

# **Out-of-Hospital Care Models (OOHCMs) Programme for People** Experiencing Homelessness (Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23)

Dashboard for Oxfordshire Test Site (Pathway 2 Step-down Services)

National Audit of Specialist Intermediate Care - Findings for the Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23











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#### **Dashboard leads**

Michela Tinelli, Kyann Zhang (London School of Economics and Political Science)

#### **Evaluation Team**

- Michelle Cornes (co-PI) and Vanessa Heaslip (Salford University)
- Michela Tinelli (co-PI), Kyann Zhang, Michael Clark, Jessica Carlisle, Raphael Wittenberg, Joanne Madridejos, Jack Gibbs, Anusha Ganapathi (London School of Economics and Political Science)
- Elisabeth Biswell and Joanne Coombes (King's College London)
- Stan Burridge (Expert Focus)
- Sarah Dowling and Rachel Mason (Oxford Lived Experience Advisory Group)

Contact details: Michela Tinelli (m.tinelli@lse.ac.uk)

Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23

OXFORDSHIRE (Pathway 2 Step-down Services)

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#### **Key Findings at a Glance for the Financial Years 2021-22** & **2022-23**

#### **Investment and Budget Release**

**Overall impact of public investments** 

Providing specialist step-down services for

It improves or prevents a deterioration in

health and wellbeing outcomes

people who are homeless is value for money

It frees up resources for the NHS (£42K) and



£196K £161K

Investment for service delivery in Pathway 2 services per year



Acceptance rate (51/58 referrals)

Aggregate Figures for 2021-2023

**Pathway 2 Outcomes** 



£3.7K £3.1K

Costs per person per accepted

Total NHS budget release for

financial years 2021-2023

(re-allocatable resources)



People experienced better or unchanged QALY<sup>2</sup>



People reported being treated with dignity and respect



People did not sleep rough after leaving step-down



Decrease in emergency admissions



Decrease in A&E visits



- Beds across 2 houses
- MDT working in and out of the hospital
- People accepted in Pathway 2 step-down services (2021-23)
- Length of Stay







other public budgets1

Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23

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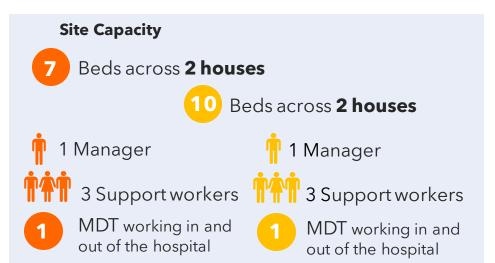






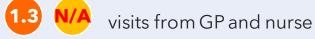
# Patient Demographics & Staffing for the Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23





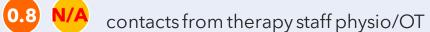


#### Average visits per week











#### Average case load per staff per week

Oxford





National P2<sup>3</sup>







<sup>2</sup> More details provided in notes.

