

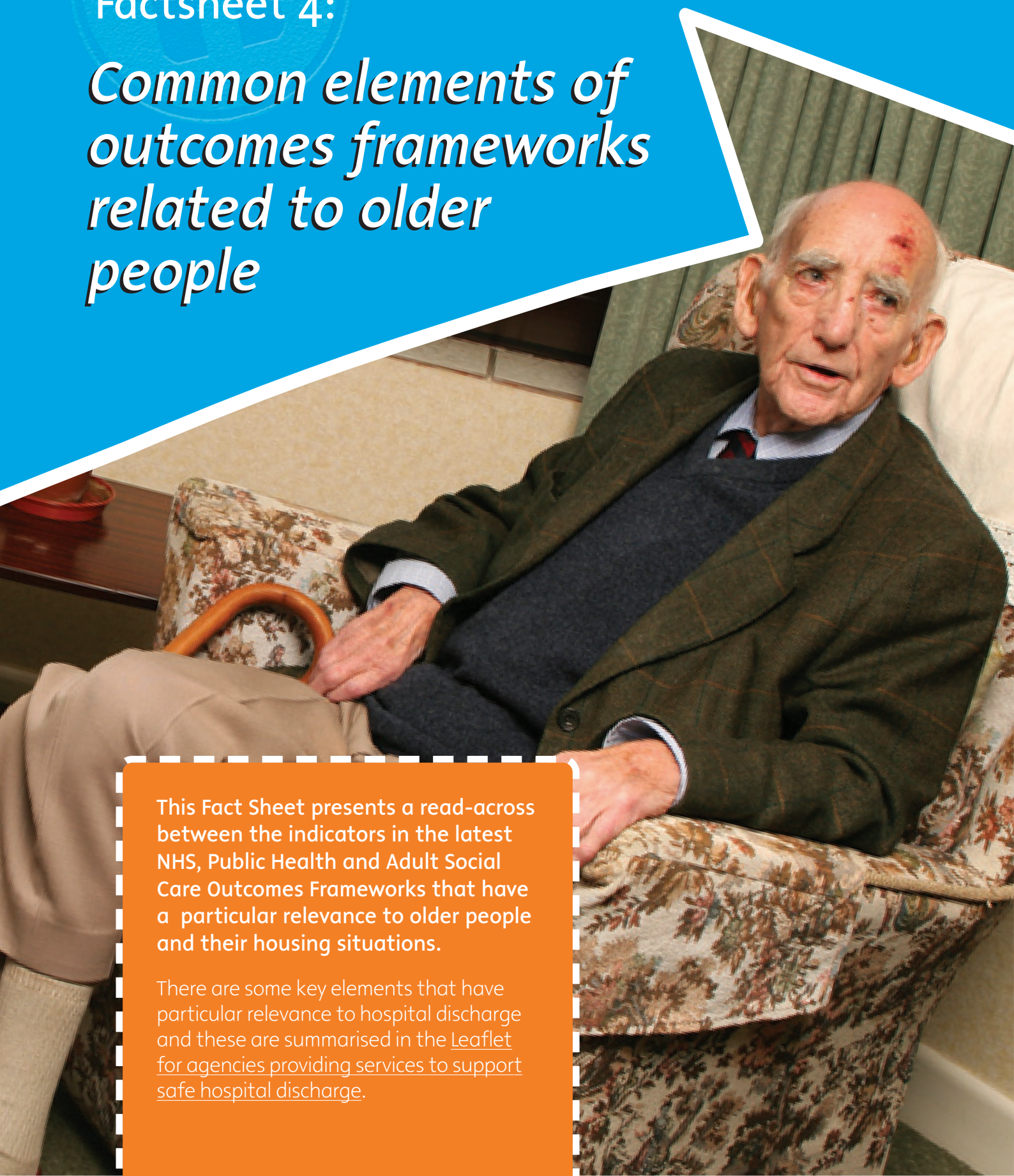
Hospital Home

Factsheet 4:

Common elements of outcomes frameworks related to older people

This Fact Sheet presents a read-across between the indicators in the latest NHS, Public Health and Adult Social Care Outcomes Frameworks that have a particular relevance to older people and their housing situations.

There are some key elements that have particular relevance to hospital discharge and these are summarised in the [Leaflet for agencies providing services to support safe hospital discharge](#).



The three frameworks have some common elements, as set out below. There are also a number of indicators which can best be achieved through joint working and cooperation across all key stakeholders and agencies involved in hospital discharge – including housing and support agencies. This and resulting efficiency savings are explained further in, www.housing.org.uk/publications/find_a_publication/care_and_support/on_the_pulse.aspx

It should also be noted that the recent *Care and Support White Paper* and *Draft Bill* include the commitment to “create shared measures of wellbeing across the 2013/14 editions of both the *Public Health and Adult Social Care Outcomes Frameworks*”.

