

**Spend and outcome factsheet 2009/10
Hull PCT**

Introduction

Programme budgeting is a well-established technique for assessing investment in health programmes rather than services. All Primary Care Trusts (PCT) in England have submitted a programme budget return since 2003/4.

NHS England has commissioned PHE Knowledge and Intelligence Team (Northern and Yorkshire) to produce a factsheet for each PCT in England. This factsheet presents an overview of spend and outcomes for Hull PCT. The factsheet presents:

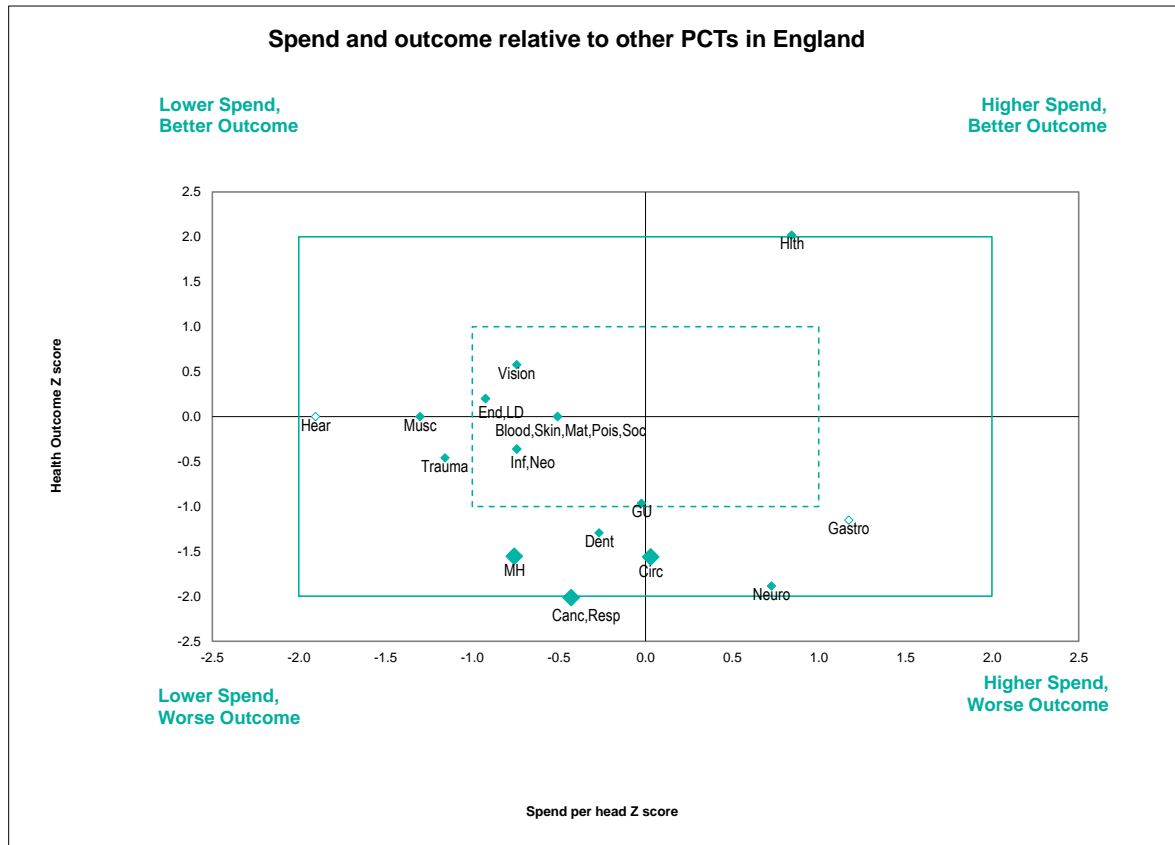
- A diagram that categorises each programme into four quadrants in terms of spend and outcome to allow easy identification of those areas that require priority attention by the PCT.
- A spine chart that shows variation in spend and outcomes compared to similar PCTs, the Strategic Health Authority (SHA) and England, and allows instant visual identification of programmes which may benefit from further review.
- A bar chart which shows spend by programme compared with PCTs in the same Office of National Statistics (ONS) cluster.

