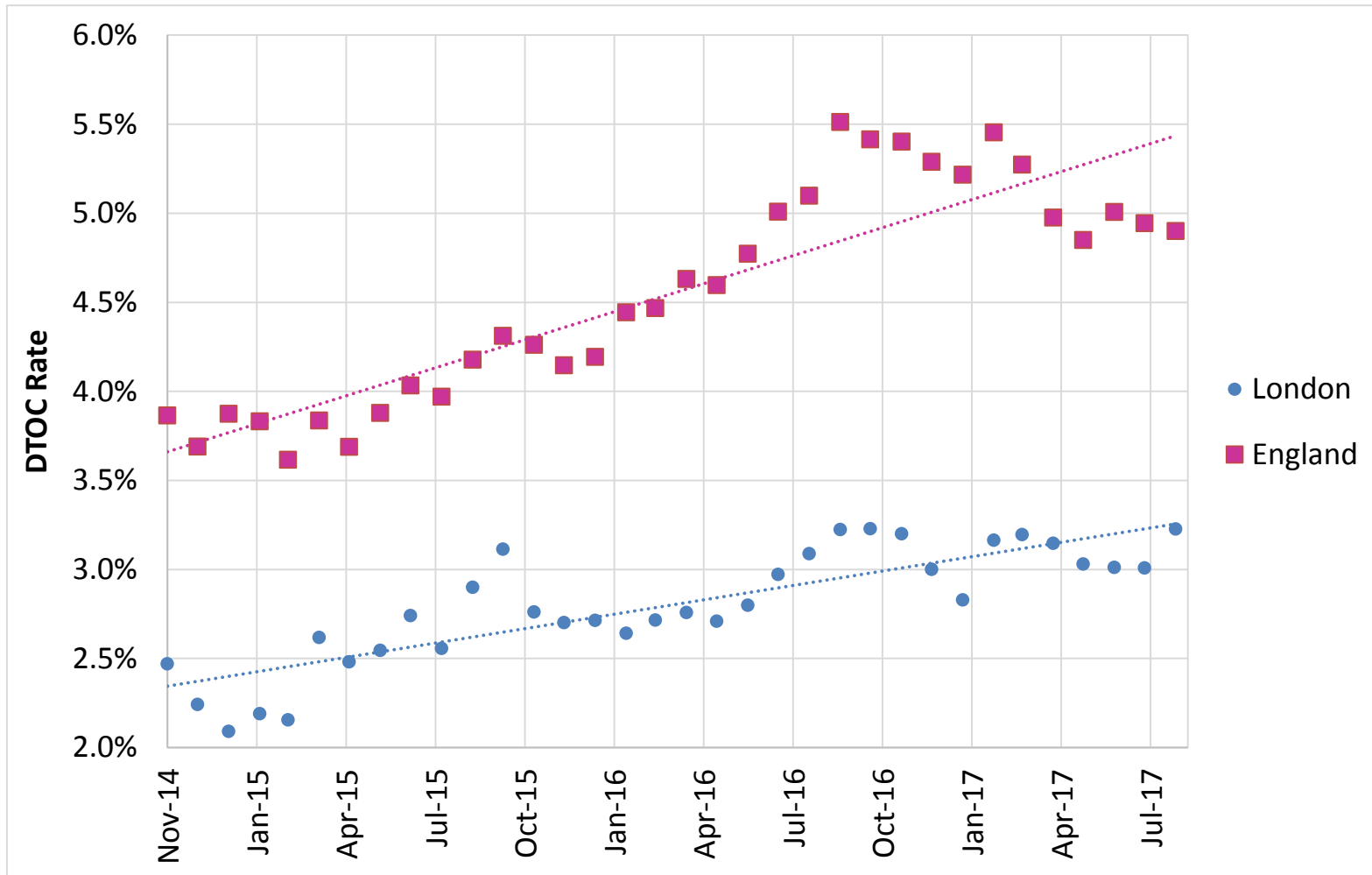


Understanding DTOC Performance in London



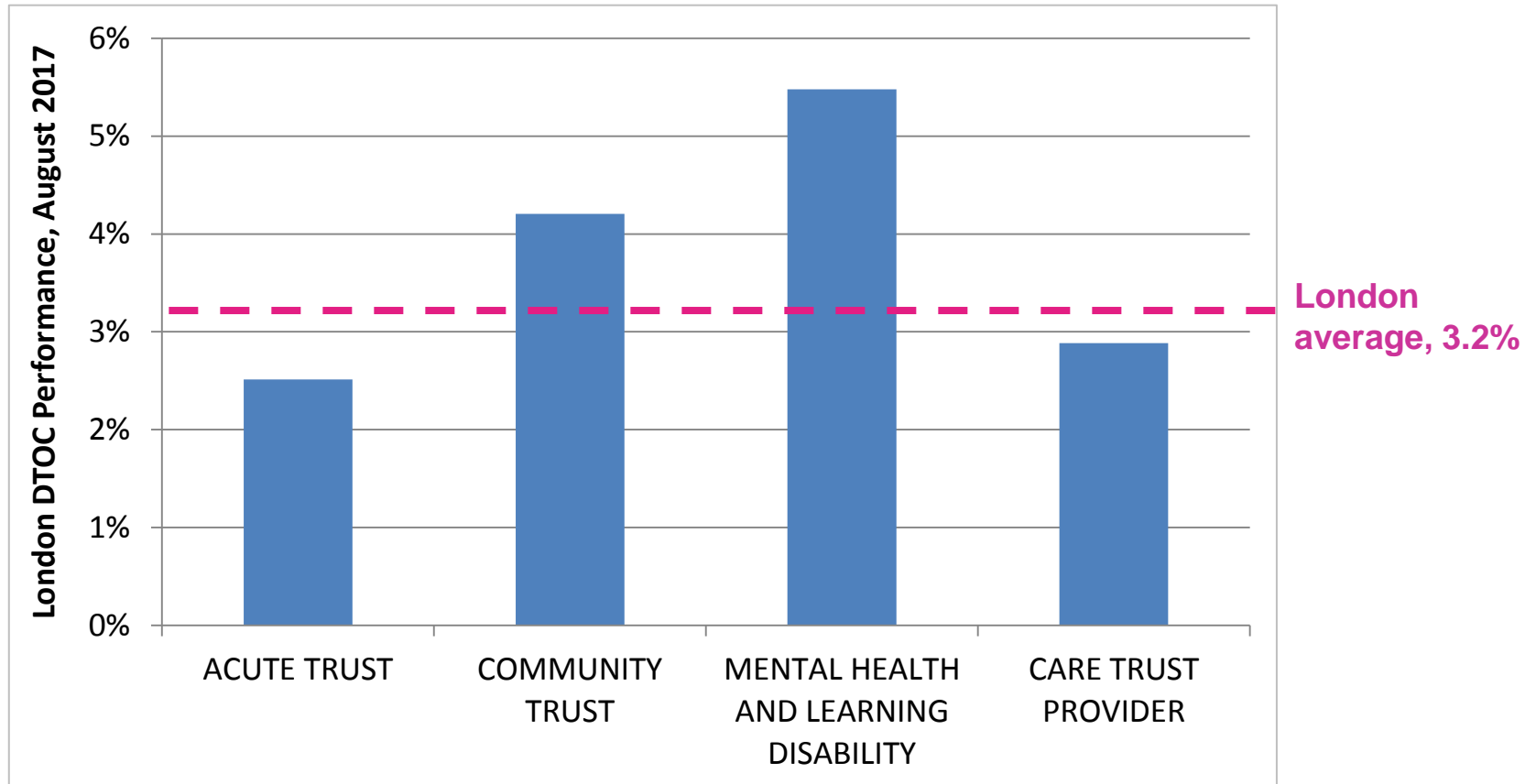
London continues to be the strongest performing region in England for DTOCs, however...

...between August 2015 and August 2017, London DTOC rates increased by 0.7%.



