

Regional Frailty Metrics report

August 2019

Background

A regional approach to frailty has been established in North Cumbria and the North East, including Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby CCG, in order to drive the development of better ways of preventing frailty and supporting those living with frailty.

A frailty toolkit – ‘Frailty icare’, which reflects the components of effective care (involve, assess, respond and evaluate) has been developed. The frailty toolkit is underpinned by a set of key outcome metrics, agreed by local and national experts, and these metrics are considered to be the best reflection of the broad recommendations of the toolkit. Each section of the toolkit is shaped by work from local care economies and steered through a regional Community of Practice.

The launch event of Frailty icare was held on September 4th 2018, which included a comprehensive Regional Frailty Metrics report containing the baseline position for each of the key outcome metrics for the region (<http://frailtyicare.org.uk/making-it-happen/measures/metrics/>).

Since the launch event, the North of England Commissioning Support unit (NECS) has been supporting the Community of Practice members and each of the local areas in terms of identifying areas of good practice and priority areas for development and reviewing progress in each local area over time.

Purpose of this report

This Regional Frailty Metrics report provides the latest position and change over time for each of the outcome metrics for the region, to support the Regional Frailty Team, the Academic Health Sciences Network (North East and North Cumbria) and the Integrated Care System (ICS) for the North East and North Cumbria. The metrics have been categorised by setting in order to facilitate comparisons by organisational type.

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1. Key findings

Strengths

- Year on year reduction in the proportion of those aged 65+, prescribed 10 or more unique medications.
- Flu vaccine uptake for the NENC (and for 10/12 of the CCGs) is higher than the England rate.
- The estimated diagnosis rate for dementia in NENC is higher (better) than England and has increased year on year for 7/12 of the CCGs. In the NENC 9 CCGs have a higher dementia diagnosis rate than England in 2019.
- A year on year reduction in the proportion of those aged 65+ admitted to care homes for 10/14 LAs.
- The south of the NENC region has generally seen an increase in those still at home 91 days after discharge into rehabilitation/reablement services.
- There is a decrease in the proportion of patients admitted via A&E for 4 CCGs in the latest financial year.
- Nine CCGs have a higher proportion of patients who died in their usual place of residence when compared to the England rate for the latest period.

Challenges

- The proportion of patients aged 65 and over is increasing over time across the NENC region and England, and some parts of the NENC have high levels of deprivation.
- Data quality issues with primary care frailty data have been identified - improvement work is underway.
- The flu vaccine uptake rate is lower than the previous year for all CCGs in NENC.
- There are a considerable number of patients aged 65+ with moderate or severe frailty who also have a diagnosis of dementia and/or depression recorded.
- Compared to the previous year, 5 local authority areas have lower achievement regarding the proportion of 65+ who have control over their daily life, and 6 areas have reduced rates for those having as much social contact as they would like, however the NENC areas generally have higher rates than England.
- The A&E attendance and emergency admission rates for those aged 65+ have generally increased over time, with the exception of HAST for A&E attendances and North Cumbria, North Durham and Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby for emergency admissions.
- The proportion of patients classed as 'stranded' (for 7+ days or 21+ days) has increased year on year.
- Achievement relating to patient safety metrics is mixed across the NENC Trusts.
- The proportion of Type 1 A&E attendances (all ages) with less than 4 hours from arrival to admission, transfer or discharge has decreased in all NENC Trusts.

Analysis notes:

The Appendix contains further information on the data sources used to support the metrics.

Achievement relating to each metric is presented by organisation in a geographical manner, from the North West to the South East of the region. Data relating to Newcastle Gateshead CCG is represented in this report as one organisation.

