

Adult Social Care Use of Resources Report for Leicestershire 2018/19 (November 19)

Adult Social Care Use of Resources Report 2018/19

Report for Leicestershire

This report looks at a variety of cost and activity metrics to help review and understand the use of resources in the provision of adult social care. This report focuses on Leicestershire compared to the average for its ADASS region and its CIPFA nearest neighbours group.

Data used in this report comes from the Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report Reference Tables, published annually by [NHS Digital](#). This file contains selected reference tables providing an overview of Short and Long Term Support (SALT) and Adult Social Care Finance Return (ASC-FR) collections, as part of the Adult Social Care Activity and Finance publication. A summary of the quality of this data is available [here](#).

Throughout this report, measures are shown as 'per adult' and 'per client'. Where the measure is 'per adult' it is based on adults of the relevant age group living in the local authority. Where the measure is 'per client' it is based on clients receiving care (for the relevant age group and type of care specified) commissioned by the selected local authority.

'90th percentile' and '10th percentile' have been used instead of 'minimum' and 'maximum' scores. These measures are similar to the minimum and maximum, but ignore the lowest and highest ten per cent of councils respectively. This is to provide a more reliable picture of what a low and high score generally look like, without distortion by councils with extremely low or high scores which are not representative of local authorities in general.

How to use this report

Working collaboratively with councils, government departments and specialist consultancies and contractors, the LGA and ADASS have led the development of a robust and transparent approach to evaluating the use of resources in adult social care to support sector led improvement. The 13-step approach uses a set of questions to promote informed self-assessment and improvement, taking into account local conditions and bringing in challenge at each step. It helps councils to identify areas for further exploration, where spend and/or performance is significantly different to regional or national averages.

The methodology starts with the traditional approach to value for money as set out by the National Audit Office, then sets that in the context of what happens in practice, looking at comparative spending against comparative need and why spending may be higher or lower than elsewhere. Not all of these steps rely on data available from LG Inform; some steps require a more detailed consideration of the situation of the authority in question.

This approach does not lead to a definitive statement that one authority is more efficient than another because we believe that this is impossible, at least in terms of the data currently available. It should encourage all local authorities, those advising them and those to whom they are accountable to continue to look carefully at how resources are used and to seek to improve value for money wherever possible.

Findings from this approach must be considered in the context of the financial pressures facing adult social care. It is clear from what has happened since 2010 that the heroic efforts of local government to make savings in adult social care cannot be sustained at the same level. Furthermore, the financial pressures on adult social care are increasing. Local government must do all it can to continue to improve use of resources. Central Government must also deliver a sustainable financial settlement for

adult social care. Local authorities will need more resources. Improvements in use of resources have the potential to reduce, slightly, the amount of extra money that will be required.

When comparing councils with one another, please bear the following in mind:

- Data recording is not fully consistent across England, so two figures from two different councils are not necessarily fully comparable.
- No one metric alone gives a complete picture of a council's situation.
- These metrics are the starting point, not the end point, of a conversation about use of resources. There is a potential for metrics to be used to arrive at misleading conclusions where they are not discussed and considered in the light of local contexts.
- This report represents a starting point beyond which further analysis and research will be required.
- Trying to evaluate how much is spent compared to need is not possible in a completely quantitative way. A detailed understanding of the nuances of each individual local authority's circumstances is necessary to gain a full understanding of this topic.
- Figures for gross current expenditure have been used, which do not account for income raised by and for adult social care. This measure also excludes spending funded by certain income sources, chiefly the NHS. Step 13 of the report proposes an alternative measure including all income sources and compares this measure to the original gross current expenditure measure.
- In most cases, there is no assumed polarity to the metrics. For example, it is not necessarily the case that a low figure for spend per adult is 'good' and a high score 'bad'. The needs and priorities of local contexts can vary, and different levels of spending and activity can be necessary, appropriate and desirable in light of these differing contexts.

Please note that this is NOT the correct report to refer to for authorities in the South West ADASS region. Due to the 2019/20 authority changes in this region, a separate version of this report was created for authorities in the South West region to refer to. This report can be found [here](#).

In their [Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report: Detailed Analysis England 2017-18](#) NHS Digital provide the following advice for using the source data:

How can the data be used?



- ✓ **Do** use this report to consider similarities and differences in the trends shown in the data for example, where expenditure has increased or decreased for a particular type of social care provision, it is also important to consider trends in activity for that same type of care to fully understand the whole picture.
- ✓ **Do** use this data to increase your understanding of the approaches to the commissioning and delivery of social care, by local authority.
- ✓ **Do** contact the NHS Digital Social Care Statistics Team if you have any questions around the data published
- ✗ **Do not** divide expenditure by activity to derive a cost per person. For example, the SALT return does not differentiate between a long term client receiving one week of care during the reporting period, and a client receiving long term support for the full year.
- ✗ **Do not** use this data to attempt to identify good or bad performance.
- ✗ **Do not** directly compare long term SALT and long term ASC-FR. Activity data includes those receiving long term care with a Primary Support Reason (PSR) of Social Support, whereas this PSR is not included in long term expenditure (instead being recorded as a combined short term/long term spend on the PSR).

Step 1: Comparison of spend per adult

Whilst many adults do not require adult social care services at a given point in time, the measure of gross current expenditure per adult in the population is a useful measure of how an authority's level of spending compares to the size of their applicable population. However, it is important to note that Step 1 takes no account of differing levels of need if considered in isolation. Furthermore, there are technical issues with the measure of gross current expenditure used in this step which mean that spending funded by income from the National Health Service and certain other sources are not included. A comparison between gross current expenditure and an alternative measure which includes spending funded from all income sources is available in Step 13.

The measures below are not to be used or interpreted as measures of good or bad performance. *The ratio of spending per unit of adult population may vary for any number of necessary, appropriate or desirable reasons, in response to local needs and local priorities.* Most of the spending on younger adults, aged between 18 and 64, is on people with learning disabilities. However, reliable data on the number of people with learning disabilities is not yet available at a local authority level. It is also important to review the smaller but still significant areas of spending on those with physical disabilities and with mental health care needs. Care needs among adults aged 65 and over are not uniform but tend to be lower among those aged 65 to 74 than they are among those aged 75 to 84 and, especially, those aged 85 and over. An age breakdown for Leicestershire is available in Step 2 below.

Part 1A & 1Bi, Spend on adult social care per adult, all adults, all care

Spend per adult by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire

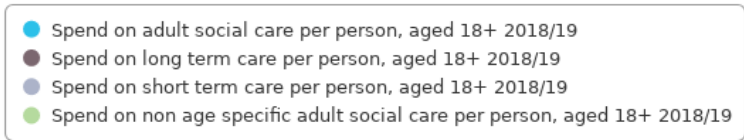
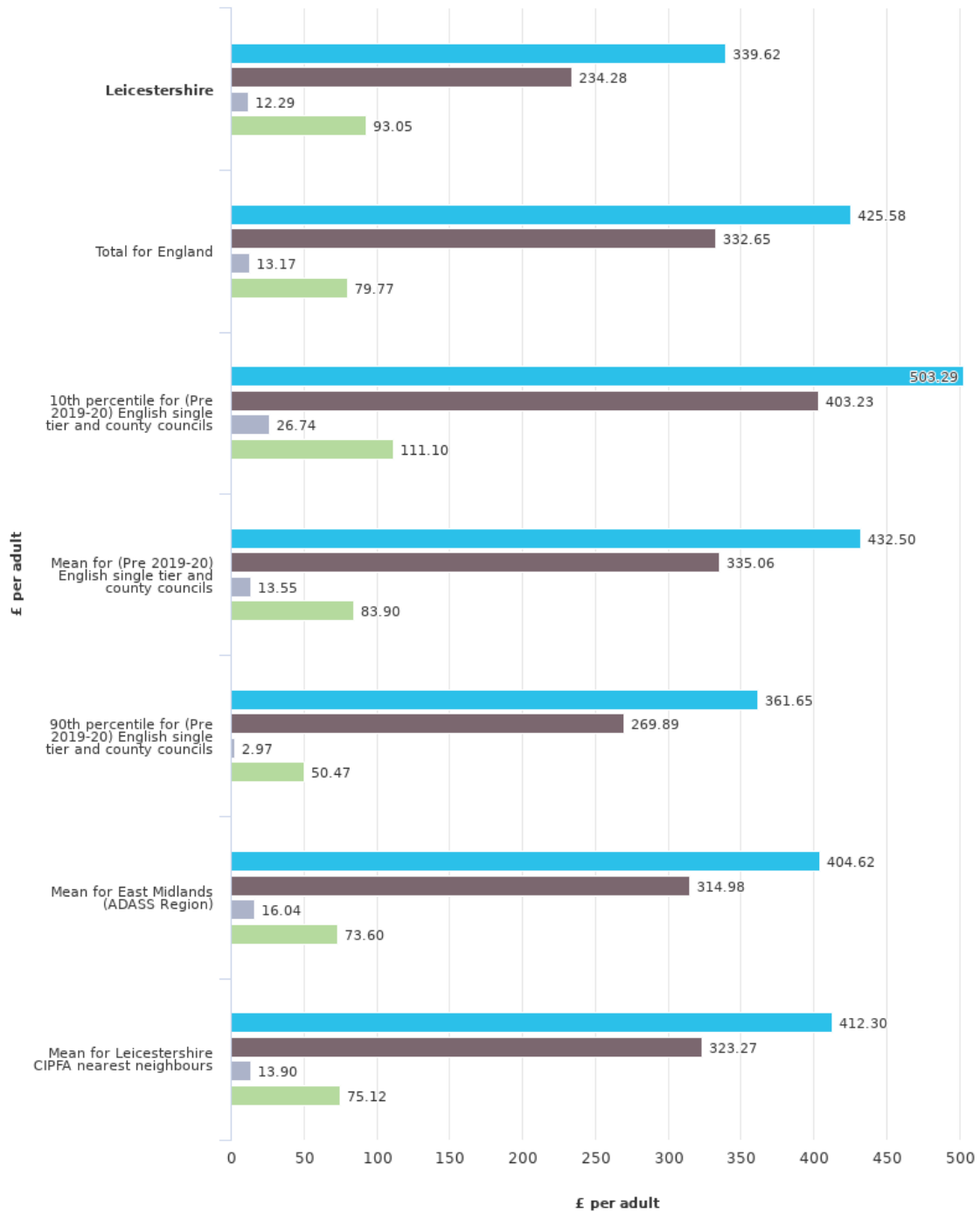
Area	Spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+	Spend on long term care per person, aged 18+	Spend on short term care per person, aged 18+	Spend on non age specific adult social care per person, aged 18+
	2018/19			
	GBP per person			GBP
Leicestershire	339.62	234.28	12.29	93.05
Total for England	425.58	332.65	13.17	79.77
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	503.29	403.23	26.74	111.10
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	432.50	335.06	13.55	83.90
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	361.65	269.89	2.97	50.47
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	404.62	314.98	16.04	73.60
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	412.30	323.27	13.90	75.12

Note: spend on non age specific adult social care is also equivalent to spend on adult social care that is not classified as either short or long term.

Spend per adult by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire - ranks

Area	Spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+	Spend on long term care per person, aged 18+	Spend on short term care per person, aged 18+	Spend on non age specific adult social care per person, aged 18+
	2018/19			
	Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils			
Leicestershire	147	151	78	46

Spend per adult by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire



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Part 1Bii, Spend on adult social care, per adult aged 18 to 64

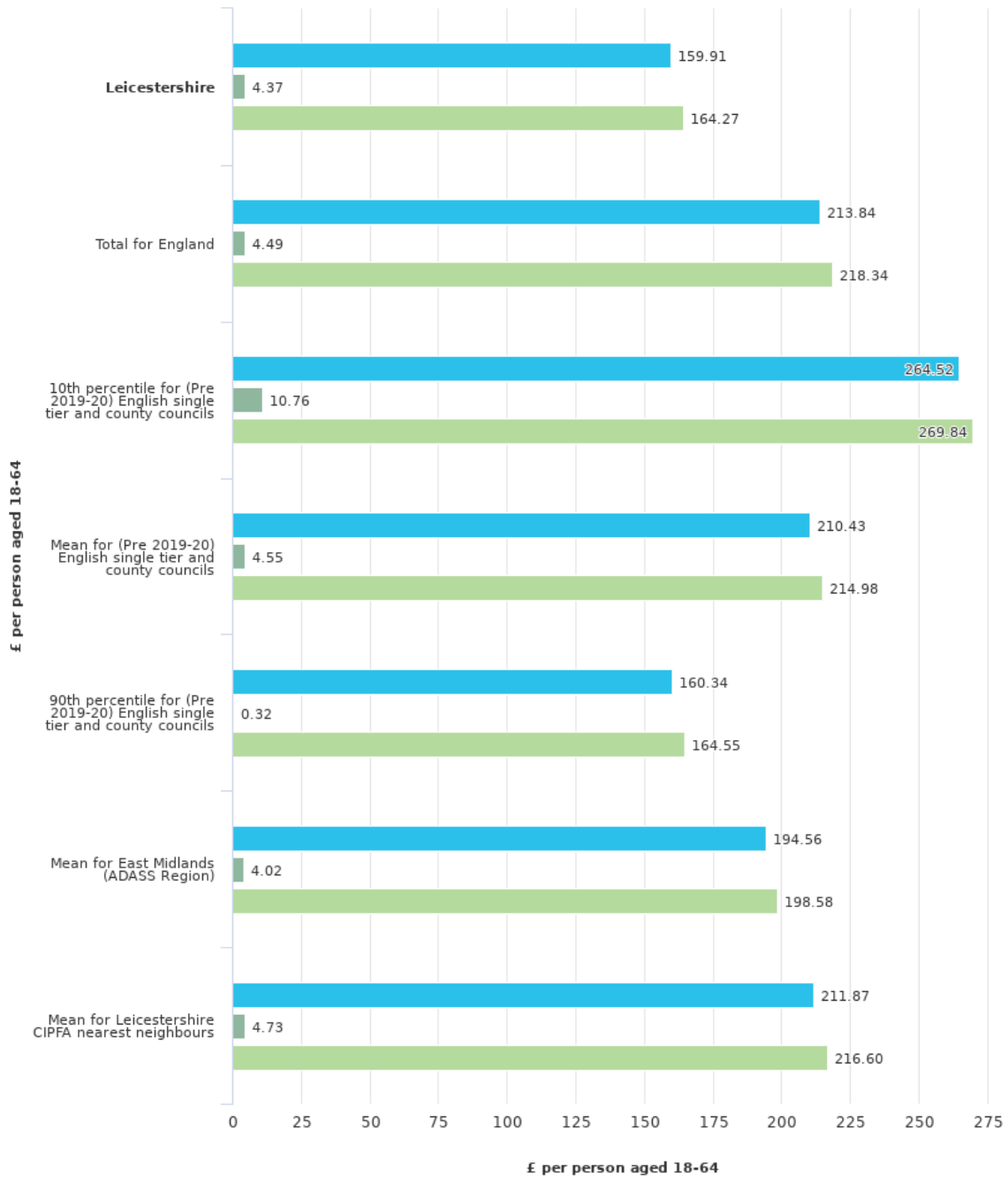
Spend per adult aged 18-64 by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire

Area	Spend on long term care per person, aged 18-64	Spend on short term care per person, aged 18-64	Spend on long and short term care per person, aged 18-64
	2018/19		
	GBP per person		
Leicestershire	159.91	4.37	164.27
Total for England	213.84	4.49	218.34
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	264.52	10.76	269.84
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	210.43	4.55	214.98
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	160.34	0.32	164.55
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	194.56	4.02	198.58
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	211.87	4.73	216.60

Spend per adult aged 18-64 by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire - ranks

Area	Spend on long term care per person, aged 18-64	Spend on short term care per person, aged 18-64	Spend on long and short term care per person, aged 18-64
	2018/19		
	Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils		
Leicestershire	137	57	138

Spend per adult aged 18-64 by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire



- Spend on long term care per person, aged 18-64 2018/19
- Spend on short term care per person, aged 18-64 2018/19
- Spend on long and short term care per person, aged 18-64 2018/19

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Part 1Biii, Spend on adult social care, per adult aged 65 and over

