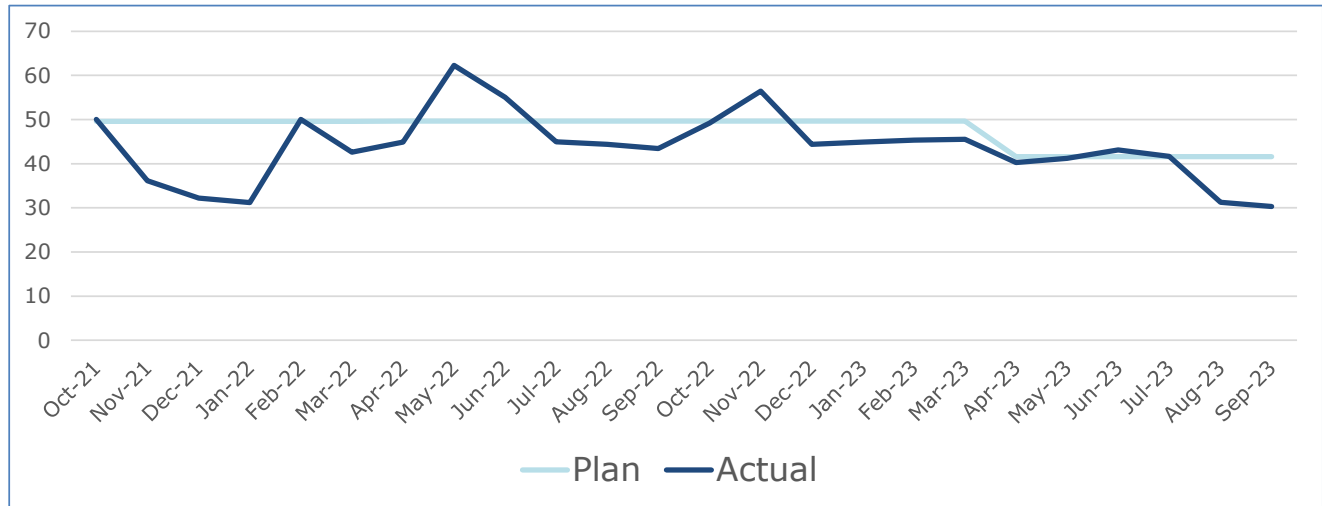


HWB Better Care Monitoring 2023-24: Appendix 2: Better Care Fund Metrics Report Q2 2023-24

Permanent Admissions to Nursing and Residential Homes

Figure 1 Residential Admissions (per month) - 24 months to September 2023



2023-24 plan: Lower than 41.6 per month (average of annual target of 499.6.)

September 2023 actual: 30.3 (See note about data collection below.)

September 2022 comparison: 43.4.

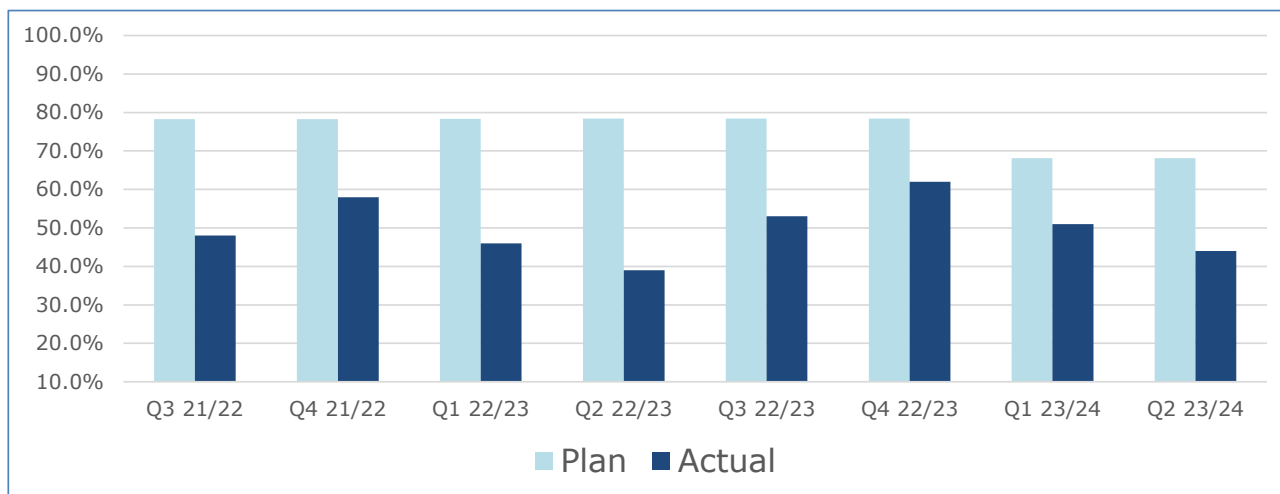
Adult Social care are continuing to work towards reducing new admissions to residential settings, while increasing non-residential options. This has been effective and the percentage of res to non-res customers has been moving in the right direction, however the average cost of placements is increasing, due to market pressures and complexity of customer need.