Key facts

- Hull PCT's highest spend areas, excluding programme 23 (Other), are £175 per head per year on Mental Health, £138 on Circulation and £100 on Cancers & Tumours.
- Hull PCT has no outlier areas of spend, but in the area(s): Cancers & Tumours, Healthy Individuals, the PCT has outlier(s) on outcomes.

[PCTs can use the Department of Health's programme budgeting spreadsheet to explore spend further by programme and sub programme.](#)

[This factsheet and a Spend and Outcome Tool can be found on the PHE KIT \(N&Y\) website.](#)



- ◇ No outcome indicators readily available
- ◆ Outcome indicators available

Programme Area Abbreviations

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|
| Infectious Diseases | Inf | Hearing | Hear | Disorders of Blood | Blood |
| Cancers & Tumours | Canc | Circulation | Circ | Maternity | Mat |
| Respiratory System | Resp | Mental Health | MH | Neonates | Neo |
| Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic | End | Dental | Dent | Neurological | Neuro |
| Genito Urinary System | GU | GI System | Gastro | Healthy Individuals | Hlth |
| Learning Disabilities | LD | Musculoskeletal | Musc | Social Care Needs | Soc |
| Adverse effects & poisoning | Pois | Trauma & Injuries | Trauma | | |

Interpreting the chart:

Each dot represents a programme budget category. The three largest spending programmes nationally (Mental Health, Circulatory Diseases and Cancer) are represented by larger dots.

The outcome measures on the chart have been chosen because they are reasonably representative of the programme as a whole. This means that for some programmes no outcome data is available.

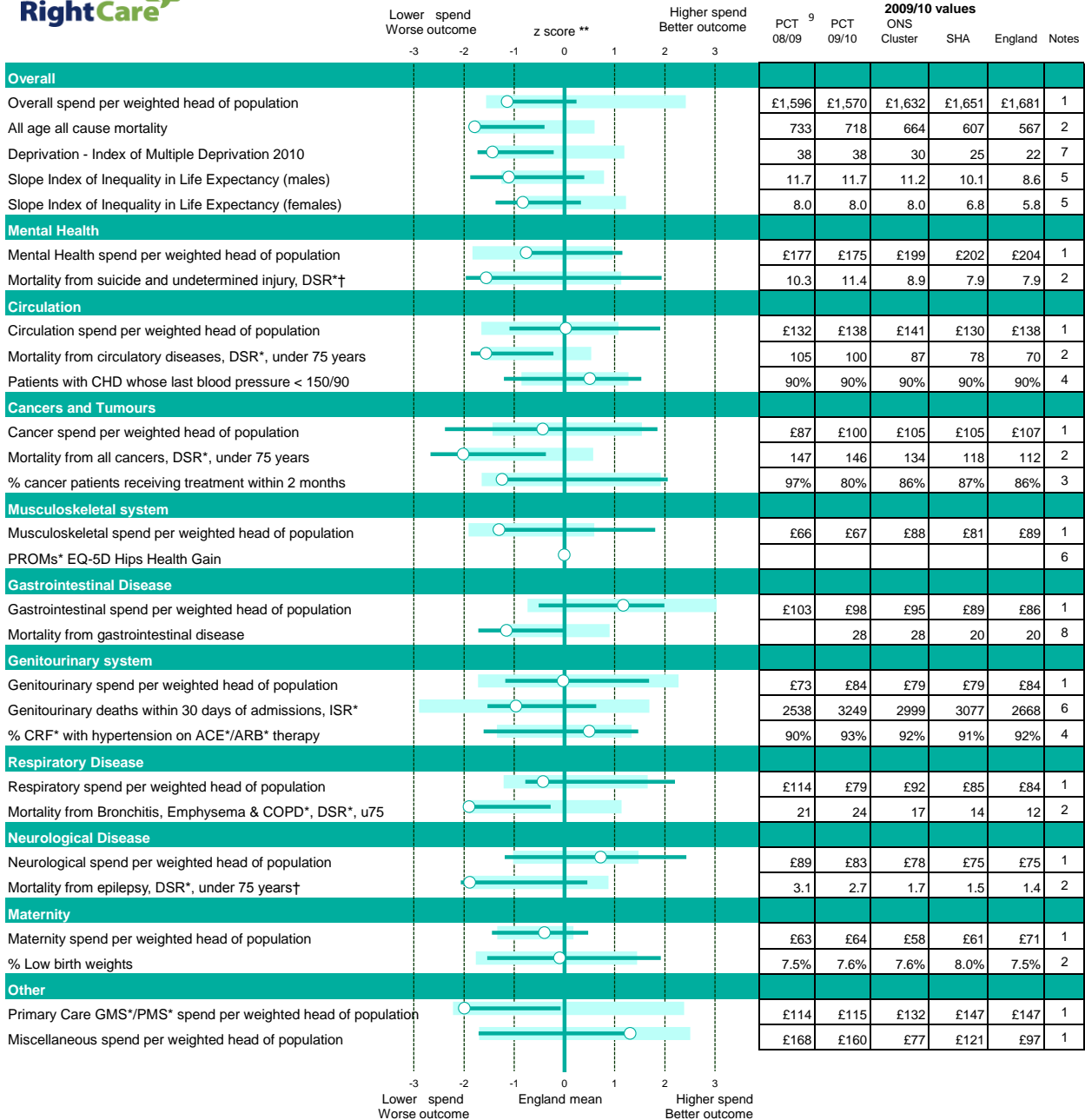
The source data for the outcome measures shown on the chart can be found in the Spend and Outcome Tool.

