Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust

Board Level Metrics & IQPR Exceptions

INTEGRATED PERFORMANCE REPORT

Contents

Board Level Metrics Development Update

Domain	Finalised	In Development	To Amend	No Target Set
Safe Medical Director	HSMR & SHMI C-diff E-coli Patient safety incidents Moderate harm < incidents Serious incidents	**Safe Staffing.** This is a technically challenging chart to build thus taking longer. It will be in next month's report.	**MRSA Bacteraemia.** This event is too rare (2 in 2 years) to be meaningfully displayed in an SPC chart as a count. This measure should be removed and reported as an exception. MRSA screening is suggested as an alternative. **Serious incidents.** Amend to incident date rather than date reported to STEIS, audit data quality.	Patient safety incidents Moderate harm < incidents
Caring Chief Nurse	Friends & Family Test (FFT) Recommended% and Responded%	**Perfect Ward.** This is still being rolled out across the organisation, and in the process of gaining access to the source data from Perfect Ward. This is proving difficult and may not be able to report for several months.		
Responsive Chief Operating Officer	ED – 4 hour target and Attendances Cancer 62 Day RTT 95% target	**2 hour Community Response.** This is a new national measure recently announced in the System Oversight Framework, requiring definitions and build. Expected next month.		
Effective Chief Operating Officer	Readmissions within 30 Days Rate per 1000 Bed Days	**PREMs.** LK to update on progress. **Same Day Emergency Care Appropriate Location.** Agreed late, complex technical build. Will be reported next month.		Readmissions PREMs SDEC
Well-Led Chief People Officer & Director of Governance	Days lost to sickness Turnover	**Pulse Survey.** Whilst it is not appropriate for an SPC chart, the results will be available for next month's report.	**Risk Mitigations.** Governance team are reviewing this data approach to see if it is appropriate.	Days lost to sickness Turnover Risk Mitigations
Use of Resources Chief Finance Officer	Better Practice Performance Compliance	**Return on Capital Employed.** In development by finance, expected next month.	**Income & Expenditure Against Plan, Better Value Quality Care Plan** To return as cumulative line charts vs plan.	

Board Level Metrics: How to Interpret SPC Charts

An SPC chart is a time series graph with three reference lines - the mean, upper and lower control limits. The limits help us understand the variability of the data. We use them to distinguish between natural variation **(common cause)** in performance and unusual patterns **(special cause)** in data which are unlikely to have occurred due to chance and require investigation. They can also **provide assurance on whether a target or plan will reliably be met or whether the process is incapable of meeting the target** without a change.

Special Cause Variation is statistically significant patterns in data which may require investigation, including:

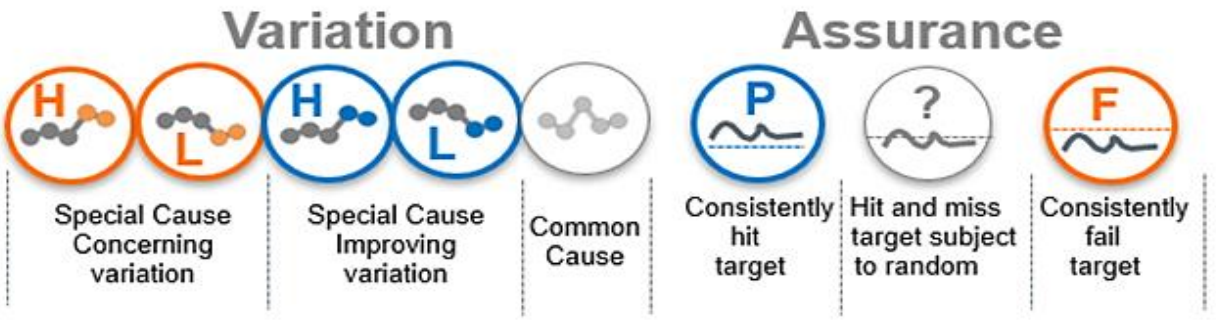
- Trend: 6 or more consecutive points trending upwards or downwards
- Shift: 7 or more consecutive points above or below the mean
- Outside control limits: One or more data points are beyond the upper or lower control limits

Orange indicates a decline in performance; Blue indicates an improvement in performance.

The NHS Improvement website has a range of resources to support Boards using the Making Data Count methodology. This includes are number of videos explaining the approach and a series of case studies – these can be accessed via the following link - https://improvement.nhs.uk/resources/making-data-count

	Variation Icons The icon which represents the last data point on an SPC chart is displayed.						Assurance Icons If there is a target or expectation set, the icon displays on the chart based on the whole visible data range.		
ICON									
DEFINITION	Common Cause Variation	Special Cause Variation where neither High nor Low is good	Special Cause Concern where Low is good	Special Cause Concern where High is good	Special Cause Improvement where High is good	Special Cause Improvement where Low is good	Target Indicator – Pass/Fail	Target Indicator – Fail	Target Indicator – Pass
PLAIN ENGLISH	Nothing to see here!	Something's going on!	Your aim is low numbers but you have some high numbers.	Your aim is high numbers but you have some low numbers	Your aim is high numbers and you have some.	Your aim is low numbers and you have some.	The system will randomly meet and not meet the target/expectation due to common cause variation.	The system will consistently fail to meet the target/expectation.	The system will consistently achieve the target/expectation.
ACTION REQUIRED	Consider if the level/range of variation is acceptable.	Investigate to find out what is happening/ happened; what you can learn and whether you need to change something.	Investigate to find out what is happening/ happened; what you can learn and whether you need to change something.	Investigate to find out what is happening/ happened; what you can learn and whether you need to change something.	Investigate to find out what is happening/ happened; what you can learn and celebrate the improvement or success.	Investigate to find out what is happening/ happened; what you can learn and celebrate the improvement or success.	Consider whether this is acceptable and if not, you will need to change something in the system or process.	Change something in the system or process if you want to meet the target.	Understand whether this is by design (!) and consider whether the target is still appropriate, should be stretched, or whether resource can be directed elsewhere without risking the ongoing achievement of this target.