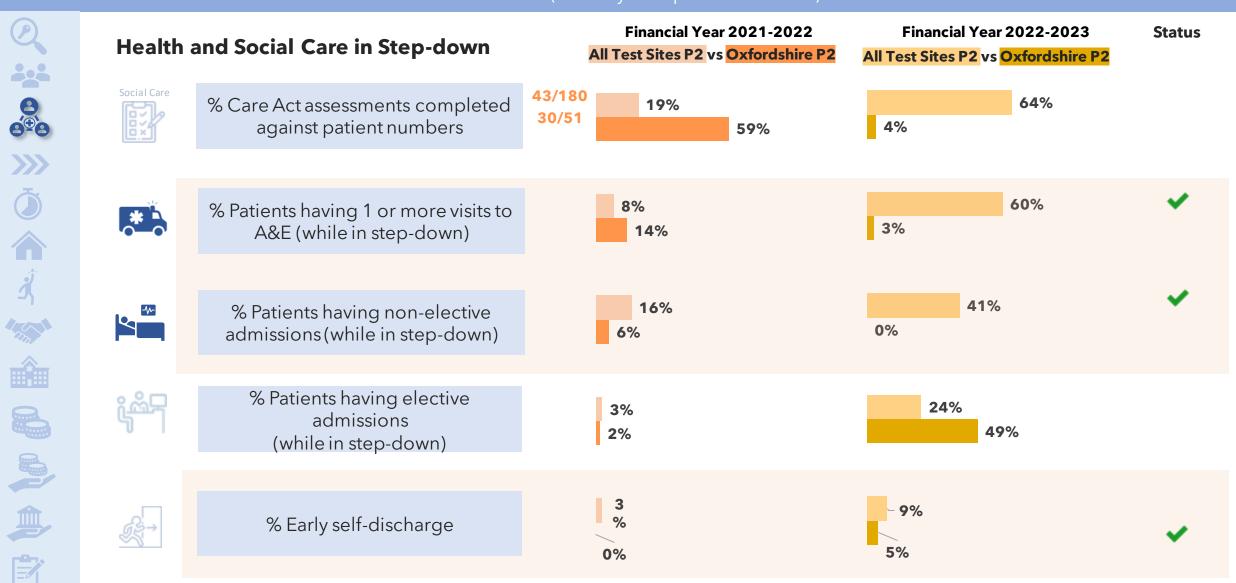




<sup>3</sup> National benchmark for other P2 test site services.

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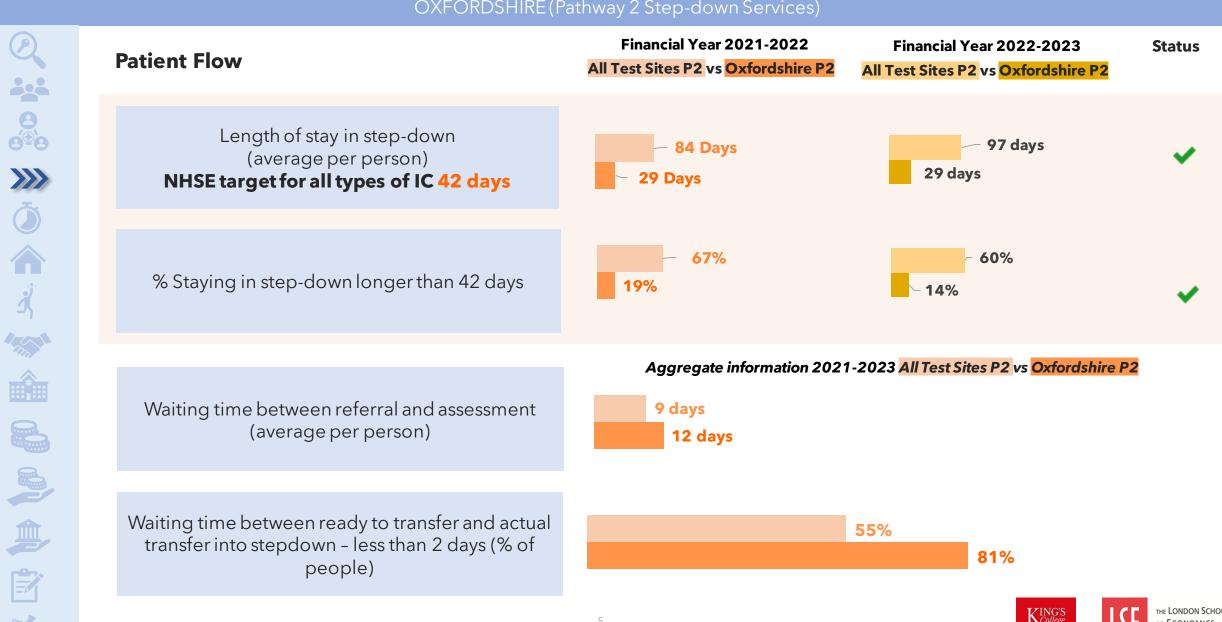






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# Discharge delays (acute) due to homelessness/no right of recourse to public funds



Information to follow as national statistics have not yet been published for this metric.





