

Information briefing

Report From: Strategic Director for People

Report To: Health, Wellbeing and the Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Date: 19 July 2016

Title: Care Centres and Enhanced Assessment Beds

1. Care Centres

- 1.1 Birmingham City Council run four Care Centres, two Ann Marie Howes and Perry Trees have Intermediate Care units on their top floor, run by Birmingham Community Health Trust (BCHC). The Trust pays BCC £500K per year for each Centre for rent and facilities.
- 1.2 Kenrick Centre is different in that their top floor has enhanced assessment beds and is run by the city council; The 3 Birmingham CCGs contribute a total of £1.5m to the running costs.
- 1.3 The Norman Power Centre's top floor was also used for Intermediate Care by BCHC; however in May 2015 Sandwell and West Birmingham CCG decommissioned 50% of the beds. BCHC then gave notice to the Council that it intended to Vacate Norman Power at Christmas 2015, in fact they vacated early, since this time the top floor has been empty.
- 1.4 The Council's Business Plan and Budget 2016+ were agreed in March 2016. This includes proposals for the Care Centres. The Council feels it cannot provide residential care for older adults in the Care Centres in a way that represents value for money when compared to providers of similar services within the care market. Officers have explored alternative options for their future operation which include:
 - To cease providing residential care and use the Care Centres to provide Enhanced Assessment Beds. This would be facilitated by further integration with the NHS through the Better Care Fund Programme and Sustainability and Transformation Plan. By pooling social care and health budgets and taking a systemic approach to commissioning a multi-disciplinary 'Recovery Team', this is expected to deliver improved value for money, efficiency, quality, and health, wellbeing and independence outcomes for citizens. The Better Care Fund Programme are scoping and developing proposals for the commissioning and procurement of the 'Recovery Team' with an intention for the first phase to become operational in Autumn/Winter 2016.

- To cease providing residential care and commission alternative providers to use the Care Centres to provide dementia nursing care to citizens with the highest level of need and dependency. This approach will make improved use of the Care Centres high specification accommodation, deliver improved value for money and meet identified gaps in the service delivery market.

1.5 Officers intend to consult on these proposals with current residents and wider stakeholders during summer 2016 and use information gained from the process to further develop proposals and present recommendations to Cabinet in autumn 2016.

2. Enhanced Assessment Beds (EAB)

2.1 EA Beds have been developed as part of a strategy to assess people for long term care needs in an alternative environment to a hospital ward. The aim was both to address delayed discharges in acute beds and to increase service users' chances of gaining maximum recovery for a chance of independent living. They were commenced in winter 2013 but it was clear that a service restructure was required to maximise the success of EAB beds. The new service model was launched in May 2015 and KPI's developed to manage the timeliness of assessment and transfer from hospital and the journey for people through EAB to discharge.

2.2 Activity Data for the EAB Service

- 1479 people went through the EAB Service during 2015/16 compared to 961 in 2014/15 which is an increase of 50 per cent
- Average monthly discharges increased from 113 by Dec 15 to 139 from Jan 16 onward due to the reduction in the length of stay
- Average Length of Stays dropped from 40 days to 34.7 days during this period
- Occupancy 83% on average against the 85% target
- 27% people went home without a package of care as they had time to recoup and support in improving their functional skills and confidence
- 23% readmitted to hospitals
- 17.4% reduction in long term placements for Birmingham residents
- 42% people moved into long term placements from the EABeds
- Out of 42% moved into long term placements – 2% met continuing health care criteria, 22% went into dementia nursing, 12% dementia residential, 39% nursing and 25% residential homes.

2.3 The above statistical data shows the growth of the EAB service over the last two years and that this service has supported 27% people to return home and also reduced the number of people going into nursing home.

- 2.4 The list of EAB providers is set out in **Appendix 1**
- 2.5 The EAB beds cost a total of £7.6m full year. £5.1m is funded by health namely from the Better Care Fund and Cross City CCG.
- 2.6 Birmingham City Council fund £1.5m from the reimbursement grant. The other £1 m was found from decommissioning other less effective services.

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