

# NHS Outcomes Framework: at-a-glance

List of outcomes and indicators in the NHS Outcomes Framework for 2016-17

# **Domain 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- year survival from all cancers
  - ii Five-year survival from all cancers
  - iii One- year survival from breast, lung and colorectal cancer
  - iv Five-year survival from breast, lung and colorectal cancer
  - v One-year survival from cancers diagnosed at stage 1&2 (PHOF 2.19\*\*)
  - 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

#### Key

- \* Indicator is shared
- \*\* Indicator is complementary
- ≠ Indicator is for health inequalities assessment



# Domain 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\*\*)

#### Key

- \* Indicator is shared
- \*\* Indicator is complementary
- ≠ Indicator is for health inequalities assessment



# Domain 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 days

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

#### Key

- \* Indicator is shared
- \*\* Indicator is complementary
- ≠ Indicator is for health inequalities assessment



#### Domain 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 ≠

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\*\*)

#### Key

- \* Indicator is shared
- \*\* Indicator is complementary
- ≠ Indicator is for health inequalities assessment



# Domain 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

#### Key

- \* Indicator is shared
- \*\* Indicator is complementary
- ≠ Indicator is for health inequalities assessment