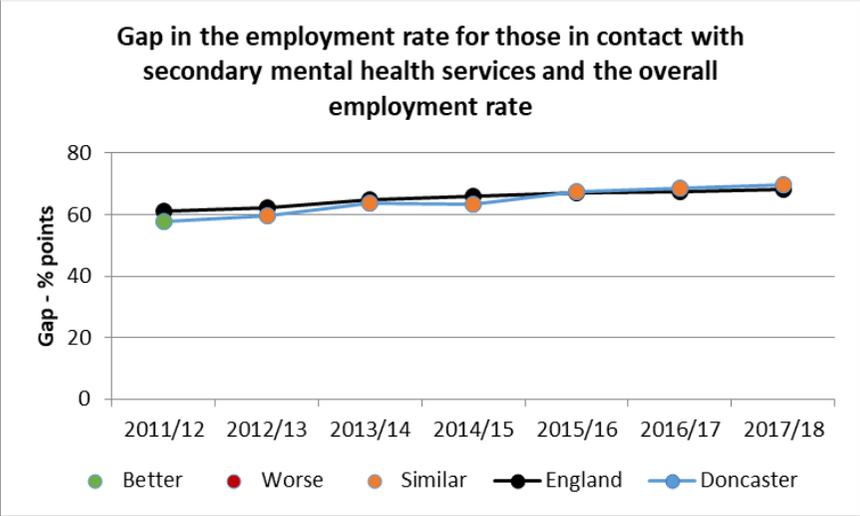
Hospital admissions due to self-harm



Children in need and children in care

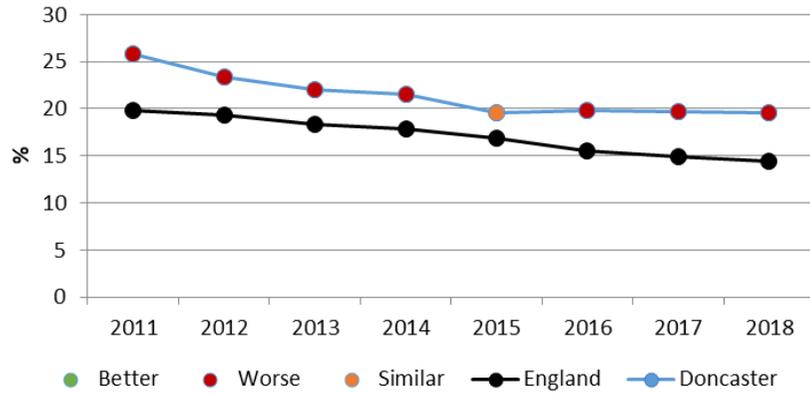


Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate

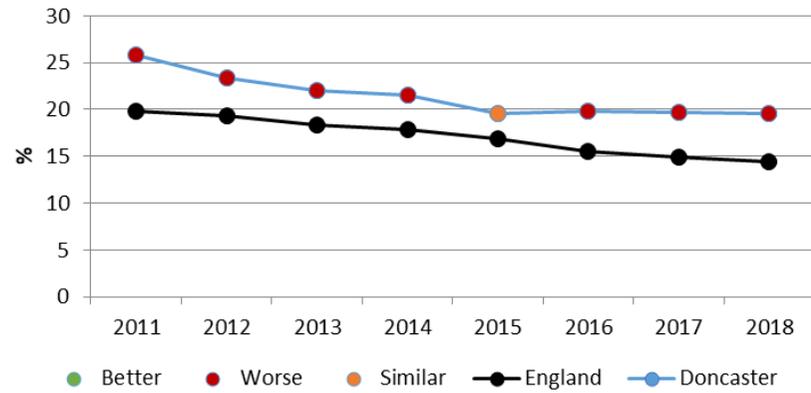


Lifestyle factors

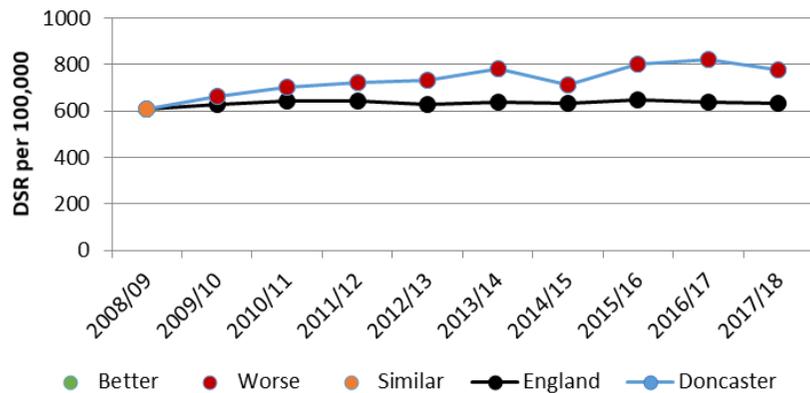
