| Report to: | Public Board of Directors | Agenda item: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Date of Meeting: | 6 July 2022 |  |$|$| Title of Report: | Integrated Performance Report |
| :--- | :--- |
| Status: | For Noting and Discussion |
| Board Sponsor: | Antonia Lynch, Chief Nurse |
| Author: | Rhiannon Hills / Niall Prosser, Deputy Chief Operating <br> Officers / Rebecca King, Deputy Director of Finance |
| Appendices | Appendix 1: Integrated Performance Report |

## 1. Executive Summary of the Report

The report provides an overview of the Trust Operational Performance as at the end of May 2022.

The integrated performance report covers all key areas of the Trust's business Operational Performance, Finance, Quality and Workforce, aligned to our True North Pillars and breakthrough objectives agreed for the year.

The slide pack includes an overarching Executive summary with each section providing a more detailed summary on key indicators and measures monitored via the Integrated Performance Report.

Key highlights for this period include the following:

- Improvement in the RUH's performance against the 4 hour A\&E target from 61.6 to 69\%
- Reduction in the average NC2R position from 156 to 120
- The Trust's elective delivery amounted in the period amounted to $106 \%$ of 2019/20 levels (against planned 104\%), but the Trust's financial position at the end of the month was $£ 188 \mathrm{k}$ adverse to plan.
- $£ 11 \mathrm{~m}$ of savings have been identified against the Trust's $£ 14.8 \mathrm{~m}$ QIPP.
- There were 5 cases of Clostridioides Difficile reported during May against a monthly trajectory of 3 .


## 2. $\quad$ Recommendations (Note, Approve, Discuss)

The Board is asked to note the report and discuss current performance, risks and associated mitigations.

## 3. Legal / Regulatory Implications <br> Trust Single Oversight Framework

## 4. $\quad$ Risk (Threats or opportunities, link to a risk on the Risk Register, Board Assurance Framework etc)

The Integrated Performance Report is linked to the Board Assurance Framework and Risk Register.

## 5. Resources Implications (Financial / staffing)

Operational, financial and workforce risks as set out in the paper.

## 6. Equality and Diversity

| Author: Rhiannon Hills/Niall Prosser, Deputy Chief Operating Officer's | Date: 6 July 2022 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Document Approved by: Simon Sethi, Chief Operating Officer | Version: 1.0 |
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7. $\quad$ References to previous reports

Standing agenda item
8. $\quad$ Freedom of Information

Public

# Integrated Performance Report May 2022 data 




## True North Measures

Reduce Patient Complaints
There are enough staff in this organisation for me to do my job (MAD survey)
4-hour performance
Reduce patient safety incidents resulting in harm
Carbon Footprint (\% carbon footprint - Gas \& Electricity
Breakeven (variance from plan (year to date)

## Breakthrough Objectives

Reduce trust wide WTE vacancy rate
Reduce non criteria to reside
Reduce hospital acquired infections

| Medicine | Surgery | Family and Specialist Services <br> Drivers |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Drivers | Crivers | Complaints |
| Complaints | Complaints | Maternity vacancy rate |
| WTE Vacancy rate | Deliver $104 \%$ of $19 / 20$ activity | Delivery of recurrent Finance |
| Reduction in agency spent | Reduction in in incomplete | Improvement Programme |
| Non face to face appointments | waiters (RTT) | 62 day cancer performance |
| Same day emergency care | Hospital Acquired Infections (BT) | Medicines security |
| Non elective length of stay  <br> Hospital acquired infections Projects | Projects |  |
| Projects | Theatre improvement project | GIFT/Model Hospital |
| Celebrating successes / share | Day surgery project | Strategic workforce planning |
| learning |  | Maternity standards, Risks |
| IPC improvement project |  | Paediatric flow |
| Outpatient Transformation |  | Scoping Health on the High Street |
| Therapy staffing review |  | Medicine's management |

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## Operational Performance Report May 2022 data

## Business rules are used to determine how performance of measures are discussed at Management Board and Performance Review Meetings

|  | Measure |  | Suggested Rule | Expectation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Driver is green for current reporting period |  | Share success and move on | No action required |
|  | Driver is green for 6 reporting periods | 6 | Retire to tracker measure status | Standard structured verbal update, and retire measure to tracker status |
|  | Driver is red for current reporting period | $\bigcirc$ | Share top contributing reason, the amount this contributor impacts the measure, and summary of initial action being taken | Standard structured verbal update |
|  | Driver is red for 2+ reporting periods | (2) | Undertake detailed improvement / action planning and produce full structured countermeasure summary | Present full written countermeasure analysis and summary |
|  | More than 6 countermeasure summaries to present | (6) | Discuss with Exec before Meeting which countermeasure summaries should be prioritised for presentation | Present full written countermeasure summary against Exec expectations |


|  |  |  |  | Target |  | 2021/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2022 / 23$ |  | Trend |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| strategic Goal |  |  | Performance Indicator | Pertorming | Under Pertorming | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May |  |
| True North | system |  | 4 Hour Performance (Total RUH Footprint, including MUU \& Booked) | >=95\% | <95\% | 82.5\% | 812\% | 75.2\% | 75.3\% | 70.4\% | 64.9\% | 69.9\% | 706\% | 70.8\% | 68.7\% | 63.3\% | 66.0\% | 69.0\% |  |
| Breakthrough | system |  | Non Criteria to Reside | <=62 | $>62$ | 115 | 103 | 105 | 103 | 124 | 125 | 128 | 120 | 141 | 139 | 131 | 151 | 124 |  |
| Key Standard | System |  | RTT - Incomplete Pathways in 18 weeks | >=92\% | <92\% | 70.8\% | 70.8\% | 70.0\% | 68.6\% | 67.1\% | 65.7\% | 66.1\% | 637\% | 64.2\% | 63.0\% | 63.3\% | 63.5\% | 63.9\% |  |
|  | system |  | 62 day urgent referral to treatment of all cancers | >=85\% | <85\% | 76.5\% | 68.2\% | 68.9\% | 55.1\% | 67.2\% | 57.8\% | 63.0\% | 61.0\% | 56.0\% | 58.0\% | 68.2\% | 66.9\% | (LAG 1) |  |
|  | system |  | Diagnostic tests maximum wait of 6 week | <=1\% | >1\% | 28.8\% | 31.3\% | 30.6\% | 31.9\% | 30.4\% | 30.5\% | 33.6\% | 393\% | 37.9\% | 32.4\% | 33.0\% | 32.5\% | 38.4\% |  |
|  | system | IT | Same Day Emergency Care (SDEC) | >=30\% | <30\% | 35.7\% | 38.1\% | 37.2\% | 36.9\% | 36.3\% | 33.0\% | 35.7\% | 33.9\% | 33.7\% | 35.2\% | 37.9\% | 36.0\% | 35.8\% |  |
|  | system |  | Ambulance Handover Delays | >=39 | <39 | 97 | 137 | 199 | 248 | 333 | 508 | 378 | 412 | 490 | 431 | 820 | 729 | 389 |  |
|  |  |  | Time from arrival in ED to decision to admit | $>=80 \%$ | <80\% | 54.4\% | 53.3\% | 48.9\% | 52.5\% | 50.4\% | 43.4\% | 48.9\% | 49.7\% | 54.0\% | 47.5\% | 43.4\% | 47.7\% | 46.6\% |  |
|  |  |  | Time from decision to admit in ED to admission | $>=50 \%$ | <50\% | 50.1\% | 43.6\% | 41.3\% | 34.2\% | 28.6\% | 23.6\% | 27.3\% | 25.8\% | 19.7\% | 27.6\% | 22.1\% | 20.1\% | 30.7\% |  |

Measures requiring focus and a countermeasure summary this month are;

## Measure $\quad$ Executive Summary

| 4 Hours |
| :--- |
|  |

Referral to
Treatment
RUH 4 hour performance during May was $69.0 \%$, with the RUH footprint being $61.6 \%$. This is an improvement since last month. Demand during May was the second highest its ever been, with this specifically seen within Urgent Care. The Trust has seen improvements in flow and NC2R position but in the first instance this has been used to release escalation capacity. The Trust has launched several improvements such as Pit Stopping within ED which will help to reduce the time from arrival to diagnosis and treatment.
Cancer 62
Days

Diagnostics
In May the average NC2R position was 120, which is a reduction from 156 in April. This reduction has been driven by a combination of nursing home beds reopening and a system 'Super Made Event', which at the RUH has focused on relaunching the OPAU service with more defined community support. This is leading more patients being discharged from the ward quicker and less patients needing community beds. The BSW system has also committed to delivering the target level of no more than 97 patients waiting by 4th of July.
The Trust reported 1,622 patients waiting over 52 weeks and 3 patients waiting over 104 weeks. RTT performance improved by $0.6 \%$ in May to $63.9 \%$. Last reported national performance was $62.4 \%$. Work continues to identify support from other providers including the independent sector.
April performance was $68.6 \%$, above the England average. The RUH recorded the second most treatments in the Cancer Alliance region. Colorectal , skin and Urology remained the biggest contributors of breaches in month. The number of patients waiting over 62 days continues to reduce with RUH one of the top performers in the South West now.
May DMO1 performance was $38.37 \%$ (> 6 weeks). The overall number of breaches for May has reduced by 219, with the overall performance impacted by a lower denominator than usual. High cancer demand also continues to use a large proportion of diagnostic capacity.

Elective<br>Recovery

The national target has been updated for 22/23, with Trusts now being asked to deliver 104\% elective activity. During May the Trust delivered 106\% activity against the ERF target. RTT Stops delivered $113 \%$ - above target. OP Procedures continue to be low - investigation underway to identify key areas.

## True North | 4 Hour Emergency Standard

## Historic Performance

SPC - Monthly 4-hour Performance (with MIU)

## Supporting chart - time to assessment within 15m



Chart - ranking regionally for four hours


## Is standard being delivered?

- RUH 4 hour performance during May was $69.0 \%$, with the RUH footprint being $61.6 \%$. This is an improvement since last month.


## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- Flow within the hospital has improved with the average number of NC2R reducing to an average of 128 , this is a reduction of 28 since April. COVID inpatient numbers have also decreased to single figures. Whilst this hasn't significantly improved bed occupancy, it has allowed the Trust to close escalation capacity. Further reductions will support greater flow.
- The Trust has had real success improving flow through the launch of OPRAA which is reducing LOS and NC2R demand.
- Emergency Presentations during May were the second highest ever with 9,495 patients coming to ED. This is driven by demand within Urgent Care, with it being the highest month of activity ever. Performance within Urgent care was at $75.06 \%$. This is driven by rota challenges within the practitioner line where there are currently circa $50 \%$ vacancies.

| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Launched Pit Stopping within ED - continuing evolving the <br> service to get right | Jones, <br> Cox, Whittock |
| Continue to refine OPRAA model - early indicators of <br> success | Medicine Division |
| Relaunched Majors Improving Together Huddles | Hills, Furse, <br> Whittock |
| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| Preparing business case for 5 year + long term medical <br> staffing requirements | Jones, Laird, Cox |
| Detailed focus on the current urgent care staffing position <br> to deliver full recurring rota | Prosser |

## Breakthrough Objective | Non Criteria to Reside



## Key Standard| Ambulance Handovers

## Historic Performance - minutes lost to handover

Royal United Hospitals Bath
SPC - Ambulance Handovers - Total Hours Lost
1st May 2020-31st May 2022


## Supporting chart - 60 minutes handover delays



## Is standard being delivered?

- In May the number of over 60 minute delays has reduced to 389 which is a reduction of 340 since April. 54\% of ambulances waited more than 15 minutes to handover patients.


## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- Improvements in hospital flow have enabled the Trust to introduce a strategy of trying to protect the assessment units, enabling quicker recovery from bed pressures. Further improvements will enable quicker movement of patients out of ED.
- The Trust also recently launched Pit Stopping, which is helping to start pts investigations quicker on patients arrival, whilst also increasing the capacity within ED.
- Staffing within ED and patient flow out of ED need to continue to improve to deliver consistently higher performance.

| Countermeasure /Action (completed last month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Launched Pit Stopping - continuing to evolve the service | Furse, Cox |
| Continued to try and reduce bed occupancy through <br> reducing NC2R | Prosser |
| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| Exploring whether ACA opening hours can be extended | Prosser |
| Launching work to increase percentage of pts moved out <br> of ED within 15 minutes of bed being allocated | Cox, Whittock, <br> Lee |

## Key Standard | Referral to Treatment

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## Historic Performance



## 52 weeks by month



## Is standard being delivered?

- In May, the Trust had 1,622 over 52 week waiters which is an increase of 103 since April.
- The Trust delivered $63.9 \%$ in May which was an improvement $+0.6 \%$ from April's position. The National average RTT Performance in March was $62.4 \%$. GWH were $58.4 \%$, and Salisbury $65.9 \%$ in March.


## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- Oral Surgery has the highest number of $>18 \mathrm{Wk}$ Waiters $(19 \%$ of all $>18 \mathrm{wk}$ Waits), but also delivered the greatest reduction in $>18 \mathrm{wk}$ Waiters since April improving performance for the 3rd consecutive month to reach to $46.5 \%$
- Cardiology has seen the greatest increase in $>18 \mathrm{wk}$ Waiters since April causing performance to drop to $53.8 \%$
- General Surgery has also delivered a sizeable reduction with improved performance to $58.0 \%$, up from $56.0 \%$ last month

| Countermeasure /Action (completed last month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Additional support for ENT and OMFS "skin" <br> patients identified | S Roberts/S <br> Mcfarlane |
|  |  |
| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| Review of General Surgery PTL to support <br> insourcing/locum discussions | S Roberts/ N <br> Lepak/J Dando |
| Gastro 52 week recovery plan in place and in- <br> sourcing aiming to bring down waits | N Aguiar |
| Review of ENT PTL - discussions with Practice <br> Plus to divert routine referrals | S Roberts |

## Key Standard | Elective Recovery

ERF delivery

Delivery Against 2019/20

|  | Apr | May |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| ERF Achievement | $98 \%$ | $106 \%$ |

## RTT stops Delivery

Delivery Against 2019/20

|  | Apr | May |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RTT Stops (Trust level only) | $102 \%$ | $113 \%$ |

Roval United Hospitals Bath Admitted Elective Delivery


Delivery Against Plan

|  | Apr | May |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| ERF Delivery vs Plan | $91 \%$ | $102 \%$ | | Target: |
| :---: |
| $100 \%$ |

Delivery Against Plan

|  | Apr | May |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| RTT Stops (Trust level only) | $96 \%$ | $98 \%$ |

Royal United Hospitals Bath
RTT Stops Delivery


## Is standard being delivered?

- In Month 2 the Trust delivered $106 \%$ activity against the $104 \%$ target
- Daycase and OP New volumes particularly high, exceeding 2019/20
- Diagnostic imaging delivery $113 \%$ of 2019/20
- Endoscopy volumes continue to be very high, delivering $219 \%$ of 2019/20 and $112 \%$ of plan
- OP Procedures continue to be low - investigation underway to identify key areas
- RTT Stops delivered $113 \%$ - above target

What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- High daycases largely by endoscopy, Oncology, Colorectal and General Surgery.
- Inpatients more pressured, Orthopaedics remains challenged and had no ward beds for part of May
- Outpatients news high volumes in Cardiology, Dermatology, Orthopaedics and Oncology

| Countermeasure /Action (completed last month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Insourcing in OMFS and ENT continuing. | S Roberts |
| Additional activity through 3rd sessions, weekends and <br> 9B utilisation underway | S Roberts |


| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gen Surg insourcing to start | S Roberts |
| Outsourcing of skin cancer | S Roberts |
| Mobilisation of elective recovery programme | Sethi |

## Key Standard | Sulis

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## Key Standard | Cancer (2 week wait)

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2week wait performance Regional Comparison

2 Week Wait Performance - Regional Comparison



## Is standard being delivered?

- In April performance declined to $75.2 \%$.


## What is the top contributor for under-achievement?

- Skin was responsible for the largest number of breaches, predominantly due to capacity deficits in Dermatology.
- Patient choice/sickness in Skin also had a significant impact on performance. This is leading to a review of the access policy.
- Gynaecology contributed the second largest number of breaches, recording the lowest performance of all tumour sites.
- An increase in demand and capacity shortfall lead to higher numbers of breaches.
- Colorectal breaches remained high due to waiting times for patients going straight to endoscopy with some patient choice also recorded.

| Countermeasure /Action (completed last month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Breast - Locum Radiologist and mammographer <br> recruited | J Schram |
| Head \& Neck - OP support from UHBW, insourcing | N Gillett |
| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| Colorectal - 2ww referral form revised - on hold <br> pending new national guidance in June | M Bullock |
| Colorectal - Referral administrator recruitment | N Lepak |
| Gynaecology - Prioritisation of routine clinic <br> capacity for 2ww, locum consultant being recruited | S Fowler |
| Skin - WLIs agreed_improve telederm uptake | R Weston |

## Key Standard | Cancer (62 days)

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## Historic Performance

Royal United Hospitals Bath
SPC - 62 Day Urgent Referral to Treatment of all Cancers 1st May 2020-30th April 2022


## 62 Day Backlog Regional Comparison

62 Day Backlog Regional Comparison


Cancer >62/104 Day Waiters


## Is standard being delivered?

- April performance was $68.6 \%$, an improvement from $56.0 \%$ in January.
- RUH was 5th of 8 Trusts in the region for treatments completed within 62 days. Performance is challenged but there is continued improvement.
- The current number of patients waiting over 62 days on the pathway continues to reduce; from 287 at the peak to 130 . RUH is second best in region against the NHSE metric.


## What is the top contributor for under-achievement?

- Colorectal performance declined to $35.3 \%$. Diagnostic delays in endoscopy contributed to the performance. Waiting times for imaging and reporting remains a significant challenge.
- Skin performance declined to 69.0\%. Breaches remained predominantly due to waiting times for outpatients and surgical treatment under OMFS.
- Urology breaches reduced. Performance improved to $79.6 \%$. MRI reporting delays impacting performance.
- Patient choice, cancellations of appointments and sickness (inc. Covid) did contribute to longer waiting times in several specialties.

| Countermeasure /Action (completed last month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Radiology - Internal reporting arrangement agreed | N Aguiar |
| Urology - Nurse practitioner commenced, LATP WLIs | J Dando |
| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| Colorectal - Additional theatre lists planned from June | N Lepak |
| Colorectal - Additional endoscopists commencing Aug | N Aguiar |
| Skin - Referral of treatments to Wiltshire service | N Gillett |
| Anaesthetics - Assessment for surgery - daily clinic <br> trial from June | S Roberts |
| Trust-wide - Cancer Alliance funding bids submitted | E Nicolle |

## Key Standard | Diagnostics (6 weeks)

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## Historic Performance



## Pareto of 6 week performance

Royal United Hospital Bath
Pareto Analysis 6 Week Diagnostic Breaches May 2022


Comparison of DM01 Performance Mar-22


## Is standard being delivered?

May DMO1 performance was $38.37 \%$ (> 6 weeks). This represents an increase of $5.9 \%$ when compared to April 2022. The overall number of breaches for May has reduced by 219 when compared to the previous month, however the denominator is lower, therefore, performance \% declined.

## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- Bank Holidays during May and ongoing absence/sickness.
- Cancellation of elective work in some modalities to support inpatient flow and due to high absence levels (COVID-related).
- Increased 2WW and clinically urgent diagnostic demand in line with ongoing cancer recovery plans.
- Reduction in the uptake of WLIs due to staffing shortages.
- Improvement in-month for CT, Audiology, Flexi-Sig, Neurophysiology.
- Worsened position in month for ECHO, Non-Obs Ultrasound, and MRI.


## Top modality contributors:

MRI, non-obstetric Ultrasound and ECHOs are the top contributors for DMO1 performance.

| Countermeasure/Action (completed last month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Plans for forthcoming Bank Holidays for Resp (sleep studies) in <br> order to keep the reduction in capacity down to a minimum | M Warner-Holt / J <br> Suntharalingham |
| IPC guidance changes being implemented | All DMO1 modalities |
| Admin support for Cardiology in order to add all ECHO <br> requests onto waiting list | B Isaac / M Beech |
| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| Robust attendance at weekly DMO1 meeting from Audiology <br> and Breast | J Saddington / C <br> Croxton |
| Review of CT and MRI trajectories including additional mobile <br> capacity | N Aguiar / BIU |
| Ongoing validation of 52 week breaches, with a particular <br> focus in Endoscopy | N Aguiar / A Voss |

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## Finance Report Month 2

## Finance Director Focus

Royal United Hospitals Bath

## RUH Position

The Trust is $£ 188,000$ worse than plan at the end of May which is a deterioration of $£ 37,000$ in the month. This is made up of a negative variance from plan by the Trust of $£ 93,000$ (deterioration of $£ 127,000$ in the month) and a negative variance from plan of $£ 95,000$ by Sulis (improvement of $£ 90,000$ in the month). There were some variances in the RUH position which need to be managed to prevent a deviation from plan by the end of the year. The key areas of focus are on understanding an increased expenditure run rate in nursing (mainly within ED and the medical division), managing a continuing increase in medical staffing costs within the ED department and the identification of recurrent savings. There was an improvement in the elective recovery funding position as activity at 106\% of 19/20 levels was achieved. which is above the planned 104\%.