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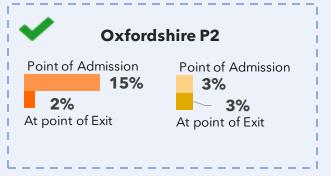


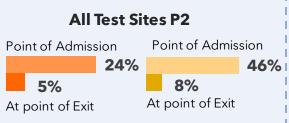




#### Housing Outcomes Financial Years 2021 - 2022 & 2022 - 2023

#### Percentage of people sleeping rough before and after step-down

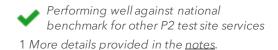






#### Destination after leaving OOHC services in Oxfordshire P2<sup>1</sup> for the Financial Years 2021-2023







Other, 3%



Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23

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#### **Health Status Outcomes**

What people with experience of homelessness said about their HEALTH STATUS when moving out of P2 Step-down compared to when they moved in (includes all audit questionnaire data collected 2021-23)<sup>1</sup>



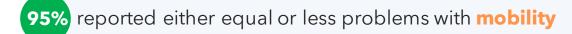


# People experienced better or unchanged QALY

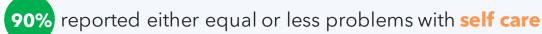
(39% better vs. 22% unchanged vs. 39% worse QALY)

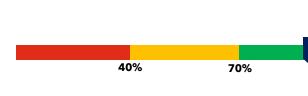












40%







70%

70%

100%

100%

100%



83% reported either equal or less problems with pain/discomfort





reported either equal or less problems with anxiety/depression





Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23

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#### **Patient Reported Experience Measure (PREM)**

What people with experience of homelessness said about their EXPERIENCE OF CARE AND SUPPORT while in P2 Step-down: (includes all audit questionnaire data collected 2021-23)<sup>1</sup>







- The length of time they had to wait 95% for my care/support to start was reasonable.
- The appointment/visit times by staff were <u>ALWAYS</u> convenient for me.
- I was **DEFINITELY** given enough notice about when my care and support was going to stop.

- The staff that cared for me had been 95% given all the necessary information about my condition.
- When I had important questions to 90% ask the staff - they were ALWAYS answered well enough.
- The staff discussed with me whether I needed any further health and social care after the OOHC service.

- I was aware of what we were aiming to achieve.
- I <u>ALWAYS</u> had confidence and trust in the staff treating or supporting me
- The staff gave my family or those close 60% to me all the information they needed to help care/support me.

- I was **ALWAYS** involved in setting these aims.
- I ALWAYS felt involved in decisions 75% about when my care from the Out-Of-Hospital care service was going to stop.
- Since having care/support from the 60% OOHC service, my ability to maintain social contact has **DEFINITELY** improved.



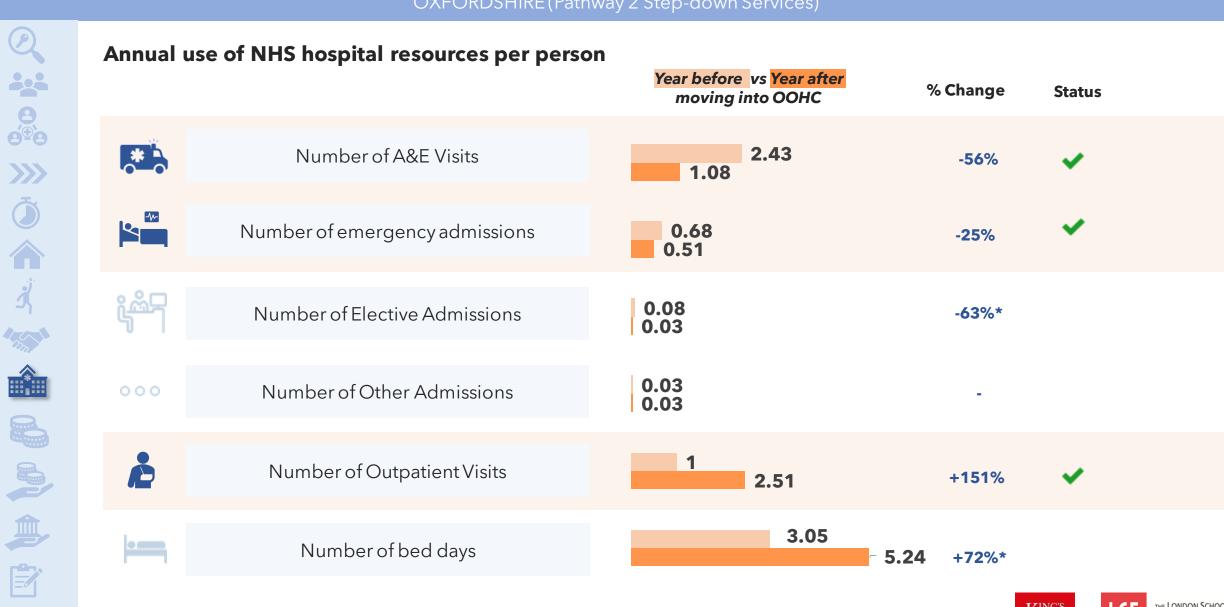


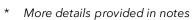




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Improved Outcomes





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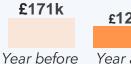