Outcomes Framework

NHS 2012/13	Public health 2013/16	Adult Social Care 2012/13
Domain 1 – Preventing people from dying prematurely	Domain 4 – Healthcare, public health and preventing premature mortality	
1b. Life expectancy at 75 (i) males (ii) females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mortality from all cardiovascular disease (including heart disease and stroke) ● Mortality from cancer ● Excess winter deaths 	
Domain 2 – Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions	Domain 2 – Health Improvement	Domain 1 – Enhancing quality of life for people with care and support needs
2. Health-related quality of life for people with long-term conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Self-reported wellbeing 	1A. Social care-related quality of life
2.1. Proportion of people feeling supported to manage their condition	Domain 4 – Healthcare, public health and preventing premature mortality	1B. The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health-related quality of life for older people (indicator under development) 	1C. Proportion of people using social care who receive self-directed support, and those receiving direct payments
	Domain 2 – Delaying and reducing the need for care and support	1D. Carer-reported quality of life
	2A. Everybody has the opportunity to have the best	

NHS 2012/13	Public health 2013/16	Adult Social Care 2012/13
	health and wellbeing throughout their life, and can access support and information to help them manage their care needs (indicator under development)	1H. Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support
<p>2.3. Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions (adults)</p> <p>2.6. Enhancing quality of life for people with dementia (indicator under development)</p>	<p>Domain 2 – Health Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falls and injuries in the over 65s <p>Domain 4 – Healthcare, public health and preventing premature mortality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dementia and its impacts (indicator under development) 	
<p>Domain 3 – Helping people to recover from episodes of ill-health or following injury</p>	<p>Domain 4 – Healthcare, public health and preventing premature mortality</p>	
<p>3b. Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital (indicator under development) 	
<p>3.3 Improving recovery from injuries and trauma (indicator under development)</p>	<p>Domain 2 – Health Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falls and injuries in the over 65s <p>Domain 4 – Healthcare, public health and preventing premature mortality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hip fractures in the over 65s 	
<p>3.5. The proportion of patients recovering to their previous levels of mobility or walking ability at (i) 30 and (ii) 120 days</p>		
<p>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</p>		<p>Domain 2 – Delaying and reducing the need for care and support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/ rehabilitation services

NHS 2012/13	Public health 2013/16	Adult Social Care 2012/13
Domain 5 – Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm		Domain 4 – Safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable and protecting from avoidable harm
5a. Patient safety incidents reported 5b. Safety incidents involving severe harm or death Incidence of newly-acquired category 2, 3 and 4 pressure ulcers		4A. The proportion of people who use services who feel safe 4B. The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure

Other relevant indicators that do not read across to other frameworks

NHS Outcomes Framework – 2012/13

Domain 3 – Helping people to recover from episodes of ill-health or following injury

- 3a. Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission.
- 3.1. Patient Reported Outcomes Measures (PROMs) for elective procedures: (i) Hip replacement, (ii) Knee replacement, (iii) Groin hernia, and (iv) Varicose veins.
- 3.4. Improving recovery from stroke (indicator under development).

Domain 4 – Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care

- 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.
 - 4.1. Patient experience of outpatient services.
 - 4.2. Responsiveness to in-patients' personal needs.
 - 4.1. Patient experience of outpatient services.
 - 4.3. Patient experiences of A&E services.
 - 4.4. Access to (i) GP services and (ii) NHS dental services.

- 4.6. Improving the experience of care for people at the end of their lives (indicator under development).
- 4.7. Improving experience of healthcare for people with mental illness (indicator under development).

Public Health Outcomes Framework – 2013/16

Domain 1 – Improving the Wider Determinants of Health

- Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons.
- Fuel poverty.
- Social contentedness (indicator under development).
- Older people’s perception of community safety (indicator under development).

Domain 2 – Health Improvement

- Excess weight in adults.
- Proportion of physically active and inactive adults.
- Smoking prevalence – adults (over 18s).
- Recorded diabetes.
- Cancer diagnosed at stage 1 and 2 (indicator under development).
- Access to non-cancer screening programmes.
- Self-reported wellbeing.

Domain 4 – Healthcare, public health and preventing premature mortality

- Preventable sight loss.
- Hip fractures in the over 65s.

- Health-related quality of life for older people (indicator under development).
- Excess winter deaths.
- Dementia and its impacts (indicator under development).

Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework – 2012/13

Domain 2 – Delaying and reducing the need for care and support

- 2a. Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 1,000 population.
- 2b. 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 (indicator under development).
- 2c. Delayed transfers of care from hospital, and those which are attributable to adult social care.

Domain 3 – Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care and support

- 3a. Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support.
- 3b. Overall satisfaction of carers with social services.
- 3c. The proportion of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussions about the person they care for.
- 3d. The proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about support.



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