

Topic:	Health and wellbeing Outcomes report
Date:	10th September 2015
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Report Type	For information and decision

1 Purpose of the report

- 1.1 The Health and Wellbeing Board agreed to receive the quarterly outcomes performance pack on a quarterly basis. The intention of the quarterly outcomes report is to support monitoring of the health and wellbeing outcomes framework set out within the Living Well strategy. The updated quarterly report can also be used to inform future decision making and discussions within the health and wellbeing environment.
- 1.2 The quarterly outcome performance packs from the Intelligence Hub will in future include:
- i) an update of the quarterly report
 - ii) a detailed analysis report for one of the outcome indicators that has been identified by the prioritisation process as outlined in this report
 - iii) an update on one or more areas of integrated commissioning

2 Prioritisation methodology

- 2.1 The HWB intelligence group have developed an outcome indicator prioritisation matrix based on the following criteria:
- **Scale of the problem:** indicators have been grouped into three categories: low= where less than 1,000 case/individuals affected; medium = 1,000 to 9,999 case/individuals affected; high = 10,000+ cases / individuals are affected
 - **Impact on population:** low = little direct impact to an individual's health; medium = moderate impact to individual; high = death or severe impairment to individual
 - **Cost to the economy:** based on local or national evidence estimated cost to economy are grouped as high = £20 million and over, medium = £10-£19 million, low = < £10million
 - **Impact on health inequalities:** grouped into high, medium or low depending on evidence from Marmot/NICE/local data that indicator is a major contributor to health inequalities
- 2.2 Based on these criteria different sets of indicators are identified (Table 1). The table highlights indicators cutting across at least three of the categories that have been identified as potential areas for further analysis.

- 2.3 There are other criteria that are important to help prioritise outcome indicators but information across the full set of indicators was not available, e.g. resident views, strength of evidence for intervention, return on investment, evidence involving shift to the left, i.e. prevention / early intervention.
- 2.4 The Feeling the Difference survey has information on what residents see as big issues in their communities which were also used to help identify priority areas:
- | | |
|--|-------|
| People using or dealing drugs | 11.5% |
| Anti-social behaviour | 11.1% |
| People misusing or being alcohol dependent | 11.0% |
| People smoking | 8.2% |
| People being overweight or leading unhealthy lives | 8.1% |
| People feeling isolated | 5.0% |
| People with mental health problems | 4.0% |
| Teenage pregnancy | 3.0% |
| Community tension or discrimination | 2.9% |
| Young people missing school | 2.8% |
- 2.5 The ten outcomes reports will include:
1. An overview of trends / analysis for the key outcome indicators including inequalities and resident / user voice from Healthwatch or other sources.
 2. An overview of current service provision of service and activity (mapped against the evidence base where possible and particularly in terms of prevention/early intervention)
 3. Identification of gaps and recommendations to HWB Board

3 Summary and recommendations

- 3.1 The Board receive the September quarterly report.
- 3.2 The Board agree the top 10 outcomes indicators as the initial focus for detailed analysis based on the prioritisation methodology outlined by the Intelligence Hub:
- Healthy life expectancy
 - Mental health and wellbeing
 - Excess weight
 - Physical activity
 - Diabetes
 - Dementia
 - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease
 - Smoking
 - Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
 - Domestic abuse
- 3.3 The Board receive updates on integrated commissioning from the lead commissioners for mental health and alcohol and drugs.

Table 1: Indicators which score “high” against prioritisation criteria

Scale of the problem	Impact on population	Cost to the economy	Impact on health inequalities
1. Life expectancy at birth	1. Life expectancy at birth	1. Life expectancy at birth	1. Life expectancy at birth
2. Inequalities in life expectancy	2. Inequalities in life expectancy	2. Inequalities in life expectancy	2. Inequalities in life expectancy
3. Healthy life expectancy	3. Healthy life expectancy	3. Healthy life expectancy	3. Healthy life expectancy
4. Child poverty	4. Infant mortality	4. Child poverty	4. Child poverty
5. Satisfied with area as a place to live	5. Smoking in pregnancy	5. Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)	5. Infant mortality
6. Self-reported well-being	6. Childhood immunisation	6. Sickness absence	6. Smoking in pregnancy
7. Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment	7. Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)	7. People with a learning disability and mental health who live in stable and appropriate accommodation	7. School readiness
8. Domestic abuse	8. Domestic abuse	8. Domestic abuse	8. Pupil absence
9. Utilisation of green space	9. Road traffic injuries	9. Violent crime	9. GCSE attainment
10. Smoking prevalence	10. Diabetes complications	10. Re-offending levels	10. Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
11. Adults who are overweight or obese	11. NHS health checks	11. Smoking prevalence	11. Excess weight for children
12. Physical activity in adults	12. Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm	12. Alcohol-related admissions	12. Emotional wellbeing of looked after children
13. Diabetes prevalence	13. Successful completion of drug treatment	13. Adults who are overweight or obese	13. Teenage pregnancy
14. NHS health checks	14. Adult immunisation	14. Physical activity in adults	14. Unintentional and deliberate injuries in children
15. Fuel poverty	15. Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes	15. Diabetes prevalence	15. Employment for people with long-term conditions
16. Adult immunisation	16. Dementia diagnosis rates	16. Diabetes complications	16. People with a learning disability and mental health who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
17. Health related quality of life for people with long-term conditions	17. Preventable mortality	17. NHS health checks	17. Domestic abuse
18. People feeling supported to manage their condition	18. Mortality by causes considered amenable to healthcare	18. Successful completion of drug treatment	18. Re-offending levels
19. People receiving social care who receive self-directed support / direct payments	19. Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	19. Fuel poverty	19. Statutory homelessness
20. Ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions	20. Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	20. Social isolation	20. Smoking prevalence
21. Readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital	21. Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	21. People feel supported to manage their condition	21. Alcohol-related admissions
	22. Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	22. Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes	22. Adults who are overweight or obese
	23. Mortality from communicable diseases	23. Reablement / rehabilitation services	23. Physical activity in adults
	24. Excess winter mortality	24. Dementia diagnosis rates	24. Diabetes prevalence
	25. Suicides and injuries undetermined	25. Preventable mortality	25. NHS health checks
	26. Excess mortality rate in adults with mental illness	26. Mortality by causes considered amenable to healthcare	26. Successful completion of drug treatment
		27. Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	27. Dementia diagnosis rates
		28. Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	28. Preventable mortality
		29. Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	29. Mortality by causes considered amenable to healthcare
		30. Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	30. Under 75 mortality rate from cancer
		31. Mortality from communicable diseases	31. Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases
		32. Excess winter mortality	32. Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease
		33. Suicides and injuries undetermined	33. Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease
			34. Mortality from communicable diseases
			35. Excess mortality rate in adults with mental illness