Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

1 — Enhancing quality of life for people with care and support needs

Overarching measure

1A. Social care-related quality of life * (NHSOF 2)

Outcome measures

People manage their own support as much as they wish, so that 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

To be revised from 2014/15: 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 * (NHSOF 2.4)

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 *** (PHOF 1.8, NHSOF 2.2)
1F. Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment *** (PHOF 1.8, NHSOF 2.5)
1G. Proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family ** (PHOF 1.6)
1H. Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with of without support ** (PHOF 1.6)

New measure for 2013/14:
1I. Proportion of people who use services and their carers, who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like. ** (PHOF 1.18)

2 — Delaying and reducing the need for care and support

Overarching measures

2A. Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 1,000 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 ** (NHSOF 3.6i)

New measure for 2014/15: 2D. The outcomes of short-term services: sequel to service.
New placeholder 2E: 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

New placeholder 2F: Dementia - a measure of the effectiveness of post-diagnosis care in sustaining independence and improving quality of life . ** (NHSOF 2.6ii)

3 — 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
New placeholder 3E: Improving people's experience of integrated care ** (NHS OF 4.9)

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.

4 — Safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable and protecting from avoidable harm

Overarching measure

4A. The proportion of people who use services who feel safe * (PHOF 1.19)

Outcome measures

Everyone enjoys physical safety 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

New placeholder 4C: Proportion of completed safeguarding referrals where people report they feel safe

Aligning across the Health and Care System

* Indicator complementary
** Indicator shared
*** Indicator complementary with the Public Health Outcomes Framework and the NHS Outcomes framework

Shared indicators: The same indicator is included in each outcomes framework, reflecting a shared role in making progress
Complementary indicators: A similar indicator is included in each outcomes framework and these look at the same issue

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

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*

Reducing premature death in people with serious mental illness
1.5 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness* (PHOF 4.9)

Reducing deaths in babies and young children
1.6 i Infant mortality* (PHOF 4.1)
  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*

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** (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 (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** (ASCOF 1D)

Enhancing quality of life for people with mental illness
2.5 Employment of people with mental illness **** (ASCOF 1F & PHOF 1.8)

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)*

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 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 Proportion of people who recover 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 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)
  ii Proportion offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community hospital

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*

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 *An indicator is under development*

Improving people's experience of integrated care
4.9 *An indicator is under development *** (ASCOF 3E)*

5 Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protect 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 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'

NHS Outcomes Framework 2013/14
at a glance

Alignment across the Health and Social Care System

*   Indicator shared with Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)
**   Indicator complementary with Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF)
***   Indicator shared with Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework
****   Indicator complementary with Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework and Public Health Outcomes Framework

Indicators in italics are placeholders, pending development or identification

Public Health Outcomes Framework

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 (Placeholder)
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† (ASCOF 1G and 1H)
1.7 People in prison who have a mental illness or a significant mental illness (Placeholder)
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 *(I-NHSOF 2.2) ††(II-ASCOF 1E) **(III-NHSOF 2.5) †† (III-ASCOF 1F)
1.9 Sickness absence rate
1.10 Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads
1.11 Domestic abuse (Placeholder)
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 (Placeholder)
1.18 Social isolation (Placeholder) † (ASCOF 1I)
1.19 Older people's perception of community safety (Placeholder) †† (ASCOF 4A)

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 (Placeholder)
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
2.9 Smoking prevalence – 15 year olds (Placeholder)
2.10 Self-harm (Placeholder)
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 (Placeholder)
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 Tuberculosis (TB)
3.6 Public sector organisations with a board approved sustainable development management plan
3.7 Comprehensive, agreed inter-agency plans for responding to public health incidents and emergencies (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
4.1 Infant mortality* (NHSOF 1.6i)
4.2 Tooth decay in children aged 5
4.3 Mortality rate from causes considered preventable** (NHSOF 1a)
4.4 Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke)* (NHSOF 1.1)
4.5 Under 75 mortality rate from cancer* (NHSOF 1.4i)
4.6 Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease* (NHSOF 1.3)
4.7 Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory diseases* (NHSOF 1.2)
4.8 Mortality rate from infectious and parasitic diseases
4.9 Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with serious mental illness*(NHSOF 1.5)
4.10 Suicide rate
4.11 Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital* (NHSOF 3b)
4.12 Preventable sight loss
4.13 Health-related quality of life for older people (Placeholder)
4.14 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
4.15 Excess winter deaths
4.16 Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia* (NHSOF 2.6i)