

A data driven approach to inform service implementation for people experiencing homelessness

King's College London HSCWRU HOMELESSNESS WEBINAR: 14 December 2023

Michela Tinelli



London School of Economics and Political Science

m.tinelli@lse.ac.uk



What you can take away from today

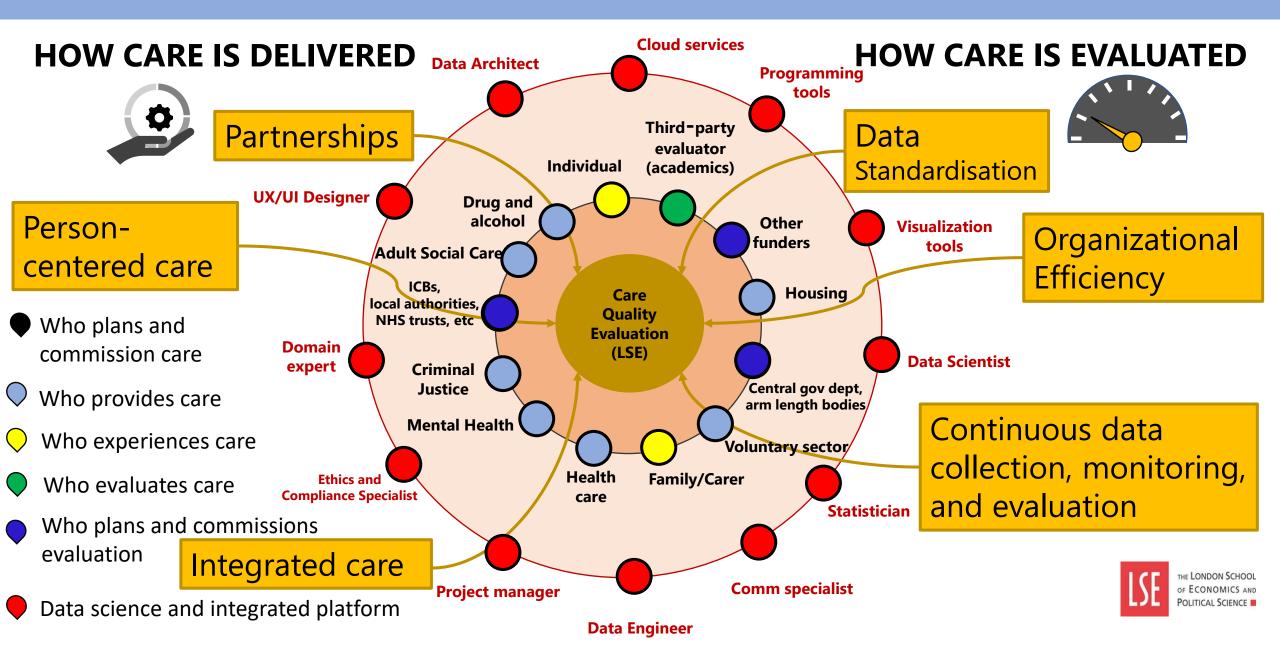
- An early look at an approach to gather, analyse and present data to inform the planning, commissioning, delivery and evaluation of effective and cost-effective services.
- A chance to **discuss and shape** the future steps for this approach and to **consider your involvement**.

Note: Homelessness is the perfect test bed for this approach (high complexity and un-met need requires coordinated multidisciplinary working; high risk of harm and death), however, this **approach is transferrable to all user / patient / client groups** in social care and health.

