

BARNSLEY JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA)

Chapter (Integrated Care Outcomes Framework Domain): HIGH QUALITY COORDINATED CARE

Theme:
DELAYED TRANSFERS OF CARE

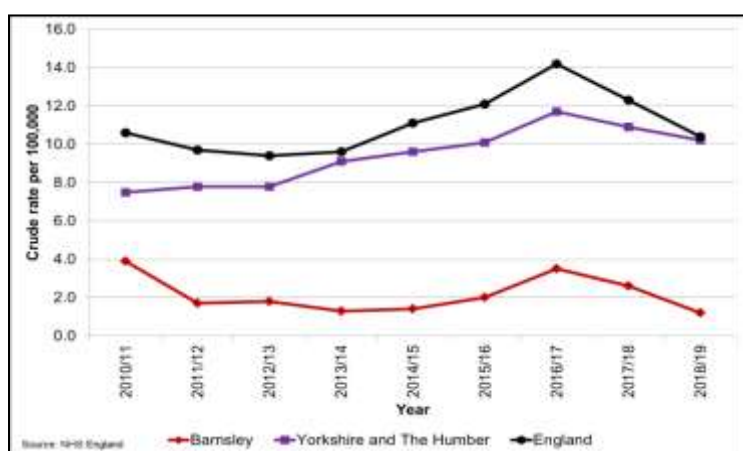
ICOF Indicator:
DELAYED TRANSFERS OF CARE PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 18+

Why is this important?:

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, and is an indicator of the effectiveness of the interface within the NHS, and 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.

The Barnsley picture and how we compare:

Trend data: Barnsley, Yorkshire and the Humber and England (2010/11 to 2018/19)

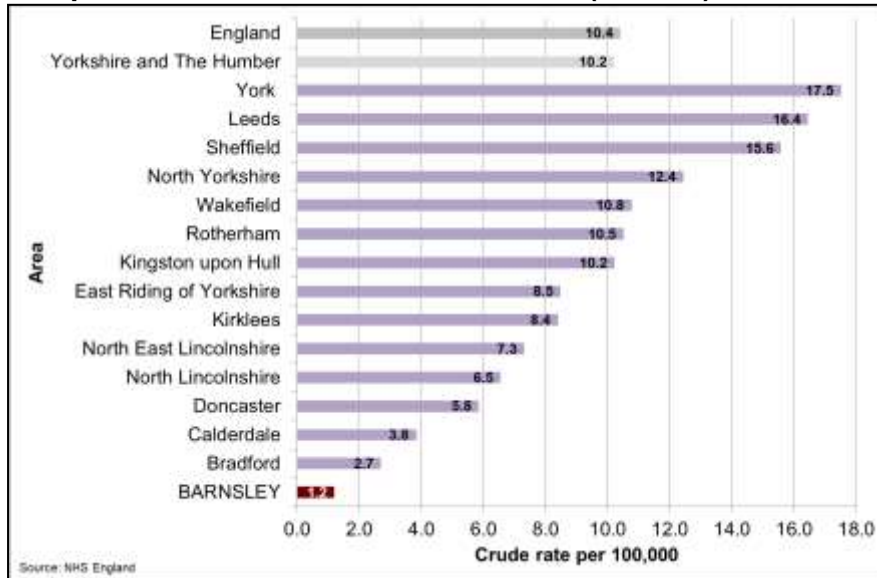


Period	Average number of non-acute delayed transfers of care (18+) per day (Barnsley)	Crude rate per 100,000		
		Barnsley	Yorkshire and The Humber	England
2010/11	7	3.9	7.5	10.6
2011/12	3	1.7	7.8	9.7
2012/13	3	1.8	7.8	9.4
2013/14	2	1.3	9.1	9.6
2014/15	3	1.4	9.6	11.1
2015/16	4	2.0	10.1	12.1
2016/17	7	3.5	11.7	14.2
2017/18	5	2.6	10.9	12.3
2018/19	2	1.2	10.2	10.4

Source: NHS England

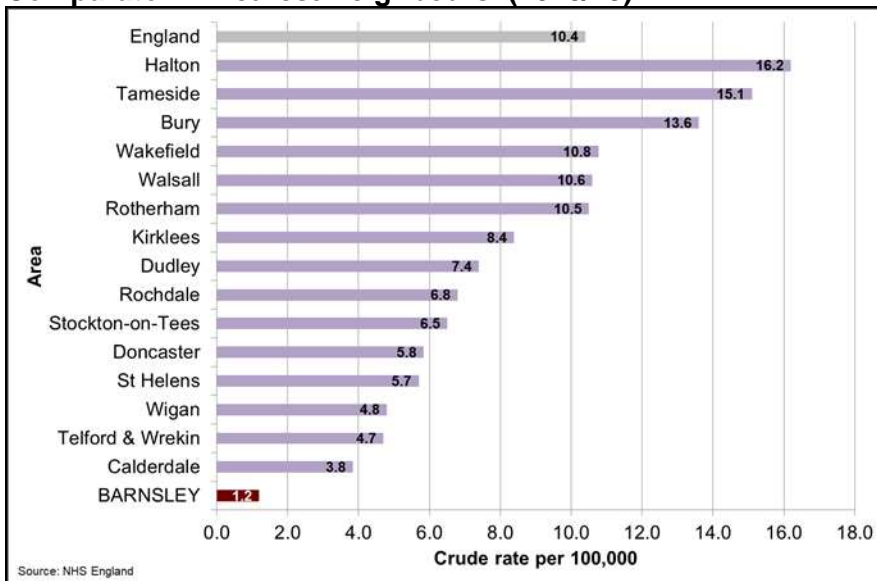
Barnsley's rates per 100,000 for delayed transfers of care have been consistently lower than regional and national rates since 2010/11

Comparator – Yorkshire and The Humber (2018/19):



When compared to other local authorities within the Yorkshire and The Humber region in 2018/19, Barnsley has the lowest rate.

Comparator – ‘Nearest Neighbours’ (2018/19):



When compared to ‘similar’ CCGs, Barnsley has the lowest rate.

Resources and supporting documents:

Link to data:

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/delayed-transfers-of-care/>