Better Care Fund 2025-26 Planning Template

6. Metrics for 2025-26

Selected Health and Wellbeing Board: | Leicestershire

8.1 Emergency admissions

		Apr 24 Actual	May 24 Actual	Jun 24 Actual	Jul 24 Actual	Aug 24 Actual	Sep 24 Actual	Oct 24 Actual	Nov 24 Actual	Dec 24 Actual	Jan 25 Actual	Feb 25 Actual	Mar 25 Actual	Rationale for how local goal for 2025-26 was set. Include how learning and performance to date in 2024-25 has been taken into account, impact of demographic and other demand drivers. Please also describe how the ambition represents a stretching target for the area.
Emergency admissions to hospital for people aged 65+ per 100,000 population	Rate	1,714	1,689	1,698	1,724	1,753	1,588	1,737	1,620	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The rationale for this target has been agreed across LLR. The target recognises that there has been a year on year increase in admissions since 22-23. The aim is to return to 0.8% better than 23-24 admissions numbers. This is a stretch target as it negates the projected 25-26 increase of 2% (also seen in 24-25) and further reduces this by 0.8% to see a reduction on 23-24 actuals. This is also against the projected POPPI increase in over 65 population of an additional 4%. The narrative shows how it is proposed that individual schemes will impact on the target set. The schemes are targeted at reducing admissions for chronic abulatory conditions which saw an increase of 16% in demand in 24-25 and further support to reduce admissions due to falls.
	Number of Admissions 65+	2640	2,600	2,615	2,655	2,700	2,445	2,675	2,495	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Population of 65+*	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
		Apr 25 Plan	May 25 Plan	Jun 25 Plan	Jul 25 Plan	Aug 25 Plan	Sep 25 Plan	Oct 25 Plan	Nov 25 Plan	Dec 25 Plan	Jan 26 Plan	Feb 26 Plan	Mar 26 Plan	
	Rate	1,516	1,611	1,669	1,685	1,714	1,559	1,627	1,588	1,633	1,617	1,552	1,692	
	Number of Admissions 65+	2335	2480	2570	2595	2640	2400	2505	2445	2515	2490	2390	2605	
	Population of 65+	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	

Source: https://digital.nhs.uk/supplementary-information/2025/non-elective-inpatient-spells-at-english-hospitals-occurring-between-01-04-2020-and-30-11-2024-for-patients-aged-18-and-65

Supporting Indicators

		Have you used this supporting indicator to inform your goal?
Unplanned hospital admissions for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions. Per 100,000 population.	Rate	Yes
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over directly age standardised rate per 100,000.	Rate	Yes

8.2 Discharge Delays

*Dec Actual onwards are not available at time of publication

	Apr 24 Actual	May 24 Actual	Jun 24 Actual	Jul 24 Actual	Aug 24 Actual	Sep 24 Actual	Oct 24 Actual	Nov 24 Actual	Dec 24 Actual	Jan 25 Actual	Feb 25 Actual	Mar 25 Actual	Rationale for how local goal for 2025-26 was set. Include how learning and performance to date in 2024-25 has been taken into account, impact of demographic and other demand drivers. Please also describe how the ambition represents a stretching target for the area.
Average length of discharge delay for all acute adult patients (this calculates the % of patients discharged after their DRD, multiplied by the average number of days)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.69	0.66	0.66	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The ambition for these metrics have been set across the LLR system to align with the target set for criteria to reside. This is currently set at 11% of patients in the acute with no criteria to reside. For the DRD metric the target has been set at 89% to correspond with this. This represents an improvement of 4% on the current data. Activity to reach this target is aligned to acute trust plans particularly around reducing P0 delays. Data on the
Proportion of adult patients discharged from acute hospitals on their discharge ready date	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	84.6%	85.1%	84.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
For those adult patients not discharged on DRD, average number of days from DRD to discharge	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.5	4.4	4.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

	Apr 25 Plan	May 25 Plan	Jun 25 Plan	Jul 25 Plan	Aug 25 Plan	Sep 25 Plan	Oct 25 Plan	Nov 25 Plan	Dec 25 Plan	Jan 26 Plan	Feb 26 Plan	Mar 26 Plan	
Average length of discharge delay for all acute adult patients	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.33	amount of patients 1 day to over 21 days delayed has been utilised to show how the schemes will impact on this along with data on the LOS past MOFD for pathways 1-3. Schemes and their impact have been listed in the narrative in more detail. The current performance on numbers of
Proportion of adult patients discharged from acute hospitals on their discharge ready date	85.0%	85.4%	85.7%	86.1%	86.5%	86.8%	87.2%	87.5%	87.9%	88.3%	88.6%	89.0%	days from DRD to discharge is 3.6 for Leics (excluding P0). The aim is to reduce this to 3 days over the course of the year. This can't be reflected in the spreadsheet as it will only accept whole numbers entered at line 39. Improvement to pathways 1-3 discharges will have a small impact on delays overall. Plans are aligned to UHL targets
For those adult patients not discharged on DRD, average number of days from DRD to discharge	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	of 66% P0 patients discharged on their DRD.

Source: https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/discharge-delays/discharge-ready-date/

Supporting Indicators		Have you used this supporting indicator to inform your goal?
Patients not discharged on their DRD, and discharged within 1 day, 2-3 days, 4-6 days, 7-13 days, 14-20 days and 21 days or more.	Number of patients	Yes
Local data on average length of delay by discharge pathway.	Number of days	Yes

8.3 Residential Admissions

		2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Plan	2024-25 Estimated	2025-26 Plan Q1	2025-26 Plan Q2	2025-26 Plan Q3	2025-26 Plan Q4		Rationale for how the local goal for 2025-26 was set. Include how learning and performance to date in 2024-25 has been taken into account, impact of demographic and other demand drivers. Please also describe how the ambition represents a stretching target for the area.
Long-term support needs of older people (age 65 and over) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	Rate	509.8	511.7	587.1	140.9	140.9	140.9	140.3		The current projection for this indicator is that for 24-25 the projected number of admissions is 904. This represents an increase of 5% on the previous years admissions numbers (865). The target for 25-26 is to return to the
	Number of admissions	785	788	904	217	217	217	216		numbers seen in 23-24 (approx admissions of 216-217 per month. This is a stretch target based on reducing the current data against a projected population increase in over 65's of 4%.
	Population of 65+*	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982	153,982		

Long-term admissions to residential care homes and nursing homes for people aged 65+ per 100,000 population are based on a calendar year using the latest available mid-year estimates.

Supporting Indicators		Have you used this supporting indicator to inform your goal?
Percentage of people, resident in the HWB, who are discharged from acute hospital to their normal place of residence	Percentage	Yes
The proportion of people who received reablement during the year, where no further request was made for ongoing support	Rate	No