A programme lying outside the solid +/- 2 z scores box, may indicate the need to investigate further. If the programme lies to the left or right of the box, the spend may need reviewing, and if it lies outside the top or bottom of the box, the outcome may need reviewing. Programmes outside the box at the corners may need a review of both spend and outcome.

Programmes lying outside the dotted/thin +/- 1 z score box may also warrant further exploration.

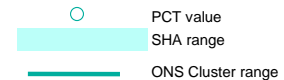
Z score:

A z score essentially measures the distance of a value from the mean (average) in units of standard deviations. A positive z score indicates that the value is above the mean, whereas a negative z score indicates that the value is below the mean. A z score below -2 or above +2 may indicate the need to investigate further.



**** z scores**

A z score essentially measures the distance of a value from the mean (average) in units of standard deviations. A positive z score indicates that the value is above the mean whereas a negative z score indicates that the value is below the mean. A z score below -2 or above +2 may indicate the need to investigate further.



Notes

1. Department of Health 2009/10
2. NCHOD 2007 - 2009 data
3. Healthcare Commission 2009/10
4. Quality and Outcomes Framework 2009/10
5. SHA and Cluster values are PCT averages
6. HSCIC 2007 - 2008 data
7. Population weighted average of LLSOA IMD 2010
8. PHE KIT (N&Y) 2007 - 2009 data
9. Significant changes were introduced to the programme budgeting data collection methodology in 2010/11. Expenditure in 2010/11 should not be directly compared to expenditure in 2009/10.

