



**Capability** metrics demonstrate that a capability exists / has been released to the market, and is ready to be adopted. They can be binary metrics (e.g. does the capability exist: yes/no?)

**Engagement and Adoption** metrics provide evidence of the extent to which participants are engaged and supportive, and the extent of adoption of a capability. Examples include number of participants and perceptions about whether a benefit will be realised.

**Meaningful use** metrics measure how frequently/intensively a capability is being used. They provide early evidence that longer-term benefits and outcomes *are on track* to be realised. They can be compared to baseline levels or predictions.

**Benefit / disbenefit** metrics provide evidence of the extent to which a benefit or disbenefit has been realised. A benefit is a measureable improvement relative to the status quo of a particular stakeholder

**Outcome** metrics provide evidence of the extent of improvement/deterioration in long term health and economic outcomes. Note that it may not be possible to directly attribute change in the outcome to specific initiatives, i.e., say that the introduction of a particular capability *caused* improvement in the outcome.