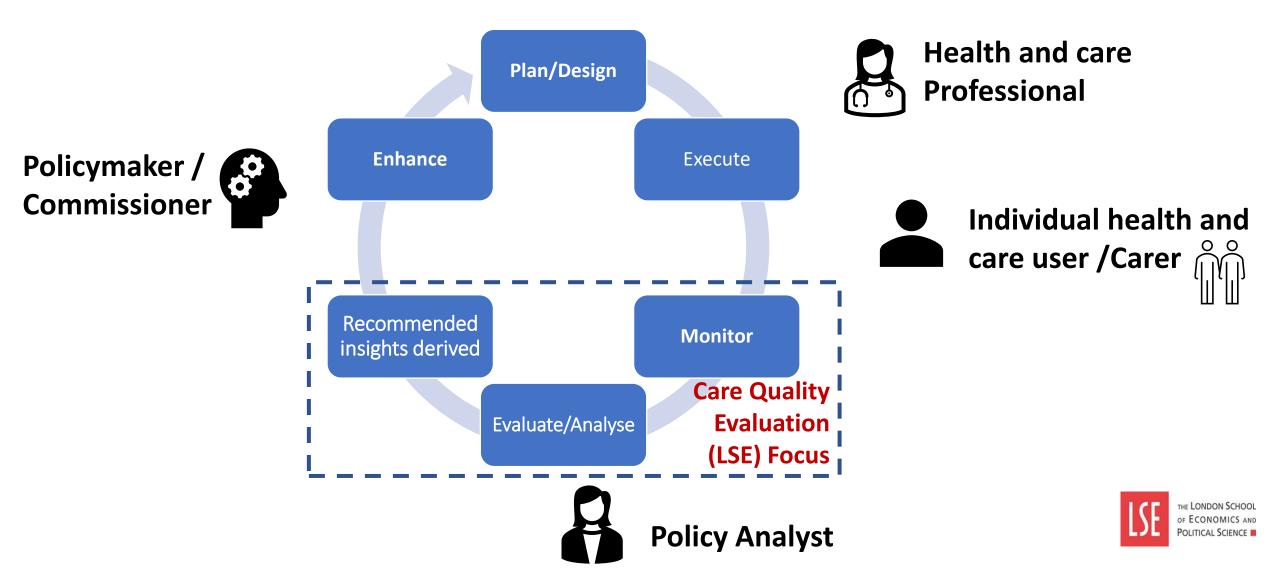
- Background to this approach
- The use of data to inform service implementation
- Next steps for the 'dashboards'
- Your questions and comments, discussion

Background: understanding and developing the data approach

What is Evidence-based planning, commissioning, service delivery & evaluation?



Lifecycle of a health and care Initiative



Background: Case study in homelessness

Background: Developed as part of national Evaluation of OOHCM Programme

- 2021 DHSC Out-of-Hospital Care Models (OOHCM) Programme: £16 million to 'roll out' specialist intermediate care for people in 17 test sites across England experiencing homelessness.
- 2021- 2023 DHSC commissions the <u>Evaluation of the Out of Hospital Care</u> <u>Model (OOHCM) Programme for People who are Homeless</u> on the implementation and sustainability of models.
- Evaluation team worked to improve the information available to policy makers, commissioners and service leads.



We introduced (and standardised data collection for) over 50 metrics:



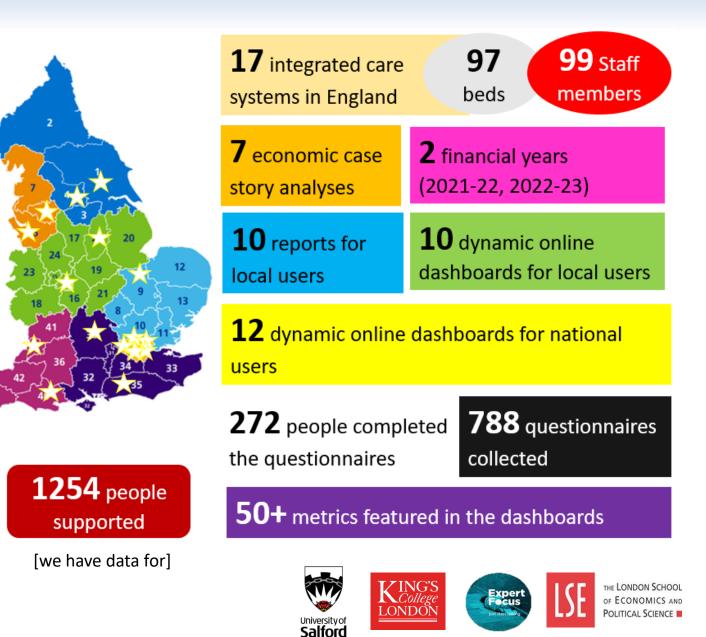


LONDC

Salford

KEY AIM: to support test sites to develop a 'dashboard of key indicators' **(VISUALISATION OF DATA AND INSIGHTS)** that could also be used to make the case for future funding.