## 2022/23 Plans

NHSIE have requested all systems to achieve a breakeven position in their 2022/23 plans. BSW ICS have now submitted a breakeven plan for 2022/23. This has increased the QIPP at the RUH to £14.8 million.

## QIPP

As a result of the increased QIPP we have looked to accelerate a number of areas of savings and against the £14.8 million QIPP we are setting an internal target of $£ 18.3$ million. We currently have $£ 11$ million of savings identified.

## Funding Opportunities

NHSIE have recognised that a lack of bed capacity is a major risk to the delivery of the 2022/23 plans and are therefore making both revenue and capital funding available to address this. The RUH are working with BSW colleagues to submit a system plan for additional bed capacity. This is likely to include for the RUH, ICU beds and escalation capacity

## Year End

The year end audit process is complete and the accounts have been signed off as a true and fair view by the external auditors and submitted to NHS England in line with the national deadlines.

## Executive Score Card

Royal United Hospitals Bath
NHS Foundation Trust

| Performance Indicator | Description | Target |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  | Actual 2022/23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{N}{\frac{N}{2}}$ | $$ | N ¢ I | $\frac{N}{N}$ | N do $\frac{60}{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \dot{\partial} \\ & \dot{\sim} \end{aligned}$ | N ¢ 0 | N N O O | N | N | N N ¢ |  |
| Delivery of Group financial plan | Variance from year to date plan | <=0 | >0 | £0 | $\mathrm{f}(148) \mathrm{k}$ | $£(188) \mathrm{k}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forecast delivery of Group financial plan | Forecast variance from year to date plan | <=0 | >0 | £0 | £0 | £0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Group delivery of breakeven | Total year to date financial performance | < $=0$ | >0 | £0 | $\mathrm{f}(2.5) \mathrm{m}$ | $£(4.5) \mathrm{m}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delivery of QIPP | Total QIPP delivery | N/A | N/A | N/A | £483k | £1.108M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delivery of QIPP against plan | Performance against plan | < $=100 \%$ | >100\% | 48.0\% | 61.0\% | 115.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reduction in agency expenditure | Agency costs as a \% of total pay costs | < $=3 \%$ | > 3\% | 3.0\% | 3.0\% | 3.7\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sickness against plan | Actual levels of sickness against average prepandemic levels | < $=4.1 \%$ | > 4.1\% | 7.7\% | 5.0\% | 2.8\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reducing no criteria to reside patients | No criteria to reside to reduce by $40 \%$ from December 2021 | < 90 | > 90 | 149 | 155 | 129 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No COVID admissions | Average number of beds occupied by COVID patients | < $=30$ | >30 | 64 | 35 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reducing staff vacancies | Total vacancies reported each month | < $=7.4 \%$ | >7.4\% | 7.40\% | 7.41\% | TBC - HR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net impact of high cost drugs and devices | Total expenditure and income against plan for high cost drugs and devices (YTD) | <=0 | >0 | £0 | £230k | £514k |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increase productivity | Implied productivity based on financial and operational performance | >=3\% | 3\% | -20\% | -15\% | TBC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elective recovery | In Month Performance against 19/20 levels of activity (Value based) | >= 104\% | <104\% | n/a | 97.0\% | 106\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non elective activity | Performance against planned levels of activity (Value Based) | >= 100\% | < 100\% | n/a | 92.0\% | 102\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delivery of capital programme | Variance from year to date planned capital expenditure | + or - 1\% | ><1\% | n/a | 13.6\% | 15.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forecast delivery of capital programme | Forecast variance from annual planned capital expenditure | + or - 1\% | ><1\% | n/a | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delivery of planned cash balance | Variance from year to date planned cash balance | + or-10\% | ><10\% | n/a | (8.8\%) | (6.4\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Executive Summary

Royal United Hospitals Bath
NHS Foundation Trust

- The RUH delivered a deficit of $£ 4.5$ million against a plan of $£ 4.3$ million. The number of non-criteria to reside patients has reduced but remains high at on average of 129 which is above the planned level. High agency usage continues in the month and further work is underway to investigate this as with sickness and vacancies reducing it was expected to reduce further. In the month an increase in elective activity resulted in activity being at $106 \%$ of 2019/20 levels which is above the $104 \%$ planned level. The identification of an increased QIPP will remain a significant challenge through the financial year.
- The RUH spent $£ 771,000$ creating additional capacity to get to the planned $104 \%$ of $2019 / 20$ activity levels and a performance of $106 \%$ was achieved in May, this was $£ 94,000$ above plan. Good progress had been made in the majority of services including urology, T\&O and pain management, this is a significant contributor to our overall performance. Additional income was earned and the Trust recognised $£ 584,000$ of the year of date plan of £836,000 resulting in a $£ 252,000$ under delivery of income.
- $£ 1.1$ million of savings were delivered in the first two months of the year against a plan of $£ 960,000$ (profile updated from M1) of which $£ 303,000$ were non-recurrent. This includes a reduction in COVID expenditure of $£ 303,000$ against plan, and slippage of $£ 300,000$ against cost pressure investments in the clinical divisions due to an inability to recruit to consultant posts. Against the $£ 14.8$ million QIPP plan for the year, $£ 11$ million of plans have been identified to date.
- Pay is over plan in month by $£ 1.4$ million in month ( $£ 1.8 \mathrm{~m}$ YTD), this is largely driven by the vaccination programme of $£ 590,000$ which is off-set by income from NHS E/I and the Primary Care Networks. The main pay pressures continues in the Emergency Department with an overspend of $£ 244,000$ in month ( $£ 431,000$ YTD) and within the medical division registered nursing workforce which is overspent by $£ 407,000$ ( $£ 604,000$ YTD).
- Expenditure for the first two months of $2022 / 23$ for high cost drugs and devices was $£ 669,000$ below plan, $£ 155,000$ of this is offset by a corresponding reduction in income with the remaining $£ 514,000$ improving the Trusts position.
- Capital expenditure of $£ 5.5$ million at Month 2 which was $£ 970,000$ less than planned
- The closing cash balance for the Group was $£ 40.1$ million which was $£ 2.7$ million below plan.


## True North | Breakeven Position

Royal United Hospitals Bath
NHS Foundation Trust

|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Statement of Comprehensive Income Period to <br> 31 May 2022 | M2 Budget £'000 | M2 <br> Actual £'000 | M2 Variance £'000 | YTD Budget £'000 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { YTD } \\ \text { Variance } \\ \text { £'000 } \end{gathered}$ | FY Budget £'000 |
| Commissioner Income (NHSE/CCG) Other Patient Care Income Other Operating Income | 32,397 1,813 2,502 | 32,881 2,177 2,888 | 484 364 386 | 64,729 3,567 5,004 | 64,796 4,063 5,587 | 67 496 583 | $\begin{array}{r} 388,734 \\ 21,577 \\ 38,196 \end{array}$ |
| Income Total | 36,712 | 37,946 | 1,234 | 73,300 | 74,446 | 1,146 | 448,507 |
| Pay <br> Non Pay <br> Depreciation <br> Impairment | $\begin{array}{r} (24,187) \\ (12,210) \\ (1,757) \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (25,640) \\ (12,089) \\ (1,752) \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (1,453) \\ 121 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (48,328) \\ (24,683) \\ (3,510) \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $(50,276)$ $(24,183)$ $(3,504)$ 0 | $\begin{array}{r} (1,948) \\ 500 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} (293,980) \\ (147,022) \\ (19,839) \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
| Expenditure Total | $(38,154)$ | $(39,481)$ | $(1,327)$ | $(76,521)$ | $(77,963)$ | $(1,442)$ | (460,841) |
| Operating Surplus/(Deficit) | (1,442) | $(1,535)$ | (93) | $(3,221)$ | $(3,517)$ | (296) | $(12,334)$ |
| Other Finance Charges | (593) | (562) | 31 | $(1,185)$ | $(1,127)$ | 58 | $(8,695)$ |
| Finance Charges | (593) | (562) | 31 | $(1,185)$ | $(1,127)$ | 58 | $(8,695)$ |
| Surplus/(Deficit) | $(2,035)$ | $(2,097)$ | (62) | $(4,406)$ | $(4,644)$ | (238) | $(21,029)$ |
| Adjusting Items <br> Donated Asset Income Donated Asset Depreciation Impairments | 25 $(72)$ 0 | 0 $(72)$ 0 | (25) 0 0 | 50 $(143)$ 0 | 0 (143) 0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { (50) } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,431 \\ & (860) \end{aligned}$ |
| Donated Assets | (47) | (72) | (25) | (93) | (143) | (50) | 7,571 |
| Reporting Surplus/(Deficit) | $(1,988)$ | $(2,025)$ | (37) | $(4,313)$ | $(4,501)$ | (188) | $(28,600)$ |

## Key Standard| Sustainability - Capital

Royal United Hospitals Bath NHS Foundation Trust

## Capital Programme

|  |  |  | Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital Position as at 31st May$2022$ | Annual Plan | Forecast | Plan | Actuals | Variance |
|  | £000s | £000s | £000s | £000s | f000s |
| Trust Funded | $(19,031)$ | $(19,031)$ | $(1,989)$ | $(1,061)$ | 928 |
| External Funded (PDC \& Donated): Cancer Centre PDC | $(22,530)$ | $(22,530)$ | $(4,420)$ | $(4,428)$ | (8) |
| Donated | $(7,531)$ | $(7,531)$ | (50) | 0 | 50 |
| Total | $(49,092)$ | $(49,092)$ | $(6,459)$ | $(5,490)$ | 969 |

(The capital plan includes Trust and Sulis.)

## Is standard being delivered?

No
What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?
Trust funded programme is behind plan by $£ 0.9$ million, which relates to both medical equipment purchases and estates schemes. The Medical Equipment Committee have reviewed the priority of schemes to ensure available funding is utilised on the highest priority items, and the schemes are to be progressed.

External PDC funded schemes The Cancer Centre works are on plan at the end of May.

Donated Schemes there was no donated expenditure in month.