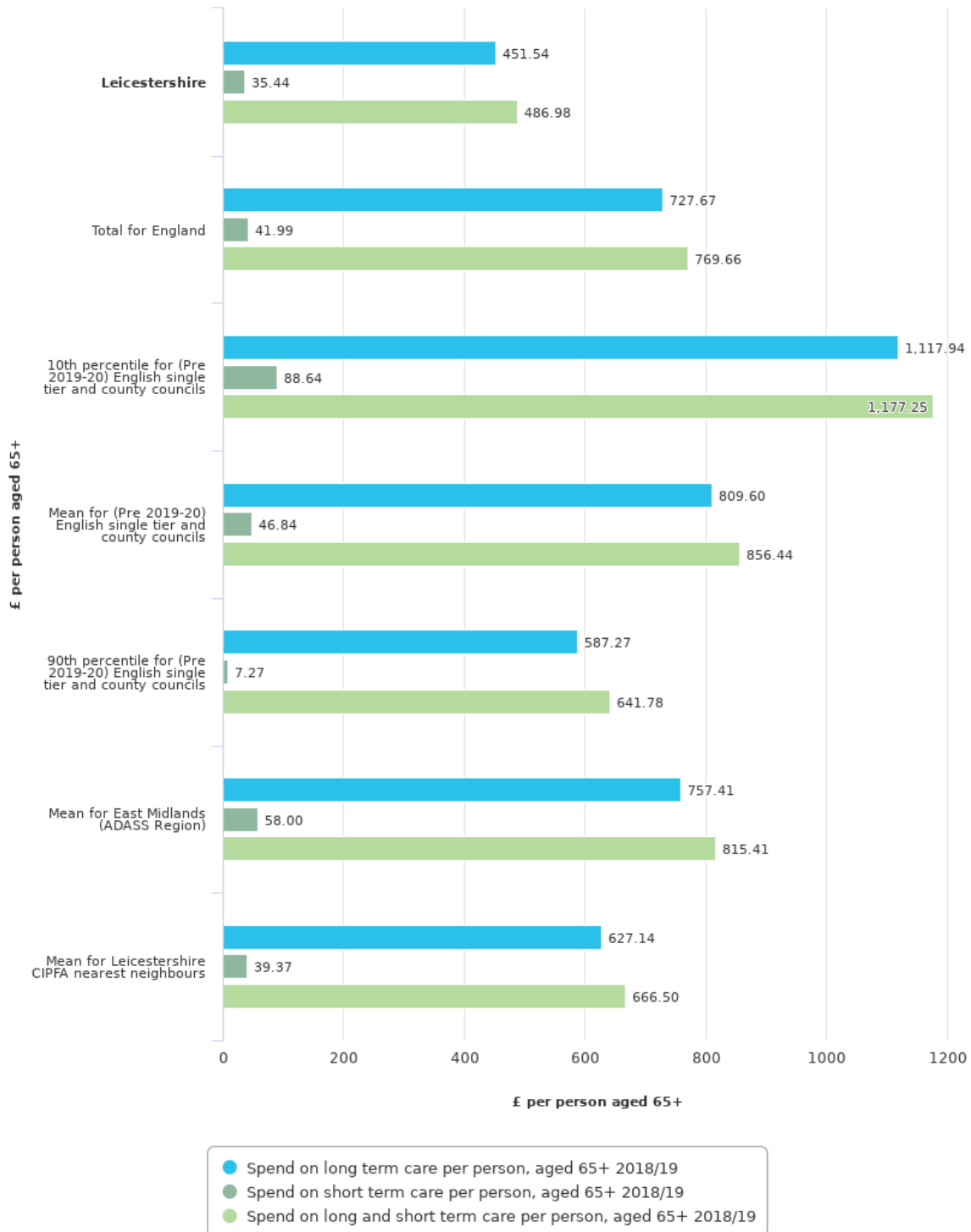
Spend per adult aged 65+ by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire

Area	Spend on long term care per person, aged 65+	Spend on short term care per person, aged 65+	Spend on long and short term care per person, aged 65+
	2018/19		
	GBP per person		
Leicestershire	451.54	35.44	486.98
Total for England	727.67	41.99	769.66
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	1,117.94	88.64	1,177.25
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	809.60	46.84	856.44
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	587.27	7.27	641.78
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	757.41	58.00	815.41
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	627.14	39.37	666.50

Spend per adult aged 65+ by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire - ranks

Area	Spend on long term care per person, aged 65+	Spend on short term care per person, aged 65+	Spend on long and short term care per person, aged 65+
	2018/19		
	Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils		
Leicestershire	152	85	152

Spend per adult aged 65+ by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire



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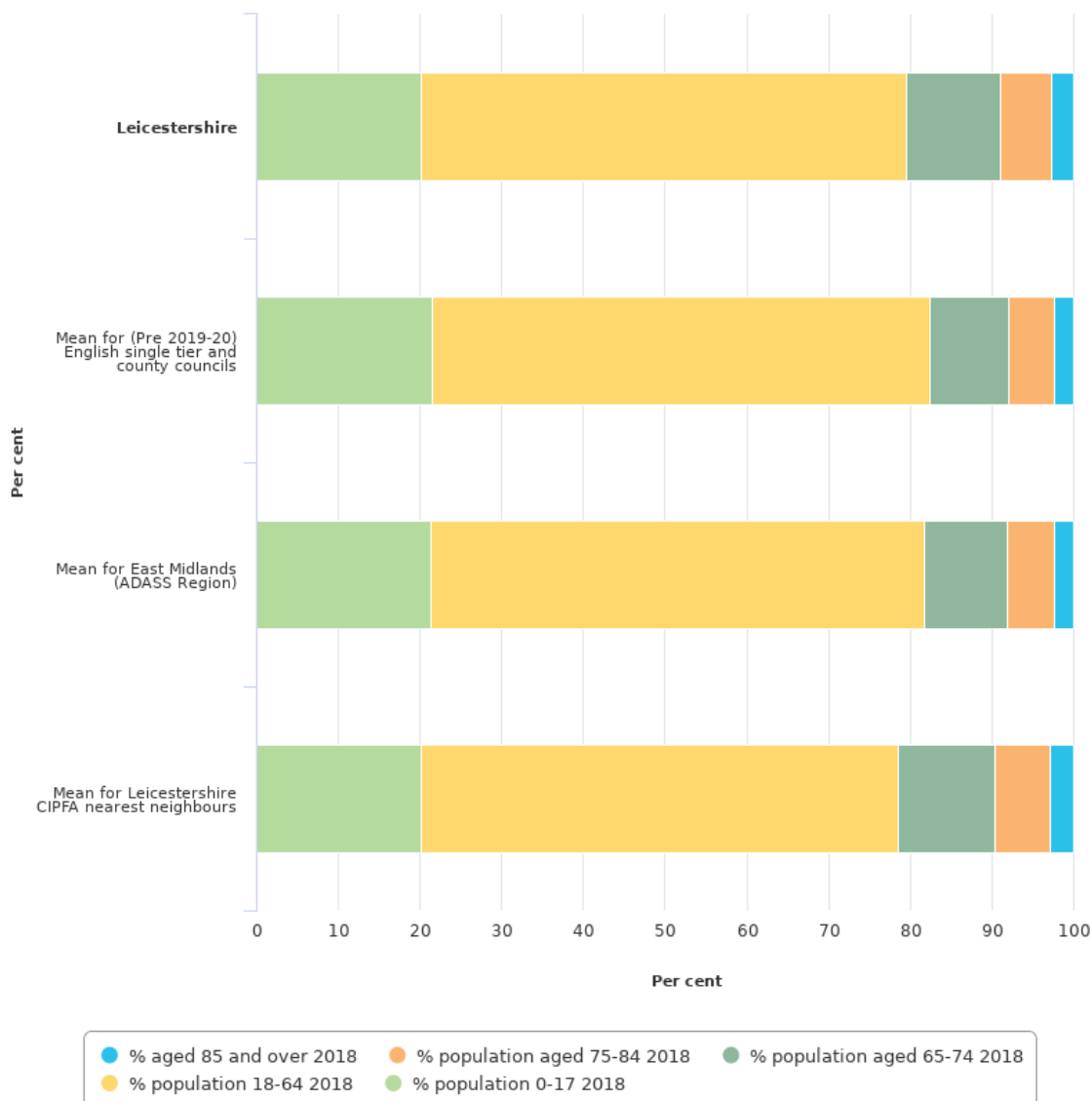
Step 2: Factors which might influence spending

As noted in Step 1, spending per adult may vary between councils for a wide range of reasons. One of the chief reasons why spending per adult may vary is due to differing levels of local need. It is natural and expected for a council in an area with higher rates of need for adult social care to spend more on adult social care per person than a council in an area with lower needs.

Measuring level of need is not straightforward, but two widely discussed indicators of need for social care are age distribution and deprivation. In general, areas with older populations and with greater levels of deprivation are considered more likely to have higher levels of need for adult social care services. As such, these metrics provide a vital context for the metrics in the rest of this report.

The need for adult social care is increasing due to an ageing population, which impacts not just on the number of older people who need care but also an increasing number of younger adults who have care needs. Support needs from adult social care are also higher in more deprived areas, because more people in more prosperous areas are likely to fund their own care without direct funding required from the local authority.

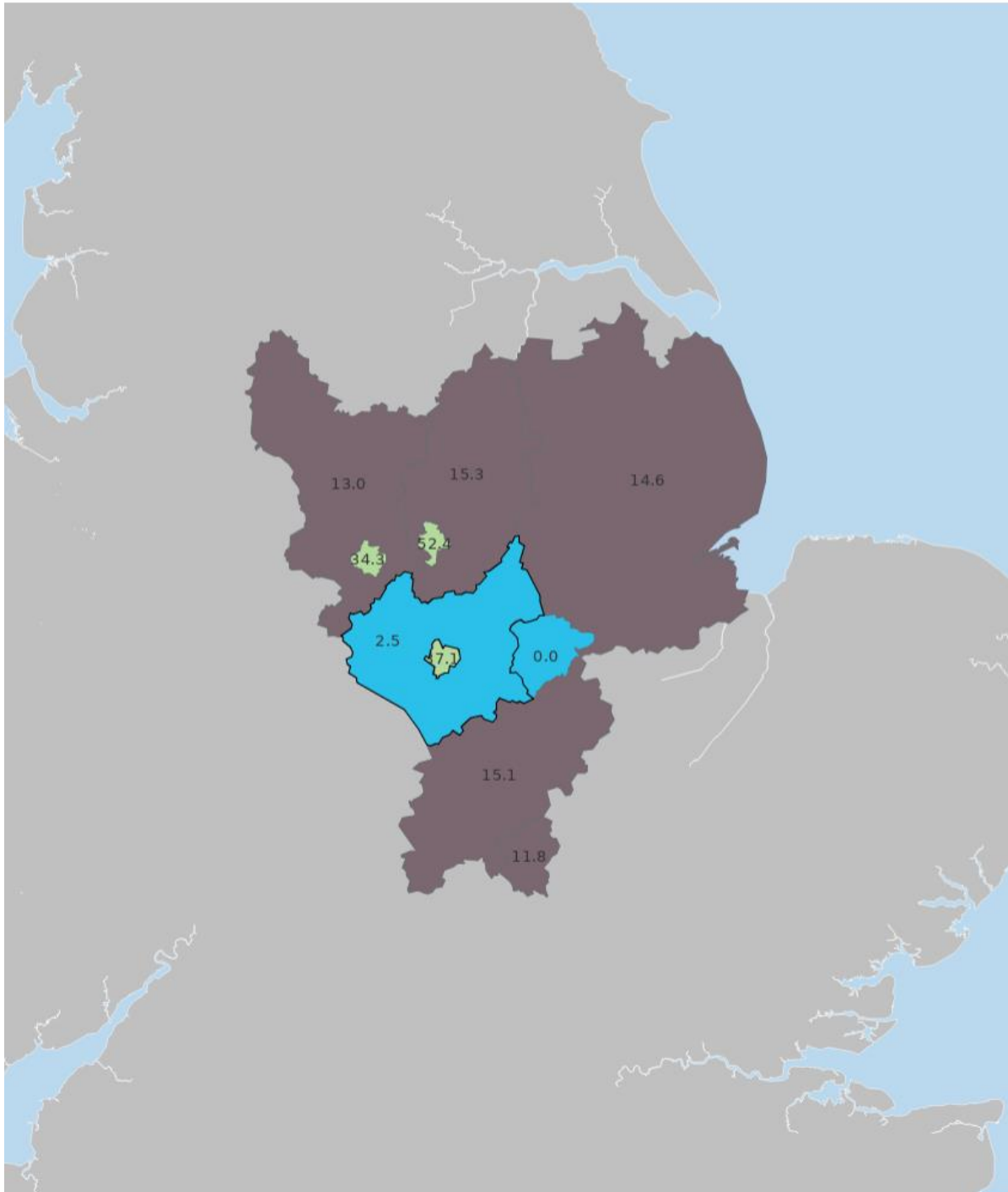
Age breakdown for Leicestershire



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IMD - Overall - extent (%) (2019) for East Midlands (ADASS Region)

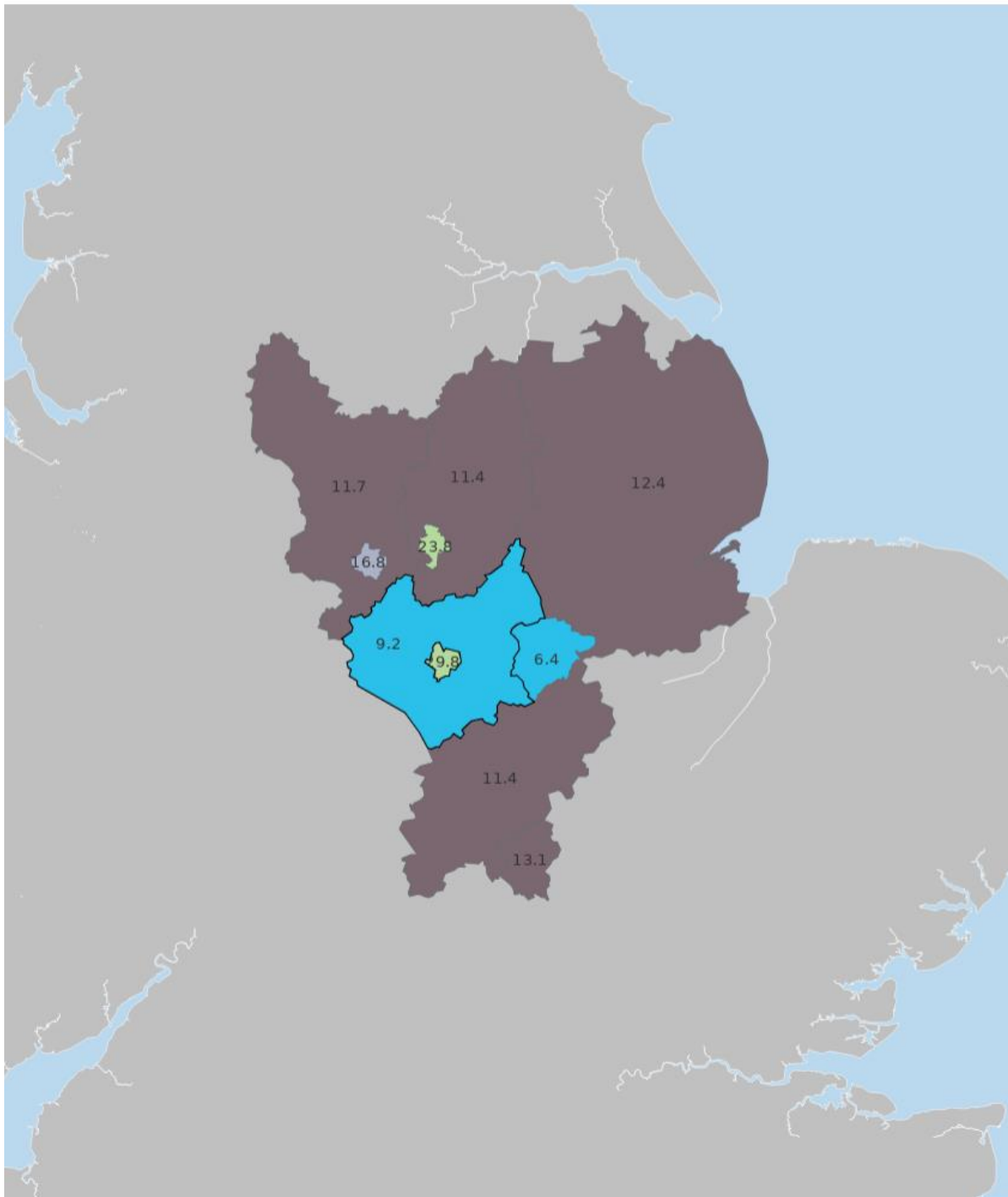
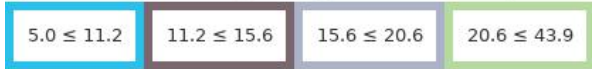
Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils



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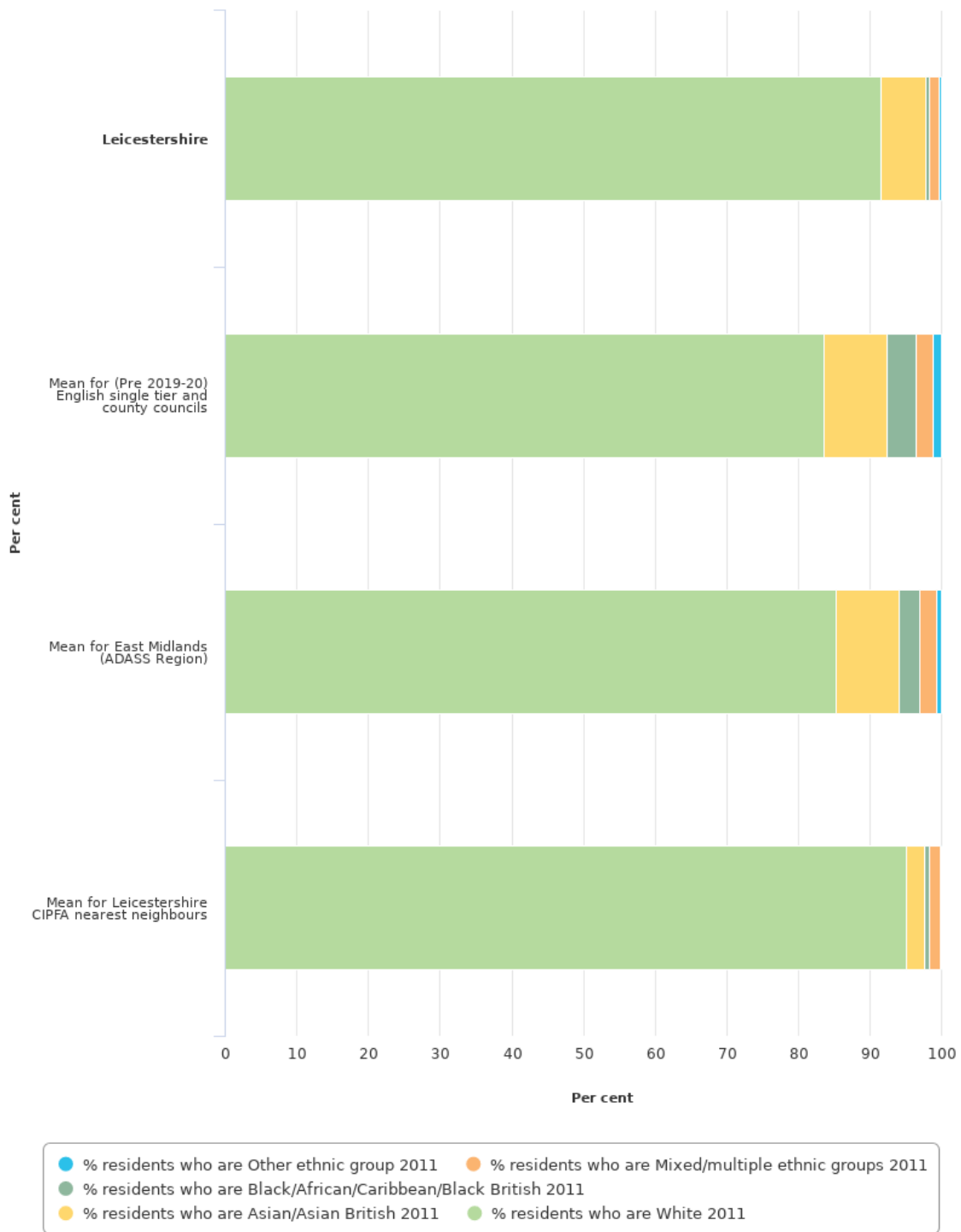
IMD - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) - score (%) (2019) for East Midlands (ADASS Region)

Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils



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Ethnic breakdown for Leicestershire



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Age breakdown for Leicestershire

Area	% population 0-17	% population 18-64	% population aged 65-74	% population aged 75-84	% aged 85 and over
	2018				
	%				
Leicestershire	20.1	59.5	11.4	6.4	2.6
Total for England	21.4	60.5	9.9	5.8	2.4
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	21.5	61.0	9.6	5.6	2.3
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	21.4	60.3	10.2	5.8	2.4
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	20.2	58.3	11.8	6.9	2.9

Index of Multiple Deprivation for Leicestershire

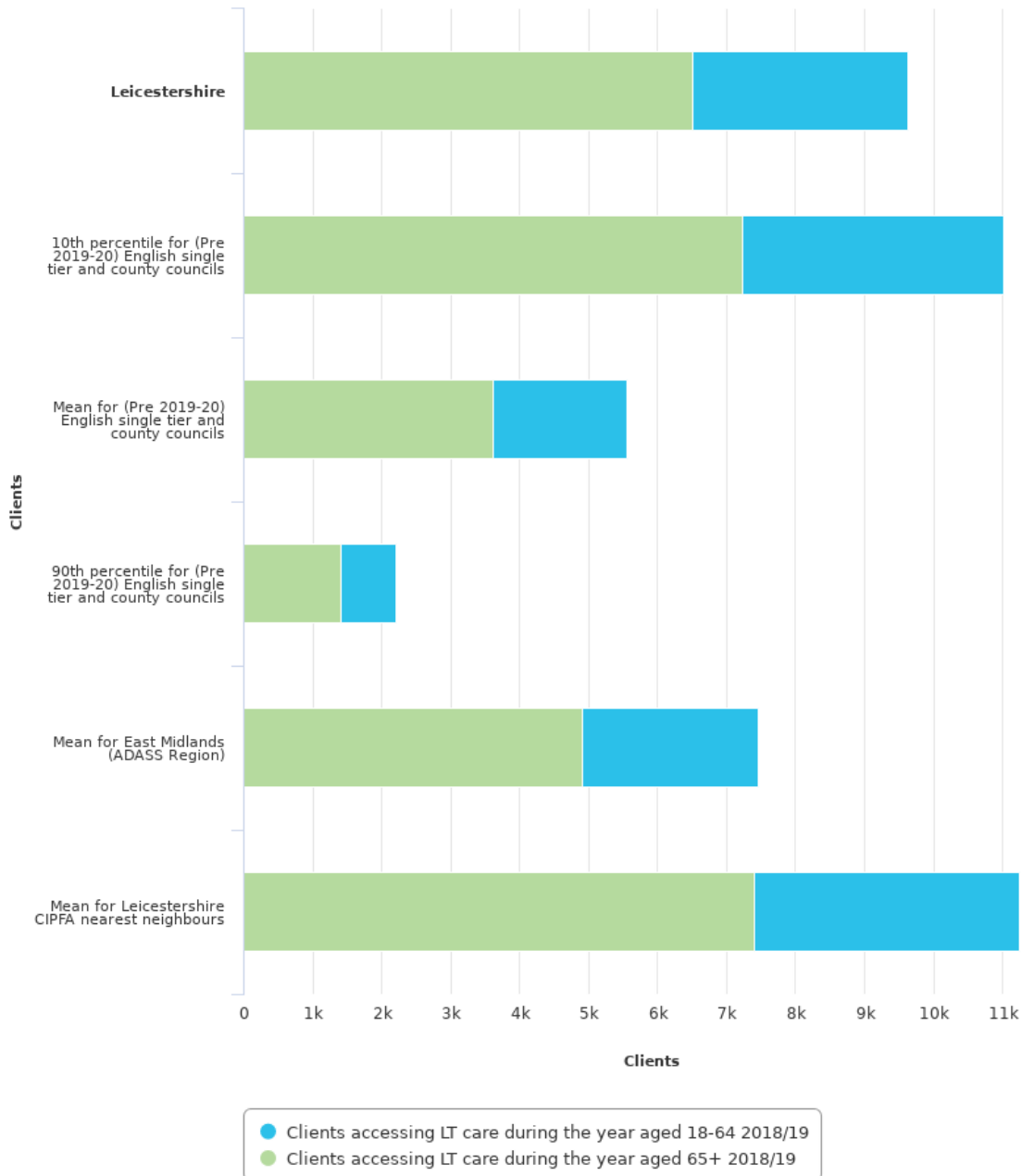
Area	IMD: Overall - extent (%)	IMD: IDAOPI - score (%)
	2019	
	%	
Leicestershire	2.5	9.2
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	19.6	14.6
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	8.8	10.3

Note: IMD figures are compared to the new cohort of single tier and county councils, not to pre 2019-20 single tier and county councils as are all other figures in this report. The reason for this is that the latest IMD figures apply to 2019

Step 3: Client numbers

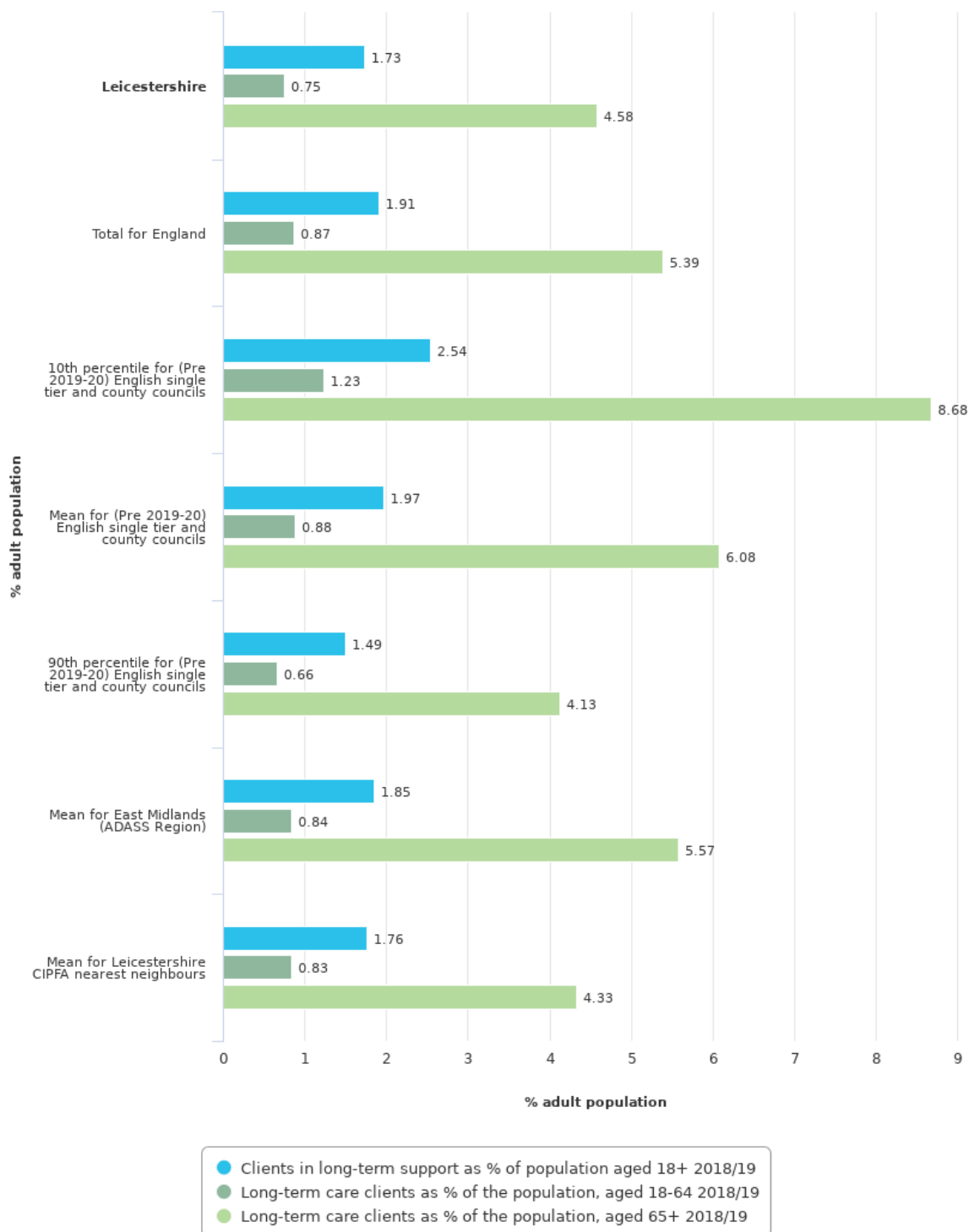
Clients in long-term care, both as absolute numbers and as a per cent of the population, vary considerably between authorities. Consideration of an authority's long-term client population is vital for understanding that authority's use of resources.

Number of clients accessing long term support during the year, by age for Leicestershire



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Long term clients as a per cent of the adult population, by age for Leicestershire



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Number of clients in long term support, by age for Leicestershire

Area	Clients in long-term support	Clients accessing LT care during the year aged 18-64	Clients accessing LT care during the year aged 65+
	2018/19		
	Count		
Leicestershire	9,625	3,110	6,515
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	11,245	3,795	7,228
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	5,575	1,943	3,608
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	2,220	795	1,407
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	7,465	2,560	4,906
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	11,254	3,859	7,394

Clients in long-term support as a per cent of the population, by age for Leicestershire

Area	Clients in long-term support as % of population aged 18+	Long-term care clients as % of the population, aged 18-64	Long-term care clients as % of the population, aged 65+
	2018/19		
	%		
Leicestershire	1.73	0.75	4.58
Total for England	1.91	0.87	5.39
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	2.54	1.23	8.68
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	1.97	0.88	6.08
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	1.49	0.66	4.13
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	1.85	0.84	5.57
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	1.76	0.83	4.33

Step 4: Requests for support and what happened next

Requests for support from local authority adult social care are important to consider when investigating use of resources, particularly considering the outcomes of these requests for support. Local authorities aim to maximise the independence of their populations, but in many cases substantial intervention is required to ensure that those with high needs have an acceptable quality of life.

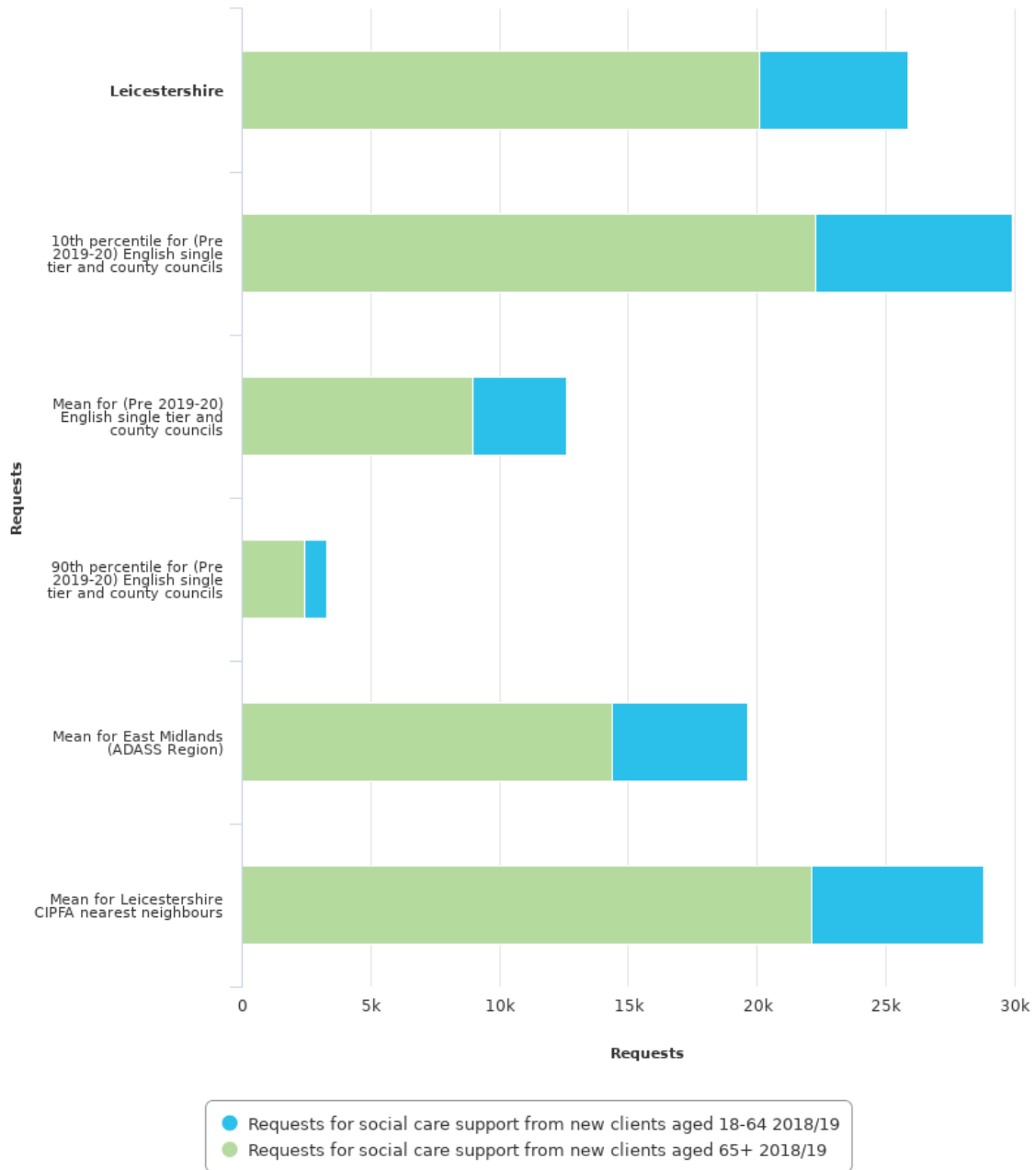
Both the number of requests as a proportion of the applicable adult population, and the per cent breakdown of what happened following these requests, vary across authorities, partly as a result of different 'front door' delivery models which manage entry into the social care system. Whilst there may be some limited scope to manage demand by modifying these delivery models, it is important to ensure that those in need are not excluded from receiving help and support as a result.

