

Annex A- Shared and complementary measures in the Health and Social Care Outcomes Frameworks

Complementary indicators indicated by *

NHS & Public Health

- NHSOF1.1 & PHOF4.4 Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease
- NHSOF1.2 & PHOF4.7 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease
- NHSOF1.3 & PHOF4.6 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease
- NHSOF1.4 & PHOF4.5 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer
- NHSOF1.5 & PHOF 4.9 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness
- NHSOF1.6i & PHOF4.1 Infant Mortality
- NHSOF2.6i & PHOF4.16 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia
- NHSOF3b & PHOF4.11 emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital

NHS Outcomes Framework

The NHS Outcomes framework contains a number of indicators selected to provide a balanced coverage of NHS activity. It provides a national level overview of how well the NHS is performing, provides accountability between the Secretary of State for Health and the NHS, and acts as a catalyst for driving up quality throughout the NHS.

NHS & Adult Social Care

- NHSOF2 Health related quality of life for people with long term conditions & ASCOF1A Social-care related quality of life*
- NHSOF2.4 Health related quality of life for carers & ASCOF1D Carer- reported quality of life*
- NHSOF3.6i-ii & ASCOF 2B Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation service and proportion offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community hospital
- NHSOF 2.6ii & ASCOF 2F *A measure of the effectiveness of post-diagnosis care in sustaining independence and improving quality of life (in development)**
 - NHSOF 4.9 *People's experience of integrated care & ASCOF 3E Effectiveness of integrated care (both in development)**

Public Health Outcomes Framework

The Public Health Outcomes Framework introduces the overarching vision for public health, the outcomes we want to achieve and the indicators that will help us understand how well we are improving and protecting health.

NHS, Public Health & Adult Social Care

- NHSOF2.2 & PHOF1.8 Employment of people with long term conditions & ASCOF1E Proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment*
- NHSOF2.5 Employment of people with mental illness & PHOF1.8 employment of people with long term conditions & ASCOF 1F: Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment*

Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, provides information on the outcomes for people using social care services and their carers, allowing assessment of how well individual local authorities are meeting the needs of their populations, as well as providing a national picture of the overall effectiveness of the sector as a whole.

Public Health & Adult Social Care

- PHOF1.6 & ASCOF 1G Proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family
- PHOF1.6 & ASCOF 1H Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support
- PHOF1.18 & ASCOF 1I Proportion of people who use services and their carers, who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like
- PHOF1.19 Older people's perception of community safety & ASCOF 4A The Proportion of people who use services who feel safe*

Annex B - Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2015/16 - at a glance

Domain One: Enhancing quality of life for people with care and support needs

Overarching measure

- 1A. Social care-related quality of life

Outcome measures

People manage their own support as much as they wish, so they are in control of what, how and when support is delivered to match their needs

- 1B. Proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life
- 1C. Proportion of people using social care who receive self-directed support, and those receiving direct payments

Carers can balance their caring roles and maintain their desired quality of life

- 1D. Carer-reported quality of life

People are able to find employment when they want, maintain a family and social life and contribute to community life, and avoid loneliness or isolation

- 1E. Proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment
- 1F. Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment
- 1G. Proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their OWN home or with their family
- 1H. Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support
- 1I. Proportion of people who use services and their carers, who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like

Domain Two: Delaying and reducing the need for care and support

Overarching measure

- 2A. Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population

Outcome measures

Everybody has the opportunity to have the best health and wellbeing throughout their life, and can access support and information to help them manage their care needs

Earlier diagnosis, intervention and reablement means that people and their carers are less dependent on intensive services

- 2B. Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services
- 2D. The outcomes of short-term services: sequel to service.
- *Placeholder 2E: The effectiveness of reablement services*

When people develop care needs, the support they receive takes place in the most appropriate setting and enables them to regain their independence

- 2C. Delayed transfers of care from hospital, and those which are attributable to adult social care
- *Placeholder 2F: Dementia – a measure of the effectiveness of post-diagnosis care in sustaining independence and improving quality of life*

Domain Three: Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care and support

Overarching measure

People who use social care and their carers are satisfied with their experience of care and support services

- 3A. Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support
- 3B. Overall satisfaction of carers with social services
- *Placeholder 3E: The effectiveness of integrated care*