## Countermeasures completed last month

| Countermeasure /Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Medical Equipment Committee reviewed <br> priority of schemes | Head of Medical <br> Equipment Committee |

## Countermeasures for the month ahead

| Countermeasure /Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| CPMG to continue to monitor and mitigate <br> for any risks arising <br> C | Director of Finance |

## Key Standard| Sustainability - Cash (RUH \& SULIS)

# NHS Foundation Trust 

| Cashflow statement |  |
| :--- | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Operating Surplus/(deficit) | $(3,515)$ |
| Depreciation \& Amortisation | 3,504 |
| Impairments | 0 |
| Working Capital movement | $(4,240)$ |
| Provisions | $(21)$ |
| Cashflow from/(used in) operations | $(4,272)$ |
| Capital Expenditure | $(4,789)$ |
| Cash receipts from asset sales | 0 |
| Donated cash for capital assets | 0 |
| Interest received | 71 |
| Cashflow before financing | $(4,718)$ |
|  |  |
| Public dividend capital received | 0 |
| Movement in loans from the DHSC | 0 |
| Capital element of finance lease rental payments | $(840)$ |
| Interest paid | 0 |
| Interest element of finance lease | $(36)$ |
| PDC dividend (paid)/refunded | 0 |
| Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities | $(876)$ |
| Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | $(9,866)$ |
|  |  |
| Opening Cash balance | 49,989 |
| Closing cash balance |  |
|  |  |



## Is standard being delivered for cash?

The cash balance has reduced by $£ 2.1$ million in the month to $£ 40$ million which is $£ 2.7$ million less than planned.

## Countermeasures completed last month

| Countermeasure /Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Continual monitoring of cash flow | Head of Financial <br> Services |

## Countermeasures for the month ahead

| Countermeasure /Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Continual monitoring of cash flow | Head of Financial |
| Ensure PDC payments are drawn down regularly | Services |
| Develop cash flow forecast for next 24 months | Financial <br> Accountant |

## Key Standard| Sustainability - Balance Sheet

| Non current assets | $\begin{gathered} 30 / 04 / 2022 \\ \text { Actual £'000 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31 / 05 / 2022 \\ \text { Actual } £^{\prime} 000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Mv't in month $£^{\prime} 000$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intangible assets | 8,418 | 8,206 | 212 |
| Property, Plant \& Equipment | 248,256 | 249,946 | $(1,690)$ |
| Right of use assets - leased assets for lessee | 29,525 | 31,500 | $(1,975)$ |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trade and other receivables | 2,887 | 2,886 | 1 |
| Non current assets total | 289,086 | 292,538 | $(3,452)$ |
| Current Assets |  |  |  |
| Inventories | 5,703 | 5,661 | 42 |
| Trade and other receivables | 14,135 | 14,259 | (124) |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 42,314 | 40,123 | 2,191 |
| Current Assets total | 62,152 | 60,043 | 2,109 |
| Current Liabilities |  |  |  |
| Trade and other payables | $(50,995)$ | $(55,007)$ | 4,011 |
| Other liabilities | $(9,742)$ | $(7,304)$ | $(2,438)$ |
| Provisions | (202) | (149) | (53) |
| Borrowings | $(4,645)$ | $(4,743)$ | 98 |
| Current Liabilities total | $(65,584)$ | $(67,203)$ | 1,618 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | 285,654 | 285,378 | 275 |
|  |  |  | 0 |
| Non current liabilities |  |  | 0 |
| Provisions | $(1,857)$ | $(1,857)$ | 0 |
| Borrowings | $(31,970)$ | $(33,843)$ | 1,874 |
|  |  |  | 0 |
| TOTAL ASSETS EMPLOYED | 251,827 | 249,678 | 2,149 |
| Financed by: |  |  |  |
| Public Dividend Capital | 207,343 | 207,343 | 0 |
| Income and Expenditure Reserve | 4,578 | 2,429 | 2,149 |
| Revaluation reserve | 39,906 | 39,906 | 0 |
| Total Equity | 251,827 | 249,678 | 2,149 |

## The Group Balance Sheet (RUH and Sulis)

The month 2 against month 1 movement:

- Capital has increased in line with reported capital spend plan less depreciation.
- Right of use assets have been reported in month following the implementation of a new accounting standard in April (IFRS16). This has resulted in an increase in both short and long term borrowing.


## Key Standard| Sustainability Savings

Royal United Hospitals Bath
NHS Foundation Trust

|  | Target Areas | Annual Plan | Identified to date | Gap to identify | YTD Plan | YTD actual | YTD variance | Forecast Outturn | Forecast Variance to Plan | Recurrent | NonRecurrent (NR) <br> Mitigations | Recurrent <br> 2023.24 <br> scheme to replace in year NR mitigation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's |
| Transformation Schemes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outpatient Productivity | 315 | 158 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Home First | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Medicines Management | 779 | 779 | 769 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 769 | 10 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Agency and Recruitment - Nursing | 1,461 | 1,461 | 1,461 | (0) | 45 | 47 | (2) | 1,462 | (1) | 47 | 0 |  |
| Agency and Recruitment - Medical | 500 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Theatre Efficiency | 383 | 383 | 383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 383 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| ICU Capacity | 1,300 | 1,300 | 0 | 1,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,300 | 0 | 0 |  |
| ICU Transformation Target | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Investment Review - TIG | 1,051 | 1,051 | 1,051 | 0 | 175 | 175 | 0 | 1,051 | 0 | 175 | 0 |  |
| Elective Recovery (Orthopaedics) | 200 | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Cleaning | 275 | 275 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Portering | 75 | 75 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Sulis Transformational Target | 500 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Workforce Processes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| To be identified | 281 | 281 | 0 | 281 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 281 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Sub Total Transformation | 8,620 | 6,963 | 5,372 | 1,591 | 220 | 223 | (2) | 5,373 | 1,590 | 223 | 0 | 0 |
|  | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's | £000's |
| Divisional / Sulis QIPP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surgery | 1,420 | 1,420 | 580 | 840 | 88 | 262 | (173) | 918 | 502 | 90 | 172 |  |
| Medicine | 1,610 | 1,610 | 760 | 850 | 127 | 132 | (6) | 892 | 718 | 1 | 131 |  |
| Emergency Medicine | 68 | 68 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 |  |
| FaSS | 775 | 775 | 720 | 55 | 120 | 63 | 57 | 714 | 61 | 63 | 0 |  |
| ERM | 325 | 325 | 309 | 16 | 51 | 4 | 48 | 261 | 64 | 4 | 0 |  |
| Corporate | 639 | 639 | 232 | 407 | 20 | 122 | (102) | 232 | 407 | 122 | 0 |  |
| Sulis stretch target | 500 | 500 | 0 | 500 | 167 | 0 | 167 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 |  |
| COVID | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | 167 | 303 | (137) | 1,000 | (0) | 303 | 0 |  |
| Sub Total Divisional | 6,337 | 6,337 | 3,601 | 2,736 | 740 | 886 | (146) | 4,017 | 2,320 | 583 | 303 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ERF Efficiency | 1,500 | 1,500 | 0 | 1,500 |  |  |  | 0 | 1,500 |  |  |  |
| Non Recurrent slippage | 2,000 | 0 | 2,000 | $(2,000)$ |  |  |  | 2,000 | $(2,000)$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total QIPP | 18,457 | 14,800 | 10,972 | 3,827 | 960 | 1,108 | (148) | 11,389 | 3,410 | 805 | 303 | 0 |

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## Quality Report <br> June 2022 May data

| Strategic Goal |  |  |  | Target |  | $2021 / 22$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2022/23 |  | Trend |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Performance Indicator | Description | Performing | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Under } \\ \text { Performing } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sop | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Fob | Mar | Apr | May |  |
| True North | Quality | Zero Avoidable Harm | Reported Patient Safety incidents resulting in significant harm (moderate to catastrophic), excl. rejected |  |  | 14 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 16 | ${ }^{23}$ | 24 | 34 | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Breakthrough Objectives | Quality | Healthcare Associated Infections | MRSA, MSSA, E coli, C diff (Healthcare Onset and Community Onset), Klebsiella spp, Pseudomonas aeruginosa COVID, Norovrus \& Flu | <<11 | >11 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 20 | 16 | 21 | 15 | 35 | 34 | 39 | 65 | 49 | 22 | $N$ |
| Tracker Measures | Quality | Patient safety incidents - rate per 1000 bed days | Total no of reported patient safety incidents for the Trust, per 1000 patient bed days. | >43 | $<=43$ | 40 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 47 | 44 | 50 | 51 | 41 | $\sim$ |
|  | Quality | Serious Incidents with Overdue Actions | All non-rejected serious incidents reported on Datix with incomplete actions at month end. | $<5$ | $>=5$ | 13 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $\sim$ |
|  | Quality | Number of falls resulting in significant harm (Moderate to Catastrophic) |  | $<=1$ | $>=3$ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | WW |
|  | Quality | ED time to triage | Percentage of ED attendances triaged within 15 minutes |  |  | 70.6\% | 62.4\% | 65.6\% | 62.6\% | 57.0\% | 54.2\% | 53.1\% | 57.7\% | 65.7\% | 57.0\% | 47.7\% | 48.1\% | 51.8\% | $\cdots$ |
|  | Quality | Falls per 1000 bed days | Includes all falls |  |  | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | $\sim$ |
|  | Quality | Medication Incidents per 1000 bed days | All licidents |  |  | 7.1 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 |  |
|  | Quality | Number of Patients given medication by scanning device |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Quality | Early Identification of Deteriorating Patient |  |  |  | 24.3\% | 22.1\% | 26.4\% | 19.8\% | 21.3\% | 18.9\% | 21.5\% | 19.6\% | 17.7\% | 20.3\% | 20.3\% | 19.9\% | 18.0\% | ma |
|  | Quality | Number of COVID nosocomial infections |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 21 | 18 | 23 | 43 | 31 | 8 |  |
|  | Quality | Number of Hospital Acquired Pressure Ulcers Category 2 | Includes Medical Device | < $=2$ | >2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | WM |
|  | Quality | Number of Hospital Acquired Pressure Ulcers Category 3 \& 4 | Includes Medical Device Related | 0 | >0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

## Measures requiring focus and a countermeasure summary this month are;

## Measure

## Zero Avoidable Harm

Healthcare Associated Infections

Number of falls resulting in significant harm (Moderate to Catastrophic)

## Executive Summary

There were 34 incidents reported in May 2022 resulting in significant harm. This included Treatment or Procedure ( $n=12$ ), Infection Control ( $n=4$ ) and Obstetrics ( $n=4$ )
There were 22 Healthcare Associated Infections in May 2022.