2.14 - Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)



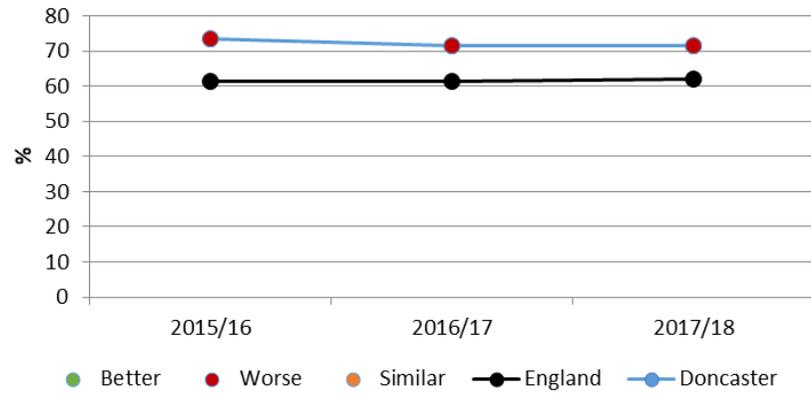
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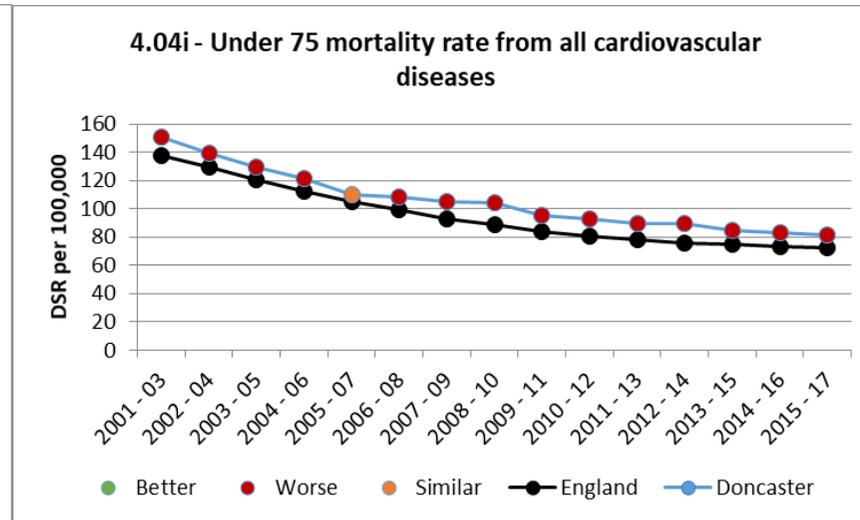
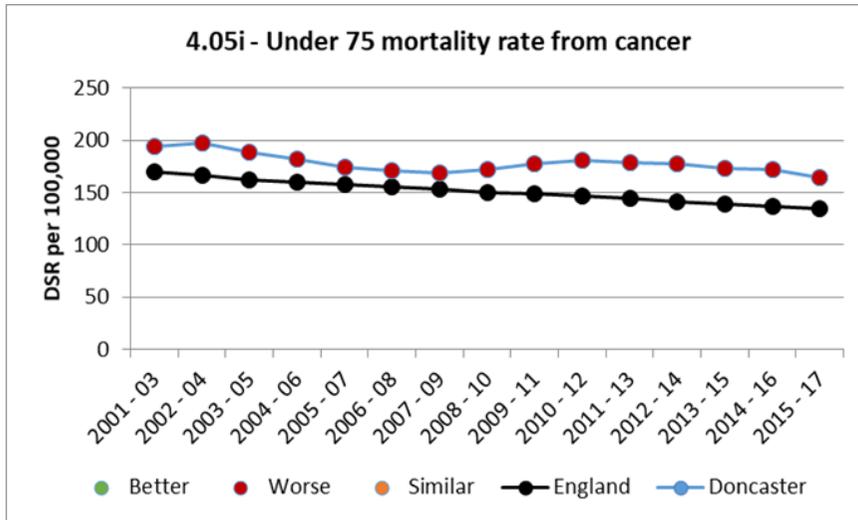
2.18 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)