Board Level Metrics



The matrix below shows how each metric is performing:

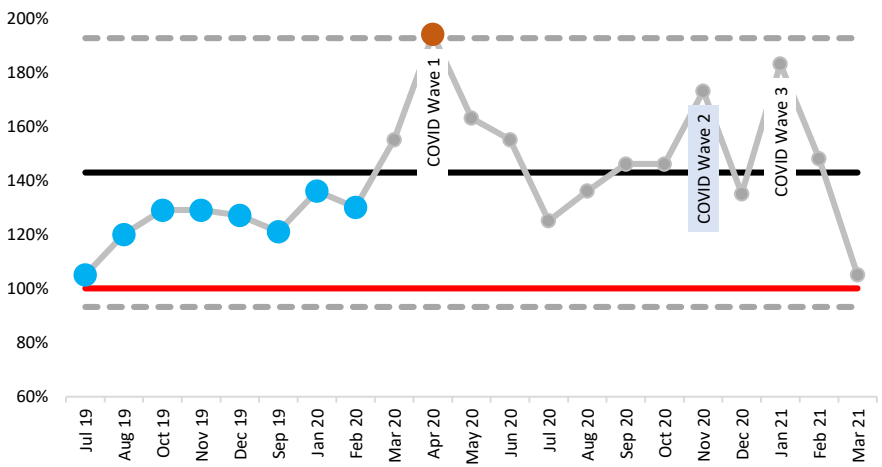
- If there is special or common cause
- Pass, fail or hit and miss its target
- No target set

		Assurance			
		Pass	**Hit & Miss**	**Fail**	**No target**
Variation	**Special Cause: Improvement**		Better practice performance compliance	RTT	Readmissions
	Common Cause	E-coli	MRSA bacteraemia, C-difficile	HSMR, SHMI FFT Recommend% ED Serious incidents	Moderate harm< incidents, days lost to sickness, turnover,
	Special Cause : Concern		62 Day Cancer	FFT Response%	Patient safety incidents, risk mitigations

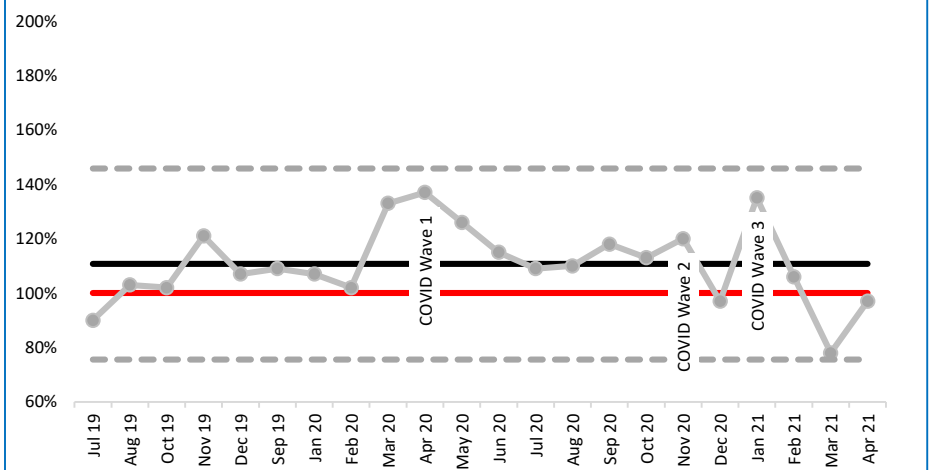
Safe

Executive Lead: Medical Director

Hospital Standardised Mortality Rate (HSMR) - Overall (monthly)



Summary Hospital-level Mortality Index (SHMI) (monthly)



Commentary

SWB consistently fails HSMR target. Prior to COVID HSMR was elevated above national standard, and has increased demonstrably as shown by special cause variation aligned to COVID peaks.

Commentary

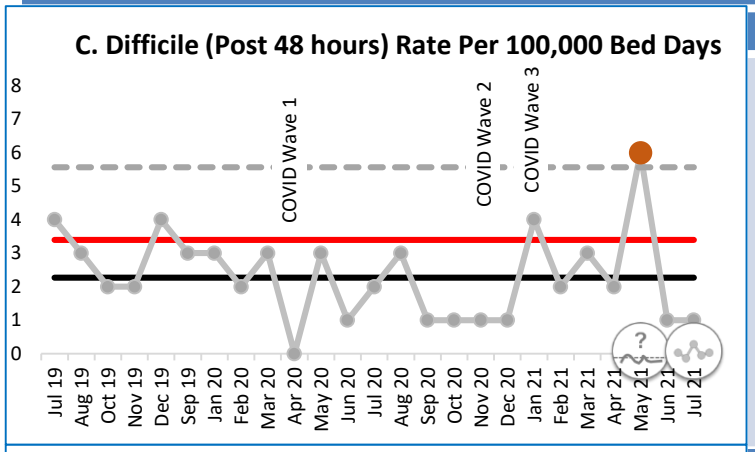
SWB fails the SHMI target most of the time. Common cause variation is seen throughout the period indicating a predictable process.

We are ranked 113th out of 123 Trusts as of March '21.

