Indicator 2.1
Health-related quality of life for people with long-term conditions

Domain 2
Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions

Indicator specification

Version: 1.5
Date: September 2017
Author: Clinical Indicators Team
Document Management

Revision History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Summary of Changes</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>March 2014</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>September 2014</td>
<td>Links to GP Patient Survey updated</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
<td>December 2014</td>
<td>Disclosure control section updated</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
<td>September 2015</td>
<td>Area Team breakdown removed. CCG merger</td>
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<td>1.4</td>
<td>September 2016</td>
<td>Updated branding and reviewed text</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>September 2017</td>
<td>Reviewed text</td>
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Overview

Indicator title
Health-related quality of life for people with long-term conditions

Indicator family name
CCG Outcomes Indicator Set (OIS) Domain 2 - Enhancing quality of life for people with long-term conditions

Condition / Topic area
Health-related quality of life

NHS Digital Indicator Portal code
I00781

Detailed Descriptor

Plain English description
CCG OIS 2.1 measures health-related quality of life for people who identify themselves as having one or more long-standing health conditions. Health-related quality of life refers to the extent to which people:
1. Have problems walking about
2. Have problems performing self-care activities (washing or dressing themselves)
3. Have problems performing their usual activities (work, study etc.)
4. Have pain or discomfort
5. Feel anxious or depressed.

Technical description
The directly age and sex standardised average health status EuroQol 5D (EQ-5D™) score for individuals reporting that they have a long-term condition, measured based on responses to questions from the GP Patient Survey.
Data Sources

GP Patient Survey from Ipsos MORI (http://www.gp-patient.co.uk).

Historically GPPS results were collected in two waves, one wave between July and September one year, and the next wave between January and March of the following year. From 2016/17 onwards, GPPS results are collected in one wave (January to March) but the sample size is consistent with previous years.

Construction

Calculation Methodology

Introduction

Data for this indicator are from the GP Patient Survey. This survey is commissioned by NHS England and is conducted by the independent survey organisation Ipsos MORI. Current and previous years’ surveys are available at the following link:

https://gp-patient.co.uk/surveys-and-reports

Patients are eligible for the survey if they meet the following inclusion criteria: they have a valid NHS number, they have been registered with a GP in England continuously for six months or longer before the questionnaire is received, and they are at least 18 years old six months before the questionnaire is received. Additionally to reduce survey fatigue, patients are not to receive more than one GP Patient Survey in any 12-month period.

Details regarding eligibility, participation and sampling for the survey is available at the following link:


The indicator value is calculated using weighted data published on the GP Patient Survey website, available at the following link:

https://gp-patient.co.uk/surveys-and-reports

For further details on design and non-response weights applied to the results, see the following links:

- https://gp-patient.co.uk/faq/weighted-data

From 2011-12, data for the survey was collected in two waves (July to September and January to March); both waves were used to calculated the indicator. (Between April 2009 and March 2011, the survey was conducted quarterly and prior to April 2009 the survey was conducted annually.) From April 2016 the data for the survey was collected in only one wave (January to March) but the sample size is consistent with previous years.
All question numbers are based on the latest survey for which field work was carried out between January and March 2017

Further contextual information showing the directly standardised average health status (EQ-5D™) score for all individuals who responded to the survey, is given alongside the indicator value. This is to allow comparison of quality of life amongst those who have a long-term condition compared to the overall population.

**Data Fields**

The data fields used are as follows:

- Practice_Code
- Wt_new
- Answers to Q30
- Answers to Q31
- Answers to Q34 (EQ-5D™)
- Answers to Q50 (Gender)
- Answers to Q51 (Age)
- CCG_Code (GP Patient Survey Y7 survey onwards)

Data are filtered based on questions 30 and 31 of the GP Patient Survey, to isolate those respondents who report having one or more long-term condition. Respondents are identified as having a long-term condition if they answer ‘Yes’ to question 30 of the GP Patient Survey.

**Question 30: Do you have a long standing health condition?**

- Yes
- No
- Don’t know/can’t say

If respondents fail to acknowledge their long-term condition in question 30 (those who answer ‘No’ or ‘Don’t know/can’t say’ but tick a condition in question 31 they are recoded to a ‘Yes’ in question 30.)
Question 31: Which, if any, of the following medical conditions do you have? Please x all the boxes that apply to you

- Alzheimer’s disease or dementia
- Angina or long-term heart problem
- Arthritis or long-term joint problem
- Asthma or long-term chest problem
- Blindness or severe visual impairment
- Cancer in the last 5 years
- Deafness or severe hearing impairment
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- High blood pressure
- Kidney or liver disease
- Long-term back problem
- Long-term mental health problem
- Long-term neurological problem
- Another long-term condition
- None of these conditions
- I would prefer not to say

For all people who have been identified as having a long-term condition the health status is derived from the responses to question 34 of the GP Patient Survey, which asks respondents to describe their health status using the five dimensions of the EQ-5D™ survey instrument: Mobility, Self-care, Usual activities, Pain/discomfort, Anxiety/depression.

