

## **Appendix 2 - Commentary on City Core National Indicators Dec 2017**

### Delayed Discharge (N19)

The Partnership's performance has shown consistent improvement over the past two years. This national indicator looks specifically at delays affecting people over 75 years. Appendix 1 highlights improvement of 53% between 2015/16 and 2016/17 for bed days occupied by delays. Considerable improvements have been seen in delayed discharges however it should be noted that some of the improvements reflected in the 53% improvement could be due to definitional changes in the year 2016/17. Delays due to healthcare reasons and those in non-hospital locations (e.g. care homes) were no longer recorded as delayed discharges from June 2016 and no adjustment has been made to account for the definitional changes in the dataset.

Notwithstanding the changes in definitions, 53% is a considerable achievement in one year, the annual benchmarking figures indicated that delayed discharge performance in Aberdeen City was still below the national average and ranked 26<sup>th</sup> out of 31 Scottish partnerships. However, as previously stated, reporting of these national indicators can be quite out of date, and more current data in the form of the monthly delayed discharge census shows that Aberdeen City performance has continued to improve significantly. By October 2017, management information indicates that Aberdeen City ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> out of the 31 Scottish partnerships for bed days occupied by those aged 75 years and over who are fit to be discharged from hospital.

### Emergency Admissions and Readmissions (N12, N13, N14)

Emergency admissions have continued to reduce since 2015/16 in the overall population and amongst older people. In the most recent reporting period to September 2017, there has been a further improvement of over 2% in emergency admission and an even bigger improvement of 6% in use of bed days associated with emergency admissions.

Readmissions to hospital within 28 days can indicate issues with the availability and quality of community services after discharge and tend to be highest amongst the most deprived populations. Readmissions in Aberdeen City have been stable for the past 5 years against an increasing trend in Scotland. A small decrease in performance saw Aberdeen City move from 12 / 31 to 13 / 31 in 2016/17, but Aberdeen City still remains 7% better than the national average and this is an area we anticipate to further improve with the roll out of transformation projects such as Integrated Neighbourhood Care Aberdeen (INCA) and Acute Care at Home.

### Premature Mortality (N11)

Premature mortality has improved slightly from 464 per 100,000 population in calendar year 2015 to 460 per 100,000 population in 2016 (NB: this data is available in calendar and not financial year). This level of improvement is less than that seen across Scotland and life expectancy in Aberdeen City is comparatively lower when compared to the national average. Changes in the long term trends in life expectancy are occurring generally in the UK and a focused analysis is being conducted locally to gain greater insights behind this and what the impact might be. The outcome of this analysis will be reported in future performance reports.

### Falls (N16)

Aberdeen City tends to compare well when looking at the rate of falls in the over 65 year population. It is currently 10/31 when compared with other Scottish partnerships, however there has been a 3% deterioration in performance during the quarter July to September 2017, and the reasons for this are being explored and will be reported once available.