Cause of variation?	What actions have been completed?	What next?	When will it improve?
Documentation of comorbidities, correct prefix use for diagnosis description, avoidance of R codes and clarification of process for FCE are general factors. Palliative care coding affects HSMR more than SHMI. Number of admitted patient occurrences also influences expected mortality levels, so change in pathways to ambulatory care, covid or diagnosis definitions after 2nd FCE all impact HSMR/SHMI	Information on good documentation, a focus on R codes and prefixes and depth of coding have all been provided to clinical teams. Understanding impact of Same Day Emergency Care (SDEC) and exploration of palliative care codes also needed	Review process for recording FCE with current team based approach to patient care, at the elbow support for clinical teams to improve documentation elements, review of deceased care records between M+M leads and coding team. Admin support to identify where FCE can be altered and palliative care recording addressed.	Wary of effect that increase in SDEC in MMUH will have on mortality data with reduction in episodes of admitted care, but over next 12 months need to establish process and working practice for the elements outlined earlier

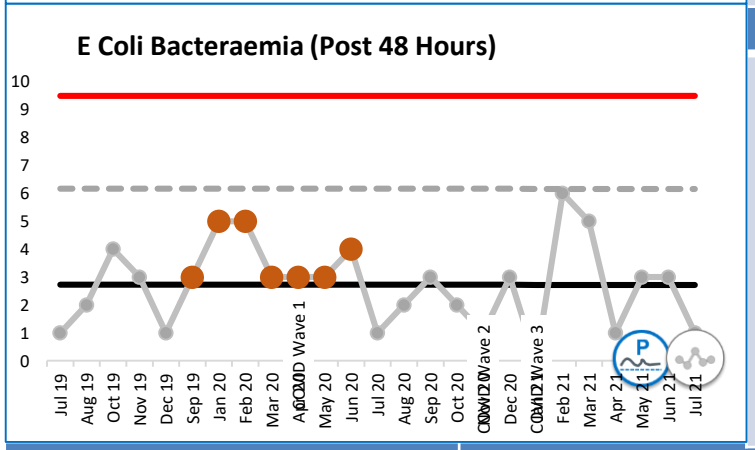
Safe

Executive Lead: Medical Director/Chief Nurse



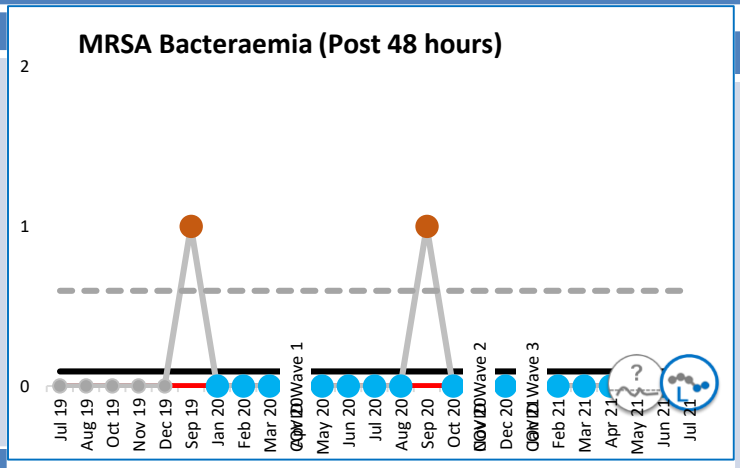
Commentary

Common cause variation is broadly observed, excluding May 21. This is a largely a predictable process. *SWB was ranked 23rd out of 140 Trusts in May.*



Commentary

Special cause variation of concern can be seen in the first six months of 2020. Performance has been otherwise stable. *SWB was ranked 40th out of 140 Trusts in May.*



Commentary

As can be seen MRSA is too rare of an event to be tracked on an SPC chart as a count. This measure should be removed and reported as an exception. MRSA screening is suggested as an alternative.

Safe staffing nursing

Commentary

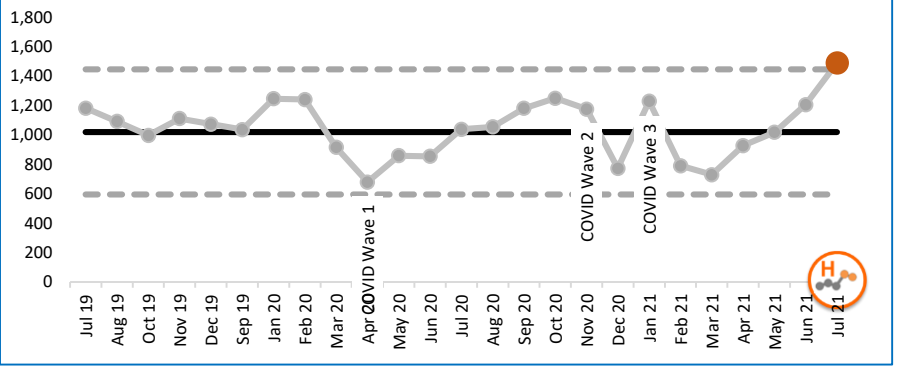
It is technically challenging to produce this report into an SPC chart due to the way it is collected. Nevertheless this chart is in process and hope to include asap.

Cause of variation?	What actions have been completed?	What next?	When will it improve?
C-Diff Variation in May was due to antibiotic usage which was identified following Post Infection Review (PIR) process. **MRSA** No variation for the past 11 months. **E-coli** No variation of concern within past 12 months.	**C-Diff** PIR reviews completed and antimicrobial prescribing was appropriate and in line with formulary **MRSA** Active surveillance with appropriate swabbing pathways in place. **E-coli** Each E-coli case has a Post Infection Review (PIR) completed with no themes or trends identified. No hot spot areas identified.	**C-Diff** Internal target set at 41 cases 2021/22 – below target to date **MRSA** Any case will have a Root Cause Analysis (RCA) completed to identify learning. **E-coli** UTI project under way to review management of UTI this impacts on Blood Stream Infections (BSI)	**C-Diff** Robust processes in place with additional work being undertaken to strengthen antimicrobial prescribing and stop dates **MRSA** Current position of zero tolerance to be maintained. **E-coli** Current processes to continue with active surveillance and review of cases and learning disseminated to monitor improvement

