

Request for further information:

1. How are the metric targets for the BCF in Worcestershire set – what information is this based on?
2. Is there wider benchmarking data/ information available to analyse and provide some comparison of how we are performing nationally and locally for each metric. This could provide an indication of whether what is being commissioned using the BCF is having an impact on the metrics? Is there a threshold target that are set nationally for the metrics that local areas are expected to achieve within?

If so, can this information be provided to give a rounded picture on the achievements and challenges being faced in the Worcestershire system and the action plans surrounding them.

Residential Admissions

This metric is described in the BCF documentation as the “rate of permanent admissions to residential care per 100,000 population (65+)”. The Worcestershire target for 2023-24 is a rate of 535 admissions per 100,000 population aged 65+.

Background

This metric is based on a national measure in the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF). It is the number of adults aged 65 and over whose long-term support needs are met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (per 100,000 population) (ASCOF 2c, formerly metric 2A(2)). An admission refers to the first move into permanent care and excludes transfers. “Good” performance is low. The rationale for this metric in ASCOF is “avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes is a good indicator of maximising independence and delaying dependency. Research suggests that, where possible, people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential and nursing care. However, it is acknowledged that for some people drawing on care admission to residential or nursing care homes can represent an improvement in their situation. This indicator also captures efficiency. Residential and nursing care are often the most expensive forms of interventions. Relying on interventions that maximise independence - where appropriate - would represent a cost saving.” [Adult social care outcomes framework 2023 to 2024: draft handbook of definitions - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

The metric is reported as a rate per 100,000 population. The population figure specified within the BCF documents is a different figure than that required in the ASCOF definition, so the target rate differs but the actual number of admissions is used consistently. For 2023-24 the target number of admissions is 777 or below.

Performance

	Target 2023-24	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23
No of admissions	777	760	764	786	830	856
Population aged 65+	145,221	145,221	145,221	145,221	145,221	145,221
Rate per 100,000 population	535.05	523.34	526.10	541.25	571.54	589.45

Note: May-23 data used as Q1 submission due to delay in report to allow for inclusion of delayed purchasing