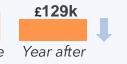
# Economic Analysis for the total cohort of 52 clients per year (considering the NHS perspective) 1

#### **Key Takeaways**

After P2 stay, there has been a decrease in the annual NHS costs (for the 52 clients), amounting to a

56% reduction in A&E visits and 67% in emergency admissions.





If you invest £308K of public

money in OOHC service delivery you get more value for money:

✓ Free up resources for the NHS (£42K)

#### Costs







000 Costs of Other Admissions



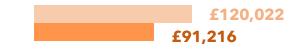
Costs of Outpatient Visits



Average annual NHS hospital costs per client

#### **Year before vs Year after moving into OOHC**











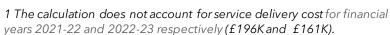
## Year before

~ £3,289

Year after

~ £2,487













Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23

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## Economic analysis for the total cohort of clients per year (considering the broader public perspective)

Use or resources data collected from self-reported questionnaires for 2021-23



**Self-reported information on the following use of resources:** housing, emergency and non-emergency healthcare, mental health, drug and alcohol misuse, social care, and criminal justice.





Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23

OXFORDSHIRE (Pathway 2 Step-down Services)





















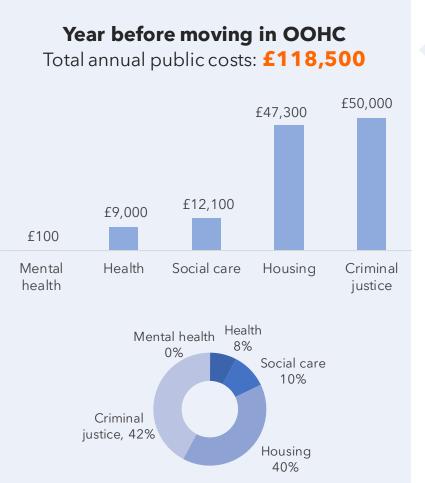








#### **Economic Analysis of Mr. J.D. Case Story (considering broader public perspective)**

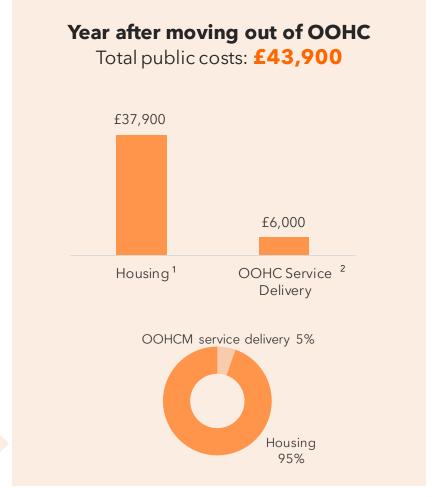




If you provide specialist OOHC you can do more with public money: free up £74,600 per person who is homeless in one year

With the same investment, you can provide support for three people instead of just one, securing improved outcomes for each of them.





OF ECONOMICS AND





Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23

OXFORDSHIRE (Pathway 2 Step-down Services)



























#### **Audit Summary**



#### Service implementation

- Fidelity: A high fidelity model with in-reach services and residential step-down support.
- Mobilisation: Rapid additional service operational by March 2021
- · Acceptability: Well-received by People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH), providers and commissioners
- Implementation costs are within national averages
- Capacity & Demand: Services scaling for 23/24 to increase capacity to match demand



#### **Evaluation Outcomes**

- Staffing: Caseloads are lower than national averages, with regular visits from the nurses and GPs
- Patient flow: Lower average length of stay compared to national stats
- Housing outcomes: Fewer patients sleep rough after leaving OOHCM
- · Health status and patient outcomes: Majority report positive outcomes, with lower self-care and mobility problems on leaving, and that they were treated with respect and dignity in step-down
- Economic Analysis: Case study indicated an increase value for the public budgets