- There were 5 cases of Clostridioides Difficile reported during May against a monthly trajectory of 3 .
- There were 5 hospital associated E coli infections reported during May, below the monthly trajectory of 6.3 cases.
- There were 8 COVID nosocomial infections for May

There were 3 falls resulting in moderate harm in May 2022. These were:

- Cranial haemorrhage ( $\mathrm{n}=2$ )
- Fractured Neck of Femur and wrist ( $n=1$ )

Number of Hospital Acquired
Pressure Ulcers Category 3 \& 4

There was 1 category 3 pressure ulcer in May 2022.

## True North | Quality | Avoidable Harm

## Historic Performance




Is the standard being delivered?
In May 2022 there were 36 reported Moderate to Catastrophic incidents compared to a target of no more than 30 incidents.
What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

| Category of incident | Apr 2021 - <br> May 2022 | May 2022 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Treatment or procedure | 61 | 12 |
| Patient falls | 44 | 3 |
| Infection Control | 36 | 4 |
| Tissue Viability | 30 | 3 |
| Clinical Assessment or Review | 29 | 1 |
| Obstetrics | 25 | 4 |
| Discharge, Transfer or Transport | 11 | 2 |
| Medication | 9 |  |
| Admission | 7 | 1 |


| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Review of incidents related to delayed procedure, treatment and <br> diagnosis, reporting to Patient Safety Steering Group (PSSG) | Lesley Jordan <br> Rob Eliot |
| Thematic review of low/no harm incidents complete. Themes <br> being feedback to divisions for actions and incorporated into <br> development of the patient safety priorities progressed via PSSG | Fiona Barnard <br> Lesley Jordan |
| National Patient Safety eLearning from National Patient Safety <br> Syllabus proposed as essential for role: to launch summer 2022 | Lesley Jordan |
| PSIRF task and finish group established: to implement national <br> strategy to increase learning and improvement from incidents. | Lesley Jordan |
| Patient Safety Priorities 'Back to Basics' developed and added <br> to Project wall - awaiting project support | Lesley Jordan <br> Lisa Lewis |
| Review template developed for frequently reported incidents, <br> e.g. Return to theatre, for learning, assurance and improvement | Governance <br> Leads |

## Performance




## Is standard being delivered?

There were 5 cases of Clostridioides difficile reported during May, 4 were healthcare onset infections and 1 was a community onset healthcare associated. YTD 11 cases against the trajectory of 42.

## What is the top contributor for associated risk factors?

Haygarth ward was placed on a period of increased incidence (PII) during April. There is no evidence of cross infection between the patients identified with CDI. Learning: missed opportunities on admission to obtain timely stool samples. Helena ward has one strain of CDI identified and further sequencing has been requested to confirm if this was indeed cross infection. The ward has been put on a PII and the cleaning standards is being closely monitored.

## Countermeasures / Actions

CDI action plan: 18 actions and counter measures described in the plan, this includes sampling practise, patient reviews, cleaning, care plans and sample typing.

Typing has been completed on wards who have met the PII criteria since January 2022. The results has demonstrated that Helena had possible cross infection, which is now being fingerprinted to confirm if there was cross infection between any of the 4 cases identified. A productive ward review meeting has been held and action have been fed into the action plan.

Obtaining timely stool samples in assessment areas is being addressed as part of the learning opportunities. This will not reduce the overall burden of the CDI rate in our population, but it will ensure timely isolation and treatment plans.

There has been no update to the benchmarking data to demonstrate how RUH is performing against other Trusts nationally and regionally, however the increasing rates are being seen regionally and nationally and the Trust is working in collaboration with other Trusts/System to identify the wider risk factors.

## Breakthrough Objective | E coli




## Is standard being delivered?

There were 5 hospital associated E coli infections reported during May 2022, which is below the monthly trajectory of 6.3 cases per month, with the annual trajectory being no more than 76 infections during 22/23.

What is the top contributor for associated risk factors?
1 case was associated with an upper urinary tract infections, 3 cases had a hepatobiliary cause, 1 was associated to a gastrointestinal cause.

## Actions

The Trust will collaborate in the BSW wide working group to address the system wide concerns around the gram negative infections, of which E.coli.

An internal audit is planned to assess baseline data sets for nutrition / hydration standards to direct interventions and the improvement cycle, of which links into the hydration element of the E.coli concerns.

## Breakthrough Objective | Klebsiella and Pseudomonas Royal United Hospitals Bath $^{\text {NHS }}$



Klebsiella spp Healthcare Associated Infections


## Is standard being delivered?

There were 3 hospital associated Klebsiella infections reported during May 2022 (2 hospital onset and 1 hospital associated), against the annual trajectory of no more than 26 infections during 22/23.
There were 2 Pseudomonas Aeruginosa reported during May against the trajectory of 17 for 22/23 (both hospital onset, one being a long term infection).
What is the top contributor for associated risk factors?
One Klebsiella was associated to a urinary tract infection with a catheter, one to hepatobiliary and the other source was unknown. The new Pseudomonas infection was also linked to a hepatobiliary infection.

Performance (Pseudomonas)


P. aeruginosa Healthcare Associated Infections


## Actions

There are strong links to hydration for some of the urinary tract infections, the hepatobiliary cause is less likely to have clear link to being healthcare associated.

The Trust will collaborate in the BSW wide working group to address the system wide concerns around the gram negative infections, of which Klebsiella and Pseudomonas Aeruginosa are part of that collective.

## Breakthrough Objective | MSSA

Royal United Hospitals Bath
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Benchmarking (last updated March 2022)


## Is standard being delivered?

There were 2 hospital onset MSSA blood stream infection in May 2022.
What is the top contributor for associated risk factors?
1 case was associated with a lower urinary tract infection and recent procedure and the other was associated to a peripheral line infection

## Actions

Line care and adherence to Aseptic Non Touch Technique (ANTT) practice across the organisation is being raised with the clinical teams, ensuring practice meets best practice standards. This will ensure best practice standards are adhered to at all times. The Trust policy to support line insertion is being reviewed and updated.

## Breakthrough Objective | Confirmed COVID-19




All Measures

- Confirmed Covio 8+ Days - Covio Cumulative \% - 80\%


## Is standard being delivered?

There were 8 confirmed COVID-19 8+ days infections in May 2022.

There have been no deaths associated with nosocomial COVID-19 infection.

## Countermeasures / Actions

There has been a significant reduction in the number of COVID-19 clusters and ward closures during May and the cohort ward was closed.

COVID-19 contacts continue to be isolated for 5 days, with testing on days 3 and 5 , which continues to provide a positive impact on the patient journey and operational patient flow.

## Quality | Tracker Measures

## NHS

Royal United Hospitals Bath



| Measure | Top contributor for red/green performance this <br> month |
| :--- | :--- |
| Incident <br> Reporting | The top reported categories of incidents are: patient <br> falls, admission (including long trolley waits), <br> obstetrics and medication incidents. |
| The top reporter of incidents are Maternity followed <br> by General Surgery and Acute Medicine. |  |
| Serious <br> Incidents | There were 3 Serious Incidents with overdue actions <br> in May 2022. |

## Quality | Pressure Ulcers



## Quality | Falls



## Is standard being delivered?

There were 3 moderate or above level falls in May, against a target of 3 per month. Haygarth Ward ( $n=1$ ), MSS ( $n=1$ ), SSSU ( $n=1$ )

Falls per 1000 bed days remain within the expected confidence intervals with a slight decrease in falls for May 2022.

What is the top contributor for under/overachievement?
The Pareto chart demonstrates the top contributors for total number of falls are: Combe, OPAU, Haygarth, Pierce and ASU. The Enhanced Observation project is currently implemented in 4 of these areas.

| Countermeasure / Action (completed last month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| PDSA testing falls risk assessment in ED | QI Falls lead |
| Measure compliance of enhanced observation tool: Combe, ASU, OPAU. | QI Team |
| Observation of use of bed rails in 8 clinical areas | QI Team |
| Revised falls policy out for consultation | QI Falls lead |
| Countermeasure / Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| Review of fields on Datix to include adding field to record location of fall on ward. <br> This will enable more targeted interventions to prevent falls | Quality Assurance and <br> Risk Business Analyst |
| Falls risk assessment in ED implemented - data compliance commenced | QI Falls lead |
| Measurement of compliance and accuracy of enhanced observation tool: Combe, <br> ASU,OPAU, Waterhouse, Pulteney, Cheseldon, Haygarth | QI Team |
| Planning Champions event for above 8 areas for July 19th | QI Falls lead |
| Thematic review of falls period of May 2022 | QI Falls lead |

## Quality | Medicines Safety

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## Quality | Safer Staffing

## Historic Performance



At a glance for May 2022: Wards with fill rate $<=75 \%$ (shaded Red) for RN and/or HCA (by Day and Night shifts)


## Is standard being delivered?

Compared to the $90 \%$ target, in March 2022:

- The percentage fill rate for registered nurses was $76 \%$ for day hours and $86 \%$ for night hours
- The percentage fill rate for HCAs was $\mathbf{8 1 \%}$ for day hours and $90 \%$ for night hours


## What is the top contributor for under/overachievement?

Wards with low percentage fill rate highlighted in the at a glance section above. Key drivers for this position are:

- Vacancy rate and fill rate
- Sickness due to COVID-19 (Isolation \& positive cases)
- Variation in e-roster compliance/e-roster knowledge
- Robin Smith are working to dependency and occupancy so as a planned sole elective ward this will impact on their daily planned numbers against establishment

| Countermeasure /Action (completed last month) | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Innovation Bid to support the revamping of the Career Zone approved | CNO Workforce Team |
| Digital Talent Strategy start up meetings | CNIO |
| Transformation investment secured to support the delivery of a live e- <br> roster | Chief Nurse |
| Countermeasure /Action (planned this month) | Owner |
| Deliver live e-roster | ADoN for Workforce |
| SNCT completed, analysed and shared in preparation for the 6 <br> monthly light touch establishment review | ADON for Workforce |
| Numerous recruitment events underway | CNO Workforce Team |
| Business case to support further growth in International Nursing to go <br> to Management Board this month | Lead Nurse for IR |

## Patient | Executive Summary

|  |  |  | Description | Target |  | 2021122 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2022/23 |  | Trend |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strategic Goal |  | Performance Indicator |  | Performing | Under | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Fob | Mar | Apr | May |  |
| True North | Pationt | Number of Formal Complaints |  | $<30$ | $\gg 30$ | 30 | 34 | 43 | 34 | 38 | 36 | 44 | 38 | 29 | 31 | 41 | 26 | 26 | $\cdots$ |
| Tracker Measures | Pationt | Overall Patient Experience (FFT) | Proportion responding 'good' or very good' | >=95\% | <95\% | 97.2\% | 93.8\% | 94.5\% | 94.8\% | 96.1\% | 95.1\% | 97.6\% | 96.7\% | 98.2\% | 96.6\% | 95.7\% | 96.4\% | 94.5\% | M |
|  | Pationt | \% of Complaints responded to within target |  | >=90\% | <90\% | 48.5\% | 57.1\% | 64.3\% | 53.8\% | 36.4\% | 47.1\% | 25.6\% | 40.7\% | 42.3\% | 44.4\% | 52.4\% | 61.0\% | 69.0\% | W |
|  | Pationt | Number of re-opened complaints |  | $<=3$ | >3 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\cdots$ |
|  | Pationt | Pals Response Time | \% of Responses within 2 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79.6\% | 80.0\% |  |
|  | Pationt | Number of Compliments |  |  |  | 18 | 89 | 298 | 160 | 100 | 118 | 58 | 28 | 44 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 15 |  |
|  | Patient | Number of Family Liaison Service Contacts |  |  |  | - | . | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | 722 | 996 | 1243 | 858 | 934 |  |

## Measures requiring focus and a countermeasure summary this month are;

| Measure |
| :--- |
| Percentage of |
| complaints |
| responded to |
| within target |

## Executive Summary

This measure is starting to show an improvement from previous months. Weekly Divisional Complaint meetings are held with the Head of Complaints and this is helping support ongoing improvements to the response times. Changes made to complaints process have been made to improve efficiency and reduce paperwork.

