

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS OF DELAYED TRANSFER OF CARE METRICS AND OUR CURRENT PERFORMANCE

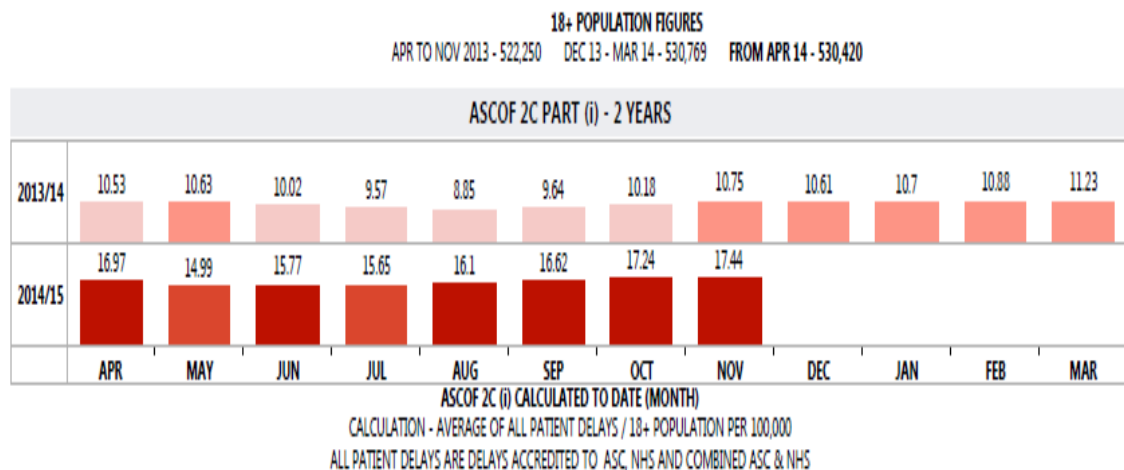
Adult and Social Care Outcome Framework (ASCOF) 2C part (i):

This measures the impact of hospital services (acute, mental health and non-acute) and community-based care in facilitating timely and appropriate transfer from all hospitals for all adults.

This indicates the ability of the whole system to ensure appropriate transfer from hospital for the entire adult population. It is an important marker of the effective joint working of local partners, and is a measure of the effectiveness of the interface between health and social care services. Minimising delayed transfers of care and enabling people to live independently at home is one of the desired outcomes of social care.

Part (i) measures the overall number of delayed transfers of care. The calculation for this metric is the average of all patient delays per 100,000 adult (18+) population. As at the end of November 2014 the average number of patients delays accredited to adult and social care, NHS and combined adult and social care and NHS per 100,000 population was 17.44. 17.44 which represents is 6.69 (or 62.2%) above the level reported for November 2013 of 10.75 (see chart 1 below). A more detailed breakdown of this metric is included in Appendix 2.

Chart 1

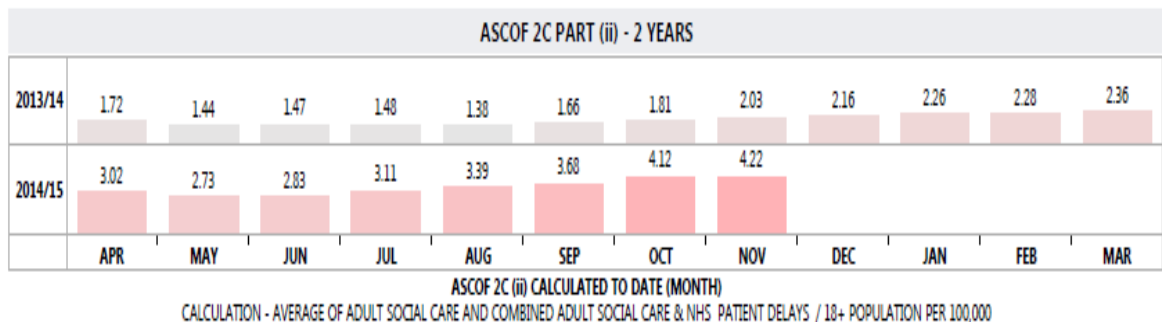


ASCOF 2C part (ii):

This measures the number of delays which are attributable to social care or jointly to social care and the NHS. The calculation for this metric is the average of all adult social care and combined adult social care and NHS patient delays per 100,000 adult population.

As at the end of November 2014 the average number of patients delayed accredited to adult social care and combined adult social care and NHS per 100,000 population was 4.22. 4.22 represents an uplift of 2.19 (or 107.9%) above the level reported for November 2013 of 2.03 (see chart 2 below). A more detailed breakdown of this metric is included in Appendix 2.