Safe

Executive Lead: Medical Director

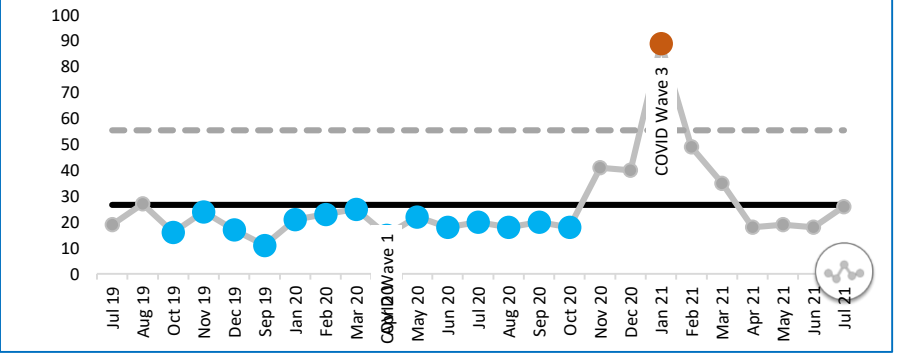
Patient Safety Incidents



Commentary

Until this month, July '21, common cause variation can be seen across the period. The special cause variation is both on an upward trend and beyond the control limits. However, it appears to follow a similar pattern from April '20 until Autumn.

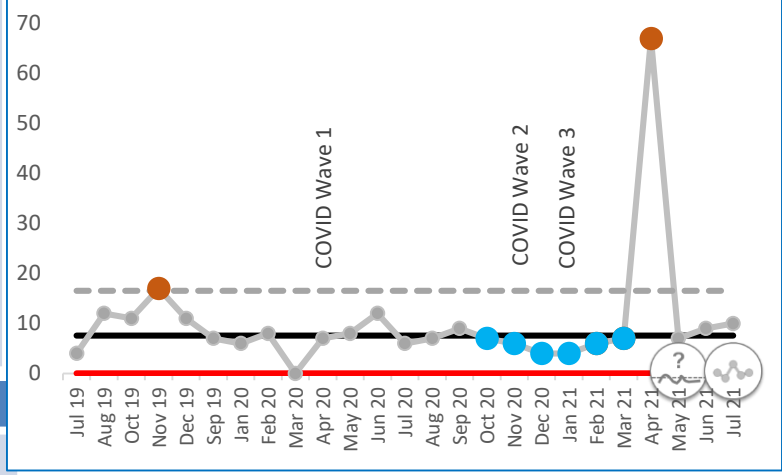
NRLS Patient Safety Incidents Moderate Harm & Above



Commentary

A peak can be observed during Winter 2020-21 with an astronomical data point in Jan '21. This peak lifts the mean and obscures what appears to be common cause variation prior and following this period.

Serious Incidents (Date Reported to STEIS)



Commentary

SWB consistently fails the zero serious incidents target. The chart shows when serious incidents were reported, rather than the incident date. This explains why there is an astronomical data point in April '21 related to change in STEIS reporting requirements related to COVID (see below), and an appearance of improvement during Oct '20 to March '21. In addition this gives the appearance that the target was met in March '20 which is unlikely. Special cause variation of concern can also be seen in Nov 19. It is recommended that this measure is amended to incident date rather than date reported to STEIS and reviewed for quality of data process.

Cause of variation?

Patient safety incidents
Increase in reporting is an indicator of a good reporting culture. Challenges in ED in admitting patients and seeing them in the outlined timeframes has generated a significant number of incidents.

Moderate and above harm
In November 2020, Trusts were asked to report Hospital Acquired COVID 19 infections and deaths. These are what has caused the rise in moderate harm and above incidents.

Serious incidents
The April rise relates to the Hospital Acquired Covid cases being reported nationally as this is when the information was provided.

What actions have been completed?

Patient safety incidents
Groups and Directorates are aware of some of the challenges which have seen a rise in incidents and have plans in place.

Moderate and above harm
No specific actions have been carried out.

Serious incidents
All cases are reported on an ongoing basis moving forward.

What next?

Patient safety incidents
Continue to encourage reporting, more importantly encourage robust feedback on incidents raised.

Moderate and above harm
Review of the process for assigning harm level and presentation of the incident.

Serious incidents
Provide training to improve number of people able to investigate Sis to improve timeliness of investigations.

When will it improve?

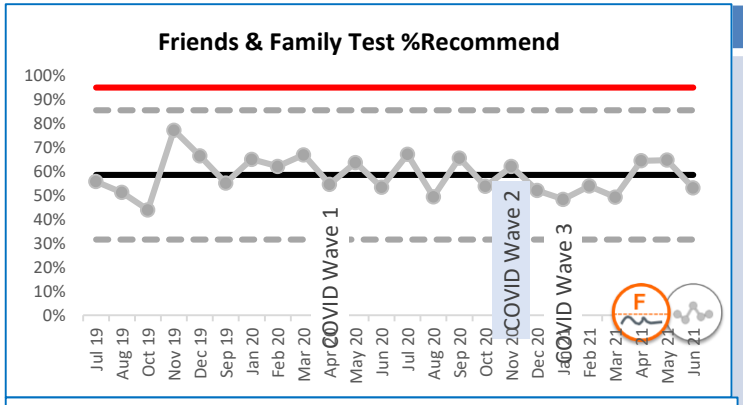
Patient safety incidents
Increasing numbers of incidents is not necessarily a negative. Groups and Directorates need to be aware of their trends and address where possible.

Moderate and above harm
Aiming for quarter 3, 2021/22

Serious incidents
Looking to provide a training session in October 2021.