Overall, $\mathbf{6 9 \%}$ of complaints closed during May met the required timescale of 35 working days (25/36). This is an improvement from last month ( $61 \%$ met timescale). The Medicine Division achieved 100\% this month. With the reduction in the numbers of complaints, it is expected that improvements to response times will continue.

## PALS response time

The national standard for responding to PALS cases is 5 working days.
The RUH standard for responding to PALS cases is 2 working day.
The PALS team on average have $30-40$ contacts per day along with following up on existing cases. The reasons for the timeframe exceptions are mostly due to:

- Ongoing effects of the pandemic on the workload of clinicians causing delays in responding
- The volume, complexity and logging of cases for the size of the team. A review of the team resources and benchmarking with other Trusts is being undertaken
$80 \%$ of PALS enquiries were responded to within 5 working days.
$71 \%$ of PALS enquiries were responded to within 2 working days.


## Patient | Friends and Family Test




## Is standard being delivered?

In May 2022 the proportion of patients across the Trust that responded positively (very good or good) about their overall experience was $94.5 \%$.
Below shows this broken down for each clinical Division.
What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement of the standard?

| FFT responses <br> May 2022- Overall Patient Experience numbers   |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Medicine <br> Division | Surgery <br> Division | Family and Specialist <br> Services Division |
| Very good | $331(80.5 \%)$ | $186(86.4 \%)$ | $141(84.4 \%)$ |
| Good | $49(11.9 \%)$ | $30(10.1 \%)$ | $20(12 \%)$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 2 . 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 4 \%}$ |

## Countermeasure /Action (planned this month)

## Patient experience feedback collected via FFT in May 2022:

## FFT Positive feedback - top three themes

Attitudes and behaviour, resources (staff) and care and treatment

## FFT Negative feedback - top three themes

Timeliness, resources, (lack of staff) and care and treatment
Timeliness is the top theme for the negative responses in May 2022. For example, patients comment on waiting in ED, waiting for discharge, waiting to be transferred to a ward.

The Trust-wide focus on patient flow is expected to support improvements for patients' waiting.

## Patient | Patient Advice and Liaison Service

## Historic Performance



Required resolution (60\%)

131
Requested advice or information (32\%)

14

## 63

Communication and information

48
44 Appointments

## Is standard being delivered?

Situation report: There were 406 contacts with PALS in May 2022.
KPI: Performance against 48hr standard resolution timeframe $71 \%$ of cases were resolved in 48 hours or less (this is an improvement from $61 \%$ last month); a further $11 \%$ were resolved in 6 days and 5\% between 7-14 days. 13\% of the complex cases took more than 14 days.
What are the top contributors for under/over-achievement?
Communication and information ( $n=63$ ) Issues relating to answering the telephone is the most prevalent ( $n=23$ ). Outpatient areas received the most contacts this month ( $n=19$ ). Ward areas received ( $n=2$ ) contacts. Hotspot areas are Cardiology, Orthopaedic outpatients and Oral \& Maxillofacial Surgery.
Clinical care and concerns ( $n=48$ ). The highest number of contacts concerned the coordination of patients medical treatment ( $n=9$ ) a further ( $n=8$ ) contacts related to shortage/availability of staff these are in relation to Maternity and the suspension of Community birthing Services.
Appointments ( $\mathrm{n}=44$ ). The highest number of enquiries related to the length of time patients were waiting for follow up and new appointments ( $n=17$ ).
Countermeasure /Action (this
month)
Director of Midwifery is keeping suspension of Community births under review. Virtual session held on $31^{\text {st }}$ May 22 with the public to ask questions. Recruitment initiatives are in place to fill Midwifery vacancies.

PALS are continuing to work with outpatient departments to answer enquiries and monitor hotspot areas. Email addresses provided where possible to help the reduce the number of incoming calls.

Oral Surgery have filled their admin vacancies and have scheduled new rotas to ensure telephone cover.

## Owner

Director of Midwifery

Medicine/ Surgery Division Outpatient Departments

## Patient | Complaints

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## Historic Performance



## Is standard being delivered?

The Trust received $\mathbf{2 4}$ formal complaints in May 2022. This is 3 less than May 2021 and 1 more than the mean average for the rolling 24 months. Underperforming $>=34$, Performing $<30$.

## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

Clinical Care and Concerns accounted for $67 \%(n=16)$ of complaints. Orthopaedics ( $n=3$ ) and Oncology and Haematology ( $n-2$ ) are 32\% of Clinical Care complaints. The complaints relate to inappropriate care and treatment, medication issues, lack of continuity and error performing a procedure.
Overall, $\mathbf{6 9 \%}$ of complaints closed during May met the required timescale of 35 working days (25/36). This is an improvement from last month ( $61 \%$ met timescale). Medicine responded to all complaints within the timeframe this month and achieved $100 \%$.

## Countermeasure /Action (planned this month)

- Changes made to complaints process - now paper-free and more efficient
- Current test of change to improve efficiency in review process underway (For 1 month)
- Work has started on piloting a listening service as an option for complaint resolution - project in progress.
- Review and re-introduce patient/family complaint satisfaction survey, commencing end of June 2022
- Weekly Divisional complaint meetings continue


## Owner

Head of Complaints (all actions)

| Measures | Summary |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum safe staffing in | Budget vs actual midwifery staffing. <br> -26.44 WTE (of which 9.98 WTE is maternity leave). Substantive vacancy rate -16.46 WTE |  |  |
| include Obstetric | Measure | Aim/target | May 22 |
| cover on Delivery | Midwife to birth ratio | 51:27 | 1:34 |
| Suite | Supernumerary labour ward coordinator status | 100\% | 97\% |
|  | 1:1 care not provided | 0 | 0 |
|  | Consultant presence on BBC (hours/week) | $\geq 60$ hours | 60 |
|  | Twice Daily MDT ward round | 100\% | 90\% |

Service User Feedback

Caesarean Sections

Compliments captured via social media were manually captured this month.

| Feedback | May 22 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Number of compliments | 1 |
| Online compliments captured |  |
| Number of PALs contacts/concerns | 18 |
| Complaints | 1 |


|  | May 22 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Combined Caesarean Section (C Section) rate (percentage of babies born > 24 <br> weeks via C Section) | * |
| Elective C Section | $17.7 \%$ |
| Emergency C Section | $15.4 \%$ |

*Maternity units throughout England have been instructed to stop using targets aimed at reducing the number of total Caesarean sections over concerns that safety is put at risk by using total Caesarean rates as a measure of performance management.
In a letter, Jaqueline Dunkley-Bent NHS England's Chief Midwife, and Dr Matthew Jolly, the National Clinical Director for Maternity, raised concerns that 'the potential for maternity services to pursue targets may be clinically inappropriate and unsafe in individual cases'. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) have provided new guidance which suggest that maternity staff should treat cases on an individual basis, rather than following the aim to promote as many natural births as possible. This advice is also reiterated in the final Ockenden report published 30-3-22

## Patient Safety | Perinatal Quality Surveillance Tool

The information on the following slides form part of the new Quality Surveillance Model implemented nationally to ensure consistent oversight of Maternity and Neonatal Services at Board level on a monthly basis

## Measures

Concerns or requests for actions from national bodies

CNST 10 Maternity Standards (NHSR)

| RAG rating |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| RED | Not expecting <br> compliancy |
| AMBER | Expecting <br> compliancy - <br> plan in place <br> to achieve |
| GREEN | Currently <br> compliant |

## Summary

Following National recommendations following Ockenden Report and CNST Maternity Incentive Scheme
Ockenden report including additional requirements published 30th March 22. Full updates circulated to Board separately Amended MIS year 4 standards published May 2022.
Report following investigation into findings at East Kent due imminently.