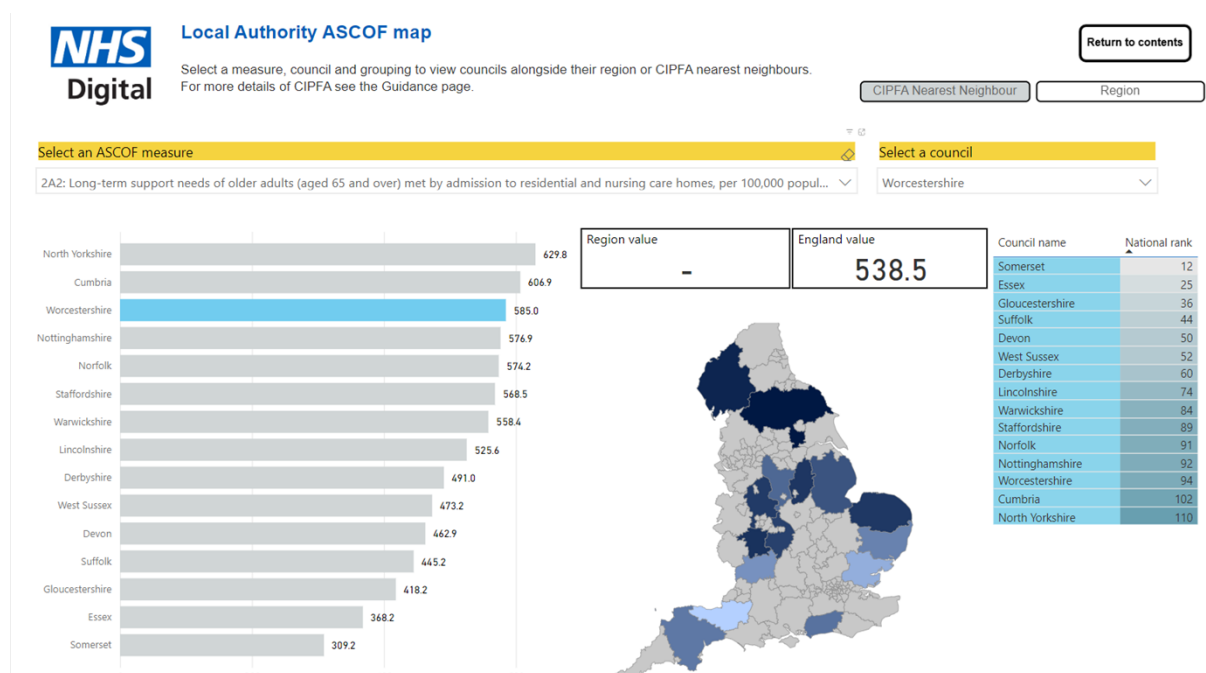
Target setting

The target for permanent admissions (nursing and residential) in 2023-24 is a rate of 535 admissions per 100,000 population aged 65+ and is based on 777 admissions. Setting the target for admissions is not an exact science as there are numerous factors that impact this such as the ageing population, capacity in community setting, impact of long term covid etc. For 2023-24 with the backdrop of increasing demand a decision was made to base the target on an estimated 5% increase in admissions from a baseline of 740 admissions in 2022-23. Although the rate of admissions dropped between 2022-23 and the previous year, in the last quarter of 2022-23 admissions were rising as part of a trend for an overall increase in demand for services.

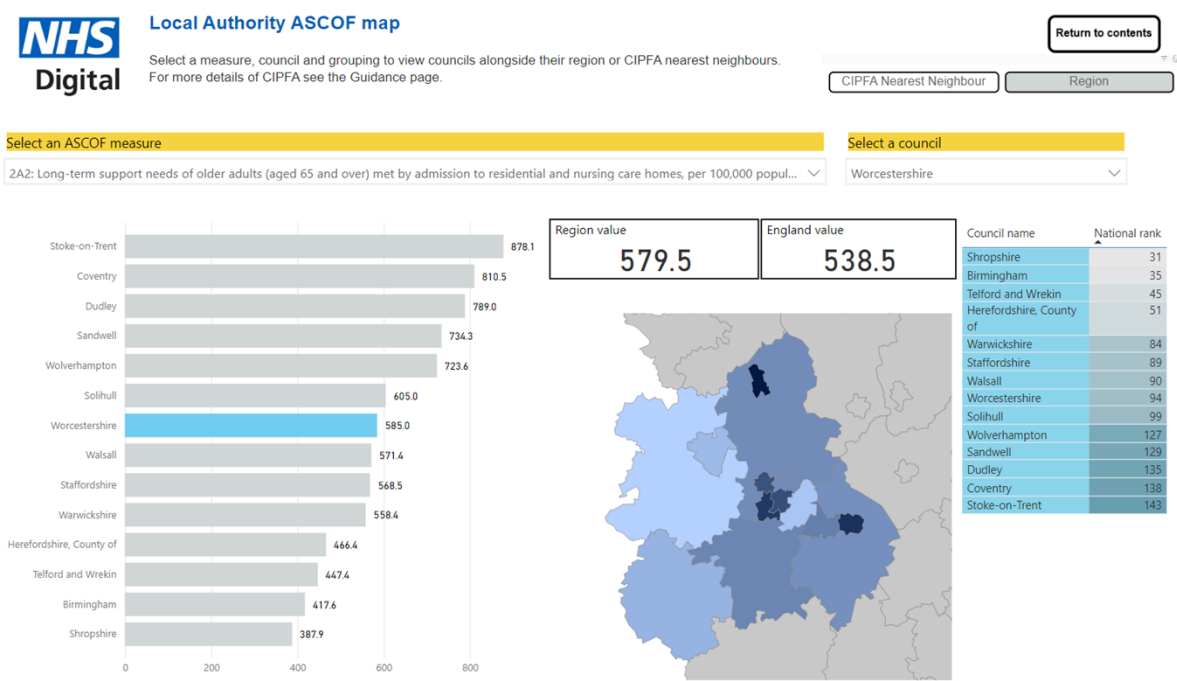
Benchmarking

The most recent benchmarking data available is for 2021-22. The graphic below shows Worcestershire performance in relation to comparators (CIPFA nearest neighbours). This data is based on population figures used in ASCOF which differ from the BCF figures (as explained above), so whilst the number of admissions is the same the rate is slightly different.

