






Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Description	IOM Value	Most Recent NHS Digital Value (if comparable)	Comments
1	Under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular disease	Directly age-standardised mortality rate for people dying of cardiovascular disease aged under 75	79.8	71.3	
1.2	Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	Directly standardised mortality rate for people dying of respiratory disease aged under 75	30.6	35.1	
1.3	Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	Directly standardised mortality rate for people dying of liver disease aged under 75	13.2	18.1	
1.4	Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	Directly standardised mortality rate for people dying of cancer aged under 75	143.1	128.9	
1.6	Infant mortality	The number of deaths at ages under one year, per 1,000 live births	1.8	3.8	
1.7	Potential years of life lost (PYLL) from causes considered amenable to healthcare - adults	Directly age-standardised potential years of life lost (PYLL) rate from amenable causes for adults	2523.3	2816.8	
1.7.i	Potential years of life lost (PYLL) from causes considered amenable to healthcare - children and young people	Directly age-standardised potential years of life lost (PYLL) rate from amenable causes for children	non-disclosure*	504.1	
1.8	Life expectancy at 75 - Males	The average number of additional years a man aged 75 can be expected to live if they continue to live in the same place and the death rates in their area remain the same for the rest of their life	10.5	11.6	
1.8	Life expectancy at 75 - Females	The average number of additional years a woman aged 75 can be expected to live if they continue to live in the same place and the death rates in their area remain the same for the rest of their life	12.8	13.2	
1.9	Neonatal mortality and stillbirths	The number of stillbirths and deaths under 28 days, per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	non-disclosure*	6.8	
2.1	Proportion of people feeling supported to managed their condition	This indicator measures the degree to which males with health conditions that are expected to last for a significant period of time feel they have had sufficient support from relevant services and organisations to manage their condition.	83.07	58.9	
2.2	Employment of people with long-term conditions	The percentage point difference between the rate of employment in the general population of working age (16-64) and the rate of employment amongst males of working age with a long-term condition.	31.45	11.9	
2.5.i	Proportion of adults in mental health services with employment status recorded	This indicator initially measures the recording of employment outcomes for adults with mental health problems, with the view to report on employment status once this figure improves. Supporting someone to become and remain employed is a key part of the recovery process, reducing their risk of social exclusion and discrimination. Employment outcomes are a predictor of quality of life, and are indicative of whether care and support is personalised. Employment is a wider determinant of health and social inequalities	11.61%	10.80%	Figures as at Q3 20/21 (April 20-March 21), 558 in employment and 4808 total current caseload
2.6.i	Estimated diagnosis rate for people with dementia	Not all people who have dementia are diagnosed with the condition. This indicator measures the number of people that have been diagnosed with dementia as a percentage of the number who are estimated to have the condition. The estimate of the number of people with dementia will be based on published research	41.20%	61.40%	There are no planned future updates for this indicator. The methodology for the indicator requires review, this is not actively being progressed at this time. Figure is from 2019 HOF Update.

3.3	Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services	This indicator measures the benefit to individuals from reablement, intermediate care and rehabilitation following a hospital episode, by determining whether an individual remains living at home 91 days following discharge. This is seen as a key outcome for many people using reablement services.	66.67	82.40	
3.3i	Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were offered rehabilitation following discharge from acute or community hospital	This indicator measures the benefit to individuals from reablement, intermediate care and rehabilitation following a hospital episode, by determining how many individuals are offered rehabilitation services.	3.40	2.8	
3.4	Tooth extractions due to decay for children admitted as inpatients to hospital, aged 10 years and under	The crude rate of the number of finished consultant episodes (FCEs) where a tooth extraction was performed on a child aged 10 years or under at the start of the episode of care, due to tooth decay, per 100,000 resident population	942.62	424.6	Data is from the 2019 upload as no new data was submitted for this release.
4.4i	Access to GP Services	This indicator measures the weighted percentage of people who report their experience of making a GP appointment as 'fairly good' or 'very good'.	73	67.40	
4.4.ii	Access to NHS Dental Services	This indicator measures the weighted percentage of people who reported that they were successful in getting an NHS dental appointment when they tried in the last two years.	92.21	94.20	
4a.i	Patient Experience of GP Services	This indicator measures the weighted percentage of people who report their overall experience of GP services as 'fairly good' or 'very good'. This indicator aims to capture the experience of patients of their GP. The vast majority of the population visit their GP each year and often it is the experience people have of primary care that determines their overall view of the NHS.	87.00	83.00	
4a.ii	Patient Experience of GP out-of-hours services	This indicator measures the weighted percentage of people who report their overall experience of GP out-of-hours services as 'fairly good' or 'very good'. This indicator aims to capture the experience of patients of GP out-of-hours services.	91.07	68.60	There are no planned future updates for this indicator. The methodology for the indicator requires review, this is not actively being progressed at this time. This figure is from the March 2020 HOF Update.
4a.iii	Patient Experience of NHS Dental Services	This indicator measures the weighted percentage of people who report their overall experience of NHS dental services as 'fairly good' or 'very good'. This indicator aims to capture the experience of patients of NHS dental services.	81.08	84.90	
5.1	Deaths from venous thromboembolism (VTE) related events within 90 days post discharge from hospital	The indicator is a national mortality rate from a VTE related cause that occurred within 90 days of a patient's last discharge from hospital where they were treated for any cause, per 100,000 adult hospital admissions	non-disclosure*	57.1	
5.2	Incidence of healthcare-associated infection - MRSA	The number of Meticillin- resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infections reported	3	N/A	Cases are including both hospital and community associated infections
5.2.i	Incidence of healthcare-associated infection - C. difficile	The number of Clostridium difficile infections reported	24	N/A	Cases are including both hospital and community associated infections

Key  
 Domain 1 Preventing people from dying prematurely  
 Domain 2 Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions

-  Domain 3 Helping people to recover from episodes of ill health or following injury
-  Domain 4 Ensuring people have a positive experience of care
-  Domain 5 Treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm

\*non-disclosure – This indicator value falls below the small numbers threshold for this indicator. A small numbers threshold is established for each indicator. This will be discussed and agreed with the departments Information Government leads. This threshold will identify the figures at which an output may become unsafe and which, if any, variables within the data source are highly sensitive. Once established, the threshold will be used to determine what can/cannot be published.