## Amended MIS year 4 published May 2022. Reporting period now 5-5-22 to 6-1-23.

Some standards altered in line with Ockenden, which has affected Trust compliance.
SA5 - Workforce planning must now demonstrate funding is in place to support full BirthRate Plus staffing recommendations. SA6 - CO monitoring level at 36 weeks average $<80 \%$.
SA8 - Risk to compliance due to late start of new fetal monitoring course. Education Lead vacancy impacting delivery and reporting. See training update.

| Safety Action Detail | RAG |
| :--- | :--- |
| SA1: Are you using the National PMRT to review perinatal deaths to the required standard? | Green |
| SA2: Are you submitting data to the Maternity Services Data Set (MSDS) to the required standard? | Green |
| SA3: Can you demonstrate that you have transitional care services in place to minimise separation of mothers and their <br> babies and to support the recommendations made in the Avoiding Term Admissions into Neonatal units Programme? | Green |
| SA4: Can you demonstrate an effective system of clinical workforce planning to the required standard? | Green |
| SA5: Can you demonstrate an effective system of midwifery workforce planning to the required standard? | Red |
| SA6: Can you demonstrate compliance with all five elements of the Saving Babies' Lives care bundle version two? | Amber |
| SA7: Can you demonstrate that you have a mechanism for gathering service user feedback, and that you work with service <br> users through your Maternity Voices Partnership (MVP) to coproduce local maternity services? | Green |
| SA8: Can you evidence that a local training plan is in place to ensure that all six core modules of the Core Competency <br> Framework will be included in your unit training programme over the next 3 years, starting from the launch of MII year 4? <br> In addition, can you evidence that at least 90\% of each relevant maternity unit staff group has attended an 'in house', one- <br> day, multi-professional training day which includes a selection of maternity emergencies, antenatal and intrapartum fetal <br> surveillance and new-born life support, starting from the launch of MIS year 4? | Amber |
| SA9: Can you demonstrate that there are robust processes in place to provide assurance to the Board on maternity and <br> neonatal safety and quality issues? | Green |
| SA10: Have you reported 100\% of qualifying cases to Healthcare Safety Investigation Branch (HSIB) and to NHS <br> Resolution's Early Notification (EN) scheme for 2021/22? | Green |

Review of all perinatal deaths using the real time data monitoring

All perinatal deaths within the trust have been reported using the PMRT tool since 2018. PMRT reporting is Safety Standard 1 of the NHSR Maternity Incentive Scheme year 4. A quarterly PMRT paper will be shared with the board.

| Measures | Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CQC Ratings | CQC Maternity Ratings last assessed September 2018 |  | Safe | Effective | Caring | Responsive | Well led | Overall |
|  |  |  | Good | Good | Outstanding | Outstanding | Outstanding | Outstanding |
| Maternity Safety Support Programme | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coroner's Regulation 28 | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moderate Harm Incidents: The number of incidents graded moderate or above and the actions taken. $2$ | Following recommendations made in the Ockenden Report all cases referred to HSIB will be reported as a Serious Incident (SI) which may account for an increase in the number of SIs reported in Maternity, although the outcome may not have been avoidable. <br> - Neonatal seizures - awaiting initial review <br> - Neonatal death. HSIB Investigating. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Serious Incidents (SI) reported in month | Serious Incidents (SI) reported in month |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Case ref |  |  |  |  | Date | Case U |  |
|  | 104310 | Neonatal death |  |  |  | 14.05.22 |  | HSIB investigating |
|  | 103929 | Transfer for therapeutic cooling, normal MRI |  |  |  | Incident occurred in April but not logged until May | Ongoing investigation |  |

Ongoing SI Investigations update

| Stage of Investigation | May 2022 |
| :--- | :---: |
| HSIB logged | 2 |
| HSIB active cases | 6 |
| SI logged* | 2 |
| SI approved by Trust panel | 0 |
| Active Trust SI investigations to date** | $3^{* * *}$ |

*HSIB cases are automatically an SI but an RCA investigation is not completed by the Trust **most SI investigations take approximately 3 months to complete so may feature in multiple months. This is not including HSIB cases, only Trust SI investigations *** (2 are Trust RCAs, 1 is a Trust RCA and HSIB case (counted in HSIB active cases as well) due to this being an exceptional circumstance)

Maternity Training Attendance 21-22


## Background and underlying issues

$90 \%$ compliance for all staff groups working in maternity has been mandated in the Clinical Negligence Scheme for Trusts (CNST) 2021-2022 guidance. Virtual training may be included if required, however face to face training will continue to be offered preferentially in order to focus on multidisciplinary collaboration and effective team working.
The revised CNST standards for year 4 mandate $90 \%$ compliance for all staff groups with fetal monitoring training. Including a competency-based assessment has been mandated by CNST 2021-22.

Improvement actions planned, timescales, and when will improvements be seen

ESR Data corrected to remove bank only staff as $100 \%$ compliance is required before booking shifts and many staff remain on the bank list even through, they no longer currently work clinically.

A Fetal monitoring study day was introduced in September of Q2 21/22 in line with the Saving Babies Lives Care Bundle (SBLs) version two (Health Education England, 2019). As this is a new study day compliance is still below the required $90 \%$, however this is now established monthly training, and we will achieve the requirement of $90 \%$ once the training has been running for one year.

## Risks to delivery and mitigations

Anticipated compliance was impacted by the class size limitations due to Covid, so additional days were facilitated to support compliance. Face to face training will continue unless contraindicated by COVID restrictions. A virtual training alternative is immediately available as an alternative if needed.

Education Lead vacancy 0.4WTE. This is impacting on delivery and reporting of training. Recruitment is ongoing.

MIS Year 4 Maternity Scorecard (June 21-Jul 22) (taken from Maternity Dashboard)

NHS



MIS Year 4 Maternity Scorecard (June 21-Jul 22) (taken from Maternity Dashboard)

|  |  | Alert (nat. ave/ standard) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 21 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep } \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov } \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | Feb $22$ | Mar $22$ | Apr $22$ | May $22$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jun } \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jul } \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PROMPT/Emergency skills all staff groups (\%) | >90\% | 71 | 71.9 | 74.3 | $\begin{gathered} 71.9 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71.3 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | 76.6 | 84.0 | 91.2 | 91.8 | 95 |  |  |  |
|  | Percentage staff received fetal monitoring in labour training (new from Sept 2021) (\%) | >90\% |  | 4.22 | 9.28 | $\begin{gathered} 15.6 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.4 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22.8 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 49.3 | 49.3 | 63.2 |  |  | New from Sept 21. Previously on PROMPT. Targeted training to improve |
|  | New-born life support (NBLS) (\%) | >90\% |  | $\begin{gathered} 78.2 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79.6 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 79.1 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80.2 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 77.8 | 89.0 | 91.2 | 92.2 | 96 |  |  |  |
|  | Percentage of staff who have successfully completed mandatory CTG fetal monitoring annual competency assessment (\%) | >90\% | 2.5 | 4.22 | 7.59 | $\begin{gathered} 16.4 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.8 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26.0 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 49.3 | 49.3 | 63.2 |  |  | New from Sept 21. Previously on PROMPT. Targeted training to improve |
|  | Coroner Regulation 28 made directly to Trust |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |  |  |  |
|  | HSIB/CQC etc. with concern or request for action |  | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |  |  |  |

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## Workforce Report May 2022 data

## Executive Summary I

NHS


* Colour coding reflects performance against relevant in Month Target, which may differ from latest month target

Measures requiring focus and a countermeasure summary this month are:

| Measure | Executive Summary | Recommendation to Board |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Vacancy | - Vacancy WTE and rate is lower this month, primarily due to budget changes. |  |
| Targets have been revised to reflect the new budgets. |  |  |$\quad$| The People True North is focused on meeting the |
| :--- |
| vacancy needs through recruitment and transformation. |


|  |  |  |  | National Staff Survey Result |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Performance Indicator | Performing | Outside Tolerance | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Tracker | BME Positive response rate: Organisation provides equal opportunities for career progression or promotion (WRES 7) |  |  | 40.9\% | 33.3\% | 43.6\% | 47.0\% | 41.5\% |  |
| Contextual Information | Trust Positive response rate: Organisation provides equal opportunities for career progression or promotion (WRES 7) |  |  | 58.4\% | 55.7\% | 57.0\% | 57.4\% | 55.7\% |  |


|  |  |  |  | 2021/22 |  |  |  | 2022/23 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Performance Indicator | Performing | Outside Tolerance | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Tracker | Personal Development Theme Score - BME respondents | >=3.75 | <3.50 | 3.74 | 3.69 | 3.00 | 3.75 | 3.46 |  |  |  |
| Contextual Information | Personal Development Theme Score - All respondents | >=3.75 | <3.50 | 3.71 | 3.68 | 3.66 | 3.63 | 3.53 |  |  |  |
| Tracker | Perceived Fairness Theme Score - BME respondents | >=3.50 | <3.25 | 3.18 | 3.24 | 2.70 | 3.53 | 3.17 |  |  |  |
| Contextual Information | Perceived Fairness Theme Score - All respondents | > $=3.50$ | <3.25 | 3.39 | 3.31 | 3.33 | 3.35 | 3.23 |  |  |  |
| Tracker | Civility Theme Score - All Respondents | >=4.00 | <3.75 |  | 3.72 | 3.71 | 3.66 | 3.57 |  |  |  |

No MAD Survey will be run in Q3

|  | Performance Indicator | Performing | Outside <br> Tolerance | Last 12 Months |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Jun-21 | Jul-21 | Aug-21 | Sep-21 | Oct-21 | Nov-21 | Dec-21 | Jan-22 | Feb-22 | Mar-22 | Apr-22 | May-22 |
| Tracker | BME likelihood of being appointed from shortlisting - comparative ratio to 1 White (WRES 2) - Rolling 3 months | > $=1.0$ | <0.8 |  |  |  | 0.60 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.63 | 0.72 | 0.66 |
| Contextual Information | BME WTE at Band 6 or7 |  |  | 112.0 | 116.2 | 118.1 | 120.1 | 125.3 | 136.0 | 137.5 | 139.8 | 146.6 | 145.6 | 143.4 | 143.7 |
| Contextual Information | BME WTE at Band 8A to 9 |  |  | 9.3 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 9.7 |


|  |  |  |  | Last 12 Months |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Performance Indicator | Latest Month Target | Outside Tolerance | Jun-21 | Jul-21 | Aug-21 | Sep-21 | Oct-21 | Nov-21 | Dec-21 | Jan-22 | Feb-22 | Mar-22 | Apr-22 | May-22 |
| Key Standard | Appraisal Compliance Rate | >=65.9\% | <60.9\% | 68.63\% | 65.56\% | 65.33\% | 64.11\% | 63.04\% | 62.23\% | 63.16\% | 62.48\% | 59.94\% | 61.10\% | 62.66\% | 66.14\% |
| Contextual Information | BME Appraisal Compliance Rate | >=65.9\% | <60.9\% | 70.52\% | 69.33\% | 71.27\% | 69.41\% | 67.99\% | 66.15\% | 64.49\% | 62.75\% | 58.64\% | 61.05\% | 64.77\% | 68.51\% |
| Key Standard | Mandatory Training Compliance | >=90.0\% | <85.0\% | 86.20\% | 85.70\% | 84.90\% | 84.50\% | 84.00\% | 83.60\% | 83.70\% | 83.10\% | 83.40\% | 83.10\% | 82.80\% | 83.30\% |
| Key Standard | IG Training Compliance | >=95.0\% | <90.0\% | 84.50\% | 85.30\% | 84.50\% | 84.20\% | 83.10\% | 82.10\% | 81.70\% | 81.90\% | 80.40\% | 79.50\% | 77.20\% | 76.70\% |

## Measures requiring focus and a countermeasure summary this month are:

| Measure | Executive Summary | Recommendation to Board |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Likelihood of Appointment <br> from Shortlisting | - The ratio is now 0.66, which is below both the target of 1 and the expected <br> value from modelling of 0.89. | Work is underway in the Digital Talent Programme to <br> review and shape panel composition <br> to remove bias in shortlisting and <br> interview selection processes |
| Training Compliance | - Although slightly improved on last month's position, overall mandatory training |  |
| compliance continues to fall well below target at $83.3 \%$. IG training compliance |  |  |
| continues on a downward trend and now stands at $76.7 \%$. | Work continues on procurement of new LMS to support <br> compliance |  |

## True North | There are enough staff in this organisation for me to do my job

## Making a Difference Survey Result



## Is standard being delivered?

- The proportion who responded positively that there are enough staff in this organisation for them to do their job fell to $25.4 \%$ in the Q1 survey. Using the 2021 National Staff Survey results for our benchmark group as a guide, this rate would be outside the top quartile and thus falls below the tolerance level.