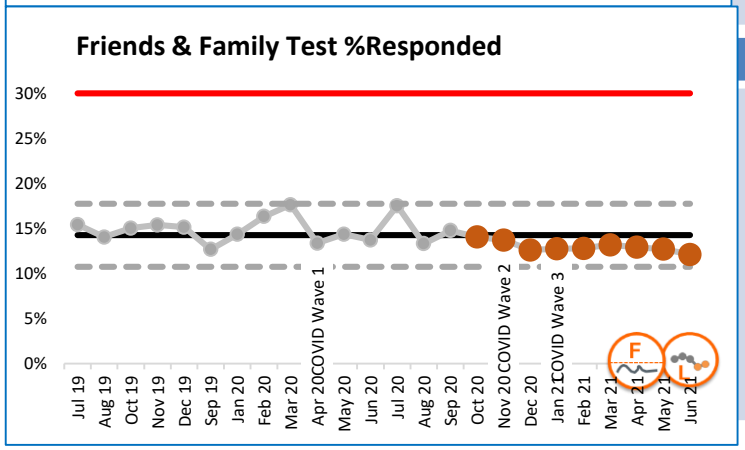
Caring

Executive Lead: Chief Nurse



Commentary

SWB is consistently failing the 95% friends and family test score. Common cause variation can be seen throughout indicating a predictable performance. *SWB ranked 131st out of 134 Trusts for the Inpatient score in May.*



Commentary

Until the second COVID peak, common cause variation indicated a predictable performance. However since October '20 performance has been declining.

Perfect Ward

Commentary

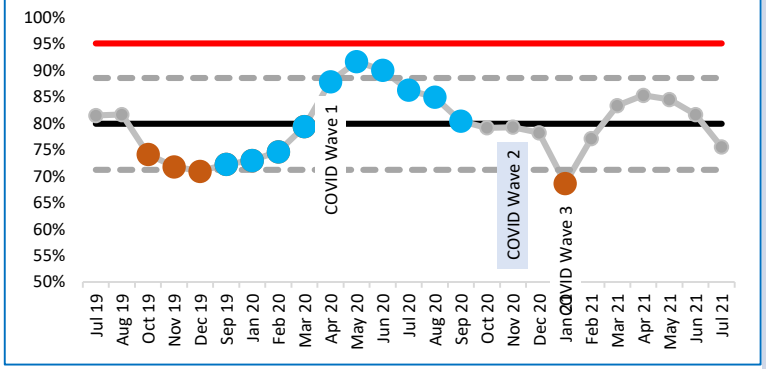
P&I are trying to gain access to Perfect Ward data. However, there are significant organisational technical barriers from Perfect Ward. It is unlikely we can get this data for several months.

Cause of variation?	What actions have been completed?	What next?	When will it improve?
FFT Recommended & Responded During the pandemic FFT was paused nationally before recommencing January 2021. The Trust lacks a wider patient experience / involvement strategy and framework which FFT would be a part of, hence performance has remained stagnant.	**FFT Recommended & Responded** A business case to develop a Patient Involvement & Insight Lead role has been agreed. Once the JD has been through the Agenda for Change (AFC) banding process recruitment to this pivotal role can commence.	**FFT Recommended & Responded** Once the lead post holder commences in post the Trust needs to complete a benchmarking exercise against the NHSE/I improving patient experience standards, and agree the associated action plan to address the identified gaps. A Trust strategy for patient experience and involvement needs to be developed to support taking this important agenda forward. The FFT process needs to be reviewed and reinvigorated as part of this wider work.	**FFT Recommended & Responder** Given the level of the lead post, there will be approximately a 3 month lead in time from interview to commencing in post. It is unlikely that the post holder will commence before January 2022. Considering the work required surrounding this agenda, and the systems and processes that need to be developed, it is envisaged that improvements will be seen over a 12-24month period.

Responsive

Executive Lead: Chief Operating Officer

Emergency Care 4-hour waits

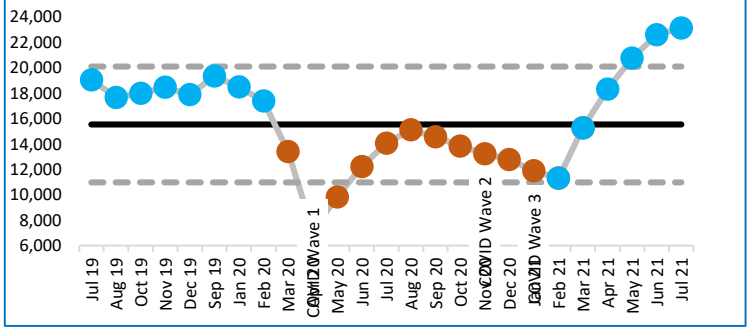


Commentary

The blue special cause variation observed from Dec '19 to May '20 shows a upward trend, followed by a downward trend. This correlates with seasonal variation and attendance figures.

SWB was ranked 79th out of 134 Trusts in July.

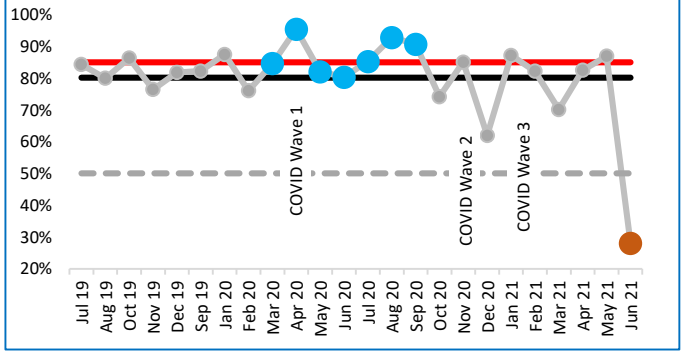
Emergency Care Attendances (Including Malling)



Commentary

Pre COVID attendances were around 18k, dropping to 12k during COVID / Summer '20, now increasing on pre COVID levels exceeding 22k.

