The NHS Outcomes Framework 2012/13
At a glance
# Overarching indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) from causes considered amenable to healthcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Life expectancy at 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Improvement areas

1. Reducing premature mortality from the major causes of death
   - Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease* |
   - Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease* |
   - Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease* |
     - Cancer |
     - One-and-ii five-year survival from colorectal cancer |
     - One-and-ii five-year survival from breast cancer |
     - One-and-ii five-year survival from lung cancer |
     - Under 75 mortality rate from cancer |

2. Reducing premature death in people with serious mental illness
   - Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness* |

3. Reducing deaths in babies and young children
   - Infant mortality* | Neonatal mortality and stillbirths |

4. Reducing premature death in people with learning disabilities
   - An indicator needs to be developed |

## Overarching indicator

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions**</td>
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</table>

## Improvement areas

1. Health-related quality of life for people with long-term conditions** | Proportion of people feeling supported to manage their condition** |
2. Employment of people with long-term conditions* |
3. Working days lost from work due to illness among adults with long-term conditions |
4. Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions (adults) |
5. Unplanned hospitalisation for asthma, diabetes and epilepsy in under 19s |
6. Employment of people with mental illness ** |
7. An indicator needs to be developed |

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<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td>Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Improvement areas

1. Improving outcomes from planned procedures |
   - Patient Reported Outcomes Measures (PROMs) for elective procedures |
   - Hip replacement | Knee replacement |Groin hernia |
   - Varicose veins |

2. Preventing lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI) in children from becoming serious |
3. Emergency admissions for children with LRTI |

4. Improving recovery from injuries and trauma |
   - An indicator to be derived based on the proportion of stroke patients reporting an improvement in activity/lifestyle on the Modified Rankin Scale at 6 months |

5. Improving recovery from stroke |
6. Improving recovery from fragility fractures |
   - The proportion of patients recovering to their previous levels of mobility/walking ability at 30 and 120 days |

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<td>4a</td>
<td>Patient experience of primary care</td>
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</table>
   - GP services | GP Out of Hours services | NHS Dental Services |
| 4b | Patient experience of hospital care |

## Improvement areas

1. Patient experience of outpatient care |
   - Experience of outpatient services |
   - Responsiveness to personal needs |
   - Responsiveness to in-patients' personal needs |

2. Patient experience of Accident and Emergency services |
   - Experience of Accident and Emergency services |
   - Access to | GP services | NHS Dental services |

3. Women's experience of maternity services |
   - Experience of maternity services |
   - Experience of care for people at the end of their lives |
   - An indicator to be derived from the survey of bereaved carers |

4. Patient experience of community mental health services |

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<tr>
<td>5a</td>
<td>Patient safety incidents reported</td>
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<tr>
<td>5b</td>
<td>Safety incidents involving severe harm or death</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Improvement areas

1. Reducing the incidence of avoidable harm |
   - Incidence of hospital-related venous thromboembolism (VTE) |
   - Incidence of healthcare associated infection (HCAI) |
   - MRSA |
   - C. difficile |

2. Incidence of newly-acquired category 2, 3 and 4 pressure ulcers |

3. Incidence of medication errors causing serious harm |

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<tr>
<td>6a</td>
<td>Admission of full-term babies to neonatal care</td>
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## Improvement areas

1. Delivering safe care to children in acute settings |
   - Incidence of harm to children due to 'failure to monitor' |

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*Shared responsibility with the public health system and Public Health England and local authorities - subject to final publication of the Public Health Outcomes Framework. |
**A complementary indicator is included in the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework |
***Indicator replicated in the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework |
Indicators in italics are placeholders, pending development or identification of a suitable indicator. |

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