#### **Audit and** evaluation

- Data: Includes a combination of investment costs, audit, patient experience and economic data (with linkages to local NHS information) and individual case stories.
- · Co-production: Involvement of peer researchers and Experts by Experience in data collection and service development
- **Appropriateness:** Evidence produced has been recognized by PEHs, providers, and commissioners.
- Adoption: Data collection and evidence production is well-received by the organization, and evidence produced was successfully used to support service sustainability.
- Feasibility successfully tested

#### **Challenges**

- PREM: more support and information to family or those close to PEHs; More support to maintain social contact after leaving stepdown.
- Sustainability: Need to move toward longer term, more sustainable funding sources to secure continuous service delivery and audit/evaluation.

More data for the site (and the national programme) are accessible via the online integrated management dashboards https://www.lse.ac.uk/cpec/research/OOHCM/integrated-management-dashboards





Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23

OXFORDSHIRE (Pathway 2 Step-down Services)

























#### **Notes**



Health outcome: QALY (quality adjusted life year) score moving out of step down (compared with when they moved in).

Average QALY when they moved in step down: 0.68 (SD 0.30) Average QALY after moving out of step down: 0.75 (SD 0.22)



Patient average age: 44, Range: 18 - 76

Patient Ethnicity split: %Asian or British Asian: 4%; %Black or Black British: 2%; %Mixed: 0%; %Chinese or other ethnic group: 0%;

%White: 81%; %prefer not to say: 13%.





Destination after OOHC services: Sample size = 30

Additional data on destination after OOHC services from local audit data (rather than self-completed guestionnaire as reported in the housing outcomes page)

Housing Type on Discharge	Temp	Supported	LA rented	Other	Private rented	Returned to previous	Family/friends	Hostel	
%	22	16	8	22	12	2	20	0	-



**PREMs** 

- These figures relate to questionnaire data collected across the lifetime of the programme covering 2021/2022/2023.
- Traffic lights decided by the team based on observations
- Sample size = 35
- Experience of care was captured using the same PREM measure adopted in the National Audit of Intermediate Care.
- These figures relate to questionnaire data collected across the lifetime of the programme covering 2021/2022/2023.
  - o The following responses were given a value of 1: 'Yes', 'Yes always', 'Yes definitely', 'I did not need to be asked', 'I did not want or need them to', 'I am not concerned about this'
  - o The following responses were given a value of 0: 'No', 'Yes sometimes', 'Yes to some extent', 'No, but I would have liked them to'
- Sample size = 20
- · Traffic lights decided by the team based on observations





Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23

OXFORDSHIRE (Pathway 2 Step-down Services)



























#### **Notes**



Questionnaire data on use of resources for the broader public perspective is not available for this site



We see an overall decrease in number of hospitalisations (both planned and unplanned). Also, we see an increase in bed days as a potential positive for patients who are homeless due to preventing early self-discharge, where people frequently leave before treatment completed.



Per person costing data were calculated from local hospital data collected between 2021 and 2022 for 52 clients. Intervention cost data includes step-down accommodation costs (e.g. management, security) for provision of Pathway 2 services.



Further Details on the case: The person is an alcohol dependent for 30 years, previously diagnosed with EUPD and complex PTSD, who has the highest number of convictions in England - is not necessarily representative of all cases using the OOHM service. (Costs prior to entering the service are largely attributed to arrests by police, and includes one night in prison. For patients who do not share these circumstances, the difference in costs incurred before and after OOHC service is likely to be smaller).



Following OOHC service, Mr J.D.'s housing situation (for the first 12 weeks, and presumed to continue) is stable at one location (care home - safe, needs met, Making friends, DoLS and money management in place) as opposed to the instability from before, which was a constant cycle through rough sleeping, sofa-surfing, and temporary homelessness service providers.

Rationale: To better understand the full costs of service provision for Mr J.D. without OOHC and the potential saving for the broader public perspective when accessing appropriate OOHC; to look at benefits in terms of shifting costs from urgent / emergency to recovery and prevention Note: Limited to one case study. Future analysis should consider longer term impacts on both costs (for broader public budgets) and outcomes for the cohort of OOHC clients.

**OOHCM service delivery** Includes costs relating to step-down accommodation, staff costs (including social care and mental health care) and project management.

**Housing** includes social care support given by care home staff.