62 Day (referral to treat from hosp specialist)

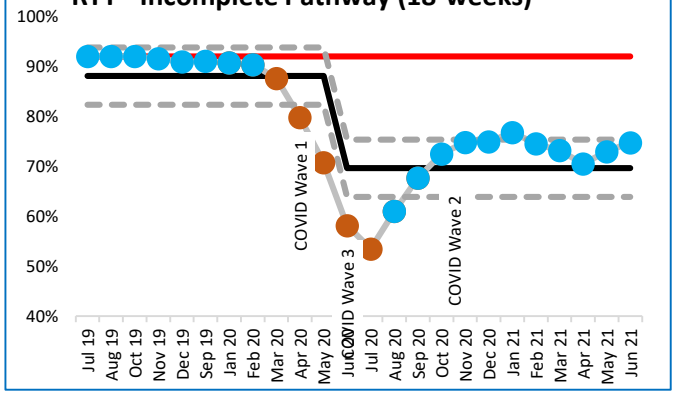


Commentary

Special cause variation (6 points above mean) can be seen from March to September '20. However, the astronomical data point in Jun '21 pulls down the mean in an otherwise stable process.

SWB was ranked 100th out of 139 Trusts in June.

RTT - Incomplete Pathway (18-weeks)



Commentary

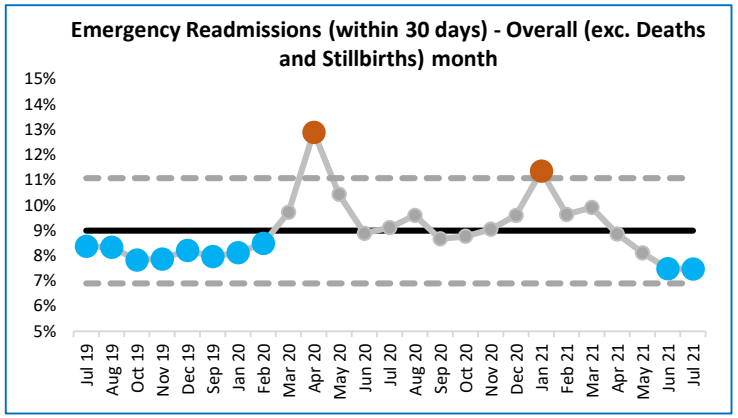
Special cause concern and improvement can be seen. The vast change in performance obscures reliable control limits even when re baselined as shown.

SWB was ranked 80th out of 172 Trusts in June.

Cause of variation?	What actions have been completed?	What next?	When will it improve?
Emergency Care – the variation is caused by Covid. During Wave 1 we saw a reduction in attendances (graph 2) which improved performance in wave 2 and 3 we have seen an increase in attendances and a mix of attendances between Covid and non Covid **62 Day Cancer –** linked to Covid **RTT –** linked to Covid	**Emergency Care –** Split ED between red and amber, live dashboard in creation to monitor variance in real time. **62 Day Cancer –** recovery trajectories completed which rely on outsourced providers short term and one stop pathways long term **RTT –** activity recovery post covid will provide an improved RTT position	**Emergency Care-** better streaming criteria, live dashboard, improved SDEC infrastructure **62 Day Cancer –** more of the same **RTT –** more of the same	**Emergency Care –** recovery trajectory showing incremental improvements with 90% delivery by March 2022 **62 Day Cancer –** aiming to recover the 62 day position by December 2021 **RTT –** aiming to be back compliant by Aug 2022

Effective

Executive Lead: Chief Operating Officer



Commentary

Pre COVID performance appears as special cause improvement relative to drop in performance thereafter. Common cause variation is mostly observed excluding astronomical data points correlating with COVID peaks.

PREMs

Commentary

Liam Kennedy is leading the exploration of this measure.

SDEC Pathways % 0 Day Length of Stay

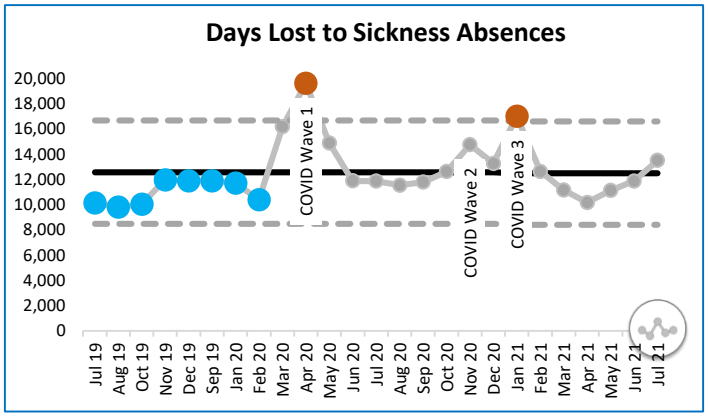
Commentary

This measures what proportion of nationally recognised Same Day Emergency Care (SDEC) pathways had a zero day length of stay.

This measure was agreed w/c 9th August and requires a challenging technical build. It will be produced asap.

