

# Health & Wellbeing Board

**Update from Joint Health & Social  
Care Commissioning Board on The  
2023 –2025 Better Care Fund  
4th December 2023**



# BCF (Better Care Fund) planning update

- The BCF funding was jointly agreed by Enfield LA/ICB July 2023 in accordance with governance guidelines.
- The BCF plan has been assured and moderated regionally, and calibrated across regions. The plan has now been put forward for approval by NHSE, in consultation with DHSC and DLUHC
- In previous years BCF plans were required for a single year, however, this year a two-year plan is required. For 2023-24 the Enfield BCF Plan is largely a continuation of the expenditure plan for 2022-23 with adjustments for inflation, and new allocations to support improved hospital discharge.
- A narrative plan is attached as an appendix providing details of schemes, capacity and demand, as well as ambitions and delivery plans for BCF metrics

## BCF national conditions and metrics for 2023 to 2025

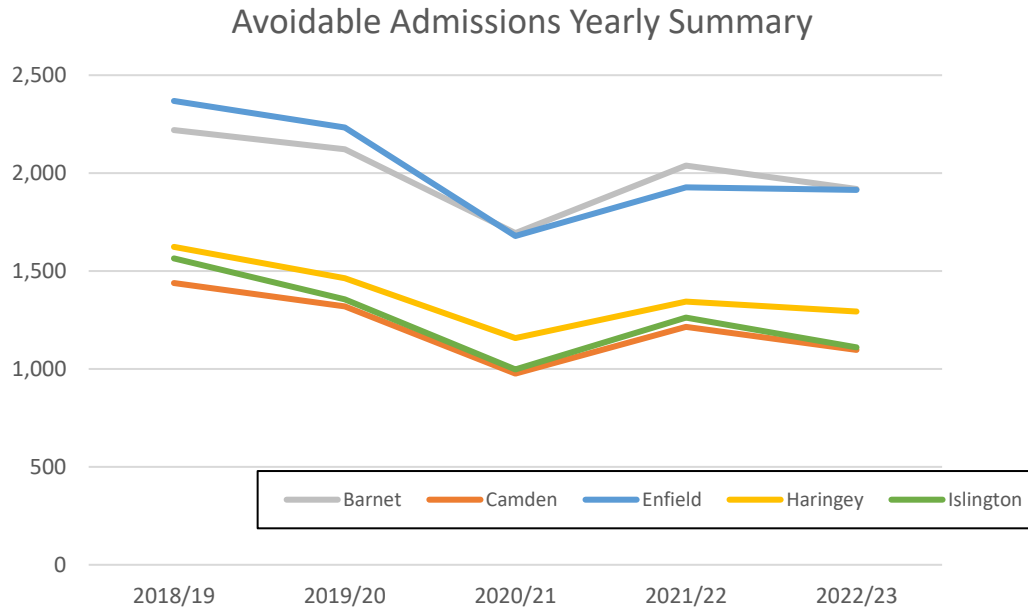
- The national conditions for the BCF in 2023 to 2025 are:
  1. a jointly agreed plan between local health and social care commissioners, signed off by the HWB
  2. implementing BCF policy objective 1: enabling people to stay well, safe and independent at home for longer
  3. implementing BCF policy objective 2: providing the right care, at the right place, at the right time
  4. maintaining the NHS's contribution to adult social care (in line with the uplift to the NHS minimum contribution to the BCF), and investment in NHS commissioned out of hospital services

# BCF Metrics

- Beyond the four National Conditions, areas have flexibility in how the fund is spent across health, care and housing schemes or services
- Monitor and review Enfield HWB's ambitions on how spending will improve performance against the BCF 2023-2025 metrics set out below.