Outcome Measures

Carers feel that they are respected as equal partners throughout the care process

- 3C. The proportion of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussions about the person they care for

People know what choices are available to them locally, what they are entitled to, and who to contact when they need help

- 3D. The proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about support

People, including those involved in making decisions on social care, respect the dignity of the individual and ensure support is sensitive to the circumstances of each individual

- This information can be taken from the Adult Social Care Survey and used for analysis at the local level

Domain Four: Safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable and protecting them from avoidable harm

Overarching measure

- 4A. The proportion of people who use services who feel safe

Outcome measures

Everyone enjoys physical activity and feels secure

People are free from physical and emotional abuse, harassment, neglect and self-harm

People are protected as far as possible from avoidable harm, disease and injuries

People are supported to plan ahead and have the freedom to manage risks the way that they wish

- 4B. The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure
- *Placeholder 4C. Proportion of completed safeguarding referrals where people report they feel safe*

Annex C- NHS Outcomes Framework 2014-15- at a glance

Domain One: Preventing people from dying prematurely

Overarching indicators

1a Potential years of life lost (PYLL) from causes considered amenable to healthcare
i Adults ii Children and young people

1b Life expectancy at 75 i Males ii Females

Improvement Areas

Reducing premature mortality from the major causes of death

1.1 Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease

1.2 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease

1.3 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease

1.4 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer

i One- and ii Five-year survival from all cancers

iii One- and iv Five-year survival from breast, lung and colorectal cancer

Reducing premature death in people with mental illness

1.5 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness

Reducing deaths in babies and young children

1.6 i Infant mortality

ii Neonatal mortality and stillbirths

iii Five year survival from all cancers in children

Reducing premature death in people with a learning disability

1.7 Excess under 60 mortality rate in adults with a learning disability

Domain Two: Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions

Overarching indicators

2 Health-related quality of life for people with long-term conditions

Improvement Areas

Ensuring people feel supported to manage their condition

2.1 Proportion of people feeling supported to manage their condition

Improving functional ability in people with long-term conditions

2.2 Employment of people with long-term conditions

Reducing time spent in hospital by people with long-term conditions

2.3 i Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions

ii Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy in under 19s

Enhancing quality of life for carers

2.4 Health-related quality of life for carers

Enhancing quality of life for people with mental illness

2.5 Employment of people with mental illness

Enhancing quality of life for people with dementia

2.6 i Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia

ii A measure of the effectiveness of post-diagnosis care in sustaining independence and improving quality of life

Domain Three: Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health and following injury

Overarching indicators

3a Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission

3b Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital

Improvement Areas

Improving outcomes from planned treatments

3.1 Total health gain as assessed by patients for elective procedures

i Hip replacement ii Knee replacement iii Groin hernia

iv Varicose veins v Psychological therapies

Preventing lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI) in children from becoming serious

3.2 Emergency admissions for children with LRTI

Improving recovery from injuries and trauma

3.3 Survival from major trauma

Improving recovery from stroke

3.4 Proportion of stroke patients reporting an improvement in activity/lifestyle on the Modified Rankin Scale at 6 months

Improving recovery from fragility fractures

3.5 Proportion of patients with hip fractures recovering to their previous levels of mobility/walking ability at i 30 and ii 120 days

Helping older people to recover their independence after illness or injury

3.6i Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation service

ii Proportion offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community

Domain Four: Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care

Overarching indicators

4a Patient experience of primary care
i GP services ii GP out-of-hours services iii NHS dental services

