

Performance Indicator Type	Reference	Title	Service	Frequency & Measure	Rise or Fall	Baseline	Last Year Result	Target	Qtr1	Qtr2	Predicted Full Year Result	Data Quality	
1	Leeds Strategic Plan Partnership Agreed	NI 123	16+ current smoking rate prevalence	PCT	Quarterly Number	Rise	N.A.	N.A.	682 per 100,000 population	198 per 100,000 population	N.A.	682 per 100,000 population	Not Completed
		Smoking is the principal avoidable cause of premature death and ill health in England today. It kills an estimated 86,500 people a year in England (one-fifth of all deaths) and leads to an extra 560 thousand admissions to hospital. Reducing prevalence is therefore a key priority in improving the health of the population. These results are based on a proxy indicator of quit rate per 100,000 population. Quarter 1 performance is 16% ahead of target.											
2	Leeds Strategic Plan Partnership Agreed	NI 123	16+ current smoking rate prevalence 10% SOA	PCT	Quarterly Number	Fall	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	See Comments		Not Completed	
		Data broken down to an SOA level is not available for quarter 2.											
3	National Indicator	NI 131	Delayed transfers of care	Access and Inclusion	Quarterly Number	Fall	5.24 per 100,000 population	N.A.	3.68 per 100,000 population	5.3 per 100,000 population	5.04 per 100,000 population	4.7 per 100,000 population	Not Completed
		Following an initial slight decline in performance from the end of 2007/08 during quarter one this indicator has gradually improved throughout quarter two. The initial deterioration was due to multiple factors, such as increased volume in hospital admissions, delay in completion of Continue Care Assessments and patients/family exercising choice. However, current performance is now better than the national average for 2007/08 (based on the 111 authorities where data was available).											
4	National Indicator	NI 113	Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds	Leeds PCT	Quarterly %	Rise	N.A.	N.A.	17.0%	3.6%	N.A.	N.A.	No concerns with data
		In year one Chlamydia Screening will be used as a basis of performance. This indicator will concentrate on increasing screening volumes in young people aged 15 to 24 and will thus form a baseline to monitor prevalence in proceeding years. Chlamydia is both symptomatic and asymptomatic and in this initial year the National Chlamydia Screening Programme will concentrate on increasing opportunistic screens thus ensuring adequate recording of prevalence in the asymptomatic population as well as the symptomatic population. Thus year 1 will concentrate only on part 1 of the indicator.  Quarter one performance exceeded expectations by 8% over the monthly trajectories that were set. At this point, it looks as if the indicator will exceed it's annual target however screening is subject to seasonal variations.											
5	National Indicator	NI 125	Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation/intermediate care	PCT	Quarterly %	Rise	New Indicator	N.A.	To be provided February 2009	See Comments		Under-development: checklist received but systems/processes still being developed	
		This indicator measures the benefit to individuals from intermediate care and rehabilitation following a stay in hospital. It captures the joint work of social services and health staff and services commissioned by joint teams. The measure is designed to follow the individual and not differentiate between social care and NHS funding boundaries. The measure covers older people aged 65 and over on discharge from hospital who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would otherwise face an unnecessarily prolonged stay in acute in-patient care, or be permanently admitted to long term residential or nursing home care, or potentially use continuing NHS in-patient care;</li> <li>• Have a planned outcome of maximising independence and enabling them to resume living at home;</li> <li>• Are provided with care services on the basis of a multi-disciplinary assessment resulting in an individual support plan that involves active therapy, treatment or opportunity for recovery (with contributions from both health and social care);</li> </ul>											

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are to receive short-term interventions, typically lasting no longer than 6 weeks, and frequently as little as 1-2 weeks or less. This new indicator relies on new data for which results will be available for reporting from February 2009 onwards.</li> </ul>											
6	National Indicator	NI 39	Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm	Community Safety	To be confirmed	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	See Comments		Under development: see comments	
		The reporting organisation for this target is the Primary Care Trust, the definition includes both chronic health conditions linked to alcohol consumption, as well as crime related behaviour and accidents linked to alcohol. This limits its usefulness and it may be more relevant as a health PI the information can be disaggregated and so a more useful local indicator might need to be developed.											
7	National Indicator	NI 126	Early Access for Women to Maternity Services	Leeds PCT	Quarterly %	Rise	N.A.	N.A.	85.0%	70.2%	78.7%	85.0%	No concerns with data
		Performance has improved this quarter. Work continues to publicise the importance of an assessment at 12 weeks of pregnancy. The PCT is also analysing data to ensure appropriate targeting.											
8	National Indicator	NI 51	Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services	Leeds PCT	Quarterly Number	Rise	N.A.	N.A.	16	16	16	16	No concerns with data
		The target is made up of four proxy measures. All four proxy measures for this target have scored 4 giving the achievement of 16, the highest score attainable and meets the 2009/09 target that was set. This measure is in its final year and is to be replaced by an outcome measure currently being piloted in Kent.											
9	National Indicator	NI 53A	Prevalence of breast-feeding at 6-8 wks from birth (Breastfeeding prevalence)	Leeds PCT	Quarterly %	Rise	N.A.	N.A.	40.6%	28.0%	29.0%	N.A.	No concerns with data
		Progress continues towards the year end target and work is ongoing to increase prevalence.											
10	National Indicator	NI 53B	Prevalence of breast-feeding at 6-8 wks from birth (Breastfeeding coverage)	Leeds PCT	Quarterly %	Rise	N.A.	N.A.	85.2%	64.4%	71.0%	N.A.	No concerns with data
		The recording of breastfeeding status has increased by nearly 7% during this quarter which reflects the increased focus on this issue.											