At a rate of 585 Worcestershire is above the comparator average (498.6) and the national average (538.5)



This graphic shows Worcestershire performance in relation to the West Midlands regional average (579.5):



Source: [Microsoft Power BI](#)

Worcestershire does have a higher rate of permanent admission in comparison to others. This is set in the context of Worcestershire having high numbers of care homes, property owners (Deferred Payments) and Self Funders who then drop below the financial threshold for support.

All placements in permanent care homes are scrutinised to ensure that alternative, more independent options have been considered. New admissions are reviewed each month as part of the performance cycle and deep dive analysis confirms admissions are only made where absolutely essential.

Comparator results for 2022-23 have not yet been published. In 2022-23 admissions in Worcestershire (740) were lower than the previous year (804).

Reablement:

The proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services.

Background

This metric is based on a national measure in the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF 2D (formerly 2B)). It measures “the proportion of older people aged 65 and over discharged from hospital to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting), who are at home or in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting 91 days after the date of their discharge from hospital”.

The data is reported on a 3-month basis with the final year end result being based on people discharged from hospital to a reablement service between October and December in the denominator and the number of them who are at home 91 days later, ie between January and March of that year, in the numerator.

Those who are in hospital or in a registered care home (other than for a brief episode of respite care from which they are expected to return home) at 91 days or who had died in this period are not counted in the numerator (but are included the denominator).

“There is strong evidence that reablement services lead to improved outcomes and value for money across the health and social care sectors. Reablement seeks to support people and maximise their level of independence, in order to minimise their need for ongoing support and dependence on public services. ” [Adult social care outcomes framework 2023 to 2024: draft handbook of definitions - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/114141/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-2023-to-2024-draft-handbook-of-definitions.pdf)

Performance

Target 2023-24	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23
83%	81.7%	82.8%	85.8%	87.1%	85.3%	87.0%