Chart 2

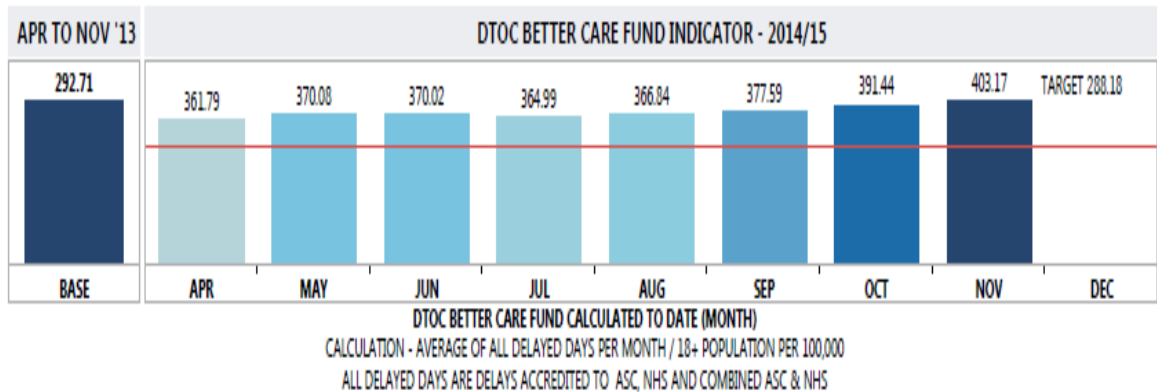
Better Care Fund (BCF) Outcome Metric 3:

This is a nationally defined metric measuring delivery of the outcome of effective joint working of hospital services (acute, mental health and non-acute) and community-based care in facilitating timely and appropriate transfer from all hospitals for all adults. The aim is therefore to reduce the rate of delayed bed days per 100,000 population.

The calculation for this metric is the average of all delayed days per month per 100,000 adult population.

As at the end of November 2014 the average number of delayed days per month per 100,000 population was 403.17. 403.17 represents an uplift of 46.62 (or 13.1%) above the 2014/15 Q3 target of 356.55 (see chart 3 below). A more detailed breakdown of this metric is included in Appendix 2.

Chart 3



Benchmarking

Chart 4 below shows Leicestershire and Leicester City monthly performance for the number of patients delays accredited to adult and social care, NHS and combined adult and social care and NHS per 100,000 population.

This is shown against a peer group of local authorities (shown with the red line) for the period April to November 2014 (see Appendix 3 for the local authorities included in the peer group). As at November 2014, performance for Leicestershire was at 18.85 and for Leicester City was at 12.19. Leicestershire's performance was 4.19 (or 28.6%) above the peer group benchmark of 14.66 and Leicester City's performance was 2.47 (or 16.8%) below the benchmark.

Chart 4

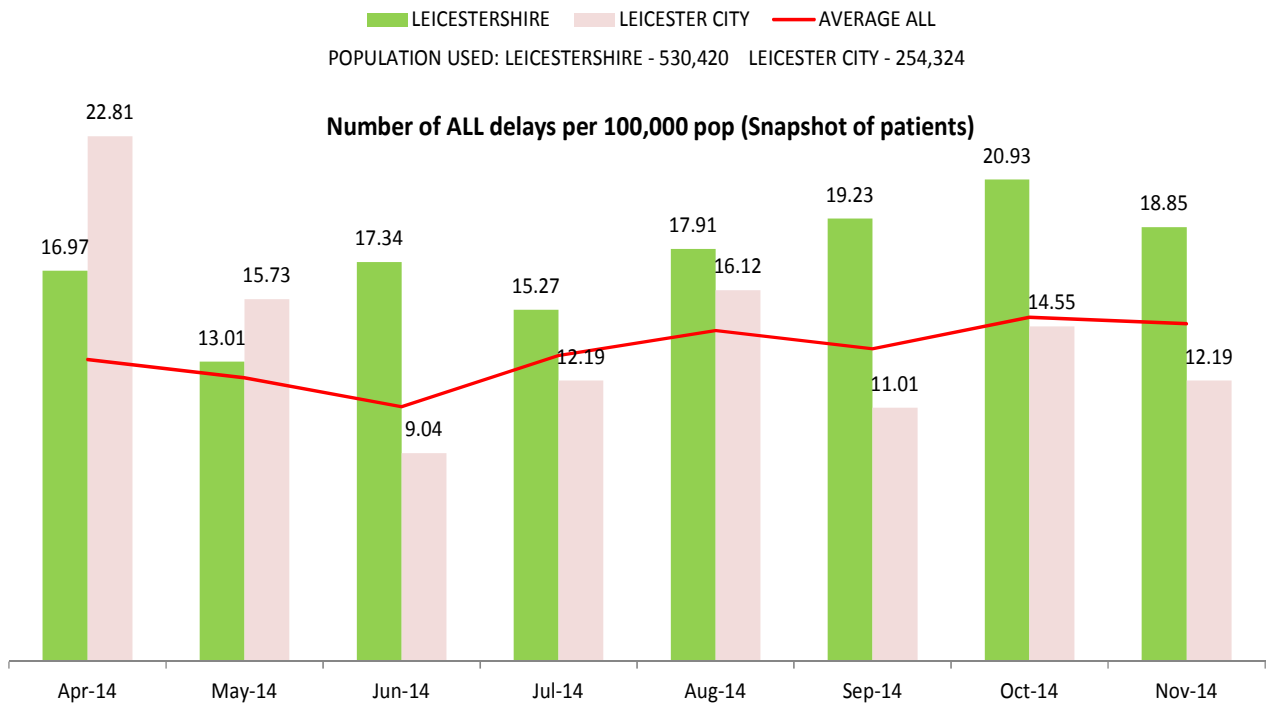
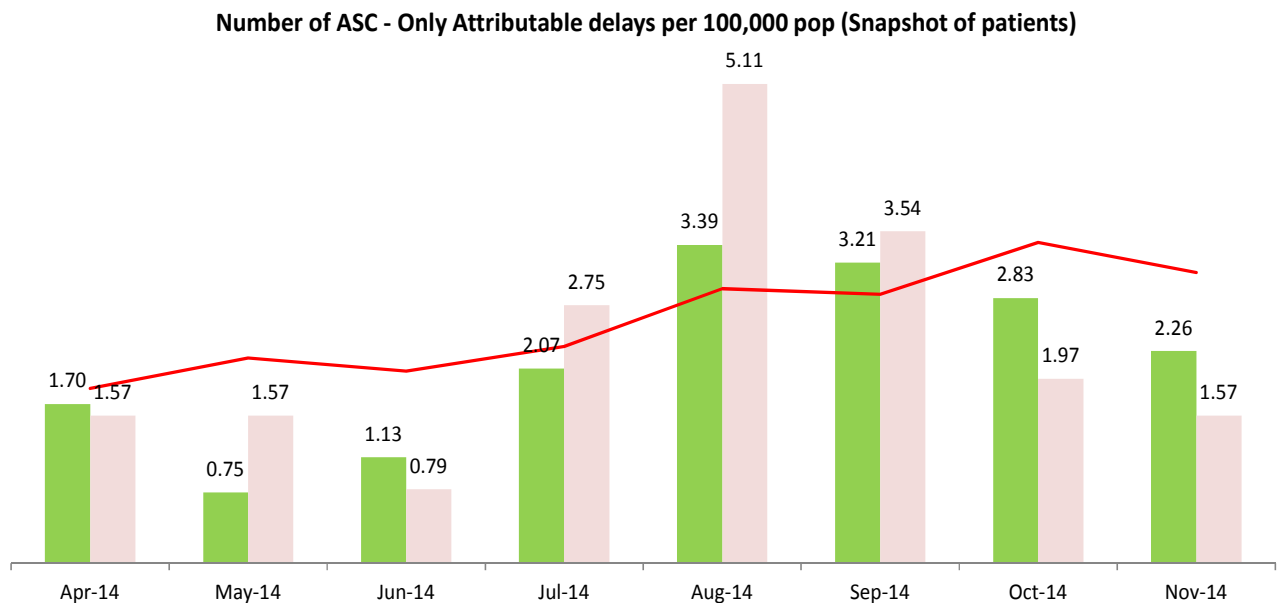