Cause of variation?	What actions have been completed?	What next?	When will it improve?
Readmissions – Covid	**Readmissions –** review of speciality specific re-attendances	**Readmissions –** review top 10 specialities or conditions and understand why we are seeing re-admissions in those areas	**Readmissions**

Well-Led | Executive Lead: Chief People Officer & Director of Governance



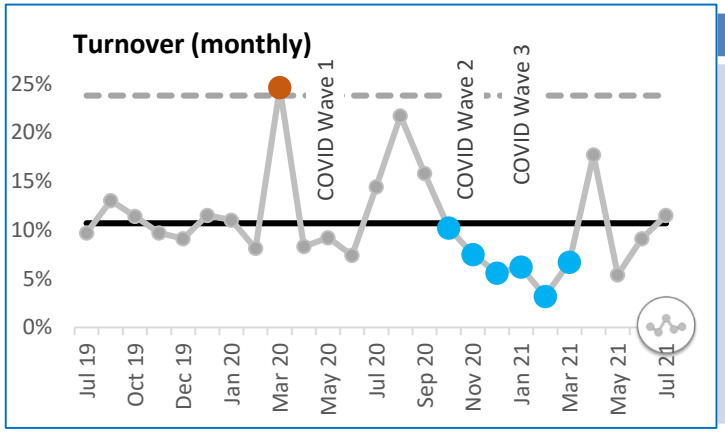
Commentary

Post COVID common cause variation is mostly observed apart from two astronomical data points associated with COVID peaks. On average days lost has increased by 1.5k days /month since COVID.
The sickness absence rate was 171st out of 216 Trusts in March.

Pulse survey feedback (September)

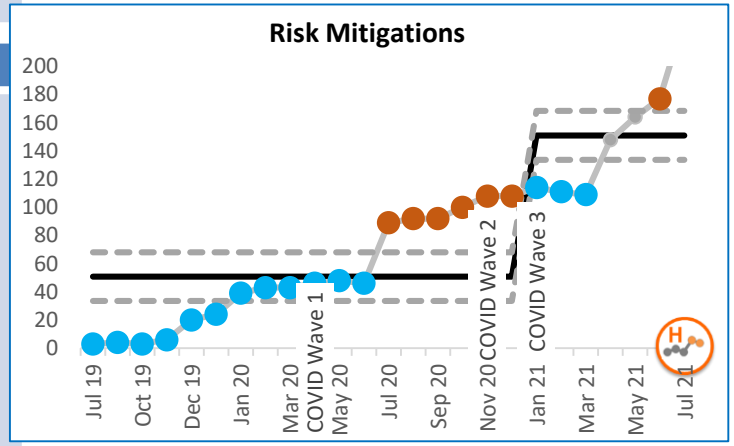
Commentary

The pulse survey closed at the end of July '21, therefore feedback is expected in next month's report.



Commentary

Special cause variation of concern (astronomical data point) can be seen in March 2020. Special cause signalling improvement can be seen from October '20 to March '21.



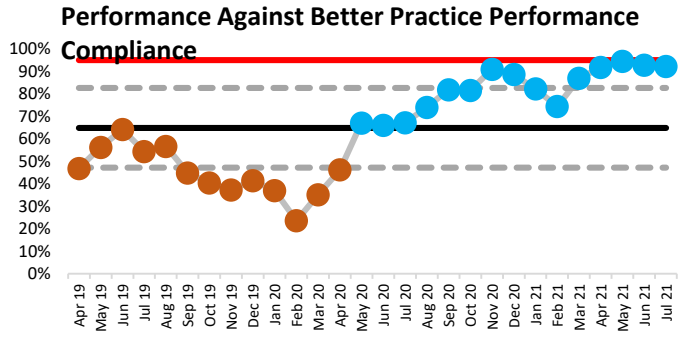
Commentary

Whilst an SPC chart may not be appropriate for this measure, the data shows that a backlog of actions have passed their due date.

Cause of variation?	What actions have been completed?	What next?	When will it improve?
Sickness We have experienced increases in sickness absence due to Covid sickness and also stress and anxiety **Turnover** Increase in rates related to TUPE transfers, end of fixed term training contracts of doctors on training and students who were recruited as additional capacity during Covid **Risk Mitigations** Likely to be changes in personnel and non review of risks	**Sickness** Corporate focus on health and wellbeing Well-being hubs Group focus on Restoration and Recovery Training for managers to support staff suffering from stress and anxiety **Turnover** Revised PDR process Stay conversations guidance issued Exit interview guidance developed Integrated Workforce Analysis Tool developed to identify hot spot areas **Risk Mitigations** Monthly reports are sent to each Group and Directorate providing information	**Sickness** Maintain focus on Heath and well Being Groups to ensure trigger meetings take place Staff engagement work in relation to priority areas identified from staff survey results **Turnover** Revised Recruitment & On-boarding process Nurse retention focus groups Support for retaining colleagues in later career Revised strategy for Flexible working High Impact action plan for Equality , Diversity and Inclusion to be developed in conjunction with ICS **Risk Mitigations** Will assist staff to review all open actions and look at providing more targeted information to individuals and Groups/Directorates	**Sickness** Revised sickness trajectory forecast sickness rate set at 4.51% **Turnover** When excluding Tupe transfers, doctors in training , end of fixed term contracts the turnover rate is 9.57% **Risk Mitigations** By the end of this Financial year these will have been resolved and better monitoring in place corporately and by teams.

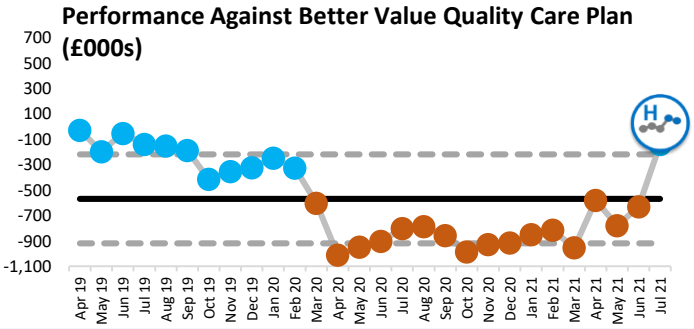
Use of Resources

Executive Lead: Chief Finance Officer



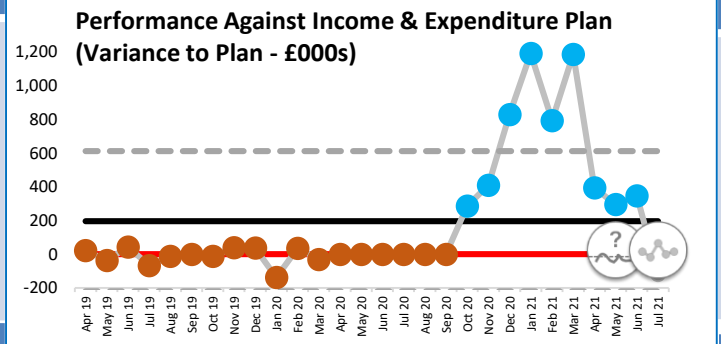
Commentary

Special cause concern following be special cause improvement can be observed during the period. The organisation has consistently failed this target, however performance is improving and is now just below the target between 90% and 94%.