Due to increased demand and reduced market capacity, ASC are experiencing significant wait times in all areas of the business. This means the current performance may be impacted by individuals having to wait longer before a placement can be identified, which shows as an over estimated reduction in new admissions.

Please note that data for this metric is collected over an extended period. Hence, the most recent months will always show low figures pending full data collection.

% Of Older People at Home 91 Days after Discharge into Reablement/Rehabilitation Services

Figure 2 Reablement (% 65+ at home 91+ days post-discharge) - 24 months to Q2 2023-24



2023-24 plan: Higher than 68.2 percent per month (annual target of 68.2 percent.)

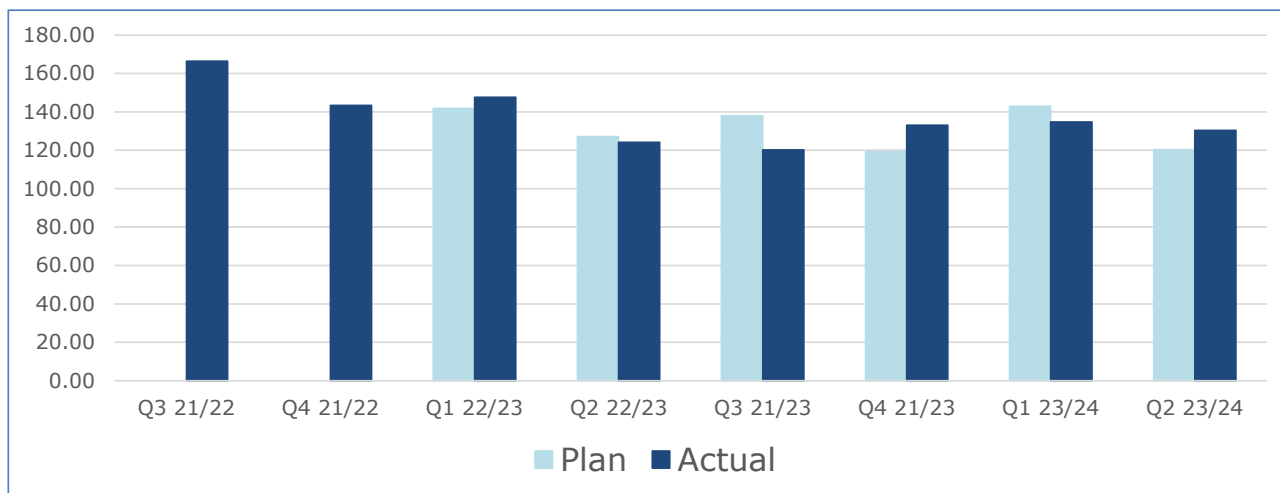
Q2 2023-24 actual: 44.0 percent.

Q2 2022-23 comparison: 39.0 percent.

There has been an increase to the level of dependence and complexity of people referred to the reablement service over the last 12 months. This is due to an increase in dependency in the relevant population, particularly those being discharged from hospital, and also an increased focus on ensuring as many people as possible benefit from referral to a reablement service, so a wider application of the criteria for the service.

Unplanned Hospitalisation for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Figure 3 Ambulatory Case Sensitive Conditions - 24 months to Q2 2023-24



Q2 2023-24 plan: Lower than 120.3 – Indirectly standardised rate of admissions per 100,000 population.

Q2 2023-24 actual: 130.4.

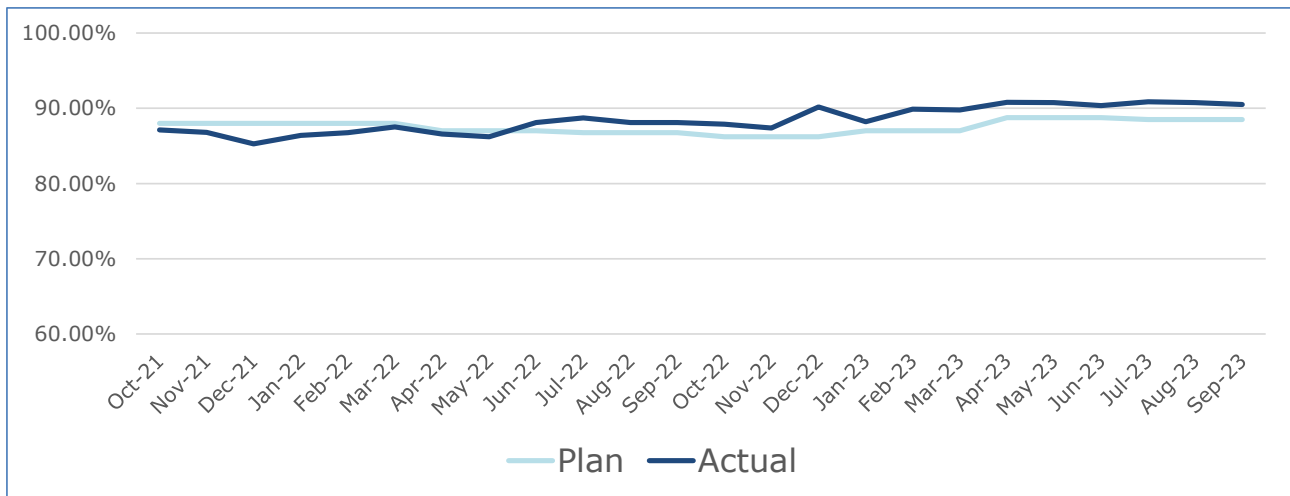
Q2 2022-23 comparison: 124.2 percent.