ALSO: to contribute to the broader landscape of national decisionmaking.



 NHS England (2023) frameworks on <u>health inclusion</u> (1) and <u>intermediate care</u> (2) reported our dashboards as operational and management tool for homelessness stakeholders.

"Digital dashboards have also been developed to capture ongoing data by site, enabling routine gathering, analysis, and comparison of trend data for individual providers, ICSs, local government areas and the nation against benchmarks. These dashboards are a valuable management tool for monitoring and is key in driving long-term service improvements."

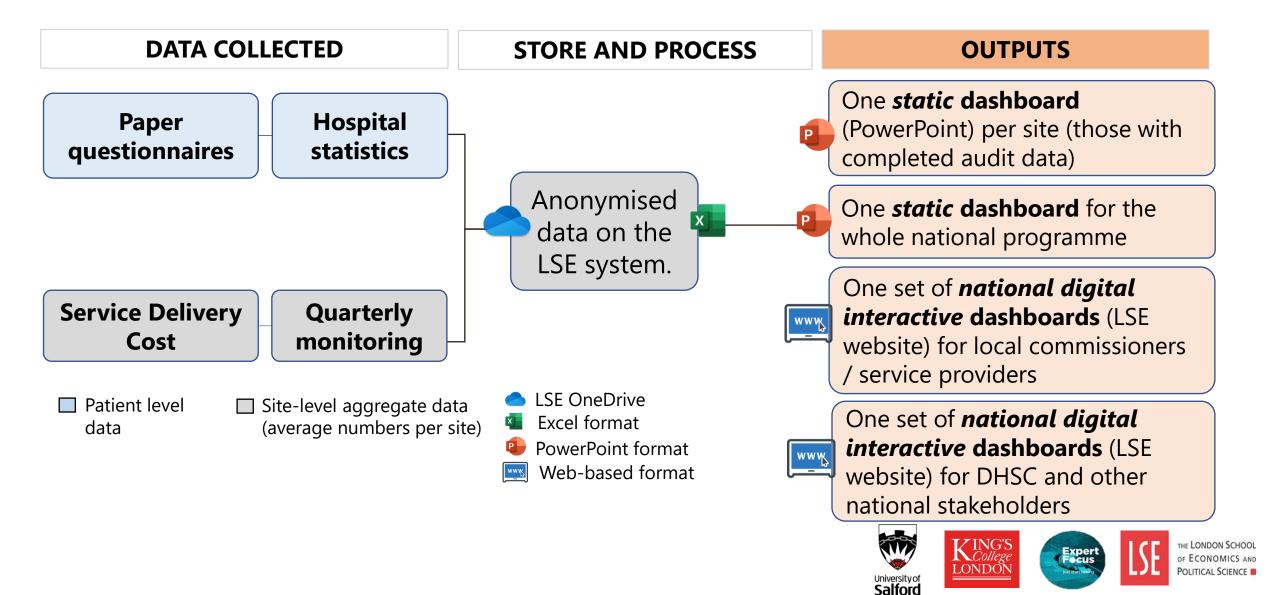
1) <u>https://www.england.nhs.uk/long-read/a-national-framework-for-nhs-action-on-inclusion-health/</u>

2) <u>https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/intermediate-care-framework-for-rehabilitation-reablement-and-recovery-following-hospital-discharge/</u>



The use of data to inform service implementation

The data collection and dashboard development process



The aims and objectives of the dashboards

- The integrated management dashboards are designed to serve as a management tool for both local and national stakeholders.
- Their primary objectives include:

Performance	Quality	Resource	Trend Analysis
Monitoring	Assessment	Allocation	
Risk	Benchmarking	Reporting and	Continuous
Identification		Transparency	Improvement



How they work

- Visual data presentation and interactive charts
- Filtering and customised data views
- Comparative Analysis
- Benchmarking and trend analysis

National Average

Regional or Location Averages

Type of Service Provision Benchmarking with Similar Organisations



Unauthorized circulation or distribution of this presentation is prohibited

What the dashboards provide

- The dashboards provide actionable insights for programme stakeholders, including service providers, local and national commissioners, policymakers, and third-sector organisations.
- By utilising the data, we **inform decision-making**, **optimise resource allocation**, and **enhance effectiveness** of out of hospital care for people who are homeless.