The what happened next categories reported below have been aggregated from more detailed categories as follows:

- "Long Term Care: Nursing", "Long Term Care: Residential", and "Long Term Care: Community" have been aggregated into "Long term care (excluding prison)"
- "Short Term Care: to maximise independence" and "Short Term Care: other short term" have been aggregated into "Short term care"
- "Ongoing Low Level Support" has been kept separate
- "Universal Services/Signposted to other services" has been kept separate
- "100% NHS Funded Care" has been kept separate
- "No Services Provided" has been kept separate
- "Long Term Care: Prison", "End of Life", and "No Services Provided - Deceased" have been aggregated into "Other outcomes"

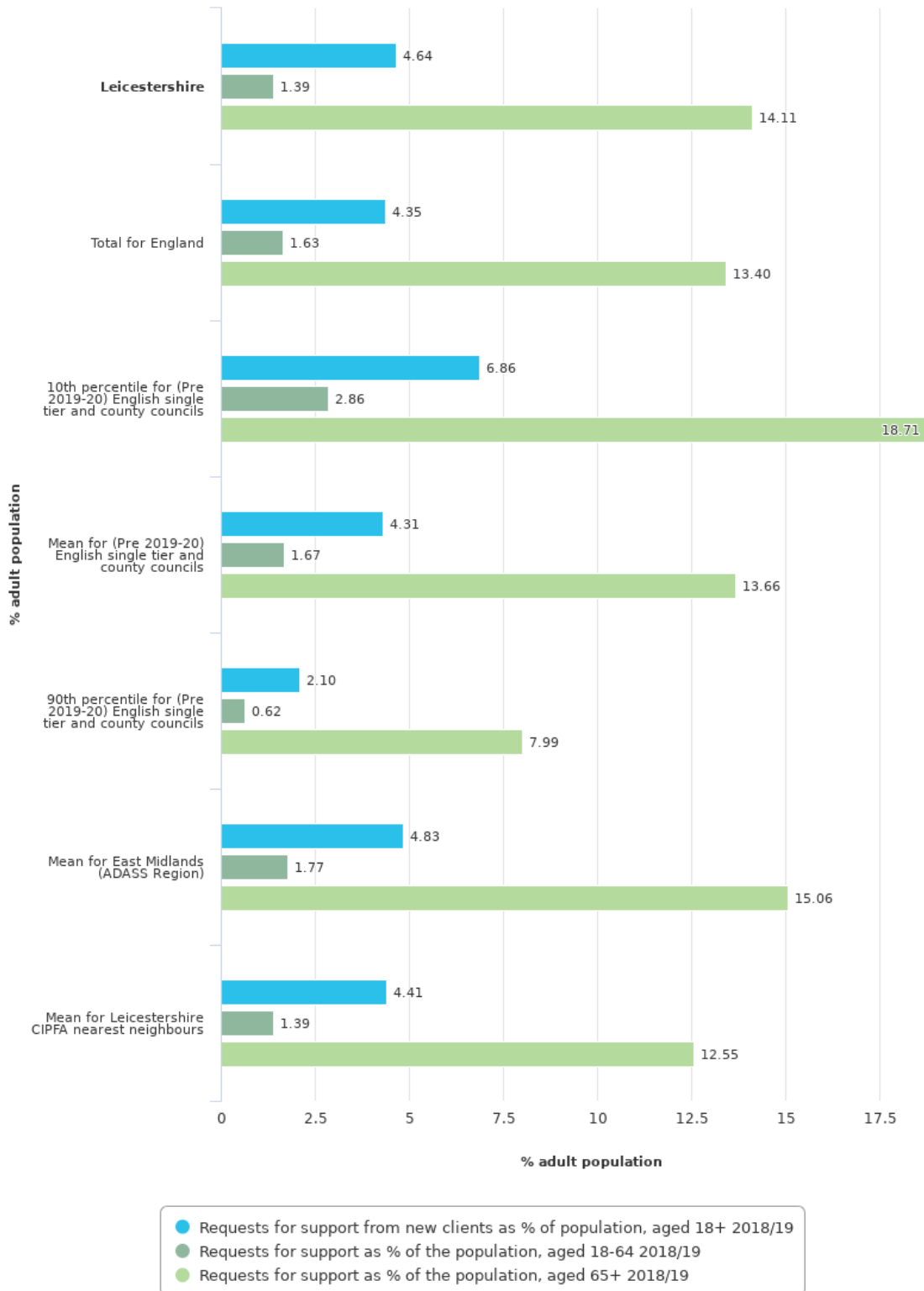
Part 4a. Requests for support from new clients

Number of requests for support received, by age for Leicestershire



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Requests for support as a per cent of the adult population, by age for Leicestershire



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Number of requests for support received, by age for Leicestershire

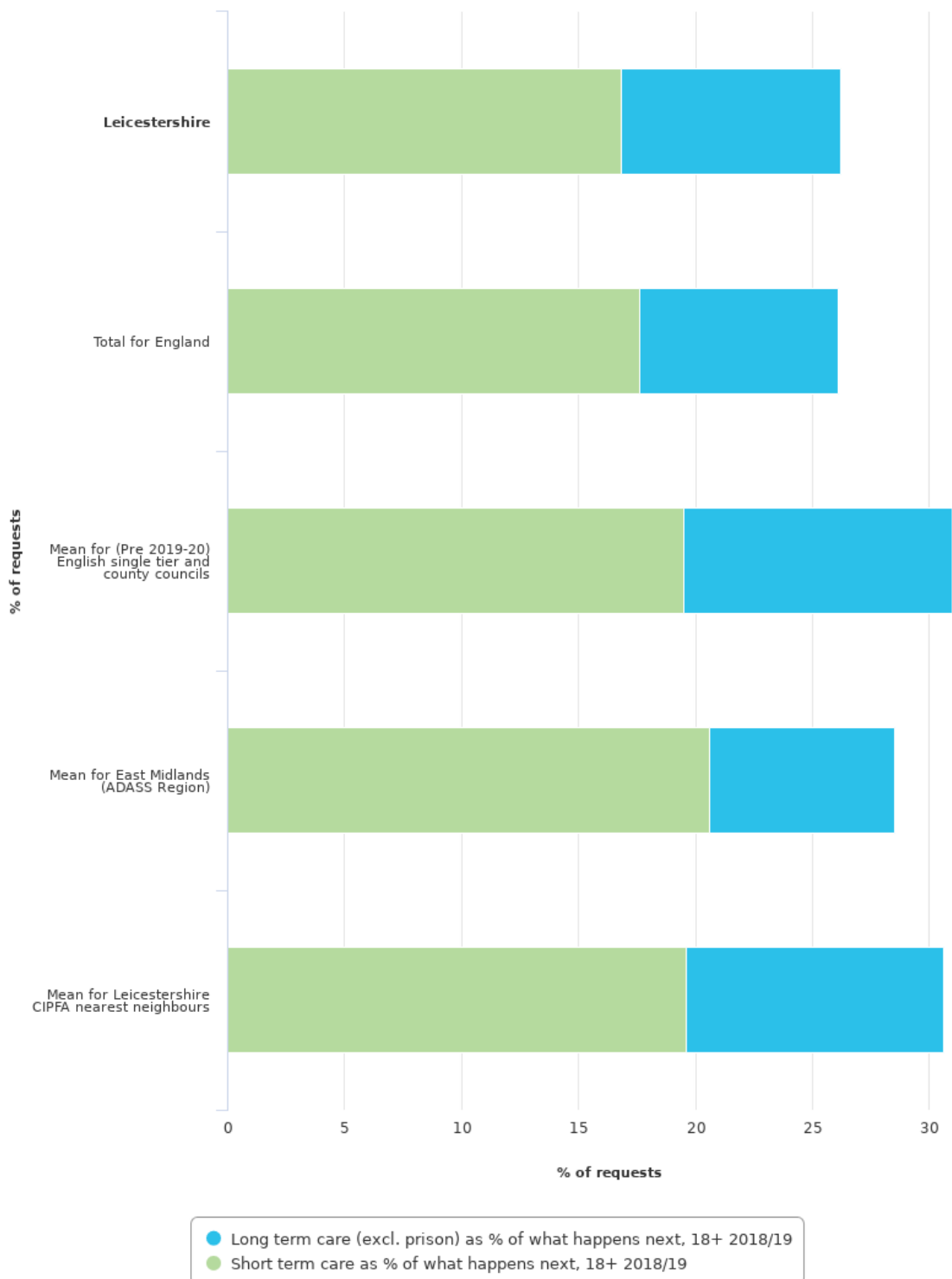
Area	Requests for support from new clients, aged 18+	Requests for social care support from new clients aged 18-64	Requests for social care support from new clients aged 65+
	2018/19		
	Count		
Leicestershire	25,870	5,790	20,080
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	28,869	7,657	22,280
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	12,596	3,621	8,974
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	3,481	846	2,425
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	19,660	5,261	14,399
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	28,785	6,654	22,130

Requests for support as a per cent of the adult population, by age for Leicestershire

Area	Requests for support from new clients as % of population, aged 18+	Requests for support as % of the population, aged 18-64	Requests for support as % of the population, aged 65+
	2018/19		
	%		
Leicestershire	4.64	1.39	14.11
Total for England	4.35	1.63	13.40
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	6.86	2.86	18.71
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	4.31	1.67	13.66
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	2.10	0.62	7.99
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	4.83	1.77	15.06
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	4.41	1.39	12.55

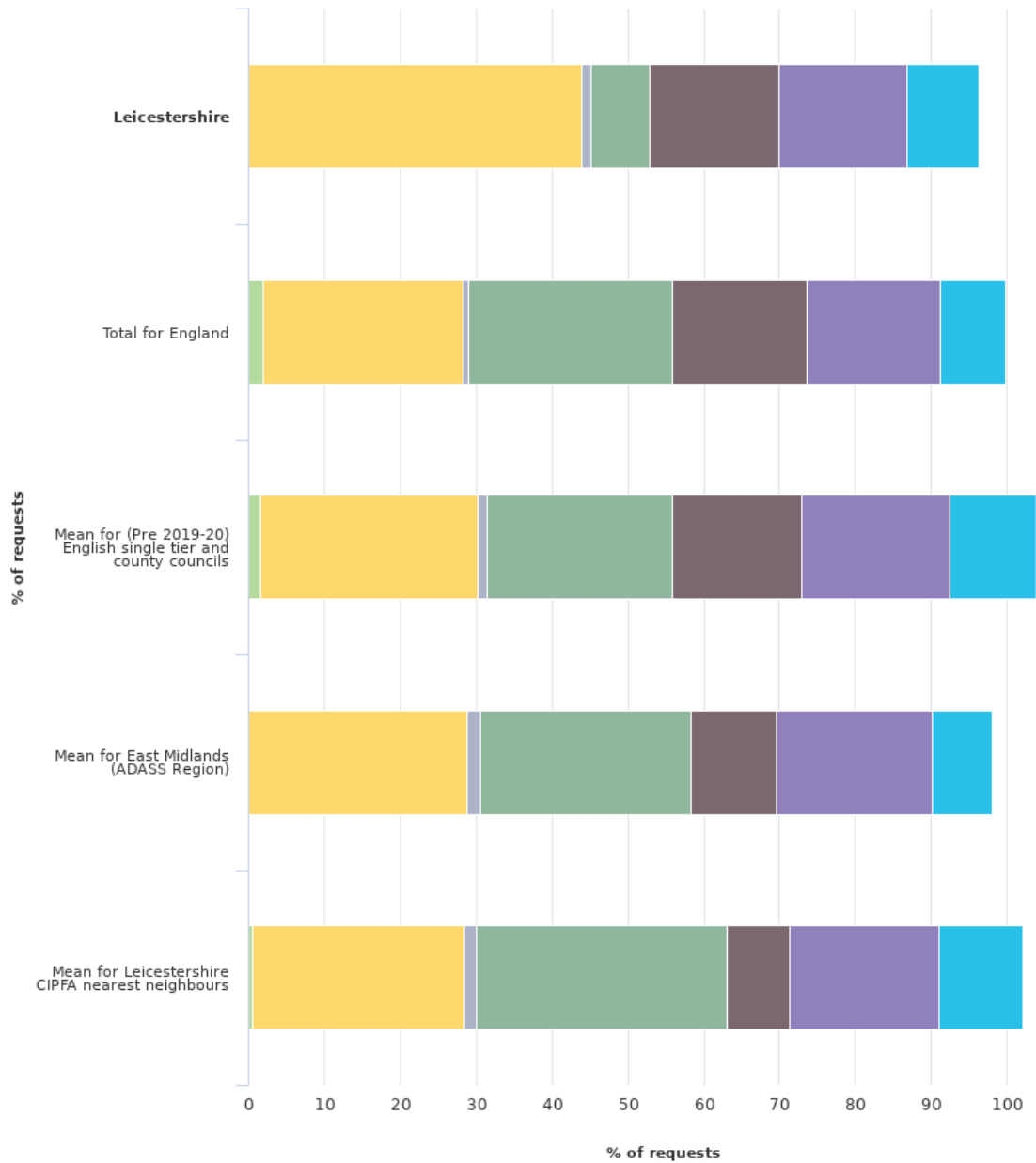
Part 4bi. What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 18 and over

Proportion of requests for support from new clients that resulted in long and short term care, aged 18 and over for Leicestershire



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What happened next full per cent breakdown, aged 18 and over for Leicestershire



- Long term care (excl. prison) as % of what happens next, 18+ 2018/19
- Short term care as % of what happens next, 18+ 2018/19
- Ongoing low level support as % of what happens next, 18+ 2018/19
- Universal or signposted services as % of what happens next, 18+ 2018/19
- Entirely NHS funded care as % of what happens next, 18+ 2018/19
- No services provided as % of what happens next, 18+ 2018/19
- Other outcomes as % of what happens next, 18+ 2018/19

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What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 18 and over for Leicestershire, part 1 of 2

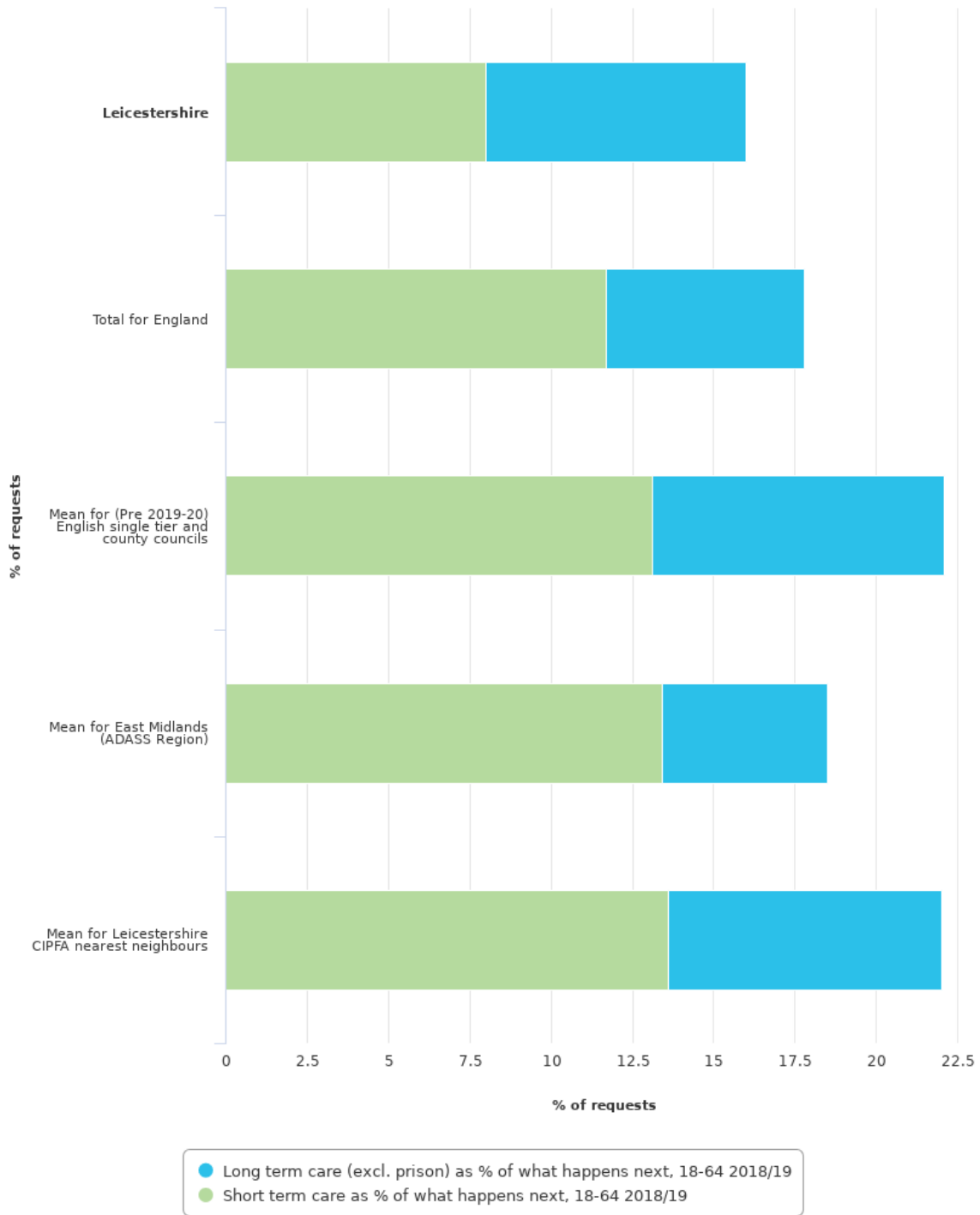
Area	Long term care (excl. prison) as % of what happens next, 18+	Short term care as % of what happens next, 18+	Ongoing low level support as % of what happens next, 18+
	2018/19		
	%		
Leicestershire	9.4	16.8	17.2
Total for England	8.5	17.6	17.7
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	21.7	31.9	34.4
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	11.5	19.5	17.0
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	5.1	8.7	3.0
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	7.9	20.6	11.2
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	11.0	19.6	8.4

What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 18 and over for Leicestershire, part 2 of 2

Area	Universal or signposted services as % of what happens next, 18+	Entirely NHS funded care as % of what happens next, 18+	No services provided as % of what happens next, 18+	Other outcomes as % of what happens next, 18+
	2018/19			
	%			
Leicestershire	7.6	1.2	44.0	Suppressed
Total for England	27.0	0.7	26.3	1.9
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	46.7	3.0	45.4	2.6
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	24.4	1.3	28.7	1.5
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	4.4	0.2	8.4	0.6
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	27.7	1.8	28.8	Missing
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	33.0	1.5	28.0	0.5

