

Delayed Transfer of Care (DTOC)

All official data sets can be viewed at the following link:

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/delayed-transfers-of-care/delayed-transfers-of-care-data-2017-18/>

South West Local Authorities DTOC 2016-17

Local Authority with Social Services responsibility	Average number of acute and non-acute delayed transfers of care (18+) per day	Population (18+)	Average daily rate of delayed transfers of care per 100,000 population aged 18+
Bournemouth UA	28	159,500	17.8
Bath & NE Somerset UA	21	150,200	13.9
Bristol UA	56	356,600	15.8
Cornwall	138	444,000	31.0
Devon	147	630,500	23.2
Dorset	81	343,400	23.7
Gloucestershire	49	492,400	9.8
Isles Of Scilly UA	0	1,900	0.0
North Somerset UA	37	167,300	22.3
Plymouth UA	46	210,800	21.7
Poole UA	23	120,800	19.0
Somerset	108	436,200	24.8
South Gloucestershire UA	26	217,200	11.9
Swindon UA	23	168,100	13.9
Torbay UA	9	108,100	7.9
Wiltshire	104	382,000	27.2

Royal Devon and Exeter Trust DTOC April – November 2017

Month	Delayed Days				DTOC Beds		
	Acute	Non-Acute	Total		Acute	Non-Acute	Total
April	978	97	1,075		33	3	36
May	1,863	666	2,529		60	21	82
June	1,946	761	2,707		65	25	90
July	1,824	542	2,366		59	17	76
Aug	1,343	296	1,639		43	10	53
Sept	1,243	335	1,578		41	11	53
Oct	1,158	0	1,158		37	0	37
Nov	978	97	1,075		33	3	36

* The daily DTOC beds measure is calculated by dividing the total number of delayed days in the month by the number of calendar days

Key Findings (Delayed Transfers of Care Statistics for England 2016/17)

- In 2016/17, the daily average number of delayed transfers of care per 100,000 population (aged 18+) was 14.9, which compares to 12.0 in 2015/16.
- In 2016/17, the daily average number of delayed transfers of care attributable to social care only or both NHS and social care per 100,000 population (aged 18+) was 6.3, which compares to 4.6 in 2015/16.
- The proportion of delays attributable to the NHS only has decreased throughout the year. In quarter 4 of 2015/16, 61.1% of all delays were attributable to the NHS, which decreased to 55.8% in quarter 4 of 2016/17.
- The proportion of acute care delays has increased over the year. In quarter 4 of 2015/16, 65.9% were acute care delays, which increased to 66.5% in quarter 4 of 2016/17. The proportion of acute care delays peaked in Q2 2016-17 and has since begun decreasing.
- Delays where the patient was awaiting a care package in their own home made up the largest number of delays in 2016/17, with 20.3% of all delays being mainly due to that reason.