Chart 5 below shows Leicestershire and Leicester City monthly performance for number of patients delays accredited only to adult and social care per 100,000 population.

This is shown against a peer group of local authorities (shown with the red line) for the period April to November 2014 (see Appendix 3 for the local authorities included in the peer group).

As at November 2014, performance for Leicestershire was at 2.26 and for Leicester City was at 1.57. Leicestershire's performance was 0.84 (or 27.1%) below the peer group benchmark of 3.10 and Leicester City's performance was 1.53 (or 49.4%) below the benchmark.

Chart 5



In addition to the three metrics detailed above, there is an additional metric used within the NHS to measure delayed transfers of care. This is a measure of the total number of patients delayed divided by the total number of occupied beds. As of 27 November 2014, against the national target of 3.5%, performance for Leicestershire patients delayed at UHL was at 5.65%, for LPT (community hospitals) was at 17.69% and for all providers was at 7.33% (see Appendix 4).

Reported in the Local Government Chronicle dated 27 November 2014, an article on page 8 titled, '*Delayed transfer rate soars to highest level*' states:

"Analysis of official figures by LGC's sister title Health Service Journal has revealed a 7% rise in the number of days patient's discharge from hospitals has been delayed – from 1.4 million over the 12 months to September 2013 to 1.5 million over the same period to September 2014"

The article continues to state:

"The rate of change has accelerated over the past 12 months after two years of being broadly flat"

(How does this relate to our position – can we given a comparison to the national?)

Appendix 5 shows a snapshot of a chart taken from the article illustrating the increase in delayed transfers of care (in millions of bed days) for the period September 2011 to September 2014.