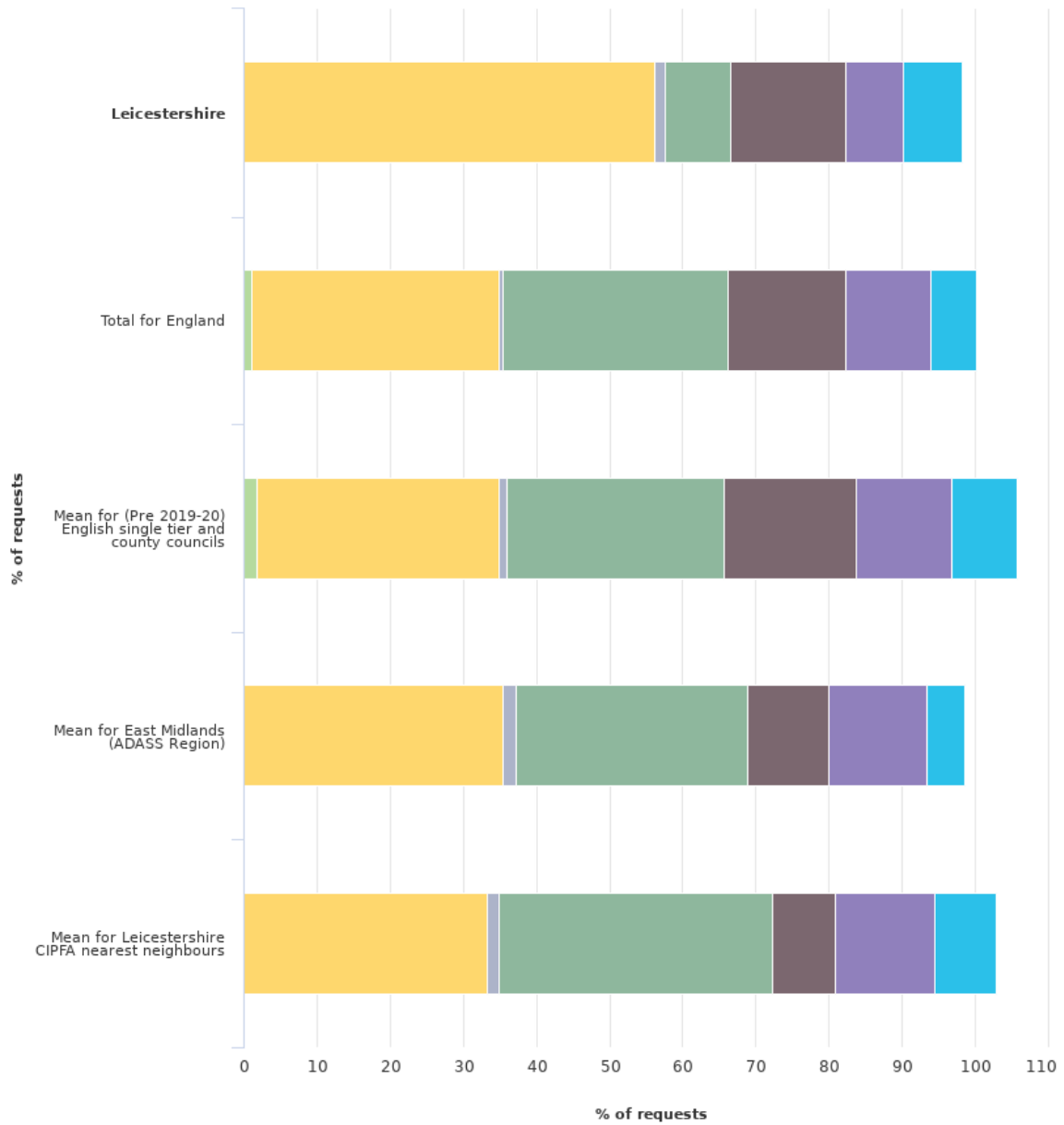
Part 4bii. What happened next per cent breakdown, adults aged 18 to 64

Proportion of requests for support from new clients that resulted in long and short term support for adults aged 18 to 64 for Leicestershire



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What happened next full per cent breakdown, aged 18 to 64 for Leicestershire



- Long term care (excl. prison) as % of what happens next, 18-64 2018/19
- Short term care as % of what happens next, 18-64 2018/19
- Ongoing low level support as % of what happens next, 18-64 2018/19
- Universal or signposted services as % of what happens next, 18-64 2018/19
- Entirely NHS funded care as % of what happens next, 18-64 2018/19
- No services provided as % of what happens next, 18-64 2018/19
- Other outcomes as % of what happens next, 18-64 2018/19

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What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 18 to 64 for Leicestershire, part 1 of 2

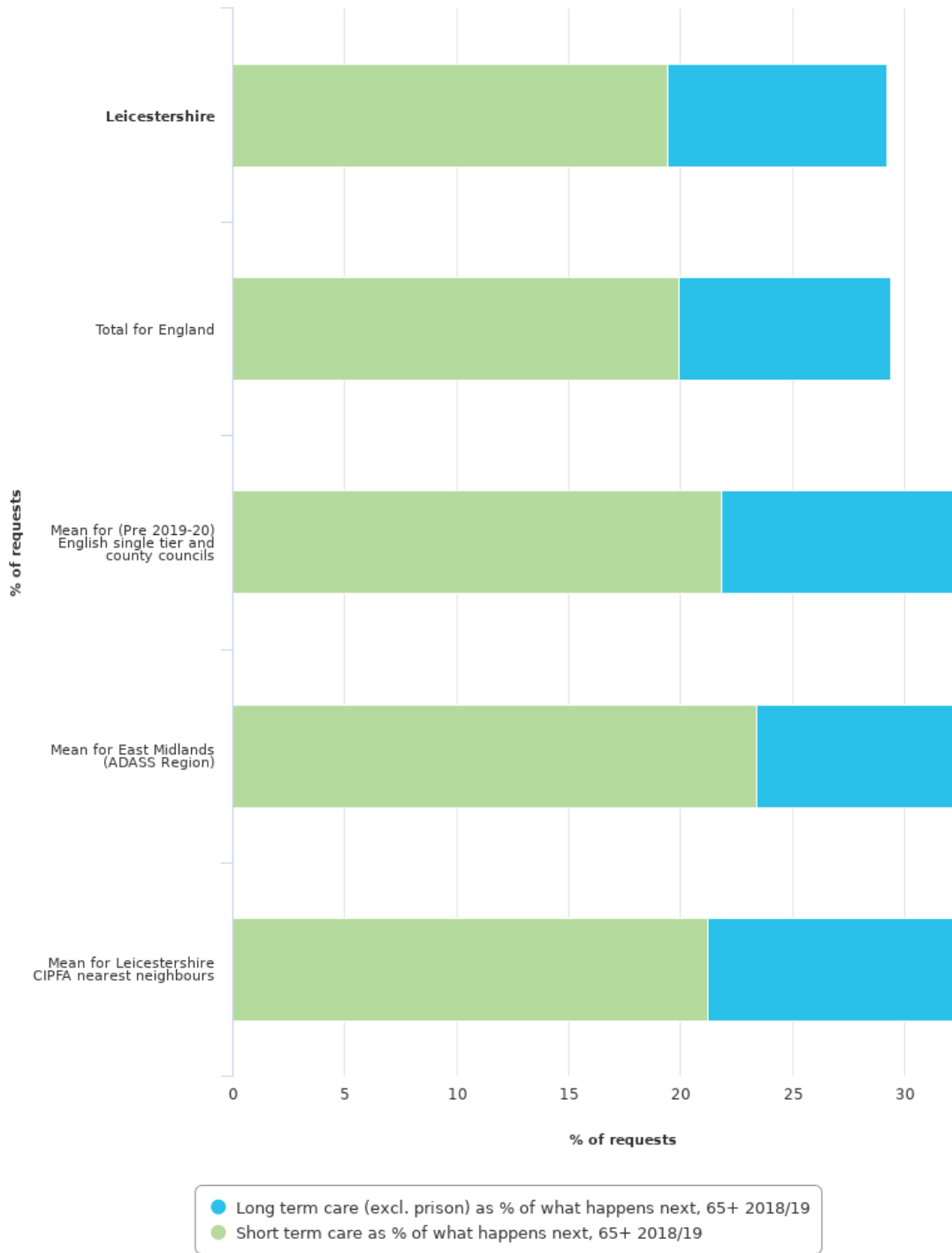
Area	Long term care (excl. prison) as % of what happens next, 18-64	Short term care as % of what happens next, 18-64	Ongoing low level support as % of what happens next, 18-64
	2018/19		
	%		
Leicestershire	8.0	8.0	15.6
Total for England	6.1	11.7	16.1
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	21.1	29.5	36.2
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	9.0	13.1	18.1
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	3.3	3.3	3.1
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	5.1	13.4	11.2
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	8.4	13.6	8.7

What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 18 to 64 for Leicestershire, part 2 of 2

Area	Universal or signposted services as % of what happens next, 18-64	Entirely NHS funded care as % of what happens next, 18-64	No services provided as % of what happens next, 18-64	Other outcomes as % of what happens next, 18-64
	2018/19			
	%			
Leicestershire	9.0	1.4	56.2	Suppressed
Total for England	30.8	0.6	33.8	1.0
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	56.4	1.9	56.9	1.9
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	29.7	1.1	33.0	1.8
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	6.4	0.2	8.3	1.7
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	31.6	1.7	35.5	Missing
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	37.4	1.6	33.2	Suppressed

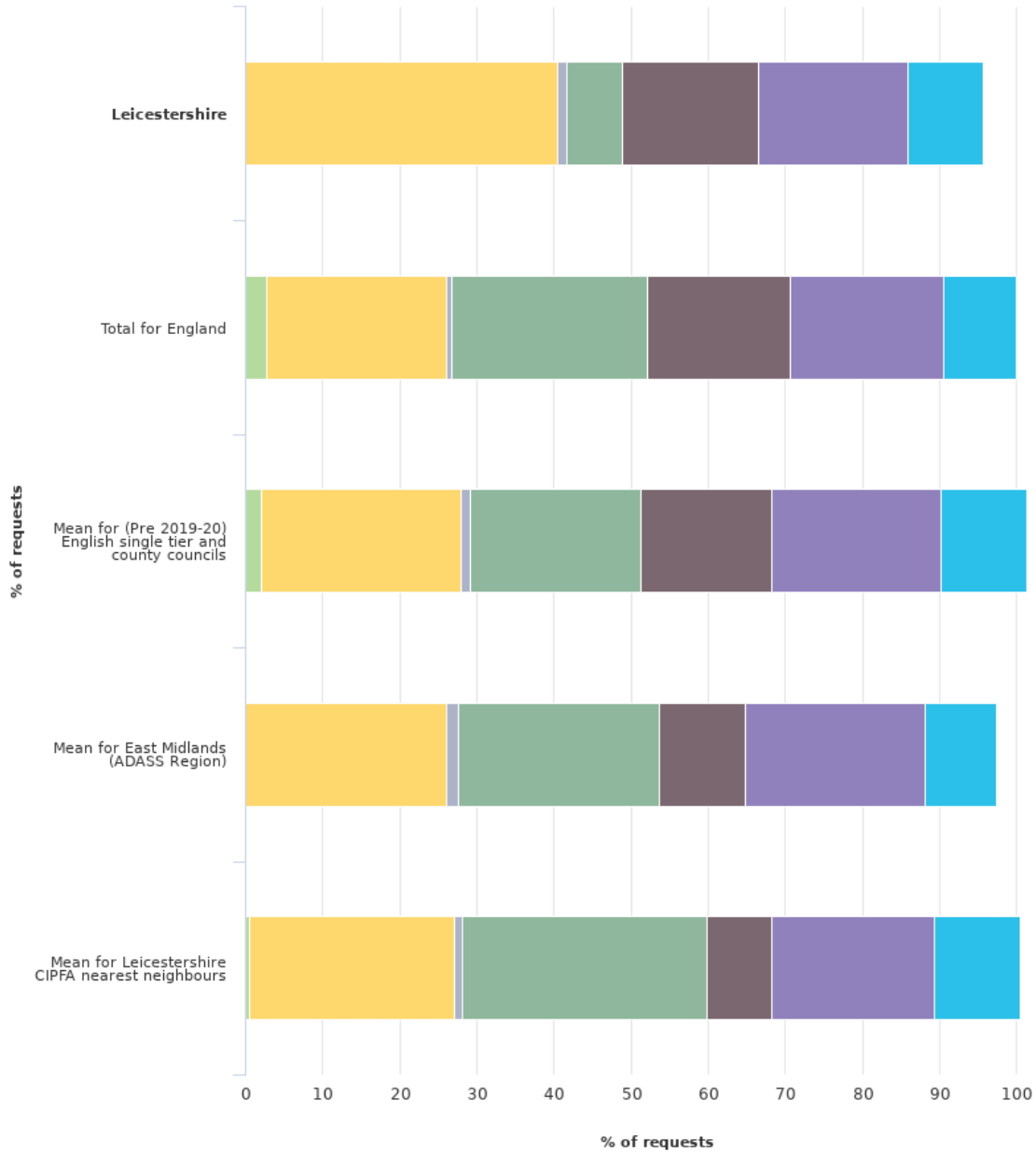
Part 4biii. What happened next per cent breakdown, adults aged 65 and over

Proportion of requests for support from new clients that resulted in long and short term support, for adults aged 65 and over for Leicestershire



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What happened next full per cent breakdown, aged 65 and over for Leicestershire



- Long term care (excl. prison) as % of what happens next, 65+ 2018/19
- Short term care as % of what happens next, 65+ 2018/19
- Ongoing low level support as % of what happens next, 65+ 2018/19
- Universal or signposted services as % of what happens next, 65+ 2018/19
- Entirely NHS funded care as % of what happens next, 65+ 2018/19
- No services provided as % of what happens next, 65+ 2018/19
- Other outcomes as % of what happens next, 65+ 2018/19

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What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 65 and over for Leicestershire, part 1 of 2

Area	Long term care (excl. prison) as % of what happens next, 65+	Short term care as % of what happens next, 65+	Ongoing low level support as % of what happens next, 65+
	2018/19		
	%		
Leicestershire	9.8	19.4	17.7
Total for England	9.5	19.9	18.4
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	18.9	35.4	34.1
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	11.3	21.8	17.0
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	4.9	9.9	2.8
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	9.1	23.4	11.1
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	11.0	21.2	8.3

What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 65 and over for Leicestershire, part 2 of 2

Area	Universal or signposted services as % of what happens next, 65+	Entirely NHS funded care as % of what happens next, 65+	No services provided as % of what happens next, 65+	Other outcomes as % of what happens next, 65+
	2018/19			
	%			
Leicestershire	7.2	1.2	40.4	Suppressed
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	44.1	2.2	43.7	3.4
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	22.1	1.2	26.0	2.0
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	3.4	0.2	7.0	0.8
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	26.1	1.5	26.1	Missing
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	31.7	1.1	26.5	0.6
Total for England	25.4	0.8	23.3	2.7

Step 5: Comparison of performance measures

Note: this step does not make use of LG Inform measures.

The Institute of Public Care (IPC) suggest in their report 'Six Steps to Managing Demand in Adult Social Care – A Performance Management Approach' that a number of locally available measures be considered to help understand a council's use of resources. The measures, with benchmarks suggested by the IPC in brackets, include:

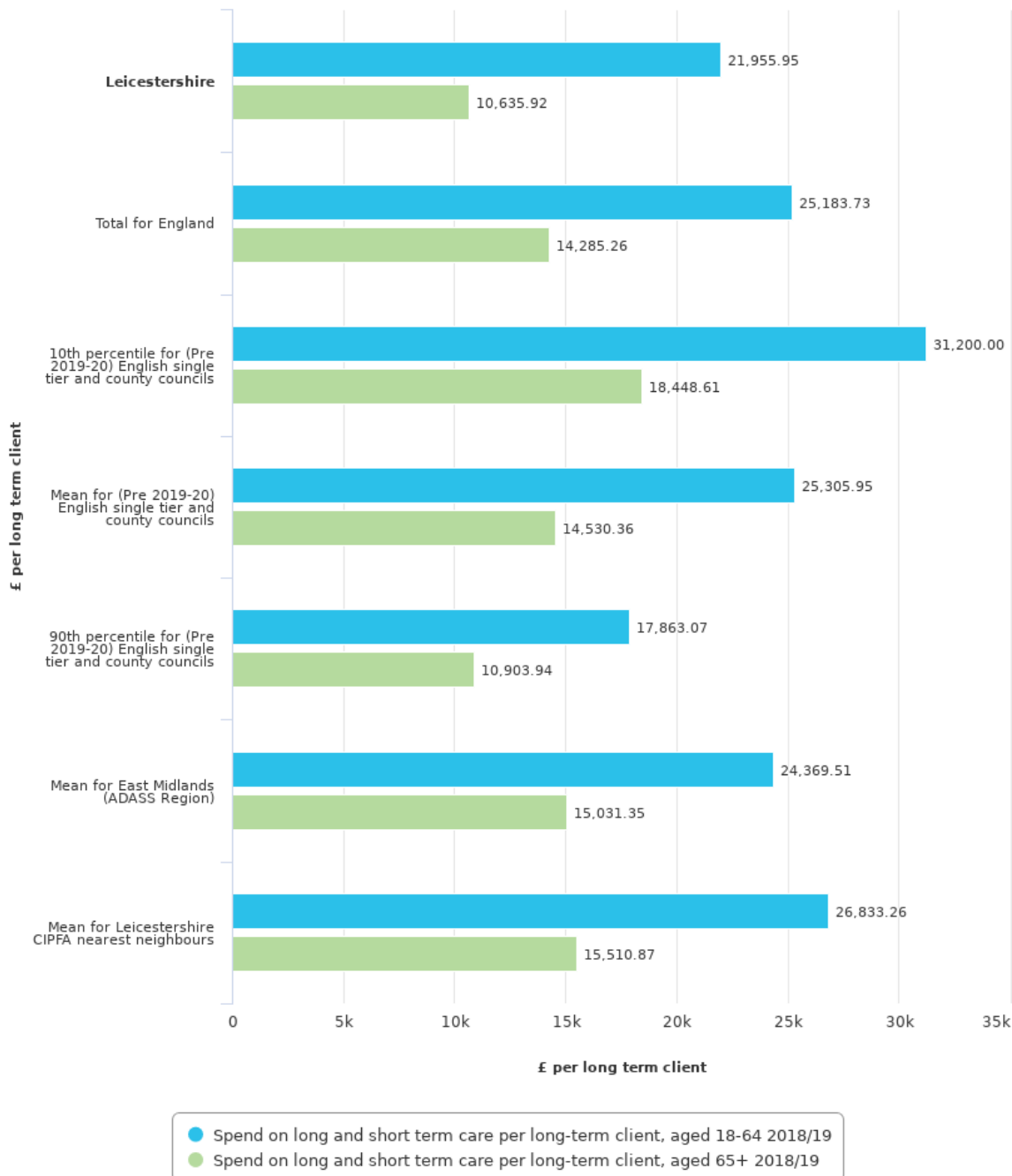
- The proportion of people who approach the council for help who go on to receive a full assessment (about 25%)
- The proportion of acute patients who are discharged to a permanent residential care bed without any opportunity for short-term recovery (close to zero)
- The proportion of acute patients who return home after a short-term period (no more than six weeks) in a residential care bed (close to 75%)
- The proportion of older people who receive less than 10 hours of domiciliary care as a proportion of all older people receiving domiciliary care (no more than 15%)
- The proportion of older people who are assessed as having care needs, who were offered a re-ablement based service (more than 70%)
- The proportion of those who are assessed as needing domiciliary care who receive their care within 48 hours of the assessment being completed (over 90%)
- The proportion of older people receiving longer term care whose care needs have decreased from their initial assessment or last review (around 15%)
- The proportion of younger adults receiving longer-term care whose care needs have decreased from their last review (around 66%)
- The proportion of older people receiving longer term care whose needs have increased since their initial assessment or latest review (no more than 25%)
- The proportion of older people (with or without a diagnosis of dementia) who enter residential care after receiving domiciliary care (no more than 20%)
- The proportion of older people with a requirement for palliative care who died at home (at least 75% of those who stated that they wanted to die at home)
- The proportion of younger adults receiving longer-term services who are living in registered residential care (less than 10%)
- Total spend by a council on all adult residential care (no more than 30% of the gross adult social care budget)
- The proportion of older people living in extra-care housing who are receiving more than 14 hours of care (no more than 10% of those living in an extra-care facility at any one time)

Whilst these measures are unavailable on LG Inform, it is suggested that they are considered locally and, where possible, regionally, to aid understanding of use of resources in this area.

