Tameside & Glossop

System Outcomes Framework

WHY WE NEED A SYSTEM OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK?

The whole system aim is to improve the healthy life expectancy of our population

Our 'WHOLE' system outcomes framework sets out what we want to achieve for Tameside & Glossop and how we understand our progress.

This cannot be achieved by health and Care organisations alone

'People should be at the centre of all we do if we want to achieve equitable outcomes, for all our citizens wherever they live and what ever their circumstances'

Therefore:

- our system outcomes framework takes into account the social determinates of health by taking a much broader Health & Wellbeing approach
- It provides a consistent approach for both commissioning and service provision
- It supports the refocusing of resources to achieve our ambition for our population and supports new and innovative ways of working
- It ensures accountability across the system
- It provides guidance and direction
- It pulls together relevant information from a range of sources

Our system outcomes framework as an over arching System Aim and Objective

3 system Outcomes
7 system themes

Our Outcomes reflect our aspirations for Tameside & Glossop residents and communities and guide our actions in the short, medium and long term.

The indicators through which we will track progress towards the achievement of our outcomes will seek to quantify the key changes we would expect to see as out outcomes are achieved

This Guide should help you understand how the System Outcomes Framework (SOF) fits with your roles and responsibilities and your organisations roles and responsibilities and across the whole health and social care system.

The responsibility to improve and protect our residents health and wellbeing outcomes lies with us all-local government, health organisations, partner organisations, local communities and ourselves.

Our whole system health and social care system will be refocused around achieving positive outcomes for our population and reducing inequalities.

Rather than a focus on progress targets the Tameside & Glossop System Outcomes Framework will set the context for the whole system.

The framework sets out a broad range of opportunities to improve and protect health across our area.

Our main objective is to increase Healthy Life Expectancy. This is key to all we do, as keeping our population as healthy as possible for as long as possible will impact on the whole economy including the health and care economy by reducing the burden poor health currently has on the system.

People can only work and participate in our community if they are in good health. Our current Healthy Life Expectancy is **56.4 years for males and 58.8 years for females**-significantly lower than the rest of the country.

This means that from the age of 56.4 years for males and 58.8 years fro females, health will be poorer or deteriorating, long term conditions will be prevalent and the burden of poor health on the health and care system will happen much sooner than other areas of the country.

However, Healthy Life Expectancy is not the sole responsibility of one area (health and care), there are many factors that influence health and wellbeing outcomes. A good start in life for our youngest members of society, educational outcomes, housing, the environment, employment and income.

So this System Outcomes Framework takes all these factors into consideration and allows all of us in our professional, organisational and personal capacity to influence and change the lives and outcomes of our population.

In some way or another what you do and whatever organisation you are in, this gives you and your organisation the opportunity to help transform the health and wellbeing outcomes of our population. This framework will be the umbrella in which everyone across the system will work towards.

Evaluating your current performance frameworks, scorecards, dashboards and performance reports at both operational and strategic level will allow you to look at the indicators within your working areas and see how they influence the outcomes within the SOF and allow you then to prioritise those that will have the biggest impact for improvement.

Everything we do, the priorities we strive for and the day to day operational and strategic decisions made need to have an impact on the 35 outcomes in this SOF.

Look at the themes within the SOF and the outcomes attached to the themes. Add the outcomes that you feel you, the team you work in and the organisation you work for are able to influence or impact on the most.

Add these to your current dashboards, reports etc.

Think about the performance or outcome measures you and your organisation are working towards, which ones will have the greatest or any impact on the SOF outcomes, flag these indicators

The SOF will go to Health and Wellbeing Board on a bi-annual basis, if everyone takes ownership of the outcomes within the SOF then we will start to see improvements in the SOF (reds turning amber or green)

Some of the indicators within the SOF can be lifted and dropped into contracts, some may be additions to current contracts or priorities or sit alongside current contract/priorities. SOF may also be used to identify priorities for your orgaisation or service.