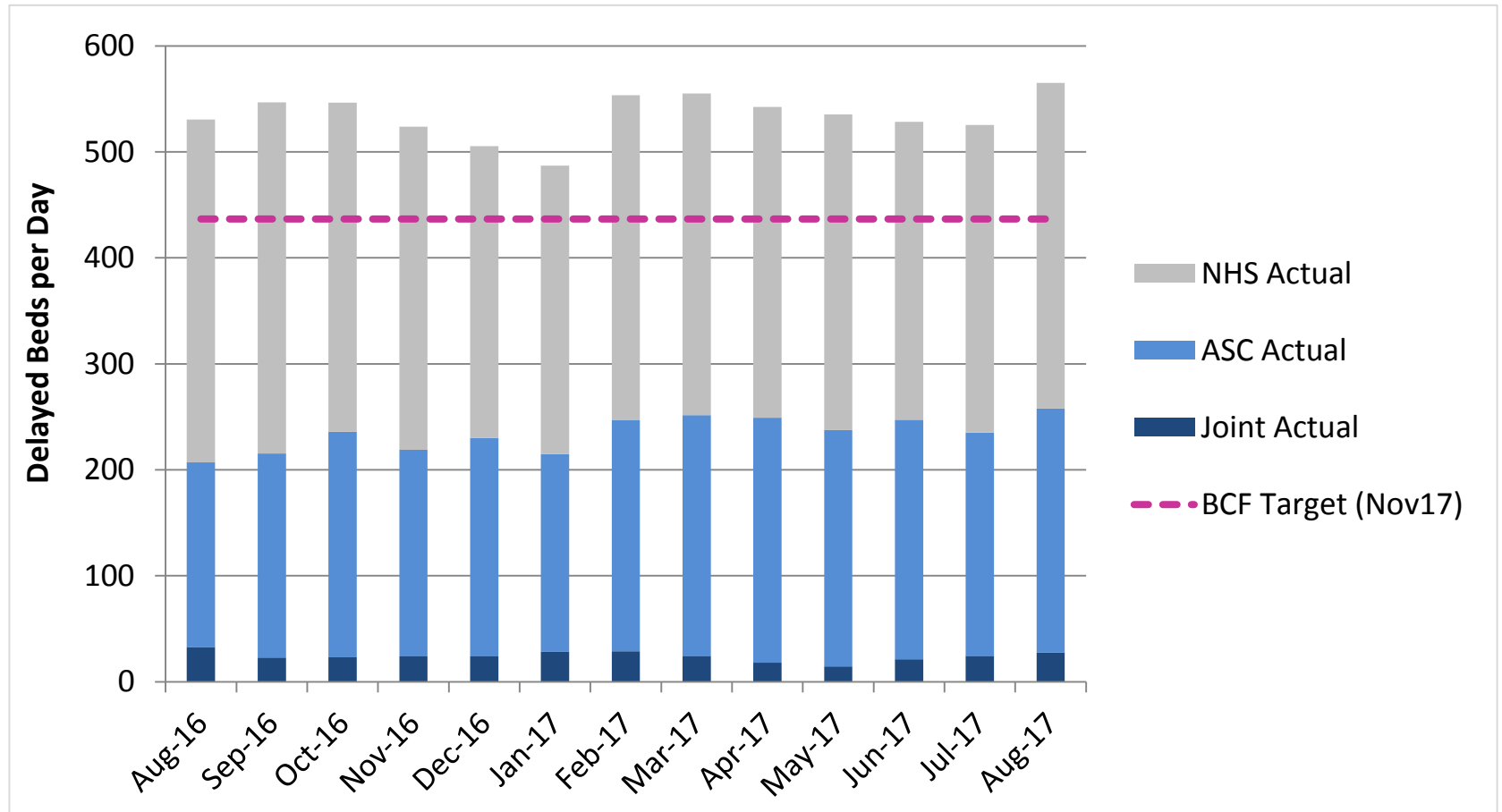
Mental health and community providers have higher DTOC rates than acute providers

- In August 2017, mental health providers had a DTOC rate of 5.5% whereas acute providers had a rate of 2.5%. This distribution remains relatively consistent over time.