Step 6: Comparison of spend per client

Part 6. Spend on adult social care per long-term care client, with age breakdown

Spend on long and short term care per long term client, by age for Leicestershire



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Spend on long and short term care per long term client, by age for Leicestershire

Area	Spend on long and short term care per long-term client, aged 18+	Spend on long and short term care per long-term client, aged 18-64	Spend on long and short term care per long-term client, aged 65+
	2018/19		
	GBP per person		
Leicestershire	14,293.61	21,955.95	10,635.92
Total for England	18,083.77	25,183.73	14,285.26
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	22,505.65	31,200.00	18,448.61
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	18,134.37	25,305.95	14,530.36
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	14,293.61	17,863.07	10,903.94
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	18,241.80	24,369.51	15,031.35
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	19,284.00	26,833.26	15,510.87

Note: spend on long and short term care per long term client aged 18+ is not the same measure as the measure of spend on adult social care per long term client aged 18+ featured in Step 13. The numerator in Step 13 includes spending on adult social care that is not categorised by long or short term care, whereas the numerator in this step excludes this expenditure. The figures will therefore be different between the two steps.

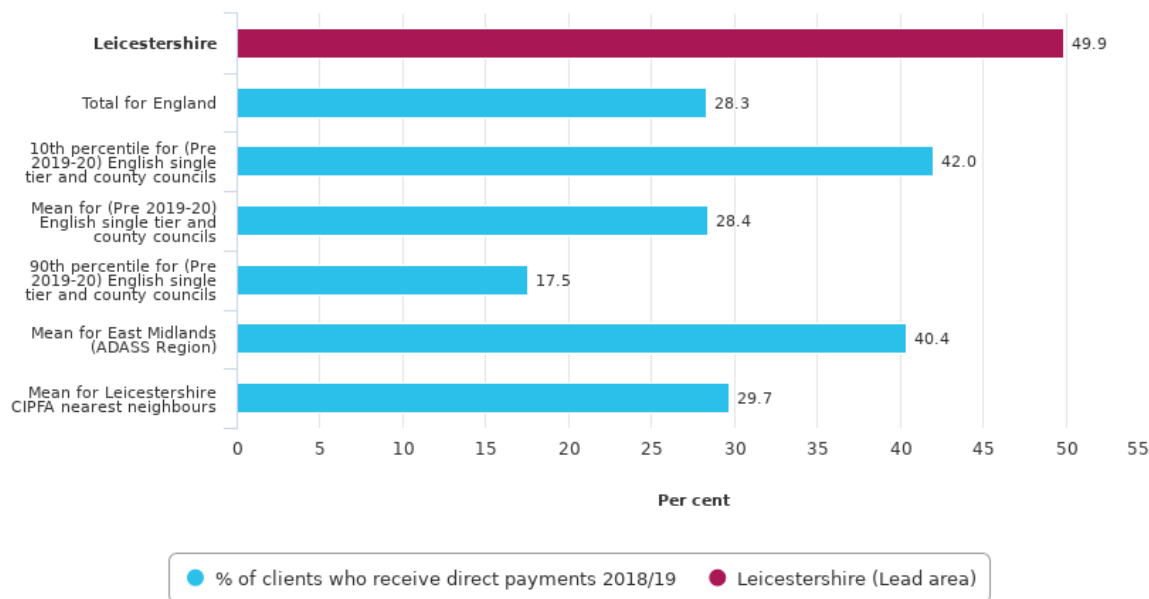
Spend on short and long term care per long term client, by age for Leicestershire - ranks

Area	Spend on long and short term care per long-term client, aged 18+	Spend on long and short term care per long-term client, aged 18-64	Spend on long and short term care per long-term client, aged 65+
	2018/19		
	Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils		
Leicestershire	136	113	140

Step 7: Measures of care methods and settings

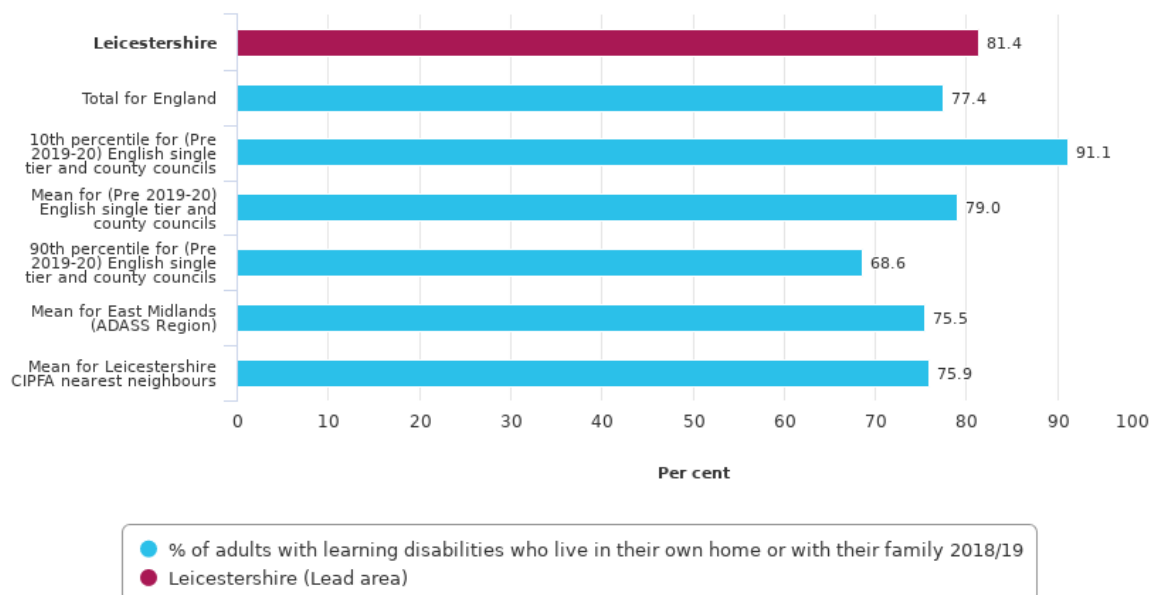
Different authorities may employ different methods and settings of care to best reflect the needs, preferences and priorities of their communities. These different measures and settings may result in different amounts and types of resources being used, and may explain why some areas have different patterns of resource usage than others.

Proportion of people using social care receiving direct payments for Leicestershire



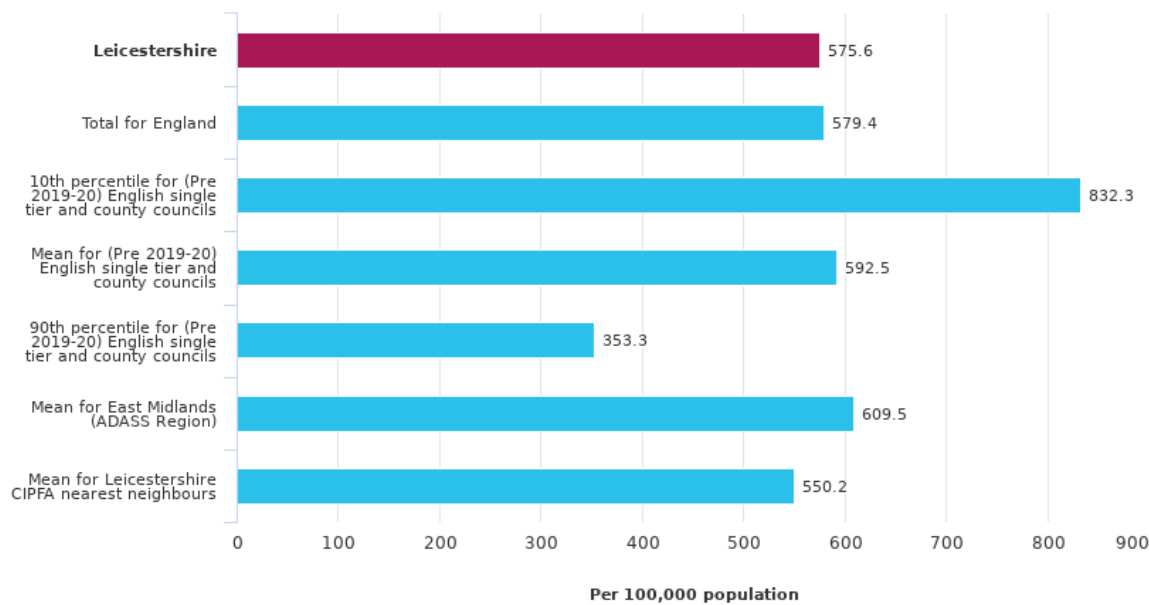
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Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family for Leicestershire



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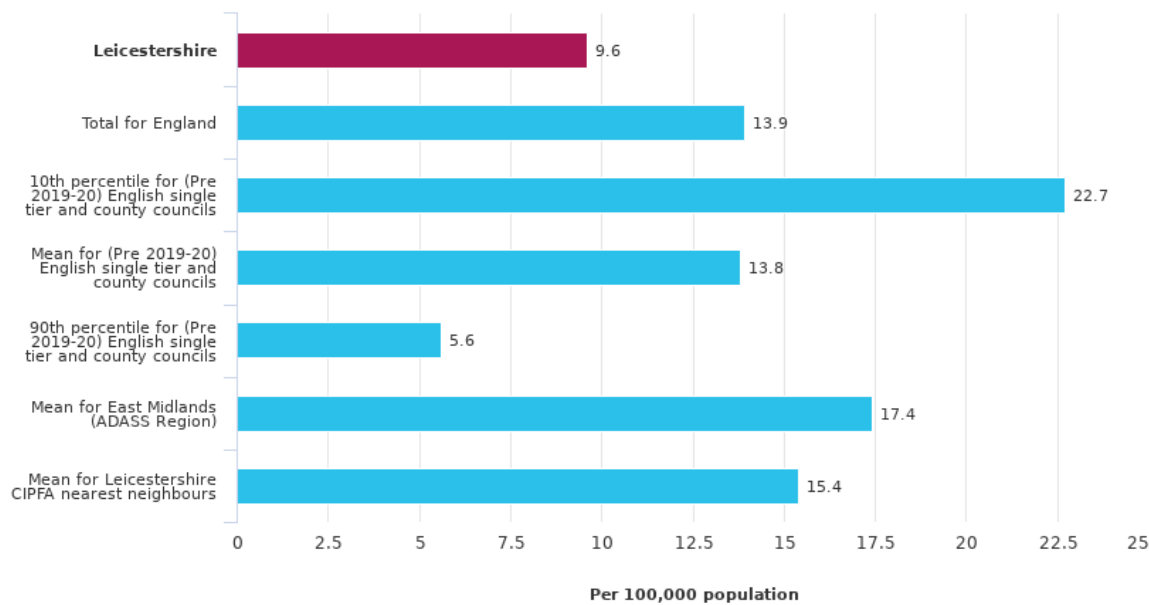
Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65 and over) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population for Leicestershire



- Long-term support needs of older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 2018/19
- Leicestershire (Lead area)

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Long-term support needs of younger adults (aged 18-64) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population for Leicestershire



- Long-term support needs of younger adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population 2018/19
- Leicestershire (Lead area)

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Measures of care methods and settings for Leicestershire

Area	% of clients who receive direct payments	% of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	Long-term support needs of older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000	Long-term support needs of younger adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population
2018/19				
	%		Ratio per 100,000	
Leicestershire	49.9	81.4	575.6	9.6
Total for England	28.3	77.4	579.4	13.9
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	42.0	91.1	832.3	22.7
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	28.4	79.0	592.5	13.8
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	17.5	68.6	353.3	5.6
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	40.4	75.5	609.5	17.4
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	29.7	75.9	550.2	15.4

Measures of care methods and settings for Leicestershire - ranks

Area	% of clients who receive direct payments	% of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	Long-term support needs of older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000	Long-term support needs of younger adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population
	2018/19			
	Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils			
Leicestershire	<u>2</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>103</u>

Step 8: Plans for less expensive care methods

Note: this step does not make use of LG Inform measures.

It is important to consider whether less expensive methods of care would, in some cases, still meet care needs. Making these considerations may help resources to go further in the long run. The long term strategy of the council for the next ten years should be set out by the council and reflected in the Market Position Statement.

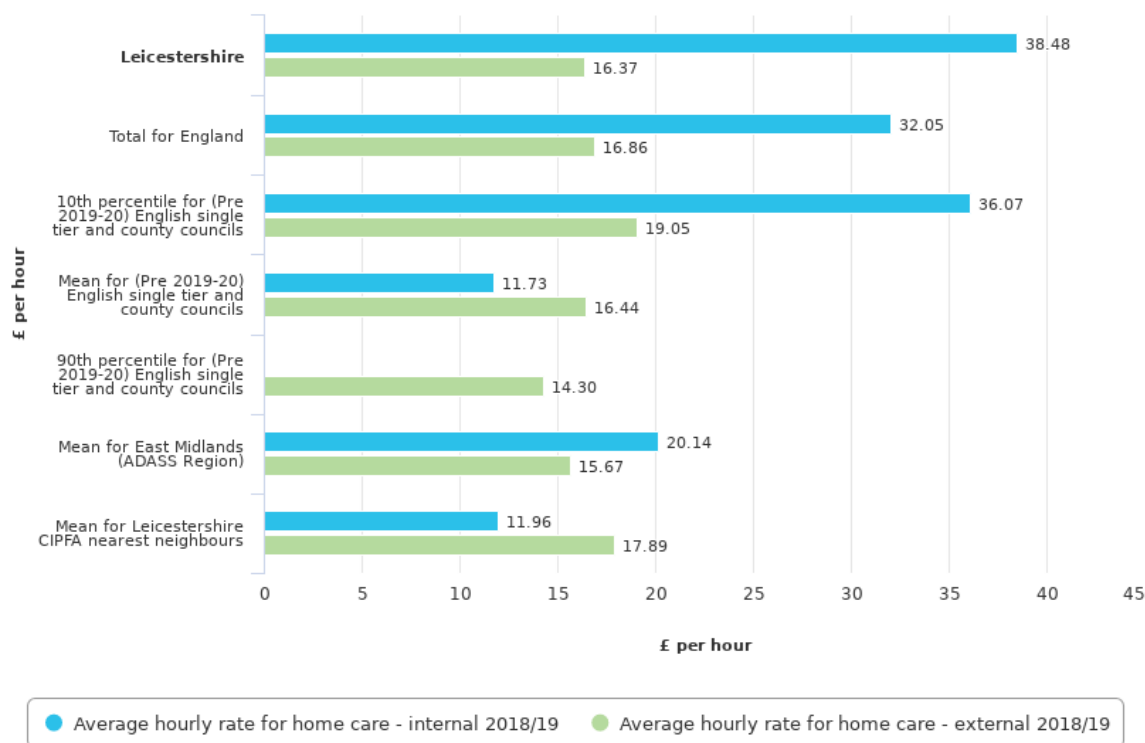
Step 9: Local unit costs

The cost of providing the same amount of care varies from area to area, due to local economic conditions, sparsity and rurality, and a range of other factors. This may mean that one council is required to spend more money than another to provide the same care.

There are a number of complexities in a consideration of unit costs. Moving someone from an expensive setting such as a care home and supporting them in the community can often reduce the cost of the care whilst giving them the opportunity to have more independence and live a more normal life. However, this can also mean that the unit costs of both types of care can increase. Only those with the most complex care needs are supported in care homes, so the unit cost for each care home resident will be higher. Similarly, community care packages may be greater than they used to be, although they are still less expensive than supporting someone in a care home.