Positive outcomes: We emphasise positive trends and improvements, increased access to care, improved health outcomes, improved care experience, and more participants transitioning to stable housing.

Challenges: We indicate challenges and areas that may require additional attention, such as allocated budget utilisation, accessibility issues, or coordination concerns among service providers.



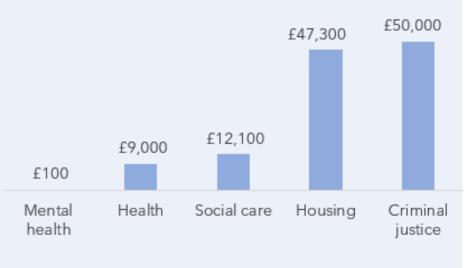
Individual case stories

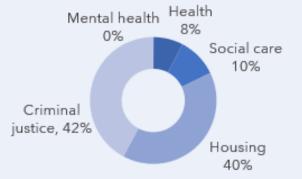
outputs

Kev

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

Year before moving in OOHC Total annual public costs: £118,500



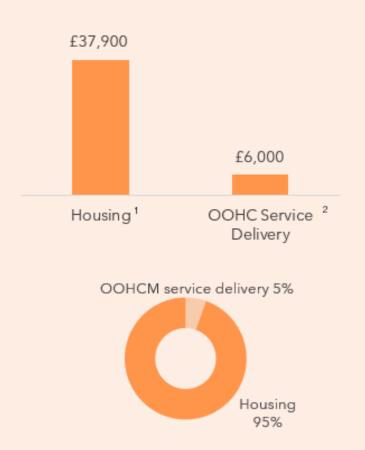




If you provide specialist OOHC you can do more with public money: free up £74,600 per person who is homeless in one year

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





Local site static dashboard (set of 13 slides plus explanatory notes)

Kev outputs

National Audit of Specialist Intermediate Care for People who are Homeless Financial Years 2021-22 & 2022-23 OXFORDSHIRE (Pathway 2 Step-down Services)

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



Q

*** •*•

俞

1955

Investment for service delivery in Pathway 2 services per year



Costs per person per accepted



Total NHS budget release for financial years 2021-2023 (re-allocatable resources)

Overall impact of public investments

Investment and Budget Release

- Providing specialist step-down services for people who are homeless is value for money
- It frees up resources for the NHS (£42K) and other public budgets1
- It improves or prevents a deterioration in health and wellbeing outcomes



Acceptance rate (51/58 referrals)

Pathway 2 Outcomes

Aggregate Figures for 2021-2023

- People experienced better 61% or unchanged QALY²
- People reported being treated 100% with dignity and respect
 - People did not sleep rough after leaving step-down