Appendix 2

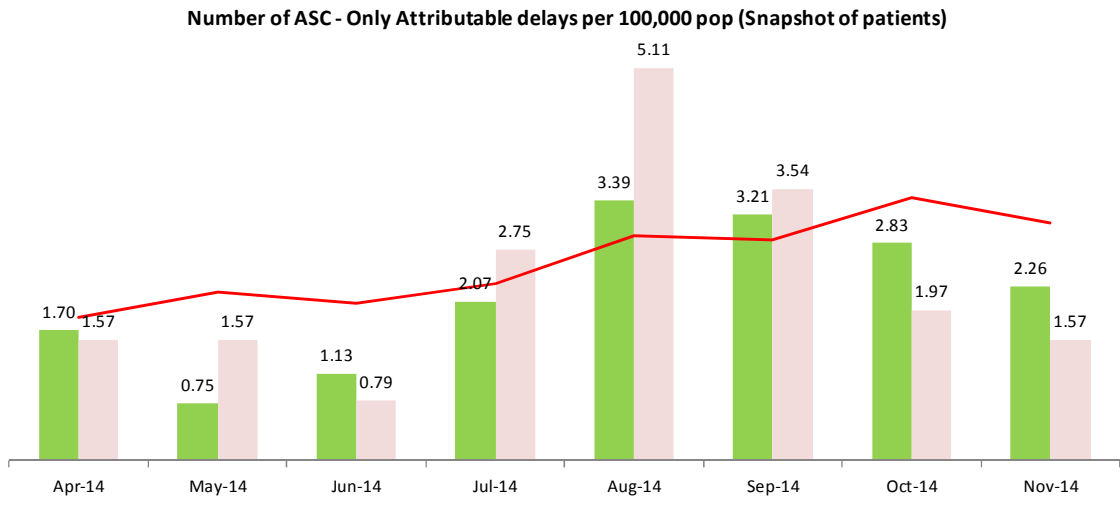
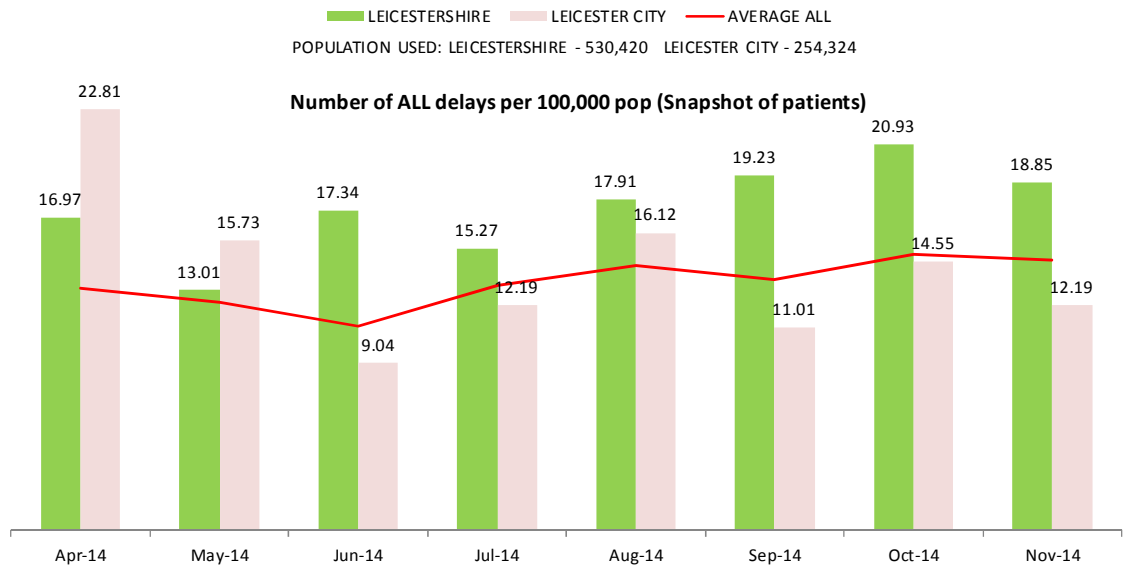
DTOC - DELAYED PATIENT (SNAPSHOT) DASHBOARD



DTC - DELAYED DAYS DASHBOARD



Appendix 3



| Authority | Total number of ALL snapshot delays per 100,000 pop (Apr to Nov 2014) | Total number of ASC only snapshot delays per 100,000 pop (Apr to Nov 2014) | % of ALL snapshot delays that are attributable to ASC only (Apr to Nov 2014) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Northamptonshire | 233.09 | 10.78 | 4.6% |
| Derby City | 79.03 | 5.17 | 6.5% |
| Lincolnshire | 86.86 | 9.08 | 10.5% |
| Milton Keynes | 118.01 | 14.62 | 12.4% |
| Leicestershire | 139.51 | 17.34 | 12.4% |
| Nottingham City | 68.02 | 8.91 | 13.1% |
| Leicester City | 113.63 | 18.87 | 16.6% |
| Gloucestershire | 22.57 | 3.93 | 17.4% |
| Nottinghamshire | 86.49 | 18.15 | 21.0% |
| Worcestershire | 132.33 | 29.09 | 22.0% |
| Warwickshire | 134.16 | 32.97 | 24.6% |
| Cambridgeshire | 149.19 | 39.24 | 26.3% |
| Shropshire | 90.53 | 24.54 | 27.1% |
| Rutland | 117.30 | 33.51 | 28.6% |
| Derbyshire | 81.43 | 25.27 | 31.0% |
| North Yorkshire | 66.88 | 22.09 | 33.0% |
| Staffordshire | 105.27 | 38.73 | 36.8% |