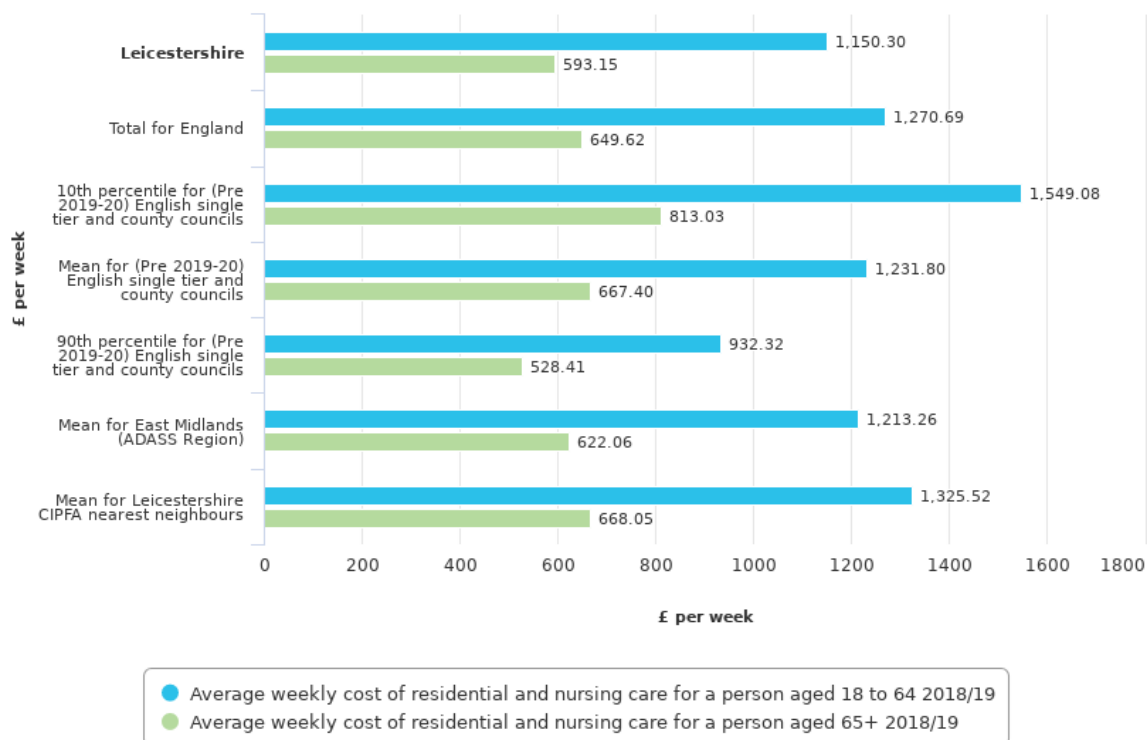
It is also possible that there may be local factors which increase the cost of providing social care. Examples include low unemployment, which means that wages are generally higher. Equally, tourist areas experience problems with labour availability during the busiest periods. The cost of home care will vary depending on the sparsity of an area. Property costs vary considerably across the country. Prices in an area can be forced up if there is very strong self-funder demand or NHS activity which is not co-ordinated with the local authority.

Average hourly rates for home care for Leicestershire



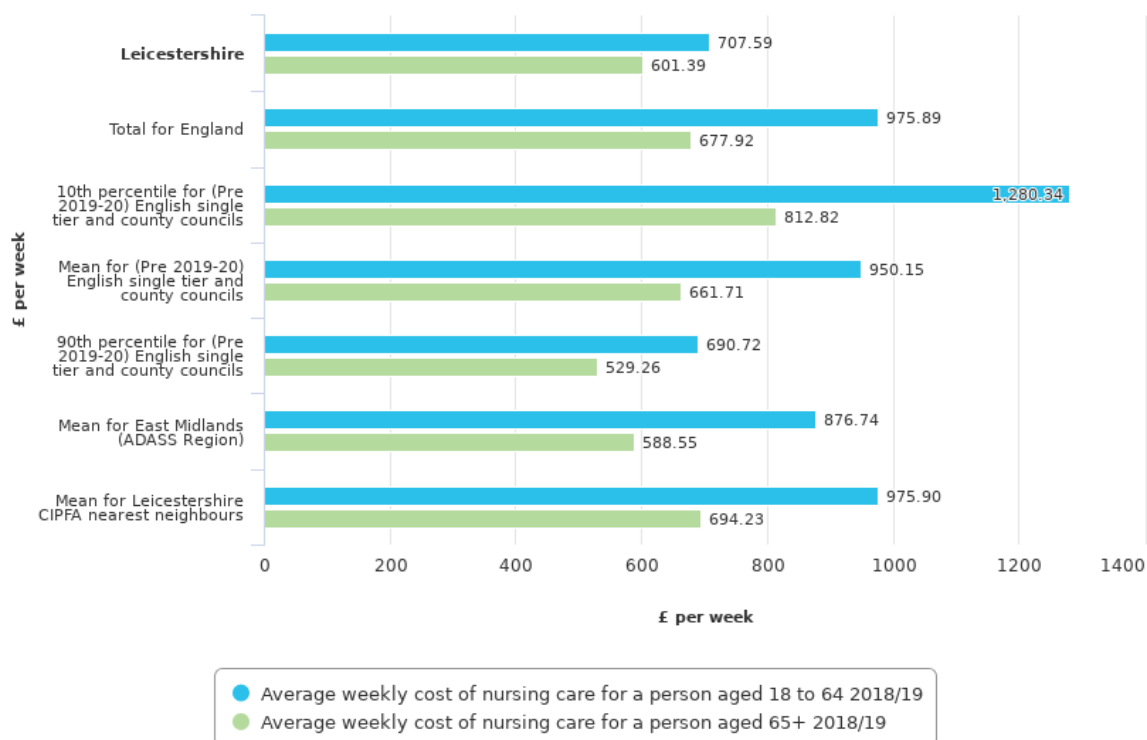
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Average weekly rate for residential and nursing care by age for Leicestershire



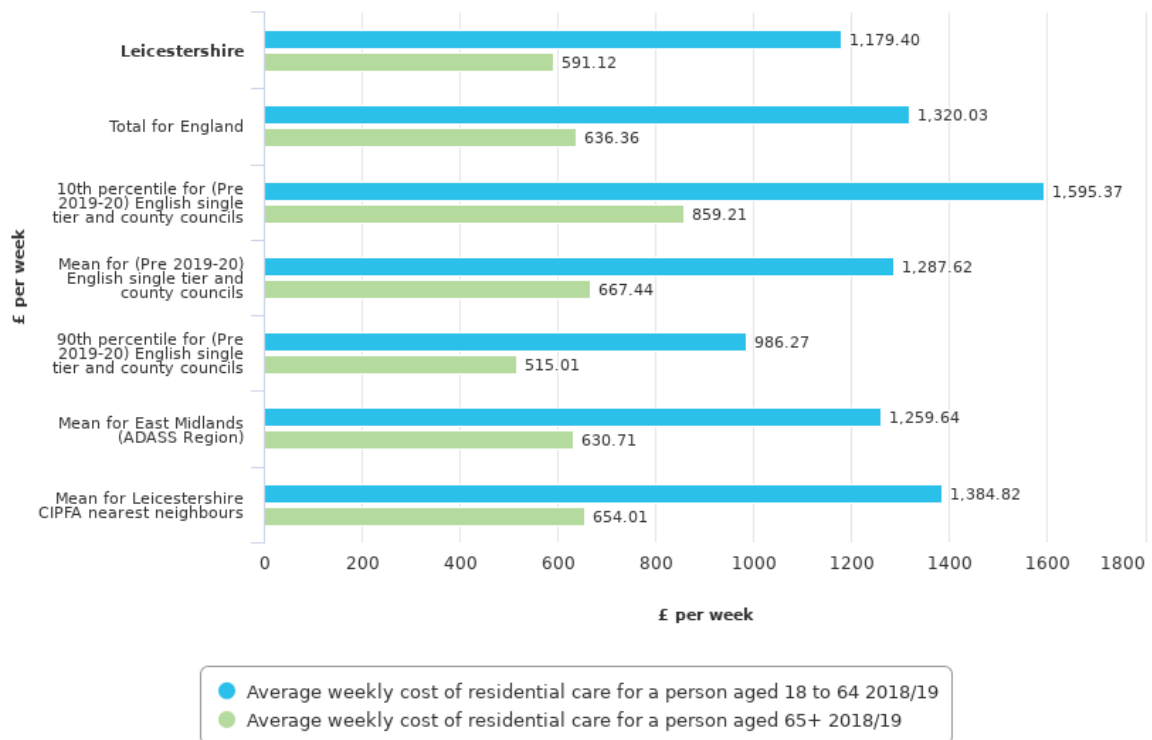
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Average weekly rate for nursing care by age for Leicestershire



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Average weekly rate for residential care by age for Leicestershire



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Unit costs for Leicestershire, part 1 of 2

Area	Average hourly rate for home care - internal	Average hourly rate for home care - external	Average weekly cost of residential and nursing care for a person aged 18 to 64	Average weekly cost of residential and nursing care for a person aged 65+
	2018/19			
	GBP per unit		GBP per week	
Leicestershire	38.48	16.37	1,150.30	593.15
Total for England	32.05	16.86	1,270.69	649.62
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	36.07	19.05	1,549.08	813.03
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	11.73	16.44	1,231.80	667.40
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	0.00	14.30	932.32	528.41
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	20.14	15.67	1,213.26	622.06
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	11.96	17.89	1,325.52	668.05

Unit costs for Leicestershire, part 1 of 2 - ranks

Area	Average hourly rate for home care - internal	Average hourly rate for home care - external	Average weekly cost of residential and nursing care for a person aged 18 to 64	Average weekly cost of residential and nursing care for a person aged 65+
	2018/19			
	Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils			
Leicestershire	13	72	95	107

Unit costs for Leicestershire, part 2 of 2

Area	Average weekly cost of nursing care for a person aged 18 to 64	Average weekly cost of nursing care for a person aged 65+	Average weekly cost of residential care for a person aged 18 to 64	Average weekly cost of residential care for a person aged 65+
	2018/19			
	GBP per week			
Leicestershire	707.59	601.39	1,179.40	591.12
Total for England	975.89	677.92	1,320.03	636.36
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	1,280.34	812.82	1,595.37	859.21
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	950.15	661.71	1,287.62	667.44
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	690.72	529.26	986.27	515.01
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	876.74	588.55	1,259.64	630.71
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	975.90	694.23	1,384.82	654.01

Unit costs for Leicestershire, part 2 of 2 - ranks

Area	Average weekly cost of nursing care for a person aged 18 to 64	Average weekly cost of nursing care for a person aged 65+	Average weekly cost of residential care for a person aged 18 to 64	Average weekly cost of residential care for a person aged 65+
	2018/19			
	Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils			
Leicestershire	135	102	97	104

Step 10: Alternative ways of meeting care needs

Note: this step does not make use of LG Inform measures.

If care costs are generally higher than elsewhere for specific local reasons (such as the local labour market) what are you going to do about looking at alternative ways of meeting care needs? This should be set out in the Market Position Statement.

Step 11: Value for money in work with the NHS

Note: this step does not make use of LG Inform measures.

Is your work with the NHS (including the use of the Better Care Fund) achieving value for money for the local authority? This is based on local judgement, potentially culminating in a report to the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Step 12: Is your spending other than on care packages effective? Could its efficiency be improved?

Note: this step does not make use of LG Inform measures.

It is important that all activities such as staffing are reviewed regularly to see whether they are effective and to see if they could be more efficient.

Step 13: Revised expenditure including NHS and other income

This report began with a consideration of gross current expenditure on adult social care as reported by local authorities to NHS Digital. There are several technical issues with this measure which must be borne in mind.

- This measure of gross current expenditure excludes spending funded from the Better Care Fund, other NHS income, and a number of other income sources. The amount of money which is thus excluded from the gross current expenditure measure is often significant. The spending figures for older people are especially likely to be impacted by the exclusion of spending funded by these income sources.
- The financial breakdown used by NHS Digital is not used within local authorities. The returns distinguish between spending on long and short term care and 'other', and it is likely that considerable variation between authorities exists on what is classified within the 'other' category. Gross current expenditure broken down by age group excludes all spending on 'other'.
- There is evidence that there is inconsistency in the way that some local authorities record their data. This means that the information for a minority of local authorities is not consistent with that provided by the majority of local authorities.

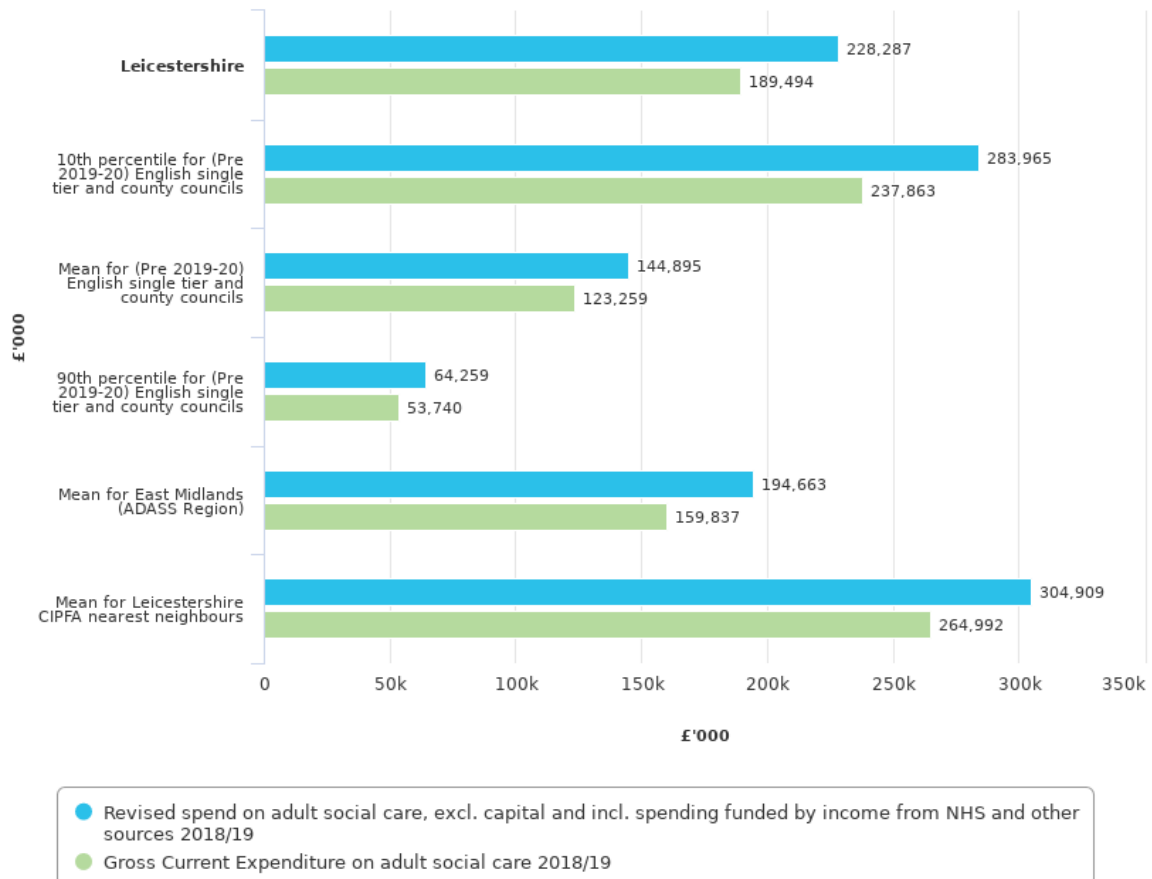
These technical reservations should not stop the application of the approach set out in this paper. However, they reinforce the importance to using this methodology as an approach rather than coming to definitive conclusions.

This Step introduces an alternative measure of spending, 'revised gross current expenditure'. This measure is also derived from data reported to NHS Digital. It is calculated by subtracting the total capital spending figure from the total spending including capital figure, both of which are available in the expenditure and income by finance type and finance description section of the Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Reference Tables published annually by NHS Digital. The advantage of this measure is that it includes all expenditure other than capital expenditure regardless of income source. The introduction of this measure is not intended to replace the existing gross current expenditure

figure, but it is important to compare the two in case the revised measure identifies aspects of a council's use of resources which are not apparent in the original measure.