## Metric 1

### Reducing avoidable admissions to hospital



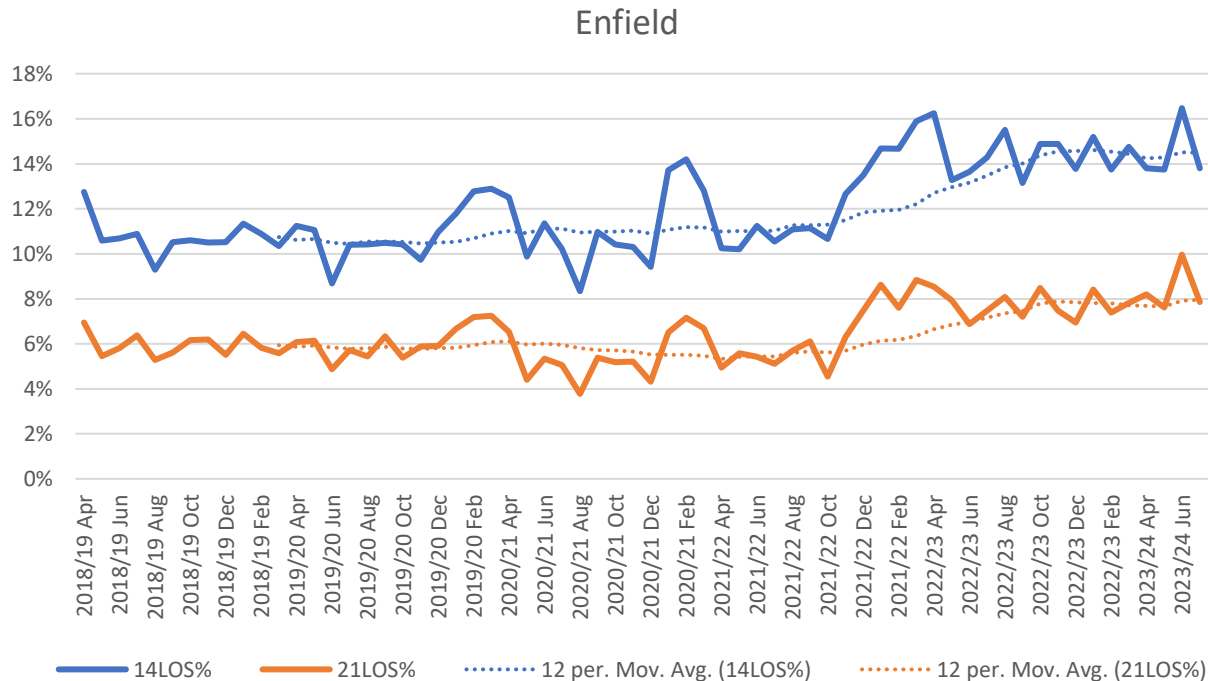
#### Yearly Summary

Local Authority	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Barnet	2,219	2,121	1,693	2,037	1,919
Camden	1,438	1,319	975	1,214	1,097
Enfield	2,368	2,232	1,678	1,926	1,913
Haringey	1,622	1,463	1,157	1,343	1,293
Islington	1,564	1,355	997	1,261	1,109

- Avoidable Admissions are on a downward trend within Enfield, although at nearly 2,000 in 2022-23 are still too high. The trend in Enfield reflects that of the NCL generally, although we have seen a fall in recent months whereas the NCL is rising. As you would expect, Enfield and Barnet have the most avoidable admissions across the NCL (being the two boroughs with the largest populations), although Enfield now has similar levels to Barnet whereas in previous years, we have been the higher borough

