

## Appendix – A – Main Findings of LGA Statistical Release

The main findings as reported in the [statistical release](#) are as follows:

- There were 135,700 total delayed days in January 2019, of which 86,800 were in acute care. This is a decrease from January 2018, where there were 151,400 total delayed days, of which 99,000 were in acute care.
- The 135,700 total delayed days in January 2019 is equivalent to 4,377 daily DTOC beds. This compares to 4,883 in January 2018 and 4,173 in December 2018. Both the NHS and Social Care sectors have seen reductions in the volume of delayed transfers of care in the last year.
- 61.3% of all delays in January 2019 were attributable to the NHS, 30.5% were attributable to Social Care and the remaining 8.1% were attributable to both NHS and Social Care. The proportion of delays attributable to Social Care have decreased over the last year to 30.5%.
- The main reason for NHS delays in January 2019 was “Patients Awaiting further Non-Acute NHS Care”. This accounted for 24,500 delayed days (29.4% of all NHS delays). The number of delays attributable to this reason showed an increase between August 2015 and January 2017. Since March 2018, the number has been generally decreasing, although the delayed days in January 2019 is an increase on the previous month (21,400 in December 2018).
- The main reason for Social Care delays in January 2019 was “Patients Awaiting Care Package in their Own Home”. This accounted for 13,900 delayed days (33.6% of all Social Care delays). The number of delays attributable to this reason had been increasing steadily since April 2014 and reached a peak in December 2016. Delays attributable to this reason have been gradually decreasing since March 2018.
- Delays can occur in either an acute or non-acute care setting. The proportion of delays occurring in acute care in January 2019 was 63.9% compared to 65.4% in January 2018.