In order to identify areas of good practice or potential concern, achievement for each organisation (for each metric) is indicated in two ways, as follows:

↑	↔	↓	Direction of latest achievement in relation to comparator time period
			Achievement is better / the same / worse
			Achievement is higher / the same / lower

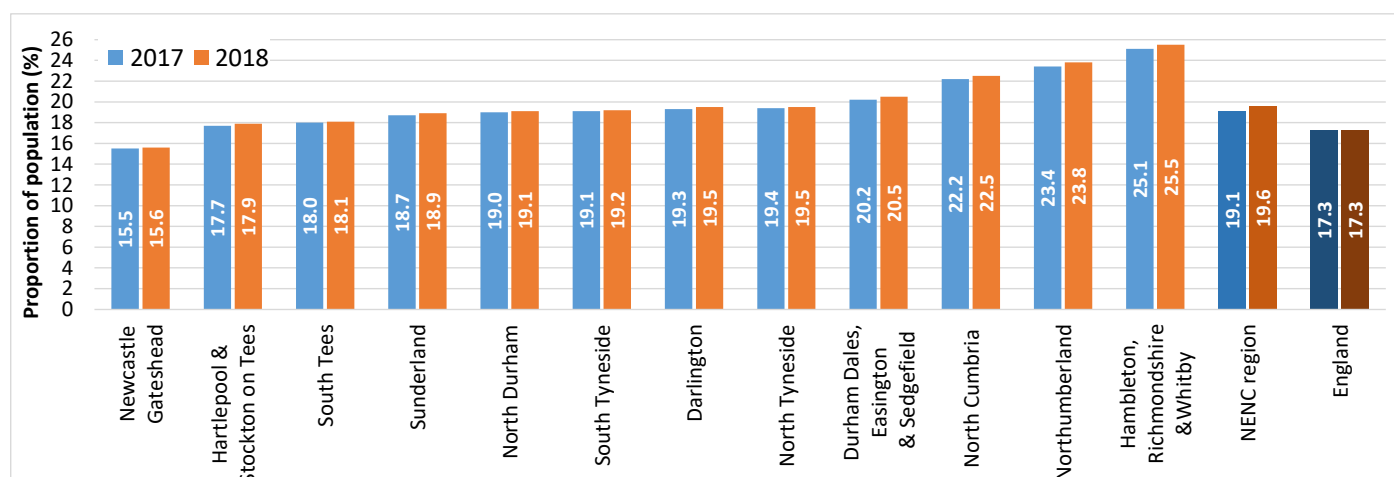
The data for a small number of metrics has been provided (with thanks) by the North of England Commissioning Support Unit (NECS), and this is indicated on the relevant pages of the report.

The North East and North Cumbria area includes Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby CCG where data is available, and the area has been abbreviated to NENC. Shortened forms are also used for Durham Dales, Easington and Sedgfield CCG (DDES), Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees CCG (HAST) and Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby CCG (HR&W).

2. Outcome metrics

a. Background and demographics

The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over, by CCG



CCG	GP practice deprivation score (IMD 2015)	Proportion of patients who live in a nursing home (2014/15)
Cumbria / North Cumbria	21.2	0.7%
Northumberland	20.5	0.7%
Newcastle Gateshead	27.3	0.6%
North Tyneside	21.3	0.6%
South Tyneside	30.6	0.5%
Sunderland	29.7	0.5%
North Durham	20.7	0.7%
DDES	30.2	0.8%
Darlington	23.6	0.9%
HAST	27.4	0.8%
South Tees	34.5	0.9%
Hambleton, R&W	14.5	0.5%
NENC region	-	0.7%
England	21.8	0.5%

What is the data telling us?

Demographic information is provided in order to understand the context of organisational achievement for each metric.

- The **proportion of patients aged 65 years and over** per CCG ranges from 15.6% to 25.5% (2018 data), compared to the NENC and England rates of 19.6% and 17.3%, respectively. An increase has been observed in every CCG, with rises of 1.5% and over since 2017 in three CCGs: Durham Dales, Easington and Sedgefield, Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby and Northumberland CCG.
- The **deprivation score** varies considerably across the CCGs, from 14.5 in Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby to 34.5 in South Tees. A lower score equates to a less deprived area.
- The proportion of **patients who live in a nursing home** ranges from 0.5% to 0.9% with an NENC region rate of 0.7%, which is higher than the England rate of 0.5%.

b. Primary care

Frailty metrics (GMS/PMS core contract for GP practices)

CCG	% patients 65+ who have had a frailty assessment done			% patients 65+ with moderate or severe frailty		
	2017/18	2018/19	change	2017/18	2018/19	change
North Cumbria	81.2%	47.8%	↓	10.7%	3.1%	↓
Northumberland	11.1%	2.8%	↓	7.2%	2.0%	↓
Newcastle Gateshead	18.3%	21.2%	↑	8.1%	9.4%	↑
North Tyneside	22.3%	10.0%	↓	8.3%	3.0%	↓
South Tyneside	25.5%	20.8%	↓	9.5%	5.7%	↓
Sunderland	18.3%	11.5%	↓	7.0%	5.0%	↓
North Durham	9.8%	7.1%	↓	3.5%	4.3%	↑
DDES	17.5%	4.5%	↓	14.2%	3.5%	↓
Darlington	16.9%	10.6%	↓	9.9%	5.0%	↓
HAST	10.8%	2.8%	↓	7.8%	1.1%	↓
South Tees	28.6%	8.3%	↓	14.9%	5.0%	↓
Hambleton, R&W	25.4%	11.3%	↓	11.9%	5.3%	↓
NENC region	25.3%	14.2%	↓	9.4%	4.4%	↓
England	25.6%	14.3%	↓	9.5%	5.1%	↓

CCG	% patients 65+ with moderate or severe frailty who have had a fall			% patients 65+ severe frailty who have had a medication review		
	2017/18	2018/19	change	2017/18	2018/19	change
North Cumbria	13.7%	11.0%	↓	66.2%	54.6%	↓
Northumberland	10.5%	26.9%	↑	62.2%	60.7%	↓
Newcastle Gateshead	15.7%	15.5%	↓	62.7%	64.1%	↑
North Tyneside	13.4%	10.5%	↓	69.1%	73.4%	↑
South Tyneside	14.9%	9.8%	↓	47.5%	57.0%	↑
Sunderland	8.7%	4.1%	↓	45.5%	55.3%	↑
North Durham	16.2%	11.5%	↓	72.2%	61.2%	↓
DDES	16.5%	27.9%	↑	79.5%	68.3%	↓
Darlington	17.1%	17.2%	↑	71.9%	44.7%	↓
HAST	6.5%	12.9%	↑	60.7%	41.5%	↓
South Tees	15.4%	18.8%	↑	72.3%	55.4%	↓
Hambleton, R&W	12.8%	26.5%	↑	58.2%	70.4%	↑
NENC region	13.8%	15.8%	↑	65.8%	60.6%	↓
England	10.6%	11.7%	↑	65.8%	59.3%	↓

What is the data telling us?

These frailty indicators use GP practice data which relates to the GMS/PMS core GP contract. This collection is relatively new and NHS Digital state that it has not undergone any quality checks. There have been examples of 'batch-coding' of frailty diagnoses based solely on a clinical system frailty tool (without clinical assessment) which NHS England has highlighted and produced guidance for practices to resolve.

Given the observed changes in achievement from 2017/18 to 2018/19 at local and national level it seems that practices are still working to improve the quality of this data and at this stage it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions. A number of indicators on this topic have also recently been published onto the NICE Indicator Menu (<https://www.nice.org.uk/standards-and-indicators>).

b. Primary care

Polypharmacy and Influenza vaccine uptake metrics

CCG	% patients 65+ prescribed 10 or more unique medications *			% flu vaccine uptake in people aged 65+		
	Mar '18	Mar '19	change	Feb '18	Feb '19	change
North Cumbria	7.7%	7.3%	↓	77.2%	75.5%	↓
Northumberland	7.6%	7.4%	↓	74.7%	74.6%	↓
Newcastle Gateshead	11.2%	11.0%	↓	75.6%	74.0%	↓
North Tyneside	9.1%	8.8%	↓	75.4%	73.9%	↓
South Tyneside	10.7%	10.4%	↓	74.8%	73.5%	↓
Sunderland	11.0%	11.1%	↑	73.4%	72.3%	↓
North Durham	10.0%	9.8%	↓	73.0%	71.4%	↓
DDES	10.9%	10.7%	↓	72.7%	71.4%	↓
Darlington	7.9%	7.7%	↓	72.9%	72.6%	↓
HAST	10.1%	9.7%	↓	73.7%	72.6%	↓
South Tees	10.6%	10.4%	↓	75.0%	73.9%	↓
Hambleton, R&W	6.2%	6.0%	↓	74.1%	74.0%	↓
NENC region	9.5%	9.3%	↓	74.6%	73.5%	↓
England	8.2%	8.1%	↓	72.9%	72.0%	↓

*Data provided by NECS

What is the data telling us?

- In March 2019, 9.3% of patients in NENC aged 65 years and over and prescribed one or more medicines were being **prescribed 10 or more unique medicines**. At NENC level this is lower than in March 2018, as only Sunderland CCG has a slight increase in the rate. The regional rate remains higher than England.
- The cumulative **flu vaccine uptake** in those aged 65+ years for the latest period (winter 2018-19) is lower for all NENC CCGs when compared to the previous winter period (2017-18). Although the latest NENC rate (73.5%) is lower than the previous period, it remains higher than England (72.0%) for 2018-19.

Dementia: 65+ years estimated diagnosis rate

CCG	% patients 65+ with a recorded dementia diagnosis per person estimated to have dementia		
	June 2018	June 2019	change
North Cumbria	64.1%	67.3%	↑
Northumberland	69.1%	68.5%	↓
Newcastle Gateshead	76.9%	79.4%	↑
North Tyneside	71.3%	70.4%	↓
South Tyneside	73.4%	74.9%	↑
Sunderland	69.2%	71.0%	↑
North Durham	68.1%	69.1%	↑
DDES	81.4%	79.2%	↓
Darlington	76.5%	77.8%	↑
HAST	86.6%	86.6%	↔
South Tees	75.0%	74.8%	↓
Hambleton, R&W	60.0%	61.0%	↑
NENC region	72.6%	73.4%	↑
England	67.6%	68.5%	↑

What is the data telling us?

- The **estimated diagnosis rate of dementia in those aged 65+ years** for the 12 months to June 2019 varies across the NENC region from 61.0% in Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby CCG to 86.6% in Hartlepool and Stockton on Tees CCG, compared to the NENC and England rates of 73.4% and 68.5%, respectively. Overall the diagnosis rate has increased when compared to the previous 12 months (to June 2018) but there is some variation at CCG level.

Patients aged 65+ living with moderate or severe frailty who have dementia or depression

	% patients 65+ with moderate or severe frailty who have dementia *	% patients 65+ with moderate or severe frailty who have depression *
CCG	June 2019	June 2019
North Cumbria	11.7%	17.6%
Northumberland	22.9%	15.9%
Newcastle	21.9%	14.3%
Gateshead	24.9%	16.8%
North Tyneside	16.7%	15.7%
South Tyneside	19.5%	15.1%
Sunderland	14.2%	12.4%
North Durham	27.6%	13.5%
DDES	17.9%	13.9%
Darlington	16.2%	15.2%
HAST	17.7%	14.3%
South Tees	14.4%	16.1%
NENC region	Not available	Not available
England	Not available	Not available

**Data provided by NECS*

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What is the data telling us?

- The **proportion of patients aged 65+ years with moderate or severe frailty and dementia** varies from 11.7% in North Cumbria to 27.6% in North Durham. As this data is taken from GP records (via NECS) there is no England comparison nor is any data currently available for Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby CCG. Note also the previously mentioned data quality issues with recording of frailty in primary care.
- The **proportion of patients aged 65+ years with moderate or severe frailty and depression** varies from 12.4% in Sunderland to 17.6% in North Cumbria. This data is also taken from GP records (via NECS) and the caveats relating to the above indicator on dementia and frailty also apply here.

c. Community and social care

Control over daily life and social contact metrics

Local authority	% of people 65+ who use services who have control over their daily life			% of people 65+ who use services who reported they had as much social contact as they would like		
	2016/17	2017/18	change	2016/17	2017/18	change
Cumbria	79.0%	80.4%	↑	50.2%	50.3%	↑
Northumberland	80.0%	81.8%	↑	46.5%	45.4%	↓
Newcastle upon Tyne	73.0%	73.2%	↑	49.8%	50.2%	↑
Gateshead	74.2%	77.2%	↑	49.8%	51.8%	↑
North Tyneside	74.7%	73.1%	↓	45.6%	45.8%	↑
South Tyneside	75.3%	75.2%	↓	49.1%	44.6%	↓
Sunderland	77.2%	78.6%	↑	46.5%	49.6%	↑
Durham	74.8%	79.6%	↑	47.3%	44.1%	↓
Darlington	78.7%	63.3%	↓	45.6%	39.7%	↓
Hartlepool	83.1%	84.6%	↑	50.9%	52.8%	↑
Stockton-On-Tees	76.5%	82.1%	↑	45.7%	53.9%	↑
Middlesbrough	81.8%	77.0%	↓	48.6%	45.4%	↓
Redcar and Cleveland	75.3%	80.6%	↑	53.3%	51.9%	↓
North Yorkshire	75.8%	71.7%	↓	44.4%	44.6%	↑
NENC region	Not available	Not available		Not available	Not available	
England	74.7%	74.8%	↑	43.2%	44.0%	↑

What is the data telling us?

- In the drive to make care and support more personalised, it is important that this more closely matches the needs and wishes of the individual, reported here by measuring whether **those who use services feel in control of their daily lives**. An improvement over time is observed for 9 of the 14 local authorities, and the rate for England has also increased since 2016/17. For those organisations showing a reduction in achievement, the percentage point change for some is quite marked.
- **Self-reported levels of social contact** is an indicator of social isolation for service users and achievement has increased over time for 8 of the 14 local authorities and for England overall.

There are 3 local authorities where achievement has reduced for both metrics, these are South Tyneside, Darlington and Middlesbrough.

c. Community and social care

Delaying and reducing the need for care and support metrics

Local authority	% of people 65+ who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services			Long-term support needs of people aged 65+ met by admission to care homes (rate per 100,000 population)		
	2016/17	2017/18	change	2016/17	2017/18	change
Cumbria	85.0%	83.0%	↓	668.9	607.4	↓
Northumberland	91.5%	91.7%	↑	777.0	788.1	↑
Newcastle upon Tyne	83.3%	81.4%	↓	879.8	809.8	↓
Gateshead	80.8%	80.9%	↑	846.2	713.7	↓
North Tyneside	92.3%	90.8%	↓	808.3	837.5	↑
South Tyneside	86.2%	78.0%	↓	843.4	676.2	↓
Sunderland	79.7%	77.5%	↓	909.0	935.9	↑
Durham	88.1%	88.1%	↔	762.7	751.3	↓
Darlington	77.3%	77.7%	↑	795.9	681.3	↓
Hartlepool	76.2%	80.9%	↑	921.5	830.4	↓
Stockton-On-Tees	75.3%	90.6%	↑	894.7	779.6	↓
Middlesbrough	90.9%	80.3%	↓	904.9	873.0	↓
Redcar and Cleveland	83.1%	85.9%	↑	959.3	874.3	↓
North Yorkshire	83.6%	88.7%	↑	489.4	557.8	↑
NENC region	Not available	Not available		Not available	Not available	
England	82.5%	82.9%	↑	610.7	585.6	↓

What is the data telling us?

- This indicator reports the proportion of **patients aged 65+ years who are still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital**, capturing the joint work of social services, healthcare staff, joint teams and social care. There are 7 local authorities where the achievement for 2017/18 is improved when compared to the previous 12 months, and achievement across the NENC region ranges from 77.5% to 91.7% compared to the England rate of 82.9% in 2017/18. Note that this measure depends on the proportion of patients *receiving* reablement/rehabilitation services (which varies by local authority).
- Avoiding **permanent placements in care homes** is a good measure of delaying dependency, although for some client groups with a significant care need, admission to a care home can represent an improvement in their condition. Ten local authorities have achieved a lower proportion of older people being admitted to a permanent care home placement in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17, and the England rate has also reduced over time. Note that this measure does not include patients who are self-funders, and this can vary substantially from area to area and over time.

d. Secondary care

A&E attendance and emergency admission metrics

CCG	A&E attendances (65+ yrs) rate per 1,000 population			Conversion rate from A&E attendance to emergency admission (65+ yrs)		
	2017/18	2018/19	change	2017/18	2018/19	change
North Cumbria	417.7	423.8	↑	43.2%	42.3%	↓
Northumberland	445.7	459.6	↑	38.3%	26.0%	↓
Newcastle Gateshead	415.8	440.0	↑	38.1%	38.4%	↑
North Tyneside	468.4	520.3	↑	39.1%	26.0%	↓
South Tyneside	598.1	631.4	↑	44.1%	44.3%	↑
Sunderland	562.5	592.1	↑	19.0%	35.6%	↑
North Durham	414.8	417.6	↑	32.4%	33.4%	↑
DDES	369.5	394.4	↑	35.5%	38.1%	↑
Darlington	476.9	541.4	↑	32.0%	30.2%	↓
HAST	528.9	527.0	↓	28.3%	28.5%	↑
South Tees	361.3	78.4	DQ	41.4%	4.1%	DQ
Hambleton, R&W	294.8	113.5	DQ	38.0%	30.0%	DQ
NENC region	439.4	422.3		35.2%	33.9%	
England	419.8	424.2	↑	41.3%	34.7%	↓

Data taken from Hospital Episode Statistics, DQ=Data quality issues

CCG	Emergency admissions (65+ yrs) rate per 1,000 population		
	2017/18	2018/19	change
North Cumbria	225.6	224.1	↓
Northumberland	269.6	276.0	↑
Newcastle Gateshead	305.7	314.1	↑
North Tyneside	314.7	323.1	↑
South Tyneside	328.4	333.2	↑
Sunderland	289.2	299.3	↑
North Durham	262.5	261.1	↓
DDES	255.1	256.0	↑
Darlington	242.0	258.3	↑
HAST	299.5	315.0	↑
South Tees	274.6	293.7	↑
Hambleton, R&W	211.0	201.7	↓
NENC region	273.4	272.7	↓
England	255.1	258.9	↑

Data taken from Hospital Episode Statistics, DQ=Data quality issues

What is the data telling us?

- Integrated care for vulnerable older people spanning GPs, social care and A&E departments has been shown to reduce unnecessary A&E attendances in this patient group. **The A&E attendance rate for those aged 65+ years** has increased year on year for most CCGs (except HAST) and the England rate has also increased. There are data quality (DQ) issues with A&E data from South Tees FT (age field) therefore the data for two CCGs is incomplete with regard to this measure.

- The **conversion of an A&E attendance to hospital admission** has a considerable impact on the cost of care and rates vary by hospital. The rate for 2018/19 ranges from 26.0% to 44.3% across the 10 CCGs for which there is complete data. The England rate has reduced for 2018/19 (34.7%) when compared to the previous year. Due to missing data it is not possible to accurately report the NENC rate.
- The **emergency admission rate at CCG level for those aged 65+ years** varies across the NENC region from 201.7 to 333.2 per 1000 population in 2018/19. The rate for 3 CCGs is lower than for 2017/18.

Stranded patient metrics

Hospital Trust	Stranded patients: Length of stay 7+ days (% occupied beds per day) *			Stranded patients: Length of stay 21+ days (% occupied beds per day) *		
	2017/18	2018/19	change	2017/18	2018/19	change
Co Durham & Darlington	41.7%	43.2%	↑	4.5%	12.8%	↑
Gateshead	18.6%	48.6%	↑	6.8%	14.5%	↑
Newcastle Hospitals	no data	47.8%		no data	19.3%	
North Cumbria	37.7%	48.7%	↑	4.2%	17.0%	↑
North Tees & Hartlepool	39.6%	43.7%	↑	5.5%	10.1%	↑
Northumbria	44.6%	49.6%	↑	5.5%	16.6%	↑
South Tees	35.7%	45.3%	↑	4.1%	15.4%	↑
South Tyneside	33.5%	40.5%	↑	2.9%	8.6%	↑
Sunderland	39.4%	46.2%	↑	5.4%	16.3%	↑

*Data provided by NECS

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What is the data telling us?

- The 'stranded patient metric' is defined as the proportion of beds occupied by patients who have been in hospital for 7 days or more, or 'super-stranded' as 21 days or more. This information is reported in the Secondary Uses Service (SUS) by hospital Trusts as a local flag, therefore the data quality may be variable and there is no published regional or national benchmarking position for comparison.
- There has been an increase over time in terms of both measures, i.e. those in hospital for 7 days or more or 21 days or more, for all Trusts for which data is available.

d. Secondary care

Hospital Trust composite indicator set

This set of measures was contained within the original metrics paper and comprised four indicators: falls with harm, pressure ulcers, patient experience of hospital care and A&E waiting times. This indicator set is not included in the latest version of the frailty metrics report (produced by NECS), however the latest findings for three of the indicators are shown below (no update is currently available for patient experience of hospital care).

Hospital Trust	% of falls with harm			% of patients with pressure ulcers		
	July '18	June '19	change	July '18	June '19	change
Co Durham & Darlington	0.74%	0.64%	↓	2.06%	0.91%	↓
Gateshead	0.54%	0.55%	↑	2.28%	3.03%	↑
Newcastle Hospitals	0.15%	0.10%	↓	3.79%	3.78%	↓
North Cumbria	0.43%	0.65%	↑	3.68%	2.37%	↓
North Tees & Hartlepool	0.34%	0.78%	↑	0.22%	1.18%	↑
Northumbria	0.85%	0.36%	↓	5.27%	5.20%	↓
South Tees	0.41%	0.97%	↑	5.85%	6.53%	↑
South Tyneside	0.29%	0.51%	↑	9.15%	9.89%	↑
Sunderland	0.17%			4.99%		
NENC region	0.46%	0.52%	↑	4.28%	4.67%	↑

Hospital Trust	% Type 1 A&E attendances less than 4 hours from arrival to admission, transfer or discharge		
	Q1 18/19	Q1 19/20	change
Co Durham & Darlington	85.4%	77.7%	↓
Gateshead	93.8%	90.8%	↓
Newcastle Hospitals	92.0%	90.7%	↓
North Cumbria	88.7%	83.2%	↓
North Tees & Hartlepool	91.7%	No data	-
Northumbria	96.9%	86.0%	↓
South Tees	96.1%	91.0%	↓
South Tyneside	94.5%	87.8%	↓
Sunderland	83.4%		
NENC region	91.2%	81.4%	↓
England	84.4%	69.3%	↓

What is the data telling us?

- The falls with harm and pressure ulcers metrics are taken from the Safety Thermometer, a tool to support and help drive local improvement initiatives involving common harms. This is based on a survey on a single day each month on 100% of patients.
- The proportion of **falls with harm** varies across the NENC region Trusts and for 5 Trusts (including the recently merged South Tyneside and Sunderland Trust) this rate has increased over time based on the data reported for June 2019. The NENC regional rate has also increased.
- The proportion of **patients with pressure ulcers** has increased for 4 Trusts based on June 2019 data.

- The **proportion of Type 1 A&E attendances (all ages) with less than 4 hours from arrival to admission, transfer or discharge** has decreased in all NENC Trusts (where data available) for Q1 2019/20 compared to the same period in the previous financial year.

The total number of Type 1 attendances has increased for the NENC region by less than 1% overall for this quarter (year on year), however at Trust level the number seen does vary, with County Durham & Darlington FT reporting a 7.9% increase in activity for Q1 19/20 compared to 18/19.

The England achievement rate has also reduced substantially across the period from 84.4% to 69.3%.

e. Mortality

Metrics related to deaths

CCG	Proportion of deaths in usual place of residence			Proportion of deaths at home
	2017/18	Q4 17/18 to Q3 18/19	change	Q4 17/18 to Q3 18/19
North Cumbria	50.0%	47.9%	↓	25.1%
Northumberland	49.4%	47.9%	↓	23.5%
Newcastle Gateshead	47.3%	47.1%	↓	25.5%
North Tyneside	53.7%	57.7%	↑	24.8%
South Tyneside	43.1%	43.4%	↑	29.8%
Sunderland	43.1%	42.6%	↓	24.4%
North Durham	51.5%	51.8%	↑	25.1%
DDES	52.5%	50.2%	↓	26.1%
Darlington	52.4%	55.0%	↑	21.8%
HAST	43.3%	43.7%	↑	22.5%
South Tees	50.6%	51.6%	↑	25.0%
Hambleton, R&W	53.6%	53.0%	↓	28.0%
NENC region	48.8%	48.6%	↓	24.9%
England	46.7%	46.8%	↑	23.7%

What is the data telling us?