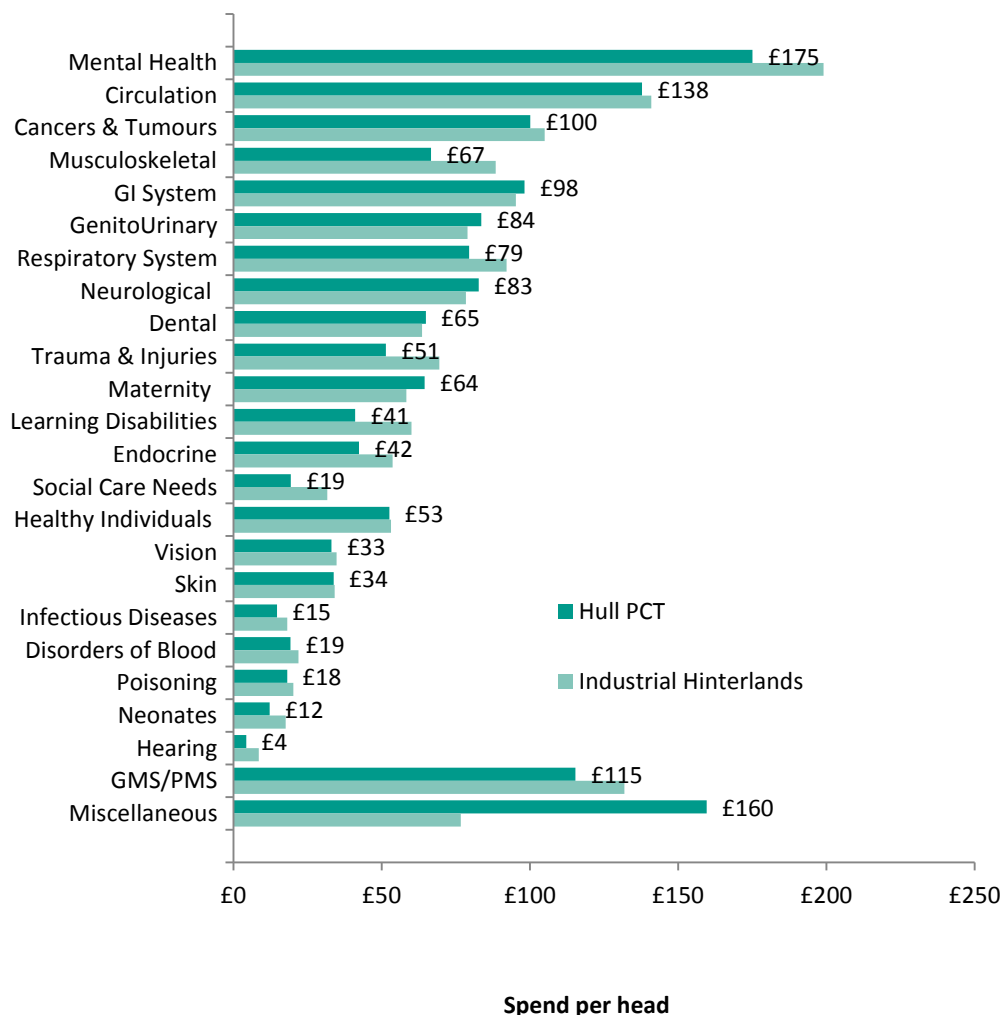
ONS Cluster

Clusters are used to group PCTs together according to key characteristics common to the population in that grouping. The Office of National Statistics derive these groupings, known as clusters, from census data.

- *ACE - Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor
- *ARB - Angiotensin receptor blocker
- *COPD - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- *CRF - Chronic Renal Failure
- *DSR - Directly Standardised Rate per 100,000
- *GMS - General Medical Services contract
- *ISR - Indirectly Standardised Rate per 100,000
- *PMS - Patient Medical Services contract
- *PROMs - Patient Reported Outcome Measures

† Rates based on small numbers.

Spend compared to ONS Cluster



This chart shows spend per head of population for your PCT and ONS cluster.

It also shows GMS/PMS spend on Primary Care (23a), and Miscellaneous spend (23x). Currently Primary Care prescribing is apportioned across programme areas but the spend on primary care staffing is not apportioned. If Miscellaneous spend is large then it may give a less accurate picture of spend on each programme, and PCTs may wish to take steps to reduce the amount of Miscellaneous spend in their programme budget return.