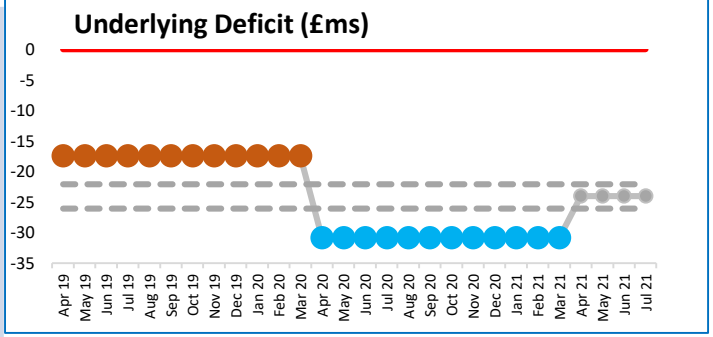
Commentary

Finance noted that SPC was not an appropriate format to monitor this measure, but have provided an example to illustrate.



Commentary

Finance noted that SPC was not an appropriate format to monitor this measure as it is reported annually, but have provided an example to illustrate.



BPPC

SPC works well for this measure

- To improve further – we understand by invoice (15 large value invoices in July stopped us achieving 95%) where to target payment within the 30 day deadline
- Prompt authorisation of invoices by budget holders, raising of accurate purchase orders and timely receipting all assist with prompt payment, as does clear identification of disputed invoices as these can be excluded from performance measurement
- Actions already completed include more regular payment runs – poor performance previously was reflective of the trust regularly just missing the deadline by a few days rather than process issues – the Trust tries not to pay "early" as the more cash we have in our bank for longer, the lower our PDC dividend charges and the higher our interest earned. The Trust will be aiming to pay local suppliers early and work is underway on this
- 2021 performance was also impacted by the Covid arrangements to clear all old NHS provider to provider debt – when an invoice is paid it hits the metric – so as lots of old debts were paid, our performance dropped

BVQC

An SPC chart creates an interesting conversation about performance for this metric but arguably there are better charts that will explain the Trust's performance against the target. The value is in month, not cumulative, although if you add them all up they do equal the annual performance against plan

Issues include;

- Phasing of target – if a back ended "hockey stick" rather than equal values, performance against the plan will be affected
- Performance against the plan is the Trust's plan, which doesn't necessarily equate to national efficiency requirements, so for example in 2021, although we were well below Trust plan, our performance in comparison to others was strong, and we delivered above national requirements. Despite this, we can't "bank" this over performance due to current financial arrangements.
- A more useful chart would indicate the forecast and recovery potential, and include narrative in relation to part year and full year effect of schemes – i.e. full year effect may be covered meaning that part year effect and consequent underperformance is not a problem, an SPC chart wouldn't tell you this.
- Actions to improve – CIP achieved for 2122 (FYE) is likely to be more than nationally is required of us – we must ensure we are able to bank any over-performance – this is a risk if blocks continue and 2223 "resets" – timing of delivery into 2223 may therefore be advisable
- CLE BVQC focus at future meeting, including SLR and costing information, model hospital opportunity, agreement of 2223 framework and areas of focus

Income & Expenditure

- The red line represents break even, and the chart shows that we achieved that in 1920, in the first 6 months of Covid arrangements with the retrospective top up, and then a positive variance to plan (although indicated as just variance) in the latter half of 2021 (£4.3m deficit plan, achieved £383k surplus)
- Other factors impacting on reporting include phasing of the plan, and tactical reporting to manage risk (accruing to plan, exclusion of ERF for example)

Underlying Deficit

Subjective, strategic measurement not updated any more frequently than annually due to complex work required and impact of strategic external factors, therefore not suitable for SPC

- Any deficit driven by income received which since 1st April 2020 to present is enough to cover costs – if this is recurrent – there is no deficit
- Trust should aim to over-deliver against national efficiency targets to fund investment and improvement and/or mitigate the risk of income shortfall against costs which would create an underlying deficit
- Work ongoing at system level to determine underlying system deficit position, of which SWBH would have a share (basis to be determined) – expected to be completed by end 2021

IQPR Exceptions

Many indicators affected in July with some improvement evidence.

- **ED** (July) attendances at 23,115; 5671 patients breaching the 4hr wait. There was an increase again in the left department before being seen to 8.5% and median time to treat increased to 246 mins. SWB median performance has dropped 6% whereas national median has dropped 4%. This 2% difference equates to 924 patients. It is likely that this performance difference is attributed to delays in decision to admit: DTA > 4 hours was 10% in June compared to 30% in July.

- **Cancer** (June) 2 week performance remains low at 70.1%; whilst breast asymptomatic has shown improvement (~8%) to 39.8%. The Cancer pathways performance will remain low whilst the backlog is being prioritised and so individual specialty plans may not perform to the planned date.

- **Mixed Sex Accommodation** was due to recommence national reporting in June. However, the Trust has not yet reported.