## Metric 2

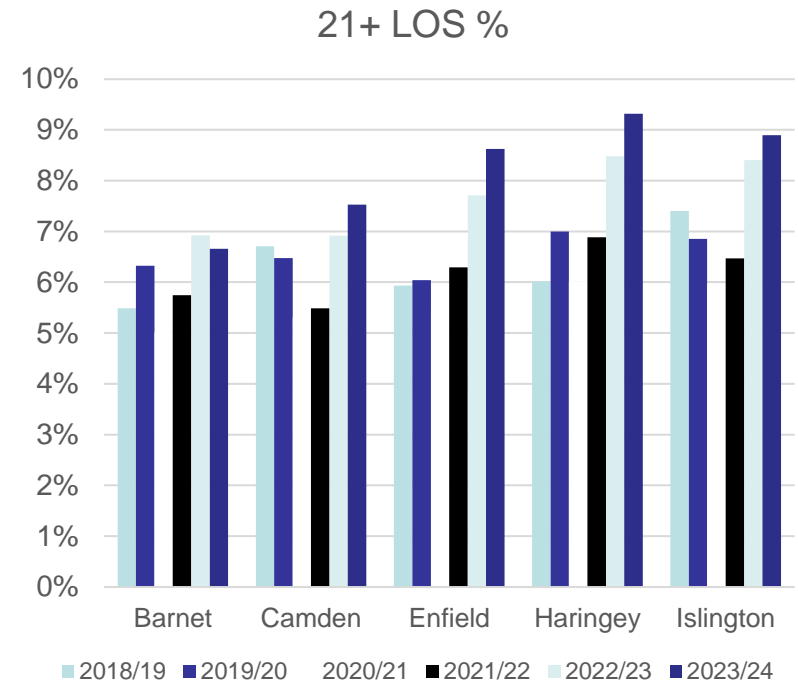
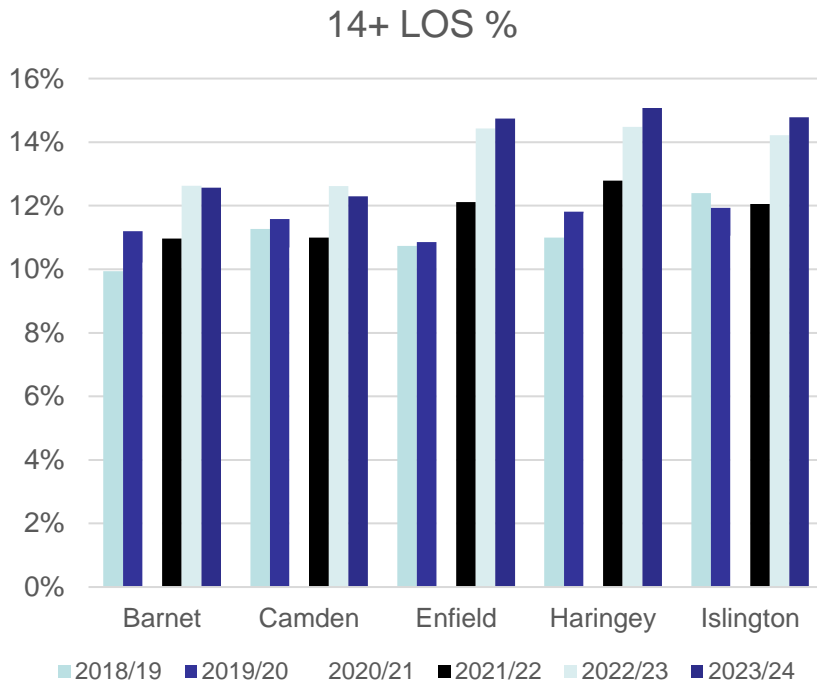
Reducing the proportion of people whose length of stay in an acute hospital bed exceeds both 14 and 21 days



The length of stay in hospital beds that exceeds 14 and 21 days is increasing across the NCL, particularly since the end of 2021-22, with similar trends seen in all five boroughs. Enfield consistently ranks third of the five boroughs, having higher rates than Barnet and Camden, and lower than Haringey and Islington.