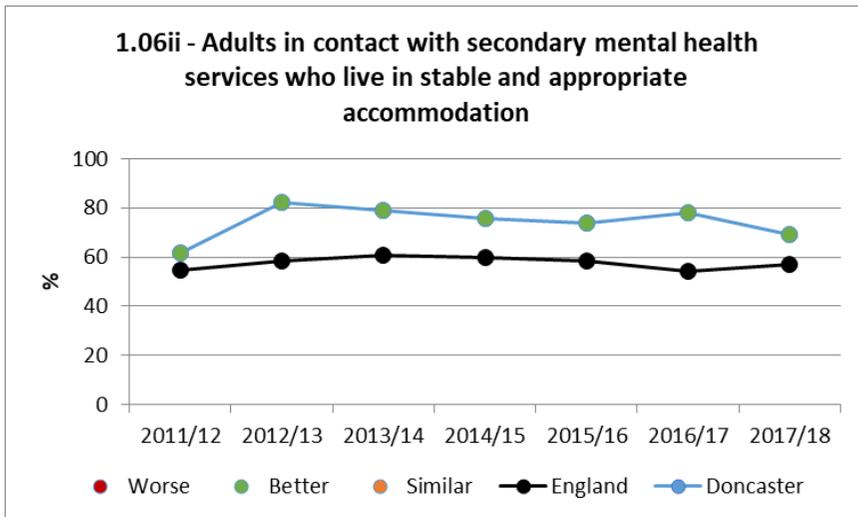
2.12 - Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese



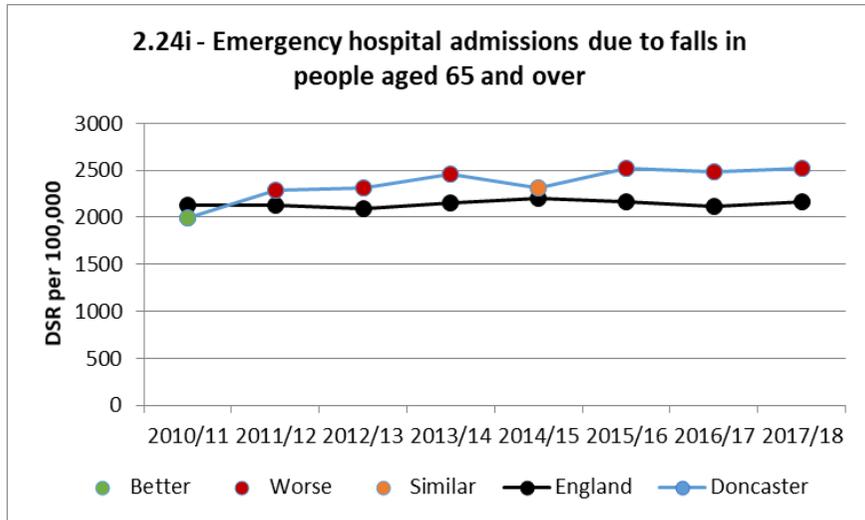
Mortality rates for cancers and cardiovascular diseases