6% Decrease in A&E visits



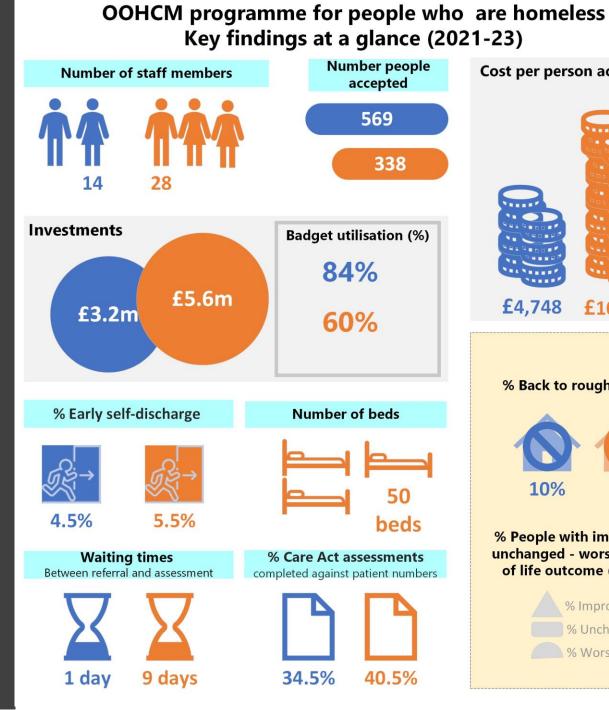




1 More details provided slide12 and in the notes. 2 More details provided slide 8 and in the notes.



OOHCM programme static dashboard



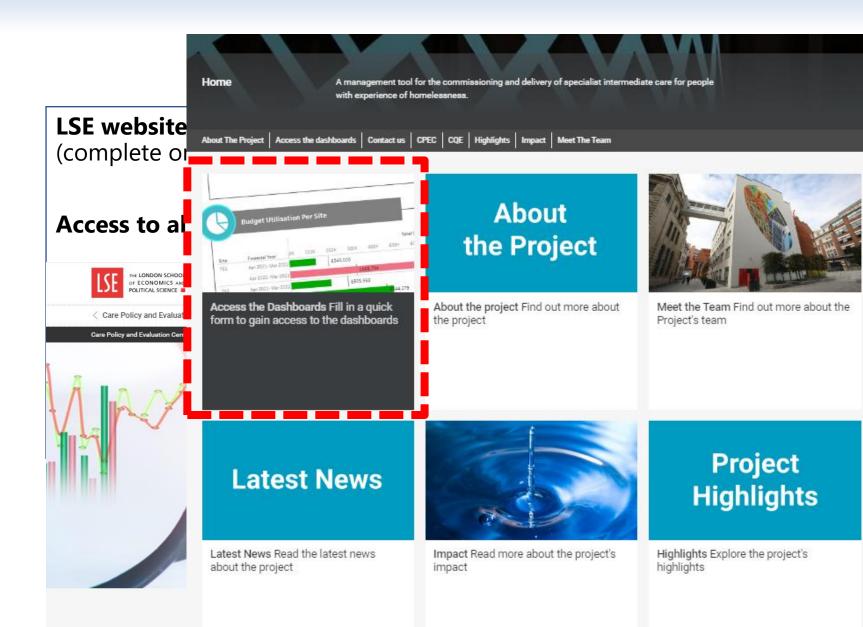
Pathway 1 Pathway 2 Cost per person acceppted Lenght of stay 97 days at Same £4,748 £10,055 91 days Outcomes % people that felt being % Back to rough sleeping treated with dignity and respect 91% 10% 5% 93% % People with improved unchanged - worse quality of life outcome (QALY) 58% 64% % Improved 10% % Unchanged 33% 26% % Worse

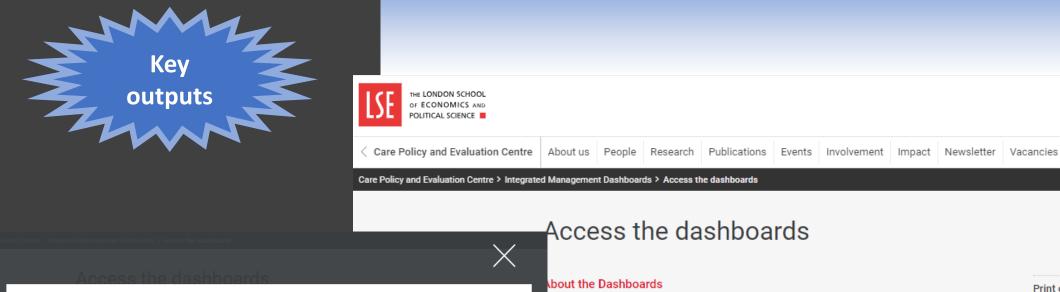


National digital interactive dashboards (LSE website)

https://www.lse.ac.uk/cpec/research/OOHCM/ integrated-management-dashboards

Contact the team: cpec.imd@lse.ac.uk





Access the Dashboards

Υοι	ur details			
Name	e *			
Emai	*			
Job T	Title *			
Wher	e is your place of v	vork? *		
Q	did you find out Research Team Research Paper	about the proje	ect?*	
X.	From a colleague			

Are you a:*

)	Local Commissioner
Õ	National Commissioner
D	Representative from a participating site

about the Dashboards		Print or share
Key dashboard numbers	+	
What are the aims and objectives of the dashboards?	+	
How do they work?	+	
		Contact us View ou

ill out the below form. Once completed you will automatically be sent a link to relevant

Contact us View our contact details

+

O Search

— Menu

Access the Dashboards

ashboard Access

lata.