## Metric 2

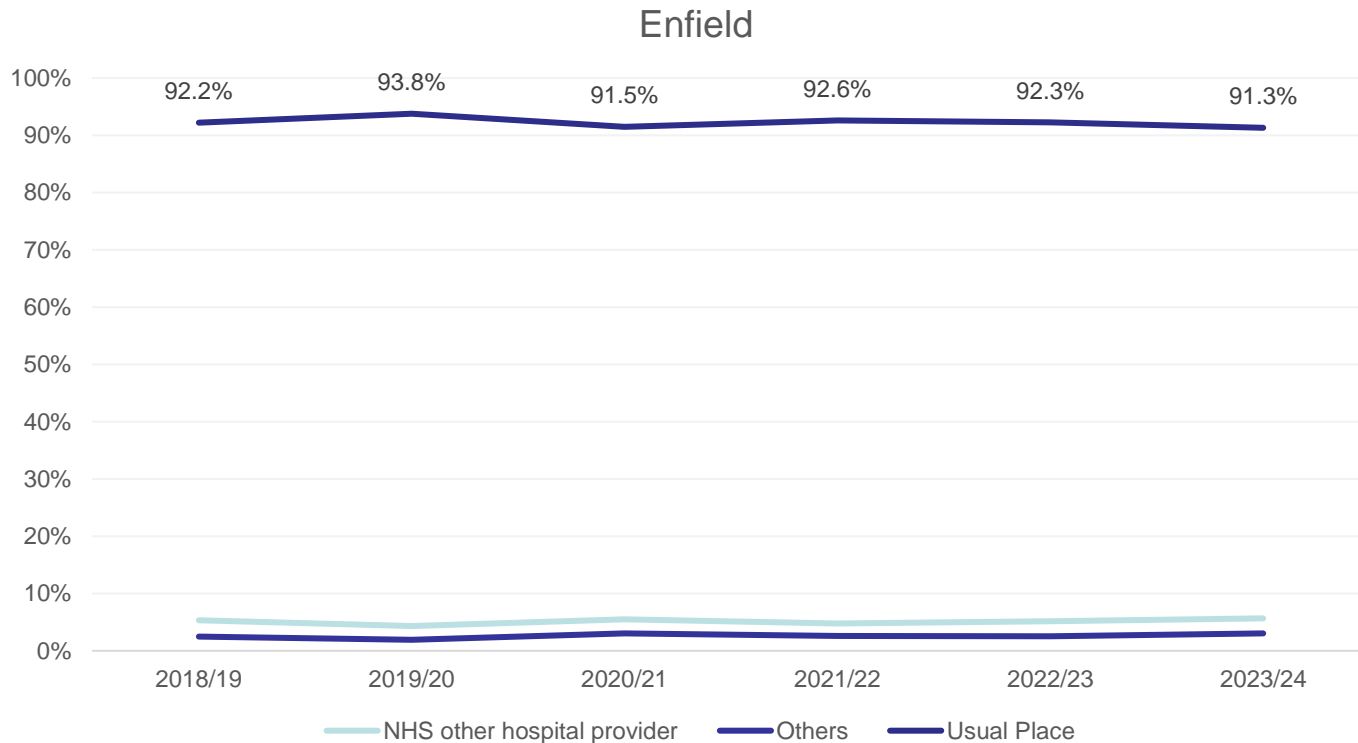
Reducing the proportion of people whose length of stay in an acute hospital bed exceeds both 14 and 21 days



The charts above show a comparison across the NCL.

### Metric 3

Increasing the proportion of people who are discharged from hospital back to their usual place of residence



- Discharge to the usual place of residence has hovered around the 92% mark for several years now, although the trend over the last few years has been slightly downward. Enfield broadly mirrors the NCL average with end of year figures for 2022-23 of 92.3% (Enfield ) and 92.4% (NCL)