Appendix 4

| Delayed Transfers of Care Summary Report | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Census Date 27 November 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Summary Performance | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data source: weekly SRREP returns from providers (UHL, LPT (Community, Mental Health, Learning Disabilities Services, City Rehabilitation Centre (CRC) and Clinical Intermediate Care Beds (CICB)) 2014/15 Quarterly Performance (per quarter, to-date) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | County | | | | City | | | | Overall | | | |
| | | % Delayed Actual | % Delayed Target | Actual per 100,000 | Target per 100,000 | % Delayed Actual | % Delayed Target | Actual per 100,000 | Target per 100,000 | % Delayed Actual | % Delayed Target | Actual per 100,000 | Target per 100,000 |
| All | Q1 | 6.62% | 3.63% | 13.6 | 8.3 | 5.26% | 3.63% | 15.6 | 12.0 | 6.08% | 3.63% | 14.2 | 9.4 |
| | Q2 | 7.01% | 3.63% | 14.2 | 8.3 | 4.83% | 3.63% | 13.6 | 12.0 | 6.17% | 3.63% | 14.0 | 9.4 |
| | Q3 | 7.33% | 3.63% | 15.7 | 8.3 | 4.99% | 3.63% | 14.6 | 12.0 | 6.44% | 3.63% | 15.4 | 9.4 |
| UHL | Q1 | 4.74% | 0.89% | 6.8 | 1.5 | 4.03% | 1.30% | 8.6 | 3.2 | 4.46% | 1.28% | 7.4 | 2.3 |
| | Q2 | 5.30% | 0.89% | 7.4 | 1.5 | 4.86% | 1.30% | 8.2 | 3.2 | 4.81% | 1.28% | 7.6 | 2.3 |
| | Q3 | 5.65% | 0.89% | 8.4 | 1.5 | 4.78% | 1.30% | 10.4 | 3.2 | 5.31% | 1.28% | 8.0 | 2.3 |
| LPT (Community Hospitals) | Q1 | 15.84% | 3.20% | 4.9 | 0.8 | 3.51% | 3.70% | 0.2 | 0.8 | 14.97% | 2.90% | 3.4 | 0.8 |
| | Q2 | 18.24% | 3.20% | 5.5 | 0.8 | 7.36% | 3.70% | 0.5 | 0.8 | 17.54% | 2.90% | 4.0 | 0.8 |
| | Q3 | 17.63% | 3.20% | 5.4 | 0.8 | 8.04% | 3.70% | 0.4 | 0.8 | 17.04% | 2.90% | 3.3 | 0.8 |
| LPT (Mental Health Learning Disabilities) | Q1 | 5.67% | 3.00% | 1.7 | 1.0 | 7.88% | 5.10% | 5.0 | 4.0 | 6.75% | 4.10% | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| | Q2 | 3.65% | 3.00% | 1.2 | 1.0 | 4.75% | 5.10% | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.14% | 4.10% | 1.7 | 3.0 |
| | Q3 | 5.29% | 3.00% | 1.8 | 1.0 | 3.73% | 5.10% | 2.1 | 4.0 | 4.62% | 4.10% | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| LPT - Clarendon Ward* | Q1 | 20.28% | 0.00% | 0.2 | 0.0 | 12.06% | 0.00% | 1.9 | 0.0 | 13.47% | 0.00% | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| | Q2 | 14.06% | 0.00% | 0.1 | 0.0 | 14.44% | 0.00% | 2.1 | 0.0 | 14.39% | 0.00% | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| | Q3 | 6.76% | 0.00% | 0.1 | 0.0 | 12.38% | 0.00% | 1.2 | 0.0 | 11.31% | 0.00% | 0.4 | 0.0 |

* Note: Effective from 10th April 2015, CRC and CICB - City Rehabilitation Centre and Clinical Intermediate Care beds respectively, have become Clarendon and Beechwood wards (i.e. City Inpatient wards, based at the Evington Centre, Gwendolen Road, Leicester, supporting City Inpatients.

Notes

Please be aware that retrospective data inputting by Providers can impact on previously extracted figures.

This report looks at weekly census data. Therefore if patients' delay continues from one week to the other, they would be counted more than once.

Note also: As of 1 April 2015, services provided at Leicestershire Community Hospitals and the now Clarendon ward (formerly City Rehabilitation Centre and Clinical Intermediate Care beds) are under the management of Leicestershire Partnership Trust (LPT)

Targets for 2014-15

Note: delayed discharges are being monitored under the 'Better Care Fund' on days delayed, as opposed to patients delayed, expressed as 'average monthly days delayed per 100,000 population'. This report is therefore subject to review, as an interim, targets as for 2013-14 have been rolled forward into 2014-15.

Definitions

Total No of Patients Delayed
Number of patients whose discharge has been delayed, as at midnight on Thursday

Total Occupied Beds
A count of the number of patients (by responsible PCT) occupying a bed, as at midnight on Thursday

% Delay
Total number of patients delayed (as at the census date) divided by the total number of occupied beds

No. of Delays per 100,000 population
Total number of patients delayed, divided by the target population and then multiplied by 100,000.

Note: Actual activity per 100,000 population reported here is based on ONS 2014 population projection, summarised below:

| Organisation | Population |
|--------------|------------|
| County | 556,876 |
| City | 254,331 |
| Combined | 821,147 |