Target setting

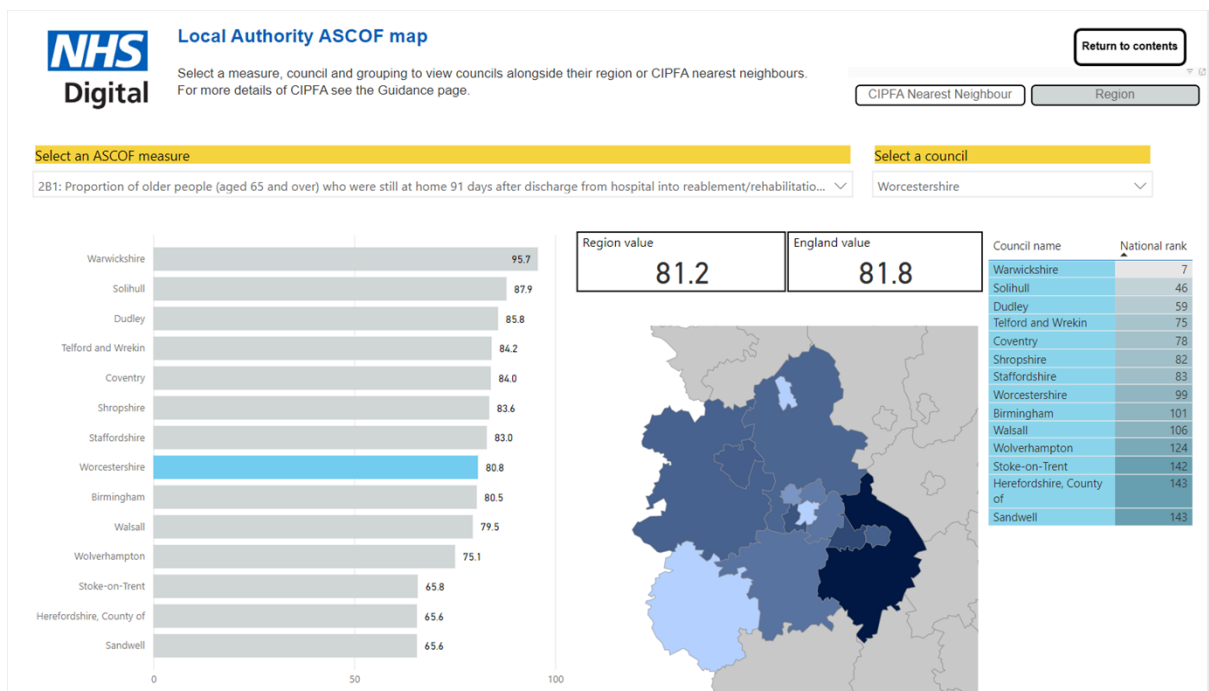
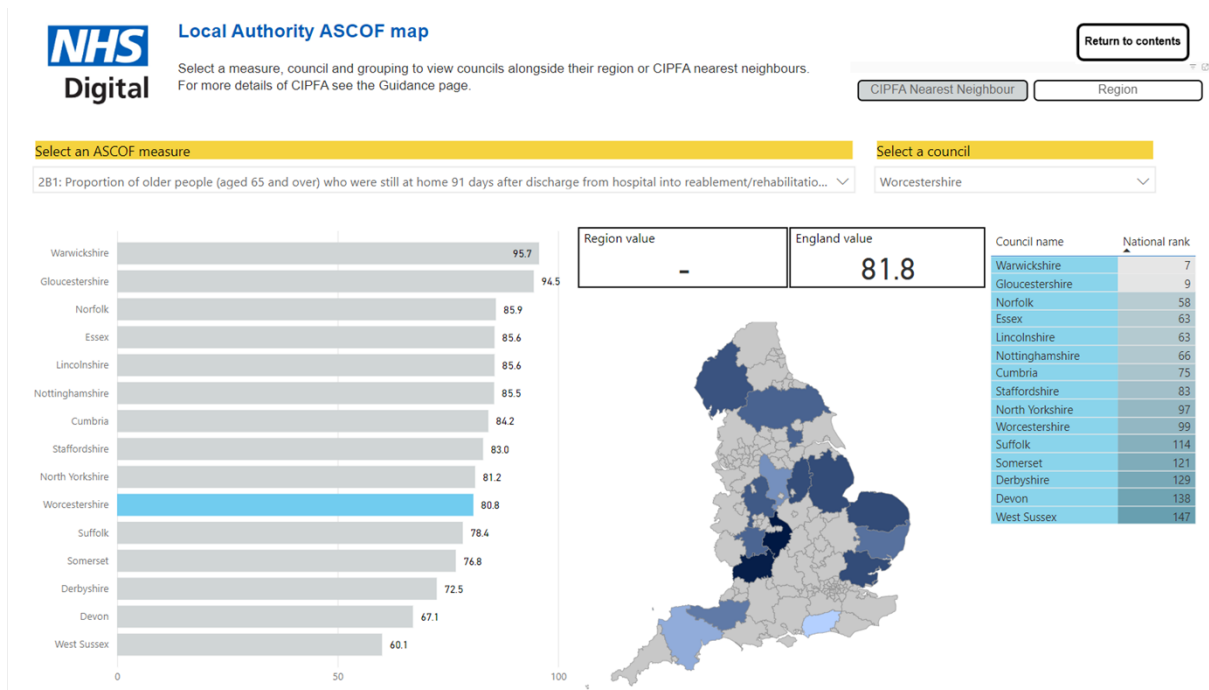
Target setting for this metric is based on the ambition to be on or above the performance of comparator authorities. At target setting for 2023-24, the benchmarking data available was for performance in 2021-22. The comparator average at this point was 80.8%, national average 81.8% and regional 81.2%. In 2021-22 Worcestershire’s performance was 80.8% and had increased to 83.6% by Mar-23.

The target for 2023-24 was set at 83% to be above the comparator average but recognising that the acuity of people leaving hospital is increasing.

Benchmarking

Again, the most recent benchmarking data available is for 2021-22. The next graphic shows Worcestershire performance in relation to comparators (CIPFA nearest neighbours) and in the second graphic in relation to the West Midlands region.

At 80.8% in 2012-22 Worcestershire was in line with the comparator group (average 80.8%) compared to the national average 81.8% and regional 81.2%.



Source: [Microsoft Power BI](#)

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