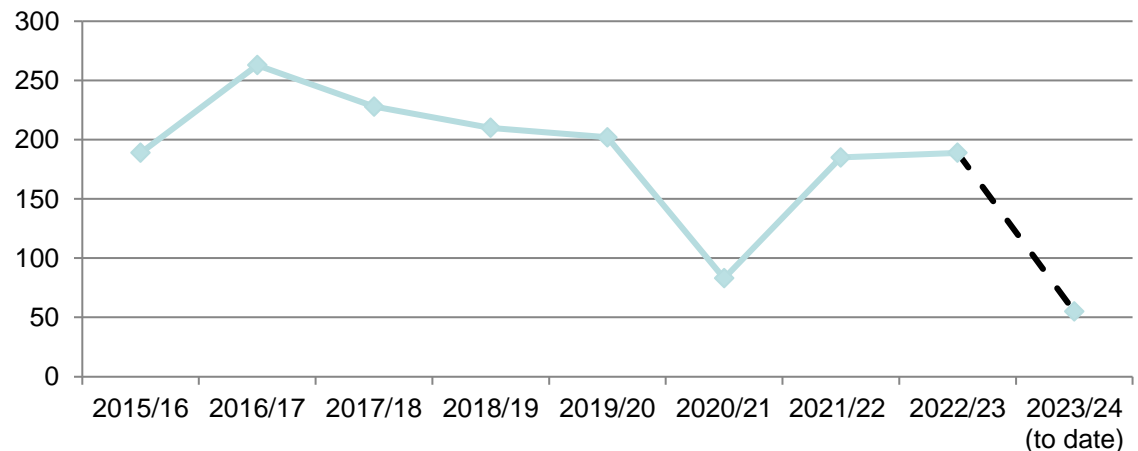
## Metric 4

### Minimising the number of people aged 65 and over who are permanently admitted to residential or nursing care

The number of permanent admissions to residential homes for those aged 65+ has generally been falling steadily since 2016-17 (excluding the covid impacted figures of 2020-21). However, current pressures and trends have started to see increasing demand on these services

Year	Permanent Admissions to Placement
2015/16	189
2016/17	263
2017/18	228
2018/19	210
2019/20	202
2020/21	83
2021/22	185
2022/23	189
2023/24 (to date)	68

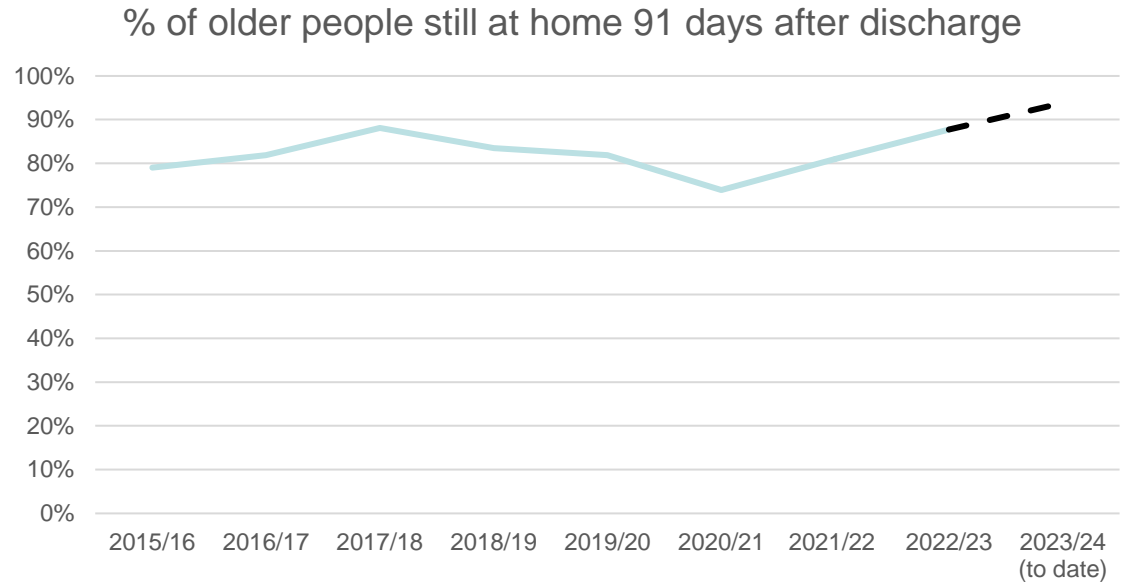
### Permanent Admissions to Placements Age 65+



## Metric 5

Maximising the proportion of people who enter the enablement service following discharge from hospital and who are living independently three months following discharge

Year	% of older people still at home 91 days after discharge
2015/16	79.0%
2016/17	81.9%
2017/18	88.1%
2018/19	83.5%
2019/20	81.9%
2020/21	73.9%
2021/22	81.0%
2022/23	87.7%
2023/24 (to date)	90.9%



- The percentage of people still at home 91 days after discharge into reablement services is on an upward trend and has been for several years now, especially when you take out the impact of covid on 2020-21 data. Current data for Q1 2023-24 suggests that this improvement will continue into this year