4b Patient experience of hospital care

4c Friends and family test

Improvement Areas

Improving people's experience of outpatient care

4.1 Patient experience of outpatient services

Improving hospitals' responsiveness to personal needs

4.2 Responsiveness to in-patients' personal needs

Improving people's experience of accident and emergency services

4.3 Patient experience of A&E services

Improving access to primary care services

4.4 Access to i GP services and ii NHS dental services

Improving women and their families' experience of maternity services

4.5 Women's experience of maternity services

Improving the experience of care for people at the end of their lives

4.6 Bereaved carers' views on the quality of care in the last 3 months of life

Improving experience of healthcare for people with mental illness

4.7 Patient experience of community mental health services

Improving children and young people's experience of healthcare

4.8 Children and young people's experience of inpatient services

Domain Five: Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm

Overarching indicators

5a Patient safety incidents reported

5b Safety incidents involving severe harm or death

5c Hospital deaths attributable to problems in care

Improvement Areas

Reducing the incidence of avoidable harm

5.1 Deaths from venous thromboembolism (VTE) related events

5.2 Incidence of healthcare associated infection (HCAI)

i MRSA ii C. difficile

5.3 Proportion of patients with category 2, 3 and 4 pressure ulcers

5.4 Incidence of medication errors causing serious harm

Improving the safety of maternity services

5.5 Admission of full-term babies to neonatal care

Delivering safe care to children in acute settings

5.6 Incidence of harm to children due to "failure to monitor"

Annex D - Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013-16 - at a glance

Vision: To improve and protect the nation's health and wellbeing and improve the health of the poorest fastest

Outcome measures:

Outcome 1) increased healthy life expectancy, i.e. taking account of the health quality as well as the length of life

Outcome 2) Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities (through greater improvements in more disadvantaged communities)

1: Improving the wider determinants of health

Objective:

Improvements against wider factors which affect health and wellbeing and health inequalities

Indicators:

- 1.1 Children in poverty
- 1.2 School readiness
- 1.3 Pupil absence
- 1.4 First time entrants to the youth justice system
- 1.5 16–18 year olds not in education, employment or training
- 1.6 Adults with a learning disability/in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
- 1.7 People in prison who have a mental illness or a significant mental illness
- 1.8 Employment for those with long-term health conditions including adults with a learning disability or who are in contact with secondary mental health services
- 1.9 Sickness absence rate
- 1.10 Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads
- 1.11 Domestic abuse
- 1.12 Violent crime (including sexual violence)
- 1.13 Re-offending levels
- 1.14 The percentage of the population affected by noise
- 1.15 Statutory homelessness
- 1.16 Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons
- 1.17 Fuel poverty
- 1.18 Social isolation
- 1.19 Older people's perception of community safety

2: Health improvement

Objective:

People are helped to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities

Indicators:

- 2.1 Low birth weight of term babies
- 2.2 Breastfeeding
- 2.3 Smoking status at time of delivery
- 2.4 Under 18 conceptions
- 2.5 Child development at 2–2½ years
- 2.6 Excess weight in 4–5 and 10–11 year olds
- 2.7 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in under 18s
- 2.8 Emotional well-being of looked after children
Placeholder
- 2.9 Smoking prevalence – 15 year olds
- 2.10 Self-harm
- 2.11 Diet
- 2.12 Excess weight in adults
- 2.13 Proportion of physically active and inactive adults
- 2.14 Smoking prevalence – adults (over 18s)
- 2.15 Successful completion of drug treatment
- 2.16 People entering prison with substance dependence issues who are previously not known to community treatment
- 2.17 Recorded diabetes
- 2.18 Alcohol-related admissions to hospital
- 2.19 Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2
- 2.20 Cancer screening coverage
- 2.21 Access to non-cancer screening programmes
- 2.22 Take up of the NHS Health Check programme – by those eligible
- 2.23 Self-reported well-being
- 2.24 Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over

3: Health Protection

Objective:

The population's health is protected from major incidents and other threats, whilst reducing health inequalities

Indicators:

- 3.1 Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
- 3.2 Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds)
- 3.3 Population vaccination coverage
- 3.4 People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection
- 3.5 Treatment completion for TB
- 3.6 Public sector organisations with board approved sustainable development management plan
- 3.7 Comprehensive, agreed inter-agency plans for responding to public health incidents and emergencies

4: Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

Objective:

Reduced numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, whilst reducing the gap between communities

Indicators:

- 4.1 Infant mortality
- 4.2 Tooth decay in children aged 5
- 4.3 Mortality rate from causes considered preventable
- 4.4 Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke)
- 4.5 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer
- 4.6 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease
- 4.7 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases
- 4.8 Mortality rate from infectious and parasitic diseases
- 4.9 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness
- 4.10 Suicide rate
- 4.11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital
- 4.12 Preventable sight loss
- 4.13 Health-related quality of life for older people
- 4.14 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
- 4.15 Excess winter deaths
- 4.16 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia