



Appendix A.

Metric performance information,
Better Care Fund 2025-26

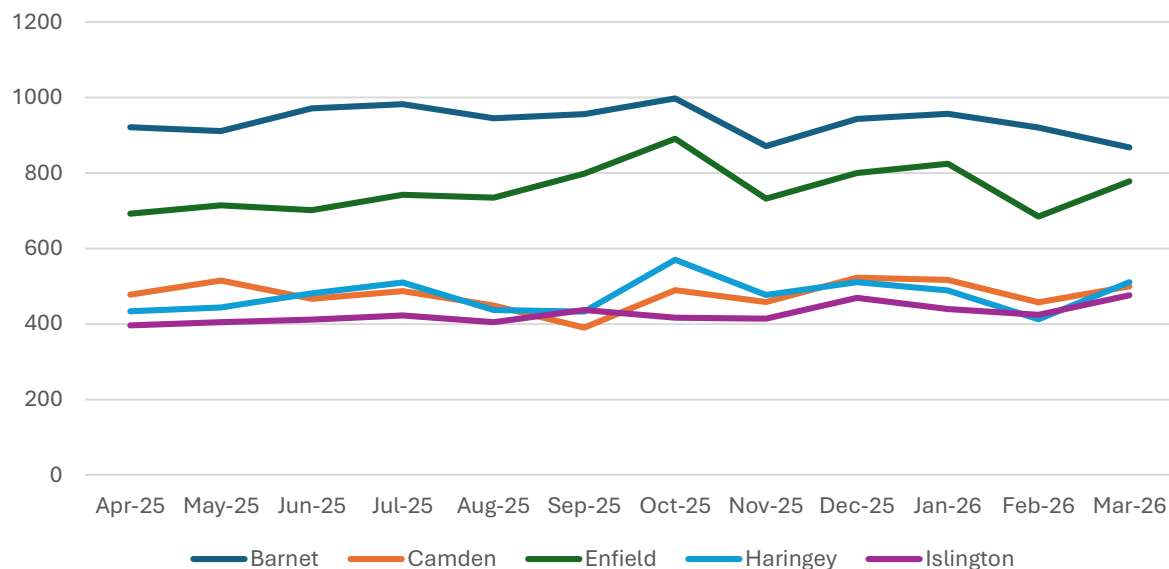
This pack sets out:

1. Camden performance against 2025-26 BCF metrics (slides 3-6)
2. BCF metrics for 2026-27 Plan (7)

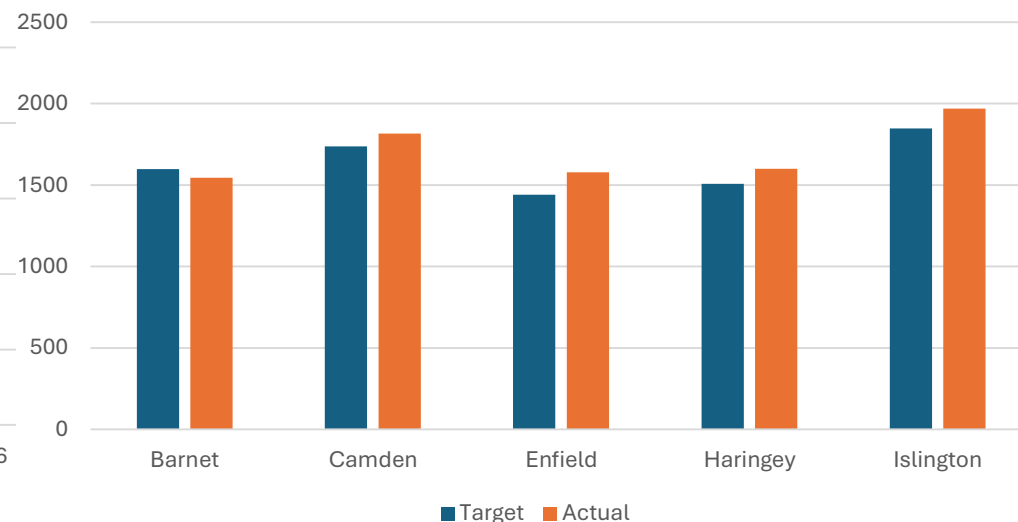
Metric 1 – Non-elective admissions for people 65+ (per 100,000)

This metric measures the rate of emergency admissions to hospital for people 65 and over. This metric can be used as an indicator for 1. prevention (preventing, catching and treating issues early in the community) and 2. admission avoidance (effective use of front door services). This metric is supported by a range of BCF funded schemes such as Urgent Community Response, assistive technology and community equipment. A lower value is better ↓

Emergency admissions 65+- NCL boroughs 2025-26



Emergency Admissions 65+ - NCL rates per 100,000, 2025-26



Camden’s emergency admissions are among the lowest in North Central London, but currently has one of the highest rates per 100,000. A modest reduction has been modelled across 2026-27, increasing to 3% in Q4, which reflects the anticipated impact of targeted transformation actions, improved bed productivity and no planned increase in emergency capacity.

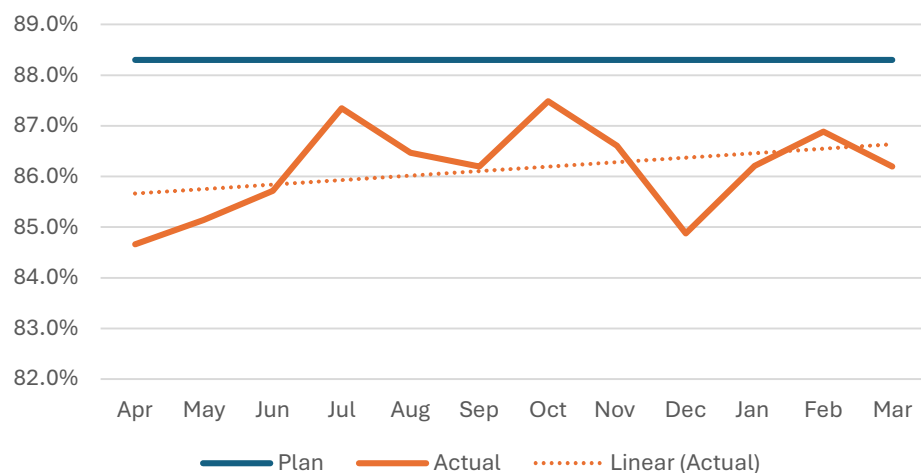


Metric 2 – Average length of discharge delay (all acute patients)

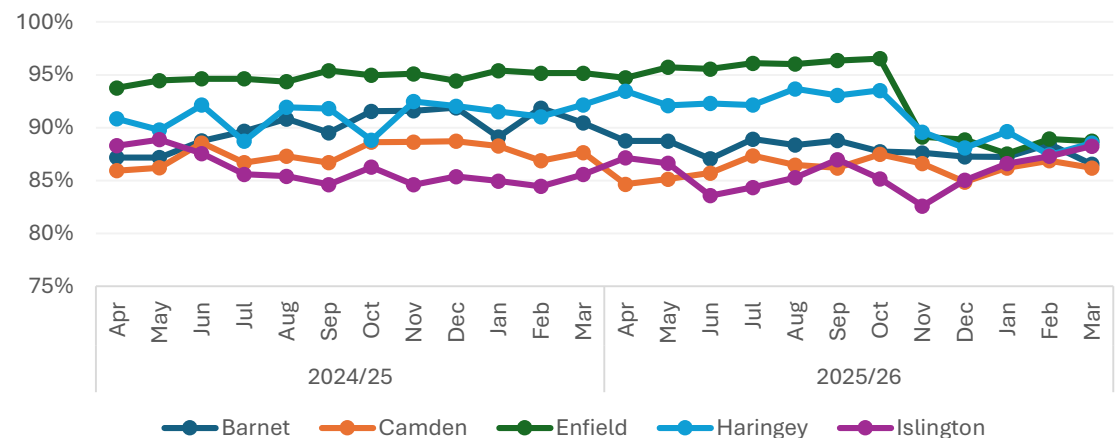
This metric measures the average length of delay in hospital discharge for people, from the day they are medically ready for discharge. Delay to hospital discharge can lead to poorer health outcomes post-discharge, and potentially limit access to hospital beds for other patients. Performance against this metric has been mixed – while here is scope to increase the proportion of people who are discharged on their discharge ready date, those whose discharge is delayed generally experience the shortest delays in North Central London.

A. Proportion of adult patients in acute hospitals discharged on their discharge ready date (DRD) - A higher value is better ↑

Camden % discharged on DRD



Proportion of adult patients discharged from acute hospitals on their discharge ready date



A stretch target was calculated for this target, informed by a modelled baseline for 2025-26. While Camden has not achieved its goals against this metric, there has been an increase over the course of the year, with an average of 86.1% across the year. The Q4 average was 86.4%.

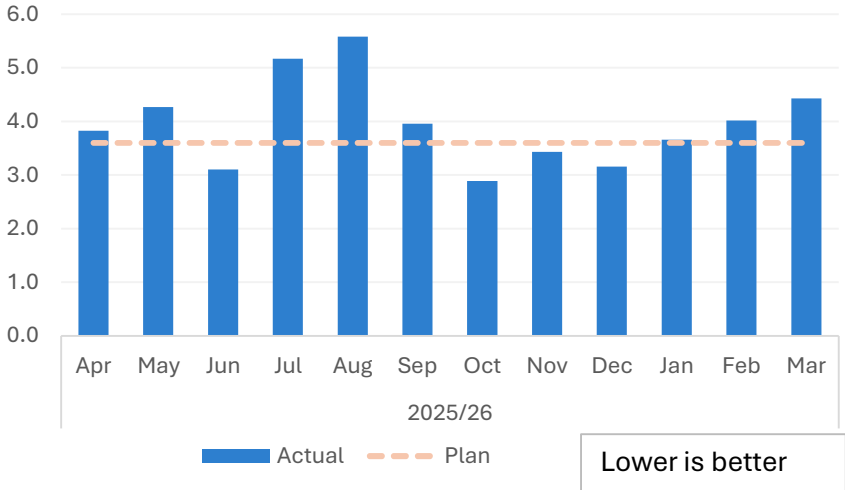
The accurate recording and routine review of discharge ready dates by acute providers in North Central London has been an ongoing data quality issue, and a data quality improvement plan is in place to improve this into 2026/27. In addition, a gradual improvement is planned for 2026-27, with a 3.5% reduction in delays by Q4, supported by continued BCF investment in discharge and intermediate care services and strengthened joint working with Adult Social Care and acute providers



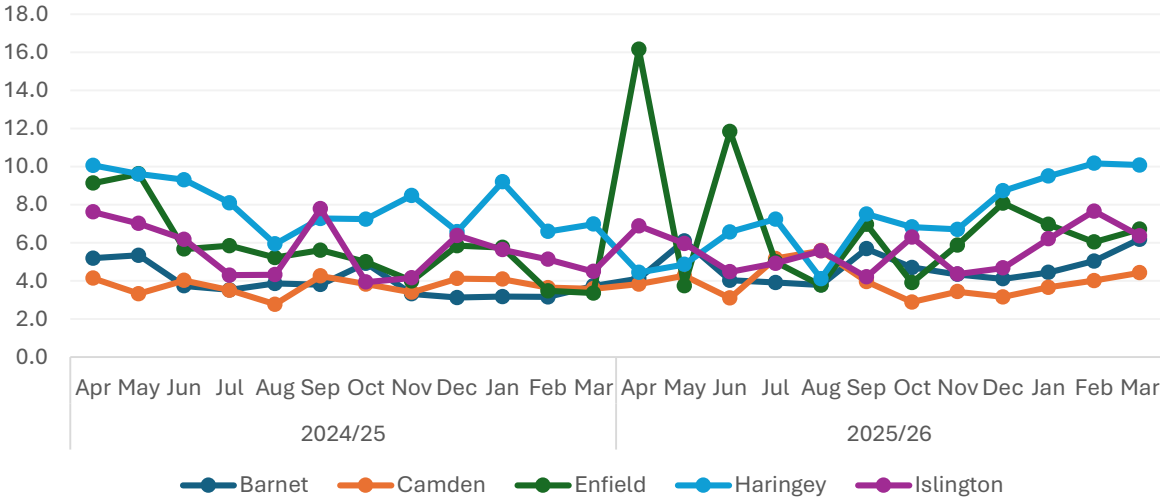
Metric 2 continued

B. Average number of days delay for those not discharged on their DRD - A lower value is better ↓

Average Days from DRD to Discharge - Camden



Average Number of Days Delay for those not discharged on DRD

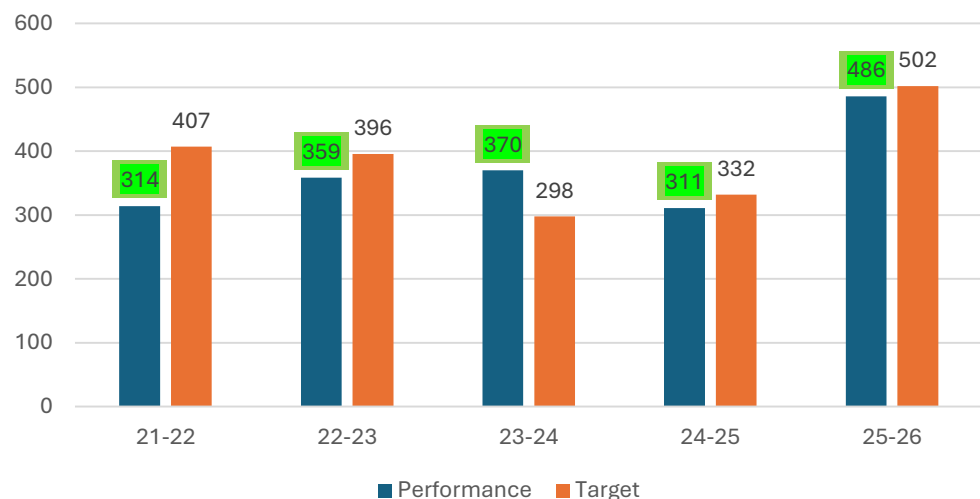


Performance against this measure has been better for Camden, surpassing targets at several points across the year. In NCL Camden consistently had the lowest average number of days delay for Q3 and Q4. The accurate recording and routine review of discharge ready dates by acute providers in North Central London has been an ongoing data quality issue, and a data quality improvement plan is in place to improve this into 2026/27.

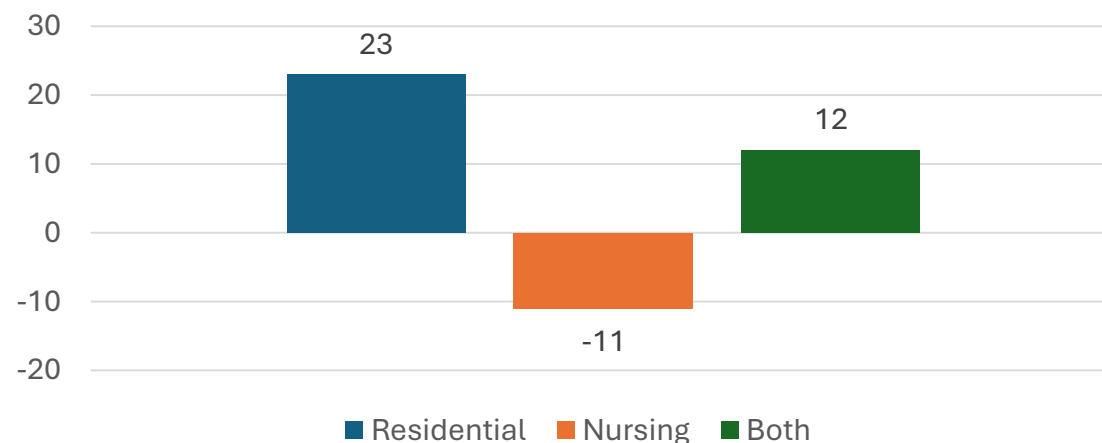
Metric 3 – Care home admissions (per 100,000)

Rate = annual rate (per 100,000 65+ population) of Council supported older people whose long-term support needs are best met by admission to residential and nursing care homes. A lower value is better ↓.

Care home admission rates vs targets



Change (number) 2025-26 to 2026-27



Targets (rate, based on updated population estimate)

2025-26	2026-27
502	471

The target for 2025-26 was met, continuing a trend of strong performance against target, which was bucked in 2023-24. While there was an increase in residential admissions from the previous year there was a drop in nursing admissions, however admissions can fluctuate seasonally. This is also set against an increase in the 65+ population in Camden, from 25,786 to 26,312 in 2025, which explains the target 'increase' in 2025-26. A stretch target has been set for 2026-27.



Metrics, 2026-27

Four mandatory headline metrics will form part of the quarterly reporting for 2026-27.

Metrics 1-3 were part of quarterly reporting for 2025-26, and goal setting against these for 2026-27 was required.

Metric 4 is new for 2026 and highlights the renewed focus on intermediate care. Goal setting was not required for this metric.

1. **Non elective admissions to hospital** for people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population
2. Average length of **discharge delay** for all acute adult patients, derived from:
 - proportion of adult patients discharged from acute hospitals on their Discharge Ready Date (DRD)
 - for those not discharged on their DRD, the average number of days from DRD to discharge
3. Long-term **admissions to residential and nursing care homes** for people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population
4. **NEW** The proportion of people aged 65 and over who were **discharged from hospital into reablement** and who remained in the community in the 12 weeks following discharge