This metric is a measure of emergency admissions with a primary diagnosis of an ambulatory care sensitive condition such as: acute bronchitis, angina, ischaemic heart disease, heart failure, dementia, emphysema, epilepsy, hypertension, diabetes, COPD, pulmonary oedema.

At Q2 2023/24 the avoidable admission rate is 8.4% above the planned figure of 120.3 although there is not a discernible trend in the figures available to date.

Discharge to Usual Place of Residence

Figure 4 Discharge to Usual Place of Residence - 24 months to September 2023



Q2 2023-24 plan: Higher than 88.5 percent.

September 2023 actual: 90.5 percent.

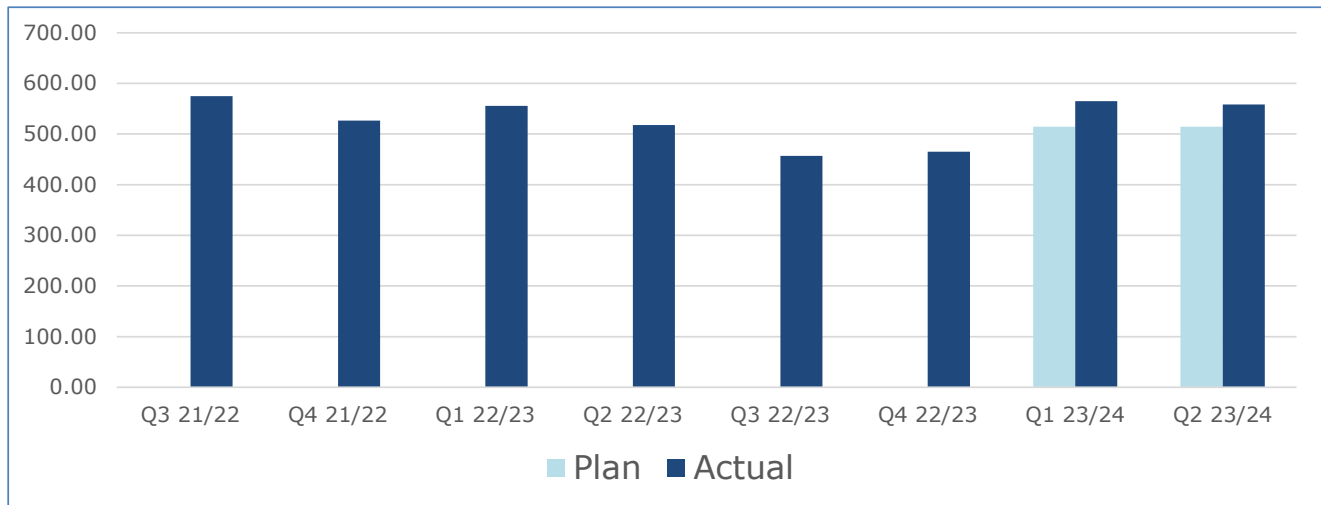
September 2022 comparison: 88.1 percent.

This measure for discharge to usual place of residence has been constructed by the national BCF team around the 95% expectation in the discharge policy for Pathways 0 and 1. However it should be noted that the policy was not intended as setting a hard target for these pathways.

This metric continues to perform above plan.

Emergency Admissions due to Falls

Figure 5 Emergency Admissions due to Falls - 24 months to Q2 2023-24



Q2 2023-24 plan: Lower than 514.5 percent.

Q2 2023-24 actual: 558.4 percent.

Q2 2022-23 comparison: 517.5 percent.

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes.

This indicator is an important measure around joint working between adult social care and health partners (e.g., urgent community response services) to prevent hospital admissions and reduce falls which will improve outcomes for older people and support independence.

At Q2 2023/24 the Falls rate is above the planned figure of 514.5 by 8.5%, and above a 2-year average of 527.4. However, it has fallen slightly since Q1. In both 2021/22 and 2022/23, the highest figures were recorded in Q1.

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