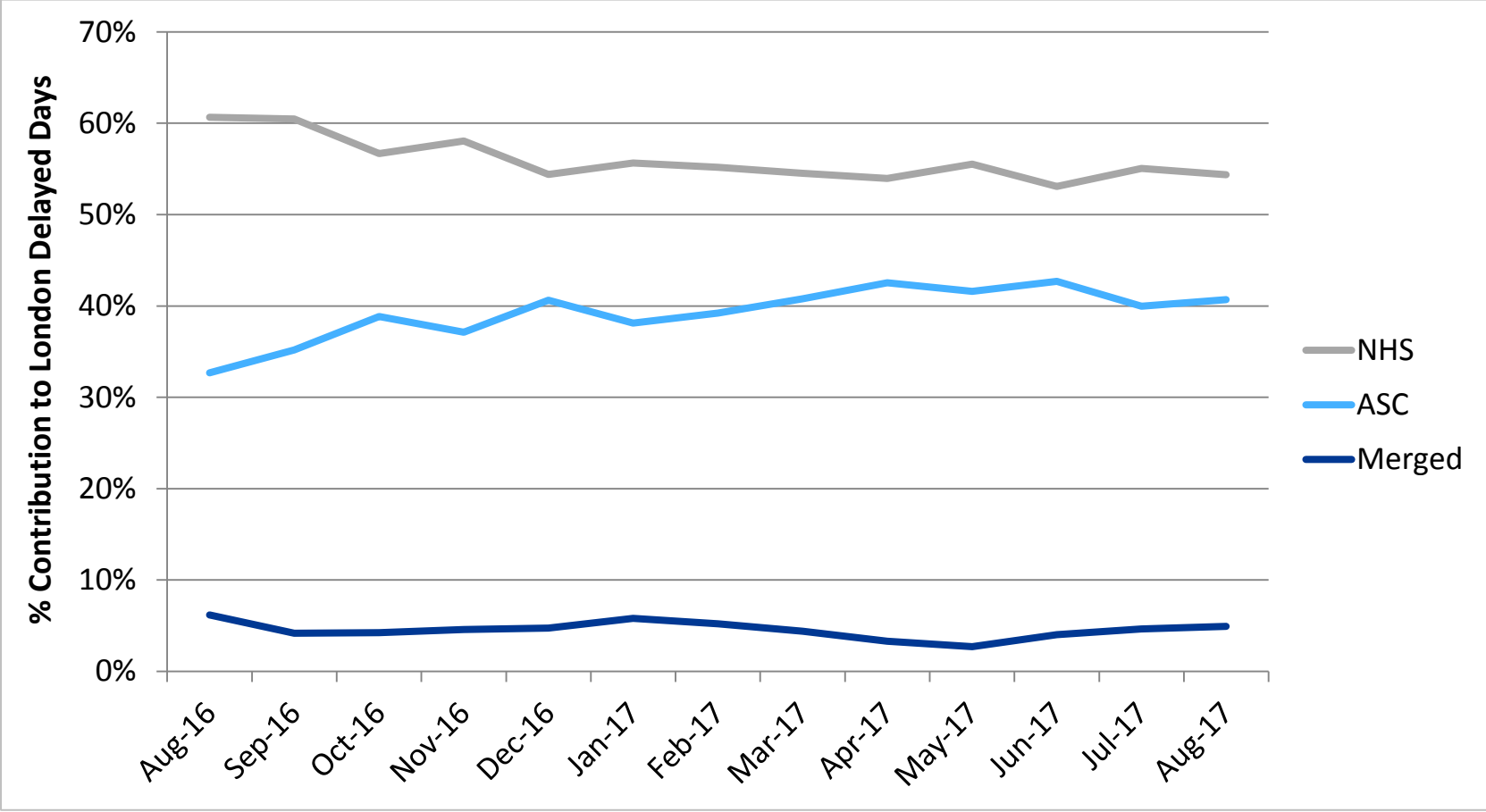
Over the past 12 months, London providers have experienced an average of 536 delayed beds per day

- The target set by the BCF process is 437 beds per day.
- A 19% performance improvement is required between August 2017 and November 2017.



Over the past year, the gap between the proportion of NHS and Social Care accountable delays has reduced

- Between August 2016 and August 2017, the proportion of NHS attributable delays reduced by 6.3%, and the proportion of ASC attributable delays increased by 8.0%.



The reasons for DTOC remain fairly consistent over the course of a year

- Awaiting home placements and further non-acute NHS care consistently account for more than 50% of delays in the acute system.