Providers

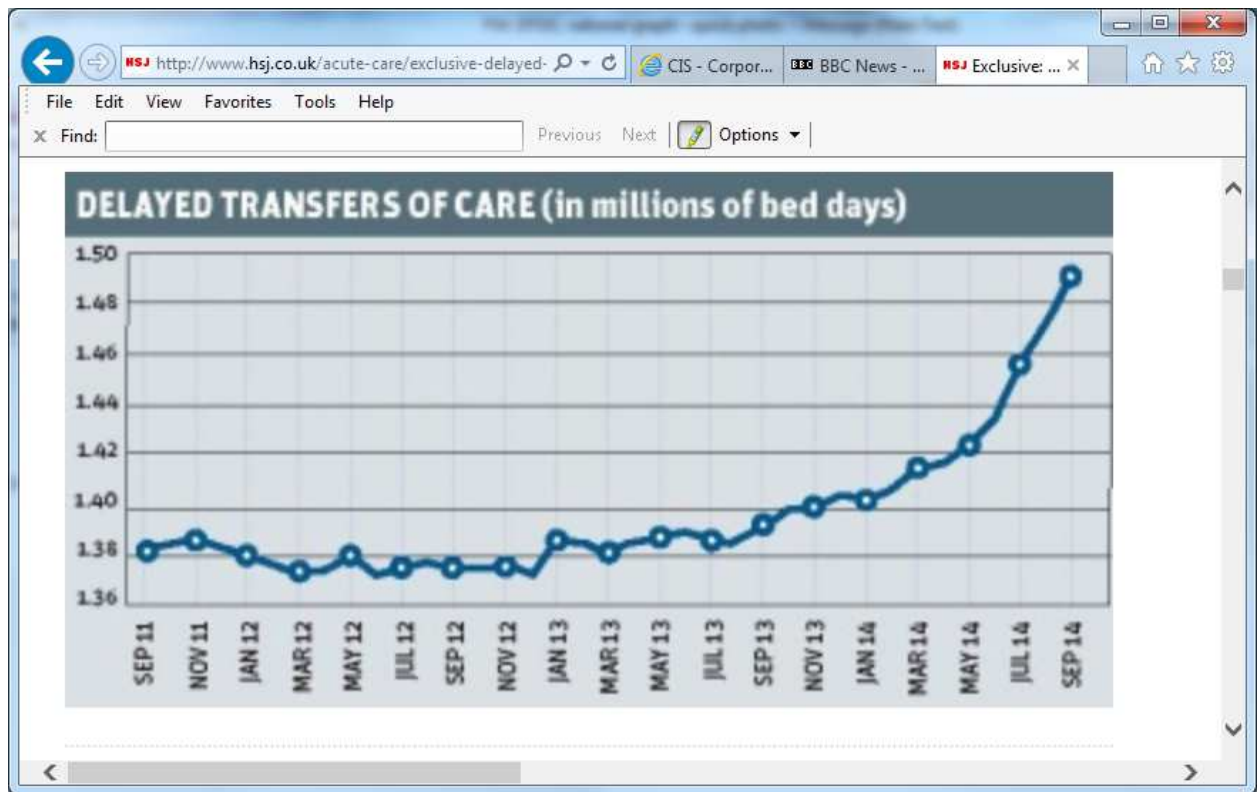
UHL - Data received weekly and is a snapshot, as at midnight on Thursday.

LPT (Community Hospitals) - Data received weekly and is a snapshot, as at midnight on Thursday.

LPT (MHL/D) - Data received weekly and is a snapshot, as at midnight on Thursday.

LPT - (Clarendon Ward) - As of 1 Apr 2015, data on delayed discharges are being received and reported here.