TAMESIDE & GLOSSOP SYSTEM OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

SYSTEM AIM
Increase in Healthy Life Expectancy

System Objective
People and Families living a full life and achieving their potential

System Outcomes

Personal
People and families are healthy and well

Social & Community
People and families are safe and connected to others in positive and supportive communities

Economic
People and families have the skills and support to participate in the economy and their community to their full ability

System Themes

Housing
People and families have suitable and stable housing

1. Fewer people and families who are homeless or in temporary accommodation
2. More people living in warmer homes
3. Fewer people living in Fuel poverty
4. More Adults with mental health problems and learning disabilities in stable accommodation
5. More people getting the support they need to live independently

Work & Meaningful use of time
People and families are meaningfully engaged

1. More people are economically active
2. Fewer workless households
3. More people in well paid jobs
4. More people with long term conditions (MH, LD CC) in employment
5. More people volunteering

Learning & Developing
People and families are learning and developing to the best of their ability

1. More children are school ready
2. More children leaving school with a good standard of education
3. More people with a qualification at level 3 and above
4. More people are health literate
5. Adults have access to lifelong learning opportunities

Community & Social Wellbeing
People and families are connected and supported in their communities

1. Fewer people in hospital experiencing Delayed transfers of care
2. More People with LTCs receiving community based support during the year
3. More people feeling supported to manage their own health and care
4. More People experience choice and control over their health care and support
5. More people who Self-report their well-being-as good or above

Health
People and families are physically and mentally well

1. Fewer people under the age of 65 years dying prematurely for preventable causes
2. Food related indicator here
3. Fewer people experiencing inequalities
4. Reduction in suicide and self-Harm
5. Reduction in the number of non-elective admissions

Safety
People and families are safe

1. Fewer people experiencing domestic abuse
2. More People feel included and safe in their community
3. More people who use community services feel safe
4. Fewer people experience negative outcomes amenable to health and social care
5. Fewer people experience negative outcomes related to air pollution

Behaviours
People and families practice positive behaviours

1. More people are a healthy weight
2. More people being physically active
3. More people don't smoke
4. Fewer people drinking alcohol to harmful levels
5. Fewer people using A&E

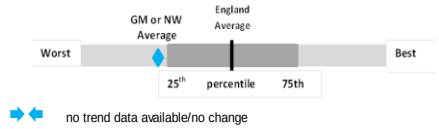
The Theme Indicators

Key:

- Significantly better than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- No significance can be calculated

- should see change in the short term
- should see change in the medium term
- should see change in long term

England Key:



no trend data available/no change

Themes		Indicator	Period	Direction of Travel	Local Number	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
HOUSING	1	Eligible homeless people not in priority need (rate/1000)	2015/16	↑	168	1.7	0.9	4.0		4.0
	2	households in temporary accommodation (rate/1000)	2015/17	↑	75	0.8	3.1	35.0		0.1
	3	Fuel poverty (%)	2014/15	↑	9834	10.2	10.6	15.1		5.8
	4	Adults with a learning disability who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Persons) (%)	2015/16	↓	423	93.8	75.4	18.9		94.4
	5	Adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (Persons) (%)	2015/16	↓	n/a	1.3	58.6	1.6		92.6
	6	Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital (%)	2013/14	↓	385	87.5	59.7	50.0		100.0
	7	Permanent admissions into residential care per 100,000	2013/14	↑	205	119.2	105.0	214.6		0.0
Work & meaningful use of time	8	Economically active (%)	2016	↑	107400	75.4	78.1	100.0		0.0
	9	Workless households (%)	2015	↓	18000	18.0	14.9	100.0		0.0
	10	Claimant count for ESA and Incapacity benefit	2016	↓	11900	8.5	5.8	12.8		2.2
	11	Average earnings by residence (£)	2016	↑	460	460.0	545.0	413.1		785.1
	12	Gap in employment rate LTCs (percentage point)	2016	↓	n/a	7.8	8.8	14.9		0.4
	13	Gap in employment rate Mental health (percentage point)	2016	→←	n/a	68.0	67.2	77.8		48.3
	14	Gap in employment learning disability (percentage point)	2016	↑	n/a	93.8	74.9	41.9		94.4
Learning and Development	15	Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons (%)	2015/16	↑	n/a	14.5	17.9	5.1		36.9
	16	School readiness (%)	2015/16	↑	n/a	63.0	69.3	59.7		78.7
	17	School readiness (children entitled to free school meals) (%)	2015/16	↑	n/a	51.2	54.4	68.6		40.6
	18	GCSEs achieved (5A*-C including English & Maths) (%)	2015/16	↑	1381	57.7	57.8	44.8		74.6
	19	GCSEs achieved (5 A*-C inc. English and maths) for children in care (%)	2015/17	→←	8	22.2	13.8	6.4		34.6
	20	Level 3 qualifications (%)	2016	↑	65100	47.3	56.7	32.9		82.4
	21	16-18 year olds not in education employment or training (%)	2015/16	↓	280	3.8	4.2	7.9		1.5
	22	Working age population with no skills/qualifications (%)	2016	↓	12800	9.3	7.8	24.8		2.1
Community and social wellbeing	23	Total delayed transfers of care (rate/1000)	2015/16	↑	36	20.8	10.6	29.5		0.0
	24	Delayed transfers of care attributable to adult social care (rate/1000)	2015/16	↑	24	13.9	4.7	15.4		0.0
	25	Adults who received any community based support during the year per 100,000	2014/15	↓	5912	3437.0	2482.0	983.0		6165.0
	26	Proportion of people who receive self-directed support (%)	2015/16	↑	4875	67.1	61.9	25.3		100.0
	27	Proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life (%)	2015/16	↓	n/a	68.6	76.6	60.5		90.2
	28	Deaths in usual place of residence (%), Persons, All ages	2015	↑	765	35.1	46.0	28.5		56.9
Health	29	< 65 mortality rate per 100,000	2014/15	↓	397	228.4	174.9	351.2		115.4
	30	Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases considered preventable (Persons)	2014/15	↓	450	80.5	48.1	89.5		27.2
	31	Under 75 mortality rate from cancer considered preventable (Persons)	2014/15	↓	581	103.5	81.1	129.3		59.6
	32	suicide rate per 100,000	2014/15	↑	75	13.2	10.1	17.4		5.6
	33	Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm: Directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000	2015/16	↓	647	290.4	196.5	635.3		55.7
	34	Emergency admissions for acute conditions that should not usually require hospital admission per 100,000	2015/16	↑	4606	2097.0	1318.9	10582.8		29.3
	35	CHD admissions (all ages) per 100,000	2014/15	↓	1736	747.8	539.7	1055.0		295.7
	36	Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health check	2013-2016	→←	15927	23.8	27.4	11.0		55.7
	37	Cancer diagnosed at early stage (stages 1&2) (%)	2015	↓	455	49.5	52.4	0.0		63.1
SAFETY	38	Domestic abuse (16+ yrs) per 1000	2014/15	↓	n/a	22.5	20.4	38.4		9.4
	39	Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over per 100,000	2015/16	↓	249	708.0	589.0	820.0		391.0
	40	Proportion of people who use services who feel safe	2015/16	↑	n/a	67.2	69.2	55.1		80.4
	41	Air pollution: fine particulate matter (Mean - µg/m3)	2015	↓	n/a	7.4	8.3	11.8		5.5
	42	Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	2015/16	↓	n/a	4.2	4.7	6.7		3.2
	43	Summary Hospital-level Mortality Indicator (SHMI) - SHMI data at trust level	2015/16	↓	1357	1.1	1.0	1.2		0.7
	44	Hospital Summary Mortality Ratio (HSMR)	2016/17	↓	n/a	94.5	98.9	120.0		66.9
BEHAVIOURS	45	Emergency readmissions within 30 days of discharge from hospital (Persons)	2015/16	→←	3765	12.9	11.8	14.5		8.8
	46	% of reception children of a healthy weight	2015/16	↓	2391	76.5	77.9	85.7		69.9
	47	% of year 6 children of a healthy weight	2015/16	↓	1820	66.1	65.8	77.1		56.6
	48	% of adults of a healthy weight	2013/15	↓	59624	33.5	35.2	53.5		23.8
	49	Density of fast food outlets per 100,000 people	2013/15	→←	242	109.2	88.2	198.9		33.3
	50	physical inactivity levels (%)	2013/15	↑	60692	34.1	28.7	43.7		17.5
	51	smoking prevalence (%)	2015	↓	38622	21.7	16.9	26.8		9.5
	52	Smoking Prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (%)	2015	↓	*	28.0	26.5	36.3		15.8
	53	SATOD (%)	2015/16	↓	400	15.8	10.6	26.0		1.8
	54	Hospital Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions - narrow definition (per 100,000 Persons)	2015/16	↑	1754	821.0	647.0	1163.0		390.0
	55	A&E attendances per 1000 people (hospital trust level data)per1000 population	2016/17	↑	85639	336.0	426.6	494.0		22.0