The answers to question 34 are then translated into an index using the population based preference weights to obtain the EQ-5D™ values.

EQ-5D™ is a registered trademark of EuroQol. Further details are available from [http://www.euroqol.org](http://www.euroqol.org)

EuroQol Group gave written permission to the Department of Health on 2 May 2011 to use the EQ-5D™ questions only in this format (without the visual analogue scale) for the GP Patient Survey and are happy for it to be referred to as EQ-5D™.

CCG_Code should be filtered to only valid CCGs.
Calculation

Denominator
The weighted sum of responses from people who identify themselves as having a long-term condition with a valid age and sex.

Numerator
The sum of the weighted EQ-5D™ values for all responses from people who identify themselves as having a long-term condition with a valid age and sex.

Weighing
A weight is applied to construct the indicator. The GP Patient Survey includes a weight for non-response bias (wt_new). This adjusts the data to account for potential differences between the demographic profile of all eligible patients in a practice and the patients who actually complete the questionnaire. The non-response weighting scheme has been developed by Ipsos MORI, incorporating elements such as age and gender of the survey respondent as well as factors from the area where the respondent lives such as level of deprivation, ethnicity profile, ACORN classification and so on, which have been shown to impact on non-response bias within the GP Patient Survey. Ipsos MORI are also investigating whether respondents have systematically different outcomes to non-respondents, even after the non-response bias weighting has been applied.

Further information on the current weighting scheme can be found in the survey’s technical annex:

Further information on the current weighting strategy can be found here:

Standardisation
The indicator values are directly standardised. The directly age- and gender-standardised mean EQ-5D™ score is the score a standard population would have if that population were to experience the age- and sex specific scores of the subject population.

The standard population used is all persons who responded to the GP Patient Survey in the respective financial year with a valid age and sex. The age groups used in the calculation are derived from question 51 of the GP Patient Survey: 18 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 to 74, 75 to 84, 85+

The directly standardised score (DSS) is given by:

\[ DSS = \frac{1}{\sum_i w_i} \times \sum_i \frac{w_i O_i}{n_i} \]
where:

\( O_i \) is the observed number of events in the local or subject population in age and gender group \( i \) (Sum of weighted EQ-5D™ scores in the respective age and gender group for all respondents who identify themselves as having a long-term condition)

\( n_i \) is the number of individuals in the local or subject denominator population in age group \( i \) (Sum of all weighted responses (wt_new) in the respective age and gender group for all respondents who identify themselves as having a long-term condition)

\( w_i \) is the number (or proportion) of individuals in the reference or standard population in age and gender group \( i \) (Sum of all weighted responses (wt_new) in the respective age and gender group for all respondents to the GP Patient Survey)

**Presentation**

**Breakdowns**

**Time periods**


**Geographic**

National (All respondents)

CCG

**Disclosure control**

Due to the uncertainty around the validity of direct standardisation, indicator values have been suppressed where there are more than two ‘zero’ cells for age and gender combinations within a CCG. A ‘zero’ cell is an instance where there is a denominator count of 0 in a particular age and gender combination.

Further, where the numerator (sum of weighted EQ-5D™ value) for a breakdown category is less than 25 the indicator values are suppressed.

Where there are fewer than 10 respondents in a breakdown category, the indicator, numerator and denominator values are suppressed.

Indicator values are rounded to three decimal places before publication. Numerator and denominator values are rounded to one decimal place before publication.
## Excel and CSV output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column name</th>
<th>Output</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting period</td>
<td>Survey year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of coverage</td>
<td>Start and end dates for the reporting period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakdown</td>
<td>National, CCG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS code</td>
<td>ONS geography code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>CCG code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level description</td>
<td>CCG name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator value</td>
<td>Average health status score for individuals who report that they have a long-term health condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominator</td>
<td>Sum of weighted response (wt_new)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerator</td>
<td>Sum of weighted EQ-5D™ value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average health status for all respondents</td>
<td>The average health status score for all individuals who completed the GP Patient Survey for that year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>