What do they provide?

Who:

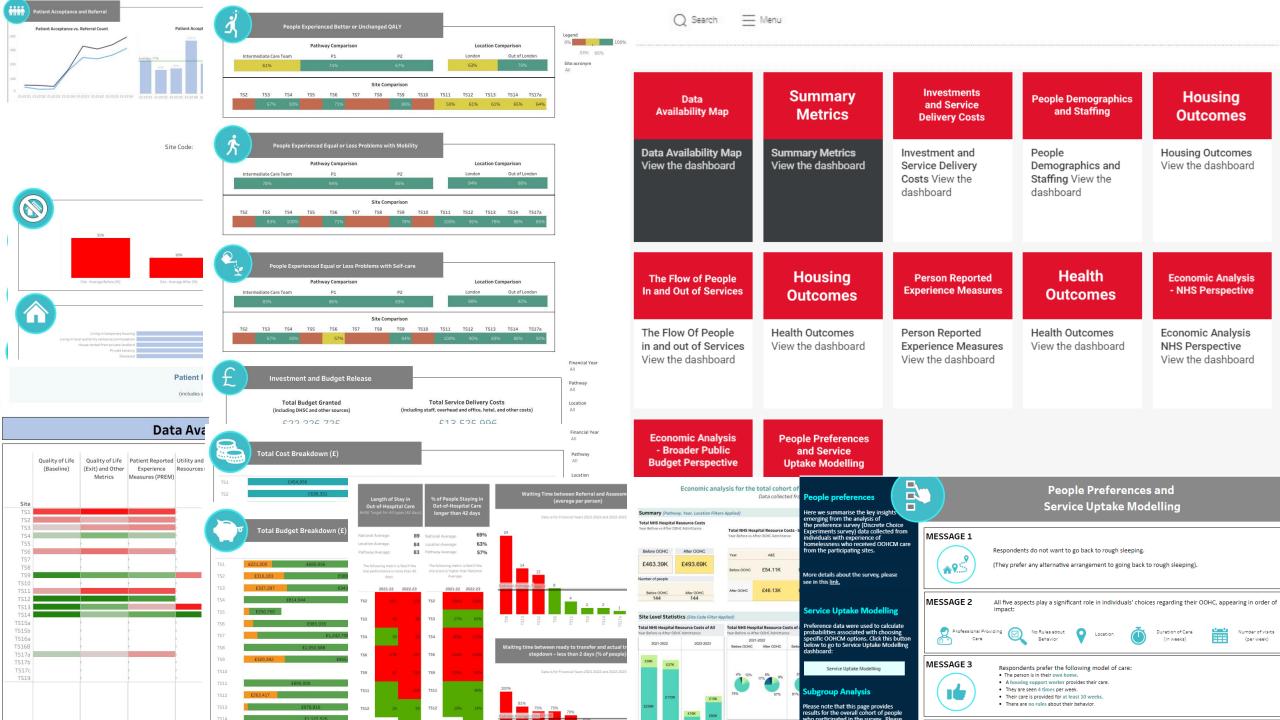
Local commissioners, service providers, and national stakeholders engaged with the OOHCM programme