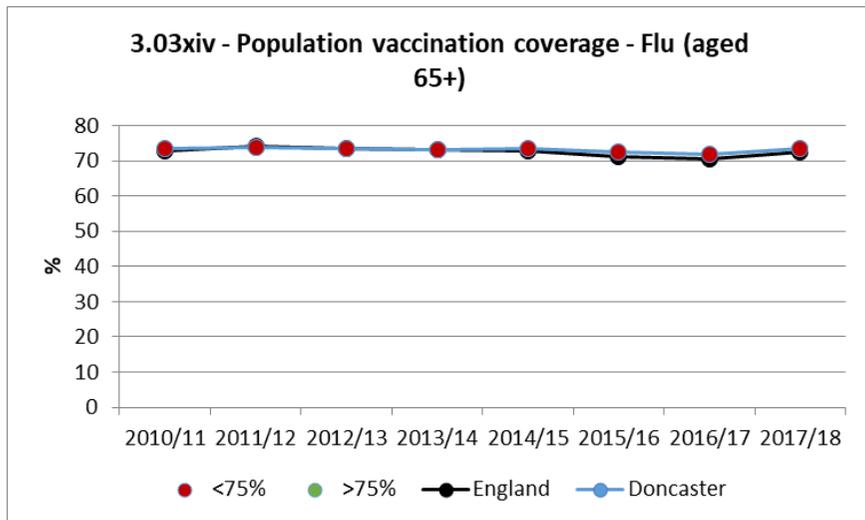
Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation



Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over



Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)



	All ages	LT	ST	B	Starting well	LT	ST	B	Living well	LT	ST	B	Ageing well	LT	ST	B
Well-being	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)	↑	↑	▲	Percentage of children scoring themselves medium or high on the composite resilience score	?	?	-	Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate	↑	↓	●	1.18i - Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (18+ yrs)	↑	↑	▲
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)	↑	↓	◆	Children in low income households	?	?	◆	Gap in the employment rate for those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate	↓	↓	▲				
	Life satisfaction	↓	↑	▲												
Prevention	Percentage of physically active adults	-	↓	◆	Low birth weight of term babies	↑	↓	▲	2.14 - Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS)	↑	↑	◆	2.24i - Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	↓	↓	◆
	Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	↑	↑	▲	Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	↓	↓	◆	2.18 - Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	↓	↑	◆	3.03xiv - Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)	↓	↑	◆
	Mortality rate from causes considered preventable	↑	↑	◆	Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity)	↓	↑	▲	2.12 - Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese	-	↑	◆				
Care	2C(1): Delayed transfers of care from hospital	↑	↑	▲	Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (10-24 years)	↓	↑	▲	4.05i - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	↑	↑	◆	Emergency Hospital Admissions (65+)	-	-	-
	3A: Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support	↑	↑	▲	Hospital admissions for mental health conditions 0-17	↑	↑	●	4.04i - Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	↑	↑	◆	Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 aged 65+	↑	↑	▲
	Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement	↓	↓	▲					Complications associated with diabetes	-	-	-	Requests for support for Adult Social Care (65+)		↑	-
Support	3D(1): Proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about services	↓	↓	▲	Percentage of children in care with an up to date health assessment	↑	↑	-	1.06ii - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	↓	↓	●	People who have a terminal diagnosis have an End of Life plan	-	-	-
					Children in need: children aged <18	↑	↑	◆	1.06i - Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	↑	↑	●	4.16 - Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)	-	↑	▲
					Children in care	↓	↓	◆								

↑	Getting better
↓	Getting worse
↑	Getting significantly better
↓	Getting significantly worse
●	Better than Benchmark
▲	Not significantly different from benchmark
-	Unknown
◆	Significantly worse than benchmark

LT	5 year trend
ST	1 year change
B	Benchmark