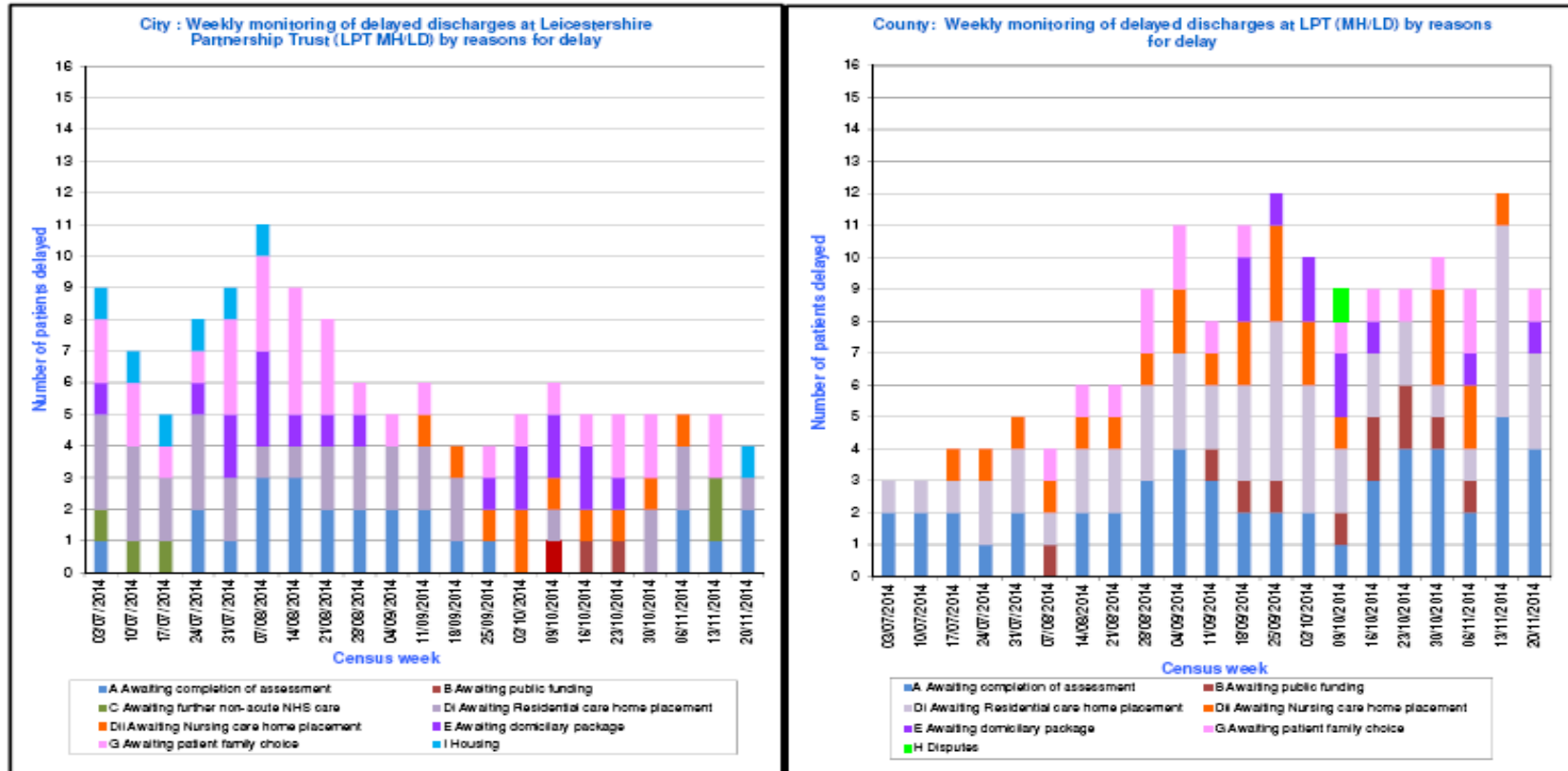
Appendix 5



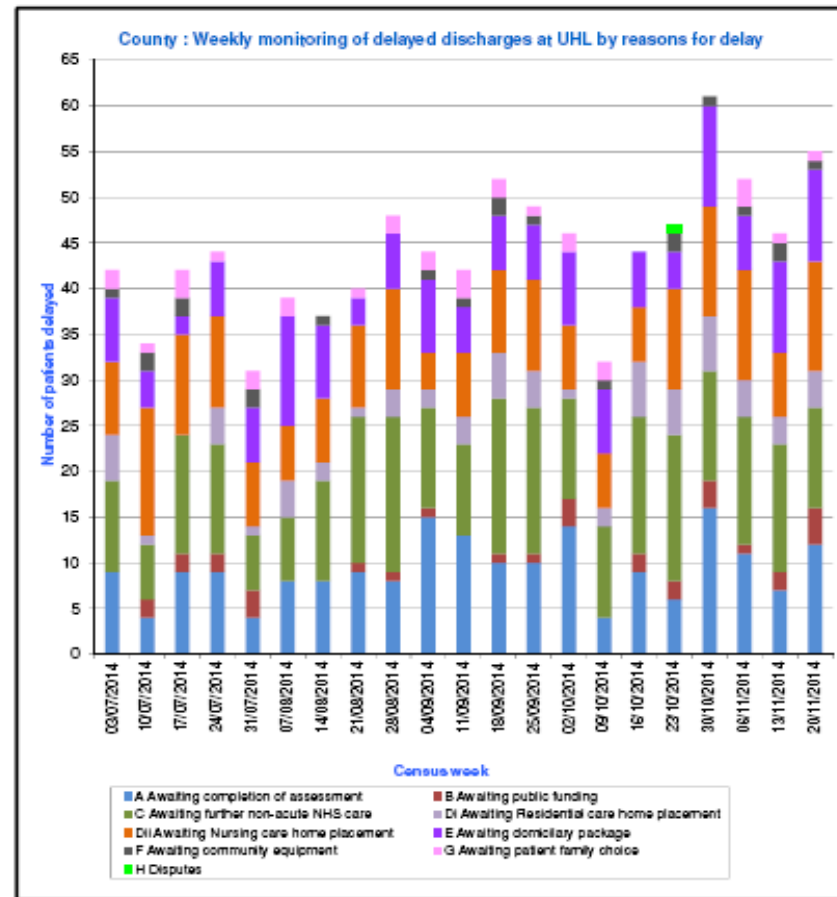
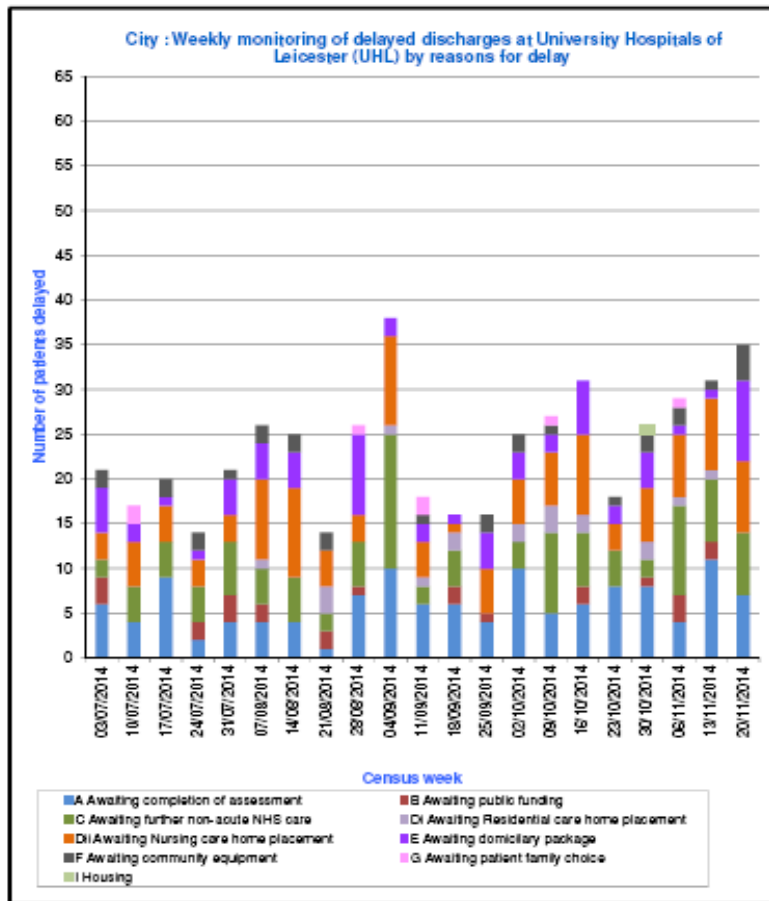
Appendix 6



