Health and Partnerships Scrutiny Committee

Challenging performance, making a difference

June 12, 2012

The Changes in Performance Data

- End of National Indicator Sets 2011
- National Single Data List established -information (numbers) gathered for use by Government
- No nationally specified targets to be reported by local authorities
- New National Outcomes Frameworks (NOF) for NHS, Public Health, Adult Social Care and Children's Services as well as a CQC Quality Framework - from which a significant amount of data will be available, but not yet ready
- New Performance Framework for Darlington in development
- Shadow Health and Well-being Board priorities in development

Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

- CCG Authorisation Process underway
- Clear and Credible Plan 2012-2017 published providing a five year strategy
- Delivery Plan 2012-13 includes a comprehensive performance management framework
- The PMF includes QOF, NOF indicators and key local performance measures reported monthly to the CCG
- PCT remains the legally accountable body until April 2013 providing assessment and monitoring of the Shadow CCG arrangements

National Outcome Frameworks

- NHS Outcomes Framework
- Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework
- Public Health Outcomes Framework
- Children and Young People's Outcomes Framework

Each framework has a series of domains, objectives and performance measures

NHS Outcomes Framework Domains

- Preventing people from dying prematurely

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

- Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury

- Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care

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

1 Preventing people from dying prematurely

Overarching indicators

1a Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) from causes considered amenable to healthcare
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*
    Cancer
1.4 i One-and ii five-year survival from colorectal cancer
    iii One-and iv five-year survival from breast cancer
    v One-and vi five-year survival from lung cancer
    vii under 75 mortality rate from cancer*

Reducing premature death in people with serious 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

Reducing premature death in people with learning disabilities
1.7 *An indicator needs to be developed*

One framework
defining how the NHS will be accountable for outcomes
Five domains
articulating the responsibilities of the NHS
Twelve overarching indicators
covering the broad aims of each domain
Twenty-seven improvement areas
looking in more detail at key areas within each domain
Sixty indicators in total
measuring overarching and improvement area outcomes

The NHS Outcomes Framework 2012/13
at a glance

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.

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

Overarching indicator

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 (adults) 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 *An indicator needs to be developed*

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

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 *An indicator to be derived from the survey of bereaved carers*

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 *An indicator to be derived from a Children's Patient Experience Questionnaire*

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

Improvement areas

Improving outcomes from planned procedures
3.1 Patient Reported Outcomes Measures (PROMs) for elective procedures
  i Hip replacement ii Knee replacement iii Groin hernia
  iv Varicose veins

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 *An indicator needs to be developed.*

Improving recovery from stroke
3.4 *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*

Improving recovery from fragility fractures
3.5 The proportion of patients 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 Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were i still at home 91 days after discharge into rehabilitation*** ii offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community hospital ***

5 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

Improvement areas

Reducing the incidence of avoidable harm
5.1 Incidence of hospital-related venous thromboembolism (VTE)
5.2 Incidence of healthcare associated infection (HCAI) i MRSA ii C. difficile
5.3 Incidence of newly-acquired 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'

Public Health Domains

- Improving the wider determinants of health

- Health Improvement

- Health protection

- Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality

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

- Children in poverty
- School readiness (Placeholder)
- Pupil absence
- First time entrants to the youth justice system
- 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training
- People with mental illness and or disability in settled accommodation
- People in prison who have a mental illness or significant mental illness (Placeholder)
- Employment for those with a long-term health condition including those with a learning difficulty / disability or mental illness
- Sickness absence rate
- Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads
- Domestic abuse (Placeholder)
- Violent crime (including sexual violence) (Placeholder)
- Re-offending
- The percentage of the population affected by noise (Placeholder)
- Statutory homelessness
- Utilisation of green space for exercise / health reasons
- Fuel poverty
- Social connectedness (Placeholder)
- Older people's perception of community safety (Placeholder)

2 Health improvement

Objective

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

Indicators

- Low birth weight of term babies
- Breastfeeding
- Smoking status at time of delivery
- Under 18 conceptions
- Child development at 2 – 2.5 years (Placeholder)
- Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds
- Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in under 18s
- Emotional well-being of looked after children (Placeholder)
- Smoking prevalence – 15 year olds (Placeholder)
- Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm
- Diet (Placeholder)
- Excess weight in adults
- Proportion of physically active and inactive adults
- Smoking prevalence – adults (over 18s)
- Successful completion of drug treatment
- People entering prison with substance dependence issues who are previously not known to community treatment
- Recorded diabetes
- Alcohol-related admissions to hospital
- Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 (Placeholder)
- Cancer screening coverage
- Access to non-cancer screening programmes
- Take up of the NHS Health Check programme – by those eligible
- Self-reported well-being
- Falls and fall injuries in the over 65s

3 Health protection

Objective

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

Indicators

- Air pollution
- Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds)
- Population vaccination coverage
- People presenting with HIV at a late stage of infection
- Treatment completion for TB
- Public sector organisations with board approved sustainable development management plans
- Comprehensive, agreed inter-agency plans for responding to public health incidents (Placeholder)

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

- Infant mortality
- Tooth decay in children aged 5
- Mortality from causes considered preventable
- Mortality from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke)
- Mortality from cancer
- Mortality from liver disease
- Mortality from respiratory diseases
- Mortality from communicable diseases (Placeholder)
- Excess under 75 mortality in adults with serious mental illness (Placeholder)
- Suicide
- Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital (placeholder)
- Preventable sight loss
- Health-related quality of life for older people (Placeholder)
- Hip fractures in over 65s
- Excess winter deaths
- Dementia and its impacts (Placeholder)

CCG Performance Measures linked to five year strategy to narrow the gap

Disease Area (09/10) England	England 09/10 2010/10	North East 09/10 2010/11	Darlington 09/10 2010/11
Obese Children	18.7	20.6	19.4
Obese Adults	24.2	27.8	27.6
Adults who smoke (Source: Middle Super Output areas Health Indicators 2011)	22.2	27.9	24.4
Binge drinking	20.1	30.1	28.5
Healthy Eating (good)	28.7	21.5	23.5
All Cause premature mortality	100.0	116.2	115.0

CCG Performance Measures linked to five year strategy to narrow the gap [2]

Disease Area (09/10) England	England 09/10 2010/10	North East 09/10 2010/11	Darlington 09/10 2010/11
Premature cancer mortality	100.0	117.2	108.2
Premature CVD mortality	100.0	115.9	112.4
All age stroke mortality	100.0	121.3	114.5
Premature CHD mortality	100.0	108.7	113.3
All age respiratory mortality	100.0	116.2	101.1

Definitions of RAG Ratings Applies to Darlington

If worse than England and North East = Red;

If worse than England but not the NE = Amber

How are we doing?

U18 conceptions reduced from 16 to **12** (2010)

Excess weight in children of Reception age is **9.9%** and Y6 is **16.8%** [2011]

Smoking prevalence in 15 year olds* has decreased to **5%**
(Source: *Social Norms 2011- Y7-11 pupils having smoked in the last week)

Excess weight in adults (over 18) is **27.6** (Eng avg 24.2)

Proportion of physically active and inactive adults is **12.3** (Eng avg 11.5)

Self reported well-being (Happiness Index) – local survey under development

Mortality from causes considered preventable is **446** (Eng avg 398.5)

Proposed format for future discussions

- Annual report on exceptions arising from Outcomes Frameworks
- Response to specific requests from Committee arising from work programmes
- Information and data from Clinical Commissioning Group
- Balance between data on outcomes and data on local targets

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