ALSO: guest users can access samples of relevant visualisations

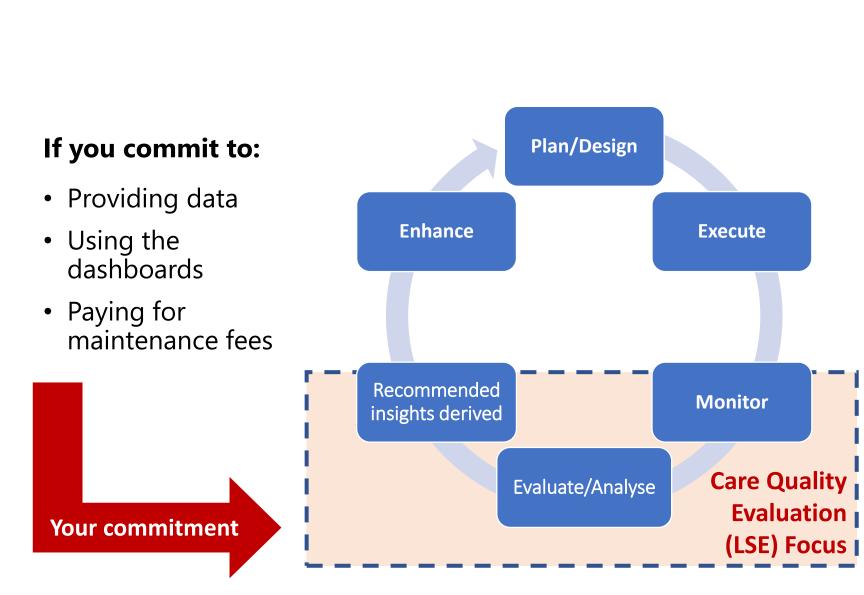
Why:

This enables learning about the framework to consider its transferability to other services / populations / environments





What does this data approach mean for you now?



You receive:

- Continuous data collection, analysis, and reporting
- Numbers and case stories
- Essential metrics
- Consistent and standardised data collection
- Data comparability, benchmark and trend analysis
- External evaluator
- Transferability of the approach

What you can access

Next steps for the 'dashboards'

Standardised and continuous monitoring and evaluation is needed to support better decision making at all levels

For service manager

For service planning and commissioning (at local and national levels)

For policy making (at local and national levels)

Who is missing?

Standardised and continuous monitoring and evaluation is needed to support better decision making at all levels

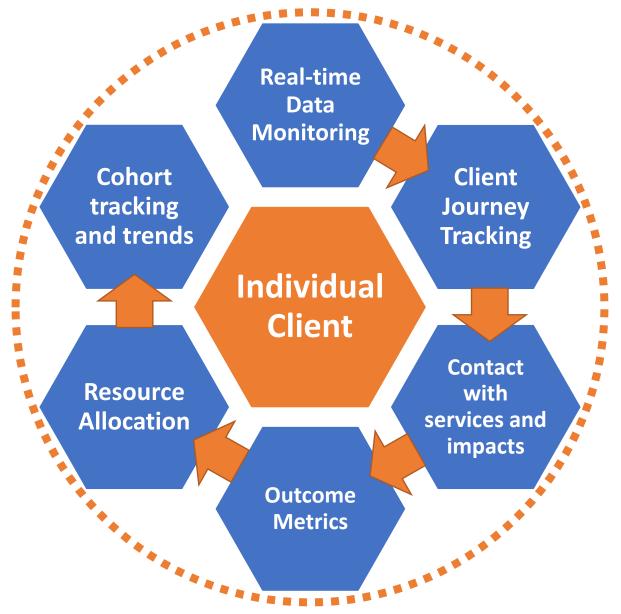
For service manager

For service planning and commissioning (at local and national levels)

For policy making (at local and national levels)