- The proportion of deaths in 'usual place of residence' acts as a proxy quality marker for choice and access, however it must not be assumed that the patient died in their preferred place of death. At a national level there has been a very slight increase in the proportion of patients who die in their usual place of residence, however the NENC region shows a slight decrease, which is shown in 6 of the 12 CCGs.
- The proportion of patients who died in their own home (rather than a hospice, care home, hospital or elsewhere) is higher in the NENC region (24.9%) when compared to England (23.7%). The rate varies across the CCGs with Darlington having the lowest rate (21.8%) and South Tyneside the highest (29.8%).

3. Supporting information relating to frailty and ageing

Public Health England: Productive Healthy Ageing profile (June 2019)

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/healthy-ageing>

Public Health England: A Menu of Interventions for Productive Healthy Ageing (March 2019) and an Evidence Synthesis report on the effectiveness of community-based interventions (March 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/productive-healthy-ageing-interventions-for-quality-of-life>

NHS RightCare: Frailty Toolkit (June 2019)

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/rightcare/products/pathways/frailty/>

CQC Local authority area data profile: Older people's pathway (March 2019)

<https://www.cqc.org.uk/publications/themes-care/local-authority-area-data-profiles>

Health Education England & NHS England: Frailty – A framework of core capabilities (2018)

<https://www.skillsforhealth.org.uk/services/item/607-frailty-core-capabilities-framework>

Health Foundation Paper: Emergency admissions to hospital from care homes: how often and what for? (July 2019)

<https://www.health.org.uk/publications/reports/emergency-admissions-to-hospital-from-care-homes>

Integrated homes, care and support: Measurable Outcomes for Health Ageing – The ExtraCare Charitable Trust Research Report (March 2019)

<https://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/type/Integrated-Homes-Care-And-Support-Measurable-Outcomes-for-Healthy-Ageing/>

British Geriatrics Society: Fit for Frailty Part 1 (2017)

<https://www.bgs.org.uk/resources/resource-series/fit-for-frailty>

House of Commons Briefing Paper: Tackling Loneliness (August 2019)

<https://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-8514>

Appendix

Metric	Source / link
The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over	PHE Fingertips tool – National General Practice profiles
GP practice deprivation score (IMD 2015)	
The proportion of patients who live in a nursing home	NHS Digital (GMS PMS Core Contract Data Collection)
% patients 65+ who have had a frailty assessment done	
% patients 65+ with moderate or severe frailty	
% patients 65+ with moderate or severe frailty who have had a fall	
% patients 65+ severe frailty who have had a medication review	ePACT2 Polypharmacy prescribing comparators (via NECS)
% patients 65+ prescribed 10 or more unique medications	
% flu vaccine uptake in people aged 65+ years	Seasonal flu vaccine uptake in GP patients (www.gov.uk)
Dementia: 65+ years estimated diagnosis rate	NHS Digital (Recorded dementia diagnoses)
% patients 65+ with moderate or severe frailty who have dementia	GP practice records (extracted via NECS)
% patients 65+ with moderate or severe frailty who have depression	
% of people 65+ who use services who have control over their daily life	NHS Digital (Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework)
% of people 65+ who use services who reported they had as much social contact as they would like	
% of people 65+ who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services	
Long-term support needs of people aged 65+ met by admission to care homes (rate per 100,000 population)	
A&E attendances (65+ years) rate per 1,000 population	
Conversion rate from A&E attendance to emergency admission (65+ years)	Hospital Episode Statistics (copyright 2019), re-used with the permission of NHS Digital
Emergency admissions (65+ years) rate per 1,000 population	
Emergency 30 day readmission rate (65+ years) rate per 1,000 population	
Stranded patients: Length of stay 7+ days (% occupied beds per day)	
Stranded patients: Length of stay 21+ days (% occupied beds per day)	SITREP (daily situation reports submitted by hospital Trusts) and provided via NECS.
% of falls with harm	NHS Safety Thermometer
% of patients with pressure ulcers	
% Type 1 A&E attendances less than 4 hours from arrival to admission, transfer or discharge	NHS England – A&E Attendances and Emergency Admissions
Proportion of deaths in usual place of residence	Public Health England – National End of Life Intelligence Network
Proportion of deaths at home	