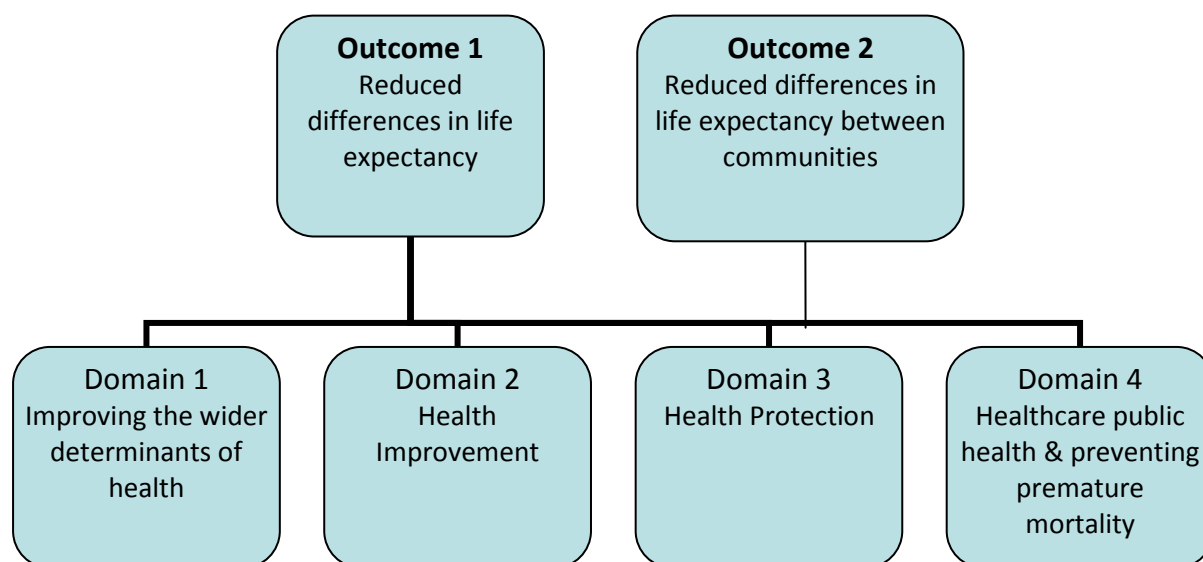


Briefing Note 3 Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF): For Directors of Transport Services and their staff

Headline: Understanding the objectives which public health colleagues are working to can help transport planners identify common objectives and so co-beneficial (win-win) work-streams – not least as public health returns to top tier local government in April 2013.

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) for England sets out objectives for the public health system in the 3 years from April 2013. This framework focuses on the respective role of local government, the NHS and Public Health England, and their delivery of improved health and wellbeing outcomes for the people and communities they serve.

The PHOF consists of two high level outcomes – increased healthy life expectancy and reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities. The nature of public health is such that the improvements in these outcomes will take years – sometimes even decades – to see marked change. So the Dept Health has developed a set of supporting public health indicators that help focus understanding of how well we are doing year by year nationally and locally on those things that matter most to public health, which we know will help improve the outcomes stated above. These indicators are divided into 4 domains - with a total of 68 indicators for measuring progress (2 as the high level outcomes). One third (23) of these public health indicators directly link to transport.



These 23 indicators are set out in the table overleaf. By ensuring the frameworks are aligned and mutually supportive with transport planning, an alliance is created through which the challenges facing the health and care system and those of transport planning can be addressed and objectives achieved.

High level outcome /Domain	Indicator	Explanation
Reduced differences in life expectancy	Same	Reducing social class gradient related to transport eg casualties and pollution
Reduced differences in life expectancy between communities	Same	Reducing social class gradient related to transport eg casualties and pollution
Domain 1: improving the wider determinants of health Indicators	Pupil absence	Increased physical activity reduces absenteeism
	Sickness absence rate	Increased physical activity reduces absenteeism
	Killed or seriously injured casualties on England's roads	Major negative impact and inequitably distributed with large costs
	The percentage of the population affected by noise	X% of population exposed to damaging levels of traffic noise
	Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons	Severance effect of motor traffic can impede access
Domain 2: Health improvement	Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds	School journey and other local active travel trips
	Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in under 18s	Road traffic casualties
	Excess weight in adults	Increased energy expenditure through active travel
	Proportion of physically active and inactive adults	Opportunities for increased total physical activity
	Recorded diabetes	Role of increased physical activity in combating diabetes
	Self-reported wellbeing	Role of roads as places which contribute to wellbeing
	Falls and injuries in the over 65s	Increase active travel contributes to increased muscle strength
Domain 3: Health protection	Air pollution	Where active travel can replace private car/van use
	Public sector organisations with board-approved sustainable development management plan	Role of increased active travel as part of overall sustainable development
Domain 4: Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality	Mortality from causes considered preventable	Role of increased physical activity in combating premature deaths
	Mortality from all cardiovascular diseases inc CHD/stroke	Low physical activity directly causes over 50,000
	Mortality from cancer	Low physical activity directly causes over 20,000 premature deaths
	Mortality from respiratory diseases	Primary contribution of road transport to air pollution
	Health-related quality of life for older people	Motor traffic domination reduces quality of life
	Hip fractures in over 65s	Increased walking increased bone density/less fractures
	Dementia and its impacts	Physical activity mediates against mild dementia