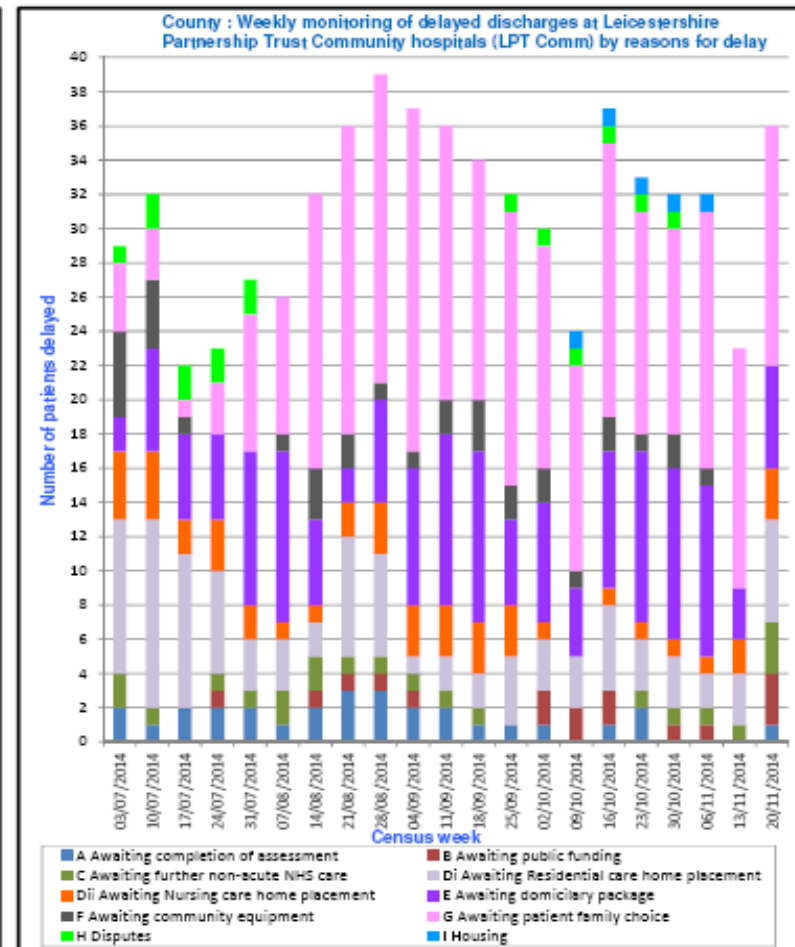
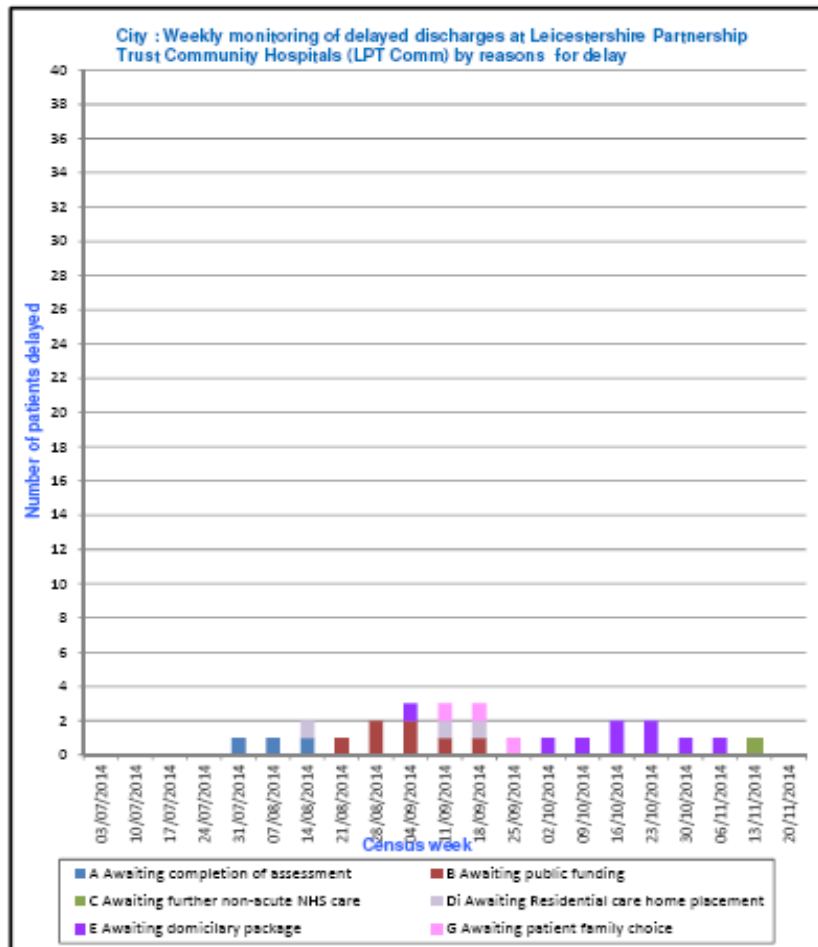
Greater East Midlands
Commissioning Support Unit



Data source: weekly SITREP returns from providers (UHL, LPT (Community, Mental Health, Learning Disabilities Services and Clarendon ward)



Data source: weekly SITREP returns from providers (UHL, LPT (Community, Mental Health, Learning Disabilities Services and Clarendon ward))



Data source: weekly SITREP returns from providers (UHL, LPT (Community, Mental Health, Learning Disabilities Services and Clarendon ward)