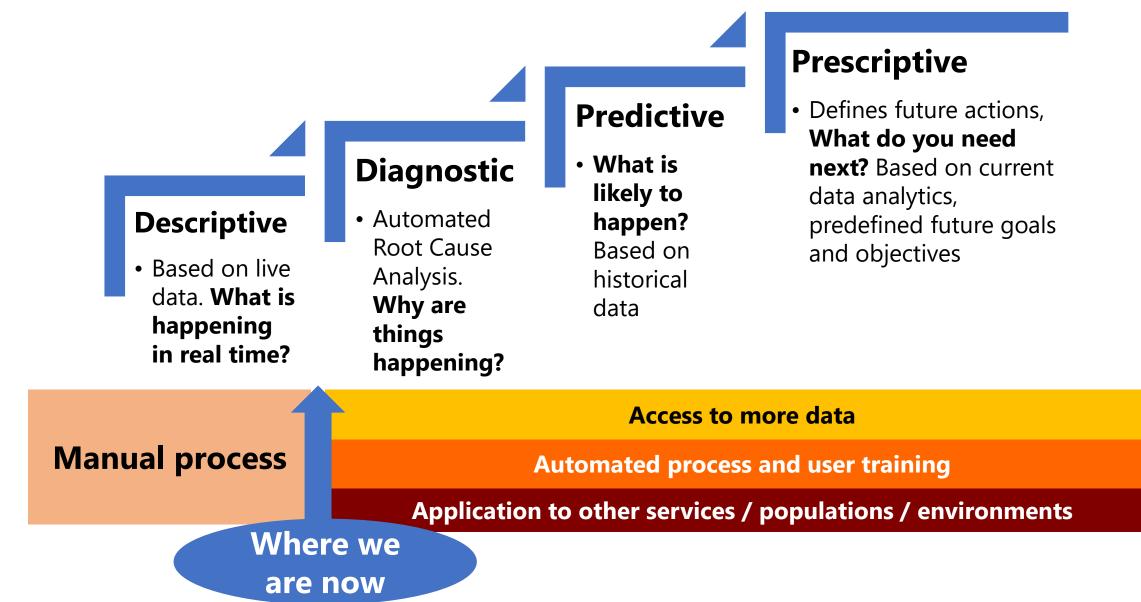
Do we need dashboards for practitioners?

What would an integrated management dashboards for practitioners look like?



Unauthorized circulation or distribution of this presentation is prohibited

NEXT STEPS: Care Quality Evaluation (CQE) Roadmap



Unauthorized circulation or distribution of this presentation is prohibited

NEXT STEPS: 2024 online workshops applying this further with homelessness

- One with **national users** (government depts, arm length bodies, eg NHSE).
- One with **local users** (service managers, commissioners in ICBs, local authorities, NHS trusts, etc).

LSE is ready to support the development of the automated version, BUT this is contingent upon stakeholders committing to:

- 1- Providing the necessary data
- 2- Using the dashboards systematically
- **3- Covering the associated running costs**

Contact the team (<u>m.tinelli@lse.ac.uk</u>) if you would like to participate.



A question for you: which data option would you choose?

A) Current system snapshot

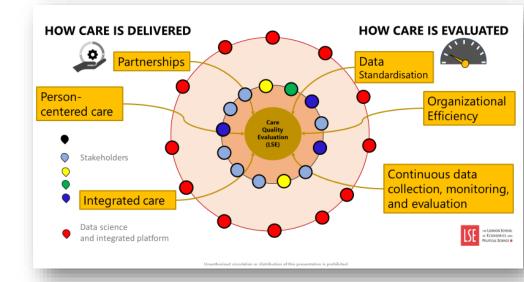
- Stakeholders tend to operate in isolated silos.
- Emphasis on evaluating what has happened, not what is happening.

B) Do nothing

- No evaluation.
- No system improvement.

C) We develop system change together

- Foster collaboration among stakeholders.
- Shift focus to real-time assessment and intervention. Everybody needs to play their part!
- Secure better outcomes for individuals.





Questions? Comments?

Michela Tinelli - <u>m.tinelli@lse.ac.uk</u> London School of Economics and Political Science

Case study in homelessness team:

Evaluation of the Out of Hospital Care Model (OOHCM) Programme for People who are Homeless

Dashboard lead:

Michela Tinelli (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Evaluation Team

- Michelle Cornes (co-PI) and Vanessa Heaslip (Salford University)
- Michela Tinelli (co-PI), Kyann Zhang, Michael Clark, Jessica Carlisle, Raphael Wittenberg, Joanne Madridejos, Areej Malik, Jack Gibbs, Anusha Ganapathi (London School of Economics and Political Science)
- Elisabeth Biswell, Joanne Coombes, Jess Harris (King's College London)

Stan Burridge (Expert Focus)

Sarah Dowling and Rachel Mason (Oxford Lived Experience Advisory Group)







