Highland SOA and Inequalities Framework

Audit against Public Health Outcomes

1. Introduction

Public Health England developed an outcomes framework for with the two main aims of improving health and reducing health inequalities. The framework is split into four objectives or domains providing information on Public Health indicators that should be used to measure progress towards the overall aims above. The four domains are:

- Improving the wider determinants of health

- Health Improvement

- Health Protection

- Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

The Highland Single Outcome Agreement was compared to the indicators within Public Health England's framework.

2. Highland SOA

Highland's Single Outcome Agreement covers the main national priorities with a chapter on each priority. The priorities are:

- Economic recovery and growth

- Employment

- Early years

- Safer and stronger communities and reducing re-offending

- Health inequalities and physical activity

- Outcomes for older people

It also has a chapter on Environmental Outcomes. All chapters within the SOA were compared against the indicators within the Public Health framework.

3. Results

The following table outlines the results of the 'audit' highlighting where there is a close match with the Public Health outcomes framework and where there are gaps. Information is presented under each 'domain' within the framework.

Domain 1. Improving the wider determinants of health.

Directly referenced in SOA	- Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads - Domestic abuse - Violent crime (including sexual violence) - Re-offending levels - The percentage of the population affected by noise - Statutory homelessness - Fuel poverty - Social isolation - Older people's perception of community safety - Pupil absence 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training - Sickness absence rate
Indirectly referenced in SOA	- Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons - Children in poverty
Not referenced in SOA	- Adults with a learning disability / in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation - People in prison who have a mental illness or a significant mental illness - Employment for those with long-term health conditions including adults with a learning disability or who are in contact with secondary mental health services - First-time entrants to the youth justice system - School readiness

Domain 2. Health Improvement

Directly referenced in SOA	Low birth weight of term babies • Breastfeeding • Under 18 conceptions* • Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds* • Diet • Excess weight in adults • Proportion of physically active and inactive adults Smoking prevalence – adult (over 18s) • Alcohol-related admissions to hospital • Take up of the NHS Health Check Programme – by those eligible* • Falls and injuries in people aged 65 and over

	• Self-reported wellbeing • Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people aged 0-14 and 15-24 years
Indirectly referenced in SOA	• Successful completion of drug treatment • People entering prison with substance dependence issues who are previously not known to community treatment
Not referenced in SOA	• Smoking status at time of delivery • *Child development at 2-2½ years (under development)* • Emotional well-being of looked after children • *Smoking prevalence – 15 year olds (placeholder)* • Self-harm • Recorded diabetes • Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 • Cancer screening coverage • Access to non-cancer screening programmes •

Domain 3. Health Protection

Directly referenced in SOA	
Indirectly referenced in SOA	• Public sector organisations with board-approved sustainable development management plan • Comprehensive, agreed inter-agency plans for responding to health protection incidents and emergencies*
Not referenced in SOA	• Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution • Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds)* • Population vaccination coverage • People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection • Treatment completion for Tuberculosis (TB)

Domain 4. Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

Directly referenced in SOA	• Infant mortality • Tooth decay in children aged 5 • Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital • Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia • Mortality from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart

	disease and stroke) • Health-related quality of life for older people • Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
Indirectly referenced in SOA	
Not referenced in SOA	• Mortality from causes considered preventable • Mortality from cancer • Mortality from liver disease • Mortality from respiratory diseases • Mortality from communicable diseases • Excess under 75 mortality in adults with serious mental illness • Suicide rate • Preventable sight loss • Excess winter deaths

4. Summary

Main gaps between the Public Health Outcomes Framework and the Highland SOA were in relation to mental health, wellbeing, health protection and screening. Some indicators within the SOA are still under development, particularly in relation to children's services.