

1 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 ≠
- 1c Neonatal mortality and stillbirths

Improvement areas

Reducing premature mortality from the major causes of death

- 1.1 Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease (PHOF 4.4*) ≠
- 1.2 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease (PHOF 4.7*)
- 1.3 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease (PHOF 4.6*)
- 1.4 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (PHOF 4.5*) ≠
 - i One- and ii Five-year survival from all cancers
- iii One- and iv Five-year survival from breast, lung and colorectal cancer
- v One- and vi Five-year survival from cancers diagnosed at stage 1&2 (PHOF 2.19**)

Reducing premature mortality in people with mental illness

- 1.5 i Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness (PHOF 4.9*)
 - ii Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with common mental illness
- iii Suicide and mortality from injury of undetermined intent among people with recent contact from NHS services (PHOF 4.10**)

Reducing mortality in children

- 1.6 i Infant mortality (PHOF 4.1*) ≠
 - ii 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

2 Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions

Overarching indicators

- 2 Health-related quality of life for people with long-term conditions (ASCOF 1A**) ≠

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 (ASCOF 1E** , PHOF 1.8*)

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 (ASCOF 1D**)

Enhancing quality of life for people with mental illness

- 2.5 i Employment of people with mental illness (ASCOF 1F** & PHOF 1.8**)
 - ii Health-related quality of life for people with mental illness (ASCOF 1A** & PHOF 1.6**)

Enhancing quality of life for people with dementia

- 2.6 i Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia (PHOF 4.16*)
 - ii A measure of the effectiveness of post-diagnosis care in sustaining independence and improving quality of life (ASCOF 2F**)

Improving quality of life for people with multiple long-term conditions

- 2.7 Health-related quality of life for people with three or more long-term conditions (ASCOF 1A**)

3 Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or 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 (PHOF 4.11*)

Improvement Areas

Improving outcomes from planned treatments

- 3.1 Total health gain as assessed by patients for elective procedures
 - i Physical health-related procedures
 - ii Psychological therapies
 - iii Recovery in quality of life for patients with mental illness

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

- 3.6 i Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation service (ASCOF 2B[1]*)
 - ii Proportion offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community hospital (ASCOF 2B[2]*)

Improving Dental Health

- 3.7 i Decaying teeth (PHOF 4.02**)
 - ii Tooth extractions in secondary care for children under 10

NHS Outcomes Framework 2015/16

at a glance

Alignment with Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) and/or Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)

- * Indicator is shared
- ** Indicator is complementary
- ≠ Indicator is health inequality assessed

Indicators in italics are in development

4 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
- 4d Patient experience characterised as poor or worse
 - i Primary care
 - ii Hospital care

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

Improving people's experience of integrated care

- 4.9 People's experience of integrated care (ASCOF 3E**)

5 Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm

Overarching indicators

- 5a Deaths attributable to problems in healthcare
- 5b Severe harm attributable to problems in healthcare

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 Hip fractures from falls during hospital care

Improving the safety of maternity services

- 5.5 Admission of full-term babies to neonatal care

Improving the culture of safety reporting

- 5.6 Patient safety incidents reported