Part 13a. Comparison of gross current expenditure and revised gross current expenditure

Comparison of gross current expenditure and revised gross current expenditure for Leicestershire



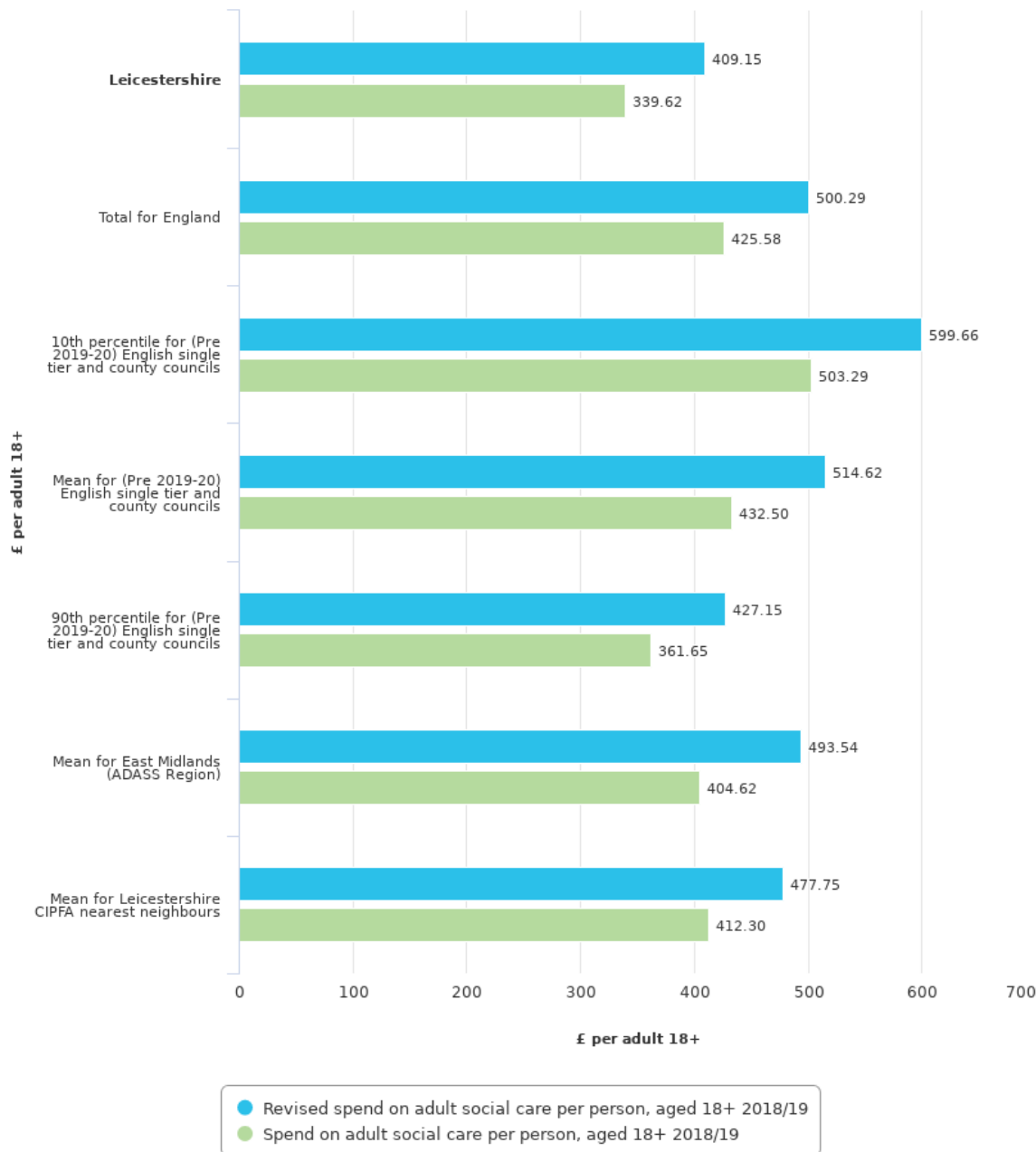
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Comparison of gross current expenditure and revised gross current expenditure for Leicestershire

Area	Revised spend on adult social care, excl. capital and incl. spending funded by income from NHS and other sources	Gross Current Expenditure on adult social care	Revised gross current expenditure on adult social care, as a % of gross current expenditure (%)
	2018/19		
	GBP (000)		Sum from
Leicestershire	228,287	189,494	120
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	283,965	237,863	130
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	144,895	123,259	119
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	64,259	53,740	109
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	194,663	159,837	122
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	304,909	264,992	116

Part 13b. Comparison of spend per adult

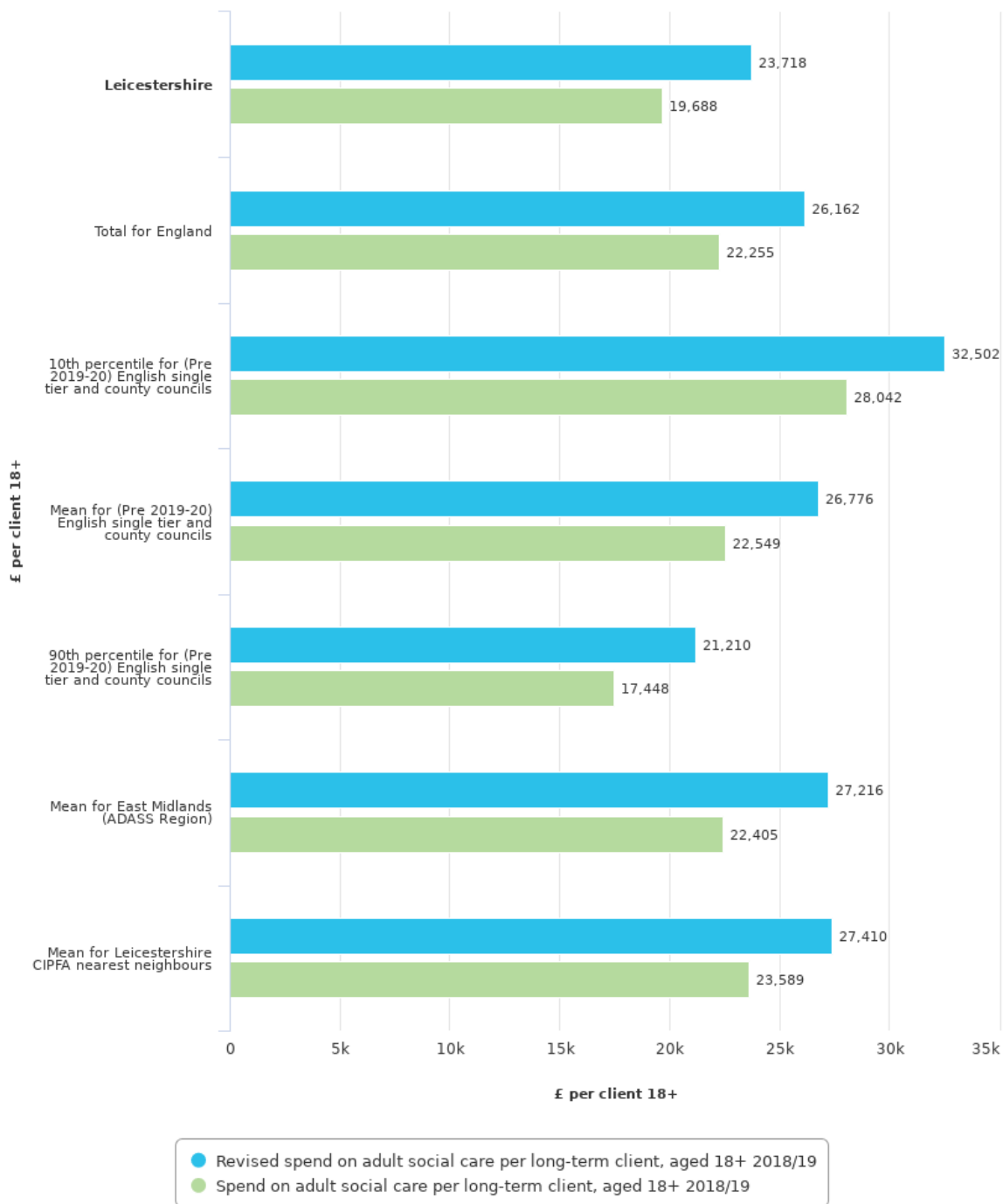
Comparison of gross current expenditure per adult with revised gross current expenditure per adult for Leicestershire



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Part 13c. Comparison of spend per long term client

Comparison of gross current expenditure per long term client with revised gross current expenditure per long term client for Leicestershire



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Comparison of gross current expenditure per adult and per client with revised gross current expenditure per adult and per client for Leicestershire

Area	Revised spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+	Spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+	Revised spend on adult social care per long-term client, aged 18+	Spend on adult social care per long-term client, aged 18+
	2018/19			
	GBP per person			
Leicestershire	409.15	339.62	23,718	19,688
Total for England	500.29	425.58	26,162	22,255
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	599.66	503.29	32,502	28,042
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	514.62	432.50	26,776	22,549
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	427.15	361.65	21,210	17,448
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	493.54	404.62	27,216	22,405
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	477.75	412.30	27,410	23,589

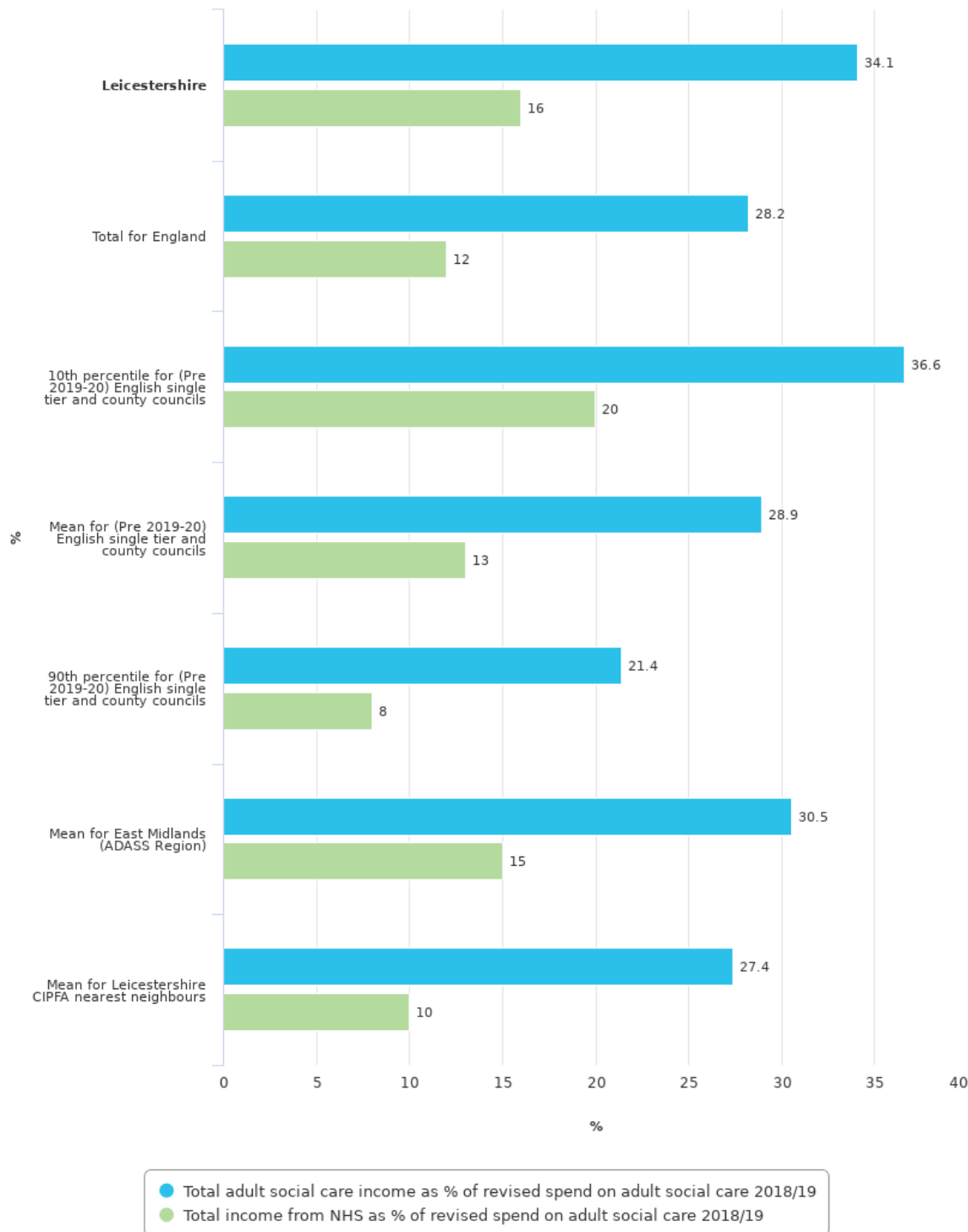
Note: spend on adult social care per long term client aged 18+ is not the same measure as the measure of spend on long and short term care per long term client aged 18+ featured in Step 6. The numerator in Step 6 excludes spending on adult social care that is not categorised by long or short term care, whereas the numerator in this step includes this expenditure. The figures will therefore be different between the two steps.

Comparison of gross current expenditure per adult and per client with revised gross current expenditure per adult and per client for Leicestershire - ranks

Area	Revised spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+	Spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+	Revised spend on adult social care per long-term client, aged 18+	Spend on adult social care per long-term client, aged 18+
2018/19				
Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils				
Leicestershire	146	147	109	113

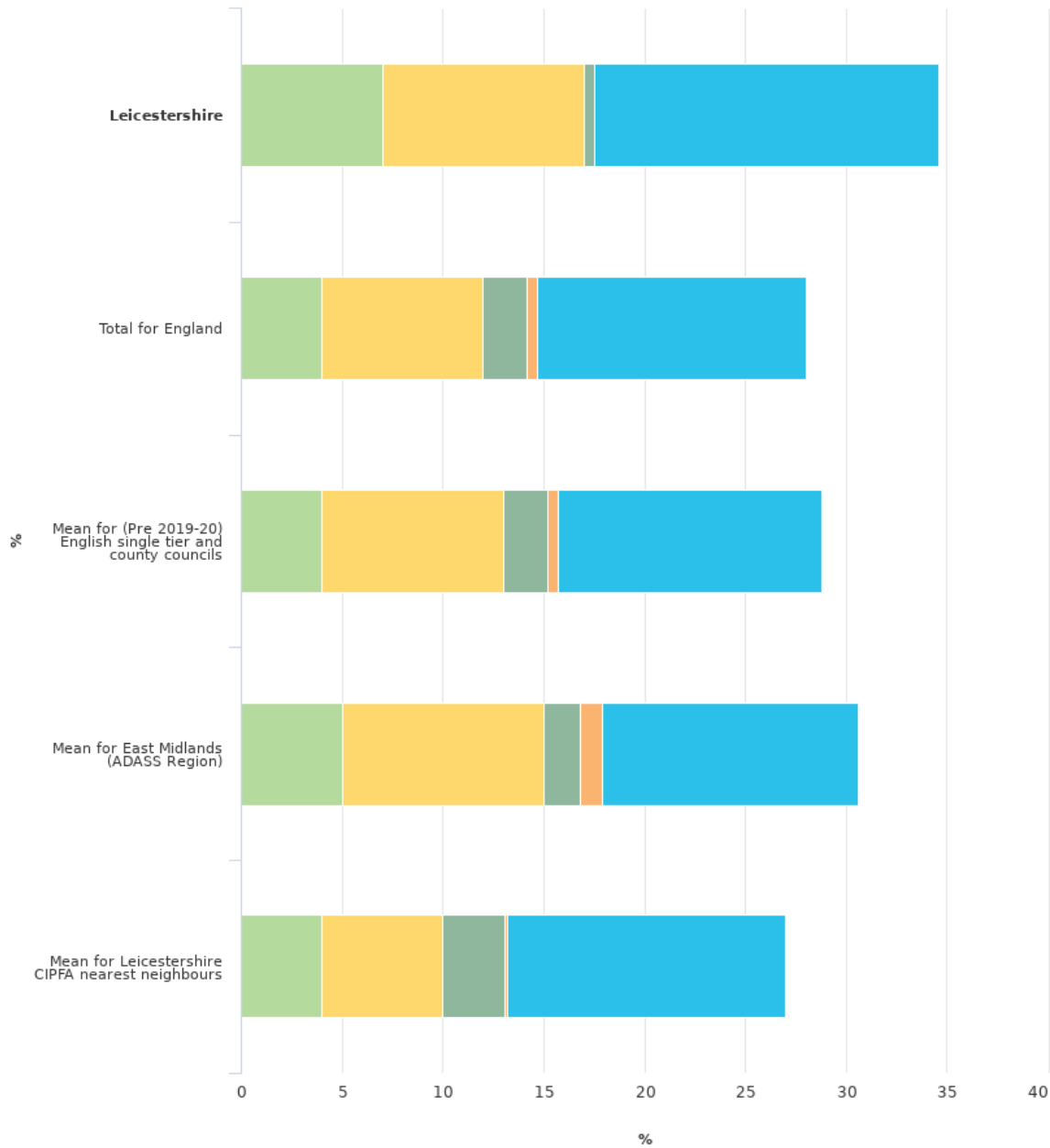
Part 13d. Income sources as per cent of revised gross current expenditure

Total adult social care income and total income from the NHS as a per cent of revised gross current expenditure for Leicestershire



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Breakdown of adult social care income sources as a per cent of revised gross current expenditure for Leicestershire



- Client contributions as % of revised spend on adult social care 2018/19
- Joint arrangements as % of revised spend on adult social care 2018/19
- Other income as % of revised spend on adult social care 2018/19
- Income from Better Care Fund as % of revised spend on adult social care 2018/19
- Income from NHS excl. Better Care Fund as % of revised spend on adult social care 2018/19

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Breakdown of adult social care income sources as a per cent of revised gross current expenditure for Leicestershire

Area	Total adult social care income as % of revised spend on adult social care	Client contributions as % of revised spend on adult social care	Joint arrangements as % of revised spend on adult social care	Total income from NHS as % of revised spend on adult social care	Other income as % of revised spend on adult social care
	2018/19				
	%				
Leicestershire	<u>34.1</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total for England	28.2	13.3	0.5	12	2.2
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	36.6	17.3	1.4	20	5.6
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	28.9	13.1	0.5	13	2.2
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	21.4	8.9	0.0	8	0.1
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	30.5	12.7	1.1	15	1.8
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	27.4	13.8	0.1	10	3.1

Breakdown of adult social care income sources as a per cent of revised gross current expenditure for Leicestershire - ranks

Area	<u>Total adult social care income as % of revised spend on adult social care</u>	<u>Client contributions as % of revised spend on adult social care</u>	<u>Joint arrangements as % of revised spend on adult social care</u>	<u>Total income from NHS as % of revised spend on adult social care</u>	<u>Other income as % of revised spend on adult social care</u>
2018/19					
Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils					
Leicestershire	32	17	43	44	118

Breakdown of NHS income as per cent of revised gross current expenditure for Leicestershire

Area	Total adult social care income as % of revised spend on adult social care	Income from Better Care Fund as % of revised spend on adult social care	Income from NHS excl. Better Care Fund as % of revised spend on adult social care
	2018/19		
	%		
Leicestershire	34.1	10	7
Total for England	28.2	8	4
10th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	36.6	14	10
Mean for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	28.9	9	4
90th percentile for (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils	21.4	5	0
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	30.5	10	5
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	27.4	6	4

Breakdown of NHS income as per cent of revised gross current expenditure for Leicestershire - ranks

Area	Total adult social care income as % of revised spend on adult social care	Income from Better Care Fund as % of revised spend on adult social care	Income from NHS excl. Better Care Fund as % of revised spend on adult social care
	2018/19		
	Rank within (Pre 2019-20) English single tier and county councils		
Leicestershire	32	41	32

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