## National Survey Results



## Countermeasure Summary

| Countermeasure/Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| The People True North is focused on meeting the <br> vacancy needs through recruitment and transformation. | Divisional teams, and <br> recruitment |

## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- Surgery has the lowest positive response rate for this question at $14.5 \%$. Other main Divisions range between $22.6 \%$ and $27.3 \%$, which is in itself notable as in previous surveys there was more of a gap between the non-clincial and clinical divisions.
- Medical and Dental (10.3\%, $\mathrm{n}=39$ ) and Nursing and Midwifery Registered (19.5\%, n = 195) had the lowest positive response rates when analysed by staff group.


## Breakthrough Objective| Reduction in Vacancy WTE

NHS


## Divisional Vacancy Rates



B5 Nurse Vacancy Rate

-Band 5 Nurse Vacancy Rate

## Countermeasure Summary

| Countermeasure/Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| The People True North is focused on meeting the | Divisional Teams |
| vacancy needs through recruitment and transformation. | working with HRBPs <br> and recruitment. |
| This is across all staff groups as nursing (inc. <br> midwifery), cleaning and medical staff are all showing in <br> the top 5 areas |  |

## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- Facilities has the highest vacancy rate when analysed by Division, with most of these vacancies situated in the Cleaning \& Accommodation Directorate and specifically at Band 2.
- Band 5 Nurses has the highest vacancy wte of any role and band combination and a vacancy rate of $10.2 \%$
- The Trust vacancy WTE is notably reduced on the position reported last month. However, althrough there has been an increase in contracted staff, the reduction in vacancy WTE is primarily due to a revision of budgets. As a consequence, of this shift, the monthly targets have been revised to reflect the new trajectory required.


## Key Standard| Turnover Rate

## In Month Turnover - Trust



Turnover Rate
0.72\%

## Is standard being delivered?

- As it stands, in month turnover in May was $0.72 \%$. This is below target and falls within the expected parameters outlined by the SPC chart.
- Rolling 12 month turnover has crept above the $11 \%$ target and now stands at $11.06 \%$.


## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- FASS had the highest in month turnover at $1.2 \%$, which continues a mini-run of successive months where in month turnover has exceeded $1 \%$.
- All Divisions have seen their 12 month rolling turnover figures increase from their respective positions only a couple months ago. FASS and Corporate both exceed $11 \%$, whilst Surgery is effectively at the target level.
- AHPs exceed $1 \%$ in month turnover for the fifth successive month and have the highest rollign 12 month turnover of all staff groups (16.58\%).

In Month Divisional Turnover


## Countermeasure Summary

| Countermeasure/Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| FASS is working on plans for retention and recruitment. | FASS Divisional <br> Team. |

## Key Standard Sickness Absence Rate

## Deseasonalised Sickness Absence Rate - Trust



- In month sickness absence for April was $6.10 \%$. This is relatively high compared to a typical April as is reflected by the deseasonlised rate of $6.65 \%$, which triggers an SPC rule for being the second successive point above the upper warning limit.
- Rolling 12 month sickness to the end of April is one percentage point above target at 5.31\%.


## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- Although down on the preceding month, the COVID absence rate in April was still relatively high at $2.41 \%$. Chest and Respiratory illnesses, of which COVID is a subset, accounted for over $41 \%$ of all absences.
- Anxiety, Stress and Depression was the second most common reason for sickess, accounting for 1402 WTE days lost. This is over 200 WTE days up on the figure last year, but is considerably lower than the peak in November (2110 WTE days lost).
- Facilities (8.75\%) and Emergency Medicine (8.34\%) have the highest in month absence rates when analysed by Division.


## In Month Divisional Sickness Rates



## Wellbeing Score



Anxiety, Stress \& Depression - Trust


0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
0.20
0.00

Absence Rate
1.11\%

RIDDOR Reporting - Employees

|  | 2021/22 |  |  |  | 2022/23 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Dangerous Occurrence -release or escape of biological agents | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Exposed to harmful substance/ Work acquired Infection | - | 1 | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Lifting and handling injuries |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Physical assault |  | 1 | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Slip, trip, fall same level | 3 | 3 | 3 | - |  |  |  |  |
| Struck against | - | 1 | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Struck by object | 2 | 1 | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Fell from height | - | - | 1 | - |  |  |  |  |
| Another kind of accident | $\checkmark$ | 1 | 1 | - |  |  |  |  |

## Countermeasure Summary

| Countermeasure/Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sickness (covid related) has shown an increase (and <br> this is replicated across the South West). Reasonable <br> IPC measures remain in place. | ALL |

## Key Standard| Agency Spend \& Bank and Agency Use

Agency Spend as Proportion of Total Pay Bill


Proportion
3.78\%

Proportion
7.09\%

Nurse Agency Spend as Proportion of Total Registered Nursing Pay Bill

count

Bank \& Agency Use - Staffing Solutions Data



## Is standard being delivered?

- Agency spend in May was $3.78 \%$ of the pay bill, which continues to be above target.
- Nurse Agency Spend also exceeds target at 7.09\%.


## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- Proportionally, Facilities has the highest agency spend rate at 12.16\%. In monetary terms, however, the greatest spend is in Medicine.
- Registered nurse agency continues to be the main contributor to overall agency spend, but was down on last month. Non-medical staff was the next highest contributor, up a third in monetary terms on last month.

| Countermeasure/Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| The Digital Talent Programme (transformation of <br> recruitment) as well as the review of bank and pay <br> processes through | People <br> Directorate/Finance |
| -Reducing reliance and remove high cost off-framework | Directorate |
| agency spend |  |
| -Increasing the available resource of bank staff and |  |
| retain people |  |
| -Having governance in place to ensure the systems and |  |
| processes are working to deliver the desired outcomes. |  |

## Key Standard| Agency Spend \& Bank and Agency Use




Proportion

Nurse Agency Spend as Proportion of Total Registered Nursing Pay Bill

| Band 8A+ |
| :--- |
| Band 7 |
| Band 6 |
| Band 5 4 |
| Band 3 |
| Band 1/2 |

Bank \& Agency Use - Staffing Solutions Data

| $50.00 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $40.00 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $30.00 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $20.00 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $10.00 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0.00 \%$ | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Is standard being delivered?

- Across 217 positions considered where a candidate was appointed over the last 3 months, the likelihood of a shortlisted BME candidate going on to be appointed is 0.66 times that of the likelihood for shortlisted white candidates.
- This falls below the $1: 1$ target; however, it should be noted that simulations based on all candidates having an equal chance of appointment suggest that this target being met or bettered was only $5 \%$ likely. The expected value from this modelling would actually be 0.89 , which clearly the actual outcome was still short of.


## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- 105 vacancies -which led to 137 appointments - had no BME candidate shortlisted. Thus a third of the appointments reviewed could never have gone to a BME candidate based on who was shortlisted. In contrast, only 13 appointments could not have gone to a White candidate because none were shortlisted.
- Of the 105 vacancies with no BME candidate shortlisted, 42 had no BME candidate apply.
- Of the 101 vacancies where White and BME candidates were both shortlisted, 59 had at least twice as many White candidates than BME candidates; shaping the probable outcome.


## Countermeasure Summary

| Countermeasure/Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Possible procurement of Inclusive recruitment package | H Back |
| Recruit to new Head of ED\&I | H Back |
| Inclusive recruitment, diverse workforce workstream | H Back |
| Understand intersectionality and develop plans for pro- <br> active action | Head of ED\&I |
| Sharing of learning from ED\&I review/development of <br> narrative | H Back |

## Appraisal Compliance - Trust



Compliance Rate
66.1\%

## Is standard being delivered?

- Overall appraisal compliance at the end of May was $66.14 \%$. This is an improvement on recent performance and is marginally above the target trajectory to achieve $90 \%$ by the end of March.
- An SPC rule relating to a series of points continues to be breached, but this relates to the performance in preceding months.


## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- Emergency Medicine (58.33\%) and Surgery (60.29\%) have the poorest compliance rates of the main Divisions. The aggregated Division rates do, however, mask intraDivisional variation in compliance.
- Compliance amongst M\&D staff (64.1\%), with rates lowest amongst M\&D staff below the consultant level.
- Overall compliance amongst AfC staff is $66.3 \%$. However, it is noteworthy that for Band 7 and above, including Directors, the compliance rate is only $59.76 \%$ compared to $67.89 \%$ for Band 6 and below.


## Divisional Appraisal Compliance



| AfC Staff | $66.3 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| M\&D Staff | $64.1 \%$ |
| Consultants | $69.2 \%$ |
|  |  |
| White | $65.8 \%$ |
| BME | $68.5 \%$ |

## Countermeasure Summary

| Countermeasure/Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Procurement of new LMS | H Back |
| New appraisal approach in development (requires <br> consultations) | H Back |
| Appraisal amnesty | VDB |
| Removal of some staff groups from data (mat leave) | VDB |

## Key Standard| Mandatory Training Compliance

## Mandatory Training Compliance Rate - Trust



Compliance Rate
83.3\%

## Is standard being delivered?

- Mandatory training compliance has marginally improved to $83.3 \%$. Whilst this falls within the current expected parameters of the SPC chart, this graph does illustrate that the target of $90 \%$ is unlikely to be achieved without a significant change.
- IG training compliance continues to be on a downward trend and now stands at 76.7\%.


## What is the top contributor for under/over-achievement?

- The inclusion of bank staff lowers the Trust's compliance rates by several percentage points.
- None of the main Divisions have a Mandatory Training compliance rate at or above the $90 \%$ target, with Emergency Medicine having the lowest at 78.3\%.
- Emergency Medicine also has the lowest IG training compliance rate (69.9\%), followed by Surgery (79.0\%) and FASS (79.7\%).


## Information Governance Training Compliance Rate - Trust



## Countermeasure Summary

| Countermeasure/Action | Owner |
| :--- | :--- |
| Data sharing | N Storey |
| Procurement of New LMS | N Storey |
| Reviewing hours required for training | F Vallis |

